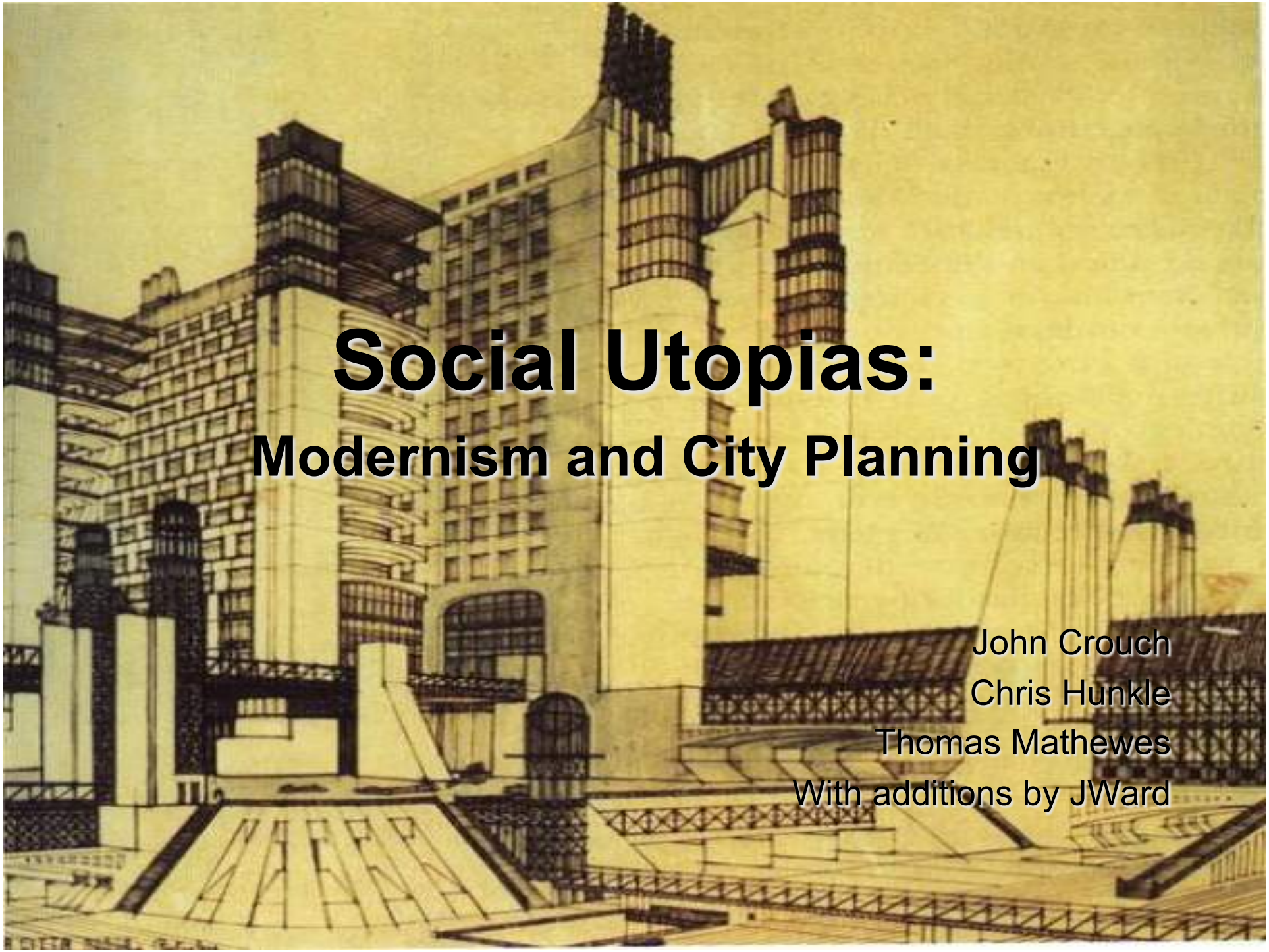


Social Utopias:

Modernism and City Planning

John Crouch
Chris Hunkle
Thomas Mathewes
With additions by JWard

Introduction

- Rise of industrialization began exponential growth of cities.
- Advances in technology pushed public works projects
- Marxist ideas fueled reform of urban living conditions
- Railroads began altering cities
- Automobile begins mass production 1913
  - Creation of automobile parkways and altered planning of boulevards in cities; spread of suburbs
- Freestanding homes with lawns became popular in suburbs
- City Planners envisioned country developments outside of congested cities

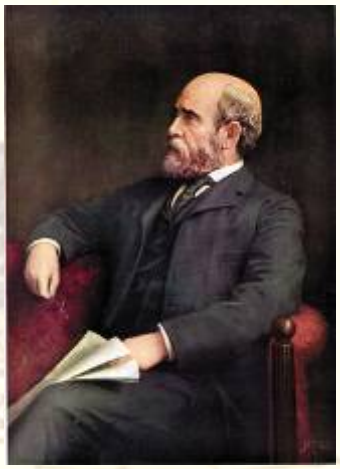
The Sites

- Conceptual Plan for Garden City and Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, England – 1920's
- Park Guell, Barcellona, Catalonia, Spain – 1906
- Brasilia, Brazil – 1956
- Forest Hills, Queens, NY – c 1910
- Radburn, New Jersey – 1929 and Sunnyside, NY
- Bronx River Parkway – 1907
- Jones Beach, NYC – 1920's
- Columbus Park, Chicago, Ill – 1918
- Flushing Meadows, Queens, NYC – 1938 and 1968 World's Fairs

Influential Figures

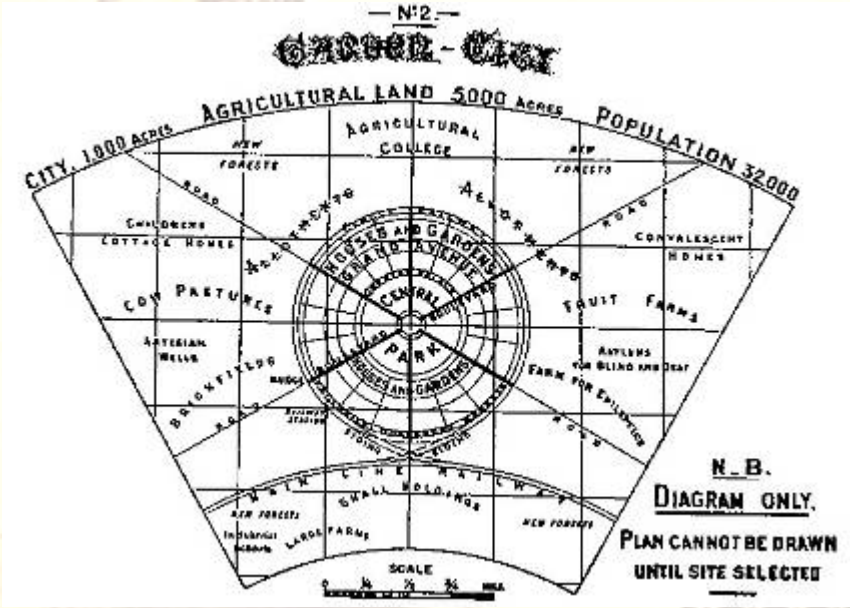
- Henry George
  - Economist
  - Argued for single tax to help public works
- Thorstein Veblen
  - Economist; wrote The *Theory of the Leisure Class*
  - "conspicuous consumption" – wealthy nonproductive class
- Jane Addams
  - Social worker; founder of Hull House
  - Feminist
  - Winner of Nobel Peace Prize in 1931
  - Dedicated woman reformer
- Modernists- Otto Wagner, Le Corbusier, Tony Garnier
- Urban Theoreticians- Ebenezer Howard and Patrick Geddes





Town Planning for the Machine Age in Britain: *Ebenezer Howard*

- Wrote *Garden Cities of Tomorrow*
- Heavy influence on planned communities
  - Natural advantage of the country and amenities of urban life
- Created diagrammatic model that became basis for layout of new towns
  - full scale communities with industrial and commercial development
  - Connected network of populated centers linked by rail and at large a central garden city
- Founded Garden Association in 1899
  - Letchworth and Welwyn Garden City



The Picturesque

- Sir Titus Salt
  - Textile manufacturer
  - Saltaire- town on Aire River in the Midlands of England
- George and Richard Cadbury
  - Chocolate manufacturers
  - **Bournville**- community of workers
    - Created in conjunction with factories near Birmingham
    - Curving streets, gracious parkland, cottages with gardens
  - *Bournville Village Trust*: used revenues from estate to build schools shops and other amenities.

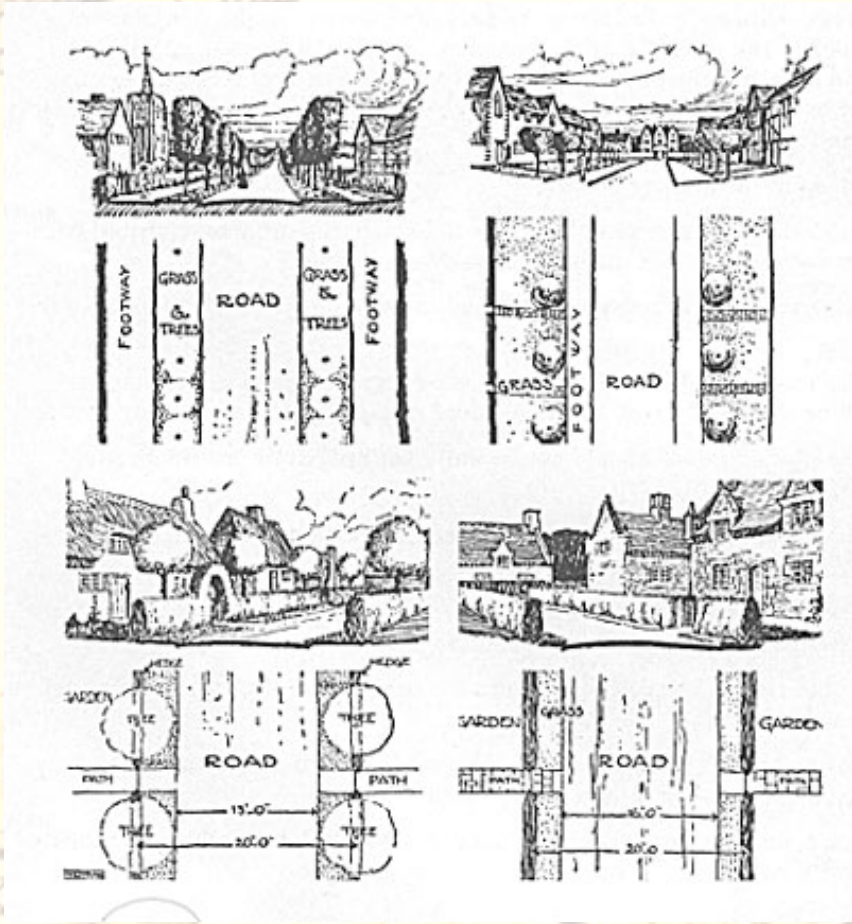
Port Sunlight

- Near Liverpool
- William Hesketh Lever
- Built as company town for Lever Brothers; soap manufacturers
- Humanitarian stance
  - Tree-lined street, network of pedestrian paths, allotment gardens, central park for recreation, community buildings
  - Emphasis on sunlight and fresh air!



