

Dominique Badariotti - UTSEUS 2020

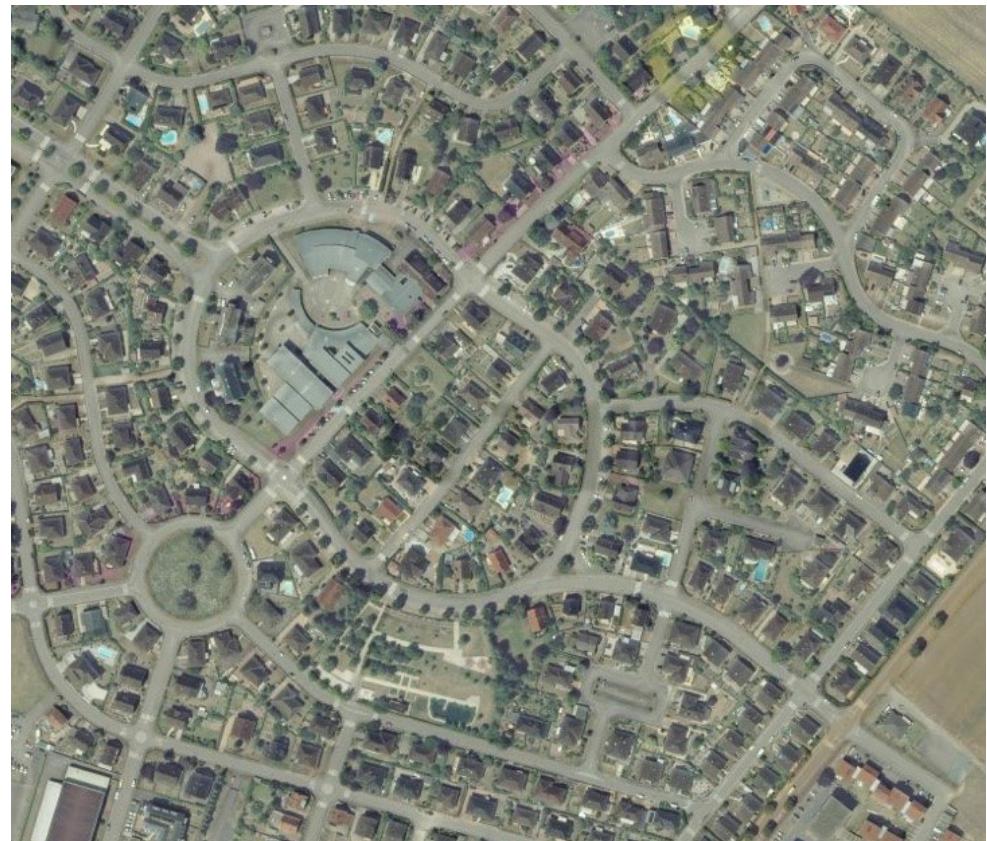
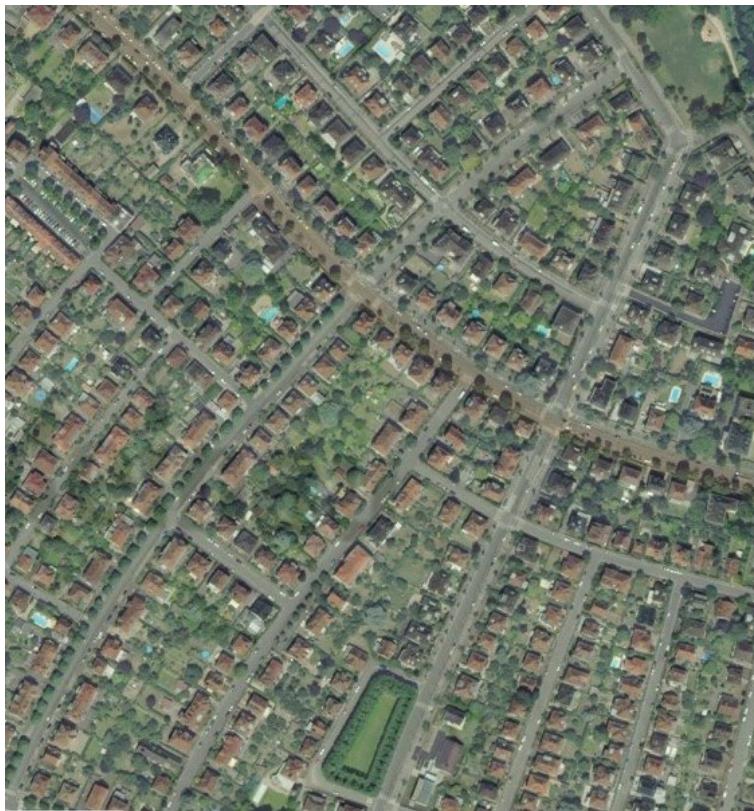
COURSE 2

