

INTI :
WORK IN PROGRESS
2011-2013

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INTERNATIONAL NEW TOWN INSTITUTE



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WORK IN PROGRESS
2011-2013**

Introduction

A little more than three years ago, in the beginning of 2009, the International New Town Institute (INTI) officially opened its doors. Since then, INTI is steadily developing its mission statement: to study the past, present and future of planned communities in an urbanizing world, and to use this knowledge to improve the quality of New Towns worldwide.

INTI is becoming an international platform for the exchange of knowledge and experience on New Towns. The Institute serves a unique role in bringing together cross-disciplinary expertise in collaboration with public, private and academic partners.

This booklet, *Work in Progress II*, gives you an overview of where INTI stands today.

- INTI's **research program** has resulted in a large amount of publications, including the first thesis delivered by one of INTI's PhD candidates. Also, we are proud to present *Rising in the East. Contemporary New Towns in Asia*, an independent research initiated by INTI and the first conscientious mapping and analyzing of the phenomenon of hundreds of new cities being built from the Middle East to Korea.
- Our **educational program** is steadily expanding into the field of professional practice and we are collaborating with a growing number of international universities in Europe, Africa and Asia.
- Our **events** consist of an increasing number of lectures, debates, conferences and exhibitions that have enabled us to connect to a wide and diverse group of professionals on international leading events such as the Biennale in Venice, Hong Kong and Shenzhen.
- INTI's **international research and exchange program** 'New New Towns' has started in Shenzhen and Chandigarh, two New Towns that are ready to enter a new phase in their urban development, and will move to the continents of Europe, Africa and Latin America over the next few years.

Why is this urgent? The focus on New Towns might look like a major restriction, but when we realize the amount of older New Towns being subject to renovation or urban renewal, and the amount of future new cities on the drawing boards, INTI's topic is very relevant both in terms of investments and of professional reflection. How can we make sure that the new generation of New Towns will succeed?

That they can provide water and food for their residents and the other conditions for health and happiness? That they will be good cities to grow up in and live in? That they will be inclusive cities? This is what INTI wants to contribute to.

This booklet is also an invitation to participate in our future endeavors. As the practice of urban planning is becoming more complex, and global urbanization has led to increased dynamics between client, investor, developer, designer, builder and end-user, organizations are forced to re-define their role, goal and added value. Just like every organization has to find new methods, approaches and coalitions in a constantly shifting territory, so does INTI. We are looking for new collaborations and alliances, and we are finding new parties to cooperate with. We will continue to do so in the future. We are looking for other parties who are also concerned about the quality of our future cities and who want to combine forces. So if you are such a party or such a city, work with us. This booklet invites you to do so.

Dr Michelle Provoost
Director INTI

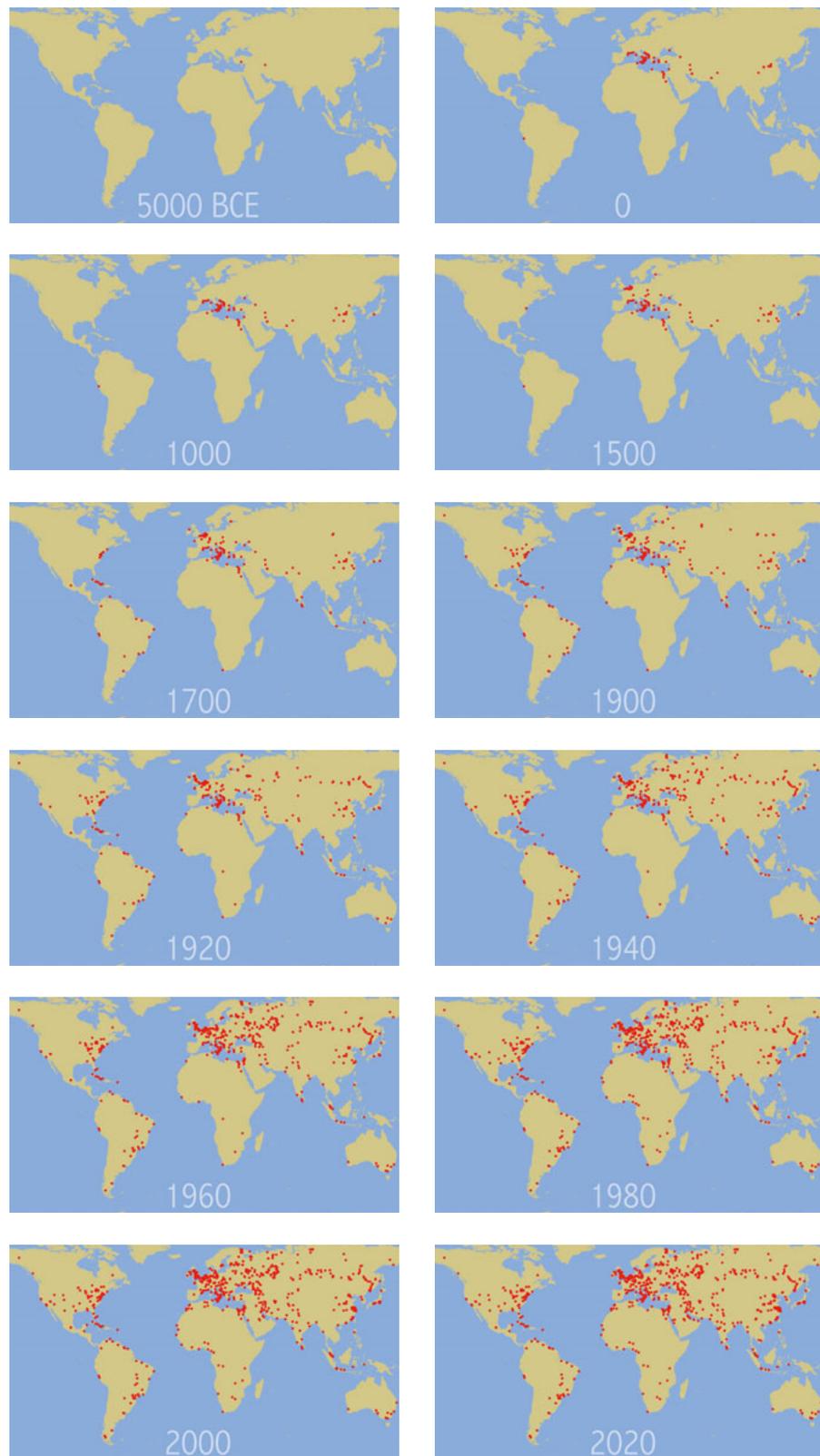


WHAT IS A NEW TOWN?

NEW TOWNS ARE CITIES OR TOWNS THAT ARE DESIGNED FROM SCRATCH AND BUILT IN A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME. THEY ARE DESIGNED BY PROFESSIONALS ACCORDING TO A MASTER PLAN ON A SITE WHERE THERE WAS NO CITY BEFORE. THIS DISTINGUISHES A NEW TOWN FROM A 'NORMAL' CITY THAT GRADUALLY GROWS AND EVOLVES OVER TIME. ALSO, NEW TOWNS ARE MOSTLY THE RESULT OF A POLITICAL (TOP-DOWN) DECISION. THE BUILDING OF A NEW CITY 'FROM SCRATCH' IS A HEROIC ENTERPRISE THAT CHALLENGES THE ARCHITECT OR PLANNER TO FIND THE IDEAL SHAPE FOR THE URBAN PROGRAM ACCORDING TO THE STATE OF THE ART PLANNING IDEAS. A NEW TOWN IS ALWAYS A REFLECTION OF ONE MOMENT IN TIME AND THE AMBITIONS OF THAT MOMENT.

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The database on the INTI website contains information on more than 7000 years of New Town planning

Who we are and what we do

The International New Town Institute (INTI) is a non-profit scientific knowledge institute based in the center of the New Town Almere, close to Amsterdam (the Netherlands). INTI is dedicated to improving the quality of global urban development, with a focus on New Towns. INTI is independent and not *necessarily* an advocate or promotor of New Town planning.

We believe that in order to improve the quality and sustainability of future New Towns, we can learn from existing New Towns today. Why? New Towns have many similarities: they were designed from scratch according to planning doctrines of one specific period, they have experienced relatively fast urban growth, they demonstrate specific demographic patterns and they contain a homogeneous housing stock. The result of all this is that many New Towns struggle with the same problems: a uniform demography, a lack of educational, cultural or other facilities and too little diversity in the housing stock. Because of their young age, New Towns also face a lack of history and identity and usually suffer from image problems. Because many New Town developments are quite similar, also their challenges are often quite predictable.

In the 1950-1970 period, many New Towns were planned in order to control and regulate urban growth in Western Europe. It is shocking, however, how many of these planned cities are nowadays regarded as unsuccessful economically or socially. Today, we see a new wave of New Towns being built at an unprecedented rate in the fast-growing economies of Asia, Africa and Latin America. In order not to make the same mistakes as during the twentieth century, it is important to learn from the experiences with New Towns in Europe, the USA and elsewhere. Therefore, a specialized platform for the exchange of knowledge and practice is required.

INTI is that platform. INTI studies the past, present and future of planned communities in an urbanizing world. It serves a unique role in bringing together multidisciplinary expertise and experience in a wide range of activities in collaboration with public, private and academic partners. INTI initiates studies, offers educational programs, and organizes public events and lectures. All of these activities contribute to the institute's objective to improve the quality of life in new cities worldwide.

Relevance

Two tendencies justify the work of INTI. The first one is that of global urbanization, leading to a boom of future New Towns. Our focus includes not only the architectural and urban design of these New Towns, but also the intricate political, economic, and social motivations that bring them into being. How can we contribute to the improvement of these New Towns to make them livable places? The second one is the necessary rethinking of existing New Towns, mainly in Europe, Russia and the United States. Here, our focus is on studying the genesis of the New Towns and the social, economic and spatial transformations of the past decades, in order to discover the potential for future developments and improvements. Restructuring New Towns brings about large investments, radical social implications and farstretching cultural changes.

Many similarities exist between the way in which New Towns have been designed in the 20th Century and the planning of the current generation. However, people seldom exchange expertise and experience related to these two topics. Therefore, one of INTI's raisons d'être is to provide specialized knowledge about building, developing and restructuring New Towns to professionals in (existing and future) New Towns worldwide. In this way, INTI aims to contribute to the quality of the newest generation of New Towns.

Integral and multidisciplinary research

INTI's comprehensive multidisciplinary approach to a clearly defined research scope, (i.e. New Towns) distinguishes this institute from other comparable urban research organizations. Through research, education and public activities, INTI takes an integral approach to the New Town issues, focusing on all phases of urban development, from initiative, finances, design to buildig, maintenance and redevelopment. The research is multidisciplinary, servig a unique role in bringing together historical, sociological and socio-economical research projects with design, environmental and planning studies. In this, INTI is innovative and experimental.

Setting the agenda

INTI has two ways to work effectively towards the mission of improving the quality of New Towns.

Firstly, the institute develops its own, autonomous program with a wide range of activities e.g. research, education and public events. Representatives from universities and institutions related to INTI serve as advisors. The program is based on present and future challenges concerning New Towns worldwide.

Secondly, INTI is working on a commission base with a wide variety of clients, e.g. governments, institutions and commercial parties which need expertise, reflection, concepts or advice on New Town development (both existing and future planned). Through these market-based assignments INTI continuously engages in dialogues

The city of Almere, the Netherlands, is changing the relation between the city and its residents by shifting from top down planning to a larger role for the inhabitants. In Homeruskwartier, the residents have more influence on thier homes and living envrionment than anywhere else in the Netherlands (photo: Topview)



Hong Kong has a large number of new Towns, mainly in the New Territories. They share the same spatial principles and the same housing typologies. Why is it that some are successful, while others, like Tin Shui Wai ('The City of Misery') are not? (photo: Jeroen van Poecke)



with all parties involved. In this way, INTI remains rooted and relevant in the social reality and diversity of contemporary New Town development.

Exchange of knowledge and experience

- **Publications:** INTI makes several publications each year in order to make new knowledge accessible. Selected publications from recent years include: Model Town: Using Urban Simulation in New Town Planning (2009); New Towns for the 21st Century: The Planned vs. the Unplanned City (2010); The organic city, Method or Metaphor? (2010); Berichten uit de Nieuwe Stad I (2010); Vernieuwing van de Nieuwe Stad (2011); Rising in the East: Contemporary New Towns in Asia (2011); Leren van Almere (2011); New Town Roots, Geboren en getogen Zoetermeeders over hun stad (2011); Making Almere: Wie maakt de Stad (2012).
- **Education:** INTI initiates and organizes educational activities: academic courses featuring an elite group of experts, custom-made master classes for professionals, PhD studies, lecture series for the general public, excursions, and summer schools.
- **Events:** INTI organizes annual international conferences, like 'New Towns | New Territories' in 2012. Other international conferences in the last years were e.g. 'Simulation Models for Planning New Towns' (2007), 'Planned vs. the Unplanned City' (2009) and 'New Towns and Politics' (2010). Future topics will include: 'The Green New Town', 'New Towns and Africa', 'New Towns and the Cold War Era', and 'New Towns and Regeneration.'
- **Lectures and debates:** INTI has been well represented at a number of leading professional conferences and debates, organized by e.g. Harvard GSD, Hong Kong Shenzhen Bi-City Biennale of Urbanism \ Architecture, University of Liverpool, Netherlands Architecture Institute. Staff members of INTI have delivered a large amount of lectures, talks and guided tours.
- **International program:** The program New New Towns is the international exchange program INTI started in 2012, working together with universities and institutions in Shenzhen, Hong Kong, Chandigarh, Moscow. In the next few years this cooperation will expand to other cities in Africa and Latin America. The exchange of knowledge and experience is organized between students and professionals in a wide variety of disciplines e.g. design, sociology, economy and international development studies.
- **Co-operation:** INTI is active in finding strategic collaborations to expand its knowledge and experience and connect to a growing

and increasingly international target group. These include private organizations, research and cultural institutions, media and universities e.g.:

- *Private organizations:* Cisco, Amvest, Ymere, MAB, Living PlanIT, Landprop/InterIKEA, Accenture, Maxwan, Urbanus, NODE, INBO, Royal Haskoning DHV
- *Research institutions:* China Development Institute, Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS), Platform 31, Shenzhen Center for Design, New Cities Foundation
- *Media:* VPRO Tegenlicht Broadcasting, S&RO Magazine, Urban Flux, A10 Magazine, Property NL/ EU, Volume Magazine
- *Cultural institutions:* International Architecture Biennale Rotterdam (IABR), Hong Kong Shenzhen Bi-City Biennale for Urbanism \ Architecture, Biennale di Venezia, Netherlands Architecture Institute
- *Universities:* Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong University, University of Amsterdam, CAH Almere University of Applied Sciences, Chandigarh College of Architecture (CCA), Aditya Prakash Foundation, Delft University of Technology (TU Delft), Windesheim University of Applied Sciences.

Also in the future INTI will continue to invest in contacts and strategic collaborations with public, private and academic partners. The International New Town Institute serves a unique role in bringing together a multidisciplinary and diverse group of professionals and uniting them in an inspiring way to contribute to our shared objective to improve the quality of life in new cities around the world.

Recognizing this role, INTI intends to actively expand its network of collaborations in the next few years, to work even more efficiently and effectively.

Tianjin Ecocity, on Bohai Bay, is one of the many Ecocities under development in China, trying to reconcile the fast urbanization with ecological principles. The city is designed by the China Academy of Urban Planning and Design, the Tianjin Urban Planning and Design Institute and the Urban Redevelopment Authority of Singapore. (image: Keppel Land)





The new city of Toulouse le Mirail was designed by the famous architects Candilis Josic Woods as the ultimate modern, social and livable New Town in France. By now, it has deteriorated into an immigrant ghetto, offering its inhabitants little perspective. How can we improve this area and learn from its decline?

Research

INTI engages in integral and multi-disciplinary research on New Towns worldwide. We study New Towns in the broadest sense, historically as well as geographically (from old military towns in Europe to future ecocities in Asia) and multidisciplinary (a.o. urban management, civil engineering, history, sociology, economy and real estate). Our short and long range research is being carried out by staff members, PhD candidates and partners. The topics cover past, present and future of New Towns throughout the world. INTI's research aims to deepen insight into the New Town phenomenon by studying both theoretical and practical aspects of New Town development.

The focus of the research is twofold: we concentrate on the recent and future New Towns in emerging economies (in Asia, Africa and South America) which are the result of migration, fast urbanization and a rising middle class and which offer tremendous challenges for policymakers, developers and designers alike. Secondly the focus is on 20th Century New Towns with the aim to understand the specific kind of urban culture and living that has emerged in the suburban cities in Western Europe and the possibilities for transformation and improvement they offer.

In spite of being a clearly defined 'niche' in urban development, the New Town is a very comprehensive research topic with many fascinating aspects. Four important angles can be distinguished in INTI's research program, all of which appear in various combinations in our research projects:

- *History and identity:* The development and transformation of New Towns in the past, from antiquity to the twentieth century, in all its (planned and unplanned) aspects. We are convinced that a thorough awareness of the past gives insights in the qualities and identity of a city and also offers the possibilities improvements and future transformations.
- *Design and development:* INTI is interested in different concepts of urban development, planning and architecture that have determined or will determine the design and development of New Towns. We examine innovative models for developing real estate, financial processes, investments and organizational models.
- *Construction and governance:* All aspects that are necessary for the realization and maintenance of a new city, for example civil engineering, environmental and water management concepts, exploitation and landownership, governance, and urban management. The New Town Institute is especially interested in the roles of the different actors in the urban development such as public authorities, citizens, companies and special interest groups.

- **Urban Culture:** How does the city develop after its establishment? We study socio-cultural, political and economic processes and the development of urban culture within the contours of the New Town. We are especially interested in the interaction between the spatial form of a town (the hardware) and the social development (software).

Bringing together these different and seemingly very distant angles of approach is one of INTI's innovative aspects.

Han Lammers Chair

In September 2005 the Han Lammers Chair was established at the University of Amsterdam (faculty of Social and Behavioral Sciences), financed by Almere municipality and held by Prof. ir. Arnold Reijndorp. Focusing on socio-economic and spatial developments of new urban areas, the program of this chair closely attunes to INTI's. Arnold Reijndorp is a research coordinator at INTI and frequently acts as a moderator and speaker.

Design & Politics Chair

In November 2009, the Design & Politics Chair was established at Delft University of Technology, faculty of Architecture. Initiated by the Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (*Volkshuisvesting, Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieu*) of the Netherlands and housed within the faculty of architecture at the Delft University of Technology, the chair of Design & Politics will be exploring, researching and defining the boundaries, commonalities and tensions between the fields of politics and design. The chair is held by Prof. Dr. Wouter Vanstiphout. Vanstiphout is a research advisor at INTI, and acts as a speaker and supervisor of the research program. He is a partner at Crimson Architectural Historians in Rotterdam and professor of Design & Politics at the Technical University Delft.

PhD candidates

INTI takes part in four PhD researches in which New Towns play a major role. By partially financing these research projects INTI realizes a content related cooperation between INTI, PhD candidates and universities. At the same time, INTI increases its archive with the research results.

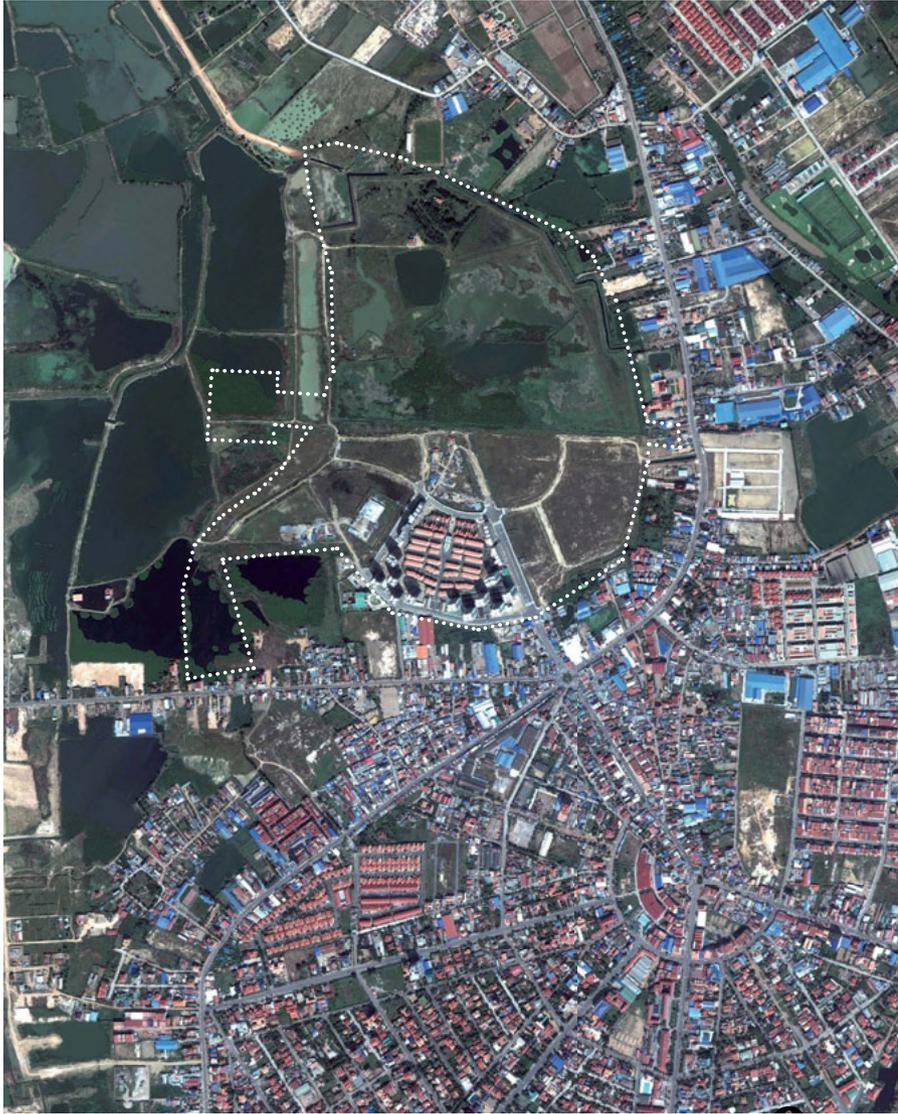
In addition, INTI has built a network of international PhD candidates, aiming to stimulate mutual contact. The network currently has around 90 candidates, all researching New Towns and related topics. INTI has created a virtual meeting point, organizes an annual meeting day and is making preparations to set up a series of dissertations.

Short-term research and internships

INTI initiates many short-term research projects and internships varying from 3 to 6 months, often as part of a larger research project. International correspondents assist with the research activities. If a researcher is interested in working at INTI, it is possible to send a proposal and curriculum vitae.

Research on demand

Part of the research (and educational) activities are initiated by public and private organizations. The form and character of these research projects vary from sociological research of second-generation New Town citizens to the contribution by national governments to the costs of new houses; from research on facilities in European New Towns to the relationship between New Town and 'mother town'. INTI is frequently asked to give lectures and to contribute to articles, symposiums and debates.



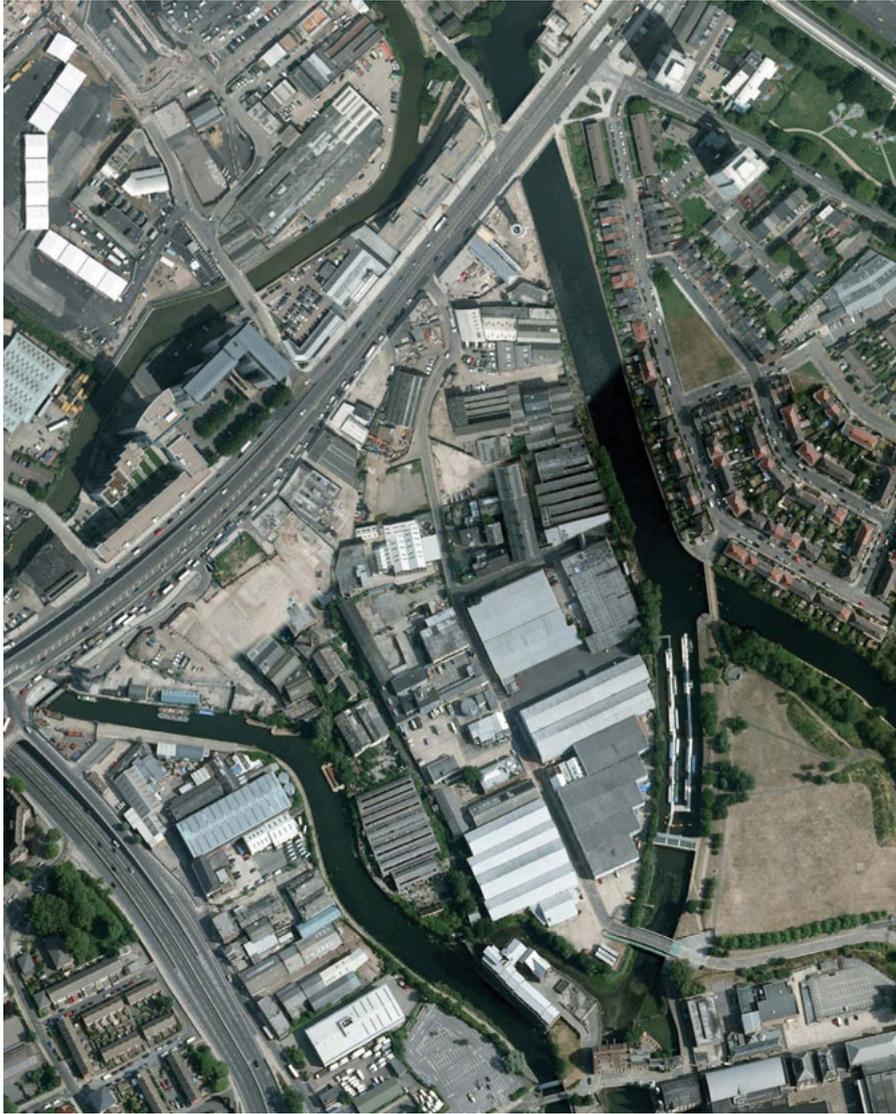
CamKo City Cambodia



- office
- convention center
- government complex
- medical center
- hotel
- high-rise condominium
- mid-rise condominium
- town house
- retail
- mixed use
- public school / technical college / international school

200m

CamKo City on the edge of Phnom Penh, Cambodia, is one of the sixteen cities featured in INTI's publication *Rising in the East. Contemporary New Towns in Asia* (Amsterdam, 2011). CamKo, funded by Korean investors, is the largest single foreign investment to date. This clean and modern alternative to the slowly decaying capital Phnom Penh is also the municipality's test case for a series of upcoming satellite city projects. (image: Google)



Strand East (East London, UK) was one of the casestudies during INTI's 5th International Conference New Towns | New Territories, Rotterdam 2012. The plan for this redevelopment area is an example of the increasing influence of market parties on urban planning, since it is initiated, financed and owned by LandProp, a subsidiary of Inter Ikea. (image: Google)

Research topics

1. Documentation

- a. Database
- b. Website
- c. UAR
- d. Documentation Centre

2. Ancient New Towns

- a. Excavating the Past

3. New Towns in the Twentieth Century

- a. New Towns on the Cold War Frontier
- b. Soviet New Towns
- c. Blood, Bond and Neighborhood

4. Contemporary New Towns

- a. Rising in the East
- b. Urban development in Bangladesh
- c. New New Towns

5. The Town and the Unplanned New Town

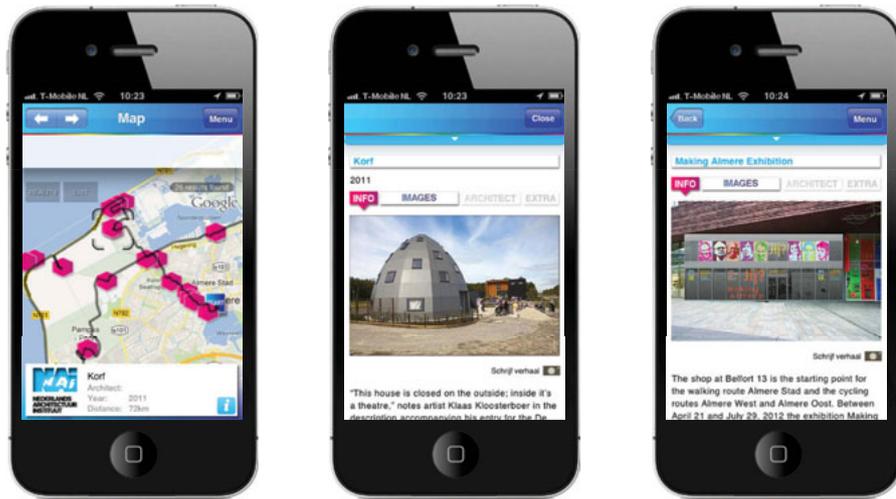
- a. Agency 2.0
- b. Urban Vitality in Dutch and Chinese New Towns
- c. The Squatted New Town
- d. Mexico: Discourses on planned and unplanned urbanisms and their relations to urban realities

6. New Towns in the Netherlands: the Groeikernen

- a. New Town Roots
- b. Modernity and planned suburbanization
- c. Atlas Nieuwe Steden
- d. Lower middle-class in a spot
- e. Van wie is de stad?

