Towards a Critical Urbanism

Critical Appraisal of the Open Society concept in Western Europe, the Netherlands and Spain.

Case studies: Montbau, Barcelona – t'Hool, Eindhoven

Post-master EMU Thesis 2021

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EUROPEAN POST-MASTER IN URBANISM EMU
strategies and design for cities and territories

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PART I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Motivation

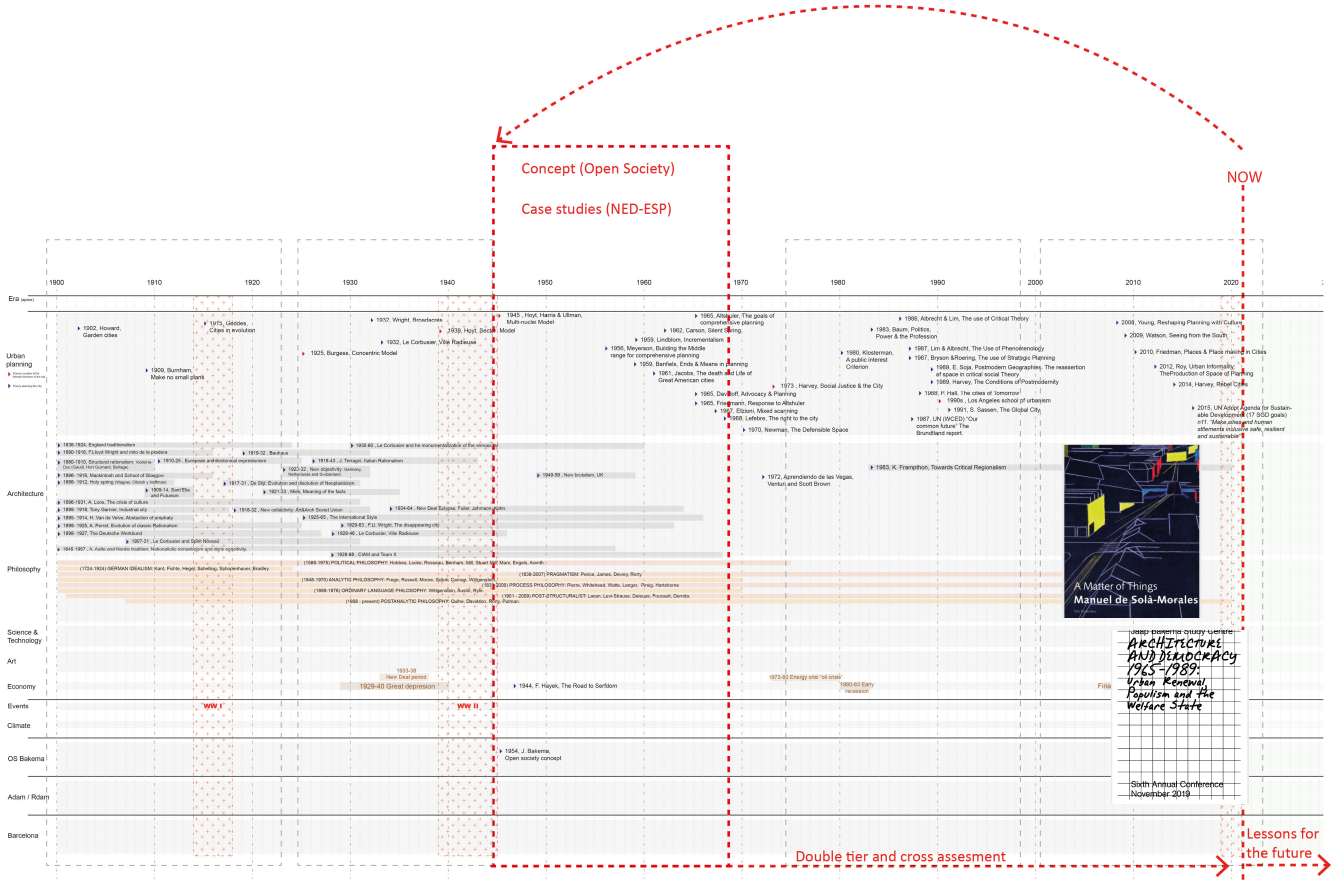


FIG. 1.2 Explorative timeline of the last century where interconnections between discliplines can be traced, especially oriented to Urban and Architecture theory.
Source: Developed by Author

- Explore the **relation between ideas, concepts and reality that shapes the city** (Solà-Morales)
- Many **concepts and ideas** we talk **today** were **already discussed in the past.**
- Advocating for diversity and inclusion: **Suppressed voices and marginalized communities**
- Promoting **engagement between research, theory and practice** in an **iterative process (dialogue)** (Van Eesteren)

1.2 Problem statement



FIG. 1.8 Composition pictures Rembrant and Dutch urban development program, Velazquez and emergency plan in Barcelona. Source: Composition made by author.

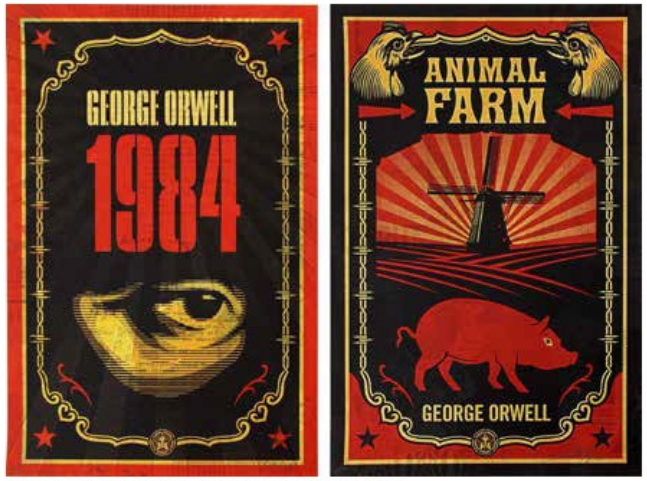


FIG. 1.7 Books 1984 and Animal Farm by George Orwell, edition 2020-

Gap between theory-practice.

- Abstract and theoretical vs concrete and practical, sometimes

- Utopia for ones can be dystopia for others. (M. Castells, Orwell).

- Critical Revision Open Society concept due to its resonances with contemporary concept “open city”

Modern project must be articulated into Contemporary discourse and project.

- Social aspects of Modern period such as: equality, justice and democracy must be embraced under the light of social, environmental inequality and the rise of polarization of discourse and decrease of pluralism

1.2 Objective and Research questions

Objective:

- Attempt to bridge theory and practice thought a critical open framework (methodology) in which diversity of practice and theory can dialogue.

- Methodology combining sensitive and critical approach to investigate concepts (abstract) and reality of places (phenomena) and the relationship between those across countries-cultures.

Research questions:

To what extend the concept of Open Society is still relevant in 2021, in the contemporary urban project and discourse?

How can we critically reconceptualize the Modernist project of the Open Society into the ecological project utilizing a sustainable habitation, inclusive and open approach to achieve "Flourishing " for all beings in the planet?

Which are means, mechanism, materials, instruments, tools (toolkit) and language available for the process of design and development, so we can create and flourish together?

1.3 Theoretical framework

Concepts and Literature ref.

- ***Open Society:*** *H. Bergson, K. Popper, J. Bakema, C. Alexander.*

- ***Contemporary urban discourse:*** *UN Habitat, SDG UN, Critical regionalism, ecological urbanism, landscape urbanism, Advocacy planning, many more…*

- **Critically:** (Critical theory) Benjamin, Marcuse, Habermas, Foucault, / Subaltern Studies - Antonio Gramsci

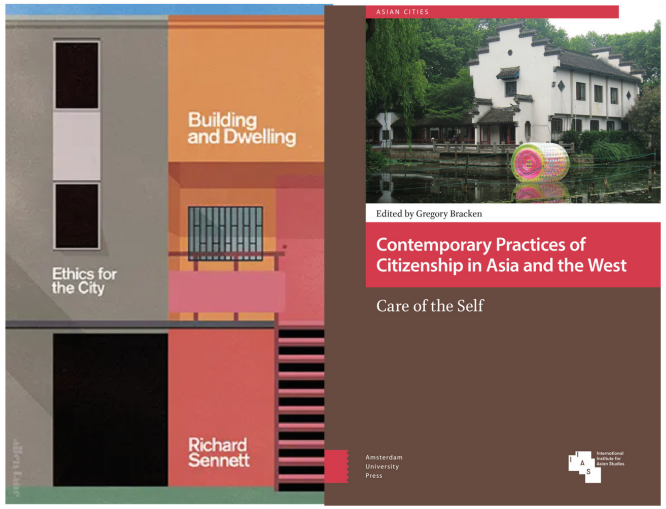
- ***Reconceptualize:*** *deterritorialization and Re-territorialization Deleuze and Guattari (assemblage theory),*

- ***Open and complex systems (computer language):*** *C. Alexander, M. Castells*
- ***Sustainable habitation:*** *Liveable approach + Environmental approach (M. Van Dorst),*
- ***Ecological project (Gaia):*** *Lovelock, Conrad, Deleuze and Guattari, Latour*
- ***Eudaimonia "flourishing" and the practice of good life:*** *Aristotle, Foucault, G. Bracken,*

- ***Create together:*** *Genealogy philosophy (Nietzsche, Foucault), Co-creation (Living labs),*

- ***Means and mechanisms:*** *instruments, tools and materials available: Maslow's pyramid, urban acupuncture (M. Solà-Morales), Pattern language (C. Alexander), Suitability (Mc. Harg / Price), transformative capacity, catalogue etc.*

1.3 Conceptual framework



Books related to the practice of citizenship in contemporary discourse. (Sennett, Bracken)

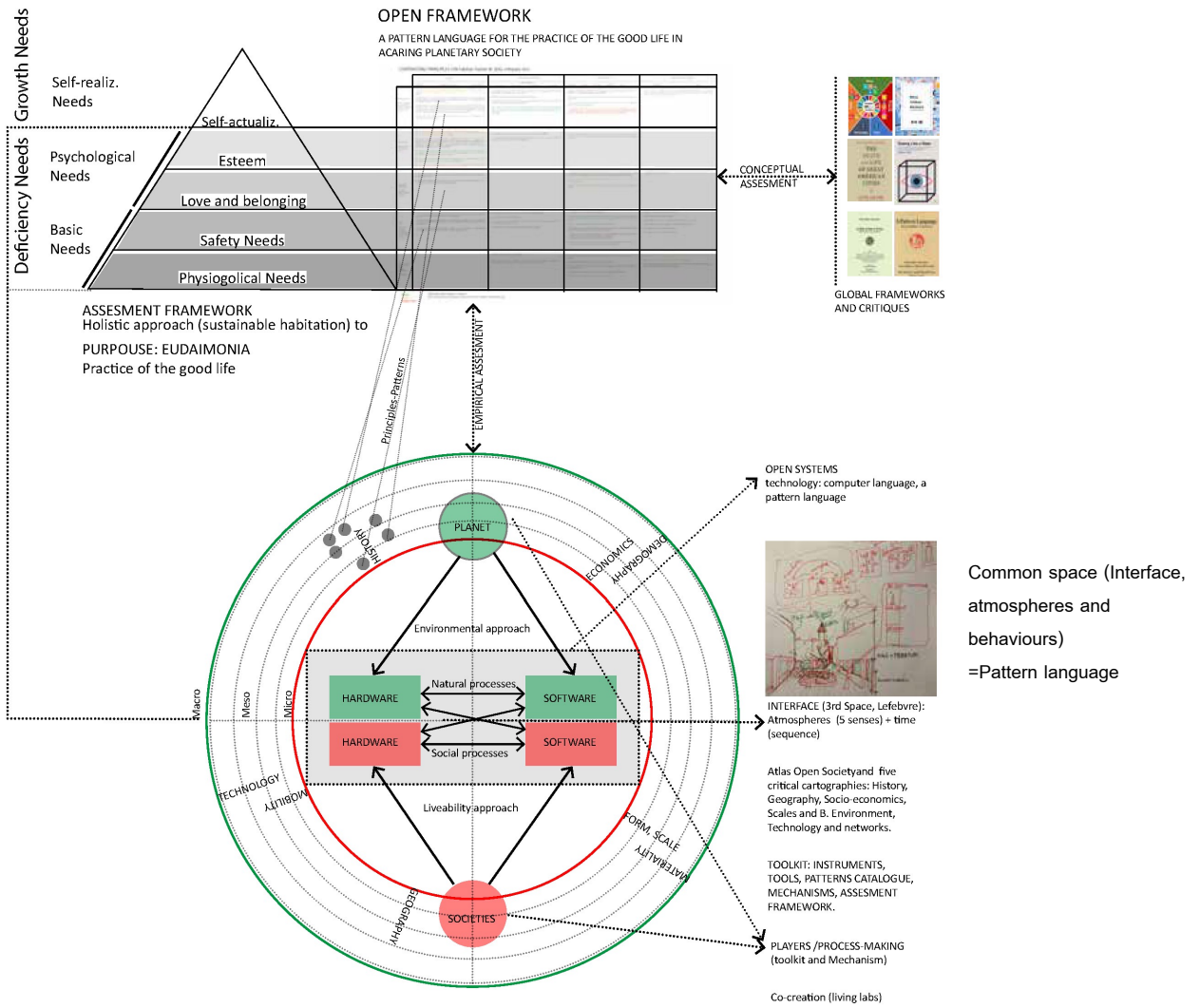


FIG. 1.10 Conceptual frameworks (conceptual assesment and empirical assesment) for co-design approach.
Source: Made by author

Common space (Interface, atmospheres and behaviours)
=Pattern language

1.3 Methodology

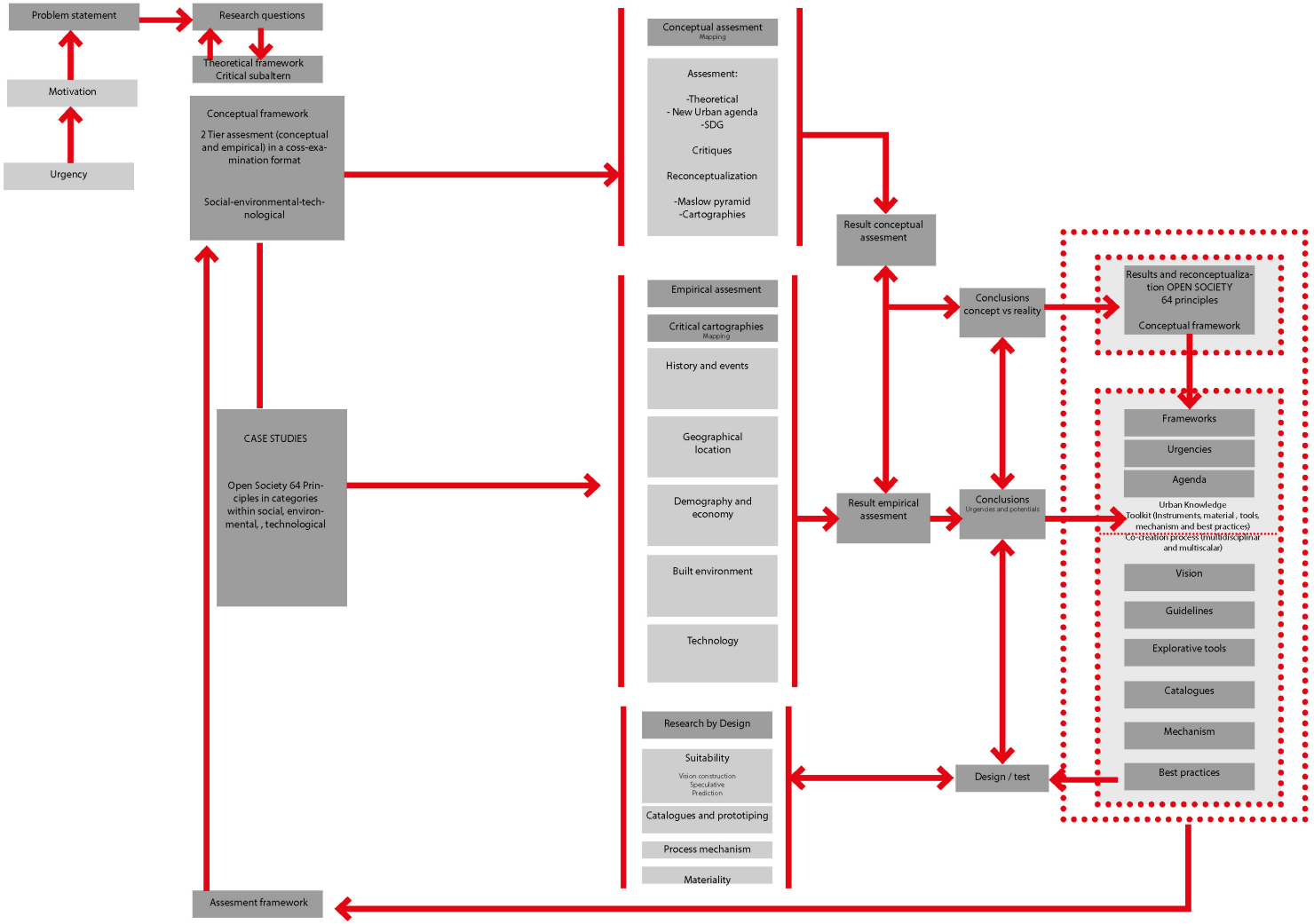
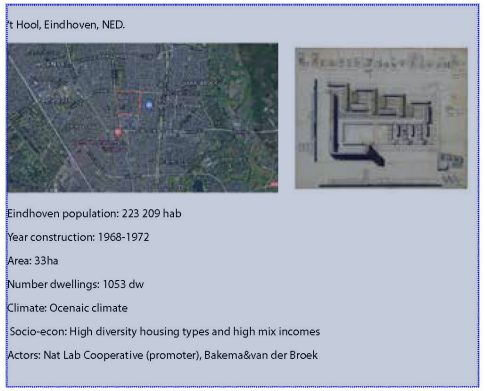


FIG. 1.22 Diagram process research project
Source: Made by author

- **Methodology:** Comparative double tier cross analysis. Conceptual and Empirical

- **Case studies:** Netherlands (Eindhoven) and Spain (Barcelona)





PART I

ATLAS OF THE OPEN SOCIETY

Worldviews and conceptual assessment principles

2.1 Open Society and Paradigms



World conceived before and until 60's:

- Development process long, and they believed that urban theory was static.
- Positivism as a true scientific method
- Ideals based on Western civilization
- Economies based on simple schemes. Growth, homos-economicus, etc.
- Drivers: WWII, Modernization, Social welfare,
- Liberalism, Industrialization, Knowledge economies,

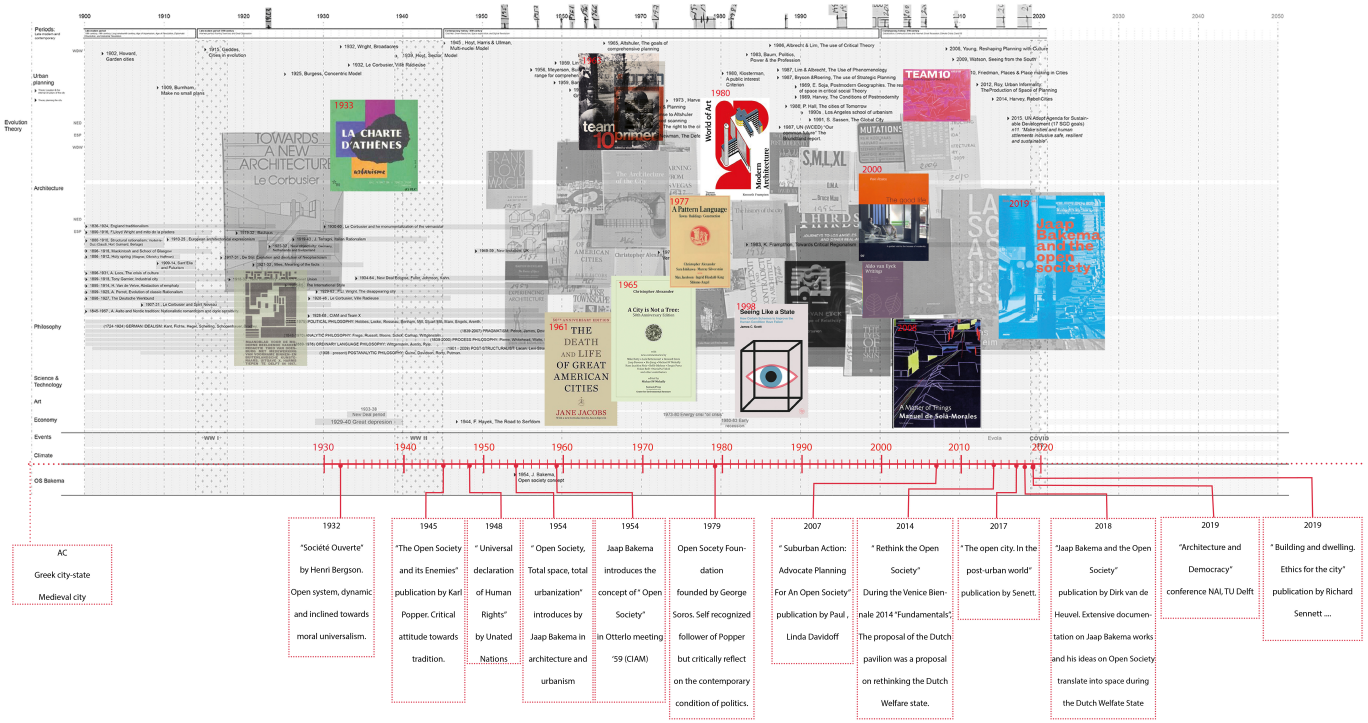


World from 60's until today:

- Relativity – interconnection and interdependent.
- Postmodernism, recognizing diverse paradigms
- Increase level of complexity due to the interconnected and knowledge.
- High level of uncertainty due to the knowledge increasment and high velocity of local and global events and phenomena.
- Political polarization and not embracing democracy and plurality
- Hyperconnectivity and complete globalization communications
- Neoliberalism, Capitalism, Digitization, Green economies

2.2 Modernist project and its breaking point

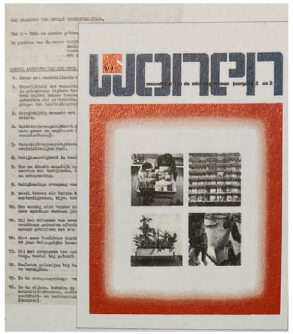




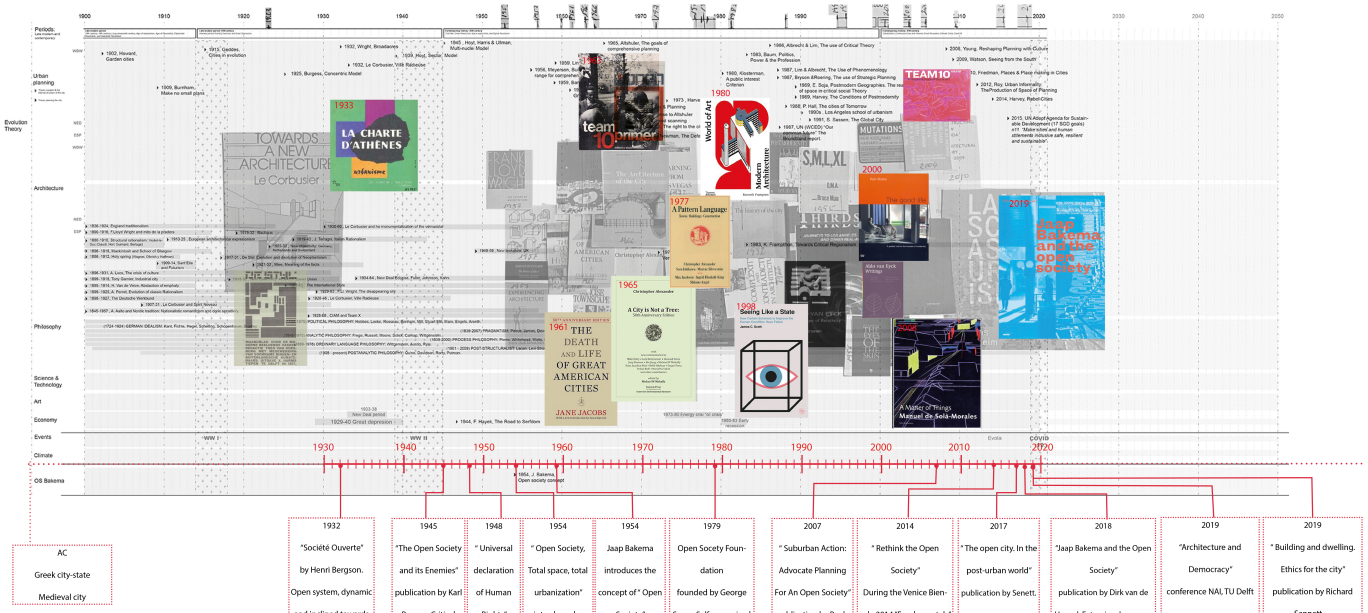
Provide minimum liveability in cities.

