GARDEN IN THE CITY
The German sociologist Hans Paul Bahrdt finds the highest quality of a city’s centrality. He did a study on the relationship between the degree of urbanization of the interaction patterns (the extent to which at various scales is communicated with the visitors) and the centrality level. He concludes from his study that a ‘real’ city offers a wide range of impulses and goods and services for a diverse audience, which interaction occurs between the participating individuals. The area must be accessible to everyone.


The public area of the Zuidas is mostly bare and empty and operates mainly circulation space. In order to attractive residential area to be what suits an urban center, there must be spaces created where people like to stay. This can be achieved by the realization of small-scale green areas that are more than just watch green. “For example, the parks instead of emptiness, grace and joy back to the neighborhoods,” Jacobs said. The findings from ‘Het Grote Groen Onderzoek’ close to the conceptions of Jane Jacobs. Thus it appears that the parks whose popularity is growing the fastest, lie in the most successful neighborhoods.

Jacobs, J. ʿThe Death and Life of Great American Citiesʿ, p.89

It is important for an urban center to focus on functions that attract people who do not live or work in the area.
CONCLUSIONS THEMATIC RESEARCH: “IN SEARCH OF ARCHITECTURAL TOOLS FOR GENTRIPUNCTURE”

ZAANDAMMERPLEIN
ANALYSIS

URBAN CONTEXT COMPARISON HEAD CENTER OF AMSTERDAM & ZUIDAS

AERIAL VIEW

center of London: 40% immigrant
17% immigrant

BUILT AREA

Building Density: 8,583,000 m²

FSI (floor space index): 3.9

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNCTIONS

16% OFFICES
33% HOUSING
51% SOCIAL & CULTURAL FACILITIES

Building Density: 4,280,000 m²

32% social housing

38% OFFICES
29% HOUSING
33% SOCIAL & CULTURAL FACILITIES

current

when finished:

LIVING POPULATION

LIVING POPULATION

LIVING POPULATION

WORKING POPULATION

WORKING POPULATION

WORKING POPULATION

375 m

375 m

375 m

375 m

200 m

200 m

200 m

200 m
ANALYSIS

PUBLIC DOMAIN COMPARISON HEAD CENTER OF AMSTERDAM & ZUIDAS

DIVERSITY

PUBLIC GREEN SPACES

SQUARES

Amsterdam: 35m² green per inhabitant
Bratislava: 227m² green per inhabitant
ANALYSIS

LAND USE IN EUROPE

NATURE INTENSITY

- 62.8% - 99.5%
- 48.27% - 62.7%
- 44.06% - 48.26%
- 21.4% - 44.05%
- 0.1% - 21.3%

URBANISATION INTENSITY

- 8.4% - 98.1%
- 3.78% - 8.3%
- 3.18% - 3.78%
- 1.53% - 3.17%
- 0% - 1.52%

http://www.rivm.nl/bibliotheek/digitaaldepot/Atlas_Europa_Planet_1_01.pdf p. 8
http://www.rivm.nl/bibliotheek/digitaaldepot/Atlas_Europa_Planet_1_01.pdf p. 9
ANALYSIS

MAP AIR QUALITY EUROPE

AIR POLLUTION MEASURED IN NO2
- 15/20 x 10^-15 molec/cm²
- 11/15 x 10^-15 molec/cm²
- 8/11 x 10^-15 molec/cm²
- 4/6 x 10^-15 molec/cm²

LOSS IN STATISTICAL LIFE EXPECTANCY THAT CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO AIR POLLUTION
- 12-36 months
- 9-12 months

ANALYSIS

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC GREEN IN THE LARGEST CITIES

AVAILABLE PUBLIC GREEN WITHIN 500m OF DWELLING

CHANGE SURFACE PUBLIC GREEN (% PER YEAR)

GROUND USE DUTCH CITIES


http://edepot.wur.nl/120902
LANDSCAPE

THE RELATION BETWEEN NATURE AND BUILDING STRUCTURE IS UNSTABLE. The nature in the area contributes rarely to any structuring of the area. The nature usually following slavishly the infrastructure, or function as residual space, they strengthen the vagueness.

The green strip along the station square is used as introduction and filler element to represent the fakeness of the green in the area. Both ditches and the lawns and the trees are represented and form a green carpet without remarkable qualities.

The rest of the green qualities are hidden on the tops of the towers or behind the thick walls of a building block and is not publicly accessible. This development contributes to an introvert character of the area.

Through this planning strategy the possibility of the involvement of nature in public spaces and thereby increasing the quality of spaces is largely unused. It mostly remains with the potting of green in oversized vases.

