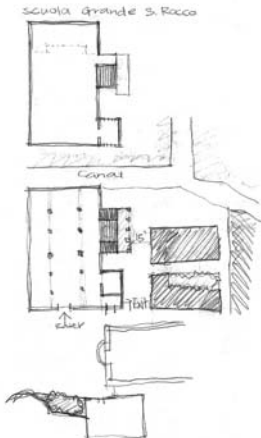
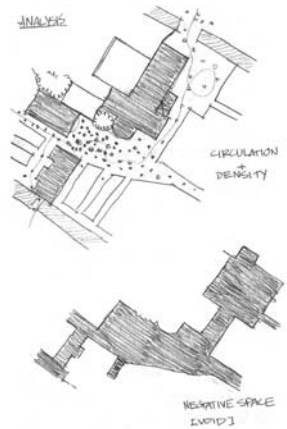




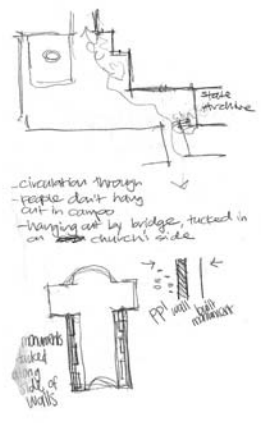
Site Campa San Rocco & Santa Maria Giuseppa Pool
Instructor: Kai Gutschalk
Studio 8 Venice, Summer 2008
Sketches
Anna Radtsch



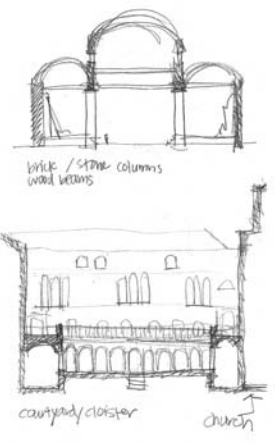
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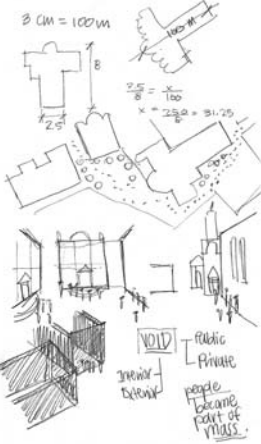
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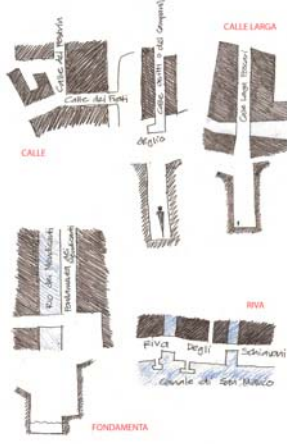
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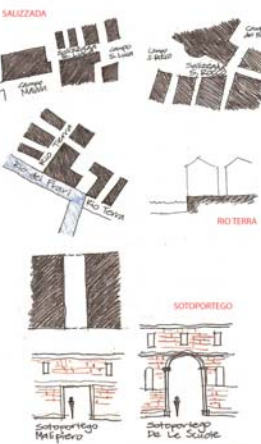
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Urban Formals Completion
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Street & Walkway Types
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Street & Walkway Types

The most common type of street found in Venice is the **CALLE**, a typical pedestrian walkway, which range from the very narrow alleyways connecting buildings to the wider walkways with ether end sometimes connecting to a canal or campo. A **CALLE LARGA** is similar to a calle in terms of its width, but is larger and wider in scale, perhaps a more important access or a connection to a larger destination.

Relationship between streets and canals is an important aspect in categorizing street types in Venice. A **FONDAMENTA** is a pedestrian path that runs along a canal and can be of various sizes. Note that a fondamenta usually has the same name as the canal it runs parallel to. A **FIVA** is a wide fondamenta and often faces the lagoon or the Grand Canal.

Street names can also reflect their original conditions. A **SALIZZADA** is the main and often largest street which were first asphalted or paved. It is observed that there are usually shops and businesses congregated on either side of a salizzada, making it a busy street during most times of the day. A salizzada is also sometimes a big street that connects two campi. On the other hand, a **NO TERRA** is a filled-in canal, and often it is well connected at one end to a Riva. A **FOSCIOLA** is similar to a no terra, but differs in that it often forms a square.