- **Modern project CIAM IV "Athens Charter" –** *The Functional city (theory-practice) :*
- Symbolic declaration on the CIAM in Otterlo '59
- Team X (young members) within CIAM called for:
- Revision of the Modenist project (A. Van Eyck)
- Critical Regionalism (K. Frampton)

2.3 Total urbanization and its principles







Architectural space expressed this awareness and the spirit of society. **Individual responsible for his own identity in relation and as part of "total space".**

Concepts: Total space, ownness, spirit,

AC	1932	1945	1948	1954	1954	1979	2007	2014	2017	2018	2019	2019
Greek city-state Medieval city	"Société Ouverte" by Henri Bergson. Open system, dynamic and inclined towards moral universalism.	"The Open Society and its Enemies" publication by Karl Popper. Critical attitude towards tradition.	" Universal declaration of Human Rights" by Unated Nations	" Open Society, Total space, total urbanization" introduces by Jaap Bakema in architecture and urbanism	Jaap Bakema introduces the concept of " Open Society" in Otterlo meeting '59 (CIAM)	Open Socety Foundation founded by George Soros. Self recognized follower of Popper but critically reflect on the contemporary condition of politics.	" Suburban Action: Advocate Planning For An Open Society" publication by Paul , Linda Davidoff	" Rethink the Open Society" During the Venice Biennale 2014 "Fundamentals", The proposal of the Dutch pavilion was a proposal on rethinking the Dutch Welfare state.	" The open city. In the post-urban world" publication by Senett.	"Jaap Bakema and the Open Society" publication by Dirk van de Heuvel. Extensive documentation on Jaap Bakema works and his ideas on Open Society translate into space during the Dutch Welfate State	"Architecture and Democracy" conference NAI, TU Delft	" Building and dwelling. Ethics for the city" publication by Richard Sennett ...

2.4 Open Society and The good life.

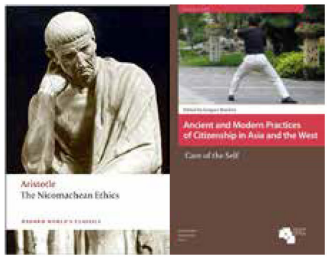
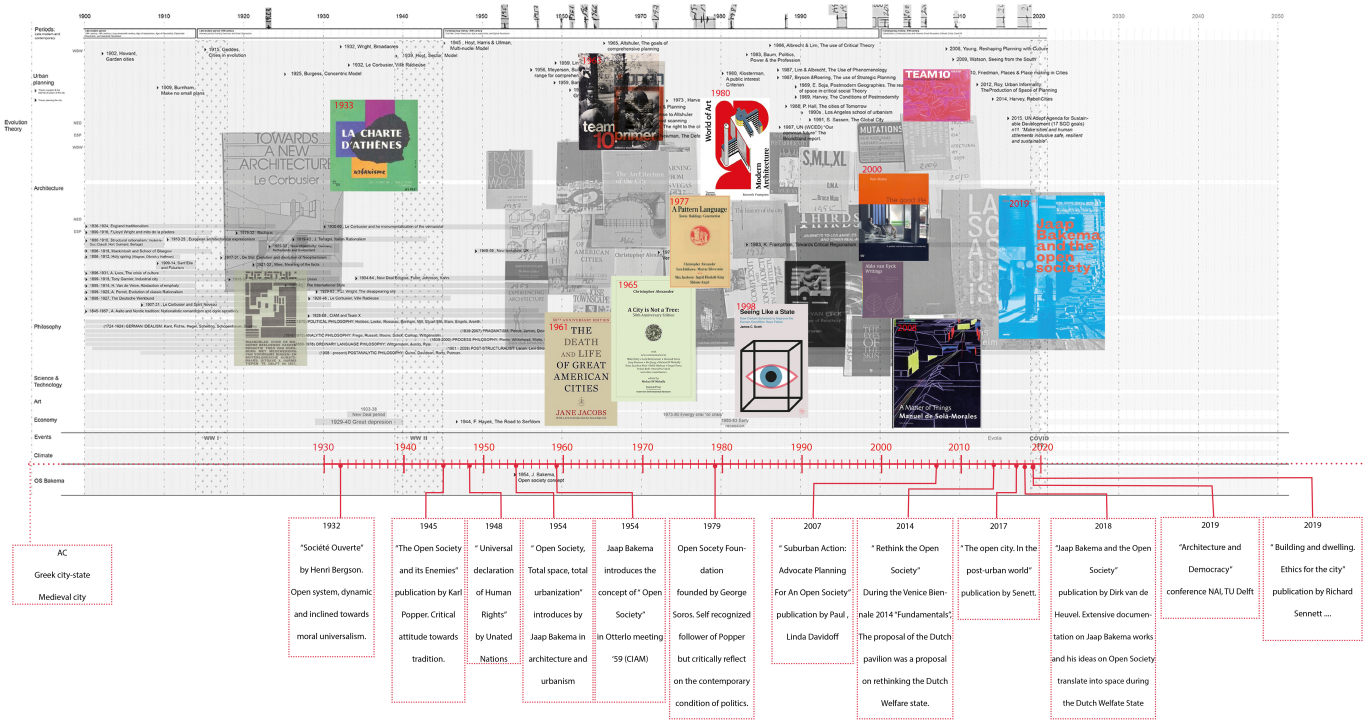


FIG. 1.28 Books reflecting in ancient and modern citizenship within the city.
Source: www.bol.com; www.aup.nl/



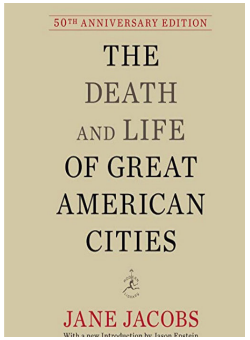
FIG. 1.29 Books reflecting in contemporary citizenship within the city.
Source: www.bol.com; www.aup.nl/

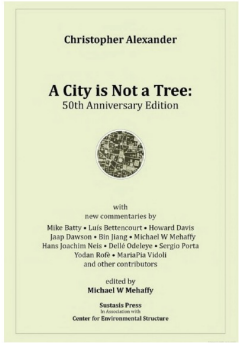


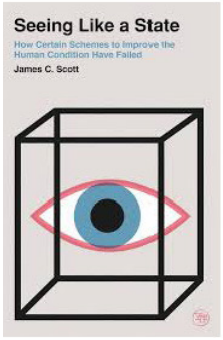
Open Society and **The good life**

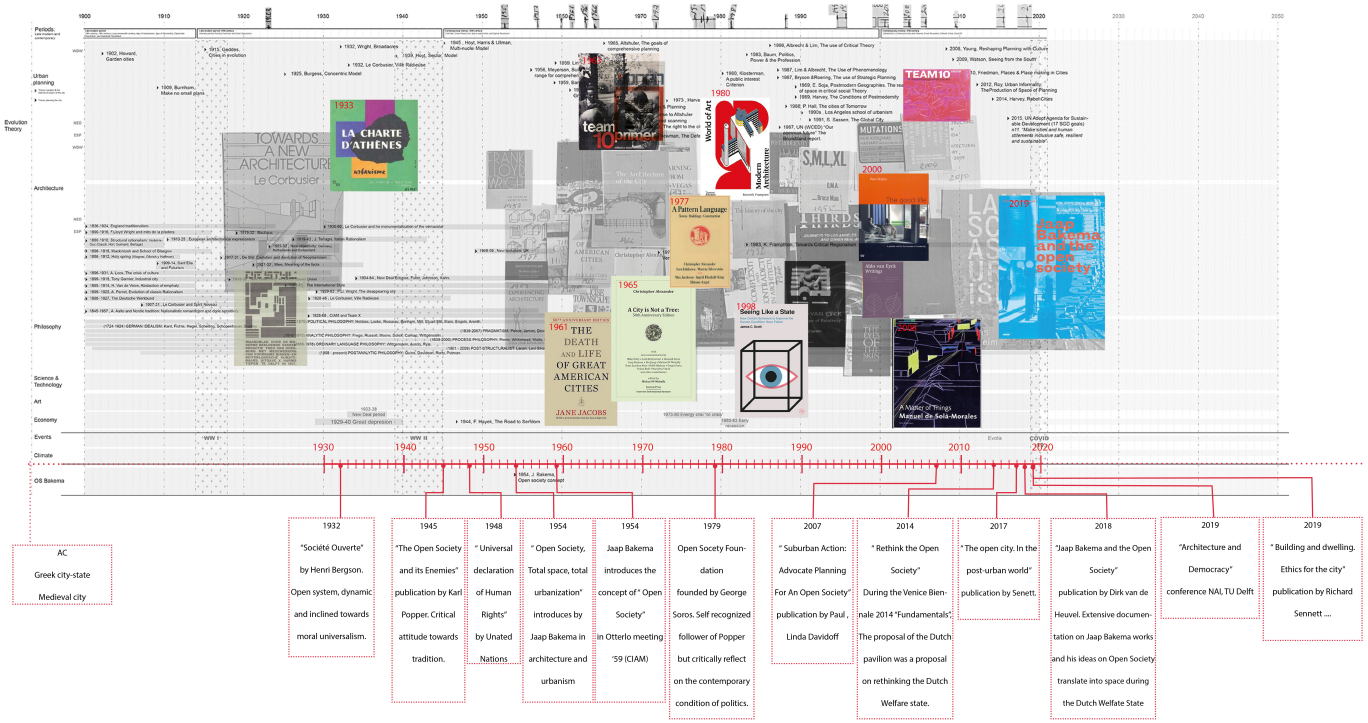
- *Société Ouverte vs closed society: H.Bergson (moral universalism)*
- *Open Society: K. Popper (critical attitude towards tradition) towards a abstract or depersonalized society.*
- *Open Society: J. Bakema (Otterlo) Social structure that can grow and can change.*
- *Aldo Van Eyck - Revision Modernist Project (Writing and shape of reality)*
- *Critical Regionalism, Frampton*
- *Eudaimonia and the practice of the good life: Aristolte ethics, ethics for the city (Sennett)*
- *The good life: a guided visit contemporany houses (I.Abalos)*
- *Practice of citizenship in East and West (G.Bracken)*

2.5 Critiques to Modern Planning









- J. Jacobs, 1961, The death and life of great American cities
- C. Alexander, 1965, A City is Not a Tree.
- J. Scott, 2002, Seeing Like a State.

- *Other: Hegelian discourse (suppression minority voices) / E. **Lefebvre:** Representation of space (no state, society), reclaim right to the city / P. **Hall:** Modern planning static - reality planning dynamic / **Mumford:** Regionalism vs universalism / **Bauman:** Contemporary Fluidity – in constant change, Alienation - lost identity, apathy modern man / Materiality (carbon form), etc.*

2.6 Conceptual assessment

CONTRASTING PRINCIPLES (UN habitat charter III, SDG, critiques, etc)

	IDENTITY:			ASSOCIATION / INTERSCALARITY			CLUSTER / HABITATS				MOBILITY / NETWORKS SYSTEMS	
	INDIVIDUAL	COMMUNITY- COLLECTIVE	GLOBAL-UNIVERSAL	GLOBAL-UNIVERSAL			BUILT FORM	DAILY LIFE	FUNCTIONS	BIORYTHMS SEASONS	NETWORKS	NODES
				UNIT-BLOCK	STREET-NEIGB	DISTRICT-CITY	CITY-REGION					
SELF REALISATION Morality, creativity, spontaneity, lack of prejudice, acceptance of fact, problem solving	49.-The influence of incorrectly designed or well-designed space on human life has hardly been studied! Yet we still speak of oppressive- liberating – messy – orderly – dull – vibrant – monotonous. (CR-CA) 53.-Man builds not only to protect himself in his existence, but also to learn to live in good harmony with experience and to become aware the laws of existence or, if you wish: … to become aware of the miracle of existence… thus also of space… 55.-Where some of us once thought were angels, we now see traces of jet fighters, but there are more wonders to come… Marvelling at space is an essential aspect of human happiness and is partly determined by the way we use space. In this case, "the being of life and having of life…" by poet Ed. Hoornik may also mean: wanting to be in space and/or wanting to have space. 61.-More important than increase in this knowledge, it appears to me, is a recognition of the architect-in-everybody. (CR-JJ)			42.-Outside the energy lines a more improvised, scout-like and spontaneous adaptation to existing nature and buildings, depending on the situation. 44.-Better harmonization between urban and architectural work. 54.-The photos taken from the Moon, the signals we picked up from astronauts or in the radio telescope of Dwingelo widen our spatial awareness. 56.-In order to cope with the imminent complete urbanization, we need new relationships between what is public and what is private. Space will increasingly have to be maintained publically. Land is no longer something to want to possess. How is that possible? For what about the space above it? (NUA-hab III)			36.-More linear extensions instead of the usual concentric ones (often based on obsolete forms of defence or on outdated municipal boundaries politics). 9.-Space for unforeseen circumstance inside and outside the home, for instance hobby+study, space+music 12.-Create wooded areas on disused agricultural land, so that in 20 years' time they can become important wooded residential areas. 57.-Designing a wall of houses or group of houses is then a matter of determining shopping, parking, going to school – (public) transport at the same time. This can to be done through scale and function – coordination – zoning (the work of S.A.R., Architect's research foundation)			58.-Our present time and the time and the time ahead will probably be chiefly characterized by communication – automation – playful use of time. This was evident in, among others, Osaka 1970's Dutch section with its communication machine.	
RECOGNITION Self-recognition, trust, respect, success	46.-Compare the silhouette of a former Zuiderzee town with that of our new urban expansions. Such a new skyline can appear chaotic or oppressive, but also controlled and expanding. Space can feel too congested, but also vibrant and informative. (CR-JJ) 52.-There are 3 questions of human existence … What am I?, … Who am I?, … where am I? If existence is a state of energy, of which man form a part through his ability to become aware of his participation in that state of energy, then these three question acquire new significance in architecture and urbanism. Of the What , who and where am I?, the last of these is also partly answered by a spatially well-designed environment. 59.-The present and past is a time of production and exploitation . It was preceded by the medieval city of religion and defence. The built signs of it are still clearly visible to us in our cities with, successively, medieval steeples, remnants of ramparts. 62.-Everyone possesses some basic sense of what to him is a fitting space, but he has often been discourage from using it (by making allotment garden sheds identical for instance)			5.-Possibilities to compare various kinds of living at an orderly scale. (NUA-hab III) 33.-Occupant participation in design methodology, so that a wider circle is involved in deciding on the kind of living environment needed. (NUA-hab III)			16.-In the neighbourhoods, apart from the usual amenities such as consultation offices, medical centres, etc. in particular also seniors club and exhibition space – the multipurpose building- (Dronten)			6.-Equality in level of public and private transport. 8.-Smooth transition from private to public	
LOVE AND BELONGING Friendship, affection, sexual intimacy	21.-Maintenance carried out as much as possible by the residents themselves. Select window type etc. with cleaning mind. 47.-Do we still make plans that respect space or do we treat space violently and aggressively? Think of the only flower in "The Little Prince" (de Saint-Exupéry)			61.-There is an increase (albeit in drips and drabs) in knowledge of human patterns of behaviour, and thus slightly greater insight into the need for spatial quality. (CR-CA)			17.-Basic open-air swimming polls in every neighbourhood (5 to 10 min walk), temporarily covered and heated in winter. Shouldn't cost more than 200,000 guilders. Maybe build fewer official swimming pools for 400,000 guilders? Also include sauna and other body treatment facilities. 31.-It should be possible to keep pets near and in dwelling: pidgeons – dogs – cats – hamsters and of course plants too. 34.-Spatial variety within the house for example through variations in bay width and use of split levels			29.-Mutual accessibility on higher floors of closely grouped high-rise blocks. The "bridge streets" for deliveries + visits to neighbours.	
SAFETY physical, resource occupation, moral, family, health, private property	11.-In arranging groups of dwelling, do not fell trees, do not demolish useful building and, if possible, use existing nature with its height difference, etc. (NUA-hab III) 43.-In general: developing spatial awareness as an elementary subject in primary and secondary schools. For the era of total urbanization, this is just as important as reading, or at least important as sexual education.			3.-Simultaneous contact with both urban space and landscape. (NUA-hab III) 8.-Smooth transition from private to public. 13.-In arranging groups od dwellings, take the privacy of residents into account, especially when combining higher and lower buildings 51.-Adelbert Ames (1919 (published 1950= Hanover Institute of Design) 4.-Orientation possibilities within the urban composition from small to large and vice versa (the location of high- and low-rise buildings and public amenities)			1.-Choice for various forms of Housing (NUA-hab III) 2.-Possibility for occupants to alter and extend the dwelling during use. Adapting to seasons (being able to use a balcony in winter or a camper as an extension of your home) adapting to changes in age groups. 15.-Within groups of dwellings: Safe playgrounds and kindergartens. 27.No small one-person bedrooms, but ample space in every room so you can reposition the dinning table, the seating area and the television set within the home. 32.-Apart from ordinary cupboards (preferably moveable), sufficient storage space for winter clothing, suitcases, Christmas tree decorations and camping gear. 35.-Sufficient acoustic materials to absorb sound from television. 40.-Permanent experimental neighbour-hoods in every region (5% extra budget for annual 5% of total state construction volume in the form of experimental construction?)			10.-A dwelling no more than 5 min walk from a public transport stop.(canopy) 14.-Enclosed galleries in high-rise blocks to prevent drafts at front doors. 20.-Car wash and do-it-yourself repair facilities. 30.-No vehicular traffic through neighbourhoods.	
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS Breathing, feeding, rest, sex, homeostasis				7.-Various kinds of activities as closely related to one another as possible, such as living, education, working, shopping and leisure. (NUA-hab III) 38.-For instance, shops for vegetables – bread – milk – groceries – magazines – newspapers – organized as convenience stores. Four together under 1 roof (500-1000m²?) 51.-An elementary human need is the ability to compare. …one with the other…, …yesterday with today and tomorrow…, determining location: … Knowing where you are…			19.-Houses for the handicapped, distributed over every neighbourhood of 200 dwellings each (7500 people) 26.-Space for solar shading outside or inside designed in advance. 23.-Kitchen and bathrooms large enough for electrical appliances such as dishwasher , washing machine, dryer, etc. 24.-Two toilets, one separate and one in the bathroom, for every family of 4 people. 35.-Sufficient acoustic materials to absorb sound from television.			39.-Urbanization along (not against) new regional energy lines, partly formed by the new roads. 41.-Strong and strictly organized construction within the energy lines. 42.-Outside the energy lines a more improvised, scout-like and spontaneous adaptation to existing nature and buildings, depending on the situation. 45.-Besides care for soil, water and air, people should become aware of a controlled us of space, design starts with the purchase of land for the social use of space. 49.-Air and water we may be able to purify at some point, but how can we remove incorrectly positioned structures at a time when we are still not building enough houses?	

Aligned
Neutral
Critized- failed

(NUA) New Urban Agenda - Habitat III
(CR) Critiques: Jane Jacobs(JJ), James Scott (JS), Cristopher Alexander (CA)

UN global framework



Critiques



<u>First Observations 64 Principles:</u>

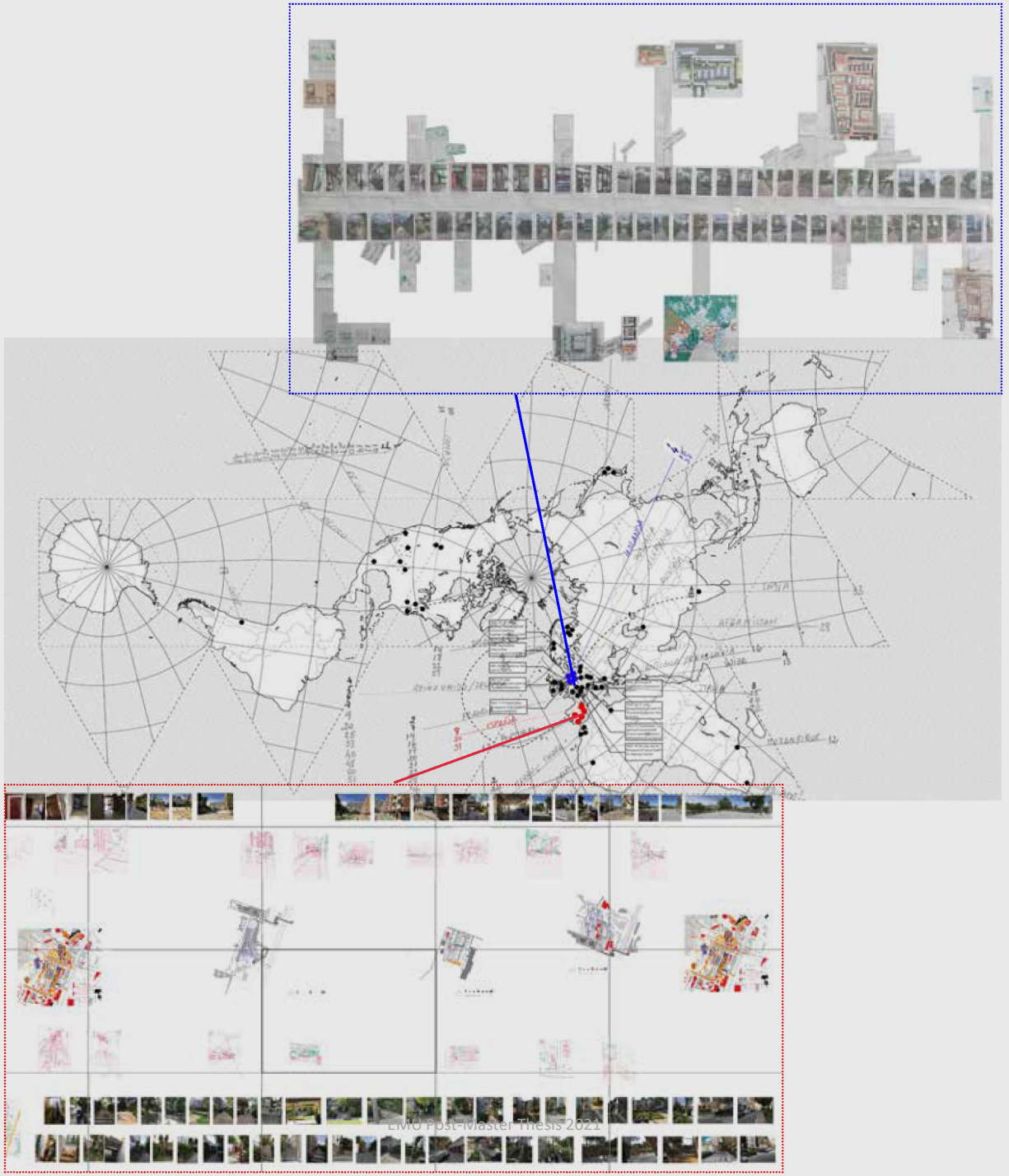
- *Some principles are meant for the Western Society of the 60's. (not selected in the)*
- *It is difficult to measure those principles*
- *It is a set of principle to achieve a vision and manifesto, not theoretical framework.*
- *Concerns for social matters, Liveability perspective under Western society*
- *Little or almost no ecological or environmental concern (UN)*
- *Aligned but insufficient to the contemporary discourses.*
- *Some critiques to Modern planning are addressed and but not all, it is needed to include more principles related to density, functions, ecological, process, etc.*

PART I

ATLAS OF THE OPEN SOCIETY

Five Critical Cartographies

ATLAS OF THE OPEN SOCIETY



and its five Critical Cartographies

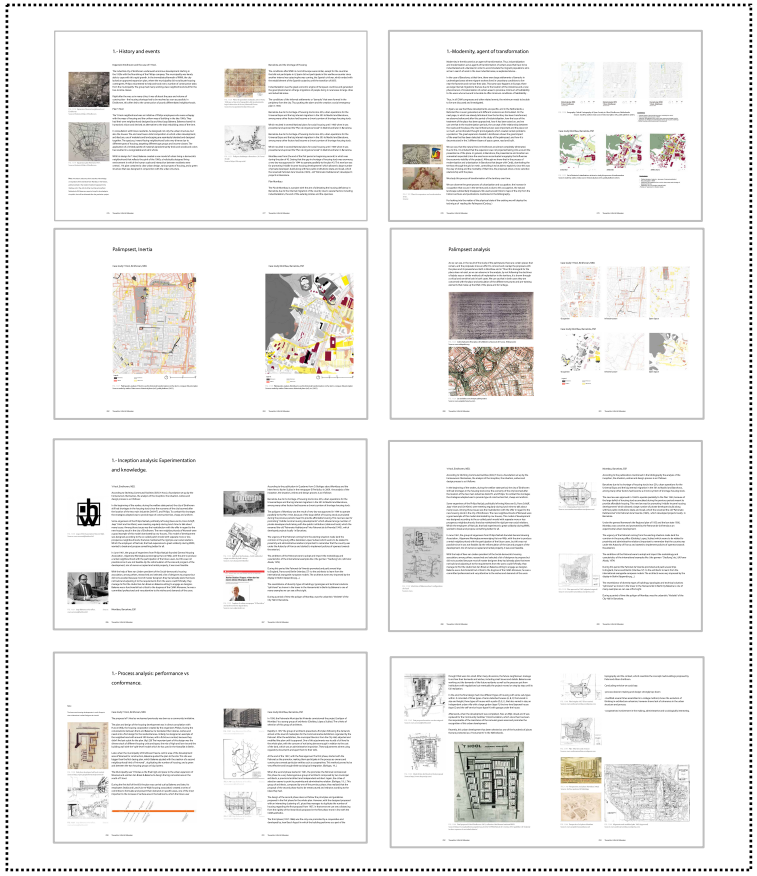


Five *Critical Cartographies*

"Maps are never value-free images" – John Brian Harley

3. Methodology cartographies

Critical analysis



Critical Cartography

Assessment framework

(64 principles)

Interface (Atmospheres)– Lived space (Lefebvre), Rhizome structures (5 senses) Deleuze and Guattari.

