

The Revival of the Just City

A planning & design methodology that allows steering complex urban development and contributes to the revival of the Just City that Amsterdam once was

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P5 Presentation

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Planning Complex Cities

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Master track: Urbanism

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In this presentation

1. Introduction to the research field
2. Problem statement & Project aim
3. Methodology for a Just City
4. Showing the 5-Step Methodology
5. Applying the 5-Step Methodology in practice
6. Reflection

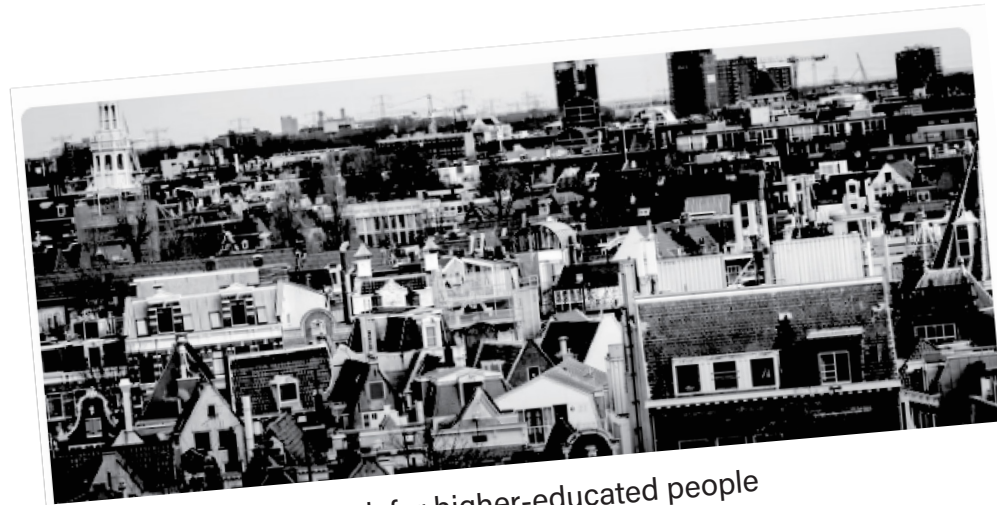
Figure 2: "Keizersstraat 21 - 23 (ged.). Op nummer 21 protesten tegen de sloop van de Nieuwmarktbuurt" (Stadsarchief Amsterdam/ANEFO, 1971)

Introduction to the research field



Figure 3: Change of the Javastreet between 2013 and 2021
(Google Maps, 2013 & 2021)

- Streetscape in Amsterdam changed
 - For the better?



Amsterdam: theme park for higher-educated people

21 februari 2017 19:41
Laatste update: 22 februari 2017 11:19

Figure 4: "Amsterdam theme park for higher-educated people" (nu.nl, 2017)

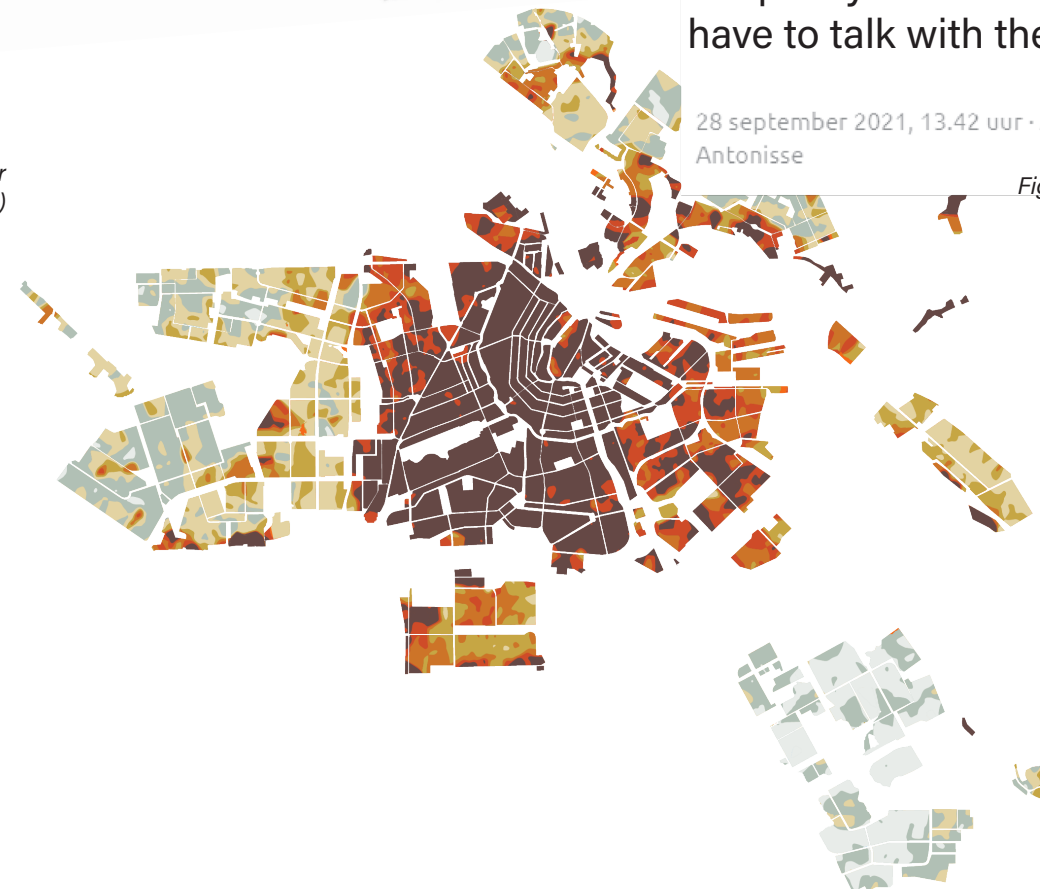
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Inequality in Amsterdam is growing: "We have to talk with the people"

28 september 2021, 13.42 uur · Aangepast 28 september 2021, 14.00 uur · Door Robin Antonisse

Figure 5: "Inequality is growing in Amsterdam: 'We have to talk to the people'" (Antonisse, 2021)



Housing prices per m² in €

>7901	3950 - 4609
6585 - 7901	3292 - 3950
5926 - 6585	2633 - 3292
5267 - 5926	1976 - 2633
4609 - 5267	<1976

Figure 6: Average housing prices per m² in 2019 (Gemeente Amsterdam, 2022)

Inequality in the city of Amsterdam is growing

- Access to housing & functions is threatened

Introduction to the research field

Amsterdam as Just City in the 1970s



Figure 7: "Demonstratie tegen de woningnood"
(Stadsarchief Amsterdam/ANEFO, 1970)

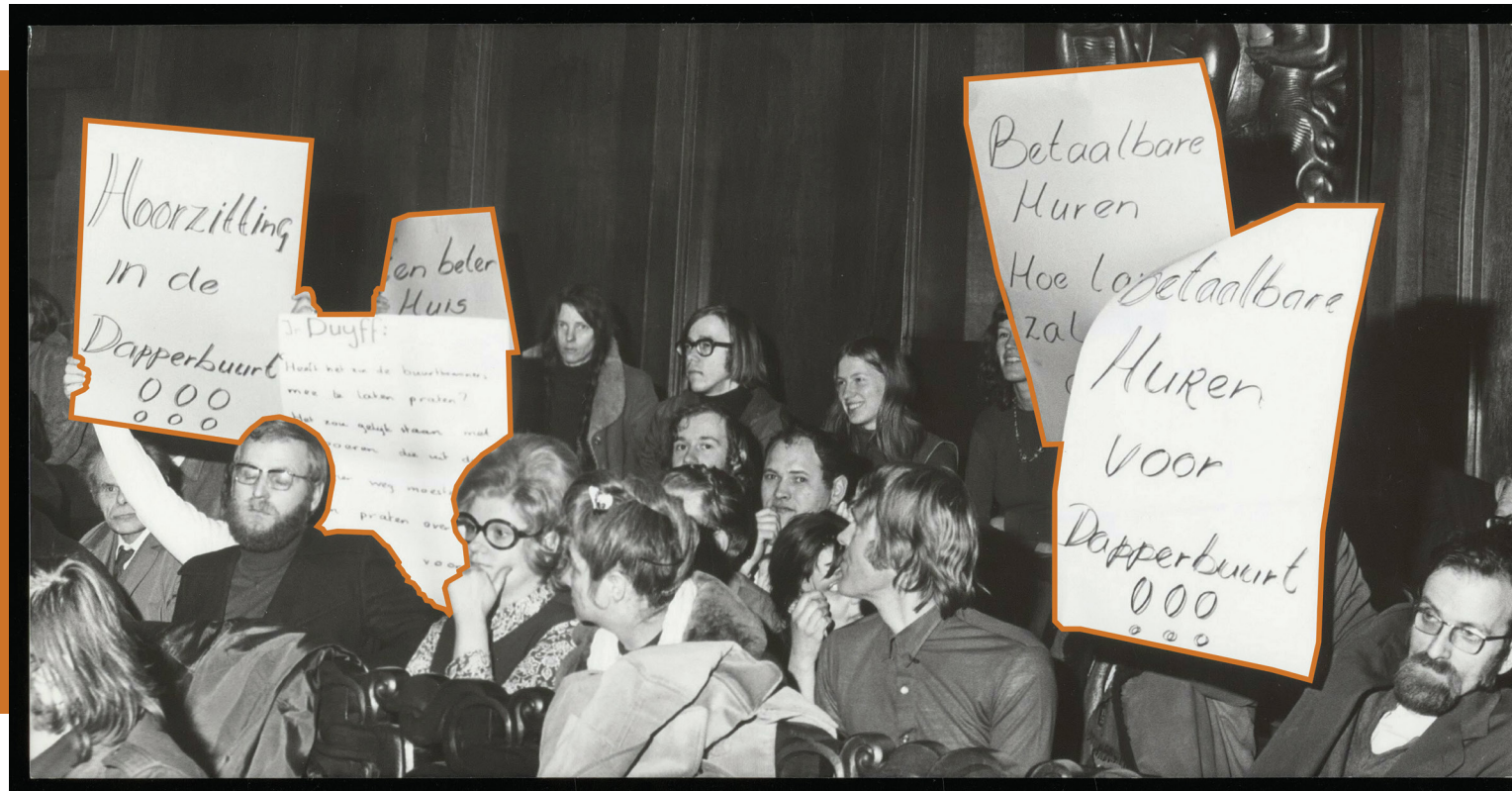


Figure 8: Protests Dapperbuurt ("In het stadhuis, Oudezijds Voorburgwal 195, protesteren bewoners uit de Dapperbuurt op de publieke tribune van de raadszaal", Stadsarchief Amsterdam/ANEFO, 1972)

Amsterdam as Just City in the 1970s

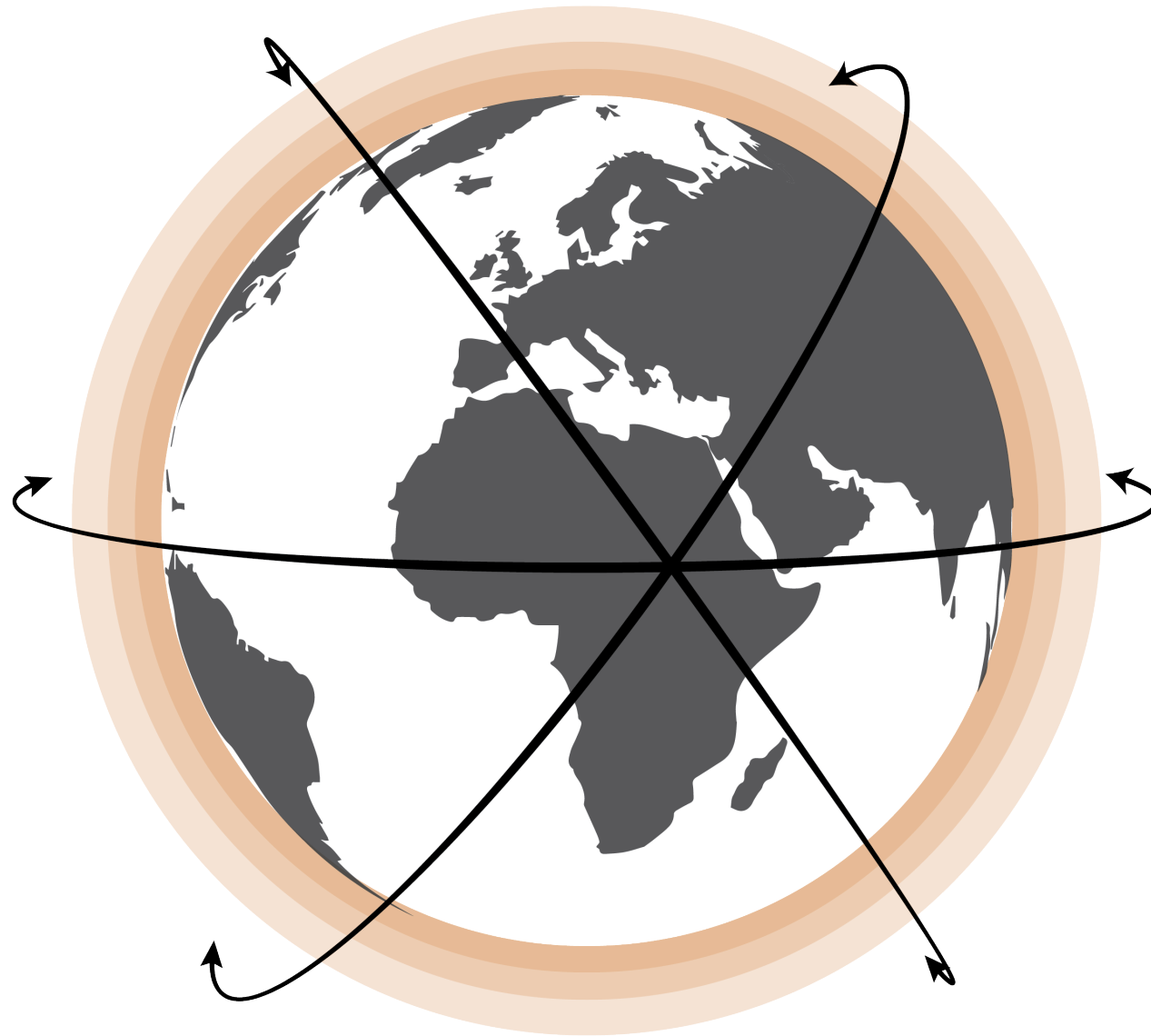
- *People gathering together to let their voice be heard*
- *Housing market under strict state control*
- *Access to housing and functions protected*
- *Democratic decision-making*



***“a city that has made the right trade-offs
between equity, diversity and democracy”***
- Fainstein (2011)

***“A Just City, in my opinion, is a city where
exploitation and alienation are absent”***
- Uitermark (2009)

Figure 9: “Keizersstraat 21 - 23 (ged.). Op nummer 21 protesten tegen de sloop van de Nieuwmarktbuurt” (Stadsarchief Amsterdam/ANEFO, 1971)



1980s

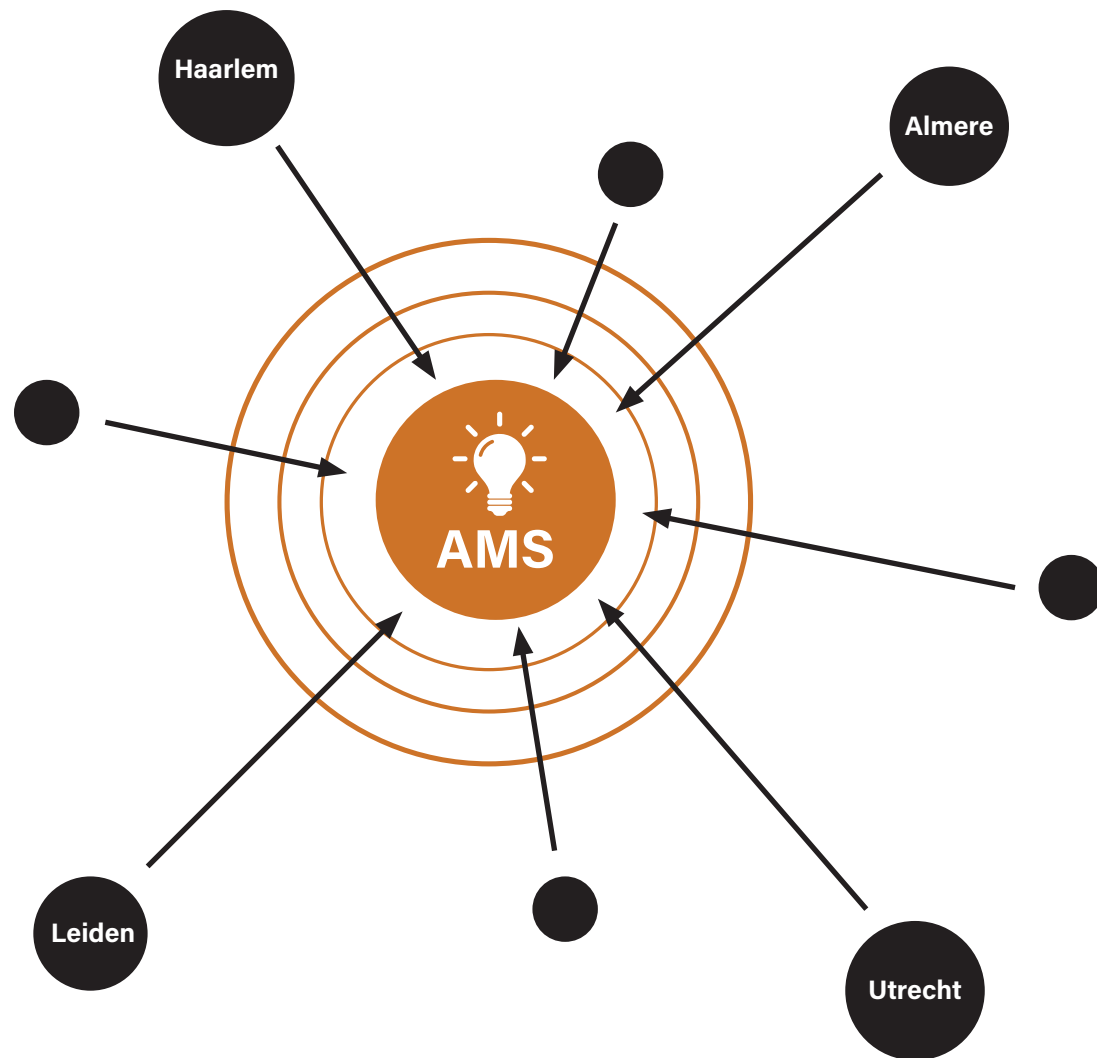
- *The world is globalizing*
- *Knowledge economy*
- *Amsterdam wanted to become compatible with other cities*

