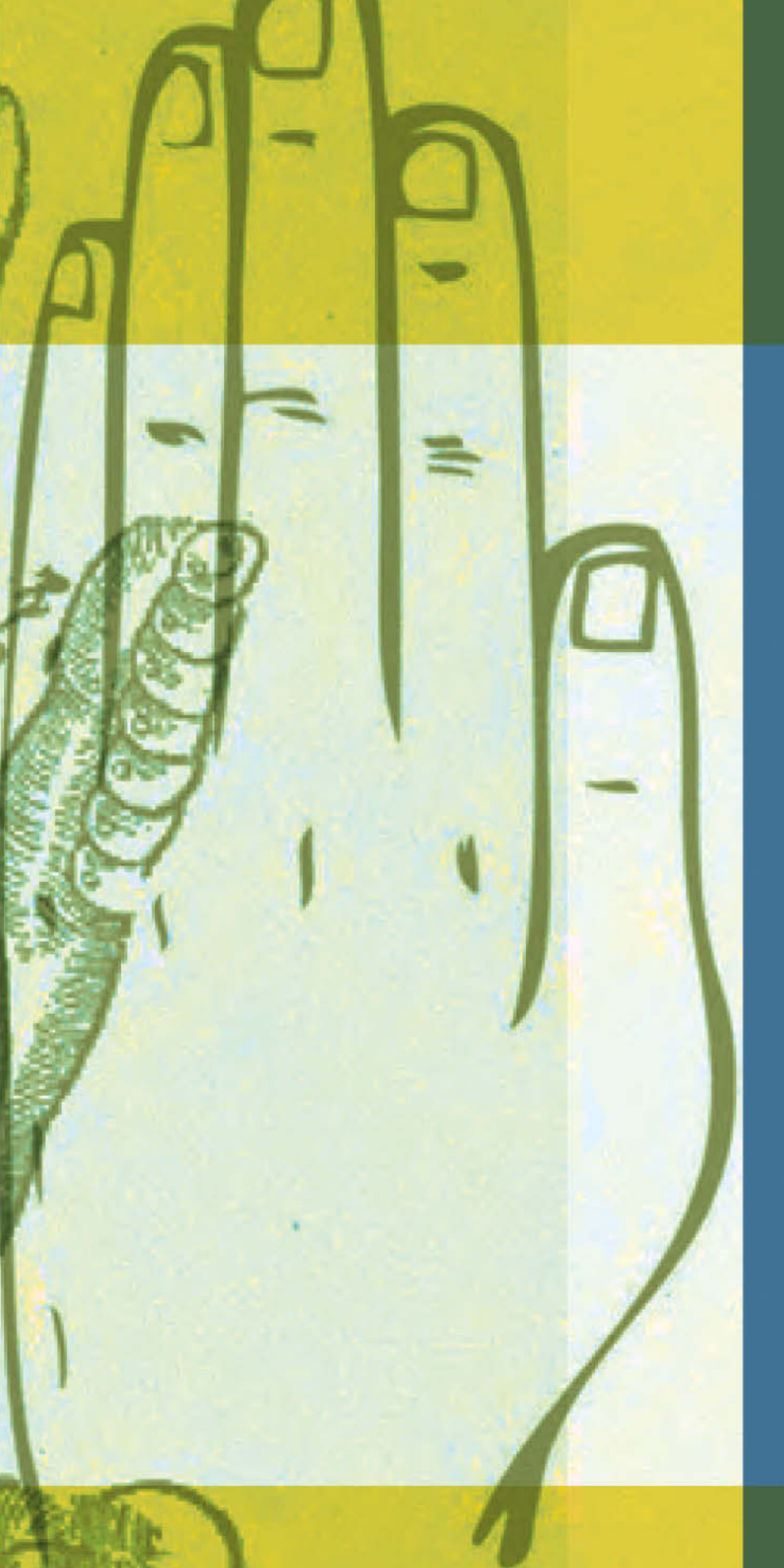


INTI:
WORK IN PROGRESS
2008-2011

WORK
IN
PROG
RESS

INTERNATIONAL NEW TOWN INSTITUTE



**INTI :
WORK IN PROGRESS
2008-2011**

WHAT EXACTLY IS A NEW TOWN?

THERE ARE MANY DEFINITIONS OF A NEW TOWN AND EVERY AUTHOR SEEMS TO USE HIS OWN. SOME PEOPLE EVEN WONDER: HASN'T EVERY TOWN ORIGINALLY STARTED AS A NEW TOWN? THE ANSWER IS NO: MOST CITIES IN THE WORLD DEVELOPED GRADUALLY, SOMETIMES SLOWLY, SOMETIMES BY LEAPS. BUT WHAT REALLY DISTINGUISHES NEW TOWNS FROM GRADUALLY DEVELOPED TOWNS IS THE MOMENT OF THE DECISION MAKING, THE DECISION THAT SOMEWHERE A NEW TOWN WILL BE BUILT, THE POLITICAL ACTION OF FOUNDING THE TOWN AND THEN THE MAKING OF A MASTER PLAN BY PROFESSIONALS, TO CREATE AN URBAN COMMUNITY OUT OF NOTHING ON A SITE WHERE THERE WAS NO TOWN BEFORE. THIS IS WHAT DISTINGUISHES THE 'HISTORICAL' OR 'ORGANIC' TOWN FROM THE NEW TOWN.

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Queen's Commissioner of Flevoland Leen Verbeek

Preface

From 2002-2008 I was Mayor of the city of Purmerend, a city that appears in the database of the INTI as a New Town. Nowadays, as Queen's Commissioner of Flevoland, I am faced with mostly New Towns from the same database. In some cases these are independent municipalities such as Lelystad, Dronten, Almere and Zeewolde, but in other cases it concerns places like Nagele and Marknesse, which belong to the Noordoostpolder.

New Towns, not organically grown but designed on the drawing board, are therefore a well known phenomenon for me. It has forced me to partly reconsider the original idea that through our designs and planning of houses, services, recreational facilities and schools we can design a community as well. But it does not always work that way. Sometimes a strong community evolves that is open to everyone. But we all know the neighbourhoods without any community sense, where people do not feel any compassion for their surroundings leading to decay and deterioration. What happened? What works? What can we do as local, regional and national authorities?

The INTI can help us understand the genesis of the New Towns and the transformations that have appeared during the past decades in the social, economic and spatial sense. Not only in The Netherlands but worldwide. Many parallels and similarities exist between the manner in which old New Towns have been designed and built and the planning of the current and future generations of New Towns, whether in North or South America or in Asia. There is much to learn. Unfortunately, professionals seldom exchange this kind of knowledge. INTI tries to change that. INTI has a unique research

approach, combining historical, sociological and socio-cultural research projects with design and environmental planning.

The Province of Flevoland realises the added value of this institute. Through its location in New Town Almere INTI finds itself in the middle of its own test laboratory and bears close witness of a 'town in progress'. You might even call this participating research. Research that provides the city of Almere and the Province of Flevoland with a powerful promotional tool nationally and internationally. That is one of the reasons the Province of Flevoland has subsidised the Institute in the first three years (2008-2010) of its existence with 2,5 million euros.

The INTI must develop into a world famous research institute in the field of city planning. An institute in which the University of Delft, the University of Amsterdam, the Nieuw land Erfgoedcentrum, Almere Library and the Han Lammers Chair will participate. The research, educational projects, events, publications and networks documented in *Work in Progress* show that INTI certainly has all the potentials of becoming such a research centre.

When town planning and development arises as a topic in my network or on one of my journeys here and abroad I will certainly act as an ambassador and mention the INTI.

Leen Verbeek

Queen's Commissioner of Flevoland

ORGANIZATION INTI
INTI IS AN INDEPENDENT
SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE,
COOPERATING WITH THE
UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM,
DELFT UNIVERSITY OF
TECHNOLOGY, THE LELYSTAD
NIEUW LAND HERITAGE
CENTRE, THE PUBLIC
LIBRARY OF ALMERE AND
THE HOGESCHOOL OF
AMSTERDAM. IN ADDITION,
IT IS BUILDING A NETWORK
OF DUTCH AND FOREIGN
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES,
UNIVERSITIES OF APPLIED
SCIENCES, ENTERPRISES AND
KNOWLEDGE INSTITUTIONS.
THE STAFF CONSISTS OF A
SMALL PERMANENT CORE OF
RESEARCHERS AND PROJECT
MANAGERS AND A LARGE
GROUP OF FREELANCERS.

What is INTI?

'Scientific research on the past, present and future of New Towns in an urbanizing world'

The International New Town Institute (INTI) is a knowledge centre and research institute in the field of planning of future New Towns, restructuring of post-war New Towns and historical New Towns. The institute takes a wide-angle approach, employing social sciences, history, design and planning as analytical models and operational tools. The subjects of this research range from the informal cities in the developing world, to large scale planning in urban Asia, to the use of urban simulation in planning. INTI initiates research, develops education and organizes events.

The International New Town Institute is the place where people come for ideas, knowledge, advice and questions on every possible subject concerning New Towns. Its target audience is as wide as its interests: managers, architects, activists, authors, journalists, academics, entrepreneurs, artists and many other people. INTI is small, flexible, with a wide substantive orientation, an open approach to any question and minimal overhead. For its involvement in research, education and public activities the institute cooperates with universities, boards, large institutions, architectural firms, independent researchers and designers in the Netherlands and abroad. In such collaborations INTI always adopts a substantive role, but does not hesitate to contribute to the organizational aspects of a project.



Fanling-Sheung Shui, China (photo by Annuska Pronkhorst)



Hoogvliet, The Netherlands (photo by Maarten Laupman)

Relevance

Two tendencies justify the work of INTI: the worldwide urbanization, leading to a boom of New Towns, and the restructuring of old New Towns, mainly in Western and Eastern Europe and the United States. Building and restructuring New Towns brings about large investments, radical social implications and interesting cultural changes.

The present INTI research programme mainly concentrates on New Towns that emerged after the Second World War in Western Europe, the United States, the former Eastern bloc and the Third World. Within the programme, large focus is on the genesis of the New Towns and the transformations that have appeared during the past decades in the social, economic and spatial sense. Understanding the genesis of New Towns is important for grasping their current situation and exploring future developments. Another important part of the programme is a critical comparison of the visions of the future represented by the various New Towns.

Many parallels and similarities exist between the manner in which old New Towns have been designed and built and the planning of the current and future generation of New Towns. However, people seldom exchange expertise and research results. Therefore, one of INTI's *raison d'être* is to provide know-how about building, developing and restructuring New Towns to professionals in those (existing and future) New Towns all over the world. In that way, INTI hopes to contribute to knowledge on the development of the newest generation of New Towns, mainly in Asia.

Integral approach

INTI's broad, comprehensive, substantive approach to a clearly defined research scope, i.e. that of New Towns distinguishes INTI from other comparable institutes. In research, education and public activities, INTI aims at an integral approach of the New Town issue, combining historical, sociological and socio-cultural research projects with design, environmental and planning studies. In this, INTI is innovative and experimental.

Method of working

INTI has two ways of acquiring projects and establishing its agenda. First, the institute develops its own, autonomous programme with diverse activities in the sphere of research, education and public events. Several representatives of universities and institutions related to INTI serve as consultants. The programme is based on present and future issues concerning New Towns in the Netherlands and abroad, which the institute itself has observed as relevant. Secondly, INTI accepts assignments, or rather answers questions posed by governments, entrepreneurs and other parties who need expertise, concepts, stories or presentations for 'their' New Town, either an existing one, or one they plan to realize. These market assignments help INTI to be rooted in the social reality of contemporary New Towns. This way, the institute can continually engage in dialogue with the parties concerned and incorporate this in autonomous research.



Stalinstadt (Eisenhüttenstadt). 1954 (Bottom photo by Saskia Hulskes)



Baghdad, Iraq. Doxiadis Architects 1955



Lelystad, The Netherlands

What kind of phenomenon is a New Town?

INTI's expertise is exclusively directed at the phenomenon of New Towns: cities that emerged in a short time span according to a plan. The research INTI performs and supports is aimed at answering the question: What kind of phenomenon is the New Town? Thus referring to the question posed by Jane Jacobs at the end of her bestseller *Death and Life of Great American Cities*: What kind of problem is the city? Every research question (and request) is approached with that question in mind: What is the connection between this specific problem and the phenomenon of a New Town?

This does not mean that a problem should be typical only for a New Town. Most social, urban issues are not typical for a New Town but occur anywhere: unemployment, attracting new activity, criminality, lack of cultural participation, decreasing social cohesion, youth, ageing, loneliness. These issues, when dealt with for the first time, can have a great impact on the New Town. Problems frequently occurring in New Towns are related to several issues, such as social structure, crime, economic structure, culture, identity and the image of the town.

What explanations can we find for the specific problems a New Town has to contend with?

Explanation 1 Design

The New Town might well be one of the most popular and most theorized design assignments for architectures and urban developers. Each stage of architectural history is marked by its own idealized urban models. Therefore, New Towns are always combinations of contextual factors, such as economy, climate, demography, policy and culture; they are based on theoretical, idealized models, produced by the design community for the town of the future. In such a way, a New Town always tells two stories: one about the nature of the country, the region and the people, and the other about the ideas of designers at that specific time about the ideal town.

The fact that New Towns have been conceived and built for many centuries, means that every New Town designer has hundreds, or even thousands of examples at his disposal of previous attempts to answer the same questions. It is, however, remarkable that designing a New Town is still considered to be an assignment that is completely determined by the demands of the present and the future; studying results from the past is only regarded as of secondary importance. Moreover, it is even more remarkable that the solutions designers come up with are not fundamentally different from those that were invented in the previous century, even though those solutions did not always have the desired and imagined results. In certain cases they even led to some of the most tenacious problems of contemporary towns.

It is therefore advisable to deal with the New Town as a designing problem more fundamentally: the evaluation and analysis of the manner in which New Towns developed in the past should be of central concern. Both the history of designing and the present designing activities involving New Towns constitute a worldwide, rich library of ideas, experiences, images and knowledge that any architect and urban developer should use as a matter of course.

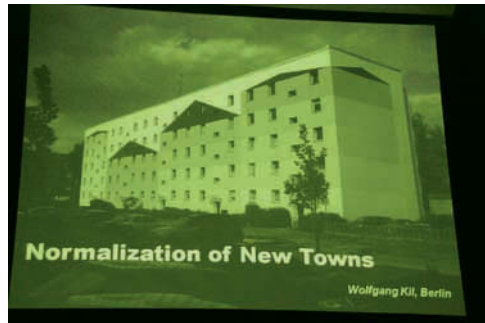
Explanation 2 Size and rapid growth

It is generally believed that supposedly typical metropolitan problems are connected to the size of a town. A growing New Town is expected to be confronted with such issues too. The rapid growth, which is typical for a New Town, is assumed to be an amplifying factor. In a New Town there is no knowledge or corporate culture yet to deal with the issues, expertise that old towns have already acquired.

Rapid growth involves the construction of many similar houses and living environments in a short time span, often in the lower market sector. After some time a large part of the housing stock will simultaneously become old and outdated, involving far-reaching social changes. This effect is not typical for New Towns; it occurs in the post-war districts of all large and medium-sized towns, but also in the Plattenbau areas of the former Soviet Union and Eastern bloc, and in the banlieue (and Villes Nouvelles) of Paris. It is, however,

‘NOT ONLY TREES NEED
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NEW TOWNS SOCIAL
SUBSTANCE MUST ALSO
GROW STEP BY STEP!’

WOLFGANG KILL ABOUT NORMALIZATION.



questionable whether this simultaneous and massive ageing should automatically lead to an equally massive reconstruction operation. However, rapid growth can also affect the town in a positive way. The system is constantly prepared for new problems and is open to new, innovative initiatives.

Explanation 3 Life cycle

The ageing of (parts of the) New Town is one of the aspects of its life cycle. We have learned that the social changes occurring within pre-war working-class areas in the 1960s, also developed in post-war areas with much public housing during the 1980s and 1990s. This had everything to do with the ageing of those areas, the large amount of cheap houses, increasing prosperity and migration: citizens moving away and less affluent groups moving in. When new quarters emerge, the position of existing quarters on the housing market shifts. It is therefore not so difficult to predict that similar social changes will affect the areas from the 1970s and 1980s in the near future. With regard to other metropolitan issues, such as criminality, it is also relevant to discuss whether the size of a town, its rapid growth or its life cycle is the decisive factor. If size is the source of trouble, it is not a typical New Town issue. But it is, if the problems are related to the rapid growth or the life cycle.

The named examples (social changes in areas of a specific generation and the rise of criminality) are mainly connected to life cycle. Although the problems occur in other towns and areas as well, they are new for a New Town.

Explanation 4 Starting situation and concept

The problem of the new town lies in the starting situation of the town: the way how a New Town has been destined from the start, both by political goals and by the history of its creation. In economic geography this is called 'path dependence'. Path dependence seems not only of great influence on the development of economic structure and employment within the town, but it also shapes the social and cultural character of a town in general. Thus viewed, the New Town does have a history, even though it is short. This short history determines to a great extent the image of the town, which for its part influences the status of the living environment and the reputation of its citizens. The starting situation develops quickly into a certain 'identity' of the New Town in social, economic and cultural terms. From the very beginning, the New Town has a certain 'name', an image or reputation that will influence its further development either favourably or negatively. Once determined, it appears difficult to change the character and image of the New Town.

Such a change or renewal requires an exploratory expedition in past and present, in time and space, for traces of other ambitions and developments: the ambition of a pioneer against conformism, of an entrepreneur against the attitude of the welfare state.

SOME PEOPLE
WOULD SAY THAT A
CITY THAT IS NOT
BEING USED AS IT
WAS PLANNED, IS
A FAILURE. INTI
DOESN'T SEE THIS AS
A SIGN OF FAILURE,
BUT AS THE START
OF NORMALIZATION,
OF APPROACHING
ADULTHOOD; WE SEE
IT AS A SIGN OF A NEW
TOWN BECOMING
A NORMAL CITY.

MICHELLE PROVOOST, OPENING SPEECH FEBRUARY 3, 2009.

Research

Angles and different types of New Town research

For a knowledge centre as INTI, research is the main focus; all other activities are derived from that. The research aims at New Towns in the broadest sense, both chronologically (from the oldest New Towns in history to the restructuring of post-war New Towns and future New Towns in Asia) and disciplinary (architecture, urban design, civil engineering, history, sociology, economy and cultural studies).

In spite of its clearly defined scope, 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, design, construct and culture.

- History: The development and progress of New Towns in the past, from antiquity to the twentieth century, in all its aspects.
- Design: Concepts of urban development, planning and architecture that determined or will determine the design and development of New Towns.
- Construct: All aspects that are necessary for the realization of the New Town: civil engineering, environmental or water management concepts, real estate, financial processes, exploitation and landownership.
- Culture: Socio-cultural, political and economic processes; the development of urban culture within the contours of the New Town; the exchange 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.



Prof. ir. Arnold Reijndorp



Prof. dr. Wouter Vanstiphout

Han Lammers Chair

In September 2005 at the University of Amsterdam (faculty of Social and Behavioral Sciences) the Han Lammers Chair has been established, 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 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 and 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. Wouter Vanstiphout is a research advisor at INTI, and acts as a speaker and supervisor of the research programme.

PhD candidates

INTI takes part in four PhD researches in which new towns play the main role. By partially financing these research projects INTI realizes a content-related cooperation between INTI, PhD candidate and university. 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 exists of 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 leave a cv.

Research on demand

Part of the research (and educational) activities is initiated by market directed parties and public authorities. 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. In 2009 the expenses of these research activities amounted to one third of the total research expenses.

Research Projects

1. New Towns on the Web

- a. Database
- b. Website and Apps

2. New Towns in the Twentieth Century

- a. New Towns on the Cold War Frontier
- b. Mikrorayon Tomorrow
- c. Building upon an ideal, Speculations on the Future of European Modern Suburbs from the 60-70s
- d. German New Towns of the Twentieth Century, between Utopia and Reality

3. Future New towns

- a. Rising in the East. New Towns in Asia after 1990
- b. Shanghai Satellites - Romantic Eclecticism in China's Cosmopolis

4. The Planned and the Unplanned New Town

- a. Agency 2.0: Towards Adaptive Environments for Human Habitats
- b. Comparative Study of Western and Chinese New Towns: Case Study of Almere and Tongzhou
- c. Squatted New Towns, Export and Informality

- d. The Organic City, Method or Metaphor

5. New Towns in the Netherlands: the ‘Groeikernen’

- a. Lower middle-class in a spot
- b. The second generation, Zoetermeer
- c. Modernity and suburbanisation
- d. Atlas of Dutch New Towns
- e. Network Directors Department of Urban Development Groeikernen

6. Almere

- a. Implementation Agenda
- b. Quick Scan

7. Culture in New Towns

- a. Culture in New Towns, The Scandinavian Practice
- b. Almere Cultural Capital
- c. New Towns in Film
- d. New Towns in Writing

8. New Town Simulation Models

- a. Mapping Simulation Models
- b. ‘Complexity Theories of Cities have come of Age, TU Delft’
- c. Using Computer Modeling in Urban Planning
- d. Modeling and Morphology

1. New Towns on the Web

INTI intends to become *the* centre of knowledge on New Towns worldwide. One important objective is to host a database with data about a growing number of New Towns. Anyone working on or studying New Towns can consult this database through our website.

a. Database

We have started to make a worldwide inventory of New Towns; this is accessible through the INTI website. The cartographic interface makes the database suitable for a large audience and enables the visitor to consult it in various ways. Linked to the world map, it is user-friendly, which makes it one of the most important and most intriguing parts of the website. It is frequented by many researchers.

