How to plan new cities? That is a central and crucial question discussed in this book by several authors. Is it possible at all to plan and design successful new cities? Or should we rather take a look at the history of 'unplanned' or 'selforganized' cities, to learn how to design informally? Are the planned and unplanned two opposite poles or are they actually in a symbiotic relation? How can elements like flexibility and changeability be incorporated into official planning? How can non-professional agents be involved in the process in a way that is credible and more than mere lip service?

We need to understand the mechanisms of informalization so that they can be taken into account in the planning of future New Towns and the transformation of existing New Towns. The purely formal planning we are familiar with from the 20th century has resulted in cities that many critics now consider over-determined. They are planners' constructs that, in all their model-like perfection and correctness, have proved to be quite vulnerable. Often these cities are too much the embodiment of one idea, too much the product of one system, too much a reflection of one moment in time and too inflexible. The introduction of a degree of 'unplannedness' could improve this situation. A study of the unforeseen transformations of 20th Century New Towns and of 'unplanned' cities might yield the necessary know-how to achieve this.

The design of future cities requires a form of planning that is lighter and at the same time richer and more varied. This book gives an overview of different approaches to analyze the diverse relations of the planned and the unplanned in existing New Towns and the lessons of selforganized cities for the planning profession.
New Towns for the 21st Century; the Planned vs. the Unplanned City
New Towns for the 21st Century
the Planned vs. the Unplanned City
## THE PLANNED CITY

**Capitalist Planning and its Dissolution**

- How Lelystad Reacted to my Book
  Joris van Casteren

- City and Society: The Keynesian New Town and the Resurrection of Capitalism
  Tahl Kaminer

- Ideology as an Achilles Heel: Visionary Urban Planning in Amsterdam and Tehran
  Wouter Vanstiphout

- AlphaVille-Tamboré: A NeoTown Between Planning and Self-Organisation
  Peter Gotsch

- The Squatted New Town: Where do Informality and Modernism meet? Venezuelan Cases
  Simone Rots

- Concrete Hells and Wild Imaginations: The New Town and the Freetown in Copenhagen
  Marie Bruun-Yde & Signe Sophie Bøggild

- Death and Life of a Modernist Utopia: The New Town of Zingonia, Italy
  Deni Ruggeri

**From Communism to Capitalism...**

- New, Newer – the Newest Belgrade
  Ana Dzokic & Marc Neelen (STEALTH.unlimited), with Dubravka Sekulic

- The City of Tolyatti as a Socio-Urban Phenomenon
  Andrey Ivanov

- LuxurySpace in Shanghai
  Jason Lee

- Normalization of New Towns: A Cultural Challenge of the Age to Come
  Wolfgang Kil

- Collective Architecture and Mass Production
  Bart Goldhoorn, with Alexander Sverdlov and Anna Bronovichkaya

## THE UNPLANNED CITY

**Urban Simulation as Research Instrument**

- Urban Block Fragmentation in Spontaneous Settlements: Case Studies of the Cities of Zahedan (Iran) and Jeddah (Saudi Arabia)
  Kaveh Shafiei

- Race Against Planning: Unplanned Urban Space in Shenzhen
  Pu Hao, with Richard Sluizas and Stan Geertman

- The Mixed Use Index (MXI) as Planning Tool for (New) Towns in the 21st Century
  Joost van den Hoek

*‘Self-organization’ as a Positive Force*

- On the Road Again: Alfredo Brillembourg and Hubert Klumpner in Conversation
  Hubert Klumpner & Alfredo Brillembourg (Urban Think Tank)

- The Informal City and the Phenomenon of Slums: The Challenges of Slum Upgrading and Slum Prevention
  Claudio Acioy Jr.

- New Town-to-be: Kotebe Hana Mariam. An urbaninform.net Test-site in Addis Ababa
  Rainer Hehl & Jörg Stollmann

**Planning the Unplanned**

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  Ekim Tan

- Building by Registering: A Tailor-Made Method of Housing Development: Cases in Beijing and Amsterdam
  Jing Zhou, with Hein de Haan

- THIS IS NOT A PLAN!
  Bart Brands & Marco Broekman

**Author Biographies**
THE MIXED USE INDEX (MXI) AS PLANNING TOOL FOR (NEW) TOWNS IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Joost van den Hoek
The Mixed Use Index (MXI) as Planning Tool for (New) Towns in the 21st Century

Joost van den Hoek

Abstract
In a sustainable approach to planning New Towns, the functional composition and the mix of uses are a core issue. In this paper a mixed-use index (mxi) is proposed as the floor-space proportion of housing, working and amenities within a given urban district. By analyzing Amsterdam using the mxi it becomes clear that typical urban areas are positioned within specific and recognizable mxi bandwidths. Hence the mxi could be a powerful tool in combination with the well-known multi-functional framework constraints for urban (re)development.

A classical theme revisited
Over the last decennium the awareness has grown among professionals of urban planning and development that rather than spatial design, the real urban challenge lies in the programmatic concept and the mix of uses. This awareness is based on the observation that areas comprising a clear programmatic concept and a diversity of functions prove to be more resistant and successful in adapting to economical and societal changes and provide a better social and economical value creation. Unfortunately the question: ‘How do we define mixed use and how do we measure it?’ remains systematically unanswered.

As a beginning, it is important to note that stereotypical mixed use environments are usually a product of long-term (historical) development. Contemporary urban development and most New Towns are a product of the short-term reflexes of commerce, routines of urban regulations and the focus on architectural design excellence. This typically results in the development of single-use territories with very little functional differentiation. The argument for more functionally mixed development has been put forward in different ideologies and critiques since the 1960s, but didn’t really succeed at the level of implementation.

