

Urban Design History

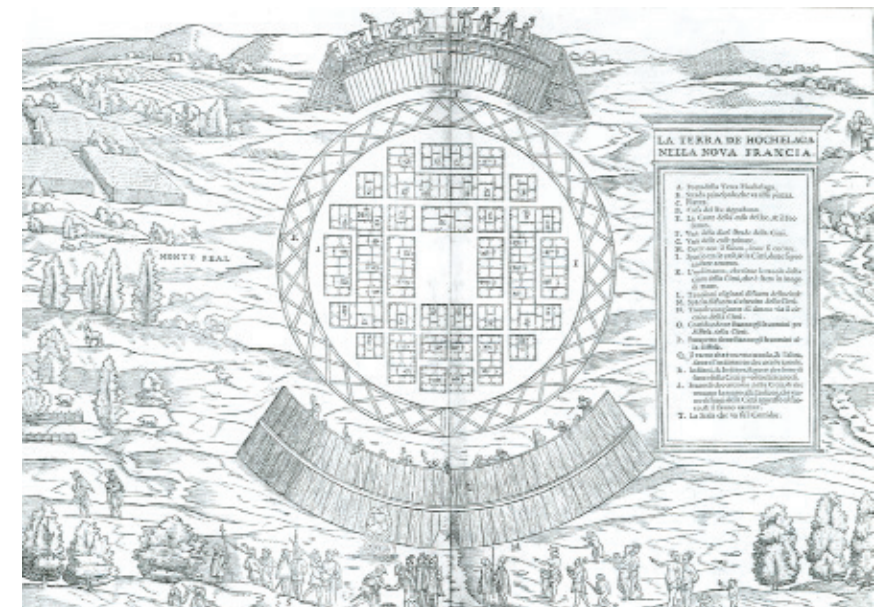
Grigor Doytchinov

Renaissance | Counter-Reformation

Institute of Urbanism

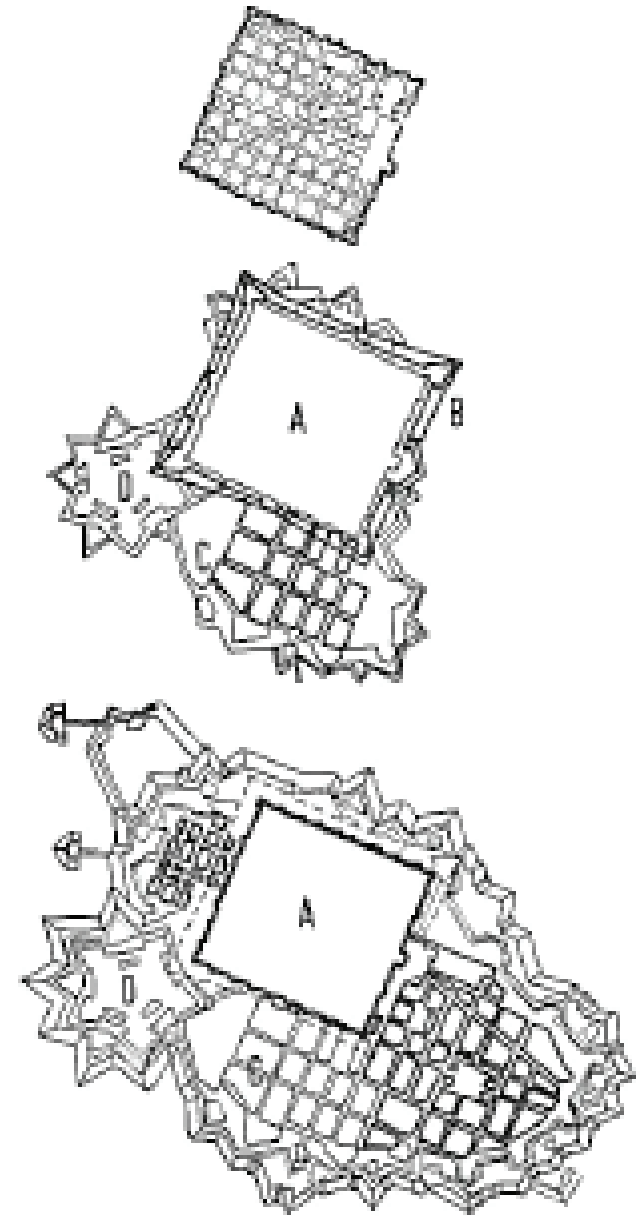
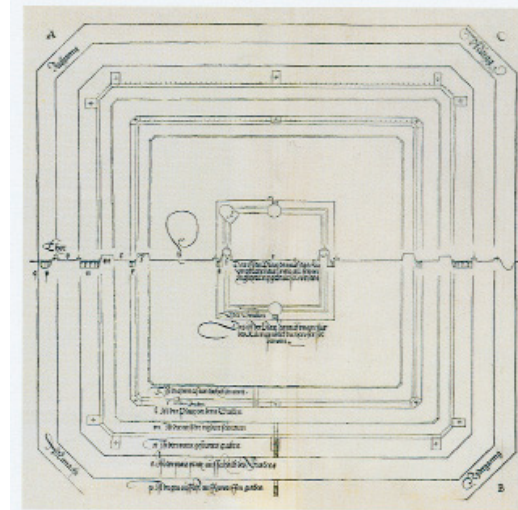
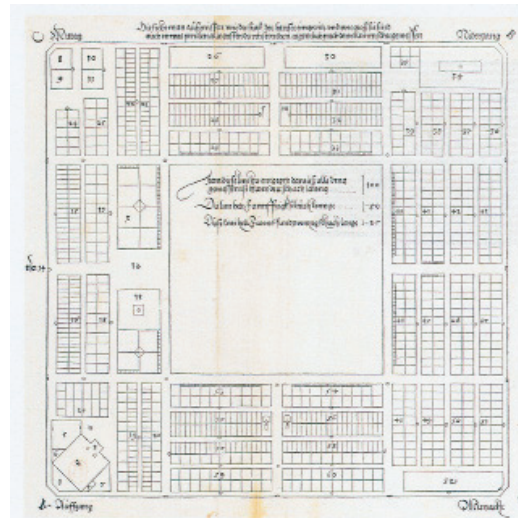
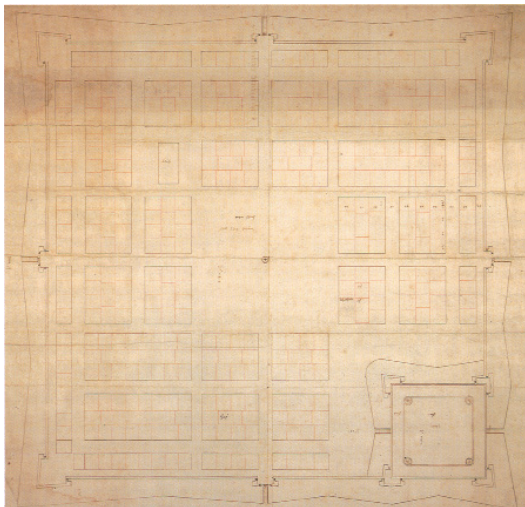
Areas of urban design in the Renaissance period

