Urban acupuncture at the Nieuwenhuysenbuurt
Urban acupuncture at the Nieuwenhuysenbuurt
In today’s practice architecture is no longer the most blooming business, so to say. The time of big expensive and large projects is over. Hereby there is much more attention to a new approach. It’s a time to stand still and look around. What did we make of it? RMIT, the department were this graduation project is part of makes use of this time. It thinks about how we can handle with the existing building stock. For me this is a really attractive approach. There is beauty in that what is lived in. Why destroy something which has that beauty in it.

My choice for this studio had to do with a total different reason. It was not my first choice. I would rather be in a more architectural studio to proof my scales as an designer. I questioned myself, why wouldn’t it be possible to use an RMIT approach in a different studio? But as the studio I wanted to join was no longer available it worked out differently and now this graduation report is part of the housing studio of Lidwine Spoormans and Wido Quist. So it not really has been choice, but it actually worked out pretty well. RMIT can be seen as designing+. It’s not only about making fancy buildings, but also about embedding it in its existing context. If an architect proves to make a good intervention project, he is possible to make good architecture, has knowledge of history and context and is socially strong. The project focuses on Bos and Lommer and Slotermeer which are to pre-war extensions area’s which were planned to be demolished, but as time decided differently the neighbourhood is still there. The task is to make from this, kind of problematic neighbourhood, a blooming and positive known place where people would like to live.

This research started by looking at the weaknesses en strengths of the neighbourhood. In the second face of the project there will be looked at the possible solutions for this weak spots. In the third face a design will be made in answer of the research.

The research can be seen as a case study. It is not meant to just find a solution for this particular area but it is part of a larger context. The pre-war extensions are all over the Netherlands problematic areas. How to deal with it is an important task. Many already wrote and thought about it. In this particular research the focus will be on small scale interventions.

This report is the start of a larger report which will be finished at the end of the year. In this report only the first face is described. There will be a focus on the analyses of a part of Slotermeer, the Nieuwenhuysenbuurt.

After eight weeks of studying floor plans, elevations and pictures this is the result. I really hope you will enjoy it, but most of all, that it will add something to the existing knowledge of pre-war neighbourhoods.

Lous Kleingeld
# TABLE OF CONTENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preface</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 1</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Problem statement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Research question</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Goal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 2</td>
<td>Methodology</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>The first part</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>The second part</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>The third part</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Relevance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 3</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 4</td>
<td>Content</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Acupuncture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Nieuwenhuysenbuurt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 5</td>
<td>Conclusion</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Summary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Conclusion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 6</td>
<td>Direction</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are many examples of neighborhoods that are problematic. Most of these neighborhoods are from the 60th and the 70th. The main solution used to be to demolish the existing buildings and build more expensive housing instead. This solved the problem for that particular neighborhood. Although, one can asks himself if this ‘solution’ is not just replacing the problem instead of solving it. Besides that, the lack of money in today’s practice demands a different approach.

This thesis is about transforming neighborhoods in Amsterdam West. This typical pre-war expansion area has been build when there was a large demand for cheap new housing. According to ‘Het Nieuwe bouwen’, a style with a very functional approach, a lot of new houses were build. For that time, these houses were very light, clean and big. Nowadays it looks a lot different. The houses are old-fashioned and dilapidated, and do not meet today’s standards. Besides that the different neighborhoods are having a lot of problems like loitering teens, criminality and drug dealing.

To do something at these unpleasant neighborhoods, the municipality planned to demolished all the houses. Instead of the existing portico flats they wanted to build single family houses with a much higher rent. In 2009 all the plans were cancelled because of the crisis, but the problem still exists. Something needs to be changed.

1.1 Problem statement

The particular neighborhood this research is about, is the Nieuwenhuysenbuurt. The Nieuwenhuysenbuurt is ready for a change, but is has to be a slow change if you want to keep the people who live there involved. The houses and blocks are all very similar, they have no own identity. Demolishment used to be an option but in today’s crisis there is no money to do so. Besides that the neighborhood is particular for a pre-war expansion, if you demolish it an important part of the cultural history of Amsterdam will be demolished to. The task is to find a solution that will upgrade the neighborhood in a sustainable and modest way, in which the residences can identify themselves, without demolishing the cultural history of the place.

