

LA CIUDAD SALUDABLE

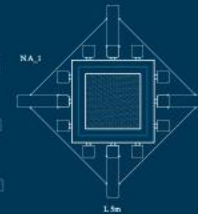
Retos urbanos de la Ciudad *Post Covid*.

Espacio público

Resiliencia

Renaturalización

Justicia social



Rocío Calzado López

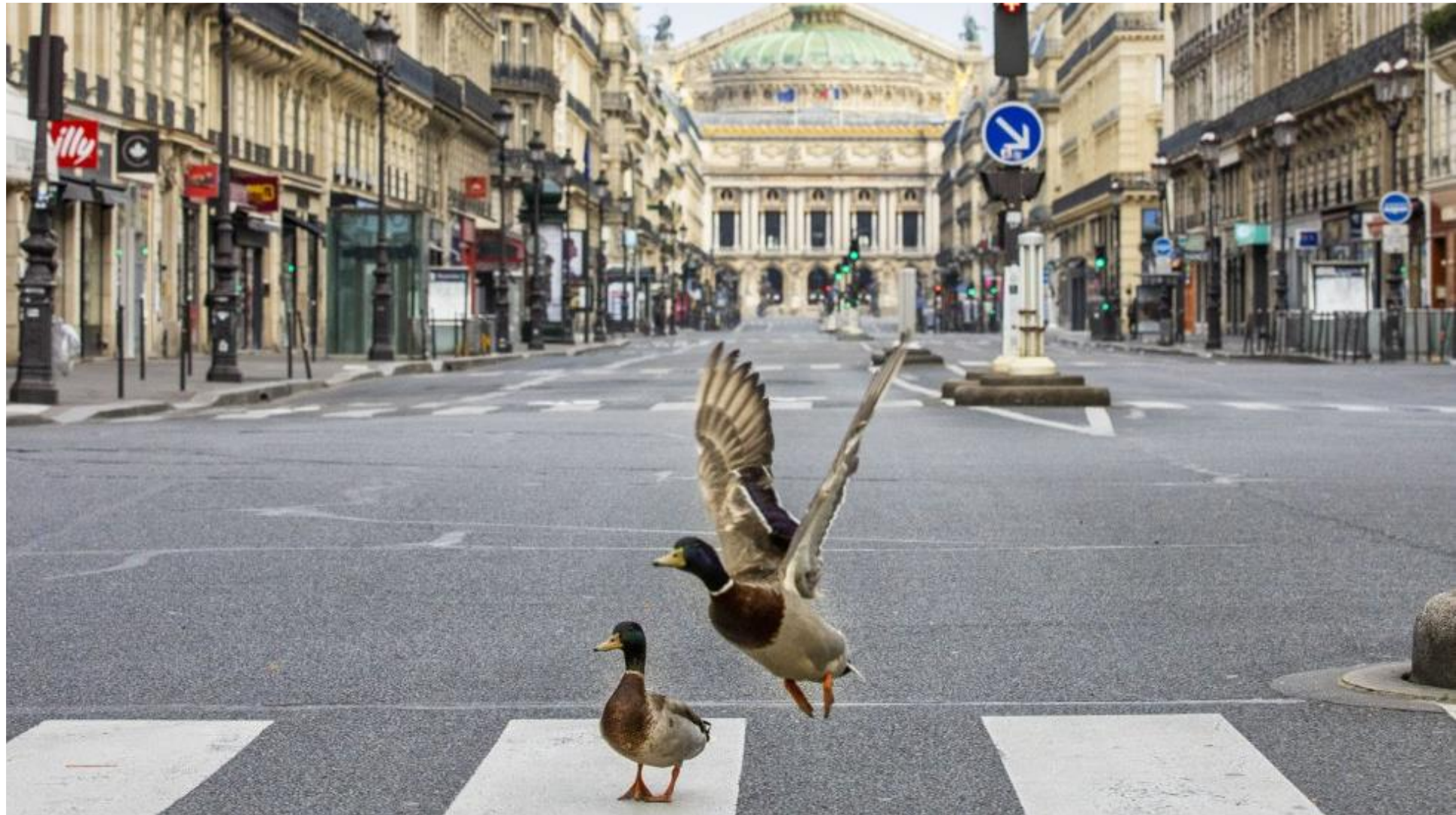
Arquitecta y Diseñadora Urbana en ACLAA París



