PhD Meeting 2009

Moderator: Wouter Vanstiphout

June 3, 2009

Almere, the Netherlands

Scientific Board

Prof. dr. ir. Han Meyer, Delft University of Technology

Prof. ir. Arnold Reijndorp, University of Amsterdam / International New Town Institute

Prof. Juval Portugali, University of Tel Aviv

Prof. dr. Wouter Vanstiphout, University of Vienna / Crimson Architectural Historians

Program June, 3 2009

PhD meeting International New Town Institute

09h30   doors open Blekerstraat 4 1315 AH Almere +31 (0)36 5344070

09h45   opening by Michelle Provoost, director of International New Town Institute

09h55   Introduction by Wouter Vanstiphout & start presentations

10h00   Marieke van Rooy – TU Eindhoven
         Social Housing at a Turning Point, The Netherlands 1960–1980

10h25   Mario Campanella – Delft University of Technology
         Microscopic Pedestrian Modelling: A Behavioural approach

10h50   Berna Yaylalı Yıldız – Izmir Institute of Technology
         Confrontation of the public with the private in Sultanahmet

11h15   Kristine Samson – JUUL | FROST Architects and Department of Environmental, Social
         and Spatial Change, Roskilde University
         Performative Potentials in the Shaping and Redevelopment of New Towns

11h40   discussion

12h00   lunch

12h45   Lefteris Theodosis – Polytechnic University of Catalonia
         Planning for Athens: Constantinos A. Doxiadis' work and theory 1945–1975

13h10   Elke Beyer – ETH Zürich
         Producing Socialist New Towns
         Town Planning in the USSR and the GDR in the 1960s and its Aftermath

13h35   Simone Rots – Delft University of Technology, faculty of Urbanism
         The Squatted New Town
         Informality and the planned New Town, Venezuelan Cases

14h00   Caroline Motta – University of Paris Sorbonne
         The Image of the City through the Townscape: Crossed Views of New Towns

14h25   Guillermo Delgado & Jiong Wu – Berlage Institute
         Decolonizing architecture: On the Israeli settlements on Palestinian territory

14h50   final conclusions

15h00   start bike tour 'So you think you can plan' by artists Bart Stuart & Klaar van der Lippe

19h30   dinner at Payal, Indian restaurant, Deventerpad Almere

Audience members

New-Newtown in the era of Neo-liberalism

Kyo-Suk Lee – PHD candidate at the Delft University of Technology

San José: juxtaposition of re-interpreted New Towns

Anne Schram – Eindhoven University of Technology

The new town of Zingonia: Death and Life of a Modernist Utopia

Deni Ruggeri – Cornell University – Assistant Professor of Landscape Architecture

ISTANBUL versus ALMERE

Ekim Tan – Delft University of Technology, faculty of Urbanism

Building by Registering, a tailor-made method of housing development

Jing Zhou – Delft University of Technology, faculty of Urbanism

The New Town and the Freetown
Plan-organisation plus minus self-organisation in Copenhagen

Signe Sophie Bøggild and Marie Bruun Yde – Copenhagen

Residents of the "Cities of Tomorrow": Urban Development and Identity Formation in the Social Housing of Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Vienna (1919–1935)

Sae Matsuno – Faculty of Humanities, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

New Towns in Brazil (not attending PhD meeting)

Ricardo Trevisan – Brasília University

Rebuilding Babylon: Asian New Towns After 1990

Rachel Keeton – International New Town Institute, Almere

The ambiguous heritage of GDR-architecture. Intentions, reception and appropriation

Eva Valk – Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Modernity and suburbanism: suburban culture in The Netherlands 1960-present

Ivan Nio – University of Amsterdam/NIO Stedelijk Onderzoek/Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving

Reinventing public urban spaces in community projects in comparative perspective

Christina Liesegang – IHS Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies

New Towns in the Third World countries
Viviana d'Auria – KU Leuven, department of architecture, urbanism and spatial planning

Urban tactics, When I think of Rio de Janeiro
Zineb Seghrouchni – Eindhoven University of Technology

Mohemmedreza Parvizi – Delft University of Technology, faculty of Urbanism

Philip Lühl – Delft University of Technology, faculty of Urbanism

Thomas Stellmach – MAXWAN Architects

Arnold Reijndorp – International New Town Institute / University of Amsterdam

Michelle Provoost – International New Town Institute

Marit Geluk – International New Town Institute

Bart Stuart – Buro Spelen

Klaar van der Lippe – Buro Spelen

About the moderator

Wouter Vanstiphout (Belgium, 1967) is an architectural historian. In 1994 he co-founded Crimson Architectural Historians (www.crimsonweb.org), an office that combines historical research with the organisation and implementation of urban planning projects. Examples are the WiMBY! project for the renewal of the fifties satellite town of Rotterdam Hoogvliet and the redevelopment of the nineteenth century train viaduct in Rotterdam, Hofbogen. At the moment, Crimson is curating the Rotterdam part of the International Architecture Biennial Rotterdam (24/09/09 – 10/01/10). Since 2007 Vanstiphout has been a guest professor of Urban Planning and Architectural History at the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna, Austria.

Social Housing at a Turning Point, The Netherlands 1960–1980 Architecture, urbanism and socio cultural transformation

Marieke van Rooy – TU Eindhoven

Promoters: Prof. B. Colenbrander, TUE and Prof. J.W. Duyvendak UvA

At the end of the sixties a socio cultural change occurred all over Europe. The emancipation of the individual that happened by means of participation and democratization was one of the main features of the cultural 'revolution' of the sixties. What makes the Dutch case special is the fact that this socio cultural change took place within the framework of the planning system of the Dutch welfare state. During the 1970's a top down policy approach was exchanged for regulated bottom up construction. The government's embracing of the new spirit of time influenced all the pillars of the welfare state and therefore created a unique situation in the Netherlands in the seventies.

Public housing that has always been one of the main pillars of the Dutch welfare state was influenced as well by this change. After the Second World War it became one of the pivotal elements in the reconstruction of the country. The design principles were based on the international dogmas of modernism, following the manifests of the CIAM meetings. But this functionalist approach came under fire at the end of the sixties. In an attempt to make a more `human' housing environment in contrast to the modern city, architects and urban planners began to adapt their projects to a 'human' size, which radically changed the urban landscape of the period. This change in focus, where the individual demands became predominate, transformed the machinery of public housing – in program, design process and architecture.

This research examines the shift in the design of public housing and the urban landscape in relation to the social cultural transformation in the Netherlands in the sixties. Trough the analysis of the built environment, the design process, the housing program and the positioning of policy makers, urbanists, architects and active inhabitants the research will study in what way the design of social housing was related to the socio cultural transformation in the sixties. The research focuses on housing projects in the Amsterdam agglomeration. By studying three cases that have been developed within a time span of twenty years, namely Bijlmermeer, Dapperbuurt and Almere Haven, three different urban typologies are represented.

Presentation PhD meeting, INTI Almere, the 3th of June, 2009

In this presentation I'll explain why I chose Almere Haven as one of the case studies for my research. I will therefore not focus on Almere Haven as a new town in an international context, but will place it within the context of Amsterdam and the Dutch sixties. I'll emphasize Almere's double sided position: the conception occurred within the context of a regulated modernist society, but the infill was influenced by a new socio cultural élan. Therefore Almere Haven can be interpreted as the personification of the socio cultural turmoil that took place in the sixties and seventies in the Netherlands.

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Microscopic Pedestrian Modelling: A Behavioural approach

Mario Campanella –Delft University of Technology

The analysis of pedestrian flows is an important part of the planning and the design of public areas and large buildings. The experience a person has in walking facilities depends strongly of the walking quality during her stay. Smooth and comfortable walks lead to satisfaction and encourage a next visit. Furthermore, every public space must be designed assuring minimum safety levels of these areas in emergency situations.
The traditional approaches used by designers and planners to deal with large pedestrian flows are generally based on rules of thumb. However, these are rapidly becoming obsolete due to the complexity of inner cities, commercial centres, large urban buildings and transport nodes such as airports and train stations. The improvement of the performance and the accuracy of pedestrian microscopic models have encouraged application of these models to assess and predict pedestrian flows in walking facilities in a quantitative and qualitative way.

Pedestrian microscopic models have the inherently characteristic of describing individual behaviours that can account for differences between individuals (heterogeneity) in real populations. Everyday experience indicates that real pedestrians walk differently from each other. The differences may be reflected in the speed that pedestrians walk. Empirical data shows that age, gender, time of the day, location, weather conditions and purpose (commuting, leisure, work…) influences average walking speeds. The differences are also reflected in walking styles for example indicated by the distances that pedestrians keep from each other. Furthermore, pedestrians of the same age, gender and purpose may walk differently in the same place and time due to different physical conditions and other personal reasons. Additionally, pedestrian microscopic models are able to replicate selforganizing phenomena observed in real flows. Self organizing phenomena occur in many traffic systems. In particularly in pedestrian flows several kinds are observed, such as lane formation in bidirectional flows, formation of diagonal stripes in crossing flows, zipper-effects in bottlenecks.

My research investigates pedestrian behaviour in an operational level (behaviours associated with walking) and applies the knowledge to modelling and simulation practices. A simulation model was build based in the Nomad walker model developed by Professor Serge Hoogendoorn from the Delft University of Technology. Several aspects of pedestrian walker models are being investigated namely: the interaction between pedestrians, calibration and validation of the model; and macroscopic properties emerging from the microscopic interactions between pedestrians. The aim of this research is to improve the quality and performance of microscopic pedestrian models by combining pedestrian behaviour knowledge and numerical optimisation.
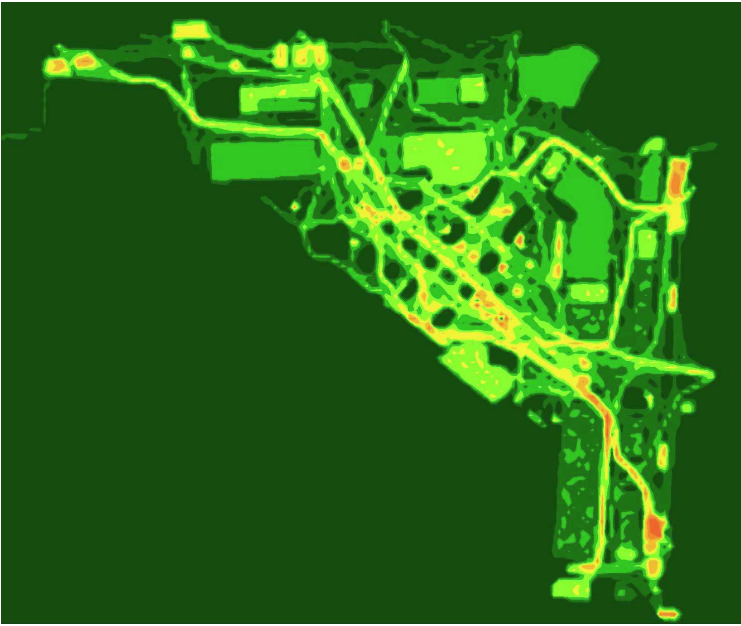
Figure 1: Overview of the maximum densities (in ped/m2) over the walking area from the investigation: "Pedestrian simulation study for Schiphol Plaza" Daamen, Hoogendoorn and Campanella (2008)

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Confrontation of the public with the private in Sultanahmet

Berna Yaylalı Yıldız – Izmir Institute of Technology

Urban ground as one of the important component of everyday practices and also the transformations have had a growing significance for approximately twenty years. From the 1980s urban spaces have handled again with the scope of urban transformation or revitalization projects. Assumed as spatial expression of economic, social, and technological developments, urban ground reflects the changes in one of these structures. Overtly discussed in the contemporary debates are the social or spatial fragmentations within space according to the changes. The place of urban public space in this framework is hesitative because of the ambiguous boundary of public or private in favour of private as the result of increasing commercialization and enclave fortification.

