

LOS USOS EN LA CIUDAD

de la posición y escala a la
diversidad, complejidad e hibridación

CITY FUNCTIONS

from the position and the scale toward
the diversity, complexity and hibridation

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Objetivos

1. Tomar conciencia de la **relevancia de la posición, tamaño y escala** de cada uso en el entorno urbano o territorial.
2. Tomar conciencia de **la importancia de la complejidad** e hibridación funcional en la ciudad.
3. Conocer algunos proyectos paradigmáticos

Objectives

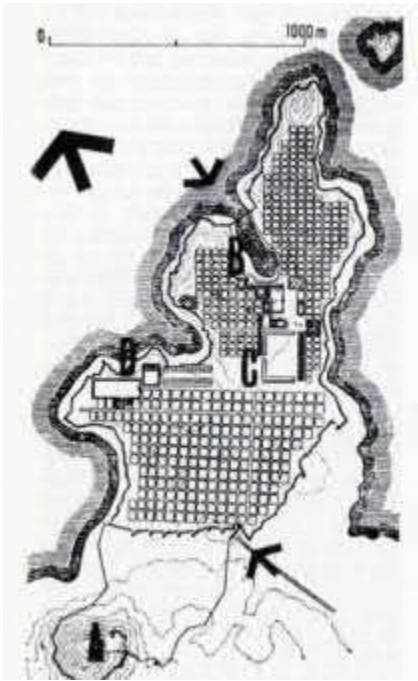
1. To become aware of the **relevance of each function's position, size and scale** in the urban or territorial environment.
2. To become aware of **the importance of complexity** and functional hybridisation in the city.
3. To become familiar with some paradigmatic projects

De una **complejidad funcional**

a la **simplificación** del Movimiento Moderno

From **functional complexity**

to the **simplification** of the Modern Movement

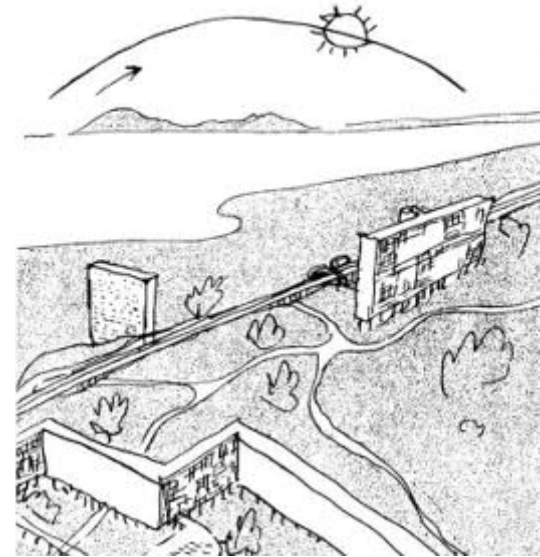


Planta de Mileto. Mileto
Hipodamo de Mileto, 479 a d C.

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



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

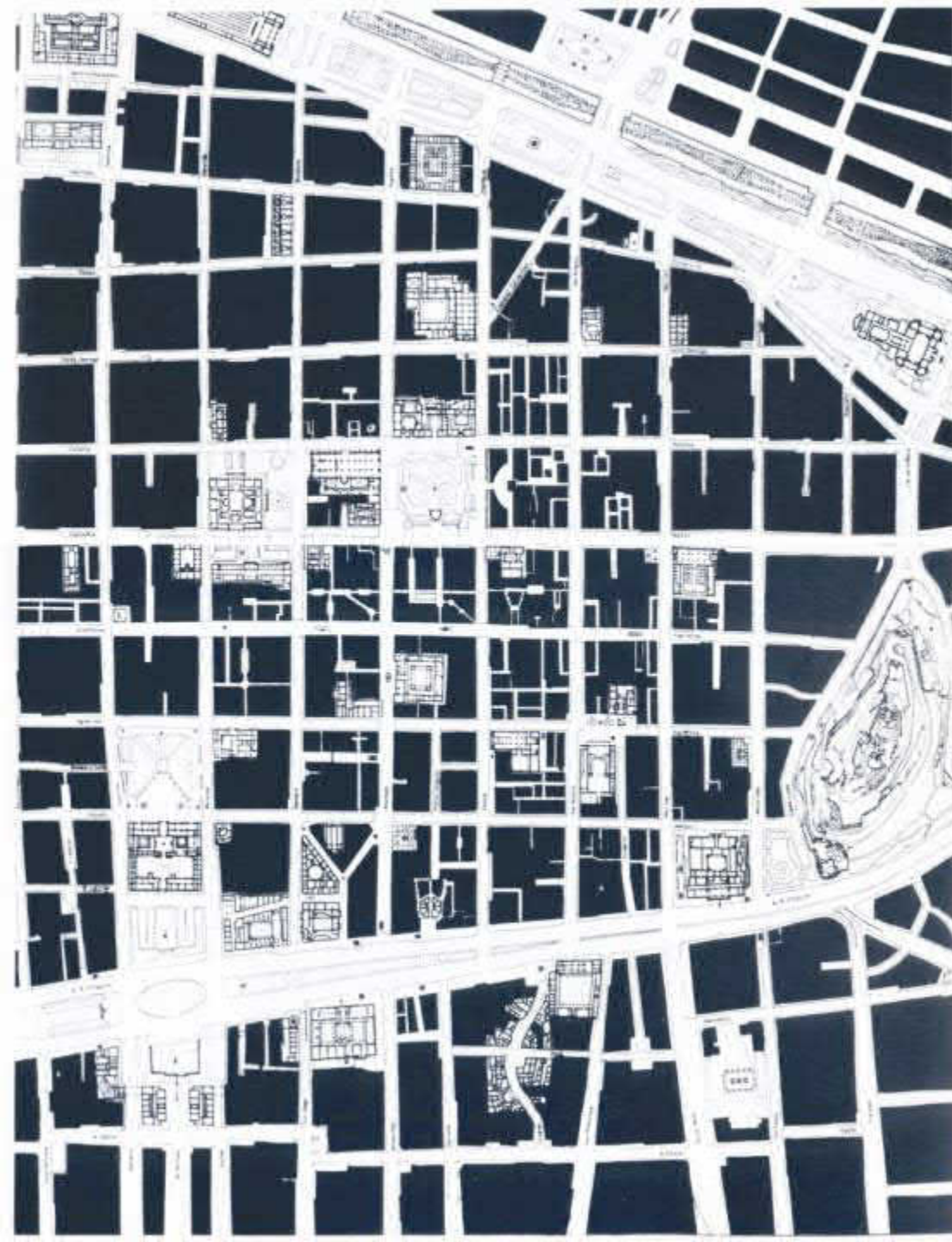


Funciones Carta de Atenas.
1933-1942.

Habitar, Circular, Trabajar, Recrear.

Athens Charter's Functions
1933-1942.

dwelling, work, recreation and transport



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**.



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

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

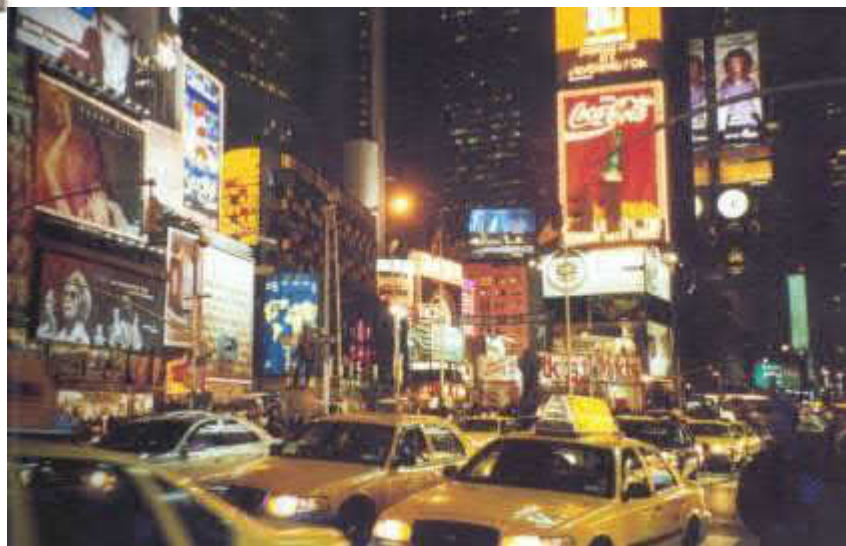
la **posición**
interesante de las cosas

Esquinas
Heterogeneidad
Tensión

the **interesting**
place of the stuff

Corners
Heterogeneity
Tension





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

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

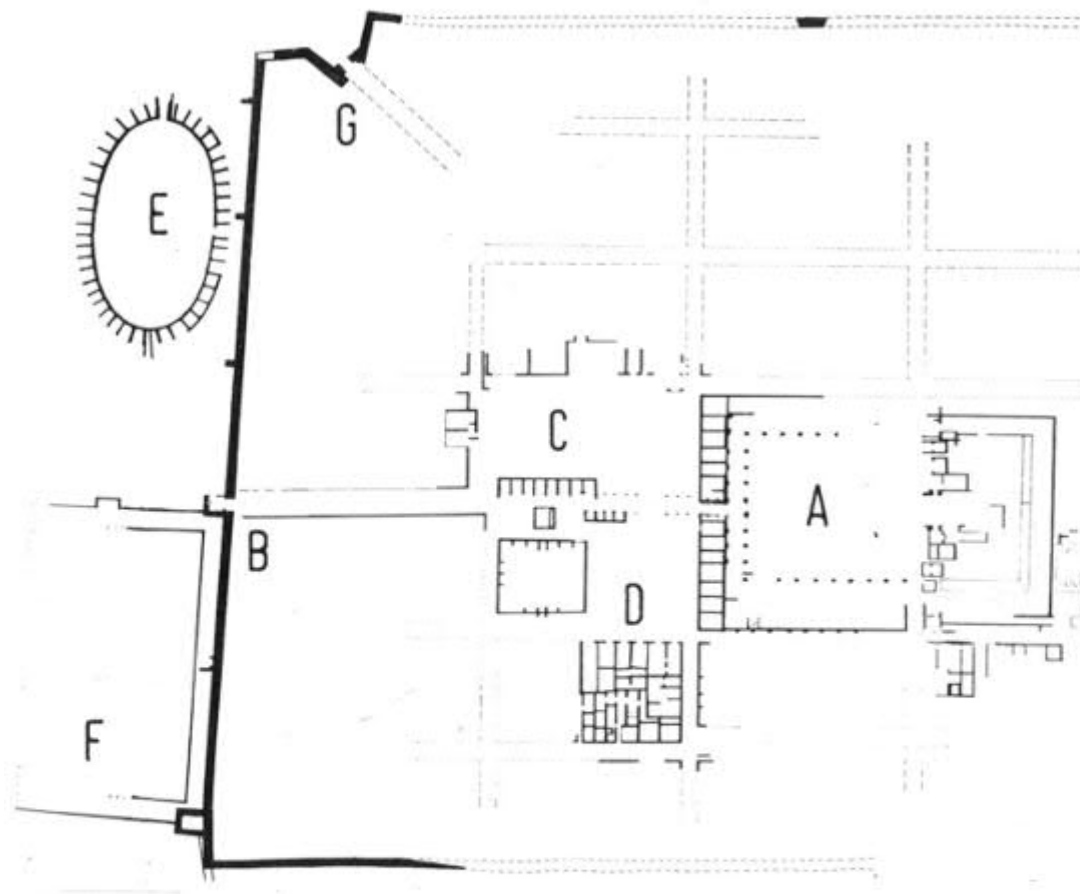


Figura 3.31. Emporiae; plano de detalle del foro y del área del mercado situada en su extremo sur. El foro (A) tenía una forma aproximadamente cuadrada, con lados de 67 por 62 metros de longitud, flanqueado de pórticos con columnas al este, sur y oeste, y con una serie de ocho templete a lo largo del 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.

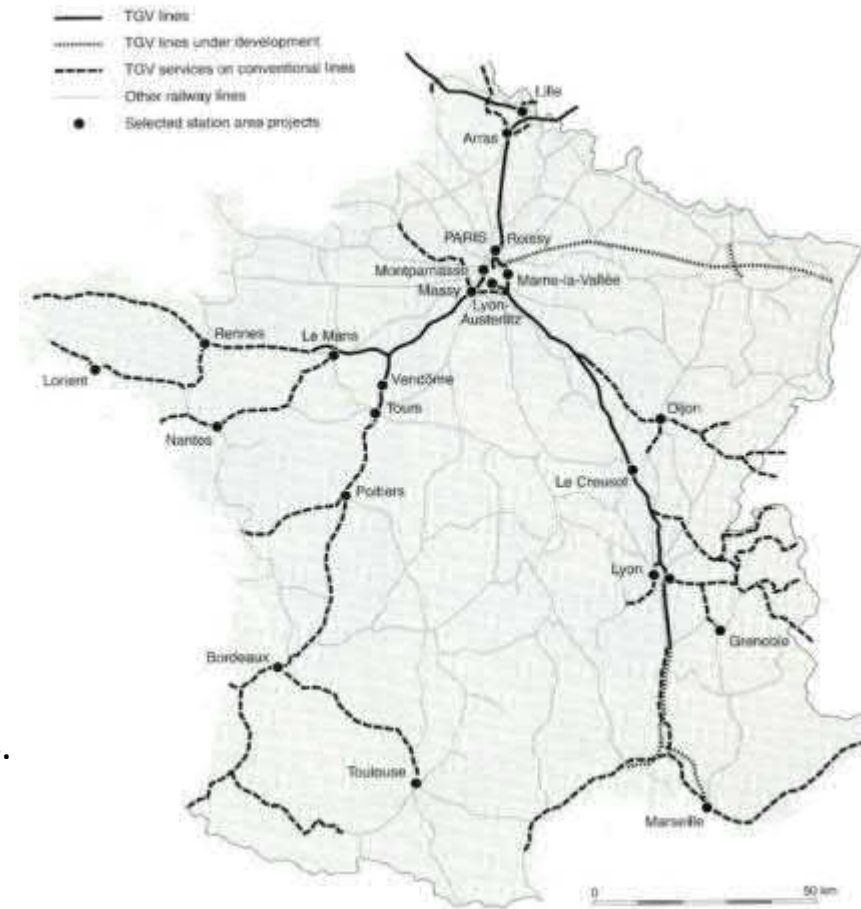
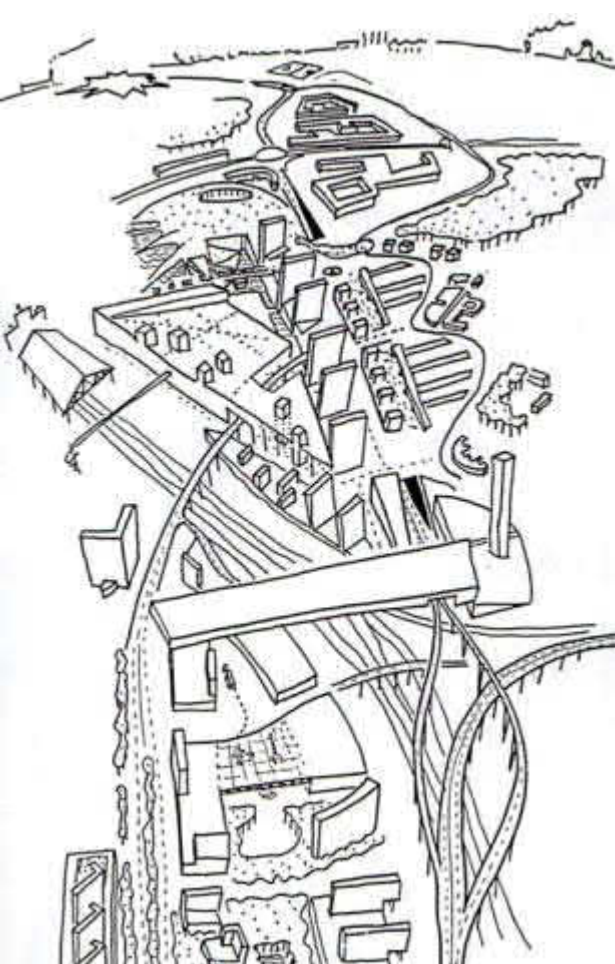
Corners in the Roman city. Emporiae (Empúries). Girona.

