

History of Urban Design

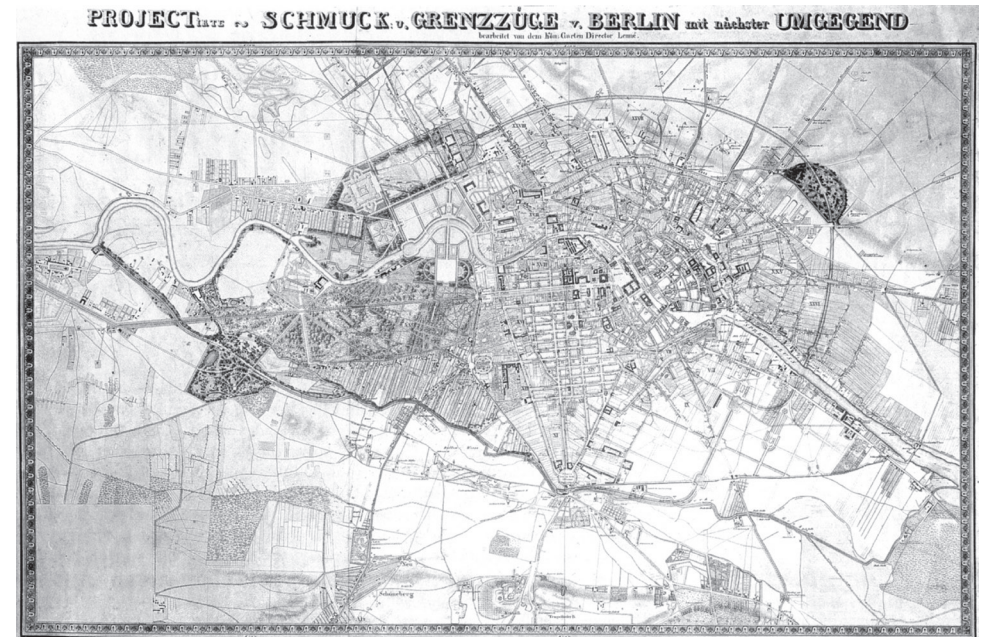
Grigor Doytchinov

The Post-Liberal City

Institute of Urbanism

The model of the post-liberal city (1)

- Agreement between the public administration and the private sector
- Obligations of the public authorities:
 - Control over the minimal amount of land necessary for urban development
 - Provision of the space for streets, squares, railways, utility installations (infrastructure) to make the land suitable for urban development
 - Land for schools, hospitals, gardens in competition with the private rivals
- Responsibilities of the private sector:
 - Areas of land served by the public infrastructure

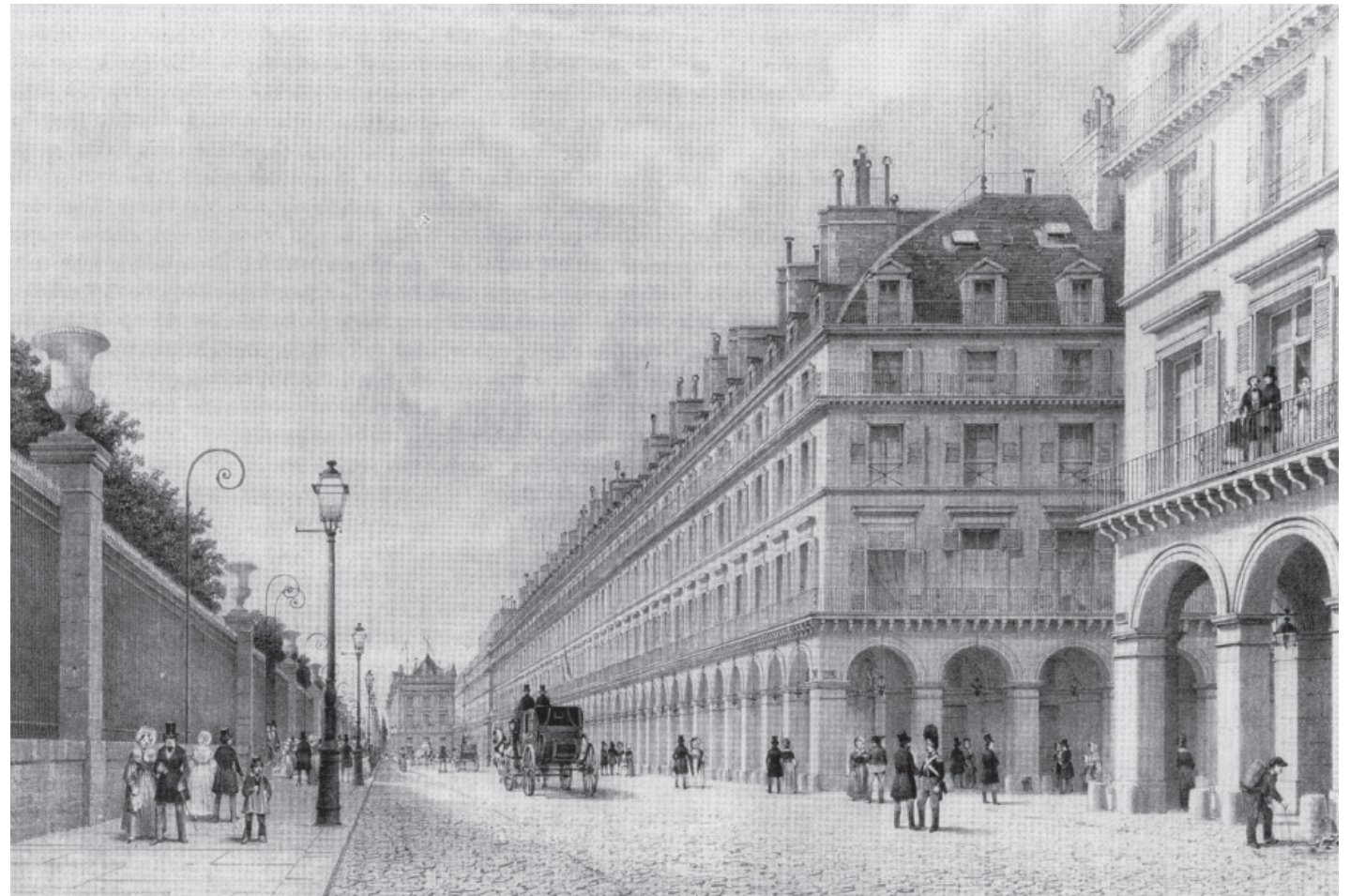


The model of the post-liberal city (2)

Use of land (plots) depends on the individual owner (public or private) in accordance with the regulations of the public administration:

- The size of buildings in relation to the adjacent public areas
- The relationship to adjoining buildings

„Classicism“



The model of the post-liberal city (3)

- The boundaries between the public and private domains determined the city shape (street frontages)
 - The type of the “corridor street” in compact urban quarters
 - The type of street where the buildings are set back from the street; this form is especially suitable for the periphery of the city