Raymond Unwin

- Architect: adapted Howards plan for site at Letchworth
- Set codes for 12 houses per acre
- Book: Town Planning and Practice
  - Clearly articulated pedestrian and vehicular circulation
  - Street and building composition
  - Carefully positioned greenery



Welwyn Garden City





Urban Planning in Austria and France



Otto Wagner

- Highly systemized regimental order
- Universal building blocks
- Neoclassical monumental planning
- Similarities to Haussmann's reinvention of Paris



Tony Garnier



- Practiced architect in Lyons, France
- *Une Cite Industrielle*
  - Similar to Greek style
    - Theatre, gymnasium, sports fields, tracks, etc.
    - Reinforced concrete building materials
    - Oriented to social and natural landscapes
    - Modular homes construction, very plain.
    - Reserved open space for expansion
    - Spiritual and physical connection to ancient Greek cities.
    - Botanical gardens, greenhouse, library, museum
    - No churches or military barracks

Urban Planning In Spain

- Ildefons Cerda
  - Engineer and author of Teoria General de Urbanizacion
    - Definer of city form in Spain
  - 1859- Designed the Eixample: a planned extension of the medieval Barcelona.
    - Accommodate modern traffic
    - Checkerboard pattern
- Arturo Soria y Mata
  - Influenced by Cerda's traffic planning
  - La ciudad lineal- 1882
    - Linear city with a single 1640 ft. wide street
      - Would accommodate all traffic and also utilities underground
    - 13 miles of planned 34 mile city was built outside Madrid

Park Guell

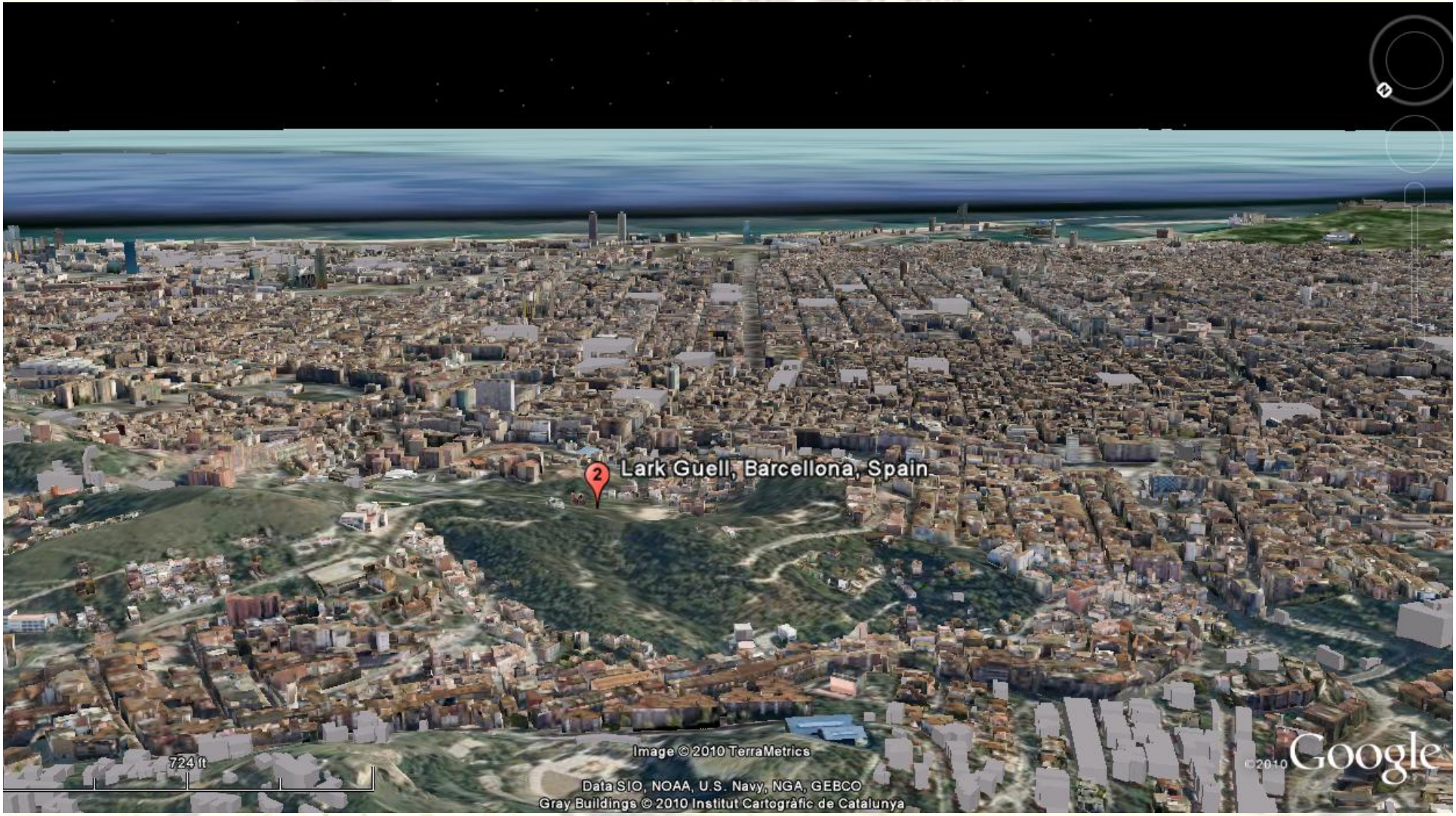
- (1900-1914)
- Located on Bald Mountain
- Compared to World's Fair Chicago – cultural ambiance; amusement park (Coney Island)
- Meant to tie modern industrial city to indigenous culture: spiritually, and technologically
  - Domenech y Montaner
    - Led a crafts revival in Barcelona
    - Religious movement towards top of mountain
    - Three crosses signifying crucifixion
    - Network of caves furthered natural mystic feel
    - Helix spiral ramp
    - Expressionism

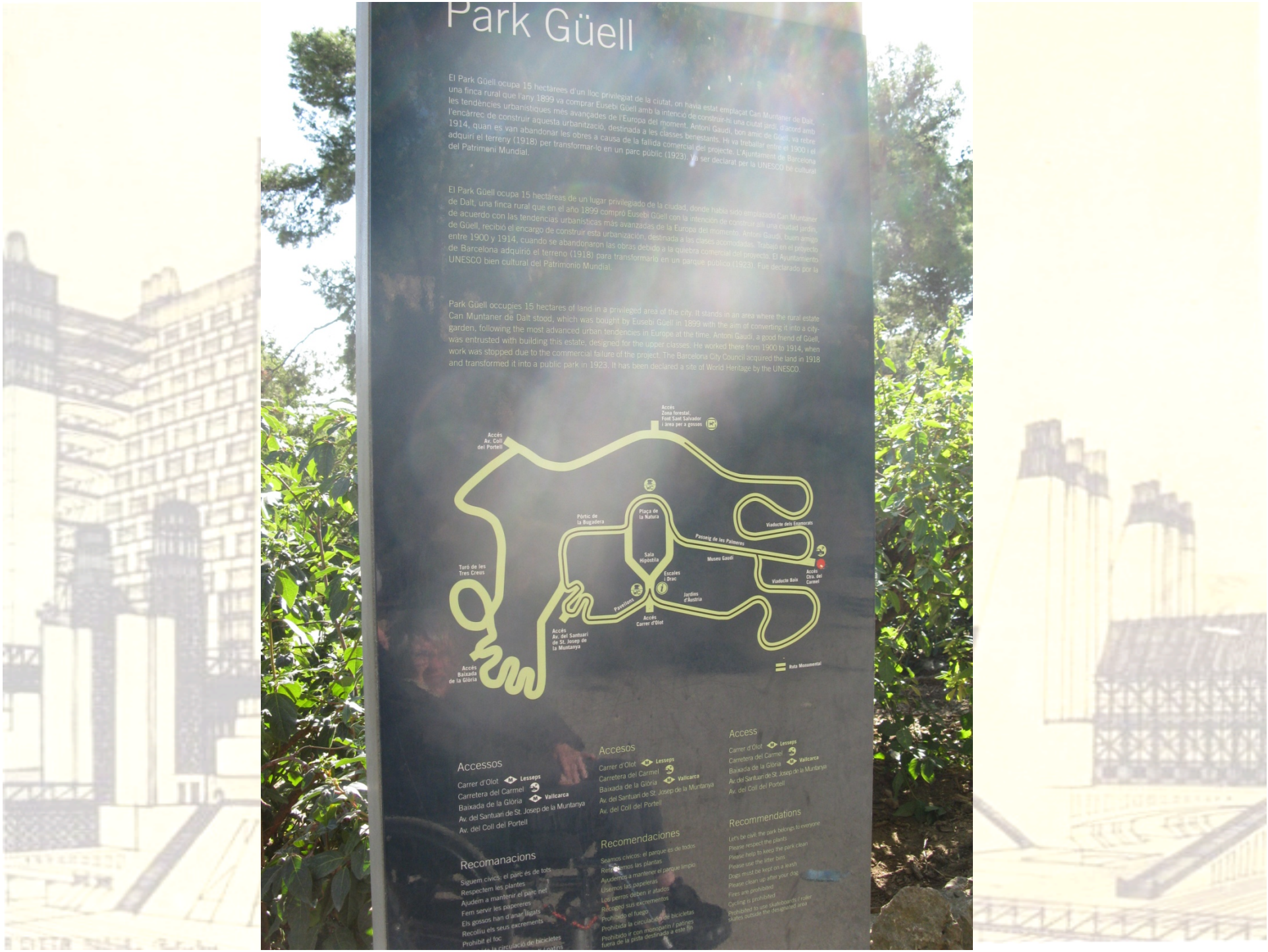


- Originally intended as a suburb
- Already built Colonia Geull for his textile workers
- Park Guell landscape: failed utopian experiment and Industrial Age vision of Paradise




N
952 ft
2009 Google


2
Lark Guell, Barcellona, Spain
724 ft
Image © 2010 TerraMetrics
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Gray Buildings © 2010 Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya
©2010 Google


Park Güell
El Park Güell ocupa 15 hectàrees d'un lloc privilegiat de la ciutat, on havia estat emplaçat Can Muntaner de Dalt, una finca rural que l'any 1899 va comprar Eusebi Güell amb la intenció de construir-hi una ciutat jardí, d'acord amb les tendències urbanístiques més avançades de l'Europa del moment. Antoni Gaudí, bon amic de Güell, va rebre l'encàrrec de construir aquesta urbanització, destinada a les classes benestants. Hi va treballar entre el 1900 i el 1914, quan es van abandonar les obres a causa de la fallida comercial del projecte. L'Ajuntament de Barcelona adquirí el terreny (1918) per transformar-lo en un parc públic (1923). Va ser declarat per la UNESCO bé cultural del Patrimoni Mundial.
El Park Güell ocupa 15 hectáreas de un lugar privilegiado de la ciudad, donde había sido emplazado Can Muntaner de Dalt, una finca rural que en el año 1899 compró Eusebi Güell con la intención de construir allí una ciudad jardín, de acuerdo con las tendencias urbanísticas más avanzadas de la Europa del momento. Antoni Gaudí, buen amigo de Güell, recibió el encargo de construir esta urbanización, destinada a las clases acomodadas. Trabajó en el proyecto entre 1900 y 1914, cuando se abandonaron las obras debido a la quiebra comercial del proyecto. El Ayuntamiento de Barcelona adquirió el terreno (1918) para transformarlo en un parque público (1923). Fue declarado por la UNESCO bien cultural del Patrimonio Mundial.
Park Güell occupies 15 hectares of land in a privileged area of the city. It stands in an area where the rural estate Can Muntaner de Dalt stood, which was bought by Eusebi Güell in 1899 with the aim of converting it into a city-garden, following the most advanced urban tendencies in Europe at the time. Antoni Gaudí, a good friend of Güell, was entrusted with building this estate, designed for the upper classes. He worked there from 1900 to 1914, when work was stopped due to the commercial failure of the project. The Barcelona City Council acquired the land in 1918 and transformed it into a public park in 1923. It has been declared a site of World Heritage by the UNESCO.
Accés Zona forestal, Font Sant Salvador i àrea per a gossos
Accés Av. Coll del Portell
Pòrtic de la Bugadera
Plaça de la Natura
Viaducte dels Enamorats
Passeig de les Palmeres
Sala Hipòstila
Museu Gaudí
Turó de les Tres Creus
Escales i Drac
Viaducte Baix
Accés Ctra. del Carmel
Pavellons
Jardins d'Àustria
Accés Carrer d'Olot
Accés Av. del Santuari de St. Josep de la Muntanya
Accés Baixada de la Glòria
Ruta Monumental
Accessos
Carrer d'Olot Lesseps
Carretera del Carmel
Baixada de la Glòria Vallcarca
Av. del Santuari de St. Josep de la Muntanya
Av. del Coll del Portell
Recomanacions
Siguem cívics: el parc és de tots
Respectem les plantes
Ajudem a mantenir el parc net
Fem servir les papereres
Els gossos han d'anar lligats
Recollim els seus excrements
Prohibit el foc
Accesos
Carrer d'Olot Lesseps
Carretera del Carmel
Baixada de la Glòria Vallcarca
Av. del Santuari de St. Josep de la Muntanya
Av. del Coll del Portell
Recomendaciones
Seamos cívicos: el parque es de todos
Respetemos las plantas
Ayudemos a mantener el parque limpio
Usemos las papeleras
Los perros deben ir atados
Recoged sus excrementos
Prohibido el fuego
Prohibida la circulación de bicicletas
Prohibido ir con monopatín y patines fuera de la pista destinada a este fin
Access
Carrer d'Olot Lesseps
Carretera del Carmel
Baixada de la Glòria Vallcarca
Av. del Santuari de St. Josep de la Muntanya
Av. del Coll del Portell
Recommendations
Let's be civil, the park belongs to everyone
Please respect the plants
Please help to keep the park clean
Please use the litter bins
Dogs must be kept on a leash
Please clean up after your dog
Fires are prohibited
Cycling is prohibited
Prohibited to use skateboards / roller skates outside the designated area