Mixed use was seen as a process complication and cost-ineffective. In the current situation however, it looks like new conditions for studying and pursuing mixed use environments are piling up. Some major arguments include:

- The current crisis will reduce the size of development dramatically in the next decade, which is a condition for more (functional) variation within a given territory.
- The urban production is shifting from new city extensions to restructuring existing urban areas, which means dealing with and adding to existing functional variety.
- The shift to an informational economy asks for new production environments where functional differentiation and the simultaneous presence of different activities seem to play a key role.

Analysis and revision of existing New Towns and the planning of new ones
The theme of mixed use is relevant in both extending and transforming urban areas including our New Towns. How does the new relevance of mixed use development appear in New towns like for instance Almere? According to the municipal rhetoric of the Almere Principles1,2, a major challenge of expanding and transforming a New Town like Almere is the creation of richer mixes at different scales of the city:

- On the city level: Almere wants to become more mature by adding amenities like healthcare, shopping and education in the city center and the various subcenters.
- At the level of neighbourhoods: in newly planned areas like the Homerus kwartier an ambition for a richer mix of housing typologies, amenities and working facilities is clearly present in planning documents.
- And finally on the project level of individual city blocks and buildings: developers are trying on the most practical level of the city to realize a more spatially and functionally diverse urban tissue. However, during planning and realization the question: ‘What is a good or appropriate mix on different scale levels of the city?’ remains unanswered.

The good mix as urban panacea?
The concept of mixed use and the idea of a ‘good mix’ is subject to the individual interpretation of different actors in the process of planning. Although the mix of uses has been a recurring theme in the body of knowledge4 and criticism of urban planning, it has always been the product of a holistic approach and kept at a qualitative rather than quantitative level. It is generally acknowledged that the concept of mixed use lacks further elaboration or definition, measurability and practical implementation on the level of the urban neighbourhood and district. How do we define the creation of more mixed environments and a clear inventory of what a mix consists of? Operational knowledge of existing mixes in successful and attractive urban areas and the correlation of these mixes to relevant aspects of sustainability, safety, liveliness, and value creation has yet to be defined.

A new research field opens up concerning the functional composition of traditional cities, contemporary projects, and New Towns.

New techniques and a new approach
A potential reason for approaching urban themes like functional composition and the mix of uses in a normative or holistic way could be the unavailability of appropriate research instruments and data availability that capture the complexity of urban environments. Nowadays, with the availability of GIS programs and well-kept urban datasets (for instance regarding the density of areas and a specification of uses), the knowledge on the phenomenon of mixed use urbanty can be brought to a new phase, where measuring in real numbers, rather than conceptual hypotheses, can help forward the development of better insights. The basis of this analysis has to be a practical dataset in which all the individual buildings of the city are functionally described and measured. By relating the functional dataset to the map by GIS software of Mapinfo we can study the relation between urban character of neighbourhoods and the mix of functions.

Conception of a mixed use index
An historical approach of mix and scale
One important aspect of the functional organization of cities and mix of uses in a historic perspective is scale. The un-mixing of neighbourhoods and the occurrence of single-use areas can also be described as the change in scale of the urban mix. In late medieval cities almost all societal activities (e.g. housing, production, distribution, sales as well as religion and administration) were accommodated in one city block and everything was located within walking distance. The grain size of urban activity increased over time and, accordingly, the mix of uses shifted from the scale of a building to the scale of the block and the neighbourhood. As a product of modernization, economic rationalization, and the rise of public transport and automobile mobility, the grain size of urban uses and the distance between different uses increased substantially. By the end of the twentieth century an inclusive mix of uses could be found on the scale of an entire city or an urban region, rather than on the scale of a neighbourhood or a district. A mix of uses on the level of a city

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Table 1: Categorization of uses in housing/working/amenities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description (e.g.)</th>
<th>Housing</th>
<th>Working</th>
<th>Amenities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apartments</td>
<td>Villa</td>
<td>office</td>
<td>museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>condominium</td>
<td>row house</td>
<td>factory</td>
<td>hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etc.</td>
<td>etc.</td>
<td>laboratory</td>
<td>bars restaurants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Hypothesis

The idea behind this approach is that the amount of specific activities in an area generally corresponds with the amount of specific floor space. The balance of functions in an area and the presence of functionally different buildings constitutes the spatial character and the ‘feel’ of an area. The proportion of housing, working and amenities (related to the density) constitutes the liveliness and movement of an area during day and evening. The amount of amenities influences the amount of visitors and the flows in an area. If an area has three equal amounts of each function one can expect a diverse and lively area. The spatial character of an area is also highly influenced by mixed uses and the way these are organized in urban forms and expressed by individual buildings. When an area has only 100 percent of one function, the spatial diversity and liveliness will have a different character.

Towards a mixed use index?

In this paper an indexation of the urban mix (MXI) is formulated as the proportion of housing, working and amenities on the scale of the urban neighbourhood. Using this index, a typological range of urban areas in Amsterdam is analyzed. This paper describes the method and results of the analysis and elaborates on the concept of mixed use and further ways to make the results of this analysis instrumental. Basically, this paper concentrates on two questions:

- Can we index the mix of uses of an urban area by using the scale of the neighbourhood and reducing functional diversity to housing, working and amenities?
- Is there a correlation between mix of uses as measured by the proposed mixed use index and the character of urban typologies defined by density, grain size, age and centrality?

Method and data collection

A distinct approach is taken in this research concerning the use of data. The data measured is m² of floor space, rather than jobs and inhabitants, and the spatial units are related to

| MXI = ( %Housing / %Working / %Amenities ) |
|---|---|---|
| Table 2: Ways to define the mix of uses | Table 3: The definition of the mixed use index MXI |
the city plan rather than to administrative or postal code units, as is usual in municipal data management. For this paper, functional data of the urban planning department of Amsterdam is used. This data is the product of economic databases and surveys throughout the city, where each individual building is taken into account. The total amount of floor space within buildings and also different functions on different floors of a building are part of the dataset. The database is split into data of functions in the plinth and functions on the other floor. In this analysis, the functional mix by content of the plinth would also provide an interesting analysis at a later stage in the research. The data is merged into three groups: housing, working and amenities. Next to the functional categorization, the data is subdivided into 313 spatial entities in Amsterdam by use of the GIS program Mapinfo. These spatial entities are defined by coherent urban areas from a design and planning point of view on a neighbourhood scale. These areas are the product of a similarity in developmental constraints or a concise planning strategy. The size of the defined entities lies between 10 ha and 20 ha. Some of the smallest parts are found in the historical centre of the city, and the largest entities are industrial harbour areas that comprise 100 ha or more as a product of one plan and one development.

