History of Urban Design

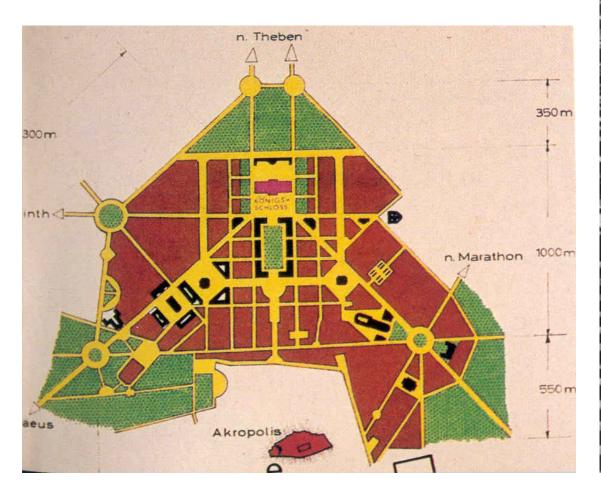
Grigor Doytchinov

The Liberal City

Institute of Urbanism

History of Urban Design | The Liberal City Early 19th century Urbanism

The contradiction between late absolutistic urban design and industrial revolution





Two main movements – Classicism and Romanticism

- the two basic directions in the artistic activities of mankind, which can not be set in clearly defined time periods (Georg Dehio)
- Classicism means the return to "noble simplicity and silent greatness" ("edler Einfalt und stiller Größe"), Martin Grassnik
- Romanticism is characterised by a strong creative individualism, while the use of classicistic forms is defined by the idea of functionality, Georg Dehio

Regent's Park and Regent's Street London by John Nash – 1813-1830

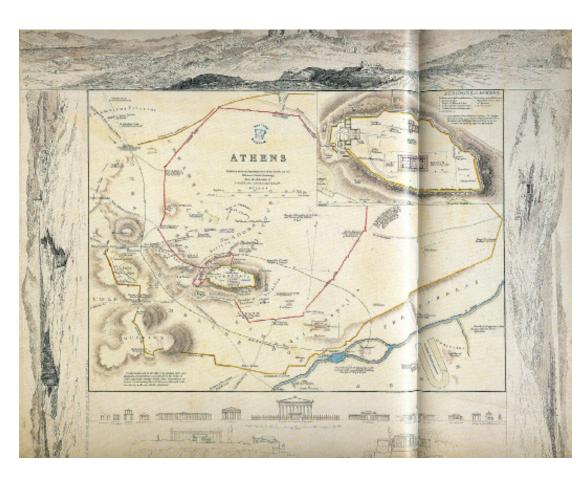


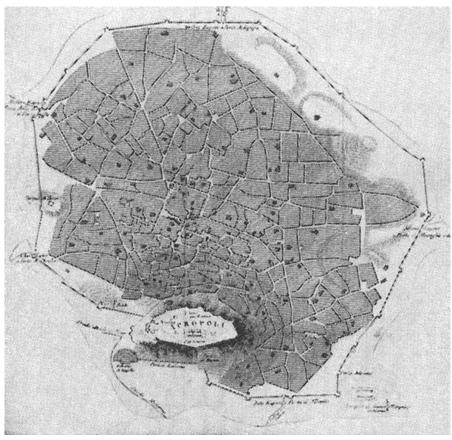
History of Urban Design | The Liberal City Rue de Rivoli in Paris



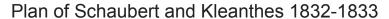
Planning Athens

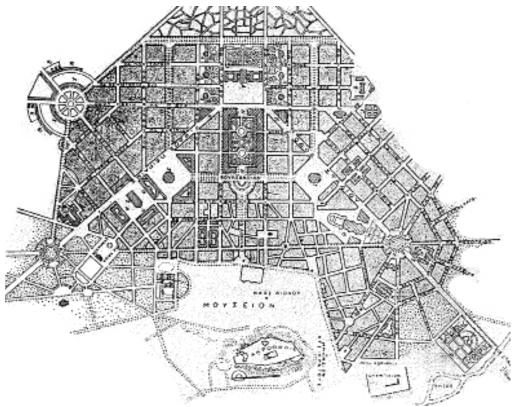
The Ottoman City and the principle of "Mahala"