Wuhan, febrero 2020



Ópera de París, Marzo 2020



Lima, abril 2020



Palacio presidencial de la India en Nueva Delhi



Palacio real de Madrid



Vista del estadio El Campín en Bogotá



Plaza de Bolívar, Bogotá



Brote de peste en Amsterdam a mediados del siglo XVII



Marc Francke y Matthijs Korevaar, studio publicado en el "Journal of Urban Economics"

Episodio de Cólera en Londres, 1854





Mapa análisis de casos de Cólera, Dr. Snow

X-Ray Architecture, Beatriz Colomina 2019

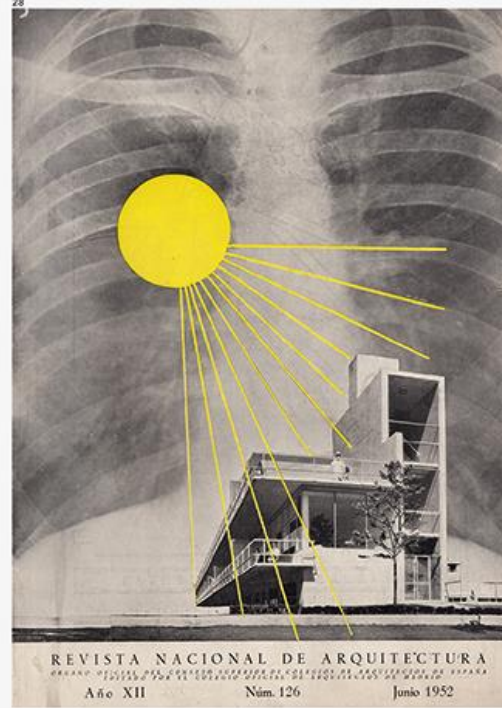
25 Pablo Zabalo, Sanatorio de Leza, Alava, Spain, 1934, postcard
26 William Ganster and William Pereira, Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Waukegan, Illinois, 1939
27 Werner Hebebrand and Wilhelm Kleinertz, Sonnenblick Sanatorium, Marburg, 1929–1931
28 Cover of the *Revista Nacional de Arquitectura* 126, June 1952, with an image of Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium superimposed on an X-ray of lungs



