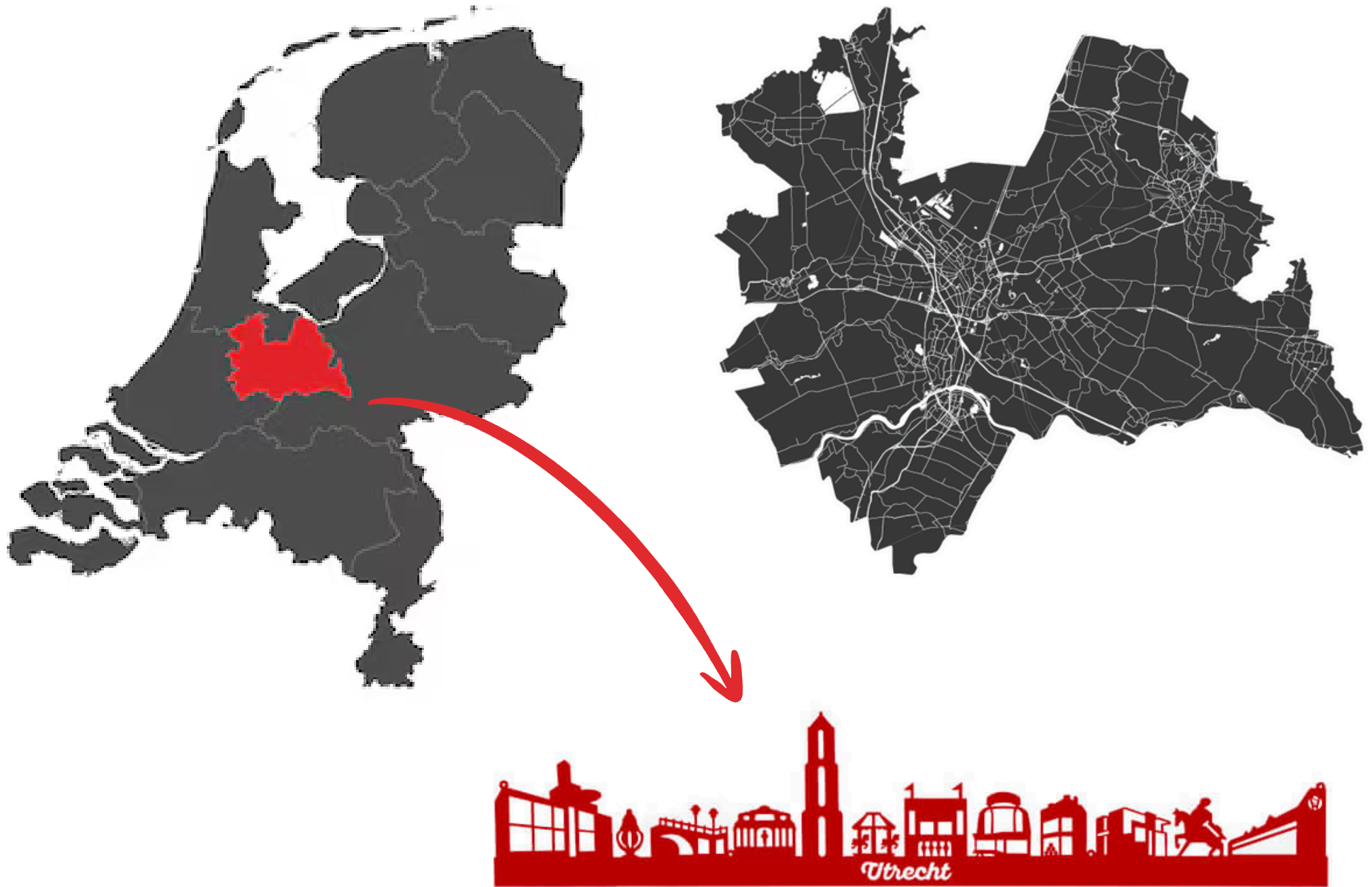


1.2 Urban investigation on Utrecht



Localization

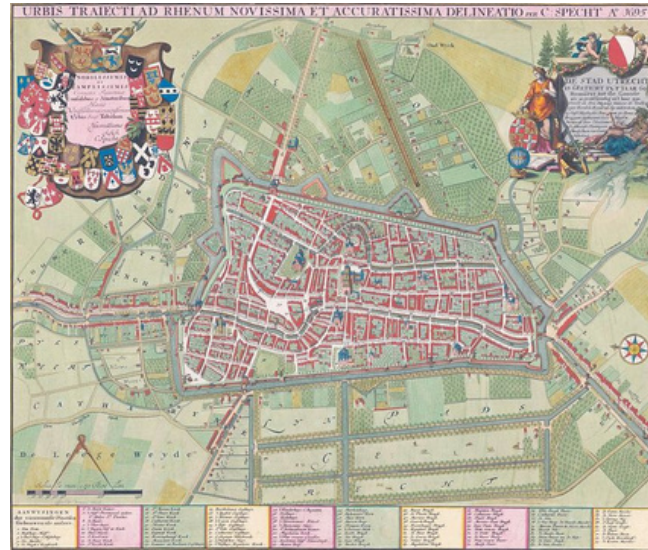


Evolution of the city

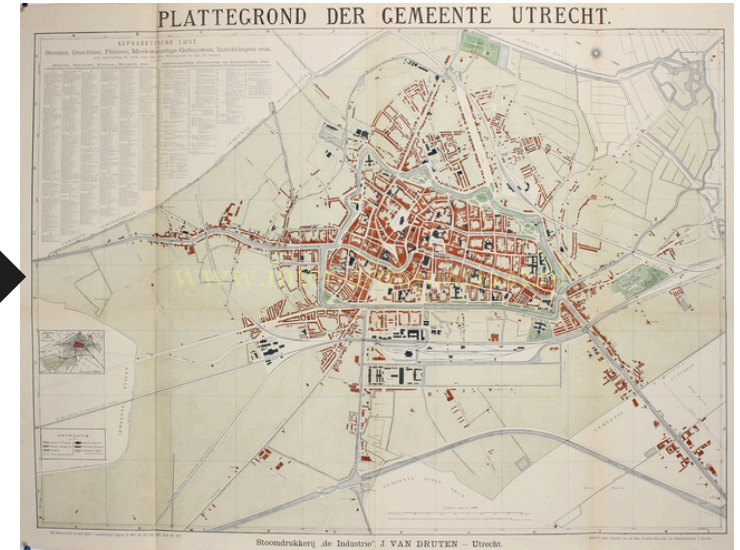
Utrecht in :1557



Utrecht in :1695



Utrecht in :1778



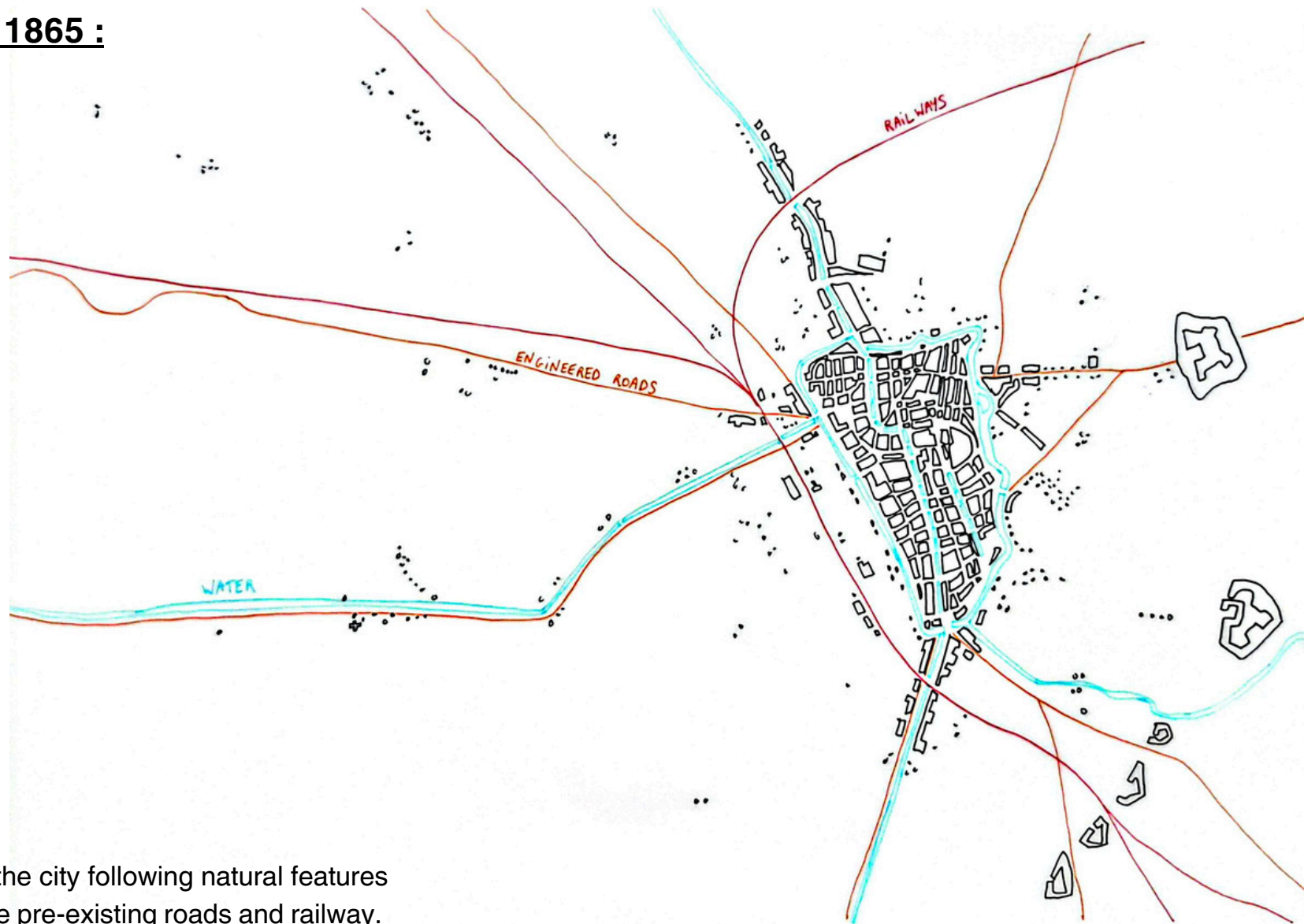
Between 1557 and 1695, Utrecht evolved from a dense, enclosed medieval town into a more structured city with modern bastions and new public buildings. From 1695 to 1778, the city continued to develop as its fortifications were reinforced, its inner districts became more organized, and Utrecht strengthened its role as an administrative and religious center, laying the foundations for later expansion beyond the old walls.