A nowadays more common way of intervening in a neighborhood is to take small steps. This is called tactical urbanism. An specific approach of this kind of transformation is urban acupuncture or archipuncture. In this research report we will use the term urban acupuncture. Urban acupuncture poses that the city can be compared with the nerve system of a human being. Just like in normal acupuncture the energy-flow in a city can be changed by intervening on the right spot. In that way an area can make a large change using a small intervention.

1.2 Research question

The question that is posed in the design task of this thesis is: How can the Nieuwenhuysenbuurt be upgraded in a sustainable and modest way without demolishing the cultural history of the place using urban acupuncture? The main focus will be on upgrading the Nieuwenhuysenbuurt. Urban acupuncture is just a tool that will be tested to do so. To understand what this is leading to in first to secondary questions are stated. First, what are the strengths and weaknesses of the Nieuwenhuysenbuurt. Second, what is urban acupuncture and how is it applied in the Dutch architectural field. The third question will be concluding and looking forward to the second semester. When we know how urban acupuncture works, and what the strength and weaknesses of the Nieuwenhuysenbuurt are, we can look for needed interventions which can be tested to this theory.

1.3 Goal

The focus will be on making a small intervention in the Nieuwenhuysenbuurt. The task is to find a solution that will not demolish the cultural history of the place, which is modest and sustainable and with which the residences van identify themselves. Urban acupuncture is a theory that provides this kind of approach but from a own philosophy. The research will be a test for this approach.

The research starts with a short history lesson about the genesis of Amsterdam. Part of this is an analyses of the Westelijke Tuinsteden and more in particular Slotermeer. When we know a little about the context in which the Van Nieuwenhuysenbuurt is realized the neighborhood itself will be analyzed. Eventually the four different blocks that are situated in this area will be researched.

Next to this the utilization of urban acupuncture in the Dutch architectural practice will be researched. This will be done in result of three Dutch project in different neighborhoods in which the architect claims to have used urban acupuncture. The last chapter will give possible solutions for the Nieuwenhuysenbuurt and a future vision on intervening in a pre-war expansion area.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIJD</th>
<th>URBAN</th>
<th>ARCHITECTURAL</th>
<th>DETAIL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T -1</td>
<td>H4</td>
<td>H4</td>
<td>H5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T 0</td>
<td>H4</td>
<td>H5</td>
<td>H5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T 1</td>
<td>H5</td>
<td>H5</td>
<td>H5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T 2</td>
<td>H5</td>
<td>H5</td>
<td>H5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T 3</td>
<td>FUTURE H7</td>
<td>FUTURE H7</td>
<td>FUTURE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*figure 1: organisation research raport*
The aim of this chapter is to explain which methodology is used to invest my project subject. The focus place of this project is the Nieuwenhuysenbuurt. As explained in the introduction the main goal is to find the right information to be able to create a small intervention with which the Nieuwenhuysenbuurt can be upgraded one step at the time. The approach invested is called urban acupuncture. The research can be divided into three pieces: P1, P2 and P4. The three different parts will be explained in the coming chapter, as is the way the research is taken place. Paragraph 2.1-2.3 are explained in the scheme on the right page (figure 1).

2.1 The first part
In P1 the focus is on pure research, so there will not be designed yet. The research will start with the analyses of the built environment. Besides that the theory of the garden city will be sorted out. To analyse the environment we will zoom in to different scales. First a global analyses of Amsterdam, and the genes of Bos and Lammer and Slotermeer. After this there will be focused on Slotermeer-Noord, already in more detail. The main focus is on the Nieuwenhuysenbuurt. After investing the neighbourhood as a whole there will be zoomed onto in the different blocks and the different houses. Four different types of building blocks are situated in this area. All four will be analysed. To understand the history of Slotermeer the plan of Van Eesteren is very important. Therefore the fundamental ideas of the Garden City are being invested and implemented in the analyses of the build environment. And the ‘zeitgeist’ will be described.

