PLANNING A SELF ORGANIZED CITY

Theory booklet

MASTER THESIS: TIM RUUS
PART 1:
POSITIONING THE CHAPTER

PART 2:
PRELUDE TO SELF ORGANISATION

PART 3:
SELF ORGANIZING DEVELOPMENT

PART 4:
WHAT IS SELF ORGANIZING DEVELOPMENT
THEORY | VALUES AND PRINCIPLES:

ALDO VAN EYCK: HUMANISM AND URBANISM

JANE JACOBS: WALKABILITY AND SMALL SCALE

CAREL WEEBER: LIBERALISM AND URBANISM

Fig 18: Jacobs in protest to another expressway of Robert Moses Source: Sun Architecture
Fig 19: Social housingblock ‘De zwarte Madonna’ (demolished in 2007) Source: Panoramio.nl
Fig 20: Social housingblock ‘De Peperklip’. Source: Rotterdam70.nl
Fig 21: Expo ‘Gewild Wonen’ water villas - Almere, Netherlands. Source: aedesign.com
Fig 22: Wild living or (ge)wild women in Almere (2001) Source: jdpv.nl
Fig 23: Wild living or (ge)wild women in Almere (2001) Source: jdpv.nl
Fig 24: Steps of ‘translation’ of the ANL. Source: self
Fig 25: ‘O Morro’ Santa Marta, Rio de Janeiro, 2010 Source: Haas & Hahn
Fig 26: Spontaneous city? Burningman festival, source: Buamai.com
Fig 27: Spontaneous growth, Leefland Almere Hou, source: Urhahn Design
Fig 28: Schematics and growth patterns of El Alto, La Paz - source: Urhahn Design
Fig 29b: Algemeen UitbreidingsPlan (AUP), Cornelis van Eesteren. Source: kei-centrum.nl
Fig 30a: Cover of the Structure vision Amsterdam 2040 source: Structure vision Amsterdam 2040
Fig 30b: subdivision of Amsterdam in zone of importance source: Structure vision Amsterdam 2040
Fig 31: Vision centre of Amsterdam source: Structure vision Amsterdam 2040
Fig 32: Vision south flank Amsterdam source: Structure vision Amsterdam 2040
Fig 33: Vision 2040 Amsterdam source: Structure vision Amsterdam 2040
Fig 34: Functional map of Amsterdam metropole
Fig 35: Highrise, OV knots and business zones. Source Structure vision Amsterdam 2040
Fig 36: Charterisation of business zones. Source Structure vision Amsterdam 2040
Fig 37: Typology of urban enviroments source: Structure vision Amsterdam 2040
Fig 38: Structure vision planning 2010-2020 source: Structure vision Amsterdam 2040
Fig 39: Structure vision planning 2020-2030 source: Structure vision Amsterdam 2040
Fig 40: Structure vision planning 2030-2040 source: Structure vision Amsterdam 2040
Fig 41: Public transport - High frequent rail transport; train and metro.
Fig 42: Public transport stations near Overamstel.
Fig 43: Desirable public transport situation source: Structure vision Amsterdam 2040
Fig 44: Reservation of Public transport plan in one map source: Structure vision Amsterdam 2040
Fig 45: Entire public transport plan of Amsterdam (train, metro, tram) source: Structure vision Amsterdam 2040
Fig 46: Reservation of car infrastructure in one map source: Structure vision Amsterdam 2040
Fig 47: Main car infrastructure; highway and regional road system source: Structure vision Amsterdam 2040
Fig 48: Regional network of provincial and national infrastructure. source: Structure vision Amsterdam 2040
Fig 49: Regional green structures of Amsterdam and surounding. source: Structure vision Amsterdam 2040
Fig 51: Main green structure and nature characterization. source: Structure vision Amsterdam 2040
Fig 52: Green structure of structure vision Amsterdam 2040. source: Structure vision Amsterdam 2040
Fig 53: Natural values in an around of Amsterdam. source: Structure vision Amsterdam 2040
Fig 54: Ecological structure of Amsterdam. source: Structure vision Amsterdam 2040
Fig 55: Elemental typography of natural areas. source: Structure vision Amsterdam 2040
Fig 56: The delimitation of Overamstel, Amstel Business Park.
Fig 57: Referentie study to scale and possible structure of Overamstel
Planning a self organized city

Kevin Lynch:
Human perception, legibility

Christopher Alexander:
The city is a semi-lattice, not a tree, complexity and urbanism

Prelude

Publisher, Amsterdam, pp. 138-41.


Images
Fig 1:
Fig 2:
Fig 3:
Fig 4:
Fig 5:
Fig 6:
Fig 7:
Fig 8:
Fig 9:
Fig 10: Metamorfooses of “Urban Space” to “Urban place” source: Archined classics
Fig 11: Metamorfooses of “Urban Space” to “Urban place” source: Archined classics
Fig 12: Metamorfooses of “Urban Space” to “Urban place” source: Archined classics
Fig 13: Typical playgrounds in Amsterdam of Aldo van Eyck source: Archined classics
Fig 14: Typical playgrounds in Amsterdam of Aldo van Eyck source: Archined classics
Fig 15: Critical letter of Robert Moses adressed to Jacobs Source: Hosper, 2006
Fig 16: Fig 16: Critical review of Lewis Mumford adressed to Jacobs Source: Hosper, 2006
Fig 17: Jacobs vs. Moses with United nations in the back ground Source: Sun Architecture

Figure 17
5. THEORY PAPER

1.1 Positioning the chapter

The main conception for this thesis is self-organization. Self-organization in design, self-organization in case study and self-organization in theory. This chapter will elaborate on what is defined in this thesis as self-organizing development. The values and principles that formulate self-organized development will be the bases of the design and organization of the development of Overamstel. This chapter also forms the background of the body of knowledge for the Theory of Urbanism review paper (A8310012).

In order to explain the fundamentals of this movement, an introduction to the background and upswing is given before the self-organizing movement itself is defined. The conclusion will distinguish what values and principles are relevant for the defining of the self-organizing movement. This conclusion will provide insight in the design statement of chapter 8, the input for redeveloping Overamstel, Amsterdam. The conclusion will also provide an answer to the research questions written down below.

1.1.1 Research question

Following sub research questions are important in this chapter,

1. What is self-organizing development and are its leading values and design principles?
2. What significance has self-organizing development and what does it add to the current development methodology?

1.2 The prelude to self-organization

This chapter will elaborate on the theories that form the concept of self-organizing development. This concept of self-organization is gradually evolved from the strict planning methods of the CIAM’s modernism. Only the most important writings and theories on the prelude to self-organization are summarized in this chapter. This chapter already starts collecting the values and principles important to self-organizing development. This will add even the most primitive ideas of free expression and self-organization to the final concept of self-organization in chapter 5.4.

The first chapter on CIAM will elaborate on the background of what is rejected by all of the other


Hospers, G. 2006, ‘Jane Jacobs: her life and work’, Public Administration and Technology, University of Twente, Enschede, The Netherlands European Planning Studies Vol. 14, No. 4 OBITUARY

Jaap Bakema, viewed 22 December 2011 <http://www.team10online.org/team10/bakema/index.html>


Laglas, K. 25 November 2011, ‘Inaugural speech,’ Faculty of Architecture Technical University Delft, Delft


- Boer, de J. and Beekmans, J. 2010, ‘kunstmatige spontaniteit’, in Urhahn Design (ed.), De spontane stad, BIS
11. REFERENCES

Alexander, C. 1966, 'The city is not a tree' reprint from magazine design, London: council of industrial design, Vol. 206

Bartlett, T. 2009 'Self-Organization and the City' Reviewed by Alasdair Turner Bartlett School of Graduate Studies, University College London, UK. Viewed 21 December, <http://jasss.soc.surrey.ac.uk/5/2/reviews/turner.html>

Biography Carel Weeber, viewed 02 January 2012 <http://www.kunstbus.nl/architectuur/carel-weeber.html>


Dag van de ruimte, viewed 02 January 2012 <http://www.nirox.nl/Home/Projecten/Dag_van_de_Ruimte/ Interviews/Irene_van_Exel.aspx>


Geos, R.J.G. ‘Actoren en grote infrastructuurprojecten, een acteur Netwerk-perspectief op de positie van actoren tijdens het planningsproces van een groot infrastructuurproject’ Masterthesis Planologie, faculteit Geowetenschappen Universiteit Utrecht


I

Planning a self organized city

has not been conscious of the nature and influence of the machine movement. everything multiplied in haste and individuality that leaves no room for plan or premeditation. Individual liberty and collective action are the two main concepts on which any undertaking should be based.

Never has a return to the past been recorded, never has man reigned over his own steps. To imitate the past squarely is to condemn ourselves to delusion, to institute the “false” as a principle, since the working conditions of former times cannot be recreated and since the application of modern techniques to an outdated ideal can never lead to anything but a simulacrum (in all its reality). (Goritzer, p. 70).

Legislation and strong administrative responsibility fail to save social solidarity under the pressure of private interest. The development of our cities is conducted in utter disregard of the principles of contemporary urbanism which have been laid down by qualified technical specialists, therefore failing the protection of human wellbeing and dignity of life in western cities. The view of Le Corbusier on these specialists that safeguard the principles of contemporary urbanism is a technocratic one. The two opposing realities this specialist are facing are a continuous contradiction that defines urbanism itself: public urgency versus the infinitely fragmented state of land ownership. The ground should be open for mobilization whenever it is a matter of the public interest, not damaging individual liberties and rights.

OAM makes a distinction between the difference in individual rights and the volatility of OAM private interests. Such interests, privileges reserved for a minority that forces the masses to a mediocre existence, require strict limitations. In every instance, private interests must be subordinated to the collective interest.

The absence of a good balance between individual liberty and collective action is the cause of the ana
ymal that prevails in the organization of cities and its industrial strategic according to the OAM. Misunderstanding the rules lead to empty festivals, overcrowded cities and unbalanced industrial growth and concentration of dwellings have lead to extensive slums,

Mechanized speeds condemn men to spend wearisome hours in all sorts of vehicles and little by

5. Public transport as carrier
Public transports should be an important instrument in the development of the city. Reservation of space for future public transport initiatives is also part of this concept. The steps of public transport need to be embedded in the future master plan,

6. Historical and local context as guiding instrument ( genius loci)
The existing context should be preserved where ever possible. Historical, social and landscape element can help to provide and make identity in a new development. Localized influences should not be removed without appreciating their impact.

7. High density
High densities provides an environment that allows efficiency in use and operation of public facilities and amenities. It is a tool in creating a vibrant urban atmosphere. It provides a threshold value for many public and private activities and amenities.

8. Compact urbanism
The creation of compact urban areas should allow the existence of local activities. The so called walkability and walkability provides many positive influences for an living environment, it simulates integration and a positive reconciliation of urban processes.

9. Stimulate diversity
A diverse offer of functions, inhabitants, housing typologies, public space and transport modalities enhances the livability of a neighborhood. Diversity should not mean chaos but the means towards a goal.

10. Create clear regulations
In an environment where high concentrations of people and activities are taking place there is need for regulations. Only relevant regulations should find their way to the master plan. The regulations should be a set of development rules that prohibit the image or functions of the development.
Planning a self-organized city

Grid:
There are 11 values and principles that provide input on the structure or grid of an urban environment. Most of the input is on positive and negative effects transport lines. Public transport is presented as a good alternative for the car. Coproduction transport over individual mobility. Infrastructure bundle can split up neighborhoods. The effect should be minimized. Other aspects of the grid are routing, the interaction between the grid and the functions or destinations make the grid relevant. A grid functions better when it has a small grain and compact network. This aims at having a generic grid that adapts to, and local influences.

1. Value: Neighborhood shops, schools, and civic buildings should be within walking distance of one another
2. Value: A comprehensive transport structure tends to develop, while road transport is spurious development
3. Value: Flexibility in flow in a dense framework, adaptive infrastructure and direct routing

Infill:
There are 5 values and principles that provide input on the infill of plots and allotments. Most of these values concern the use of the existing, on the grid, and grain and relation to its urban framework. These values vary from being very specific to very generic. Only the ones that relate to the Oosteraalst case can be used.