The inventory will be expanded in the future. The knowledge, retrieved from many places, should be selected, edited and made presentable in a way that enables visitors of the website to compare New Towns and exchange information.

Possibly, this work can be done in cooperation with universities (internships). As regards the New Towns in the Arabic and Muslim



Impressions website: www.newtowninstitute.org

world, it might be useful to seek alliance with the Aga Khan Foundation website, which is maintained from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in Cambridge (US).

We will augment the user-friendliness of the database by developing an application that enables people to consult it worldwide with their mobile phone.

b. Website

For students and professionals abroad, the website will be the most important means of acquiring information from INTI, of exchanging ideas and maintaining a professional network. The website is thus professionally constructed, so that it can function as the gateway to INTI. This means, obviously, that the information will be updated regularly, that the documentation centre will be accessible and that the book collection and the archives will be digitally available. This will all be offered in the near future.

Apart from a practical way of supplying information worldwide, the website is also a project in itself. It not only has its own structure, style and editorial formula, but also its own agenda: ‘humanizing’ the planning of New Towns by studying them and presenting them as places that produce their own culture, with music, film and literature. A growing amount of clips can be viewed of films and documentaries on New Towns, information films, commercials and movies that were shot in a New Town. Moreover, there is a collection of bands that were inspired by New Towns in their lyrics dealing with (life in) a New Town.



Impressions website: www.newtowninstitute.org

In connection with the 'regular' website, INTI plans to develop apps for iPhone and iPad. It already engages in social media such as Facebook and LinkedIn. This way, the website will become a place in its own.

2. New Towns in the Twentieth Century

New towns have been designed for thousands of years. The history of these towns is part of INTI's field of activity. However, for the upcoming years the research agenda will be defined by the era in which many New Towns emerged: the second half of the twentieth century. Some of the (far advanced) research projects of INTI are about the towns from this period. The studies are not only about their genesis, but particularly about their current state. To do so, INTI uses the studies of history, film and literature.

a. New Towns on the Cold War Frontier

2006-2012

Publication, exhibition and conference in cooperation with Crimson Architectural Historians.

In cooperation with Crimson Architectural Historians a worldwide study has been put up on New Towns from the post-war 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



to shed light on the relation between planning on the one hand and the unplanned, organic development of the towns on the other. The result will be published under the (working) title: 'What were they thinking... New Towns in the Cold War Era'.

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 Towns model of British born Ebenezer Howard (1899). By the use of 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 is spread in Western Europe as well as in Stalin's Russia 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 for 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 are the bearers of freedom and democracy. At the same time, the developing countries eagerly take advantage of this rivalry with the communist block.

In the 1960s there is critique from the inside on 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 modeled 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 that time, is 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 contextualists, a movement that, since Ebenezer Howard, runs parallel to the New Town thinking but has opposite views, offer ideas that perhaps can 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.)

TODAY, 80.000.000 RUSSIANS
LIVE IN STANDARD MASS
PRODUCED BUILDINGS, IN
POOR LIVING CONDITIONS.

BY 2020 ALL STANDARD
HOUSING BUILT IN THE

USSR
BEFORE THE 1970'S
WILL EXPIRE.

Source: SVESMI, Mikrorayon Tomorrow, 2010



Mikrorayon Tomorrow, SVESMI, 2010

b. Mikrorayon Tomorrow

2010

Design project and exhibition, initiated and financed by INTI, Province of Flevoland.

Although Dmitrov is a historic city over 855 years old, it nonetheless includes a significant number of post-war apartment blocks from the sixties and seventies. These prefab panel blocks are in need of renewal. They are inadequate for present-day urban living in several respects. The apartments are small, and the floor plans usually inadequate. The public spaces in the building (staircases, elevators, hallways) and the outer shell are in dilapidated state. The installations are inefficient, and there are problems with heating. The surrounding public space is in need of re-design, taking into account the contemporary needs of traffic, parking space, pedestrians and leisure space.

Since many cities in the former Soviet Union that were planned as completely new cities usually consist of prefab panel blocks mainly, INTI is interested in participating in the renewal of housing in Dmitrov. After all, any solution to housing problems and to the renewal of the Mikrorayon in Dmitrov can in the future be made profitable for other Russian cities. It has been estimated that approximately 50,000,000 apartments exist in prefab panel blocks in the former Soviet countries.

INTI has asked the architects office SVESMI to study the possibilities for the renewal of the Mikrorayon and to design various solutions to the problems of the housing areas. The designs will deal with the



Building upon an ideal, Bulgaria, Studio Ljubo

different housing standards, from the apartment floor plan to the collective facilities, to the public space surrounding the blocks and the urban layout of the Mikrorayon. The designs have been presented in the form of a short animation movie, *Mikrorayon Tomorrow*, which allows us to address a wider audience within and outside Dmitrov. This movie has been shown and discussed on the Moscow Architecture Biennale (May 2010).

c. Building upon an ideal, Speculations on the Future of European Modern Suburbs from the sixties up until the seventies

2010-2012

A project of Studio Ljubo in Rotterdam, advised by INTI.

'Building upon an ideal' is a project that aims at enriching the debate about the heritage of Modernistic house-construction. Themes that will be addressed by this project are: improving the living environment, offering better opportunities to underprivileged citizens, stimulating civil participation and redefining the relation between public and private space.

Two different, complementing realities will offer inspiration for the project: the Dutch *prachtwijken* (lit: 'wonderful quarters', an ironic term for problematic neighborhoods) cared for by social housing corporations, and the Bulgarian Plattenbau suburbs, that have been overrun by wild capitalism.



Company Town of Wolfsburg (Volkswagen factories), Germany

d. German New Towns of the Twentieth Century, between Utopia and Reality

2009-2010

Study and publication (see p.102) by Saskia Hulskes, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, intern at INTI.

German New Towns were not only planned for the providence of houses and employment. An objective was to create an entirely new community that was strongly connected to the socio-cultural ideals of the political leader. The anarchist planner, the National Socialist leader, the democratic government and the Communist state, they all had a vision of what the ideal city or town should look like.

Basically, the urban plan and the architecture had to be different from the existing German cities that were built based on another political conviction. With a new way of planning, a new architectural form and different housing types, the leaders showed that a new period had begun. The planning of New Towns on uncultivated land gave these leaders total freedom to exhibit their ideas about urban design and architecture without dealing with existing buildings and inhabitants - something that was not possible in the 'old' towns. Architects played a big role in realizing these ideal towns for the ideal society: they had to put the utopian dreams into practice.



Masdar City, planned city in Abu Dhabi
(Foster + Partners)



Caofeidian (eco-city), China

3. Future New Towns

There are two aspects to the future of New Towns: building new cities and restructuring 'old' New Towns. The former happens mostly outside Europe, in countries such as China, India and Korea, the latter is more common in Europe. INTI will contribute to both fields of work by collecting, developing and supplying knowledge and experiences.

a. Rising in the East. New Towns in Asia after 1990

2009-2011

Research by Rachel Keeton, head of the research team 'New Towns in Asia after 1990'. With collaboration of Tom Kolnaar, Daniel Zhang, Tom Bokkers, and many others. Editorial board: Michelle Provoost, Todd Reisz, Neville Mars, Harry den Hartog en Wouter Vanstiphout. Publication 2011.

In Asia, currently, there is a boom in New Towns. Many countries use New Towns as a tool to manipulate and control their urbanization process. In this research INTI studies not only the architectural and urban character of these New Towns, but also the intricate political, economic, and social motivations that bring them into being. In light of the extremely diverse conditions under which these New Towns are being built across the continent, the question rises whether something of the Garden City legacy still remains. With the new planning rules, can we still interpret the New Towns as heirs to

OVER THE NEXT 20 YEARS,
CHINA'S
URBAN POPULATION
WILL IN-CREASE BY
350 MILLION PEOPLE
— MORE THAN THE
ENTIRE POPULATION OF
THE UNITED STATES.

BY 2025, CHINA WILL
HAVE 219 CITIES WITH
MORE THAN 1 MILLION
INHABITANTS (EUROPE
CURRENTLY HAS 35).

SOURCE: MCKINSEY GLOBAL INSTITUTE REPORT "PREPARING FOR
CHINA'S URBAN BILLION" MARCH 2008

‘THIS WILL BE BETTER THAN ANY CITY THAT HAS COME BEFORE. MORE OFTEN THAN NOT, NEW TOWNS BECOME THE EXAMPLE OF WHAT-NOT-TO-DO, RATHER THAN THE DREAMT-OF PROTOTYPE FOR FUTURE LIVING.’

RACHEL KEETON.

‘A NEW TOWN CAN NEVER BE ANY BETTER THAN THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN IT, THE PLANNERS WHO DESIGN IT, OR THOSE WHO MANAGE IT. UTOPIAN SOLUTIONS ASSUME A STATIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDIVIDUALS AND ENVIRONMENTS WHEREAS IN REALITY THE ENVIRONMENT IS CONSTANTLY CHANGING AND INDIVIDUALS CHANGE IN ADAPTING TO IT.’

STANLEY MURRELL.

I Murrell, S. Using
Psychology in New Town
Planning. From: Klein,
Donald C., Ed. Psychology
of the Planned Community:
The New Town Experience.
New York, Human
Sciences Press. 1978. p.32



Tin Shui Wai, New Town near Hong Kong, China



King Abdullah Economic City, Saudi Arabia

Howard's altruistic intentions and the social-democratic ambitions of the 20th century New Towns, or are the contemporary Asian New Towns simply enclaves for the upper class?

Also, the question remains whether New Towns constitute an appropriate solution to the issue of urbanization and economic growth. The criticism is specifically focused towards the heavily top-down implementation and planning process used to construct these New Towns and the often unsustainable manner in which they are planned and executed. 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.

The research illustrates both the opportunities and challenges that present themselves in contemporary Asian new town planning. 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. In response to these contradictions, New Towns in Asia warrant a critical and detailed examination. We envision this book, therefore, as a relatively immediate account of the current urbanization process across the Asian continent. Case studies will be used to individually (and collectively) illustrate the similarities and contradictions present within each theme. Some—especially the New Towns from the early 1990s—are efficient housing machines, plagued by unemployment and wrought with social problems such as depression and crime. Some are cities designed to provide an escape from the outside world, often interpreted as resort cities, or



New Towns are favourite locations for wedding pictures. Here in Luodian near Shanghai, China (photo by Richard Rowland)

playgrounds for the rich. In this generation we also see ecologically conscious cities that define themselves by their carbon emissions levels. Closely linked to this are the technologically advanced cities that hope to provide a better 'machine for living' by mechanizing every aspect of that life. And then there are the cities that boast lenient tax laws and seduce investors with promises of cheap labor and growing markets.

All of these themes contribute to the unique face of contemporary New Towns in Asia. By examining the conception, design and subsequent growth of these cities, we learn about cultural and sociological factors as diverse as they are interwoven. Since there has been so little investigation into this phenomenon, the International New Town Institute feels strongly about the necessity of critical analysis and examination of new towns in Asia since 1990.

b. Shanghai New Towns - Searching for Community and Identity in a Sprawling Metropolis

2010

Research initiated by Urban Language, Rotterdam/Shanghai with support of INTI. Publication 2010 (see p.101).

The project focuses on the ten thematic New Towns in the region of Shanghai: 'One City, Nine Towns'. Shanghai wants to be a model city for coping with urban growth and the city council has promised to show how the city of the future should be shaped spatially, economically and socially. The ambitious 'One City, Nine Towns' project takes as its starting point a shift from the 'central town

model' to a poly-nuclear model. It has never happened before that such a large and comprehensive urban development plan has been realized in such a short time span (less than ten years). Moreover, it is unique that those New Towns, analogous to Ebenezer Howard's Garden City theory, shall be self-supporting. They are intended to be able to function independently from the mother town.

The New Towns consist of historical Chinese buildings and architecture, combined with well-known European typologies of streets and piazzas, re-translated and interpreted by American project developers into a space for commerce and consumption. There is a great variety of housing types, thus individualizing the house and the living environment. The centre of each New Town is individually themed as an English, Dutch or Italian historical town. This international theming is used as a way to attract China's growing upper class and upper middle class.

The project shows in an orderly and objective manner the constitution, background and meaning of these new settlements. Thus it will present an important learning experience for the international professional community. Also, it offers new views in urban development of this important metropolis and in the meaning of this 'new' planning model. The project resulted in the publication of 'Shanghai New Cities - searching for community and identity in a sprawling metropolis', presented at the INTI dinner conference at the Dutch Pavilion 'Happy Street' of the World Expo in Shanghai, May 2010.

4. 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' or 'self-organized' 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 highly 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 in an official city and in 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.

The gap between the planned city and the lived-in city

Joris van Casteren, writer and one time inhabitant of the New Town Lelystad writes how his parents first visited Lelystad. 'On February 5, 1976 they got in the train together, on a misty and rainy day. When they were finally there, they walked through silent shopping streets. Everything was made of glass and plastics, supported by concrete poles. I would never want to live here, said my mother. My father was full of praise for this miraculous city; everything was clean and tidy. They went into a drugstore and bought some aspirin. My father had a headache from the journey.' The family got a house in a neighborhood called Schouw. The houses in this area would be turned a little to the right, so the inhabitants could enjoy the sun for a longer time. The houses were designed with sloping roofs; now and then the roofing tiles were colored. Each little cul de sac had its own number. Within each cul de sac each house had its own number. Our address was Schouw 38-61. This system of numbering was used throughout the whole western area, it was a nightmare for the mailman and everyone else looking to find his way.

When we were playing outside, Kees would also come outside. Kees was an elderly guy who used to work for the Rijksdienst (the government service planning the town). People said he got overworked when Lelystad became a municipality. His tasks were taken over by a municipal civil servant. Kees had the tidiest garden of the whole neighborhood.

'This little square isn't designed to play soccer!' he yelled. When we were in the parking lot, he shouted: 'You will damage the cars with that



ball!' On the grassy field next to the parking lot he didn't want us to go either. You'll ruin the grass! When we made a cross track for our bicycles, there came a little bulldozer on his initiative which flattened everything again.

From: 'Lelystad', a novel by Joris van Casteren.



Agency 2.0: Towards Adaptive Environments for Human Habitats, Ekim Tan

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 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 on 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 the other 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



Comparative Study of Western and Chinese New Towns: Case Study of Almere and Tongzhou, Jing Zhou

think in terms of simple rule-based design systems that are open to adaptations.

b. Comparative Study of Western and Chinese New Towns: Case Study of Almere and Tongzhou

2007-2010

PhD Research Jing Zhou in cooperation with Delft University of Technology.

Jing Zhou's Ph.D. research is aimed at exploring the spatial and non-spatial conditions that facilitate social, cultural and economic vitality in planned new cities. She will base this on a comparative study of recent Chinese and European cases. The primary cases are Almere and Tongzhou near Beijing. Milton Keynes (London) and Songjiang (Shanghai) will serve as secondary cases. The research is an inter-disciplinary study of spatial design and social planning. Urban vitality is studied through the angles of daily activity patterns of local people, self-initiated small businesses and activities, as well as public participation in social and cultural affairs. A morphological analysis will be made of the spatial composition and the design of various scales; this will be combined with social and empirical data. The main hypothesis is that three important factors, i.e. Place-Program-People constitute the essence of urban vitality. This project wants to develop a balanced relation of these three elements. The built environment provides a framework for human activities. The top-down organized events play a positive role, but more



23 de Enero, Venezuela (Photo by Simone Rots)

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.

c. Squatted New Towns, Export and Informality

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. The latter presents the classical-modernistic picture of high, detached flats, designed in the 1950s by architect Villanueva. But since their delivery, the apartments have been taken by squatters and have, together with the favelas that have developed around it, grown into a social bastion of the Chavez movement. How has this informalization of the modernistic city, aimed at cleaning up the slums, taken place? And what kind of city is the result?

In the case of Ciudad Guayana we can ask the same questions. But here we are dealing with a city, planned by foreign (American) designers according to the latest views of the 1960s, and nevertheless completely dominated by local building activities. Does this mean that the modernist town planning is a fiasco, or does it show the possibilities of transformation offered by modernism? Is a rational planning not the right choice for a country that doesn't have the necessary organization structure in order to realize the ambitions

‘URBAN GROWTH IS THE RESULT OF A HUNGER-DICTATED ‘PUSH’ FROM THE COUNTRY RATHER THAN AN ECONOMIC ‘PULL’ FROM THE CITY. THE CITY HAS CREATED THE ILLUSION OF PROVIDING JOBS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL. ALTHOUGH MANY IMMIGRANTS DO FIND WORK AND REMAIN, THE BENEFITS OFTEN TEND TO BE MORE SOCIAL THAN ECONOMIC, AND THUS THE ONLY INITIAL CHANGE, FOR THE MIGRANT IS AN URBANIZATION OF HIS POVERTY... FACED WITH THESE REALITIES, MANY URBAN POOR RESORT TO ILLEGAL MEANS OF FINDING HOUSING FOR THEMSELVES AND THEIR FAMILIES. THEY BECOME SQUATTERS.’

EDWARD POPKO, *URBAN INFORMALITY*, P. 290.



Almere, 'Schaalsprong' (Scale Leap), 2010

of this planning? Or is the openness of such a country an advantage, because the city can conform itself to economic, political or local conditions? What is the resilience of modernism? These questions do not only apply to the abovementioned New Towns in Venezuela, but are very relevant to comparable modern towns in other developing countries.

d. The Organic City, Method or Metaphor, the Meaning of 'Organic' in Architecture and Urban Planning

2010

Essay by architectural historian Petra Schilders, commissioned by INTI (see p. 100).

As part of Almere's scale leap, it was decided to develop the eastern extension of the city – Almere Oosterwold – in an organic way. What does this mean, 'organic town planning'? In order to add more strength to such an experiment, INTI considers a theoretical preparation and some (designing) research essential. Petra Schilders studies the phenomenon of 'organic town planning' and several related topics, compares them and tries to find relevant examples to illustrate them. The research project is published in an extensive essay. INTI is raising an international design studio, in which the development of Eastern Almere is the central point of interest.

5. New Towns in the Netherlands: the 'Groeikernen'

Apart from the polder towns of Emmeloord, Lelystad and Almere, there are no New Towns in the Netherlands that have been 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 or 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). By now, 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 'groekernen' are quite diverse, being of the same generation they share many of the same issues.

a. Lower middle-class in a spot

2010

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

As in many 'groeiernen' (centres of urban expansion) in the Netherlands, large part of Almere's population is formed by the lower middle class. Many of the issues recorded in for example the Social Agenda of SchaaIsprong Almere, such as lagging education, depths, traffic jams, relate to this group. The success of right wing parties like Geert Wilders' PVV testifies to that. People also associate lower middle class with the image of 'mediocreness', which is often attached to New Towns. Up until today, hardly any research has 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 'groei-kernen' to other European, post-war 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 that will be asked are: whom was the New Town intended for initially? 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 the light of successive development and transformation of the New Town?



