Warsztat architekta

Czesław Bielecki

Warszawa, 11 stycznia 2012

Warsztat architekta

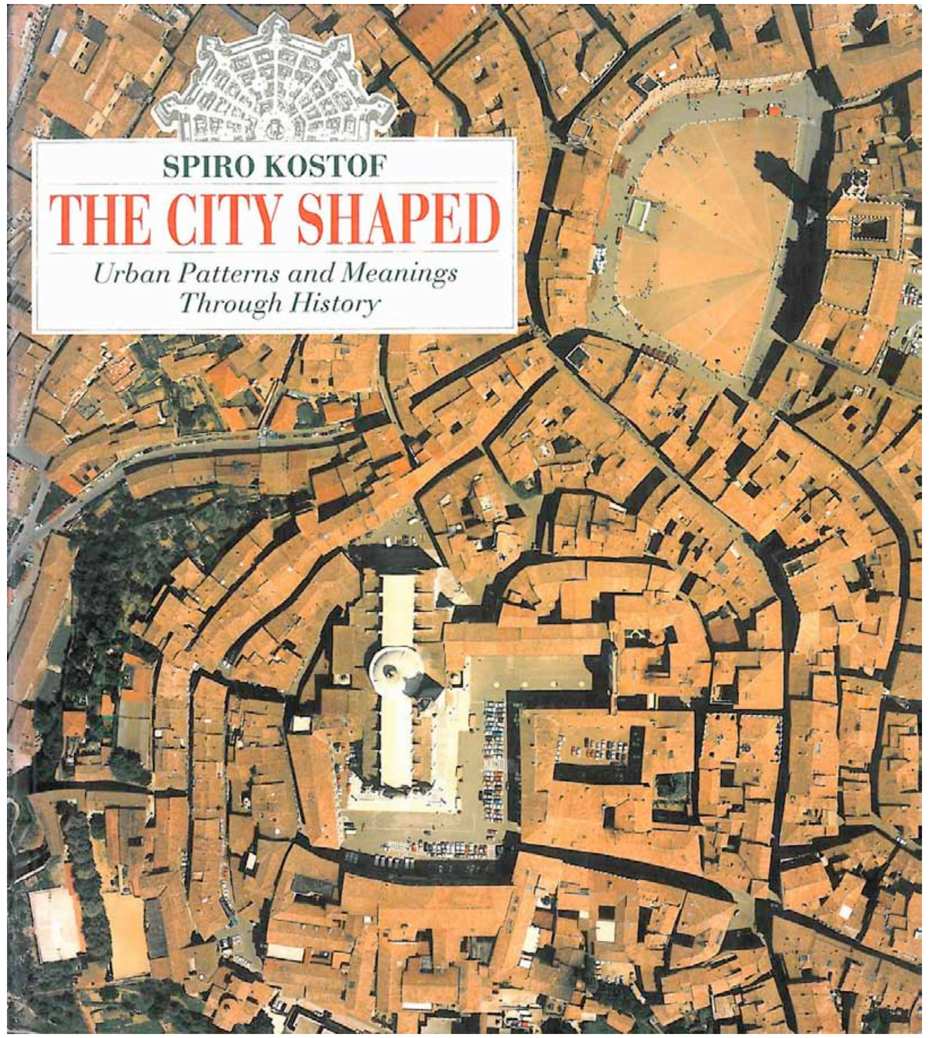
1. Architektura jako scenariusz
2. *Modus* i *locus*
3. Między developmentem a designem
4. Skala i materialność architektury
5. Własność i parcelacja
6. Styl transnarodowy
7. Między przeszłością a przyszłością

Poprzednio

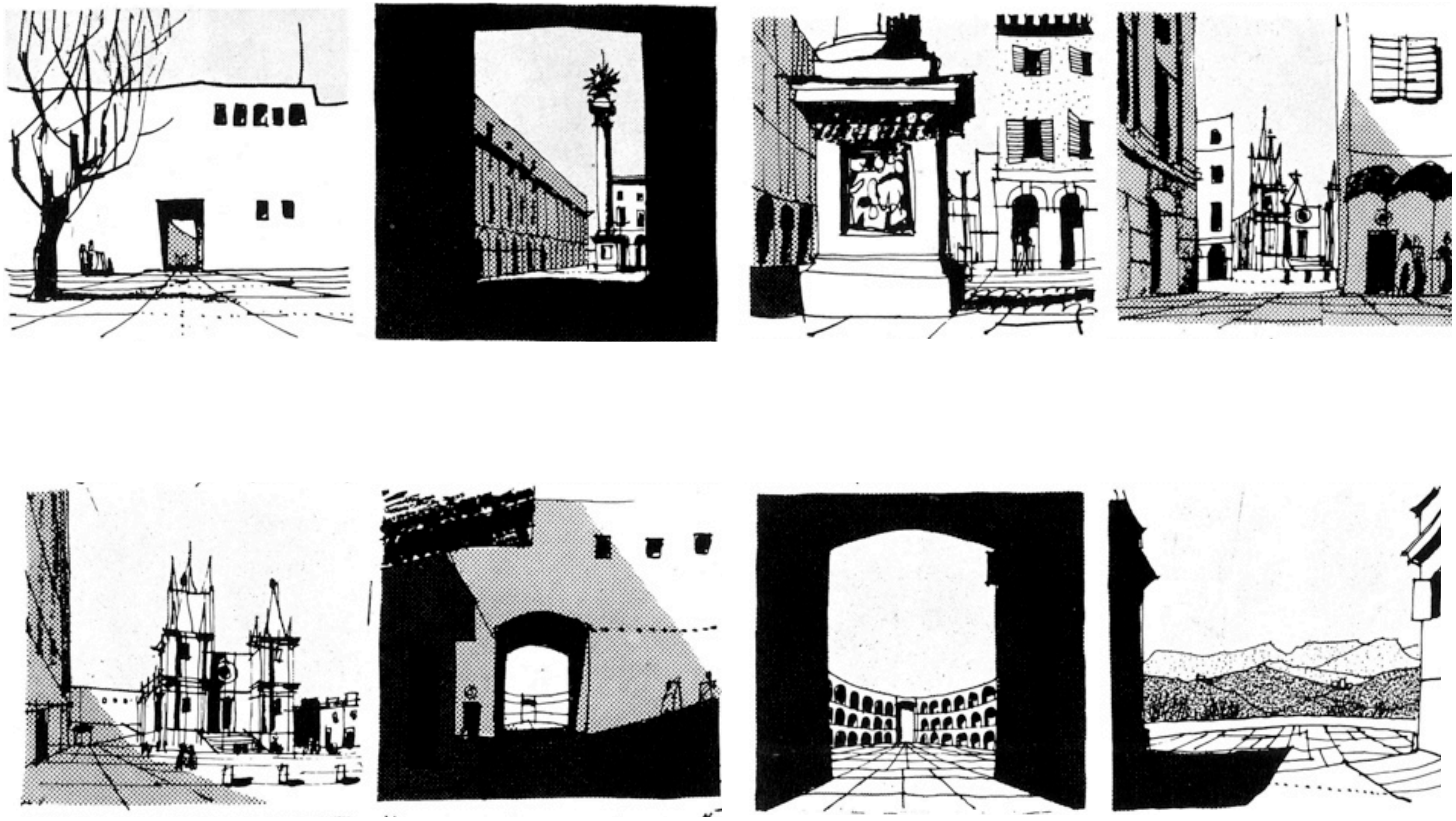
Skala i materialność architektury

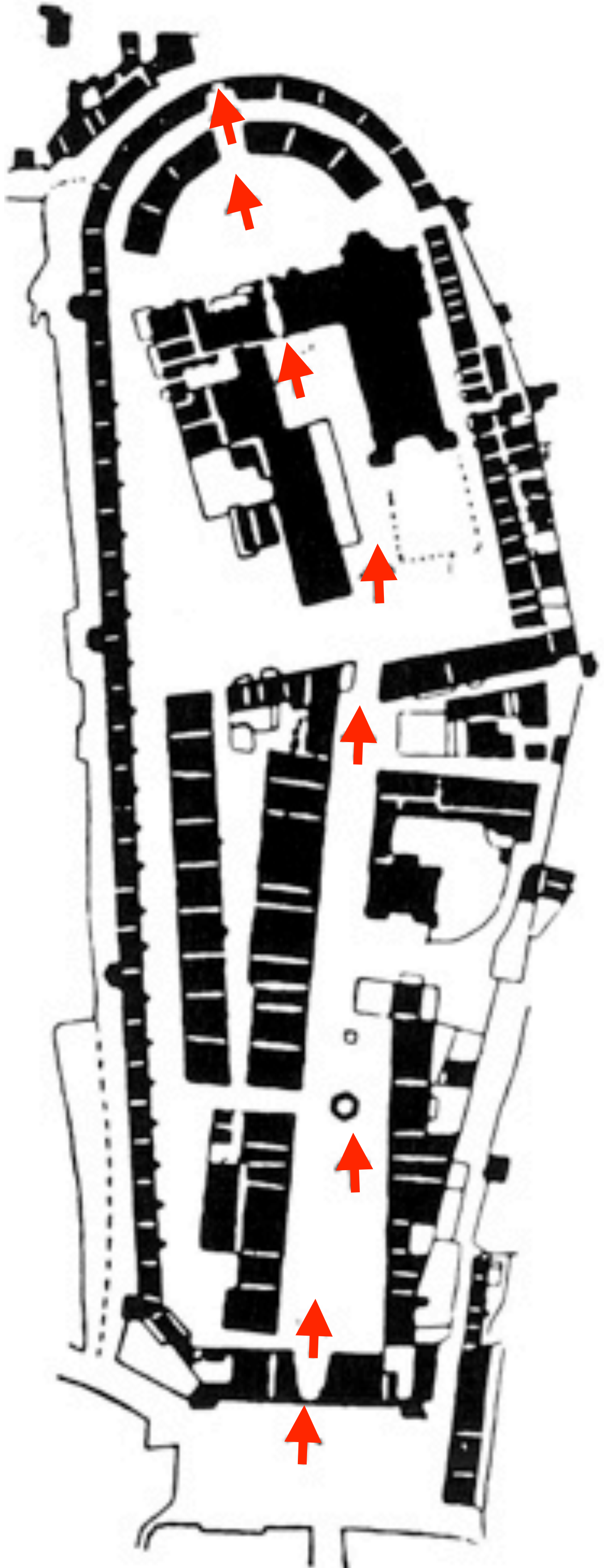
5.

Własność i parcelacja


SPIRO KOSTOF
THE CITY SHAPED
Urban Patterns and Meanings
Through History

Siena





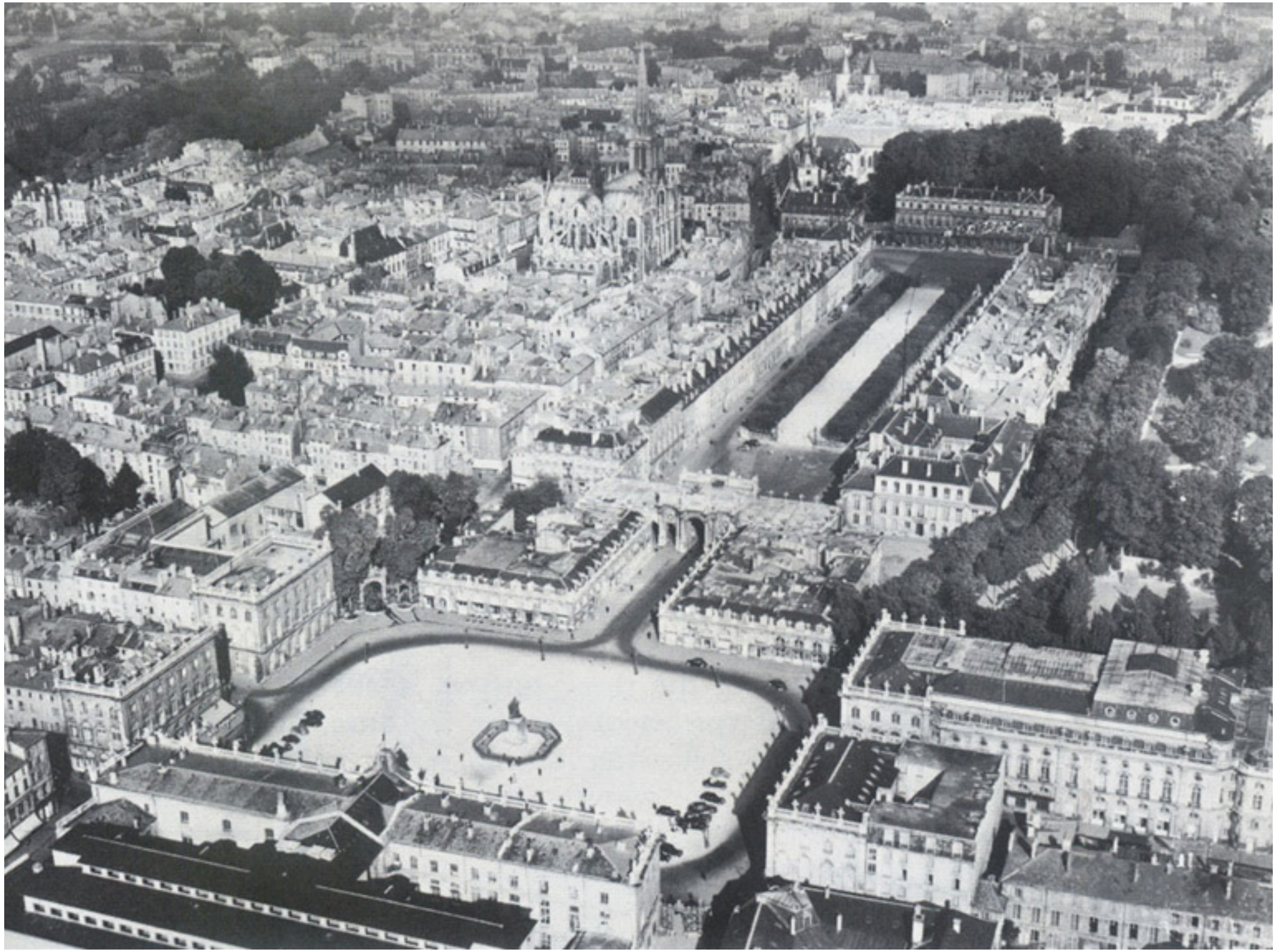
Strona z *The Concise Townscape* Gordona Cullena 1971

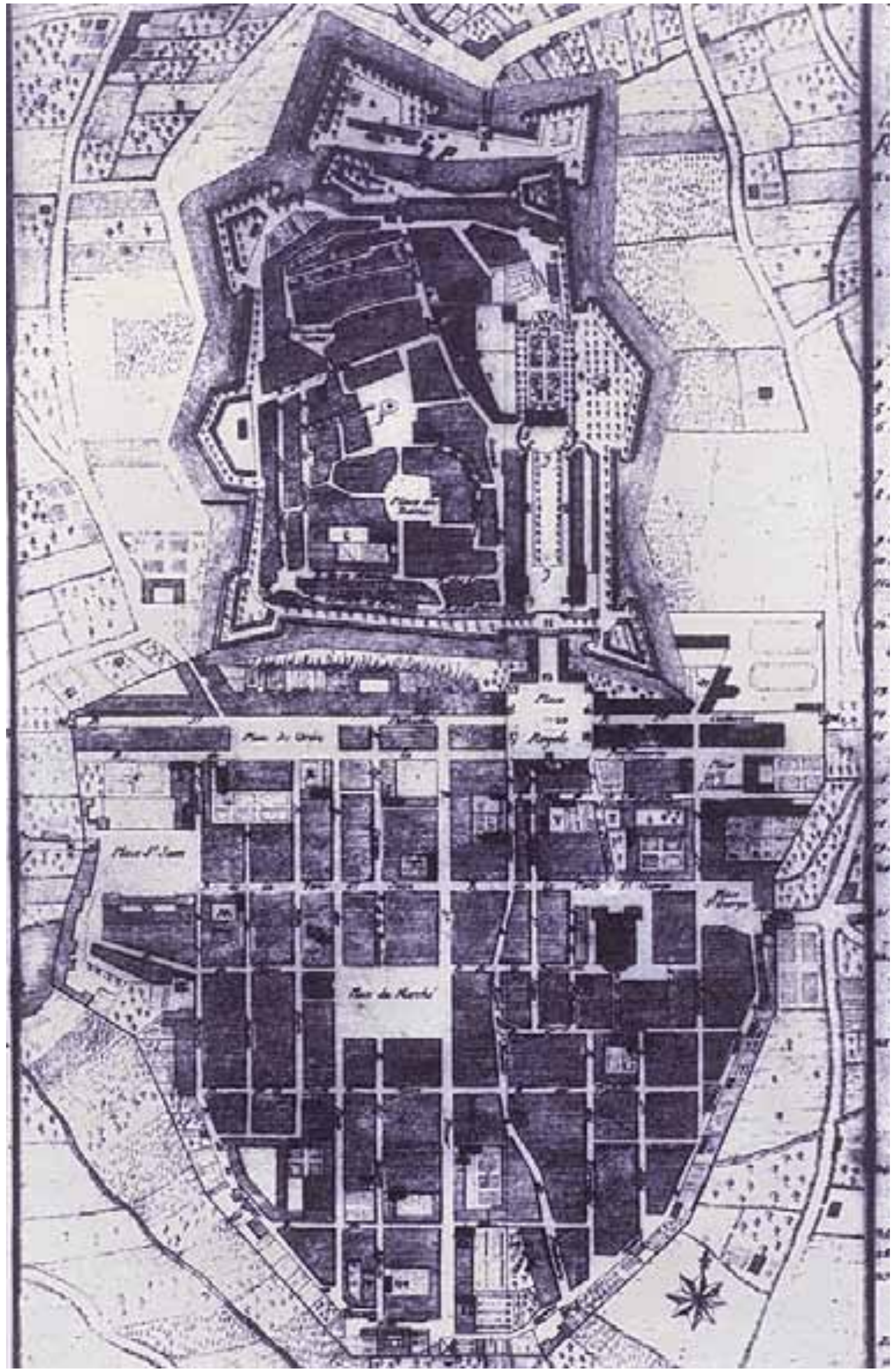
 

Białołęka • Żoliborz

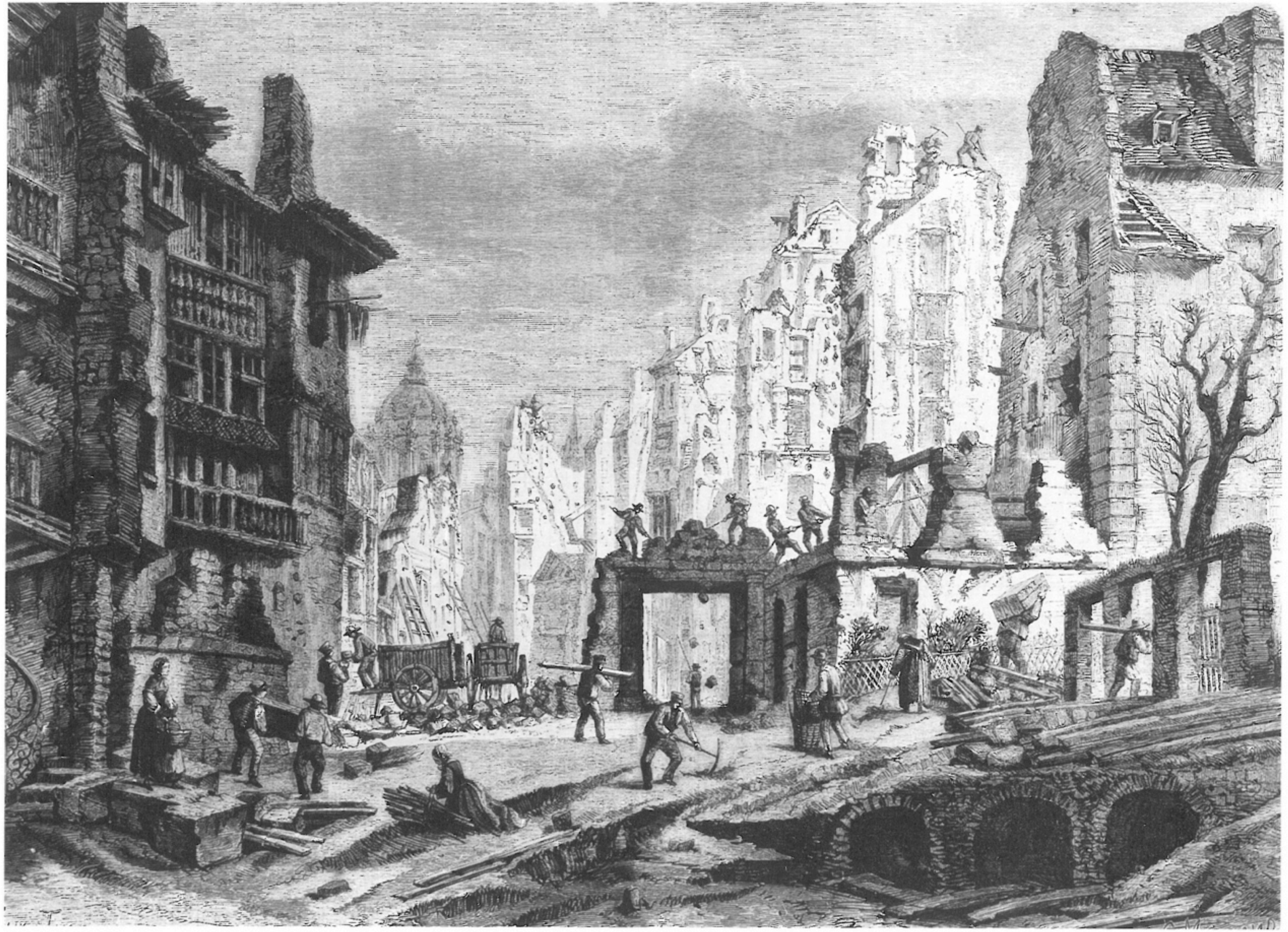
Józefosław • Stara Ochota


Toskania

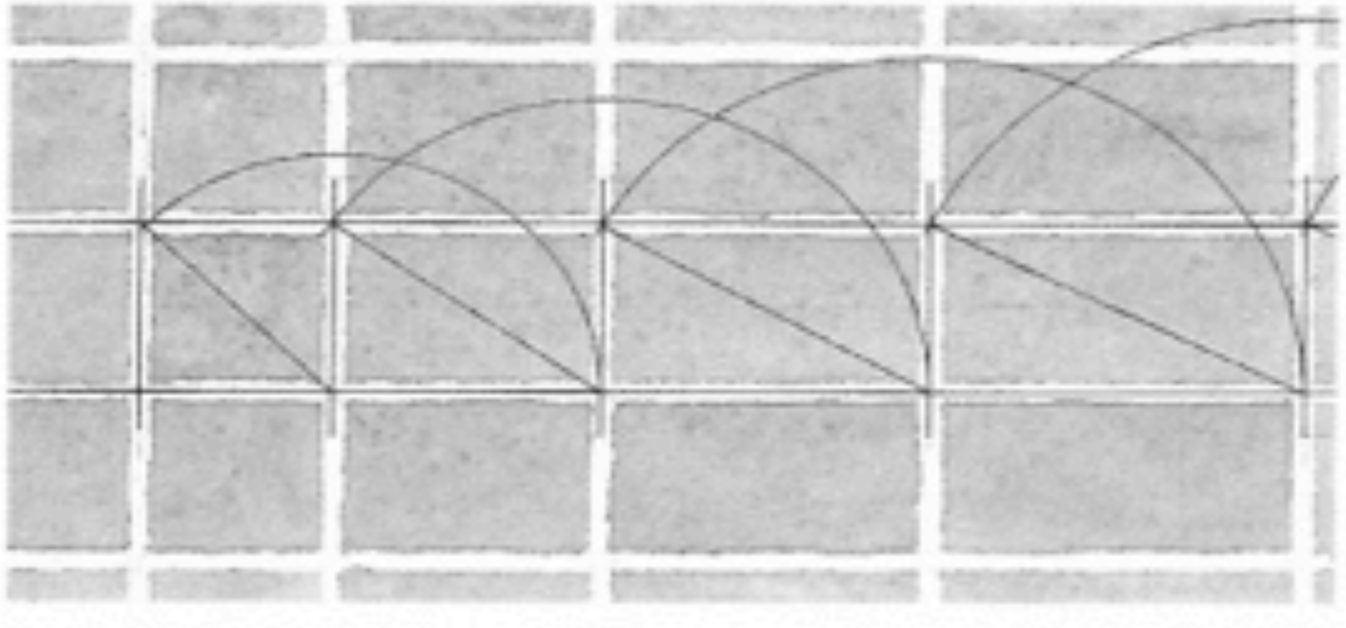




Place Stanislas w Nancy

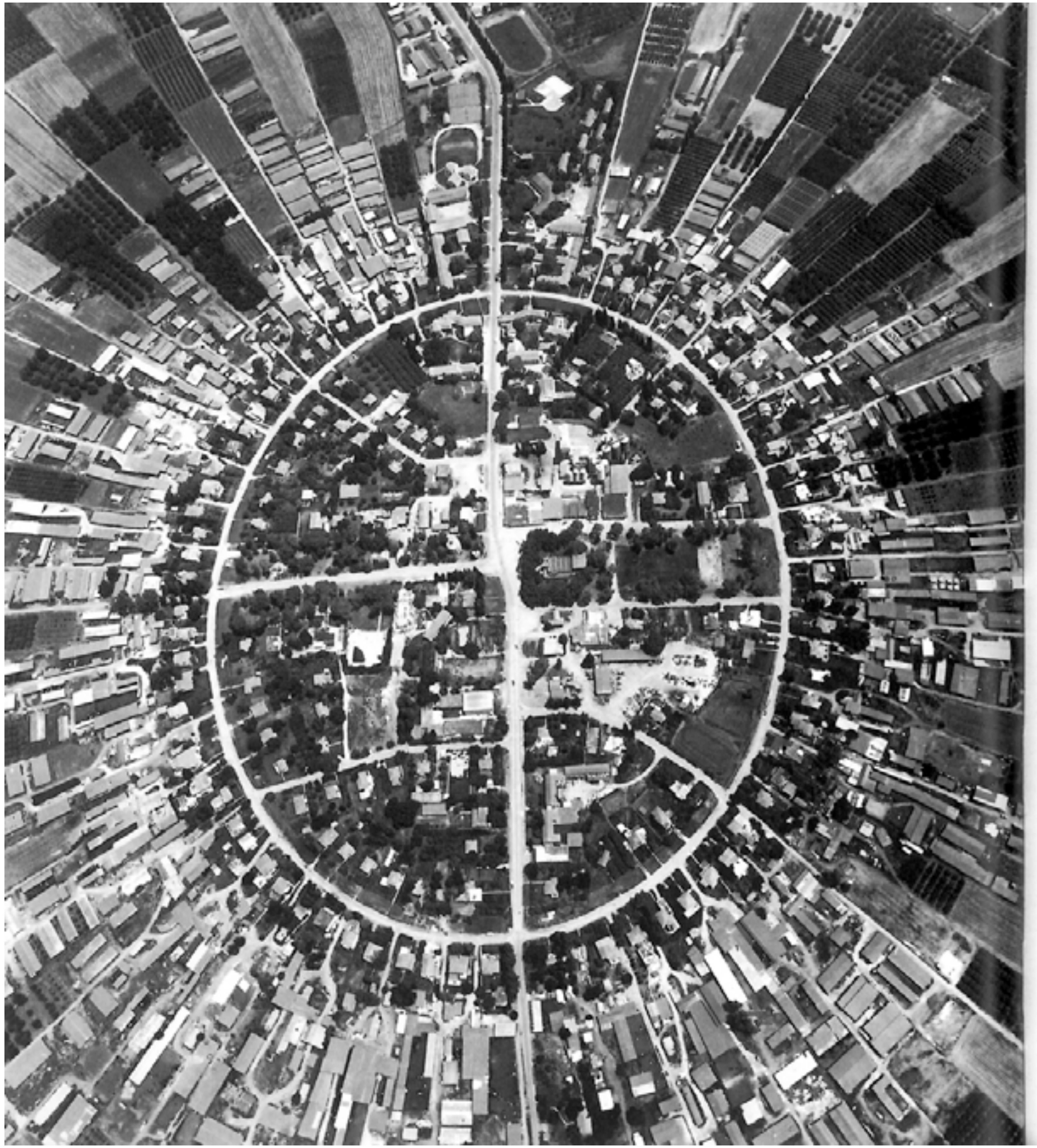


Cięcia Haussmanna w Paryżu

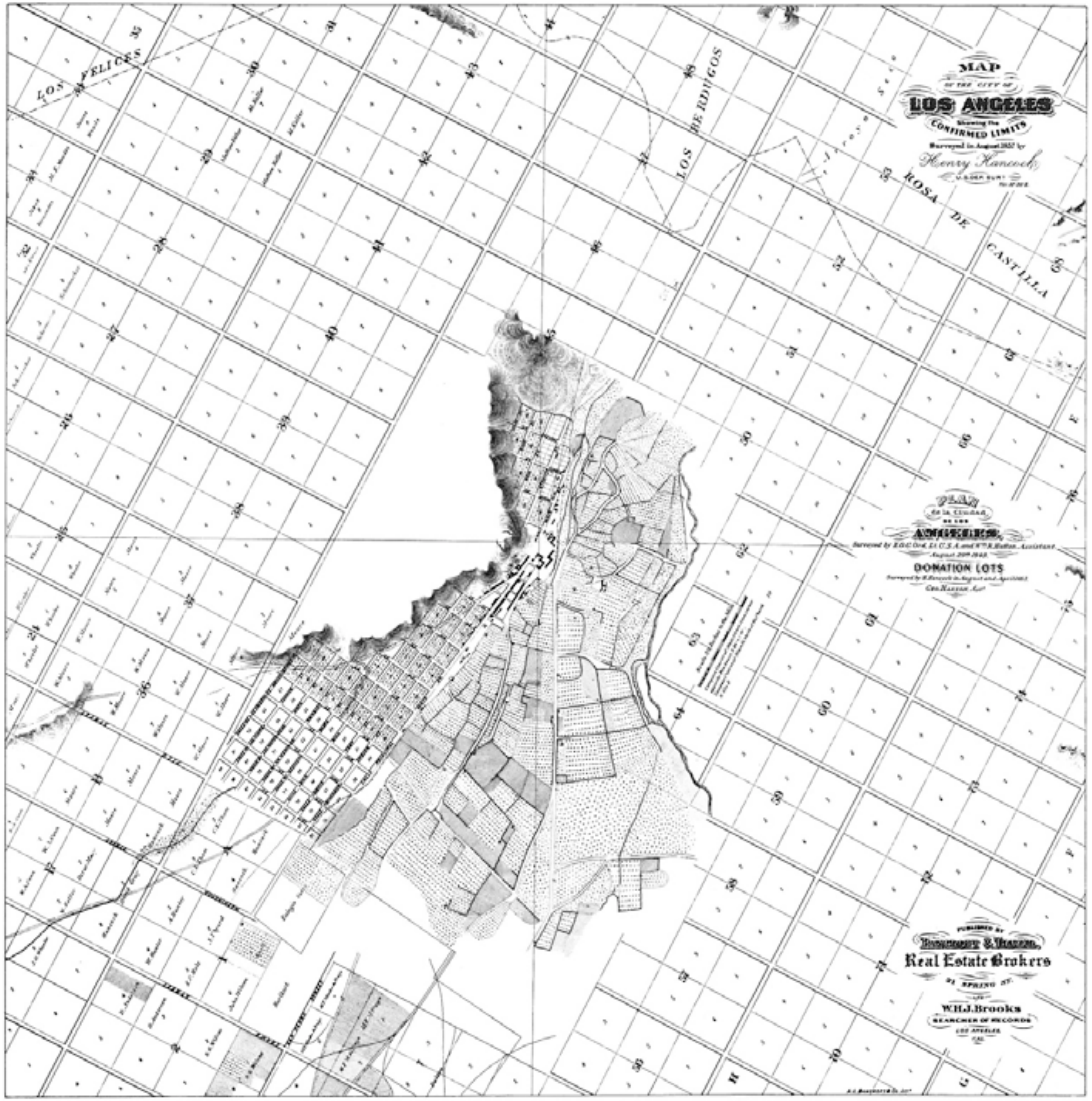


Grenade-sur-Garonne, Francja

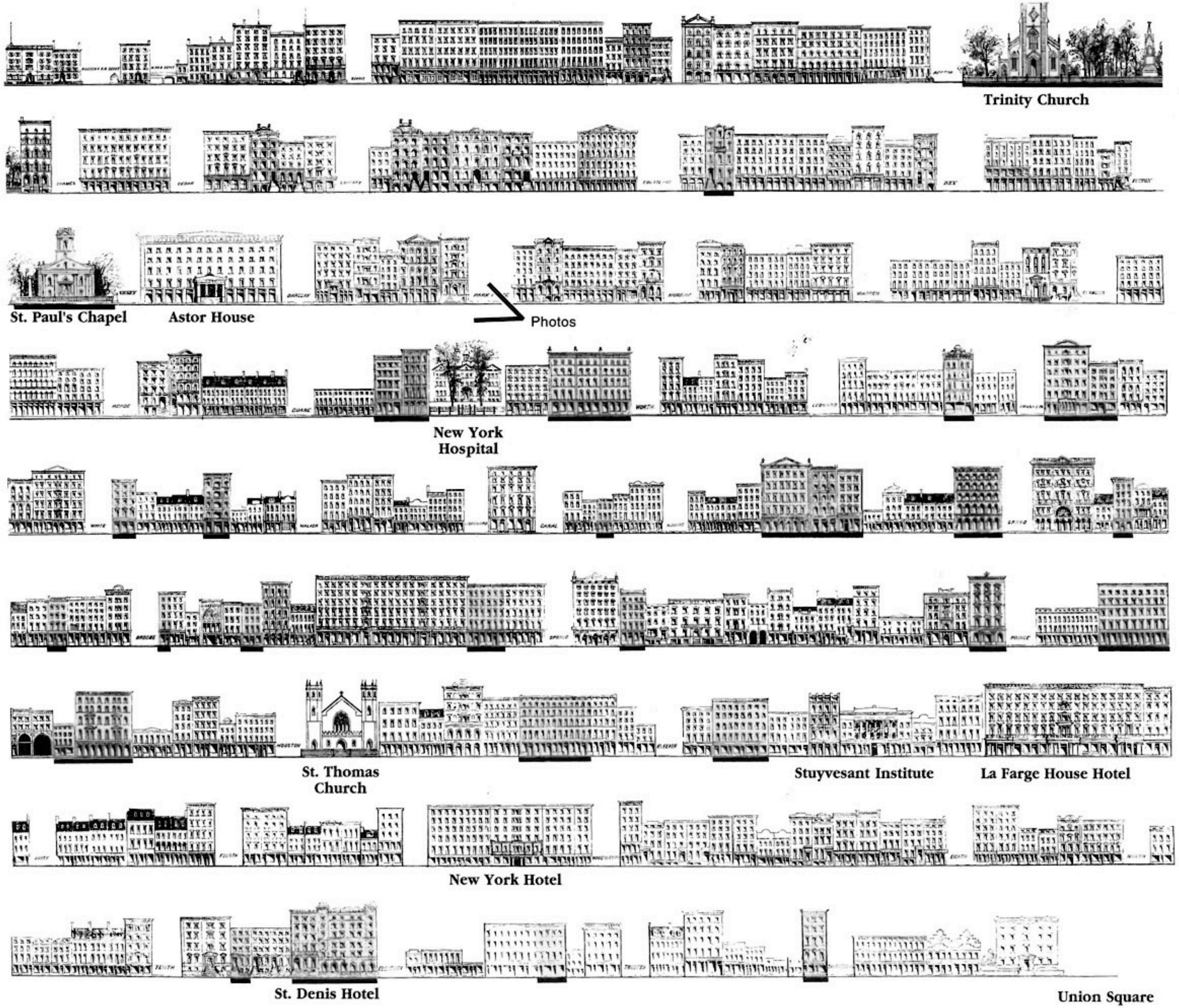
Nowdushan niedaleko
Yazd w Iranie



Nahalal, Izrael, projekt Richard Kauffmann



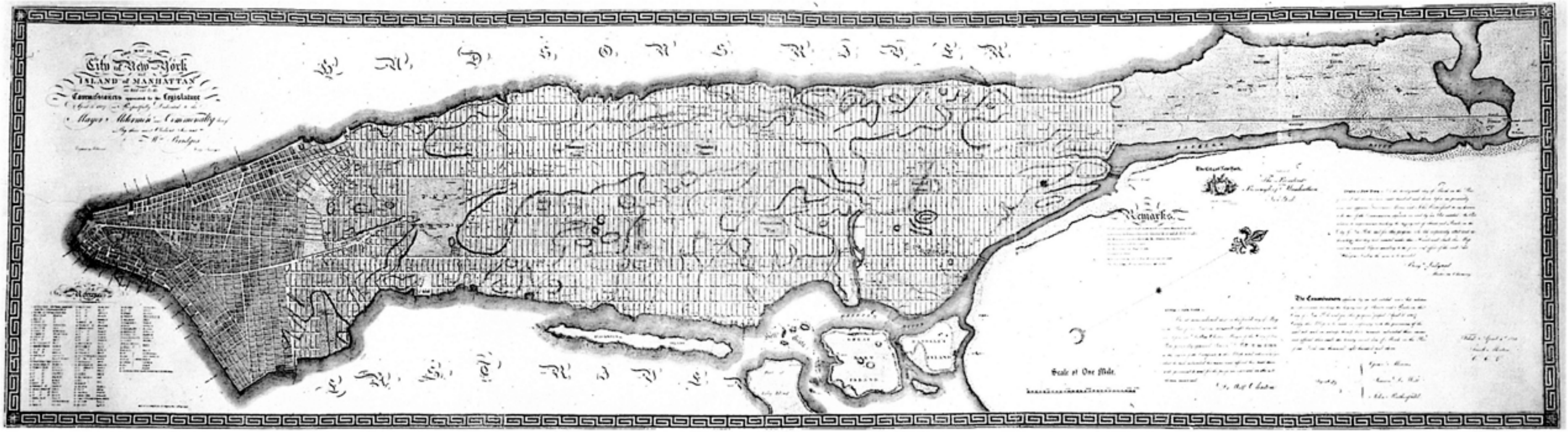
Plan Los Angeles
z 1875



1880 - BROADWAY, west side, looking south from Park Place—the view matches the left half of the third row in the illustration to the left. On the corner of Broadway and Park Place is the Berkshire Life Insurance Building (1852). The wide white building beyond is the Astor House hotel (1836), and peeking out behind it is the portico of St. Paul's Chapel (1766).