1. Value: All building types must foster a stronger relationship between the inside and the outside
2. Value: Buildings should read as distinct and have individual character and relate to the environment
3. Value: Flexible infill in flexible framework, smart interaction between collective and private

Public space:
There are 5 values and principles that provide specific input on public space. Safety seems to be an important issue in the subject of public space (works and New Urbanism). The general consensus is that the public space is a very influential factor in the success of the built form and urban grid. Ako van Eyck linked other social and educational processes to public space.

1. Value: Small, low-rise space can be used for educational and as social binder
2. Value: Incorporate the seven qualities of the New Urbanism charter in the design of public space: human presence, co-ownership, protection, visibility, order, community, legibility.
3. Value: Different types of green and gathering places should be distributed within neighborhoods

Regulations:
There are 18 values that specify the need for the regulation of process as it cannot be left completely free. Zoning rules and other instruments like density growth boundaries and building codes that control the composition of the urban tissue. The codes are almost all aimed at encouraging variety while preserving quality. The used method and instruments for this are highly desirable. All these recommendations have a clear image of the city should be and use regulations as a tool to steer towards that image. Only the tools and regulations that are useful for the Oosteraalst case will be shown.

1. Value: Zoning should be liberal towards use and prescriptiveness to the way buildings address the street
2. Value: Formulate collective guidelines in order to steer and direct private initiatives
3. Value: Code must achieve a balance of compatibility without inhibiting creativity

Reflection on theoretical chapter:
As mentioned in the beginning of the chapter conclusion the setup of the theoretical review was not completely successful. There is simply too much there available on subject related to self organization and a comprehensive approach therefore is not possible. The selection of theories and therefore the selection of values and principles is subjective and incomplete. Though the 137 values and principles provide a good insight in the subject matter of self organization but it fails to provide a comprehensive image of the matter.

The review of the theories has also provided an unexpectedly large amount of values and principles, both very generic and very specific. By its sheer volume it is impossible to use all of the values and principles as input for the design, especially when the subject is self organization. Self organizing development does not benefit from large amount of the theoretical input. The inputs 137 will provide indirect input for the design of Oosteraalst, while the 10 points of the author will provide direct input in the red development of Oosteraalst.

Answer to research question:
In order to provide an answer to the research questions.

The core of urbanism is a call for living, not dwelling, and it is mission into a group forming a habitation units of efficient and adequate size. The natural conditions and its extension outside to various communal facilities give their wellbeing its value.

CIAM accepts the machine age has introduced new techniques in which one of the causes of the disorder of social balance within cities, it also claims that these very techniques are the solution to these problems. The solutions will be found in new structures, which will not only of a scale, but also of a complexity unknown until now.

Certain people, more concerned for aesthetic than, militating for the preservation of certain picturesque old districts unfriendly of the poverty, promiscuity and diseases that those districts harbor (…) but under no circumstances should the cult of the picturesque and the historical take precedence over the healthfulness of the dwelling, upon which the well-being and the moral health of the individual so closely depend” (Le Corbusier, p. 67).

1.2.1.3 Deterministic regionalism
The CIAM initial urging against private enteprising gradually changes in the closing statement of the Charter of Athens, Intelligent forecasts will have sketched its future, described its character, forecasted the extent of its planners and limited their exercise in a framework. This ‘intelligence’ forecast is compared with studies enterprise do in order to determine their character, direction and overall plan. It is meant to provide a framework for the four key functions in relation to the needs on the scale of the region. The framework is its zoning tool prevents uncontrolled private interests and safeguard the collection action.

The city’s raison d’être must be sought and expressed in figures that will make it possible to forecast the stages of a plausible future development. Allocations, limitations, compensations can be determined, and these will provide each city surrounded by its region, with its own character and destiny. This is a total urbanism, capable of bringing equilibrium to each province and to the country as a whole (Le Corbusier, p. 84).

Intelligent forecast will replace chance and program will replace improvisation. Every city should draw up its forecast program and enact the laws that will enable it to be carried out. The program will be reviewed and allocated separately in order by drawing a dear land strategy. Each key function should be endowed with the means for its best self-expression, on the most favorable site, at the most favorable distances from other functions available. The law must also make provisions for the protection of those areas that will be occupied in the future. It will have the right to authorize, prohibit and encourage carefully evaluated initiatives.

Next to the necessity of a new land ordinance and progressive construction principles, policies are of a great influence of the future development of cities. Political power should put to action the improvement of living conditions that have been worked out and set down on paper by a specialist. As a politician should understand the population desires and demands, the specialists will translate these needs to physical projects.

The program must be based on rigorous analyses carried out by specialists, it must provide for its stages in time and space. It must bring together in fruitful harmony the natural resources of the site, the overall topography, the economic facts, the sociological demands, and the spiritual values, (Le Corbusier, p. 90).

The perceived determinism attitude of the CIAM becomes clear in their vision of ‘true biological creation’ complicating man defined urban organs capable of fulfilling their vital functions top preservation, for example the soil conditions dictate the best possible identify and function. Natural assets arrange the hierarchical order of functions. These ‘invisible rules’ will guarantee the right allocation and functioning of urban assets: inhabitants with good homes, comfortable working conditions, and the enjoyment of leisure. The quote written below shows the extent of deterministic thinking by CIAM.

It is architecture that takes charge of its creation or improvement, and it is architecture that must choose and allocate the different elements whose apt proportions will construct a harmonious and living work. Architecture is the key to everything (Le Corbusier, p. 92).

5.2.1.4 Conclusion
The Charter of Athens and the CIAM have had a great influence on modern urbanism and architecture. Their
1.2.2 Humanization: Team 10 + Aldo van Eyck

The chapter will elaborate on the role of Team 10 and Aldo van Eyck, Team 10 started with the humanization of modernist architecture and urbanism, and it may even have lead to the demise of CIAM. CIAM was at that time the embodiment of modernist thinking. A separate chapter of CIAM changed its course to a more humane approach on constructing and redesigning urban environments as a test step for new principles on urban development. Team 10 and Aldo van Eyck both changed the way we incorporate human needs and design into design.

Fig 10: Miesian offshoots of “Urban Space” to “Urban place” source: Architected classics

1.4.1 Cataloging Value and principles

In order to discover clear recommendations on self-organization and the design of Overamstel the 137 values and principles need to be granted. The ordination will result in more clear recommendations and provide the opportunity to operationalize these values and principles. In order to do so the 137 values have been arranged in the four main categories: process-oriented value (17), design-oriented value (81), financial-oriented value (89) and spatial-oriented value (27). Because of the high number of design values this category has been subjected to a second filter which distinguishes five new categories: grid, infill, public space, amenities, regulations. Each category will be summarized and the three most influential values per category will be mentioned as these values reflect the main statements of the theme. The ordination will lead to a final ordering that will list the ten most important value by the author. Ten key points that will provide design input for the redvelopment of Overamstel.

Financial condition:

Nine financial specific values can be found in the almost 140 values and principles that are derived from the theory. They predominantly have to do with the balance between the private and public realm. The most useful input came from Jane Jacobs, the spontaneous city and New Urbanism. Most of the financial values have a strong political conviction and therefore some in the values are not may relate irrelevant to the case of Overamstel.

1. Value: Cross-utilization works as a magnet for companies that are looking for a new place to establish.
2. Value: The term of planning needs to match the investment term, take small steps
3. Value: Flexible infill within a clear framework, flexible regulation and financial models.

Process conclusion:

17 of the 140 values and principles are organizational or process management input. Since the general topic is self-organization a list of these values are related to privatization and less interference governmental elements. The focus on working user planning and with a smaller scale then is now customary is a pending topic. The most important input came from Aldo van Eyck and the spontaneous city theories.

1. Value: Managing agents in specialized private organizations enlarge the self organizing capacity
2. Value: design plan and organize in an small scale with a short planning horizon
3. Value: Open space planning is a user generated collective visioning process (danger of MIMB)

Social conclusion:

27 of the 140 values and principles are on the social side of self-organization. The main focus is on the social importance of communities and the beneficial effects of concentration of people and activities. The social value warns us not to use diversity as a means for is destroyed many communities. Genettion can also become social regeneration. The societal input exclusively came from Jane Jacobs and the New Urbanism theory.

1. Value: Diversity of functions and activities can result in a cross-utilization of new activities
2. Value: Sidewalk contacts are the small change from which a city’s wealth of public life may grow
3. Value: The neighborhood grid is the basic building block of all residential districts.

Design conclusion:

11 of the 140 values and principles that concern design specific input for self-organization. In order to derive usable input for the case of Overamstel the design values have been cataloged further in the subcategories: Amenities, Grid, Infill, Public space and Regulation.

Amenities:

There are 11 values and principles that provide input on programming or functions. Almost all of these values emphasize the need for mixture of functions for its positive effect on livability and attractiveness of neighborhoods. The pedestrian and the mixture of modalities are also important as individual functions in urban areas, the accessibility determines the success of the building. There are two non-generic values that capture message that is being put forwards by Jane Jacobs and the New Urbanism theory in these 11 values.

1. Value: A mixture of functions and activities at all hours of the day provide viability in the city
2. Value: Variation of function, user, type of real estate in residential areas is important
3. Value: Flexible infill within a clear framework, you are plot use and flexible functions
skills that took centuries to develop were tossed into the garbage, and we will not get them back easily. The culture of architecture was lost to Modernism and its dogma' (Calthorpe, 2011).

20) Civic buildings and public gathering places require important sites to reinforce community identity and the culture of democracy. They deserve distinctive form, because their role is different from that of other buildings and places that constitute the fabric of the city, (CU, p3).

Value: Civic buildings and public gathering places require important sites within the fabric of cities, (CU, p2).

21) Civic buildings and public gathering places deserve distinctive form, (CU, p2).

Value: Efficiency of administration (utilitarianism) often does not yield what is best for communities, (Duany et al., 2004).

22) All buildings should provide their inhabitants with a clear sense of location, weather, and time, (CU, p2).

Value: Natural heating and cooling methods can be more efficient than mechanical systems, (CU, p2).

23) All building types must foster a strong relationship between the inside and the outside, (Duany et al., 2004).

Value: All buildings should be designed so that people live and work with access to natural light and air, (Duany et al., 2004).

24) Preservation and renewal of historic buildings, districts, and landscapes affirm the continuity and evolution of urban society, (CU, p2).

Value: Be aware of the importance and honor the historic fabric of urban places.

5.3.4.4 Conclusion

There is much wrack about new urbanism. It is a very influential initiative in the USA. In the Netherlands its values and principles of new urbanism are of less importance because we do not care too much about these themes. The valuable lessons of new urbanism are predominant in the community building aspects. New urbanism prides themselves in the fact that they are involved with local actors and conditions. This is valuable for the emancipation of Dutch business owners and inhabitants in the development of their living environment, together with the Input Network. The theory of the organization of the value mentioned in this chapter has become a very helpful tool for direction for a self-organized development. The Values and principles of this chapter will be bundled in the design principles of chapter 8, there they will provide input for the redevelopment of Overamstel.

1.4 What is self organising development

This conclusion chapter will try to answer the research questions that were posed at the beginning of this chapter. By reviewing the themes that are described in the previous chapters we have discovered the leading values and principles and significance of the self organization.

The main focus of this conclusion chapter will be the answering of the posed research questions, in other words, what can we learn for these themes in contemporary design, to be specific, the redevelopment of the industrial site Overamstel in Amsterdam. The aim of this chapter was to discover values and principles that are timeless and survive trends and politics. These generic values and principles have been researched in old, new, liberal and conservative theories. But when the principles of these theories were to be combined a new definition of self organization should arise. A self organization that could withstand the hand of time and would incorporate the most important lessons of over 60 years of theory. Of course this approach is a bit naïve and somewhat tedious, but it has yielded a lot of usable input. The 137 values and principles that were found during the literature study will help empower the builder in Overamstel, it will help Overamstel to become a user oriented development. It will help the development of Overamstel to transcends the flaws of the traditional developing method and inspire a growth model that needs little regulation and planning. The development model should be so flexible it can survive even the toughest economic and political crisis.

