

UDPs

urban development projects

podnikatelské parky

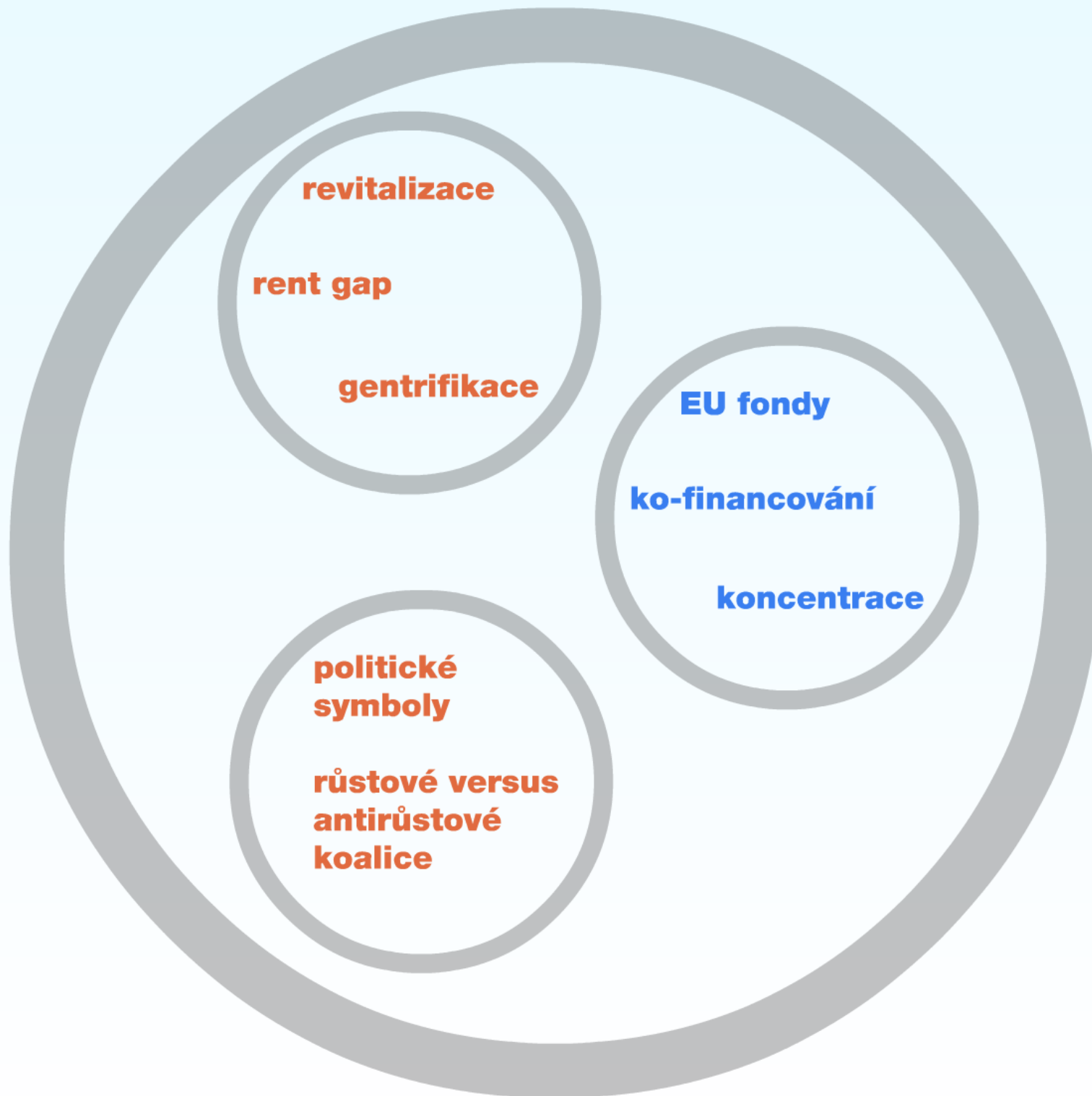
muzea

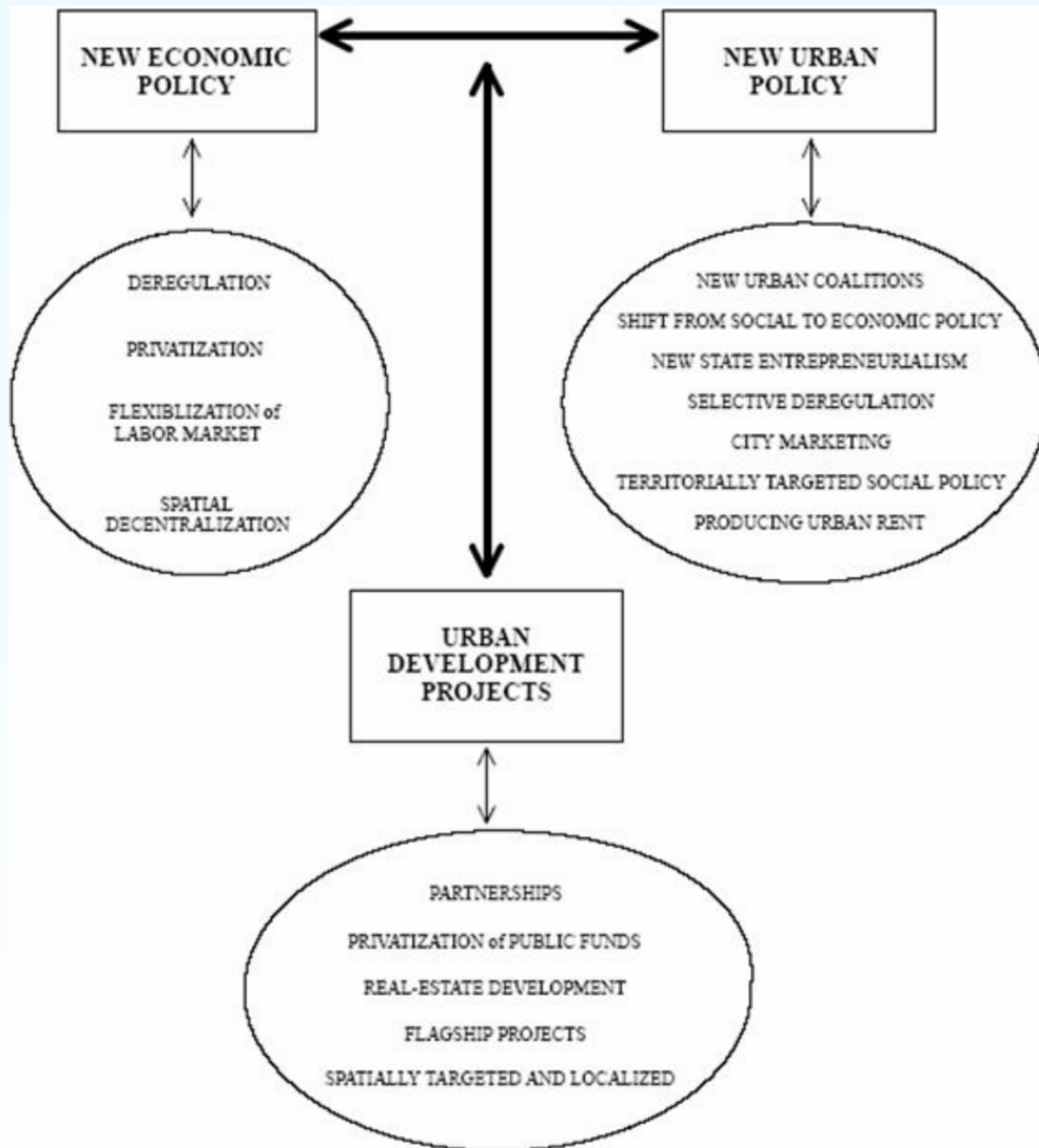
olympijské hry

výstaviště

**evropská města
kultury**

business centra





politický symbolismus I.

Hitlerův Berlín

Sperrův plán Berlína

rozšířený Reichstag jako ústřední dominanta



**městská
ikonografie**





Volkshalle







Bundesarchiv, Bild 146-1993-020-34A
Foto: o. Ang. | 1936/1940 ca.



Bundesarchiv, Bild 102-13435
Foto: o. Ang. | April 1932

politický symbolismus II.

Stalinova Moskva

Palác sovětů

vlivy Stalinových estetických preferencí



městská
ikonografie

Palác sovětů



Д В О Р Е Ц С О В Е Т О В С . С . С . Р .







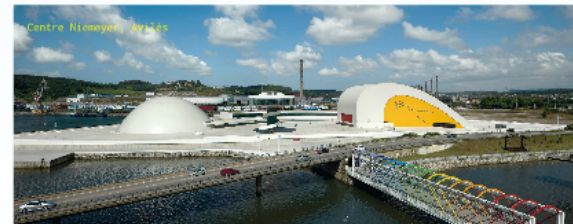
Bilbao

ikonický příklad podařené urbánní restrukturalizace

benchmark model

the Bilbao effect

a phenomenon whereby cultural investment plus showy architecture is supposed to equal economic uplift for cities down on their luck...



