

PROYECTO DE LA CIUDAD

De la utopía a los grandes planes de la ciudad

URBAN DESIGN & MASTER PLANS

From Utopia to Important City Master Plans

Departamento de Urbanística y Ordenación del Territorio Universidad de Granada
Department of Urban and Spatial Planning University of Granada

Profesor | Lecturer
Francisco Javier Abarca-Álvarez

fcoabarca@ugr.es

Hay que prestar atención a nuestros sueños

We must pay attention to our dreams



Exposición Futurama, Feria Mundial de 1939, Nueva York. "He visto el futuro".

[Futurama Exhibition, 1939 World Fair. New York. I saw the future](#)

Fuente | [source: fabiofeminofantascience.org](http://source.fabiofeminofantascience.org) (07-2011)

Utopía:

- Tensor entre realidad y el sueño.
- Campo de experimentación y ensayo.
- Crear necesidad de cambio

Utopia:

- Link between reality and dreams.
- Space for experimentation and trials.
- Creating the need for changes

Exposición Futurama, Feria Mundial de 1939, Nueva York. "He visto el futuro".
[Futurama Exhibition, 1939 World Fair. New York. I saw the future](#)
Fuente | [source: fabiofeminofantascience.org](http://source.fabiofeminofantascience.org) (07-2011)

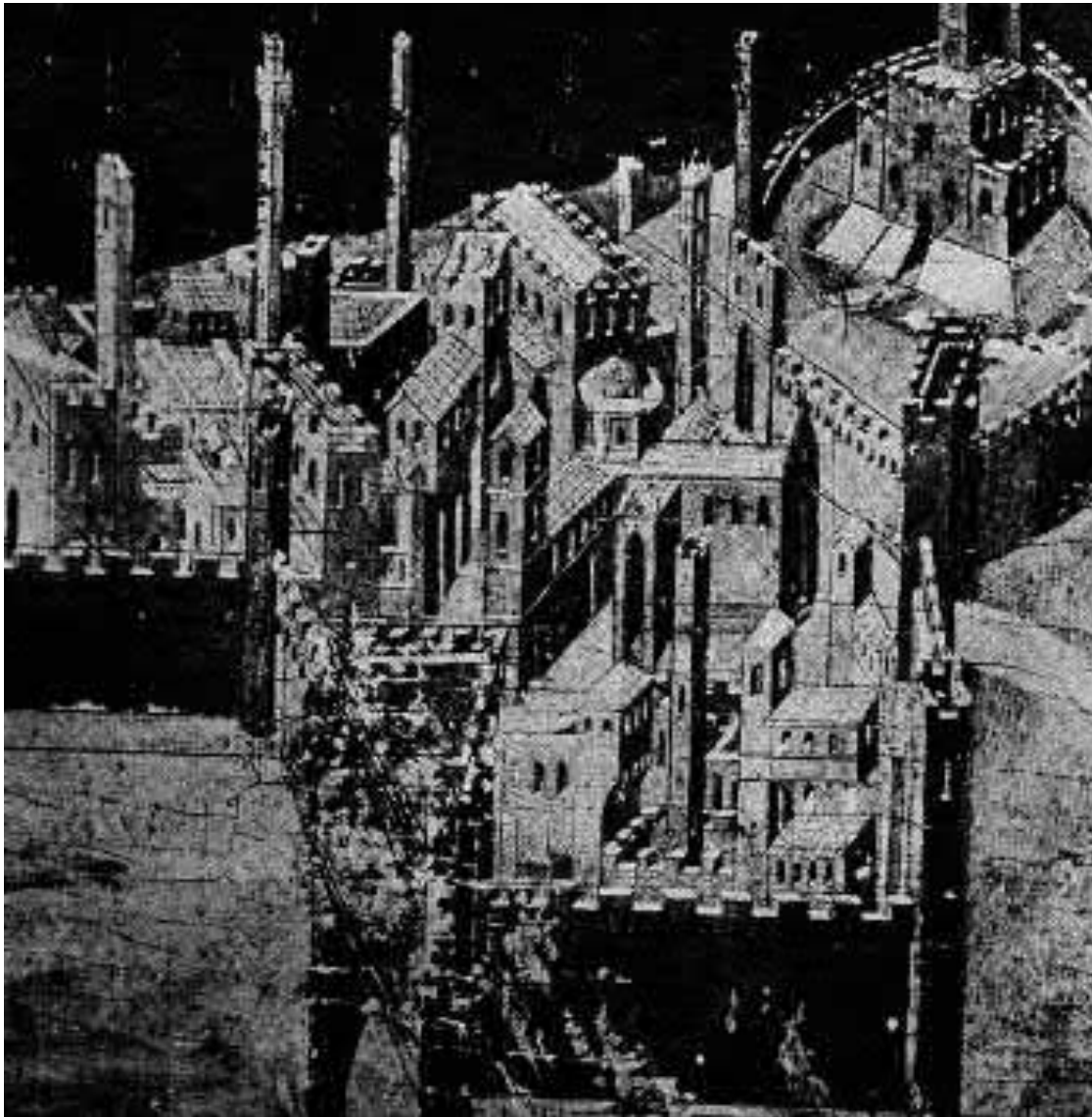


____TEOCÉNTRICO

____*THEOCENTRIC*

Utopía del control del individuo.

Utopia for people control



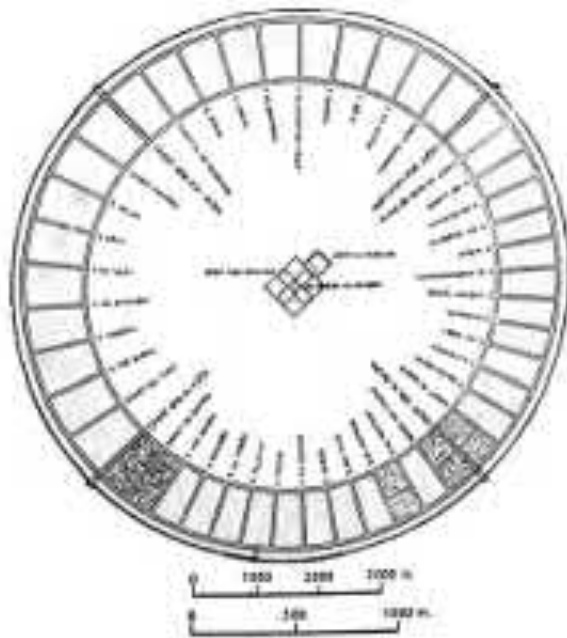
Pintura de Siena por Lorenzetti di Ambroggio.
Arquetipo de ciudad medieval.

[Drawing of Siena by Lorenzetti di Ambroggio.](#)
[Archetype of medieval town](#)

Fuente | [source](#): Mumford, 1966, p. 427

Utopía del control del individuo.

Ciudad como imagen del Universo.
Gran capacidad simbólica.



Plano de la ciudad circular de Al-Mansur (actual Bagdad). 766 d.C. según Creswell. Diámetro de 2638 m- Superficie 500 ha. Anillo residencial de 300 m con 45 barrios para un total de 30.000 hab.

Plan of the circular city of Al-Mansur (now Baghdad). 766 AD according to Creswell. Diameter 2638 m - Surface area 500 ha. Residential ring of 300 m with 45 neighbourhoods for a total population of 30,000.

Fuente | [Source](#): Galantay, 1975, p. 125

Utopia for people control

City as an image of the Universe.
High symbolic capacity.



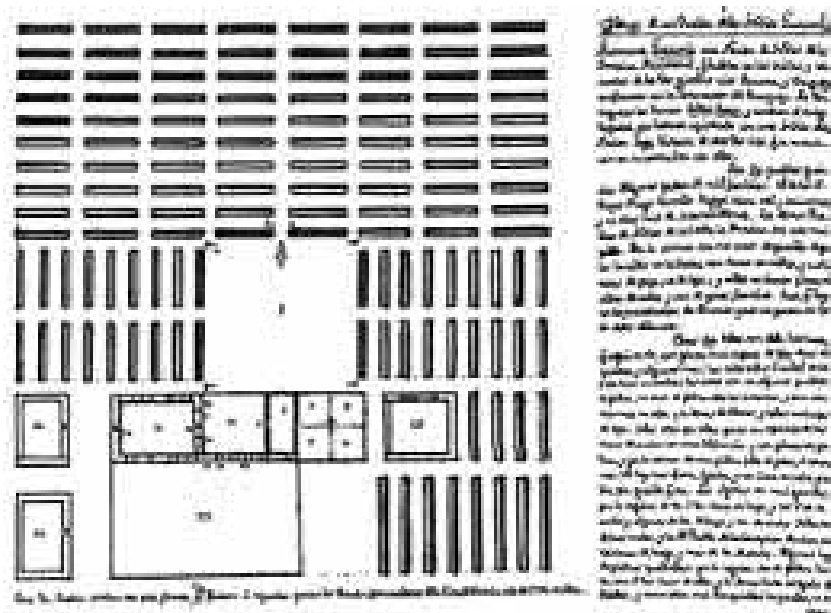
Plano de Chang'an, capital de la dinastía T'ang.

[Plan of Chang'an, capital of the T'ang Dynasty](#)

Fuente | [Source](#): Galantay, 1975, p. 126

Utopía del control del individuo

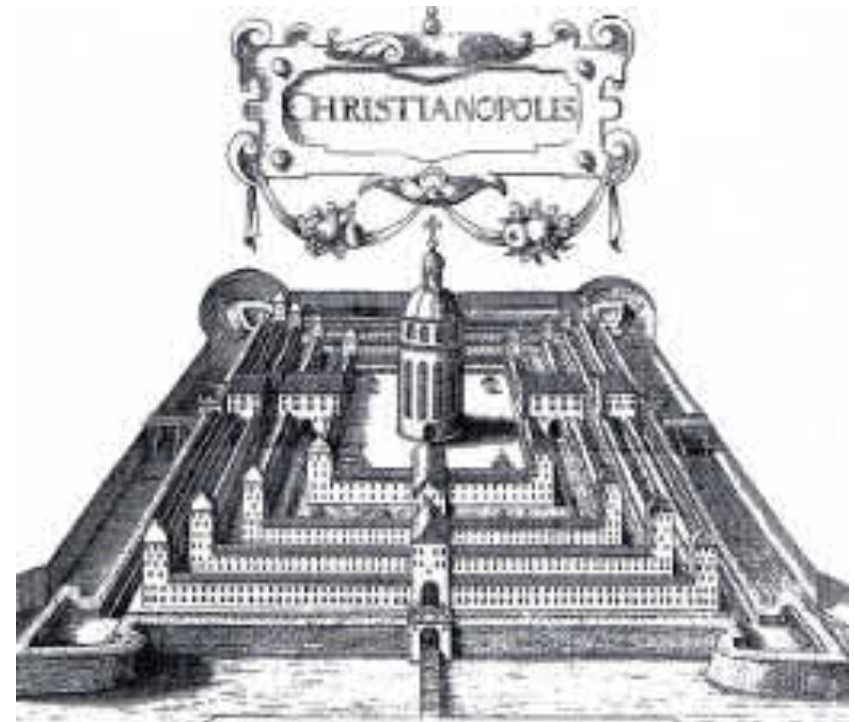
Utopía de lo divino



Pueblo de los Indios Guaraní. Paraguay. Siglo XVI.
[Village of the Guaraní Indians. Paraguay. 16th century.](#)
Fuente | [Source](#): Feuerstein, 2008, p. 69.

Utopia for people control

Utopia of the godlike



Christianópolis de Johann Valentin Andreae. 1619.
Organización social. Centro lo divino.
[Christianapolis by Johann Valentin Andreae. 1619.](#)
[Social organisation. Centre of the godlike.](#)
Fuente | [Source](#): Feuerstein, 2008, p. 60.

Utopía del control del individuo

Utopía de lo divino



La Torre de Babel.

[The Tower of Babel.](#)

Pieter Bruegel el Viejo. 1563.

Utopia for people control

Utopia of the godlike



Kalachakra sand mandala. Representación esquemática y simbólica del macrocosmos y del microcosmos, usado en el budismo e hinduismo.

[Kalachakra sand mandala.](#) Schematic and symbolic representation of the macrocosm and microcosm, used in Buddhism and Hinduism.

Utopía del control del individuo. Utopía de lo divino.



Plan de la ciudad de Auroville de Roger Anger. 1965-1968.
[City plan of Auroville by Roger Anger. 1965-1968.](#)

Fuente | Source:

Imagen inferior Damien Roué en Flickr (CC-BY-NC)
[Below Picture by Damien Roué en Flickr \(CC-BY-NC\)](#)

Utopia for people control Utopia of the godlike



Ciudad plegada.
[Folded city.](#)
Njiric + Njiric.



Propuesta de "Progress City" también llamada EPCOT de Herbert Ryman. 1965.

["Progress City" proposal also called EPCOT by Herbert Ryman. 1965.](#)

Fuente | Source: progresscityusa.com (07-2011).

____ANTROPOCÉNTRICO

____*ANTHROPOCENTRIC*

INDIVIDUO vs COLECTIVO

INDIVIDUAL vs collective

Utopía del control del individuo.

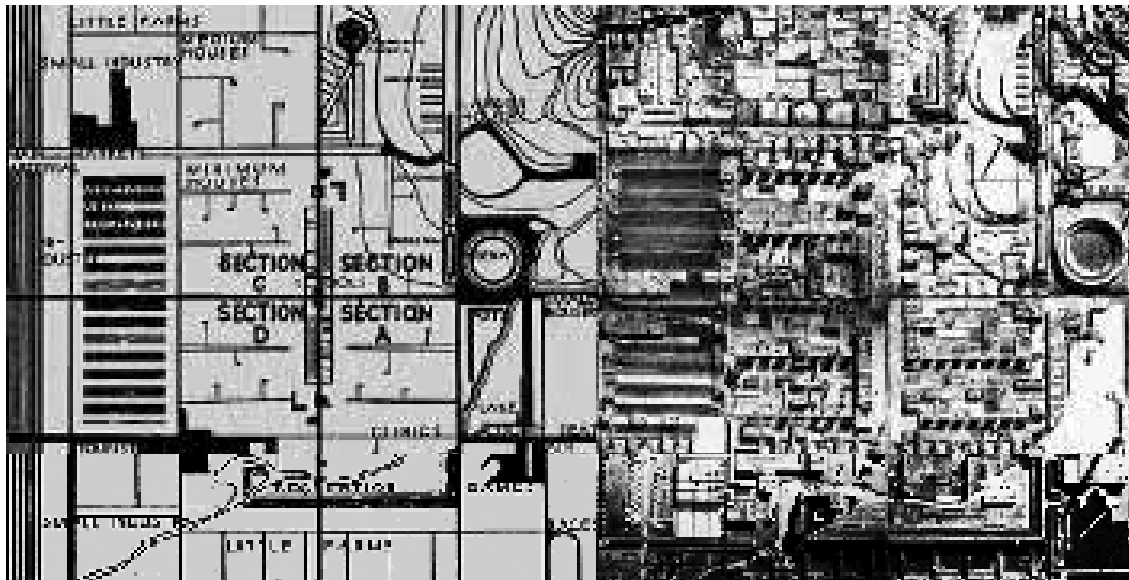
Utopía de lo individual.

La importancia del individuo:

- El individuo como germen de la democracia.
- Arraigo de la desconfianza en lo urbano en el mundo anglosajón.

The importance of the individual:

- The private individual as the germ of democracy.
- Rooted distrust of the urban in the Anglo-Saxon world.



Dibujo de planta y fotografía de la Broadacre de Frank Lloyd Wright.

Plan drawing and photograph of Frank Lloyd Wright's Broadacre.

Fuente | [Source](#): Wright, 1935.

Utopia for people control

Utopia of the self



Medios de transporte aéreo personal de la Broadacre de Frank Lloyd Wright.

Frank Lloyd Wright's Broadacre personal air transport equipment.

Fuente | [Source](#): Drexler, 1962.

Utopía del control del individuo.

Utopía de lo colectivo

La importancia de lo común:

- Necesidad de una nueva utopía colectiva.
- Intento de devolver el control a la sociedad.

The importance of the commons:

- The need for a new collective utopia.
- Attempt to return control to society.

Portada de la obra Utopía (1516) de Thomas More.
Grabado de Ambrosius Holbein (1518).

Cover of the work Utopia (1516) by Thomas More.
Engraving by Ambrosius Holbein (1518).

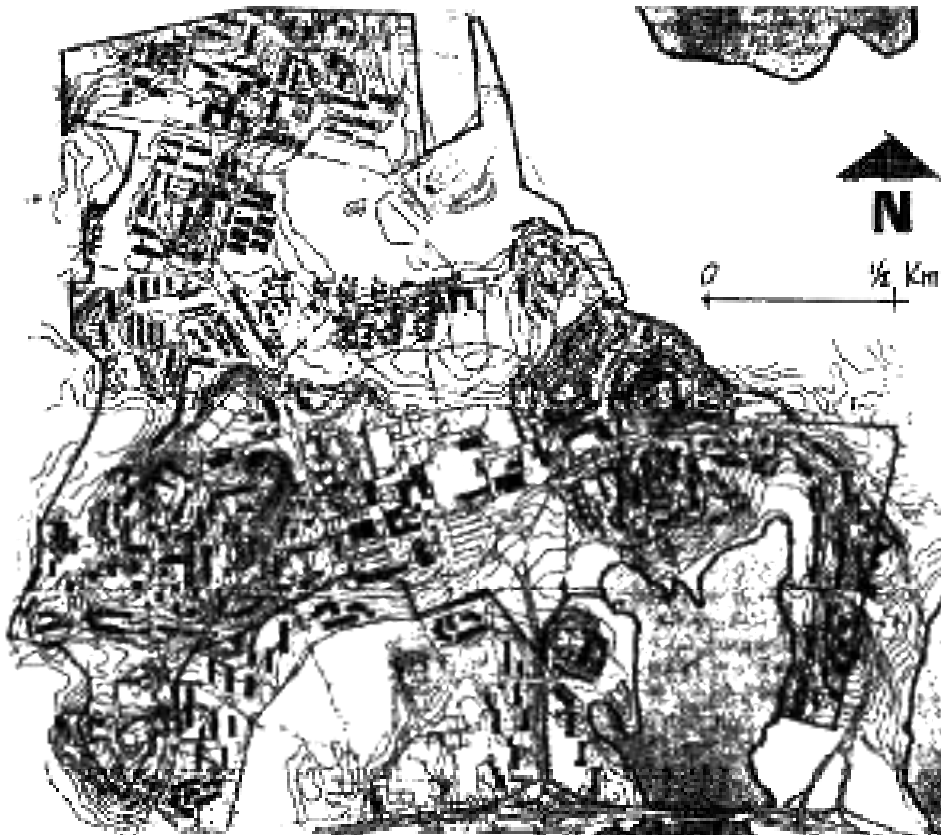
Fuente | [Source](#): More, 1985, p. 60.

Utopia for people control

Utopia of the commons



Utopía del control del individuo. Utopía de lo colectivo



Planta general de la ciudad de Tapiola (Helsinki, Finlandia) de O. Meurman. 1952-1956.

[General plan of the city of Tapiola \(Helsinki, Finland\) by O. Meurman. 1952-1956.](#)

Fuente | [Source](#): Carini et, al., 1979, p. 274.

Utopia for people control Utopia of the commons



The County of London Plan de 1943 de Patrick Abercrombie.
Simplificación de las comunidades.

[The County of London Plan of 1943 by Patrick Abercrombie.](#)
Simplification of communities.

Fuente | [Source](#): Wright, 2008.

EL BUEN LUGAR

THE RIGHT PLACE

Utopía del control espacial

Utopía geográfica



The Continuous Monument. An Architectural Model For Total Urbanization. Superstudio, 1969.

Utopia for spatial control

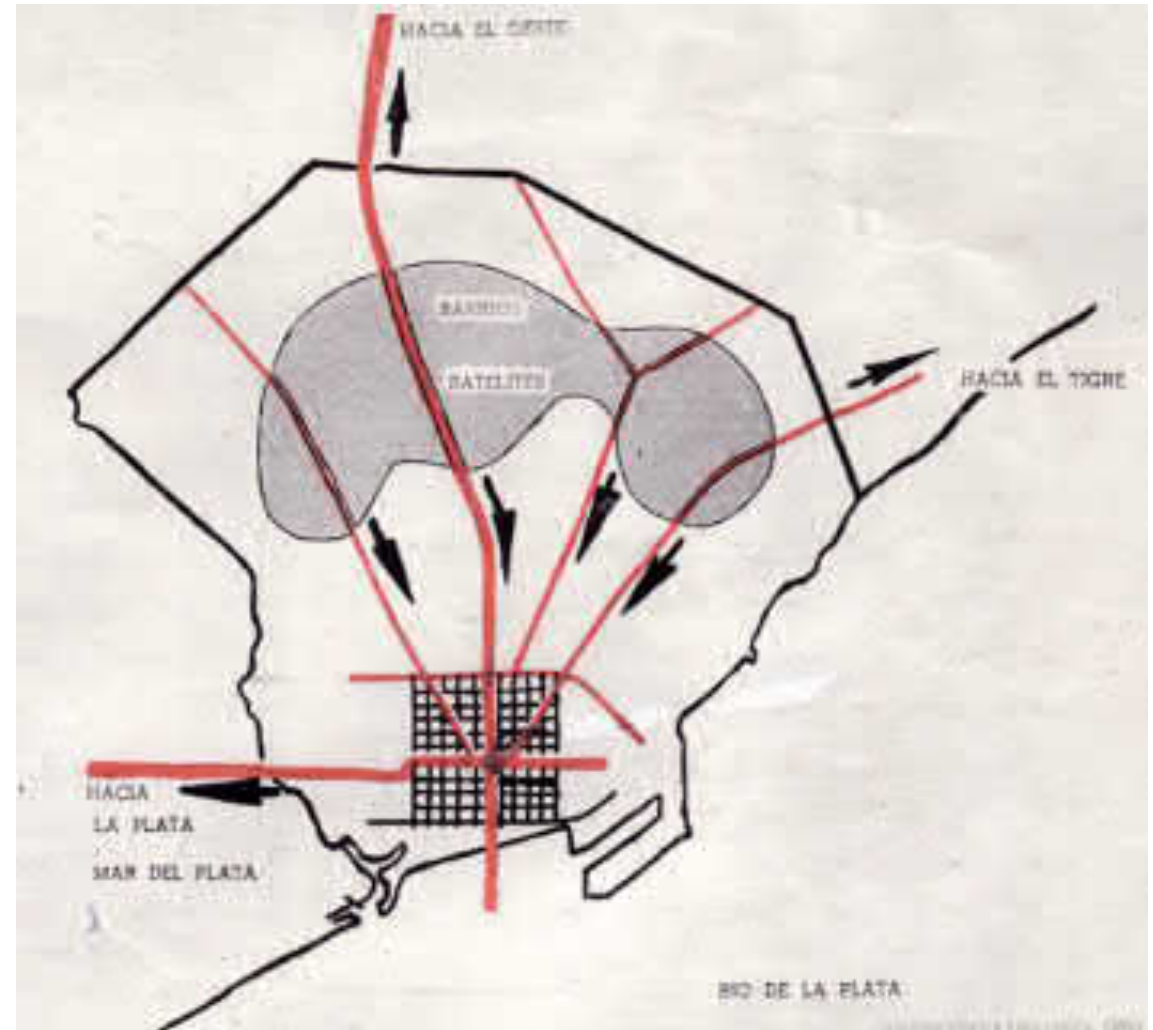
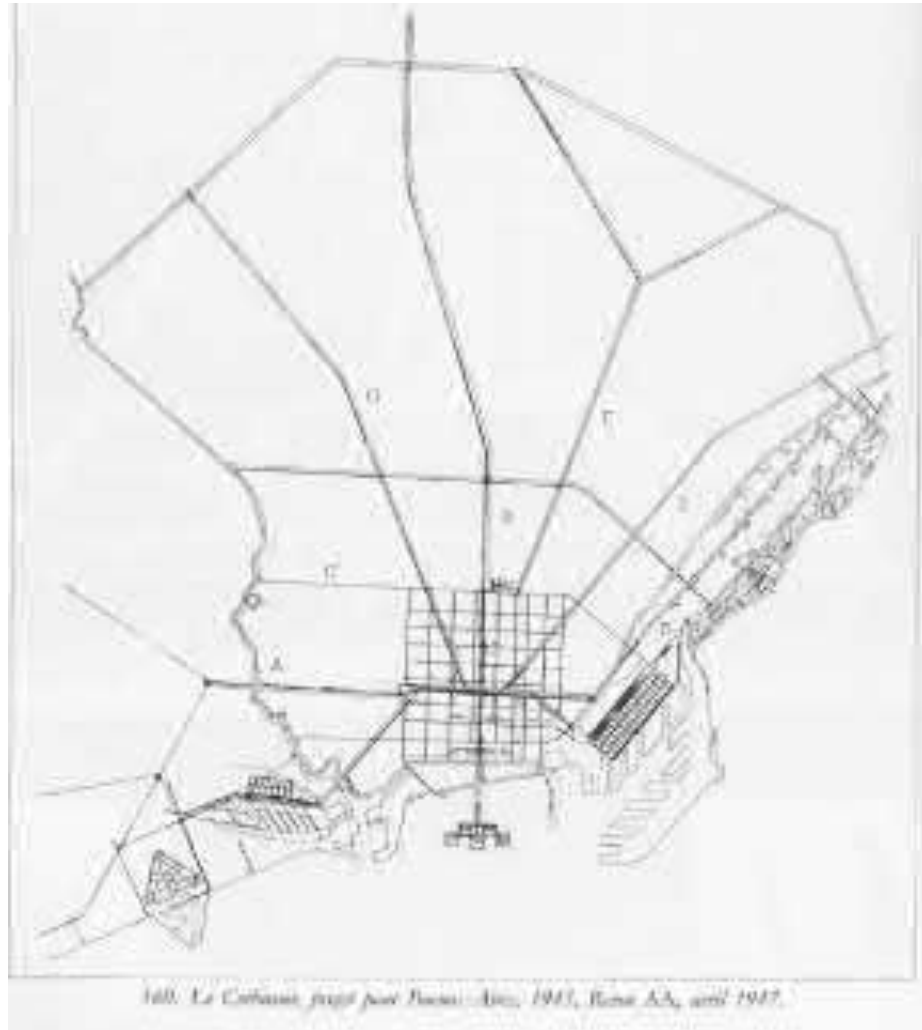
Geographical utopia



Ciudad del Mar de Hal Moggridge. 1968.
Hal Moggridge's City of the Sea. 1968.

Trazados infraestructuras

Infrastructural layouts

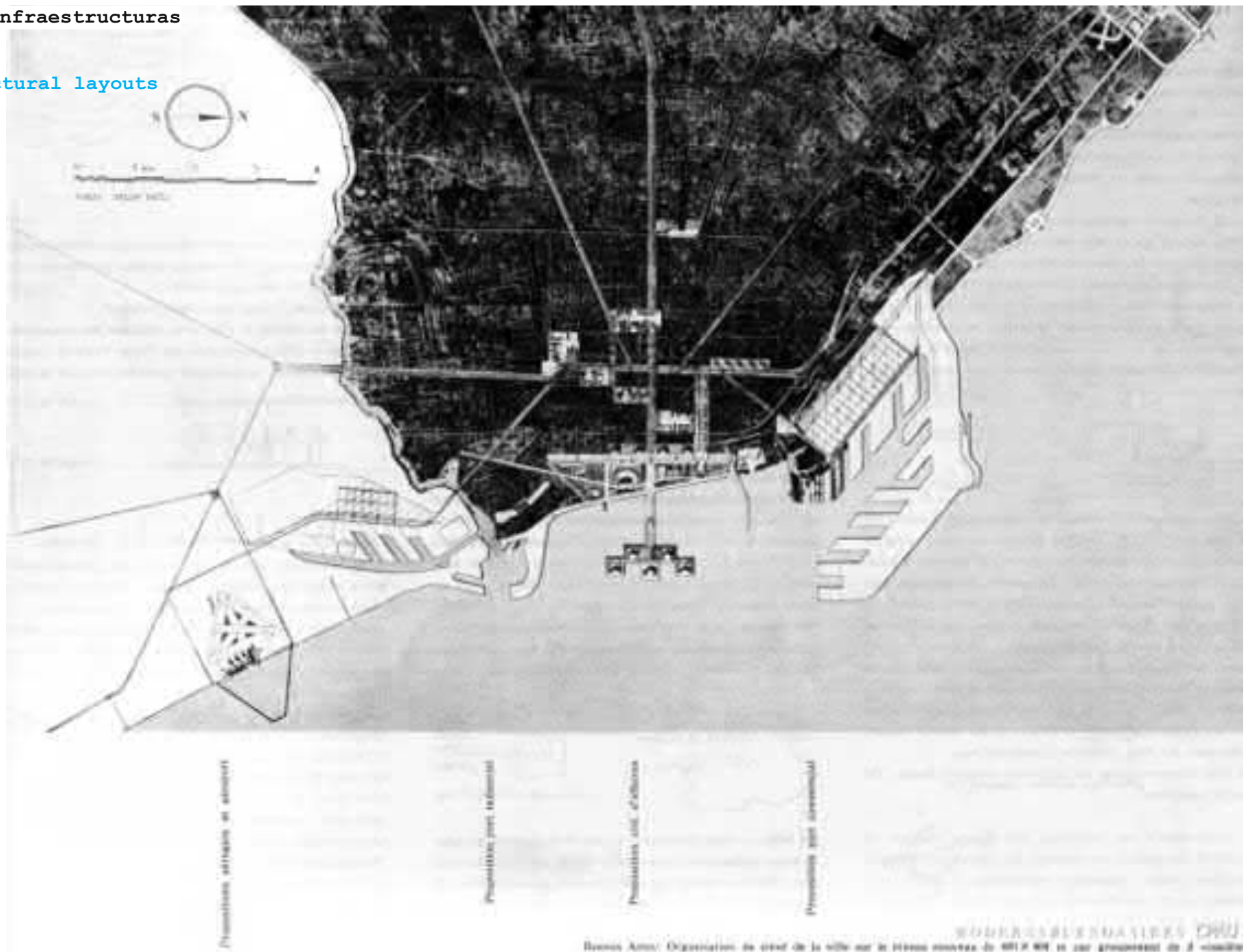


Plan Director de Buenos Aires, Le Corbusier, 1947

Master Plan of Buenos Aires, Le Corbusier, 1947

Trazados infraestructuras

Infrastructural layouts



Plan Director de Buenos Aires, Le Corbusier, 1947

Master Plan of Buenos Aires, Le Corbusier, 1947

Trazados infraestructuras

Infrastructural layouts



Plan Director de Buenos Aires, Le Corbusier, 1947

Master Plan of Buenos Aires, Le Corbusier, 1947



Plan Director de Buenos Aires, Le Corbusier, 1947

Master Plan of Buenos Aires, Le Corbusier, 1947



José María Cabrer. "Plano de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires". Buenos Aires. 1776.

José María Cabrer. "Plano de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires". Buenos Aires. 1776.

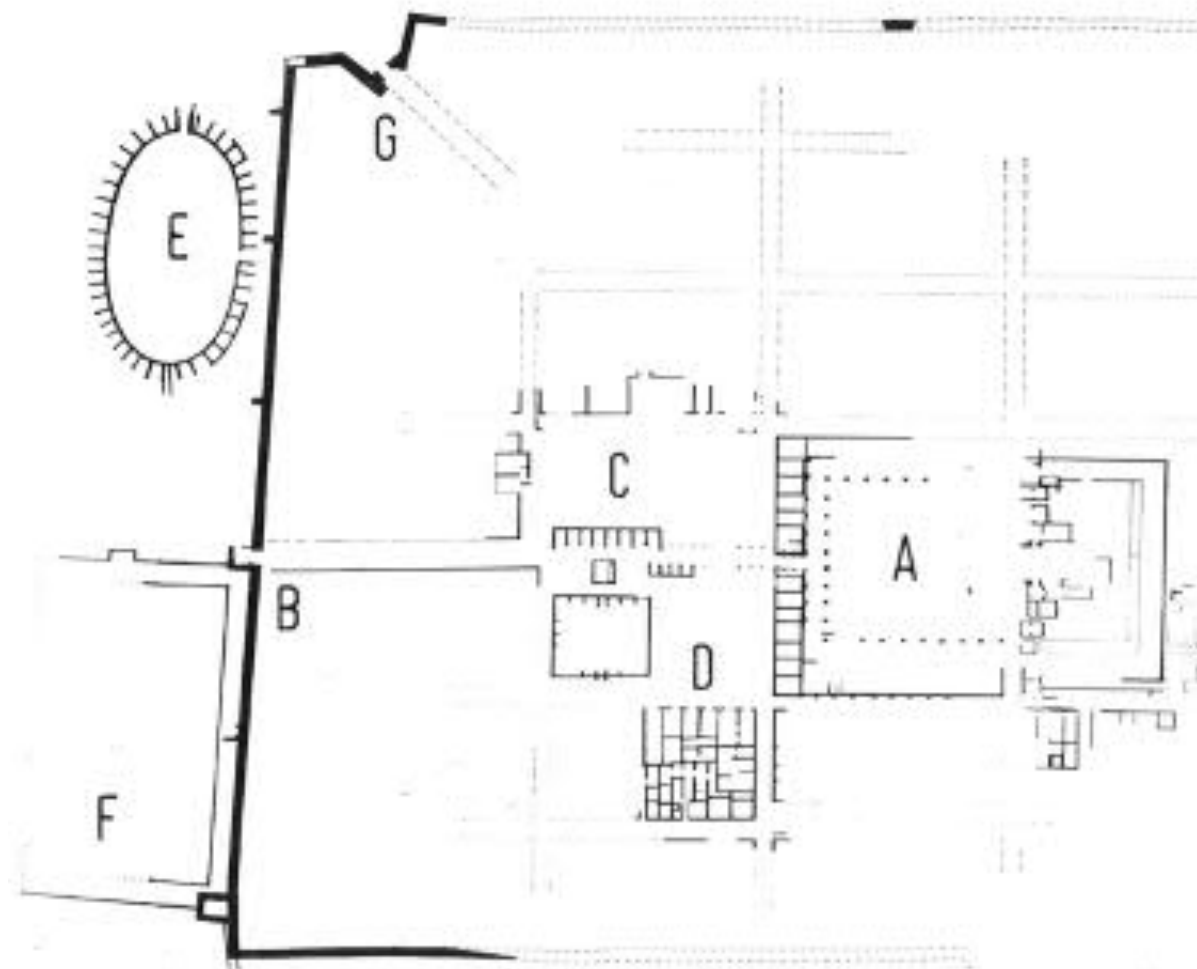


Figura 3.31. Emporiae; plano de detalle del foro y del área del mercado situada en su extremo sur. El foro (A) tenía una forma aproximadamente cuadrada, con lados de 67 por 62 metros de longitud, flanqueado de pórticos con columnas al este, sur y oeste, y con una serie de ocho temples a lo largo del lado norte; se accedía directamente al foro por el *decumanus* desde la puerta principal (sur) de Emporiae (B). (El *decumanus* se desvía alrededor del foro hacia el este, lo que supone una desviación inhabitual de la práctica convencional del urbanismo romano según la cual el foro ocupaba una de las esquinas formadas por la intersección de los ejes perpendiculares primarios del *decumanus* y del *cardo*). El pórtico meridional está cercado por los muros traseros desnudos de una serie de tiendas que miran hacia el sur, al área del mercado, separadas por la línea del *decumanus*; el mercado al aire libre (*macellum*) en el lado oeste (C), una reducida zona de comercios junto al lado oriental de éste (E) y unas pequeñas casas completan la *insula* reticular. Fuera de la muralla, inmediatamente al sur, había un anfiteatro de modestas proporciones, así como una *palestra* para ejercicios físicos y gimnásticos (F). En el extremo suroeste de la muralla existe una puerta con una calle de entrada en diagonal que sólo ha sido parcialmente excavada y cuya función no ha sido todavía explicada (G).

Esquinas en la ciudad romana. Emporiae (Ampurias). Girona.

Corners in the Roman city. Emporiae (Empúries). Girona.

Fuente | Source: Morris (1984): Historia de la forma urbana (*History of Urban Form*)



Barcelona & New York. Esquinas urbanas | [Urban Corners](#)

Fuente | [Source](#): Manuel de Solá-Morales (2004). Exposición “Ciudades, esquinas”. Forum de las Culturas



Flatiron. New. Daniel Burham. 1902
Fuente | [Source](#): Markusnl

J.Herzog & P. de Meuron. Barcelona. 2004.
Forum Universal de las Culturas.

la **posición**
interesante de las cosas

Esquinas
Heterogeneidad
Tensión

the **interesting**
place of the stuff

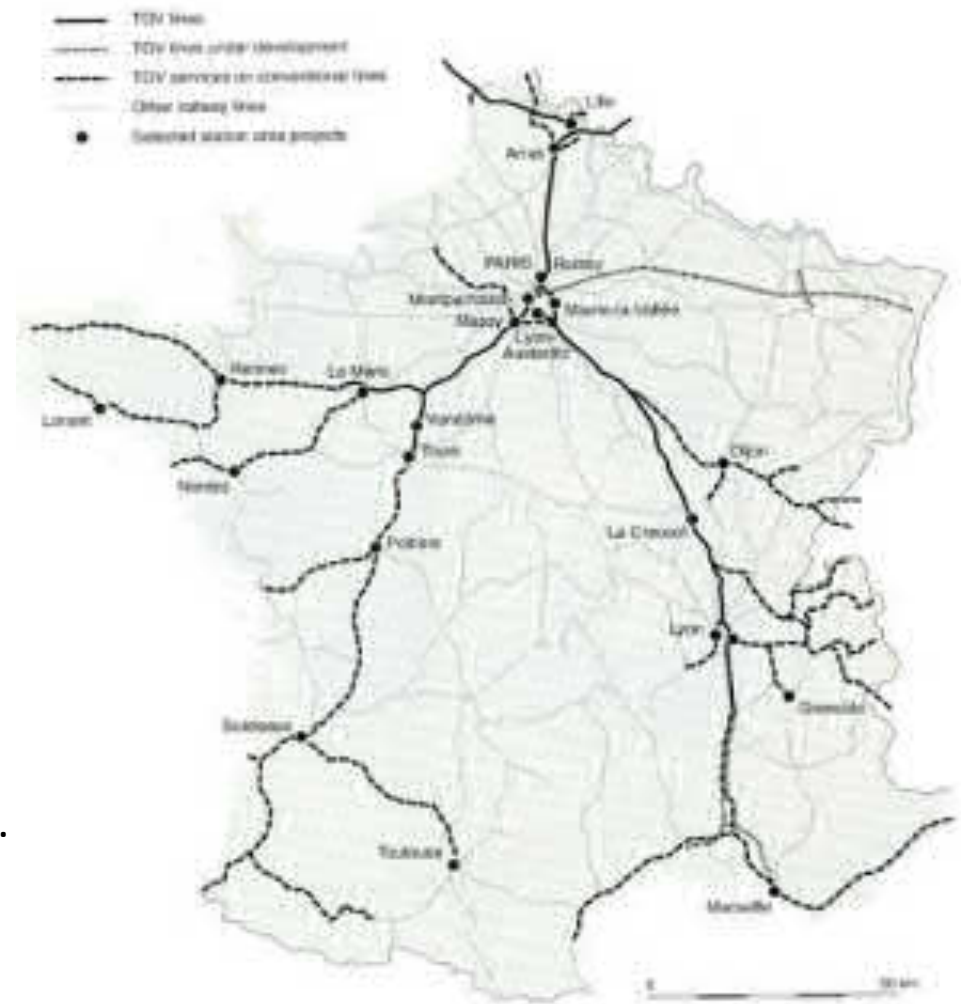
Corners
Heterogeneity
Tension



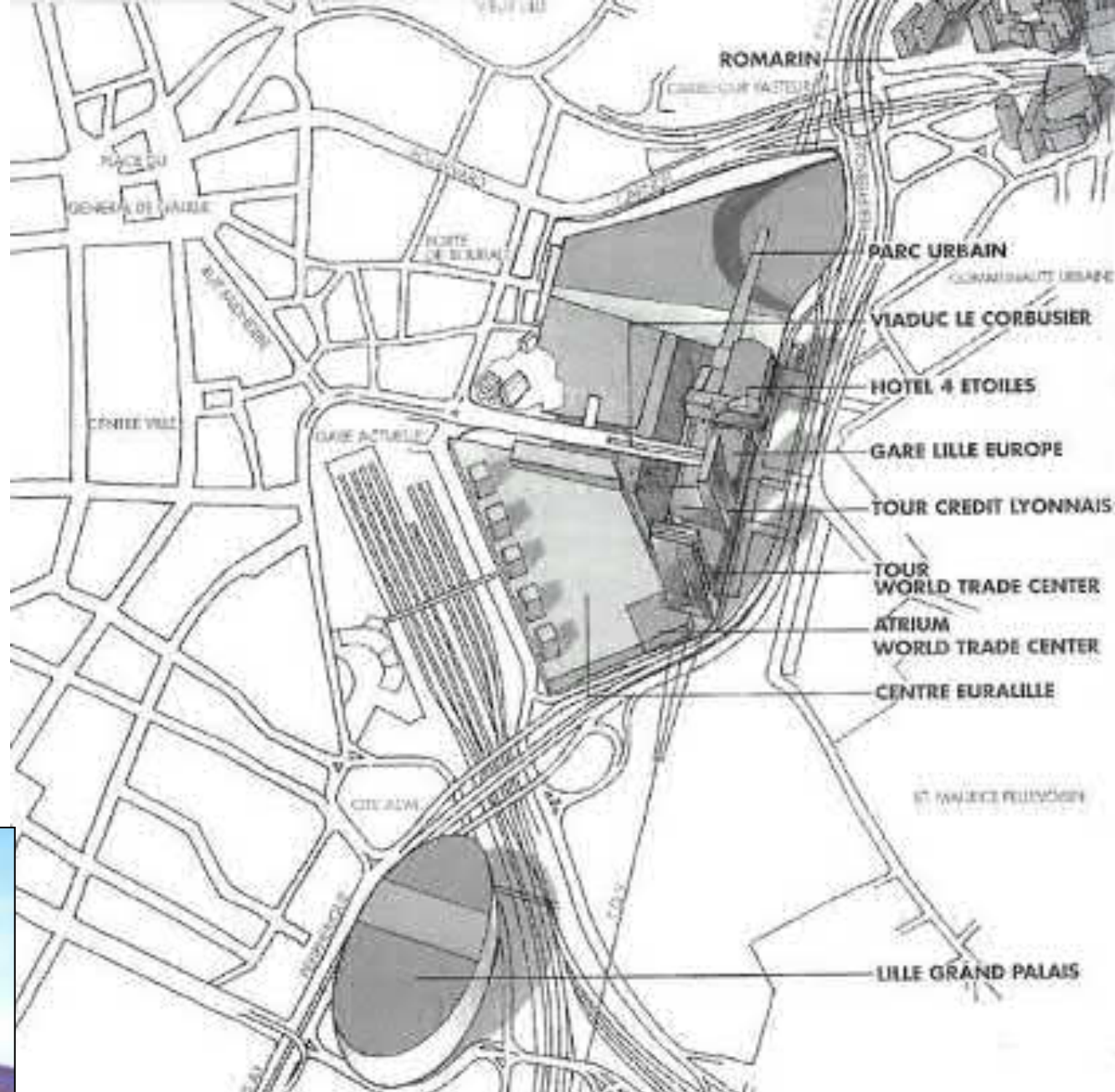


esquina territorial

territorial corner



Euralille. Lille. 1990-94.
Esquina territorial.
Territorial Corner







Palermo. Calle de los Edificios de las Instituciones Regionales.

Palermo. [Street of the Buildings of the Regional Institutions.](#)

Roberto Collová. 1987.

escala y visibilidad

Scale and Visibility



Seagram Building. New York.
Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. 1954-56.
Fuente | [Source](#): Robert Ostmann



Áreas de influencia, mercados en Barcelona.

Fuente: Plan Metropolitano 1986.

Areas of influence, markets in Barcelona.

Source: Metropolitan Plan 1986.