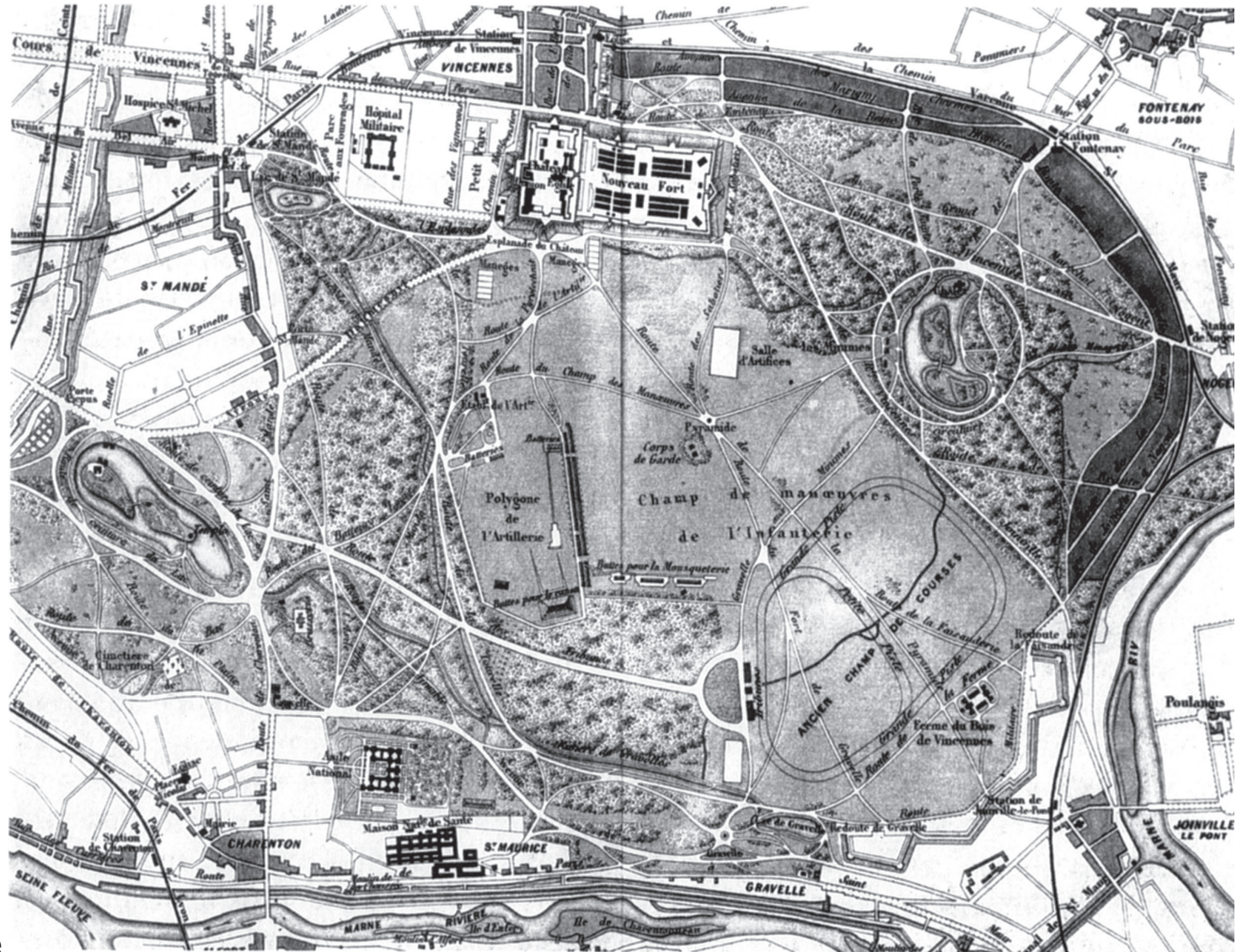
The rise of suburbia as an additional urban concentric zone (mixture of city and countryside)

- Location of industries and warehouses
- Location of housing developments for the working class
- Location of low-cost dwellings for the poorest social strata
- Making profit in the residential areas:
 - By low density of expensive housing (villas)
 - By high density of cheaper housing for lower classes (terraced houses)

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The model of the post-liberal city (5)

Parks and gardens follow the principles of english landscape garden design



Bois de Boulogne

The model of the post-liberal city (6)

- Reconstruction of the medieval urban parts – tendency to destroy and redesign
- Reuse of stylistic elements of important old buildings
- New typology of city shape versus old typology of architectural styles – the separation of technology from art

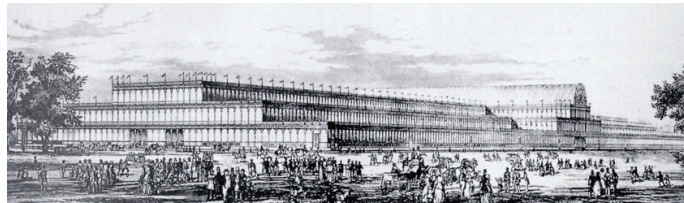


Fig. 1153 The demolition to make way for the Rue de Rennes (the church on the right is that of Saint-Germain des Prés), as shown in an engraving published in *L'Illustration* in 1868.

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New typologies of public space

- Crystal Palace by Joseph Paxton (1851)
- Galeries Lafayette by Chedanne and Chanut (1893-1912)
- Les Halles Centrales by Victor Baltard (1852-1872)



Crystal Palace



Fig. 1144 Joseph Paxton's Crystal Palace, erected in Hyde Park for the Great Exhibition, from a contemporary engraving.

Les Halles Centrales



Gallery Laffayette



Examples of restructuring and/or extension

History of Urban Design | The Post-Liberal Paris – restructuring

Paris before Haussmann

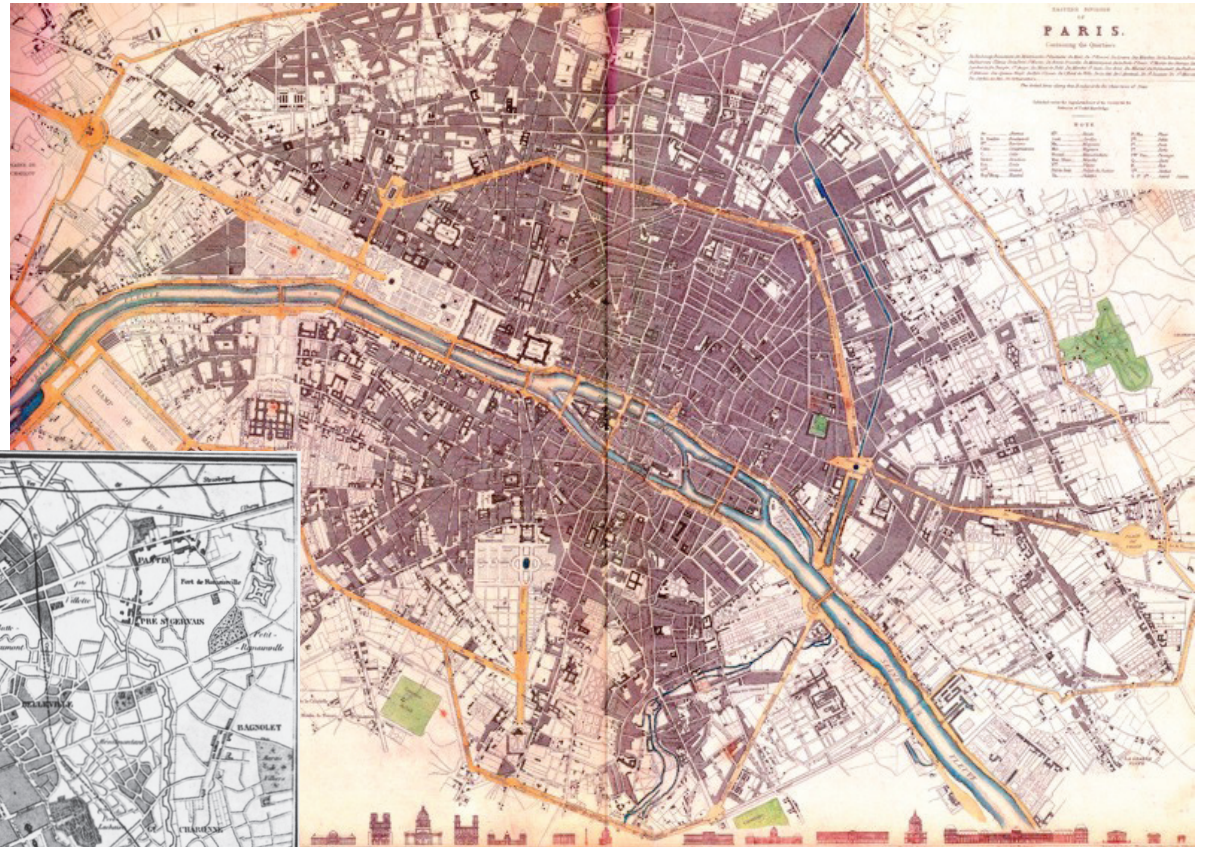


Fig. 1147 Plan of Paris in 1853, before Haussmann had started work.