The aim of this research is to find the cracks in the build environment, what are the weak points of the neighbourhood, but also what are its strengths.

The research can be explained by a model introduced by Wido Quist. There are then different scales on which one can analyse. The urban scale, the architectural scale and the detailing. To get a clear view on the development of these three different layers a differentiation in time is made. First there is T-1, which is the knowledge of the different scales before erection. Then there is T0, the time of erection. T1 until Tn is about the different interventions through time till now.

This approach is implemented in the approach of this research rapport. First there is the analyses of the broader context, which is T-1. There are then different blocks are analysed. This analyses the time from T0-Tn. It is organised in five different topics: shape, materialisation, function, context and social context. These five topics are described by Van Dooren as the five different layers in which an architect is working and should be working in.

This is the more practical side of P1, also important is the research approach. As explained in the introduction the research will focus on acupuncture on different scales. To understand how this kind of transformations are executed there need to be more information on this topic. We need to know how this kind of approach is applied in the Dutch architectural field nowadays. Therefore next to the analyses of the build environment there will be searched for examples in the Dutch practice of this small scale interventions. At the end of P1 a complete research will be presented, telling all about the neighbourhood, also in a brought context, and explaining the approach of this step by step interventions in the context of the Dutch architectural field.

2.2 The second part In the second part the focus is more on designing. We start with the conclusions of the P1. We now know what the weak points or what the opportunities of the neighbourhood are. The aim of part two is to find different solutions for the cracks found in P1. Furthermore an approach must be chosen in the field of the Dutch urban acupuncture. Probably the chosen approach is similar to the approach of Hospers. They made a large toolkit on different scales with all kinds of possible interventions (Hosper 2012). It's not an executed plan but it is an advice for the architect or the urban planner following from a very broad analyses. For the P2 this means that for the cracks found in P1 possible and fitting solutions must be found. In P2 we therefore zoom in onto the scale of the neighbourhood, although we can still use the knowledge of the other scales to make a well implemented intervention. Hereby we were focusing on the three different scales as explained in P1: Urban, architectural and detailing. The same organization is used to order the different scales. What the possible interventions mean on the different topics is very important. What happens in shape, materialisation, function, context and the social context? Besides this it is needed to find out if it is important in which order the plans are executed, or not. Are there interventions that are less important, and which interventions should at any means be executed? So another aim for the P2 is to find out what is really important and what is the right order of execution. At the end of the P2 a toolkit is presented explaining the different interventions, founded on the result of the P1 and
figure 2: organisation research
illustrated with examples. This toolkit is tested on the urban acupuncture theory. Are this still small scale intervention? And is this enough, or does the neighbourhood needs more to function well again? At last a choice is made which part will be further invested and designed.

2.3 The third part
For the P4 the result of the P2 will be very important. They will be used as a guidance for the intervention. The toolkit that is created in P2 says something about all the different scales. So the intervention made in P4 can be a combination of the different interventions researched in the P2. The aim in P4 is to make an intervention within the neighbourhood with the knowledge of P4.
Because all scales are important their will not be worked on one scale after the other. But the connection between the different scales is the guidance for project. So that the concept of the project will be possible to find back in the detail as well as in the urban context. So the different scales as defined by Van Dooren, context, function, materialisation, social context and shape will be used during the process of designing.
At the end of P4 there will be a reflection on the design and the research question. How did it work out? Is it possible to use urban acupuncture in every context, Or are their circumstances in which this is just not enough?

