

"2030 City Tour". New paradigm for intervention in the XXI century cities

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1. THE ACTUAL SOCIETY MODEL

Our society model has been showing signs of exhaustion since the end of the XX century. The recent appearance of the Covid-19 virus is another consequence of **humanity's distance from Nature** and the environment it inhabits. Also, climate change, environmental deterioration, loss of biodiversity, overexploitation of natural resources, and social inequality are some of the consequences derived from this separation between society and Nature. We must change our operating habits. Inevitably from a society based on **the market, hyper consumption, fossil energy** and **individual enrichment** at all costs, **we will have to change to another** with a **more sustainable model**.

2. A NEW PARADIGM IS BORN

A new paradigm its emerging from various sectors of our society based in the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) established by the UN for eradicate poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all by 2030. This **paradigm** begins to consolidate based on attitudes new such as: Geoconsciousness (also called Ecosophy or Ecocentrism), Honest relationships that seek collective benefit and Solidarity led by governance that goes from global to local. From here it will be necessary to give shape to territorial organization, the new city and to architecture.

If I am allowed to risk, as **guiding pillars** for shaping the new model, one can first mention **NATURE**, with the recovery of biodiversity, ecosystem integration using the sun, wind, water and land as clean energy sources



improving environmental quality in terms of air, water, waste, noise, etc. The second pillar would be the **TECHNOLOGY** with science, research and

innovation at the forefront consolidating non-polluting transport systems based on electricity or hydrogen and with the Internet and communication technologies as the main tools, allowing the use of the network by all of society for work on the acquisition of goods and services. And the third pillar could be **WELL-BEING** moving from a society dominated by anxiety in the future to a more inclusive and secure one that allows a greater enjoyment of existence through adequate health, education, access to culture, feeding, justice, equality, and other essential goods and rights for all.

As agents of change they would be Global Governances and States, guaranteeing basic goods and rights; the New Company that in addition to being the engine of the economy and the generation of wealth, it would become the guarantor of worker welfare; and finally the Social Collectives like Associations, Foundations, Universities, Religious organizations and others allowing the participation of the whole of society in the process.

From a more practical point of view, **indispensable actions** for the new model can be pointed out: **give priority to rehabilitating** what has already been built; **build only what is essential** and sensibly; optimizing resources with local materials, knowing the footprint of its construction and looking for its long-term sustainability.

Society will continue to organize around an **Urban World** starring by cities and even a **Virtual World** that allows relationships of all kinds with the rest of humanity. But now there is a novelty that is the appearance of the **Rural World**. A new world that is no longer isolated, that allows enjoy nature and that it has enough space to adequately develop new demands. Well-endowed with optimal telecommunications infrastructures and nearby basic services, it is a **really attractive option**.

The possible **public strategy** consisting of **consolidate these rural areas** through the rehabilitation of ecosystems and landscapes, restoration of cultural heritage, the provision of basic services and the implementation of efficient and ecological transport systems It seems like an exciting path that we should definitely not stop exploring.



3. DIAGRAMS

Characteristics comparison of the XX and XXI century's cities

XX

XXI

The city of asphalt	The city of trees
The city of oil	The city of the sun and air
The city of the car	The city of the pedestrian and bikes
The city of the garbage	The city of recycling
The city of highways	The city of Information highways
The city of hyper consumption	The city of quality consumption
The city with dormitory houses	The city with productive and multifunctional housing
The individual and anonymous city	The collective city
The city of walls and barriers	The accessible and inclusive city
The city to work	The city that generates work
The city of the commercial center	The city of local commerce
The city of advertising	The digital city
The city of the museum	The city of knowledge
The city of classes	The city of equality

Diagram from Estudio de Arquitectura Álvaro Planchuelo / 2020



Diagram from Estudio de Arquitectura Álvaro Planchuelo / 2020



ANNEX 1: XXI CENTURY ARCHITECTURE (Estudio de Arquitectura Álvaro Planchuelo, Madrid, Spain)



- (1) Cabañeros National Park Visitors Center and Museum, Ciudad Real, Spain
- (2) Zaragoza River Aquarium, Zaragoza, Spain
- (3) Palace Balcony Building restoration, Madrid, Spain
- (4) Cabrera Island National park Visitors Center. Mallorca Island, Spain
- (5) Sport Building "Centro Estel", Palma de Mallorca, Spain
- (6) Puro Hotel Palma, Palma de Mallorca, Spain
- (7) Cabañeros National Park Visitors Center and Museum, Ciudad Real, Spain



ANNEX 2: REMODELING CITIES FOR THE XXI CENTURY

The quarter hour city (Paris, France)

Drawings and project from Carlos Moreno, architect ETI (Entrepreneurship, Territory and Innovation) chair at the Paris 1 Pantheón Sorbonne University.



The city of proximity. Paris, the quarter hour city. Eat, learn, work, supplying, entertainment, health, everything at your disposal in less than a quarter hour walking or by bicycle from your home. The primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are accessible in less than 15 minutes.



N. Bascop



The city of proximity. The Street. 1/ The parking spots are transformed into terraces and gardens. 2/ An appropriate street for pedestrians and bicycles. 3/ A garden in front of each residence. 4/ Safe routes for children. 5/ Many proximity services.

