

# Today's Main City Squares

*in North-western Europe*



Amiens



Nottingham



Brugge



Haarlem



Dordrecht



Darmstadt



Wolfsburg



Zoetermeer



Milton  
Keynes



Cergy-  
Pontoise



Almere

# Introduction

## Main City Squares



*“...above all, a Place where People **Meet** and **Socialize**”*

*(Moughtin, 2003)*

# However...





# Problem Statement

## Main City Squares



*“Modern Squares are Simply Spaces **Marked** as **Such** on Maps”*

*(Zucker, 1959)*

# Problem Statement

## Main City Squares



*“Modern Squares are too **Open** and **Amorphous**”*

*(Kostof, 1992)*

# Therefore...

# Aim of the Project

- To Derive **Criteria** to Define **Quality** of Main City Squares
- To Identify **Strengths** and **Weaknesses** in Actual Cases
- To Provide **Recommendations** for Improvement through the Criteria

# Research Question

“How can we **Define** and **Improve** the  
Social-Spatial and Spatial-Functional **Qualities** of  
Today’s **Main City Squares** in North-western Europe?”



# Steps in the Project

- **Literature study:**
  - **History** of city squares in North-western Europe
  - **Criteria** for **Quality** of main city squares
- **Case studies:**
  - Identifying **Strengths** and **Weaknesses** in actual cases
  - Derive **Successful** examples of **Transferable** elements
- **Spatial design:**
  - **Test** case for **Improvement** through **Criteria** for Quality

# Steps in the Project

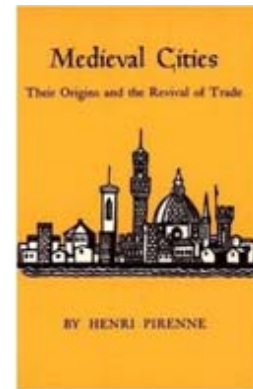
- Literature study:
  - **History** of city squares in North-western Europe
  - **Criteria** for **Quality** of main city squares



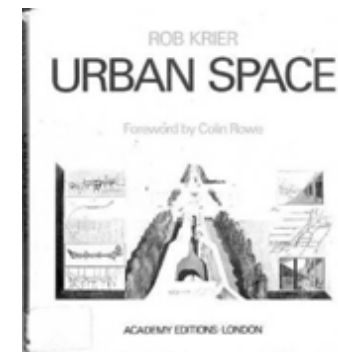
Sitte (1889)



Brinckmann (1921)



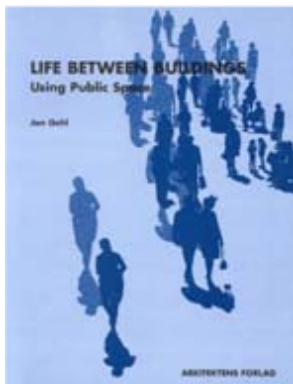
Pirènne (1970)



Krier (1979)



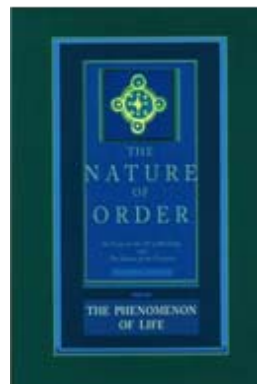
Lynch (1981)



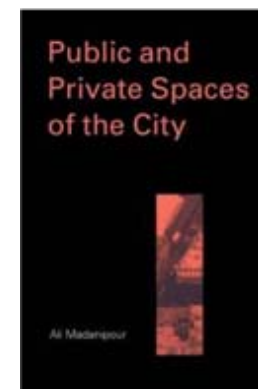
Gehl (1996)



Banerjee (2001)



Alexander (2002)



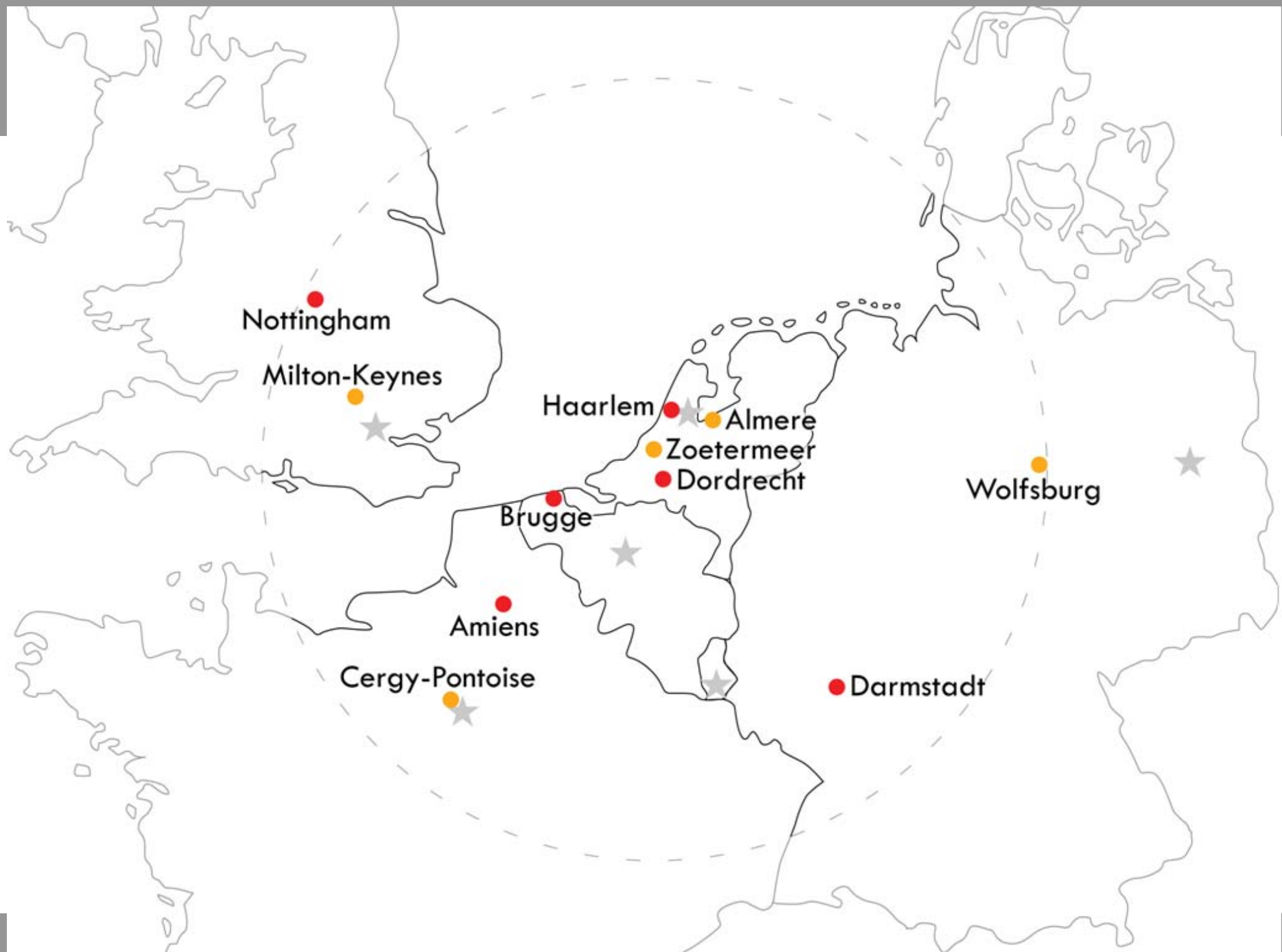
Madanipour (2003)



Lenzholzer (2008)

# Steps in the Project

- **Literature study:**
  - **History** of city squares in North-western Europe
  - **Criteria** for **Quality** of main city squares
- **Case studies:**
  - Identifying **Strengths** and **Weaknesses** in actual cases
  - Derive **Successful** examples of **Transferable** elements







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Haarlem laat bij verkiezing twinning steden  
**voon het meest ga**