Figure 10: Globalization in the 1980s

World is globalizing

1980s

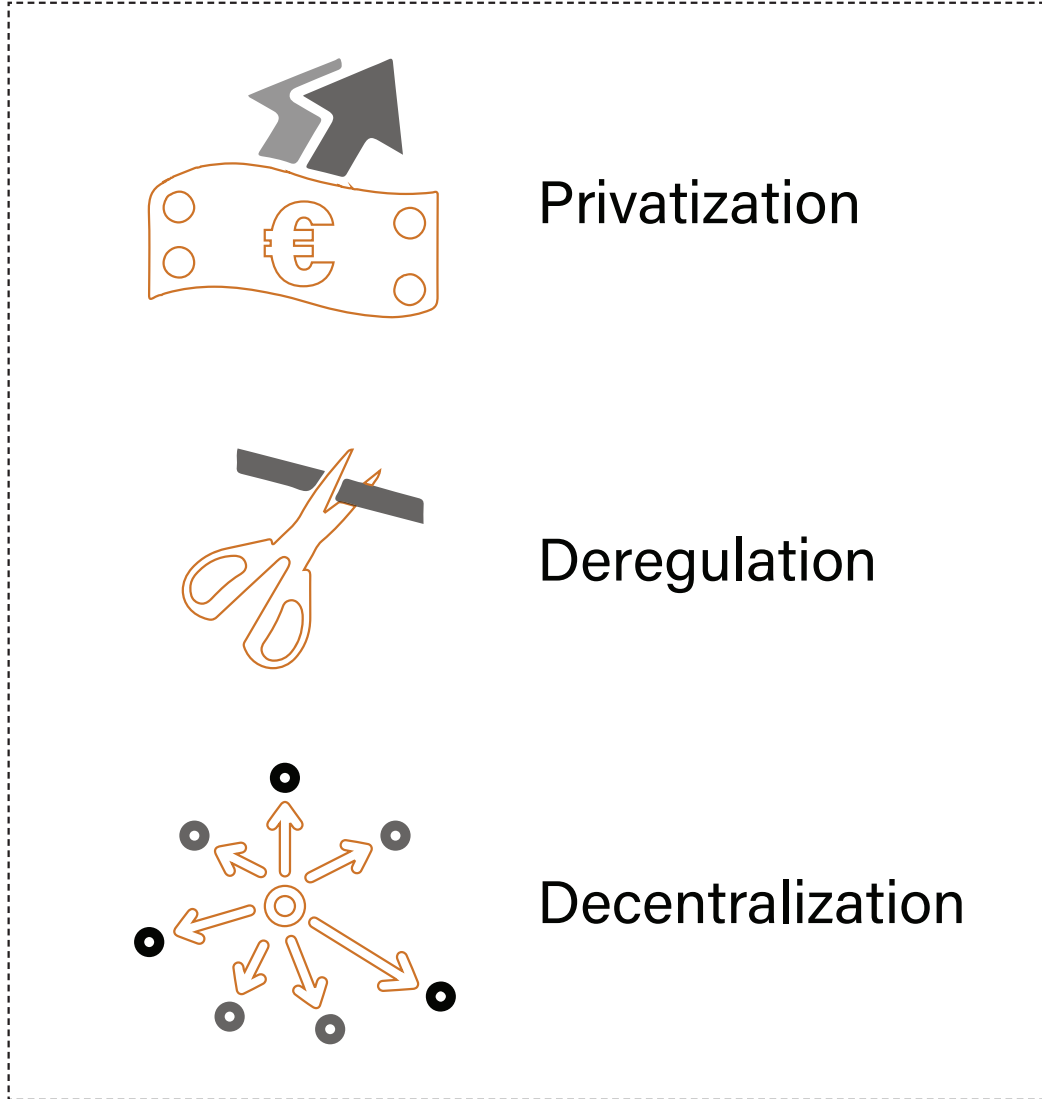
1990s



- Neoliberal planning paradigm*
- *Attracting knowledge workers to the city of Amsterdam*
 - *"Trickle-down" effect*

Figure 11: Planning paradigm of the 1980s in which Amsterdam aimed to attract knowledge workers

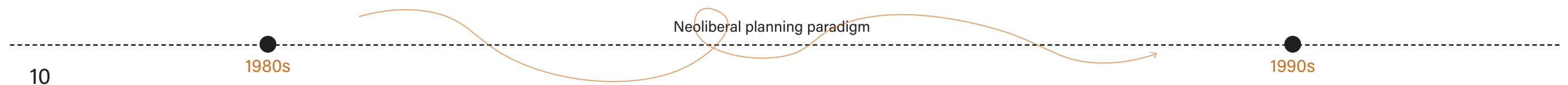
Neoliberal planning paradigm



Neoliberal planning paradigm

- *New strategy*
- *Leave urban development to private parties*

Figure 12: Strategy for neoliberal planning paradigm



Effects of the neoliberal paradigm change

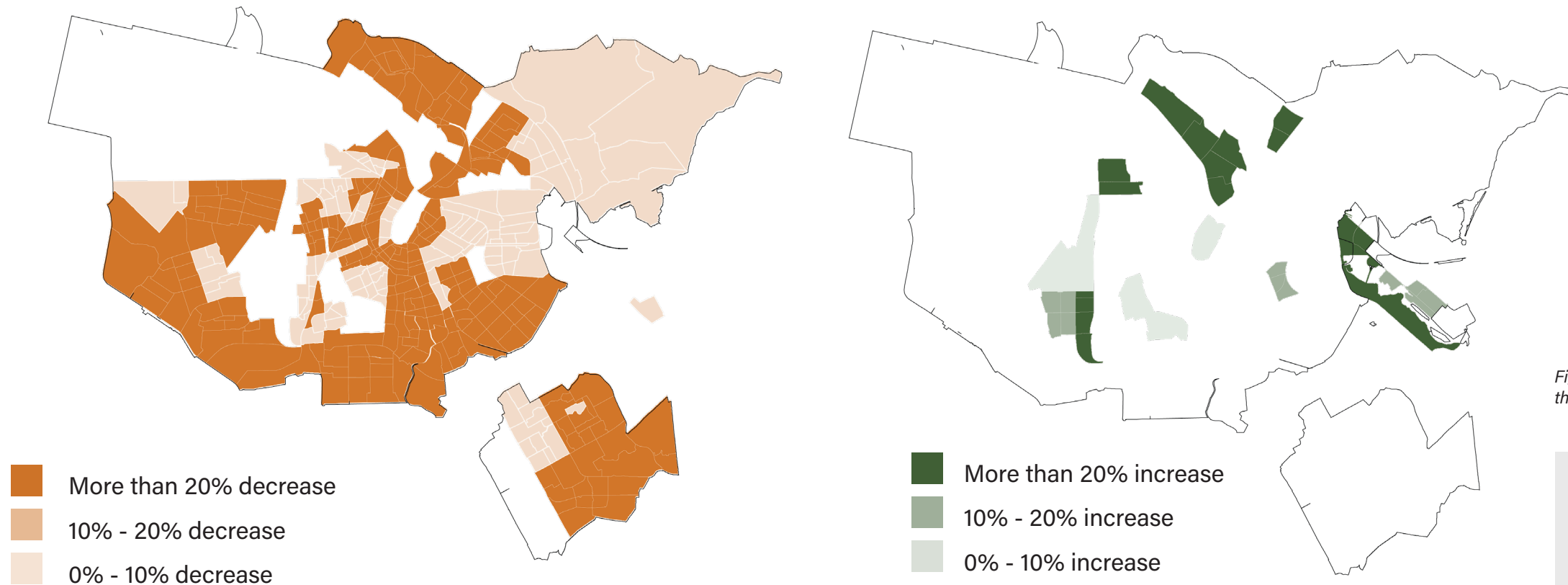


Figure 13: Decrease and increase of social housing in the period 2013 - 2020 (Gemeente Amsterdam, 2020)

Decrease and increase of social housing between 2013 and 2020

Waiting list social housing

- 1982: 2 years
- 2022: >13 years
(Uitermark, 2009 & Gemeente Amsterdam, 2023)

Effects of the neoliberal paradigm change

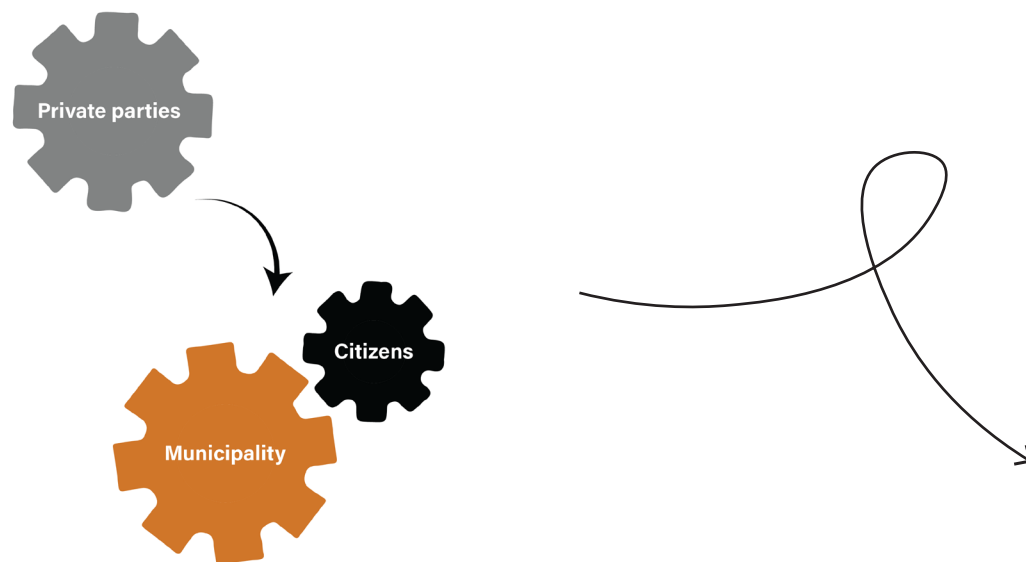


Figure 14: Introduction private parties in the urban development process

Complex development process

- Introduction of private parties in the development process
- Increased interests and complexity

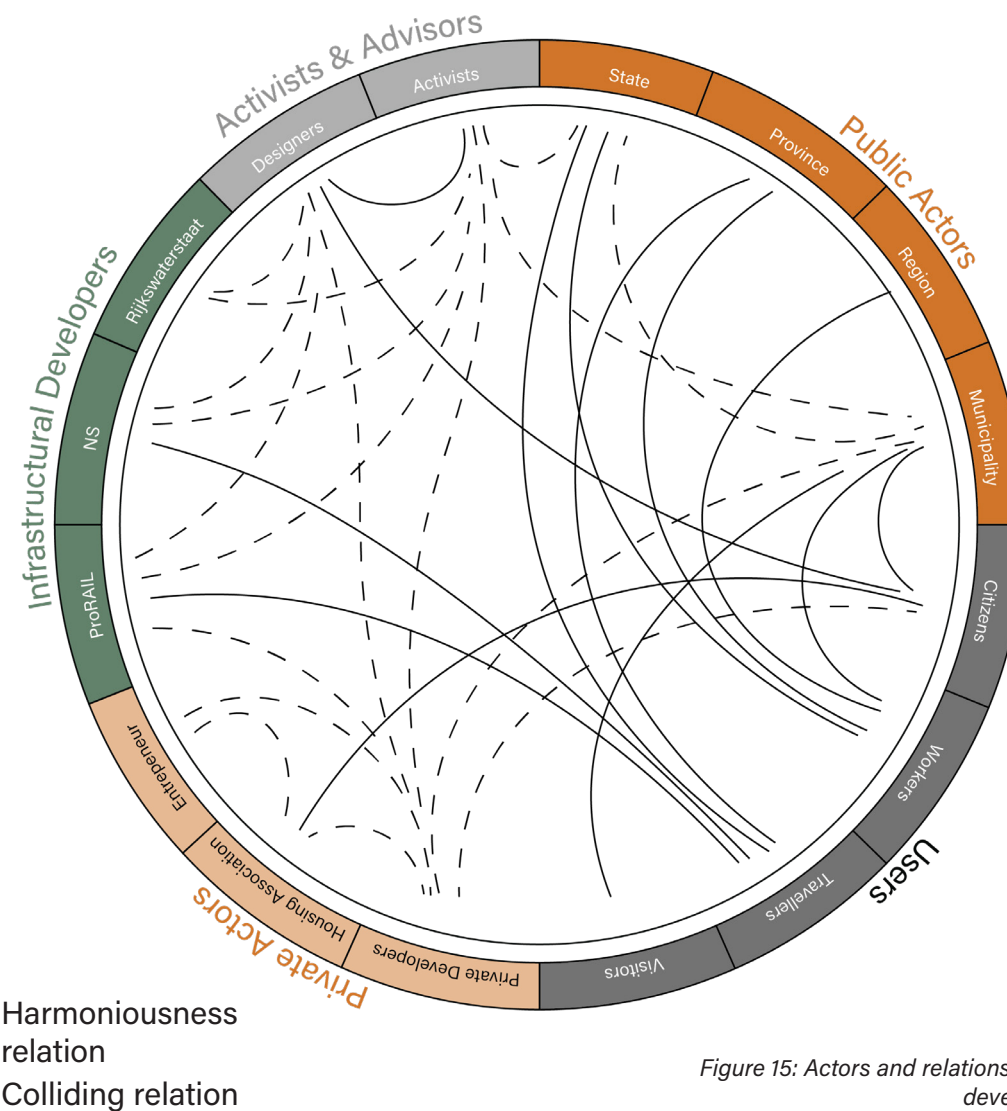


Figure 15: Actors and relationships in the urban development process

Now

Problem statement

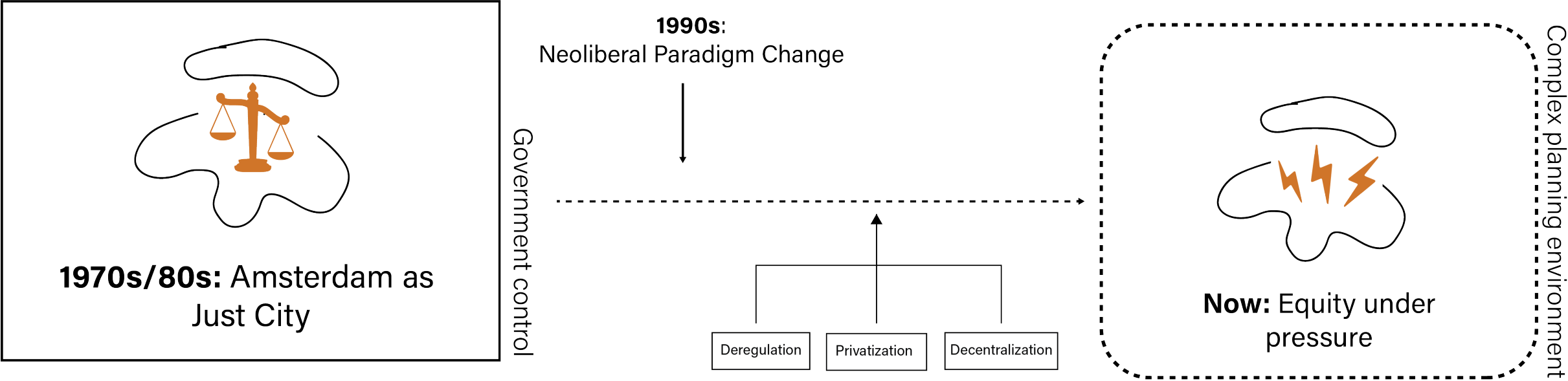


Figure 16: Problem statement

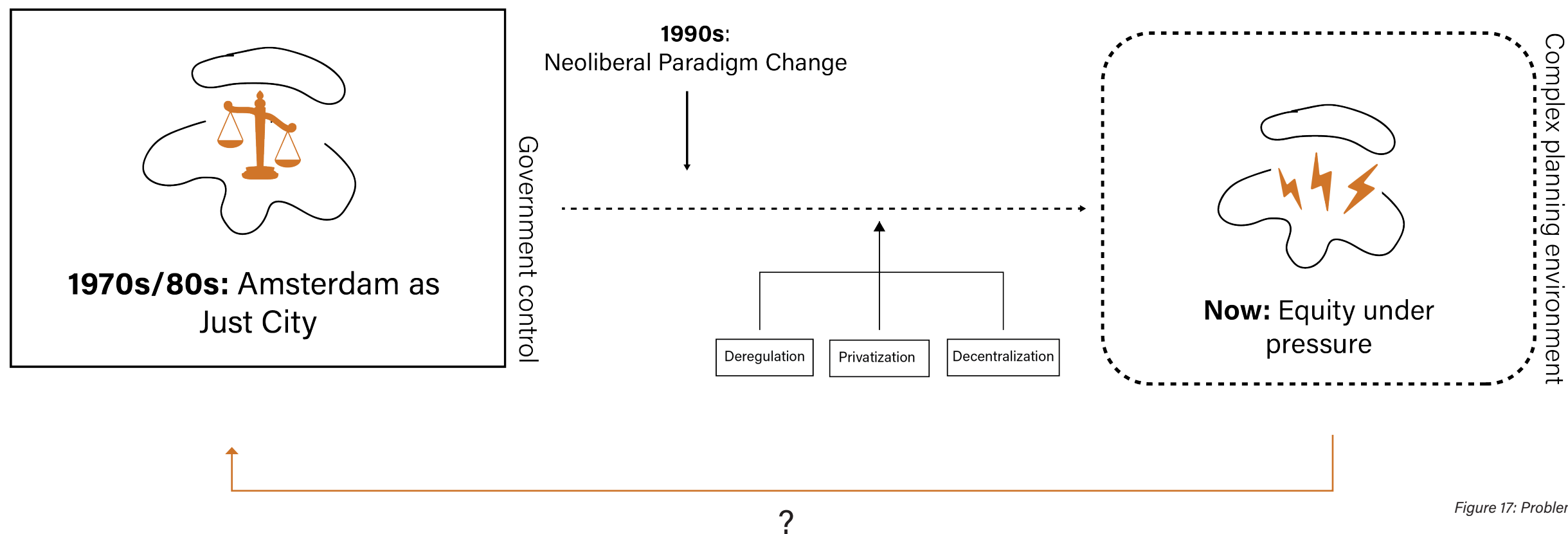


Figure 17: Problem statement

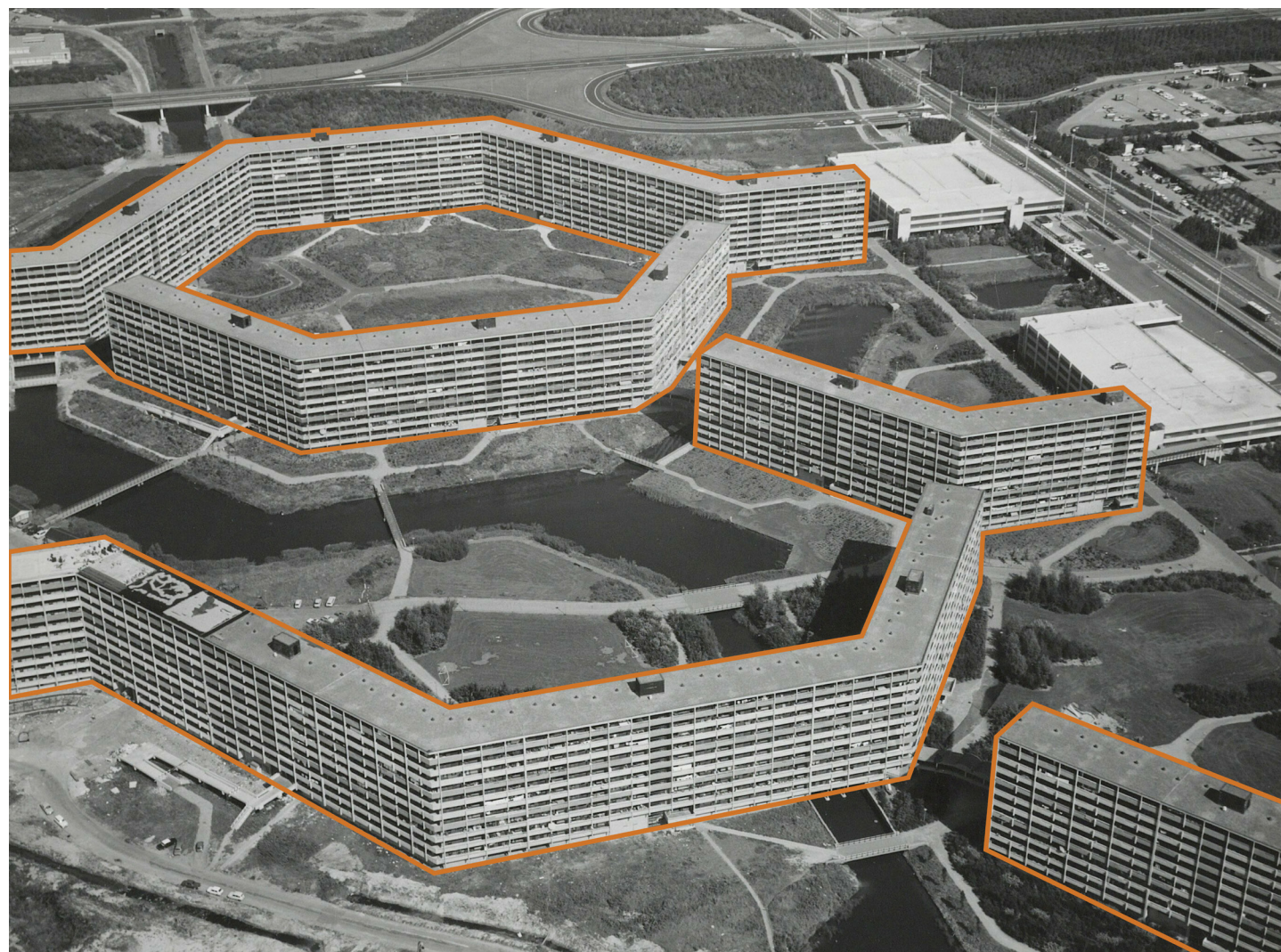


Figure 18: Impression of building style during the 1970s in Amsterdam
("Luchtfoto Bijlmer-Centrum", Stadsarchief Amsterdam, 1973)

Going back to the 70s not the solution

- *Changed contemporary demands for urban planning*
- *Demands will always keep evolving*

“A methodology is a set of rules, methods, procedures, and principles which provide a researcher the tools to deal with a particular question”

Jonker & Pennink (2010)

Methodology allows for:

- *A systematic approach*
- *Grasping the complexity of contemporary urban planning*
- *Incorporating future changing demands*

*What are the key elements of a **methodology** that allows spatial planners and designers to grasp the concept of a **Just City** and to develop concrete **planning and design strategies** that contribute to the revival of the Just City **Amsterdam**?*

What are the key elements of a methodology that allows spatial planners and designers to grasp the concept of a Just City and to develop concrete planning and design strategies that contribute to the revival of the Just City Amsterdam?