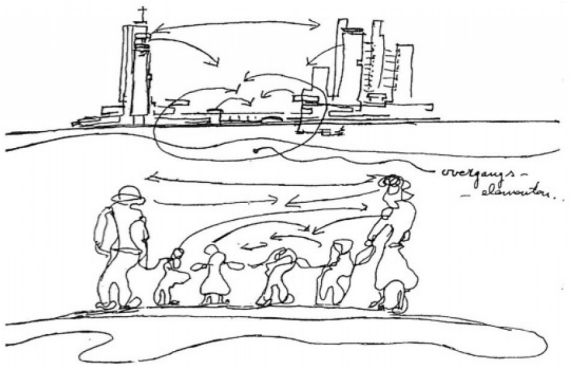


*Missing sensible data to measure, developed mainly (visual- eye oriented)

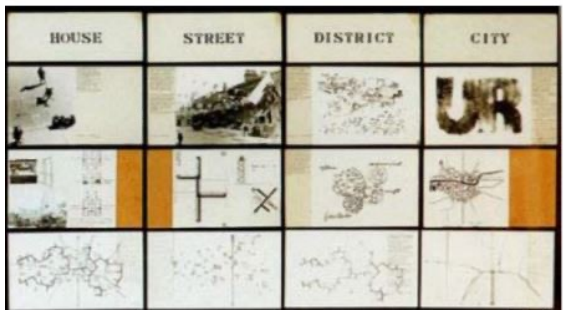
Time factor and Scales (association)

3. Methodology cartographies

“Life above, between and under trees.” J. Bakema



Conception environment as relational and dynamic – Diagram J. Bakema

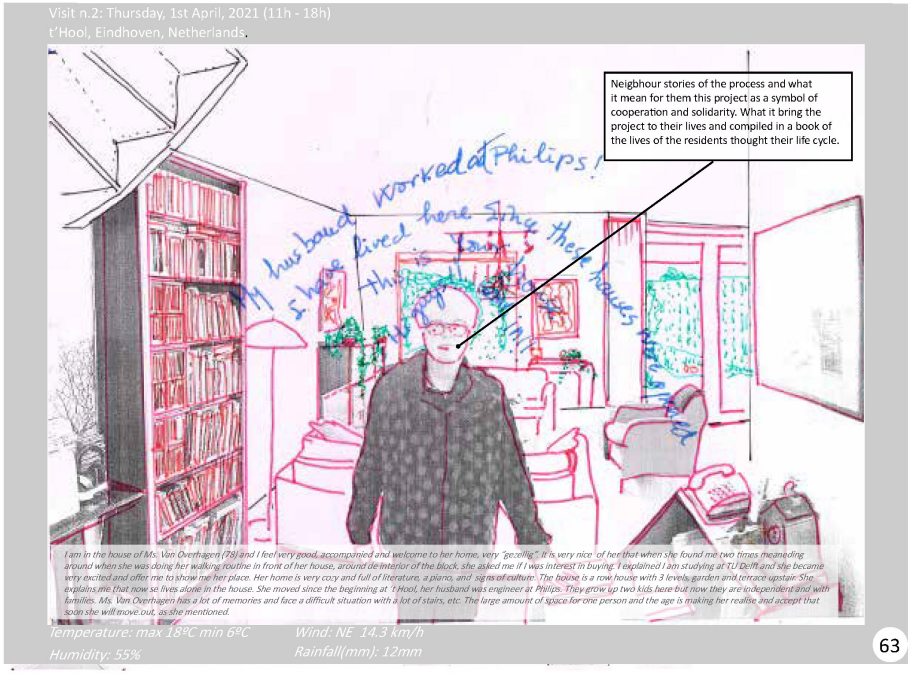


Notion of scales by Team X (Smithson)

Literature references



Interface (Atmospheres)– Lived space (Lefebvre), Rhizome structures (5 senses) Deleuze and Guattari.



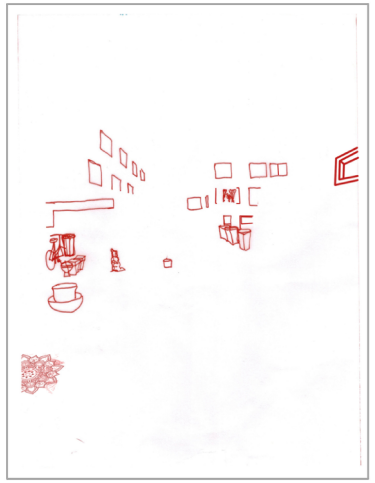


*Missing sensible data to measure, developed mainly (visual- eye oriented)

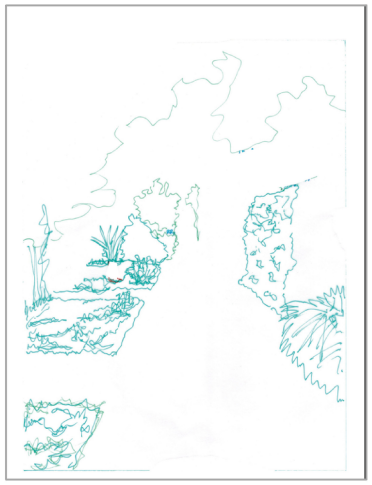


Time factor and Scales (association)

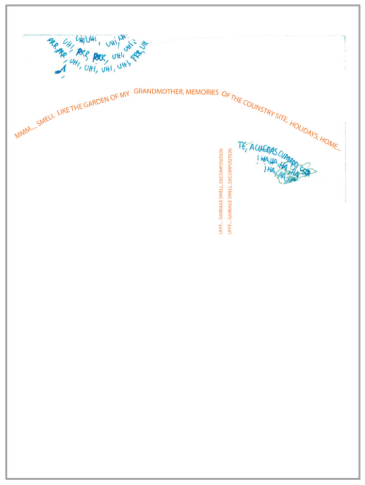
3. Deconstruction Atmospheres



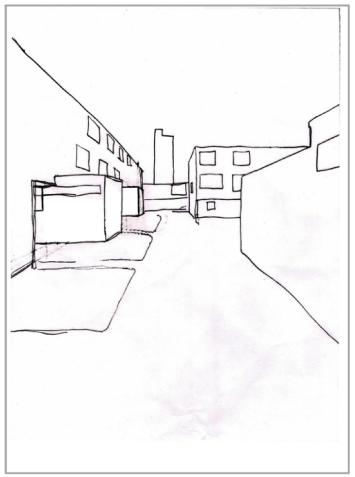
Thresholds and activity traces (human &non human)



Natural landscape



Sounds and smells



Outlines and form



Light and use of space



Textures and colours

"Poliphony of senses" G.Bachelard



This methodology is developed to sensibly describe the interrelations within SPACE (Interface, conceptual framework). Based in a sustainable habitation approach to the Built Environment. Taking in account the dialogue within what is a living organism, building on Environmental psychology (Kaplan), urban sociology (Lefebvre), sustainable habitation (M.Van Dorst) approaches.
Key concepts: Atmospheres (Zumthor, Pallashma), Lived space (Lefebvre), Heterotopia (Foucault), Rhizomatic structures (Deleuze)

PART I

ATLAS OF THE OPEN SOCIETY

Five Critical Cartographies

History

Geography

Socio-Economics

Form, Scale, Matter

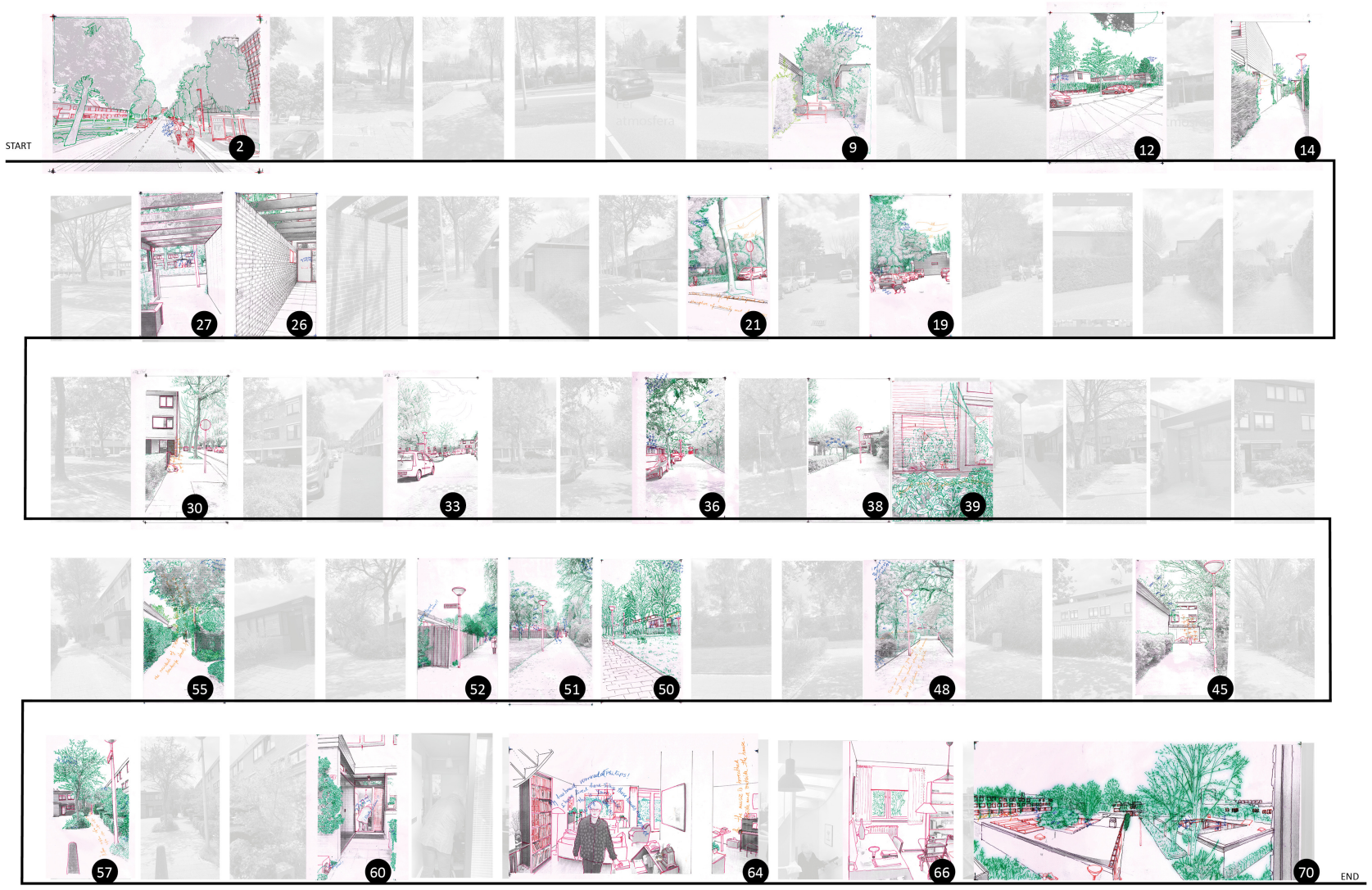
Technology

3.1 History: Visual sequence “From city to the chair"





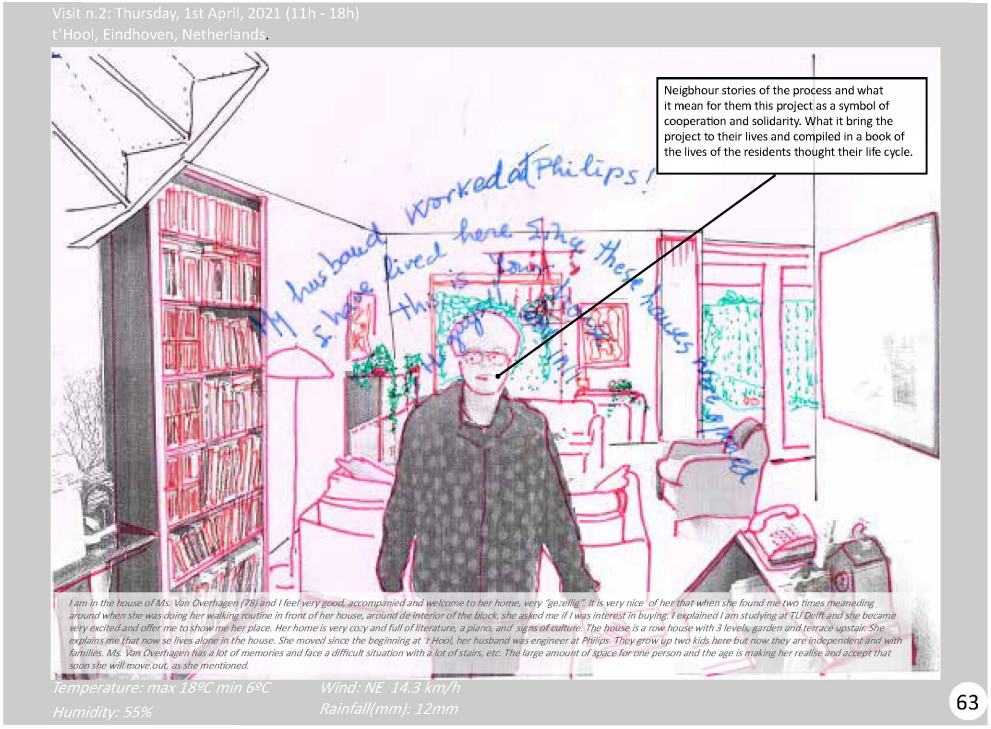
3.1 History: Points of atmospheric intensity

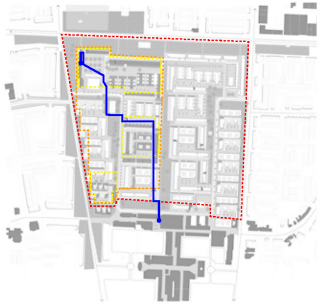




3.1 History: Atmospheres

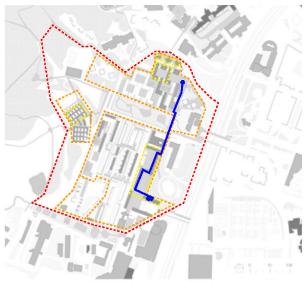
City to chair sequence in t'Hool, Eindhoven, NED.





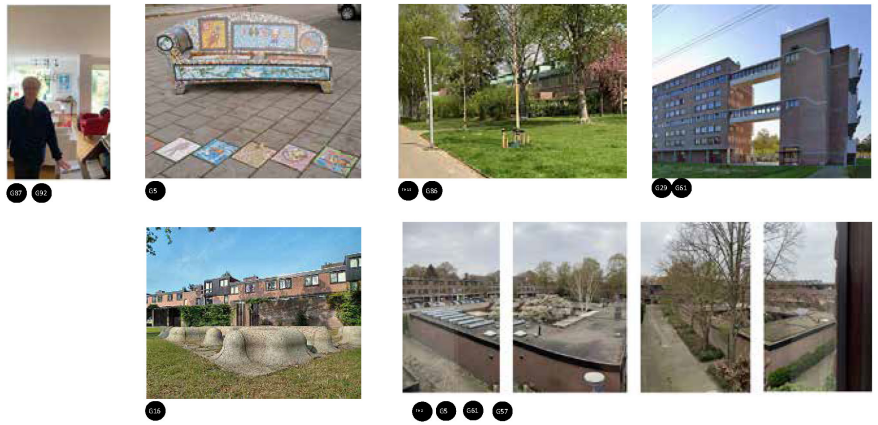
Chair to city in t'Hool, Eindhoven, NED.

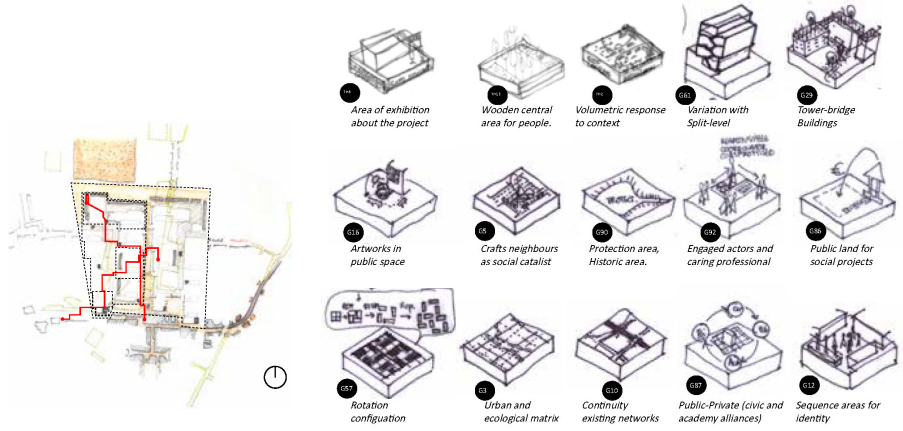




3.1 History: Catalogue

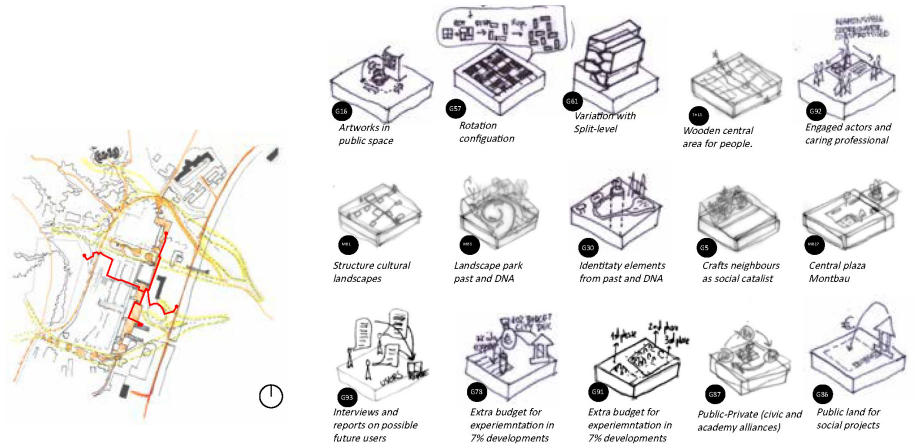
Case study ´t Hool, Eindhoven, NED.





Case study Montbau, Barcelona, ESP.





3.1 History: Critical cartography

Case study ´t Hool, Eindhoven, NED.

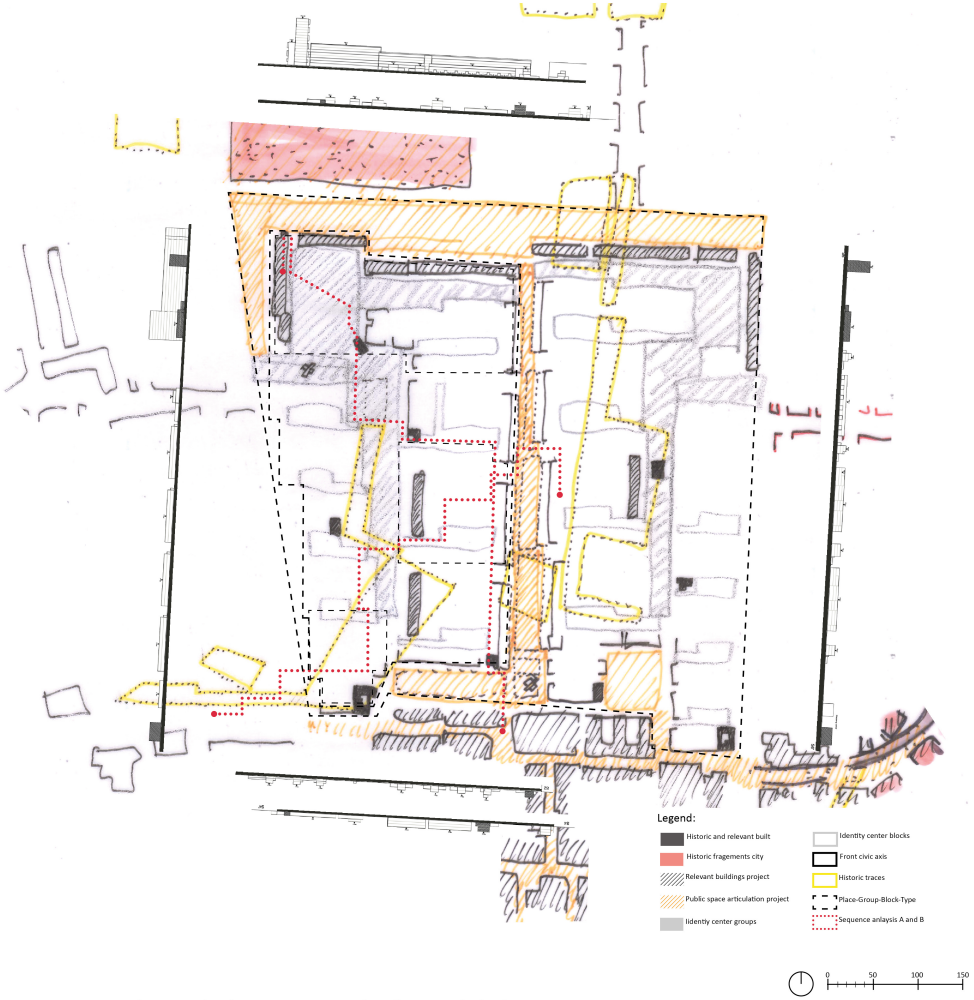


FIG. 1.43 History Critical Cartography of Open Society in t'Hool, Eindhoven, Netherlands.
Source: made by author. Data source: historical plans (ref.), pdok platform (2021),

Case study Montbau, Barcelona, ESP.

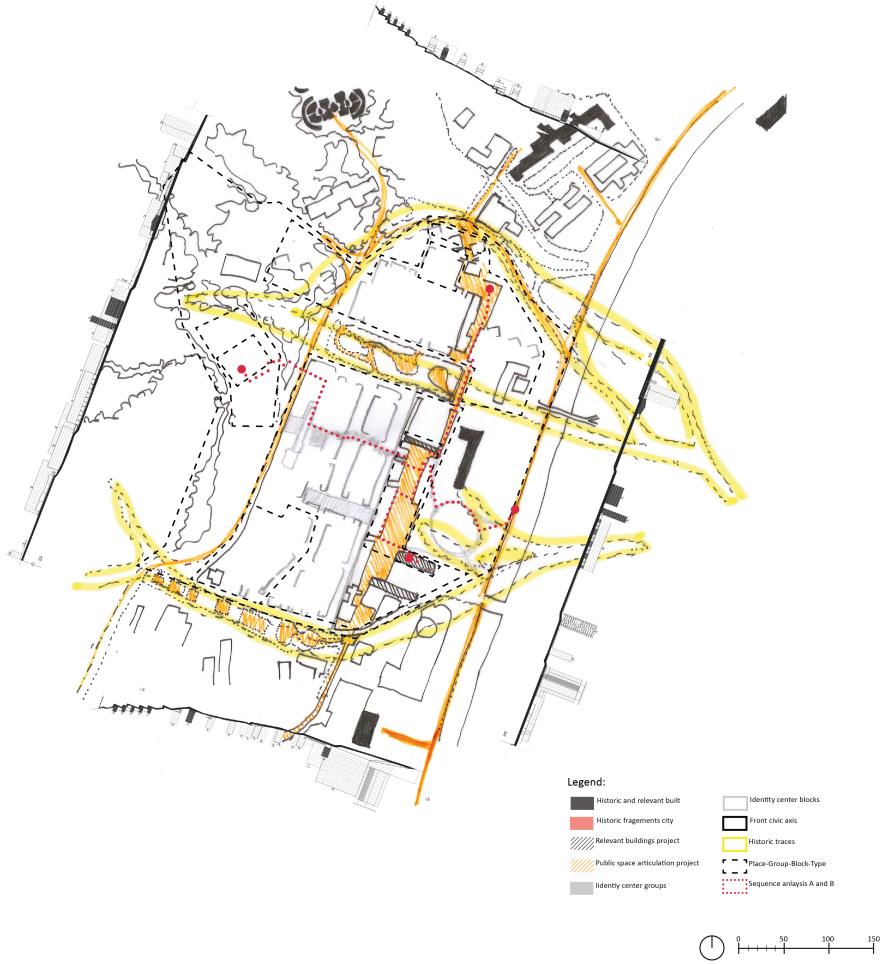
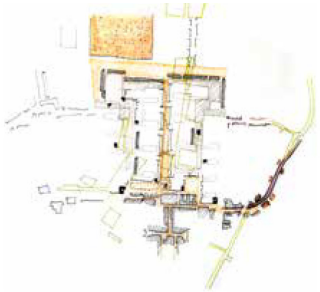


FIG. 1.44 History Critical Cartography of Open Society in Montbau, Barcelona, Spain.
Source: made by author. Data source: historical plans (ref), icc platform (2021),

3.1 History: Assessment





Case study ´t Hool, Eindhoven, NED.

Principles vs empiric results comparison (success / neutral / failures):

7.- At least 5% of the urban developments should be for experimentation for increasing knowledge (NUA-habIII)

11.-In arranging groups of dwelling, do not fell trees, do not demolish useful building and, if possible, use existing nature with its height difference, etc. (NUA-hab III) (

(NUA habIII) 33- Occupant participation in the design methodology, so that wider circle is involved in deciding on the king of living environment needed

(I) 47.-Do we still make plans that respect space or do we treat space violently and aggressively? Think of the only flower in "The Little Prince" (de Saint-Exupéry)

(I) 59.-The present and past is a time of production and exploitation . It was preceded by the medieval city of religion and defence. The built signs of it are still clearly visible to us in our cities with, successively, medieval steeples, remnants of ramparts.

(CR-JJ) 61-More important than increase in this knowledge , it appears to me, is a recognition of the architect-in.everybody)

40.- Permanent experimental neighbourhood in everyregion (5% extra budget for annual of total state construction volume in the form of experimental construction.

64.-This means that the task of determining space is one-sided and concentrated too much in the hands of specialists: of architects (allied to development companies in greater or lesser degrees) who, however, will never be able to know what all those types of spaces should be like in the imminent total urbanization for increasing conscious people (increasing numbers of students at universities: improvement of primary + secondary education. Roberts Frost: "everybody is born free and equal, free at least in his right to be different"…

CONCLUSIONS:

- *High engagement with the client-user cooperative in the decision-making process.*
- *Willingness to experiment and innovate complicity professional-client (cooperative) with a new model of living in a collective way (solidarity experienced by clients during WWII)*
- *Willingness to articulate the fragmented pieces of the existing heritage into the proposal, counting with trees, topography , buildings, old structures, etc.*
- *Cooperative Huis-en-Wijk initiator and complicity with Public institutions and professional to create a symbol for Woensel.*





Case study Montbau, Barcelona, ESP.

