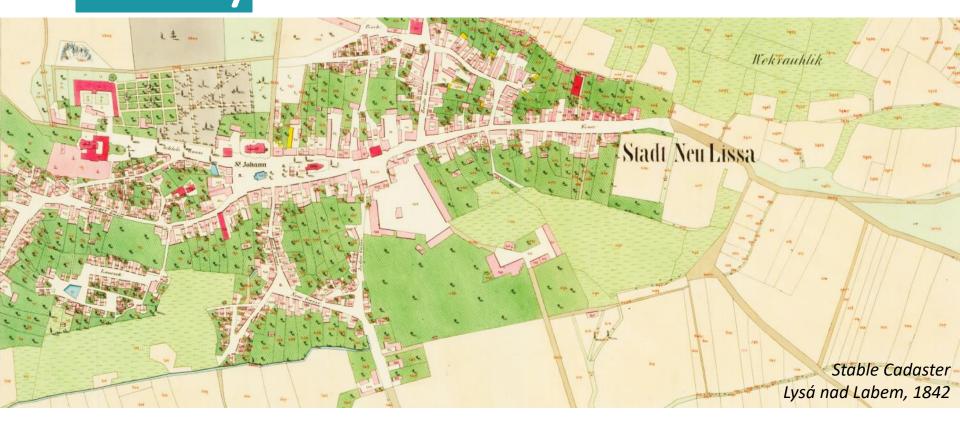
Urbanism – introduction to history



Václav Fanta, fantav@fzp.czu.cz



What does "urbanism" mean?



1. Urbanism

- Study of town
 - Scientific discipline
 - "Interaction of inhabitants of towns and cities (urban areas) with the built environment." – Wikipedia
- Town building
 - Design of town
 - "Creation / intentional formation of urban environment in relation of mass and space"
- Connected with geography, planning, architecture, sociology, ecology, environmental sciences...
- How should we plan/shape/create our cities?
- How should we prepare our cities for future?
- Town as playground for human activities























Connecting people!

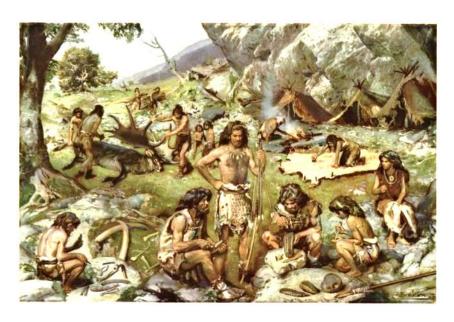
2. History of towns



Jan Willenberg, Hněvín, 1602

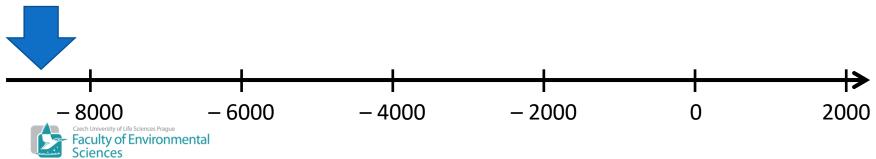


Humans and environment





paintings by Zdeněk Burian



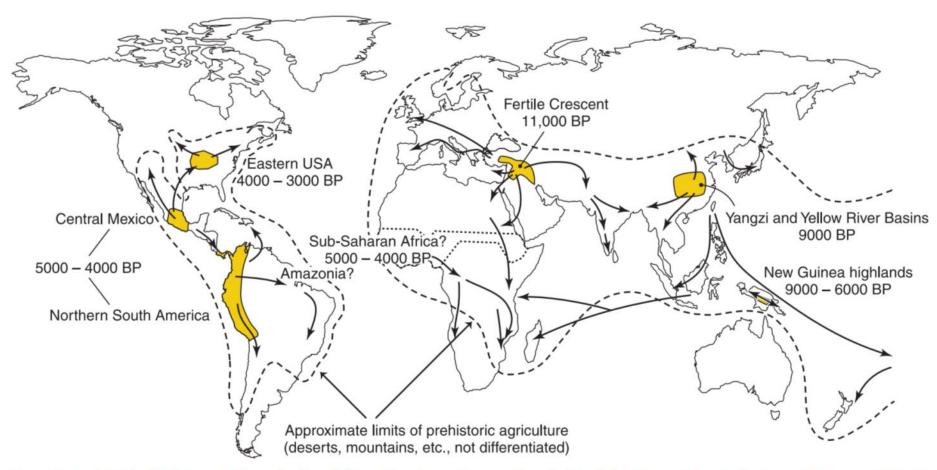
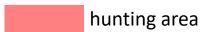