2.4 Relevance
This investigation add something to the body of knowledge about interventions on pre-war extensions areas. Because of the use of a toolkit and an architectural theory, it might also be possible to use in other similar cases.
The aim of the project is to find a way to intervene in an area which has no big architectural value, but still is worth living in. One should not forget that there are people living in those areas which have a life, and are attached to it. So demolishing an area, which used to be case, has a big impact on the life of lots of people. In today’s practice there is a search for a new approach. Not only because of the residents owner, but also because of the lack of money in the architectural field. One can question the ethics of a big intervention, but besides that, it is not even possible to do so. So the search for this new approach is urgent. Hopefully this research can add something to solve this existing problem.
### Datum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>3/9-9/9</th>
<th>10/9-10/9</th>
<th>17/9-23/9</th>
<th>24/9-30/9</th>
<th>1/10-7/10</th>
<th>8/10-14/10</th>
<th>15/10-21/10</th>
<th>22/10-28/10</th>
<th>4/11-10/11</th>
<th>11/11-17/11</th>
<th>18/11-24/11</th>
<th>25/11-1/12</th>
<th>2/12-8/12</th>
<th>9/12-15/12</th>
<th>16/12-22/12</th>
<th>23/12-29/12</th>
<th>30/12-6/1</th>
<th>7/1-13/1</th>
<th>14/1-20/1</th>
<th>21/1-27/1</th>
<th>28/1-3/1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Workshop

- Techno-systeem-intensie
- Interventie urban scale
- Interventie architecture
- Interventie material
- Jan v. Deurdenberghof
- Winterseizoen
- Nieuwaverhuisboord
- Burgermonitoring in sluiting
- Modelen wijk vormgeven
- Condities
- Reflexie + keuze

### Fase P1

- Concept Report/proever pretext

### Fase P2

- Concept
- Social
- Urban
- Architectural
- Materials
- Conclusion

### Fase P3

- Vraagstuk commentaar
- Vellen en project
- Vervolgevent in tekeningen

### Fase P4

- Tekeningen verhalen
- Reflectie tekeningen
- maquette boven

### Fase P5

- Ingang
  - twee teksten meenemen
  - Leren artikel + samenvatten
  - lezen boek
  - artikel schrijven
  - twee teksten
  - eigen tekst meenemen
  - lezen boek
  - Ingel trekt 2000 woorden
  - lezen boek
  - CV + brief

### OVERZICHT

- Grondwerk
- Reflectie spijkerbukje
- Kringsweekend
- Verticaal weekend
- Radiohead
- Weekend London
- Weekend Hudd
- Voorzien
- Sigur Ros
- Sterrenkaart
- Trouwen Noor
- Gala
The scheme on this two pages shows the planning of this research for the coming year. The presentation moments are coloured GREEN, holidays and other activities are coloured ORANGE. The yellow blocks show the time in which will be worked on the different topics.
Figure 3: Green and blue barriers

Figure 4: Shopping centres Plein 40-45 and Bos en Lommerplein
This research was about two things. First what is urban acupuncture and how is it used in the Dutch practice and secondly, what are the strengths and weaknesses of the Nieuwenhuysenbuurt.

In this chapter a short summary of this outcome of the this investigation is given. In the second paragraph a short conclusion is drawn and the research question is answered. In the scheme on the next page the strengths and weaknesses of the Nieuwenhuysenbuurt are displayed.

4.1 Acupuncture

Urban acupuncture is a theory designed by Marco Casagrande. It is based on the Chinese healing art acupuncture with is about energy in the human body. The energy can be changed by simple needles. In architecture you can do the same, so he states. Architecture provides the needles that can grasp the stream of collective energy of the people and altered it to create a better urban environment. Casagrande then says that this has to do with nature. People have to get back to their roots, the city should be literally ruined. The architect has to find the cracks in which the green is already trying to burst out.

The translation of this theory in the Dutch practice is more practical and symbolic. Cracks are used to symbolise the problems, while in the theory of Casagrande they are the solutions. These ‘Dutch’ cracks has to be pointed out and repaired. The similarity between the two theories is that in the Dutch approach as well in the one of Casagrande the residents are important. Casagrande talks about the grasp their collective mind, but gives no further explanation on how to do this. His designs are actually very much top down, but the architecture itself is weak literally, it will not last long. In the Dutch practice the people are involved in choosing a crack, or thinking along during the design process, or the architect just gives a guidance for a proper solutions. The role of the architect is modest, the architecture itself can be strong.

Another similarity has to do with scale. Both work with small scale interventions. It is about adding something to the existing and not so much about demolishing it.

