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Main research question: How can urban vitality be enhanced and maintained in order to stimulate urban life in Amsterdam-Noord?



I. Problem analysis

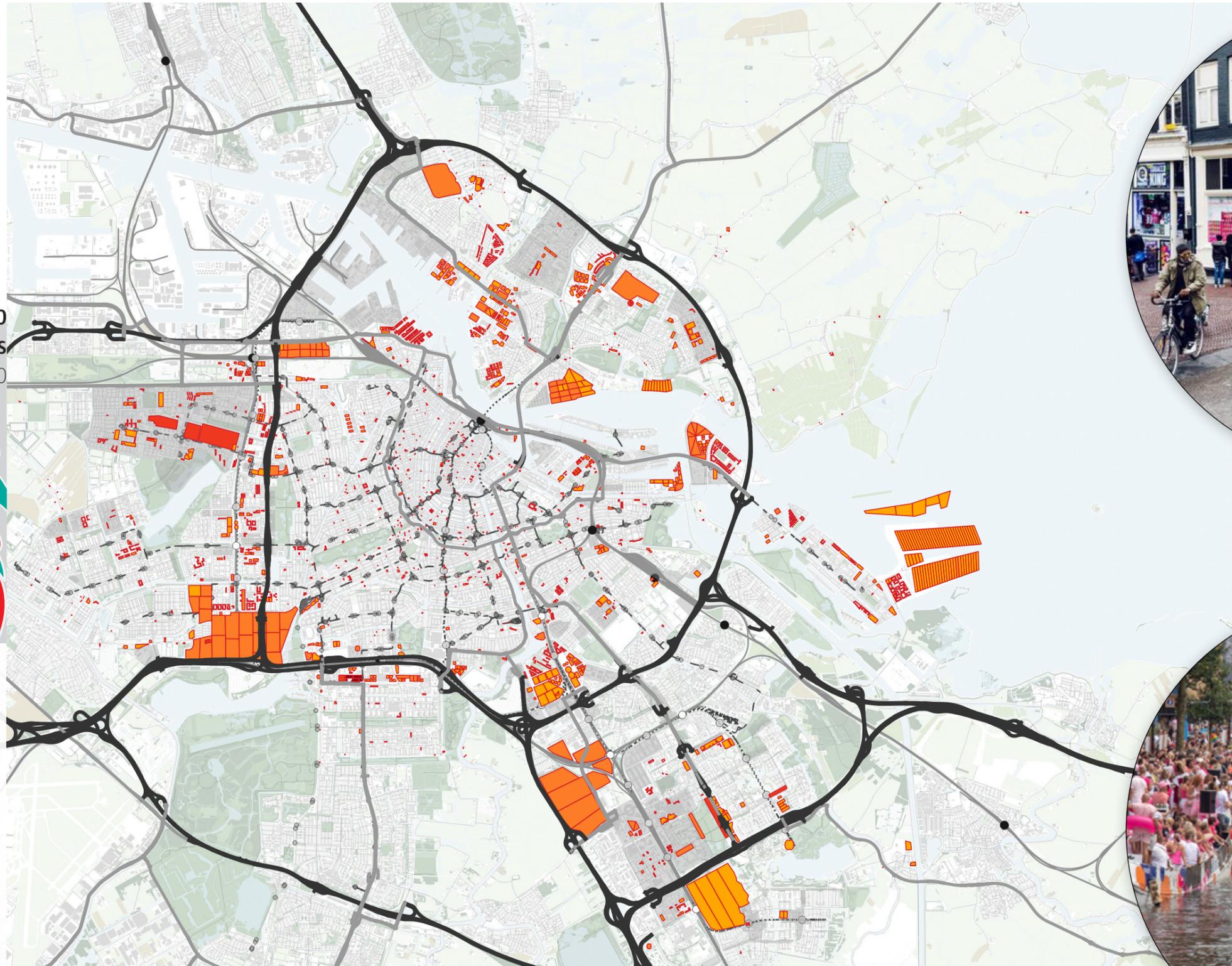
Source: Amy Wren, retrieved from: <https://theculturetrip.com/europe/the-netherlands/articles/best-things-see-amsterdams-de-pijp/>

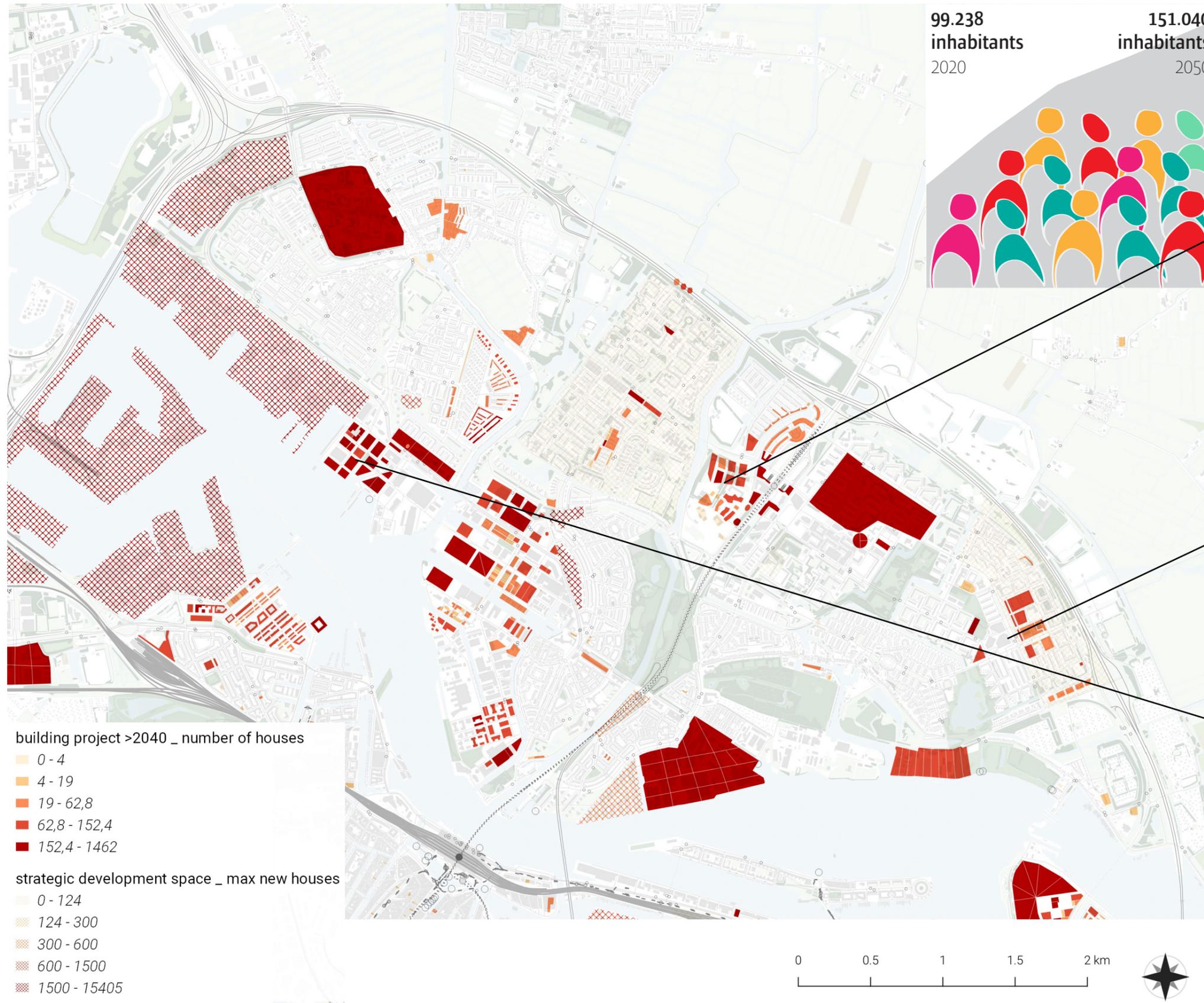
872.380 inhabitants
2020

1.112.000 inhabitants
2050

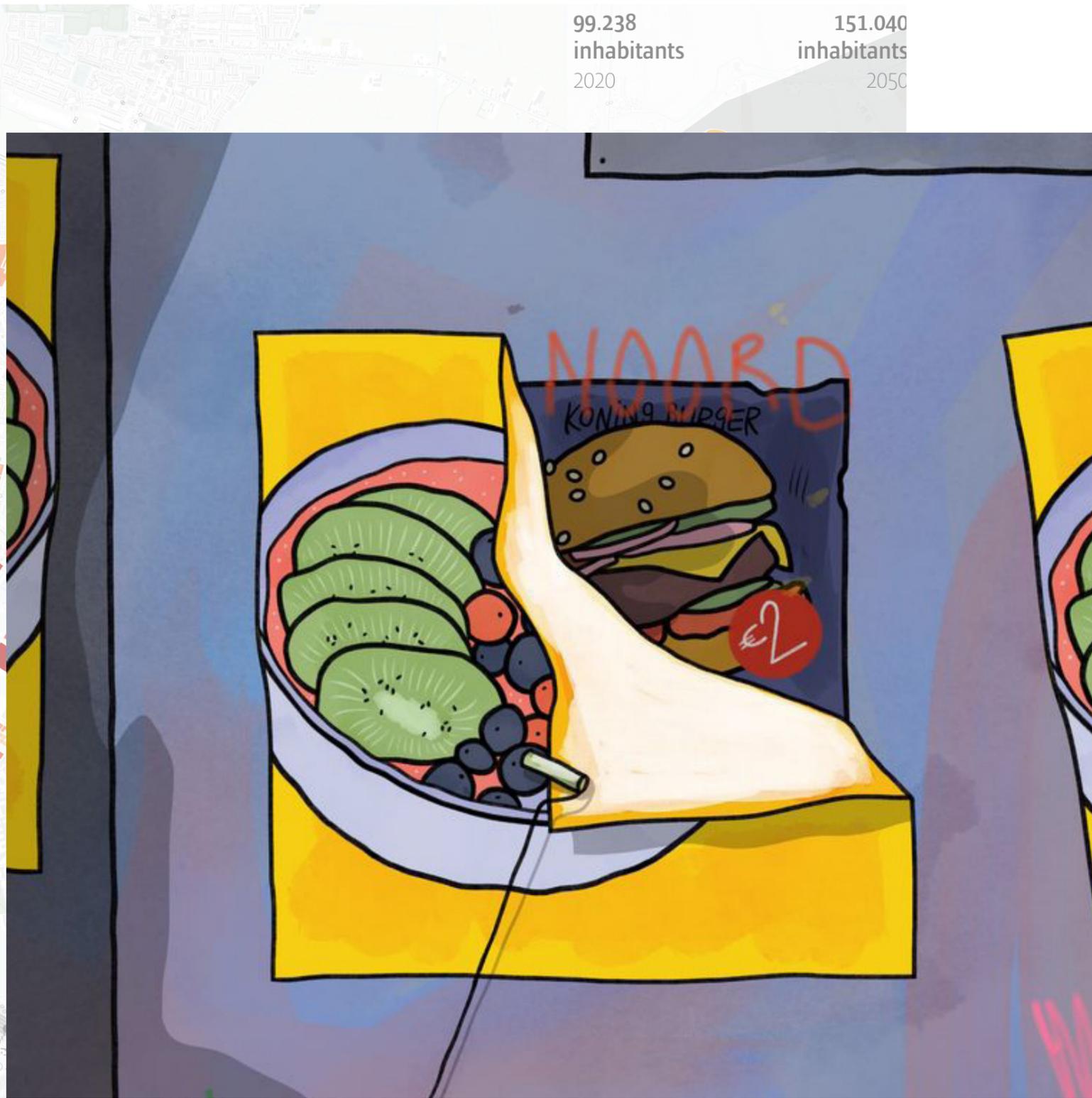


- osm processed
- OSM roads
- primary
 - highway
- Amsterdam geodata
- Building plans untill 2040
- 0 - 292 houses
 - 292 - 585 houses
 - 585 - 877 houses
 - 877 - 1170 houses
 - 1170 - 1462 houses
 - strategic space for projects

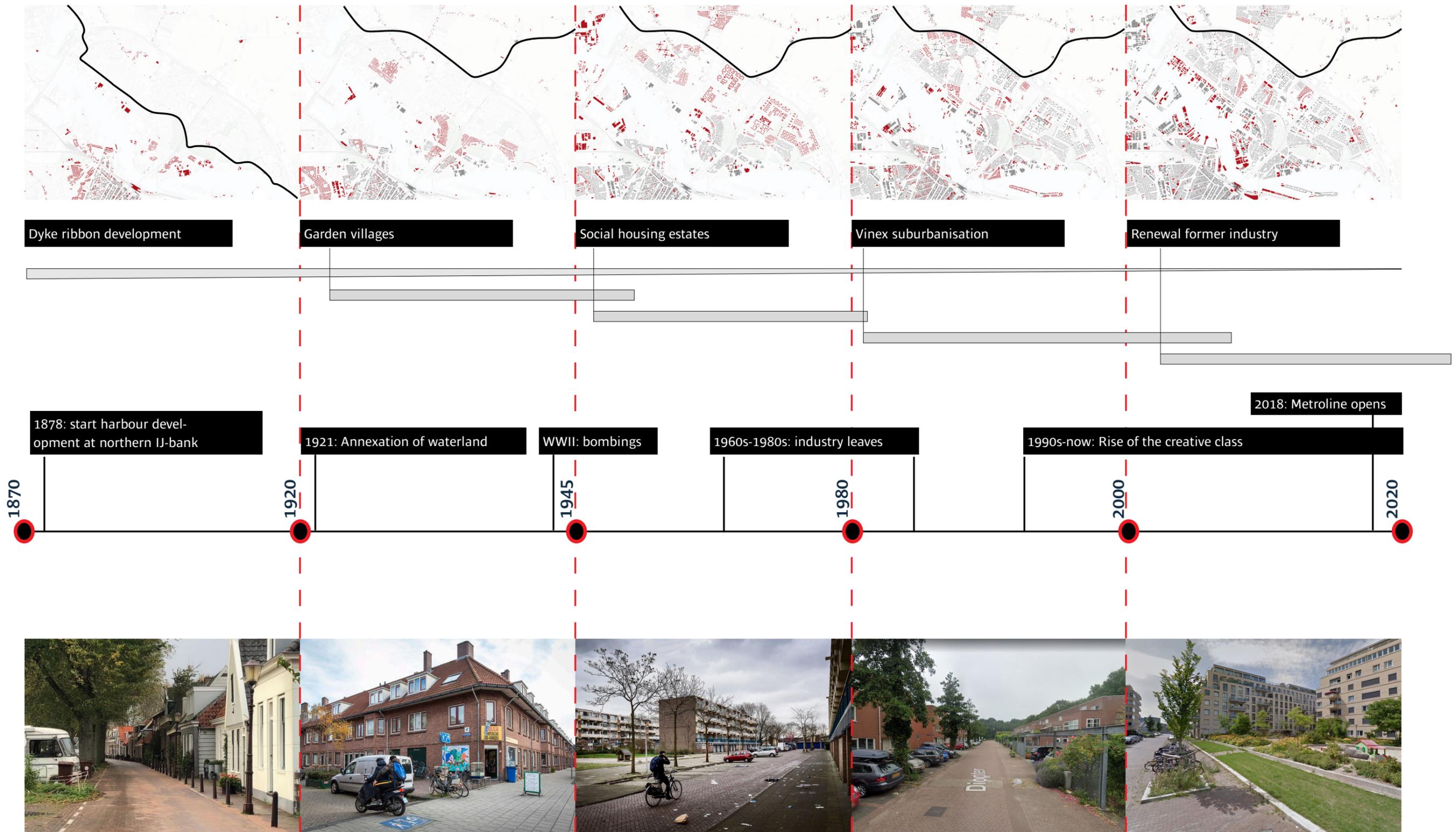




Based on: OIS Amsterdam, 2017



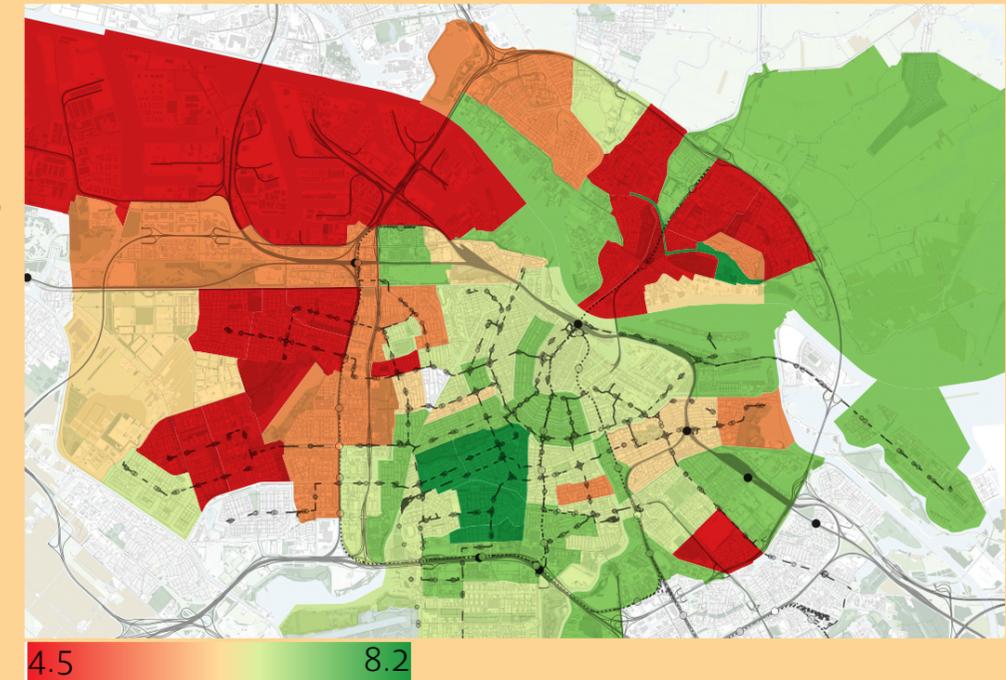
Source: Kok, 2020





SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

- The ring (A10 highway) and river act as **opportunity barriers**
- Score based on: education (1-4) + income level (1+4)

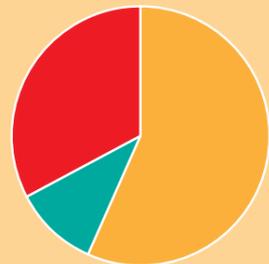


SOCIAL HOUSING

- Social housing concentrates in Noord.
- From >80% citywide (90% Noord) in 1980s to 40% citywide (56% in Noord) in 2020.
- This decrease made **affordable housing less accessible** and resulted in **polarisation as remaining social housing is reserved for the most dire cases.**



Amsterdam

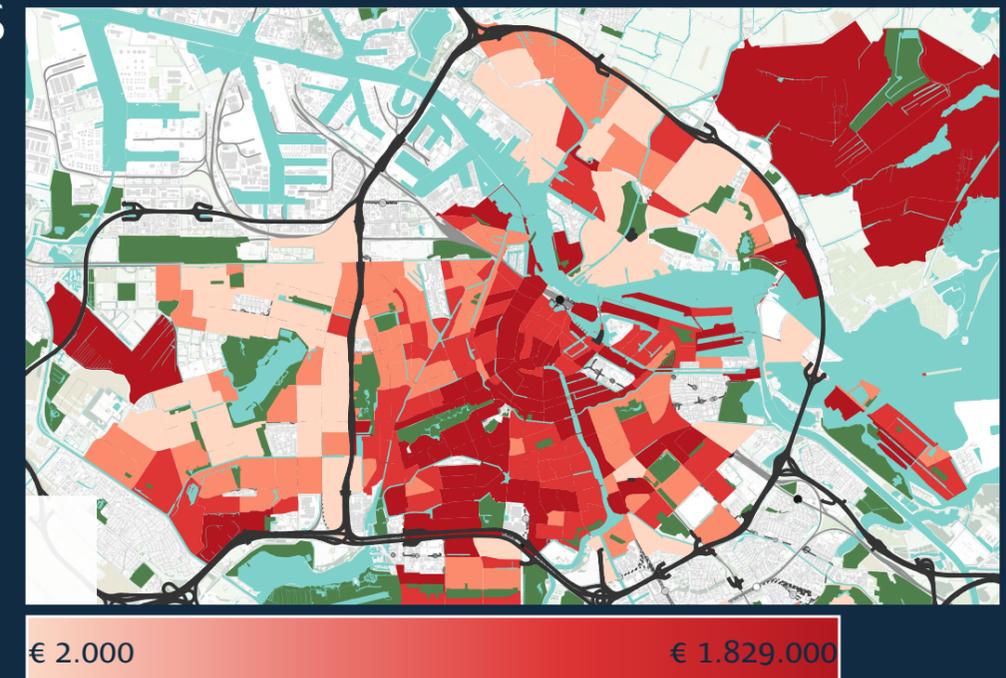


Noord

- Owner occupied
- Private rental
- Corporation rental

PROPERTY VALUES

- The ring (A10 highway) and river act as **wealth barriers.**
- Property value per m2





1)



2)



3)



4)

PROBLEM FIELD

1. Neglect / isolation / poverty
2. Lack of urbanity -> gathering places / facilities
3. Increase need for densification
4. Friction between new and old.

