

Sapienza – Università di Roma - Facoltà di Architettura

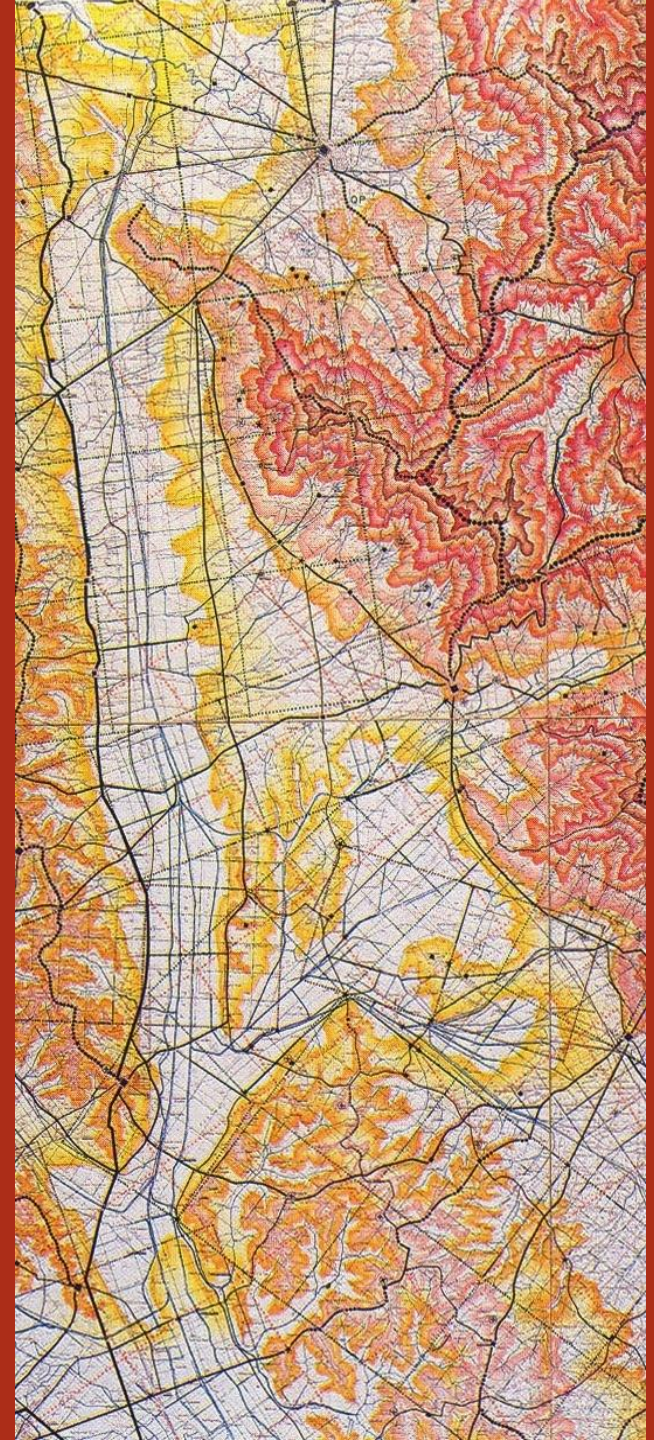
Urban Morphology

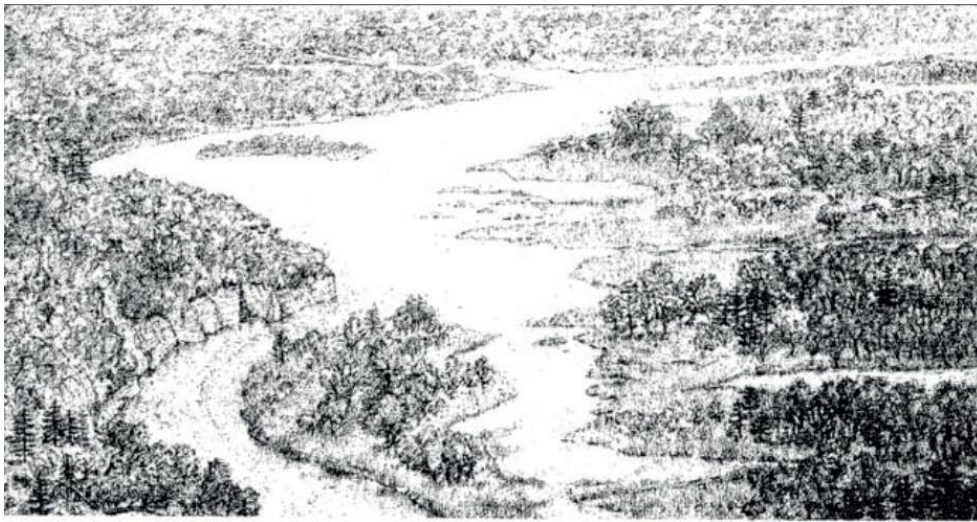
2021/22 room V.8 – H 3.00 pm CET

prof. Giuseppe Strappa
arch. Anna Rita Donatella Amato
arch. Francesca Di Chiara
arch. Huimin Ji
arch. Alessandra Pusceddu

TERRITORY IS ARCHITECTURE

<http://www.giuseppestrappa.it>

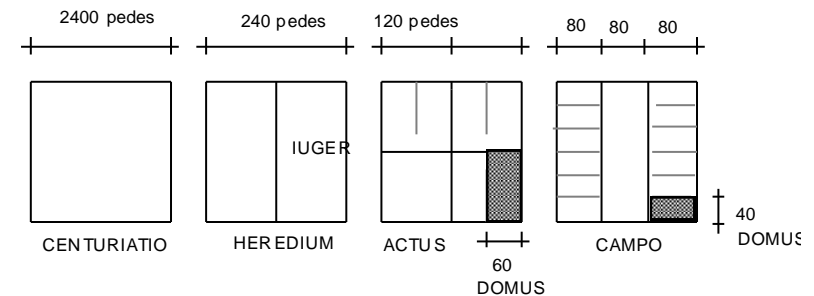




Territory is the association of
the natural soil
with the artificial
transformation operated
by the work of the man



*Il paesaggio della Pianura Padano-Veneta:
a) fino al Neolitico (2000 a.C.) e b) dopo
la colonizzazione romana (GISOTTI 2012,
p.100).*



(5 volumes and atlas
1845/62)

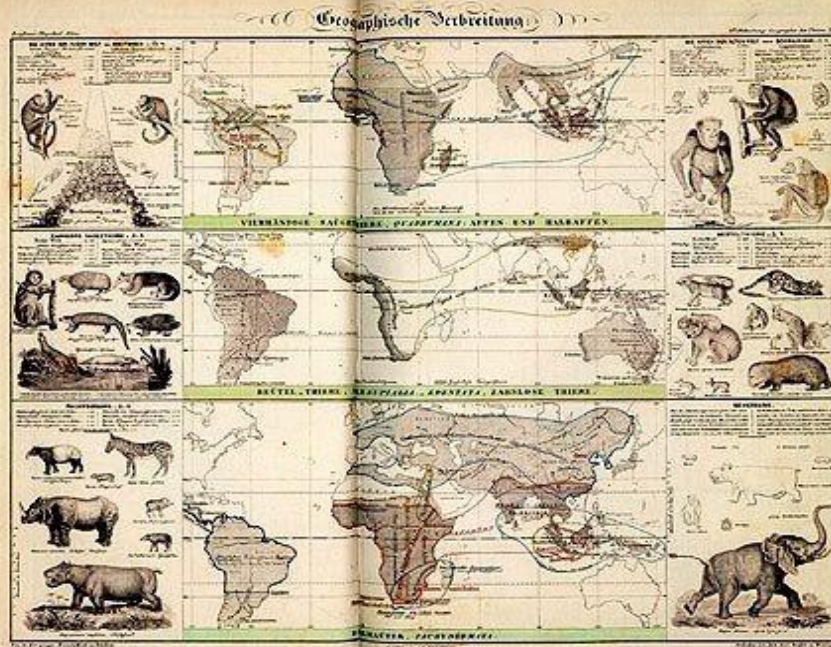
Kultur landschaft

Friedrich Ratzel
Otto Schlüter
(MRG Conzen)