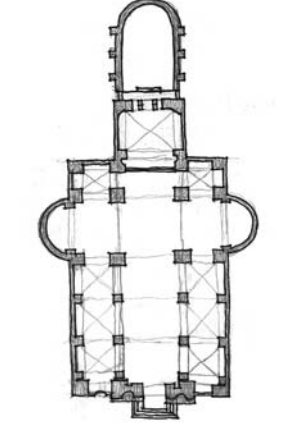
The need for more space in the densely built city of Venice adds more uniqueness to the type of walkway. A **SOTOPORTEGO** is a covered passageway that usually results from an upper floor connection built to connect the buildings on both sides of the passageway. A sotoportego can range from a small one storey high passageway that could be dark and narrow, to a wider and higher two storey one.

In conclusion, the unique conditions of the city of Venice, primarily the role of the canals, allow for a creation of certain types of streets and walkways. Each can be categorized based on the general observations described above, but at times there can be exception or variation within each category. Sometimes it is found that the street name the type of street eg. a Fondamenta given in a map does not match the one on the actual street sign. Even that is very interesting to see how the types of street in Venice differ from the streets we are familiar to in cities with automobiles where pedestrian walkways are usually not that different from one another.

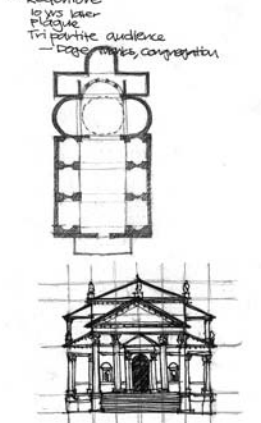
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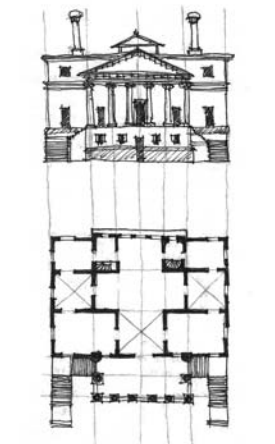