### 5. Counting People

#### 5.1 Matrix

Location, Date, Time, Weather conditions, Activities of people, Number of people

**Brugge, Markt:** veel wind

Day	Date	Time	Weather	Sit	Sit 2	Stand	Walk	Bike	Work	Total
Febr	02/10	12.45	Sunny	78	218	62	72	7	15	452
	02/10	15.30	Sunny	74	206	210	116	8	24	658
	12/10	17.15	Cloudy	37	173	58	86	27	10	379
	10	18.55	cloudy	10	184	42	58	3	14	311
	10	20.55	dark							

### Maps

#### Main Squares Only

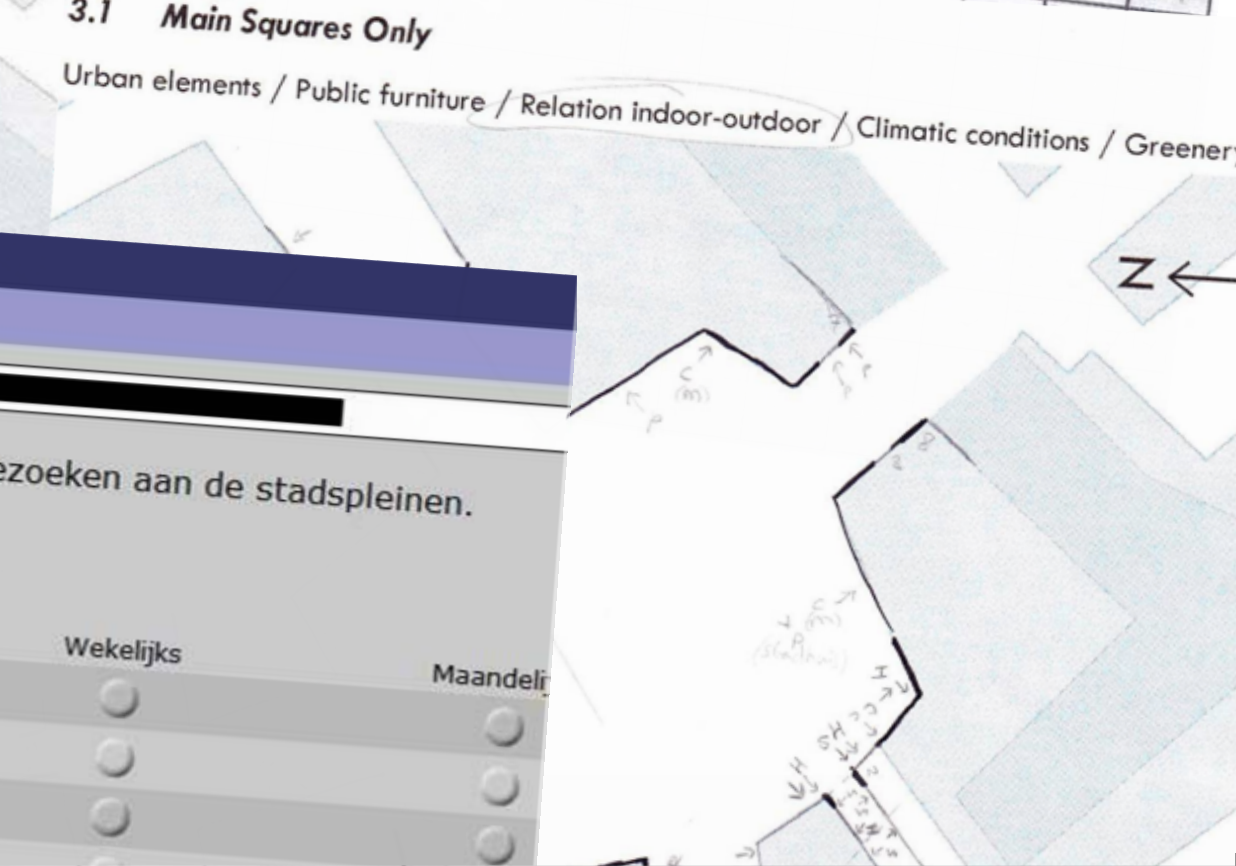
Urban elements / Public furniture / Relation indoor-outdoor / Climatic conditions / Greenery



### Z ← 3. Maps

#### 3.1 Main Squares Only

Urban elements / Public furniture / Relation indoor-outdoor / Climatic conditions / Greenery



### Stadspleinen van Vandaag

#### 3. Uw ervaring

Deze vragen hebben betrekking op de frequentie van uw bezoeken aan de stadspleinen.  
 Er is ruimte voor eigen opmerkingen!

#### 4. Hoe vaak bezoekt u de volgende stadspleinen?

	Dagelijks	Wekelijks	Maandeli
Almere: Grote Markt	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Almere: Stadhuisplein	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Haarlem: Grote Markt	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Haarlem: Oude Groenmarkt	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Stadsplein in	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

# Steps in the Project



Almere: Current



Almere: Proposal

- **Spatial design:**
  - **Test** case for **Improvement** through **Criteria** for Quality

# Results...



# Project Results

## Criteria for Quality of Main City Squares:

- Spatial Organization
- Accessibility & Connectivity
- Civic Program
- Identity
- Liveliness
- Safety & Comfort

# Project Results

## Spatial Organization

*“The **Size** and **Shape** of a Square and its Surrounding Buildings  
Creates the **Physical Space**”*

*(Sitte, 1889)*

*“When a Town Lacks **Character** and **Structure**, the Failure [...]   
Impediment in the Relationship of **Form** and **Function**”*

*(Cullen, 1971)*

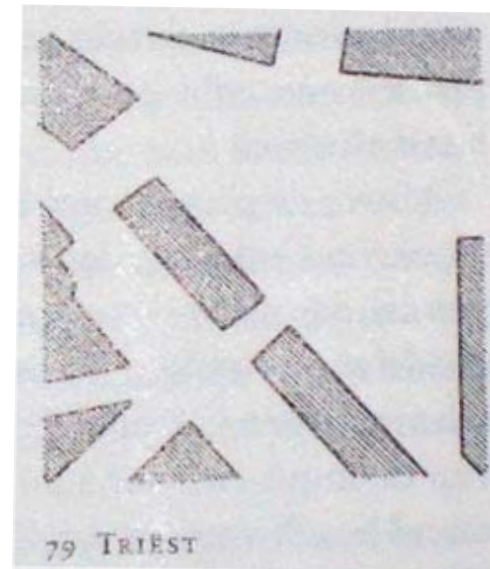
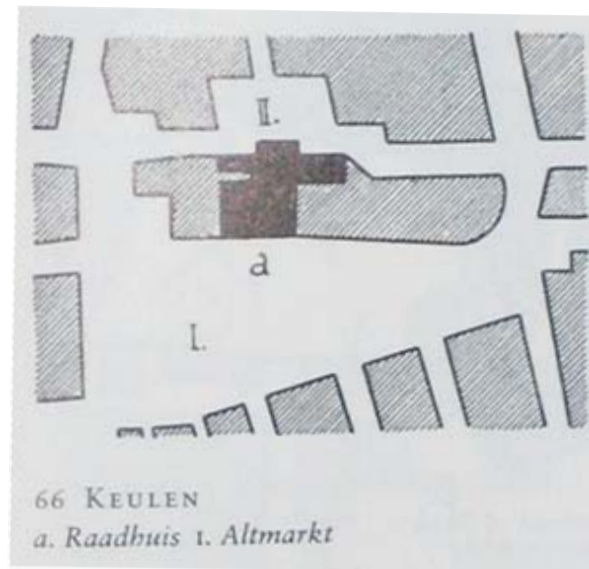
# Project Results

## Spatial Organization

*“The **Size** and **Shape** of a Square and its Surrounding Buildings  
Creates the **Physical Space**”*