This article is set up to address this question by examining in depth Four Season Hotel, a historic building on the Sultanahmet district [1] redeveloped currently on the historical peninsula in Istanbul. While the hotel was revitalized and then turned into a mechanism to transform Sultanahmet Square for the touristic consumption since 1980s, the square witnesses to a significant change in terms of social and economic segregation. In this respect this study focuses on the period starting from the 1980s onwards although the modernization attempts and transformation process in İstanbul started from 1830s. This accumulation will be analyzed by concerning the relations between morphological, economical, cultural and hypothetic structures. Before evaluating the formal and social transformation in the site, it will be beneficial to question the theoretical background of the urban transformations. It will be important to underline that although conversion of Sultanahmet Prison into the Hotel will be focused, the oppositions in social, cultural layers become comprehensible when uncovering the transformation process via the transformation of urban space in Divanyolu.

Figure: Aerial View of Hotel and its surrounding. The huge building at the back of the hotel is Ayasofya.

SOURCE: Zeynep Kezer, "If Walls Could Talk: Exploring the Dimensions of Heterotopias at the Four Seasons Đstanbul Hotel," in Architecture as Experience, (London: Routledge, 2004), p.213

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[1] Also the building is located on the Divanyolu as the old main throughfare of the Ottoman capital, İstanbul.

Performative Potentials in the Shaping and Redevelopment of New Towns

Kristine Samson – JUUL | FROST Architects and Department of Environmental, Social and Spatial Change, Roskilde University

Image of my research: Trisha Browns *Rooftop Performance*. New York 1974

The paper will outline the development potentials in using performative strategies in the shaping and redevelopment of new neighbourhoods.

The overall idea of using performative strategies in planning is to create possibilities for the future rather than fixed plans to follow. The paper will raise the question whether a performative approach to urban planning could offer a more sustainable and social responsible development of our cities due to the idea that the more you plan the more you exhaust the inherent possibilities of the urban space.

The paper will suggest creative, temporary and processual strategies for the development of urban space. Through two case studies (Varvsstaden and Christiansberg – two redevelopment cases of old industrial sites in Malmö and Copenhagen) the paper will investigate how we can create new towns in terms of a performative interchange between users and the material environment. The interchange between the architectural design of the masterplan and the socio-cultural interference can in a performative perspective be seen as a tool to initiate an emergent urban process as an alternative to the mere execution of static masterplans by local authorities.

About the research project *Performative Aesthetics in Urban Space*

The project focuses on the aesthetics of urban space as a strategy for urban development. It examines the relations between the aesthetical, physical or historical structures in urban space, the sensory experiences of the urban space as well as the socio-cultural life reacting to it.

The notion of *performativity* is applied to define the processes, events and relations taking place within the socio-spatial framework of urban space. Performativity has been used in several academic disciplines throughout the 20th century. Thus this cross-disciplinary notion gives us the opportunity to bridge various research fields (architecture, human geography,

planning, cultural studies and sociology) gaining new knowledge of the different perspectives on urbanity.

The project is an industrial Ph.D. between JUUL | FROST Architects and Department of Environmental, Social and Spatial Change, Roskilde University

Kristine Samson is a Ph.D. Scholar at Department of Environmental, Social and Spatial change, Research Unit MOSPUS (Space, Place, Mobility and Urban Studies at Roskilde University. As part of her Ph.D. project *Performative Aesthetics in Urban Space* she is collaborating with JUUL | FROST Architects' Research and Communications unit on the project *Urban Space as a Catalyst for Change*. www.byensrum.dk She has MA in Modern Culture and Communications from Copenhagen University (2004), and has been working as an editor at the Museum Tusculanum Press and the film magazine *Mifune*. Furthermore she has been doing consultancy in urban planning and culture for *Forstadskonsulenterne* and *Kultur & Kommunikation* in Denmark.
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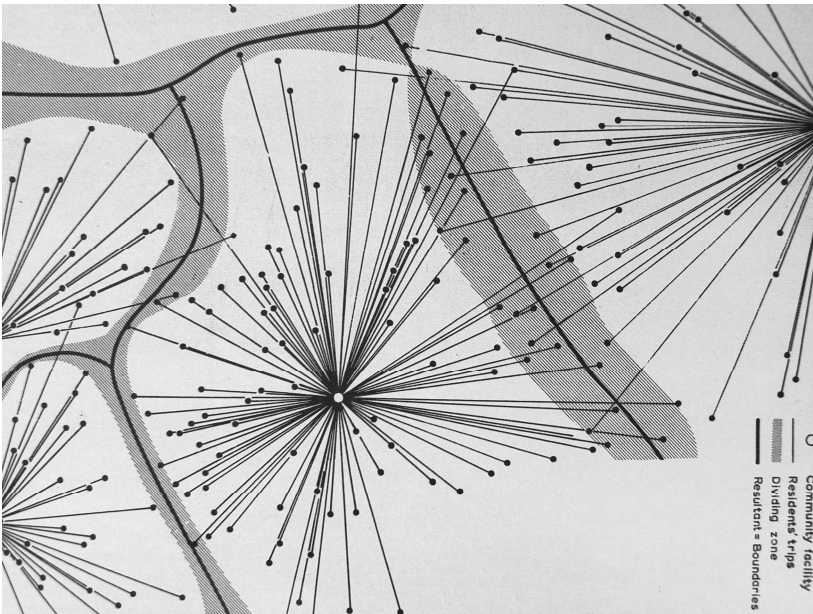(Alternative picture) Varvsstaden © JuulFrost Architects 2008

Planning for Athens: Constantinos A. Doxiadis' work and theory 1945-1975

Lefteris Theodosis - Polytechnic University of Catalonia

Athens cannot be considered a New Town since Parthenon has long ago shadowed its plains and its ideal of the democratic city has haunted for several generations the architectural imaginary. Nevertheless, contemporary history and everyday life constantly call in question the established paradigms, and the case of urban design holds no exception. The case of modern Athens then, presents an interesting paradox as it stands for the triumph of *laissez-faire* urbanism.

In this respect this thesis will examine the planning efforts, research programs and theoretical proposals of Constantinos Doxiadis as related to the urban development of Athens during the years 1945-1975. His work forms part of the planning legacy of the 1960s, the so-called "golden period" of Greek contemporary urbanism, when the architectural debate on public space and housing reverberated at the political life in an attempt to plan urban growth.

In the first part, this thesis focuses on the period of Reconstruction of Greece, when Doxiadis headed the governmental efforts for rehabilitating the devastated country and leaded the organizations that administrated the financial aid of the Marshall Plan (1945-1951). At the time, the Greek Economic Reconstruction policy (as well as Doxiadis *Survival Plan*) was based on the private housing construction boosted by regulations that freed building from taxation and height-ordinances. Although in the midst of the Greek Civil War (1946-1949) these actions seemed to be fruitful in a short term, the policy that was followed during these years essentially demonstrate the absence of state interventionism in urban and regional development in Greece. Paradoxically, top-down interventionism was the spine of Doxiadis' planning philosophy, manifested in his proposals for the development of Athens during the 1960s. The second part of the thesis examines the period 1953-1975 when Doxiadis, through the consulting firm Doxiadis Associates (DA) and the research-educational platform of the Athens Center of Ekistics (ACE), developed seminal studies [*Our Capital and its Future* (1960), *Capital of Greece-* COG (1964-1972), *The Human Community-* HUCO (1961-1972)] and devised important plans [*Regional Program and Master Plan for Athens' Greater Area* (1972-1976)] that theorized the urban growth and sought to control the development of the city.

Although the aforementioned plans and proposals extend to a long period of time, they share a common ground: the theory of Ecumenopolis, the urban model of Dynapolis and the rational system of Ekistics, characterized every effort of Doxiadis in a way that his work can be perceived as a solid and consistent urban theory. Through the case study of Athens then, I will study the birth and evolution of an undeclared theory that cut across the various phases of post-war architecture and planning: from the *heroic* Modern to the Megastructures movement of the late 60s, from the UN aid missions at developing countries to the creation of the Habitat agenda on Human Settlements, the study of Doxiadis forms a solid platform to debate the most important issues of the era of Urbanism.

Keywords: Ekistics, Modernization Theory, Cold War, Greek Civil War, Community Planning, Neighborhood Units, Housing.