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

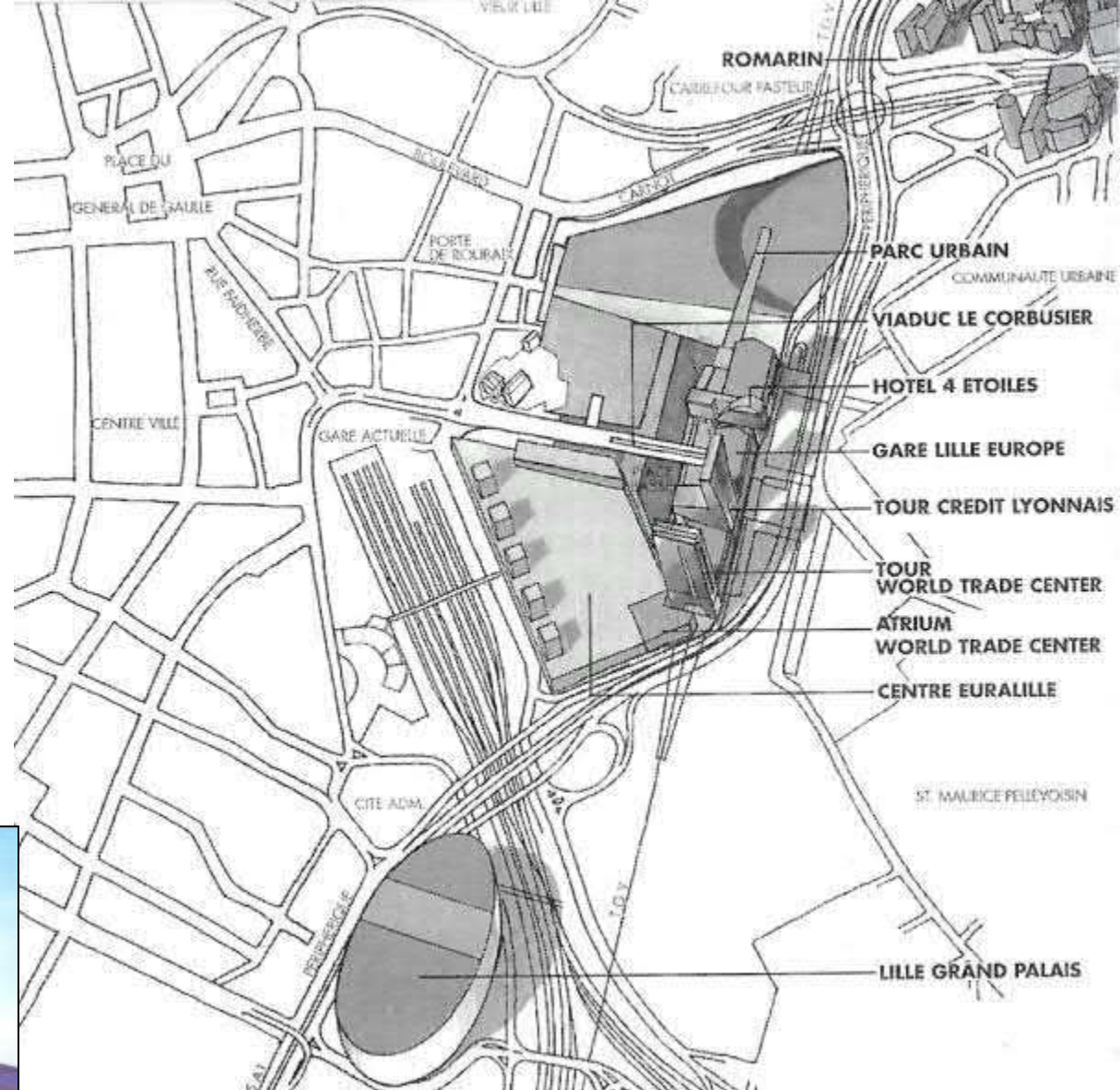


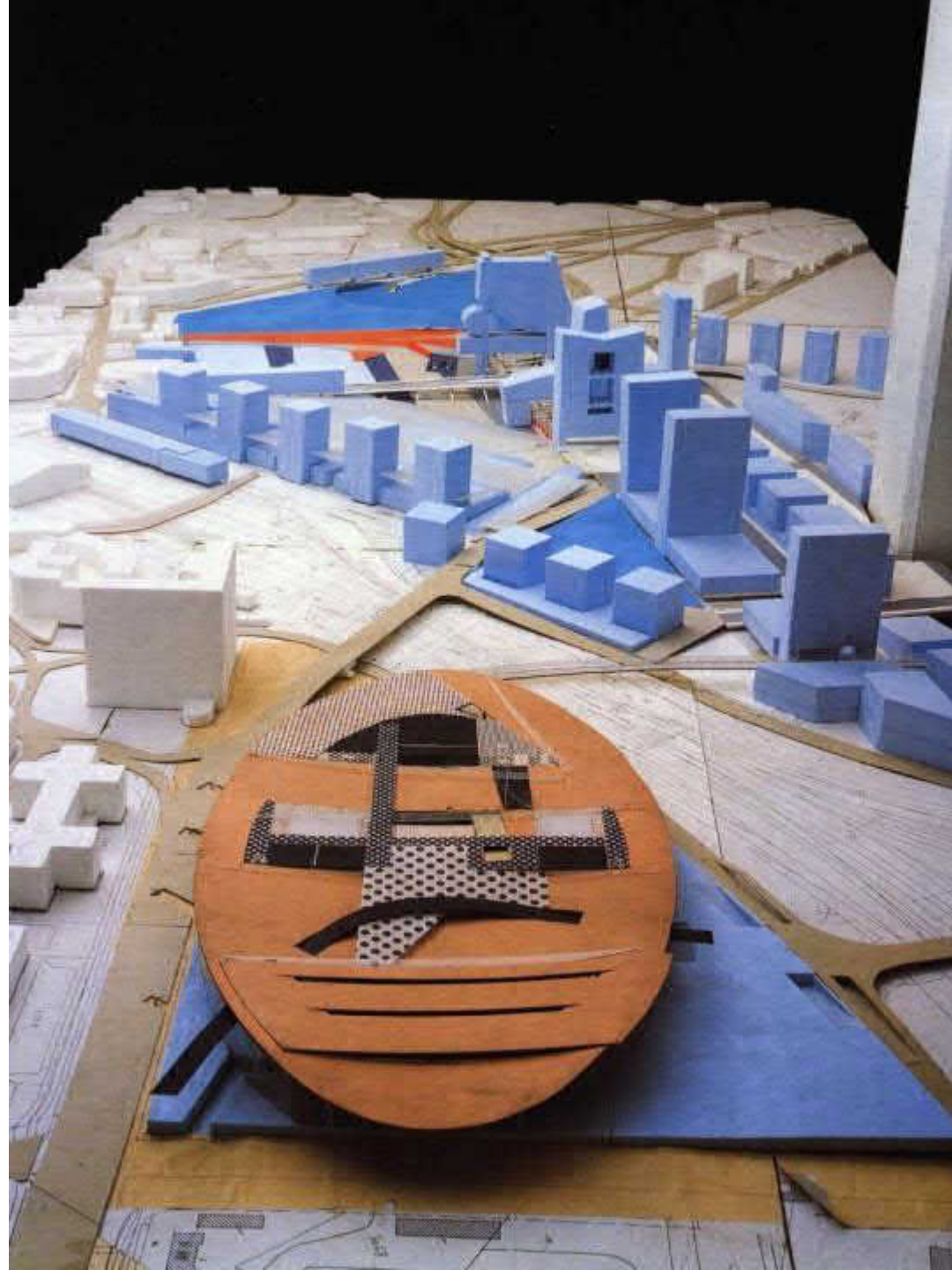
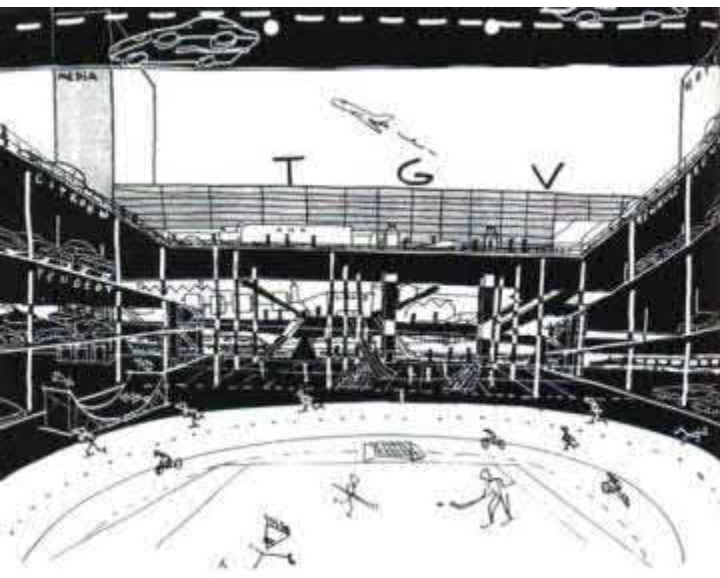
esquina territorial

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



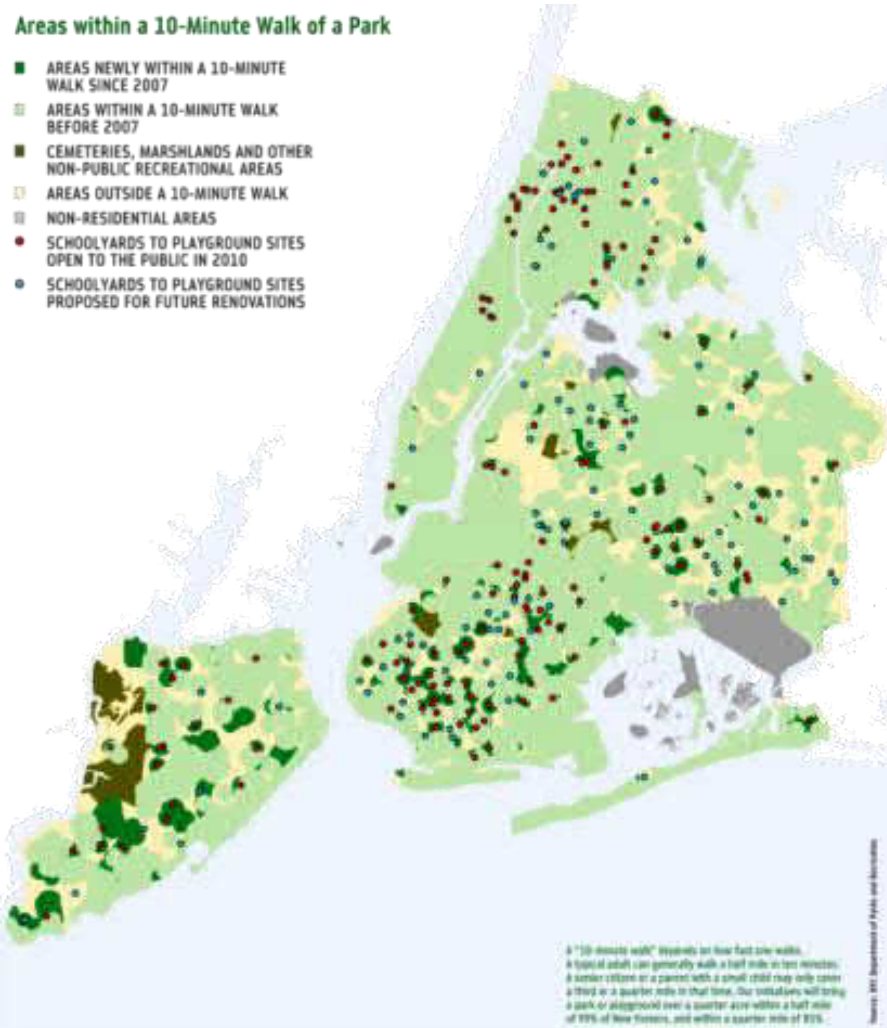
Seagram Building. New York.
Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. 1954-56.
Fuente | [Source](#): Robert Ostmann

Idea de distancia Interesante (M. Sola-Morales) En Territorio sin Modelo.

la **relación**
interesante entre las cosas

Idea of Distance of Interest (M. Sola-Morales) In Territory without a Model.

The **relationship**
interesting among stuff



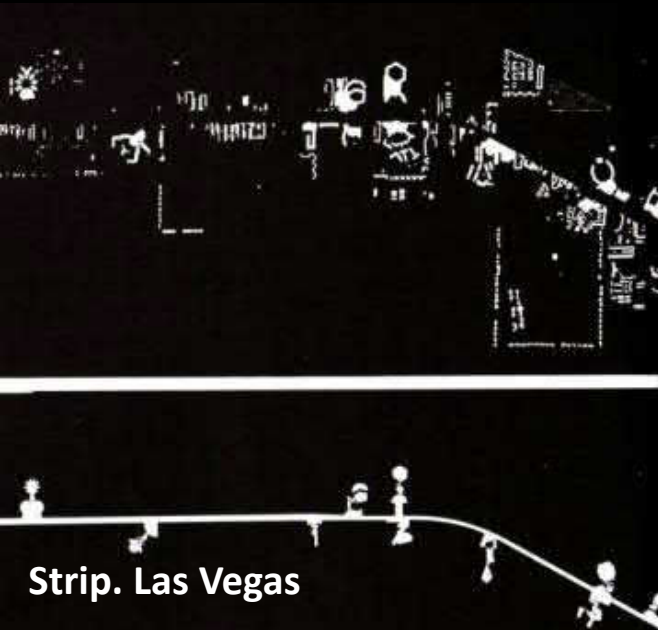
Transformaciones de las zonas de influencia de los espacios verdes de Nueva York. Áreas a menos de 10 minutos de un espacio parque. Seguimiento de los proyectos y transformaciones. PlaNYC 2030. Resulta de especial interés la conversión de patios de uso escolar en espacios de juego de acceso libre.

Transformations of New York's green space influence zones. Areas within 10 minutes of a park space. Tracking of projects and transformations. PlaNYC 2030. Of particular interest is the conversion of school playgrounds into open-access play spaces.

Fuente | [Source](#): The City of New York, 2010:20.

tiendas, comercio, hipermercados

shops, retail, malls



Marrakech. Fuente | [Source: Grand Parc](#)

Atracción de las **vías existentes** y
efecto zoco (Panerai, 2002:202)

Comercio de productos básicos → **Accesibilidad a pie**

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

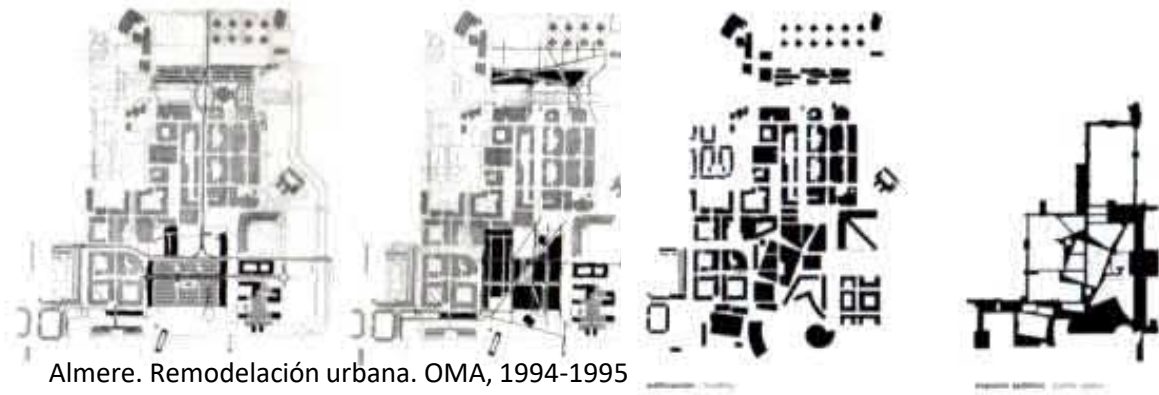
Modelo de centro comercial regional importado de América a Europa
Regional shopping centre model imported from America to Europe





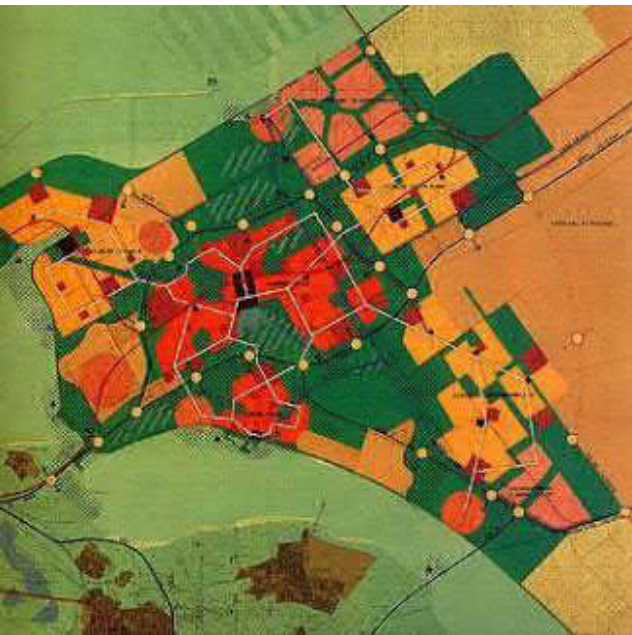
Política VINEX del comercio minorista:
Puesta en valor del comercio tradicional y del interior de la ciudad

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



Almere. Remodelación urbana. OMA, 1994-1995
Almere. Urban remodeling. OMA, 1994-1995

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



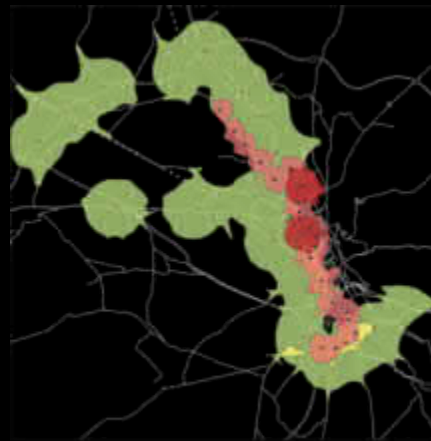
Almere. Nuevo centro urbano. 2010
Almere. New urban center. 2010

Almere. Rem Koolhaas, Alle Hosper. 1977



oficinas e industria ligera o vertical

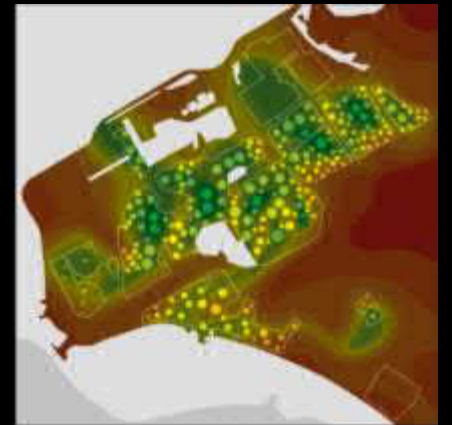
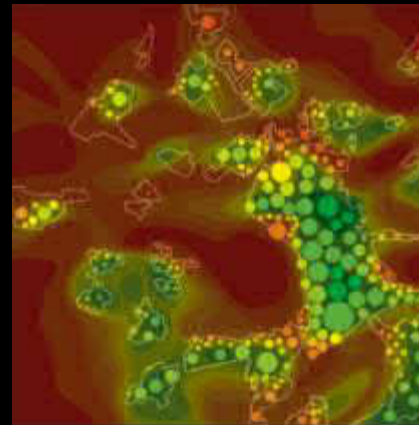
offices and light or vertical industry



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

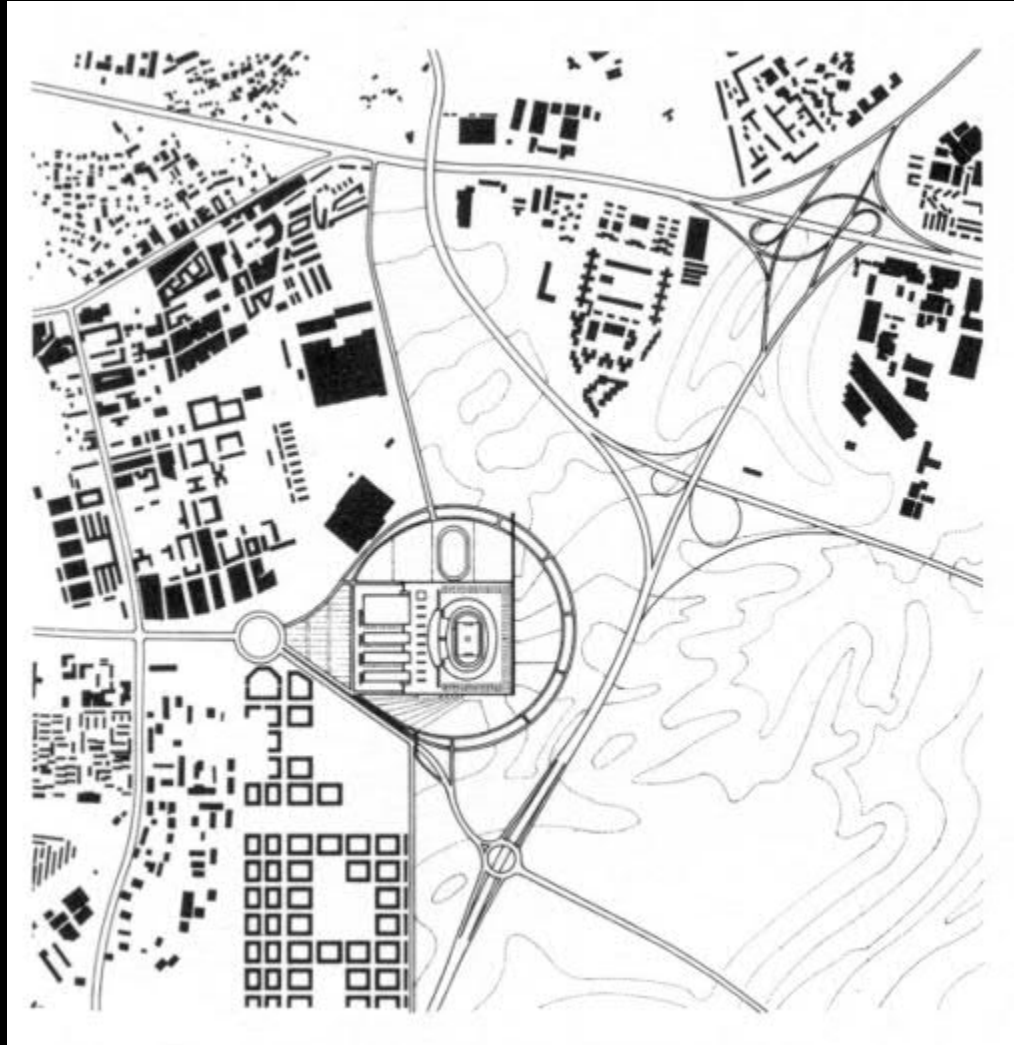


Comparación entre el coeficiente de incentivo de la accesibilidad colectiva de Granada y Almere

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>

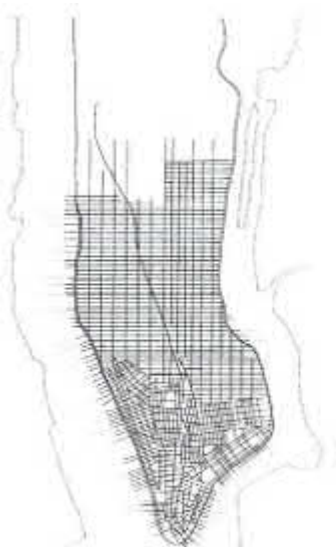
áreas logísticas

logistic areas

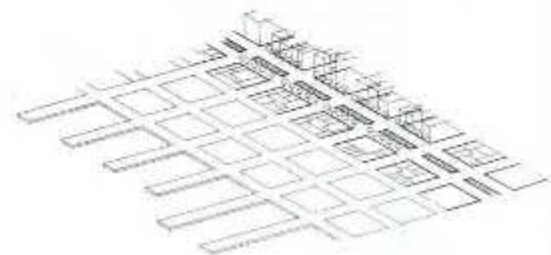
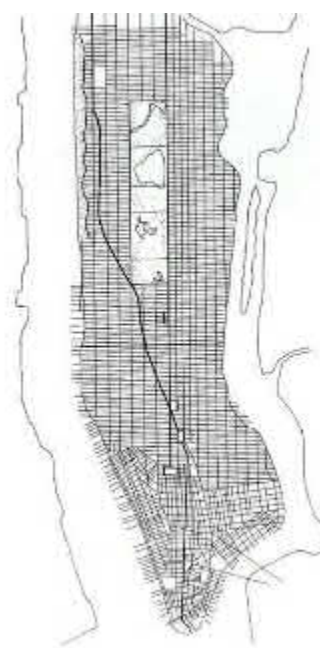
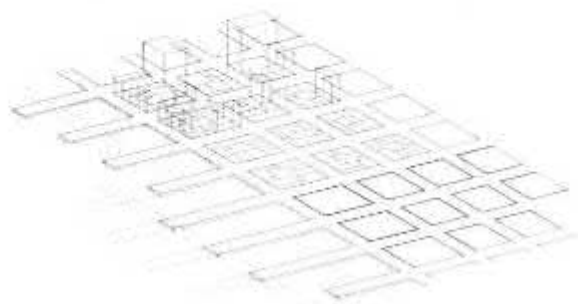
Proyectos en el frente costero de Nueva York

