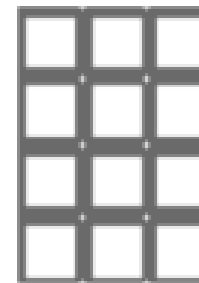
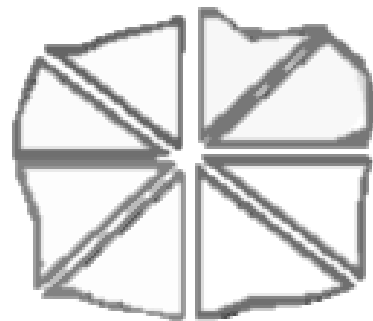


CURS 5



Tipul & Tipologia urbane

*Acest material este
destinat exclusiv
studentilor
Universității de
Arhitectura și
Urbanism "Ion
Mincu" din
București. Este
interzisă
comercializarea
sau difuzarea sa
înafara cadrului
educațional al*

- **Ce este TIPUL URBAN?**
- **Cum îl identificam?**
- **Cum îl folosim în analiza morfologica urbană?**



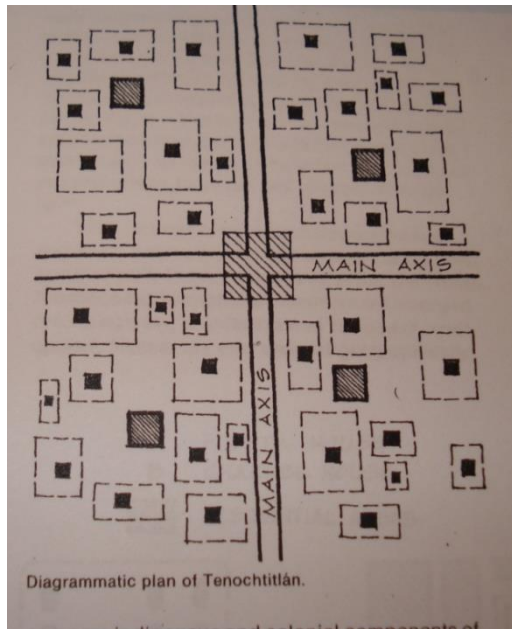
•Ce este comun și ce diferențiază?



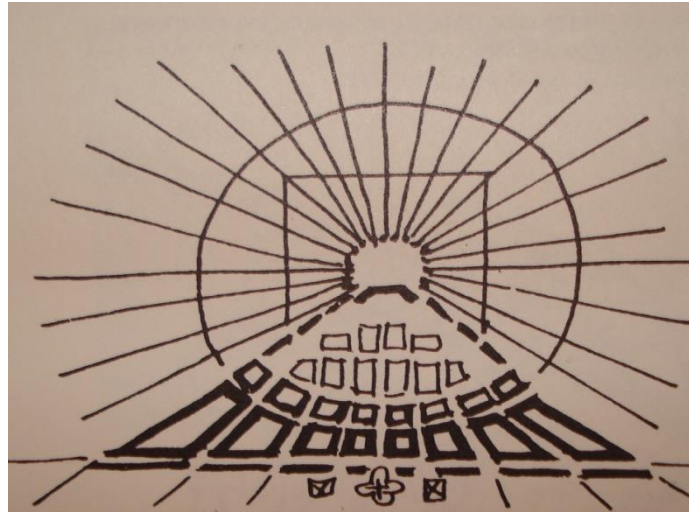


•Ce este diferit față de seria din slide-ul anterior?

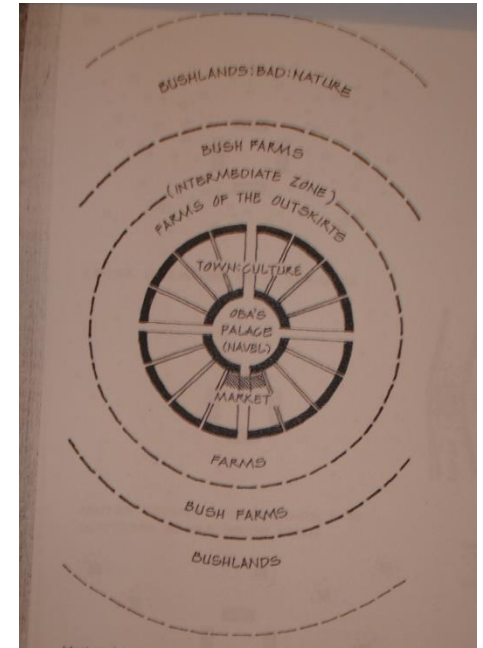
CLASS E
BLACK-TORPED
POTTERYCLASS P
POLISHED-REDCLASS F
FANCY FORMSCLASS C
CROSS-LINEDCLASS R
RICKED BLACKCLASS W
WAVY-HANDLEDCLASS D
DECORATEDCLASS B
ROUGH-FACEDCLASS L
LATE



?

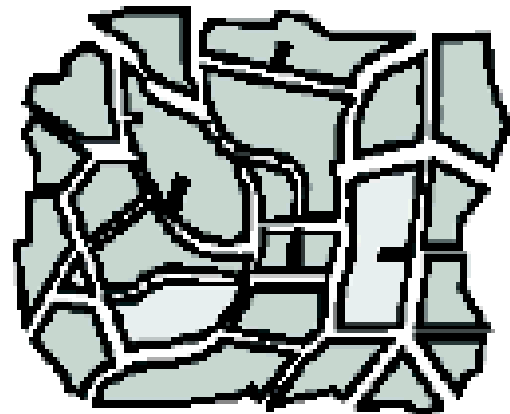
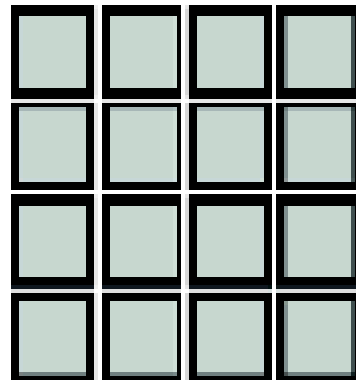
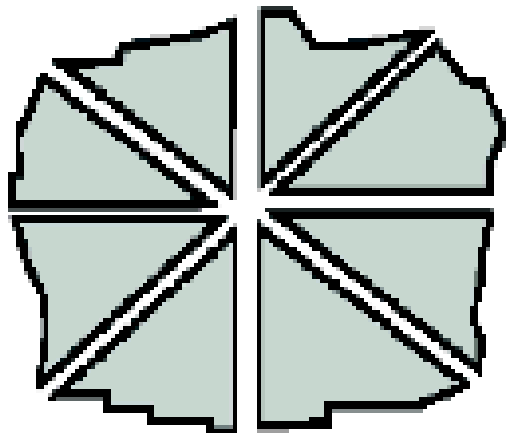


?



?

Prin ce anume aceste orașe sunt **tipice**?



Tip sau Tipar?



Tokyo Grid



Glasgow Southside



Reykjavik Central



Glasgow Grid



Sydney Inner



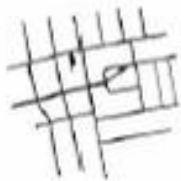
Copenhagen Central



Athens Inner



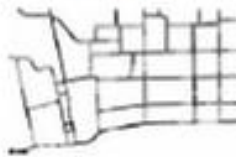
Dorchester (Central)



Elmwood



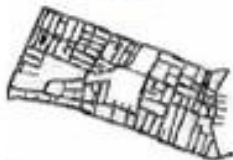
Kentlands



Hamilton (Bermuda)



Bayswater



Copenhagen Inner



Cornhill



Bloomsbury



Tunis Medina



Kirkwall



Shoreditch



Glasgow 1790



Babylon

Putem grupa pe
tipuri această
clasă de
”obiecte”?

TIPUL

2 accepțiuni

- **Typus(lat.)** = model (tipar), simbol;
- **Tupos(gr.)** = amprentă, marcă, impresie

= reține **trăsăturile esențiale** ale unei clase de obiecte

Tipul funcționează ca:

- **termen de referință** (comparație)
- **matrice** necesară reproducerii unor amprente (mărci) similare; tipar (pattern)
- **marca unui concept** (de mai mare anvergură)

Typical Food Hub

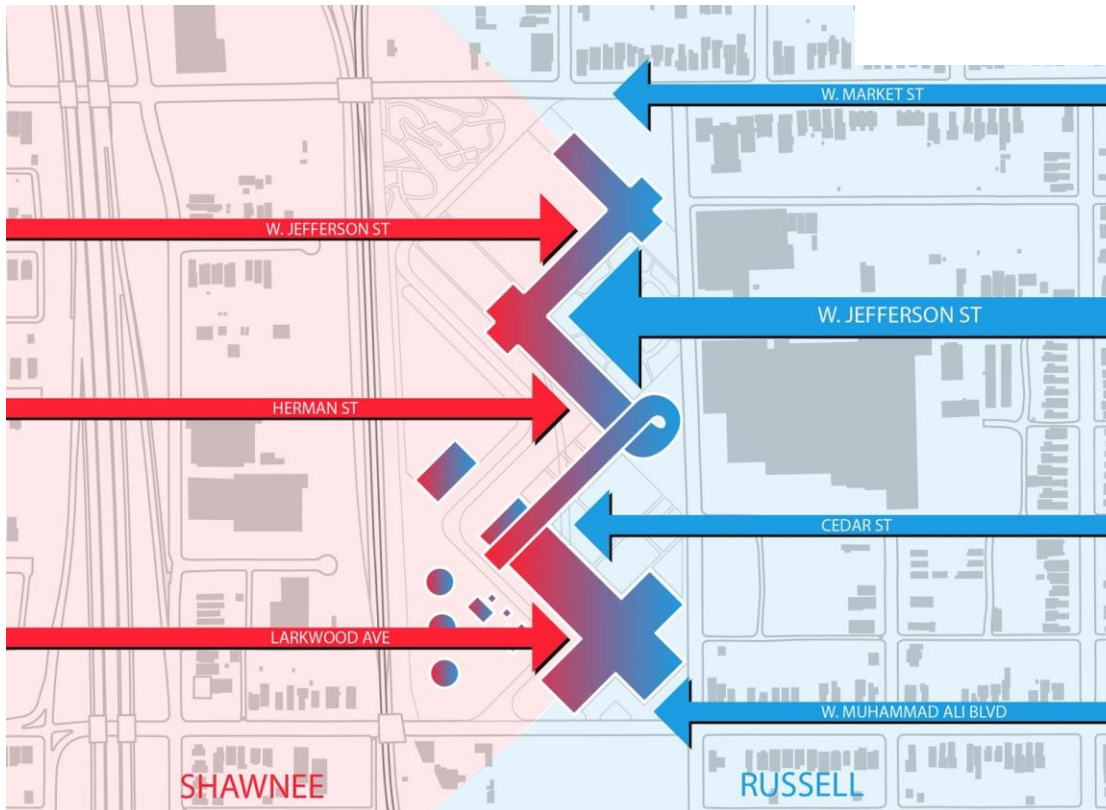


+

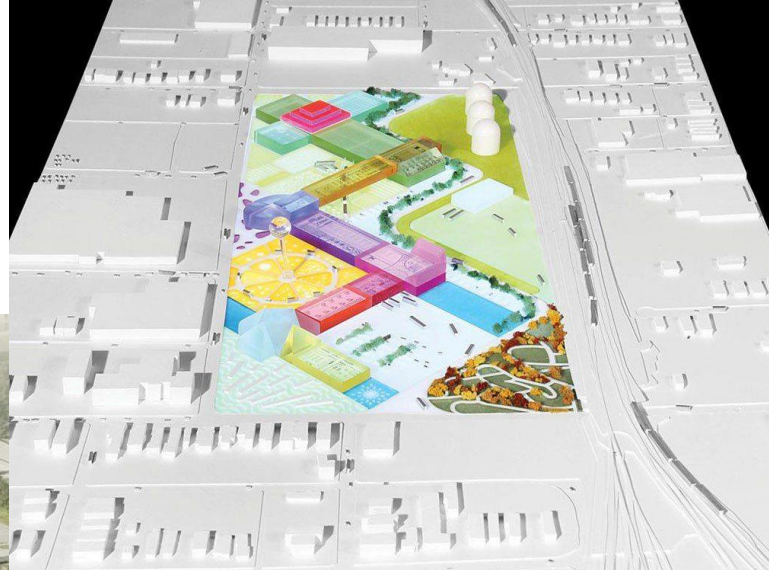


=

West Louisville Food Hub



OMA
WEST LOUISVILLE
FOOD PORT .
KENTUCKY



Tipul rezultă printr-un proces de “abstractizare rațională” (= tipologizare).

Mai multe tipuri identificate (extrase) printr-un astfel de proces = **tipologie**.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MINIMUM DISPERSING AREA - WIDE GREEN SPACES - RESOURCE OPTIMIZATION - STRONG IDENTITY - EXCELLENT PERMEABILITY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NO BUILT - EMPTY RELATIONSHIP - NO CONTROL OF PUBLIC SPACES 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WIDE GREEN PUBLIC SPACES - EXCELLENT PERMEABILITY - HIGH POPULATION DENSITY - RECONFIGURABILITY OF PUBLIC SPACES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MINIMUM DISPERSING AREA - WIDE GREEN SPACES - RESOURCE OPTIMIZATION - STRONG IDENTITY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MINIMUM BUILT - EMPTY RELATIONSHIP - NO CONTROL OF PUBLIC SPACES - ONE-SIDED PERMEABILITY 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WIDE GREEN PUBLIC SPACES - HIGH POPULATION DENSITY
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GOOD BUILT-EMPTY RELATIONSHIP - HUMAN SCALE - CONTROL OF PUBLIC SPACES - PERMEABILITY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BIG DISPERSING AREA - WASTE OF RESOURCES - NO/FEW GREEN PUBLIC SPACES 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GOOD BUILT - EMPTY RELATIONSHIP - HUMAN SCALE - COMPACT URBAN FABRIC - CONTROL OF PUBLIC SPACES - STRONG IDENTITY

TIPUL URBAN = ANSAMBLU CARACTERISTIC DE PROPRIETĂȚI ALE FORMEI sau RELATIILOR

- UNEI CLĂDIRI
- UNUI SPAȚIU + CLADIRE + STRADA
- FRAGMENT DE TESUT URBAN
(CLADIRE+SPATIU LIBER+ STRAZI) +
INTERACȚIUNEA OAMENILOR (DEPLASARI,
FUNCTII)