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Higher Education – University Titles

2004 – date Ph.D. candidate in *Theory and History of Architecture* Doctorate Program – Polytechnic University of Catalonia (UPC)

2007 Awarded Master Degree, *Theory and History of Architecture* Master Program – Polytechnic University of Catalonia (UPC)

2003 Awarded Master Degree, *Metropolis* Master Program in Architecture and Urban Culture (FPC-CCCB)

2002 Awarded Diploma Degree of Architect Engineer, National Technical University of Athens (NTUA)

1997 Awarded Diploma of Classic Guitar, Conservatory Attiko

Scholarships

2004 – 2005 Awarded Scholarship by the Greek State Scholarship's Foundation (IKY)

1999 Erasmus Scholarship, Polytechnic University of Valencia (UPV)

Research Projects – Publications

2008 Publication in the Catalogue of the Exhibition *Bagdad, ciudad del espejismo*, curator Pedro Azara, Ignacio Rupérez

2007 Master Thesis – *Notes on the Urbanism in the Cold War era: The work and theory of Constantinos Doxiadis*

2006 Research Project – *La obra de C.A. Doxiadis 1945–1975. Una aproximación a la Ekística a través de la ciudad de Atenas*

2005 Research Project – *The Barcelona Model and the Dynamics of the Modern City*

2003 Master Thesis – *Mapping TimeSpace _ Cartographies under Construction*

2002 Diploma project – *Forms of Urban Culture. Intervention at Athenas street*

2000 Dissertation project – *City_ Spectacle_ Fiesta. The Case of Valencia*

Professional Experience

2008 NEMO architecture studio – Currently engaged as a researcher in the Territorial Planning of the Community of Bitonto, Italy

2007 Camp 61 architecture studio

2007 Translation services for LinksBooks editorial – Books on Architecture and Urbanism
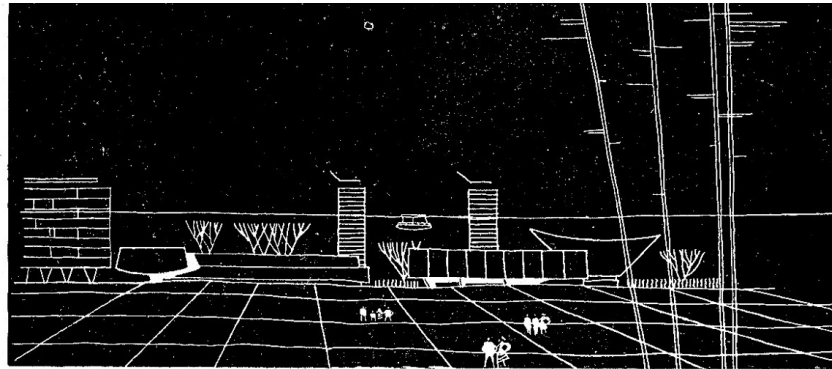
2002 – 2003 PETRA architects

2000 – 2001 ENTASIS architects

Producing Socialist New Towns, Town Planning in the USSR and the GDR in the 1960s and its Aftermath

Elke Beyer – ETH Zürich

ОПЫТ
ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИЯ
ОПТИМАЛЬНОГО
ГОРОДА

New Towns in the USSR and in the GDR in the 1960s were designed and built as flagship projects of socialism in an era of scientific and technological revolution. This paper aims to analyze how these New Towns were produced as physical and social spaces, and what notions of urbanity and modernity were inscribed into them concerning work and leisure, mobility and consumption, and the political dimension of urban space. On the one hand, the paper traces the conception of Socialist New Towns in the architectural and planning discourse of the 1960s in both USSR and GDR. On the other hand, New Towns are treated as spaces of everyday life and experience „under construction". As examples, the paper focuses on urbanistically outstanding projects like Zelenograd, a satellite town for electronic industries near Moscow, the chemical workers' town Halle-Neustadt in the GDR and the Soviet car-making new town Togliatti. It draws on architecture and planning periodicals and research publications, supplemented by representations of those spaces in promotional photo books, popular media, and inhabitants' memories. The paper situates the socialist urbanist project in the international cultural history of post-war modernity, and challenges current policies and attitudes towards the material and cultural remnants of state socialist urban space under capitalist conditions.

Elke Beyer, born 1974, holds an M.A. in History and East European Studies. University studies at Cologne University, Germany, the School of Slavic and East European Studies, University College London, and Columbia University, New York. Since 2000, freelance work on exhibition contributions, lectures and city walks with a focus on the politics of urban space; 2002–2006 research associate of *Project Shrinking Cities*, Berlin; 2004–2005 guest editor of the journal *An Architektur*; since March 2006, assistant at the Institute for History and Theory of Architecture, ETH Zürich; working on a doctoral thesis on concepts of socialist urbanity and city centre planning in the GDR and the USSR in the 1960s.

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The Squatted New Town, Informality and the planned New Town, Venezuelan Cases

Simone Rots – Delft University of Technology, faculty of Urbanism

The Squatted New Town is an intensification of a part of the research 'The New Town', initiated by Crimson Architectural Historians. 'The New Town' focuses on a generation of specific new towns: the modernistic satellite cities and urban extensions erected all over the world in the post-war period as the idealistic and pragmatic answer to population growth, war damage and housing shortages following World War II. At the moment the new towns of this generation are worldwide considered worn out and old-fashioned. They are being blamed for the existence of social problems and cultural difficulties. The restructuring that follows on this conclusion often results in demolishing important parts and rebuilding them again. But is this the answer to these problems or can we learn form the modernistic cultural heritage and the way we have lived in them for decennia? What has become of the new towns of the fifties and sixties? Aim is to find the confrontation between the concept, the intentions, the design of the new towns and the build reality and use in the past decades until the present situation.

In the Squatted New Town two of the 22 case studies that are defined in 'The New Town' will be surveyed more thorough on the theme of the planned city versus the unplanned city. Also their position in the international network of modernistic planning will be analyzed. The two new towns are located in Latin America, in Venezuela: 23 de Enero in Caracas and Ciudad Guayana. 23 de Enero is a new town from the fifties in which the unplanned city literally took over, but still the planned new town is very present in its existence. This 'revolutionary' new town has a turbulent history and in the present situation bottom-up projects are initiated, trying to solve the problems in this socially, politically and economically self-organized town. Ciudad Guayana is one of the largest examples of a centralized planned city in Latin America. Together with the Joint Centre of Urban Studies of Harvard University and MIT, the Venezuelan government initiated the development of the master plan during the years resulted in a more community based participatory model. Already in the beginning the problems of self-organization were being recognized and sites-and-services were provided. This resulted in a much lower percentage of illegal housing compares to other Venezuelan cities.

The selection of these case studies is related to the fact that the developing countries provide examples of cities in which the confrontation between the planned parts and their unplanned additions is manifest. The social and economical distinction between the higher and lower classes of the society appear in the urban structure of the city. In the last decades the urbanisation went worldwide through a rapid growth and this consequently expressed itself in an informal development that influenced the urban pattern of the new towns. Another important reason for choosing these new towns is that they are products of the worldwide export of the modernistic way of thinking in architecture and planning from Western Europe from the first half of twentieth century onwards.
Next to these criteria the two new towns in Venezuela are selected because they are clear examples of the modernistic new towns of the fifties and sixties, the original plans are influenced by the CIAM principles and they are connected to the international network of designers and 'develop-powers' that were part of the Cold War. But both cities have their own specific themes that has to be analyzed more thorough. Although they both belong to a similar generation of new towns, they differ when it comes to the interpretation of modernism, the

development of the original plan, the planning process and the realisation. Analyzing and comparing these two case studies will open up a source of information about the possibilities of adjustment of modernism to the past decades of daily life, political and economical changes and the local culture.

This research analysis two case studies that represent specific combinations of 'the planned versus unplanned' theme and will provide insight in the way these urban developments have adapted themselves to the present situation. Placed in the international context of the INTI and of the Crimson project 'the New Town' the received expertise and knowledge will be exchanged with comparable new towns. The results can be used as ammunition for the urban planners and architects, because at both levels (architecture and urban planning) 'the planned versus unplanned' is reality.

Photo: Urban Think Tank

Simone Rots is an architecture historian and is currently working on her PhD at Delft, University of Technology. She is simultaneously directing the Hofbogen project in Rotterdam, a massive regeneration project that will transform the nineteenth century Hofplein viaduct into a busy cultural and arts district. Alongside this work, Simone has been a part of Crimson Architectural Historians since it took on the WiMBY! project in Hoogvliet.

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The Image of the City through the Townscape: Crossed Views of New Towns

Caroline Motta – University of Paris Sorbonne

The outlined hypothesis in my thesis is the existence of an international urban model of new town, through the townscape, in developed countries of the Twentieth Century. And its long term application, the possibility of creating new towns in the countries in development in order to counteract the excessive proliferation of slums.

Since the perception of the townscape is intimately linked to its journey, the investigation proposes an abundant photographic view and some film takes. In this occasion I would like to present the image of some new towns as we travel along a short documentary which is being made. Its temporary title is "Crossed Views of New Towns" and some examples are Tapiola (1953, Finland) and Reston (1962, USA).

The parallel observation of the townscape of these new towns and others such as Almere (the Netherlands), Cergy-Pontoise (France), Columbia and Celebration (USA), confirm the presence of two kinds of identities:

- A similar physical identity determined by structural patterns of:
– morphology (poly-centrality, large and flexible roads, multiple supply of public facilities, employment and accommodation),
  – architecture (innovative designs and materials) and
  – landscape (conservation and multiplication of green spaces).

- A divergent cultural identity regarding:
  – weather impositions,
  – vernacular construction materials,
  – valid legislation,
  – local town customs, etc.

But more than a topologic model, it's about an ideological model based on two extension levels (national and international). Therefore we have achieved with the pass of time and the exchange of experiences between countries, the creation of a common identity of a new town throughout the produced townscape.

Key words: new town, townscape, image, identity, architecture, urban planning, Tapiola, Reston

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Bilingual: French-Spanish.

Teaching:
– Urbanism at University of Technology of Compiègne, Urban Systems Engineering Department, from 2008.
– Architecture at School of Architecture, City and Territories of Marne-la-Vallée, from 2007.

Research:
Doctorate degree in urbanism, in progress at the University of Paris Sorbonne-Paris IV, Doctoral School of Geography, Unit Research 8185 CNRS "Spaces, Nature and Culture", PhD Director: Professor Michel Carmona. The outlined hypothesis of the thesis is the existence of an international urban model of new town, through the townscape, in developed countries of the Twentieth Century. And its long term application, the possibility of creating new towns in the countries in development in order to counteract the excessive proliferation of slums. Key words: new town, townscape, architecture, urban planning. Field trips: France, The Netherlands, Finland, USA, China, England (interviews, pictures, films).

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Decolonizing architecture: On the Israeli settlements on Palestinian territory

Guillermo Delgado & Jiong Wu – Berlage Institute

The result of this research was the product of a workshop held in the Berlage Institute in November, 2008, under the guidance of Alessandro Petti, Sandi Hilal, and Lieven de Cauter, assisted by Salottobuono Office. Parallel to this, a seminar and an exhibition was held in BOZAR in Brussels with presentations by the team of tutors and Eyal Weizman, as well as a public lecture in the Berlage Institute, and an interview between the tutors, Roemer van Toorn, Guillermo Delgado, and Jiong Wu.

Project team: Guillermo Delgado, Mexico; Jiong Wu, China; Suchada Kasemap, Thailand; Kuniyoshi Katsu, Japan; Ayaka Matsuda, Japan; Ioanna Volaki, Greece.