7. New Town Simulation Models

- a. Urban Planning Next Top Models



Urban Augmented Reality App for Almere, the Netherlands

c. UAR

INTI has developed the content for a UAR (Urban Augmented Reality) app for iPhone, iPad and Android. By means of this app you can get information about more than 200 recent and future initiatives to transform the New Town Almere. The app also offers information about places and buildings that have played a special role in the development of the city. Through four hiking and biking trails, future developments in Oosterwold, the A6 zone or Almere Poort can be viewed using a Smartphone.



d. Documentation Centre

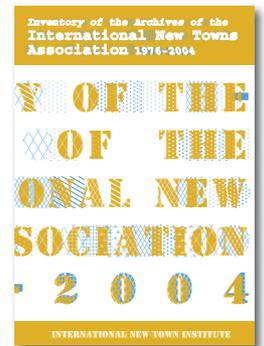
INTI wants to be an appealing place to visit: a laboratory where master and PhD candidates like to come and meet each other in a special setting, a place that attracts both professionals and the general, interested public. Therefore the institute has set up a documentation center with a special collection of books on New Towns and related issues. This will also be the place where the INTI archive is located.

Collection: It is crucial for the development of an institutional identity to have a private collection. As a starting point for its collection INTI takes its profile, characterized by an integral approach of the phenomenon of the New Town. This means the field of activities is strictly limited, but, on the other hand, it allows a wide-angle,



INTI's specialized and digitally accessible library contains thousands of books on New Towns

multidisciplinary approach. INTI acquired, edited and made available the archive of INTA (International Urban Development Association). Founded in 1976, INTA was in the past actively engaged in developments in the area of New Towns. It was the era of many New Town programs, implemented by several European governments to fight overpopulation in large cities. In the near future, INTI will possibly obtain similar archives.



Library: INTI has acquired a large book collection on New Towns worldwide with digital accessibility. The public library in Almere has taken care of the disclosure and digitalization of the collection. The collection is open to scholars and students on appointment. To consult the collection, see the online catalogue of the library (www.denieuwebibliotheek.nl).



Memphis, Egypt (3000 BCE). (photo: Rama Arya)

2. Ancient New Towns

Relatively little is known about the subject of ancient New Towns. It is a common misconception that New Towns are only relatively young cities. In ancient times new settlements and capital cities were founded in Greece and Egypt. Most cities were given a management position. INTI has the ambition to expand the current knowledge on ancient New Towns, in order to get a better grip on their quantity and scale. It turns out that this is not so easy, largely because of the shortage of material on the subject.

a. Excavating the past. New Towns in the B.C. Era

2011

Terpsichori Latsi, TU Delft

Terpsichori Latsi's research examines the most ancient New Towns known to man. These include many Greek and Egyptian settlements, as well as the Peruvian city of Caral. The oldest of these is Catalhoyuk, a Neolithic and Charcolithic urban settlement that existed between 7500 BCE and 5700 BCE. Nekhen is another interesting example. The "City of the jackal-headed souls" was located in Upper Egypt and remained a religious and political capital during the Predynastic period and probably the Early Dynastic period. The city was founded around 3800 BCE. The most recent planned city explored in this research is Olynthus, an ancient city in Chalcidice, that (according to mythology), was founded in 432 BCE by Olynthus, the son of Heracles. At its peak, the city was home to about 15,000 inhabitants. The research also includes case studies of Memphis (3000 BCE), El Lahun (1897 BCE), Akhetaten (1353 BCE), Massalia (600 BCE), Halieis (465 BCE) and Priene (1100 BCE).



Milton Keynes, UK (1967). (source: GSD, Harvard)

3. New Towns in the Twentieth Century

One of the main research subjects of INTI is the theoretical and practical research on New Towns in the Twentieth Century. The Twentieth Century is an interesting period in the field of town planning. The New Towns built in the 20th century were part of a family that was the outcome of the garden city concept of Ebenezer Howard. In England there were a few examples realized according to the Garden City concept. The idea jumped over to other countries in Europe and became extremely popular in Germany and Russia. Although the circumstances and the architecture were different, the basic DNA of the New Towns in the beginning of the twentieth century was the same. The development of New Towns really took off after World War II. In the postwar period Western European countries faced an enormous housing shortage, because of the destruction of cities, population growth, war refugees that were seeking a home and because building production had practically stopped during the war in many countries. During this period many New Towns were developed in Western Europe to accommodate the urban growth and as a solution for the growing urban population and housing shortage in metropolitan cities. These New Towns were a synthesis of the garden city ideas of Ebenezer Howard, of CIAM-inspired ideas on architecture, of Perry's neighborhood unit and of a rigid hierarchical traffic system.

In the postwar period, New Towns were not only developed because of economic reasons or the housing shortage. It was also a matter of politics. During the Cold War, the Soviet Union and the United States took the lead in the creation of New Towns as a way of making political statements and spreading influence in the colonial states. In America and Western Europe there was an increasing fear

for communism and the democratic society was considered to be “in danger”. To counteract this threat, governments decided that people should be more rooted in their own living environment. In many developing countries it was not yet clear if they would become communist or democratic/capitalist. On the western side of the ‘iron curtain’ the United States and Western aid agencies financed the creation of New Towns in developing countries. The aim was that these towns would contribute to the development of a Western, democratic lifestyle.

Simultaneously, on the other side of the ‘iron curtain’, in the Soviet Union and the new People's Republics, New Towns connected to an industrial complex were built to facilitate the industrialization of socialist countries. The common starting point for the construction of these New Towns was the decision made by the government or political party of the country, under the influence of the USSR, to develop an independent industry. Given the individual states’ commitment to the decision the New Towns had varying degrees of political significance. They were the visual evidence of the development of a new industrial state and society and therefore acted as a propaganda tool. The construction of these New Towns indicated a new political agenda.

At the moment many Twentieth Century New Towns are struggling. There is a huge social question concerning the renewal of New Towns. Many postwar New Towns have difficulties attracting residents and are coping with identity and image-problems. Many early postwar New Towns are seen as planning failures. In many cases the housing quality is relatively low, the modernist architecture is too monotonous and there is a lack of diversity of housing types. The mass-produced industrialized houses are largely criticized. Almere is one of the few postwar New Towns in Europe that is still growing, and can therefore be seen as an exception. In the former Soviet states, industrial towns have to cope with a shrinking population because of the reduction of employment in the steel and metal industry. INTI gains insight into the initial development of these postwar New Towns and their social strengths and weaknesses as compared to other existing cities and New Towns.

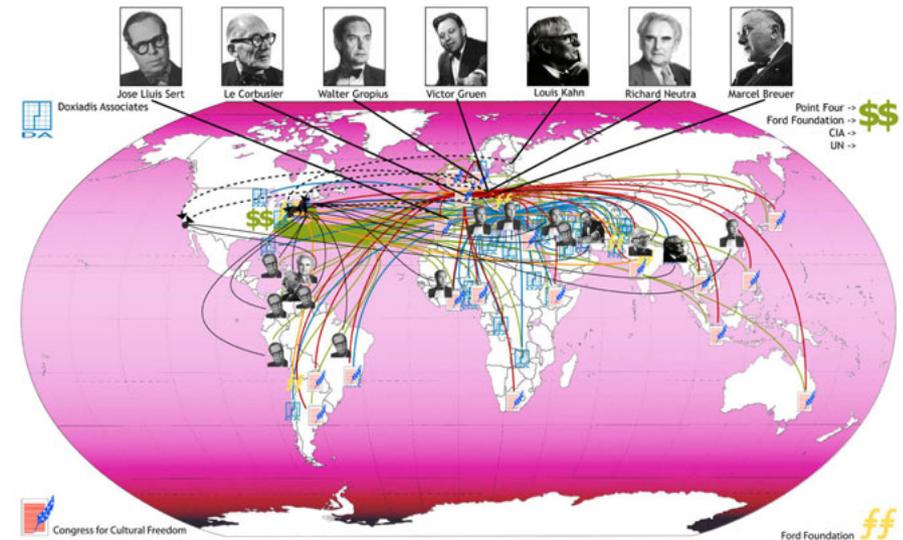
a. New Towns on the Cold War Frontier.

How modern urban planning was exported as an instrument in the battle for the developing world

2006-2012

Publication, exhibition and conference in cooperation with Crimson Architectural Historians

In cooperation with Crimson Architectural Historians, INTI has initiated a worldwide study on New Towns from the postwar period. Within the project, researchers will intersect ideas on the concepts and urban strategy of New Towns with the political and cultural developments from the relevant period. In this way they will be able



During the Cold War period, a constant flow of knowledge, money and designers was exported from the western world to the developing world, resulting in many architectural projects and a number of New Towns. (image: Crimson Architectural Historians)

to shed light on the relation between planning on the one hand and the unplanned, organic development of the towns on the other. The results will be published.

Looking at the cities that were built from scratch during the fifties and sixties all over the world, it is astonishing to see how the world population growth was accommodated along very similar lines in places very remote and different in culture and political background. Whether one looks at the *Villes Nouvelles* around Paris, the New Towns close to London, the new parts of Stockholm or cities like Hoogvliet in the Netherlands, a similar strategy and design method was applied. These cities were erected based on the ideas of the garden city, and a hierarchical ordering and zoning of functions relying on modernist urban planning. Starting in the London region in the forties, these New Towns soon became the panacea for urban growth in Western Europe. It is more difficult to understand how the same modernist urban planning started to pop up and spread in developing, decolonizing countries in Africa, the Middle East and Asia. The export of these New Town principles can only be understood from the background of the Cold War period, in which East and West were both competing for the loyalty of the third world in every way they knew. While the endeavors of the Soviet Union in this field remain largely unresearched, it is clear that the US sent out a number of urban planners and architects to countries in strategic places like the Middle East. The hypothesis soon formed that urban planning was considered to be a powerful instrument in cold war politics, and that the export of architecture and planning functioned as a means of cultural instead of political colonization.

One of the central questions is: How we can learn from the experiences of inhabitants who have lived for decades in these environments originally designed as an idealistic scheme? Using case studies and thematic lines the authors focus on the following topics: first, the genesis and pedigree of the New Town model designed by Ebenezer Howard (1899). By using schemes, Howard introduced a new type of town: the Garden City, combining the benefits of both town and country. Next, the authors depict the first generation New Towns in the Eastern and Western bloc. After the introduction of the English New Town, the idea spread throughout Western Europe, the USSR and Eastern Europe. What does this mean for the mutual connections, the principal differences and the fundamental constants in the relations between East and West? Is it a coincidence that Winston Churchill's Iron Curtain speech for Westminster College (the official starting shot of the Cold War), was held at the same time the British Parliament signed the New Towns Act in 1946?

The next chapter focuses on the export of the New Town concept to developing nations such as Iraq, Ghana, Pakistan and many other Third World countries. Town planning is used by the United States as well as the USSR as a weapon to increase their spheres of influence in the world. For the capitalist power block, modernist New Towns act as the bearers of freedom and democracy. At the same time, the developing countries eagerly take advantage of this rivalry with the communist block. During the 1960s internal critique is directed at the New Towns. The Modernism-based New Town planning is 'softened' by the introduction of local elements. More attention is drawn to the social context, to a connection with existing social customs and traditions, and the exclusion of certain social groups.

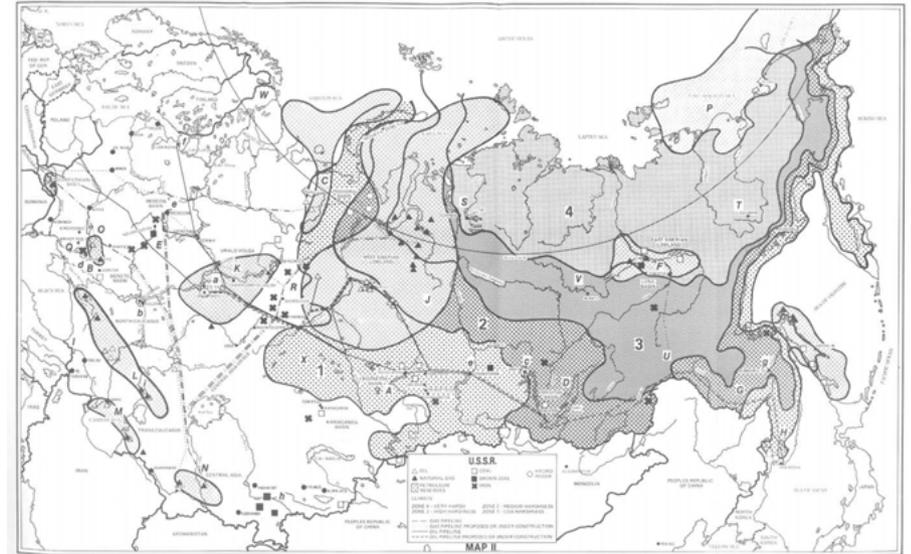
The last chapter is dedicated to the heritage and future of the hundreds of modernist New Towns. In the West, many of them were criticized and broken down. In thinking about the future of New Towns, the large-scale top-down approach adopted at that time was disastrous; it is the unplanned or ad hoc planned additions to the blueprint that give the New Town quality and make it look like a 'normally' developed town. The contextualist movement that has run parallel to New Town planning since Ebenezer Howard (but has opposite views), offers ideas that can perhaps be used in developing the newest generation of New Towns in Asia and, on a smaller scale, also in Europe (eco-towns in Great-Britain, Almere, etc.)

b. Soviet New Towns and the Urbanization Process in the postwar period

2011

Elena Selezneva, TU Delft

Elena Selezneva conducted a research project on Soviet New Town planning in the post-WWII period during her internship at INTI. She wrote an article with the intention to illustrate the Soviet attitude



After the Second World war, the USSR built many new cities as part of its industrialization policy, unifying the whole empire by distributing the population more evenly. Many of these cities are now shrinking, because the closing down of factories has taken away their economic basis. Can these 'one issue' cities be revitalized or will they be abandoned? (source: Underhill, Jack A., *Soviet New Towns*, Housing and National Urban Growth Policy, Washington, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, Office of International Affairs, 1976)

towards urban planning in the postwar period as an evolutionary stage in the historical process of creation and maturation of the paradigm of a communistic society, equal and uniform, living by the same values and rules. Many of the features inherent to all Soviet New Town development were formed in the first years after the revolution. For example, the centralization politics largely influenced the urban planning practice by concentrating all planning activities. Secondly, the emphasis on industrialization had a big impact on the urban planning policy as well. The binding of a new settlement to a certain industrial site and functional role had been a key feature of the accepted urban planning approach. One of the outcomes of this process was a major resettlement that took place extending to the Urals, covering North, Western Kazakhstan and central Asian republics, Siberia and the Far East.

New Town development in the Soviet Union can be divided into two periods. The first period was related to the massive postwar reconstruction during the 1940s and 1950s. The fact that the concept of what the communistic city should be like was still unclear became especially significant. Because of this vagueness, master plans were revised many times. The role of the master plan was very small and urban sprawl prevailed. But during the second period (1960s-1980s), as soon as the fever of the postwar rebuilding was over, architects and planners continued searching for patterns for a city that could be derived from ideological aims and settings. The search for the ideal communist city was rooted in the 1920s and 1930s and adapted to the new perceptions and perspectives of reality. Overall ideological

and political settings were then translated into spatial forms. Many ideas about the city that existed only in academic fields finally found their way to real practice. An important element of these Soviet postwar New Towns was the micro-rayon. Micro-rayons were derived from the superblock concept in the 1930s. Changes to the basic concept included the concentration of services and a different organization of the building blocks for a better urban hygiene (sun, light, noise, wind, etc). Other typical features of the Soviet postwar New Towns were the neo-classical architecture and urban design. In many cases only the main axes (streets) of a city, central streets and squares were subject to this stylistic design and it was mainly achieved by decorating the standardized blocks with some neoclassic elements.

Analyzing the postwar urban planning in Soviet Union, one can see the massive changes that took place in relation to the perception of urban form across all the scales. One cannot but notice that the initial quest for the ideal soviet city was gradually replaced by the search for technical means and efficiency. Moreover, these elements start to guide the process and the decision-making whereas the issue of the absolute and ideal forms was still on the agenda. Characterizing the actual postwar form of existence of a city concept, one has to point out its constant internal comparison with the “city-ensemble”. In many cases, this resulted in the fact that in their designers were guided not by a functional organization of the city's elements and their appropriateness, but rather by compositional considerations. The second important moment is that due to centralization and obsession with the search for the ideal communistic urban environment and form, there was never an appeal for feedback or refraction in the professional circles. The unclarified definition of a city and the absence of orientations allowed for the easy transformation of urban forms and elements which were beneficial to the overall pragmatic interests where the human being still retained his role as a means to higher social, economic, and industrial goals.

c. Blood, Bond and Neighborhood.

The concept of community in American New Town Planning

2011-2012

Rachel Keeton

The concept of ‘community’ in the American New Town planning tradition has its roots in such diverse sources as economic theory, sociology, landscape design and political movements. In fact, the idea of community as a distinct form of social relationships dates back (at least) to Confucius’ theory of the five fundamental relationships. As John Bruhn points out in *The Sociology of Community Connections*, the concept is hardly a new one: “Contrasting typologies were evident in the work of Plato (the Ideal Republic versus the Oligarchic Society), Aristotle, and Cicero’s ideas of true and false friendship, St. Augustine’s concepts of the City of God versus the Society of Man, and many other social thinkers.”¹

¹ Bruhn, J.G., *The Sociology of Community Connections*, Springer, New York, 2011, p.29



In the USA, the concept of the community was the guiding principle of New Town planning. In Reston, Virginia, this is visualized in the city centre. (source: GSD, Harvard)

In this article Rachel Keeton analyses the meaning of the concept of community in American New Town Planning. One of the greatest frustrations for those with an interest in the concept is actually the plethora of contradictory definitions and studies within such a narrow scope. As early as 1955, sociologist George Hillery revealed ninety-four different definitions of the term community in his seminal article “Definitions of Community: Areas of Agreement”.² Since then, the number of theories, indexes and scientific definitions has skyrocketed. To get an overview of the way this term has directly influenced American New Town design, it is necessary to step back not 2500 years, but certainly 200. After going into the different meanings of the concept of community since the nineteenth century, Keeton will go into several case studies in which the concept of community played an important role.

² See: Hillery, G., “Definitions of Community: Areas of Agreement”, in: *Rural Sociology*, 20 (1955), pp.111–123

4. Contemporary New Towns

The most recent generation of New Towns are designed and built from the Middle East to Asia, in countries like China, India, Dubai and Korea. INTI contributes to both fields of work by collecting, developing and supplying knowledge and experiences. The main focus of this research was on the development of New Towns and large scale planning in urban Asia. Questions related to these topics were 'which are the newest insights on the planning of New Towns concerning sustainability, transport and urban planning?'

'What is the role of different actors in the development of a New Town, such as public authorities, citizens, companies and special interest groups?' 'How can their role be stimulated?' and 'To what extent should New Towns relinquish planning?'

a. Rising in the East.

Contemporary New Towns in Asia

2008-2011

Rachel Keeton

The research on contemporary Asian New Towns (since 1990) began with an extensive inventory of almost 400 examples. The project lasted three years (2009-2011) and resulted in the publication *Rising in the East: Contemporary New Towns in Asia* (SUN, 2011).

The research project was a collective effort of various parties, with contributions from local photographers, researchers, journalists and academics. Study trips to investigate and analyze different case studies were organized in 2010, while the majority of the final writing took place in 2011. The book was presented for the first time at the Bi-City Architecture and Urbanism Biennale in Shenzhen, 8-11 December 2011. The topic got a follow up in the conference *New Towns | New Territories* (see page 90).

b. Urban development in Bangladesh

2011

Saskia Hulskes

INTI carried out an exploratory research on the urban development issues in Bangladesh. Bangladesh has gone through an unprecedented urbanization process through the past few decades and the water management issues in this delta area are very urgent. In comparison with other Asian countries the figures of the urbanization and population growth in the cities are among the highest in the world. The urbanization process is unfolding in a few large cities; while the agricultural area is becoming less densely populated and smaller centers are disappearing. Two-thirds of the total rural-urban migration flows to Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna and two other megacities. The large-scale urban developments and population growth in combination with an inefficient urban policy has led to large



On the edge of the overpopulated capital Dhaka, Purbachal New Town is the largest urban development in Bangladesh. The need to provide ample housing and transport is difficult to balance with the needs of the environment, sustainability and water management

spatial challenges and environmental issues such as housing shortages, floods, water pollution, contaminated groundwater, drinking water shortages, land erosion and overpopulation.³ Although there is plenty of water in the delta area of Bangladesh there is a great shortage of clean drinking water.

Slowly, the government is becoming more and more aware of the importance of urban and regional planning in order to get a grip on unplanned urban developments and the unbridled urban growth. There are many illegal settlements realized on land that occasionally floods. The lack of effective institutional and planning instruments and the many players who are involved in the planning process all result in an extremely complex task. The task varies by city. The megacities have to cope with unprecedented population growth while the smaller towns shrink. Firms and governmental agencies in Bangladesh frequently demand the knowledge and expertise of Dutch firms in urban planning and water management.

As a solution to the urbanization and housing challenges, the New Town concept is once again gaining popularity as a planning instrument.⁴ Currently, the governmental authority of Dhaka, RAJUK, is developing some New Towns or large-scale residential areas. But most of the contemporary New Towns in Bangladesh are initiated and developed by private developers and market parties. Many of the project developers are ICT firms. These New Towns are mainly residential areas with a growing young and prosperous as a target

³ www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bg.html

⁴ Bangladesh has no deep-rooted tradition with the planning of New Towns. Since the 1960s, only a few New Towns have been planned, of which Uttara Model Town, to the North of Dhaka, is the most well known. A large part of this New Town is not (yet) developed according to plan. On the undeveloped land, unplanned housing settlements continue to grow.



The city centre of Hong Kong, 2011. During MIPIM Asia, INTI organized a network meeting at Café Gray's sky bar for INTImi and future partners

group population of Bangladesh. In advertisements and on websites these New Towns are presented as model towns with names such as: Marine Village, the Pink City, etc. The question is: how will these mono-functional, elitist, planned residential areas function in the future?

c New New Towns

'New New Towns' is an international, multidisciplinary research program organized by the International New Town Institute (INTI). The 'New New Towns' program is dedicated to improve the urban and social quality of six exceptional New Towns in transition. These cities are experiencing fast urbanization and they face major urban planning issues.

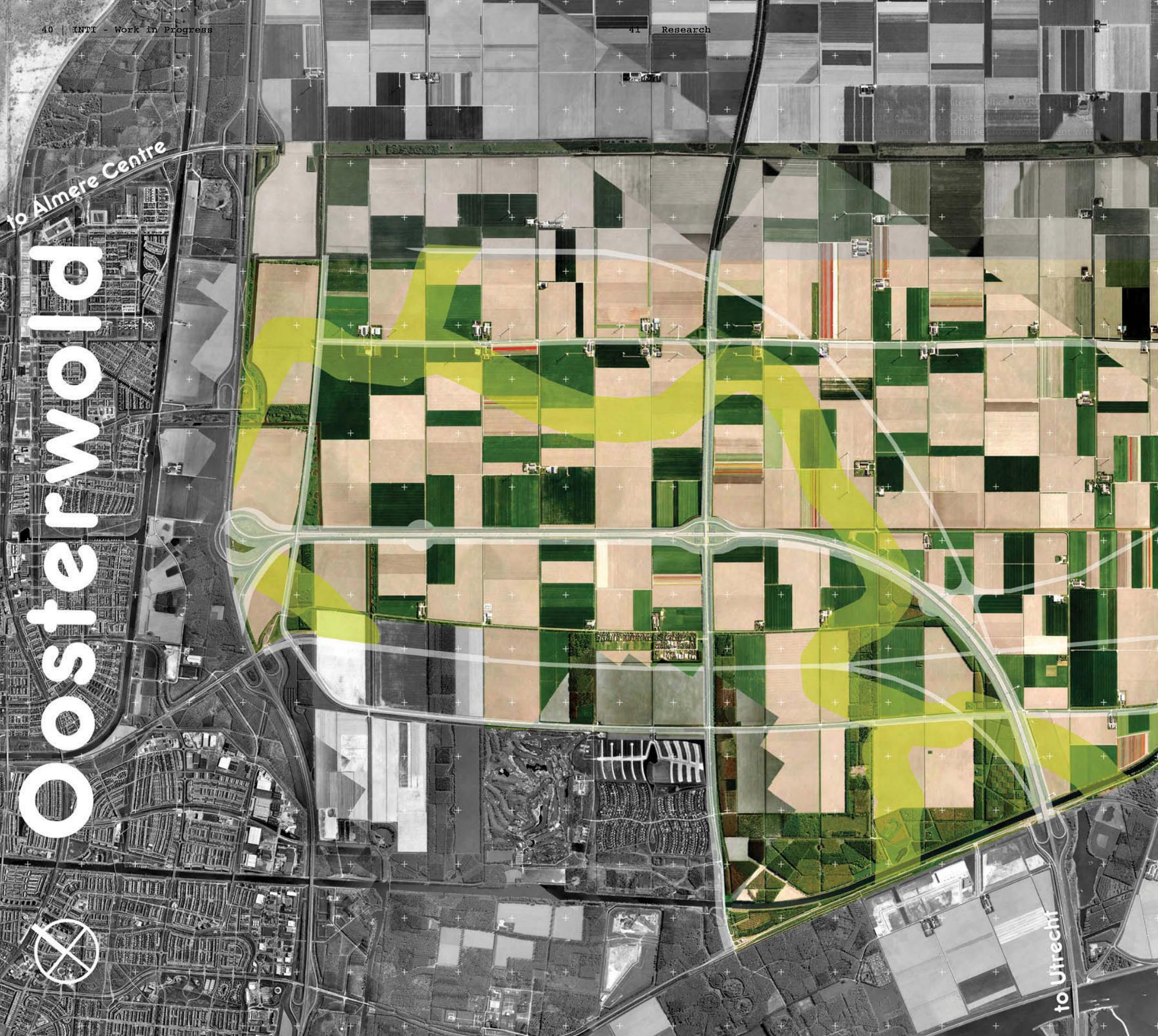
New Towns are very different from organically grown cities. They have been optimistically designed from scratch as 'cities of tomorrow', according to the latest planning insights of their 20th Century decade. By now their demographic, economic and social conditions have changed and they need to adjust. The 'New New Towns' program investigates the original concept and the present social, ecological, spatial and economic dynamics of these New Towns in a comprehensive manner. It builds upon this knowledge and proposes alternative and integrated design strategies so the New Town can become a 'city of tomorrow' again.



River and riverbank lined with industrial sites in Dayuan New Town in Shenzhen, 2011. INTI organized a workshop with Dutch and Chinese experts to discuss alternative design strategies for Dayuan New Town

'New New Towns' serves a unique role in bringing together Dutch and local expertise on urban planning, sociology and economics in an international, multidisciplinary think-tank. It is a catalyst for the exchange of knowledge between international students, researchers, design professionals, developers, policymakers and politicians by initiating research, conferences, design workshops and publications.

For a description of its content and organization, see page 135.



Oosterwold



to Almere Centre

to Utrecht

M...
 Al... as the architect's office (VR...
 m... an... in the area: Oosterwold / Alme...
 (s... and financial possibilities for development with



INTI's PhD candidate Ekim Tan investigates how theories on self-organization can be implemented in the design process by means of Serious Gaming, 2011. (photo: Ekim Tan)

5. The Planned and the Unplanned New Town

New Towns are often presented as a way to regulate the current urbanization processes. Still, most of the people migrating to the city find accommodation in the 'unplanned' town. Therefore, INTI considers it important to understand the unplanned town and to study how an unplanned town develops, how it works, and how it can be 'steered' and adjusted. Although unplanned favelas, barrios and slums look chaotic to the outsider, these dense places also demand a high degree of organization. Things that look informal and unplanned, in reality have clear patterns and rules. These rules are different from the rules of an official city and official planning; it is a form of proto-planning. It should be observed that the formal and informal towns form a twin-phenomenon; they occur together within one political-economic system. This was the topic of a conference organized by INTI in 2009: *New Towns for the 20th Century; the Planned vs. the Unplanned City*. The same topic predominates three PhD studies, partly financed by INTI and carried out in cooperation with Delft University of Technology, faculty of Architecture.

a. Agency 2.0.