- Tipul > **Tipologia**

O **clas**ificare a tipurilor identificate

- Clasa de obiecte** >> analiza multicriteriala

Criterii generale

Criterii specifice

Sub-criteriii

TIPOLOGIA

= SET CARACTERISTIC DE PROPRIETĂȚI / FORMĂ + CONȚINUT ...
**= UN INSTRUMENT DE STABILIRE A RELAȚIILOR INTRE
COMPONENTE**

CATEGORIA

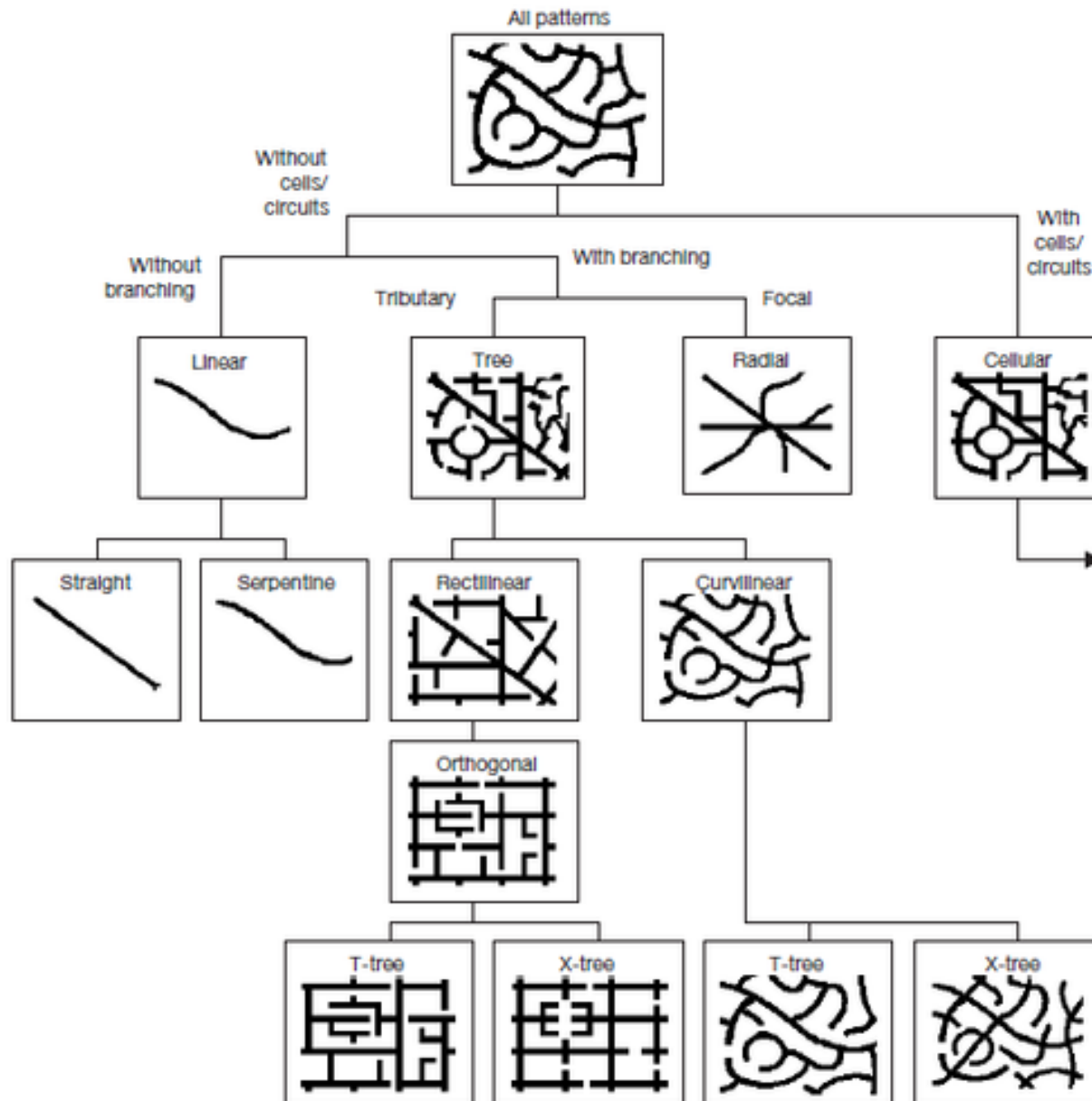
Delimitare precisă

TIPOLOGIA

Delimitare vagă, interpretabilă

•Tipologia ca instrument într-un proces analitic

•Schema/ **tiparul**-rădăcină și **clasele** de "obiecte" derivate



TIPUL (urban)- ca instrument in analiza morfologica

= element de **referință** ce trebuie extras din analiză la o scara largă- oras/ cartier/ zona.

= traduce / oglindește **modele culturale**

= element **mediator** între cultura locului/orașului și cultura individului

= element de legatura **intre** memoria individuala si colectiva

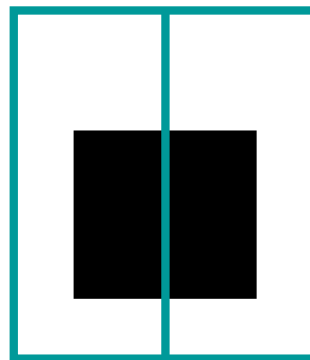
TIPUL e potrivit pentru a fi utilizat într-un proces de proiectare deoarece ocupă o poziție între **ideile abstracte și cele concret formulate.**

Tipul încorporează **calitatea și cantitatea**

TIPUL
in cadrul
forme
urbane

teoretic

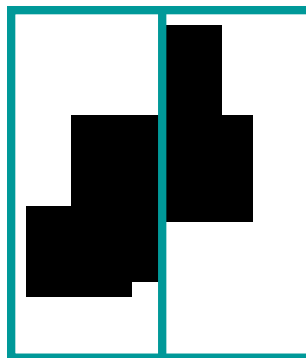
ca in proiect
Conceptual
abstract
dezirabil/ impus



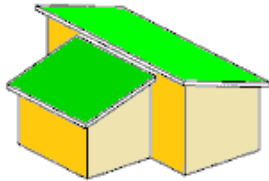
- Locuinta cuplată
- Locuinta “alipita”

concret

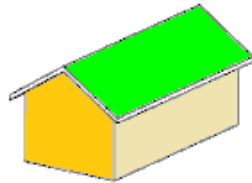
o varietate de forme
un proces
timpul
socialul



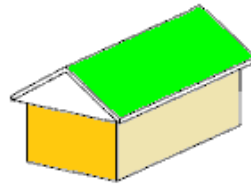
roof types



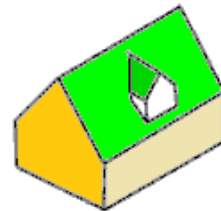
Skillion and Lean-to



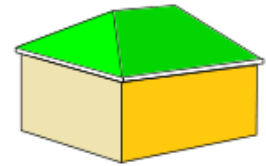
Open Gable



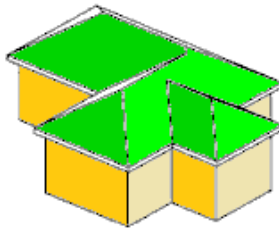
Box Gable



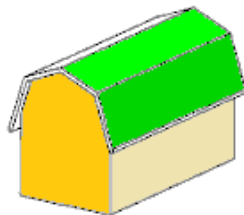
Dormer



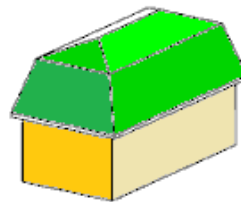
Hip



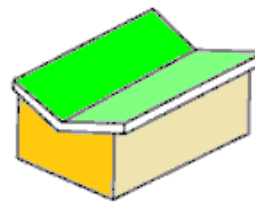
Hip and Valley



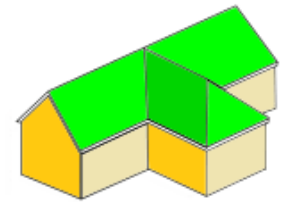
Gambrel



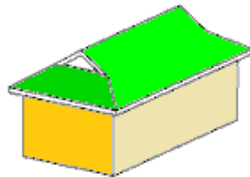
Mansard



Butterfly



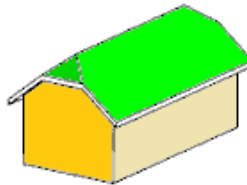
Intersecting /
Overlaid Hip



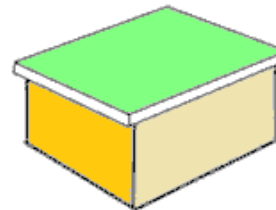
Dutch Gable



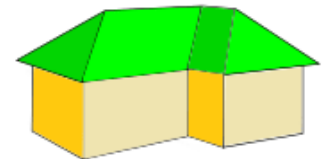
Hexagonal Gazebo



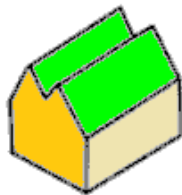
Jerkinhead



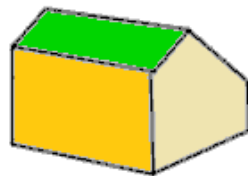
Flat



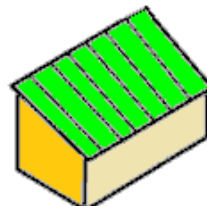
Cross Hipped



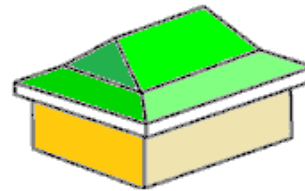
M shaped



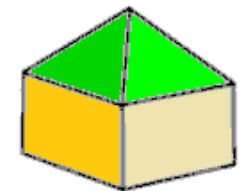
Saltbox



Shed



Combination



Pyramid Hip

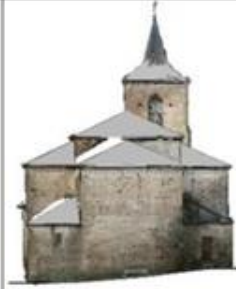
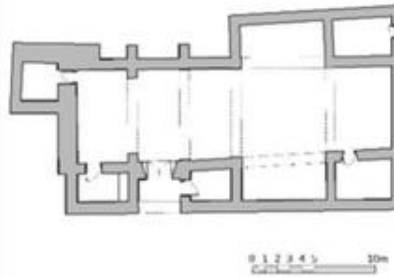
SPATIAL DESIGN

TRANSEPT

TRANSEPT AND AISLES
AT DIFFERENT HEIGHTS



SEJAS



NAVE AND CHAPEL

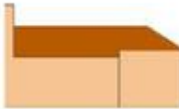
ONE VOLUME,
SAME HEIGHT



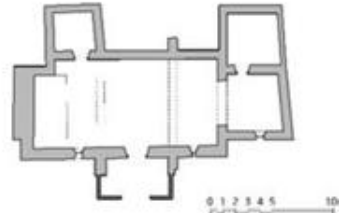
SANTA ANA



DIFFERENT VOLUMES,
SAME HEIGHT



RIBAS



ONE VOLUME,
DIFFERENT
HEIGHT



CEADEA



DIFFERENT VOLUMES,
DIFFERENT HEIGHT

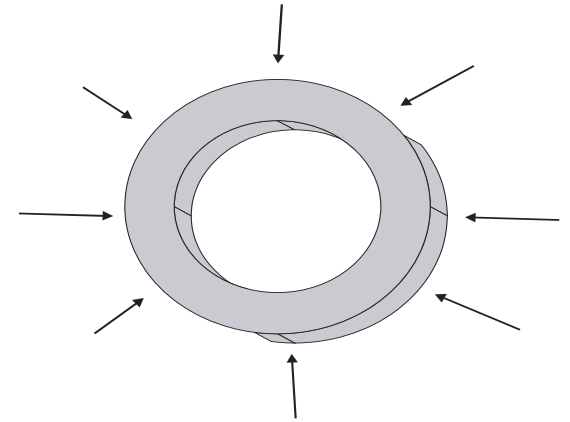
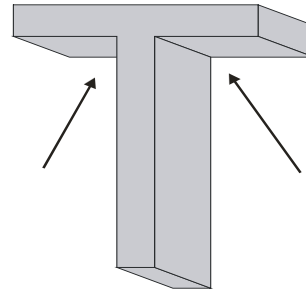
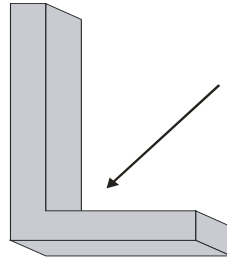
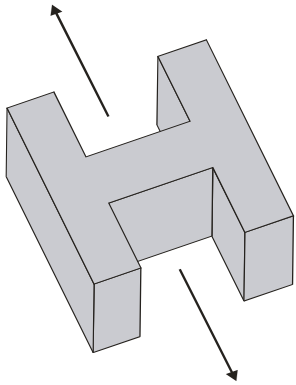
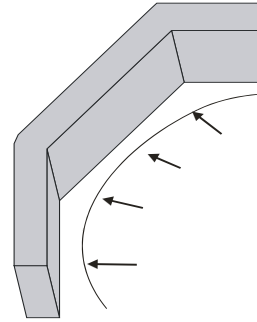
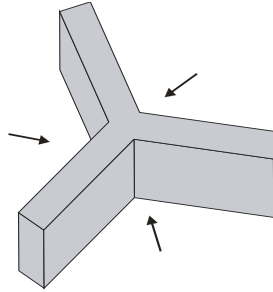
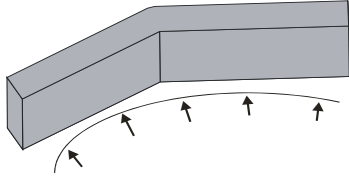


SAN MARTIN DEL PEDROSO



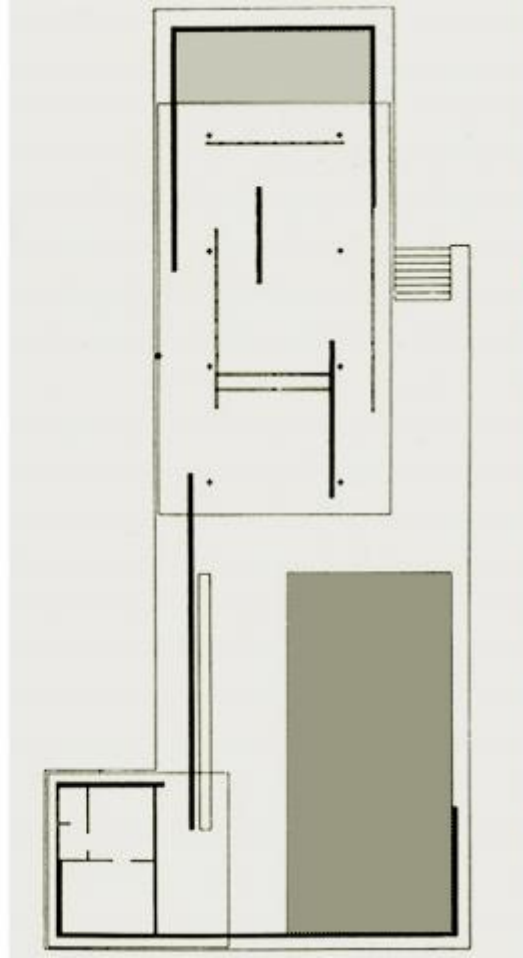
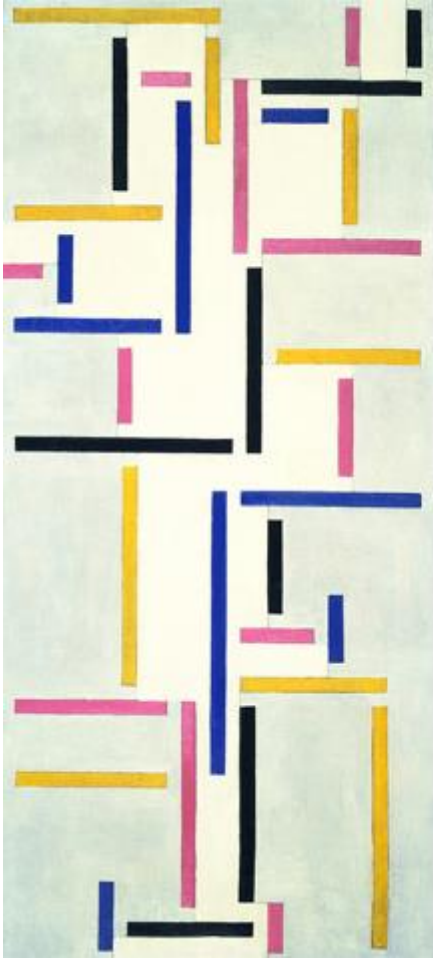
Tipologii FORMALE