The research starts with the premise that any crossing of the 1948 border that defined the territory of Palestine and Israel is a crime under international law. The process of colonization starts with the establishment of a strategic infrastructural object that the State of Israel places in the Palestinian territory that needs a population to be maintained, i.e. therefore a group of citizens that has to be defended by the army. This will eventually grow from a group of houses into a formal town that eventually is comprising the archipelago-like form that today is the territory of Palestine and Israel. The project takes the case of the Israeli settlement of P'sagot in the East of Ramallah, taken as a given the abandonment of it by its inhabitants, and the reappropriation of it by the Palestinian population by a series of spatial interventions that is neither destruction nor simple reuse, but a catalogue of subvertive actions towards decolonization in cases where the spatial occupation of one group over the other is still viable. A project starts from the first fifteen centimeters urbanism in the development of new towns.
The project aims to have a second phase of development after a field trip to Palestine and Israel during the Summer of 2009, and in the future create the first case of a possible atlas of decolonization in other territories in the world.
The project takes this opportunity to create an arena of speculation about the contemporary condition of cities, development of new towns, and possible steps towards a spatial justice within a condition of uneven geographical development.

Keywords: Settlements, Israel, Palestine, colonization, new towns, uneven geographical development, archipelago, capsularization.

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Weizman, E. "Hollow Land: Israel's architecture of occupation" Verso, London-New York, 2007.

audience

New-Newtown in the era of Neo-liberalism

Kyo-Suk Lee – PHD candidate at the Delft University of Technology

The aim of this PhD research is theorizing the transformation of new town planning in the era of neo-liberalism. New towns as human settlements that were founded at a certain moment by an explicit act of will, are clear projections of socio-economic desire of the age. After 1946's British invention of Newtown Act, the doctrine of welfare state worldwide projected their will of making common happiness into postwar new towns. However, ineluctable shift of global socio-economic system leads new modes of its production. Theorizing those transformations means not only historical speculation, but also setting up new principle of planning new towns.

Research tries to frame strategies and tactics of capitalist new town planning. In general, strategy can be complex multi-layered plans for accomplishing objectives and may give consideration to tactics. And tactics refer specifically to action. One has "thinking" aspect, and the other has "doing" aspect. Within the capitalist's regime, welfare state and neo-liberal capital share coherent strategy but different tactics in a way of planning new town. For example, translation Socio-economic organization into spatial organization, theatrical representation of public space, repetitive motion of production, myth of perpetual development and neutralizing existing territory are not only the common strategy but also general basis of new town planning. Research would describe current tactics of neo-liberal new town planning. Analyzing ground plan of new town is still important tool to illustrate those transformation. Mapping of decision making process would be crucial tool to reveal the hidden power of initiating new towns. Those tools are not simply for showing current tradition of irrational new town planning, but for projecting alternative principles for sustainable new town planning within neo-liberal regimes.

Research tries to exemplify Free Economic Zones in Asia as case study. As Saskia Sassen claimed, even while globalization in best understood as denationalization, it continues to be shaped, channeled, and enabled by institutions and networks originally developed with states. From U.A.E. in Near East to Korea in Far East, F.E.Z.(Free Economic Zone) as government driven urban development for foreign investment is becoming dynamic laboratory for neo-liberal new towns. Within the irony of "national-denationalization", those new towns have brought both bitter critic and exotic opportunism. Through analyzing those emerging example, research contextualizes them within tradition of new town planning.

San José: juxtaposition of re-interpreted New Towns

Anne Schram – Eindhoven University of Technology

Costa Rica's capital of San José can be regarded as a rather porous collection of 'new towns' – in different meanings. The example of this Central American city is interesting due to its relative peaceful history and political stability, which has enabled its population to a gradual and continuous process of occupation and urbanization of the present *Area Metropolitana*. Specific of the San José area is its medium size (ca. 1 million inhabitants) and spatially rather loose 'island' structure: the metropolitan area results from numerous relatively independent older cores, barrios and newer *urbanizaciones*. In this manner, San José includes a diversity of various forms of 'new towns'. Older colonial grids were once planned new towns, as also the 1950's government-planned barrio of Hatillo – the last being an exception. The many *barrios* and *urbanizaciones* that emerged separately from each other, provide in its own way different interpretations of 'new towns': as either spontaneous settlements or as semi-planned and gradually urbanized coffee plantations, of which its street plans and allotments were designed by their original owners. This contribution wants to look at two specific type of examples: older 'planned' new towns and more recent 'un- or semi planned' new towns in its metropolitan area.

The 16th and 17th century oldest parts of the city were planned Spanish new towns as part of the colonization strategy. In the present San José area these well structured grid towns are scattered through its metropolitan area. In ground plan, the public space has not changed much since its origin, but building blocks with their parcel structure, built up area and elevation have been many times re-interpreted. Economy, specific uses and resulting image were influential in the re-interpretations by entrepreneurs, inhabitants and different waves of immigrants, who continuously redo the 'unplanned' contents of the grids with a relative ease (or: what others might consider as a lack of respect for historical heritage).

Second, transformation is studied of more recent 'new towns' or *urbanizaciones* in varying scales of the 'un- or semi planned' type – from small unplanned barrios containing only several streets to larger semi planned (mostly owner -planned) urbanizaciones. Also in these areas continuous re-interpretations are the case, however less drastic and adjusting slower at smaller scales.

How do the continuous re-interpretations of these urban areas by its population takes place, seen in a historical, sociological and architectural perspective? Explorative maps, interviews and images attempt to throw some light.

The new town of Zingonia: Death and Life of a Modernist Utopia

Deni Ruggeri – Cornell University – Assistant Professor of Landscape Architecture

Located at the outskirts of Milan, Zingonia is the quintessential modernist utopia. Conceived by Remo Zingone, a key figure in the 1960s "Italian Miracle," this self-sufficient, privately-sponsored new town would distinguish itself as a new urban prototype of modernist "towers in the park," architectural prefabrication, efficient transportation, abundant open space, and thriving industries.

Economic circumstances and administrative fragmentation across five municipalities prevented Zingonia from being fully realized. Nevertheless, it managed to attract important industries, a hospital, a few public institutions and company headquarters. With jobs and affordable housing came immigrants, first from Southern Italy and most recently from Senegal and Pakistan. Legal and illegal immigration found in the anonymity of the "international style" towers an ideal place of transition toward better, more dignified lives.

This paper analyzes some of Zingonia's defining elements—modernity, prefabrication, and efficiency—and the economic, political and planning factors that contributed to its identity. It situates Zingonia within the context of other new towns—such as Bijlmermeer, Netherlands and Tapiola, Finland—currently engaged in re-defining their identity through urban design. The paper closes with questions about the future of new town experiments, caught between preservation of the original vision and adaptations to respond to an increasingly immigrant, multicultural society.

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Plan of Zingonia New Town, 1965.

View of Zingonia's central business district of "Piazza Affari."

Deni Ruggeri
Cornell University – Assistant Professor of Landscape Architecture

Deni Ruggeri is Assistant Professor in the department of Landscape Architecture at Cornell University. He is trained and has practiced both as a landscape architect/urban designer. He holds Masters of Landscape Architecture and City and Regional Planning from Cornell University, a Laurea in Architettura from School of Architecture of Milan's Polytechnic in Italy, and is Ph.D. Candidate in Landscape Architecture and Environmental Planning at the University of California, Berkeley.

Deni Ruggeri's research focuses on the interface between physical environment and human behavior. His research investigates the influence that urban design and landscape architecture have on people's place attachment to the everyday neighborhood landscape. Additional research areas include social factors in urban design, participatory design, and new towns. He is particularly interested in studying the role that landscape architecture and urban design played in the planning of European and American new towns, and in the unresolved tensions between preservation and change in their socio/physical landscape as they enter maturity.

ISTANBUL versus ALMERE

Ekim Tan – Delft University of Technology, faculty of Urbanism

This paper focuses on two towns. Both are 30 year old and have the same size regarding the population of approx. 25.000. Both are located 20 kms away from the closest metropolitan core. Both carry a half-autonomous character considering their topography and position within the urban network. Gulensu is a typical example for the informal towns emerged in the mid 70's Istanbul. Uncontrolled migration from the rural to the urban and immediate shelter needs of her residents led to a selforganizing settlement. Almere Haven is a typical example for the new towns planned in the mid 70 s Netherlands. Planners of the time were considering new towns as a solution for uncontrolled and unwanted growth of the metropolitan areas such as Amsterdam. Gulensu has a selforganizing nature, whereas Almere Haven is a controlled and idealistic product of planners and designers from a specific period. While Gulensu catered immigrant workers from all-over Anatolia, Almere Haven mainly became home to former Amsterdam residents. While Gulensu has started as an informal settlement and got legalized in phases during local government election times, Almere Haven was generated and developed with legal rules. While Gulensu residents volunteered to leave their villages to establish a new life in the largest metropolitan region of Turkey, Almere Haven residents preferred semi-urban over urban living. At first glance the two towns seem to have little in common.
This paper investigates spatial and social adaptations during the evolution of both settlements. It positions them within their changing external dynamics such as urban growth, transformation, and stagnation. It studies participatory planning/resistance processes in both cases. Finally the article suggests unexpected parallels between the two settlements: Inhabitants of both the formal and informal town adapt their physical environment. In Gulensu incremental growth and spatial adaptation is the mode of space production. Surprisingly this mechanism can also be traced in the controlled atmosphere of Almere Haven. The site survey* conducted in September 2008, showed that over 60% of the inhabitants interviewed did modify their surroundings either spatially or programmatically.

Due to their semi autonomous entities both settlements developed strong sense of identity and belonging to a community. Inhabitants of both settlements seem to react skeptically towards new growth or transformation options. Resistance to the new Sportpark de Wierden development, a new expansion plan for 500 new homes and a supermarket, can be observed in Almere Haven. In Gulensu, 7000 petitions were collected to stop the local governments' urban transformation plans in 2005. The community is now in contact with Istanbul Mimar Sinan University and NGO's to form their alternative plans.
Both settlements seem to be in search for organization models which they seem to lack. While neighborhood organizations of informal Gulensu are in negotiation for formal services and legal plans for their neighborhood, in formal Almere Haven, city officials are searching for informal ways of expanding the city by organizing bottom up design groups.
*This research is based on two workshops conducted between September-October 2008 in Istanbul and Almere. International students from different disciplinary backgrounds participated in two masterclasses of one week each, organized by Ekim Tan, Arnold Reijndorp and Juval Portugali for International New Towns Institute [INTI]. During these workshops field studies, systematic household interviews and design workshops were conducted. For further information please refer to www.theresponsivecity.org +31641415959

Building by Registering,
a tailor-made method of housing development

Jing Zhou (& Hein de Haan) – Delft University of Technology, faculty of Urbanism

This paper intends to question the existing urban development model, which is market-oriented large scale planning and construction, possibly resulting in functional mono-functional, social spatial segregation and space emptiness. These problems are especially evident in new towns, where the plan is usually based on one-sided top-down intervention, but lack of attention for small-scale bottom-up demands.