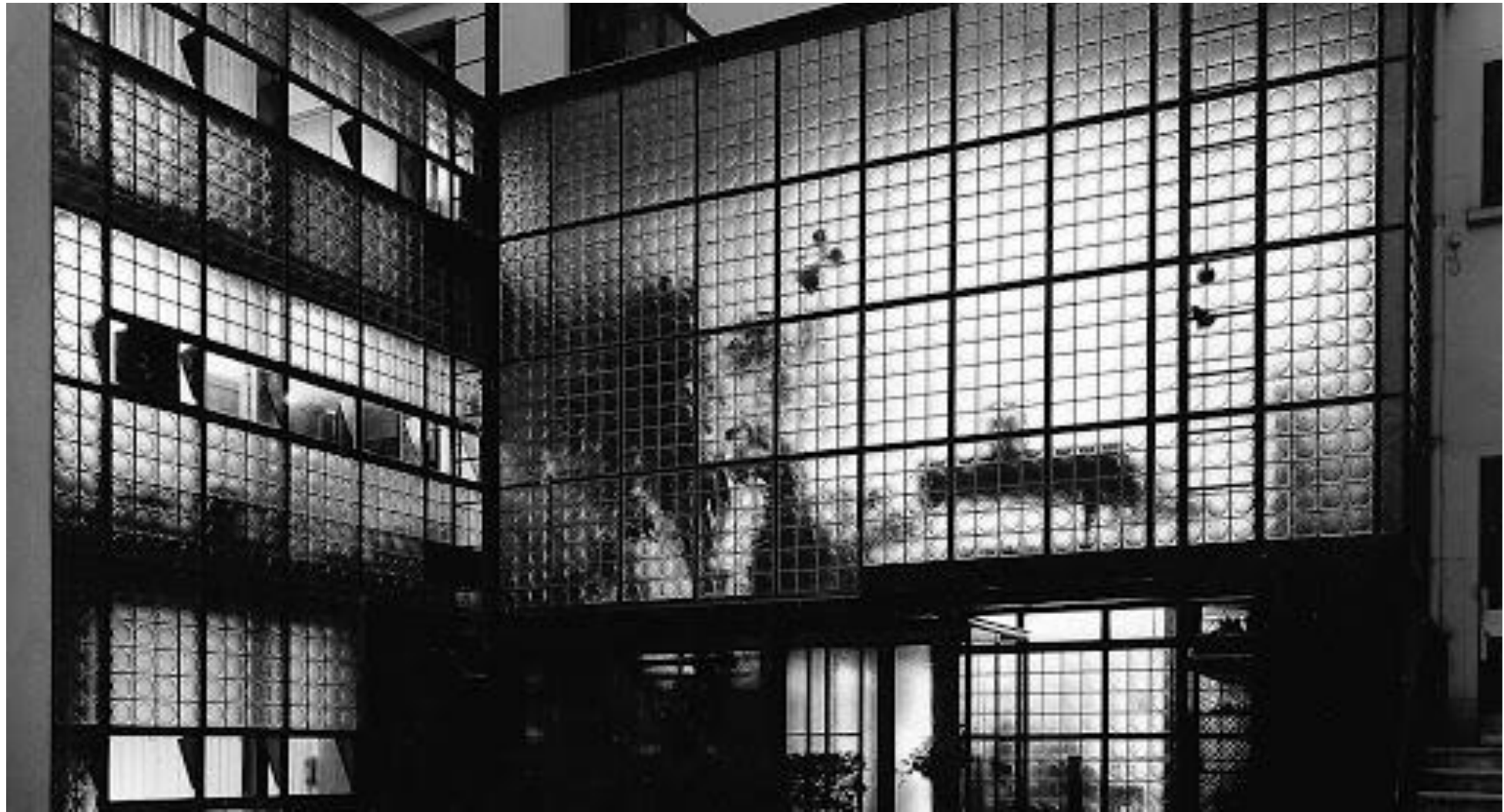
blick sanatorium in Marburg (1929–1931) FIG. 27; Jaromír Krejcar's Machnáč sanatorium in Trenčianske Teplice (1929–1932) FIG. 29; Josep Lluís Sert's Dispensario Antituberculoso in Barcelona (1934) and hillside sanatorium project for Barcelona (1936); Pablo Zabalo's Sanatorio de Leza, Alava (1934) FIG. 25; William Ganster and William Pereira's Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Waukegan, Illinois (1939) FIGS. 26, 28; so on and on. Many modern architects did a sanatorium at some point, and often it defined them. The sanatorium was the testing ground of new materials and techniques of construction and often involved experimental collaborations between architects, engineers, and doctors.

The sanatorium buildings were typically disconnected from cities, floating like ships on mountainsides, in forests, by lakes, or at the coast, with their row upon row of sun terraces treated like little beaches—sometimes linked to artificial beaches on the inside of the building or to real beaches on the outside, FIGS. 30, 31. This sense of floating outside its normal urban habitat and angling itself to the sun to heal fragile bodies challenged the definition of architecture. It is as if architecture itself took the cure.

In fact, the sanatorium modernized architecture. It is not a traditional building with balconies added to it to catch the sun, but a set of deep sun terraces understood as the crucial medical instrument to be propped up and serviced by a transformed building. The whole building ultimately adjusted itself into a solar device, sometimes stacking itself at a steep angle, as with Marcel Breuer and Gustav Hassenpflug's 1930 project for a 1100-bed