Cladirea + spatiu generat de cladire



•Plan Voisin - Paris, Le Corbusier, 1925

Tipologii COMPOZITIONALE



Theo van Doesburg (1918)
si plan pentru Barcelona Pavilion - Mies van der Rohe (1927):





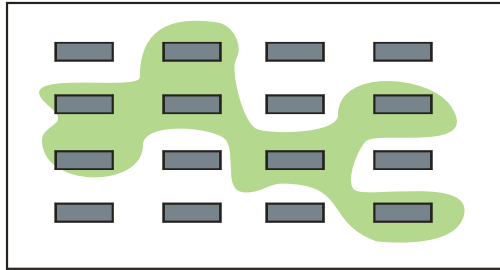
Theo van Doesburg



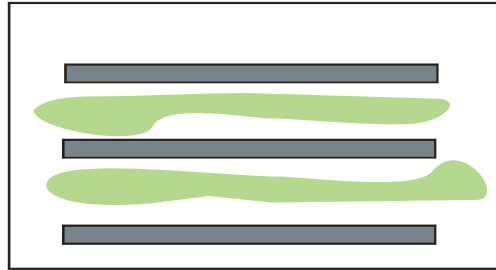
Rietveld Schröder House

•De Stijl

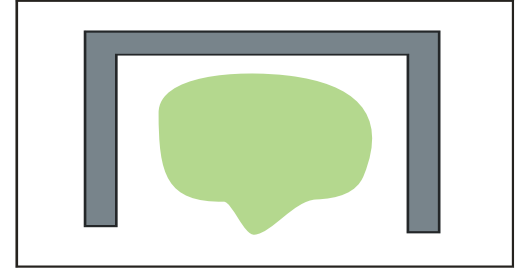
Tipologii DE ORGANIZARE SPATIAL-FUNCTIONALA



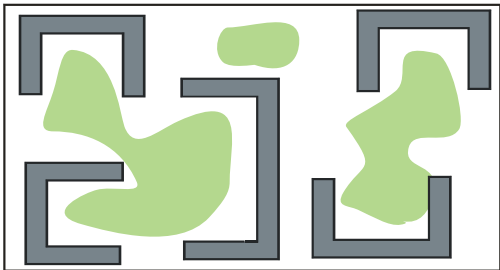
•Insular ordonat



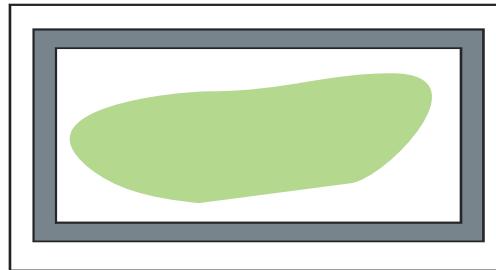
•Linear directionat



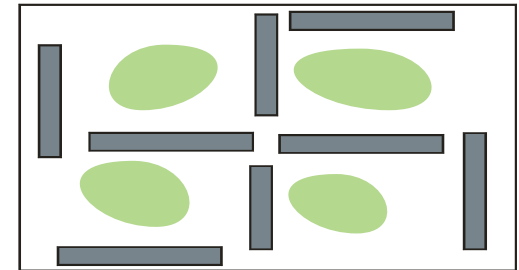
•Alveolar deschis



•Alveolar deschis- multiplu



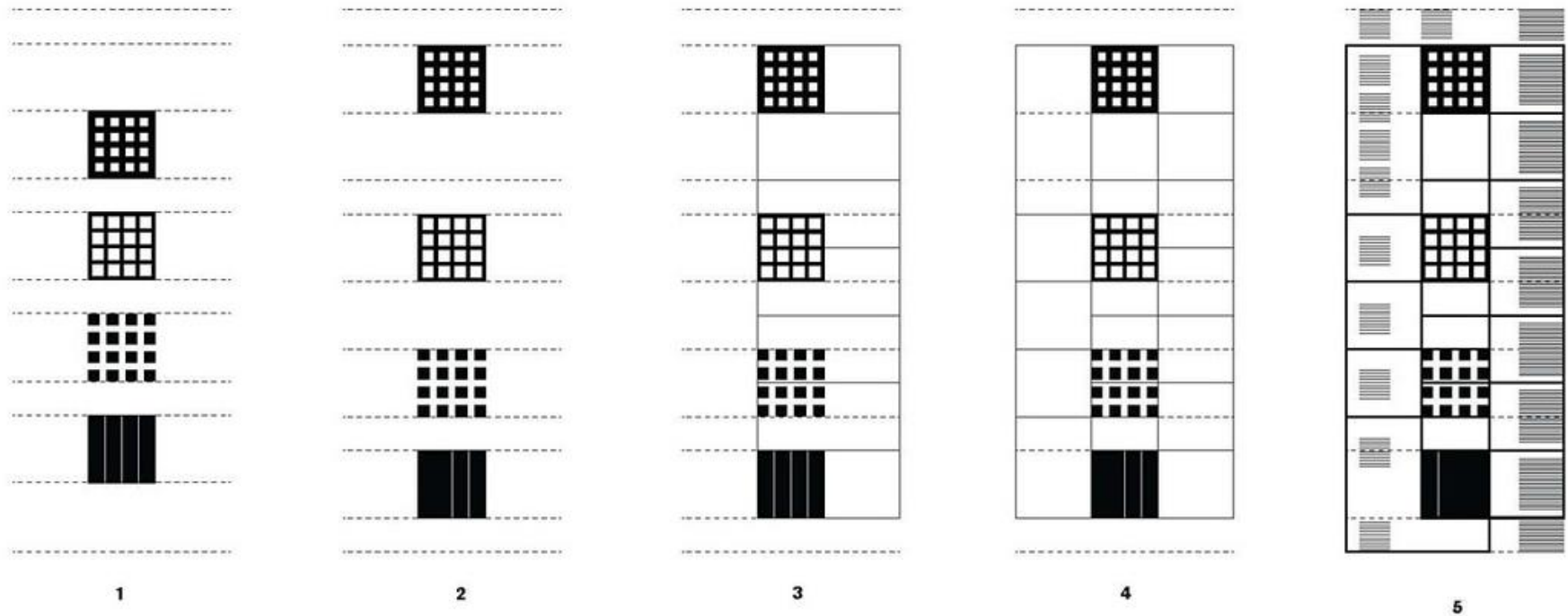
•Alveolar inchis



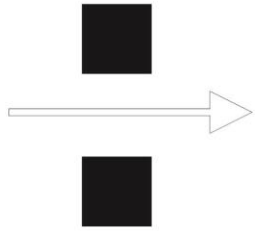
•Alveolar dinamic

Tipologii de relație

Relatii Plin- gol



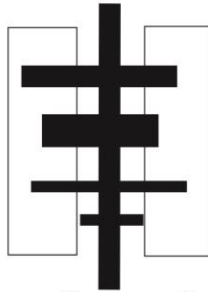
CONECTORI



poarta



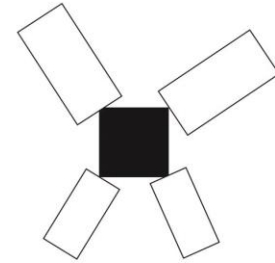
ecran



“fermoar”

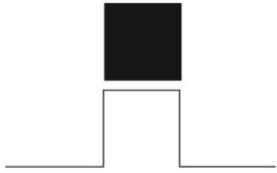


pasarela



“balama”

INSERTII



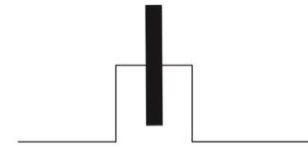
aditionare



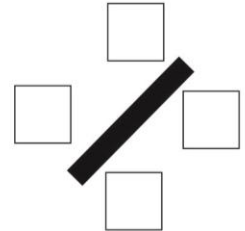
sustragere



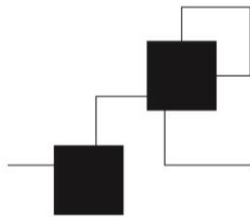
multiplicare



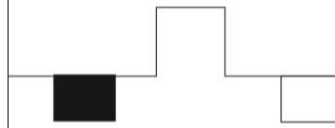
divizare



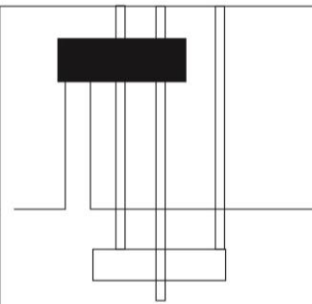
“rupere”