1974 - Same view as above. The entire block between Park Place and Barclay has become the world-famous neo-Gothic Woolworth Building (1913). Astor House was replaced by the Transportation Building (1927) and six-story Franklin Building (1914). Only St. Paul's Chapel remains from the previous photo. The United States Steel Building (1972) towers in the background.

W 1865 zachodnia strona dolnego Brodwayu w Nowym Jorku miała 261 budynków. Do 1990 dotrwało tylko 33.



Manhattan w 1811

Greenwich Village

Greenwich Village, domy z 1850-60

1

2

1/2
Quatorze années séparent ces prises de vue de Sullivan Street. On peut ici, une nouvelle fois, mesurer l'évidence de la notion d'impermanence des couleurs dans le paysage urbain.

Sullivan Street w Greenwich Village. Zdjęcia w odstępie 14 lat.

Sullivan Street w Greenwich Village

1

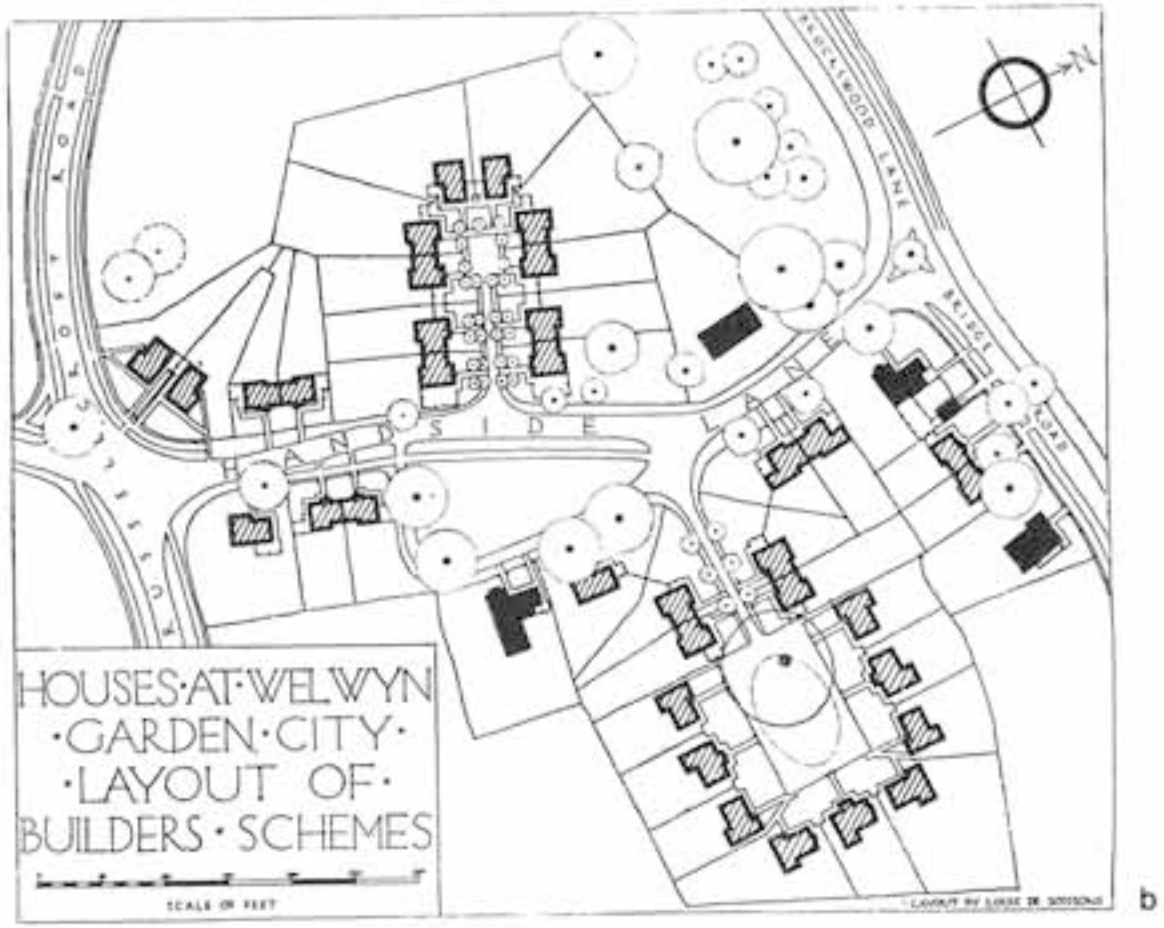
3

Paleta barw fasad budynków w Greenwich Village z 1983

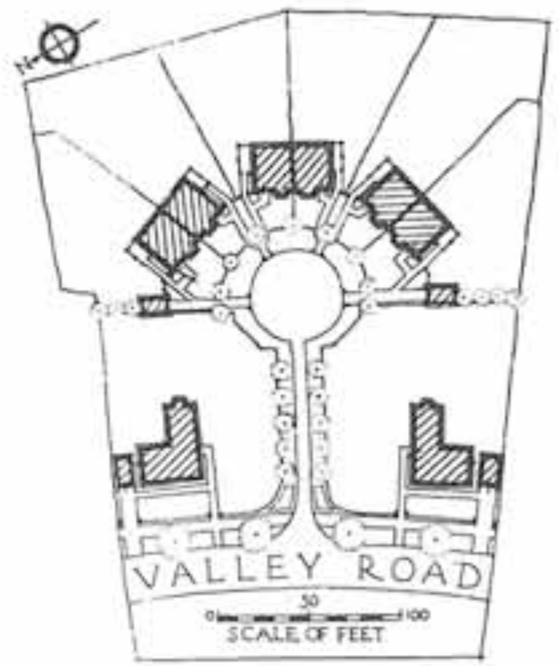
2

4

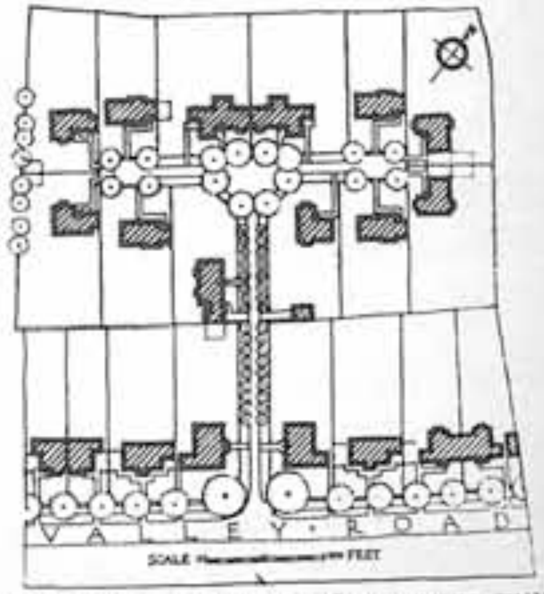
Washington Place i róg Bleecker Street i 5 Avenue



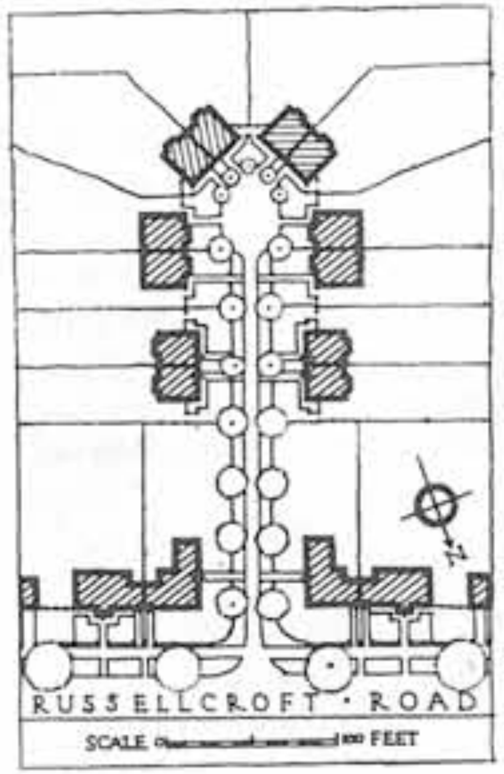
Welwyn Garden City

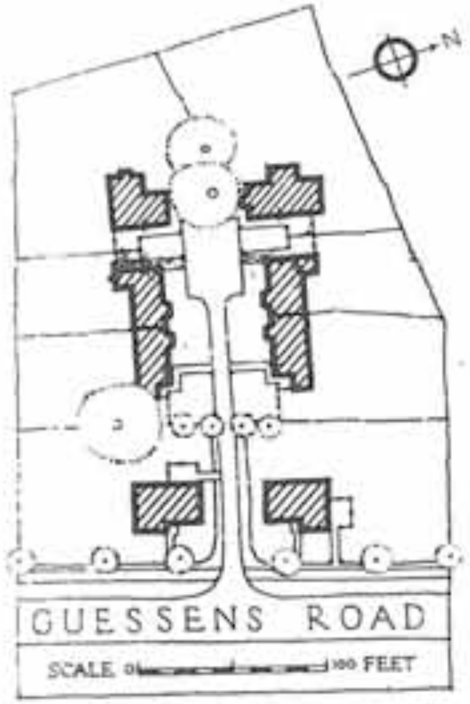


A Small Cul-de-sac with an Open Effect

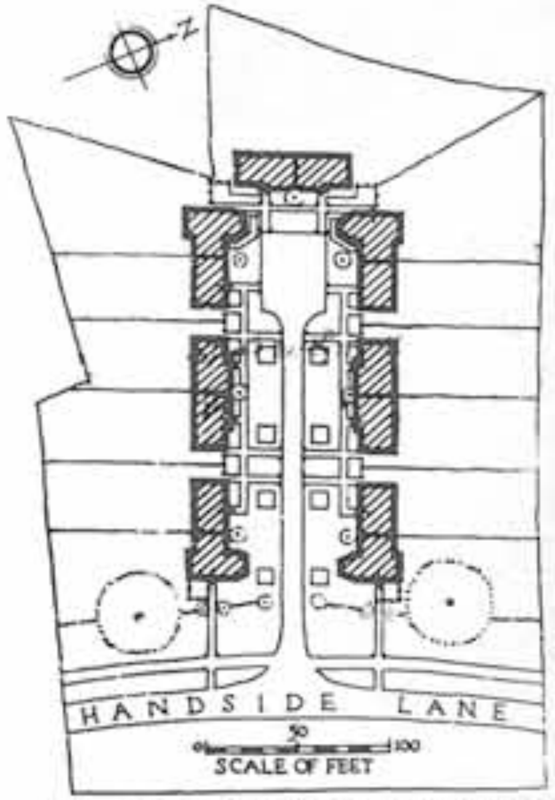


A T-shaped Cul-de-sac on Land higher than the Road in which a certain Picturesque Effect is aimed at



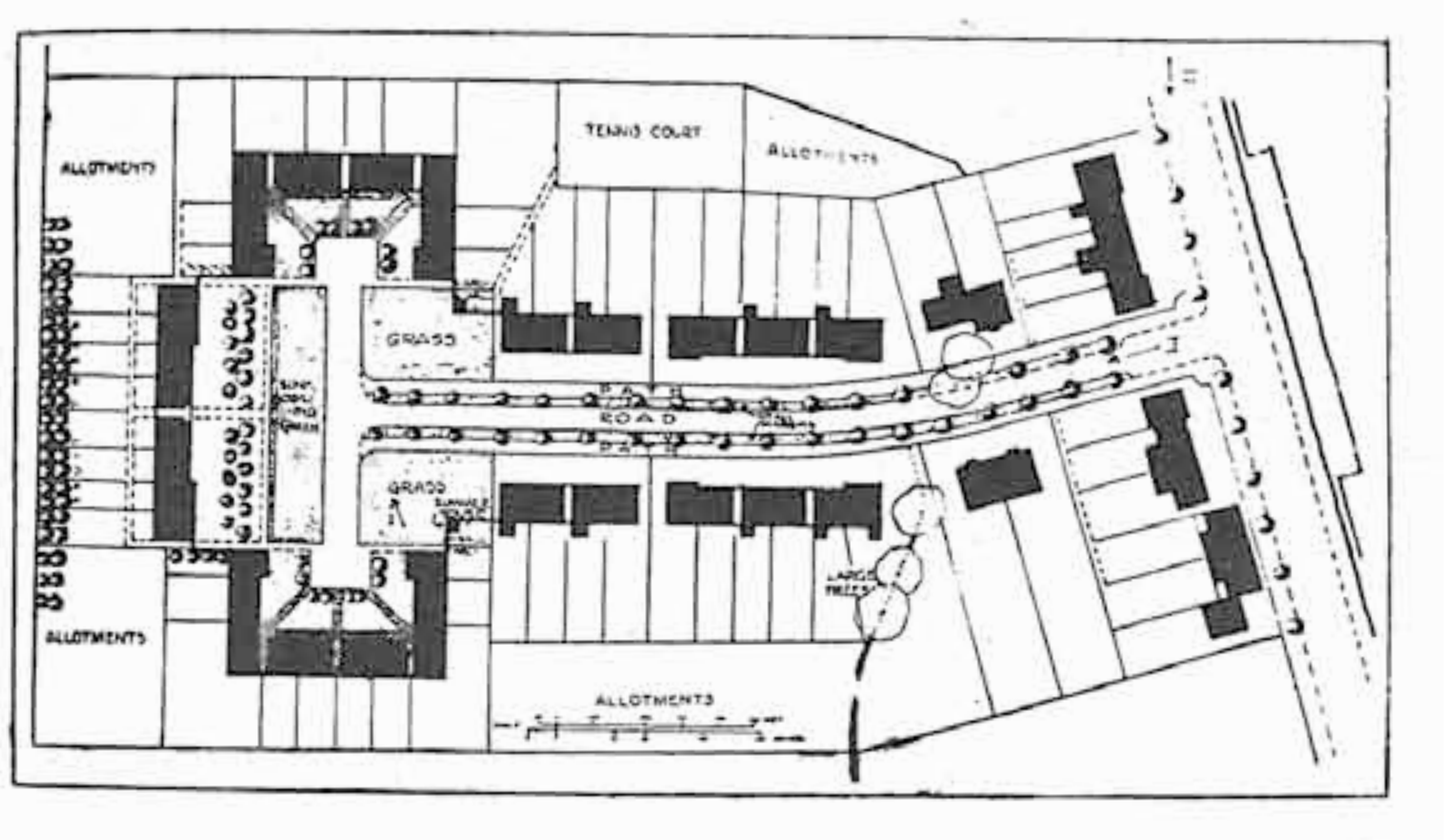


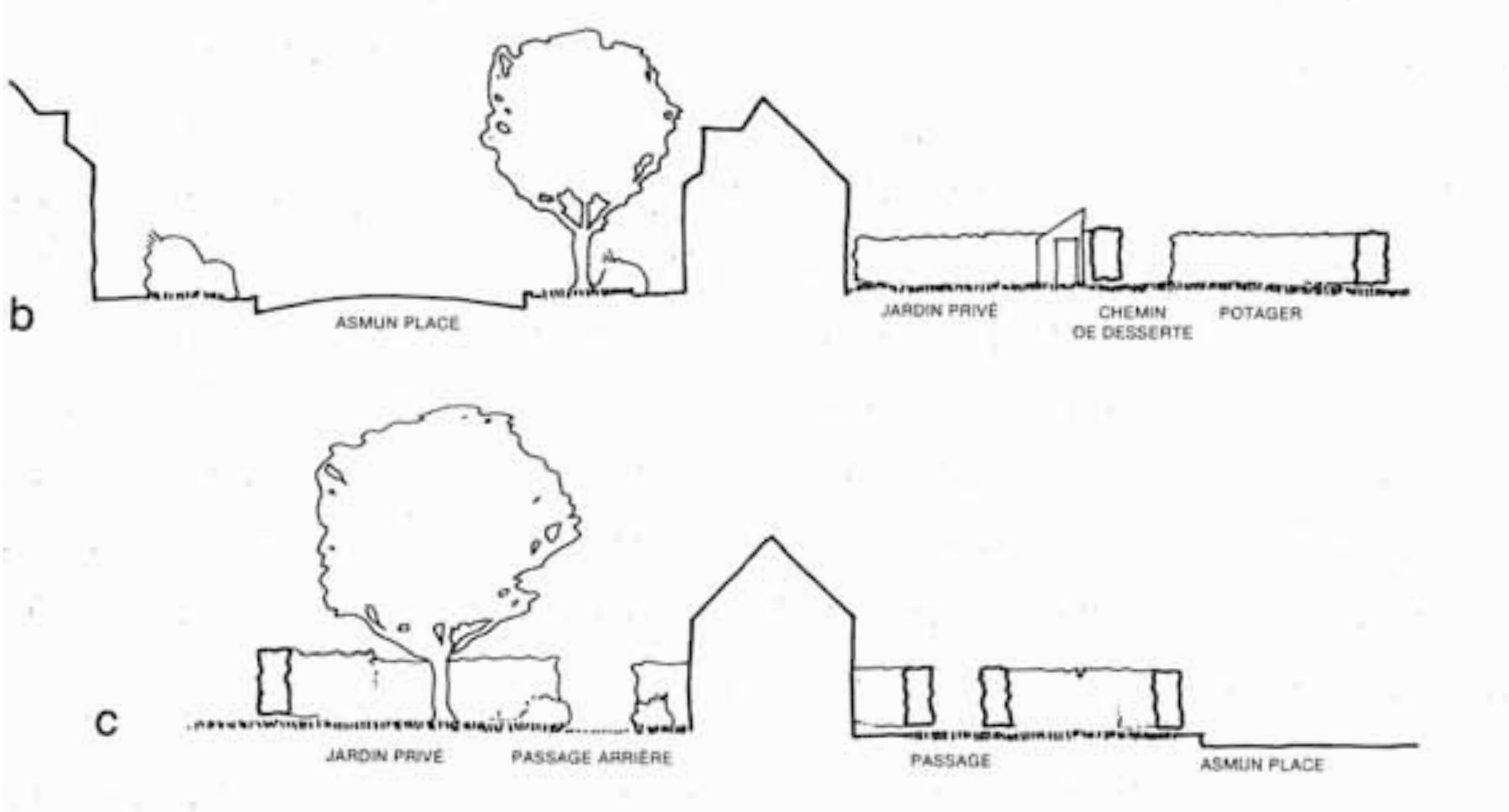
A Small Cul-de-sac with existing Trees as a Terminal Feature