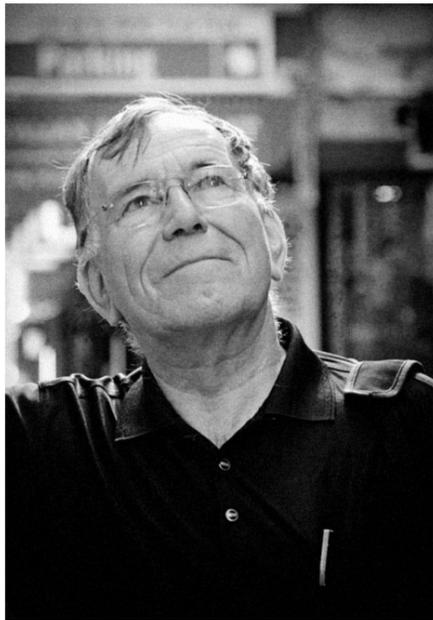


II. Framing urban vitality

Image retrieved from: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/shows-the-vital-Bryant-Park-after-its-refurbishment_fig1_320859436

DICTIONARY DEFINITION OF VITALITY (2020)

“lively and animated character; power of enduring; the peculiarity distinguishing the living from the non-living; capacity to live and develop; physical or mental vigor especially when highly developed”



JAN GEHL (2010)

“Studies from cities all over the world illuminate the importance of life and activity as an urban attraction. ... Faced with the choice walking down a deserted or a lively street, most people would choose the street with life and activity.”

JOHN MONTGOMERY (1998)

“Vitality is what distinguishes successful urban areas from the others”

JANE JACOBS (adapted from 1961)

Instead of making beautiful plans people ought to consider why areas have degenerated and what ought to be done to let them regenerate.

Principles for vitality: density, Diversity, adaptable and compactness



ANN LEGBY (2013)

“Co-presence plays a decisive role in the formation of any social process.”
 “A segregation of public space, a limited spatial reach and an uneven distribution of spatial centrality – a city characterised by discontinuity – appears to discourage exchange”

RAY OLDENBURG (1989)

“In the absence of an informal public life, living becomes more expensive. Where the means and facilities for relaxation and leisure are not publicly shared as third places, they become the objects of private ownership and consumption.”



1) Diversity

- (Cross) Use -> local economy
- People -> heterogeneous society
- Activities -> informal public life



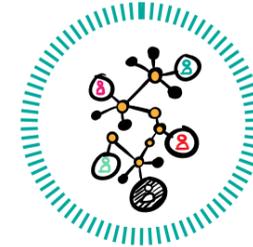
5) Accessibility & centrality

- Space syntax -> social logic of space
- Access to public functions -> street-life



2) Concentration of people

- Density -> critical mass



6) Network of attractive public spaces

- Network -> social logic of space
- Physical environment -> street-life



3) Human scale

- Walkability -> street-life
- Permeability -> experience
- Granularity -> experience



7) Urban life

- Points of interest -> informal public life
- Pedestrian activity -> street-life
- Third places -> informal public life



4) Adaptability

- Building condition -> heterogeneous society
- Diversity of uses -> triangulation / heterogeneous society



8) Liveability

- Social capital -> informal public life
- Inclusive communities -> heterogeneous society
- Local economy -> triangulation



1)



2)

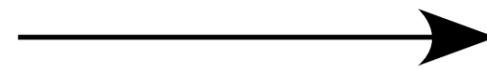


3)



4)

PROBLEM FIELD



URBAN VITALITY

1. Neglect / isolation / poverty

2. Lack of urbanity -> gathering places / facilities

3. Increase need for densification

4. Friction between new and old.

1. Adaptability

2. Urban life

3. Critical mass for urban facilities

4. Diversity / social mixing



1)



2)



3)



4)

- Aims:** To understand how urban vitality can be enhanced in order to enrich local neighbourhoods for existing and future users (residents / workers / recreational) and increase social mixing.
- To understand which **urban configurations** can stimulate urban vitality.
- To explore **urban design patterns** that induce urban vitality and urban life in the **public realm**.
- To find the tools to **sustain urban vitality** and to develop a strategy using those tools.

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Main research question

How can urban vitality be enhanced and maintained in order to stimulate urban life in Amsterdam-Noord?

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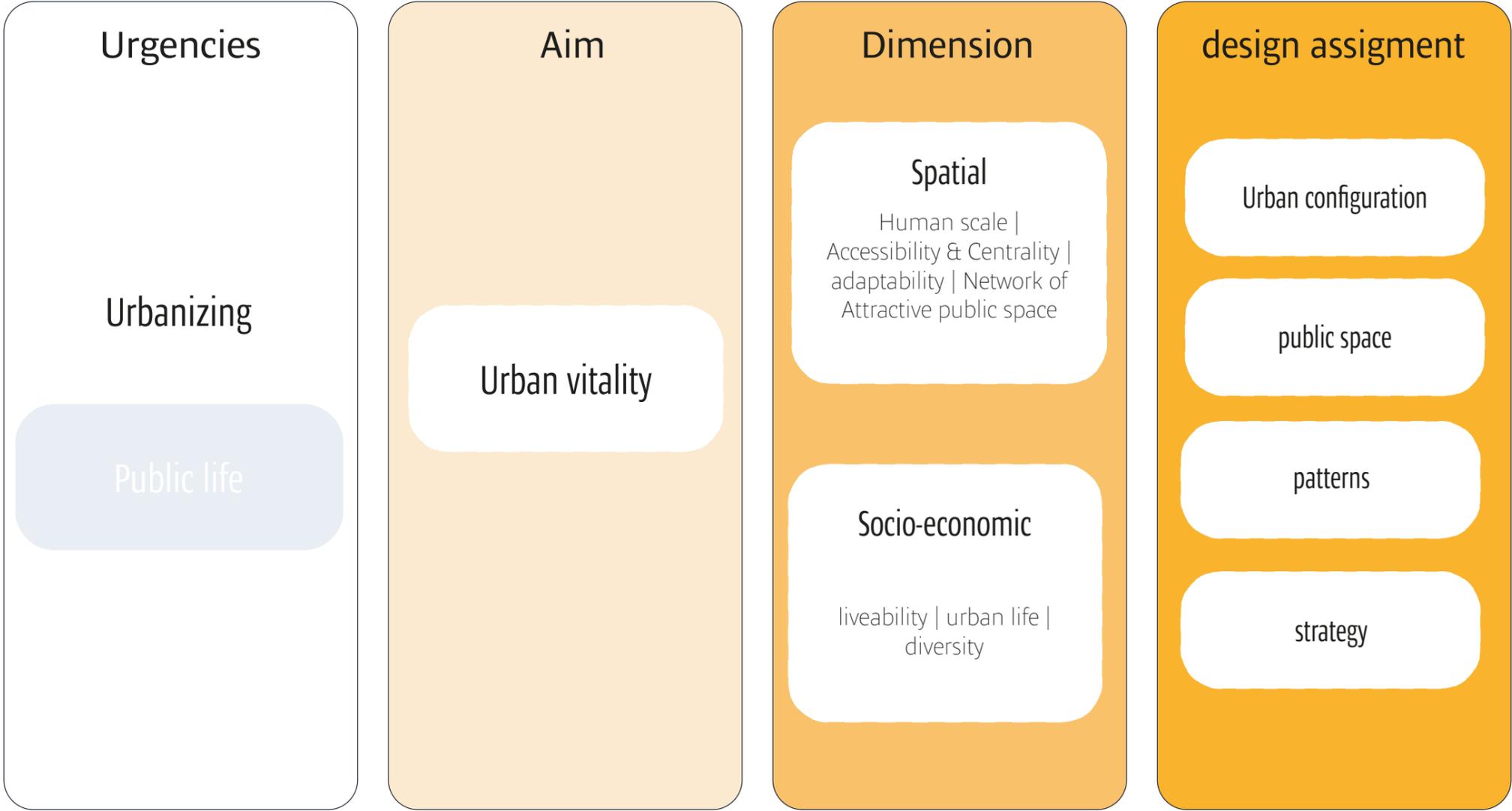
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Main research question

How can urban vitality be enhanced and maintained in order to stimulate urban life in Amsterdam-Noord?

Sub questions:

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| Problem field | 1) What conditions and dynamics create / enhance Urban Vitality? |
| | 2) What are the conditions leading to a lack of Urban vitality Amsterdam-Noord ? |
| Context analysis | 3) Which areas in Amsterdam-Noord can meet the conditions to become vital? |
| | 4) What are the local needs that can reinforce the use and management of vital places and stimulate social capital? |
| Frame of reference | 5) Which urban configurations and patterns contribute to Urban Vitality? |
| Design & strategy | 6) What structural interventions are necessary on the network scale and urban configurations that contribute to urban vitality |
| | 7) What urban design patterns can be used to improve urban vitality and urban life in the public realm ? |
| | 8) How can urban vitality best be maintained ? |



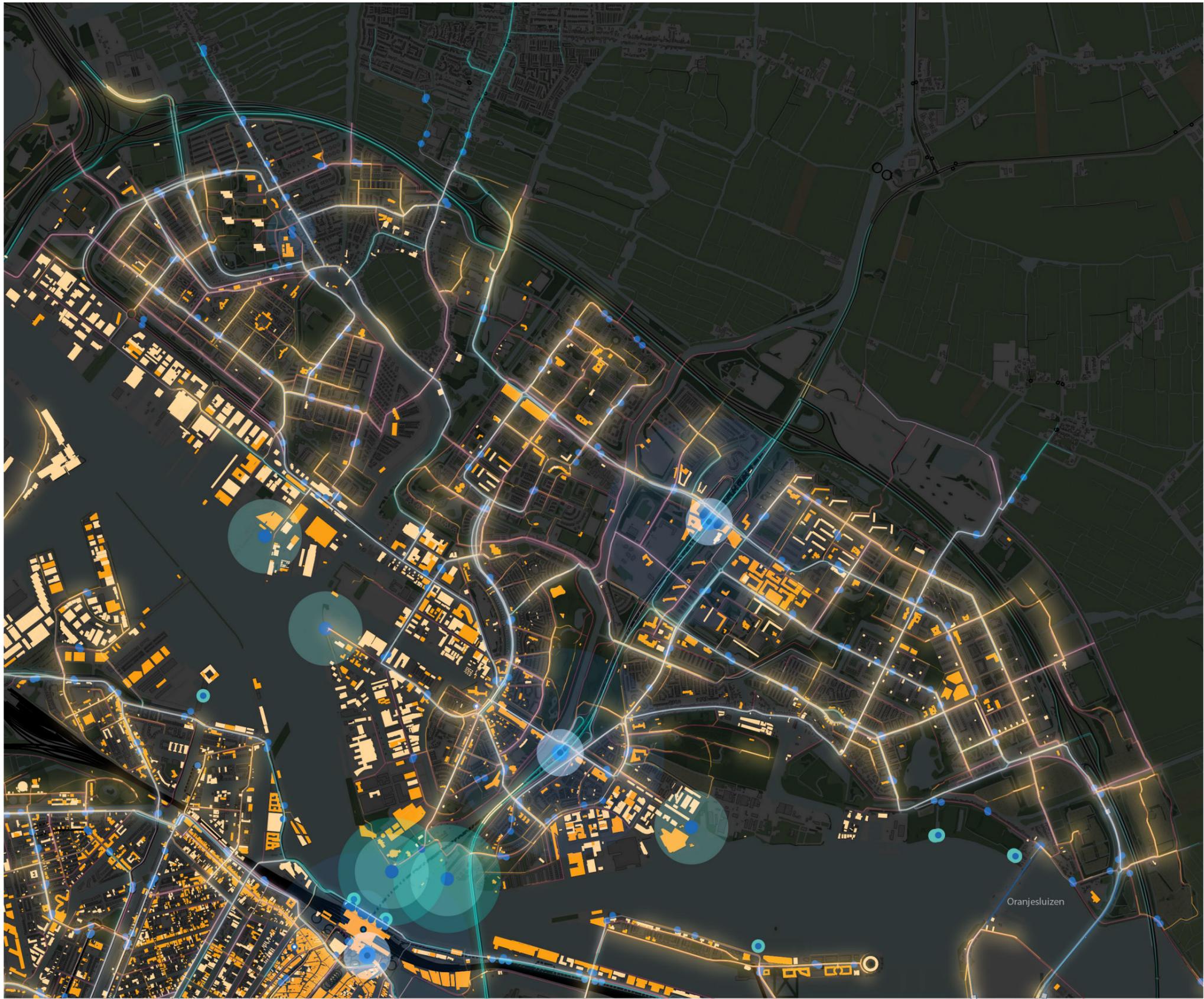


III. Analysis

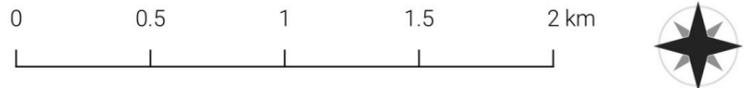
Based on: OSM Geofabrik, Kadastar

1) Urban life

-  High choice score car
-  High choice score pedestrian
-  High choice score bike
-  Third places
-  Work places
-  Public transport



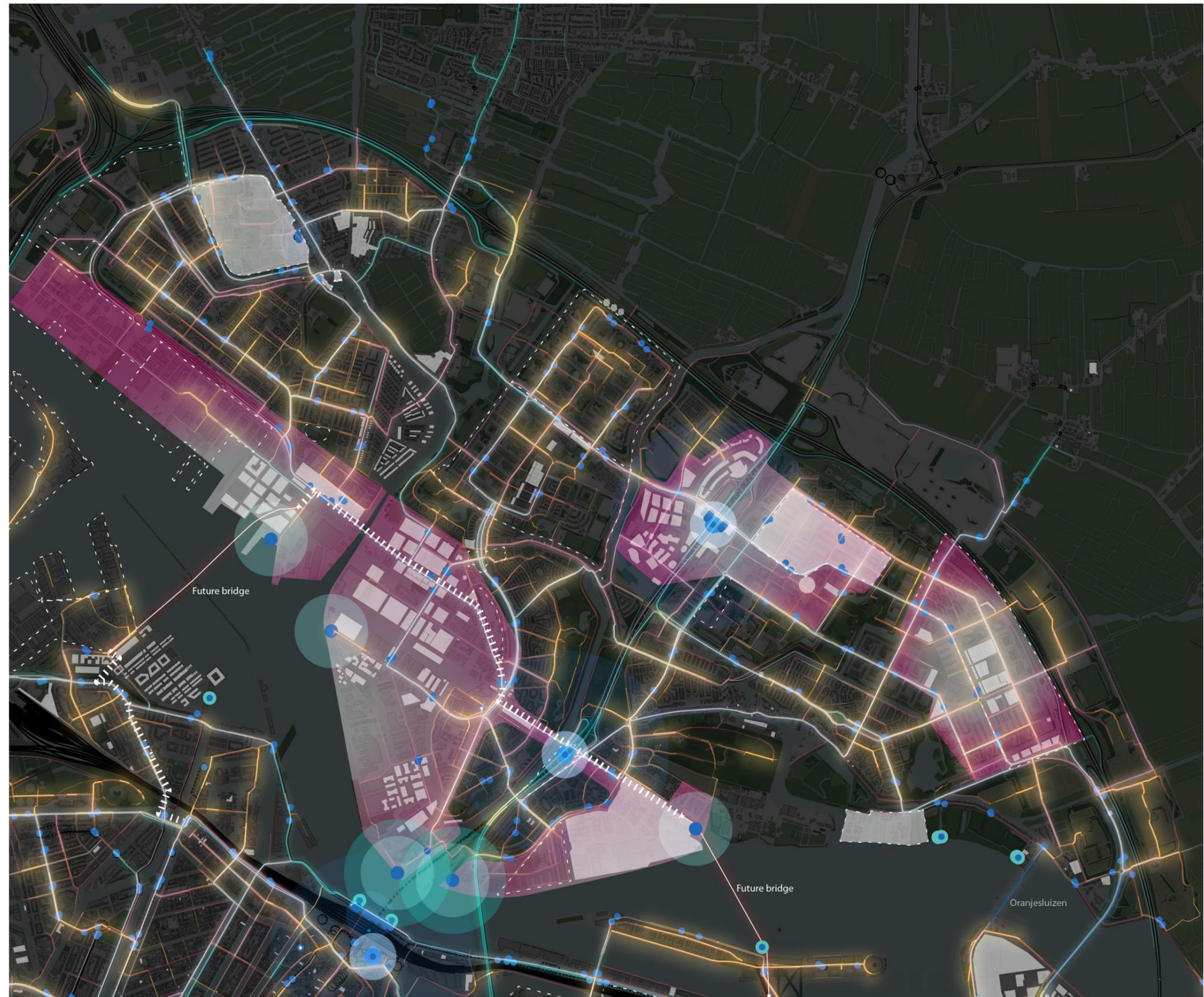
Based on: OSM Geofabrik 2020; Kadastar 2020; Berghauser Pont et al., 2019



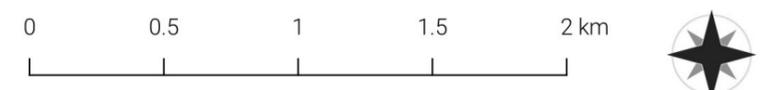
1) Urban life
Urban life is concentrated in distinct areas.