*(Sitte, 1889)*

*“Corresponding  
squares”*



*“Wedge-shaped  
leftover spaces”*

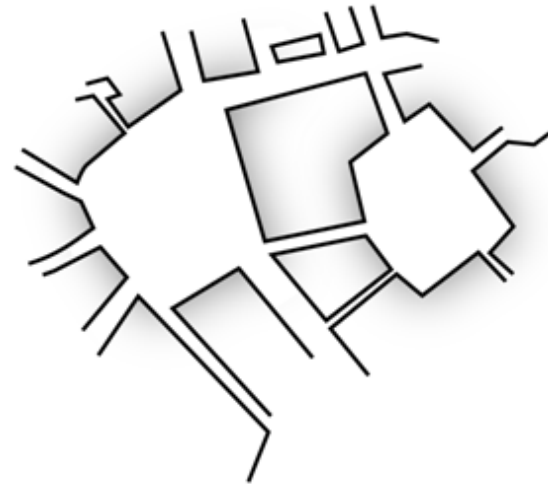
# Project Results

## Spatial Organization

- **Surface**
- Scale
- Configuration
- Experience on eye-level
- Design style



## Successful example



Brugge

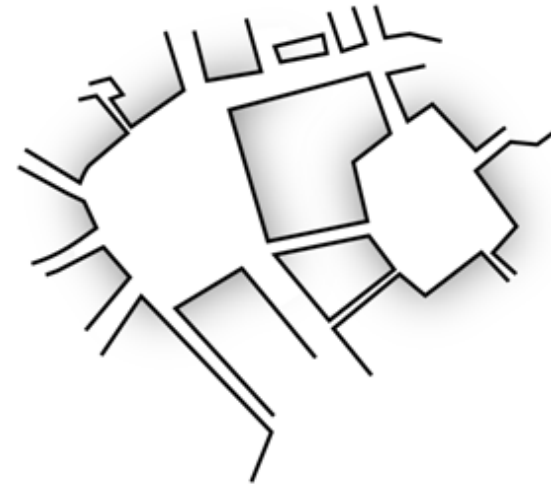


# Project Results

## Spatial Organization

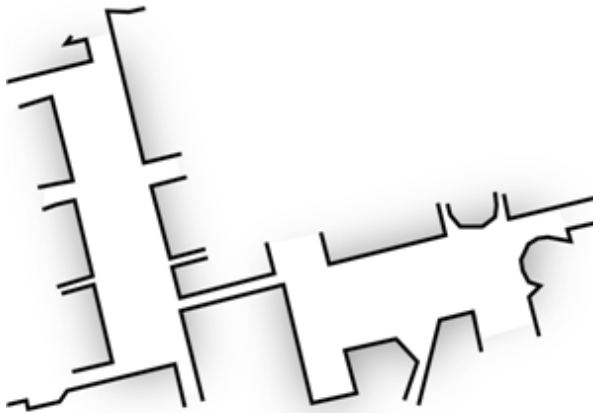
- Surface

Successful example

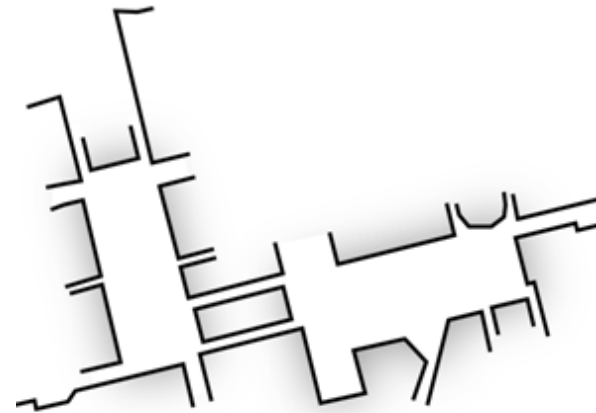


Brugge

Case for improvement



Almere



Proposal

# Project Results

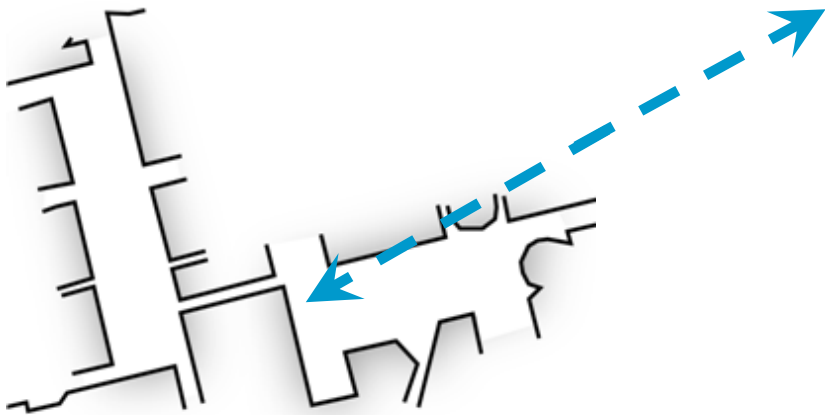
## Spatial Organization

- Surface
- **Experience on eye-level**

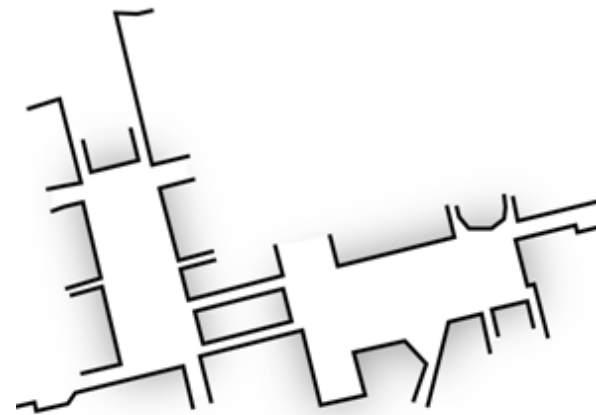


Almere

Case for improvement



Almere



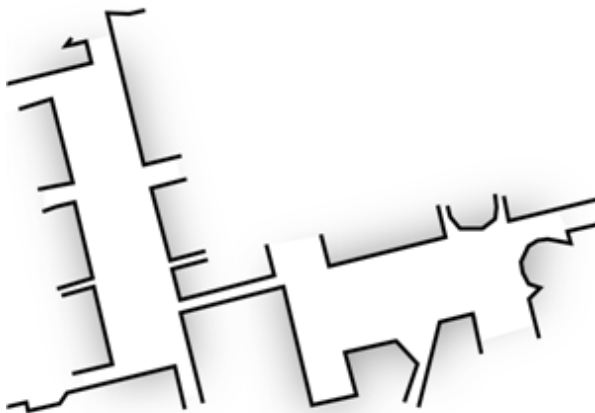
Proposal

# Project Results

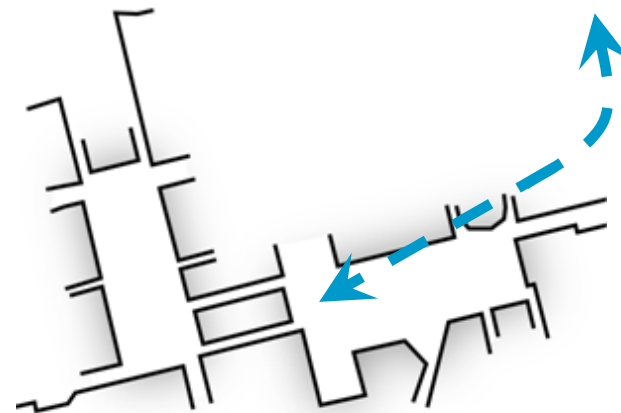
## Spatial Organization

- Surface
- **Experience on eye-level**

Case for improvement



Almere



Proposal

# Project Results





# Project Results

Spatial Organization

## Accessibility & Connectivity

*“Urban Space Participates in a **Network** that  
is Larger than the Space Itself”*

*(White, 1999)*

*“Streets in Historic Towns lead **Naturally** to the Centre,  
the Main Square, where one Feels that he has **Arrived**”*