Closed Quadrangle Treatment of Pairs of Houses, with Open Development in Front

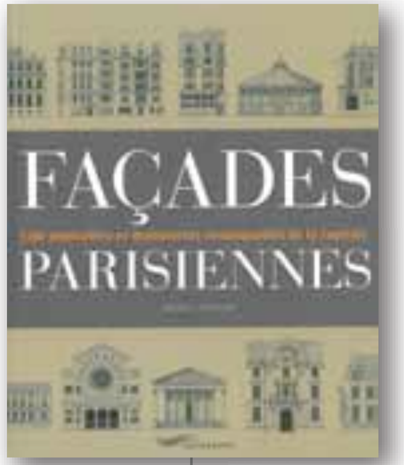
Welwyn Garden City

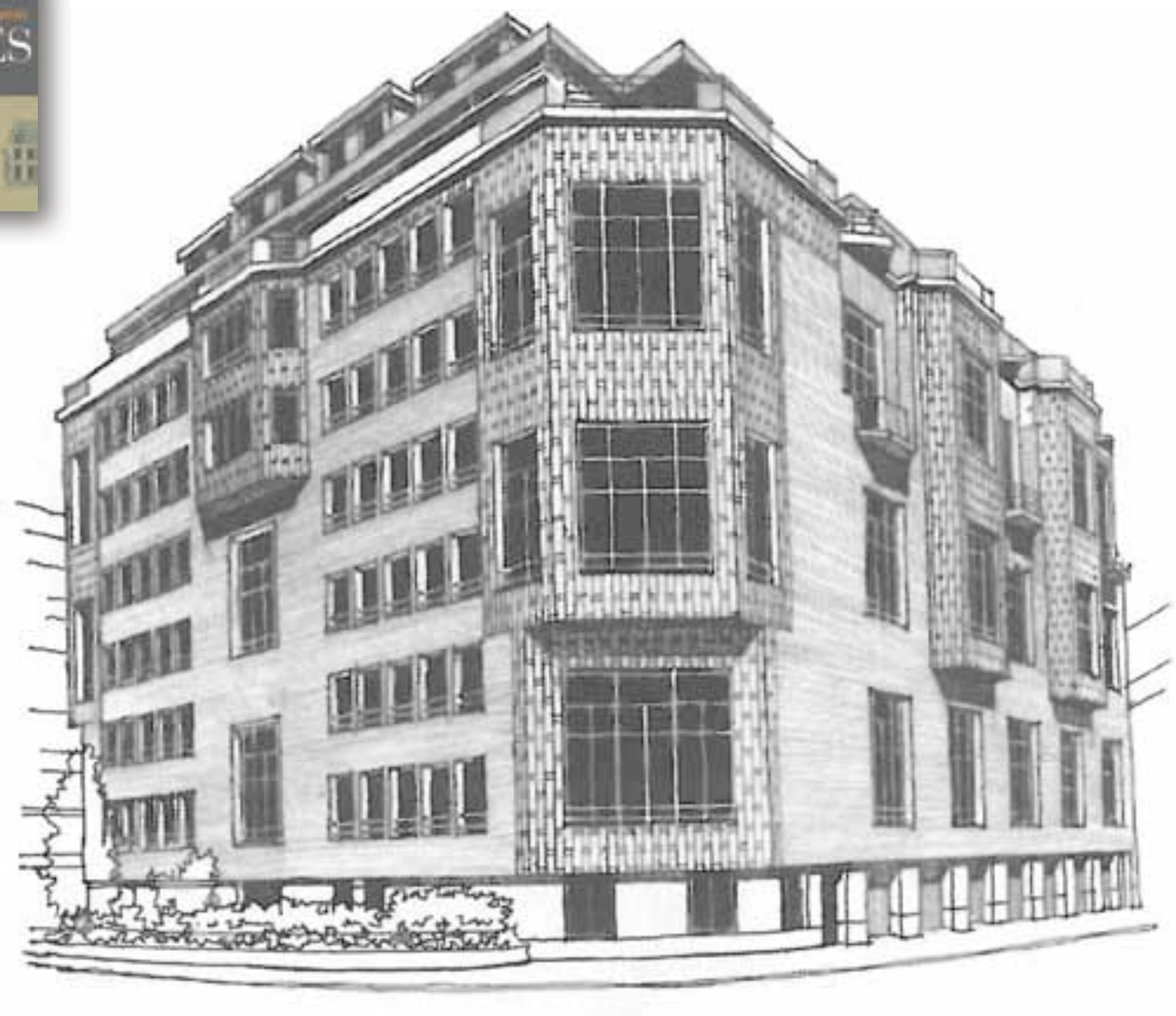

ALLOTMENTS
TENNIS COURT
ALLOTMENTS
GRASS
ROAD
GRASS
ALLOTMENTS
ALLOTMENTS


b
ASMUN PLACE
JARDIN PRIVÉ
CHEMIN
DE DESSERTE
POTAGER
c
JARDIN PRIVÉ
PASSAGE ARRIÈRE
PASSAGE
ASMUN PLACE

Hampstead

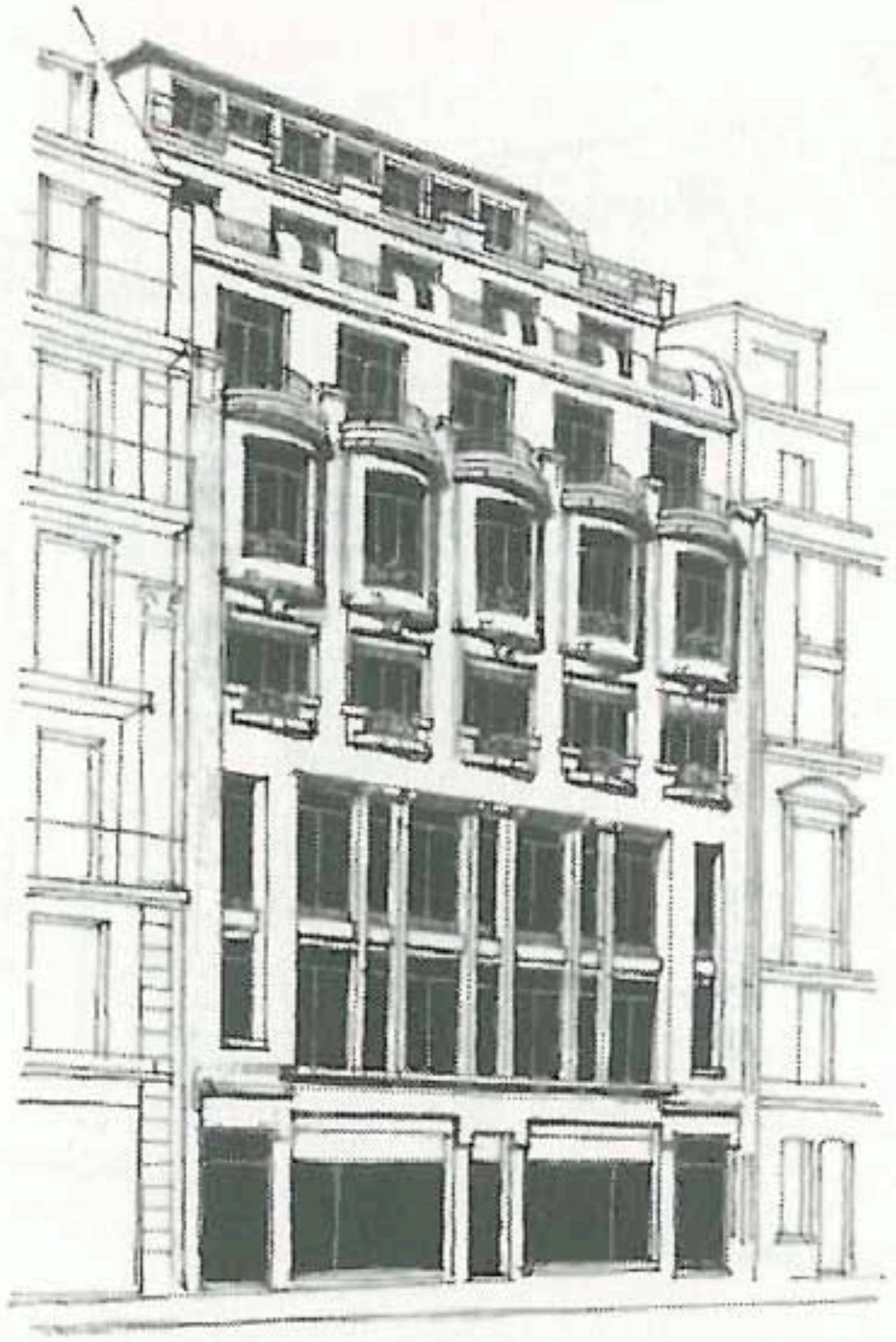

J. Castex, J.Ch. Depaule, Ph. Panerai
Formes urbaines: de l'îlot à la barre

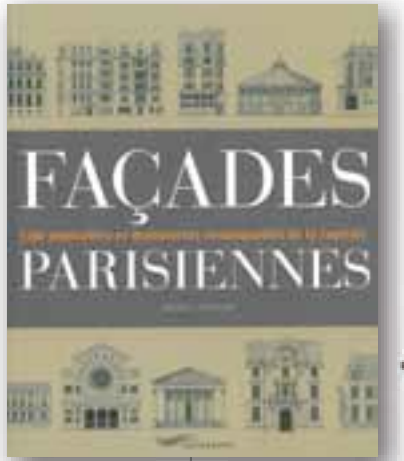


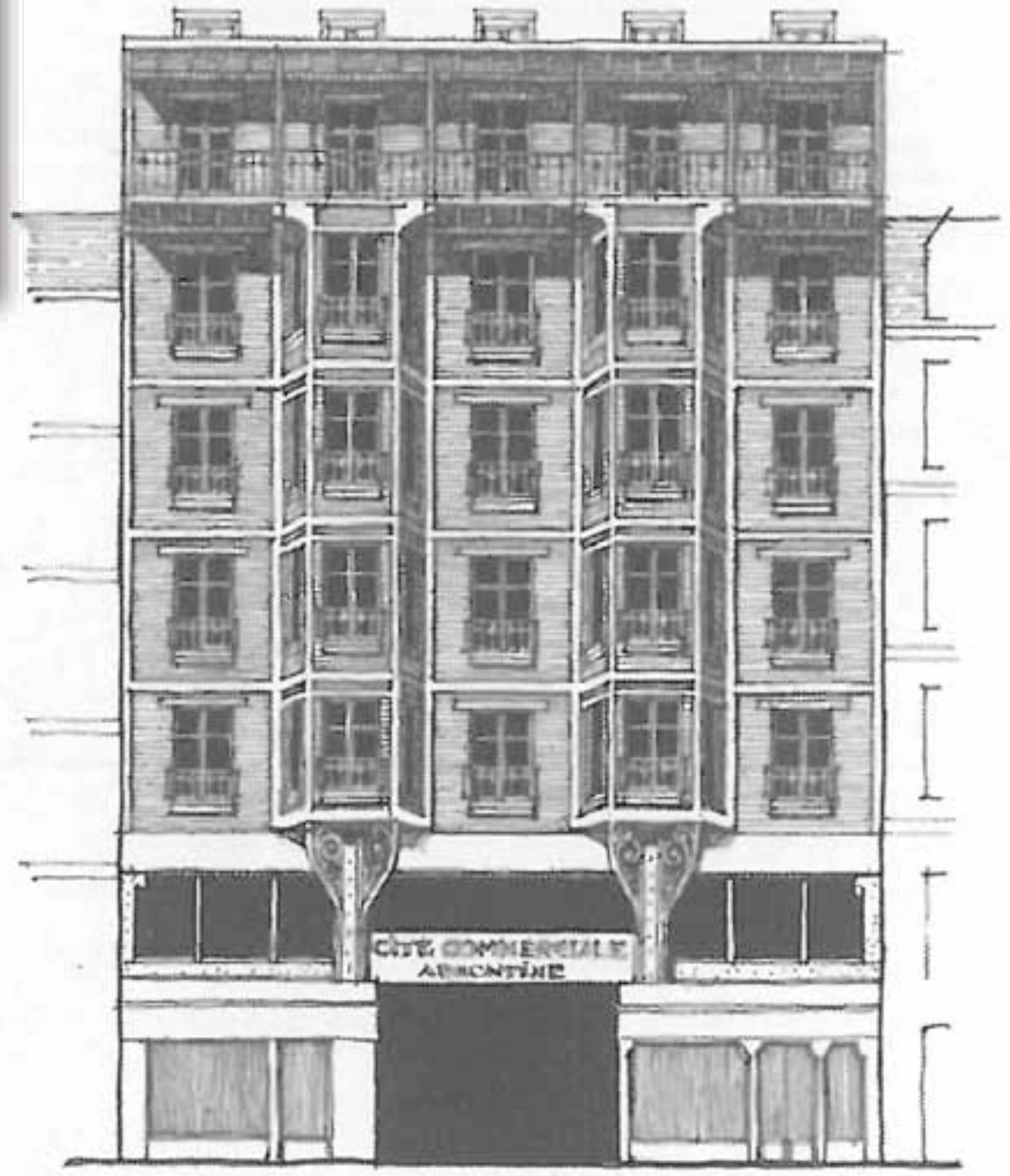


Amiraux, Henri Sauvage i Charles Sarazin. 1922-1927

La Fontaine, Henri Sauvage. 1926-1928

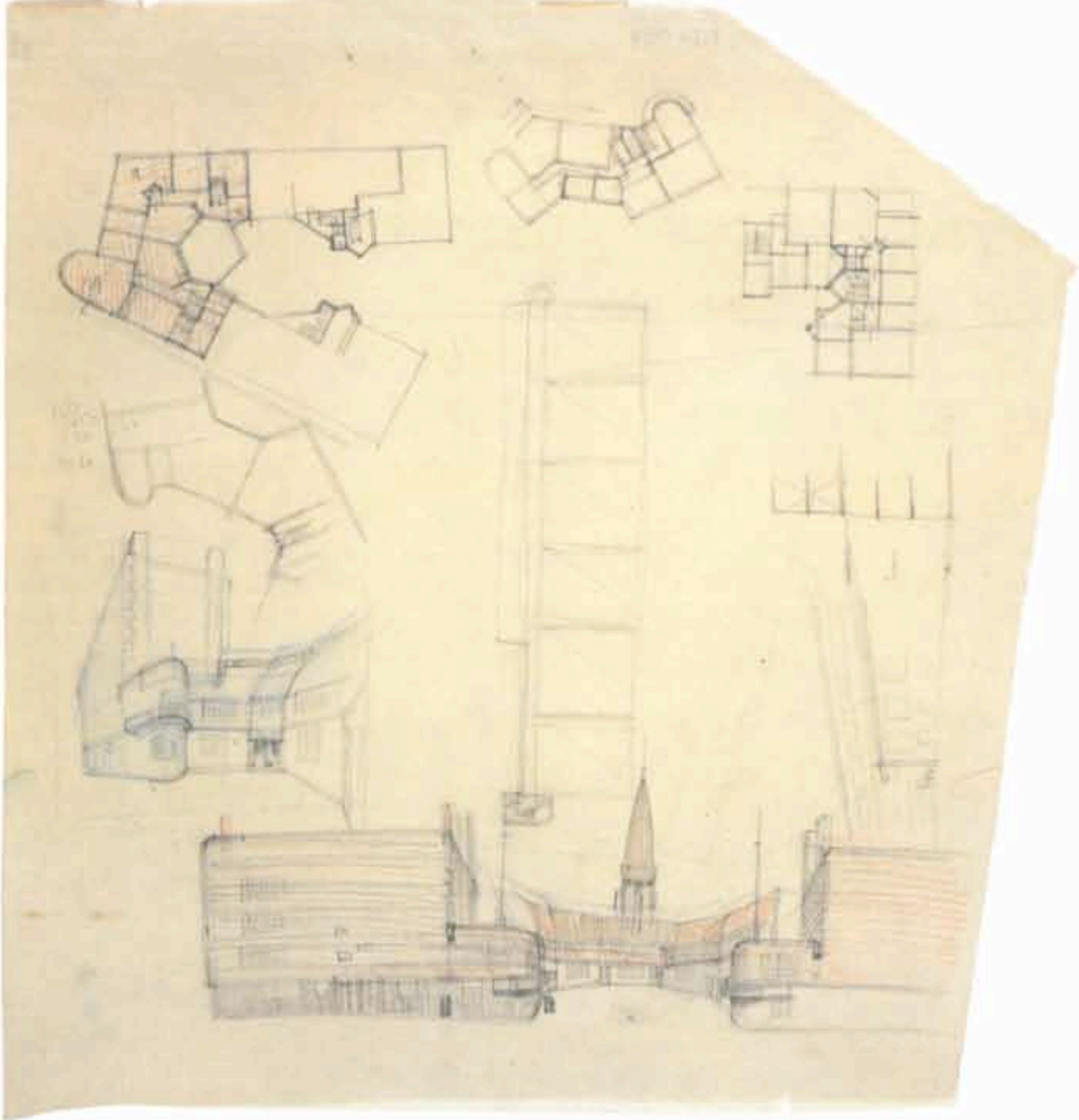




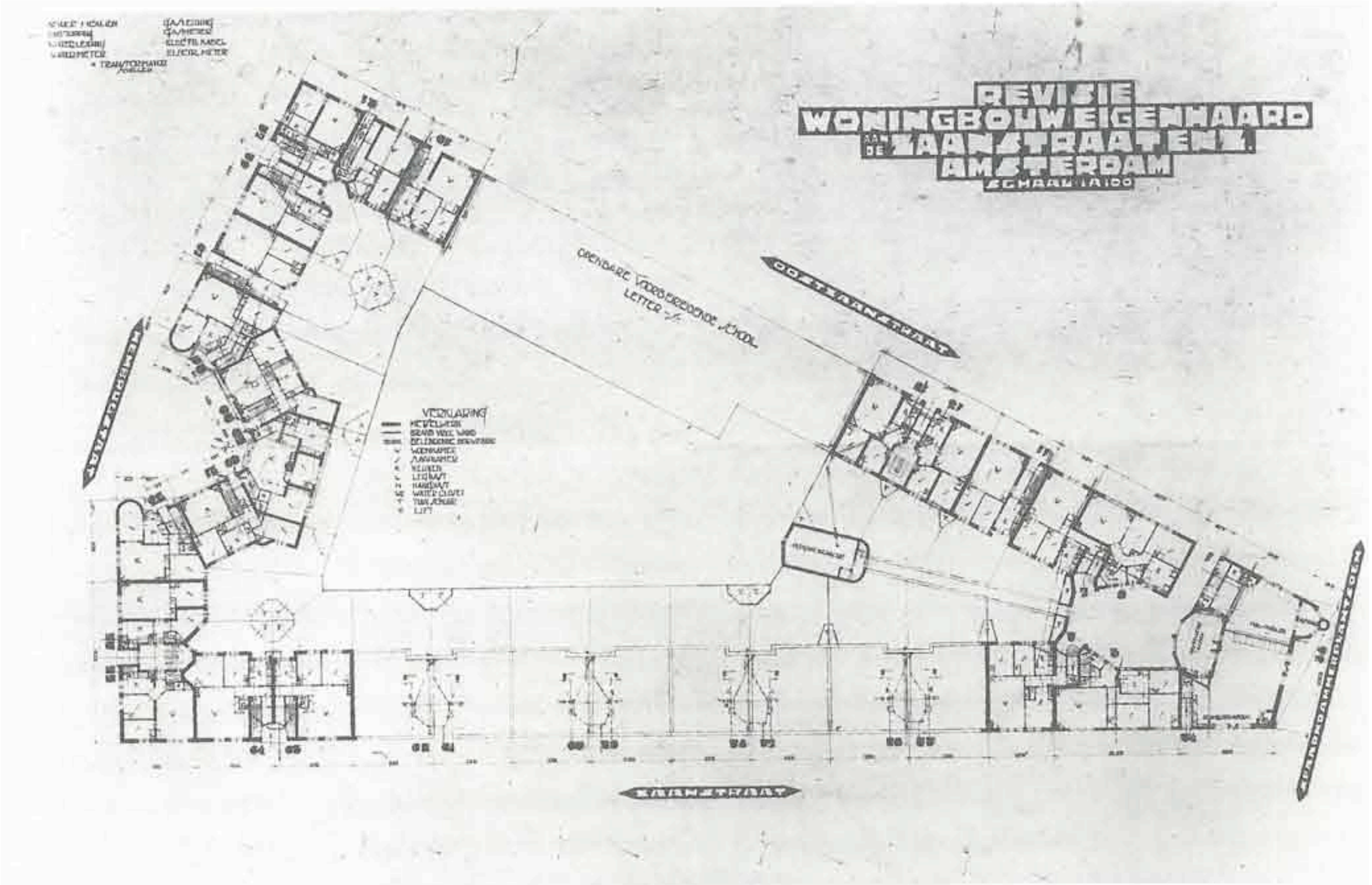


Provence, Henri Sauvage i Charles Sarazin. 1911

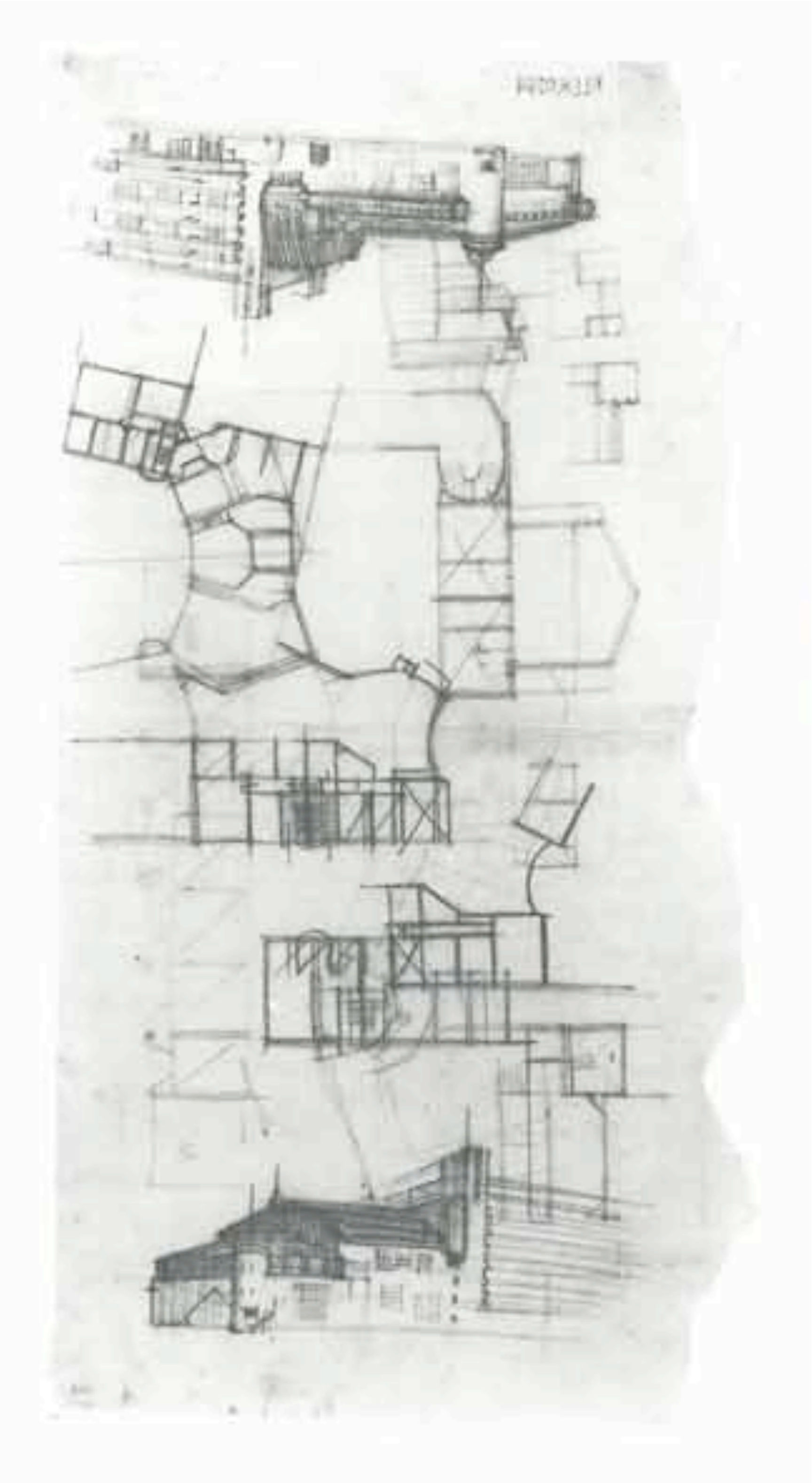
Victor Hugo, Henri Sauvage i Charles Sarazin. 1907

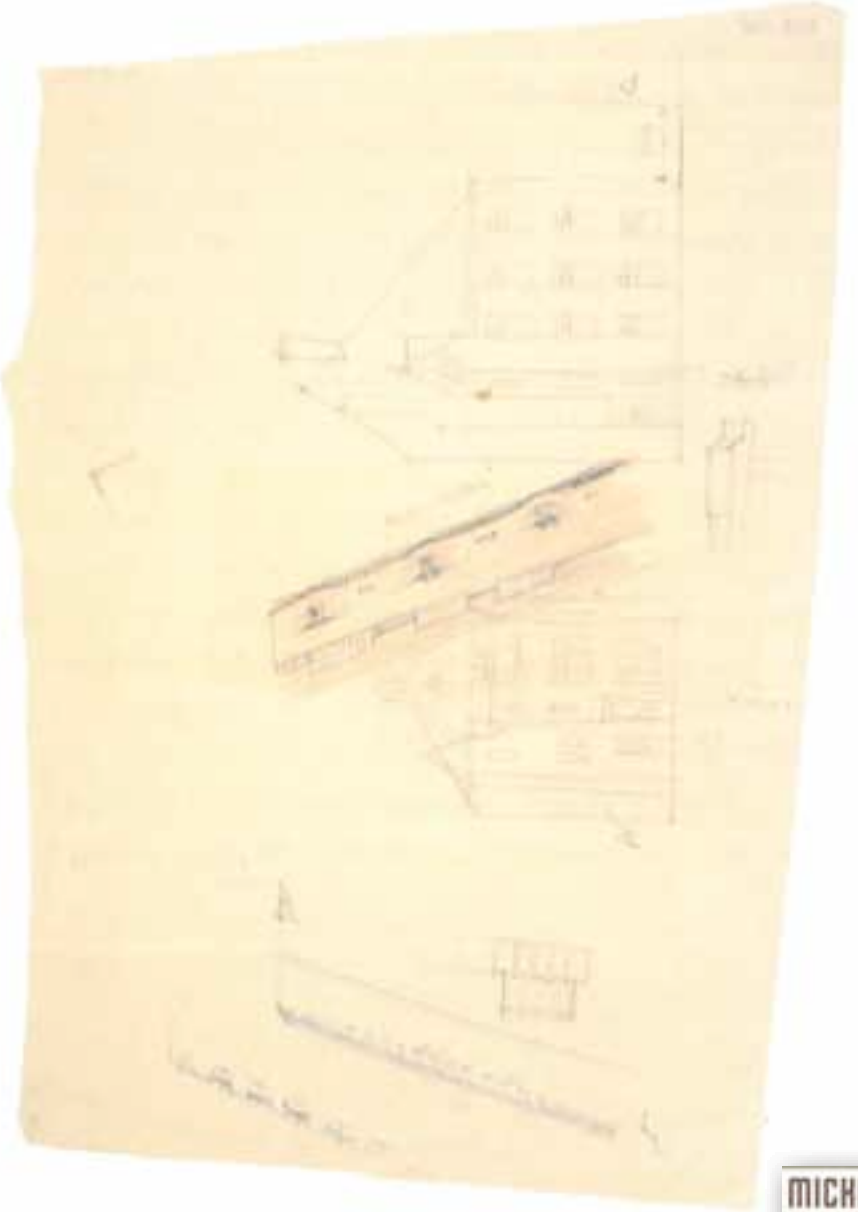


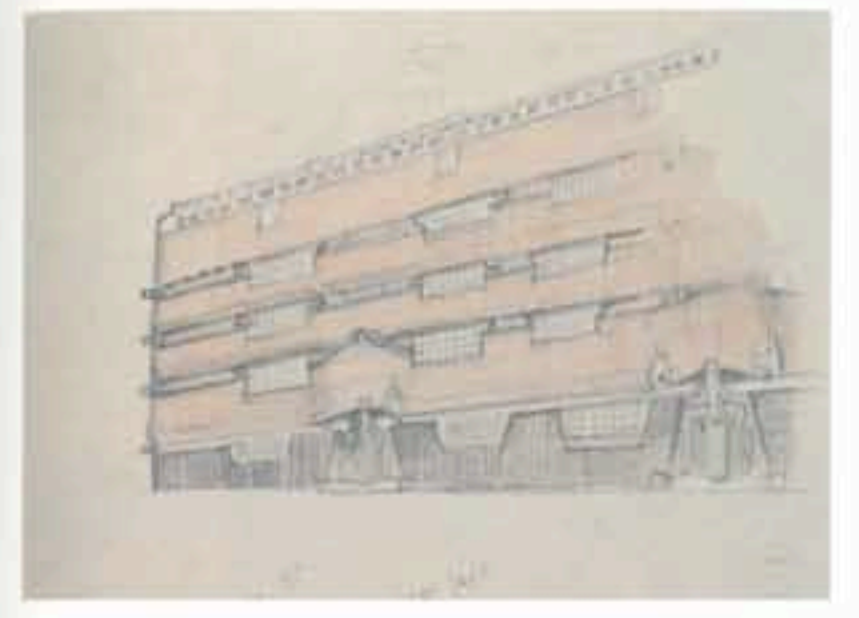

MICHEL DE
KLERK
ARCHITECT AND ARTIST OF
THE AMSTERDAM SCHOOL
1884 - 1923
NAI PUBLISHERS


REVISIE
WONINGBOUW EIGEN HAARD
AAN DE ZAANSTRAAT ENZ.
AMSTERDAM
VERKLARING
ZAANSTRAAT
OOSTZAANSTRAAT


MICHEL DE KLERK







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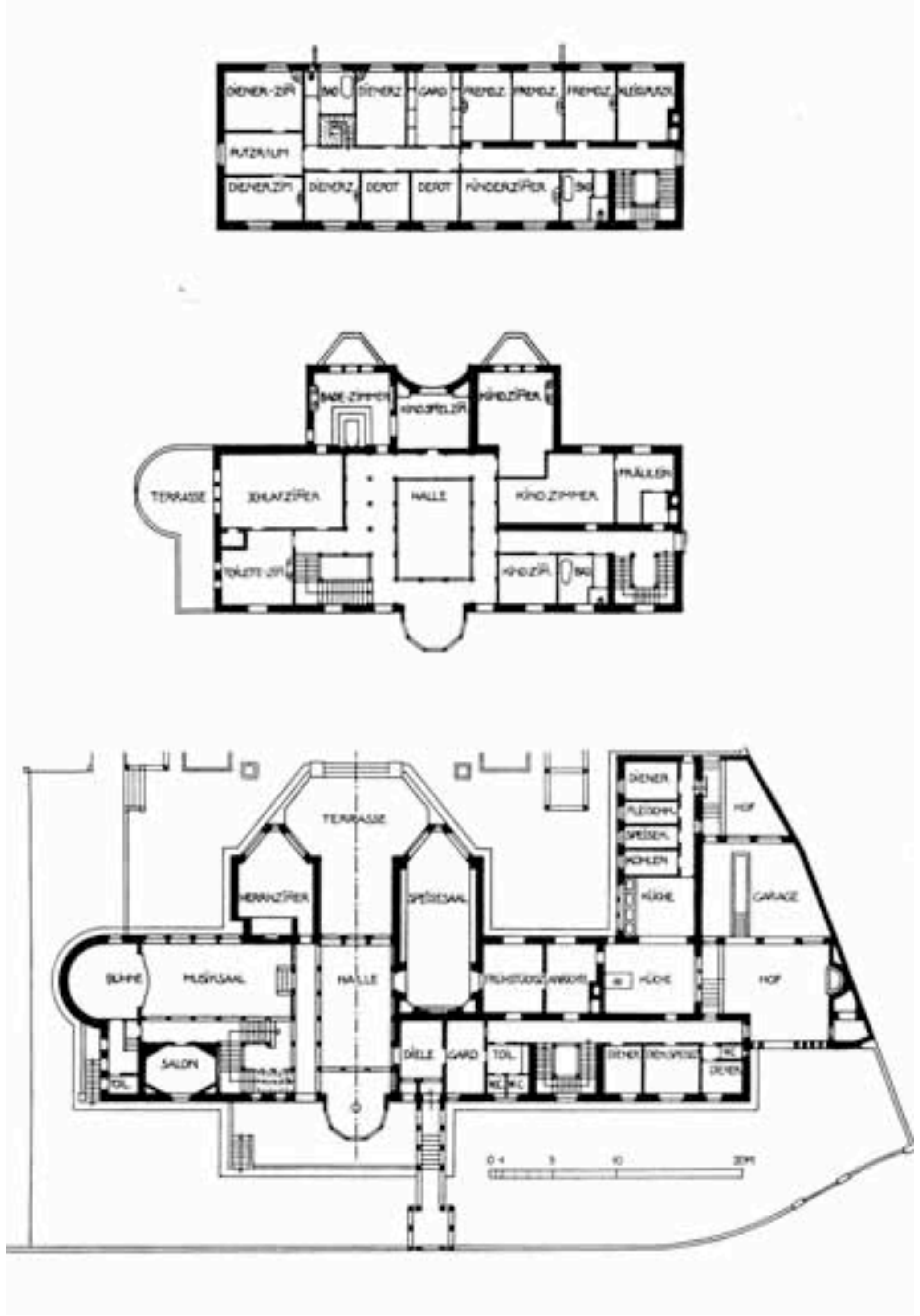
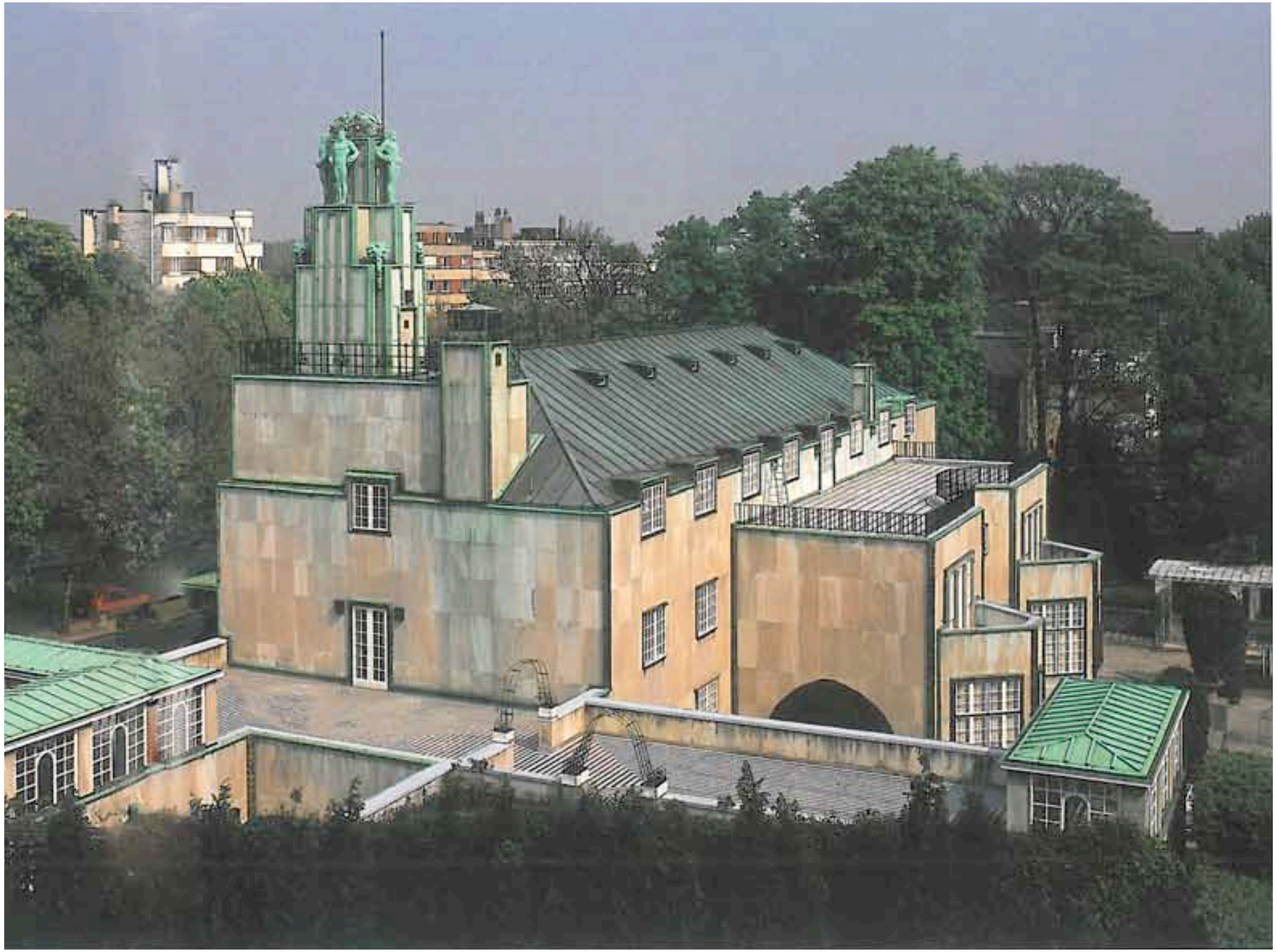
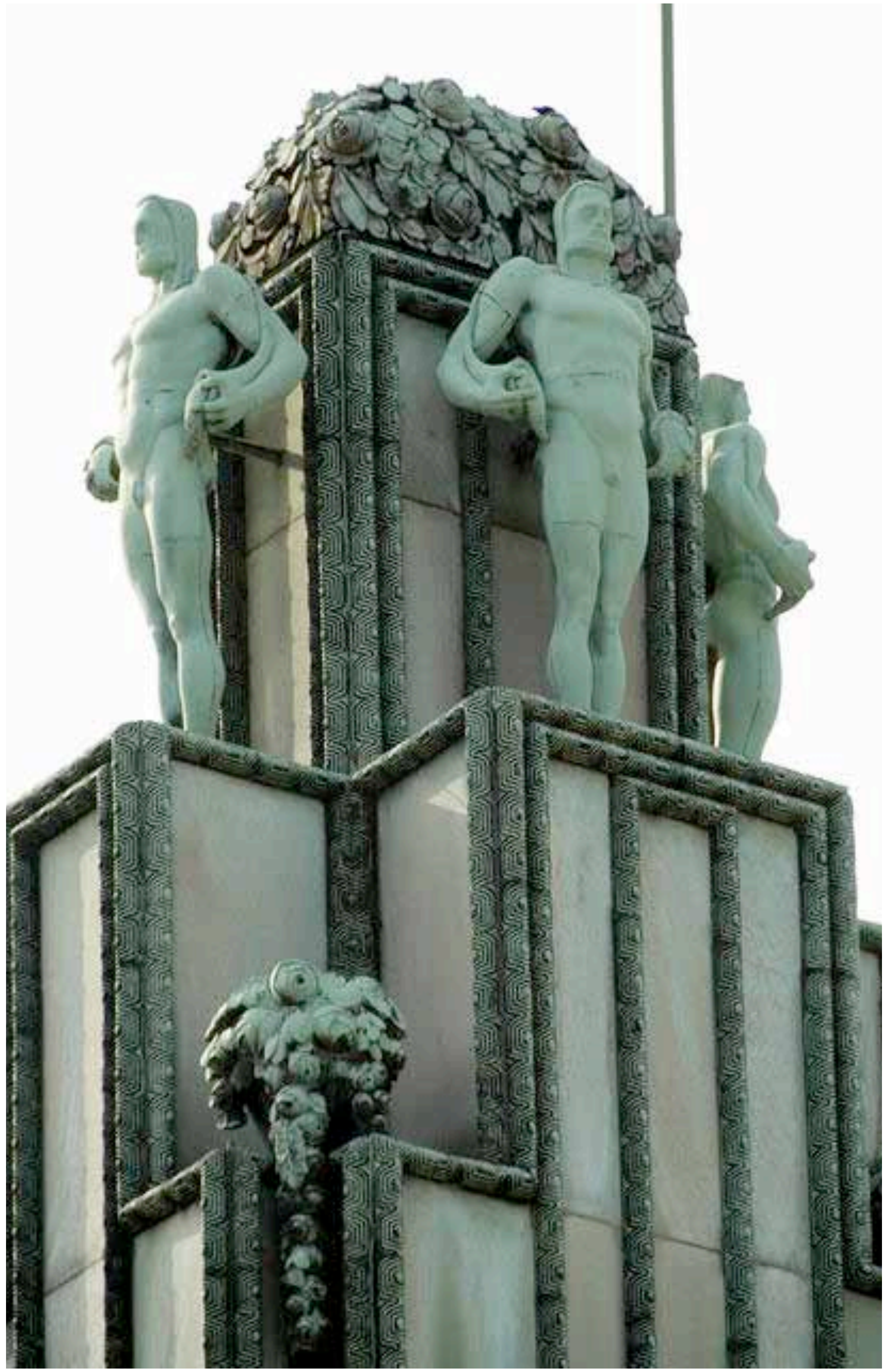


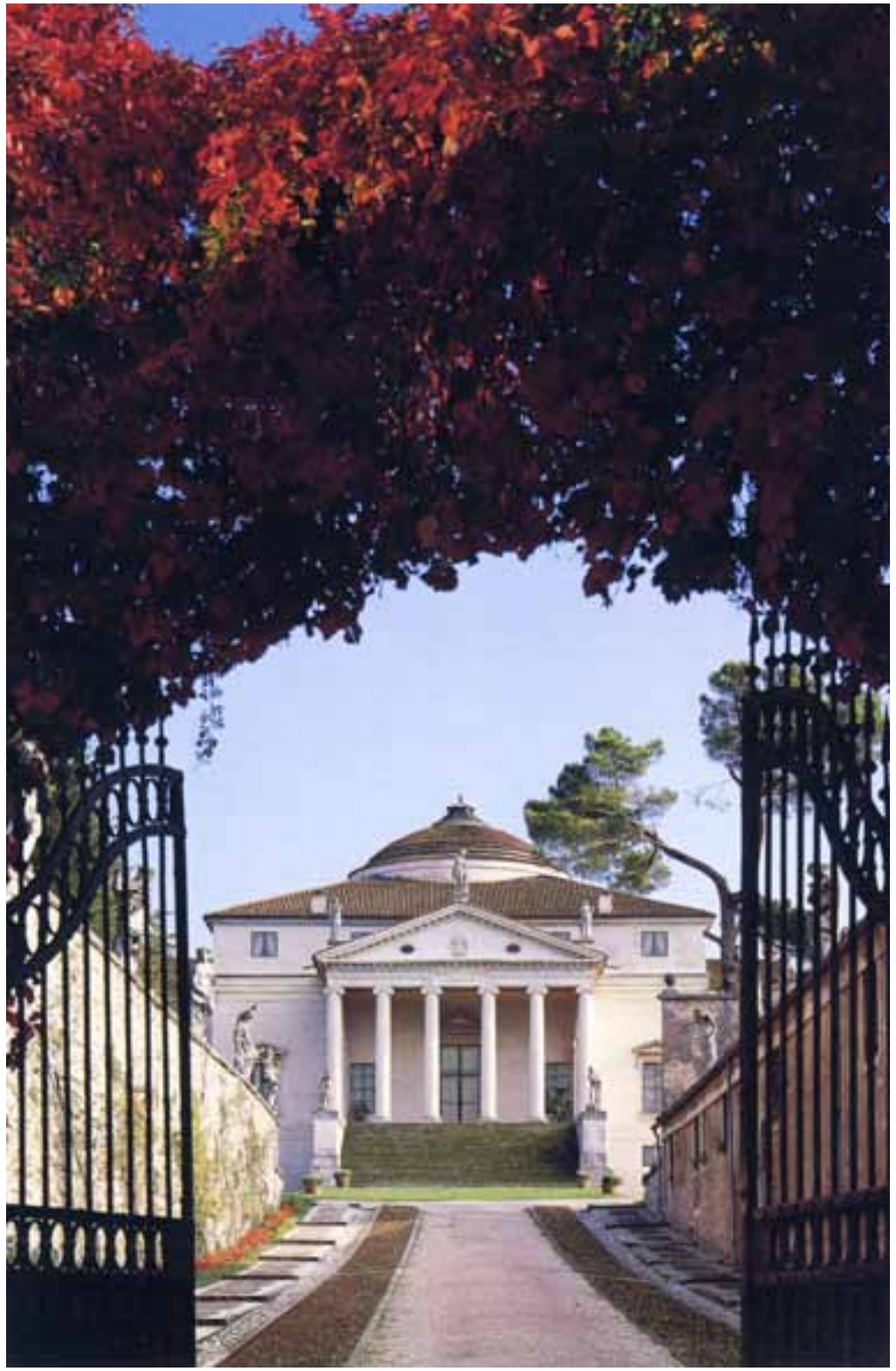
Palais Stoclet w Brukseli, arch. Hauffmann 1905-11



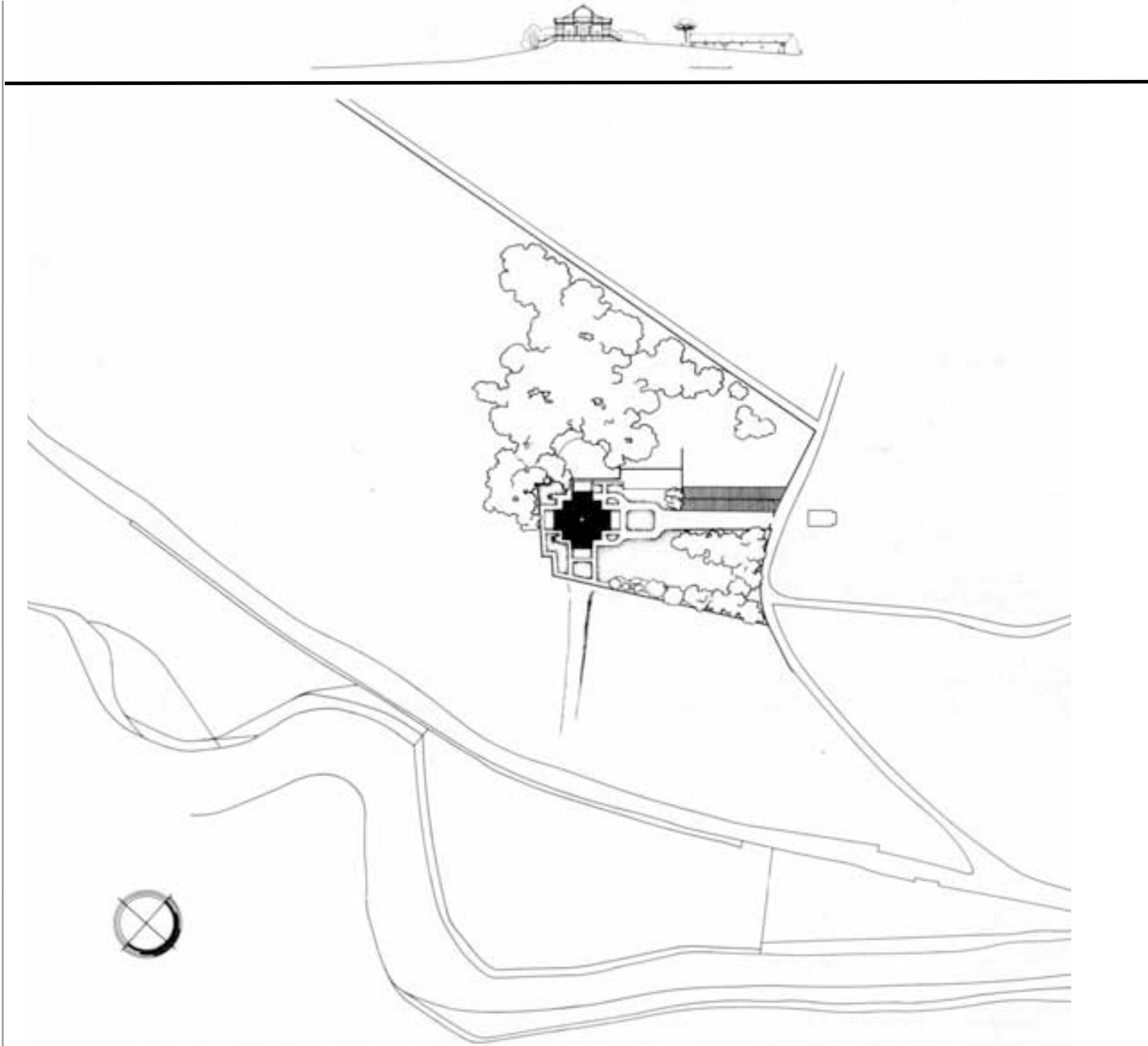
Palais Stoclet w Brukseli, arch. Hauffmann 1905-11