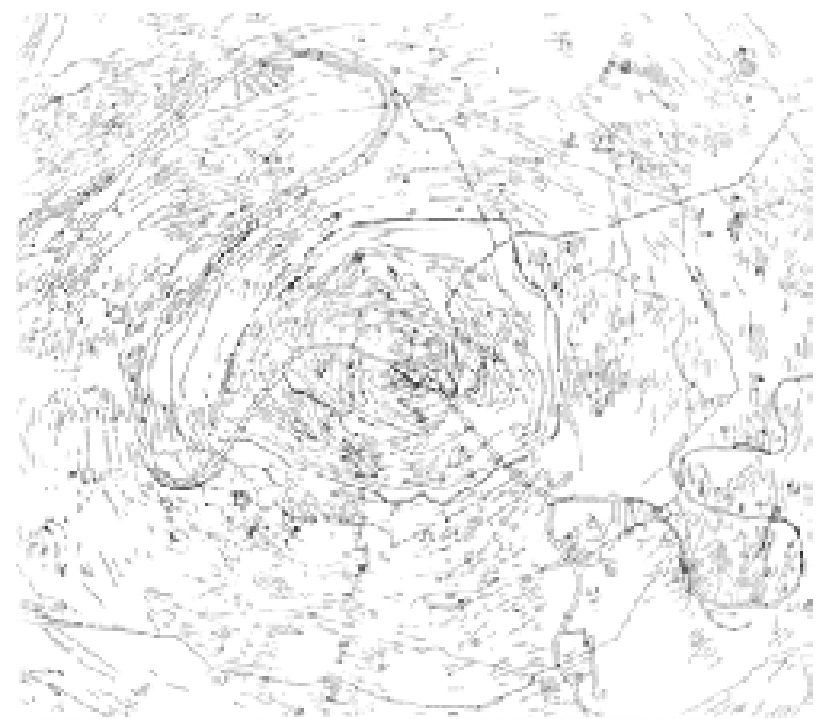


Formas singulares. Barcelona. Fuente: Busquets, J.

Singular forms. Barcelona. Source: Busquets, J.



Archipiélago Metrópolis, Berlín. Fuente: Ungers,O.;Koolhaas,R.
The Metropolis Archipelago, Berlin. Source: Ungers,O.; Koolhaas,R.



Lugares mágicos, Paris. Fuente: Benévolo,L.
Magical places, Paris. Source: Benévolo,L.



Wild edges. Berlín. Fuente-source: Smithson, A&P.



EL MALL



OTROS ESPACIOS LIBRES

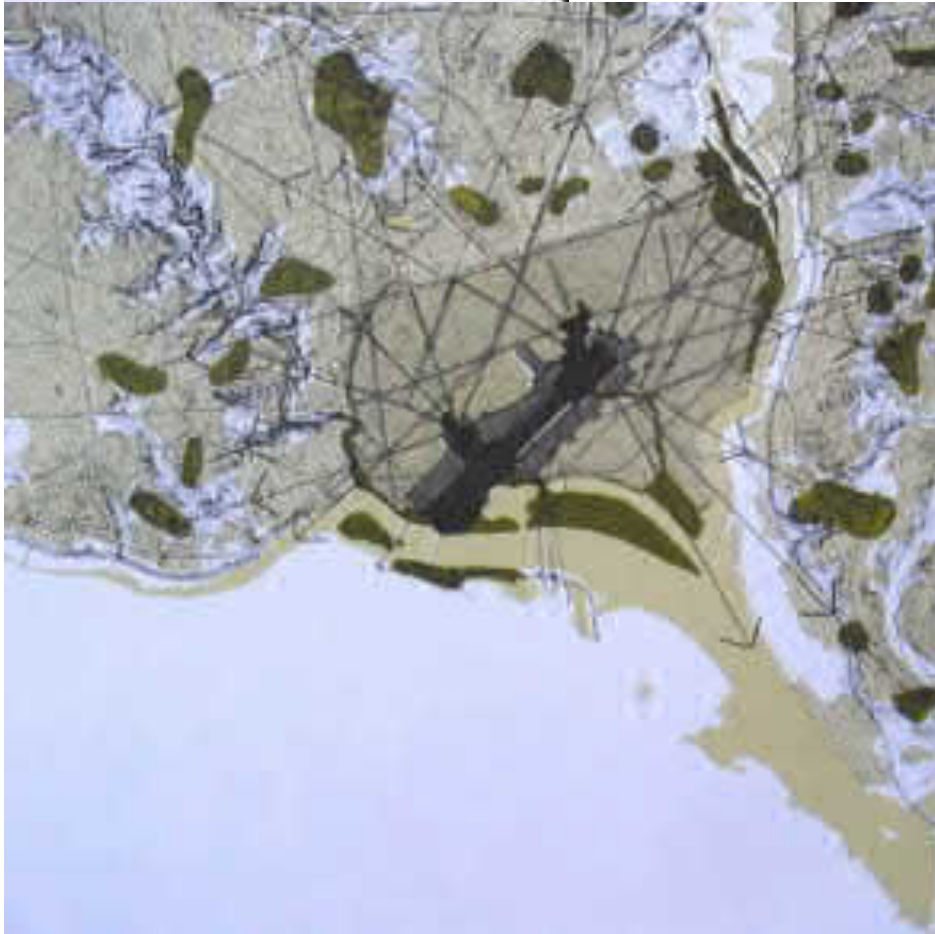


AVENIDAS

Washington

Fuente: Mc Harg, I. "Proyectar con la naturaleza"

Source: Mc Harg, I. "Designing with Nature in Town and City"

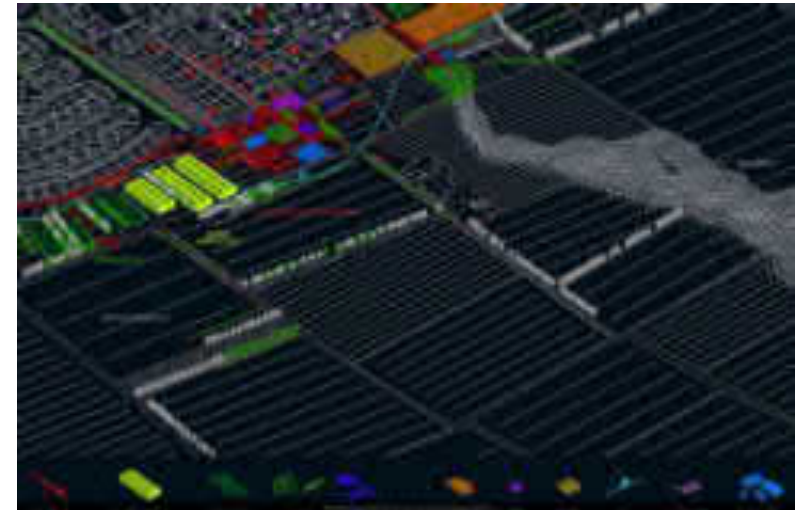
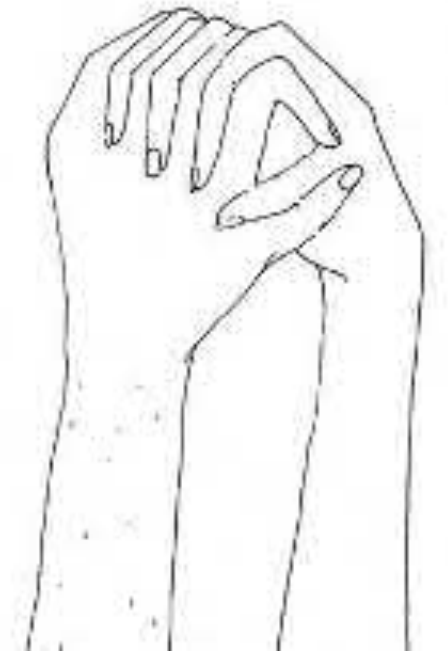


Washington.

Fuente: Mc Harg, I. "Proyectar con la naturaleza"

Source: Mc Harg, I. "Designing with Nature in Town and City"

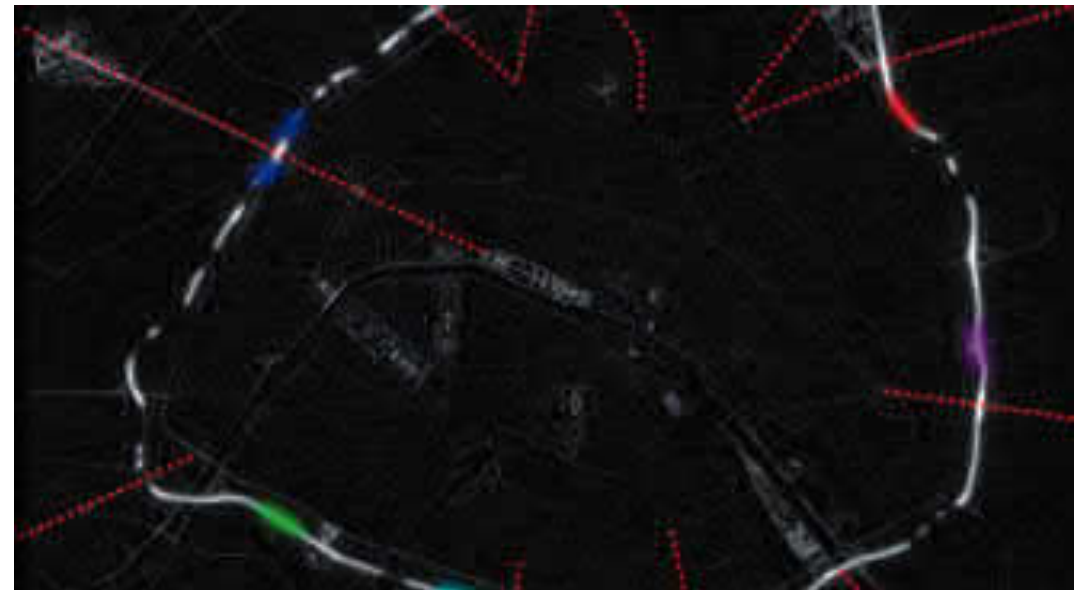




Re-defining boundaries. Grand Paris 2009.
Jean Nouvel-Jean Marie Duthilleul-Michell Cantal Dupart



Re-defining boundaries. Grand Paris 2009.
Jean Nouvel-Jean Marie Duthilleul-Michell Cantal Dupart



Re-defining boundaries. Grand Paris 2009.
Jean Nouvel-Jean Marie Duthilleul-Michell Cantal Dupart

FUNCIONALIDAD_____

FUNCTIONALITY_____

Utopía del control espacial

Utopía funcional



Salinas de Chaux de Claude-Nicolas Ledoux. 1779. Se puede observar la organización en forma de anillo, con la casa del director en el centro.

[Salines de Chaux by Claude-Nicolas Ledoux. 1779. The ring-shaped organisation can be seen, with the director's house in the centre.](#)

Utopia for spatial control

Functional Utopia



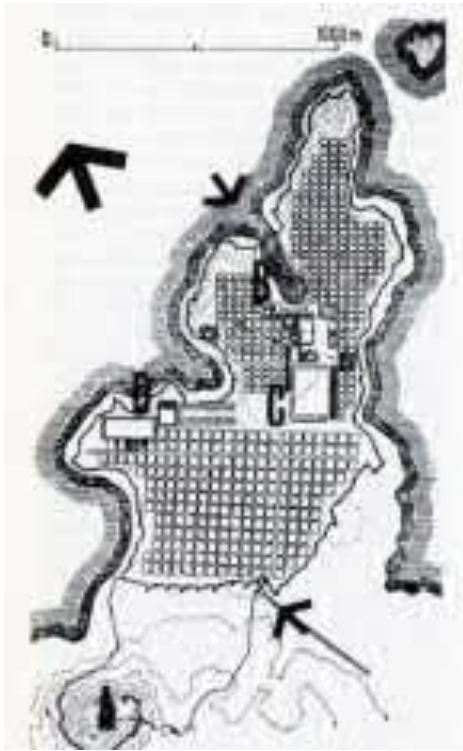
Ciudad Industrial de Tony Garnier. 1917.

[Ciudad Industrial de Tony Garnier. 1917.](#)

Fuente | Source: Neubauer y Watchen, 2010, p. 107.

De una **complejidad funcional** a la **simplificación** del Movimiento Moderno

From **functional complexity**
to the **simplification** of the Modern Movement

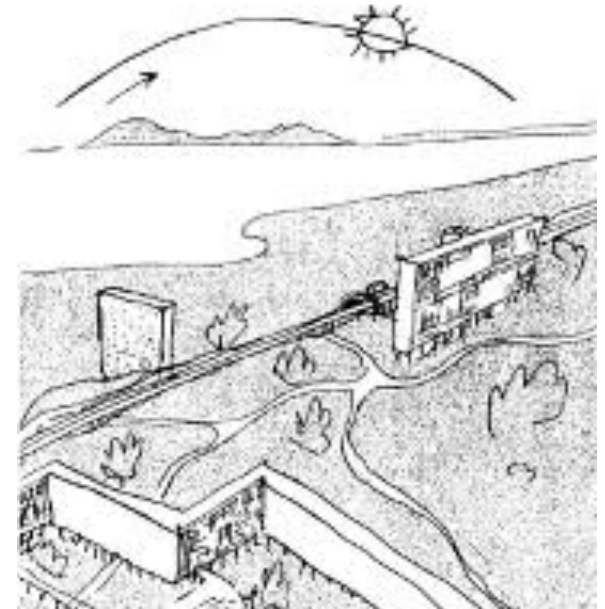


Planta de Mileto. Mileto
Hipodamo de Mileto, 479 a d C.

Plant of Miletus. Miletus.
Hippodamus of Miletus, 479 BC.



El Gran Plano de Roma de Nolli. 1748.
Nolli's Grand Plan of Rome. 1748.



Funciones Carta de Atenas.
1933-1942.
Habitar, Circular, Trabajar, Recrear.

Athens Charter's Functions
1933-1942.
dwelling, work, recreation and transport

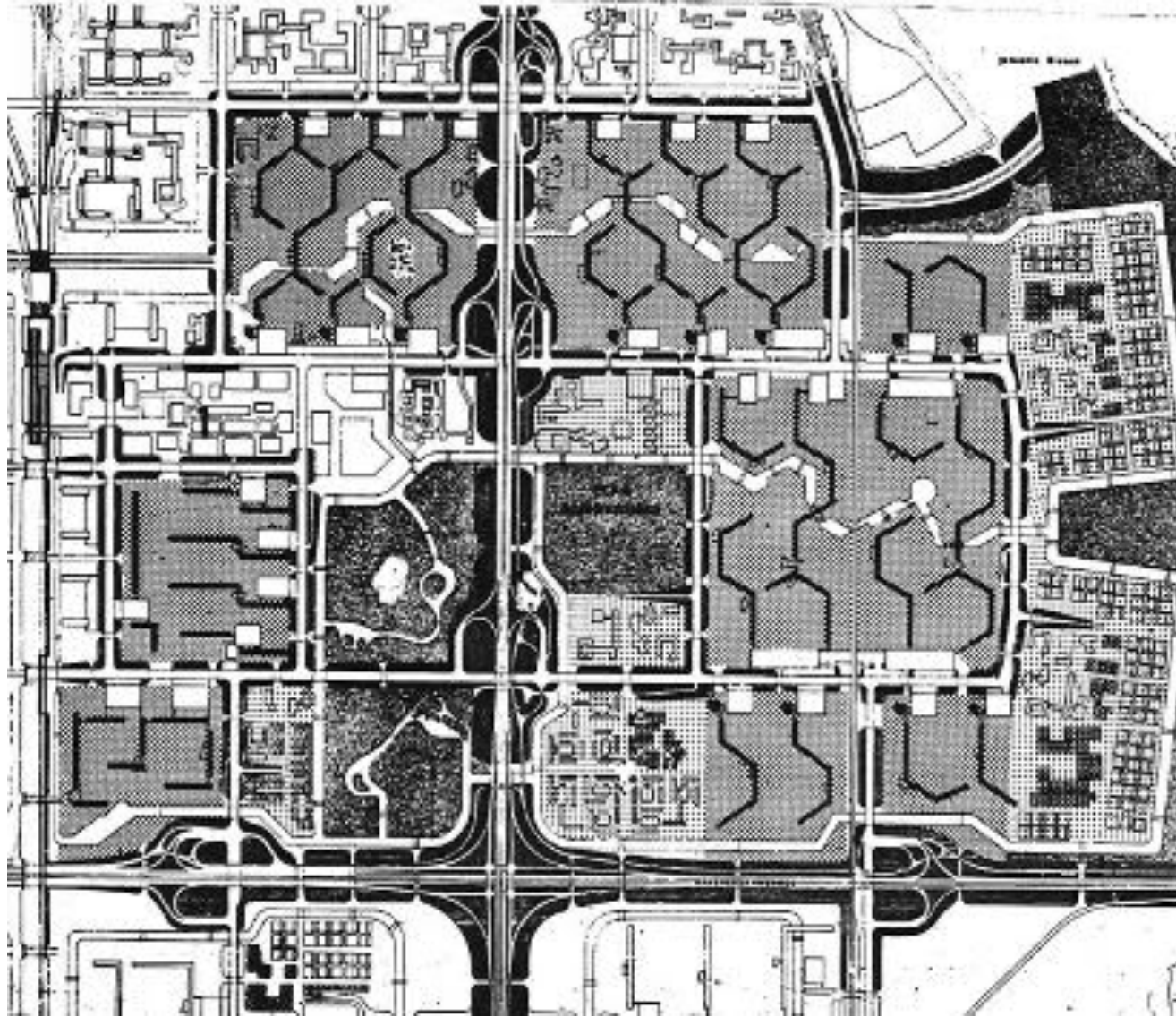
la importancia de la mezcla de usos y tipologías

The importance of The mix of functions and typologies

Bijlmermeer. 1966-1982. The Netherlands. Amsterdam
F. Ottenhof, A.C. Kromhout, J. Groet







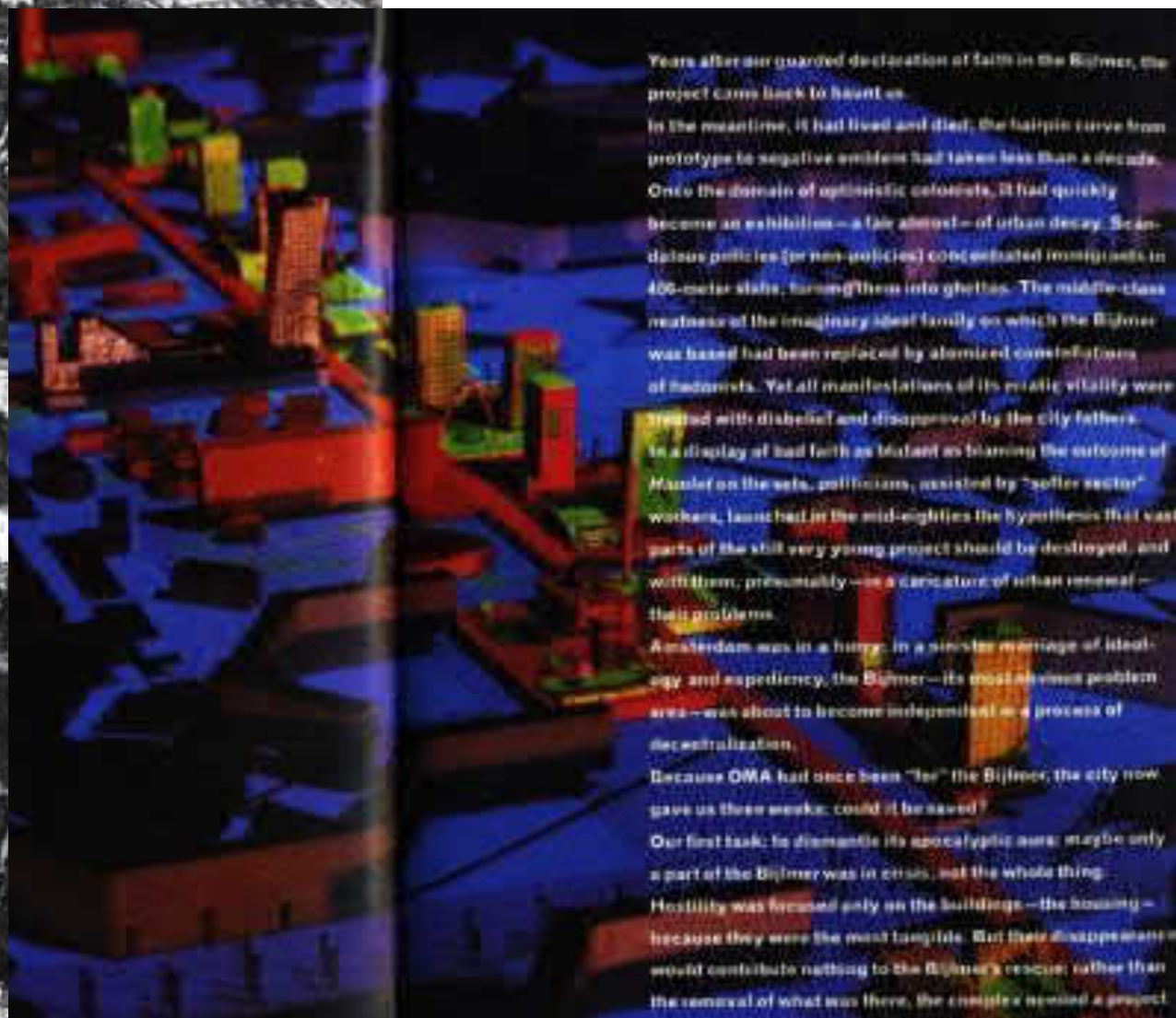
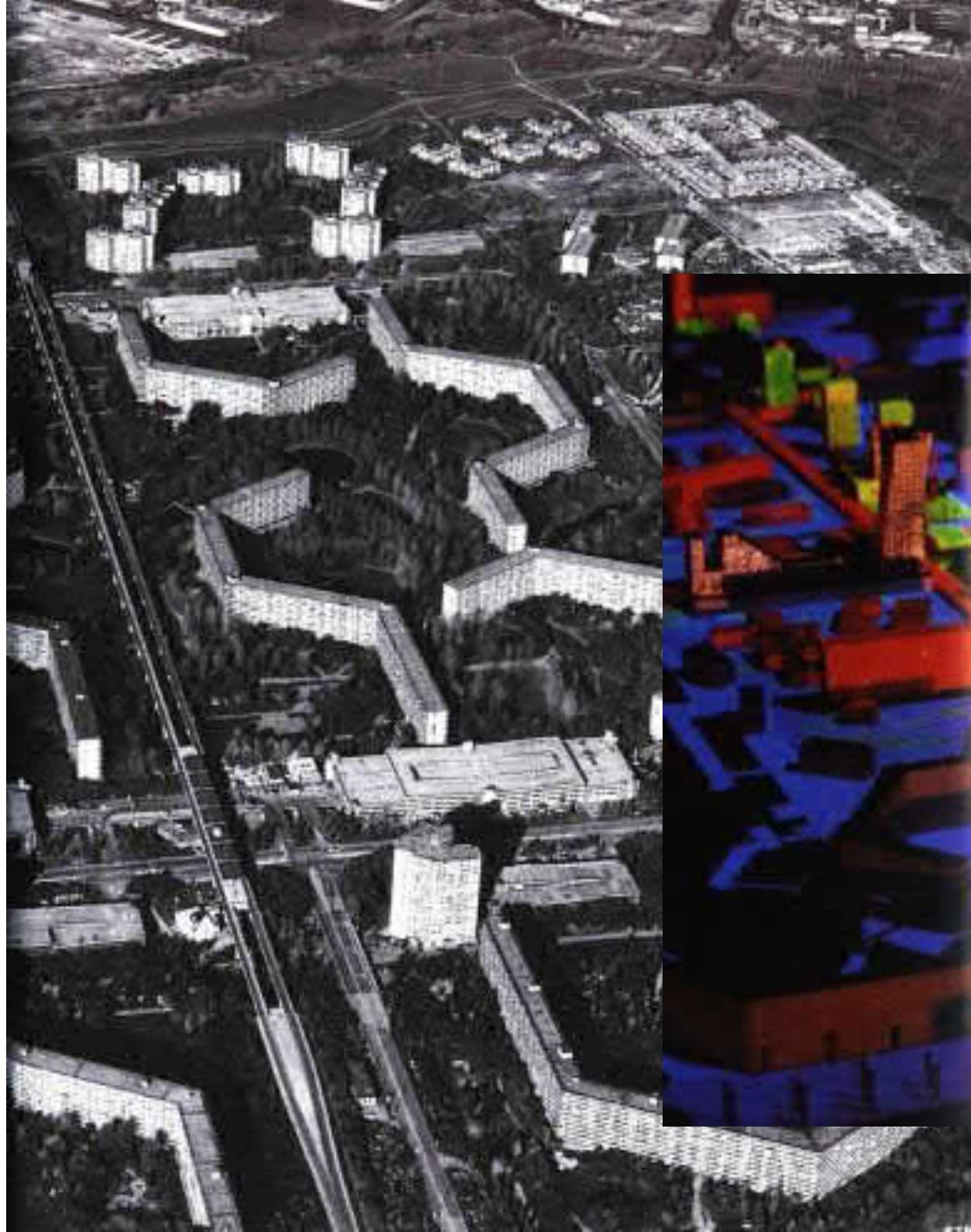


20



22





Years after our guarded declaration of faith in the Bijlmer, the project came back to haunt us. In the meantime, it had lived and died; the hairpin curve from prototype to negative emblem had taken less than a decade. Once the domain of optimistic colonists, it had quickly become an exhibition—a fair almost—of urban decay. Scandalous policies (or non-policies) concentrated immigrants in 400-meter slabs, turning them into ghettos. The middle-class neatness of the imaginary ideal family on which the Bijlmer was based had been replaced by atomized constellations of hedonists. Yet all manifestations of its ironic vitality were treated with disbelief and disapproval by the city fathers. In a display of bad faith as blatant as blaming the outcome of Mander on the sets, politicians, assisted by “softer sector” workers, launched in the mid-eighties the hypothesis that vast parts of the still very young project should be destroyed, and with them, presumably—as a caricature of urban renewal—their problems. Amsterdam was in a hurry. In a sinister marriage of ideology and expediency, the Bijlmer—its most obvious problem area—was about to become independent—a process of decentralization. Because OMA had once been “for” the Bijlmer, the city now gave us three weeks: could it be saved? Our first task: to dismantle its apocalyptic aura; maybe only a part of the Bijlmer was in crisis, not the whole thing. Hostility was focused only on the buildings—the housing—because they were the most tangible. But their disappearance would contribute nothing to the Bijlmer’s rescue; rather than the removal of what was there, the example it needed a project.

grandes equipamientos

¿Equipamientos **públicos**?

¿Equipamientos **colectivos**?

Foucault (1976) abre la discusión:
Diferenciar entre **dominio y uso**

Duran (1817) habla de los siguientes
edificios públicos:

*Templos, palacios, palacios de justicia,
tribunales de paz, ayuntamientos, colegios,
Academias, bibliotecas, museos,
observatorios, faros, mercados, mercados,
carnicerías, bolsas, aduanas, ferias, teatros,
baños, hospitales, prisiones y cuarteles.*

Lo más importante:

reflexionar sobre su
posición en la ciudad

large-scale facilities

Public facilities?

Collective facilities?

Foucault (1976) opens the discussion:
Differentiate between **domain and usage**

Duran (1817) speaks of the following
public buildings:

*Temples, palaces, palaces of justice, courts of
the peace, town halls, schools, academies,
libraries, museums, observatories, lighthouses,
markets, markets, butchers, stock exchanges,
customs, fairs, theatres, baths, hospitals,
prisons and barracks.*

The most important thing:

reflect on their **position**
in the city

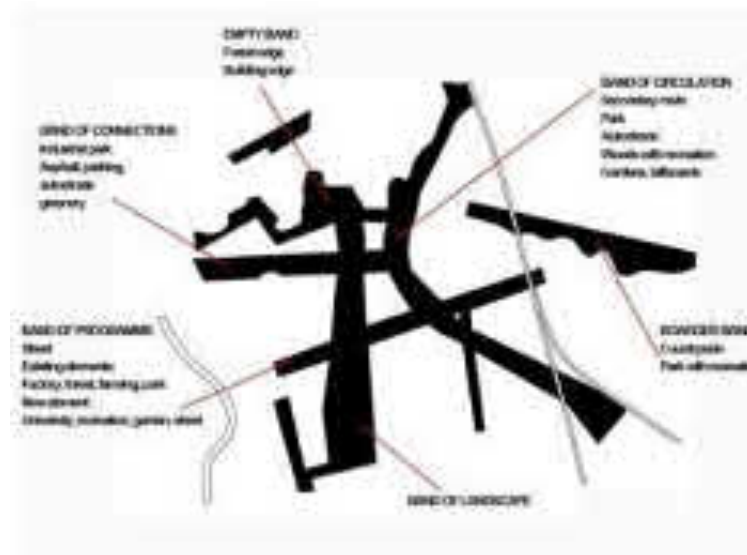
usos en red

**networked
functions**

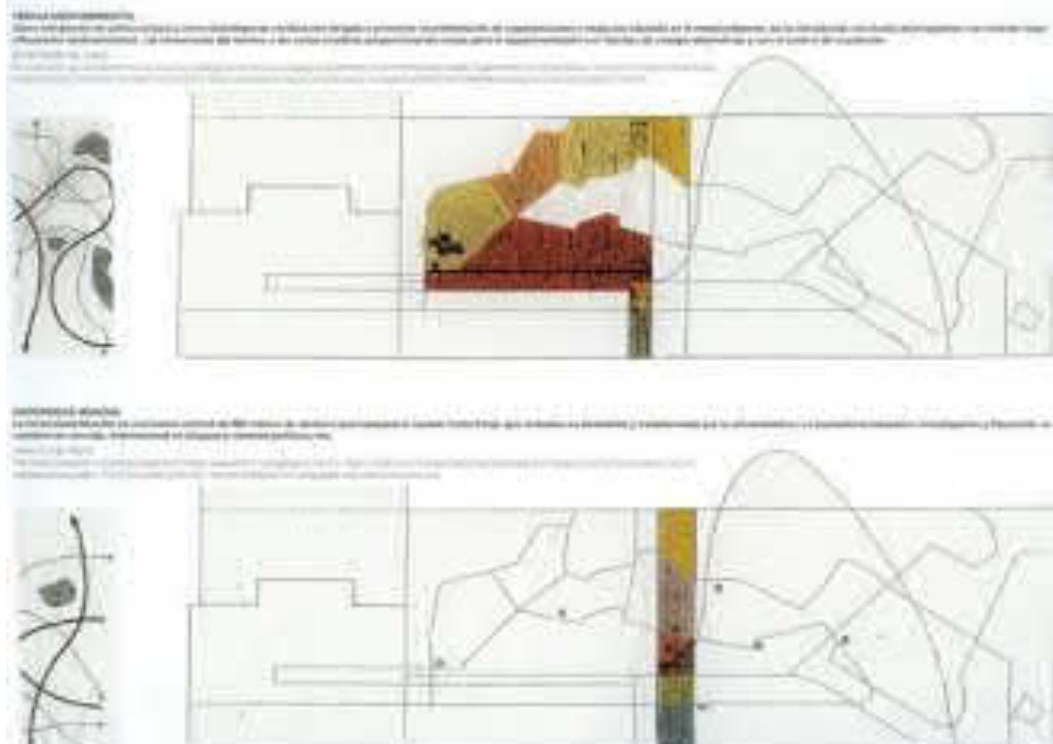
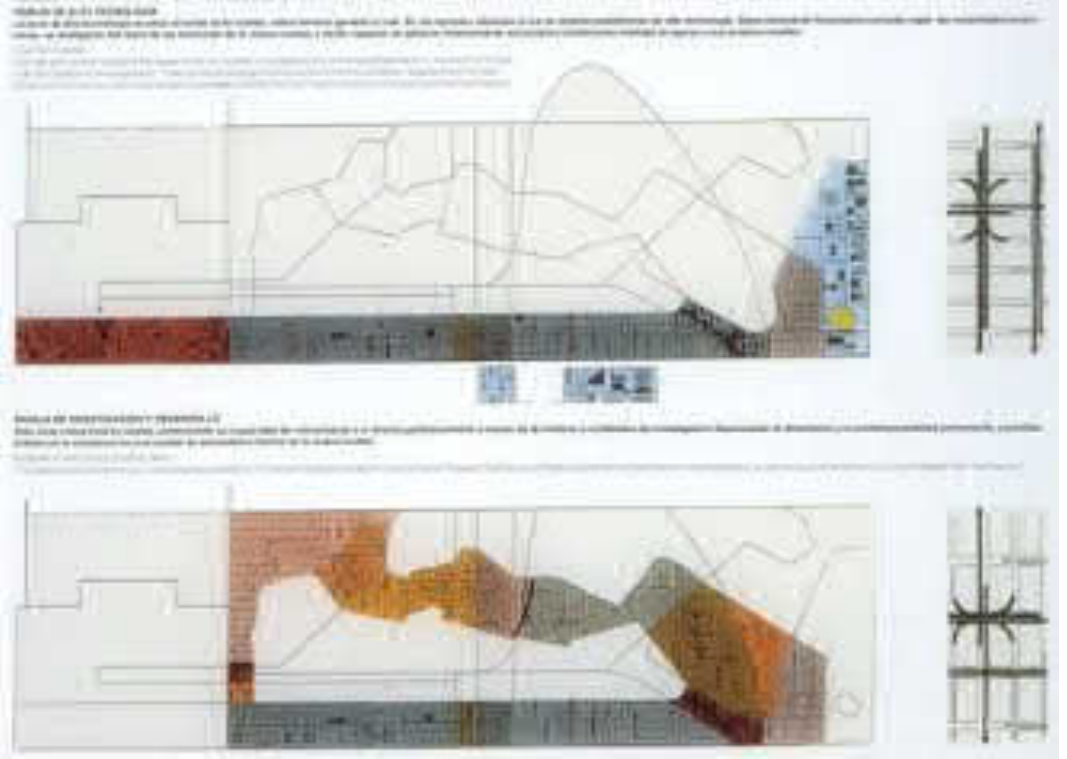
Puente viejo. Florencia

Old Bridge. Florence





Melun Senart. Paris. OMA.



OMA (1995). Ciudad-aeropuerto en Seúl (Corea) [City-airport in Seoul \(Korea\)](#)



Red natural. Milán. Plan de los Nueve Parques.
[Natural network. Milan. Plan of the Nine Parks.](#)
 Pier Luigi Nicolín.

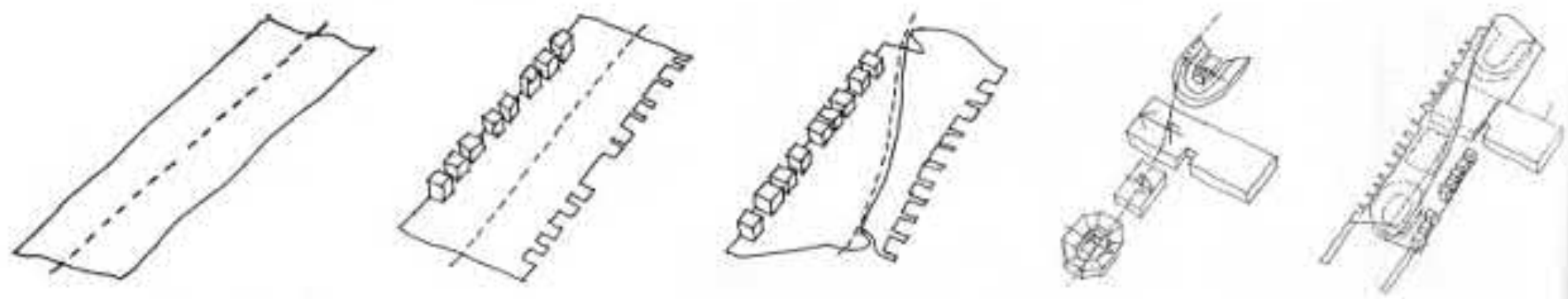


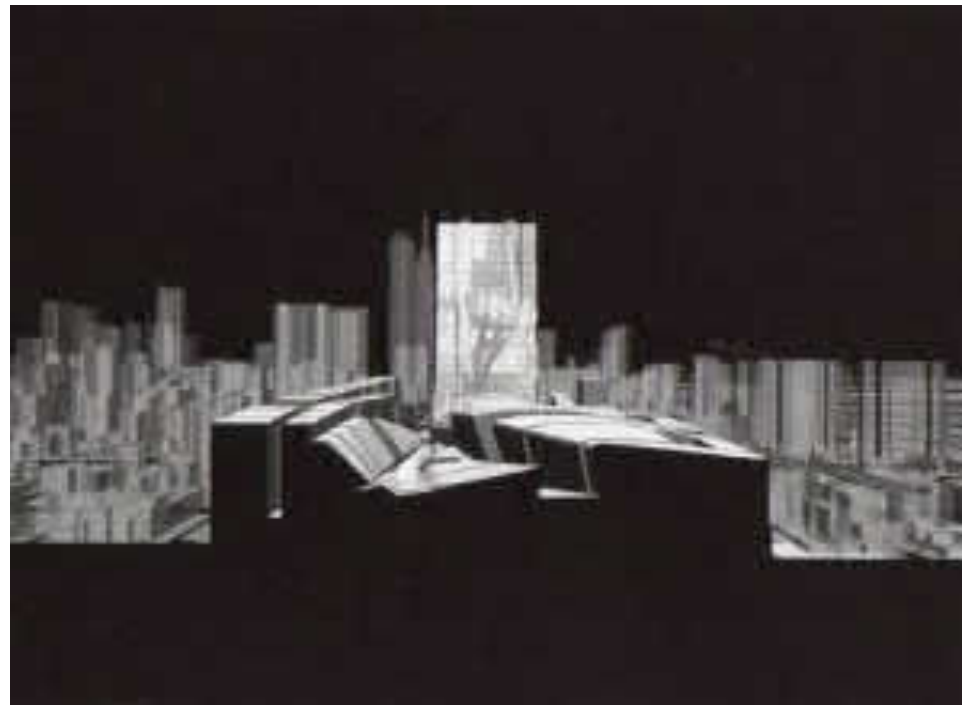
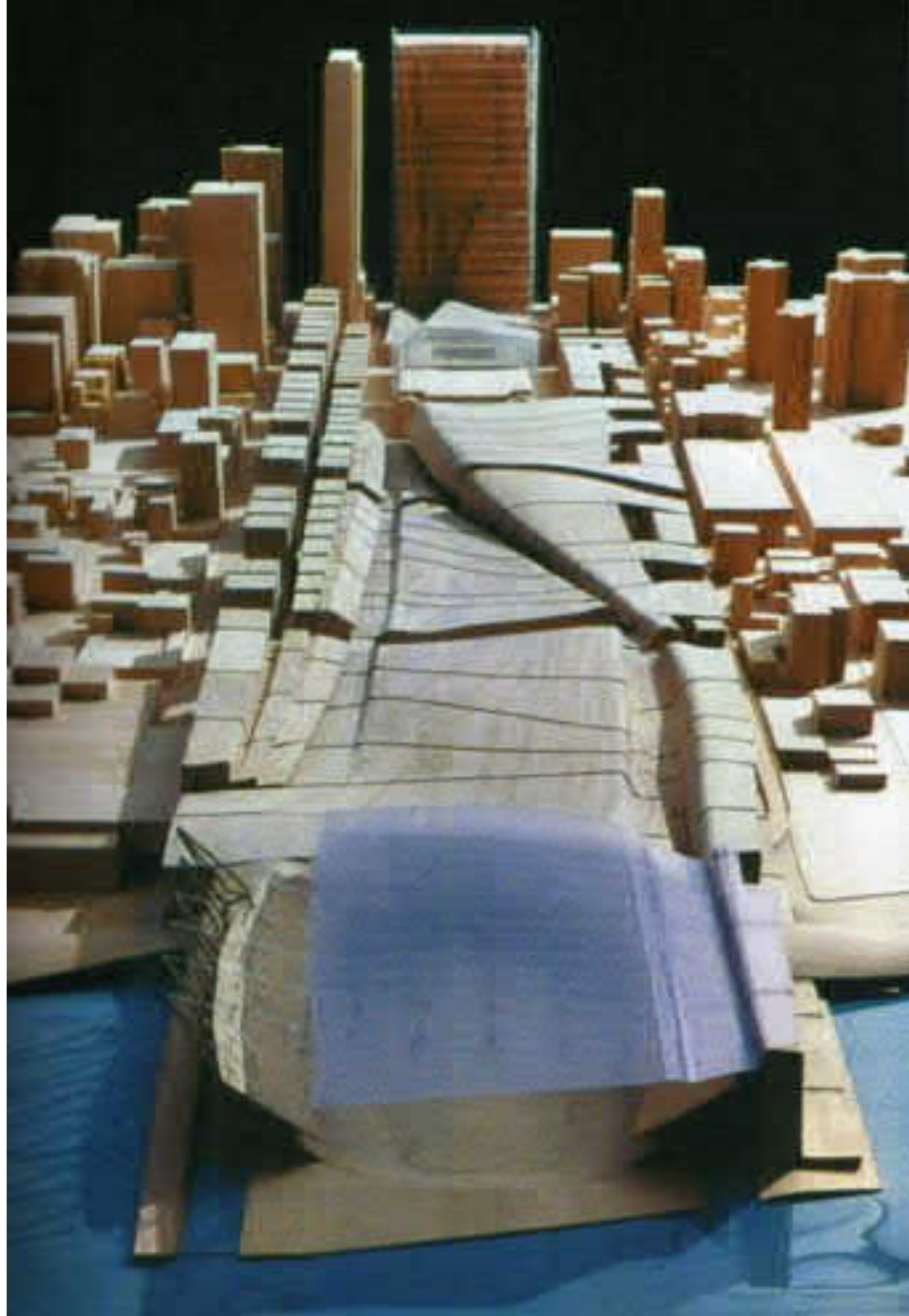
Nuevo parque IFCCA. Nueva York.

[New IFCCA park. New York](#)

2000. Peter Eisenman I







M. Sòla-Morales & R. Moneo. Barcelona. 1993
La Illa Diagonal.



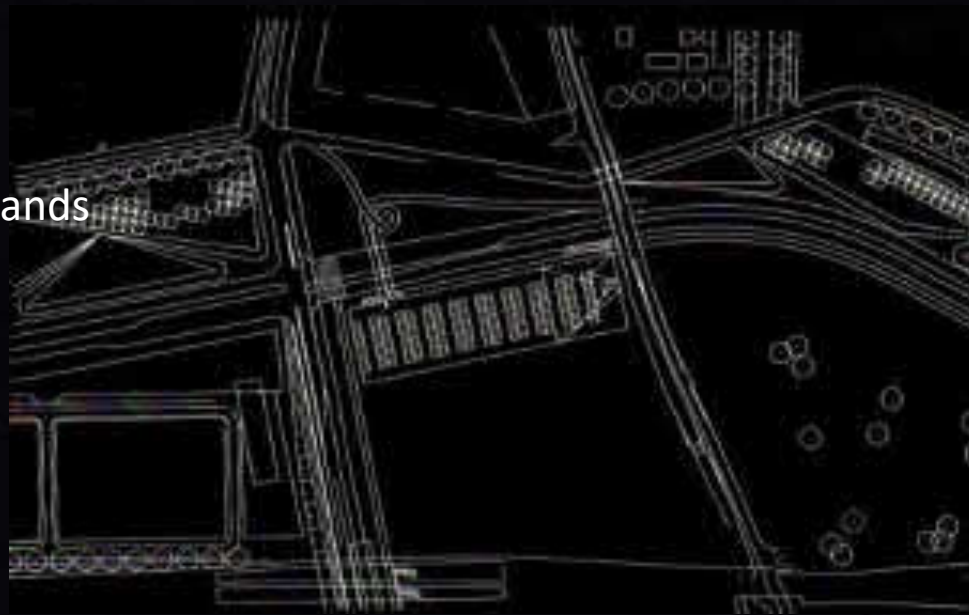


Centro urbano

Urban center

Leidschenveen, The Netherlands

MVRDV, 1997





Ensanche | Urban extension

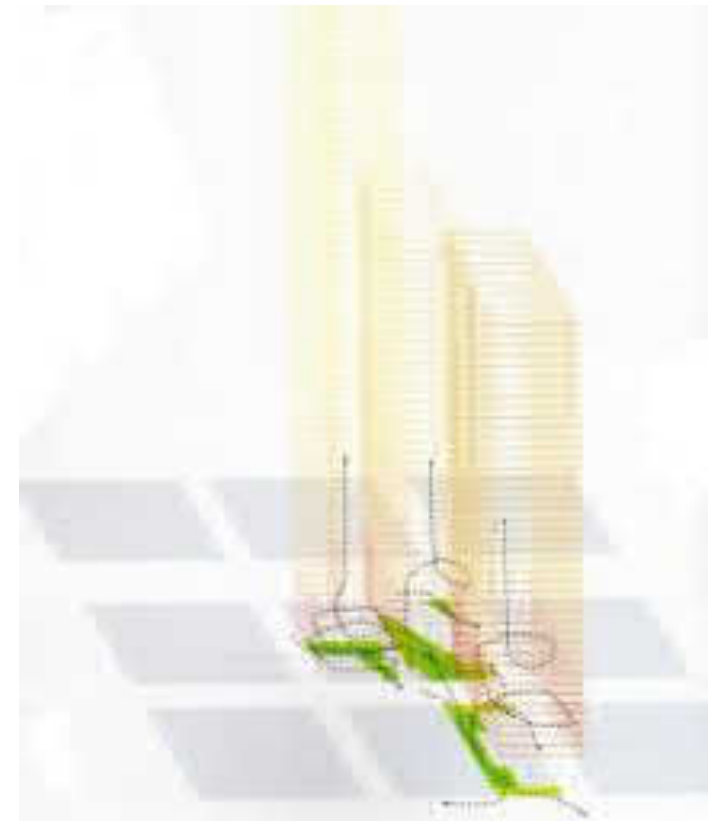
Santiago de Chile

realidad compleja

Frecuentemente pensamos que ciertas funciones (como las comerciales) dependen exclusivamente de las **economías**, y en realidad se conforman como el corazón mismo de la **urbanidad**

complex reality

We often think that certain functions (such as commercial ones) depend exclusively on **economies**; in reality, they are at the heart of **urbanity**.



