The competition proposed by West Berlin in 1957 for the new unified capital (hauptstadt) would allow implementing the vision of new urbanism in a real context. Given the doubts of how a new urban form that represents the city of the future must relate to the existing city, ADP Smithson decide to accommodate the multilayer structure of mat-building. Based on a new geometry, ostentation abstract and detached from the pre-existing fabric, the new city will try to combine old and new in terms of place and landscape, not in urban form terms.

By creating an artificial carpet in addition to the existing landscape, they understand the new city as a public space in itself, clear and open, in which the sum of the Tiergarten Park constitutes a unitary whole. Two overlapped networks are defined: a high pedestrian network in continuity with the existing public space (pleasure city), open, almost empty and with dominating views over the city that runs all 120km in the lower network. The new structure will be associated with unbulit territory (landscape), instead of being sewed to the built fabric, creating a new urban landscape both natural and artificial, where streets, squares and buildings are reinterpreted in a new urban form, simultaneously place and building. There lies the radical proposal: the modern city as a hybrid form with artificial landscape conditions. The role of architecture is almost hidden. Streets and squares are no longer a void around buildings, they become a public space, where the value of the void is emphasized and public space creates architecture, not the other way around.

The proposal invites one to understand urban landscape planning as a tool, not only suitable for the creation and management of green areas (from landscape to hardscape). Therefore, are we in front of a horizontal city pattern, radical and disruptive to the existing city, or a strategy that seeks to assimilate the new city towards a natural environment trying to preserve it?

In the spring of 1958, Kyuro Kano, president of the Japan Housing Corporation, proposed, with the aim of facing up to land speculation and the chaotic increase in building density, the expansion of Tokyo onto the sea. The intention was to drain the northern part of the bay and gain an area of 83,226 m². Mobility was a necessary condition of the study for an overpopulated metropolis where the infrastructure had been transformed so that its distribution channels connected the various layers of city life. With this in mind, Kenzo Tange started to work on a plan to reclaim land from Tokyo Bay, using the criteria that was applied to the Boston Bay project, working with students from the MIT. The plan proposed the enlargement of Tokyo Bay, creating an urban/civic axis along the bay's water. The solution lies in the configuration of the central axis, which arranges the residential areas, configuring them in the shape of a clustered framework. The plan's location, between air and water, gives rise to a state of levitation throughout the project, due to the lack of orientation and points of reference. There is no ground plan, and the city is up in the air, in space. Everything apportions to a symbolically floating world which allows one to establish various superimposed road sections, where all of the parts have multiple relationships. One cannot stop oneself from seeing the proposal as a large building where the scale is superseded by a terrible organisational rigidity. The city is seen as a large building where the sea level is all-inclusive, as the city is in space.