Fig. 1. Archaeological map of agricultural homelands and spreads of Neolithic/Formative cultures, with approximate radiocarbon dates.





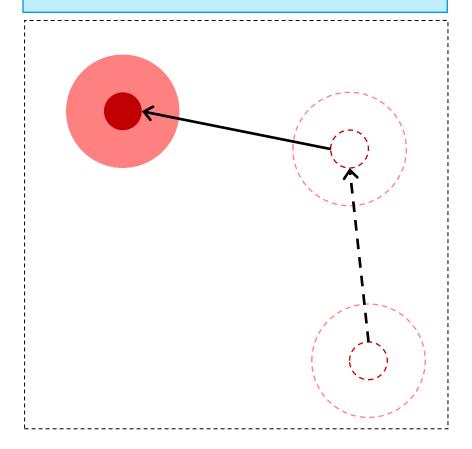




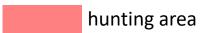


hunting area

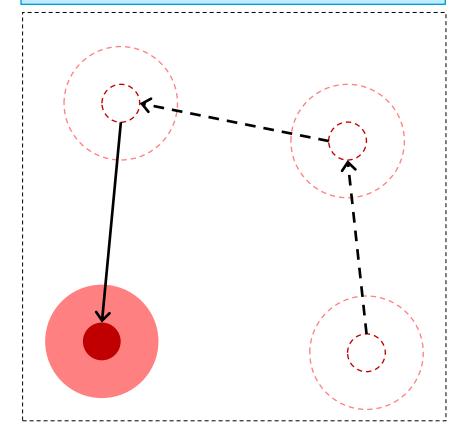




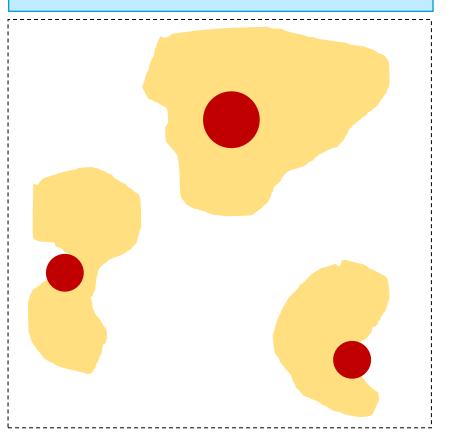




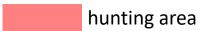




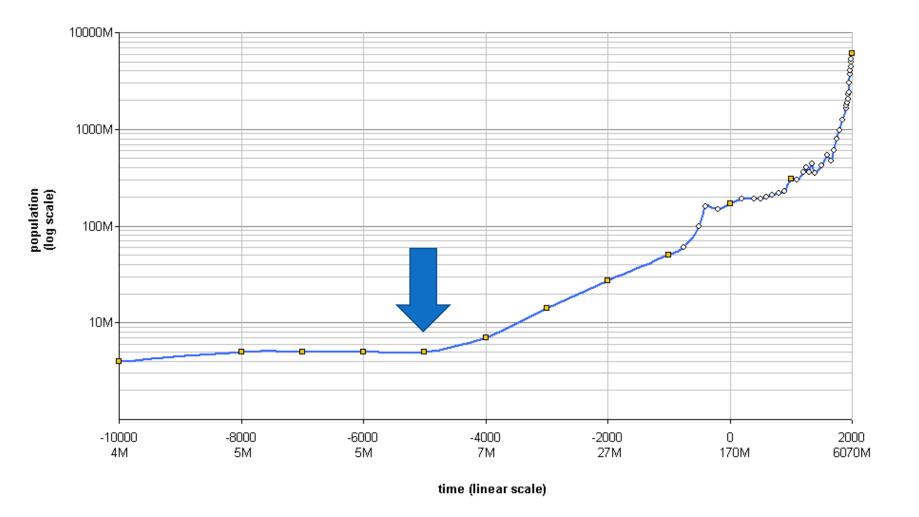
Farmers







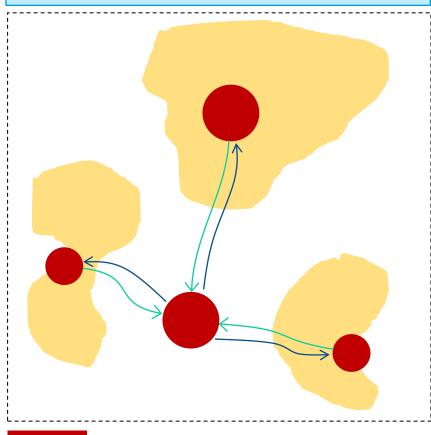






https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3AWorld_p opulation_growth_(lin-log_scale).png

Towns



settlement

farming area





Jericho, West Bank, 9500 BC



Çatalhöyük, Turkey, 7500 BC

What are the characteristics of town?



Town characteristics

- **1. Size and density** of the population should be above normal.