Privately Owned Public Spaces
Manhattan
NYC Departamen of City Planning,
1970-1975





1. La **complejidad** y **diversidad** funcional es fundamental para la vitalidad urbana.

2. La **posición**, tamaño y **escala** son conceptos críticos a la hora de formalizar un equipamiento.

3. Los usos “co-operan” en **red**.

1. **Complexity** and functional **diversity** are fundamental for urban vitality.

2. **Position**, size and **scale** are critical concepts when formalizing a facility.

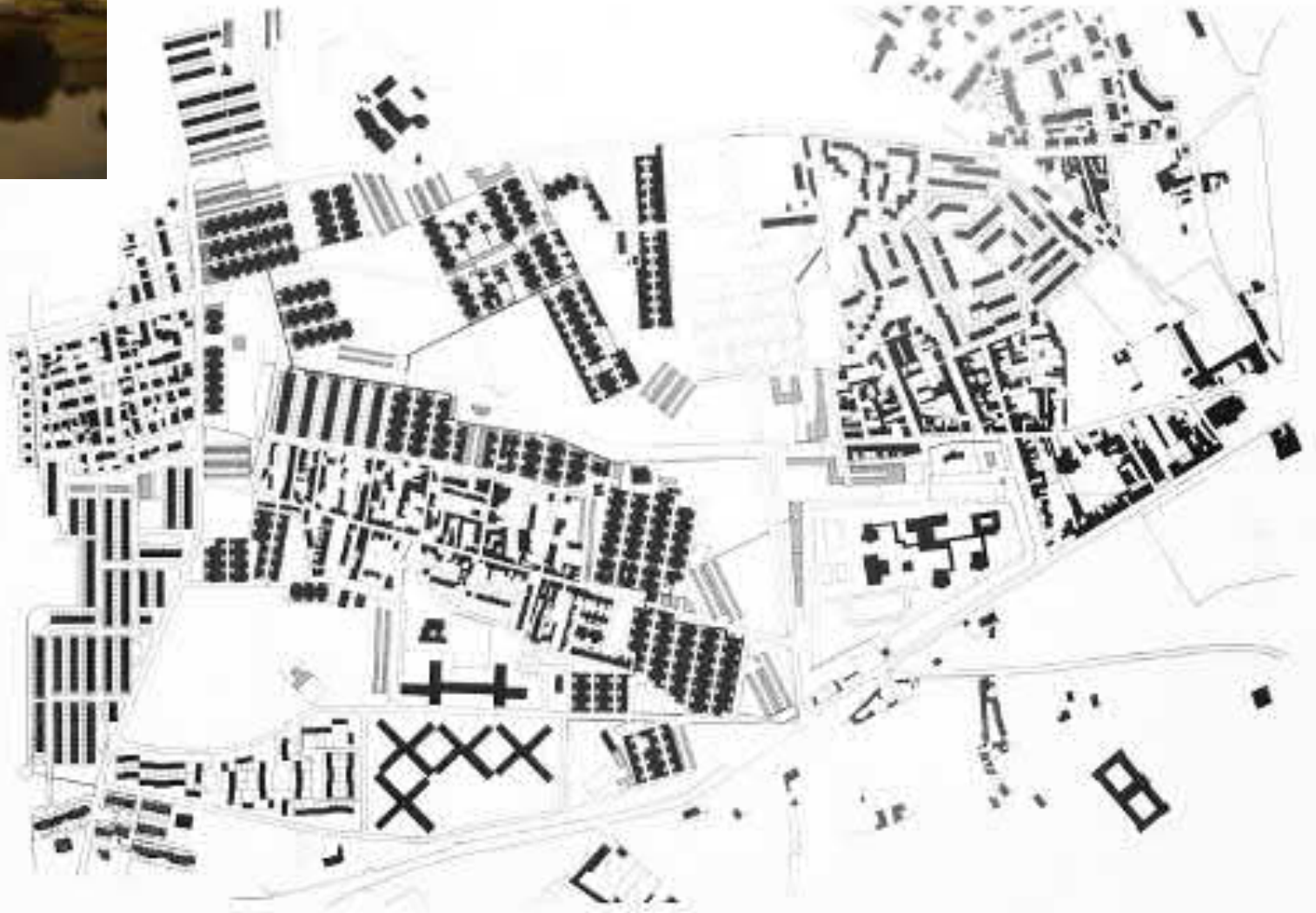
3. Applications “co-operate” in **network**.

vacíos $\neq$ no uso

Empty lot $\neq$ non-function



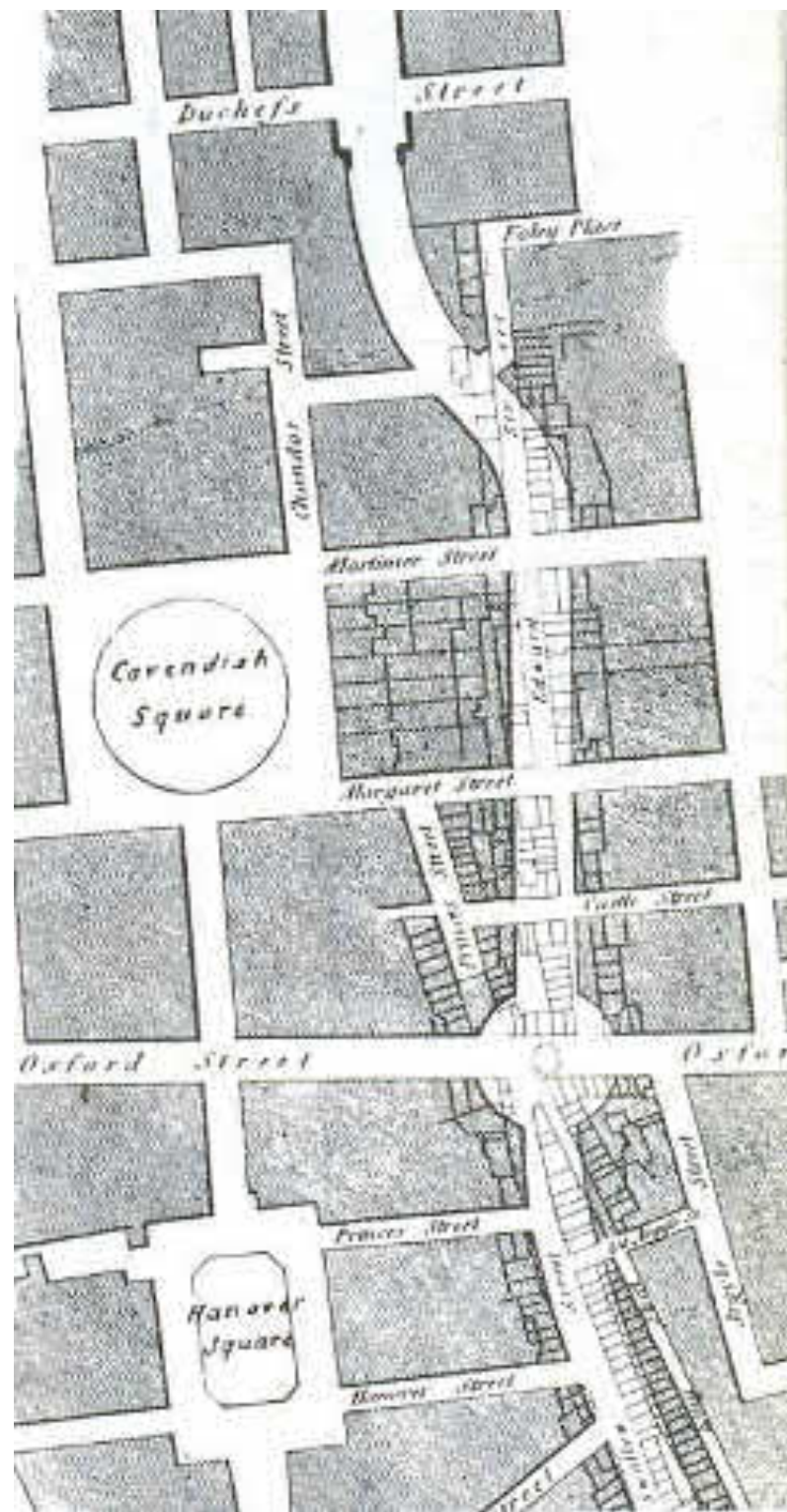
Malagueira. 1975.
Portugal. Evora.
A. Siza





ECONOMÍA

ECONOMY



Regent's Street Nash, J.
siglo XIX.

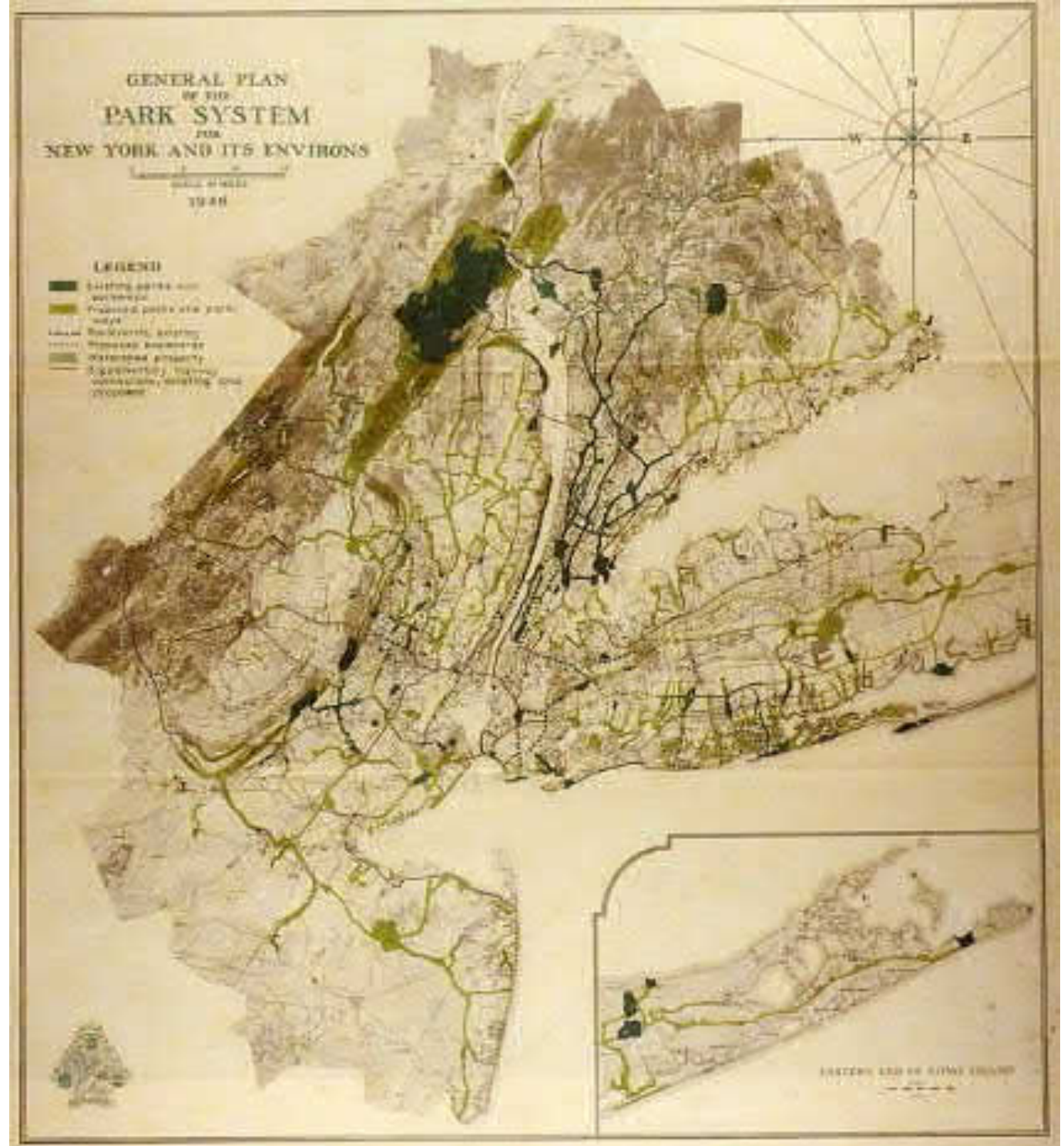
Fuente: Benévolo, L.

Regent's Street Nash, J.
19th century.

Source: Benévolo, L.



To revalue. *Central Park. Olmsted y C. Vaux. 1851.*



Central Park, Nueva York. Fuente: Google earth

Central Park, New York. Source: Google earth

TECNOLOGÍA

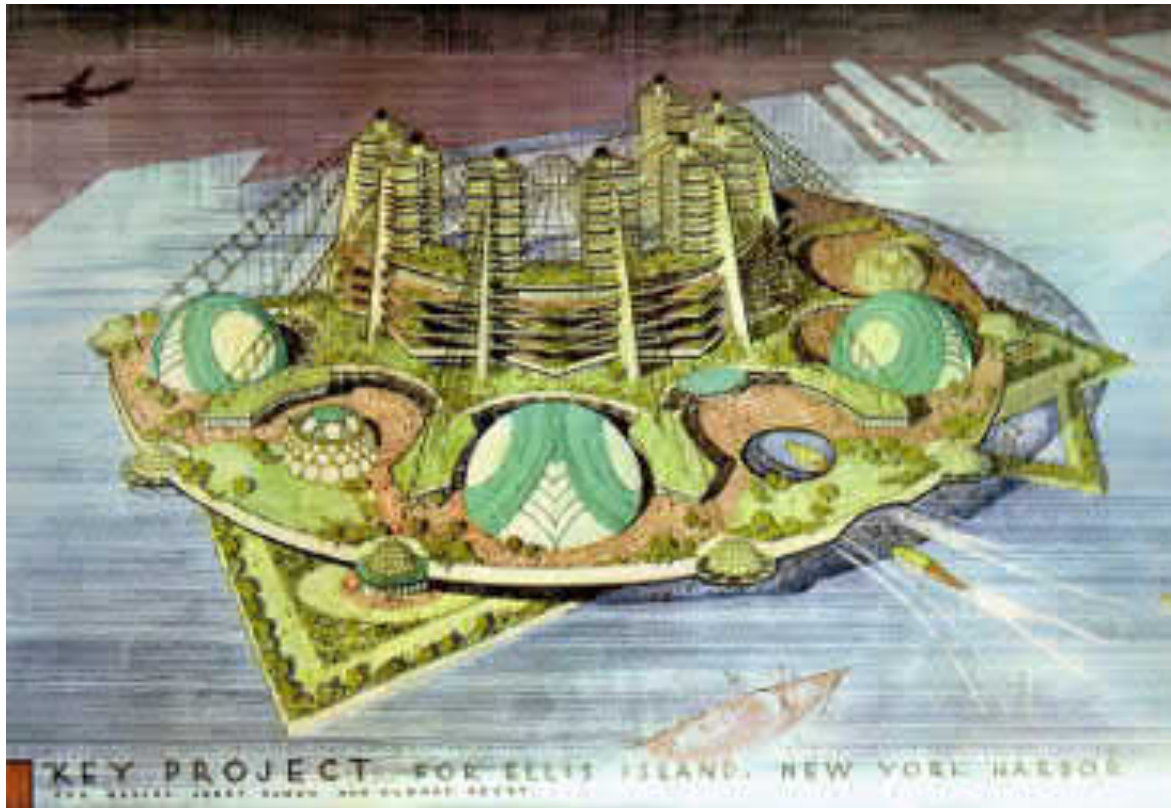
TECHNOLOGY

Utopía del control tecnológico

Utopía tecnológica

Utopia for technological control

Technological utopia



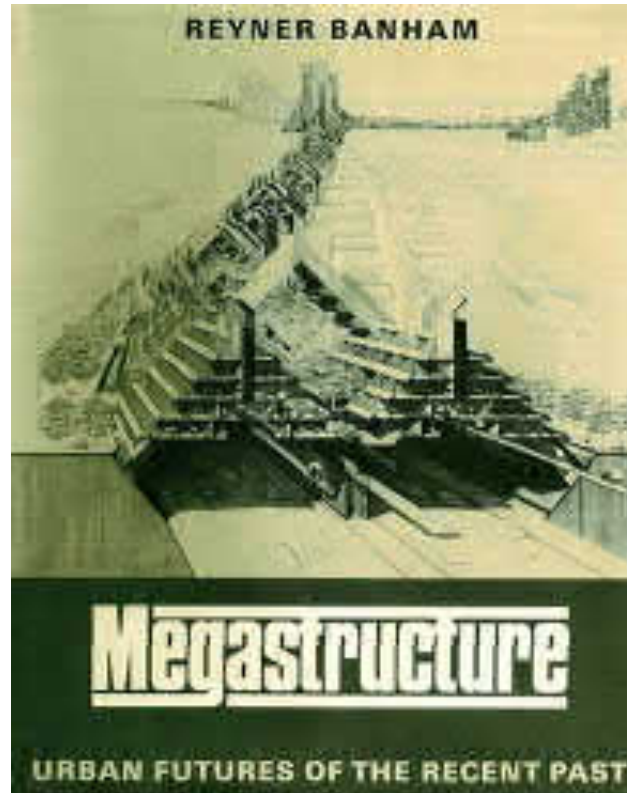
Ellis Island de Frank Lloyd Wright. 1965.

Utopía del control tecnológico

Utopía tecnológica



Exposición Futurama, Feria Mundial de 1939. Nueva York.
[Futurama Exhibition, 1939 World's Fair. New York.](#)



Portada del Libro Megaestructuras: *Futuro urbano del pasado reciente* de Reyner Banham. 1976.
[Cover of the book Megastructures: Urban Future of the Recent Past by Reyner Banham. 1976.](#)

Utopia for technological control

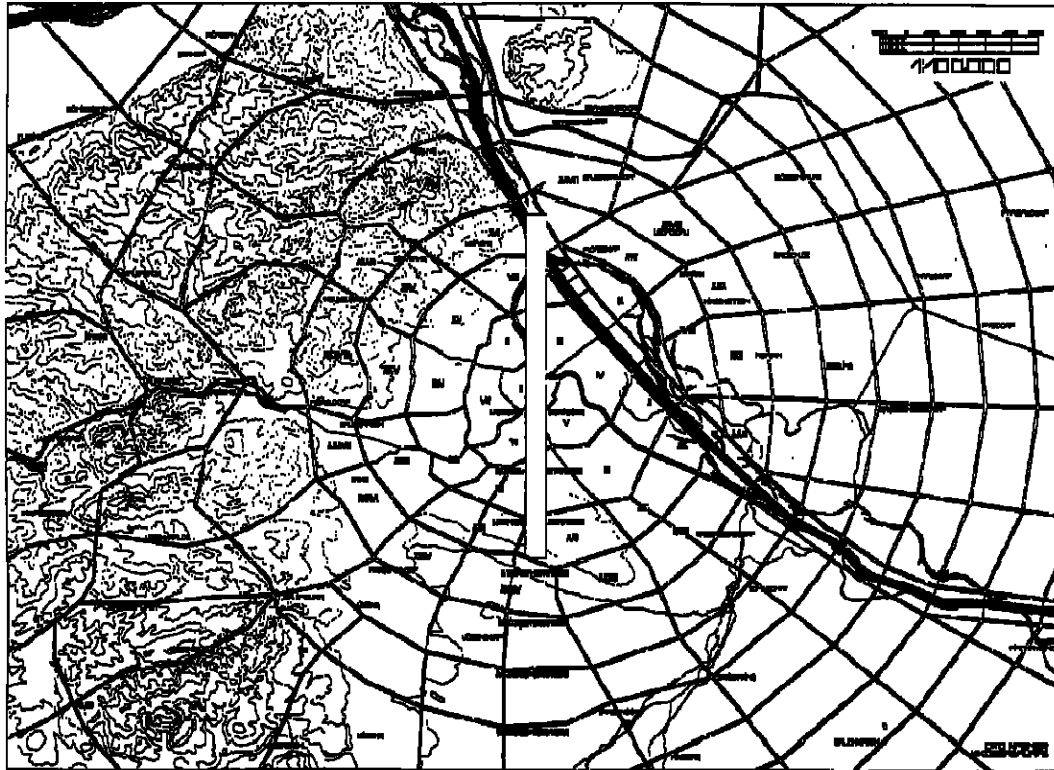
Technological utopia



Ciudades Puente de Hugh Ferriss. 1929.
[Bridge Cities by Hugh Ferriss. 1929.](#)

Utopía del control tecnológico

Utopía de la ciudad global



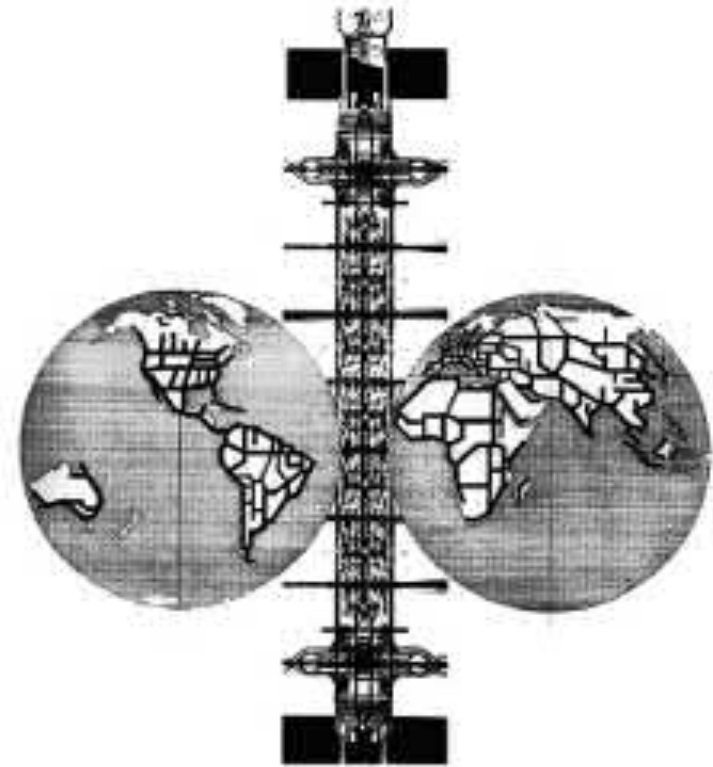
Plan *Die Grosstadt* para Viena por Otto Wagner en 1910.
Se propone una ciudad ilimitada dividida en sectores de alrededor de 100.000 habs. Radio original de 14 kms ampliables.

[Plan Die Grosstadt for Vienna by Otto Wagner in 1910. It proposes an unlimited city divided into sectors of about 100,000 inhabitants, with an original radius of 14 km, which can be extended.](#)

Fuente | Source: Wargner, 1912, pp. 485-500.

Utopia for technological control

Global City Utopia



Ciudad Lineal Global de Carl Pruscha. 1962-64.

[Carl Pruscha's Global Linear City. 1962-64.](#)

Fuente | Source: Feuerstein, 2008.

Utopía del control tecnológico

Utopía de la ciudad global



Ciudad X de André Biro y Jean-Jaques Fernier. 1964
[City X by André Biro and Jean-Jaques Fernier. 1964](#)
Fuente | [Source](#): Feuerstein, 2008.

Utopia for technological control

Global City Utopia



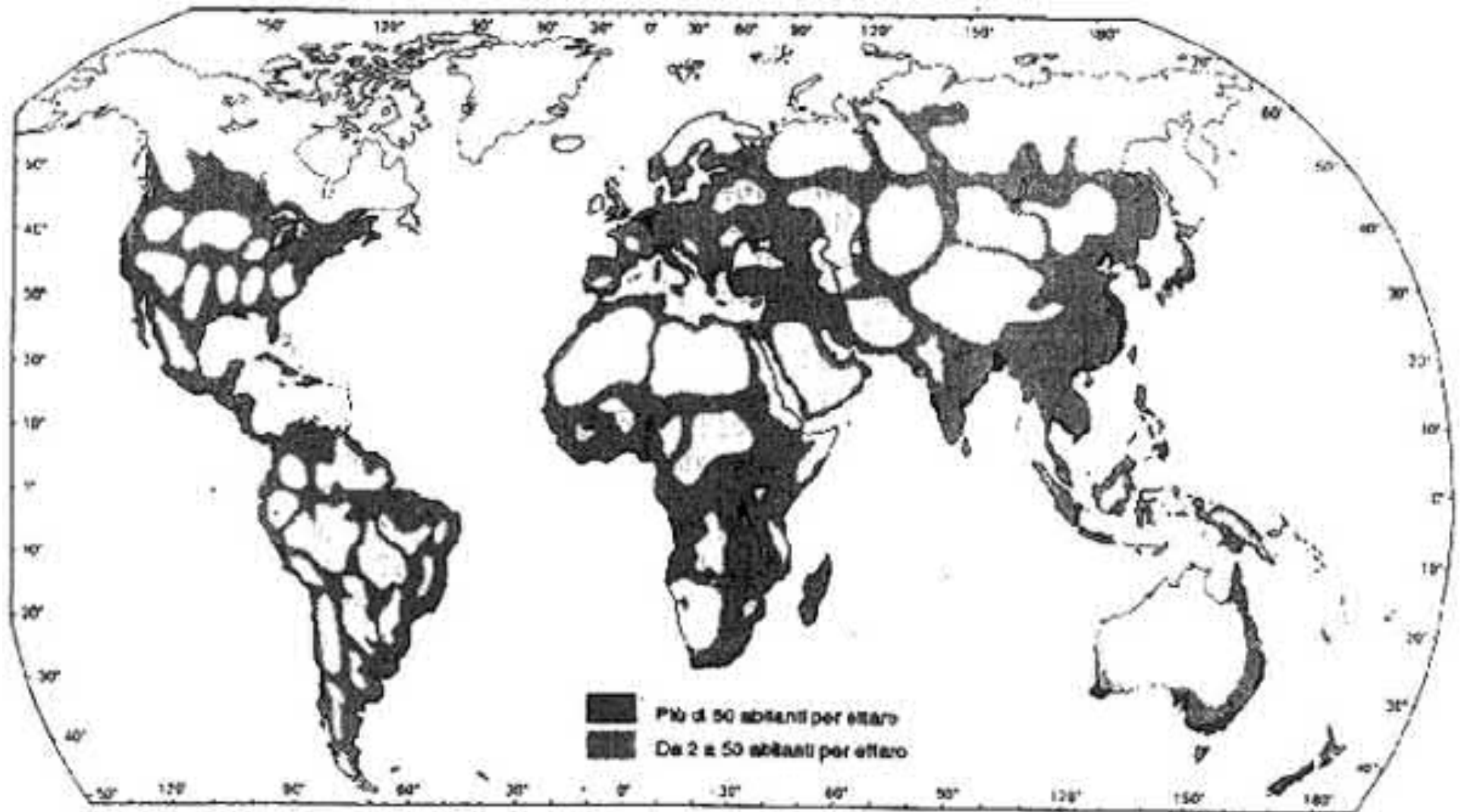
New Babilon de Constant (C. A. Nieuwenhuys).
Amsterdam. 1968. Ciudad Global.
[New Babylon by Constant \(C. A. Nieuwenhuys\).
Amsterdam. 1968. Global City.](#)
Fuente | [Source](#): Feuerstein, 2008.

Utopía del control tecnológico

Utopía de la ciudad global

Utopia for technological control

Global City Utopia



Ecumenópolis de Doxiadis.

Transformación de las grandes ciudades en territoriales.

[Ecumenopolis of Doxiadis.](#)

[Transformation of large cities into territorial ones.](#)

Fuente | [Source](#): Doxiadis, 1968.

Utopía del control tecnológico



Proyecto Mesa City de Soleri. 1958
[Soleri's Mesa City Project. 1958](#)

Utopia for technological control



Manhattan Dome de Buckminster Fuller. 1960.

[Manhattan Dome by Buckminster Fuller. 1960.](#)

Fuente | Source: www.fabiofeminofantascience.org (07-2011)

Utopía del control tecnológico

Utopía energética

Utopia for technological control

Energy Utopia



Atlantropa de Herman Sorgel. 1927

[Atlantropa by Herman Sorgel. 1927](#)

Fuente | Source: Ley, 1954.



INFRAESTRUCTURA (GRIS)
MOVILIDAD

*(GREY) INFRASTRUCTURE
MOBILITY*

movilidad | mobility

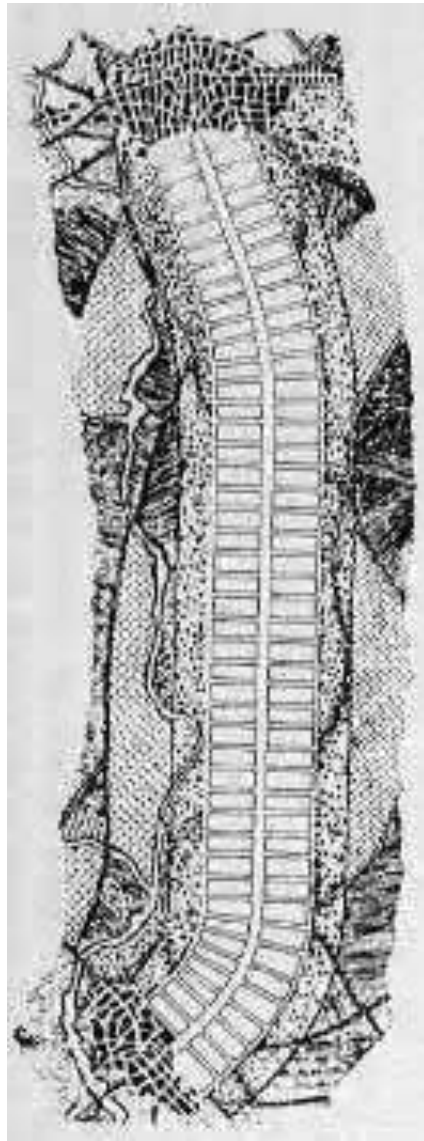


Nudo en Shangai. Fuente: Cities.Biennale Venice,2007.

Mobility hub in Shanghai. Source: Cities. Biennale Venice,2007.

Trazados - Crecimientos / ensanches

Layouts - Growths / urban extension



U. of T. Plans for the Ciudad Lineal, 1909



La ciudad lineal | [The Linear City](#)

Arturo Soria y Mata

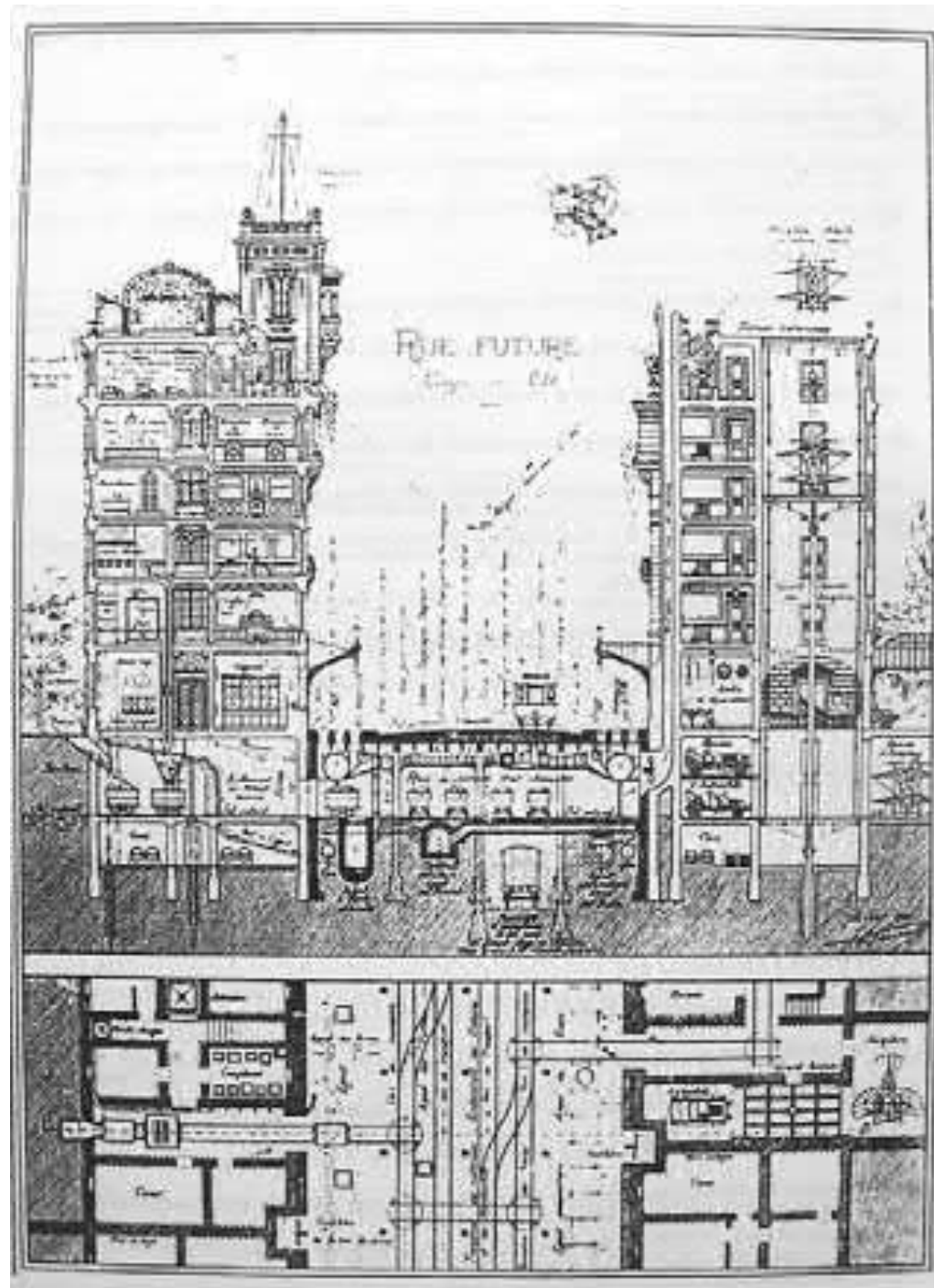
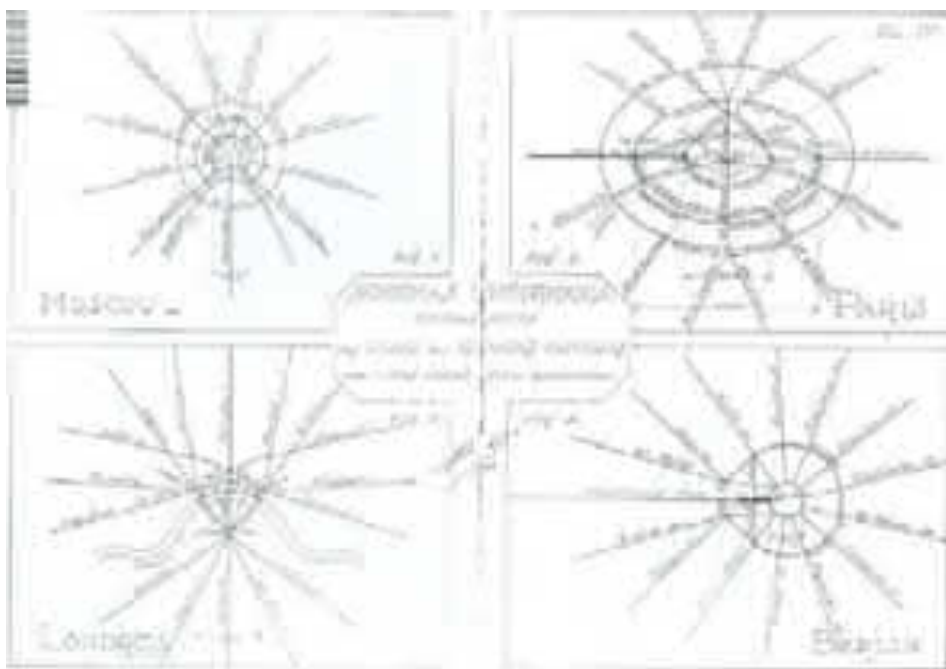
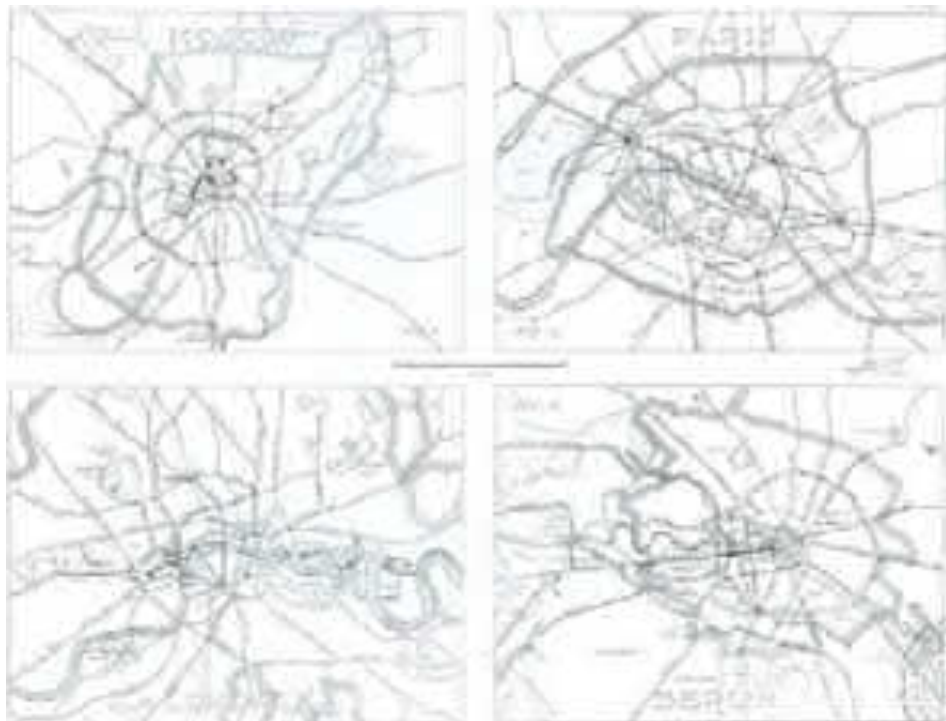
Trazados - Crecimientos / ensanches

Layouts - Growths / urban extension



La ciudad lineal | The Linear City

Arturo Soria y Mata



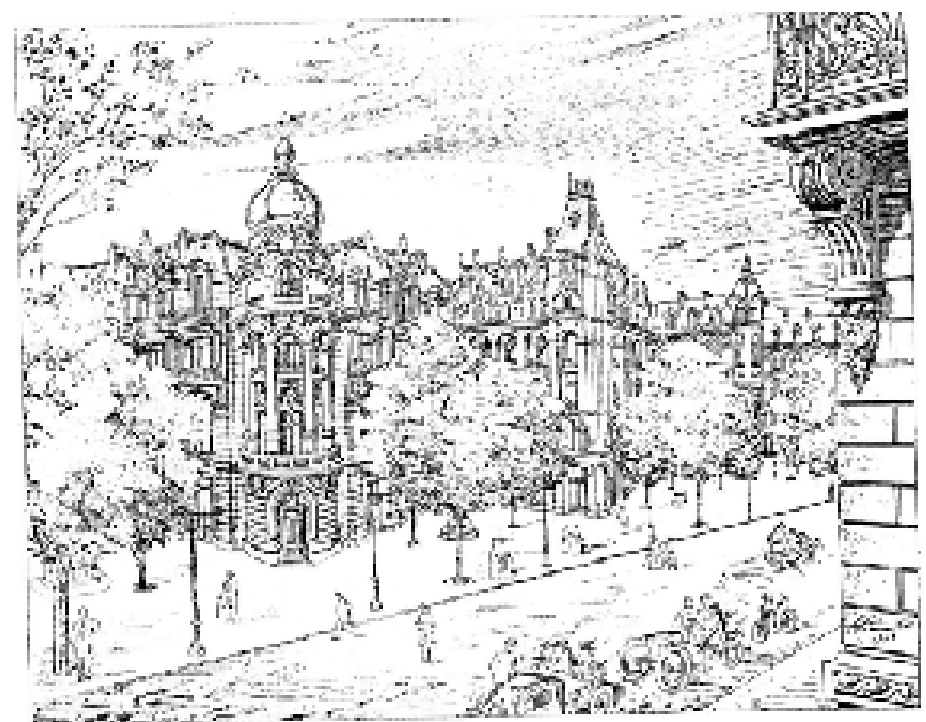
Esquemas de movilidad y sección de calle. Fuente: Henard, E.
Mobility schemes and street section. Source: Henard, E.



PLAN D'UN CARREFOUR
A VOIES DIVERGENTES



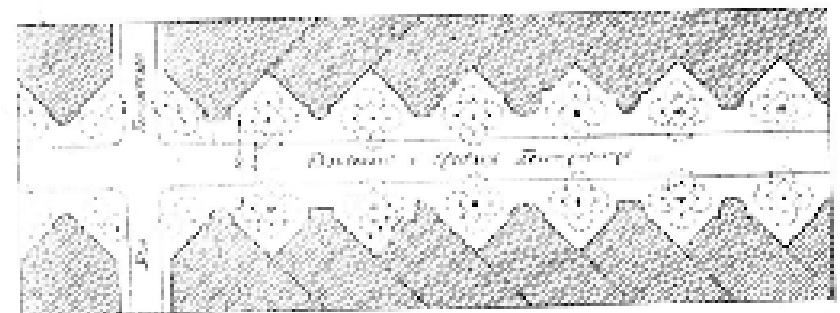
VUE D'UN CARREFOUR
A VOIES DIVERGENTES



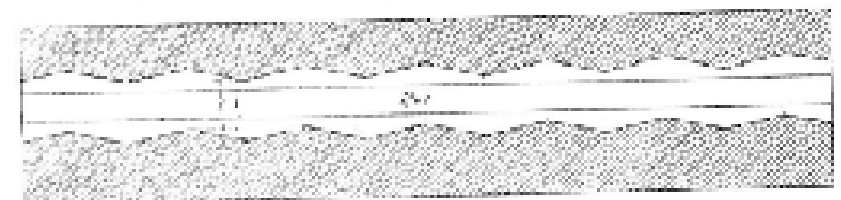
VUE PERSPECTIVE DE BOUTENNEAU A GRANDS TRIANGULAIRES



VUE D'UN CARREFOUR A CIRCONFLUXION DES GRANDS BOULEVARDS



PLAN D'UN CARREFOUR A CIRCONFLUXION



PLAN D'UN CARREFOUR A CIRCONFLUXION

Rotondas, cruces y calles. Fuente: Henard, E.

Roundabouts, crossroads and streets. Source: Henard, E.