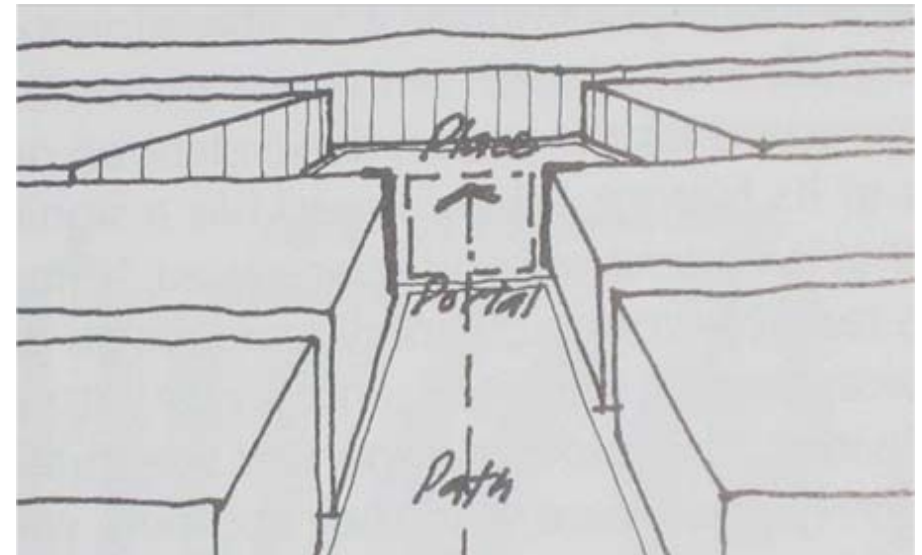
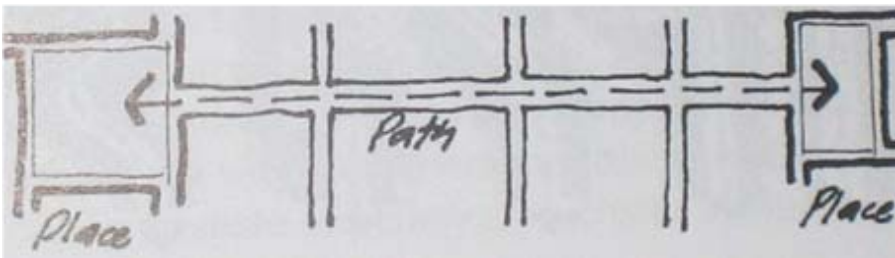
*(Moughtin, 2003)*

# Project Results

## Accessibility & Connectivity

*“Urban Space Participates in a **Network** that  
is Larger than the Space Itself”*

*(White, 1999)*



# Project Results

## Accessibility & Connectivity

- Car parking
- Public transport
- **Walk-ability** — — — — ➔
- Approach
- Integration larger urban fabric