2) Development focus

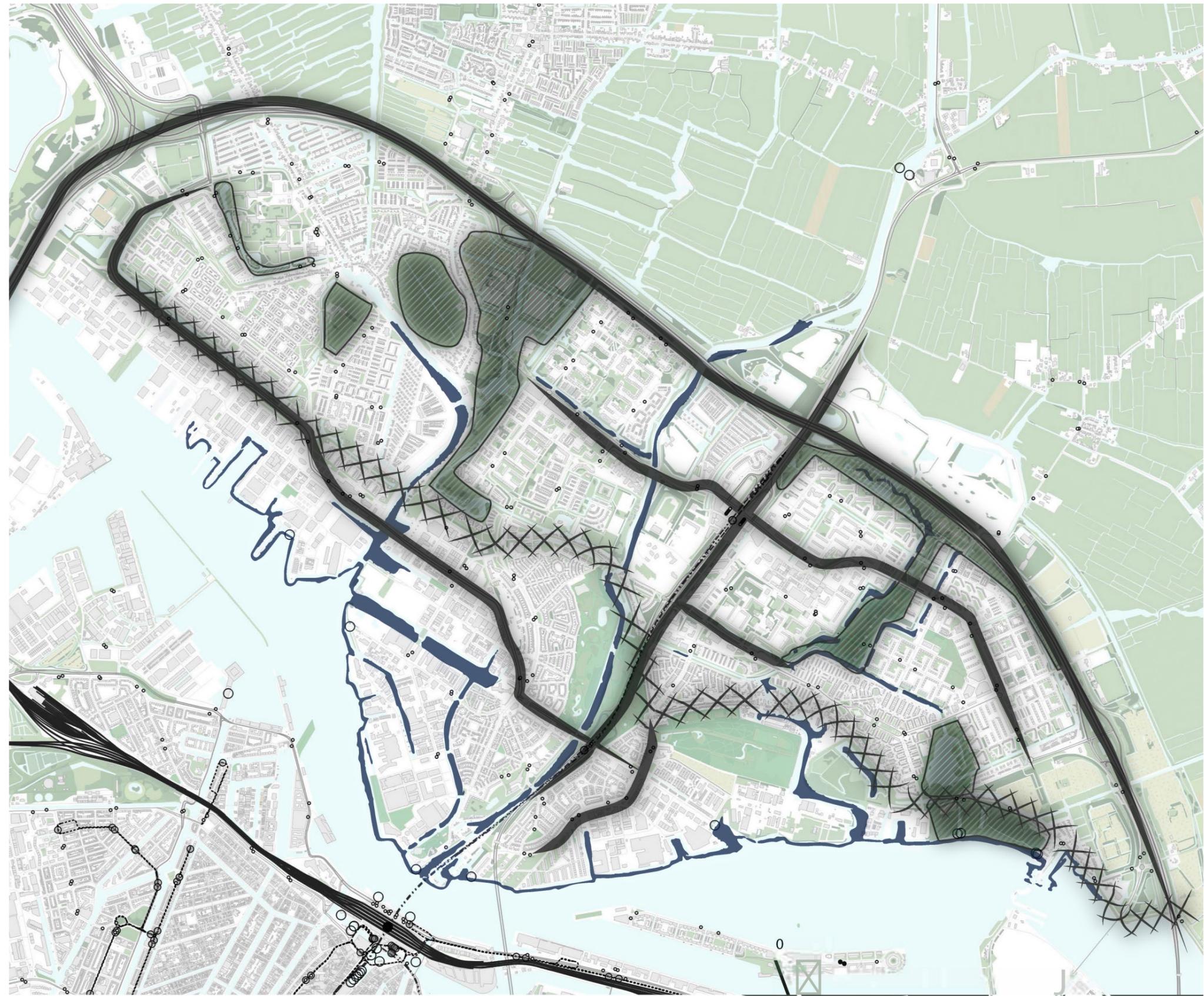
-  High choice score car
-  High choice score pedestrian
-  High choice score bike
-  Development plans 2014-2040
-  Redevelopment focus area
-  Strategic redevelopment space
-  Public transport



Based on: OSM Geofabrik 2020; OIS Amsterdam, 2017; Berghauser Pont et al., 2019

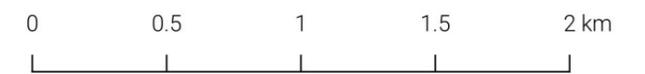


- 1) Urban life
Urban life is concentrated in distinct areas.
- 2) future development
Development focus on the waterfront and some larger areas in the back.
- 3) Urban fabric

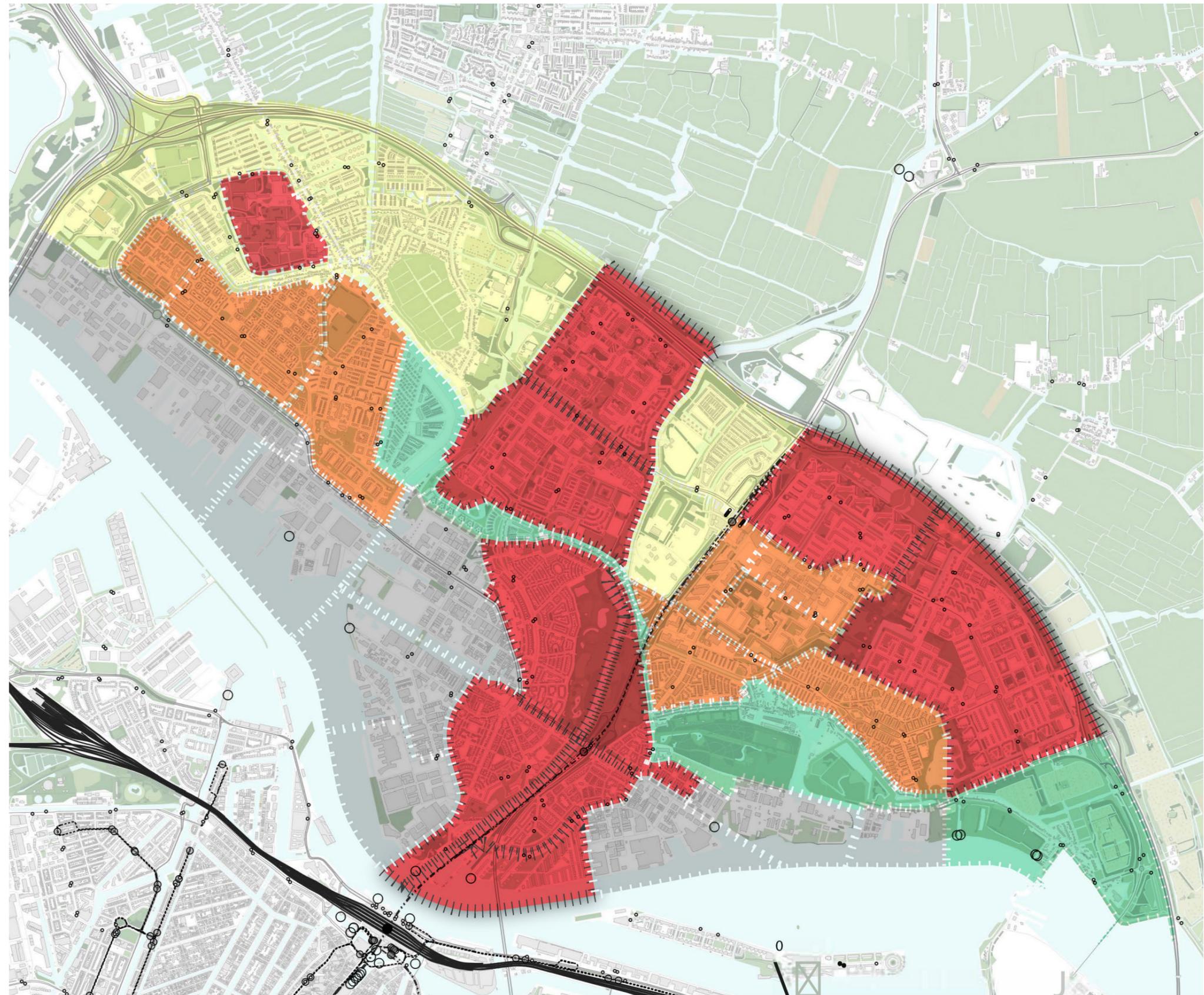
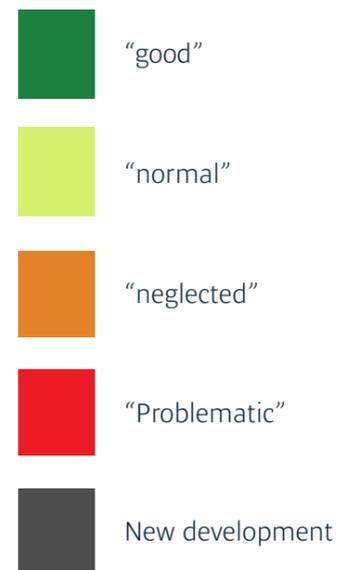


-  Historic dyke
-  Green barriers
-  Infrastructure barriers
-  Water barrier

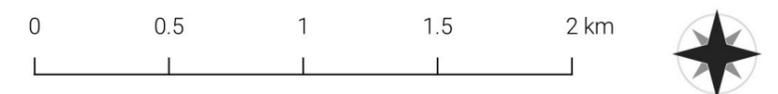
Based on: OSM Geofabrik 2020;



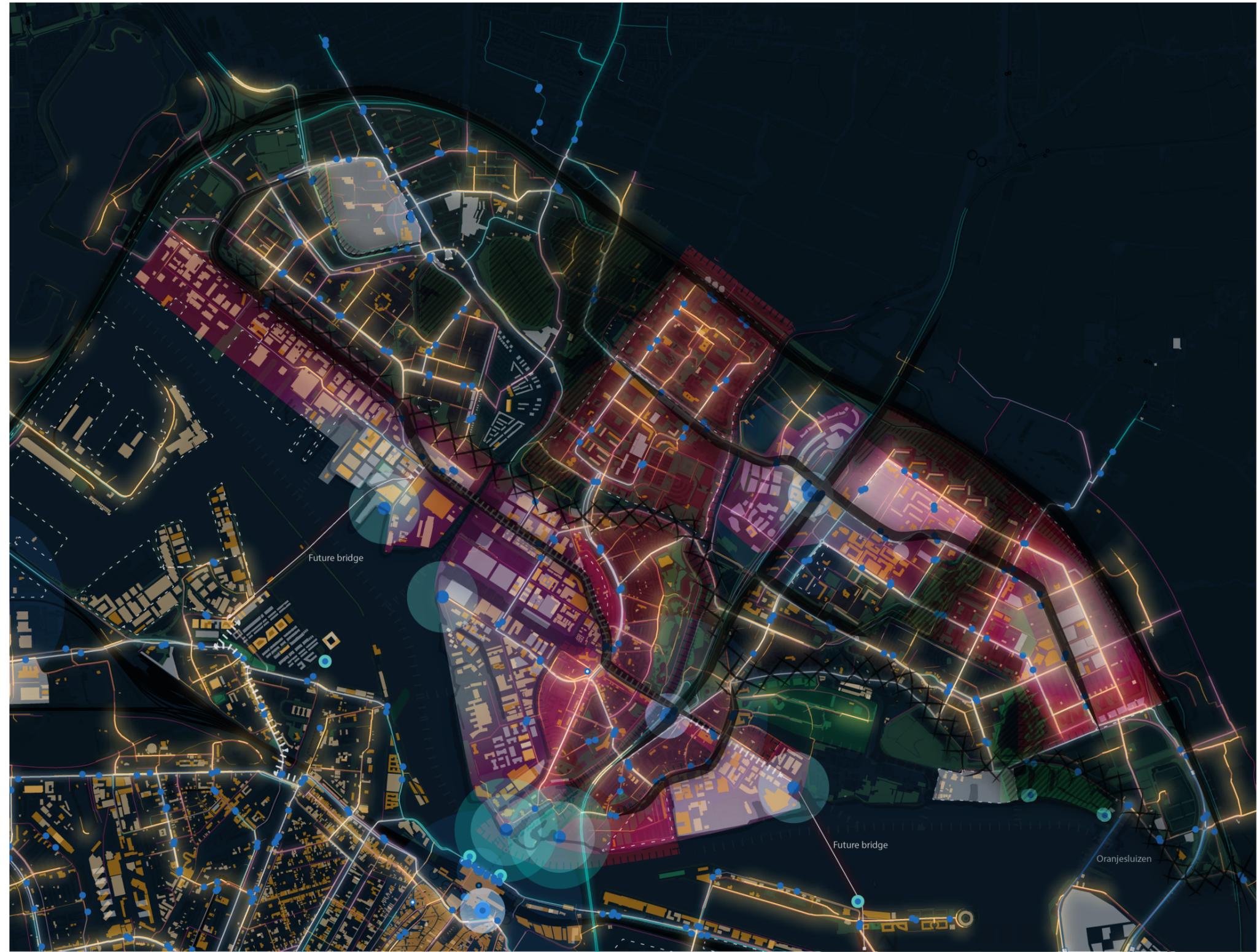
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Development focus on the waterfront and some larger areas in the back.
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Barriers created by green blue networks and infrastructure cover Amsterdam-Noord and limit spatial integration.
- 4) demography



Based on: OSM Geofabrik 2020; OIS Amsterdam, 2017, 2019, 2020;



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Barriers created by green blue networks and infrastructure cover Amsterdam-Noord and limit spatial integration.
- 4) demography
Demographic islands



 High choice score car	 Historic dyke
 High choice score pedestrian	 Green barriers
 High choice score bike	 Infrastructure barriers
 Development plans 2014-2040	 Water barrier
 Redevelopment focus area	 Third places
 Strategic redevelopment space	 Work places
 Public transport	



Thomas - Student

Age:19
 Housing type: studio in NDSM
 Time in Noord: 4 months, moved here from Denmark
 College student
 Family: Lives alone



Riet - Oude Noorderling

Age: 76
 Housing type: row-house in garden village
 Time in Noord: 67
 Retired housewife
 Family: Elderly couple



Erik - 'silent majority?'

Age: 51
 Housing type: single family house
 Time in Noord: 30 years
 Account manager
 Family: Divorced with 2 kids (16 & 9)



Zeynep - Daughter of migrant

Age:24
 Housing type: Gallery apartment
 Time in Noord: 22 years
 Part-time college
 Family: Lives with her parents and brother (21) and sisters (18, 24)



Dave - Oude Noorderling 3rd gen

Age:29
 Housing type: looking for a house where he grew up
 Time in Noord: 28 years
 Construction worker
 Family: Wants to settle down with his girlfriend



Adam- 'youngster'

Age: 16
 Housing type: Gallery apartment
 Time in Noord: 16 years
 In secondary vocational education (VMBO)
 Family: Lives with 2 parents and a brother (19)



Mark - creative worker

Age:45
 Housing type: apartment in garden village
 Time in Noord: 9 years
 Creative entrepreneur
 Family: lives with partner



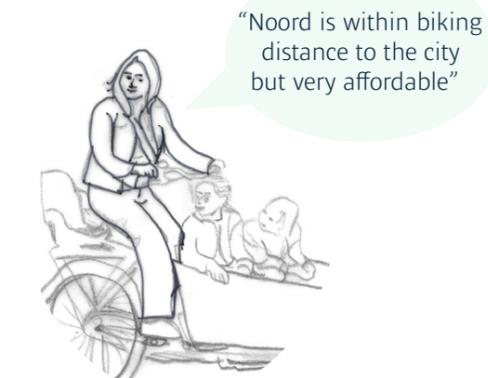
Karin - single mom

Age:39
 Housing type: apartment
 Time in Noord: 14
 Occupation: works parttime as assistant
 Family: single mom of 3 kids (8, 10 & 14)



Sophia - Bakfietsmoeder

Age:34
 Housing type: house in garden village
 Time in Noord: 2 years
 Occupation: working mom
 Family: Lives with her partner and 2 kids (4 & 3)





IV. Design vision

LEGEND

-  Existing public life cluster.
-  Required lively connections
-  Breaking barriers
-  Large green bodies
-  Historic dyke
-  Integrated streets
-  Problem neighbourhoods
-  Good neighbourhoods
-  Waterfront developments





Mix retail and residents

Respect and empower local community

Maintenance by the community

Small shops and services stimulate Urban vitality

Streets as public space

Safety design for soft modes of transport

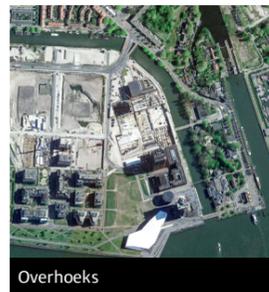
Small scale renewal and densification of buildings

Utilize open spaces for social activities

Develop more gathering places



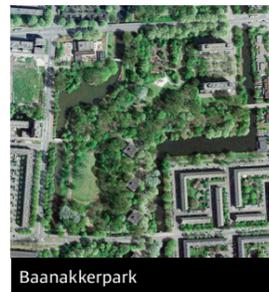
Mosveld



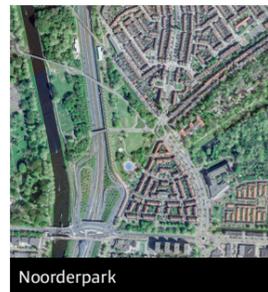
Overhoeks



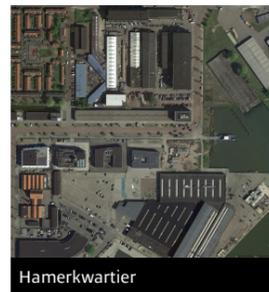
Beemsterstraat



Baanakkerpark



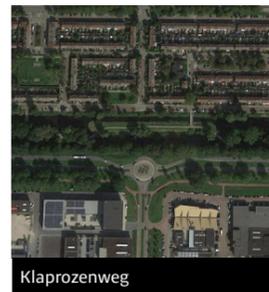
Noorderpark



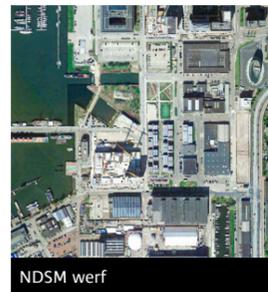
Hamerkwartier



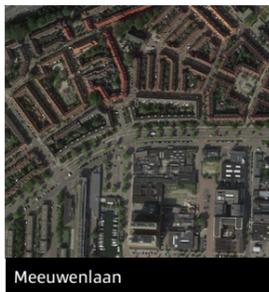
Kampferfoelieweg



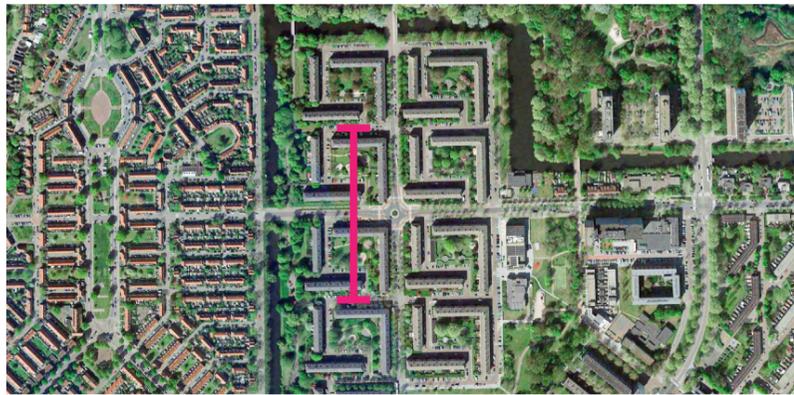
Klaprozenweg



NDSM werf



Meeuwenlaan



108 inhabitants per hectare



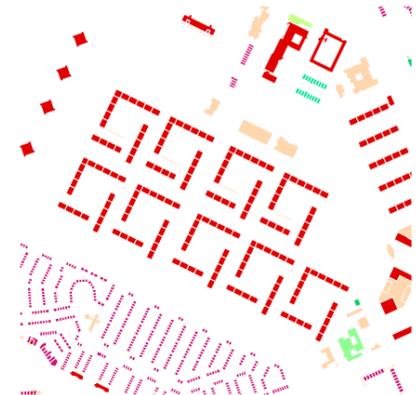
Open space



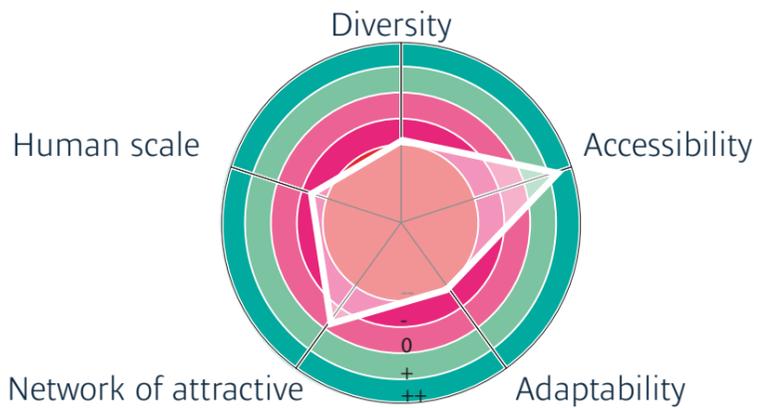
Figure



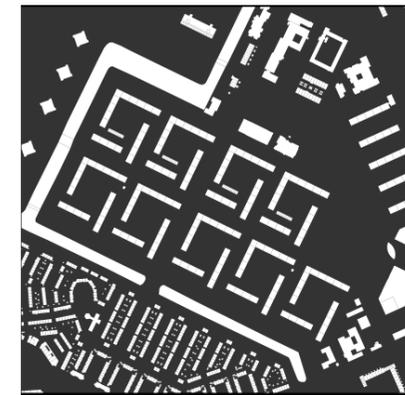
Public transport



Functions



Network of attractive public spaces



Ground



Road network



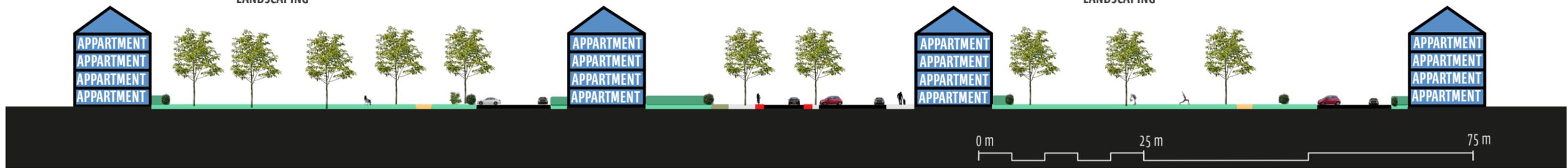
Points of interest

COLLECTIVE GARDEN WITH:

- PLAY FACILITIES
- BENCHES
- LANDSCAPING

COLLECTIVE GARDEN WITH:

- PLAY FACILITIES
- BENCHES
- LANDSCAPING



sources: google street view 2020; Based on: OSM Geofabrik 2020;

PUBLIC SPACE WITH GREAT POTENTIAL FOR INTEGRATION

PUBLIC SPACE - URBAN LIFE

Central places that are attractive and ought to play a role in the network of public spaces that generate diverse urban life.