Utopía del control espacial

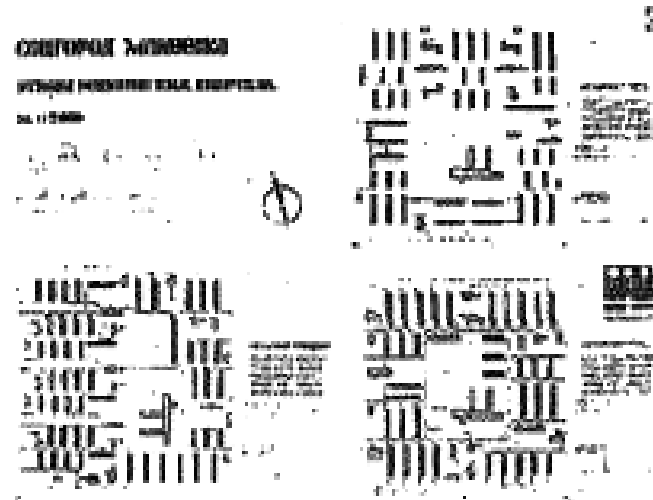
Utopía funcional

Estructura profundamente jerarquizada
Ausencia de centro

Esquema de organización de la ciudad soviética (derecha) y Standardgorproiekt, estudios de Kvartali para Makiéievka de 1932 (izquierda) del equipo de Ernst May.

Organisational scheme of the Soviet city (right) and Standardgorproiekt, Kvartali's 1932 studies for Maikyeyevka (left) by Ernst May's team.

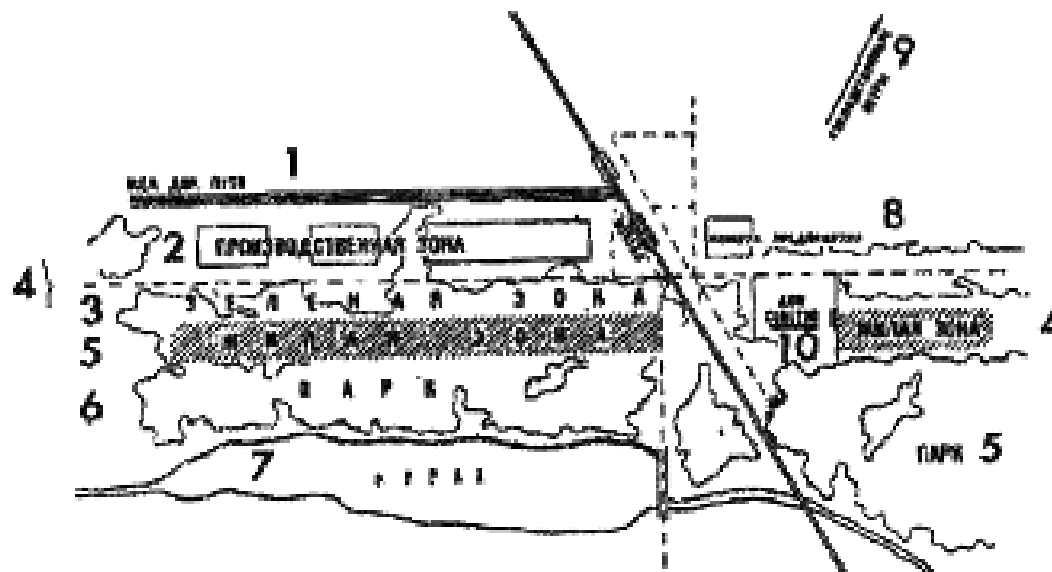
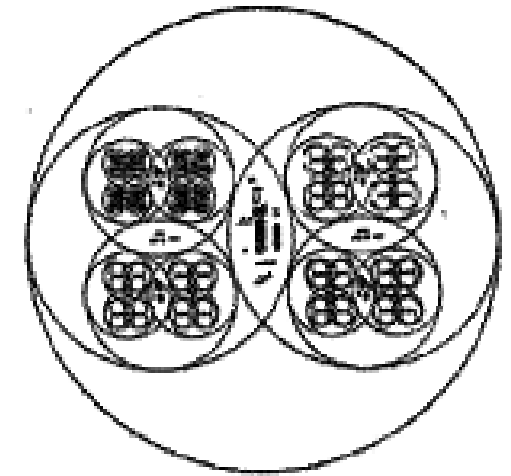
Fuente | [Source](#): Sica, 1981, p. 298.



Utopia for spatial control

Functional Utopia

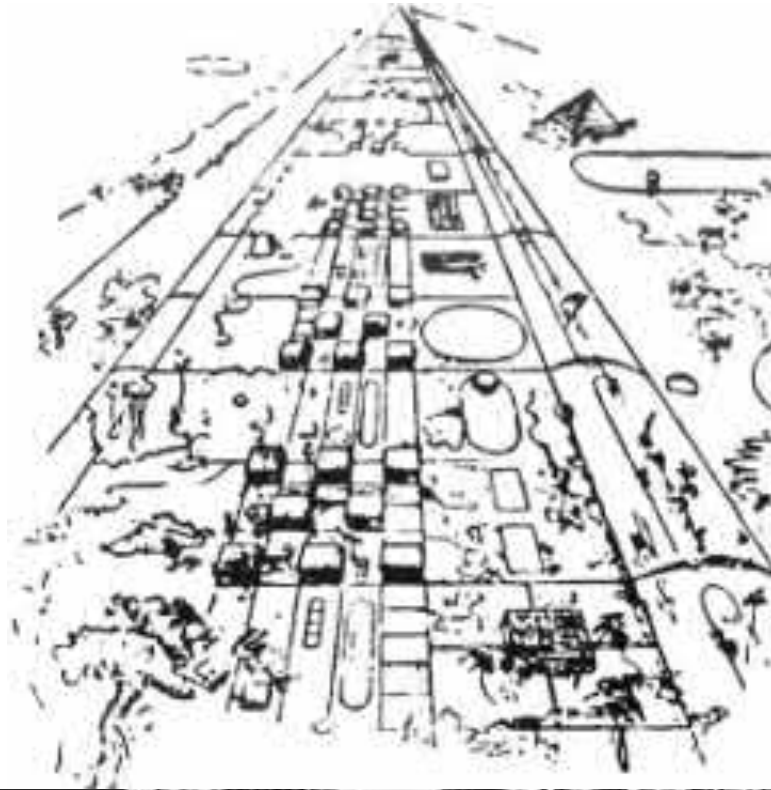
Deeply hierarchical structure
Absence of centre



Esquema del plano de Magnitogorsk de Miljutin. 1930.

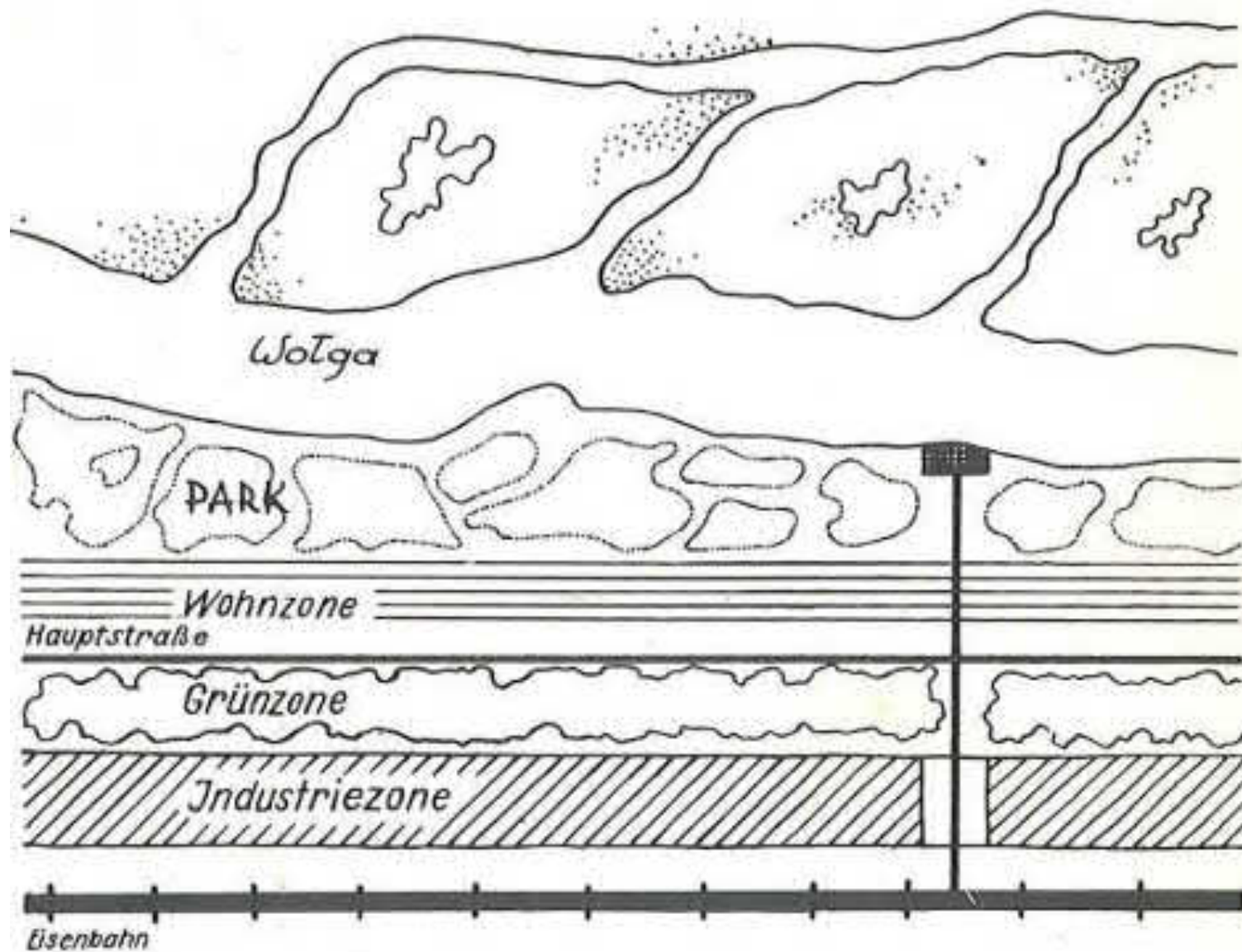
Diagram of Milkhutin's plan of Magnitogorsk. 1930

Fuente | [Source](#): Miljutin, 1970.



Trazados infraestructuras

Infrastructural layouts



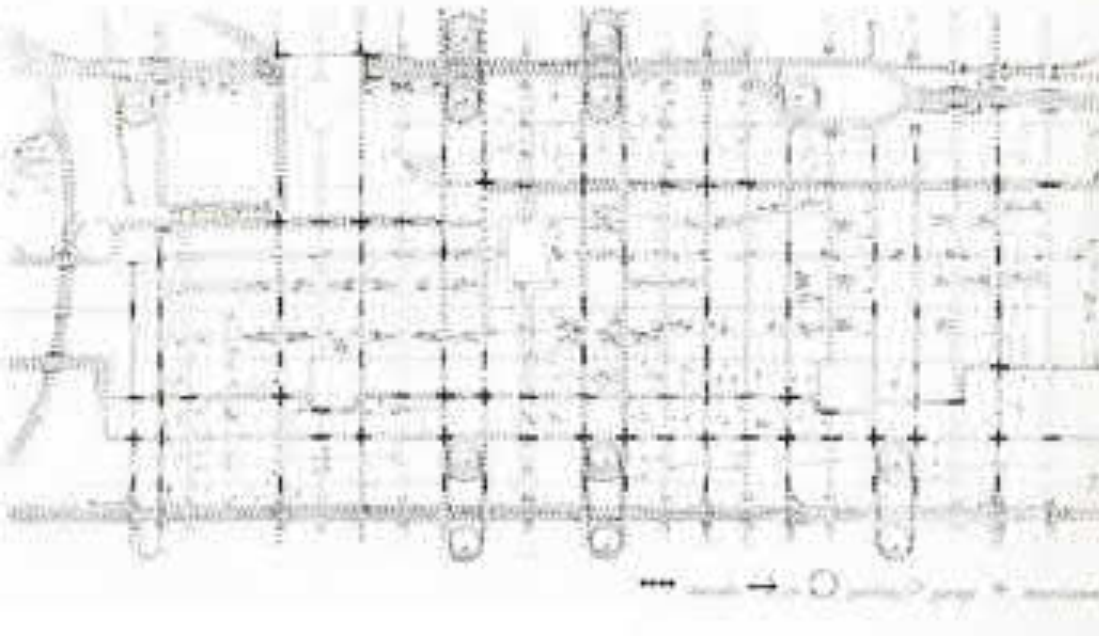
Desurbanistas rusos

Esquema de la "Ciudad Lineal" con bandas según Nikolái Milyutin en el libro *Socgorod* en 1930

Russian deurbanists

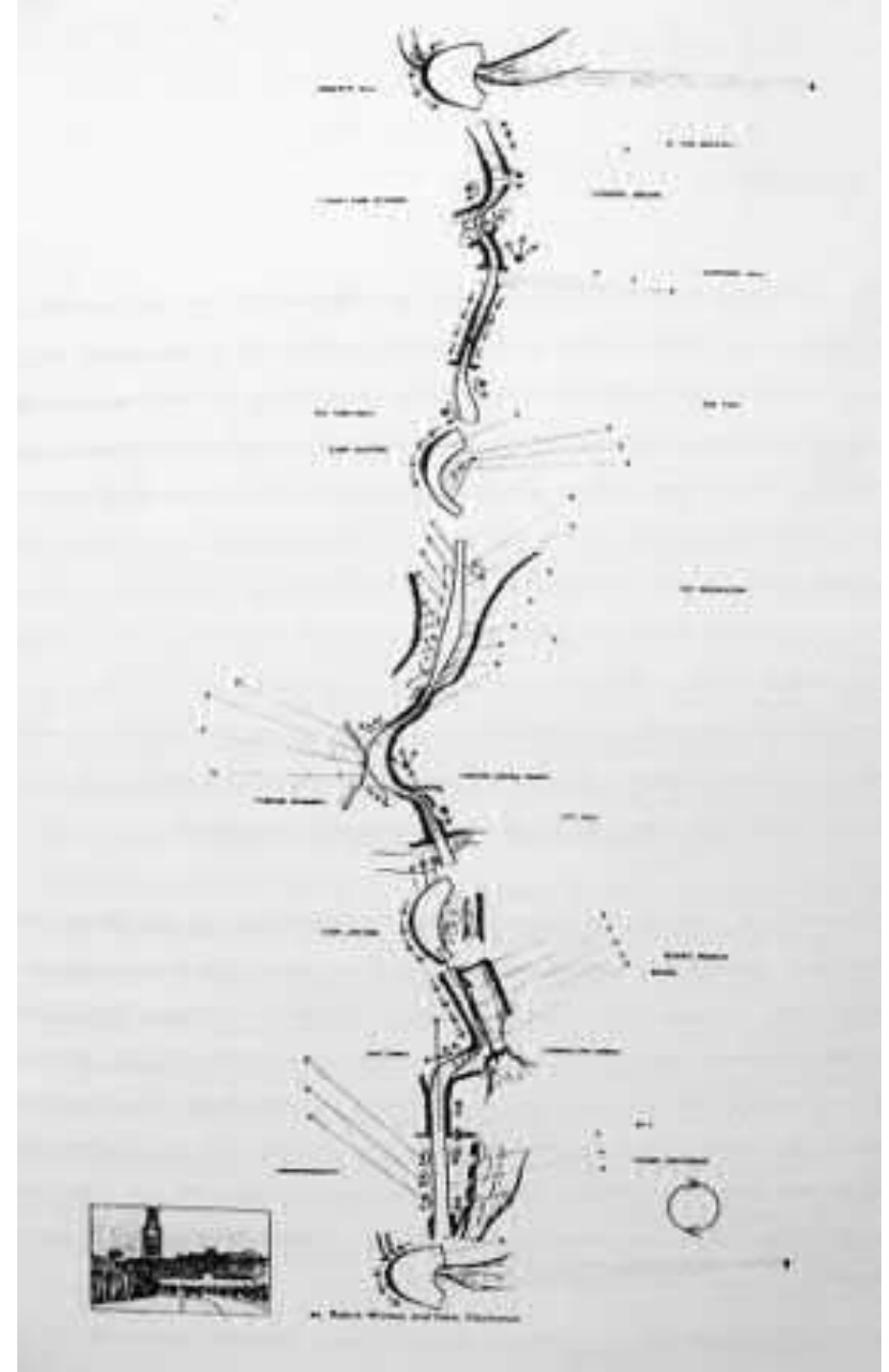
Schematic of the "Linear City" with bands according to Nikolai Milyutin, in the book *Socgorod* in 1930

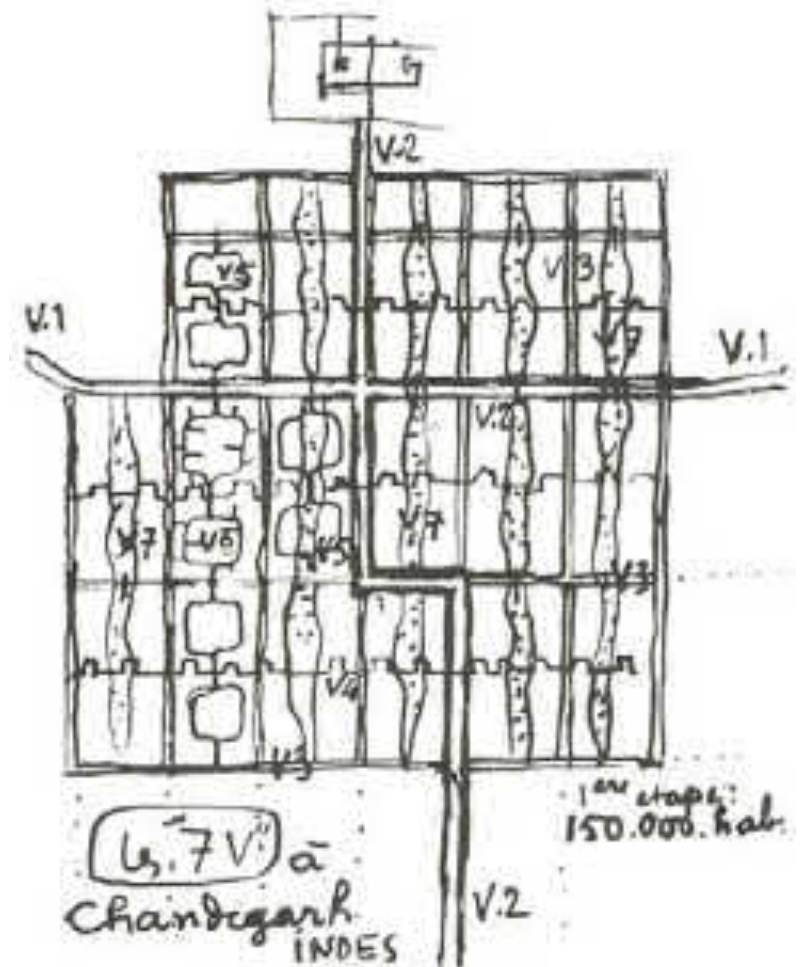
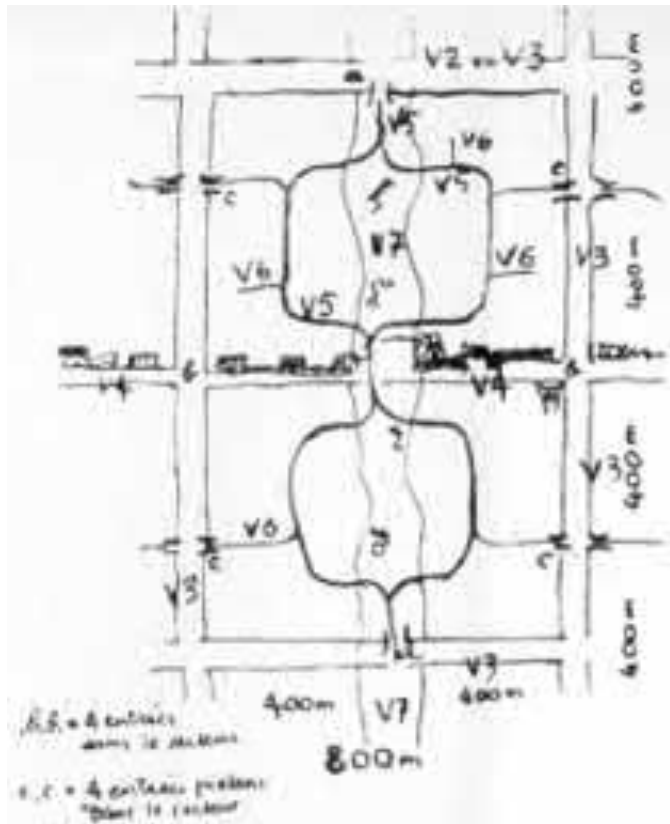
Fabrications are like BUSTS
 These BUSTS frame the area to be served
 BUSTS have HARBORS
 HARBORS are the municipal parking places
 from the HARBORS branch a system of CANALS that serve the interior
 the CANALS are the go streets
 from the CANALS branch side-street DOCKS
 the DOCKS serve as entrance back to the buildings



Plan para Philadelphia. Fuente: Kahn, L.
 Plan for Philadelphia. Source: Kahn, L.

"The view from the road". Fuente-source: Lynch, K.





Calle corredor y 7V. Fuente: Le Corbusier.
Corridor Street and 7V. Source: Le Corbusier.

Utopía del control espacial

Utopía de la ciudad infraestructural

-El transporte como fundamento de la ciudad.

Utopia for spatial control

Utopía of the infrastructural city

-Transport as the basis of the city.



Propuesta de "Progress City" también llamada EPCOT de Herbert Ryman, redibujada por McGinnis. 1966.

[Centro intermodal de comunicaciones.](#)

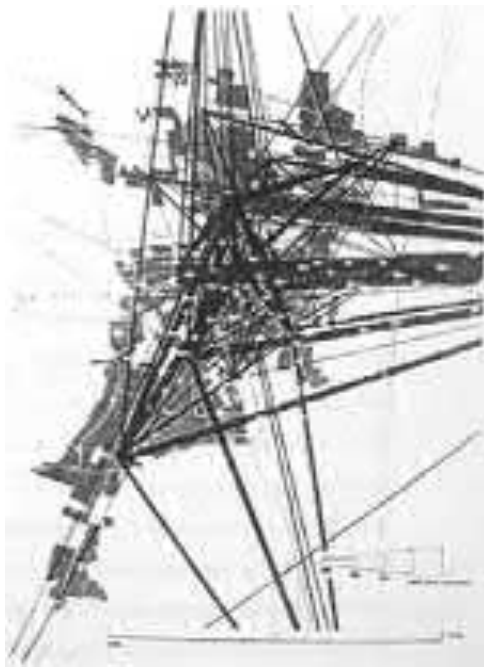
[Proposed "Progress City" also called EPCOT by Herbert Ryman, redrawn by McGinnis. 1966. Intermodal communications centre.](#)

Fuente | Source: progresscityusa.com (07-2011).

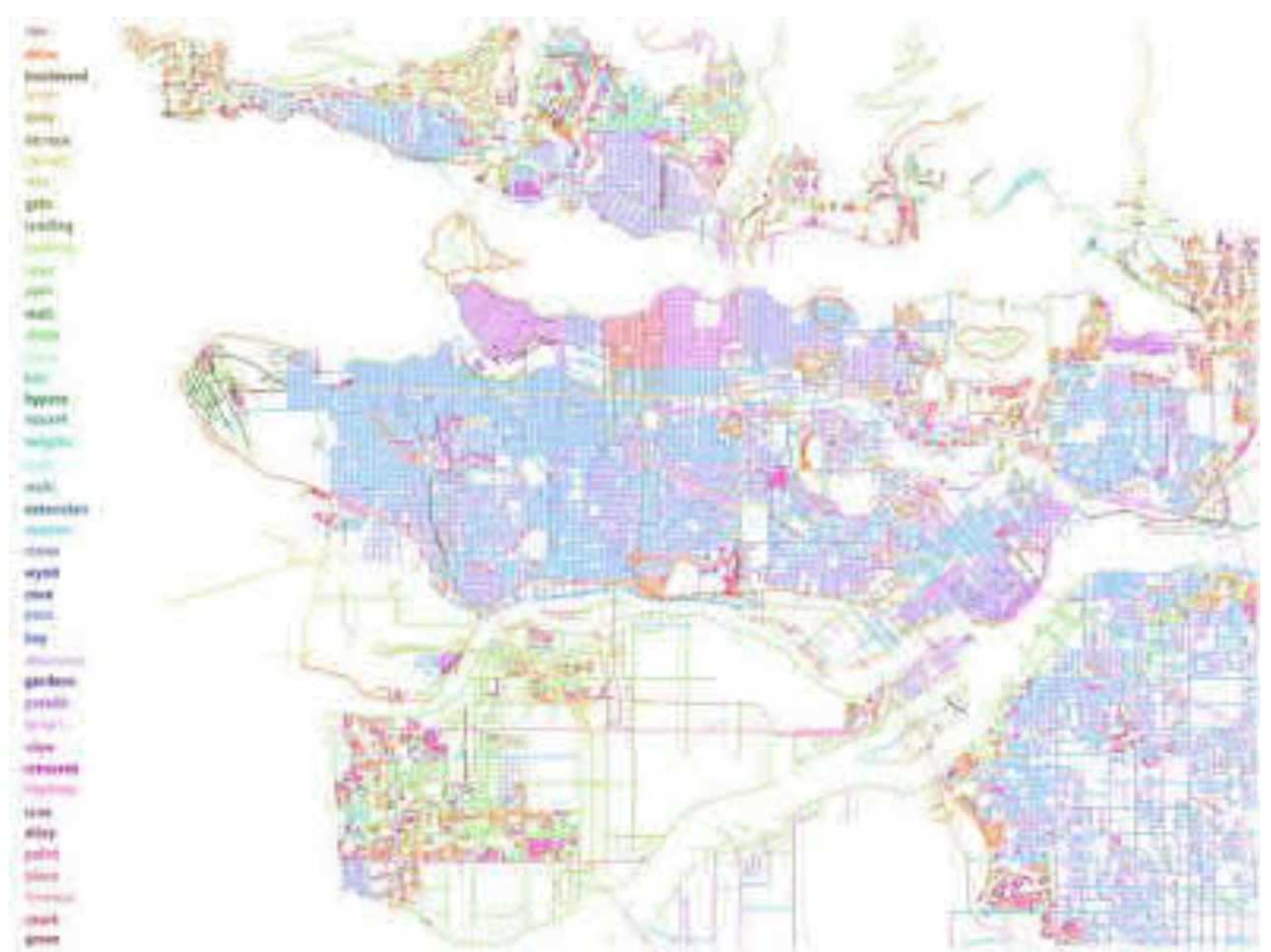


Proyecto para la Bahía de Tokio de Kenzo Tange. 1960

[Kenzo Tange's Tokyo Bay project. 1960](#)

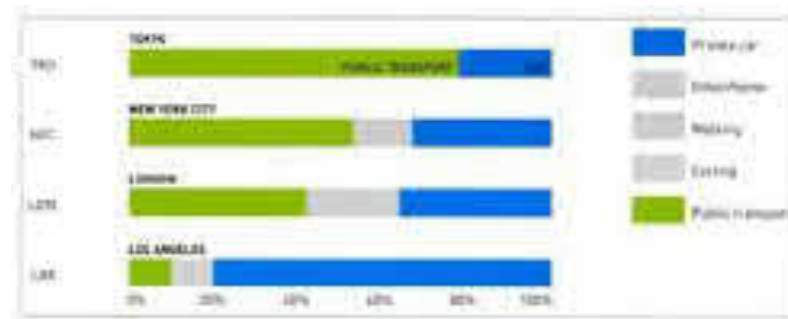


El tráfico en las ciudades (Buchanan,C.)
Traffic in towns (Buchanan,C.)



Tipos de viario y calles. Vancouver. (Radical Cartography)

Types of roads and streets. Vancouver (Radical Cartograph



Movilidad en Grandes ciudades (Cities. Biennale Venice)

Mobility in Big Cities (Cities Biennale Venice)

Utopía del control espacial

Utopía de la ciudad infraestructural

Proyecto de Robert Salter de Ferrocarril Subterráneo "Plantran". 1978.

[Robert Salter's "Plantran" Underground Railway Project. 1978.](#)

Fuente | Source:

fabiofeminofantascience.org (07-2011)



Utopia for spatial control

Utopía of the infrastructural city



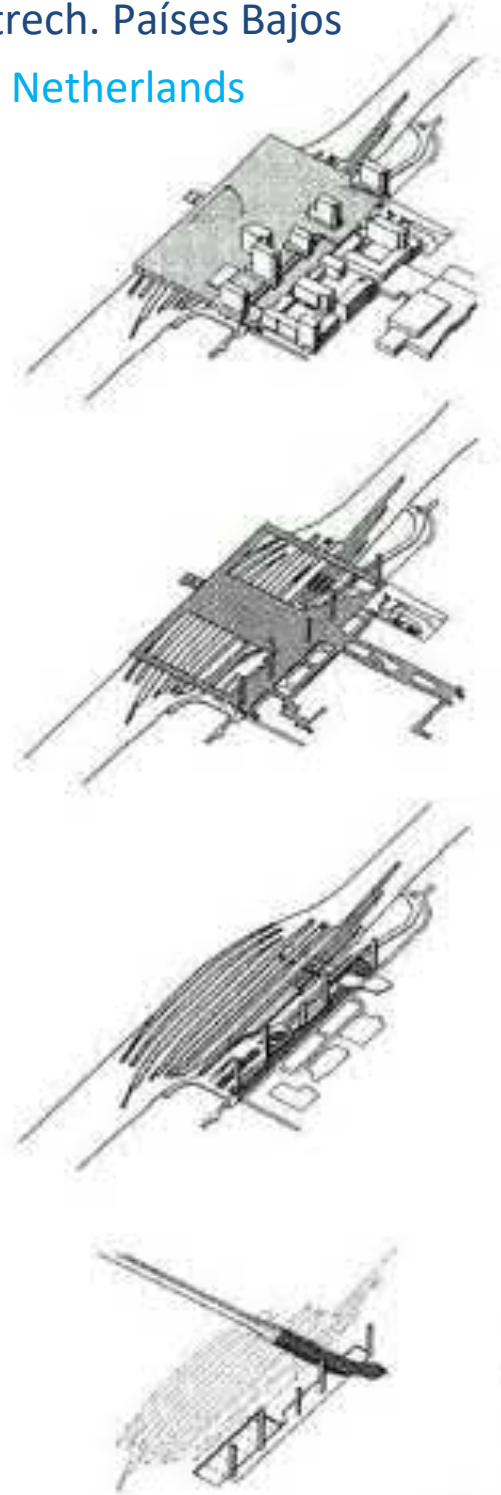
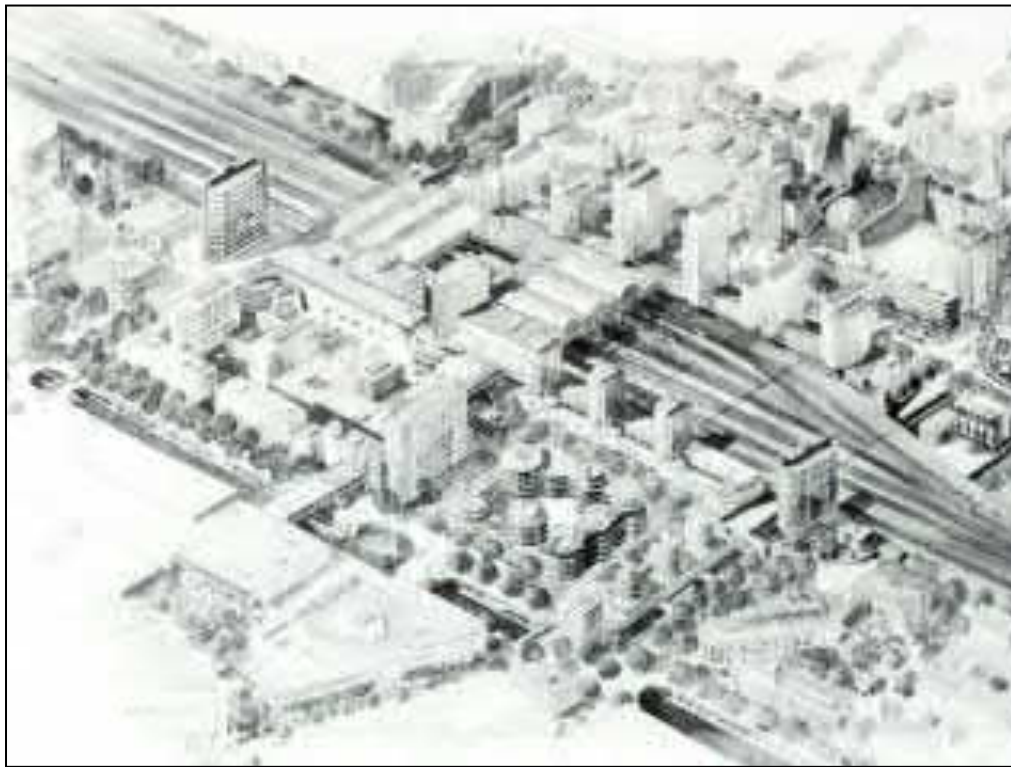
Cosmópolis del futuro. Publicado por Moses King, dibujado por Harry M. Petit. 1908.

[Cosmopolis of the future. Published by Moses King, drawn by Harry M. Petit. 1908.](#)

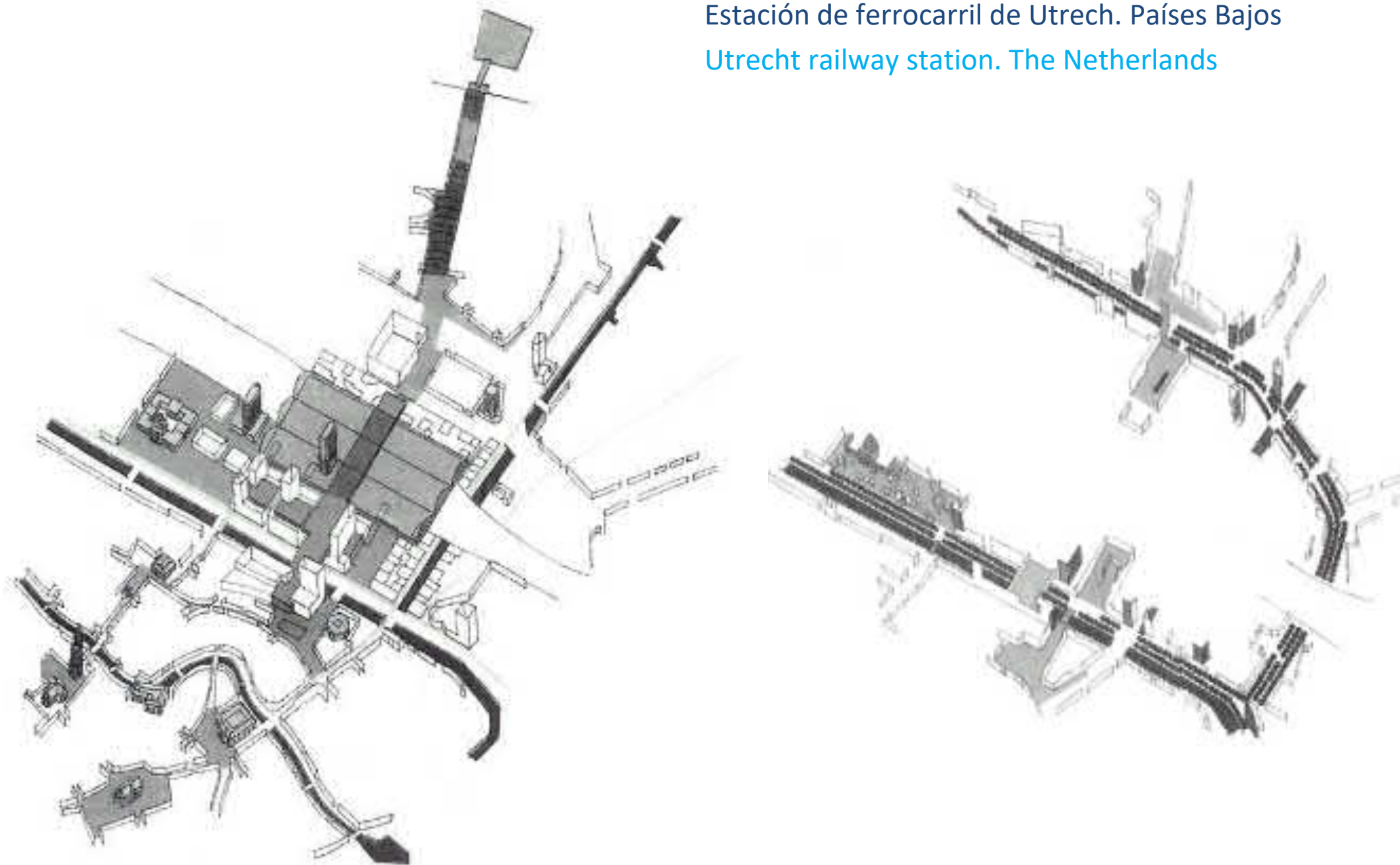
Fuente | Source: Koolhaas, 2009, p. 84.



Estación de ferrocarril de Utrech. Países Bajos
Utrecht railway station. The Netherlands



Estación de ferrocarril de Utrech. Países Bajos
Utrecht railway station. The Netherlands





Terminal del Puerto de Yokohama.
[Yokohama Port Terminal.](#)
Farshid Moussavi y Alejandro Zaera.

Terminal del Puerto de Yokohama.
[Yokohama Port Terminal.](#)
Farshid Moussavi y Alejandro Zaera.

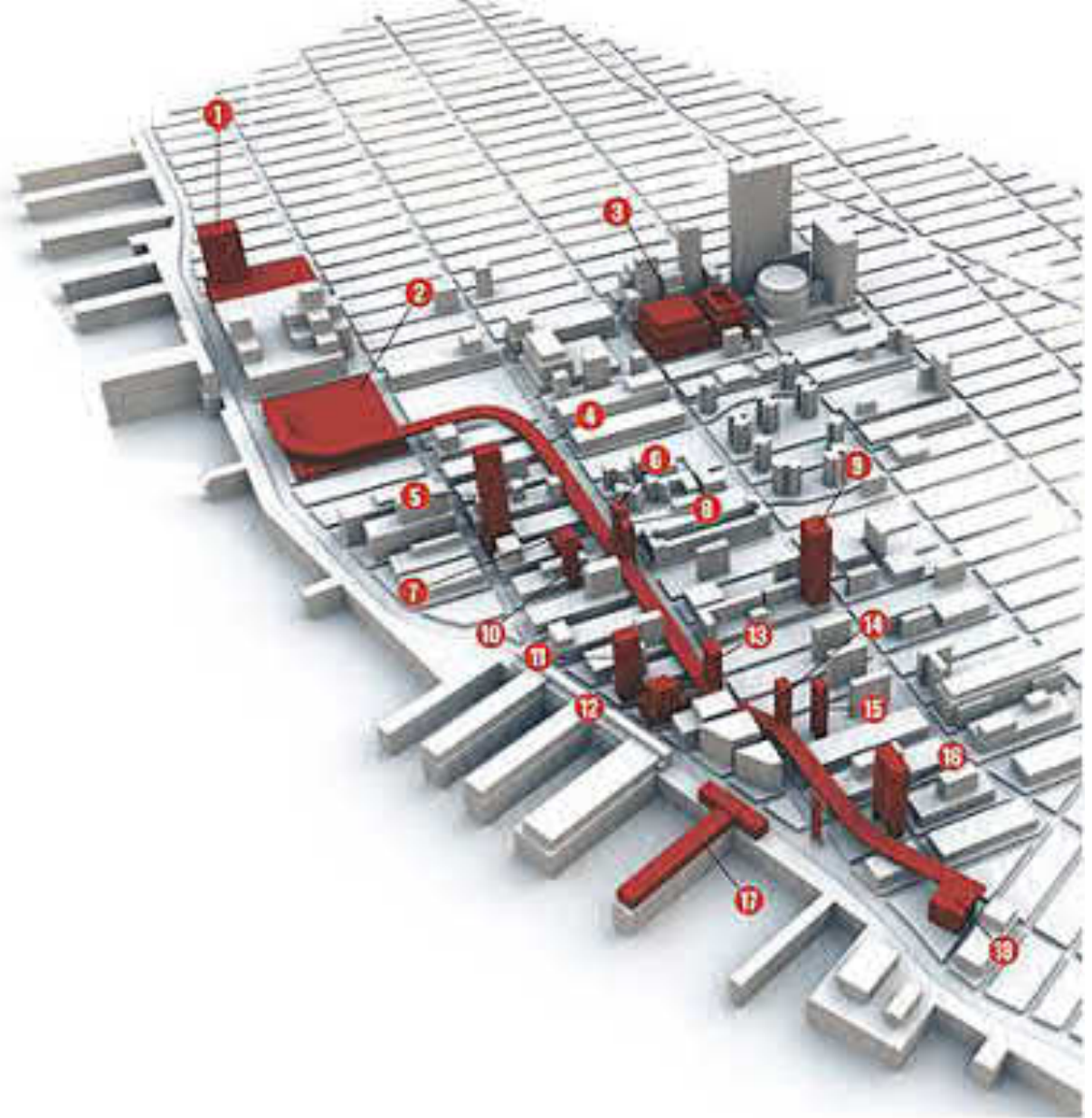




George Washington Bridge
New York, 1927 P. Nervi 1965



***To reshape. High Line. New York. U.S.A.
James Corner, Diller Scofidio & Renfro.
1999-2010***



***To reshape. High Line. New York. U.S.A.
James Corner, Diller Scofidio & Renfro.
1999-2010***



To reshape. High Line. New York. U.S.A.
James Corner, Diller Scofidio & Renfro.
1999-2010



***To reshape. High Line. New York. U.S.A.
James Corner, Diller Scofidio & Renfro.
1999-2010***

PEATONALIDAD

WALKABILITY

shops, retail, malls



Strip. Las Vegas



Source:

Attraction of **existing roads** and
Souk effect (Panerai, 2002:202)
Basic commodity trade → **Accessibility on foot**



Localización de usos comerciales en la ciudad media de Vic

Location of commercial uses in the medium-sized city of Vic

Fuente | source: X. Eizaguirre Garaitagoitia (2001): *La construcción del territorio disperso*. Barcelona: UPC

Es necesaria la reflexión:

¿Deben estar los **centros comerciales** junto a los **nudos** de las autopistas?
¿o junto a las **personas**?

A reflection is needed:

Should **malls** be next to the highway **hubs**?

Or next to **people**?