Palais Stoclet w Brukseli, arch. Hauffmann 1905-11

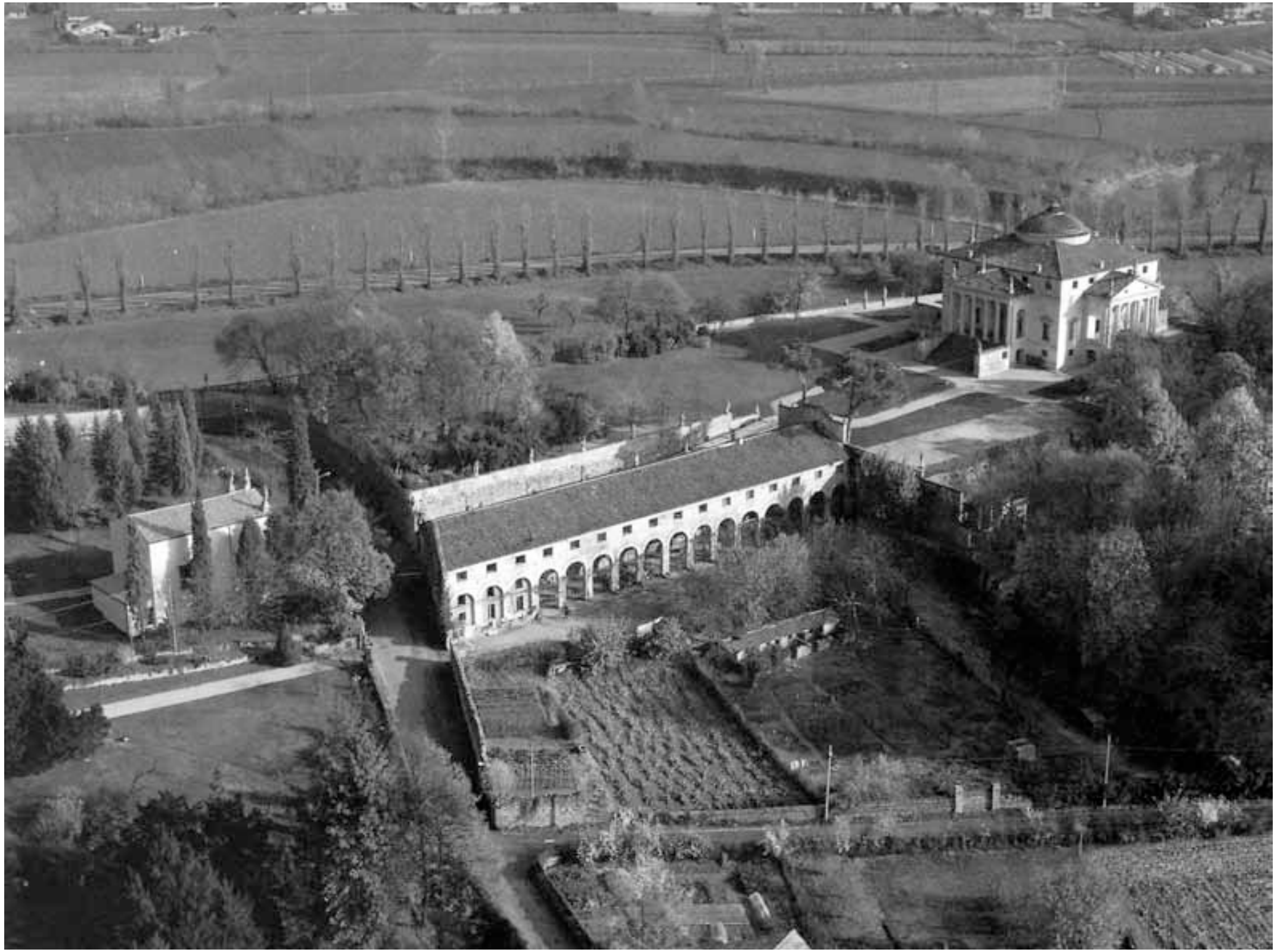


Villa Rotonda, Andrea Palladio

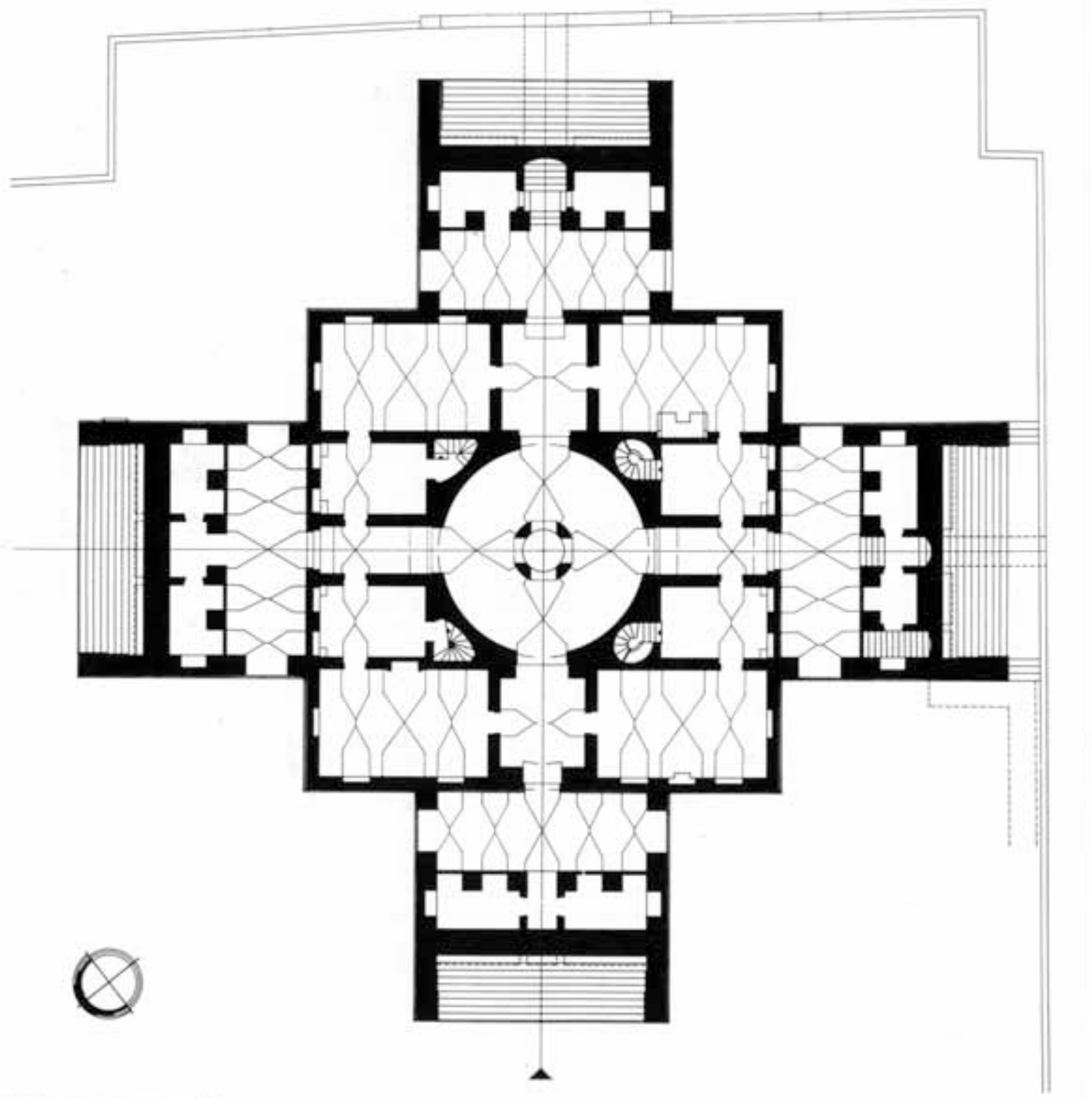


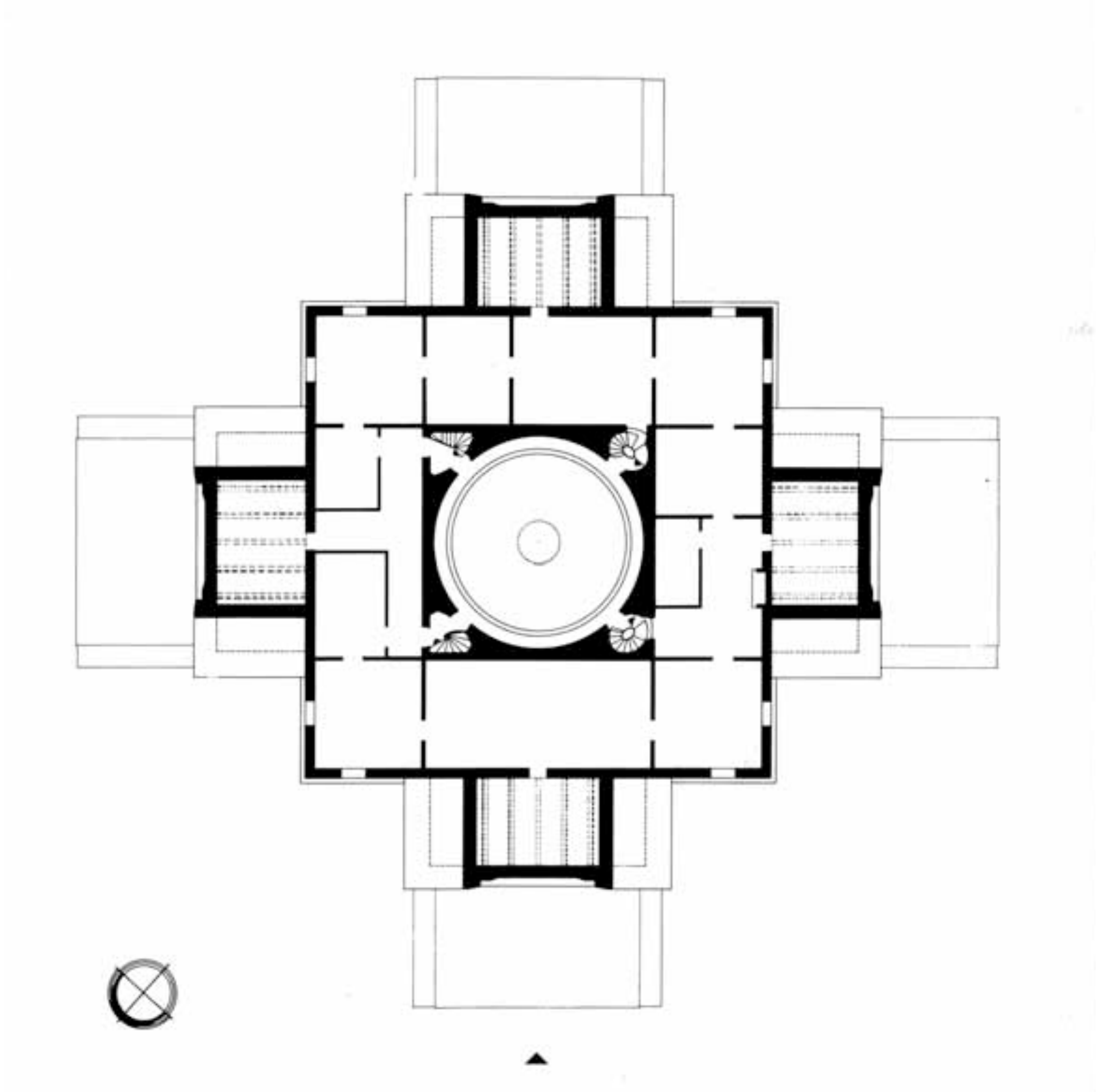
Villa Rotonda, Andrea Palladio

Okolice Villa Rotonda. Kataster

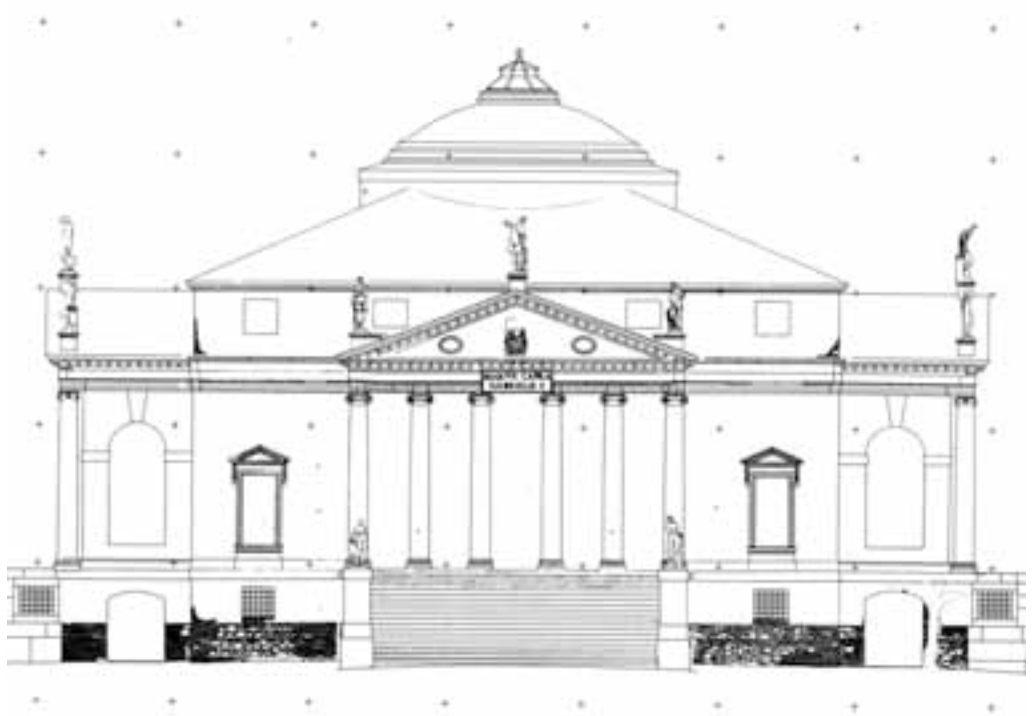



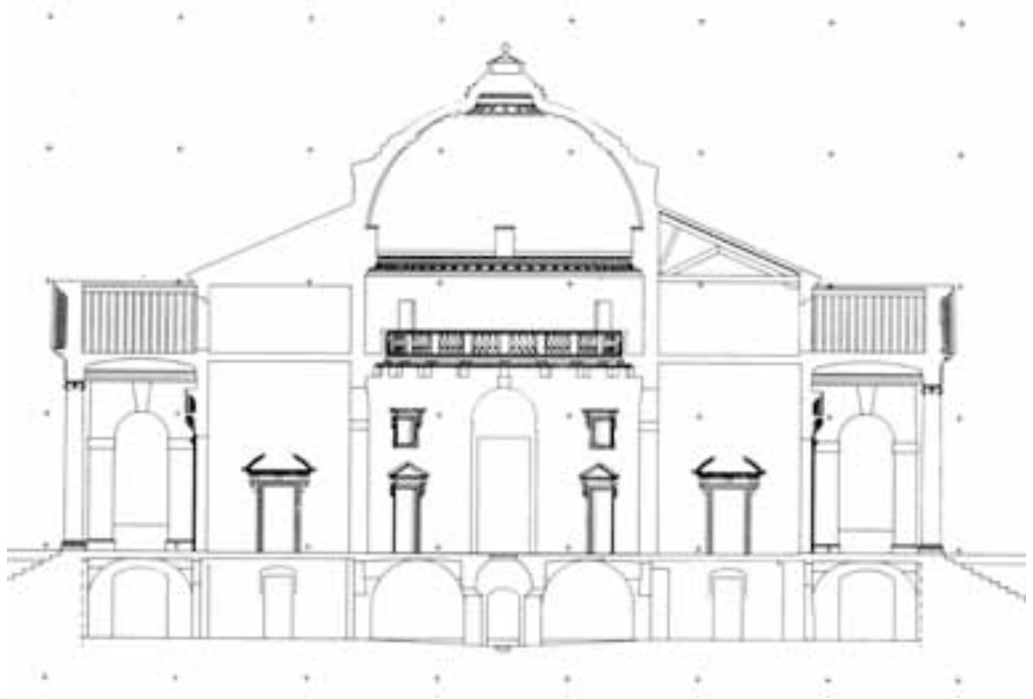
Villa Rotonda, Andrea Palladio





Villa Rotonda, Andrea Palladio





Villa Rotonda, Andrea Palladio

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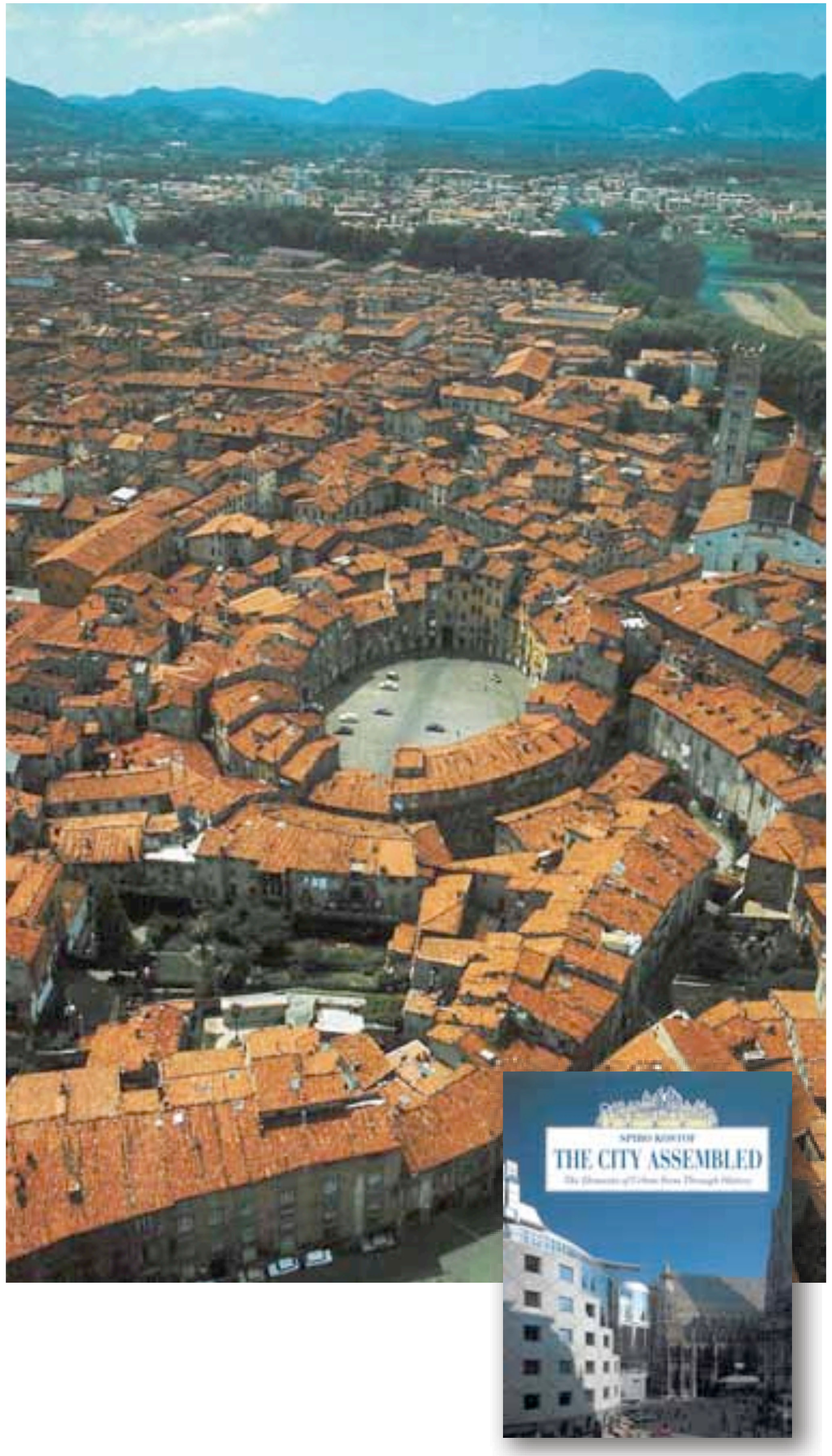
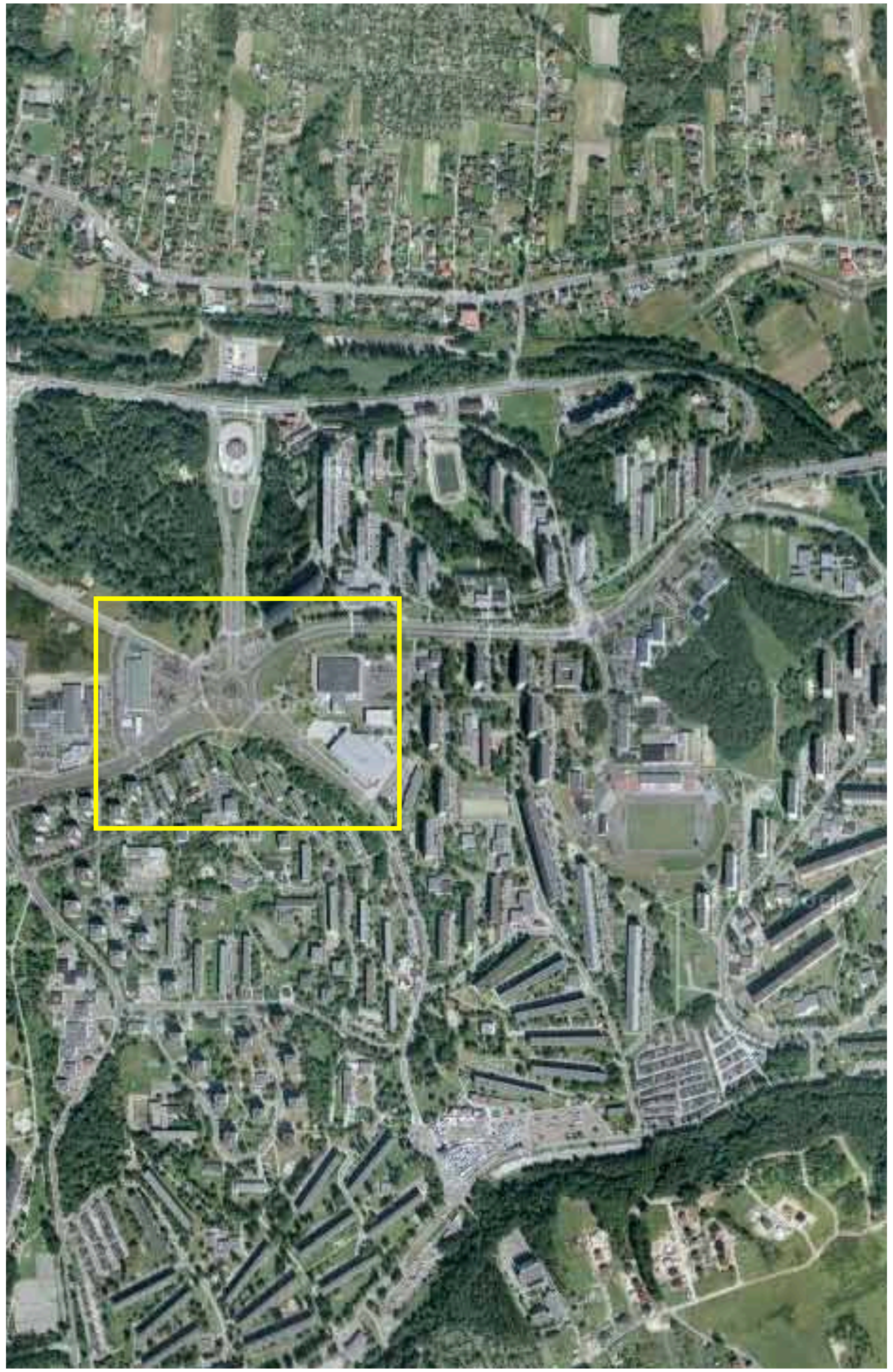
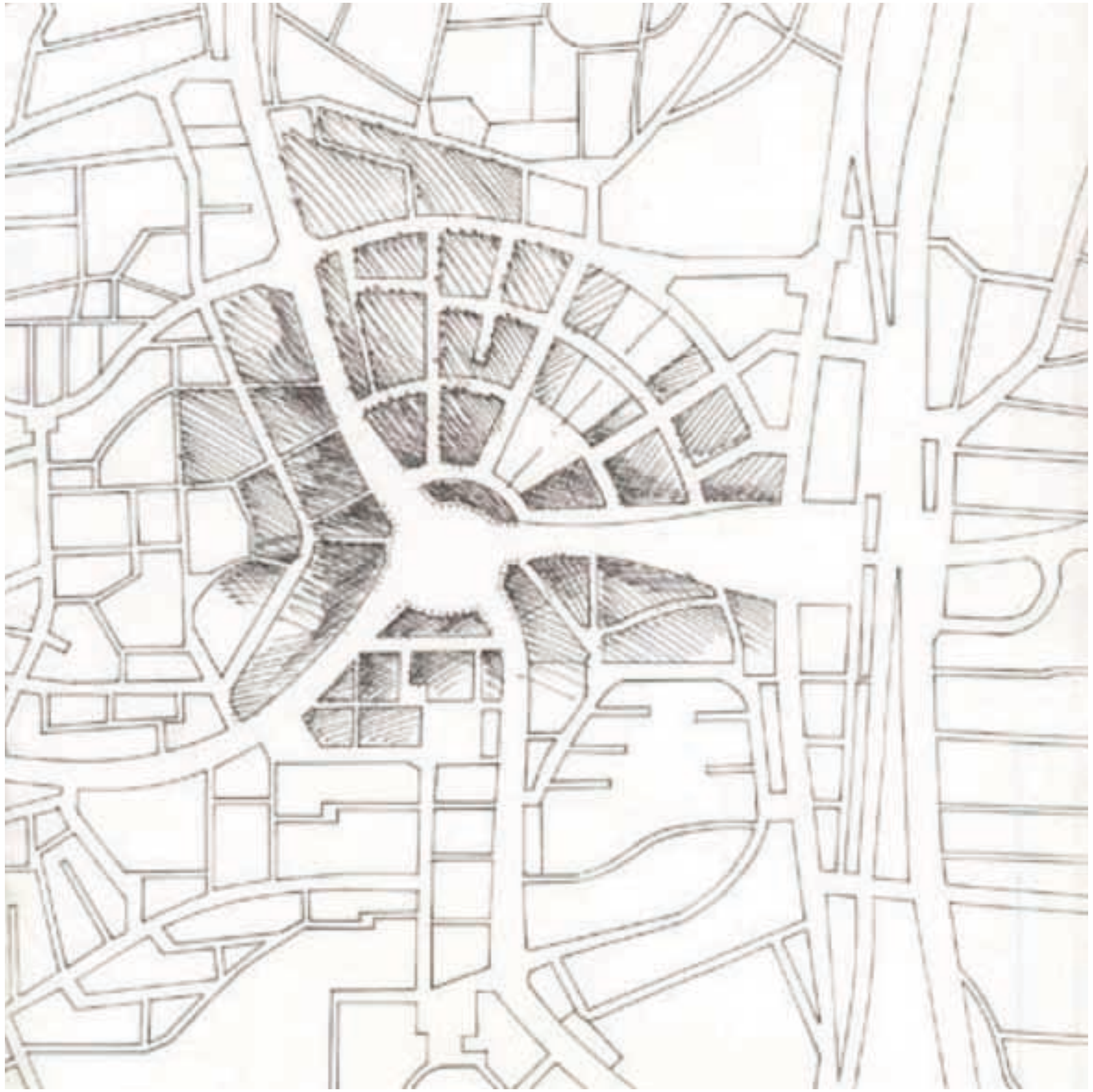
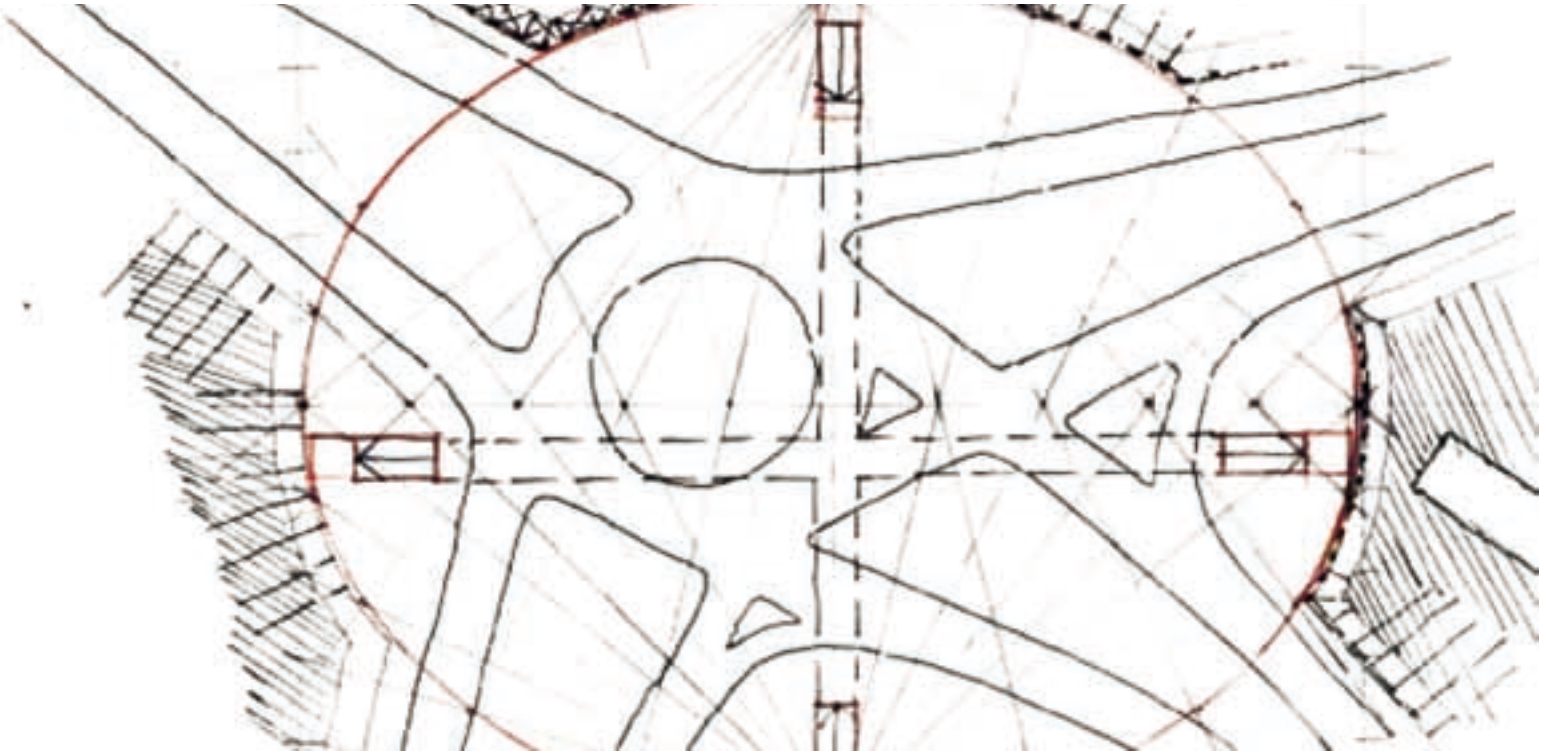
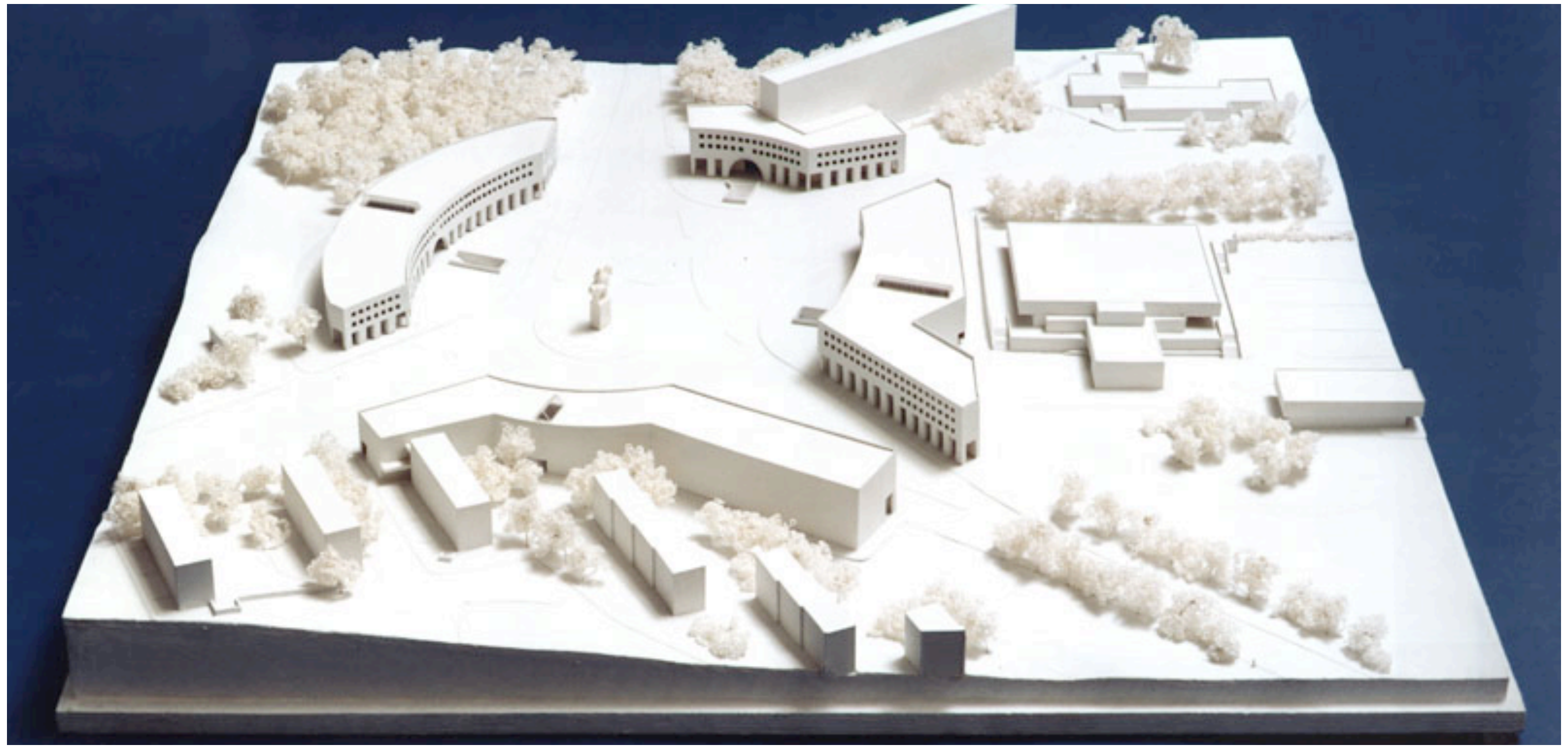




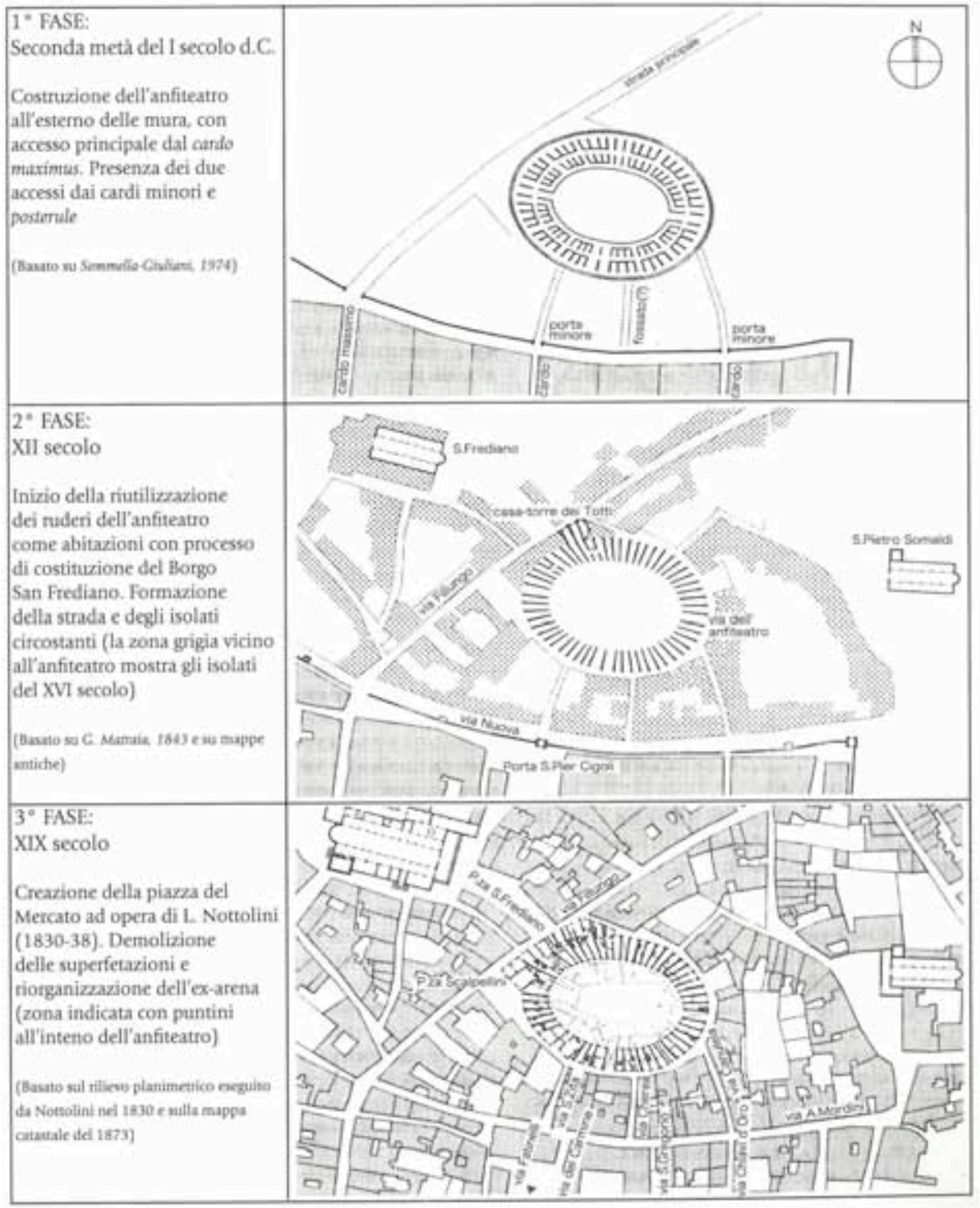
Jastrzębie Zdrój • Lucca







Jastrzębie Zdrój



1° FASE:
Seconda metà del I secolo d.C.