The social movement that emerged after the II WO was a series in between Communism and laissez faire capitalism, the entire city was to be organized as a series of interlocking social circles, starting with the family home and extending up through the neighborhood to the city as a whole (Mumford, 2011). With new members, the city became known as Team 10 and they began to develop a loosely linked set of positions rejecting the technocratic rationalism of the Athens Charter in favor of a primary emphasis on “human habitation.” As the first principle of urban design, urban design was defined as the art of planning concerned with “the physical form of the city,” asking that the urban designer “must think of all believers in cities, their importance and their value to human progress and culture (Mumford, 2011). Team 10 wanted to introduce more tangible social and cultural factors in to QAM, and attempted to create a new vocabulary and set of formal strategies toward this end. These strategies were mainly inspired by AFBA/Alcove, away from “Western rationalistic” bias toward a new “Charter of Habitation,” Habitation stands for the entire pedestrian environments around a particular dwelling, van Eyck’s efforts to this ‘habitat’ was like a “cabin-like” interlocking environments of open and closed spaces of “bazaar-like’ quality.” A focus on creating high-density urbanizing using large, prefabricated building systems which were intended to generate active pedestrian environments and where traditional architectural representation was not the primary concern (Mumford, 77). Van Eyck’s teachings at the Amsterdam Academy of Architecture in the late 1950s, where he instilled the ideas of architecture as a “configurative discipline”, a perfect blending for the “Dutch structuralists” of the 1960s (Mumford, 77).

1.2.2.1 Aldo van Eyck

Aldo van Eyck (1918 – 1999) graduated in Zürich on the Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule where he met his wife and architect, Hannie van Eyck. He taught at the Amsterdam Academy of Architecture (1954 – 1959) and he was a professor at the Delft University of Technology (1966 – 1984), Van Eyck, Bakema and his students Herman Hertzberger where editors of the architecture magazine Forum (1959 – 1967), Aldo van Eyck was one of the founders of the Humanist movement within modernist urbanism and one of the most influential proponents of the movement, Neo-Brutalism.

Aldo van Eyck wrote on cities: “If they are not meant for children, they are not meant for citizens at all, if they are not meant for citizens – they are not cities.” (Aldo van Eyck by Ken Wood, 2002), Van Eyck was heavily influenced by artist like Piet Mondrian, Constant Nieuwenhuis (Both from artist group “De Stijl”) and members of the artist group “COBRA”, Important were the influences of the ideas of Johan Huizinga on Bakema and van Eyck, Huizinga’s book “Homo Ludens: A Study of the Play-Element in Culture” (1938) proclaims that it is necessary for people to have the ability to express themselves freely.
freely through play in a modern industrial society, Van Eyck thought of the ideal city, as a labyrinth of small, intimate territories, or more poetically, a random constellation of stars (Liane LaFavre et al, 2002). He was also influenced by the concep
tion of ‘emptiness’ and ‘being’ of philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre, Van Eyck’s interpretation of ‘space’ and ‘occasion’ where a
action against the grove against spontaneous planning (Liane LaFavre et al, 2002).

Fine expression:

At that time two completely different visions on city planning are becoming apparent: the first is the Algemeen Uitbreidingsplan (AUP) or General Expansion Plan of Van Eesteren, a top-down expansion plan with Dutch modernist principles (Het Nieuwe Bouwen) using light, air and space. The second is Van Eyck’s vision: playgrounds on every street corner were
just a first step on the journey to the “buitendagen”: the city of play, though Van Eesteren and Van Eyck had contrasting visions they shared ideas on the importance of children and their play activities (Ken Warpole, 2002). They worked together on the development of playgrounds trying to prevent mass production and safeguard the genius loci.

Ako van Eyck: “Whatever time and space mean, place and occasion mean more.”

1.2.3.4.5 The Local City

Between 1947 and 1978 Van Eyck designed over 700 playgrounds for the municipal department of public works in Amsterdam. The playgrounds were prepared with a semihierarchical, anarchic, highly participatory process involving many people over a longer period of time. In the conception of Ako van Eyck, Cor van Eesteren, Jacoba Mulder, Van Walaven and Van Heemskerk ‘playgrounds are shaped by the city and the city is shaped by its playgrounds’ (Liane LaFavre et al, 2002).

The approach of Van Eyck, with playgrounds acting as interconnected centers, derived its strength from the network or web of play it had become. A system of playgrounds linked to time, event and circumstance. This network approach was a precursor of Kevin Lynch’s “density of nodal” (BRON + VERWIZING HOOFDSTUK # KEVIN LYNCH). Not only did Van Eyck inspire the next generation of urban thinkers he stirred up the authoritarian QAM movement. He discovered new possibilities for places that would only have remained empty in the perception of mass modernism.

The QAM movement even adapted his ground-up approach. It proved to be a valuable working method for the future generations urbanists.

Value: Different types of green should be distributed within neighborhoods. (CNU, p.2)
Value: Conservation areas should define and connect neighborhoods and districts. (CNU, p.2)
Value: Vital neighborhoods offer three realms: home, workplace, and an informal gathering spot (park). (Dauy et al, 2004)

1.3.4.5.3 The block, the street, and the building

I remember, Charlie Moore was teaching at Yale at the time and he said something that really stuck with me. He said, “We’ve got to stop talking about space and start talking about place.” (Calathorp, 2011).

19) A primary task of all urban architecture and landscape design is the physical definition of streets and public spaces as places of shared use. (CNU, p.2)
Value: Extemal of buildings create either welcoming or alienating public places. (Dauy et al, 2004)
Value: New Urbanist architecture is an Architecture of Place (Dauy et al, 2004)

20) Individual architectural projects should be seamlessly linked to their surroundings. This issue transcends style (CNU, p.2)
Value: For architecture and urbanism to prosper as disciplines, they need the wisdom and guidance of enduring values, traditions, methods, and ideas. (Dauy et al, 2004)

21) The revitalization of urban places depends on safety and security. (CNU, p.3)

Value: The Charter ‘Seven Qualities of Safe Spaces’:

1. Human presence, ‘eyes on the street’ and from the surrounding building make people feel safe,
2. Congeniality, The dimensions and scale of the space should encourage interaction among people,
3. Human protection, ‘mechanical devices should be invisible’, police presence should be personal,
4. Visibility, light and openness. Open views enable us to see other people. It provides natural supervision,
5. Order, Coherent landscapes and streetscapes make a clear statement that space is well-managed and safe,
6. Connections, spaces must be perceived as part of an interconnected network of streets and public space,
7. Legibility, The clarity with which each space connects to the rest of the city keeps us from feeling lost.

‘Traditional building types and spaces offer more than architectural form: they also coincide with how our society works. If we follow traditional principles of public and private domain – front yard, back yard, correct design of streets to promote neighborliness and discourage through traffic – we will avoid trouble. In general, you will find opportunities for crime or at least the perception of being unsafe where these basic principles have been violated’, (Dauy et al, 2004).

22) In the contemporary metropolis, development must adequately accommodate automobiles, It should do so in ways that respect the pedestrian and the form of public space, (CNU, p.3)
Value: The contemporary metropolis must adequately accommodate various modes of transport. (CNU, p.2)

23) Streets and squares should be safe, comfort-able, and interesting to the pedestrian. Properly configured, they encourage walking and enable neighbors to know each other and protect their communities. (CNU, p.2)
Value: Streets and squares should be safe, comfortable, and interesting to the pedestrian. (CNU, p.2)
Value: People walk more when the streets connect destinations along logical routes. (Dauy et al, 2004)

24) Architecture and landscape design should grow from local climate, topography, history, and building practice. (CNU, p.2)
Value: Architecture and landscape should be designed in local culture and the genius loci.
Value: Celebrates what is different about a place.

‘We have lost so much culture in the sense of how to build things well, bodies of knowledge and sets of

FIG 12: Metamorphosis of “Urban Space” to “Urban place” source: Archim dining classics
can walk.  

12 Many activities of daily living should occur within walking distance. Interconnected networks of streets should be designed to encourage walking. Reducing the number of automobile trips and conserving energy, (CNU, p2)  

value: Creating independence from the car increases freedom, especially the elderly and young (CNU, p2)  

13 Adjacent streets, which offer multiple possible routes from point to point. In contrast, sprawl developments’ streets follow a “food and collector” model, where most residential streets are cul-de-sacs. The only way to go anywhere is to get on the large “ Collector” or the larger “arterial” road, (CNU, p2)  

14 Within neighborhoods, a broad range of housing types and price levels can bring people of diverse ages, races, and incomes into daily interaction, strengthening the personal and civic bonds essential to an authentic community, (CNU, p2)  

value: A District should includes a mix of different house and apartment types (Duany et al., 2004)  

value: public housing should be designed as neighborhoods and towns (Duany et al., 2004)  

value: Public housing coupled with programs that assist residents to become owners, can help the poor to integrated into middle-class society, (Duany et al., 2004)  

Value: The Chaters dealing with neighborhoods that consist of “Soviet-style” apartment houses. (Duany et al., 2004)  

value: Superblocks are divided into smaller blocks, High-rise buildings are demolished and replaced with townhomes and smaller apartment buildings, (Duany et al., 2004)  

Back and front yards belong to individual units, creating “defensible space,” (Duany et al., 2004)  

value: Tenants are carefully screened, and rules are strictly enforced, (Duany et al., 2004)  

14 Transcend to the importance of property planning and coordinated, can help organize metropolitan structure and revitalize urban centers. In contrast, highway corridors should not displace investment from existing centers, (Duany et al., 2004)  

Value: Automotive infrastructure tends to divide cities, while rail transit corridors both spur development, (Duany et al., 2004)  

19 Appropriate building densities and land uses should be within walking distance of transit stops, permitting public transit to become a viable alternative to the automobile, (CNU, p2)  

Value: Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) only works if the transit is rail, not by buses, (Duany et al., 2004)  

value: Appropriate building densities and land uses should be within walking distance of transit stops, (CNU, p2)  

10 Concentrations of civic, institutional, and commercial activity should be embedded in neighborhoods and districts, not isolated in remote single-use complexes, (CNU, p2)  

value: Schools should be sized and located to enable children to walk or bicycle to them, (CNU, p3)  

Value: Some facilities function better locally then centralized facilities can offer, (Duany et al., 2004)  

Value: Concentrations of inactivity are easy prey for thieves and vandals, (Duany et al., 2004)  

value: “eyes on the street” contribute to safety and security. Empty streets are dangerous streets, (Duany et al., 2004)  

value: Mixed-use zoning and better provision for pedestrians improves public safety, (Duany et al., 2004)  

17 The economic health and harmonious evolution of neighborhoods, districts, and corridors can be improved through graphic urban design codes that served as predictable guides for change, (CNU, p2)  

One underpinning of the new urbanism is the compatibility of building types – or buildings with the same relative mass, height, and architectural styles, regardless of their uses, which may change over time.  

Value: The health and the harmony of districts can be improved through predictable design codes (CNU, p2)  

value: Codes should encourage variety while ensuring the harmony, (Duany et al., 2004)  

value: Codes must achieve a balance of compatibility without inhibiting creativity, (Duany et al., 2004)  

value: Buildings should read as distinct and have individual character, (Duany et al., 2004)  

The Industrial design: an approach designed modern, archetypal structures that enabled different perceptions and associations on the meaning of the object, using primary shapes. Van Eyck tried to stimulate the imagination of the child. A bench is really because you can sit on it, but also you can imagine all sorts of things with. This often led to unexpected use of the playground objects. Different shapes and sizes designed by Van Eyck in order to allow children of all ages to play on the devices. The playgrounds were primarily intended for children aged 4 to 7, but the larger climbing objects were also a great hangout for teenagers.  