Analysis and results
A first survey of the results shows a mix balance for the city as a whole. The city of Amsterdam has 60 percent of existing floor space occupied by housing, 25 percent occupied by working and 15 percent occupied by services. This leads to a functional mix per inhabitant of 45 m² of housing, 19 m² of working space and 12 m² of amenities on average. One can imagine that the balance in functions of the city says something in general about the character of the city as a whole, and in relation to other cities with a functionally different character. In order to see if the functional balance (MXI) 60/25/15 of Amsterdam is universal or an exception, more cities need to be analyzed.

Another interesting feature is the functional section of the city (Figure 4). A functional section of Amsterdam in East-West and North-South clearly shows the increase of the amenities and working parts towards the city center and the decrease of the housing part. One could state that density and mix are a product of centrality. Again, other cities need to be researched to establish a pattern.

Division of samples
When positioning the proportions of the 313 urban parts of Amsterdam into a ternary diagram (Figure 2) based on the tripartite proportion of the elementary uses (Figure 3) the cloud of data shows some contractions in specific clusters:

- Very dominant is the cluster of samples in the right corner of the triangle with at least 80 percent of housing or more and little parts of working and amenities.
- A significant cluster also comprises mixed samples where there are at least 20 percent of housing, 20 percent of working and 20 percent of amenities.
- The third cluster consists of predominant single-use working areas where working is at least 80 percent.

Striking features of the ternary diagram are the voids in the division of samples. Urban areas with almost 100 percent of amenities are rare. (Examples are limited to hospitals (VUMC), universities (UvA) and exhibition centers (RAI)). Also areas with equal amounts of working and housing but little amenities (less than 15 percent) are rare to non-existent.

MXI of urban typologies
More interesting is the analysis of the functional proportions of individual urban entities in relation to their character defined by centrality, density and the grain size of functional elements. In order to provide a more systematic analysis, seven typologies of urban areas are analyzed in relation to their mix and urban character. For each typology, two typical urban areas are analyzed and their mix-balances are averaged.

Historical city centre: $\text{MXI} = 29/20/51$

In the historical city center around the Dam, Red-light district and Canal zone, the three main urban programs of housing, working and amenities are balanced around three equal parts of each. Throughout the area there are differences for individual parts. Around the Dam and Red-light district the amenities reach almost 50 percent of all programs.

Canal zone: $\text{MXI} = 50/29/21$
In the canal zone, 50 percent of the program consists of housing and the other 50 percent consists of working and amenities. In the historic city center, not only the three major functions are balanced, also the variation of functions within each group is very high and diverse. The mix in these areas consists of small functional units within building blocks and buildings. The liveliness of these areas is more defined by visitors than by workers or inhabitants and extends over a 24-hour timespan.

Nineteenth-century extension: \( \text{MXI} = 75/12/13 \)

In the nineteenth-century extensions like the Pijp and Concertgebouwbuurt the mix is defined by 75 percent of housing and around 25 percent of working and amenities. The non-housing activity highly influences the urban character in these areas. The grain size of buildings and blocks is larger than in older parts of the city. The mix consists of plinth-amenities along the major streets and incidental buildings in building blocks for working and amenities. Some parts have a focus on cultural amenities like the Museumplein area. Other parts have an almost fifty-fifty relation between working and housing, and very few amenities (for instance, the environments south of the Vondelpark with luxurious villas that are often used as high-end offices). The liveliness in these areas is ‘typical urban’, with liveliness generated by inhabitants, workers and visitors.

Post-war neighbourhood: \( \text{MXI} = 89/3/8 \)

The areas that are built for living according to the functionalist doctrine in the post-war period show a lower density, an increase in grain size of buildings and blocks, and a total dominance of housing program. Many parts of the Westelijke Tuinsteden have around 90 percent of housing, no working activities and very few amenities (such as a snack bar, barber shop or small supermarkets). Few parts show a concentration of amenities (cultural, commercial or social), and here the ratio of housing grows to 50-60 percent. The liveliness of these areas follows the rhythm of going to work and coming home. During the daytime these areas are very quiet; only around the retail facilities there is some activity.

Post-war office park: \( \text{MXI} = 0/85/15 \)

The post-war areas for working are a functional inverse of the post-war housing areas. The grain size is big, the density is low and the program consists of almost 95 percent of working functions or more. Very few amenities are present, but they include a ‘Mac drive’, some agencies, garages and gas-stations. The presence of some large-scale retail provides an increase of the amenities. The liveliness in these areas follows working hours. In the evenings and weekends these areas have an empty character and lack any kind of movement.

Ring environments: \( \text{MXI} = 29/53/18 \)

The ring areas around the A10 appear to be very mixed in terms of functional balance. However, the dominant part is the working, which accounts for around 50 percent. Yet with the absence of small functional grains and medium to high densities these areas do not benefit from the presence of mixed use. The mix of uses is rather a product of laissez-faire and of a concise planning effort. The liveliness of these areas has no generic rhythm other than irregularity.

