

# THE HYBRID CITY

## an unconventional way of urbanism

THE HYBRID CITY | An unconventional way of urbanism

15 june 2018

Co van Griensven

### INTRODUCTION

The role of the city is to provide efficient access to all life needs, regardless of your financial or social status. Every person on earth wants to be able to organize his or her life as independently, safely and as well as possible. Cities offer opportunities and facilities and are therefore very popular. In 2050, it is expected that around 70% of the world's population will live in cities. This puts our cities under enormous pressure.

Meanwhile, isolation and single-person households are increasing. Currently, there are more than 2.9 million single people in the Netherlands and this is expected to reach 3.4 million by 2030. Then 4 out of 10 households will consist of an individual. However, the housing supply for these target groups in our current cities is currently limited and unaffordable. Strong growth in the number of singles requires an adapted housing supply in our cities.

Living in the city is becoming more and more expensive with the result that various groups of people are excluded. This while this diversity of people is so important for urban dynamics. In addition, the advancement of digitization and communication technology has a major impact on the awareness of the urban user and the way in which urban functions are used. This, combined with a shortage of houses and public green spaces in the city, the polluted city air, the car that still has priority in the public domain and the quality of accommodation that leaves expectations, provide a critical attitude from the city user to its direct living environment and access to it.

People are the city. There are no cities without people. The way in which we are currently developing our cities and the way in which we live today in our cities, we cannot continue indefinitely without sacrificing the viability of our cities. These developments demand a contemporary and future-proof response from the city and the abandonment of the conventional view of living together.

### CHANGING URBAN LANDSCAPE

To bring about a new urban use in which more people in the same space can be provided with all daily needs, without compromising the quality of life, the health, accessibility and affordability of the city, something must change drastically in the way we live together. We are already seeing a lot of initiatives in the city that provide the consumer and the city user with services, goods, spaces, activities and facilities different than in the past. For example, various applications such as UBER, swapville, Airbnb and thuisbezorg.nl as a result of the advancing share-and-network economies determine the way we consume.

Commercial parties established in and around the city are very aware of the contemporary need of the ever-critical consumer and are responding smartly to this. For example, Nationale Nederlanden in Rotterdam, at a strategic location next to the Central Station, made its canteen public accessible with 3 different kitchens and flexible way and at all times of the day. This means that on the first 3 floors. This formerly private space is now partly publicly accessible, equipped with contemporary and flexible functions and the consumer can meet a large firm in a positive way.

Use of such facilities, services, spaces, goods and activities is becoming increasingly popular. The city user and the way in which the city is used is slowly but surely changing and we, as designers, have to be aware of this.

### AUTONOMOUS FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL

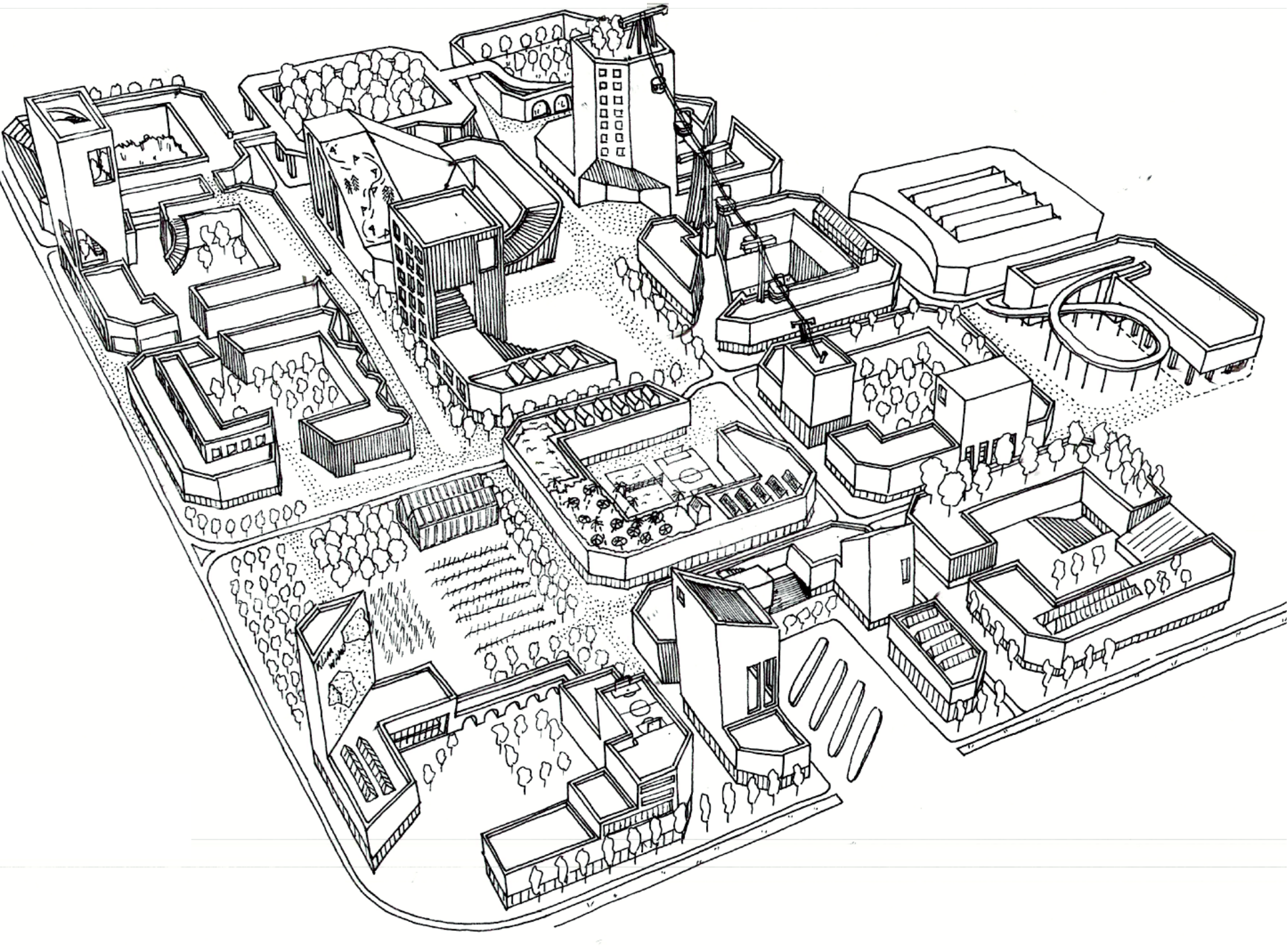
The changing use patterns and the changing behavior of the city user is mainly a consequence of the possibilities that the digital and technological revolution entails. This technological and digital revolution has created an 'external customer service' within the commercial services sector, as Jeremy Rifkin pointed out in 2000. This extreme customer service activates, stimulates and results in a need for 'autonomous freedom of movement of the individual'. People can nowadays organize their lives time and place around their own needs. Where people previously had to physically move from A to B in order to get certain things settled, this can now be arranged at home, in the car, on a bicycle, from work or in a cafe at your laptop. People decide for themselves where, when and how much they organize certain things instead of sticking to fixed patterns, spaces or facilities. These developments are becoming increasingly self-evident and generate new and critical expectations for the city user.

This means that our existing cities that were built up mainly from the centralized point of view during the industrial revolution are currently in conflict with the changing and unpredictable behavior of the city user. Vacancy in offices is a tangible and visible consequence of this. The city must adapt quickly to an urban user who needs a decentralized city program that is capable of meeting the needs of the city in a hyper-accessible and flexible way and at all times of the day. The city must anticipate the increasing need for autonomous freedom of movement of the individual.

Personally, I am very critical about the way I sleep, sport, eat, work and relax as a result of my lifestyle. Especially food is very important to me. As I regularly travel from Amsterdam to Tilburg from my work, I am much away from home. When I arrive in Tilburg, that is usually around dinner time. Because I do not live in Tilburg and therefore do not have access to my own kitchen, every time I am in Tilburg I try to organize my food as consciously and healthily as possible. To get food I can possibly go to a restaurant, a fast food chain, shoarma, the Mac Donald's or a snack bar, but there they often have unhealthy food, it is often too expensive, I have little to no control over what I want to eat, the quantities I want to eat and I would rather cook and eat together with other people than alone. There is no efficient, affordable and accessible option in the city for self-catering. I experience the lack of a Public Kitchen. I can go to a Hostel, but a hostel can accommodate up to 40 people per night and if I do not stay in the hostel I cannot rely on the kitchen. This was the start of my graduation and therefore I asked myself the question: Why is there no public kitchen in the city?

This need for a public kitchen largely stems from my personal experience and need. Nevertheless, globalization and the digital revolution also have an increasing impact on several people and on the way, the speed and the quality with which the consumer expects to be provided with this kind of urban functions. It is getting more obvious that people can be provided time and place unbound via their telephone or other media in certain functions, spaces, services, activities and goods such as food, sports facilities, mobility, health, recreational facilities, meeting places, places to stay, workplaces and delivery care service.

As a designer and urban planner, I believe that it is our job to prepare our cities and adapt them to the contemporary needs of today's urban user. Through spatial and programmatic interventions, we can respond to the conflict between centralized functional cities and the contemporary urban user who needs a decentralized urban program. This enables the city user to be able to organize life in an efficient way, time and place unbound, and thus we, as city directors, can densify our existing cities while keeping them healthy, livable, accessible and affordable.



The hand sketch above is a reflection of the playful city. I have taken the grid structure of Barcelona because this structure is very practical and user-friendly for both the city user and for urban development. The transformation of this urban landscape is a first representation of the Hybrid city at the beginning of my graduation.

This hand sketch is made by Co van Griensven.

### THE HYBRID CITY

To achieve this I introduce 'The Hybrid City'. A growth model and strategy to house larger quantities of people in our existing cities and provide efficient access to all life needs, without compromising their quality of life, accessibility and affordability. By decentralizing the urban functions, the city becomes extremely accessible and affordable at both local and regional level, without having to start high-rise or expand cities. 'The Hybrid City' offers an alternative to contemporary urban densification strategies.

### TESTCASE

Within the urban landscape, five types of urban zones can be distinguished: Station areas (mobility), city centers (recreation and facilities), peripheral urban zones (housing and recreation), industrial sites (Economy) and residential areas (sociology). These zones with centralized strategies are distinguished by specific characteristics that determine the way in which the hybrid city will manifest itself. During my graduation I focus on the city center of Tilburg. The city center is a busy urban area, where many temporary uses occur and where sharing of goods, services and facilities is becoming increasingly popular. The chosen location in the city center is located on the route from the central station to the shopping center, just 5 minutes' walk to the public transport, central station, city centre and supermarkets.

By making an inventory of a strategically determined location (a building block) in its entirety, we make clear what resources the site has, how many people currently use it and what the potential use value can be if we reorganize this more efficiently. The location is assessed for use, services, spaces, facilities, goods and activities. These aspects can be divided into 6 program components. These 6 program components include all basic human needs (Maslow triangle). The 6 themes are: living & wellbeing, recreation, sport & health, mobility & service, fashion & styling, food & events. When making an inventory of the building block and its immediate surroundings, it is checked which of these 6 themes are located within a 5-minute walk (five minutes city) Or 10 minutes cycling and which program components are still missing. The program components that are missing can possibly be accommodated in the building block in order to be able to offer as complete a program as possible at local level. Looking ahead to the future, it can also be determined to strategically position specific functions such as a supermarket or recreational opportunity so that the functions in the future can facilitate multiple locations in the city at a distance of 5 minutes or 10 minutes cycling.

The inventory shows how many people live, work, recreate and stay in the block and how many services, spaces, goods, activities and facilities are present in the building block. When we theoretically calculate the most efficient use variant in which each owner participates in the building block to see how many of these resources people actually need, then we see that only 20% of the available resources are needed to keep all current residents and users facilitate in their daily needs. This means that in theory 5 times the number of people could use the available resources in the building block at the moment.