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Paris – restructuring

Paris after Haussmann

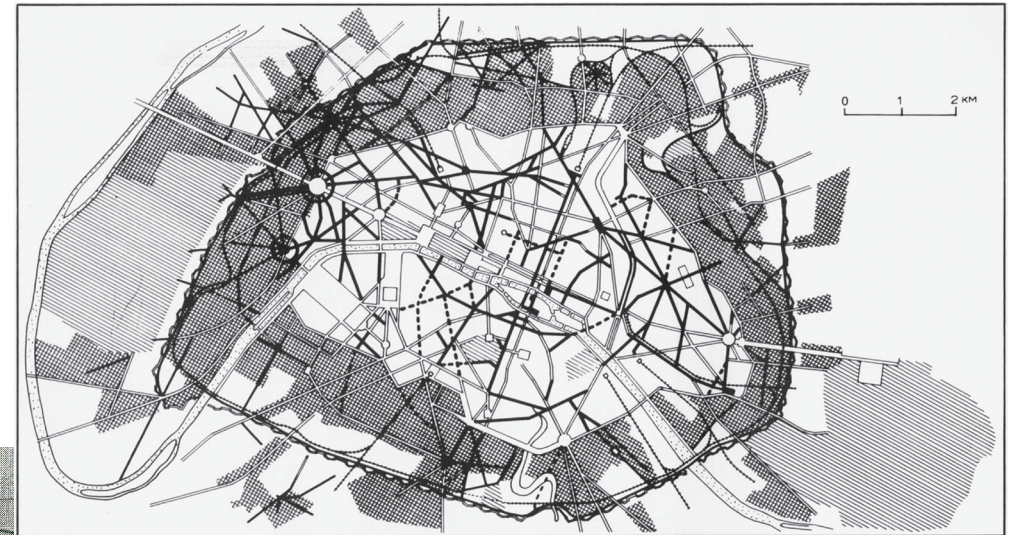


Fig. 1155 Map showing the vast scale of Haussmann's work in Paris. The black lines show the new streets, the cross-hatched areas are the new districts, and the horizontally-shaded areas are the two great parks on the outskirts: the Bois de Boulogne (left) and the Bois de Vincennes (right).

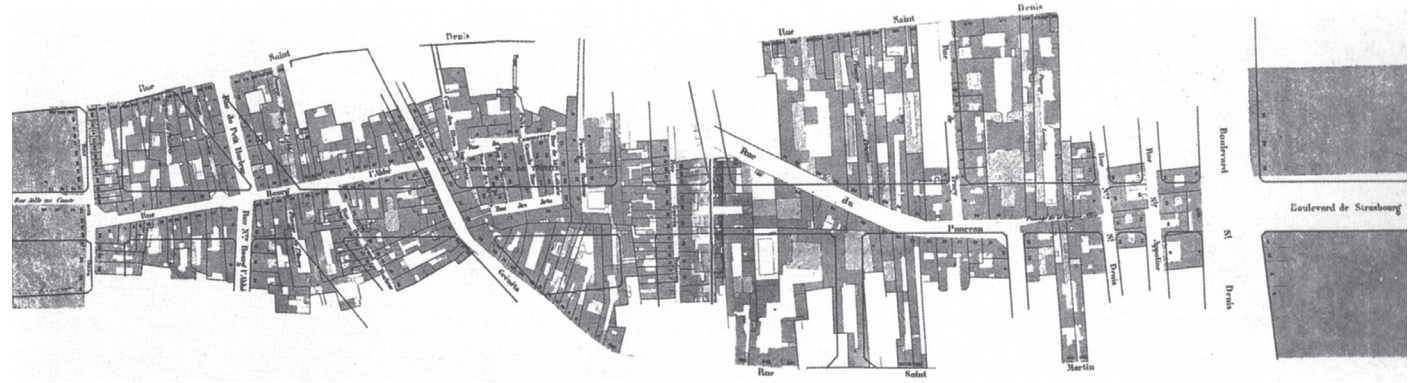


Fig. 1156 The arrangement of Paris into 20 *arrondissements*; the black lines denote the old eighteenth-century tax boundaries.

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Paris – restructuring

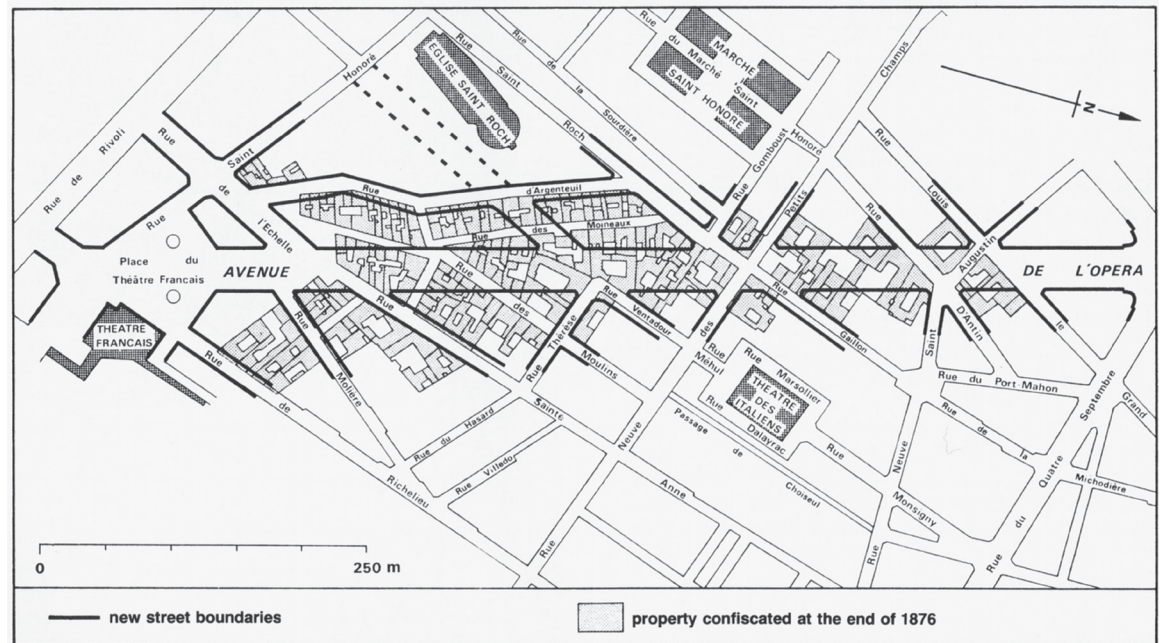
Paris after Haussmann



History of Urban Design | The Post-Liberal Paris – restructuring

Fragment of the Paris reconstruction

Avenue de l'Opéra - northern end



Figs 1150–2 The demolition work done by Haussmann in Paris: a cartoon by Daumier, published in 1854; a caricature of Haussmann as a demolition artist; a map of the Avenue de l'Opéra, showing the line of the projected street and the properties expropriated in accordance with the 1850 law.