- fortification systems
- regeneration of parts of cities by the creation of new public spaces and related streets
- restructuring of existing cities by the construction of new main streets which extended to the city's limits and continued as regional routes; these new streets frequently generated further growth
- addition of extensive new districts, usually for residential purposes
- in some cases, completely new towns were designed



Components of urban design in the Renaissance period

- the straight main street
- the grid-iron district (history's oldest urban form regulator)
- enclosed space (squares)

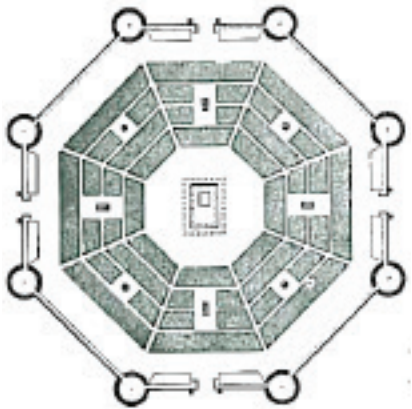


Turin

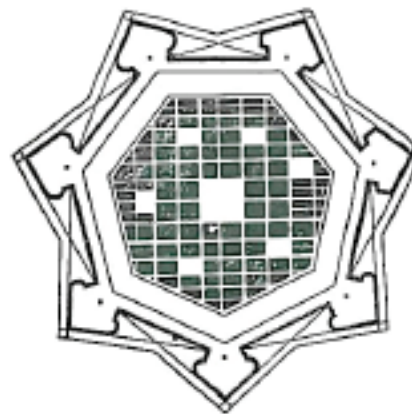
Urban Design History | Renaissance_Counter-Reformation

Ideal cities of the Renaissance

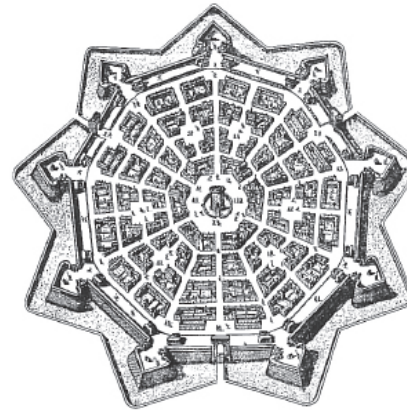
- Vitruvius
- Alberti
- Filarete – “Trattato dell’Architettura”
- Leonardo
- Cataneo – 8 books “L’Architettura”
- Scamozzi – Palma Nuova (“L’idea dell’Architettura Universale”)
- Lorini