Costruzione dell'anfiteatro all'esterno delle mura, con accesso principale dal *cardo maximus*. Presenza dei due accessi dai cardi minori e *posterule*

(Basato su *Sommella-Giuliani, 1974*)

2° FASE:
XII secolo

Inizio della riutilizzazione dei ruderi dell'anfiteatro come abitazioni con processo di costituzione del Borgo San Frediano. Formazione della strada e degli isolati circostanti (la zona grigia vicino all'anfiteatro mostra gli isolati del XVI secolo)

(Basato su *G. Matraia, 1843* e su mappe antiche)

3° FASE:
XIX secolo

Creazione della piazza del Mercato ad opera di L. Nottolini (1830-38). Demolizione delle superfetazioni e riorganizzazione dell'ex-arena (zona indicata con puntini all'inteno dell'anfiteatro)

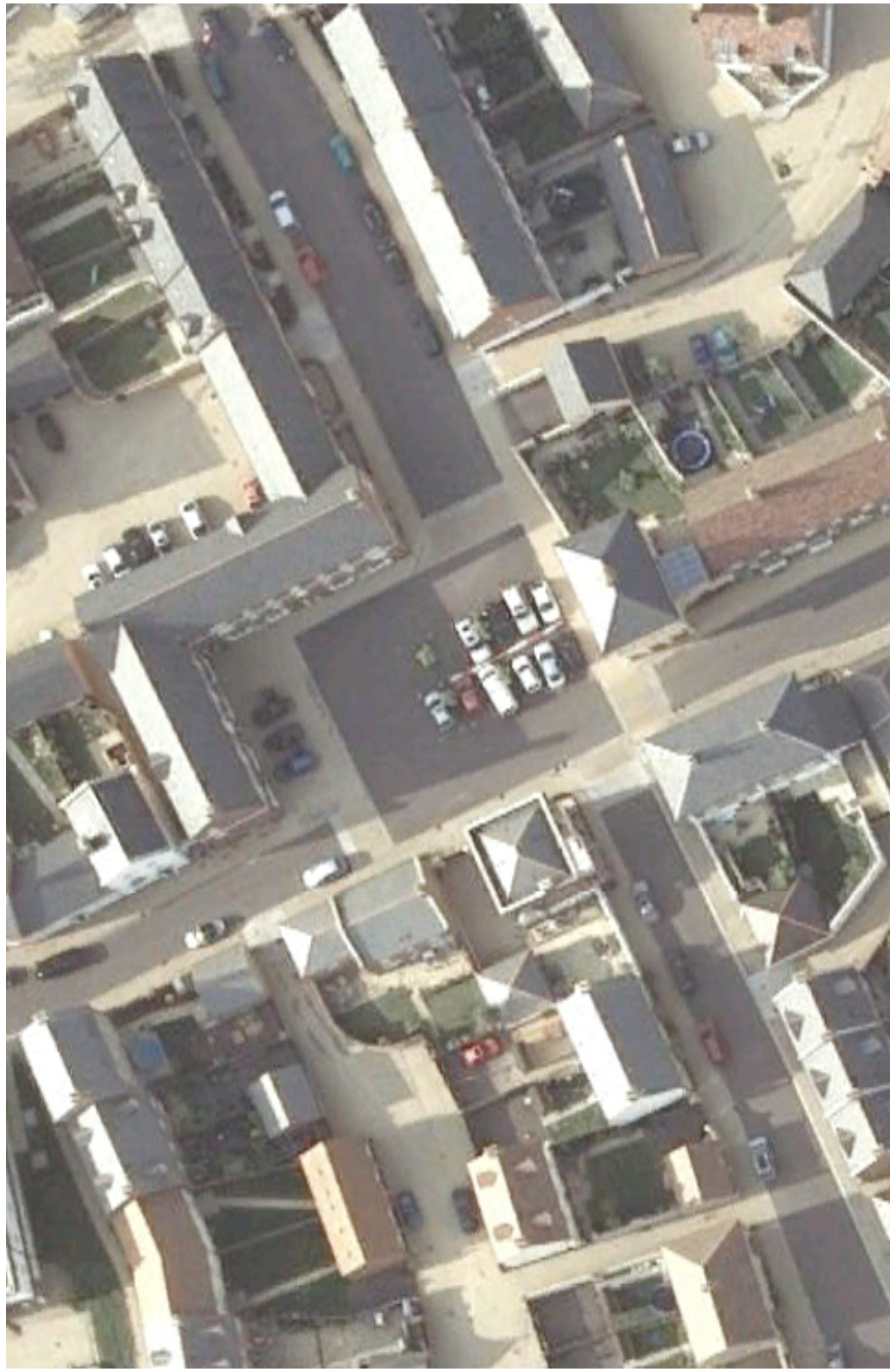
(Basato sul rilievo planimetrico eseguito da Nottolini nel 1830 e sulla mappa catastale del 1873)

Lucca

Lucca


Higher Burton
Lower Burton
Wolfeton
Frome Whitfield
Cokers F
Burton
Poundbury
Dorchest
Winterborne Monkton

Poundbury



Poundbury

Poundbury

Poundbury

LEON KRIER
MASTER PLANNER
DUCHY OF CORNWALL
DEVELOPER

THE POUNDBURY CODE
REGULATING PLAN

ANDRES DUANY
ELIZ. PLATER-ZYBERK
CODIFIERS

NOT TO SCALE

LEGEND

PLOT LINES
COURTYARD OR ARCADE
FRONTAGE LINE
SPECIAL SETBACK

CIVIC BUILDING

I	TERRACE HOUSE
II	HIGH STREET TERRACE
III	TOWNHOUSE
IV	TOWNHOUSE
V	HOUSE
VI	VILLA
VII	BLOCK
VIII	COURTYARD BUILDING
IX	WORKSHOP

□	LOCATION OF MANDATORY LANTERN
V ►	LOCATION OF MANDATORY VERANDA
G ►	LOCATION OF UNDERGROUND GARAGE ACCESS
P ►	LOCATION OF MANDATORY PORCH
B ►	LOCATION OF MANDATORY BAY WINDOW
R	YARD TO THE RIGHT
L	YARD TO THE LEFT
SB	SPECIAL SETBACK REQUIRED

INSTRUCTIONS

THE POUNDBURY CODE CONSISTS OF THE REGULATING PLAN, THE URBAN REGULATIONS AND THE ARCHITECTURAL REGULATIONS.

THESE THREE REGULATIONS SHALL BE USED IN CONJUNCTION FOR THE DESIGN OF ALL PRIVATE BUILDINGS AT POUNDBURY. CIVIC BUILDINGS SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO THESE REGULATIONS.

WHEN IN CONFLICT WITH EXISTING CODES, LAWS OR REGULATIONS, THE PROVISIONS OF THE POUNDBURY CODE COMMITTEE SHALL GOVERN.

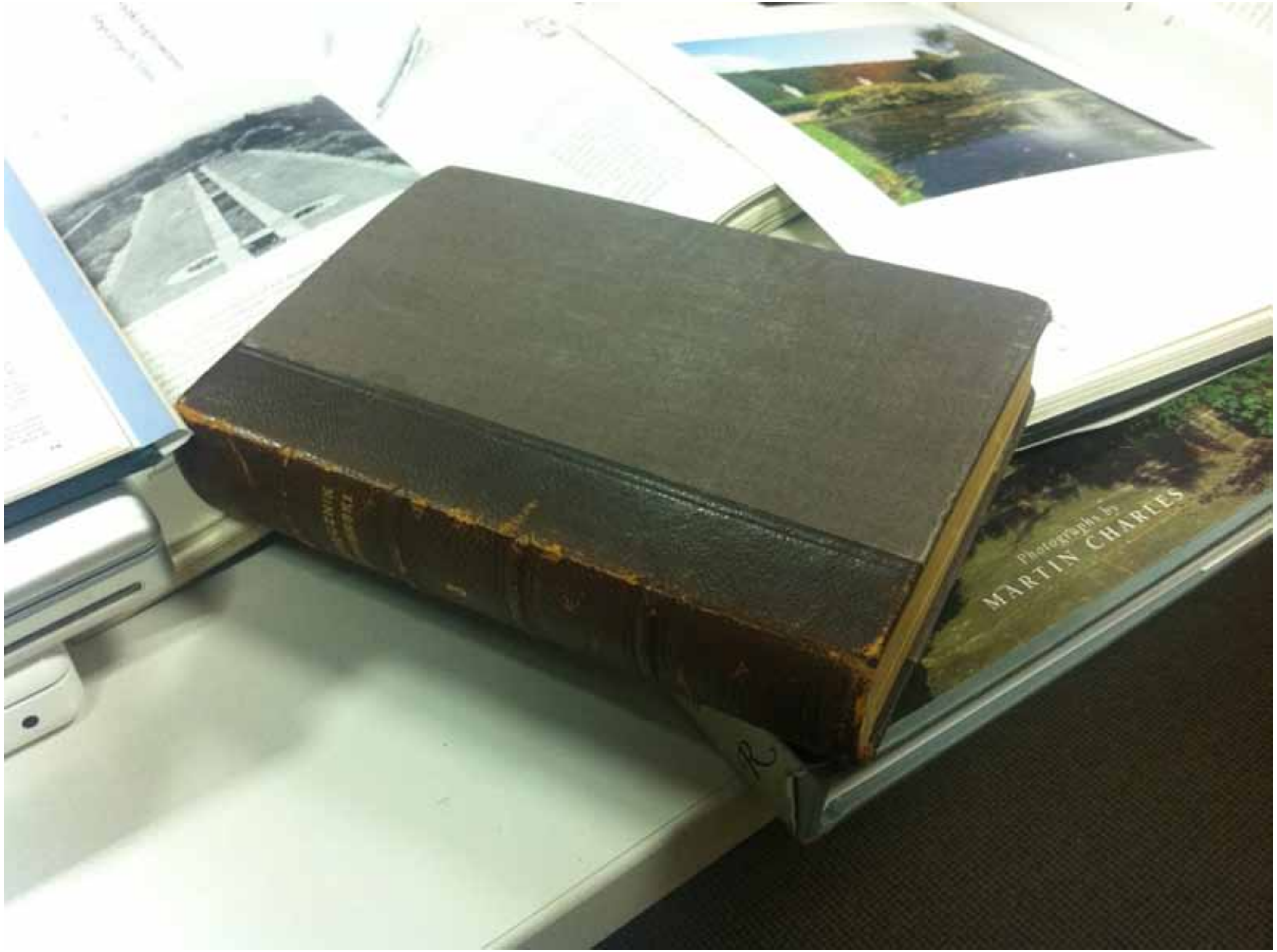
PRIVATE BUILDINGS SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE POUNDBURY CODE COMMITTEE IN THE MANNER SPECIFIED IN THE DESIGN APPROVAL PROCESS DOCUMENT.

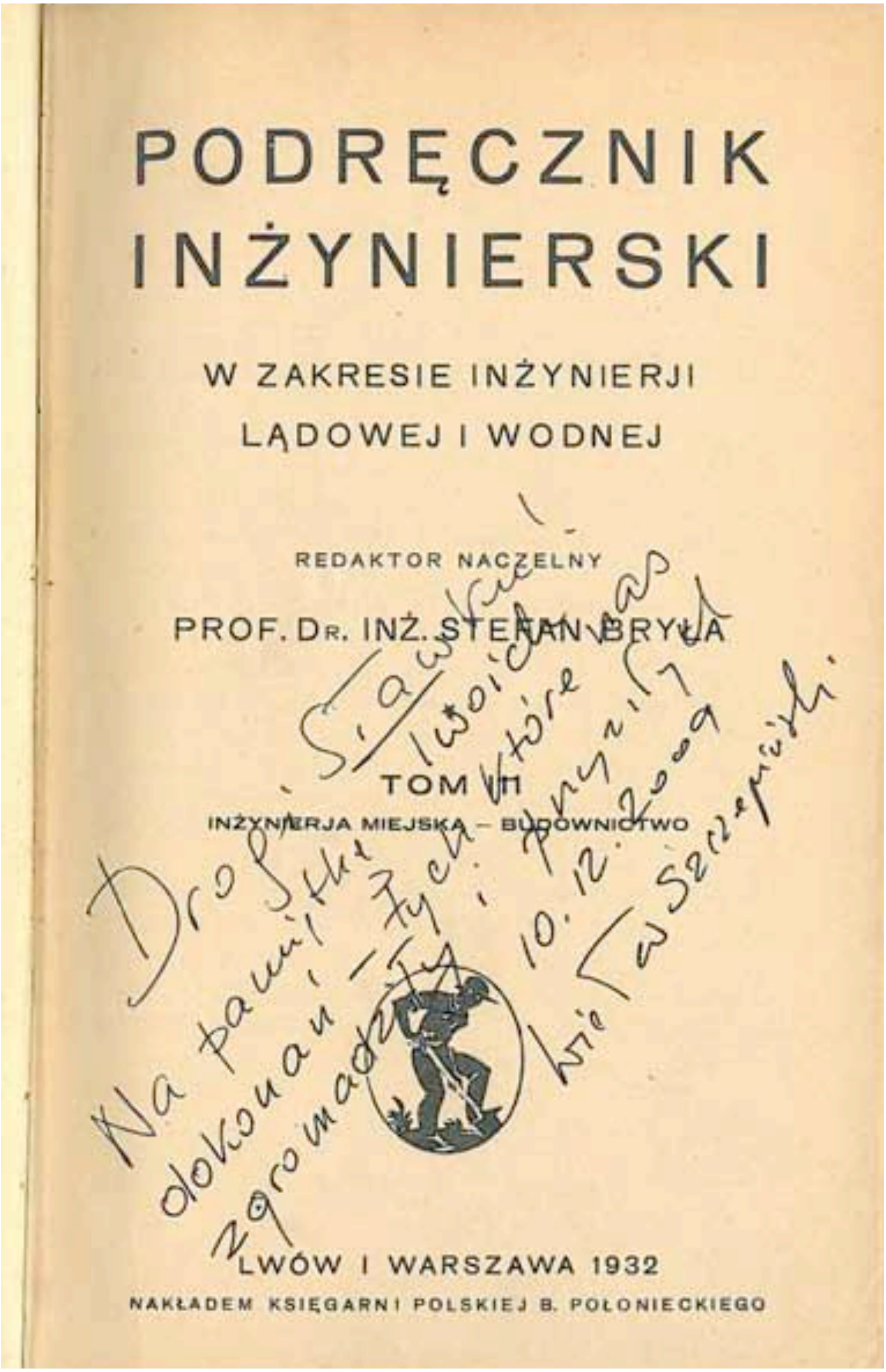
VARIANCES TO THE CODE SHALL BE GRANTED BY THE CODE COMMITTEE ON THE BASIS OF HARDSHIP OR ARCHITECTURAL MERIT.

THE CODE COMMITTEE RESERVES THE RIGHT TO ADJUST THE PROVISIONS OF THIS CODE AT THEIR DISCRETION.

7 FEBRUARY 1990

FIRST OF FOUR SHEETS





Podręcznik inżynierski, prof. dr. inż. Stefan Bryła

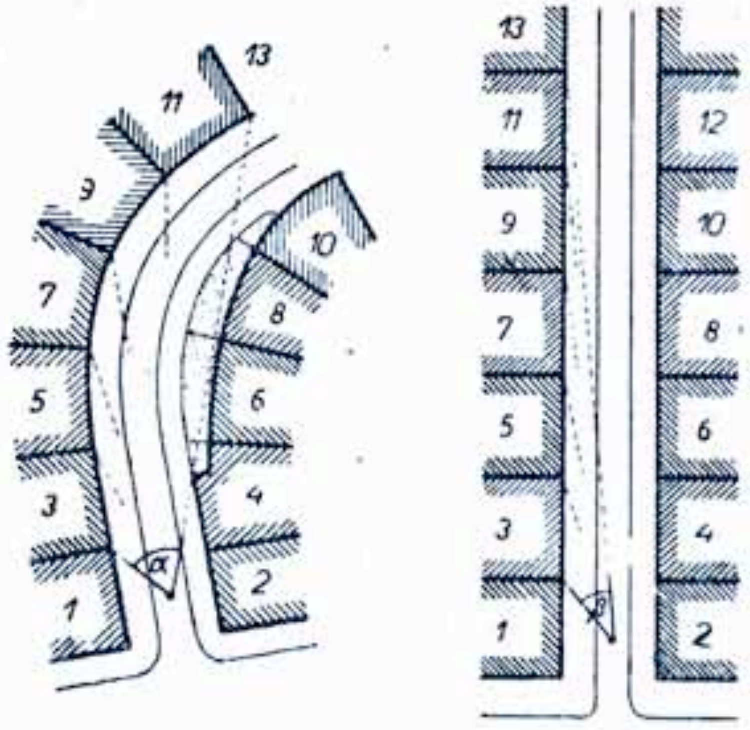


Fig. 22. Ulica krzywa i prosta, zabudowane domami o jednakowych długościach frontu. Kąt widzenia α jest dwa razy większy niż kąt β.

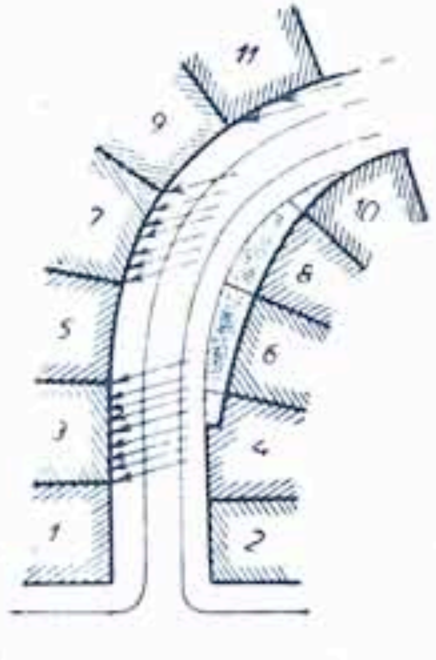


Fig. 24. Promienie słońca w ulicy krzywej padają pod rozmaitemi kątami na poszczególne fasady domów; stąd różny stopień ich naświetlenia, co podnosi malowniczość widoku.

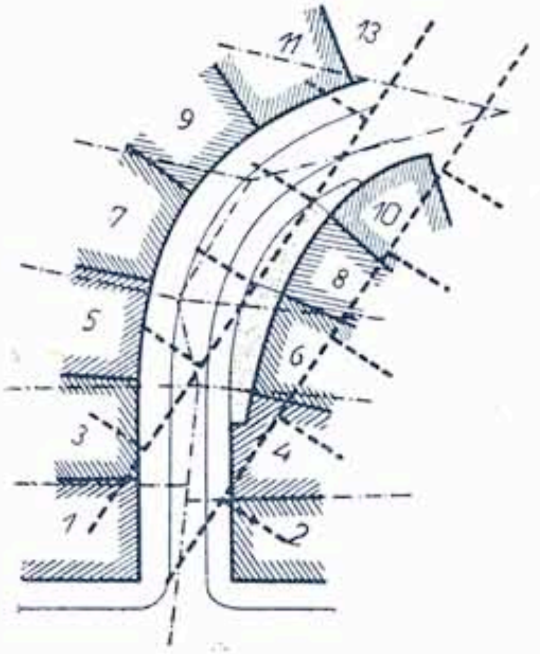


Fig. 25. Dostosowanie ulicy do układu parcel. Linijki złożone z kresek i kropek oznaczają układ parcel. Stosując ulicę prostą (kreski grubsze), nie sposób uniknąć żmudnych komplikacyj w podziale parcel. Narzędziem o wiele sprawniejszem jest ulica krzywa. Jednak przy trasie najważniejszych arteryj komunikacyjnych nie sposób, oczywiście, uwzględniać szczegóły tego rodzaju.

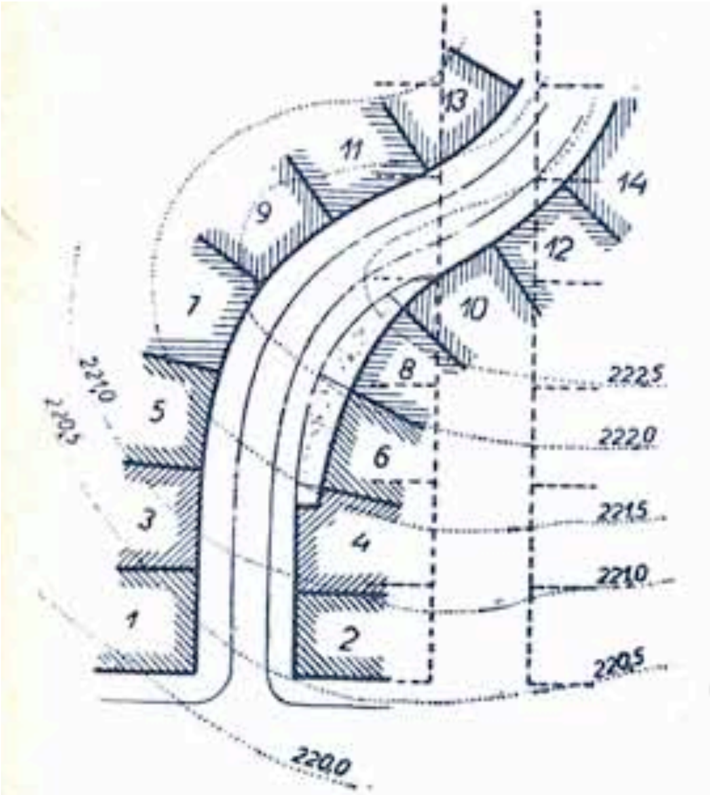


Fig. 26. Dostosowanie ulicy do kształtu terenu zapomocą trasy krzywolinijnej. Gdy ulica długa, a stok stromy i pofałdowany, wypadnie także i ważną ulicę komunikacyjną założyć w formach giętych.

Podręcznik inżynierski, prof. dr. inż. Stefan Bryła

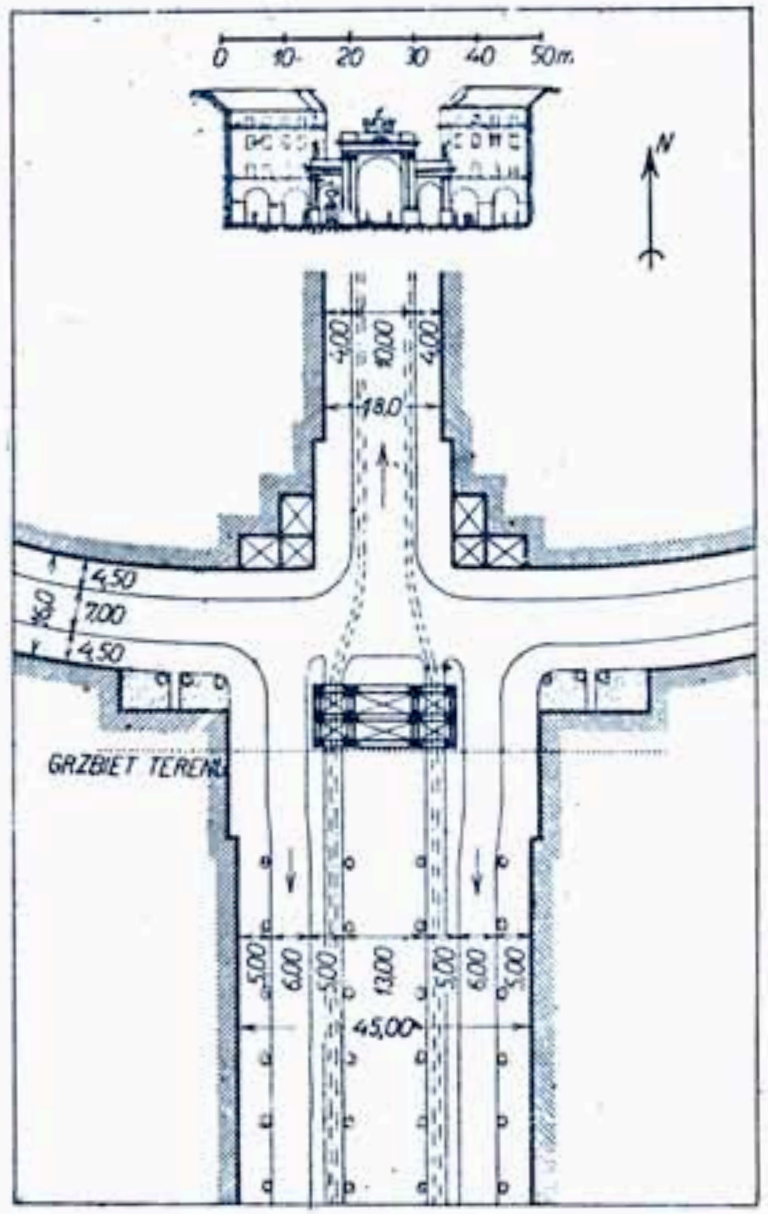


Fig. 19. Dekoracja ulicy zapomocą monumentalnej bramy, ustawionej u skrzyżowania ulic w najwyższym punkcie niwelety. Brama będzie dobrze widoczna z ulicy głównej i z bocznych. Strzałki wskazują kierunki spadku ulicy.

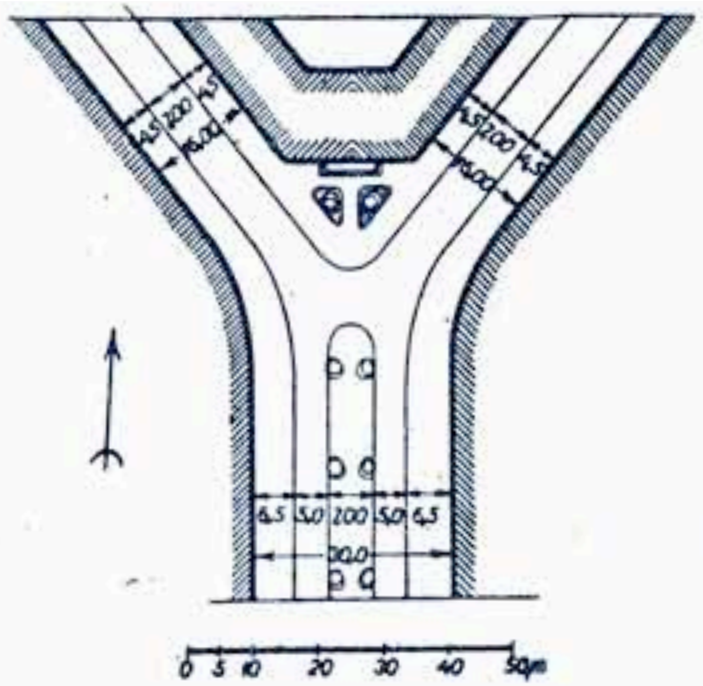


Fig. 20. Rozwidlenie ulicy. W osi ulicy najszerszej umieszczono budowlę o wielkich formach.

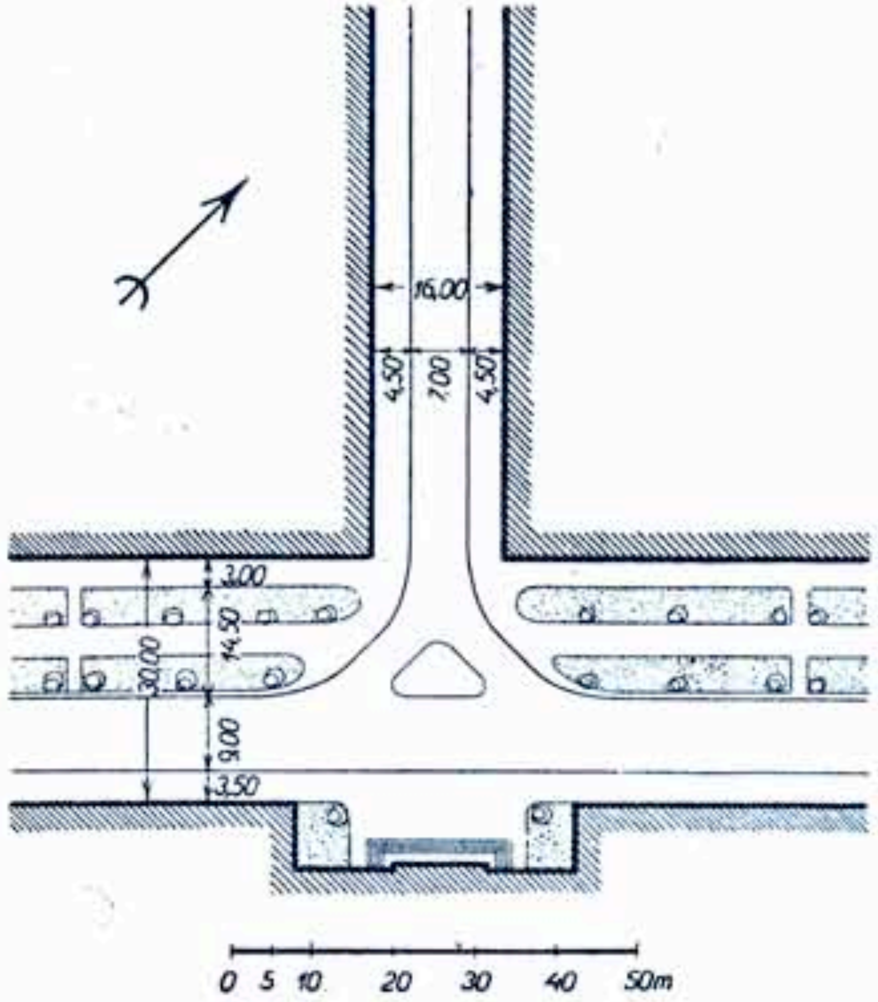


Fig. 21. Zamknięcie widoku ulicy bocznej zapomocą budowli publicznej. W przecięciu się obu ulic wysepka bezpieczeństwa, rozdzielająca oba kierunki ruchu.

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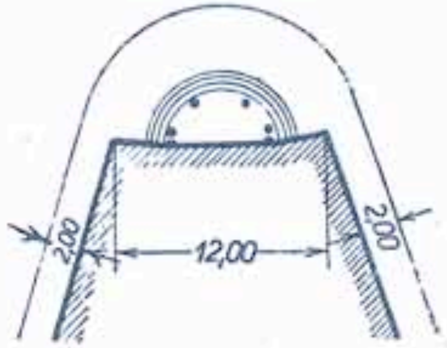

Fig. 40. Ostrokątne naroże kamienicy ścięte symetrycznie linją wklęsłą.

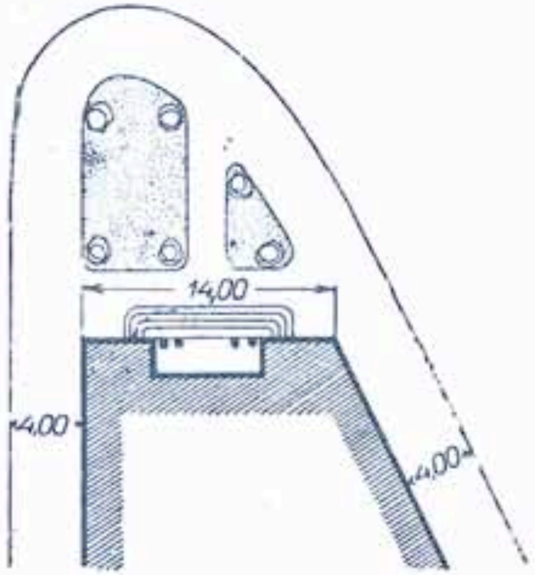

Fig. 41. Ostrokątne naroże kamienicy ścięte od strony ulicy ważniejszej do kąta prostego.

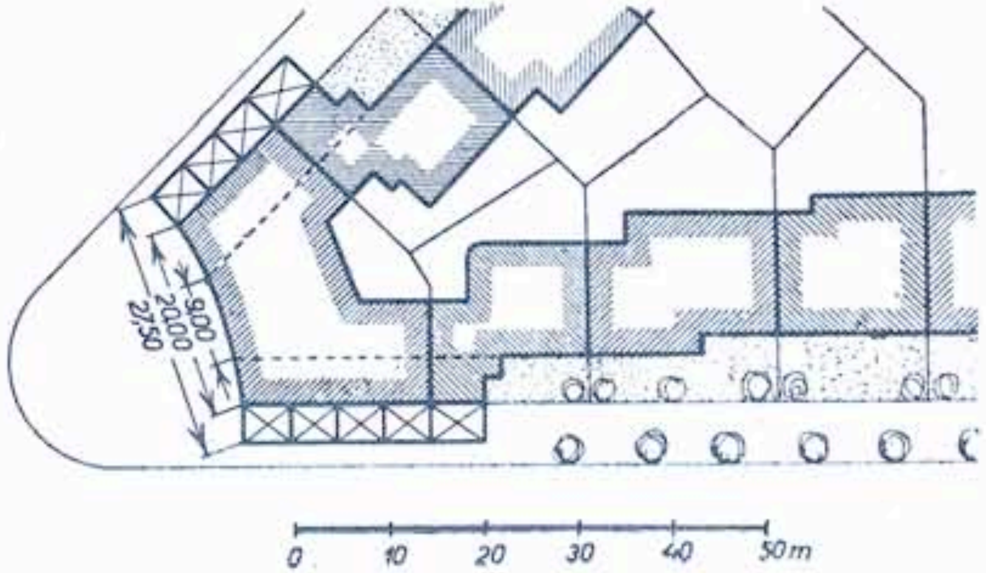

Fig. 42. Ostrokątne naroże domu rozszerzone zapomocą podcieni i przez zabudowanie zewnętrznych pasm ogródkowych. Układ taki umożliwia założenie podwórka w domu narożnym.

