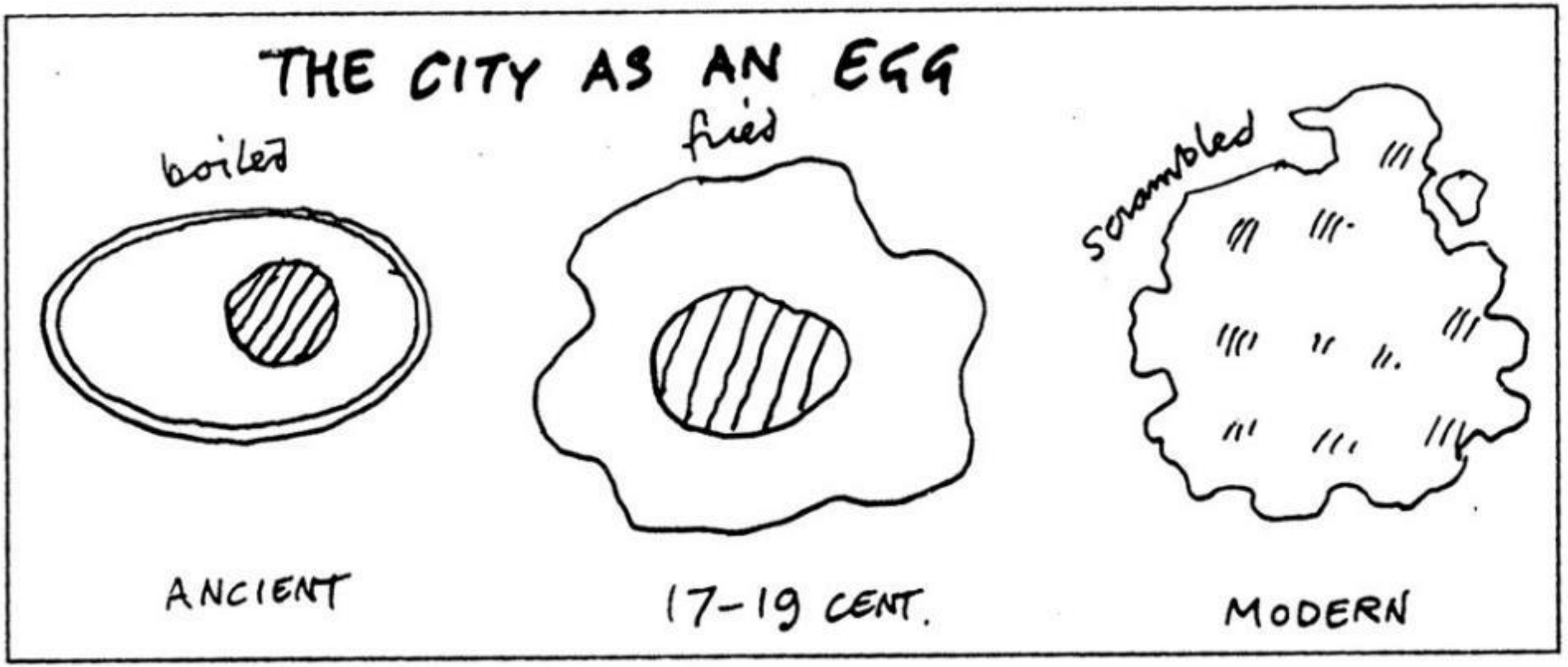
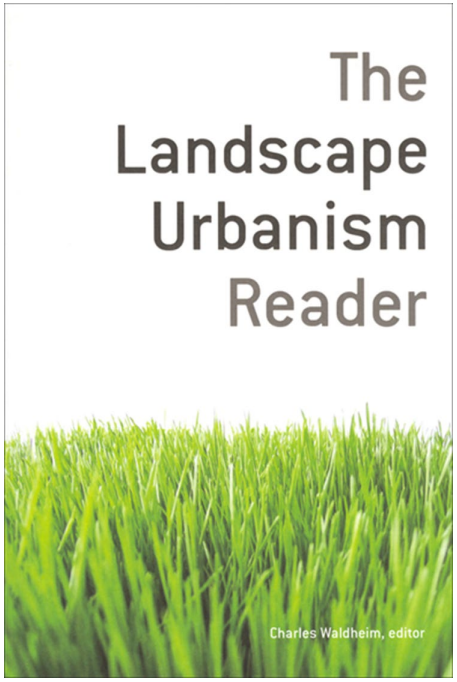
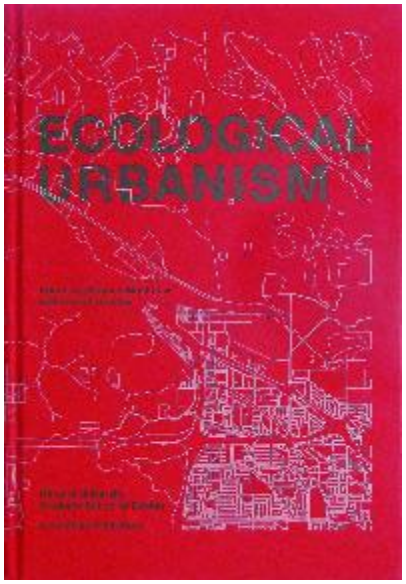
אורבניזם נופי
Landscape Urbanism



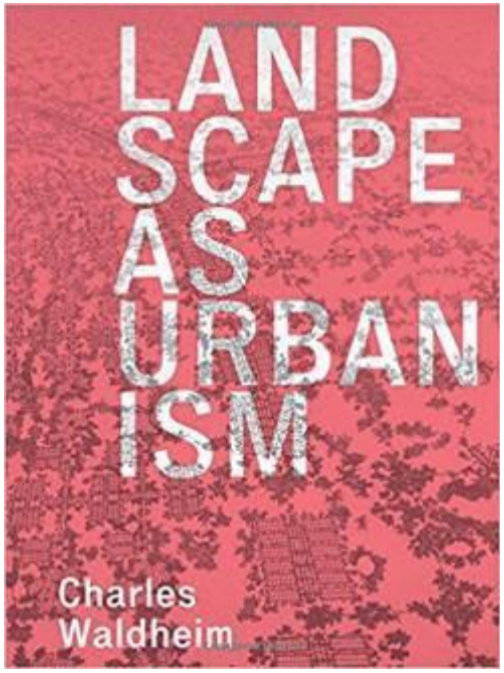
-Cedric Price



2006



2010



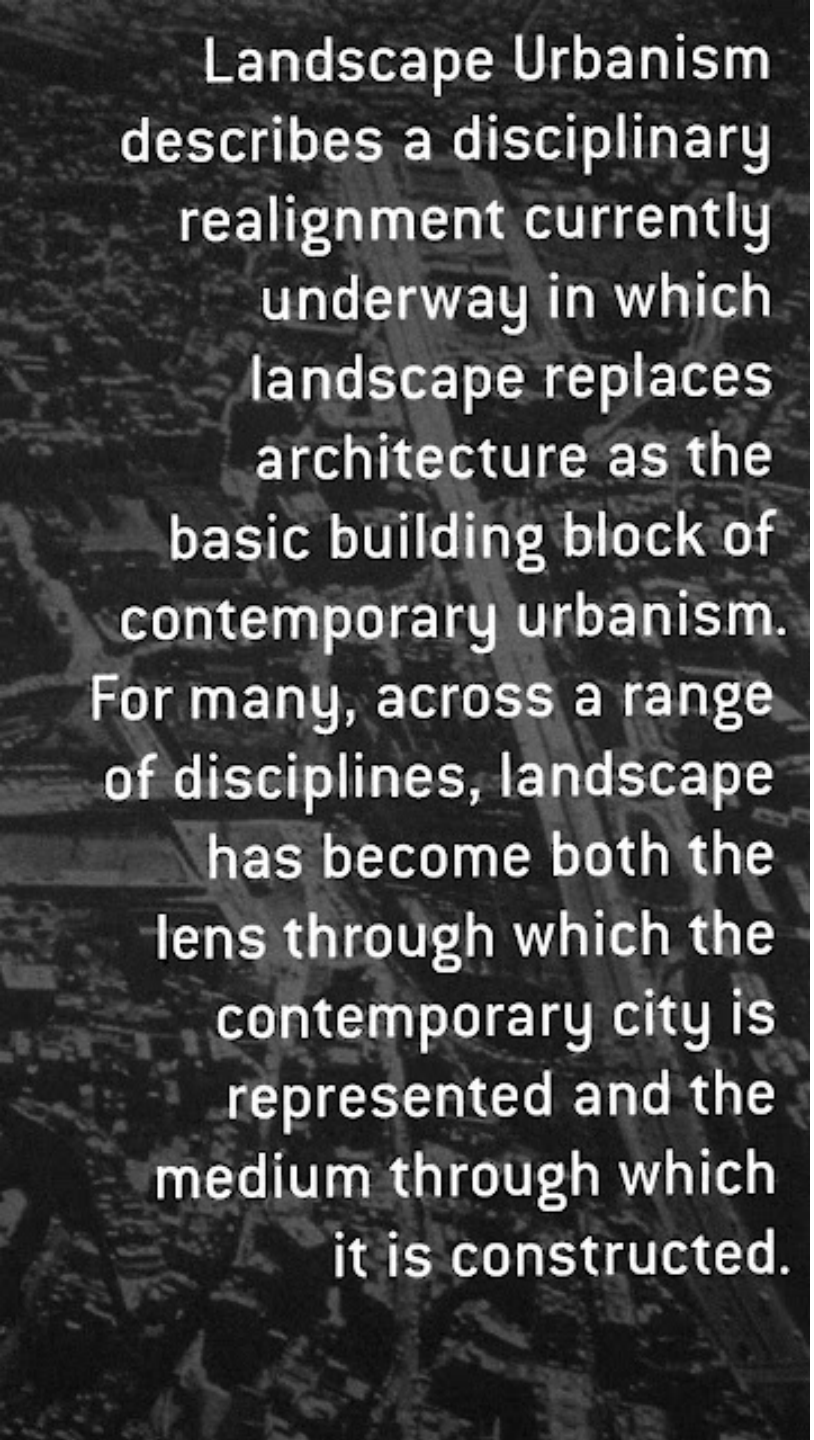
2016

The main cast of characters:

Charles Waldheim, former Chair at University of Toronto/ Harvard Graduate School of Design

James Corner, former Chair of the Landscape Architecture Department at the University of Pennsylvania, Principal, Field Operations

Mohsen Mostafavi, former Chair of the Architectural Association (AA) London, Cornell and currently Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Design.