We are proposing tailor-made method of housing development in making new city or reconstructing an old urban fabric. The essence of this method is supply-on-demand, which means know your clients beforehand, and try to fulfil their personal demands while taking care of collective good. By doing so, we can avoid uncertainty; create a sense of community from the very beginning; mix diverse households and necessary urban functions. Examples will be taken both from Netherlands (Amsterdam IJburg housing project) and China (Beijing self-organized housing project). We will describe the initiation of such project, its process, final results and future improvement. We consider it a sustainable way of making interesting programmed mix in the city, and could be prototype worthwhile of promoting in both western and eastern context.

The New Town and the Freetown. Plan-organisation plus minus self-organisation in Copenhagen

Signe Sophie Bøggild & Marie Bruun Yde – Copenhagen

After the national election in November 2001, the new rightwing government in Denmark launched a program, including a competition of a master plan, to control and contain Christiania, Copenhagen's self-organised squatter-town. Simultaneously, a new anti-ghettoisation committee was set up to fight the 'vicious spiral' of decaying post-war New Towns that failed to fulfil their modernist, Social Democratic utopia. One such example is Urbanplanen, located close to Christiania and completed the same year as the Freetown was created (1971).

Nevertheless, the so-called "normalisation" projects for Christiania and Urbanplanen are not singular events. Rather, they are components in a social engineering and identity project since the 1960s, linking individual and urban levels in different social and political strategies to create "the good life" and "the good city": On the one hand, as a top-down plan-organisation in the planning of the 'welfare city' (from tabula rasa); on the other hand as a countercultural and bottom-up self-organisation in the personal appropriations of urban spaces (grafted on top of the urban palimpsest). These approaches should be seen as a relation: If the welfare city intended to domesticate individuals in ordered spaces according to universal minimal standards, the 'counter-spaces' of the counterculture sought to emancipate individuals to create alternative spaces and identities in the cracks of the dominant order. In a paradoxical way, plan-organisation (politicians' and architects' clear vision of "the good city") and self-organisation (architecture generated by local space battles) are mutually constitutive. They re-act on each other in the production of the urban spaces in which we live.

From the above assumptions we would like to open up for a discussion of the following questions: How does the paradigm shift from egalitarian, collective ideals to liberal, individualist ideals affect the perspective on and shaping of the city? How are urban spaces currently constituted and unfolded at Urbanplanen and Christiania? Has Copenhagen learned from the historical dynamics between the planned New Town and the unplanned Freetown in the planning and living of 'new' New Towns like Ørestaden and Nordhavn?

About Marie Bruun-Yde

Marie Bruun Yde (born 1980) is a researcher in the field of urbanity and aesthetics and at the moment working as a project leader and editor of the publication "SOUP – A Temporary Art and Architecture Project in Urbanplanen", which will be published in the fall of 2009 (www.soloverurbanplanen.dk). Lately she made the exhibition "The wishes leave home and capture the street" in the Library of The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Architecture, wrote a report on quality management in urban development for Gehl Architects and held the lecture "Ghost Post Urbanism" together with Signe Sophie Bøggild at the Nordic Summer University's winter session in Reykjavik. Some publications include:

"The post-planned city: Displacement and (re)vitalization of modernist urbanism", Nordic Journal of Architectural Research, 1, 2009
"Experiments in the city 1:1", ArkitekturMagasinet #3, Arkitektens Forlag, 2009 (in Danish)
"A living room is not just a living room: The aesthetics of displacement" in Malene Nors Tardrup, Replacement Migration: Portraits from the 21st Century, catalogue for exhibition at
Overgaden Institute of Contemporary Art, 2009
"Beyond pattern cities", Øjeblikket Tidsskrift om kunst – og det kunst handler om, nr. 50, 2009 (in Danish)
"Plattenbau henceforth", *[Kårk]* 18, The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Architecture, 2008 (in Danish)

About Signe Sophie Bøggild

Signe Sophie Bøggild is a Copenhagen-based freelance researcher of architecture, urbanism and bordering fields. In 2007, she graduated as M.Phil. in History of Art from the University of Copenhagen and in 2003 as MA from the Department of Visual Culture, Goldsmiths College, University of London where her special subject was *Geographies* with Prof. Irit Rogoff. After collaborating with Crimson Architectural Historians in Rotterdam on their big research project on New Towns (2008), she is finishing a chapter on Swedish satellite towns for a book on this topic to be published by Crimson. This research expands on an ongoing, independent research project about the Scandinavian Welfare City between planned utopia and lived heterotopia on which she has worked in her university thesis and prepares to write a Ph.D. Thus, she currently attends a Ph.D. course at The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts School of Architecture and Aarhus Architecture School. She has written several articles in magazines like *Nordic Journal of Architecture* and *Øjeblikket Journal of Art and Visual Culture*. Likewise, she has participated in and lectured at conferences in Denmark and abroad, most recently a paper about the ghosts of modernism at a conference in Reykjavik, arranged by Nordic Summer University, March 2009. She has work experience from places such as The Danish Contemporary Arts Foundation (2001 – 2002), NORD Nordic Office for Research and Design (at present) and the University of Copenhagen where she has taught and guest-lectured (2004 and 2006). Autumn 2008, she was a research fellow at the Danish Academy in Rome where she studied the relationship between the historical centre and the generic periphery. She has co-curated and contributed to exhibitions, e.g. the new hanging of the 20th Century collection of The Danish Museum of Art and Design (2000 - 2001) and an exhibition about dwellings in Copenhagen by the urban mediator Copenhagen X (2004). Moreover, she has done extensive fieldwork while travelling in Asia and the Middle East.

The City of Tomorrow in Development: Implementation of H.P. Berlage's Plan Zuid and the urbanization of Dutch cities during the interwar period (1918–1940)

Sae Matsuno – Faculty of Humanities, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

This PhD research examines the implementation of Plan Zuid, an urban extension plan for Amsterdam South during the interwar years. I will analyze the project's significance as a test case for urban extension in Dutch cities by surveying its two important characteristics: 1) a social experiment by the municipality of Amsterdam and 2) development of a new housing market. Attention will also be paid to the project's relation to the (inter)national urban policies of the time; Rotterdam, Vienna and Hamburg are taken as comparative case studies.

One of the main goals of implementing Plan Zuid was to improve the workers' housing. The class division (the first- to the third-class housing) was thus introduced in H.P. Berlage's second proposal (1915), and he designated approximately 75% of the housing area for the third class, following the ideal and policies of Sociaal Democratische Arbeiders Partij. In the course of the years, however, the original plan was realized to a limited extent. In the 1920s and 1930s, Plan Zuid provided a new housing market mostly for the middle to upper-middle class residents. The questions that arise from this transformation: 1) When, why and how was their pursuit of social reform adapted to the political and economic realities, first in the 1920s, and then in the 1930s? 2) What were the initial intentions and strategies? 3) What problems occurred afterwards and how did the local authorities try to solve them? 4) What consequences did their decision-making bring to the following phases of the plan implementation? Exploring these questions, I will examine the spatial planning, housing development and domestic culture of Amsterdam South, and then compare them with those of Rotterdam, Vienna and Hamburg.

At this moment, I am working on two papers: 'Attic Rooms to Sublet in Rivierenbuurt: Amsterdam South in the Context of the Housing Reform and Urban Transformation during the Early 1920s' and 'Residents of the "Cities of Tomorrow": Urban Development and Identity Formation in the Social Housing of Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Vienna (1919–1935)'. The first paper focuses on sublease and related problems in the rental apartments of Plan Zuid during the early 1920s. It aims to observe the contrasts between the planned and unplanned elements within the housing development of Plan Zuid. The second paper deals with the identity formation in the improved workers' housing, taking Coöperatiebuurt (Amsterdam), Vreewijk (Rotterdam) and Döbling (Vienna) as examples. The three neighborhoods are chosen to highlight the diversity within the same country (Amsterdam and Rotterdam) as well as within the framework of socialism (Amsterdam and Vienna).
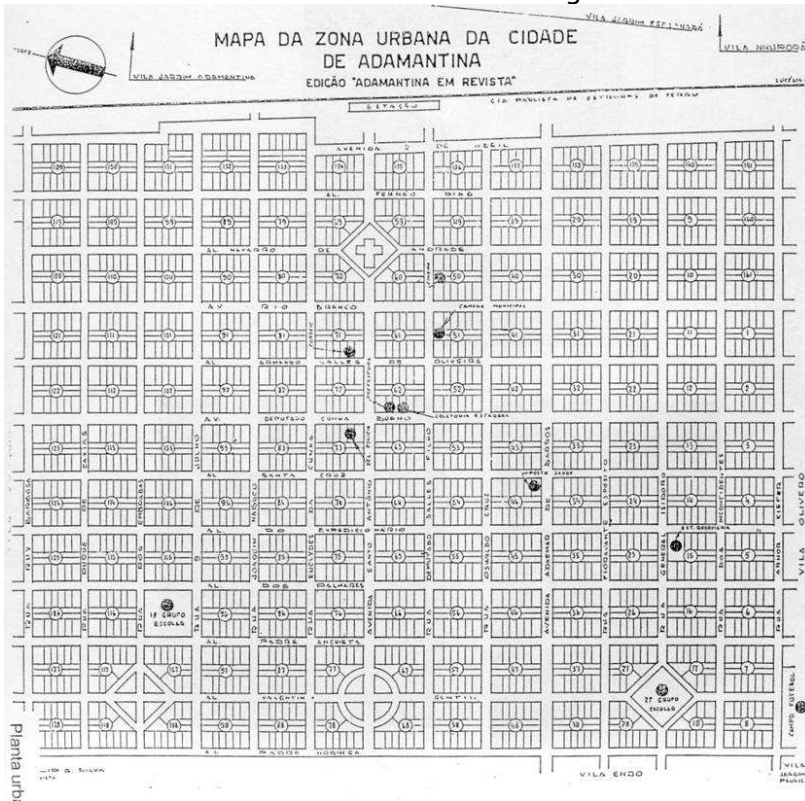
Sae Matsuno M.A. (1975) moved after studying art history in Osaka, Japan, to the Netherlands to continue her research on the twentieth-century Dutch architecture and urban planning. In 2007, Matsuno graduated from the University of Amsterdam with a Research Master's degree in art studies (architectural history). In 2008, she became a PhD candidate at the Faculty of Humanities, VU University Amsterdam. In her dissertation, Matsuno will examine the implementation of the urban extension plan for Amsterdam South (1918-1940), focusing on its spatial planning, housing development and domestic culture. The research results will also be compared with the urban development of the same period in Rotterdam, Vienna and Hamburg.
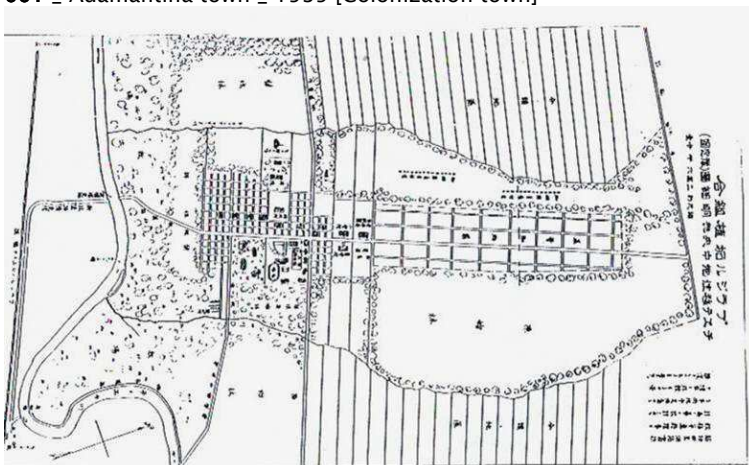
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New Towns in Brazil