Principles vs empiric results comparison (success / neutral / failures):

11.- At least 5% of the urban developments should be for experimentation for increasing knowledge (NUA-habIII)

11.-In arranging groups of dwelling, do not fell trees, do not demolish useful building and, if possible, use existing nature with its height difference, etc. (NUA-hab III) (

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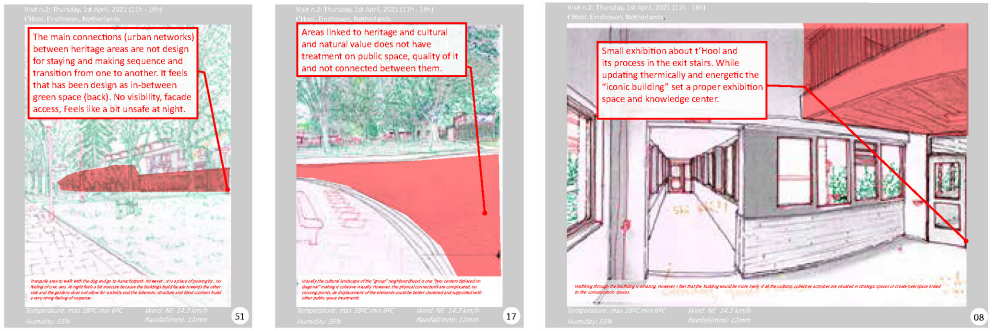
CONCLUSIONS:

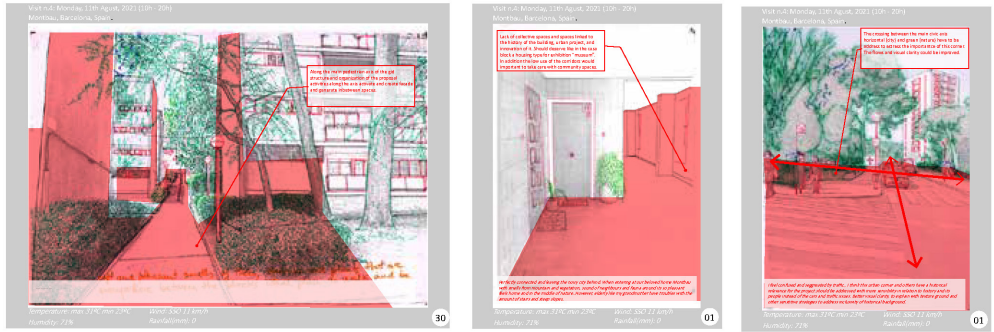
- *High engagement with users (interviews) and specially with the cooperatives that built the buildings and other pieces of crafts in the neighbourhood.*
- *Willingness to innovate complicity professional-client (Public institution) with a new urban model in Bcn, sociological approach, etc)*
- *Willingness to articulate the fragmented pieces of the existing heritage into the proposal, counting with trees, topography , buildings, old structures, etc.*
- *Patronat d'habitatge is the initiator and increases the budget to bring new ideas, sociological experiments.*

3.1 History: Urgencies

Case study ´t Hool, Eindhoven, NED.



Case study Montbau, Barcelona, ESP.



Urgencies:

- *Inactivated axis north-south and lack of program in nodes and crossings.*
- Emphasised the “nodes” with heritage value with better urban conditions and elements
- Embrace history, local and community heritage and create knowledge centres around this areas.

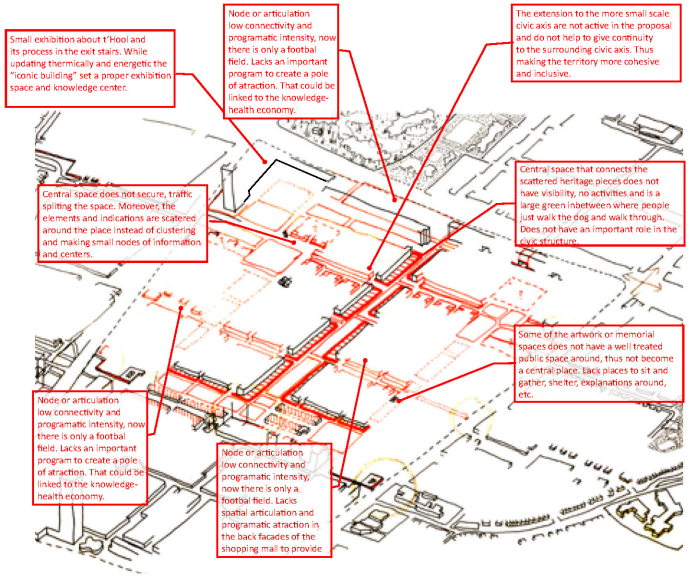


FIG. 1.45 Axonometric of the urgencies detected in the case study in t'hool
Source: Made by author

Urgencies:

- *Barriers on east west south to better link to the context and surroundings more in a “natural way- water paths” as in the past.*
- Emphasised the “nodes” with heritage value with better urban conditions and communication devices and supported with education centres.

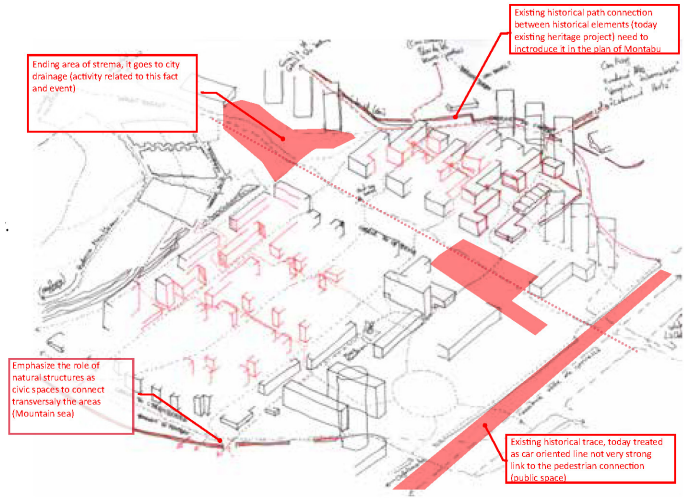


FIG. 1.46 Axonometric of the urgencies detected in the case study in t'hool
Source: Made by author

PART I

ATLAS OF THE OPEN SOCIETY

Five Critical Cartographies

History

Geography

Socio-Economics

Form, Scale, Matter

Technology

3.2 Geography: Critical cartography

Case study ´t Hool, Eindhoven, NED.



FIG. 1.51 Geography Critical Cartography of Open Society in t'Hool, Eindhoven, Netherlands.
Source: made by author. Data source: historical plans (ref.), pdok platform (2021),

Case study Montbau, Barcelona, ESP.

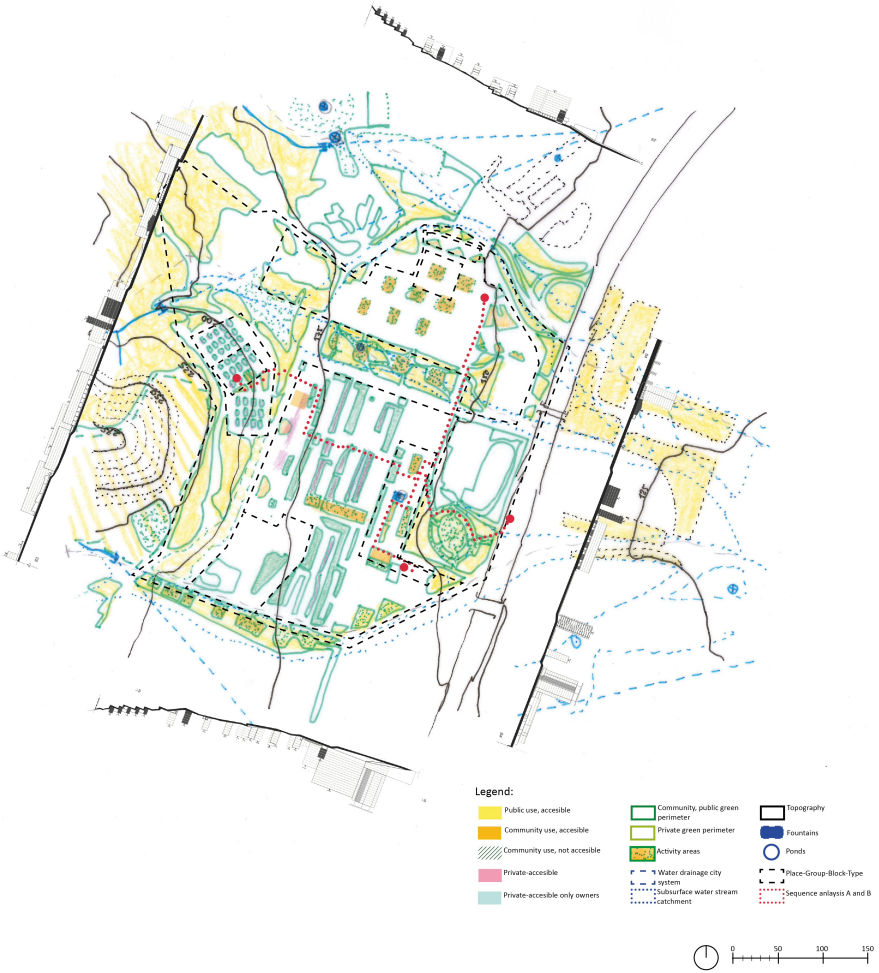
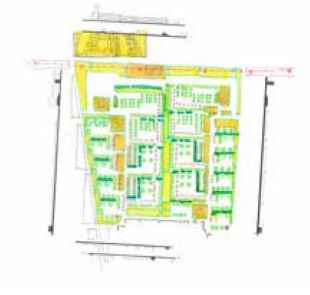


FIG. 1.52 Geography Critical Cartography of Open Society in Montbau, Barcelona, Spain.
Source: made by author. Data source: historical plans (ref), icc platform (2021),

3.2 Geography: Critical cartography



't Hool:

- Contrasting with empiric results



Case study ´t Hool, Eindhoven, NED.

Principles vs empiric results comparison (success / neutral / failures):

4.-Orientation possibilities within the urban composition from small to large and vice versa (the location of high- and low.rise buildings and public amenities)

(A) 3.-Simultaneous contact with both urban space and landscape.

11.-In arranging groups of dwelling, do not fell trees, do not demolish useful building and, if possible, use existing nature with its height difference, etc. (NUA-hab III) (

C) 12.-Create wooded areas on disused agricultural land, so that in 20 years' time they can become important wooded residential areas.

56.-In order to cope with the imminent complete urbanization, we need new relationships between what is public and what is private. Space will increasingly have to be maintained publically. Land is no longer something to want to possess. How is that possible? For what about the space above it? (NUA-hab III)

Conclusion:

In t'Hool we can see a good understanding of the geographical context, orientation, topography, etc. However, does not protect all the existing natural structures existing in the site.

Is a willingness to create social forestry in existing green areas as "in-between" spaces. High level of contact urban-landscape space.



Montbau:

- Contrasting with empiric results



Case study Montbau, Barcelona, ESP.

Principles vs empiric results comparison (success / neutral / failures):

4.-Orientation possibilities within the urban composition from small to large and vice versa (the location of high- and low.rise buildings and public amenities)

(A) 3.-Simultaneous contact with both urban space and landscape.

11.-In arranging groups of dwelling, do not fell trees, do not demolish useful building and, if possible, use existing nature with its height difference, etc. (NUA-hab III)

C) 12.-Create wooded areas on disused agricultural land, so that in 20 years' time they can become important wooded residential areas.

56.-In order to cope with the imminent complete urbanization, we need new relationships between what is public and what is private. Space will increasingly have to be maintained publically. Land is no longer something to want to possess. How is that possible? For what about the space above it? (NUA-hab III)

Conclusion:

In Montbau we can see a good understanding of the geographical context, orientation, topography, etc. And a mixed feelings about protecting natural heritage and ecological structures, Problems created in later phases for economic matters.

Creation social forestry in existing green areas as "in-between" spaces. High level of contact urban-landscape space and specially with the large ecological corridor of the Collserola. (Ecotone location)

CONCLUSIONS:

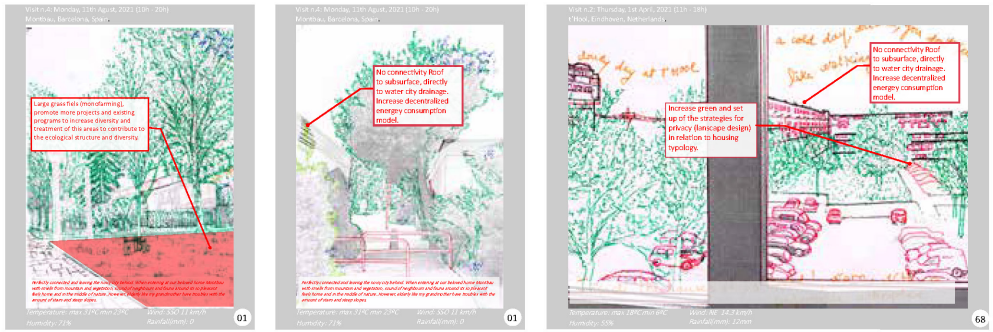
- *In t'Hool we can see a good understanding of the geographical context, orientation, topography, etc. However, does not protect all the existing natural structures existing in the site.*
- *Is a willingness to create social forestry in existing green areas as "in-between" spaces. High level of contact urban-landscape space.*
- *Landscape project since the beginning. High diversity of green types-size-property, not in the renting area of the neighbourhood.*
- *Large amount of monocropping green fields, no ecological concern. Nowadays, there is a project concerning ecological concerns.*
- *Not taken in consideration the subsurface space for ecological suitability*

CONCLUSIONS:

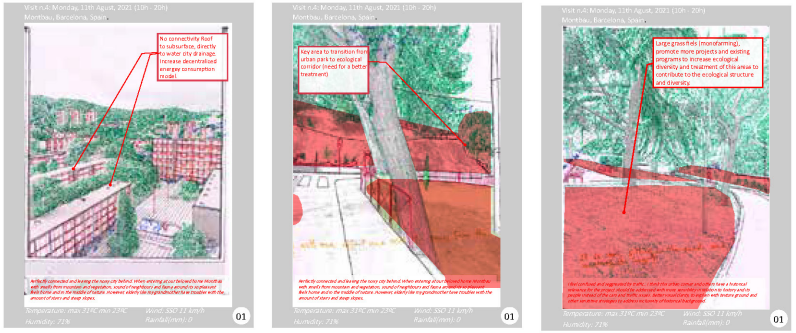
- *In Montbau we can see a good understanding of the geographical context, orientation, topography, etc. And a mixed feelings about protecting natural heritage and ecological structures, Problems created in later phases for economic matters.*
- *Creation social forestry in existing green areas as "in-between" spaces. High level of contact urban-landscape space and specially with the large ecological corridor of the Collserola. (Ecotone location)*
- *High diversity of green types but medium-low level of size-property. It is largely public and it has a great advantage to be in contact to Collserola..*
- *Large amount of monocropping green fields, no ecological concern. Nowadays, Landscape projects on going with ecological concern.*
- *Not taken in consideration the subsurface space for ecological suitability*

3.2 Geography: Urgencies

Case study ´t Hool, Eindhoven, NED.



Case study Montbau, Barcelona, ESP.



Urgencies:

- *Lack of biodiversity and connectivity with the subsurface in the main axis (east, north, west and central)*
- Big surface parking in the south that needs to be addressed in future.
- Increase amount of green and diversity in the blocks related to rental tenure.
- No connectivity roof to subsurface (broken natural processes)

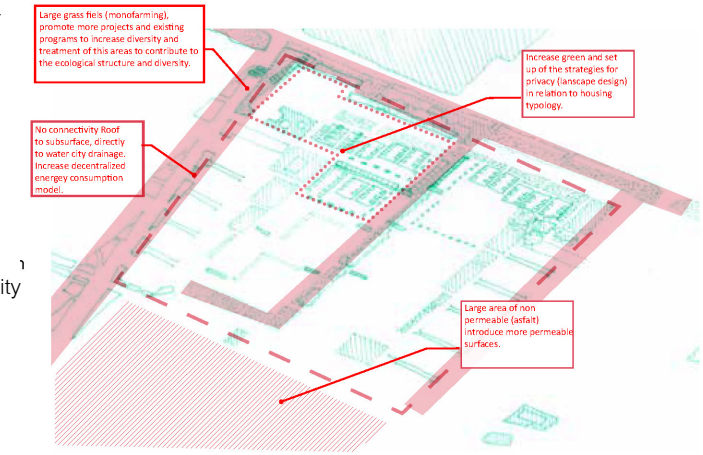


FIG. 1.53 Axonometric view of the urgencies detected in the topic of Geography
Source: made by author.

Urgencies:

- *Lack of biodiversity and connectivity with subsurface in the main axis (three old streams)*
- No strong ecological continuity because of the highway.
- Increase amount of diversity in types-sizes-property with in the neighbourhood.
- No connectivity roof to subsurface (broken natural processes)

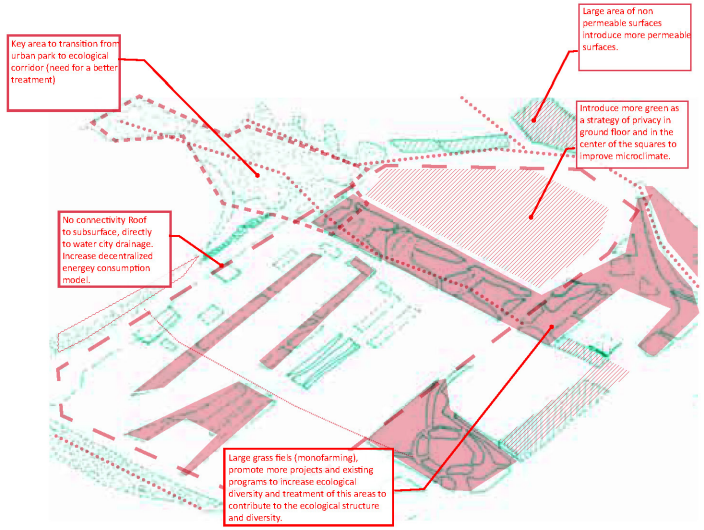


FIG. 1.54 Axonometric view of the urgencies detected in the topic of Geography
Source: made by author.

PART I

ATLAS OF THE OPEN SOCIETY

Five Critical Cartographies

History

Geography

Socio-Economics

Form, Scale, Matter

Technology

3.3 Socio-Economics: Critical cartography

Case study ´t Hool, Eindhoven, NED.

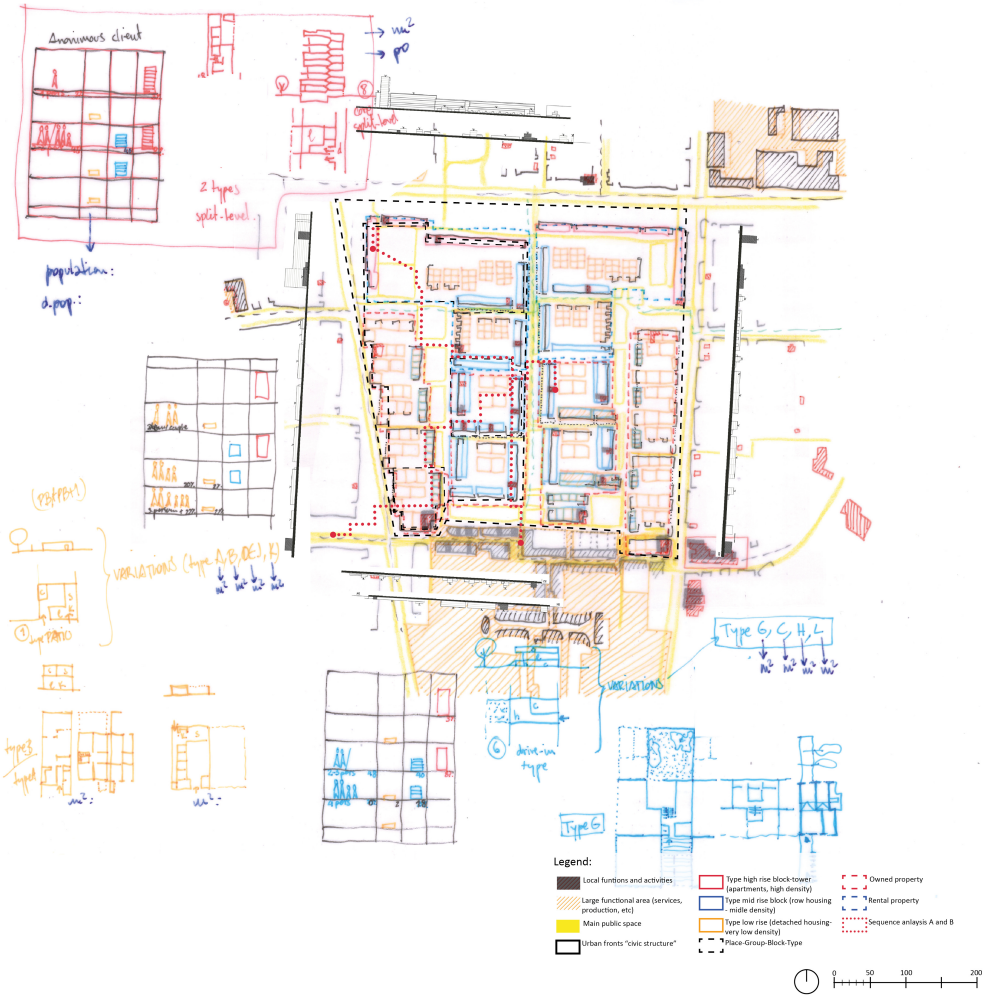


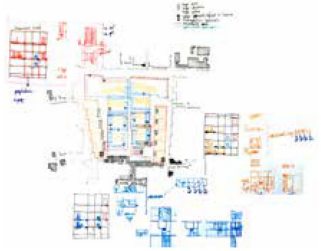
FIG. 1.59 Socio-Economics Critical Cartography of Open Society in t'Hool, Eindhoven, Netherlands.
Source: made by author. Data source: historical plans (ref.), pdok platform (2021),

Case study Montbau, Barcelona, ESP.



FIG. 1.60 Socio-Economics Critical Cartography of Open Society in Montbau, Barcelona, Spain.
Source: made by author. Data source: historical plans (ref), icc platform (2021),

3.3 Socio-Economics: Assessment







Case study ´t Hool, Eindhoven, NED.

Principles vs empiric results comparison (success / neutral / failures):

1.-Choice for various forms of Housing (NUA-hab III)
2.-Possibility for occupants to alter and extend the dwelling during use. Adapting to seasons (being able to use a balcony in winter or a camper as an extension of your home) adapting to changes in age groups.
5.-Possibilities to compare various kinds of living at an orderly scale. (NUA-hab III)
13.-In arranging groups od dwellings, take the privacy of residents into account, especially when combining higher and lower buildings.
7.-Various kinds of activities as closely related to one another as possible, such as living, education, working, shopping and leisure. (NUA-hab III)
38.-For instance, shops for vegetables – bread – milk – groceries – magazines – newspapers – organized as convenience stores. Four together under 1 roof (500-1000m²?)
34.-Spatial variety within the house for example through variations in bay width and use of split levels
19.-Houses for the handicapped, distributed over every neighbourhood of 200 dwellings each (7500 people)

Conclusion:

High diversity of forms of housing and living in a heterogenous set up and throughout the scales: unit, block, group, place.
Privacy is taken in account with spatial solutions combined with a mixed of spatial landscape strategies.
However, creates problems in the rental tenure area.
Medium "livelihood" area feeling (suburban), not civic structures with commerce through the neighbourhood.
Many retrofitting projects for integrating more local services.

CONCLUSIONS:

- *High diversity of forms of housing and living in a heterogenous set up and throughout the scales: unit, block, group, place.*
- *Privacy is taken in account with spatial solutions combined with a mixed of spatial landscape strategies. However, creates problems in the rental tenure area.*
- *Medium "livelihood" area feeling (suburban), not civic structures with commerce through the neighbourhood. Many retrofitting projects for integrating more local services.*
- *High concentration of Knowledge-Health-Sport hubs around and easily accessible (no major barriers and flat surface).*
- *Possibility to compare different kinds of living in a orderly scale.*







Case study Montbau, Barcelona, ESP.

Principles vs empiric results comparison (success / neutral / failures):

1.-Choice for various forms of Housing (NUA-hab III)
2.-Possibility for occupants to alter and extend the dwelling during use. Adapting to seasons (being able to use a balcony in winter or a camper as an extension of your home) adapting to changes in age groups.
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34.-Spatial variety within the house for example through variations in bay width and use of split levels
19.-Houses for the handicapped, distributed over every neighbourhood of 200 dwellings each (7500 people)

Conclusion:

-Medium diversity of forms of housing and living majorly in a cluster set up.
- Privacy is taken in account with spatial solutions combined with a mixed of spatial landscape strategies.
However, topography creates problems of ground floor treatment.
- Highly "livelihood" area feeling (city), civic structures with local commerce through the neighbourhood.
-High concentration of Knowledge-Health-Sport hubs around, not easily accessible (barriers and topography).
- Kinds of living separated (not small sparks of experimentation in atelier-housing), not in the same block.

CONCLUSIONS:

- *Medium diversity of forms of housing and living majorly in a cluster set up.*
- *Privacy is taken in account with spatial solutions combined with a mixed of spatial landscape strategies. However, topography creates problems of ground floor treatment.*
- *Highly "livelihood" area feeling (city), civic structures with local commerce through the neighbourhood.*
- *High concentration of Knowledge-Health-Sport hubs around, not easily accessible (barriers and topography).*
- *Kinds of living separated (not small sparks of experimentation in atelier-housing), not in the same block. (cluster types – topography) and "hybrid structures".*

3.3 Socio-Economics: Urgencies

Case study ´t Hool, Eindhoven, NED.



Case study Montbau, Barcelona, ESP.