Projects on New York's waterfront

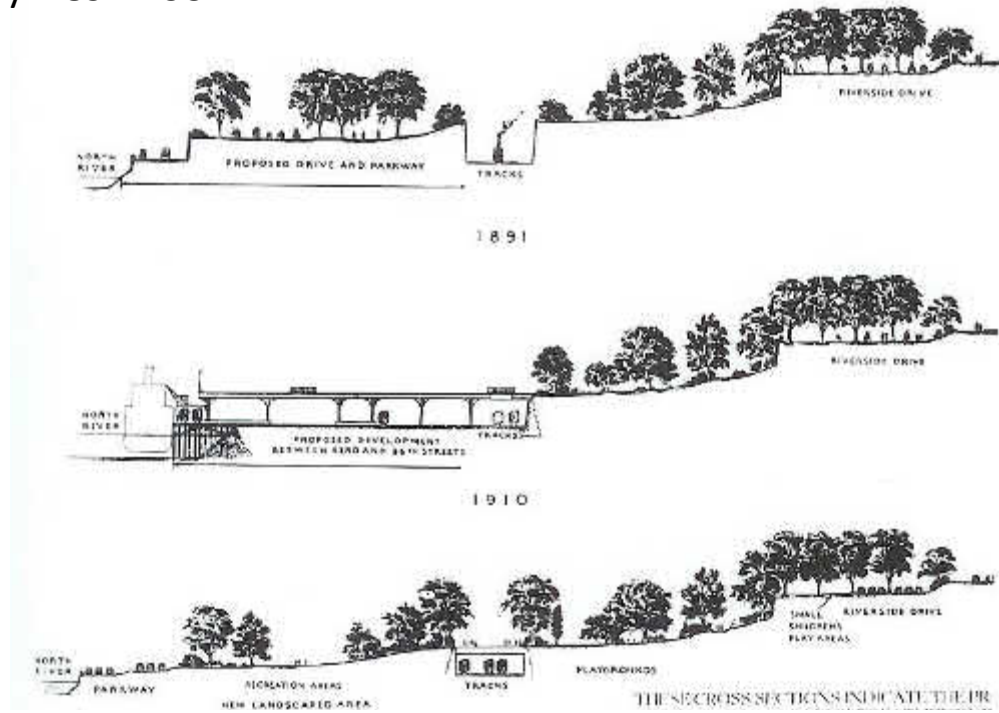




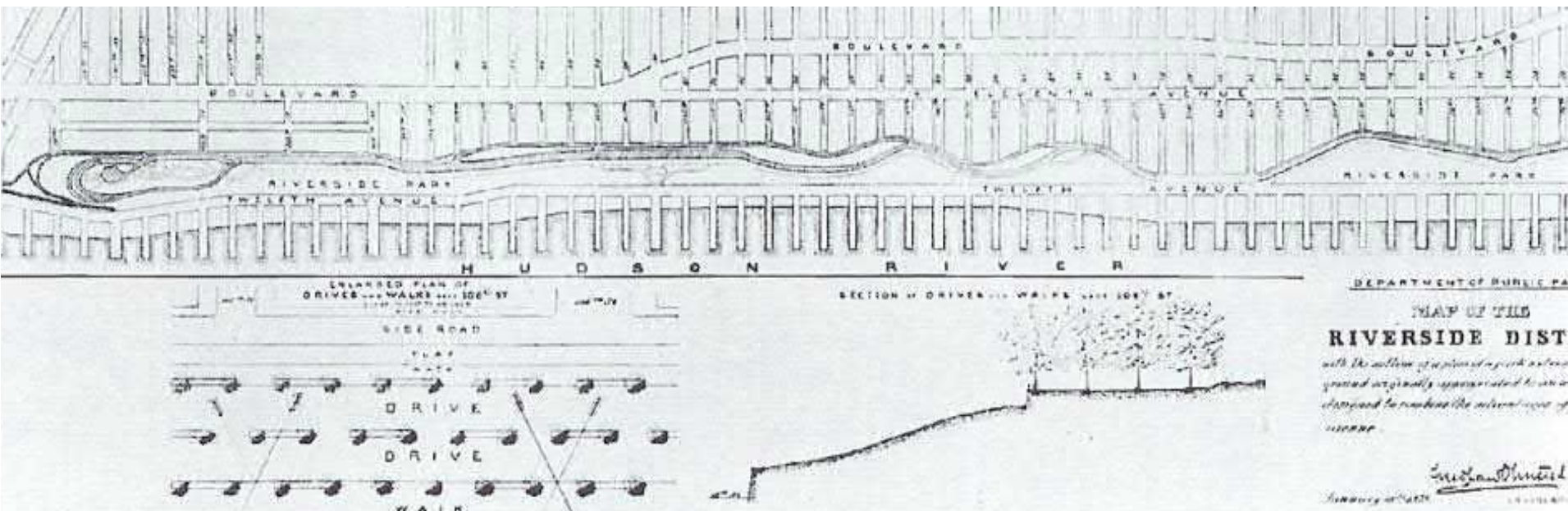
The grid, no city center, no hard boundaries.
 The port zone is a continuation of the grid into the water.



Riverside Park & Henry Hudson Parkway. 1891-1937



Riverside Park. F.L. Olmsted. 1875.



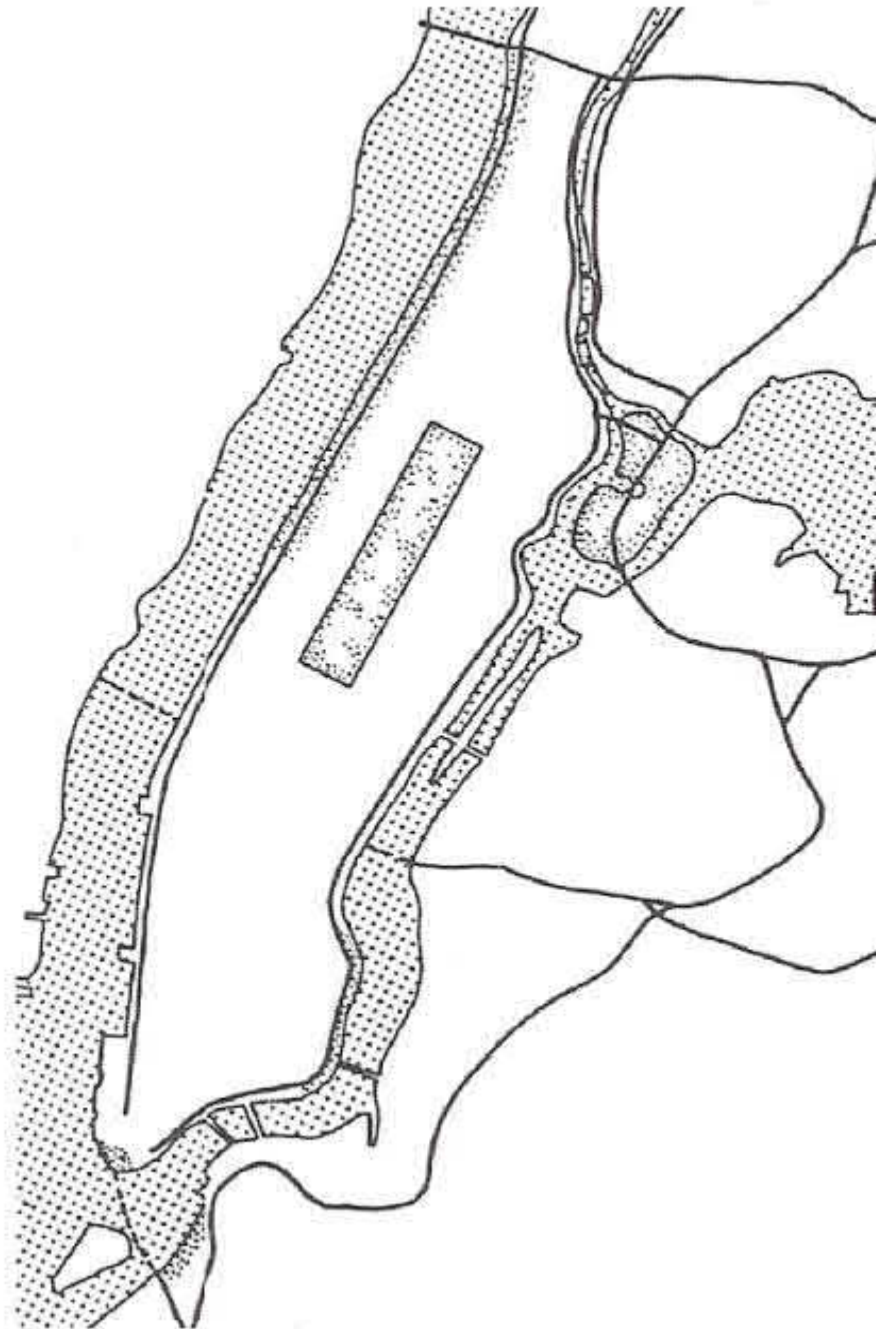
Henry Hudson Parkway. 1940



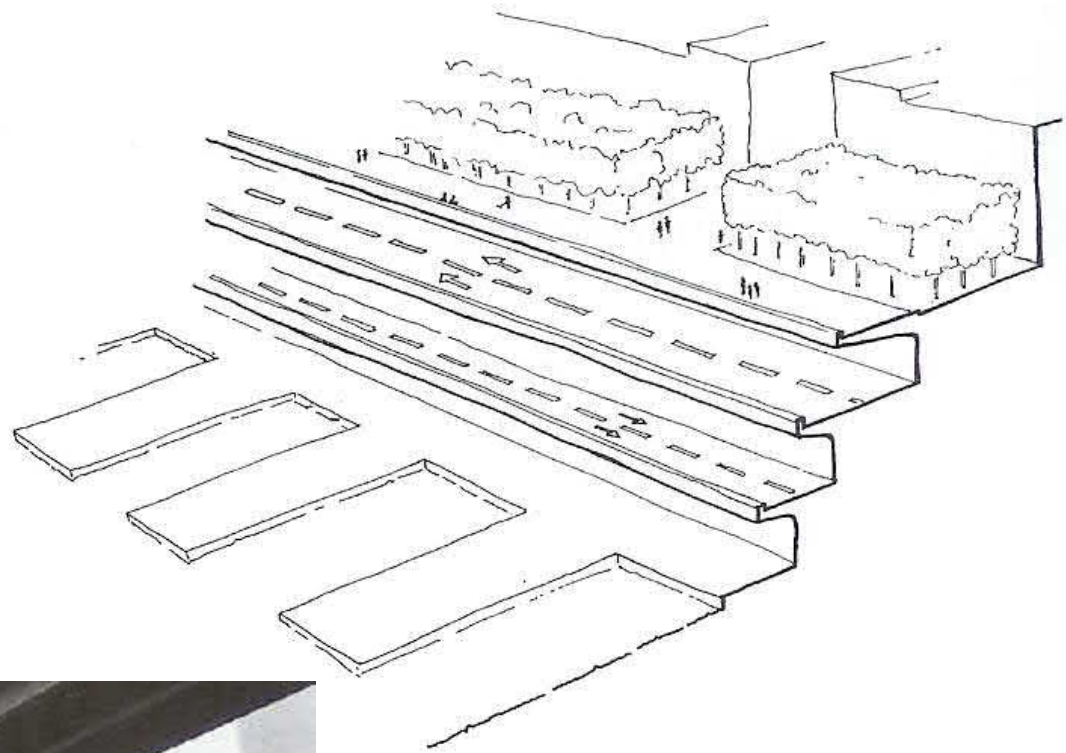
Henry Hudson Parkway. 1953.



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



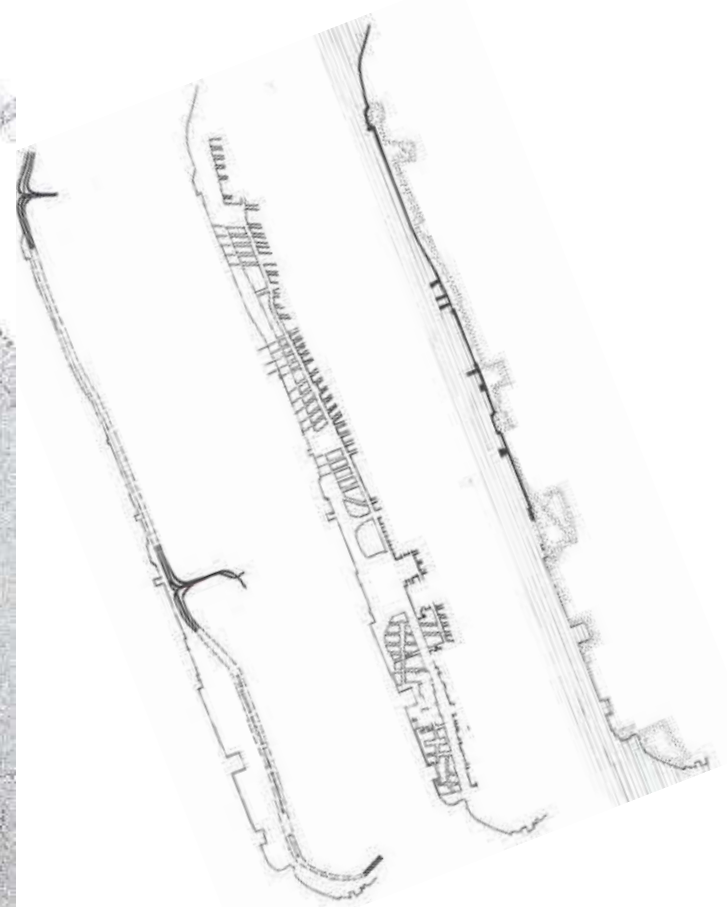
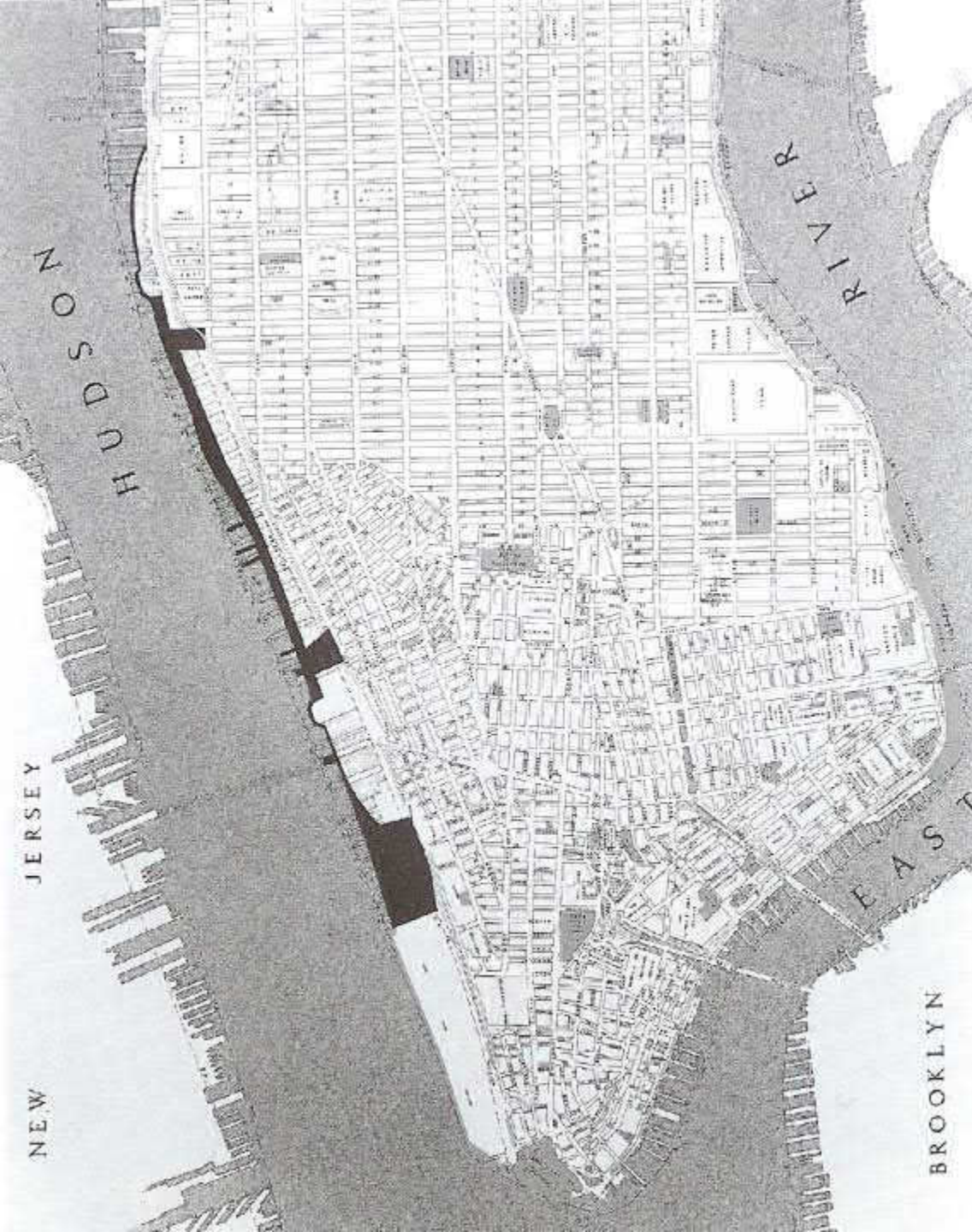
Parkways
Robert Moses.



