The Multidisciplinarity in the Protection of the 20th Century Architectonic Patrimony

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Searching for the 20th century architectonic patrimony only through the relevant examples of architecture does not enable us to understand the giant phenomena occurred during this period. The 20th century was the culmination of big events that go from the destruction to the generation of new knowledge. Understanding this context implies recognising a 20th century culture comprised of a countless number of variables. If this culture is trivially seen, may be it can be perceived as a unique globalised culture, where the architectonic examples have relatively small differences, since the majority of them employ materials such as concrete, steel and glass, which make buildings to show similar facets. The architect Roberto Pane mentioned that the 20th century architecture, which he has shown, can be in any part of the World, which is true and indicates that in certain degree during the past century, the identity of towns and villages was put on risk. This risk will exist, as long as, we keep judging that economical aspects have priority over cultural aspects. The globalisation processes are an example of this situation, since economical development is more important than the cultural development and identity of the nations.

However, giving the complexity of the past century, it is necessary to thoroughly search for the cultural characteristics of each country, town or village, so we can identify them and used them as a basis to define the architectonic patrimony that best suits them in terms of cultural identity, individualisation or collectiveness. Although, always observing these characteristics as a form of cultural demonstration and not only as representative examples of architectonic tendency. It is not possible to negate the presence of the theory of architecture, which is demonstrated in the architectonic creations of the past century, but we must be careful while conducting this analysis, since a mode or an impulse may be confused with a cultural demonstration, which only represents hegemonic groups that do not necessarily have cultural influence,
but may be have control over economical processes. Therefore, we require enough clarity to identify the different factors that took place and reveal in the past century, which creations are characteristic of specific time periods. [Gutiérrez, 1996, 22] states that the past century has been a period of successive changes that enable us to identify clearly all the historic events. As a result, we can indicate the occurrence of big events worldwide and in each country. Worldwide, the big outbreaks of war have caused the lost of a large number of human lives and big quantity of materials. The latter is related to the destruction of cities, which forced to give rapid architectonic and urban solutions. These solutions portray an architectonic style that could respond to the specific situation. In places where historic events did not take place, but where these events revealed in some way, arisen different adjustments in the approach to build. Accordingly, new technological developments occurred and sometimes these developments were unnoticed, since they were not considered key technological contributions, but they may reveal a very transcendental historic period as consequence of this process.

Between the most outstanding actors of this adjacent past, there can be signalled:
- The presence of groups, such as unions, which generate a new structure for the granting of their social requirements, asking for or promoting housing resources, which from my point of view, we can call as ‘minor architecture’, since many of the developments are performed by architects of little recognition. These union structures generated appropriate contributions in favour of their people. As a result, architectonic spaces were created, such as social and sport centres, which are seen as examples of the cultural development of these unions. These developments are significant, since they represent capital, which is product of fees and governmental support. This capital generates an economical and administrative structure that enables an important economical flow that only can be explained through its study as a cultural organism.
- In the context of the territorial legislation and the provision of health and education infrastructures, the State generates other cultural behaviour tendencies, since it wants to generate spaces that respond to the public function of the State. Giving to the different social classes services. For example, in the
The case of Mexico with services such as housing and social health spaces, which come from direct or tripartite governmental institutions, e.g. the function of the Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social in Mexico depends on capitalisation through the State, the bosses and its workers' contributions.

From the educational viewpoint, it is assumed that the State is the institution that is obligated to provide education to the society. Therefore, it generates educational spaces that go from the simplest to the most complex, such as the education at university level. In Mexico, as examples of big educational centres, there can be mentioned, the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México and the Instituto Politécnico Nacional, which depend totally on the State and have generated campuses declared patrimony of the humanity.

- The architecture schools are considered another important actor, where a current or architectonic style is assumed and which impression is revealed through their graduates. The architectonic proliferation of cities is exhibited through the large number of its graduates from these schools and which architecture is irrelevant. This is owed to having many architectonic productions corresponding to one current, which is comparable to examples of historic architecture where according to the period is determined the number of buildings that are preserved, but which conservation is seek without establishing more value than the historic event. In the 20th century, we require the participation of architecture, art and urban historians to understand the events that contributed to the architectural urban development of some city sectors and their evolution.

- The industry is another key actor in this development. Initiatives have been already taken to its preservation. However, the society keeps recovering these spaces for the development of activities, such as services attention (corporate offices).

From the actors above mentioned, it is noted that it is necessary the comprehension of the architecture not only through its shapes or architecture current. The latter arose from the theoretic analysis of the space. The study is centred in the human being and to who has to be provided with spaces in accordance with his/her physiological and spiritual needs as indicated by Villagrán García José.