- 2. Differentiation of the population. Not all residents grow their own food, leading to specialists.
- 3. Payment of taxes to a deity or king.
- 4. Monumental **public buildings**.
- 5. Those not producing their own food are supported by the king.
- 6. Systems of recording and practical science.
- 7. A system of writing.
- 8. Development of symbolic art.
- **9. Trade** and import of raw materials.
- **10. Specialist craftsmen** from outside the kin-group.

Childe, V. Gordon. "The Urban Revolution." *The Town Planning Review*, vol. 21, no. 1, 1950, pp. 3–17.

"A place where people live and work, containing many houses, shops, places of work, places of entertainment, etc., and usually larger than a village but smaller than a city."



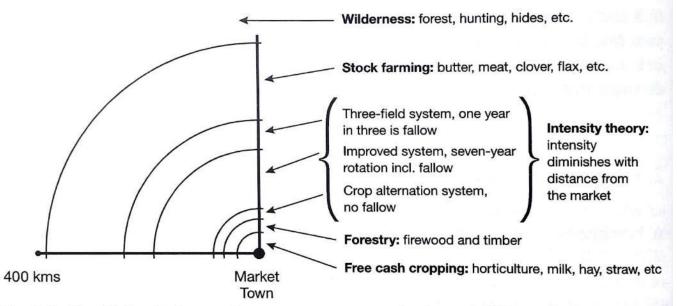
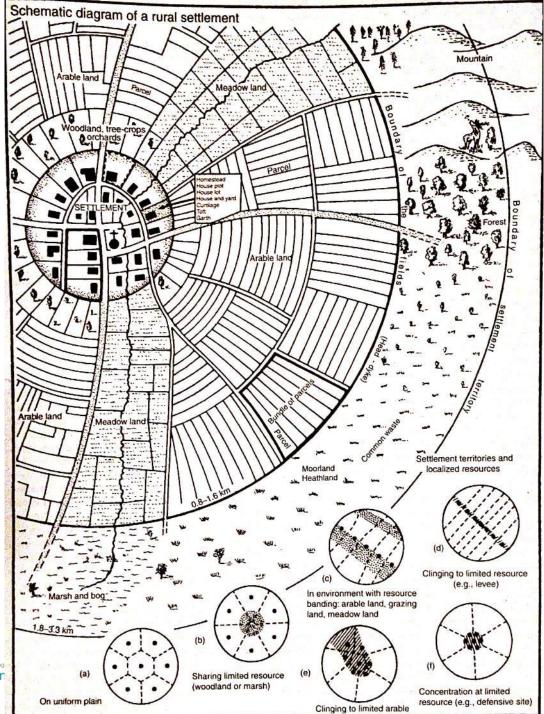