Mall de Victor Gruen. Década 1960

Victor Gruen's Mall. 1960s

Modelo de centro comercial regional importado de América a Europa
Regional shopping centre model imported from America to Europe

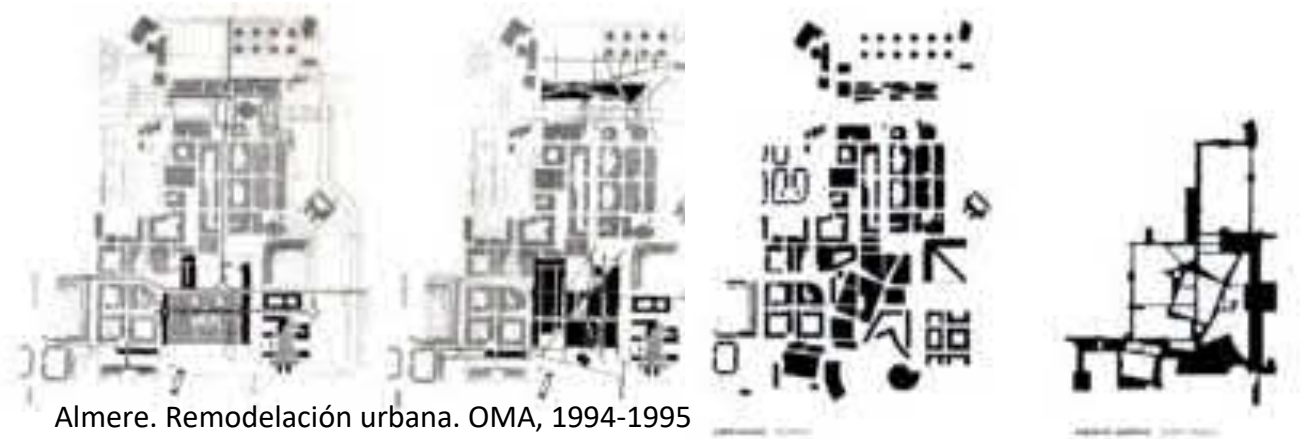




Política VINEX del comercio minorista:
Puesta en valor del comercio tradicional y del interior de la ciudad

VINEX Retail Policy:
Enhancement of traditional commerce and the interior of the city

Programa Vinex (VROM, 1993) de los Países Bajos.
[Vinex Programme \(VROM, 1993\) in the Netherlands.](#)
Fuente | [Source: Boeijenga y Mensink \(2008:6\)](#)



Almere. Remodelación urbana. OMA, 1994-1995
[Almere. Urban remodeling. OMA, 1994-1995](#)

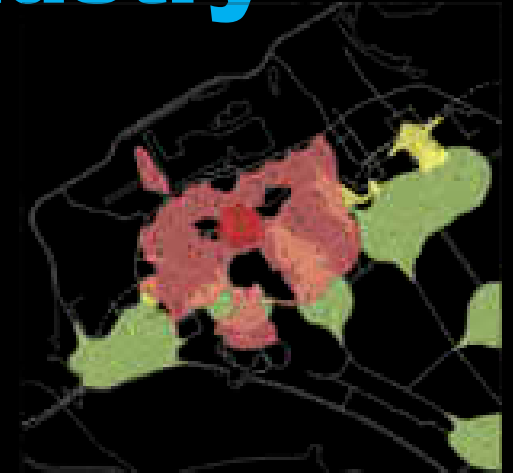
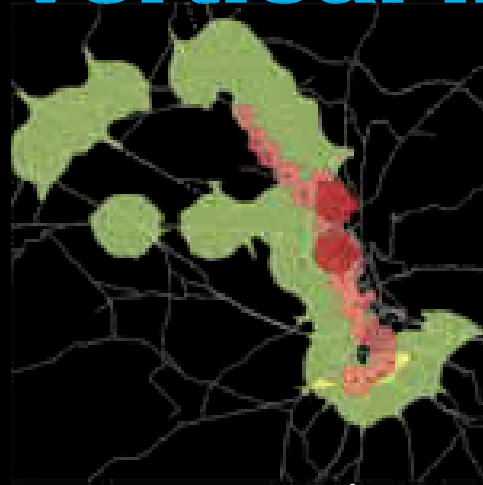


Almere. Nuevo centro urbano. 2010
[Almere. New urban center. 2010](#)



Almere. Rem Koolhaas, Alle Hosper. 1977

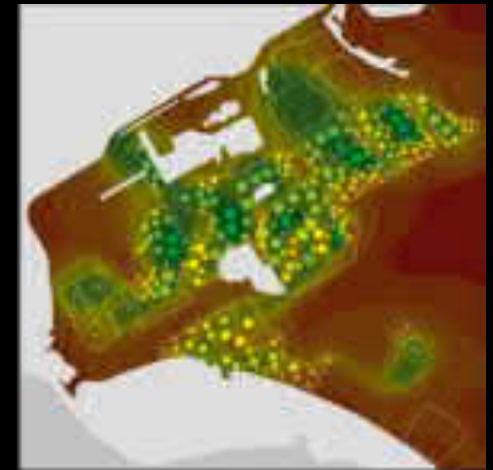
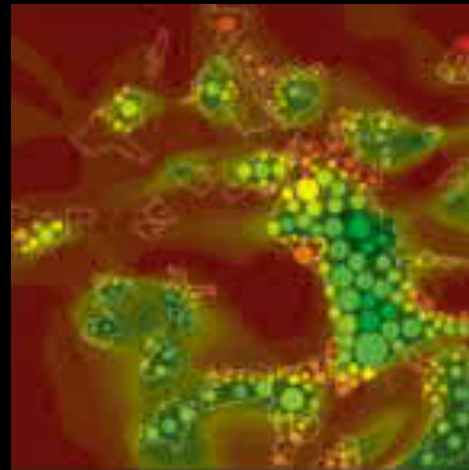
oficinas e industria ligera o vertical offices and light or vertical industry



Comparación entre el ABC de Granada y Almere (Países Bajos)

Comparison between the ABC of Granada and Almere (The Netherlands)

Fuente | [source](#): Abarca-Alvarez, F.J. 2010

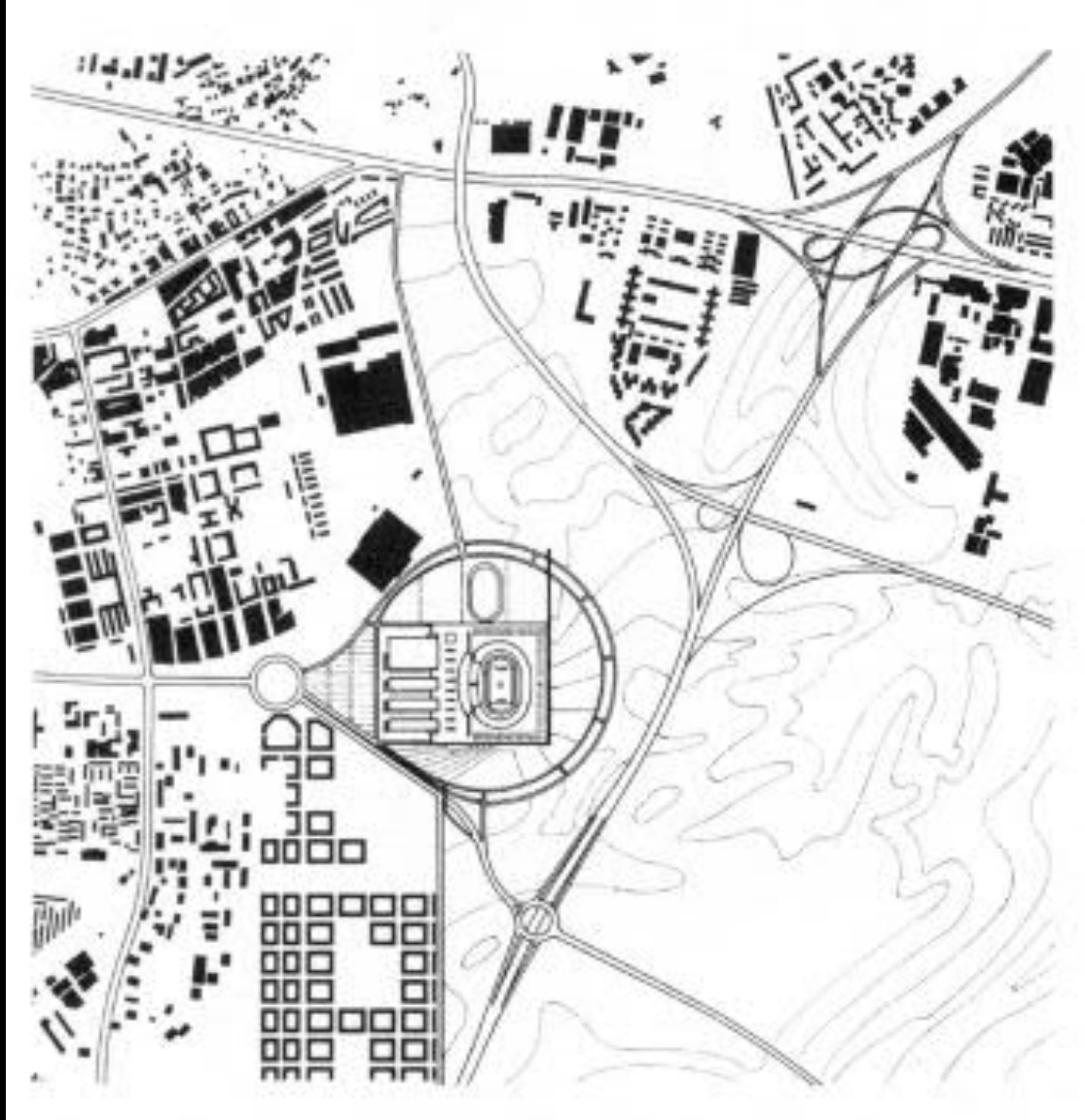


Comparación entre el coeficiente de incentivo de la accesibilidad colectiva de Granada y Almere

Comparison between the incentive coefficient of collective accessibility in Granada and Almere

Fuente | [source](#): Abarca-Alvarez, F.J. 2010

ocio leisure



Estadio de fútbol en Vallecas (Madrid)
Football stadium in Vallecas (Madrid)



Pasarela de Piscinas públicas en Bellinzona (Suiza)
Public swimming pool walkway in Bellinzona (Switzerland)

Aurelio Galfetti

Fuente | [source: http://rubencuena.wordpress.com](http://rubencuena.wordpress.com)



calles | streets

“Las calles son verdaderos templos de la vida cotidiana” John Ruskin
‘he streets are temples of daily life’ John Ruskin.

Calle de Christiania, Copenhagen.

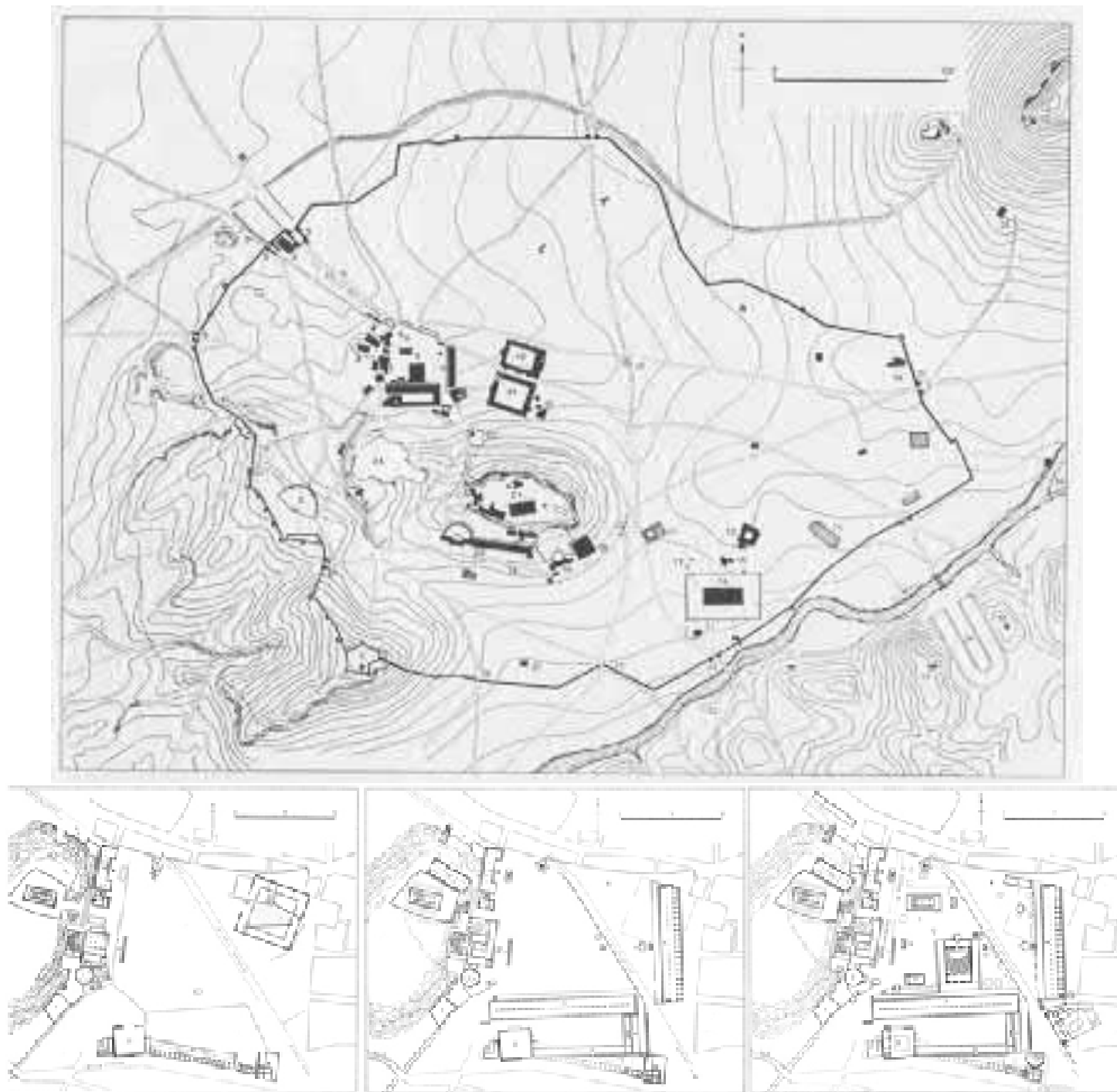
Christiania Street, Copenhagen. Source: Cabrera, D.

plazas | squares

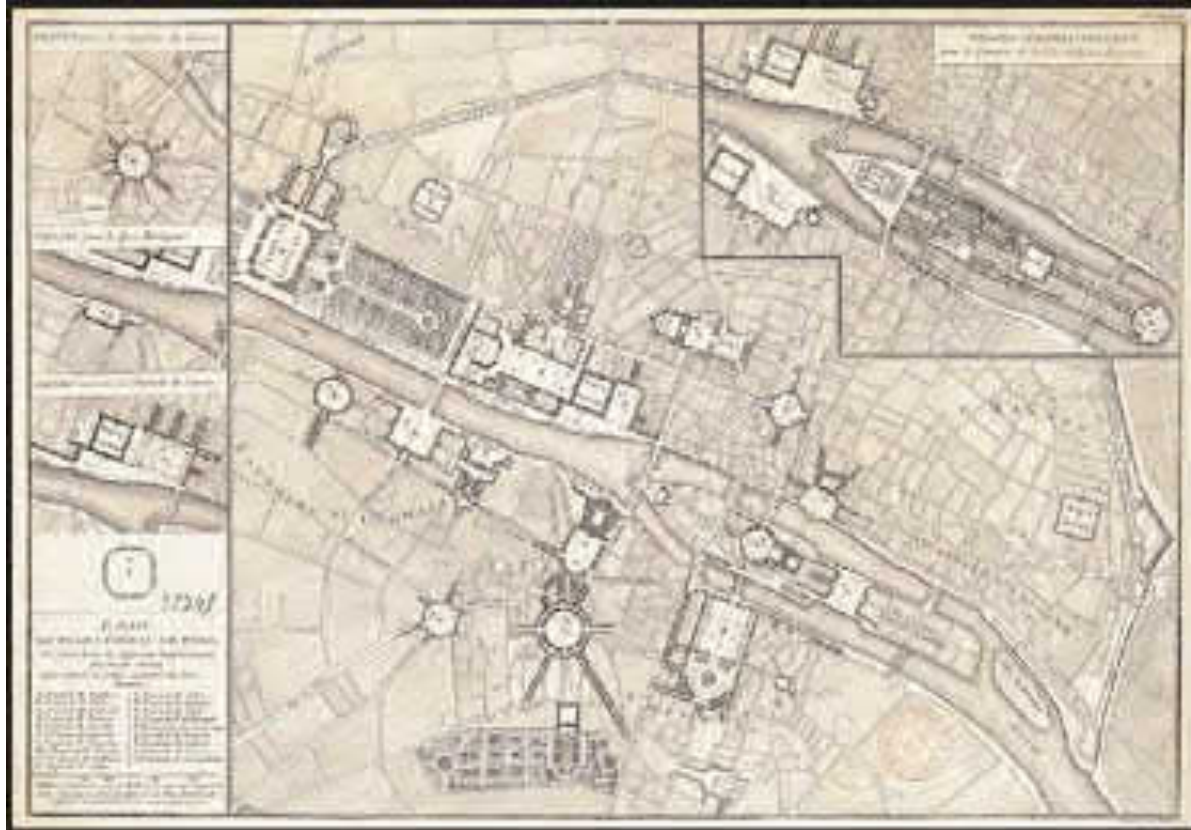


Rockefeller Square, NYC.

Fuente | source: <http://www.shsmaroon.org/february-staycation-guide/new-york-city-rockefeller-center-01-skating-rink-2/>



Evolución urbana del Ágora de Atenas. Fuente: Benévolo, L.
Urban evolution of the Agora in Athens. Source: Benévolo, L.



Plan de Plazas Luis XV, Paris, 1765.

Fuente:
Pierre Piñon

Square Plan Louis XV, Paris, 1765.

Source: Pierre Piñon



El juego de los niños. Fuente: Bruegel, P.
Children's play. Source: Bruegel, P.



Playgrounds. Fuente: Van Eyck, A.
Playgrounds. Source: Van Eyck, A.



To reshape Playgrounds. Amsterdam.
The Netherlands. Aldo Van Eyck 1947-1973.



La ciudad vertical (Hilberseimer, L.)

The vertical city (Hilberseimer, L.)



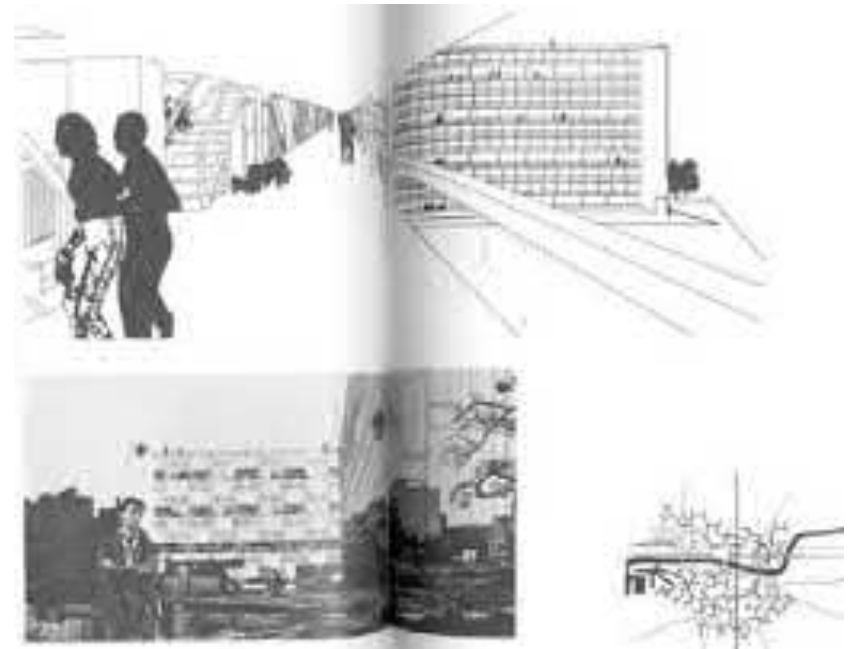
Plan Pampus (Bakema-Van der Broek)

Pampus Plan (Bakema-Van der Broek)



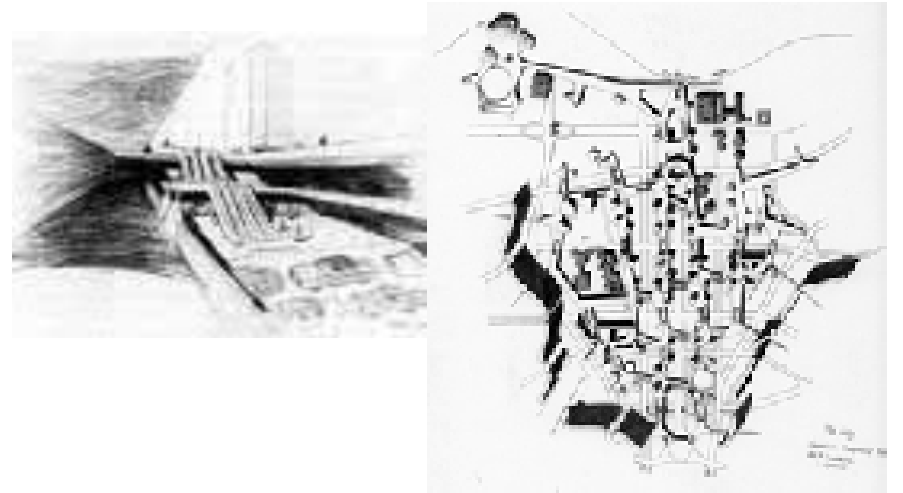
Greenways & Landcastles. Londres. Fuente: Smithson, A&P.

Vías verdes y castillos terrestres. Londres. Fuente: Smithson, A&P.



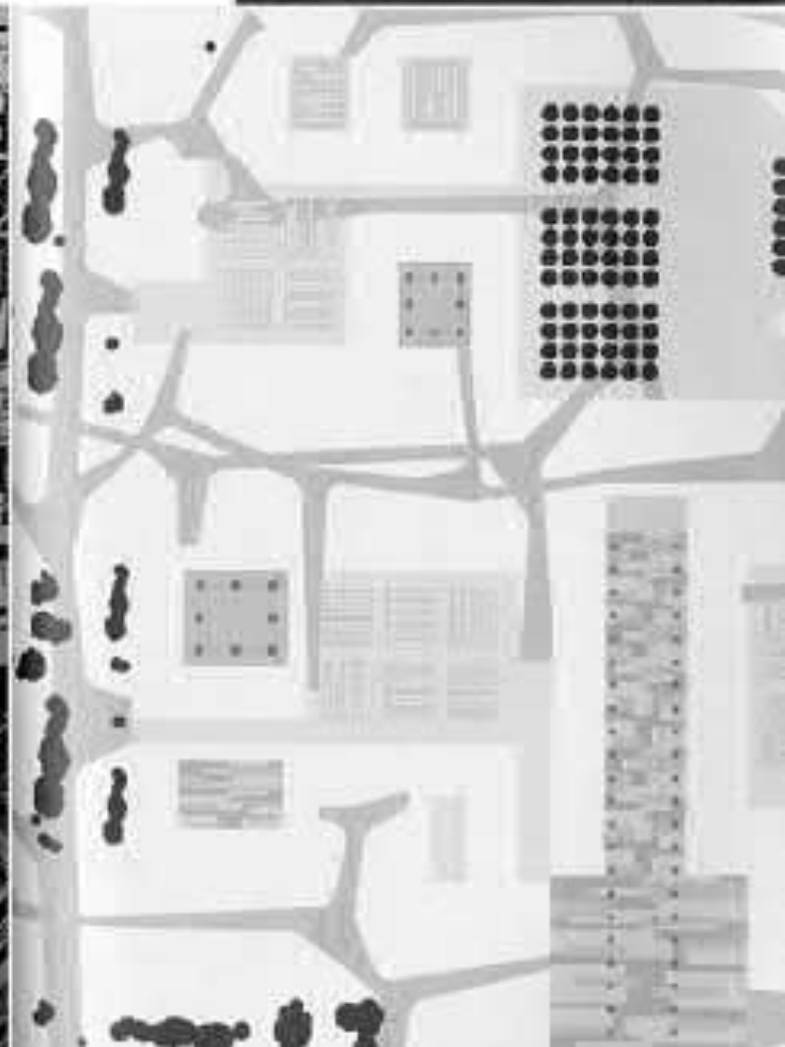
Sección Calle interior. Fuente: Smithson, A&P.

Section Inner street. Source: Smithson, A&P



Concurso. Berlín. Fuente: Smithson, A&P.

Competition. Berlin. Source: Smithson, A&P



Evolución del espacio Público. Fuentes: Gehl,J; Nolli;
KCAP
Evolution of public space. Sources: Gehl,J; Nolli; KCAP

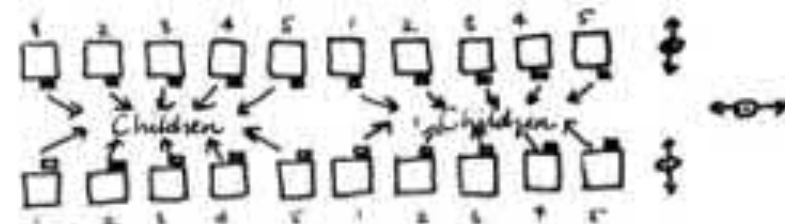


Figure 1. Diagram of children's movement patterns in a street, A&P.

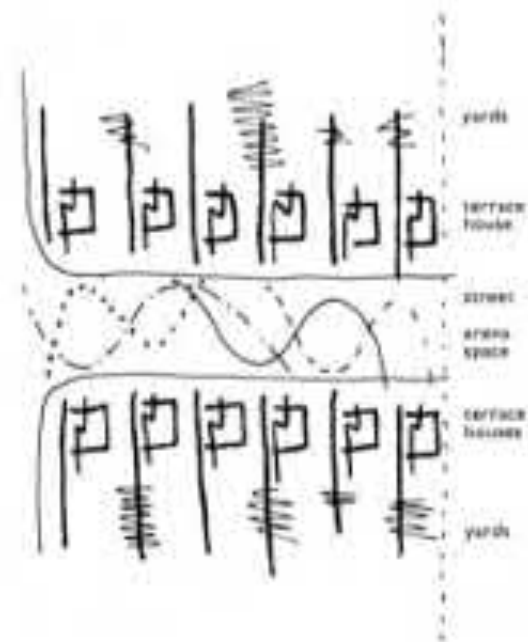
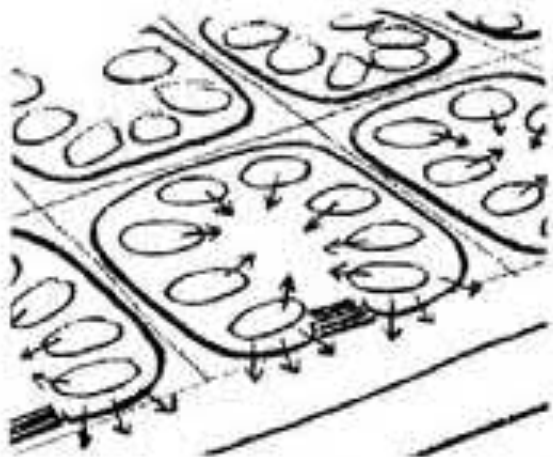


Figure 2. Diagram of street with a play space indicating the space of movement, A&P.

La calle, espacio de relación. Fuente: Smithson, A&P.

The street, a space for relationships. Source: Smithson, A&P.



Organización espacial de una zona residencial con transiciones claramente marcadas entre edificios privados y comunes. (De Oscar Newman, Defensible Space (Hobbs, 41).)

Una definición clara de los límites es un paso importante para facilitar la organización interna y resolver problemas locales.

Además, se pueden encontrar claramente delimitados a los grupos residenciales (Hobbs, Newcastle upon Tyne). Bajo estas líneas se creó un oficial de la comunidad hecho por el grupo comunitario, con acciones y una definición de la ciudad de Coppenhague (1924-1930) habitantes, administrada por Coppenhague).



Territorio y sentido de pertenencia



60 metros



67 metros



69 metros

Ver cambios de distancia



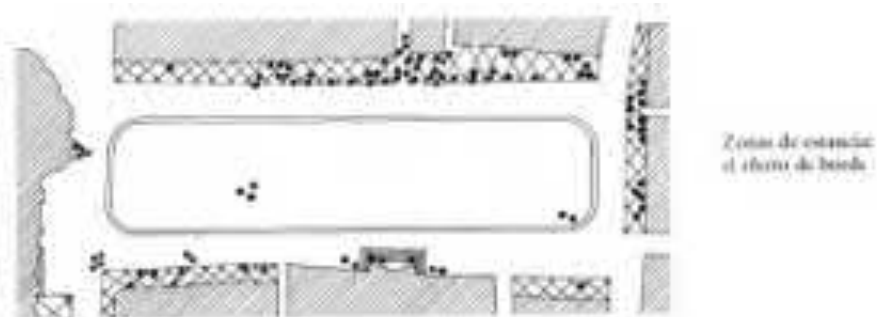
7,1 metros



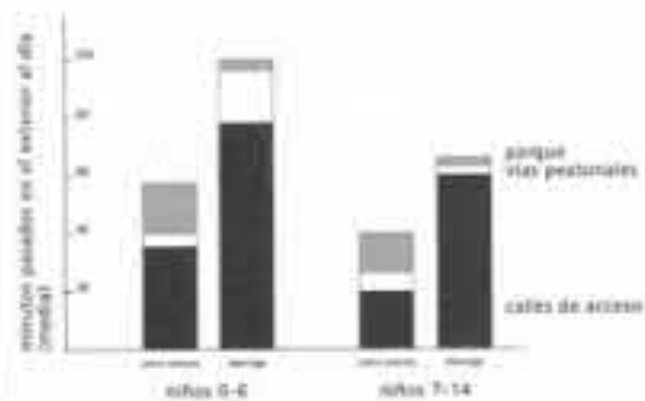
2 metros



40 centímetros



Espacios de relación y borde. Fuente: Gehl, J.
Relationship and edge spaces. Source: Gehl, J.

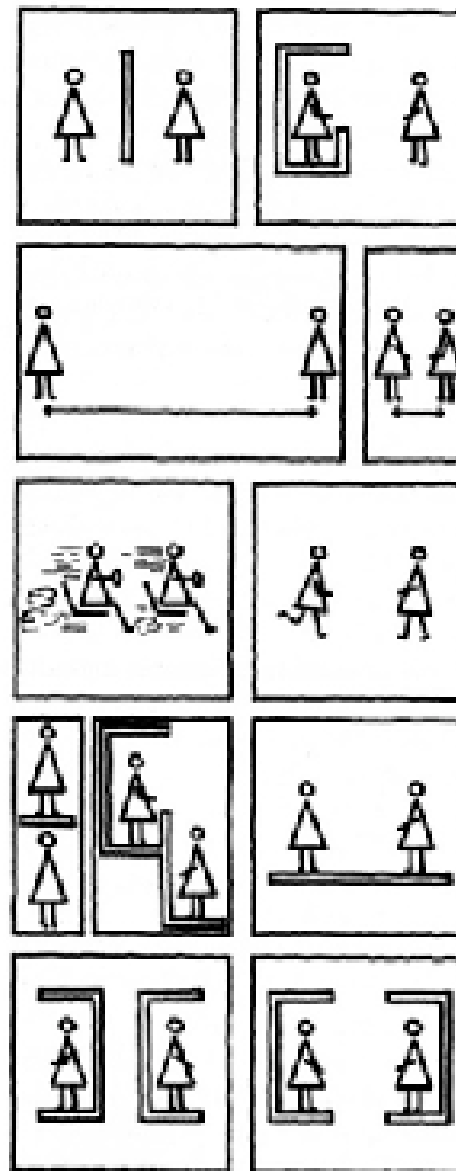


Factores de uso del espacio público. Fuente: Gehl, J.
Factors in the use of public space. Source: Gehl, J.



Atractivos urbanos. Fuente: Gehl, J.
Urban attractions. Source: Gehl, J

*La disposición física
puede fomentar o
inhibir el contacto
visual y auditivo al
menos de cinco maneras
distintas.*



*INHIBIR EL CONTACTO
visual y auditivo*

*FOMENTAR EL CONTACTO
visual y auditivo*

1. Con muros

1. Sin muros

2. Distancias largas

2. Distancias cortas

3. Velocidades altas

3. Velocidades bajas

4. Varios niveles

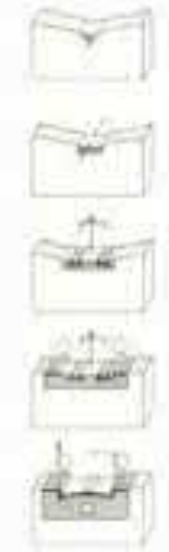
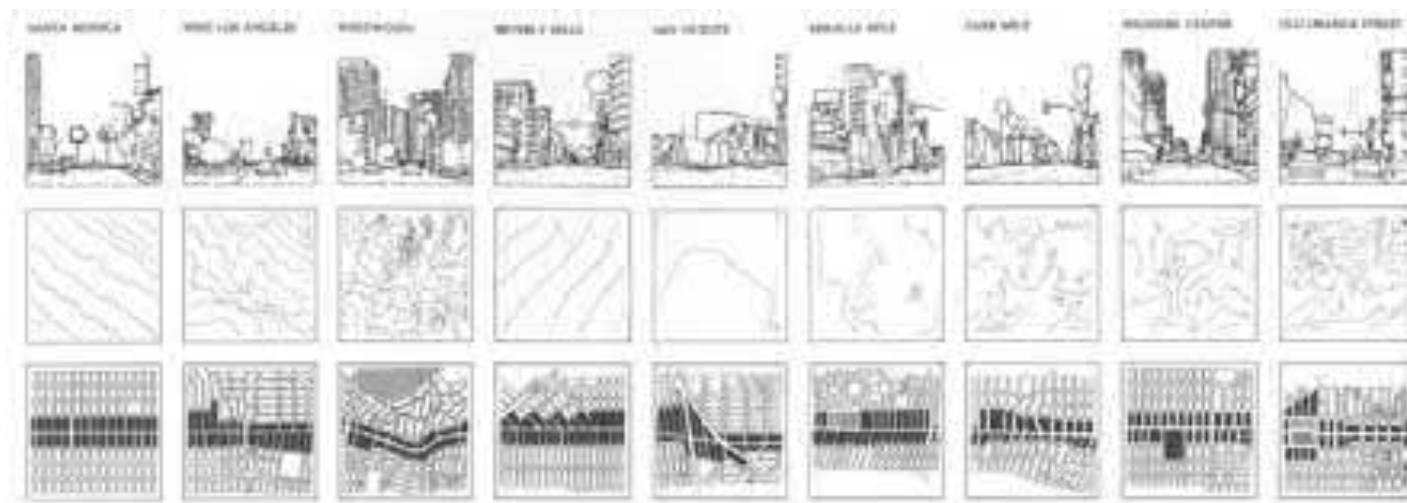
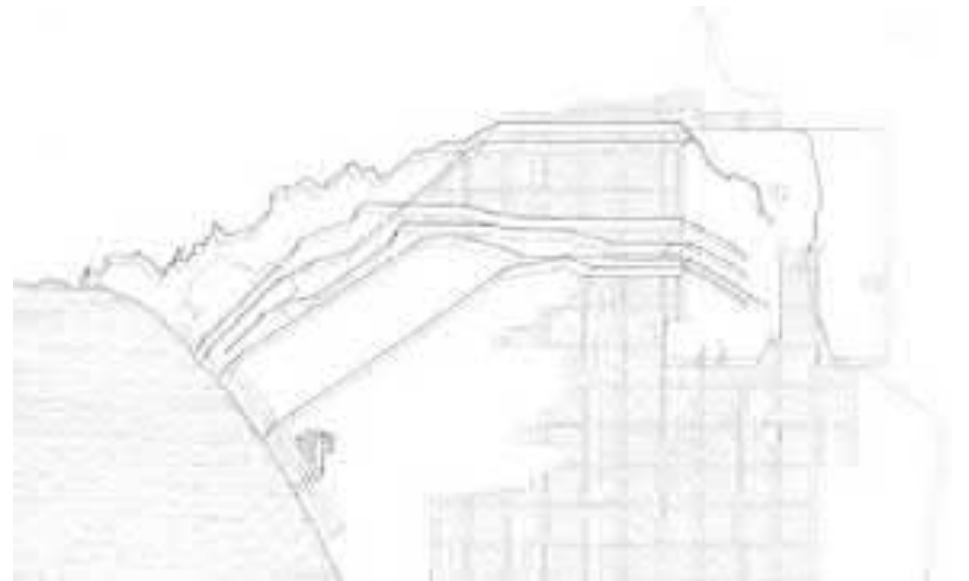
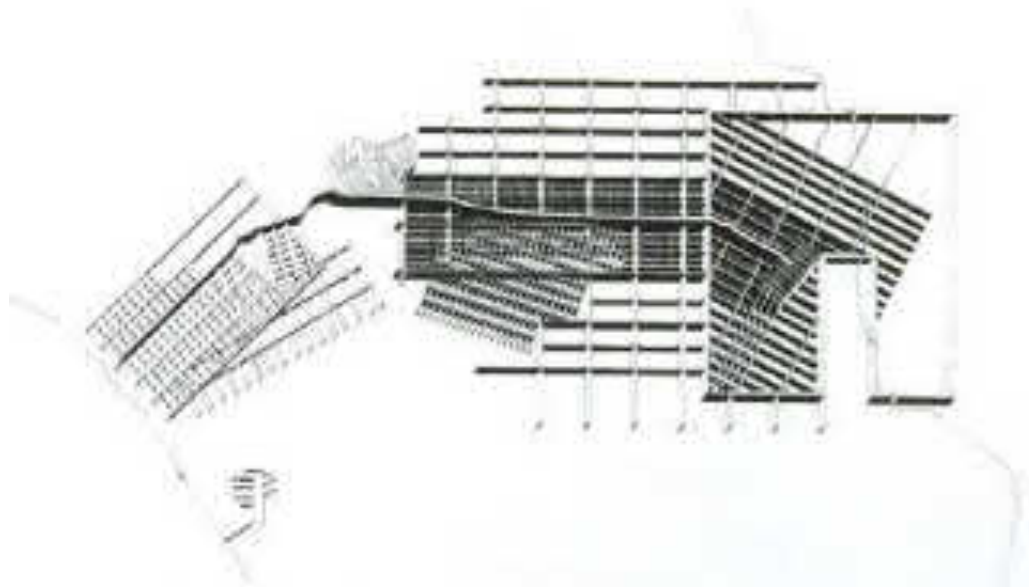
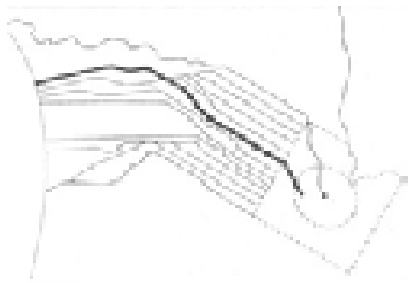
4. Un solo nivel

5. Orientación de espaldas

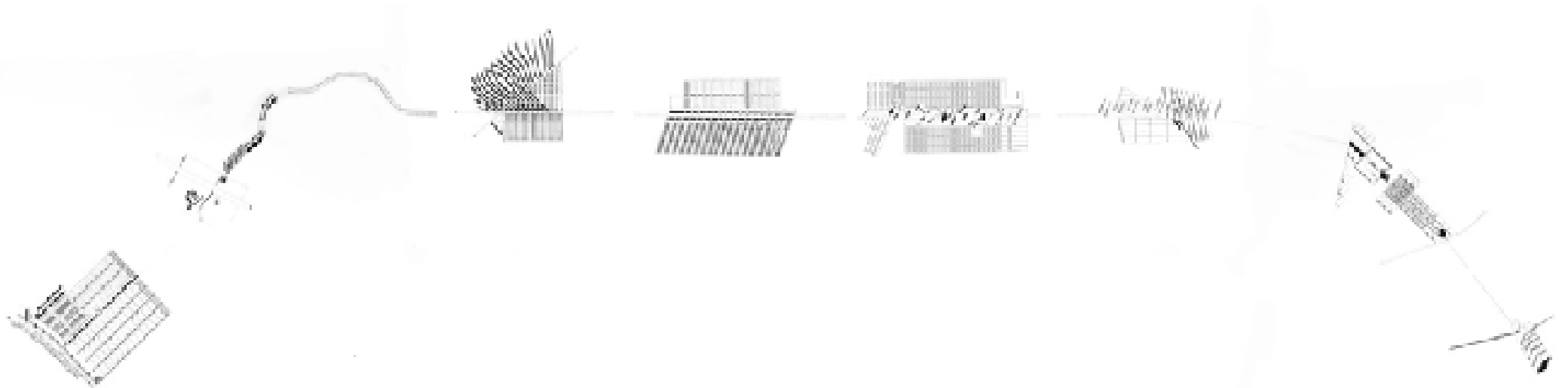
5. Orientación de frente

Los sentidos y la comunicación

Formas de contacto. Fuente: Gehl, J.
How to contact us. Source: Gehl, J



Wilshire Blvd. Los Angeles. Fuente: Gandelsonas, M.
 Wilshire Blvd. Los Angeles. Source: Gandelsonas, M.



Wilshire Blvd. Los Angeles. Fuente: Gandelsonas, M.
 Wilshire Blvd. Los Angeles. Source: Gandelsonas, M.



Narrow Streets. Fuente: Mas-Context.



Narrow Streets. Fuente: Mas-context.

