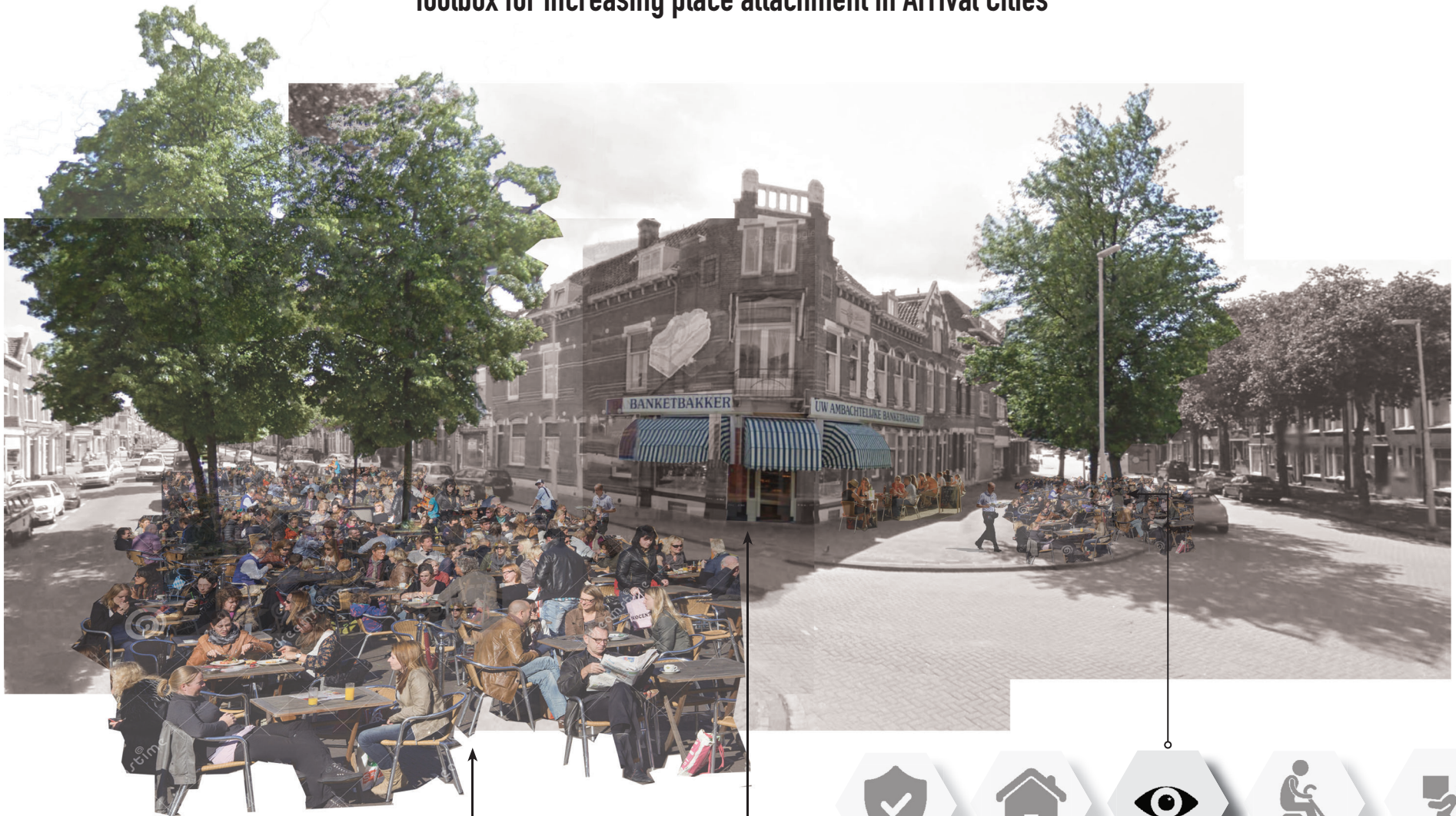# ARRIVING HOME

Toolbox for increasing place attachment in Arrival Cities

1

CONTENT

MAIN GOAL OF THE THESIS

PROBLEM

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

METHODOLOGY

PROJECT SITE

VISION

PATTERN LANGUAGE ANALYSIS

DESIGN

TOOLBOX

MAIN GOAL

TRANSLATING THE ARRIVAL CITY CONCEPT INTO A TOOLBOX ON HOW TO INCREASE PLACE ATTACHMENT IN IMMIGRANT NEIGHBOURHOODS

ARRIVAL CITY

MUNICIPALITY SHOULD BE WELCOMING TOWARDS IMMIGRANTS

POLICY SPACE FOR LOCAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP, LABOR OPPORTUNITIES

DENSE AREA WITH MANY FUNCTIONS AND GOOD CONNECTIONS

ATTENTION FOR GOOD EDUCATION AND COURSES FOR IMMIGRANTS

PLACE ATTACHMENT

NATIVE POPULATION:

PLACE IDENTITY

NON-NATIVE POPULATION

PLACE ATTACHMENT

a process by which, through interaction with places, people describe themselves in terms of belonging to a specific place

affective link that people establish with specific settings, where they tend to remain and where they feel comfortable and safe
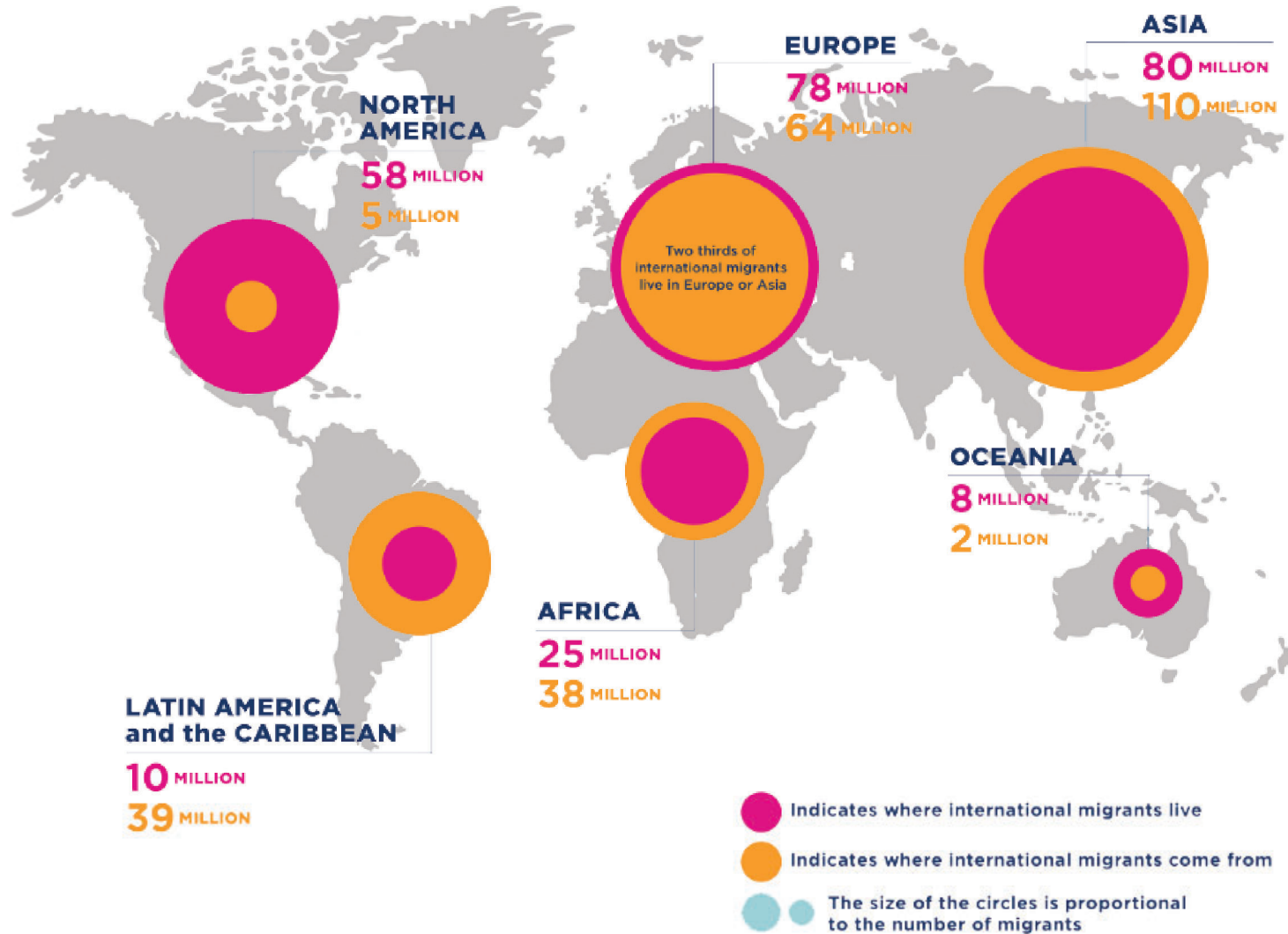
PROBLEM

MIGRATION CHALLENGES NOWADAYS

IMMIGRATION PROCESSES IN THE HISTORY OF ROTTERDAM
THE ROLE OF THE HARBOR

GLOBAL MIGRATION CHALLENGES

NORTH AMERICA
58 MILLION
5 MILLION

EUROPE
78 MILLION
64 MILLION

ASIA
80 MILLION
110 MILLION

Two thirds of international migrants live in Europe or Asia

258 MILLION
The number of international migrants reached 258 million in 2017. An increase of 85 million since 2000.

OCEANIA
8 MILLION
2 MILLION

14% ARE BELOW 20 YEARS OLD

AFRICA
25 MILLION
38 MILLION

LATIN AMERICA and the CARIBBEAN
10 MILLION
39 MILLION

48% WOMEN

Indicates where international migrants live

Indicates where international migrants come from

The size of the circles is proportional to the number of migrants

figure 1: migration map 2017 (Migration Data portal, 2018)

