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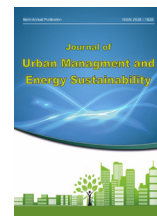
ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Explanation of Urban Development Evolutions in the Age of Globalization with Emphasis on Coastal Restoration Plans

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ABSTRACT

The concept of globalization has significantly influenced the theoretical literature of urban studies in recent years. Creating the concept of a world city and identifying its advantages in modern urban planning has led many city governments to work on strengthening their cities' position as global cities. To increase their role in this process, many cities have reconstructed and scaled their operations compared to the past. The ports and coasts of many cities provide outstanding examples of cities' changing role in globalization. This study aims to highlight the importance of urban design in strengthening cities' level of competitiveness in the age of globalization. In this regard, the analytical-descriptive method is used to explain the theoretical aspects related to the effects of globalization on cities, and the conventional qualitative content analysis method is used to analyze the content of coastal restoration projects. These analyses led to the extraction of design goals and policies and then practical concepts for forming coastal restoration principles in the age of globalization. Based on the findings, the principles of coastal restoration have been compiled in the form of 8 principles; Improving the global image, preserving historical and identity continuity, emphasizing local-scale efficiency, building a local and diverse community, creating public access to coasts, promoting environmental sustainability, expanding the range of individual choices and upgrading pedestrian orbit. These principles show how urban design responds to globalization and develop guiding processes to guide coastal restoration projects towards globalization.

Running Title: Analyzing urban development evolutions...

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1. Introduction

Since the 1980s, globalization has led to dramatic effects in the process of urbanization and the characteristics of cities worldwide. Globalization occurs due to the globalization of the economy, human relations, culture, and individual consciousness varying in intensity and weakness depending on how connected cities are to the globalization trend. In recent decades, globalization has been responsible for creating a new pattern of urbanization in the world, characterized by global performance in the issues of economics, culture, and politics, as well as new ways of life. In recent decades, the study of globalization has improved a new theory in urban studies called the "global city" theory. This theory is based on recognizing the effects of globalization on cities and their role in globalization. In the process of globalization, in some cities, new roles have emerged, and sometimes past roles have been upgraded on a global scale. The main feature of these developments is the development of service sector activities and the transnational globalization of the scale of influence of these operations (Castells, 1993; Friedman, 1995; Sassen, 2001; Short, 2004)

In recent decades, urban-centered studies, as the crystallization sites of human social, economic, and cultural life today, have been influenced by the dominant discourse of globalization. To enhance their role in the globalization process, many cities have rebuilt and changed the scale of their performance compared to the past. The ports and coasts of many cities provide unique examples of this shift in the role of cities in globalization. Before the 1950s, urban ports were the industrial hub of many urban economies, but the replacement of trucks with rail as the best means of transporting goods and the growth of mechanical and standardized transportation facilities effectively relocated heavy industry. The less developed ones moved inland, with more and cheaper land, causing the decline of the maritime industry.

Nevertheless, the transfer of industry left large tracts of unused and abandoned coasts, and coastal cities that once had their industrial origins began to look at the opportunities created by globalization. The process of globalization has been instrumental in shaping this new focus on the coast as a stimulus for economic development and tourism on a global scale and a place for people to enjoy, gather and celebrate their own culture and history. Rebuilt coasts have now regained the role and importance they had a century ago. Recycled urban coasts, which have changed from profit-making to economic, tourism, recreational, and welfare performance, contain unique opportunities that can be used to enhance the life of the local community and the process of globalization of cities (Brown, 2009).

Therefore, the need to rethink the procedures and content of coastal restoration projects to take advantage of the opportunities arising from them can be considered as part of the needs of the present study. In this study, an attempt has been made to identify the principles governing coastal restoration plans in the age of globalization. It should be noted that this study is an attempt to draw attention to the role that urban design can play in strengthening the level of competitiveness of cities in the age of globalization; such a role can be considered not only for world cities but also for other cities far from the status of a world city. Fig. 1 shows the research process based on the research goals.

1.1. The concept of globalization

As Waters points out, the term globalization has been used by researchers for four hundred years, but the term globalization has been used since about 1960, and scholars have studied the concept of globalization since the mid-1980s as a scientific discussion (Waters, 1995). Researchers discuss globalization from different perspectives, leading to different definitions and descriptions of the phenomenon:

According to Anthony Giddens, globalization connects distant places and influences events and happenings worldwide (Perry et al., 2003). Ronald Robertson also defines globalization as the compression of the world and the concentration of consciousness of the world as a whole (Robertson, 1996). According to Malcolm Waters, globalization is a social process in which geographical constraints that have overshadowed social and cultural relations are removed, and people are increasingly aware of decreasing these
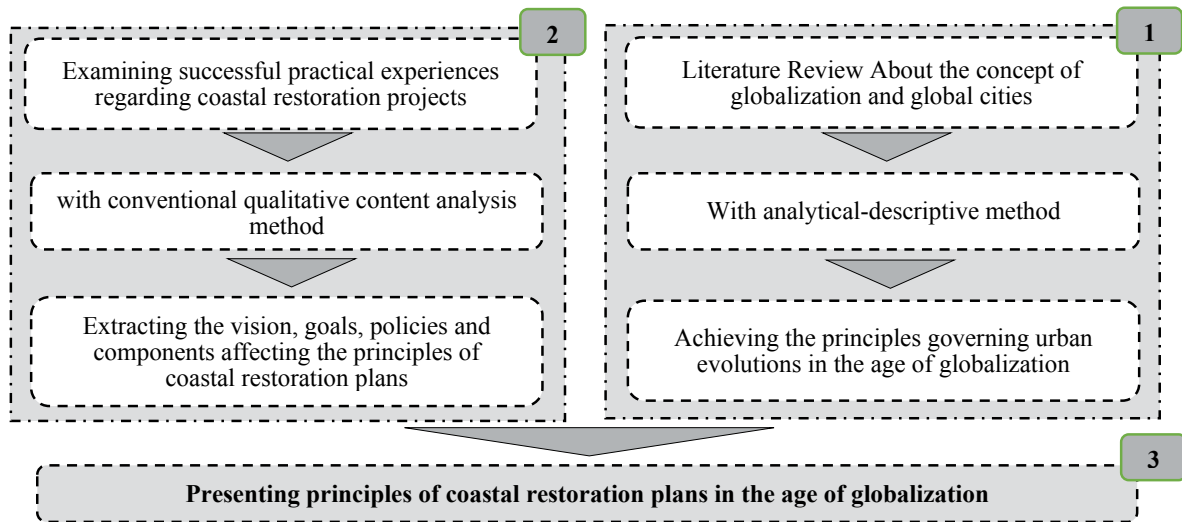
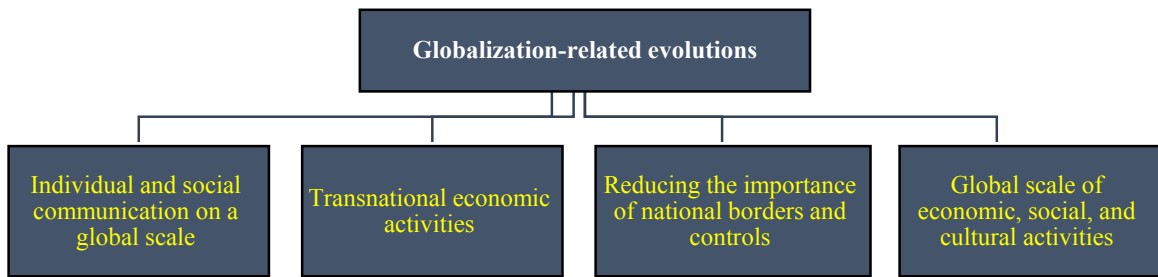Fig. 1. Research process based on the research goals

Fig. 2. Globalization-related Developments

constraints (Waters, 1995). The International Monetary Fund (IMF) also defines globalization with features such as the broader integration of world economies and the growing economic interdependence of countries around the world by increasing the volume and variety of trade in goods and services and the flow of capital across borders, as well as through broader technology dissemination. Joseph Stiglitz also considers globalization to be "the greater integration of countries and peoples of the world, which is made possible by drastic reductions in transportation and communications costs and the breaking down of artificial boundaries against the flow of goods, services, and capital" (Short and Yeong, 2007).

Based on the above definitions and the great diversity of views on the concept of globalization, communal features of these definitions show that globalization is generally associated with the four main developments that are shown in Fig. 2.

Thus, "globalization" can be considered the global dimension of finding or giving global dimensions to phenomena, and it is the result of the expansion of economic, political, and cultural interactions between governments and societies. Each of the human societies, in agreement with their social, economic, cultural, and political conditions and requirements, accept the effects of these new social changes, the severity and weakness, and the positive and negative consequences of globalization for these different

societies, depending on the mentioned conditions (Table 1). Cities, based on their historical importance as a socio-economic unit, are the focus of processes and effects of globalization and reflect the most significant effects of the waves of globalization and contain the most and most apparent signs of globalization. As in the past, these settlements play the most crucial role in the contemporary world.

1.2. The concept of a global city

Although globalization has affected many cities over a wide area of the globe, some cities have stronger links to globalization processes. Knowledge of these cities has always been one of the topics of interest in world city theory. One of the crucial sources for understanding world cities is the descriptions and definitions provided by various researchers. "World City" was first used by Patrick Geddes in 1915 (Short and Yeong, 2007); Geddes used the term to describe cities that controlled a different share of world trade. Peter Hall wrote the first science-related documentary, "The World City." In other words, Patrick Gods in 1915 and Hall in 1996 identified and explained "global cities." They call "global

Table 1. Dimensions of Globalization (Short, 2006)