Carl Sauer

VI. Abteilung
KOSMOS DER
TIERE
H. Kuntze I, II, S. 734-744

H. Kuntze I, II, S. 734-744
1845/62

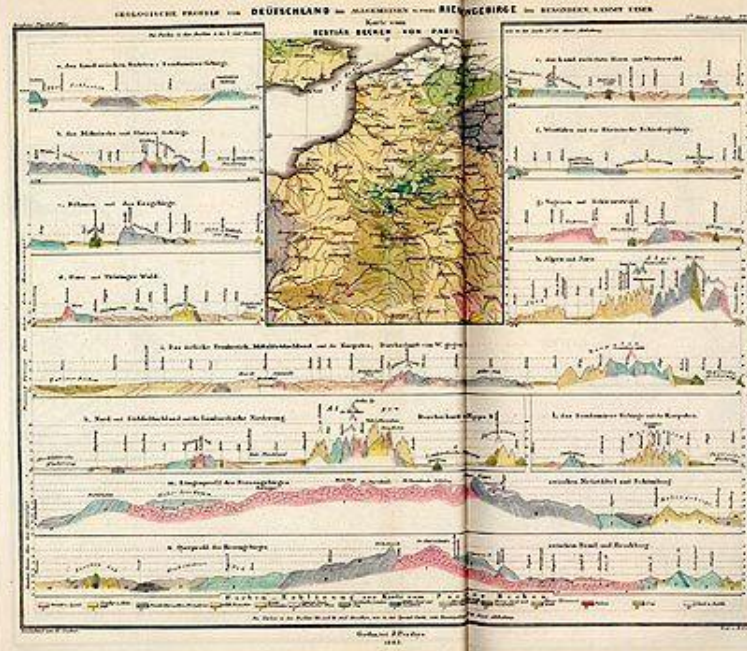
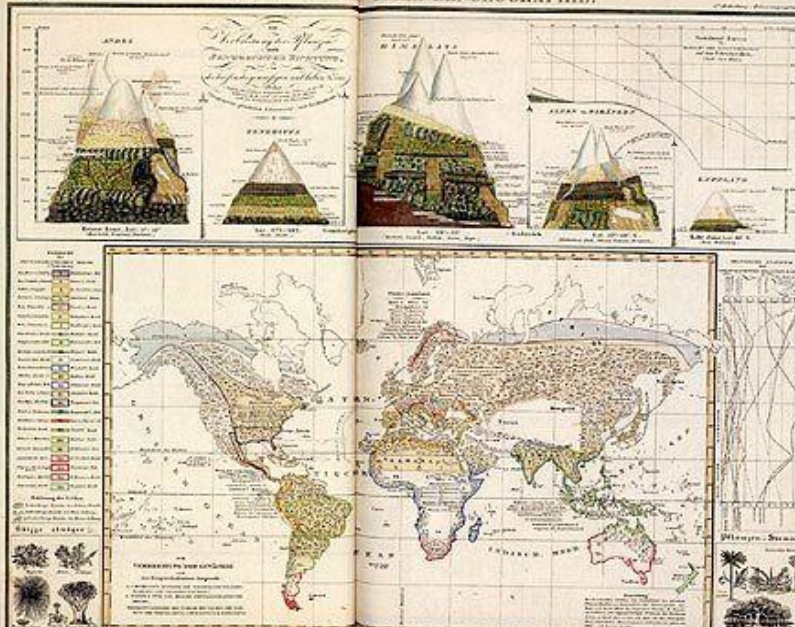


KOSMOS

Entwurf
einer physischen Weltbeschreibung
VON
ALEXANDER
VON HUMBOLDT

DIE ANDERE BIBLIOTHEK
HERAUSGEGEBEN
VON HANS MAGNUS ENZENSBERGER

UMRISSE DER PFLANZENGEOGRAPHIE.

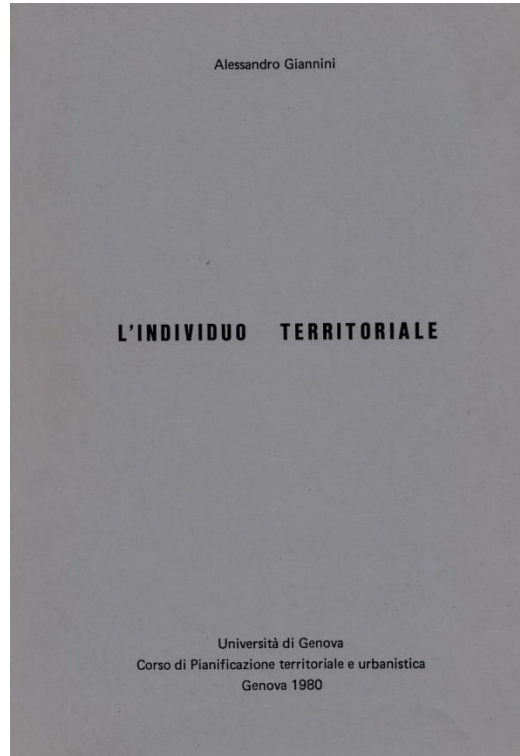
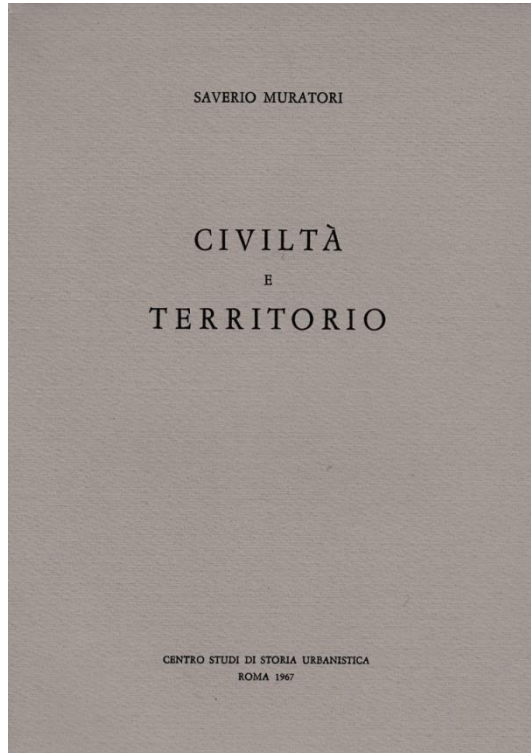


11. Abteilung: KONTINENT
H. Kuntze I, II, S. 734-744

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H. Kuntze I, II, S. 734-744

H. Kuntze I, II, S. 734-744
1845/62

LANDSCAPE PAYSAGE



TERRITORY AS ARCHITECTURE

“.... every form, however complex it may be, always bears every formative step imprinted on it, whether it is a gradual process or a synthesized process.” *Civiltà e territorio* - p.204

S. Muratori

Bellegra, Olevano (disegno 20-ac20): individuazione dei percorsi di crinale, convergenti verso la pedemontana ernica tra Palestina e Cave, formanti tessuti di insediamenti agricoli separati da compluvi.

TESSUTO TERRITORIALE

Quattro momenti fondamentali nella formazione del tessuto territoriale:

-UTILITA' (si riconosce ad un'area un'utilità di impiego) cioè

SELEZIONE

-MISURAZIONE

--MODULAZIONE (orditura lavorativa)

-- PARCELLAZIONE PODERALE – cioè **SPECIALIZZAZIONE**

-Civiltà e territorio - p.310

ORGANISMO TERRITORIALE

Quattro fattori costitutive dell'organismo territoriale:

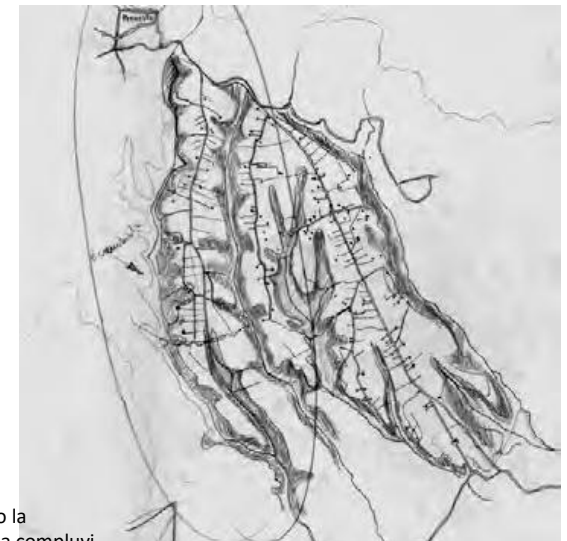
-MATERIALE IMPIEGATO

-STRUTTURE TIPICHE (modi di base dell'impiego del materiale)

-- ORGANISMI TIPICI (connessione delle strutture tipiche)

-- INTERPRETAZIONE INDIVIDUALE dell'organismo tipico scelto

-Civiltà e territorio - p.395





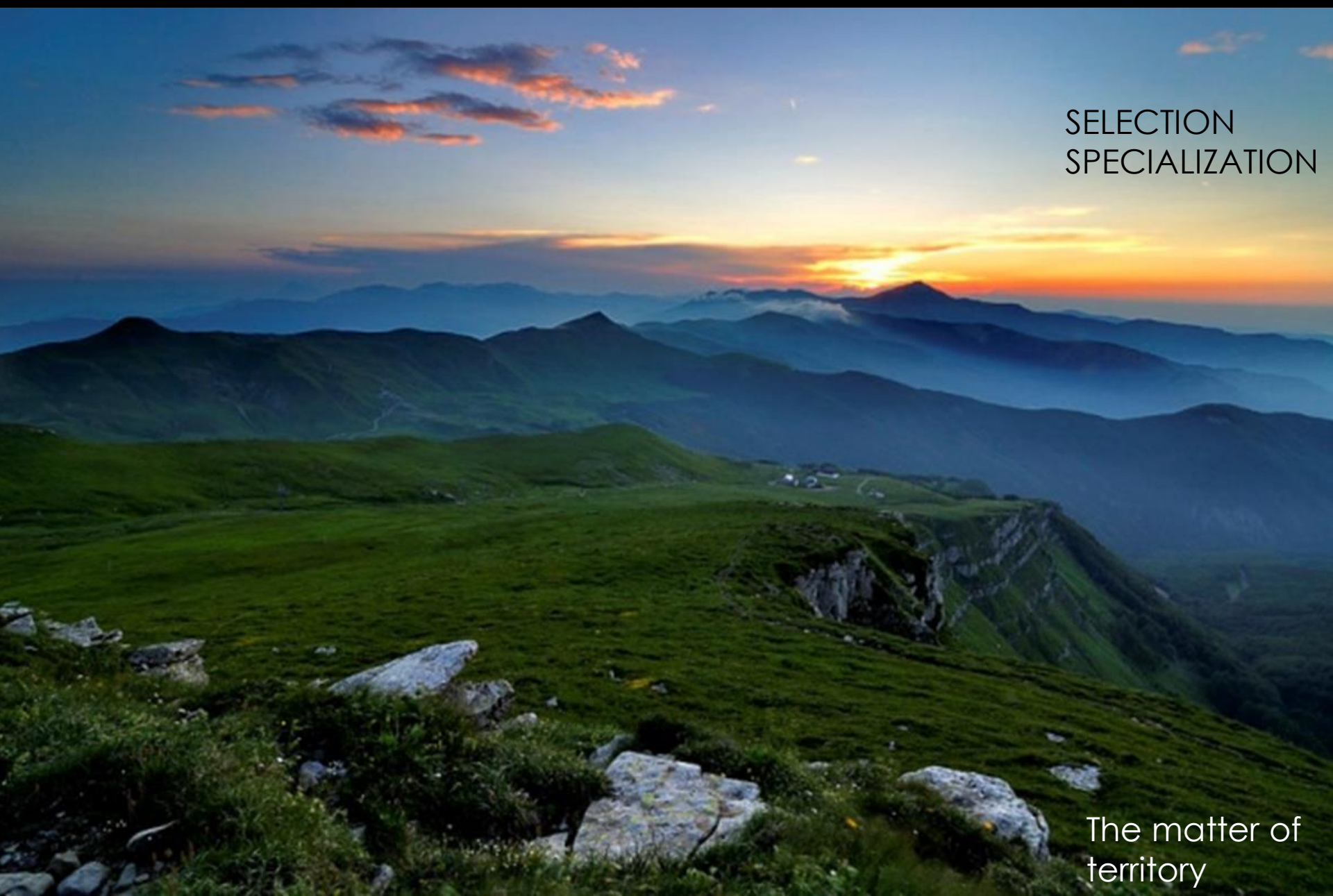
Material is "materia signata",
matter in which special
characters and attitudes
are recognized

