As shown in the maps, the following presentation is about three types of city designs in Lima, Perú. It is remarkable that both PREVI (System City Design) and the San Felipe Complex (Modernist City Design) were designed and built almost around the same time (1960’s). Also, it is remarkable that the Traditional City Design in Lima Downtown is by no means traditional in the peruvian sense but instead, carries european (spanish and french in particular) influences everywhere.
PREVI (EXPERIMENTAL HOUSING PROJECT)

Peter Land designed the base plan for PREVI and 26 architects took part of the design of housing following a distinct and experimental criteria. The principal focus of this project was the growing house concept. Indeed, PREVI was designed as a platform for expansion, flexible growing, and an idea also shared by Metabolists.

As a matter of fact, Kisho Kurokawa and Fumihiko Maki, members of the Metabolist movement, participated in the design and construction of PREVI, using a genetic strategy. You can also see the application of the growing house concept in the Quinta Monroy, a project by recent Pritzker winner, Alejandro Aravena. Ideally, people is meant to extend their living space according to their needs.

What also makes PREVI part of the systems city is that 26 architects – among them Aldo Van Eyck, Christopher Alexander and James Stirling – took part of the design. Multiple visions were combined and interacted, the way nature does.

Sources:
http://www.architecturalpapers.ch/index.php?id=91
TRADITIONAL CITY DESIGN

LIMA HISTORIC DOWNTOWN

Lima Downtown is full of architecture extracted from european tradition. After the conquest of Perú, tradition has not existed besides the own spanish architecture. Two of the places that prove that spanish and european tradition is the key to Lima Downtown are Plaza San Martín and Plaza de Armas.

If you could image the City Beautiful Design by Daniel Burnham, you could also imagine a place like shown in this picture. Plaza de Armas is a place that illustrates and captures such paradigm. This kind of design and spatial organization can be found in Lima Downtown. Of course, there are other places that could be compared to Plaza de Armas, but if you ever go to Lima Downtown, you will definitely be transported to the Daniel Burnham dimension. In Perú, there are other places influenced by such model, and most of them can be found in the capitals of every region. The weather nor the topography matters, you will always find a square with european, traditional influences.

(Source: http://www.diversionenlima.com/plaza-de-armas-de-lima-plaza-mayor-de-lima/)
The San Felipe housing complex proves to be everything that Le Corbusier and all Modernist giants wanted. The tall buildings where people live, separated to maximize sunlight, the green spaces in between, everything in this design by Peruvian architect Enrique Ciriani, is evidence of the influence of the Modernist paradigm in Peruvian lands.

Large public spaces are also part of the Modernist scheme. Even if the height of the buildings is different from time to time, there are always spaces for people to live in community. However, this design, in my opinion, commits the very same crime that Le Corbusier committed: taking too much space for parking and cars. Nevertheless, an exemplary design, and of the best housing complex in Lima, Perú.

Sources:
http://arquitecturacontemporanealima.blogspot.pe/2012/01/122.html
https://habitar-arq.blogspot.pe/2009/05/residencial-san-felipe-i.html