In short the Dutch practice focuses on the small scale intervention which are implemented bottom up. The goal is to upgrade the environment and create more social cohesion.

4.2 Nieuwenhuysenbuurt

The nieuwenuysenbuurt is part of slotermeer a pre-war extension area designed by Cornelis van Eesteren. He was a great supporter of ‘het nieuwe bouwen’ which design a model for living in which one building type was particular important, ‘strookbebouwing’. This building type was a closed building block, broken open at the north and south façade. In this way the building had more advantage of sunlight and it the inner garden was visible from the street.

The Burgemeester van de Vlugtlaan is a very important lane in this extension area. It was designed as the heart of Slotermeer, connecting it with the heart of Amsterdam. Along this road all the shops and cafetaria were organized at first. Know, the public facilities are concentrated on two spots. Plein 40–45 and Bos en Lommerplein.

The van Nieuwenhuysenbuurt is located nearby Plein 40–45 in the curve of the Burgemeester van der Vlugtlaan. All the buildings in the area have a plinth so on the ground floor there is no live. There are a few exceptions on this rule. The buildings in the Nieuwenhuijenstraat have two bedrooms at the backside on the ground floor and a backyard, but the connection with the street is cut off by the closed gardens. The buildings form little islands in a sea of public space. The orientation of the buildings also makes it less clear. Because all buildings are oriented north south there is no interaction between the different buildings. The neighborhood is screened from the main streets by large building blocks which are orientated away from the area itself. The entrees of the neighborhood are therefore a bit unwelcoming. There hidden and harsh surrounded by end elevation and backdoors.

The neighborhood is screened of by the Jan van Zwaneburg block. The building is unique in its context. The curved shape accentuate this acceptation. The curvature is expressed by the white balconies that jut out the façade. Color is very important ingredient in this. The north–east façade misses this clearance. The entrances are unclear and the balconies with the continuing storage space make them vague. They are too heavy, making the entrances look rather
The context of the building very vague. At the entrance there no accentuation at all. It is just a pavement and the parking place. At the back it borders at the Jan van Zwanenburghof, but there are no backdoors and the connection is cut off by a closed garden. As an object the building can be important for the Jan van Zwanenburghof, defining the square.

The Nieuwenhuysenstraat has technical fine houses expect for the insulation. The new synthetic window frames are still functional and a short time ago new CV’s have been placed. The functionality of the floorplans are doubtful. Especially the bedrooms on the ground floor and the big amount of unused storage space. The bedrooms at the street side make this facade of building less lively.

Architecturally the front of the building is more valuable then the backside. The framing of the portico’s and the symmetrical organisation of the facade are values that are also useful in the future.

The insulation on the south facade is a very rude disruption of the nice small detailing the architect has tried to make in the borders if task.

The burgemeester van der Vlugtlaan is very much disrupted by interventions over time. The partition of the south facade may never been really clear, but is now even more vague. The extensions at the back of the building made the transition from north to south impossible and in that way disturbed the possible interaction between the backdoor of the stores, the houses and the nieuwenhuysenstraat. Therefore the back of the stores are bad for the functioning of the complete Nieuwenhuysenbuurt because it makes the entrance of the area very vague.

The stores are apparently always been to small, cause the first extension has already been made in the same year has they were finished building. Also at the front the stores have been extended. Almost all original shop windows have been replaced by normal glass windows and an extra shelter is added.

“The different public spaces are all connected with each other. None of them has a really clear use with exception of the Jan van Zwanenburghof, but this also has changed moreover in time. Most of the public space is used to park and for children to play.