MATTER/MATERIAL
SOIL/TERRITORY

Territory is "marked matter" (*materia signata*), a substance to which man's conscience recognizes an aptitude for transformation: material finalized of an architecture in the fullest sense

SELECTION
SPECIALIZATION

The matter of
territory



per avere sempre oltrepassato così largamente i propri confini, a vantaggio o a svantaggio, che l'Armenia dal secolo XIV non è più uno stato, ma soltanto un ambiente umano di alto potenziale? Essa si è perduta nel suo stesso successo.

La vita montanara, prima storia del Mediterraneo?

La montagna è proprio questo: una fabbrica di uomini al servizio altrui; la sua vita diffusa, prodiga, nutre la storia tutta del mare¹. Forse, l'ha fatta essa stessa, tale storia, ai suoi inizi; perché la vita montanara sembra sia stata la prima vita del Mediterraneo, la cui civiltà «proprio come quella del Vicino Oriente e dell'Asia centrale, ricopre e nasconde male le sue origini pastorali»² che evocano un mondo primitivo di cacciatori e di allevatori, una vita di transumanza e di nomadismo pastorale con qua e là alcune colture precoci su debbio. Vita legata alle regioni alte, molto presto ordinate dagli uomini.

Le cause? Senza dubbio la varietà delle risorse montane; ma anche il primitivo dominio in pianura delle acque stagnanti e della malaria; oppure il vagare incerto in quelle zone delle acque dei fiumi. Le pianure abitate, oggi immagine della prosperità, furono creazioni tardive, faticose di secoli di sforzi collettivi. In Roma antica, al tempo di Varrone, viveva ancora il ricordo del tempo in cui si andava in barca sul Velabro. Solo progressivamente l'occupazione si è estesa dalle alture alle bassure febricose, luccicanti di acque morte.

Qui le prove non mancano. Ecco, desunta dall'ottimo studio di P. George³, la carta degli stanziamenti preistorici della regione del basso Rodano: tutti i giacimenti riconosciuti sono situati nelle alte zone calcaree dominanti la depressione del delta, a est e a nord. Soltanto migliaia di anni dopo, nel secolo XV, s'inizieranno i lavori di prosciugamento delle paludi del Rodano⁴. Anche in Portogallo, i fondi preistorici mancano nei

¹ La montagna? «Una zona di emissione di uomini» (PIERRE DEFFONTAINES, MARIEL JEAN-BRUNHES-DELAMARRE e P. BERTOQUY, *Problèmes de géographie humaine*, Paris 1939, p. 141). Sul contrasto montagna-pianura caratteristico della regione mediterranea, CHARLES PARAIN, *La Méditerranée: les hommes et leurs travaux*, Paris 1936, p. 191; JULES SION, *La France méditerranéenne*, Paris 1934, pp. 44-48.

² BLACHE, *L'homme et la montagne* cit., p. 15. La medesima osservazione in GEORGE, *La région du Bas-Rhône* cit., p. 352.

³ GEORGE, *La région du Bas-Rhône* cit., p. 237; V.-L. BOURRILLY e R. BUSQUET, *Histoire de la Provence*, Paris 1944, p. 7: «In Provenza, i più antichi abitanti sono stati individuati sul circuito del Ventoux, le montagne del Vaucluse, a sud del Lubéron, nelle valli a destra della Durance, alla confluenza del Verdon; sembrano in relazione con l'abbondanza dei giacimenti di silici e delle rocce dure trasportate dai corsi d'acqua». D'accordo con LOUIS ALIBERT, *Le Génie d'Oc*, in «Les Cahiers du Sud», 1943, p. 18: «L'ossatura essenzialmente montuosa delle regioni mediterranee ha favorito lo stabilirsi e il permanere delle razze preistoriche e protostoriche».

⁴ GEORGE, *La région du Bas-Rhône* cit., pp. 310-22.

“Life is linked to high regions, very soon ordered by men.

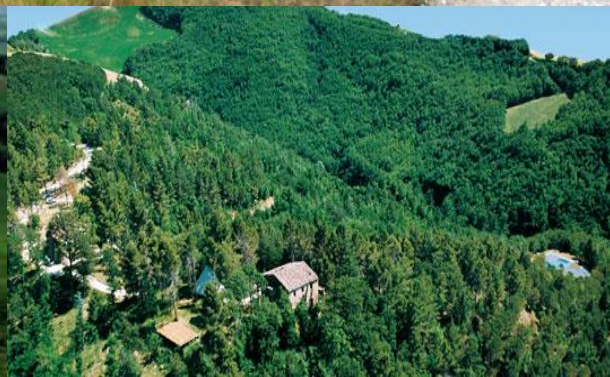
What are the causes? Undoubtedly the variety of mountain resources; but also the domination of stagnant water and malaria in the plains; or uncertain wandering in those river areas.

The plains inhabited nowadays, synonymous with prosperity, were later creations, achieved after centuries of collective efforts”





**Matter / Material of
territory**



TERRITORIAL ORGANISM DYADS

Reading

selection

evaluation

- object (nature)

specialization

intention (conscience)

- subject (hunters – farmers - breeders)

Results

route

territorial/local

- Occasional / Systematic

settlement

residential/productive

- Occasional / Systematic

TERRITORY AS AN ORGANISM MADE BY SYSTEMS

routes system

system of the relationships and hierarchisations of the routes (from the track to the transport infrastructures)