New Town Nieuwegein near Utrecht, the Netherlands (photo by Paulien Oltheten)

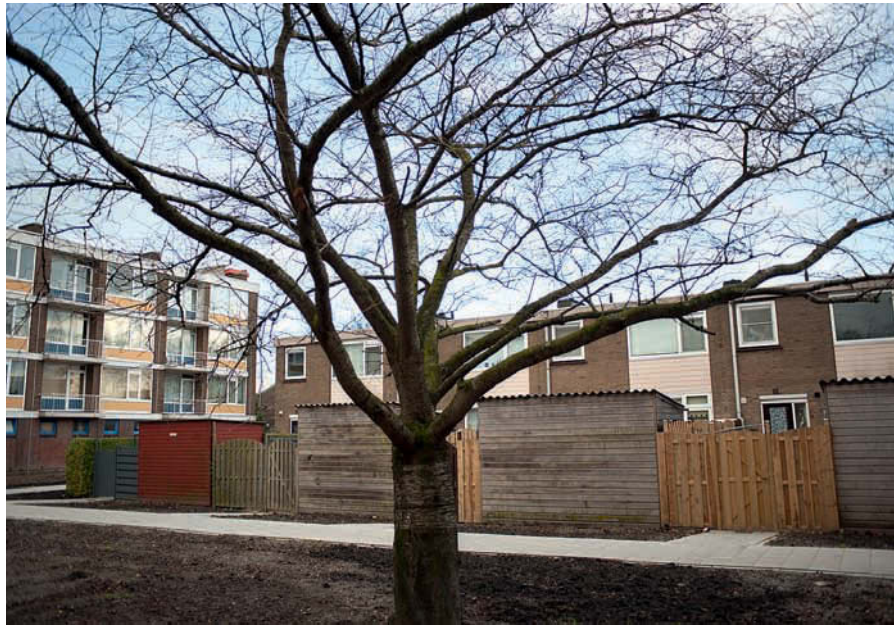
'oh people of
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 nieuwegein
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 capelle aan den
 ijssel
 whatever you may
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 about this day
 and whatever your opinion
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 just realize
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 the worst off
 i lived in
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 of bedroom towns
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 where
 kites never fly
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 than four
 feet
 where a
 boomerang
 thrown
 never returns to
 the owner
 where a lecture
 of
 a writer
 any writer
 attracts
 one
 paying visitor
 but a slideshow
 about
 arts and crafts with
 old teabags
 attracts
 4 times 300
 impatiently
 pushing
 visitors
 amstelveen
 where people once
 a year
 en masse
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 for the crazy
 mazy sales
 of the bijenkorf¹
 in order to
 obtain
 at last
 that much-desired

coffee machine
 that
 glorify
 every cup of coffee
 of
 an area full of
 plans
 full of life
 with all its delightful
 sounds
 the rummaging in
 little sheds
 cars with
 trailers
 coming round
 and then a day
 later
 almost synchronically
 the ticking and clicking
 from hundreds of
 houses
 where at last
 new laminate
 is being put together
 the sound of
 shoving around
 hundreds of little cubes
 that only after
 endless
 moving
 back and forward
 start to look
 a little bit
 like the king size
 lounge set
 as pictured
 in the brochure
 of Gamma²
 yes I remember
 suddenly
 the delight of peeping
 at the new
 neighbors
 and whether they
 have the damn guts
 to park
 their car
 on your
 parking spot
 the rustle
 of enormous fields
 with the madly
 popular
 garden material
 bamboo
 ...'

From: Nico Dijkshoorn, reflection
 on symposium 'Van Slaapstad naar
 Droomstad'.

¹ Dutch department store

² Dutch do-it-yourself shop



Capelle aan den IJssel, the Netherlands (photo by Sander Foederer)

b. The Second Generation, Zoetermeer

2010

Research in cooperation with Han Lammers chair, publication 2010.

Apart from many newcomers, a new generation of people that were born and bred in a New Town have started living on their own. Sociologically this is a unique phenomenon: for the first time we will be able to identify a generation of adult citizens whose life histories are in its entirety related to the development of a New Town. Who are they? How do they see the town? What social networks exist within this group? Are they devoted to the town of their youth? What is this group's meaning for the town's social capital? How do they see the future and the ensuing development of the town?

The study has already been carried out in Almere and Zoetermeer, and the results were surprising. The expected difference between people who left and who stayed proved not to exist. Many of the people who had left for education or a first job, returned married and had children. They have a connection with the city in which they grew up. They have friends and relatives, they know the town's qualities. Previously, the research institute Motivaction concluded that the younger generation's orientation of value is more dynamic and open than that of the population as a whole. By expanding this study in Almere to other 'groei-kernen', we will create a complete image of this first generation of born and bred New Town civilians.

c. Modernity and Suburbanisation

2010 – 2012

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

In the Netherlands, living areas surrounding towns mainly consist of single-family dwellings with garden. 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.

Sociologist Ivan Nio's study will be a quest for the peculiarity of post-war suburban living culture in the Netherlands. It will try to establish to what extent the suburban areas 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.

d. Atlas of Dutch New Towns

2009 - 2011

Study in cooperation with Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL), publication 2011.

As guests of PBL, Arnold Reijndorp en 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 'groei-kernen' from the seventies. The study aims at analyzing and recording the concepts of suburban urbanity that is pursued in those centers. The result is to be presented in 2010 and will subsequently be expanded and edited for publication co-financed by INTI. The working title is 'Atlas of Dutch New Towns'. The atlas will describe, analyze and map (cartographically) the conception, development, present state and perspective of the former 'groei-kernen' in the Randstad (Almere, Capelle a/d IJssel, Haarlemmermeer, Houten, Lelystad, Nieuwegein, Purmerend, Spijkenisse en Zoetermeer). It will do so spatially, socio-economically and socio-culturally with texts, photographs and maps.

e. Dutch New Town Round Table

Since 2009

In cooperation with APPM consultants.

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



Almere, The Netherlands, City Center



Almere, The Netherlands


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. 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 and 'Future of the Cauliflower neighborhood' (areas from the 70s and 80s) with Jan Winsemius.

6. Almere

As INTI's residential town, Almere is a permanent object of study, as well as a test lab. From its origin, the development of the town has been neatly documented and described. Much data have been assembled and preserved. Moreover, many of the original planners are still involved with the town. In the near future, the town will expand as part of the so-called Schaalsprong (scale leap), which will make many questions of urban development of current and relevant interest. This large-scale expansion of Almere is exceptional and rare, both in the Netherlands and in Western Europe. The Schaalsprong will induce us to deal with questions about sustainability, ecology, economy, urban renewal, cultural development and involvement of citizens on a large scale. The only precedents for this are the quickly expanding economic areas in Asia.

ABOUT ALMERE IN FLEVOLAND

INTI IS LOCATED IN ALMERE, A MULTINUCLEAR
NEW TOWN, SOME 20 KM EAST OF AMSTERDAM,
FOUNDED BY THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT IN 1971,
PRESENTLY HOUSING SOME 190,000 INHABITANTS.
ALMERE IS LOCATED IN FLEVOLAND, PART OF A MAJOR
WATER MANAGEMENT AND LAND RECLAMATION PROJECT,
KNOWN AS THE ZUIDERZEE-PROJECT, WHICH DUTCH
GOVERNMENT DECIDED ON IN 1918 AND HAS BEEN
DEVELOPED EVER SINCE. THE FORMER SEA HAS BEEN
TRANSFORMED INTO A FRESHWATER BASIN OF SOME 2,200
SQ. KM AND INTO SOME 1,700 SQ. KM OF NEW LAND. ON THIS
NEWLY RECLAIMED LAND, 18 VILLAGES AND 3 NEW TOWNS
(EMMELOORD, LELYSTAD AND ALMERE) HAVE
BEEN DEVELOPED SINCE THE 1930S. ALMERE HAS BEEN
DIRECTED BY THE



Almere City Center



Almere City Center

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TO EXPAND THE CITY WITH 60.000 HOUSES AND 100.000 JOBS, TO BE REALIZED BY THE YEAR 2030. ALMERE USES THIS AMBITIOUS SCENARIO OF DOUBLING THE CITY, TO REALIZE A COMPLETE CITY, THAT IS TO TRANSFORM THE TYPICALLY MONOFUNCTIONAL NEW TOWN TO A TOWN WITH A BALANCED DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE, A WIDE OFFER OF HOUSING AND WORKING ENVIRONMENTS AND A FULL RANGE OF FACILITIES INCLUDING HIGHER

EDUCATION AND THE ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION OF THE SURROUNDING NATURE, ALL IN A SUSTAINABLE WAY.

MARTINE VISSER, MEMBER OF THE MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE OF ALMERE 2006-2010 COMMENTS: 'INTI FITS EXCEPTIONALLY WELL IN OUR OBJECTIVE OF BECOMING AN INTERNATIONAL CITY. THE INSTITUTE IS THE CENTRE OF NEW TOWN ISSUES WORLDWIDE. ANYONE WHO, WHEREVER IN THE WORLD, WISHES TO BROADEN HIS KNOWLEDGE ON THIS SUBJECT ENDS UP IN ALMERE BEFORE LONG. IT IS HISTORICALLY THE RIGHT PLACE, BECAUSE ALMERE IS THE NETHERLANDS' LARGEST NEW TOWN, WITH AN EXCELLENT DOCUMENTATION. EVEN NOW IT IS FANTASTIC TO SEE HOW MANY PEOPLE VISIT THE CONFERENCES ON THIS SUBJECT. IN COUNTRIES AS DIVERSE AS CHINA AND BRAZIL. NEW TOWNS ARE CURRENTLY BEING BUILT ON A VERY LARGE SCALE. THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE NEED THE KNOWLEDGE OF NEW TOWNS IN ORDER TO OFFER THE MILLIONS OF INHABITANTS OF THESE TOWNS A GOOD LIVING CLIMATE. THANKS TO INTI, THIS WORLDWIDE KNOWLEDGE IS COLLECTED AND MADE ACCESSIBLE IN ALMERE. IN THIS WAY ALONE, ALMERE IS PUT ON THE WORLD MAP.'

SOURCE: ALMERE PERSPECTIEF, JUNE 2009



a. Implementation Agenda Structure Plan

2010-2012

Commissioned by the city of Almere, in cooperation with some of INTI's partners.

Almere's structure plan (2009) formulates a few ambitions for the Schaalsprong, that will among other things lead to a population of 350,000 in 2030, double the current amount. In executing the Schaalsprong, Almere intends to be innovative. The city council has asked INTI how the formulated ambitions can be achieved. In other words: what should be Almere's implementation agenda?

The project has three parts: bench marking (what are the most innovative projects and policies), a comparative international study (best and worst practices) and practical advice to the city council (what can Almere learn and how can they be innovative).

a.1 Economy

Ambition: as part of Schaalsprong, Almere intends to create 100,000 jobs. Question: How do we stimulate or focus employment and economic dynamics in a free market economy?

Many New Towns originate from a time in which there was large governmental influence on economy and employment by industrial policy and planned economy. Moreover, many New Towns have been planned exactly because housing was needed for workers and their families who were going to be employed by a new steel factory, refinery or other large-scale industrial plant. Some of the English New Towns from the fifties and sixties had an employment rate of 100% in their own region.

Nowadays, not only have the conditions changed drastically, the order has been reversed. Whereas before, New Towns were built to bring workers to the jobs, today the jobs need to be brought to the 'workers'. This is especially strange at a time in which industrial policy and planned economy are not in use, and the geographical relation between living and working has changed. In short: planning an industrial zone next to living areas is not enough to make Almere economically healthy.

What means does the government have to put this job machine in motion and what role can urban development in general and Schaalsprong specifically play? How do we put Almere's economy in motion in such a way that there will be jobs? Furthermore, we will not ask how to create employment for the citizens of Almere, but 'how do we relate to the "mother town" (Amsterdam) and Almere's northern and eastern neighbours with regard to economy, mobility and employment?'

To do so, we need new and different opinions on the role of the government. INTI will search for best practices in urban regions in the Netherlands and abroad, where innovative application and

adjustment of government instruments have mobilized the economic and entrepreneurial potential, resulting in sustainable employment and an innovative local economy.

a.2 Rapid Growth

Ambition: Almere wants to grow quickly into an appealing town, with a vivid body of services and a concerned population. Question: What influence can we expect from rapid growth on an existing town? What experiences have been acquired in other rapidly growing (new) towns?

It is generally accepted that a gradually developing town develops well. Gradual growth means cohesion, continuity and an opportunity for the people to grow with their town and vice versa. For Almere this is not possible.

Does this 'strategy of the big leap' continually need an integrated approach, directed from above? Or is it possible, even with such rapid growth, to leave filling the outlines to the citizens and entrepreneurs of the town? Should not a town that grows with thousands of houses at a time take care of the right level of services, attractiveness of the new quarters and a right measure of housing supply? But what does this mean for Almere's ambition to have the town develop in an organic way? And what does it mean for the wish to give

Almere its own, authentic identity with which citizens will be able to identify? What happens to the quality of modernity and novelty, so much working to Almere's advantage, if parts of the town will, after one decade, already be considered the 'older' parts of town. How can we design an infrastructure and public space that is sufficiently elastic and flexible to make a town understandable and coherent despite its extensive growth?

a.3 Healthy Systems

Ambition: Almere wants to become a sustainable town. Question: How can Almere become a testing site for the sustainability industry? How can Almere grow beyond the level of the many small experiments and aim at large scale, integrated innovation of water, waste and energy systems?

The time has passed that ecologically warranted systems for water, energy and waste can be considered a separate, purely technical issue. INTI wants to search internationally for examples of strategies that take the ecological health of a town as a whole as their starting point and even use it as guideline for urban development. That does not mean achieving environmental goals by a mass of separate measures, but developing an integrated strategy, evolving in time and space, in which various systems interact as well as strengthen, feed and complement each other. Are there towns or regions that employ such integrated, ecologically grounded development strategies? What is their range of action, and what is their effect?

At a later stage, INTI also intends to study the following aspects (also derived from the practice of planning and development of Almere, and applicable to other New Towns in Europe):

Education- What relation exists between the progressive experiments in the educational system of the New Town during the pioneering stage and the current (bad) state of education? To what extent is this connected to the composition of the population (which is different than expected)? To what extent are the educational developments in Almere and Lelystad symptomatic for other New Towns in the Netherlands and abroad?

Culture- How can we raise an audience in a New Town for cultural activities? How do people use the planned cultural facilities? How does the 'hardware' relate to the 'software', in other words: to what extent can we stimulate and govern the development of an urban cultural life? What policies have been outlined by various towns and what are the results?

Criminality and safety- What trends can we observe in the emergence of criminality in connection to the New Towns' life cycles? Which aspects of safety are related to the design of the towns? Are there similar trends in other New Towns and how do these cities deal with those?

Public parks- Almost all post-war New Towns have a large amount of green space. On the one hand this is appreciated, but on the other hand it also signifies problems of management and maintenance. In other towns, people have done trials with various kinds of management and other forms of usage. Which are successful and can serve as an example?

The organic town- New Towns are entirely planned towns in an era in which the government no longer has or wants to have the authority of all aspects of the spatial, social and economic development of a town. How can other parties gain influence in this development? How can we employ participation and self-organization? How can communal services appreciate a new mentality and mode of operation?

b. Quick Scan Financing of New Towns, an exploration with a view to Almere's 'Schaalsprong' (Scale Leap)

2009

Commissioned by the city of Gemeente Almere.

Commissioned by the city of Almere, INTI has carried out a comparative study of three New Towns: Milton Keynes, near London, Marne-la-Vallée, near Paris and Leidsche Rijn, near Utrecht. The central question was: which investments are chargeable to the municipality (through ground exploitation) and which to the national



Milton Keynes, United Kingdom

government (preconditioned investments). The study offers a picture of the cooperation between national and local government in England, France and the Netherlands.

In the Netherlands, the national government outlines a plan of growth, to be carried out by the local government. For parts of this plan, there are national subsidies available, arranged by different departments. Thus, there is a *principal separation* of administrative and financial responsibilities between national and local government. In France and England, the procedure is based on a *pragmatic cooperation*. All administrative organs involved put on their legal and financial possibilities for a common result. There are however substantial differences between the French and the English model. Nevertheless the study is a fine finger exercise in order to grasp the New Towns in a European context.

7. Culture in New Towns

While in other cities urban culture has developed over centuries, in New Towns the program of cultural institutions, support and audience is new and still under development. The main questions at hand are similar to those in other cities that want to deal with topics related to innovation and creativity. But apart from that, New Towns have goals and problems of its own. Most of them are related to the circumstances given by the relatively young developments of the city and the fact that most of the inhabitants came from other places to live here.



Vällingby, Sweden

a. Culture in New Towns, The Scandinavian Practice

2010

Research initiated by INTI, carried out by Danish correspondent Kasper Larsen.

Does the development of culture (in the broad sense of the word) in a New Town differ from that in a historical town? INTI wants to test and analyze this on at least three levels: cultural production, cultural consumption and cultural politics.

Cultural production: How does the production of cultural activities in the New Town compare to that in other towns? What patterns can be discovered in the emergence of this production? How does it happen? By itself? By fostering bottom-up initiatives? Or by large-scale programs?

Cultural consumption: The emergence of an audience for cultural activities: how does it happen? What is the relation between High Art and Popular Art? Are New Towns always places where Popular Art thrives (musicals, film, pop music)?

Cultural politics: How do hardware and software relate to each other? Does the building of a cinema, theater etc. effectively increase the number of audience using these facilities? Are there New Towns that use art as a strategic force in developing the city? What measures, what policies are being used?



Culture in New Towns

b. Almere, Cultural Capital of Europe

2009

Research project commissioned by the city of Almere and Buro Maatwerk, Bert van Meggelen.

Can a New Town be a cultural capital? Can a New Town be cultural at all? Doesn't Almere represent all the clichés of the boring new town, the bedroom town without any cultural elite, without decent museums and theatres, where all culture is either commercial, exclusively aimed at the masses, or a derivative of the places of cultural production in the old towns? Isn't culture inseparably connected with an identity that has grown through centuries? INTI analyses New Town Almere's nomination for Cultural Capital of Europe 2018, considering the town as representative of the many post-war New Towns in the world.

c. New Towns in Film

2011

Research in corporation with the University of Amsterdam and Instituut Beeld en Geluid, Hilversum, initiated by INTI.

In the post-war period many countries in Western Europe (mainly the UK, France, Sweden and the Netherlands) supported the building of New Towns, completely new cities built from blue prints to ease the pressure on existing historic cities, to spread the population or to provide the workers' masses with social housing. These cities were not immediately popular with their future inhabitants and



Article in the Dutch magazine Hollands Diep by Joris van Casteren

the governments who were responsible for this urban New Town policies often used the medium of film to popularize the idea of moving to a New Town and to explain the advantages of it. Today, these films offer the opportunity to study the representation of New Towns and the changing economic, demographic and economic policies they were the product of from the forties up to the seventies.

However, New Towns are also the décor in many fictional motion pictures, often painting a rather grim and negative image of those cities. The ideal image depicted in government commissioned films contrasted sharply with the inherent critique that is visible in movies by independent filmmakers.

What was the representation of New Towns in these films and movies? Which cultural discourse can be distilled from the depiction of New Towns?

There is already a first inventory from movies present at the archive of Sound and Vision in Hilversum.

d. New Towns in Writing

2009 - 2010

Series of articles in the Dutch magazine Hollands Diep and book by the Dutch author Joris van Casteren, sponsored and advised by INTI.

Joris van Casteren has carried out a literary study on daily life in seven Western New Towns in a welfare state. This project shows in an intriguing way how people live in new cities and districts that have been designed to enforce a certain way of life.

Craig Murray (29) , a skinny man with

a pointed head, approaches us. He wears a black leather jacket and has enormous feet. 'I know a lot about Cumbernauld,' he says. I tell him I want to go to the penthouses, at the top of the mega structure. 'I'll bring you,' Craig says. I walk with him through the mall. He tells me he is autistic. 'I have Asperger's syndrome, an illness they discovered by coincidence during the war.' We enter an elevator that brings us not farther than the fourth floor. The penthouses are located on the fifth. 'No worries,' says Craig, 'I know what to do.' On the fourth floor he walks to a boarded door. He runs toward



the door and kicks. His big foot gets stuck in a piece of plywood. Now we are standing outside on a platform just below the penthouses. Insulation material is peeping through the walls. It is not long before two security guards come running onto the platform. They seize Craig, who protests fiercely. 'I have Asperger's,' he cries. I explain I'm a journalist from Holland and that Craig wanted to show me the penthouses. 'This man has been causing trouble for years,' the guards say. They disappear together with Craig into the elevator.

From: Joris van Casteren, 'De Utopie Voorbij', Hollands Diep # 15, December 2009.

The reports paint a picture of day-to-day reality in such invented towns and quarters. Spending at least a week with the inhabitants and local authorities (from local politicians and entrepreneurs, to social workers and policemen on the beat), talking with them, taking part in their activities, Van Casteren shows in a compelling way how the urban strategic and architectonical intentions have worked out. The lively reports are complemented by historical passages which describe the initial ideals and (often) problematic growing process of the town. The first four articles, on Cumbernauld, Toulouse le Mirail, Gropiusstadt and Nowa Huta, have already been published in Hollands Diep magazine.

8. New Town Simulation Models

The use of GIS, Virtual Reality, Serious Gaming and urban simulation models are recent ways of studying (New) Towns. There are many fields in which such computer simulation models are usable: for analytical research, for drawing models and visions of the future, for providing an insight into complex situations and as a help in decision making. In 2006 researchers from the Delft University of Technology initiated a first exploration of the relevance of this field of action for the planning and study of New Towns.¹ The study entailed an inventory of various models and institutions working in this field. At a conference in 2007, organized by INTI, many international lecturers spoke about the development and application of state-of-the-art simulation models. As a follow up of the conference, a book was published in 2009, Model Town. Using Urban Simulation in New Town Planning.²

a. Mapping Simulation Models

2009
Commissioned by the city of Almere, carried out by IIE under supervision of INTI.

In 2009, INTI initiated a co-makship for two students at the Institute of Information Engineering in Almere, a project commissioned by an enterprise, to be carried out by the students independently. Their task was to map all simulation models in use by the city of Almere, and to provide insight into these data streams. The students were stationed with the team manager of Research and Statistics, Almere. They captured the results of their study in a clear survey, containing the more frequently used simulation models, users and data streams.