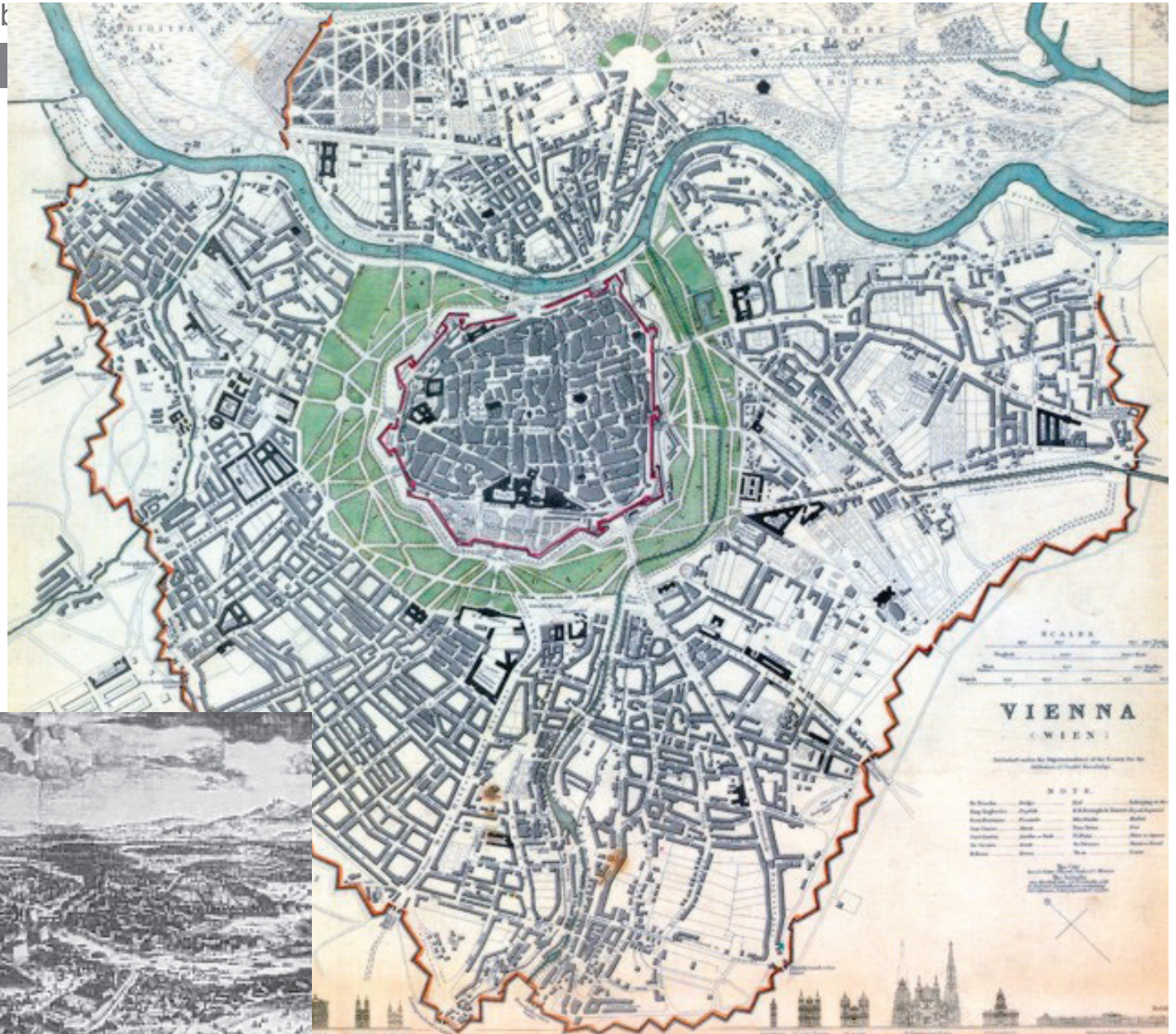
History of Urban Design | The Post-Liberal Milano – restructuring and extension

Underlining the symbols of the nation



History of Urban Design | The Post-Liberal Vienna – “internal” extension

Vienna before the Ringstrassenzone



History of Urban Design | The Post-Liberal Vienna – “internal” extension

After the design of the Ringstrassenzone

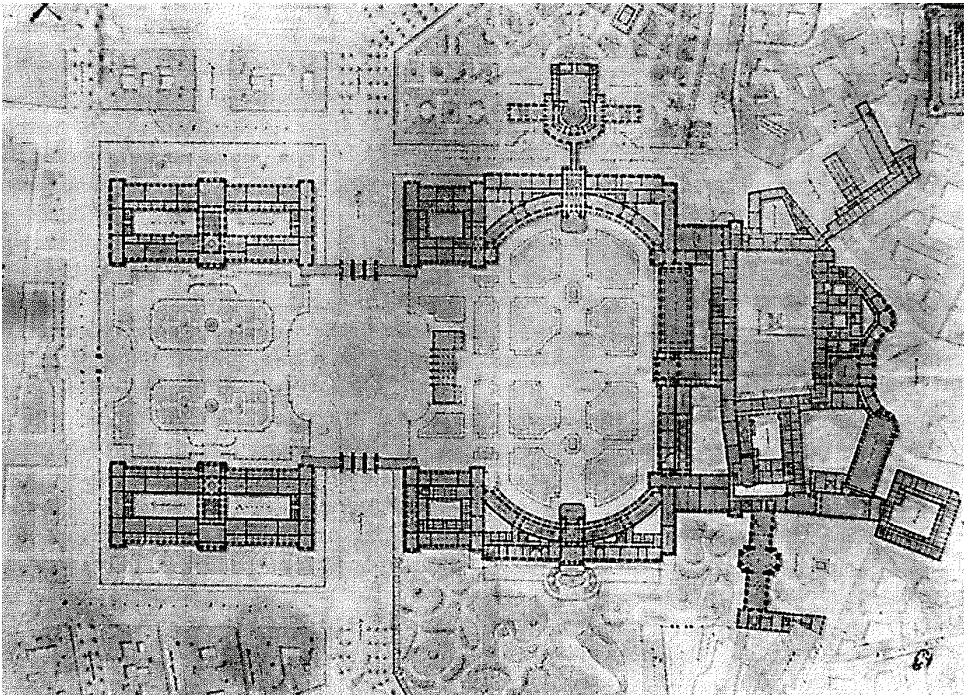


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Vienna – “internal” extension

Vienna’s Ringstrassenzone

Kaiserforum bz Gottfried Semper



Ringstrasse in Cologne



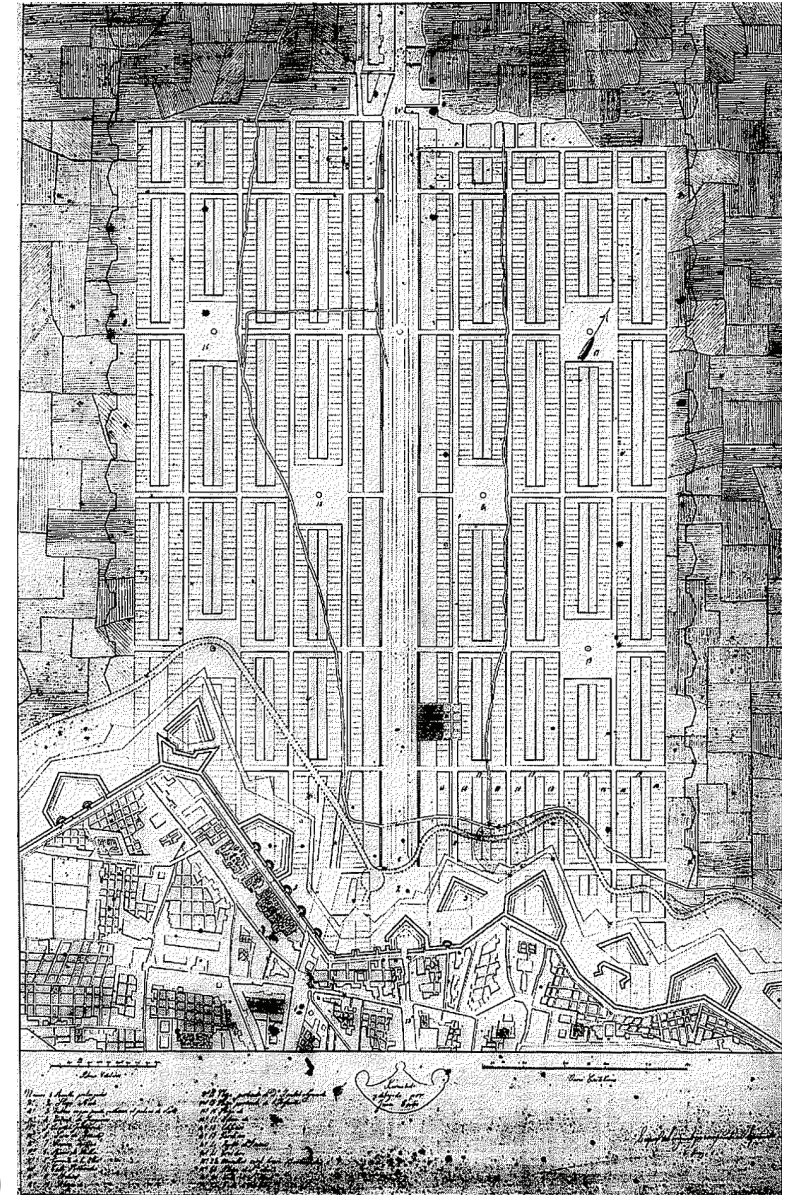
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Barcelona – “external” expansion

