SOUTHWEST DEN HAAG
through the eyes of Jane Jacobs

RMIT GRADUATION STUDIO

DELFt UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

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content

theme & research
location
history
the philosophy of Jane Jacobs
Jacobs ingredients for a healthy neighborhood
concept
urban plan
architecture
conclusion & focus
theme & research
LIFELESS PUBLIC SPACE

LIVELY PUBLIC SPACE
Main research question

How does one give shape to a design that contributes to a well-functioning vibrant urban street life?
location
history
POOR CITY CONDITIONS

EBENEZER HOWARD

WONINGWET VAN 1901
POOR CITY CONDITIONS

EBENEZER HOWARD

STANDARDIZATION

WONINGWET VAN 1901
POOR CITY CONDITIONS

EBENEZER HOWARD

WONINGWET VAN 1901

STANDARDIZATION

HOUSING SHORTAGE

INDUSTRIALIZATION
POOR CITY CONDITIONS

WONINGWET VAN 1901

STANDARDIZATION

HOUSING SHORTAGE

EBENEZER HOWARD

SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS

INDUSTRIALIZATION

POSTWAR URBANISM
POST WAR

Monotony of primary use facilities.

Long building blocks have an isolating effect.

Buildings build in same period. Aging issues appear simultaneously.

Excessive presence of public space result in a scattered population.
the philosophy of Jane Jacobs
A successful neighborhood needs according to Jane Jacobs three main characteristics.
A need for a reasonably constant use of the sidewalks

There must be a clear distinction between public space and private space. Different spaces must not merge into an undefined space without a clear border.

Buildings (eyes) focused on the public space. Eyes from natural street users, residents, visitors, owners of businesses and other facilities.
A need for a reasonably constant use of the sidewalks
There must be a clear distinction between public space and private space. Different spaces must not merge into an undefined space without a clear border.
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Jacobs ingredients for a healthy neighborhood
A successful neighborhood needs according to Jane Jacobs three main characteristics.

The fundamental element for this kind of street life is a substantial amount of diverse companies, stores, bars and restaurants along the sidewalks, especially places that are open during evening and night. This diversity gives the residents and visitors reasons to use the sidewalks of that area at all times. To make this possible, a district must meet the following characteristics:
Monotony of primary use facilities.

Long building blocks have an isolating effect.

Buildings build in same period. Aging issues appear simultaneously

Excessive presence of public space result in a scattered population.

Mixture of primary use facilities.

Need for small urban blocks.

Need for varying types of building and building age.

Need for a high building density
Monotony of primary use facilities.  

Mixture of primary use facilities.
Long building blocks have an isolating effect.

Need for small urban blocks.
Buildings built in the same period. Aging issues appear simultaneously.

Need for varying types of building and building age.
APARTMENTS TYPE A

APARTMENTS TYPE B

APARTMENTS TYPE C

BLOCKS
Excessive presence of public space result in a scattered population.

Need for a high building density
HIGH DENSITY

MORPHOLOGY
concept
urban plan
architecture
DWELLINGS + BUSINESS SPACE
INGREDIENTS
INGREDIENTS
INGREDIENTS
REFURBISHMENT
INGREDIENTS
CIRCULATION
BASIC FLOORPLAN
conclusion & focus
February
- Defining the theme
- Investigate and write about Jacobs reaction to the garden city philosophy.
- Analyze postwar urban developments in the Netherlands and analyze how the garden city philosophy, together with other underlying ideas, influenced postwar urbanism in the Netherlands.
- Write about the need for industrialization and standardization of the building process.

March
- Investigated how these developments have influenced Dudok and his plan for southwest Den Haag and the neighborhood Morgentond.
- Analyze Jane Jacobs’ “Ballet of the Sidewalks” theory, her four main characteristics and research the presence of this characteristics in Morgenstond Den Haag.
- P1 Presentation
- P1 report

April
- Formulate program requirements based on the p1 research and on the theory of Jane Jacobs
- Formulate a design concept based on the p1 research and on the four principals of Jane Jacobs.

May
- Model studies
- Design variants
- Analyzing design variants
- Preliminary masterplan design

June
- Preliminary building design
- P2 presentation

July
- Finalization of the program requirements based on feedback of the p2 presentation.
- Finalization of the design concept based on feedback of the p2 presentation.

Augustus
- Development of final masterplan

September
- Development building design

Oktober
- Completion of the masterplan

November
- Development building design
- p3

December
- Adjusting masterplan based on feedback of the p3 presentation.
- Adjusting building design based on feedback of the p3 presentation.
- Finish physical model
- Activities on behalf of the p4 presentation

Januari
- p4 presentation
- Final adjustments
- Activities on behalf of the p5 presentation
- p5
June
– Preliminary building design
– P2 presentation

July
– Finalization of the program requirements based on feedback of the p2 presentation.
– Finalization of the design concept based on feedback of the p2 presentation.

August
– Development of final masterplan

September
– Development building design

Oktober
– Completion of the masterplan

November
– Development building design
– p3

December
– Adjusting masterplan based on feedback of the p3 presentation.
– Adjusting building design based on feedback of the p3 presentation.
– Finish physical model
– Activities on behalf of the p4 presentation
– p4 presentation
– Final adjustments
– Activities on behalf of the p5 presentation
– p5
ARCHITECTURAL SCALE
QUESTIONS