In the theoretical model, we assume that 100% of users, residents and owners participate. Not everyone will want to share his or her property or want to abandon it. The motivation to get people into the concept lies mainly in creating a business model, adding more social interaction, adding quality public space and a livable and affordable city for everyone. The current residents and owners can earn money by sharing or renting their services, spaces, facilities, activities or goods for a fee. The prices will compete with large multinationals making it interesting for the city visitor.

The city visitor and city user benefit from this construction because they are much cheaper in this way than with commercial parties offering the same services at a higher price. As an example we take the night in the city. The moment I want to spend the night in a hotel, I quickly lost Euro 65 for an overnight stay. Converted and theoretically I can sleep for Euro 5,- per night with a private individual in the hybrid block. In this way the owner compensates for any expenses and the city visitor has an advantageous overnight stay. If I want to stay for a longer period of time or want to live in the city, the owner has a fixed source of income and a stable social situation. This can result in a complete cost compensation of daily expenses such as washing machines, rent, food, water bills, electricity and internet.

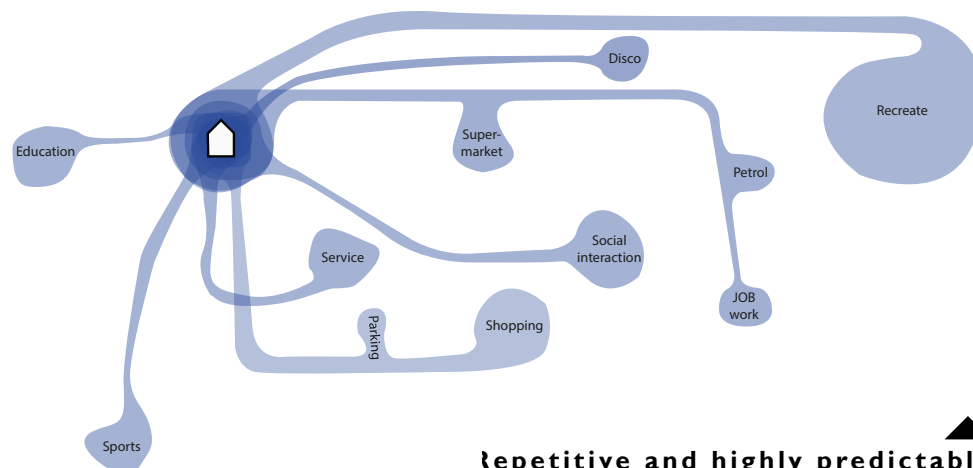
The hybrid city is a strategy that will manifest over time, linked to the initiative of the owners, the residents of the block and the intensity with which the facilities in the block are used by outsiders. We deliberately chose not to cooperate with developers but to organize this development with the current owners and residents. In this way no major developments or investments are required in advance for activating the concept, but the development can start today. This makes it possible for urban residents and city users to exert influence on the quality and development of his or her direct living environment at local level. It can be decided to eventually attract investors who are prepared to contribute via capital to the development of the hybrid building block in order to speed up any necessary interventions.

My role as an urban planner and as a designer is guiding the whole process. By offering the residents a toolbox, a point of contact and knowledge about the spatial and programmatic development of the block, they have the possibility to start the process independently under the supervision of a professional and a professional network. As urban planner I am the link between the municipality and the owners and residents and it is my job to monitor the architectural and spatial quality. People are able to achieve a lot independently. The hybrid city gives people control over the development of their immediate environment. The city of the future is rewarded in this way through the involvement of its user.

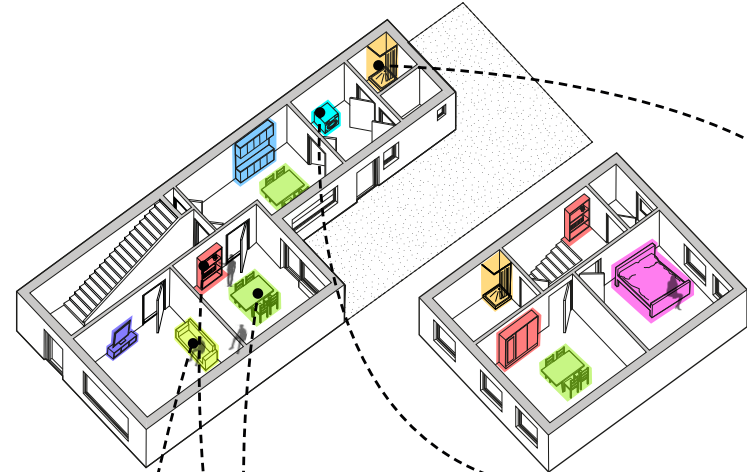
### CONCLUSION

The Hybrid City shows that there are alternative ways to compact cities without compromising the quality of life, affordability, health and accessibility of the city. For this we have to review conventional ways of housing, compacting and living together. Part and network economies, the rise of digital possibilities and the need for autonomous freedom of movement and freedom of choice of the individual ensure the changing use patterns of the urban user in the urban landscape. The conflict between our existing cities and this changing behavior requires rigorous changes in urban development and the way we live together as we know it. The Hybrid City is the future of urban development, but it started yesterday.

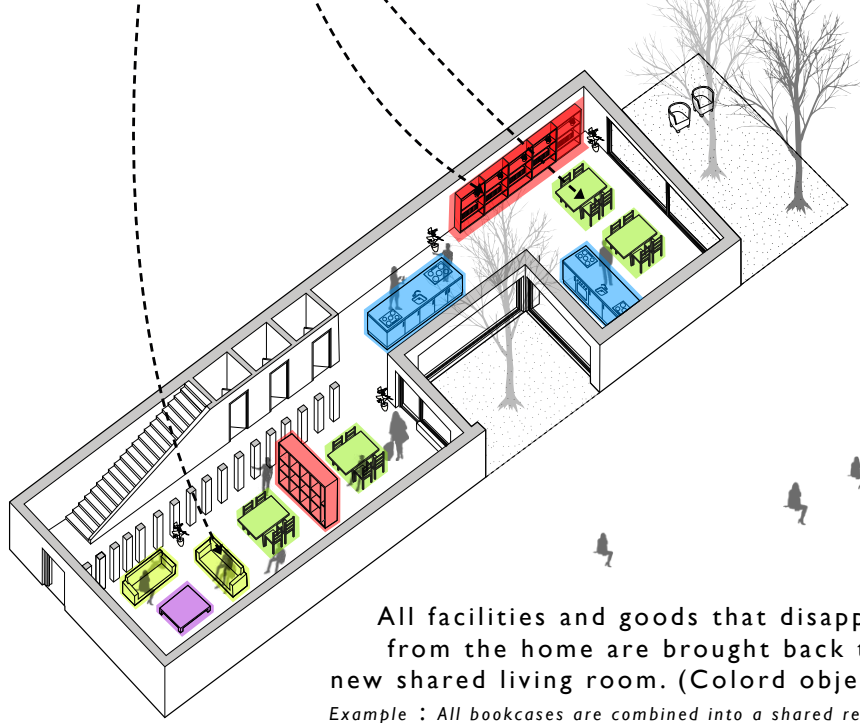
## CURRENT SITUATION



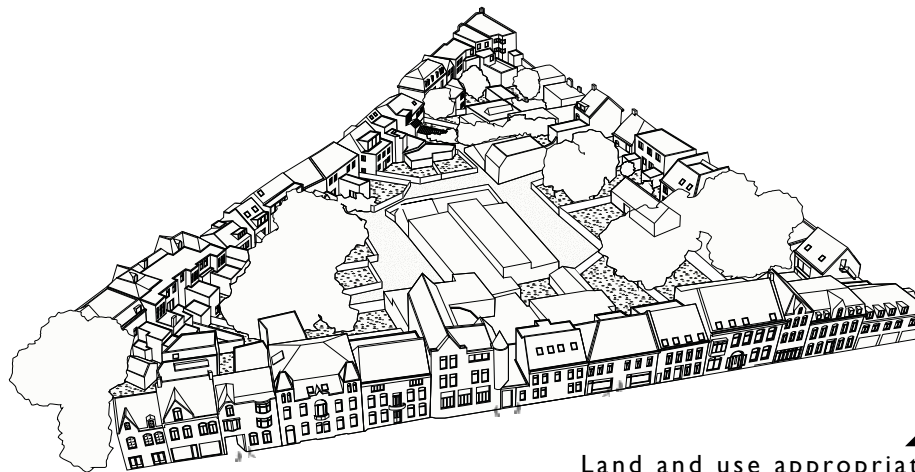
Repetitive and highly predictable usage patterns of the city user are characteristic and determinative for the use of the city.



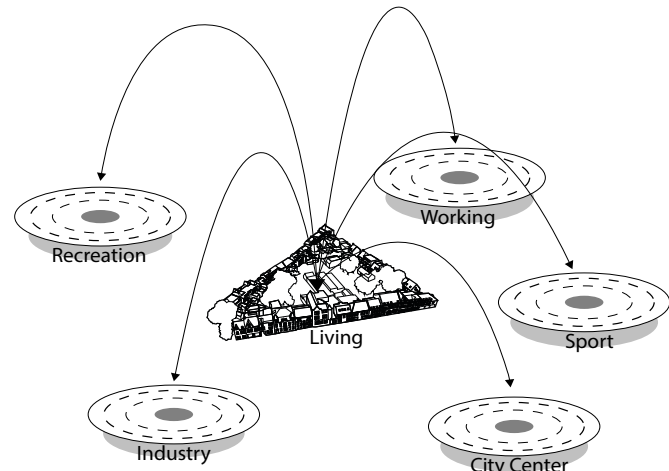
An existing one or two person household as you often see back in Tilburg.



All facilities and goods that disappear from the home are brought back to a new shared living room. (Colored objects)  
Example : All bookcases are combined into a shared reading room / library.



Land and use appropriated per individual (NIMBY)



Centralized city with separate functions

## CHANGING PATTERNS

The behavior of the city's users has changed in recent decades. Whereas the urban user used to show predictable and repetitive patterns in organizing daily activities and needs, nowadays we observe an unpredictable behavior and an increase in the need for autonomous freedom of movement and freedom of choice in organizing the same need through new means.

## LIVING UNCONVENTIONALLY

We are letting go the traditional idea of possession and this makes place for share-economies. We share our space, goods, activities, facilities and services.

## INNOVATIVE FACILITIES

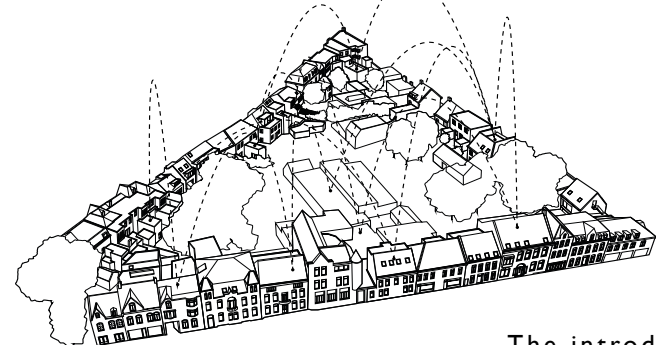
The introduction of the hybrid city means less new facilities and urban functions, but transform existing functions into new functional hubs that facilitate the urban user in the broadest and contemporary ways (example is BikePoint).

## CONTEMPORARY PUBLIC DYNAMICS

The border of public and private vanapates. Private owned properties will be shared and new public / semi-public spaces will appear. Social interaction, affordable housing, accessible cities and healthy living environment will accour.