Dimensions	Challenges	Benefits
Political dimension	Unified World Policy: - Integration of the world in political-economic-cultural dimensions and elimination of Contractual boundaries - World Wide Web of Cities (New Transgeography) and Collapse of Countries or Challenges Between the international functions of large settlements and their territories	- National governments are not the only institution that influences the lives and beliefs of the people
Economic dimension	Unified global economy: - Change the concept of a global village to a global factory - The concentration of wealth, control, and power in the international financial institutions of world cities - Polarization of wealth as much as possible (world-city experts as a new top class) - Globalization is an unequal phenomenon. Its impact varies depending on factors such as time, social status of individuals, and lifestyles in different spaces, and marginalization may occur as much as globalization - More globalized places have a better chance of benefiting from the processes of globalization, while less globalized places sometimes miss out on such an opportunity - Changing global trends in the production of goods and services have been accompanied by a decline in the prevalence of men working in Europe and North America, and an increase in the new working class of women in South and East Asia	- New division of international labor and the transfer of productive sectors from developed to developing economies - Increasing economic efficiency, political transparency, and competitiveness of developing countries due to foreign production and investment - Increasing the chain of goods and services through the connection between the economies of different countries - Global cities as centers for new control and coordination systems and management and production sites for specialized services, including accounting, financial services, and consulting
Cultural dimension	Unified global culture: - Americanization (Coca-Cola, Nike, Apple Mac, Burger King, Hollywood) - Commodification - Homogenization - Cultural features are out of regional and indigenous form - A culturally globalizing world is a complex process of creating regionalized cultures that find new realms in different places - Globalization is used to justify the deconstruction of social norms, political traditions, and social values - Globalization literature and urban writing at its core are still meticulously based on Anglo-American	- Global culture is a combination of multiple cultures with re-zoning rather than an integrated culture that reflects the dominance of American culture - Combining national and local identities with cosmopolitan identities - Presenting a world full of issues of environmentalism, human rights, social justice, and economic justice as a result of the growth of global community sentiment and global standards

cities″ centers of national and international political power, headquarters of national and international trade, banking, insurance, and financial services, specialized activities in various fields in medicine, law, higher education, science and technology, information, supply and demand, publications, mass media, centers of mass production and consumption, centers of art, culture, and entertainment and related activities, which act as the starting points of their countries and some neighboring countries (Hall, 1996). Brodel (1984) used the term to describe "leading cities″ in global economies. Friedman (1986) proposed the "global city″ hypothesis. Saskia Sassen (2008) wrote a book entitled "Global Cities," and finally, Castells (1996) referred to the concept of "global cities″ in his "networked society″ (Pourmousavi et al., 2011)

"Global cities″ are at the heart of international interactions, cultural movements, and economic transactions. These cities are the command centers of the world economy and serve as communication points of the world community and main places of social and economic changes. In this regard, Short (2004) also states that it can be supposed that "global cities″ are the places of dense interpersonal contact networks and centers of accumulation of "social and commercial capital.″ Thus, any metropolis that can be effective at the international or global level in one of the fields of economy, culture, and politics, and as a superior center and pole, perform functions such as international command, domination, and control in its geopolitical space has the status of a world city. Hence, "global cities″ are:

–   Major centers of political power in which there are institutions of authority and decision-making at the national and international levels

–   Global city activities are most closely linked to the global economy (the most suitable place to establish international financial institutions, law firms, headquarters of multinational corporations, and stock exchanges to guide the global production process)

–   Gates and hubs for trade, commerce, and passenger transport due to the existence of ports, airports, railways, highways, and public transport

–   The possibility of providing the best facilities and fields for the innovation and development of technologies related to global production and their dissemination worldwide due to the multiplicity of scientific and educational centers, the density of specialized workforce, and the growing demand for global production

–   Hosting international sports events such as (Olympic Games and World Cup), cultural such as (film, music, and theater festivals, orchestra, opera, and art exhibitions), political and the like

–   Centers for global movement or tourism (Hall, 2006; Friedman, 1986; Sassen, 2005).

So, the study of the global city and the effects of globalization on it is the subject of much of the study on globalization and cities. Expanding attention to the theory of the global city by researchers worldwide and trying to study the position of their cities in the global functional space has enriched this literature and partially revealed the effects of globalization on many cities worldwide. Some of these effects and the process of globalization on cities are described below. However, the effects of globalization on cities and the response of cities to globalization are not limited to these areas.

1.2.1. Change in the economy of cities

Despite the combined effects of globalization on cities, the global economy has had the most significant impact on cities. Economically, cities in the period of globalization have faced a decrease and change in the role of industry in the industrial cities of developed countries and an increase in their role in developing countries. "Michel Passion″ considers the emergence of global cities, deindustrialization, and weakening of old industrial cities as the most important results of economic globalization on an urban scale (Pacione, 2001). The deindustrialization of cities in developed countries led to the emergence of new roles in some cities and the promotion of past roles. This shift in roles is primarily the result of cities adapting to the new needs of the global economy, which Abrahamson interprets as the answer to globalization. According to him, "cities took new orientations to revitalize themselves″ (Abrahamson, 2004). Thus, the decline of the traditional importance of manufacturing industries in cities, financial centers, and corporate offices became the new

engines of urban growth that compete with each other in the global market.