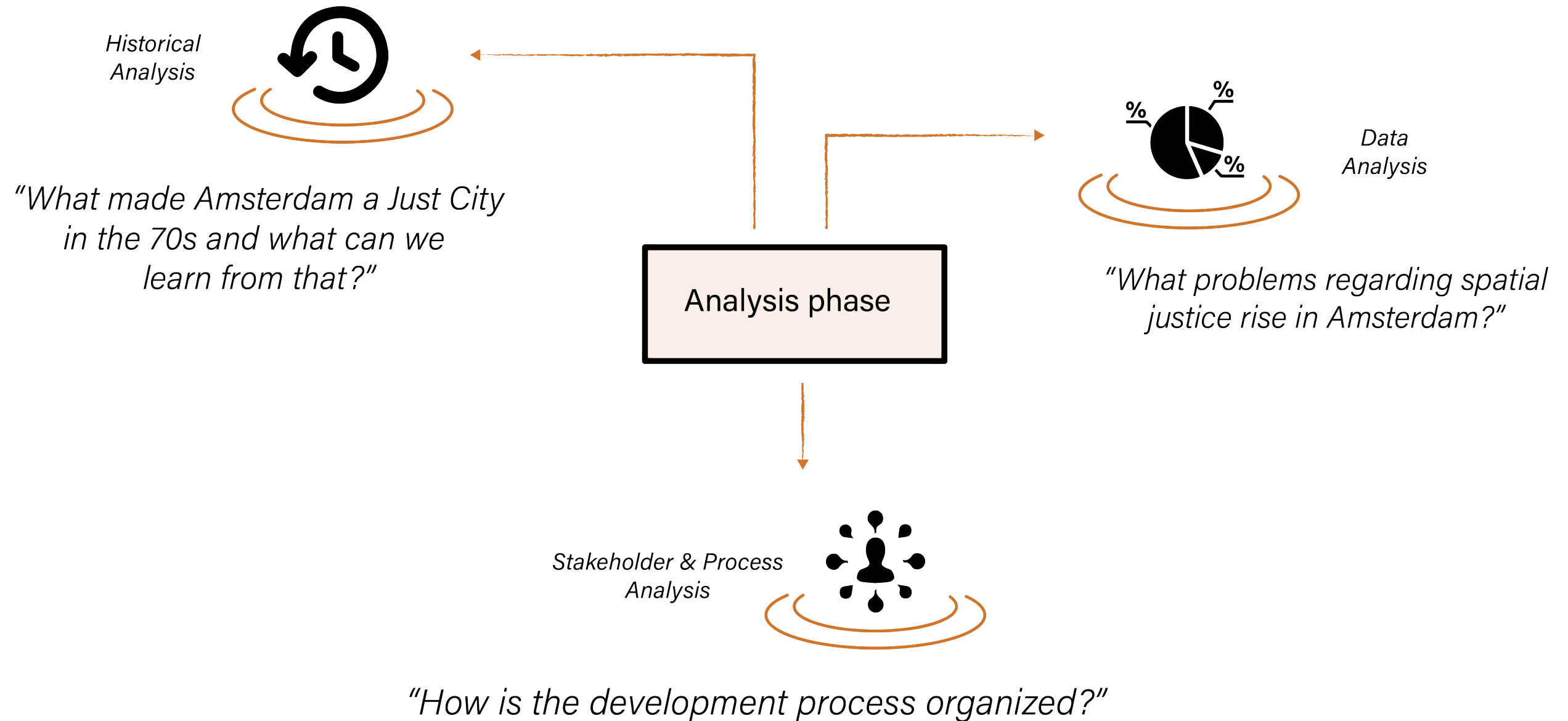


Figure 19: Impression of analysis phase



Historical Analyses



In the time that Amsterdam was a Just City, the citizens gathered together and created a strong voice. In order to revive the Just City, it is therefore important to *establish social cohesion such that citizens can again become an active voice in the decision-making process.*



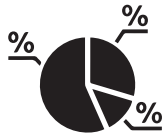
The focus of Amsterdam has long been on attracting higher-income groups to the city. In order to restore spatial justice, it is important *to attract all income groups again and create conditions that are available and affordable for all.*



During the 70s, the municipality of Amsterdam took a steering role in urban development and had strong power over the housing market. Furthermore, citizens had strong power over the government. This shows the importance of *power of public actors*, but also of bringing back *democratic decision-making by citizens.*



The paradigm change of the 1990s has resulted in economic progress, but not for every population group. To create urban justice, *it is important that all economies grow in the city* and not only those of the higher-income groups.



Data Analyses



Housing prices and the change of functions makes that the city of Amsterdam is polarizing. Lower income groups are being pushed more and more to the periphery of the city. In order to create a Just City again, it is important to *create access to the city for all population groups on all scale levels.*



Citizens in the periphery of Amsterdam lack access to functions since they are seperated from the functional core. It is therefore important *to create access to the functional core and create multiple cores.*



In certain areas there is less government trust and the citizens needs are not translated into action by the government. It is therefore important that *public actors stand for citizens needs, there is democratic decision-making and the user is placed centrally in the development process.*



Inequality is spatially being inforced by having spatial barriers between the wealthy core and the unjust periphery. In order to create more inclusivity and spatial justice, it is important to *limit infrastructural barriers and create spatial connections between the core and periphery.*



The public space is increasingly being programmed by commercial functions. In order to create new flexibility in urban space and allow citizens to give meaning to public space, it is important to develop *unprogrammed places again, which can be formed by citizens and other users.*



The focus of urban development has been mainly on attracting a higher-educated population group. In order to revive the Just City, it is needed that *mixed-use development is being done and there is a focus on all population groups.*



Stakeholder & Process Analyses



The Dutch urban development system lacks democratic power. Citizens barely have power in the system while they have big interests. Also the power of public parties are often limited.



The obligated Structural Visions are often being made on a city scale and therefore not context specific. The Zoning Plans are made on a smaller scale but derive from the bigger Structural Vision. *Because the Structural Vision is not context-specific and made on a big scale, it is hard to include local citizens wishes and therefore the system is lacking local democratic power.*



The decision-making process is complex. There are many stakeholders involved who's interests often collide. *In order to create a Just City, a simplified system with bigger public powers is needed.*



The Zuidas development has shown that public-private partnerships are vulnerable for economic fluctuations. In order to create security and a Just City, *it's important to create fixed contracts with private parties and that public actors don't carry too much risk.*



Many decisions stay behind closed doors, which doesn't give population groups the chance to protest. *In order to create a Just City, more transparency is needed in the development process.*



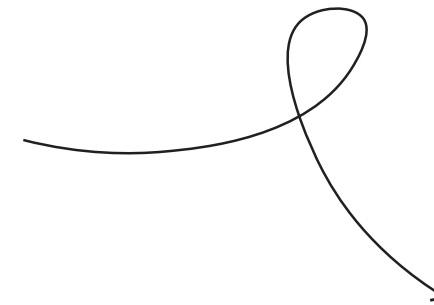
In the Zuidas development, private actors pulled back and this has lead to a negative redistribution. A lot of government investments have gone into the process but this didn't return to all city dwellers. *In a Just City, it is needed that everyone can benefit from public investments.*



The Zuidas shows that neoliberal planning leads to project-based developments and a lack of 'soft' planning. *In order to restore spatial justice, it is needed that development happens planning-based again and that there is attention for soft planning and temporary development.*



The stakeholder analyses shows that those without a voice weren't always protected during the development process. An example of this is the protection of nature. *For the development of a Just City, it is important that those without a voice are being protected.*



Just City Framework

- *Outcome of this research*
- *Tangible framework that allows to understand the conditions that make a Just City*
- *Instrument for urban planners and designers*

Circle 1: Elements of Urban Form

A Just City Framework

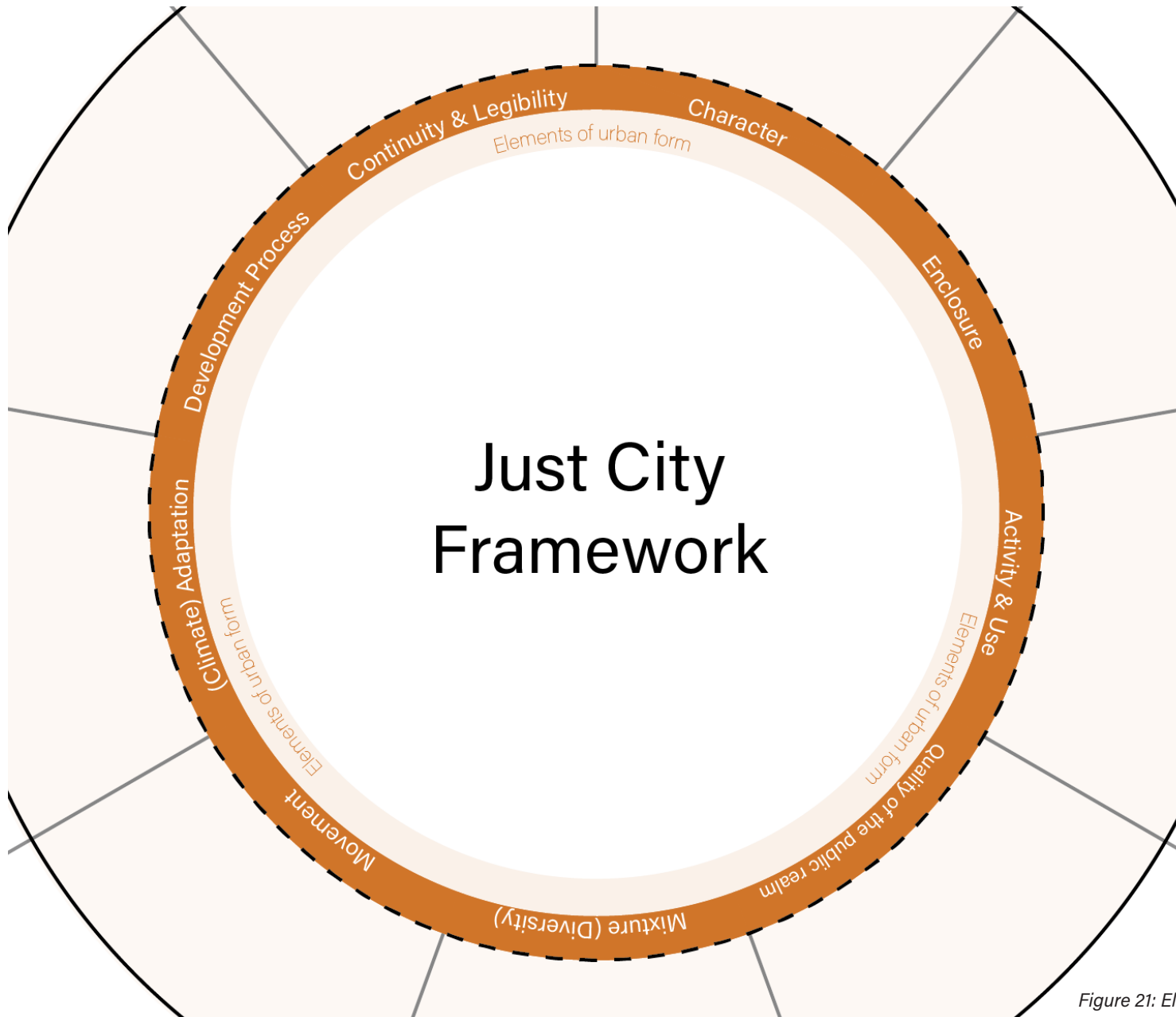


Figure 21: Elements of Urban Form

- *Continuity & Legibility*
 - *Character*
 - *Enclosure*
 - *Activity & Use*
 - *Quality of the Public Realm*
 - *Mixture (Diversity)*
 - *Movement*
 - *(Climate) Adaptation*
 - *Development Process*
- (Based on Al-Harami & Furlan, 2018)*

Circle 2: Just City Values

“Which Just City Values can be realized through the organization of this certain Element of Urban Form?”

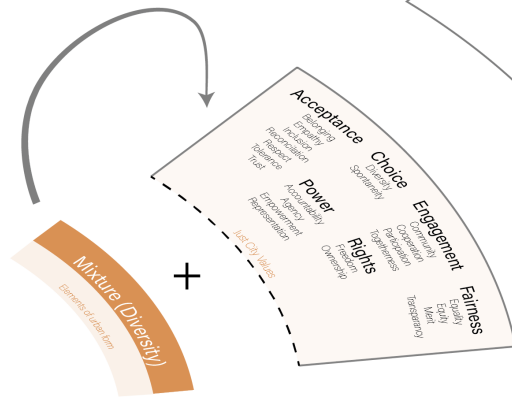


Figure 22: Illustration of Just City Values in the Just City Framework

A Just City Framework



Figure 23: Just City Values (Griffin, 2018)

Value “Acceptance” can be realized through Element of Urban Form “Mixture (Diversity)”

Circle 2: Just City Values

A Just City Framework

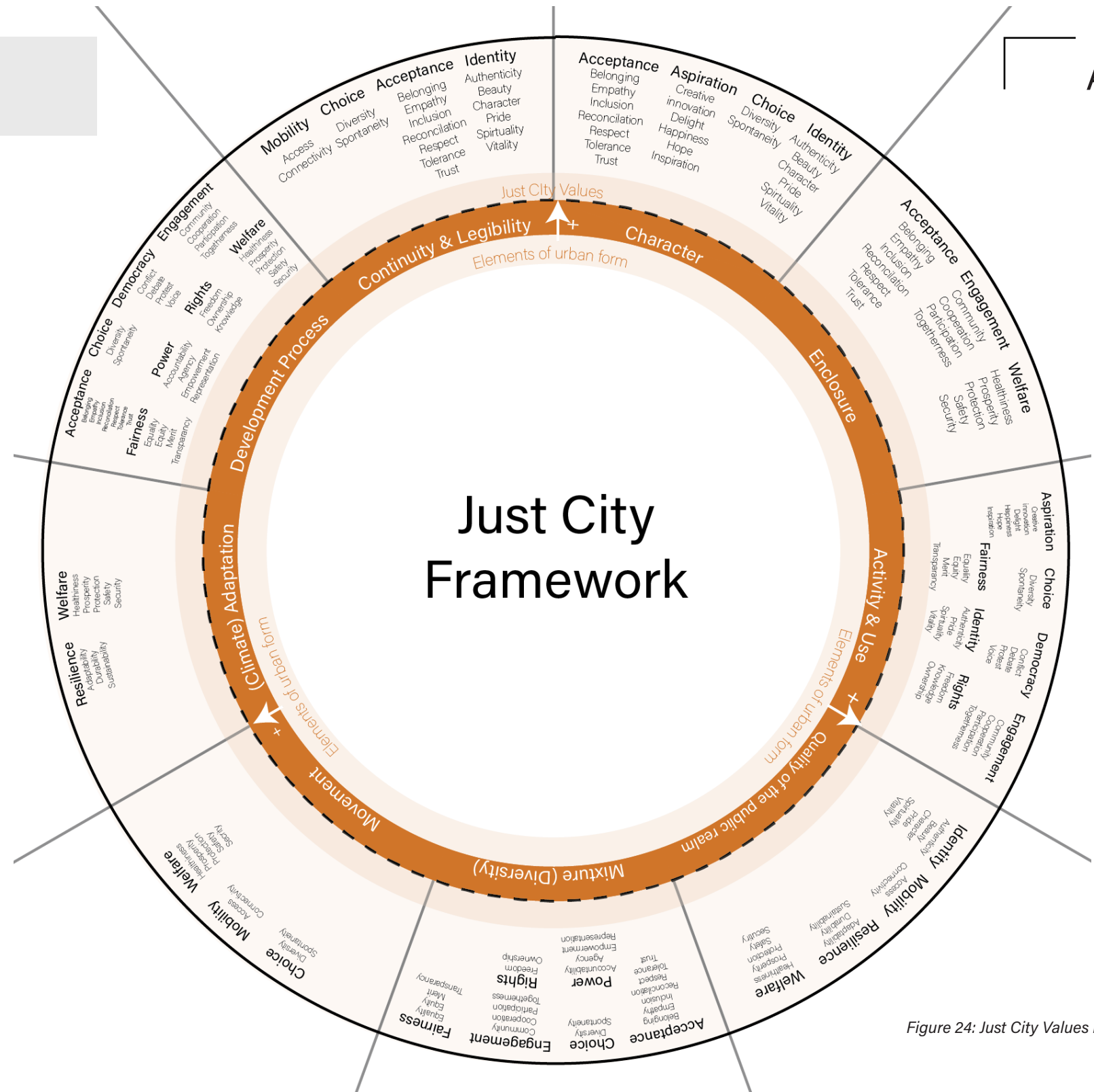


Figure 24: Just City Values in the Just City Framework

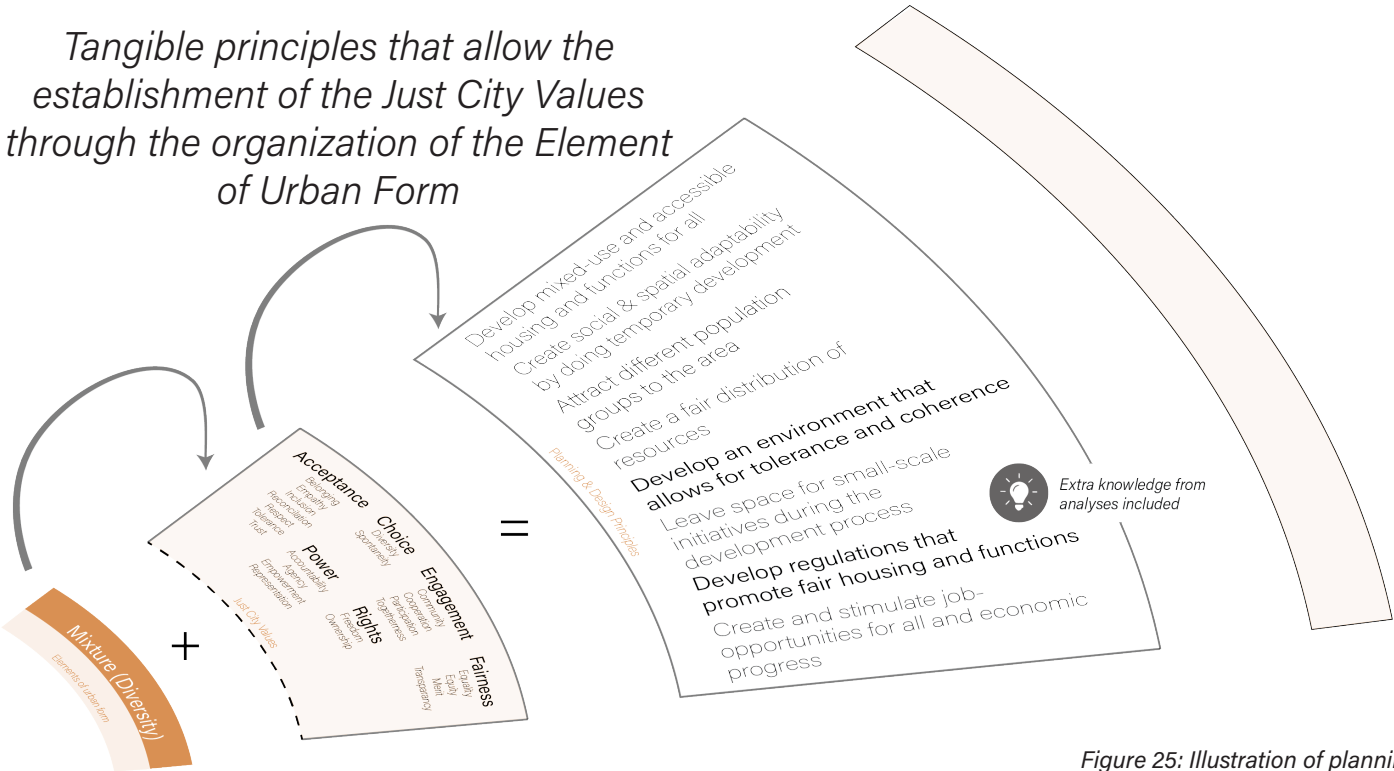


Figure 25: Illustration of planning & design principles in the Just City Framework