Planning Athens

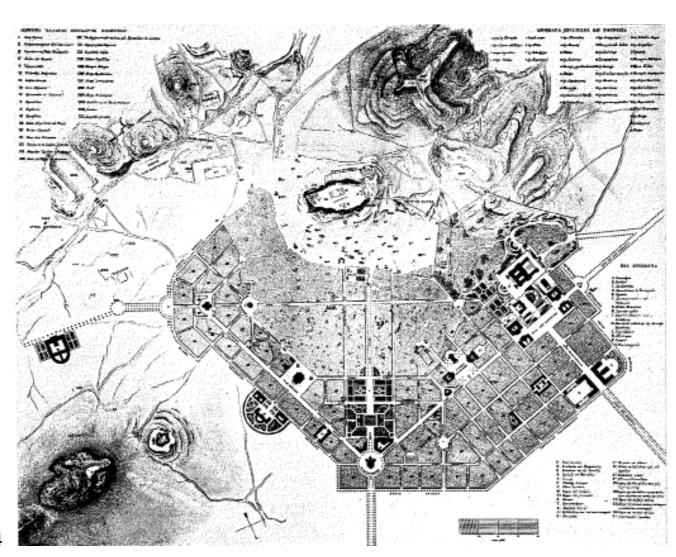




Urban design for the new residence



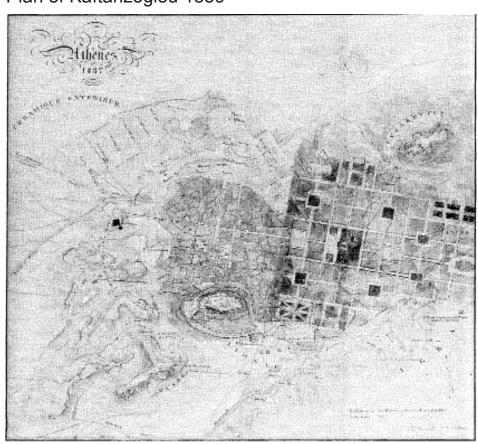
Planning Athens



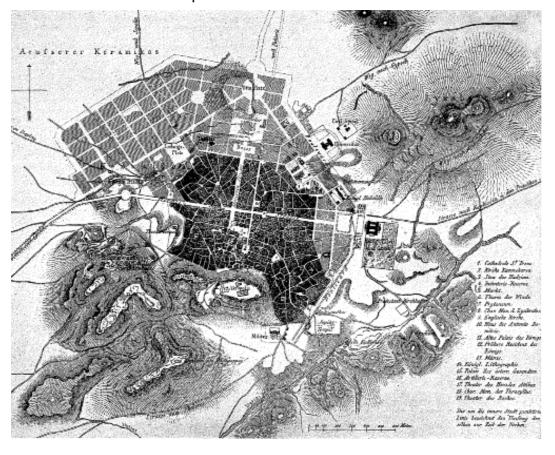
Plan of Leo Klenze 1834

Planning Athens

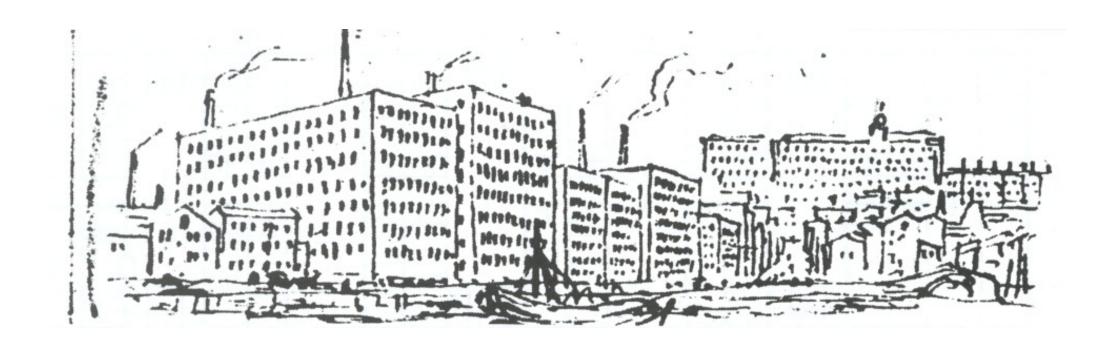
Plan of Kaftanzoglou 1839



The realisation of the plan 1846



The Industrial Revolution and the Liberal City



Liberalism – the non intervention of the state in the private sector

The Industrial Revolution (1780-1830)

- increase in population
- increase in goods and services through agriculture, economic expansion and technological advances in industry
- redistribution of population rural to urban
- development of the transport network canals, streets, railroads