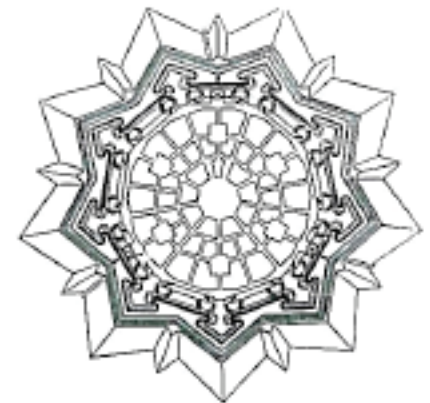
Vitruvius



Cataneo



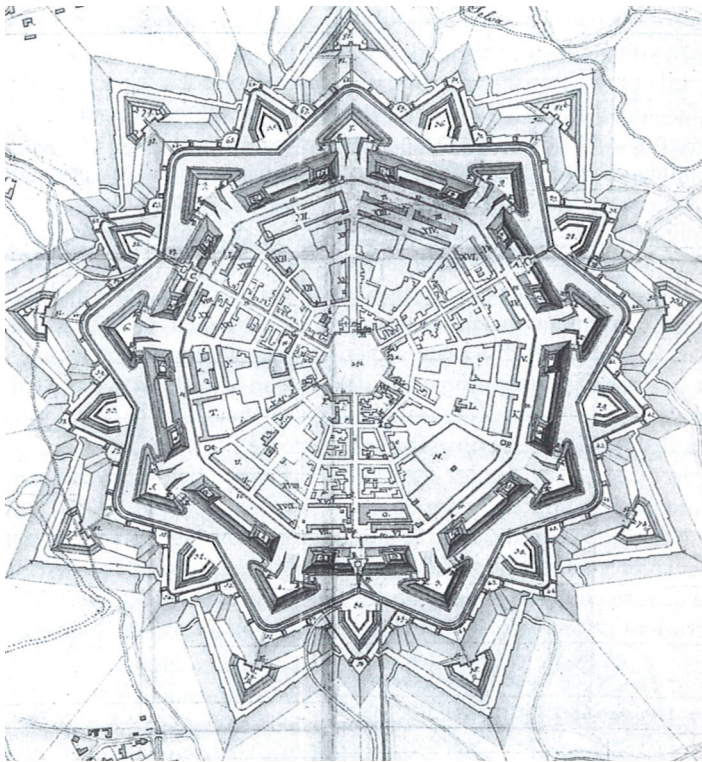
Scamozzi



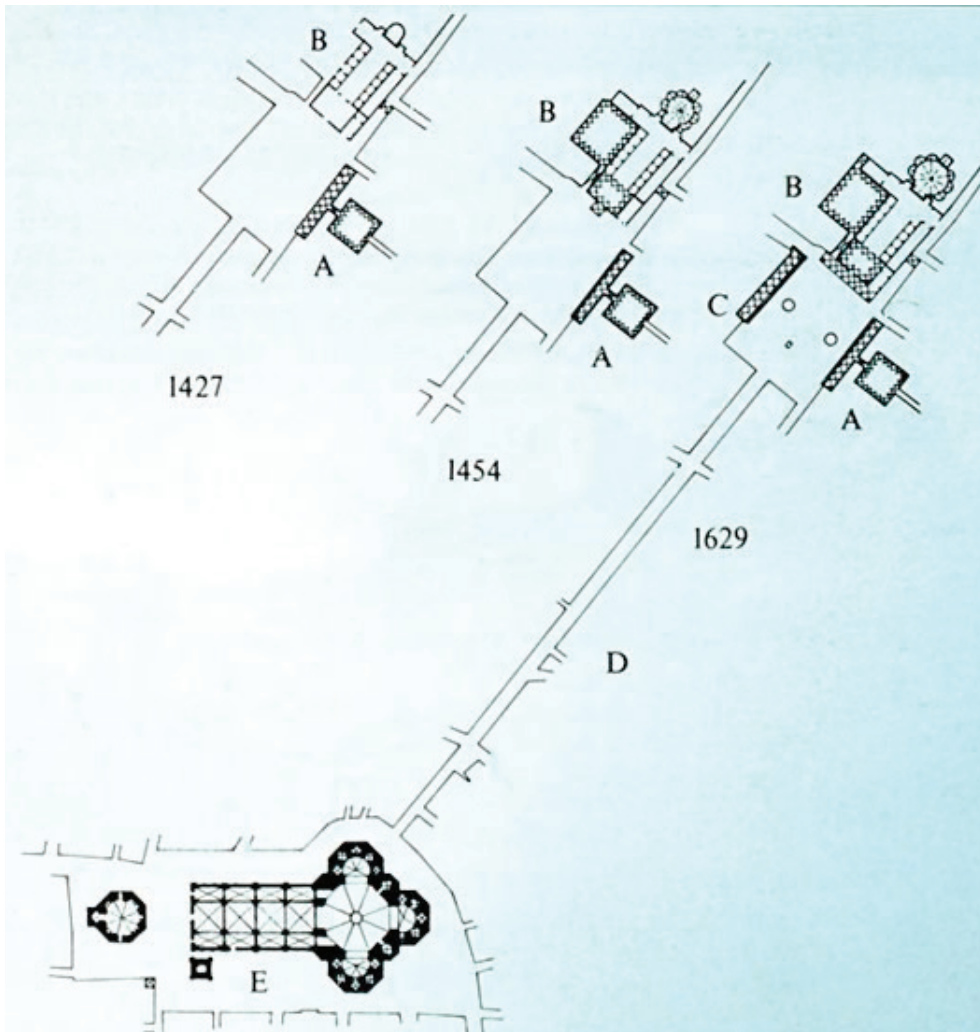
Lorini

Urban Design History | Renaissance_Counter-Reformation

Ideal Cities of the Renaissance - Palmanova





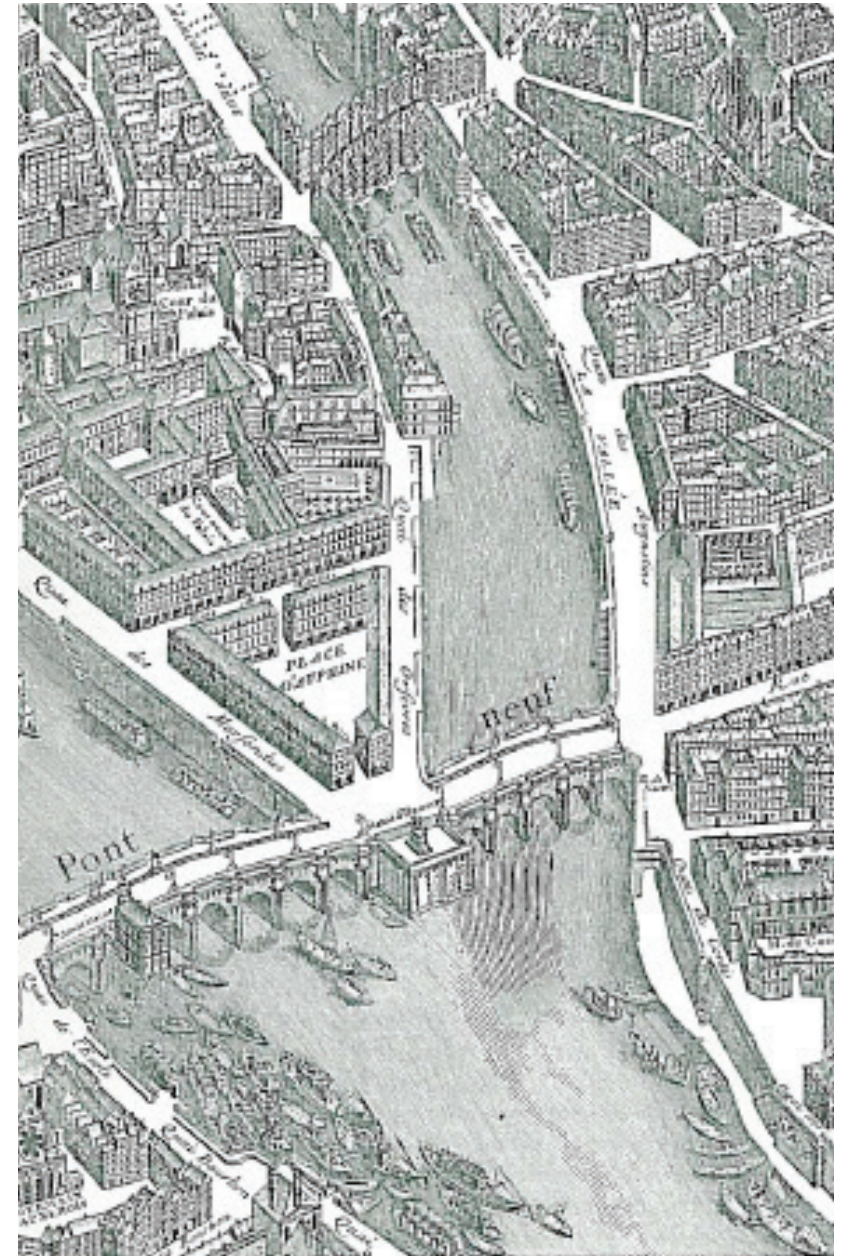


Urban Design History | Renaissance_Counter-Reformation

French Renaissance

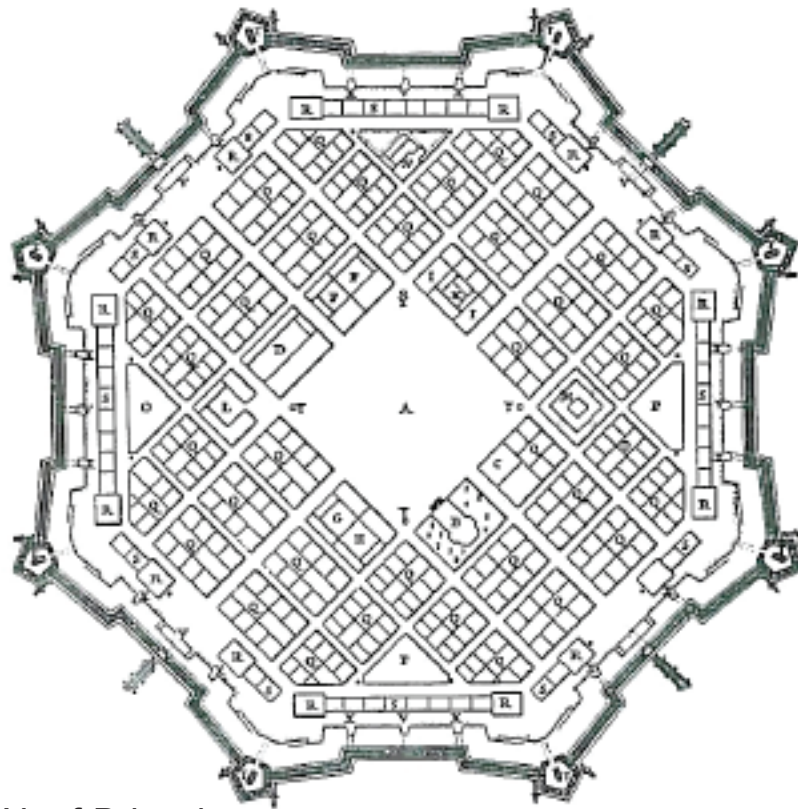
In the 16th century Paris is the capital of an effectively united nation and the location of its splendid royal court