Els orins i excrements de gos
fan malbé la gespa i les plantes.
Utilitzeu els pipicans i els
espais per a gossos.
Gràcies.
Parc Jardins










Conservador del Parc
Sortida Olot










everlast























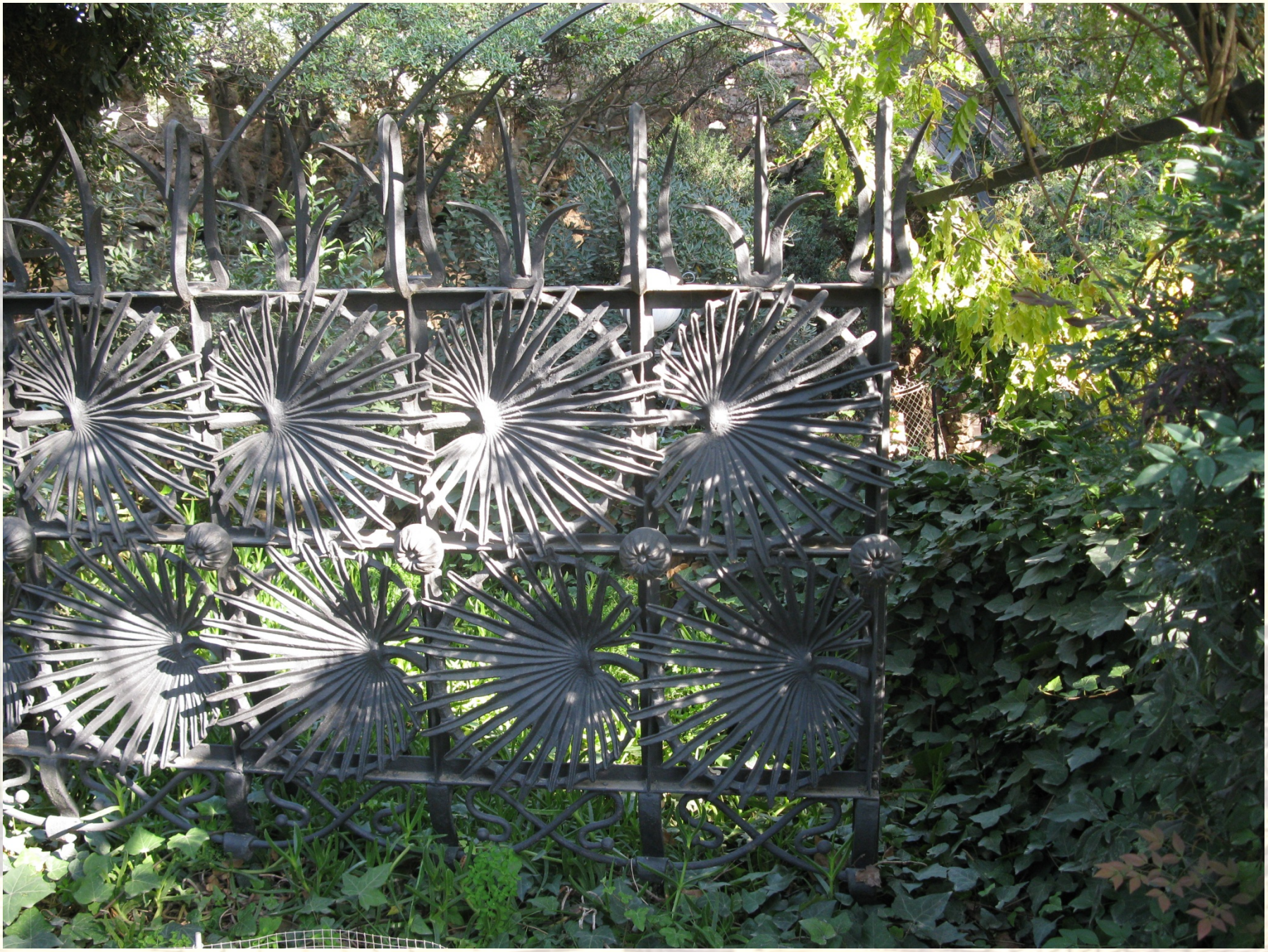


















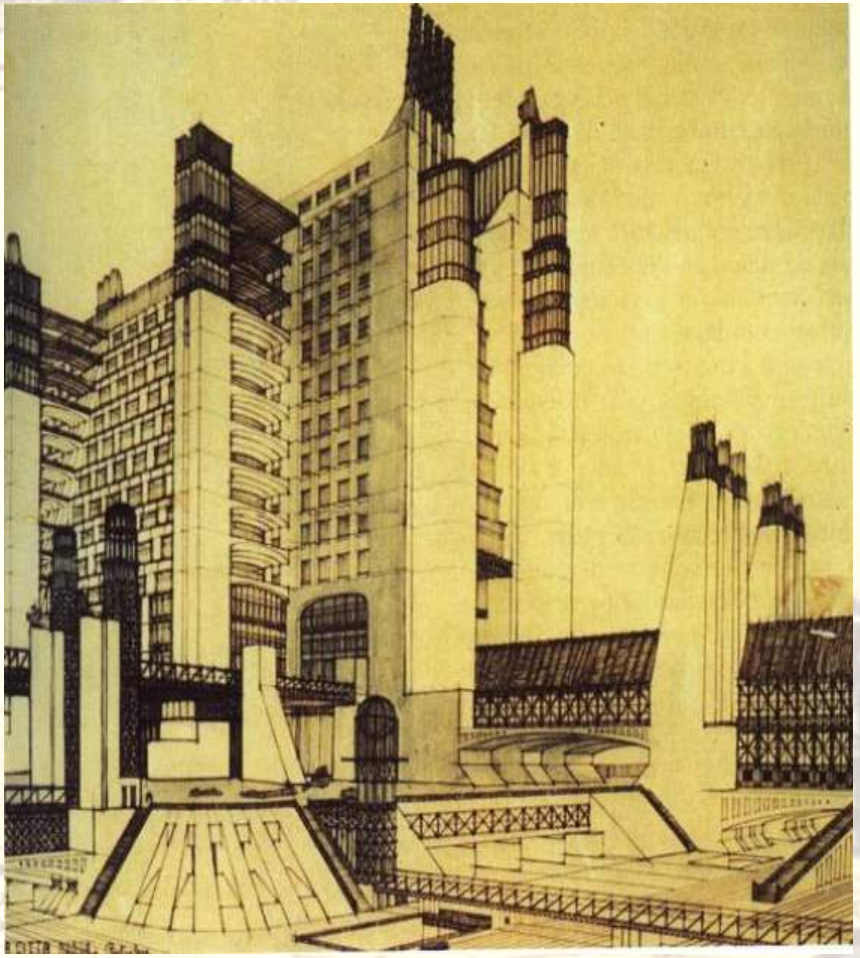


European Modernism

- Sought to create new human environments appropriate to the Industrial Age
- Romanticized the speeded-up future enabled by machine technology

Antonio Sant’ Elia

- Skyscraper City
- Emphasized engineering rather than social concern
- Intersecting layers of underground railways, highways, pedestrian skyways, and airport runways passing above and below each other



Walter Gropius

- Premised the curriculum of the Bauhaus School on German Art, sound Construction, and collaborative effort of architects, artists, and artisans
- Students trained to respect particular characteristics of wood and natural materials
- Abandoned the Expressionist mood and moved towards more abstract architectural composition
- Saw machine technology as the carrier of a different kind of design beauty



Le Corbusier

- Extended the International style to home design
- Defined the home as "a machine for living"
- Redefined City Planning by Widening roadways to welcome the automobile and expanding traditional city blocks into a superblock grid
- Superblock was scaled to provide abundant light and air around tall residential towers