אדריכלות הנוף העירוני: הסוכנת של האקולוגיה*

/ צ'ארלס ולדהיים /

יותר ויותר הופכת אדריכלות הנוף למודל לתכנון העיר. באופן מסורתי הוגדרה אדריכלות הנוף כאמנות ארגון המישור... מתן תשומת לב מדוקדקת לארגון המישור – לא רק למערכת היחסים שבו אלא גם לחומריות שלו ולמופעיו – יאפשר למעצבים להפעיל את החלל וליצור אפקטים אורבניים מבלי להידרש למרכיבים המסורבלים הכרוכים בפעולת עיצוב החלל המסורתית.[1] (סטאן אלן)

הנוף כאבן יסוד של העיר

הנוף כפריזמה דרכה אנו מייצגים את העיר-

והמדיום דרכה העיר בנויה

From Ian Thompson, "Ten Tenets and Six Questions for Landscape Urbanism" (2011)

1. **Landscape urbanism rejects the binary opposition between city and landscape**
2. **Landscape replaces architecture as the basic building block of cities. Corollary: Landscape urbanism involves the collapse, or the radical realignment, of traditional disciplinary boundaries**
3. **Landscape urbanism engages with vast scales—both in time and space**
4. **Landscape urbanism prepares fields for action and stages for performances**
5. **Landscape urbanism is less concerned with what things look like, more with what they do**
6. **Landscape urbanism sees the landscape as machinic**
7. **Landscape urbanism makes the invisible visible.**
8. **Landscape urbanism embraces ecology and complexity**
9. **Landscape urbanism encourages hybridity between natural and engineered systems**
10. **Landscape urbanism recognises the remedial possibilities inherent in the Landscape**

1. אין הפרדה בינארית בין טבע לעיר
rejecting the binary of nature/city

Reject pastoral ideas of landscape and nostalgic forms of environmentalism, which, says Waldheim are "naïve or irrelevant in the face of global urbanisation" (Reader, p. 38).

.

OMA- competition model - Parc de la Villette. 1982

2. הנוף כאבן יסוד לבניית העיר- מערכת יחסים חדשה בין מקצועות התכנון

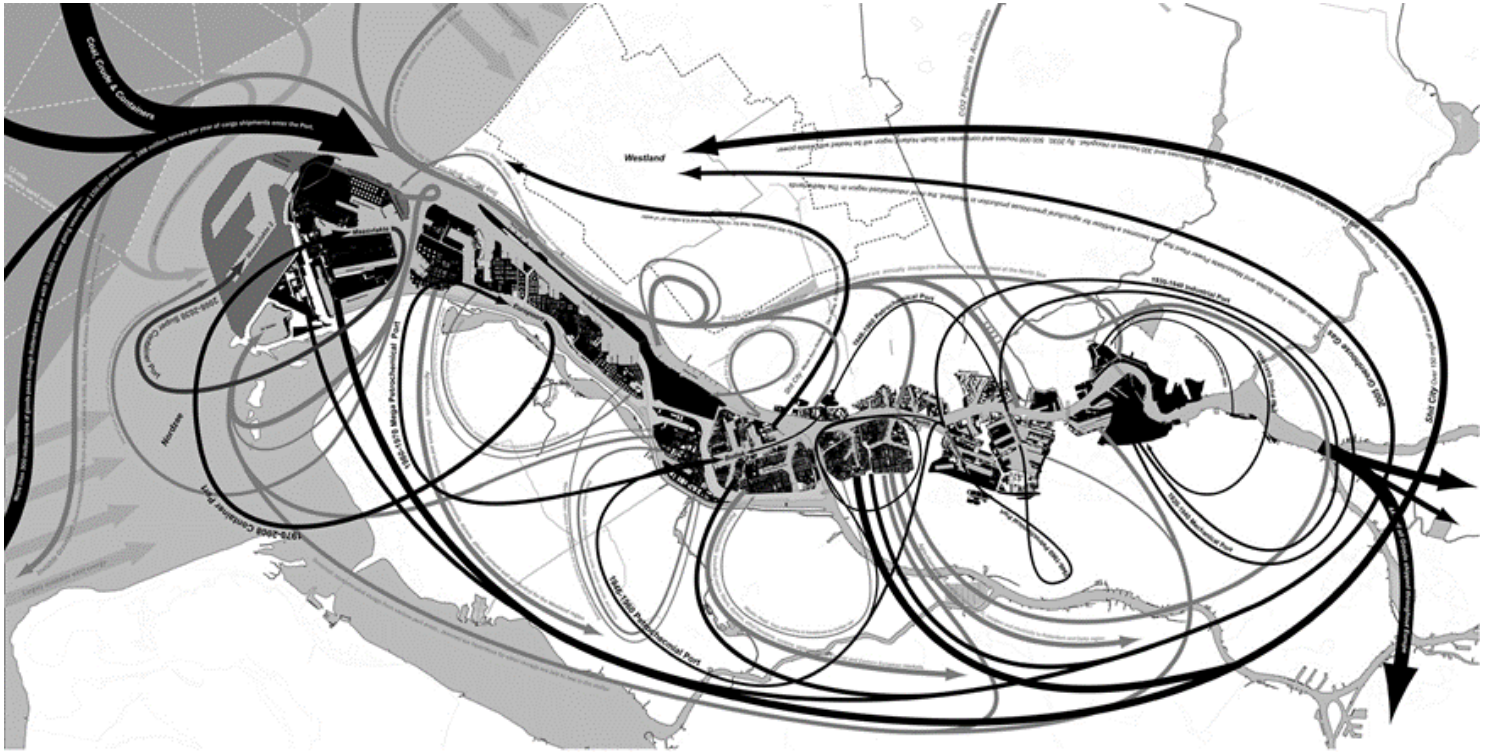
landscape as basic building block of the city: realignment of the disciplines

"to integrate the conceptual fields of landscape architecture, civil engineering and architecture for the design of the public realm" (Jacqueline Tatom, Reader, p. 181)

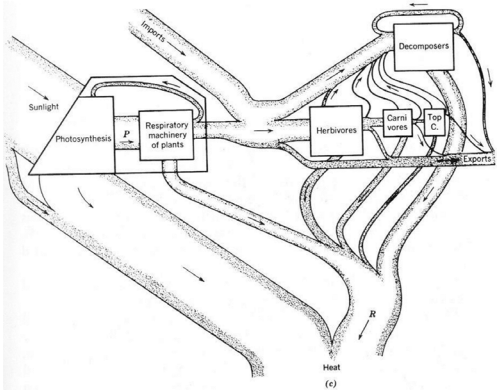
Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn, SCAPE Landscape Architects

3. קנה מידה גדול- מערכת היחסים בין עיר לאיזור
interconnected nested scales

Scale of operation– metropolitan scale– influence of ecology, interconnected nested scales.



OPSYS / Pierre Bélanger, Waste Flows, Backflows, and Reflows, Maas-Rhine River Delta, Rotterdam, The Netherlands, 2009



H. T. Odum, Energy and Matter Flows Through an Ecosystem, adapted from his 1957 study of Silver Springs, Florida; from *Odum, Environment, Power, and Society*,1971

4. פרוגרמה ביצוע תהליך

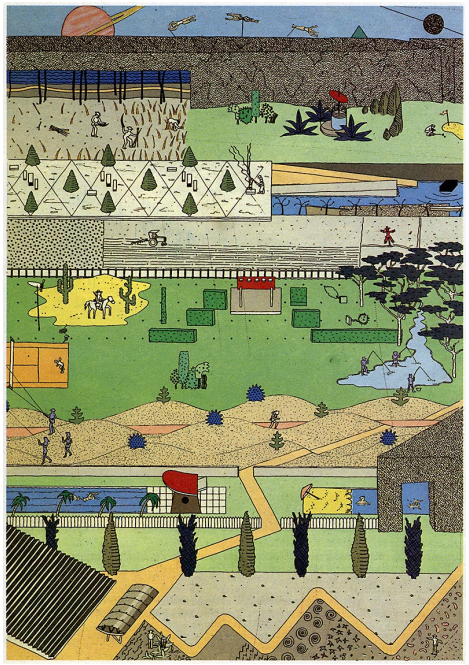
program performance process

Program: landscape as a field for action, encounter. Open-ended planning

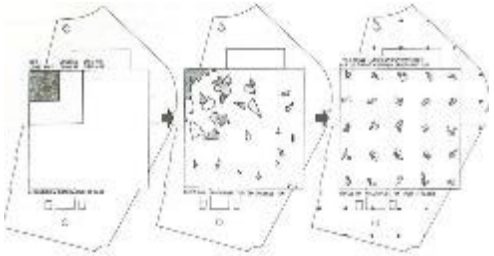
Performance: how it works (vs appearance; visual values). Productive landscapes. Anti-picturesque. "machinic". Engineering, infrastructure and landscape

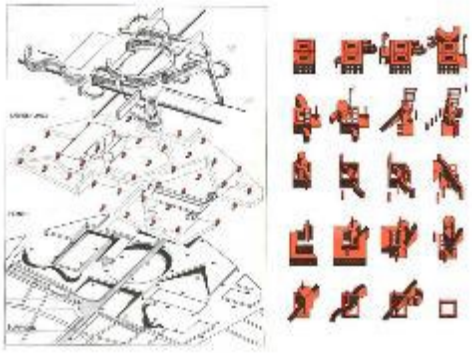
Process: "an ecological aesthetic" Embrace of ecology and complexity
- natural processes, flux, contingency