Drawing of the 17-18th century of the city



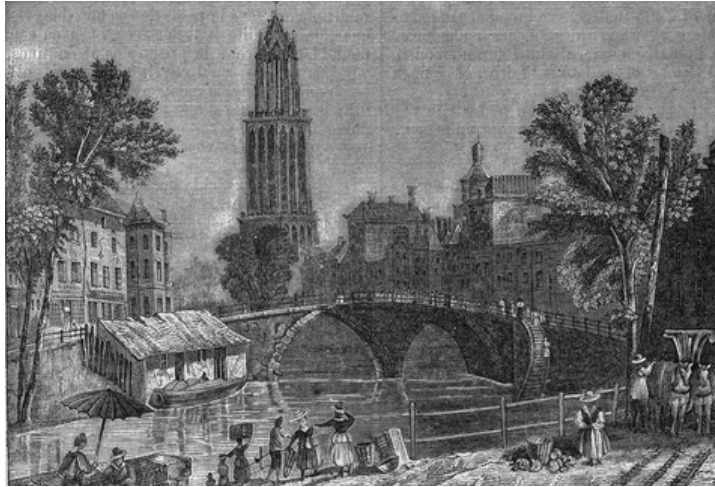
Evolution of the city

Utrecht in 1865 :



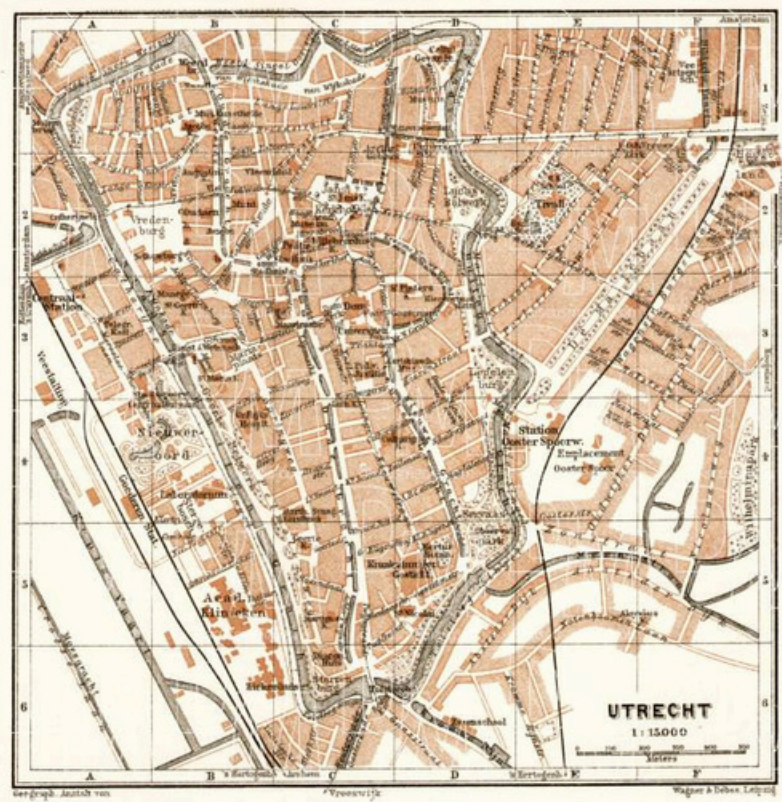
Expansion of the city following natural features (water) and the pre-existing roads and railway.