Ronchamp Chapel

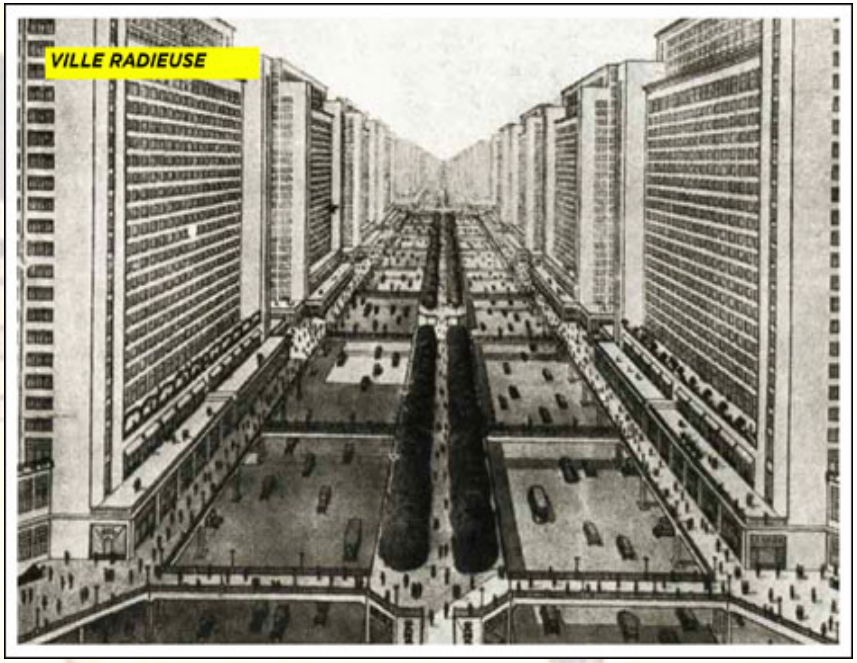
Brasilia



http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YHF2[illegible]mNk

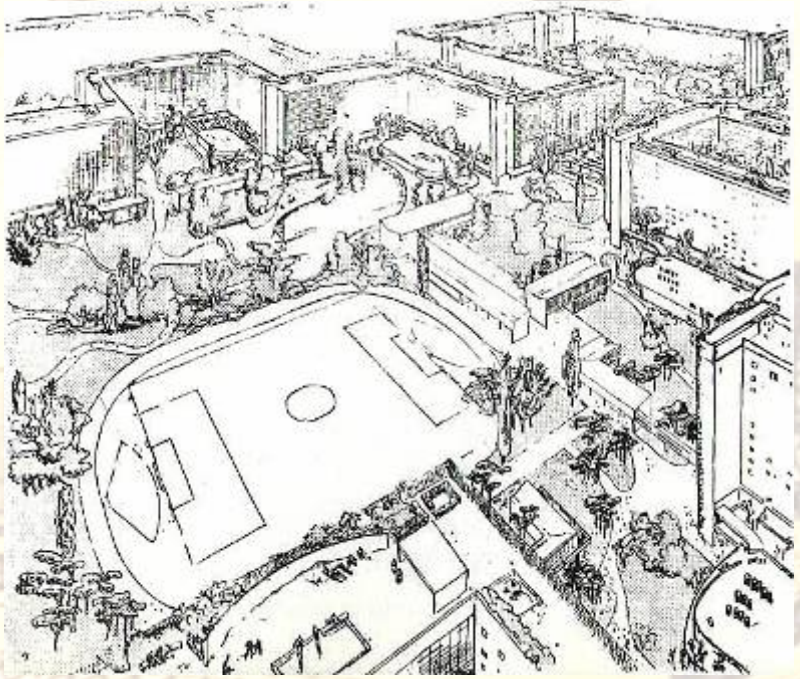


Plan for Rio De Janeiro





City For Three Million Inhabitants 1922



The Radiant City

Back to the US
A Timeline

- 1869-1915

In US the earliest practitioners were not industrialists or social activists, they were Landscape Architects working for developers. The intent was not social betterment, but to favor class distinctions.

- 1915-1929

America did not adopt a noticeable public conscience about communities for factory workers until the war compelled it. Then the effort was to make the US an **"arsenal for democracy".**

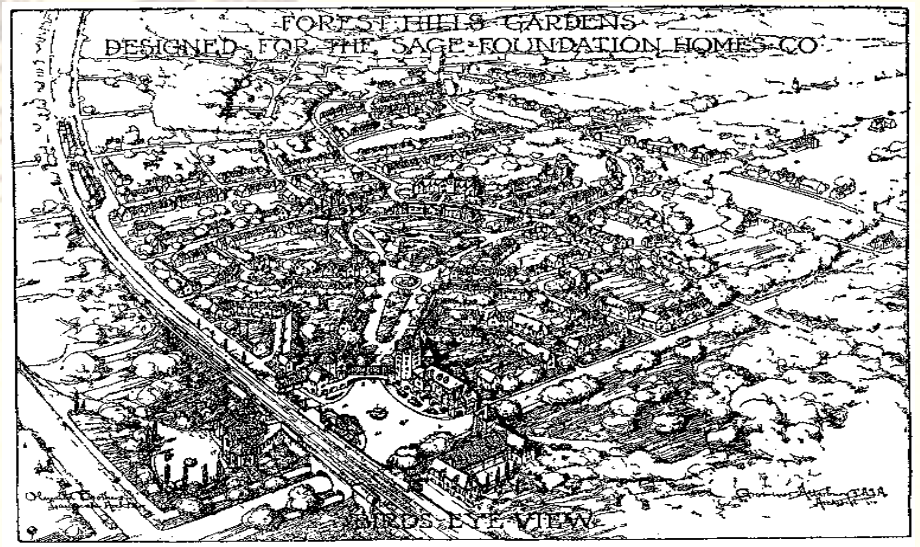
- 1929-1948

Defined by the crash, most of these efforts were sponsored by the government to deal with housing issues.

- A Thematic Overview of US Suburban Development
(from Delores Hayden)

Forest Hills Gardens 1909

- Queens, New York
- Garden suburb in the German picturesque tradition
- Intended to be a cozy domestic landscape
- Conducive to face to face relationships
- Details: Mellow reddish tint of stucco and sidewalk, color and size of brick, creosote coated oak timbers



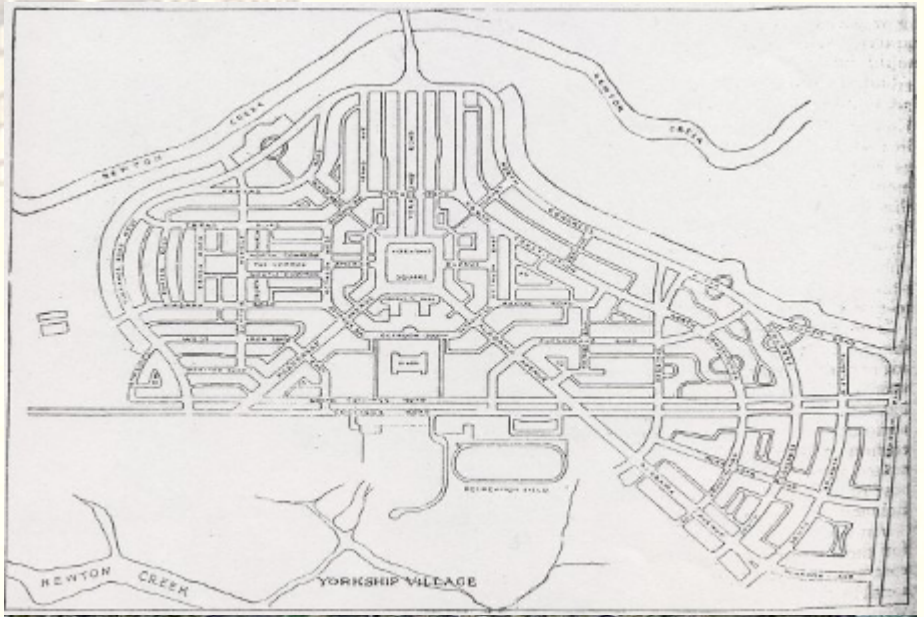
DETAIL PLAN OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF FOREST HILLS: THE FIRST GARDEN CITY IN AMERICA.




Forest Hills, Queens
388 ft
©2010 Google

Greenbelt Towns or Suburbs?

- World War I- urban planners transferred British garden city and regional planning ideals to the United States
- Federal Government sponsored the building of villages to house war industry workers during the war
- Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. served as chief of design for the United States Housing Corporation
- Architect Henry Wright and Frederick Lee Ackerman developed a plan for Yorkship Village (Fairview, NJ) in 1918
- Modeled after Forest Hills Gardens





Regional Planning Association of America

- Lewis Mumford was America's most passionate proponent of metropolitan decentralization and creation of new towns
- Patrick Geddes-Scottish biologist, sociologist, professor, pioneer of regional scale urban planning, and mentor to Mumford
  - Geddes was influenced by geography, topography, and resources in relation to human settlement and economic activity
- Aerial views allow one to conceive cities as a whole and to envision urbanism at a metropolitan scale

Lewis Mumford

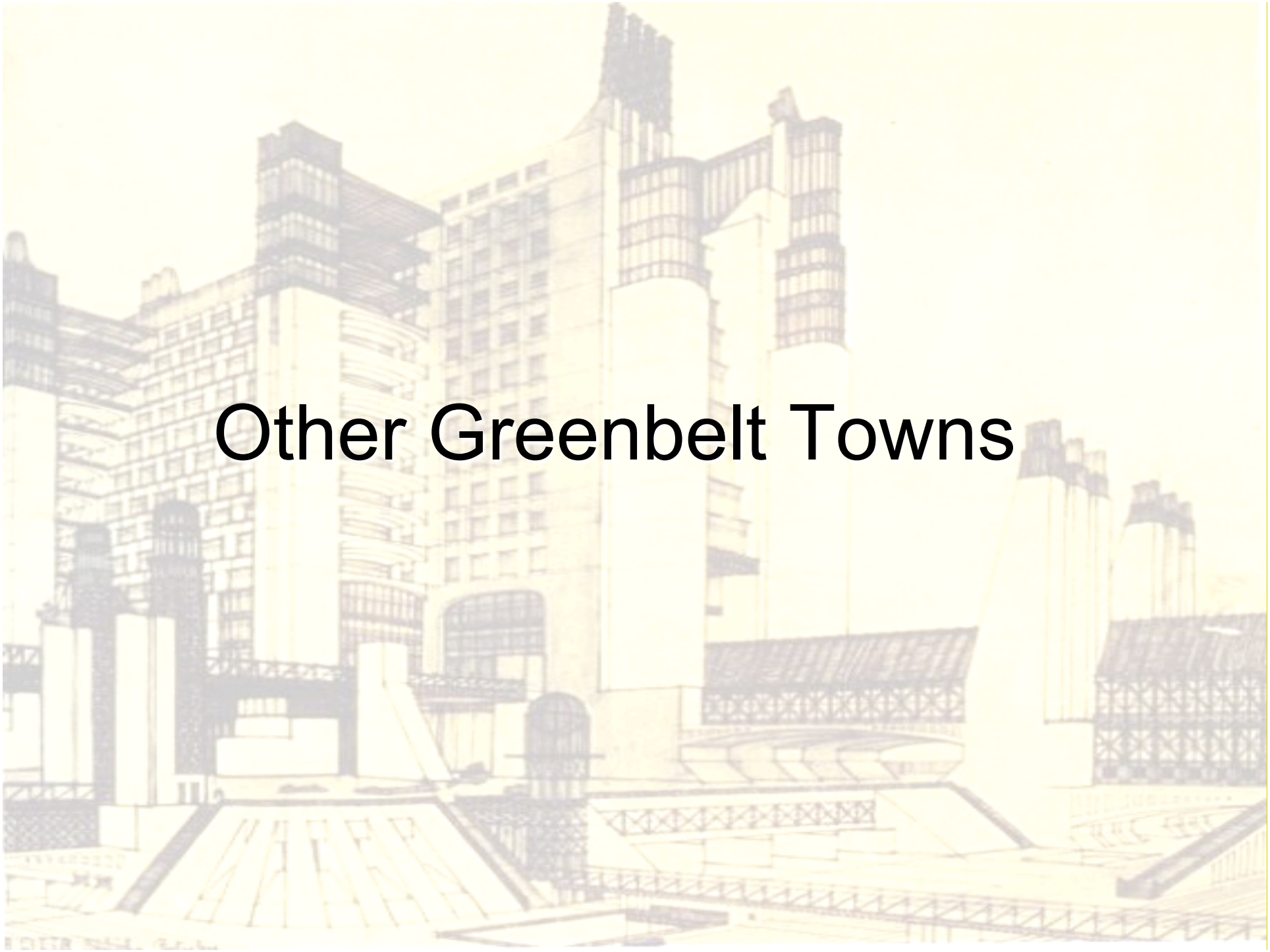
- Distanced himself from European Modernism
- Disliked “Spread Cities” and coined the term “Megalopolis”
- Better living conditions for a wider social range
- Schools, shops, and parks must be within easy walking distance
- Criticized the design of the World Trade Center



Patrick Geddes

- "Eutopia, a place of effective health and well-being, even of glorious and in its way unprecedented beauty, renewing and rivaling the best achievements of the past."
- Had in mind the garden cities and planned communities being built in England
- These communities extended industrial prosperity to working class families
- Saw the need for forestry and thought instead of the city spreading into the country, the country could gain on the city by wedging itself inward in the form of nature preserves