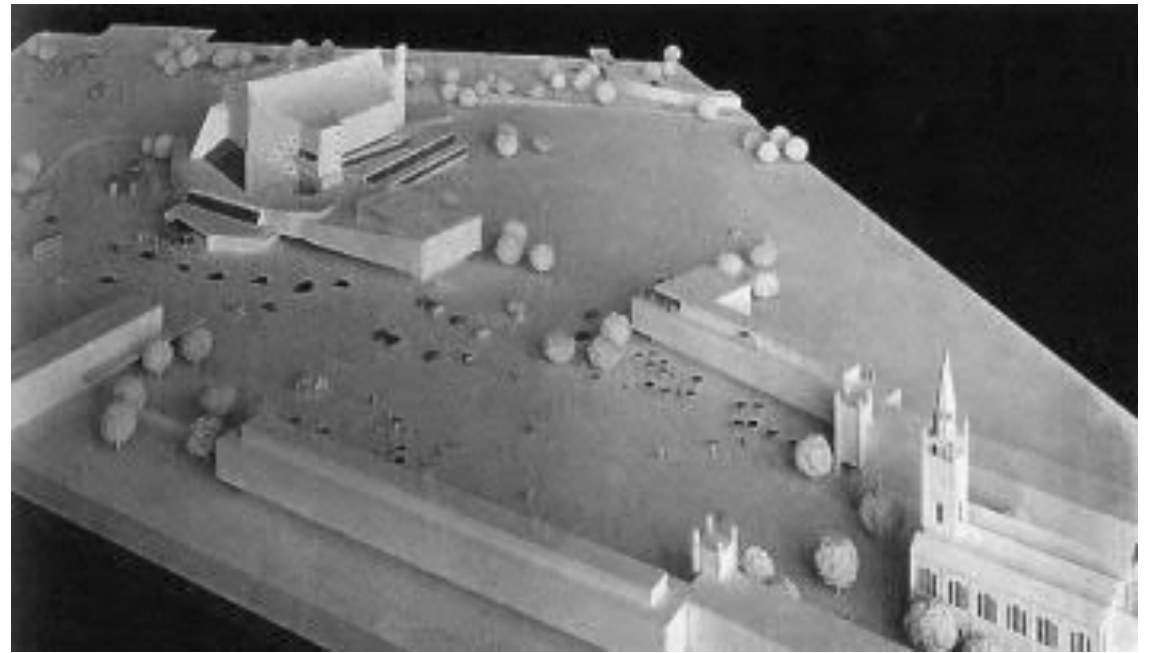
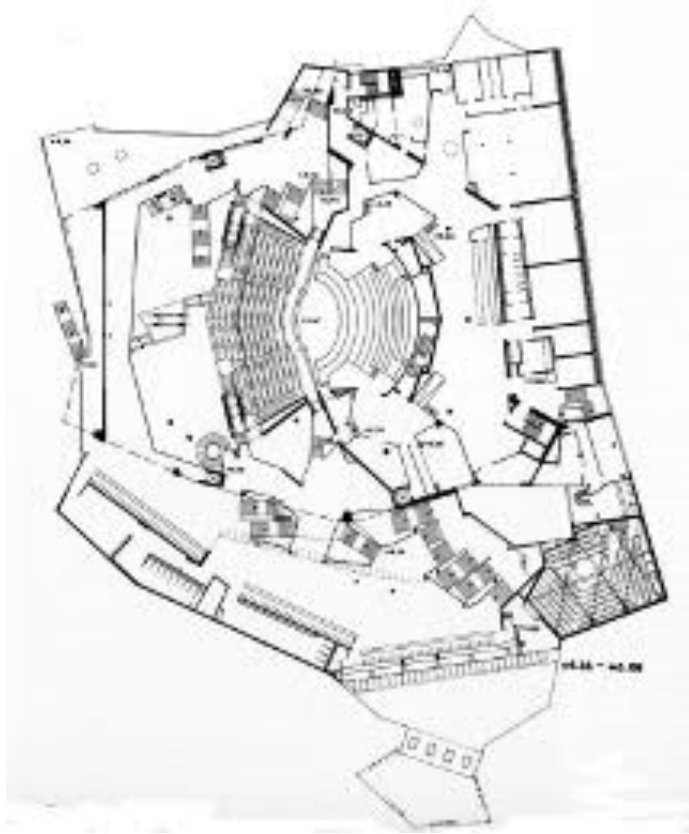
Philharmonie mit Kammermusksaal

Berlín

H. Scharoun, 1957

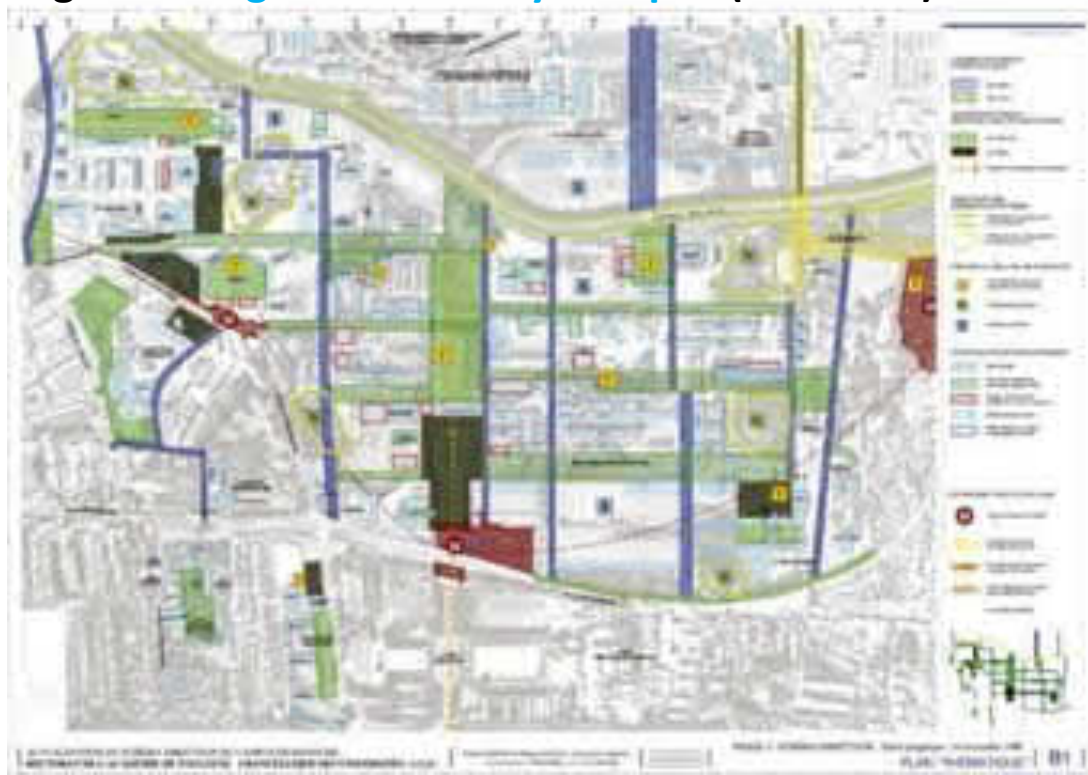


Philharmonie mit Kammermusiksaal Berlín H. Scharoun, 1957





Campus universitario de Rangueil. [Rangueil University Campus](#) (Toulouse). Obrás Architectes





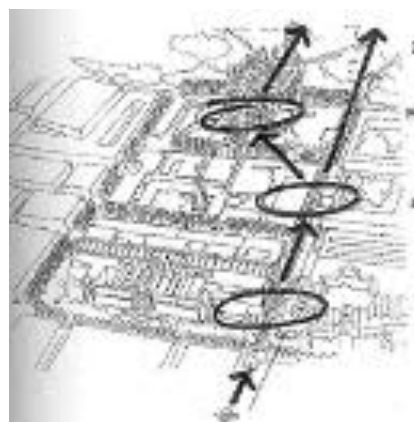
Simplemente conectar

▲ Fomentar conexiones peatonales o para bicicletas entre los centros existentes genera un espacio público coherente que induce a andar o circular en bicicleta.
Richard Rogers Partnership



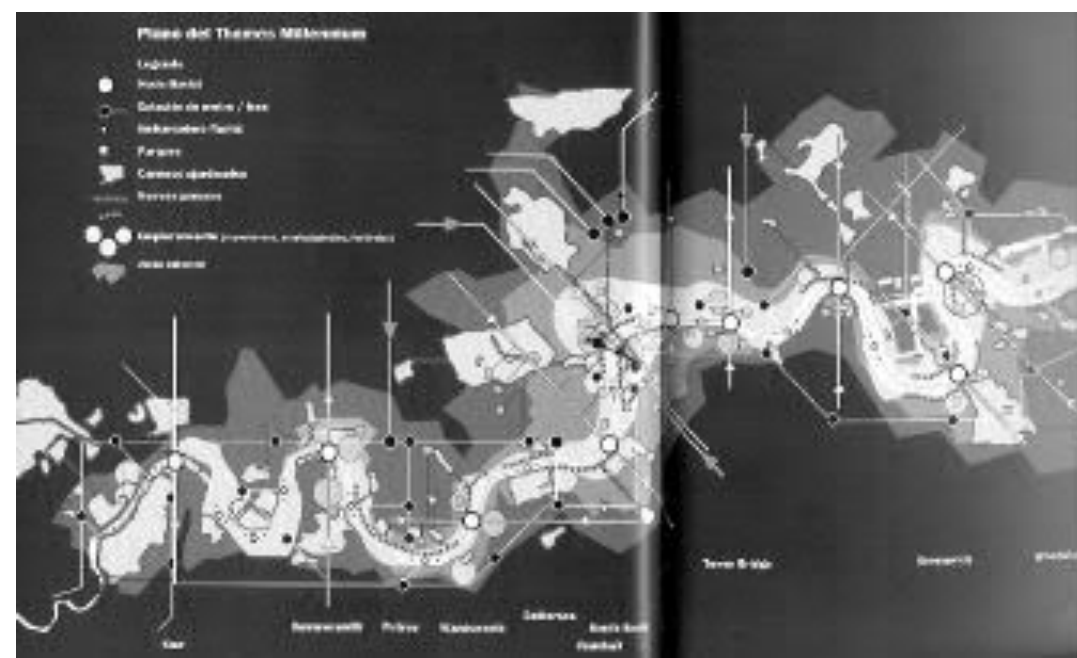
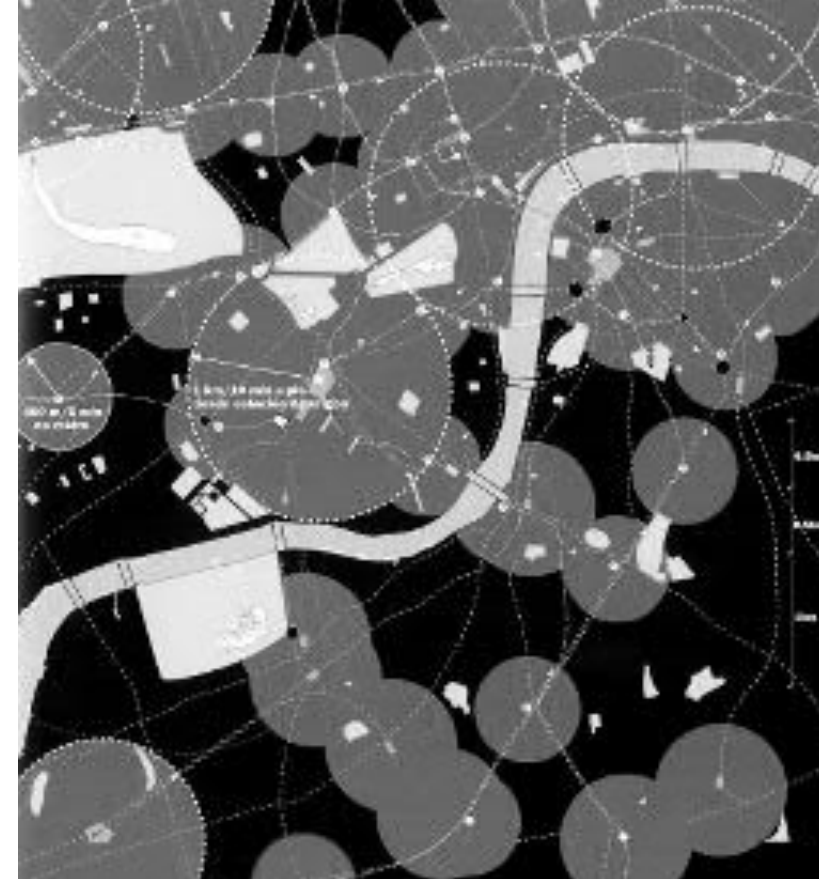
Ampliar el espacio público

▲ Vista del Támesis desde el Tower Bridge mirando hacia el West End.
Aerofilms



Albertopolis Richard Rogers Partnership

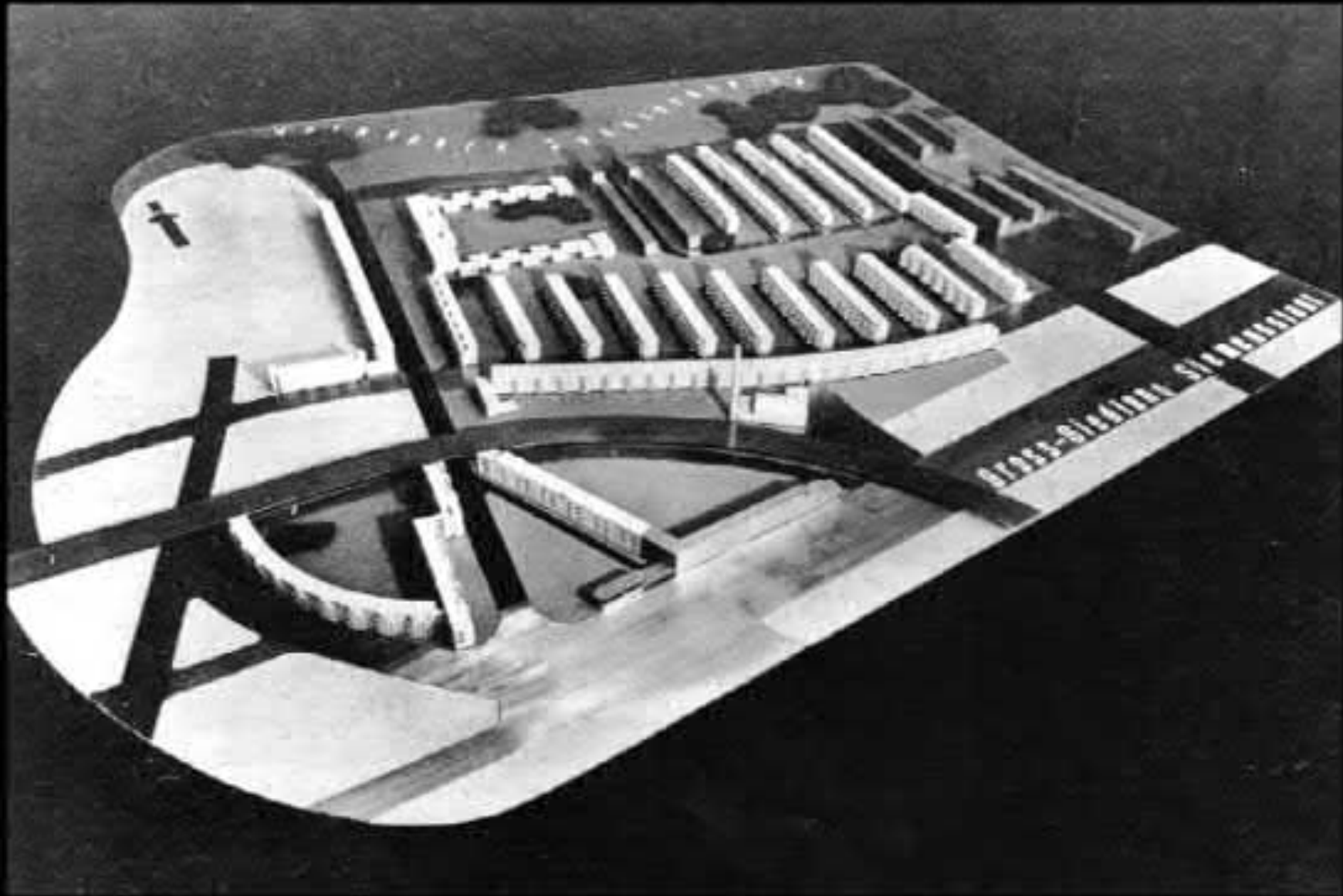
▲ Propuestas de peatonalizar Exhibition Road y de crear una avenida arbolada que vincule Kensington con la zona de los museos y el parque.



Richard Rogers. London

NECESIDAD RESIDENCIAL

HOUSING NEED



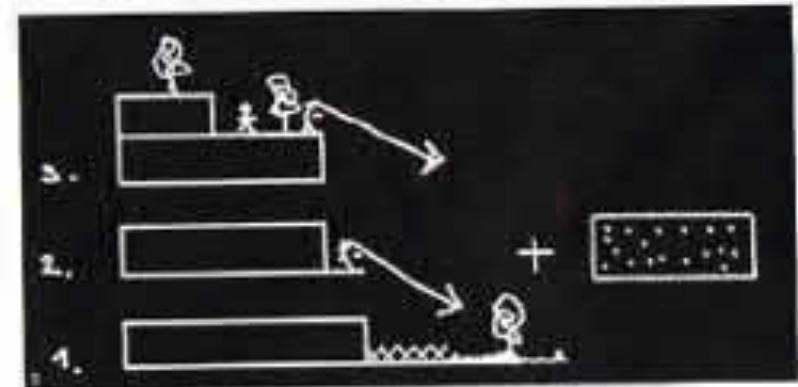
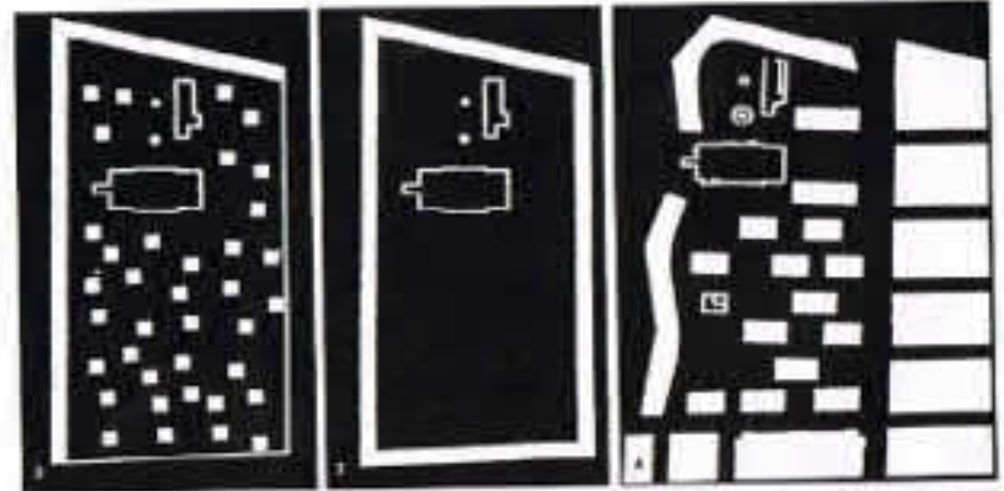
Outside. Alternativas a la ciudad industrial de principios del s. XIX: Siedlungen

Outside. Alternatives to the Industrial City of the Early 19th Century: Siedlungen

Fuente | [Source](#): MARTÍ, C. (2000): Las formas de la residencia en la ciudad moderna. Barcelona: UPC

Complejo residencial
GWL en Amsterdam
Residential community
GWL in Amsterdam

KCAP



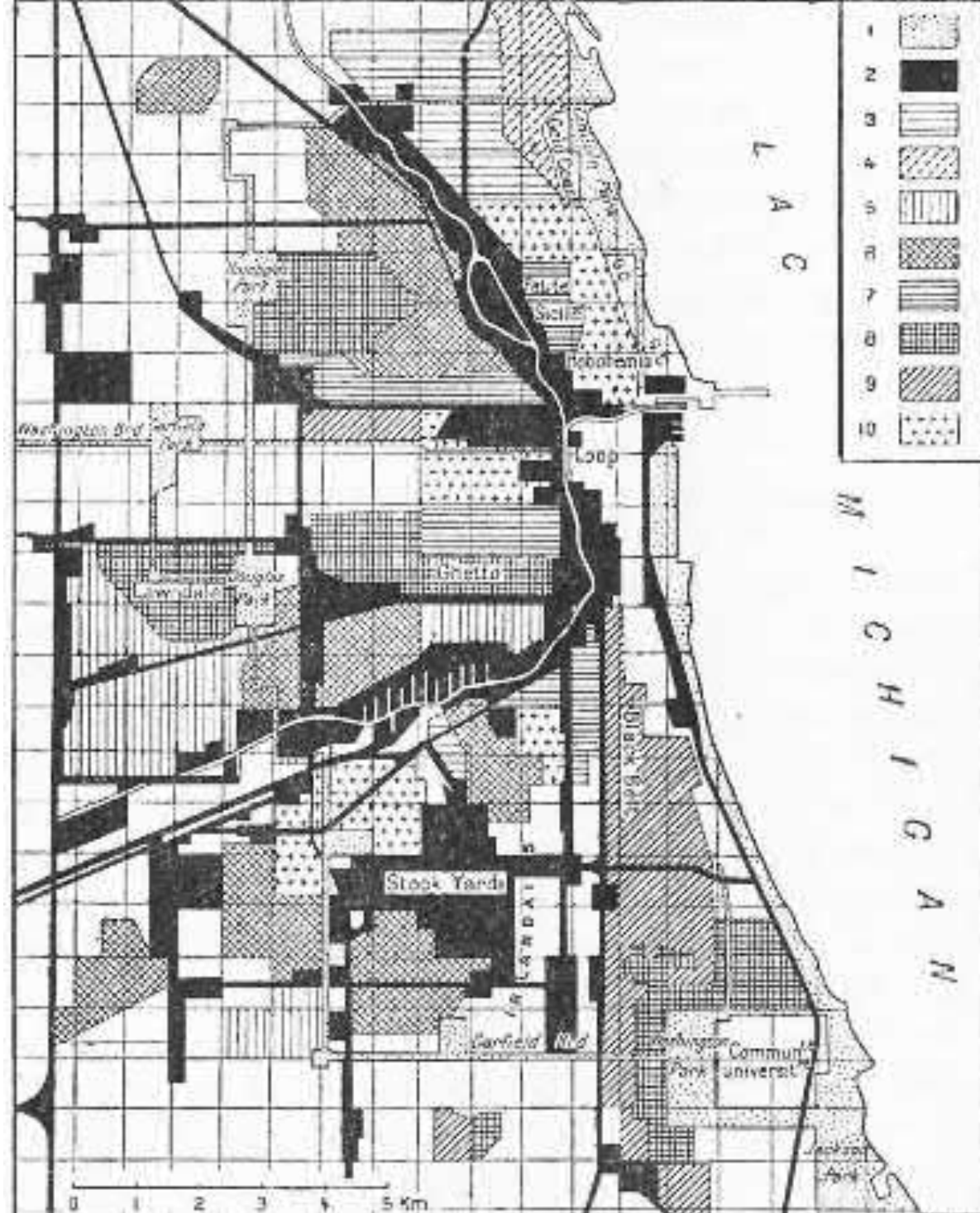
Inside = Hoffes modernas vs Hoffes contemporáneas

Inside = Modern Hoffes vs. contemporary Hoffes

Fuentes | Sources:

AYMONINO, C (1976): La vivienda racional. Barcelona: GG

Revista A+T. Density (2002)



CHABOT, George: "Las ciudades" "Les Villes" (1952)

Fuente | [Source](#): BENÉVOLO, Leonardo

usos fundacionales de la ciudad

foundational functions of the city

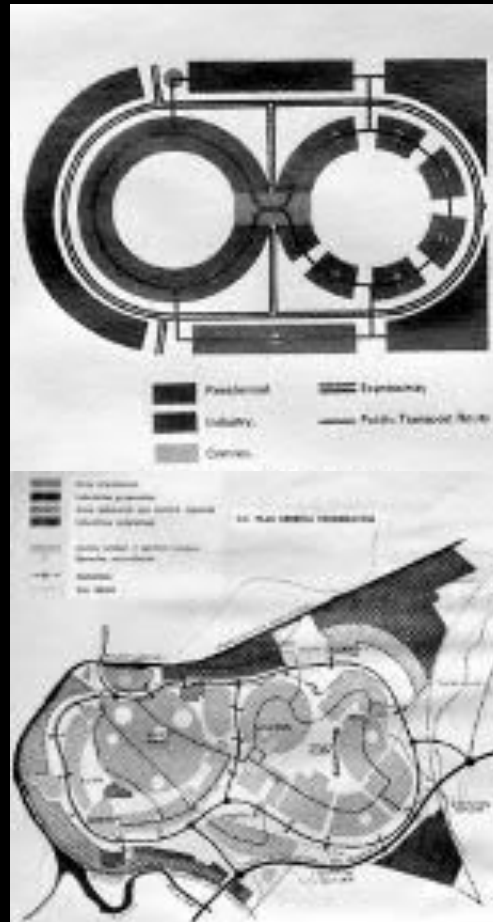
la lección de su posición
un ejemplo: las New Towns
the lesson of his position
an example: the New Towns



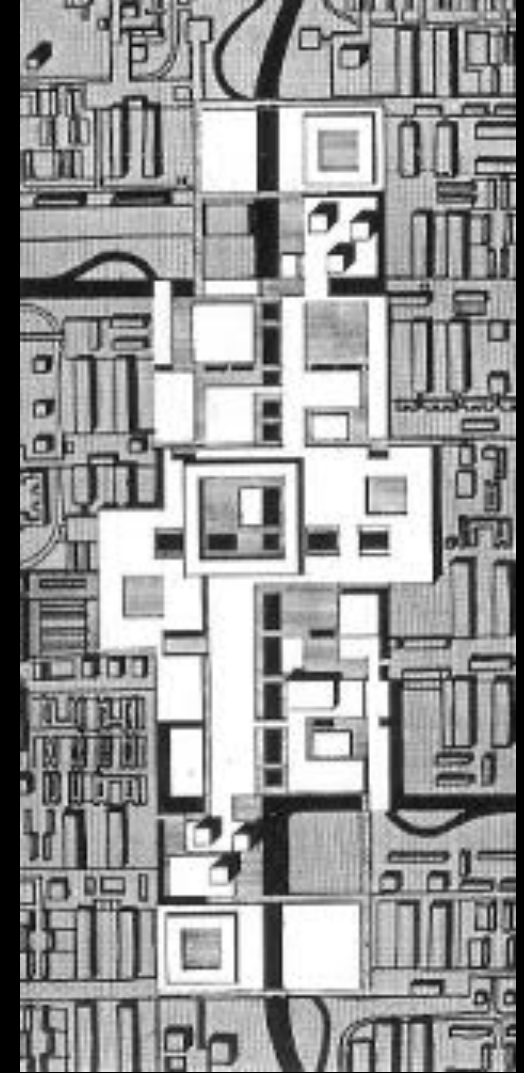
New Town. 1st period
Harlow. Gibberd. 1945



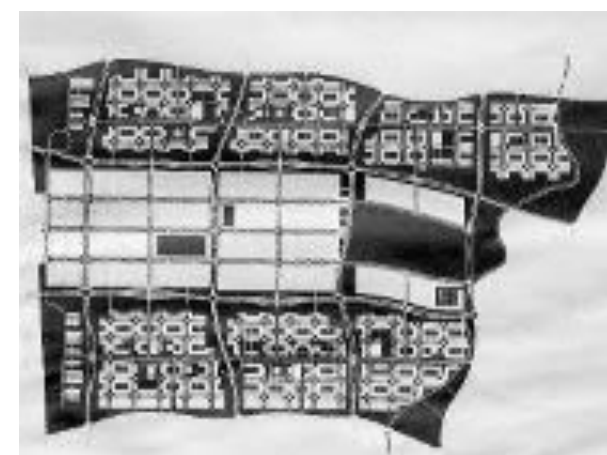
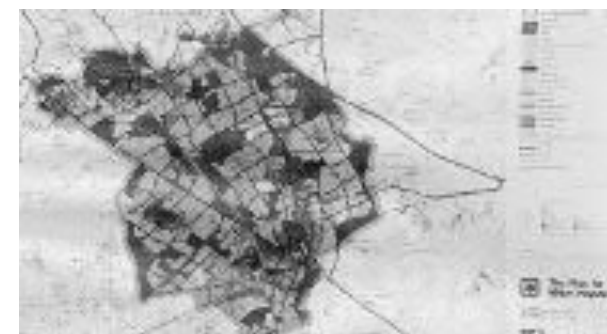
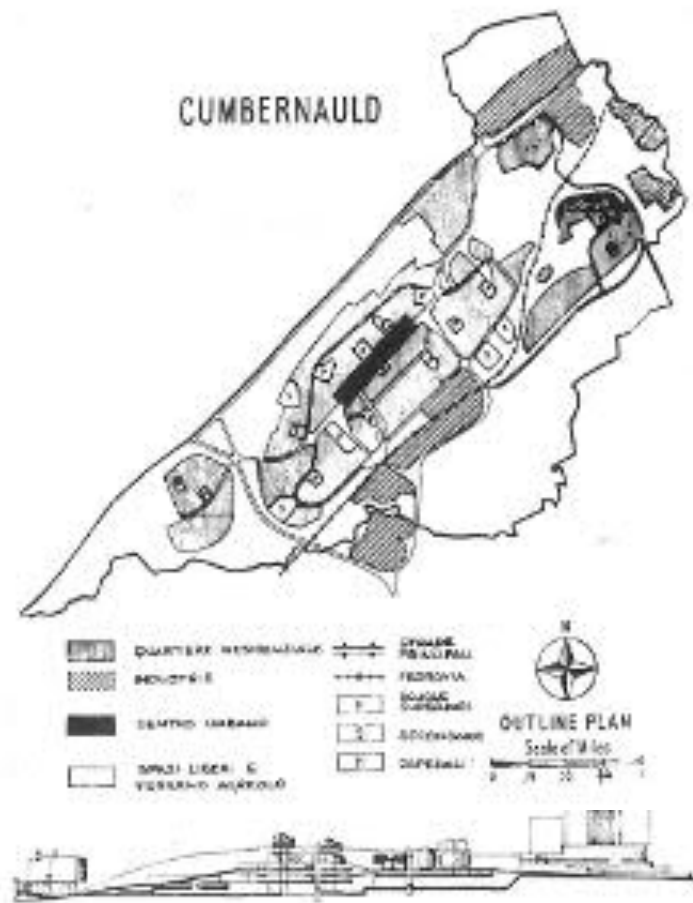
New Town. 1st period
Stevenage. 1945



New Town. 2nd period
Runcorn. 1950



New Town. Hook. 1961



New Town. 2nd period
Cumbernauld. 1968

New Town. 2nd period
Milton Keynes. 1964

New Town. 3rd period
Milton Keynes. 1970

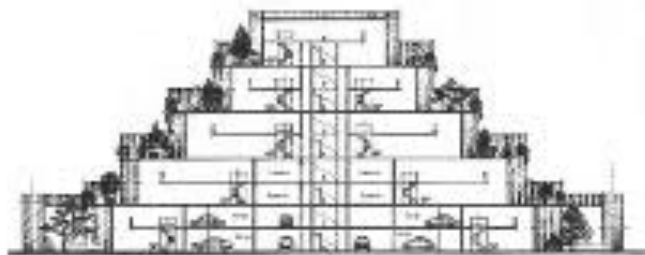
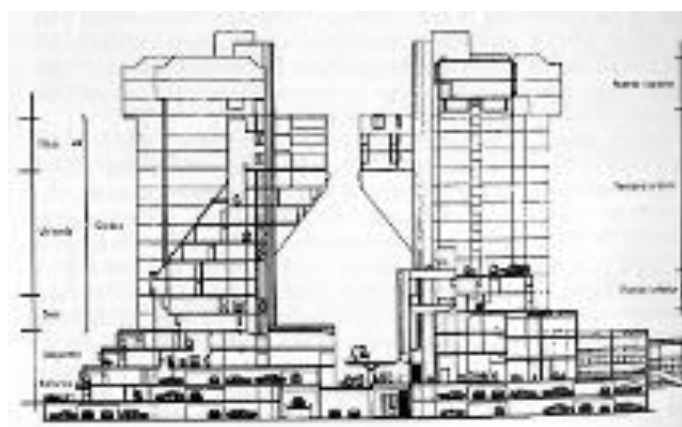


Fig. 34. Sección de la estructura urbana: organización de la estructura urbana y la distribución de la estructura urbana.



EVRY. 1966
Francia. Evry.

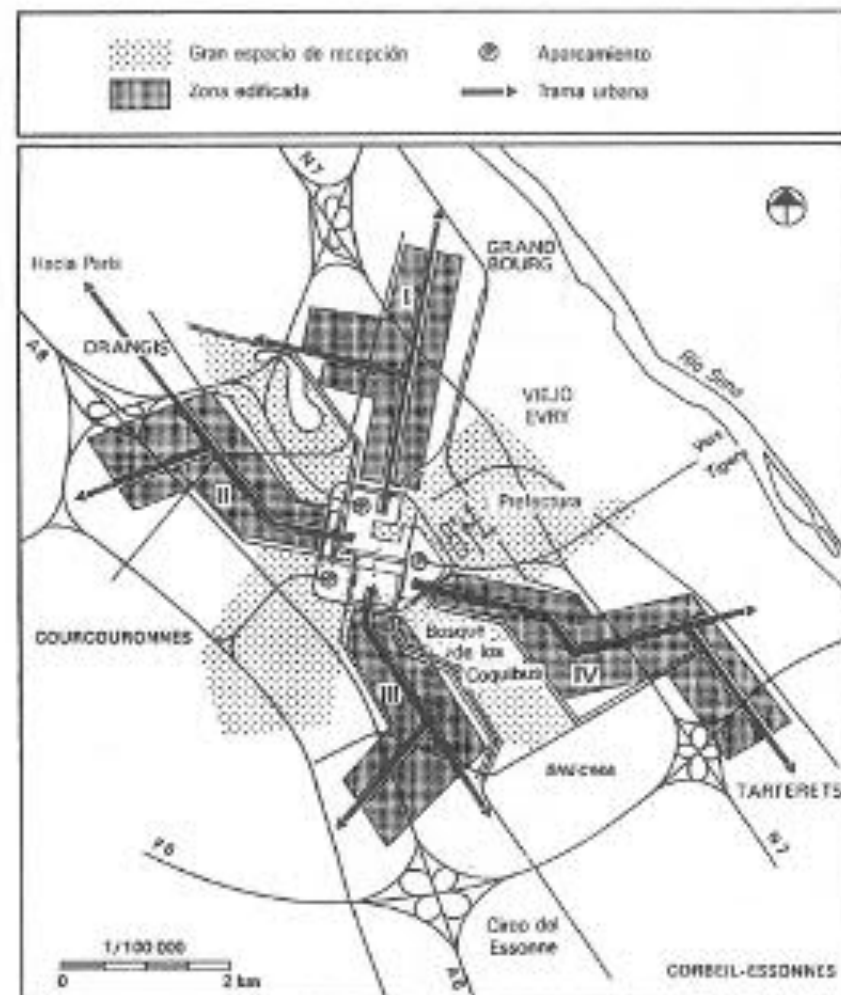


Fig. 37. Principios de organización del área central de Evry.

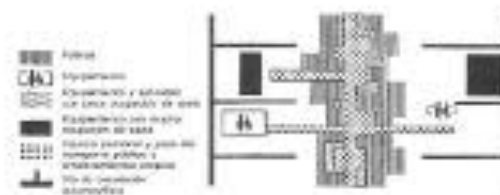


Fig. 38. La organización de la trama urbana.



Tendencias actuales de las tipologías residenciales.

Current trends in residential typologies.

Fuente | Source: A+T. Density III (2003)



La sostenibilidad apuesta por la densidad elevada porque:

- optimiza la ocupación de suelo,
- reduce la presión sobre el suelo agrícola,
- disminuye los desplazamientos y el riesgo de accidentes de tráfico,
- hace que el transporte público sea rentable y,
- crea zonas de actividad urbana que favorecen los intercambios comerciales y culturales.
- 100 viv/hec. Es la densidad ideal.



Sustainability relies on high density because:

- it optimises land use,
- reduces pressure on agricultural land,
- it reduces commuting and the risk of traffic accidents,
- it makes public transport cost-effective, and
- it creates zones of urban activity that favour commercial and cultural exchanges.
- 100 dwellings/hectare This is the ideal density.

A+T. DENSITY II.

Cooperative Dream

iker Gil interviews Jeanne Gang, founder and principal of Studio Gang Architects and 2011 MacArthur Fellow



"The Garden in the Machine" project by Studio Gang Architects



AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING ZONING REGULATIONS FOR THE TOWN OF CICERO, ILLINOIS

The zoning ordinance is intended to accomplish certain standards and objectives:

- To promote the public health, safety, comfort, morals, convenience and general welfare.
- To preserve and protect existing uses and values against adverse or incompatible adjacent uses.
- To avoid and lessen congestion in the public streets.
- To prevent the overcrowding of land through regulating and limiting the height and bulk of buildings heretofore erected related to land uses.
- To prevent additions to and alterations or remodeling of existing buildings and structures in such a way as to avoid the restrictions and limitations imposed heretofore.
- To provide for the gradual elimination of those uses, buildings, and structures which are incompatible with the character of the districts in which they are located.
- To divide the area into a number of zoning districts:
 - Residential districts, particularly designed to provide maximum protection for single family and two family homes.
 - Residential districts, for multiple family dwellings.
 - Commercial districts, that recognize the different types of commercial uses that will be needed by the future growth and change of the town.
 - Industrial districts, of which there are three: a wholesale and mercantile district, a "light" industrial district, and a "heavy" industrial district for manufacturing which include motor vehicle assembly.

Definition:

Family: Not more than two persons are related by blood, marriage or adoption living together as a single, cooking and housekeeping unit in a dwelling unit but not including correction, detention or other organization.

Agencies, security of residents.

functioning uses, and to allow a broad mix of compatible uses.

To reduce vehicular congestion and provide pedestrian activity and alternative modes of transit.

To encourage density while preserving open space, public use, and habitats.

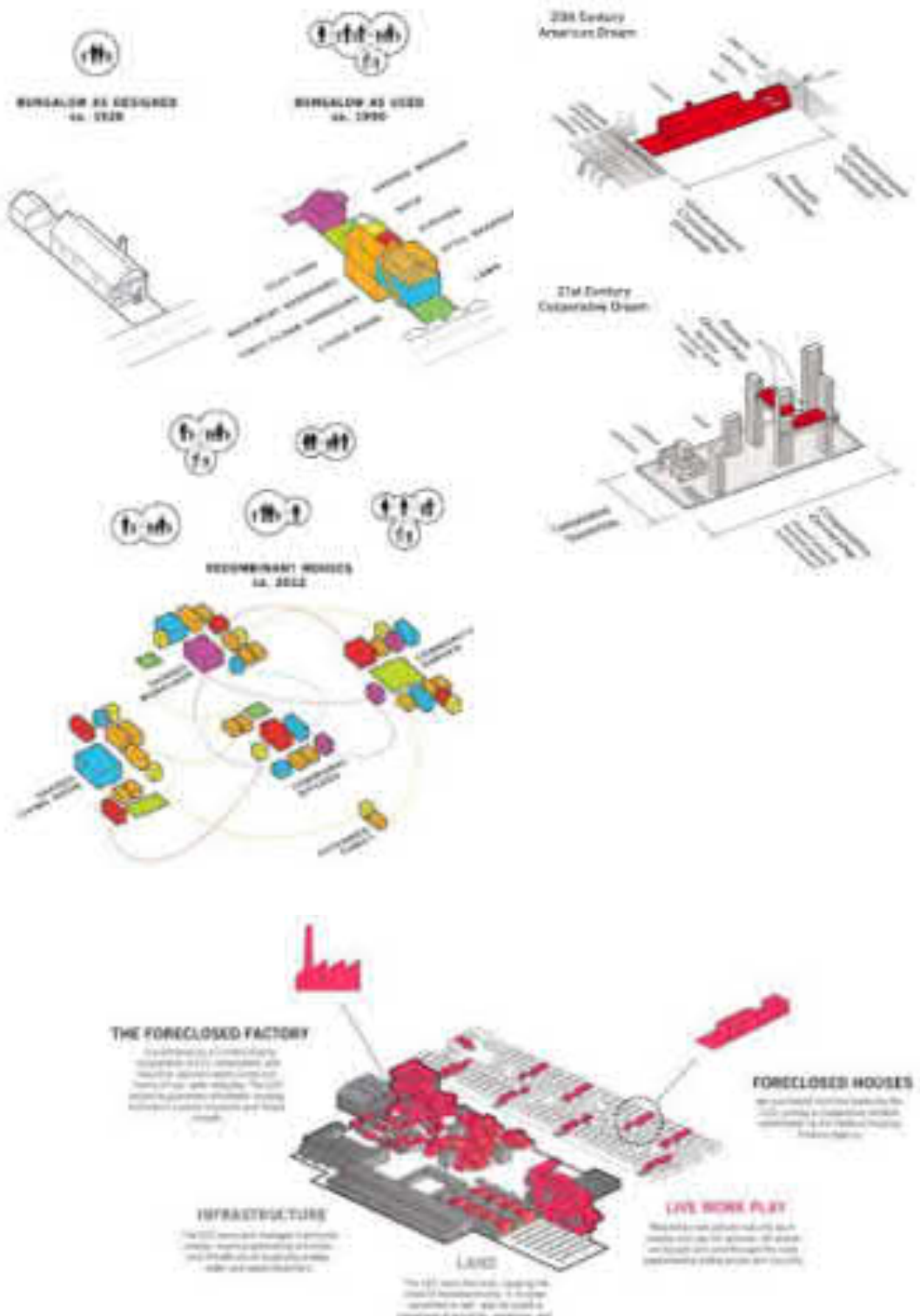
To allow additions and alterations.

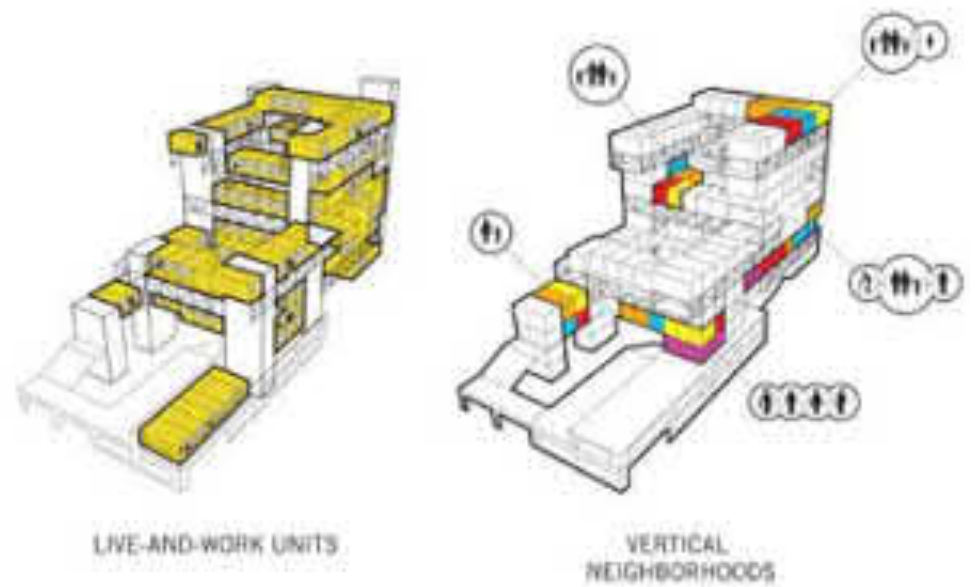
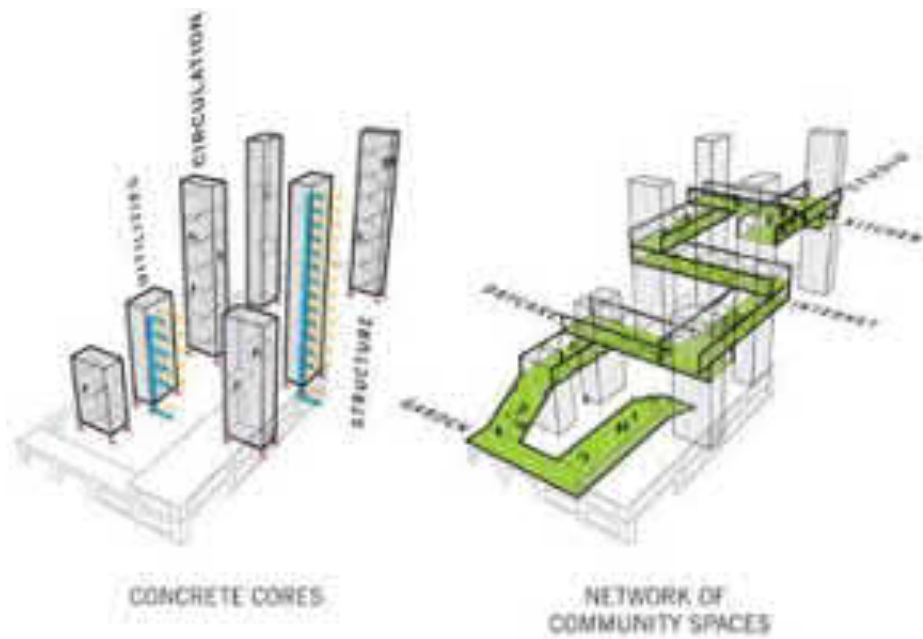
To restore and preserve existing buildings and structures, and to conserve environmental resources.

To support social and cultural diversity by allowing a variety of housing types and mixed-use programs.

The only use to be segregated from residential, commercial, light industrial, and public uses is a heavy industrial use.

Acknowledge and create a variety of living types.