Drawing of the 19th century of the city

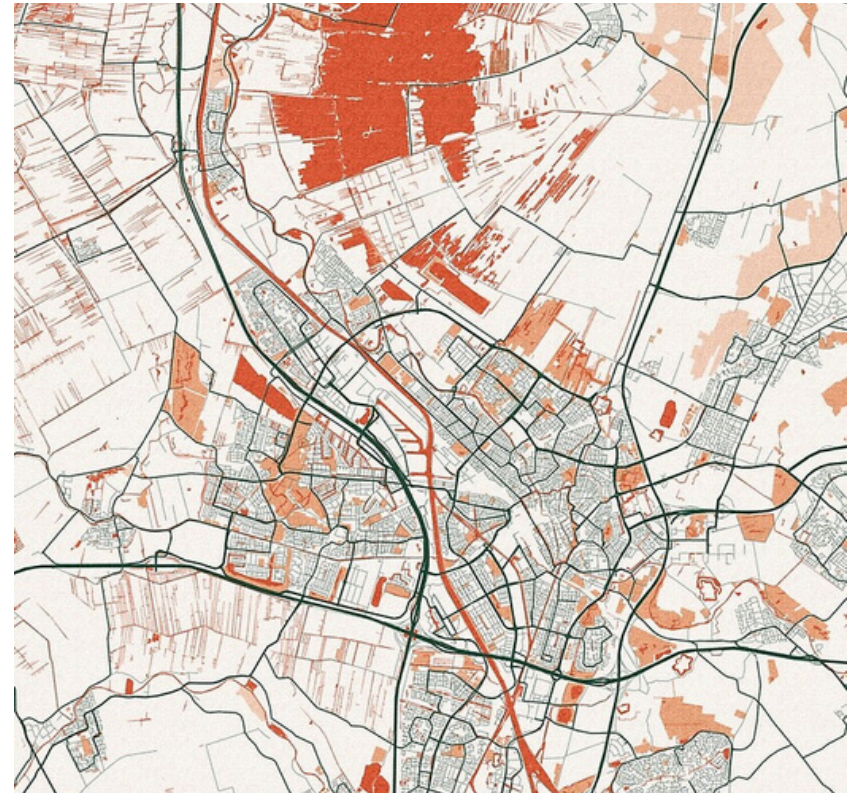


Evolution of the city

Utrecht in 20th century



Utrecht in 21th century

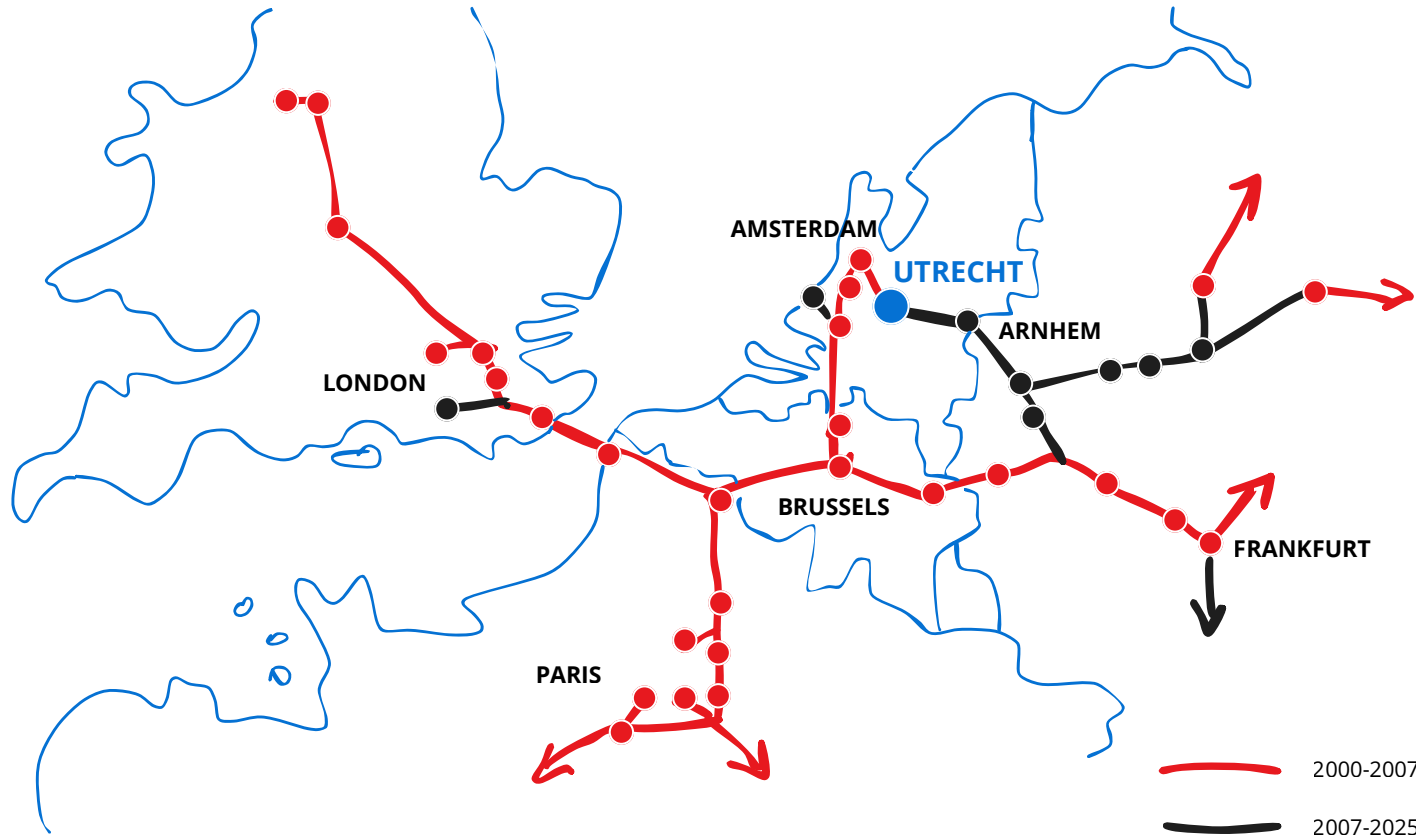


Between the 20th and 21st centuries, Utrecht transformed into a modern, expanding city, marked by large-scale urban development, industrial growth, and the arrival of major transport hubs. In the late 20th century, the city began revitalizing old districts, improving public spaces, and expanding its rail network. By the 21st