Other Greenbelt Towns

Sunnyside Gardens, NY

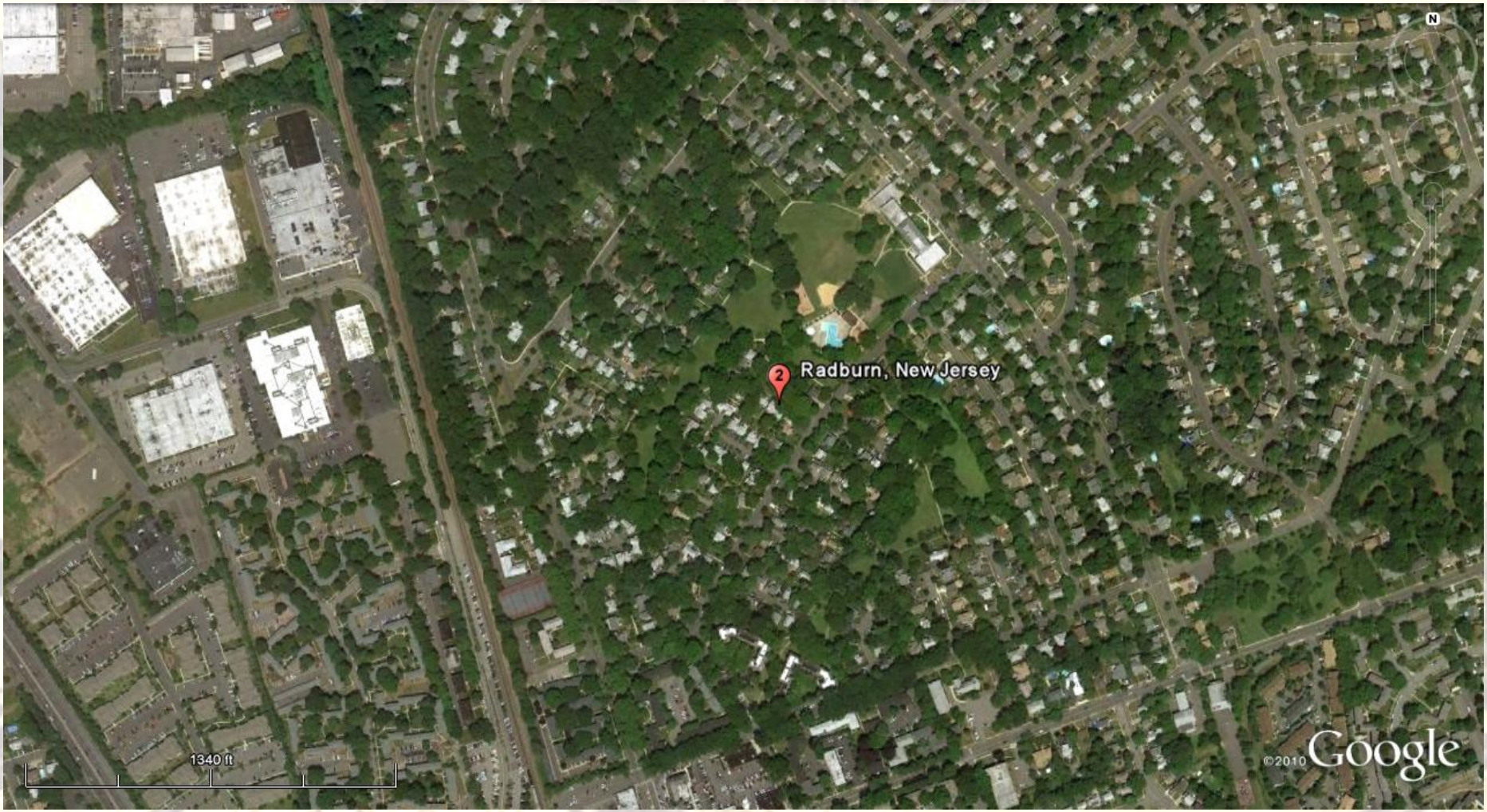




Radburn, NJ


FAIRLAWN AVENUE
LEGEND
RADBURN N.J.
PLAN OF NORTHWEST & SOUTHWEST
RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS




Radburn, New Jersey
1340 ft
©2010 Google

Frank Lloyd Wright: Vision for a Broadacre City

- Close cooperation between public and private sectors
- Emphasis on decentralization
- Individual freedoms
- New technology allowing for expansion outward to create areas of low density that can be inexpensively manufactured
- "Anti-Urban" utopia
- Ideas contrasted with contemporaries & Political Climate



Regional Plan For New York



- Plan to "Guide" development of New York Tri-state Area (CT,NJ, NY) outside of city
- All areas within 2 hour train commute included
- Goal: To create rational development plan and to adapt area for future.
- Began in 1921 by Charles Dyer Norton
- Divided up among planners geographically
- Planners : Thomas Adams (Chair, Westchester and Fairfield Counties), Olmsted (Long Island)

Ideas, Problems & Effects

- Ideas
  - V. High Density at urban core with lower density around it
  - Create system of Parkways
  - Infrastructure Improvements
  - Mix in Agricultural Zoning
  - Beltways
  - Multilevel City
- Problems
  - Traffic and Transportation planning done independent of each other
  - Political Limitations
  - Private Ownership of Rail
- Effects
  - RPAA disbanded
  - Ideas led to the establishment of city planning as a profession and field of study
  - NYC Planning Commission created
  - Other Planning Bureaus created throughout country

The Great Era of Park and Parkway Building

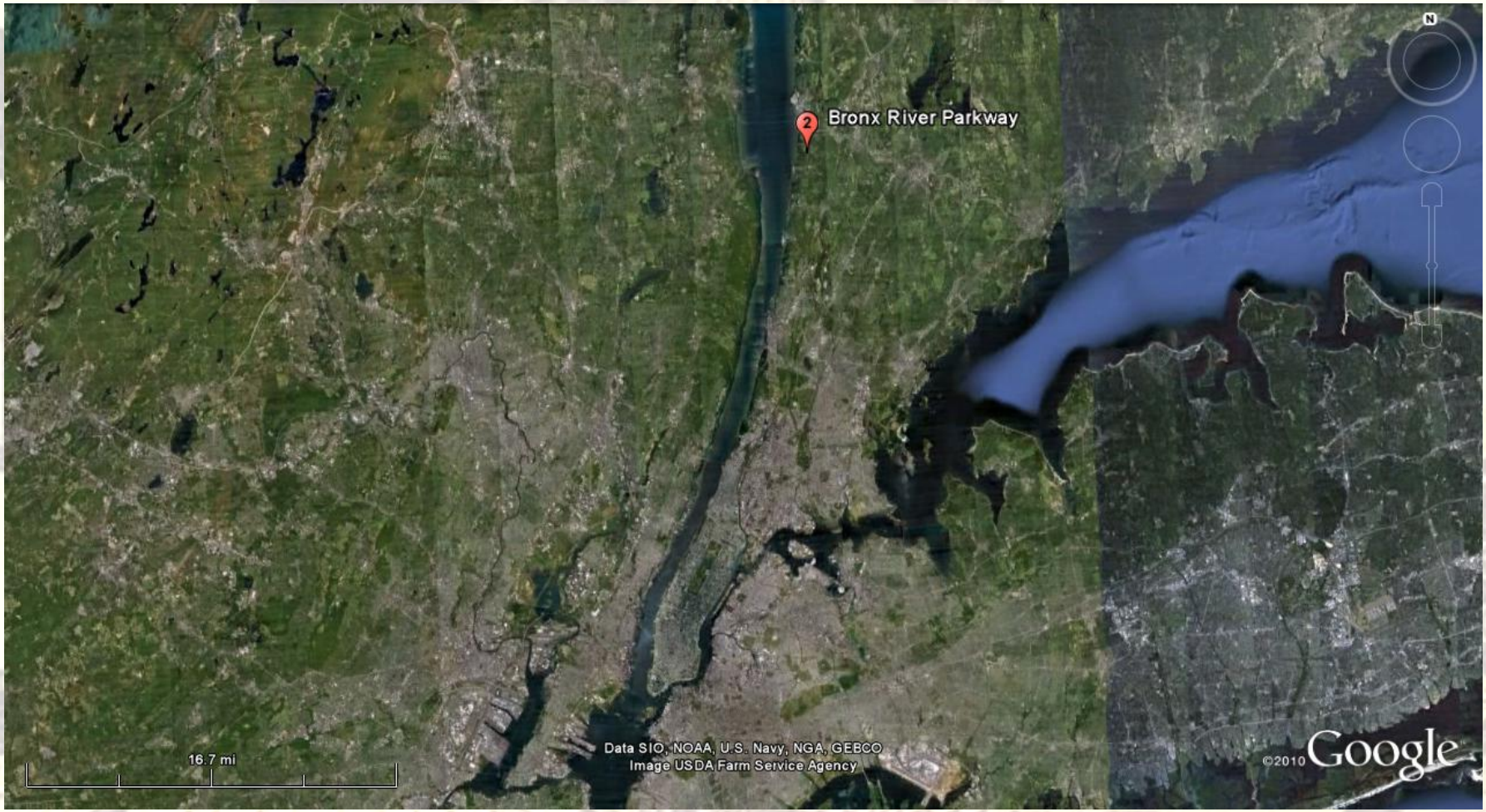
- 1929 – Many Local, State, and National Parks created by FDR
- National Planning Board Crated 1933
- Bronx River PKWY—1912-1923—First At Grade Divided Highway Built
  - Outside NYC
  - Framework for residential growth
  - Dignified entrance to city from north
  - More than a dozen parkways later built in Westchester County



Robert Moses vs. Jane Jacobs

- Master Planner for NYC & Ran Long Island Parks Commission
- Built 416 mile network of parkways
- Built numerous city parks and civic spaces
- "Transportation planning and park planning go hand in hand"