1.2.2. Change in the role of cities

In the process of globalization, new roles have emerged in some cities, and sometimes past roles have been upgraded on a global scale. The main feature of these developments is the development of the service sector activities and the (globalization) scale of the effectiveness of these operations. An essential part of the evolution of the role of cities is the result of the expectations of global economic processes from cities. In the era of globalization, "contemporary cities act as the organized nodes of global capitalism, the joints of commodity flows at the regional, national, and global levels, and the base points in the space of global capital accumulation" (Friedman, 1995). As a result, cities, in addition to their mere function of exchanging goods and services in their surrounding area, are historical models and elaborate places that connect people and their products with the rest of the world, and through them, global goods and services to their markets (Clark, 1996). The change in the role of cities is not the same everywhere and depends on the degree to which countries and cities integrate into the economy and the global information and communication network.

1.2.3. Evolution of relations between cities

With the reduction of current transnational constraints during globalization, the scale of intercity relations and urban networks also rose to a global level. In such a way, some cities act as an intermediary between the national and global urban networks and cause the connection of national cities to global cities (Abrahamson, 2004). The global urban network includes a set of cities mainly engaged in supporting the activities of the global economy. In this urban network, some are producers of advanced services, some are consumer markets, and some jointly connect the national economy to the global economy. In addition to roles related to the global economy, roles

in cultural and political contexts on a global scale also contribute to developing the global urban network. According to Sassen, these diverse roles lead to the dispersion of global roles in several cities, which provides the basis for forming a network of currents based on cooperation and interdependence (Sassen, 2008).

1.2.4. managerial evolutions of cities

Globalization has also affected cities regarding how power is administered and distributed and the degree of independence from national governments. Reducing the power and authority of national governments, increasing democracy, and changing the way cities are run from the government to urban governance are some of the consequences of globalization in countries and their impact on cities. The presence of transnational corporations and financial and credit institutions in the economic structure of important countries and cities and the entry into a new era of intense competition between cities has changed the importance and power of government and local factors in decision-making and policy-making. The new situation raises requirements that traditional urban management systems cannot meet. Recent developments in urban management result from the need for coordination between local interests and the opportunities of globalization (Schuurman, 2001).

1.2.5. Evolution in the role of urban spaces

In recent years, various axes have been studied regarding the physical effects of globalization on the city. Cybriwsky (1999) and Thompson (2002) address the issue of urban spaces in the age of globalization. Marcus (2006) tries to provide a charter for research in this field by identifying the concepts and effects of globalization on cities. Douglas and Hong (2007) also study the physical effects of globalization on the cities of Southeast Asian countries and the evolution of urban spaces and cities in this region. In this regard, some researchers believe that urban spaces have now consciously become necessary as a tool for the economic development of cities in the new competitive environment of the age of globalization. According to them, while for years the quality of the urban environment was a sign or output of the city's economic development, now it is the quality of the urban environment that has become a prerequisite for the economic growth
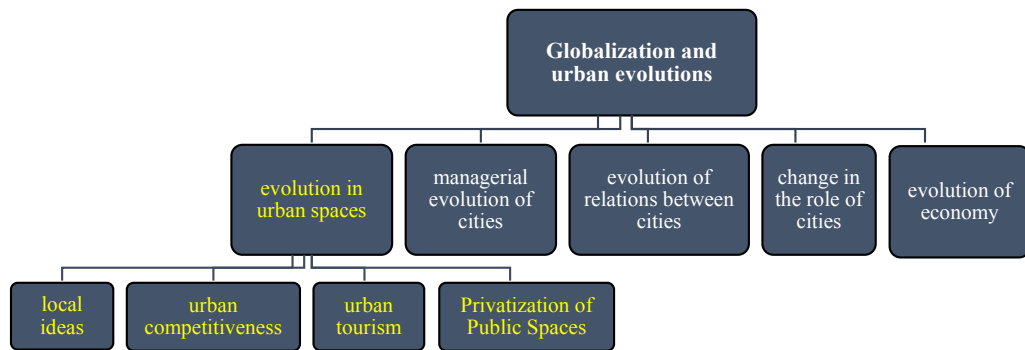
Fig. 3. Dimensions related to urban evolutions in the age of globalization

and development of cities (Gospodini, 2002). The most critical issues in the field of urban spaces in the age of globalization can be summarized as follows:

○   *The importance of paying attention to local ideas*: The concern of preserving local values and ideas have always been considered critically in the phenomenon of globalization and has led to the formation and importance of the concept of localization, Which is itself a construct of combining the two concepts of globalization and localization. In this approach, globalization drives localization, and localization itself drives globalization; in this context, the necessity of the two-way idea of "think locally, act globally" is supported along with the idea of "think globally, act locally". Thus, it seems that to logically link the space of flows (global) and the space of places (local), it is necessary to emphasize the locality of places (Faryadi, 2003).