Develop an environment that allows for tolerance and coherence = Mixture (Diversity) + Acceptance



Develop regulations that promote fair housing and functions

Circle 3: Planning & design principles

A Just City Framework

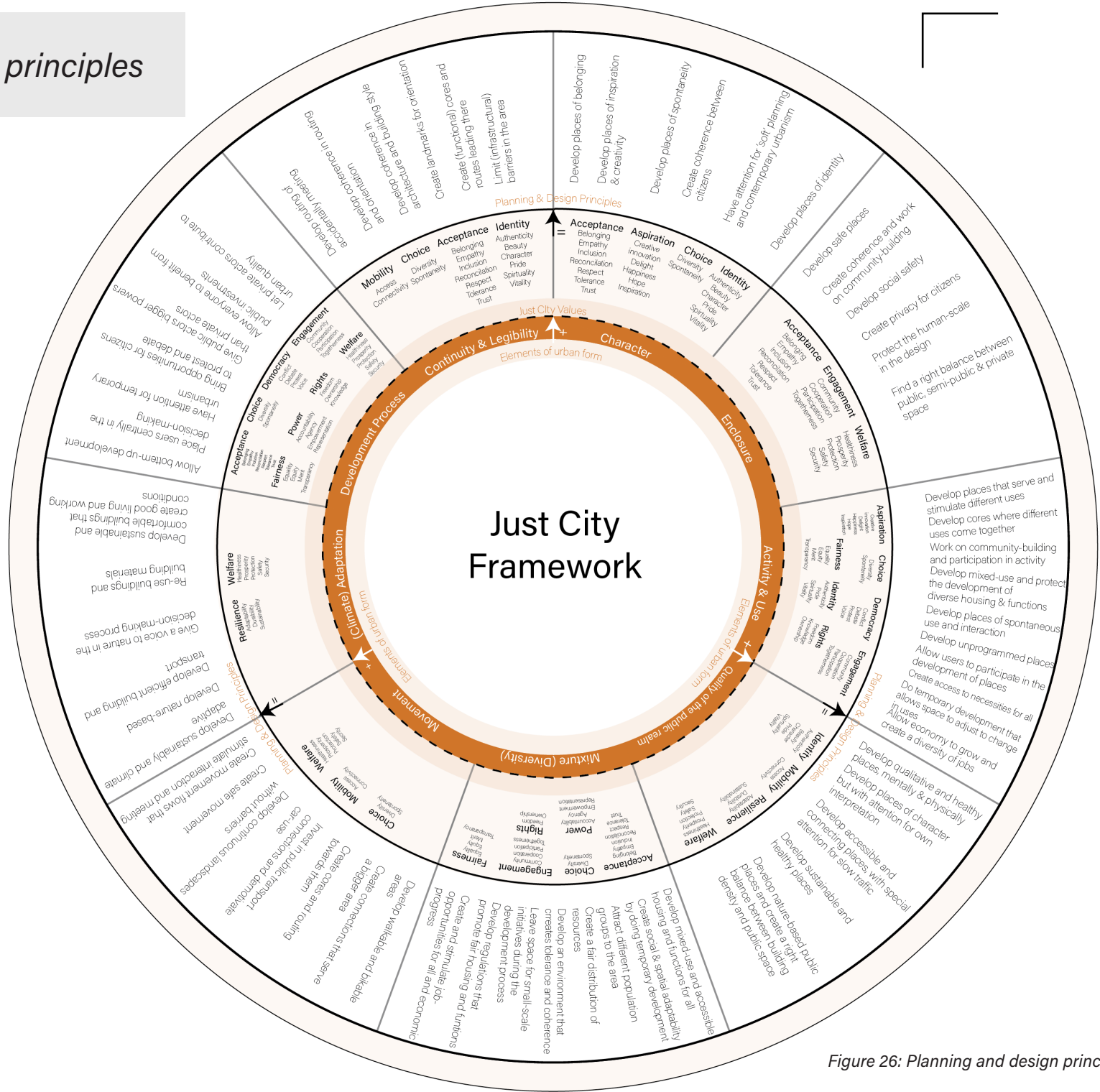


Figure 26: Planning and design principles in the Just City Framework

Circle 4: Leading strategy

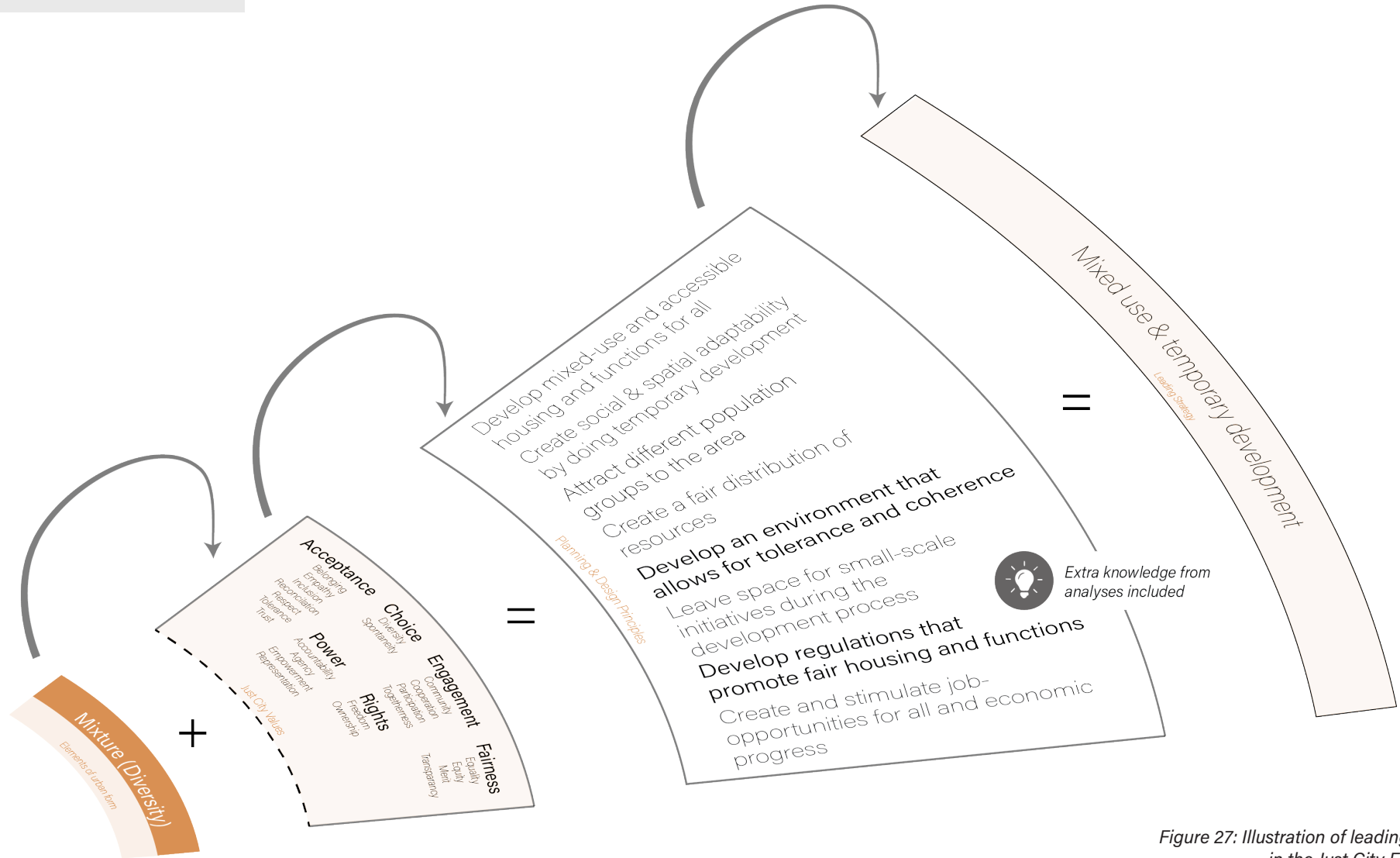


Figure 27: Illustration of leading strategy in the Just City Framework

“Mixed-use and temporary development”

Circle 4: Leading strategy

A Just City Framework

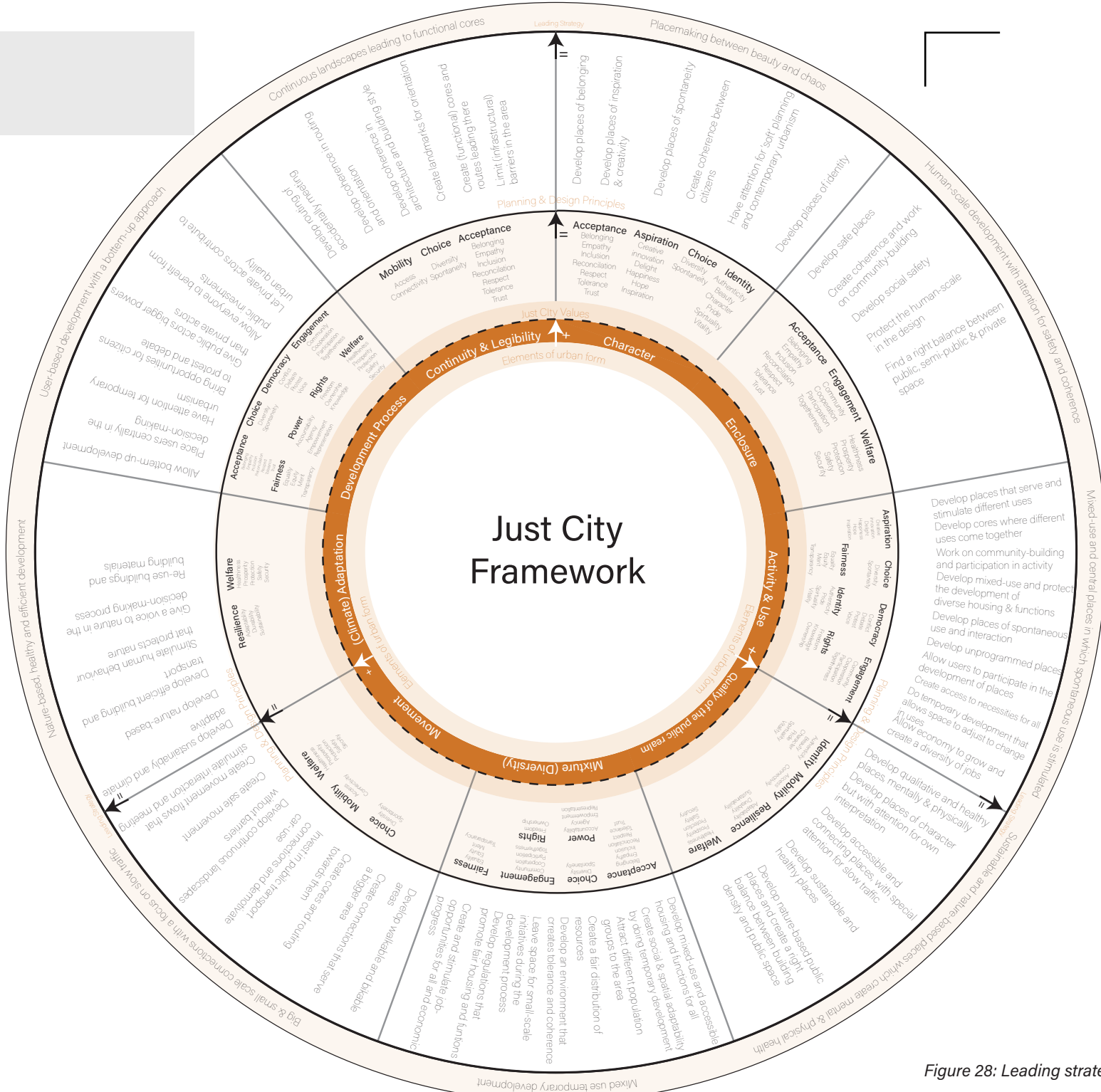


Figure 28: Leading strategies in the Just City Framework

A Just City Framework

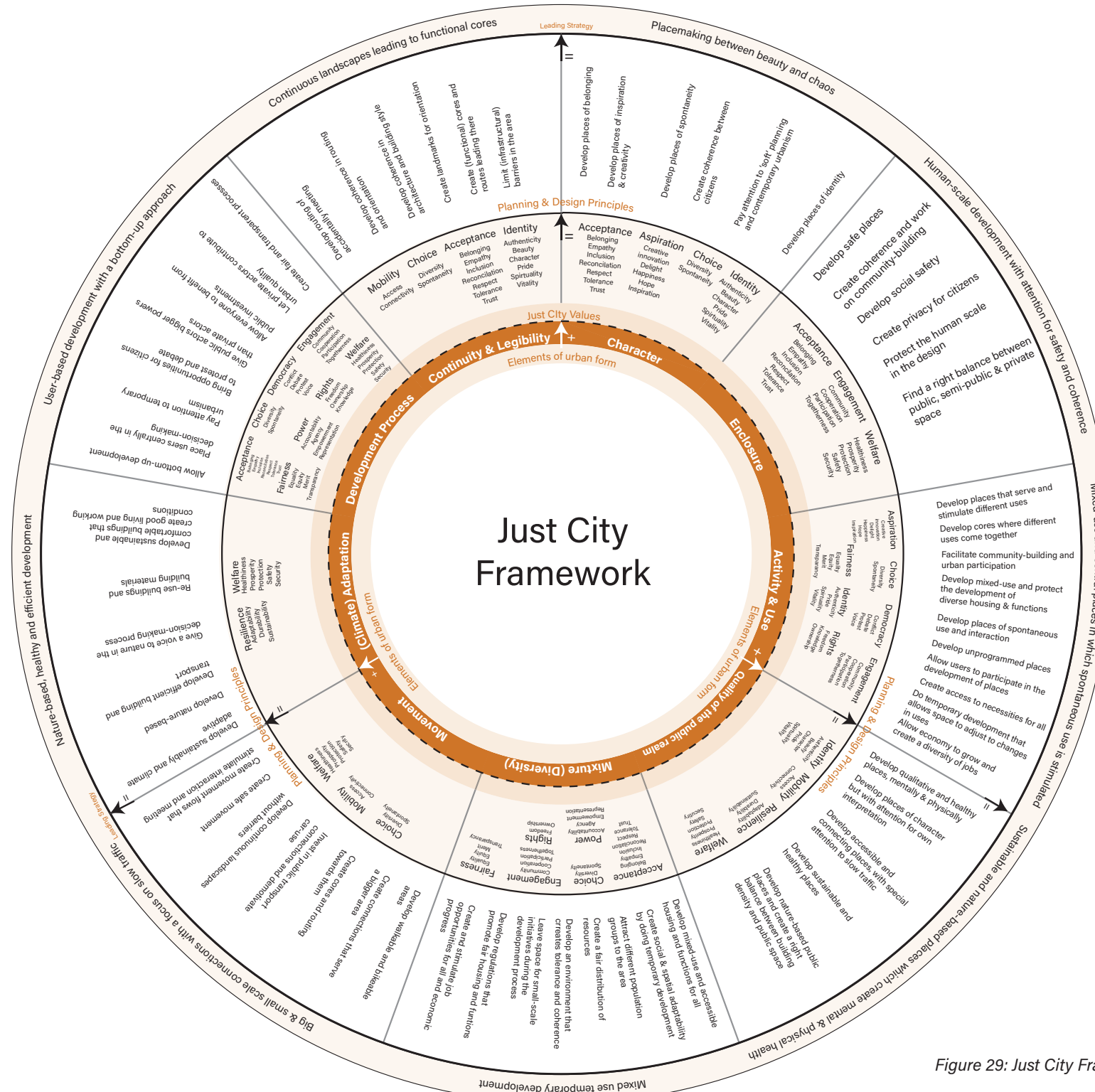


Figure 29: Just City Framework

Just City Framework

- Grasping the demands for the contemporary Just City
- Starting point for urban design
- Adjustable to context-specific conditions
- Assessment model

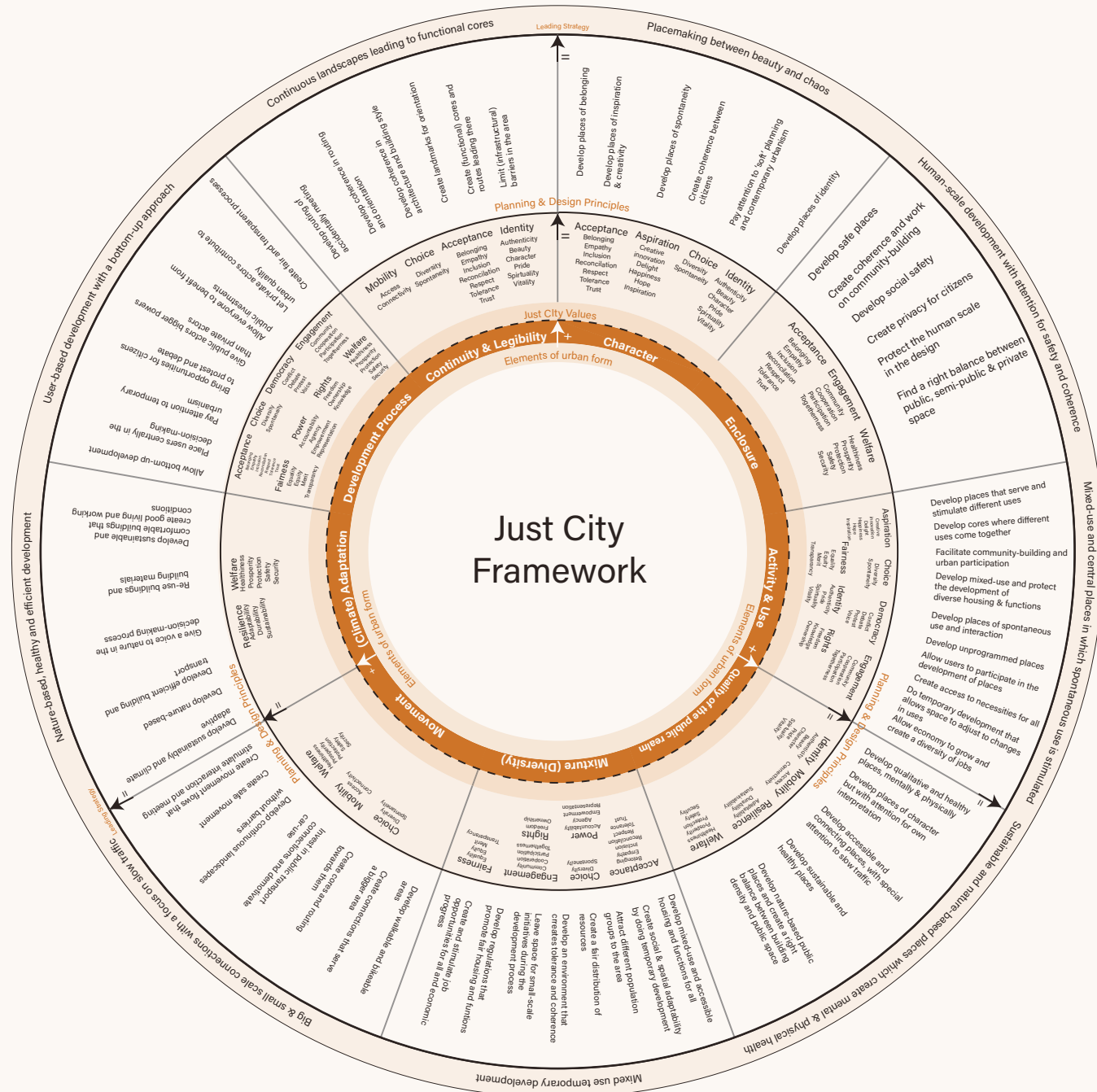
A Just City Framework

Mixture (Diversity)	Acceptance Choice Engagement Fairness Power Rights	Develop mixed-use and diverse housing and functions		
		Create access to good housing for everyone		
		Create social & spatial adaptability by doing temporary development		
		Attract different population groups to the area		
		Create a fair distribution of resources		
		Develop an environment that creates tolerance and coherence		
		Leave space for small-scale initiatives during the development process		
		Develop regulations that promote fair housing and functions		
		Create and stimulate job opportunities for all and economic progress		
	Movement	Choice Mobility Welfare	Develop safe and secure housing and movement	
			Invest in public transport connections and demotivate car-use	
			Develop continuous landscapes without barriers	
			Create safe movement	
	(Climate) Adaptation	Resilience Welfare	Create movement flows that stimulate interaction and meeting	
			Develop sustainably and climate adaptive	
			Develop nature-based	
			Develop efficient building and transport	
	Development Process	Acceptance Choice Democracy Engagement Fairness Power Rights Welfare	Re-use buildings and building materials	
			Develop sustainable and comfortable buildings that create good living and working conditions	
			Give a voice to nature in the decision-making process	
			Allow bottom-up development	
			Place users centrally in the decision-making	
			Protect those without a voice during the development process	
			Pay attention to temporary urbanism	
			Bring opportunities for citizens to protest and debate	
			Give public actors bigger powers than private actors	
			Allow everyone to benefit from public investments & develop cost-efficiently	
			Let private actors contribute to urban quality (with fixed contracts)	
			Create transparent and fair processes	
			Scoring	

Figure 30: Just City Framework as assessment model

Just City Framework

- Grasping the demands for the contemporary Just City
- Starting point for urban design
- Adjustable to context-specific conditions
- Assessment model



What are the key elements of a **methodology** that allows spatial planners and designers to grasp the concept of a **Just City** and to develop concrete planning and design strategies that contribute to the revival of the Just City Amsterdam?