- these changes happen very quickly
- new political ideas the birth of Liberalism (Adam Smith and David Ricardo)

New urban typology: poor working-class housing districts next to the industry

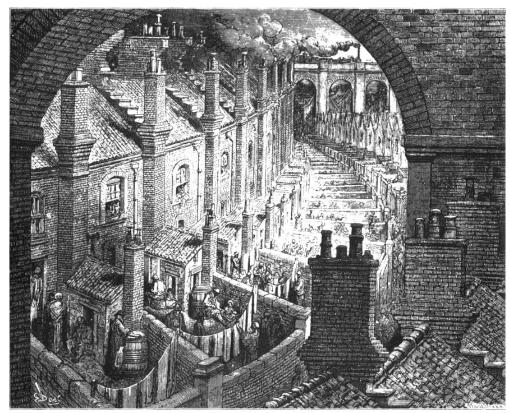


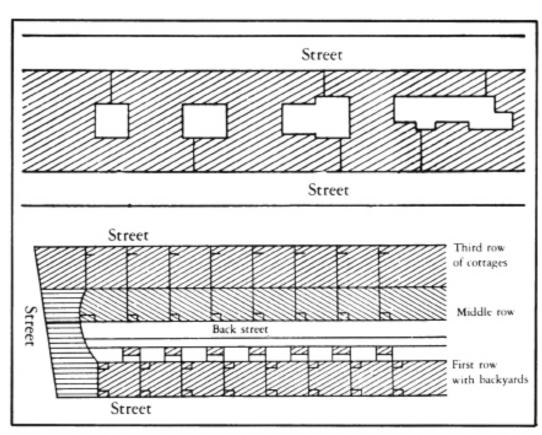
Fig. 1068 A poor district in London, situated amongst railway viaducts, from an engraving by Gustave Doré (1872



1g. 1069 A street scene in a poor part of London (Dudley Street), from an engraving by Gustave Doré (1872)

New type of literature

Friedrich Engels, The Condition of the Working Class in England

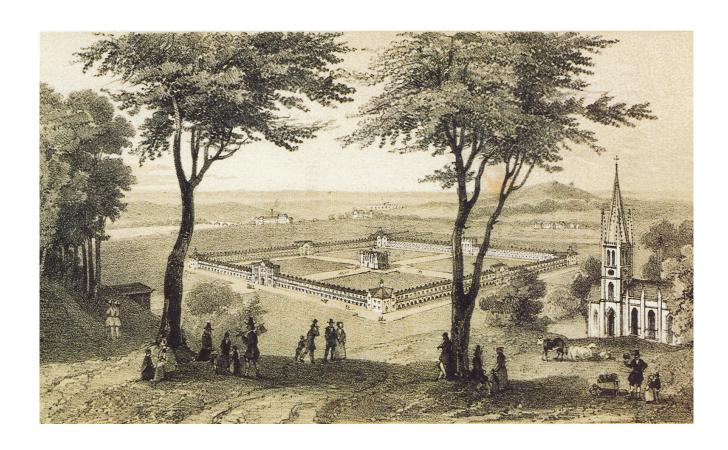


Figs 1082-3 Details of new housing in Manchester, from sketches in Engels' book.