- Place d'Auphine and Pont Neuf (1578)
- Place Royale (1605)
- Palais de Tuileries (1563)

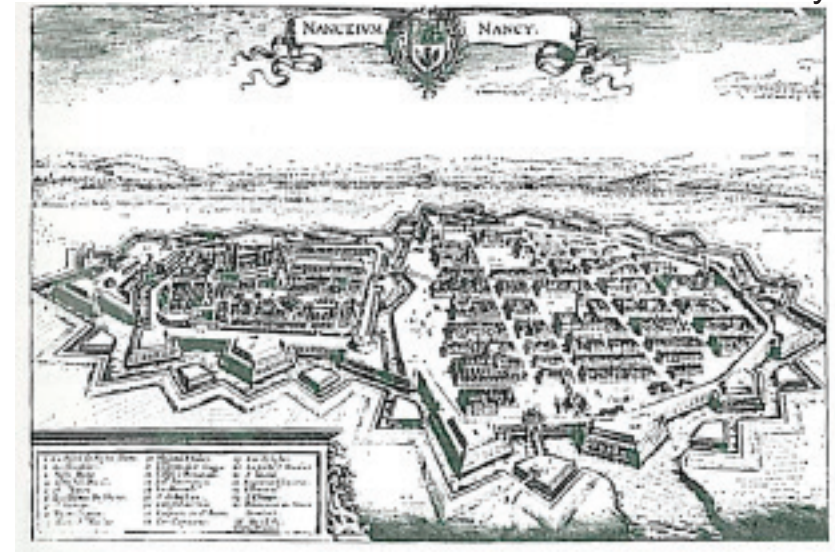


New Renaissance towns in France

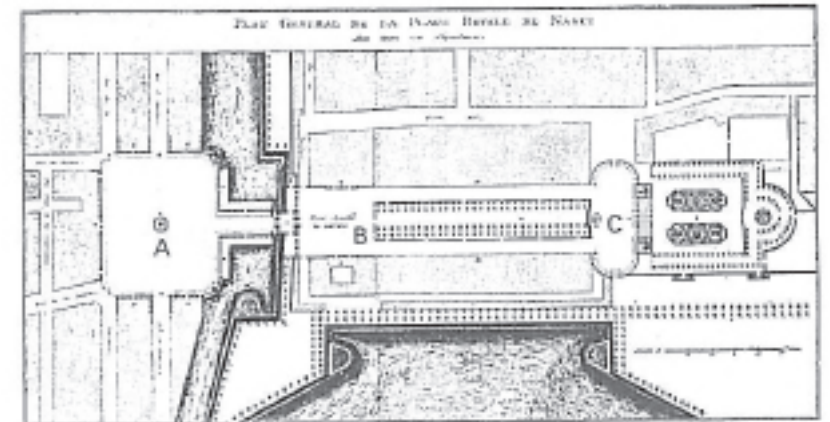
- Neuf-Brisach
- Nancy – medieval nucleus and Ville-Neuve



Neuf-Brisach



Nancy



Nancy

Counter Reformation



The art-historical movement (1550-1780) dominating during the political periods of the Counter Reformation and the Absolutism, characterised by hierarchy of ideological meanings and representative patterns

Counter Reformation period

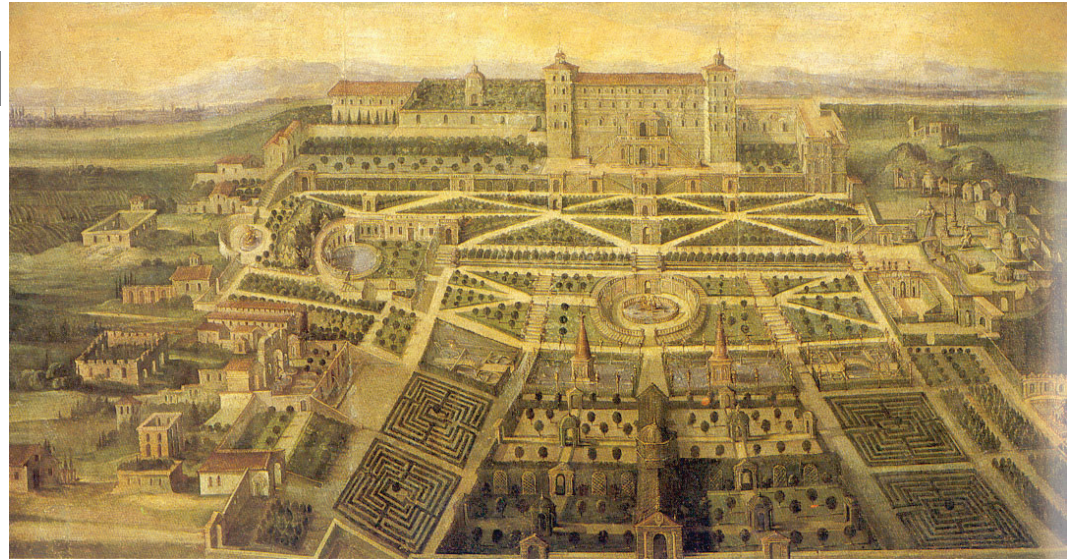
- the reaction of the Catholic Church on the Reformation initiated by Martin Luther in the beginning of the 16th century (Protestantism)
- it is in general a reaction on the humanistic ideas of the Renaissance
- the Catholic Church dominates life
- the ideological attempts of the Counter Reformation are realised with the means of the representative urban patterns
- goal: the urban design is defined by the central role of the church