juxtapunere

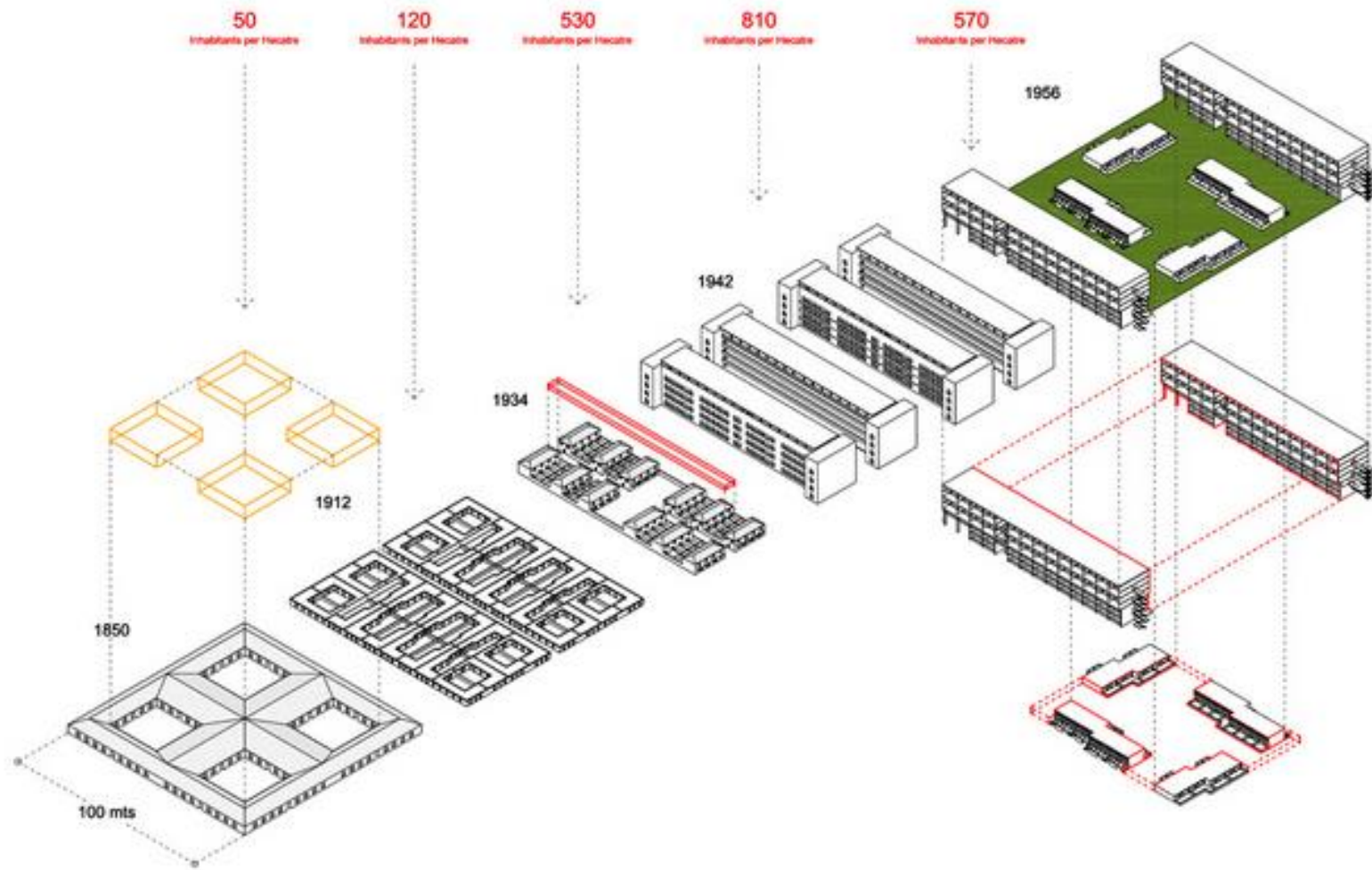


înșiruire

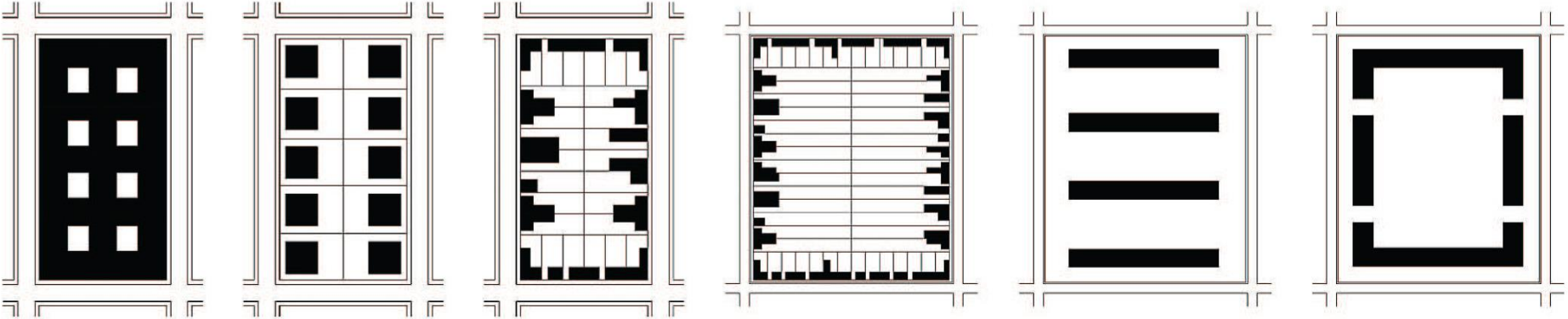


difuzie

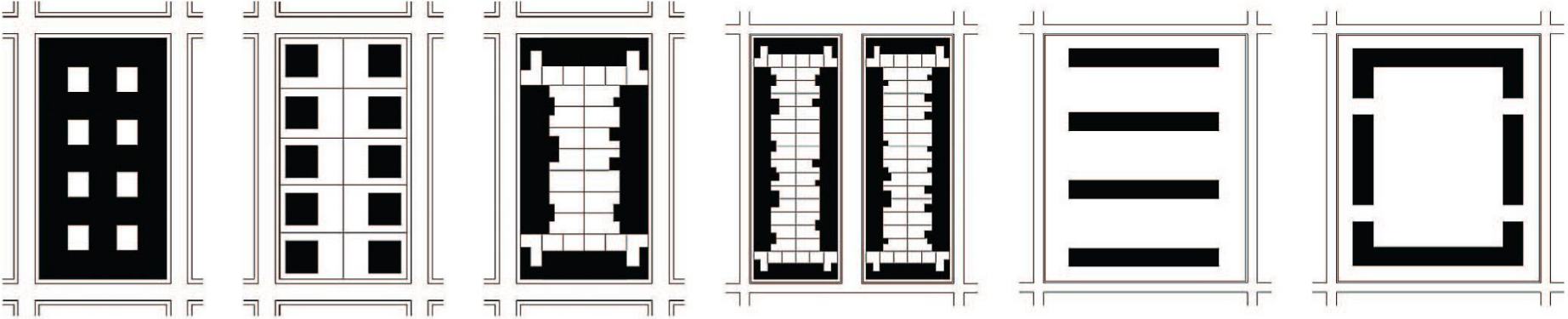
Tipologii de ocupare a terenului



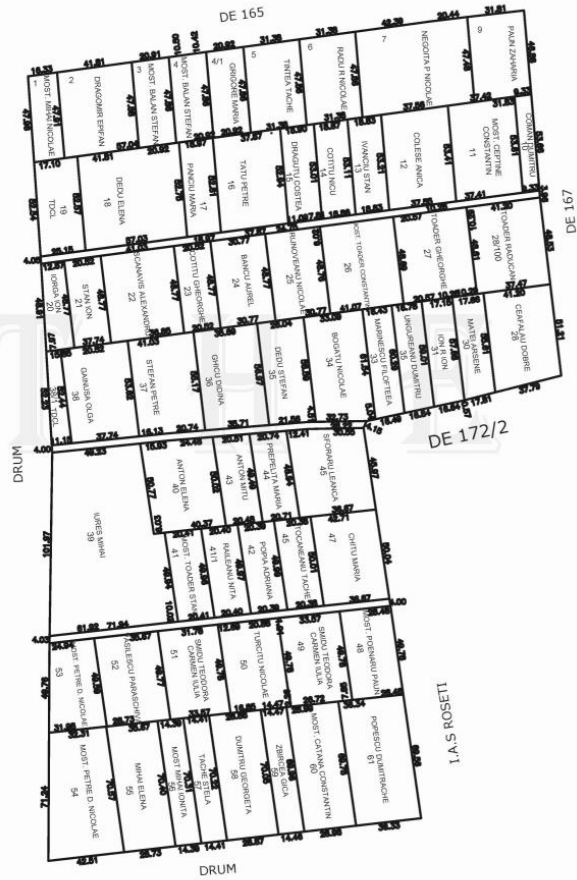
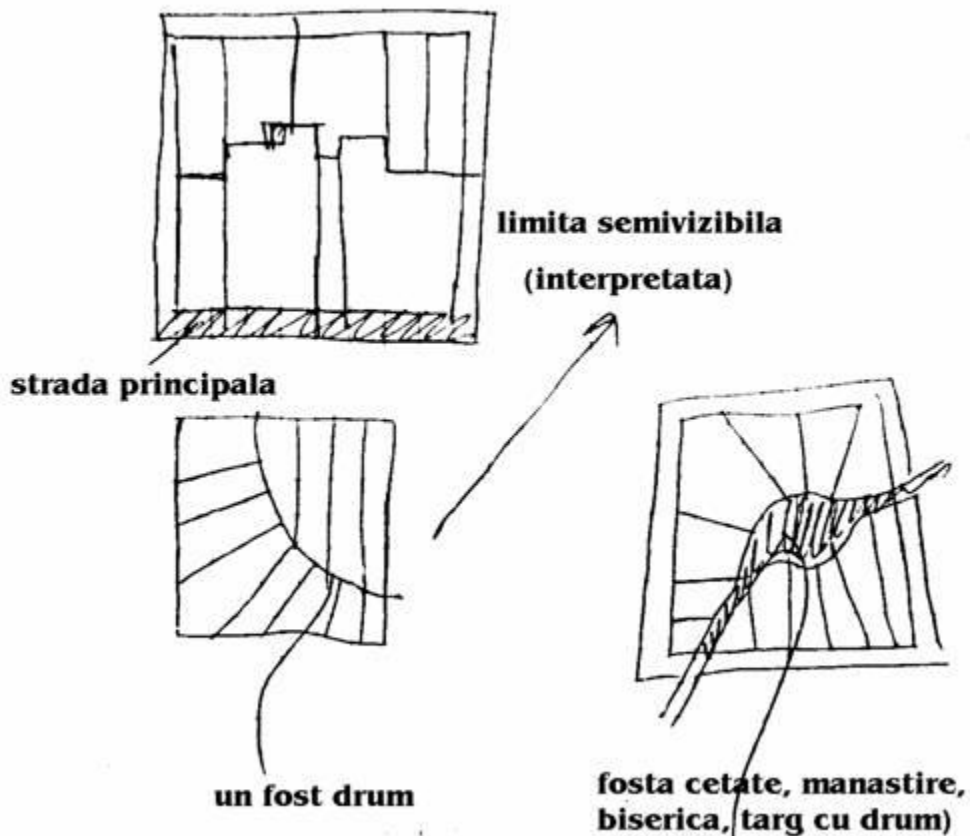
Tipologii de locuințe individuale și colective existente



Tipologii de locuințe individuale și colective propuse

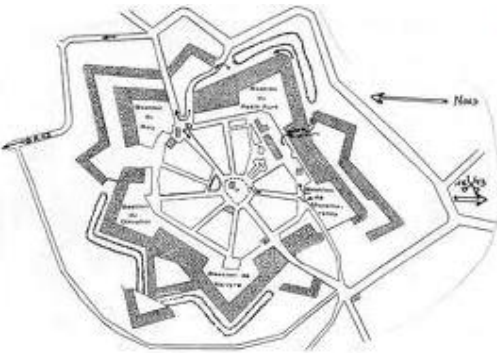


•Tipologii PARCELARE



Tip & Model

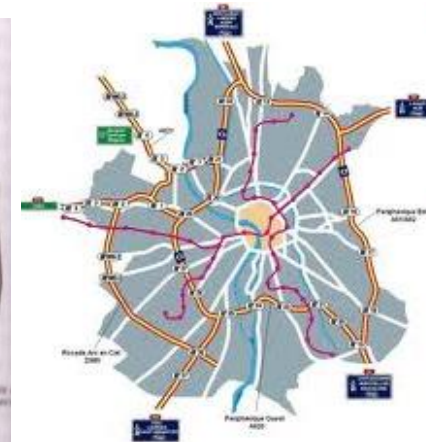
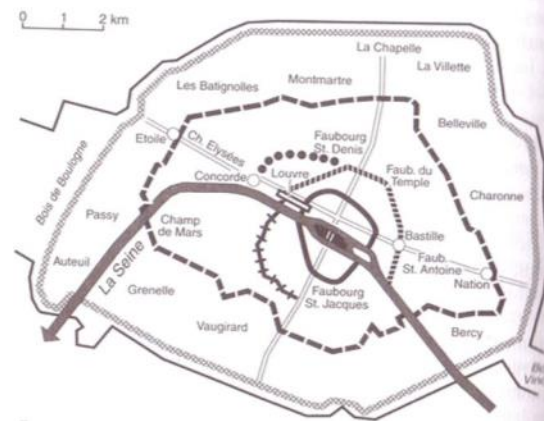
- Putem vorbi in exemplele de mai jos de prezența unui **tip comun** ?



Carte n°1 : Morphologie urbaine du centre ville de Timisoara (Cetate)



Structure urbaine
 - bâtiment principal
 - tissu urbain
 - espace vert
 - axe de transport
 - Autorité Administrative
 - Fonction Principale
 - Fonction Secondaire



GARDEN CITIES OF TO-MORROW

(BEING THE SECOND EDITION OF "TO-MORROW: A PEACEFUL PATH
TO REAL REFORM")

BY
EBENEZER HOWARD

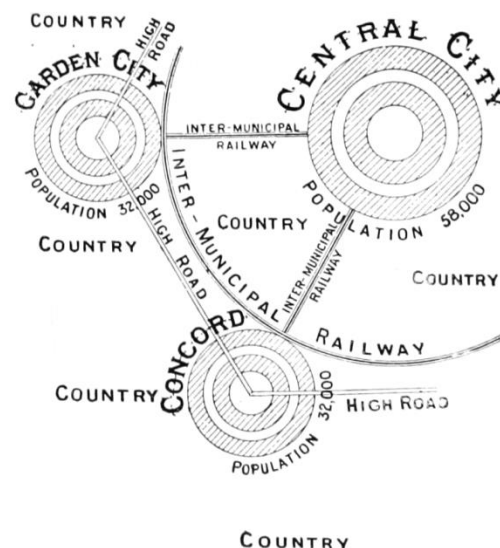
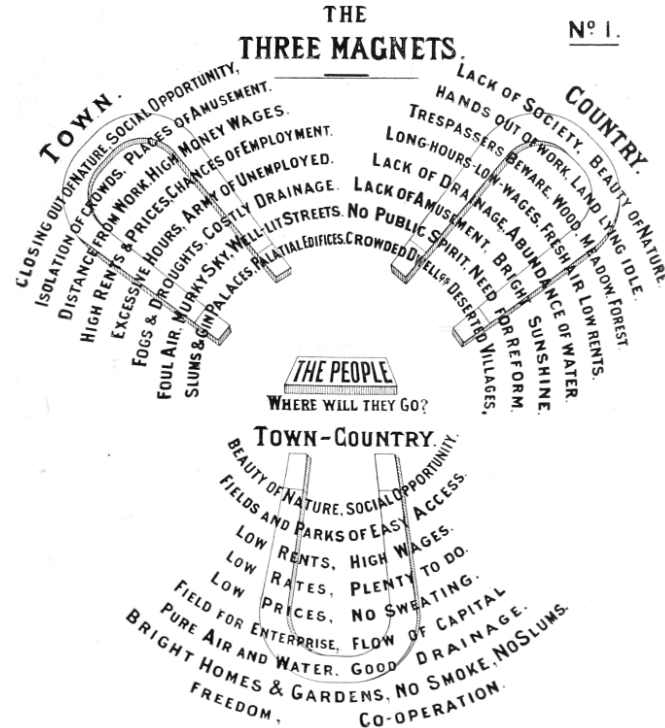
"New occasions teach new duties;
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward,
Who would keep abreast of Truth.
Lo, before us, gleam her camp-fires!
We ourselves must Pilgrims be,
Launch our 'Mayflower,' and steer boldly
Through the desperate winter sea,
Nor attempt the Future's portal
With the Past's blood-rusted key."

—"The Present Crisis."—J. R. Lowell.

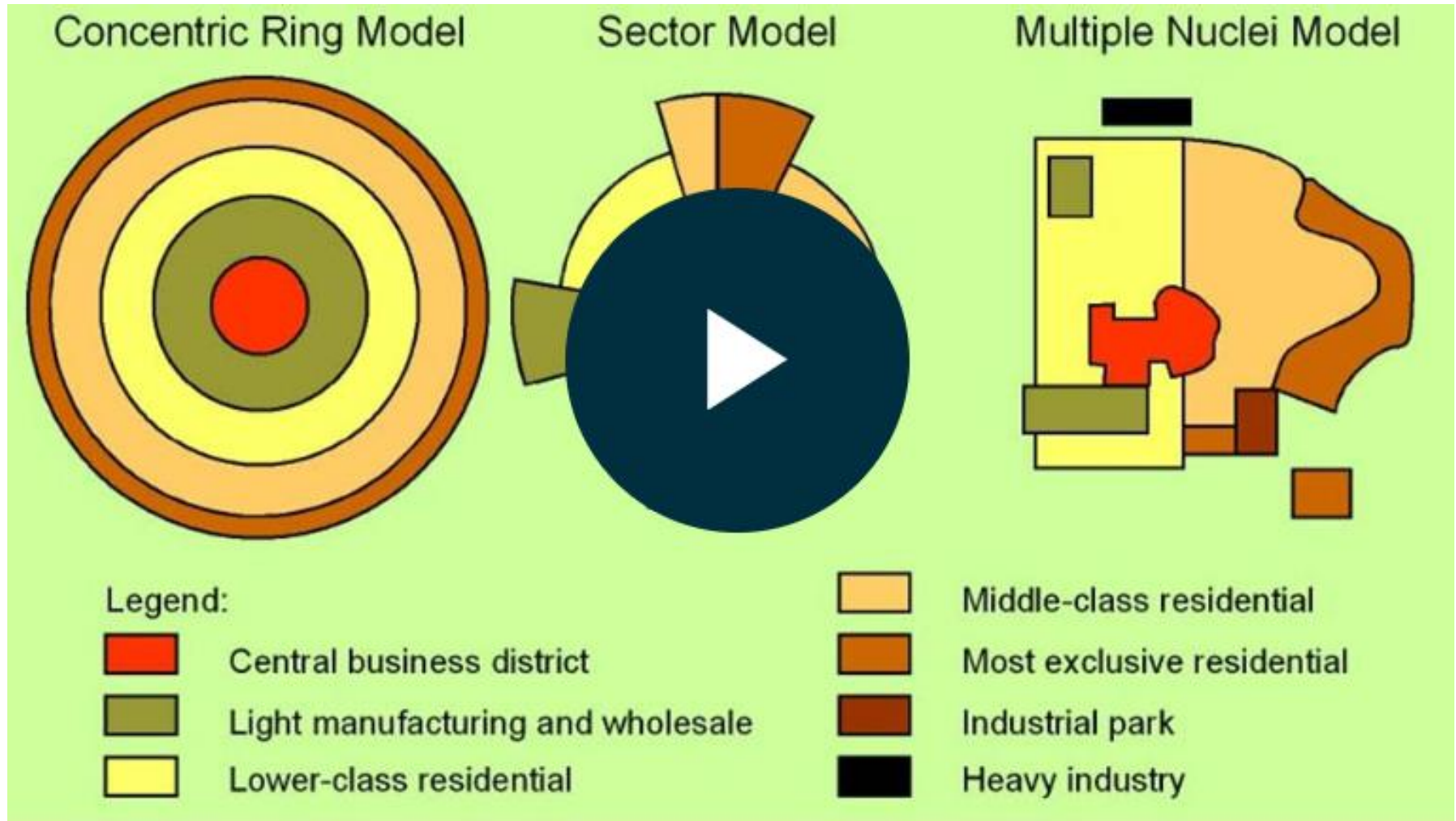


LONDON
SWAN SONNENSCHN & CO., LTD.
PATERNOSTER SQUARE

1902



•The Spatial Model of Urban Land Use - Anthony Brugges (1920)