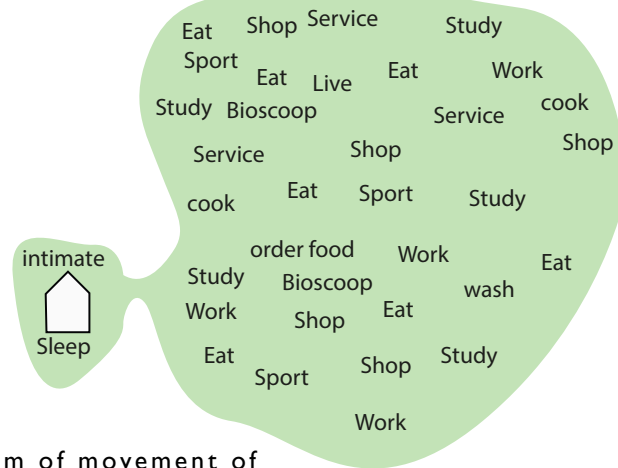
## DECENTRALIZED CITY PROGRAM

On city level the hybrid city brings a decentralization of functions into the existing centralized city structure.

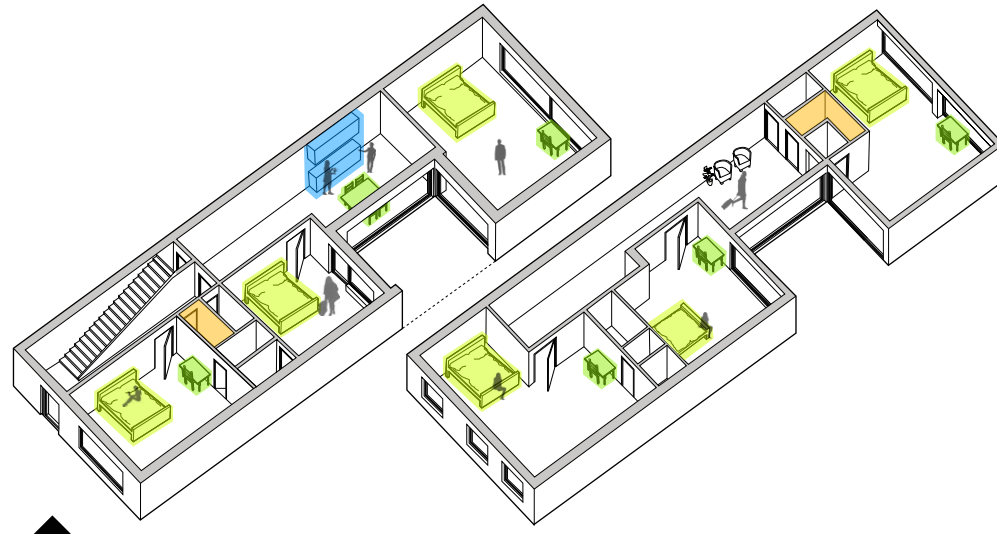


The introduction of a decentralized housing block containing the program of 6 themes.

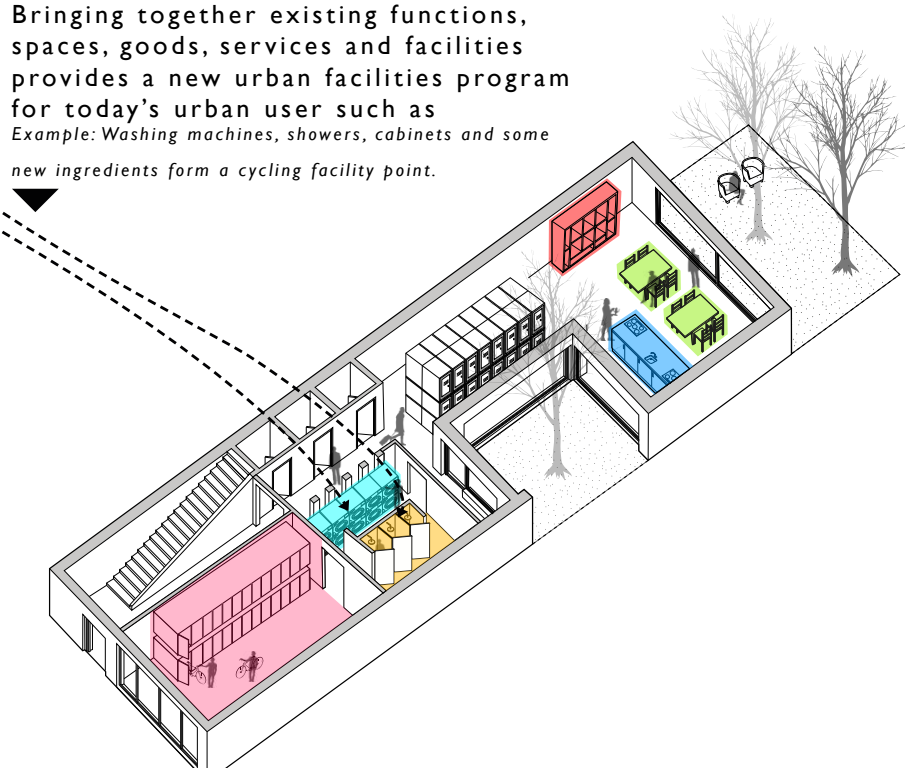
## FUTURE SITUATION



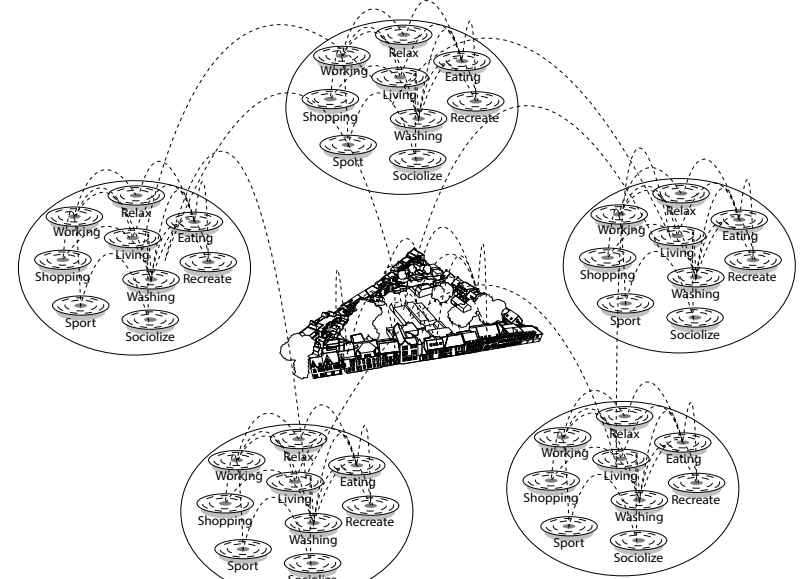
Autonomous freedom of movement of the individual results in unpredictable behavior. Example: people are looking for a place to work in the city close to home and preferably within walking distance, such as a cafe or flexwork-spot.



A few houses will be transformed into several private residential units in which the minimum resources are facilitated. Example: Only the shower, toilet, a small kitchen and the bedrooms remain.



Land and use appropriated per 100 individuals. (YIMBY)

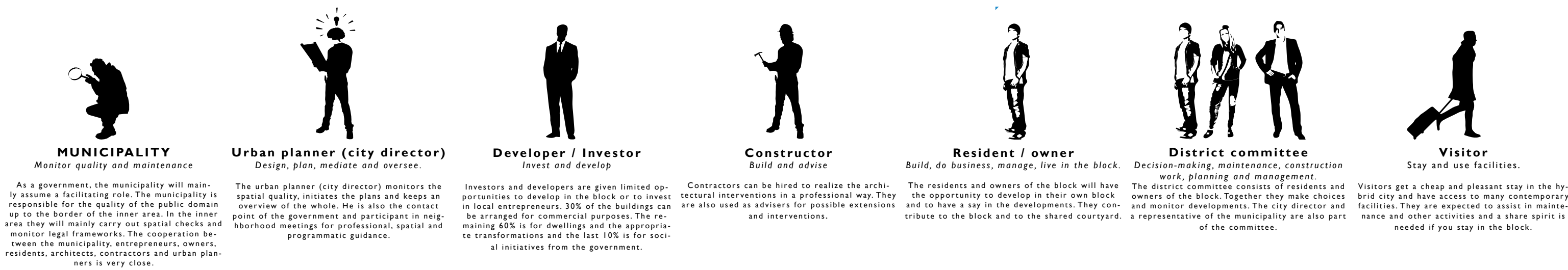
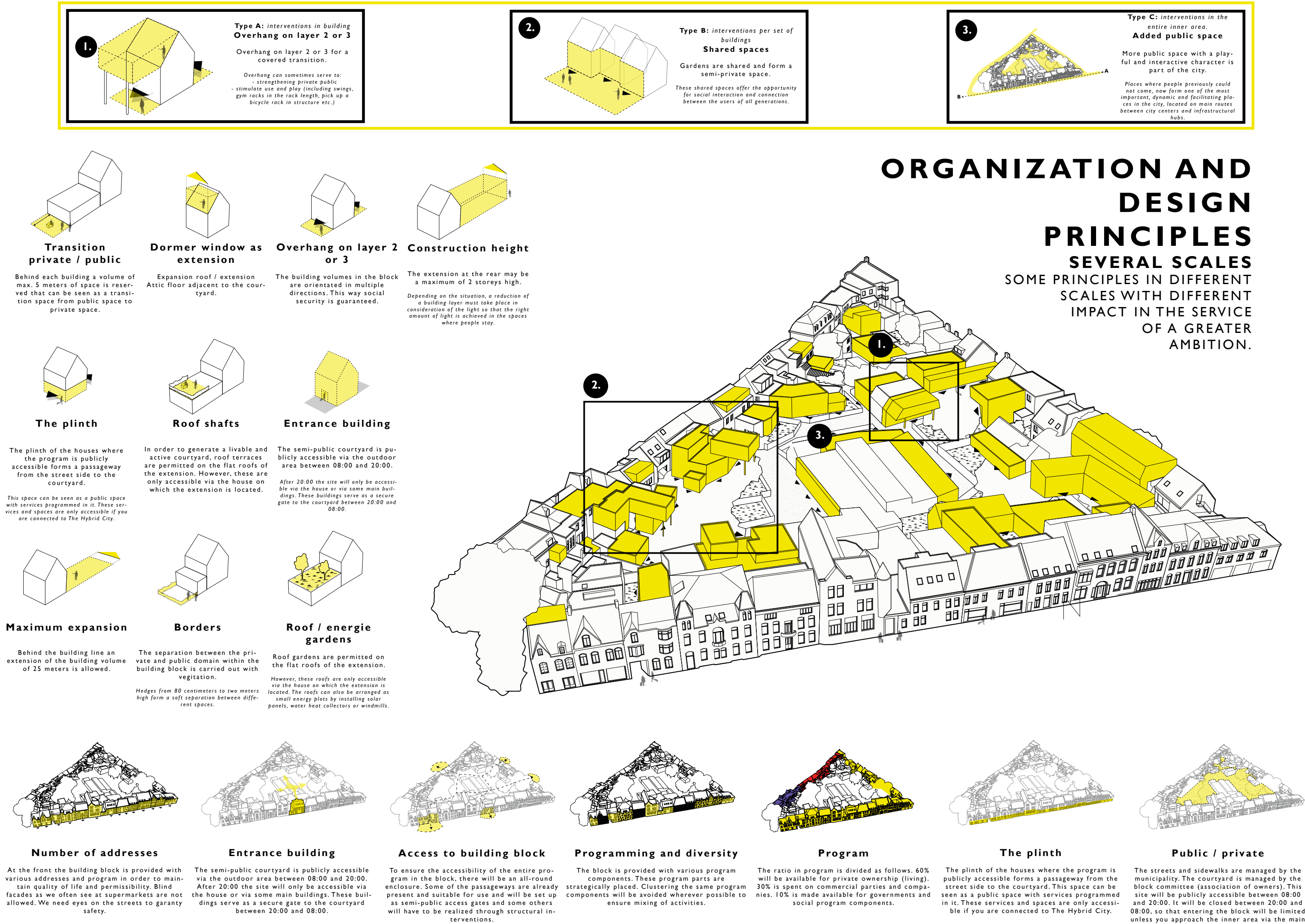


A decentralized city with several hybrid blocks in it that are positioned at 5 minutes walking distance from each other.