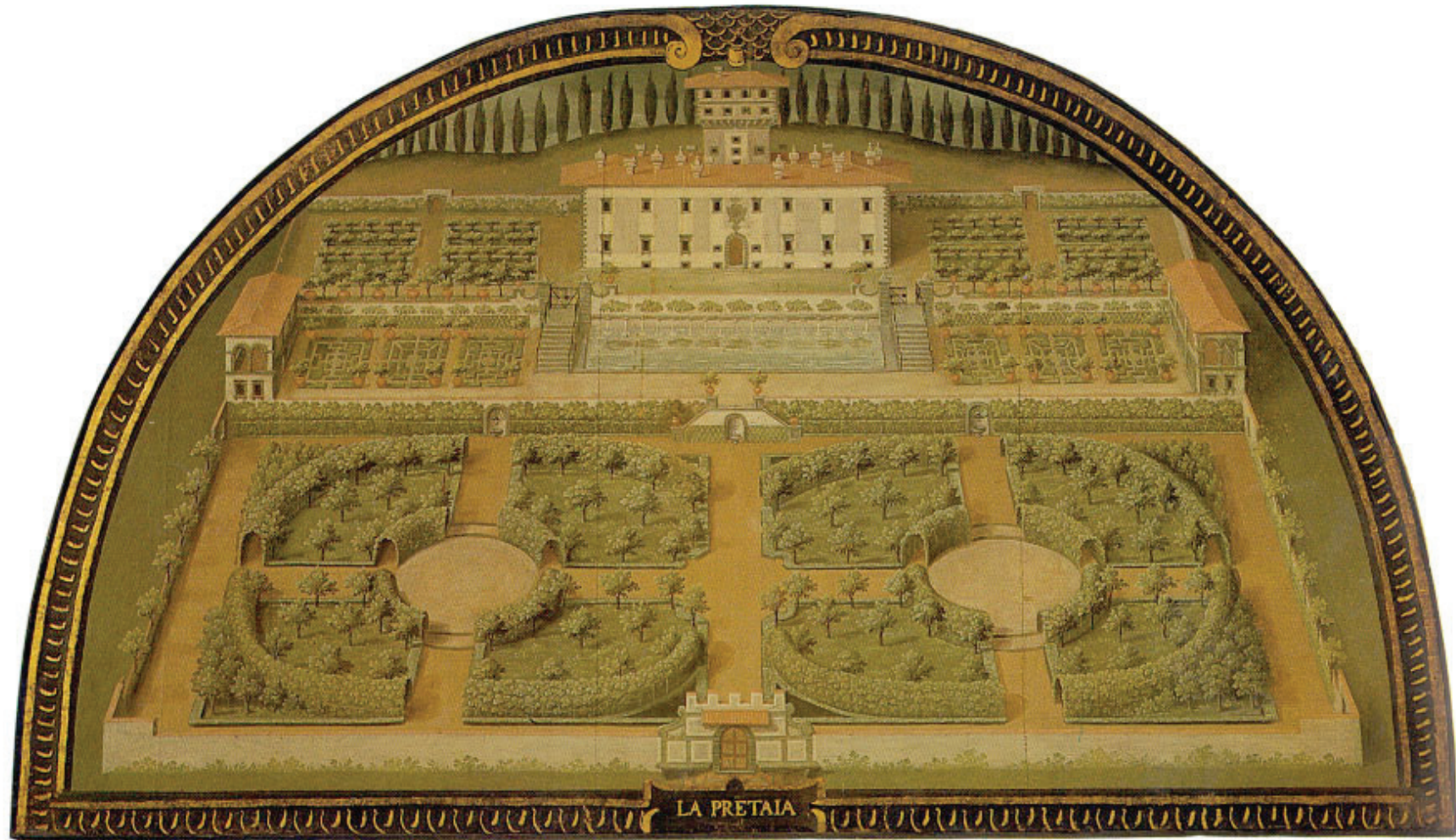
Development tendencies from the Renaissance to the Baroque

- the bourgeois culture of the Renaissance creates a geometric urban shape and expresses the idea of an unified urban form
- the elements of the urban shape are equal parts of one wholeness (primus inter pares)
- the autonomy of the Renaissance City declines in the period of the Counter-Reformation due to the power of the Church
- in the Baroque period the upper classes create urban ensembles to demonstrate their high-ranking social status and stress their uniqueness
- the Baroque urban design ideas are enforced by the restriction of the individual artistic freedom
- Baroque urbanism is an expression of spectacle and ceremony (the city as a synthesis of the arts)

Renaissance versus Baroque

- The principals of Renaissance urban planning, architectural design and aesthetic theory are directed by identical ideas:
 - discipline and order, in contrast to the relative irregularity of medieval space
 - compositional balance
 - emphasis was placed on the horizontal instead of the vertical
 - permanence
- Baroque urban design is the result of the centralised church and autocratic power
 - hierarchy of meanings
 - definite sense of spatial direction





Urban Design History | Renaissance_Counter-Reformation

Baroque in Rome

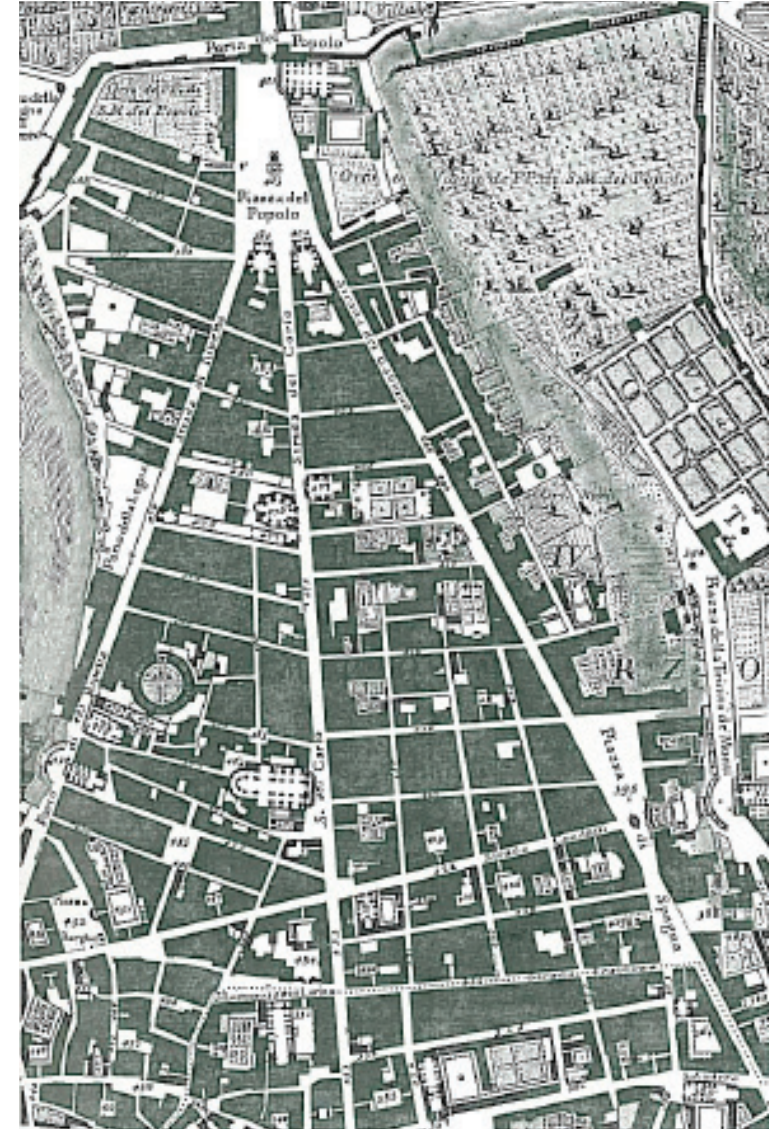
- Piazza del Popolo (1589)
- Scala di Spagna/Piazza di Spagna (1721-1725), Sixtus V, Fontana
- The Capitol Piazza, Michelangelo (1537)
- Piazza Navonna