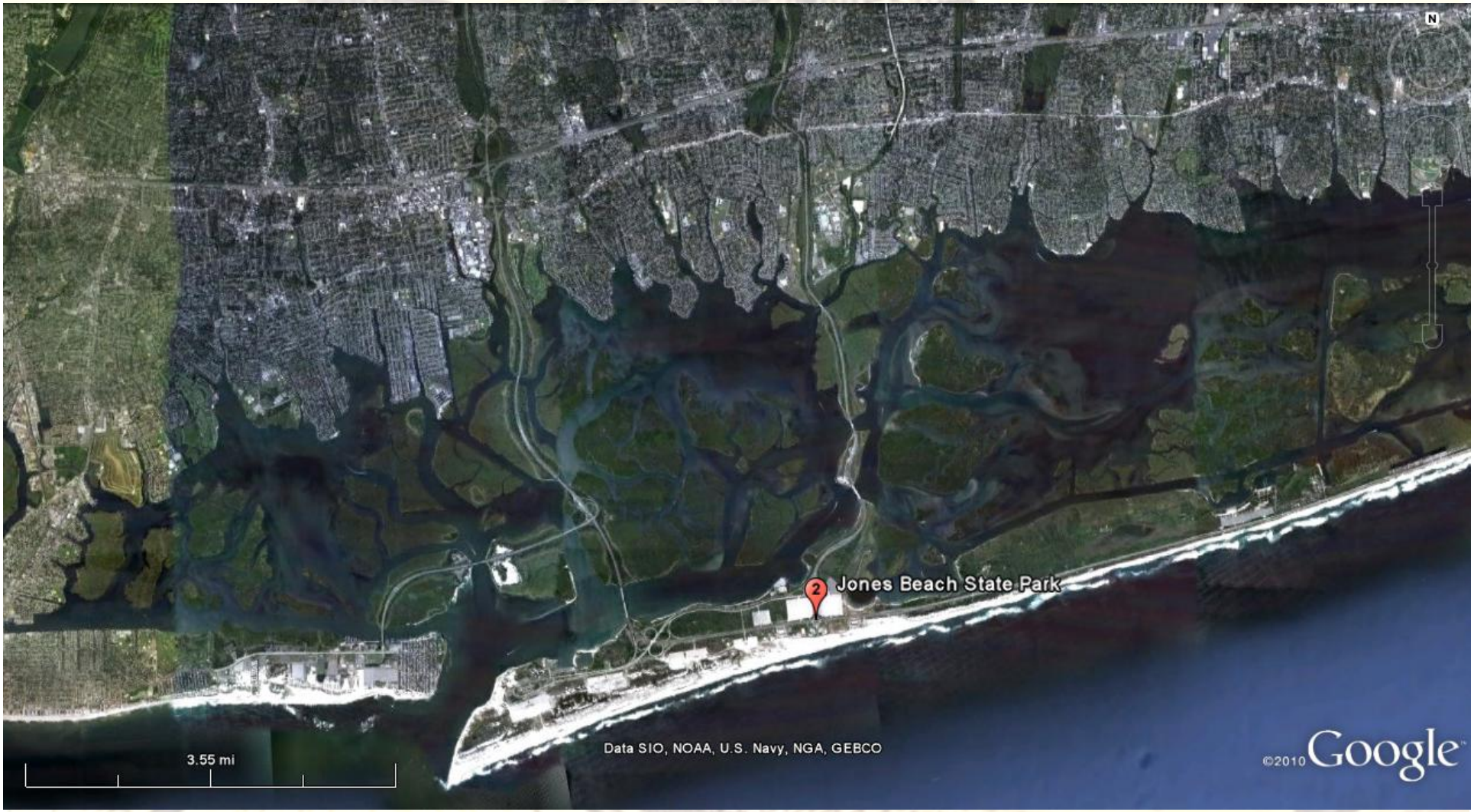



Bronx River Parkway
16.7 mi
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image USDA Farm Service Agency
©2010 Google

Jones Beach



- Completed in 1929
- 2245 Acre Oceanfront Park
- Contained: Boardwalk, Boat Channel, 18 hole Golf Course, Pony Tracks, Bathhouses, Swimming Pools, Lawns and 64 parking lots
- "Deluxe Middle Class Resort"


N
2
Jones Beach State Park
3.55 mi
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
©2010 Google

Urban Parks in Transition

- Parks not properly maintained and became dilapidated
- Vegetation paved over
- Fences and signs created interruptions


745 ft
Image © 2010 DigitalGlobe
©2010 Google

Jane Jacobs

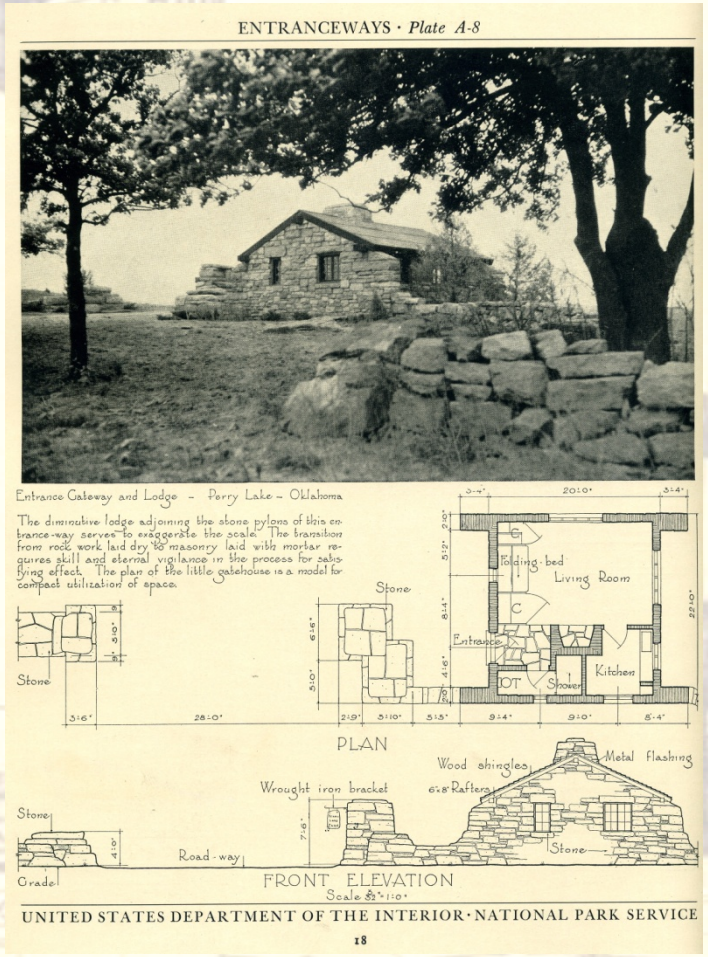


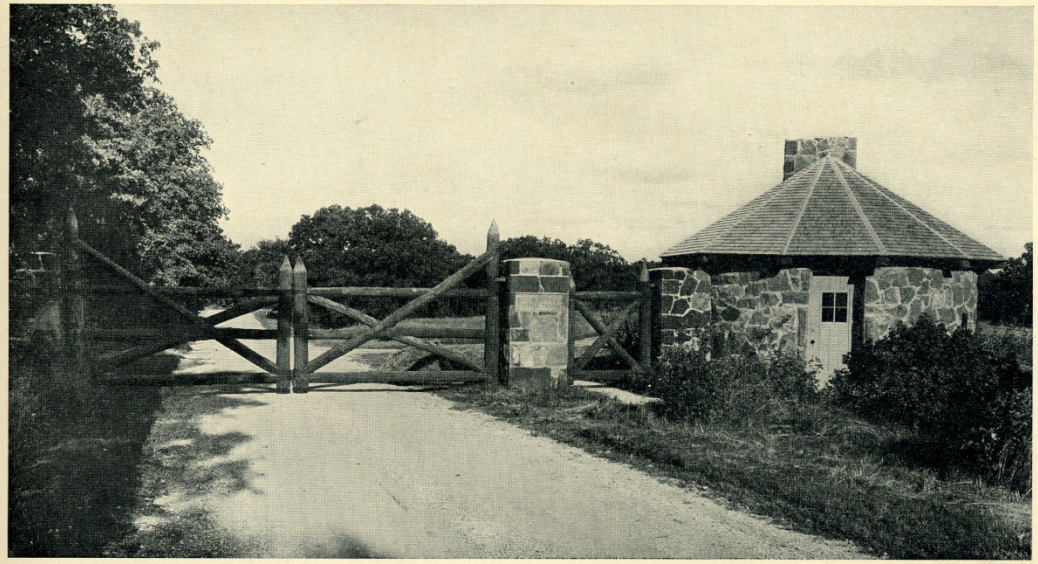
Jane Jacobs arrives and derides the cost to neighborhoods of Moses' plans **Death and Life of Great American Cities** (1961)

- She called for an reevaluation of American cities just as everyone was abandoning them
- shopping centers were draining downtowns
- into this environment springs the new modernists garden designers that were at once polemical and iconoclastic. Innovation, not tradition, was their way.

National Park System

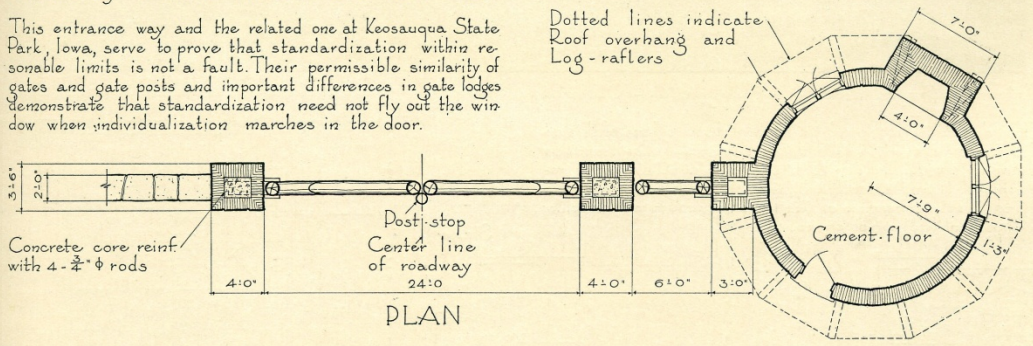
- "See America First"—People explored the country by car
- Stephen Mather—National Conference on State Parks
- New Deal Programs (CCC and WPA) built parks and parkways across country
- Government Rustic—Style to harmonize nature and express American pioneer spirit through specific design elements



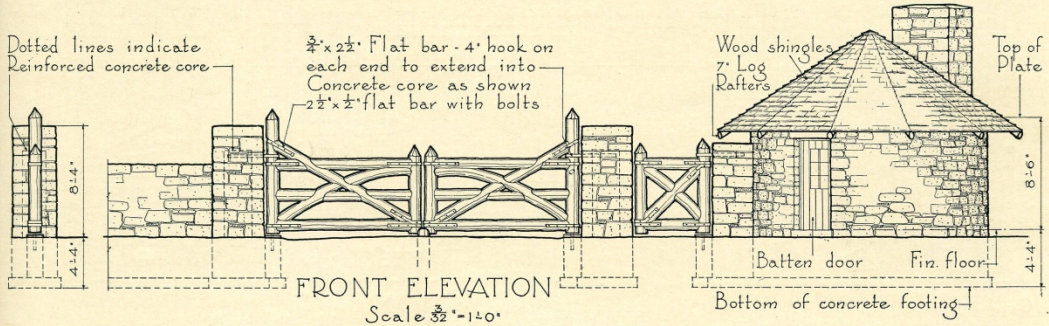


Entrance Way - Dolliver Memorial State Park - Iowa

This entrance way and the related one at Keosauqua State Park, Iowa, serve to prove that standardization within reasonable limits is not a fault. Their permissible similarity of gates and gate posts and important differences in gate lodges demonstrate that standardization need not fly out the window when individualization marches in the door.



PLAN



FRONT ELEVATION

Scale ⅜"-1'-0"