There are no clear boundaries that define the public space. And it is very poor detailed using only the most cheap and maintenance free materials. The closed garden give the public some extra, but because of its fences it also narrows down the space in front of the buildings. Besides that they are no go areas, and therefore a very harsh border between the different spaces. At the Jan van Zwanenburghof this means it is completely surrounded by impermeable bushes. And also, for the residents of the Nieuwenhuysenstraat it means they have no direct connection between their back-yard and the public space. Their on an island.
URBAN ACUPUNCTURE

CASAGRANDE
- altering the stream of the collective mind
- the collective mind is nature
- the city should be ruined
- the crack is the start of an solution
- architecture should be weak

DUTCH APPROACH
- altering the stream of the collective mind
- the collective has to be studied
- the city should be the context
- healing the crack is the solution
- the architect should be modest

- both stand for a bottom up approach
- both stand for a social approach
- both see small intervention as the solution
- both believe architecture should be a proces
CONCLUSION
Chapter 5

5.1 abstract

Urban acupuncture is a theory based on the Chinese healing art, acupuncture, it is about healing the parts by giving small impulses in the urban context. What the healing exactly is and how the process should be started is very different in the original and the Dutch theory. In the original theory nature is the central topic. Architecture makes the cracks, through which nature can invade the city again. This architecture should be weak.

The Dutch approach is much more practical. The cracks are the problem that should be solved. The resident is central. The architect should be modest. The similarities between these two theories are that both stand for a bottom-up approach. The social aspect of their intervention is very important. The solutions should be made through small intervention and the architect should design a process instead of a product.

The Nieuwenhuyzenbuurt is part of the pre war extension area. It is located at a very rich spot. Nearby public transport, arterial roads and many facilities. The architecture and urban planning is made in the according to ‘het nieuwe bouwen’. Central themes are sunlight, greenery, large spaces, and social contact between the inhabitants. The people should be able to find rest in their busy and hurried city lives.

The building type used is very common for a pre-war extension area. ‘Stroombebouwing’ are flats with portico’s. The ground floor is used as storage space. Per unit the residents owners can form a small community. It house is a place where you can retire. It should be save and homey.

An architectural exception is the Jan van Zwanenburghof. The size and the shape of this building make it very unique. Another exception form the houses at the Burgemeester van der Vlugtlaan. This are no portico’s but a combination of shop and a house. The houses are orientated towards the Nieuwenhuyzenbuurt, while the shops are orientated towards the shopping area.

The neighbourhood gets defined by the large building block and the main roads that screen the area. The entrees of the neighbourhood are very unwelcoming. Their hidden and harsh, surrounded by end elevations and backdoors.

The same materials are used in the different portico’s. Brick walls, concrete columns and cusvelier floors. The roofs are made of wood. The Jan van Zwanenburghof and the Slotermeerlaan are gladded with durisol mevriet. The Nieuwenhuyzenstraat with roofing tiles. The balconies, balconies fences and windows and stairs are used elements for the composition of the facades. At the south-west facade of the Jan van Zwanenburghof, this worked out very well. The architecture is convincing and clear. The Nieuwenhuyzenstraat is very simple, but within the borders of his task the architect succeeded in making clear facade with some extra’s. The Slotermeerlaan has almost no value. It flat, closed and not welcoming at all.

AI blocks are orientated towards the toward the east. Expect for the Slotermeerlaan. Because of this, their orientated away from the centre of the Nieuwenhuyzenbuurt. This also has a social consequence. Their no interaction be-

tween the buildings, and there also seems to be no interaction between the different residents owners. All the entrances of the portico’s are very vague and unwelcoming, although in theory this was a very important element. The interaction between the people is not stimulated. Also the connection from the portico’s with context is also not very present.

The houses are big enough and have many rooms, which is interesting for the Turkey and Moroccan inhabitants. The climate in the building is very poor. There buildings are not insulated. In the Nieuwenhuyzenstraat a new heating system is installed. AI windows frames have been replaced for double glazing in synthetic frames. Although in some cases this lowered the architectural value of the place.