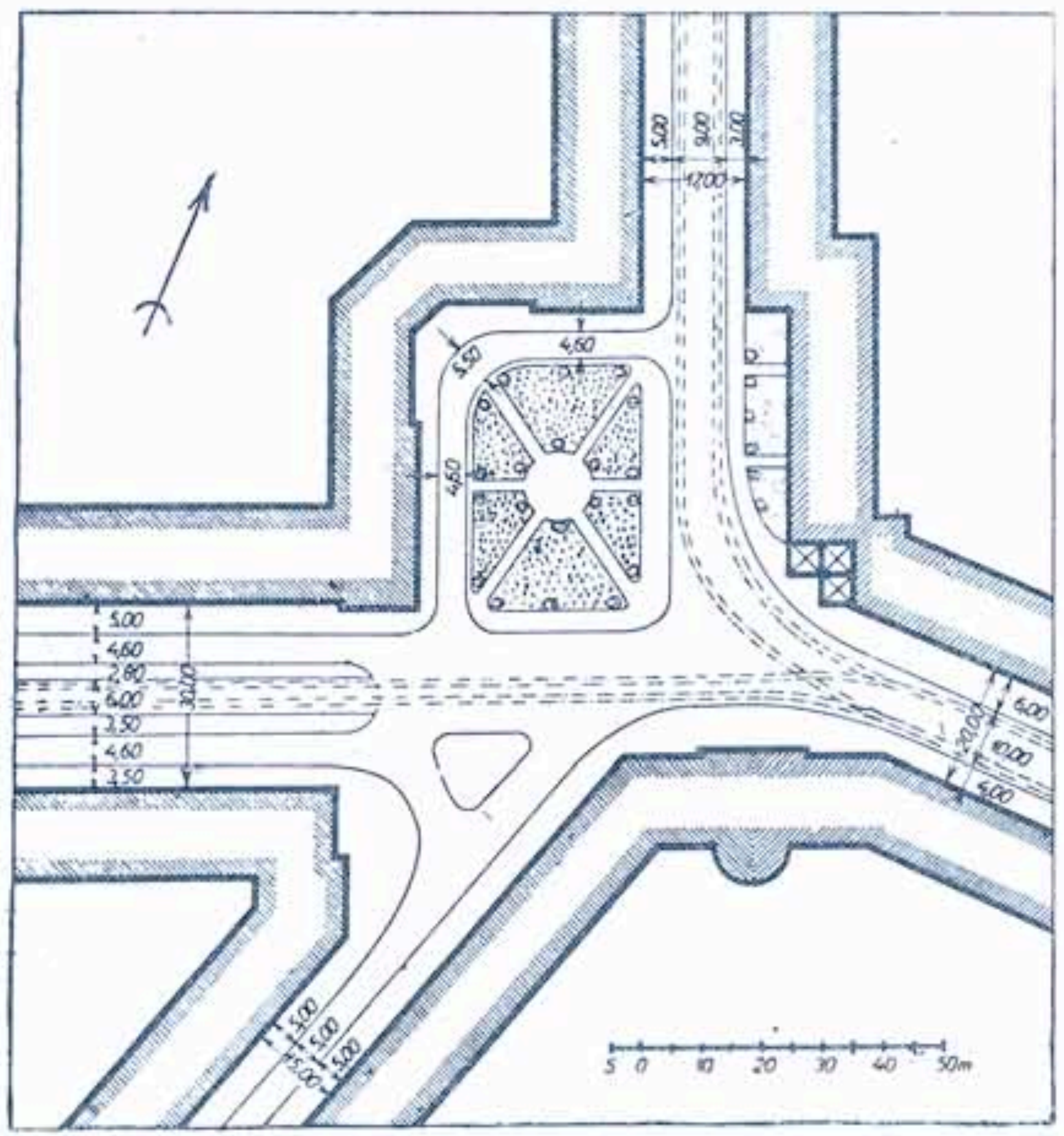

Fig. 43. Placowe rozszerzenie założone u zbiegu czterech ulic. Widoki z ulic zamknięte budynkami.

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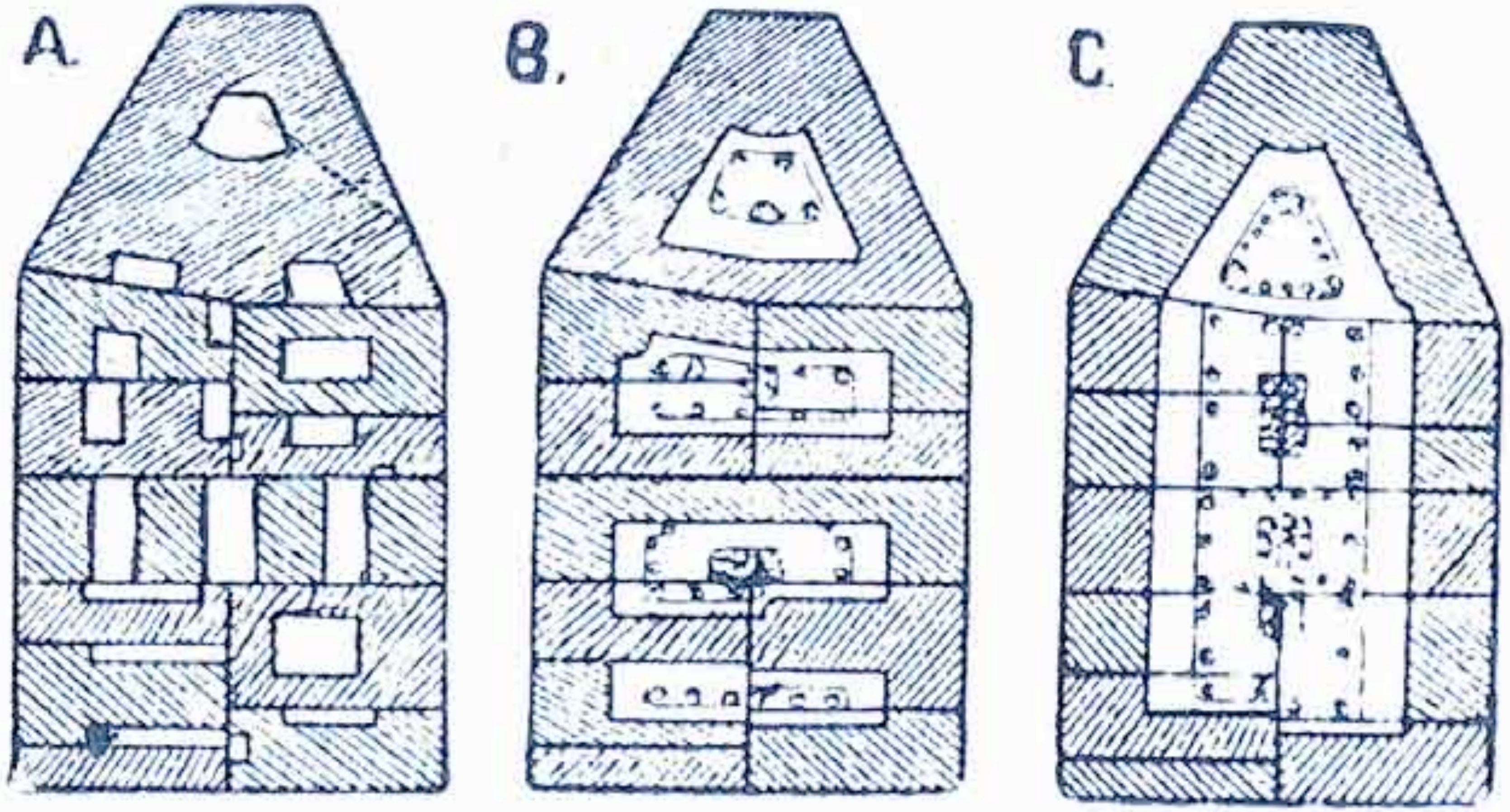

Fig. 62. Trzy sposoby zabudowania bloku. *A*. Niesumienne, ohydne wykorzystanie każdej piędzi ziemi, zabieranie św'atła sąsiadom i własnym lokatorom. *B*. Łączenie podwórz w większe całości (więcej światła, czystsze powietrze). *C*. Blok tak zabudowany daje lepsze warunki higjeniczne mieszkaniom podwórzowym, niż je mają mieszkania zwrócone do ulicy.

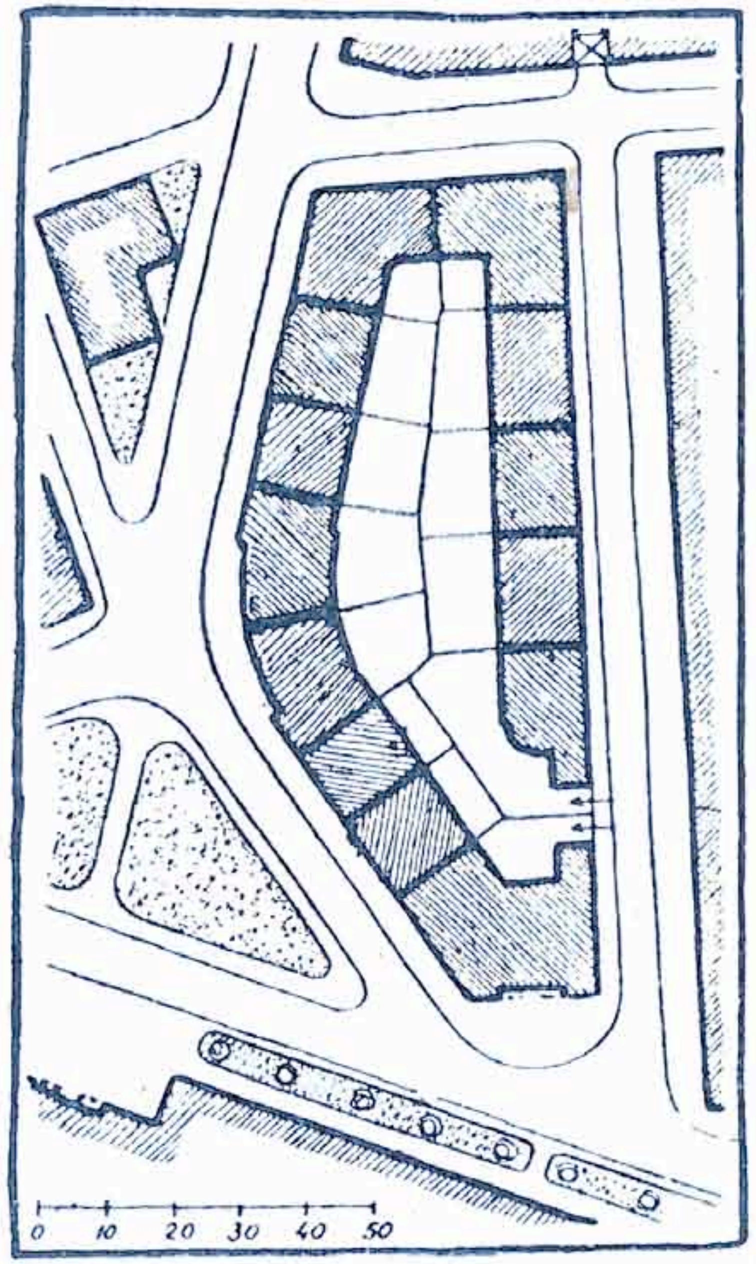

Fig. 63. Blok ostrokątny zabudowany higjeniccnie z zastosowaniem przerwy w obudowaniu bloku. Przerwa taka jest pożyteczna także i we wszystkich innych blokach. Zabezpiecza stałą wymianę powietrza podwórzowego

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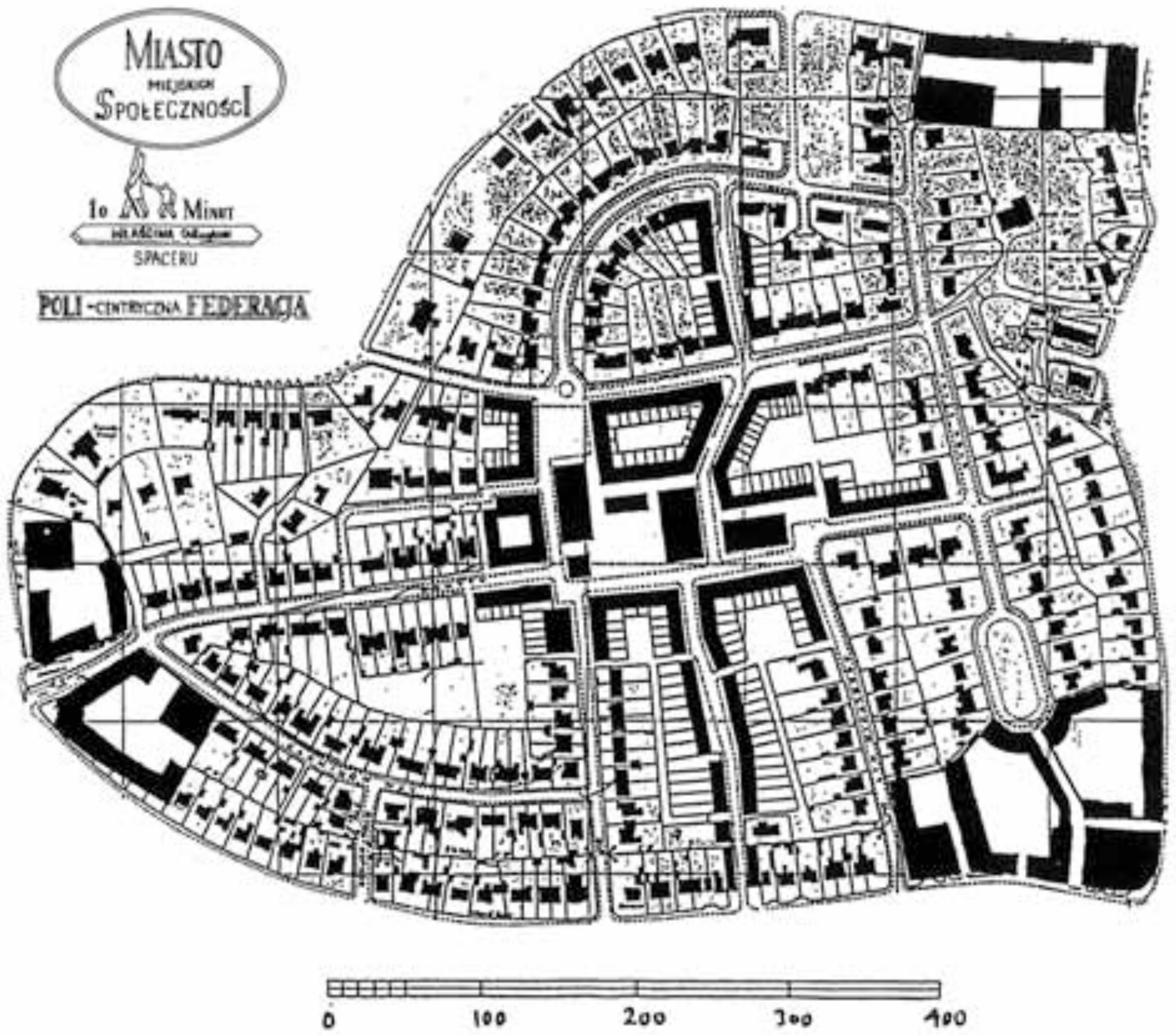
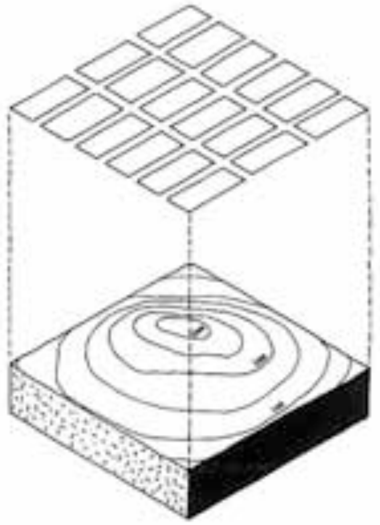
TYPOWY FRAGMENT PRZEDMIEŚCIA O FUNKCJI WYŁĄCZNIE MIESZKALNEJ



PRZEKSZTAŁCENIE POPRZEZ WPROWADZENIE FUNKCJONALNEJ I TYPOLOGICZNEJ RÓŻNORODNOŚCI.



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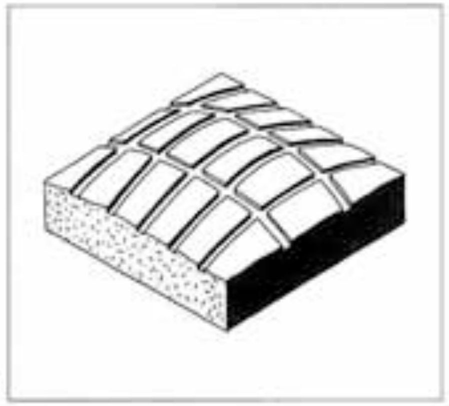

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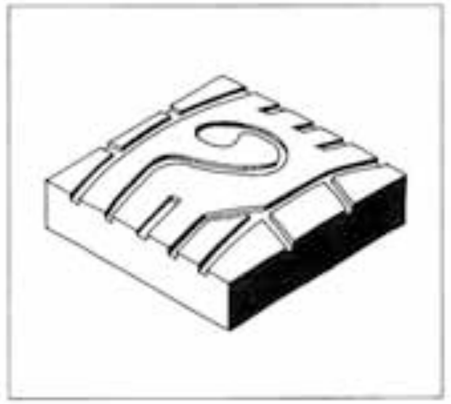

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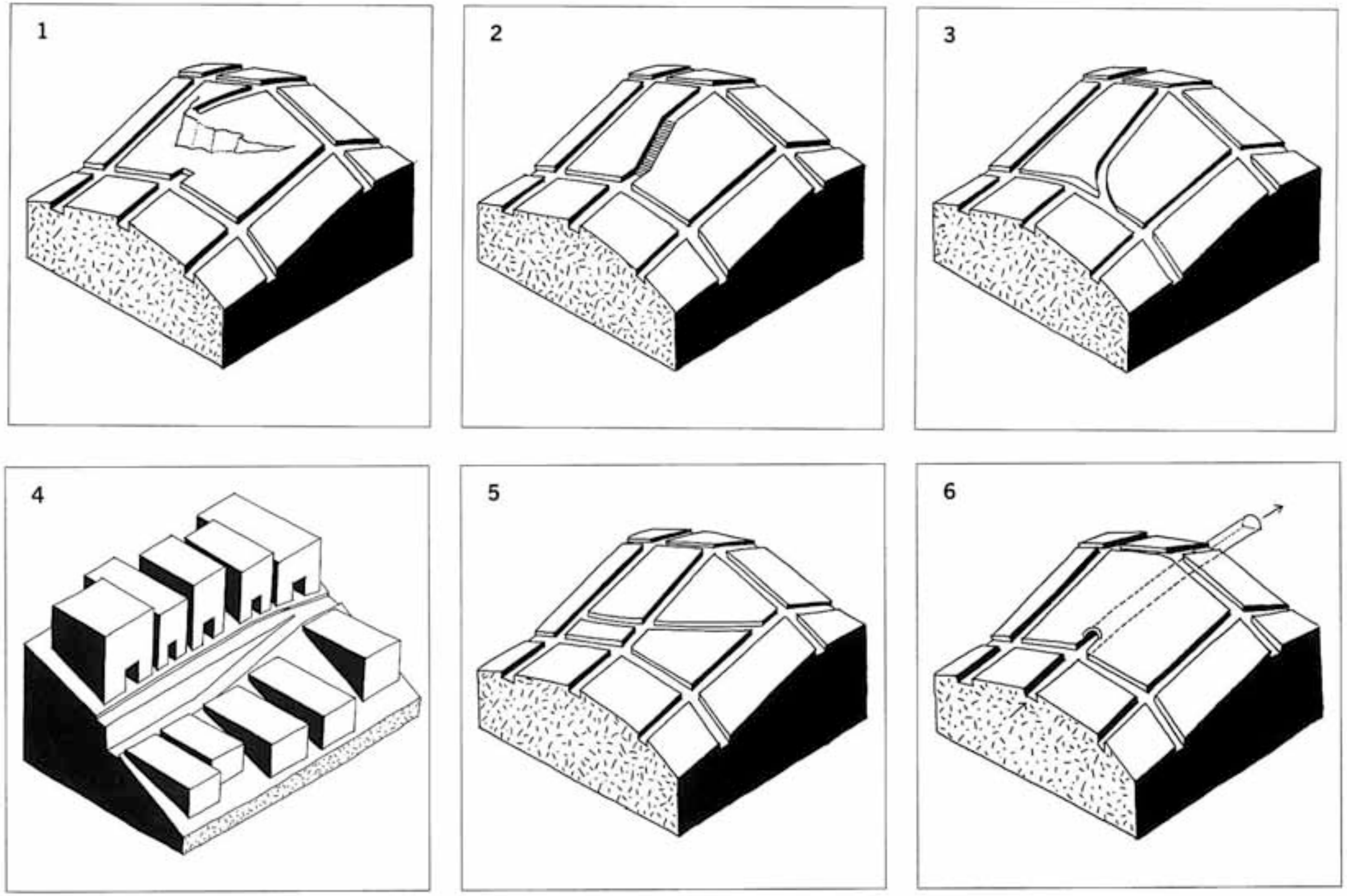
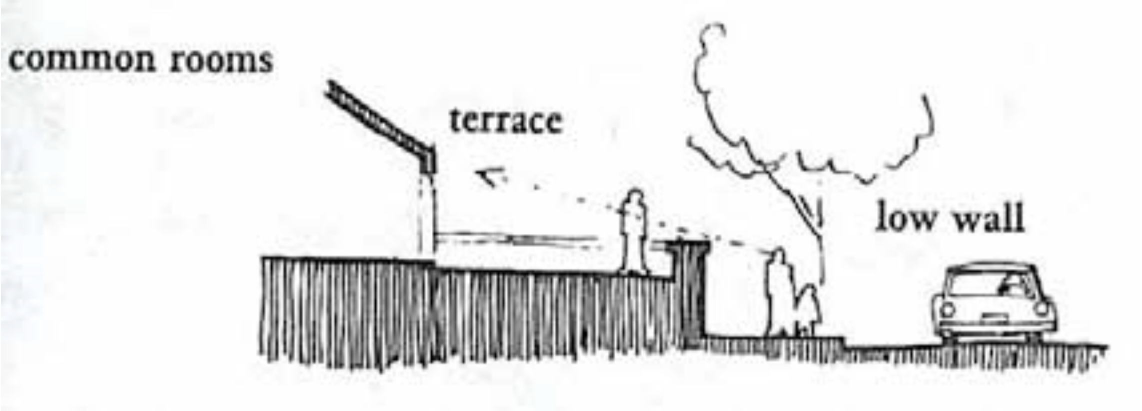
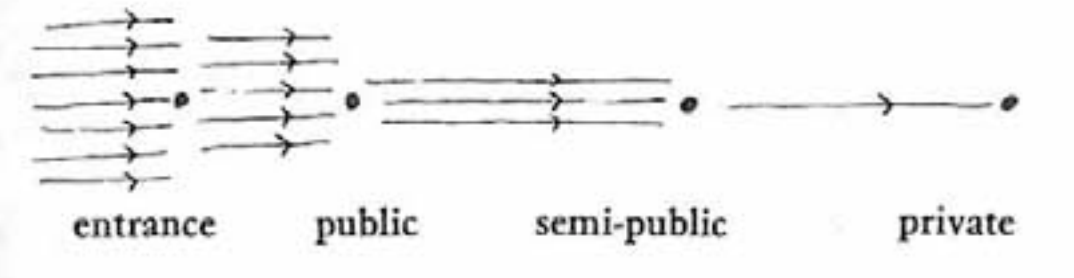
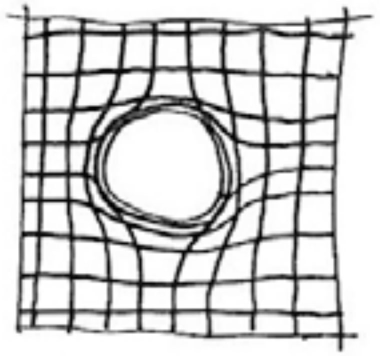
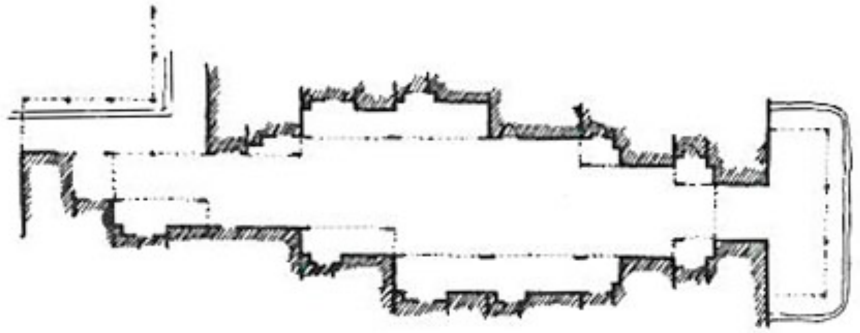




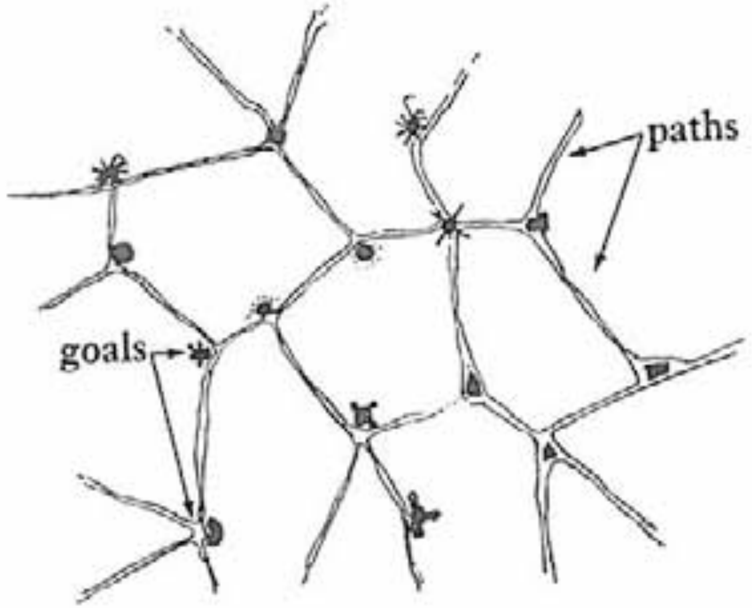


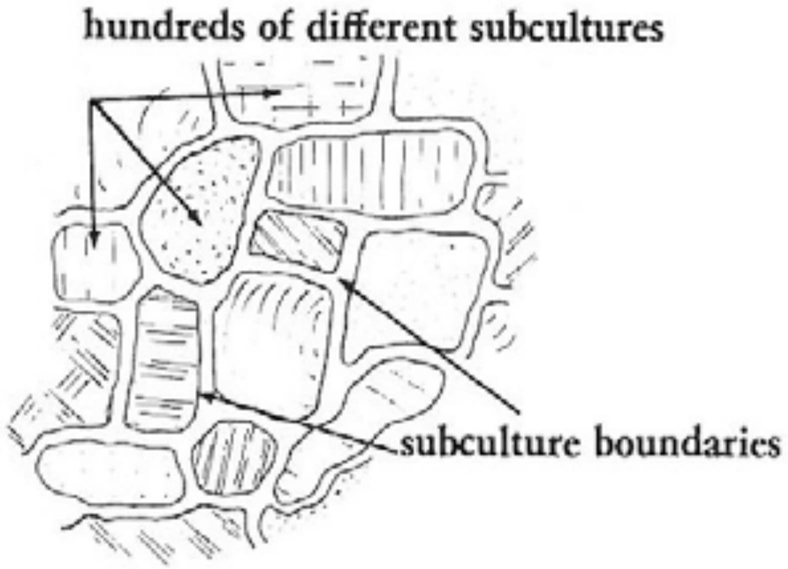


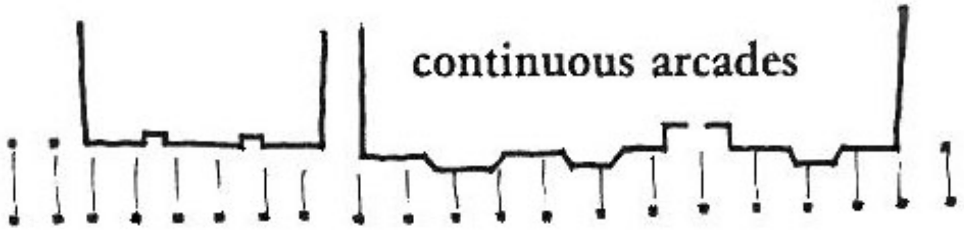
The density of the lines represent increasing stress concentrations.



The path shape formed by fourteen houses.







A TYPICAL STREET

A TYPICAL LANE

A TYPICAL ROAD

17–19 The basic components of a town plan are identified by urban geographer M. R. G. Conzen as the town plan or street pattern (left), *the land use pattern* (center), *and the building fabric defining the city in three dimensions* (right).

35–43 Characteristics of cities:

A *Energized crowding*

B *Urban clusters*

C *Physical circumscription*

D *Differentiation of uses*

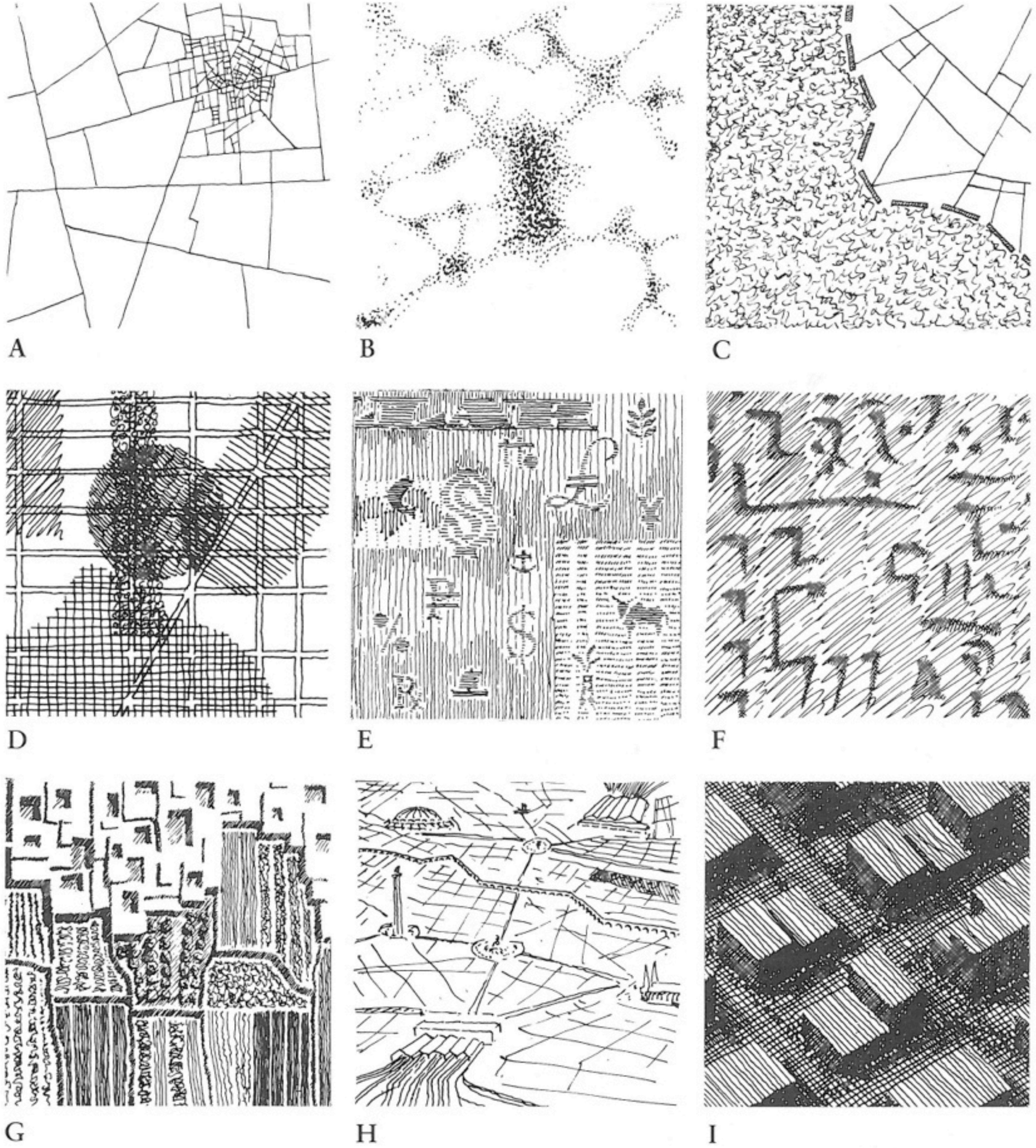
E *Urban resources*

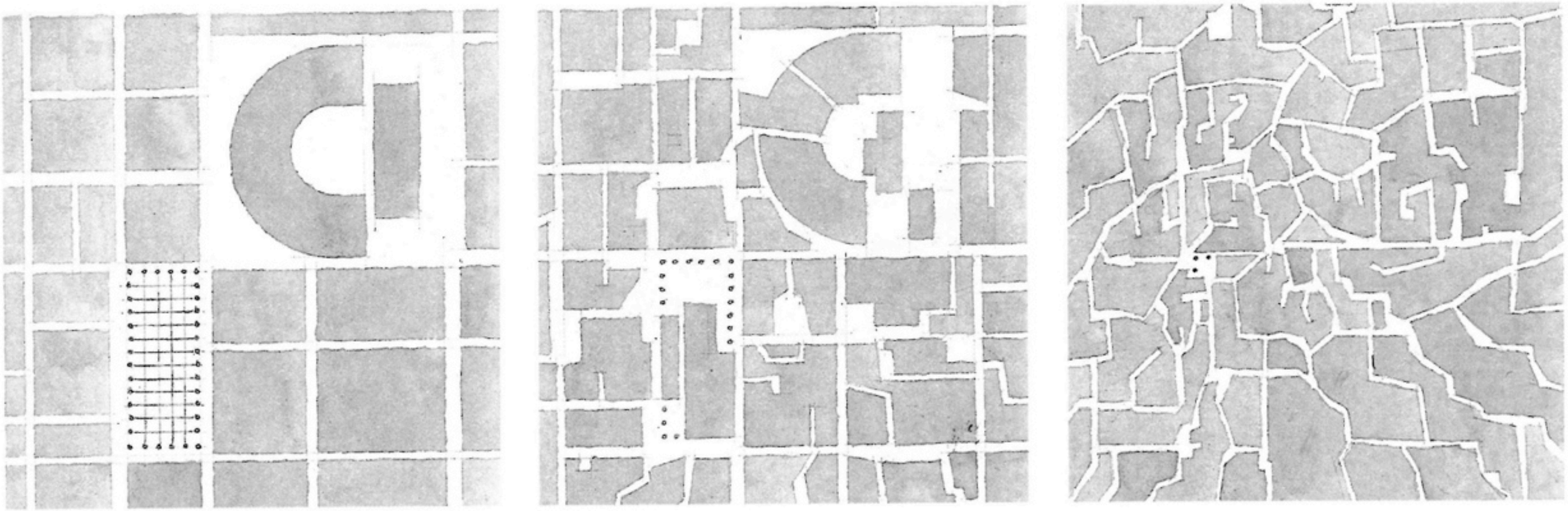
F *Written records*

G *City and countryside*

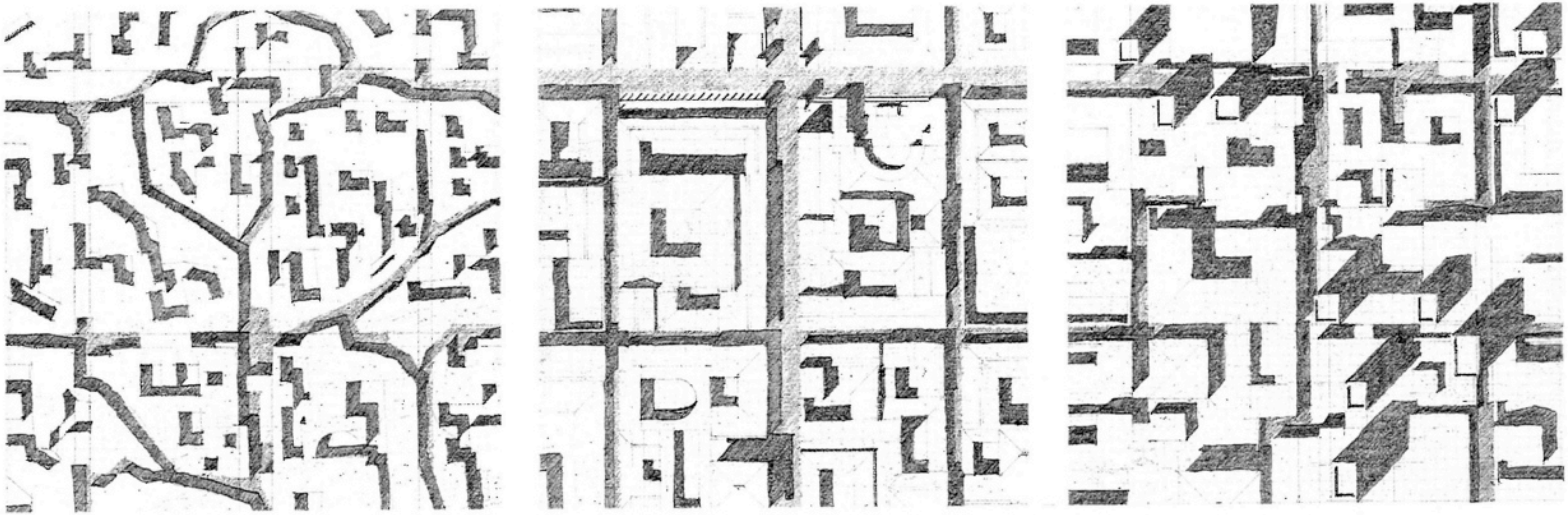
H *Monumental framework*

I *Buildings and people*





53–55 The gradual transformation of a gridded Roman colony into an Islamic city. Left: *The solidly framed Roman grid is punctuated by an open-air market and an amphitheater.* Center: *The city's new Islamic population appropriates these public monuments for private use, and mid-block pathways begin to violate the orthogonal street pattern.* Right: *The transformed city is one with a minimum of open public space. Straight passages along the winding system of narrow lanes offer the merest suggestion of the original layout.*