Urgencies:

- *Low mixed used function within the neighbourhood and local services and centres. (started with retrofitting projects already there)*
- *No active civic axis, through t'Hool.*
- Traces of monofunctional planning (sopping area, housing area, working area)
- Not embraced knowledge economy and local production.
- High levels of unemployment and subsidies in north part.
- Highly diverse cultures and ages living, locals & foreigners (mixed income levels, still tenure is segregating)

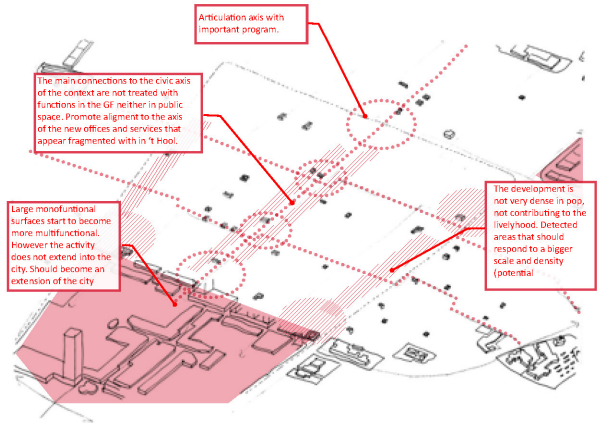


FIG. 1.61 Axonometric view of the urgencies detected in the topic of Socio-Economics
Source: made by author.

Urgencies:

- *Low mixed used function within the neighbourhood and local services and centres. (started with retrofitting projects already there)*
- *No active civic axis, through t'Hool.*
- Traces of monofunctional planning (sopping area, housing area, working area)
- Not embraced knowledge economy and local production.
- Medium-low levels of unemployment and subsidies.
- Highly diverse in age and medium-low cultures mainly Spanish and few foreigners (not social levels mixed)

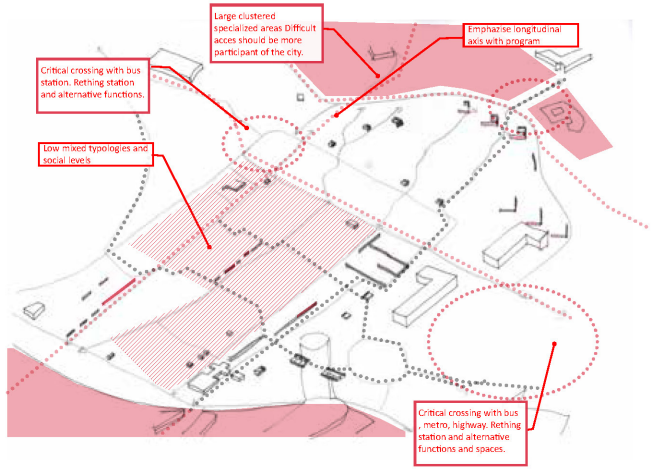


FIG. 1.62 Axonometric view of the urgencies detected in the topic of Socio-Economics
Source: made by author.

PART I

ATLAS OF THE OPEN SOCIETY

Five Critical Cartographies

History

Geography

Socio-Economics

Form, Scale, Matter

Technology

3.4 Form, Scale, Matter: Critical cartography

Case study ´t Hool, Eindhoven, NED.

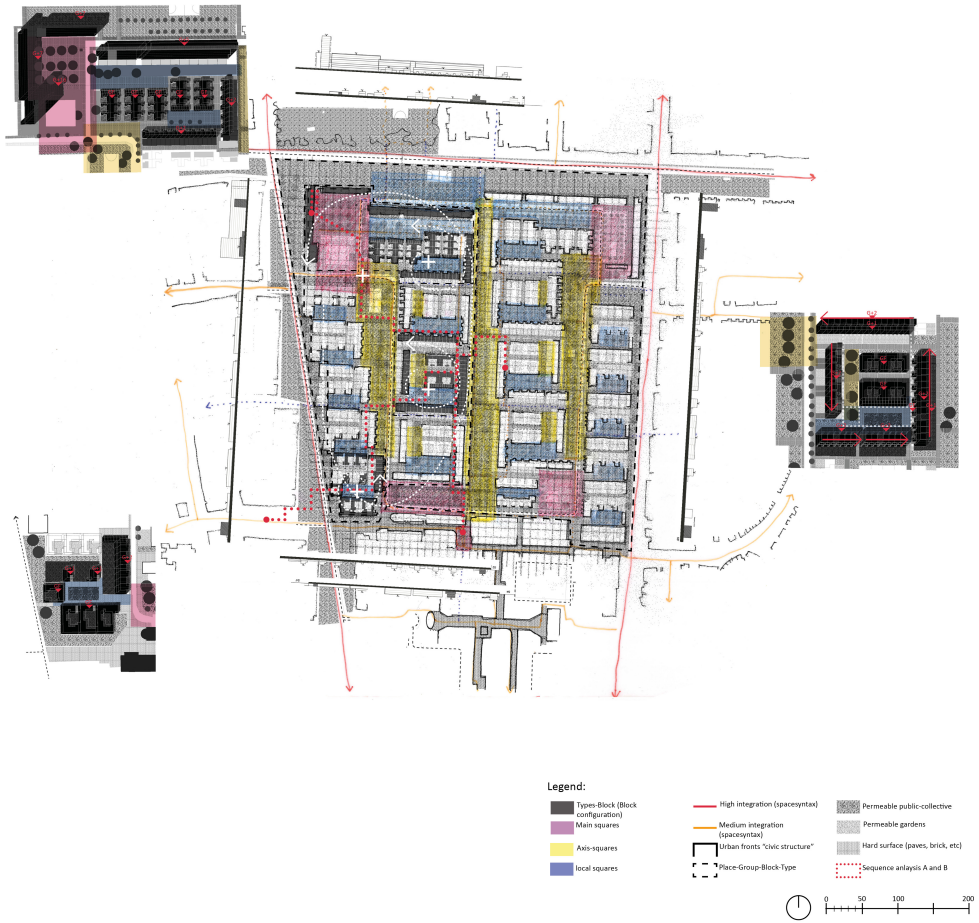


FIG. 1.67 Form, Scale, Matter Critical Cartography of Open Society in t'Hool, Eindhoven, Netherlands.
Source: made by author. Data source: historical plans (ref.), pdok platform (2021),

Case study Montbau, Barcelona, ESP.

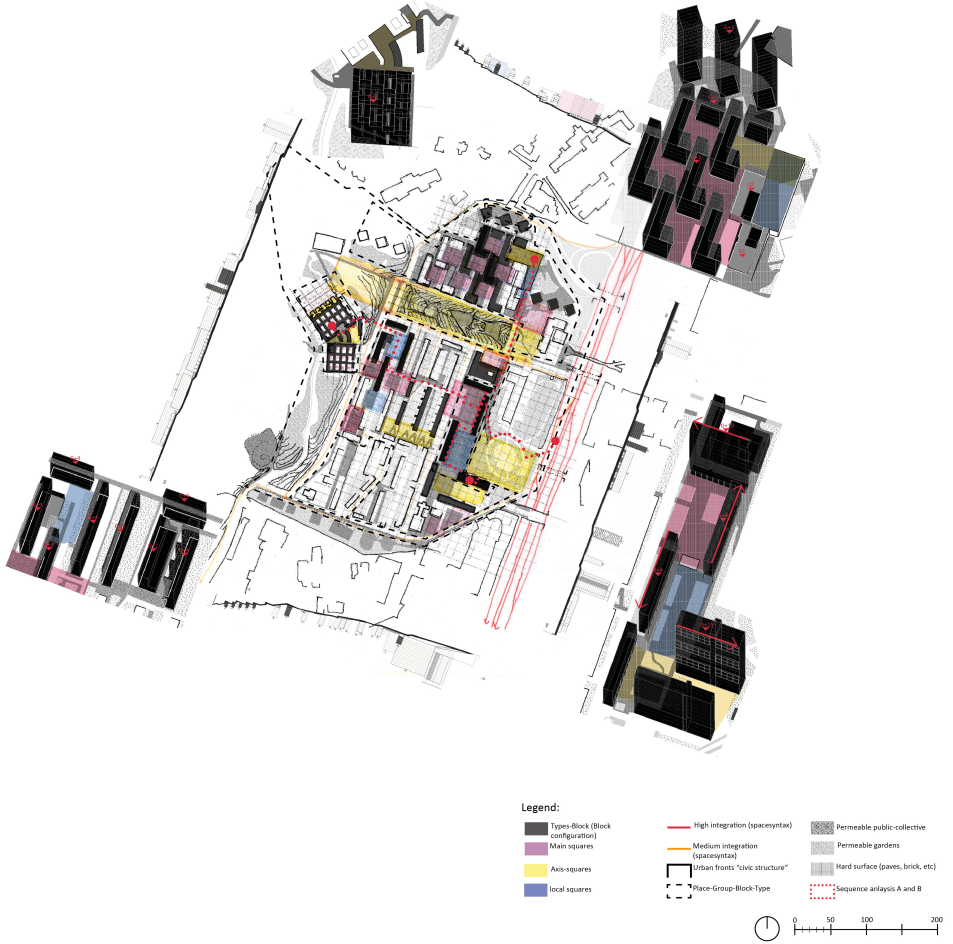
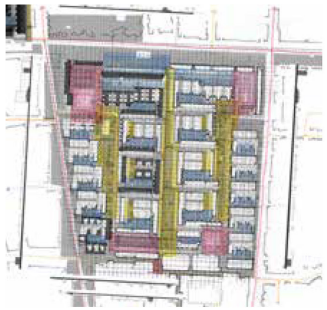


FIG. 1.68 Form, Scale, Matter Critical Cartography of Open Society in Montbau, Barcelona, Spain.
Source: made by author. Data source: historical plans (ref), icc platform (2021),

3.4 Form, Scale, Matter: Assessment

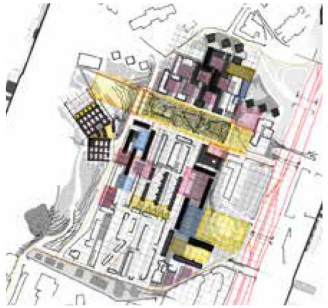




Case study ´t Hool, Eindhoven, NED.

Principles vs empiric results comparison (success / neutral / failures):

2.-Possibility for occupants to alter and extend the dwelling during use. Adapting to seasons (being able to use a balcony in winter or a camper as an extension of your home) adapting to changes in age groups.
7.-Various kinds of activities as closely related to one another as possible, such as living, education, working, shopping and leisure.
8.-Smooth transition from private to public.
9.-Space for unforeseen circumstance inside and outside the home, for instance hobby+study, space+music.
13.-In arranging groups od dwellings, take the privacy of residents into account, especially when combining higher and lower buildings.
14.-Enclosed galleries in high-rise blocks to prevent drafts at front doors.
15.-Within groups of dwellings: Safe playgrounds and kindergartens.
22.-In the case of high-rise, make balconies as large as a small room and as half loggias-closeable and heatable in winter (the former "conservatory"), possibility of dinning outside.
26.-Space for solar shading outside or inside designed in advance.
29.-Mutual accessibility on higher floors of closely grouped high-rise blocks. The "bridge streets" for deliveries + visits to neighbours.
35.-Sufficient acoustic materials to absorb sound from television.
44.-Better harmonization between urban and architectural work.
52.-An elementary human need is the ability to compare. …one with the other…, …yesterday with today and tomorrow…, determining location: … Knowing where you are …





Case study Montbau, Barcelona, ESP.

Principles vs empiric results comparison (success / neutral / failures):

2.-Possibility for occupants to alter and extend the dwelling during use. Adapting to seasons (being able to use a balcony in winter or a camper as an extension of your home) adapting to changes in age groups.
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52.-An elementary human need is the ability to compare. …one with the other…, …yesterday with today and tomorrow…, determining location: … Knowing where you are …

CONCLUSIONS:

- *The visual group is perfectly executed. The proportion of the different "central spaces", the dimensions and scale, the geometrical patterns and the connection visual sequence created to linked those spaces has a good transitions that makes you aware of the scale and kind of living of those places. I would say you experience the "total space" and friendship model.*
- *Public space is synchronic but need for a better treatment such as benches, bins, etc.*
- *Urban and architectural work is completely articulated from a volumetric point of view.*
- *Possibility of living above, between, under trees (three levels city).*
- *The grids and structures proposed since the beginning area quite flexible to rearrange physically and programmatically.*
- *The privacy is worked marvellously though spatial articulations (threshold, diagonal views, visibility and depth through the windows, concatenated spaces and privacy with landscape strategies creating ambiguous spaces where daily life (interior-exterior) meets.*
- *Materials and construction performance: the quality of the execution is highly well done, the materials are most of them porous and prefabricated, although quite some concrete. In the plan details it is shown the isolation for temperature and noise, medium-low energy performance.*
- *Good orientation, cross-ventilation, thermic buffers, etc.*

CONCLUSIONS:

- *The proportion of the "central space" Montbau square, the little squares of 2nd phase or the patios of the cooperative housing, the dimensions and scale, the geometrical patterns and the connection visual sequence created to linked other spaces has a good transitions that makes you aware of the scale and type of space it is. However, in the north-west part of the 1st phase the proposal becomes a bit banal where the building block follow kind of geometric pattern but it ends in a simples linear blocks along the topographic lines.*
- *Public spaces are synchronic and specialized, it adapts perfectly to the topography framing the space and giving a good proportion, it feels pleasant. Moreover, the treatment of it is excellent, all sorts of features specially in the central square of Montbau, creating a vibrant and pleasant atmosphere. However, this type of features are not conceived for environmental purposes and recycled methods.*
- *Urban and architectural work is articulated from a volumetric point of view. However the urban setting is not as rich as in t'Hool (setback, porosity façade, articulation roof-body-ground floor), etc. The work of the contact between ground floor and public space is excellently worked in the central square and provides many solutions for the all site.*
- *Possibility of living above, between, under trees (three levels city). Not mixed in the same "group".*
- *The grids and structures proposed since the beginning area quite flexible to rearrange physically and programmatically.*
- *Materials and construction performance: the quality of the execution is highly well done, the materials are mainly concrete and few porous and combined prefabrication, work on site and artisanal. In the plan details it is not shown much or not isolation isolation for temperature and noise, poor energy performance.*

3.4 Form, Scale, Matter: Urgencies

Case study ´t Hool, Eindhoven, NED.



Urgencies:

- *Roofs are unused space (some energy technologies appear)*
- *Better connectivity roof to ground surface.*
- *Work ground floor in the continuation of civic axis (centre, north, etc)*
- *Improving in general treatment of public spaces*
- *Improving treatment of central spaces (block, group and place)*
- *Completing fronts according to scales (more high) in city scale.*

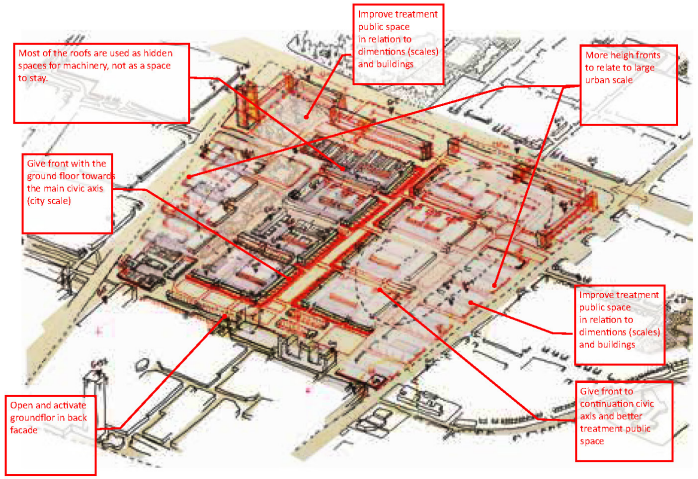
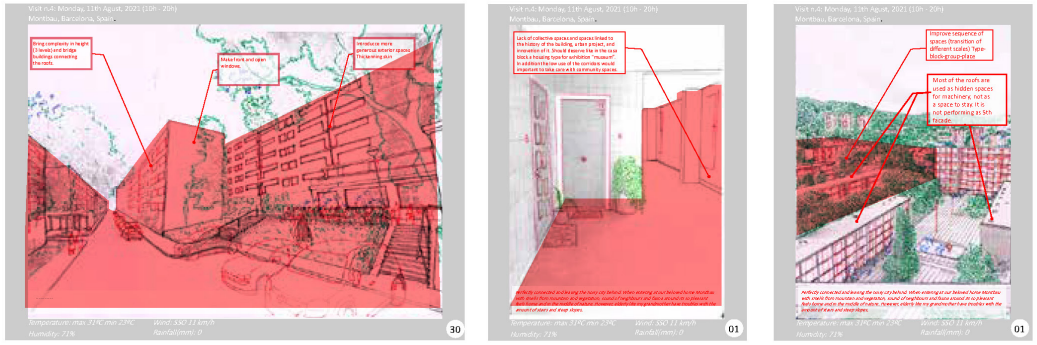


FIG. 1.69 Axonometric view of the urgencies detected in the topic of Form, Scale, Matter
Source: made by author.

Case study Montbau, Barcelona, ESP.



Urgencies:

- *Roofs are unused space (some energy technologies appear)*
- *Better connectivity roof to ground surface.*
- *Work ground floor in the continuation of civic axis (centre, north, etc)*
- *Work unactive "death facades"*
- *Improving "sequence" of empty spaces in relation to scale in 1st phase (geometric patterns).*
- *Treat barriers for better connectivity with the surrounding and improve connection different heigh public space (inclusive for all ages)*

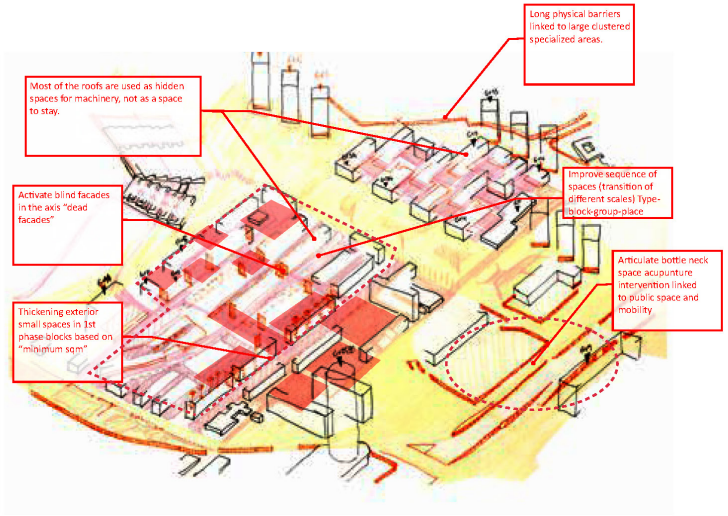


FIG. 1.70 Axonometric view of the urgencies detected in the topic of Form, Scale, Matter
Source: made by author.

PART I

ATLAS OF THE OPEN SOCIETY

Five Critical Cartographies

History

Geography

Socio-Economics

Form, Scale, Matter

Technology

3.5 Technology and networks: Critical cartography

Case study ´t Hool, Eindhoven, NED.

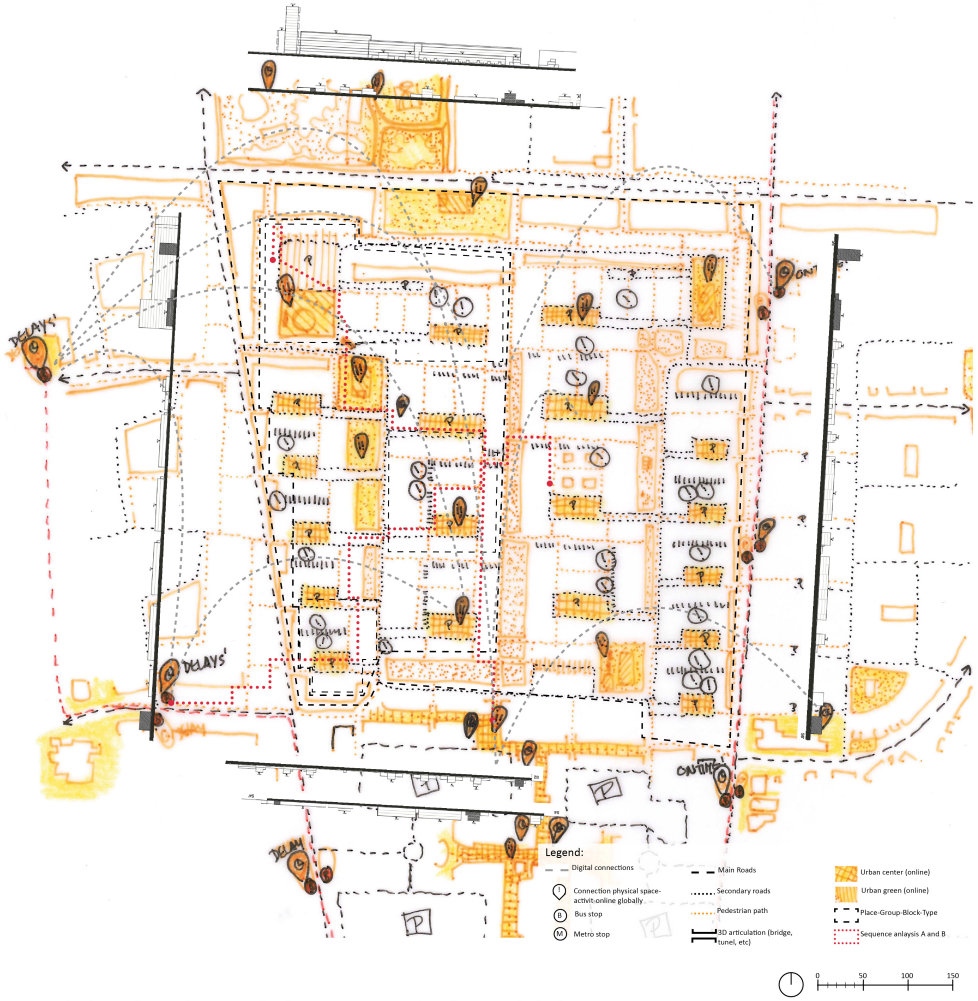


FIG. 1.75 Technology and Networks Cartography of Open Society in t'Hool, Eindhoven, Netherlands.
Source: made by author. Data source: historical plans (ref.), pdok platform (2021),

Case study Montbau, Barcelona, ESP.



FIG. 1.76 Technology and Networks Cartography of Open Society in Montbau, Barcelona, Spain.
Source: made by author. Data source: historical plans (ref), icc platform (2021),

3.5 Technology and networks: Assessment



Case study ´t Hool, Eindhoven, NED.

Principles vs empiric results comparison (success and failures):

6.-Equality in level of public and private transport.
10.-A dwelling no more than 5 min walk from a public transport stop.(canopy)
14.-Enclosed galleries in high-rise blocks to prevent drafts at front doors.
29.-Mutual accessibility on higher floors of closely grouped high-rise blocks. The "bridge streets" for deliveries + visits to neighbours.
30.-No vehicular traffic through neighbourhoods.
39.-Urbanization along (not against) new regional energy lines, partly formed by the new roads.
58.-Our present time and the time and the time ahead will probably be chiefly characterized by communication – automation – playful use of time. This was evident in, among others, Osaka 1970's Dutch section with its communication machine.



Conclusion:
Good networks of bicycles
Good balance between pedestrian and road network
Easily and Highly accessible (next to big bus hub and metropolitan centre)
Highly accessible via digital networks and platforms of the association.
Enough public transport but not equilibrated with private transport
Crossing of types of networks not well solved (not accessible, unhealthy), for example zebra crossing points, etc.)
Energy transition and concerns started slowly and individually.
Strong informal network and sense of collaborative support within the neighbourhood.



Case study Montbau, Barcelona, ESP.

Principles vs empiric results comparison (success / neutral / failures):

6.-Equality in level of public and private transport.
10.-A dwelling no more than 5 min walk from a public transport stop.(canopy)
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58.-Our present time and the time and the time ahead will probably be chiefly characterized by communication – automation – playful use of time. This was evident in, among others, Osaka 1970's Dutch section with its communication machine.



Conclusion:
No bicycles networks (topography limitation)
Good balance between pedestrian and road network
Easily and Highly accessible (next to big bus hub and metropolitan centre)
Highly accessible via digital networks and platforms of the association.
Equilibrated public and private transport
Crossing of types of networks not well solved (not accessible, unhealthy), for example zebra crossing points, etc.)
Energy transition and concerns started slowly addressed and not very advanced.
Strong informal network and sense of collaborative support within the neighbourhood.