Van Eyck used several techniques to create an optimal playground, he used diagonals in long narrow spaces to break the linear perspective. He also used the playground as a ‘ between space’, by placing objects in line with each other, a good example design approach can be seen in the playground in the Dijkstraat (UNDO EGEN FOTO DI UNDERSTRAAT -NA), He plays with colors, lines and objects, which he uses in a unique way to create a balanced playground (Liane Lefaivre et al., 2002). Van Eyck never uses the axes of a site as an abstract principle, his design axes follow from the spatial experience and movement, There is little symmetry in his designs and objects seem to be placed rather randomly in the available space, (Liane Lefaivre et al., 2002).  

These simple design rules were gradually applied to all small, diluted places in Amsterdam in order to transform these places into squares, parks and playgrounds. Besides playgrounds, Van Eyck also designed play apparatus and entire play areas, These where predominantly managed by private organizations, such as the Amsterdam’s Playground Association.  

value: Primary shape can simulate our imagination  

value: Shape and size of object differ per age group (or interest) 

Value: Diagonalns in long narrow spaces break linear perspective.  

value: Irregular alignment breaks one zone of existing space  

value: Determine axes by experience and movement  

value: Lack of symmetry can result in different perception of space  

value: Managing assets in specialized private organizations enlarge the self organizing capacity  

The end of play: The standard materials that Van Eyck used were: concrete, steel, wood and later (1994) aluminum. In his design work he applies these basic material to objects in elementary shapes, These material and shapes responded to the surrounding, when concrete became more popular in the construction of dwelling and high rise Van Eyck started use more wood (from local suppliers),  

Due to the high demand in playgrounds, Van Eyck standardized elements in his designs. Other designers could not independently develop playgrounds with these elements, but they had to verify the quality of every playground with Van Eyck before realization could begin. This resulted in an immense production  

Fig 13: Typical playground in Amsterdam of Aljo van Eyck source: Archmed classics
1.2.3 Raw criticism: Jane Jacobs

This chapter will elaborate on the criticism Jane Jacobs had on modern planning by reviewing her first book: death in an area of great American cities. This book contributed to the change of perception on how cities function and operate. It showed the downsides of almost 30 years of modernist planning in the United States. Her criticism can be seen as an extension of the humanism that started with Team 10 and Aldo van Eyck. But Jane Jacobs introduced more than the theories and design of Team 10. She introduced public protest and demonstrations to the field of urban renewal. Many people were inspired by Jacobs’ writings and many (especially professionally) disliked her criticism. Jane Jacobs’ journals would be one of the most influential figures in urbanism in the 20th century.

This subchapter will start with a short biography and position of Jane Jacobs. This is followed by an elaboration in her book: “Death in an area of great American cities” and the impact that it had. This chapter will close with a summary on the lessons we should not forget.

**Biography:**

Jane Jacobs (1916-2006) was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania. After high school she moved to New York, where she became a prolific author and a leader in urban planning. Jacobs was a co-founder of the Urban Resources Institute and a tireless advocate for urban renewal. She argued for the importance of human-scale urban life and the need to preserve the character and diversity of neighborhoods. Her writings have had a profound impact on the field of urban planning and have influenced numerous planning professionals.

1.3.2.2 The neighborhood, the district, and the corridor

This section also describes an ideal structure for towns and cities, as opposed to the destructive single-use zoning of most contemporary cities. The New Urbanism proposes structures that foster a sense of place and connection to nature, while maintaining a balance between public and private space.

The neighborhood is the basic building block of all residential districts (Duany et al., 2004). A neighborhood should include a mix of different houses and apartment types (Duany et al., 2004). Neighborhood shops, schools, and civic buildings should be within walking distance of one another (Duany et al., 2004).

**Conjures:** Regional connections between neighborhoods and districts, they range from boulevards and rail lines to rivers and parkways (Duany et al., 2004).

**Districts generally should emphasize a special single use (Duany et al., 2004).**

**Districts should follow the principles of neighborhood design (Duany et al., 2004).**

Business districts should include residences as well as stores and offices (mixed-use zoning) (Duany et al., 2004).

An important feature of the mixed-use neighborhood is that it has a symbiotic relationship with public spaces. Mixed-use neighborhoods give people additional reasons to travel on or through public spaces by giving them interesting and useful destinations to which they can easily access.
one or more kids while entire suburbs have single family homes, the other 75% has little option. Each community should contain a range of housing types for a variety of people. This should be supported by various types of workplaces and shops (Calhoun, 17).

We are commencing to reestablishing the relationship between the art of building and the making of community, through citizen-based participatory planning and design (CNJ, p1).

The last principle concerns public space. It needs to be safe, participatory and enjoyable (Wynich, p.9). The public space is the ideal location to create the conditions for healthy communities that celebrate local history, climate, ecology, and building practice (CNJ, p13).

Our cities are a jumble of freeways, parking lots, skyscrapers and strip malls. They seem designed more for motorists and consumers than inhabitants or screws, and they are home to some of our most pressing social maladies, from crime and pollution to racial tensions and persistent poverty (Calhoun, p7).

5.3.1.1. The region: Metropolitan city and town

The charter clearly distinguishes 27 principles. The first nine concern the metropolitan framework, its modern definition and its context. The values derived from the 27 principles come from the charter of new urbanism, the interview with Calhoun, p.7, by London, C. and the comparison of the free congress foundation, Conservatives and the New Urbanism: Do We Have Some Things in Common? By Duany et al., 2004.

1) Metropolitan regions are finite places with geographic boundaries derived from topography, waterways, coastlines, farmlands, regional parks, and river basins. The metropolis is made of multiple centers that are cities, towns, and villages, each with its own identifiable center and edges, (CNJ, p2).

Value: Some matters need to be dealt with at the regional level, through cooperation. But most are best handled locally, (Duany et al., 2004).

2) The metropolitan region is a fundamental economic unit of the contemporary world. Governmental cooperation, public policy, physical planning, and economic strategies must reflect this new reality, (CNJ, p2).

3) The metropolis has a necessary and fragile relationship to its agrarian hinterland and natural landscapes. The relationship is environmental, economic, and cultural, farmland and nature are as important to the metropolis as the garden is to the house, (CNJ, p2).

Value: Create an urban growth boundary, a state-mandated limit to growth around the metropolitan area, (Calhoun, 2011).

4) Development patterns should not blur or eradicate the edges of the metropolis, Metropolitan regions should develop strategies to encourage Urban renewal over peripheral expansion, (CNJ, p2).

Value: Infill development within existing urban areas conserves environmental resources, economic investment, and social fabric, while reclaiming marginal and abandoned areas, (CNJ, p2).

Value: sprawl needs to remain an option for those who want it, (Duany et al., 2004).

5) New development should be organized as neighborhoods and districts, and integrated with the existing urban pattern. Noncontiguous development should be organized as towns and villages with their own urban edges, (CNJ, p2).

Value: Always plan for a jobs/housing balance, (CNJ, p2).

6) The development and re-development of towns and cities should respect historical patterns, precedents, and boundaries, (CNJ, p2).

Value: Community needs best where people can physically see their place as an entity, (Duany et al., 2004).

Value: Desire historical continuity, (Duany et al., 2004).

7) Cities and towns should bring into proximity a broad spectrum of public and private uses to support ideas on this in three books which each have the word “cities” in the title. Secondly, there is one book that stands separate from the others because of its focus on the Canadian province Quebec. Her interest, however, seems to have shifted since the 1990s to more social, political, and cultural issues, which also resulted in three books (Hooper, 2006). In these books, Jacobs deals with the nature of urban social and cultural values and their social-economic meaning.

80–89
- The Death and Life of Great American Cities (1961)
- The Economy of Cities (1969)

90–99
- The Question of Sirkatud (1980)
- Systems of Survival (1992)
- The Nature of Economics (1998)
- Dark Age Ahead (2004)

12.2.1 Where is all the good

Robert Moses, at that time chief adviser of Mayor La Guardia of New York, facilitated policy for the development of projects like business centres (United Nations headquarters) expressways and other grand projects (World Fair of 1939 and 1940), which would lead to the destruction of lots, inhabited by poor but also poorly maintained small scale New York neighbourhoods. Jacobs’ own neighbourhood Greenwich Village was also threatened by Robert Moses often megalomaniacal desire to modernise New York.

Jane Jacobs liked the ideas of Moses and she started to write in opposition to his ideology. She suited the action to the word and under her supervision demonstrations and neighbourhood protests were held against what she calls the “Federal Bulldozer” approach (Hooper, 2006). She is one of the few modern civil activist who voiced a growing concern on the rapidly modernising city. Her writings revealed a gap between the intention and reality of modern urban planning. Urban activism and civil awareness are a fast because of Jane JacobsNodes’ writing and activities, her activism inspired many people and she also received a lot of criticism, especially from the ruling planning elite. Jane Jacobs: “The city has something to offer everyone, since it is created by everyone”.

Fig 15: Critical Letter of Robert Moses addressed to Jacobs Source: Hooper, 2006.
to achieve by professional planning, Jane Jacobs achieved by just being rebellious, her book ‘The death and life of great American cities’ cites more then only the public opinion. The book is a full frontal attack on the modernist attitude that finds support in urban planning, policy and the financial sector. A book that changes the perspective on how a city should be developed, Jane Jacobs is a firm believer of self organizing and small scale development, her book rebelliously provokes others to think in the direction she addresses with her critique.

As written in the Financial Times obituary of 27 April 2006: ‘She spent much of her career fighting for one deceptively simple principle: leave cities alone and let them develop by the market’.

1.2.3.3 The death and life of great American cities

By using terms as death, life Jacobs refers to the city as a living entity, is born, grows, matures, decays and can revive. The elements that are part of this biographical being; the people, streets, parks, neighbours, the government, the economy are functioning as organs in a body. It is a biosphere of interconnected objects and processes, of coexistence. She was the first to apply a daoist new human understanding of the natural world to cities, (Medoff, 2013), (Jacobs, 1961)

The streets or arteries play an important role because this is the plane where processes and objects meet each other. This public stage of daily life, or sidewalk ballet as Jacobs calls it, shapes the vitality, cohesion and attractiveness of the urban area. If this perspective on the vital cities is understood, simple activities like taking out the trash or walking your dog is not an expected city life but the essence of it all. The interaction of self organized, and self transforming like a construction gang bulldozing a site clean of all habitations, she bulldozes out of existence every desirable innovation in urban planning during the last century and every competing idea, without even a pretense of critical evaluation. ‘The Death and Life of American Cities’ is a mingling of sense and sensibility, of mature judgments and school girl howlers.

– Lewis Mumford, from review of The Death and Life of Great American Cities, 1961

Planning a self organized city

1.3.4 Charter of the New Urbanism

The New Urbanism is a Neo-traditional ideology that has formulated a comprehensive design and planning philosophy aimed not only at curbing urban sprawl and reducing traffic congestion, but also in creating more pedestrian-friendly and ecologically sound communities, environments that promote a sense of connectedness and place (Galthorpe, 77). The Congress for the New Urbanism (CU), founded in 1993 by a group of enthusiastic architects, Their annual gathering brings together over 1000 people, most of these people and their members are active in urban development in a broad sense; Planners, economists, government officials, educators, activists, students and many more join in discussing on sustainability, walkability, mixed-use neighborhoods. The New urbanism movement claim have global impact since it has projects in US and other 20 countries (CU, n.p.). Their main visionary document, the Charter of New Urbanism, contains 27 principles that operationalize their Neo-traditional ideology of three different scale levels: The region, the neighborhood and the city block.

The following text will summarise these principles,

We dedicate ourselves to reclaiming our homes, blocks, streets, parks, neighborhood, districts, towns, cities, regions, and environment (CU, n.p.).

There are four primary principles of the charter of New Urbanism: They first contains the compactness of and the framework of urban areas. All functions should be within a walkable distance from a dwelling. The charter claims his will restore social interaction and restore community life that was destroyed by modernization. The reduction of the daily urban system forces should make the car redundant and save the open landscape. We recognize that physical solutions by themselves will not solve social and economic problems, but neither can economic visibility, community solidarity, and environmental health be sustained without a coherent and supportive physical framework (CU, n.p.).