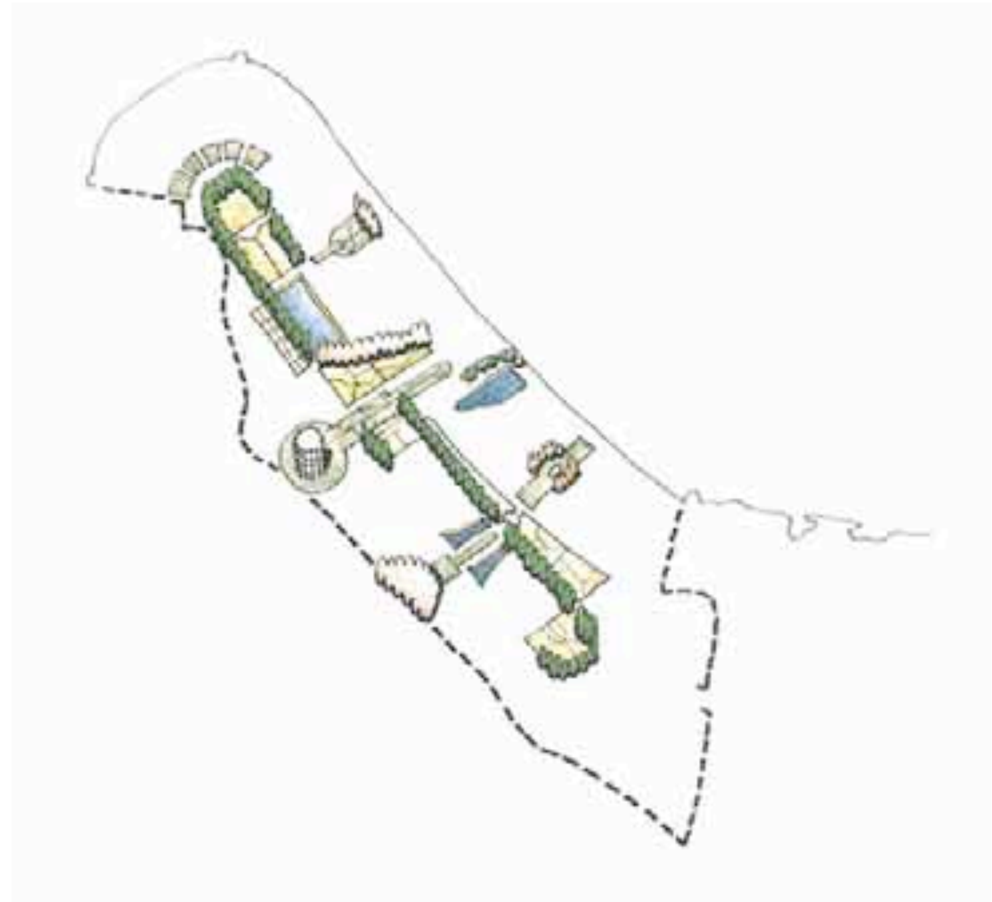
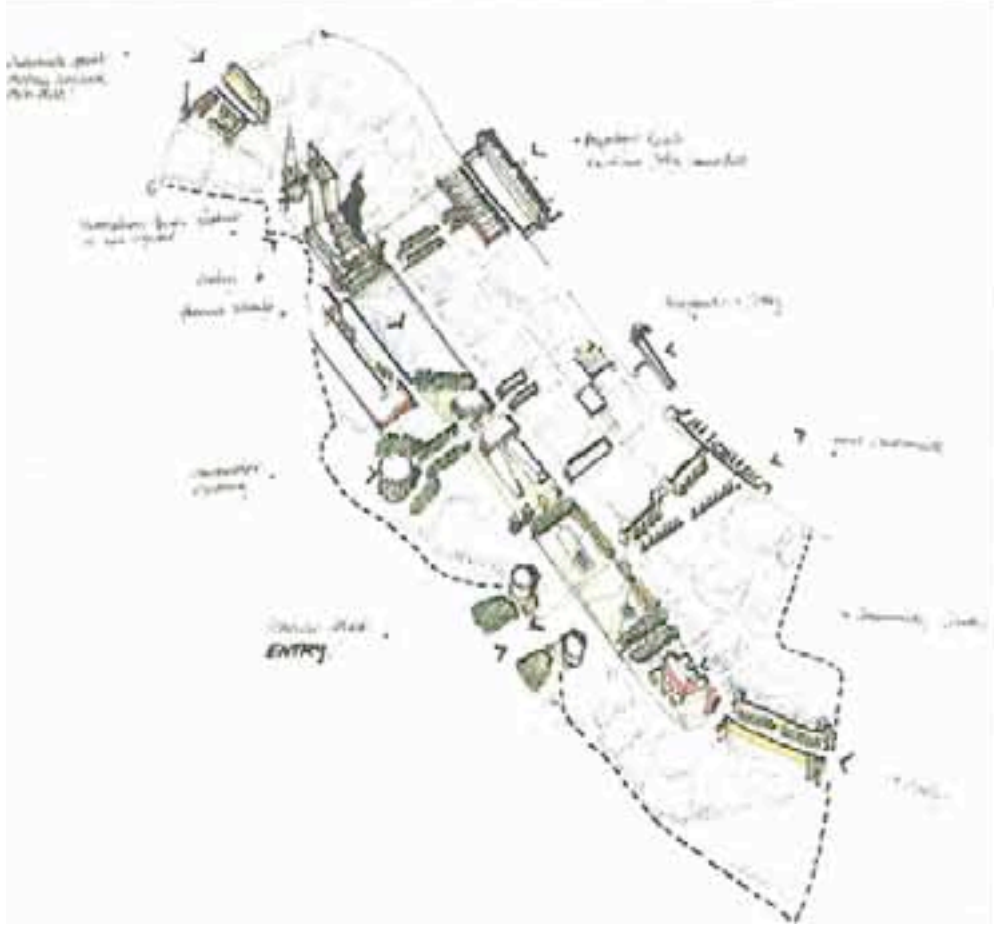


56–58 *Islamic and feudal Italian adaptations of pre-existing Roman towns are marked by characteristic differences in form and social context.* Center: *A gridded plan typical of the colonial settlements planted by the Roman Empire throughout the Mediterranean.* Left: *In its reconfiguration by an Islamic population, streets are replaced by a web of alleys that organize residential quarters common to a single tribal or ethnic group.* Right: *A modification of the same town plan in medieval Italy would see city blocks fused together to form fortified feudal enclaves crowned by defensive towers.*

EAST GREENWICH

LONDON BOROUGH OF GREENWICH 1988

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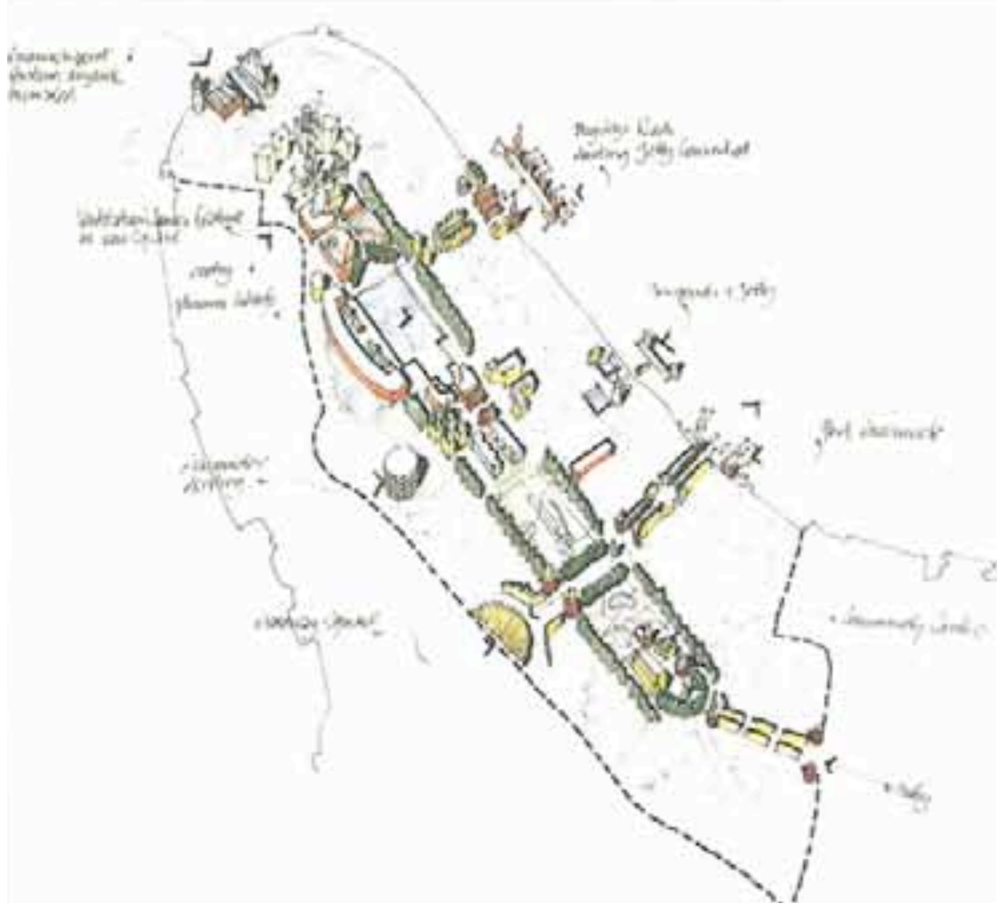
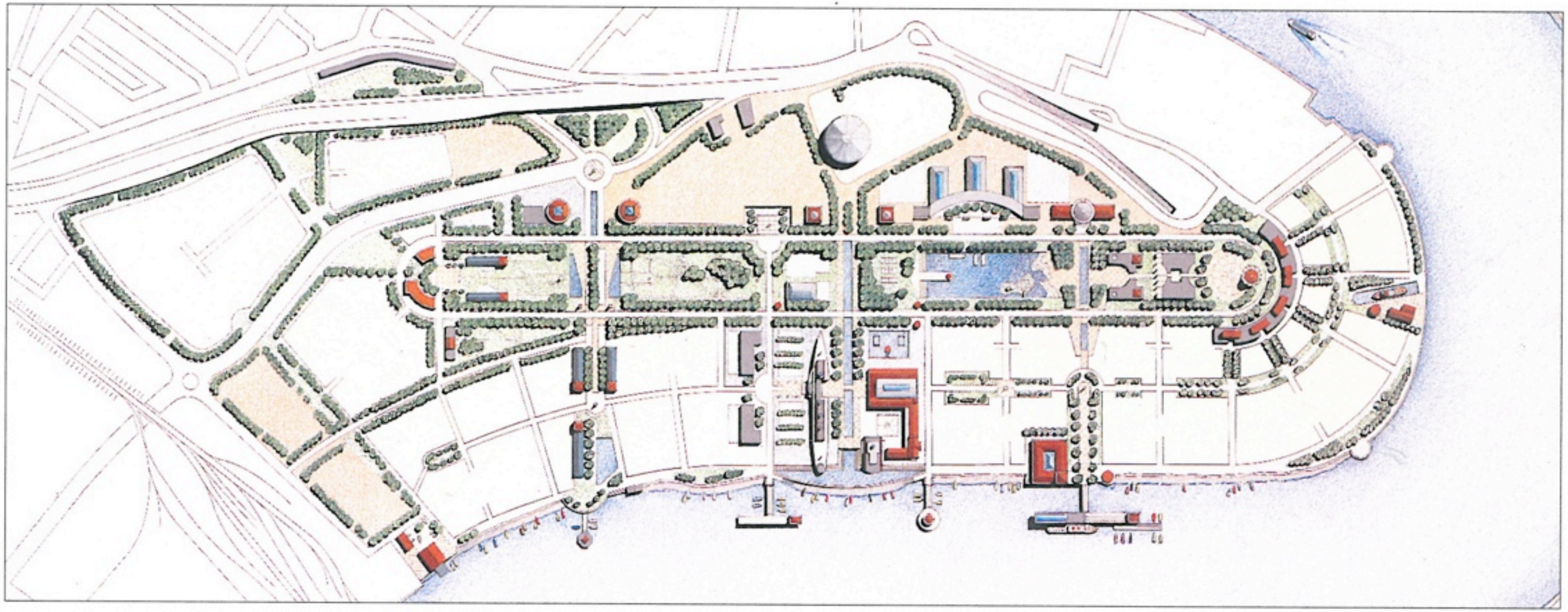
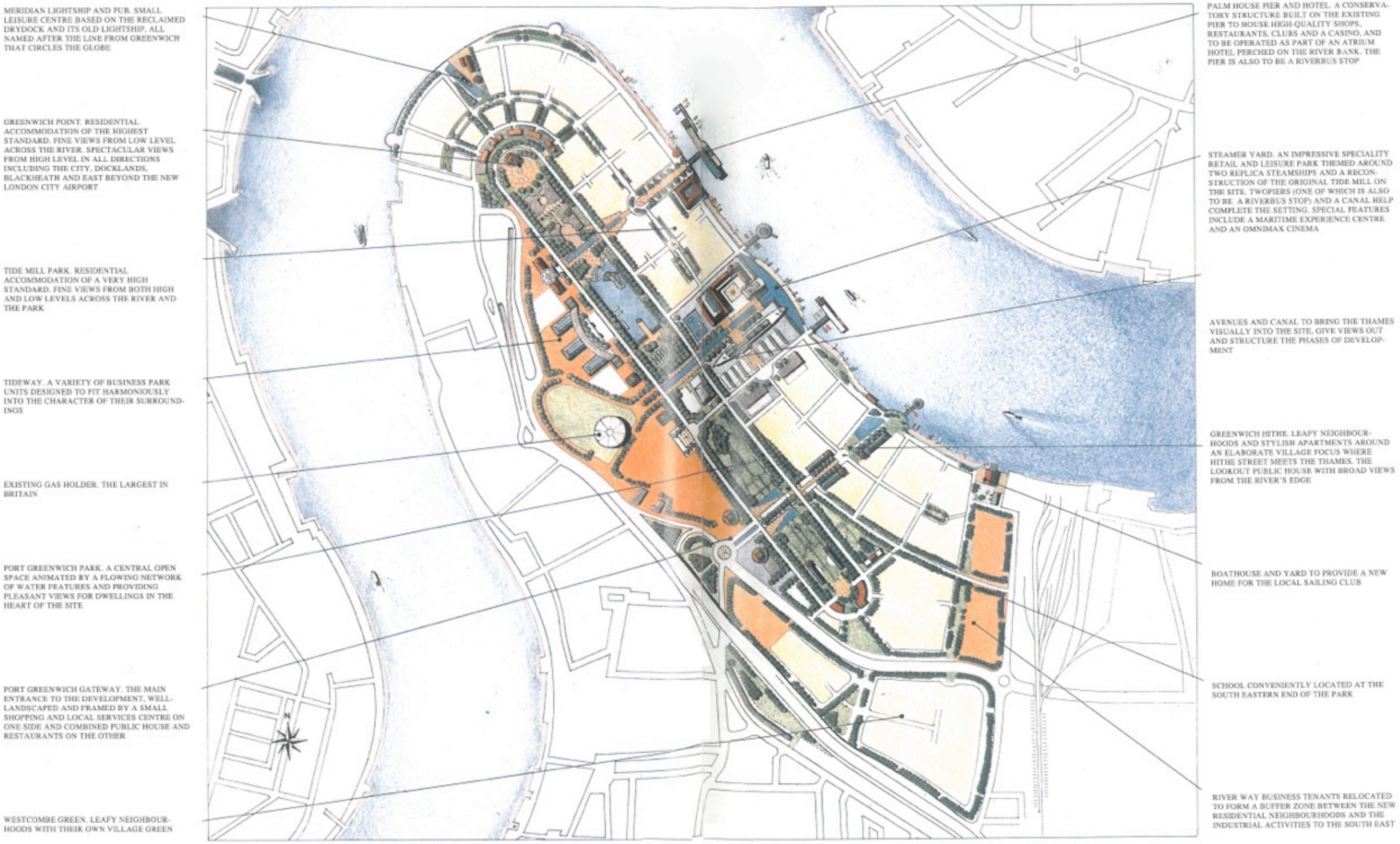
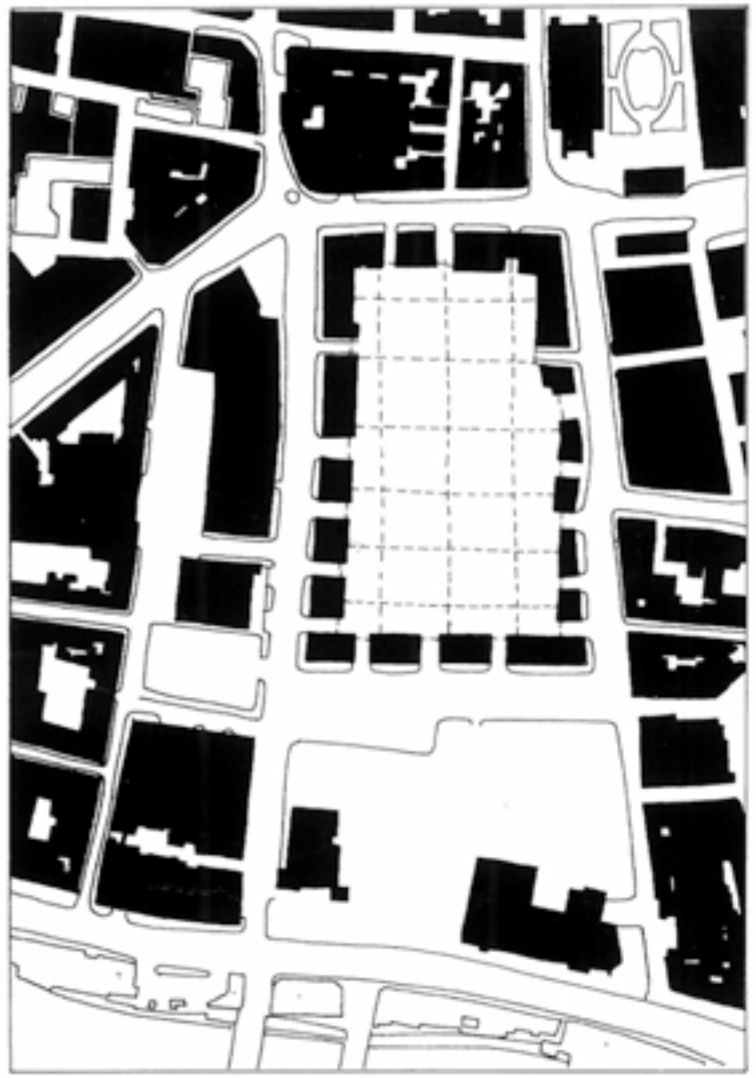


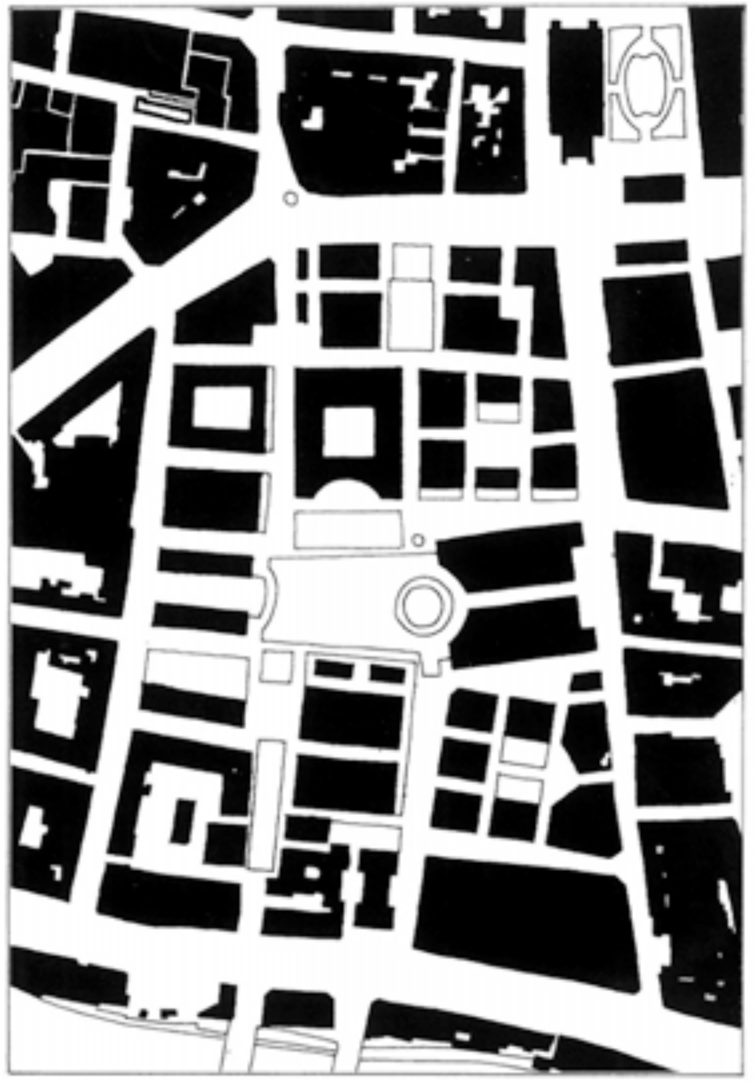

TERRY FARRELL


MERIDIAN LIGHTSHIP AND PUB. SMALL LEISURE CENTRE BASED ON THE RECLAIMED DRYDOCK AND ITS OLD LIGHTSHIP, ALL NAMED AFTER THE LINE FROM GREENWICH THAT CIRCLES THE GLOBE
GREENWICH POINT. RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION OF THE HIGHEST STANDARD. FINE VIEWS FROM LOW LEVEL ACROSS THE RIVER. SPECTACULAR VIEWS FROM HIGH LEVEL IN ALL DIRECTIONS INCLUDING THE CITY, DOCKLANDS, BLACKHEATH AND EAST BEYOND THE NEW LONDON CITY AIRPORT
TIDE MILL PARK. RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION OF A VERY HIGH STANDARD. FINE VIEWS FROM BOTH HIGH AND LOW LEVELS ACROSS THE RIVER AND THE PARK
TIDEWAY. A VARIETY OF BUSINESS PARK UNITS DESIGNED TO FIT HARMONIOUSLY INTO THE CHARACTER OF THEIR SURROUND-INGS
EXISTING GAS HOLDER. THE LARGEST IN BRITAIN
PORT GREENWICH PARK. A CENTRAL OPEN SPACE ANIMATED BY A FLOWING NETWORK OF WATER FEATURES AND PROVIDING PLEASANT VIEWS FOR DWELLINGS IN THE HEART OF THE SITE
PORT GREENWICH GATEWAY. THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE DEVELOPMENT, WELL-LANDSCAPED AND FRAMED BY A SMALL SHOPPING AND LOCAL SERVICES CENTRE ON ONE SIDE AND COMBINED PUBLIC HOUSE AND RESTAURANTS ON THE OTHER
WESTCOMBE GREEN. LEAFY NEIGHBOUR-HOODS WITH THEIR OWN VILLAGE GREEN
PALM HOUSE PIER AND HOTEL. A CONSERVA-TORY STRUCTURE BUILT ON THE EXISTING PIER TO HOUSE HIGH-QUALITY SHOPS, RESTAURANTS, CLUBS AND A CASINO, AND TO BE OPERATED AS PART OF AN ATRIUM HOTEL PERCHED ON THE RIVER BANK. THE PIER IS ALSO TO BE A RIVERBUS STOP
STEAMER YARD. AN IMPRESSIVE SPECIALITY RETAIL AND LEISURE PARK THEMED AROUND TWO REPLICA STEAMSHIPS AND A RECON-STRUCTION OF THE ORIGINAL TIDE MILL ON THE SITE. TWOPIERS (ONE OF WHICH IS ALSO TO BE A RIVERBUS STOP) AND A CANAL HELP COMPLETE THE SETTING. SPECIAL FEATURES INCLUDE A MARITIME EXPERIENCE CENTRE AND AN OMNIMAX CINEMA
AVENUES AND CANAL TO BRING THE THAMES VISUALLY INTO THE SITE, GIVE VIEWS OUT AND STRUCTURE THE PHASES OF DEVELOP-MENT
GREENWICH HITHE. LEAFY NEIGHBOUR-HOODS AND STYLISH APARTMENTS AROUND AN ELABORATE VILLAGE FOCUS WHERE HITHE STREET MEETS THE THAMES. THE LOOKOUT PUBLIC HOUSE WITH BROAD VIEWS FROM THE RIVER'S EDGE
BOATHOUSE AND YARD TO PROVIDE A NEW HOME FOR THE LOCAL SAILING CLUB
SCHOOL CONVENIENTLY LOCATED AT THE SOUTH EASTERN END OF THE PARK
RIVER WAY BUSINESS TENANTS RELOCATED TO FORM A BUFFER ZONE BETWEEN THE NEW RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBOURHOODS AND THE INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES TO THE SOUTH EAST


TERRY FARRELL

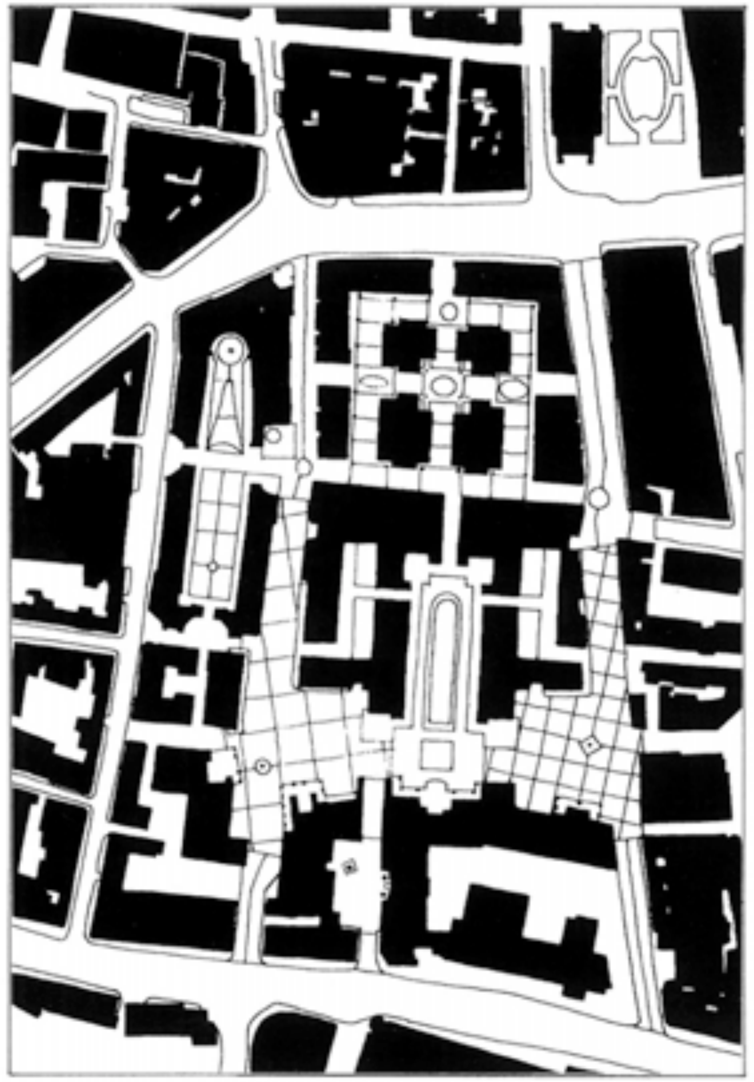


Stan w 1991



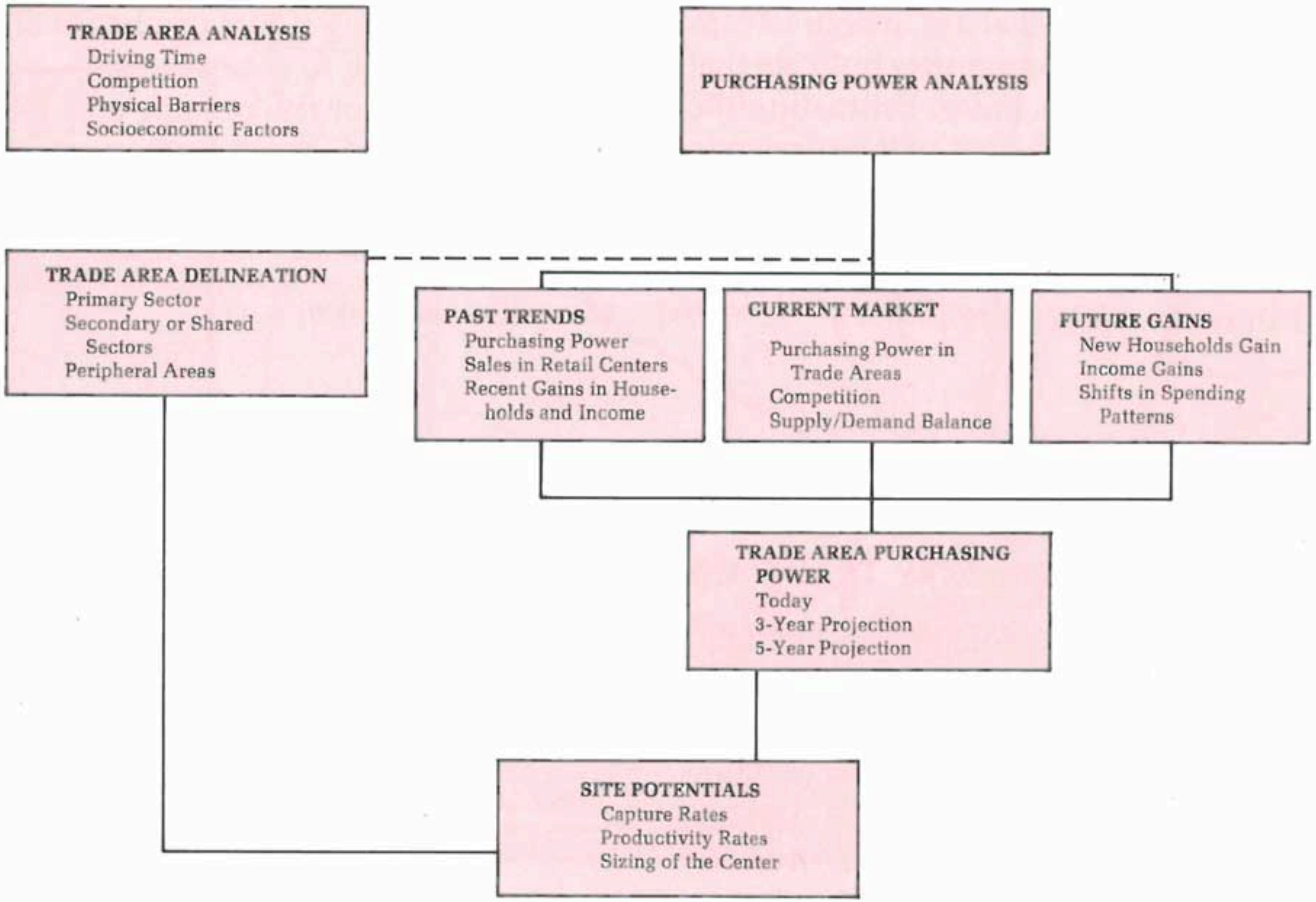
Krier 1986

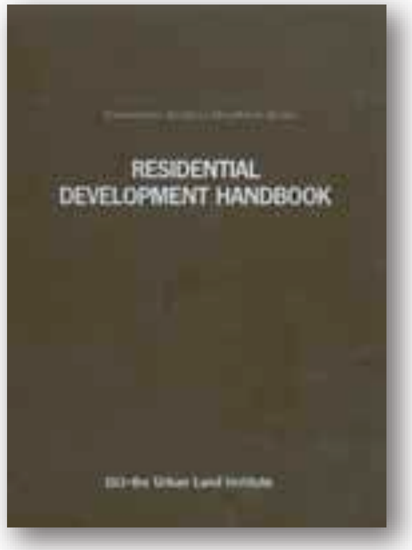
MacCormac 1990

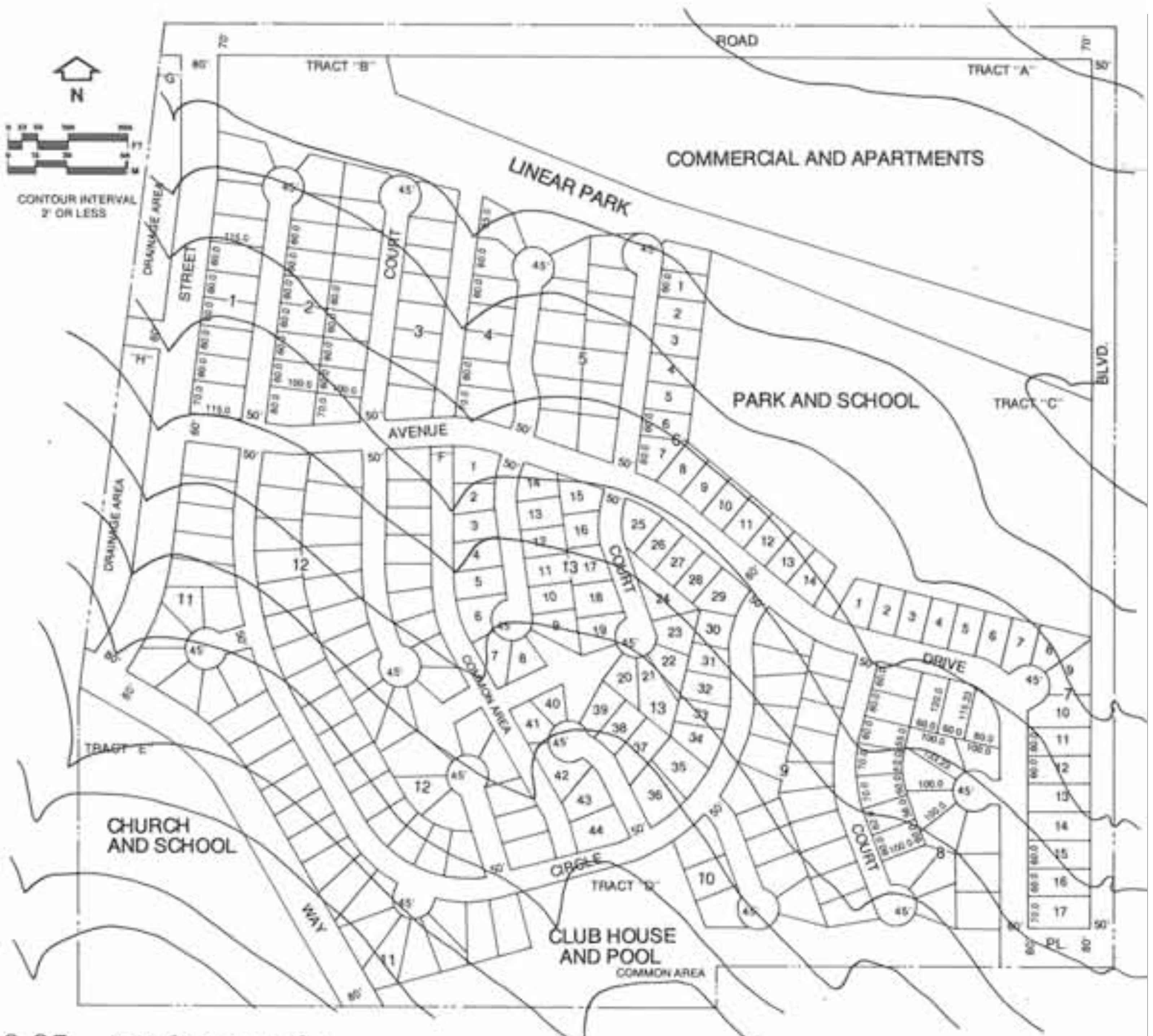


Farrell 1991

Spitalfields market

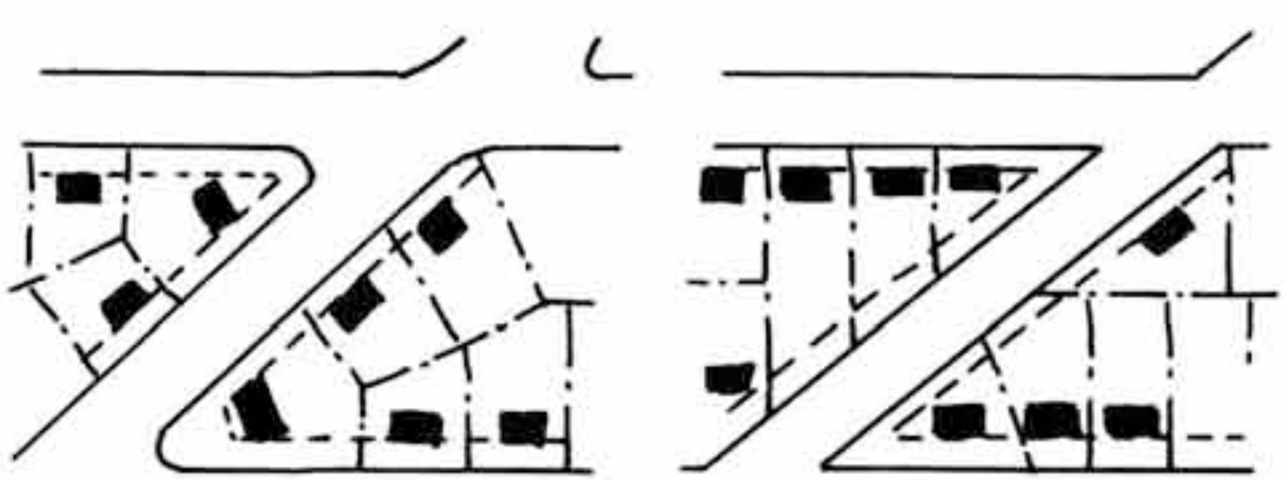

TRADE AREA ANALYSIS
Driving Time
Competition
Physical Barriers
Socioeconomic Factors
PURCHASING POWER ANALYSIS
TRADE AREA DELINEATION
Primary Sector
Secondary or Shared Sectors
Peripheral Areas
PAST TRENDS
Purchasing Power
Sales in Retail Centers
Recent Gains in Households and Income
CURRENT MARKET
Purchasing Power in Trade Areas
Competition
Supply/Demand Balance
FUTURE GAINS
New Households Gain
Income Gains
Shifts in Spending Patterns
TRADE AREA PURCHASING POWER
Today
3-Year Projection
5-Year Projection
SITE POTENTIALS
Capture Rates
Productivity Rates
Sizing of the Center