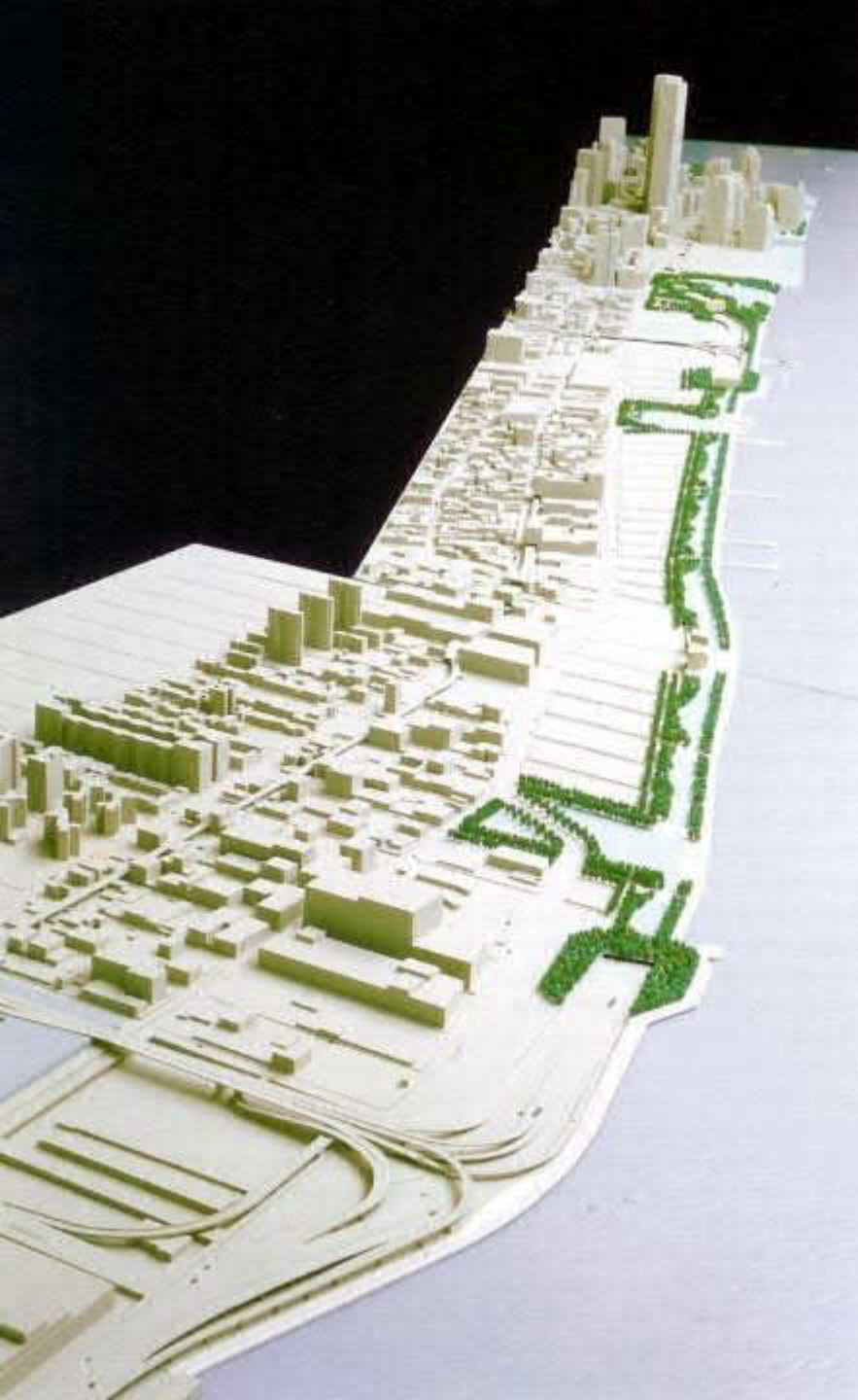
Brooklyn Queens Expressway

West Side Highway. Jonathan Barnett. 1969

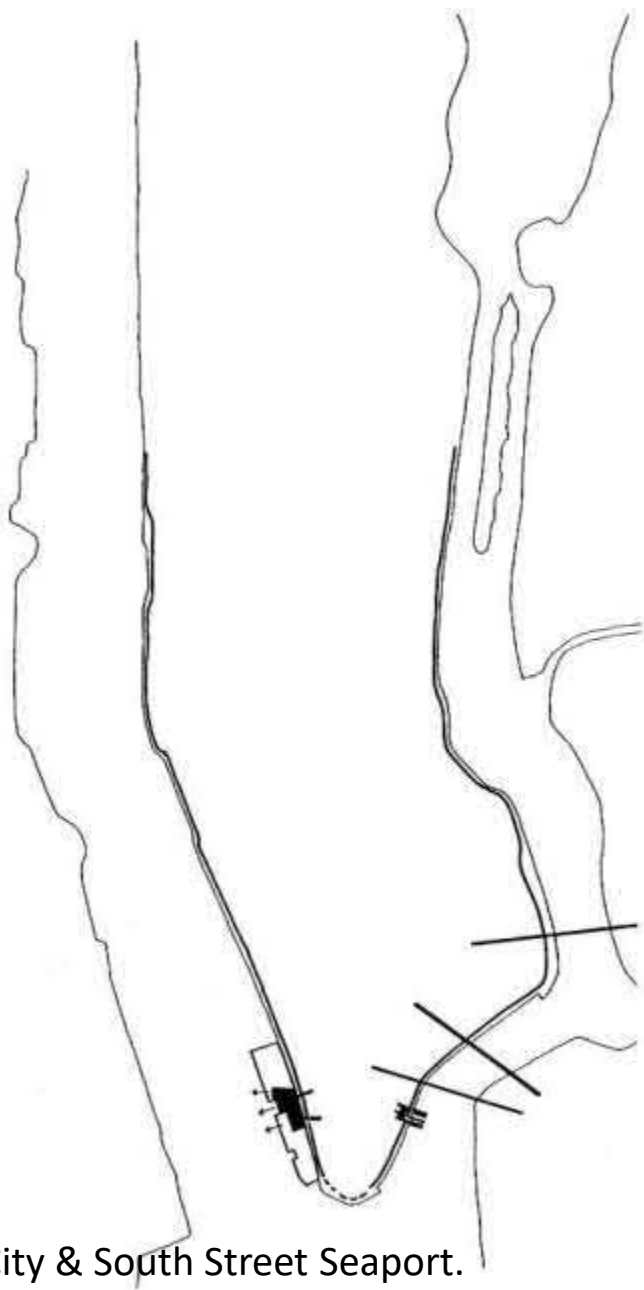




Westway Park.
Robert Venturi & Denise Scott Brown.
1976



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



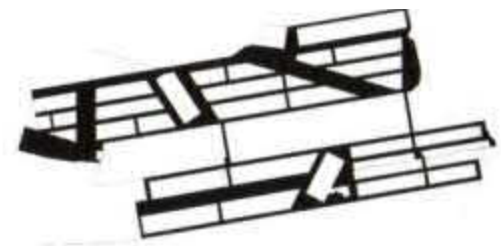
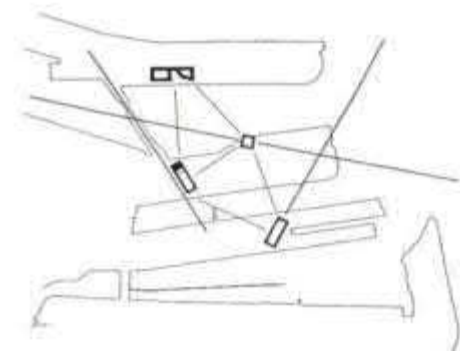
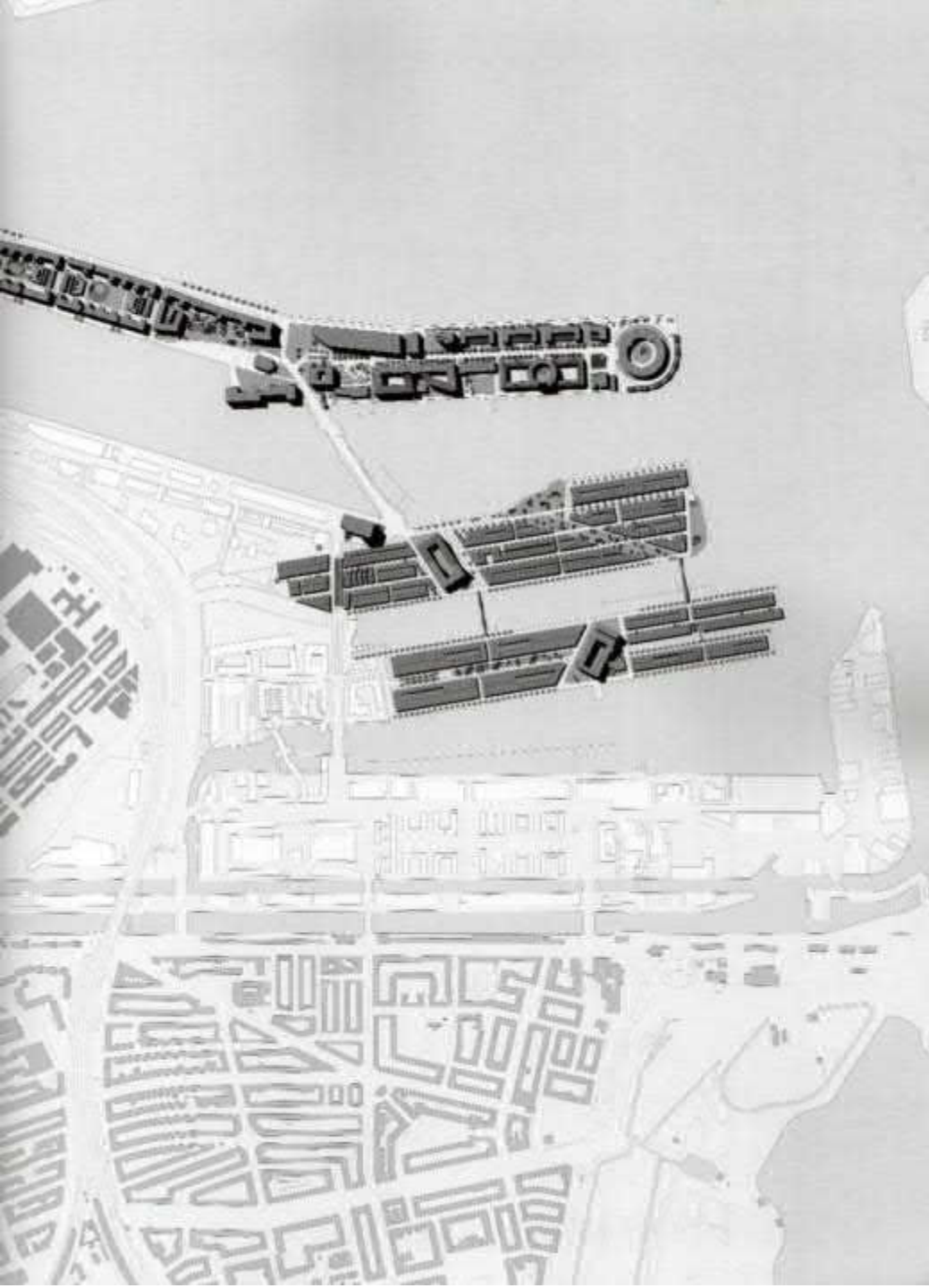
Battery Park City & South Street Seaport.
Alexander Cooper & Stanton Eckstut.



Torres Paralacticas
[Paralactic Towers](#)
Steven Holl.
1990.



Borneo Sporenburg
Amsterdam
West 8, 1996-2000





otros grandes usos industriales en des-uso

other large **industrial brownfield**



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

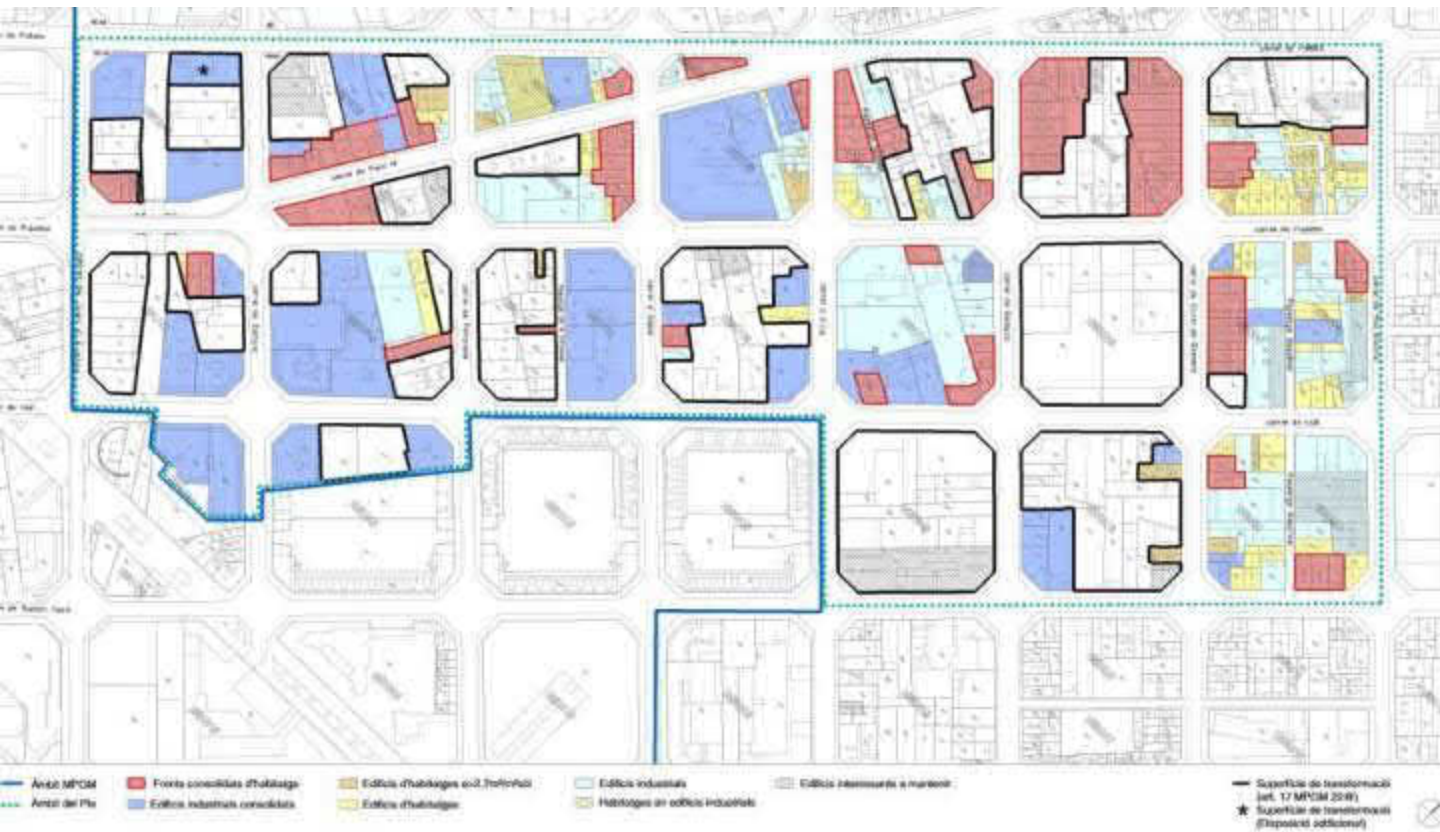
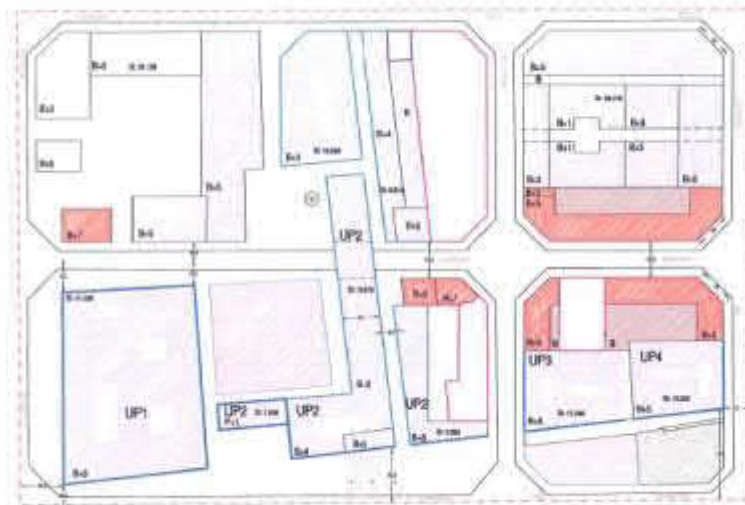
Rinn and Ruhr riverside. Duichburg. Latz-Riehl. 1994



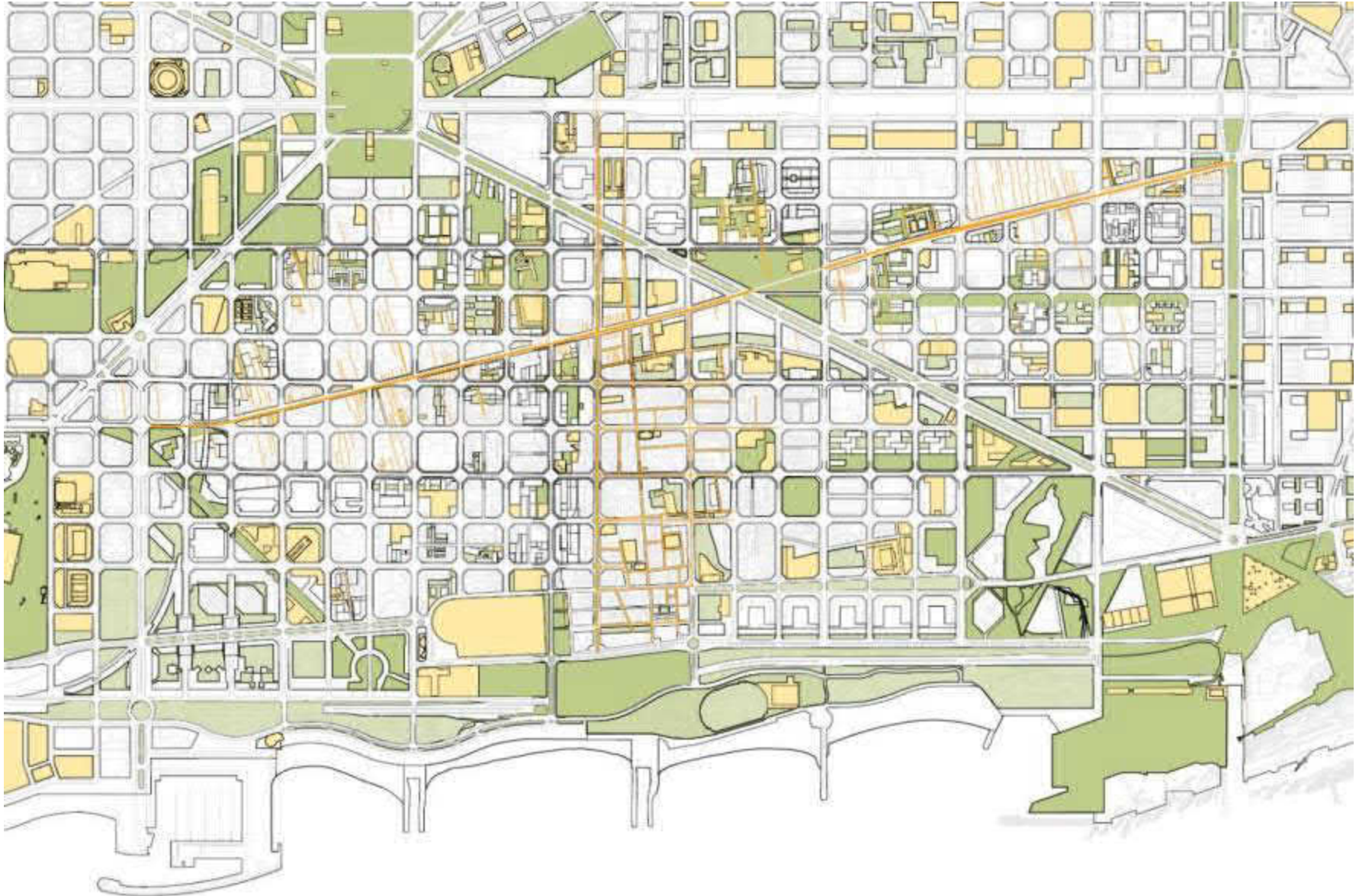




Plan 22@ de Barcelona

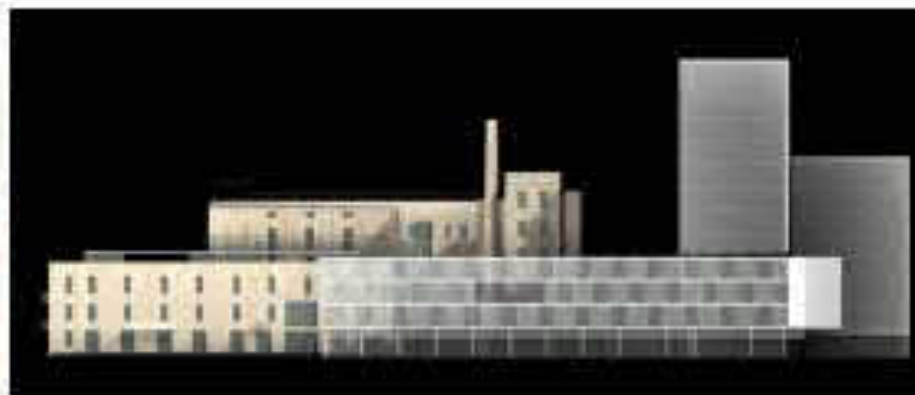
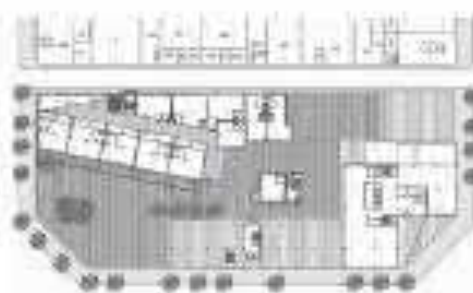












grandes equipamientos

¿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:

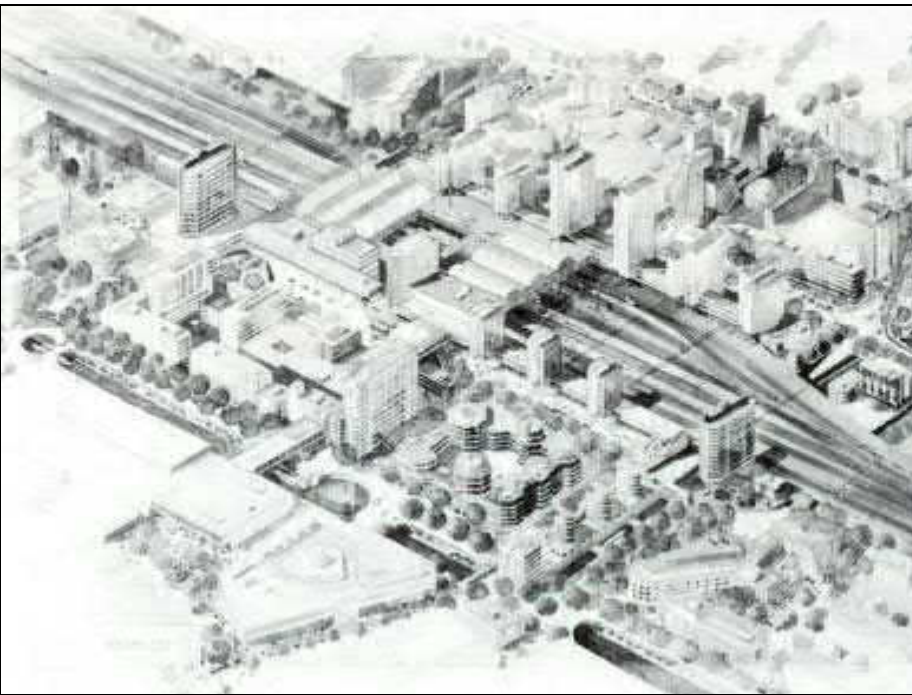
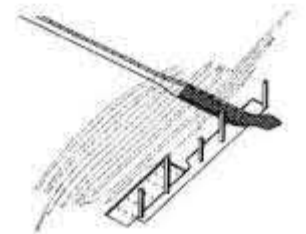
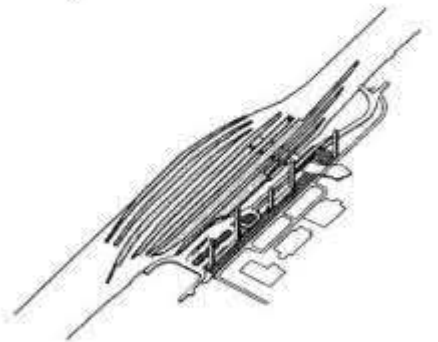
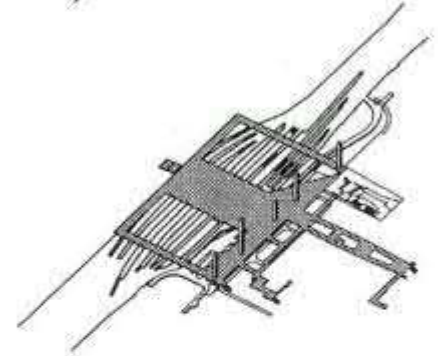
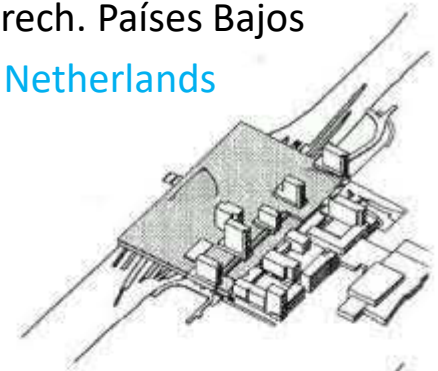
*Temples, palaces, palaces of justice, courts
of the peace, town halls, schools,
academies, libraries, museums,
observatories, lighthouses, markets,
markets, butchers, stock exchanges,
customs, fairs, theatres, baths, hospitals,
prisons and barracks.*

The most important thing:

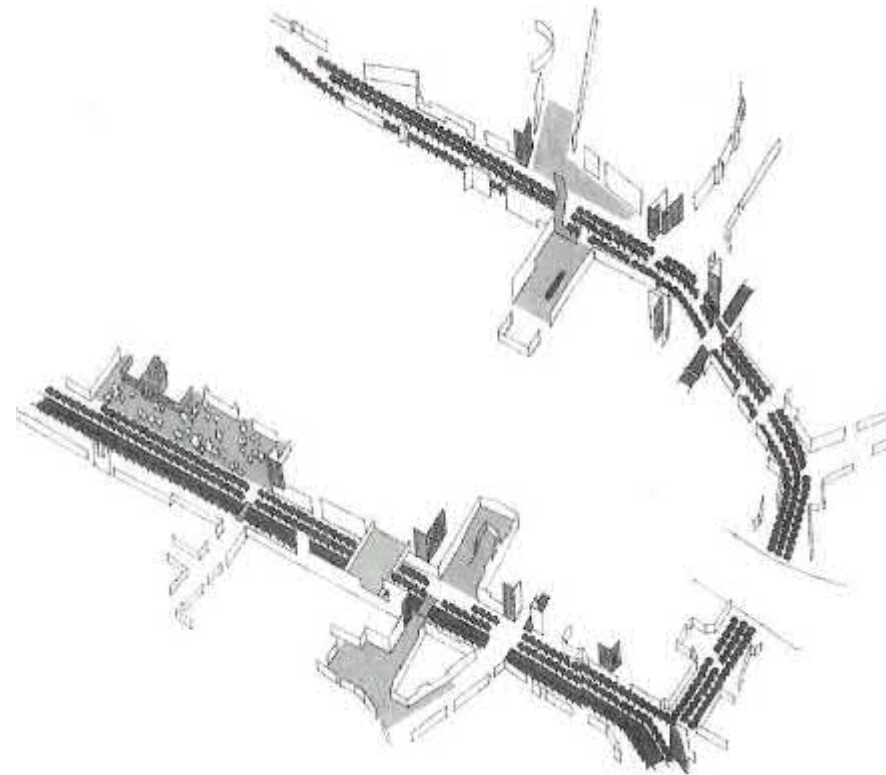
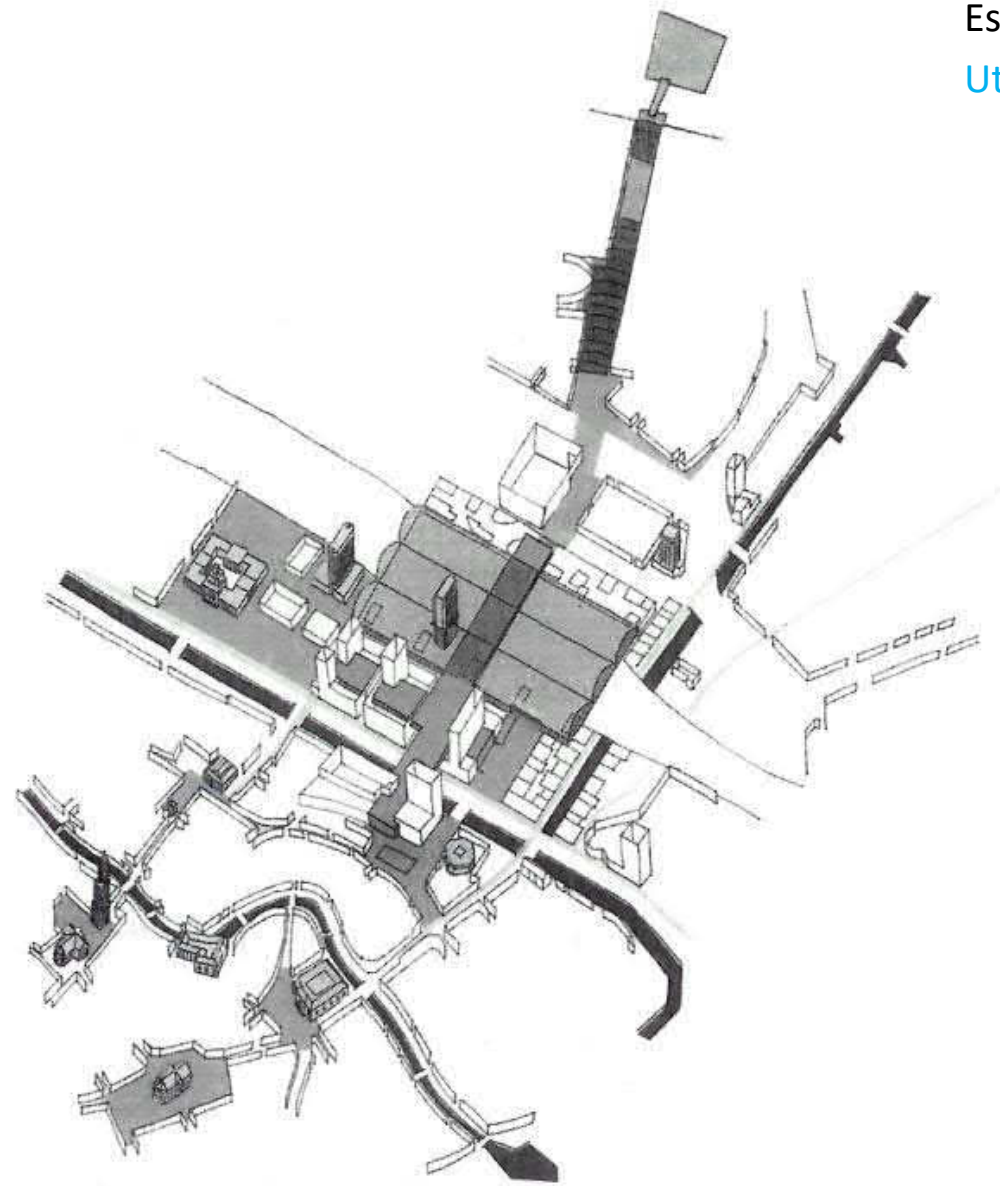
reflect on their **position**
in the city



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



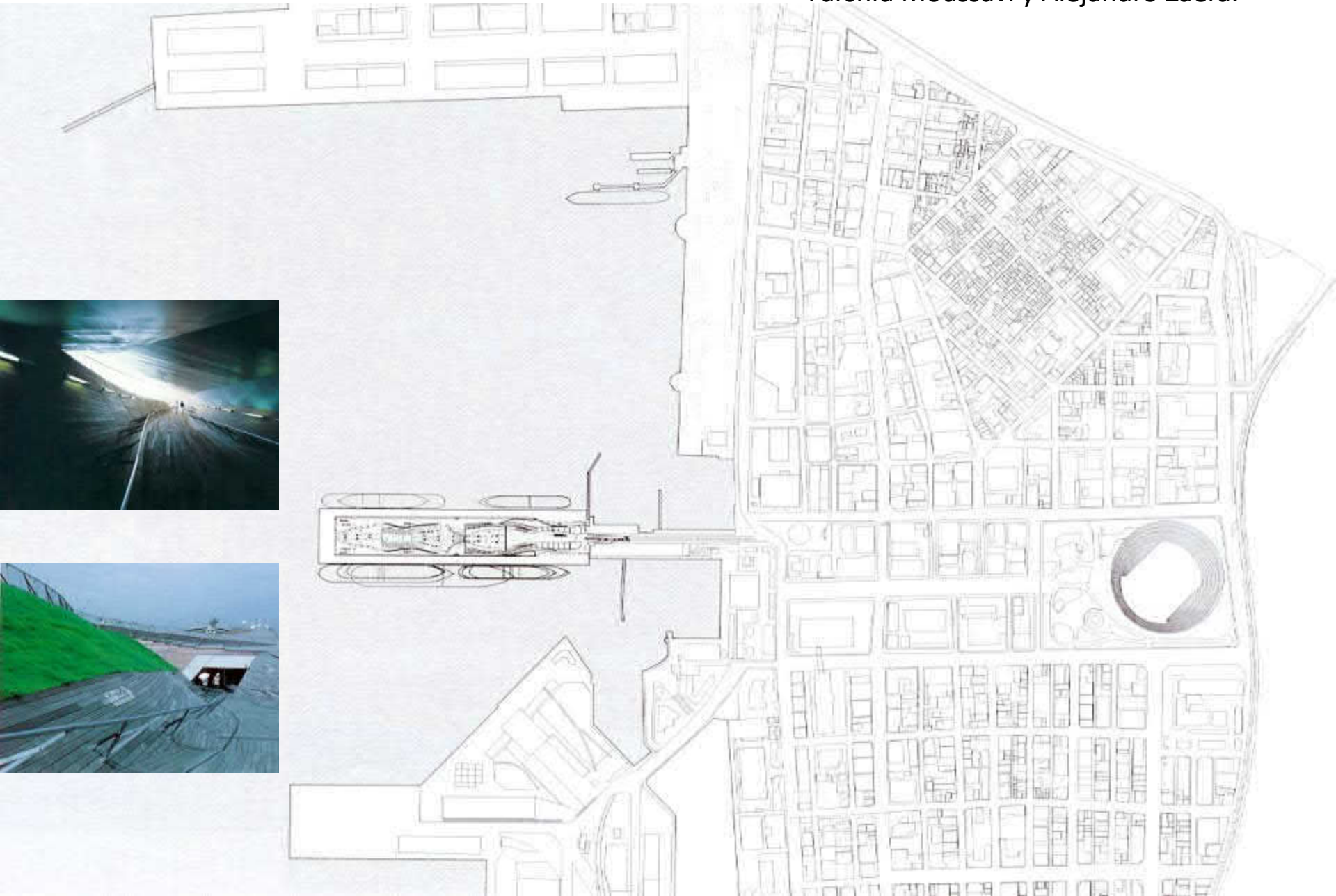
Estación de ferrocarril de Utrech. Países Bajos
Utrecht railway station. The Netherlands





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.



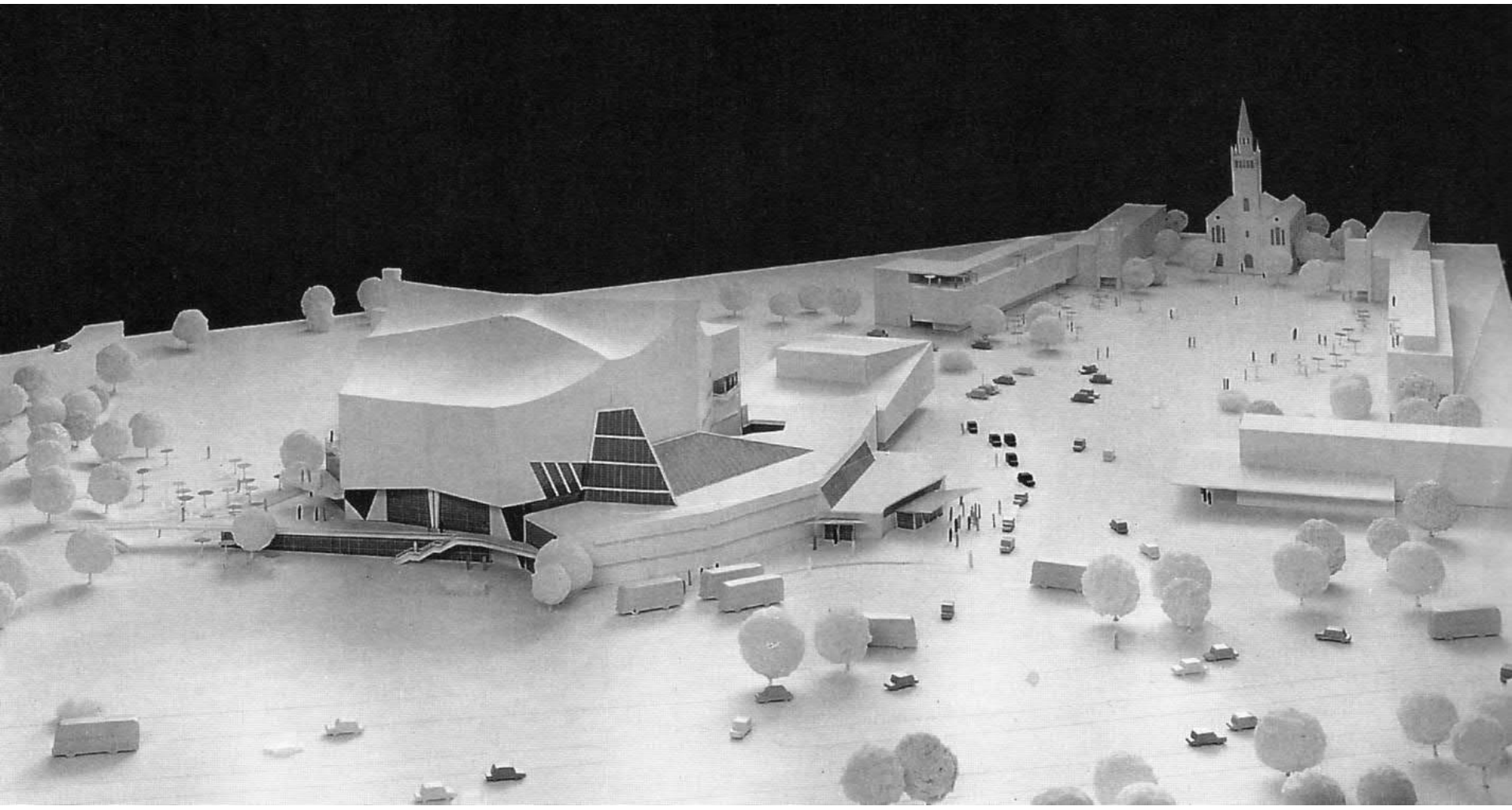


George Washington Bridge
New York, 1927 P. Nervi 1965

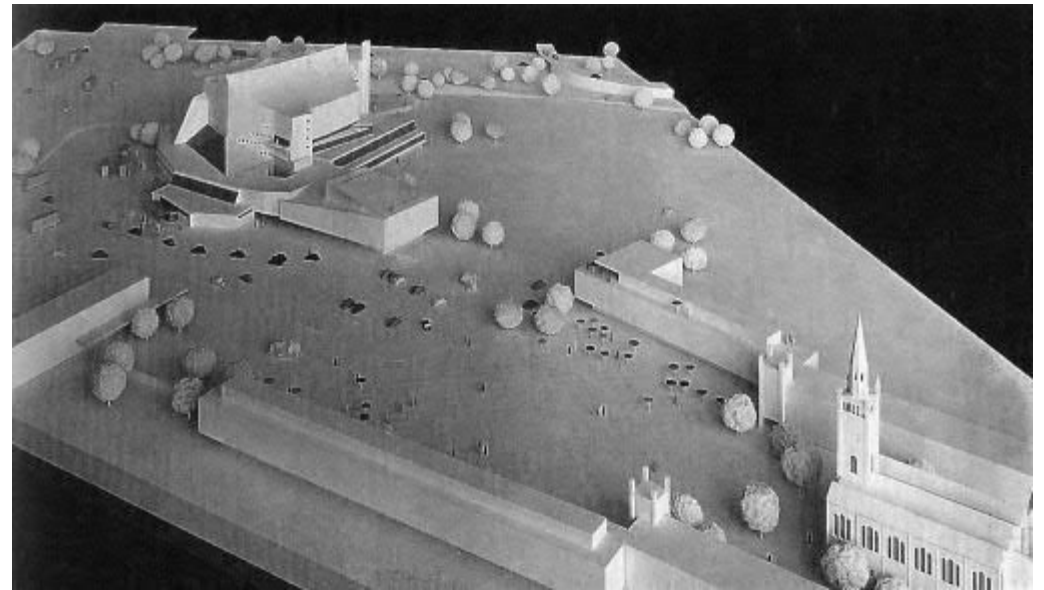
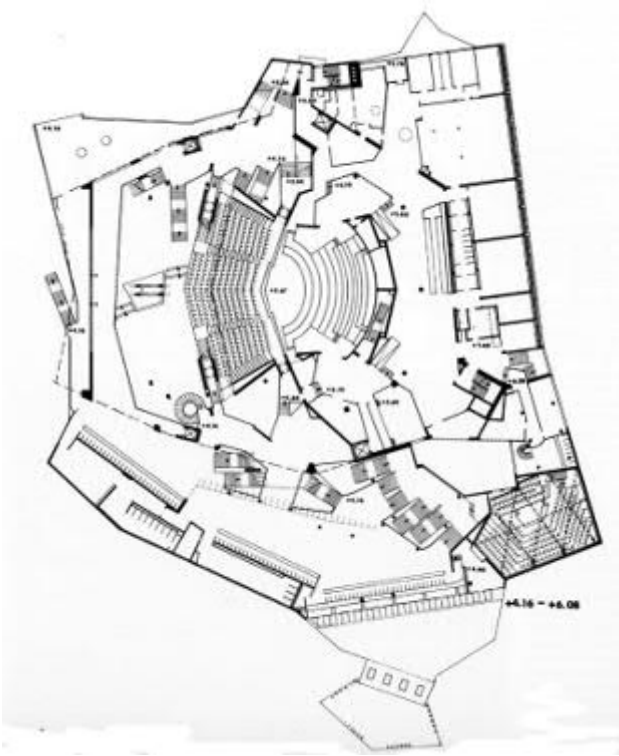
Philharmonie mit Kammermusksaal