Towards Adaptive Environments for Human Habitats

2007-2010

PhD research Ekim Tan

In cooperation with Delft University of Technology

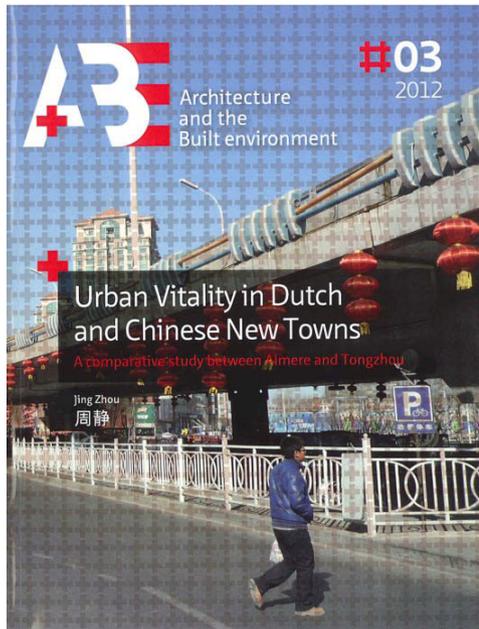
In the research project of PhD candidate Ekim Tan, the central question is whether and how theories about self-organization can be



The game pieces for Play Oosterwold! enable (future) residents and entrepreneurs to explore the possibilities for developing the area of Oosterwold (Almere). The game is part of INTI's exhibition Making Almere

implemented in the design process. She pleads for a more responsive and flexible design, not by planning a more flexible master plan, but by including more actors or agents in the planning process. Her research aims at developing an urban planning in which self-organization is given a role. In order to establish knowledge about the different ways in which planning and self-organization interact she compares two different cities: one in Turkey (the self-organized Gulensu in Istanbul) and one in the Netherlands (Almere Haven). Tan investigates and compares spatial and social adaptations during the development of both cities, which are so very different. But she also suggests a surprising tendency; both cities are moving toward each other, perhaps ending up together somewhere in the middle: 'It seems that while Istanbul begins to break up her self-organizing city-making culture, The Netherlands aims to break up the dominant role of central housing production. The two fundamentally distinct city-making cultures seem to romanticize their contrasting planning models. It is a never-ending debate of which approach generates a better city: the top-down or the bottom-up, the planned or the non-planned, the formal or the informal.' Following in the footsteps of Christopher Alexander, she claims that designers need to think in terms of simple rule-based design systems that are open to adaptations.

INTI's PhD candidate Jing Zhou wrote an interdisciplinary study of spatial design and social planning, comparing a Dutch and Chinese New Town. Her thesis was published in September 2012



b. Urban Vitality in Dutch and Chinese New Towns. A comparative study between Almere and Tongzhou

2007-2012

PhD Research by Jing Zhou

In cooperation with Delft University of Technology

Jing Zhou's PhD research is aimed at exploring the spatial and non-spatial factors that facilitate the social, cultural and economic vitality of New Towns, based on a comparative study of recent Chinese and European cases. The primary cases are: top-down planned Almere in the north wing of the Randstad region in the Netherlands, and market-driven self-developed Tongzhou, one of the three key New Towns around Beijing in China. Urban fabrics of naturally grown cities in both countries will also be studied as references.

The research is an inter-disciplinary study of spatial design and social planning. Urban vitality is defined as the level of proliferation of human activities and flows of movement in outdoor public spaces, and the micro-economic activities on street level. It is studied through multiple scales: the influence of the New Town's regional position, the city structure, the organization of local neighborhoods and the design of public space. Then, the morphological analyses are overlapped with the results of field study on the daily activity patterns of local people at a neighborhood level, the distribution of planned and self-initiated small businesses and social-cultural activities, as well as the public participation in social and cultural affairs.

The main hypothesis is that three important factors, i.e. Place-Program-People constitute the essence of urban vitality. The built



INTI's PhD candidate Simone Rots studies how the modernist cities of Ciudad Guayana and 23 de Enero in Venezuela have adapted over the last decades to local culture and self-organized housing, revealing the organic, unplanned growth of top down planned cities. (photo: Ewout Dorman)

environment provides a framework for human activities. Research has established that the network configuration at the city scale and the detailed design on small scales are most crucial in promoting outdoor activities. The top-down organized events play a positive role, but more importantly, the local people themselves can take initiatives to appropriate space over time. In other words, a new city not only needs planned socio-spatial diversity but also a degree of self-developed complexity to animate real urbanity. The Dutch New Town and the Chinese New Town can learn from each other how to use market forces and how to make flexible plans to achieve the goal of a socially, culturally and economically balanced and sustainable New Town.

c. The Squatted New Town. Modernism meets informality. Venezuelan cases

2009-2012

PhD project by Simone Rots

In cooperation with Delft University of Technology

PhD candidate Simone Rots studies two very different New Towns in Venezuela: the city of Ciudad Guayana and 23 de Enero, a quarter in Caracas. In the postwar period modernistic satellite cities and urban extensions were erected all over the world as the idealistic and pragmatic answer to population growth, war damage and housing shortages following World War II. Rots' research traced the original plans for these New Towns and the urban additions after fifty or

sixty years of inhabitation. The goal is to reveal information about the possibilities of modernism's adjustment to decades of daily life, political and economical changes and local culture. Within the context of urban design this can be researched by analyzing the meeting point of the planned city of the professionals and the unplanned city of the non-professionals. The way urban informality has interfered with modernistic planning is analyzed on the basis of two Venezuelan New Towns: 23 de Enero in Caracas and Ciudad Guayana. An historical analysis of the original plan, the planning process and what has been executed are all necessary components. The present situation shows the way the original plan of the professionals has been received by the local culture.

The two case studies 23 de Enero and Ciudad Guayana are different representatives of the generation of modernistic New Towns, and this research will expose the influence of urban informality on different planning processes used in the postwar period.

23 de Enero is a 'New Town in town' from the 1950s in Caracas designed by Carlos Raul Villanueva. In this revolutionary New Town with a turbulent history, the unplanned city literally took over. 23 de Enero was planned and executed at the end of a long period in which Venezuela was led by dictators. The urban planning is an example of a 'dictatorial' way of modernistic planning. The original plan was produced in a short period of time regardless of external influences and when the dictatorship of Perez Jimenez came to an end in 1958 the superblocks and public space were totally squatted. Although the program has changed, the original urban structure is still clear.

On the other hand, the planning of Ciudad Guayana is an example of a more democratic mode of modernistic planning. After Perez Jimenez, the last dictator, fled the country, Romulo Betancourt was elected president and he initiated the exploration of other parts of the country to relieve growth pressure in the north. In 1960 the Venezuelan government created the Corporacion Venezolana de Guayana (CVG), a public corporation with the power to plan, build and manage a major urban center, a growth pole, as one of the tasks in the total responsibility of planning, and promotion the development of the Guayana region with natural sources like bauxite, iron ore and hydro-electricity. In 1961 a three-year contract, which was later extended until 1966, was made by the CVG with the Joint Center for Urban Studies (Joint Center) of Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and Harvard University to work together on a physical master plan for this new city, Ciudad Guayana. Experts like Lloyd Rodwin, Willo Von Moltke, John Friedman and Lisa Peattie were involved in the Joint Center.

This all took place in the beginning of the sixties only a couple of years after the development of 23 de Enero, but a totally different planning-procedure was applied. The planners tried to react to the changes that took place during the years of developing and realization of the plan, by revising the plan several times. From the start, the 'problems' of self-organization, and unplanned activities

were recognized, and for some parts of the planned city a sites-and-services strategy was provided.

Ciudad Guayana was planned in the context of early 1960s modernism when Team 10 arose and the sites-and-services strategies started to be applied in Latin America. Although these developments are different in theory and origin, it can be stated that they both were involved in the urban response on the questions of individual and collective inhabitation.

In Ciudad Guayana these observations come together, the different parts of the city reflect the international visions and they seem to work as an urban laboratory. Therefore original plans of specific neighborhoods are being researched and analyzed on their capacity to adapt to the urban dynamics as a result of the inhabitation. These observations will be placed within the sites-and-services strategies at the beginning of the sixties.

Analyzing the process and the results of inhabitation of these planned New Towns it is clear that the New Towns had their own urban dynamics that were difficult to predict and resulted (in the case of Ciudad Guayana) in many revisions of the original plan. But is this a failure? The research focuses on the observation that it might be possible to state that modernistic planning allows informal urbanization. Public space within modernistic planning can be observed as a container for informal activities, as shown in 23 de Enero. An additional question, regarding Ciudad Guayana, is if the sites and services strategy can be defined as a connection in the analysis of top-down planning and bottom-up informal activities in the urban dynamics.

No judgment is being made on modernistic planning or the informal growth of cities, but the analysis of their meeting point might result in new observations on planning the unplanned. Unraveling the process of urban development of the New Towns, within the cultural, economical and political context of the region and the nation, reveals the organic unplanned growth of modernistic planned cities.

d. Mexico: Discourses on planned and unplanned urbanisms and their relations to urban realities

2012

Ellen van Holstein, University of Groningen

Ellen van Holstein's text begins with a literature study that demonstrates how urban theory has historically been primarily a product of Western thought. It examines the 1950's Mexican urbanism discourse and the similarities with the Euro American discourse of that period, especially how both discourses produced stereotypes about unplanned urban forms and negative assumptions about their residents. The rhetoric with which these stereotypes and assumptions were formed are strikingly similar: they both apply



Unidad Modelo under construction in 1957; a planned neighbourhood amidst an unplanned sprawl on the outskirts of Mexico City. (source: www.adesio.com)

a medical vocabulary that conveys these parts of the city and their residents as 'ill', 'contagious' and 'in need of medical help' (in the form of urban renewal). This similarity is illustrative of the influence that the Modern Movement and American thinkers like the Chicago School sociologists have had on the Mexican discourse.

The text goes on to suggest that the contemporary understanding of unplanned vernacular architecture as a form of resistance or survival strategy is new and subversive, but also not without risk. This approach has been favored by Mexican urban planners and theorists in recent decades, after Mexican urbanists began to reject Modernist planning philosophy in the 1960s. Van Holstein's *Discourses* concludes that the relations between urban discourse and practice are reciprocal and changing urban contexts often force architects to adjust their ideals.

6. New Towns in the Netherlands: the Groeikernen

Apart from the polder towns of Emmeloord, Lelystad and Almere, there are no other New Towns in the Netherlands that have been totally designed and built from scratch. But there is a generation of cities that resulted from the second *Nota Ruimtelijke Ordening* (Memorandum of Environmental Planning), which are called 'groeikernen', or centers of urban expansion. These sixteen (small) centers and villages were marked out by the government to solve the increase in population according to a model of 'clustered deconcentration'. During their forty years of existence, they have grown into rather large suburban areas (Haarlemmermeer and Zoetermeer even have over 100,000 inhabitants). Today, these towns have aged to such an extent that part of the housing stock needs renovation. Because of regional developments, the relation with the 'mother town' has often changed. There are many infrastructural and transportation problems, the composition of the population is one-sided and there are not enough public facilities or services (esp. education and culture). In short: even though these 'groeikernen' are quite diverse, because they are from the same generation they share many of the same issues.

a. New Town Roots

Spring 2011

Arnold Reijndorp, Stefan Metaal, Iris van Huis and Saskia Naafs

Issued by the municipality of Zoetermeer

The *City Vision 2030* for Zoetermeer distinguishes nine specific challenges for the future. Within this list, embracing the younger population's perspective is considered vital. INTI is requested by the municipality of Zoetermeer to carry out a research on the push and pull factors of the New Town. The research focuses on the first and second-generation residents who were raised in Zoetermeer or came to the city in the first phase. The statistical research is supplemented by interviews with the residents. The research gives a good insight into the needs and desires of the residents and what the city has to offer. The latter is not seen as merely the result of demographic factors. There is a suspicion that parts of the younger population have left the city because they are offered too few options in the fields of education, entertainment, culture, housing and meeting places.



The publication *New Town Roots* examines how born and bred residents of the New Town Zoetermeer experience their city, what they appreciate and what they miss. It is vital to any city that also the younger generations feel at home and see their future perspective in the new city. In this picture: brand new Zoetermeer in the 1970's. (source: Era Contour BV)



Suburbs in Western Europe differ quite a bit from its American predecessors. Can we distinguish the characteristics of the suburb in the Netherlands, France or the UK? Can suburban living be connected to concepts of modernity or is the suburb a retreat for the conservative? (photo: Ekim Tan)

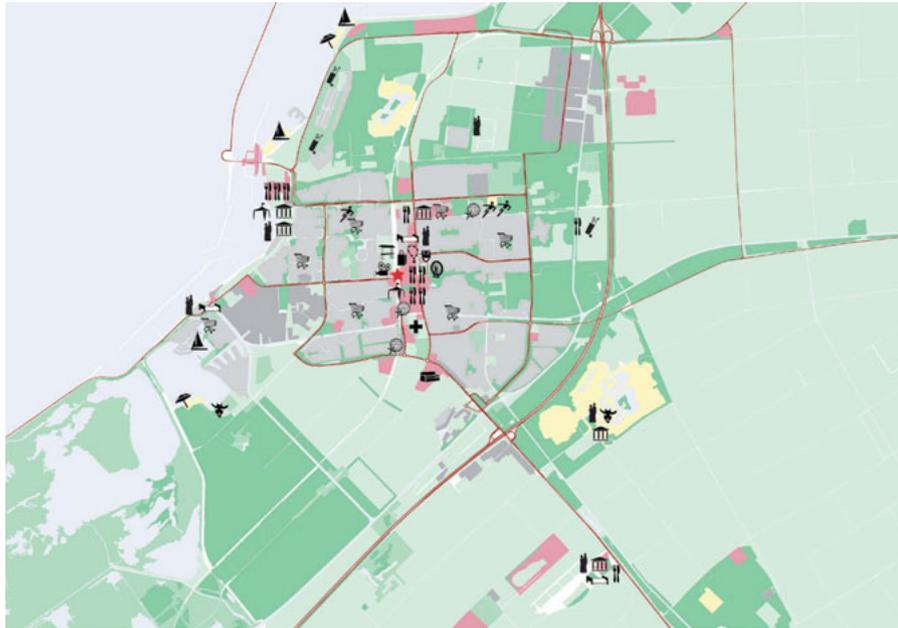
b. Modernity and planned suburbanization

2010-2014

PhD project by Ivan Nio in cooperation with the University of Amsterdam

The Dutch New Towns built from the 1970s onwards mainly consist of single-family dwellings with gardens. It is questionable whether these vast areas can be marshaled as generic suburban landscape, since there are differences between suburbanization and suburban cultures in the Netherlands and other countries.

Urban sociologist Ivan Nio's study will be a quest for the peculiarity of postwar suburban living culture in the Netherlands, Great-Britain and France. It will try to establish to what extent suburban areas in Almere, Cergy-Pontoise and Milton Keynes have emerged from a certain attitude towards modernity and suburbanity. Moreover, it will discuss how the suburban areas have generated a form of modern experience themselves that disagrees with the urban public sphere. Another research question is whether daily life in the suburban areas is exemplary for the modern conditions of changeability, diversity, detachment, mobility and as an expression of the promise of progression.



The Atlas of Dutch New Towns examines and visualizes the concept and development of nine cities, e.g. the many elements of the public domain in Lelystad (top) and Nieuwegein (below). (source: Atlas Nieuwe Steden)

c. Atlas Nieuwe Steden (Atlas of Dutch New Towns)

2009 - 2012

Study in cooperation with Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL), publication 2012

As guests of PBL, Arnold Reijndorp and Ivan Nio have initiated a research project in which they will compare a few Dutch New Towns with each other that have come into being as result of the policies concerning the 'groeikernen' from the seventies. The study will analyze and record the concept of suburban urbanity that is pursued in those centers. The results were presented in 2010 and have subsequently been expanded and edited for publication. The working title is 'Atlas of Dutch New Towns'. The atlas describes, analyzes and maps (cartographically) the conception, development, present state and perspective of the former 'groeikernen' in the Randstad (Almere, Capelle a/d IJssel, Haarlemmermeer, Houten, Lelystad, Nieuwegein, Purmerend, Spijkenisse and Zoetermeer). It does so spatially, socio-economically and socio-culturally with texts, photographs and maps.

d. Lower middle-class in a spot

2010- 2011

A project under the supervision of Arnold Reijndorp (Han Lammers Chair) in cooperation with Onderzoek & Statistiek (Research and Statistics) of the city of Almere

The municipality of Almere commissioned the research project 'In de knel' in cooperation with the International New Town Institute and the University of Amsterdam to the vulnerable position of the lower middle class. As is the case in many 'groeikernen' (centers of urban expansion) in the Netherlands, a large part of Almere's population is formed by the lower middle class. Many of the issues recorded in the Social Agenda of Schaalsprong Almere, such as lagging education, debt and traffic jams, relate to this group. The local success of right wing parties like Geert Wilders' PVV testifies to that. People also associate lower middle class with the image of 'mediocrity', which is, in turn, often attached to New Towns. Until recently, hardly any research had been carried out focusing on this group. The study on lower middle class builds upon this proposition about the social character and image of the New Town as mediocre. An interesting aspect of the project will be to compare Dutch 'groeikernen' to other European, postwar New Towns. The British New Town policy, for example, was part of a much broader, regional industrial policy, mainly directed at attracting well-skilled workers to places of newly created employment. The French *Villes Nouvelles*, on the other hand, seem to be more directed at housing a new middle class, looking for a suburban living environment—a movement that threatened to choke the periphery of Paris and other large towns.

Questions include: who was the initial intended user of the New Town? Did this group settle there or did other groups come to the town, and for what reasons (changes in policy, changes in demands,

development of supply at other places)? What were the effects on the subsequent development of the New Town (attracting businesses, social and cultural facilities, shops, catering industry)? What does this mean in light of successive developments and transformations within the New Town? The goal of the research is to get a sharper image of changes in the socio-economic position and their effects in terms of aspirations, expectations, ways of life and involvement.

e. Van wie is de stad? (Who owns the city?)

2011-

One of INTI's new research topics is the governance of the city and the changing relationship between government and residents. There is only little communal knowledge about how a city is being made and by whom. Which parties are responsible for the development of the city? How does the government participate in the planning and developing of the city? What can the citizen contribute? And what role do architects and urban planners play?

The Dutch New Towns are interesting case studies because of their relatively young age. Almere, for example, was totally planned by the Rijksdienst voor de IJsselmeerpolders in the 1970s. In this first phase, the government and the designers 'owned' the city; a municipal structure and inhabitants were simply lacking. Nowadays, we can see an interesting shift in Almere from top-down-planning to an increasing influence of citizens on the development of the city. Currently, districts are being developed by residents themselves and the municipality involves residents deeply in the planning process. In the Netherlands, Almere counts as an exemplary pioneer in this field.

INTI has started a range of activities in the framework of 'Van wie is de stad?' (Who owns the city?). A number of master classes was organized and the topic was also addressed in the Almere Architecture Festival in 2012, hosted by INTI. The main goal is to enhance communal knowledge and evoke (unexpected) insights into the governance of the city. For more information on this topic see also the Architecture Festival Making Almere 2012 (54-97).

7. New Town Simulation Models

a. Urban Planning Next Top Models.

Use of Models in Urban Planning

2010-2011

Seminar organized in cooperation with U-lab (Delft University of Technology).

How can a quantitative approach and the use of analytical computer models enhance the understanding of urban form? In 2010 and 2011 INTI organized two expert meetings and two workshops to expand the understanding of the city and practice the art of urban design with more precision. New types of morphological research were presented in which a more quantitative approach is taken. By measuring what you see, our intuition-based knowledge becomes richer and innovative. Furthermore, new technologies for data sampling, analysis and simulation models were presented. Today these are used by non-designers, although they could make the design work more challenging and efficient.

Pros and cons were discussed during the presentation of different computer models used in practice today. The book *Spacematrix: Space, Density and Urban Form* by Meta Berghauer Pont and Per Haupt was used as a starting point for these Expert Meetings and Master Classes.

The internationally renowned masters included Alexander Stahle (Spacescape AB, Stockholm) and Anne Vernez Moudon (University of Washington), Jasper van Vliet (RIKS, Maastricht), Eric Koomen (VU Amsterdam), Jaap Kortman (IVAM-UvA), Akkelies van Nes (TU Delft), Teresa Marat-Mendes (Lisbon University) and Kees Maat (TNO Delft).

The central questions were:

- How can a quantitative approach and the use of analytical models such as Spacematrix enhance the understanding of urban form? How can these models increase the power of the urban designer in the search for more sustainable urban futures?
- What computer models exist, or are being developed, that can assist urban designers in their practice?

Education

The educational program is both specialized and varied and has a high priority within INTI's entire program. The education program is set up in consultation with partner institutions. It serves students of different disciplines, civil servants, professionals and citizens.

- a. Lecture series 'New Towns on the Frontier of Geopolitics'
- b. New Town Travel Guides
- c. Thesis workshop
- d. Course for citizens Leren van Almere
- e. Course for citizens Leren van Lelystad
- f. Master class 'Van wie is de Stad?'

Forthcoming

- g. Summer Course Health Care in New Towns
- h. Minor nieuwe steden
- i. Course for citizens Leren van Zoetermeer

a. Lecture series 'New Towns on the Frontier of Geopolitics'

febr-june 2011, febr-june 2012

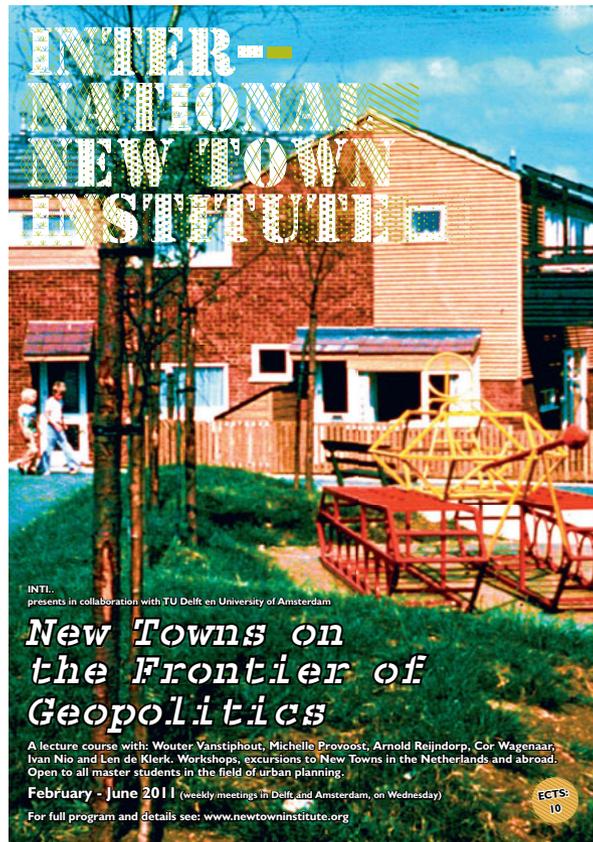
Initiated by INTI in cooperation with University of Amsterdam and Delft University of Technology

INTI organized a semester-long lecture course on New Towns for master students of the University of Amsterdam (Graduate School for the Social Sciences) and TU Delft (Faculty of Architecture). The course was an official elective developed together with both universities. Students of other universities were also welcome. Professors representing both universities were Wouter Vanstiphout (TU Delft, prof. Design & Politics) and Arnold Reijndorp (Social and Spatial development of New Urban areas, Han Lammers Chair UvA). When the course is successfully completed, students are earn 10 ECTS credits (equal to 280 hours of study).

The course puts its main focus on the planning and (re)design of New Towns all over the world as well as sociological and cultural aspects of new urban environments. New Towns are examined through the lens of historical context, urban design and sociology. Issues that are tackled in this course are: How can we understand New Towns as manifestations of their socio-political backgrounds? How can we analyze the design models used by urban planners and how have they evolved? What is the culture of a New Town and how does it differ from a 'normal' city? What methods exist to research social developments and tendencies in new cities and how can they be evaluated? What are the contemporary planning issues of the new cities of the 21st century? How can we conceptualize and explain



INTI has taught hundreds of students in different courses, mixing international students in multidisciplinary groups to study New Towns worldwide. On this picture students visit Milton Keynes in 2012.



these urban projects as part of the present global urbanization, what challenges do new and vastly growing cities face and how to deal with them?

Addressing historical, sociological, geographical, economical, political, planning and design issues, the phenomenon of New Towns hits many fields of interest. Crucial for the course is its interdisciplinary approach, which is unique and at the same time one of the most attractive elements. The interaction and exchange between the groups coming from different universities and researching different aspects of New Town planning contributes to the interdisciplinary approach.

Within the context of the lectures, excursions were made to the Amsterdam Western Garden Cities (Westelijke Tuinsteden), the Noordoostpolder New Towns, Nova Huta, Cergy-Pontoise and Milton Keynes.



A student excursion to the socialist realist New Town of Nova Huta (Poland) was used to prepare INTI's first New Town Travel guide, including not only architectural sites but also Milk Bars, markets and many curious aspects of daily life

b. New Town Travel Guides

Because New Towns are (of course) not included in the regular tourist guides, INTI took the initiative to set up a series of alternative travel guides. Somewhere between a Lonely Planet and an architecture and planning guide, the guides will map and explain the urban planning, describe a selection of interesting architecture, as well as present the main attractions, from restaurants and hotels to museums and statues. With a great understanding for the sometimes surrealistic aspects of the New Towns, the guides will not only give the facts but also tell the many stories connected to their initiation and development. The idea of a Travel Guide is that the New Town is looked at and treated as a 'normal' (unplanned) town: not just a realized plan, a design act, but a real city where people live, work, recreate and long for leisure, action, relaxation and entertainment. The Travel Guides were carried out together with a team of students, within the context of the lecture course New Towns on the Frontier of Geopolitics, in cooperation with the University of Amsterdam and Delft University of Technology.

c. Thesis workshop (scriptieatelier)

Winter - spring 2011 (annually)

An initiative of the University of Amsterdam and the Han Lammers chair, with support from INTI

Every year INTI organizes a thesis workshop under the lead of Michelle Provoost (INTI) and Arnold Reijndorp (UvA). During the meetings the students and the mentors discuss research questions and methods. INTI collects the theses and makes the information accessible.

d. Course for citizens Leren van Almere (Learning from Almere)

January - February 2011

In collaboration with the Library of Almere, under supervision of INTI

Just like any other town, Almere is the result of both purposefully-made decisions and coincidences. And just like in many other towns, people with different backgrounds, occupations and degrees of involvement play roles in urban life. But unlike other towns, Almere is still growing. Moreover, it is a rather young town. This relative clarity, together with the fascination for Almere and the wish to understand it better, have given rise to the six-day course 'Leren van Almere' (Learning from Almere). The course offers inhabitants and other people interested in Almere a unique opportunity to learn from and understand the development of this unique city. The course is structured along important themes in (the development of) Almere that were presented, analyzed and discussed by several experts. 2011 marked the second time INTI organized this course.

The course consisted of six lectures by experts in a specific field or theme. Every lecture addressed a certain element of the history, building, governance and management of this city. The course was moderated and hosted by the staff of both the International New Town Institute (INTI) and the Library of Almere. The course's general purpose was to inform participants but also to enhance their fascination and understanding of Almere.

e. Course for citizens Leren van Lelystad (Learning from Lelystad)

September – November 2011 (Annually)

In cooperation with the Library of Lelystad Flevomere

In collaboration with the Library of Lelystad, INTI offered a public course about the urban planning and development of Lelystad. Inhabitants and other people who were interested in the history of this young city could attend the course. The history of the development of Lelystad has been interesting and unexpected. It is a city that has to deal with a lot of bias, some true some false. How

'I NOW FEEL MORE ROOTED IN ALMERE (WE LIVE THERE NOW 3 YEARS).'

'THIS IS INFORMATION THAT ANY ALMEERDER SHOULD KNOW.'

'GOOD INITIATIVE TO SHARE THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT OF ALMERE.'

Quotes from participants from the course for citizens: 'Learning from Almere', 2011

'FUN, INTERESTING, NEW LOOK AT MY HOMETOWN.'

'SURPRISING CITY'

'INFORMATIVE FOR AN OUTSIDER WHO WORKS IN LELYSTAD.'

'YOU SHOULD ALWAYS KEEP TELLING THE STORY OF THE BEGINNING.'

Quotes from participants from the course for citizens: 'Learning from Lelystad', 2012



Highly appreciated course for citizens Learning from Almere

does the municipality deal with this prejudice? The local government has not only to deal with the image of Lelystad, but also needs to find some process tools to deal with unexpected changes in the future use of Lelystad. The goal of the course was to get a better understanding of this particular city and its developments.

The course consisted of six lectures in which the history of Lelystad and the relationship with the international tradition and development of New Towns is presented. The speakers addressed the following themes: the history of the New Town, the emergence of Lelystad, demographic developments, economic perspectives, ideals and expectations and the future of Lelystad.

The first course evening started with an introduction to the history of 'the New Town' and the history of Lelystad and the IJsselmeer polders in particular. During the second evening Henk Licher, who was involved in urban development of Lelystad in the period 1980-1983, talked about Lelystad as a breeding ground for new ideas in the field of urban planning. After all, in the period Lelystad was planned, there was a great belief in progress and the "make-able" society. During the third evening, Maaïke Ruiter went into the demographic developments of Lelystad in more detail. Lelystad is a city that was created on the drawing board but is also a city of the people. As the city grows, matures and gets more varied the influence of residents on the form and content of the city grows. During the fourth evening, the central themes were: the economic qualities and perspectives of Lelystad, the position of Lelystad as part of Flevoland and the bridge between the Randstad and the East and North of the country.