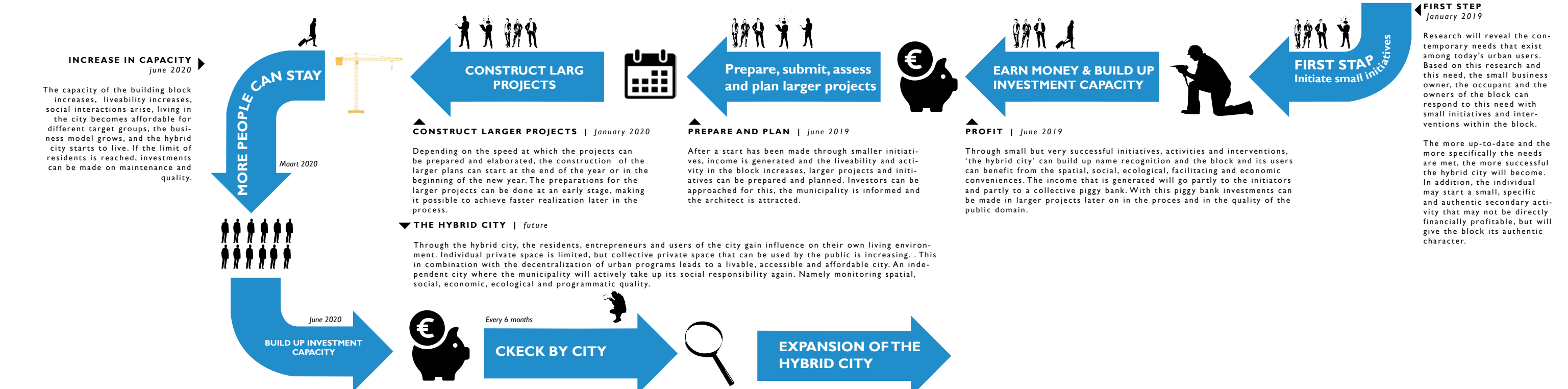


# THE HYBRID CITY

## Tasks division and design principles



## PLANNING AND DIVISION OF ROLES



co van griensven | the hybrid city | graduation studio | 15.06.2018 | exam | roles & principles

# THE HYBRID CITY

## Streetview of some existing & potential situations



co van griensven | the hybrid city | graduation studio | 15.06.2018 | exam | Eyevue / streetview existing and new situation

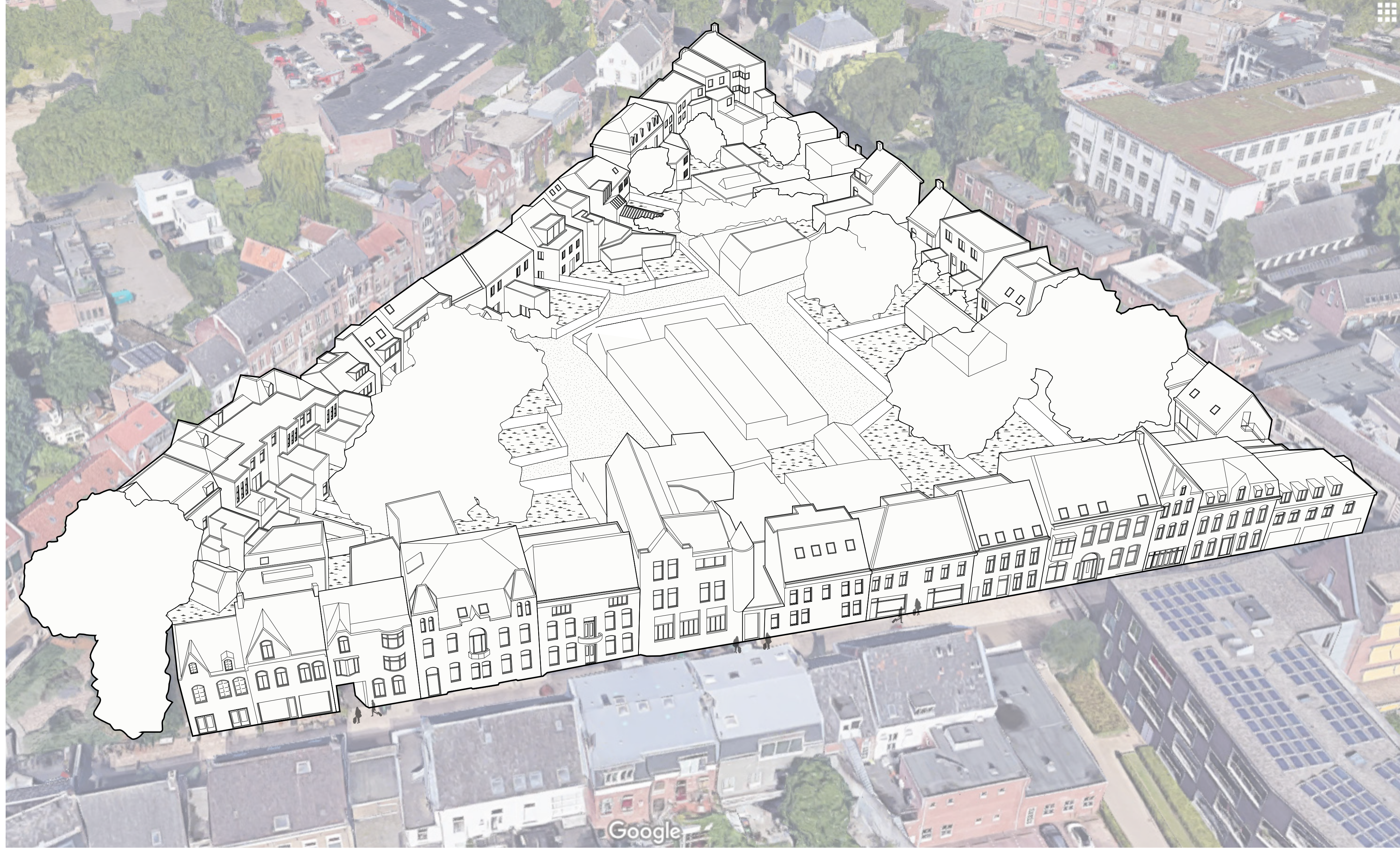


# THE HYBRID CITY

The existing situation



Masterplan | Existing situation | 1:500 ▲



Isometrie | Existing situation ▲



▲ Picture | Tilburg | courtyard | Co van Griensven



▲ Picture | Tilburg | courtyard | Co van Griensven



Crosssection A | Existing situation | scale 1:250 ▲



▲ Picture | Tilburg | courtyard | Co van Griensven

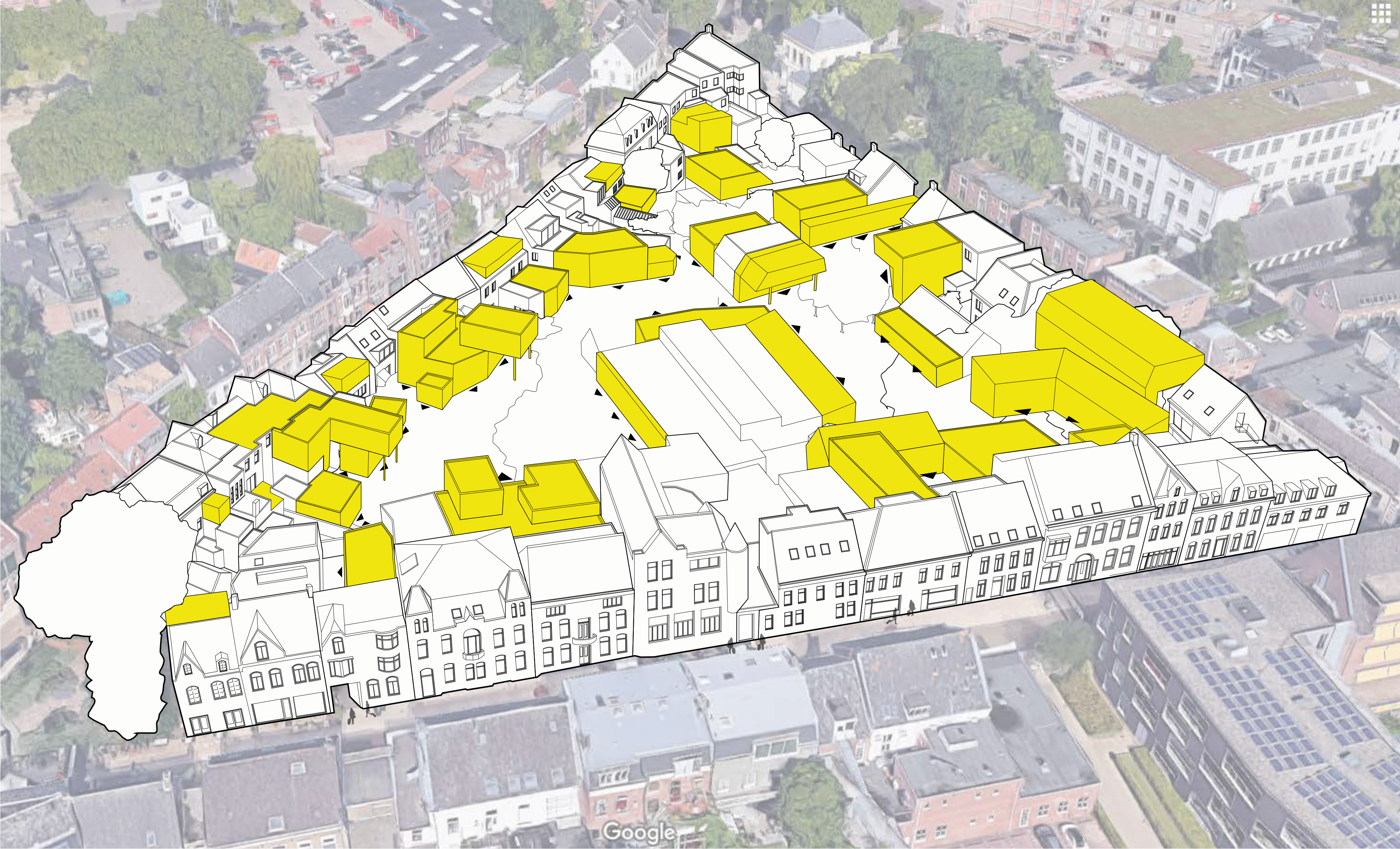


Crosssection B | Existing situation | scale 1:250 ▲



# THE HYBRID CITY

The potential situation



▲ Isometrie | Potential situation



▲ Masterplan | Potential situation | 1:500



▲ Crosssection A | Potential situation | scale 1:250



▲ Reference shared kitchen | Zoku | <https://livezoku.com/nl/ontdek/>



▲ Reference shared roof garden | Zoku | <https://livezoku.com/nl/ontdek/>



▲ Crosssection B | Potential situation | scale 1:250



▲ Reference collective courtyard | <https://www.a-n.co.uk/media/52440197>



PROFILE 01: STUDENT



**Name** :Luna Block  
**Age** :19  
**Social Status** :Single  
**House** :Small studio in the block  
**Work** :Study at the university  
**Financial status** : Loan from the government & side job



▲ Collective garden

Luna is a young student who just came to live in Tilburg. She does not have much money to spend and that is why the hybrid city is the perfect solution for her. It is positioned on the cycling route to the university and close to the city, many young students live there, she easily meets new people and she has all facilities within reach.

Luna is happy with her affordable lifestyle.