Fig. 2.1 Von Thünen's theory of crop zones—concentric rings of different land use. Source adapted according to Grigg (1995, p. 116)



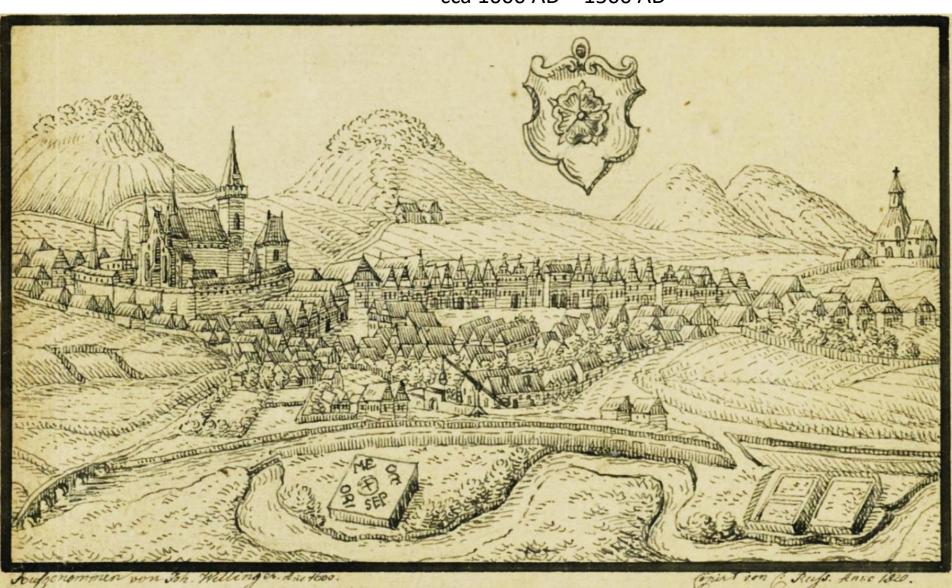




Roberts 1996, Kitchin & Thrift 2009

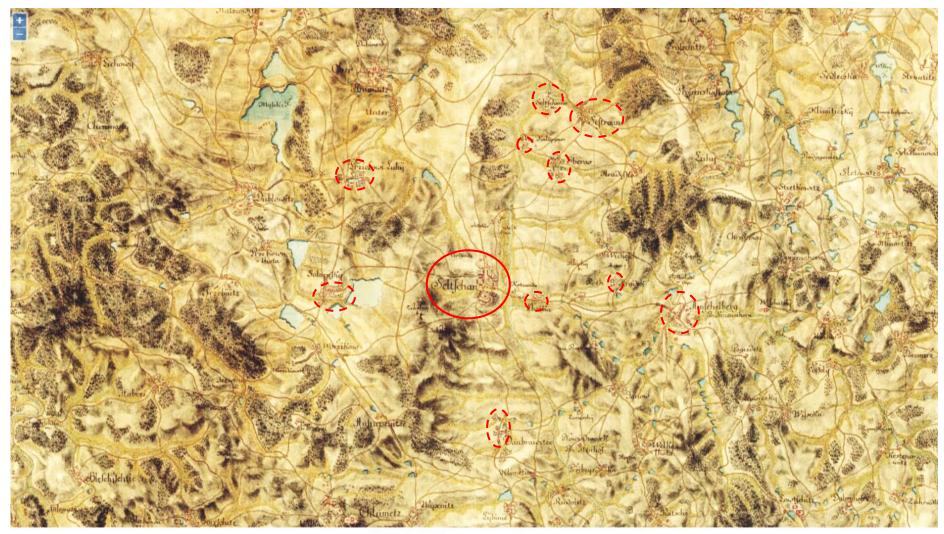
Medieval town

cca 1000 AD - 1500 AD