1 Rapport New Town Simulator, commissioned by INTI, carried out by dr. Igor Mayer, dr. ir. Arthur van Bilsen, ir. Egbert Stolk (TU Delft), 2008
2 Model Town. Using Urban Simulation in New Town Planning, SUN 2009

b. 'Complexity Theories of Cities have come of Age, TU Delft'

2009

Conference organized with support of INTI.

Three decades of research have established the field of complexity theories of cities as a dominant approach to cities. Now that the field has come of age, it is time to stop for a moment, look back at what has been achieved, with appreciation, but also with sober criticism and then look forward at potentials that are yet to be realized. In search for statistical data to feed urban simulation models, practitioners tend to overlook the non-quantifiable urban phenomena and, as a consequence, some of the central questions of 21st Century cities and urbanism.

This conference explored the implications of complexity theories of cities to planning and urban design. Cities are no longer regarded as being disordered systems. Beneath the apparent chaos and diversity of physical form, there is strong order. The New Town Almere has been used to open a discussion on the planned versus the unplanned city.

An initiative of Delft University of Technology in collaboration with INTI.

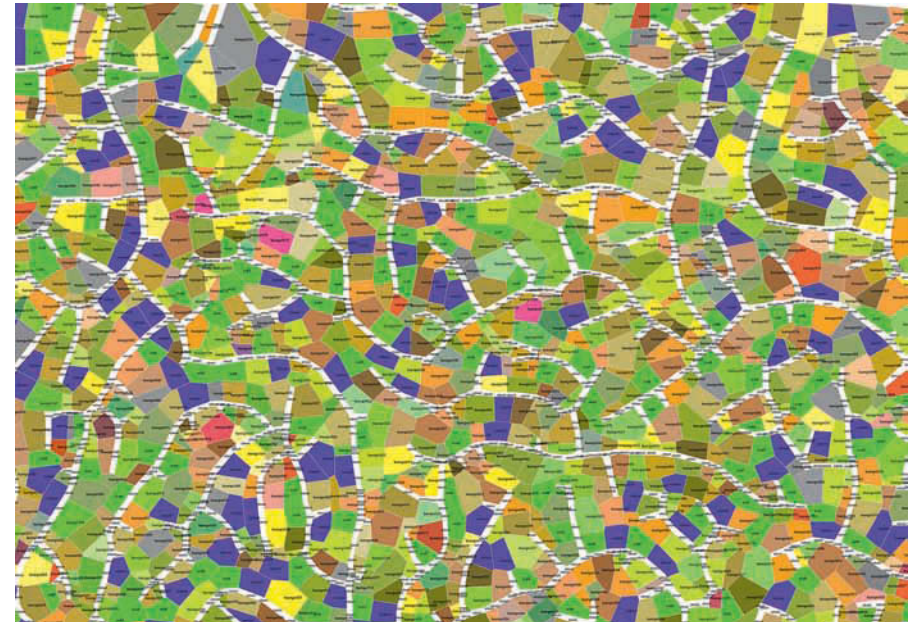
c. Using Computer Modelling in Urban Planning

2010

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

This seminar is directed at professionals working in urban development and planning. It is based on the idea that computer modelling has a productive surplus value for designers, planners and policy makers in urban development. During the seminar, the participants get to know five relevant simulation models, which are presented, demonstrated and discussed. The (im)possibilities and applications of the models are shown by way of real-life locations and realistic assignments.

Another important subject of the seminar is that simulation models can only be of use when the user is aware of their limitations and deficiencies. Simulation models are not suitable for taking over the design, but they are a new instrument, a new tool for the design and planning world. If computer modelling is considered an autonomous field of action, we will run the risk of a technocratic take-over. Moreover, because of the persuasiveness and attraction of visualizations there is a seductive power of software magic that



The City of Kaisersrot (www.kaisersrot.com)

can lead to a situation in which results and product of modelling will be accepted without critique. The aim of the seminar is therefore not only to transmit information and research, but also to empower designers in a complex technical world.

d. Modelling and Morphology

2011

Conference in cooperation with U-Lab, TU Delft

At this academic conference lecturers are invited to speak about the question how simulation models can advance morphological research. Many existing tools have shortcomings when it comes to a possible spatial form and a type of urban environment, since they do not go beyond quantities and zoning. Often the makers of such models are engineers with economic know-how, who are forerunners to designers with regard to analytical and algorithmic creativity. However, the three-dimensional and morphological aspects of the urban environment receive less attention. Most of the time, for makers as well as users, an information gap appears when using the model: what spatial environment and qualities should be represented? The theme of the conference will be to look for applicable research models and connecting them to the spatial characteristics of a town. Ultimately, the goal is to make a new step in morphological research by way of urban simulation.

THE BIGGER AND
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LESSON FOR
ALL PLANNERS.

MICHELLE PROVOOST, OPENING SPEECH FEBRUARY 3, 2009.

Education

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

- a. Design Studio
- b. Atelier Landscape Architecture and Planning (LARP)
- c. Master class for professionals
- d. Lecture Course New Towns on the Frontier of Geopolitics
- e. Alternative Travel Guides
- f. Course for Citizens Leren van Almere (Learning from Almere)
- g. Summer School Almere The Organic City, Method or Metaphor?
- h. Thesis Lab Nieuwe stedelijkheid in Almere (New Urbanity in Almere)
- i. Design Studio New Towns of the Future

a. Design Studio

2009

An initiative by NHTV Breda University of Applied Sciences, with cooperation of INTI.

For five months, a group of twenty-five second-grade students of the faculty Urban Design at NHTV Breda University of Applied Sciences was engaged in the project 'Plan the town of the future'. Under supervision of INTI, the students were challenged to design a town for the year 2039, based on the history of Almere.

“I FOUND THE MASTER CLASS VERY INSPIRING AND IT WAS INTERESTING TO TALK WITH COLLEAGUES ABOUT THINGS, DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY CONCERNING YOUR OWN WORK. THE DIFFERENT ANGLES OF APPROACH MADE IT FASCINATING AND FORCED US TO LOOK AT THE MATTER FROM DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW”

“THE MASTER CLASS CERTAINLY INFLUENCED MY WAYS OF WORKING AND THINKING. MY PERSPECTIVE IS WIDER, NOW, AND I LONG FOR AN INTEGRAL APPROACH.”

Reactions to the Master Class The New Town, 2009



Master class for professionals, 2009



Master class the Informal City, 2009

b. Atelier Landscape Architecture and Planning (LARP)

2009

In cooperation with Wageningen University, under supervision of INTI.

The atelier Landscape Architecture and Planning (atelier LARP) forms a part of the first year of the two-year master program at Wageningen University, courses of Town-planning and Landscape Architecture. For six months, two groups of Atelier LARP were engaged in a project related to Almere: 1) Almere-West in relation to the IJmeer and 2) Almere-East in relation to urban farming. After an exploratory start followed an individual designing task.

c. Master class for professionals

2009-2010

Commissioned by the city of Almere.

The master class 'The New Town' was organized for the municipality of Almere in light of Almere's Schaalsprong (large extension plans). The purpose of the master class is to strengthen the professional competence in developing a new town. What programs can we use to convert the objectives of a structure plan into action steps? How do you *make* a new town?

The concept of a master class implies a working method, teaching participants of different disciplines to bring their professional skills onto a higher level of perfection. The participants themselves perform a task and are helped by one or more renowned professionals to improve their achievements. The program of the master

class is based on individual questions and is therefore 'tailor made'. Twelve masters focused on the following themes: New Towns, Diversity, Sustainability, Economy & Employment, Education and Management & Organization. The British New Town Milton Keynes was visited, and there was a debating game called 'The Making of'. At the last meeting, the participants, assembled in groups, presented to a group of managers a concrete plan or a newly obtained idea, supported by theories learned during the master class.

d. Lecture Course New Towns on the Frontier of Geopolitics

Yearly

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

Lecturers: Prof. Dr. Len de Klerk, Dr. Cor Wagenaar, Prof. Dr. Wouter Vanstiphout, Dr. Michelle Provoost, Ivan Nio and Prof. Dr. Arnold Reijndorp. Workshops by: Marinke Steenhuis, Tatyana Budantseva, Simone Rots, Like Bijlsma, Samir Bantal, Jaapjan Berg and Stefan Metaal.

New Towns are planned differently, their political origins differ and their urban culture is different. In this lecture course New Towns are examined through the lenses of historical context, urban design and sociology. Issues that will be tackled in this course are: How can we understand New Towns as manifestations of their socio-political background? How can we analyze the design models used by urban planners and how have they evolved? What is the culture of a New Town, 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 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?

The content focuses on the planning and (re)design of New Towns all over the world as well as sociological and cultural aspects of new urban environments. This course is open for students from Human Geography, Spatial Planning and International Development (University of Amsterdam) as well as for students from Architecture, Urbanism and Building Sciences from Delft University of Technology. The interaction and exchange between both groups contributes to the interdisciplinary approach. The course consists of a chronological as well as a thematic order. Chronologically it covers the period of the 19th-21st Century.

Thematically it is organized in three blocks:

1) The New Town in History.

Tracing the planning of New Towns back to their political and social roots in either the 19th Century social reform movement, the shaping of Communist society, Cold War politics or the emerging economies in Asia.



Nova Huta, Poland 2010

2) The New Town in Design.

Examining and analyzing the urban planning and design models of New Towns in different periods of the 20th Century, as well as studying contemporary planning issues of (existing and future) New Towns.

3) The New Town in Sociology.

An overview of the research of sociologists in new urban areas in Western Europe from the fifties up to the present day, analyzing different methods and positions.

An excursions to Poland (Nowa Huta), as well as to Almere and Rotterdam were part of the program.

e. Alternative Travel Guides

Yearly

Since New Towns are -of course- never included in the regular tourist guides, INTI took the initiative to set up a series of alternative travel guides. Somewhere in-between a Lonely Planet and an architecture and planning guide, the guides will map and explain the urban planning, describe a selection of architecture as well as present the main attractions, from restaurants and hotels to museums and monuments. 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. In 2010 the Alternative Travel Guide will be on Nowa Huta (Poland) and in 2011 on Navi Mumbai (India).



Masterclass the Informal City, 2009



PhD Meeting, 2009

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

Yearly

In cooperation with Library of Almere.

Just like any other town, Almere is the result of both purposefully made decisions and coincidences. And just like in many other towns, many people with a different background, occupation and degree of involvement in their town's matters play roles in urban life. But unlike other towns, Almere is still a growing town. 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 initiative of organizing this six-day course 'Leren van Almere' (learning from Almere).

Citizens who are interested can learn from the history, architecture, economy, management and administration of Almere. The course intends to inform the participants, but also to strengthen their fascination and understanding.

g. Summer School Almere, The Organic City, Method or Metaphor?

2011

The aim of the Winter School course is to explore the idea of the 'Organic City' as a workable model for the future of Almere. The theme of Organic Planning was introduced by alderman Adri Duivesteijn as one of the main goals for the future growth of the city. Almere is a New Town constructed 30 years ago; it now has plans

to double its size within the next twenty years. A large part of this extension will be planned by the use of experimental methods, aiming to create a city that is just as much shaped by its inhabitants as by its planners. Almere calls this 'The Organic City'. What does this exactly mean? Does an organic city have an organic shape? Does it function like an organism or does it grow in an organic way? Is there such a thing as organic infrastructure, organic housing, organic finances, or organic economy? Is 'Organic' just a metaphor for a democratic city, or could it be a real alternative method for urban development?

The design, the program and the organization of an 'Organic City' are all aspects of this Summer School, which is aimed at architects, planners and students and professionals in the real estate business.

h. Thesis Lab Nieuwe stedelijkheid in Almere (New Urbanity in Almere)

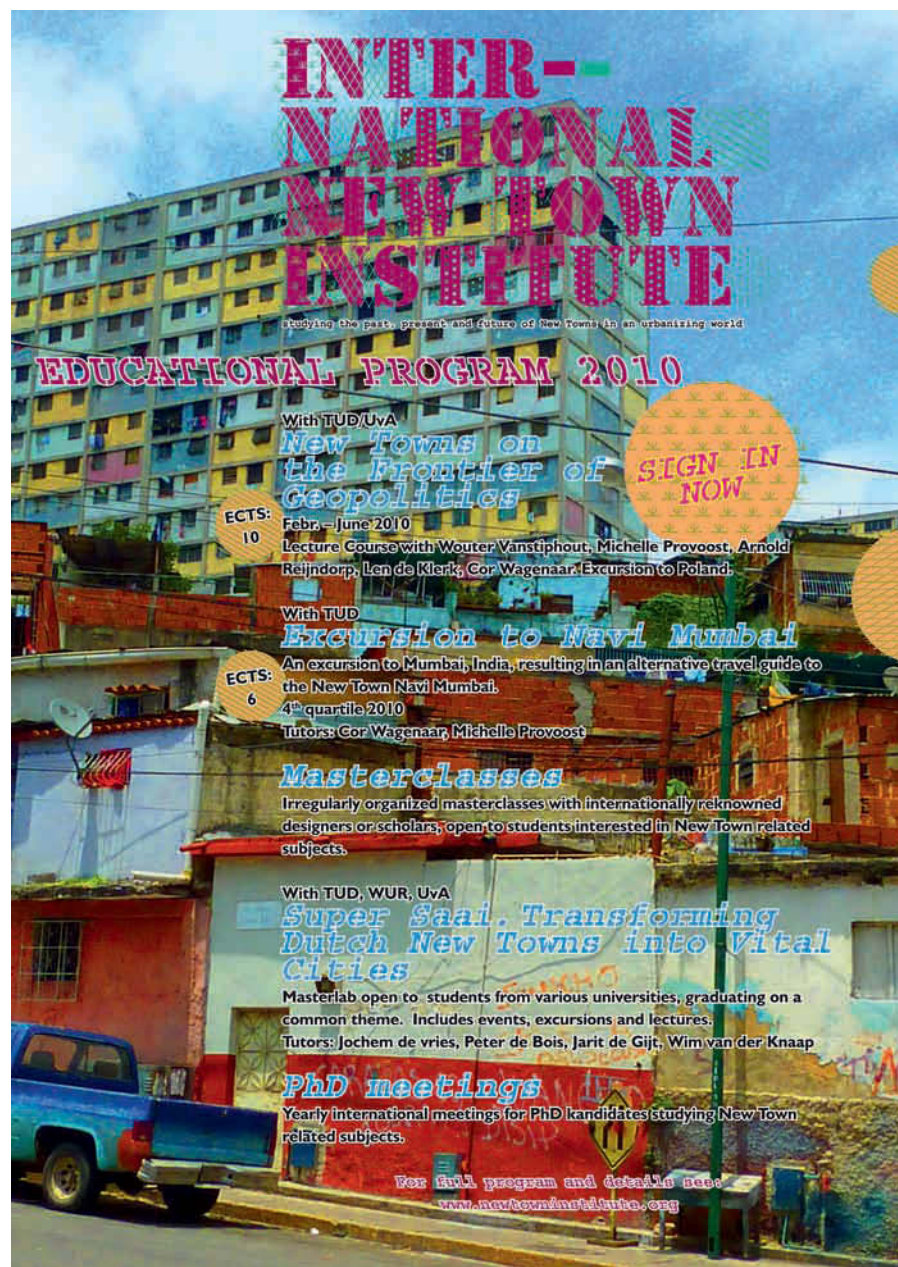
Yearly

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

Bachelor students of Sociology at the University of Amsterdam will write their theses in the thesis lab 'New urbanity in Almere' under the supervision of Arnold Reijndorp and Stefan Metaal (both Han Lammers Chair). They study the social dynamics of New Town Almere.

Themes are:

- 1) Moving within Almere. It is remarkable how many people move within Almere from the older quarters to the new quarters. Who are those people and what is their relationship with Almere? Are there strong networks covering the city? Who are the people who stay behind, and who are the newcomers?
- 2) The inflow from the old town. The first inhabitants of Almere came from the older and working-class quarters. Later the middle class came to live in the new town, including the growing immigrant middle class. Can we observe, next to this black flight, another shift from the immigrant middle class, discovering the good country life in the New Town?
- 3) Urban issues. The regionalization of the housing market gives rise to the expectation that new towns will more often be confronted with the problems we have seen in large cities. How does this manifest itself? And is the new town better prepared for it than the 'old' town, or on the contrary, much worse? Do groups with a social disadvantage have better chances here? Does it cause more segregation in specific quarters, or less? How does the new town function as an 'emancipation machine'?



Poster for the Educational Program 2010

4) Higher educated in Almere. The idea of the 'boring suburb' is indeed not shared by everybody. Is there a relation between movement behavior and lifestyle? Can one say, for example, that people with a cultural education prefer the city, and that the ones with an economic education are more inclined to stay in the New Town? What do the networks of this group look like? Can we speak of a new 'civic culture', is there already a new elite born in Almere?

i. Design Studio New Towns of the Future

2011

Research aimed at designing, in cooperation with national and international educational institutes.

This project will entail a design studio, intended for students in the fields of architecture and urban development, designing a New Town in the twenty-first century. What urban and spatial concepts are imaginable at the moment for building an entirely new city? What can we learn from existing New Towns? What concepts do contemporary designers use in developing New Towns? Next to a few brief, introductory classes and some study of literature, the students will design (part of) a New Town under the supervision of a teacher with practical designer's experience.

Events

0. Opening International New Town Institute, 2009

1. Conferences

- a. Seminar New Town Planning and Self-Organization, focusing on China
- b. Workshop The Responsive City
- c. Master class The Informal City
- d. Conference New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned City
- e. Symposium From Bedroom Town to Dream Town
- f. Symposium Almere as a Creative City
- g. Participation in conference New Towns, how to keep them vital?
- h. Conference From Almere to Qing Pu
- i. Participation in conference Beyond Architectural Regulations in China (BARC)
- j. Conference New Towns & Politics

2. Lectures

- a. New Towns abroad, Dutch Urban Design in Asia
- b. Who's afraid of Planning Adaptation and Flexibility in New Towns
- c. Eco Cities, Systems and Alternatives

3. Lectures by Invitation

4. Excursions

- a. Milton Keynes
- b. Nowa Huta
- c. New Towns of Shanghai
- d. Navi Mumbai

0. Opening International New Town Institute, 2009

February the third, Andries Greiner, Deputy of the Province of Flevoland, and Martine Visser, member of the municipal executive Almere, opened the International New Town Institute in a festive way. Director Michelle Provoost held an opening speech, describing the specific position of New Towns within the specter of a city. For INTI it is fascinating that these New Towns are not just cities in themselves, but are part of political programs, economical plans and geopolitical schemes. This shows the greater social importance of New Towns; it's not just the design, the architecture or the planning aspects; New Towns are also actors on the stage of world history. It is necessary to study New Towns because they are not normal towns. They differ from other cities not only in their spatial design, originating from one moment and one hand, but they also differ as a condition. A condition in which social, but also administrative structures are new or temporary or in development; in which routine, tradition and habits in every field are not yet existent; in which mobility (in the sense of driving a car, moving house, changing jobs, climbing the social ladder) is larger than in 'old' towns; in which a pioneer mentality, a permanently changing social and ethnic structure exists and identity emerges and changes again; in which materialism and opportunism seem to be stronger than elsewhere and the urge to improve oneself and progress seem more existent.

1. Conferences

a. Seminar New Town Planning and Self-Organization, focusing on China

2008

Both self-organization and planning are in China not yet established as a topic of debate. During the seminar the speakers discussed this subject from different points of view: analysis of Chinese new towns, urban policy and culture, master planning for western designers, reference projects and assignments of urban innovation, Urban Villages, participation projects in house building.

The Seminar New Town Planning and Self-Organization, focusing on China was led by PhD candidate Jing Zhou. This seminar was part of a series of three preparatory sessions for the international conference 'New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned City', to be held 4 and 5 June 2009.



Workshop the Responsive City, 2008

b. Workshop The Responsive City

2008

In 'The Responsive City', a group of international students compared the planned Port of Almere with the town Güdensu, which had grown in an informal way, without an aforethought plan. The towns make a good comparison: both are situated at similar distance to the 'mother town', Amsterdam and Istanbul respectively, and both areas have been developed during the seventies. Through street interviews and simulation programs, among other things, the group studied the effect on both cities of resident initiatives like starting economic activity or extending houses. In September the group of students descended on the campsite in Almere Port. During the last week of October there was, in collaboration with Istanbul Bilgi University and Istanbul Mimar Sinan University, a similar workshop in Güdensu, opened by Martine Visser, chairman of Almere municipality. The double workshop 'The Responsive City' was led by PhD candidate Ekim Tan. This workshop, too, was part of the preparation for the international conference 'New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned City', 4 and 5 June 2009.

c. Master class The Informal City

2009

With the help of researchers, INTI makes an inventory of relevant themes in the area of development and planning of New Towns, and organizes master classes on these themes. Researchers can enter

Conference New Towns for the 21st Century: the Planned vs. the Unplanned City, 2009

into dialogue with each other, as well as with masters who are a leading authority on the subject concerned. Thus the masters are the binding factor of a group of researchers and students with completely different backgrounds and specializations.