Before the expansion



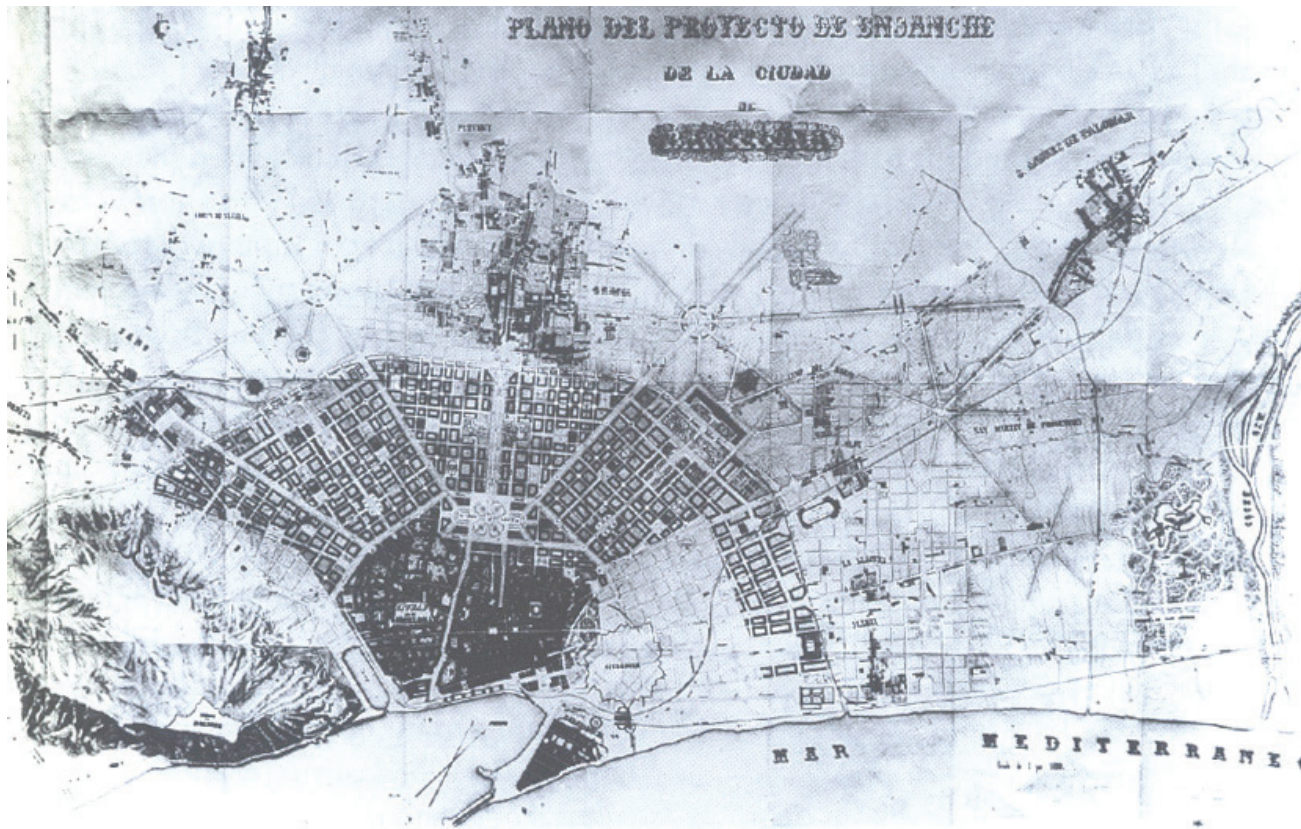
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Barcelona – “external” expansion



Expansion plan 1850

History of Urban Design | The Post-Liberal Barcelona – “external” expansion

Contribution plan
Winning proposal 1859



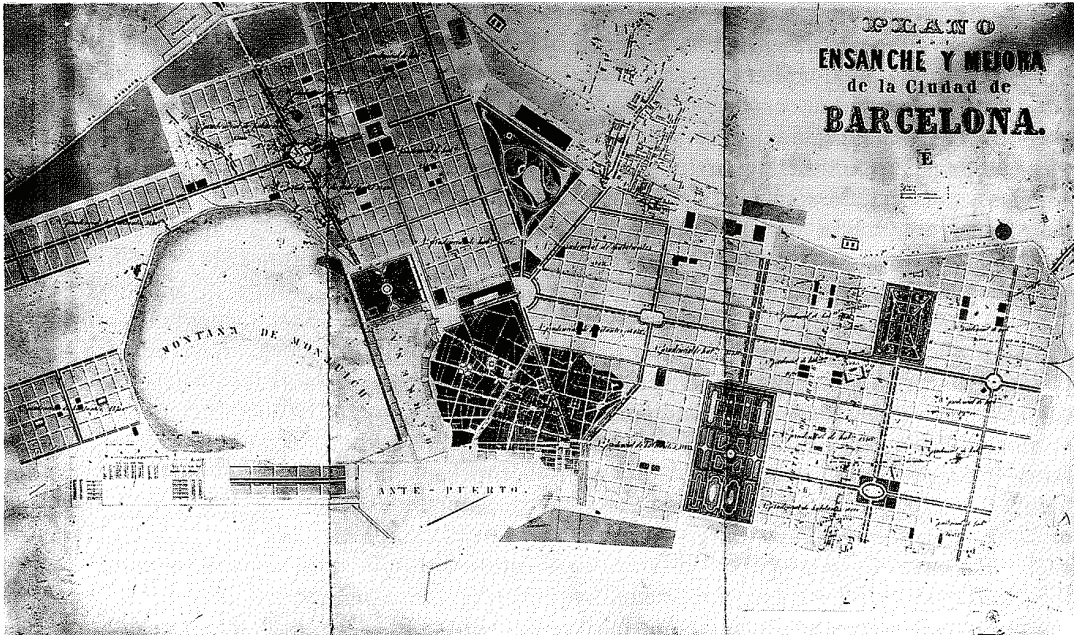
Madrid expansion



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Barcelona – “external” expansion