Ricardo Trevisan – Brasília University

Since my graduation, I have practice researches about New Towns (*Cidades Novas*) in Brazil. I started my works with 45 examples of new towns, placed in Northwest of São Paulo State between 1930 and 1964, as: Adamantina and Pereira Barreto (PICTURES 001 and 002). In this case, I could see the influence of those towns to built a urban regional net in southwest of Brazil.
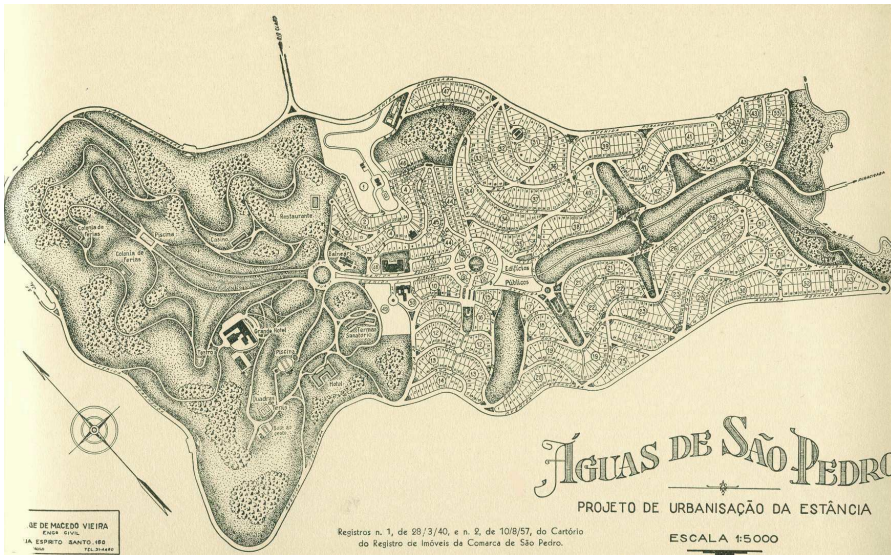

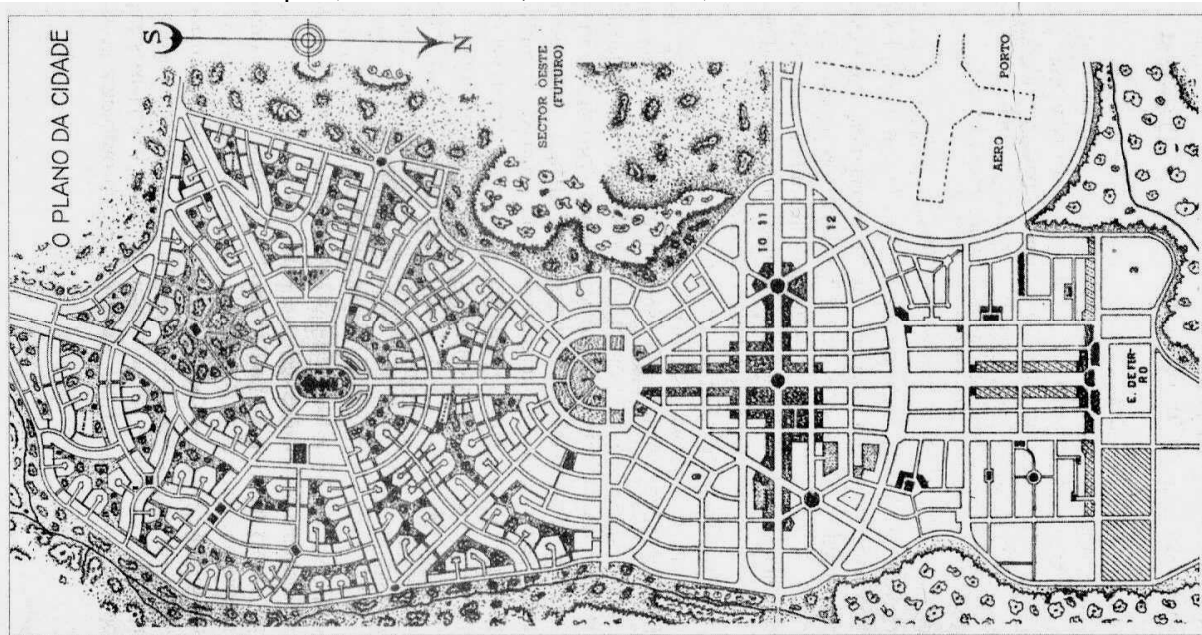**001** _ Adamantina town _ 1939 [Colonization town]

002 _ Pereira Barreto town _ 1929 [Colonization town; japanese migration influence]

After, at my master course, I chose only one new town: Águas de São Pedro (PICTURE 003) to study its urban plan and the relation with Garden-City's concepts. In 1999, I lived in London, where I could find material about Garden-City's theory and visit the new towns: Letchworth and Welwyn Garden-City. In my master's theses, I built a theory that this town was the first Garden-City of Brazil (1936).
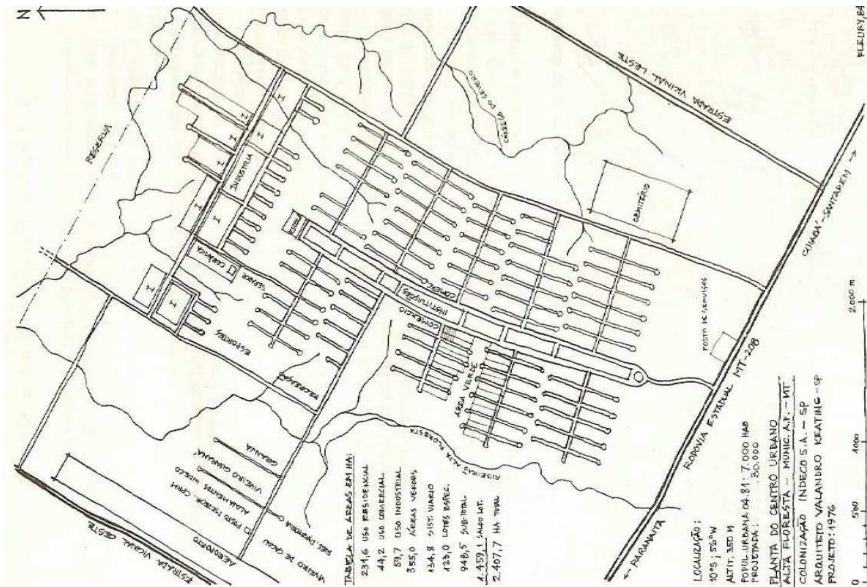
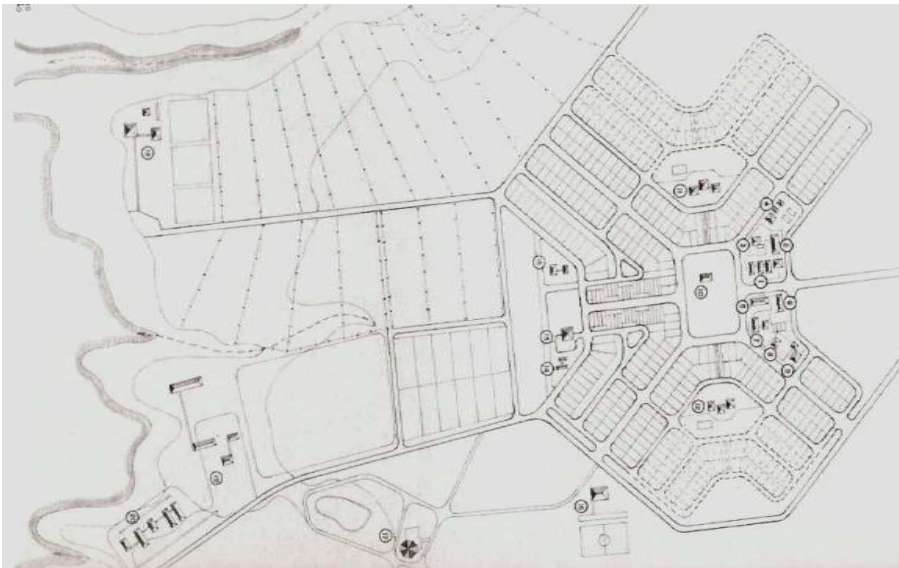**003** _ Águas de São Pedro town _ 1936 [Wateringtown]

For my PhD, the first intention was open the research view and identify all the new towns founded in Brazil between 1889/1892 (Republic proclamation/Belo Horizonte foundation, new capital of Minas Gerais State) and 1988/1990 (Last Federal Constitution/Palmas foundation, new capital of Tocantins State). Since 2006, I founded more than 180 new towns with different proposes as: Goiânia, Alta Floresta and Nova Iorque (PICTURES 004, 005 and 006).

004 _ Goiânia town _ 1933 [New capital of Goiás State]

005 _ Alta Floresta town _ 1975 [Colonization town]

006 _ Nova Iorque _ 1966 [Relocated town]

Nevertheless, in 2007–2008 I traveled to Paris (Tutor: Philippe Panerai) and Venice (Tutor: Donatella Calabi – IUAV) to a PhD research (1 year period), which changed the focus of my PhD theme. Nowadays, I'm finishing my theses (September 2009), called "New Towns". I pretend to create concepts, using world's and brazilian's examples, to define and to describe New Towns in Brazil (What is a New Town in Brazil?); a research that we don't have here yet.

