

De Solá-Morales, Intro Formas de crecimiento urbano

The author focuses on urban growth forms and the factors affecting them. Cities are constantly growing and evolving. Therefore, we need to change them to better fit the future. The author is doing an analysis of the evolution of urbanism. In this analysis he argues that urbanism should work individually for the most consistent results. Because focusing on one thing allows more real results. However, he says, urbanism should benefit from a variety of disciplines. Thus, it makes it individually consistent and tries to find the right result by combining it with other disciplines.

And it shapes the future structures according to their own discipline. He says we should produce new forms by thinking about the future. These forms should be a part of each other and should be able to develop and change with the city.

¿Qué ha sido del urbanismo?

Cities are growing rapidly, and today's urbanism is not capable of responding to this. Planning without thinking of urban development is a problem in today's architecture. We need to plan with thinking the new needs.

Correct urbanism should always respond to many problems and needs. For example, they should facilitate transportation, meet needs, guide the society, and allow the creation of new spaces. That is, urbanism should not be perceived as an obstacle between different areas, so it should be perceived as a whole.

La Identidad del Territorio

Sometimes more is needed than a precise plan to explain a region. Things that help us understand the imaginary boundaries that separate regions. So there are two types of maps. Expresses the truth as it is one. One is interpreted as being other than reality. A number of factors may be identified as the identity of the region. And we can say that the basis of these factors depends on the history and social life. At the same time, the expectations and needs of society are added to this map too. Acts according to society.

La ciudad no es un árbol

The author gives examples by establishing a relationship with the tree. At first we see that the combinations are correct, but then we see that cities should not be like trees. Because the trees only consist of combinations and branches do not form integrity. Each branch is different. But the cities I want to be connected to are interconnected and holistic. Structures exist with society. We can't separate spaces from society. When we look at the streets of Istanbul, we can call it a mixed urbanism. But there is the spirit of society behind this confusion. And this spirit integrates the city. Places open to each other. We catch new corridors, but this energy never ends. In a way, we make the streets human.

The author compares the cities of today with the ancient cities. And he finds today's cities artificial. This is due to the fact that the ancient cities are integrated in each other.

El territorio de la arquitectura

The concept of type in our mind tends to be organized according to the schemes. His relationship with architecture is based on observation. We create our analysis by observation. Everyone's observation is different. For this reason, various types are formed. Thus, architecture deals with all different types.

Types of environment, types of functional use, city type etc. But Architecture then analyzes them all.

Consider a hospital or school, there is a form and rules that should be. But different observations do the same structure in different ways. But the common concern is the relationship with the city. Think topography, analyze the environment. Architecture is the meeting of common concerns in different ways.

Trazar el Territorio

There are some factors affecting cities. The paths intersect and form the nodes. And these nodes sometimes form landmarks. Cities are shaped according to landmark and nodes. The human population acts according to these formations.

Geometric city planning is dominated by American cities or Barcelona. In these cities the population is distributed. Society moves according to borders, streets are numbered. And a skyscraper may be needed for the viewing point in the city. In the sloped topography, the center of the pit city can be the top terrace of the city. It forms the topography. Moves the population to topography rather than city lines.

Important points, city planning and topography are very important. Cities are shaped according to their own criteria.

Me interesa la piel de las ciudades

Each city has its own potential. Some cities benefit from topography and some cities are connected to the sea, river and some cities occur with structures. This determines the character of the cities. So how do we keep these characters going?

Cities should benefit from the opportunities around them. But without disrupting his identity. It should grow according to culture and desire. Every point becomes very important if the city grows right. Nowadays it is much easier to do this. We have more stuff and more information. We can make cities more interesting.

I can give an example of New York City. It's not a city with a lot of history. But because it is well organized, the city gives you a sense of belonging. You're part of the city. Because the city is not just a building, it is a whole with its city buildings and parks and its potential. And it takes you inside it.

Para un urbanismo particular

Unwin talks about two movements in urbanism as formalist and informalist. He says that in practice urbanism should be a synthesis of both, taking the good from each one.

In practice he takes a favor from both of them, saying that it must be a synthesis of both. Formalism is based on the geometry of classical traditions. Informalism is a more subjective urbanism born of the characteristics of space.

Unwin doesn't refuse old architecture, he thinks you can take advantage of him without copying the old one. In summary, our designs should be inspired by the past, but must also follow today's changing conditions. The needs of city dwellers should be considered. Today, we think we can only meet these needs with vertical structures. I don't think it is useful for the city to be completely geometric, the vertical structures that are the replica of each other, where all the spaces are perfectly organized.

I'll give you an example. For example, in the 20th century in New York City, the city planners return to the street-level approach when everything is filled with skyscrapers. They call it the principle of return. Because the streets and gardens need more open space and enough light. This turnover also provides for it, creating new spaces for the community.

Utopía

Because of the problems such as the growth of cities and industrialization damage the urban fabric the development of urbanism and the desire to obtain the ideal urban fabric reveal the utopias.

Utopia defines a place that is desired but never existed. However, utopias are the reach for solution to many problems in our cities. It's the desire to find the ideal one.

Utopia may create uncertainty (imaginary structures) but in the future we can live in equal order by breaking the impossible.

Los nuevos principios del urbanismo

The author talks about the new disciplines of urbanism.

He argues that urbanism must be turned into a discipline. So when you look at the future, think about the past and solve the present. What should we pay attention to today?

It is a heterogeneous and most important participatory urbanism that focuses on demand and solutions, where different languages are formed, taking into account the needs.

Without society, new venues don't matter. Society fills and regulates in a regular way. The Architectural meaning is valued as the society shapes and uses .