○   *The role of urban spaces in promoting urban competitiveness*: In line with the new international division of labor, capital goes to areas with high comparative advantages and rich information infrastructures. Such areas become large urban areas with communication and management nodes of the world system and form the nervous system of the international economic system (Afrakhteh, 2002). Accordingly, cities seek to increase their assets by competing in the global economy to attract working-class investment, including improving infrastructure and public

environments. Therefore, public spaces of the city compete with each other as a means to improve the image of the city to attract more fluid capital (Hall, 1996). As Beyer (1998) points out, the return of beauty to the city is seen as a sign of a return on investment and, at the same time, an effort to enhance urban competitiveness.

○   *The importance of urban spaces in urban tourism*: Tourism is one of the factors facilitating globalization and acts as one of the flows within the global economic network to transfer capital flows from the center to the periphery. For researchers on the issue of tourism, the entanglement of tourism and globalization is apparent, and the two influence each other in a growing process. Under such circumstances, tourism has become one of the main focuses of attention in national and local development programs, and international and national competition for cities to attract tourists has become a well-known phenomenon for city managers and policymakers. Thus, investment in the public sector, which is done to increase the quality of the public realm, is a necessary precondition for increasing trust in the private sector and developing the tourism economy, and attracting private sector investment in civil engineering and construction activities (Sarvari, 2015).

○   *The Challenge of Privatization of Public Spaces*: The move towards privatization and privatization of urban spaces is one of the realities of the era of globalization and the transition from an

industrial city to a service city that extensive changes in the private sector involvement in the city have accompanied. It seems that the expansion of public space can be an attempt to counter the privatization of urban spaces and the emergence of private areas and complexes for large commercial and office companies. Urban spaces, on the one hand, face the challenge of privatization and, on the other hand, can be considered as a factor against the phenomenon of privatization of the public sphere if the policy and design are appropriate (Friedmann, 2005).

Based on Literature Review, Fig. 3 shows the evolutions that cities should focus on in the age of globalization.

1.3. The Role of Coastal Revitalization in the Competitiveness of Global Cities

Urban coasts have been the industrial hub of many urban economies in the world due to their proximity to shipping and trade axes along coastlines and rivers. With the replacement of the truck by the railroad and the growth of mechanized and standardized transportation facilities that effectively enable the transfer of heavy marine industries to remote and less developed areas with more and cheaper land, many marine industries located in urban centers started to decline. The transfer of industries left vast pieces of little-used and abandoned coasts, and later, cities that had once turned their backs on their industrial origins following the globalization process began to pay attention to their abandoned coasts as lost urban space (Jóźwiak et al., 2022). The cities along different waterways have turned their undeveloped and deserted coasts into lively, walkable, and mixed-use areas and provide facilities and attractions for themselves so that they can compete in the national and international arena and with other cities in attracting different types of capital. In these cities, urban designers have tried to expand the water transportation network and create new opportunities to develop water-based recreational and cultural activities on the coasts and shipping channels. Therefore, since the mid-1980s, coastal restoration has significantly revitalized urban centers such as Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and many other coastal cities worldwide (Hoyle,

2000). The wide variety of coastal projects along coasts, levees, and other waterways in small and large cities demonstrate the value of reclaimed coasts in diverse locations with very different economies. Considering that, day by day, coastal cities are directing investment toward the restoration of coasts, it seems necessary to pay attention to the criteria and principles that can turn coasts into places to advance the goals of globalization.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research method in this research is qualitative. First, the concept of globalization and the global city and its factors have been investigated with the "analytical-descriptive" method. In the next step, since there was very little research on the principles of coastal restoration, the "conventional qualitative content analysis method" was used to extract the principles and components affecting the coastal restoration plans. Conventional content analysis is often used when the existing theories or research literature about the phenomenon under study is limited, and the goal is to examine experiences or people's views. In this case, the researcher avoids using preconceived components and instead arranges that the components are derived from the data (Mayring, 2000). The distinct advantage of qualitative content analysis based on the conventional approach is obtaining direct and obvious information from texts without imposing predetermined components or theories. Therefore, the literature review shows that the reference to the concepts and principles of coastal restoration in the age of globalization is minimal. Most of them focus more on the management and economic measures than on the design principles of coastal restoration in the globalization of cities; this article tries to achieve the concepts and principles of coastal design and restoration based on the results of the analysis of coastal restoration projects that aim to improve the competitiveness of cities in the age of globalization, by using the conventional content analysis method.