SUBJECTIVE PUBLIC SPACE

SOCIABILITY - PROGRAMMING

This particular space is lively enough. However, it is not neutral enough to be a third place and attract diverse user groups; either due to physical, socio-economic or mental barriers.

PHYSICAL CONNECTOR ACTING AS BARRIER

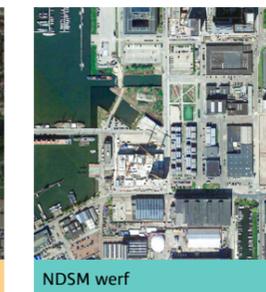
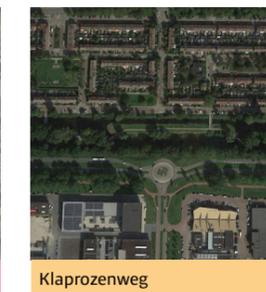
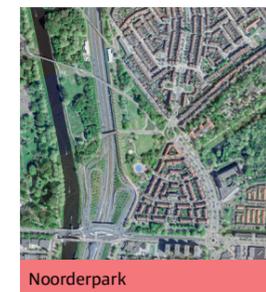
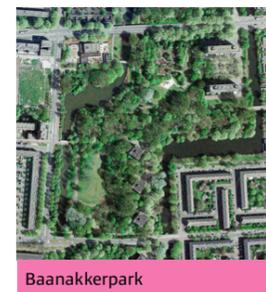
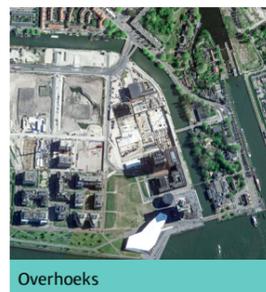
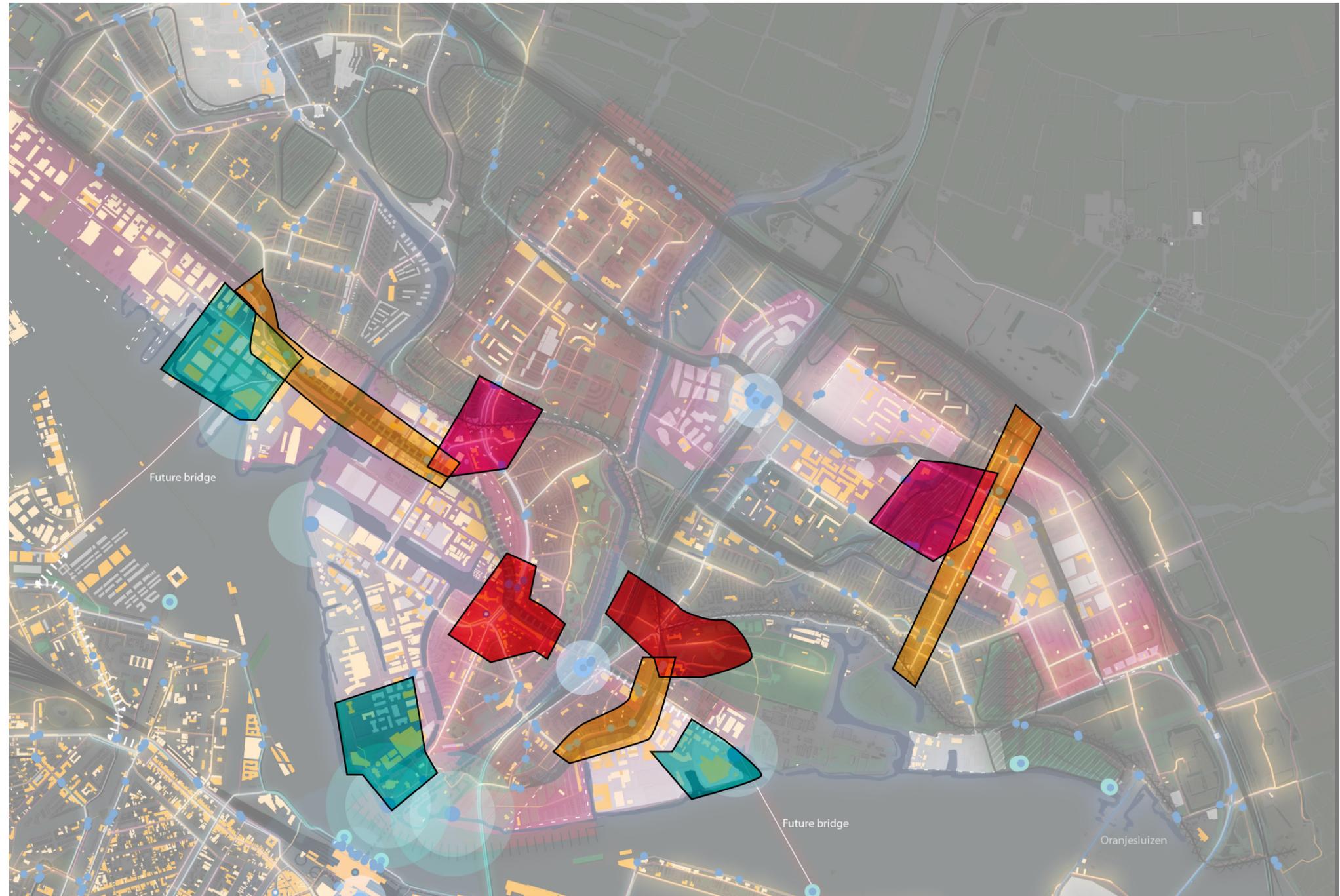
INFRASTRUCTURE - MORPHOLOGY

A streetscape that segregates of neighbourhoods. Although it is an important link in the network it lacks spatial quality or program to stimulate integration.

UNFRIENDLY PUBLIC SPACE

PUBLIC SPACE - STRATEGIC LOCATION

A public space that lacks spatial quality to bring people together and stimulate urban vitality. It is a strategic location at the fringe of several different neighbourhoods but does not bring people together.



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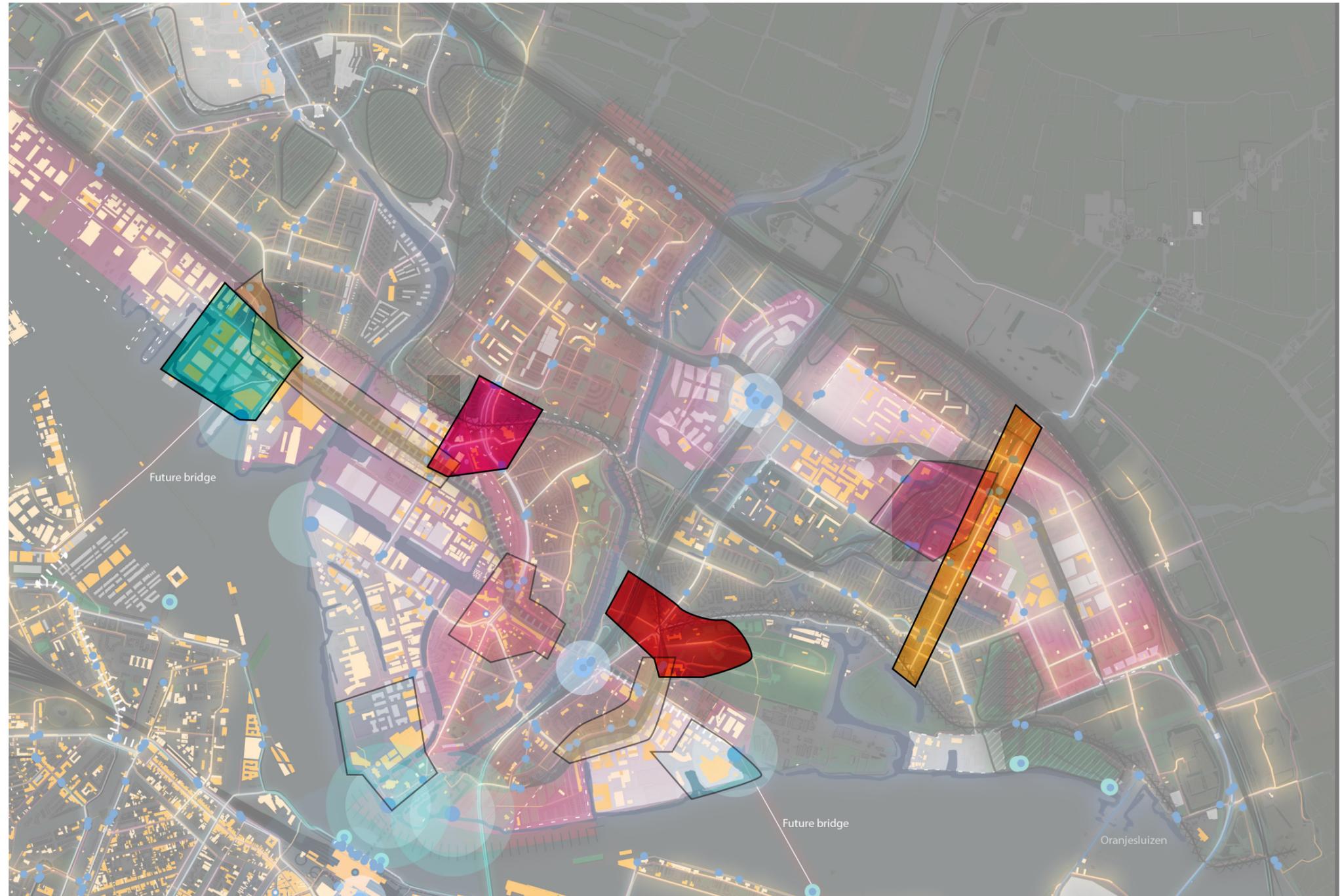
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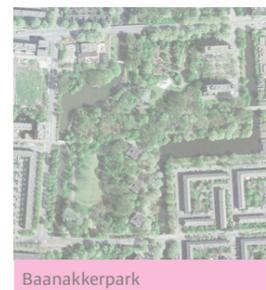
Mosveld



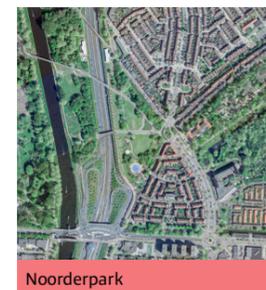
Overhoeks



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Baanakkerpark



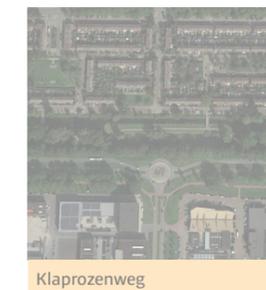
Noorderpark



Hamerkwartier



Kampferfoelieweg



Klaprozenweg



NDSM werf



Meeuwenlaan

Using stationary activity mapping



Neglect of public space | over-dimensioned traffic space | improvised gathering spaces | Use of parks better than expected



Neglect of public space | over-dimensioned traffic space | improvised gathering spaces | Use of parks better than expected



Neglect of public space | over-dimensioned traffic space | improvised gathering spaces | Use of parks better than expected



Neglect of public space | over-dimensioned traffic space | improvised gathering spaces | Use of parks better than expected

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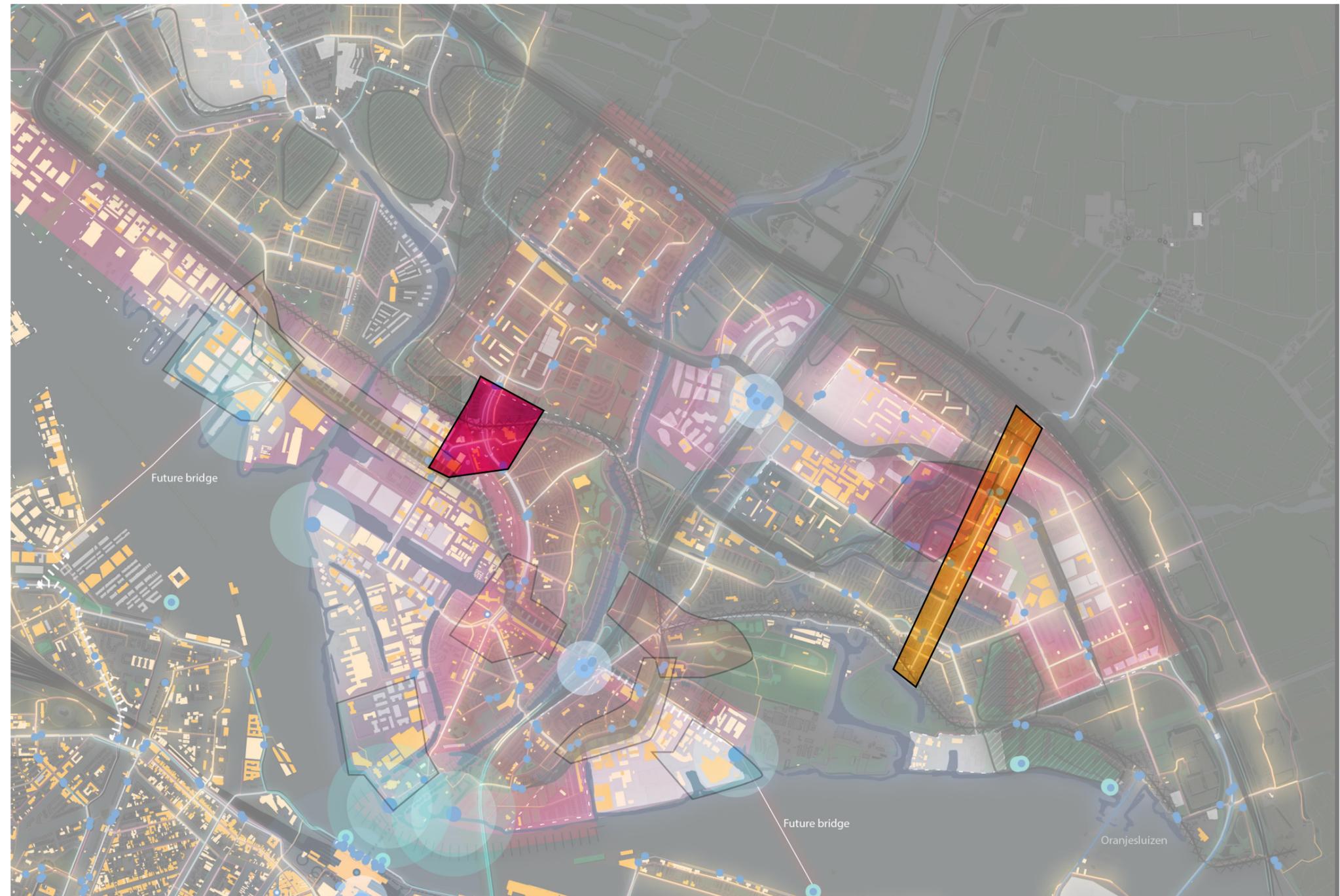
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PUBLIC SPACE - STRATEGIC LOCATION

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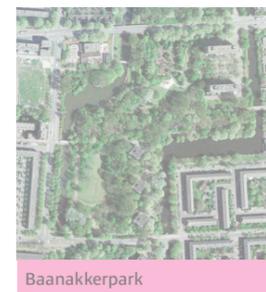
Mosveld



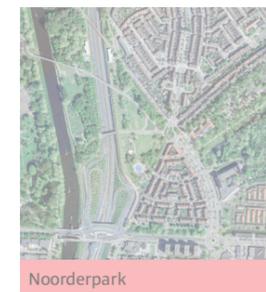
Overhoeks



Beemsterstraat



Baanakkerpark



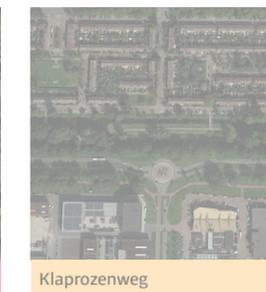
Noorderpark



Hamerkwartier



Kampferfoelieweg



Klaprozenweg



NDSM werf



Meeuwenlaan



V. Frame of reference

By Iwan Baan, retrieved from: <https://iwan.com/portfolio/superkilen-park-copenhagen-big>



Barcelona_Superblocks

The adaptability of tactical urbanism allows pedestrians to take ownership of public space and build communities



Rotterdam_Katendrecht

A mix of urban typologies within a district can provide the diversity required for urban vitality.



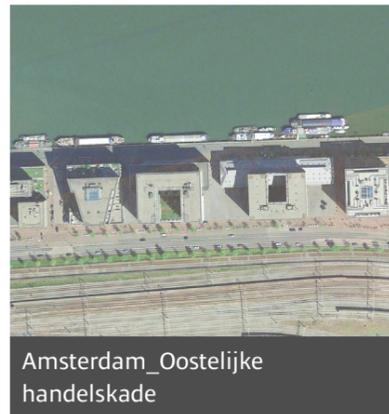
Utrecht_leidsche rij

Leidsche Rijn shows how to mix old urban typologies with contemporary functionality and make it lively.



Copenhagen_Superkilen

Open spaces need furniture and activities that reach the public to be used.



Amsterdam_Oostelijke handelskade

Spatial quality is just as important as density, without it there is still no urban vitality.



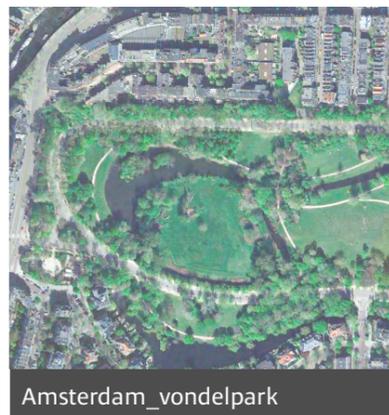
Amsterdam_Kinkerstraat

Compact urban fabric with active plinths leads to social interaction.



New york city_Bryant park

Visibility, zoning and programming are essential to stimulate use of parks.