Veronica van der Groot also considered the further economic developments of the city. Novelist and author of the book *Lelystad*, Joris van Casteren talked about the rise, decline and resurrection of Lelystad and the belief that a good urban design would contribute to cohabitation. Job Fackeldy, Alderman of Lelystad, addressed the future development in the final course evening.

f. Master class 'Van wie is de Stad?'

December 2011 - April 2012

Commissioned by the municipality of Almere

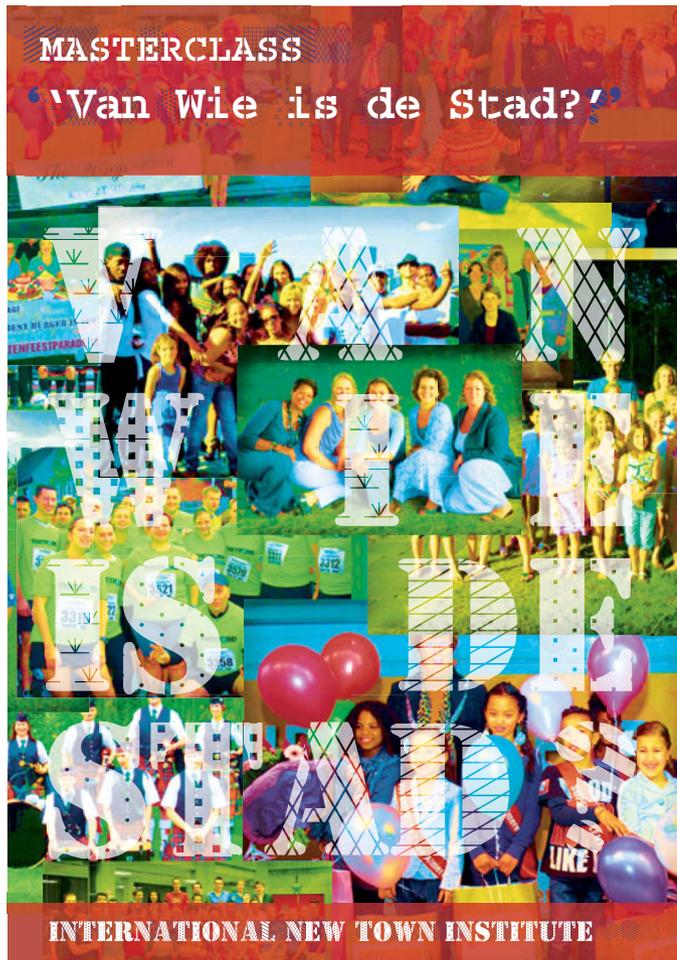
Commissioned by the municipality of Almere, INTI organized the master class 'Van Wie is De Stad?' (Who owns the city?), intended for municipal employees, policy makers and advisors. The main goal was to enhance communal knowledge and discover (unexpected) insights into the field in which the government participates, as well as its own performance within this field. A side effect is the cross-fertilization between different departments of the government as well as between government and local stakeholders.

The Master class dealt with the topic of partnership and addresses the changing relationship between government and city. For a long time the government had heavy influence on planning and decision-making. But as the population increases, the diversity of ideas and critical ability of the population also increase. The policy of the municipality of Almere is currently focused on transferring some responsibilities and tasks. During this master course we reflected on the relationship between government and inhabitants.

The Master class fits within the Almere City vision and organization (January 2011). In particular, the theme 'partnership' is essential to this vision: an open, flexible organization with short communication lines between the services, and a focus on cooperation with and on the basis of (the people in) the city. Almere cherishes the principle of flexibility and adaptability not only as a guideline for the establishment of the city, but also for the internal municipal organization. According to this ambition, 'partnership' must be extended to the internal organization. This master class aimed to achieve these goals.

The master class elaborated on the development of partnership in relation to the city of Almere. There were six meetings, focusing on the following themes: New Towns, Diversity, Sustainability, Economy & Employment, Education and Management & Organization. During the last meeting there was a debating game called 'The Making of'. The British New Town Milton Keynes was visited, because it is similar to Almere in a number of ways. Both cities are of similar size, have a sprawling structure with multiple cores, and the municipalities both have the major task to increase in scale. In the year 2030, they expect the population to grow to 320,000 inhabitants in Milton Keynes.

Reader for the master class 'Who owns the city?'



During this excursion, the main topic was again partnership between city and citizens, and the role of trust. During the last meeting, the participants, assembled in groups, presented a concrete plan or a newly obtained idea, supported by theories learned during the master class.

The concept of a master class implies a specific working method, teaching participants of different disciplines to bring their professional skills up to a higher level. The participants themselves perform a task and are assisted by one or more renowned professionals to improve their achievements. The program of the master class was based on individual questions and is therefore 'tailor made' to the participants' needs.

g. Summer Course Health Care in New Towns

Summer School Almere 2013

In collaboration with Jan van Es instituut & European Forum for Primary Care

Many New Towns have a progressive attitude towards health care. In some New Towns, experiments are undertaken to organize health care in new and innovative ways. In some cases even a totally new health care system is developed from scratch. Because of this, New Towns provide great opportunities to learn and research the health care systems that are being developed in different regions around the world. The content of this Summer Course will focus on the planning and (re)design of New Towns all over the world with special attention to health aspects of new urban environments. During the summer course we will explore the differences and similarities within health care systems in a selection of New Towns in different regions of the world. What are specific features of the Health Care system regarding integration (within health care and intersectoral), community orientation, equity and health care? How can we learn from international experiences of developing health care systems in New Towns? How can the old models be adapted to the new developments in health care while use is made of the existing infrastructure of health care institutions? And what is the current state of health care in New Towns?

h. Minor nieuwe steden (Minor New Towns)

2013

Commissioned by Windesheim University of Applied Sciences

INTI is currently working on the minor 'Nieuwe Steden' (New Towns) by commission of the University of Applied Sciences Windesheim in Almere. The minor will start in 2013. The focus will be the transformation of old New Towns in the West and development of new New Towns in Asia. The minor is accessible for junior college students of the spatial and construction-oriented courses: Engineering, Urban Engineering, Spatial Planning & Planning (ROP) and Traffic Engineering.

A New Town is pre-eminently a product of top down planning: in a relatively short period of time, an entire city, including an urban society and everything that goes with it, is conceived and designed from scratch. The heydays of New Town planning in Europe were in the 20th century, when many big cities developed large-scale extensions and growth cores. Faith in feasibility and the thought that a new city and society could be created were typical of this period. The achievements from that period are still rooted in the thinking and acting of contemporary (urban) planners. However, nowadays it is becoming increasingly clear that the plans were imposed from above, and the thinking in models, operation design and investment risk, is now past its prime. In addition, the task for the next century

INTI has developed a course for Universities of Applied Sciences, accessible to students in the field of architecture and design, as well as urban and traffic management



(at least in the West) is not the construction of new cities, but the transformation of existing cities – both old and new. Urban planners will no longer deal with new cities on blank sheets of paper. Is there another way of urban planning, which allows more space for private developments? And what can we learn in this respect from the period of the 19th century - before New Towns were created?

The minor 'New Towns' is the first education program in which this current trend in urban planning is the focus. The municipality of Almere is now experimenting and pioneering with new forms of organic urban planning. For this reason, Windesheim Flevoland, which is located in Almere, is the perfect place to offer this minor. The critical view on top down planning will be addressed in the design atelier 'Designing a New Town', where the current status quo of New Towns is subject of study.

In addition, we see the minor as an opportunity for students to get to know more about the real task in the field of New Cities in

Asia. The unprecedented operation, that is currently taking place, goes far beyond what we know from the period of reconstruction after World War II in the Netherlands in terms of scale and speed. However, the same belief in feasibility is now alive in China: one after another, cities are being built. Because of the massive and global unique construction of contents that are currently taking place there, this is the place to be when we talk about the current generation of New Towns.

The first part of the minor is a lecture course. On the basis of lectures the student develops knowledge and insight in New Towns. During the lectures, differences and similarities and future possibilities of New Towns will be addressed. The student will have to translate their theoretical knowledge to a concrete case and develop his or her research and presentation skills. The second part of the minor is an internship at an engineering or design office in China. The internship aims to broaden the field of vision to the contemporary urban challenge, where the knowledge and experience acquired in the first period can be of use. The benefits are twofold: the student develops their tasks and on-the-spot experience and at the same time he/she is useful for the office.

i. Course for citizens Leren van Zoetermeer

2013

After the successful courses Leren van Almere and Leren van Lelystad, INTI is planning to organize a similar course in Zoetermeer, Leren van Zoetermeer. The principle of informing residents and discussing with them the various aspects (history, planning, economy, management) of their New Towns has proven to be popular in Almere and Lelystad, and can also be applied in one of the other Dutch New Towns like Haarlemmermeer, Spijkensisse, Nieuwegein or Houten.



INTI's 5th International conference New Towns | New Territories, with e.g. Isaac Kalisvaart (MAB), Michael Lees (Arc-ML), Thomas Hattig (LandProp), Rosemary Lokhorst (Living PlanIT), 2012. (photo: Carel van Hees)

New Towns | New Territories

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NEW CITIES
FOUNDATION

Gemeente Almere

PROVINCIE FLEVOLAND



Director Michelle Provoost at New Towns
| New Territories, 2012. (photo: Carel van
Hees)

Events

1. Conferences and meetings

- a. Ronde Tafel Nederlandse Nieuwe Steden
- b. Launch of the INTImi network at Provada
- c. Expert Meeting 'Green from Scratch'
- d. China forum 'Green From Scratch 2'
- e. Conference: "Global City – Local Identity?" in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
- f. Hong Kong and Shenzhen Bi-city Biennale of Urbanism \ Architecture, Shenzhen
- g. Workshop Dayuan New Town in Shenzhen
- h. Book promotion: 'Rising in the East: Contemporary New Towns in Asia'
- i. Round table conference 'Six under sixty'
- j. Symposium 'Shenzhen: Becoming a City... Future Metropolis of the World'
- k. Conference Growing Green Cities: A Call to Action
- l. 5th International Conference of INTI: New Towns | New Territories. New Players in Urban Planning

2. Exhibitions

- a. 'A Chinese Triptique: The Generic, the Satellite and the Green New Town'
- b. 'Ghana: An organic experience'
- c. 'Allmetropolis'
- d. Architecture Festival 'Making Almere'
- e. 'The Banality of Good', Biennale di Venezia
- f. 'Zoetermeer Utopia'

3. Lectures & debates

4. Excursions

- a. Cergy-Pontoise
- b. Milton Keynes
- c. Milton Keynes

5. Network activities

- a. Provada Real Estate event
- b. MIPIM World and MIPIM Asia

6. Other activities

- a. Sjopping Mol

1. Conferences and meetings

a. Ronde Tafel Nederlandse Nieuwe Steden (Round Table for Dutch New Towns)

Since 2009

Organized by INTI in cooperation with APPM consultants

What do New Towns have in common? Can they share and learn from each other's experiences? Dating from the same period, and each being developed over a relatively short period of time, the new cities have discovered how they were part of the same family. Celebrating their 40th or 50th birthday, all these cities have to deal with similar tasks: how can the suburban identity be understood and what value does it have for future years? How can the demographics of the city be more balanced? How can the services and amenities be updated? What value does the large amount of greenery have and how can it remain affordable?

INTI facilitates since 2009 the Dutch New Town Round Table, a network for CEO's in urban development of the towns of Zoetermeer, Purmerend, Nieuwegein, Haarlemmermeer, Almere, Houten, Lelystad, Spijkenisse and Capelle aan den IJssel. They all date from the seventies and eighties. The Dutch New Town Round Table provides an informal setting for conversations between directors of urban development of Dutch New Towns. They explore the situation in their cities, share questions and exchange solutions, thereby using the knowledge of invited experts and scientists. Every meeting is hosted by one of the participants and focused on the development and characteristics of the host's New Town, knowing that there is a broader meaning in their endeavors for the other members of the family of New Towns.

Previous topics have been:

- 'Politics of the New Town', with professor Kees Schuyt;
- 'Culture of the New Town', with Bert van Meggelen,
- 'Demography of the New Town', with professor Arnold Reijndorp,
- 'The changing regional position of the New Towns, with Jaap Modder
- 'The cooperation between housing cooperations and the municipalities', with the directors of housing cooperations Eep Bronkhorst (Centrada, Lelystad) and Margriet Drijver (Com*wonen, Rotterdam)
- 'The social agenda', with artist Jeanne van Heeswijk and Johan Molenaar (sports organization Edam-Volendam)
- 'The renewal of neighborhoods from the 70's and 80's' with Jasper van der Wal (Office Vannimwegen) and architect Hans Vermeulen (DUS Architects)
- 'Liveliness of the citycentre', with architect Floris Alkemade (former OMA) and Ben ten Hove (Urban Breezz)

All the participants of the Dutch New Town Round Table have become **INTImi** members.



INTI launched the start of its **INTImi** network during the Real Estate Fair Provada 2011, with as participants e.g. Maarten Pel (Alliantie), Wienke Bodewes (director AMVEST and chairman of NEPROM, the Dutch Organization for Project Developers), Jos Franck (Bouwfonds), Mariet Schoenmakers (director MA Concepts), Erik Go (head Studio MAB) and Stefan Schuwer (director of Ymere)

b. Launch of the **INTImi** network at Provada

June 7 2011

Organized by INTI

The New Town Institute presented itself during the Dutch Real Estate Developers Conference: Provada from June 7- 9, 2012. At the conference, members of the institute engaged visitors in a mobile simulation game, which was made by INTI's PhD candidate Ekim Tan (The Responsive City). The game simulated the development of a future city from scratch. Every participant could add a building, a house or a (shopping) street to extend or intensify the city. The video of the results can be seen on the INTI-website in the section Videos ('INTI Ville').

On the last day of the Provada, the **INTImi** network was launched for a selected group of professionals at the restaurant As in Amsterdam. **INTImi** is an international network of high-level urban development professionals and researchers, which will facilitate the members with decision-making and problem-solving and will give access to the most useful contacts, knowledge and know-how in the field.

A selection of the comments on INTI's research agenda:

- **Jos Franck - Bouwfonds:** 'The research questions for INTI shall be related to the new housing task arising from the desire to leave the suburban residential area for the city, because the city is more comfortable to live and has more places for meetings and culture. Outside Europe the housing task has more to do with the economic growth and poverty. INTI can act as knowledge transfer to these phenomena. INTI can also track new developments in the field of urbanization at an early stage.'
- **Ashok Balotra - Kuiper compagnons:** Balotra advocates the embrace of the power of large numbers. 'We must apply our

knowledge on the large scale to find solutions to the major challenges in India, Asia and Africa as housing, electricity and water supply. Small-scale interventions are often assessed as positive and socially responsible, but that cannot solve the large-scale housing task.'

- **Maarten Pel – De Alliantie:** 'We are currently looking at doubling the city of Almere and planning extensions to facilitate the growth, while the city is not yet complete. Instead of always thinking in terms of extensions, the existing districts and centers must first be properly facilitated.'
- **Tiffany Tsui – Royal Haskoning DHV:** 'An important question in the development of new cities in Asia is how you make an eco-city, taking into account the problems in the field of infrastructure, water management and housing and the administration.'

The launch of the **INTImi** network during the real estate fair PROVADA in Amsterdam strengthened INTI's position as a research and knowledge institute with an integral and a cross-disciplinary approach. The network expanded and several companies registered to become **INTImi** members. The direct dialogue with our partners is crucial to remain rooted and relevant to the real estate industry.

c. Expert Meeting 'Green from Scratch'

30 June 2011
Organized by INTI

The present large-scale expansion of Almere is exceptional and rare, both in the Netherlands and in Western Europe. The only precedents for this are the quickly expanding economic areas in Asia. To exchange knowledge and experiences on planning tools for the sustainable city the International New Town Institute organized an exclusive round table meeting for both Chinese and Dutch experts and those who would like to become experts on green cities.

In aggressive market environments in countries like China, current models for developing eco-cities fail to deliver both speed and flexibility. At the same time, these environments pre-eminently offer the laboratory conditions in which new eco-cities have a chance to be developed and tested. In the expert meeting 'Green From Scratch' Chinese and Dutch professionals discussed the contradictions between the fragmented and short-cycle investment climate and the long-term integrated visions needed for urban sustainability. A time-based planning approach seems to become essential to unlock a whole range of problems that are currently hampering the progress of eco-planning. Could new organic organizational models (e.g. the Organic City in Almere and virtual planning tools such as evolutionary planning), offer new opportunities to realize green cities?



The building of a city from scratch offers extraordinary possibilities for state of the art green and sustainable design. How can we put these green ambitions into practice? This was the topic of the conference China Forum, Green from Scratch 2', organized by DCF, 2011

d. China forum 'Green From Scratch 2'

July 1, 2011
Organized by Dynamic City Foundation, Netherlands Architecture Institute and INTI

The newly re-opened Netherlands Architecture Institute in Rotterdam hosted the second phase of the DCF's Chinese-Dutch twin forum Green From Scratch, which focused on the challenges planners face putting green ambitions into practice. Three Chinese case studies by Dutch teams introduced the different aspects of integrated, context specific and ecological planning that can be achieved through a time-based planning approach. The event followed the trademark DCF format of dynamic presentations, panel discussions and public debate of 'Green From Scratch I', and brought together speakers from China, Hong Kong and Europe. Michelle Provoost (INTI) and Neville Mars (DCF, MARS Architects) moderated the forum.

e. Conference: "Global City – Local Identity?" in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

October 14-16, 2011
Contribution by INTI

The conference "Global City – Local Identity?" in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania was organized by the Goethe Institute Tanzania, in close collaboration with AAT (Architects Association of Tanzania). The



During the expertmeeting Green from Scratch, Liu Xiadu and Wang Hui (Urbanus), Su Yunsheng (Tongji University) and Neville Mars (Dynamic City Foundation) visited Almere and exchanged ideas on a more sustainable and green urban planning with their colleagues in Almere. In this picture: the experts visit the ecological neighborhood De Buitenkans (Exceptional Chance), Almere 2011



INTI was present at numerous events during the Hong Kong and Shenzhen Bi-city Biennale of Urbanism \ Architecture, 2011-2012

conference tackled questions concerning city development and cultural identity in East African cities. INTI's Sophie van Ginneken spoke about Dodoma, the Capital City of Tanzania, a New Town designed in the 1970s by the Canadian office Project Planning Associates. The conference included a wide range of activities, from lectures and two public panel discussions to the AAT Architectural Awards celebrating 50 years of Independence. Invited participants included regional and international architects and urban planners but also high profile local stakeholders like politicians and investors.

f. Hong Kong and Shenzhen Bi-city Biennale of Urbanism \ Architecture, Shenzhen

December 2011 - April 2012

Organized by the Hong Kong Institute of Architects, Hong Kong Institute of Planners, Hong Kong Designers Association, Architecture Shenzhen Office, Urban Planning, Land and Resources commission of Shenzhen Municipality.

Contributions by INTI

The Bi-City Biennale of Urbanism \ Architecture is organized by municipalities and institutes of Hong Kong and Shenzhen with the aim to function as a motor of creativity for the city, to improve collaboration between Shenzhen and Hong Kong and generate international media attention for architecture and urbanism in Shenzhen. The first Biennale was organized in 2005 by the Government of Shenzhen with the aim to promote the city as the Mainland's foremost city of creativity.

Since 2006, the municipality of Shenzhen has started a partnership with Hong Kong for the organization of the Bi-City Biennale of Urbanism \ Architecture in Shenzhen. In 2011, it consisted of around 50 exhibits from more than 10 countries or regions. Besides this, a number of events and activities took place during the months of December 2011 to April 2012, including performances, film screenings, symposia, forums, workshops, guided tours and interactive communication activities, etc.

The International New Town Institute participated in different programs of the Bi-City Biennale in Shenzhen:

- INTI organized a workshop from December 8-11 on the (socially and ecologically sustainable) urban design of the New Town Dayuan in Shenzhen in cooperation with the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment
- INTI presented the publication *Rising in the East. Contemporary New Towns in Asia*
- The director of INTI gave lectures and participated in debates during the Bi-City Biennale.

g. Workshop Dayuan New Town in Shenzhen

December 8 – 11, 2011

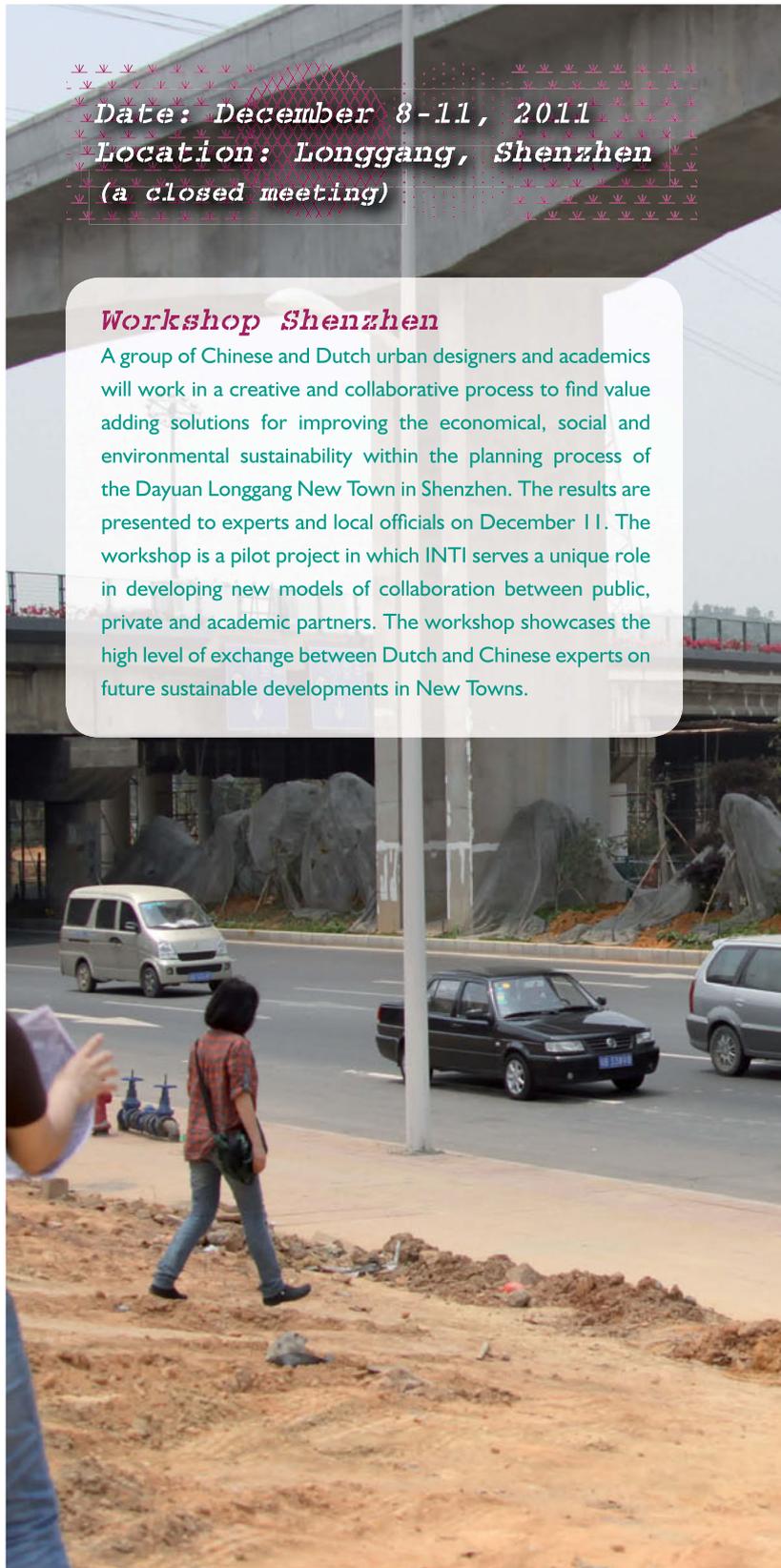
Organized by INTI in cooperation with the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and the environment.

Partner: Urbanus Architecture and Design

Participants: see page 150

The Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment requested INTI to organize a workshop with Chinese and Dutch architects, urban planners and academics during the opening days of the fourth edition of the international architecture biennale of Shenzhen. Both institutes aim for a long-term collaboration with the City of Shenzhen and the workshop showcased the high level of exchange between Dutch and Chinese experts on future sustainable developments in New Towns. The workshop was the prologue of a Sino-Dutch (Europe) Low Carbon City Seminar (11-13 December 2011) organized by the city of Shenzhen, the Dutch Consulate in Guangzhou, the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment and the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation on how to collaborate in the future on low carbon urban planning.

Content: INTI brought together four Dutch and four Chinese architects, urban planners and academics in order to discuss a current urban design in the development phase for the city of Shenzhen; an urban plan for which an exchange of knowledge and second opinion were still needed. INTI asked the renowned Shenzhen-based architecture office Urbanus Architecture and Design to be one of the organizing partners in order to provide a challenging existing urban plan, to take part in the workshop and to be of assistance



Date: December 8-11, 2011

**Location: Longgang, Shenzhen
(a closed meeting)**

Workshop Shenzhen

A group of Chinese and Dutch urban designers and academics will work in a creative and collaborative process to find value adding solutions for improving the economical, social and environmental sustainability within the planning process of the Dayuan Longgang New Town in Shenzhen. The results are presented to experts and local officials on December 11. The workshop is a pilot project in which INTI serves a unique role in developing new models of collaboration between public, private and academic partners. The workshop showcases the high level of exchange between Dutch and Chinese experts on future sustainable developments in New Towns.



时间：2011年12月8-11日

**地点：龙岗，深圳
(内部会议)**

工作坊

一组来自中荷的城市规划专家学者将会为深圳龙岗大运新城的规划量身定制符合经济、社会和环境可持续发展的增值解决方案。其研究成果将在12月11日向专家及高层公布。此项研究是INTI通过集合公共、私人 and 学术力量进行新城规划模式合作研究的试点项目。工作坊将展示中荷专家在未来可持续发展新城规划领域的高水准对话。



Chinese and Dutch experts exchange alternative strategies for the development of Dayan Longgang New Town during the plenary session of the Expert Meeting at the office of Urbanus Architects, Shenzhen 2011. (photo: Urbanus)

in the practical matters. Urbanus proposed their master plan for the Dayuan New Town in the Longgang district, which was not finalized and not approved by the local government yet. Urbanus also suggested discussing three questions during the workshop to improve their urban plan: How to develop a sustainable water treatment system combined with public program suitable for the subtropical climate of Shenzhen? What kind of a sustainable transportation model could be developed between the subway station and people's home or work? How to integrate and perhaps further develop the existing industries in combination with the New Town development? Apart from this core team, a second group of 12 people took part in the workshop: a group of 8 master students from the Peking University Shenzhen Campus Graduate School of Landscape Architecture assisted in providing the final presentation and representatives of both INTI and the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment shared their expertise whenever necessary. The workshop was lead by Linda Vlassenrood (program director INTI).

Results: The workshop took place within three days beginning with a site visit of Dayuan in the Longgang district, a one-day workshop at the office of Urbanus Architecture and Design and a final presentation of the results at the Sino-Dutch (Europe) Low Carbon City Seminar. Two of the participants, Liu Xiaodu and Duzan Doepel presented the results to local officials from the Shenzhen's Municipal People's Government including Deputy Mayor Tang Jie, the Urban Planning & Design Institute of Shenzhen, the China Development Institute, the Shenzhen Soft Power Institute, the Shenzhen Development and Reform Commission and the People's Government of Longgang District, Shenzhen.

The workshop itself resulted in three main recommendations supported by many illustrations on creating a better-integrated public space network combined with slow infrastructure, a better integrated sustainable water and energy system and a new model for developing the land. The workshop was a pilot project in which INTI served a unique role in developing new models of collaboration between public, private and academic partners. The workshop showcased the high level of exchange between Dutch and Chinese experts on future sustainable developments in New Towns.

h. Book promotion: 'Rising in the East: Contemporary New Towns in Asia'

December 9, 2011

Organized by INTI in cooperation with Hong Kong & Shenzhen Bi-city Biennale of Urbanism \ Architecture

At a venue of the Bi-City Biennale of Urbanism \ Architecture in Hong Kong and Shenzhen, INTI proudly presented the new publication *Rising in the East: Contemporary New Towns in Asia* with invited speakers, critics and a large audience. One of the conclusions of the research is that the current generation of New Towns, although presented by the media as ideal cities, seems to be lacking a (social and environmental) sustainability and livability. It turns out that many of the same shortcomings, which have in the past negatively impacted the Western modernist New Towns, are repeated in the present design of New Towns in the Emirates, South-East Asia, India and China. The recent urban insights regarding mixed use to create more livability and urbanity are not (yet) put into practice.