Based on this method, some successful global examples of coastal restoration projects were selected and analyzed. The projects have been selected from the urban design projects that have

Table 2. Content analysis of coastal restoration projects

Resolving the historical separation of the working-class area of Master from the prosperous area of Venice by providing a wide range of innovative solutions to exploit nature, history, and culture in the industrial swamplands left from the past.	Vision	Parco San Giuliano in Venice (Zori et al., 2018)
- Creating a new "meeting space" that attracts residents of both cities to each other - Fixing several centuries of environmental degradation and transforming an industrial landfill into a living and active public space and new development - Providing an intermediary to attract private investment to the region. - Creating a new image of this abandoned land by telling the ecological story of the marsh and presenting a tangible continuity with the culture and history of the cities on both sides.	Goals	
- Improving access and regional transportation; It includes two major vehicular hubs in the north and south of the park that carry tourists and regional traffic bound for Venice, and a new Meister-Venice vehicular interface designed for use by residents - Diversity and mixed-use; by providing attractive sites for uses that are beneficial for both cities, it will attract diverse local communities to the park and stimulate regional investment. These uses include a lagoon biology center, an industrial rehabilitation area, academic activities, a cultural center that includes two museums and an aquarium, exhibition and performance facilities, and sports and entertainment facilities. - Continuity and permeability; Emphasis on the existence of tree-planted "parkways" and landscaped parking lots throughout the site, which connect all the park facilities through parallel networks and provides various active and passive opportunities to use the beach. - Revitalization and improvement of the environment affect almost all aspects related to the shape of the park. Among them, we can restore and improve the marsh ecosystem, restore historical waterways and salt marshes, start a forest restoration program, change toxic waste areas to areas with public and natural uses, reintroduce native plant species and stabilize the shores.	Design policies	
Transforming Hong Kong as a leading international city by introducing the most significant urban space of the city that responds to the values that provide the possibility of competition in attracting investment in global markets.	Vision	Development of the Central Coast of Hong Kong (Lang, 2007)
- Emphasizing the competitive side of the city by providing amenities and entertainment - Emphasizing Hong Kong's ability to exploit its unique natural environment and achieve sustainable economic growth - The Waterfront Park will provide Hong Kong with a public center of gravity. This magnificent public open space will provide a ceremonial center for historical events and local celebrations and ceremonies and is a symbol of its continuous evolution as a center influenced by the culture and trade of Asia.	Goals	

- Creating a new identity; through the construction of a convention center and a new spectacular gateway to the city center
- Placement for people; Through the design of the park as a public gathering place and platform for urban and cultural institutions and coastal recreational and retail activities
- Definition of functional axes, which connect the park to the city:
  • Art Axis, where several new and existing cultural and artistic sites extend up the hill to the heart of the city
  • The historical axis, a more formal passage that ends directly at statue square, is an essential urban symbol
  • The urban axis, several buildings, and magnificent courtyards flow towards the center of Halali Park by a coastal boulevard
- Improve accessibility; It will benefit the entire Central Coast through the construction of a new airport that connects to the city center via a high-speed train and the design of a new network of sidewalks that will connect to the water and rail transportation
	Design policies	

Countinued Table 2. Content analysis of coastal restoration projects

A plan to create a park on an attractive site with stunning views of the Statue of Liberty and New York Harbor; This park is one of the chain of coastal parks and public spaces	Vision	WagnerPark in New York (Eastman, 2017)
- Creating a regional destination that helps connect new regions - Creating a vibrant public realm that makes a new urban neighborhood desirable and attractive - Creating a greater sense of local community among the region's diverse population	Goals	
- The richness of sensory experiences: Encouraging park users to search and explore by creating footpaths and paths among a combination of open lawns and tree-filled gardens. - Improve attendance; By drawing people into the park by creating restaurant buildings and a covered public space from which visitors can have a full view of New York Harbor and the Statue of Liberty	Policies	
Showcasing Shanghai's history, rich culture, and global ideals by expanding the historical character of the city and creating a coastal promenade on the coast of Shanghai, which for years worked only as shipping and maritime-related industries.	Vision	Shanghai coast Restoration (Wang et al., 2021)
- Emphasis on a modern and dynamic coastal community that replaces the old port uses with an advanced mix of residential, commercial, urban, and tourism projects on the site - Emphasis on the creation of new areas to respond to the critical demand for the development of the city center and opening the beach strip to the public	Goals	
- Bringing the beach back to the people: by allocating the majority of the beach (which has recently become accessible) to public space and placing a variety of urban, cultural, entertainment, recreational and retail uses at crucial points to attract a wide range of people to the beach - Improving the public transport network and access to the river: creating a new network of river navigation and tunnels and connecting local streets to the river. - Creating a pedestrian-oriented environment: creating a pedestrian walkway, narrowing the streets along the river bank, and eliminating cross streets. - Creating a new identity: introducing several urban and cultural centers along the river bank and maintaining the axes of sight to the existing urban landmarks. - Maintaining connections with history and culture: through the preservation and reuse of historic warehouses, office buildings, other port elements, cranes, and other critical elements of the past port economy. - Preparing an economically viable and socially flexible plan: This is accomplished by creating a framework that can respond to evolving market demands and housing needs.	Design policies	
A plan to create a waterfront park on the formerly industrial waterfront in the city center to help the city attract a new generation of residents, businesses, and investment from domestic and foreign markets	Vision	Landscape design for Pittsburgh Coast (Brown, 2009)
- "Revitalization" of the city center by establishing recreational uses and creating incentives to restore attractive residential units to their previous condition and attracting a new generation of city residents who, in turn, helped the prosperity of the commercial centers of the neighborhoods, strengthened the economic base and forced employers to return to the city center. - Creating a framework that balances the potentially conflicting goals of the coast, from business to recreation, entertainment, and life, desired by different interest groups.	Goals	
- Organization of investment on the river bank; regarding the shared vision of Three Rivers Park as Pittsburgh's most crucial public realm. - Strengthening the power of place; through searching and retrieving historical inspiration elements. - Improving the sense of beach experience and a range of uses; who have been encouraged to settle on the banks of the river. - Celebrating the city of bridges through lighting and special facilities for pedestrians and using such facilities in the network of river footpaths. - Improve regional connectivity and continuity of public green space along the river's edge. - Creating continuity and integration in the transportation network and minimizing industrial obstacles on the river banks.	Design policies	