Temporal aspects of landscape

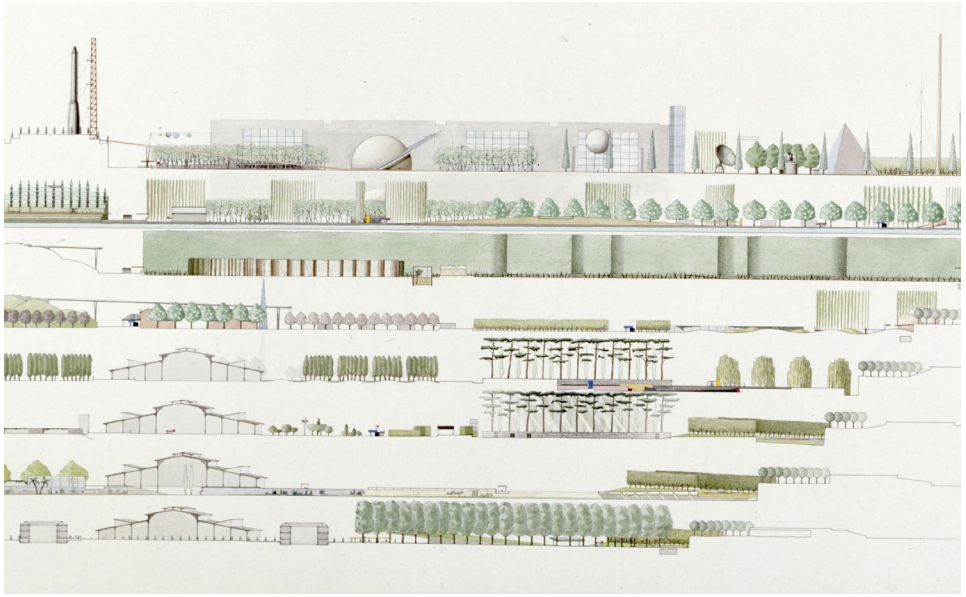


La Villette Competition, OMA





La Villette Competition, Bernard Tschumi



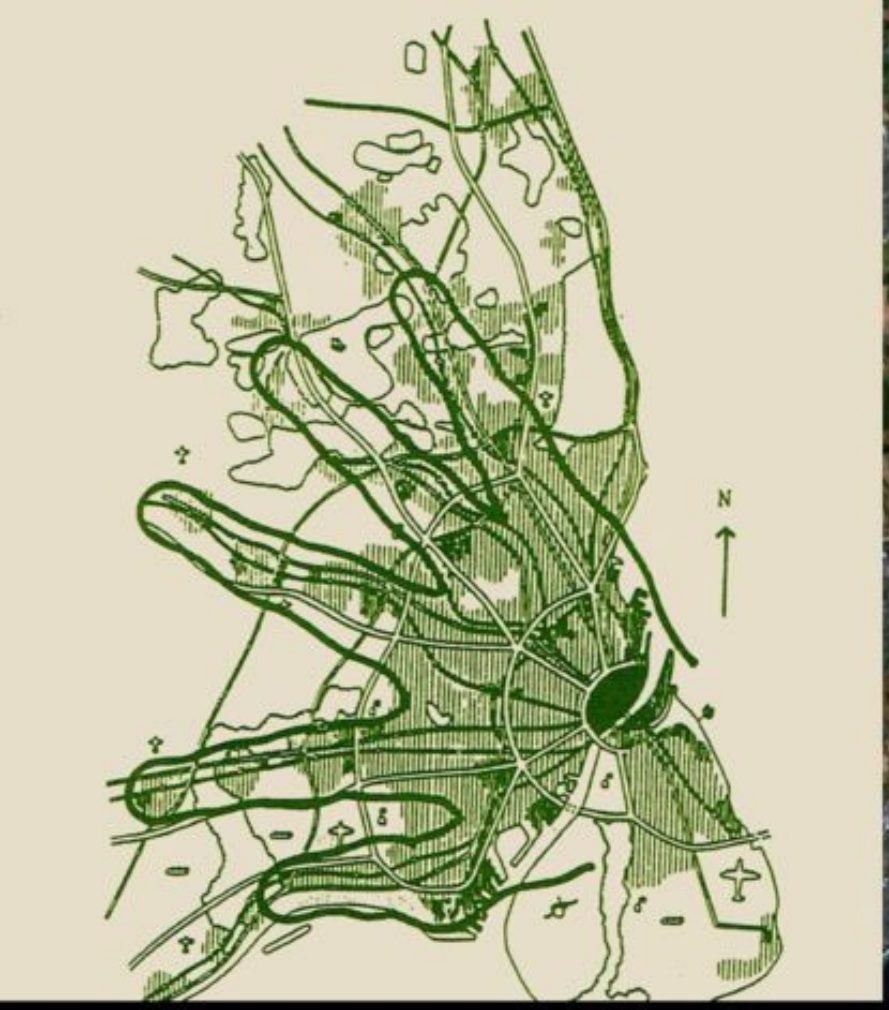
La Villette Competition, OMA

LANDSCAPE AS STRUCTURE:
הנוף כתבנית

עיר-איזור

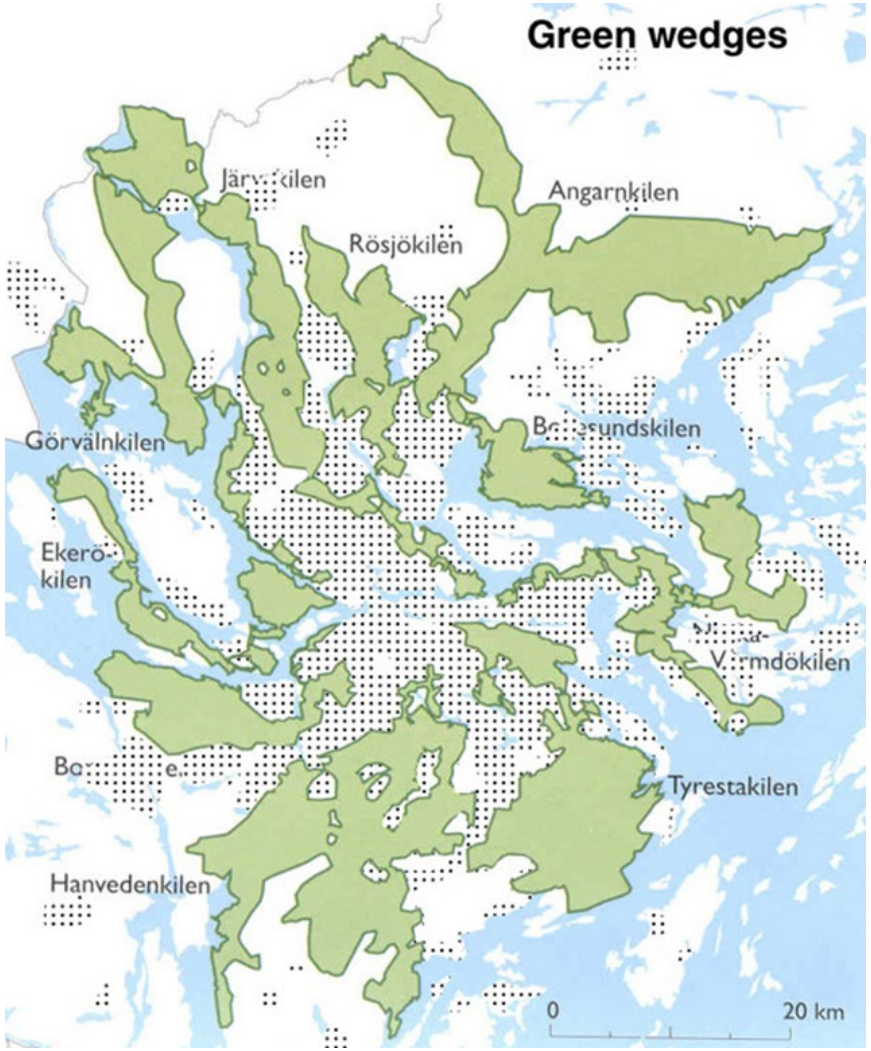
שכונה

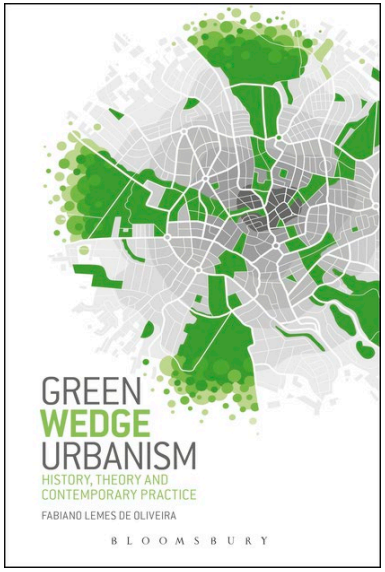
בלוק



COPENHAGEN, FINGER PLAN 1948

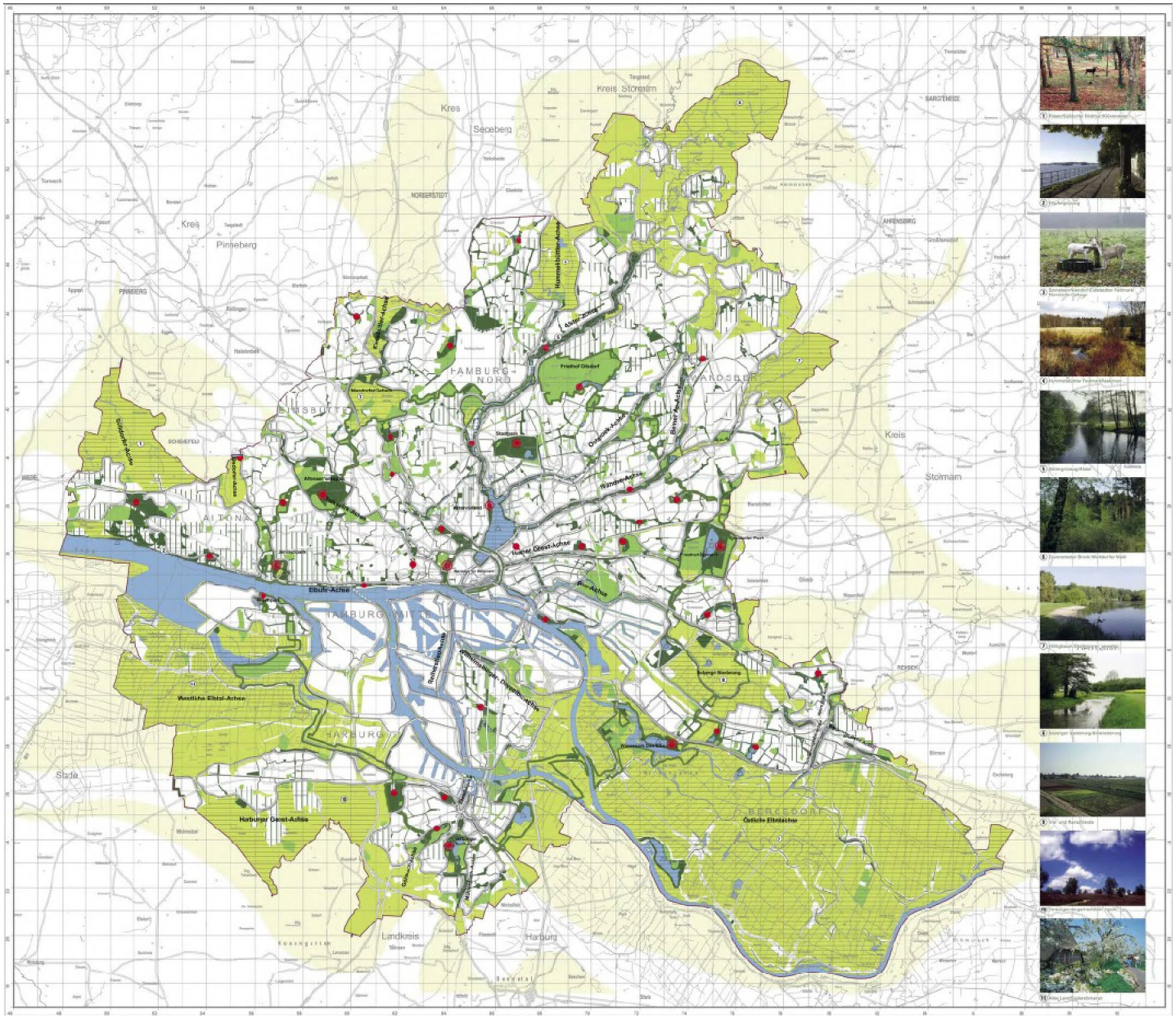
Architects Sten Eiler Rasmussen and Peter Bredsdorff