settlement system

system of the relationship between built elements

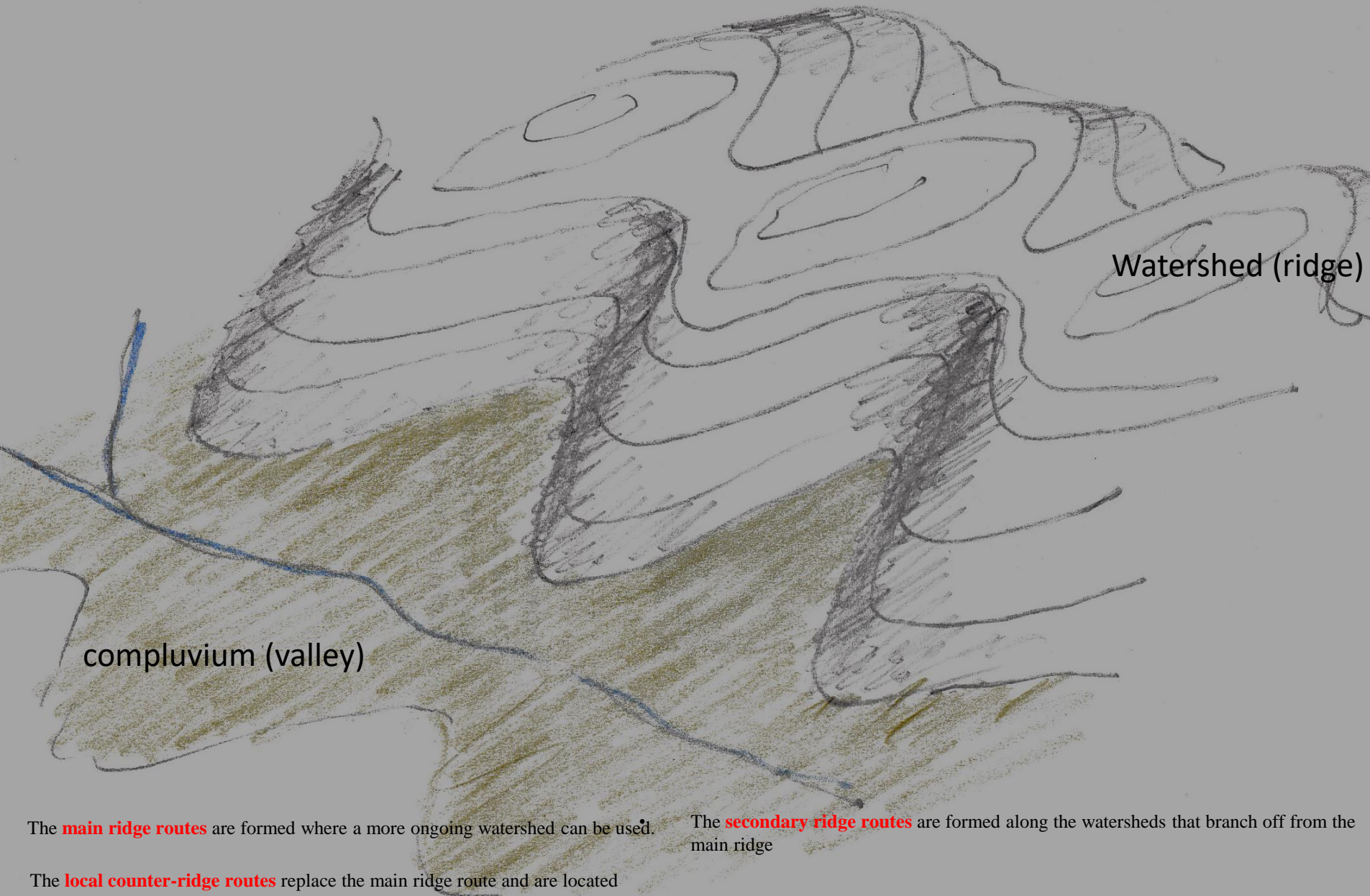
land partition system

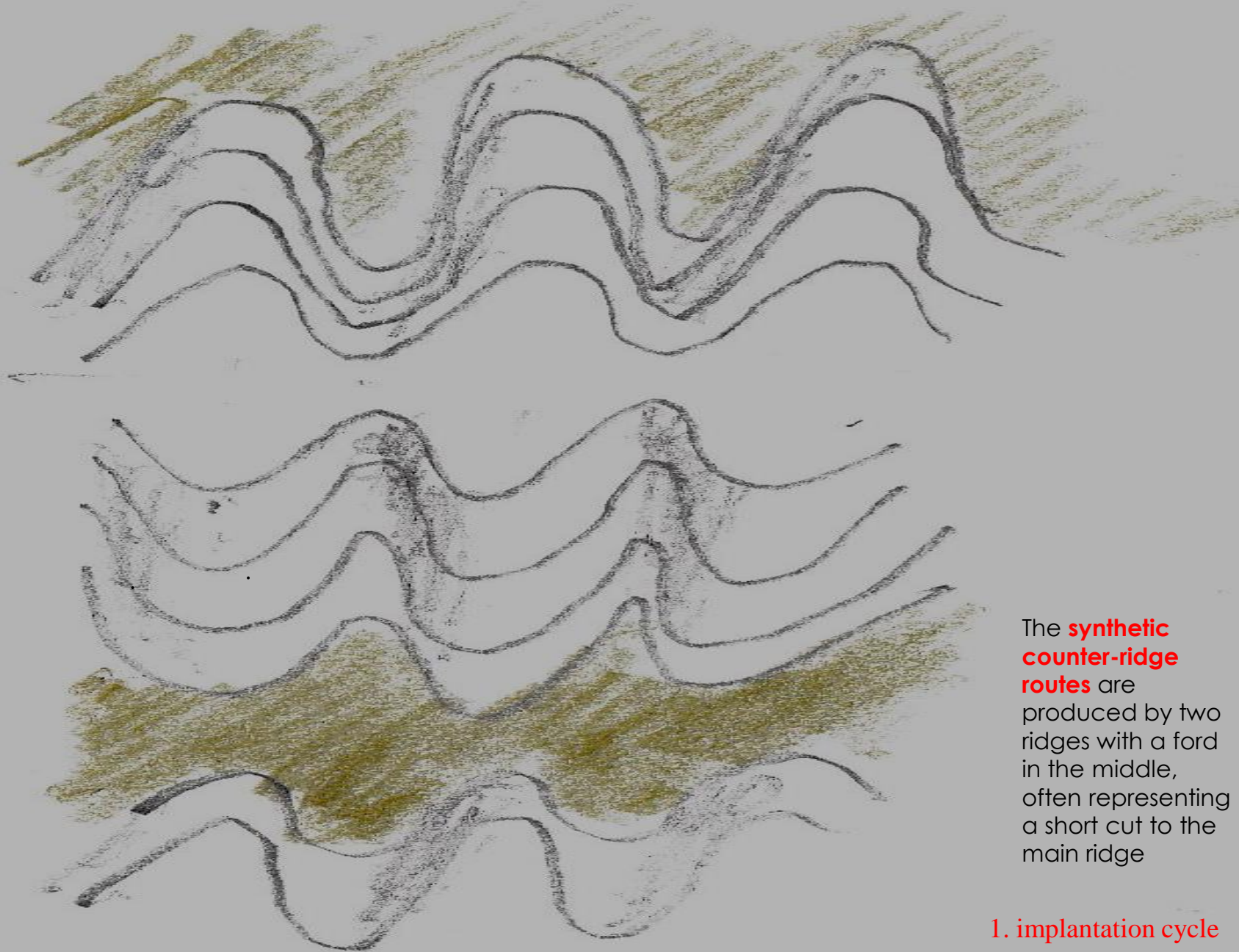
system of the land properties (reported in cadasters)

productive system

system of the use of natural and artificial resources (agricultural and manufacturing areas)

ELEMENTS, STRUCTURES , SYSTEM, ORGANISM





The **synthetic counter-ridge routes** are produced by two ridges with a ford in the middle, often representing a short cut to the main ridge

1. implantation cycle

The **continuous counter-ridge routes** tend to fully replace the main ridge routes for long sections. Generated by trading needs, continuous routes are formed at low altitude connecting settlements.

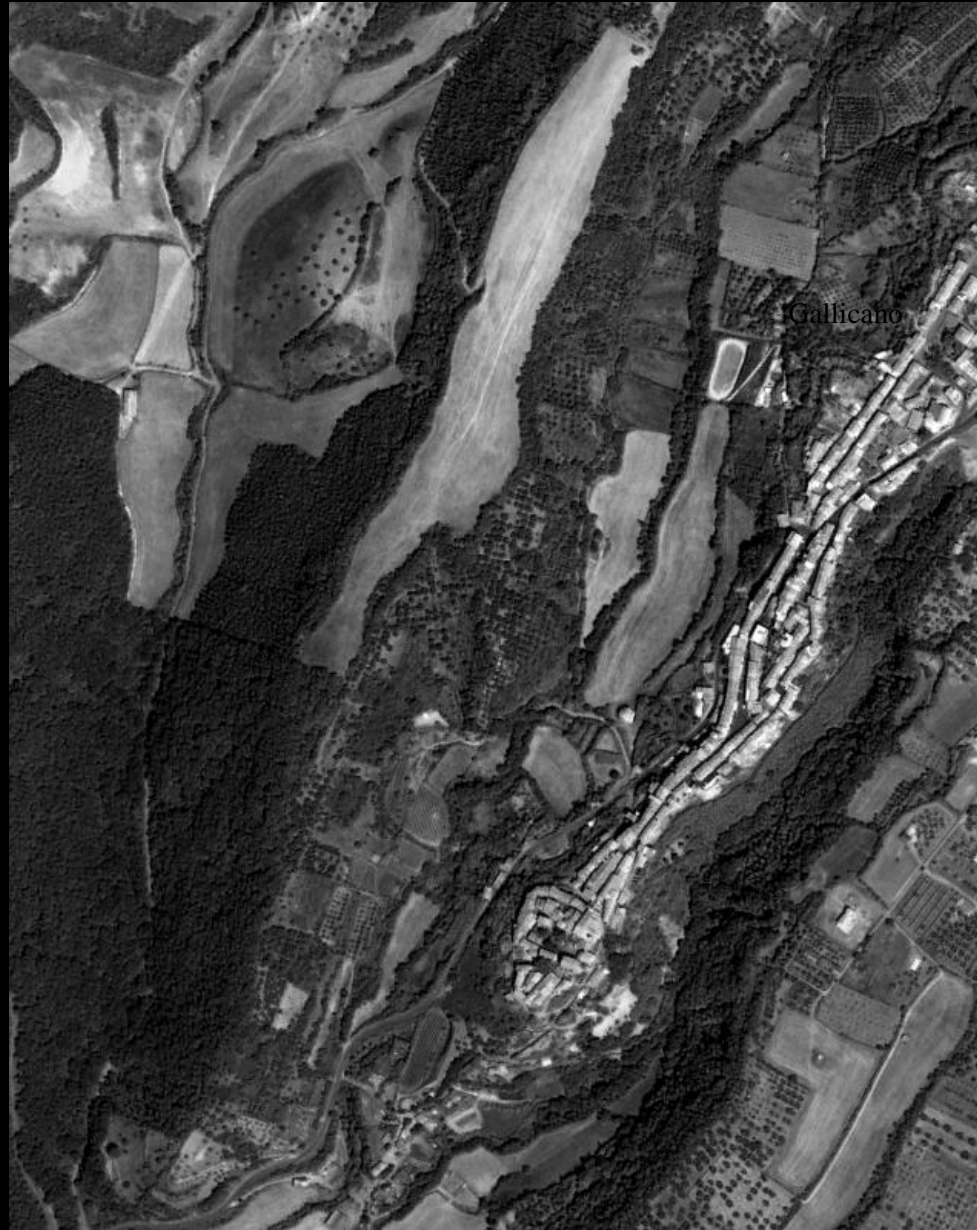
- The **main ridge routes**, which run along the highest mountain ranges and represent the natural location for territorial migration and penetration due to their extension, are
- formed where a more ongoing watershed can be used.
- The **secondary ridge routes**, possible courses along which settlements can be built, are
- formed along the watersheds that branch off from the main ridge, providing access to the headlands that branch out, overlooking valleys through secondary promontories.
- The **local counter-ridge routes** replace the main ridge route in some sections and are
- located almost parallel to them. Therefore, they form as “short cuts”, on the high altitude
- contour lines combining nodal points of the secondary ridge routes. They
- originated from trading needs and not only do they presuppose a basic structure of
- stable settlements, but also an early form of production specialization that makes trade
- necessary.
- The **continuous counter-ridge routes** tend to fully replace the main ridge routes for long
- sections. Generated mainly by the trading needs of production areas, contour lines are
- formed at low altitude creating widespread routes connecting settlements.
- The **synthetic counter-ridge routes** are produced by two ridges with a ford in the middle,
- often representing a short cut to the main ridge