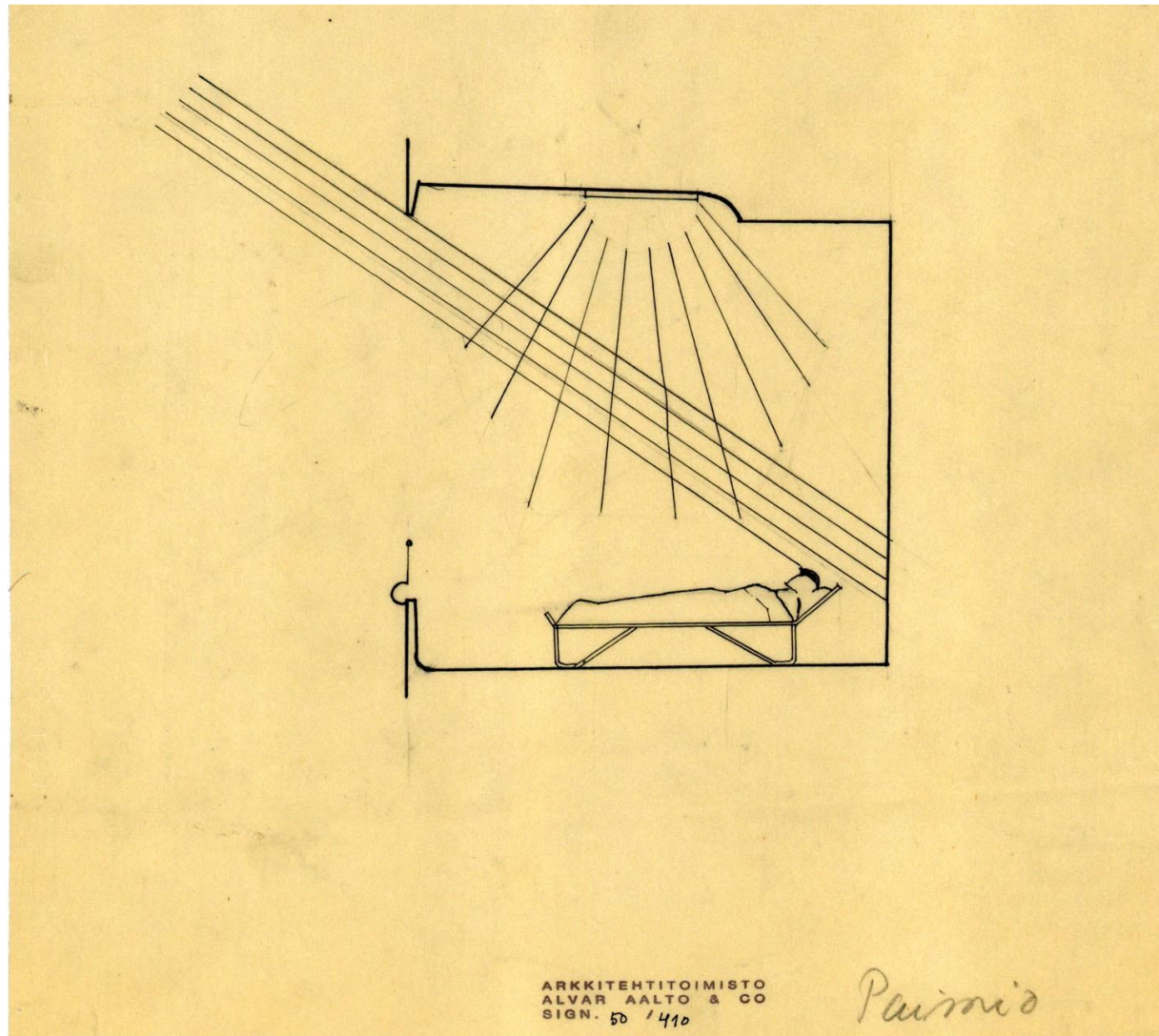
Maison de Verre, Paris, 1932



Sanatorio de Paimio, Alvar Aalto



Estudios de iluminación y exposición solar, Paimio, Alvar Aalto



ESPACIO PÚBLICO



Peatonalización de calles en Chicago durante la pandemia



Terrazas instaladas en lugares de estacionamiento de vehículos, París



Terrazas instaladas en lugares de estacionamiento de vehículos, París