CONCLUSIONS:

- *Good networks of bicycles*
- *Good balance between pedestrian and road network*
- *Easily and Highly accessible (next to big bus hub and metropolitan centre)*
- *Highly accessible via digital networks and platforms of the association.*
- *Enough public transport but not equilibrated with private transport*
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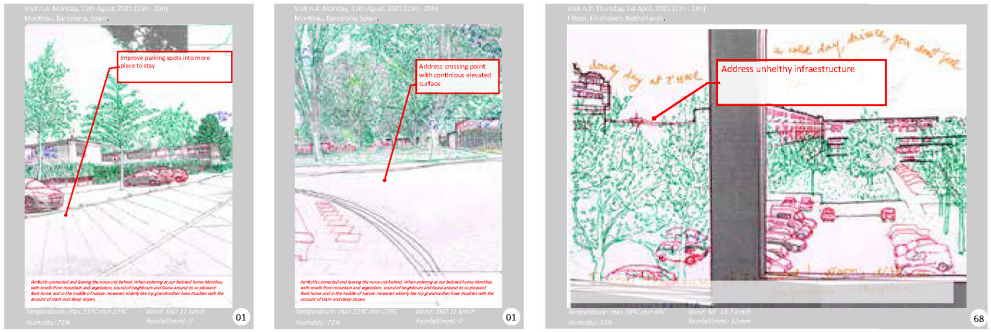
- *Energy transition and concerns started slowly and individually.*
- *Strong informal network and sense of collaborative support within the neighbourhood.*

CONCLUSIONS:

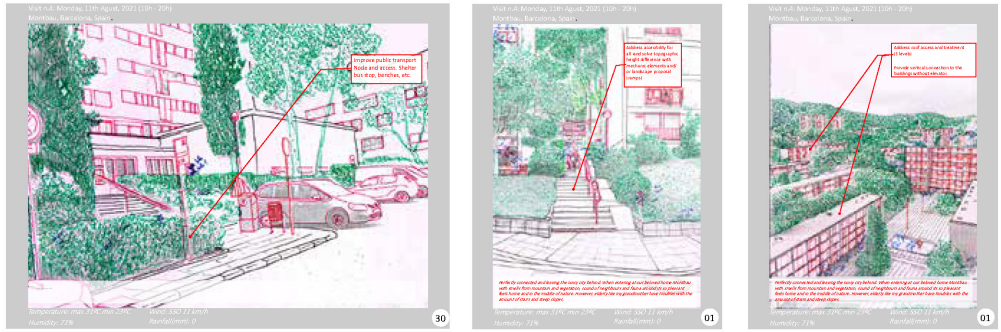
- *No bicycles networks (topography limitation)*
- *Good balance between pedestrian and road network*
- *Easily and Highly accessible (next to big bus hub and metropolitan centre)*
- *Highly accessible via digital networks and platforms of the association.*
- *Equilibrated public and private transport*
- *Crossing of types of networks not well solved (not accessible, unhealthy), for example zebra crossing points, etc.)*
- Energy transition and concerns started slowly addressed and not very advanced.
- Strong informal network and sense of collaborative support within the neighbourhood.

3.5 Technology and networks: Urgencies

Case study ´t Hool, Eindhoven, NED.



Case study Montbau, Barcelona, ESP.



Urgencies:

- *Roofs are becoming the hidden space to support mechanic*
- *Better integration of unhealthy networks that creates negative externalities.*
- *Address the crossing points of networks, better accessibility.*
- *Improving the parking surfaces that are central spaces*
- *Improve public transport connection*

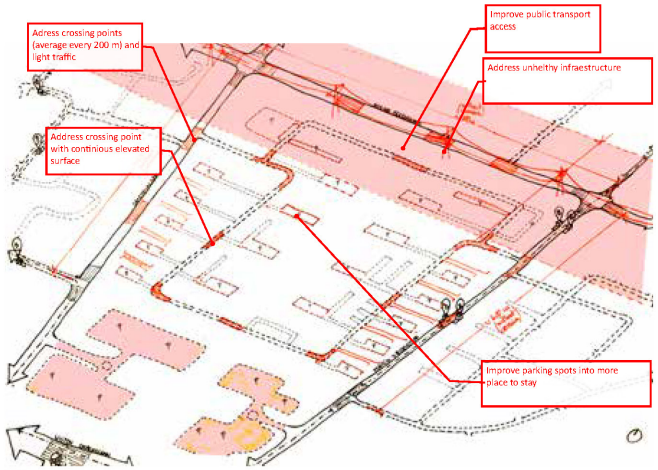


FIG. 1.77 Axonometric view of the urgencies detected in the topic of Technology and Networks
Source: made by author.

Urgencies:

- *Roofs are becoming the hidden space to support mechanic*
- *Better integration of unhealthy networks that creates negative externalities.*
- *Address the heigh levels, better accessibility (inclusion).*
- *Improving public transport in relation to accessibility and topography.*

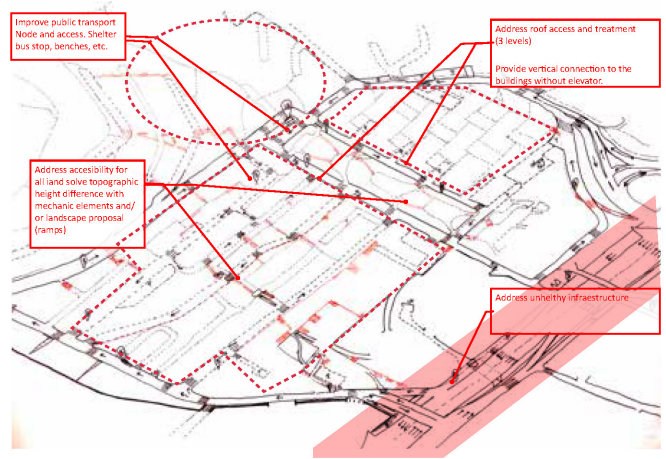


FIG. 1.78 Axonometric view of the urgencies detected in the topic of Technology and Networks
Source: made by author.

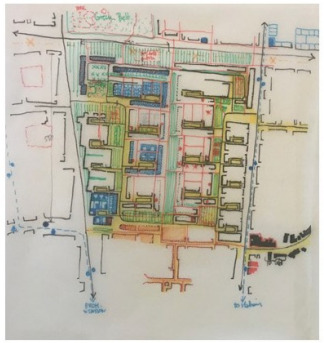
PART I

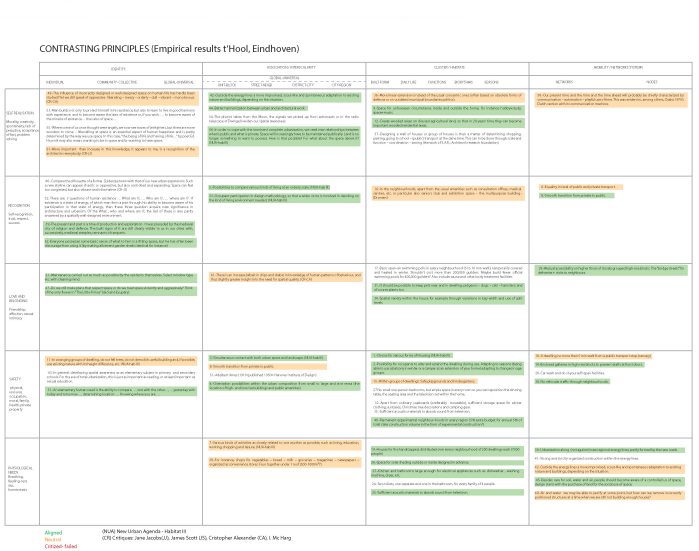
ATLAS OF THE OPEN SOCIETY

Conclusions crossed assessment

4.1 Comparative empirical results

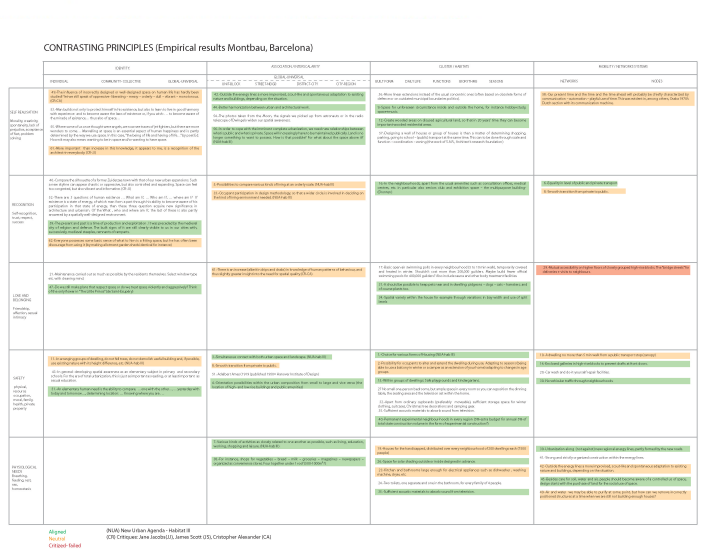
Case study t'Hool, Eindhoven, NED.





Case study Montbau, Barcelona, ESP.





CONCLUSIONS:

- *Group 1 – History: (n.7, 11) In this group we can see the different sensitivity (caring) of the professionals to existing state and the willingness to bring the user close to the process of making.*
- *Group 2 - Ecology: (n.11,45,49) In this group we can see the different sensitivity (awareness) of the professionals its geographical context. The social concern of liveability was more important than the ecological concern and we can see it in the politics of that time. Now we have, more awareness, new methods, new approaches and technologies that can help address better.*
- *Group 3 Civic-culture: (n.7,38) The cultural tradition linked to many values, social, climatic, economic have impacted in the models in which we can see two different models of treating function.*
- *Group 4 Association: (n.5,61) The insufficient knowledge on behaviour and b. environment at that moment was not enough to deal with the principles.*
- *Group 5 Accessibility and ownership: (n.2,29) The accessibility problem of certain spaces was dealt with simplicity due to policies. Now that we have technology and more comprehensive frameworks and regulations we can rethink those spaces in terms of access and ownership.*
- *Group 5 - Technology: (n.58) The technology at that time was not that developed and some technologies were not economic feasible. Nowadays we have access to a lot of data and technologies to tackle, social, environmental and economic healthy approaches.*

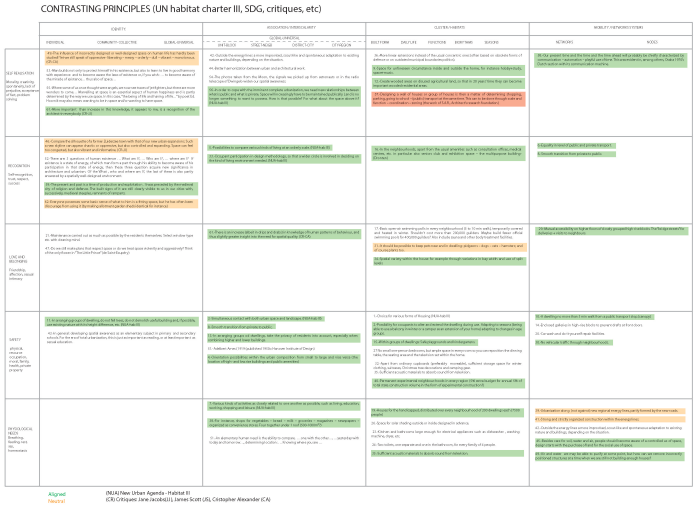
PART I

ATLAS OF THE OPEN SOCIETY

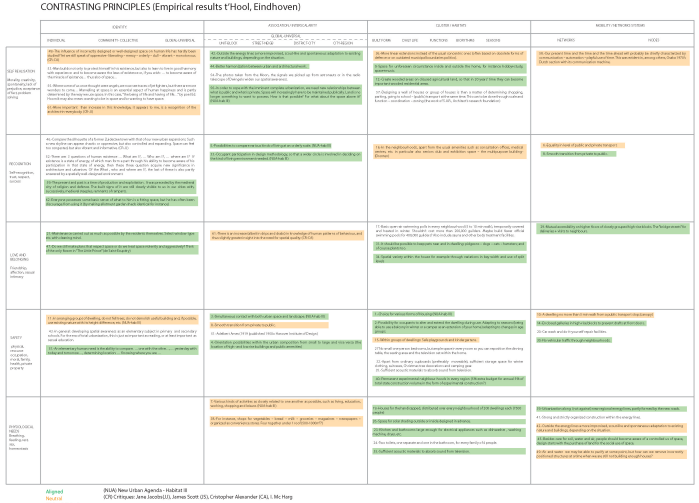
Conclusions conceptual vs empirical

4.2 Comparative conceptual vs. empirical

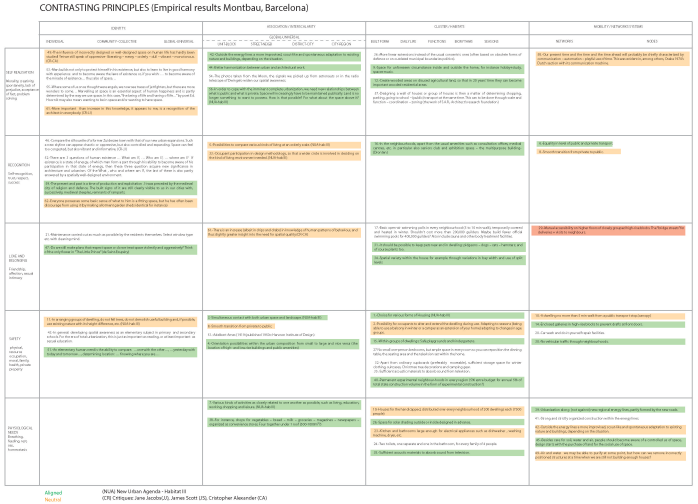
Conceptual assessment



Empirical assessment 't Hool, Eindhoven, NED



Empirical assessment Montbau, Barcelona, ESP



Conclusions:

- *Some principles are meant for the Western Society of the 60's, and the way and values of living in Europe as a modern society.*
- *Difficult to measure the validity of the principles, .*
- *Principles, not theoretical or operational framework.*
- *The ecological concerns are not the emphasis of the principles, but rather a consequence on the way we live in this planet, not caring enough the planet, neither "the others".*
- *The apparent simplicity of the principles (many interrelated) is a sign of complexity in the understanding of the Built Environment.*
- From the principle to the implementation we have found some shortcomings because of adjustments related economic feasibility, politic decisions, etc

PART II

WE LIVE TOGETHER, WE NEED TO WORK TOGETHER

5.1 Vision

We live together, therefore we should work all togheter towards a common evolutive vision.

In 2030-2050, the modern project developments will be updated to better align with the contemporary discourses and projects of Planetary Society, Sustainable Habitation, and cohesive global-local politics and economies.

Promoting a diverse, inclusive, accessible, sustainable and collaborative urban development where all living being can flourish.

What would Bakema and Subias do if he would update 't Hool and Montbau to the necessities of today keeping the experimental character of the proposals?

5.2 Frameworks

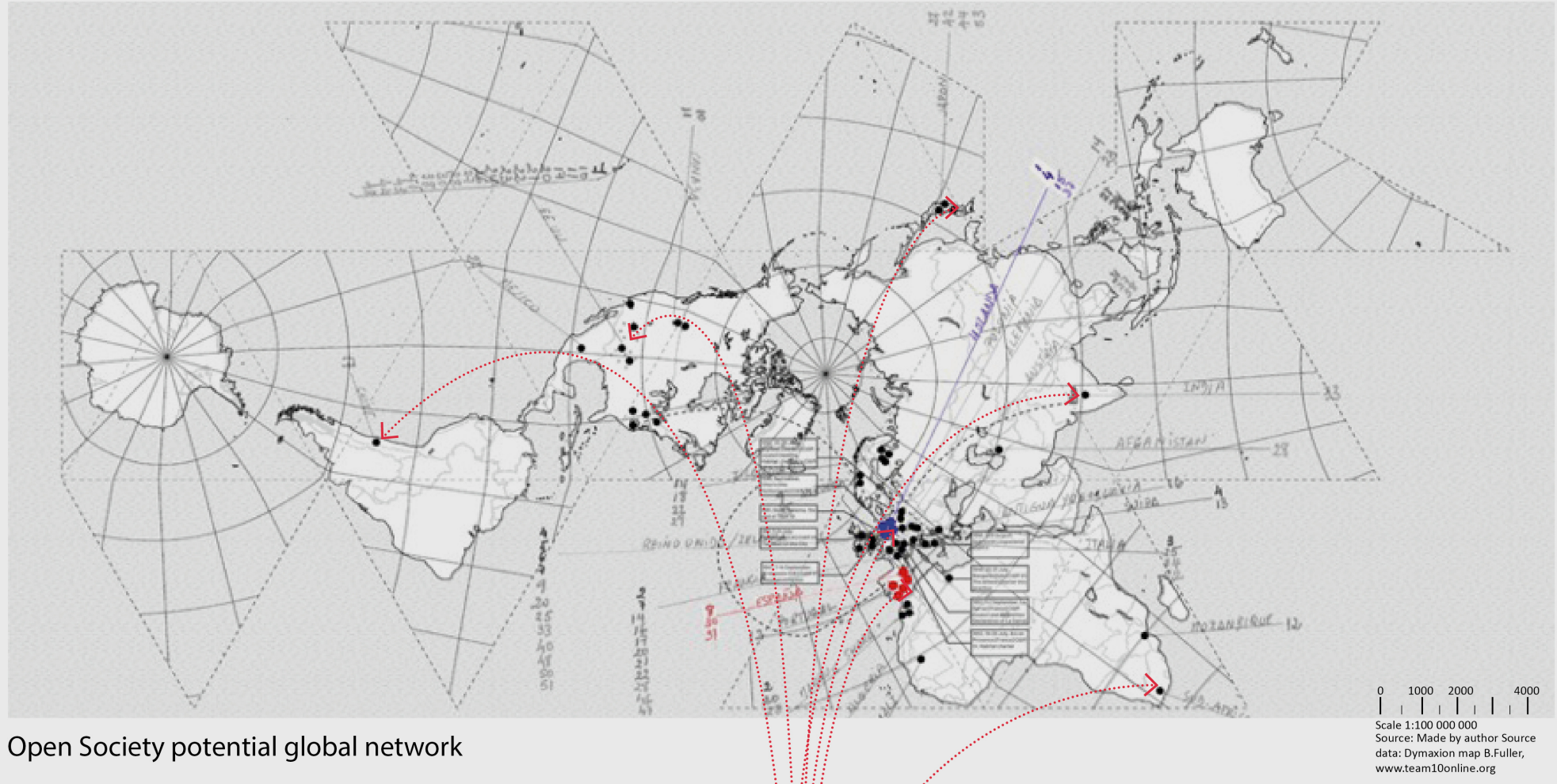
What would Bakema and Subias do if he would update ´t Hool and Montbau to the necessities of today keeping the experimental character of the proposals?

Assesment framework (Open Society and The good life, Housing 50-70´s)

	HISTORY	GEOGRAPHY-ECOLOGY	SOCIO-ECONOMICS	B.FORM, SCALE MATTER	NETWORKS AND TECHNOLOGY
SELF REALISATION Morality, creativity, spontaneity, lack of prejudice, acceptance of fact, problem solving	49.-The influence of incorrectly designed or well-designed space on human life has hardly been studied! Yet we still speak of oppressive- liberating – messy – orderly – dull – vibrant – monotonous. (CR-CA) 53.-Man builds not only to protect himself in his existence, but also to learn to live in good harmony with experience and to become aware the laws of existence or, if you wish: … to become aware of the miracle of existence… thus also of space… 61.-More important than increase in this knowledge, it appears to me, is a recognition of the architect-in-everybody. (CR-JJ) 40.-Permanent experimental neighbour-hoods in every region (5% extra budget for annual 5% of total state construction volume in the form of experimental construction?)	56.-In order to cope with the imminent complete urbanization, we need new relationships between what is public and what is private. Space will increasingly have to be maintained publically. Land is no longer something to want to possess. How is that possible? For what about the space above it? (NUA-hab III)	9.-Space for unforeseen circumstance inside and outside the home, for instance hobby+study, space+music. 1.-Choice for various forms of Housing (NUA-hab III)	2.-Possibility for occupants to alter and extend the dwelling during use. Adapting to seasons (being able to use a balcony in winter or a camper as an extension of your home) adapting to changes in age groups. 42.-Outside the energy lines a more improvised, scout-like and spontaneous adaptation to existing nature and buildings, depending on the situation. 57.-Designing a wall of houses or group of houses is then a matter of determining shopping, parking, going to school – (public) transport at the same time. This can to be done through scale and function – coordination – zoning (the work of S.A.R., Architect's research foundation)	58.-Our present time and the time and the time ahead will probably be chiefly characterized by communication – automation – playful use of time. This was evident in, among others, Osaka 1970's Dutch section with its communication machine.
RECOGNITION Self-recognition, trust, respect, success	52.-There are: 3 questions of human existence … What am I?, … Who am I?, … where am I? If existence is a state of energy, of which man form a part through his ability to become aware of his participation in that state of energy, then these three question acquire new significance in architecture and urbanism. Of the What , who and where am I?, the last of these is also partly answered by a spatially well-designed environment. 59.-The present and past is a time of production and exploitation . It was preceded by the medieval city of religion and defence. The built signs of it are still clearly visible to us in our cities with, successively, medieval steeples, remnants of ramparts. 62.-Everyone possesses some basic sense of what to him is a fitting space, but he has often been discourage from using it (by making allotment garden sheds identical for instance)	11.-In arranging groups of dwelling, do not fell trees, do not demolish useful building and, if possible, use existing nature with its height difference, etc. (NUA-hab III)	16.-In the neighbourhoods, apart from the usual amenities such as consultation offices, medical centres, etc. in particular also seniors club and exhibition space – the multipurpose building - (Dronten) 33.-Occupant participation in design methodology, so that a wider circle is involved in deciding on the kind of living environment needed. (NUA-hab III) 63.-This means that the task of determining space is one-sided and concentrated too much in the hands of specialists: of architects (allied to development companies in greater or lesser degrees) who, however, will never be able to know what all those types of spaces should be like in the imminent total urbanization for increasing conscious people (increasing numbers of students at universities: improvement of primary + secondary education. Roberts Frost: "everybody is born free and equal, free at least in his right to be different"…	54.-The photos taken from the Moon, the signals we picked up from astronauts or in the radio telescope of Dwingelo widen our spatial awareness. 61.-There is an increase (albeit in drips and drabs) in knowledge of human patterns of behaviour, and thus slightly greater insight into the need for spatial quality.(CR-CA) 5.-Possibilities to compare various kinds of living at an orderly scale. (NUA-hab III) 46.-Compare the silhouette of a former Zuiderzee town with that of our new urban expansions. Such a new skyline can appear chaotic or oppressive, but also controlled and expanding. Space can feel too congested, but also vibrant and informative. (CR-JJ) 51.-An elementary human need is the ability to compare. …one with the other…, …yesterday with today and tomorrow…, determining location: … Knowing where you are …	6.-Equality in level of public and private transport. 8.-Smooth transition from private to public.
LOVE AND BELONGING Friendship, affection, sexual intimacy	21.-Maintenance carried out as much as possible by the residents themselves. Select window type etc. with cleaning mind. 47.-Do we still make plans that respect space or do we treat space violently and aggressively? Think of the only flower in "The Little Prince" (de Saint-Exupéry)	31.-It should be possible to keep pets near and in dwelling: pidgeons – dogs – cats – hamsters; and of course plants too. 12.-Create wooded areas on disused agricultural land, so that in 20 years' time they can become important wooded residential areas.	17.-Basic open-air swimming polls in every neighbourhood (5 to 10 min walk), temporarily covered and heated in winter. Shouldn't cost more than 200,000 guilders. Maybe build fewer official swimming pools for 400,000 guilders? Also include sauna and other body treatment facilities. 8.-Smooth transition from private to public. 51.-Adelbert Ames (1919 (published 1950= Hanover Institute of Design)	34.-Spatial variety within the house for example through variations in bay width and use of split levels 44.-Better harmonization between urban and architectural work.	29.-Mutual accessibility on higher floors of closely grouped high-rise blocks. The "bridge streets" for deliveries + visits to neighbours.
SAFETY physical, resource occupation, moral, family, health, private property	11.-In arranging groups of dwelling, do not fell trees, do not demolish useful building and, if possible, use existing nature with its height difference, etc. (NUA-hab III) 43.-In general: developing spatial awareness as an elementary subject in primary and secondary schools. For the era of total urbanization, this is just as important as reading, or at least important as sexual education.	3.-Simultaneous contact with both urban space and landscape. (NUA-hab III) 4.-Orienttation possibilities within the urban composition from small to large and vice versa (the location of high- and low.rise buildings and public amenities) 26.-Space for solar shading outside or inside designed in advance. 22.-In the case of high-rise, make balconies as large as a small room and as half loggias-closeable and heatable in winter (the former "conservatory"), possibility of dinning outside.	15.-Within groups of dwellings: Safe playgrounds and kindergartens. 7.-Various kinds of activities as closely related to one another as possible, such as living, education, working, shopping and leisure. (NUA-hab III) 19.-Houses for the handicapped, distributed over every neighbourhood of 200 dwellings each (7500 people) 38.-For instance, shops for vegetables – bread – milk – groceries – magazines – newspapers – organized as convenience stores. Four together under 1 roof (500-1000m²?)	27 No small one-person bedrooms, but ample space in every room so you can reposition the dinning table, the seating area and the television set within the home. 32.-Apart from ordinary cupboards (preferably moveable), sufficient storage space for winter clothing, suitcases, Christmas tree decorations and camping gear. 35.-Sufficient acoustic materials to absorb sound from television. 36.-More linear extensions instead of the usual concentric ones (often based on obsolete forms of defence or on outdated municipal boundaries politics).	10.-A dwelling no more than 5 min walk from a public transport stop.(canopy) 14.-Enclosed galleries in high-rise blocks to prevent drafts at front doors. 20.-Car wash and do-it-yourself repair facilities. 30.-No vehicular traffic through neighbourhoods.
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS Breathing, feeding, rest, sex, homeostasis		45.-Besides care for soil, water and air, people should become aware of a controlled us of space, design starts with the purchase of land for the social use of space. 49.-Air and water we may be able to purify at some point, but how can we remove incorrectly positioned structures at a time when we are still not building enough houses?		23.-Kitchen and bathrooms large enough for electrical appliances such as dishwasher , washing machine, dryer, etc. 24.-Two toilets, one separate and one in the bathroom, for every family of 4 people. 35.-Sufficient acoustic materials to absorb sound from television.	39.-Urbanization along (not against) new regional energy lines, partly formed by the new roads. 41.-Strong and strictly organized construction within the energy lines. 42.-Outside the energy lines a more improvised, scout-like and spontaneous adaptation to existing nature and buildings, depending on the situation.