It can be observed that the complexity of the 20th century culture obligates us to examine the events from different viewpoints and each of the disciplines has to provide elements, so we can identify what is characteristic of the cultural period to which we are making reference. It is necessary that sociology and anthropology explain us the social phenomena that have been originated, such as the appropriation of spaces through diverse forms. The
economy indicates us the processes through which human beings have moved during the 20th century. The characteristics of economy have generated big architectonic spaces. In many cases, these architectonic spaces instead of representing the development of the economical relations between individuals, has represented the relations between economical capitals (corporations). This situation is revealed in all the countries. As a result, an economical relation between recognised architects and economic firms has been generated, which architecture only represents this economical relation and not the cultural relation between towns or villages.

From the sciences perspective, physics and chemistry enable us to explain the changes in the environment. These changes are product of an architecture that forgot its relation with the environment and consequently have produced phenomena that alter the behaviour of the structures and materials of these types of construction. Phenomena that have been caused and were not consider on that time and which now are recurrent causing many problems to constructions and society. The explanation given by these sciences will enable us to take action in the conservation process of architecture that constitutes a sign of evolution for towns, villages or nations and from which we can learn to repair and live in harmony with the environment that we have changed.

Architecture can also be seeing as a tool to satisfy infrastructure needs, but also as an economical process to occupy space necessary for building housing and commercial edifices. These constructions have arisen through governmental politics where the State has become the authority in urban development, which can be explained by politic sciences and urbanism. Also, there is a need to explain spaces predetermined for watching and enjoying sport performances and practicing sports individually and collectively, such as gyms and stadiums. These spaces and the services that they offer may be provided by the State and the private sector. The culture also generates new spaces or is expressed in urban environments as a form of appropriation and that finally influences a governmental politic that transcends in the generation of spaces by the State. As a result, the development of cultural centres for the social development is expressed, in some cases generating houses of culture, art centres, art houses, contemporary art museums and museums sponsored privately. The attention of elderly people on cultural activities obligates the creation of centres for the elderly where they can develop cultural activities and receive health services.

From the evolution of the 20th century, a large number of spaces have been originated from a new vision of the human being as a physiological, spiritual and politic entity, which attention derivates from the technological advance, which has originated from the knowledge, which has arisen from a large num-
The 20th century culture can be expressed through a large number of disciplines that have originated from the study of the human being and that ended on the creation of architectonic urban spaces, which evolution has happened in a very short period due to big technological advances that have permitted to modify the space concept according to this process. As a result, this obligate us to think on how to identify the architectonic elements that reveal on the cultural, technological and scientific development, which imply the human being.

Other aspect of big relevance in the last century is the big growth or urban zones, which have been influenced by the territorial capacity of each country, state or county, which has caused the horizontal or vertical growth of cities. This growth has not always being regulated by the State, i.e. using a perfect, detail and studied planning, in many cases this growth has occurred through speculation processes of soil and in other cases as a sign of economical power of specific social classes. These social classes seek the territorial zones that offer a better status and consequently develop urban areas of certain significance. In other cases, the territory is obtained from social-politic groups, which generate urban areas for real-estate development for their members. Urban-architectonic areas are generated through illegal terrain invasion with the purpose of housing. In this specific case, we may be should think on explaining the present phenomenon and evaluate if the generated architecture in these areas can represent a concept of vernacular contemporary architecture.

**Conclusion**

For the conservation of the 20th century architectonic patrimony in our cities, there must be considered not only the participation of architects, but also all the disciplines that enable the comprehension of social and politic events, which has transcended and created these cities as complex and extend in terms of territoriality. We know that in the processes of architectonic conservation and restoration, it has always been seek interdisciplinary participation.
However, we consider that for the conservation of the 20th century this must be multidisciplinary in areas:

Firstly, from the selection of the real-estate patrimony to preserve, which not necessarily should be reflected in a property, but also this can be extended to zones that offer not only unity of style, but also they can be totally heterogeneous from the architectonic viewpoint, but which development pattern reflect certain unity or social behaviour that reveals a cultural process.

Secondly, the conservation of the patrimony that is product of social events, such as the politics originated from the governmental initiatives in pro of the attention of social needs of people, where we can find constructions of educative, cultural and medical character.

Thirdly, the respect of the diverse constructive systems and approaches which are product of the politic and social circumstances that have developed during this century and which have been revealed in the form of scarcity or technological developments that correspond to the velocity of change characteristic of this century.

Fourthly, the conservation of the relevant architecture as response of a new social and politic system worldwide, even this is only represents a sign of the economical power of some tows, villages or nations.

Finally, the study of urban-architectonic areas resulted from social group initiatives, which have entitled architectonic significance, but also social implications such as the vindication of social needs.

All this seeing from the different viewpoints of disciplines can contribute towards the problem of the integral conservation of the 20th century urban and architectonic patrimony.

References