Contemporary harbour restructuring: \( \text{MXI} = 80/11/9 \)

The restructured eastern harbour areas in Amsterdam have a functional mix that relates to nineteenth century neighbourhoods with an average mix proportion of 75/12/13. However, the mix is less homogeneous than in typical nineteenth-century neighbourhoods. Some parts have a rather high percentage of working and amenities and other areas have an almost 100 percent composition of housing. These areas have a continuous modest liveliness during days, evenings, and weekends consisting of inhabitants, workers and visitors. These relatively new areas boast a large number of stay-at-home workers. The programmatical mix in the example areas can be seen as a return of mixed-use urbanity after modernism.

Scanning the table it becomes clear that there is a strong correlation between grain size, centrality and mix as expressed by the MXI:

- A balanced mix of housing, working and amenities is only found in centrally located areas with small grains and high density.
- The less central, the less dense and the bigger the grains, the more monofunctional the areas are.
- Considering all Amsterdam samples the combination of mixed-use and low centrality was not found.
New New Towns for the 21st Century: Towards a reversal of functionalism?

One of the suggestions of introduction of the MXI is the idea that the functional composition of areas should be defined by the intended urban character from a bottom-up perspective rather than by the program that is required from a top-down view. Especially New Towns (where the functional composition of urban neighbourhoods is a matter of blueprint planning of functional contingencies), could benefit from a mixed approach. Answering the specific question of the exact value of MXI and the way the program needs to be spatially distributed and organized is a matter of more research and the development of credible economic strategies. There is no such thing as an ideal mix, every location and every project has its own specific mix potential.

Conclusions and discussion

Numbers tell the tale

The famous Dutch expression *meten is weten* (numbers tell the tale) has rarely been applied to urbanism. This analysis shows that measuring the urban mix in numbers certainly tells something about the character of urban areas. Therefore, a number of conclusions can be formulated:

- The proposed mix index based on floor space of housing, working and amenities seems appropriate to distinguish different elementary types of urban environments.
- There is a relationship between the district characters defined by density, grain size, centrality and the functional mix expressed by the MXI.
- Different urban environments can be categorized according to the mix proportion in a quantitative categorization (a ‘periodical system’ approach).

More research is needed in other cities (national and international) to establish more refined patterns between the MXI and urban character. It is easy to imagine that once a refined correlation between characters of urban typologies and the MXI are established, the Index can develop into a general approach defining urbanity and urban character. Further research would include studying the coherence between the mixed use index and phenomena of value creation, sustainability etc..

Instrumentality and policy

In addition to urban analysis, a more systematic description of the functional mix can develop into the MXI as a tool for urban planning. Rather than design something to look ‘urban’, the programmatic mix can be put forward as a tool to generate urbanity and set requirement for the desired urban character. The author of this paper has experienced many practical situations where the desired urban character and the proposed programmatical mix simply did not match. Hard tools like FSI (for density) and MXI (for the mix) with a right set of exemplary urban environments could be very useful in many planning discussions. Also, the notion of a ‘Mix Use Index MXI’ prevents discussions from focussing on one single aspect (i.e. housing), when – in reality – the other programs of working and amenities prove to be at least equally relevant in order to define urban quality and character.

New New Towns: Towards a reversal of functionalism?

One of the suggestions of introduction of the MXI is the idea that the functional composition of areas should be defined by the intended urban character from a bottom-up perspective rather than by the program that is required from a top-down view. Especially New Towns (where the functional composition of urban neighbourhoods is a matter of blueprint planning of functional contingencies), could benefit from a mixed approach. Answering the specific question of the exact value of MXI and the way the program needs to be spatially distributed and organized is a matter of more research and the development of credible economic strategies. There is no such thing as an ideal mix, every location and every project has its own specific mix potential.
AUTHOR BIOGRAPHIES
Author Biographies

Claudio Acioy Jr.
Claudio Acioly is currently the chief Housing Policy of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT). He has 25 years of experience and has worked in more than twenty countries as practitioner, technical advisor, development consultant and training and capacity building expert. He has previously worked as a consultant to the World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and has been a fellow at the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy (Cambridge, USA). He also worked closely with the municipalities of Santo Andre, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia; as well as with NGO’s in Recife, Brazil and Davao city, Philippines; and different institutions in Cuba focusing on a variety of themes. Acioly has undertaken many applied research projects and was responsible for a process mapping research in seven cities that resulted in a book entitled Knocking at the Mayor’s Door: participatory urban management in 7 cities, that was launched during WUF III (2006). He has published widely and has authored five books on themes varying from neighbourhood upgrading to urban density and participatory urban management. At UN-HABITAT, prior to his appointment as chief of Housing Policy, he worked as a consultant to the Health & Crowding Programme in Guinea-Bissau and the Sustainable Cities Programme/ Local Agenda 21 in Mozambique, Senegal, Cuba, Kenya and Tanzania, either as programme developer, evaluator or in support of trainers’ training.

Joost Beunderman
Joost Beunderman joined 00/ [zer’o zer’o] in 2008 and is involved in many of its research and strategy projects, such as an in-depth qualitative research project to underpin the Rotterdam Neighbourhood Development Plan in Bradford, and the And Now What thought dinners at the independent think tank Demos in 2009. Before that, he was a researcher at the independent think tank Demos from 2005 to 2008; as an associate, he continues to work with Demos on projects that address the interplay between the built environment and social change. He co-authored and contributed to a range of Demos publications, such as BCNLDN2020, a collection of essays on urban governance and citizen participation published together with the Barcelona think tank Fundacio Ramon Trias Fargas; Equally Spaced, a publication for the Commission for Racial Equality (2008), which explored the potential of public realm and social infrastructure strategies to contribute to interaction between diverse social groups; and Seen and Heard - Reclaiming the public realm with children and young people (for Play England, 2007). He has conducted several public engagement projects including those with young people and the elderly in deprived communities. He also works with Utrhahn Urban Design, Amsterdam and London, where he has worked on several studies on housing intensification and on ways to integrate industrial activities in residential zones. He has lectured on these topics at University College Dublin, at Queen’s University Belfast, Birmingham City University and the Faculty of Architecture at Delft University of Technology. He is a Fellow of the RSA.