## Successful example



Brugge

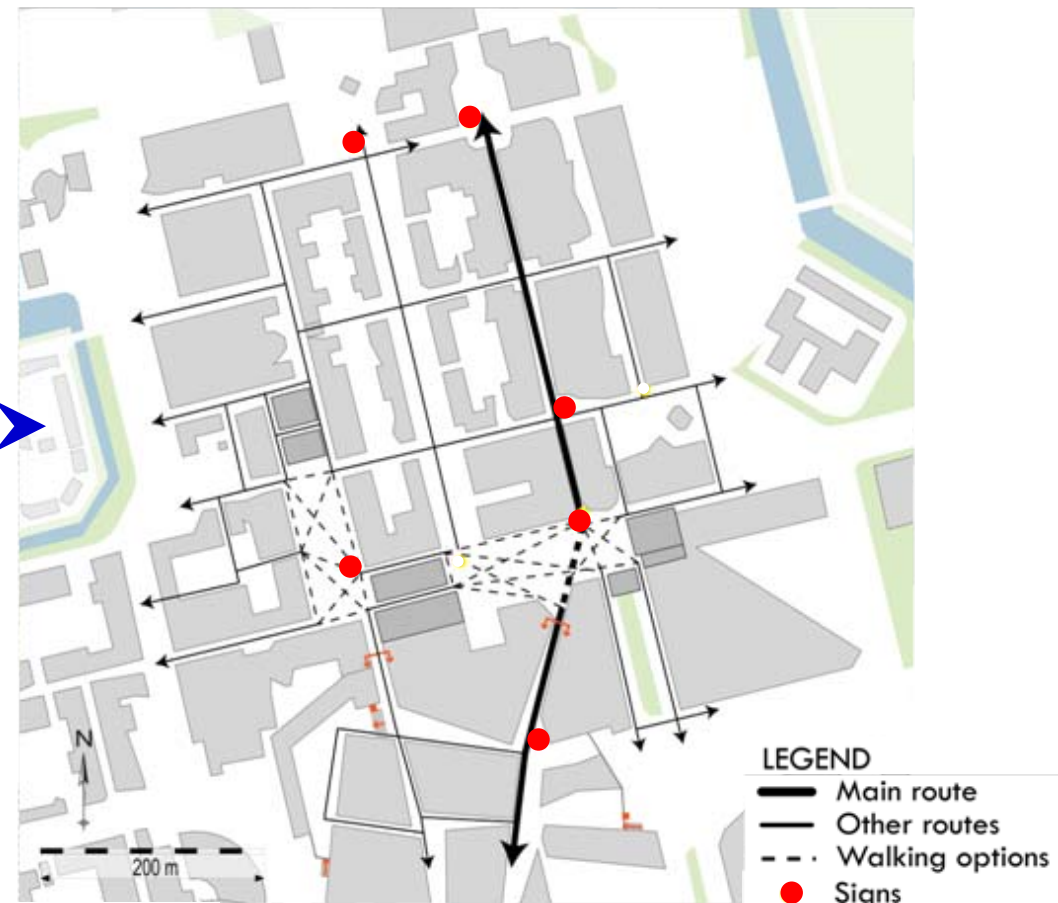
# Project Results

Case for improvement



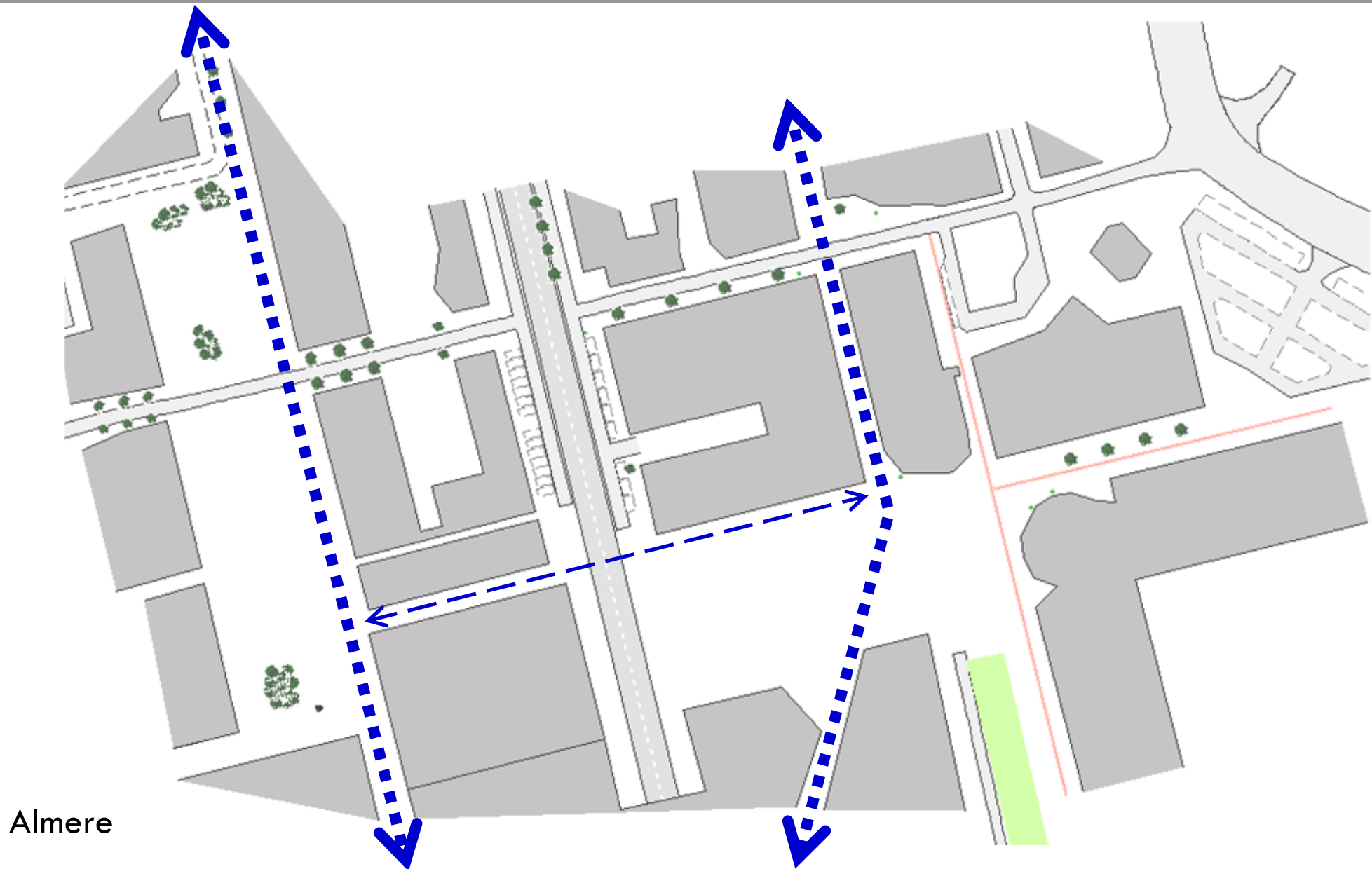
Almere

Successful example

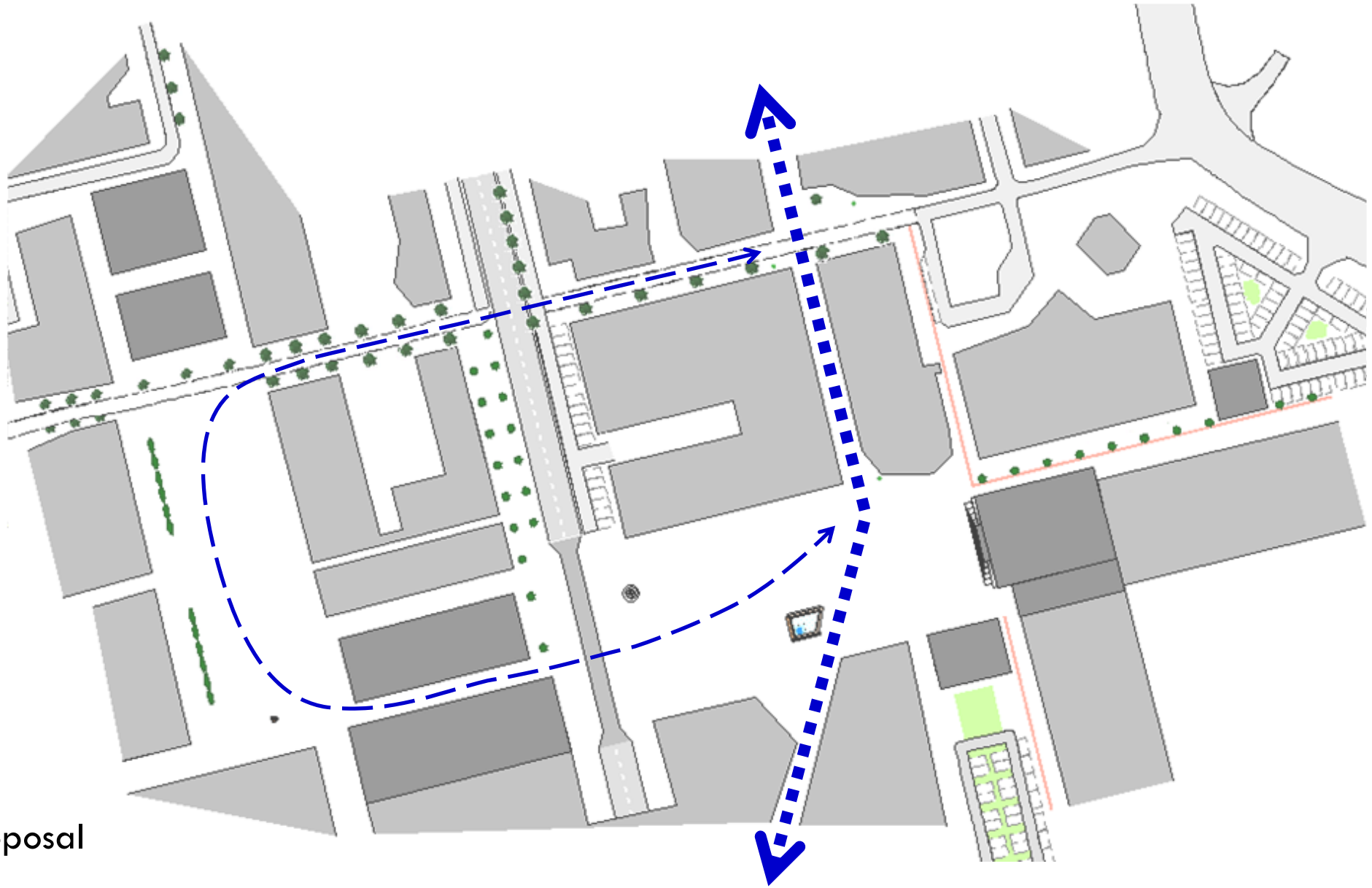


Proposal

# Project Results



# Project Results



Proposal



# Project Results

Spatial Organization

Accessibility & Connectivity

## Civic Program

*“Public Space is the **Common Ground** where People carry out the Functional and Ritual **Activities** that Bind the **Community**”*

*(Carr et al, 1992)*

*“A City Square can be called Successful when it **Sustains Activity**”*

*(Moughtin, 2003)*

# Project Results

## Civic Program



Alnwick, 19th C.

(Madanipour, 2003)

# Project Results

## Civic Program

- **Markets** — — — →
- Festivals & events
- Social & cultural activities
- Subsidy of activities
- Target groups



Successful example

Foto 30 van 74 Alles weergeven



Almere

Grotemarkt, the main market. (Not a market day :P)

## Case for improvement



# Project Results



## Case for improvement

# Project Results

Spatial Organization

Accessibility & Connectivity

Civic Program

## Identity

*“Good Place has Distinguishing Qualities that Establish a **Unique Identity**”*

*“Successful Places have Strength of **Character**”*

*(White, 1999)*

*“The Property Creates **Life** by Helping Centres  
to **Intensify** Each Other”*

*(Alexander, 2002)*



# Project Results

## Identity



“Strong Center”



“Levels of Scale”

*“The Property Creates **Life** by Helping Centres  
to **Intensify** Each Other”*