century, Utrecht embraced sustainable planning, new eco-neighbourhoods, and a strong focus on cycling and public transport, becoming one of Europe's leading green cities.

Drawing of the 20-21th century of the city



Central point

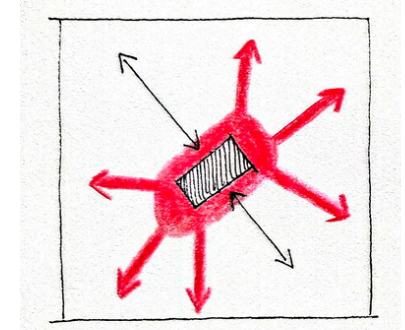


European high speed train network

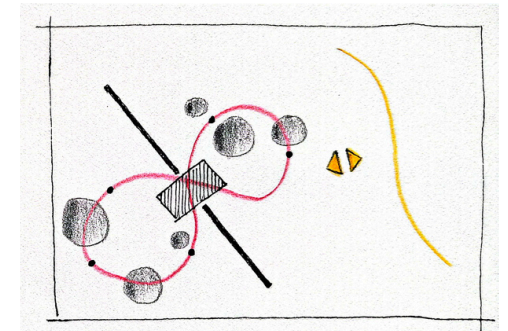
In 1843, Utrecht became the main hub in Dutch network after the opening of Amsterdam-Arnhem railway.

Then afterwards, it integrates into a wider network, at the European level.