Urban Design History | Renaissance_Counter-Reformation

Baroque in Rome

- Piazza del Popolo (1589)
- Scala di Spagna/Piazza di Spagna (1721-1725), Sixtus V, Fontana
- The Capitol Piazza, Michelangelo (1537)
- Piazza Navonna



Baroque in Rome

Piazza del Popolo
Giuseppe Valadier, around 1800



Baroque in Rome

Piazza San Pietro
Gian Lorenzo Bernini, 1667



Baroque in Rome

Piazza Navona
Girolamo Rainaldi, Francesco
Borromini, around 1650



Baroque in Rome

Scala di Spagna
Fountain by Pietro Bernini, 1629



Baroque in Rome

Capitolio
Michelangelo, 16th century

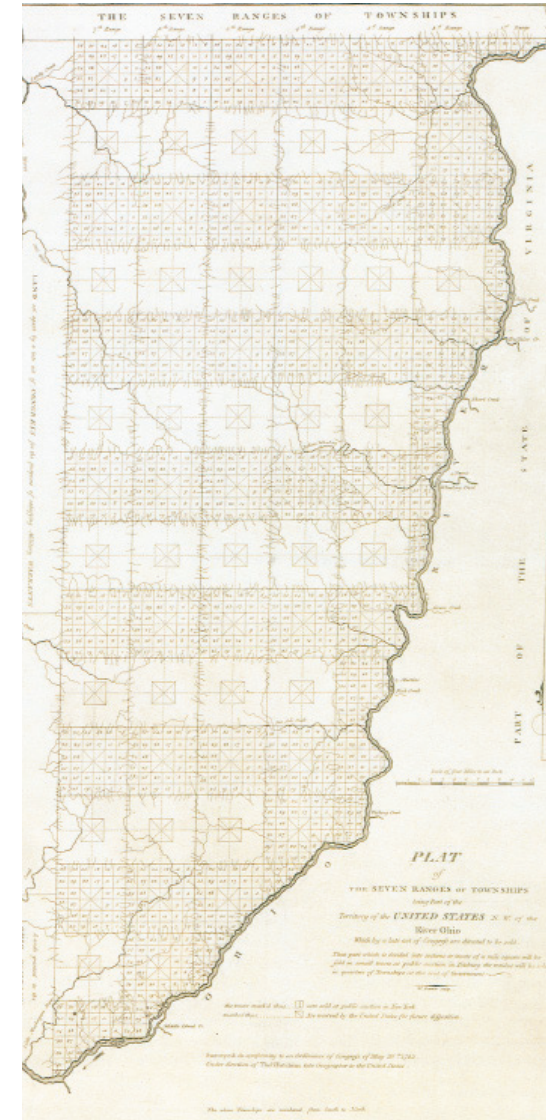
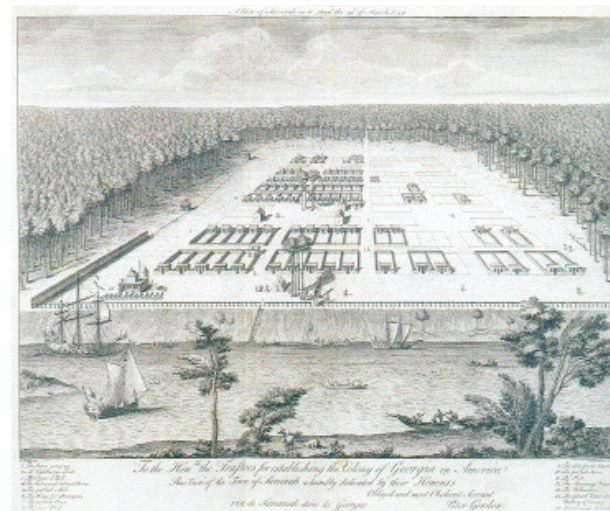


Urban Design History | Renaissance_Counter-Reformation Colonial cities in America

Since the 16th century colonial cities in America were based on the “Leyes de las Indias” of the Spanish king Philipp II

Grid-cities according to the unified patterns of the Renaissance:

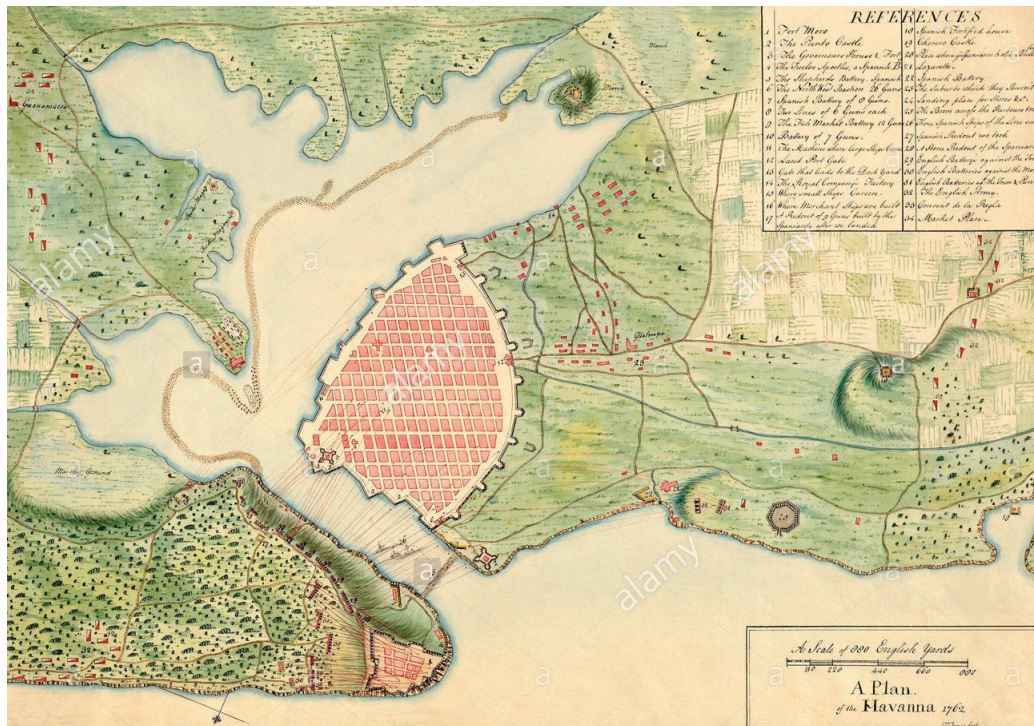
- the planning instrument is an orthogonal network of streets with relatively square housing blocks; public spaces are formed by reducing or leaving out blocks
- the grid can be extended unlimitedly; the transition from city to nature is not expressed as clearly as in Europe
- the grid makes it impossible to adapt the city's shape to the landscape; therefore the city's shape lacks character in comparison with European cities