Amsterdam_vondelpark

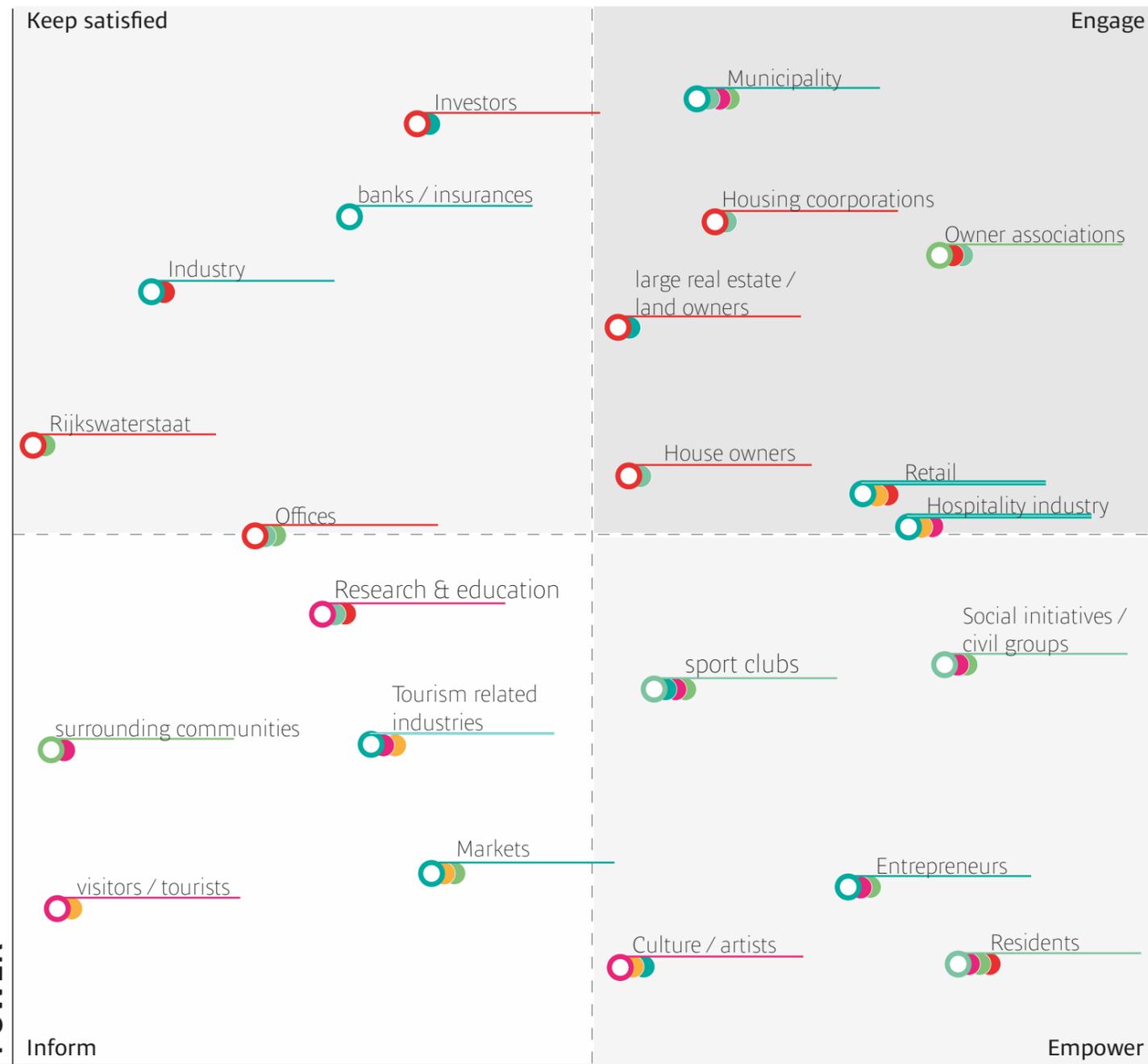
Define and programme space to be multifunctional



Amsterdam_Pieter calandlaan

Densification of existing blocks increases the critical mass for public functions that are required for urban vitality.

Power interest of vital urban development



POLICIES TO ENGAGE AND EMPOWER STAKEHOLDERS

- Plinth activation
- Public private partnerships
- Tactical urbanism
- Area management
- Housing policies
- Social Entrepreneurship
- Participation



POWER

INTEREST

- Objects / assets
- Profit / tax
- Activities & functions
- Pedestrian flows
- Community development
- Environment

1 Integrated streets as public space

Related to: 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 16, 18

Population density: 40 p/ha
Location: Central street

PLANNING

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
Streets that are well-integrated ought to be used as such. More people might cross them which means there is a lot of potential for retail and hospitality services. The streets are to be designed and programmed to be public and mixed use.

STAKEHOLDERS
Land-owners, investors, Street managers

Pattern language for urban vitality - Arke van Eijk 2021

10 Enclose spaces

Related to: 1, 4, 9, 11, 13, 14

Population density: > 80 p/ha
Location: anywhere

SPATIAL DESIGN

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
Define public spaces that are too open or wide with new buildings, fences or greenery as walls or canopy. This enhances the sense of the human scale and improves the quality of public space if it is also activated.

STAKEHOLDERS
Landowners, investors, municipality

Pattern language for urban vitality - Arke van Eijk 2021

11 Grand entrance

Related to: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 14, 16

Population density: > 80 p/ha
Location: anywhere

SPATIAL DESIGN

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
Enclosure is required for good public spaces, but visibility and defining entrances are very important to direct people to open space and to avoid unwanted behaviour.

STAKEHOLDERS
Municipality, land-owners

Pattern language for urban vitality - Arke van Eijk 2021

12 Furniture makes space usable

Related to: 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 17, 18

Population density: > 80 p/ha
Location: anywhere

SPATIAL DESIGN

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
Furniture and objects that stimulate interaction, contemplation, sporting and playing are required to make public spaces usable. Consider that visibility is desirable to avoid unwanted behaviour and that objects can have multiple uses.

STAKEHOLDERS
Municipality, land-owners

Pattern language for urban vitality - Arke van Eijk 2021

6 Tactical urbanism

Related to: 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 14, 17

Population density: >20 people to use
Location: requires pedestrian traffic

GOVERNANCE

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
(Re)claiming street space by placing temporary objects / furniture in compliance or by the community. Tactical urbanism is an ongoing experiment with short term effects that can help to envision opportunities and build communities.

STAKEHOLDERS
Community, municipality and traffic agencies

Pattern language for urban vitality - Arke van Eijk 2021

16 Policy for urban transformation & plinth development

Related to: 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 15, 20

Population density: 90 p/ha
Location: anywhere

GOVERNANCE

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
In general Dutch context, regulations hinder plinth activation and small scale transformations that increase local density and mixed use. Zoning plans and regulations should allow for more flexibility regarding functions and local transformation.

STAKEHOLDERS
Municipality, national government, landowners

Pattern language for urban vitality - Arke van Eijk 2021

13 Activate waiting / underused spaces

Related to: 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17

Population density: >40 p/ha
Location: public arteries

SPATIAL DESIGN

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
Enhance visibility, add furniture for physical comfort, add actual information and connect to public functions and pedestrian routes. This invites the use of public transport or the underused spaces.

STAKEHOLDERS
Transport agencies, municipality, community

Pattern language for urban vitality - Arke van Eijk 2021

18 Mix public space with (social) entrepreneurship

Related to: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 17, 19, 20

Population density: >95 p/ha
Location: central in / at entrance of the community

SPATIAL DESIGN

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
Allow entrepreneurs, social initiatives and community associations to use and take ownership of outdoor space. This raises awareness and local identity.

STAKEHOLDERS
Landowners, social initiatives, community, investors

Pattern language for urban vitality - Arke van Eijk 2021

14 Make buffer green usable

Related to: 4, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17

Population density: 90 p/ha
Location: anywhere

PLANNING

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
Reduce undefined open space to quality maintainable and accessible public space that can be used by people. This could be stimulated by making well-lit and visible paths along roads or waterways, putting benches on grass fields, planting flowers, cutting grass to enable pick-nicks, creating a vegetable garden.

STAKEHOLDERS
Land owners, municipality, residents, traffic agency.

Pattern language for urban vitality - Arke van Eijk 2021

15 Community gardens

Related to: 2, 7, 13, 14, 18, 20

Population density: 20 - 100 regular users
Location: not critical

GOVERNANCE

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
Transform undefined green space to community gardens. Arrange a committee for daily management and increase area when there is more use to maintain value. If not successful at first consider making it a school-garden or daytime activities for care facilities.

STAKEHOLDERS
Community, landowner, management, philanthropy

Pattern language for urban vitality - Arke van Eijk 2021

7 Social infrastructure for all

Related to: 2, 6, 8, 12, 13, 15, 18

Population density: > 40 person per hectare
Location: central location or at fringe to connect communities

PLANNING

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
Invest in accessible third places as social infrastructure for all. Ensure inclusiveness and accessibility as these public functions are essential for community development

STAKEHOLDERS
Municipality, local business, public functions, investors / philanthropy, landowners

Pattern language for urban vitality - Arke van Eijk 2021

17 Public space stewardship

Related to: 2, 3, 6, 11, 15, 18, 20

Population density: 90 p/ha
Location: anywhere

GOVERNANCE

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
Install operators / managers of public space that organise, programme, manage and activate the space and connect with commercial activities. The steward could be a neutral area manager or a committee representing the community. This most likely requires funding as the steward should stay updated and the contact point for various stakeholders.

STAKEHOLDERS
Community, local business, land owner, investors, municipality

Pattern language for urban vitality - Arke van Eijk 2021

19 Upgrade and develop a business case for community centres

Related to: 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 20

Population density: >95 p/ha
Location: central in / at entrance of the community

GOVERNANCE

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
Upgrade buildings by adding commercial activities (workspaces, offices) and improve architectural quality of the building to stimulate a variety of uses.

STAKEHOLDERS
Land owners, municipality, operator, retail, hospitality, investors

Pattern language for urban vitality - Arke van Eijk 2021

3 Activate plinths / ground floor / facades

Related to: 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 16, 18,

Population density: >40p/ha
Location: match with sidewalk width and pedestrian traffic

SPATIAL DESIGN

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
Active ground floor & facades improve the street experience and bring people to public space, to bond with neighbours, to window-shop. Residents and local business should be allowed and stimulated to personalize the facade and hybrid zone while maintaining the required width for accessibility (1.5 m).

STAKEHOLDERS
Home owners (association), land owners, residents, local business

Pattern language for urban vitality - Arke van Eijk 2021

2 Provide more gathering places

Related to: 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18

Population density: > 40 p/ha
Location: in community but also at places to meet others.

SPATIAL DESIGN

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
Gathering places are essential for community and public life. The design of public buildings and public spaces ought to facilitate both intended and unintended encounters and gatherings. This can be done with providing objects such as benches, pick-nick tables and ledges, but also public functions that are known as third places.

STAKEHOLDERS
Municipality, community, entrepreneurs, land-owners

Pattern language for urban vitality - Arke van Eijk 2021

20 Create synergies with partners

Related to: 1, 5, 7, 8, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19

Population density: 130 p/ha
Location: partners ought to be close to one-another.

GOVERNANCE

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
Synergies help to raise awareness and develop business cases for social initiatives, it stimulates the local economy and can enable initiatives to reach new groups

STAKEHOLDERS
Private market parties (hospitality / business / industry), public institutions (schools / community centres), local community

Pattern language for urban vitality - Arke van Eijk 2021

4 Close networks

Related to: 5, 9, 10, 11, 14

Population density: >90 people per hectare
Location: central location

PLANNING

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
Missing links can kill liveliness in places. Besides physical barriers, there can be visual and mental barriers that ought to be considered. To break these barriers spatial quality should be improved considering visibility and attractiveness, but also the creation of destinations.

STAKEHOLDERS
Municipality, traffic agencies, community

Pattern language for urban vitality - Arke van Eijk 2021

5 Layer activities and users

Related to: 1, 8, 12, 16, 18, 19, 20

Population density: 130 p/ha
Location: central location with or needing pedestrian activity

GOVERNANCE

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
Mixed use functions at a local scale stimulate triangulation and distribute activities throughout the day (and night). This stimulates urban vitality (activity and diversity) and social mixing of different groups that have different lifestyles.

STAKEHOLDERS
Land owners, municipality, Private market parties (hospitality / retail / business / industry), public institutions, local community

Pattern language for urban vitality - Arke van Eijk 2021

9 Small scale densification

Related to: 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 16

Population density: < 300 p/ha
Location: not critical

PLANNING

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
Allow and stimulate small scale densification methods like roofstacking, extensions, re-use, splitting and connecting houses. This will bring diversity in the housing stock and can be used to activate the ground floors in residential areas.

STAKEHOLDERS
Land owners, municipality, housing corporations, residents

Pattern language for urban vitality - Arke van Eijk 2021

8 Mix commercial and non-commercial public activities

Related to: 2, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20

Population density: >90 person per hectare
Location: central location

PLANNING

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
A balance of commercial and non-commercial functions is required for diversity which needs to be managed through flexible zoning, programming, public or private investments. Commercial functions are often required to make non-commercial functions viable. At the same time non-commercial functions can attract commercial functions too.

STAKEHOLDERS
Planning agencies, municipality (local government), entrepreneurs, land owners, investors / philanthropy, public institutions.

Pattern language for urban vitality - Arke van Eijk 2021

Urban vitality



18 Mix public space with (social) entrepreneurship



Related to: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 17, 19, 20



Population density: >95 p/ha

Location: central in / at entrance of the community

SPATIAL DESIGN

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION

Allow entrepreneurs, social initiatives and community associations to use and take ownership of outdoor space. This raises awareness and local identity.

STAKEHOLDERS

Landowners, social initiatives, community, investors

Pattern language for urban vitality - Anke van Eijk 2021

Primary type of intervention



Governance



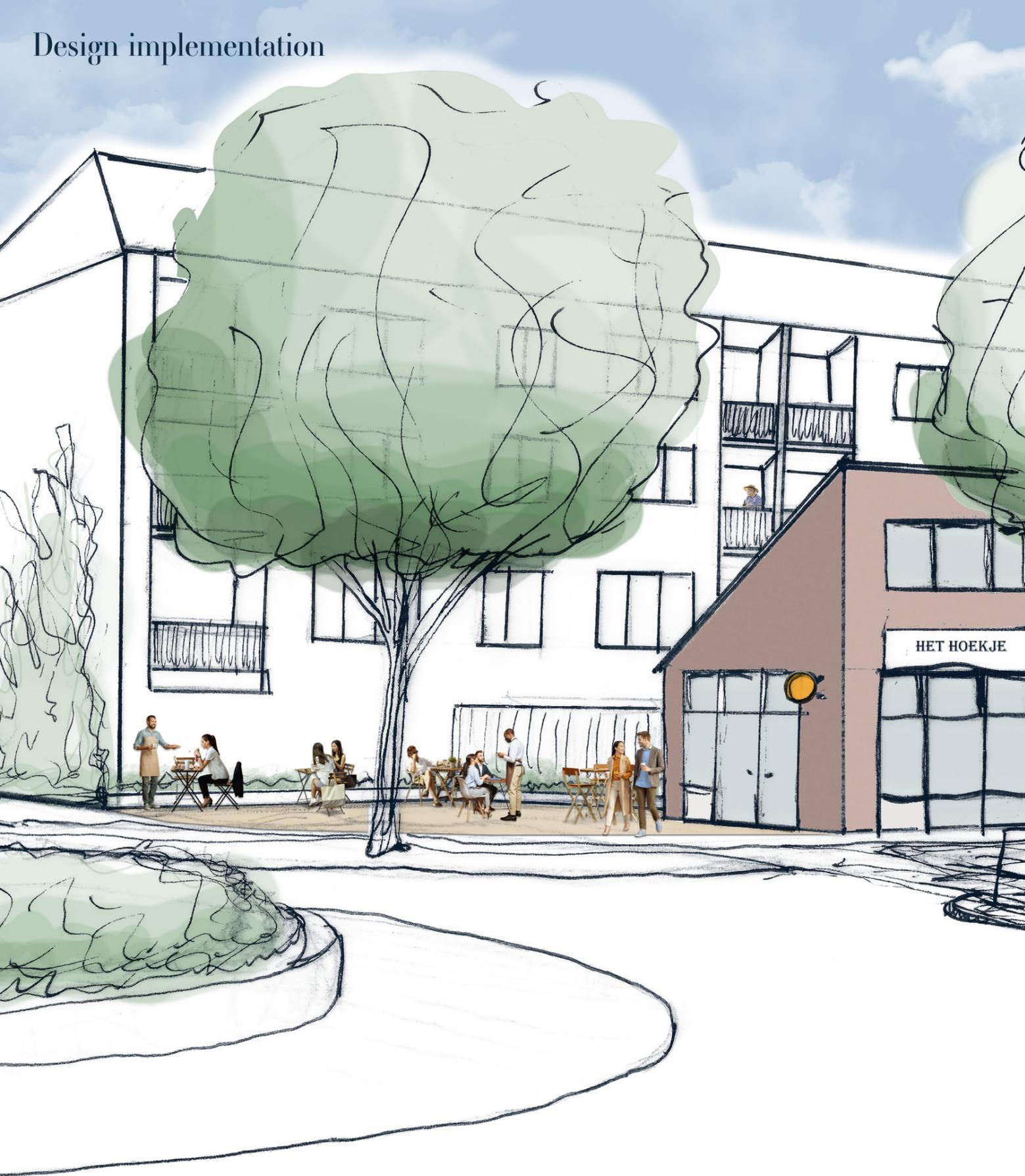
Spatial design



Planning

Urban context





VI. Design implementation

PUBLIC SPACE WITH GREAT POTENTIAL FOR INTEGRATION

PUBLIC SPACE - URBAN LIFE

Central places that are attractive and ought to play a role in the network of public spaces that generate diverse urban life.

SUBJECTIVE PUBLIC SPACE

SOCIABILITY - PROGRAMMING

This particular space is lively enough. However, it is not neutral enough to be a third place and attract diverse user groups; either due to physical, socio-economic or mental barriers.

PHYSICAL CONNECTOR ACTING AS BARRIER

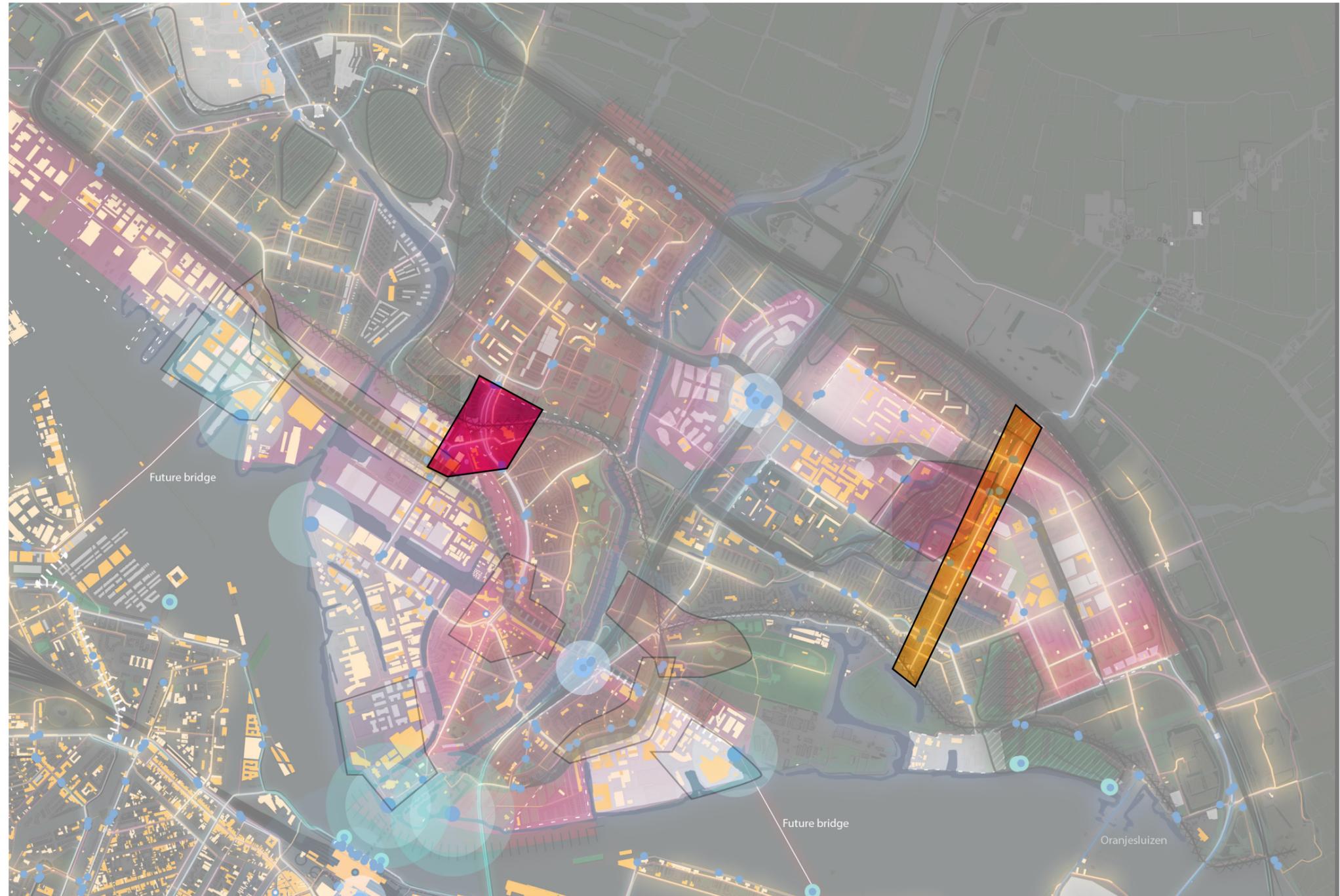
INFRASTRUCTURE - MORPHOLOGY

A streetscape that segregates of neighbourhoods. Although it is an important link in the network it lacks spatial quality or program to stimulate integration.

