

Morphology and Urbanform, the planning of new urban territories

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In a context of profound social change, influenced by many factors, the city grew and expanded into the surrounding countryside beyond the old administrative boundaries, creating spaces of great vitality, but having developed so spontaneously, translating into a lack of rationalization, anarchy or in a different order. Initially accepted as a positive sign, this vitality, has now become a blemish. For various reasons extensive urbanization suffers from a kind of blindness. New forms give rise to many urban deconfinements reflected in formal, conceptual and regulatory terms. The fragmentation and the extensive nature of the urbanization hamper the notion of the urban "whole" to which they belong (which was once the city...) and instead show the complexity and the contradiction of forms and (actors of urbanization and its regulation).

A. Corboz, in an attitude of non-deterministic planning, calls for the formulation a new concept of city as a place of discontinuity, of heterogeneity, fragmentation and transformation "in interrotta", consider it necessary to approach the city as a space of "drift", as invariably refractory to projects not in tune with the movement which produced them; M. Sola-Morales, beyond understanding structural urban growth as a process that results from a combination of several operations (Parcelling + Urbanization + Construction), where time is also a crucial factor, stated the importance of local scale, the geographical and environmental specification and basic infrastructural network; as strategic operational output, for the restructuring of the territory, N. Portas, refers to the need of reconciliation of opposites - the rural and urban, agglomeration and dispersion, etc...

Both the theoretical framework of the discussion of Urban Form, and the culture of proposed operative committed to the organization of urban space, justify the relevance of morphological concerns - the study of Forms of urban growth and the relationship established between the different processes of growth and the configuration of the territory, are fundamental for defining the regulatory mechanisms to be adopted. The fundamental theory on issues of Urban Form and Growth Processes, opening the debate on the importance of project, idea and innovation at the time of making the city, allows a discussion on the configuration of the territories of the new urbanization and the role of design in Transformation / Structuring the urban space.

In a context of functional complexity and heterogeneity, where social - urban imbalances and conflict are the new variables of urban and territorial planning , and the image is assumed as an icon of affirmation, the issue of Form finds expression also in urban public management, as it becomes essential for the evaluation urban quality.

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