Savannah

The planned Colonial City

The rectangular street pattern,
Habana 1519



The basic elements of the Colonial City

The Public Place



The basic elements of the Colonial City

The representative Paseo



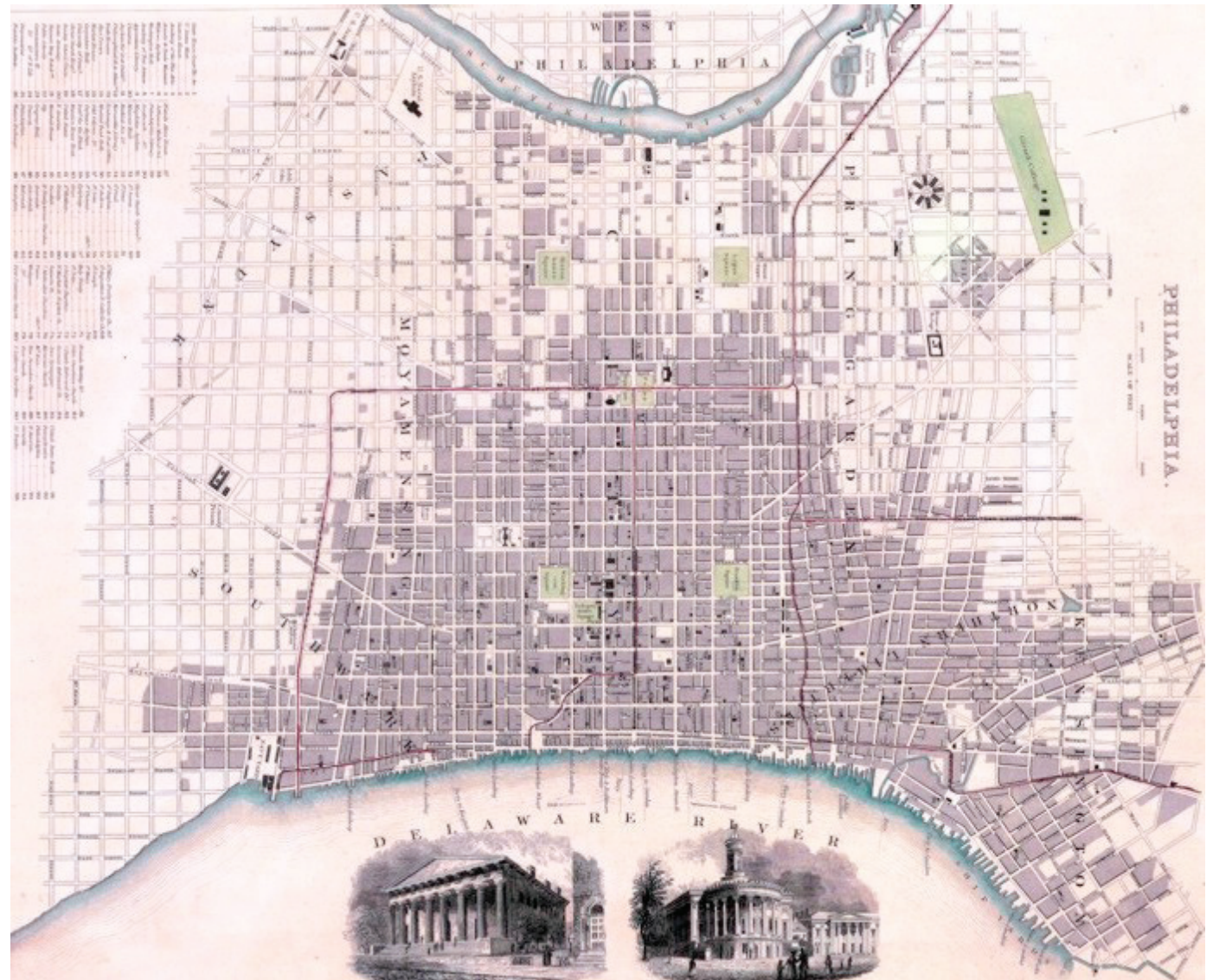
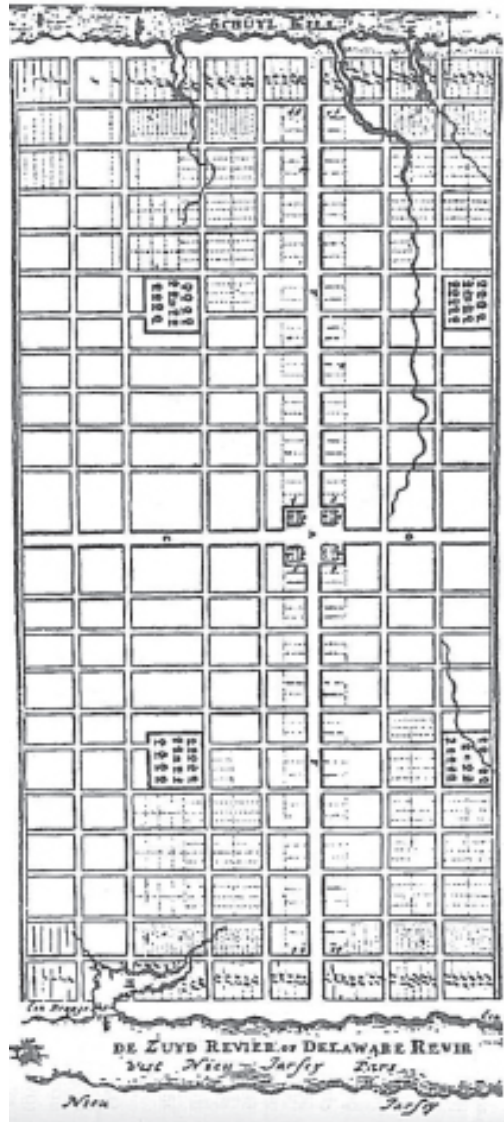
The basic elements of the Colonial City