Signe Sophie Bøggild
Signe Sophie Bøggild is a Copenhagen-based freelance researcher of architecture, urbanism and bordering fields. In 2007, she obtained a MPhil degree in History of Art from the University of Copenhagen, and in 2003 a MA degree from the Department of Visual Culture, Goldsmiths College, University of London, where her special subject was Geographies with Prof. Irrit Rogoff. After collaborating with Crimson Architectural Historians in Rotterdam on their research project on New Towns (2008), she is finishing a chapter on Swedish satellite towns for a book on this topic to be published by Crimson. She has written several articles in magazines like Nordic Journal of Architecture and Øjeblikket Journal of Art and Visual Culture. Likewise, she has participated in and lectured at conferences in Denmark and abroad, most recently a paper about the ghosts of modernism at a conference in Reykjavik, arranged by Nordic Summer University, March 2009. She has worked at organisations such as The Danish Contemporary Arts Foundation (2001 – 2002); NORD Nordic Office for Research and Design (at present); and the University of Copenhagen, where she has taught and guest-lectured (2004 and 2006). She has co-curated and contributed to exhibitions, e.g. the re-organisation of 20th century collection at The Danish Museum of Art and Design (2000 - 2001); and an exhibition about dwellings in Copenhagen by the urban mediator Copenhagen X (2004).

Bart Brands
Bart Brands’ professional experience started at the Department of Green Space and Environmental Education in The Hague. After a period with Bureau Bakker & Bleecker, he set up Bureau Bart Brands in 1995. In 1997 he joined Sylvia Karres to form Karres en Brands. Bart Brands has served on the juries of several design competitions, including the Dutch Public Space Prize and Zwei parks am Potsdamerplatz (Berlin). He is also a member of the Beiras Tempelhof. He is currently adjunct professor at RMIT University (Melbourne), and has been visiting tutor at the Technical University (Berlin), Academie van Bouwkunst (Rotterdam/ Amsterdam), Hogeschool voor de Kunsten (Utrecht), Fachhochschule (Berlin), Gesamthochschule (Kassel), and Oranjelandschap (Vienne). Work by Karres en Brands and Bart Brands has been published in numerous professional journals across Europe, Asia and the USA.

Karres en Brands
Karres en Brands Landschapsarchitecten was founded in 1997 by Sylvia Karres and Bart Brands. Since then the office has worked on a number of very diverse projects, studies and competitions within Holland and abroad. The work includes all different aspects of the public domain at varying scales. These projects range from interventions on a smaller scale, designing and detailing public spaces, gardens and parks, as well as urban planning and complex master planning. Every project is approached from different scale levels and disciplines, without looking at a pre-programmed hierarchy; each scale level is able to influence the outcome of the plan greatly. This results in forms of collaboration with disciplines outside of the Karres en Brands office, such as architects, artists, sociologists, ecologists and engineers.

Alfredo Brillembourg & Hubert Klumppner
Alfredo Brillembourg was born in New York in 1961. He received his Bachelor of Art and Architecture in 1984, and in 1986 his Master of Science in Architectural Design from Columbia University. In 1992 he received a second architecture degree from The Central University of Venezuela and began his independent practice in Architecture. Since 1994, he is a member of the Venezuelan Architects and Engineers Association and has been Visiting Professor at the University José María Vargas, the University Simon Bolivar, and the Central University in Venezuela.

Hubert Klumppner was born in Salzburg in 1965. He graduated in 1993 from the University of Applied Arts in Vienna. He received a Master of Science in Architecture and Urban Design Degree from Columbia University GSAPP. Since 1997, he has been a member of the German Chamber of Architects. He has taught at the Academy of Applied Arts in Vienna, the International Summer Academy in Salzburg, and has been a Visiting Professor at the Central University in Venezuela (UCV). In 1998 he joined Alfredo Brillembourg as principal of the Urban Think Tank in Caracas.

Urban Think Tank
Cities in the First World are in a crisis of excess, and cities in the Third World in a crisis of need. The Urban Think Tank (U-TT) is a multidisciplinary design practice dedicated to high-level research and design, concentrating on crisis conditions in the world metropolis. U-TT is a unique lab that works as a nomadic enterprise; bringing interdisciplinary students from all areas of the globe to converge and to work towards an understanding of the link between architecture, urban design, and poverty alleviation.

Marco Broekman
Marco Broekman (1973) studied architecture at Eindhoven University of Technology, and was the chief editor of the architectural journal LisA. From 2000 to 2005 he worked at the urban design office Kaap3, working on projects together with Riek Bakker (Parkstad/Kop van Zuid). He has worked at Karres and Brands landscape architects since 2006, where he currently leads the Urban planning team, working on a variety of urban planning projects in the Netherlands and abroad. He lectures in Urban Design at the Amsterdam and Rotterdam Academies of Architecture, where he has given workshops and laboratories and acted as a visiting critic. Marco is also a lecturer at RMIT University, Melbourne, where he gave design workshops in 2008 and 2009. He has written numerous articles in Dutch and international journals, and given lectures with titles including ‘The Beauty of the Unexpected’.

Marie Bruun-Yde
Marie Bruun-Yde (1980) is a researcher in the field of urbanity and aesthetics at the moment working as a project leader and editor of the publication SOUP – A Temporary Art and Architecture Project in Urbanplannen, which was published in the fall of 2009 (www.soloverurbanplanen.dk). Recently she has curated the exhibition The wishes leave home...
and capture the street in the Library of The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Architecture; written a report on quality management in urban development for Gehl Architects; and held the lecture ‘Ghost Post Urbanism’ together with Signe Sophie Beggild at the Nordic Summer University’s winter session in Reykjavik.