Architectural critic Jiang Jun and Markus Appenzeller (then Director of International Projects for KCAP Architects & Planners) gave insightful reviews of the book. Jiang Jun came up with an advice for future research: he pointed out that in China, the fastest growing cities are presently the ones in middle and western China, and they pose very different and difficult questions. Appenzeller praised the analytical approach of the book and pleaded for a pragmatic continuation: 'We need to improve things already tomorrow. I think we also need to learn better lessons from what mankind did so far.' For Appenzeller the next logic step would be to conduct a second research with the aim to start evaluating New Towns on many different levels, taking into account the different cultural contexts: "In this respect the book is not a complete story, but it can be the start of a long-term research, perhaps of a life work to get better insight not only in the making of the New Towns in Asia, but in the transformation of the New Towns into real cities and how to stimulate this."



Book launch *Rising in the East* with Rachel Keeton (INTI, author), Michelle Provoost (director INTI), Jiang Jun (architectural critic, China), Linda Vlassenrood (INTI) and Markus Appenzeller (KCAP architects). Hong Kong and Shenzhen Bi-city Biennale of Urbanism \ Architecture, December 9, 2011. (photo: Daan Roggeveen)

i. Round table conference 'Six under sixty'

December 2011

Participation by INTI

Michelle Provoost, director of INTI, participated in a round table conference to reflect on the exhibition 'Six under Sixty'. Chief curator of the Biennale Terence Riley moderated the conference. 'Six under Sixty' is a collaborative research endeavor and interactive multi-media exhibition during the Bi-City Biennale of Urbanism \ Architecture in Shenzhen, organized by the University of Southern California (USC) School of Architecture, School of Cinematic Arts and Roski School of Fine Arts. An interdisciplinary team analyzed six cities that emerged or were transformed within the last 60 years: Chandigarh, Brasilia, Gaborone, Almere, Shenzhen and Las Vegas. This project examines how each city's core vision – including architectural, economic, and industrial goals – has impacted its path of development, infrastructure, and contemporary culture. The findings will offer a 'report card', for each city, which will shed light on the similarities and differences among the six in their approaches to urban planning and development, and their progress in achieving metropolitan goals and self-image.

j. Symposium 'Shenzhen: Becoming a City... Future Metropolis of the World'

December 11, 2011

Organized by Laurence Liauw (Associate Professor at the University of Hong Kong, department of Architecture) in cooperation with the HK/ Shenzhen Biennale. Participation by INTI (Michelle Provoost)

The conference Shenzhen and the World dealt with (the relationship between) Hong Kong and Shenzhen, the famous siamese twin cities born out of accident and political experimentation. Are they merely historical accidents that got lucky and prospered, or is there something in their DNA that distinguishes them from other cities in the making? Can cities become something overnight, and can also the opposite happen: can they expire slowly? Shenzhen and Hong Kong thrive on each other and in doing so have both become economic and urban miracles of the 20th century. What were the deciding factors that made this happen, and are these still there? Will one fail eventually or be swallowed up by the other? Will they merge and become a totally different type of city never before seen in history? Also, the conference discussed the unique features of Shenzhen, the city which defies any rational or conventional model of how a city emerges, booms, survives and transforms itself constantly to avoid expiry. Unique and Frankenstein in its formation, it looks like any other city...or not.? "If nothing else, Shenzhen offers hope for the future metropolis of the world because of its courage and its conviction that 'urban' is the only way up."



During the conference Growing Green Cities a MOU was signed between the municipality of Almere and numerous international partners, e.g. Monica Kuo (University of Taipei), Elco Brinkman (Chairman Dutch Construction and Infrastructure federation), Adri Duivesteyn (Alderman Spatial Development Almere) and Annemarie Jorritsma (Mayor Almere), University BES La Salle and INTI



k. Conference Growing Green Cities: A Call to Action

September 20, 2012

Organized by the municipality of Almere in corporation with INTI, the Province of Flevoland and Entente Florale

The goal of the conference Growing Green Cities: A Call to Action is to create a dialogue between the two agendas of horticulture, agriculture and exemplary Green Cities. The conference was the start of a ten-year-long international exchange program on green urbanism, culminating in the Floriade, the world exhibition Growing Green Cities which will be held in 2022 in Almere. MVRDV designed the masterplan for this Floriade.

During the conference several questions were addressed. The worldwide urbanization causes major transformations in both rural and urban areas. How can we guarantee the liveability of our cities, knowing that they will expand even more? And how do we preserve green open spaces and natural resources? How do we use green urban areas in a productive way, engaging residents, government and commercial parties? The international speakers on the conference explored four themes: Feeding, Greening, Energizing and Healthy-ing. Cities like Vancouver, Shenzhen, Taipei and Milan were case studies, as they present inspiring examples of Green Cities. Between 2013-2022 the conference will be followed up by numerous events, lectures, projects and conferences. See for more information: www.floriadealmere.nl



In 2022 Almere will organize the World Horticultural Exhibition Floriade. The location, in the centre of the city and bordering the highway to Amsterdam, is ideal to put into practice the latest ideas on Growing Green Cities. The urban design was made by MVRDV, 2012 (source: MVRDV)

I. 5th International Conference of INTI: New Towns | New Territories. New Players in Urban Planning

September 27, 2012

Initiated and organized by INTI, in collaboration with the Netherlands Architecture Institute (NAI), the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment (I&M) and Volume magazine with an online documentation by VPRO Tegenlicht

The trigger to organize this 5th international INTI-conference was provided by the research behind the latest INTI publication *Rising in the East, Contemporary New Towns in Asia*. It showed how global urbanization is moving at a faster pace than ever before and presents a fundamental shift in structure and organization. The privatization of urban planning has led to an increased dynamic between client, investor, developer, designer, builder and end-user. The organizational models shift with each new urban development as alliances, politics and financial interests change. Organizations are forced to re-define their role, goal and added value and find new methods, approaches and coalitions in a constantly shifting territory. The conference focused on two main questions: 'What's happening?' and 'What's next?'

What's happening? Where are the shifts taking place? Who are the new players in the field of urban development and what visions, ambitions and strategies do they have? How are the new cities organized and financed? How do they work? What kinds of new business, planning and political models are being used to develop these new cities? How are the new cities governed? What is the quality of life? Are the new cities attractive and exciting?

What's next? How does it change the way we think about cities and how we contribute to improve urban development? What are the opportunities and what are the challenges? What is the impact on our roles and responsibilities? What are sustainable models or mechanisms for future cities? Is a market-based planning model a viable alternative for contemporary Western models?

Four Case studies **New Songdo** (South Korea), **Lavasa** (India), **Strand East** (UK), and **PlanIT Valley/ Parades** (Portugal) functioned as inspiration and starting point for the discussion; focusing on the characteristics, advantages and challenges for each organizational model, their differences and similarities, projections of how we might apply those market-based models in other parts of the world and suggestions of how to enhance the quality of life in new urban environments.



Concluding remarks with e.g.: Henk Ovink (Deputy Director General Spatial Planning at Ministry for Infrastructure and the Environment), Simon Giles (Accenture), Mathieu Lefevre (New Cities Foundation), James Kostaras (International Institute for Urban Development) and moderator Simone Weimans (presenter NOS). (photo: Carel van Hees)



The international conference 'New Towns | New Territories', at the Netherlands Architecture Institute, Rotterdam, September 27, 2012. (photo: Carel van Hees)

INTI was proud to bring together a rich and wide variety of speakers include key representatives of leading global companies e.g. Jean Louis Massaut (director of Worldwide Smart+ Connected Communities Practice at Cisco), Tiffany Tsui (Director Strategic Business & Sustainable Development China at RoyalHaskoningDHV), Dan Hill (Strategic Design Lead at Sitra, Finland), Thomas Hattig (Landprop/ Inter Ikea), Isaac Kalisvaart (CEO MAB Development), Scot Wrighton (City Manager Lavasa), Tim Gale (director HOK), Jacob van Rijs (principal, MVRDV), Simon Giles (Accenture), Rosemary Lokhorst (President Living PlanIT) and many others.



Tiffany Tsui, director Strategic Business and Sustainable Development regio China of Royal HaskoningDHV reflects on the session 'City in a Box' at the conference New Towns | New Territories, September 27, 2012. To her left, Luc Speisser of Landor. (photo: Carel van Hees)



Unraveling the principles of contemporary Chinese urban planning in the exhibition 'A Chinese Triptych'. Almere 2011. (photos: Geert van der Wijk)

2. Exhibitions

a. 'A Chinese Triptych: The Generic, the Satellite and the Green New Town'

April 8 – June 21, 2011

Organized by INTI in collaboration with CASLa, Dynamic City Foundation, Urban Language and Go West Project

INTI organized the exhibition: 'Chinese Triptych: The Generic, the Network and the Green New Town' in collaboration with CASLa, Dynamic City Foundation, Urban Language and Go West Project. Europe's heyday of demographic growth and industrialization (and subsequently-built new cities) is over. Nowadays we find that economic power has shifted towards the east and it is there that New Towns spring up, especially in China. But as much as the Chinese city is the focus of our attention, it's amazing to see how little we actually know about this phenomenon. Of course, the pictures of Chinese cities with their bustling street life and frantic vitality are published everywhere, and the western visitor stands in awe, somewhat bewildered. But how do these cities come into being? How are they designed? What is the contemporary Chinese city really like?

For this exhibition, INTI and Casla invited three Dutch offices based in China to participate (Go West Project, Dynamic City Foundation and Urban Language). All three offices have completely immersed themselves in Chinese reality, inhabiting, studying, analyzing and



INTI participated in the exhibition 'Ghana: an organic experience', with a contribution on the Ghanaian New Town Tema, designed ca 1960 by Doxiadis Associates. Almere, 2012. (photo: Casla)

commenting on Chinese cities, and also proposing alternative ways of working and planning. Their research and designs clearly show how there is no such thing as 'The Chinese New Town'; different models exist next to each other and the development of new cities is dynamic. New insights, critique on existing practices and new ambitions in the field of sustainability shape the future Chinese City. In the exhibition, the underlying principles of the present-day generation of New Towns were unraveled. In addition to that, the future generation of New Towns was also addressed by design proposals for a future green city.

b. 'Ghana: An organic experience'

December 16, 2011 – March 2012

Initiated by Casla, with contributions by INTI

INTI contributed to the exhibition 'Ghana; an organic experience' in Casla, Almere's center for architecture, urbanism and landscape. The director of INTI, Michelle Provoost, provided input for the part about the New Town Tema. The exhibition is about Ghana and the introduction of organic building materials and urban planning methods. Casla asked the Ghanaian architect Joe Addo to select several of his projects, which make use of these materials and methods. These projects are presented within the historical and cultural context of urban planning in Ghana. Examples of his projects



The Shanghai-based collective Go West Project curated an exhibition at the Hong Kong/Shenzhen Bi City Biennale for Urbanism \ Architecture, provocatively applying Chinese urban and economic models to a European context. Shenzhen 2011-2012. (photo: Go West)

include: eco-housing projects, affordable state housing projects, bamboo prefab systems and street improvement projects that describe Addo's 'inno-native' approach.

In the exhibition, comparisons are made with the New Town Tema. Tema was built in the 1950s and 1960s as a New Town at a distance of 18 miles from the capital of Ghana, Accra, to provide Accra with a port and to fulfill the needs of the Volta River Project. Doxiadis Associates, led by Constantinos Doxiadis, designed the master plan with several communities, an industrial zone, a harbor and a new village. The master plan was designed according to modern planning principles and standardized mass production methods were used for housing, for economic as well as aesthetic reasons. There were no issues of local traditions or vernacular styles. The center is like an island, crossed by a tunneled highway, with lots of offices and shopping centers and parking lots, much like any Western-European or American city.

With the use of local methods and materials Joe Addo makes a contrast with the western townscape of New Town Tema. The use of organic materials and methods is especially interesting for the New Town Almere, where the municipality strives for sustainability in urban planning and architecture. The main question is what Almere, and the Netherlands in general, can learn from the use of organic materials and methods. In the project 'Ghanascapes' students of the Amsterdam Academy of Architecture investigate these possibilities. They experiment with Ghana as a potential model to adapt and engage with Dutch spatial planning.

c. 'Allmetropolis'

Organized by Go West Project in collaboration with and supported by INTI

December 2011 - April 2012

What opportunities arise when a Chinese urbanization model is applied to Europe? This question was tested by a case study in which the Chinese city Shenzhen was compared to the city of Almere in The Netherlands. Both areas started their urban development in the late 1970s: Shenzhen as a promising Special Economic Zone (SEZ) and Almere as a promising New Town in Flevoland, the world's largest man-made island. In collaboration with and supported by INTI, the Go West Project investigated the economic, social and environmental implications and challenges of this scenario and exhibited the results during the Biennale. The Go West Project put into perspective the economic, social, spatial and ecological developments of Shenzhen and Flevoland. This exhibition formed the starting point of a research that shows the possibilities and opportunities created by using the Shenzhen model in a European context.

d. Architecture Festival 'Making Almere'

Starting from April 21, 2012

'Making Almere' is part of the International Architecture Biennale Rotterdam 2012 (IABR 2012) and is made possible by the Ministerie van Infrastructuur & Milieu (RRAAM), the city council of Almere, and Almere City Marketing

Who makes the city of Almere? That's the central question during the architecture festival Making Almere that started on April 21 2012. The International New Town Institute is curator of the satellite exhibition Making Almere.

The festival Making Almere is about the way the New Town of Almere will transform in the future. In the 1970s, the city was on the drawing boards of just a few professional designers and planners—without any input from residents. Now, the roles are reversed. Today, the youngest city in the Netherlands leads the development of a new form of urbanism: one in which the inhabitants of Almere build their own city. How is this shift constituted and what form do these urban developments take? The exhibition reveals the step-by-step development of Almere from a completely top-down planned city in the '70s, up to the future image of Almere as a "testing ground of deregulation", in which the relationship between the municipal government and the citizen is redefined. Visitors are challenged to experiment with the future of Almere in various ways, including a large, interactive model of the future area Oosterwold in the exhibition area.

Making Almere is located in the shopping centre of the city and is therefore decorated as a shop. The exhibition shows on a surprising



wie maakt de stad?

Making Almere

Wie maakt de stad? De Nieuwe Colofon

welkom!

Openingstijden
 Woensdag 12:00 - 17:00 uur
 Donderdag 12:00 - 17:00 uur
 Vrijdag 12:00 - 17:00 uur
 Zaterdag 10:00 - 17:00 uur

informatiecentrum
 Making Almere
 Floride 2022

GROWING

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Who makes the City? From a few professionals in the 1970s, to many individuals at present day (graphic design: ProArtsDesign - Gerard Hadders)



Impressions of the exhibition Making Almere (designed by: ProArtsDesign - Edith Gruson). (photos: Ewoud Traast)

Making Almere is located right in the shopping centre of Almere, designed by OMA (Rem Koolhaas). (photo: Jordi Huisman)



Opening of the exhibition 'Making Almere', April 21, 2012. To involve the general public and local inhabitants in the exhibition 'Making Almere', free t-shirts were made with personal portraits to promote all people as 'city makers'. In the picture Michelle Provoost (Director INTI), Adri Duijvestein (Alderman Spatial Planning and Housing Almere), Annemarie Jorritsma (Mayor of Almere), Stephan Sanders (Writer in Residence in Almere). (photo: Jordi Huisman)



Opening ceremony with Liesbeth Spies (Minister of the Interior and Kingdom Relations) and Annemarie Jorritsma (Mayor of Almere). (photo: Jordi Huisman)

The exhibition shows the development of Almere, starting in the 1970's. (photo: Jordi Huisman)





Exhibition 'The Banality of Good', curated by Crimson Architectural Historians with research by INTI. The exhibition was part of the Biennale di Venezia 2012 with the overall theme 'Common Ground'. (photo: Iwan Baan)

and accessible way the transformation - from a top-down planned city to a city which is made by many people - and takes a look into the future of Almere. Visitors are challenged to take the spot and to contribute to the further development of the city plans. This for example by contributing to Play Oosterwold, a game about the development of the area Oosterwold.

Because of great success, the exhibition has been extended at least until the end of 2012. The municipality of Almere values to have an exhibition in the heart of Almere, where visitors can get information about the planning and history of the city. In the future it is INTI's ambition to transform the exhibition Making Almere into an information centre for the city.

Within the exhibition space, different activities will take place. Making Almere will act as the venue for all kinds of organizations from within and without the city to receive (international) guests, hold meetings, discussions, workshops, networking receptions, presentations, lectures, speeches, receptions, reunions, political meetings, educational programs or brainstorming sessions. Making Almere is also the starting point for different tours and routes through the city. Visitors can explore the city on their own with the specially developed application for smart phones or with a paper guide.

e. 'The Banality of Good', Biennale di Venezia

Curated by Crimson Architectural Historians with research contribution by INTI.

August 29 - November 25, 2012

From March 2013 on, the exhibition will travel to other cities in and outside Europe, in collaboration with other partners.

Festive opening for invited international guests and INTImi at August 27

The 13th edition of the International Architecture Exhibition of the Biennale di Venezia took place under directorship of David Chipperfield. The theme of the Biennale is: 'Common Ground'. Crimson Architectural Historians has been invited to present its research work during this prestigious event. The exhibition curated by Crimson is titled *The Banality of Good: Six decades of New Towns, Architects, Money and Politics* and will present a series of six exemplary cities that were planned and built in the last six decades: Almere (Netherlands), Stevenage (UK), Songjiang (China), King Abdullah Economic City (Saudi Arabia), Tema (Ghana) and Alphaville-Tamboré (Brasil).

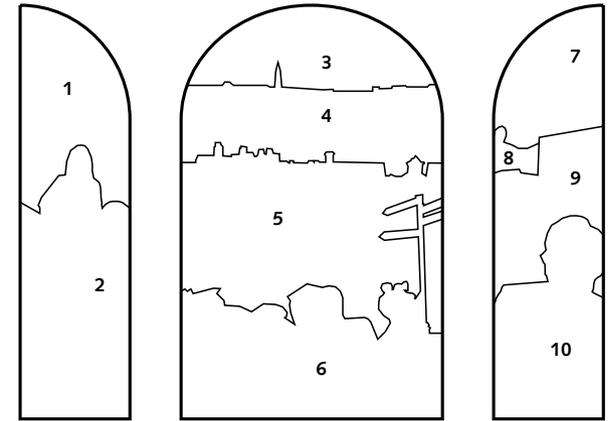
The stories of these cities are showcased through large allegories on wooden triptychs, focusing on their original ambitions and values, while on the rear the reality of the actual cities in present time is being depicted. Together these projections will form an immersive, panoramic evocation focusing on the differences and specificity of each city and of their underlying ideals, set off against a diagrammatic notation of their underlying organization.



The frontside of the 'The Banality of Good'-triptych of Songjiang, displaying the intentions of the planned city. (image: Crimson Architectural Historians)



The backside of the 'The Banality of Good'-triptych of Songjiang, displaying the reality of the built city. (image: Crimson Architectural Historians)



Songjiang China, 2001



Client: Shanghai Songjiang New City Construction and Development Co. Ltd.
Developer: Shanghai Songjiang New City Construction and Development Co. Ltd. and Shanghai Henghe Real Estate Co. Ltd.
Design: Atkins Design Group
Plan: 2001-2006
Planned for: 1,000,000 inhabitants

Left: From where and for whom?

1. As migrant workers and farmers move to Shanghai in ever increasing numbers, the city is becoming overcrowded and polluted.

2. The growing middle class desires a more comfortable housing environment. Nine New Towns around Shanghai cater for the needs of young professionals and families to live in a modern and more healthy environment.

Middle: Urban values and ambitions

3. Most housing in Songjiang follows the model of the ubiquitous point tower with uniform apartments.

4. Seven universities equipped with neoclassical buildings and lush green public spaces for 100,000 students make Songjiang into 'the cradle for the elite'.

5. Thames Towns is the themed core of Songjiang, which gives the city its identity and attraction and makes it into a tourist destination.

6. Thames Town has meandering streets with Georgian, Victorian and Gothic facades, the ideal décor for wedding photographs.

Right: Planners, knowledge and power

7. Like most Chinese New Towns, Songjiang is based on a rigid set of rules and regulations, resulting in a strictly zoned grid plan.

8. Paul Rice, (former) designer at the British firm Atkins, was the main planner of Thames Town.

9. In 1999, the development plan for Shanghai ('One City, Nine Towns') was approved by the Communist Party.

10. The idea to theme each of the New Towns with a historical European Style came from Chen Liangyu, Mayor of Shanghai (2001-2003). In 2006 he was convicted for 19 years in prison for corruption.

The exhibition will culminate in a loud call to order, directed at the architectural community to re-enter the intimidating world of urban policies. The International New Town Institute and Crimson invite the architect to think about what each city should minimally provide, what each city should at least mean for its inhabitants, and which contribution architecture could make to any city. We want architecture to re-engage with the banality of urban planning, as a force for the good.

f. 'Zoetermeer Utopia'

2013

INTI as curator in collaboration with Stedsmuseum Zoetermeer

Curated by INTI in cooperation with the city museum Zoetermeer. In 1962, the municipality Council of Zoetermeer, at that time a small municipality with around 7,500 inhabitants, made a structure plan for the development of a city of 100,000 inhabitants. In 2012 Zoetermeer celebrates the 50th anniversary of the city's appointment as the first *groeikern* (growth core) of the Netherlands. In connection with the anniversary of the city, the city museum Zoetermeer has asked INTI to make an exhibition about Zoetermeer's planning history.

Although Zoetermeer was designated a *groeikern* for population overflow from The Hague, it had to be developed as an independent city, with its own employment, private industry, residential areas, urban amenities and efficient infrastructure. The enlargement should therefore be seen as the construction of an entirely new city. It was also the first time that a city in the Netherlands for 100,000 people was designed. Zoetermeer can therefore be seen as an experiment, in which for the first time in the Netherlands concepts for large-scale urban growth, 'compact deconcentration' and the satellite city were considered.

Although unique in the Netherlands, Zoetermeer was not unique in an international context. In the 1960s many New Towns were designed, particularly in England, Germany and France. The designers had visionary ideas about 'the city of the future'. They visualized their proposals with appealing drawings. In this way, their plans and ideas were transferred to the public and acted as a marketing tool. Unlike these architects, the designers of Zoetermeer were planners who did not make use of appealing visualizations. Nevertheless, many elements of their concept to develop the provincial village into a new city of 100,000 inhabitants were inspired by avant-garde ideas. As internationally renowned professionals, the planners were well-informed of the latest developments in their field, such as car mobility, public transport, mass housing and the idea of community.

The idea for the exhibition is to visualize the dreams and ideas of the designers of Zoetermeer, fifty years later, as a retroactive manifesto. In this way, the exhibition will visually show how the designers of the city had envisioned Zoetermeer. The objective of the exhibition is to add an extra layer to the (planning) history of Zoetermeer; a layer that has been so far underexposed. Besides this we will also visualize the current dreams and ideas about the future of Zoetermeer.

3. Lectures & debates

To share knowledge and experiences INTI is actively involved in lectures and debates e.g:

- Ghanascapes, Casla
- Vereniging Hoogopgeleide Vrouwen Lelystad
- EPA, International Rental Exhibition RAI
- Educatief Amsterdam
- Gemeente Almere, discussiemiddag over nut en noodzaak van bovengrondse monumentenzorg in Almere
- Berlage Institute
- Strelka Institute Moskou
- IHS (Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies), opening of the academic year
- IHS, lecture
- cASLa, centrum voor architectuur, stedenbouw en landschap van Almere
- Flevolezing
- Gemeente Almere
- Kennisatelier Almere
- University of Liverpool
- Rotary Club Almere New Town
- University of Groningen
- Province of Flevoland
- Association of Entrepreneurs Almere City Centre
- Yale University
- Municipality of Nieuwegein
- Kiinko Real Estate School Finland
- CAH Almere
- Theatrum Mundi/Global Street, Venice Biennale
- Chandigarh College of Architecture
- VPRO Tegenlicht
- Harvard GSD
- Hong Kong Shenzhen Bi City Biennale for Urbanism \ Architecture
- Green from Scratch, NAI Rotterdam
- Biopolis | Hydrobiopolis (Then/Now #3), NAI Rotterdam
- International Conference 'New Towns | New Territories', NAI Rotterdam



INTI and students visit Sarcelles and Cergy-Pontoise, Paris, April 2011

4. Excursions

a. Cergy-Pontoise

April 16-19, 2011

Organized by INTI

Within the framework of the course 'New Towns on the Frontier of Geopolitics', INTI organized an excursion to Cergy-Pontoise for the participants of the master course. Cergy-Pontoise is considered to be one of the most successful French New Towns, admired by many – professionals as well as inhabitants – because of the excellent implementation within the regional transport network, the presence of important facilities including employment, education, leisure, and the scenic beauty of the site. During this excursion the students explored the town by analyzing the urban setup, architecture, history, public life and (tourist) attractions. A delegation of local officials, researchers and designers contributed to a better understanding of how the city was designed, built and conceptualized, and how it has evolved over time. Bertrand Warnier, former head of the town-planning department EPA of Cergy-Pontoise, gave a presentation in which he explained the underlying planning concepts for this New Town. He especially underlined the use of landmarks to exacerbate the relief in the landscape, of which the 'Axe Majeur' by Dani Karavan is the most well-known example. In another presentation Ms. Aude Talon, head of the planning department that prepares the new master plan for Cergy-Pontoise, elaborated on the current state of the city and the future planning program. Under the lead of anthropologist and lecturer Caroline de Saint Pierre and sociologist Ivan Nio, the students learned more about the sometimes surprisingly vibrant city of Cergy-Pontoise.



Historian Mark Clapson, University of Westminster (dept. of social and historical studies) takes INTI and students on a tour through rainy Milton Keynes. To his left Ivan Nio (PhD candidate University of Amsterdam) and Sophie van Ginneken (INTI), 2012

The product of this collective effort will be an Alternative Travel Guide to Cergy-Pontoise.

b. Milton Keynes (lecture course)

May 6-8, 2012

Organized by INTI

As a part of the lecture course an excursion was organized to the New Town Milton Keynes, near London. Almere and Milton Keynes have several things in common. The towns are of approximately the same age and both have a population of about 200,000 and want to grow to 320-350,000. Also, they are both characterized by the many parks and the design of residential quarters surrounded by green areas.

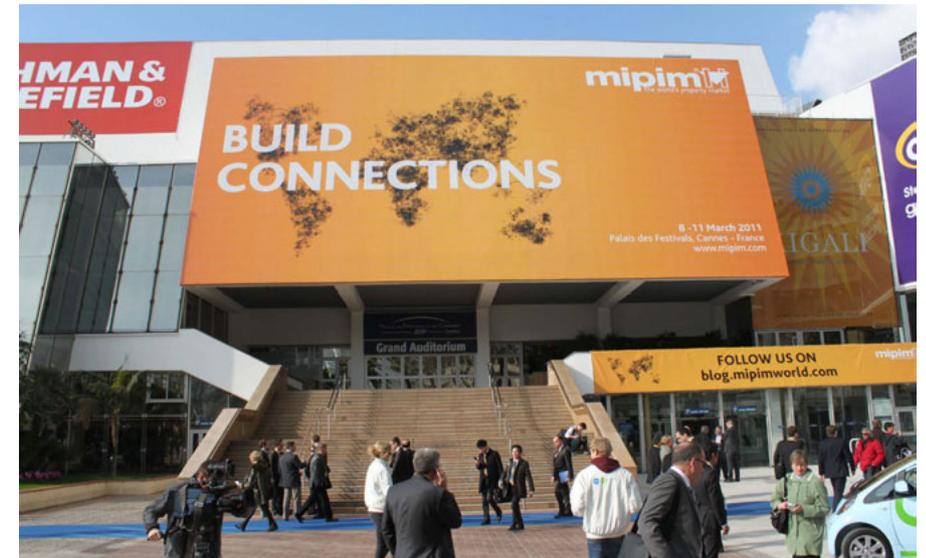
Of course, there are differences as well: Milton Keynes is located between London and Birmingham, has a strong economy and therefore does not function primarily as a place to accommodate London's excessive population; it is more autonomous than Almere, which is very much part of the Amsterdam Metropolitan Region. Milton Keynes manages to attract many visitors by organizing large-scale (sporting) activities. On the other hand, Almere is very much a developing town, trying to attract employment.

c. Milton Keynes (masterclass Who owns the City?)

March 19 – 20, 2012

Organised by INTI

As a part of the master class “Van wie is de stad?” (Who owns the city?) for municipal employees (policy makers and advisors) INTI organized a two-days excursion to Milton Keynes. The course dealt with the topic of partnership and addresses the changing relationship between government and city, between policy makers, civil servants and residents. The main goal was to enhance communal knowledge and evoke unexpected insights into the how and why the government intervenes and regulates and how it is performing vis a vis the relation with residents.. A side effect is the cross-fertilization between different departments of the municipality as well as between municipality and local stakeholders. The reason to visit Milton Keynes during this master class had to do with the fact that Milton Keynes and Almere have many similarities. During the excursion there were different presentations of municipal policy makers and planners and the group visited several interesting neighborhood projects.