Peatonalización temporal del Paseo del Prado, Madrid



Urbanismo táctico, Barcelona



Peatonalización de la Carrera Séptima, Bogotá



RESILIENCIA



Hospital de campaña en Wuhan



Estadio reconvertido, Wuhan



Hospital militar Nave US Comfort en Nueva York



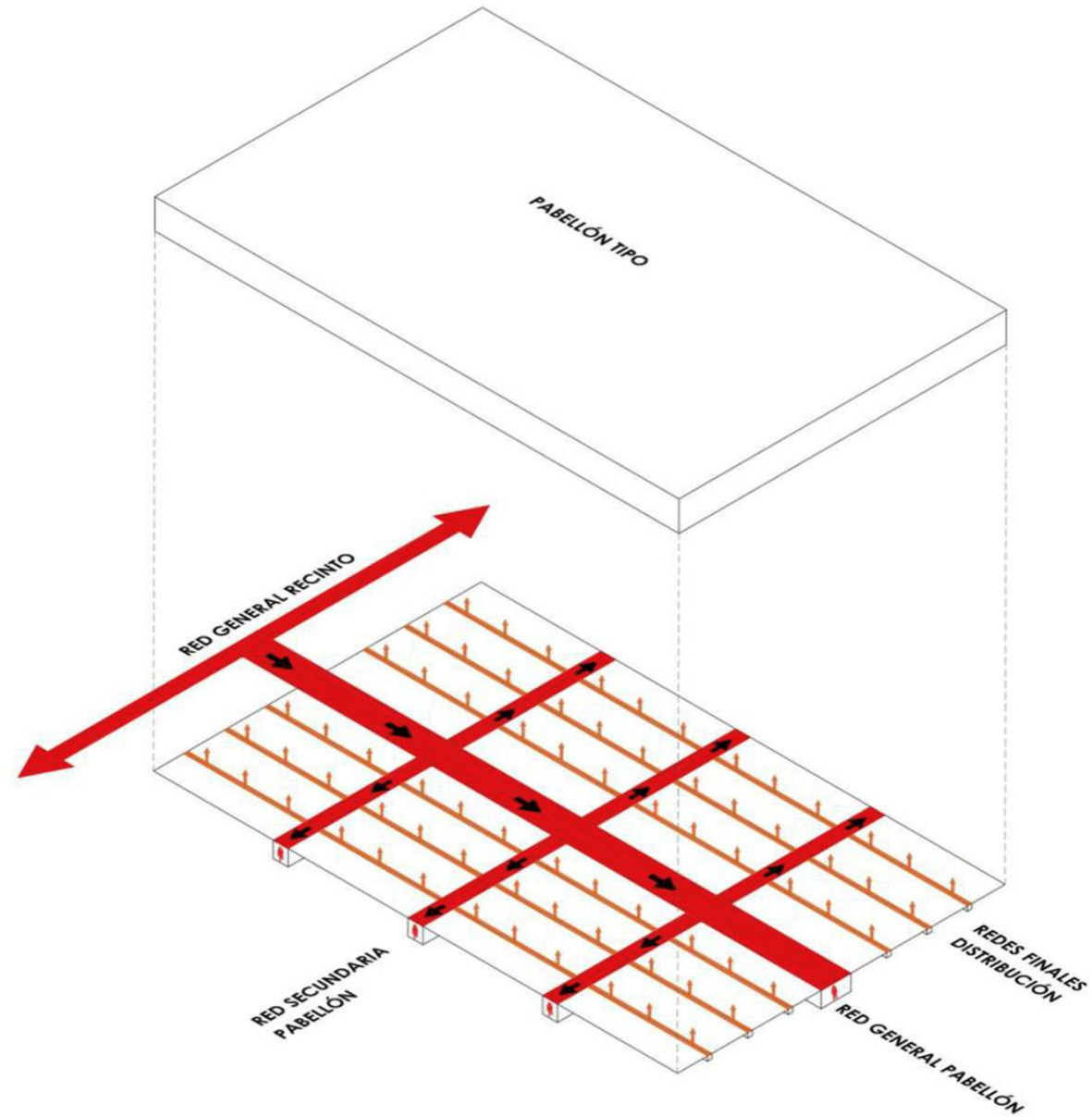
Hospitales de alta velocidad, traslado de pacientes por TGV, Francia