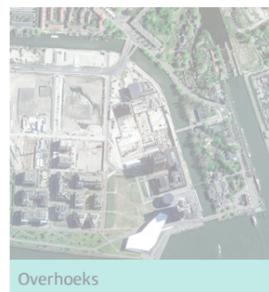
UNFRIENDLY PUBLIC SPACE

PUBLIC SPACE - STRATEGIC LOCATION

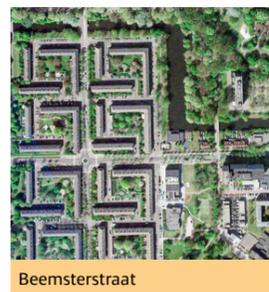
A public space that lacks spatial quality to bring people together and stimulate urban vitality. It is a strategic location at the fringe of several different neighbourhoods but does not bring people together.



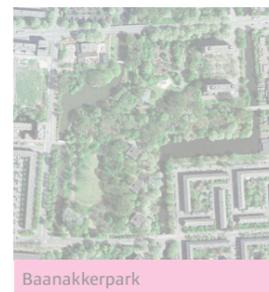
Mosveld



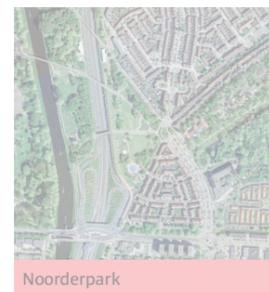
Overhoeks



Beemsterstraat



Baanakkerpark



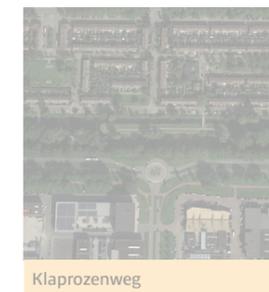
Noorderpark



Hamerkwartier



Kampferfoelieweg



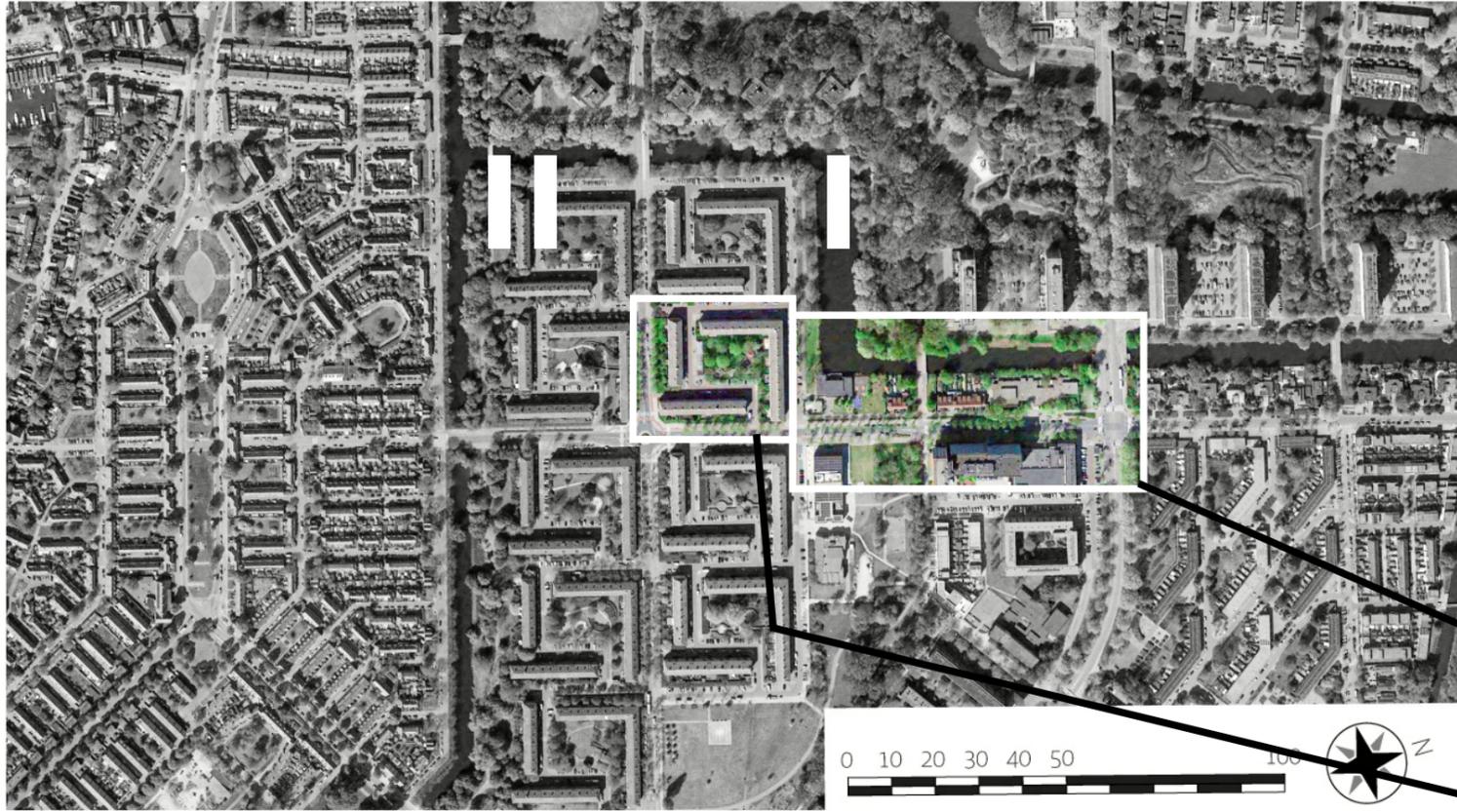
Klaprozenweg



NDSM werf



Meeuwenlaan



• Beemsterstraat I = central public streetscape

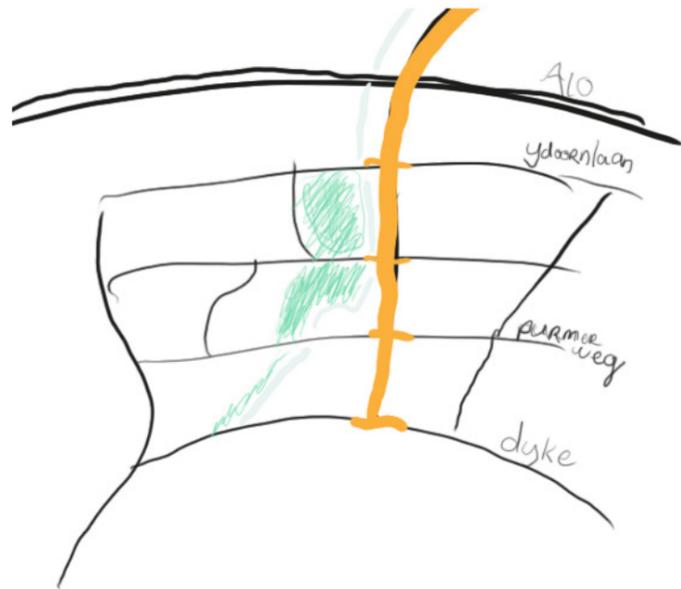
• Beemsterstraat II = Activating residential block



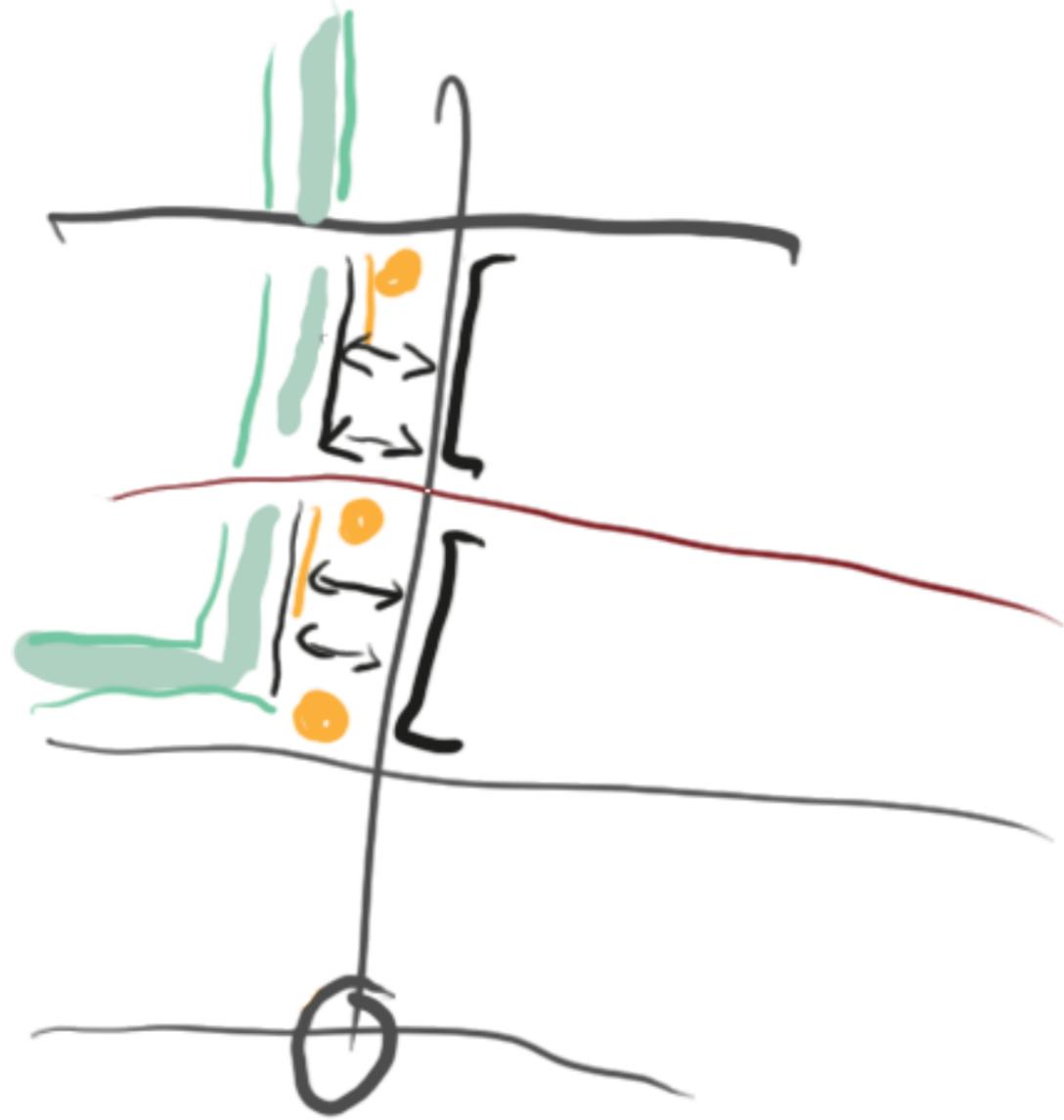
• Kampferfoelieplein = From movement space to destination



Current situation



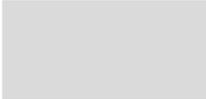
Only North-South axis in-east west network



Current situation

Active the nodes in the network | Urbanized street-scape | canal as public space



-  outline existing buildings
-  defined: new buildings



Community spaces

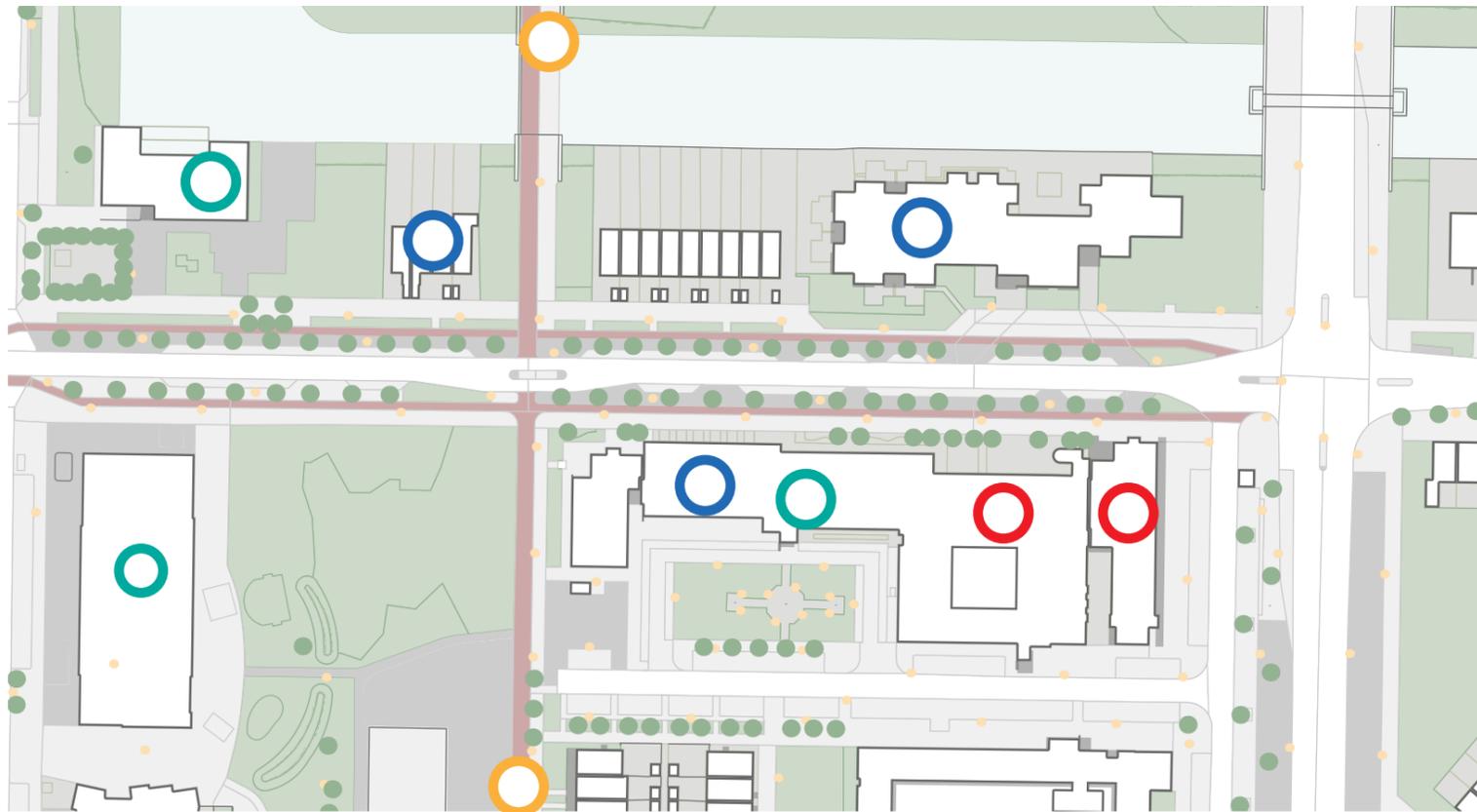


Functions

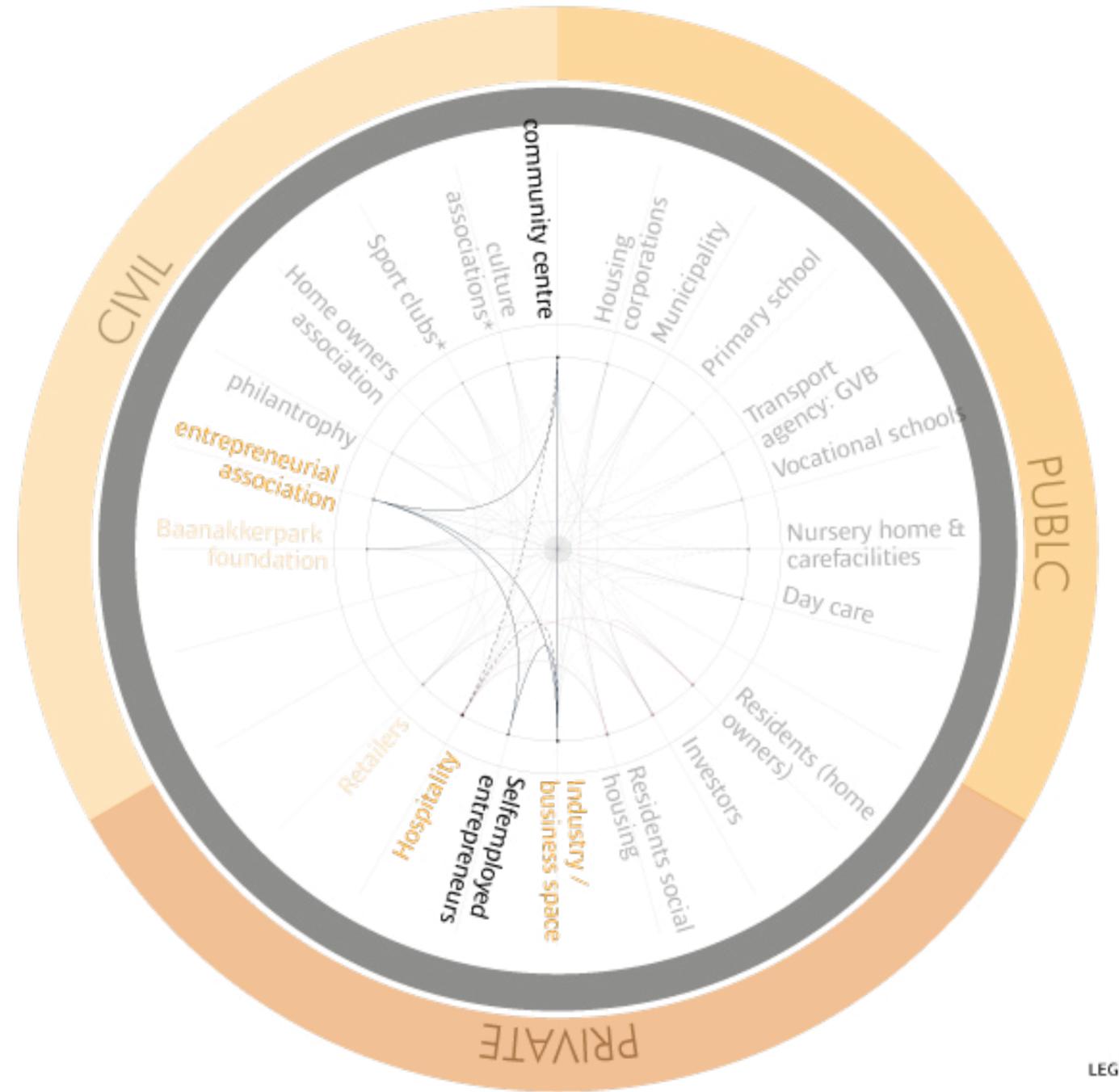


Public activities

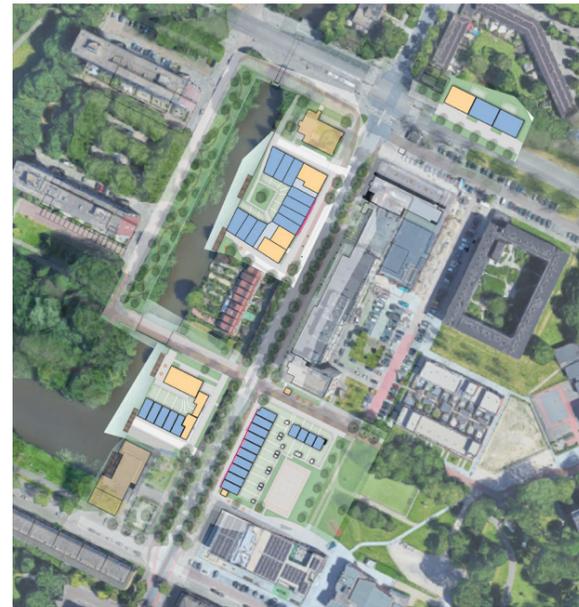
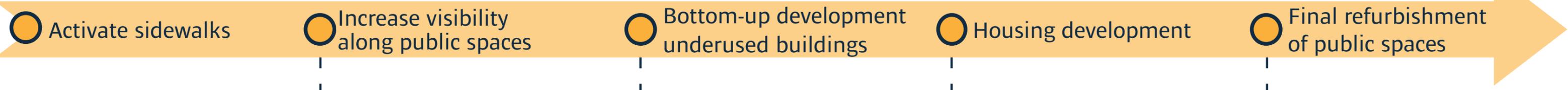
Stakeholders current situation



SOCIETAL
BUSINESS
LAND OWNERS
SURROUNDING



LEGEND
 New stakeholders
 Potential synergy
 Triangulation
 Conflict



1) Tactical urbanism to activate sidewalks



6 Tactical urbanism

Related to: 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 14, 17

Population density: >20 people to use
Location: requires pedestrian traffic

GOVERNANCE

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
(Re)Claiming street space by placing temporary objects / furniture in compliance or by the community. Tactical urbanism is an ongoing experiment with short term effects that can help to envision opportunities and build communities.