FORMATION :
OF THE CITY WALLS
OF ROUTES POLARIZED FROM THE CITY GATES
OF THE BURGUS



Territory is the association of the natural soil with the artificial transformation operated by the work of the man

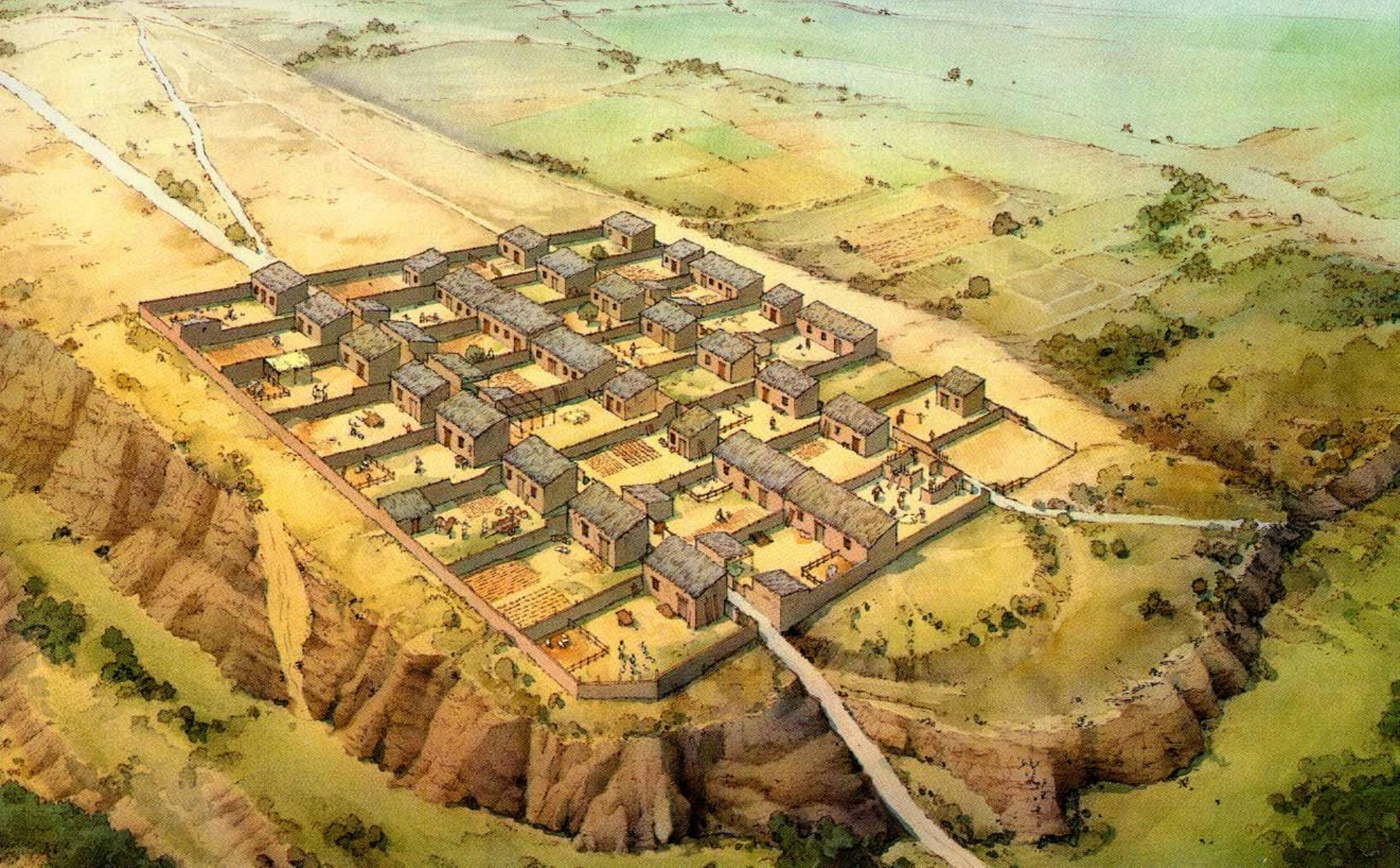


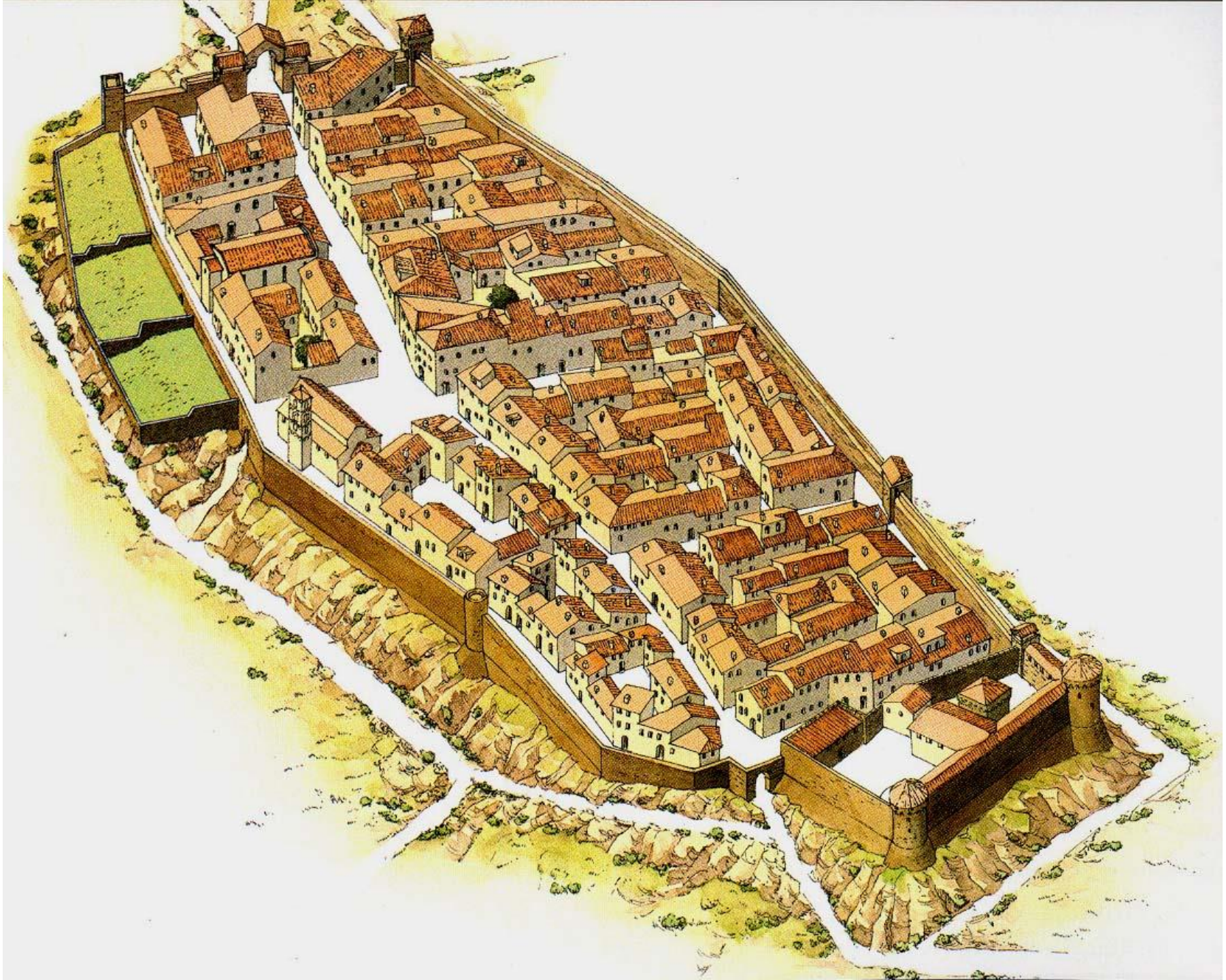
Pertinenza territoriale (area culturale)





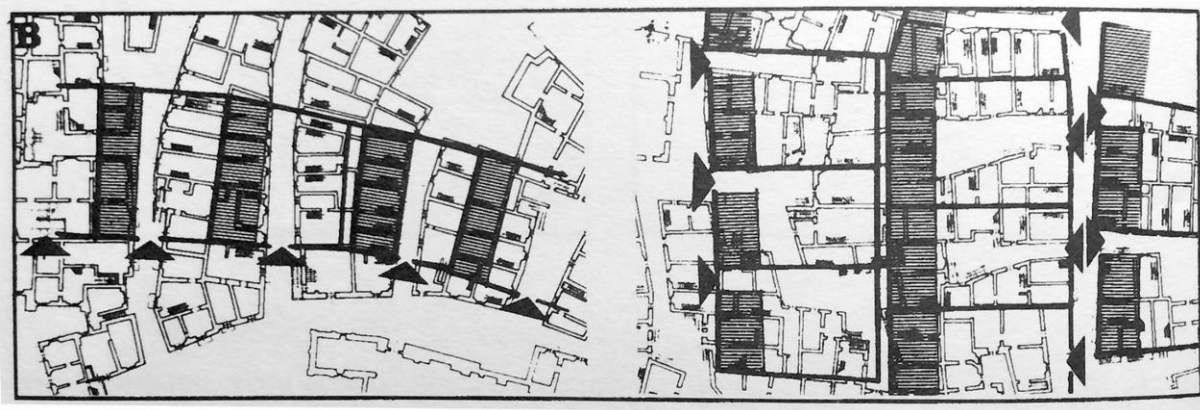
Da G.Cataldi, F. Formichi, *Pienza forma urbis*, Aion, Firenze 2007