Urban layouts and their content

Lesson 2: Urban layouts and their content 1

Buildings

- a) housing: individual / collective**
- b) Public buildings**
- c) commercial buildings: shops, offices, factories and warehouses**
- d) Buildings linked to transport: stations, airports, ports**



Single-family homes: Plan

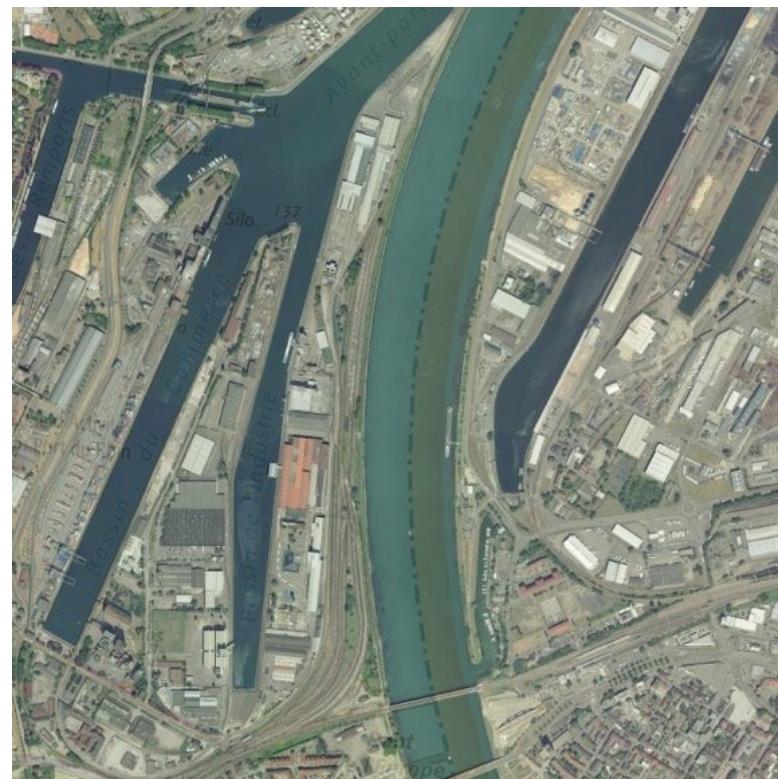
From left to right: Strasbourg Meinau 1930; Brumath 1970; Sun City (USA) 1960



Apartment blocks:

On the left: Haussmann-style blocks of flats (continuous building around central blocks)

Right: functionalist collective buildings (towers and bars, laid out according to a master plan).



Transport infrastructure :

From left to right: Rail; Port, Airport

2 The unbuilt

a) roads and squares

b) green spaces: parks, squares, gardens, riverbanks, woods

c) Interstitial spaces



Roads (Strasbourg layout, old town) : Linear: avenues, streets, alleyways, cul-de-sacs; areal: squares, squares, courtyards, etc.



Undeveloped areas:

Left: allotments

Right: cemetery; stadiums, facilities
athletes



Undeveloped areas - and undeveloped interstitial areas :

Left: planted malls, courtyards, gardens, foregardens,
wasteland Right: parks, riverbanks

3 Land parcels

- The shape of the plots and their organisation is based on :
- Urban economic and social organisation :
 - mixture of land uses (habitat, production) or not ;
 - Societal mix (rich/poor): mixed or not.
- Urban design
 - a sense of homogeneity and order if the plots are identical and simple in shape (rectangle or square)
 - or heterogeneity, disorder if different plots, with complex shapes ;
- Urban functioning: proximity, ease of movement, etc.