STAKEHOLDERS
Community, municipality and traffic agencies

Pattern language for urban vitality - Anke van Eijk 2021

13 Activate waiting / underused spaces

Related to: 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17

Population density: >40 p/ha
Location: public arteries

SPATIAL DESIGN

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
Enhance visibility, add furniture for physical comfort, add actual information and connect to public functions and pedestrian routes. This invites the use of public transport or the underused spaces.

STAKEHOLDERS
Transport agencies, municipality, community

Pattern language for urban vitality - Anke van Eijk 2021

12 Furniture makes space usable

Related to: 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 17, 18

Population density:
Location:

SPATIAL DESIGN

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
Furniture and objects that stimulate interaction, contemplation, sporting and playing are required to make public spaces usable. Consider that visibility is desirable to avoid unwanted behaviour and that objects can have multiple uses.

STAKEHOLDERS
Municipality, land owners

Pattern language for urban vitality - Anke van Eijk 2021



2) Clean up greenery to increase visibility along public waterfront, bike paths and community places

13 Community gardens

Related to: 2, 7, 13, 14, 18, 20

Population density: 20 - 100 regular users
Location: not critical

GOVERNANCE

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
Transform undefined green space to community gardens. Arrange a committee for daily management and increase area when there is more use to maintain value. If not successful at first consider making it a school-garden or daytime activities for care facilities.

STAKEHOLDERS
Community, landowner, management, philanthropy

Pattern language for urban vitality - Anke van Eijk 2021

14 Make buffer green usable

Related to: 4, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17

Population density: 90 p/ha
Location: anywhere

PLANNING

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
Reduce undefined open space to quality maintainable and accessible public space that can be used by people. This could be stimulated by making well-lit and visible paths along roads or waterways, putting benches on grass fields, planting flowers, cutting grass to enable pick-nicks, creating a vegetable garden.

STAKEHOLDERS
Land owners, municipality, residents, traffic agency.

Pattern language for urban vitality - Anke van Eijk 2021

11 Grand entrance

Related to: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 14, 16

Population density: > 80 p/ha
Location: anywhere

SPATIAL DESIGN

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
Enclosure is required for good public spaces, but visibility and defining entrances are very important to direct people to open space and to avoid unwanted behaviour.

STAKEHOLDERS
Municipality, land-owners

Pattern language for urban vitality - Anke van Eijk 2021

3) Bottom-up community initiatives in underused buildings



20 Create synergies with partners

Related to: 1, 5, 7, 8, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19

Population density: 130 p/ha
Location: partners ought to be close to one another.

GOVERNANCE

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
Synergies help to raise awareness and develop business cases for social initiatives, it stimulates the local economy and can enable initiatives to reach new groups

STAKEHOLDERS
Private market parties (hospitality / business / industry), public institutions (schools / community centres), local community

Pattern language for urban vitality - Anke van Eijk 2021

8 Mix commercial and non-commercial public activities

Related to: 2, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20

Population density: >90 person per hectare
Location: central location

PLANNING

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
A balance of commercial and non-commercial functions is required for diversity which needs to be managed through flexible zoning, programming, public or private investments. Commercial functions are often required to make non-commercial functions viable. At the same time non-commercial functions can attract commercial functions too.

STAKEHOLDERS
Planning agencies, municipality (local government), entrepreneurs, land owners, investors / philanthropy, public institutions.

Pattern language for urban vitality - Anke van Eijk 2021

19 Upgrade and develop a business case for community centres

Related to: 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 20

Population density: >95 p/ha
Location: central in / at entrance of the community

GOVERNANCE

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
Upgrade buildings by adding commercial activities (workspaces, offices) and improve architectural quality of the building to stimulate a variety of uses.

STAKEHOLDERS
Land owners, municipality, operator, retail, hospitality, investors

Pattern language for urban vitality - Anke van Eijk 2021

4) Housing development by developers and housing corporations.



3 Activate plinths / ground floor / facades

Related to: 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 16, 18,

Population density: >40p/ha
Location: match with sidewalk width and pedestrian traffic

SPATIAL DESIGN

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
Active ground floor & facades improve the street experience and bring people to public space, to bond with neighbours, to window-shop. Residents and local business should be allowed and stimulated to personalize the facade and hybrid zone while maintaining the required width for accessibility (1.5 m).

STAKEHOLDERS
Home owners (association), land owners, residents, local business

Pattern language for urban vitality - Anke van Eijk 2021

16 Policy for urban transformation & plinth development

Related to: 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 19, 20

Population density: 90 p/ha
Location: anywhere

GOVERNANCE

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
In general Dutch context, regulations hinder plinth activation and small scale transformations that increase local density and mixed use. Zoning plans and regulations should allow for more flexibility regarding functions and local transformation.

STAKEHOLDERS
Municipality, national government, landowners

Pattern language for urban vitality - Anke van Eijk 2021

10 Enclose spaces

Related to: 1, 4, 9, 11, 13, 14

Population density: > 80 p/ha
Location: anywhere

SPATIAL DESIGN

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
Define public spaces that are too open or wide with new buildings, fences or greenery as walls or canopy. This enhances the sense of the human scale and improves the quality of public space if it is also activated.

STAKEHOLDERS
Landowners, investors, municipality

Pattern language for urban vitality - Anke van Eijk 2021

- * Buy-out houses south of bike-path
- ** regulate commercial rents in plinths

5) Final refurbishment of the public space



I Integrated streets as public space

Related to: 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 16, 18

Population density: 40 p/ha
Location: Central street

PLANNING

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
Streets that are well-integrated ought to be used as such. More people might cross them which means there is a lot of potential for retail and hospitality services. The streets are to be designed and programmed to be public and mixed use.

STAKEHOLDERS
Land-owners, investors, Street managers

Pattern language for urban vitality - Anke van Eijk 2021

18 Mix public space with (social) entrepreneurship

Related to: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 17, 19, 20

Population density: >95 p/ha
Location: central in / at entrance of the community

SPATIAL DESIGN

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
Allow entrepreneurs, social initiatives and community associations to use and take ownership of outdoor space. This raises awareness and local identity.

STAKEHOLDERS
Landowners, social initiatives, community, investors

Pattern language for urban vitality - Anke van Eijk 2021

4 Close networks

Related to: 6, 9, 10, 11, 14

Population density: >90 people per hectare
Location: central location

PLANNING

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION
Missing links can kill liveliness in places. Besides physical barriers, there can be visual and mental barriers that ought to be considered. To break these barriers spatial quality should be improved considering visibility and attractiveness, but also the creation of destinations.

STAKEHOLDERS
Municipality, traffic agencies, community

Pattern language for urban vitality - Anke van Eijk 2021

*finalize experiments with tactical urbanism with community and new entrepreneurs.



After work I always pass this new place along the canal and IJdoornlaan. It is always so crowded with workers, it must be a nice place.

DAVE - OUDE NOORDERLING
3RD GENERATION

"I found these study places for if I do not want to travel into the city."



THOMAS - STUDENT



"My friend started a nail salon here because she could not afford to rent in the mall, but she actually has quite a lot of clients now"

ZEYNEP - 2ND GEN MIGRATION

"Finally there is a place to get something to drink after going to the park with the kids."



SOPHIA - BAKFIETSMOEDER

"When I brought my kids there for some class I saw they had a gym there as well."



ERIK - 'SILENT MAJORITY?'

"I got a new full-time job at 'the collective', when the kids are done with school they can go there and play in the garden if they do not cause any trouble."



KARIN - SINGLE MOM

"It is nice to be able to go out and grab a coffee close-by the nursery-home"



RIET - OUDE NOORDERLING

"Maybe I can get a job at the kiosk next to the court that my friends' uncle just opened. Then my friends can come in after chilling at the court and I can make money"

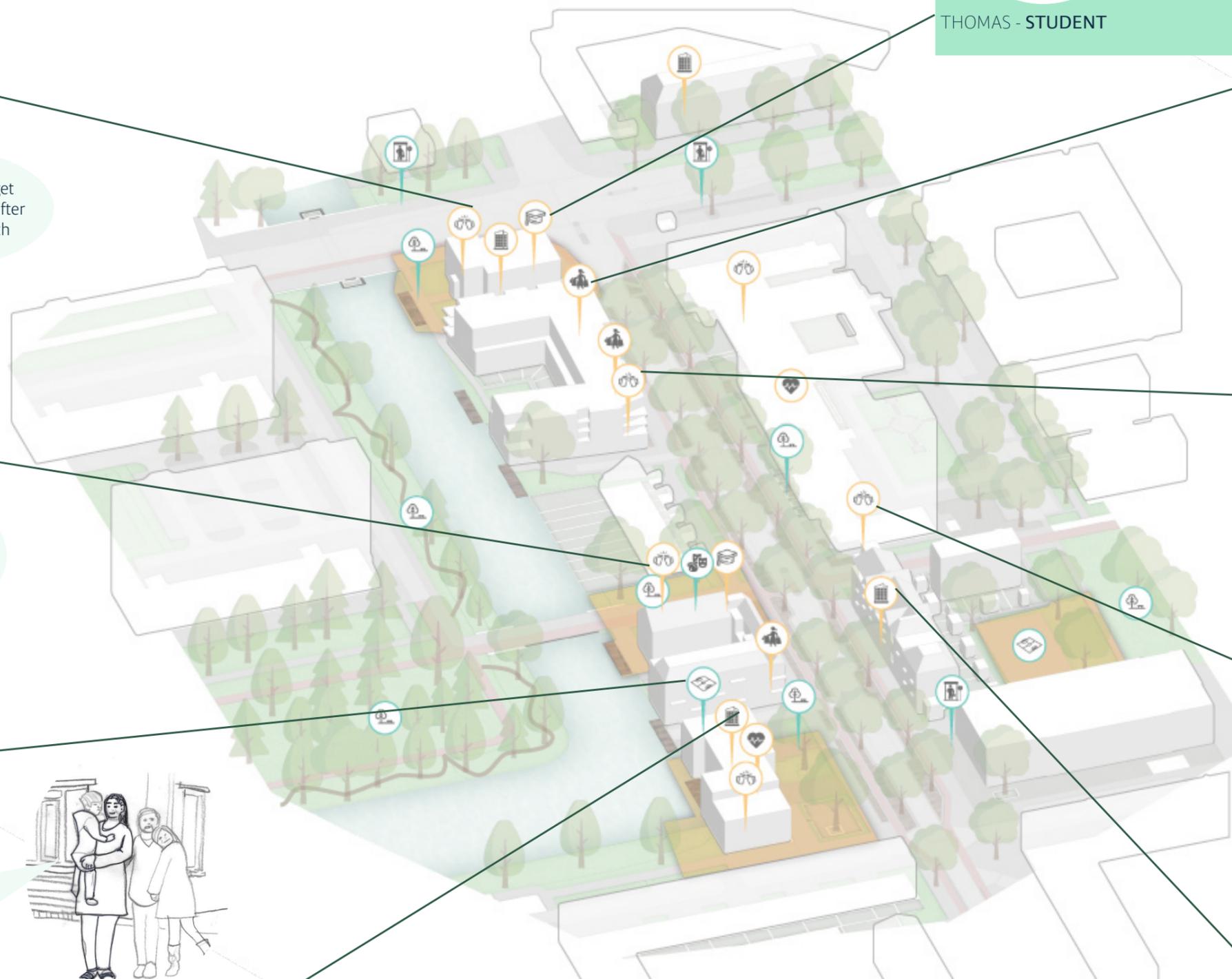


ADAM- 'YOUNGSTER'

"It is nice to have an atelier at home where I can invite clients"



MARK - CREATIVE WORKER





activation of node



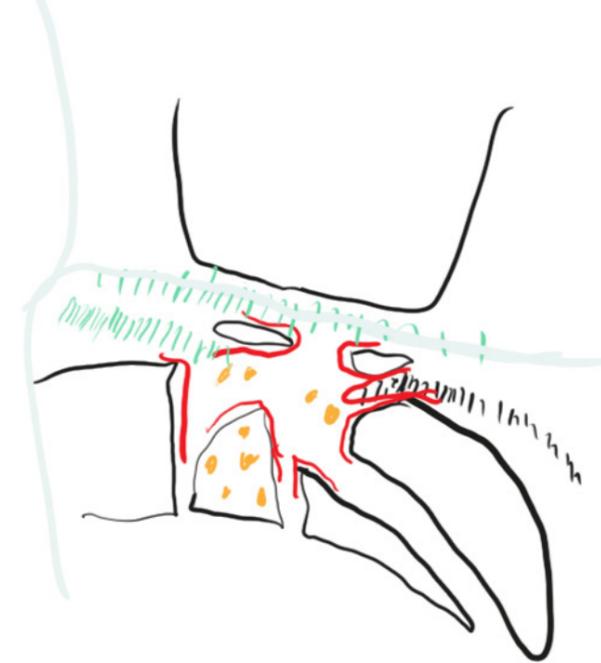


Transformation of the streetscape





Current situation



Undefined space between neighbourhoods



Current situation



Network of community spaces



-  outline existing buildings
-  defined: new buildings



Community spaces

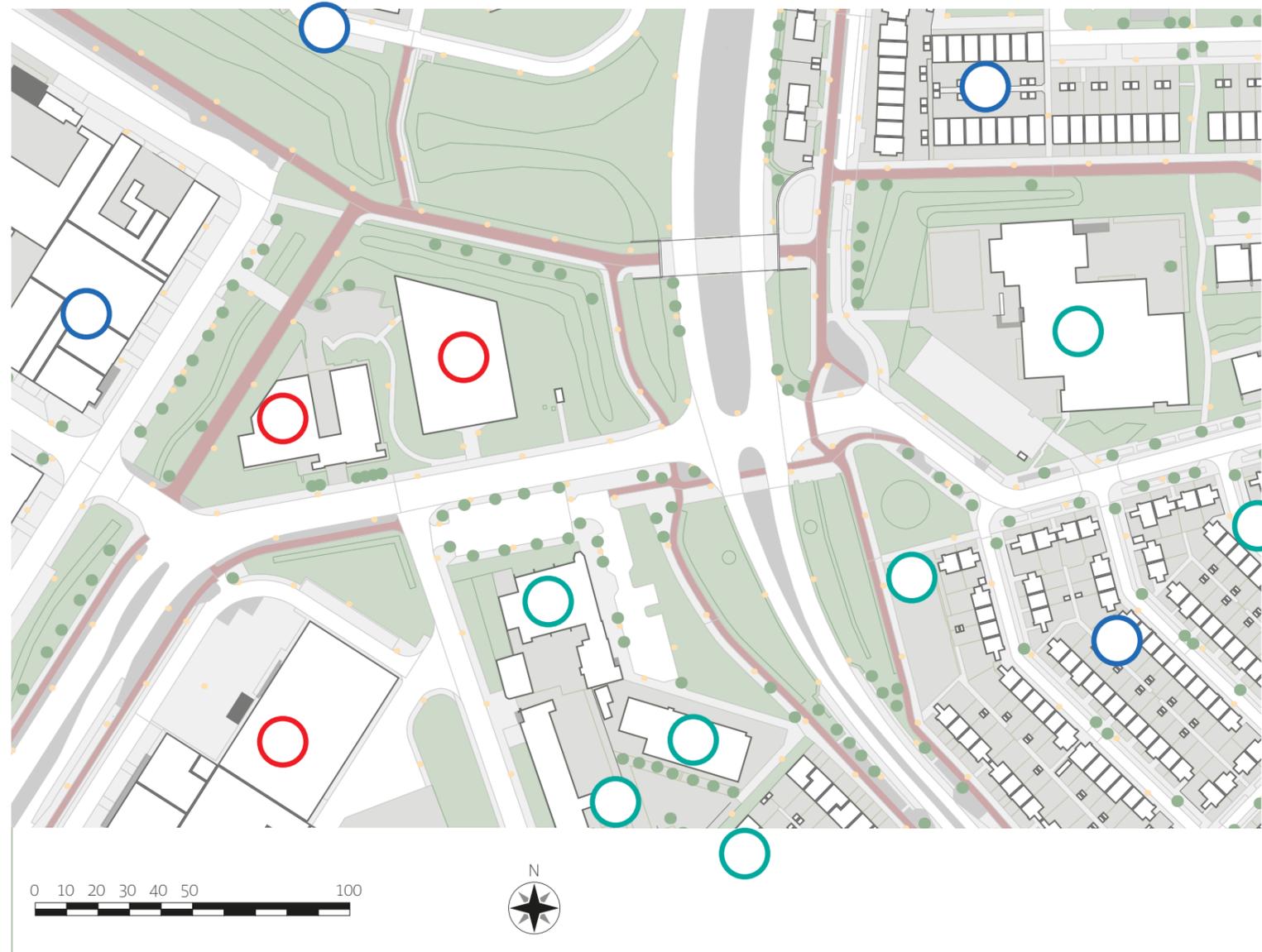


Functions

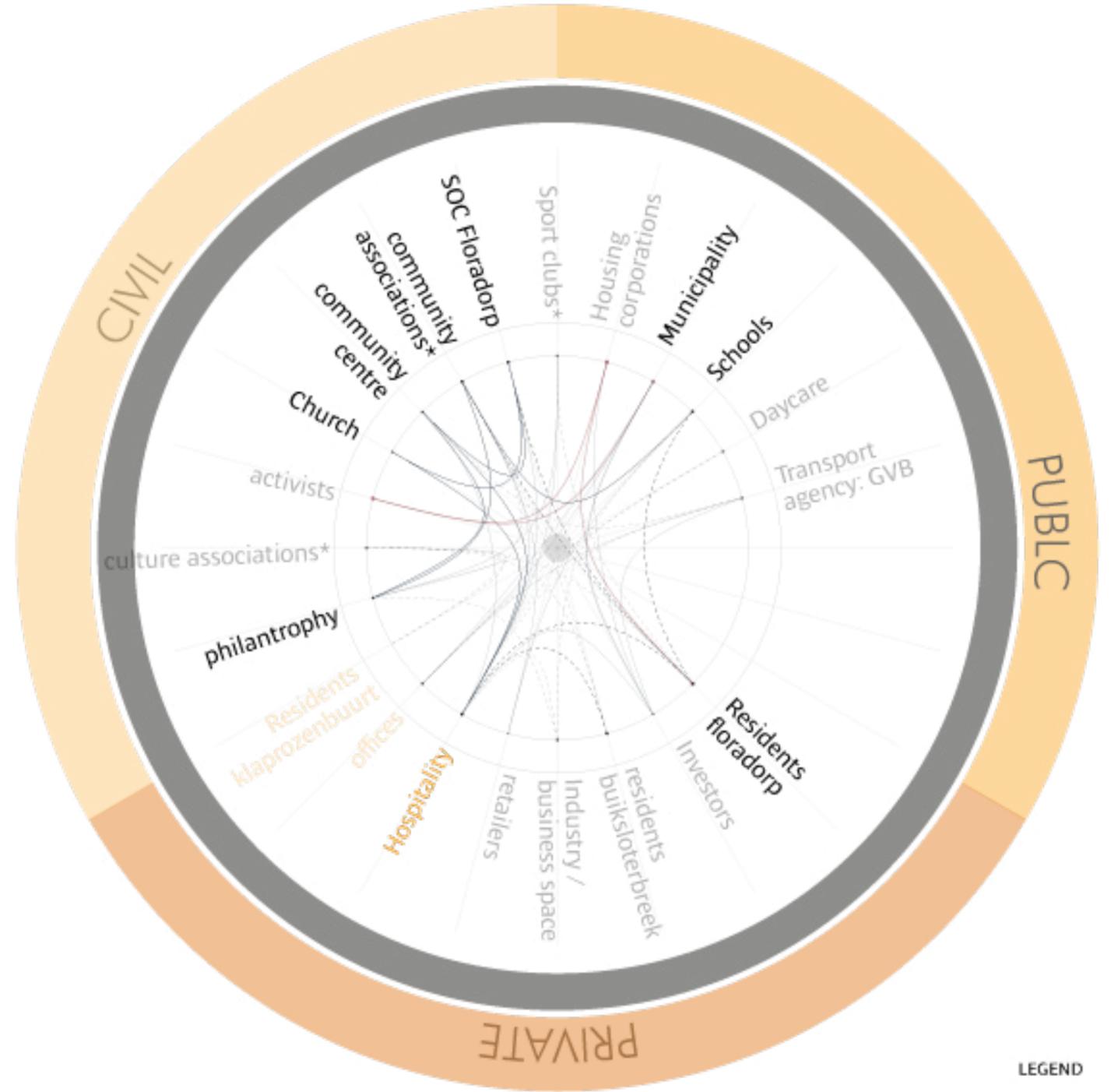


Public activities

Stakeholders current situation



SOCIETAL
BUSINESS
LAND OWNERS
SURROUNDING



LEGEND
 New stakeholders
 Potential synergy
 Triangulation
 Conflict

Engage existing community spaces Connect community spaces Develop new urban spaces Develop public programme



13 Upgrade and develop a business case for community centres

Related to: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Population density: 100 p/ha
Location: central or at entrance of the community

GOVERNANCE

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION

Upgrade building by adding commercial activities (cafes, shops), offices and increase architectural quality of the building to enhance a variety of uses.