INTI was present at the real estate event MIPIM Cannes in France to get the latest insight in real estate development of the latest generation of New Towns and explore new collaborations

5. Network activities

INTI has used the period 2011-2012 to actively expand its network, aiming to increase the international outlook of the institute and to strengthen an integral and cross-disciplinary approach. We have made it our priority to reach out to inspiring parties and people which are connected to different phases and approaches of New Town development: from initiative to concept development and design, to financing and constructing, to inhabiting, using, governing and maintaining and finally to reflecting, adapting and restructuring New Towns. An international, integral and cross-disciplinary approach is crucial in order to remain rooted in and relevant to New Town development and to be able to enhance the quality of life in cities.

INTI has visited a number of leading Real Estate events and has established contact with a great amount of new potential partners. We were present at e.g. MIPIM World (Cannes, 2011), MIPIM Asia (Hong Kong, 2011), the Hong Kong & Shenzhen Bi-city Biennale for Urbanism \ Architecture (2011), the Venice Biennale of Architecture (2012), Provada Real Estate event (2011 and 2012), and the New Cities Summit (Paris 2012).

How fruitful these contacts are, could be seen at the conference ‘New Towns | New Territories’, initiated and organized by INTI (Rotterdam, September 27 2012). INTI brought together a rich and diverse group of people to share knowledge and experience on the latest insights in New Town development. Speakers included key representatives of global organizations e.g. Cisco, Landprop/ Inter IKEA, MAB Development, the New Cities Foundation,



Visit of Korean delegation to INTI with KBS Korean National TV. Michelle Provoost, director of INTI, was interviewed in Almere for a documentary on Water Management in relation to New Town development. June 24, 2011

Accenture, HOK, Landor, Buro Happold, Royal Haskoning DHV, Gale International, Volume magazine, NOS, VPRO Tegenlicht and Property EU.

In turn, we frequently welcome visitors from abroad with a special interest in the planning history of the Netherlands and the development process of the city of Almere. These international delegations consist of politicians, economists, planners, developers and engineers. Visitors included delegations from China, Korea, U.S.A., Canada, India, Albania, Finland and Bangladesh (among others).

In addition we have welcomed hundreds of interested professionals of all kinds of disciplines and thousands inhabitants and other individual visitors, in our semi-permanent exhibition 'Making Almere', which has also been the starting point for numerous guided tours through the city of Almere.

Direct dialogues: To connect directly to our audience, INTI is communicating on social media i.e. Facebook (International New Town Institute), Twitter (@newtowninst) and LinkedIn: (INTI, International New Town Institute). In addition we are sending out a newsletter to more than 5.000 direct contacts.

When organizing activities we are creating a cross media marketing and communication approach, in which we combine the different platforms of all partners involved. In the period 2011-2012, INTI was well represented in exhibitions, debates, lectures and presentations both in the Netherlands and abroad.



Visit of Yale University School of Architecture (YSOA) and MAB to INTI and Almere with Alex Garvin, Robert Stern (dean of YSOA) and Kevin Gray

In the coming years, INTI will continue to actively expand its network with relevant and leading contacts. We will explore new collaborations, as well as further develop the collaborations that have started in 2011-2012, for example with the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment (I&M), the Netherlands Architecture Institute (NAI), Dutch Design Fashion and Architecture (Dutch DFA), VPRO Tegenlicht, universities in China (Shenzhen and Hong Kong), India (CCA) and elsewhere, the International Architecture Biennale Rotterdam, the Venice Biennale of Architecture and the Hong Kong & Shenzhen Bi-city Biennale for Urbanism \ Architecture.

a. Provada Real Estate event

June 2011 / June 2012

Provada is the Dutch real estate event, which is the meeting point for representatives from institutional investment funds, banks, building contractors, housing corporations, municipalities, property developers, architects, real estate agents, government organizations and tenants/end users. Provada offers a platform for the exchange of knowledge and skills. This event provides ample opportunity to enter into strategic joint ventures, inform the public of prestigious activities/projects and for INTI to build up relationships with a variety of market parties.

INTI was present at the Provada in 2011 and 2012. In 2011, INTI launched its professional network **INTImi** at a special event during Provada.



At MIPIM Asia (Hong Kong) INTI was present to broaden its network and get acquainted with developers, designers and financiers of Asian New Towns, 2011

b. MIPIM World and MIPIM Asia

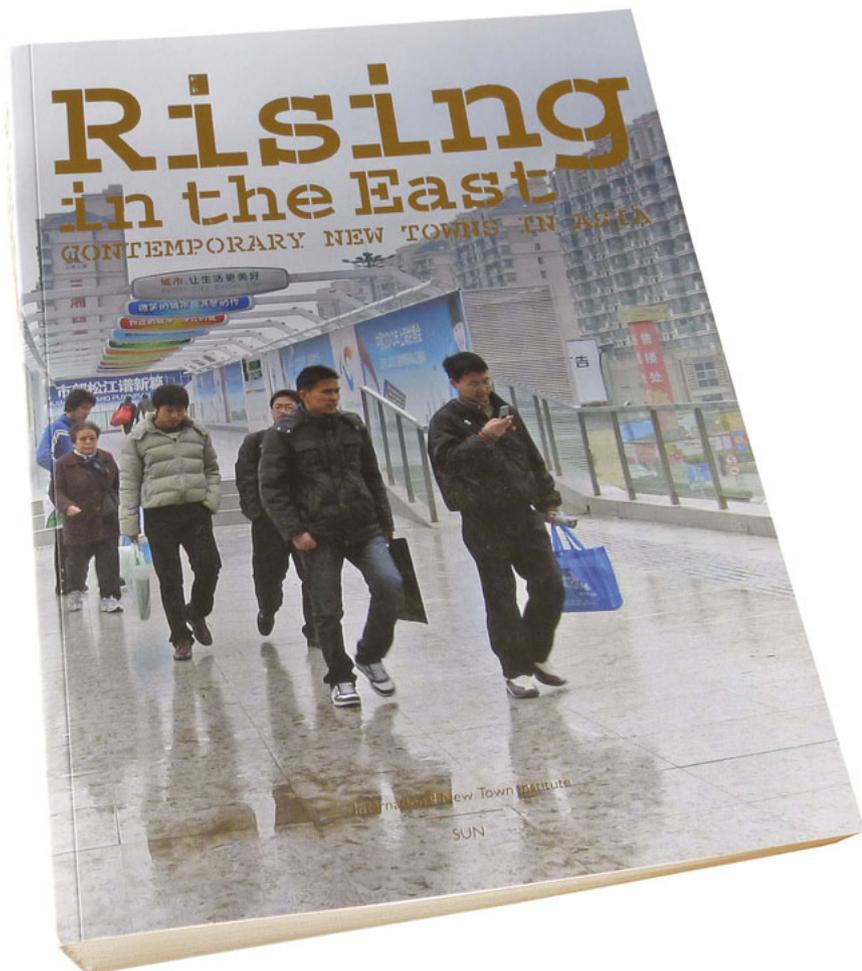
March 2011 and November 2011

MIPIM is the world's premier real estate event for professionals. MIPIM brings together the most influential real estate professionals to explore major international property development projects and connect with potential partners. INTI visited MIPIM World in Cannes (March 2011) and MIPIM Asia in Hong Kong (November 2011) to explore new possibilities for collaboration and to find new international friends in the world of real estate development and finance.

6. Other activities

Sjopping Mol

Art Culture organized a Pop-Up Store in the city center of Almere during October, November and December 2011. This Pop-Up Store was called the City Sjopping Mol. As part of the STaRT project City Sjopping Mol, the International New Town Institute presented its simulation game INTIville in October and also featured three New Town-related movies on every 3rd Sunday of the month. City Sjopping Mol is supported by the SEV. The SEV is currently experimenting with programs for improving New Towns.



Based on extensive research, *Rising in the East. Contemporary New Towns in Asia* presents 16 casestudies of the economical, political and social background of presentday New Towns. With its critical conclusions, it raises the discussion on the future quality of these cities and the consequences they will have for their inhabitants and the surrounding environment.

Publications

- a. *Rising in the East*
- b. *Leren van Almere*
- c. *New Town Roots*
- d. *Excavating the Past*
- e. *The New Town Travel Guides: Nowa Huta*
- f. *The New Town Travel Guides: Milton Keynes*
- g. *Making Almere*
- h. 'New Town Narratives', columns in magazine A10
- i. S & RO columns
- j. *Berichten uit de Nieuwe Stad II*
- k. *Atlas Nieuwe Steden*
- l. *New Towns & Politics*
- m. *(Re-)constructing East/West*
- n. *Mexico: Discourses on planned and unplanned urbanisms and their relations to urban realities*
- o. Volume magazine #34, 'New Towns | New Territories'

a. *Rising in the East. Contemporary New Towns in Asia*

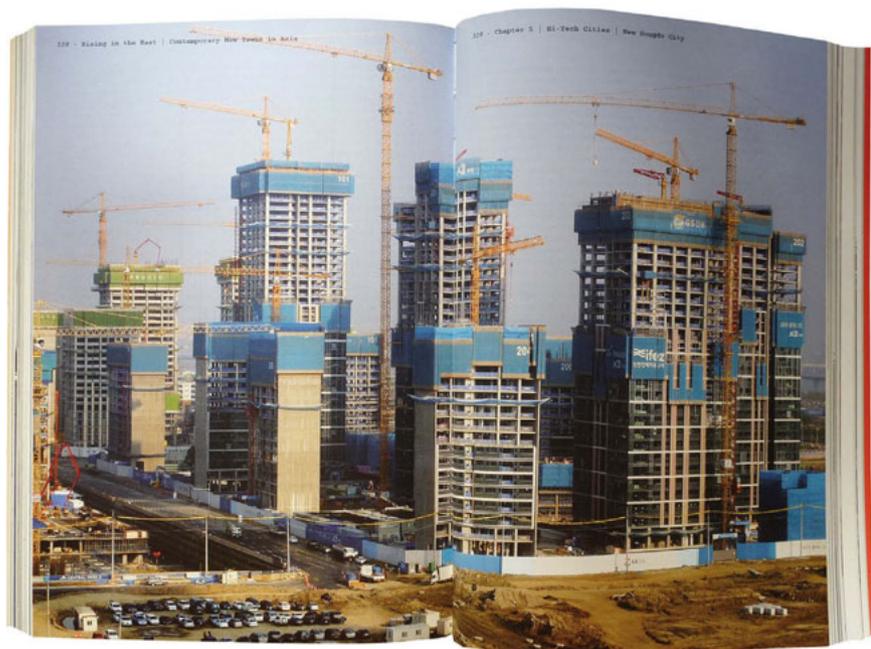
2008-2011

Rachel Keeton

This book is the result of two years' intensive research into the current generation of new cities in Asia. The individual case studies unravel the emergence of these New Towns by examining and highlighting the many facets (clients, investments, design, planning, social issues, city branding, etc.) that bring them into being. Throughout the Asian continent, much of the recent urbanization has come in the guise of New Towns - cities that are completely planned and built from scratch. Many countries like the United Arab Emirates, India, China and Korea use these New Towns as a tool to manipulate and control an otherwise unwieldy urbanization process. *Rising in the East: Contemporary Asian New Towns* examines not only the urban designs, the architectural and urban character of these New Towns, but also the intricate political, economic, and social motivations that bring them into being. The stories of these cities are wrought with political intrigue, financial corruption, ruthless displacements and spatial segregation. Their justifications are often unrecognizable to people familiar with the origins of New Town planning.

This book aims to answer two main questions:

I. Do the New Towns of the 21st Century resemble those of the 20th Century? In light of the extremely diverse conditions under which these New Towns are being built across the continent, this book also questions whether something of the 20th century modernist New Town traditions can possibly remain. With new planning rules, a new socio-political context and new goals, can we



The smart concept of New Songdo City (South Korea, 1996–2015) is for sale: interested parties can buy a “City in a Box” from developer Stan Gale

still interpret the New Towns, which at first sight look so much like their modernist predecessors, as heirs to the altruistic intentions and social-democratic ambitions of the 20th century New Towns, or are the contemporary Asian New Towns an entirely new urban phenomenon?

2. Are these New Towns the appropriate answer to questions of urbanization, sustainability and livability? An even more urgent question is whether these New Towns constitute an appropriate solution to the diverse concerns brought about by supercharged urbanization and economic growth. In *Rising in the East*, the criticism is specifically focused towards the heavily top-down implementation and planning processes used to construct these New Towns and the often unsustainable manner in which they are executed, even if they are supposed to be Eco-Cities. In many cases, an autocratic government speeds along the planning of New Towns, shuffling populations from increasingly dense downtowns, and often displacing the previous inhabitants without reimbursement.

To summarize: This book aims to illustrate both the opportunities and challenges that present themselves in contemporary Asian New Town planning. In doing so, *Rising in the East* presents a relatively immediate account of the current urbanization processes that are transforming the Asian continent. As a key part of this development, New Towns have their own sometimes tragic, sometimes spectacular stories to tell. Their histories reveal the drama behind the mundane rows of cookie-cutter housing blocks. While globalization continues



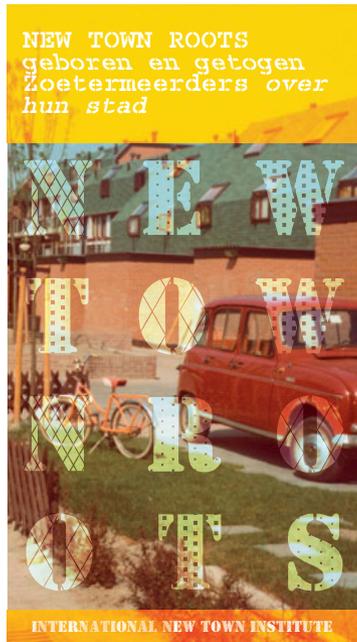
The new capital of Kazakhstan, Astana, in the middle of the central Asian steppe (1997–2007) was designed by the Japanese architect Kisho Kurokawa

to blur regional differences, it becomes imperative to ask: what can we learn from these new New Towns?

The book starts with an introduction, which will trace the historical narrative of New Towns and their origins. The current generation of Asian New Towns is only the latest in a series of New Town-building waves, and it is crucial to understand them within the context of this legacy. The introduction will also flesh out the economic and political reasons for the massive number of New Towns currently under construction. The rest of the book consists of six chapters. In every chapter a different urban typology is being discussed. Every chapter starts with an introduction to the theme, the major concepts and a clear definition of this urban typology. After that the urban typologies are explained by two to three case studies. The types of New Towns are eco-cities, political cities, leisure cities, economic cities, Hi Tech Cities and shelter cities.

The book uses sixteen case studies to illustrate different approaches on contemporary New Town development in Asia: Masdar City (UAE), Tianjin Eco-city (PRC), Zira Island (Azerbaijan), Naypyidaw (Myanmar), Astana (Kazakhstan), Binh Duong New City (Vietnam), Al Madina a'Zarqa (Oman), Saadiyat Island (UAE), CamKo City (Cambodia), King Abdullah Economic City (Saudi Arabia), Magarpatta (India), New Songdo City (South Korea), Cyberjaya (Malaysia), Songjiang New City (PRC), Tin Shui Wai (Hong Kong), Bumi Serpong Damai (Indonesia).

First and second-generation inhabitants of Zoetermeer were interviewed for the publication *New Town Roots*, 2011



We envision this book as a relatively immediate account of the current urbanization process across the Asian continent. As the result of two years of research, the publication will use the themes that became apparent during an inventory of hundreds of New Towns to organize a series of case studies. These case studies will individually (and collectively) illustrate the similarities and contradictions present within each theme.

b. Leren van Almere

Oktober/November 2011

In cooperation with Plusbibliotheek Almere

In cooperation with the International New Town Institute, the Plusbibliotheek Flevoland has published its sixth Bulletin: *Leren van Almere*. The publication is the result of two successful lecture series *Leren van Almere*, the Plusbibliotheek Flevoland has published the content of the series in a special Bulletin. Editors JaapJan Berg (INTI) and Roy Paes (Plusbibliotheek Flevoland) have combined the written versions of the six lectures into a compact and informative booklet.

c. New Town Roots

Spring 2011

Issued by the municipality of Zoetermeer

The *Zoetermeer City Vision 2030* distinguishes nine specific challenges for the future. Within this list, embracing the younger

Exemplary cities from Before Common Era examined in the publication *Excavating the Past*, 2012



population's perspective is considered vital. This document reflects the future population structure, which is increasingly becoming that of a typical city. Over the coming years, the proportion of elderly will grow, while the proportion of youth will decrease. The latter is not seen as merely the result of demographic factors. There is a suspicion that parts of the younger population have left the city because they are offered too few options in the fields of education, entertainment, culture, housing and meeting places. Free online access and download available for [INTImi](#).

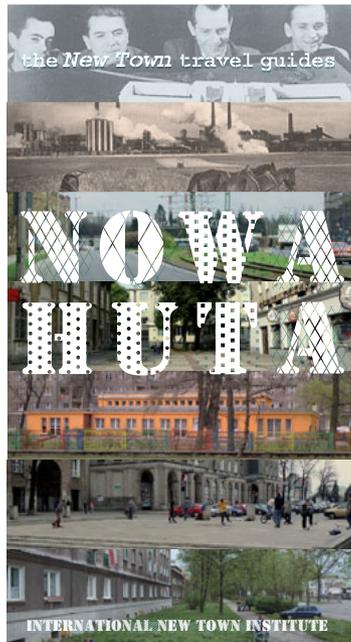
d. Excavating the Past. New Towns in the B.C. Era

2012

Terpsichori Latsi

Planned cities are organisms that reflect social phenomena as well as political and religious systems. They are vessels of life that manage to capture the *Zeitgeist* of each time and engrave it on the built environment. In recent years, a lot of light has been shed on contemporary cities. Ancient cities, however, remain largely shrouded in mystery. The richness of cultures and civilizations bequeathed to us in a built environment are hidden in ruins that must be decoded in order to understand the history of the transformation of these cities. The cities from Before the Common Era (BCE), span a period of a few thousand years and promise an enthralling urban narrative. From Latin America to the Middle East, this era saw the realization of some of the most important ancient New Towns. Some might argue that in order to understand a modern city's

The New Town travel guides; your guide to unexpected destinations, 2012



culture we simply need to observe which buildings dominate its horizons. However, due to globalization, major historical events and widespread ideological and cultural movements, we can identify an unexpectedly homogeneous mind-set behind contemporary New Towns. But the past, thanks to archaeologists who excavate and unveil the different layers of history, ensures the enhancement of our urban vocabulary and understanding.

For this short narrative, eleven ancient New Towns related to three civilizations have been chosen and examined following chronological order. Free online access and download available for [INTImi](#).

e. The New Town Travel Guides: Nowa Huta

2012

Published by INTI

Largely unknown as a tourist destination, Nowa Huta, Poland is filled with exciting discoveries just waiting to be made. For the intrepid traveler, this Communist New Town is both a blast from the past, and a bustling urban district. Take a driving lesson in a restored Trabant, wander into a Milk Bar straight out of 1950, or hit the dance floor in a new discotheque. Wherever you end up, you'll find a city teeming with stories from the (anti-)Communist period as well as contemporary culture. For the architecture enthusiast, Nowa Huta is also one of the best examples of preserved Soviet Realism.

This is the first installment in a series of New Town Travel Guides initiated by the International New Town Institute. We've done the research so you can enjoy these undiscovered and unloved New



Towns—before the rest of the world finds them! Free online access and download available for [INTImi](#).

f. The New Town Travel Guides: Milton Keynes

2012, forthcoming

Published by INTI

'Wouldn't it be nice if all cities were like Milton Keynes?' This catchy slogan, as well as many songs and tv ads once attracted thousands of families, workers and believers to Milton Keynes, Britain's suburban utopia largely realised in the 1970s. Today, 'MK' is considered to be one of the most successful new cities in the UK, and still growing. The city is famous for its roundabouts, concrete cows and local football team MK Dons. But there is more to Milton Keynes. Quick pleasure seekers should visit the huge shopping centre, the indoor ski hills and the bustling nightlife at the Hub. The diversity of lifestyles that has developed in Milton Keynes shows through horse riding trails, places to visit for a quick bite and tasty oriental markets. The Alternative Guide takes the curious tourist along the modernist legacy of this famous social experiment, as well as to a variety of hidden gems.

This is the second guide in a series of New Town Travel Guides initiated by the International New Town Institute. We've done the research so you can enjoy these undiscovered and unloved New Towns—before the rest of the world finds them! Free online access and download available for [INTImi](#).

g. Making Almere

2012, Dutch and English version

For the exhibition Making Almere an iPhone shaped catalogue was made, functioning as the hard copy version of the Urban Augmented Reality- app developed by INTI for Almere. The catalogue contains a selection of more than hundred buildings and sites in Almere and the stories behind it. Also the little booklet contains an explanation of the exhibition Making Almere, a city map, background information and a series of walking and cycling routes through different parts of the city. Because of the compact format the catalogue can easily be taken with you during a tour through the city!

h. 'New Town Narratives', columns in magazine A10

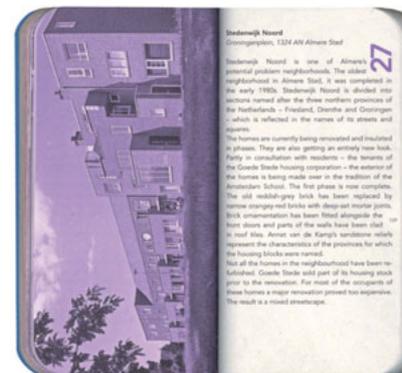
2012, English

Rachel Keeton, researcher at INTI, writes six short columns about creative solutions for New Towns challenges in the European architecture magazine A10. The challenges often have to do with the New Towns' short histories and perceived lack of identity. Many young cities are struggling with their image both internally and externally. Especially the post-war industrial New Towns in (Eastern-) Europe have to cope with a shrinking amount of inhabitants. In every column Keeton depicts different measurement that are taken to solve a typical New Town problem. She analyses, for instance, the way Nowa Huta (Poland) tries to attract tourists by marketing the New Town as a unique example of Polish communist planning and architecture. Next, she explains how Rosengard (Sweden) has recently become a very popular New Town because of the famous inhabitant and football player Zlatan Ibrahimovic. Another column deals with the way some shrinking New Towns try to cope with the decrease of amenities in the town by creating a mobile supermarket circuit. The columns appear starting with A10 #47 Sept/Oct 2012.

i. S & RO columns

2012, Dutch

Michelle Provoost, Director of INTI, writes the 2012 columns in the six issues of the bi-monthly magazine Stedenbouw & Ruimtelijke Ordening (Urban & Spatial Planning). Topics are related to New Town issues, like for instance the demise of top down planning, New Towns in literature and planning exhibitions at the Venice Biennale 2012



Who makes the City? is the publication accompanying the exhibition Making Almere. Its tiny size betrays that it is actually the 'hardcopy version' of the UAR app (see page 26) that was developed to give information on architectural and urban projects for Almere. So does the booklet, which also contains walking and cycling routes for any interested visitor to Almere.

What are the characteristics of the new 'suburban urbanity' that has developed in the Dutch New Towns over the last four or five decades? This Atlas analyzes and describes the phenomenon based on thorough research, 2012



k. Atlas Nieuwe Steden (Atlas of Dutch New Towns)

2012, Dutch

By Arnold Reijndorp et al, Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL), supported by INTI

The Atlas of Dutch New Towns doesn't show the outdated image of the New Towns as uniform dormitory towns, but shows the qualities of their new attractive suburban urbanity. The publication was based on extensive research by urban sociologist Prof. Arnold Reijndorp, Like Bijlsma and Ivan Nio on nine Dutch New Towns: Almere, Capelle aan den IJssel, Haarlemmermeer, Houten, Lelystad, Nieuwegein, Purmerend, Spijkensisse en Zoetermeer. The atlas describes, analyzes and maps (cartographically) the conception, development, present state and perspective of these New Towns in the Randstad; spatially, socio-economically and socio-culturally with texts, photographs and maps.

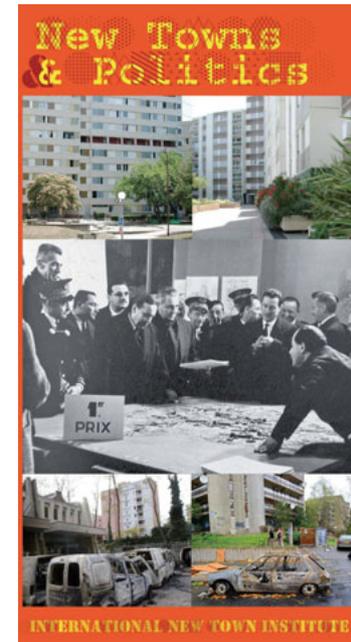
l. New Towns & Politics

2013, forthcoming

Publication following the conference 'New Towns and Politics', 2010

The ultimate political act is the building of a New Town. Governments, developers and planners conspire to create out of nothing a brand new community, based on the latest scientific models of social and economic behavior, and using architecture and urban design to as symbolic vehicles for the power of the state to build the perfect environment for its citizens. New Towns and Politics are

New Towns are usually the product of a political decision and therefore closely connected to the political system that initiated it. The publication New Towns & Politics follows up on the conference of the same name (2010) and explores the political dimensions of New Town planning, 2013



closely related, even condemned to each other. When countries as disparate as China, the United Arab Emirates or Great Britain decide to build dozens, even hundreds of New Towns for the 21st century, politics becomes part of the story. How does the country wish to represent itself as the maker of communities? How do the architects deal with the representation of the very different political systems? With the INTI conference on New Towns and politics, the organizers wish to explore thoughts, analyses, projects, designs and political actions pertaining to the political dimension of New Towns, old and new. This publication is the result of the 2010 INTI Conference. It contains essays by Kieran Long, Wouter Vanstiphout, Laurence Liauw, Kenny Cupers, Zvi Efrat, Christian Salewski, Todd Reisz, James Kostaras and others.

m. (Re-)constructing East/West.

German New Towns in the GDR and BRD

2012, forthcoming

Saskia Hulskes

The reconstruction of Germany after World War II was carried out in accordance with two contrasting political systems. The division of the territory by the allied powers and the foundation of the BRD in West Germany and the GDR in East Germany (1949) had great impact on the urban development of the two 'Germanys'. Soon after the foundation, as part of the reconstruction programs, plans were developed for the construction of completely new cities from scratch, related to the huge housing requirements after the war.

The New Towns were in several respects strongly connected to the development of the two contrasting German society systems and their propagated ideals.

The construction of the new cities coincided with the peak of the Cold War. In the West, the fear of communism was accompanied by a general belief that the western democratic society was in danger. The New Towns in the BRD were supposed to contribute to the development of a democratic, Western lifestyle. The 'democratic-capitalist New Towns' in the BRD were characterized by an *gegliedert und aufgelockert* urban plan and mass produced rows of houses, with shopping streets with large display windows and a shopping mall as a symbol of Western consumer society. To the contrary, the New Towns in the GDR connected to an industrial plant, were designed according to urban planning principles adapted from the Soviet Union and encouraged people to adapt a socialist lifestyle. The 'Socialist city' was marked by a representative street scene, with broad avenues and public buildings, culminating in representative squares, and public buildings with neoclassical architecture - a variation on the socialist-realist architecture in the Soviet Union.

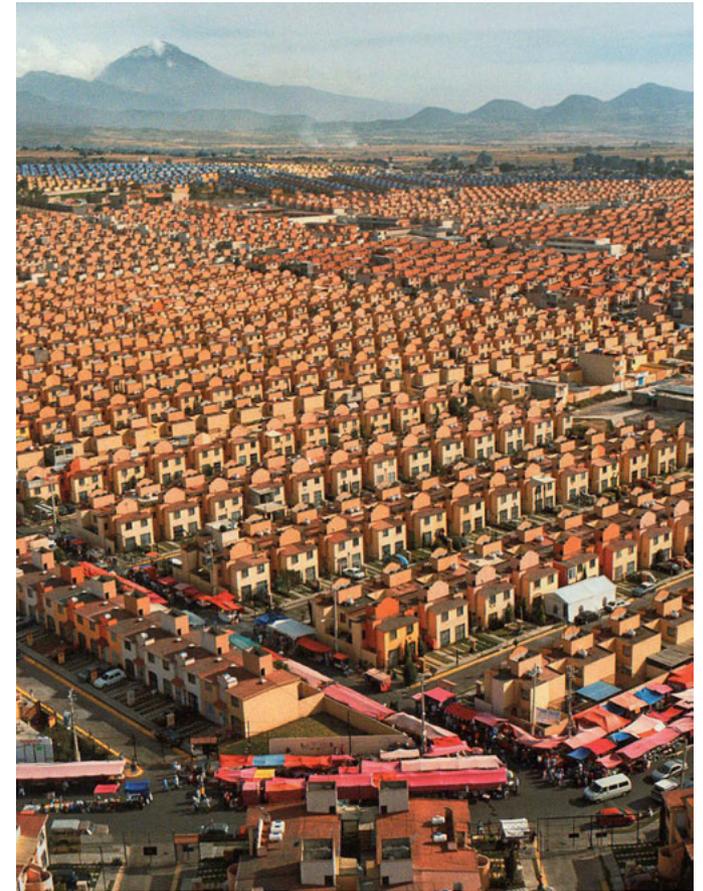
This publication examines the morphological differences and similarities and the dialectic between the East-and West-German New Towns in the fields of urbanism and architecture. A number of East-and West-German New Towns from the Cold War period are discussed. The comparisons show that besides the differences in urban design and architecture, many were based on similar urban planning concepts. The cold war politics could not conceal the fact that both the GDR and the BRD had their origin in the German Empire and that the New Towns arose under comparable circumstances. They are different interpretations of a set of urban planning principles and a limited number of urban architectural principles, not bounded by Communist and capitalist societies.

n. Mexico: Discourses on planned and unplanned urbanisms and their relations to urban realities

2012, forthcoming
Ellen van Holstein

Ellen van Holstein's text examines the 1950's Mexican urbanism discourse and the similarities with the Euro American discourse of that period, especially how both discourses produced stereotypes about unplanned urban forms and negative assumptions about their residents. This similarity is illustrative of the influence that the Modern Movement and American thinkers like the Chicago School sociologists have had on the Mexican discourse. The author suggests that the contemporary understanding of unplanned vernacular architecture as a form of resistance or survival strategy is new and subversive, but also not without risk. For more information about the content of the publication, see: Research, page 47.