PROFILE 01: YOUNG WORKING PERSON



**Name** :Co van Griensven  
**Age** :31  
**Social Status** :single  
**House** :Apartment in Amsterdam  
**Work** :Job in Amsterdam  
**Financial status** : Under modal income

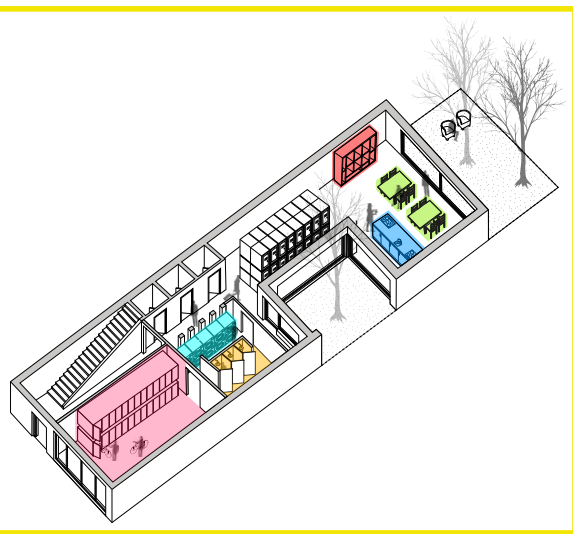


▲ Flex work environment / living room

Co is a young guy who travels a lot through the country for his work and study. It often happens that he is looking for a place to stay in Tilburg with all the associated facilities such as cooking, washing, sleeping, exercising and relaxing. To reduce costs, to meet new people, because of the facilities and the accessibility of the hybrid block, he has joined the 'hybrid city'.

As a result, he has access throughout the whole country to all the services, spaces, facilities and goods that are facilitated within the hybrid city.

Co feels comfortable, independent and provided.



▲ new function : Cycling facility point in the broadest sense of the word.

PROFILE 01: OLD SINGLE LADY



**Name** :Betsy Hybrid  
**Age** :72  
**Social Status** :single  
**House** :studio in the block  
**Work** :retired  
**Financial status** :pension allowance



▲ Old woman is exercising

Betsy is an old single lady who is still reasonably physically and likes to be among the people. She cheaply rented a studio in the Hybrid Block and uses all facilities at a walking distance. She finds herself among young people and thinks it is great. During the day she has a few babysitting addresses and she goes to work out at the gym. In the evening she has a drink and card games with her friends.

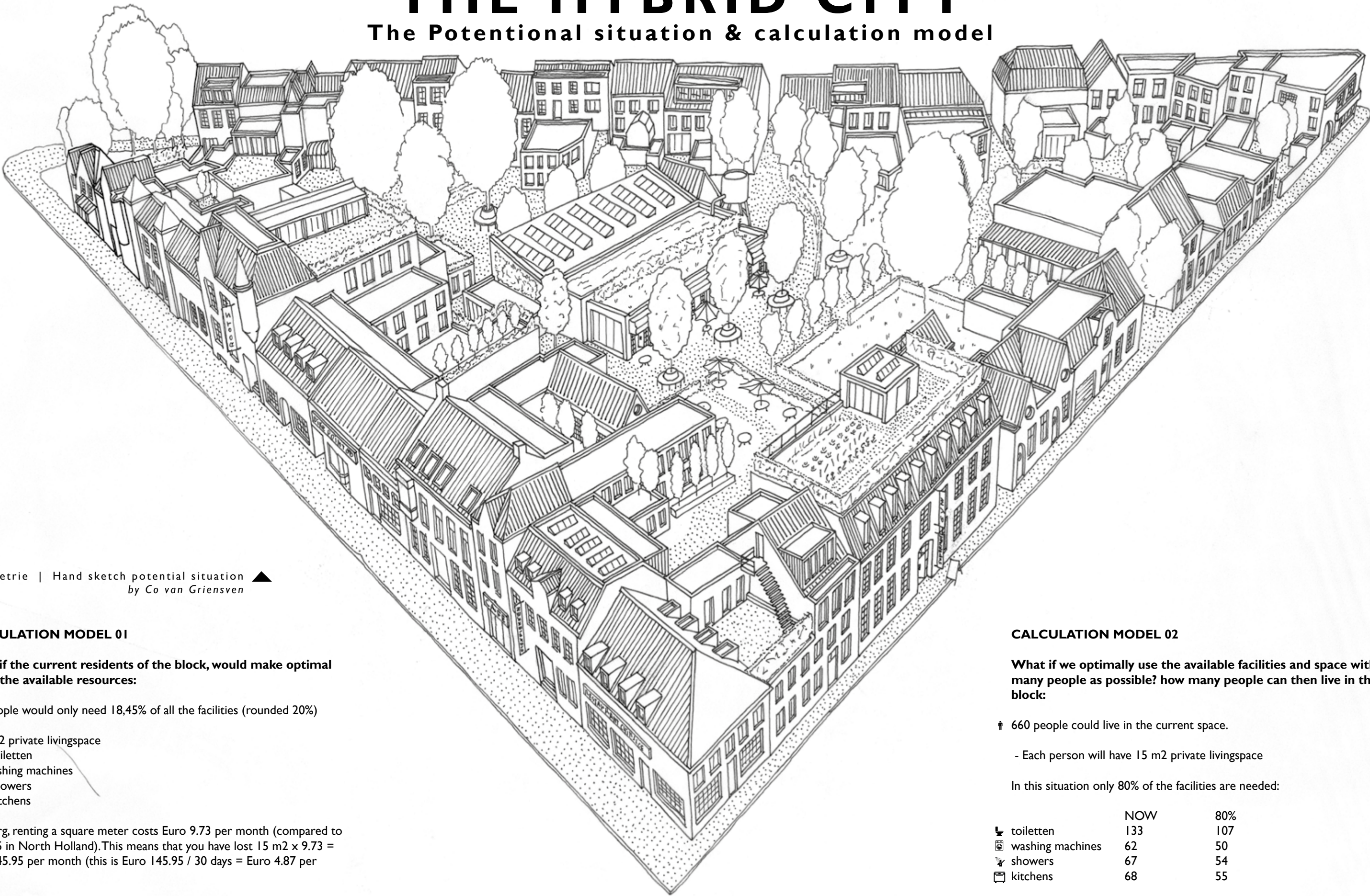
Betsy Hybrid feels safe and socially connected.

# THE HYBRID CITY

Profiles routes and usage of the hybrid block

# THE HYBRID CITY

The Potential situation & calculation model



Isometrie | Hand sketch potential situation  
by Co van Griensven

CALCULATION MODEL 01

What if the current residents of the block, would make optimal use of the available resources:

†165 people would only need 18,45% of all the facilities (rounded 20%)

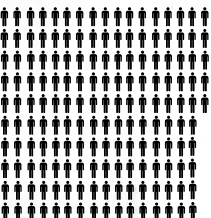
- 15 m2 private living space
- 17 toiletten
- 8 washing machines
- 14 showers
- 14 kitchens

In tilburg, renting a square meter costs Euro 9.73 per month (compared to Euro 15 in North Holland). This means that you have lost 15 m2 x 9.73 = Euro 145.95 per month (this is Euro 145.95 / 30 days = Euro 4.87 per night).

Without the owners making too much profit, housing in the inner city will be very attractive and affordable within the Hybrid city.

Minimum situation (only 20%)

†People | 165



Toilets | 14



Washing machines | 8



Showers | 14

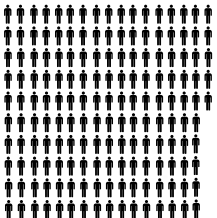


Kitchens | 14

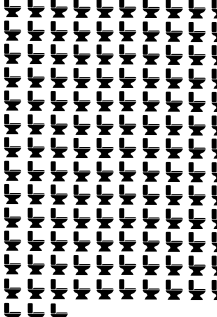


Current situation

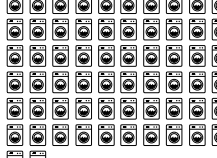
†People | 165



Toilets | 133



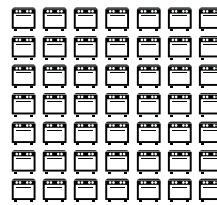
Washing machines | 62



Showers | 67



Kitchens | 68



CALCULATION MODEL 02

What if we optimally use the available facilities and space with as many people as possible? how many people can then live in the block:

† 660 people could live in the current space.

- Each person will have 15 m2 private living space

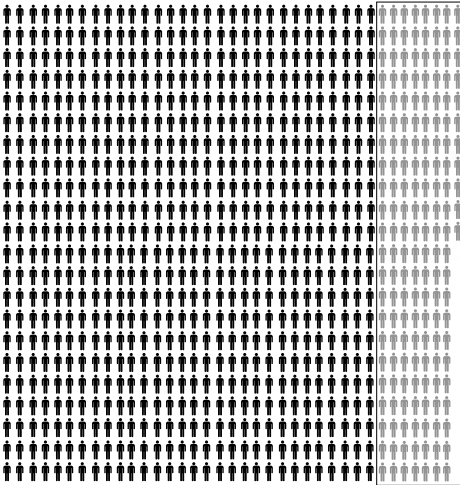
In this situation only 80% of the facilities are needed:

	NOW	80%
toiletten	133	107
washing machines	62	50
showers	67	54
kitchens	68	55

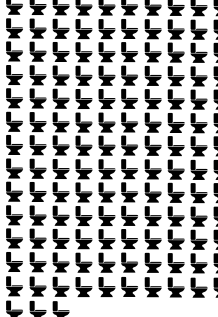
If we base the calculation on existing facilities such as toilets, kitchens and washing machines and not on the living area, we can accommodate 825 people. This means that we have to create 2,475 m2 of extra living space in, for example, vacant buildings.

Maximum situation

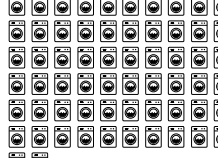
†People | 660



Toilets | 133



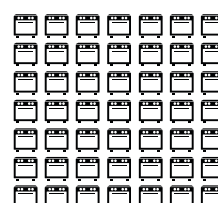
Washing machines | 62



Showers | 67



Kitchens | 68



2,475 m2 extra living space needed to accommodate 165 people extra



# THE HYBRID CITY

## The potential situation

BLOK 02



BLOK 02

Inhabitants	= 112
shops	= 6
toilets	= 70
showers	= 38
laundry machines	= 39
kitchens	= 39
Employees	= 10
Service	= 1

BLOK 01



BLOK 01

Inhabitants	= 23
shops	= 0
toilets	= 38
showers	= 14
laundry machines	= 10
kitchens	= 16
Employees	= 110
Vacant buildings	= 2
Hostel places	= 0
Restaurant/lunch/cafe	= 130

BLOK 03



Frontview | Tilburg | by Co van Griensven | 1:200

BLOK 03

Inhabitants	= 30
shops	= 1
toilets	= 25
showers	= 15
laundry machines	= 13
kitchens	= 13
Employees	= 0
Vacant buildings	= 1
Hostel places	= 0
Restaurant/lunch/cafe	= 0
Service	= 0

Inhabitants	= 165
shops	= 7
toilets	= 133
showers	= 67
laundry machines	= 62
kitchens	= 68
Employees	= 120
Vacant buildings	= 3
Hostel places	= 88
Restaurant/lunch/cafe	= 130
Service	= 1
Recreation	= 1



# THE HYBRID CITY



8 house | BIG | 2006

<https://www.archdaily.com/83307/8-house-big>

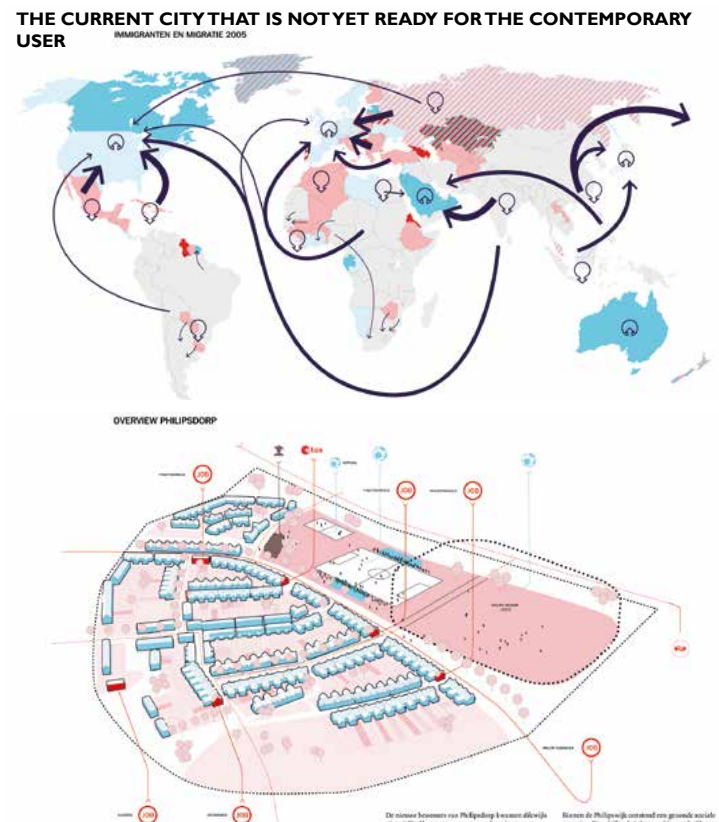
Commissioned by St. Frederikskind and Per Hopfinger in 2006, the 8 House sits on the outer edge of the city at the southern most outpost of Onsestad. Rather than a traditional block, the 8 House stacks all ingredients of a lively urban neighborhood into horizontal layers of typologies connected by a continuous promenade and cycling path up to the 10th floor creating a three-dimensional urban neighborhood where suburban life merges with the energy of a city, where business and housing co-exists.