STAKEHOLDERS

Land owners, municipality, operators, retail, hospitality, investors

14 Mix public space with (social) entrepreneurship

Related to: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Population density: 100 p/ha
Location: central or at entrance of the community

SPATIAL DESIGN

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION

Allow entrepreneurs, social initiatives and community organisations to use and activate public space and connect with commercial activities. The concept could be a social enterprise or a cooperative supporting the community. This model requires building as the shared spatial use and the most point for various stakeholders.

STAKEHOLDERS

Landowners, social initiatives, community, investors

17 Public space stewardship

Related to: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Population density: 100 p/ha
Location: anywhere

GOVERNANCE

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION

Local operators / managers of public space that organise, programme, manage and activate the space and connect with commercial activities. The concept could be a social enterprise or a cooperative supporting the community. This model requires building as the shared spatial use and the most point for various stakeholders.

STAKEHOLDERS

Community, local business, land owners, investors, municipality

1 Close networks

Related to: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Population density: 100 people per hectare
Location: central location

PLANNING

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION

Along with use of barriers to create flexible physical barriers, there can be visual and mental barriers that ought to be considered. To break these barriers, spatial quality should be improved considering visibility and social mixing, but also the context of development.

STAKEHOLDERS

Municipality, traffic agencies, community

20 Create synergies with partners

Related to: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Population density: 100 p/ha
Location: central location

GOVERNANCE

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION

Synergies bring local businesses and develop businesses for social mix areas. It stimulates the local economy and can enable initiatives to reach new groups.

STAKEHOLDERS

Local market, parks, municipality, business, investors, public institutions, schools, community groups, local community

31 Activate waiting / underused spaces

Related to: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Population density: 100 p/ha
Location: anywhere

SPATIAL DESIGN

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION

Ensure waiting and transition for physical comfort and visual information and connect to public functions and pedestrian routes. This involves the use of public transport in the underused space.

STAKEHOLDERS

Transport agencies, municipality, community

11 Enclose spaces

Related to: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Population density: 100 p/ha
Location: anywhere

SPATIAL DESIGN

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION

Define public space that are top open or with new buildings, trees or greenery with or without. This involves the use of the landscape and improves the quality of public space if it is also activated.

STAKEHOLDERS

Landowners, investors, municipality

12 Mix commercial and non-commercial public activities

Related to: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Population density: 100 person per hectare
Location: central location

PLANNING

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION

A balance of commercial and non-commercial functions is required for diversity which needs to be managed through flexible zoning, programming, public or private investments. Commercial functions are often required to make non-commercial functions viable. At the same time non-commercial functions can attract commercial functions too.

STAKEHOLDERS

Planning agencies, municipality (local government), entrepreneurs, land owners, investors, urban planning, public institutions

15 Layer activities and users

Related to: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Population density: 100 p/ha
Location: central location with or without pedestrian activity

GOVERNANCE

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION

Use of functions at a local scale stimulate integration and distribute activities throughout the day (and night). This stimulates urban vitality and diversity and social mixing of different groups that have different rhythms.

STAKEHOLDERS

Local owners, municipality, private market parties (hospitality / retail / business / industry), public institutions, local community

6 Tactical urbanism

Related to: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Population density: 100 people to use
Location: requires pedestrian traffic

GOVERNANCE

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION

Provision of space by placing temporary objects / furniture in compliance with the community. Tactical urbanism is an ongoing experiment with short-term effects that can help to envision opportunities and local communities.

STAKEHOLDERS

Community, municipality and traffic agencies

2 Provide more gathering places

Related to: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Population density: 100 p/ha
Location: in community but also at places to meet others

SPATIAL DESIGN

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION

Gathering places are essential for community and public life. The design of public buildings and public spaces might be better both material and environmental measures and gathering. This can be done with providing objects such as benches, picnic tables and tables, but also public functions that are known as third places.

STAKEHOLDERS

Municipality, local business, public functions, investors / private initiatives, investors

7 Social infrastructure for all

Related to: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Population density: 100 person per hectare
Location: central location or at fringe to connect communities

PLANNING

INTERVENTION / IMPLICATION

Invest in accessible third places in social infrastructure for all. Ensure inclusiveness and accessibility as these public functions are essential for community development.

STAKEHOLDERS

Municipality, local business, public functions, investors / private initiatives, investors



Transformation of introverted blocks





Town square





VII. Conclusion & Reflection



How can **urban vitality** be enhanced and maintained in order to stimulate urban life in Amsterdam-Noord?





How can urban vitality be **enhanced** and maintained in order to stimulate urban life in Amsterdam-Noord?



1 Integrated streets as public space
 Related to: 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 16, 18
 Population density: 40 p/ha
 Location: Central street
PLANNING
 Streets that are well-integrated ought to be used as such. More people might cross them which means there is a lot of potential for retail and hospitality services. The planning, design and programming of streets to be public and mixed use.
 STAKEHOLDERS: Landowners, investors, street managers

2 Provide more gathering places
 Related to: 1, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18
 Population density: 40 p/ha
 Locations: in community but also at places to meet others
SPATIAL DESIGN
 Gathering places are essential for community and public life. The design of public buildings and public spaces ought to facilitate both intended and unintended encounters and gatherings. This can be done with meaningful objects such as benches, park-like tables and tables, but also public functions that are known as third places.
 STAKEHOLDERS: Municipality, community, entrepreneurs, land owners

3 Grand entrance
 Related to: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 14, 16
 Population density: 80 p/ha
 Location: anywhere
SPATIAL DESIGN
 Enclosure is required for good public spaces, but visibility and defining entrances are very important to direct people to open space and to avoid unwanted behaviour.
 STAKEHOLDERS: Municipality, land owners

4 Mix commercial and non-commercial public activities
 Related to: 2, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20
 Population density: 140 person per hectare
 Location: central location
PLANNING
 A balance of commercial and non-commercial functions is required for diversity which needs to be managed through flexible zoning, programming, public or private investments. Commercial functions are often required to make non-commercial functions viable. At the same time non-commercial functions can attract commercial functions too.
 STAKEHOLDERS: Planning agencies, municipality (local government), entrepreneurs, land owners, investors / philanthropy, public institutions

5 Tactical urbanism
 Related to: 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 14, 17
 Population density: >20 people to use
 Location: requires pedestrian traffic
GOVERNANCE
 (re)claiming street space by placing temporary objects / furniture as experiment or by the community. Tactical urbanism is an ongoing experiment with short-term effects that can help to envision opportunities and build communities.
 STAKEHOLDERS: Community, municipality and traffic agencies

6 Close networks
 Related to: 6, 9, 10, 14
 Population density: 140 people per hectare
 Location: central location
PLANNING
 Missing links can kill business in places. Besides physical barriers, there can be visual and mental barriers that ought to be considered. To break these barriers spatial quality should be improved considering visibility and attractiveness, but also the creation of destinations.
 STAKEHOLDERS: Municipality, traffic agencies, community

7 Social infrastructure for all
 Related to: 2, 4, 8, 12, 13, 15, 18
 Population density: 40 person per hectare
 Location: central location or at fringe to connect communities
PLANNING
 Invest in accessible third places as social infrastructure for all. Ensure inclusiveness and accessibility as these public functions are essential for community development.
 STAKEHOLDERS: Municipality, local business, public functions, investors / philanthropy, landowners

8 Enclose spaces
 Related to: 1, 4, 9, 11, 13, 14
 Population density: 80 p/ha
 Location: anywhere
SPATIAL DESIGN
 Define public spaces that are too open or wide with new buildings, fences or greenery as walls or canopy. This enhances the sense of the human scale and improves the quality of public space if it is also activated.
 STAKEHOLDERS: Landowners, investors, municipality

9 Activate waiting / underused spaces
 Related to: 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17
 Population density: 140 p/ha
 Location: public arteries
SPATIAL DESIGN
 Enhance visibility, add furniture for physical comfort, add actual information and connect to public functions and pedestrian routes. This invites use of public transport or the underused spaces.
 STAKEHOLDERS: Transport agencies, municipality, community

10 Create synergies with partners
 Related to: 1, 5, 7, 8, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19
 Population density: 130 p/ha
 Location: partners ought to be close to one another
GOVERNANCE
 Partnering helps to save resources and develop business cases for social initiatives. It stimulates the local economy and can enable initiatives to reach new groups.
 STAKEHOLDERS: Private market parties (hospitality / business / industry), public institutions, schools / community centers, local community

11 Activate plinths / ground floor / facades
 Related to: 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15, 18
 Population density: 140 p/ha
 Location: much with sidewalk width and pedestrian traffic
SPATIAL DESIGN
 Active ground floor facilitates improve the street experience and bring people to public space, to bond with neighbors, to window-shop. Residents and local businesses should be allowed and stimulated to penetrate the facade and hybrid zone while maintaining the required width for accessibility (1.5 m).
 STAKEHOLDERS: Land owners, municipality, land owners, investors, local business

12 Layer activities and users
 Related to: 1, 8, 12, 15, 18, 19, 20
 Population density: 130 p/ha
 Location: central location with or needing pedestrian activity
GOVERNANCE
 Allow and stimulate small scale densification methods like softstacking, extension, reuse, splitting and connecting houses. This will bring density in the housing stock and can be used to activate the ground floors in residential areas.
 STAKEHOLDERS: Land owners, municipality, private market parties (hospitality / retail / business / industry), public institutions, local community

13 Upgrade and develop a business case for community centres
 Related to: 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 20
 Population density: 145 p/ha
 Location: central or at entrance of the community
GOVERNANCE
 Upgrade buildings by adding commercial activities (workshops, offices) and improve architectural quality of the building to stimulate a variety of uses.
 STAKEHOLDERS: Land owners, municipality, operators, retail, hospitality, investors

14 Make buffer green usable
 Related to: 4, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17
 Population density: 90 p/ha
 Location: anywhere
PLANNING
 Reduce undefined open space to quality maintainable and accessible public space that can be used by people. This could be stimulated by making well-lit and visible paths along roads or waterways, putting benches, on grass fields, planting flowers, cutting grass to enable picnics, creating a vegetable garden.
 STAKEHOLDERS: Land owners, municipality, residents, traffic agency

15 Policy for urban transformation & plinth development
 Related to: 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 19, 20
 Population density: 90 p/ha
 Location: anywhere
GOVERNANCE
 In general Dutch context, regulations hinder plinth activation and small scale transformations that increase local density and mixed use. Zoning plans and regulations should allow for more flexibility regarding functions and local transformation.
 STAKEHOLDERS: Municipality, national government, landowners

16 Mix public space with (social) entrepreneurship
 Related to: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 17, 19, 20
 Population density: 145 p/ha
 Location: central or at entrance of the community
SPATIAL DESIGN
 Allow entrepreneurs, social initiatives and community associations to use and take ownership of outdoor space. This raises awareness and local identity.
 STAKEHOLDERS: Landowners, social initiatives, community investors

17 Public space stewardship
 Related to: 2, 4, 6, 11, 15, 18, 20
 Population density: 90 p/ha
 Location: anywhere
GOVERNANCE
 Install operators / managers of public space that organize, programme, manage and activate the space and connect with commercial activities. The steward could be a mutual area manager or a committee representing the community. This most likely requires funding as the steward should stay updated and the contract paid for various stakeholders.
 STAKEHOLDERS: Community, local business, land owner, investors, municipality

18 Mix commercial and non-commercial public activities
 Related to: 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20
 Population density: 140 person per hectare
 Location: central location
PLANNING
 A balance of commercial and non-commercial functions is required for diversity which needs to be managed through flexible zoning, programming, public or private investments. Commercial functions are often required to make non-commercial functions viable. At the same time non-commercial functions can attract commercial functions too.
 STAKEHOLDERS: Planning agencies, municipality (local government), entrepreneurs, land owners, investors / philanthropy, public institutions

19 Small scale densification
 Related to: 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 16
 Population density: 100 p/ha
 Location: not critical
PLANNING
 Allow and stimulate small scale densification methods like softstacking, extension, reuse, splitting and connecting houses. This will bring density in the housing stock and can be used to activate the ground floors in residential areas.
 STAKEHOLDERS: Land owners, municipality, housing operators, residents

How can urban vitality be enhanced and maintained in order to stimulate urban life in Amsterdam-Noord?

How can urban vitality be enhanced and maintained in order to stimulate **urban life in Amsterdam-Noord**?

Social mixing

- Urban activities
 - Workplaces
- Gathering spaces

Urban form

- Enclosing public spaces
- Activation of public ground floors
 - Using network potential

Transferability

- Urban vitality as a concept: guiding principles in revitalisation projects
- Approach: analysis - zoom-in strategic locations
- Pattern language as a development and management tool

Limitations & scope

- Transitions between scales
- Influence as a designer & changing cultures
- Pattern language is not completely stand-alone
- Understanding local reality

Recommendations

- Empower community in the development process with urban spaces and activities without replacement.
- Amsterdam-Noord: develop and attract urban activities, diminish barriers

Thank you

Mentors: Tanja Herdt | Lei Qu

Date: 02 - 07 - 2021

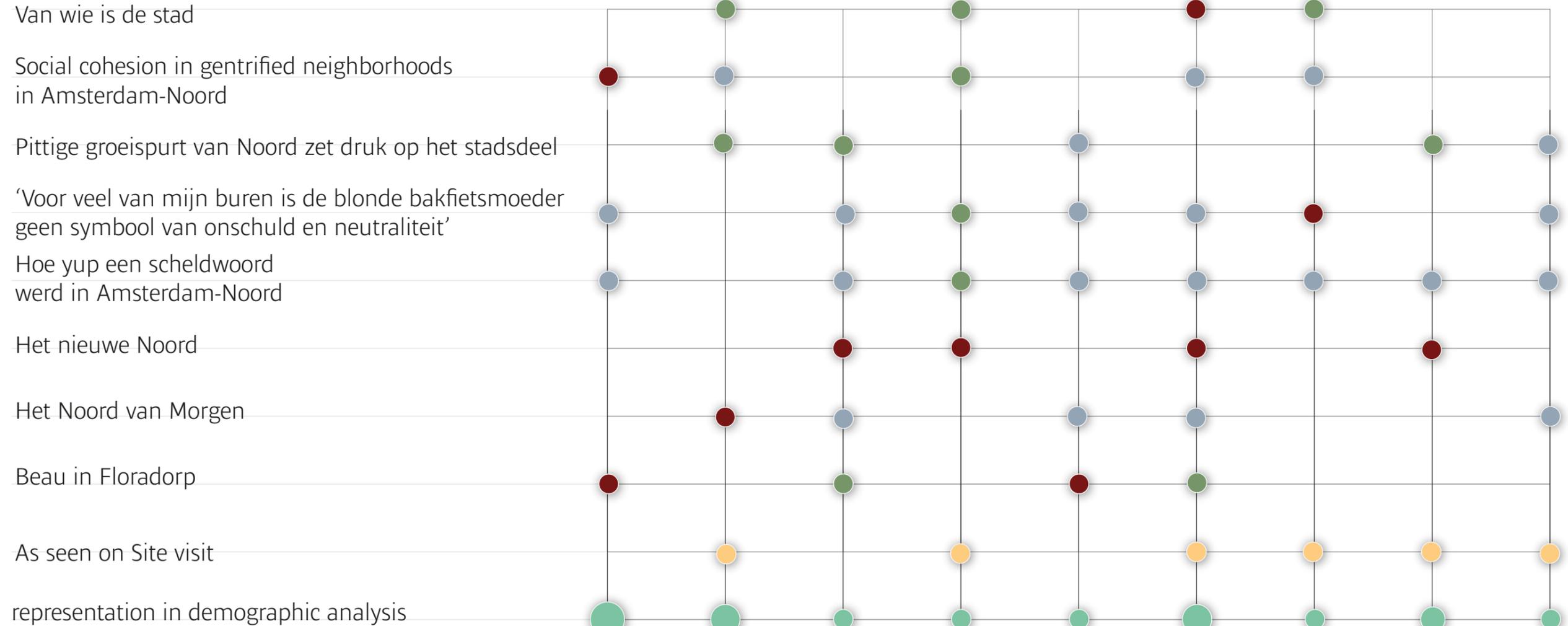


Urban vitality

Restoring public life in Amsterdam Noord

Anke van Eijk | 4443063





- directly based on person in source
- Referred to in source
- Characteristics mentioned in source
- Based on physical characteristics and behaviour seen at site visits



Guiding principles:

Methods:

Context analysis:

- spatial analysis
- Socio-economic

Atlas of public spaces:

stakeholder / policy analysis:

fieldwork:

pattern language

- 1) Diversity
- 2) Concentration of people
- 3) Human scale
- 4) adaptability
- 5) Accessibility & centrality
- 6) Network of attractive public spaces
- 7) Urban life
- 8) Liveability



Intervention level:

- selection criteria / check
- relevant criteria
- main criteria

Strategy [soft level]

Urban configuration [district]

Public space [block level]





Community spaces



Functions



Public activities



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Count
1 integrated streets as public space	x	1	1		1				1	1	1					1		1			8
2 provide more gathering places	1	x				1	1	1	1			1	1		1		1	1	1		11
3 activate building	1		x	1		1			1		1	1				1	1	1			9
4 close networks				1	x		1			1	1	1		1	1						7
5 layer activities and users	1					x		1				1				1		1	1	1	7
6 tactical urbanism		1	1	1		x	1	1				1		1			1				8
7 social infrastructure for all		1				1	x	1				1	1		1			1			7
8 mix commercial and non-commercial		1			1	1	1	x			1	1	1					1	1	1	10
9 small scale densification	1	1	1	1					x	1						1					6
10 enclose spaces	1			1					1	x	1		1	1							6
11 grand entrance	1		1	1				1		1	x			1		1					7
12 furniture makes space usable		1	1		1	1	1	1				x	1	1			1	1			10
13 activate waiting space				1		1	1	1		1		1	x	1	1		1				9
14 make buffer green usable				1		1				1	1	1	1	x	1		1				8
15 community gardens		1					1						1	1	x			1		1	6
16 policy for urban transformation	1		1	1	1				1		1					x			1	1	8
17 public space stewardship		1	1			1					1				1		x	1		1	7
18 mix public space with (social) entrepreneurship	1	1	1		1	1	1	1			1	1			1		1	x	1	1	13
19 upgrade and develop a business case		1			1		1	1	1	1							1	1	x	1	9
20 create synergies between partners	1				1		1	1		1					1	1	1	1	1	x	10
Count:	9	10	9	8	7	10	9	10	7	8	9	9	8	7	7	6	9	11	6	7	