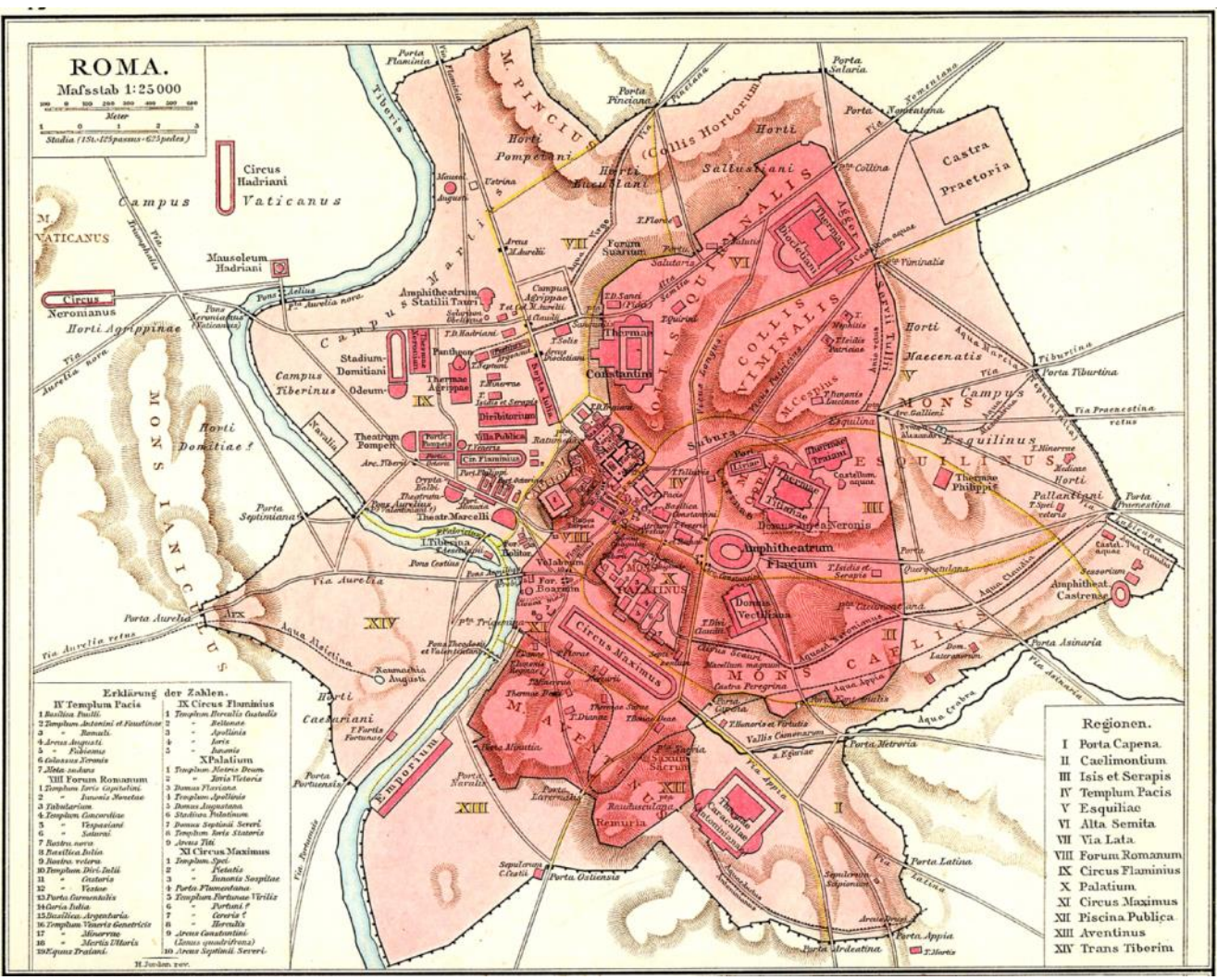
Modelul

- Referinta cu cei mai multi adresanti (tipuri)

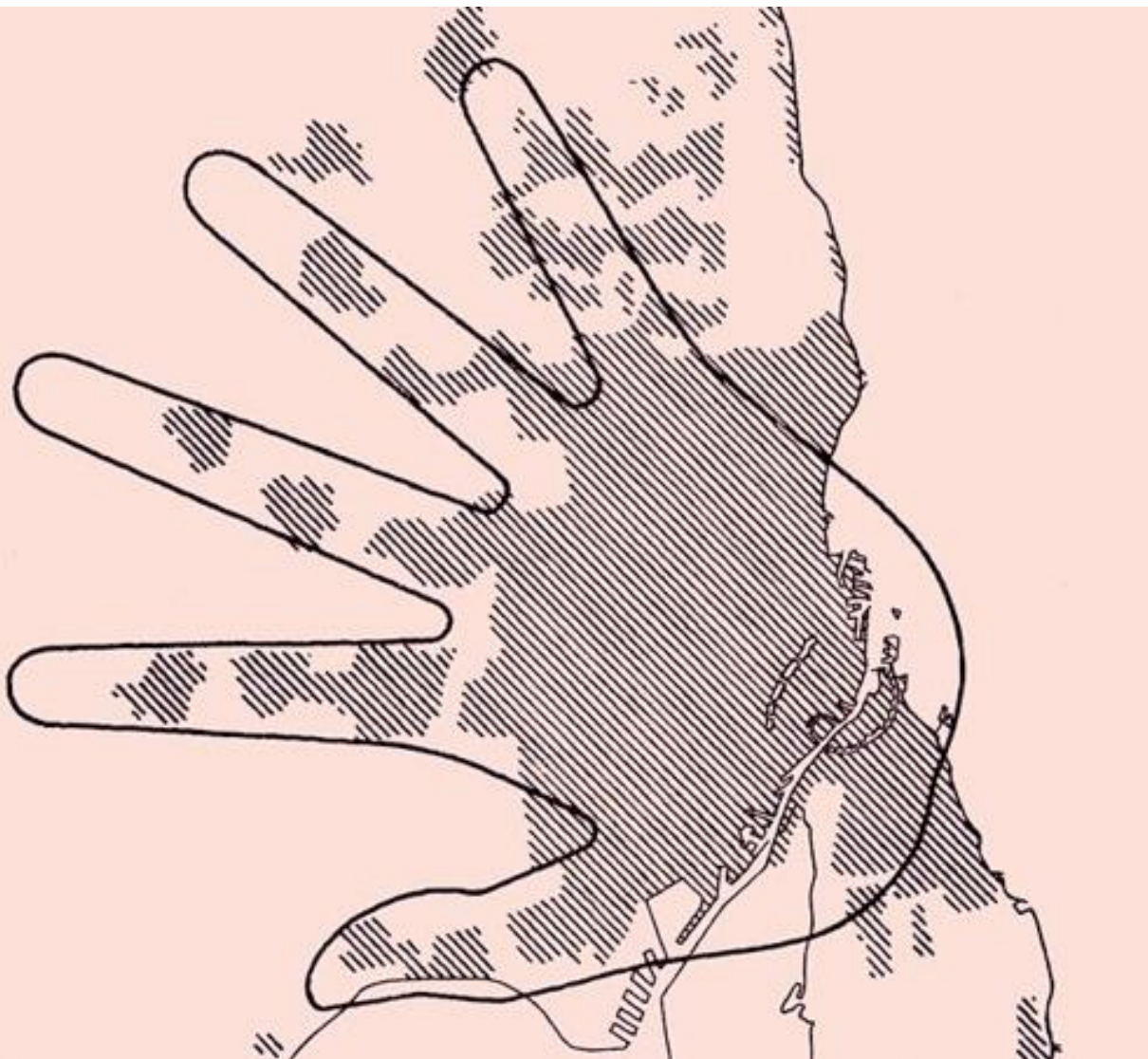
- Conceptualizare
- Complexitate
- Abstractizare
- Rezistentă în timp
- Reiterează trăsăturile esențiale
- Ilustrează

a nu se confunda cu **macheta!** (**model** – engleza)

? **PROTOTIPUL** - tipul original, **primul** dintr-o serie

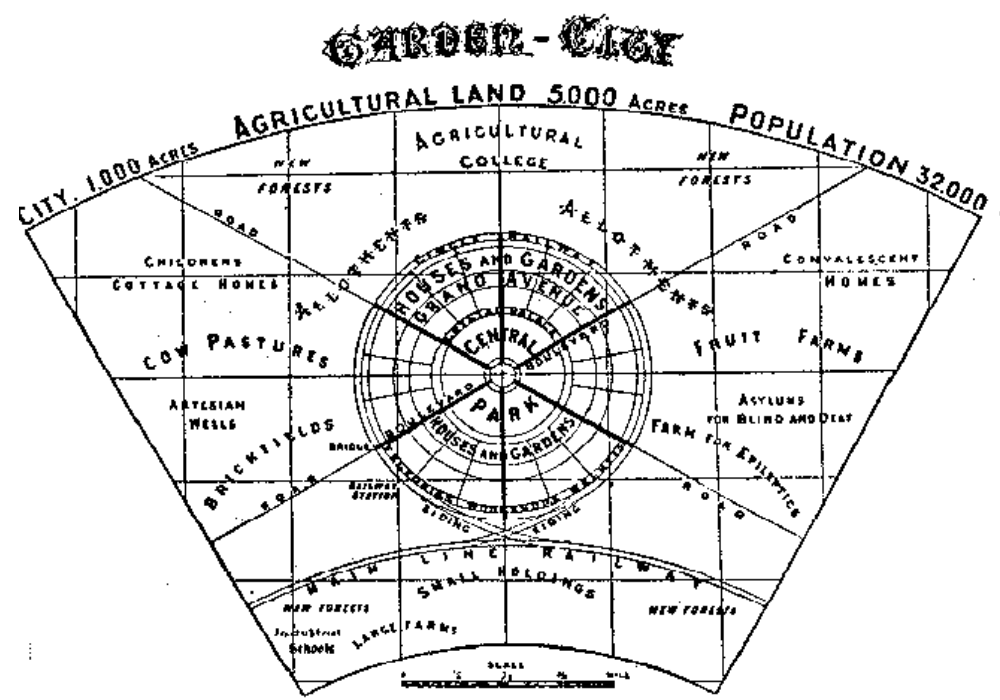
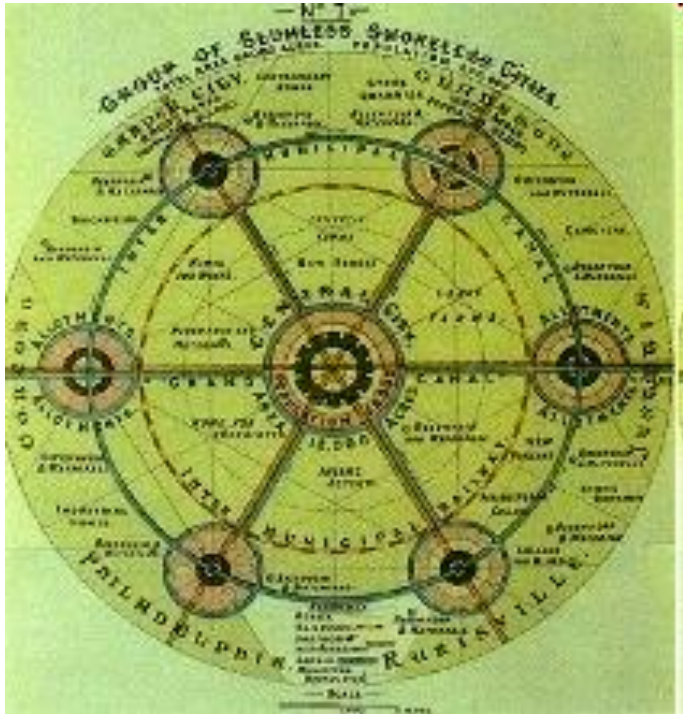


- Defineste un model de evolutie
- Se impune prin reprezentativitate ,valori, calitate
- Este recunoscut pe scara larga



•Copenhagen- THE FIVE FINGER PLAN AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

? ARHETIPUL - tipul **ideal** la care se raporteaza restul seriei



Garden – City - Ebenezer Howard

- Cuvântul **arhetip** deriva din:
- < latinescul **archetypum**, grecescul **arkhetypon** - ce înseamnă **primul format, modelul**.
- Arkhe** = prim, original + **typos** = model, tipologie

•IDEAL:

- Social
- Politico-economic
- Spatial
- Cultural

>> Utopii (*u-topos: fara loc*)

?FORME URBANE ARHETIPALE



- **Caracter universal**
- **Caracter inconstient si colectiv** (dupa Carl Jung - “imagini arhetipale tematic”, “patterns of behaviour”)
- **Caracter modelator** (creeaza modelul)

• “Arhetipul este vid, el este un element pur formal, nimic altceva decât **o posibilitate** de performare” (C. Jung)