"he's given his clients too much of what they want, a sublime space that overwhelms the viewer, a spectacular image that can circulate through the media and around the world as brand".



Frank Gehry | Guggenheim Museum

“he’s given his clients too much of what they want, a sublime space that overwhelms the viewer, a spectacular image that can circulate through the media and around the world as brand”.

Centre Pompidou, Méty



Louvre Abu Dhabi



Centre Niemeyer, Avilés



Bilbao

ikonický příklad podařené urbánní restrukturalizace

benchmark model

the Bilbao effect

a phenomenon whereby cultural investment plus showy architecture is supposed to equal economic uplift for cities down on their luck...



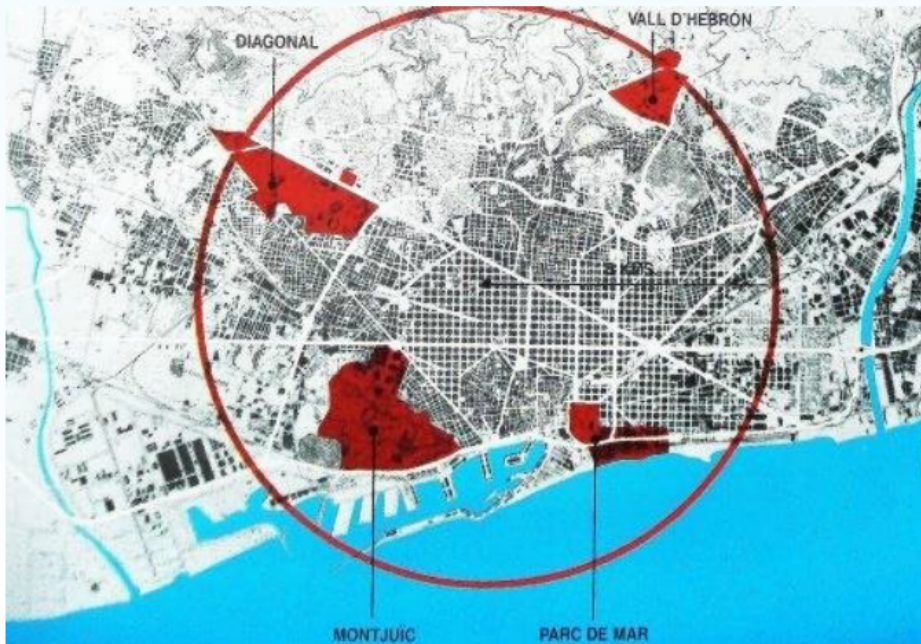
Barcelona

role "mega-events" v rozvoji města

Řím 1960 - počátek spojení OH s rozvojem města

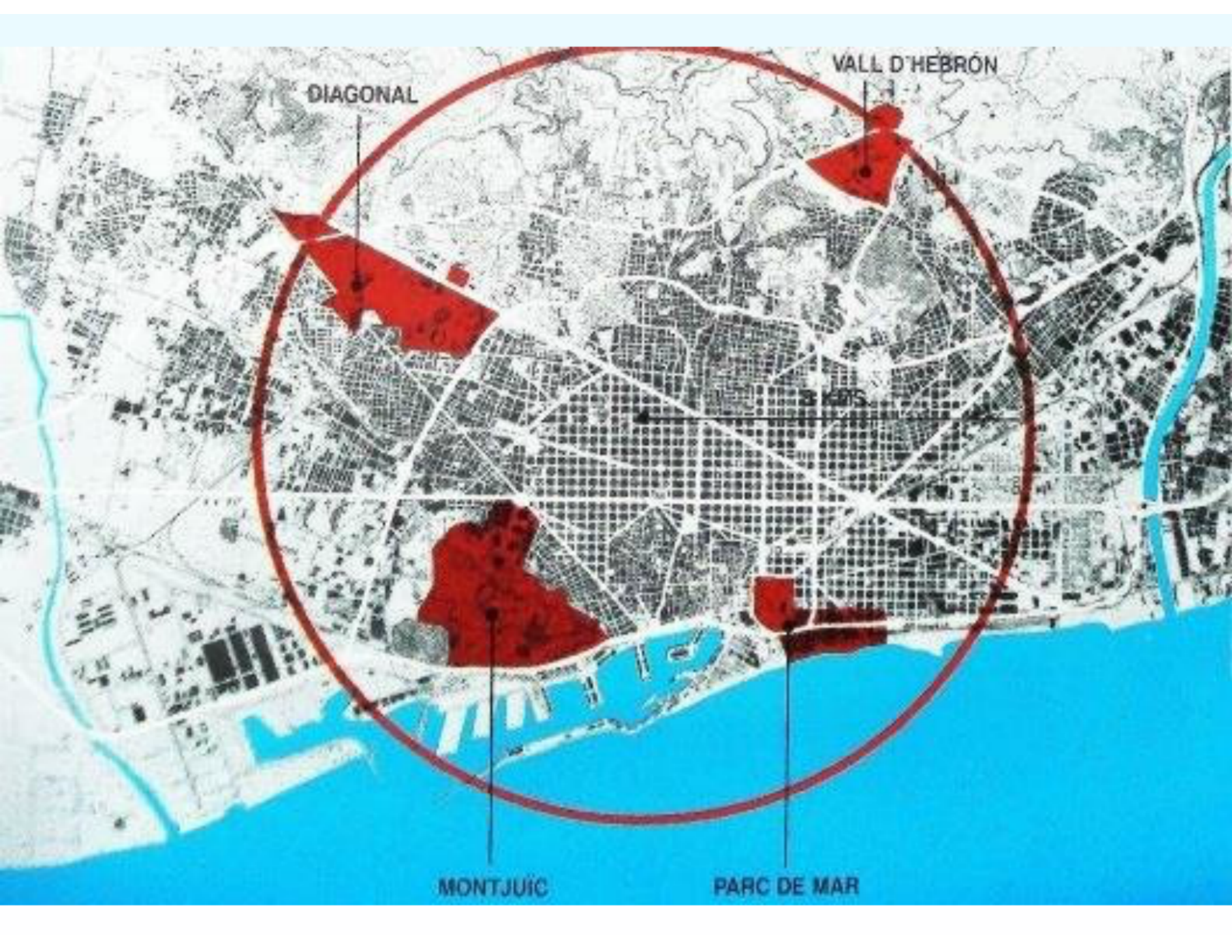
Tokyo 1964 - koordinace her s 10-letým plánem