What are the key elements of a methodology that allows spatial planners and designers to grasp the concept of a Just City and to **develop concrete planning and design strategies that contribute to the revival of the Just City Amsterdam?**

5-Step Methodology

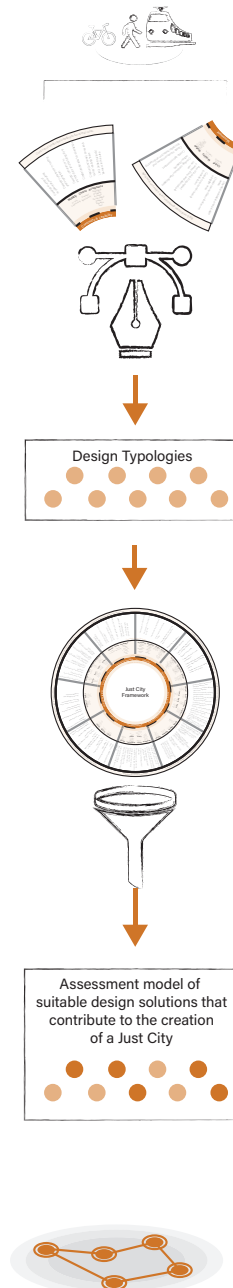
- 1 Pick a design theme that includes the development of 1, 2, or 3 Elements of Urban Form

- 2 Develop typologies for that design theme

- 3 Assess the typologies with the Just City Framework as an assessment model

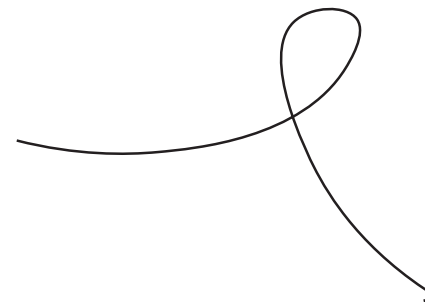
- 4 Develop an assessment model that illustrates the scorings of the typologies and shows the most suitable solutions for this design theme.

- 5 Integrate the highest-scoring typologies into an optimized design that contributes to the development of a Just City



5-Step Methodology

- 1 Pick a design theme that includes 1, 2 or 3 Elements of Urban Form
- 2 Develop typologies for that design theme
- 3 Assess the typologies, using the Just City Framework as assessment model
- 4 Develop an assessment model that illustrates the scorings of the typologies and shows how the typologies contribute or not to the creation of a Just City
- 5 Integrate the most suitable typologies into an optimized design that contributes to the development of a Just City



5-Step Methodology

- Translating the principles from the Just City Framework into tangible designs
- Evaluating whether certain design choices contribute or not to the creation of a Just City environment

Spatial design

1

Pick a design theme that includes 1, 2 or 3 Elements of Urban Form

2

Develop typologies for that design theme

3

Assess the typologies, using the Just City Framework as assessment model

4

Develop an assessment model that illustrates the scorings of the typologies and shows how the typologies contribute or not to the creation of a Just City

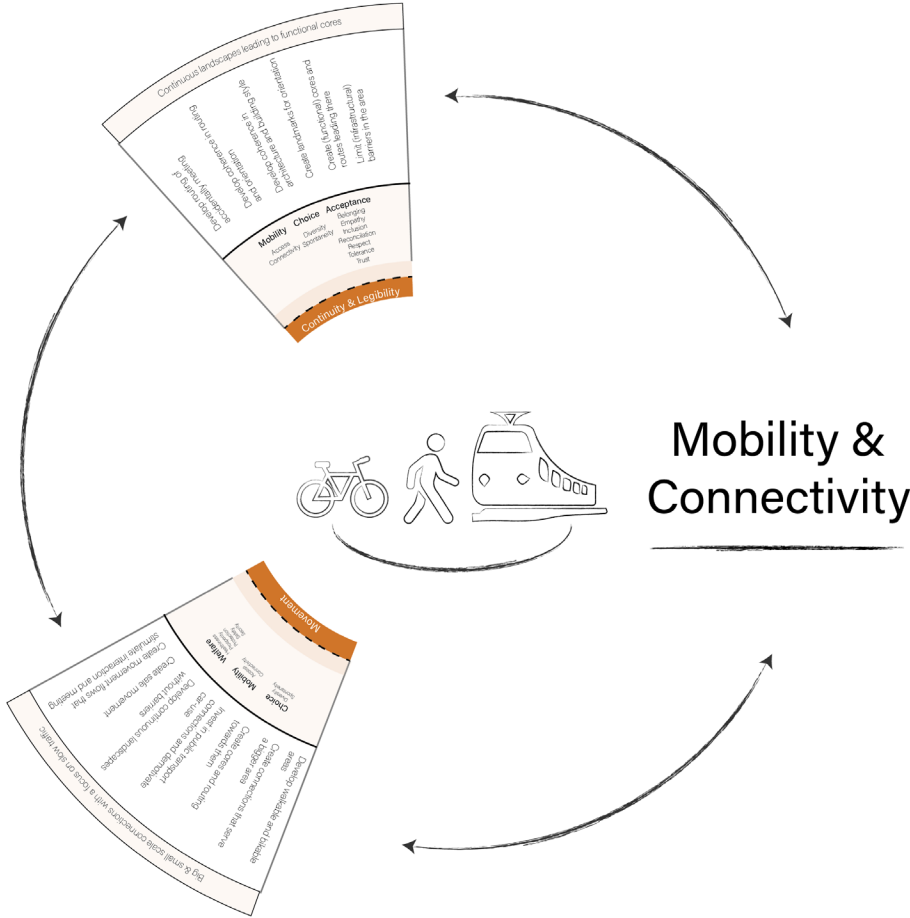
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Integrate the most suitable typologies into an optimized design that contributes to the development of a Just City

5-Step Methodology

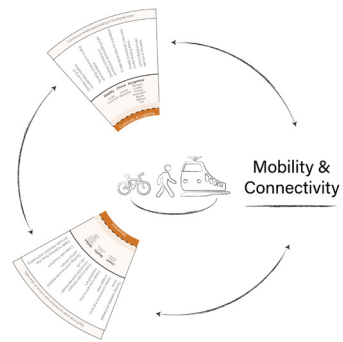
1

Pick a design theme that includes 1, 2 or 3 Elements of Urban Form



Element of Urban Form (Circle 1)	Just City Values (Circle 2)	Planning & Design Principles (Circle 3)	Leading Strategy (Circle 4)
Continuity & Legibility	Mobility Choice Acceptance	Develop routing of accidentally meeting	Continuous landscapes leading to functional cores
		Develop coherence in routing and orientation	
		Develop coherence in architecture and building style	
		Create landmarks for orientation	
		Create (functional) cores and routes leading there	
		Limit (infrastructural) barriers in the area	
Movement	Choice Mobility Welfare	Develop walkable and bikable areas	Big & small scale connections with a focus on slow traffic
		Create connections that serve a bigger area	
		Create cores and routing towards them	
		Invest in public transport connections and demotivate car-use	
		Develop continuous landscapes without barriers	
		Create safe movement	
		Create movement flows that stimulate interaction and meeting	

Figure 33: Design theme Mobility & Connectivity

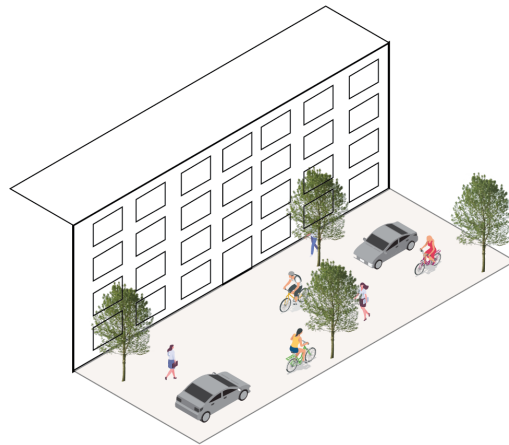


Street typologies

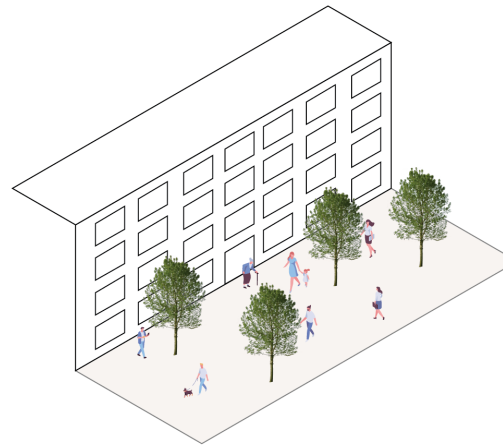
5-Step Methodology

2.

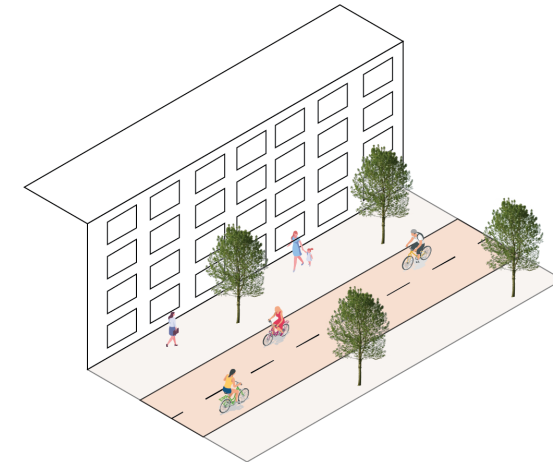
Develop typologies for that design theme



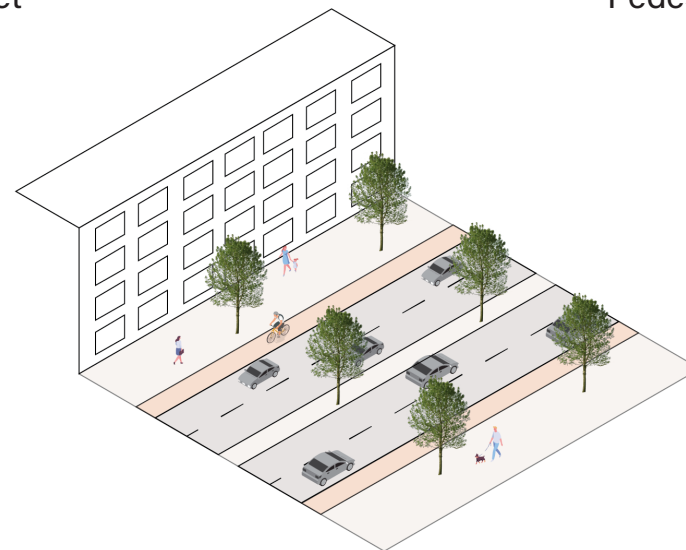
Shared street



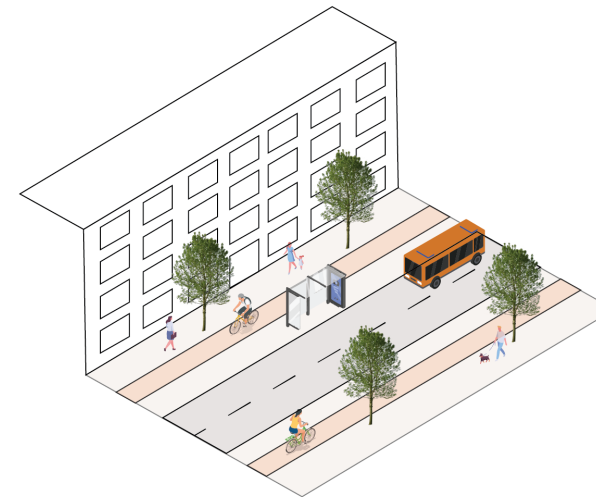
Pedestrian street



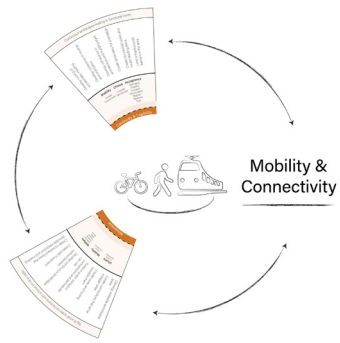
Bike-oriented street



Car-oriented street



Public transport-oriented street



Street typologies

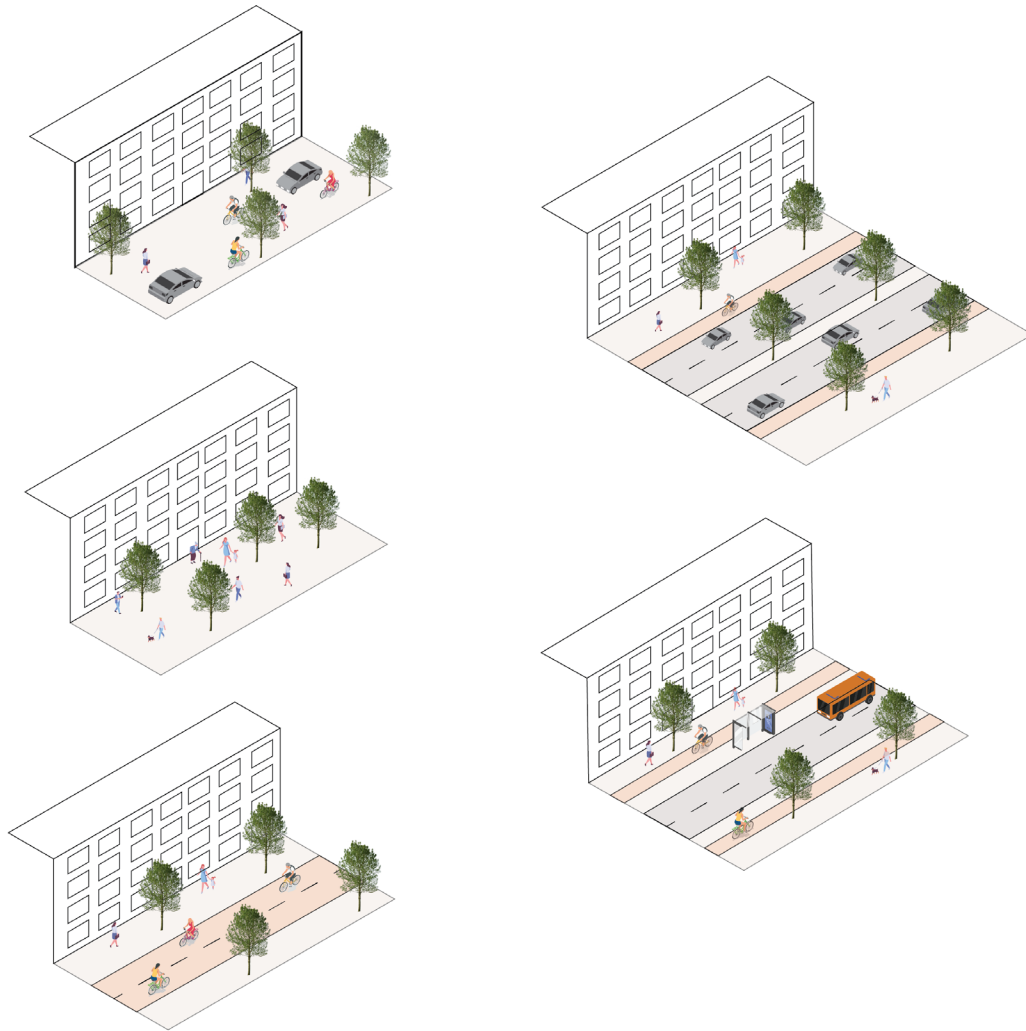


Figure 35: Street typologies belonging to design theme Mobility & Connectivity

5-Step Methodology

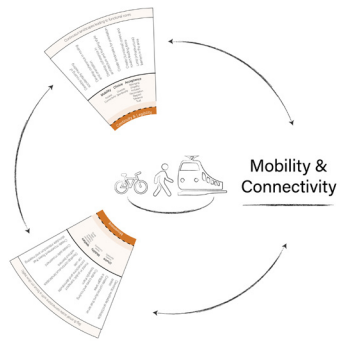
3.