Revolutionary theories in the fields of politics and town planning

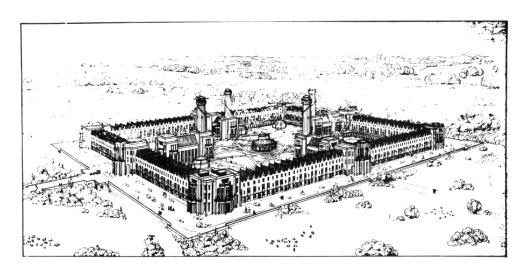
The Utopian Socialist and the Antithesis to the Liberal City

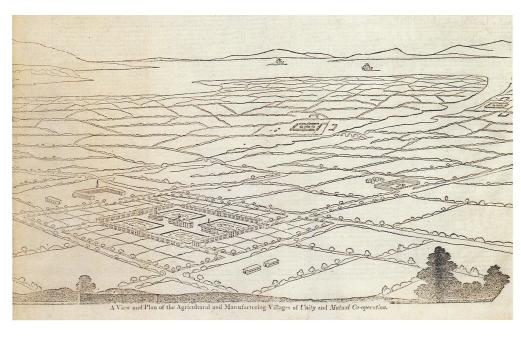
- Robert Owen
- Charles Fourier
- Jean Baptist Godin

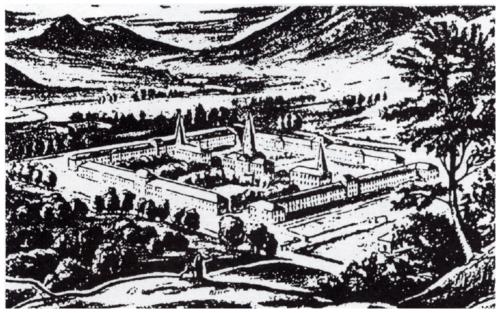


Robert Owen (1771-1858)

The ideal settlement for 1,200 people on 500 hectares Harmony, Indiana (1825)







Charles Fourier (1772-1837)

The "Phalanstere" for 1,620 people on 250 hectares

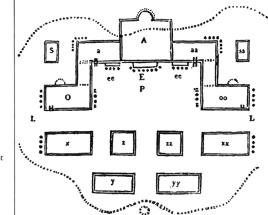
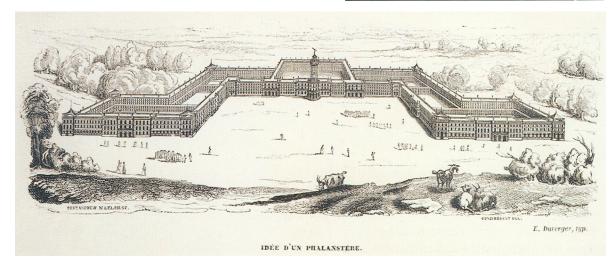
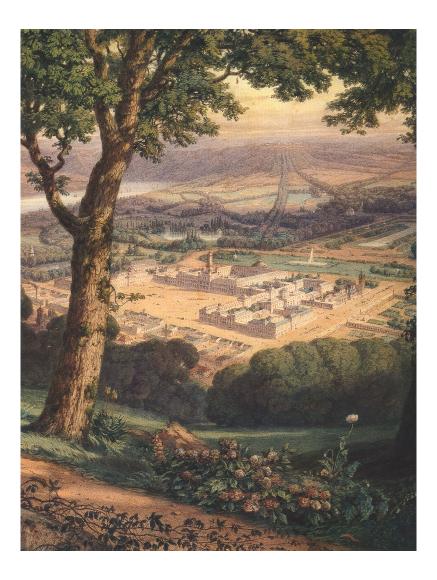


Fig. 1088 The Phalanstère, as interpreted by the American journalist Albert Brisbane.