LOH 1992



88% of necessary facilities for the Games were already available for use and only fifteen new venues needed to be constructed...

post-Olympic city planning in Barcelona has become less focused on the improvement of the lives of the city's residents, and more attuned to strategies that seek to maximize the attraction of capital.



DIAGONAL

VALL D'HEBRON

MONTJUIC

PARC DE MAR

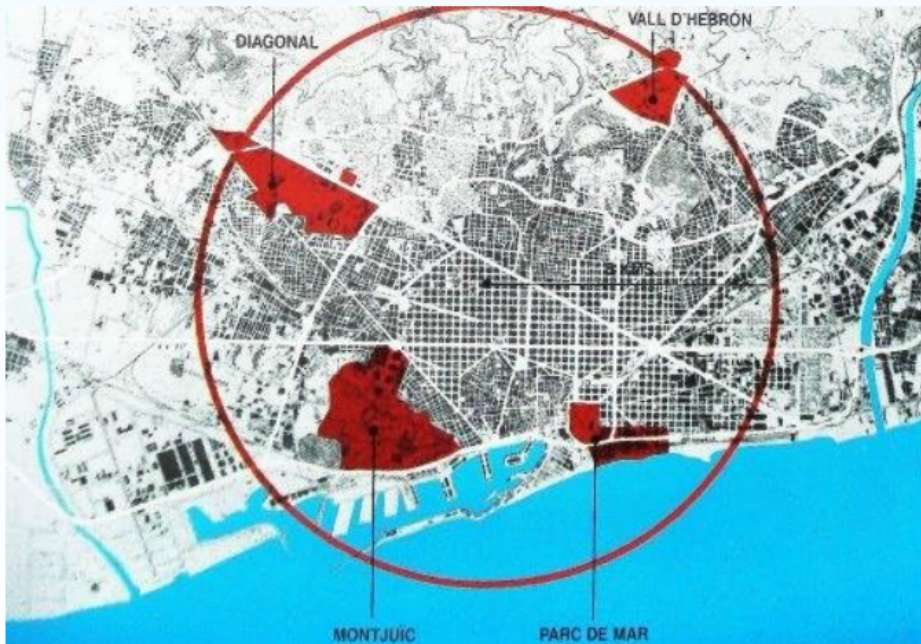
Barcelona

role "mega-events" v rozvoji města

Řím 1960 - počátek spojení OH s rozvojem města

Tokyo 1964 - koordinace her s 10-letým plánem

LOH 1992



88% of necessary facilities for the Games were already available for use and only fifteen new venues needed to be constructed...

post-Olympic city planning in Barcelona has become less focused on the improvement of the lives of the city's residents, and more attuned to strategies that seek to maximize the attraction of capital.