Countinued Table 2. Content analysis of coastal restoration projects

A statewide initiative to help Massachusetts cities make better use of downtown coasts	Vision	the landscape of urban rivers in Massachusetts
- Achieving smart growth by mobilizing the revitalization of old urban centers and drawing people to these old urban centers for work and life as an alternative to sprawl - An effective way to attract investment, housing, and jobs in communities that have long suffered from the decline of industrial jobs - Creating compact, walkable urban centers and neighborhoods with mixed uses and mixed incomes that have direct access to relevant rivers and new facilities such as a network of parks and roads	Goals	
- Expansion of green space: conversion of abandoned industrial sites along the river into a mixed-use development with the allotment of land for parks - Pedestrian access to the river provides access to the city center and people to the banks of the river, which was hidden behind fences and buildings. - Reconstruction of abandoned and unused coastal lands for the development of suburbs	Design policies	
A plan to lead a new generation of development near the river to reintroduce the river to the life of the city and its residents	Vision	Design framework for Anacastia coast (Krieger, 2003)
- Creating new life by housing new households with mixed incomes, creating office and retail spaces, and developing welfare and recreational facilities instead of military uses and heavy marine industries	Goals	
- Pollution removal along the river to support boating and recreational uses - Removing barriers and opening access; by bringing the public transportation network to the river and gradually replacing the existing roads and bridges with a new network of roads in perfect harmony with the river. - Creating an extensive network of coastal parks is realized by creating a network of connected and continuous coastal parks connected by the coastal walkway. - Emphasis on cultural destinations with prominent personalities is realized by identifying the historical identity of Anacastia as a suitable platform for museums, sports facilities, and facilities that celebrate cultural heritage. - Construction of solid coastal areas; Attracting families to live in coastal areas by creating coastal life attractions such as places for shopping and entertainment	Design policies	
A plan to create a lively artistic district to revive the Third Ward neighborhood, which played an essential role as a commercial center in the 19th and early 20th centuries with printing activities, knitting factories, and clothing production, and was abandoned after the World War	Vision	Third Ward Coast walk in Milwaukee (Piwoni, 2005)
- Creating a coastal walkway along with a park with historic buildings as a space for living and providing new opportunities for investment	Goals	
- Restoring the surviving buildings and turning them into a place for creative businesses looking for an unusual place for themselves, such as art galleries, performance groups, photographers, etc. - Providing new and favorable opportunities to experience and enjoy the river on foot, bicycle, recreational, and welfare uses. - Providing a basis for creating a public market	Design policies	

been recognized as the best and most successful projects according to the strict criteria of the American Association of Architects and have received the award from this association (Brown, 2009). After selecting the research samples, the research data was collected; the review of the projects progressed until reaching theoretical saturation, which in this research, theoretical saturation was achieved by examining eight projects as units of analysis. These investigations

led to the extraction of design goals and policies and practical concepts for forming coastal restoration principles in the age of globalization. Of course, in this process, multiple checks are done to ensure that there is no bias in the initial classification and that all relevant components are considered in the projects.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the coastal restoration plans have been studied and analyzed based on the conventional qualitative content analysis method to extract the vision, goals, and design policies of projects and, consequently, concepts that affect coastal restoration plans in order to meet the needs of global cities (Table 2).

In the above examples, the design of each coast has a unique combination of natural elements, artifacts, and values of the local community and tries to reflect a remarkable and distinct place. The analysis of the projects shows that four main currents have been influential in shaping the renewed attention to urban coasts as a platform for advancing the goals of globalization and have influenced the goals and actions of the reviewed projects:

- *Environmental Movement*: The cleanup of urban coasts, implemented in the new environmental laws of the 1970s and 1980s, has played a decisive role in making coasts attractive for residential development, tourism, and recreation. This movement has drawn attention to the improvement and expansion of the network of urban parks. Large tracts of newly derelict coastal land created new opportunities for downtown waterfront parks, coastal walkways, and promenades that often connect to the regional open space network.

- *Movement for the protection of historical heritages*: This movement also paid new attention to old and historical contexts and certain types of buildings found in early industrial centers. Mills, warehouses, and other industrial buildings located on the edge of urban coasts have acquired a new cultural concept and are not seen as a failure but as a reminder of the industrial heritage in the post-industrial era and a new use for them.