Master class 'The Informal City' was the third and last in a series of workshops as a preparation to the international conference 'New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned City', held in June 2009. Master Hubert Klumpner, member of The Urban Think Tank in Caracas, focused on the theme of informal town planning. The Urban Think Tank is intensively engaged in research of self-organizing processes in slum areas. Eleven participants have since been selected by the means of a call for papers, in order to set up a multi-disciplinary dialogue about the informal city.

d. Conference New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned City

2009

New Towns are characterized by the fact that they have been designed integrally according to a master plan, by an architect or a town planner. On paper, these towns are captured in a beautiful and complete plan, following the latest views about man, town and society. But will the town, after its realization, actually be used according to the plan? Do these novelties actually work out the way they were initially intended? In the course of time, the original design is adjusted, innovations are carried through, the spirit of the age changes: in other words, the users take over the town. These



Conference New Towns for the 21st Century: the Planned vs. the Unplanned City, 2009

means of interference are called 'unplanned', 'informal' or 'self-organized'. What does it mean for a New Town if the master plan is not followed, if the town starts to lead its own life? Have the planners failed? Can the original design provide space for adjustments? Does it mean the town has reached its full maturity, and does the town, from that moment on, function as a 'normal' town?

In the third international conference 'New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned City', produced by INTI, these questions have been examined. They are of essential importance for the restructuring of the (post-war) New Towns, as well as for the future New Towns to be built in Asia and the Middle East.

The programme of the two-day conference was compiled after a 'call for papers'. The 25 chosen presentations were divided into two themes: the unplanned development of old New Towns and the development of new New Towns.

Speakers on the theme of unplanned development of old New Towns were, among others: Ana Dzokic: interactions in New Town New Belgrade, Andrey Ivanov: socio – urban phenomenon of Tolyatti, Deni Ruggeri: the Modernist New Town of Zingonia, Signe Sophie Bøggild: Plan-organisation and self-organisation in Copenhagen and Anubhav Gupta: New Delhi, Planned Capital vs Unplanned City.

The theme of development of new New Towns was addressed by, among others: Joost van den Hoek: the mixed use index as planning tool for New Towns in the 21st century, Pu Hao: unplanned urban space in Shenzhen, Kaveh Shafiei: fragmentation of spontaneous

WHO IS A BETTER
TOWN PLANNER:
THE OFFICIAL
PLANNERS
OR THE
INHABITANTS,
THE FORMAL
OR INFORMAL
PLANNERS?
WHAT IS BETTER:
THE PLANNED OR
THE UNPLANNED
CITY?

settlements in Zahedan (Iran) and Jeddah (Saudi Arabia) and Indy Johar: stress testing the ecology of new towns.

With the conference New Towns for the 21st Century, INTI didn't intend to discharge the formal planning, or to declare it a failure. Neither did the institute intend to call the official planners inadequate, or to leave everything from now on to the users of the town. On the contrary. The purpose is to find out which rules and mechanisms of the 'informal' planning can be incorporated in the 'formal' planning, thus improving the planning as a whole. We seek to reach a planning that is lighter, and at the same time richer and more varied because more agencies are admitted.

In New Town planning there should be more clarity: which aspects are to be the business of the planner or public authority and which aren't, on which level and on which term. Planners should learn to loosen their reign on the planning process.

e. Symposium Van Slaapstad naar Droomstad (From Bedroom Town to Dream Town)

2009

In cooperation with the cities of Spijkenisse, Nieuwegein, Capelle aan den IJssel, University of Amsterdam (Han Lammers chair).

The three former 'groeikernen' (centres of urban growth) Spijkenisse, Nieuwegein and Capelle aan den IJssel, have organized the symposium 'Van Slaapstad naar Droomstad', in cooperation with University of Amsterdam and INTI. These former 'groeikernen' are faced with new tasks: they have to improve the town, make a change from quantity to quality and a shift from expansion to transformation. In determining the possibilities and points of interest for these towns, questions about the identity of these 'suburban' towns, the changing socio-economic structure and the stagnating infrastructure all play different roles. Ad hoc chairwoman Sandra Rottenberg welcomed and presented the speakers Marco Pastors, Klaas Mulder and Arnold Reijndorp. The audience was a mix of civil servants of different departments and of different cities, representatives of corporations and some councilors and members of the municipal executive. The symposium was followed by a publication by INTI, *De Vernieuwing van de Nieuwe Stad* ('The Renewal of the New Town').

f. Symposium Almere als Creatieve Stad (Almere as a Creative City)

2009

Commissioned by the city of Almere and SICA (Foundation of International Cultural Activities), Amsterdam.

In the words of Arno Visser, municipal executive councilor of culture, sport, urban management, traffic and transport, the rapidly growing city of Almere is a melting pot of people with different cultural

backgrounds. What impact do creation and innovation have on Almere and how do these concepts fit in the broader, central theme in the development of Almere: the development of a new civilization on a place that used to be located under the sea, and the immense importance given to this development in relation to the continuing physical development of Almere.

In his contribution, Arnold Reijndorp explains that what applies to living environments, applies even more for theatre and museum attendance: the neighbors, or the public, the atmosphere and the ambiance make the difference. It is, to a high degree, a matter of expectations, and here again we can see the analogy with the living environments. The culture-loving audience does not expect to find in New Towns many like-minded, and therefore prefers to go to the same performance in a nearby city, where you can be certain audience and atmosphere come up to your expectations. The same goes for young people, who, when going out, expect to find in the new town nothing but mediocrity, as a result of which innovative initiatives fail. Therefore, the image of the new town and the reputation of its inhabitants should not be underestimated. Image and reputation also affect the town itself. This has to do with the starting position of the new town, not only with the fact that the town is new. The question how an audience is formed is not only relevant for the cultural facilities in the new town. The performance is also a metaphor for the town as a whole and for the power of attraction it wields (or not) on different groups.

Henk van Aswegen, director of the Milton Keynes Discovery Centre, sketches a positive picture of the British New Town Milton Keynes, which has not at all the image of being dull and boring. In his opinion, it is a matter of creating pride and to communicate this.

After the symposium, ad hoc chairman Felix Rottenberg conducted the debate with the speakers, who were joined by Tom van Gestel and Bert van Meggelen. During this meeting, Almere's mayor Annemarie Jorritsma announced that the city of Almere is making preparations to put itself forward as a candidate for Europe's Cultural Capital in 2018.

g. Participation in conference Nieuwe Steden hoe blijven ze vitaal? (New Towns, how to keep them vital?)

2010

An initiative of the five 'Ortega towns': Almere, Apeldoorn, Ede, Haarlemmermeer, Zoetermeer.

The conference 'Nieuwe Steden hoe blijven ze vitaal?' was a meeting of managers, civil servants and advisory experts of the five so-called Ortega-towns, named after the Dutch member of parliament Cynthia Ortega, who proposed a motion to invest not only in fighting the problems in areas of social disadvantage, but also in the prevention of deterioration in areas of new towns. Apart from Almere there are four other Ortega-towns: Ede, Zoetermeer, Apeldoorn and Haarlemmermeer. These towns all went through a growth spurt,



Conference at Happy Street, World Expo Shanghai May 2010



Presentation of the book Shanghai New Towns – Searching for Community and Identity in a Sprawling Metropolis to Mr. Sun Jiwei, District Mayor, The People's Government of Jiading District, Shanghai

reaching a number of inhabitants over 100,000. As part of its New Town policy, the Dutch national government has started to pay more attention to the specific problems of these towns, which boomed in such a short time.

During a panel discussion there was an exchange of experiences. In workshops, the participants discussed themes such as 'how do learning communities arise?'; 'how can we prevent young people and students from leaving the town?' and 'how to involve the citizens more in the development of the town?'. The five Ortega-towns are establishing a knowledge centre, where they - and other towns as well - can find expertise. INTI was asked to cooperate in facilitating this knowledge exchange.

h. Conference From Almere to Qing Pu

2010

The International New Town Institute has organized an excursion to the contemporary New Towns of Shanghai in May 2010. The delegation attended INTI's dinner conference 'From Almere to Qing Pu' at the World Expo Holland Pavilion 'Happy Street'.

A Chinese delegation of local officials, researchers and designers was present for this evening. After an opening speech by Queens' Commissioner of Flevoland, Mr. Leen Verbeek, speeches were held by prof. ir. Arnold Reijndorp on 'New middle classes and new public domain', by prof. Liu Xin, professor & chairman Department of Sociology Fudan University on 'Social Transformation in Shanghai', by



Conference Beyond Architectural Regulations in China (BARC), 2010 (photo by Henk Ovink)

Mr. Henk Mulder, Municipality of Almere, head Planning Department on Almere and by Zheng Shiling on 'Identity and New Towns'. During the event the publication 'Shanghai New Cities - searching for community and identity in a sprawling metropolis' by Harry den Hartog and team has been launched.

i. Participation in conference Beyond Architectural Regulations in China (BARC)

2010

Beyond Architectural Regulations in China is an ambitious collaborative design-research project initiated by the Dynamic City Foundation, aiming to deliver a holistic planning model for green cities. The project brings together ten teams from Holland and China in a two-tiered compressed study to conceive fundamentally new concepts that look beyond the realm of engineering and design. Results were discussed with amongst others the International New Town Institute at the forum 'Green From Scratch' at the Dutch Culture Centre in Shanghai during the World Expo in August 2010,

j. Conference New Towns & Politics

2010

The ultimate political act is the building of a New Town. Governments, developers and planners conspire to create out of



Poster for the Conference New Towns & Politics

nothing a brand new community, based on the latest scientific models of social and economic behavior, and using architecture and urban design as symbolic vehicles for the power of the state, to build the perfect environment for its citizens. New Towns and Politics are 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 become 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.

Authoritative and provocative speakers as Sociologist Kenny Cupers (Buffalo NY), architects Zvi Efrat (Tel Aviv), Nathalie de Vries (MVRDV), Kees Christiaanse (KCAP) en Georgeen Theodore (New York), architecture journalist Kieran Long (Londen), researcher Azadeh Mashayekhi (Tehran) en Aldermen Adri Duivesteijn (Almere) and many more will enliven the event with their presentations and a film program will open up unexpected vistas on the question of New Towns & Politics.

In cooperation with TU Delft (Design & Politics chair) & UvA (Han Lammers chair).

2. Lectures

a. Lecture evening New Towns abroad, Dutch Urban Design in Asia

2008

During this public evening lecture titled 'New Towns abroad, Dutch Urban Design in Asia', held in Almere's theatre, five Dutch bureaus presented amid great interest their plans for a new town in Asia: OMA (Adam Frampton) Waterfront City & Rak Jebel Aljass, United Arab Emirates
MAXWAN (Rients Dijkstra) Project A101, Russia
Venhoeven CS (Ton Venhoeven) Chungcheongnam, Korea
DHV (Dick Kevelam) Caofeidian Eco-city, China
Atelier Dutch (Rob van der Velden) Gaoqiao Holland Village, China. After the presentations there was a concluding debate about the question whether spatial and social ideals are a factor in building a new town. Do utopias play a part or is the new town a kind of marketing instrument? Ton Venhoeven: 'I wouldn't like to associate Dutch designers with marketing. It should not be about spectacular buildings, but about designing everyday life'. 'Ah well', said Riens Dijkstra: 'you do your best to design something nice, then you make an effort to get it realized, and only years after you can say whether it's really functioning. And then you can learn from it for your next plan'.

b. Lecture evening Who's afraid of Planning? Adaptation and Flexibility in New Towns

2009

Presided over by chairman Arjen Oosterman (Volume), the invited architects Anne Lacaton (Lacaton & Vassal, Paris), Sam Jacobs (FAT architects, London) and Jord Den Hollander, discussed the adaptive and flexible capacity of architecture within a rigid master plan. Anne Lacaton showed proposals for improvement of the well-known Parisian banlieues as an alternative to large-scale restructuring (i.e. destruction of the concrete residential colossuses). For Sam Jacobs (FAT, Fashion Taste architecture, London), taking 'the existing' as a starting point meant, above all, a search for small stories of the man in the street. The architects seek to develop a language for the façades, i.e. the surface, connecting to the experiences and views of the common citizen.

The premiere of Jord den Hollander's film about Tema, a New Town in Ghana, showed how the master plan of modernist Constantinos Doxiadis through time was transformed and adapted to the African life. This form of self-organization offers, to a certain level, and alternative for the master planning. At the same time, an alert organization is needed on a higher scale level. Not to make the plans, but to maintain the bigger structures and to regulate the quality.



Lecture evening Eco Cities, Systems and Alternatives, 2009

c. Lecture evening Eco Cities, Systems and Alternatives 2009

The word eco-town evokes associations with greenwashing, branding and marketing. Mainly because the promising initiatives for 'green' towns often don't come any further than attractively rendered pictures. Meanwhile, the need for a different way of building is getting more and more urgent.

Winy Maas, author of 'The Green Dream' (The Why Factory, TU Delft) and of the new structure plan Almere, admitted to be skeptical sometimes himself. He considers it too early to wring the neck of the sustainability movement. But the urgency is too great, and too much skepticism and pessimism will block creativity and experiment.

Brian Clegg, second speaker and author of the book 'Ecologic: The Truth and Lies of Green Economics', even increased the despair and pleaded for rationality. Words such as 'natural' and 'green' evoke all sorts of emotions and wrong connotations, thus affecting the debate. For the word 'natural' can also mean 'nasty and dirty', whereas the artificial can be economically justified. In his book he states among other things that calculations of carbon footprints are often meaningless and simplistic. His skepticism is indeed not meant as a negative power, Clegg emphasized; he rather seeks to aim higher. Gideon Amos, of the British Town and Country Planning Association (TCPA) thinks the problem has a demographical cause. Life expectancy is growing, households are becoming smaller, calling for the need of more housing with the necessary facilities. The pressure upon the town, Amos says, is not caused by migration, but by the changed living standard and higher demands for living

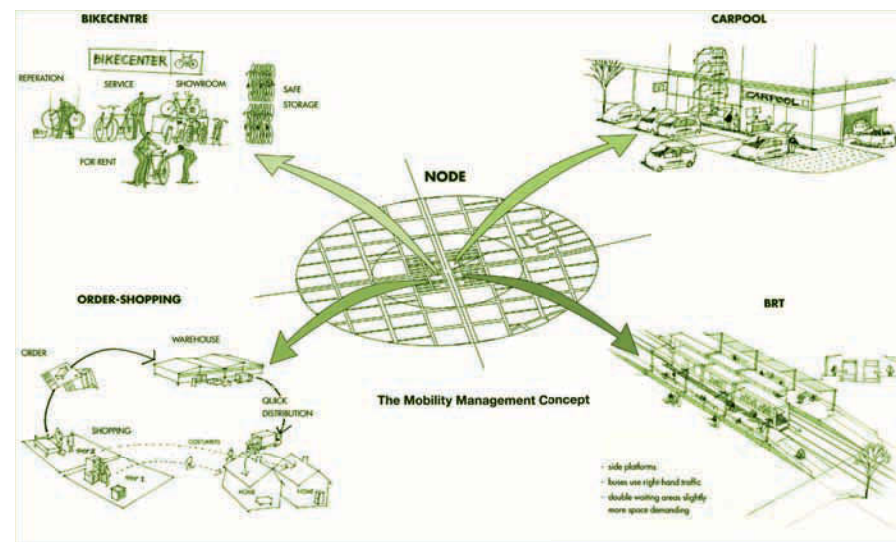
Caofeidian ecocity

About 200 km from Beijing, a massive new eco-city is under construction. Using land reclamation to infill the tidal flats, Caofeidian is the largest eco-city development ever undertaken. With Phase 1 currently under construction, the city will eventually house 1.3 million inhabitants on the 150km² site. The Urban Planning and Design Institute of Tsinghua University is in charge of the design process, including the conceptual masterplanning done by the Swedish engineering and design firm SWECO and the Dutch

as salt flats. Fresh water is a priority in the region, and the city is designed to maximize the availability of usable water.

DHV has designed a plan that layers barrier islands along the coast, giving the Chinese city a similar structure to some Dutch villages along the Wadden Zee. The islands will also act as a natural filtration system, cleaning the water as it approaches the city center.

The city will eventually function as the country's



engineering consultancy DHV. Caofeidian's site in Bohai Bay, Hebei Province suffers from heavy metal pollution due to the discharge from the Yellow River and other industrial waterways. Especially at the river estuaries, Bohai Bay has high levels of both lead (Pb) and zinc (Zn), making the water inhospitable for both sea-life and humans. As a result, the land is also some of the most polluted in China, as has been used for centuries

largest steel production area with an industrial port similar in scale to Rotterdam, while simultaneously acting as a model for future sustainable developments. The national government has mandated that the city be climate-neutral and run on 95% renewable energy. Caofeidian is scheduled for completion in 2020.

From the forthcoming book 'Rising in the East. New Towns in Asia after 1990'.

quality. Currently, the TCPA is involved in the development of several small-scale eco towns of 5,000 to 15,000 houses. The main thing to do, Amos states, is to reduce car use by creating nearby job opportunities, which is not an easy task.

Speaker Peter Mensinga (Arup Amsterdam and Aardlab) thinks we shouldn't give up our faith in eco cities too easily.

During the final panel discussion, Henk Meijer, director Structuurvisie Almere 2030+, reflected on the question how citizens of Almere could be inspired to undertake action themselves for a better environment and society. Brian Clegg thinks the government should show more openness to its citizens and provide reliable information, because, without professional help, the citizen is left to his fate. Both Clegg and Amos warned that a strong guidance in this by the government is most desirable. Clegg suggested the introduction of a reward system for citizens' initiatives.

3. Lectures by invitation

2008

Bouwsociëteit Almere
The New New Town, Architecture Foundation Londen
INTA Summer Institute, Sorrento

2009

Hogeschool van Breda
Rotary Leiden
Members of the European Parliament, PvdA (Dutch Labour party)
Academy of Urban Planning, Beijing, China
Wageningen University, Atelier LARP
Center of Architecture AORTA, Utrecht
Ontwerpersoverleg Gemeente Almere
Bauhaus, Dessau
Conference 'A Utopia of Modernity', Zlin
Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements, including signing Letter of Intent
Berlage Institute, Rotterdam
Complexity Theories of Cities come of Age, TU Delft

2010

Conversations Berlage Institute Lars Lerup & Michelle Provoost, Rotterdam
Go West, the changing face of the invisible China, De Balie Amsterdam
Architecture Biennale Moscow
Master Class by Pi de Bruyn, Almere
Conference Beyond Architectural Regulations in China, Shanghai
Warsaw Museum of Modern Art
Erasmus Descartes Conference Institut Neerlandais, Paris



Milton Keynes in the 70s, United Kingdom

4. Excursions

a. Excursion Milton Keynes

2009

As a part of the master class 'De Nieuwe Stad' (The New Town), an excursion was organized to New Town Milton Keynes, near London, for the 14 participants, all employees at the municipality of Almere. Almere and Milton Keynes have several things in common. The towns are of the same age and both have a population of about 200,000. 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 Oxford, has a strong economy and therefore does not function primarily as a place to accommodate London's excessive population. 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.

b. Excursion Nowa Huta

2010

Together with a group of twenty students of TU Delft and UvA, INTI made an excursion to New Town Nowa Huta, near Cracow (Poland). Nowa Huta ('New Steel Mill') was built in 1949 next to a huge steel

plant. After the fall of Communism in 1989, Nowa Huta lost its identity as a socialistic model town. For the last few years efforts have been undertaken to promote it as a tourist attraction. Because of the many parks and the large apartments, Nowa Huta, currently inhabited by 230,000 people, is gradually becoming more attractive for young families. Nowadays, the town centre is officially considered a monument. The students attended the series of lectures 'New Towns on the Frontier of Geopolitics'. During the excursion they worked on 'The Alternative Travel Guide Nowa Huta' and attended lectures by, among others, 84 year old Stanislaw Juchnowicz, one of the original architects of the town.

c. Excursion New Towns of Shanghai

2010

The theme of the World Expo 2010 in Shanghai 'Better City, Better Life' — is a well-known and recognizable ambition of many New Towns. The impetus for New Towns is almost universally given by a dose of optimism and the drive for innovation. New Towns can also be seen as a controlling device in the world's ongoing urbanization. At this moment in history, the majority of the world's population is living in cities, and a new boom of New Towns is quickly spreading across the Asian continent. Since 2001, Shanghai has been host to a set of 10 satellite New Towns. These towns represent confidence in an urban future, as well as the government's desire to control Shanghai's growth. INTI initiated excursions to these contemporary New Towns and organized the conference 'New Towns for the 21st Century, from Almere to Qing Pu' at the Holland Pavilion 'Happy Street'. The delegation consisted of 23 participants: researchers, university representatives, local authorities of New Towns, urban designers, journalists, as well as other authorities and (international) organizations in the field of New Towns. This excursion was initiated by INTI with cooperation of 'Urban Language' and the Province of Flevoland, sponsor of the Holland Pavilion 'Happy Street'.

d. Excursion Navi Mumbai

2011

In 2011 Delft University of Technology will organize an excursion to Mumbai. INTI is participating in this project because of Navi Mumbai, the New Town that was started in 1972. From the start it had to cope with many difficulties, and now claims to be the largest planned city in the world with 800.000 inhabitants. The aim of the excursion will be to study this city and produce essays, pictures and observations which will make up an alternative travel guide to Mumbai.