Contribution proposal
Second price 1859



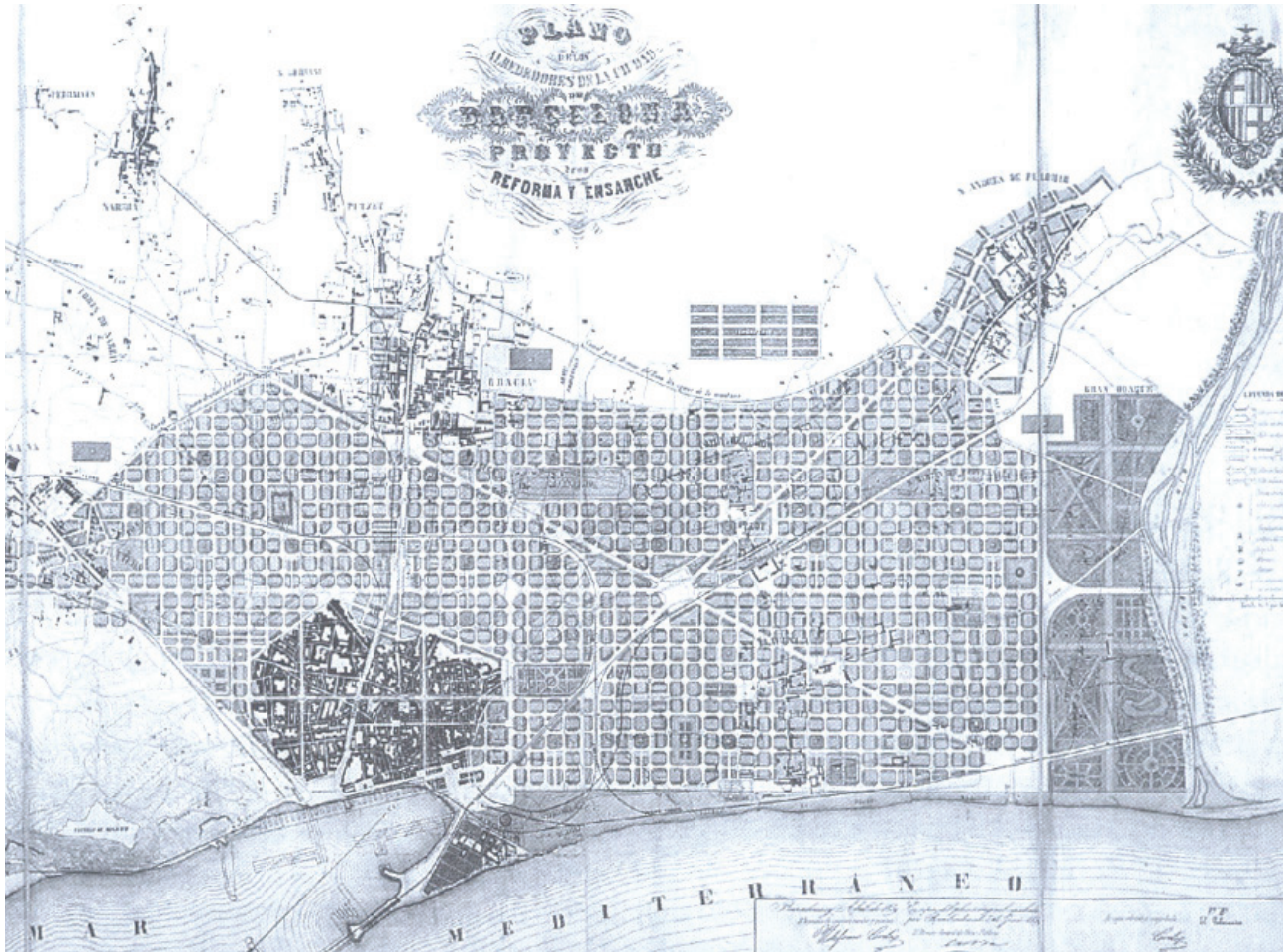
Contribution proposal



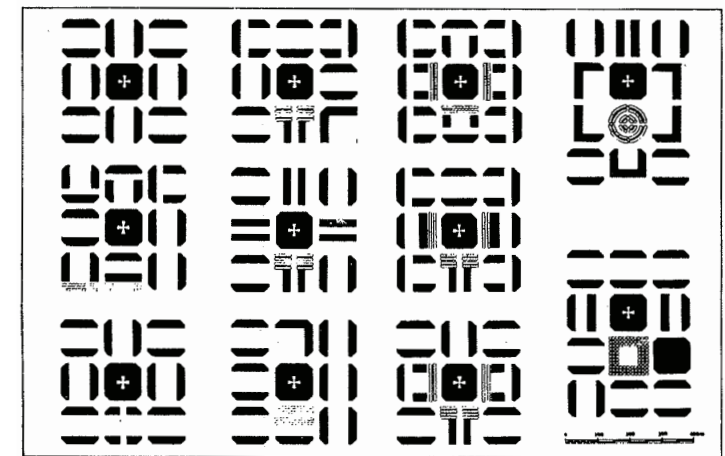
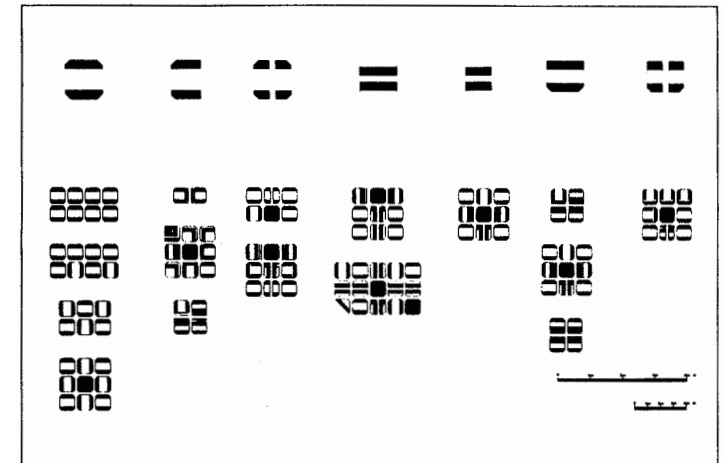
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Barcelona – “external” expansion

Proposal by Ildefonso Cerda



Example from Cerda's plan



Urban History

Grigor Doytchinov

19th c. Urbanism in Central and South-Eastern Europe

Institut für Städtebau

Historic background

Danube Monarchy historic background

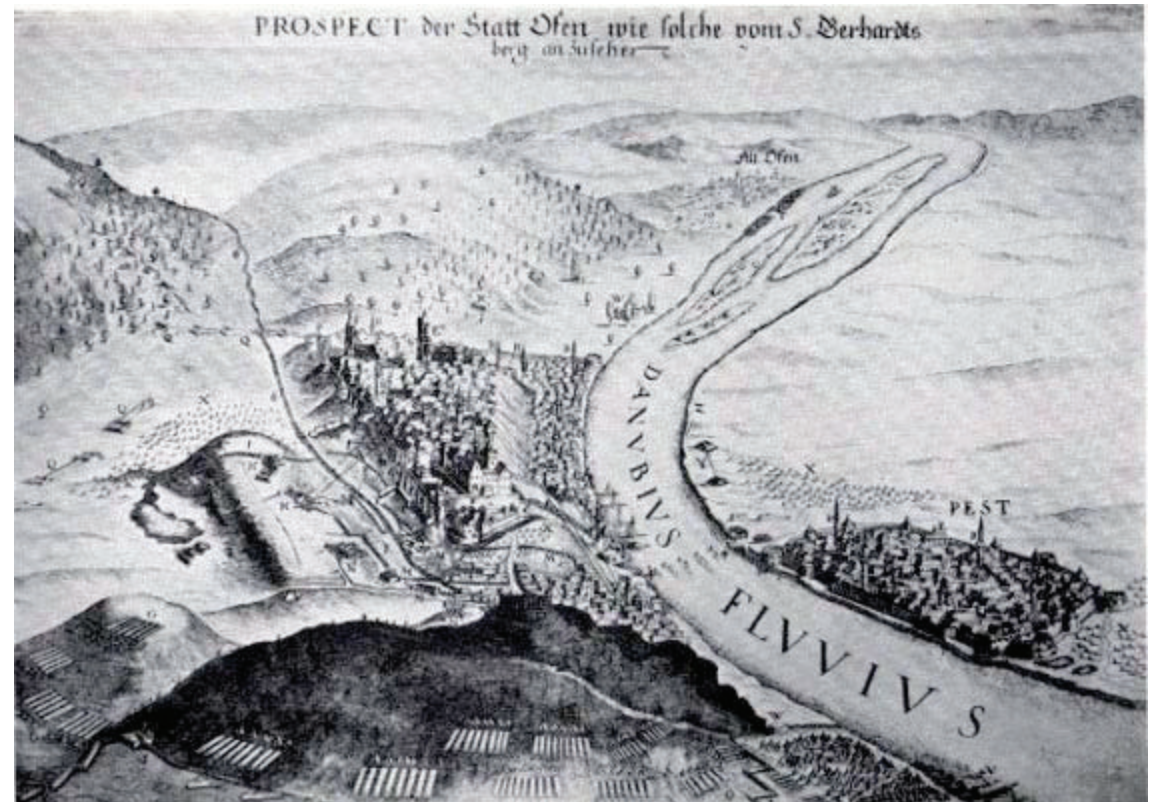
- the multiethnic Danube Monarchy
- the Political Balance (Ausgleich) of the monarchy 1860

South-Eastern Europe historic background

- the Ottoman rule and the urban heritage
- the urban reinvention of the capital cities
- social and cultural contradictions

Planning Budapest

- capital of Hungary 1861
- uniting the municipalities of Buda, Obuda and Pest
- the urban extension of Pest (Lipotvaros, Terezvaros, Erzebetvaros, Josefvaros, Ferencvaros)
- the Ringstrasse (Körut)
- the Danube Bridges
- the representative Andrássy street