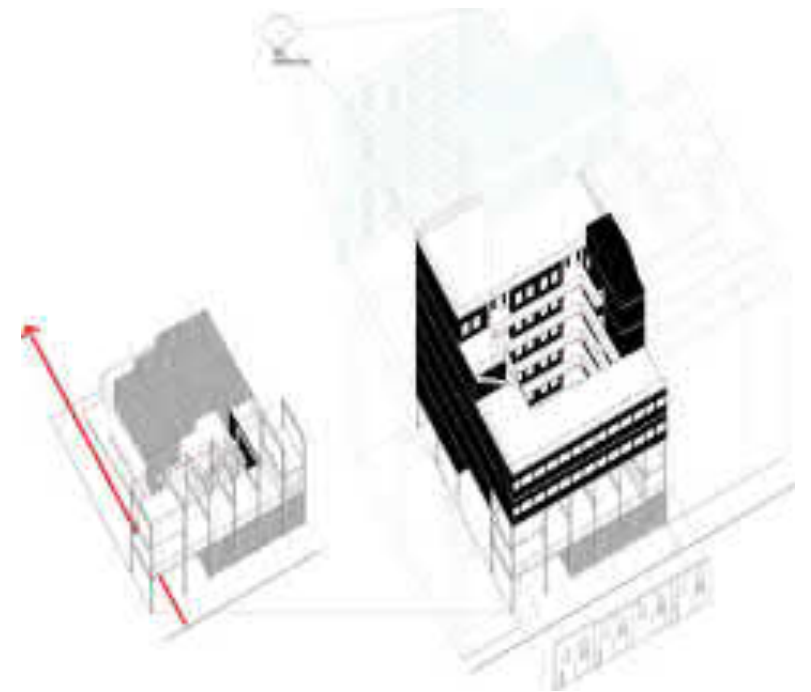
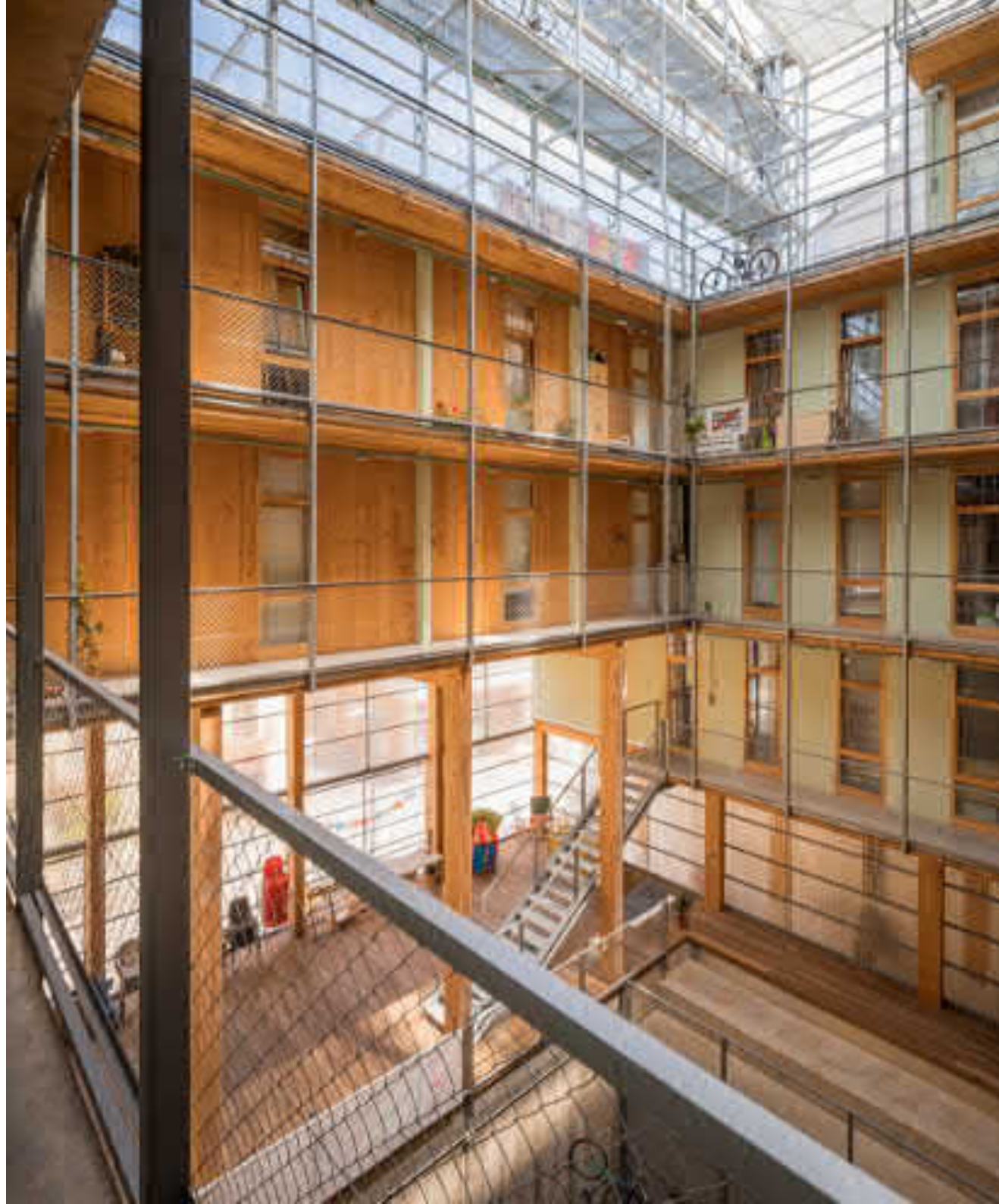


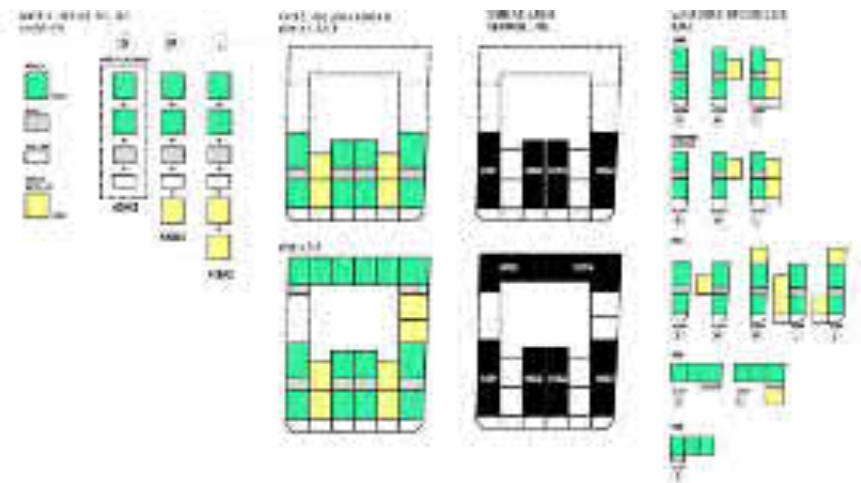
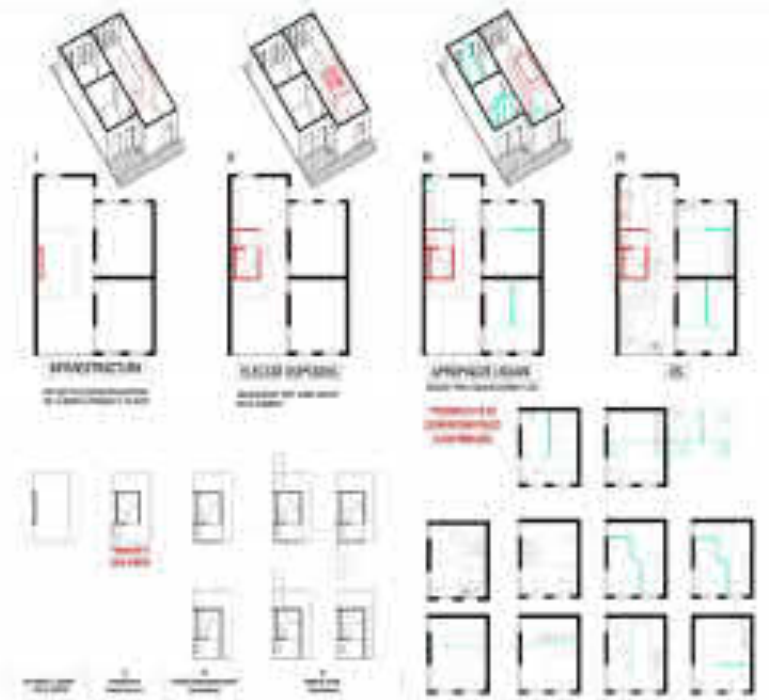
Studio Gang Architects

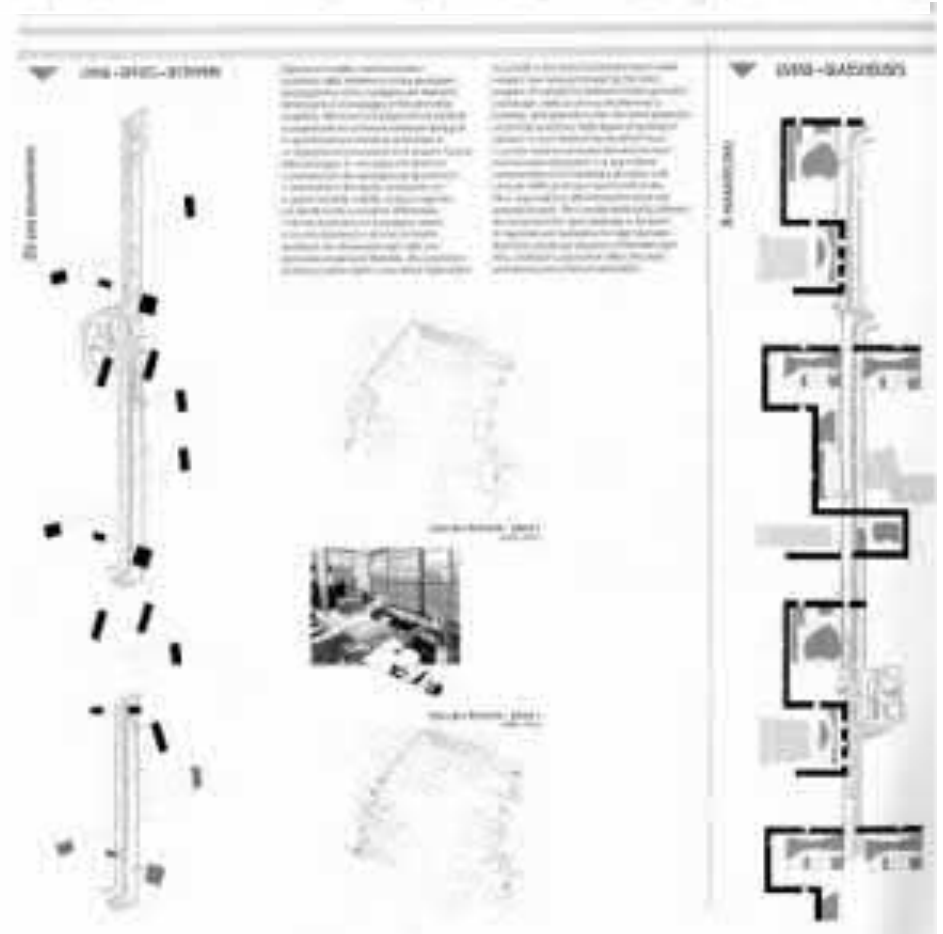
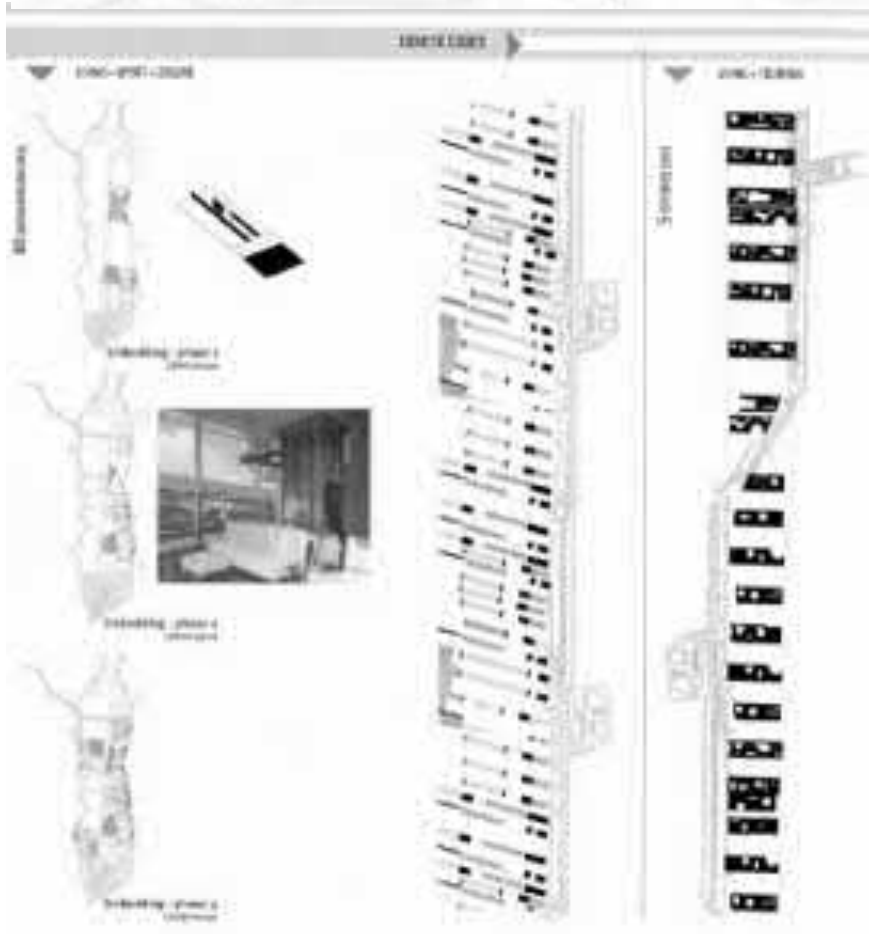
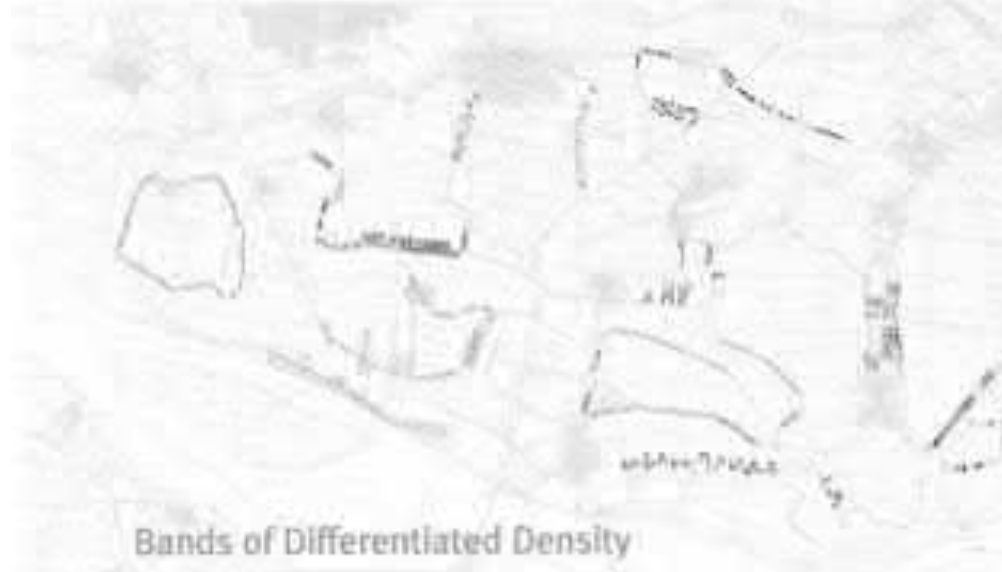


La Borda. Housing cooperative. Barcelona
Lacol Arquitectura Cooperativa



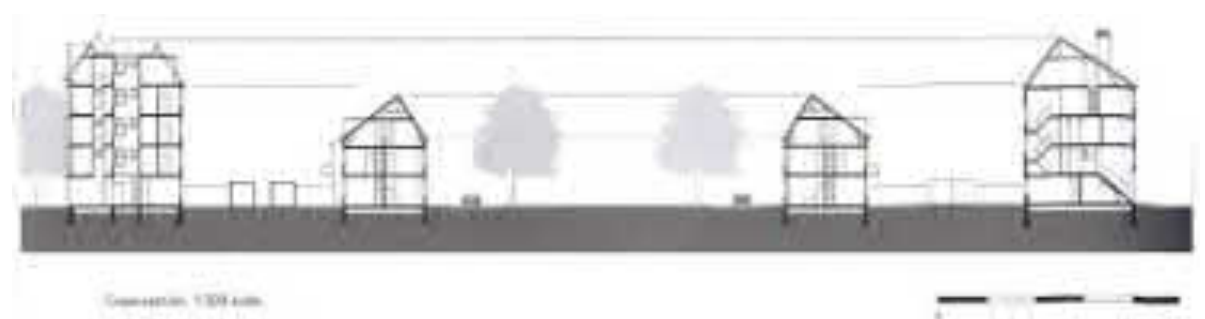




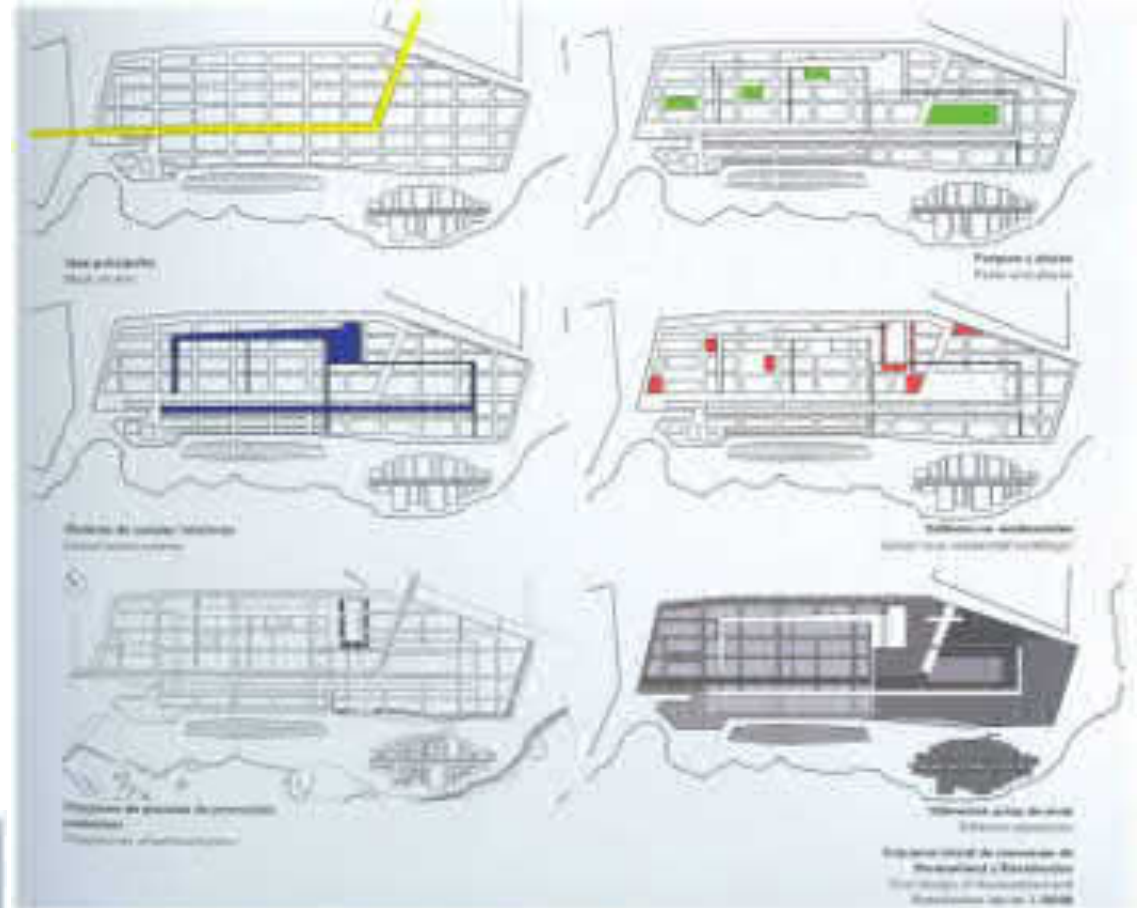
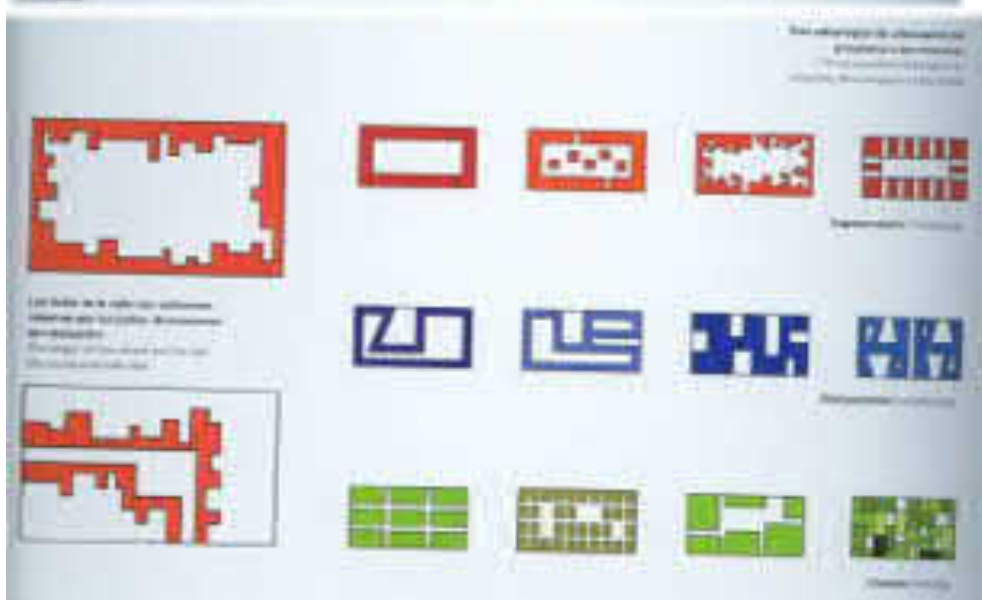
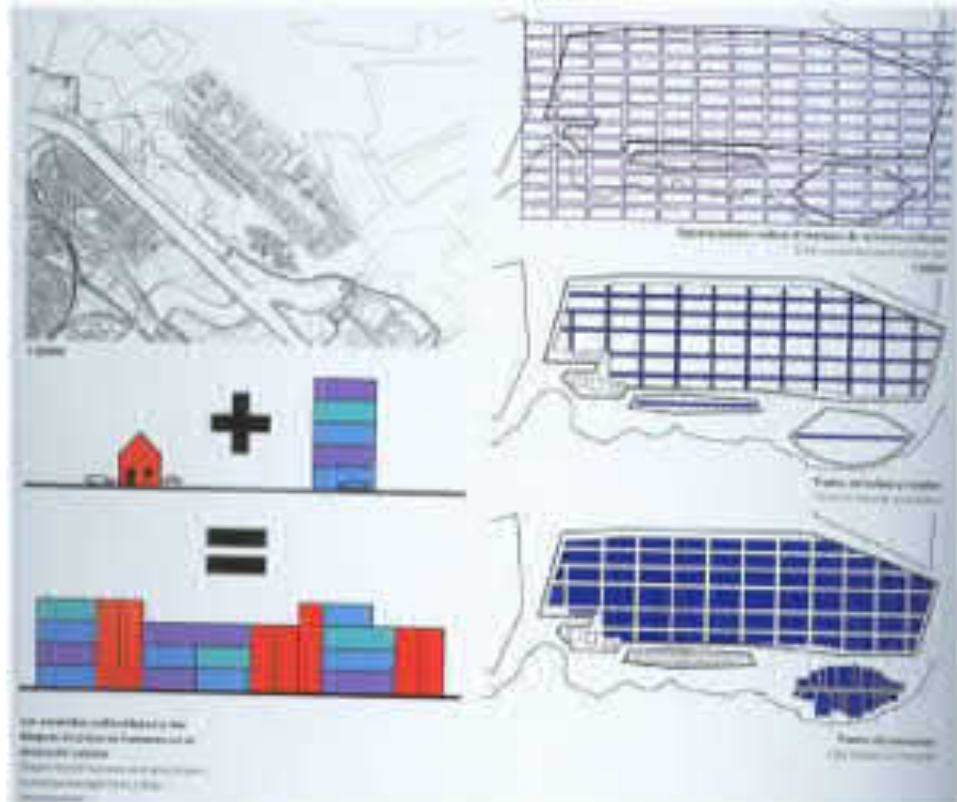




Gate, with view of the inner courtyard.



"Atlas of Ducht Urban Block". Thoth



Proyecto Ijburg.
 Ijburg Project.
 Fuente | Source: Revista A+T.

HIGIENISTA_____

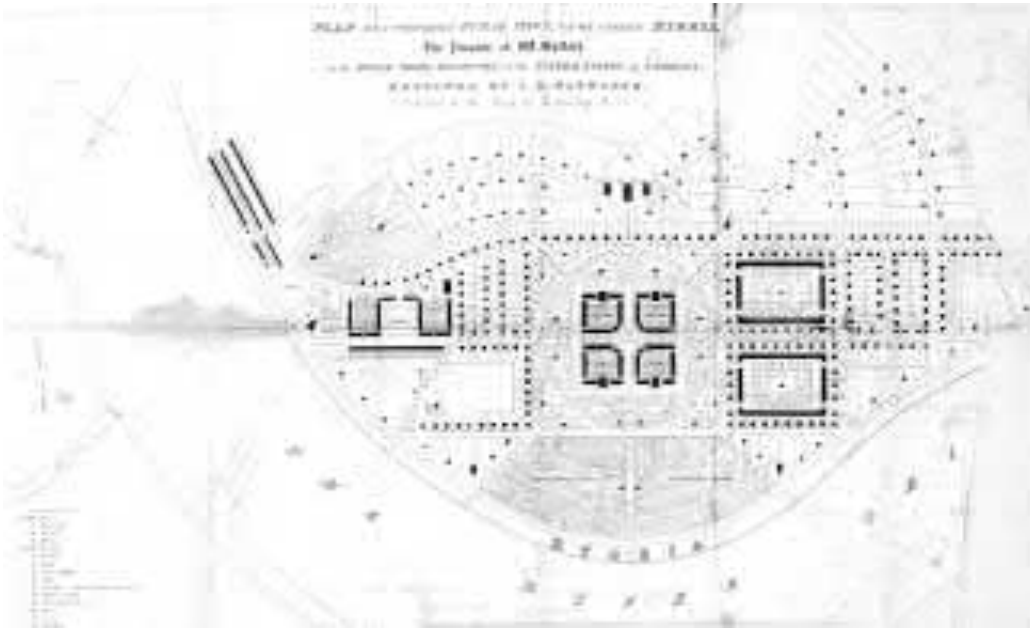
HYGIENIST_____

Utopía del control tecnológico

Utopía higienista

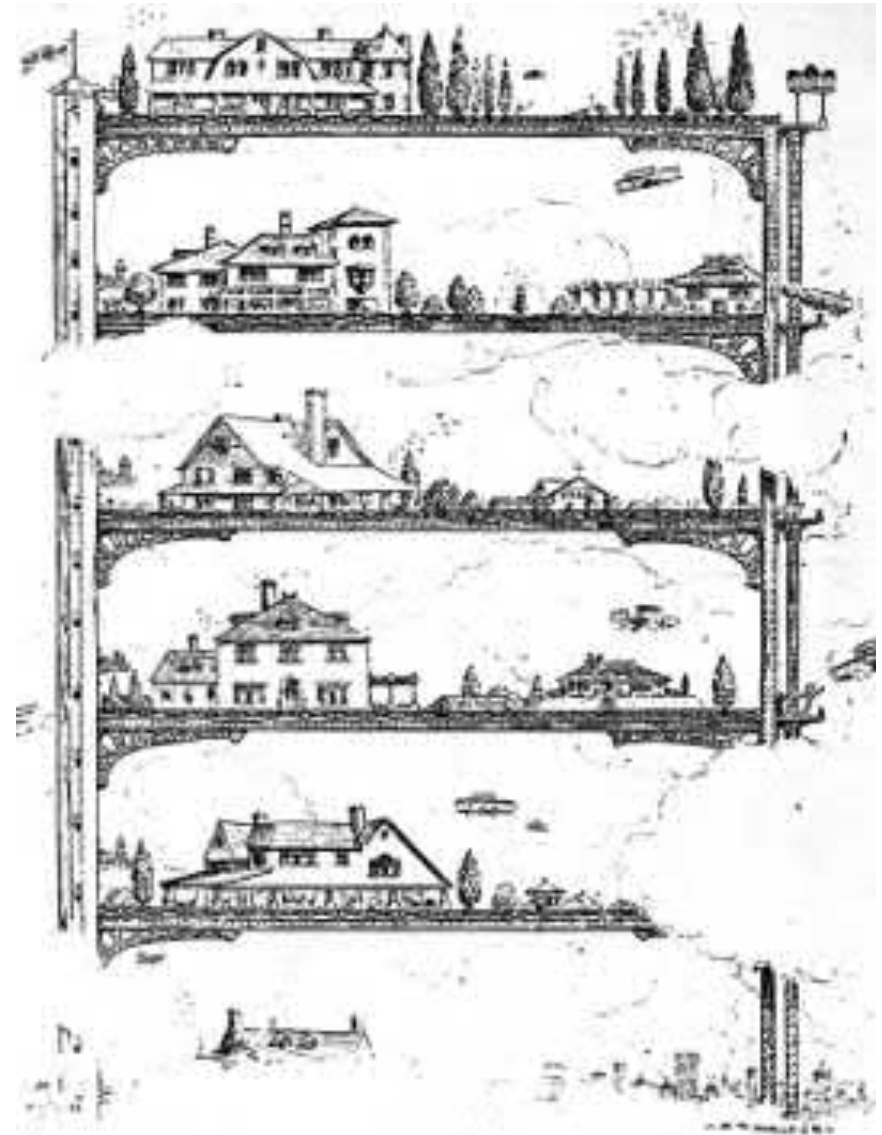
Utopia for technological control

Hygienist Utopia



Hygeia, de John "Bounaroti" Papworth. 1827-30

[Hygeia, by John 'Bounaroti' Papworth. 1827-30](#)



Teorema dibujado por un humorista para la Revista Life de octubre de 1909. Rascacielos de ciudad jardín.

[Theorem drawn by a humorist for Life Magazine, October 1909. Garden city skyscrapers.](#)

Fuente | [Source](#): Koolhaas, 2009, p. 83.

RECONVERSIONES URBANAS (RENOVACIÓN)

URBAN RENEWAL

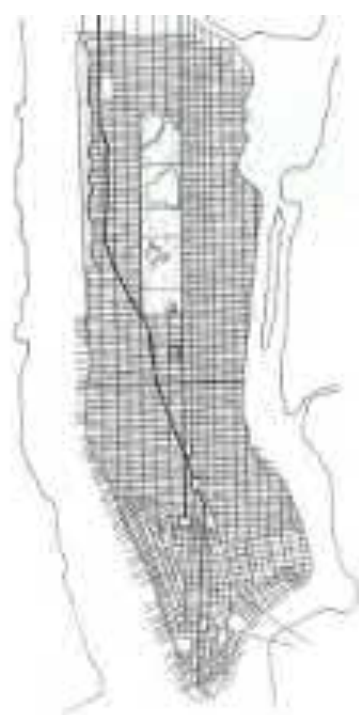
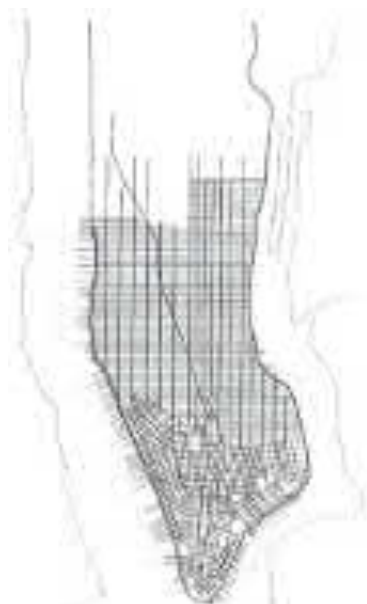
áreas logísticas

logistic areas

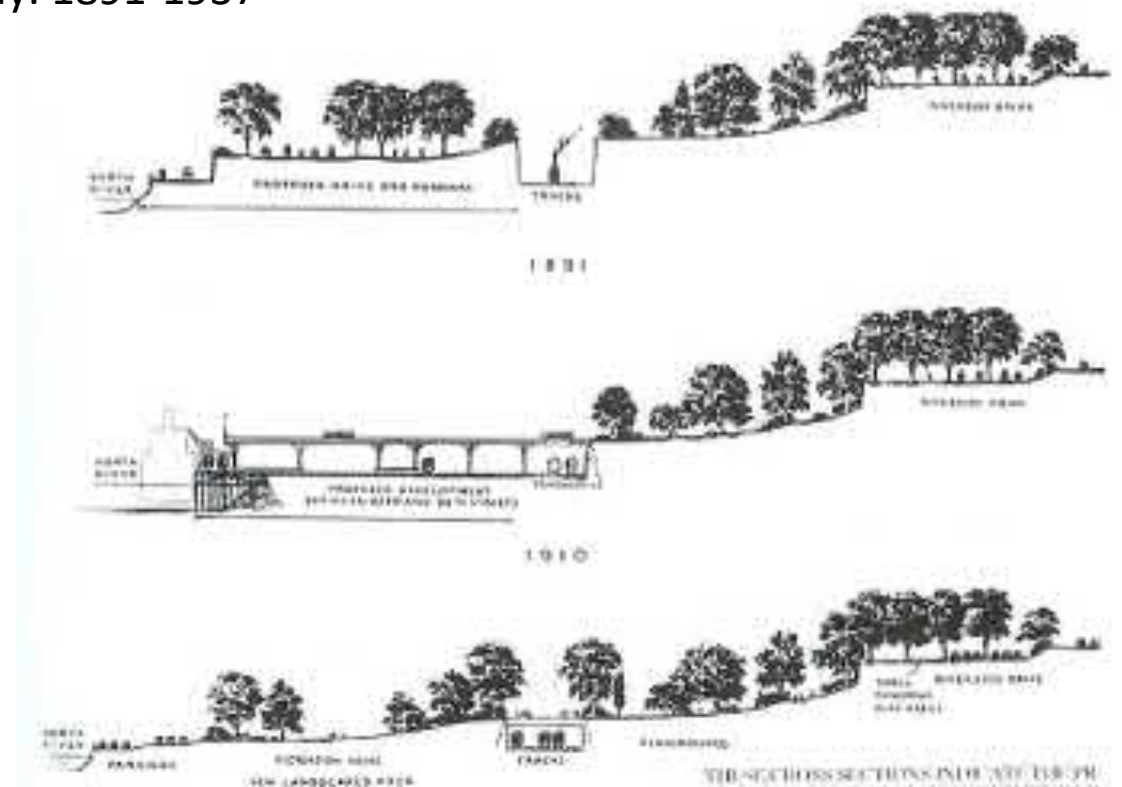
Proyectos en el frente costero de Nueva York
Projects on New York's waterfront



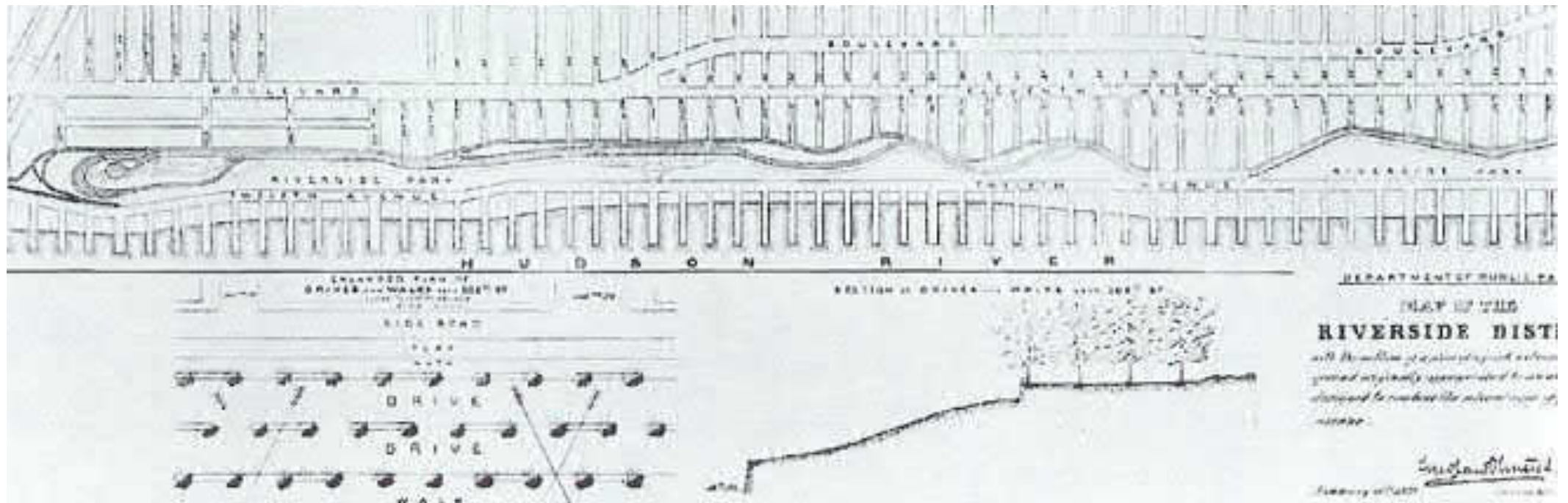
The gold ore is concentrated in the
The post-mining is a combination of the gold ore and the waste



Riverside Park & Henry Hudson Parkway. 1891-1937



Riverside Park. F.L. Olmsted. 1875.



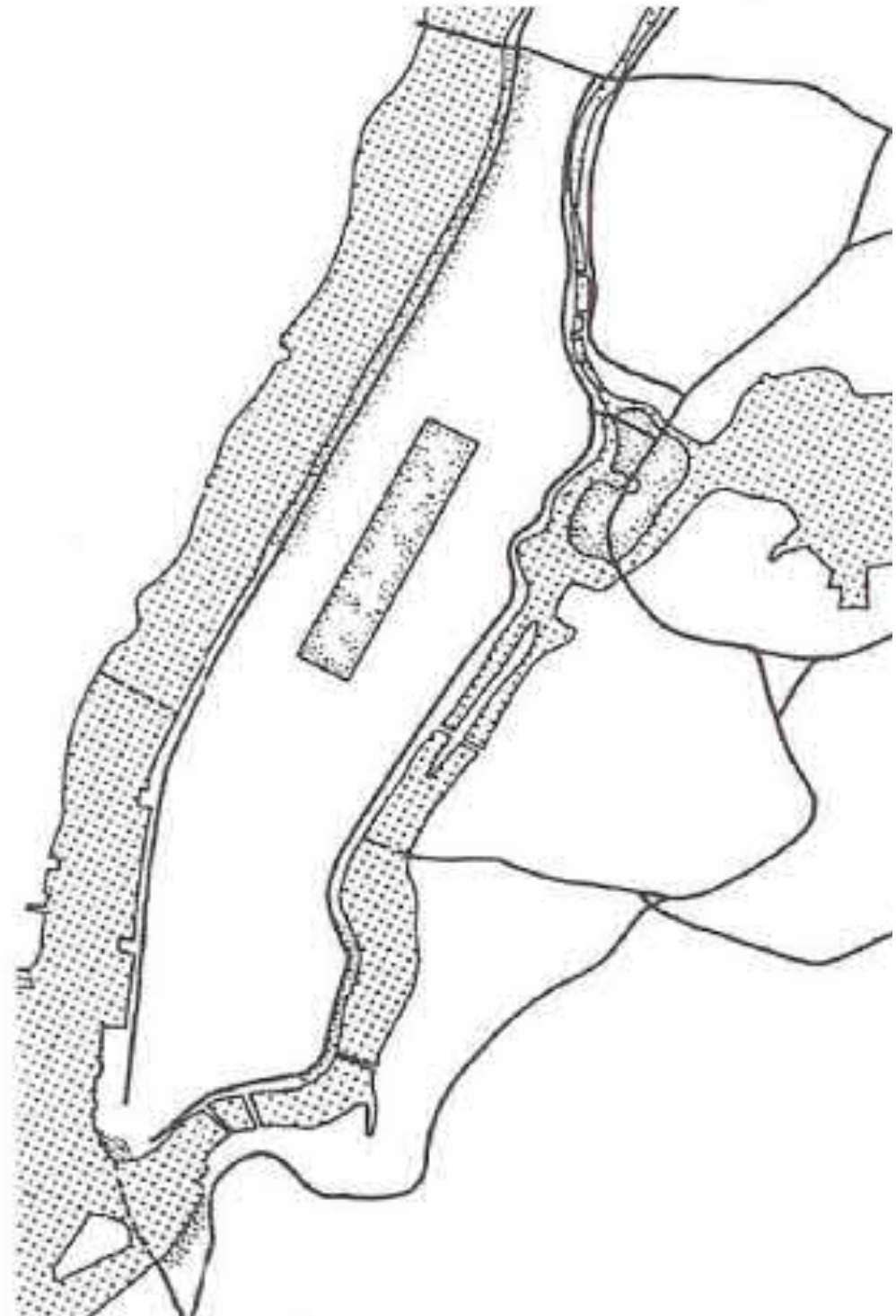
Henry Hudson Parkway. 1940



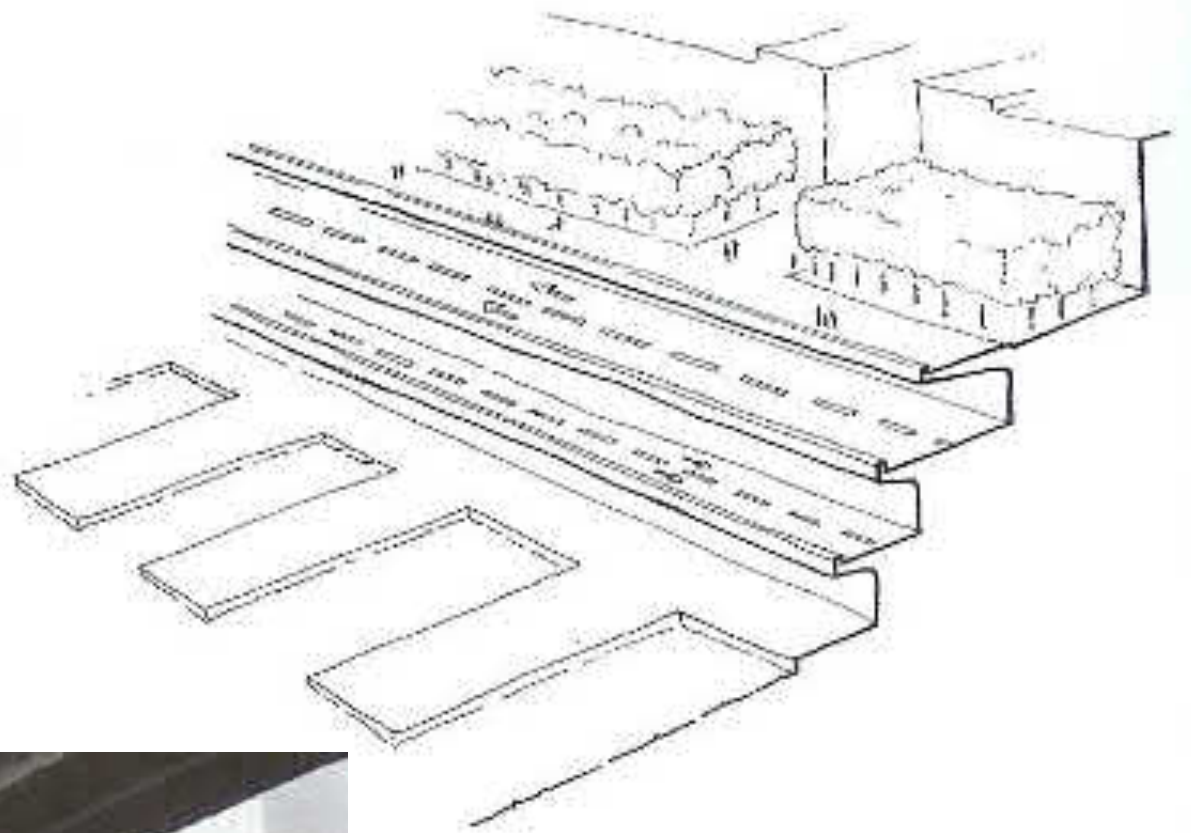
Henry Hudson Parkway. 1953.



Robert Moses's parkways
and expressways in New
York City.



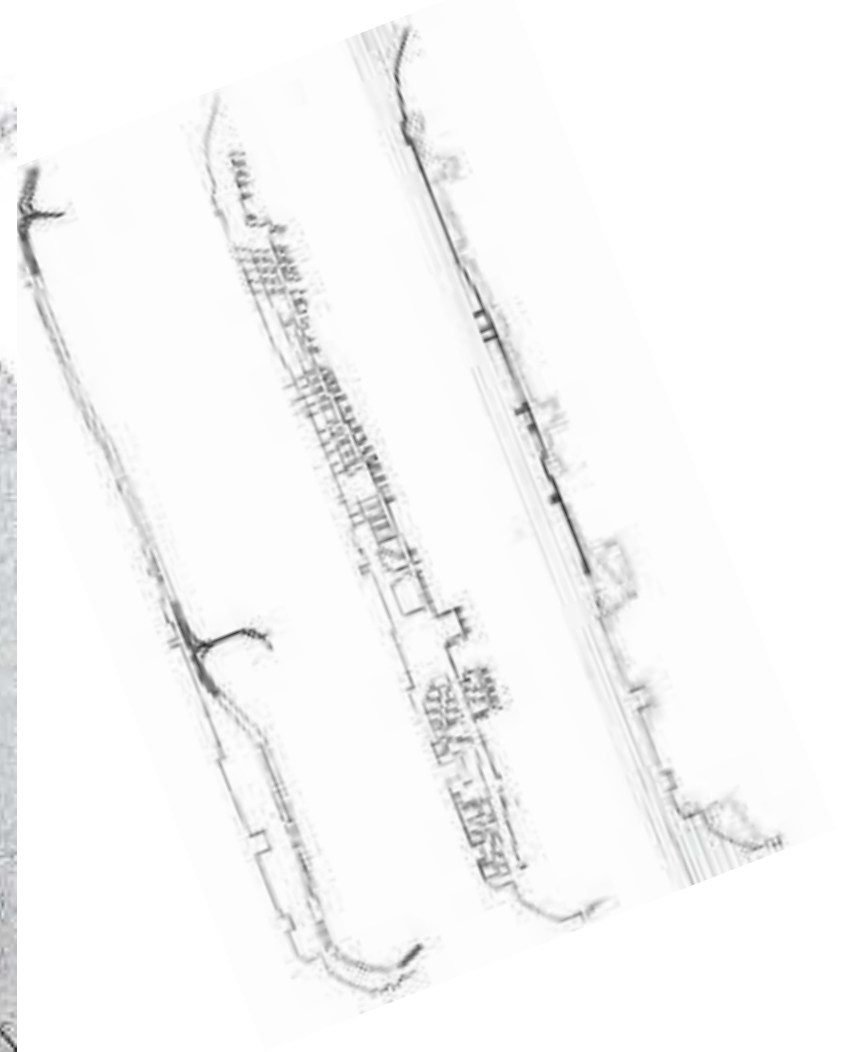
Parkways
Robert Moses.