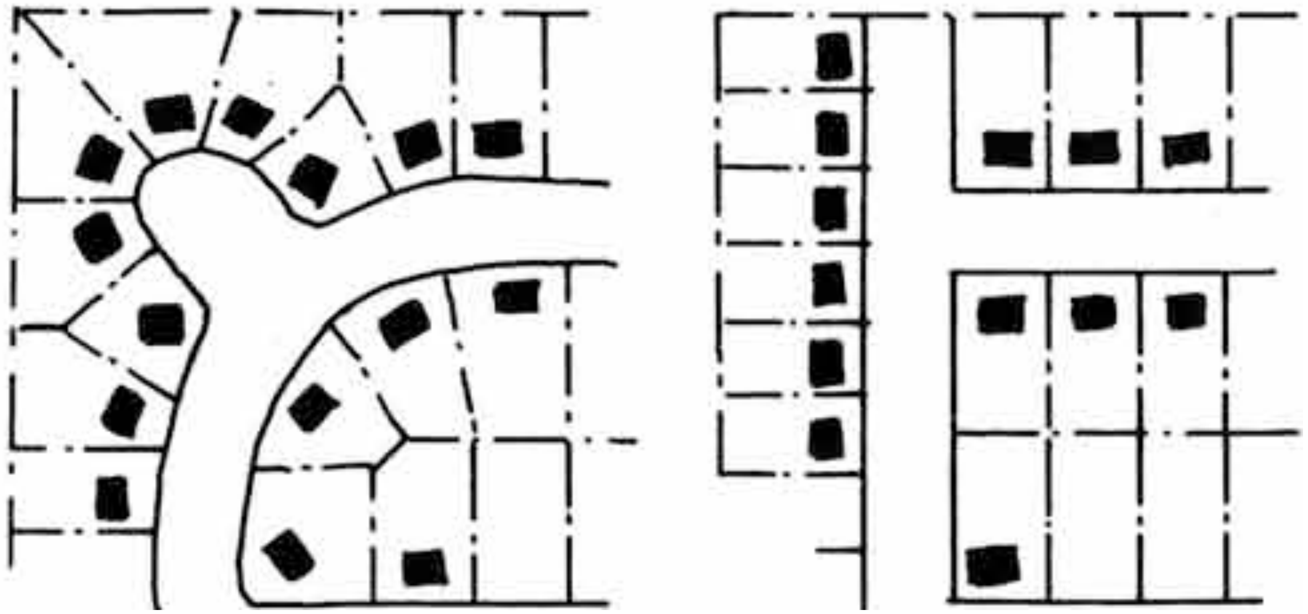

RESIDENTIAL
DEVELOPMENT HANDBOOK

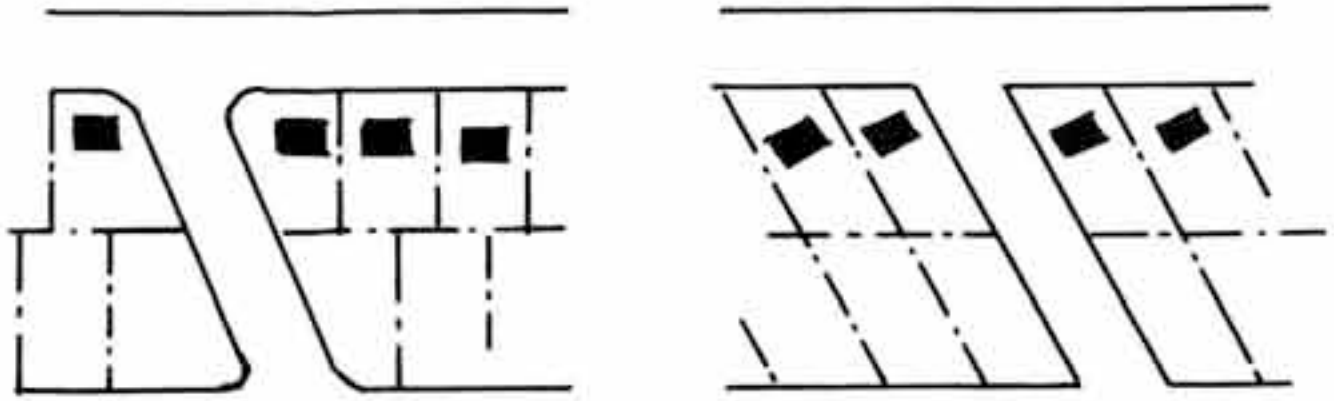


2-35 A Preliminary Plat

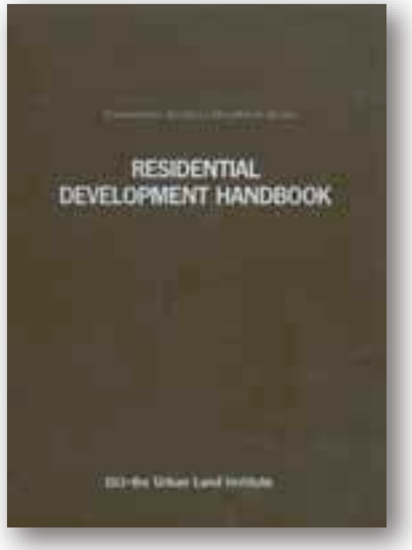
2-36 A Final Plat

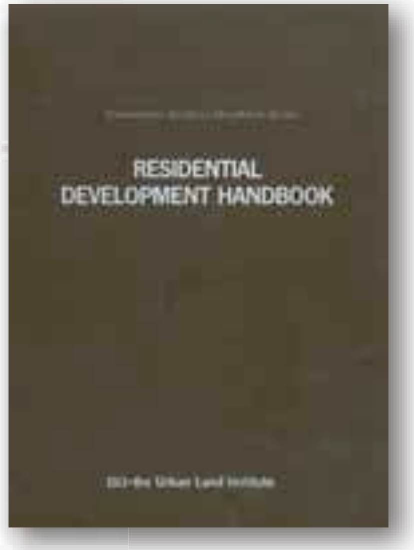


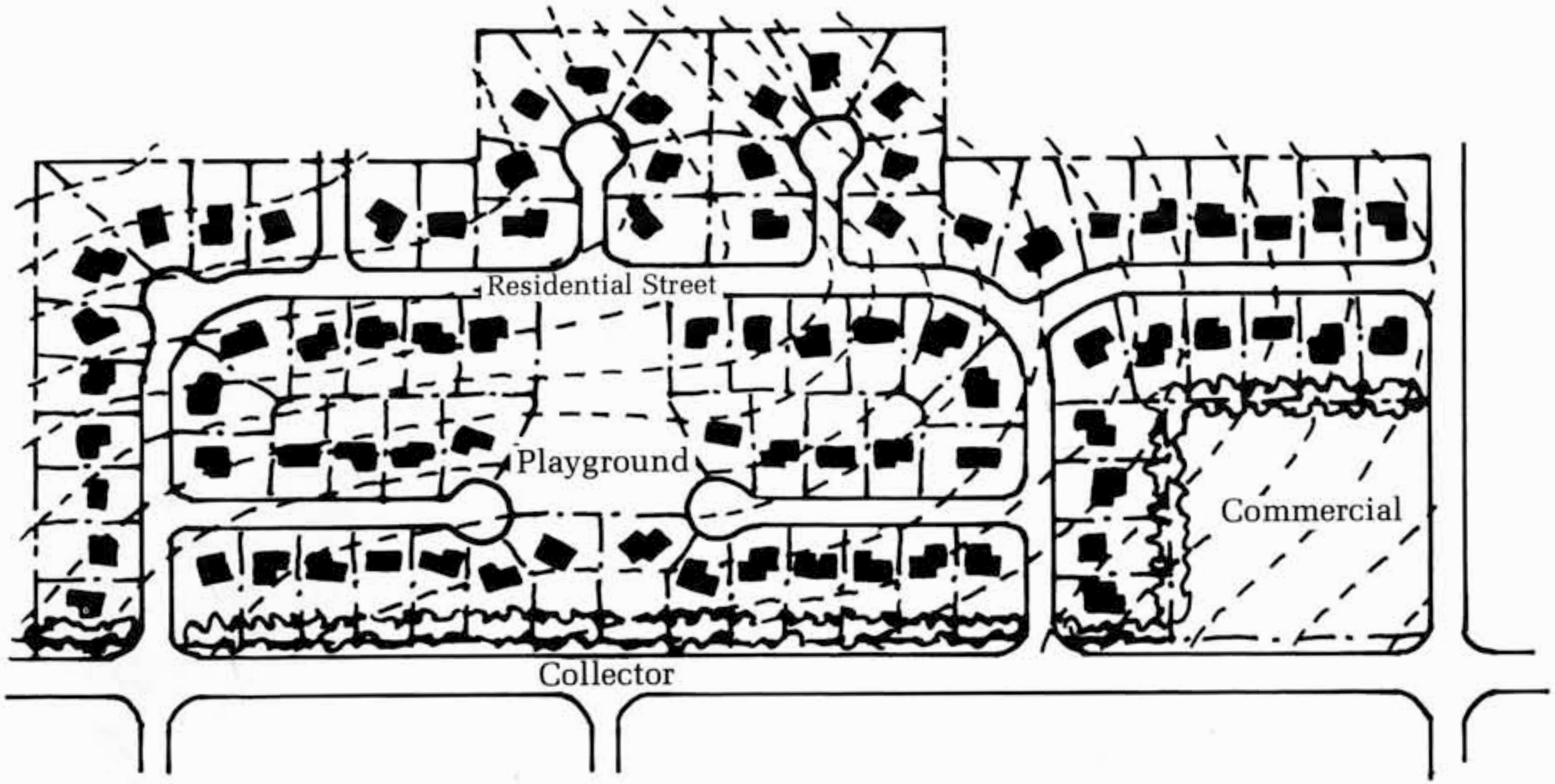




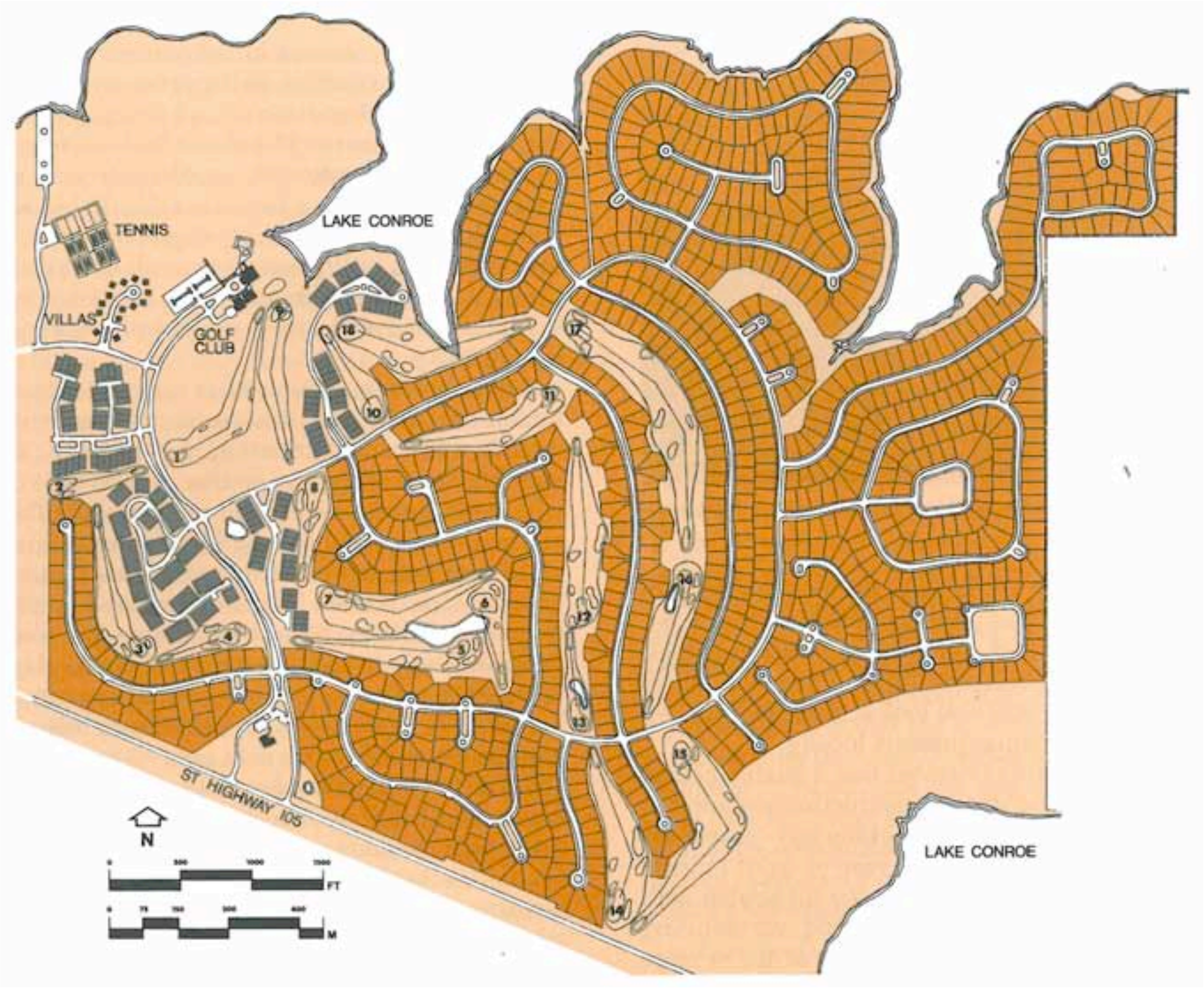
4-43 When existing streets and property lines must be accommodated, as in renewal sites, proper lotting is shown by the left diagrams in the series, not the right.

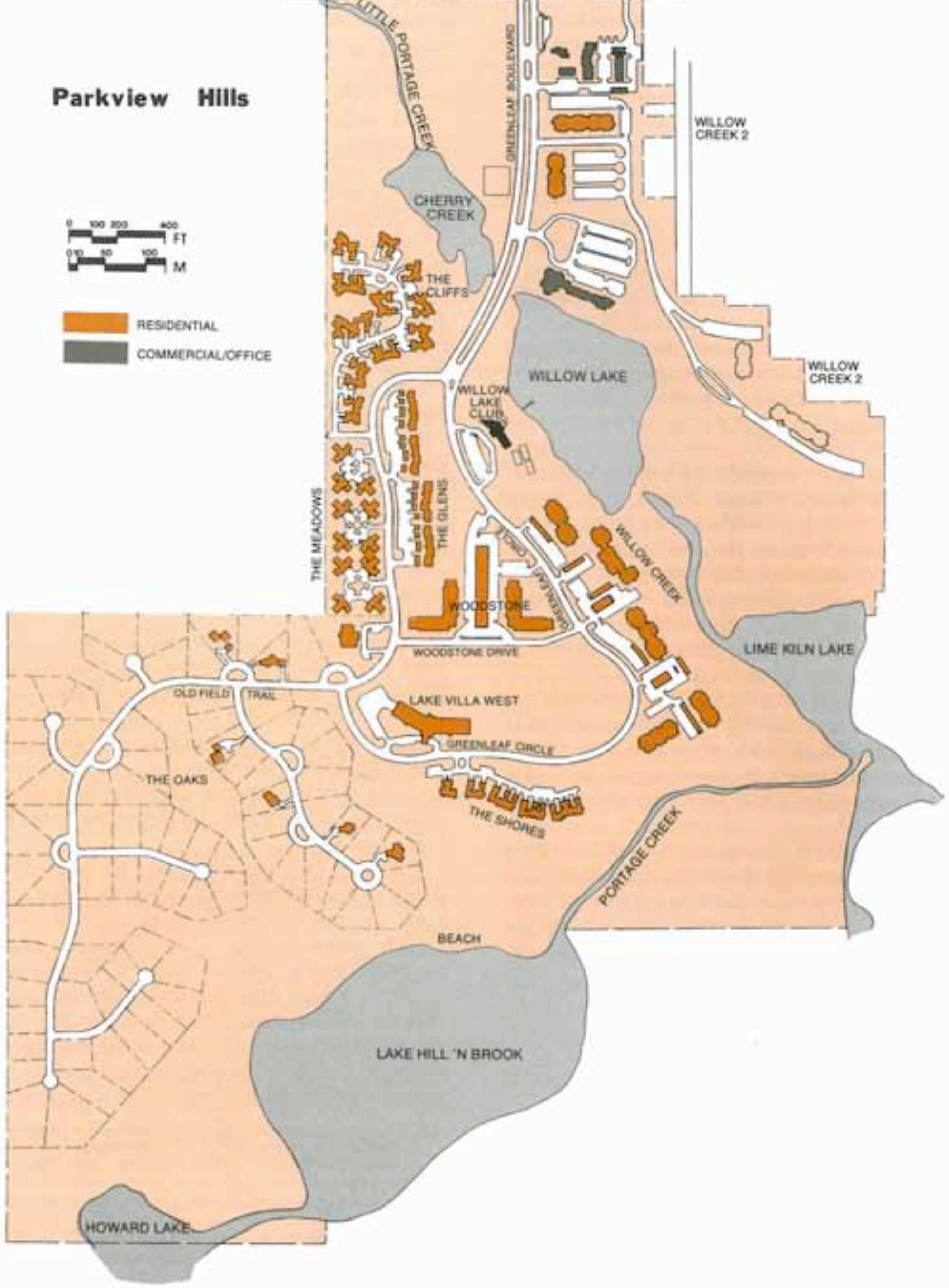






4-42 An example of an 80-lot single-family detached subdivision. The street plan is adapted to the topography, and the number of entrances from major thoroughfares is limited. The street pattern facilitates the flow of traffic from the principal approaches. The long blocks are desirable and reduce the expense for cross streets. Lots are arranged to back onto nonresidential uses and major streets, and screen planting gives protection from noise and lights. Cul-de-sacs have been used effectively to serve an odd parcel of land, and utilities are placed underground in rear-lot-line easements.


LAKE CONROE
TENNIS
VILLAS
GOLF CLUB
ST HIGHWAY 105
LAKE CONROE
N
FT
M


Parkview Hills
PARKVIEW AVENUE
LITTLE PORTAGE CREEK
GREENLEAF BOULEVARD
WILLOW CREEK 2
CHERRY CREEK
RESIDENTIAL
COMMERCIAL/OFFICE
FT
M
THE CLIFFS
WILLOW LAKE CLUB
WILLOW LAKE
WILLOW CREEK 2
THE MEADOWS
THE GLENS
WOODSTONE
WILLOW CREEK
WOODSTONE DRIVE
LIME KILN LAKE
OLD FIELD TRAIL
LAKE VILLA WEST
GREENLEAF CIRCLE
THE OAKS
THE SHORES
PORTAGE CREEK
BEACH
LAKE HILL 'N BROOK
HOWARD LAKE

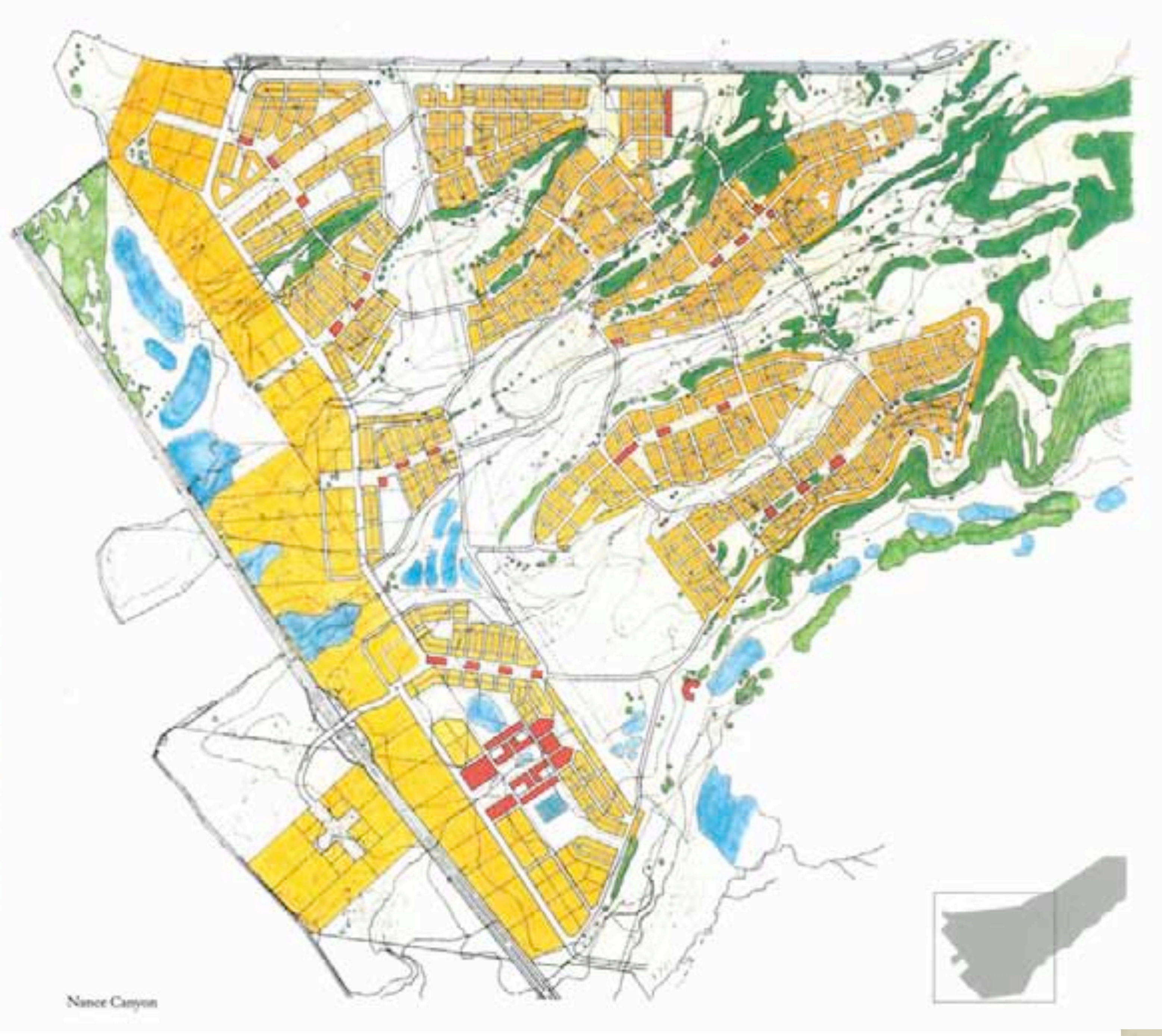
U.S. 1
U.S. 64
S.R. 1435
KILDARE FARM RD.
U.S. 1&64
7 AC O&I
OFFICE INSTITUTIONAL
21 AC
17 AC
RESIDENTIAL
33 AC RESIDENTIAL
25 AC RESIDENTIAL
15 AC
COMMERCIAL
INDUSTRIAL
10 AC
MULTI-FAMILY
MULTI-FAMILY
MULTI-FAMILY
RECREATION
MAINT
OFFICE
CLUB

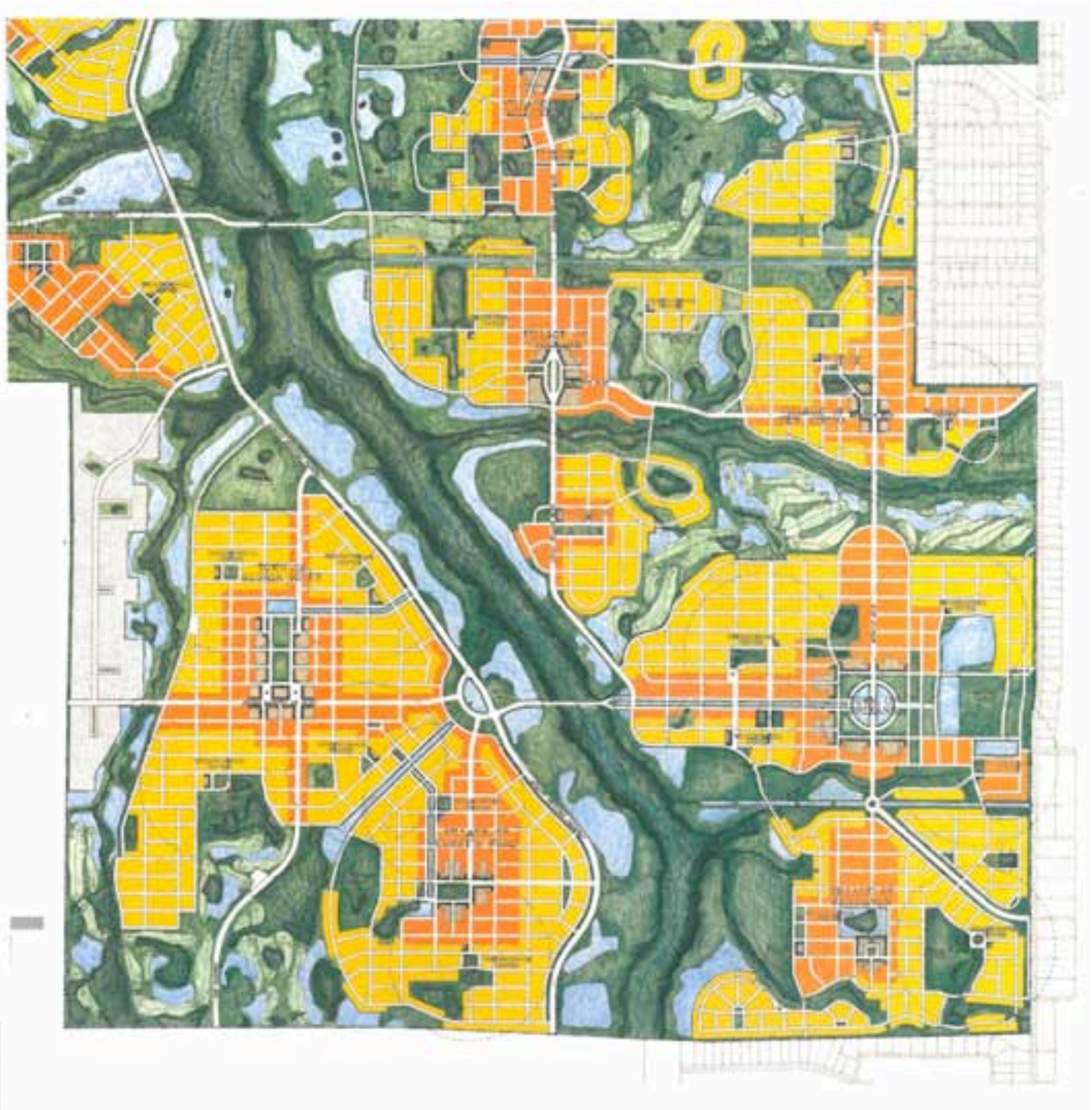
Kentlands

Mashpee Commons

Blue Hole Village at Blount Springs

Capital City Renaissance


Nance Canyon




TOWNS AND
TOWN MAKING
PRINCIPLES

Kentlands

Blue Hole Village at Blount Springs

Haymount

Capital City Renaissance

Belmont

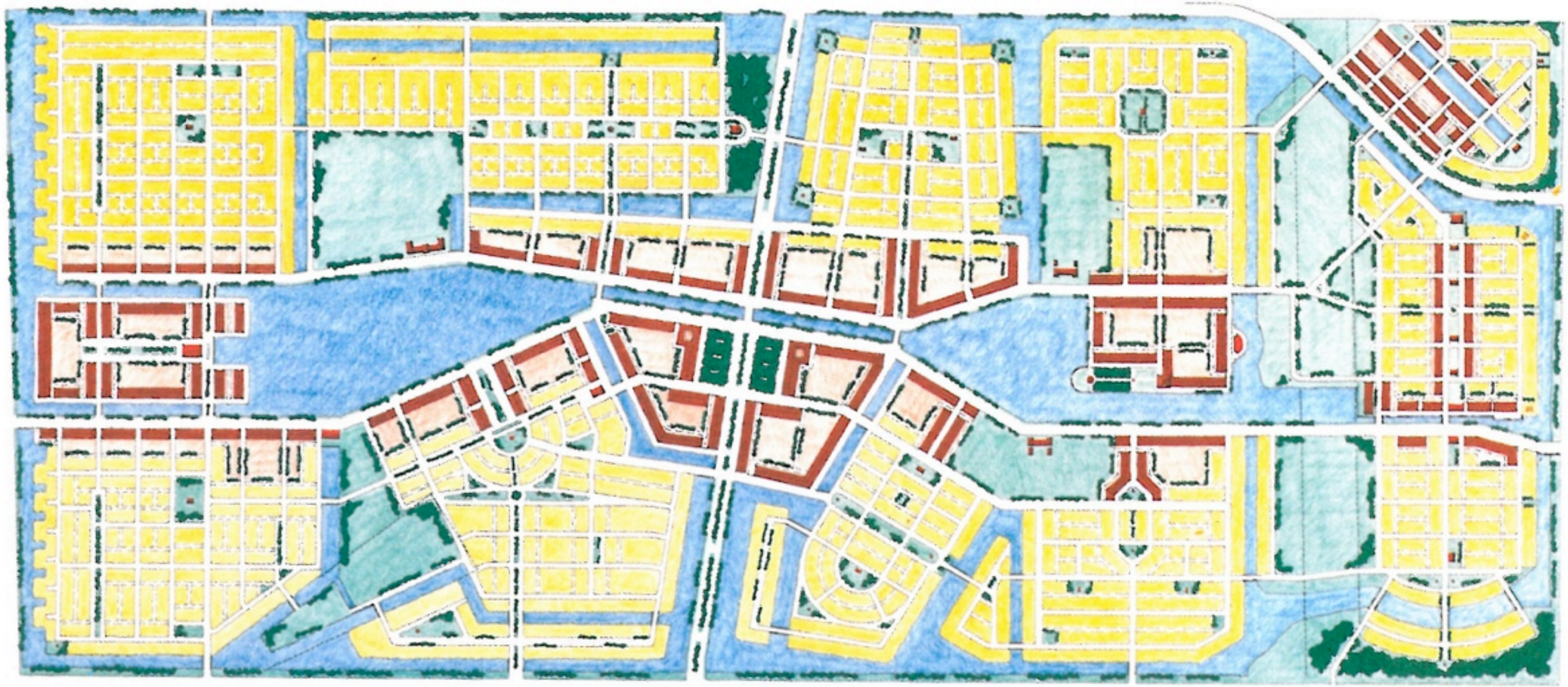
A Village Near Annapolis

Tannin

A Settlement at Sandy Spring

Windsor

Seaside



Wellington

Dziękuję za uwagę