Cadastre: cadastre of a medieval district

tortuous streets of unequal width; large and small mixed plots; non-parallelepipedic layout; density of built-up areas)

III. The resulting urban fabric

Fabric = a group of islands with the same organisation and shape

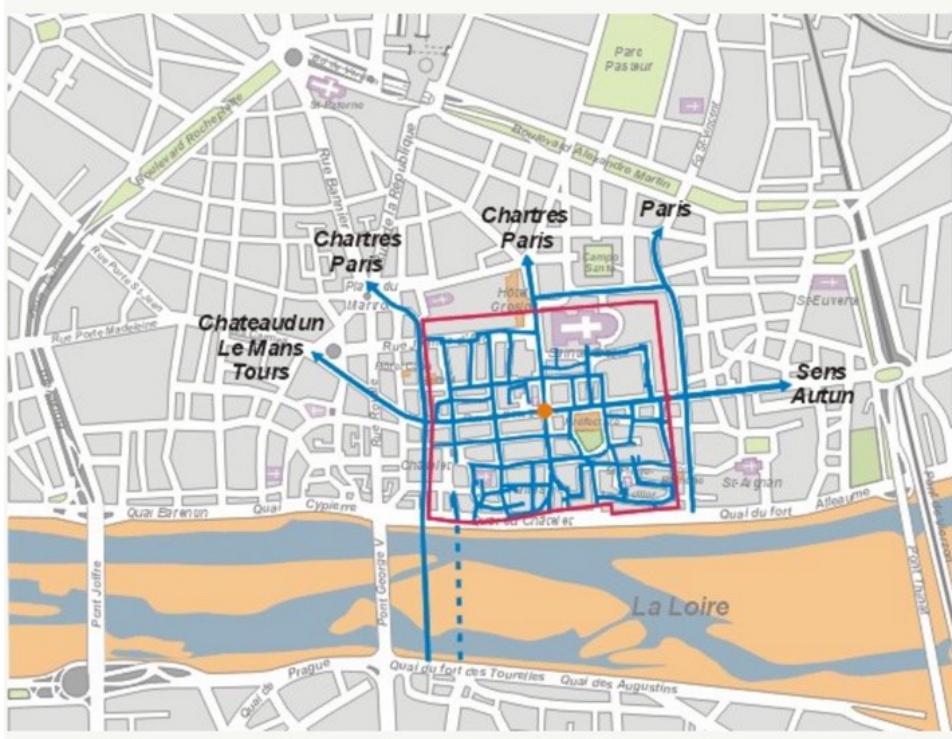
1/ the urban fabric within the

city walls a/ the pre-

medieval fabric

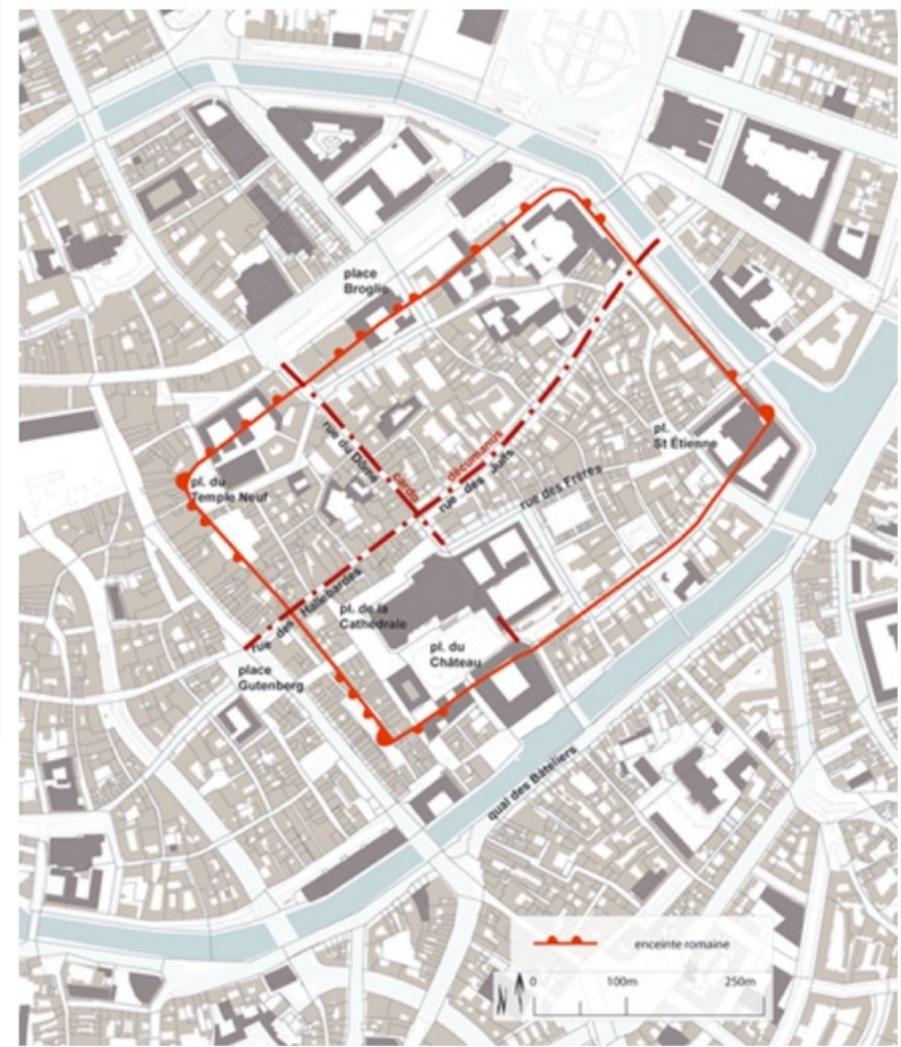
Fairly regular urban fabric inherited from the Hippodamean plans of