• **FUNCTIA IMAGOLOGICA A ARHETIPULUI**

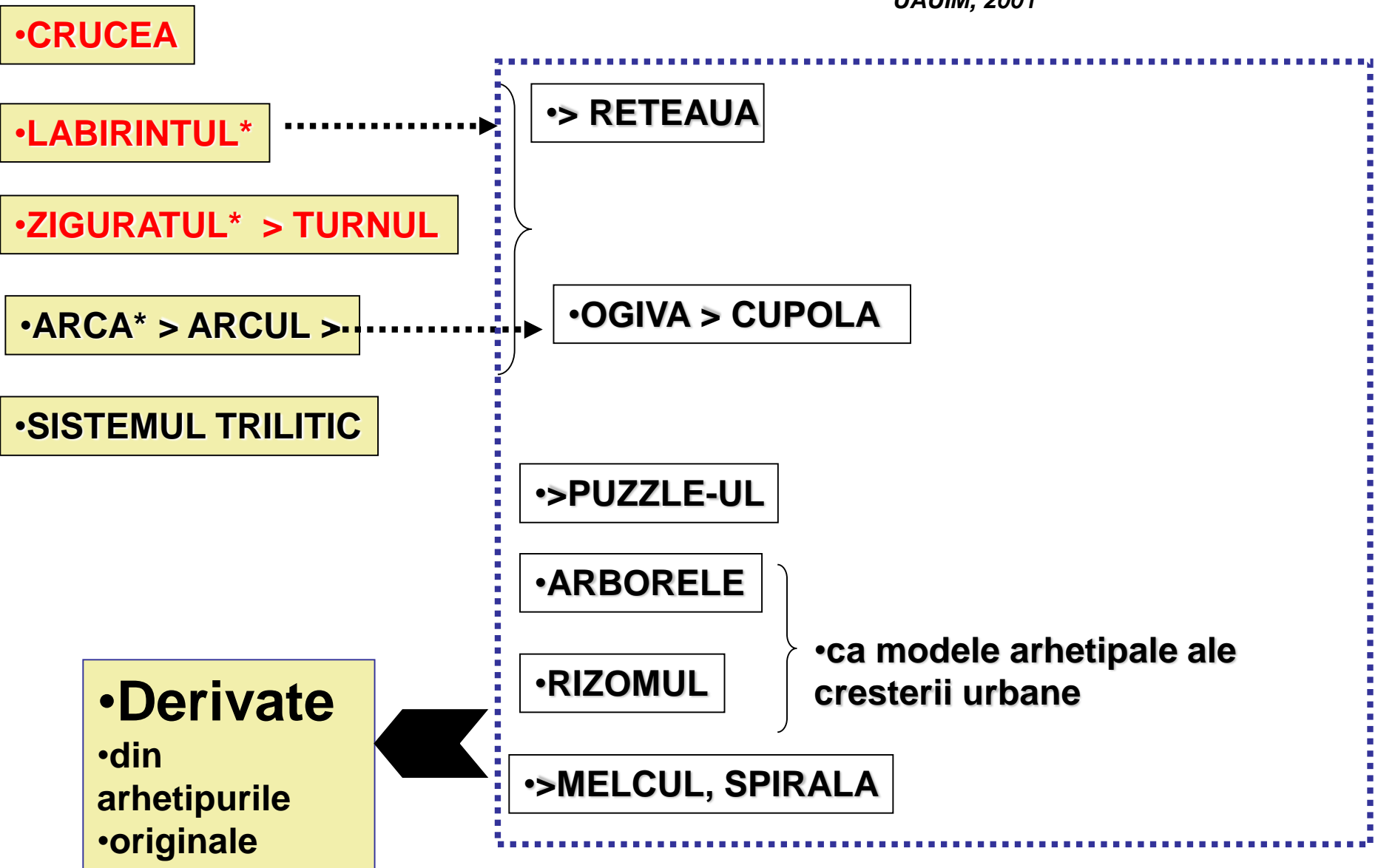


- **REPREZENTARI ARHETIPALE**
- **SIMBOLURI ARHETIPALE**
- **IMAGINI ARHETIPALE**
- **FORME ARHETIPALE**

•ARHETIPURI URBANE

•FORME ANCESTRALE CARE AU CREAT MODELE EVOLUTIVE DE ORGANIZARE A ASEZARILOR UMANE.

Teofil Mihailescu - "Orasul Posibil", ed. UAUIM, 2001



- Arhetipul CRUCII (IN PLANUL MORFOLOGIEI URBANE)

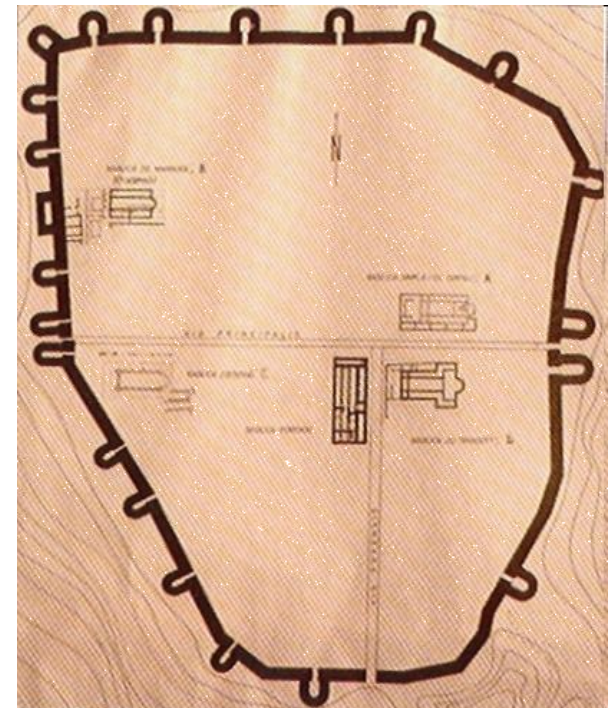
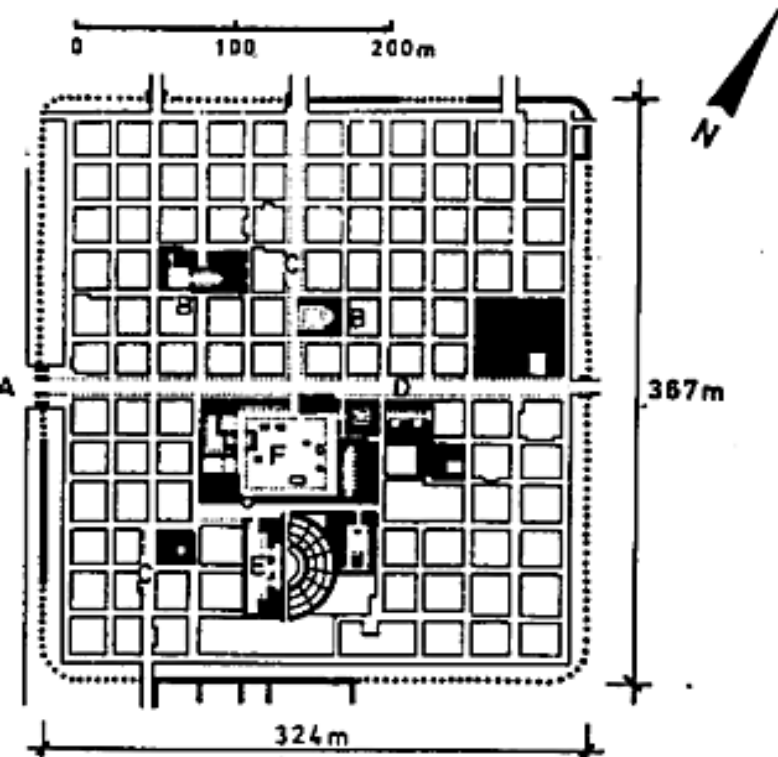
- CARDO SI DECUMANUS - “axele primordiale” ale urbanismului roman



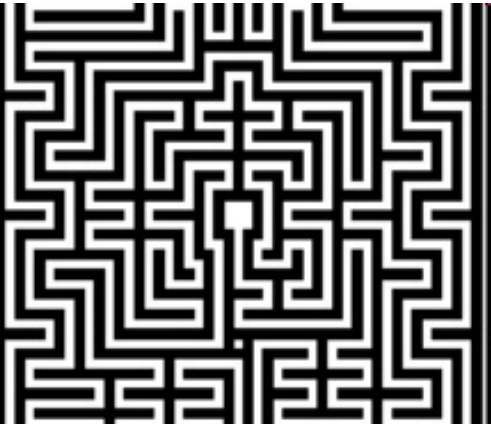
- **MODELUL HIPODAMIC DE ORGANIZARE PLANIMETRICA**

- *VIA PRETORIA* – in fata taberei/fortului

- *VIA DECUMANA* – in spatele fortului



•Arhetipul LABIRINTULUI



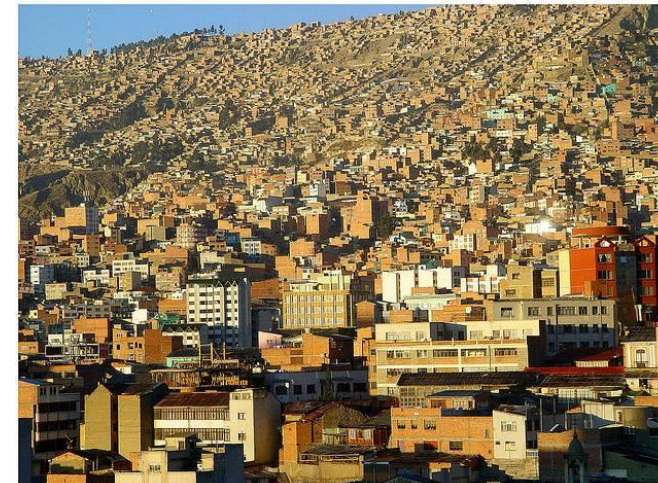
•**LABIRINTUL**

•din *labra, laura* (asir.) = piatra, caverna, peștera, grota

- In literatura > Proust, Kafka,
labirintul-peisaj
- Baudelaire, Walter Benjamin,
Konrad Lorentz> **labirintul -text**
- In arta > **labirintul - motiv
decorativ** > gradinile sec. XV
- Labirintul -simbol **religios**
(al cautarii caii spre mantuire)



- Tesut urban vernacular**
- Forma urbana initiatica**
(... necesitatea gasirii unei cai/ fir de iesire)
- Labirint – retea**
- Existenta unui centru / a unei
origini**

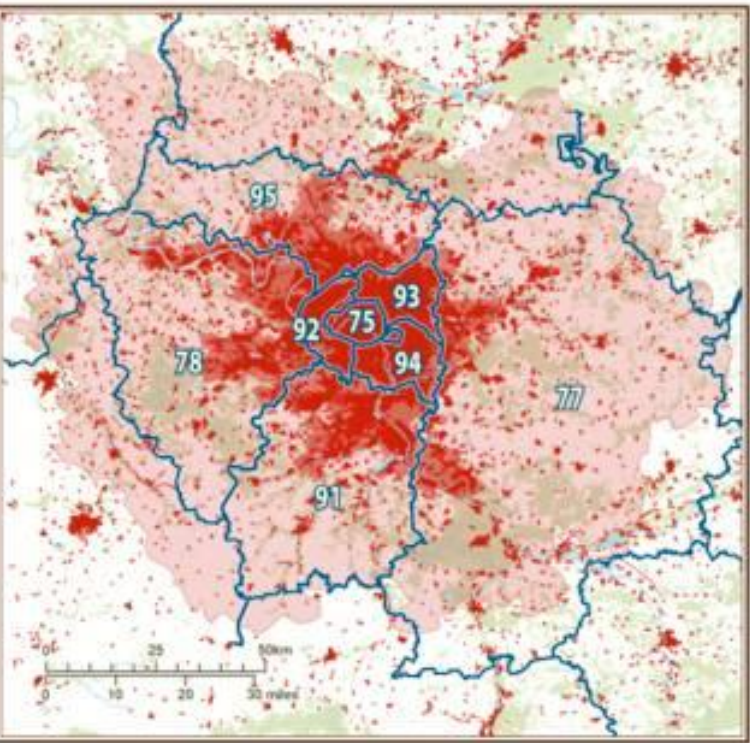






•ARHETIPUL ca PROCES

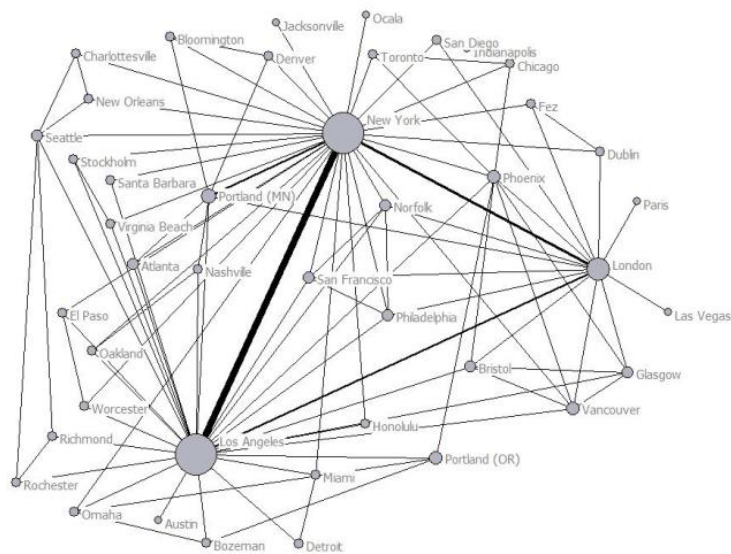
•Aceeasi TIPOLOGIE prezenta si manifesta in diferite domenii



Paris Urban Area (unité urbaine)
Urban Development
Administrative Boundaries
Paris Metropolitan Area (aire urbaine)
Forest/Agriculture
Département number

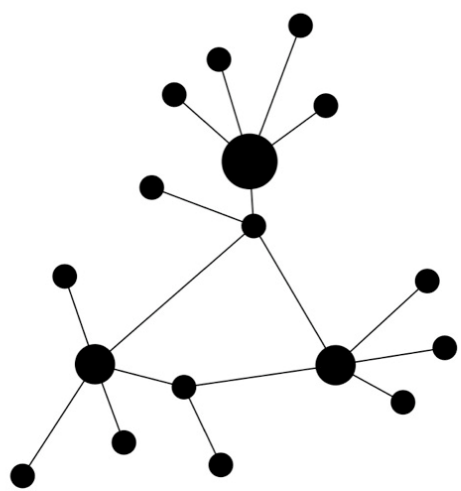
REPREZENTAREA UNUI ACELASI PROCES DE CRESTERE SI COMUNICARE

•informatica



RETEA/ RIZOM

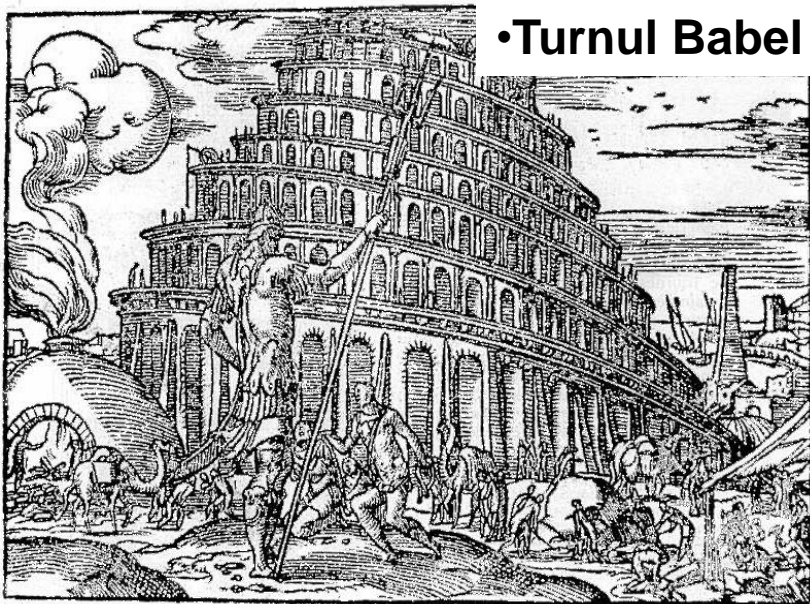
•biologie



Rhizome

•Arhetipul TURNULUI ca expresie a Puterii

•Turnul Babel



•Turnul -bastion de aparare



Turnul catedralei gotice



Turnul de afaceri



•ARHETIPUL DRUMULUI

•RED RIBBON PARK (China)