Publications include:

Joris van Casteren

Joris van Casteren (1976) is a young representative of Dutch literary journalism who was nominated for the Ako Literatuurprijs 2009, the most prestigious literary award in The Netherlands and Belgium, for his book Lelystad (2008). Lelystad focusses on his personal experiences in the city in which Van Casteren was raised, the New Town in the polder Flevoland. Lelystad was planned to be a major city, where people could enjoy the comforts of a brand new urban environment. However, this utopian view was not realized. Within a decade, Lelystad had become an unpleasant town with high crime and unemployment rates. Instead of growing up in an idyllic environment, Van Casteren was surrounded by poor, jobless and sometimes criminal families.

Currently he is working on the next literary non-fiction book: for the Dutch monthly magazine Hollandse Deel Van Casteren writes a series of articles, sponsored by INTI, on New Towns in Western Europe.

Publications include:
- In de schaduw van de Parnassus, portretten van vergeten schrijvers (‘In the Shadow of the Parnassus, Portraits of Forgotten Poets’). 2002.
- De man die 2 ½ jaar dood lag, berichten uit het nieuwe Nederland (‘The Man Who Lay Dead for 2 ½ Years. Reports from the New Netherlands’). 2003.
- Zeg mijn lezers dat ik doornschrijf, portretten van vergeten schrijvers (‘Tell My Readers I Will Continue Writing, Portraits of Forgotten Writers’), 2006.

Bart Goldhoorn

Bart Goldhoorn is an architect by training who now works as a publisher, editor and curator. After studying in Delft and Berlin, he worked for a brief period as an architect in Amsterdam, then spent a year living and working in Moscow in 1993. He now splits his time between Moscow and Amsterdam. In 1995, he set up Project Russia, a bilingual journal on architecture, urbanism and design, which is now the country’s leading professional architectural journal.

Peter Gotsch

Peter Gotsch is an architect, planner, consultant and researcher, based in Karlsruhe, Germany. Having worked in many countries worldwide his research focuses on issues of comparative urban development at a global scale, with a specific emphasis on the dynamics of the private (corporate) sector. His article AlphaVille-Tamboré: The Accidental New Towns in Western Europe. His dissertation deals with urbanization strategies for informal settlements, with case studies in Rio de Janeiro. In 2008 he received a grant from the Swiss National Foundation (SNF) for his research project, that aims at establishing an exchange program between the ETH Zurich and various Brazilian institutions. He writes for several architecture magazines (ARCH+ 190, ‘Traurige Entropie, eine kurze Kulturgeschichte São Paulos’) and is founder of an urban online magazine (www.trope.wd).

Joost van den Hoek

Joost van den Hoek (1972) holds master’s degrees (with distinction) in architecture and urbanism. He has worked previously at Architecten Cie, and is currently working as an urban planner at Inbo Amsterdam. He was involved in the design of a vast number of master plans and transformation strategies in the Netherlands, including Business District Almere, Zuidas Amsterdam, Hart van Zuid Hengelo and the Red Light District Amsterdam. Between 2000 and 2006 he was lead designer of Roombeek Enschede, which subsequently won several awards, including the European Planning Award.

He is also a PhD researcher at Delft University under the supervision of Professor Han Meyer on the topic of mixed-use urbanism. Currently he is developing a mixed-use index (MXI) that defines the urban mix as the floorspace index (FSI) defines density.

Andrey Ivanov

Andrey Ivanov is an architect, urban planner and zoning specialist. He has worked for Kopernik Labs JSC (Kopernik Group of companies, Moscow); Urban Development Reforms Foundation (Moscow); Architecturny Vestnik Magazine (Moscow); Institute on Reconstruction of Historic Towns (Moscow); Central Research and Design Institute of Urban Planning (Moscow). He has significant experience in working on international projects sponsored by World Bank, USAID, European Union, and Council of Europe. Ivanov earned a Master’s degree in Urban Management & Development from IHS/Erasmus University, Rotterdam, the Netherlands (2005); and a diploma from Moscow Architectural Institute (1982). Ivanov is the author of four books and over 130 articles, published in research collections and professional magazines. He is a member of the Moscow Architect’s Union (1991); ECOVAST (the European Council for the Villages and Small Towns, 1999); and Professor of the International Academy of Architecture, Moscow Branch (2007).

Indy Johar

Indy Johar is an architect, and director and co-founder of 00:/ [Architecture Zero Zero] in London, where he leads several architecture, research and strategy projects. Indy has directed a series of large-scale design projects, including an Estate Strategy for the NHS in South West London, and the HUB King’s Cross in London, a social entrepreneur’s club and incubator which paid particular attention to physical and social methods to foster interaction and cross-disciplinary innovation. He has also been involved, at a strategic and delivery level, in the development of Birmingham’s Big City Plan, The Bridge Masterplan in Seven Sisters, and the Laisterdyke Neighbourhood Development Plan in Bradford. Before setting up 00:/, Indy worked at Payne & Prasad Architects. He has taught at the University of Bath, the Architectural Association, and University College London. He has given lectures on a variety of subjects at Demos, the European Parliament, LSE, Columbia University, TU-Berlin, UEDublin, University of West England, Royal Academy, Royal Society of the Arts and Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors. Indy has also co-authored several publications on urban design, planning and governance, including Sustaining our Suburbs (for RICS & CABE, 2007), Future Planners (for Demos, 2007) and contributed to the Demos/Fundació Ramón Trias Fargas publication BCN-LDN2020 2007. He is also a Demos Associate and Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.

Tahl Kaminer

Tahl Kaminer (1970) completed his doctoral research at the Architecture Theory Department of University of Technology of Delft in 2008. The title of his dissertation is The Idealist Refuge; in it Kaminer studies the crisis of modernist architecture in the 1970s as a means of outlining the relation of the discipline to the social. His promoter was Professor Pu Hao

Pu Hao is currently a PhD student at the Faculty of Geosciences, Utrecht University and Department of Urban and Regional Planning and Geo-Information Management (PGRM). International Institute for Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC). Hao specializes in Urban Studies and Planning; Geographic Information System (GIS); and Urban Low-Income Housing. Pu has worked as a planner for the Urban Planning Bureau of East Lake Hi-Tech Development Zone in Wuhan, China.