Aligned
Neutral
Critized- failed

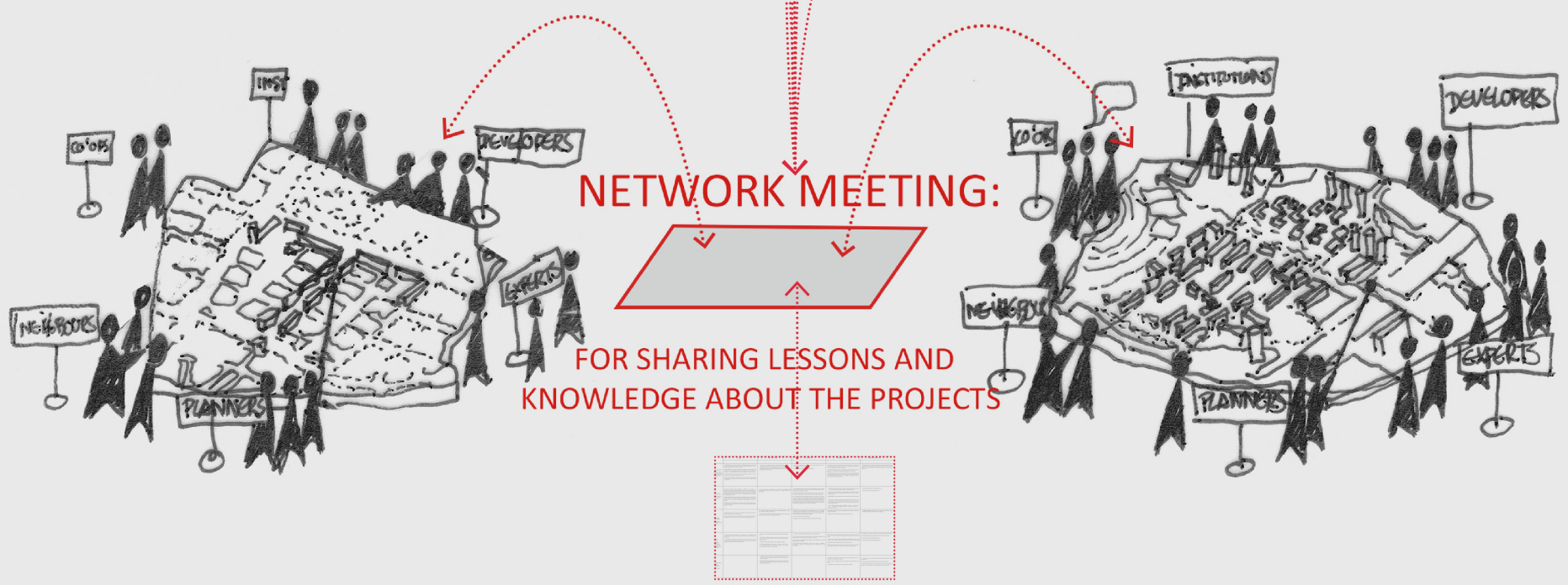
(NUA) New Urban Agenda - Habitat III
(CR) Critiques: Jane Jacobs(JJ), James Scott (JS), Cristopher Alexander (CA)



Open Society potential global network

Case study ´t Hool, Eindhoven, NED.

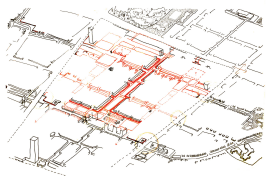
Case study Montbau, Barcelona, ESP.

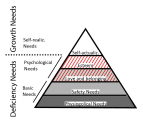


**Note: This statement shows an example of creating a general vision. To generate a spefcific vision should be talked and worked with the users and owners of the site and serve as a guide and goal to focus the development towards this vision. For now the works has been done to inform the users and authorities to the urgencies detected and the possible articulation into the current discourse.*

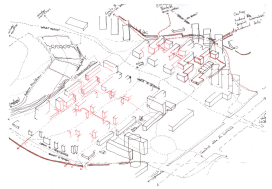
5.3 Assessment: Urgencies

CRITICAL HISTORY





Urgencies:
- More knowledge and educational centers
- Improve the digital network platforms to communicate better the historical value of the proposal.
- Reconecting and articulating the historical landcsapes(within and outside) with treatment of public space.
- Improve the signage and emphazie the cultural place of the neighbourhood with activity and treatment of public space.





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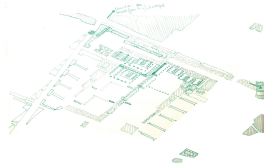
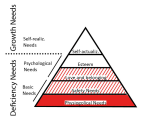
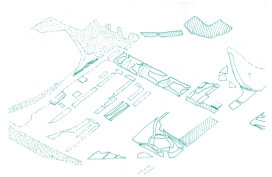
- Reconecting and articulating the historical landcsapes(within and outside) with treatment of public space.
- Improve the signage.
- More knowledge and educational centers

CRITICAL GEOGRAPHY





Urgencies:
- Ecological programs supporting social cohesion and well-being.
- Improve quality of water and soil, mitigation treatment
-Connect surface and subsurface
- Sistem treatment of water cycles..
-Water reservoires and retention pools (public space in relation to weather)
- Improve biodiversity and cohesion with ecological structure.
- Reduce Energy consumtion





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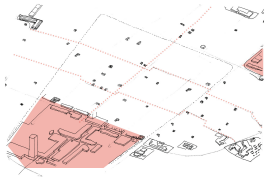
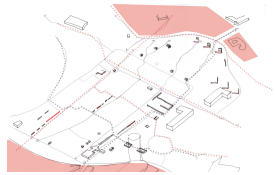
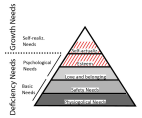
CRITICAL SOCIO-ECONOMICS





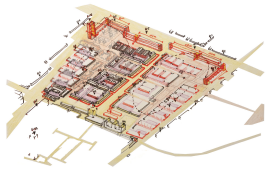
Urgencies:
- Create knoweldge local centers
- Social farming and social programs
-Improve civic structres (front+activity)
-Promote small production centers and services, digital and artisans.
- More mix functions and mix-use buildings
-Mix more tenures





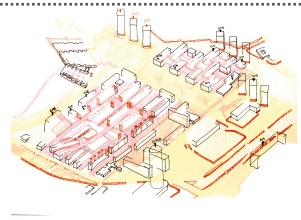
Urgencies:
- Create knoweldge local centers
- Social and collaborative economies
-Promote small production centers and services, digital and artisans.
- More mix functions and mix-use buildings.
- Create more types of tenures.

CRITICAL FORM, SCALE, MATTER





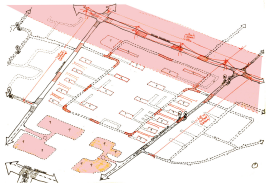
Urgencies:
- More diversity in tenure (types-social level)
- Use and multiprogramed roof, aboid residual spaces
- Improve quality of space (public space treatment, fronts, visibility, etc)
-More Density, new typologies.
-Better landing groundfloor (Big blocks) and introduce attique levels (live above, betwee, under the trees)
-Renovate materials (re-use) and follow regulation historical regulation.
-Improve termic an acustic performance facades.
- New form typologies (hybrid)

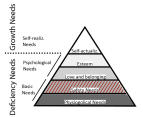




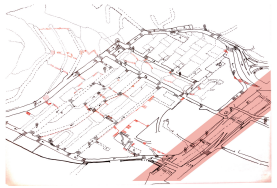
Urgencies:
- Increase diversity of tenure and housing types within a block.
- Use and multiprogramed roof, aboid residual spaces
- Create and improve civic axis (social needs and economic)
-Activate blind facades
-Better landing groundfloor (threshold) and introduce attique levels (live above, betwee, under the trees)
-Renovate materials (re-use) and follow regulation historical regulation.
-Improve termic an acustic performance facades.
-New form typologies (hybrid)

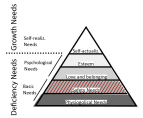
CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY AND NETWORKS





Urgencies:
- Improve spaces parking as a centrales and encourter
- Improve roof space or hidden engine spaces
- Treat unheathy and negative externalities infraestructure.
- Improve security and accesibility pedestrian network.
- Improve públic transport





Urgencies:
- Improve roof space or hidden engine spaces
- Treat unheathy and negative externalities infraestructure.
- Improve security and accesibility for pedestrians, connect mechanicaly different heights.
- Improve public transport in heaviliy topographic difference.

5.3 Assessment: Urgencies

Case study ´t Hool, Eindhoven, NED.

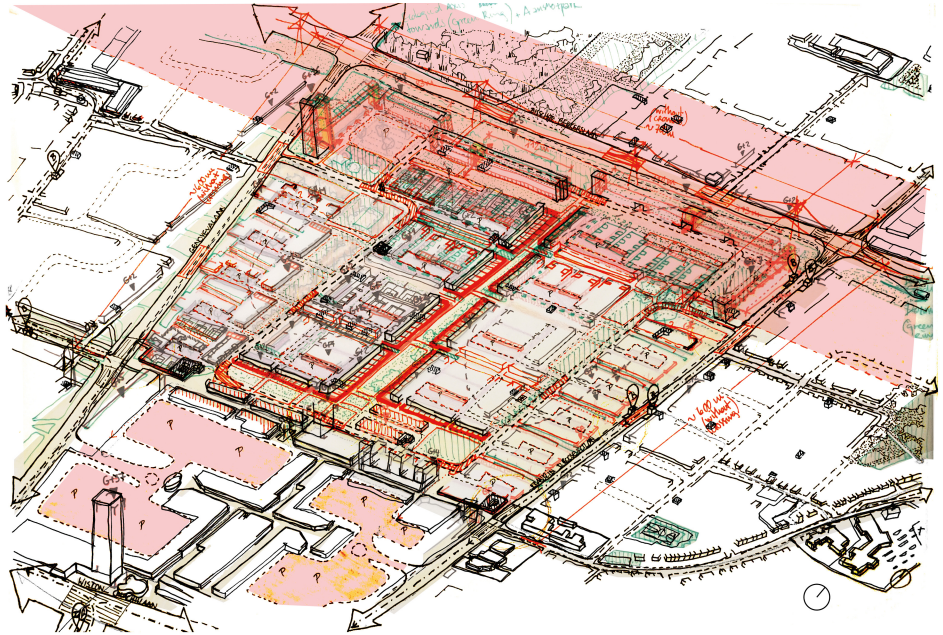


FIG. 1.84 Axonometric view of the urgencies in ‘t Hool, Eindhoven. Source: Made by author

CONCLUSIONS T’HOOL (SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC):

- *Better treatment public space, more diverse in tenure and more inclusive (with respect) with heritage and other cultures, species, etc. Co-create together embracing the social character and willingness of the proposal.*
- *Addressing unhealthy and negative externalities, protect and embrace ecological value of subsurface (quality of water, air, soil), find alternative models of production*
- *Promote local and global knowledge-economies related to health and sustainability, recycling, arts and local services. For that need for robust, sustainable and clean networks and mobility.*

Case study Montbau, Barcelona, ESP.

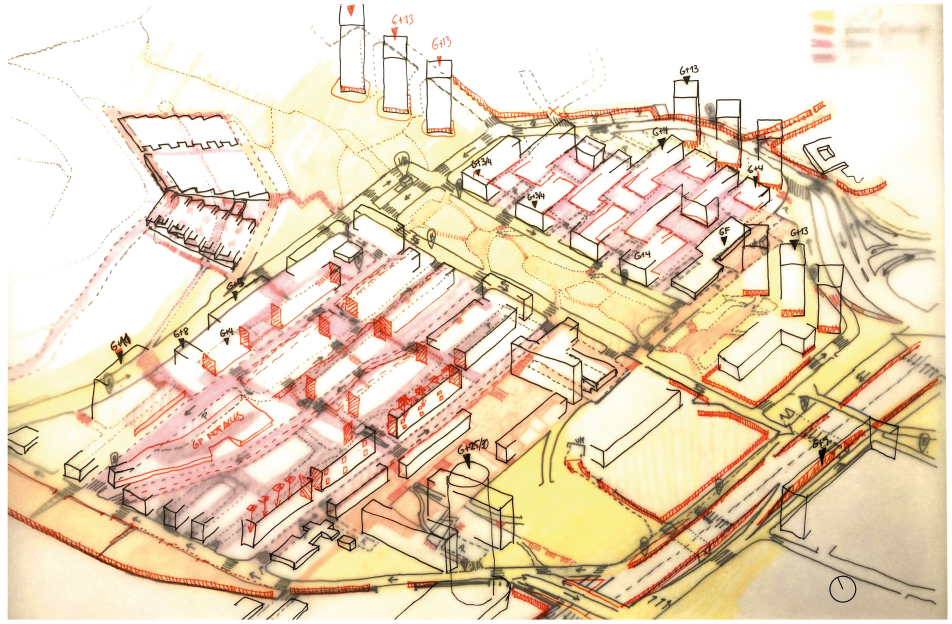


FIG. 1.86 Axonometric view of the urgencies in Montbau, Barcelona. Source: Made by author

CONCLUSIONS MONTBAU (SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC):

- *(3 levels above, between, under trees), more diverse in tenure and more inclusive (with respect) with heritage and other cultures, species, etc. Co-create together embracing the social character and willingness of the proposal.*
- *Addressing unhealthy and negative externalities, protect and embrace ecological value of subsurface (quality of water, air, soil), alternative sustainable model on energy transition.*
- *Promote local and global knowledge-economies related to health and sustainability, recycling, arts and local services.*

5.4 Instruments: Agendas and guidelines

Agenda t'Hool, Eindhoven:

Hardware: (Human - Natural habitat)

- The ecological (habitat diversity), social (c
and legal (individuals, groups, cooperative
must be increased.

- Heritage as driver of urban redevelopmer

- Improve territorial cohesion (permeability
possible physical barriers: walls, valleys, to
infrastructures, and large surfaces services

- Strengthen the knowledge economy link
health: living labs, fab labs, social projects
in the neighborhood.

- Increase built density strategically accord
and intensity points (guidelines) (suggestic
syntax+spacematrix) as well as typological

- Expansion and endowment of public edu
Library, old people's home, youth center, v

- Encourage the use by provide access and
such as roofs, opaque facades, pocket spac
to work with urban complexity in height (3
under trees, Bakema)

- Protect and embrace ecological value of s
air, soil).

-Promote alternative models of production
implement the energy transition and wate
with sensitivity, combining hard technolog
based solutions.

Networks: (Human networks– Natural netw

- Improve accessibility to the neighborhood, more inclusive for all.
Save topographic differences with mechanical elements (escalators,
elevators) or ramps.

-Fesability studies and pilot projects.

- Be engaged and committed, coordinate urban process with
professionalism, empathy and willing to dialogue to achive agreement.

Agenda Montbau, Barcelona:

Hardware: (Human habitat – Natural habitat)

Increase diversity: ecological (habitat diversity), social (cultural, generational, etc.) and legal (individuals, groups, cooperatives, private, public.

- Improve territorial cohesion (permeability and connectivity). Eliminate possible physical barriers: walls, valleys, topographic differences, large infrastructures, etc.

- Strengthen the knowledge economy linked to physical and mental health: living labs, fab labs, social projects aimed at the most vulnerable in the neighborhood.

- Social programs in the neighborhood: social farming, ecological awarnes program, cradle to creade business, artesanal fabrication and repair shops, art workshops, etc.

- Expansion and endowment of public education and cultural centers: Library, old people's home, youth center, vocational training center, etc.

- Encourage the use, access and visibility of residual spaces such as roofs, opaque facades,

- Protect and embrace ecological value of subsurface (quality of water, air, soil).

-Promote alternative models of production-consumption and implement the energy transition and water management in those sites with sensitivity, combining hard technological solutions with nature based solutions.

Networks: (Human networks– Natural networks)

-Improve accessibility to the neighborhood, more inclusive for all. Save topographic differences with mechanical elements (escalators, elevators) or ramps.

- Improve the treatment of public space and environmental awareness, make the effects visible. (sensors, artwork, etc.)

- Spatially solve the intersections (with the user as the center of the interventions), solve volumetrically e

-Reduce the negative externalities produced by the networks: rolling, energy, water collection, garbage, etc.

Software: (coding)

- Increase the mix of housing types in each cluster (ways of life and social levels)

- Increase re-strengthening of legal diversity (individual, collective, cooperative, private and public).

-Program and local resource reuse-center: clothes, furniture, appliances, etc.

- Social programs in the neighborhood: social farming, ecological awarnes program, cradle to creade business, artesanal fabrication and repair shops, art workshops, etc.

Procedural:

- Networked program Open Society and (Post-war housing developments), brother cities.

- Co-create together embracing the social and the experimental character of the proposal.

- Use toolkit (catalogue, materials, methods, tools and mechanisms) to operate while engaging in the process to offer possibilities using design as a tool to communicate, reserach and imagine possible futures. Provide feedback using assesment tool.

- Use guideline as strategic stratucture not a blueprint. Be critical

-Fesability studies and pilot projects.

- Be engaged and committed, coordinate urban process with professionalism, empathy and willing to dialogue to achive agreement.

Case study Montbau, Barcelona, ESP.

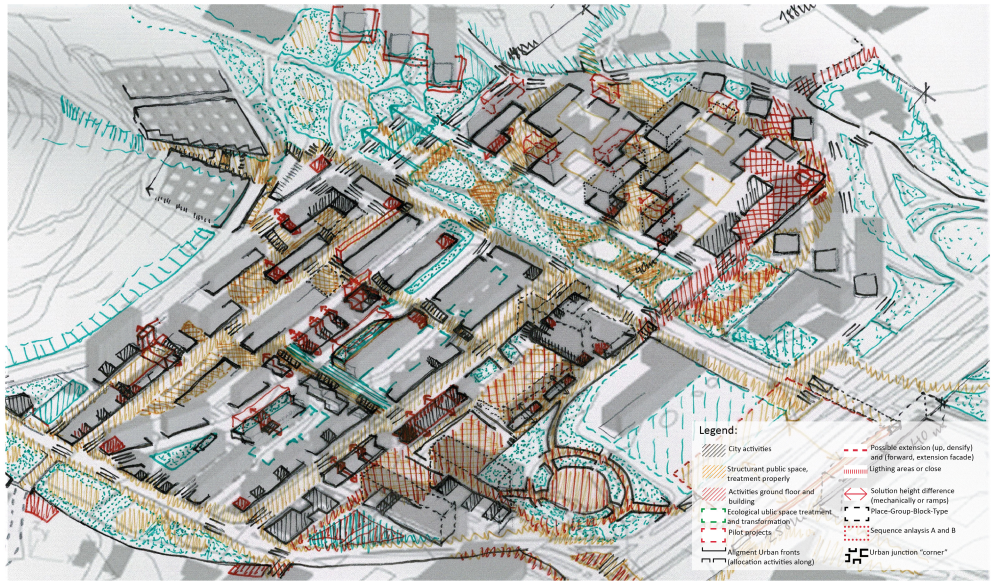


FIG. 1.90 Axonometric view of the the comprehensive guidelines in Montbau, Barcelona.
Source: Made by author

Guidelines:

Interweave better ecological and civic matrix and scales.

Articulate corners or crossings (with program, accessibility, continuity ground floor, form and density)

Activate roofs and connection with ground (3 levels: above, between and under trees connected)

Adapt public spaces related for better ecological perform and socially produced and used.

Update buildings for energetic transition, introduction of new housing typologies, improving accessibility and new programs.

Introduce and exploit remote technologies, sensing, communicating, etc.

5.5 Material: Detection of local patterns

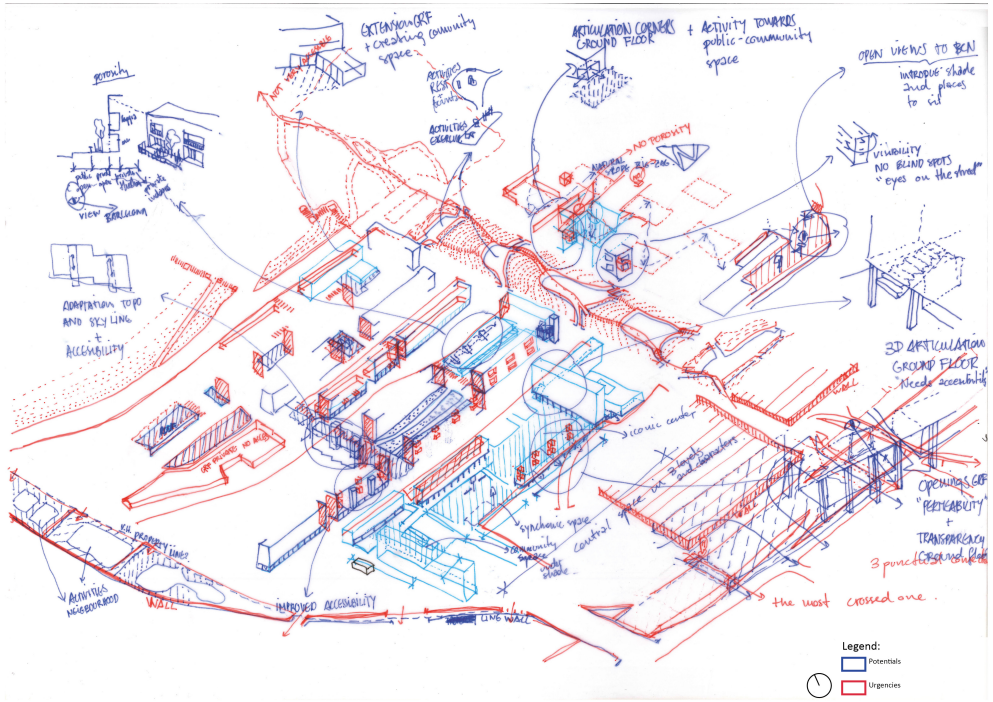
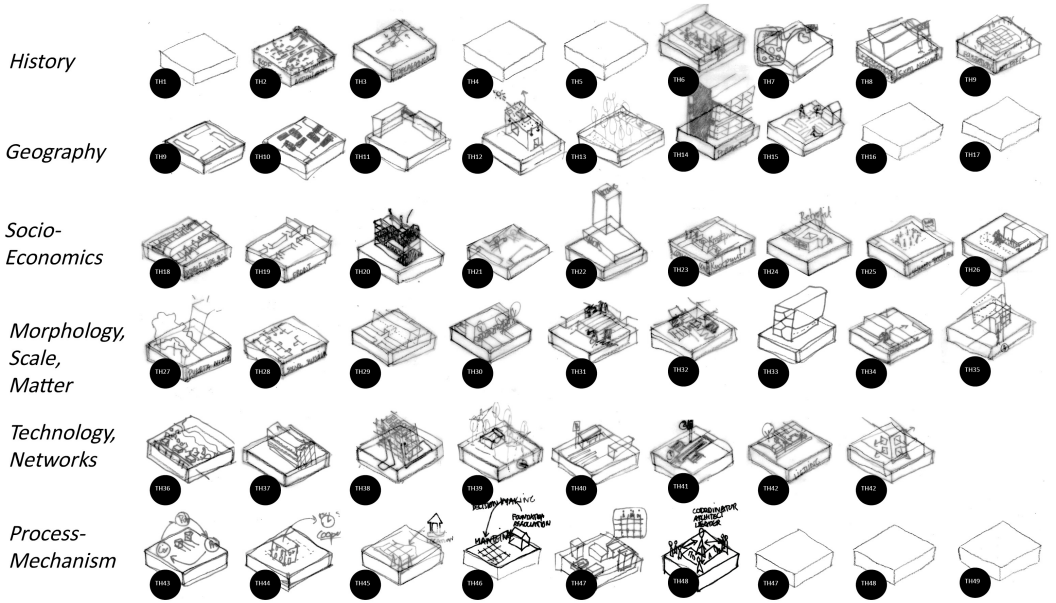


FIG. 1.88 Axonometric view of the urgencies in Montbau, Barcelona. Source: Made by author

Case study Montbau, Barcelona, ESP.



