[PEOPLE AND SYNERGIES]

Strategic Urban Planning (Structure-fielde and Strategic Pocket Plans (Vonansabellaarten)) should be connected when dealing with interventions at local level. Both then constitute a framework for our approach, that is consistent with their goals while working for and with the neighbourhood.

In the context of shifting urban patterns, shifting life styles and a political and technological bias towards competitiveness, it is hard for people to make themselves heard. Within this context, planning within the people and for the people (citizen centredness) becomes a real challenge. Because of this, by putting politics in interest and collective decision-making basis into the political agenda, that enables community and economic and ecological sustainability to emerge.

The basic feature that underlines the prototype’s goals is a systemic whole that contributes to improve QUALITY OF LIFE. Quality of life depends on the possibility people have to adequately satisfy their fundamental human needs. We suggest a method to overcome fragmented visions that typically order to sectional and urban plans, through the application of “SYNTHESIS ARCHITECTURE”. It is seen adopting the concepts of fundamental human needs—security, protection, comfort, participation, personal, social, mental, understanding, leisure and freedom—developed by Waukille and Elkin.

[ANALYSIS DISTRICT-NEIGHBOURHOOD LEVEL]

Local authorities have to put open space in a similar area to provide and to construct together with the others synergies activities, accommodating different needs of the same area. Heels are a system, and can not be considered independently, for example you would hardly even park around a house where you feel unsafe. On the contrary an event like “growing on the street” understood as one of Alexander’s pattern languages, as an example of synergies activist of creation, affects, participation and models.

[PROPOSAL_GREENWAYS]

The key challenge addressed by our proposal is the current lack of a clear mental mapping of Nieuw Wandelbos’ space and of the hierarchy within it. This absence of structure breaks the connection between areas and perceive, prevent producing the synergies through which civic spaces emerge and revitalize meaning.

Nieuw Wandelbos enjoys an extended NETWORK OF GREEN SPACES and channels, which have a clear potential to become green areas that connect facilities and areas of interest.

Our proposal builds on this existing network. It elaborates a network of greenspaces, it is organized in a network of channels of the neighborhood level to lay out an effective framework. This framework provides the Nieuw Wandelbos’ area with roofing through continuity and interaction.

Given its strategic network distribution, NODES and CONNECTORS are the building blocks of the greenway framework proposed here.

Notes can be developed around existing or new structures. They need to be driven by local players and develop around uses such as:

- Libraries, health centres and community facilities
- Schools, recreational cultural centers
- New centers for community garden associations, food cooperatives and other community centers

The IDENTIFICATION of the neighborhood utilities through the nodes, Connectors play a support role by explaining and reinforcing the centrality of nodes, it is therefore through this communicability that structure is built into space and thus meaning. It is through meaning that spaces become meaningful and counter culture and safety.

Greenspaces serve the Immeasurable purpose of framing the existing space. They offer an aspect of shaping the future evolution of the neighborhood’s square. Hence, GREENWAYS can be defined as composing a MACRO-GRID that fascist towards the grid with similar patterns of nodes and connections at a lower scale. In this sense the greenspace grid becomes a foundation for the creation of ORGANIC LOCAL NODES and connectors driven by the needs and interests of the different communities of Nieuw Wandelbos.

A wide range of elements are possible, depending on the real uses and activities developed by local groups. They will be gradually networked by the new local nodes and greenways. Some possible elements:

- [05] MUSIC ITINERARY: Central nodes and itineraries / music activities / concert
- [06] ECONOMIC EDUCATION: Farming masterclass / food gardens / community services / community skips
- [07] VEGETABLE GARDEN ITINERARY: Organic agriculture workshops / sealett back / community garden
- [08] LANGUAGE ITINERARY: Chinese garden / Portuguese / Vietnamese / Russian / Arabic
- [09] RECREATION ITINERARY: Gardens / Chequers / May area / beach
[SHADOW ANALYSIS]

- Winter Solstice
  - A solstice (or an equinox) at the moment of greatest efficiency in daylight utilization.

- Spring / Autumn Equinoxes
  - Equal duration of daylight and darkness.

- Summer Solstice
  - A solstice (or an equinox) at the moment of greatest efficiency in daylight utilization.

[PUBLIC SPACE ANALYSIS]

- Public Spaces: Game Areas
  - Designated areas for specific recreational activities.

- Public Spaces: Vehicle
  - Map illustrating vehicle routes and parking areas.

- Public Spaces: Pedestrian
  - Map illustrating pedestrian routes and access points.

[PROPOSAL_RECLAIMED AREAS]

- Madam
- Parklet
- Currated area
- Accessible area
- Renewed area
- Reorganized garden
- Relocated area
- Renovated area
- Expanded area

- Roads, Blocks, connectivity system
- Inner pedestrian areas
- Inner pedestrian areas
- Inner pedestrian areas
- Inner pedestrian areas
- Inner pedestrian areas
- Inner pedestrian areas
- Inner pedestrian areas
[PROCESS]

Process improves a better quality of life

Through the analysis of the site and the surroundings, the main opportunities and problems have been identified. There are two main areas of action: one regarding physical conditions of public space. The other one regarding social and economic aspects of public space. The key concept regarding the social and economic aspects of public space is participation. (Not an agency, working with them to discover what do they need, what do they expect, how to solve which the fundamental human needs approach and specific methodology, because there is no set of design guidelines and recommendations to enhance public life, but they would only succeed if stakeholders get involved, who together should be committed to their goals)

To enhance public life in the public space, it has to be required

1) First, identify the spaces that would fulfill nearly different human needs at a time.
2) Second, recognize where tendacities, references and new street layout is needed.
3) Third, reconsider urban design to get those spaces ready for public life. In Sekhar Walkable Matrix, we had to include parking stalls, and green areas.
4) Fourth, working with the people, to translate their conclusions about quality of the site into ideas and conditions for the public space. And, to make sure that the suggested interventions are well communicated to other issues of planning and extending and in the green context needly.

[SENSORIAL SPACE]

(PHOTOGRAPHY)

INTRODUCTION

[VEGETABLE GARDEN]

COMMUNITY SPACES

(COMMUNITARY SPACES)

[Pattern Cards Technique]

The participatory process of design with small communities can use several tools and techniques. One of them is using “pattern cards”. These cards show options, People can put them on a large scale three-dimensional model to show what they want, and where they want it. There are also blank cards for people to write their own suggestions. After this approach a shift in the site can be done, demanding and changing the new spaces in whole.