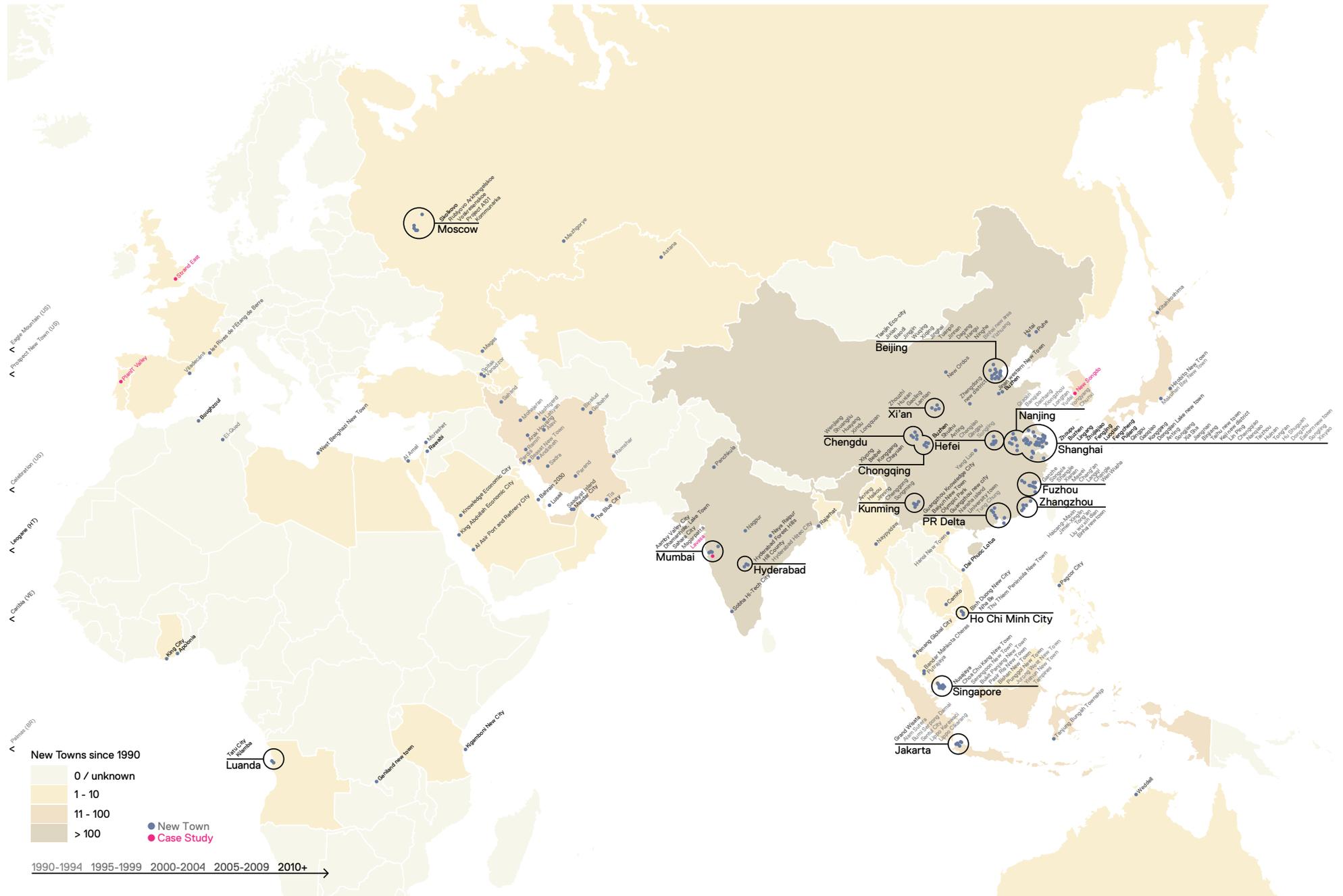
Social Housing developments on the outskirts of Mexico City. (source: Álvarez, A., *Citámbulos Mexico City: Journey to the Mexican Megalopolis*, Berlin, 2008)



o. Volume magazine #34, 'New Towns | New Territories'

December 2012

Following up on the conference New Towns | New Territories (September 2012) the international independent quarterly magazine Volume will publish a special issue with the same name and theme. Both the conference and the magazine explore the latest trends in privatization and new models for urban development as well as the impact and challenges for professional practice. Speakers of the conference, as well as other authors will explain their position. Case studies Lavasa (India), New Songdo (Korea), Strand East (London, UK) and PlanIT Valley (Portugal) will be documented and discussed. What happens when a city is privatized? What are the benefits? What are the challenges? How do we finance and govern new cities in the future? What are the consequences for the quality of life in future cities? Authors will include: Rachel Keeton, Michelle Provoost, Dan Hill, Wouter Vanstiphout, Todd Reisz, Hans de Jonge, and many others.



Inventory of the most recent generation of New Towns, planned and built, 1990-2012. This map was made by Volume magazine based on data from INTI's database; it is published in Volume 34



New New Towns

Why we need to rethink
the city of tomorrow today

EWS (Economically Weaker Section) housing in Sector 37 in Chandigarh. How to put housing for all layers of society back on the agenda of governments and project developers?

New New Towns

Why we need to rethink the city of tomorrow today

'New New Towns' is an international, multidisciplinary research program organized by the International New Town Institute (INTI). The 'New New Towns' program is dedicated to improve the urban and social quality of six exceptional New Towns in transition. These cities are experiencing fast urbanization and they face major urban planning issues.

New Towns are very different from organically grown cities. They have been optimistically designed from scratch as 'cities of tomorrow', according to the latest planning insights of their 20th Century decade. By now their demographic, economic and social conditions have changed and they need to adjust. The 'New New Towns' program investigates the original concept and the present social, ecological, spatial and economic dynamics of these New Towns in a comprehensive manner. It builds upon this knowledge and proposes alternative and integrated design strategies so the New Town can become a 'city of tomorrow' again.

'New New Towns' serves a unique role in bringing together Dutch and local expertise on urban planning, sociology and economics in an international, multidisciplinary think-tank. It is a catalyst for the exchange of knowledge between international students, researchers, design professionals, developers, policymakers and politicians by initiating research, conferences, design workshops and publications.



New New Towns

*Why we need to rethink
the city of tomorrow today*

Starting in 2012, INTI will organize a worldwide exchange of expertise on the planning, realization and improvement of six exemplary New Towns. As the number of planned new cities is growing due to the unprecedented pace of urbanization in continents such as Asia, the demand for knowledge and expertise in the field of New Town planning is also growing.

INTI specializes in the research on New Towns and offers multidisciplinary scientific and applied knowledge, which is of priceless value to planners, scientists and policymakers worldwide. After all, New Town developments are predictable because of their many similarities: these cities are designed and built from scratch, they showcase ideas of one specific era, they are usually part of larger regional developments, they contain a vast, homogeneous housing stock and they demonstrate specific demographic patterns. In order to improve the quality of our social and urban future, we can learn from existing New Towns today.

In the 20th Century many New Towns were planned to control and regulate urban growth in Western Europe as well as in postcolonial Africa and Asia. However, it is shocking how many of them are nowadays regarded as unsuccessful. With the urbanization in the fast-growing economies in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the planning instrument of the New Town has once more become popular. In many cases, it seems like the same mistakes are being made again. INTI wants to make the connection between the available knowledge on the success factors of older New Towns and the present generation of New Towns, to improve their quality.

With this aim, INTI introduces an international research program to address the challenges of New Towns in different stages of development. In each city, INTI will work closely together with Dutch and local governments, private, public and academic partners. INTI will organize workshops, conferences and publications to exchange and embed new knowledge. The first cities within the program will be Shenzhen in China and Chandigarh in India (start 2012). After that, INTI has plans for New Towns in the region of Seoul (Korea), Moscow (Russia), Medellín (Colombia) and Accra (Ghana). The program will result in a long-term intercultural and multidisciplinary exchange of knowledge and improvement of the design and planning practice, in which sociology, history and urban culture are taken into account.



Visiting the industrial complexes of Dayuan New Town, 8 December 2011. Participants were e.g. Liu Xiaodu (Urbanus Architecture and Design), Su Yuncheng (Tongji Urban Planning Institute), Pang Wei (Turenscape), Feng Yuan (architecture critic), Riens Dijkstra (Maxwan Architects + Urbanists), Duzan Doepel (Doepel Strijkers Architects), Jandirk Hoekstra (H+N+S Landscape Architects), Arnold Reijndorp (INTI), Linda Vlassenrood (INTI) and Michelle Provoost (INTI). (photo: Urbanus)



Plenary session during the workshop on Dayuan New Town, 10 December 2011. (photo: Urbanus)

Expertmeeting in Chandigarh, 7-11 September 2012. Participants from left to right: Tom Avermaete, Sohan Saharan, Dick van Gameren, Linda Vlassenrood (INTI), Parmeet Bhatt, Vikram Prakash





Hubei Village in Luohu District is one of the few urban villages left in the city centre and under pressure. How to propose alternative concepts for economic growth based on densification, complexity and diversity?

New New Towns

Why we need to rethink
the city of tomorrow today

SHENZHEN

Lying adjacent to Hong Kong in the Pearl River Delta, Shenzhen used to be an area filled with small agrarian villages. It became a New Town when in 1980 the central Chinese government gave it the status of Special Economic Zone and planned a city on the location. Shenzhen soon became a metropolis and a prototype for both economic and urban reform within China; a socialist market economy with Chinese characteristics. In only thirty years, the number of inhabitants has grown from 30,000 to an unofficial count of almost fifteen million, of which 82% are immigrants. In its urge for expansion the city has swallowed up hundreds of villages, the so-called 'urban villages'. Shenzhen is a city that has been raising eyebrows for years, because of its fast development and exceptional position. Its urbanization process causes many problems such as a massive floating population, a shortage of land and water resources, deterioration of the environment and vulnerability of the ecological system.

Shenzhen is currently rethinking its economic and urban future and therefore its identity. The New New Towns program aligns with the innovative forces in Shenzhen and instigates research to understand which social, economic and environmental factors need to be improved to strengthen the city's potential. Working together, Dutch and Chinese students, scientists and design professionals aim to learn from the formal and informal socio-economic and spatial conditions. The program will subsequently build upon the perceived strengths to propose alternative models for urban planning and new concepts for economic growth based on densification, complexity and diversity. The program will focus on Shenzhen as a whole and three sites in particular, in order to introduce realistic recommendations in the field of ecology, economy and social sustainability: Guangming New Town, Luohu District and Da Lang District.

New New Towns will ultimately rethink contemporary planning concepts within Shenzhen. The program will lead to propose new strategies for a sustainable transformation of the city, based on the potential of the existing landscape, population and industry. This means the program will unravel new values that are related to intrinsic Chinese urban and social qualities, which move beyond economic benefit alone.

Partners

INTI collaborates with the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong University, China Development Institute, Shenzhen Center for Design, architecture offices Urbanus and NODE. The Delft University of Technology, the University of Amsterdam, the Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies, CAH Almere University of Applied Sciences and the Municipality of Almere are the Dutch partners in the New New Towns Program so far.



Shenzhen, China (source: Google)



Chandigarh, India (source: Google)



By now the city of Chandigarh is confronted with 'urban villages', slums and rapid, fragmented urbanization within the region, due to the promotional effect of the high level of prosperity



CHANDIGARH

After gaining its independence (1947) the new national boundaries of India were defined and the province of Punjab was divided between Pakistan and India. This division left the Indian section without a provincial capital and in 1948 the authorities decided to realize a New Town: Chandigarh. The city logically acted as the new political headquarters, but it also served to house thousands of refugees. Le Corbusier was responsible for its urban master plan, with further input from Pierre Jeanneret, Maxwell Fry, Jane Drew, Narinder S. Lamba and J.C. Verma. The construction of Chandigarh began in 1953 and the city was one of the first New Towns constructed in India. For the poor and politically unstable India, the New Town embodied belief in the future, the nation's newly acquired independence and modernization. In this way, Chandigarh quickly became a showcase project.

Chandigarh has grown into a world-famous monument of modernism. However, in 2030 the city will have a population that is more or less three times greater than the 500,000 inhabitants for which it was originally intended. By now the city is confronted with 'urban villages', slums and rapid, fragmented urbanization within the region, due to the promotional effect of the high level of prosperity. The 'New New Towns' Program instigates research to understand how flexible the city and the greater region can respond to this growth. Where and especially how to provide sufficient housing for approximately 500,000 new inhabitants in the next decades? Chandigarh initially embodied not only the modernization of Indian society, but also the social ideal of housing for all social classes. This ambition is now well behind the overall growth of new residents, simply because commercial benefit prevails. The 'New New Towns' Program will enable Dutch and Indian students to study the original spirit embedded in Chandigarh's master plan and building typologies in order to understand how the original designers incorporated change and flexibility from the very beginning. The program will subsequently build upon the perceived strengths and connect them to the present social, spatial and economic dynamics. 'New New Towns' will ultimately use alternative design proposals and strategic area development to put housing for all layers of society back on the agenda of governments and project developers.

Partners

INTI collaborates with the Chandigarh College of Architecture (CCA) and the Aditya Prakash Foundation. The Delft University of Technology (TU Delft) and the Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS) are the Dutch partners in the 'New New Towns' so far.



Launch of research program New New Towns in Shenzhen with expert meeting, 22-25 September 2012. Participants from left to right: Marco Bontje (University of Amsterdam), Gaston Remmers (CAH), Harry Zondag (Almere), Eric Yuen (Urbanus), Ronald Wall (IHS), Diego Sepulveda (TU Delft), Tat Lam (Urbanus), Stephen Read (TU Delft), Linda Vlassenrood (INTI), Henk Meijer (Almere), Li Jinkui (China Development Institute), Qu Lei (TU Delft), Arnold Reijndorp (INTI). (photo: Urbanus)

What does the New New Towns program offer?

The program aims to produce results on the following levels:

- An outstanding international and multidisciplinary network of knowledge institutes, governments and commercial parties
- Long-term intercultural and multidisciplinary exchange
- Long-term influence on the development and realization of new urban development plans by intervening design workshops
- Public conferences directed at a multidisciplinary professional audience of at least 200 people where students, researchers, design professionals, policymakers and politicians meet
- Publication based on the individual research, student work, design workshops and keynote lectures during the conferences
- Exhibition (optional)



Visit Urban Village Burail in Chandigarh with Dutch and Indian participants of the expert meeting, 7-11 September 2012

Calendar 2011

January 2011

- 18 Course for citizens Leren van Almere (Learning from Almere), lecture by Michelle Provoost
- 20 Next Top Models, Measuring Urban Form: Density and Networks, Expertmeeting in cooperation with TU Delft, presentations by Meta Berghauser Pont (TU Delft), Han Meyer (TU Delft), Alexander Stahle (Spacescape AB), Jasper van Vliet (RIKS), Bardia Masshoodi (TU Delft), Eric Koomen (Spinlab), Jaap Kortman (IVAM-UvA), Dena Kasraian (TU Delft)
- 21 Next Top Models, master class, in cooperation with TU Delft, presentations by Anne Vernez Moudon (University of Washington), Meta Berghauser Pont (TU Delft), Akkelies van Nes (TU Delft), Birgit Hausleitner (TU Delft), Teresa Marat-Mendes (Lisbon University), Kees Maat, (TNO Delft), Joost van den Hoek (TUDelft)
- 25 Course for citizens Leren van Almere (Learning from Almere), lecture by Henk Licher
- 26 Dutch New Town Round Table, Capelle aan den IJssel

February 2011

- 1 Course for citizens Leren van Almere (Learning from Almere), lecture by Johan Bouwmeester (Municipality of Almere)
- 2 Start lecture course New Towns on the Frontier of Geopolitics, introduction by Michelle Provoost (INTI)
- 4 Visit Sir Peter Hall, London, ambassador INTI
- 8 Course for citizens Leren van Almere (Learning from Almere), lecture by Wouter Weijers (Chamber of Commerce)
- 9 Lecture course New Towns in the communist block in the interbellum, Stalin and Chruschev Era, lecture by Cor Wagenaar (TU Delft)
- 15 Course for citizens Leren van Almere (Learning from Almere), lecture by Rob van der Velden (Atelier Dutch)
- 15 Publication: Berichten uit de Nieuwe Stad, part I
- 16 Lecture course Ebenezer Howard and the start of the Garden City Movement as alternative to the industrial capitalist city, lecture by Len de Klerk (University of Amsterdam)
- 18 Excursion New Towns on the Frontier of Geopolitics, Noordoostpolder, Nagele, Emmeloord and Urk, lecture by Dirk Baalman (Het Oversticht)
- 21 Visit London School of Economics, Richard Burdett, ambassador INTI
- 22 Course for citizens Leren van Almere (Learning from Almere), lecture by Ivonne de Nood (Municipality of Almere)
- 24 Start thesis workshop presided by Arnold Reijndorp (University of Amsterdam / INTI) and Michelle Provoost (INTI)

March 2011

- 2 Lecture course The modernist New Town as export product to the developing world during the cold war, lecture by Michelle Provoost (INTI)
- 8-11 Visit to Mipim, International Real Estate Fair, Cannes, France, Marit Geluk and Paul Kroese (INTI)
- 9 Lecture course Contemporary New Town development in the emerging economies from Dubai to Shanghai, lecture by Michelle Provoost (INTI)
- 15 Completion research Soviet New Towns and the Urbanization Process in the Post War Era, Elena Selezneva (intern INTI)
- 30 Lecture course The design of the first generation Garden Cities, Siedlungen and Estates in Western Europe and the US, 1900-1940, lecture by Cor Wagenaar (TU Delft)

April 2011

- 5 Workshop TU Delft, Almere - Shenzhen
- 8 Opening exhibition A Chinese Triptique, The Generic, the Satellite and the Green New Town with Ans van Berkum (Casla), Daan Roggeveen (Go West), Neville Mars (Dynamic City Foundation) and Michelle Provoost (INTI). Exhibition in Centre for Architecture Casla with Go West, Urban Language, Dynamic City Foundation. Until June 21, 2011
- 12 Kick off theme week Leve de Stad, VPRO Tegenlicht. With a contribution of Michelle Provoost (INTI)
- 16-19 Excursion lecture course New Towns on the Frontier of Geopolitics to the Villes Nouvelles, Paris with Ivan Nio (University of Amsterdam / PhD candidate INTI) & Wouter Vanstiphout (TU Delft / INTI)
- 20 Lecture course New Towns in the 1940s and 50s, lecture by Wouter Vanstiphout (TU Delft / INTI)
- 27 Flevolezing, workshop presided by Marit Geluk (INTI)
- 27 Lecture course New Towns in the 1960s and 70s, lecture by Wouter Vanstiphout (TU Delft / INTI)

May 2011

- 4 Lecture course Early sociological studies on life in New Towns in Holland and Western Europe, lecture by Arnold Reijndorp (University of Amsterdam / INTI)
- 6 Lecture for Danish Network of Urban Planners by Marit Geluk (INTI)
- 9 Thesis workshop presided by Arnold Reijndorp (University of Amsterdam / INTI) and Michelle Provoost (INTI)
- 9 Lecture for educated women Lelystad by Marit Geluk (INTI)
- 11 Lecture course Contemporary sociological studies on urban culture and daily life in new cities and Villes Nouvelles, Ivan Nio (University of Amsterdam / PhD student INTI)
- 18 Lecture course What kind of problem is a New Town? Arnold Reijndorp (University of Amsterdam / INTI)



INTI was present at the Real Estate Fair Provada (Amsterdam) with INTI Ville, a hands on design game developed by Ekim Tan, 2011

June 2011

- 1 Visit to INTI by Provincial Council Flevoland
- 1 New Town Cinema: Black Blood as part of A Chinese Triptique, in collaboration with Casla
- 7-9 Visit to Provada Real Estate Event, Amsterdam, the Netherlands, Marit Geluk and Paul Kroese (INTI)
- 9 Lecture for International Rental Exhibition by Michelle Provoost (INTI)
- 9 Launch of INTI's network: **INTImi**, with e.g. Felix Rottenberg (chairman INTI), Ben Scholten (alderman Municipality of Almere), Arnold Reijndorp (University of Amsterdam / INTI), Michelle Provoost (INTI)
- 13 Closure lecture course New Towns on the Frontier of Geopolitics
- 18 Closure exhibition A Chinese Triptique, The Generic, the Satellite and the Green New Town
- 24 Publication: *New Town Roots, born and raised in Zoetermeer*, commissioned by the Municipality of Zoetermeer
- 24 General Assembly European New Towns Platform (ENTP) in Helmond, Eindhoven, Zoetermeer and Almere
- 24 Korean National TV (KBS), documentary on water management and design in relation to city development. Interview with Michelle Provoost
- 27 Thesis workshop presided by Arnold Reijndorp (University of Amsterdam / INTI) and Michelle Provoost (INTI)
- 30 Expert Meeting Green from Scratch, China-Almere, in collaboration with Casla with Liu Xiaodu (Urbanus), Wang Hui (Urbanus), Su Yunsheng (Tongji University), Neville Mars

(Dynamic City Foundation), Henk Meijer (Municipality of Almere), Jacqueline Tellinga (Municipality of Almere), Maarten Pel (De Alliantie), Tiffany Tsui (DHV)

- 30 Completion research Ancient New Towns, by Terpsichori Latsi (intern INTI)
- 30 Completion research Discourses on planned and unplanned urbanisms and their relations to urban realities, by Ellen van Holstein (intern INTI)

July 2011

- 1 Green from Scratch, China Forum, in collaboration with NAI, Rotterdam. With: Michelle Provoost (INTI), Neville Mars (DCF, MARS Architects), Wang Hui, Liu Xiaodu, Meng Yan (URBANUS), David Gianotten (OMA), Paul Kroese (MVRDV and INTI), Egbert Stolk (TU Delft), Kristian Koreman and Elma van Boxel (ZUS), Margot Weijnen (NGI), Deborah Hauptmann (TU Delft), Wouter Vanstiphout (TU Delft, Crimson Architectural Historians / INTI), Barend Koolhaas, Su Yunsheng (Tongji Urban Planning & Design Research Institute), Alain Fouraux (Nervecorp), Thorsten Schuetze (TU Delft), Yusen Chen (TNO)
- 1 Start catalogue book collection INTI by Plus Bibliotheek Flevoland / De Nieuwe Bibliotheek Almere
- 5 Visit delegation Shenzhen to TU Delft / Ministry Infrastructure and the Environment

August 2011

- 30 Visit to INTI by Korean federal government
- 31 Completion research Voting and New Towns by Anabelle Rigg (intern INTI)

September 2011

- 8 Lecture Kennisatelier Almere, themed Identity by Jaapjan Berg (INTI)
- 26 Lecture Acupuncture in Urban Design for Municipality of Almere by Michelle Provoost (INTI)
- 22 Course for citizens Leren van Lelystad (Learning from Lelystad), lecture by Marit Geluk (INTI)
- 28 Publication: *Leren van Almere*, in collaboration with Plus Bibliotheek Flevoland / De Nieuwe Bibliotheek Almere
- 28 Supplementary training teachers Geography on New Towns, by Jaapjan Berg commissioned by Malmberg
- 28 Lecture Academy of Architecture by Michelle Provoost (INTI)
- 29 Course for citizens Leren van Lelystad (Learning from Lelystad), lecture by Henk Licher

October 2011

- 5 Lecture course Global cities, local issues, opening academic year IHS Erasmus University, by Michelle Provoost (INTI)
- 6 Course for citizens Leren van Lelystad (Learning from Lelystad), lecture by Maaïke Ruiters (Municipality of Lelystad)

- 7 Lecture for Strelka, Moscow From Cold War Strategies to Neo Liberal Deals by Michelle Provoost (INTI)
- 12 Handover book collection Dirk Frieling to INTI
- 12 Dutch New Town Round Table,
- 13 Course for citizens Leren van Lelystad (Learning from Lelystad), lecture by Veronica van der Groot (Chamber of Commerce)
- 13 NAI, Then/ Now #3, Biopolis, city of the 21st century, contribution by Paul Kroese (INTI)
- 14-16 Conference Global City, local identity? in Dar es Salam, with a contribution of Sophie van Ginneken (INTI)
- 16 New Town Cinema at Sjopping Mol Almere
- 24 Discussion session monumental status of buildings in Almere, by Jaapjan Berg (INTI)
- 27 Course for citizens Leren van Lelystad (Learning from Lelystad), lecture by Joris van Casteren (author)
- 27-29 Participation International PhD Seminar The Next Urban Question, Venice by Simone Rots (PhD candidate INTI)
- 28 Lecture / workshop for IHS Erasmus University, Rotterdam, by Michelle Provoost (INTI)

November 2011

- 3 Course for citizens Leren van Lelystad (Learning from Lelystad), lecture by Jop Fackeldey (Municipality of Lelystad)
- 10 Publication: Rising in the East, Contemporary New Towns in Asia, by Rachel Keeton (INTI)
- 10 Lecture Berlage Institute, by Michelle Provoost (INTI)
- 15-20 Visit MIPIM Asia, International Real Estate Fair, Hong Kong and Shenzhen, China. Visits to potential international partners and **INTImi** event at Café Gray's sky bar, Marit Geluk and Paul Kroese (INTI)
- 17 Network event INTI, Hong Kong
- 20 New Town Cinema at Sjopping Mol Almere
- 21 Lecture at Berlage Institute, by Michelle Provoost (INTI)
- 24 Meeting Dutch ENTP Forum City Centre Services, Nieuwegein

December 2011

- 5-12 Visit Shenzhen & Hong Kong Bi-City Biennale of Urbanism/ Architecture:
- 8-11 Workshop Urban Design of New Towns in and around Shenzhen, in collaboration with Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment with: Liu Xiaodu (Urbanus Architecture and Design), Su Yuncheng (Tongji Urban Planning Institute), Pang Wei (Turenscape), Feng Yuan (architecture critic and editor), Rients Dijkstra (Maxwan Architects + Urbanists), Duzan Doepel (Doepel Strijkers Architects), Jandirk Hoekstra (H+N+S Landscape Architects), Arnold Reijndorp (University of Amsterdam / INTI)
- 9 Participation conference Six under Sixty; Shenzhen, Almere, Gabarone, Brasilia, Chandigarh, Las Vegas



Workshop Dayuan New Town Shenzhen December 8-11, 2011. (photo: Urbanus)

- 10 Book launch Rising in the East, Contemporary New Towns in Asia with Michelle Provoost, Linda Vlassenrood, Rachel Keeton (all INTI) and reviews by Jiang Jun (Urban China magazine) and Markus Appenzeller (KCAP Architects and Planners)
- 11 Participation symposium Shenzhen and the World with Kang Man, Jiang Jun, Lee Ou Fan, Anderson Lee, Michelle Provoost, Jin Min Hua, David Gianotten (OMA), Liu Xiaodu, (Urbanus Shenzhen), Laurence Liauw (University of HK)
- 12 Start master class Van Wie is de Stad? commissioned by the Municipality of Almere, lecture by Marit Geluk (INTI)
- 16 Opening exhibition Inno-Native Architecture, Casla. Content New Town Tema, Ghana by INTI
- 18 New Town Cinema at Sjopping Mol Almere
- 19 Completion proposal minor New Towns, commissioned by Windesheim University of Applied Science, Flevoland

Calendar 2012

January 2012

- 16 Master class Van Wie is de Stad? themed Citizenship and Governance with Arnold Reijndorp (University of Amsterdam / INTI) and Ellen Lastdrager (Twynstra Gudde)
- 23 Visit London, UK. Networking with potential partners, Paul Kroese (INTI)
- 30 Master class Van Wie is de Stad? themed Building and Living with Len de Klerk (University of Amsterdam) and Beitske Boonstra (TNO)