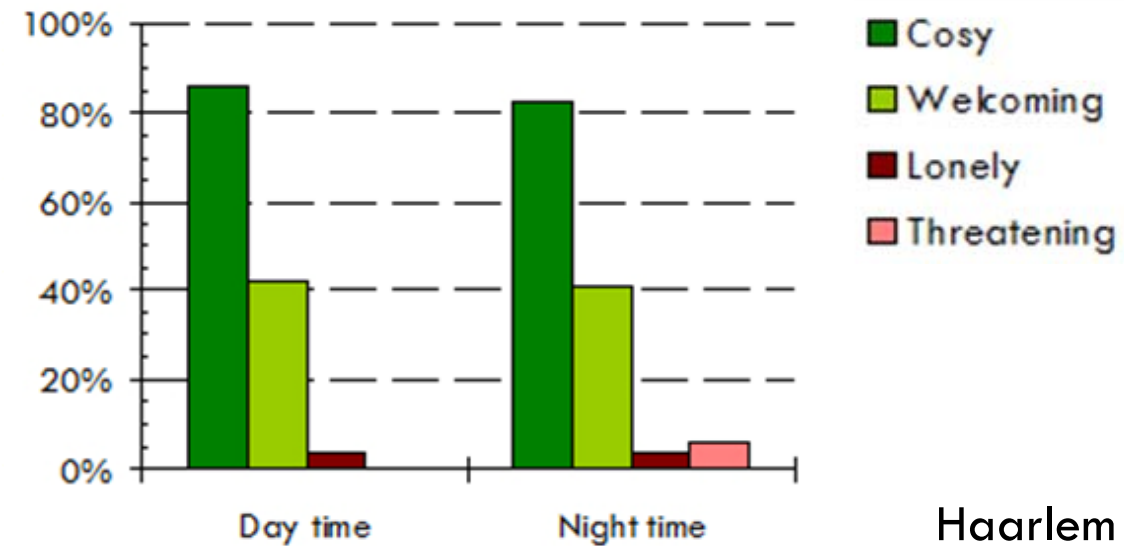
*(Alexander, 2002)*

# Project Results

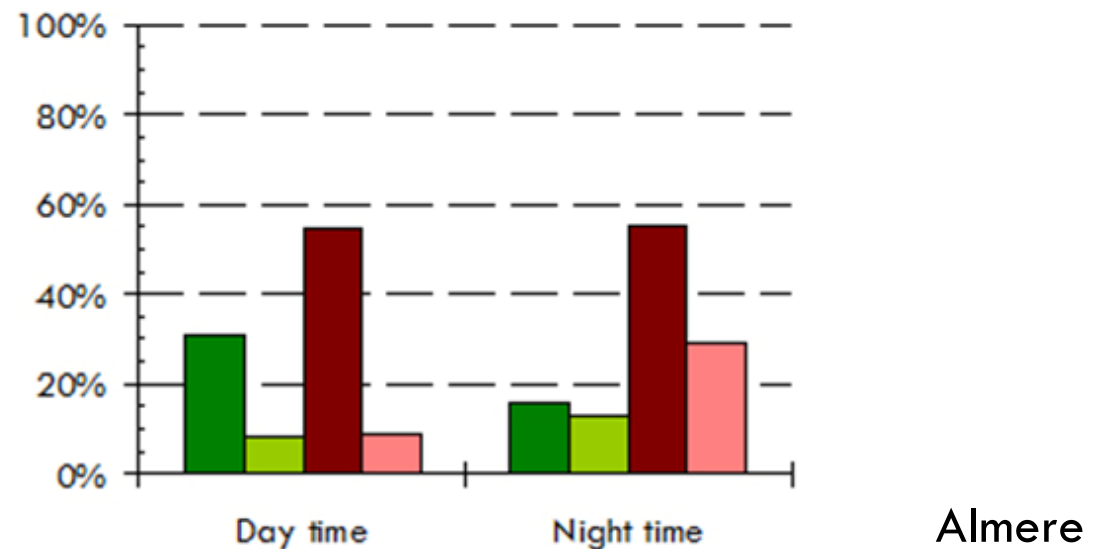
Successful example

## Identity

- Symbolic value
- **Atmosphere**
- Image
- Details in design
- Urban elements



Case for improvement



# Project Results

Spatial Organization

Accessibility & Connectivity

Civic Program

Identity

**Liveliness**

*“Urban Vitality is mostly about Providing Possibilities for **Transaction**”*

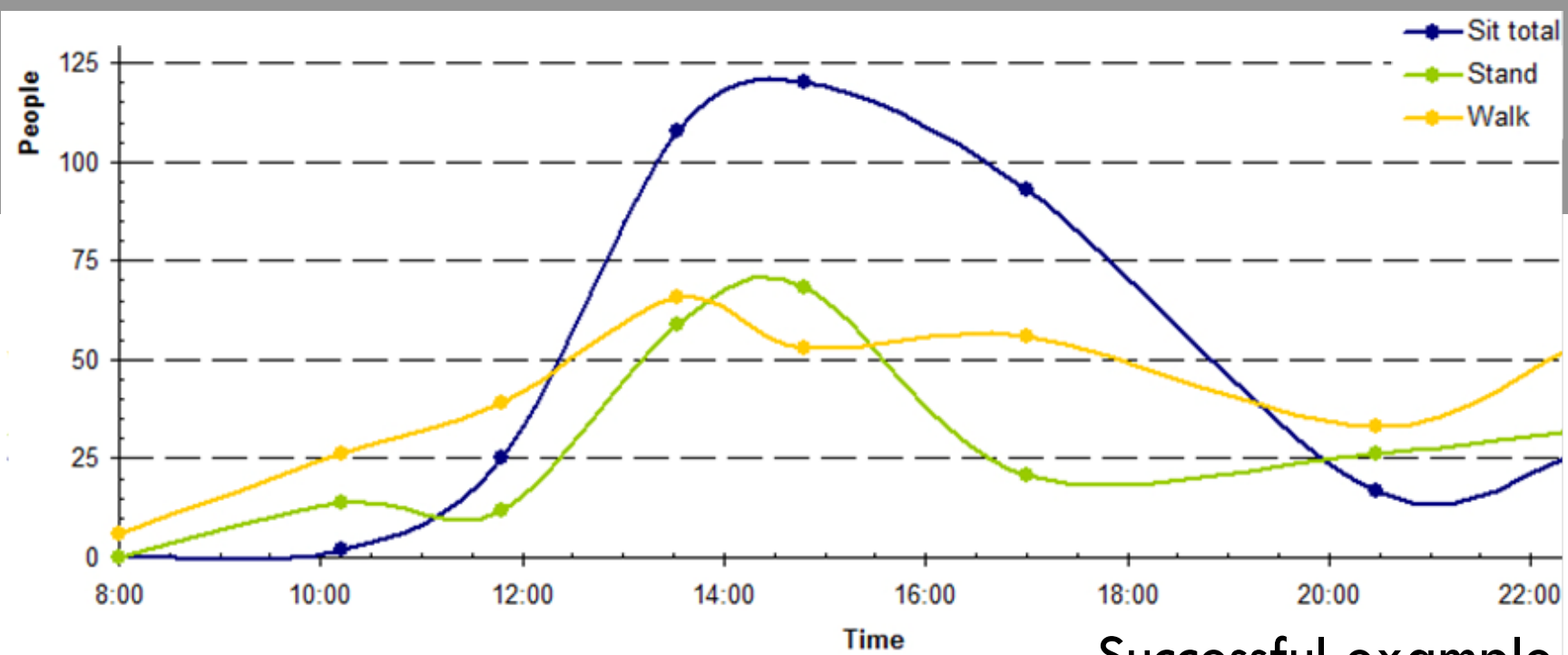
*(Montgomery, 1998)*

*“The Space should **Encourage** People to Come and **Participate**”*

*(White, 1999)*

*“Successful Places are Characterized by the **Presence** of **People**”*

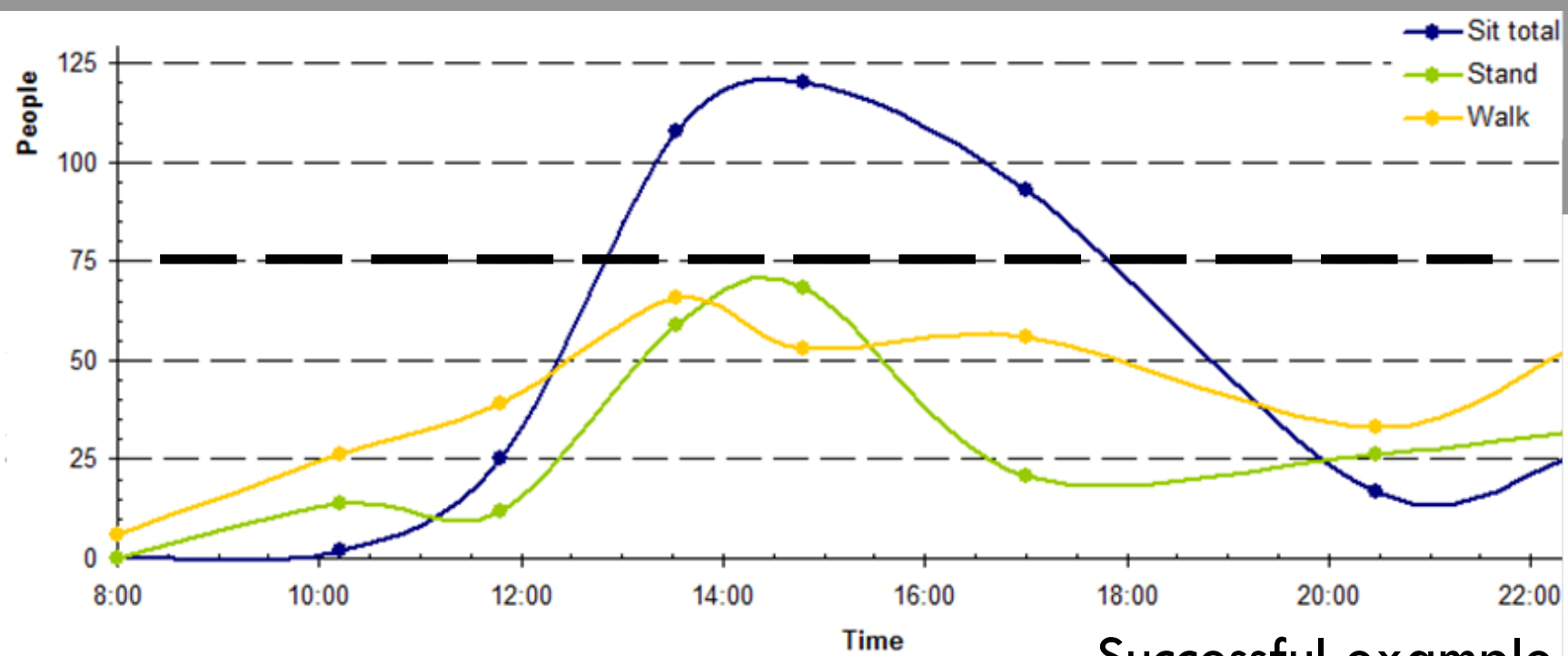
*(Carmona, 2003)*



Successful example

## Liveliness

- **People**
- Public furniture
- Dominant functions
- Changes of activities
- Relation in-/outdoor
- Public network