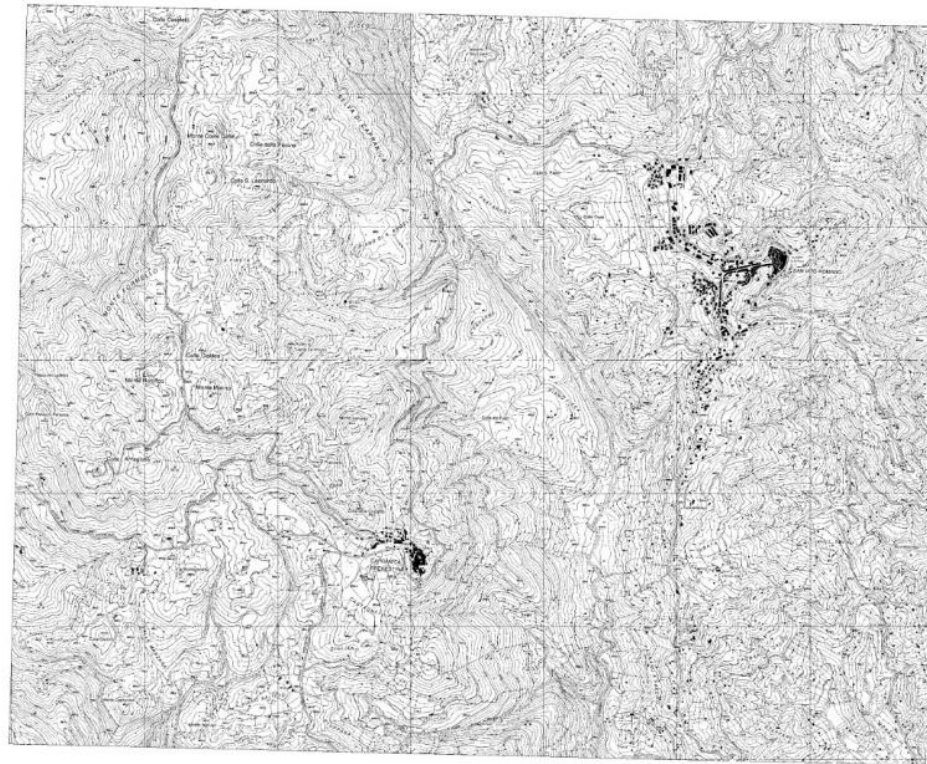
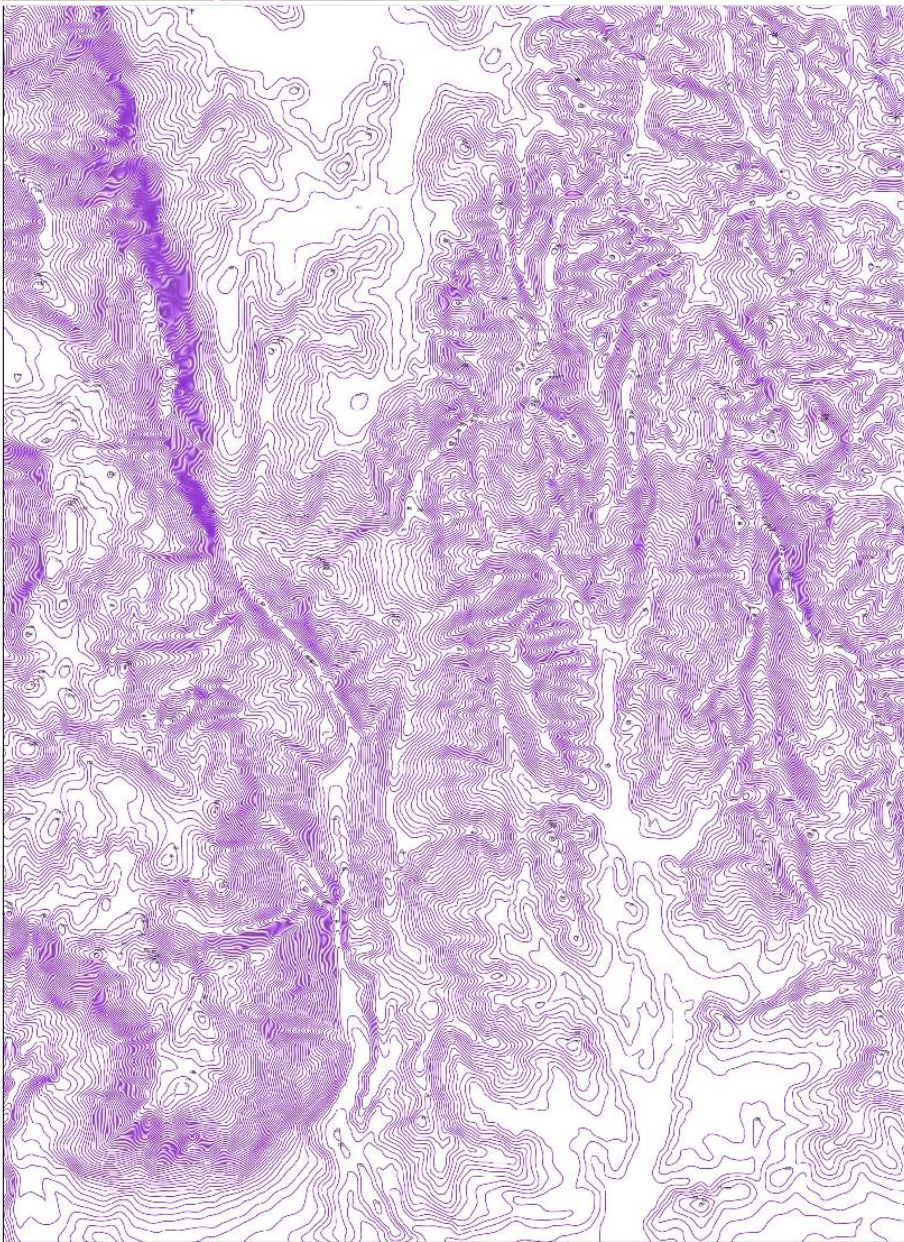
persistenza del sostrato di domus romane nei tessuti attuali: Pienza, Polignano a mare (CANIGGIA 1979, 163-164).

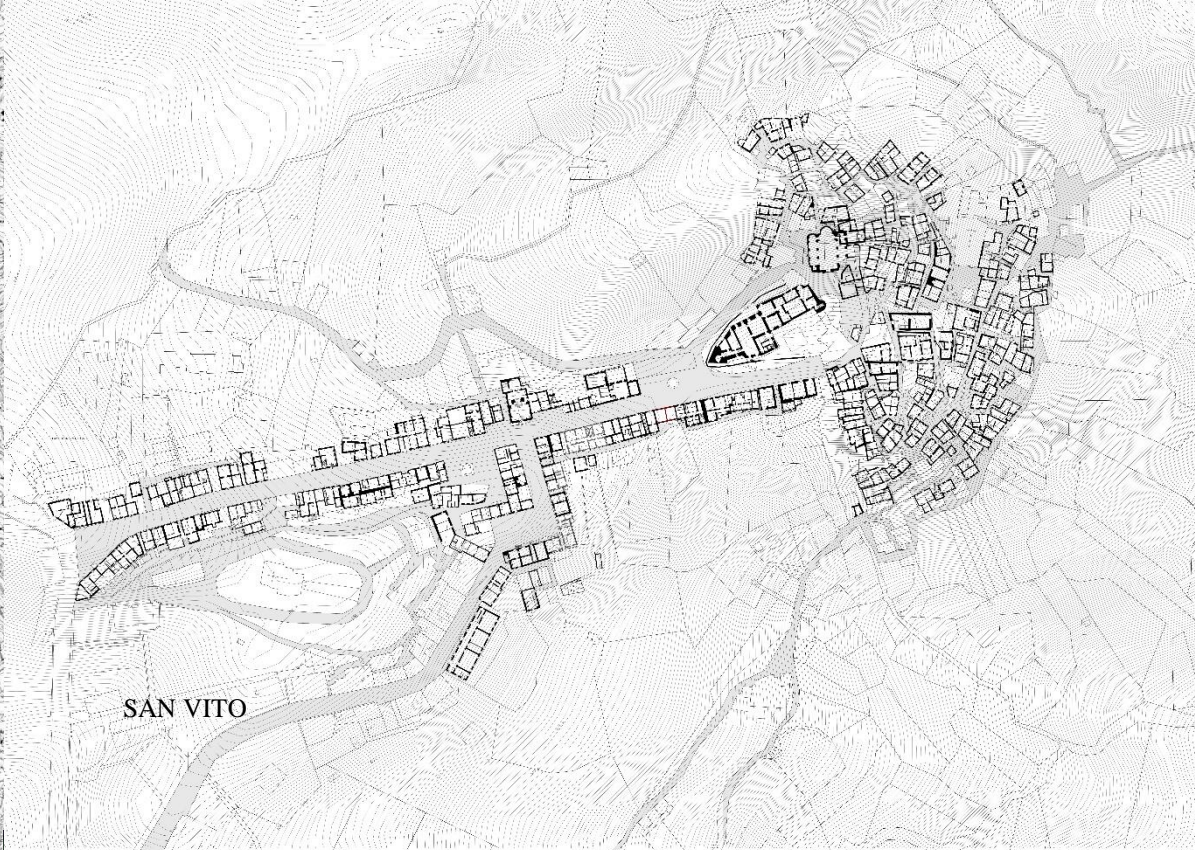
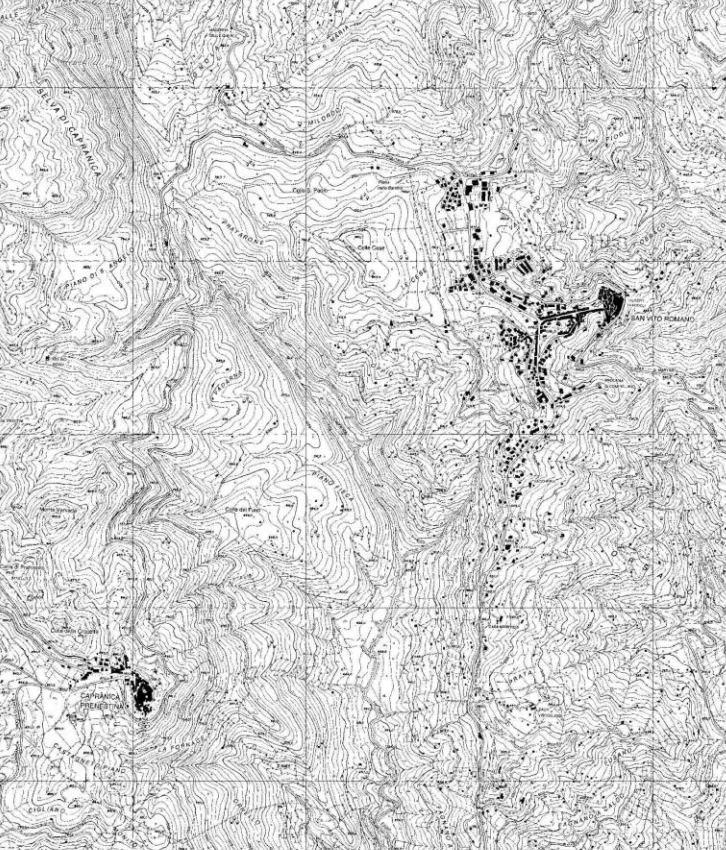


