



SES selected Site Visits WP 1.4 (the Netherlands)

AGENDA

Tuesday 13th June – Roombeek (Page 2)

9:00 – 12:30

Wednesday 14th June – Amsterdam (Page 4)

08:30 Departure by bus from ITC building (breakfast starts at 7:30)

20:00 Approximate arrival at Enschede ITC hotel (by train)

Thursday 15th June – Olst (Page 8)

11:00 Departure by bus from ITC building

18:00 Arrival at Enschede ITC hotel





Roombeek

Roombeek site visit SES 13th June 2017

The excursion of today will take us through a recent redevelopment area of the city. This area was a traditional residential and factory district which was dominated by old warehouses and typical turn of the century labourers' houses. The area was devastated by an explosion at a fireworks storage on 13 May 2000 which killed 21 people, destroyed over 400 houses and caused damage to buildings and infrastructure in a 500 meter radius. The area was consequently redeveloped together with the inhabitants to create a higher standard of living and to become a world class example of cultural and architectural design by providing space for innovation, art, community activities while preserving cultural heritage.

Approximate walking route; 4 km: <https://goo.gl/maps/N67x3WSUrXC2>

Programme theme: Housing and participation

08:00 – 08:45	Breakfast @ ITC
09:00 – 09:30	Introduction to Roombeek area and history
09:30 – 10:30	Walk via Boddenkamp to Roombeek
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee time
11:00 – 12:00	Walk through Roombeek
12:00 – 12:30	Walk back to ITC
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch at ITC



Roombeek



Roombeek is a neighbourhood located in the north of Enschede city at approximately 1.2km from the Oude Market. After the disaster of the fireworks factory on May of 2000, the 'Project Reconstruction of Roombeek' was carried out and lead by urban supervisor Pi de Bruijn. **The project was characterized by the active participation of the local neighbours by reshaping the area according to their ideas and needs.** New housing, cultural facilities, recreational areas and jobs were relocated.

Further reading in Annex:

Denters, B., & Klok, P. J. (2010). Rebuilding Roombeek: Patterns of Citizen Participation in Urban Governance. *Urban Affairs Review*, 45(5), 583-607. doi:10.1177/1078087409356756



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Amsterdam

Amsterdam site visits SES 14th June 2017

Programme theme: Social housing, renovation, and environmentally friendly residential areas

08:30 Departure from ITC: punctual!

10:30 Estimated arrival at Anton de Komplein 150 / 1102 CW Amsterdam ([see on Google maps](#))

10:30 – 12:30 Walk through **Bijlmermeer** neighbourhood

12:30 Departure to Singelandstraat 28

Lunch (lunch box provided)

13:00 Arrival at **GWL** (Singelandstraat 28)

13:00 Guided tour through GWL the “car-free, environmentally friendly residential area”

15:00 End visit

15:30 Free choice: **International Social Housing Festival** (we will be at 10 minutes walk from this event)

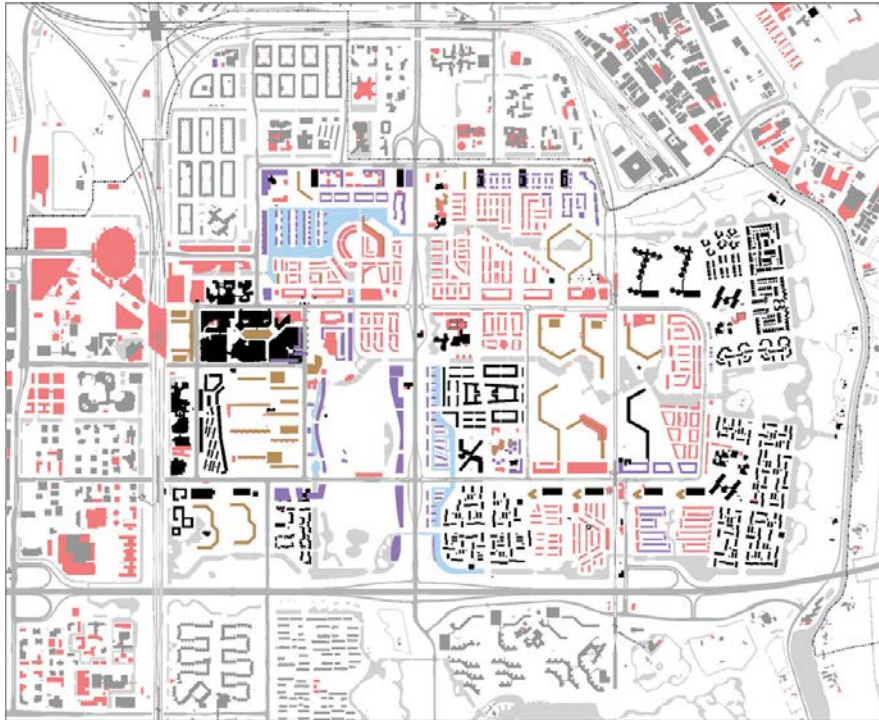
Please check agenda for parallel events most for free (some require registration)