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Planning Budapest



Uniting the municipalities of Buda, Obuda and Pest

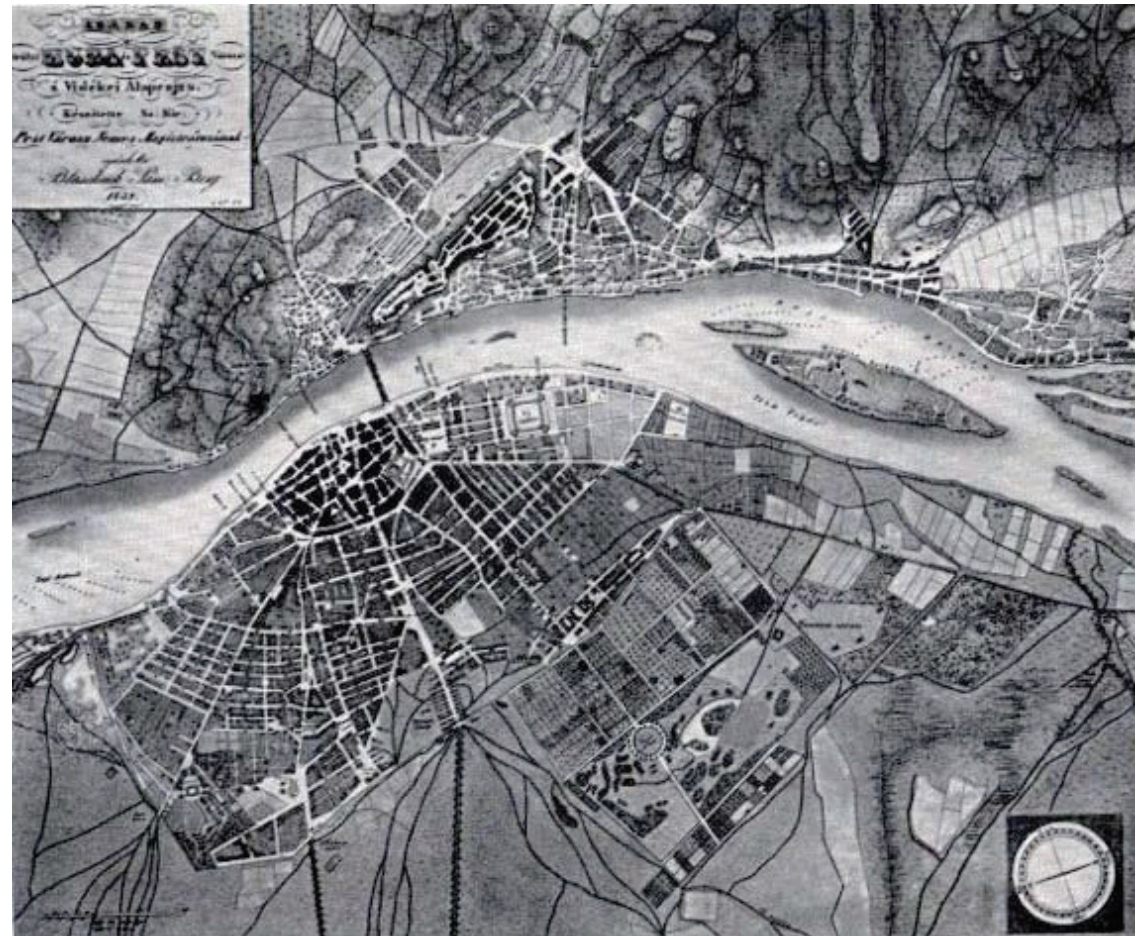
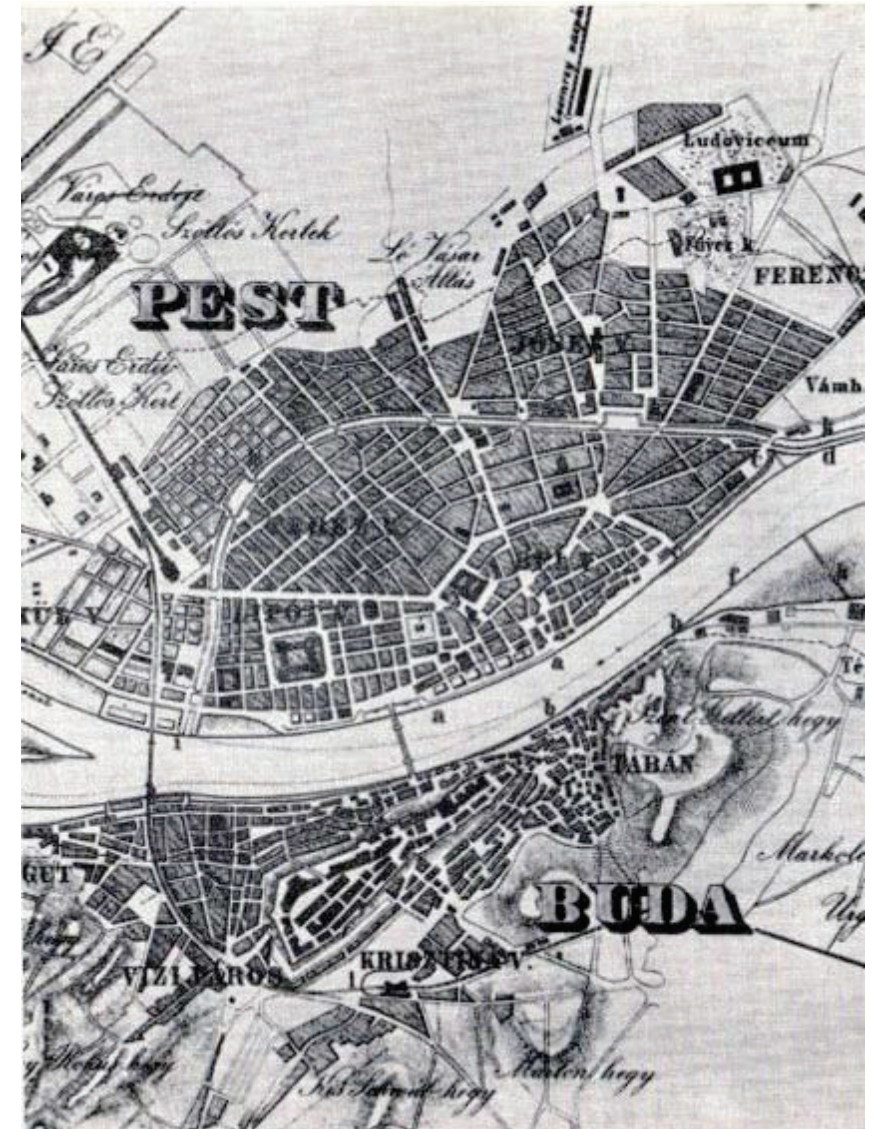
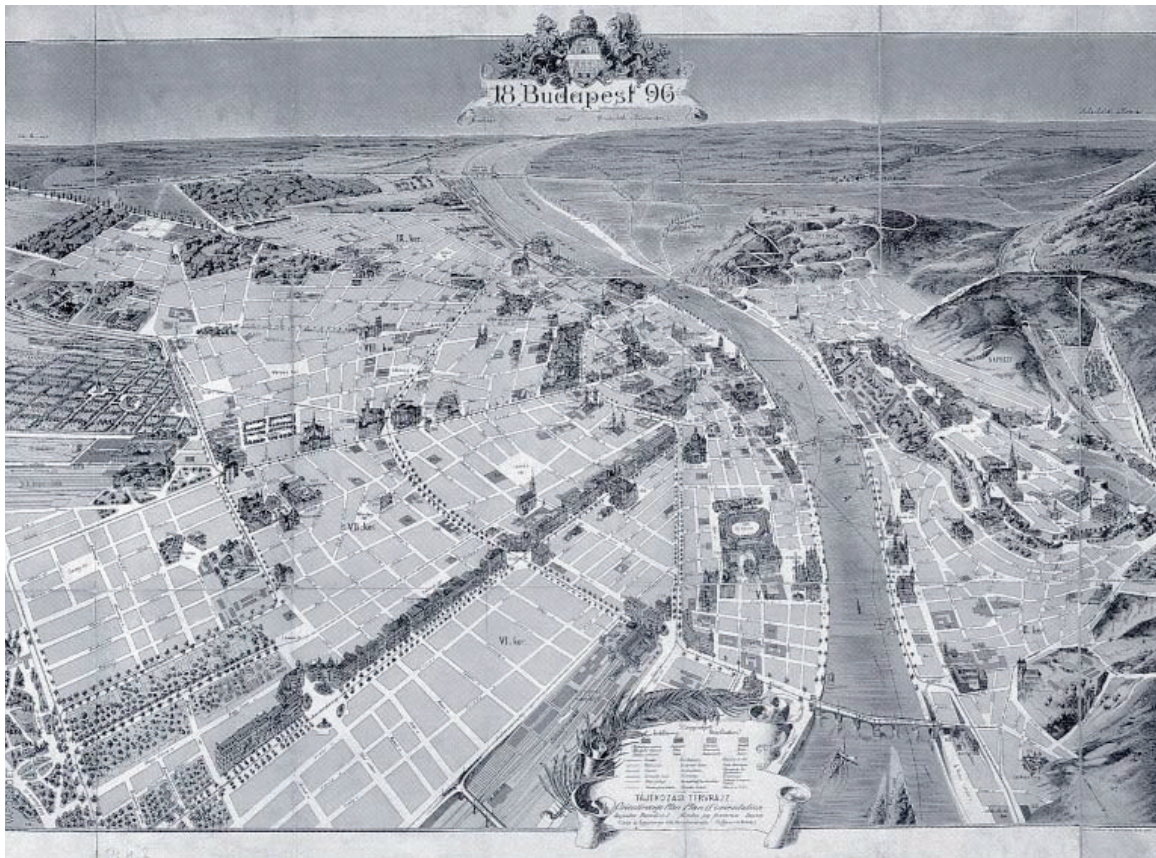