The World | Nationale Nederlanden Rotterdam | 2015

<http://www.missiborena.nl/restaurants/artikel/2015/14/foto-af-the-world-rotterdam-van-lodige-10197738>

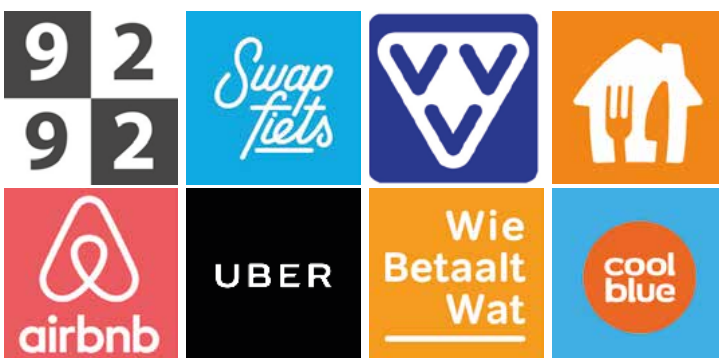
Wesley Ladage mentioned a while ago that he wanted to grow in his catering branch. Ladage already has a part of the catering from the Hogeschool Rotterdam with the concept 'Ladagerie'. Nationale Nederlanden approached him about this statement. Whether he wanted to write on a tender. The company restaurant of the office, canteen Sodexo sat here, was released. The office building was not accessible to people outside. Now the first three floors are public. For them this is really a dream location. Next to the central station. With 500 parking spaces. And with 7500 people in the offices above The World.



Short stay city | Studio prototype & Zus | 2015

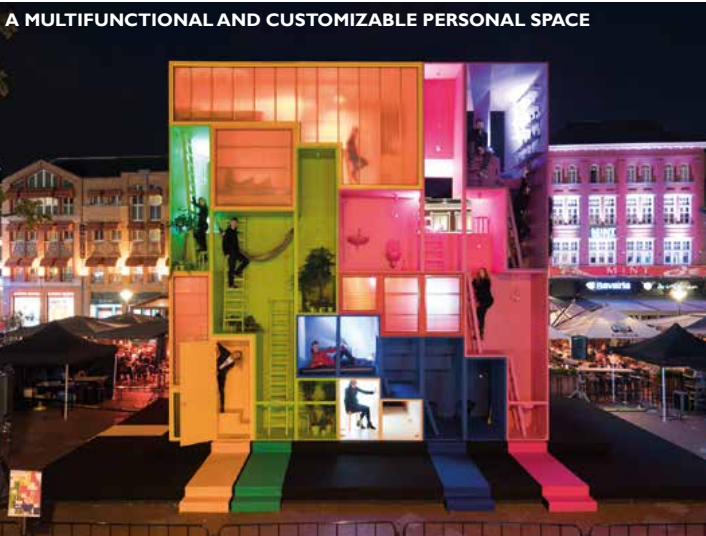
[http://www.studioprototype.nl/project/161short\\_stay\\_city](http://www.studioprototype.nl/project/161short_stay_city)

Short Stay City is a study of short-term housing, residential and labor migration in the Netherlands. Short Stay City is carried out by ZUS (Zones Urbaines Sensibles) and Studio PROTOTYPE by order of the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations and with the support of the Creative Industries Fund. The research is an analysis of the current state of affairs. Using data analysis, best practices and interviews, an image is sketched of a growing part of society with wishes and needs that the current urban landscape is not yet sufficiently equipped. Based on preliminary conclusions, it also forms the basis for a new vision on urgent and flexible forms of housing, organizational structures and policy.



Applications | commercial parties | since the rise of the internet and mobile phones

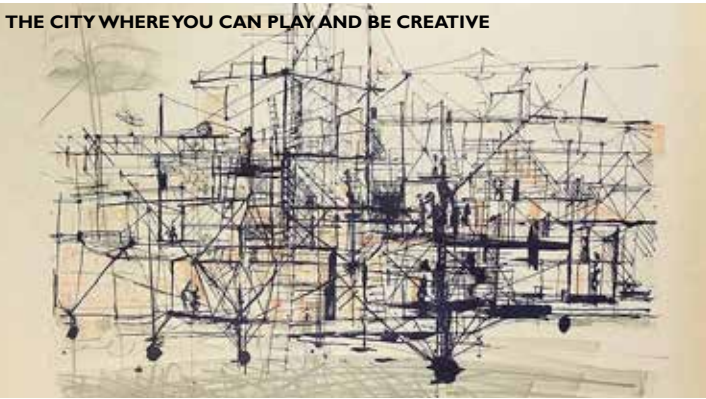
Applications on the mobile phone ensure that people can organize daily activities no matter where and when they are at that moment. Commercial parties develop these apps in order to provide the customer with the most efficient access to the product, the space, the service or the activity they offer. This has a decisive impact on the daily patterns of the city user.



Barba | MYRDV | 2015

<https://www.mrdv.nl/en/news/the-why-factory-publishes-barba-research-on-nanotechnology-in-architecture>

"Barba is a fantastic matter that does whatever we wish for" says Winy Maas, Professor at The Why Factory and MYRDV co-founder. "You can programme your environment like a computer game. You could wake up in a modernist villa that you transform into a Roman Spa after breakfast. Cities can be totally transformed when offices just disappear after office hours."



New Babylon | Constant Nieuwenhuys. | 1956

[https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constant\\_Nieuwenhuys](https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constant_Nieuwenhuys)

After his exit from the IS Constant works on his New Babylon project. Inspired by the Homo ludens of Huizinga, he designs ideas for cities where the playing and creative people are central, where man is freed from physical labor by the ever-increasing mechanization. Man can then only devote himself to developing creative ideas. He focuses on the question of what possible added value art can have in intensifying daily life, in which there is room for creative expression. He stops painting in order to fully concentrate on the New Babylon project. He works there from 1956 to 1969.



De kolk, de lweker, zijn vrouw en hun buurman | Groentetuin met buurtkeukens in Amsterdam Nieuw West. | 2009

<http://www.oeverreder-walindoo.phpbb.nl/project/kolk2=projectkolk2-kolk>

"The cook, the grower, his wife and their neighbor" builds on the history of the Amsterdam Nieuw-West as, literally, a garden city. 'Kilgrosen', flower beds that you can look at but that you are not allowed to enter, will be a public garden, which is planted and maintained by local residents (a permanent group of 22 families). Gardening and cooking together becomes a means for the people in the Groentetuin Sletsteerme to share knowledge and expertise, and to reclaim the neighborhood.



De Ceuvei | space&matter | 2012

<http://deceuvei.nl/nl/>

De Ceuvei is a prize-winning sustainable breeding ground for creative and social entrepreneurs at a former shipyard on the Van Hasselt canal in Amsterdam-Noord. In 2012, a group of architects submitted the winning plan for a competition from the municipality of Amsterdam. They borrowed the site for 10 years.

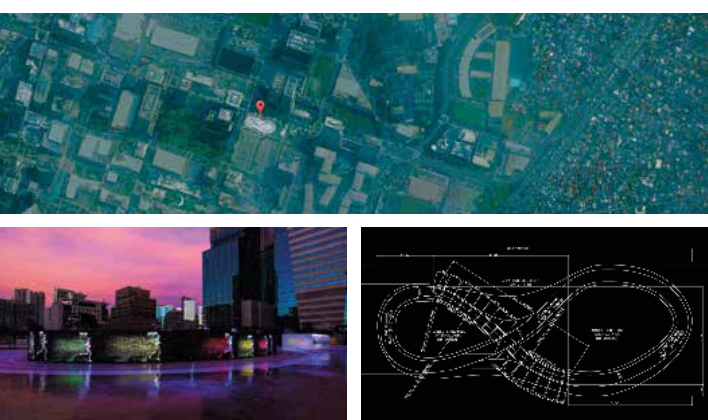
Now it is a vibrant community of entrepreneurs and artists with a green heart, who have built their own workplace at their workplace in Amsterdam's first circular office park. With creative workshops, a cultural stage, cafe-restaurant, rooms for renting and in the near future a floating bed and breakfast.



Google's "150-Foot From Food" Rule | Google | 2000

<http://www.roblox.com/articles/14408how-to-build-a-call-booth-office-space-like-pizza-and-google>

Google's New York City campus capitalizes on many of the same ideas. The growing campus already has a massive footprint, occupying an entire floor (and part of some other floors) in a building that covers a city block in Manhattan's Chelsea neighborhood. The elevators that link these floors are notoriously slow, so instead of forcing workers to wait, the architects built vertical ladder chutes between adjacent floors. Workers are encouraged to 'casually collide', an aim that echoes Jobs' encouragement of "unplanned collaborations".



Unlimited stadium Manila | Nike | 2017

<https://www.designboom.com/design/nike-unlimited-stadium-manila-world-first-led-run-track-05-08-2017/>

In the center of Manila, NIKE has constructed a pop-up arena that has been dubbed the 'world's first full-size LED running track'. Taking over an entire city block, the layout of 'unlimited stadium' is derived from the footprint of NIKE's LunarEpic running shoe. The 200 meter-track, which takes the form of a figure-eight, is lined with LED screens, where up to 30 runners can take part in a virtual race against themselves. An area to play in the urban landscape.



Collectief huis & privaat thuis | Warner van Haaren | 2016

<https://www.archined.nl/2016/11/private-huis-en-het-collectieve-thuis-archipw-2016/nl>

A graduation project by Warner van Haaren called 'the private house and the collective home' is a residential building in which the daily and domestic life of the occupant is being collectivized. The private domain of the individual is minimized by sharing the household facilities and services.

These areas play a new role in food and recreation need of in the Randstad population which today knows 170 different nationalities, food and culinary traditions?