Secondly, the principle aims to diversify the modalities of transport towards more human and environmental friendly means like, cycling, walking and public transport, private transportation (electric) cars should have a minimal amount of designated space. The third principle is the monogamous compilation of the American housing stock, Only 25% of America’s population is made up of married families with...
which everything is possible, the user determines how the building functions. The amount of floorspace, the usage of the space, the amount of money that is paid for the space is all in the hand of the current users of the solid blocks. All the dynamics that take place in a city can take place in the building, it adapt when it needs to do so, A café, pet a cat, communal housing program, bakery, office, everything is possible.

The building has been made in such a way that it become possible to self organize the future developments of the building, A reave large floor spacing, thick concrete floors, sufficient cables, and spacious pipe shaft, The flexible interior is combined with a high qualitative exterior, A facade that is detailed and qualitative.

1.3.3.5 Conclusion

The rich variety of projects illustrated in the book the spontaneous city portrays a frame of mind in which citizens are proactive entrepreneurs with ability to see the positive in the every situation, It is an optimistic 2006: she spent much of her career fighting for one deceptively simple principle: it was cities alone and let them develop by themselves.

1. Continuity

The city needs to have a continuous walkable fabric that facilitates thoroughgoing city mobility and fluidity of use. Gigs are engines of mobility and unlocking this capacity of movement is key to promoting diversity. It does not guarantee diversity, but it is a prerequisite for it. Facilitating a walkable relationship between neighborhoods and area will result in social and economic connectivity. Disruptive uses and structures, such as freeways, large parks and the neighborhoods based on the camp使用权, need alternative solution to restore the continuity of the urban fabric, (Jacobs, 1961), (Mehaffy, 2011). A dear grid or street structure is easy to understand and offers variation in routes people can take to their destination, This variation is believed to stimulate the urge to discovery new thing and it expand the scope and range of inhabitants, Having a choice stimulates people and expands the possibility of new cross pollination (Hopkins, 2006).

Value: Continuity in walkable fabric (thoroughgoing city mobility and fluidity of use)

Value: Alternative solution for disruptive uses and structures

Value: Variation is believed to stimulate the urge to discovery

2. Isolated projects

In addition to the need for continuity the modernist approach that creates isolated projects can be interpreted as disruptive, isolated projects like, large shopping centers, industrial sites, large parking grounds, the neighborhood unit (model of inward turning neighborhood), superblocks (unchangeable monocolonies), project land oans (rumin's landscaping), large hospitals, large campuses, large infrastructure bundles, (Jacobs, 1961), (Mehaffy, 2011). All of the above mentioned elements have turned their backs on the cities while integration into the urban fabric is usually beneficial.

Value: Isolated projects are disruptive

Value: Integration of isolated project can be essential to the urban fabric and the project itself

3. Gentrification

Gentrification has often meant: demolish old buildings and replacing them with build high rates, but gentrification should consider regeneration instead, Social cohesion should play an important role in urban regeneration, it is about 'social capital', This is about interaction or being at home somewhere, In order to indicate these know neighborhood networks, Jacobs talks about 'social capital' to indicate how people get the feeling of belonging and a community feeling, Jacobs said not say don't do new buildings, but she said keep a mix and preserve not only object but also social networks, (Jacobs, 1961), (Mehaffy, 2011), (Hopkins, 2006).

Gentrification should leave social structure intact as they often provide eyes on the street, having people close by at every moment provide a social control and interaction between people, she claimed by having eyes on the street, crime is not given a chance and the collective feeling of security increases, Not having eyes on the street is illustrated in many examples by Jacobs to have a negative effect on neighborhoods.

A city is not a tree

This metaphorical effect is best elaborated by Christopher Alexander in his paper language (1997) and the essay 'A city is not a tree' (1966). These theories explain the relationship between objects and processes as a semi lattice instead of a tree. The tree model is often used in modernist planning and it represents simplified system of relationships, every level, scale object relates only to the one above or below itself, The Semidation model in a complex model i which every relation can be made, regardless of the level, scale or object it is in. The tree model is explained by a model of combined processes, a paper language so to say, Christopher Alexander's theories changed how people saw the various discipline thoughts about processes and relation ships between objects.

The complexity and elaborate writings on these paper languages are simply too much to take into account, For the definition of the self organizing development movement the notion of the concept of the semi lattice or the metaphoric relationship model is enough.
4. Image of the city

The city must not be treated as a work of art, or a sculptural gallery. Many designers have tended to invert the perfect city and thereby force inhabitants to behave in a certain way. Removing all existing context and replacing it by socially designed context has proven to be disastrous in many utopian, and out of scale ‘projects’. These projects often claim to be sustainable, but they rely on almost still produced evidence. As Jacobs said in her characteristically pithy tone, “the method fails”.

Value: The city is not a work of art or a social laboratory
Value: Removing all existing context and replacing by new content has proven to be disastrous

5. Zoning

Zoning is not inherently bad, but should be liberal with regard to use, and prescriptive with regard to the way buildings address the street (Mehaffy, 2011). In contrast to the modernist claim to separating functions, Jacobs states the exact opposite. She opposes separation and claims that the mixture of functions and activities on the streets at all hours of the day and the council of vitality in the city. This mix of functions often has a stifling effect on the streets since the cross pollution add extra activities and people to a neighborhood (Hoppers, 2000).

Value: Zoning should be liberal towards use and prescriptive to the way buildings address the street
Value: A mixture of functions and activities at all hours of the day provides vitality in the city
Value: Diversity of functions and activities can result in a crosspollination of new activities

6. Density

Density is a valuable ingredient, but it’s not an end in itself. Jacobs propagated a high degree of concentration of people in one place, but in a different fashion as was the time at the trends. We must be wary to singular solutions, like ‘skycraper cities.’ What we should Value is not the sheer aggregations of people massed together or separated by ‘open space’, but the ordinary encounters between people, the sidewalk, ballet (Mehaffy, 2011). Communal facilities and businesses can be used more efficiently when enough people are good access to these facilities. Every function and activity needs a critical mass of people / customers before it becomes socially and economically viable. When there is a high concentration of people this critical mass can easily be found and used to support a wide variety of functions and activities. This compactness and a walkable daily urban system, either in big cities or in smaller towns, is one of Jacobs focal points, and it continues to be a topic all the time. Now urbanism and other theories engaged in self-organising development have walkable urbanism as their core value.

Value: Density is not an end to itself nor to ‘skycraper cities’ or open space city
Value: Density should facilitate the sidewalk ballet by providing critical mass for activities and functions

7. Knowledge economy

Cities are engines of knowledge and they create economic prosperity. There is a physical web of relationships that starts at the pedestrian scale. Sidewalk contacts are the small change from which a city’s wealth of public life may grow. Jacobs said, this interaction between people creates interaction of knowledge and it forms an almost unlimited network of which is called the city. The knowledge in these networks grows, interacts, improves and ages in order to gain more on the city and its networks. This network phenomenon is called the ‘metabolism’ effect, a place of dense networks of connection within cities (Mehaffy, 2011).

Value: The New York grid is famous for its orthogonal structure, an open structure with simple rules for zoning on typologies division. The grid is layout by the Commissioner’s Plan of 1811 with a pattern of streets and numbered streets. This basic pattern shapes a two dimensional framework that has a clear distinction between public and private. The dimensions and infill of the lots within this framework is highly dynamic and self organization. The 1916 Zoning law determined the which function, the mixture of functions, densities, and such were coded within the framework. This law is legally binding but the law can be adjusted for special occasions.

The zoning manual explains what is allowed and what is not for every lot. The manual also makes statements on daylight illumination, setback and such. An interesting feature is that the manual also provides bonuses for element like plaza’s.

Value: Flexible infill within clear framework, good infrastructure and clear regulations

The favelas of Sao Paulo don’t have rules and regulations. They are often built on terrain where official planning project don’t want to develop because of its poor accessibility of dangerous terrain. These favelas do not often have any primary infrastructure like sewage, freshwater, and streets. The collective construction existence is used to fabric houses with simple products. It is a universal type of building that can adapt to every circumstances. These favelas are often run by gangs and criminal organizations who determine the laws and rules as they do as well as strictly.

Value: Flexible infill in flexible framework, simple materials and low regulations
In gentrified neighborhoods or other deprived urban areas it is difficult to start local initiatives because of the diversity of people, the lack of trust and the lack of experience. These kinds of neighborhood development projects are not likely to have open space planning.

The activist approach of Livi Bader uses is a process of mapping possibilities and forming coalition. His activist approach has been elaborated in chapter 2. It is recognized as an important influence on the self organizing development movement.

All these examples of projects how this communication will become a vital instrument for the urban life of the community.

1. Planning a self organized city

We are looking for open and participatory planning in which the content is implicitly user generated. New project typologies and financial structures are needed. In reality, it is feared that open-source planning only strengthens the NIMBY sentiment. But how to shape a collective vision process? It must be prevented that it becomes a pseudo-participatory process by managing the participation to strict. The often happens in current participatory processes and therefore participation does not allow spontaneous. It takes the majority and forecast and flexibility.

Projects like community shares and the mass participation project in Ireland and England can be used as examples. The mass participation project formulated a collective strategy. They were not afraid of sometimes on aesthetics and detailed guidelines and therefore maintained its flexibility. The community share project asks local residents to invest time and money in the local project. Many local businesses and project have benefited from this local aid. Mass participation is also used in Amsterdam for the formation of the structure plan 2040 (Bannister, Minnikin,). The municipality collected digital input of its inhabitants and visualized the data in the formation of the structure plan. First where all the wishes were collected, these wishes were selected. Then the wishes could choose for a number of wishes to be transferred into real propositions. More experiences of participative design are often derived for the successful development of the Brazilian city movements. This type of local participation approach and the opposite to the NIMBY effect, is improved local involvement. It laid the foundation for a permanent participatory involvement in this community.

Another good example of the participatory actions is done by the ‘Neighborhood matching fund’ of the Neighborhood department in the city of Seattle, United States. When urban1 take the initiative to improve public and collective spaces, the municipality provides additional money to their budgets, to do so. The program aims easy to realize projects because success often relies on quick visible changes. The budgets on the municipal side are managed by an organization who has to answer both to the municipality and to the neighborhoods themselves. This Neighborhood matching fund has given 45 million dollars in subsidies and stimulated an additional 67 million (time and money) in civil investments in the city, 112 million dollars in investments since the program started in 1988.

Value: A physical web of relationships that starts at the pedestrian scale
Value: Sidewalk contacts are the small change from which a city’s wealth of public life may grow

8. Diversity

Diversity does not by itself guarantee the avoidance of all dilapidation. But a lack of diversity guarantees dilapidation and monotony. Again, we should not be looking for single variable solutions, but for an array of relationships. Variation in the residential area is important in order to have a lively neighborhood. This can be achieved by having a high diversity in building shapes, sizes and functions. These buildings will attract in different kinds of people of different ages with different activities and contribute to a varied and colorful city image (Hoppers, 2006).

Most of Jane Jacobs argument in the book Death and life of great American cities are related to diversity and interaction. She concludes that spatial and social processes that support one another (Jacobs, 1961). People that live in a neighborhood that are of a different age group, type of household or lifestyle (families, elderly, entrepreneurs, artists, migrants, students) will bring just many different activities and goods, hereby creating a lively and deprived neighborhood for every type of person to enjoy.

Value: Diversity does not by itself guarantee liveliness, but is a good remedy to dullness
Value: Variation of function, use, type of real estate in residential areas is important

9. ‘It’s the economy, stupid’

Economic diversity is just as important as social diversity. In an area of the city with different kinds of suppliers and buyers, entrepreneurs can share their facilities, such as office space and workshops, and profit from a varied supply of knowledge and expertise. This cross-fertilization works as a magnet for companies that are looking for a new place to establish. In 90% of new and old buildings in the neighborhood serves every type of entrepreneur a chance. It then becomes possible that a modern supermarket’s office and a traditional furniture maker are neighbors, new ideas often need old buildings. In this way an old city neighborhood can grow into a valuable breeding ground of entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, (Mehaffy, 2011).