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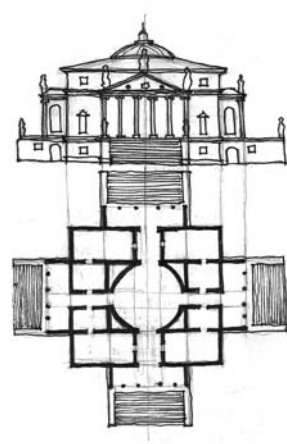
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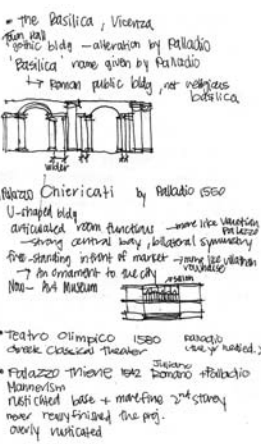
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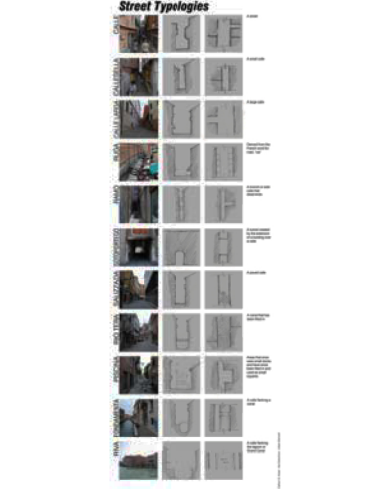
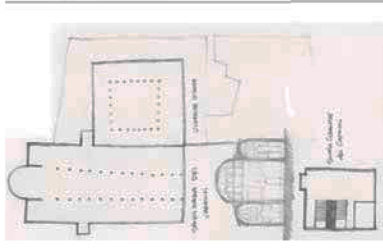
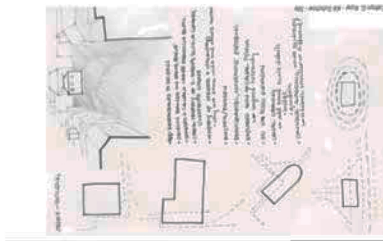
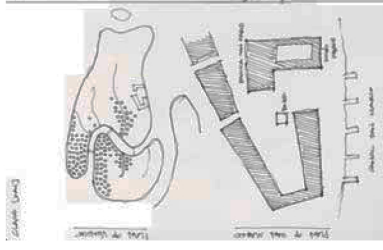
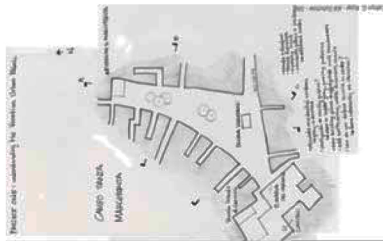
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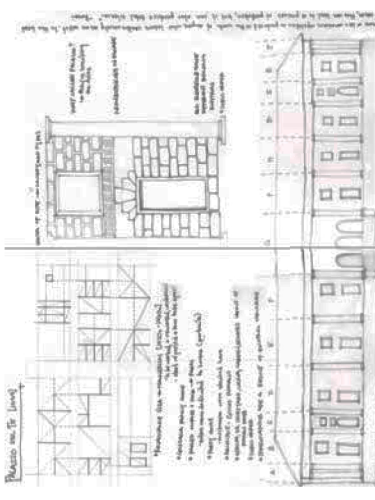
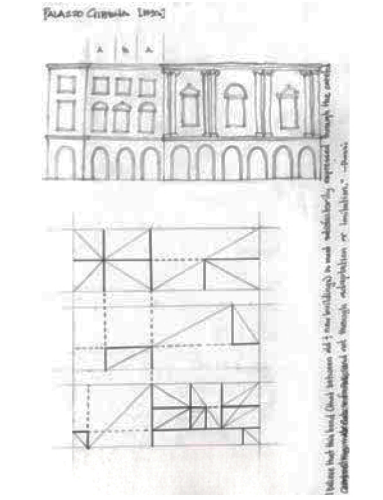
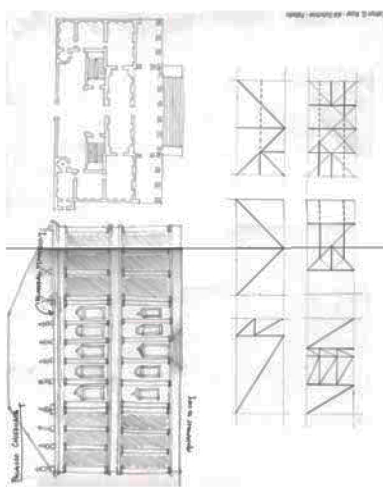
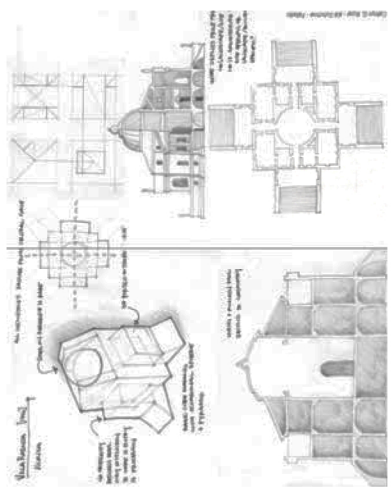
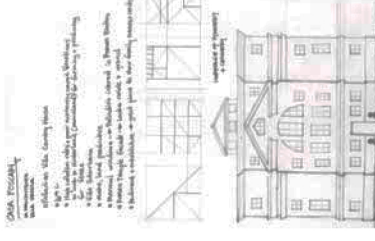
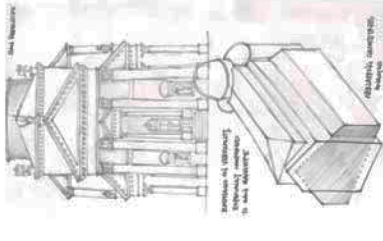
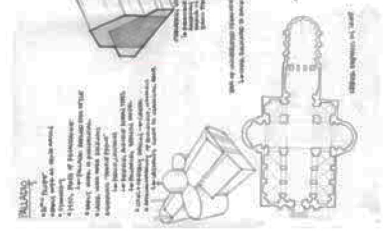
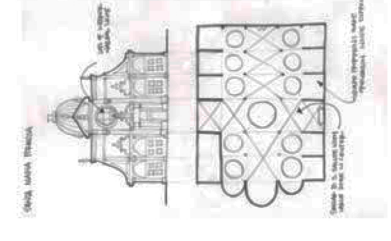
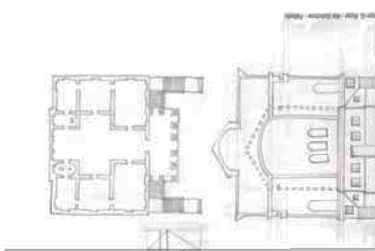
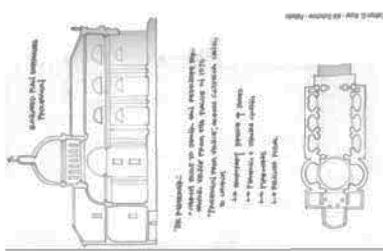
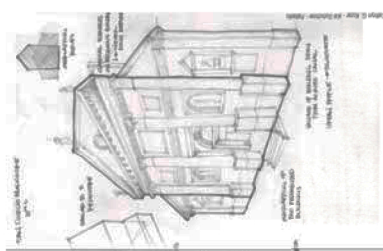
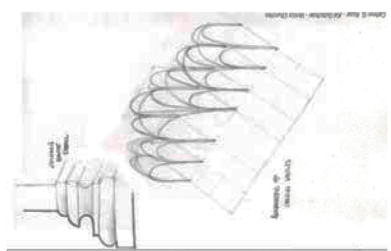
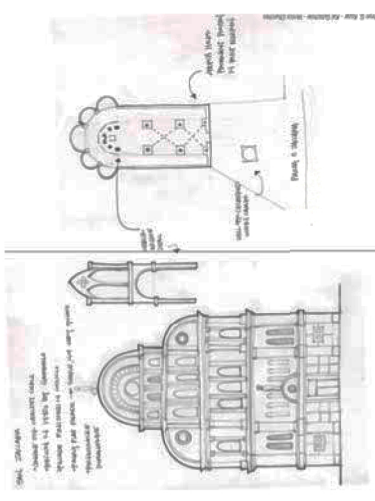
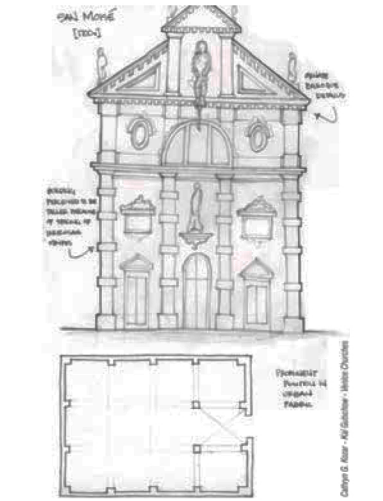
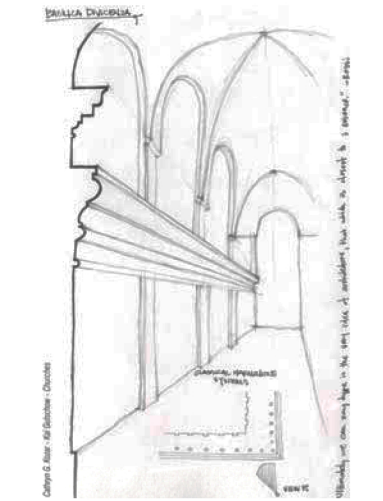
Palladio Sketches
Instructor: Kai Gutschalk
Studio 8 Venice, Summer 2008
Theater
Anna Radtsch