Emplazamiento del hospital de campaña de Madrid, Recinto ferial IFEMA



Red de galerías de abastecimiento IFEMA



Programa estratificado

La ciudad se vuelve máquina en sus extremos

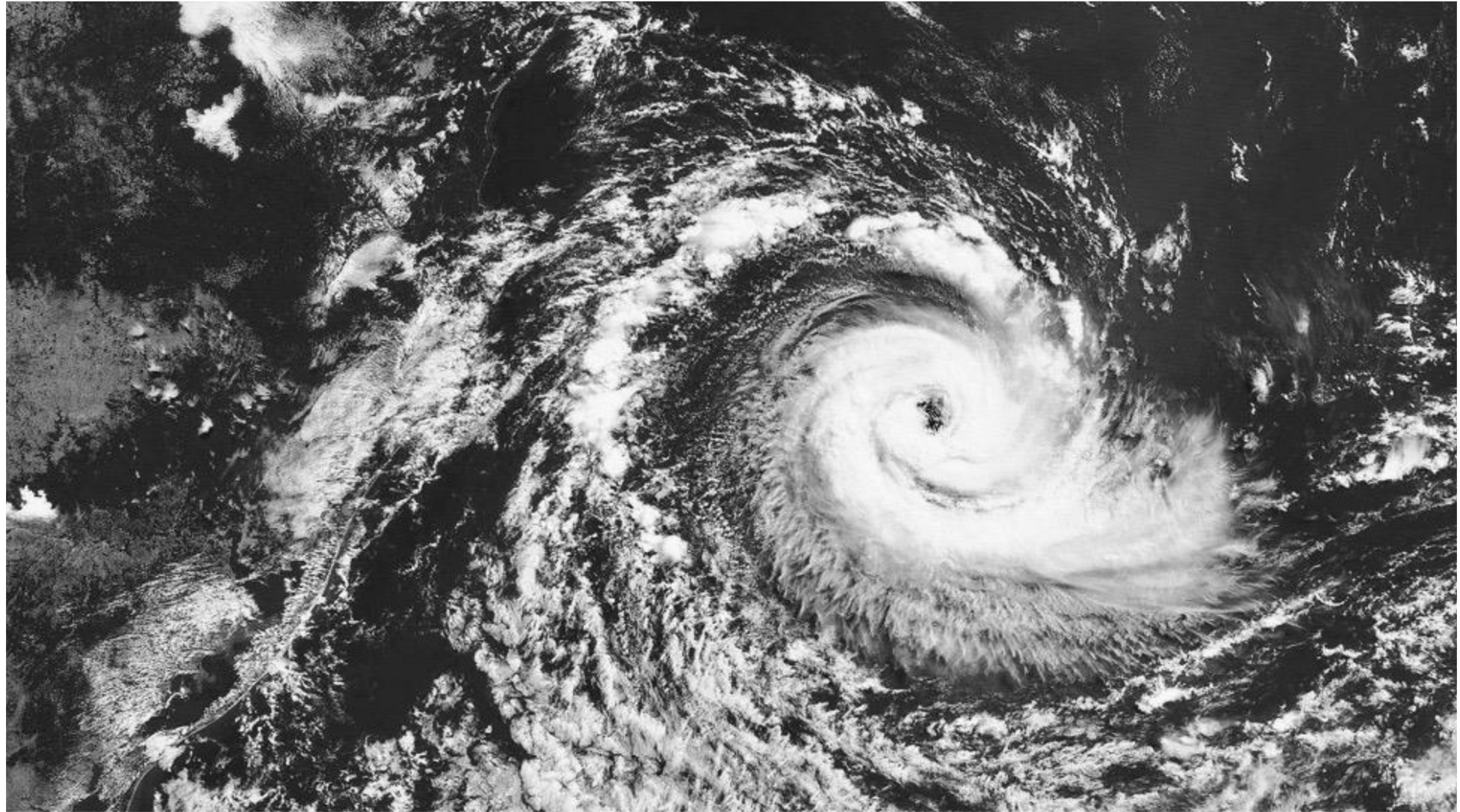


Ágora.Máquina

SEE THE FUTURE



The Wonder City You May Live to See
Special Section: HOW TO HAVE FUN OUTDOORS



Colegio y gimnasio, Boulogne de Billancourt, Chartier Dalix, 2014



Detalle cubierta vegetal, Chartier Dalix, 2014



Detalle fachada vegetal, Chartier Dalix, 2014



Estudios de hormigón renaturalizado, Chartier Dalix, 2014



Corredores ecológicos en Saint Thibault des Vignes, ACLAA, 2021



Calles existentes en Saint Thibault des Vignes, 2021



Écoquartier des Rives de la Haute Deûle, Bruel Delmar, 2005 - 2017



Senderos verdes, Bruel Delmar, 2005 - 2017



Tratamiento de aguas pluviales, Bruel Delmar, 2005 - 2017



Canalizaciones de agua, Bruel Delmar, 2005 - 2017



0.5%

of the earth's surface
is urbanised

54%

of the world's population
is urban (2014)

80%

of global economic output
comes from urban areas



▶ ⏩ 🔊 1:40 / 15:14



67-76%

of global energy use come from
urban areas (IPCC 2014)

76%

of CO2 emissions from global
final energy use come from
urban areas (IPCC 2014)



1:51 / 15:14





23% of global CO₂ [energy related]
from transport

doubling of emissions by 2050
emissions from transport under BAU / fastest growing emissions

10 billion trips per day
in urban areas worldwide / increasingly motorised

▶ ⏪ 🔊 3:39 / 15:14



Coronapistas, carriles bicis temporales, primavera 2020, Paris



Nuevos carriles bicis en Bogotá



Nuevos carriles bicis en Bogotá



Nuevos carriles bicis en Barcelona



Modelo de ciudad de 15 minutos propuesto por el ayuntamiento de París