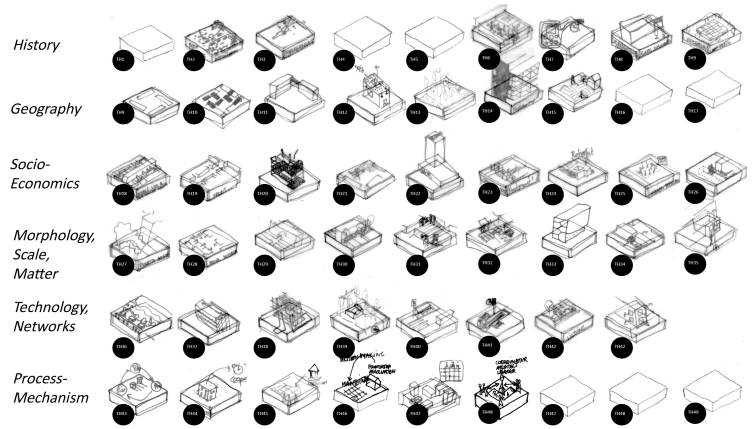
CONCLUSIONS:

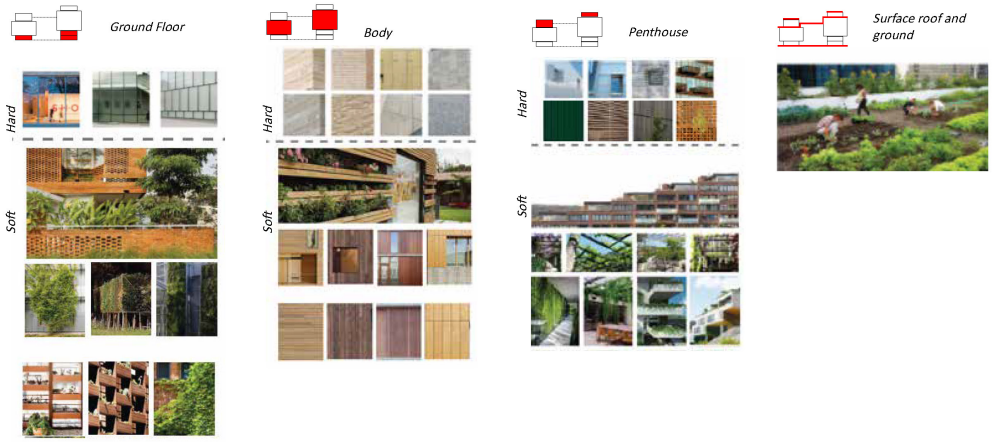
- *Patterns arise as specific prototypes for the site that we have to catalogue to re-use this types of spatial arrangements. (topography, culture, social aims, organization and development, etc.)*
- *Most of them has a high value in spatial quality and constructive quality.*
- *Prototypes related to design principles and some have been seen as a reaction of the users to utilize space.*

5.5 Material: Patterns and materiality

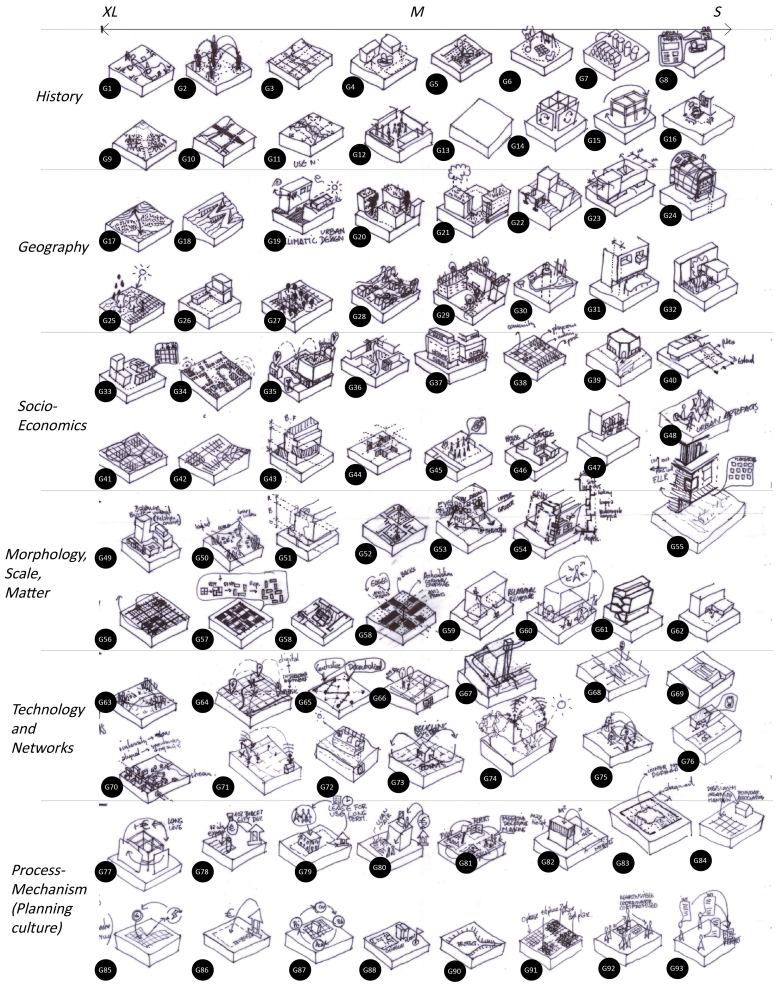
Site-specific (found patterns) Patterns

Case study Montbau, Barcelona, ESP.





Generic Patterns



5.6 Exploration tools: Suitability

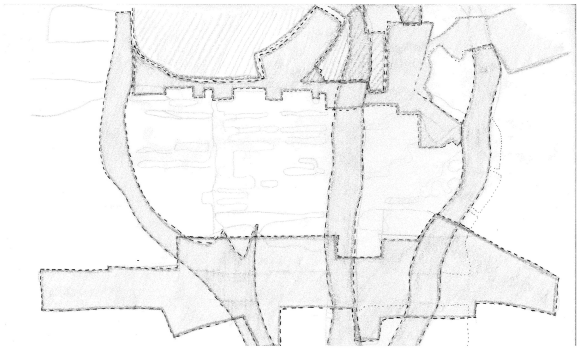
Networks and Habitats

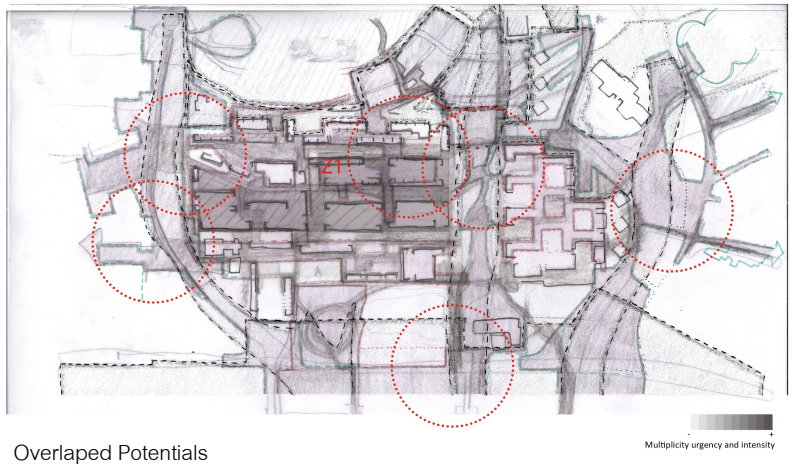
Urgencies

Overlaped Urgencies

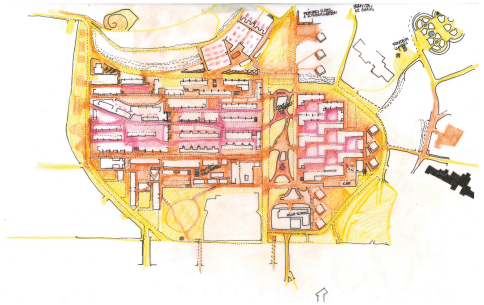
Landscape scales

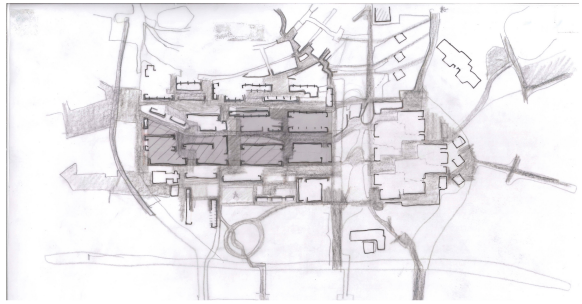






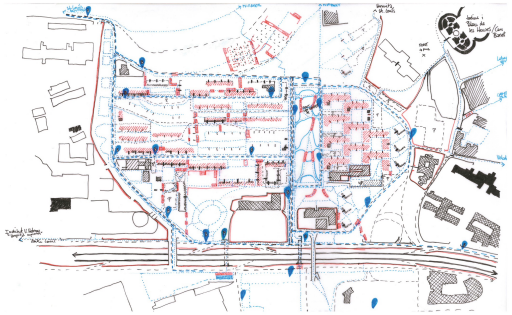
Atmospheric scales



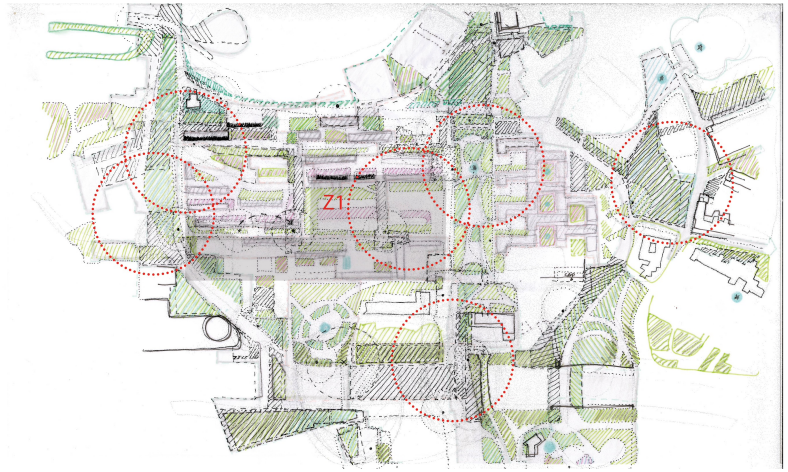


Overlaped Potentials

Mobility scales



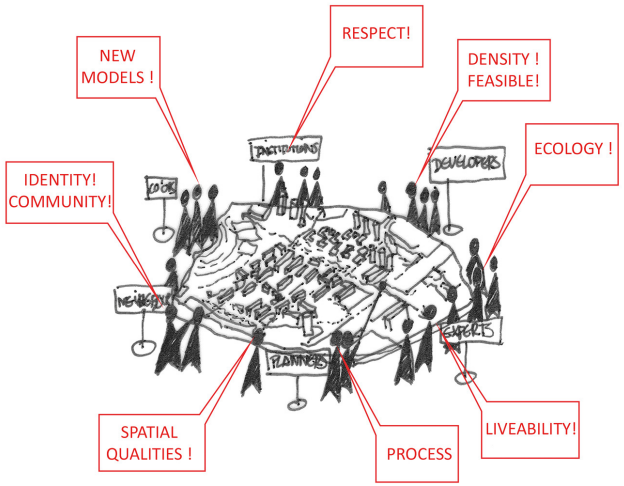


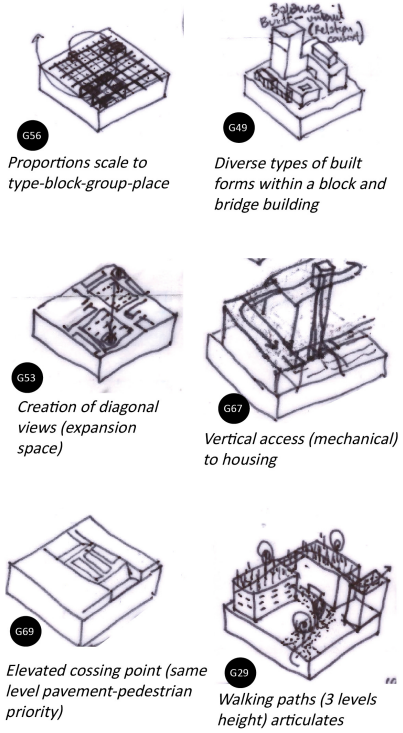


5.7 Co-design and Urban acupuncture

Urban acupuncture: When applying the patterns to the interventions it only has to intervene in some critical points to unlock the urgency and address the principles targeted (with minimal intervention).

Co-design: The "pattern language" is an essential tool to communicate in co-design process and can be assessed the conceptual framework (principles and Maslow pyramid).





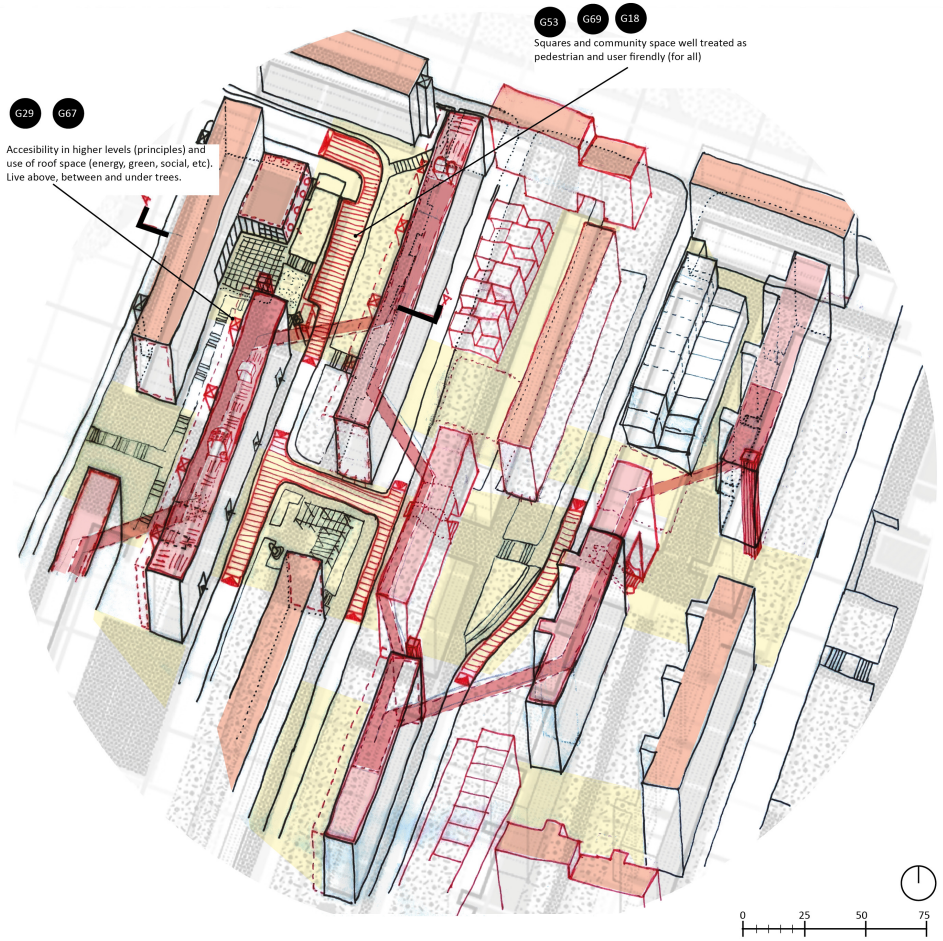


FIG. 1.92 Isometric view of "Z1" zoom Montbau
Source: Made by author

5.7 Co-design and Urban acupuncture

Explanation acupuncture:

- *The purpose of this method is to unlock hidden urgencies with the minimal intervention on the site. Requires deep understanding of the context and what is the lock or energy point which can improve the whole.*
- *Zooming in applied the patterns to the interventions it only has to intervene in some critical points to unlock the urgency and address the principles targeted.*
- *Hard and soft interventions have different implications. (physic, programmatic, use, qualities, form, etc.)*

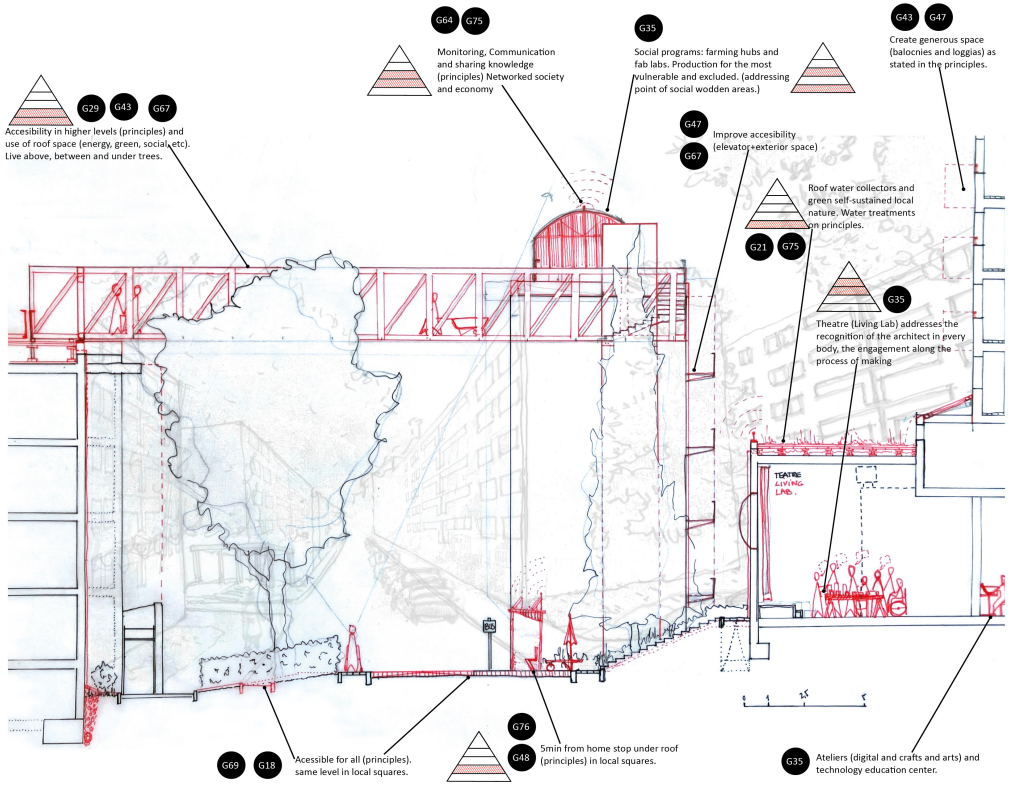


FIG. 1.94 Detailed section AA' applying the principles in Montbau, Barcelona.
Source: Made by author

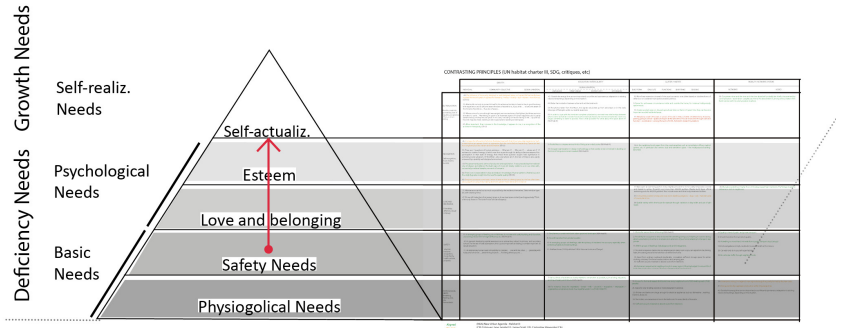
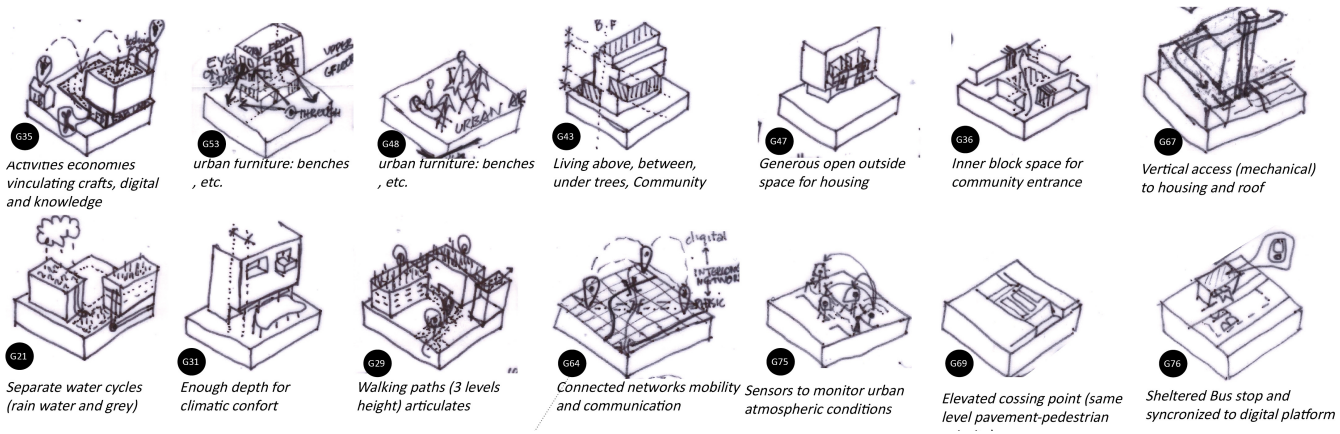
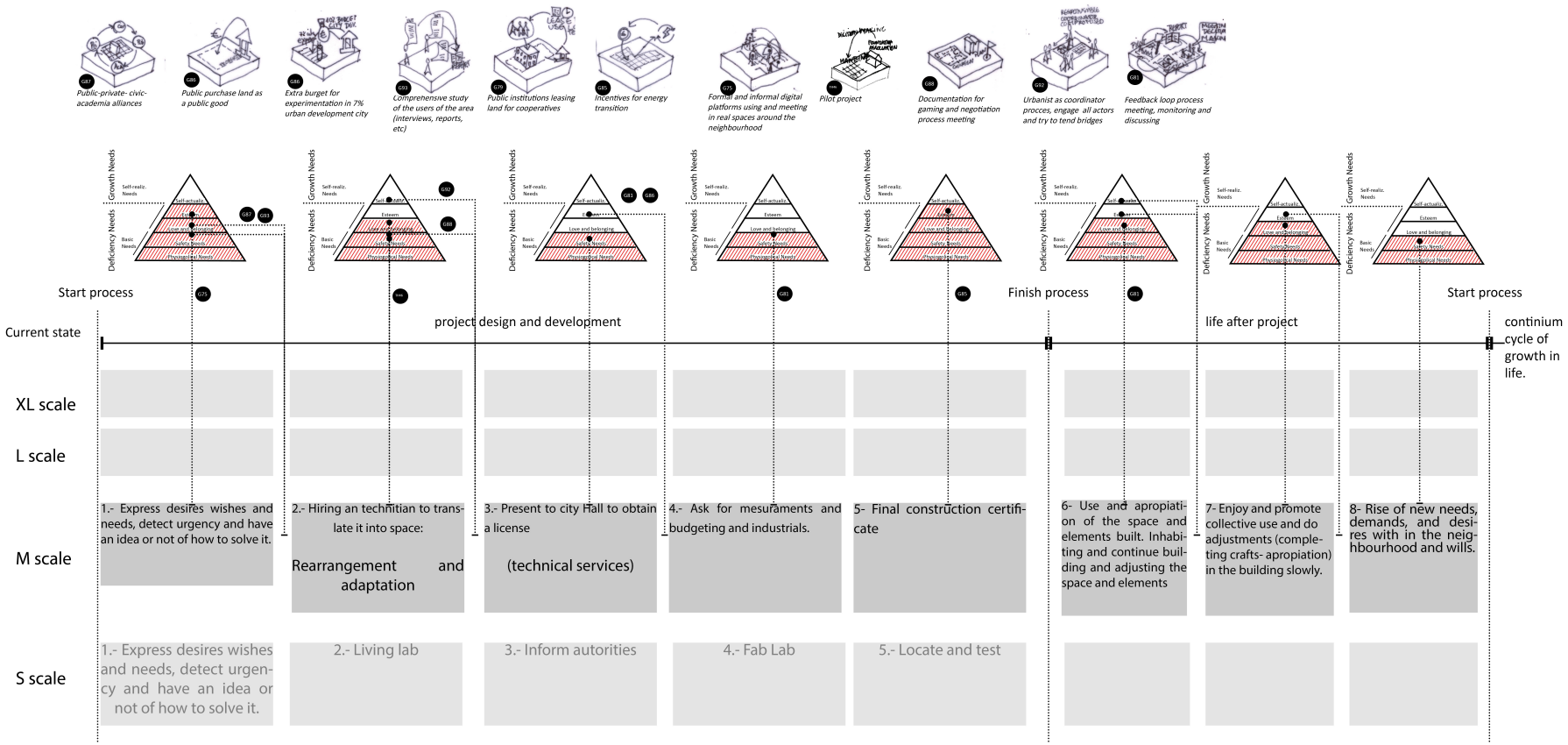


FIG. 1.95 Assesment of the open society and the practice of the good life (applied



5.8 Mechanism and procedural steps

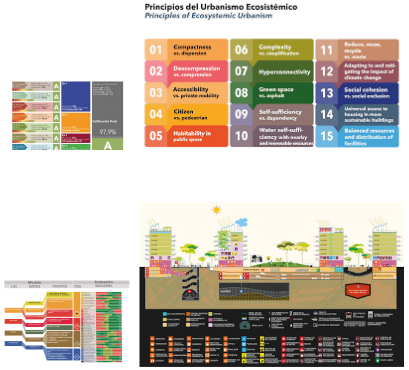


Mechanism:

- *The purpose of this exploration is to find steps and mechanism to unlock the process-making*
- We have to understand that this process of built environment is continuous and non linear sometimes due to external circumstances
- *For that this small explanation informs of the urban and architectural processes and frameworks to clarify what and how can be provide to cover the (deficiency threshold for everyone to achieve self-realization during and after the process)*

5.8 Best Practices by topics

Ecological urbanism (Salvador rueda): Clear framework and structure, indicators that allow to monitor, interesting principles.



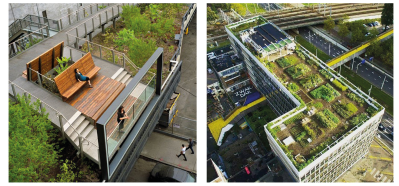
Urban process. (Arenas, Basabe, Palacios)



Public space best practice



Roof activities and mobility best practice (Rotterdam, New York)



Co-creation process and methods best practices

Methods: Pattern Language (C.Alexander) and RSVP Cycles (L. Halprin)



Fad lab and local digital production best practices (Ajuntament Barcelona)



Dealing with existing (updating) best practice (Lacaton Vassal, etc.)



Dealing with existing (reusing) social furniture projects best practice (Curro Claret)



Urban Living labs Amsterdam



Pilot projects and tactical urbanism best practice (Superilla 22@ and Salou)



Dealing with existing (reusing) best practice (Flores&Prats, etc.)



Dealing with existing (reusing) Architecture-material projects best practice (Rotor, etc.)



PART III

CONCLUSIONS AND REFLECTIONS

6.1 Conclusions

To what extend the concept of Open Society is still relevant in 2021, in the contemporary urban project and discourse?

-Partially valid

-Bakema idealistic?

How can we critically reconceptualize the Modernist project of the Open Society into the ecological project utilizing a sustainable habitation, inclusive and open approach to achieve "Flourishing " for all beings in the planet?

- *Theoretical framework,* Conceptual and methodological framework to operate.
- Intersectionality (philosophy, politics and pleasure-seeking) Assemblage theory
- Built environment = behaviour (Human and Natural processes) patterns= common rational language

Which are means, mechanism, materials, instruments, tools (toolkit) and language available for the process of design and development, so we can create and flourish together?

Vision, Agenda, Guidelines
Assessment tools (principles conceptual-empirical, Pyramid of Maslow)
Toolkit: Urgencies and potentials, Patterns, Suitability and compatibility, Acupuncture method.

THANKS FOR LISTENING

PLEASE QUESTIONS