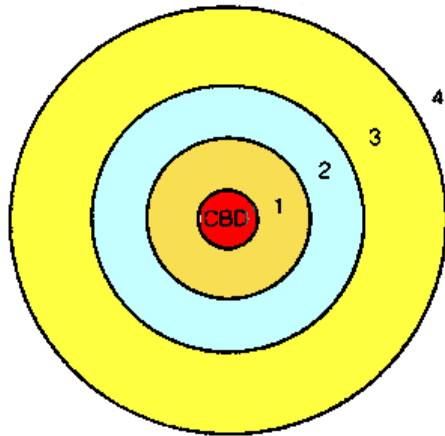
•ARHETIPUL CRUCII/ STEAUA LUI DAVID

•DANIEL LIBESKIND, JEWISH MUSEUM, Berlin



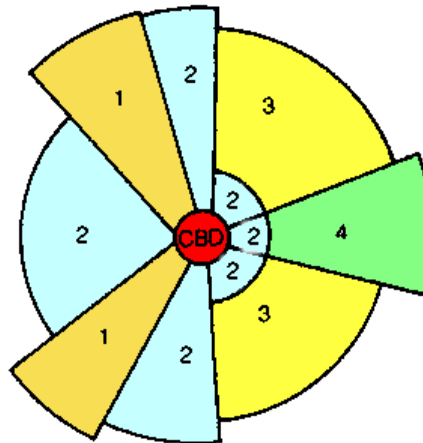
•Modelul in urbanism

Modele ale structurii urbane/ Models of urban structure



•concentric

•Burgess's Sector Model

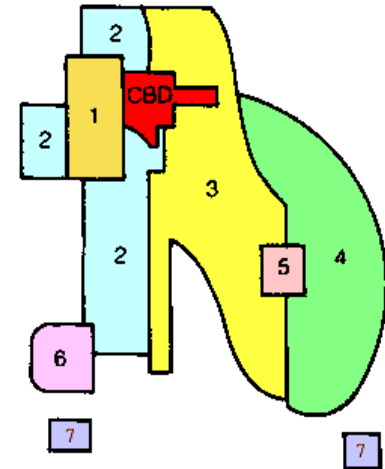


•sector model

•Hoyt's Sector Model

Central Business District (CBD) or loop

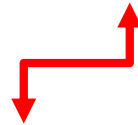
1. Zones in transition
2. Working men's residential zone
3. Middle class residential zone
4. High class residential zones/commuters zone (4-7)



•multiple
nuclei

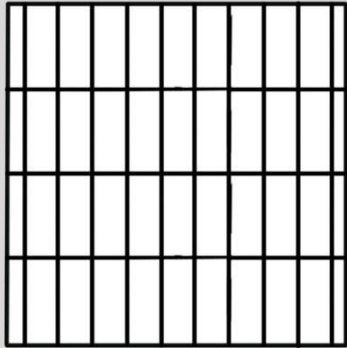
•Harris and Ullman Model

- **Static / amprenta (plan/harta)**

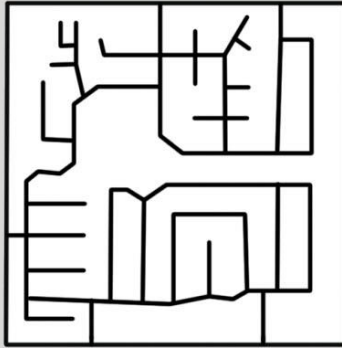


- **Dinamic / proces (timp/actiune)**

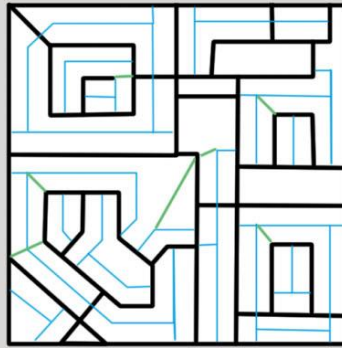
(a) Traditional Grid I (TG1)



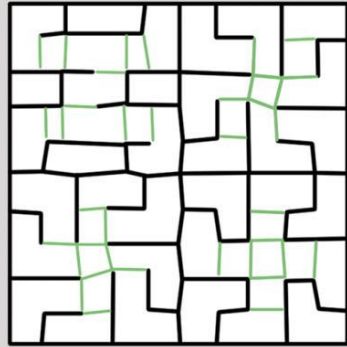
(b) Post-war Suburban I (PW1)



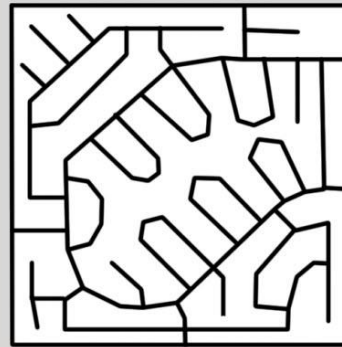
(c) Traditional Neighbourhood Design I (TND1)



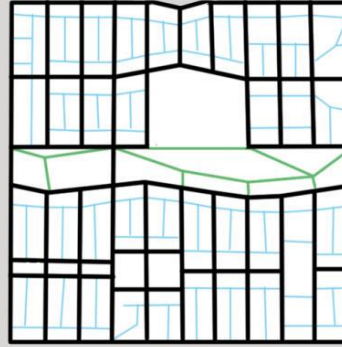
(d) Fused Grid (FG)

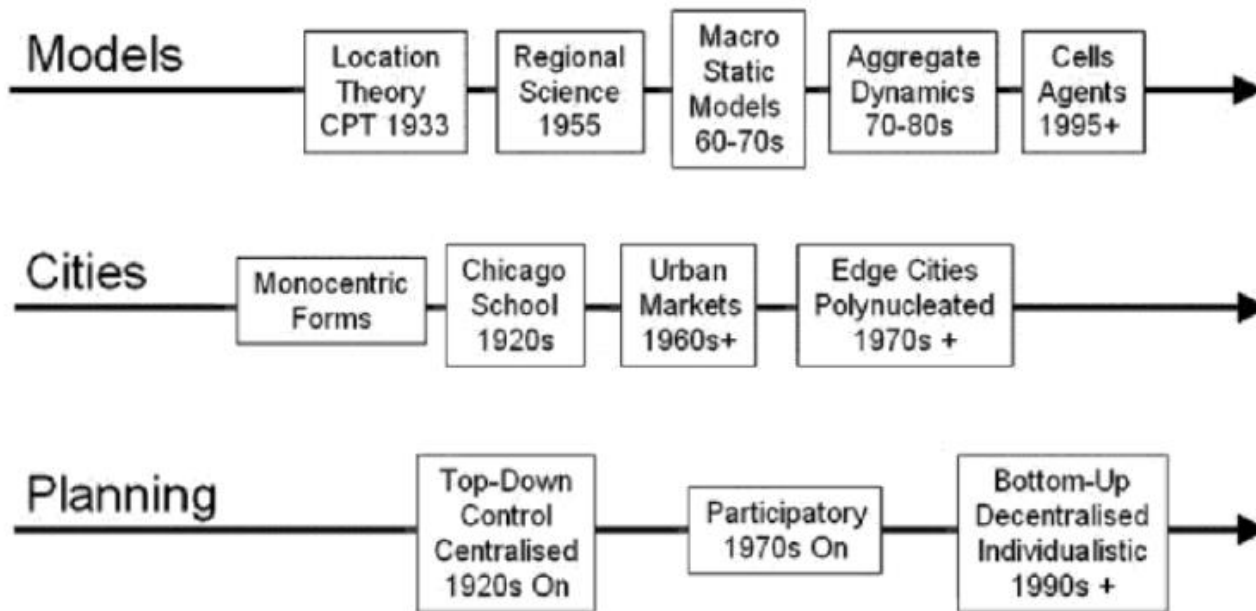


(e) Post-war Suburban II (PW2)

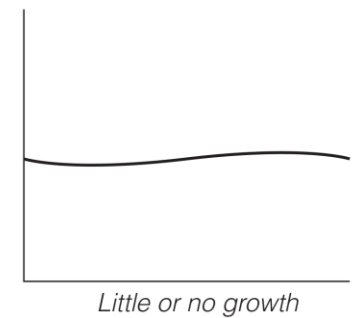
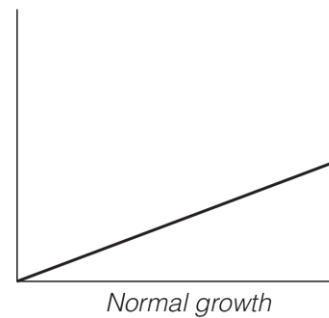
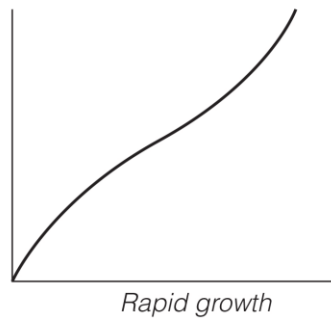


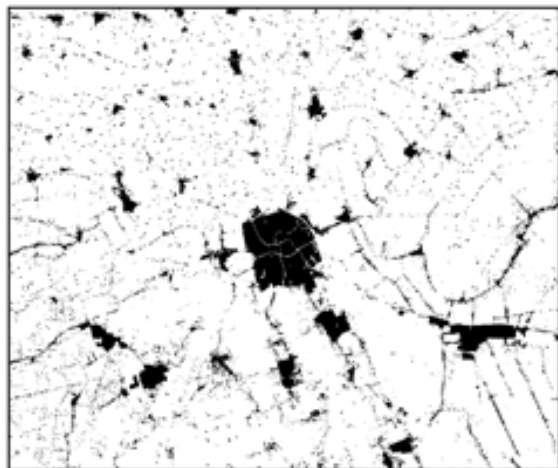
(f) Traditional Neighbourhood Design II (TND2)