Brooklyn Queens Expressway

West Side Highway. Jonathan Barnett. 1969

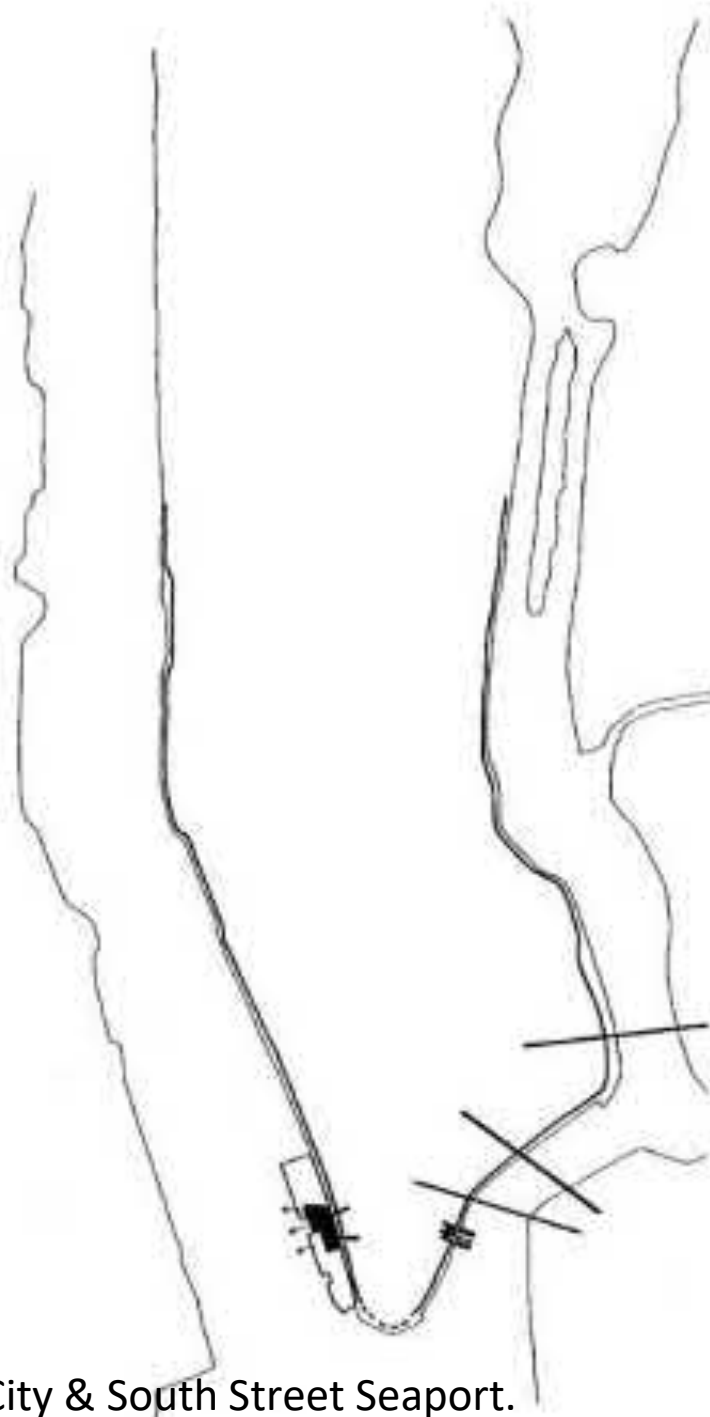




Westway Park.
Robert Venturi & Denise Scott Brown.
1976



Battery Park City and
South Street Seaport: two
waterfront enclaves on
Manhattan Island.



Battery Park City & South Street Seaport.
Alexander Cooper & Stanton Eckstut.



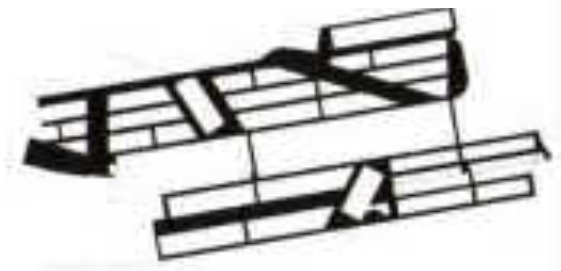
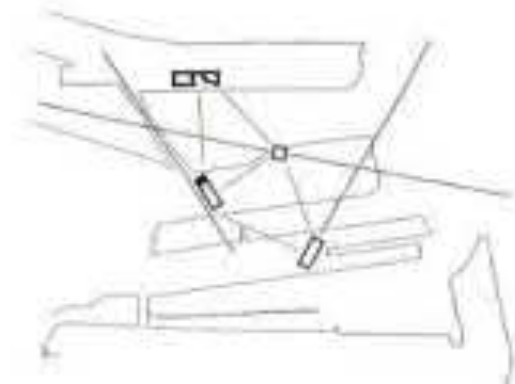
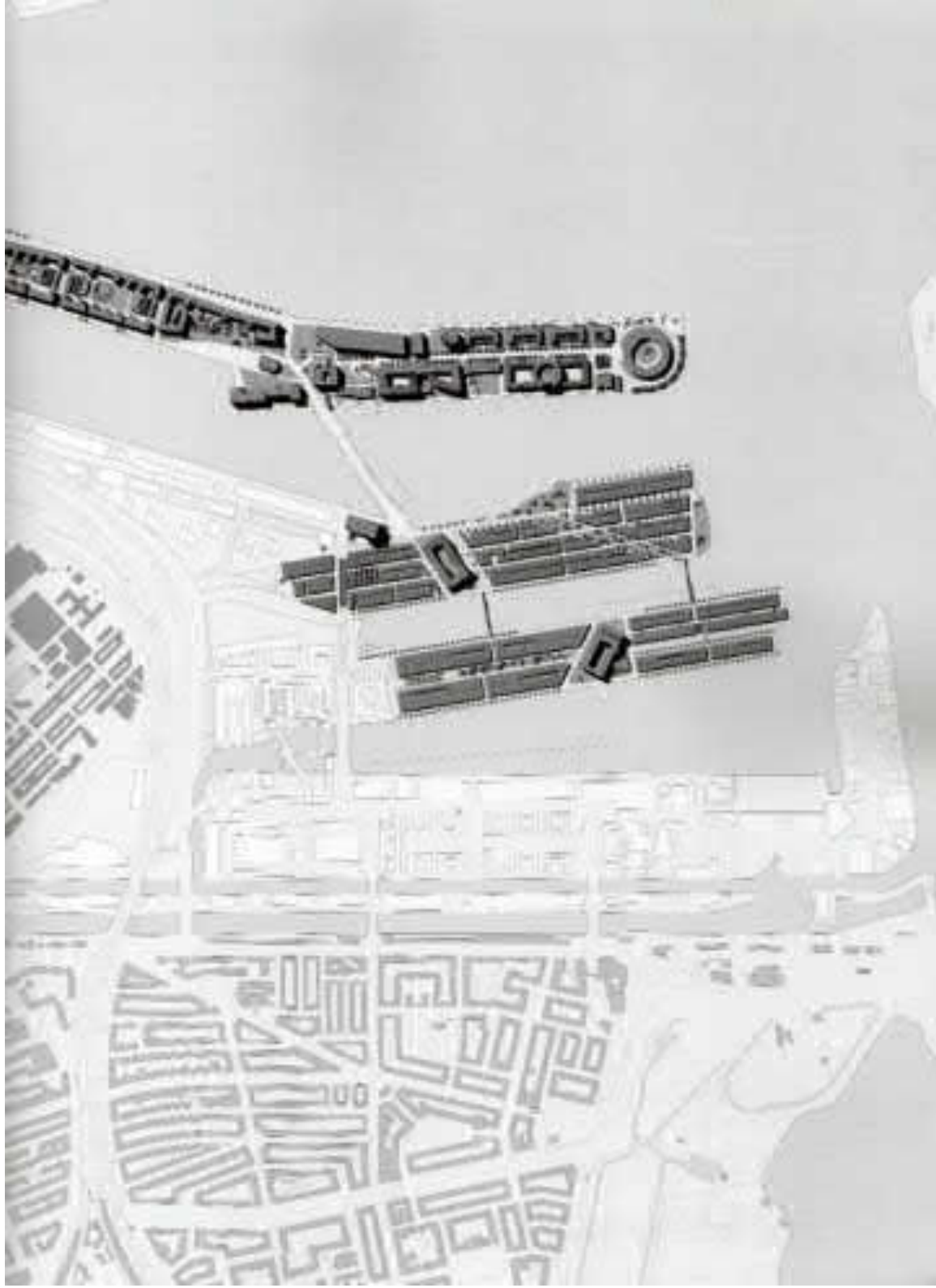
Torres Paralacticas
Paralactic Towers
Steven Holl.
1990.





***To reshape. Big Dig. Boston. U.S.A.
1982- 2006***

Borneo Sporenburg
Amsterdam
West 8, 1996-2000





____ECOCENTRICO

____*ECOCENTRIC*

REGENERACIÓN URBANAS

URBAN REGENERATION

other large **industrial brownfield**



Ribera del Rinn y Ruhr. Duichburg. Latz-Riehl. 1994

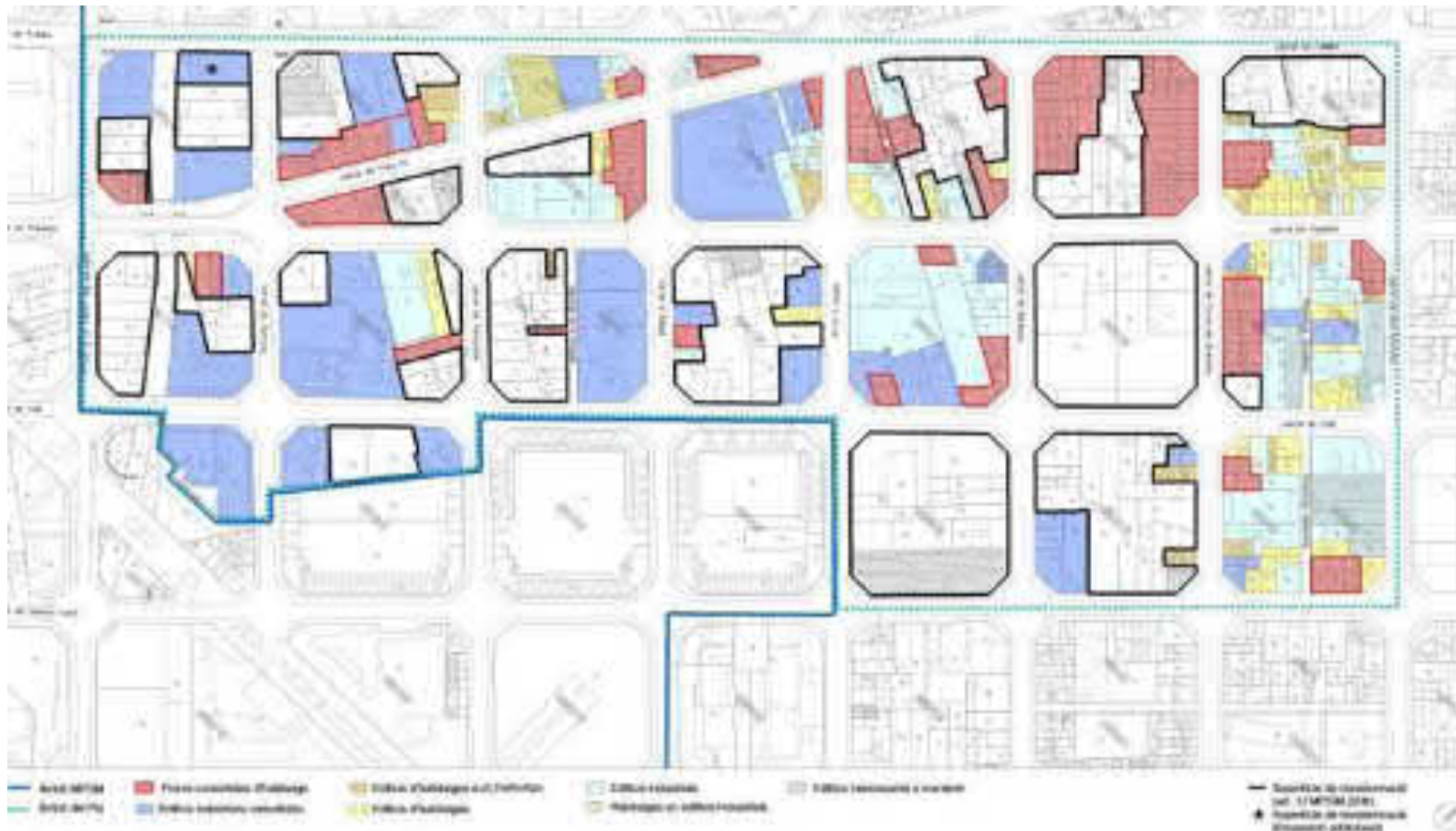
Rinn and Ruhr riverside. Duichburg. Latz-Riehl. 1994



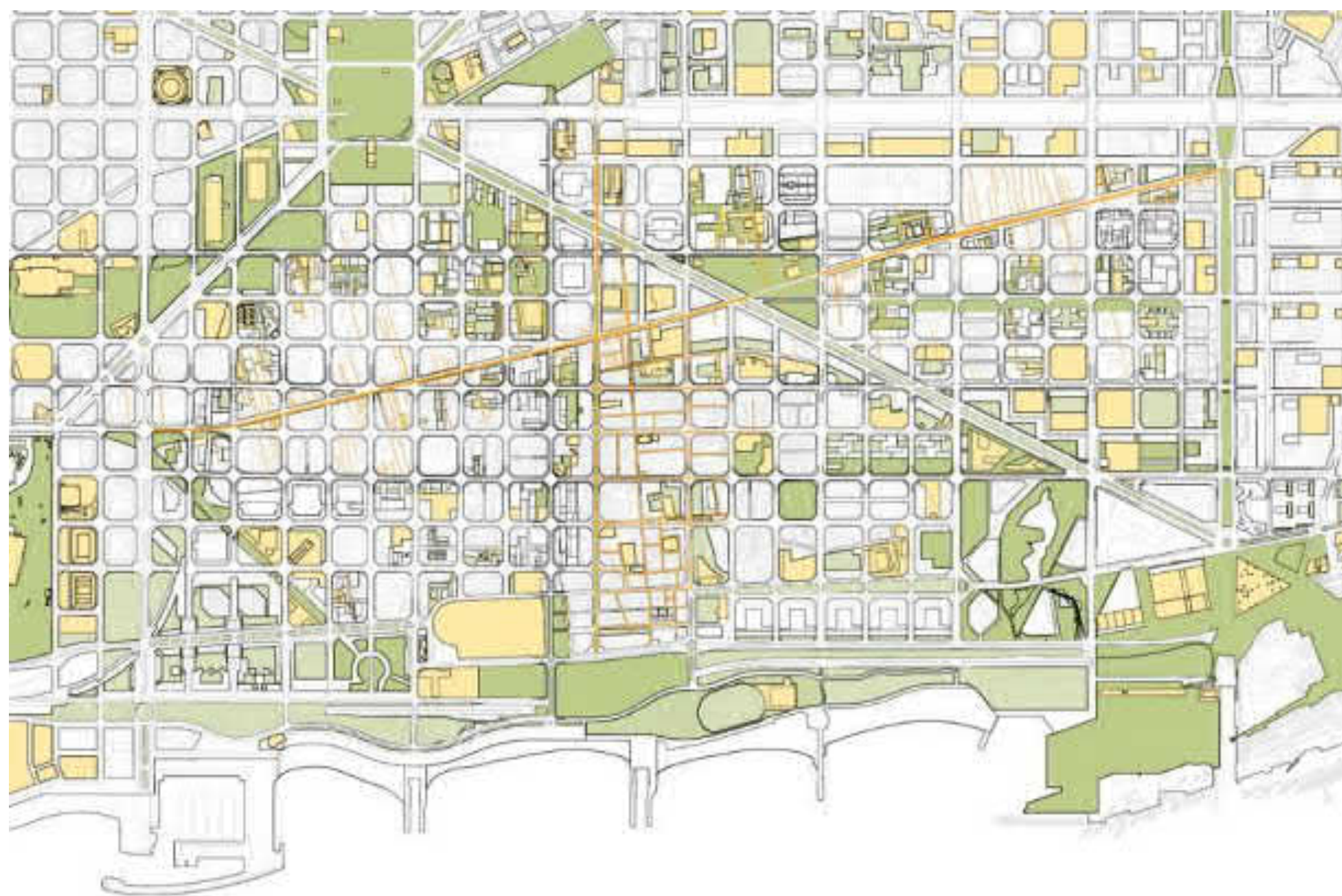




Barcelona 22@ Plan











PS+5
Alçada reguladora=20,75m





INFRAESTRUTURA VERDE

GREEN INFRAESTRUCTURE



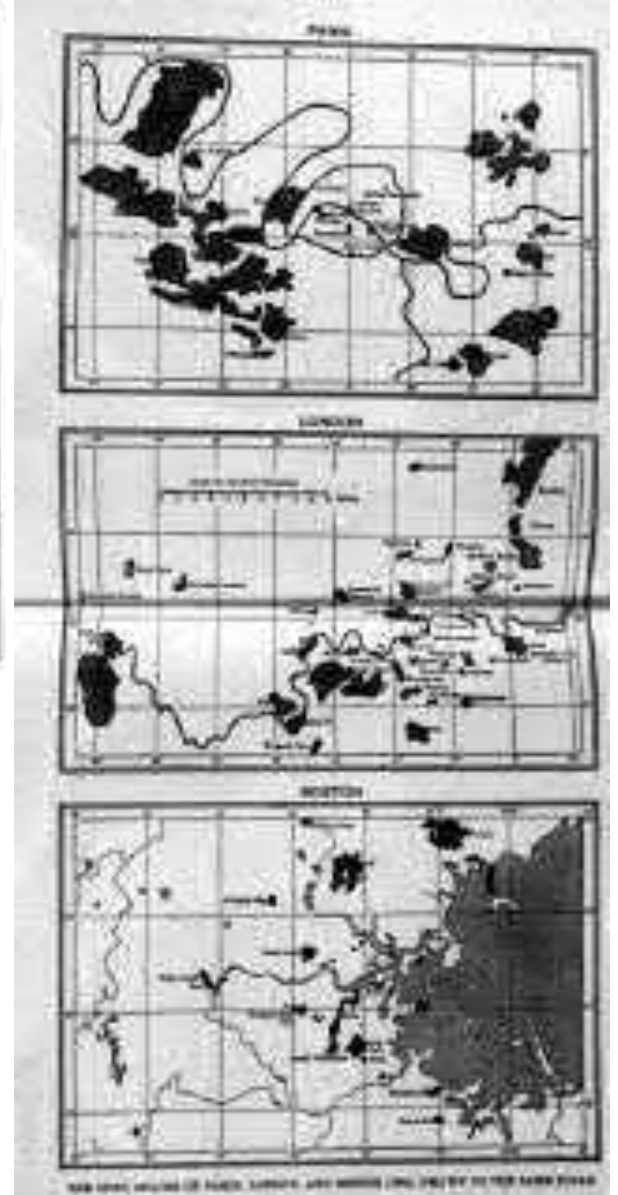
Riverway under construction, c. 1892



Riverway, c. 1920



To connect. ***Emerald Necklace, Boston. U.S.A.
F. L. Olmsted. 1892.***



Paris, Londres y Boston 1892.

To connect. *Boston Metropolitan Park System.*
U.S.A. Charles Eliot. 1899.



To connect. *Chicago Plan. U.S.A.*
Burnham y Bennett. 1907.

Utopía del control espacial

Utopía de la ciudad paisaje

-Lucha naturaleza / ciudad



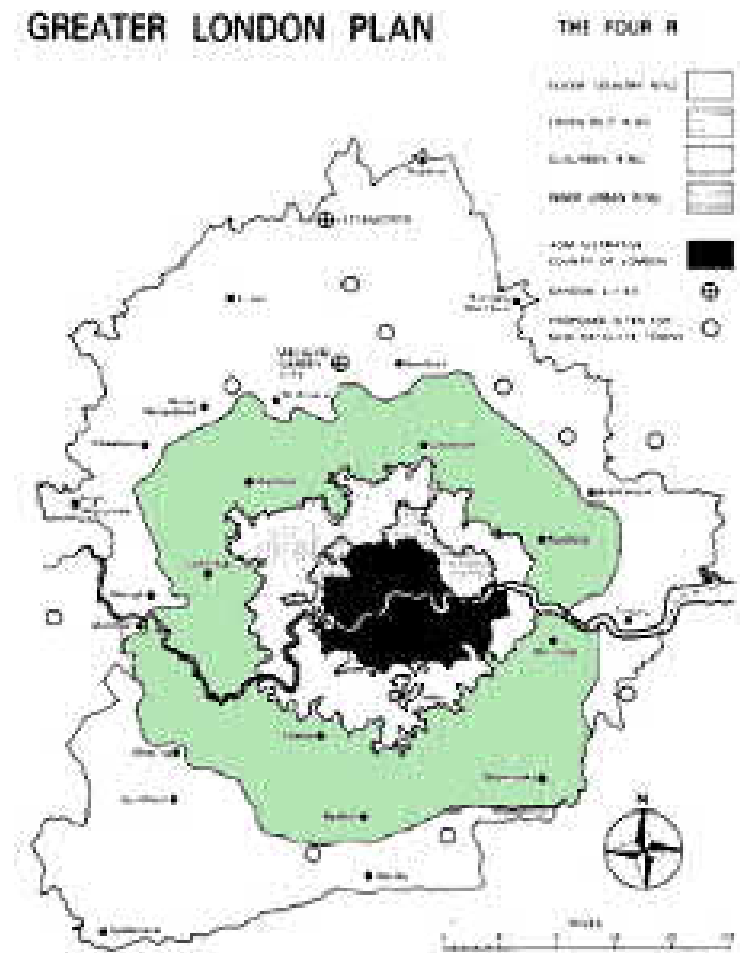
Broadacre City.

Fuente | Source: Neubauer y Watchten, 2010, p. 182.

Utopia for spatial control

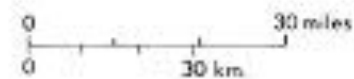
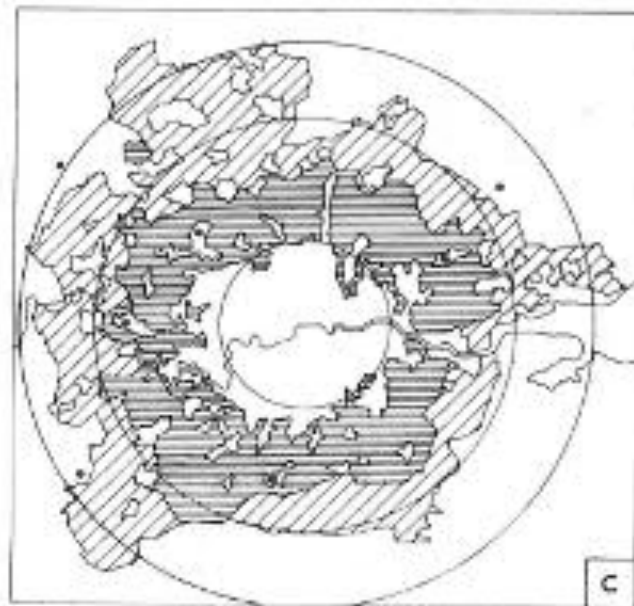
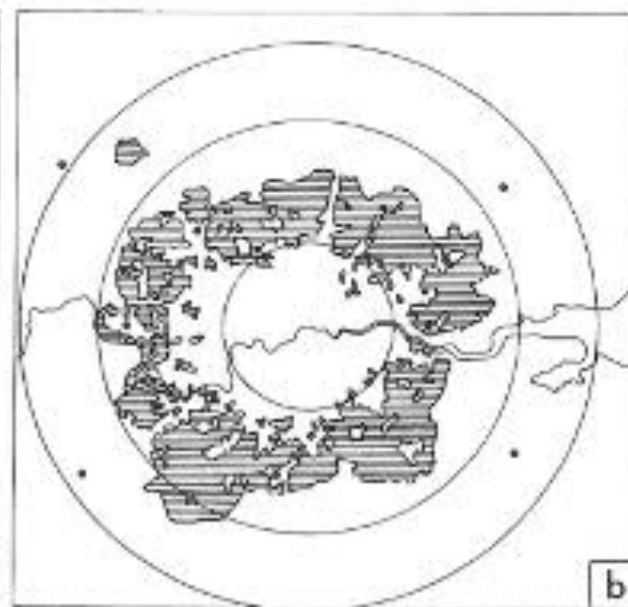
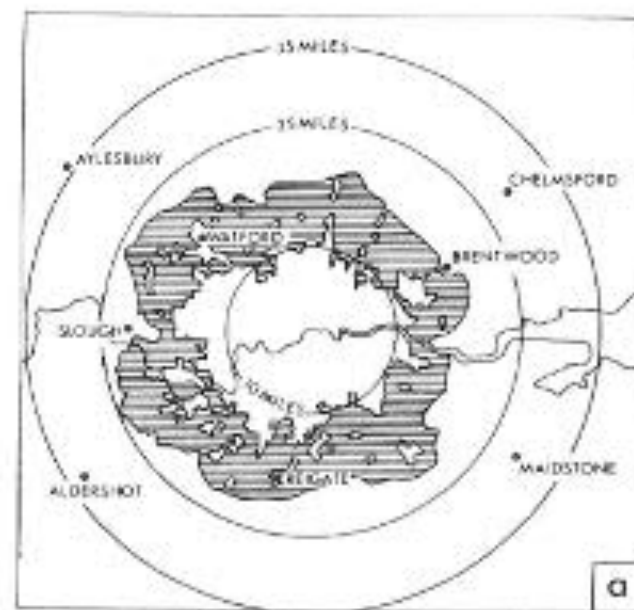
Landscape city Utopia

-Nature/city struggle



Greater London Plan. Patrick Abercrombie. 1944.

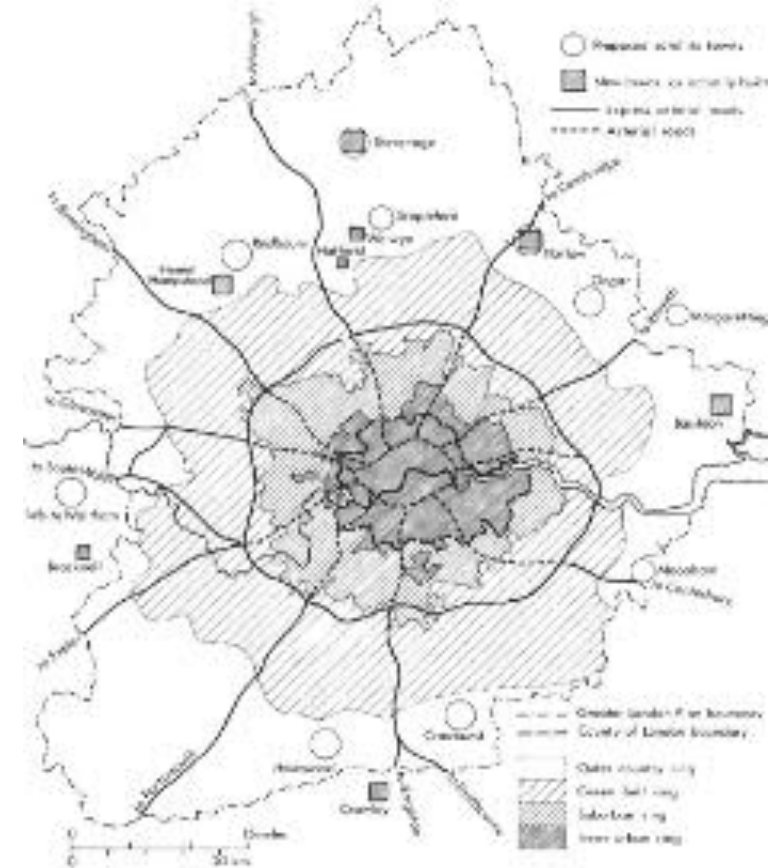
Fuente | Source: Evans, 1972.



Q Abercrombie's green belt, 1944

b Development plan green belt, 1954-8

C Green belt, 1964



***To connect and protect. Greater London Plan. U.K.
Abercrombie. 1944.***

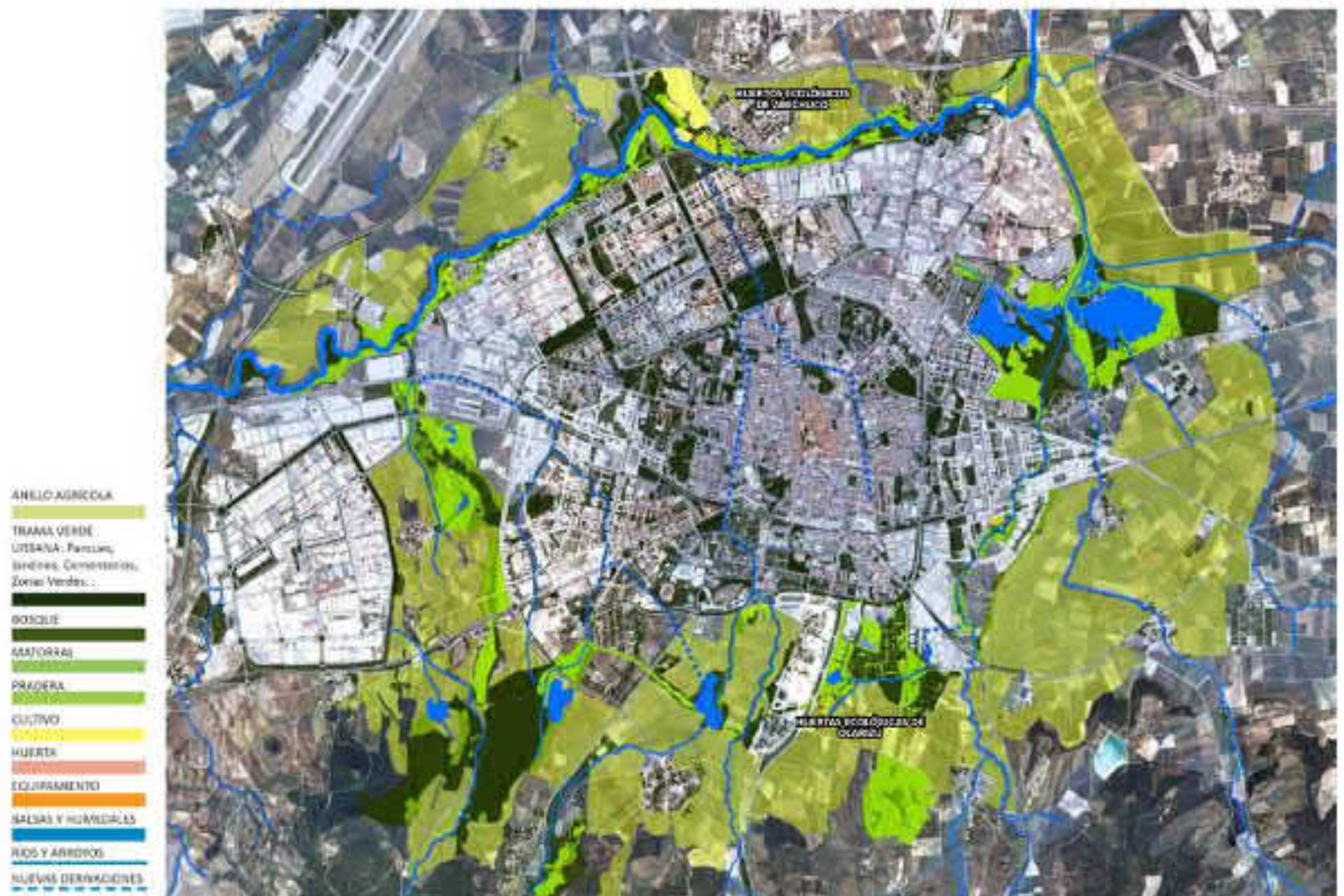


- Green infrastructure planning at three spatial scales:
 - international,
 - regional and
 - local.
- Territorial scope: a network of green itineraries of Álava.
- Peri-urban area: Green Belt of Vitoria-Gasteiz.
- Urban area: ecological corridors connecting the city with the Montes de Vitoria
 - Parks and green areas
 - Urban trees
 - Lakes and streams
 - Community gardens
 - Interior courtyards
 - Green roofs and facades
 - Walks and bike paths

To connect. Vitoria Green Belt. Spain. 1993



To connect. Vitoria Green Belt. Spain. 1993



To connect. Vitoria Green Belt. Spain. 1993

SENDAS URBANAS
E ITINERARIOS
ECOLÓGICOS

VUELTA AL ANILLO
VERDE

ANILLO AGRÍCOLA

TRAMA VERDE
URBANA: Parques,
Jardines, Cementerios,
Zonas Verdes...

ANILLO VERDE

BALSAS Y HUMEDALES

RÍOS Y ARROYOS

NUÉVAS DERIVACIONES



To connect. **Vitoria Green Belt. Spain. 1993**



To connect. Vitoria Green Belt. Spain. 1993



To connect. Vitoria Green Belt. Spain. 1993



To connect. Vitoria Green Belt. Spain. 1993



Fuente: Di Monte, 2009. En <http://europaconcorsi.com/authors/53035-Patrizia-Di-Monte-gravalosdimonte-arquitectos>



***To reshape Urban vegetable garden. EstoNoEsUnSolar.
Zaragoza. Spain.
Patrizia di Monte y Gravalos. 2009.***



To connect. Park Systems. Ávila. Spain. 2005



Escultura de Alberto Solari en el Jardín de la Muralla.



Escultura de Alberto Solari en el Jardín de la Muralla.



To connect. Park Systems. Ávila. Spain. 2005



PLAN DE SOSTENIBILIDAD TURÍSTICA - ÁVILA, UNA MURALLA VERDE

To connect. Park Systems. Ávila. Spain. 2005

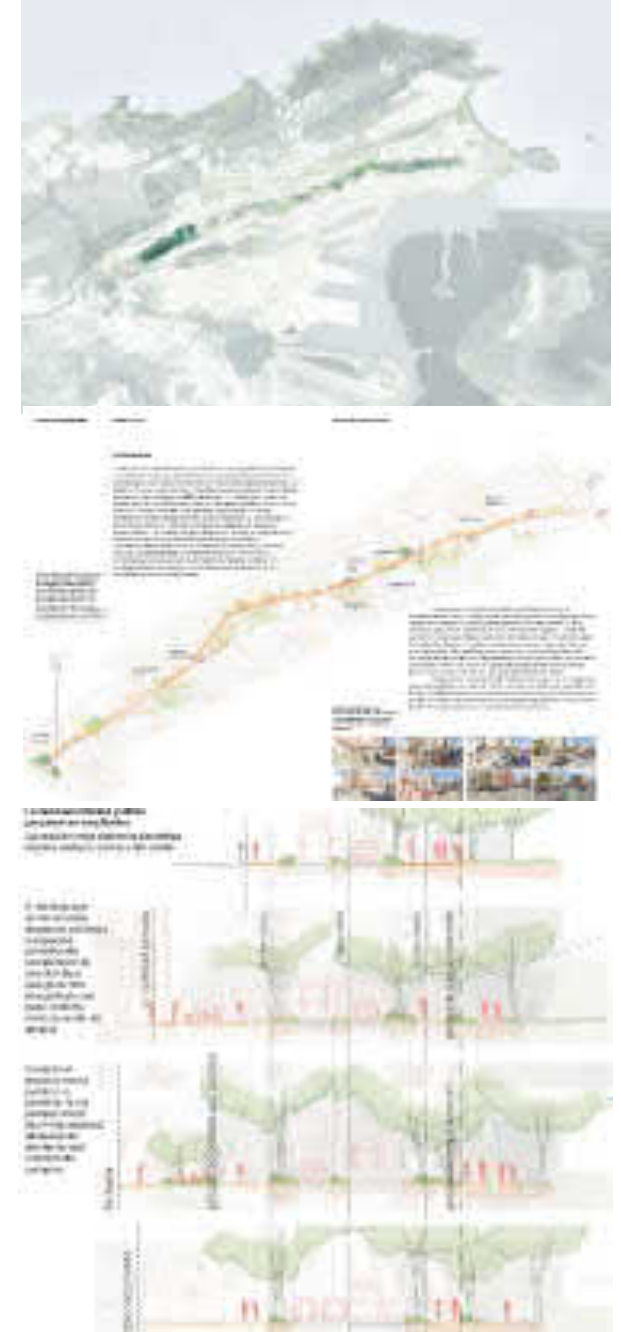


Propuesta de proyectos transversales por un modelo de ciudad de Santander, 2055.

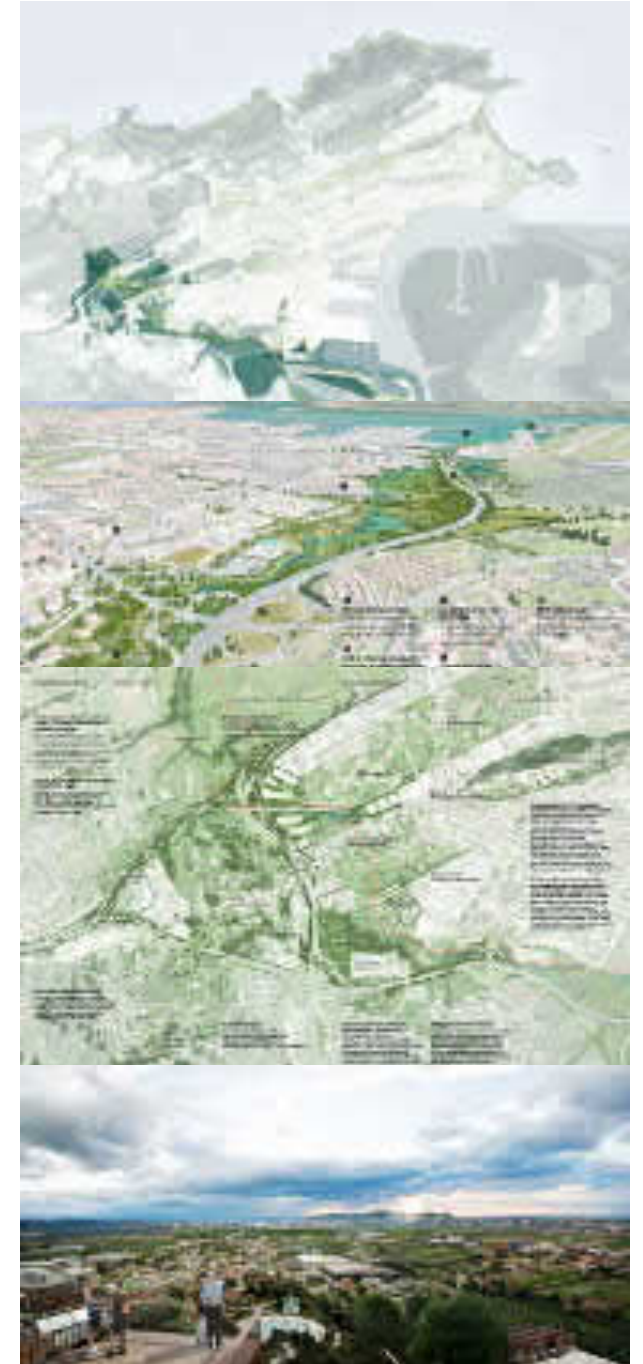
Fingerplanen, plan urbanístico de Copenhagen, 1947.



To connect. *Regenerative city. Santander. Spain*
LANDLAB & Paisaje Transversal



To connect. *Regenerative city. Santander. Spain*
LANDLAB & Paisaje Transversal



To connect. Regenerative city. Santander. Spain
LANDLAB & Paisaje Transversal



To reshape. Plaza de Les Glòries Catalanes
To connect. Barcelona. Spain. 2019
To revalue. Agence TER & Ana Coello



To reshape. Plaza de Les Glòries Catalanes
To connect. Barcelona. Spain. 2019
To revalue. Agence TER & Ana Coello



To reshape. ***Plaza de Les Glòries Catalanes***
To connect. ***Barcelona. Spain. 2019***
To revalue. ***Agence TER & Ana Coello***



To reshape. Plaza de Les Glòries Catalanes
To connect. Barcelona. Spain. 2019
To revalue. Agence TER & Ana Coello



Stepping stones concept:

Small, interconnected patches of hábitat that allow wildlife to safely move, rest and breed between larger, isolated ecosystems

To reshape. *Plaza de Les Glòries Catalanes*
To connect. *Barcelona. Spain. 2019*
To revalue. *Agence TER & Ana Coello*



To reshape. **Plaza de Les Glòries Catalanes**
To connect. **Barcelona. Spain. 2019**
To revalue. **Agence TER & Ana Coello**

Las utopías, al igual que los grandes planes de la ciudad, para ser útil deben:

- Aspirar a convertir sueño individual en colectivo
- Debe plantearse como un continuo proceso abierto
- Debe ser ambiciosa y alejada

*La utopía está en el horizonte.
Camino dos pasos, ella se aleja dos pasos y
el horizonte se corre diez pasos más allá.
¿Entonces para qué sirve la utopía?
Para eso, sirve para caminar.*

Eduardo Galeano

Utopia, as the important city masterplans, to be useful must:

- Aiming at individual to collective dream
- It should be approached as a continuous open-ended process
- It should be ambitious and far-reaching.

*Utopia is on the horizon.
I walk two steps, it moves two steps away
and the horizon runs ten steps further.
So what is utopia for?
That's what it's for, it's for walking.*

Eduardo Galeano

Referencias | References

Abarca-Alvarez, F. J. (2011). Urbanismos sin Lugar. Utopías, riesgos e incertidumbres. Tesis doctoral. Universidad de Granada.

De Solà-Morales, M. (2008) De cosas urbanas. Barcelona. Ed. Gustavo Gili. Solà-Morales I Rubió, M. d., Frampton, K., & Ibelings, H. (2008). A matter of things. NAI Publishers.

Doxiadis, C. A. (1968). Ecumenopolis: Tomorrow's city. Britannica Book of the year. Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc. <http://www.doxiadis.org/files/pdf/ecumenopolisjulio, 2011>].

Drexler, A. (1962). The Drawings of Frank Lloyd Wright. Nueva York: Bramhall House.

Evans, H. (1972). New Towns: The British Experience. Londres: Town and Country Planning Association by Charles Knight and Co. Ltd. Feuerstein, G. (2008). Urban fictions trolling through ideal cities from antiquity to the present day. Stuttgart: Axel Menges.

Galantay, E. Y. (1975). Nuevas ciudades: de la Antigüedad a nuestros días. Barcelona: Gustavo Gili.

Koolhaas, R. (2009). Delirio de Nueva York: un manifiesto retroactivo para Manhattan (5ª ed.). Barcelona: Gustavo Gili. [trad. Sanz, Jorge]. Ley, W. (1954). Engineers' Dreams. Nueva York: The Viking Press.

Miljutin, N. A. (1970). Sosgorod. Principios de la planificación. La construcción de la ciudad soviética. Barcelona: Gustavo Gili. [Capítulo 5 de: N. A. Miljutin, Sosgorod. Problema stroitel'stva socialistskikh gorodov. Osnovnyie voprosy ratsionalnoi i stroitel'stva naseliennykh mest SSSR (Sosgorod. Los problemas de la construcción de la ciudad socialista), Moscú Leningrado: Gosudarstvennoe izdatiel'stvo. 1930].

More, T. (1985). Utopía, Volume 141. Torrejón de Ardoz, Madrid: Akal. [trad. Esquerra, Ramón. 1516].

Mumford, L. (1966). La ciudad en la historia: sus orígenes, transformaciones y perspectivas (1ª en castellano ed.). Buenos Aires: Infinito. [The City in History. Its Origins, Its Transformations, and Its Prospects. Nueva York: Harcourt, Brace and World, Inc. 1961].

Neubauer, H. y K. Wachten (2010). Urbanismo y arquitectura: el siglo XX. Postdam: Ullmann. Neubauer, Hendrik; Wachten, Kunibert; (eds.).

Panerai, P. y Mangin, D. (2002) Proyectar la Ciudad. Madrid. Ed. Celeste. Mangin, D., & Panerai, P. (2005). Projet urbain. Éd. Parenthèses.

Sica, P. (1981). Historia del urbanismo: el siglo XX. Madrid: Instituto de Administración Local. [trad. Hernández Orozco, Joaquín de: Storia dell'urbanistica. Il Novecento. Bari: Laterza. 1978].

Wright, F. L. (1935). Broadacre city. a new community plan. The Architectural Record 77(4). Wright, H. (2008). Instant Cities. Londres: Black Dog Publishing.