**INDIA
WILL NEED AT LEAST 25
NEW TOWNS TO HOUSE AN
ADDITIONAL 250 MILLION
URBAN DWELLERS BY 2030.**

Source: McKinsey Global Institute report India's Urban Awakening: Building Inclusive Cities, Sustaining Economic Growth, April 2010

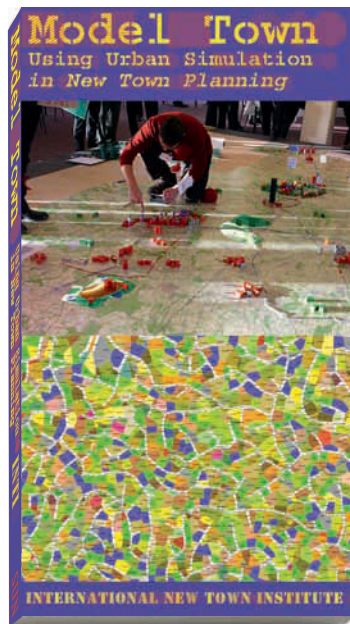
**ACCORDING TO THE
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
OF INDIA (2007-2012),
TOTAL FUND REQUIREMENTS
FOR IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE PLAN TARGETS
IN RESPECT TO URBAN
DEVELOPMENTS* WILL COME
TO MORE THAN \$58 BILLION.**

Source: Urban Issues, Reforms and Way Forward in India, by Dr. Chetan Vaidya, Director, National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) July 2009

**(Urban transport
system improvements
and urban water
supply, sewerage and
sanitation, drainage
and solid waste
management)*



Tema, Ghana



ISBN: 978-90-8506-8044
SUN Architecture, 2009



ISBN: 978-90-79163-02-1
INTI, 2009

Publications

a. Model Town, Using Urban Simulation in New Town Planning 2009

Publication following the INTI conference New Town Simulation Models, October 2007.

In the book 'Model Town' many different variations of simulation are described and analyzed: multi-agent simulation, cellular automata, serious games and many others. What is the operability of these models? Are they relevant to actual contemporary reality or are they technical, autonomous constructions? Now and then the outcome and the images resemble an urban design with streets, blocks and volumes, but does that make it a design? Or does it make your decisions for you?

No, and it should not; urban simulation is an instrument that can be used within urban design, which doesn't produce synthetic designs, but makes statements on one or several aspects only. It is necessary for planners of (new) cities to know the (im)possibilities of urban simulation. This book wants to contribute to this end. INTI will continue in the next years to research the operationalization of urban simulation models for New Town planning.

b. De Vernieuwing van de Nieuwe Stad, Groeikernen van Slaapstad naar Droomstad (The Renewal of the New Town, Groeikernen from Bedroom Town to Dream Town)

2009

Commissioned by the towns of Capelle aan den IJssel, Nieuwegein and Spijkenisse.

Dutch language.

The classical 'groeikernen' of Spijkenisse, Nieuwegein and Capelle aan den IJssel were among the first of 17 Dutch towns appointed to accommodate the 'decentralized concentrated' growth. The towns share their size, type of location and socio-economic and spatial problems. These New Towns seem to struggle with an identity problem. Are they town or suburb? Groeikern or complete city? In his contribution, Klaas Mulder reflects on the question of whether politicians don't project their ambition to climb the social ladder (i.e. to make a living and working career) too much on the citizens of their towns. What is wrong with a little imperfection? Arnold Reijndorp focuses on the question: what is the problem of the groeikern? He bases his words on the outcome of a research project carried out in cooperation with the Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving (Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency), which will result in the publication of 'De Atlas van de Nieuwe Stad' (The Atlas of the New Town).



INTI, 2009

c. Quick Scan Financing of New Towns, an exploration with a view to Almere's 'Schaalsprong' (Scale Leap)

2009

Commissioned by the City of Almere.

Dutch language.

INTI has carried out a comparative study of three New Towns: Milton Keynes, near London, Marne-la-Vallée, near Paris and Leidsche Rijn, near Utrecht.

The central question was: which investments are chargeable to the municipality (through ground exploitation) and which to the national government (preconditioned investments). The study offers a picture of the cooperation between national and local government in England, France and the Netherlands.

In the Netherlands, the national government outlines a plan of growth, to be carried out by the local government. For parts of this plan, there are national subsidies available, arranged by different departments. Thus, there is a *principal separation* of administrative and financial responsibilities between national and local government. In France and England, the procedure is based on a *pragmatic cooperation*. All administrative organs involved put on their legal and financial possibilities for a common result. There are however substantial differences between the French and the English model. Nevertheless the study is a fine finger exercise in order to grasp the New Towns in a European context.

d. Almere, Cultural Capital of Europe 2018

2009

Article commissioned by the City of Almere and Buro Maatwerk, Bert van Meggelen.

Dutch language.

Can a New Town be a cultural capital? Can a New Town be cultural at all? Doesn't Almere represent all the clichés of a boring new town, the bedroom suburb without any cultural elite, without decent museums and theatres, where all culture is either commercial, exclusively aimed at the masses, or a derivative of the places of cultural production in the old towns? Isn't culture inseparably connected with an identity that has grown through centuries? INTI analyses New Town Almere's nomination for Cultural Capital of Europe 2018, considering the town as representative of the many post-war New Towns in the world.

e. De Wonderkamer van Zoetermeer (The Cabinet of Curiosities of Zoetermeer)

2009

Article in catalogue De Wonderkamer van Zoetermeer.

Dutch language.

The Cabinet of Curiosities of Zoetermeer is about the personal and general meaning of objects and stories. In 2008, a collection was made out of gifts and stories of citizens of Zoetermeer. The objects represent to the contributors the feeling of 'home'. Can citizens be a source, making valuable contributions to the knowledge and image forming of Zoetermeer? Which role do the audience, artists and scientists have (or take) in the context of the museum? Can anybody be a curator? Can a 'spontaneous' collection reflect a collective cultural identity? The publication includes a contribution of Michelle Provoost about the identity of New Towns.

f. Droomsteden (Dream Towns), Hollands Diep

2009-2010

A series of literary articles financially supported and advised by INTI.

Dutch language.

In seven issues of the magazine Hollands Diep (2009 and 2010), Joris van Casteren gives an account of his visits to post-war New Towns in Western Europe: Cumbernauld and Stevenage in Great-Britain, Toulouse-le-Mirail in France, Gropiusstadt in Germany, Nowa Huta in Poland, Albertslund in Denmark and Rinkeby-Tensta in Sweden. Van Casteren paints a picture of day-to-day reality in such invented towns and quarters, spending at least a week with the inhabitants and local authorities, pioneers, policemen, historians, architects and town planners, talking with them and taking part in their activities. The



Article in the Dutch magazine Hollands Diep by Joris van Casteren

lively reports are complemented by historical passages that describe the initial ideals of the founders of the town.

The reports show in a striking way how the urban strategic and architectural intentions have worked out. Van Casteren is the author of, among others, the bestseller 'Lelystad' (2008), in which he depicts his childhood in the New Town his progressive parents, full of optimism, chose as their new residence in the 1970s. The book is nominated for the AKO literary award.

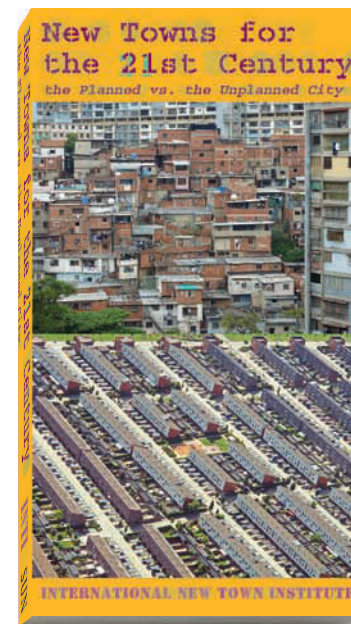
g. Van het Hart

2010

Art Project initiated by the town of Nieuwegein. Financially supported by INTI.

Dutch language.

Nieuwegein is building a new city center. In view of these changes, an artistic plan has been developed in the form of a series of temporary as well as permanent art assignments in public space and public buildings. The works of art are to fortify the young town and thus stimulate the cultural identity. The municipality of Nieuwegein asked artist Pauline Oltheten to make a photographic comparison between New Town Nieuwegein and other New Towns in the Netherlands, France, Germany and Scandinavia. With her camera, Oltheten records the maneuvers of the inhabitants. She analyses common people in common streets, searching for the unusual. In the first edition she recorded Nieuwegein and Halle-Neustadt. The next edition will be about Nieuwegein, Almere and Cergy-Pontoise.



ISBN: 978-90-8506-805-1

SUN Architecture, 2010

h. New Towns for the 21st Century; The Planned vs the Unplanned City

2010

Publication following the conference of the same name held in June 2009.

How to plan new cities? That is a central and crucial question discussed in this book by several authors. Is it possible at all to plan and design successful new cities? Or should we rather take a look at the history of 'unplanned' or 'self-organized' cities, to learn how to design informally? Are the planned and unplanned two opposite poles or are they actually in a symbiotic relation? How can elements like flexibility and changeability be incorporated into official planning? How can non-professional agents be involved in the process in a way that is credible and more than mere lip service?

We need to understand the mechanisms of informalization so that they can be taken into account in the planning of future New Towns and the transformation of existing New Towns. The purely formal planning we are familiar with from the 20th century has resulted in cities that many critics now consider over-determined. They are planners' constructs that, in all their model-like perfection and correctness, have proved to be quite vulnerable. Often these cities are too much the embodiment of one idea, too much the product of one system, too much a reflection of one moment in time and too inflexible. The introduction of a degree of 'unplannedness' could improve this situation. A study of the unforeseen transformations of 20th Century New Towns and of 'unplanned' cities might yield the necessary know-how to achieve this.



ISBN: 978 90 79163 03 8
INTI, 2010

The design of future cities requires a form of planning that is lighter and at the same time richer and more varied. This book gives an overview of different approaches to analyze the diverse relations of the planned and the unplanned in existing New Towns and the lessons of self-organized cities for the planning profession.

i. The Organic City, Method or Metaphor, the Meaning of 'Organic' in Architecture and Urban Planning

2010

Analytic essay by architectural historian Petra Schilders, commissioned by INTI.

As part of Almere's scale leap, it was decided to develop the eastern extension of the city – Almere Oosterwold – in an organic way. What does this mean, 'organic town planning'? In order to add more strength to such an experiment, INTI considers a theoretical preparation and some (designing) research essential. Petra Schilders studies the phenomenon of 'organic town planning' and several related topics, compares them and tries to find relevant examples to illustrate them. The research project will result in an extensive essay. INTI is raising an international design studio, in which the development of Eastern Almere is the central point of interest.



ISBN: 978 90 6450 735 9
OIO Publishers, 2010

j. Shanghai New Towns – Searching for Community and Identity in a Sprawling Metropolis

2010

Edited by Harry den Hartog. Co-supported by INTI.

Each year, more than 15 million Chinese leave the rural areas of China and move to the cities. This figure exceeds 300,000 in the case of Shanghai. By the time 2010 cedes to 2011, the majority of China's population will be living in the cities. *Shanghai New Towns. Searching for community and identity in a sprawling metropolis* documents and analyses the meteoric rate of urbanization of the countryside round Shanghai, most particularly the part played there by New Towns and New Villages. This decentralized planning model takes its cue from classic Western examples. A few pilot New Towns have been developed on paper with help from Western designers and then adapted to suit Chinese standards. This book shows how the plans have been put into practice. Photos, essays by Chinese and Western critics and descriptions of projects illustrate what daily life looks like and how these new cities function within the Yangtze River Delta Metropolitan Area as a whole. It dwells at length on the international exchange of knowledge and the differences in method.

Author and editor: Harry den Hartog. With contributions by Jiang Jun, Xiangning Li, Laurence Wie-wu Liauw, Zhou Jing, Marijn Nieuwenhuis, Mari Fujita.

k. Alternative Travel Guide Nowa Huta

2010

Together with a group of twenty students of TU Delft and UvA, INTI made an excursion to New Town Nowa Huta, near Krakow (Poland). The excursion resulted in the first of a series alternative travel guides to uncommon tourist destinations: new towns. because of course the New Town is never included in the regular tourist guides. Nowa Huta ('New Steel Mill') was built in 1949 next to a huge steel plant. After the fall of Communism in 1989, Nowa Huta lost its identity as a socialistic model town. For the last years efforts are undertaken to promote it as a tourist attraction. Because of the many parks and the large apartments, Nowa Huta, currently inhabited by 230,000 people, is gradually becoming more attractive for young families. Nowadays, the town centre is officially considered a monument.

l. German New Towns of the Twentieth Century, between Utopia and Reality

2010

Inventory and essay by Saskia Hulskes, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, intern at INTI.

German New Towns were not only planned for the providence of houses and employment. Another objective was to create an entirely new community that was strongly connected to the socio-cultural ideals of the political leader. The anarchist planner, the National Socialist leader, the democratic government and the Communist state, they all had a vision of what the ideal city or town should look like. Architects played a big role in realizing these ideal towns for the ideal society: they had to put the utopian dreams into practice.

This publication contains an essay on the ideas and politics behind the German New Towns and shows how they have turned out. Casestudies on Hellerau, Prora, Wolfsburg, Eisenhüttenstadt, Hoyerswerda, Espelkamp, Sennestadt, Köln-Chorweiler and Wulfen.

m. Berichten uit de Nieuwe Stad I en II (Messages from the New Town part I and II)

2010

Publication in cooperation with University of Amsterdam, Han Lammers chair.
Dutch language.

The publication Berichten uit de Nieuwe Stad contains a selection of bachelor theses written by students of Sociology, Geography and Planology at the University of Amsterdam from 2007 – 2010. In the thesis lab Nieuwe Stedelijkheid (New Urbanity), supervised by Arnold Reijndorp and Stefan Metaal (both Han Lammers Chair), they study the social dynamics of New Town Almere.

Themes are:

- 1) Moving house within Almere. It is remarkable how many people move within Almere from the older quarters to the new quarters.
- 2) The inflow from the old town. The first inhabitants of Almere came from the older and working-class quarters. Can we observe, next to this black flight, another shift from the immigrant middle class, discovering the good country life in the New Town?
- 3) Urban issues. The regionalization of the housing market gives rise to the expectation that new towns will more and more be confronted with the problems we have seen in large cities. How does this manifest itself?
- 4) Higher educated in Almere. The idea of the 'boring suburb' is indeed not shared by everybody. Does there exist a relation between movement behavior and lifestyle?

n. Atlas van de Nieuwe Nederlandse Steden (Atlas of Dutch New Towns)

2010 - 2011

Research by Arnold Reijndorp et al, Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL), publication sponsored by INTI.
Dutch language.

As guests of PBL, Arnold Reijndorp en 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 'groei-kernen' from the seventies. The study aims at analyzing and recording the concepts of suburban urbanity that is pursued in those centers. The result is presented in 2010 and will subsequently be expanded and edited for publication co-financed by INTI. The working title is 'Atlas of Dutch New Towns'. The atlas will describe, analyze and map (cartographically) the conception, development, present state and perspective of the former 'groei-kernen' in the Randstad (Almere, Capelle a/d IJssel, Haarlemmermeer, Houten, Lelystad, Nieuwegein, Purmerend, Spijkenisse en Zoetermeer). It will do so spatially, socio-economically and socio-culturally with texts, photographs and maps.

o. Rising in the East, New Towns in Asia after 1990

2011

Publication by INTI, Rachel Keeton & team.

Research initiated by INTI in 2009 will be published in the book 'Rising in the East, New Towns in Asia after 1990' in 2011. Because urban growth rates are higher than ever, in Asia New Towns are being planned and constructed at an extraordinary rate. Without critical analysis, these New Towns and cities are in danger of falling prey to circumstances similar to those that caused the 'failure' of some European new towns in the twentieth century. The publication therefore springs from a desire to understand and evaluate the



exportation of urban planning principles, as well as culturally and politically specific factors that influence the current wave of new towns in Asia. Six themes represent six different *raison d'être* that have contributed to the current explosion of new towns. The themes (political cities, resort cities, economic cities, eco-cities, shelter cities and hi-tech cities) help illuminate the political and global aspirations of the countries in which they occur.

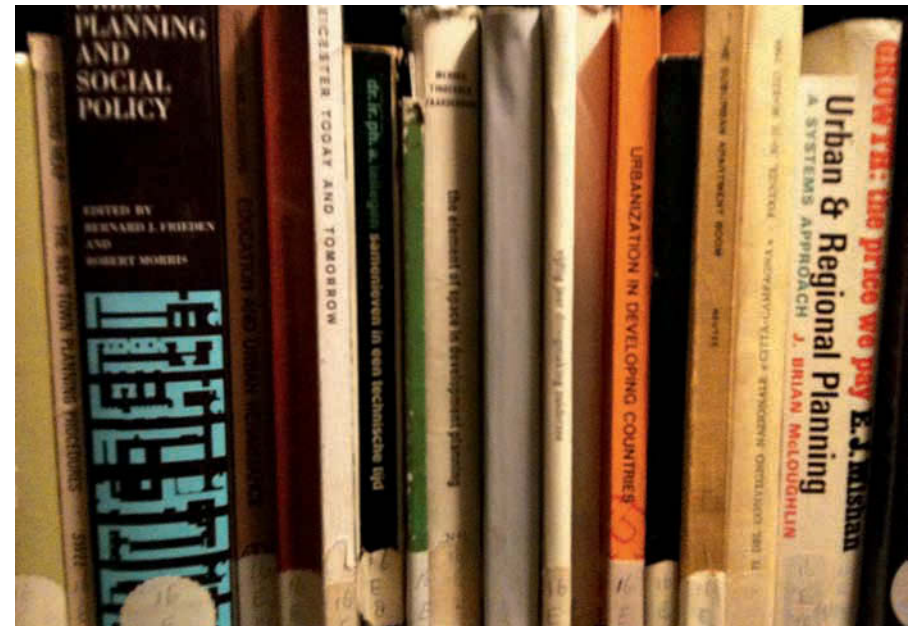
p. New Towns & Politics

2011

Publication following the conference New Towns & 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 closely related, even condemned to each other.

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.



Documentation center

INTI wants to be an appealing place to visit: a laboratory where master and PhD-students 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 is setting 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.

a. 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, multidisciplinary approach. INTI acquired, edited and disclosed 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 programmes, implemented by several European governments to fight overpopulation in large cities. The digital inventory of INTA's archive is available at the website. In the near future, INTI will possibly obtain similar archives.

b. World's leading New Town Library

The INTI-library is growing into the world's leading library specialized in New Towns. In 2006 INTI started to collect (antiquarian) books and documentation on New Towns worldwide. In 2010 INTI acquired valuable parts of the library of the Dutch Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment. The collection contains thousands of titles: antique books, historian magazines like Doxiadis' Ekistics and relevant books on planning, sociology, demographics and history.

Not only a sharp collection profile, also an optimal administration and especially optimal digital accessibility are essential.

c. Website & Database

The website plays an important role within the institute. All information about New Towns and INTI is brought together here. Especially for students and professionals abroad, the website is a meeting point for exchanging ideas and maintaining a professional network. Researchers can put information about their projects on their own webpage.

INTI's website contains a worldwide inventory of thousands of New Towns with geographic and cartographic information. A search engine allows searching by year, country or town. All information is linked to Google maps. It is, however, necessary to expand the inventory and to select the knowledge, scattered everywhere in the world, to rearrange it and make it presentable in a way that allows New Towns to be compared with each other.

Apart from a practical way of supplying information worldwide, the website is also a project in itself. It not only has its own structure, style and editorial formula, but also its own agenda: 'humanizing' the planning of New Towns by studying them and presenting them as places that produce their own culture, with music, film and literature. A growing amount of clips can be viewed of films and documentaries on New Towns, information films, commercials and movies that were shot in a New Town. Moreover, there is a collection of bands that were inspired by New Towns in their lyrics dealing with (life in) a New Town.