February 2012

- 3-4 Lecture at the Harvard GSD Urban Design Conference by Michelle Provoost (INTI)
- 8 Start lecture course New Towns on the Frontier of Geopolitics, introduction by Michelle Provoost (INTI)
- 13 Masterclass Van Wie is de Stad? themed Education and Culture with Edith Hooge (Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences) and Gerard Marlet (Atlas Nederlandse Gemeenten)
- 15 Lecture course What kind of problem is a New Town? by Arnold Reijndorp (University of Amsterdam / INTI)
- 22 Lecture course Ebenezer Howard and the start of the Garden City Movement as alternative to the industrial capitalist city by Len de Klerk (University of Amsterdam)

March 2012

- 5 Masterclass Van Wie is de Stad? themed Economy and Work with Frank van Oort (University of Utrecht) and Wouter Weyers (Chamber of Commerce)
- 5-13 Chandigarh, lectures and visiting critics at final presentation of Chandigarh Urban Lab by Linda Vlassenrood and Michelle Provoost
- 7 Lecture course New Towns in the communist block in the interbellum, Stalin and Chruschev Era by Cor Wagenaar (TU Delft)
- 12 Masterclass Van Wie is de Stad? Debate game The Making of with Hans Venhuizen (Venhuizen)
- 14 Lecture course The modernist New Town as export product to the developing world during the cold war by Michelle Provoost (INTI)
- 19-20 Excursion to Milton Keynes, Masterclass Van Wie is de Stad?
- 22 Visit by Van Ryerson University, Department of Architectural Science, Toronto, Canada
- 28 Lecture course Contemporary New Town development in the emerging economies from Dubai to Shanghai by Rachel Keeton (INTI)

April 2012

- 2 Final Presentations Masterclass Van Wie is de Stad?
- 3 Lecture course The design of the first generation Garden Cities, Siedlungen and Estates in Western Europe and the US, 1900-1940 by Marinke Steenhuis (Steenhuis Meurs architects)
- 19 Opening International Architecture Biennale Rotterdam (IABR)
- 21 **INTI**mi meeting, prior to opening Making Almere
- 21 Making Almere: Opening Architecture Festival Making Almere with Mayor Annemarie Jorritsma, alderman Adri Duivesteijn, director Spatial Planning Ministry Infrastructure and the Environment Henk Ovink and author Stefan Sanders
- 23 Making Almere: Final Presentations Rietveld Academy, Studio 'Off the Grid', project Oosterwold with Henri Snel (GRAC), Jo van der Veen (Almere) and Paul Kroese (INTI)
- 24 Making Almere: Lecture University of Amsterdam 'Moderner dan Modern'
- 24 Making Almere: Guided tours for scholars commissioned by Museum De Paviljoens
- 25 Lecture Course New Towns in the 1940s and 50s, Stevenage & Nowa Huta, Wouter Vanstiphout (TU Delft / INTI)
- 26 Making Almere: Workshop Ymere Play Oosterwold!: Amvest, Heijmans, MVRDV, Almere, Zeewolde
- 27 Making Almere: meeting Rotary Club Almere New Town

May 2012

- 2 Lecture course New Towns in the 1960s and 70s, Toulouse-le Mirail & Milton Keynes, Wouter Vanstiphout (TU Delft / INTI)
- 2 Making Almere: Meeting BES La Salle University with mayor Jorritsma en alderman Peeters
- 2 Making Almere: Workshop for children Dun en Dicht bouwen
- 7 Making Almere: Workshop Play Oosterwold! Gemeente Almere, afdeling Stedenbouw en Landschap
- 6-8 Lecture course tweedaagse excursie naar Milton Keynes
- 8 Making Almere: Sjopping Mol bijeenkomst Stichting Art Culture
- 9 Making Almere: Lecture Nieuwe Steden University of Groningen
- 9 Making Almere: Presentation alderman Adri Duivesteijn to Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations
- 9 Making Almere: Visit Liesbeth Spies, minister of the Interior and Kingdom Relations
- 9 Lecture course intermezzo preparations excursion to Milton Keynes
- 11 Making Almere: Founding Fathers of Almere dinner, in presence of Queens' commissioner Leen Verbeek and alderman Adri Duivesteijn
- 12 Making Almere: Workshop for children Dun Bouwen, Dicht Bouwen
- 14 Making Almere: Visit State Secretary Housing and employees British Embassy
- 14-16 New Cities Summit organized by the New Cities Foundation, Paris, France. Networking event, Paul Kroese (INTI)

- 15 Making Almere: RRAAM, Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment Play Oosterwold!
- 15 Making Almere: Book launch Lelysteden
- 15 Making Almere: Meeting Sjopping Mol, Stichting Art Culture
- 20 Making Almere: Presence at Groentesoep festival
- 21 Making Almere: Workshop for children Dun Bouwen, Dicht Bouwen, basisschool De Flierefluiter
- 21 Making Almere: Visit Leonardo classes
- 22 Making Almere: Meeting Sjopping Mol, Stichting Art Culture
- 23 Making Almere: Lecture course Early sociological studies on life in New Towns in Holland and Western Europe, Arnold Reijndorp (University of Amsterdam / INTI)
- 23 Making Almere: Visit civil servants Province of Flevoland
- 24 Making Almere: Meeting Municipality of Almere
- 31 Making Almere: Meeting entrepreneurs City Centre Almere

June 2012

- 1 Making Almere: Meeting international relations CAH Almere University of Applied Sciences
- 2 Making Almere: Visit German press group
- 2 Making Almere: Workshop for children Dun Bouwen, Dicht Bouwen
- 4 Making Almere: Studio town-planning University of Amsterdam
- 5 Making Almere: Workshop for children Dun Bouwen, Dicht Bouwen
- 5 Making Almere: A variety of civil servants Play Oosterwold!
- 5 KIINKO, Real Estate Education, Helsinki, Finland, visit Almere with panorama lunch and lecture by Paul Kroese and Marit Geluk (INTI)
- 5-7 Provada Real Estate Event, Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Network event, Marit Geluk and Paul Kroese (INTI)
- 6 Lecture course Contemporary sociological studies on urban culture and daily life in new cities and Villes Nouvelles, Ivan Nio (University of Amsterdam / INTI)
- 7 Making Almere: Workshop for children Dun Bouwen, Dicht Bouwen
- 7 Making Almere: UvA onderzoeksgroep bachelor Sociologie o.l.v. Arnold Reijndorp
- 7 Making Almere: network event youngsters in Almere
- 11 Making Almere: Studio town-planning University of Amsterdam
- 12 Making Almere: meeting civil servants economic department Almere
- 14 Making Almere: Workshop for children Dun Bouwen, Dicht Bouwen
- 17-19 Expert meeting organized by the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation in Pingdi (Shenzhen) by Linda Vlassenrood (INTI)
- 18 Making Almere: Meeting RRAAM, Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment
- 19-20 Visit by Yale School of Architecture (New Haven, USA) and MAB Development. Lectures, workshop and guided tour to



The controversial 'Dinner for Disappointed People' got high attention in national media

Almere and Amsterdam with dean Robert Stern, Alex Garvin, Kevin Gray (YSOA), Isaac Kalisvaart, (MAB) and Michelle Provoost and Paul Kroese (INTI)

- 20 Making Almere: Workshop for children Dun Bouwen, Dicht Bouwen
- 21 Making Almere: Visit Municipality of Nieuwegein
- 22 Making Almere: Studio town-planning University of Amsterdam
- 23 Making Almere: Dag van de Architectuur – Food & Architecture: Almere Poort
- 26 Making Almere: Meeting Dienst Landelijk Gebied (DLG) and Municipality of Almere
- 28 Making Almere: Final presentations studio town-planning University of Amsterdam

July 2012

- 3 Publication: Alternative Travelguide Nowa Huta
- 3 Publication: Excavating the Past, New Towns in the B.C. era
- 3 Making Almere: Meeting Executive Board Almere and Deputies of Flevoland
- 3 Making Almere: Women in Real Estate Play Oosterwold!
- 4 Making Almere: Diner for Disappointed, in collaboration with Leren Spelen
- 5 Making Almere: New Town Cinema: Paradijs in de Polder
- 6 Making Almere: excursion German teachers
- 9 Making Almere: excursion welfare organization De Schoor
- 10 Making Almere: Première INBO film: Re-making Almere
- 12 Making Almere: New Town Cinema: Re-making Almere
- 19 Making Almere: RVOB Play Oosterwold!

- 19 Making Almere: New Town Cinema: Afscheid van de Schipperkade
- 25 PROOF, Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Guided tour, lecture and meeting in Almere and Making Almere with contribution of Paul Kroese (INTI)
- 26 Making Almere: Closure Architecture Festival Making Almere
- 27 Making Almere: Taste session Chinese wines

August 2012

- 27 Opening exhibition The Banality of Good, architecture biennale Venice, in collaboration with Crimson Architectural Historians

September 2012

- 1 Making Almere: Opening Information Centre Making Almere and Floriade 2022, prolongation architecture festival Making Almere
- 7-11 Expert meeting Chandigarh, India, start design studio Chandigarh with: Vikramaditya Prakash (University of Washington Seattle / Chandigarh Urban Lab), Sohan Saharan (Chandigarh College of Architecture), Parmeet Bhatt (Chandigarh College of Architecture), Dick van Gameren (TU Delft), Tom Avermaete (TU Delft), Madhu Sarin (Architect / Chandigarh Administrator's Advisory Council), Siddhartha Wig (The Elements)
- 11 Promotion PhD student Jing Zhou (TU Delft / INTI)
- 20 Conference Growing Green Cities (Floriade 2022), Venlo in collaboration with Municipality of Almere, Province of Flevoland & Entente Florale
- 22-25 Expert meeting Shenzhen, China, start design studio Shenzhen with: Linda Vlassenrood (INTI), Stephen Read (TU Delft), Diego Sepulveda Carmona (TU Delft), Qu Lei (TU Delft), Arnold Reijndorp (University of Amsterdam / INTI), Henk Meijer (Municipality of Almere), Harry Zondag (Municipality of Almere), Ronald Wall (Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies), Gaston Remmers (CAH Almere University of Applied Sciences), Juan Du (Hong Kong University), Huang Weiwen (Shenzhen Center for Design / Urban Planning and Land Resource Commission of Shenzhen Municipality), Tat Lam (Urbanus Research Bureau), Travis Bunt (Chinese University of Hong Kong / Urbanus Hong Kong), Doreen Liu (Chinese University of Hong Kong / NODE Architecture & Urbanism), Li Jinkui (Institute of Urbanization / China Development Institute)
- 26 Book launch Atlas Nieuwe Steden, Houten, in collaboration with Trancity & Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency
- 26 Dutch New Town Round Table, Houten
- 26 Making Almere: Visit City of Kampen
- 27 New Towns | New Territories, INTI's 5th international conference in collaboration with Netherlands Architecture Institute, Volume Magazine and VPRO with: Jean-Louis Massaut (Cisco), James Kostaras (Institute for International Urban

Development), Tiffany Tsui (Royal HaskoningDHV), Dan Hill, (Sitra), Thomas Hattig (LandProp/ Inter IKEA, Wouter Vanstiphout (TU Delft / INTI), Scot Wrighton (Lavasa), Tim Gale (HOK), Jacob van Rijs (MVRDV), Rosemary Lokhorst (Living PlanIT), Pedro Balonas (Balonas Menano), Andrew Comer (Buro Happold), Simon Giles (Accenture), Paul Wessels (PropertyEU/ CityLeaders), Mathieu Lefevre (New Cities Foundation), Henk Ovink, (Ministry for Infrastructure and the Environment / IABR 2012), Ole Bouman (NAI), Simone Weimans (NOS)

- 28 Making Almere: Students CAH Play Oosterwold!

October 2012

- 4 Almere Smart Society, first meeting held at Making Almere with e.g. Marius Schulte Nordholt (municipality of Almere), Raymond Versteegh and Johan Bouwmeester (Almere Smart Society) and Paul Kroese (INTI)
- 11 Making Almere: Meeting Urban Planning Department Municipality of Almere
- 11 Making Almere: Meeting Twisted: KLAP network event for youngsters in Almere
- 15 Making Almere: Meeting Urban Planning Department Municipality of Almere
- 16 Making Almere: Meeting entrepreneurs City Centre Almere
- 17 Making Almere: Meeting Urban Planning Department Municipality of Almere
- 21-27 Participation in administrative travel to Shenzhen organized by City of Almere. Participants: Ben Scholten (Vice Mayor), Henk Mulder (Director Urban Development), Anneke Luwema (Consul-General of the Netherlands in Guangzhou), Filip Lauwerysen (Consulate General of the Netherlands), Linda Vlassenrood (INTI), Simone Eijnsink (International Affairs), Jan de Groot (Investment Promotion).
- 22 Making Almere: Women in Real Estate Play Oosterwold
- 23 Publication: Work in Progress II
- 26 Making Almere: City of Almere meets City of Ede
- 28 Award ceremony Rotterdam Maaskant award, laureate Arnold Reijndorp (University of Amsterdam / INTI)

Coming soon

- 3 nov Participation in debate Common Ground: between art and urban practice, Theatrum Mundi/Global Street, Venice
- 4-5 dec Urban Forum, Moscow
- Completion research Lower middle class Almere in a spot, commissioned by Municipality of Almere
- Publication: Volume Magazine, edition New Towns | New Territories
- Publication: Berichten uit de Nieuwe Stad deel II
- Publication: New Towns and Politics

Organization

Board

- Felix Rottenberg, president
- drs. N. (Nathal) van Rijn, treasurer, Rabobank Almere
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- drs. Rieke de Vlieger, Hogeschool Windesheim University of Applied Sciences Flevoland (2012)
- drs. W. (Wil) van der Most, Nieuw Land / Heritage Center, Lelystad (2011)
- C. (Chris) Wiersma, Library of Almere (2011)

INTI Staff



- Michelle Provoost, Ph.D., director
Dr Michelle Provoost is an architectural historian who specializes in historic preservation, urban planning history and theory, postwar architecture and contemporary urban development. She co-founded the office of Crimson Architectural Historians in 1994, which has subsequently been engaged in a large number of research and design projects in the fields of urban planning, architecture and art. Since 2008 Dr Provoost has served as Director of the International New Town Institute (INTI) in Almere, the Netherlands. Under her direction, INTI has grown from a small institute into an internationally known center for education and research relating to New Towns. INTI is now considered the leading organization related to New Towns, with an extensive lecture and conference series, global network of researchers, and considerable publications. Dr. Provoost is also the head editor of the INTI publications. She also teaches at various universities (including TU Delft, the Rotterdam Academy of Architecture and the University of Amsterdam). Dr Provoost continues to be in great demand as a public speaker. She lectures regularly throughout Europe and the United States, and has been involved in many municipal, national and private committees and juries.
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- Marit Geluk, MSc, coordinator
Marit Geluk studied Architecture at the TU Delft. During this period she became more and more fascinated by New Towns. Her graduation project was centered around the New Town Lelystad and she acted as curator of an exhibition and as editor for publications about the New Town St. Petersburg. She also organised specific New Town excursions. Before Marit Geluk got involved in the founding of the

International New Town Institute in 2006, she worked for different architectural offices and was coordinator of a local architectural center.

From the start of INTI in 2008, Marit Geluk manages the institute in her role as coordinator. She acts as curator of exhibitions and events and is organizer of conferences and educational projects.
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- Linda Vlassenrood, MA, program director 'New New Towns'
Linda Vlassenrood is an architectural historian. She is the program director at the International New Town Institute. Linda worked as a curator at the Netherlands Architecture Institute (NAI) from 2000, serving as Chief Curator from 2008 to 2011. Over the last three years, as Head of Programming, Linda gave shape to a more publicoriented and more socially engaged program. Linda has curated a large number of exhibitions and events on architecture in its broadest sense, such as 'China Contemporary' (2006) and 'Taking a Stance. 8 Critical Attitudes in Chinese and Dutch Architecture and Design' (2010). In her position at INTI, Linda is in charge of New New Towns, an international exchange program between the Netherlands and China and India, in conjunction with Dutch and local universities, architects and developers.
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- Rachel Keeton, MSc, researcher
Rachel Keeton is researcher at the International New Town Institute. Rachel is an American architect, writer and researcher. Before her involvement with INTI, Rachel worked as an editor and author in the United States and England, and has published articles in various magazines and journals. She graduated from the TU Delft, NL in 2008. Since 2009 she has worked as a researcher at INTI, giving guest lectures at TU Delft and the University of Amsterdam, as well as organizing international conferences and lecture evenings. She is the author of *Rising in the East: Contemporary New Towns in Asia (SUN, 2011)*.
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- Paul Kroese, MSc
Paul Kroese is strategic advisor and project manager for the International New Town Institute. Paul Kroese has worked at several innovative architecture and planning agencies, amongst them, MVRDV, OMA/ Rem Koolhaas (in Rotterdam and Beijing) and the CieR&D, a cross-disciplinary studio for urban research and development. For OMA he organized the exhibition on CCTV in MoMA New York and the Courtyard Gallery in Beijing (2006). Paul studied Architecture at the University of Technology in Delft where he also worked as a student assistant and researcher at the department of Real Estate and Housing. Currently he is working in the field of architecture, urban development and creative strategy. At INTI Paul is dedicated to improving the quality of urban development by bringing together cross-disciplinary expertise

and experience in a wide range of international activities in collaboration with public, private and academic partners.

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- Saskia Hulskes, MA, researcher/office manager
Saskia Hulskes is an architectural historian specialized in architecture and urbanism of the 20th Century, heritage and conservation. She studied architectural and urbanism history at the Vrije Universiteit in Amsterdam. She also followed the course heritage studies. For six months she studied at the Technical University of Berlin, department of architecture. She graduated on the topic of the New Town Eisenhuettenstadt in the former GDR, which is nowadays one of the shrinking cities of Eastern Germany. Saskia is researcher and office manager at the International New Town Institute. She is one of the volunteers of the Architectural Center in Alkmaar (AIA) and she is writing a chapter for the Crimson-publication New Towns of the Cold War Period.
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- Jaapjan Berg, MA, project manager/researcher
Jaapjan Berg is independent curator, organisator, moderator and journalist regarding architecture, urbanism and design. He is working as a project manager for the International New Town Institute regarding research of the Dutch New Towns and education. Jaapjan has done work for de Academie Bouwkunst Amsterdam, AIR, BNA, CASLa, Claus en Kaan Architecten, Gemeente Almere, H+N+S Landschapsarchitecten, Kossmann De Jong, Kunst & Cultuur Overijssel and Rijkswaterstaat. Recent articles have been published by Archined, Bauwelt, Blauwe Kamer, LucasX, OASE, MARK, Stadscapitales and Stedenbouw & Ruimtelijke Ordening.
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- Sophie van Ginneken, MA, coordinator education
Sophie van Ginneken is the education coordinator at the International New Town Institute. Sophie is an architectural historian with a background in both history and design. Currently she works as an independent researcher, organiser and teacher in the field of urban planning. Before her involvement with INTI she worked at several architectural offices, and with the International Architecture Biennale, Gemeente Almere, Gemeente Rotterdam, Crimson Architectural Historians, African Architecture Matters and educational institutions like Fontys Hogeschool voor de Kunsten and NHTV Breda. As part of the research project 'New Towns on the Cold War Frontier' conducted by Crimson Architectural Historians she is researching the New Town of Dodoma, Tanzania. This project meant the start for her fascination for New Towns.
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- Jacob Buitenkant, BA, communications officer/project manager
Jacob Buitenkant is project coordinator of Information Center Making Almere / Floriade 2022 (www.makingalmere.nl). Jacob studies Architectural History at the University of Amsterdam. Prior to working for the International New Town Institute he worked for i.e. ARCAM (Architecture Center Amsterdam) and Claus en Kaan Architects.
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Related

- Ivan Nio, PhD candidate INTI / University of Amsterdam
- Simone Rots, PhD candidate INTI / Crimson Architectural Historians
- Ekim Tan, PhD candidate INTI / Delft University of Technology
- Jing Zhou, PhD candidate INTI / Delft University of Technology
- dr. Meta Berghauser-Pont, coordinator simulation models
- dr. Per Haupt, coordinator simulation models
- Ewout Dorman, MA, coordinator collection/designer
- prof. Arnold Reijndorp / Han Lammers chair, coordinator research
- prof. Wouter Vanstiphout, research advisor

INTI interns

- Ellen van Holstein, Rijksuniversiteit Groningen
- Annabelle Rigg, Cal Poly Pomona Los Angeles
- Terpsichori Latsi, TU Delft
- Elena Selezneva, TU Delft
- Elis Mutlu, Bauhaus Universität Weimar
- Thomas Pearce, TU Berlin

INTI Scientific Research in cooperation with:

- The Han Lammers Chair, Almere, Prof. Arnold Reijndorp
- The Design & Politics Chair, Delft University of Technology, Prof. Wouter Vanstiphout.

Partners

- Delft University of Technology, the Netherlands
- Universiteit van Amsterdam, the Netherlands
- Nieuw Land / Heritage Center, Lelystad, the Netherlands
- Library of Almere, the Netherlands
- Windesheim University of Applied Sciences, Zwolle, Almere, the Netherlands



INTI Networks

INTImi

INTImi is our international and multidisciplinary network of public, private and academic professionals, dedicated to improving the quality of global urban development. By now, INTI has won the trust of a growing number of **INTImi**. The International New Town Institute invites professionals and students to become members of **INTImi**. **INTImi** members pay an annual fee and enjoy access to members' expertise and global network. By joining the **INTImi** you are entering an international network of high-level urban development professionals and researchers. Additional benefits include priority participation in events, considerable discounts on INTI-activities, INTI-excursions and INTI-publications and access to the extensive online New Town database. INTI is also looking forward to finding new collaborations with public, private and academic partners. We invite you to get involved and participate in our activities.

Becoming an **INTImi**-member is interesting for e.g.:

- Cities that are New Towns.
- Organizations interested in urban development tools and simulation and improvement programs.
- Real estate developers and real estate investors interested in New Town development.
- Researchers, universities and institutions developing research on governance and policies for New Towns.
- Urban planners and architects interested in or working on the design of New Towns, from Dubai to Shanghai to Seoul.
- Housing associations and real estate owners working in New Towns or 1960s, 1970s or 1980s expansion districts.

INTImi benefits include:

- Access to the online INTI database with information on New Towns around the world
- An annual **INTImi** event
- Content-driven network and expert meetings
- Exchange of knowledge and experience with other **INTImi**-members
- The possibility to give feed back and influence the INTI research program
- Access to the international INTI network and speakers' academy
- Discount on conferences, excursions, publications, master-classes and other activities

left: (from the left to the right) Provincial Council members visit INTI, 2011. / INTI present at MIPIM Cannes, 2011. / Korean water experts of Saemangeum reclamation project visit INTI, 2011. / Kiinko, School of Real Estate Finland visit Making Almere, 2012. / INTI present at Provada, 2012. / Celebratory launch of INTImi, friends of INTI, 2011. / Visit dean Robert Stern, Yale School of Architecture, 2012. / In conversation with RoyalHaskoning/DHV at MIPIM Asia, 2011

special INTImi

Special INTImi

Special **INTImi** is an exclusive group of close friends of INTI. Special **INTImi** membership is personal. Members can be executives and board members of a wide variety of organizations such as development organizations, financial organizations, urban planning offices, housing corporations, universities, local and national governments, management and consultancy firms, contractors, research institutes, engineering firms, architectural offices and private persons.

Special **INTImi** are benefactors of INTI. At the same time, they form a collective of professional knowledge and experience that embeds INTI in daily practice.

A wide variety of topics related to New Town development are reviewed, presented and discussed in an informal and exclusive setting twice a year. By inviting international experts on relevant topics, INTI makes this state-of-the-art knowledge available, thereby creating access to innovation for the Special **INTImi** and their organizations.

Special **INTImi** members are also invited to exclusive events at INTI's international conferences, previews of exhibitions, excursions and small scale expert meetings. Special **INTImi** enjoy priority seating at lectures and conferences. Special **INTImi** members are valuable contacts and a source of inspiration to both INTI and to each other. By reflecting on relevant topics they influence INTI's strategic agenda.

Our current Special INTImi include:

■ Municipality of Almere:

■ APPM Consultants:

■ TU Delft:

■ University of Amsterdam:

■ Province Flevoland

Gemeente Almere



UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM



Our current **INTImi** include over 50 parties e.g.:

New Towns in the Netherlands such as Zoetermeer, Spijkenisse, Capelle aan den IJssel, Haarlemmermeer, Purmerend, Lelystad, Houten, Nieuwegein, Bouwfonds Property Development, De Alliantie Flevoland, Maxwan, The Library of Almere (De Nieuwe Bibliotheek), KEI /Platform 3 I, Museum De Paviljoens, Windesheim University of Applied Sciences Flevoland and many others.

Other Networks

Dutch New Town Round Table

Since 2009

In cooperation with APPM consultancy, INTI facilitates the Dutch New Town Round Table, a network for departments of urban development of the towns of: Zoetermeer, Purmerend, Nieuwegein, Haarlemmermeer, Almere, Houten, Lelystad, Spijkenisse and Capelle aan den IJssel. The Dutch New Town Round Table provides an informal setting for conversations between directors of urban development of Dutch New Towns. They explore the situation in Dutch New Towns, they share questions and exchange solutions. Every meeting is hosted by one of the participants and focused on the development and characteristics of the host's New Town.

PhD meetings

Yearly

INTI initiated the birth of a community of international PhD candidates, all studying New Towns and related topics. Currently this network consists of 90 researchers. Almost every year INTI organizes a meeting day for PhD candidates, in which about 25 researchers participate. In an informal way the candidates give presentations, brainstorm with each other and exchange information. An excursion and a dinner are part of the program. An academic committee selects the participants in advance, thus making the PhD meetings an academically acknowledged event. For every researcher a personal webpage is set up, accessible through the INTI site.

Ambassadors

INTI is also supported by internationally renowned experts in the fields of urban planning, development, financing, policy, design and social studies. They include **Sir Peter Hall**, Bartlett University College London, **Prof. Richard Burdett**, London School of Economics, **Prof. Kees Christiaanse**, KCAP and ETH Zürich, and **Leen Verbeek**, Queen's Commissioner of the Province of Flevoland, the Netherlands.

Partners

For specific projects, INTI also collaborates with partners. Current partners include: the **Technical University in Delft** (TU Delft), the **University of Amsterdam** (UvA), the **Windesheim University of Applied Sciences Flevoland**, the **Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies** (IHS), **CAH Almere University of Applied Sciences** and the **Municipality of Almere**.

In China our partners are the **Chinese University of Hong Kong**, **Hong Kong University**, the **China Development Institute**, the **Shenzhen Center for Design** and the architecture offices **Urbanus** and **NODE**.

In India our partners are the **Chandigarh College of Architecture** (CCA) and the **Aditya Prakash Foundation**.

INTI is a partner of the European New Towns Platform (ENTP), and of the Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements (KRIHS).

INTI considers the New Cities Foundation and Floriade Almere 2022 to be important and interesting organizations and explores the possibilities for future collaborations that are mutually beneficial. For temporary and ongoing projects, INTI also collaborates with other partners in the fields of education, media, development, planning and architecture. Partners enjoy visibility at events and in the communication with high-level professionals and a wide audience in both international and local media.

Sponsors 2011-2012



Volume



Gemeente Almere



PROVINCIE FLEVOLAND



The International New Town Institute is supported by the Province of Flevoland and the Municipality of Almere. (Investeringsprogramma Flevoland Almere)

Finances

For the period 2011-2012 INTI had a turnover of approximately € 1.600.000,-. The main commissioners of research were local governments. The institute receives for 2011-2015 a subsidy of € 1.000.000,- from the Investment Program Flevoland Almere (IFA).

Colophon

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Michelle Provoost

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The International New Town Institute is supported by the Province of Flevoland and the Municipality of Almere. (Investeringsprogramma Flevoland Almere)

Other publications by the International New Town Institute:



Model Town: Using Urban Simulation in New Town Planning

ISBN 9789085068044
English edition Paperback, illustrated 200 pages, 2009. €29,50



New Towns for the 21st century: Planned versus Unplanned

Amsterdam: SUN, 2010.
ISBN 9789085068051,
English edition Paperback, illustrated 288 pages. €29,50



Rising in the East: Contemporary New Towns in Asia

SUN Architecture
ISBN 9789461056832
English edition Paperback, illustrated 432 pages, 2011. €34,50



Vernieuwing van de nieuwe stad

ISBN 9789079163021 Dutch edition Paperback, illustrated 64 pages, 2009. out of print



The Organic City: Method or Metaphor?

ISBN 9789079163038,
English edition Paperback, illustrated 48 pages, 2010. €12,50. Free online access for INTImi



Excavating the Past: New Towns in the BC Era

ISBN 9789081752008,
English edition, illustrated 48 pages, 2012. Free online access for INTImi



Berichten uit de Nieuwe Stad I

ISBN 9789079163052
Dutch edition Paperback, illustrated 72 pages, 2010. €12,50



New Town Roots: geboren en getogen Zoetermeeders over hun stad

ISBN 9789079163007,
Dutch edition Paperback, illustrated 108 pages, 2011. €12,50. Free online access for INTImi



The New Town travel guides: Nowa Huta

English edition, illustrated 122 pages, 2012. Free online access for INTImi



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W O R

K I N

D R O O

R E S S

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