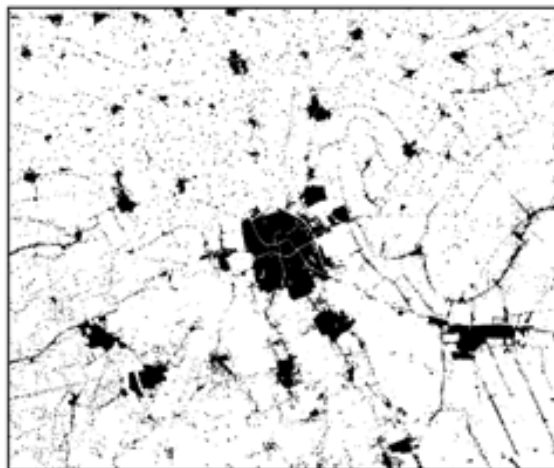


19th century industrial city 21st century global city

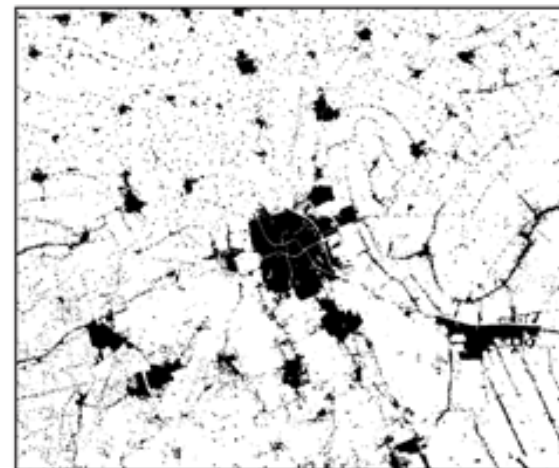




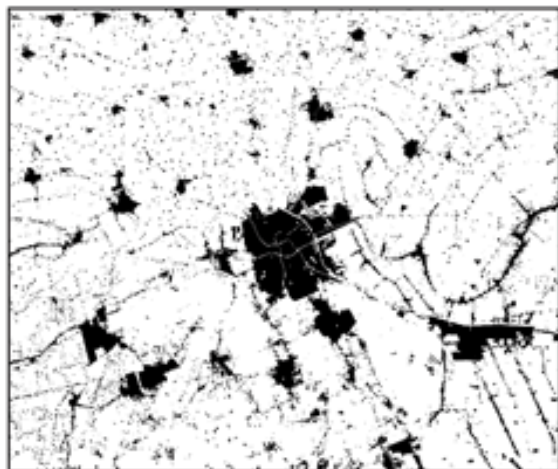
1973



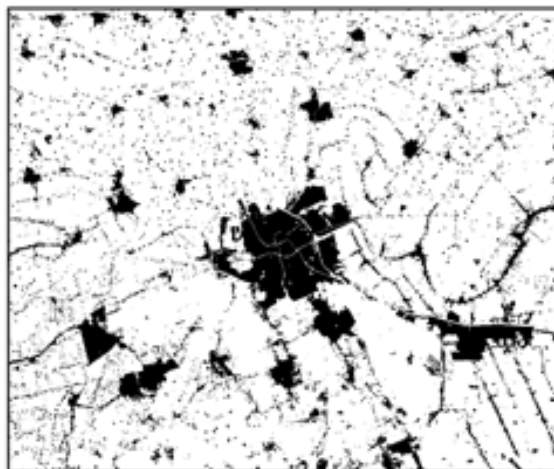
1984



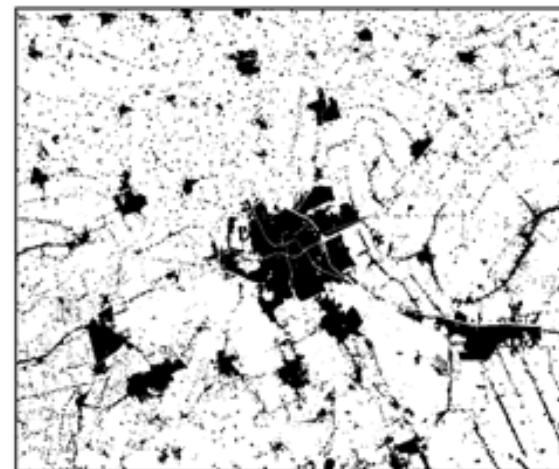
1990



1998



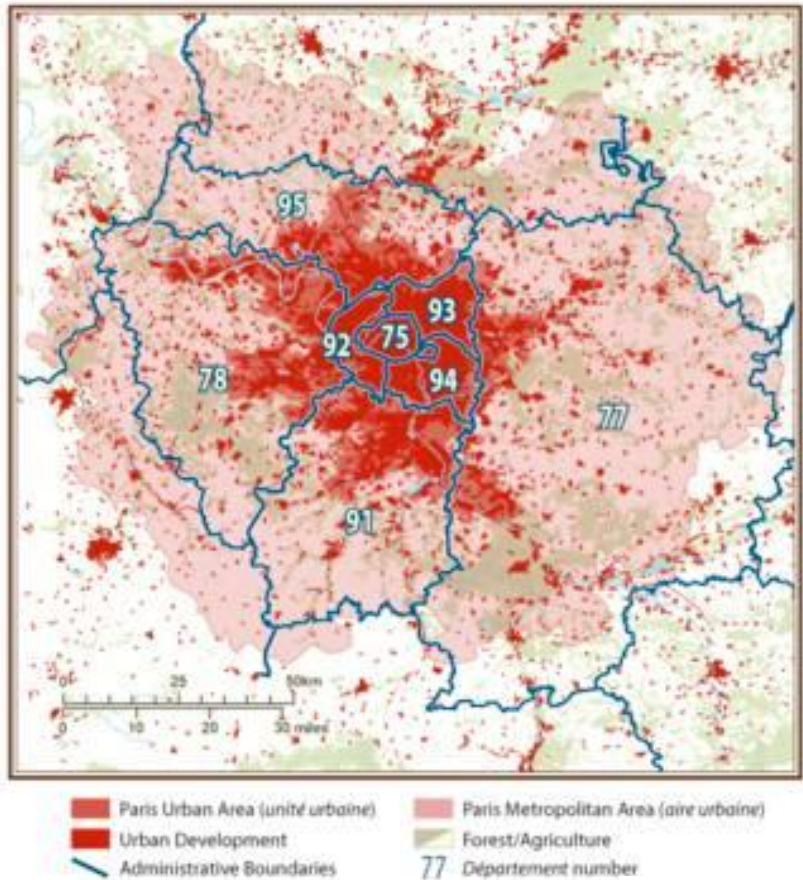
2006



2015

•the input data for the urban layer for the years 1973, 1984, 1990, 1998, 2006 and 2015.

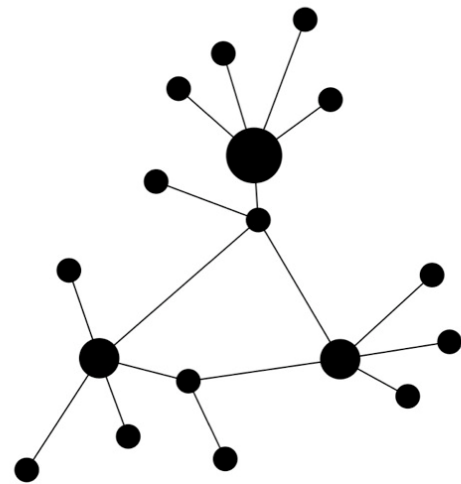
•Arhetipul urban ca PROCESS



Cresterea urbana
Comuniarea
Deplasările umane
Schimbarile (sociale,
economice..)

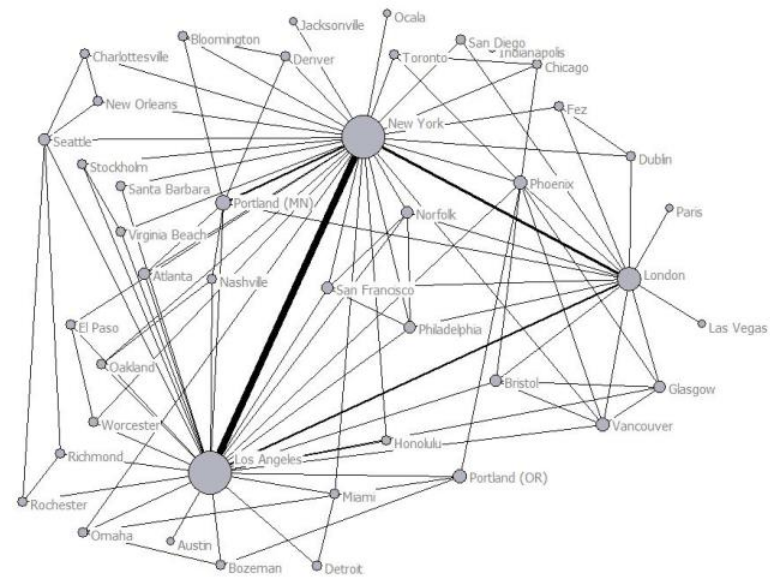


**Sunt PROCESE
care pot genera
MODELE
ARHETIPALE
(asemanatoare
unor modele din
natura)**



**Rhizom
Net**

Rhizome



•obiect

- Tip
- Proto - tip
- Arhe- tip

•CLASA DE OBIECTE

- Tipologie
- Modele (patterns)

•spatiu

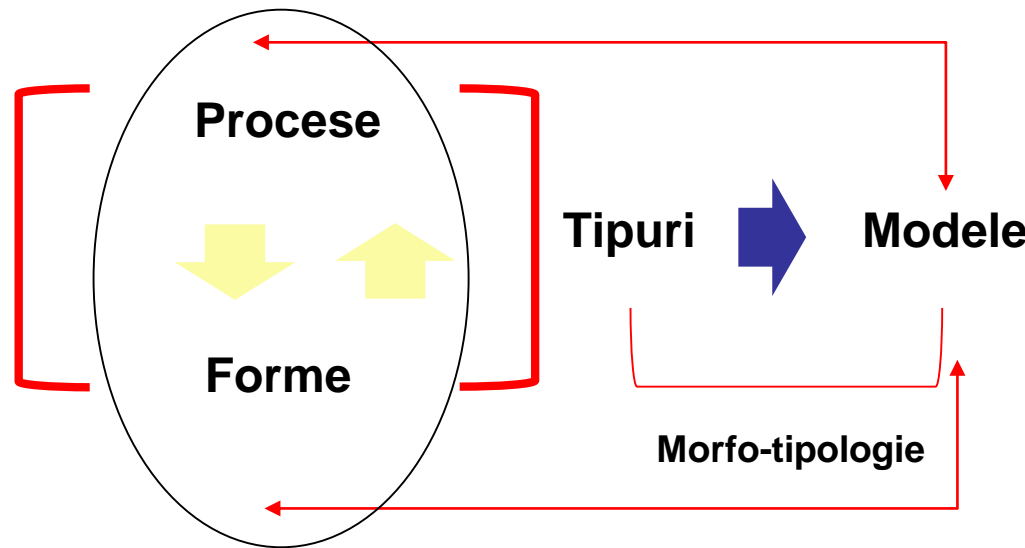
- Plan
- Forma
- Diagrama
- Configuratie
- Design/ Imagine
- Metoda

•proces

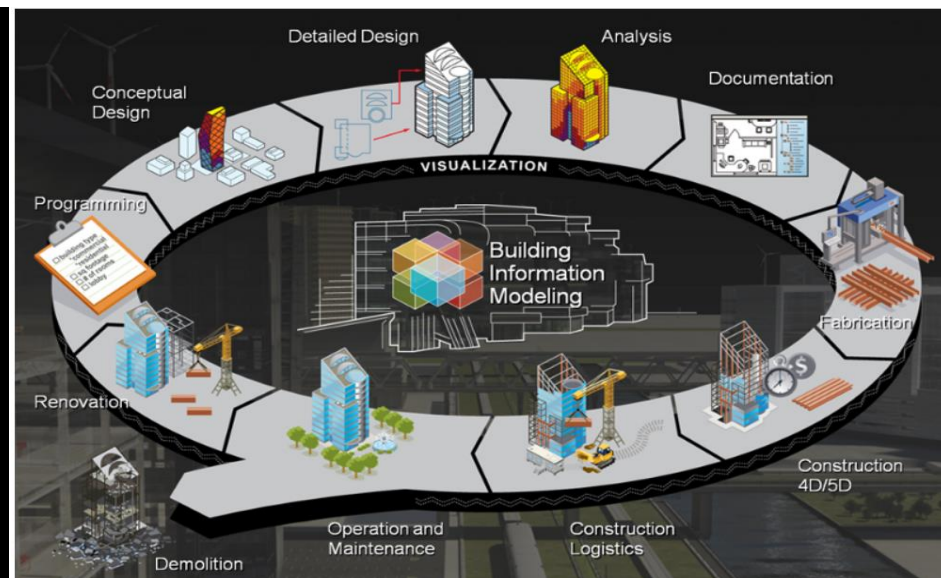
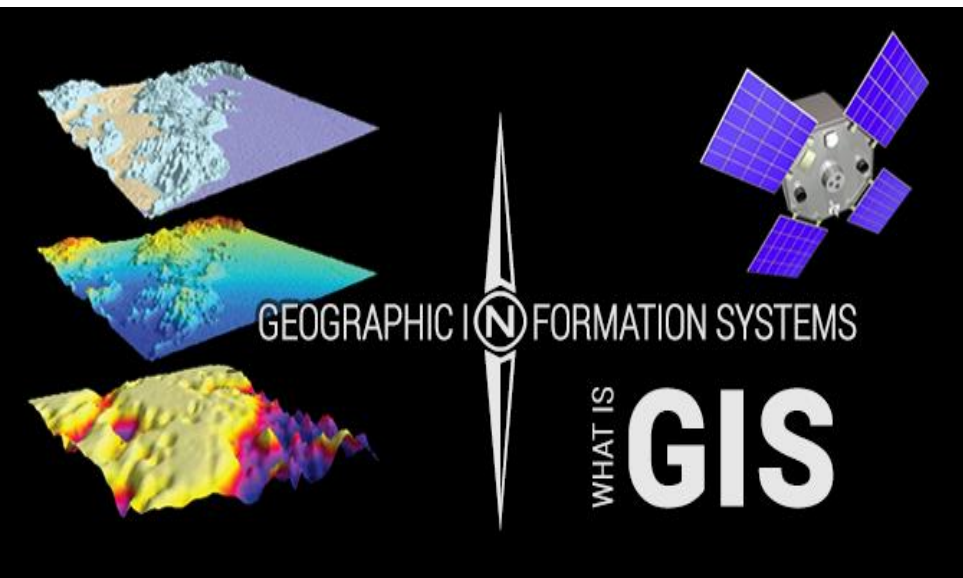
- Initiere
- Repetitie
- Diseminare
- Distribuire
- Fragmentare
- Customizare

Morfo-typologie: tipologie pe criterii care țin de FORMA

ORASUL



2 sisteme de lucru:
GIS & BIM



cladiri



componente



parametri

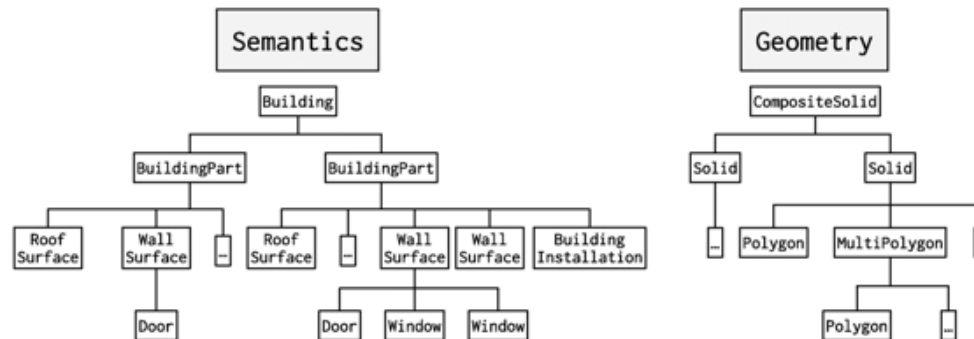
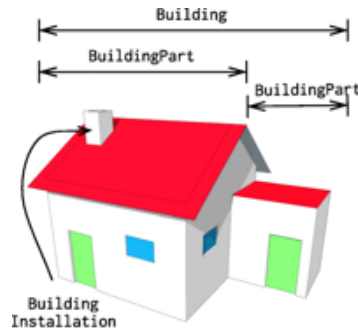
oras



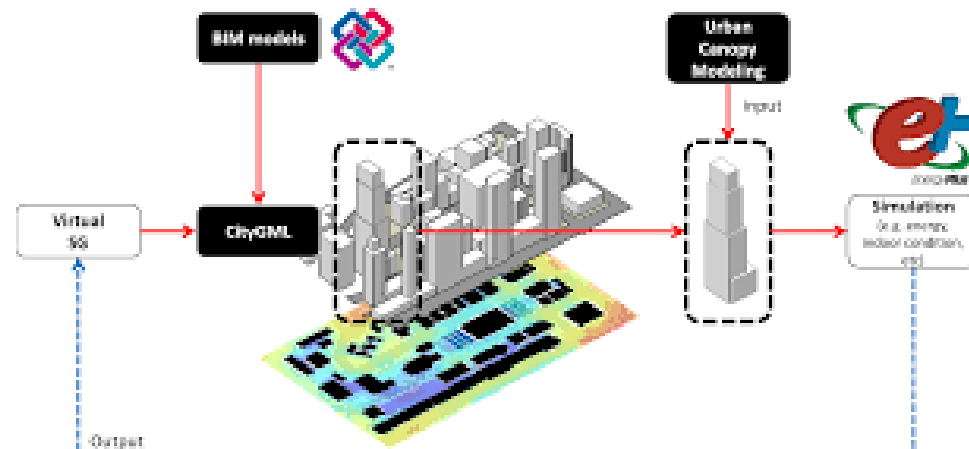
componente



indicatori



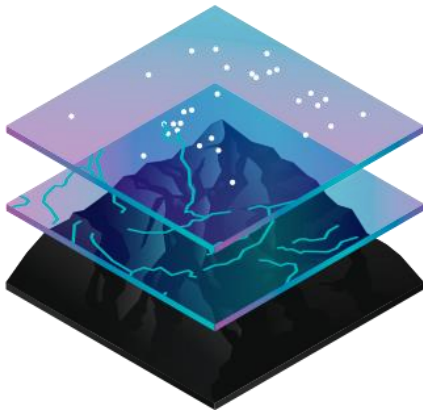
Urban Canopy Modelling and Energy Performance simulation



GIS - GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

conecteaza **date/procese** cu **locuri**

Locatii- puncte
Arii
Directii
Tendinte
Relatii intre straturi



BIM - BUILDING INFORMATION MODELS

the management of the physical and functional information of a **project**.

3D modelling (width, height, and depth)
4D (time)
5D (cost)
6D (as-built operation)
(Smith, 2014).