*"New town
There's a place
A mad affair
In a new world
Heaven send
A life that's made for us
Out of luck
Out of touch
Out of love
No concrete jungle
Dancing feet
Cul-de-sac of desire
Is in itself
Destroying me
I've got to live down
Don't want to dwell in
history
That's why i'm leaving now"*

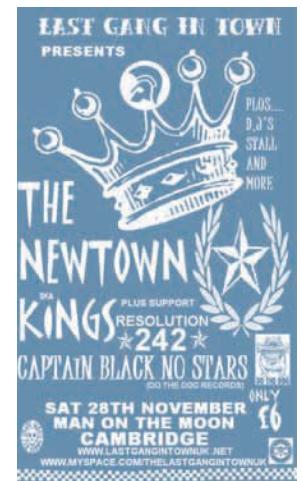
From: Bryan Ferry, 'New Town'

"New town, no future! No now, no future! New town, no future! No now, no future! It's like a sharp shock to the back of the head It's like something I don't want from the rest instead But I need to get out, cause I need to get out These generations tell me what it's all about New town, no future! No now, no future! New town, no future! No now, wow!"

From: dead 60s, 'new town disaster'

*"Newtown where everybody goes around sniffing televisena
Or taking footballina
Newtown
Gimme another fix
Oh, gimme another fix
If not I'll go sick
If not I'll go sick
I'll be sick
Morning papers will bring you something flash!
Make your bones shake
Keep busy your mind
Newtown
Gimme another fix
I I I need another fix
If not I'll go sick
If not I'll go sick
I'll be sick sick sick sick"*

From: The Slits, 'New Town'





Director Dr. Michelle Provoost

People

1. Board

Felix Rottenberg, president

drs. Nathal van Rijn, Rabobank Almere, treasurer

prof. dr. ir. Han Meyer, Delft University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture

prof. dr. Sako Musterd, University of Amsterdam, Faculty of Social and Behavioral Sciences, department of Geography, Planning and International Development studies

drs. Gerard van Haarlem, Hogeschool van Amsterdam, Amsterdamse Hogeschool voor Techniek

drs. Wil van der Most, Heritage Centre Nieuw Land, Lelystad

Chris Wiersma, Public Library Almere

2. About the director

Dr. Michelle Provoost is an architectural historian and partner in the Rotterdam based Bureau Crimson, Architectural Historians. At Crimson she was director of the project WIMBY!, the great innovation project of Hooglyet. Provoost is author of several books, e.g. *Asfalt, automobilitéit in de Rotterdamse stedenbouw* ('Asfalt, automobility in Rotterdam town planning') and *Hugh Maaskant, architect van de vooruitgang* ('Hugh Maaskant, architect of progress'), the latter being also her PhD dissertation. Crimson and INTI work together on the research project 'New Towns on the Cold War Frontier'.

3. Staff

drs. JeanPaul Baeten, archivist

drs. JaapJan Berg, project manager / researcher

dr. Meta Berghauser-Pont, coordinator simulation models, in cooperation with U-Lab TU Delft

Sheela van der Borgt-Sharma, office manager

drs. Frank Braakhuis, coordinator education (2009)

Jacob Buitenkant, communications officer / project manager

ir. Margie Burger, organizer conferences Planned vs Unplanned City (2009)

drs. Ewout Dorman, coordinator collection / designer

prof. ir. Dirk Frieling, project manager

ir. Marit Geluk, coordinator institute

drs. Sophie van Ginneken, coordinator education

dr. Per Haupt, coordinator simulation models

Saskia Hulskes, intern Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (2009)

ir. Tom Kolnaar, researcher

ir. Rachel Keeton, researcher

Terpsichori Latsi, intern Delft University of Technology

drs. Ivan Nio, PhD candidate INTI / University of Amsterdam

dr. Michelle Provoost, director

prof. ir. Arnold Reijndorp, Han Lammers chair, coordinator research

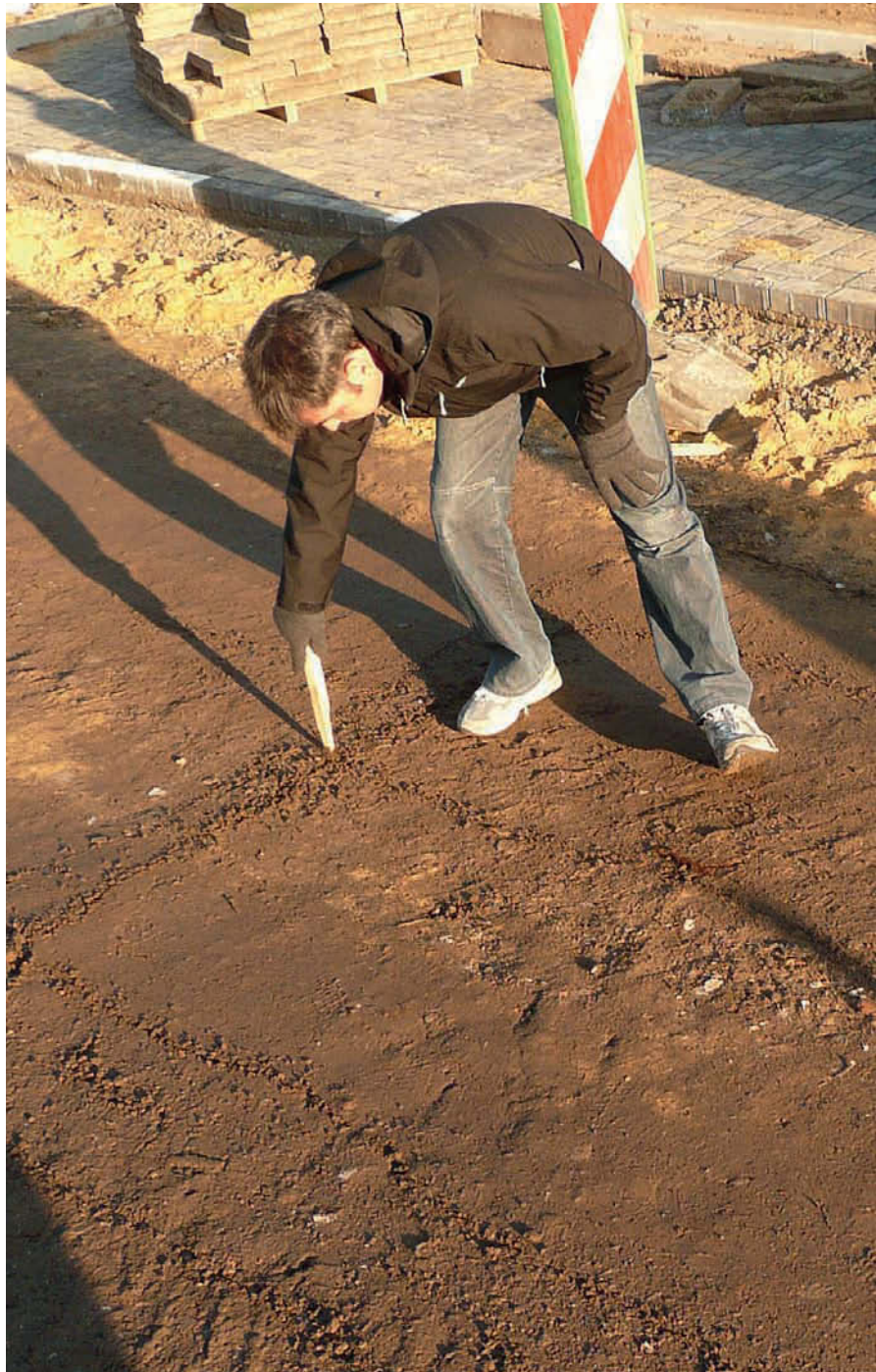
drs. Simone Rots, PhD candidate INTI / Crimson Architectural Historians

drs. Petra Schilders, researcher

ir. Ekim Tan, PhD candidate INTI / Delft University of Technology

prof. ir. Wouter Vanstiphout, supervisor research

ir. Jing Zhou, PhD candidate INTI / Delft University of Technology



Hubert Klumpner (UTT), Masterclass the Informal City, 2009

4. Lecturers, Researchers and their Projects

Claudio Acioly – United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)
Informal Settlements & Brasilia
 Presented June 5 2009,
 Conference The New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned.

Gideon Amos – British Town and Country Planning Association
Britain's eco cities
 Presented November 9 2009,
 Evening of lectures 'Eco cities, Systems and their Alternatives'.

Viviana d'Auria – KU Leuven, department of architecture, urbanism and spatial planning
New Towns in the Third World countries
 Presented June 3 2009, PhD meeting.

Meta Berghauser Pont - TU Delft
Spacematrix. Space, Density and Urban Form
 Presented January 20 2011,
 Expert Meeting Measuring Urban Form.

Steven Beunder – Harvard University, USA
New Towns in China and India - government led versus private sector development
 Presented November 12 2010,
 Conference New Towns & Politics.

Elke Beyer – ETH Zürich
Producing Socialist New Towns Town Planning in the USSR and the GDR in the 1960s and its Aftermath
 Presented June 3 2009, PhD meeting.

Michael Bitterman – TU Delft
Dynamic Modeling in Urbanism
 Presented November 25 2010,
 Expert Meeting Modeling Urban Form.

Signe Sophie Bøggild & Marie Bruun-Yde – freelance researchers of architecture & urbanism
The New Town and the Freetown; Plan-organisation plus minus self-organisation in Copenhagen
 Presented June 4 2009,
 Conference The New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned.
 Authors participating in New Towns on the Cold war Frontier, articles on Vällingby and Egyptian New Towns.

Frans Boekema – University of Tilburg
Scale leap Almere fata morgana or realistic perspective
 Presented November 16 2009,
 Masterclass De Nieuwe Stad.

Alfredo Brillembourg & Hubert Klumpner – Urban Think Tank S.L.U.M. Lab, Graduate School of Architecture, Planning & Preservation, Columbia University New York, USA
Defying Gravity: tactics and strategies for the Informal City
 Presented Januari 31 2009,
 Master class The Informal City and June 4 2009, Conference The New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned.

Marco Broekman & Bart Brands
– Karres en Brands
The beauty of the unexpected: 10 statements about the Planned vs. the Unplanned City
Presented June 5 2009, Conference The New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned.

Mario Campanella – Delft University of Technology
Microscopic Pedestrian Modelling: A Behavioural approach
Presented June 3 2009, PhD meeting.

Joris van Casteren – author
Opkomst en Ondergang van West-Europese New Towns ('Genesis and Downfall of Western European New Towns')
Researcher commissioned by INTI.

Cheng Fangfang – PhD ITC, Enschede
China, Shenzhen
Presented May 27 2008, PhD meeting.

Brian Clegg
Ecologic: The Truth and Lies of Green Economics
Presented November 9 2009, Evening of lectures 'Ecocities, Systems and their Alternatives'.

Kees Christiaanse – KCAP, Rotterdam
Discussion The role of the Architect in the development of New Towns in Russia and Asia
Presented November 11 2010, Conference New Towns & Politics.

Kenny Cupers – University of Buffalo
Cities in search of the user
Presented November 11 2010, Conference New Towns & Politics.

Hedwig van Delden - director
RIKS, Maastricht
Metronamica
Presented November 25 2010, Expert Meeting Modeling Urban Form.

Guillermo Delgado – researcher
Berlage Institute
New cities in Asia specifically in South Korea
Presented May 27 2008, PhD meeting.

Rients Dijkstra – MAXWAN
Project A101, Russia
Presented May 28 2008, Evening of lectures New Towns Abroad.

Adri Duivesteijn – City of Almere
Social Democratic New Town
Presented November 12 2010, Conference New Towns & Politics.

Ana Dzokic & Marc Neelen – STEALTH.unlimited
The Newest Belgrade
Presented June 4 2009, Conference The New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned.

Zvi Efrat – Tel Aviv University, Israel
New Towns as Political Instrument, New Towns in Israel
Presented November 11 2010, Conference New Towns & Politics.

Adam Frampton – OMA
Waterfront City & Rak Jebel Aljass, United Arab Emirates
Presented May 28 2008. Evening of lectures New Towns Abroad.

Simon Franke - Trancity
The ideas of Jane Jacobs and their relevance for Almere
Presented November 2 2009, Master class De Nieuwe Stad.

Andrew Gebhardt – UvA, School for Social Science Research (ASSR)
Relationships between formal and informal economies, social and infrastructural planning and the role of institutions in economic practices (Dutch flower auctions)
Participation master class The Informal City January 30 2009.

Bart Goldhoorn – publisher, editor and curator
Standardized urban planning: Russia
Presented June 5 2009, Conference The New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned.

Anubhav Gupta (& Madhu C. Dutta Koehler) – Country Head – India for RTKL Associates
New Delhi, Planned Capital City vs. Unplanned Capital City
Presented June 4 2009, Conference The New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned.

Peter Gotsch – architect, planner, consultant and researcher, Karlsruhe, Germany
AlphaVille-Tamboré? The Accidental New Town
Presented May 27 2008, PhD meeting and June 5 2009, Conference The New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned.

Giel Groothuis – FAR
Architecture Center Shanghai
Challenges for New Town development in China: bottom-up urban planning strategies
Presented May 28 2008, Seminar New Town Planning and Self-Organization, focusing on China.

Hein de Haan & Jing Zhou – TU Delft
Building by Registering - a tailor-made method of housing development: Beijing-Amsterdam
Presented May 28 2008, Seminar New Town Planning and Self-Organization, focusing on China and June 5 2009, Conference The New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned.

Noa Haim – Advanced Master of Architecture
Collective art installation; design instrument to negotiate private public in the field of architecture
Participation master class The Informal City January 30 2009.

Dan Handel – City/State, Bezalel Academy of Art and Design, Jerusalem
New Towns as Political Instrument, Grid and Revelation: Cities of Zion in the American West
Presented November 11 2010, Conference New Towns & Politics.

Pu Hao – Utrecht University and Department of Urban and Regional Planning and Geo-Information Management (PGM), International Institute for Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC).
A GIS Based Analysis of Unplanned Urban Development in Shenzhen
Presented May 27 2008, PhD meeting and June 5 2009, Conference The New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned.

Harry den Hartog c.s. – researcher, town planner
Shanghai New Cities - searching for community and identity in a sprawling metropolis
 Research co-facilitated by INTI.
 Presented May 14 2010, World Expo Shanghai INTI's dinner conference.

Birgit Hausleitner – TU Delft
PhD innovations
 Presented January 20 2011, Expert Meeting Measuring Urban Form

Shenjing He – Cardiff University
The formation of urban villages as self-organizations and its implications for urban governance in China
 Presented May 28 2008, Seminar New Town Planning and Self-Organization, focusing on China.

Joost van den Hoek – Architecten Cie
The MXI (mixed use index) as planning tool for New Towns in the 21st century
 Presented June 5 2009, Conference The New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned.

Joost van den Hoek – TU Delft
PhD innovations
 Presented January 20 2011, Expert Meeting Measuring Urban Form.

Jord den Hollander – architect and film maker
Tema, Ghana Film Dr. Duncan's Tema
 Presented June 4 2009, Evening of lectures Who's afraid of Planning?

Ellen van Holstein – intern
 Rijksuniversiteit Groningen

Edith Hooge – Hogeschool van Amsterdam
De Praktijk van integrale wijkfuncties in Almere
 Presented December 9 2009, Master class De Nieuwe Stad.

Saskia Hulskes – Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
Between utopia and reality, German New Towns of the Twentieth Century
 INTI intern 2009.

Andrey Ivanov – urban planner, zoning specialist
The city of Tolyatti as a socio-urban phenomenon
 Presented June 4 2009, Conference The New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned.

Sam Jacob – architect FAT Hoogvliet
 Presented June 4 2009, Evening of lectures Who's afraid of Planning?

Indy Johar & Joost Beunderman – director and Co-founder of 00:/(Architecture Zero Zero), London
Stress testing the ecology of New Towns
 Presented June 5 2009, Conference The New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned.

Dena Kasraian – TU Delft
PhD innovations
 Presented November 25 2010, Expert Meeting Modeling Urban Form.

Dick Kevelam – DHV
Caofeidian Eco-city, China
 Presented May 28 2008, Evening of lectures New Towns Abroad.

Ahmedzaib Khan Mahsud – researcher KU Leuven
Doxiadis' figure and his projects around the world during 1950-60s
 Presented May 27 2008, PhD meeting.

Ton Kalkman – City of Almere
Hier wordt gebouwd, Almere
 Presented September 28 2010, Course Leren van Almere (Learning from Almere).

Tahl Kaminer – Urban Asymmetries Delft School of Design / TU Delft
City and Society: The Keynesian New Town and the Resurrection of Neoclassical Capitalism
 Presented June 5 2009, Conference The New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned.

Rachel Keeton – International New Town Institute, Almere
Rebuilding Babylon: Asian New Towns After 1990
 Employed by INTI since February 1 2009.

Wolfgang Kil – architect / author
Normalisation of planned communities
 Presented June 4 2009, Conference The New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned.

Jaap Kortman – IVAM-UvA
 Research and Consultancy on Sustainability, Amsterdam
DPL instrument
 Presented November 25 2010, Expert Meeting Modeling Urban Form.

James Kostaras – AIA / AICP
 Harvard, Cambridge
New Smart Cities of the 21st Century and the end of civic engagement in the modern democracy
 Presented November 12 2010, Conference New Towns & Politics.

Anne Lacaton – architect Lacaton & Vassal
Plus, proposals for improvement of the French Banlieues
 Presented June 4 2009, Evening of lectures Who's afraid of Planning?

Vincent Lacovara - AOC architects, urbanists and interpreters, London
New Towns as Political Instrument, Specific Flexibility in Place-making - or - The Law of Unforeseen Planning
 Presented November 11 2010, Conference New Towns & Politics.

Jason Lee – Director of Cie.Asia
Shanghai Luxuryspace
 Presented June 4 2009, Conference The New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned.

Kyo-Suk Lee – PHD candidate Delft University of Technology
New-Newtown in the era of Neo-liberalism

Kyu Suk Lee – TU Delft
Korea: City Building as a Perpetuum Mobile
 Presented November 12 2010, Conference New Towns & Politics.

Laurence Liauw – Chinese University of Hong Kong School of Architecture
The New Town Shenzhen
 Presented May 15 2010, World Expo Shanghai excursion INTI.

Laurence Liauw – Hong Kong University, China
New Town Policies: the Case of Hong Kong and PRC
 Presented November 12 2010, Conference New Towns & Politics.

Henk Licher – urban planner
Sleutelen aan een Stad, Almere
 Presented September 21 2010, Course Leren van Almere (Learning from Almere).

Yi Ling Lin – Taiwan University
Tin Shui Wai: Heavenly Hopes or City of Misery?
 Presented November 12 2010, Conference New Towns & Politics.

Klaar van der Lippe & Bart – Buro Spelen
Almere, Beyond the Plan
 Excursions June 3 and 4 2009, PhD meeting day and Conference
 The New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned.

Kieran Long – journalist Evening Standard, UK
Social Democratic New Town
 Presented November 12 2010, Conference New Towns & Politics.

Winy Maas – architect MVRDV / The WHY Factory
The Green Dream
 Presented November 9 2009, Evening of lectures Ecocities, Systems and their Alternatives.

Kees Maat – TNO Delft
A causal model relating urban form with daily travel distance
 Presented November 25 2010, Expert Meeting Modeling Urban Form.

Brenda Madrazo – PhD Universiteit Utrecht
Social change and spatial re-division: understanding China's new urban fragmentations
 Presented May 27 2008, PhD meeting.

Teresa Marat-Mendes - Lisbon University
Dimensions of the Sustainable City
 Presented January 20 2011, Expert Meeting Measuring Urban Form.

Neville Mars – Dynamic City Foundation China
Shock and Awe
 Presented May 28 2008, Seminar
 New Town Planning and Self-Organization, focusing on China.

Azadeh Mashayekhi - TU Delft
New Towns as Political Instrument, Revisiting Iranian New Towns
 Presented November 11 2010, Conference New Towns & Politics.

Bardia Mashhoodi – TU Delft
PhD innovations
 Presented November 25 2010, Expert Meeting Modeling Urban Form.

Nicolette Mastrangelo – College of Environmental Design, University of California
Untested City
 Visited INTI in September 2009.

Sae Matsuno – Faculty of Humanities, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
Residents of the 'Cities of Tomorrow': Urban Development and Identity Formation in the Social Housing of Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Vienna (1919-1935)
 Presented June 3 2009, PhD meeting.

Ton Matton – Matton Office
Surviving the Suburb
 Presented April 10 2009, Atelier Landscape Architecture Regional Planning WUR.

Bert van Meggelen – bureau Maatwerk
The culture of the New Town
 Presented January 26, Dutch New Town Round Tabel.

Peter Mensinga – ARUP / AARDLAB
Eco cities
 Presented November 9 2009, Evening of lectures Eco-cities, Systems and their Alternatives.

Timothy Moore – Archis magazine, Amsterdam
The Gulf States of Saudi Arabia
 Presented November 12 2010, Conference New Towns & Politics.

Caroline Motta – University of Paris Sorbonne
The Image of the City through the Townscape: Crossed Views of New Towns
 Presented May 27 2008 and June 3 2009, PhD meetings.