How to create an integrated environment between public green spaces, working and living, where people can gather and meet each other?
ANALYSIS

TOP 3 GREENEST CITIES OF EUROPE COMPARED TO AMSTERDAM

BRATISLAVA - SLAVAKIA

- SURFACE: 686 km²
- WATER: 15 km²
- PUBLIC GREEN: 105 km²
- PUBLIC GREEN PER INHABITANT: 145 m²
- INHABITANTS: 462,603

Stockholm - Sweden

- SURFACE: 381.63 km²
- WATER: 124.9 km²
- PUBLIC GREEN: 131.8 km²
- PUBLIC GREEN PER INHABITANT: 96 m²
- INHABITANTS: 1,372,565

https://maps.google.nl/maps?q=stockholm&ie=UTF-8&ct=reset&tab=ll

Amsterdam - Netherlands

- SURFACE: 219.33 km²
- WATER: 53.59 km²
- PUBLIC GREEN: 27.65 km²
- PUBLIC GREEN PER INHABITANT: 35 m²
- INHABITANTS: 790.044

https://maps.google.nl/maps?q=amsterdam&ie=UTF-8&ct=reset&tab=ll
http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amsterdam

Helsinki - Finland

- SURFACE: 770.26 km²
- WATER: 501.74 km²
- PUBLIC GREEN: 81.1 km²
- PUBLIC GREEN PER INHABITANT: 145 m²
- INHABITANTS: 559.046

https://maps.google.nl/maps?q=hel-sinki&ie=UTF-8&ct=reset&tab=ll
http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Helsinki
ANALYSIS

STOCKHOLM - PATCHWORK OF URBAN GREEN OASIS
STRAIGHT

MULTI-LEVELED GREEN
HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON
THE HIGH LINE - MULTI-LEVELED CITY
STRATEGY

CONNECTING THROUGH DIVERSITY

PROGRAM

CULTURE
HOUSING
RETAIL
OFFICES

PROGRAM MIXING

CONNECTING THROUGH PUBLIC SPACE

MAX. FOOTPRINT

MIN. FOOTPRINT

ABSTRACT

NEW PUBLIC SPACE THROUGH CONNECTING ROOFTOPS

ELEVATED PARK

CONNECTING THROUGH URBAN CONTEXT

RELATION
STRATEGY

MORE PUBLIC SPACE BY TURNING THE CONTEMPORARY SKYSCRAPER UPSIDE DOWN
STRATEGY
STRATEGY

CONNECT/ ACTIVATE DOWN TOWN ZUIDAS BY CREATING TWO SQUARES; SQUARE FOR SHOPPING, SQUARE FOR ACTIVITIES:

PUBLIC SPACE #1
STRATEGY

ECONOMIC COMMERCIAL SPACE
CREATING COMMERCIAL SPACE IN THE GROUND KEEPING VIEW ON THE CENTRAL SQUARE
ACTIVATING EDGES OF THE SQUARE
STRATEGY

CONNECTING ROOFS CREATING SKYPARK: PUBLIC SPACE #2
CREATING SEMI-PUBLIC GARDENS FOR DWELLERS
STRATEGY

CONNECTING SKYPARK
STRATEGY

DISTRIBUTION OF PROGRAM

- housing
- office
- public lobby/restaurant
- shop
- park
- vertical garden
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ensemble</td>
<td>51.450 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>park</td>
<td>7.765 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shops</td>
<td>21.625 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parking</td>
<td>8.800 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>total</strong></td>
<td><strong>89.640 m²</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STRATEGY

CIRCULATION SYSTEM
Queensday plein party
Grote markt - Almere

Friday April 30th
19:00 till 00:00

Michael Saint ♦ Dave Ramirez ♦ José
Ko-C ♦ Miss J ♦ San Gosé
Hosted by: MC Jaxxs & MC G

Powered by:

President
STRATEGY
PUBLIC ACTIVITIES
STRATEGY

CONNECTING THROUGH ALLOWING RANDOMNESS: PUBLIC SPACE #1

OPENNESS

VIEW RELATIONS

EVERYDAY CIRCULATION

ACCESSIBLE BY CAR

MARKET CONFIGURATION

ACTIVITY AROUND A STAGE

BY SCATTERED BUILDINGS

180 stalls

POSSIBILITY FOR DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES AROUND SEASONS
STRATEGY

BUILDING MORPHOLOGY

Park towers

ITO tower

Etienne Louis Boulee Cenotaph

Hanging gardens of Babylon
STRATEGY

SERANITY OF THE TRANSITION

SITE

CHAIN OF EQUALITY

SILENCE

REPETITION
STRATEGY

SMALL TOWER
STRATEGY

FLOORPLAN
STRATEGY

FLOORPLAN
STRATEGY

FLOORPLAN HOUSING COURTYARD LEVEL
STRAEGY

FLOORPLAN FAMILY HOUSE
STRATEGY
STRATEGY

FROM LIVINGROOM TO COURTYARD
STRATEGY

FLOORPLAN
STRATEGY

THE CITY AS INTERIAL DECORATION
PLANTS FOR INDOOR AIR PURIFICATION

GOLDEN POPTHOS

ACTIVATED CARBON

SQUIRREL CAGE FAN
(15–30 CFM)

POTTING SOIL

ELECTRIC MOTOR

TIMER

EXCESS WATER

Fig. 1 http://www.scribd.com/doc/1837156/NASA-Indoor-Plants. p3

STRATEGY

GARDEN @ HOME in the city
STRATEGY

GARDEN @ HOME in the city