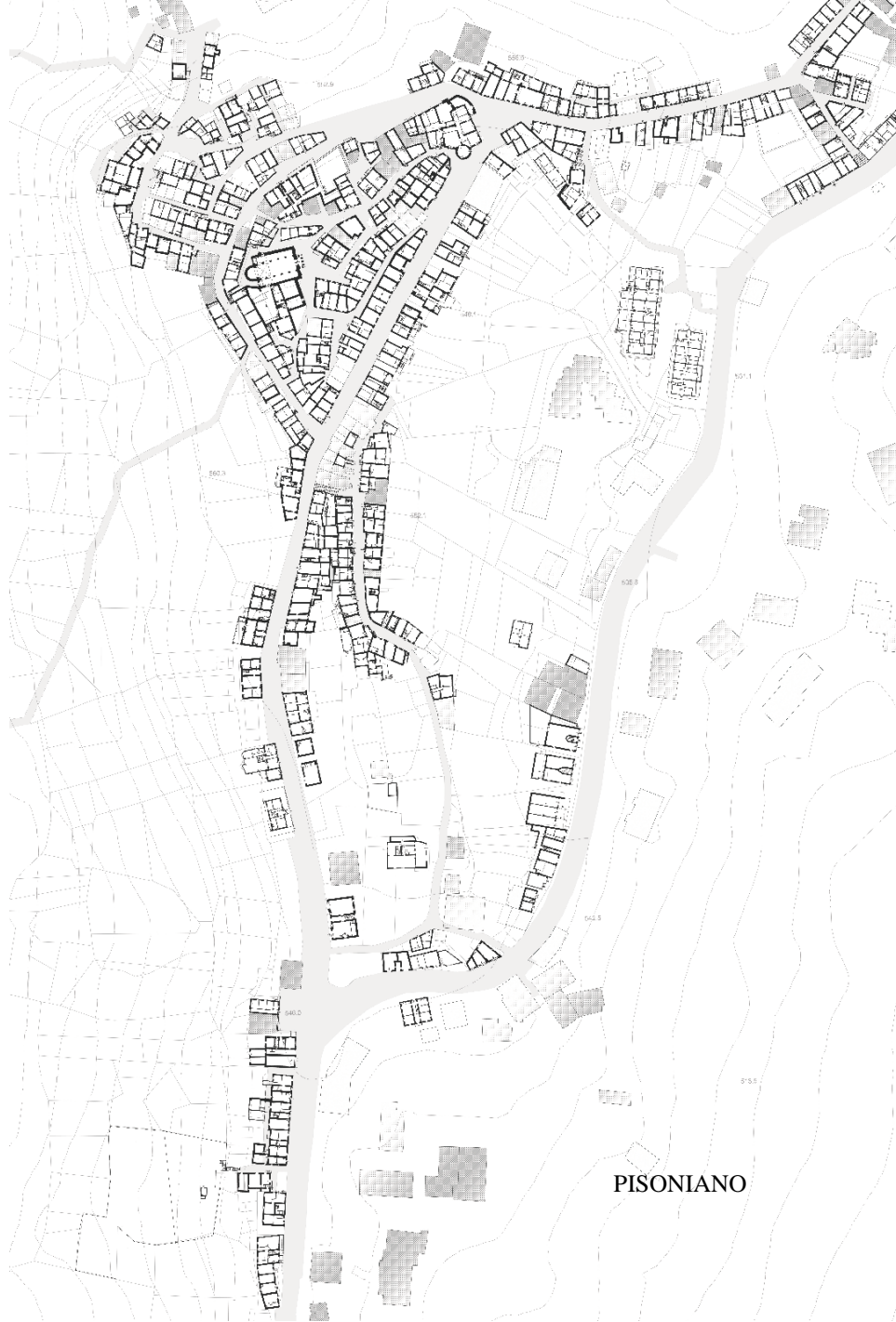


Da G.Cataldi, F. Formichi, *Pienza forma urbis*, Aiòn, Firenze 2007

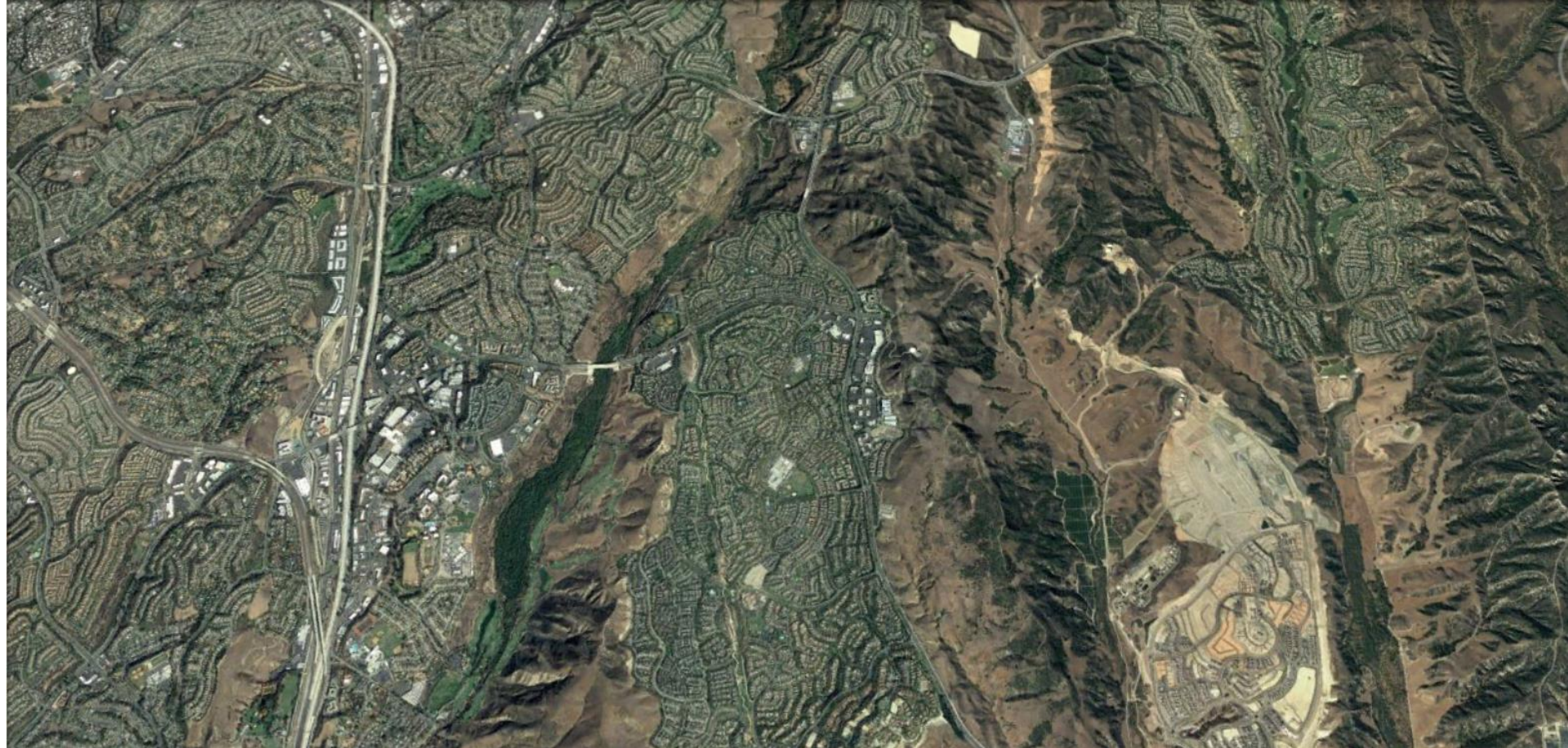












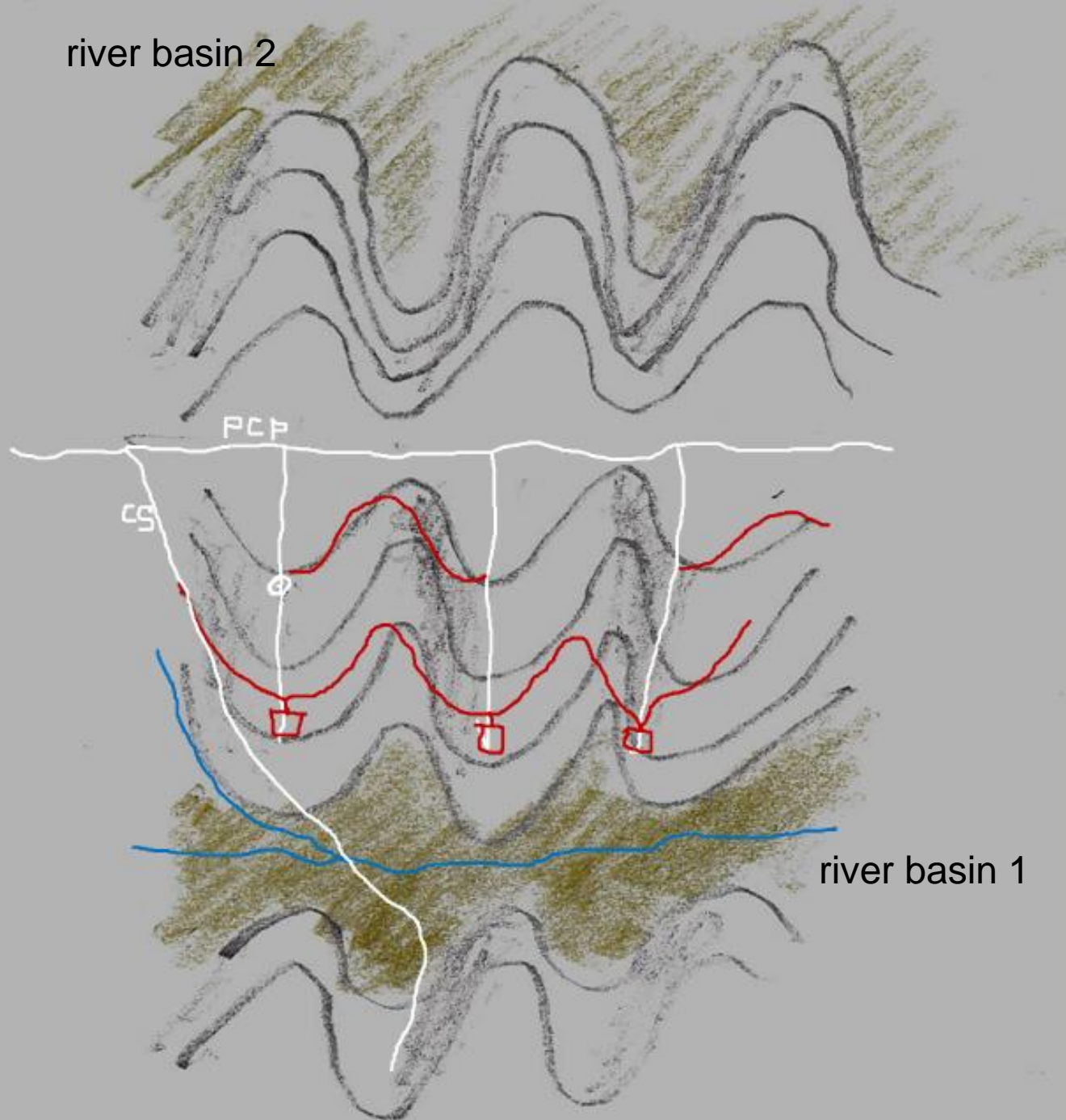
RIDGE ROUTES IN THE URBAN EXPANSION OF LOS ANGELES



RIDGE ROUTES IN THE URBAN EXPANSION OF MEXICO CITY

- - **implantation cycle**, datable from the Paleolithic to the 4th century a.C,
 - through which the entire territory is structured, from mountain to the
 - valley, through routes and settlements;
-
- - **consolidation cycle**, dating from the Roman expansion of the fourth
 - century. to. C. up to the 4th century d. C., through which the already
 - implanted structure is stabilized, integrated by the planned structure of
 - the partition of the production areas, of the valley bottom routes and of
 - the relative urban centers;
-
- - **recovery cycle**, identifiable in the medieval period between the end of
 - the 4th century A.D. and the end of the twelfth century, during which the
 - structures of the valley bottoms organized in the Roman period were
 - disintegrated, and the previous promontory structures were reused,
 - transforming them and increasing them;
-
- - **restructuring cycle**, corresponding to the period from the thirteenth
 - century to the contemporary age, during which the structures of the valley
 - floor partially abandoned in the recovery cycle are reorganized, with
 - extensive reclamation works.

river basin 2



valley floor routes follow the lines of the orographic system, thus becoming opposed and complementary to the ridge paths

secondary valley bottoms routes, often depart from the foothills, to follow the valleys between two promontories, resulting complementary to the paths of the secondary ridge routes

2 - consolidation cycle)

- **SECOND CYCLE (CONSOLIDATION)**

- • - **valley floor routes** follow the lines of the orographic system, thus becoming
- opposed and complementary to the ridge paths. They are formed at the end of the
- process of founding the territorial structure, or determined by the internal