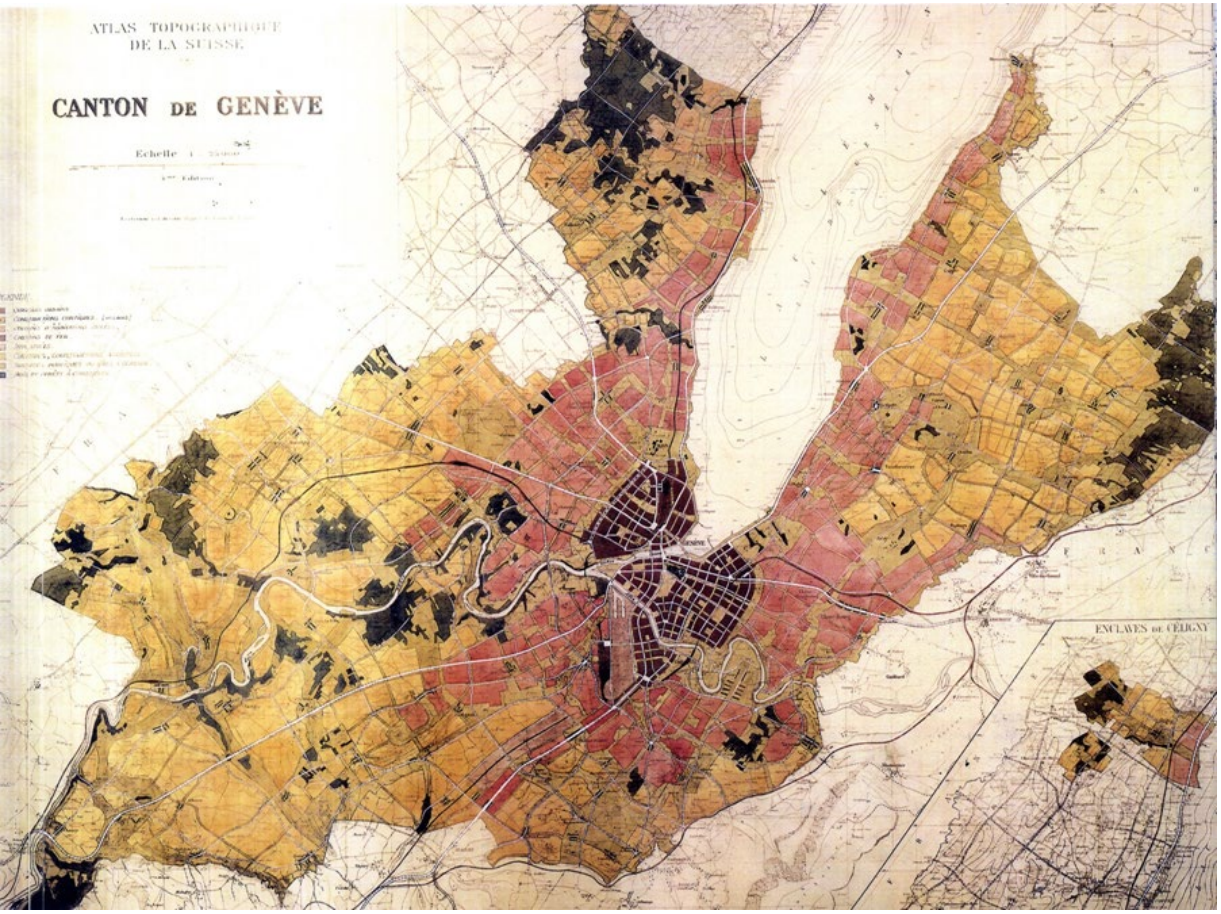


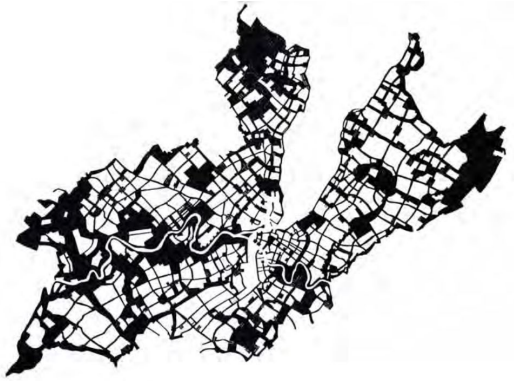
Stockholm
"Green
Wedges"

National
Urban Park
1990's


Kreis Stormarn
Kreis Segeberg
Kreis Pinneberg
Kreis Stormarn
Stade
Landkreis Harburg
Ebuhr-Achse
Westliche Elbtal-Achse
Harburger Geest-Achse
Östliche Elbtalachse
Rahlstedter Achse
Wandse-Achse
Osdorfer Achse
Bahnhof Altona-Achse
Friedhof Ohlsdorf
Stadtpark
Altonaer Volkspark
Wissmannstraße
Hamburg-Nord
Eimsbüttel
Altona
Hamburg-Mitte
Harburg
Bergedorf
Rissen
Sülldorf
Schnelsen
Langenhorn
Fuhlsbüttel
Barmbek
Winterhude
Eppendorf
Hoheluft-Ost
Eimsbüttel
Rotherbaum
Harvestehude
Uhlenhorst
Hohenfelde
Rothenburgsort
Veddel
Wilhelmsburg
Finkenwerder
Neuenfelde
Cranz
Moorburg
Altenwerder
Neugraben-Fischbek
Hausbruch
Neuwiedenthal
Eißendorf
Heimfeld
Sinstorf
Marmstorf
Langenbek
Rönneburg
Harburg
Bergedorf
Lohbrügge
Bergedorf-Süd
Kirchwerder
Ochsenwerder
Reitbrook
Allermöhe
Billwerder
Tatenberg
Curslack
Altengamme
Neuengamme
Kirchwerder
Ochsenwerder
Reitbrook
Allermöhe
Billwerder
Tatenberg
Curslack
Altengamme
Neuengamme
Vierlande
Moorfleet
Tonndorf
Lohbrügge
Bergedorf
Bergedorf-Süd
Billstedt
Horn
Hamm
Borgfelde
Hammerbrook
Billbrook
Rothenburgsort
Veddel
Wilhelmsburg
Finkenwerder
Neuenfelde
Cranz
Moorburg
Altenwerder
Neugraben-Fischbek
Hausbruch
Neuwiedenthal
Eißendorf
Heimfeld
Sinstorf
Marmstorf
Langenbek
Rönneburg
Harburg
Bergedorf
Lohbrügge

All London Green Grid 2005-2011
- Blue/green grid addresses urban heat island, urban wildlife water issues.





La Maille Verte Territoriale- Masterplan for Geneva region, Maurice Braillard, 1936

LANDSCAPE AS STRUCTURE:
הנוף כתבנית

עיר-איזור

שכונה

בלוק

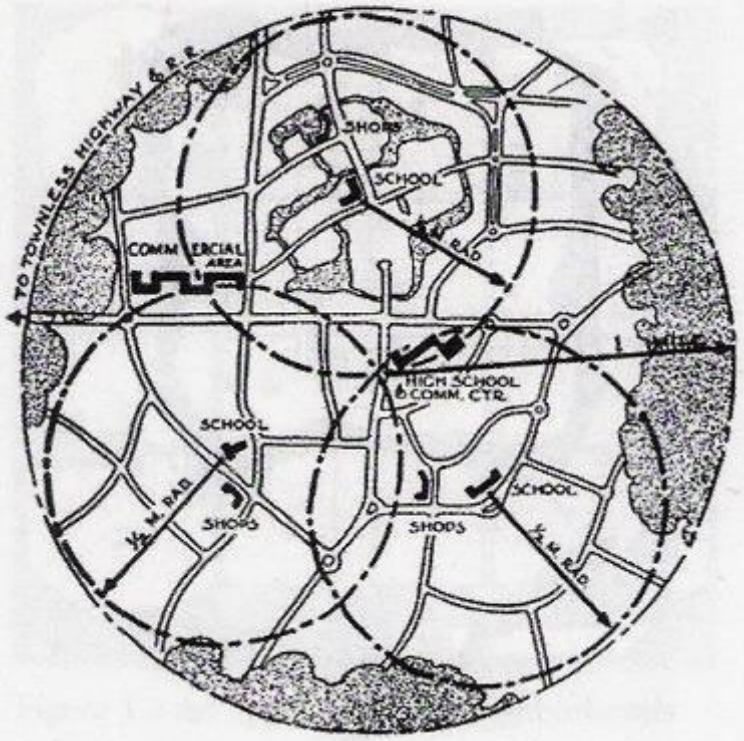


Figure 1.5 Clarence Stein's neighborhood unit. (Source: De Chiara, Panero, and Zelnik, *Time-saver Standards for Housing and Residential Development,* p. 51)

THE NEIGHBORHOOD UNIT:
CLARENCE STEIN

יחידת שכנות

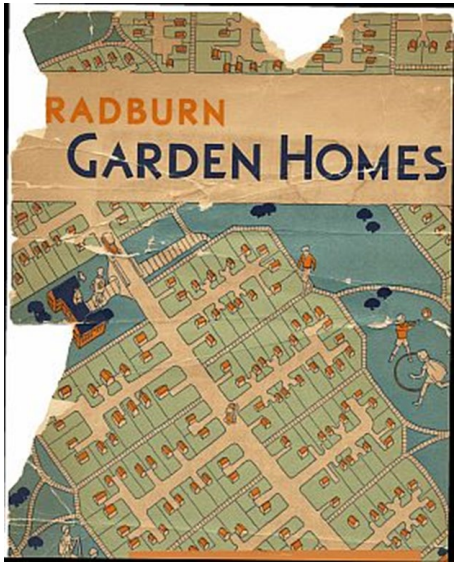
בית ספר במרכז (רדיוס של קילומטר)

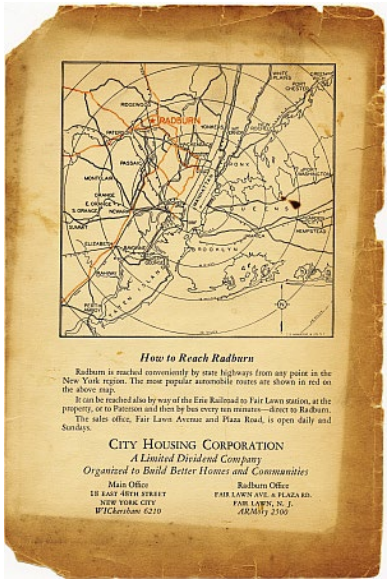
מערכת שטחים פתוחים

שימת דגש על קישוריות דרך השטחים הפתוחים, במקום מערכת הכבישים

From Cynthia Girling,
Skinny Streets & Green Neighborhoods

Clarence Stein and Henry Wright, Radburn New Jersey, 1929





Radburn: the first US Garden City

Planned for 30,000 but only 492 houses were built before the 1929 crash.