Value: The economic systems is a feedback mechanism for the values we seek
Value: There is danger in money floods as in money droughts
Value: Crops. Territorial work as a magnet for companies that are looking for a new place to establish

30. Bottom-up

The capacity to solve our problems arises with the informal web of creative and regulatory relationships we have in cities and not only with specialized experts. Relying too much on experts, who often have preconceived ideas, again reinforces the structure of the city. Clearly this does not mean that there is no role for experts or for government to be involved in the development of our city. It means that this role must be more analytical, more bottom up, more with the grain of culture, than against it as Jacobs said, (Mehaffy, 2011, Jacobs, 1961).

Value: Relying on experts is surrendering the city to certain conception of city life
Value: Experts and governments should be involved in urban development but in for bottom-up cases.

12.3.3 Conclusion

Jane Jacobs her message was a simple one. We deliberately broke our cities, we broke our built environment but we will fix it. The kind of problem a city has, can only be solved if we understand it. And learn from it (Jacobs, 1961), Jacobs called for planners to abandon their abstract formulas and become much more socially aware in observing the complexity of city development.

Fig. 18: Jacobs in process to another expresosway of Robert Meunier Source: John A. Kelly
existing cities, many great thinkers and urbanists such as Kevin Lynch, Donald Appleyard and Christopher Alexander examined the way the built landscape is understood by its inhabitants. This new way of visualising and observing took Jane Jacobs her criticism

The aim of this thesis is to abstract Value and principles of important theories that contributed to self-organized development. The lessons of Jane Jacobs are of great importance to the self-organizing development movement, the values derived from the writings will be used as input for the design of a model. The mapping of a model will try to map the value and operationalize the message of Jane Jacobs. The next chapter will elaborate on the perception of cities, how do inhabitants perceive where they live, go and work. A fundamental change in urbanism and another step towards self-organizing development,

not built for their inhabitants, but check the quality of what inhabitant themselves build, for Jan Helting, professor emeritus urbanism at the TU Delft, only private and public exist. The problem arises when the collective domain replaces the public domain, it is not the responsibility of government to create collectively.

Value: The scale of collectiveness should be kept as small as possible
Value: Collective action should be a private initiative
Value: The municipality construct but be responsible for the build quality

13.3.3 Flexibility
The flexibility chapter is a collection of essays on flexibility in development. The essays and its values will be summarized below,

Do your self-organized city by Tess Broekman
This essay deals with the plan for Amsterdam New West post-war area, Urban Design developed a strategy towards a generic approach in these post-war redevelopment assignments, Tess Broekman formulated three items values in this redevelopment process.

1. As cities have a brick and concrete, it inhabitant are more important. Create space for initiatives for current inhabitant and new one will follow. A lively city needs economic strengthen, mix of functions and entrepreneurship
2. Regeneration happens per lot and not per neighborhood, differentiation should be found on the scale of the street.

The current inhabitant of these garden city neighborhood have not been involved in the urban renewal process, Policy maker often only think about the mess and uncertainly and not on interaction and new cost in terms when thinking about private initiatives, Organisation Openstad Noord or open city north subleases lots, raise new funds and invest in these areas, Protests are maintained in collective facilities and sometimes paid as dividends to its stakeholders, Collective ownership and smart management become a source of income.

Value: integrate businesslike organization model to manage collective processes

AGPS city tour by Ken Greenberg
Ken Greenberg has written on "Synthetic Tools", a shift towards the strength of combination instead of separation. The OAM Foundation of separating function is gradually shifting towards the need to mix functions and neighborhoods. Zoning is a tools, inspired on OAM thinking, that was a strategy to protect property ownership, now we have different interests and new instruments are important. The synergy between functions has become important, this synergy requires a new planning, organizing and design tool. This synergy require a certain compactness in order to have this amount of people and activities close to each other. It is about connections instead of loose categories, but also about more than preventing how these connections should be made.

Development should be focused on simple instruments that refer to the important thing like: scale, connection to the street and sidewalk, planning a pedestrian network. Therefore guiding the local stakeholder create their own redevelopment.

The aims of building for the neighborhood is can be recorded in the first stage by the municipality for the inhabitants. During the process this input needs to be continuously update in order remain actual. This relation then becomes dynamic, this team effort should be done with people of different professions with different backgrounds: artists, ecologists, economists, sociologists. With clear goals and target but with flexibility and space for interpretation.

Value: zoning prohibits and leaves little opportunity to flexibility
Value: city life improves by the synergy of processes

'Good governance is shared by the confirmation of assignment, stakeholder and location which in their term give meaning to politics and The formulation of laws and policies', (OeNd, 2010)

The changing collective domain by Jost Beyerdermann
There is a refreshed acknowledgment of the need for a new type of collective initiative typology. In order to give the spontaneous city its power, it needs to have efficient spatial and planning framework. What rules need to be applied to provide mutual trust in a development without a clear end goal? How can we stimulate collective action into a ‘WeCity? Can this WeCity be combined with the spatial city?
1.2.6 Private commissioning: Carl Weber - Het wilde vrouwen

This chapter will elaborate on the influence architect Carl Weber has with his concept of wild living. His work initiated many private commissioned developments throughout the Netherlands. Weber had a distinct repugnance within the architectural community but his vision on the emancipation of the citizen inspired many others to start the creation of their own living environment. His work pioneered with private and self-organized development in such a way that it has become part of many municipal development strategies.

The chapter will briefly elaborate on Carl Weber himself before explaining the concept of wild living. Because his work provoked a lot of reaction, the criticism on Weber will be disregarded before a final conclusion is made.

Biography Carl Weber
Carl Weber is a Dutch architect born 1937 in Nijmegen. He is known for this opposition to what he called the ‘renewal’s triviality’, a phrase that is best translated as paternal, boring and dull. In the beginning of his career he designed huge neo-vernacular structures of social housing blocks, like the (infamous) Zwarte Madonna (The Hague, 1983) and the Paperphil (Rotterdam, 1982). These colossal housing blocks were often criticized for ‘monotonous’ and ‘heartless’ stacking of poor quality dwellings (kunsthal, 2014). Though this kind of architecture was accepted in that time Weber designed a few iconic ones. Later in his career he finished with Clarkson while he had already introduced the ‘wild women’, liberal and civil emancipating planning attitude without governmental interference. Though he has produced many iconic buildings, published two books and many articles, he is not as well-known as his colleagues, but his visionary attitude towards architecture and planning (Kunsthal, 2014). Weber most famous international work is the Dutch pavilion at the world fair of Osaka (with Ippolito Feki, 1979). Carl Weber now is retired and he received the Prix de Rome for his life work.

1.2.6.1 The concept ‘wilde vrouwen’ of ‘wildliving’

Wild living concept is a radical concept Weber introduced in 1987. It was a reaction to (this term is introduced by Weber himself) the Netherlands’ state architecture, in which every citizen lived in identical houses in identical neighborhoods (Benjamin, 2004). With state architecture Weber refers to the Dutch tradition of social housing development and the architecture of the VINEX neighbourhoods. VINEX is a large urban expansion area that started in 1993 and it envisioned a total of 635,000 new dwellings in the Netherlands till 2015 (woonhuis, 2014). These VINEX neighbourhoods are notorious for its divers but standardised architecture. The former director of the Dutch institute of Architecture and Alderman of Almere Ades Duyvestein called VINEX architecture ‘wallpapering’ (maier, 2014). This tendency of living in the same type of house needs to be changed, Weber claims, People should be able to build their own living environment without being hindered by the many legislative hurdles of the Dutch building code. ‘Het boerderijje’ Duyvestein, who is an firm believer of self development and the wild living claims the Dutch building code is terrorizing the planning and building
The concept Weiber introduces with his Wild living is linked to freedom, leisure and relaxation (1998, p. 9). Where recreation is pleasant, living is pleasant too. Recreational buildings become Weiber’s location of choice for the union of mobile homes, caravans and permanent occupation of open land. It is a reaction to the so-called “mediocre quality” of VIVEX.

The Wild living concept goes full way back to the Dutch architectural debates before WO II, between the traditional architecture (De Stijl Movement) and the modern architecture of CIAM (van den Broek). The Wild living has a larger traditional component because of its individualistic and rural attitude (Boonman, 2004). Simultaneously this is itself a modern and tradition debate because of its combination of leisure and living. The Wild living concept happens in two phases: The first phase is the Wild living by co-author Van Stiphout, just like the Wild living allows individuals to determine how they project their vision of living, the Wild planning allows societal collective to determine how they project their Wild plan (Weiber and Van Stiphout, 1998, p. 93).

The De Bijl is the main component of the Wild living. The De Bijl is a natural language, here is little place for grey nuances. Werber places a holiday home versus a VIVEX single family home, the compact dry areas is lush outdoor living, it is black or white.

The execution of the Wild living is in essence very simple. The government sells plots of land on which minimal regulations allow the owner to construct “without vig” or “without the interference of the commission for architectural integration. In Weiber’s vision people can go to a specialized warehouse for housing component where you can compose your own dwelling. In these warehouses you can find a wide variety of prefabricated elements in every shape and size you desire. Upon leaving these elements will be assembled into a sort of catalogue dwelling (Weiber and Van Stiphout, 1998, p. 86).

Allegorical phrase

The phrase written below describes the sentiment Weiber has towards modern architecture:

“De haat waarmede men moet bouwen en de zenuwbrok die daagbijbegaars worden hebben opgewekt dat zowel de woningen de buurten, en zodra ook de architecten, vaak dermate eenduidig gelijkvormig, bremmen en schaam zijn dat men moet vrezen dat op den duur humor en welbevinden der bewoners hieronder zouden kunnen gaan leiden, met alle gevolgen voor de samelevening” (Nijgheman, 1958a, p. 30).

The hars and ruggedness that is typical for the dwelling, the neighborhood and its architecture, often so monotonous, timid and poor, is feared to

stakeholders must learn how to handle uncertainty since the outcome of a project is no longer precisely defined. It is a change in professional culture, a shift towards gradual planning and many short steps towards an interchangeable end goal.

Project development is history, process development has the future according to Juergen. The masterplan should be a process instrument, not an goal. It should represent an collective perspective not an development image. Stakeholder should be trigger to participate, joining the development effort must have added value to them. The saying: “The more the merrier” can be applied for the number of stakeholders in a development, according to Juergen.

The Schieliblok in Rotterdam is independently developed by ZUS architecture with great success. The collective values in this development where creativity and opportunity creative exchange within this complex, ZUS architecture shows how easily the translation of design to a real estate developer is, everybody should reauss their own position in order to see opportunities like the Schieliblok.

Value: The term planning needs to match the investment term, take small steps

Value: Stakeholder must be trigger in seeing added value to their cause

Value: The masterplan should be a process document not a development image.

Doing business in Amsterdam: an interview with Jaap Draisma

A good concept doesn’t start with a business plan but with a wild plan or a mission, especially industrial areas have this ruggedness, industrial look, cheap ground and often excellent accessibility. These factor create the right atmosphere, it is about the right mix of program and having a critical mass to activate this, there is a high demand for space for artists and starting businesses in Amsterdam but with little supply. There is no ruggedness anymore only newly organised businesses. The biggest problem is the government with all its rules and regulations and large corporations who are solely focused on their investments instead of quality.

The designer must no longer provide answers and ideas just as a service but start with confrontational design work. Only then design can become political again.

Drawing is a tool to identify the ambiguous space. There is a global tendency towards more local planning and management of the living environment. Participation in the planning process can contribute all sorts of things like safety, prosperity, sustainability and the satisfaction of living somewhere. The rules must be understood and approved by the participants of the game, Communication is key in letting the various participants realign their process. Architects, planners and urbanists must be able to translate these dreams and realizations, the drawing is the ultimate tool to speak the common language. Instead of having one design, the drawing can be a feedback system or brainstorm that reflect the needs of stakeholders meetings. Urshan design created multiple scenario for the redevelopment of the neighborhood centre of Hotenburg Zaanstad. The input of stakeholders gradually change the plan while maintaining the shared vision and language between the stakeholders, InnovOcean scan amplifier Nikcoen.
Planning a self organized city

I

6000m² vacant terrain

cause:  
low market pressure, spaces, many young families, low rent, reasonably large housing units

Structure:  
Urban block with lots of open spaces, corners with green, greenhouses, etc.