- colonization that starts from the coast landings, often settled at the mouth of the
- rivers and connected by a coastal system of distances.
- • In short, we can distinguish:
- • - **main valley floor routes**, which do not actually follow the exact line of flood: as the
- ridge paths do not often follow exactly the line of drainage, due to the natural
- difficulties it may have (peaks, walls, etc.) but they adapt to it through elevation
- joints, so the valley floor path may not occupy the immediate location adjacent to the
- waterways, but place itself, more often, close to it, adapting to the flood areas of the
- waterways,.
- • **secondary valley bottoms routes**, which often depart from the foothills, to follow
- the valleys between two promontories, resulting complementary to the paths of the
- secondary ridge. These routes play an important role in connecting water basins,
- reaching the passes between them.
- • **proto-urban nucleus, exchange nodes (through the formation of nodality of routes)**
- with the valley, when the phase of occupation and structuring of the plains, often
- swampy and then reclaimed, in which the settlements of the valley plain are
- established, originate above all at the confluence of paths at fords, preferably for
- obvious reasons, before the bifurcation of the rivers, from which further proto-urban
- nuclei develop (for the market role that the territorial nodality assumes) and
- therefore, in cases of strong polarity, urban nuclei.
- • A particular case of the settlement of a low promontory is the **acrochoric**
- **settlement**, placed on a high orographic relief

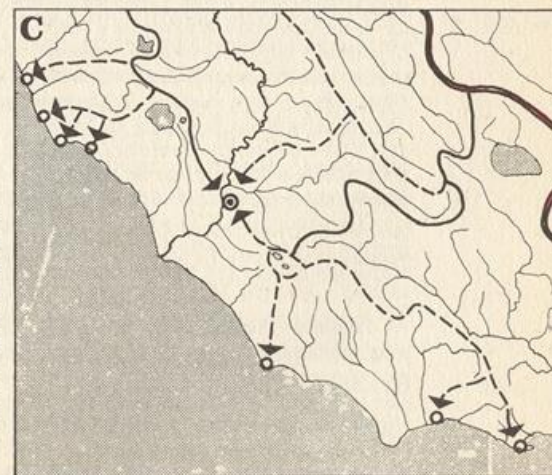
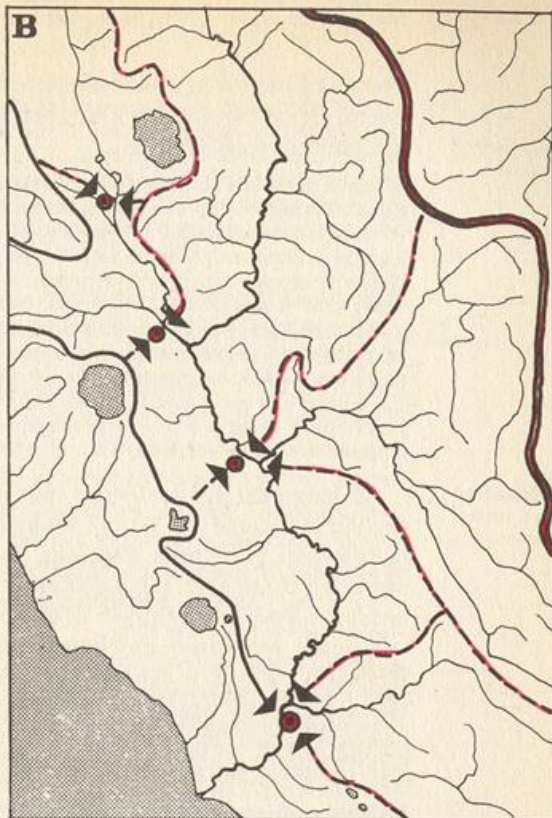
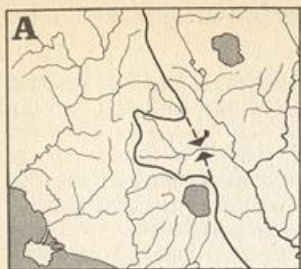


Tavola 56. A: Cetona, esempio di controcrinale sintetico indotto da un'ansa del crinale principale (crinale etrusco). B: schema delle dislocazioni delle città etrusche nella valle del Chiana-Tevere indotte da controcrinali sintetici. C: Lazio, schema delle dislocazioni di città portuali indotte da controcrinali sintetici « impropri ».