Assess the typologies, using the Just City Framework

Element of Urban Form	Design Principle	Option 1: Shared Street	Option 2: Pedestrian Street	Option 3: Bike-ori- ented street	Option 4: Car-ori- ented Street	Option 5: Public transport oriented streets
Continuity & Legibility	Develop routing of accidentally meeting	1	1	0	0	0
	Create (functional) cores and routes leading there	1	1	2	1	2
	Limit (infrastructural) barriers in the area	2	2	1	-2	-1
Character	Develop places of belonging	2	2	1	0	1
	Develop places of inspiration & creativity	2	2	1	0	1
	Develop places of spontaneity	2	2	1	0	1
	Create coherence between citizens	2	2	0	0	1
	Develop places of identity	2	2	1	0	1
Enclosure	Develop safe places	0	2	1	-2	1
	Create coherence and work on community-building	2	2	1	0	1
	Develop social safety	1	1	1	0	1
Activity & Use	Protect the human-scale in the design	2	2	1	-1	0
	Develop places that serve and stimulate different uses	2	2	1	-1	1
	Develop cores where different uses come together	1	1	2	1	2
	Facilitate community-building and participation in activity	2	2	0	0	1
	Develop places of spontaneous use and interaction	2	2	1	0	1
	Develop unprogrammed places	1	1	0	0	1
	Allow users to participate in the development of places	2	1	0	0	1
Quality of the Public Realm	Create access to necessities for all	1	1	2	1	2
	Develop qualitative and healthy places, mentally & physically	1	1	1	-1	1
	Develop places of character but with attention for own interpretation	2	1	0	0	1
Mixture (Diversity)	Develop accessible and connecting places, with special attention for slow traffic and public transport	1	2	2	1	2
	Develop an environment that creates tolerance and coherence	1	1	0	0	1
Movement	Develop walkable and bikable areas	1	2	2	-1	2
	Create connections that serve a bigger area	0	0	1	2	2
	Create cores and routing towards them	1	1	2	1	2
	Invest in public transport connections and demotivate car-use	1	1	1	-2	2
	Develop continuous landscapes without barriers	2	2	1	-2	-1
	Create safe movement	0	2	1	1	1
	Create movement flows that stimulate interaction and meeting	2	2	1	0	1
(Climate) Adaptation	Develop sustainably and climate adaptive	1	1	2	-2	2
	Develop efficient building and transport	-2	-2	2	2	2
	Stimulate human behaviour that protects nature	1	1	1	-2	2
	Give a voice to nature in the decision-making process	1	1	1	-2	2
Scoring		43	48	35	-6	40



Figure 36: Assessment table street typologies

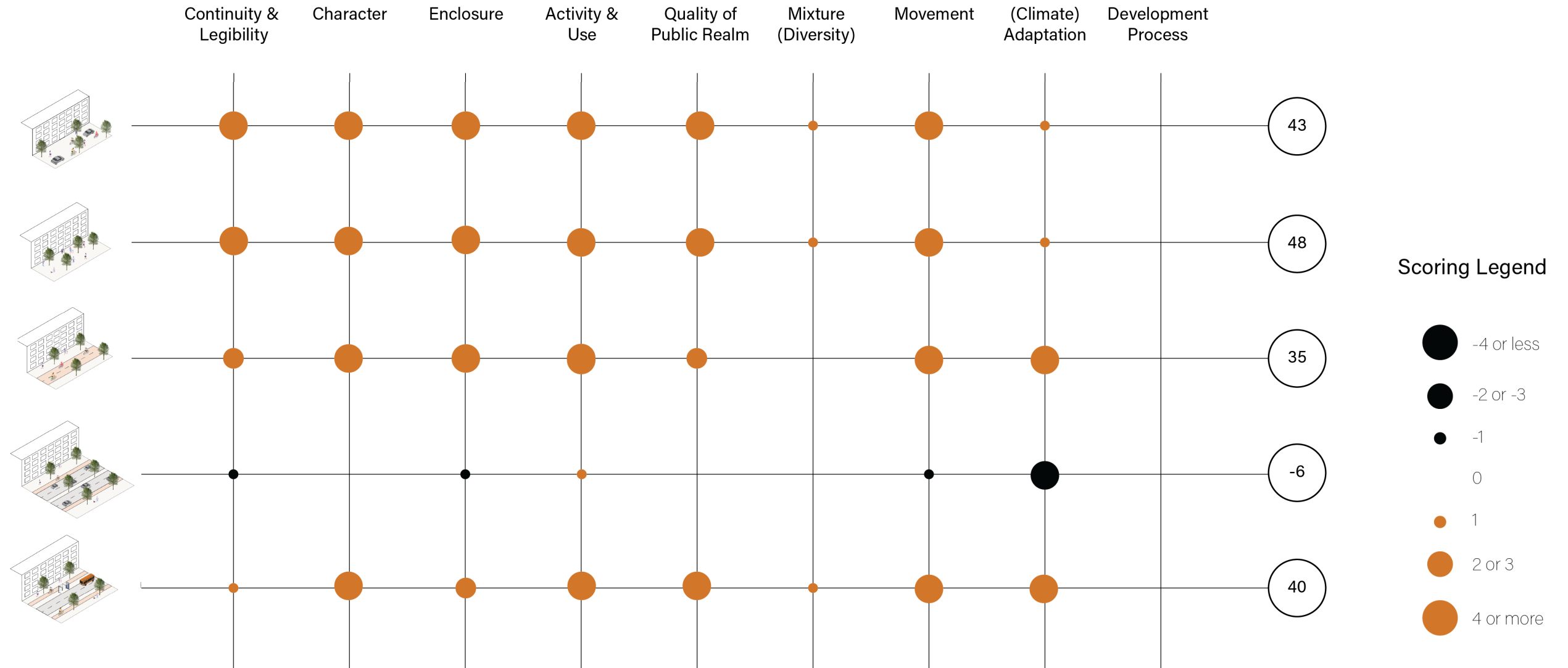


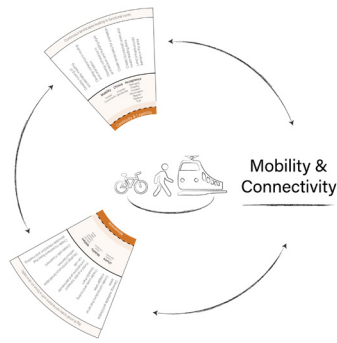
Street typologies: Assessment Model

5-Step Methodology

4.

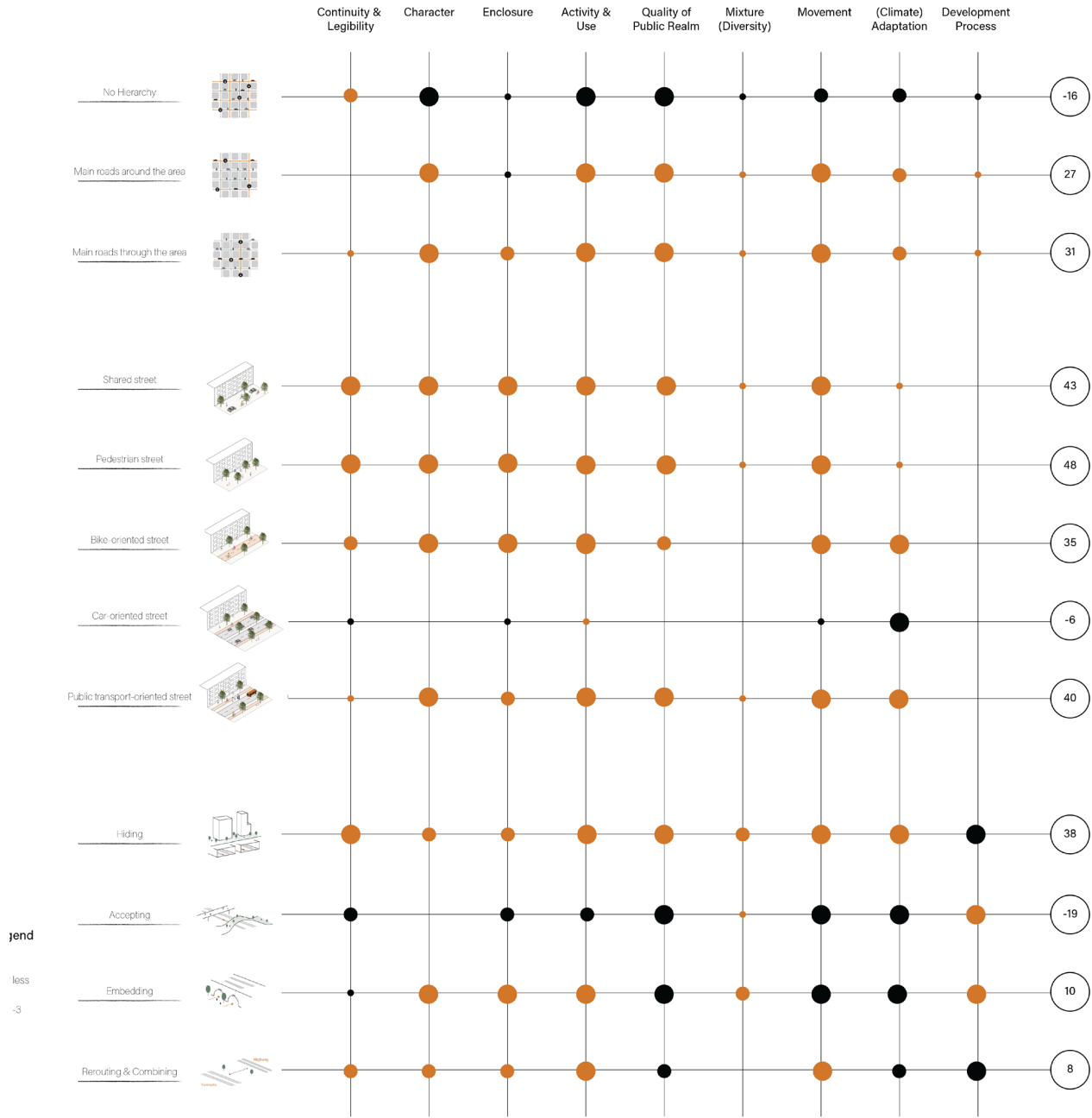
Develop an assessment model that shows how the typologies contribute or not to the creation of a Just City





Design Typologies Assessment Model

Mobility & Connectivity



5-Step Methodology

4.

Develop an assessment model that shows how the typologies contribute or not to the creation of a Just City

Scoring Legend

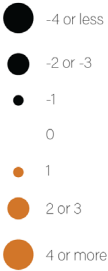
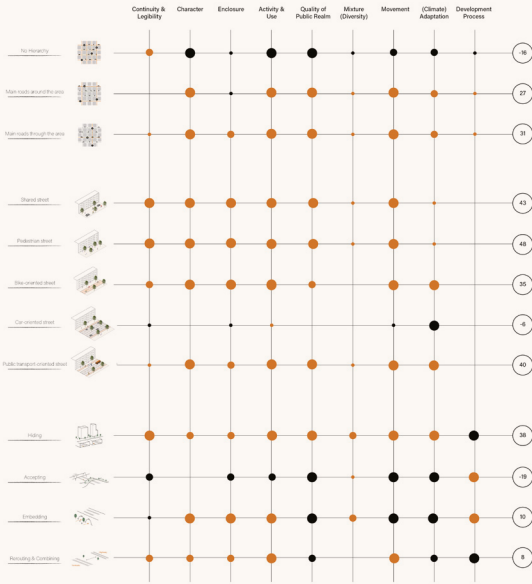


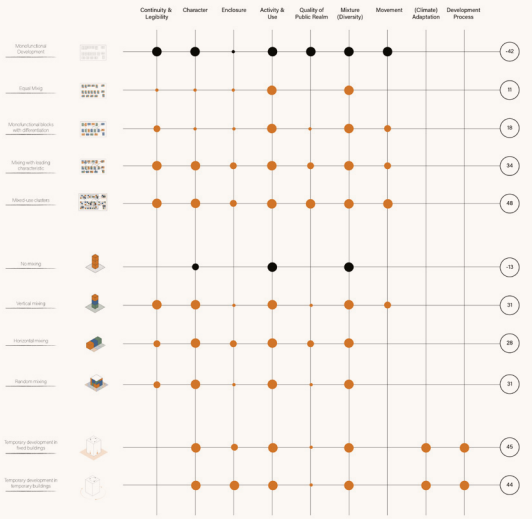
Figure 38: Assessment Model for design theme Mobility & Connectivity



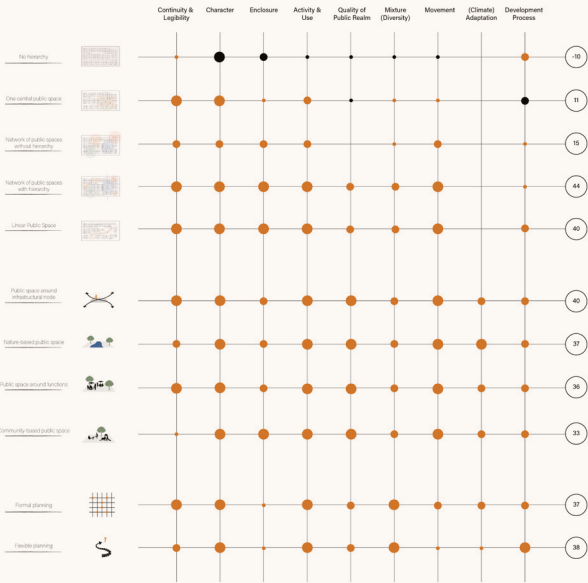
Design Typologies Assessment Model
Mobility & Connectivity



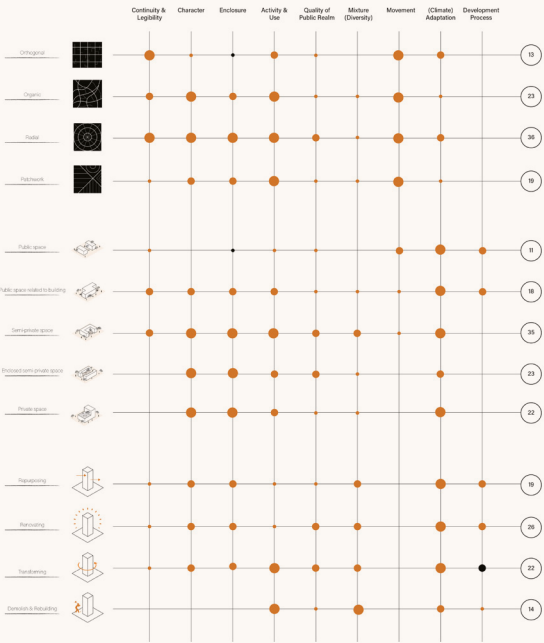
Design Typologies Assessment Model
Functional Configuration



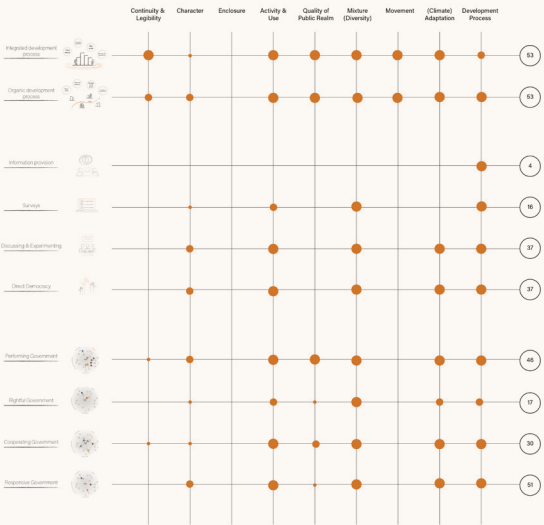
Design Typologies Assessment Model
Public Space Development



Design Typologies Assessment Model
Building Forms



Design Typologies Assessment Model
Development Process



5-Step Methodology

4.

Develop an assessment model that shows how the typologies contribute or not to the creation of a Just City

What are the key elements of a methodology that allows spatial planners and designers to grasp the concept of a Just City and to develop concrete planning and design strategies that contribute to the revival of the Just City Amsterdam?

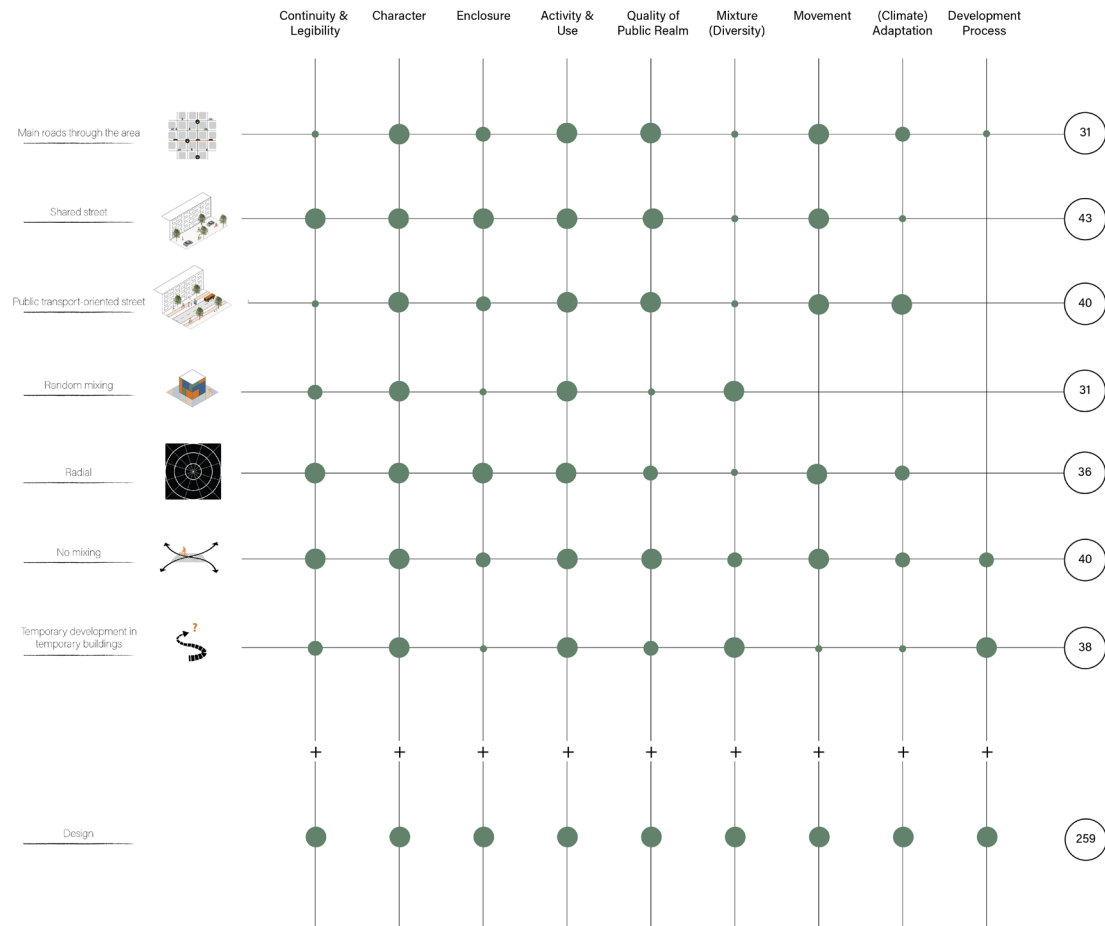


Figure 39: Scoring design impression

5-Step Methodology

5.