Superblock/cul-de-sacs/separation of pedestrian and vehicular circulation

Density: 4.7 du/acre
(approx 1.2/dunam)

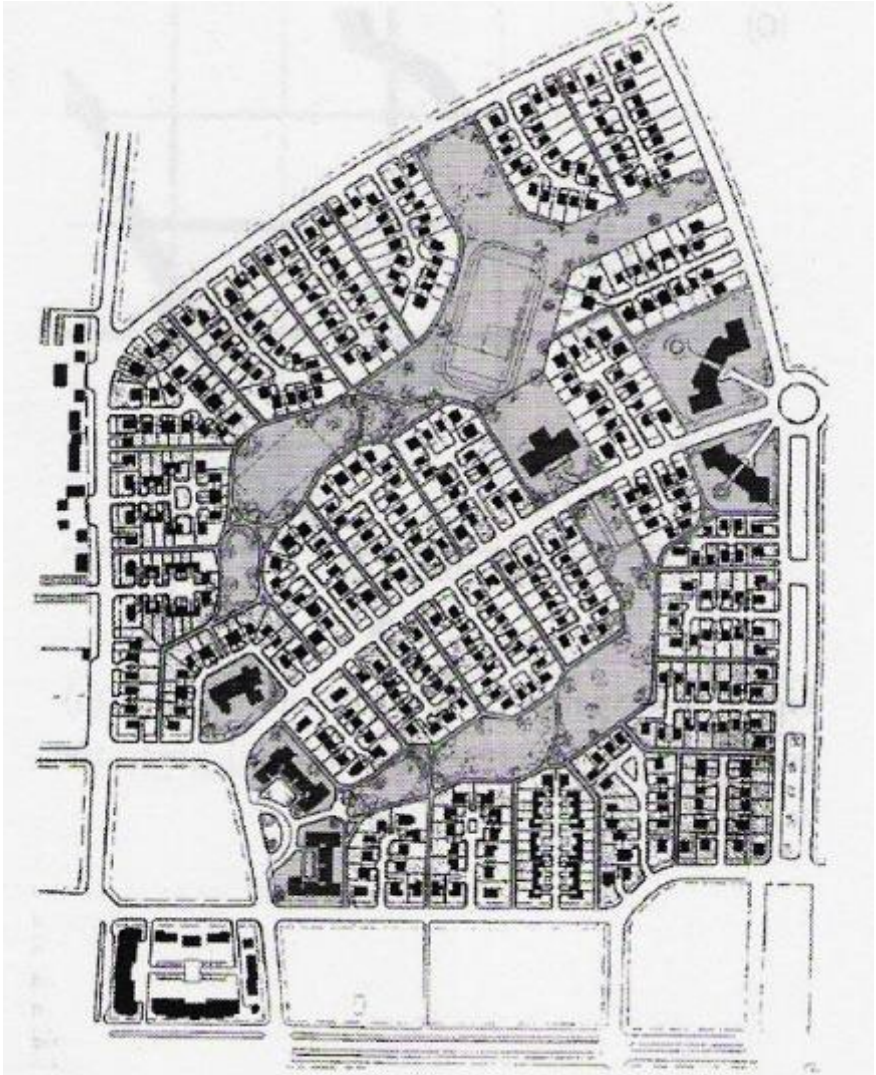
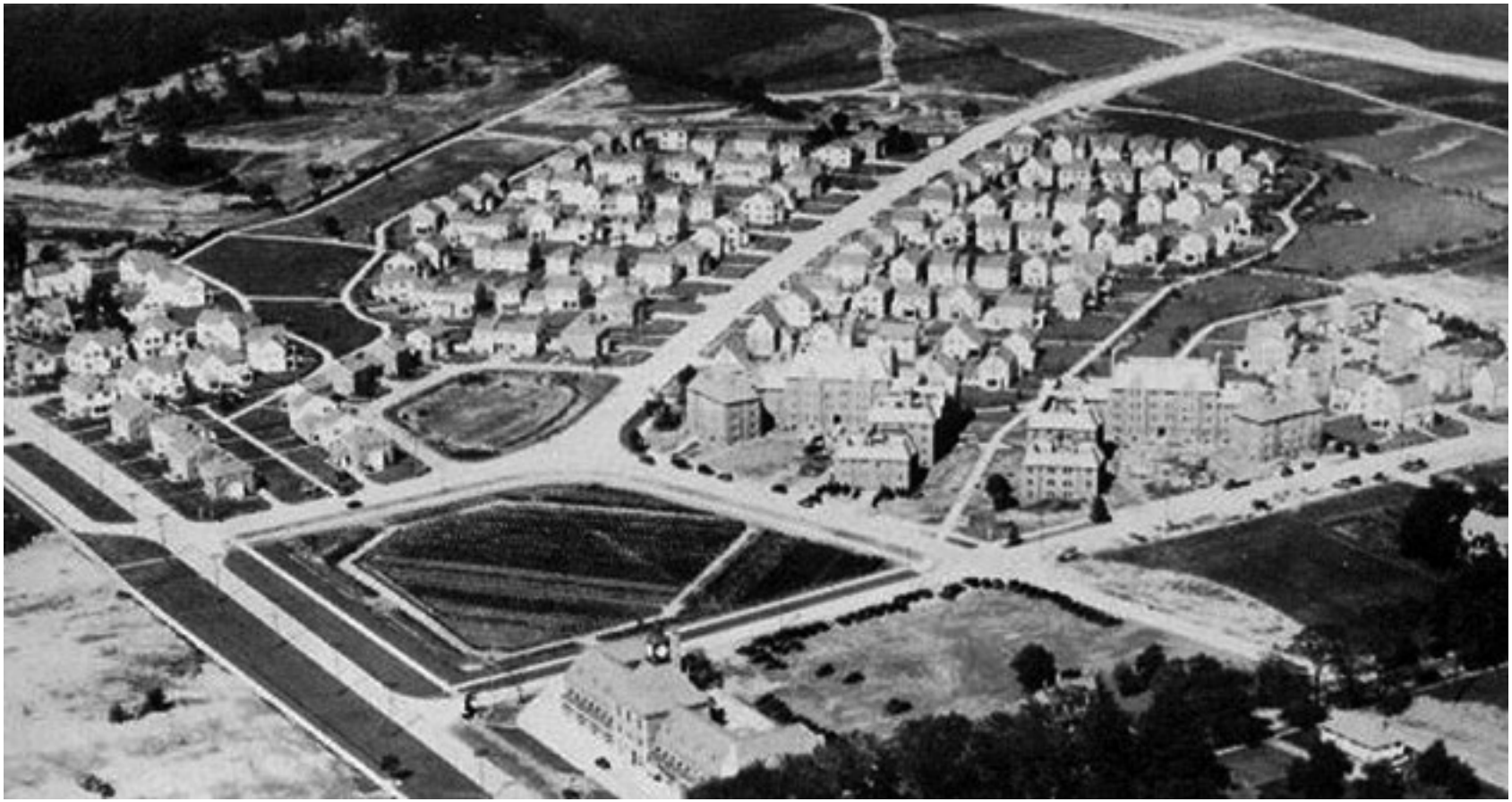
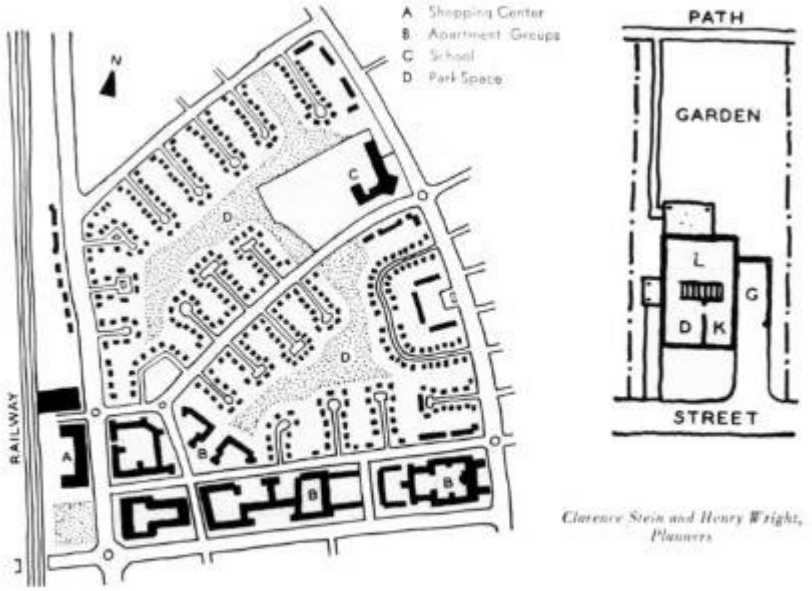


Figure 1.6 Radburn neighborhood plan. (Source: derived from Southworth and Ben-Joseph, *Streets and the Shaping of Towns and Cities*, p. 63)