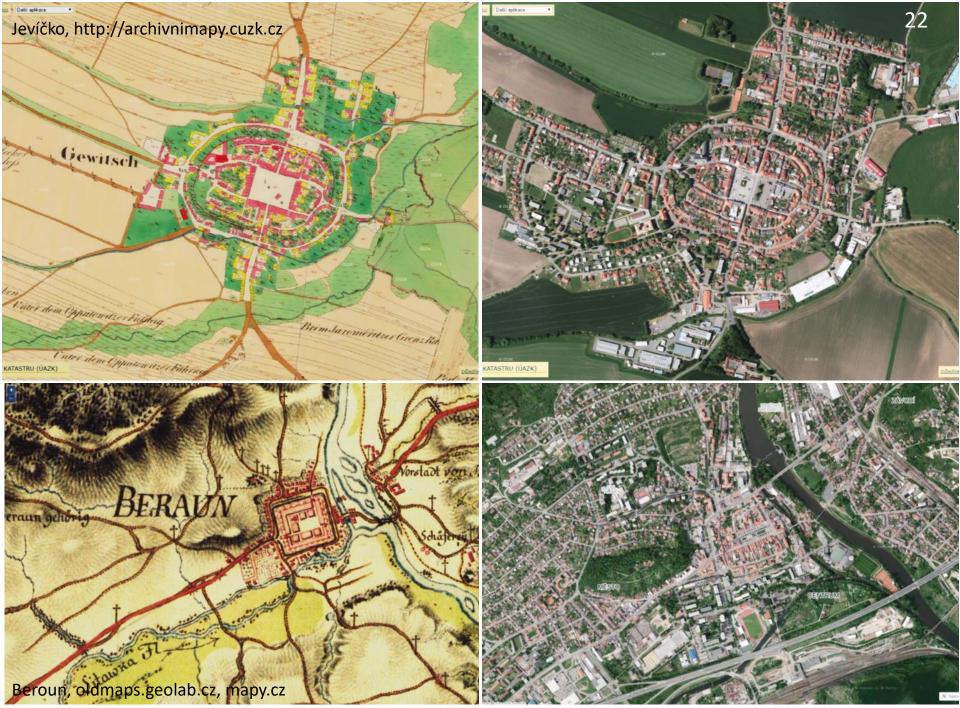






Prohlížečka na bázi OpenLayers vytvořena Moravskou zemskou knihovnou v Brně © Laboratoř geoinformatiky Univerzity J E Purkyně - www.geolab.cz © Ministerstvo životního prostředí České republiky - www.env.cz © Austrian State Archive/Military Archive, Vienna