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1994_1998 _ BS: Architecture and Urbanism at São Paulo University (EESC-USP)
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2006_actuality _ PhD Student at Brasília University (UnB) [tutor: Sylvia Ficher]

Rebuilding Babylon: Asian New Towns After 1990

Rachel Keeton – International New Town Institute

"Then they said, 'Come, let us build ourselves a city, and a tower with its top in the heavens, and let us make a name for ourselves; otherwise we shall be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth.'" (Genesis 11:4)

Contemporary New Towns in Asia have been lucky enough to arrive at a significant point in history. They are able to learn from the New Towns that came before: the *old* New Towns; the trial-and-error New Towns. This young generation of cities has the unique advantage of a history from which to glean insight. They, unlike their mid-century British ancestors or their middle-aged Iranian neighbors, can actually predict the ramifications of specific planning and design issues by examining the success and failures of their predecessors. The opportunity is obvious; the question remains, however: *will they learn?*

The rise of New Towns in Asia was prologued by rapid economic growth and an overflowing trade surplus from the late 1970s forward. After 1990, national governments within East Asia introduced policy reforms and as a result experienced economic growth to the extent that they were able to initiate the design and building of New Towns within their borders.[2] The increasing popularity of SEZ's (Special Economic Zones) in China and India meant that foreign companies could easily invest in countries with cheap labor and even cheaper tax laws. As Asian economies began to grow, so too did their desire to display their increasing wealth. Often this involved the importation of foreign designers to implement plans that exhibited more influence from Europe than attention to local context. More recently, this trend has drifted to Western Asia, and the countries of the Arabian Peninsula have begun importing

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[2] The UN definition of East Asia includes: <u>Mainland China</u>, <u>Hong Kong</u>, <u>Japan</u>, <u>Macau</u>, <u>Mongolia</u>, <u>North Korea</u>, <u>South Korea</u> and <u>Taiwan</u>. Of these countries, China, Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan have all built New Towns since 1990.

planners and designers as well as looking to local offices for inspiration. Oil money is increasingly used to fund the construction of urban centers advertising carbon neutral living, and the irony seems to be lost on European designers eager to seize such huge commissions. Such financially-driven motivations further complicate the already tense relationship between lofty social goals and "real-world" limitations.

Figure 2: Designed by Foster + Partners, Masdar City is intended to be completely reliant on solar energy. The result, supposedly, is a sustainable, zero-waste city in the middle of the desert.

Asian New Towns provide a cross-section of the trends that span the various New Town movements since their conception.[3] Some—

especially those from the early 1990s—are efficient housing machines, (Hong Kong's Tin Shui Wai is an intriguing example) plagued by unemployment and wrought with social problems such as depression and crime. Some are eco-Utopias that promise a better future filled with birds chirping joyfully in trees, silent electric cars bringing people to their destinations, and carbon-neutral lifestyles providing citizens with a happier, healthier urban existence (check out the United Arab Emirates' Masdar City in figure 2). They are advertised with a palette of greens and yellows, always proclaiming the benefits of life "in contact with nature." These eco-santuaries contrast sharply with the Hi-Tech cities that blithely walk the tightrope between a future of Skinnerian Thought Control and the benefits of "total connectivity." These

technologically advanced New Towns, such as South Korea's "U-Cities" (New Songdo City is an example of the U-City/Ubiquitous City design, see figure 3), pride themselves on being at the forefront *of urban standards. They are the* cities for "future living" and their name is entirely apropos: *Ubiquitous,* in that each floor is composed of pressure sensors which can register a fall, residential heating and cooling units can be turned on with a cell

Figure 3: New Songdo City, in South Korea, is one of a series of U-Cities being constructed around the country. U-Cities benefit from the social expectations of less privacy that are characteristic to Korean culture.

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[3] Ebenezer Howard is generally credited for the concept of the modern New Town, however there are numerous examples throughout history of planned cities, not least of all Babylon in ancient Mesopotamia, circa 2300BCE.

phone, internet can be accessed anywhere, anytime, with the result that you are never more than a few clicks away from whatever you desire. Often enough, the hi-tech and eco-dream cities become one: the pinnacle of modern living.

Such cities often seem too good to be true, however, and there is a sad—and growing—list of unbuilt eco-friendly technologically-advanced New Towns. Plans are dealt their death blows by expired building permits, politicians charged with land fraud, massive delays, and not least of all by the present economic crisis. The end result is often only a beautiful rendering, rather than an inhabitable city.

Each example can be clearly linked to the unfailingly present idea of Utopia. New Towns have always been victim to the search for that ever-elusive El Dorado. They are the built manifestation of our collective hopes and dreams for the future. Though often beset, shortly after birth, by massive disillusionment, there is a moment in the planning, the design, (or even as late as the early stages of building) where a planner, an architect, a contractor muses quietly to themselves: "This will be better than any city that has come before." Unfortunately, such fleeting thoughts are rarely warranted by the end result, and, for various reasons, more often than not New Towns become the example of *what-not-to-do,* rather than the dreamt-of prototype for future living.

But repeated disappointment does little to stem the multiplication of New Towns. In Asia, currently, more than half of all countries are building New Towns. In some cases these towns are meant to house exploding populations: Shanghai, in China, already has nine satellite cities, many of which are expected to house more than 500,000 people. In other cases (notably South Korea), the building of a new city is meant to create jobs for the unemployed; the resulting residential areas are products, rather than triggers. But despite the diversity of planning origins, New Towns in Asia present a reflection of current trends throughout the continent. They are mirrors of national and regional economic status, population growth, and political stability. For without these indicators of well-being, it is impossible to facilitate the organization and resource mobilization required to bring New Towns into being. By examining the conception, design and subsequent growth of these cities, we learn about cultural and sociological factors as diverse as they are interwoven. It seems, at least in Asia, people are still asking themselves the question posed by Lewis Mumford in 1961: "Can the needs and desires that have impelled men to live in cities recover, at a still higher level, all that Jerusalem, Athens, or Florence once seemed to promise? Is there still a living choice between Necropolis and Utopia: the possibility of building a new kind of city that will, freed of inner contradictions, positively enrich and further human development?"[4]

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[4] Mumford, Lewis*. The City in History.* London: Harcourt, Inc. 1961. p 3

The ambiguous heritage of GDR-architecture. Intentions, reception and appropriation

Eva de Valk – Vrije Universiteit/Duitsland Instituut Amsterdam

The design of public space plays an important part in the representation and self-image of a society. In times of political-historical upheaval, architecture and urban development can become a problematical signs of continuity. Buildings of the former regime become obsolete. These buildings are either torn down, or have to be adjusted to the new situation in such a way that they acquire new meaning.

My research is focused on three GDR-buildings with a very different reception in reunited Berlin: the Stalinallee, the Palast der Republik and the Fernsehturm. The three buildings constitute the most prominent GDR-buildings in the Berlin landscape: they were built to mark and silhouette the city, in order to give East-Berlin a socialist face. The aim of the buildings was to embody socialist ideals and express the political and technological superiority of the GDR. Whereas the recently removed Palast der Republik became an object of (inter)national controversy and almost a metaphor for the problems of dealing with GDR-heritage in general, the Stalinallee became listed as a historic monument and was completely renovated shortly after the fall of the Wall. The Fernsehturm even made a complete transition of meaning in reunited Berlin: from a showcase of socialism it transformed into an icon of reunited Berlin, omnipresent on post-cards, T-shirts etc.

By writing a 'cultural biography' (Igor Kopytoff) of the buildings, in which every change of contexts puts a new layer of meaning on the object, I wish to gain insight in what ways such processes of rejection, appropriation or transition take place. The basic assumption is that the objects do not have meaning in itself, but that meaning is created in interaction with the context of the object. The concept of 'cultural biography' makes it possible to study how buildings are appropriated by several groups and become constantly redefined over time. The Fall of the Wall is seen as a key moment in this process of redefinition: from this moment on, the ideals that the objects are supposed to embody are no longer legitimate. The emphasis of the cultural biographies of the objects is on their reception or appropriation after the Wende. In this, a distinction is made between the political/ethical discourse, which is mainly concerned with the fact that the buildings represent a totalitarian regime, the architectonical/esthetical discourse that values socialist realism and GDR-modernism in the new context, and the actual uses and functions of the buildings in everyday life in reunited Berlin. Although the political/ethical, architectonical/esthetical discourse and the use of the buildings in everyday life are treated separately, I will claim that all the discourses express a changing relation towards time and tradition.

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EDUCATION

2008-present PhD-position at the Free University (VU) and German Institute Amsterdam (DIA), Amsterdam, Netherlands.
Title of dissertation (provisional): *The ambiguous heritage of GDR-architecture. Intentions, reception and appropriation.*

2005-2006 University of Maastricht, M.A. received in Arts and Sciences (English language program), Maastricht, Netherlands.
Title of MA thesis: "The Pearl Divers. Hannah Arendt, Walter Benjamin and the Demands of History"
Graduated cum laude

2002-2005 University of Maastricht, B.A. received in Cultuurwetenschappen (Arts and Sciences), Maastricht, Netherlands.
Graduated cum laude

2004-2005 Exchange program in Philosophy at the Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany.

1996-2002 Sg. De Amersfoortse Berg, VWO, Amersfoort, Netherlands.
Final examinations: History, Mathematics, Economics, Dutch, English, German, French, Studio Art, Art History.

WORK EXPERIENCE

2008-present Member of editorial staff of *Krisis*, magazine for contemporary philosophy, Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

2006-2008 Editor and international rights manager at Historische Uitgeverij, publishing house, Groningen, Netherlands.

2006 Intern at the Ministry of Education, Arts and Science, The Hague, Netherlands. Activities in the fields of communication and policy making.

2005-2007 Author of weekly column for *De Observant*, newspaper of the University of Maastricht, Netherlands.

2005 Intern at Galerie Rekord (now Galerie Martin Mertens), gallery for contemporary art, Berlin, Germany. Activities in the fields of public relations and counselling.

2003-2004 Member of editorial staff of *Mosaïek*, interdisciplinary journal of cultural studies, University of Maastricht, Maastricht, Netherlands.

2002-2004 Chairwoman for the educational committee of the department of Arts and Sciences, University of Maastricht, Maastricht, Netherlands.

2002-2005 Presenter at open day events of the department of Arts and Sciences, University of Maastricht, Maastricht, Netherlands.

Modernity and suburbanism: suburban culture in The Netherlands 1960-present

Ivan Nio – University of Amsterdam/NIO Stedelijk Onderzoek/Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving

This PhD research is a search for the characteristics of suburban culture in The Netherlands compared with surrounding countries like Great Britain and Belgium. Modernity as 'the experience of modern times' is often associated with metropolitan cities and urbanity, not with suburban areas. In urban sociological theories the suburbs have a bad reputation and are seen as the opposite of urbanity because of the emphasis in the suburbs on the family household, the private sphere and comfort. Nevertheless because of the heterogenity, mobility and social dynamism in the compact Dutch suburbs there must be an ambiguous experience of modernity. Another characteristic of Dutch suburbs is that planning policy in The Netherlands since the sixties was never fully committed to suburbanity, more often was semi-urbanity or a collective new city the ideal. Perhaps what is characteristic for the New Towns with their suburban districts is such a thing as suburban urbanity which transcends the city-suburb chasm. In recent years, there have been numerous studies published that postulate a new suburban urbanity. The proposition of the PhD is that there is a suburban modernity in the Dutch New Towns. Special attention is paid to the so-called 'woonerf' or 'cauliflower' districts which were build during the seventies and eighties, for example in New Towns like Almere and Zoetermeer. The contempory condition of the suburbs is also a topic of the research. Attention is paid to the social, cultural and functional urbanization of the suburbs but also to the effect on the differences between suburbs under the influence of globalisation.