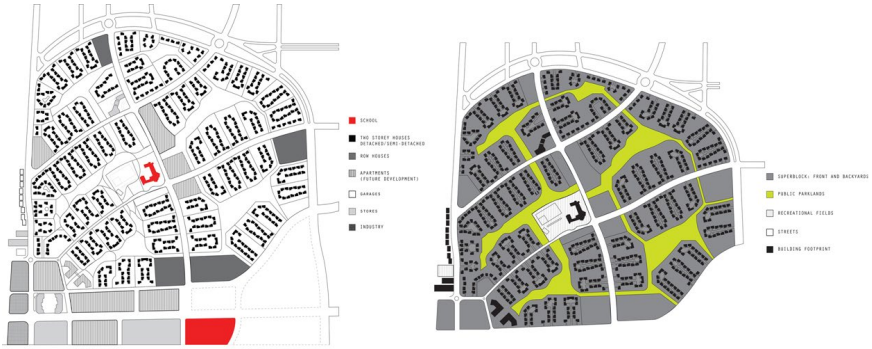




Clarence Stein and Henry Wright, Planners

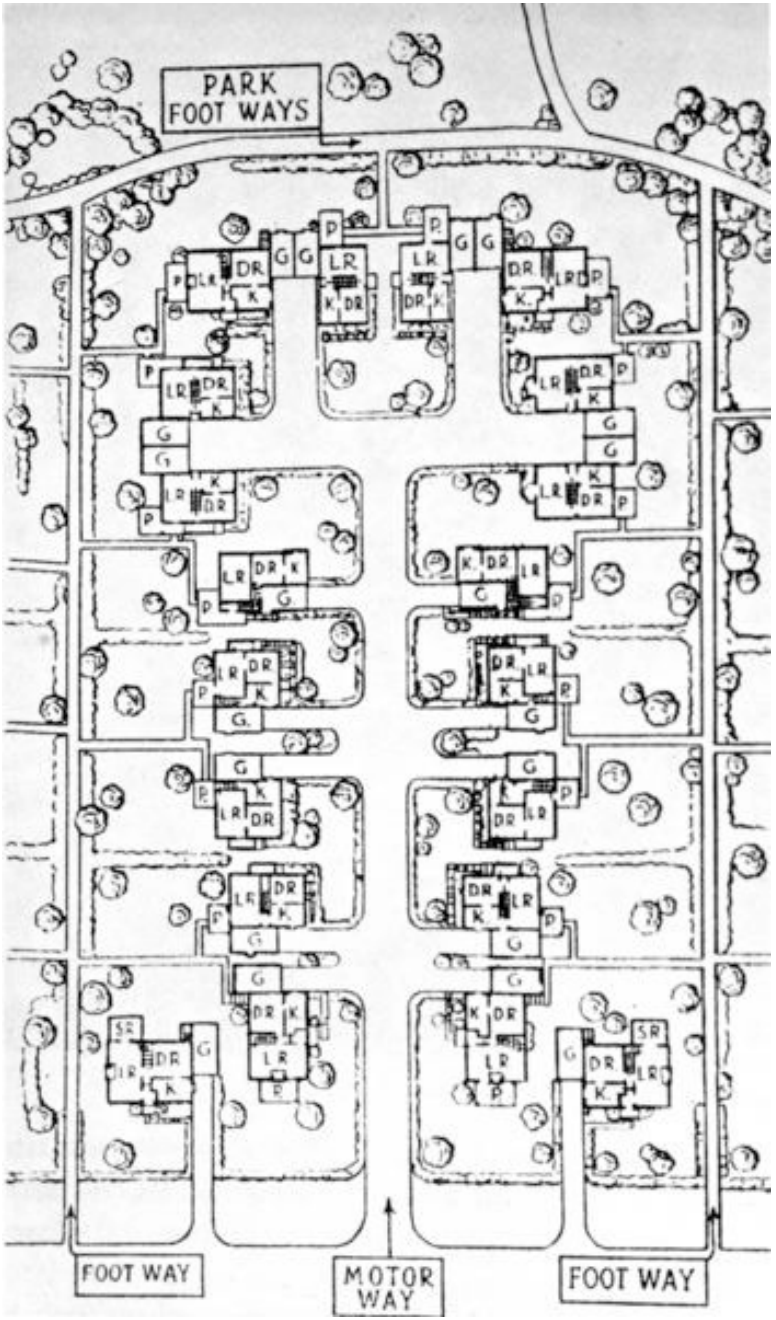
RADBURN, New Jersey

The Radburn plan became synonymous with "the town of the motor age." In this plan the cul-de-sac (dead-end) residential streets became service roads rather than traffic ways, the house being reversed so that the living rooms face on the rear gardens with pedestrian paths leading to the continuous park space.



BUILDING TYPOLOGIES / PROGRAM

OPEN SPACE TYPOLOGIES



Radburn, New Jersey,
Clarence Stein and Henry Wright 1929

Radburn ,New Jersey,

Clarence Stein and Henry Wright 1929

רחובות פנימיים

Radburn ,New Jersey,
Clarence Stein and Henry Wright 1934

שבילים ציבוריים בין
החצרות הפרטיות

Radburn ,New Jersey,
Clarence Stein and Henry Wright 1934

שבילים
ציבוריים בין
הבית לפארק

רמת אביב הירוקה- 1950

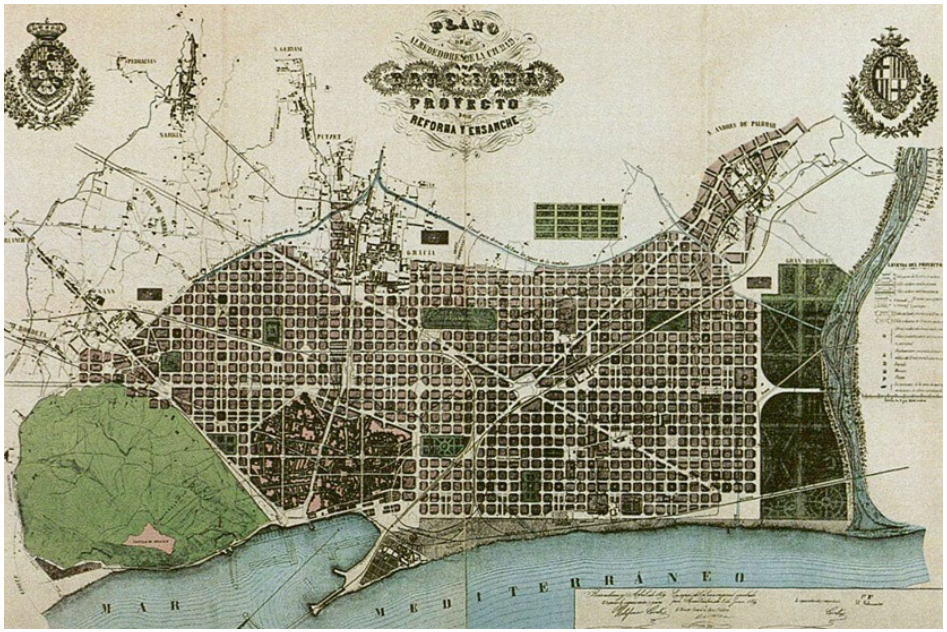
רוברט בנט, ארכיטקט
יהלום צור, אדריכלי נוף

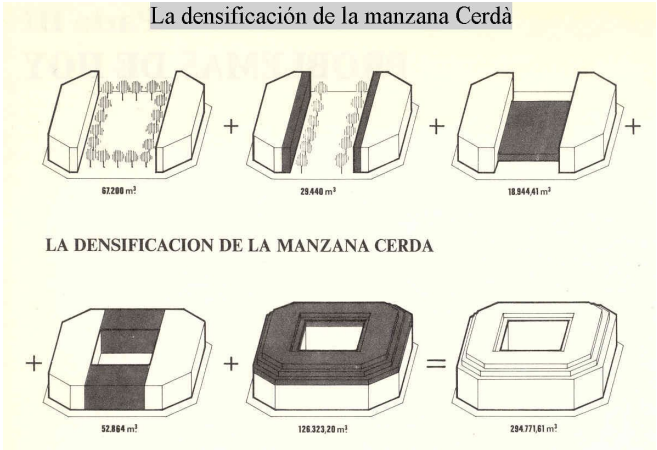
LANDSCAPE AS STRUCTURE:
הנוף כתבנית

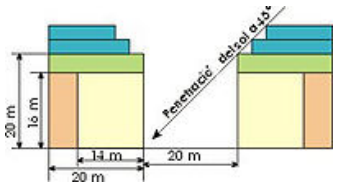
עיר-איזור
שבונה
בלוק

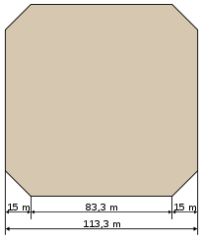
Cerda Plan Barcelona-
Eixample 1859

Cerda plan for Barcelona (1859) : Grid, typical block, avenues, gardens

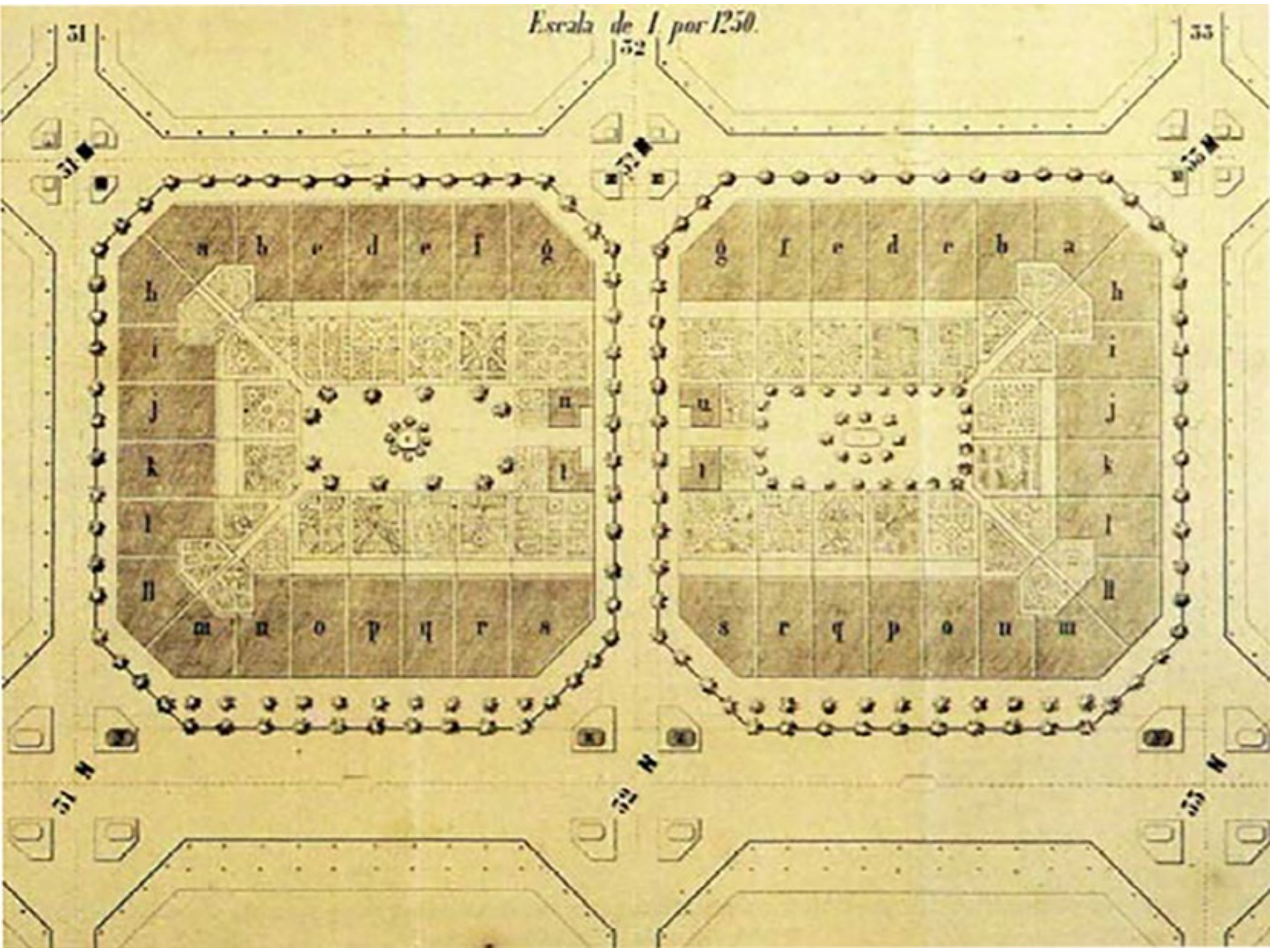








Changes to Block Size from 1859 to 1972


Escala de 1 por 1250.
31
32
33
a b c d e f g
h
i
j
k
l
ll
m n o p q r s
g f e d c b a
s r q p o n m

Patrick Geddes

- **Sir Patrick Geddes**
- 1854 –1932
- A Scottish biologist, sociologist, geographer, philanthropist and pioneering town planner

- **Main Work**
- Work for the Zionist Commission since 1919.
- The design of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.
- A masterplan of Jerusalem for British mandate.
- Advice of the planning of Haifa and Tiberias.