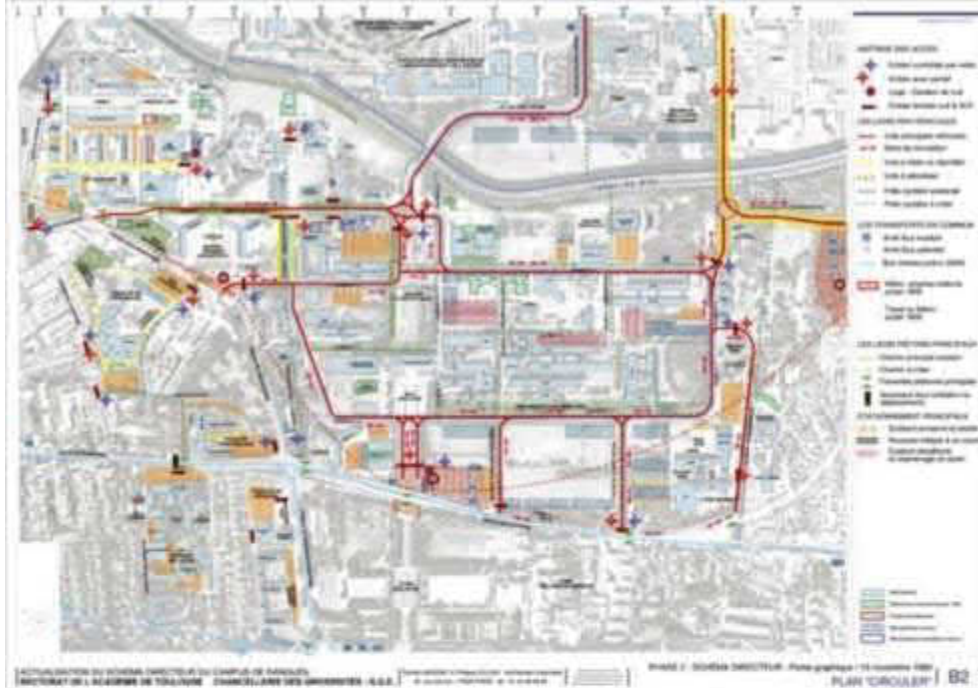
Berlín

H. Scharoun, 1957

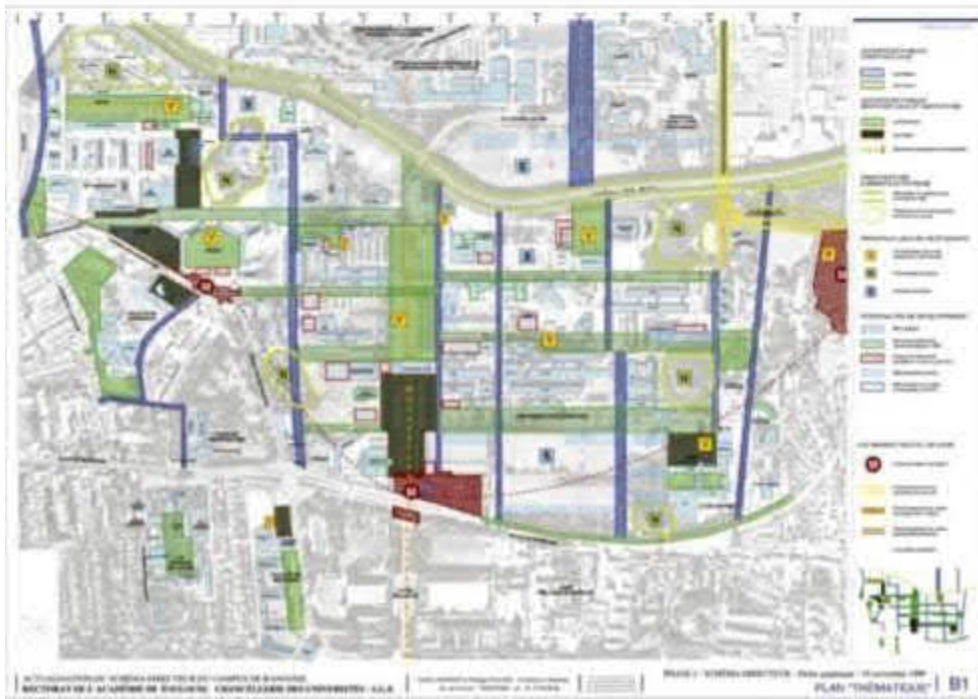


Philharmonie mit Kammermusiksaal Berlín H. Scharoun, 1957





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





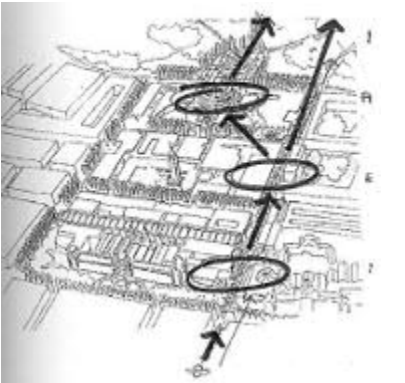
Simplemente conectar

▲ 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



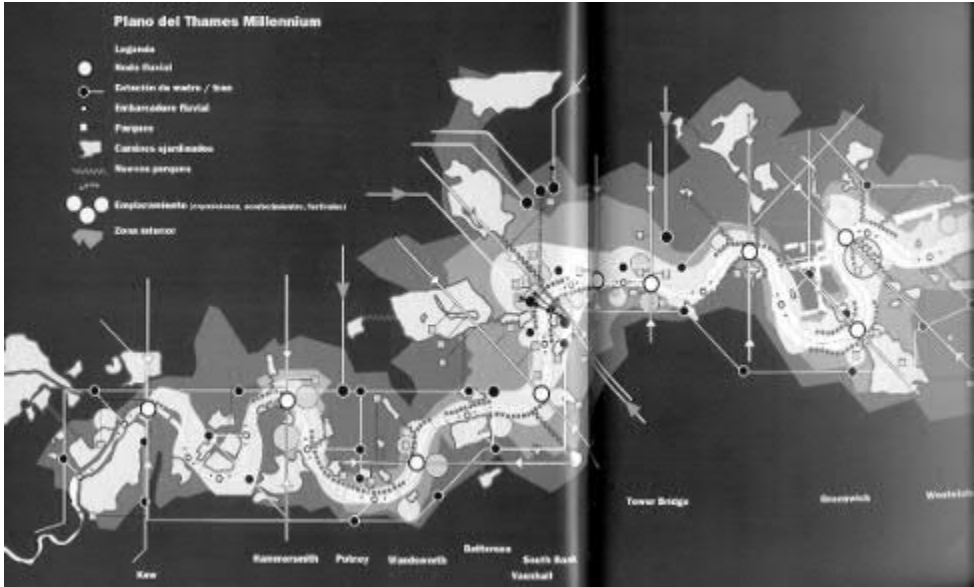
Ampliar el espacio público

▲ 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.





Greater London Council: guías de diseño para las riberas del Támesis (1995)

Millenium. London (2000): grandes eventos en las ciudades | [grandes eventos en las ciudades](#)

Vista de la península de Greenwich en 1969



Vista del Millenium Dome (2000)



usos fundacionales de la ciudad

foundational functions of the city

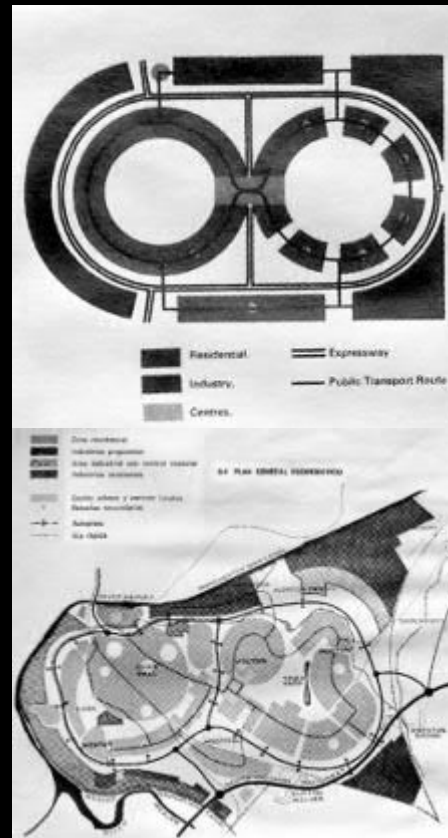
la lección de su posición
un ejemplo: las New Towns
the lesson of his position
an example: the New Towns



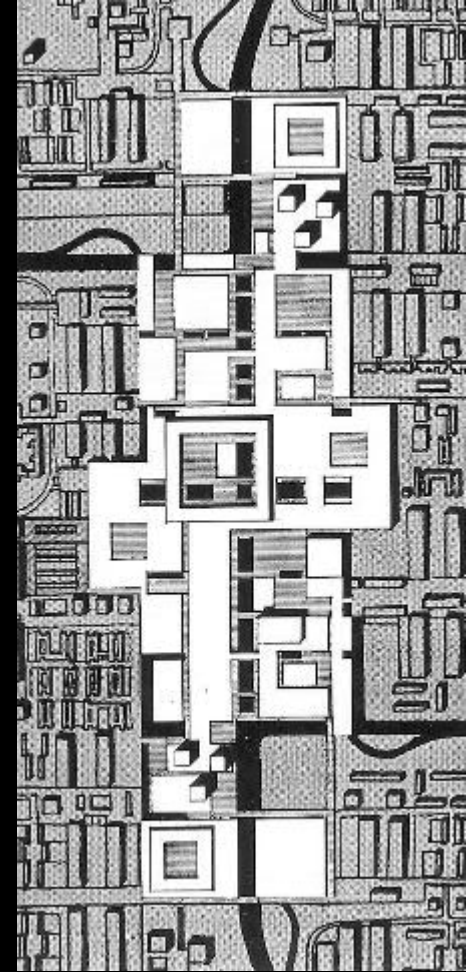
New Town. 1st period
Harlow. Gibberd. 1945



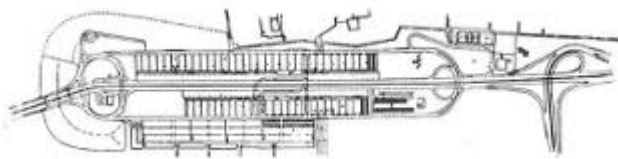
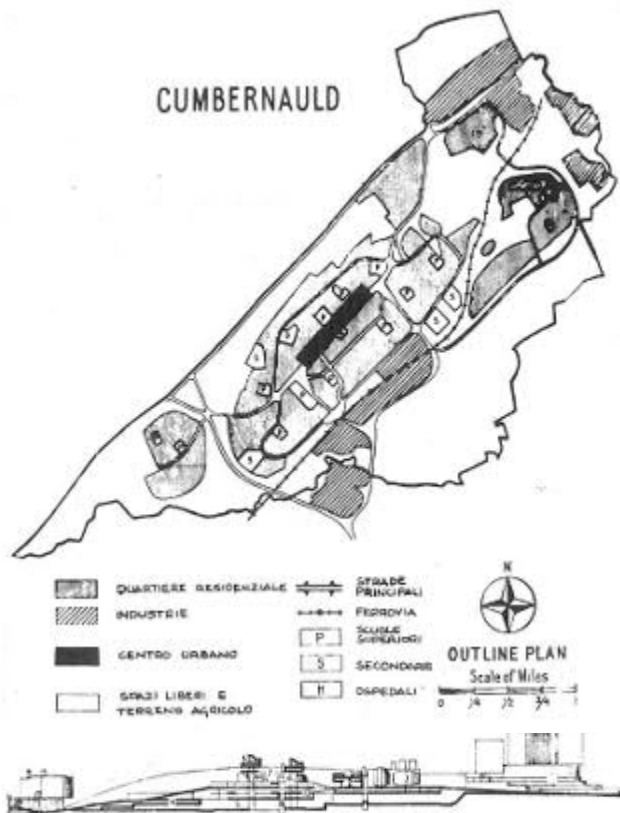
New Town. 1st period
Stevenage. 1945



New Town. 2nd period
Runcorn. 1950



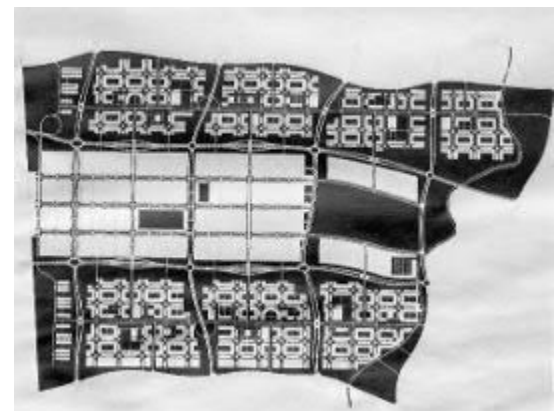
New Town. Hook. 1961



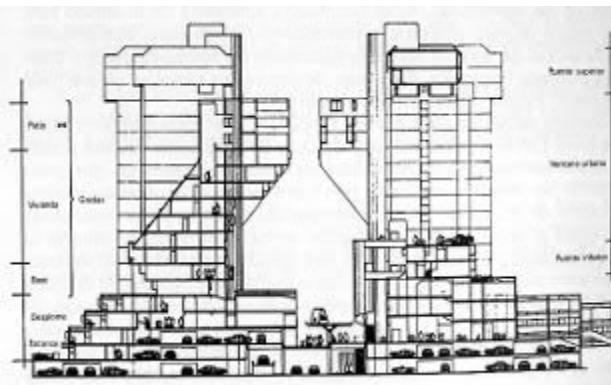
New Town. 2nd period
Cumbernauld. 1968



New Town. 2nd period
Milton Keynes. 1964



New Town. 3rd period
Milton Keynes. 1970



EVRY. 1966
Francia. Evry.

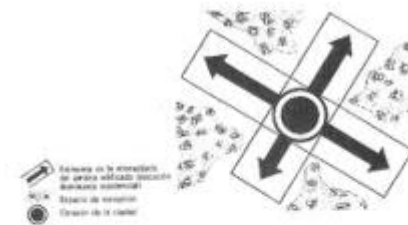


Fig. 40 Principios de organización del área central de Evry

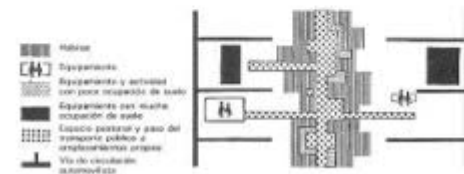


Fig. 40. La organización de la trama urbana

vacíos ≠ no uso

Empty lot ≠ non-function



Malagueira. 1975.
Portugal. Evora.
A. Siza

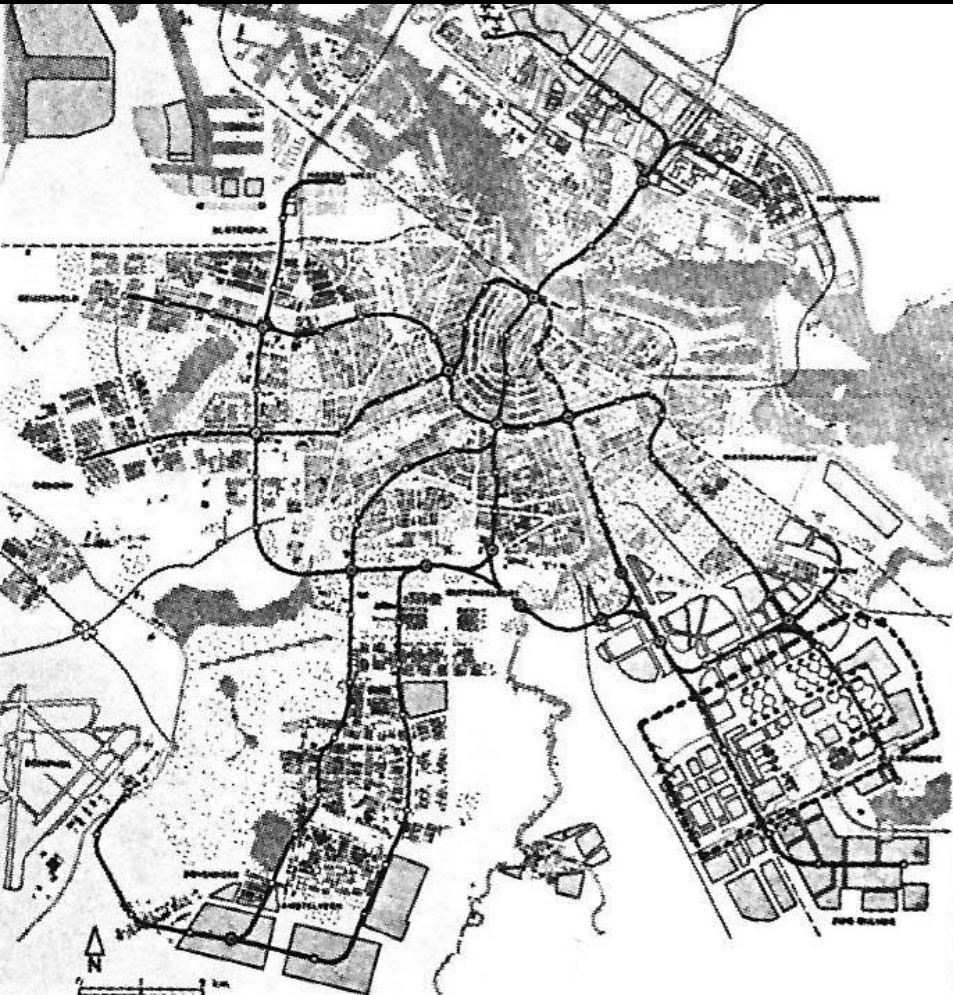




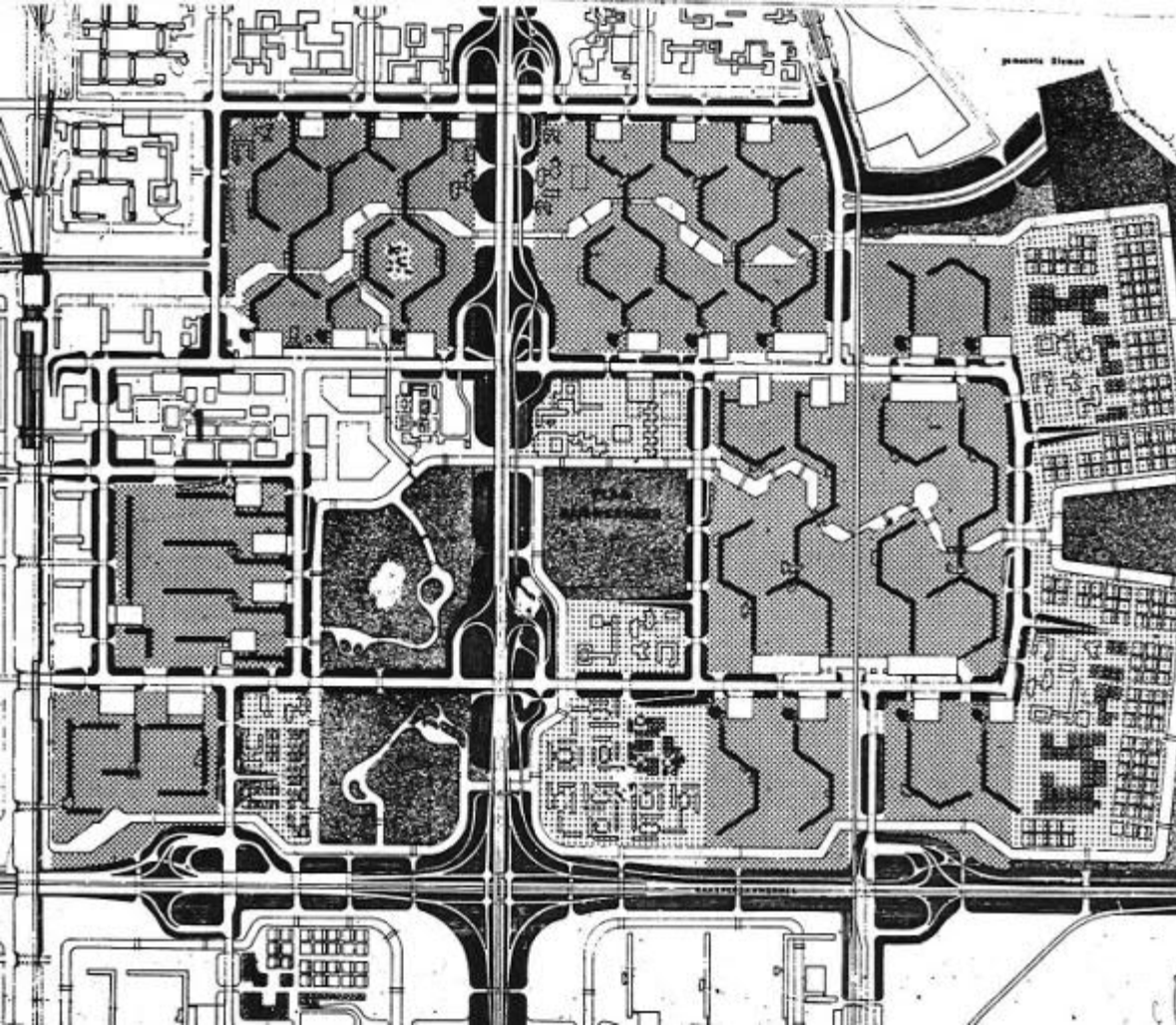
la importancia de la mezcla de usos y tipologías