Regina Muchai – International Institute for Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC)
Community participation in determining standards in spatial planning
 Participation master class The Informal City January 30 2009.

Henk Mulder – City of Almere
Almere New Town 2.0
 Presented May 14 2010, World Expo Shanghai INTI's dinner conference.

Akkelies van Nes – TU Delft
Measuring the urban private-public interface
 Presented January 20 2011, Expert Meeting Measuring Urban Form.

Ivan Nio – University of Amsterdam/NIO Stedelijk Onderzoek/Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving
Modernity and suburbanism: suburban culture in The Netherlands 1960-present
 INTI PhD candidate from January 1 2010.

Ivonne de Nood – Landscape architect Almere
Van Groene Stad naar duurzame stad, Almere
 Presented October 19 2010, Course Leren van Almere (Learning from Almere).

Viktor Oldiges – architect
New spaces for Chinese New Cities
 Presented May 28 2008, Seminar
 New Town Planning and Self-Organization, focusing on China.

Victor Oldiges – FAR, China
Between Gropius and Mao
 Presented November 12 2010, Conference New Towns & Politics.

Juval Portugali – Tel Aviv University
On the boundaries of self-organization: Almere and Israeli New Towns
 Presented June 4 2009, Conference The New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned.

Lei Qu – Delft University of Technology
Urban Renewal and Self Organization in Beijing inner city: from Housing to Urban Vitality
 Presented May 28 2008, Seminar New Town Planning and Self-Organization, focusing on China.

Arnold Reijndorp – researcher INTI / professor University of Amsterdam
How does an audience arise
 Presented September 16 2009, Symposium Almere, Cultural City.

Arnold Reijndorp – researcher INTI / professor University of Amsterdam
Demographics of the New Town
 Presented November 11 2009, Dutch New Town Round Table.

Arnold Reijndorp – researcher INTI / professor University of Amsterdam
New middle classes and new public domain
 Presented May 14 2010, World Expo Shanghai INTI's dinner conference.

Todd Reisz – Architect, Amsterdam
Modernization of the Arabian Coast
 Presented November 12 2010, Conference New Towns & Politics.

Helena Rivera – The Architecture Foundation and Kingston University London
How can we retrofit Harlow into an ecotown by 2020?
 Participation master class The Informal City January 30 2009.

Marieke van Rooy – TU Eindhoven
Social Housing at a Turning Point, The Netherlands 1960-1980
 Presented June 3 2009, PhD meeting.

Simone Rots – Delft University of Technology, faculty of Urbanism
The Squatted New Town Informality and the planned New Town, Venezuelan Cases
 INTI PhD candidate from 2008. Presented May 27 2008 and June 3 2009, PhD meetings.

Deni Ruggeri – Cornell University - Assistant Professor of Landscape Architecture
The New Town of Zingonia: Death and Life of a Modernist Utopia
 Presented June 4 2009, Conference The New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned.

Ali Saad – PhD / researcher TU Berlin
New Towns in India
 Presented May 27 2008, PhD meeting.

Franziska Sack and Ralf Pasel – pasel.künzel architects / Academie van Bouwkunst Rotterdam
How many houses make a city?
 Participation master class The Informal City January 30 2009.

Peter Sailer – Researcher FAR
Challenges and opportunities of new Chinese cities
 Presented May 27 2008, PhD meeting.

Bahar Sakızlıoğlu – Urban and Regional Research Center, Utrecht University
A Comparative Look at the Impacts of Displacement: The Cases of Amsterdam and Istanbul
 Participation master class The Informal City January 30 2009.

Christian Salewski – ETH Zürich
Planning and Politics in an open society: scenarios for Almere, Markerwaard and New Netherlands 2050 (1970-1990)
 Presented November 12 2010, Conference New Towns & Politics.

Kristine Samson – JUUL | FROST Architects and Department of Environmental, Social and Spatial Change, Roskilde University
Performative Potentials in the Shaping and Redevelopment of New Towns
 Presented June 3 2009, PhD meeting.

Anne Schram – Eindhoven University of Technology
San José: juxtaposition of re-interpreted New Towns
 Presented June 3 2009, PhD meeting.

Kees Schuyt – professor University of Amsterdam
Politics of the New Town
 Presented March 20 2010, Dutch New Town Round Table.

Sebastian Seelig – PhD TU Berlin
Project Young Cities Iran
 Presented May 27 2008, PhD meeting.

Zineb Seghrouchni – Eindhoven University of Technology
Urban tactics, When I think of Rio de Janeiro
 Presented June 3 2009, PhD meeting.

Ceren Sezer – TU Delft
Recent urban transformation projects in an inner city informal settlement in Istanbul
 Participation master class The Informal City January 30 2009.

Kaveh Shafiei – Bartlett, Faculty of the Built Environment, University College London.
The fragmented morphology of spontaneous settlements in Zahedan (Iran) and Jeddah (Saudi Arabia)
 Presented June 5 2009, Conference The New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned.

Richard Sliuzas – International Institute for Geo- Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC)
Global slum identification, mapping and monitoring
 Participation master class The Informal City January 30 2009.

Alexander Stähle – Spacescape AB, Stockholm
The Place Syntax Tool
 Presented November 25 2010, Expert Meeting Modeling Urban Form & November 26 2010, Master Class Morphology and Modeling.

Jörg Stollmann – Professor for Architecture and Urban Design at the TU Berlin
UrbanInform: a webtool for the informal city and its test sites
 Presented June 5 2009, Conference The New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned.

Daliana Suryawinata – BSc, PhD TU Delft, Faculty of Architecture
Prosper(c)ity
 Presented May 27 2008, PhD meeting.

SVESMI
Mikrorayon Tomorrow
 Research project commissioned by INTI / Province of Flevoland May 2010.

Ekim Tan – Delft University of Technology, faculty of Urbanism
Evolutionary environments for human habitats, towards an open and responsive design system
 INTI PhD candidate from 2007. Presented May 27 2008, PhD meeting and June 5 2009, Conference The New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned.

Georgeen Theodore – Interboro Partners, New York
The Dream of a Lifestyle: Marketing Master Planned Communities in America
 Presented November 11 2010, Conference New Towns & Politics.

Lefteris Theodosios – Polytechnic University of Catalonia
Planning for Athens: Constantinos A. Doxiadis' work and theory 1945-1975
 Presented June 3 2009, PhD meeting.

Eva Valk – Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
The ambiguous heritage of GDR-architecture. Intentions, reception and appropriation
 Present: June 3 2009, PhD meeting.

Wouter Vanstiphout – TU Delft / Crimson Architectural Historians
Plans They Love to Hate; Deregulation of Planning in the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Islamic Republic of Iran
 Presented June 5 2009, Conference The New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned.

Peter Veenstra – Lola Landscape Architects
Landscapes of Almere
 Presented April 10 2009, Atelier Landscape Architecture Regional Planning WUR.

Rob van der Velden – Atelier Dutch
Gaoqiao Holland Village, China
 Presented May 28 2008, Evening of lectures New Towns Abroad. De Vormgeving van Almere
 Presented October 12 2010, Course Leren van Almere (Learning from Almere).

Ton Venhoeven – Venhoeven CS
Chungcheongnam, Korea
 Presented May 28 2008, Evening of lectures New Towns Abroad.

Anne Vernez Moudon – University of Washington
Urbanism by numbers
 Presented January 20 2011, Expert Meeting Measuring Urban Form & January 21 2011, Master Class Morphology and Modeling.

Frank van Vliet – APPM Management & Consultants
Open Source Gebiedsontwikkeling
 Presented June 23 2010, Dutch New Town Round Table.

Nathalie de Vries – MVRDV, Rotterdam
Discussion The role of the Architect in the development of New Towns in Russia and Asia
 Presented November 11 2010, Conference New Towns & Politics.

Olof van der Wal – KEI
Increasing diversity in practice
 Presented November 2 2009, Master class De Nieuwe Stad.

Ronald Wall – Erasmus University
The meaning of Almere in the network of economic relations
 Presented November 16 2009, Master class De Nieuwe Stad.

Wouter Weyers – Chamber of Commerce Gooi-, Eem- en Flevoland
Econimische Perspectieven, Almere
 Presented October 5 2010, Course Leren van Almere (Learning from Almere).

Jan Winsemius – bureau Middelkoop
Residential areas from the 1970s
 Presented fall 2010, Dutch New Town Round Table.

Li Xiangning – Tongji University
Heterotopias: Themed Spaces in Shanghai and Los Angeles
 Presented May 14 2010, World Expo Shanghai INTI's dinner conference.

Liu Xin – Fudan University
Social Transformation in Shanghai
 Presented May 14 2010, World Expo Shanghai INTI's dinner conference.

Berna Yaylalı Yıldız – Izmir Institute of Technology
Confrontation of the public with the private in Sultanahmet
 Presented June 3 2009, PhD meeting.

Daniel Yupeng Zhang – University of Edinburgh
Community Power Missing in Chinese New Town Planning: Case Study of Songjiang New City and Guangling New City
 Presented November 11 2010, Conference New Towns & Politics.

Daan Zandbelt – Zandbelt & van den Berg architecture and urban design
Trial and Error, comparison of European and Chinese new towns
 Presented May 28 2008, Seminar New Town Planning and Self-Organization, focusing on China.

Jing Zhou – Delft University of Technology, faculty of Urbanism
Building by Registering, a tailor-made method of housing development
 INTI PhD candidate from 2007. Presented May 27 2008, PhD meeting and June 5 2009, Conference The New Towns for the 21st Century, the Planned vs the Unplanned.

2009
INTI
University of Amsterdam
Nieuwland, Lelystad
Crimson Architectural Historians,
Rotterdam
Province of Flevoland
Public Library Almere
Technical University, Delft
KEI, Expert Centre Urban
Regeneration, Rotterdam

2009
Contacts
Aardlab, Rotterdam
Academy of Architecture, Rotterdam
Academy of Urban Planning, Beijing
Housing Corporation Alliantie
Flevoland
Aorta, Utrecht
APPM, Hoofddorp
ArchAfrika
Arup, London
Bauhaus, Dessau
Berlage Institute, Rotterdam
Christelijke Agrarische Hogeschool
Dronten
CASLa, Centre for Architecture, urban
Planning and Landscape, Almere
Danish Architecture Centre,
Copenhagen
Dansk Bygningsarv, Copenhagen
Delft School of Design

FAT Architects, London
DHV, Amersfoort
Sustainability Lab Almere
Dynamic City Foundation, Beijing
ENTP, European New Towns Platform,
Brussel
Municipality of Almere
Municipality of Capelle aan den IJssel
Municipality of Dodoma, Tanzania
Municipality of Houten
Municipality of Lelystad
Municipality of Milton Keynes
Municipality of Nieuwegein
Municipality of Spijkenisse
Municipality of Purmerend
Municipality of Zoetermeer
College Windesheim, Zwolle
College of Amsterdam
IABR, International Architecture
Biënnale Rotterdam
IHS, Institute for Housing and Urban
Development Studies, Rotterdam

IFHP, International Federation of
Housing and Planning, Den Haag
INTA, International Urban
Development Association, Den Haag
Istanbul Bilgi University
Istanbul Mimar Sinan University
Instituut voor Information Engineering
Almere
Chamber of Commerce Flevoland
KRIHS, Korea Research Institute for
Human Settlements, Korea
Lacaton & Vassal Architects, Paris
Lola landscape architects, Rotterdam
Matton office, Wendorf
Milton Keynes Discovery Centre
Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning
and the Environment, Den Haag

Museum De Paviljoens Almere
NAi, Netherlands Architecture
instituut, Rotterdam
NHTV International Higher
Education, Breda
New Towns Research Cluster, project
Young Cities, TU Berlin
Netherlands Environmental
Assessment Agency, Den Haag
Rabobank Almere
SUN Publishers, Amsterdam
Stadgenoot, Amsterdam
Town and Country Planning
Association, London
Tel Aviv University, Environmental
Simulation Laboratory
Twynstra Gudde, Amersfoort

Trancity, Haarlem
U-lab, TU Delft
Urban Development Reforms
Foundation, Russia
Urban Think Tank, Caracas
Urban Language, Shanghai
Utrecht Summer School
University of California, Berkeley
University of Tilburg
UN Habitat, Nairobi
VU University, Amsterdam
Wageningen University
World Expo Shanghai
WTC Alnovum, Almere
WHY factory, TU Delft
Housing Corporation Ymere,
Amsterdam / Almere

2009
Excursions
Beijing
Dodoma
Zanzibar
Figueres
Zlin
Berlin
Dessau
Toulouse le Mirail
Marne-la-Vallée
Cumbernauld
Milton Keynes
Chennai
Detroit
Chicago
Boston
Essaouira
23 de Enero
Ciudad Quayana

2009
Research
Russia
Dmitrov
Czech Republic
Zlin
United Kingdom
Cumbernauld
Milton Keynes
France
Toulouse le Mirail
Germany
Eisenhüttenstadt
Hellerau
Prora

Salzgitter
Wolfsburg
Hoyerswerda
Schwedt
Halle-Neustadt
Rostock
Espelkamp
Geretsried
Heitlingen
Hochdal
Laatzten
Traunreut
Überherrn

Waldkraiburg
Berlin-Hellersdorf
Sennestadt
Köln-Chorweiler
Wülfen
Nordweststadt
Netherlands
Almere
Lelystad
Nieuwegein
Spijkenisse
Capelle a/d IJssel
Zoetermeer

Purmerend
Haarlemmermeer
Houten
Denmark
Urbanplanen
China
Tianjin EcoCity
Caofeidian Eco-City
Tin Shui Wai, Hong Kong
Songjiang New City
Zhu Jiajiao (Qingpu) –
Chinese Town, Shanghai
Gao Qiao (Pudong) –

Dutch Town, Shanghai
An Ting (Jiading) – German
Town, Shanghai
Luo Dian (Baoshan)
– Scandinavian Town,
Shanghai
Feng Cheng (Fengxian) –
Spanish Town, Shanghai
Pu Jiang (Minhang) – Italian
Town, Shanghai
Feng Jing (Jinshan) –
American Town, Shanghai
Zhou Pu (Nanhui) –

American Town, Shanghai
Bao Zhen (Chongmin
island), Shanghai
Tai Wushi / Thames Town
(Song Jiang) - British
neighbourhood, Shanghai
UAE
Masdar City
Saadiyat Island
Saudi Arabia
King Abdullah Economic
City
South Korea

New Songdo City
India
HITEC City, Hyderabad
Magarpatta City, Pune
Naya Raipur, Chhattisgarh
Cambodia
New City of the East –
CamKo
Oman
The Blue City
Kazakhstan
Astana
Singapore

Tampines New Town
Vietnam
Nha Be New Town
Burma
Naypyidaw
Malaysia
Putrajaya, + Cyberjaya

5. INTI Networks

a. 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. Every year INTI organizes a meeting day for PhD candidates, where about 25 researchers participate. In an informal way the candidates give presentations, think along with each other and exchange information. An excursion and a dinner are part of the programme. An academic committee selects the participants in advance, thus making the PhD meetings an academically acknowledged event. For every researcher a personal web page is set up.

b. 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.

c. INTImi

In 2011, INTI wel set up a unique network called INTImi. Members are given the possibility to participate in the international network of New Towns worldwide. They get state-of-the-art information on New Town developments. INTImi receive certain privileges such as influence on the research agenda, special meetings and discounts for events organized by INTI.

For information contact m.geluk@newtowninstitute.org

d. Facebook

INTI is active on Facebook.

Search for International New Town Institute.

e. LinkedIn

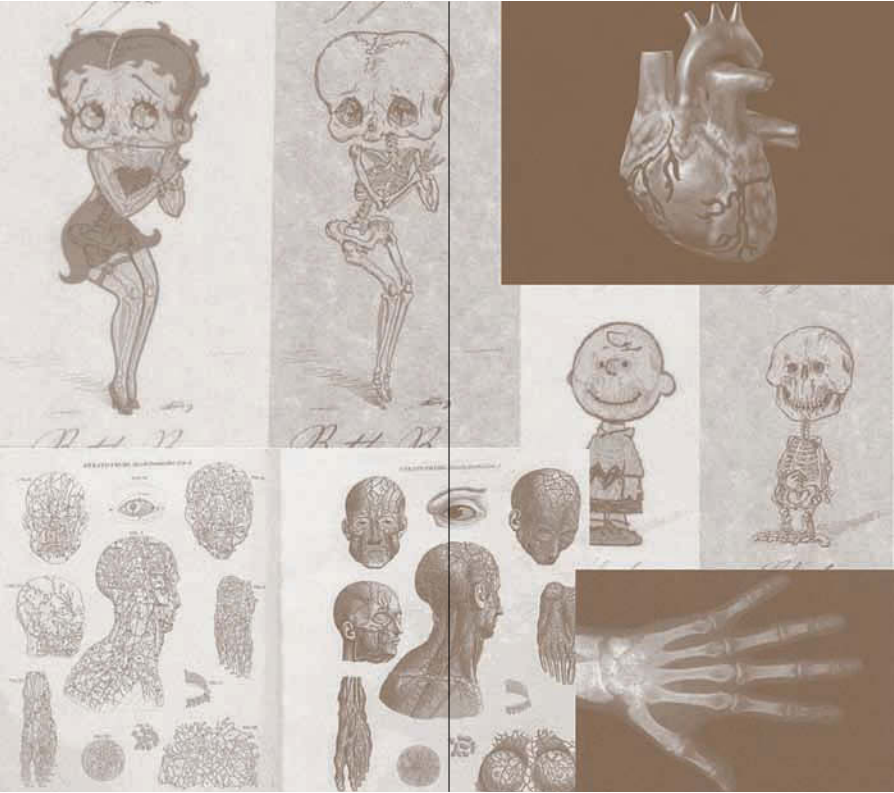
INTI has a LinkedIn account:

<http://www.linkedin.com/companies/international-new-town-institute-almere>

f. Memberships

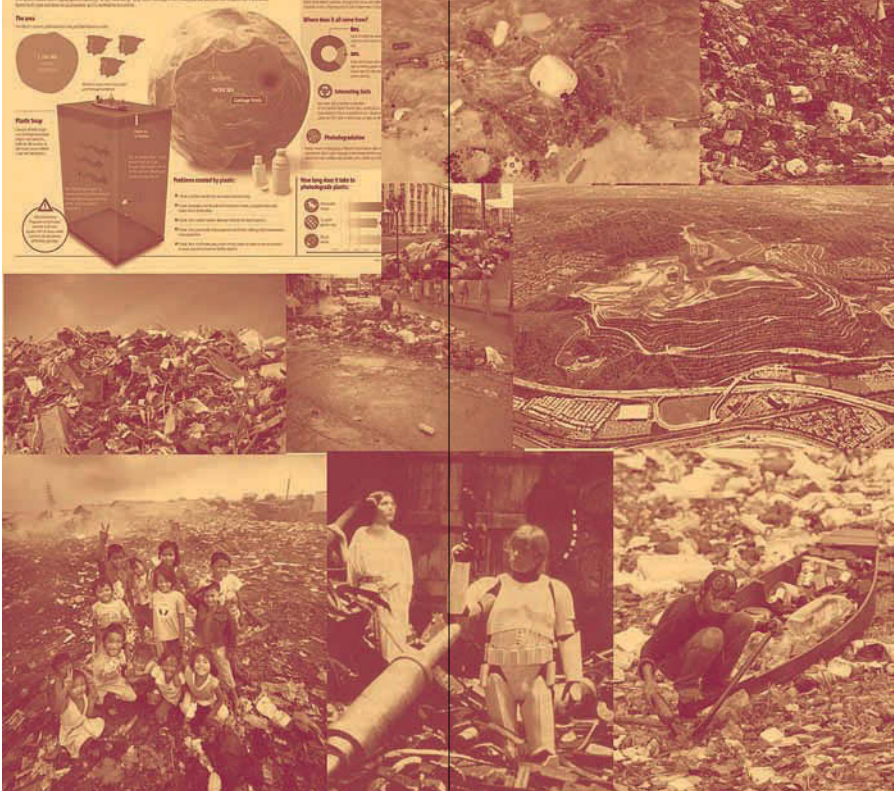
INTI is member of relevant institutions in the fields of
 Urbanity: INTA, International Urban Development Association,
 Housing: IFHP, International Federation of Housing
 Urban renewal: KEI, Kenniscentrum Stedelijke Vernieuwing
 Korean Planning: KRIHS, Korea Research Institute for Human
 Settlements
 New Towns in Europe: ENTP, European New Towns Platform.

INTI participated in conferences of the European New Towns
 Platform in: Vantaa / Hässelby-Vällingby (2008), Figueres (2009) and
 Agios Stefanos (2010).



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Visual essay pages from the publications Model Town, Using Urban Simulation in New Town Planning (top) and New Towns for the 21st Century; The Planned vs the Unplanned City (bottom), by Gerard Hadders

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www.newtowninstitute.org



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