

Urban Form is not alone

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Urban Form together with Architecture have proved to play a main role in the city image and therefore in citizens life. Historically associated to *Urbanism*, although left aside by the more recent Anglo-Saxon *Urban-Planning* concept, the urban morphology is back.

Throughout cities' history, the role of urban and architectural form has been changing assuming moments of conceptual unification as well as phases of detached conceptions. According to Roberto Fernandez, one can establish arguments on a methodological differentiation between urban plans and architectural projects, considering that different "scale" dimensions of the spaces justify different disciplinary approaches. Conceptual periods are also proposed considering different perceptions of Plan and Project relationship and consequently diverse urban forms. Another approach to plan and project matter is defended by Oriol Bohigas, assuming the need to 'unplan', proposing a city of projects, where scale is no longer a key factor in the projectual methods.

This paper aim to i) understand the connection existing between plan and project, urban form and architecture and ii) identify the urban outcomes associated to each methodological approach.

The research focus on three case study assessment, of Lisbon's 20th century public promoted housing neighbourhoods, setting on opposite poles in what concerns to urban and architectural approaches - Encarnação|1940, Telheiras|1973/74 and Parque das Nações|1998.

A classification is proposed considering the different projectual dynamics and the associated urban outcomes.

Keywords: Urban Form, Architecture, Plan, Project, Housing Neighbourhood, Lisbon