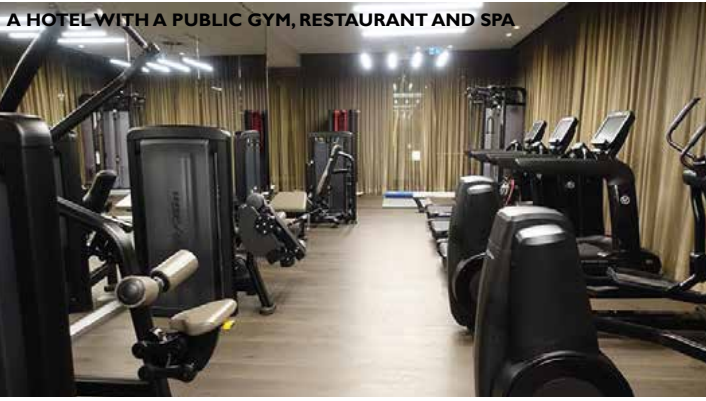


Park Supermarket | van Bergen Kopla architecten | 2009

[http://www.vanbergenkopla.nl/en/83\\_park\\_supermarket.html](http://www.vanbergenkopla.nl/en/83_park_supermarket.html)

Park Supermarket Park is a spatial development model for a Landscape Supermarket situated in the Metropolitan parks of the Randstad. The Dutch polder landscapes, once the icons of our food production, are now situated in inner city locations and are under pressure of rising water tables and climate changes. Can these areas play a new role in food and recreation need of in the Randstad population which today knows 170 different nationalities, food and culinary traditions?

More and more often we see commercial parties introducing the concept of food in the city center.



Hotel Hyatt Regency | Amsterdam | 2017

<https://www.hyatt.com/en-us/hotels/usa/amsterdam/hyatt-regency-amsterdam>

Ideal Amsterdam Hotel for Work and Play. Located in the centre of Amsterdam and bordering the city's trendy and exciting east neighbourhood, Hyatt Regency Amsterdam connects business with pleasure, and city with nature. An urban oasis, just minutes from Amsterdam's iconic sites. Make yourself at home in your spacious guestroom, hold fruitful meetings or slip away to soak up some culture and don't forget to get a taste of the local cuisine.



Robin Food | Amsterdam | 2014

<https://robinfoodkolk.nl/over-het-robin-food-kolk.html>

Robin Food is an initiative that runs on Anne, Branko and Erik. At the Frederik Hendrikschool, formerly cracked old school building. The goal is to be a social and activist kitchen. We also want to be a social space, an open space where cooks and models come together, work together and learn from each other. We want to be an open space so we like to listen to people's ideas about workshops, lessons and whatever others would like to propose.



Petrolstations & laundrettes

You will find petrol stations along every motorway. Petrol stations are now all equipped with a shop or multiple stores, toilets, fresh kitchen, washing machines and the possibility to wash the car or pump up the tires. Over the years, these functions have been linked to the petrolstation in order to make more profit and serve the customer. The first laundrettes were set up in the US before the Second World War (1934), when there were already washing machines, but not everyone was able to purchase them. In Amsterdam, there were already two public washhouses at the time, in imitation of foreign examples from the 19th century. Both are well known (old) examples of multifunctional programming (petrol station) and a collective activity in the public domain (laundrette).

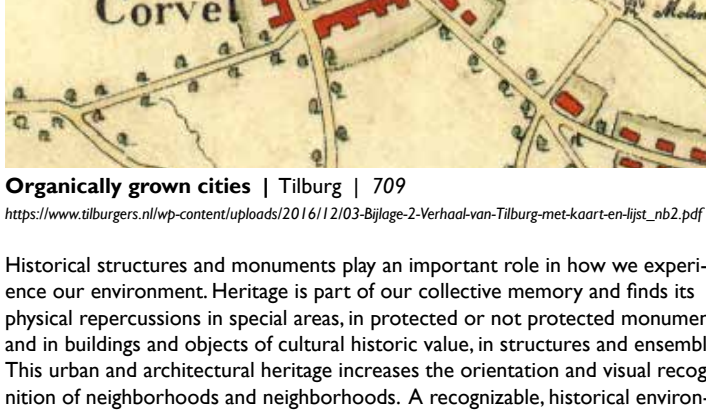


Foodconcept | HEMA | 2017

<https://realisatie.nl/nieuws/5014408-het-nieuwe-foodconcept-van-hema>

HEMA has its own restaurants for almost ninety years, but introduces a completely new look in Tilburg. There are separate counters where the food is prepared while the customer is waiting for it. The retailer says that in the restaurants, where breakfast, lunch and dinner are served, they only work with natural ingredients. This includes ingredients with a special origin, such as tomatoes and asparagus harvested by homeless people in Amsterdam Osdorp, buffalo mozzarella from the Netherlands and salmon smoked in Mönchendam.

More and more often we see commercial parties introducing the concept of food in the city center.



Organically grown cities | Tilburg | 2009

[https://www.albargers.nl/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/03-8page-2-Verhaal-van-Tilburg-net-kaart-en-lijst\\_r02.pdf](https://www.albargers.nl/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/03-8page-2-Verhaal-van-Tilburg-net-kaart-en-lijst_r02.pdf)

Historical structures and monuments play an important role in how we experience our environment. Heritage is part of our collective memory and finds its physical repercussions in special areas, in protected or not protected monuments and in buildings and objects of cultural historic value, in structures and ensembles. This urban and architectural heritage increases the orientation and visual recognition of neighborhoods and neighborhoods. A recognizable, historical environment is important for a pleasant living environment with a human dimension. It contributes to spatial quality and to a sustainable city. The story of the city is inseparable from the identity of a place that allows citizens and visitors to identify Tilburg is an example of a city in which these organically decayed structures make the city how it is (used) today.



The Example | Ildefonso Cerdà | 1815 - 1876

<http://www.designboom.com/design/ildefonso-cerda-planner-urbanisation>

The Example (Catalan word for 'expansion', Spanish: Ensanche) is a planned district of Barcelona. Barcelona had the highest density in Europe at the beginning of the 19th century. Expansion of the city was therefore necessary also in this way to connect the center of the city with the surrounding villages. The government in Madrid therefore commissioned the Catalan town planner Ildefonso Cerdà (1815-1876) to draw up an expansion plan. This plan was given the name Example and is still a world famous example of scientific urban design to this day.

The garden city was originally a revolutionary model for urban development, developed in 1898 by Ebenezer Howard. With this he wanted to liberate the working-class population from the then misery of the industrial metropolises. The model involved the creation of a series of self-sufficient and autonomous cities, each with a maximum of 32,000 inhabitants, in the middle of the countryside. The garden city model was a complete society on a local scale, which had to come to know the intensive participation of the population in governance and in cultural life, embodied in a closed, intimate and secure design.

In practice, only a few garden cities were realized according to Howard's concept: the more the model was used in the years 1900-1925 as a garden village or garden district on the edge of the existing city, not as a self-sufficient settlement in the middle of the countryside.



Ville Contemporaine | Le Corbusier | 1922

<https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/VilleContemporaine#VilleContemporaine-1925>

The Ville Contemporaine was an unrealised project to house three million inhabitants designed by the French-Swiss architect Le Corbusier in 1922. The centerpiece of Corbusier's utopian urban plan was a group of sixty-story cruciform skyscrapers built on steel frames and encased in curtain walls of glass. The skyscrapers housed both offices and the flats of the most wealthy inhabitants. These skyscrapers were set within large, rectangular park-like green spaces.

At the center of the planned city was a transportation hub which would house depots for buses and trains as well as highway intersections and at the top, an airport. Le Corbusier segregated the pedestrian circulation paths from the roadways, and glorified the use of the automobile as a means of transportation. As one moved out from the central skyscrapers, smaller multi-story zigzag blocks set in green space and set far back from the street housed the proletarian workers.



Vinexwijken | Netherlands | 1995 - 2005

[https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mediatec\\_Masdar](https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mediatec_Masdar)

Vinex is the abbreviation for the Fourth Memorandum Spatial Planning Extra, a memorandum on spatial planning of the Dutch Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment from 1991. This memorandum, a follow-up to the Fourth Policy Document on Spatial Planning from 1988, contains starting points for the construction of new housing locations for the period between 1 January 1995 and 1 January 2005. [1] For a number of cities the direction was indicated where the new expansion could take place; formally, however, it was up to the provinces and cooperating municipalities to determine the locations. These locations on the outskirts of large cities for mass new construction are often referred to as Vinex locations or Vinex districts. The predecessor of the Vinex district is the cauliflower district.

"When we started this project, nobody had really looked at doing projects of this scale. Then you realise it's much more efficient to build your solar field on the ground in the middle of the desert. You can send a man to brush them off every day, rather than having to access everyone's buildings individually, and you can make sure that they are running at their absolute peak. It's much better than putting them on every building in the city."

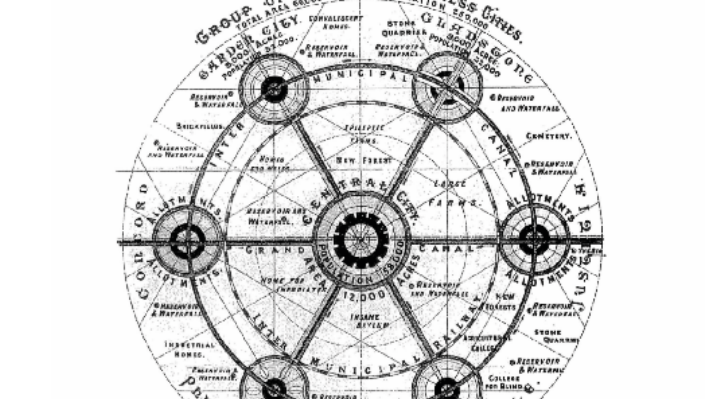
# THE HYBRID CITY



Fortress towns | dutch fortified cities | 1500 - 1800

<http://www.vestingsteden.nl>

Fortress cities are cities that were reinforced from the 15th to the 18th century with walls, ramparts, bastions and other defenses. They had to protect the civilian population from outside attacks. In a number of Dutch fortified towns these defenses are still well preserved. The strategic aspect defines the fortified city, not having fortifications. For example, medieval cities with their city walls can not be called fortress cities. Although they were equipped with defenses, they served almost exclusively the defense of their own citizens, not a larger strategic whole. To make a city a fortress, many had to be demolished. Not only houses were knocked down, in almost all cases this meant the demolition of the old city walls, this was done more often for the reuse of the stones than because of the obsolescence of walls in military terms.



The Garden City | Ebenezer howard | 1898

<http://nl.blijmermeer.nl/over-het-robin-food-kolk.html>

The garden city was originally a revolutionary model for urban development, developed in 1898 by Ebenezer Howard. With this he wanted to liberate the working-class population from the then misery of the industrial metropolises. The model involved the creation of a series of self-sufficient and autonomous cities, each with a maximum of 32,000 inhabitants, in the middle of the countryside. The garden city model was a complete society on a local scale, which had to come to know the intensive participation of the population in governance and in cultural life, embodied in a closed, intimate and secure design.

In practice, only a few garden cities were realized according to Howard's concept: the more the model was used in the years 1900-1925 as a garden village or garden district on the edge of the existing city, not as a self-sufficient settlement in the middle of the countryside.

For that village he asks the famous urban planner G.J. de Jongh. He designs a romantic street pattern with rural architecture; a real garden village. The three other neighborhoods after 1916 are by architect K.P.C. de Bazel and connect seamlessly with the original business village. His design can also be recognized in other Philips neighborhoods, such as Drenth Dorp and the Barrier.



New Babylon | Constant Nieuwenhuys | 1959

<https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/NewBabylon#NewBabylon-1954-1974>

After he leaves the SI Constant Nieuwenhuys continues to work on his New Babylon project. Inspired by the book Homo Ludens by Johan Huizinga he designs models for cities with the playful and creative human being at the center. Cities in which man is liberated from manual labor, where man can dedicate himself fully to the development of creative ideas. He focuses on the question which role art plays in intensifying a daily life filled with creative expression? He abandons painting to dedicate himself fully to the New Babylon project. He works on the project from approximately 1959 to the New Babylon exhibition in 1974.

The construction of the Bijlmer started in 1966. The design for the district, made by a team from the Urban Development department of the Amsterdam Public Works Department led by architect and urban planner Siegfried Nassuth, was inspired by the functional city ideas of the CIAM and Swiss architect Le Corbusier.