- Town Planning Report for Tel Aviv, 1925

"it takes a whole region to make the city"

complex and interrelated relationships between humans and their environment

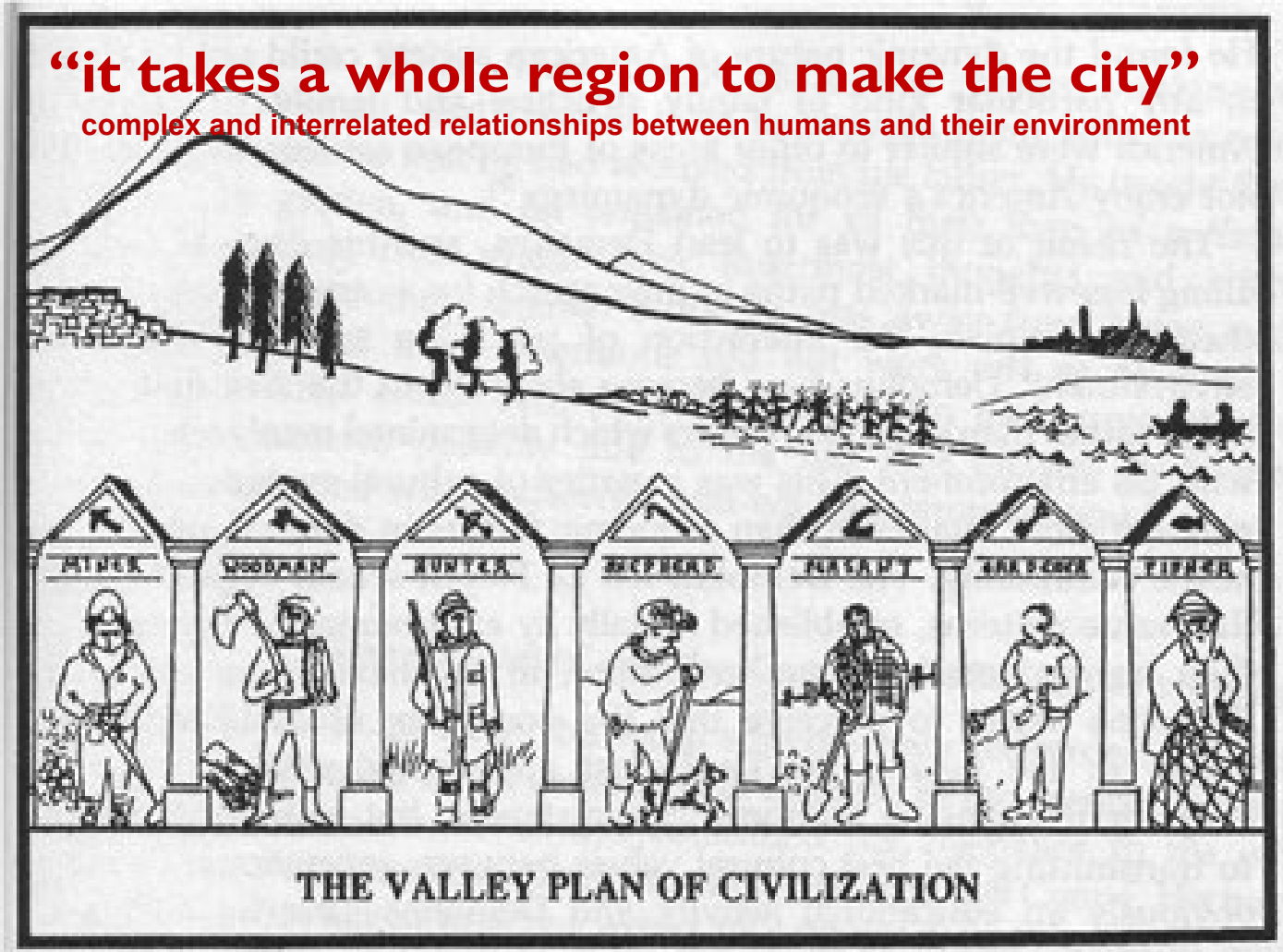
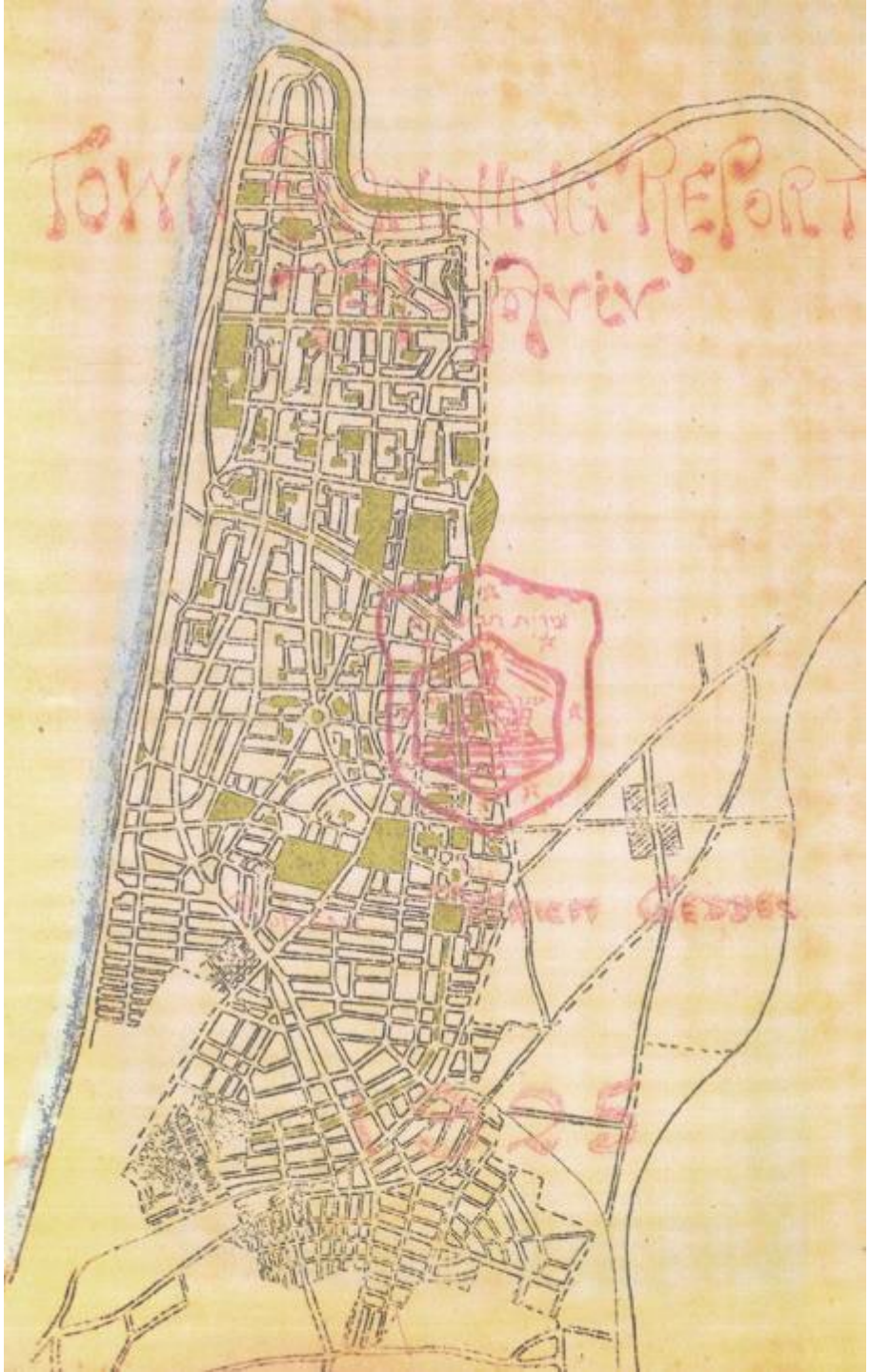
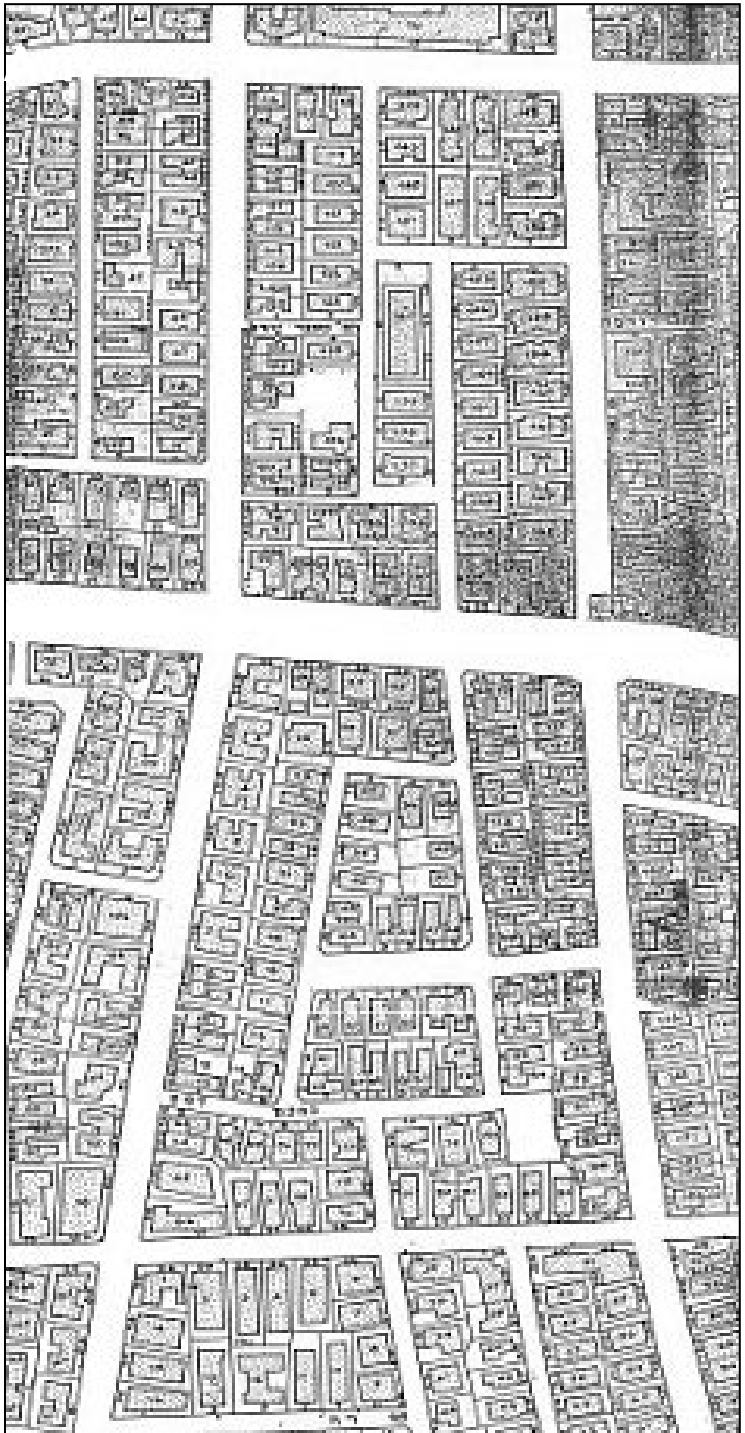