The importance of The mix of functions and typologies

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

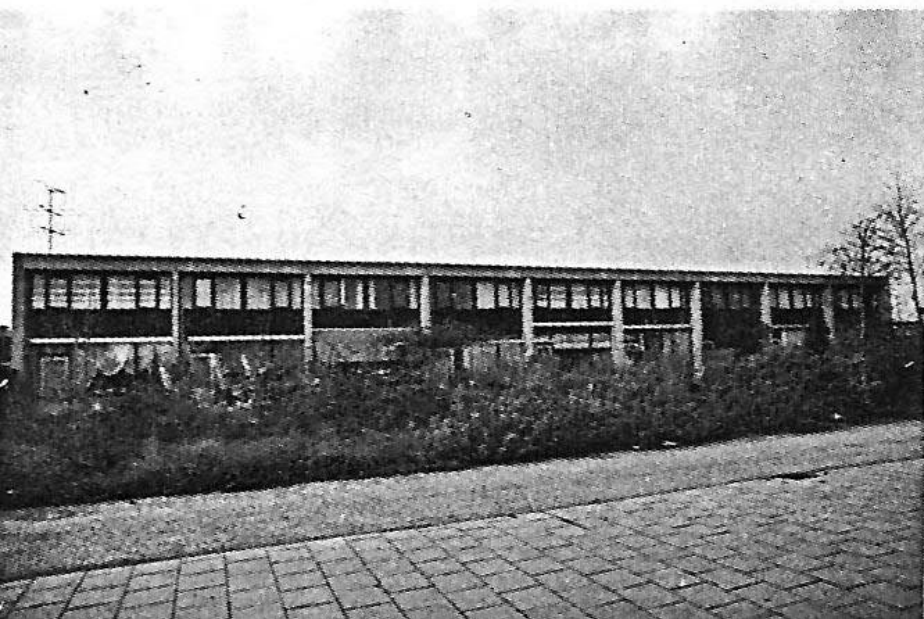
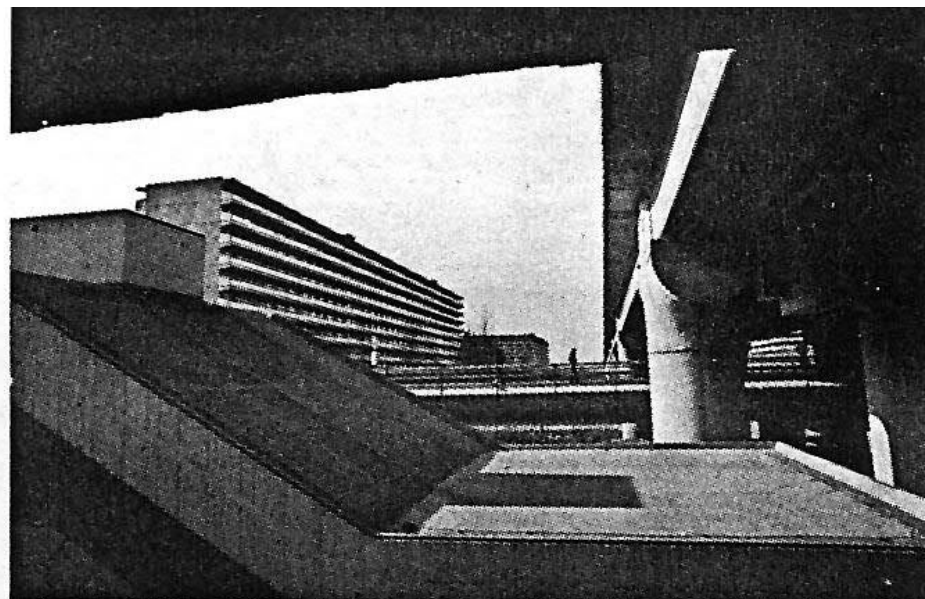




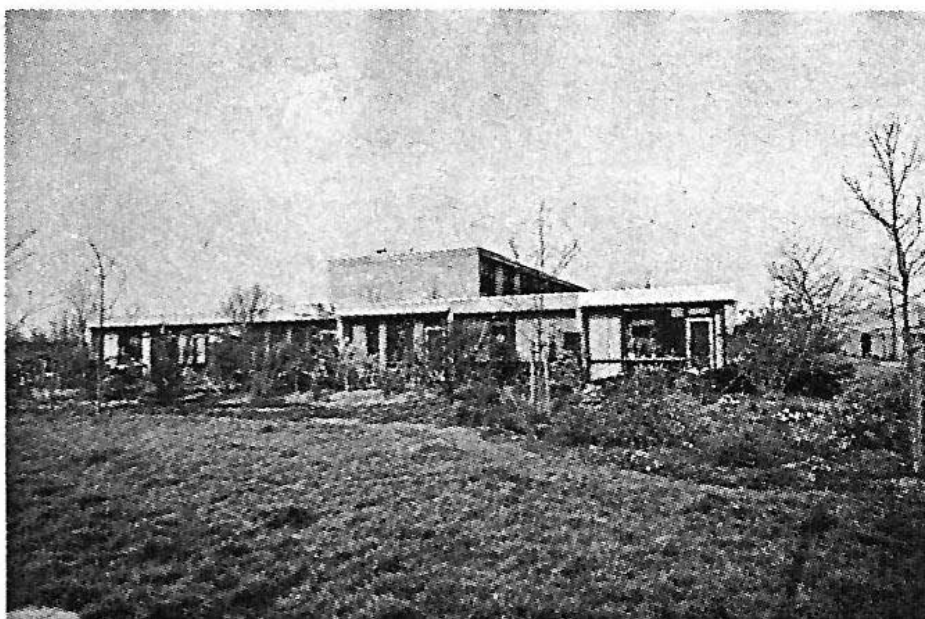




20



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 erratic vitality were treated with disbelief and disapproval by the city fathers.

In a display of bad faith as blatant as blaming the outcome of *Hamlet* 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—in 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 in 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 complex needed a project

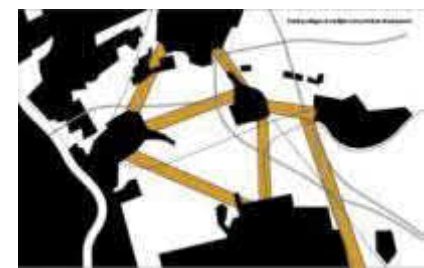
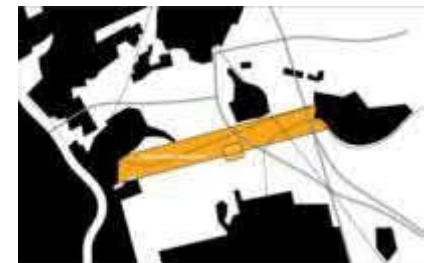
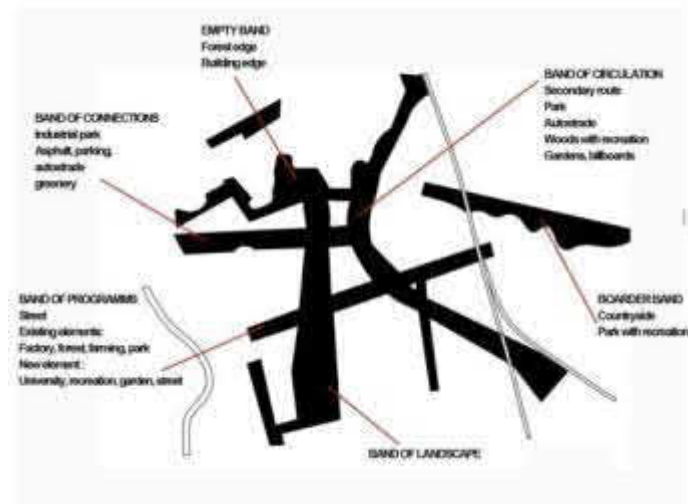
usos en red

**networked
functions**

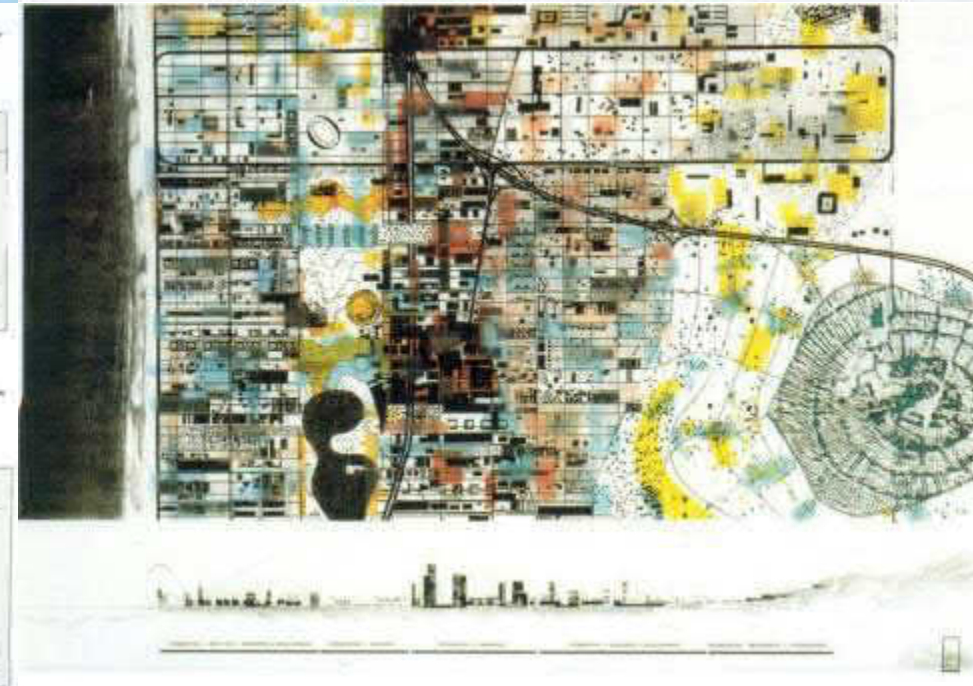
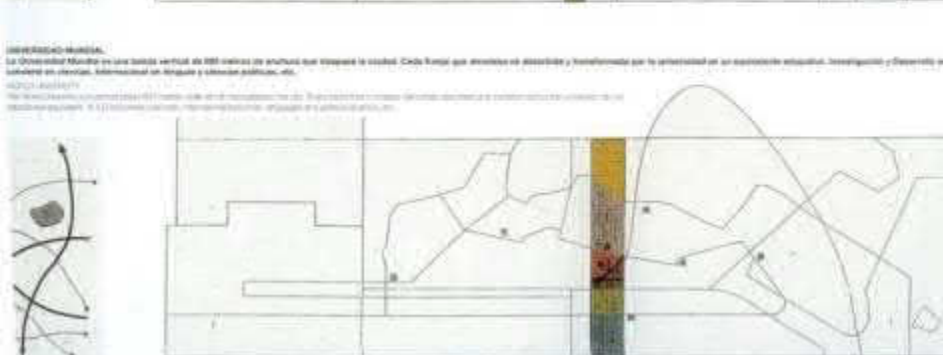
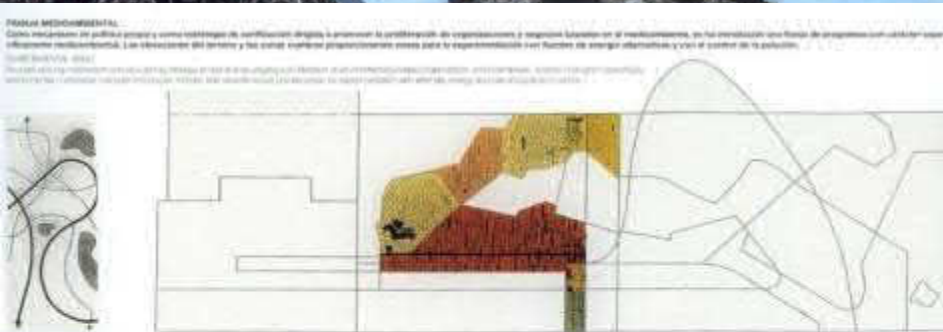
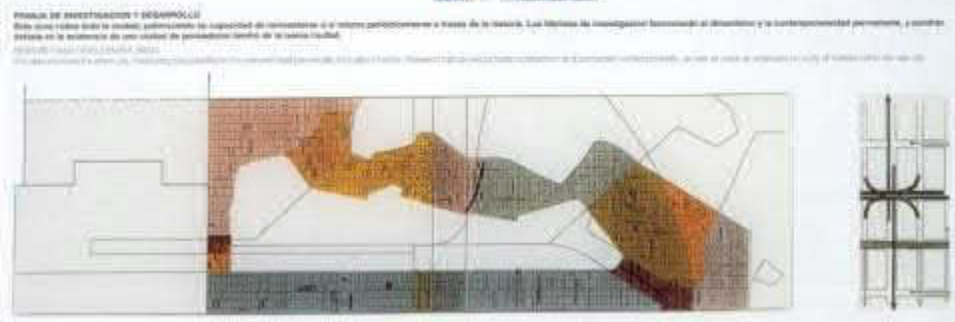
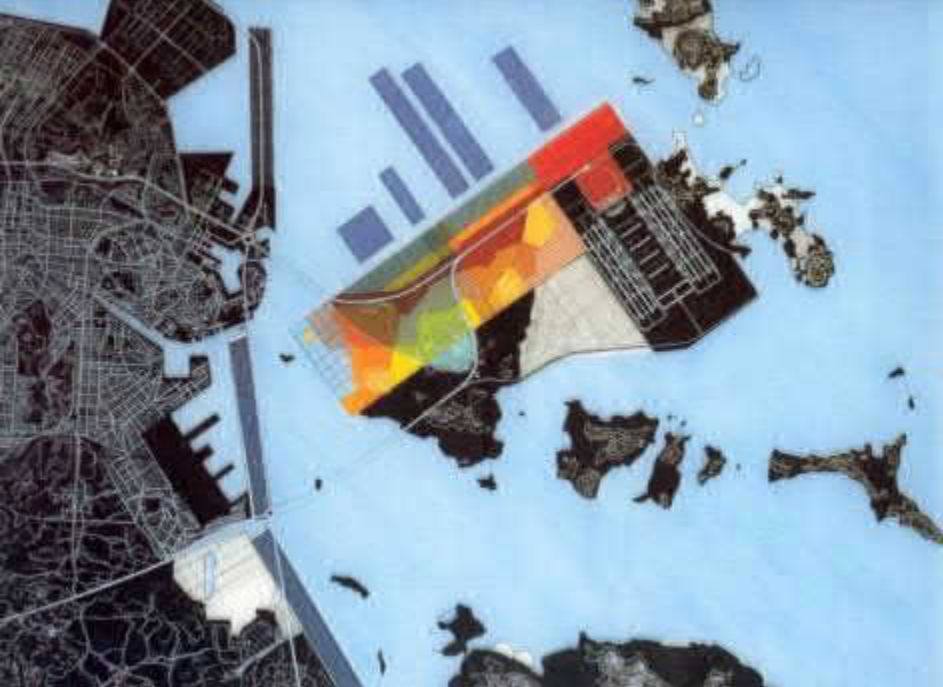
Puente viejo. Florencia

Old Bridge. Florence

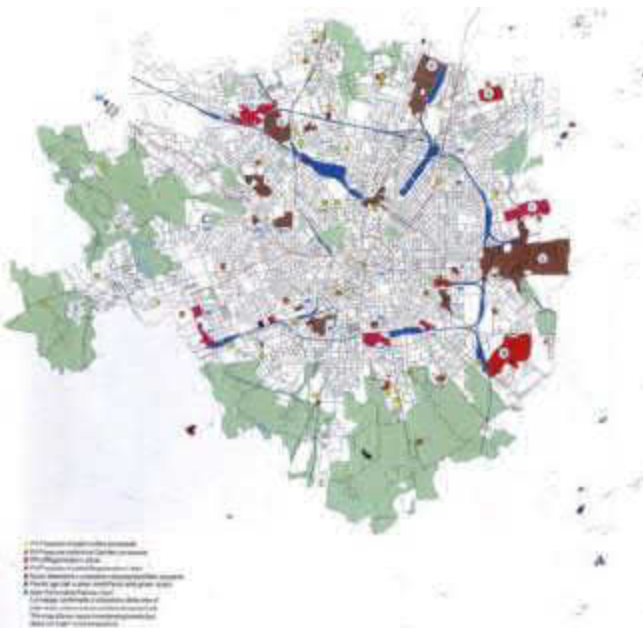




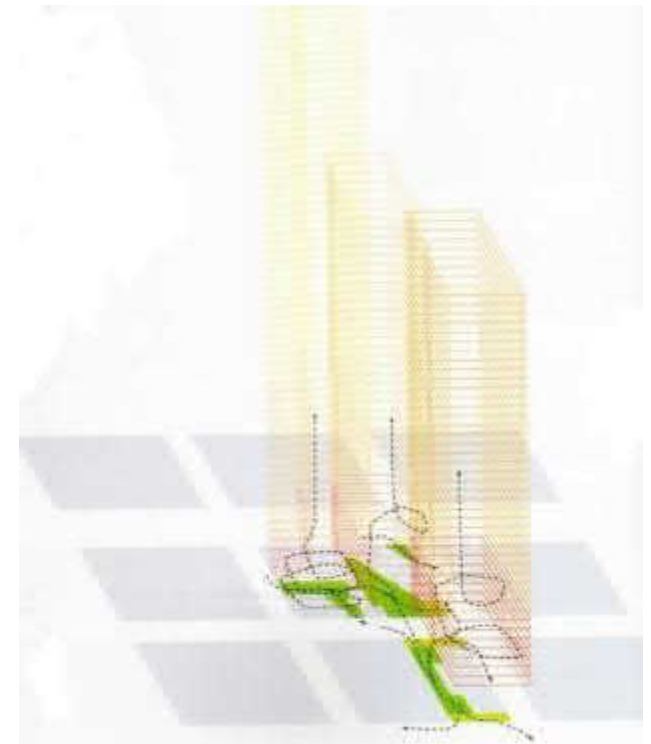
Melun Senart. Paris. OMA.