<https://www.socialhousingfestival.com/events/?date=20170614>

<https://www.socialhousingfestival.com/>

Departure to Enschede by train (open)

Bijlmermeer



Bijlmermeer 2013: new buildings (red) renovation (brown) to be constructed (purple)

The Zuidoost district in Amsterdam comprises the areas of **Bijlmermeer**, Gaasperdam, Driemond and Amstel III. Zuidoost has a population of almost 85,000 and provides 50,000 jobs.

The high-rise buildings in the Bijlmermeer were **built between 1966 and 1975**. The area was designed with a strict segregation of residential, business, traffic and recreational functions. The **13,500 social rent flats** consisted of 11-storey gallery apartments. The blocks of flats formed a hexagonal pattern in a number of locations, giving them the name 'honeycomb flats' [...] Initially, there were waiting lists for these homes. However, from the early 1970s, many Amsterdam residents decided to move to single-family dwellings in one of the overspill municipalities, Lelystad and Purmerend. From the outset, **managing the flats was difficult and expensive**, examples being the frequent breakdowns of the lifts, and the waste system that did not function properly. The housing units were completed far ahead of public facilities such as shops and the metro. This meant that in spite of the enormous housing shortage at that time, there were already **vacant flats** in the blocks of flats by 1971.[...] **The renewal of the Bijlmermeer is intended to contribute towards strengthening its residents' social position** with regard to education, labour participation, welfare and health, and to this end, new facilities and special projects have been and are being set up.

Source: Bijlmermeer Renovation Planning Office (Projectbureau Vernieuwing Bijlmermeer) , 2014



Bijlmermeer

Further reading in Moodle:

Aalbers, M. B., van Gent, W. P. C., & Pinkster, F. M. (2011). Comparing deconcentrating poverty policies in the United States and the Netherlands: A critical reply to Stal and Zuberi. *Cities*, 28(3), 260-264.

Bijlmermeer Renovation Planning Office (Projectbureau Vernieuwing Bijlmermeer) (2014). *The Renovation of the Bijlmermeer. Backgrounds and developments.* Amsterdam.

Helleman, G., & Wassenberg, F. (2004). The renewal of what was tomorrow's idealistic city. Amsterdam's Bijlmermeer high-rise. *Cities*, 21(1), 3-17.

Stal, G. Y., & Zuberi, D. M. (2010). Ending the cycle of poverty through socio-economic integration: A comparison of Moving to Opportunity (MTO) in the United States and the Bijlmermeer Revival Project in the Netherlands. *Cities*, 27(1), 3-12.





GWL terrain: an urban eco area

The Westerpark municipal district council decided to develop the former municipal waterboard terrain (GWL terrain) in Amsterdam into a residential area in 1989. The complex was to be a car-free, environmentally friendly residential area. The plans not only influenced car use but also car ownership – the only parking spaces available were created on the edge of the complex. The complex includes properties for both renting and buying, with the emphasis on larger houses for families. There are generous outdoor spaces, apartments with roof gardens, private gardens for the ground floor properties and a green public space intended not only for the residents, but also for those living in the densely built adjacent neighbourhoods.

Further reading: <http://www.gwl-terrein.nl/?english>



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Olst

Olst visit SES 15 June 2017

Programme theme: Sustainable Building & Cohousing

- 11:00 Departure from ITC building
- 12:00 Arrival at Olst (kneu, 8121 Olst)
- 12:00 – 13:30 Lunch (provided)
- 13:30 Presentation and guided tour on **Earth House Project** and **Transition Towns** (Paul Hendriksen)
- 17:00 Departure from Olst
- 18:00 Arrival at Enschede ITC hotel



The Aardehuizen Project is a housing development of 23 houses and a Community Building, the first ecovillage project in the Netherlands. The original idea was for them all to be Earthships (buildings with walls made from tyres packed with rammed earth), but after 12 were built, they switched to straw bale walls, given the labour-intensive nature of Earthship construction. Most of the materials used in the construction were sourced from within 50 kilometres, including reclaimed materials such as tyres and scrap wood, as well as straw, cob and earth plasters. The building work was completed during the summer of 2015.

Further reading:

<https://transitionnetwork.org/stories/aardehuis-earth-house-project-olst-netherlands/>

<http://www.aardehuis.nl/en>