Rainer Hehl

Rainer Hehl (1973) is an architect and urban planner currently teaching at the ETH Zurich. He studied at the RWTH Aachen, UdK Berlin and the ESA Paris and has been working as project architect in Paris, at Diller Scofidio + Renfro and the Office for Metropolitan Architecture in New York. His dissertation deals with urbanization strategies for informal settlements, with case studies in Rio de Janeiro. In 2008 he received a grant from the Swiss National Foundation (SNF) for his research project, that aims at establishing an exchange program between the ETH Zurich and various Brazilian institutions. He writes for several architecture magazines (ARCH+ 190, ‘Traurige Entropie, eine kurze Kulturgeschichte São Paulos’) and is founder of an urban online magazine (www.trope.wd).
Arie Graafland. Tahl earned his MSc in Architectural History at The Bartlett, UCL, London. His dissertation subject was ‘The End of the Crisis’, his supervisors were Professor lain Borden and Professor Adrian Forty. He is currently organizing the Urban Asymmetries Delft School of Design (TU Delft) graduation studio project LES, along with the Urban Asymmetries seminar The Socius of the City.

Publications include:

Wolfgang Kil
Wolfgang Kil (1948) is an architect and editor. After graduating from the Weimar School of Architecture in 1972, Kil went on to practice as an architect at the East-Berlin Wohnungsbaukombinat. He later worked as the editor-in-chief of Farbe & Raum (‘Colour and Space’), a professional magazine for architects and colour designers, in East Berlin. From 1982-1991 he worked as a freelance critic, publicist and curator. In 1992 Kil became the editor of Bauwelt, an architectural journal based in Berlin. He has worked as a freelance critic and publicist since 1994.

Publications include:

Jason Lee
Jason Lee (1975) is a practicing architect. He earned his M.Arch from MRAIC, and Master of Architecture degree from the University of Toronto. He is currently working as the Director of Cie.Asia, branch of de Architecten Cie., Amsterdam.

Publications include:
MARK, April 2007, Tianjin Binhai Tourism and Service Area.

A selection of recent projects includes:
2008 - Xiqing District Urban Planning Museum (33,000 sm), Tianjin.
2008 - Tien Hseu Shen Library Competition (8,000 sm), Shanghai.
2007 - Tianjin Binhai Tourism and Service Area Masterplan (43 km²), TEDA, Tianjin.

Michelle Provoost
Michelle Provoost is an architectural historian. She co-founded the office Crimson Architectural Historians in 1994, in Rotterdam. With Crimson she engaged in a large number of research and design projects in the field of urban planning, architecture and art. From 1998-2001 she worked as a curator at the Netherlands Architectural Institute and in 2003 she wrote her PhD publication on the Dutch architect Hugh Maaskant: Hugh Maaskant, Architect of Progress, Rotterdam 2003. From 1999-2007 Michelle Provoost has been a staff member and project leader of WIMBY!, an urban regeneration project in Rotterdam-Hoogvliet. This resulted in a number of buildings, art projects, an exhibition and a publication: WIMBY! Future, past and present of a New Town on: The Big WIMBY! book, Rotterdam 2007.

Michelle Provoost is the author and co-author of many books, publications and articles in national and international magazines; she lectures regularly in different European countries and in the US; she has been involved in many municipal, national and private committees and jury’s; she teaches at different universities and institutions.

From 2008 on she is the director of INTI (International New Town Institute) in Almere, an international knowledge institute on the history and design of new cities worldwide.

Simone Rots
Simone Rots (1969) is an architectural historian. She is partner of Crimson Architectural Historian, an office that works in the field of urban planning and architecture, combining historical research and the organization and implementation of projects. From 1999-2001 Simone Rots has been the project leader of the architectural and urban planning program of Rotterdam 2001, Cultural Capital of Europe. From 2001 to 2007 she worked as a project leader of WIMBY!, an urban renewal project in Rotterdam, Hoogvliet. Since 2006 Simone Rots is the director of Hofbogen BV, that is responsible for the transformation of the nineteenth century monumental train viaduct in the north of Rotterdam.

Simone Rots is working on her PhD at the Technical University of Delft on the subject of modernism and urban informality: the Squatted New Town, modernism meets informality, Venezuelan Cases. This PhD research is cofinanced by INTI (the International New Towns Institute).

Deni Ruggeri
Deni Ruggeri is Assistant Professor in the department of Landscape Architecture at Cornell University. He is trained and has practiced both as a landscape architect/urban designer. He holds Masters of Landscape Architecture and City and Regional Planning from Cornell University, a Laurea in Architettura from the School of Architecture of Milan’s Polytechnic in Italy, and is PhD-candidate in Landscape Architecture and Environmental Planning at the University of California, Berkeley.

Deni Ruggeri’s research focuses on the interface between physical environment and human behavior. His research investigates the influence that urban design and landscape architecture have on people’s place attachment to their everyday neighbourhood landscape. Additional research areas include social factors in urban design, participatory design, and new towns. He is particularly interested in studying the role that landscape architecture and urban design played in the planning of European and American new towns, and in the unresolved tensions between preservation and change in their socio/physical landscape as they enter maturity.

Kaveh Shaflai
Kaveh obtained a MSc degree in architecture from the National University of Iran in 2003. He has worked in Iran and is registered as an architect there. Since joining Space Syntax Limited in 2005, Kaveh has been involved in city-wide scale projects in Jeddah such as The Spatial Planning Framework; Jeddah Central Unplanned Areas Improvement Plan; The Second Phase of Unplanned Areas Improvement Plan; and Jeddah Unplanned Settlements Detailed Masterplan. He has also worked on various urban projects in the UK and more recently on a project in Riga (Latvia).