Integrate the most suitable typologies into an optimized design that contributes to the development of a Just City

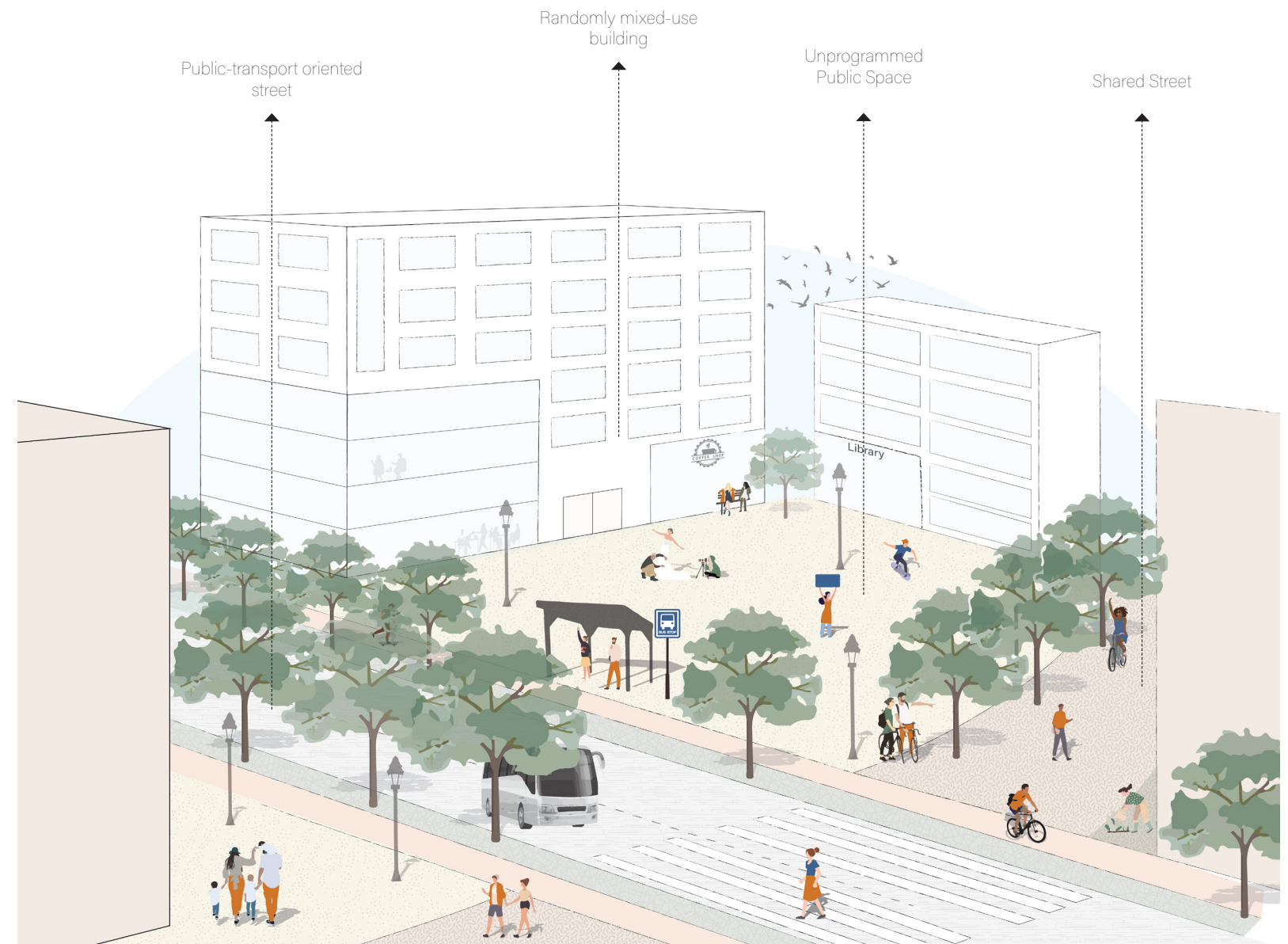


Figure 40: Impression of typologies coming together



Figure 42: Picture taken in Sloterdijk Station Area

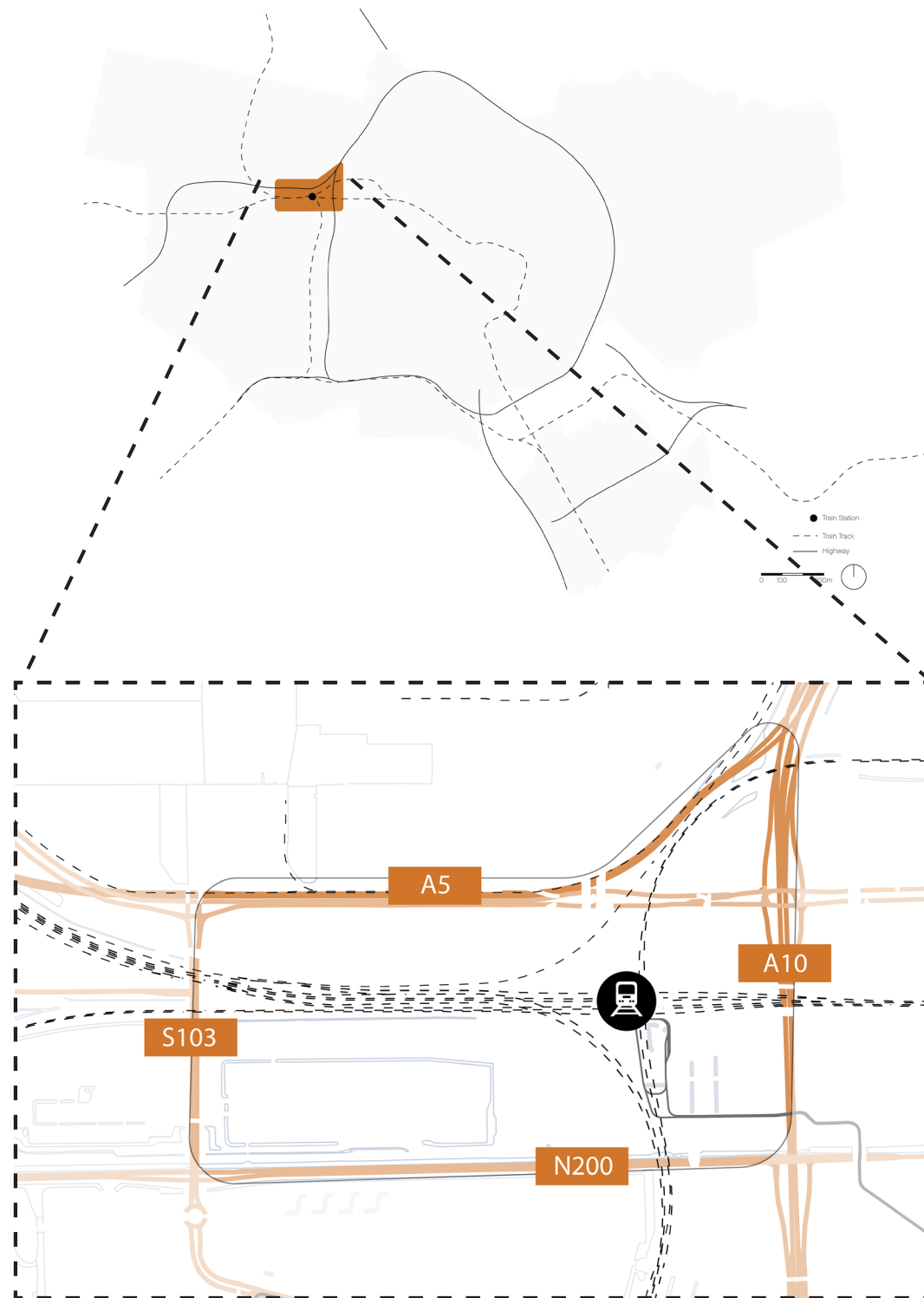


Figure 41: Location Sloterdijk Station Area

Sloterdijk Station Area

- *Just City Framework most suitable for existing urban areas*
- *Development area in Amsterdam*
- *Complex station development*

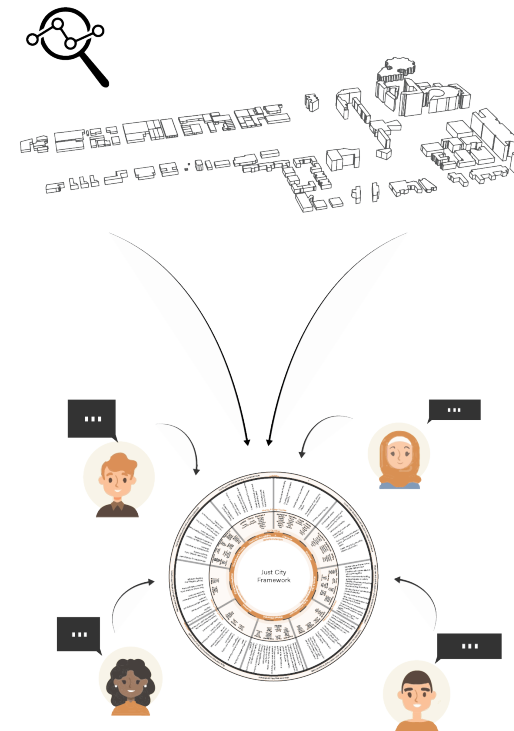
Preparatory steps

0.1 Do analyses

Research the strength and weaknesses of the location and inventorize the needs and wishes of important stakeholders

0.2 Adjust the Just City Framework

Translate conclusions from context-specific analyses into planning & design principles and include them in the framework



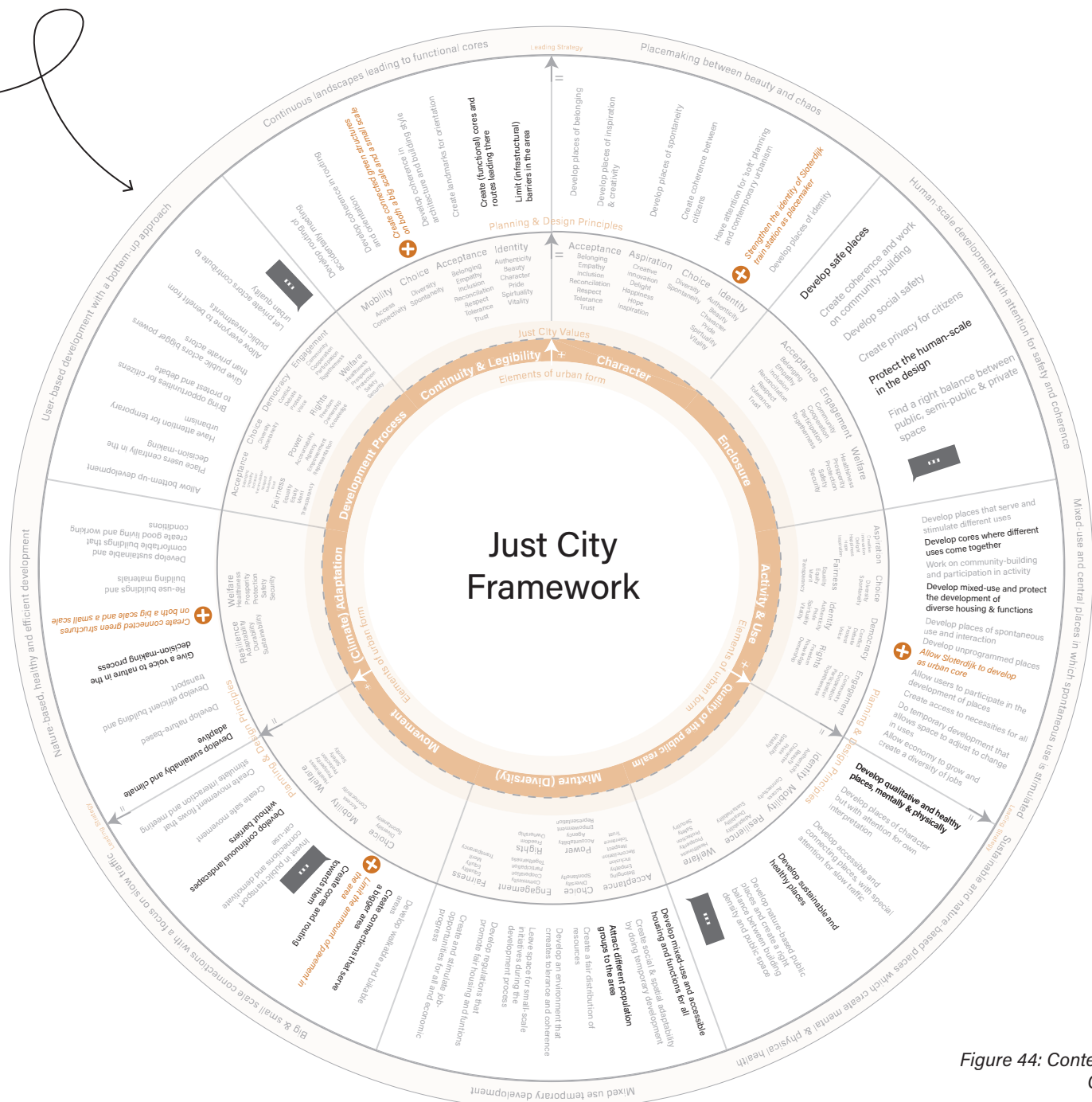
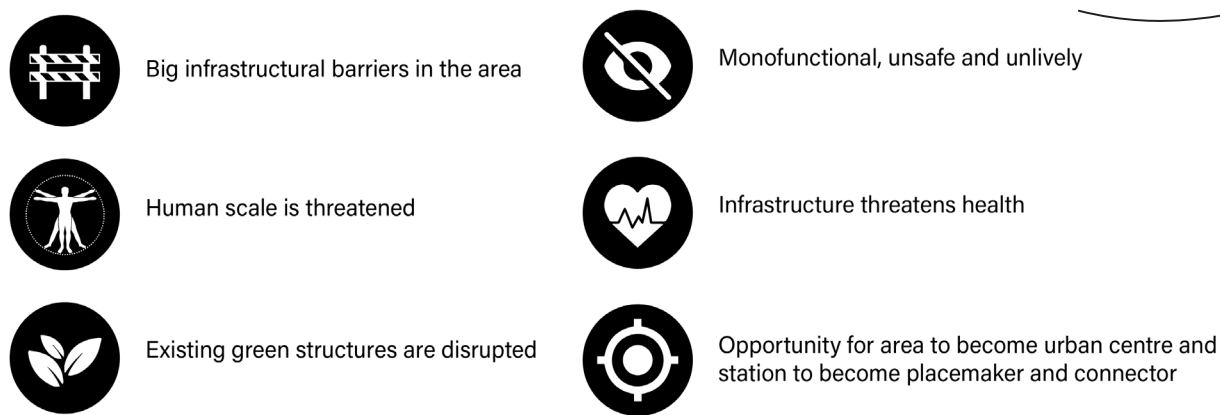


Figure 44: Context-specific Just City Framework

5-Step Methodology

5-Step Methodology in practice

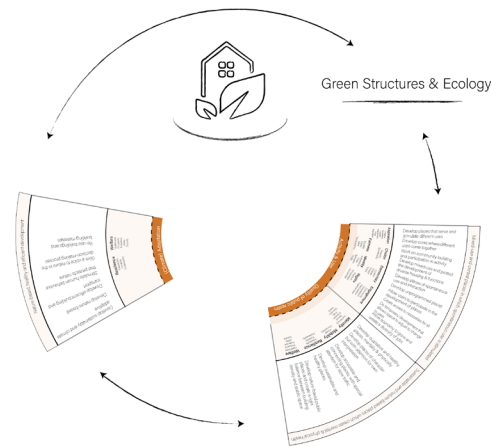
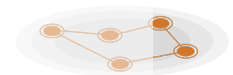
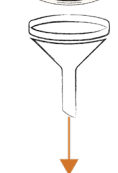
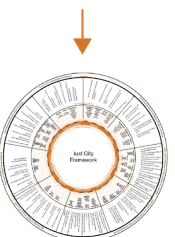
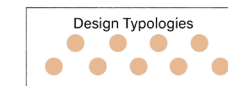
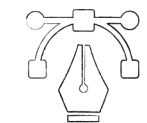
1 Pick a design theme that includes the development of 1, 2, or 3 Elements of Urban Form

2 Develop typologies for that design theme

3 Assess the typologies with the Just City Framework as an assessment model

4 Develop an assessment model that illustrates the scorings of the typologies and shows the most suitable solutions for this design theme.

5 Integrate the highest-scoring typologies into an optimized design that contributes to the development of a Just City



Design Typologies Assessment Model Mobility & Connectivity

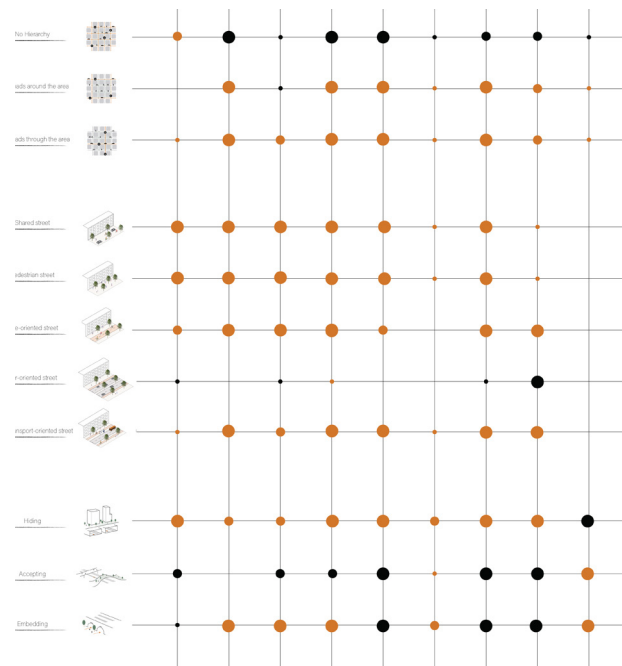


Figure 45: Steps 1 to 4 in practice

Steps 1 to 4 in practice

- New design themes
- 4 scenarios for the use of the Design Typologies Assessment Model

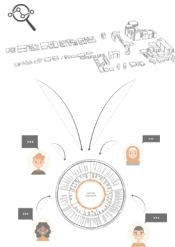
Preparatory steps

0.1 Do analyses

Research the strength and weaknesses of the location and inventorize the needs and wishes of important stakeholders

0.2 Adjust the Just City Framework

Translate conclusions from context-specific analyses into planning & design principles and include them in the framework



5-Step Methodology

1 Pick a design theme that includes the development of 1, 2, or 3 Elements of Urban Form

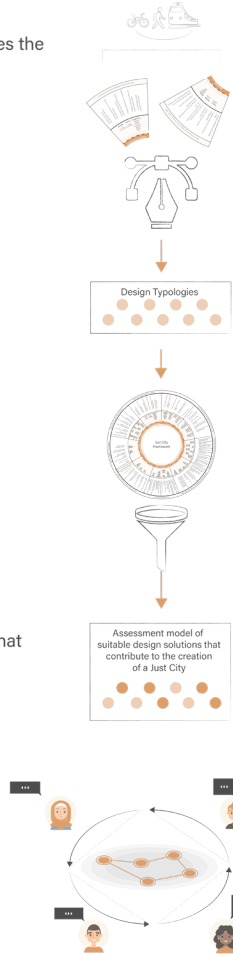
2 Develop typologies for that design theme

3 Assess the typologies with the Just City Framework as an assessment model

4 Develop an assessment model that illustrates the scorings of the typologies and shows the most suitable solutions for this design theme.