Figure 16.2 Map of Buda and Pest, 1833. [Kungliga biblioteket, Stockholm]

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Planning Budapest

Urban extension of Pest (Lipotvaros, Terezvaros, Erzebetvaros, Josefvaros, Ferencvaros)



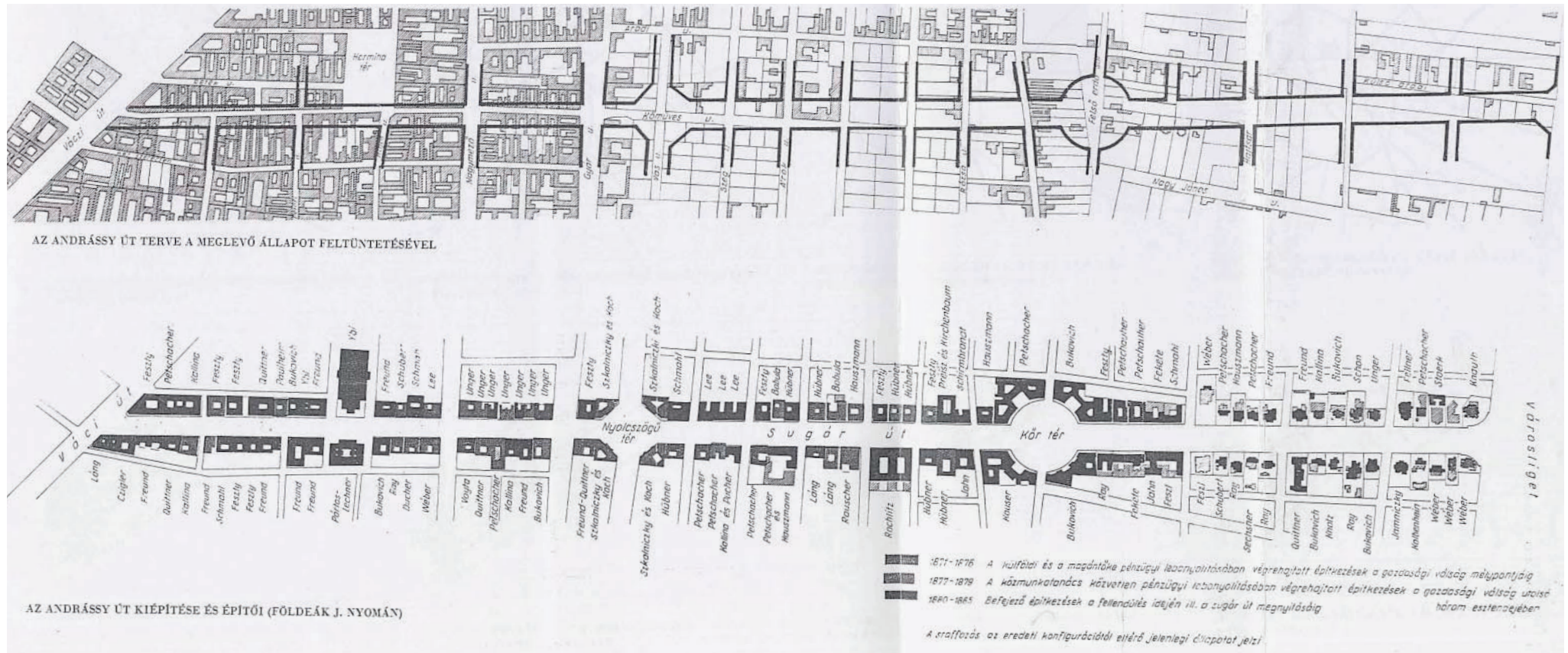
The Great Ring



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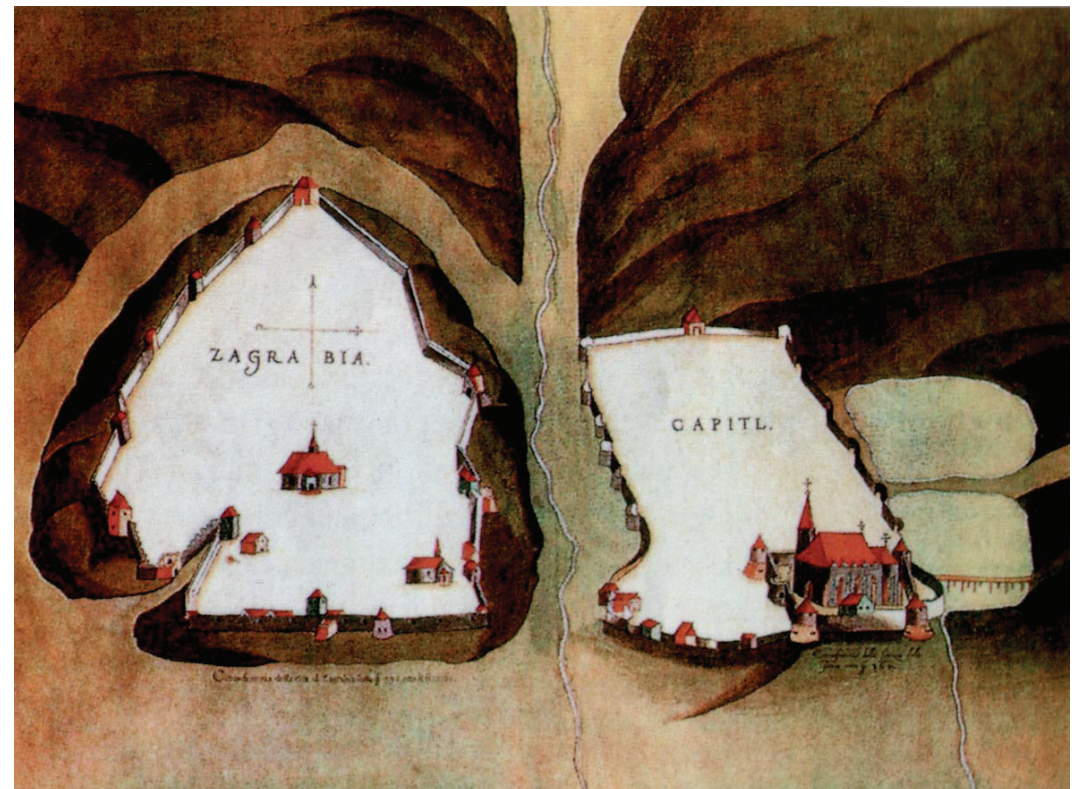
Planning Budapest

Andrassy street



Planning Zagreb

- the capital building process
- the urban extension from Upper Town to Lower Town
- the “Green Horseshoe” of Zagreb



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Planning Zagreb