Intervention:  
Smart growth

Practical example: Brussels (inner city, mid-nineteenth century)

Structure:  
historic growth due to great variety of industries and workers' cottages

Intervention:  
Metropolitan, new housing, mixed scale of shop, shop clustering (furniture), mix retail, creative and housing

Practical example: London (new and old)

characteristics:  
trade, individual freedom, simple materials, little regulations

Intervention:  
Building height maximized to maximize the number of high-quality residential units

Practical example: Noordoverd Amsterdam ( Bijtsaat Amsterdam)

Management:  
Collective ground ownership with profits

Structure:  
Lot for lot transformation of old buildings, densification

Plots:  
Rent prices for ten years = individual freedom

‘good’s governance is responsible social and political involvement. Not top-down, not bottom-up but adaptive.’ (Klein, 2010)

New ideals in area redevelopment by Denie Volleke:  
There is a discrepancy between the form of return on investment and the time urban redevelopment takes, investment terms do not match the planning and building time of a redevelopment project. Instead of working towards an eventual project image, we must treat the development as an ongoing process. Therefore
to the mood and well-being of its inhabitants, with consequences for society in general (Ningemann, 1958a, p. 30).

1.2.6.2 Analogy of editions

The catalogue dwelling. Weber suggests that it is not as easy as he intended it to be. The loose selection of compartments in a warehouse was never realised and the rearranged catalogue didn’t offer as much choice as the client as Weber intended. Many home owners didn’t see the possibility of the catalogue dwelling, one of the suggested reason is that the catalogue dwelling has a lower real estate value than its non-catalogue counterparts (Kooijman, 2004). This argument seemed to have a lot of impact on the desirability of catalogue houses. Real estate is not a consumption article like other things are, the housing market does not seem to be free in Weber’s hope.

The wild living concept embraced standardisation by using prefabricated elements to compose a house. This would only lead to more of the same instead of the uniqueness Weber was looking for. The wild living concept suggests a more absolute individual freedom without many governments and ‘well willing’ professionals, but indirect is it still dependent on architects, contractors and other professionals. These professionals are still needed to design and build to a house in the that reflects leisure and liberty like the caravans and house boats (architectenweb.nl).

Weber has a great paradox in this work as architect. He initiated the wild living concept but was also the designer of the anti-social housing block de Zwarte Madonna and de Peperbus, strictly organised social housing in high densities, commissioned and financed by the government, you could say ‘site architecture’. In addition to this he claimed in 1994 that ‘bayan has no space for architecture and it should therefore be left to the professionals’ (Kooijman, 2004). This is the exact opposite of his wild living concept when there is no government involved and the bayan can decide their own architecture.

1.2.6.3 The naked

Weber has been a great influence in the segment of private commissioning. He has brought the concept of self organization to the broad public (architectenweb.nl). Weber saw the VENex housing projects as an unnecessary limitation on freedom towards the self arrangement of the living environment that does not fit in an ever more liberalising society. He claims that the Walloon Commission for an Architectural Integration readily limit the architecture of freedom and creates boring and dull architecture (Kooijman, 2004). Some claim that the concept of the wild living has not been successful but the discussion on private commissioning is a lively one. Many internet fora, public lectures and municipal development programs are involved in private commissioning. Age, Duyvesteyn, the architect of Almere and a firm believer of private commissioning dedicated almost one-third (300-350 dwellings) of Almere’s total annual production to private commissioning. Noordover Amsterdam has two large locations in Uitgeest for private initiative and it recently added a thousand new private development plot within the city limits (Plan Amsterdam, vol. 3).

Fig. 22: Wild living or Isogolid women in Almere (2001). Source: jdpurl

Fig. 23: Wild living or Isogolid women in Almere (2001). Source: jdpurl

Source: jdpurl

Fig. 26: Spontaneous city? Burningman Festival, source: Rin van Asm
3. Create collective values
Defining collective ambitions is essential in urbanism. Collective ambitions and values make it possible to dream about the future. It creates identity, atmosphere, cohesion and possibly profit. These collective values such as the collective quality, water quality, heritage, legacy, accessibility are of strategic importance in order to unite a variety of stakeholders.

Value: create collective values in order to create target and dreams

LUUK BOELENS:
ORGANIZE AND ENROLL ACTORS

4. Work user-oriented
Simulate internal investment of time, money, ideas and use by the stakeholders themselves. These stakeholders inhabit, companies, cooperations and other associations deserve to be input in their own city. Urbanism should be customized: design work done from the perspective of the user.

Value: Work user-oriented

WALKABILITY AND COMPACT URBANISM

PETER CALTHORPE:

4.1.3.2 Resourcefulness
The chapter resourcefulness is a collection of realised projects and articles of professional urbanism. In order to learn these projects, they are summarised below. The articles in this chapter are summarised in order to outline the values and principles that together create the spontaneous city.

Planning a self organized city
the collective people, but as a place for less regulated process of development where there is place for self organizing development, self being anything but a governmental organization.

This chapter, just like the book, is divided in five parts: entrepreneurship, flexibility, open, versatile and dynamic. All the important essay and project will be used to formulate the values and principles behind this concept of the spontaneous city.

133.1 Entrepreneurship

The spontaneous city is dependent on the entrepreneurial spirit of its inhabitants. People need to be eager to participate in the development of their living environment in order to have unexpected and unforeseen development. This chapter elaborates on various projects and concepts where a great amount of self organised or spontaneous processes transformed the cityscape for the better.

 Manifesto

Urban Design wants to put the principles of the spontaneous city at the starting point of twenty-first century urbanism. The spontaneous city should be seen as a marketplace where supply and demand shape the urban character. The city develops itself in different speeds along different paths. The spontaneous city is shaped by its users in an ever ending process of change, growth and adaptation. Individuals and groups, inhabitants and entrepreneurs build, reuse and reorganize dwellings, workplaces, parks and streets or even entire neighborhoods and business parks. Professionals in urban planning works closely with the initiators of these projects.

Urban Design: On the contrary, once the other "instant city" was realized, ready-made places, only usable forms a particular purpose and unable to change (p. 12)

The spontaneous city breaks trend, in which the production of the cities is organized in an ever increasing scale and with increasingly large stakeholders. The spontaneous city as a reaction in the "instant city", a place where everything is standardized, monofunctional and inflexible. In this type of urban development the role of the user can never be more than a buyer of a generic product.

At the start of the twenty-first century almost all urban development was managed by structure visions, neighborhood visions, zoning plans and social housing programs. There is no place for coincidence in the dutch planning mentality. Urban Design believes that it is these coincidental elements that create a vital and sustainable city. There are four main principles that form the manifesto of the spontaneous city:

1. Zoom in:

Organize as much on a small scale. In this scale you can find many initiators, the local needs and demands and the relevant players. Zoom in also related to the factor time. Never plan too far ahead and take small steps in planning.

Value design, plan and organize in an small scale with a short horizon.

2. Organize flexible

Organize the development a flexible way, use an opportunity map instead of making a blueprint. Things like function, architectural style, densities and lifestyles change constantly, anticipate on this fact. The non-linear developments of cities provide liveliness.

Value organize flexible

GERT URHAHN:

IS THERE A PLANNING MODEL THAT CREATES FREEDOM INSTEAD OF RESTRICTING IT?

JUVAL PORTUGALI:

THE INTER-REPRESENTATION NETWORK CITY
1.3 Self organising development

This chapter will elaborate on the theories that form the basis for self-organizing development. The prelude of Chapter 10 have just been read (CIAW, Team 10, Jane Jacobs, Lynch and Weber) all cumulate to this point. The theories described in this chapter all have similarities to how they organize urban development or regeneration, bundling their values and design principles can lead to a strong development method that is useful for the self-development of urban areas in the Netherlands.

The first theory is aimed at managing and developing the network of participants and actors who will participate in the development process, allowing actors to organize their own city needs a good management strategy to be successful.

This second chapter (evaluating Portugal) will be written after the P2 presentation.

The third part of the self-organizing development is build up from various articles, projects and studies done by Urban Design in the Spontaneous City. The values and principles from the vision on spontaneous development resemble self-organizing development.

The forth part of this chapter is on the charter and other writings of New Urbanism. A movement which promotes the involvement of civil society in the organization of the cityscape. It is an influential movement with a manifesto on the emancipation of the ordinary citizen in urban development. As principles highly valued in the self-organizing development movement,

1.3.1 Actor Network theory (ANT)

This chapter will elaborate on a theory which enables the research and analyses of the social context of self organizing development projects. The Actor Network Theory (ANT), according to the ANT, actors and the structure of their network have a mutual interaction in order to understand and how it has been overcome byaffluence (Boltens & De Jong, 2006, pp. 88-92). The ANT provides a good theoretical framework that will be structuring the actors and network involved in the self-organizing development design that concludes this thesis.

The beginning of this chapter will elaborate on the positioning and defining of the ANT. This is followed by the explanation of the ‘Process of translation’, which is key in understanding the functioning of the ANT. In a general process it will be made clear how actors together form networks and make things possible. The chapter will be finished with the conclusion on ANT and how the ANT can be operationalized in this thesis.

Assumptions of the Actor Network Theory (ANT) The Actor Network Theory (ANT) or ‘the sociology of translation’ finds its heritage in the sociology of the early 1980’s, with important authors like, John Law (defining ANT), Michel Callon (experiment) and Bruno Latour (defining ANT). The ANT can clarify how certain developments are influenced by the relationship between actors in their respective networks (Boltens & De Jong, 2006, pp. 88-92).

A deep slate In order to research society the ANT treats everything independently without any presumptions. Every human is equal. There should be no distinction made between an CEO of a large international bank and a homeless person (Law, 1992, p. 30). The Actor Network Theory suggest reality should be seen as a social construction, this construction is shaped by the interaction of humans. This controversial statement is reflected by Bruno Latour (1994: p. 802) Yes society exists for real, but it is not socially constructed. Even in this, the most primitive concepts of all social theory, non-humans proliferate rendering it impossible to recognize a pure society. By stating this Latour clarifies the position of AN
nnon-human entities also form society.

1.3.3 Urhn Design De spontane stad

The book written by Urhn design is a collection of spontaneous projects and essays that portray an ideal city. The spontaneous city. Experts and projects all over the world have been used together to create an urban image on what this spontane can be. It is a collection of ways to manage projects with their natural or fixed final image. The essay elaborate on the origins of projects, the financial side of such projects and also in the position of the urbanist in this new development strategy.

The spontaneous city seems to arise from the same problems as the self-organizing development movement. The spontaneous city has been given momentum by the financial crisis, inflexible financial and organizational processes and a government who is retreating itself as a real estate developer. The vision of Urban Design is also not so different from that of the self-organizing development movement; exchange between design and use as a consequence of a process of trial and error and a conflict between history and future.

Pozitioning: Artificial spontaneous by Loop de Beer and Jeron Beekers

Something must be wrong when the spatial planners or spatial ordering specialists (in Dutch) are trying to apply disorder and spontaneity in their designs and tasks. It’s their job to create order which inherently is linked to a civilized society. So when the planners yearn for spontaneity we can conclude there are simply too much rules and compliances to follow. With this in mind it is interesting to look into the manufacturability of spontaneity.

Can you force spontane by manipulating the spatial context? We assume that spontaneity generates positive effect like suitable interaction, cross pollination of ideas and such. There are also many others that linked to spontane which have nothing to do with the actual meaning of the word. It is associated with carelessness, cluttering, danklessness, sharing things with others, but spontaneity has a number of features which are almost the opposite of the feature planning has. Spontaneity is unplanned and therefore it’s never received a lot of thought.

No consultation or participation is allowed, which can form a problem in a democratic country. Spontaneity cannot be forced in the definition of the word. Therefore spontane is a conception that is not available for urban planners. It happens if it doesn’t, unexpected and unannounced.