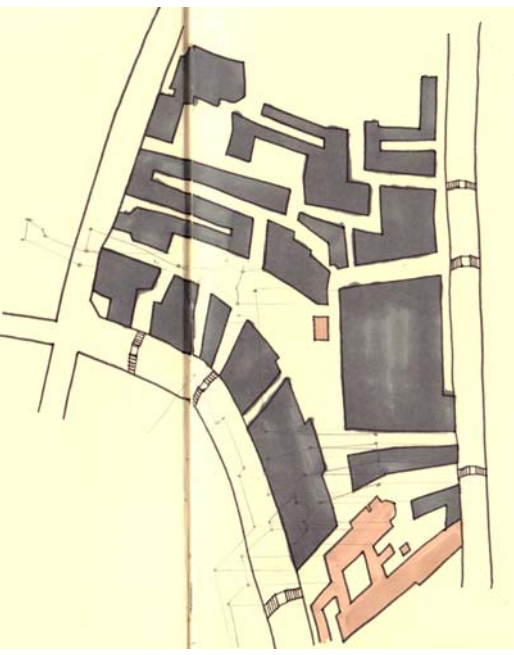
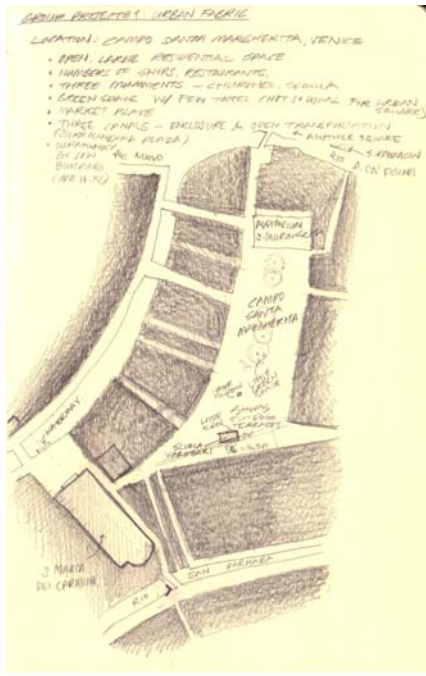


