Planning for Cruise Terminals

PRESENTED BY: Larry Levis, AIA Principal, BEA International, Inc.

American Association of Port Authorities



Planning Process

Community buy-in – Starts with Public Sector
 Public Involvement Program

- ✓ Visioning "Charrettes"
- ✓ Stakeholders' Needs
- ✓ BALANCE

Case Study #1 - Small town - Prince Rupert, BC Roof Signs and Lighting

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Aged Waterfront – formerly industrial



Community Vision – 1994











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Minimal investment

Pieces of Puzzle come together....



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Passenger Flow



Context

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Contextual Mindset

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Industrial Marine & Emerging Leisure Waterfront

and and

Portland, ME

Inter

Early Visioning – 1997 Urban Design Emphasis

Future Joint Development

Access Bikes Parks

3 Public "Charrettes"

Community Visioning – 2001 (w/ferry + cruise)





Architectural Tradition – 19th Century

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Lost Landmark Terminals...

Context



Portland, ME



Modernity meets tradition

SOUTHELEVALON





Case Study #3 - Larger City: 700,000 - Quebec



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Balance

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...public waterfront access with ship access and security

Public Involvement



Seasonal Port - Mixed-Use

Restaurant

– Terminal / Exhibition Hall

Non-Cruise Parking



Flexible Space — (independent operator)





Case Study #4 - Larger City: 1,000,000 +)

Downtown Context

Existing Maritime Museum

New Terminal/ Events Hall

New Marina

Veterans' Memorial/ Riverfront Park (No on-site parking)

Integrated Site

Main Street



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Terminal Typologies





Temporary

15,000 - 20,000 sf \$10,000 / call



Port of Quebec, Norfolk, etc...



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Entry-Level Terminal



POM CT-10

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Occasional Use Terminal Port Everglades CT-29 Cruise/cargo joint use

Cruise Terminal 29

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Regular Use Terminal



North Elevation



South Elevation

Miami Cruise Terminal D & E

Disperse and separate flows to minimize congestion —

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POM D&E – Ground Plan



— Multiple check-in areas to separate people ——



POM CT D&E - 2nd Floor Plan



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Mixed-Use Terminal

80

- Early check-in @ attraction

Long Beach Cruise Complex



Adjacent Activities Relieve Burden on Terminal





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Types

Cost (in million) Size (in sf)						
Temporary Facility	- \$ 10,000 / call - \$ 1.5 m infrastructure	3,000 – 20,000	Seasonal or Emergency turnarounds			
Entry-Level Terminal	\$ 3.0m – \$10.0m	20,000 - 60,000	Entering Cruise Market in Seasonal or Limited Growth Area			
Occasional Use Terminal	\$ 7.0m – \$14.0m	50,000 – 80,000	Seasonal or Year-round turnaround in Growth Port			
Regular Use Terminal	\$ 12.0m – \$35.0m	80,000 – 120,000	Established Cruise Homeport			
Mixed-Use Terminal	\$ 12.0m – \$35.0m	80,000 – 120,000	Port of Call / Downtown / Attraction			



Trends: Vessel Sizes

(Pinnacle / Genesis Class)

<u> </u>	Passengers	Drafts	Air Drafts	Ship Displacement (In Thousands Grt.)
500 FEET	600	20-36	-	20
1980 ' s	1200-2000	26-30	140-175	80
800 FEET		100000		
	2600-3800	26-34	160-180	90-150
900-1050 FEET				
+2010' s	4200-6000	26-34	200- 220	180-220
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Embark

✓ Security ✓ 4-6 Hours Process ✓ Peak Period 1.5 Hours – 2400 PAX ✓12 Metal Detectors / Scanners ✓ Managing Check-in 5400-6000 pax ✓ Break Up Ship into Smaller Groups ✓ General / VIP / Groups (3-4) ✓ Use Airline Check-in for Cruise Marshalling ✓ Remote Check-in via Internet ✓ Kiosks (self check-in) ✓ Photo ID @ Counter (minimize # of bottlenecks) ✓ Maximize curb length & Sidewalk width



Debark

✓ Luggage ✓ 12,000 Pieces = two 30,000 sf halls ✓ 5 Shifts of 2400 Bags (4 Conveyors @ 600p/conveyor) ✓ Conveyors ✓ Speed (Customs clearance) ✓ Real Estate (reduced building size) ✓ Operation Cost (maintained in union ports) ✓ CBP ✓ Single Face Inspections ✓ Separate Primary into Two Inspection Areas with Secondary **Between Primaries** ✓ Parking 1000 – 1500/ship \checkmark Buses 16 – 20 at a time ✓ Increased Remote Staging Areas ✓ Traffic Management / Engineering

When do conveyors make sense?

Considerations:

- Cost amortization
- Airlift sensitivities
- Pax Experience
- Unionized?
- Curbside check-in?



Design Solutions	Bags / s.f.	Speed	Hard Capital Improve Cost
Traditional Lay Down (with & without Luggage Tables)	6 – 8 s.f. / Bag	5.5 hrs	\$ 5.6 – \$ 9.0 m
Compartmentalized Baggage Lay Down Access	4 – 5 s.f. / Bag	4.5 hrs	\$ 3.0 – \$ 5.0 m
Conveyor	5 – 5 . 5 s.f. / Bag	3 hrs	\$ 5.0 – \$ 6.0 m



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Urban Design for the Cruise/Ferry Industry

Ascertain <u>if</u> there is a market for cruise or ferry
Local/Regional Government Support
Local & Community Planning Workshops (1-2 yr process)
Integrate with Existing Urban Master Plan
Solicit Joint Private Development
Maximize Public Access to Water's Edge
Be able to create Security during ship days
Create Long-term (20-yr +) Vision
Make terminals multi-use (Exhibition or Function Hall)
Create programs with other attractions for early arrivers