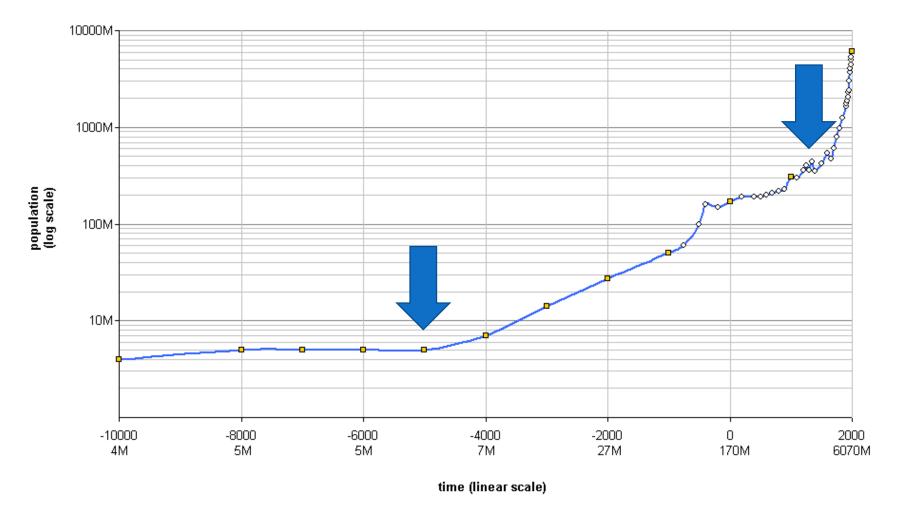
Industrial revolution

cca 1750 - 1900





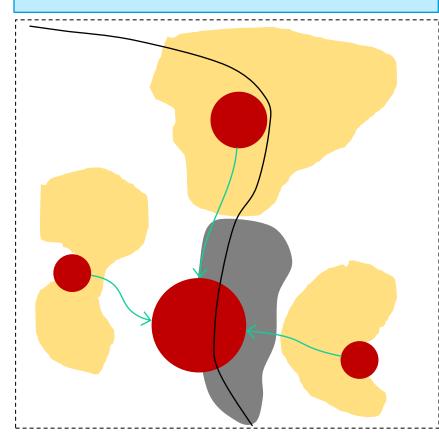
James Eckford Lauder: *James Watt and the Steam Engine:*the Dawn of the Nineteenth Century, 1855



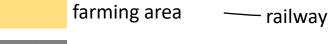


https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3AWorld_population_growth_(lin-log_scale).png

Industry











Praha – Smíchov, 1872



Engine 354.7, production 1920s, photo P. Holub., zelpage.cz



First Military Survey, 1780s



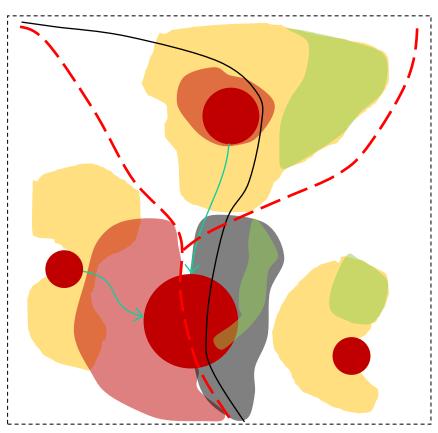
Second Military Survey, 1840s







20th and 21st century



Scientific and technological progress
new use for old environment (places, buildings, landscapes)





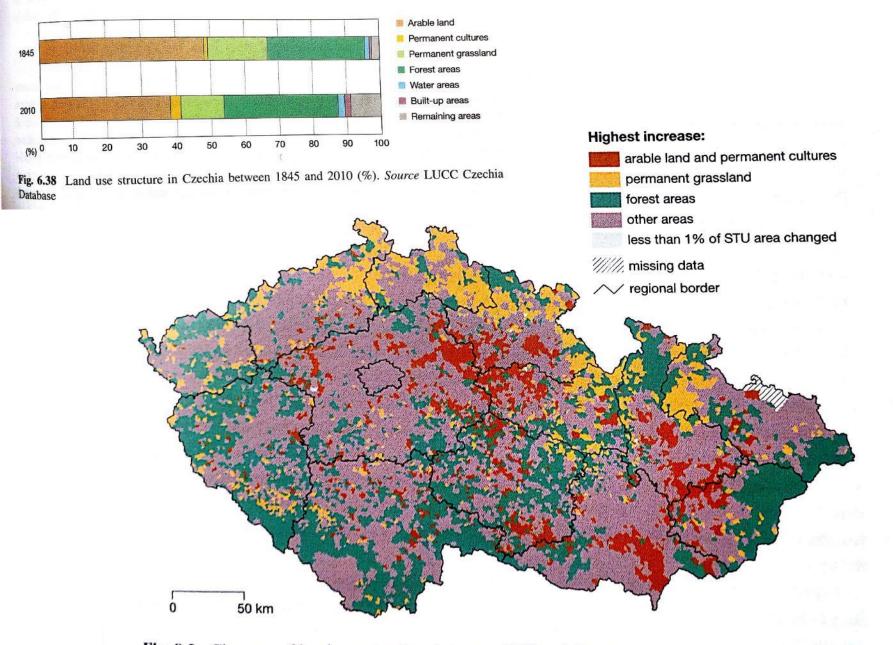


Fig. 8.3 Changes of land use structure between 1845 and 2010. Source LUCC Czechia Database