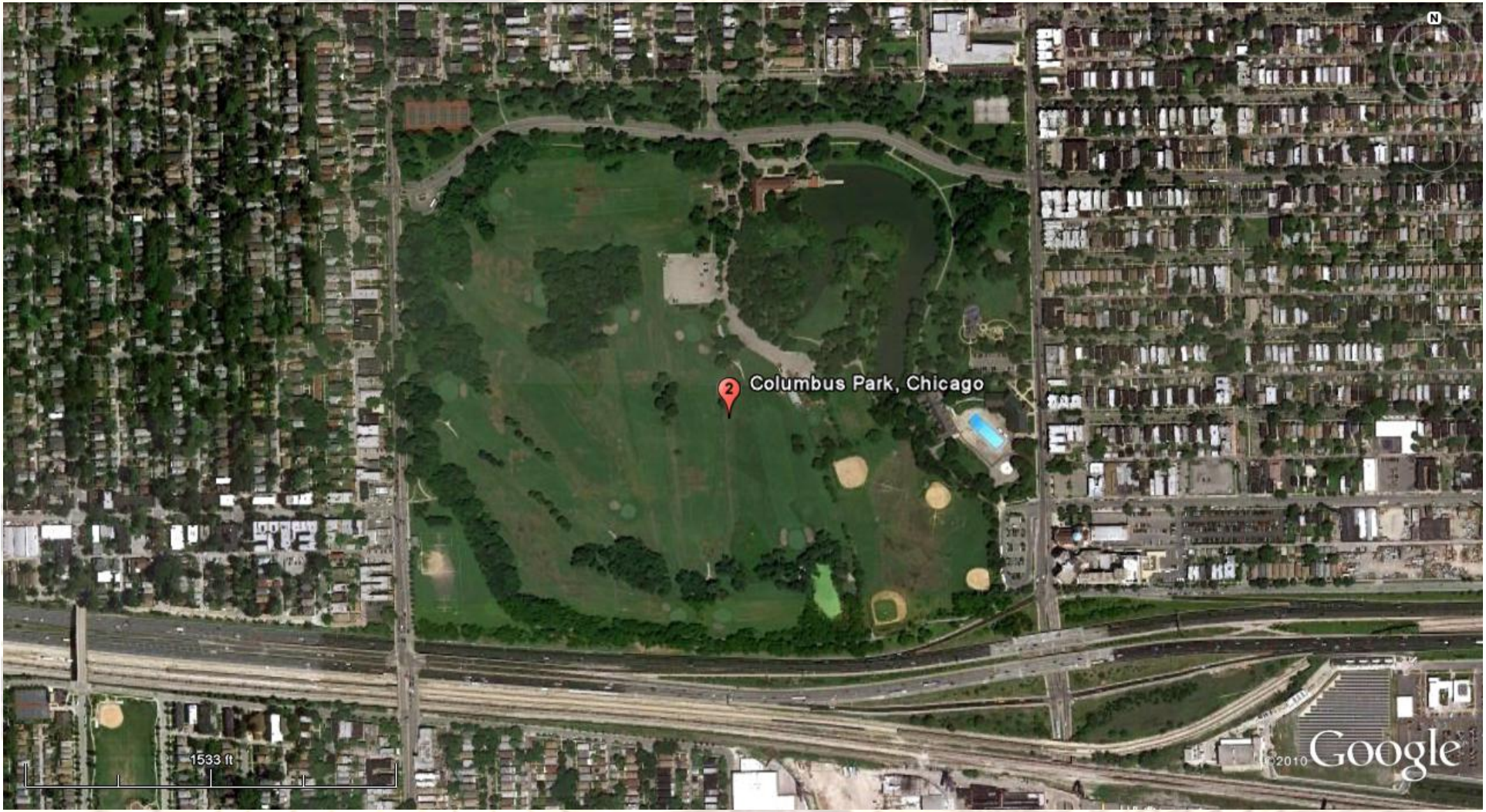
Jens Jensen and The Parks of Chicago

- Jens Jensen – Chief Landscape Architect for Chicago Parks System
- Loved Natural Scenery and Local Culture
- Inspiration from Prairie
- Followed Olmsted's Design Ideas
  - Long Views
  - Irregularity in Water Features
- Vegetation along the borders
  Style compared to George Grant Elmsile, William Purcell, Frank Lloyd Wright
- Designed: Douglas Park, Garfield Park, West Park District
- West Park District
  - Network Of Small Parks
  - >8.5 Acres In Size
  - Prairie Style

Columbus Park



- 144 Acres
- Prairie Style
- Contains:
  - Tennis Courts
  - Swimming Pools
  - Playground
  - athletic field
- All inside of a circuit drive
- Prairie River featuring local vegetation


Columbus Park, Chicago
1533 ft
©2010 Google

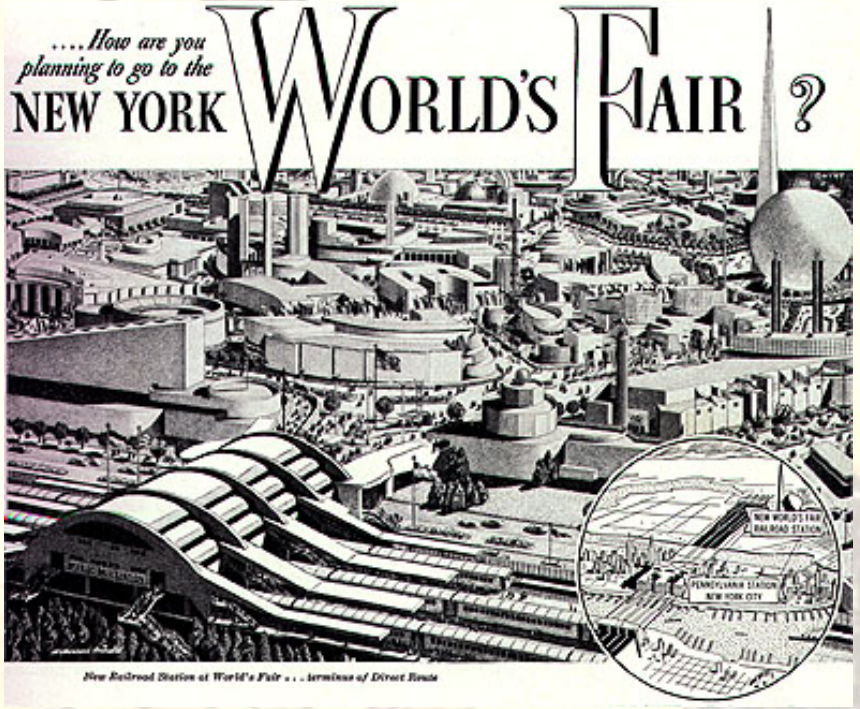


The World of Tomorrow: The 1939 Worlds Fair

- New York City
- Displayed new technology:
  - Widespread Automobile Ownership
  - High Speed Roads
  - Single Family Homes in Suburbs
- Fair means of stimulating economy and promoting NY as Financial Capitol of world
- Transform Flushing Meadows Marsh into "The Versailles of Queens"



- Exhibits:
  - Democracity—Model of city for 1.5mil people based on utopian ideals
  - Futurama – GM exhibit showing model what America would be in 1960 using ideas of Frank Lloyd Wright and Le Corbusier
- Interrupted by WW2
- Site used again for the 1964 World's Fair



Flushing Meadows

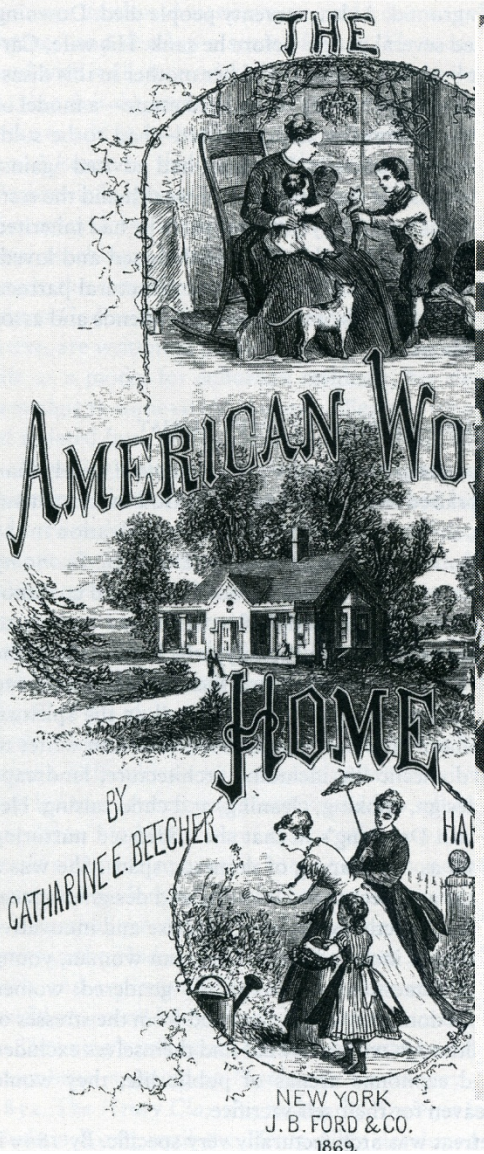


- Park Contained:
  - Science Museum
  - Botanical Gardens
  - Zoo
  - Skating Rink
  - Boating Lake
  - Art Museum
  - Sports Stadium


963 ft
©2010 Google

A Thematic Overview of US Suburban Development (from Delores Hayden)