The City Garden

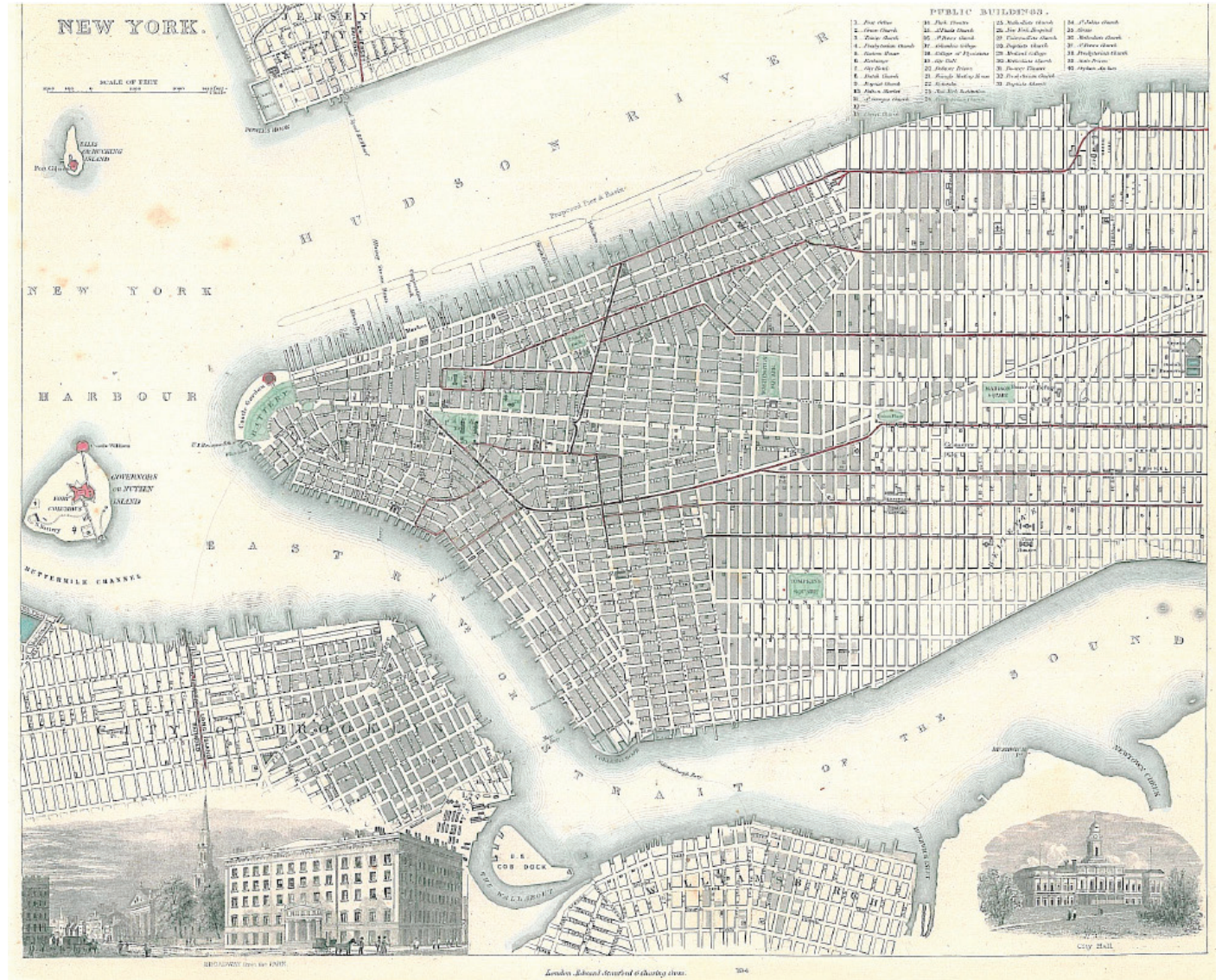


Urban Design History | Renaissance_Counter-Reformation

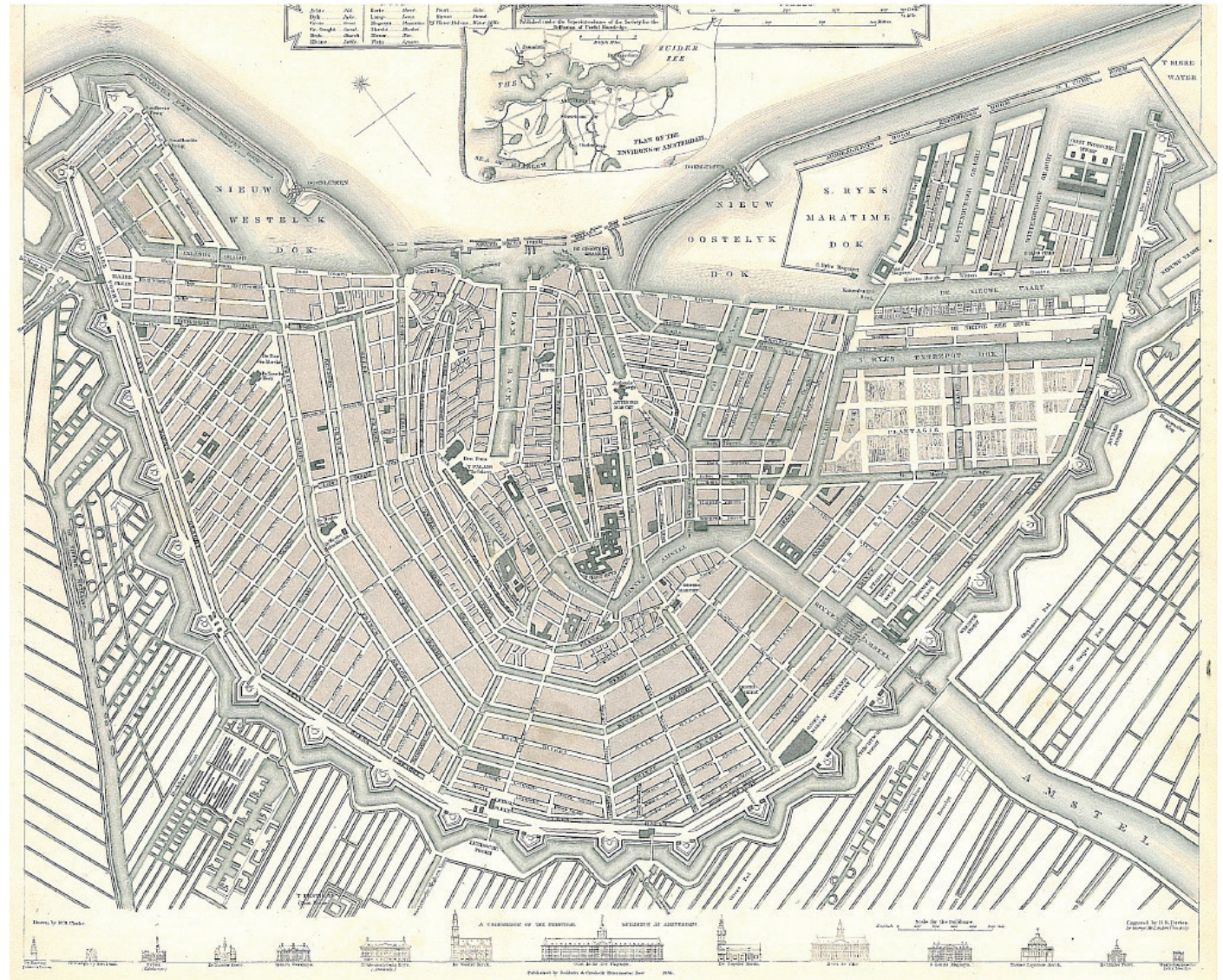
Colonial cities in America – Philadelphia



Colonial cities in America – New York



Late Renaissance - Amsterdam



Late Renaissance - Amsterdam

Amsterdam extension plan –
a precursor of modernity

The Golden Age of the city was 1585-1672 when it developed to the world's most important financial centre and trade metropolis. The planned urban extension took place in 1613 and 1663, following the principles of the Renaissance.

The repetition of uniform rows of houses of similar shape represented the upcoming bourgeois civilisation.

The establishing of monofunctional quarters for trade and economy was a precursor of the capitalist city development.