NEW CENTRAL STATION



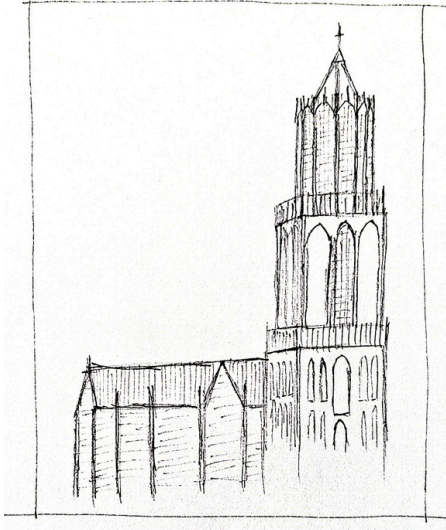
Pulsar effect



Concept of octopus

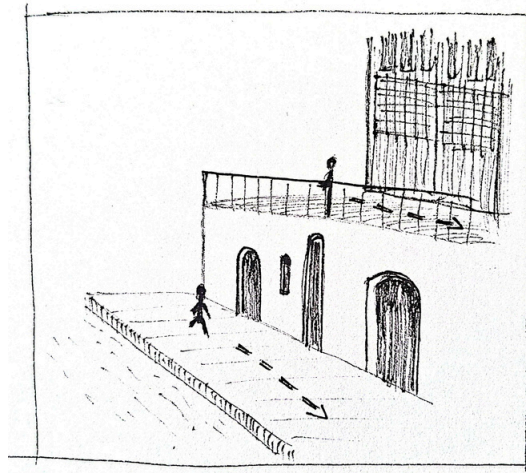
The new central station is integrated in the urban fabric. A comprehensive development of the area around it creates today a strong link between the two parts of the city.

Symbolic architectures



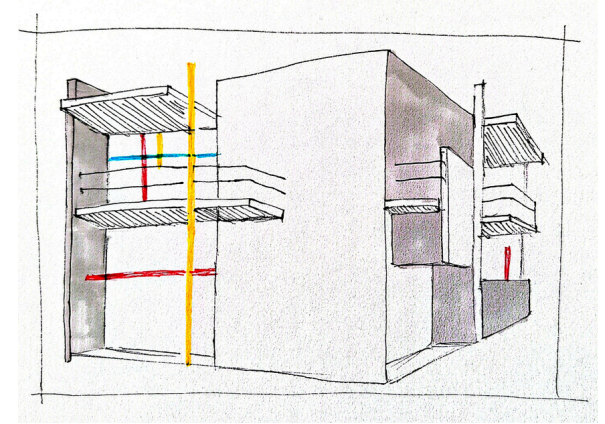
St Martin's Cathedral
(1254).

The gothic church is the hallmark of the city with its 112m tower.



Historical canals

The two-level canals (Oudegracht), built for storage in the Middle Age, are now use as a lively waterfront.



Schröder House by Rietveld
(1924).

Known as one of the first symbols of Modern Movement in architecture.



Dafne Schippers Bridge
(2017).

- Highlights active mobility : pedestrians and bicycles.
- Strong link between the city center and the important Leidsche Rijn district , one of the largest urban expansion in Netherlands in the westwards of Utrecht.

Sources :

- <https://moresports.network/dafne-schippers-bridge/?lang=en>
- https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cath%C3%A9drale_Saint-Martin_d%27Utrecht
- <https://oliverstravels2018.wordpress.com/2022/04/23/utrecht-part-1-inner-city-with-wharfs/>
- https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maison_Schr%C3%B6der_de_Rietveld
- https://isocarp.org/app/uploads/2014/08/YPP_Report.pdf
- <https://www.landscapearchitecture.nz/landscape-architecture-aotearoa/2023/12/13/winner-2022-publicspace-award-catharijnesingel-utrecht-netherlands>
- <https://www.atlasenkaart.nl/toonkaart.php?kaart=4509>
- <https://oud-utrecht.nl/nieuws/835-geestige-en-juiste-schetsen-van-jan-de-beijer>
- <https://www.meisterdrucke.fr/fine-art-prints/French-School/928228/Vue-de-la-ville-d%27Utrecht-en-Hollande%2C-fin-du-XIXe-si%C3%A8cle.-Gravure-dans-%22La-Gazette-du-dimanche%22-du-5-d%C3%A9cembre-1895.html>
- <https://www.shutterstock.com/es/image-vector/building-view-landmark-utrecht-city-central-1756403855>

Thank you for your attention!!