The book often refers to the public domain, which is world because spontaneity often happens in the private atmosphere. If we would filter all the public areas and only look at private spaces the city would be spontane. In different words there is an operational system in which the idea of spontane is shaped.

Pozitional positie The definition of spontane development I support comes from the process of city building in which civilians have a say in the development of their own city. A city that looks spontaneus also had a lot plans, ideas, co-operate projects and civil initiatives. I define the spontaneous city not as a place where the government solely act as the representative of

Fig 25: ‘O Morro Santa Maria, Rio de Janeiro 2010’ Source: Haas & Hahn
Planning a self organized city

Planning a self organized city

30 Planning a self organized city

1

climate, the existing cultural heritage, and the available budget do not actually sit at the negotiating planning

This action of Bodens clarifies the point: objects don’t participate in the planning process; but representative participate on behalf of objects. These representative value the objects and by doing so they themselves act proactively for the object, if the no one else values the object there will be none representing it, and therefore it will have no position in the planning process.

We can never start with a clean slate.

Another point of criticism is the presumption of a clean slate before starting the research, Mirsch (1997, p.38) states that the social parameters are unpredictable and unstructured, because it cannot be predicted with social relations have between another and they should not be taken into account at the beginning of the network forming process.

Institutional analysis criticizes this attitude because there are various factors that structure interaction between actors (Boedens & Wisjink, 2006, p. 159).

First, there are specific patterns in how humans act and functioning. Secondly there are general patterns in human behavior every human actors share (Zucker, 1987, p. 444). Things like administrative routines, culture and tradition all element that could be taken into account instead of starting with a clean slate.

Application of ANT in this field.

This chapter has analyzed and researched the Actor Network Theory. This chapter explained what presumption the theory makes, how it can be applied through the process of translation and what the critical element in the theory is. There’s much more the definition, researching and criticize on the ANT, but for this thesis the above mentioned will be enough is structuring the planning process of a Self Organized Development. The case studies of chapter seven will be used as a example for the actors in the case of (Oristand). The design statement, chapter eight, will elaborate on the chosen actor and a situation that will actually be used in the final design.

To conclude this positioning of the Actor network theory it must be clear that all humans are considered equal, but non-humans entities are also equal to humans. This analytical approach does not aim to treat people like machines (Law, 1992, p. 383), but it aims that all preconceived opinions and arguments, the ANT states that all living things and objects in nature are equal: humans, animals, buildings, books, everything.

This broad definition of what forms society means, that both living thing and objects can be an actor. This is done so we don’t have the preconceived notion that people control things, or vice versa (Law, 1992, p. 383). All interaction is interfered by things and therefore it influences the behavior of humans. Communication is done by means of; newspaper, letter or television. Letters, send by mail are handled by a chain of humans and things that exist inside the organization (Law, 1992, p. 382).

This example clarifies the Network concept of the ANT. The ANT states that a social network is more than a communication between humans and human entities, but that the interaction between humans and an endless list of other things, ANT therefore defines society as; ‘a network of heterogeneous materials’ in which this ‘a network of heterogeneous materials’ is translated as humans and objects (Law, 1992, pp. 381-382).

Society: ‘a network of heterogeneous materials’ To clarify the theory of ANT on society a comparison is made with the example of a television set. If the television functions properly the materials that allow the functioning of the devices are visible. The network of materials and element are considered as a whole; a television set. If one of the television materials fails, we come to realize that the television set is made of hundreds of different materials (Law, 1992, p. 382).

This is the same for society; it is a collective term for the network of people and objects. When something starts to disintegrate, the network will adapt or rearrange in order to cope with effect. A good functioning network all part, human and object, are arranged in the right way (Law, 1992, p. 381).

The definition of actor

The term actor is interpreted by Callon and Law as followed; ‘any element which binds space around itself, makes other elements depend upon itself and translates their will into a language of its own (Callon & Law, 1981, p. 286). In other words, a reconfiguration of actors, humans and object, must take place in order to have a development of change in the current situation, This is possible when an actor can convince another actor to behave in concert with its own vision on the matter. This process is called ‘the process of translation’ (Boedens & De Jong, 2006, p. 89 - Law, 1992, p. 381).

1.3.1 Process of translation

The process of translation is the ordering of the actors into a social structure or social field. This chapter will explain that translation is an endless process of rearranging and restructuring. After this, the famous case study of Michel Callon will clarify how the Actor Network Theory enables us to structure and analyze real actor networks.

Translation as a continuous process

According to the ANT, society does not exist, because absolute time and space does not exist (Murdoch, 2006, p. 73). Society only exists in a specific time-space configuration, which is determined by the relations in the network at that specific moment (Boedens, 2009, p. 191). This configuration of time and space is made by actors in a process of network building in which actors successively figure in ways that allow networks to undertake certain functions (Boedens, 2009, p. 193). This refers to the process of translation, The emphasis lies on the process instead of the social structure. Social structure seem as unpredictable parameters because the association between actors in time-space are never permanent (Murdock, 1997, p. 328). The association is defined as social connection between actors (De Jong & Wisjink, 2008, p. 9).

This denial of absolute time and space makes translation a continuous process, and it therefore implies a social structure is never ‘complete’ (Callon, 1986, p. 19). Translation is a continuous process in which an actor strives to operate on behalf of another actor (Law, 1992, p. 386; Murdock, 1997, p. 327). The Actor who mobilizes the other actors is referred to as the ‘locus of leading’ (Boedens, 2009, p. 188; De Jong & Wisjink, 2008, p. 9). By engaging and associating with other actors, the focal actor become more influential and powerful (Thrift, 1996, p. 25). The positions can both be human or objects; action can come from humans and nonhumans alike; it all depends on the links within the networks (Murdock, 1997, p. 334).
1. Problematization

2. Attracting Interests

3. Enrolment

4. Mobilization of allies

Fig 24: Stages of ‘translation’ of the ANT, Source: self

With the ANT the origination of the network and how actor functions within this network can be evaluated and manipulated. An actor is continuously in the process of translation in order to manipulate the formation of the network to its own benefit. A focal actor tries to focus all the actors in a communal or its own position in order to keep the network intact. When a stable network is operational under the supervision of a focal actor the combination is called ‘agency’. At that moment in the timespace configuration the focal actor is most powerful; this means continual adaptations need to be made in order to retain the power balance within the network (Thrift, 1996, p. 23).

1.3.1.2 The experiment of Callon: ‘Four moments of translation’

As an example of what is written above the famous Callon case study will further elaborate this concept. In his article ‘Domestication of the Scallops and the Fishermen of St Brieux Bay’ he shows how a focal actor tries to achieve its goals by seducing other actors in cooperation, in order to elaborate on the ‘four moments of translation’ an short summary of the case of this study will be provided, for the complete story see Callon (1986, 1981).

The story of the case study begins with a group of scientists who want to research the habitat and population status of certain scallops. There is virtually no information available on the behavior of the animal, but the population in the French St Brieux is threatened by overfishing, so shrinking. The scientist wants to apply new techniques in order to create a habitat where the scallops can safely reproduce. The scientist can generate knowledge on the criteria while simultaneously the population grows. The scientist cannot realize these developments without the cooperation of other parties or actors. The following four steps of translation elaborate on the scientific attempt to establish this cooperation.

1. Problematization

The first step the scientist takes is the formulation of a problem statement and a possible solution. Stop the shrinking population of scallops by creating an experimental habitat where they can reproduce. The scientists identify the other actors that can contribute to the solution. The scientists (the focal actor) try to convince other actors by proving that their contribution is beneficial to all the actors who are involved. Even the individual goals of other actors are only possible when the support of the focal actor is implemented. The focal actor makes sure it becomes indistinguishable to the case (De Jong & Wislik, 2008, p. 9).

The first actors who are identified are the fishermen of St Brieux. The fishermen are making large profits, but want something to fish for long in the long term if they continue to fish in this way. The second group of actors are the scallops, who will survive their survival if they will accept the new habitat.

2. Attracting Interests

In the next phase the scientists have determined the scallops and fishermen have in this process. In this phase the scientists try to persuade the scallops and fishermen in acknowledging that they indeed have this interest the scientists say they have. The scallops and fishermen need to be persuaded in believing that they will benefit from this (Boelens, 2009, p. 191). If the scientist succeed in doing this the scallops and fishermen will agree to develop an experimental habitat. The validity of the solution is tested in this phase. The scientists get the support of the scallops and fishermen means that they have assessed the problem correctly and made good judgment of balance of their alliance.

The focal actor has several possibilities to organize its actors in the network, for this example the scientist negotiated with the representatives of the fishermen, a professional organisation, by means of articles, conversations and presentations, the scientist have explained why the extension of the habitat needs to be stopped. The new habitat is assumed to be suitable on behalf of the actors, the scallops.

3. Enrollment

If the previous phase is successful the process of translation reaches the point of commitment. It is the second phase of the translation. This means that the scallops accept their new habitat and the fishermen let them number now in their habitat. In this process the scientist try to involve statement of how to do this. Actions in this process can be: negotiation, interpretation, transaction, propagation, manipulation, persuasion and use of violence (De Jong & Wislik, 2008, p. 9).

4. Mobilization of allies

A crucial matter in the success of this project for the scientists is to assure if the involved actors really represent their followers. In the phases attracting interest and enrollment only a few individuals have been involved. The scallops represent all the scallops in sea bed and the representatives of the fishermen’s speak on behalf of the fishermen of St Brieux. The masses (individual fishermen and the scallops) need their representatives in order to follow the developments. Not only have the actor accepted their interests but they have a gathered all of their followers.

It network has transformed into an agency that is stabilised and controlled by the scientists (Mukluk, 1997, p. 330). The focal actor can now act on behalf over every translated element (De Jong & Wislik, 2008, p. 9).

In the final phase of the Case study the scientist have not been able to mobilise the its allies, The cause for this can be found by the representatives of both actor groups, they didn’t accept their identity. The scallops did not use the habitat and therefore their numbers did not grow and the fishermen of St Brieux keep fishing to much in order to allow the growth in the scallop population. In other word there was not enough support for the solution that was suggested (Boelens, 2009, p. 191). The process of these four steps is visualized in the image below.

The case study differs how the ANT Network Theory can structure and analyse the functioning of a network. By making no assumption on the changeable elements the perspective on reality is changed. The refusal of usage of the habitat by the scallops greatly influenced the research. This underlines the influence and importance of involving human and non-human elements as actors.

1.3.1.3 Criticism on ANT Network Theory

The previous chapters have presented and defined the ANT and elaborated on how the ANT can be operationalized. The next paragraph will elaborate on the criticism of ANT’s functioning, with notions that know weaknesses about ANT and the mistakes they make in the case study cause rejection when applied to the situation of Organized Anarchism. The criticism is divided in two segments: the first being the way a actor is defined, and the second is the lack of formal and informal structures in which actors operate.

Objects cannot be tackling for themselves, firstly one of the founding principles of the ANT is that objects are not only the result of interaction, but also the cause (De Jong & Wislik, 2008, p. 8). Secondly, Callon and Lawley (1981, p. 290) defined an actor as something or someone that influences space around itself, can make other actors dependent on itself and can exercise power over other actors.

This is plausible, as long as it is not suggested that objects have a proactive attitude to do the above mentioned. There is no real association between human and non-human, people dominate the material world (Harvey, 1996, p. 220). There is no real symmetry between objects and humans. Like some ANT theorists claim Harvey (1996, p. 221) claims that object need not be valuable for humans in order to have influence on their behavior. The more valuable an object has the bigger the influence within ANT. To summarise this, things cannot act proactively humans can.

Objects participate by representation. In addition to the previous critical statement, Brandens claims that objects can participate in associations between actors, but only via representation. Of course, the climate or environment, the landscape and specific planning concepts are significant (Factors of importance) and so are housing, cars, stations, the available budget, materials, instruments etc. It is important that they should be involved in spatial actor network associations at a later stage. But in actual negotiations or the proactive formation of specific associations, they tend to be involved in a mediated form, via their representatives, The enactment or the