The Burgemeester van de Vlugtlaan is different. It made of steel columns and concrete floors. The flat roof is of wooden beams, bitumen and gravel. The changes made to the facade are many and did not improve the original plan. The stores where small from the start and have been extended at the north side. The entrances towards the houses are also on this side of the building. Because of the enlargement of the stores this is side looks very unclear. AI the building seems to be random placed in a sea of public space. All this left over spaces have no clear use, meaning or definition and is poorly detailed with cheap materials. The Jan van Zwanenburghof is the only place with a function, but has changed moreover. The closed gardens could soften the area a bit, but because their closed off their mainly narrow the street, of screen of the Jan van Zwanenburghof.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>STRENGTHS</th>
<th>WEAKENESSES</th>
<th>OPPORTUNITIES</th>
<th>THREATS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan van Zwanenburghof</td>
<td>- nearby access roads - nearby facilities - unique location in context - closeby public transport</td>
<td>- closed off from main street and facilities - undefined entrances - strange orientation of the buildings - entrances at end elevations and backdoors</td>
<td>- change the orientation of the building - design the end elevations - define the entrances</td>
<td>- the original idea of ‘het nieuwe bouwen’ gets lost - the location is hidden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slottermeerlaan</td>
<td>- architectural valuable - middle large houses - construction - square</td>
<td>- bad connection with public space - bad intervention in the past - unclear entrances</td>
<td>- change the entrances by changing the balconies - design the transition zone</td>
<td>- degradation of the architecture - lack of social cohesion - unsafety - vacancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nieuwenhuysenbuurt</td>
<td>- object to define square Jan van Zwanenburghof</td>
<td>- no architectural value - no connection with surrounding - undefined entrances</td>
<td>- connection to Jan van Zwanenburghof - design transition zone - create plasticity</td>
<td>- vacancy - lack of social cohesion and social contral - unsafety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgermeester van der Vlugtlaan</td>
<td>- architectural valuable - middle large houses - backgardens - construction</td>
<td>- much unused space - unlogical floorplan - unwelcoming entrances - bad connection surroundings</td>
<td>- redesign the floorplans - change the orientation of the groundfloor - change entrances</td>
<td>- degradation of the materials - unsafety - poorly maintained backyards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Space</td>
<td>- lot of public space</td>
<td>- undefined spaces - poorly materialist - inaccessible green - closes backgardens - no parking place</td>
<td>- design the public space - enrich it - make some green accessible - create a parking solution</td>
<td>- The public gets more meshy - lothering teens - cars parked every - unsafety</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 7: SWOT analyses
5.2 Conclusion

The biggest problem of the Nieuwenhuysenbuurt is the connection between the buildings and the public space, the transition zone. Orientation of almost all building is away from the heart of the neighbourhood. The comparison is already made between this neighbourhood and a fort. The wall of the neighbourhood would be the Jan van Zwanenburg block. The burgemeester van der Vlugtlaan, the two foremost blocks of the Nieuwenhuysenstraat and the Slotemeerlaan. The forecourt is formed by the four remaining blocks of the Nieuwenhuysenstraat. The heart of the fort would be the Jan van Zwanenburg square. This is the most important part of the area. Now all blocks, accept for the Jan van Zwanenburghof itself, turn their backs to this heart. To make it a good environment again changing this would be the core task.

Beside this main problem there are a lot of smaller problems due this area. There are a lot of vague public spaces. The entrances of the different blocks are unwelcoming because they are setback too much. Climatologically the houses are all very bad. There is no insulation in any of them. The interventions made over time did contribute to the architectural value of the blocks.

Strong points of the area are the location and design. The neighbourhood is very close by different facilities as the shopping centre and cafeteria but also public transport and work. The construction is still all right and most houses have new CV.

The architectural value is not very high with exception of the Jan van Zwanenburghof. This building is unique and especially the south–west facade shows a strong expression. Colour is very important in this project. The contrast between the brick and the elements used to divide the facade, brings together the vision of the architect. The detailing in the Nieuwenstraat is also very valuable. One think of the detailing of the roof edges. The use of different colours of brick at the front facade. The strong symmetrical organisation of the facades and the framing of the portico.

The layering of the Brugermeester van der Vlugtlaan is rather confusion as it is ordering. Beside the store apparently are too small. And they really cut the Nieuwenhuysenbuurt from the facilities.

The Slotemeerlaan also has a very low architectural value. Only as an object to define the Jan van Zwanenburg square it has any use.
Make the Jan van Zwanenburghof the heart of the neighborhood again!