- A, O. Internal gardens.
- E. Main entrance.
- P. Courtyard. S, X, Y, Z. Secondary buildings.





Jean Baptist Godin

The "Familistere" in Guise

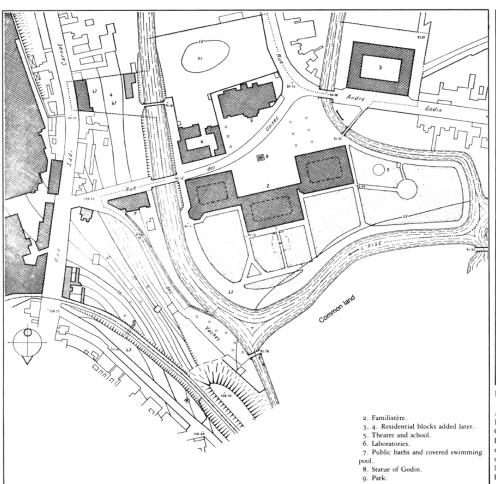
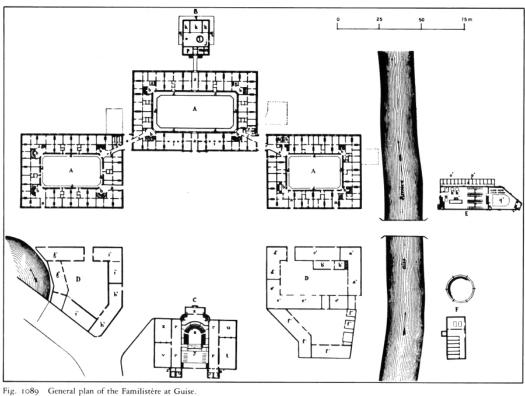


Fig. 1090 Plan of the Familistère at Guise, as it is now.



rig. 1009 General plan of the raministere

- A. Main buildings of the Familistère.
- B. Children's nursery.
- C. School complex with theatre.
- D. Secondary buildings (abattoir,

restaurant, café, recreation room, stables, hen-house, studies and

laboratories).

E. Public baths and covered swimming

pool

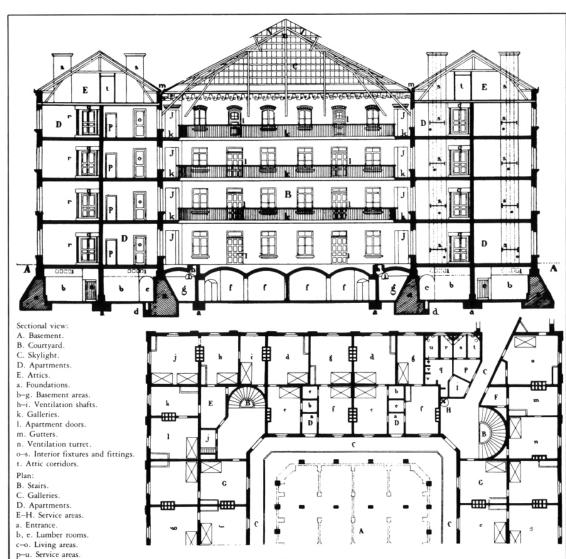
F. Gas installations.

Jean Baptist Godin

The "Familistere" in Guise



Fig. 1093 View of the courtyard with its glass roof, as it is now.



Figs 1091-2 Cross-section and plan of the central unit of the Familistère.

1848

- England Public Health Act
- France Revolution, Second Republic, Public Health Law in 1850
- political changes in Germany and the Danube Monarchy
- the beginning of the "post-liberal" city period
- Manifesto of the Communist Party by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels

The scientific socialists and the birth of Social Democracy