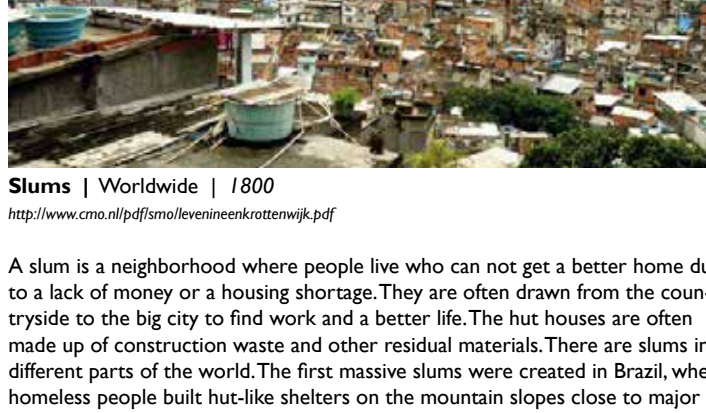
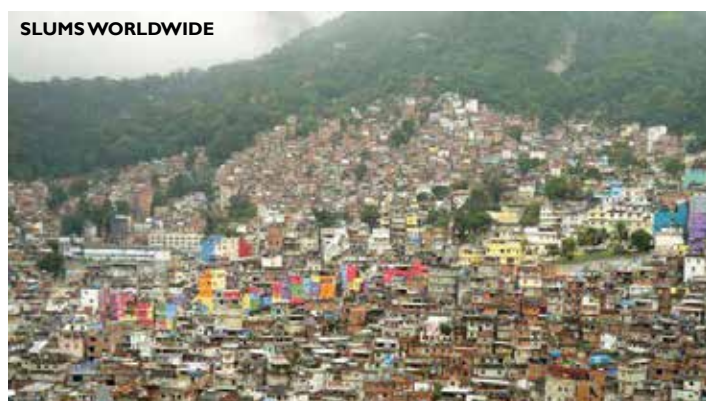
Masdar city | Norman Foster | 2006

[https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mediatec\\_Masdar](https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mediatec_Masdar)

The original master plan envisioned a city functioning on its own grid with full carbon neutrality. However, the development was later hooked into the public system and by 2016 its managers determined that the city would never reach net-zero carbon levels.

Masdar is powered by a 22-hectare (54-acre) field of 87,777 solar panels with additional panels on roofs. There are no light switches or water taps in the city, but movement sensors control lighting and water to cut electricity and water consumption by 51 and 55 percent respectively. Gerard Eenden, the lead architect, says that the original plan for Masdar called for powering the entire city through on-site methods such as rooftop solar panels. He said,

"When we started this project, nobody had really looked at doing projects of this scale. Then you realise it's much more efficient to build your solar field on the ground in the middle of the desert. You can send a man to brush them off every day, rather than having to access everyone's buildings individually, and you can make sure that they are running at their absolute peak. It's much better than putting them on every building in the city."

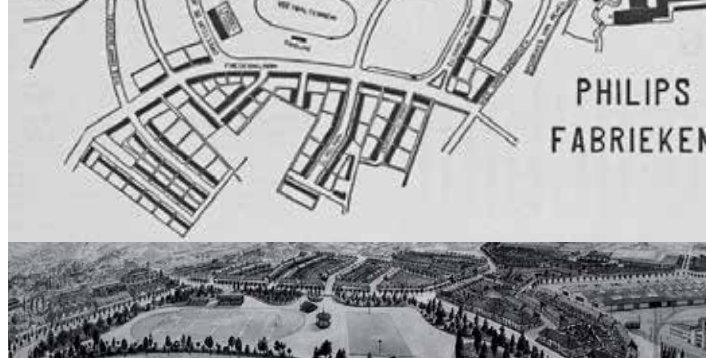


Slums | Worldwide | 1800

<http://www.cna.nl/pdf/01/milieuveveenslums.pdf>

A slum is a neighborhood where people live who can not get a better home due to a lack of money or a housing shortage. They are often drawn from the countryside to the big city to find work and a better life. The houses are often made up of construction waste and other residual materials. There are slums in different parts of the world. The first massive slums were created in Brazil, where homeless people built hut-like shelters on the mountain slopes close to major cities.

The very first history of the favelas dates back to the occupation of hills and inferior lands by ex-slaves and prisoners in the mid 1800's. These slums were seen as breeding grounds of crime and disease from 1897 the name favela. The favelas grew strongly in the course of the twentieth century. The favelas as we know them today originated from the 40s of the twentieth century as a result of the migration from the countryside.



Philipsdorp | G.J. de Jongh | 1909

<http://www.philipsdorp-waard.nl/content/naam>

NV Philips Light bulb factory is growing rapidly and urgently needs staff. Employees must of course also live. Anton Philips knows. He solves the problem of public housing and the increasing housing shortage by creating a factory village. That village must have everything for the modern factory worker: a healthy home, a vegetable garden, facilities and work at close range. He sees the factory village as a community of community that is faithful to the company where they were allowed to work.

For that village he asks the famous urban planner G.J. de Jongh. He designs a romantic street pattern with rural architecture; a real garden village. The three other neighborhoods after 1916 are by architect K.P.C. de Bazel and connect seamlessly with the original business village. His design can also be recognized in other Philips neighborhoods, such as Drenth Dorp and the Barrier.

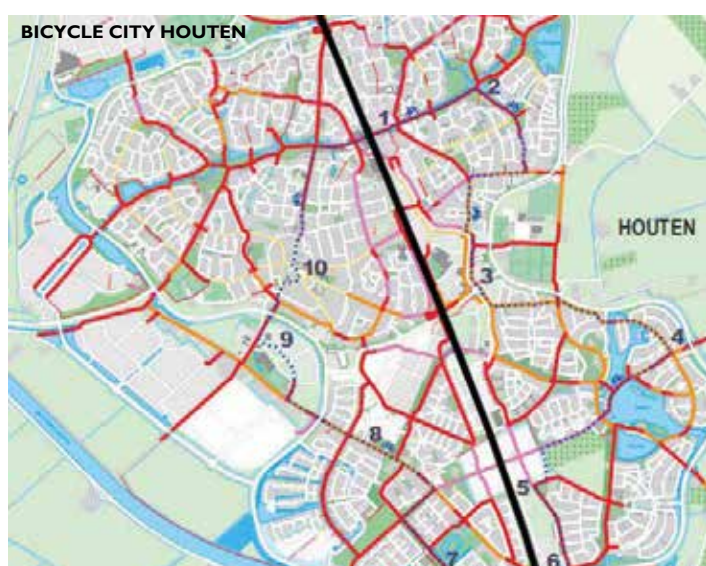


Bijlmermeer | Siegfried Nassuth | 1966

<https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bijlmermeer#Bijlmermeer-1966>

The Bijlmermeer (or Bijlmer) is a residential area of Amsterdam in the Amsterdam-Zuidoost district, in the Dutch province of North Holland. In the past, this district was characterized by ten-story high-rise buildings in a characteristic hexagonal honeycomb structure and a lot of greenery, which was built here in the years 1968-69 and the 1970s on the territory of the Amsterdam annexed in 1966 for the most part: municipality of Weesperkarspel.

The construction of the Bijlmer started in 1966. The design for the district, made by a team from the Urban Development department of the Amsterdam Public Works Department led by architect and urban planner Siegfried Nassuth, was inspired by the functional city ideas of the CIAM and Swiss architect Le Corbusier.



Houten fietsstad | gemeente Houten | 2008

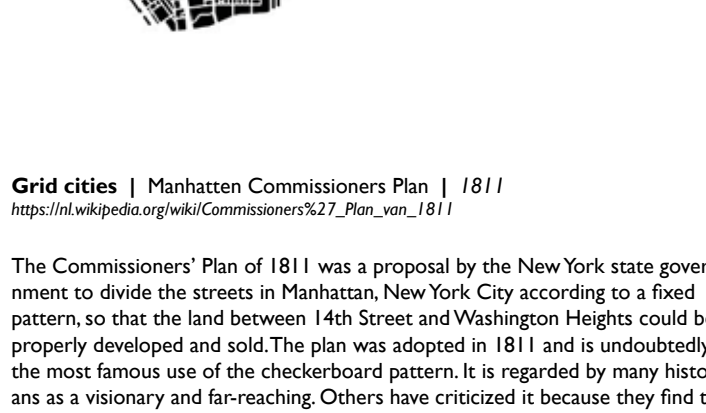
<https://www.uitdaging.nl/nieuws/houten-veertien-jaar-2017/fietsstad-bouwt-eigen-dorp-in-overvecht-silicon-valley>

This is the second time that Houten has won the title. In 2008, the Utrecht municipality was already allowed to call itself 'Fietsstad'. Since then, the municipality has not been idle. An innovative bicycle crossing was built at Houten station where cyclists can seamlessly transfer to the train, and in the construction of the Houten-Zuid expansion district, the municipality has again opted for a bicycle-friendly traffic model.

"There is continuous attention for the cyclist. It is a conspicuous municipality," says Saskia Kluit, director of the Fietsersbond. "The consistent choice for the bicycle as a fully-fledged means of transport leads to a municipality where cycling has become even more the norm. Houten is a municipality that serves as an example for other municipalities when it comes to setting up new residential areas."

The Facebook residential area provides 1,500 apartments, complete with village square, pharmacy, seven parks, a shopping center and offices. In total, the planned Willow Campus will have an area of 125,000 square meters. 15 percent of all homes are offered under market rates, which equates to 225 homes. This makes Facebook a small attempt to provide the overheated housing market with some coolness: people of Menlo Park are not chased away and a small part of the Facebook staff gets an affordable accommodation.

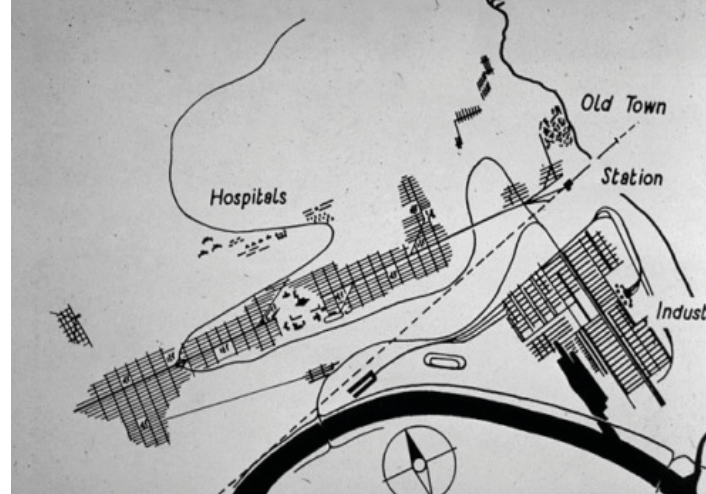
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Grid cities | Manhattan Commissioners Plan | 1811

[https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commissioners%27\\_Plan\\_van\\_1811](https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commissioners%27_Plan_van_1811)

The Commissioners' Plan of 1811 was a proposal by the New York state government to divide the streets in Manhattan, New York City according to a fixed pattern, so that the land between 14th Street and Washington Heights could be properly developed and sold. The plan was adopted in 1811 and is undoubtedly the most famous use of the checkerboard pattern. It is regarded by many historians as a visionary and far-reaching. Others have criticized it because they find the pattern monotonous compared to the irregular street patterns of older cities.



The industrial city | Tony Garnier | 1917

<https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/TonyGarnier#cite-industrie-1917.html>

Garnier's proposal was an industrial city for approximately 35,000 inhabitants situated on an area in southeast France on a plateau with high land and a lake to the north, a valley and river to the south. One Cité industrielle is a well coordinated and monumentally conceived plan placed in a park-like setting where both the classical spirit of the academic tradition and the primitive simplicity of utopian ideas is demonstrated. In his proposal, Garnier tried to take into account