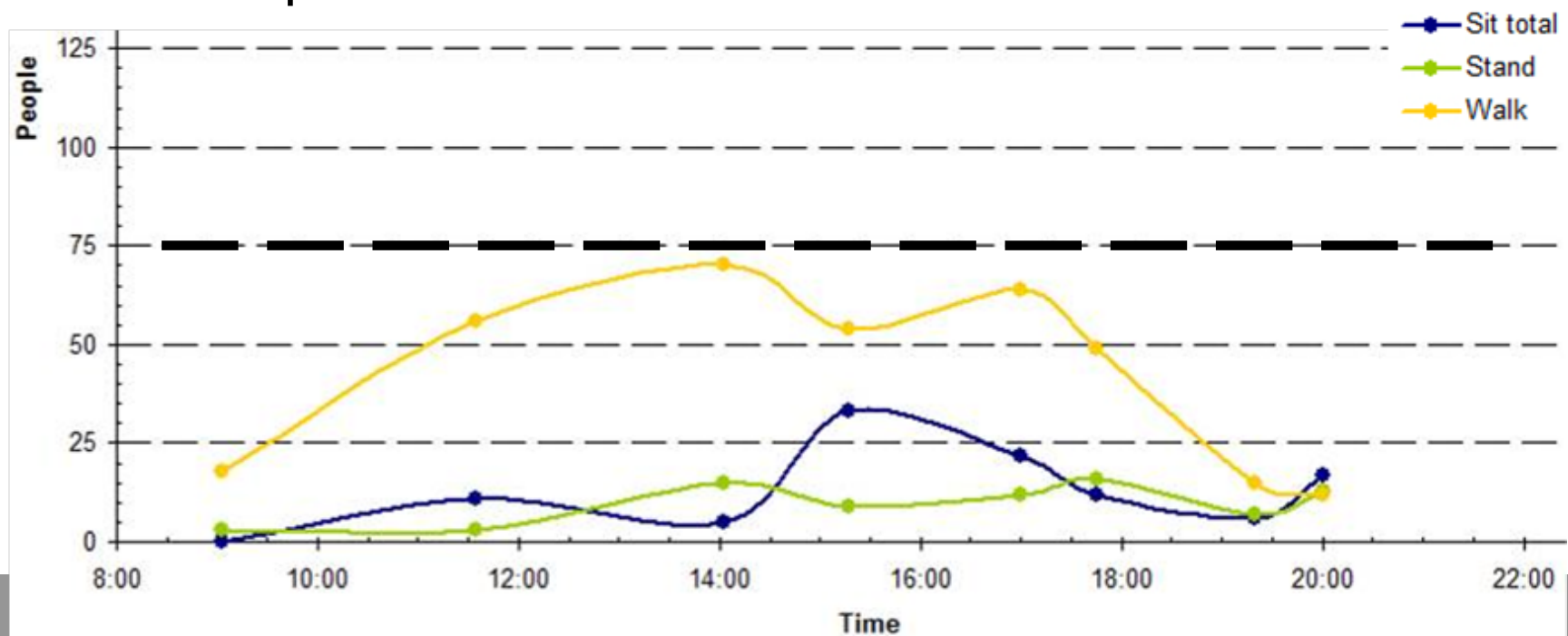


Successful example

## Liveliness

- People

Case for improvement

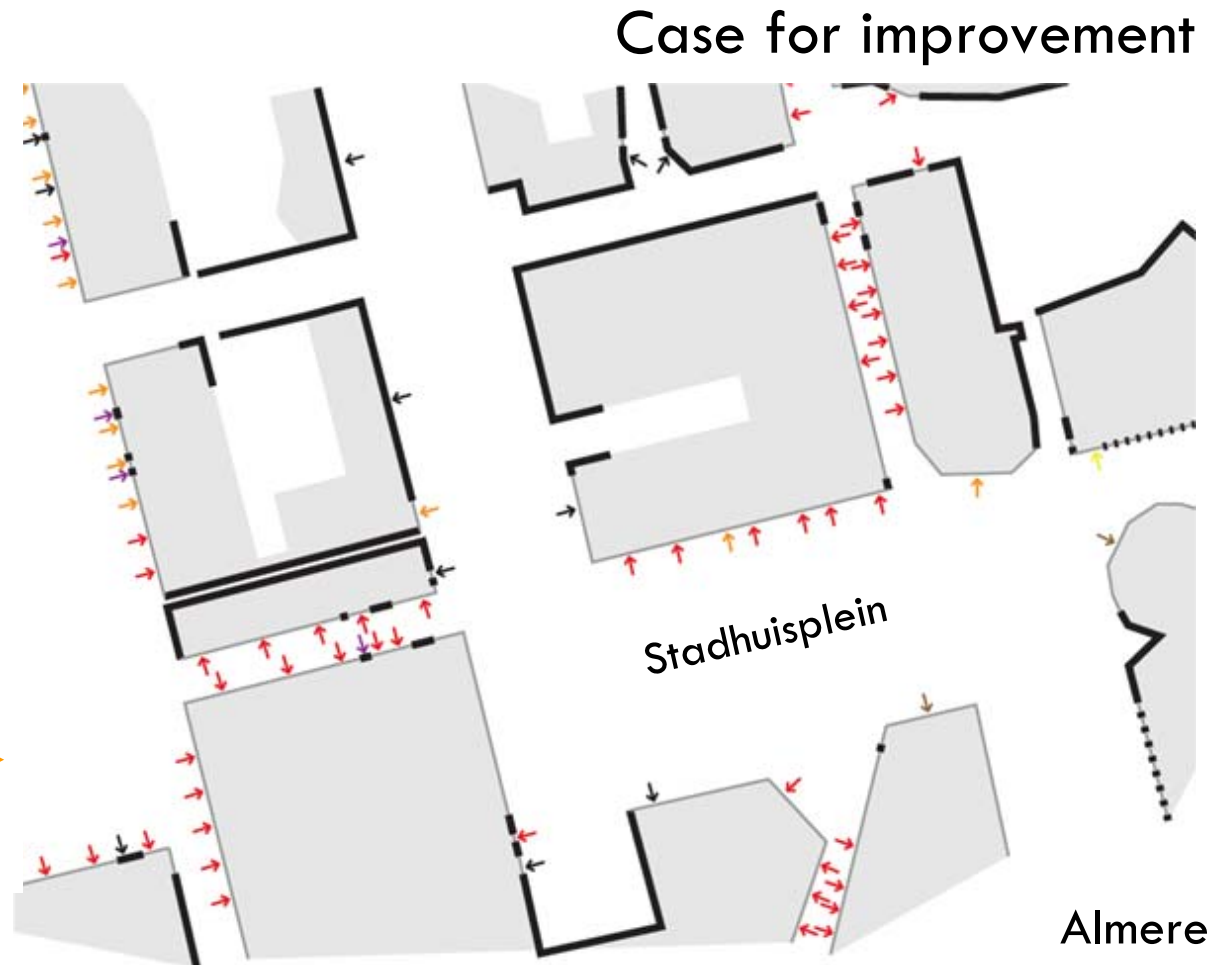


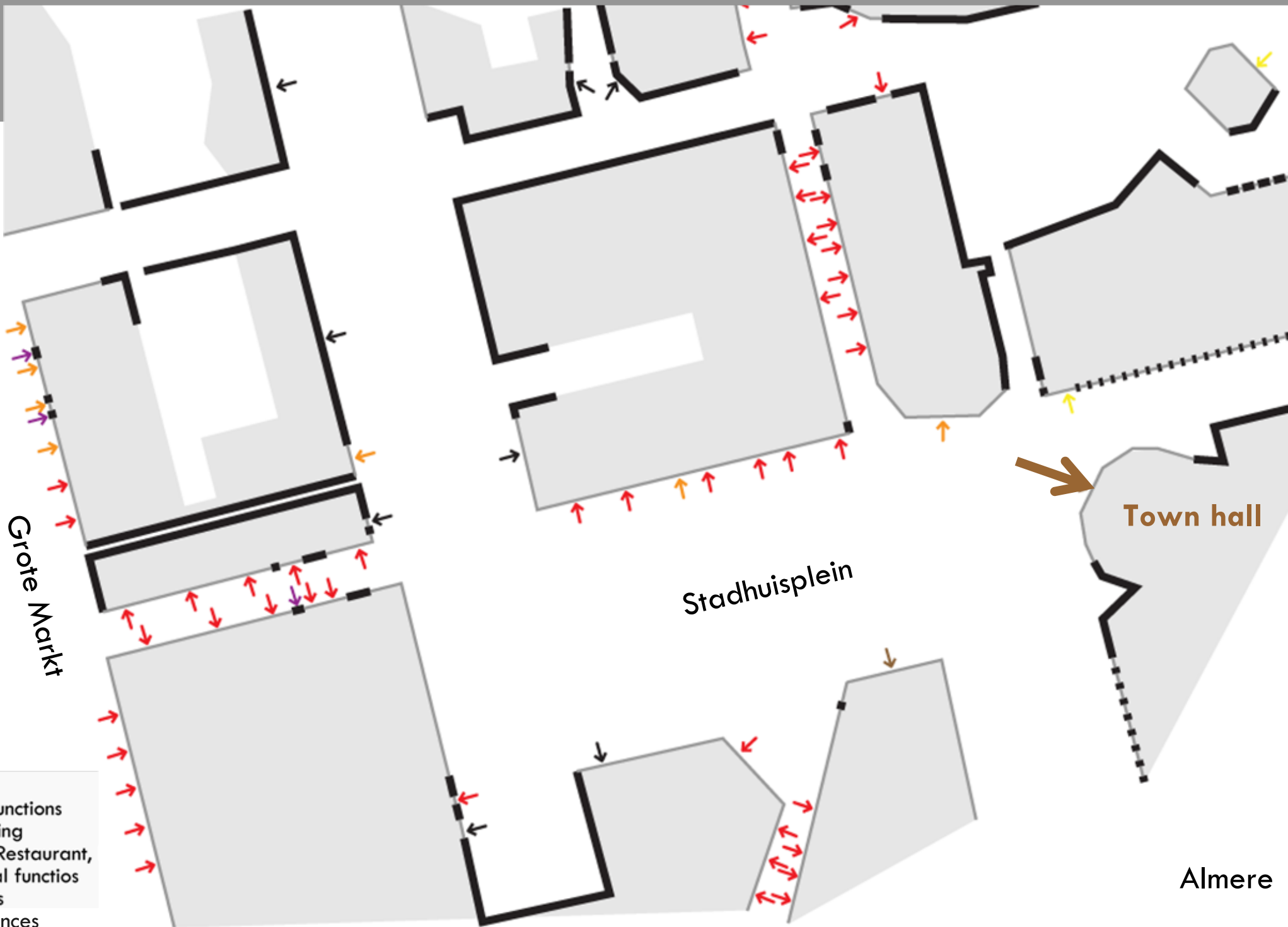


# Project Results

## Liveliness

- People
- Public furniture
- Dominant functions
- Changes of activities
- **Relation in-/outdoor**
- Public network





# Project Results



Case for improvement



# Project Results

Spatial Organization

Accessibility & Connectivity

Civic Program

Identity

Liveliness

**Safety & Comfort**

*“The Degree of **Maintenance** is an Important Factor in the Quality of Public Space”*

*(Lynch, 1981)*

*“The Pleasantness of a Place **Protects** One from Danger”*

*(Gehl, 1996)*



# Project Results

## Safety & Comfort



*“The Pleasantness of a Place **Protects** One from Danger”*

*(Gehl, 1996)*

# Project Results

## Safety & Comfort

- Climatic conditions
- **Greenery** — — — — ➔
- Maintenance
- Lighting
- Physical safety

Successful example







Proposal



Almere

Case for improvement



Successful example

Haarlem





Proposal

# Project Results

Successful example

## Safety & Comfort

- Climatic conditions
- **Greenery**
- Maintenance
- **Lighting** — — — — ➔
- Physical safety





# Project Results

Case for improvement



Successful example



# Project Results

## Criteria for Quality of Main City Squares:

- Spatial Organization
- Accessibility & Connectivity
- Civic Program
- Identity
- Liveliness
- Safety & Comfort

# Research Question

“How can we **Define** and **Improve** the  
Social-Spatial and Spatial-Functional **Qualities** of  
Today’s **Main City Squares** in North-western Europe?”

# Conclusions

- **To Define the Quality of main city squares:**
  - Theoretical list of 'Criteria for Quality'
  - Examples from Actual cases
- **To Improve the Quality of main city squares:**
  - Use 'Criteria for Quality' as checklist
  - Make use of successful examples

# Conclusions

How can we **Use** this List of Criteria in Practice:

- To analyze **individual aspects** of one case
- To **compare results** of similar research
- To propose and underpin **interventions**





# Conclusions

- **What is Going Wrong?**
  - **Top-down** Planning & Design (literally)
  - Thinking in **Built Form** instead of Creating Space
- **What can we learn?**
  - **Discover** the Quality of Main Squares...  
...from the Perspective of its **Users!**
  - **Implement** the Appreciated Qualities in the (Re)Design of Squares

# Today's Main City Squares

*in North-western Europe*