Promotor: Prof. Ir. Arnold Reijndorp (Faculty of Social and Behaviour Sciences, University of Amsterdam,); Co-promotor: René Boomkens (Faculty of Philosophy, University of Groningen).

Ivan Nio is an independent researcher (NIO Urban Research, Amsterdam) on the cutting edge of urban culture and urban planning. He is also a lecturer in Urban Sociology at the University of Amsterdam and guest researcher at the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (2008-2009) where he is working on an Atlas of the Dutch New Towns (which is led by Arnold Reijndorp). Together with the architects Willemijn Lofvers & Nynke Jutten he also carries out a longterm sociological and architectural research into Dutch woonerf-districts. He is (co)-author of several articles and books such as 'Buitenwijk-Stedelijkheid op afstand' (1999) and 'Atlas Westelijke Tuinsteden Amsterdam. De geplande en de geleefde stad' (2008). He was editor of several issues of the journal Stedebouw & Ruimtelijke Ordening (for example on 'the everyday', 'lifestyles' and 'suburbanism')

Reinventing public urban spaces in community projects in comparative perspective

Christina Liesegang – IHS Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies

This PhD thesis in urban sociology is based on the interest in participatory approaches to urban development focusing on the inhabitants and the endeavor to develop liveable and inclusive urban neighborhoods. For such an approach the needs and potentials of the people have to be incorporated on a small, local scale. Especially in marginalized neighborhoods there is a need for community spaces and for a public domain where people gather, meet and interact. In these community projects citizens can get involved in the creation and maintenance of public or semi-public urban spaces, enact their roles as citizens and engage in processes of place-making and social connectedness.

Self-made community space on claimed river bank in poor settlement in Yogyakarta

The PhD project is an empirical study on community engagement in public urban spaces, more precisely in community-based open space projects. It investigates the creation and use of community spaces through grassroots activity focusing on 'place-making' and other social processes. This is planned to be researched in community projects within three cities: Berlin/Europe, Santiago de Chile/South America and Ahmedabad/South Asia in comparative perspective. Two types of projects will be investigated as showcases of citizen involvement in the creation, maintenance and use of public urban spaces and meeting places: a) community garden projects and b) open community spaces.

The research objective is to explore why people get involved in community projects in public space, focusing on the concerned social and place-bound processes. The aim is to investigate the meanings of the projects for the different participating and non-participating actors and the benefits gained from the engagement.

The comparative study of six case study projects in three different cities enables theoretical generalization on processes that help people define spatial arenas in their living environment as places (e.g. place-making). Many of the current community development approaches in the West have been influenced by community development ideals and practices from cities in the global South, justifying a cross-cultural comparison. Yet, the theoretical concepts have mainly been developed in Western contexts and I want to find out if the social phenomena of community engagement in public space can also be found in 'Non-Western' contexts.
The conceptual approach is based on broad interdisciplinary literature and the conceptual model developed in my Master's thesis on community garden projects in Berlin and Rotterdam. The central concepts to be investigated will be place-making and social connectedness.
Rationale

The findings of my previous research suggest that community gardens and the involved place-making processes have a potential for urban development in practice. They are examples of bottom-up or participatory urban development practices and have implications for neighborhood development and for partnerships between government and civil society organizations. The same is the case in many other community-based open space projects such as community centers or open community spaces. Even in marginalized low income neighborhoods where the potential for place-making is usually not given such projects exist and can be viable urban interventions enhancing engagement of civil society actors.

Community spaces in "Kampung Codeutara", Yogyakarta

Societal and structural transformation in European cities mostly concerned with post-industrialization has created availability of space as well as new forms of urban living that require self-organization, new types of occupation and social networks. Thus, the traditional idea of civic engagement becomes replaced by a much more diverse and complex set of motives on why people get involved in community projects. It can be assumed that also in non-European, industrializing and rapidly urbanizing cities similar but also very distinctive motives for community engagement exist. In my previous research I observed that – although there is very little physical space for them – community spaces for gathering exist even in very poor neighborhoods. There is a need for creating community spaces but implementation concepts are missing. At the same time those attempts do not reach the lower income settlements. Here, the inhabitants create their own community spaces informally appropriating small pieces of land in vernacular design. With regards to these low-income and unplanned urban neighborhoods I want to find out how community space is organized and which factors play a role for community engagement as compared to other urban contexts.

Community meeting space in Valparaíso, Chile

In my proposed doctoral research I would like to further explore the potential of public space and community projects for making 'neglected' or 'unplanned' urban settlements more liveable by fostering social and spatial ties. The creation of community spaces with citizen involvement should also be investigated in urban settlements in countries of the global South.

Research Design and Methodology

The research involves a comparative study of different community projects on the neighborhood level (two project types) in three different cities. That means not the cities will be compared but the community projects and processes in the different local urban contexts.

The research design is planned to comprise six case studies and three respondent groups: the organizers and participants of the community project as well as the 'non-participants' which are the surrounding neighbors. The methodology will be characterized by an ethnographic approach deploying qualitative methodology based on Ground Theory. The research is. It is characterized by the triangulation of qualitative empirical data sources: semi-structured in-depth interviews, questionnaires, and participant observation including ethnographical film research.

Community garden and park project "Bürgergarten Laskerwiese", Berlin

M.Sc. Urban Development and Management, Community & Environmental Psychologist
Currently employed at the Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS) at Erasmus University, Rotterdam, working on establishing an international collaborative network of urban development professionals. Interdisciplinary urban research and film projects on the topics of urban development, social housing, and public space. Currently working for the International Architecture Biennale Rotterdam (IABR) on a research and documentation project on intercultural integration and "South-North" migration focusing on Indonesia.
Practical work experience in participation and community building on the neighborhood level (Santiago, Valparaiso / Chile, & Berlin). Research coordination in Megacities Project on "Urban Growth and Redevelopment in Ho Chi Minh City/Vietnam", at University Cottbus/Germany. Focus on developing countries and international development cooperation, in particular on poverty alleviation in urban settlements (worked for GTZ, Berlin). Educational background in Psychology (Berlin, San Diego, Barcelona), Communication (San Diego) and Urban Development (Rotterdam).

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Bike Tour 'So you think you can plan?'

Wandering through a meditative labyrinth

Daniel Libeskind, Polderland Garden of Love and Fire (1992–1997)

In its form Polderland Garden of Love and Fire is a clear artwork, but the title suspects otherwise

Polderland Garden of Love and Fire fits in so well into the Almere landscape that a visitor may be at a loss to say what is part of the work and what is not. If you take your time, however, you will see that the narrow canals lead nowhere and have no function. In fact, they even cross one another. Daniel Libeskind has built the work of art from five lines in the landscape: three narrow canals, a strip of concrete, and a footpath with bridges over the canals. The most eye-catching element is the concrete strip covered in dark gravel, bearing which man-sized aluminium sculptures that evoke associations with the ruins of a prehistoric building or with Celtic menhirs.

Juan de la Cruz
In its form, Polderland Garden of Love and Fire is a clear work, but the title indicates a more complex meaning. It refers to the poem The Living Flame of Love' by the 16th-century mystic monk St Juan de la Cruz. The poem evocates the soul that burns with love for God and desires to be united with Him. The Spanish mystic was the central figure of an exhibition in the Nieuwe Kerk in Amsterdam in 1992. Libeskind's contribution, in the form of a scale model of a 'garden of meditation', was noticed by an adviser of the Municipality of Almere. This eventually led to the installation of Polderland Garden of Love and Fire in Almere-Pampushout.

Land Art

The canals point in different directions and symbolically connect three cities: Almere, the location of Polderland Garden of Love and Fire; Salamanca, where Juan de la Cruz lived; and Berlin, where Daniel Libeskind lives now. A walk through the artwork is intended to be a spiritual journey to enlightenment and communion. The labyrinthine aluminium construction symbolises the wandering and searching in life. Many visitors find this sense of rootlessness is tangible in the work. Rootlessness is a personal preoccupation of Libeskind's. He was born in Poland after World War II and his Jewish heritage led him to Israel, America and Berlin. At the same time, he considers the sense of rootlessness to be universal in this age, a condition humaine.

Emptiness

With his designs, Libeskind does not so much aim for function or formal beauty. In the first place, he wants to arouse emotion. Emptiness is a recurrent theme in his work. With emptiness, Libeskind wants to make people aware of the history, the stories, the events and the memories of a particular spot.
As a Deconstructivist architect, he poses the questions of what the essence of architecture is and how it can measure up to the reality of modern life. Libeskind is first and foremost a theorist, although his firm has been more than busy since he designed the Jewish Museum in Berlin and received the commission for Ground Zero in New York.

The emptiness that remains in Libeskind's design for Ground Zero, the 'footsteps' of the Twin Towers, has the same 'function' as the emptiness in the Jewish Museum in Berlin and Polderland Garden of Love and Fire in Almere: it makes them all into a place of remembrance. With his formal idiom, Libeskind emphasises the stories of a particular place. The formal vocabulary of the Deconstructivists is averse to all tradition and consists of an 'explosion' of lines, angular forms and inclined planes. The ground plan of the Jewish Museum, for instance, has the shape of a broken Star of David, a reference to the destruction of Jewish culture under the Nazi regime, and the design for Ground Zero refers to the rubble after the attacks of '9/11'.

In Polderland Garden of Love and Fire, the visitor is given room to reflect on 'time' and to realise how the history of Almere is connected with events in the rest of the world, such as World War II and the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001.

Mireille de Putter, website Museum De Paviljoens Almere

1. D. van Hoogstraten, 'Daniel Libeskind mag WTC-terrein bebouwen'. De Volkskrant, 28 February 2003.

Daniel Libeskind, Polderland Garden of Love and Fire
Daniel Libeskind, b. 1946, Poland
Polderland Garden of Love and Fire, 1992-1997
Pampushout, Almere-Stad
250 m x 250 m
commissioned in 1992, Municipality of Almere

Almere Pampus, 1309 Almere

Image © 2009 Aerodata International Surveys

Google

52°22'00.88" N   5°10'37.71" O   2005   Ooghoogte   7.02 km

Image © 2009 Aerodata International Surveys

Google

52°20'33.42" N   5°09'20.40" O   2005   Ooghoogte   3.05 km