In 2004 Shaflai started his PhD research at the Bartlett Faculty of the Built Environment, University College London. This ongoing study explores the socio-economic implications of urban fabric fragmentation in the spontaneous settlements of two Middle Eastern cities (Zahedan in Iran and Jeddah in Saudi Arabia). The main theme of his PhD research is to address the spatial configuration as a key medium that links physical fabric fragmentation to the socio-economic circumstances. Shaflai also worked as a teaching assistant at UCL in 2005, and has successfully trained and mentored interns as part of the Space Syntax Limited internship scheme.

STEALTH.unlimited (Ana Dzokic / Marc Neelen)
STEALTH.unlimited is a practice that spans urban research, spatial intervention and cultural activism and operates between Rotterdam and Belgrade. Starting with the Wild City project (since 1999), STEALTH has been dealing with the (un)planned developments of the city of Belgrade and with Western Balkans’ urban condition - most recently through the projects Lost Highway Expedition and the Lexicon for Provisional Futures. In 2008, STEALTH co-curated the Dutch pavilion at the Architecture Biennial in Venice, in collaboration with the Netherlands Architecture Institute, under the title Archiphoenix: Faculties for Architecture.

This year they are curators of one of the three episodes of the 4th Tirana Biennial. This episode for the first time deals with city space, with a focus on the influences of neoliberal developments on Balkan cities, and the very much needed alternatives to such developments.

For more information see: http://www.stealth.ultd.net

Jörg Stollmann
Jörg Stollmann (1968) is currently Professor of Architecture and Urban Design at the TU Berlin. He graduated in architecture from the University of the Arts Berlin and Princeton University, and worked at Atelier Seraji, Paris, and Axel Schultes, Berlin. From 2000 to 2008 he was principal of INSTANT Architects, together with Dirk Hebel. He taught at the University of the Arts Berlin, the Technical University Berlin and ETH Zurich. At the ETH, he conducted the MAS Program in Landscape Architecture and was Director of Studies of the MAS Program in Urban Design. Selected publications are ‘Landschaften Abgesucht, Missbrauchte Landschaften’; ‘AD 170 The Challenge of Suburbia’; ‘SAM No.2 Instant Urbanism’; ‘Bathroom Unplugged.’ He received grants by the DAAD, the Graham Foundation Chicago and the Van Alen Institute New York.

(www.urbaninform.net / www.united-bottle.org / www.instant-arch.net)
Ekim Tan
Ekim Tan is a PhD researcher at Delft University of Technology and the International New Town Institute (INTI). The friction between the top-down focus of design and bottom-up responses to it forms the motivation for Tan’s work. The goal of her research is to propose an alternative design system that responds to the evolving needs of users over time. She analyzes informal settlements in Istanbul, top-down designed neighbourhoods in Almere, and fast-evolving neighbourhoods in Evora, Portugal. These human habitat environments will provide the raw material for formulating adaptive design strategies. She is also the founder of The Responsive City – an emerging research network on cities which focuses on adaptive design systems and theories of self-organization (www.theresponsivecity.org).

Wouter Vanstiphout
Wouter Vanstiphout (1967) is an architectural historian. In 1994 he co-founded Crimson Architectural Historians (www.crimsonweb.org), an office that combines historical research with the organisation and implementation of urban planning projects. Examples are the WMBY! project for the renewal of the 1950s satellite town of Rotterdam Hoogvliet and the redevelopment of the nineteenth-century train viaduct in Rotterdam, Hofbogen. In 2008 - 2009, Crimson has curated the Rotterdam part of the International Architecture Biennial Rotterdam (24/09/09 - 10/01/10). From 2007 to 2009 Vanstiphout has been a guest Professor of Urban Planning and Architectural History at the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna, Austria. Since 2009 Vanstiphout holds the chair Design and Politics at the Technical University of Delft, The Netherlands.

Jing Zhou
Jing Zhou earned her master degree in Urbanism (cum laude) at the University of Technology of Delft, the Netherlands, in 2006, and is currently working on her PhD research on New Town Planning, Design and Management, University of Technology of Delft / INTI, the Netherlands. She is the overseas correspondent of the Urban Environment and Design magazine in China, and works as a tutor for the Master 1 design course in Urbanism at the University of Technology of Delft on ‘Landport’ region study. Her Master graduation project was concerned with sustainable and holistic strategies for Beijing inner city urban renewal in the contemporary context of globalization. Her subject of doctoral research is a comparative study of Chinese and Western European New Towns in search of effective planning and managerial tools from both top-down and bottom-up perspectives, to enhance the social and cultural vitality of the artificially planned satellite towns/cities.

Publications include:
How to plan new cities? That is a central and crucial question discussed in this book by several authors. Is it possible at all to plan and design successful new cities? Or should we rather take a look at the history of ‘unplanned’ or ‘self-organized’ cities, to learn how to design informally? Are the planned and unplanned two opposite poles or are they actually in a symbiotic relation? How can elements like flexibility and changeability be incorporated into official planning? How can non-professional agents be involved in the process in a way that is credible and more than mere lip service?

We need to understand the mechanisms of informalization so that they can be taken into account in the planning of future New Towns and the transformation of existing New Towns. The purely formal planning we are familiar with from the 20th century has resulted in cities that many critics now consider over-determined. They are planners’ constructs that, in all their model-like perfection and correctness, have proved to be quite vulnerable. Often these cities are too much the embodiment of one idea, too much the product of one system, too much a reflection of one moment in time and too inflexible. The introduction of a degree of ‘unplannedness’ could improve this situation. A study of the unforeseen transformations of 20th Century New Towns and of ‘unplanned’ cities might yield the necessary know-how to achieve this. The design of future cities requires a form of planning that is lighter and at the same time richer and more varied. This book gives an overview of different approaches to analyze the diverse relations of the planned and the unplanned in existing New Towns and the lessons of self-organized cities for the planning profession.