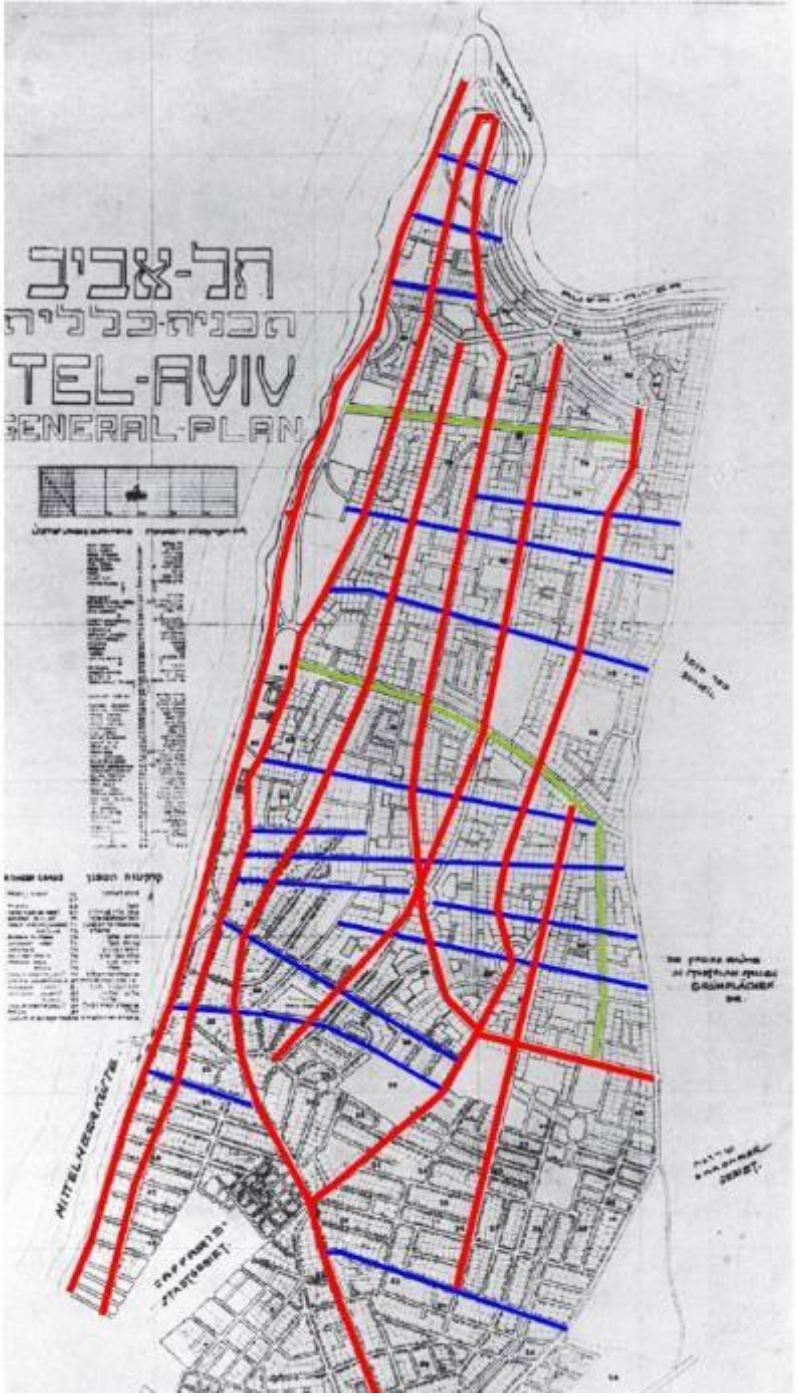
Figure 2.2 The Valley section and the basic occupations

'By descending from source to sea we follow the development of civilisation from its simple origins to its complex resultants; nor can any element of this be omitted. . . In short, then, it takes the whole region to make the city. As the river carries down contributions from its whole course, so each complex community, as we descend, is modified by its predecessors.'

Source: P. Geddes (1905), 'Civics: as applied sociology', Part I, *Sociological papers*, (ed.) V. V. Branford London: Macmillan, pp. 105–6.



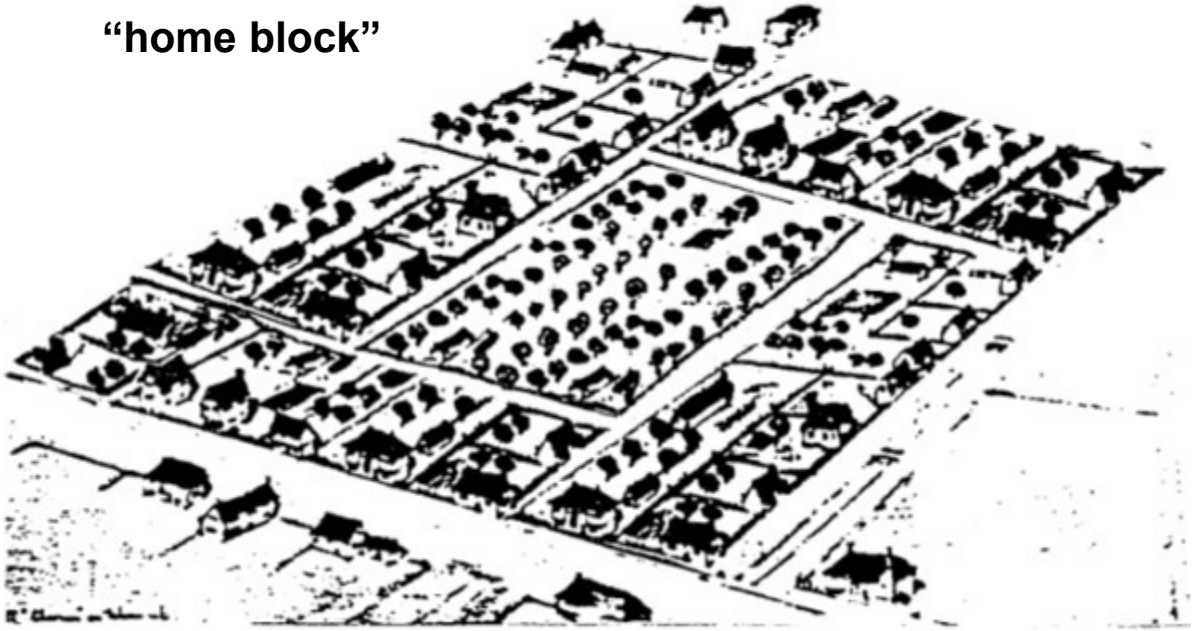


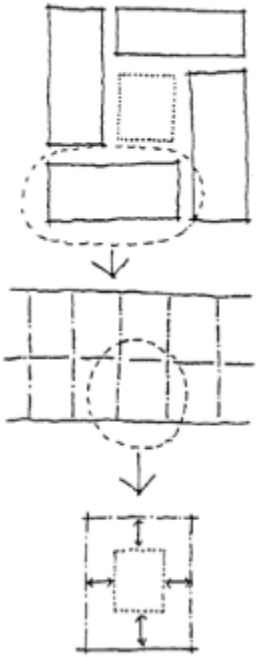


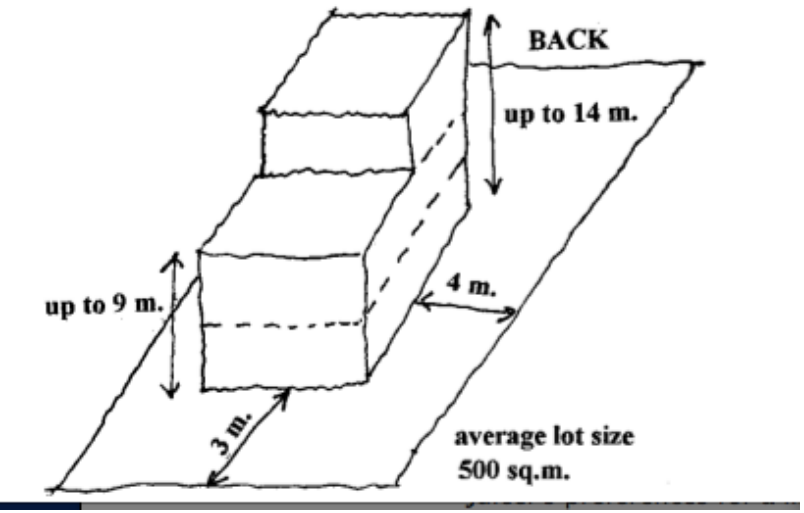
Four types of streets:

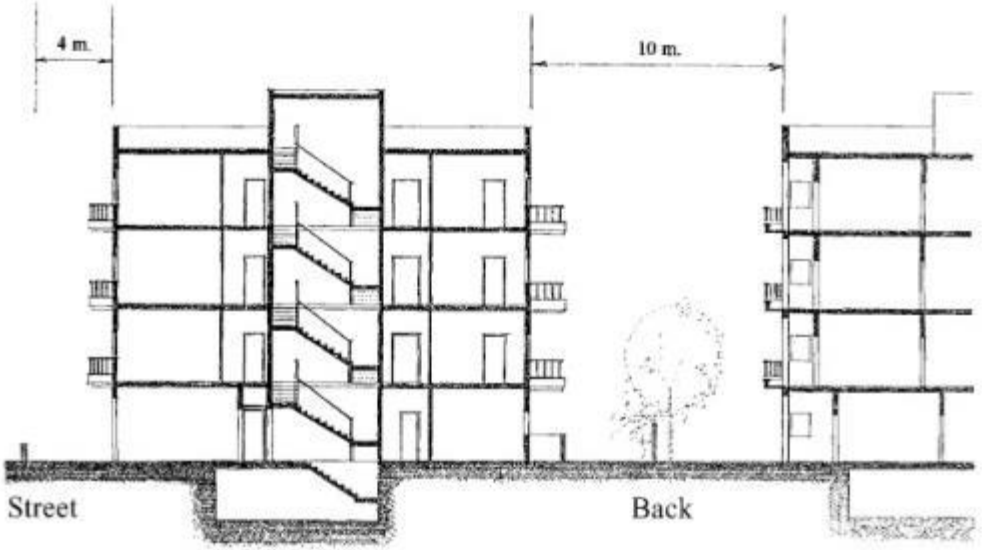
- North-South- major streets.
- East-west secondary streets.
- Tree-lined boulevards.
- Minor streets ('Home-ways').

“home block”









Geddes’ Block plan in Tel Aviv; actual building types (from Rachel Kallus)