The city of Superblocks (Barcelona, Spain)

Drawings and project: Barcelonas's Town Hall Urban Mobility Plan of Barcelona 2013-2018

Pedestrianize the widening blocks.

Reconversion model of pedestrian circulation in the preexistent blocks on the extension of the city of Barcelona. Nine blocks are grouped in a big one or "Superblock" limiting the internal traffic to residents, services and bicycles.





The Great Bilbao (Bilbao, Spain)

SPRI, Basque Business Development Agency. Basque Government

A city's transformation. Restoring the industrial river in a green corridor with singular buildings.

The Guggenheim Museum designed by the American architect Frank Ghery in 1997 was the start point of the transformation of this traditional industrial city built along a river of the Cantabric Sea in the north of Spain.

Later on, the Euskalduna Congress Palace (Federico Soriano and Dolores Palacios, 1999), the Iberdrola Tower (César Pelli, 2006-2012), the University of Deusto Library (Rafael Moneo, 2009) and the San Mamés Stadium (César Azcárate, 2013) were built. Currently, it's being built the Zorrotzaurre island following the urban design of Zaha Hadid Architects.



Photography of "Cities of the XXI century. Bilbao the city of metals" RTVE. Getty Images

Green Madrid (Madrid, Spain)



Central Madrid and Metropolitan Forest, Madrid Town Hall

The naturalization of a city and the green ring.

Madrid Central is an urban regeneration plan for the capital of Spain that includes pedestrianization through superblocks and the naturalization of spaces by expanding the existing green areas and introducing green corridors between these areas.

The Metropolitan Forest is a project of the Madrid City Council that consists of generating a green forest perimeter belt of productive forests by taking advantage of the free spaces that surround the city of Madrid up to the limit of its municipal area.



(left) Madrid Centro Project. Municipal Strategic Plan of Madrid. Government Area for Urbanism and Housing of the Madrid City Council. (Jose María Ezquiaga, Juan Herreros, Salvador Pérez Arroyo, 2009-2010)

(right) Metropolitan Forest of Madrid. Madrid City Council Urban Development Area.



الموتمر الدولي الثاني لمركز التخطيط الحضري والاقليمي /جام افاق استدامة وتخطيط مدن / كانون الاول ٢٠٢٠

The Historical Pedestrian Center (Pontevedra, Spain) Pontevedra's Town Hall.

The pedestrian old city.

Pontevedra is a small city in Galicia, a region in the northwest of Spain located on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The new plan of Pontevedra "Metrominuto Pontevedra" pedestrianizes the historic center of the city by establishing a network of pedestrian lines with routes similar to those of the metro of any city. The project has received numerous awards and recognitions.



Photo of Pontevedra Tourism. Pontevedra Town Hall





Pontevedra Metrominuto Plan. Departments of Mobility (Central of traffic) and Communication of the Pontevedra City Council

Eco neighborhood La Pinada (Valencia, Spain)

La Pinada neighborhood cooperative.

The social and ecological neighborhood.

A new social neighborhood that is being built 15 minutes from the center of Valencia, a city located on the east coast of Spain on the Mediterranean Sea. The initiative is carried out by neighbors who form a cooperative in a process of co-creation of the neighborhood.





(above) Situation of the Econeighborhood La Pinada in Valencia, Spain. (Photo from Neighborhood La Pinada)

(below) Housing integrated into nature (Photo of Neighborhood La Pinada

ANNEX 3: NEW CITIES FOR THE FUTURE

The Smart Forest City, Cancun, México Stefano Boeri Architteti <u>www.stefanoboeriarchitetti.net</u> <u>www.visualatelier8.com</u>





The Nodular City

Studio SOM (Skidmore, Owings & Merrill) for National Geographic Magazine

Decentralization and resilience

https://www.nationalgeographic.com/magazine/2019/04/see-sustainable-futurecity-designed-for-people-and-nature/



The Woven City (Susono, Japan) SA

Studio BIG (Bjarke Ingells Group) for Toyota Group The city of hydrogen and Artificial Intelligence <u>https://www.toyota.es/world-of-toyota/articles-news-events/Ciudad-del-futuro-</u> Woven-City-Toyota





Cairo New Capital (SOM)

Estudio SOM (Skidmore, Owings & Merrill)

New cities for old capitals

https://www.som.com/news/som_is_leading_the_planning_of_the_capital_cairo



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• The city of Superblocks (Barcelona, Spain)

Barcelonas's Town Hall Urban Mobility Plan 2013-2018 https://barcelonarchitecturewalks.com/superblocks/

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SPRI, Basque Business Development Agency. Basque Government <u>https://www.bilbao.eus/cs/Satellite?c=Page&cid=3000005415&pagename=Bilbaon</u> <u>et/Page/BIO_home</u> https://www.spri.eus/es/



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• The Nodular City

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Studio BIG (Bjarke Ingells Group) for Toyota Group https://www.toyota.es/world-of-toyota/articles-news-events/Ciudad-del-futuro-Woven-City-Toyota

• Cairo New Capital (SOM)

Estudio SOM (Skidmore, Owings & Merrill)

https://www.som.com/news/som_is_leading_the_planning_of_the_capital_cairo