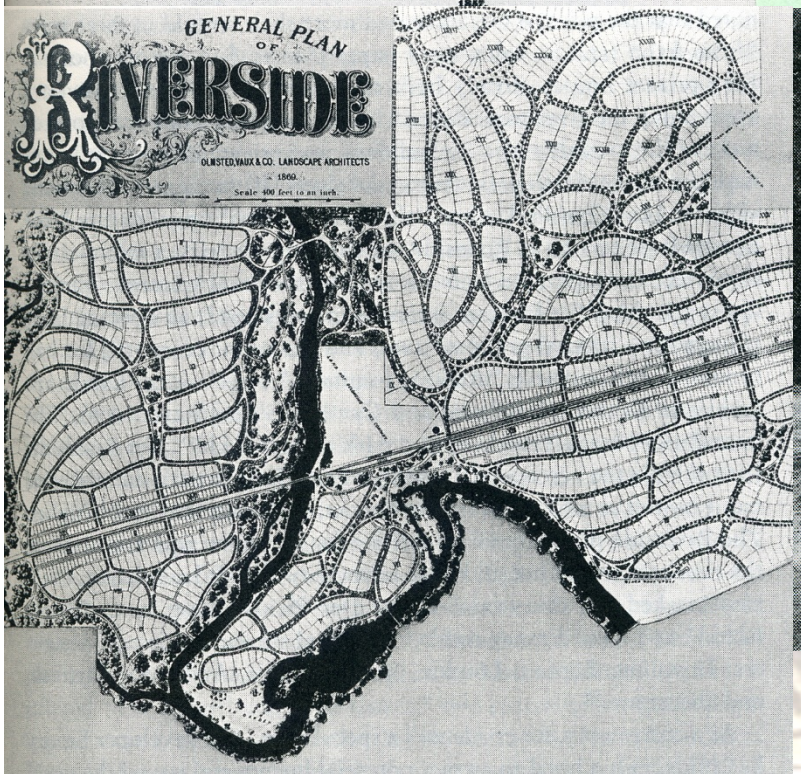


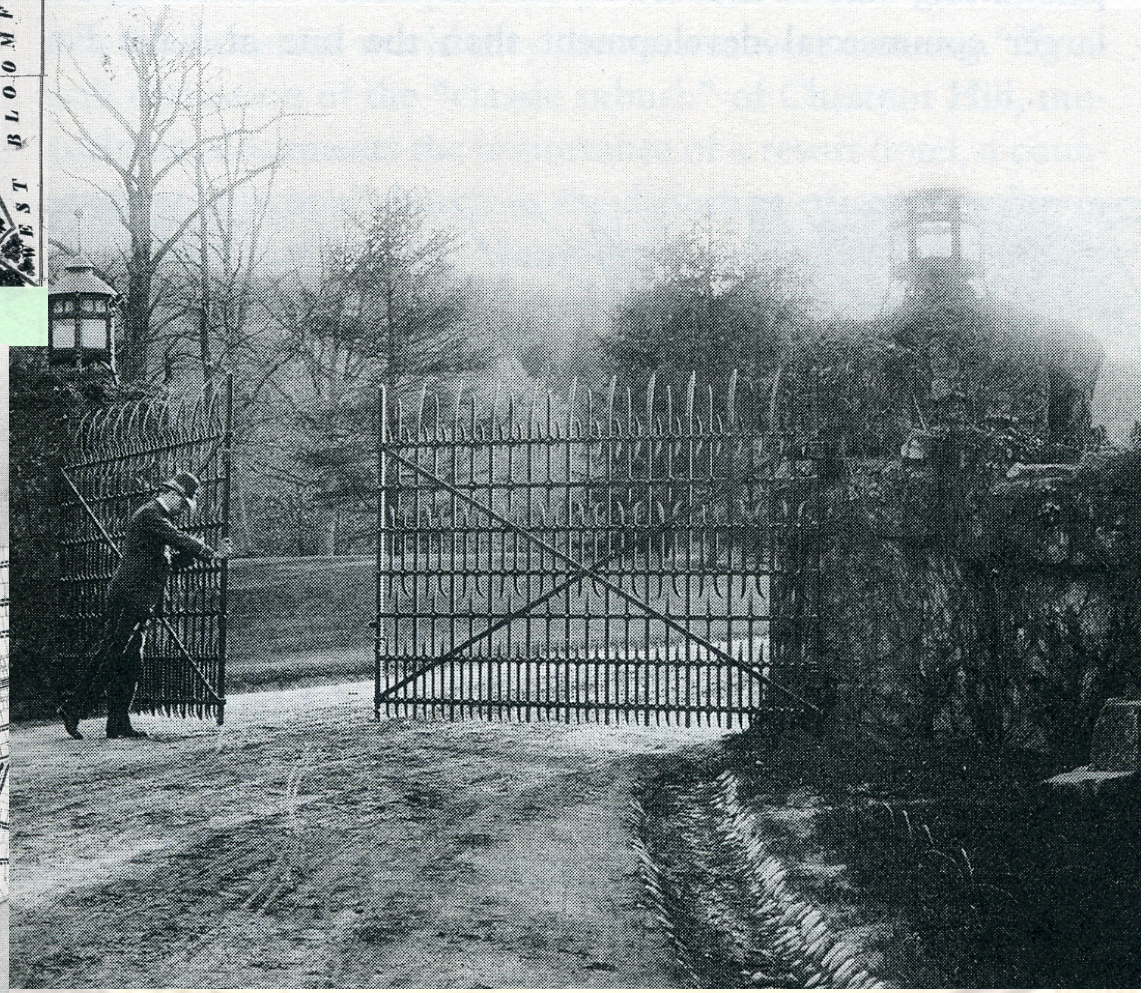




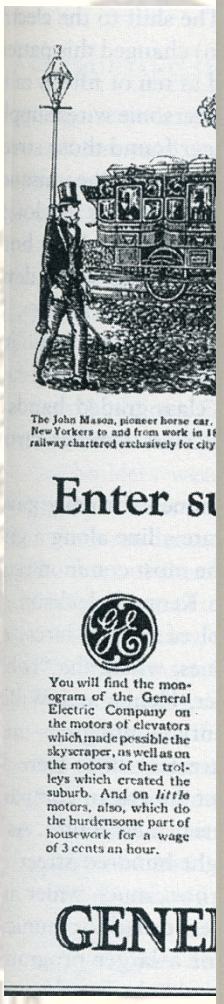
Picturesque Enclaves

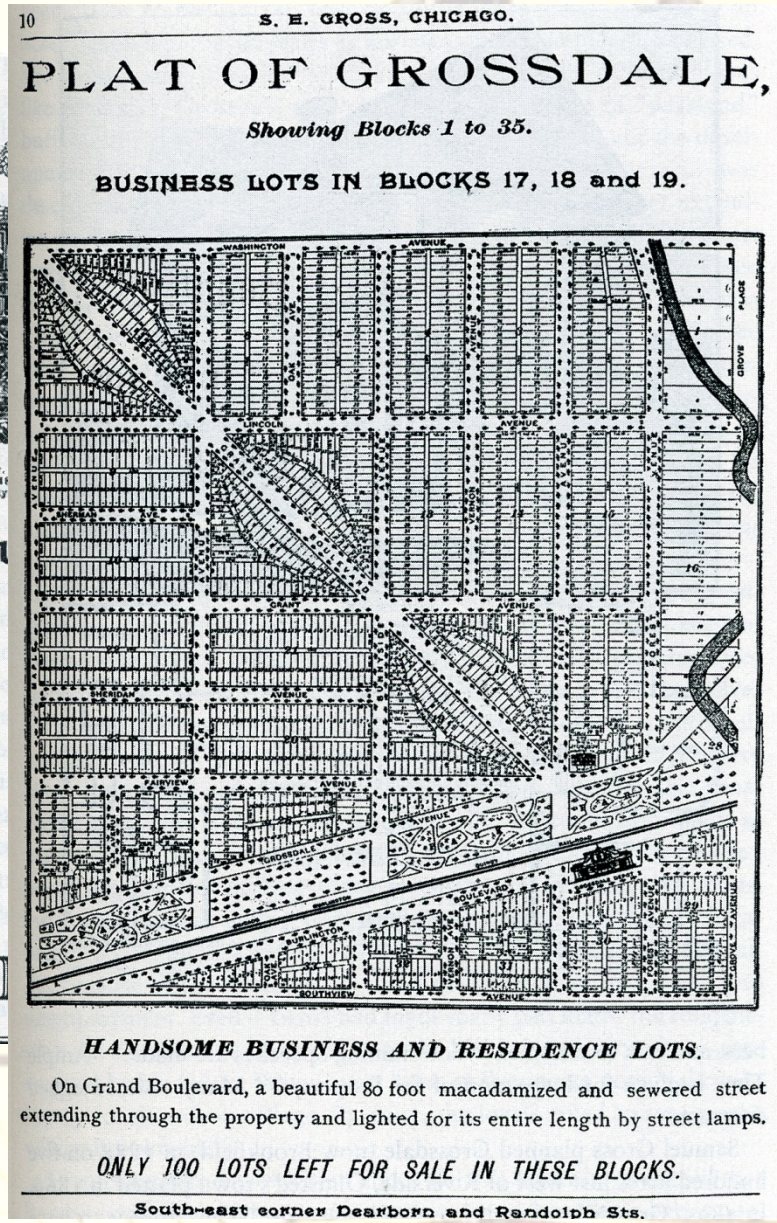


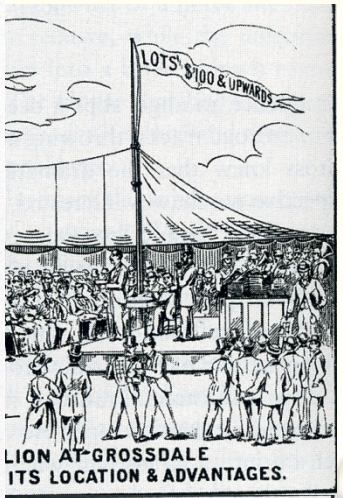


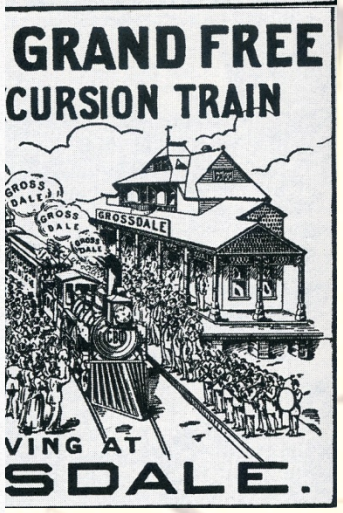


Streetcar Buildouts









Mail Order & Self-Built Suburbs



Sitcom Suburbs



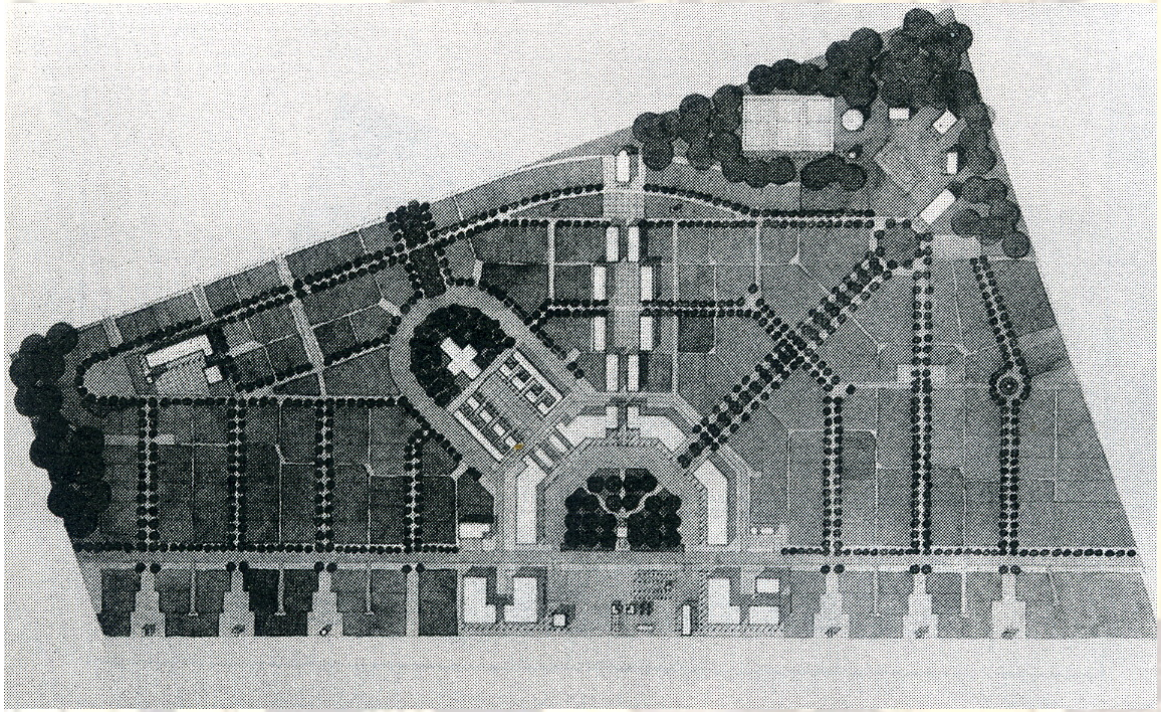
Edge Nodes

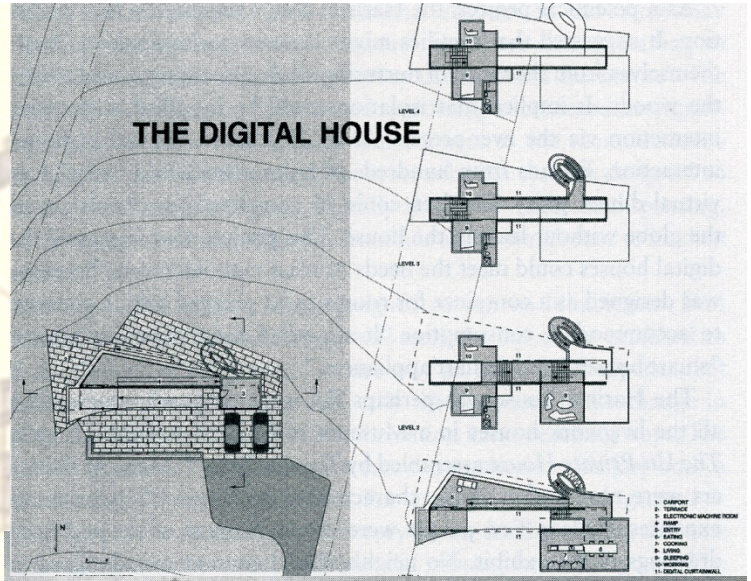


Rural Fringes



Nostalgia & Futurism









1. What were two major forces driving urban planning at the beginning of the 20th C? _____ & _____
2. What was not included in Ebenezer Howard's vision for Garden Cities (circle all that apply):
    1. Communal ownership
    2. Rural and urban in harmony
    3. Industrial and commercial development
    4. Railroad linkages
3. At the beginning of the 20th C, European architects developed almost completely in the industrial style. T or F
4. Urban planners have no interests in developing housing in cities, preferring to let the politicians handle such controversial projects. T or F

5. Name two modernist Europeans instrumental in creating an industrial city for the new machine age._____ & _____

6. How were US urban designs of the late 19th and early 20th c. different from their European counterparts?

a. generally more picturesque

b. Worked to increase density in urban centers

c. Developed gated communities

d. Got involved with large block plans but with enhanced amenity for the common areas.

7. Regional planning was not practiced until after WW2 in the US. T or F

8. Lewis Mumford was a regional planner who tried to make American Cities more like European, modern industrial centers. T or F