5 Integrate the highest-scoring typologies into an optimized design that contributes to the development of a Just City

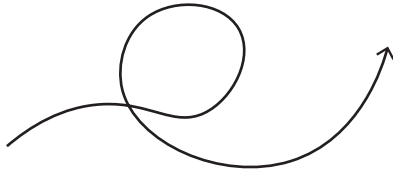
Keep exploring opportunities in discussion with stakeholders
Scorings as input for the discussion



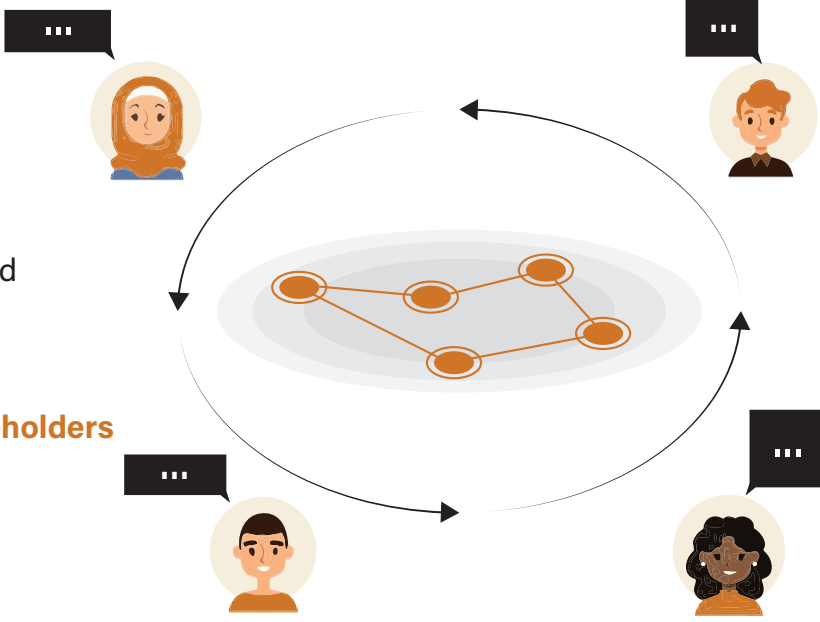
5

Integrate the highest-scoring typologies into an optimized design that contributes to the development of a Just City

Keep exploring opportunities in discussion with stakeholders
Scorings as input for the discussion



5-Step Methodology in practice



Step 5 in practice

- Interdependency between typologies
- Further research & development
- Scorings serve more as discussion-starter than as fixed outcome

Figure 46: Step 5 in practice



Reflection

Reflection on the results

- Scientific contribution
- Relation with earlier research
- Personal interpretation
- Opportunities to serve a wider scientific research field
- Societal relevance: Sustainable Development Goals

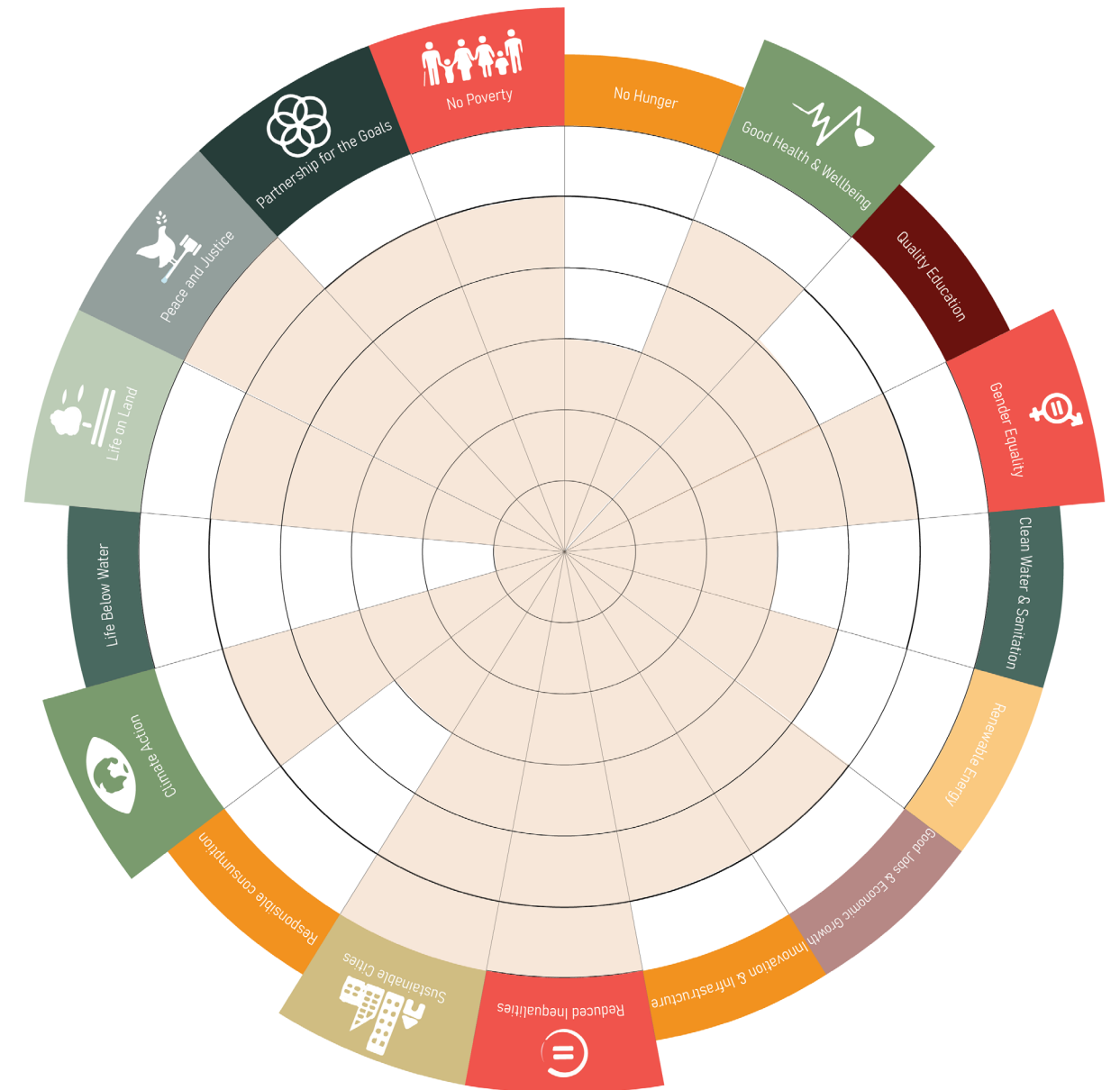


Figure 48: Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations, n.d.)

Reflection on the results

- Scientific contribution
- Relation with earlier research
- Personal interpretation
- Opportunities to serve a wider scientific research field
- Societal relevance: Sustainable Development Goals

To what extent can a Just City be achieved?

- Relation with socio-political discourse

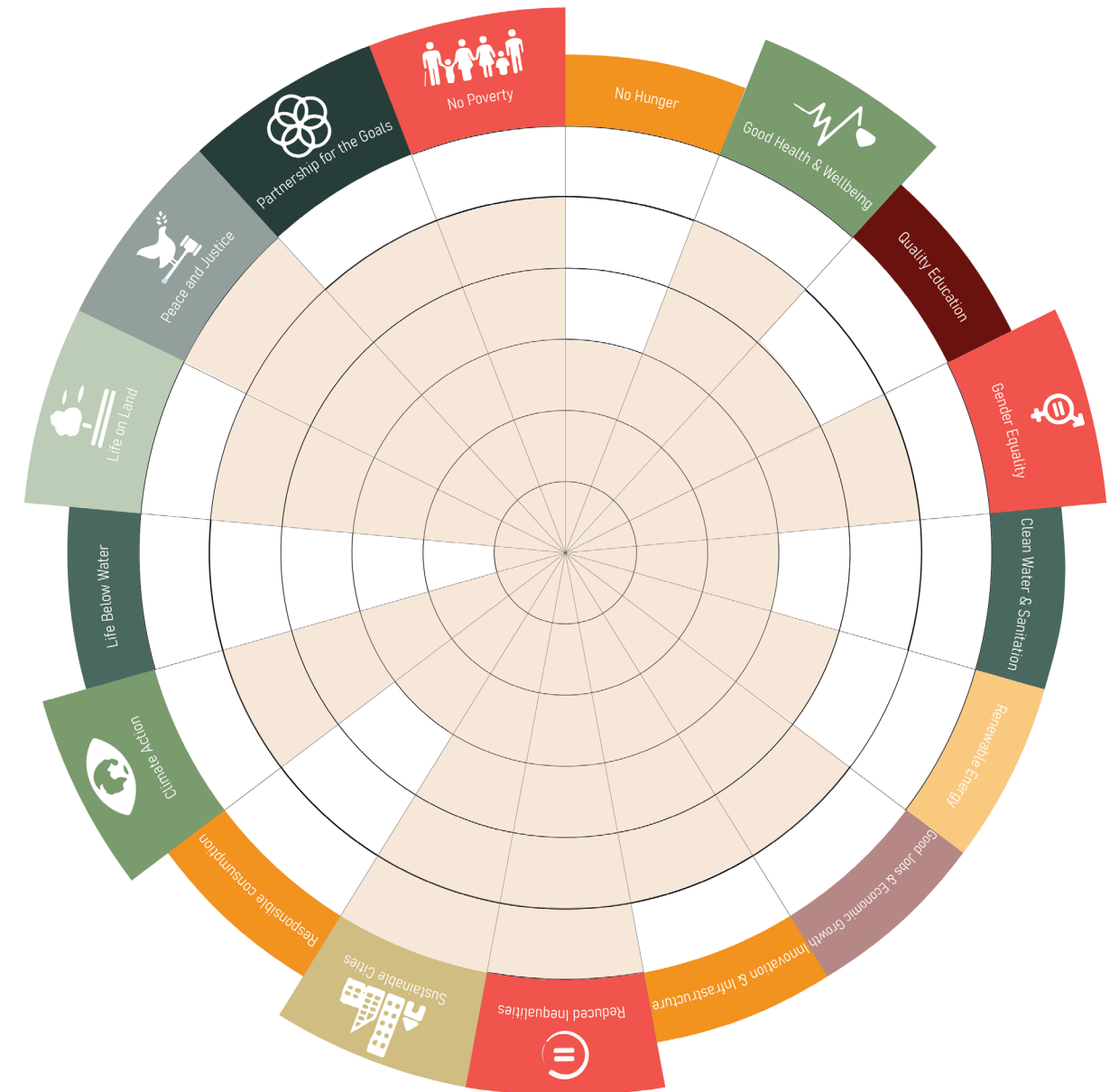


Figure 49: Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations, n.d.)

Reflection on the results

- Scientific contribution
- Relation with earlier research
- Personal interpretation
- Opportunities to serve a wider scientific research field
- Societal relevance: Sustainable Development Goals

To what extent can a Just City be achieved?

- Relation with socio-political discourse

Transferability

- Just City Framework as assessment model
- Further development of the 5-Step Methodology
- Scope of the project

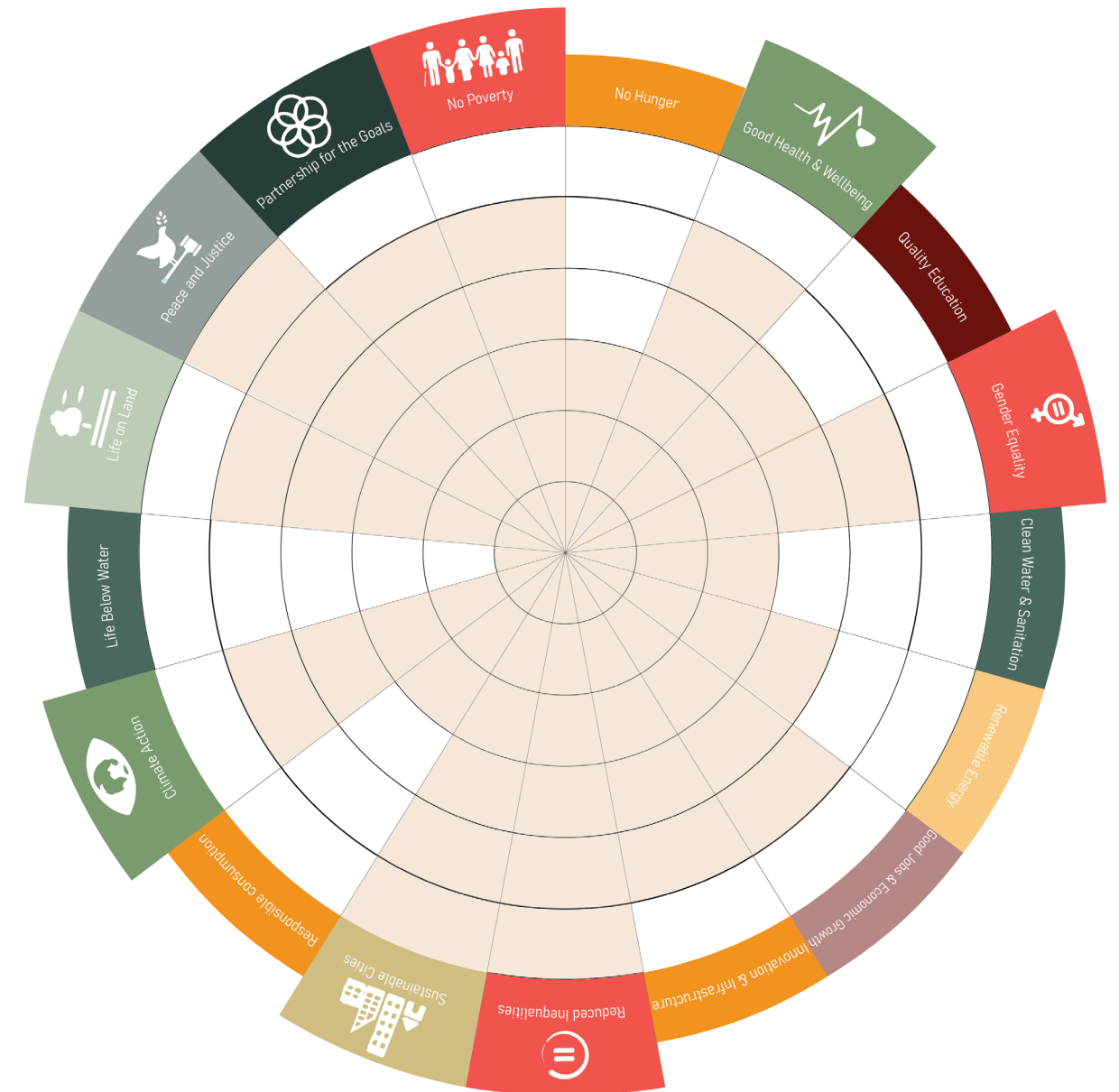


Figure 50: Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations, n.d.)

Reflection on the results

- Scientific contribution
- Relation with earlier research
- Personal interpretation
- Opportunities to serve a wider scientific research field
- Societal relevance: Sustainable Development Goals

To what extent can a Just City be achieved?

- Relation with socio-political discourse

Transferability

- Just City Framework as assessment model
- Further development of the 5-Step Methodology
- Scope of the project

Further research:

- Incorporating different actors & expertises
- Experimenting in practice
- Step 5 of the Methodology
- Keep talking!

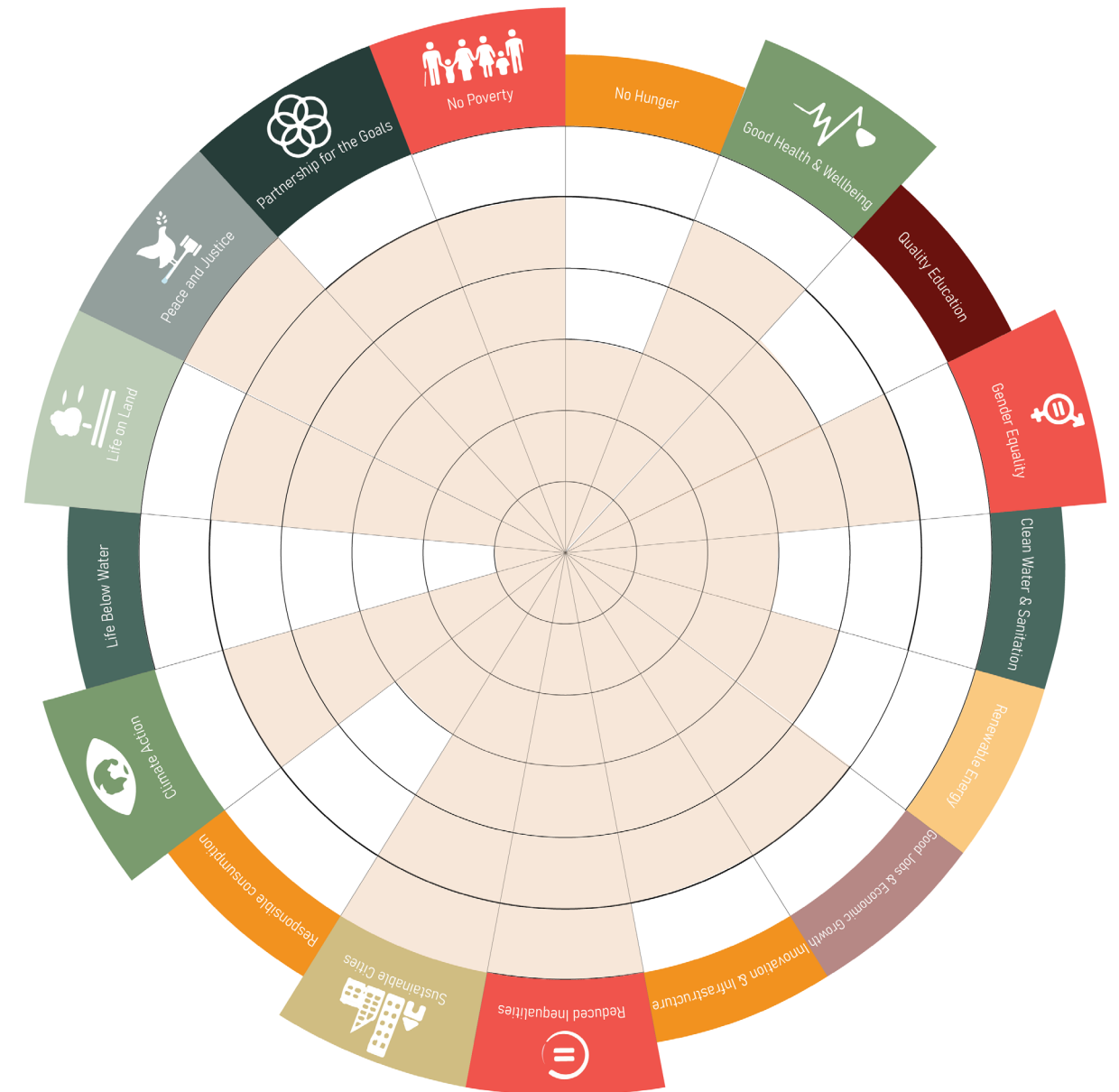
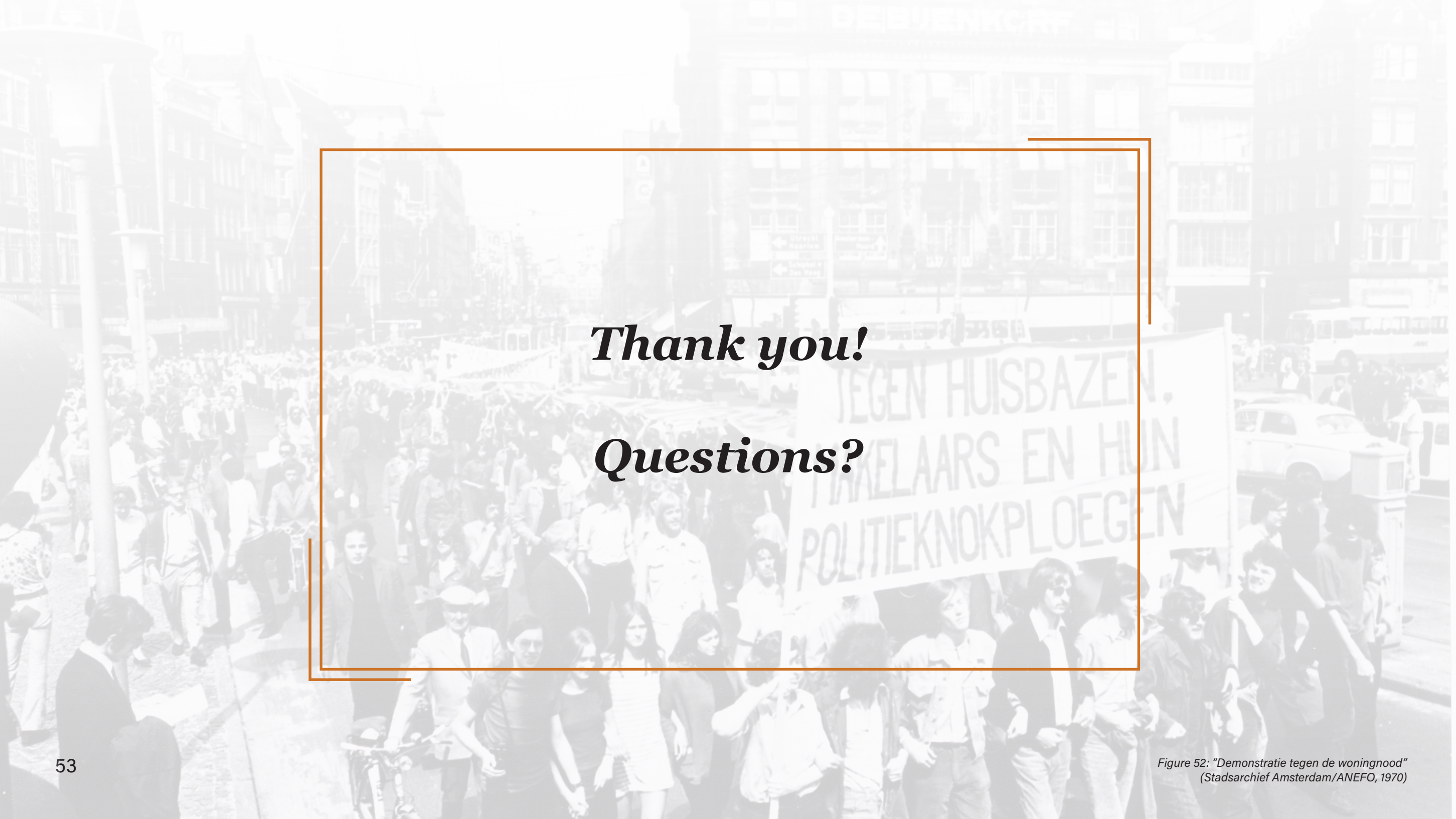


Figure 51: Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations, n.d.)



Thank you!

Questions?

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