URBAN ELEMENT TEXT

Usually walking around Venice you don't tend to notice the street names as there are so many other visual distractions. Besides, aren't they all more or less the same anyway? A novice would more than likely answer yes to this question, but an expert who has thoroughly studied and analyzed this particular aspect of Venetian urban fabric realizes that the answer is a resounding no. Not only are there streets of various sizes, but there are different types too. And so a typology of streets begins to come to fruition, a typology that can be further categorized into families, much the same way specimens are classified in the field of Biology. For example, there are those who deal specifically with the presence of water while others are concerned predominantly with types of pavement. The first of these families references a body of water, be it a canal or small dock, which has since been covered by or filled in with soil to extend the horizontal surface of Venice. The cause for the majority of such radical transformations stems from a common urban problem still seen today, the issue of diminishing space. As the Venetian population and back industries increased, more and more people were in need of land, resulting in expansion into the waterways. The second family focuses on pavement patterning, referencing the fact that ancient streets were originally unpaved. There is yet another family, this one defined by its foreign influence. "Flaga," for instance, is derived from the French word for street, "rue." Finally, the more size and scale of a street acts as a deciding factor in its title, designating "calle" from "calle" larger "viale".

Even with so many breakdowns of the street typology of Venice, there are definitive threads of similarities between many of them. With such a variety of names one would think that the types they're representing would be equally unique, yet many are actually synonymous with only minor differences. All of the "alle," for example, are just variations of the standard street. A "viale" and "spazio" merely cover different bodies of water. And a "fondamenta" and "viale" both reference a street that runs alongside a canal. So while such a reduction of the differences and similarities, or more evidence, of Venetian streets may initially seem daunting, it is yet another reminder of just how diverse and layered this small island is.





Urban Elements: Morphology & Typology: Squares and Courtyards

With my own experience of Venice, I found out that there was interesting relationship between shapes and the functions of squares. They had tendency to be dependant to one another, in other words, the shape influence the function of space in certain ways. Figurative shapes of Venice squares were divided into four sub-categories: Squares, Rectangles, Trapezoid, and Polygon/Organic shape with some variations. And, these four types of shapes tended to recommend appropriate functional uses for various squares with further contextual consideration. Functions of Squares were divided into another, four sub-categories: Monumental/Central, Transient, Residential, and Commercial. Therefore, I was able to conclude my research materials on squares of Venice and sort them into two categories: Figurative shape and Function.

CLASSIFICATION OF SQUARES

- STÜBBEN
 1. TRAFFIC SQUARES (INTERCHANGES, CIRCULAR...)
 2. NUTTEPLATZ: PUBLIC USE (MARKET, PARKS...)
 3. STÜBBEN: ENGLISH GARDEN, LANDSCAPED.
 4. ARCHITECTURAL SQUARES: A SPACE MONUMENT.
- PAUL ZUCKER
 1. CLOSED SQUARE: STATIC AND SELF-CONTAINED.
 2. DOMINATED SQUARE: DIRECTED TO TERMINAL USE.
 3. NUCLEAR SQUARE: CENTRAL STATUE, VERTICAL...)
 4. GROUPED SQUARE: COMBINATION OF SPATIAL UNITS.
 5. AMORPHOUS SQUARE: TOO DIFFUSE.
- ROB KRIER - TYPOLOGY WITHOUT HISTORY.
 1. RECTANGULAR SQUARES WITH VARIATIONS.
 2. OCTAGONAL SQUARES WITH VARIATIONS.
 3. CIRCULAR SQUARES WITH VARIATIONS.
 4. GEOMETRICALLY COMPLEX - ORGANIC.

ONE OF KRIER SQUARES.