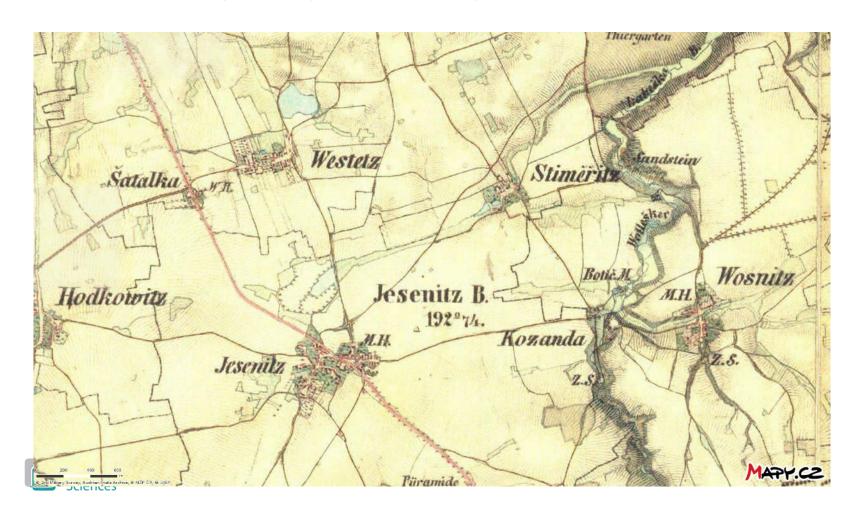


3. Today's problems and challenges



Urban sprawl

- Jesenice, SE from Prague
- Second Military Survey, 19th century



Living in 1980'

"Sídliště" (housing estates)









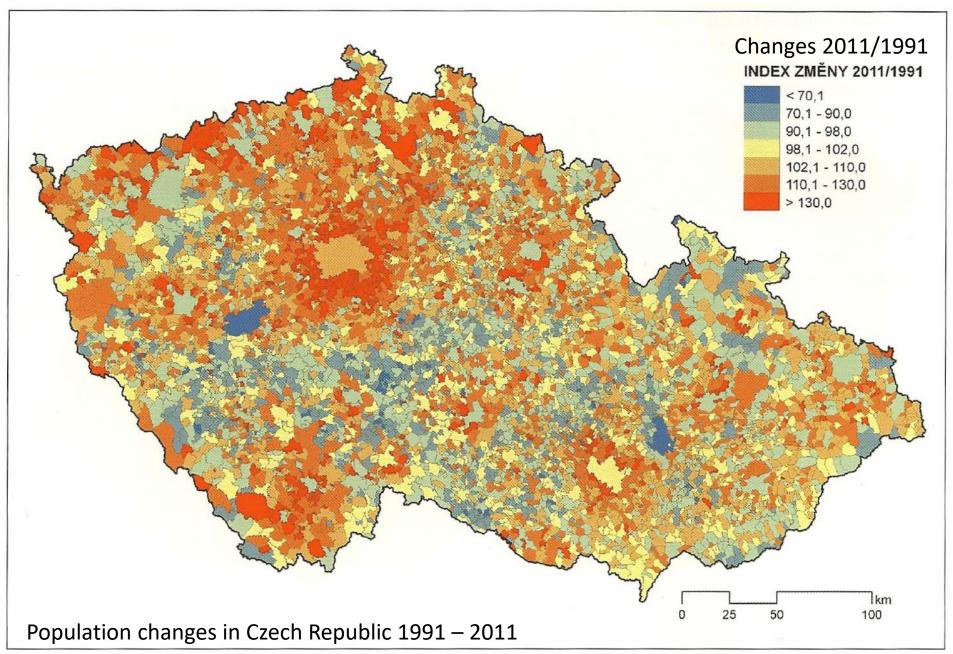


How does the urban sprawl affect:

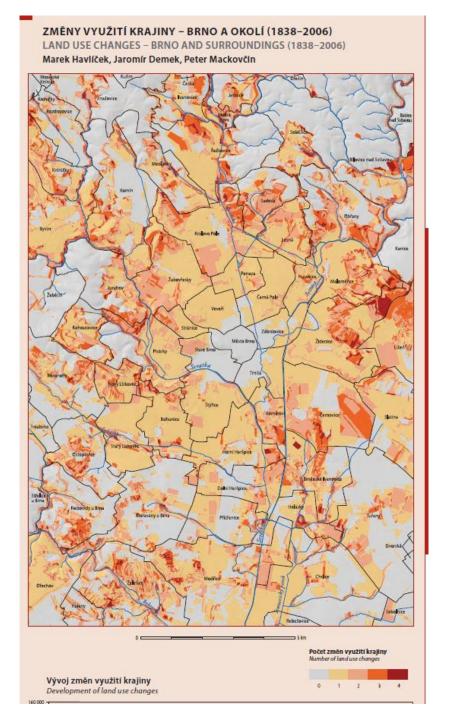
- ecology of landscape?
- economy?
- social issues?