- *Tourism Development*: The growing importance of tourism in the economies of global cities has also increased attention to the

Fig. 4. A conceptual framework based on concepts affecting coastal restoration plans in the age of globalization

revitalization of coasts and attracted new visitors to urban centers.

- *Demographic changes*: The essential changes that have occurred in the composition of the population in the era of globalization have pushed the housing market more towards qualitative aspects and have moved residential buildings in cities across the country. In most cases, coasts are the first urban area that attracts diverse and new residents. New commercial districts, consisting of restaurants, entertainment centers, arts, entertainment activities, and other amenities, are drawing many urban residents to the redeveloped coastal areas.

Based on the findings of the research, the practical concepts for the Restoration of coasts in order to meet the needs of global cities can be summarized in the form of the following conceptual framework (Fig. 4); Concepts that provide the possibility of formulating the governing principles of coastal restoration plans in the age of globalization in the last part.

4- Conclusion

The Coastal restoration plan has established itself as an active supporter of the idea that coasts contain unique opportunities that can be used to enhance the life of the local community and play a significant role in the globalization of cities. Therefore, based on the components of the conceptual framework, the principles governing coastal restoration plans with emphasis on the importance of urban space in the age of globalization have been formulated:

Improving the global image of coasts and strengthening the flow of local, national and international tourism

Considering the importance of coastal restoration as a factor in improving and strengthening the global image of competing cities in the process of globalization and providing a valid global and international image to promote the competitiveness of cities, it is expected that the recovered coasts, due to their favorable qualities and providing a set of dominant cultural and historical functions and tourism for the users, tourists and business owners, can be effective in promoting the global image of cities during the competition of cities in the age of globalization.

Preserving historical and identity continuity

Coastal restoration projects should preserve and interpret the "tangible aspects of a site's history" to enhance its character and tell a more critical coast story. On the other hand, each coast has a specific combination of natural elements, built-up background and local community values and should reflect that unique and distinct place.

Local-scale efficiency

It is expected that the connection of recovered coasts with the phenomenon of globalization will occur due to the concern of preserving local values and ideas and keeping in mind the global concept of localization. Moreover, considering that "urban design is in the search of work environments," it is necessary to take design measures within the project, taking into account the need for its optimal performance in the local environment and also to support the promotion and improvement of the global and the international image of coasts.

Building a local community in an increasingly diverse community

In these projects, efforts have been made to bring people together, using water-determining power, to create places that deepen and strengthen the sense of local community. Attracting a mix of people with ages, backgrounds, incomes, races and other differences requires a rich and complementary mix of retail, culture, entertainment and other activities. Each of these activities appeals to a specific group, but they all create places of general appeal.

Public access to coasts

All the projects reviewed emphasize that coasts should remain generally public and fully accessible. This is important because most of these projects rely on significant private-sector investments or private-sector partnerships with the public sector.

Promoting environmental sustainability

All cases examined have focused on repairing and revitalizing the destroyed environment and have paid particular attention to supporting sensitive and fragile natural systems. Most

designs offer essential strategies for promoting smart growth. Interestingly, this goal has occupied the minds of urban designers in China, Europe and the United States. Projects to support smart growth consciously present opportunities to add high-density, high-value developments to the city center. Parksen Guiliano, Shanghai, and Hong Kong plans have expressed this goal as a part of their mission.

Expand the range of individual choices

All the projects under consideration create significant new opportunities to use an unbuilt environment within walking distance of urban centers and neighborhoods. All projects focus on programs that bring a new generation of choices and possibilities to urban communities. Interestingly, most of the cases examined emphasize a comprehensive transportation network proposal. In this way, they directly or indirectly announce that the projects add valuable regional facilities to the regional centers and strengthen the need for public access to and through the center.

Pedestrian upgrade

Many of these plans explicitly focus on improving walkability by creating continuous coastal walkways, connecting with the regional road network, direct connections with neighborhoods, and creating a network of retail and other uses that encourage walking. These plans provide a new opportunity for running, cycling, boating, and other sports in an urban setting that lacks such facilities.

The investigations carried out in the present study show that coastal restoration and the current globalization have a two-way interaction or relationship. On the one hand, the process of globalization, in the scope of its effects on cities, gradually shows its influence on the activity of coasts and their shape and form, and on the other hand, restored coasts help cities (and even countries) in reaching a suitable position in the age of globalization and presenting an excellent international image and providing a suitable environment for improving urban competitiveness. The recovered coasts play a significant role in strengthening global cities' status and helping non-global cities move

towards a global status. Therefore, the design and restoration of these spaces, apart from the benefits they bring to the development and urban development sector, are effective in achieving the benefits of globalization and not being deprived of it. On the other hand, it should also be noted that urban design and necessarily addressing the content aspects of cities (architectural and physical design, infrastructures, environmental quality, etc.) cannot be effective in improving the level of competitiveness of cities and inefficiency in procedural aspects (such as urban management and governance, financial and legal system, etc.) can also limit the role of urban design in improving urban competitiveness.

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