UDP	Territorial Fragmentation	Exceptionality Measures/ Accountability	Inclusion of Neighborhood Population in Decision-making	Institutional Complexity	Social Returns
Copenhagen Oerestaden	Attempt to connect Oerestaden to the city	Linked to the Oeresund Regionalization Strategy. Democratic deficit in the initial phase	No. No linkages to community empowerment programs in deprived districts of Copenhagen	Very complex. Independent state-municipal partnership/ company. In reality, controlled by the Ministry of Finance in Denmark	Ambiguous. Perhaps social returns to the city as a whole and in the long run
Dublin Dublin Docklands Development Project with IFSC as flagship	Detachment in early phase— attempt to create new sector to the east of existing CBD. Attempt to build bridges and fill gaps in latest phase	Development Authority: responsible to national government and local communities initially excluded from decision-making. Now the most democratic model in the URSPIC sample	Initially No, but subsequently Yes: local neighborhood excluded in first phase but now directly represented on the Governing Council of the Urban Development Corporation (UDC).	Initially an exclusive, executive-style Quango with own complete planning powers. Changed to local social-partnership model of regeneration in 1997 with own planning powers coexisting alongside those of local government. Dual planning regime (local authority and UDC) now yielding complex development scenarios	Local: none in the initial stage of the project but local social programs now well developed and other initiatives coming on stream (including social housing); a major contributor through IFSC activities and tax revenue to gross domestic product and exchequer resources
Bilbao Abandoibarra	Filling gaps; building bridges	Combination of statutory planning instruments and discretionary	No	No, but innovations in managing structures and public-public partnerships for “concerted” urbanism	Ambiguous. Benefits for adjacent areas but no trickle-down effects

UDP	Territorial Fragmentation	Exceptionality Measures/ Accountability	Inclusion of Neighborhood Population in Decision-making	Institutional Complexity	Social Returns
Athens Olympic Village	Detachment; undermining social and economic coherence of surrounding localities	management by a special purpose urban development company (mixed economy firm) Central state level controls the redevelopment process and contains involvement of the local authorities and population	No. Virtually nothing has been done to involve neighborhood populations in the decision-making process	The development project depends on two governance/government systems, a "normal" and an "exceptional" one. The normal system deals with regular developmental issues, while the "exceptional" is the system that prepares and administers the Olympics	Ambiguous. The project's social returns include some potential gains in employment during the construction phase. The Olympic Village also includes a public housing scheme for the post-Olympic era. No central commitment exists that guarantees housing for local population
Vienna Donau-City	Filling gaps; bridge to central city	Only superficial democracy: hearings without power	Ambiguous	Proliferation of private developers and public authorities	Negative social returns: institutionalization of public-private partnerships, high-income groups as clientele of social democracy

UDP	Territorial Fragmentation	Exceptionality Measures/ Accountability	Inclusion of Neighborhood Population in Decision-making	Institutional Complexity	Social Returns
Rotterdam Kop van Zuid	Attempt to construct physical link/bridge with central city	No exceptionality measures, but erosion of trust in political process. Elected borough councils	In later stage of project and in an indirect way	Highly complex. Independent State-Municipal Partnership for Kop van Zuid. Involvement of private investors. Complex of policies for urban regeneration and social renewal difficult to coordinate	Yes, but very limited and in adjacent neighborhoods. 1990s: stronger stress on social projects in adjacent neighborhoods
London The South Bank	Detachment from adjacent wards. Bridge with central London	One of the most democratic models in URSPIC sample	Yes	Not complex: from grassroots organization to partner-dominated planning	Yes
Berlin Adlershof	Detachment; filling gaps	Democratic control on public overspending	No	Partnership between the public sector (Berlin) and semiprivate developer. Little state/municipality coordination	Indirect
Brussels Espace Leopold (EU)	Detachment	Permissive attitude of authorities towards private developers	No	Proliferating number of private developers and of "informal" public/private relations	No (negative social returns)
Lisbon Expo 1998	Few or no links with oriental zones of Lisbon	Discretionary planning agency	No	No relations with overall planning in Lisbon; no links with other UDPs in Lisbon	Ambiguous