Opportunities

Public space
- design the public space
- enrich it
- make some green accesible
- create a parking solution
Burgemeester van der Vlugtlaan
- design a new facade
- create a transition possibilty
- extent in a proper way
Nieuwenhuyzenstraat
- redesign the floorplans
- change the orientation of the groundfloor
- change entrances
Slotermeerlaan
- connection to Jan van Zwanenburghof
- design transition zone
- create plasticity
Jan van Zwanenburghof
- change the entrances by changing the balconies
- design the transition zone
Locatioan
- change the orientation of the building
- design the end elevations
- define the etrances
It the following chapter the future vision of this research will be explained as an preparation on the P2.

6.1 Direction
As an direction for the P2 is chosen to look at the opportunities of the neighbourhood and try to create solutions like that. As an acupuncture approach is chosen to follow the analyses of Hospers. This means that at different scale an organised solution is given, supported by examples.

The table in the last paragraph the third column tells more about the opportunities in the analysed area. It is organised in six different classes.

Location is about the context of the neighbourhood. We can conclude that the neighbourhood has a good connection with facilities, but is very much closed off. The opportunities follows from the weak points. The orientation of the buildings is not toward the heart of the area. Change the orientation of the building can better the function of the neighbourhood. The entrances are harsh and unwelcoming. It would be good when the entrances would be accentuated. Something that can help also is to design the end elevations.

The Jan van Zwanenburghof is architectural valuable, but the front side of the building especially the balconies make the building vague. To change this the material and colour of the balconies should be changed. Also the transition from the building to the public space can be more defined.

The Slotermeerlaan has no real value, but is as object important. Changing the orientation of the building or making a connection with the Jan van Zwanenburg square can give this building a context.

The Nieuwenhuysenstraat has very narrow streets and the connection with the public space is vague. Also the space in the building itself is not used efficient. If you change the organisation and orientations of the building is possible to make a connection between the different blocks and the public space.

The Burgemeester van der Vlugtlaan is closing of the neighbourhood from its facilities. Make a transition zone in the buildings, for example a front and back entrance can help to make the entrance of the location lively again and the building would be no longer a disturbance toward Plein 40-45.

The public spaces are very vague and has no clear use. Besides that there is way to less parkingspace. Giving use at the different public spaces, and also make different between them can help to make it function better. There needs to thought about parking possibilities.

The aim of the P2 is to organise end invest the different possibilities. The Nieuwenhuysenbuurt should be able to function on itself. The main point is to make the Jan van Zwanenburghof the heart of the area again.
LITERATURE

(Waarom ik geen modernist ben). from http://denieuwestad.blogspot.nl/2011/05/groot-architectuur-en-de-stad-kolos-


architizer.com/en_us/blog/dyn/37444/urban-acupunc-
ture/.


blogspot.nl/.


dafarchitecten.nl/nl/daf-22/transformaties/Toolkit-

Carnisse.html.


Amsterdam. Dordrechter, P. (2003). Pleinenboek. Utrecht, Grafisch bed-

rijf Tuijtel.

stadsacupunctuur-kleine-ingrepen-groot-effect/.


archinect.nl/nieuws/april/informele-stedenbouw/.

Hosper (2012). Ruimtelijke recepten voor Bloemkoolwijken. ISSUU.


Liesker, B., J. Van der Ploeg, et al. (2003). De tuinstad is dood, leve de tuintop! Rotterdam, NAi uitgevers.


blog/better-blocks-one-of-many-urban-acupuncture-nee-
dles.


Permentier, M. and G. Bolt (2006). Woonwensen van Al-

lochten. Zeist, NETHUR.


baneicenters.com/?p=941.


september/de-geschiedenis-van-de-westelijke-tuinsteden/.

Van Cauwenbergh, A. (2009-2010). Architectuur en maak-

baarheid. Over het concept maakbaarheid in het werk van Crimson Architectural Historian. Architecture. Gent, Univer-

siteit Gent. Masters.


Vanstiphout, W. and M. Provoost (2009). “Urbanism, maak-

baarheid.” Archeitectural review[september ].


Zaaijer, L. (2011). “Bloemkoolwijken, verbetering door acu-