antiquity Difficult to recognise today, even if traces are present



Orléans

Antique
fabric



Strasbourg

b/ Medieval fabric

Fabric characterised by :

- the winding streets,
- land-use density
- and the morphological irregularity of the islands and parcellles



Avignon

Medieval fabric



Toulouse

2/ The urban fabric between the walls: Renaissance and Classical periods

a/ monumental layout

Perspective = a straight street that allows you to see "far".

A taste for the monumental :for reasons of balance, the "farther" you can see, the larger the monument at the end of the perspective.

"big

Balanced overall plans, based on symmetry, alternating perspectives and monumental squares



Quinconces



VersaillesBordeaux -

Modern urban planning: monumental layout

b/ new fortification systems

Fortifications, Vauban style

Formed by numerous structures, bretches, bastions, half-moons, to reduce the dead angles of fire

Take up a considerable amount of space on the ground, in terms of thickness

Neuf Brisach -
1715



Modern urban planning: new fortification systems

3 the urban fabric outside the city walls

a/ The regular fabric of the urban extensions of the 19th and early 20th centuries

City extensions according to plans :

- With a regular, well-defined, hierarchical road system
- And closed islands, surrounded by buildings
- On a plot of land designed to accommodate the city



Regular urban sprawl in the 19th and early 20th centuries (Haussmannian) -
Opéra Bourse in Paris

b/ The irregular fabric of the extensions to the old suburbs and peri-urban districts.

Features :

- Irregular islands
- Radial (not orthogonal) main axes
- The road network is often poorly organised, with cul-de-sacs and private streets.
- Plots of varying size, often lanai (former gardens converted to urban land without consolidation)
- Mixed-use, highly heterogeneous building stock, with a mixture of collective and individual housing and industrial buildings



Irregular pattern of old suburbs (mixture of houses, buildings and businesses, on an irregular plot of land) - Schiltigheim

c/ Contemporary post-war fabric

Fabric separating urban functions fairly clearly into specialised "zones

Housing zones, separating individual and collective housing sectors

Activities located away from residential areas, in specific industrial or business zones



Contemporary post-war housing estate of detached houses - Pau, Lartigue district



**Contemporary post-war urban fabric in the form of apartment blocks
(towers and blocks) - Cergy-Pontoise, new town**



Industrial or infrastructure business parks (ports, etc.) - Metz business park

Conclusion

1/ Complexity of urban form

Every city is different, because of its history

However, similar fabrics (elementary shapes) can be identified in all towns of the same age

2/ Juxtaposition of elementary forms forms the overall complexity of the city

Each era (see **Historical synopsis of the urban phenomenon**) creates its own specific form, according to its own contraints and rules.

Evolution historique du mot "ville"

VI ^e s. BC J.-C.	V ^e s. AD J.-C.	VI ^e s. AD J.-C.	IX ^e s. AD J.-C.	Ville médiévale	Villes de la Renaissance	Villes moderne
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