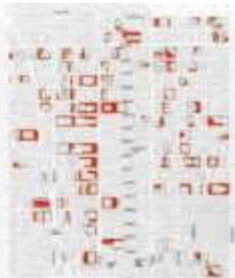
OMA (1995). Ciudad-aeropuerto en Seúl (Corea) [City-airport in Seoul \(Korea\)](#)



Red natural. Milán. Plan de los Nueve Parques.
 Natural network. Milan. Plan of the Nine Parks.
 Pier Luigi Nicolin.



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



07:00



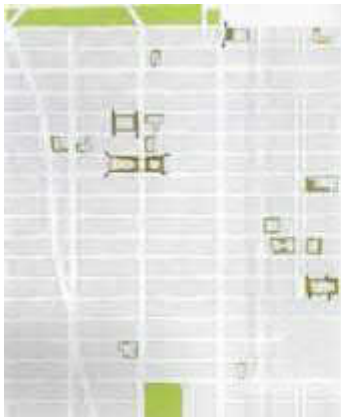
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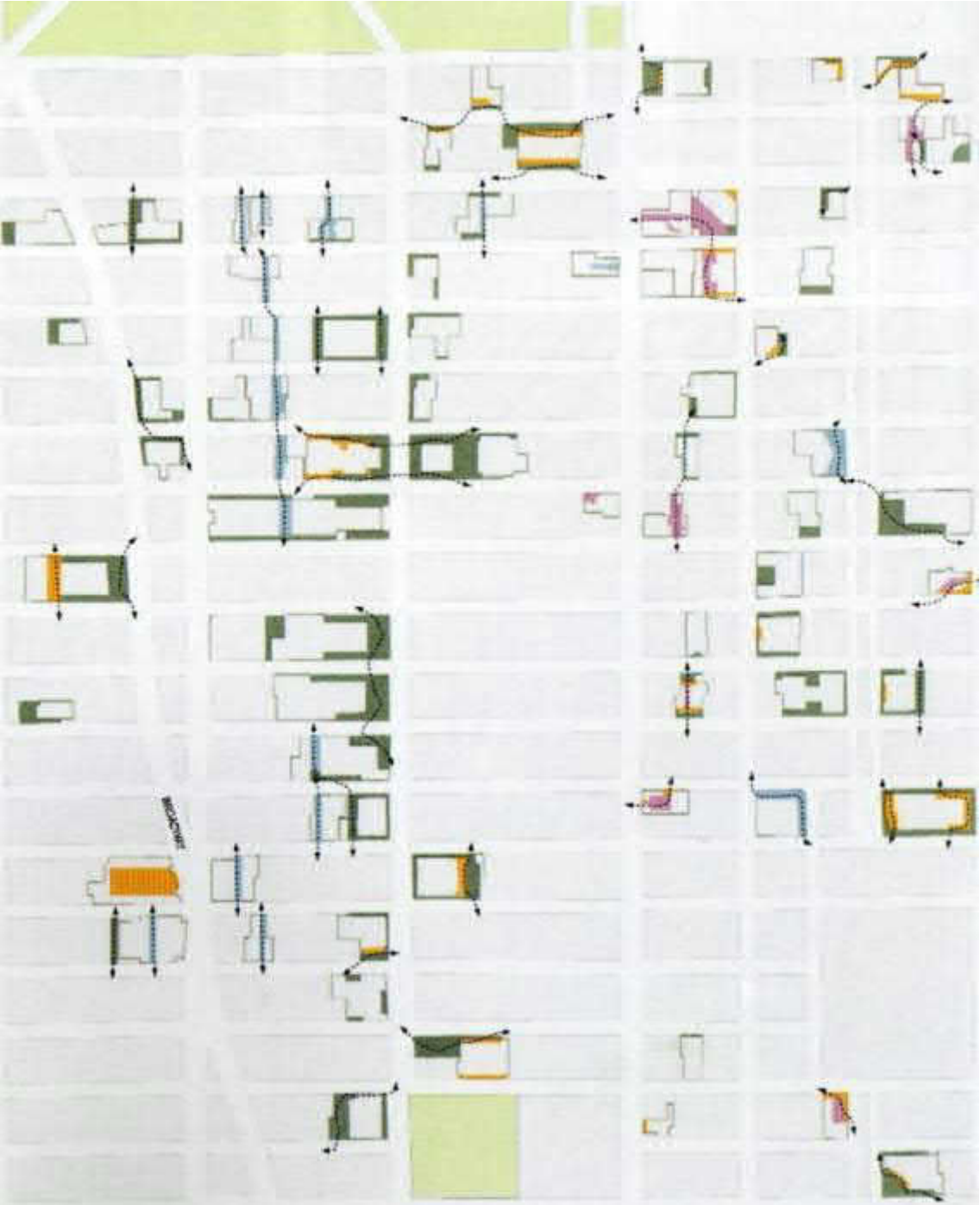


19:00



24:00



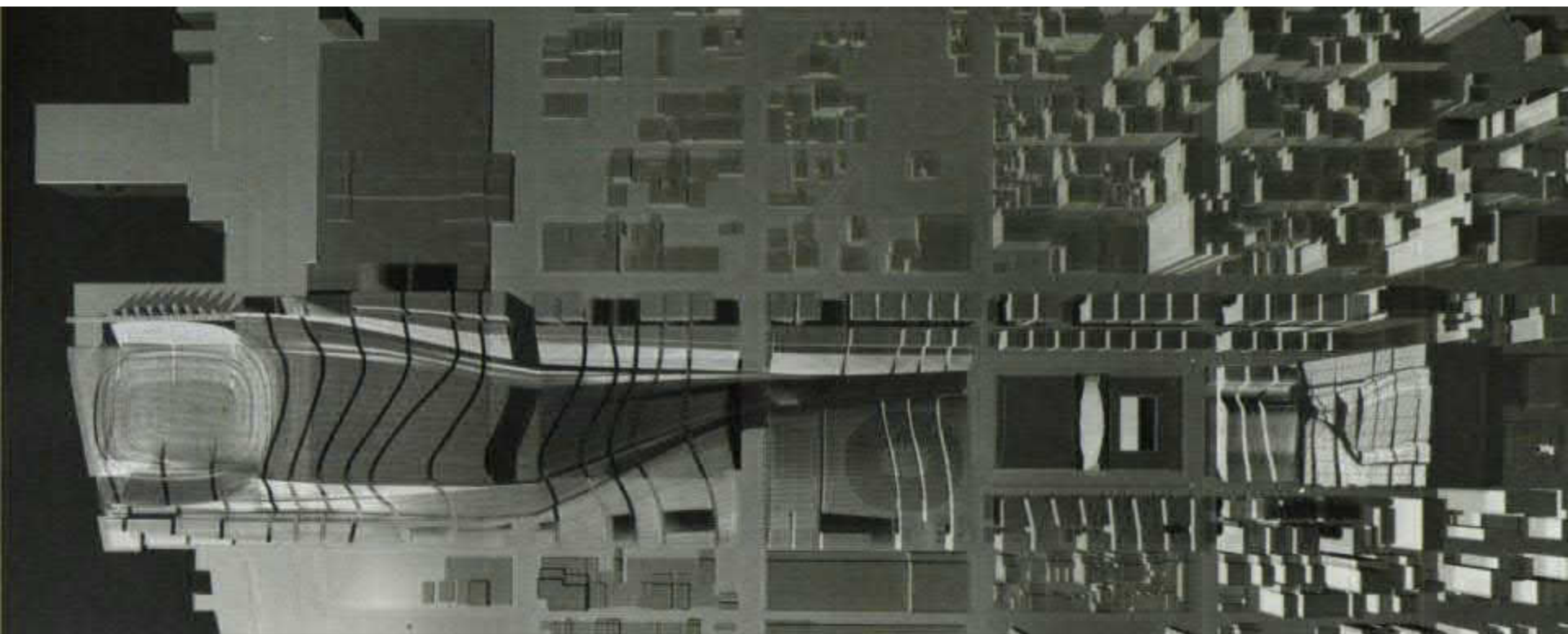
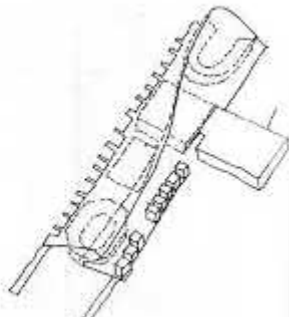
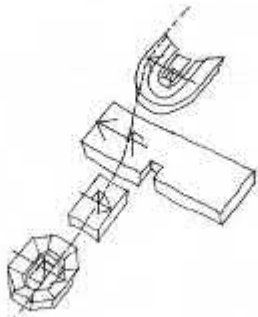
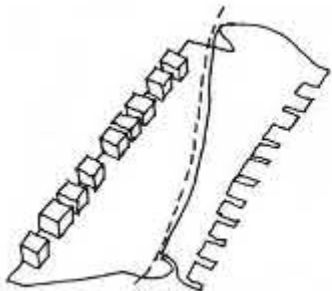
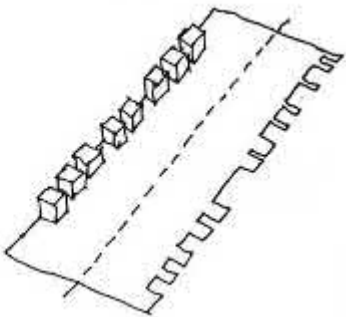
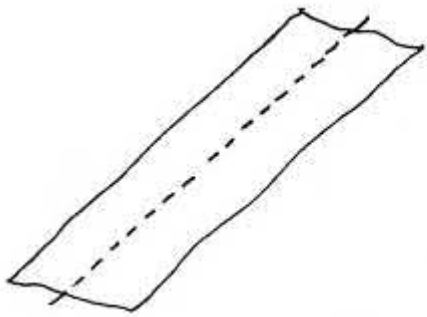


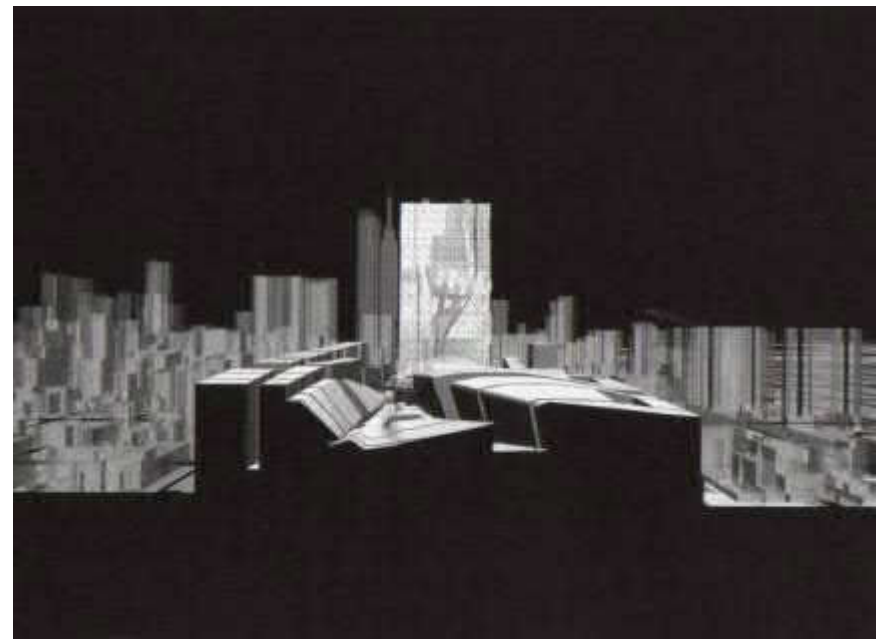
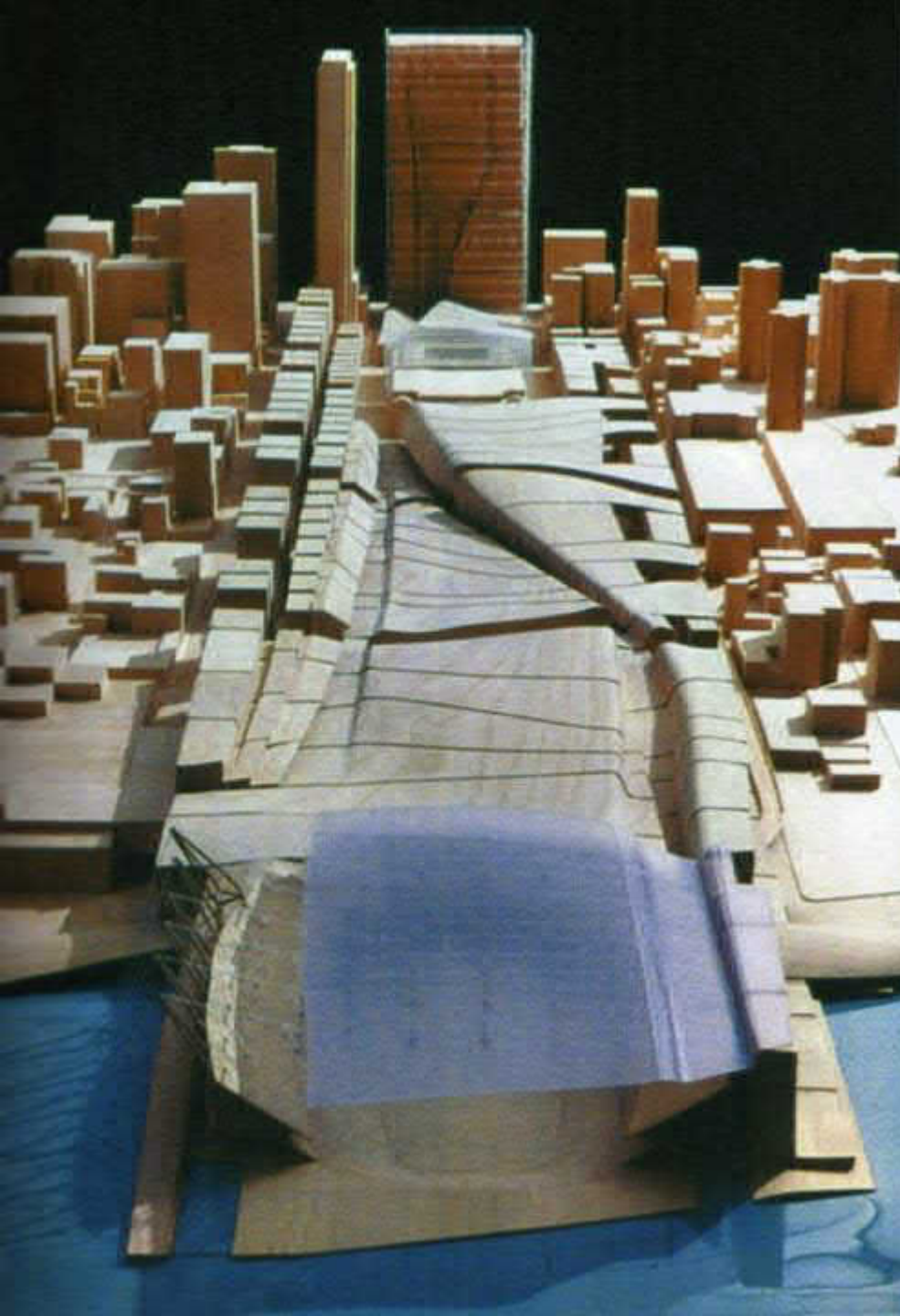
Nuevo parque IFCCA. Nueva York.

New IFCCA park. New York

2000. Peter Eisenman I







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



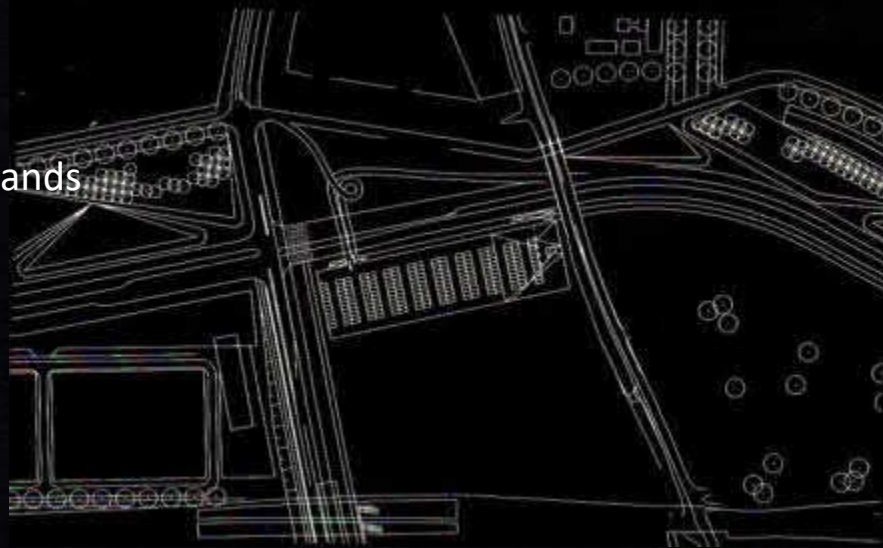


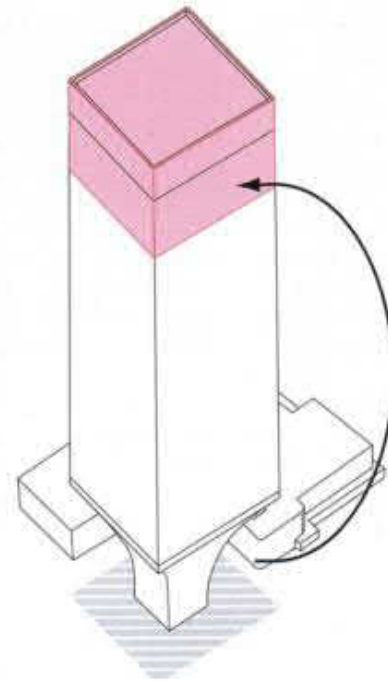
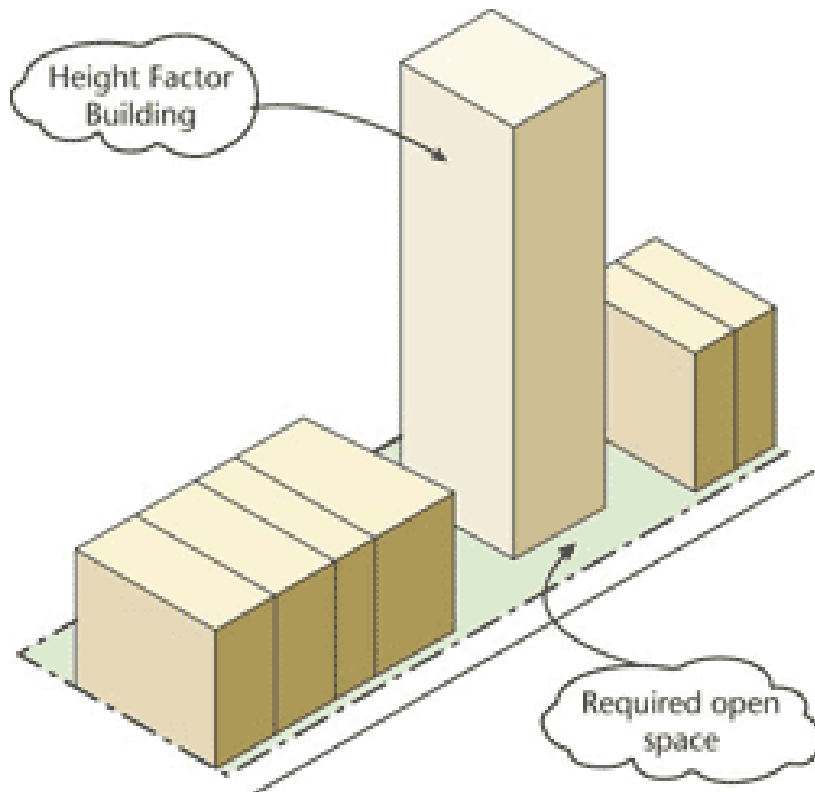
Centro urbano

Urban center

Leidschenveen, The Netherlands

MVRDV, 1997





Estrategias de transformación de las Zoning Law de Nueva York
[New York Zoning Law Transformation Strategies](#)

conclusiones

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**.

conclusions

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**.

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