How can spatial planning solve these issues?





Obr. 4: Vývoj počtu obyvatel v obcích Česka 1991–2011



Economic growth X environmental and heritage protection

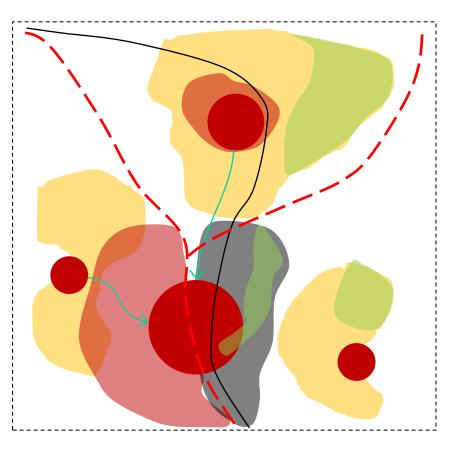


Jezeří Castle vs. Surface mining

Motorway Praha – Dresden vs. Protected landscape area



New use for old places



 former industrial areas – brownfields

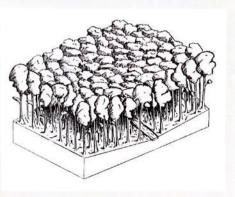
 former agricultural areas – "new wilderness"

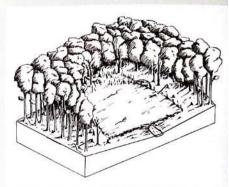


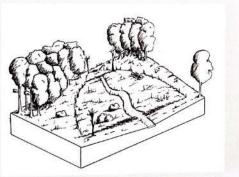
Brownfields



New wilderness







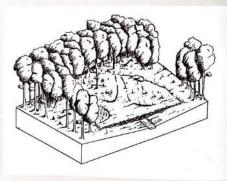


Abb. 15 Entstehung einer "Biberwiese" in einer Bachaue. 1230 Links oben: Ausgangssituation; rechts oben: die Anhebung des Wasserspiegels durch den Biberdamm verursacht das Absterben von Bäumen und führt zur Bildung eines Sees; links unten: Verlandung des Sees, am Rande "Fällplätze" des Bibers; rechts unten: Zustand, nachdem der Biber das Revier aufgrund einer Erschöpfung der Bau-nahen Winternahrungsvorräte verlassen hat (Zeichnung Kathrin Sagmeister).







Abb. 155 Eichhalde im Großen Lautertal bei Buttenhausen (Schwäbische Alb, Baden-Württemberg) im Jahr 1936 (oben) und 1997 (unten). Deutlich sind die Auswirkungen von Nutzung bzw. Nutzungsaufgabe zu erkennen.

Mit Aufgabe der Beweidung ist die ehemals offene Schafweide verbuscht und mit Gehölzen bestockt (Foto 1936 Bothner, Landesmedienzentrum Baden-Württemberg; Foto 1997 Rainer Ressel).

Poschold 2015

Today's problems and challenges

Problems

- Urban sprawl
- Economic growth X environmental and heritage protection
- New use for old places
- Overpopulation
- Tourism
- Conflict of interests

Challenges

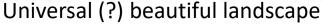
- Sustainable development
- Participation
- Alternative transport
- New technologies
- How do we use the czech integrity of Uge Scapes Prague
 Faculty of Uge Scapes Prague
 Faculty of Uge Scapes Prague



mapy.cz

Perception of landscape/town by different groups of people







- Which challenges will our towns face in the next decades?
- What can we do with it?