Somehow a threat. For now...
In 2050, 60% of the Dutch population
will have a migration background.
(Rijksoverheid, 2018)

A top-priority threat
A signiificant threat
A moderate threat
Somehow a threat
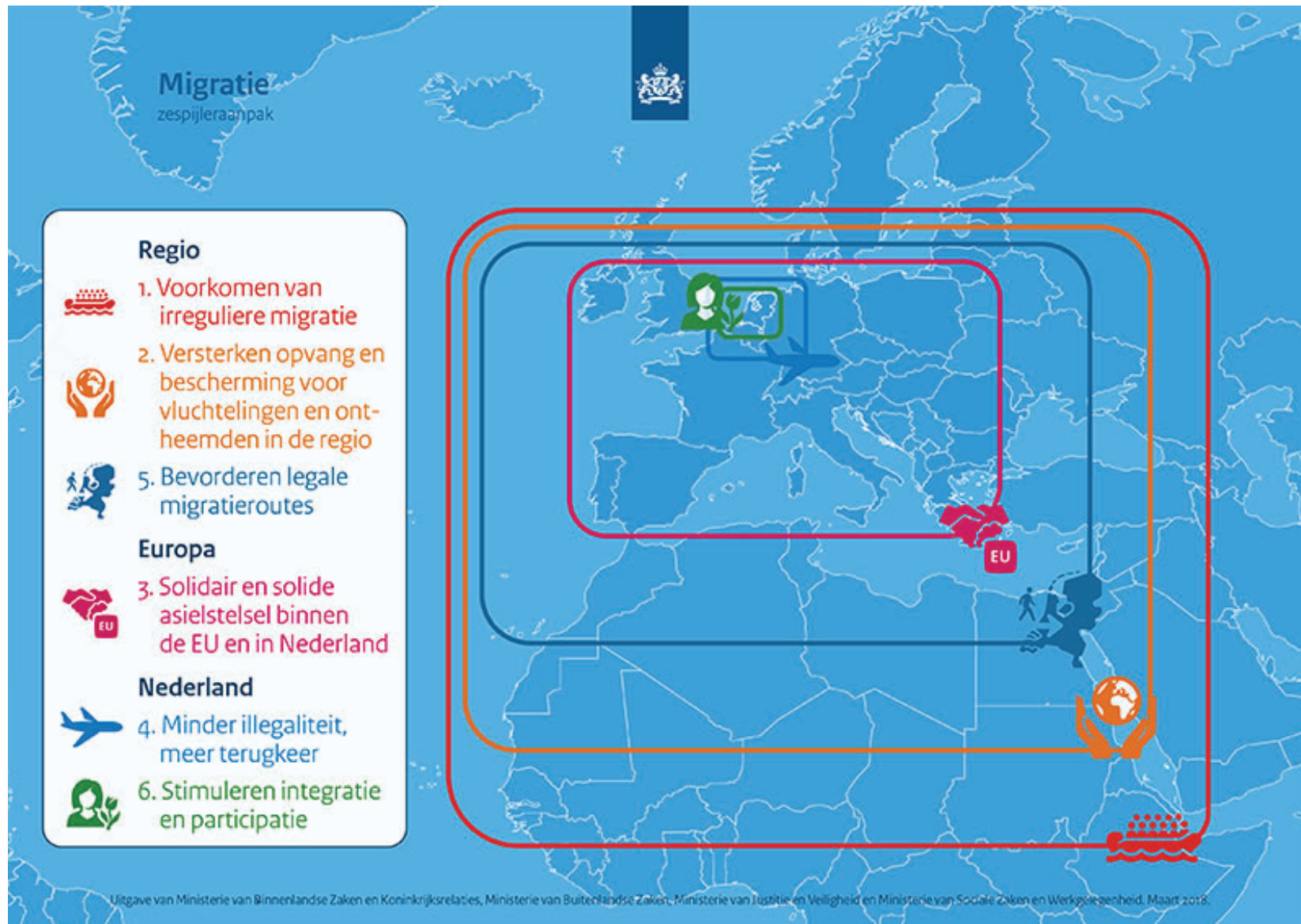No threat at all

figure 2: Migration as a threat (ECFR, 2018)

figure 3: Migration policies from the Dutch national government (Rijksoverheid, 2018)

MIGRATION CHALLENGES IN ROTTERDAM

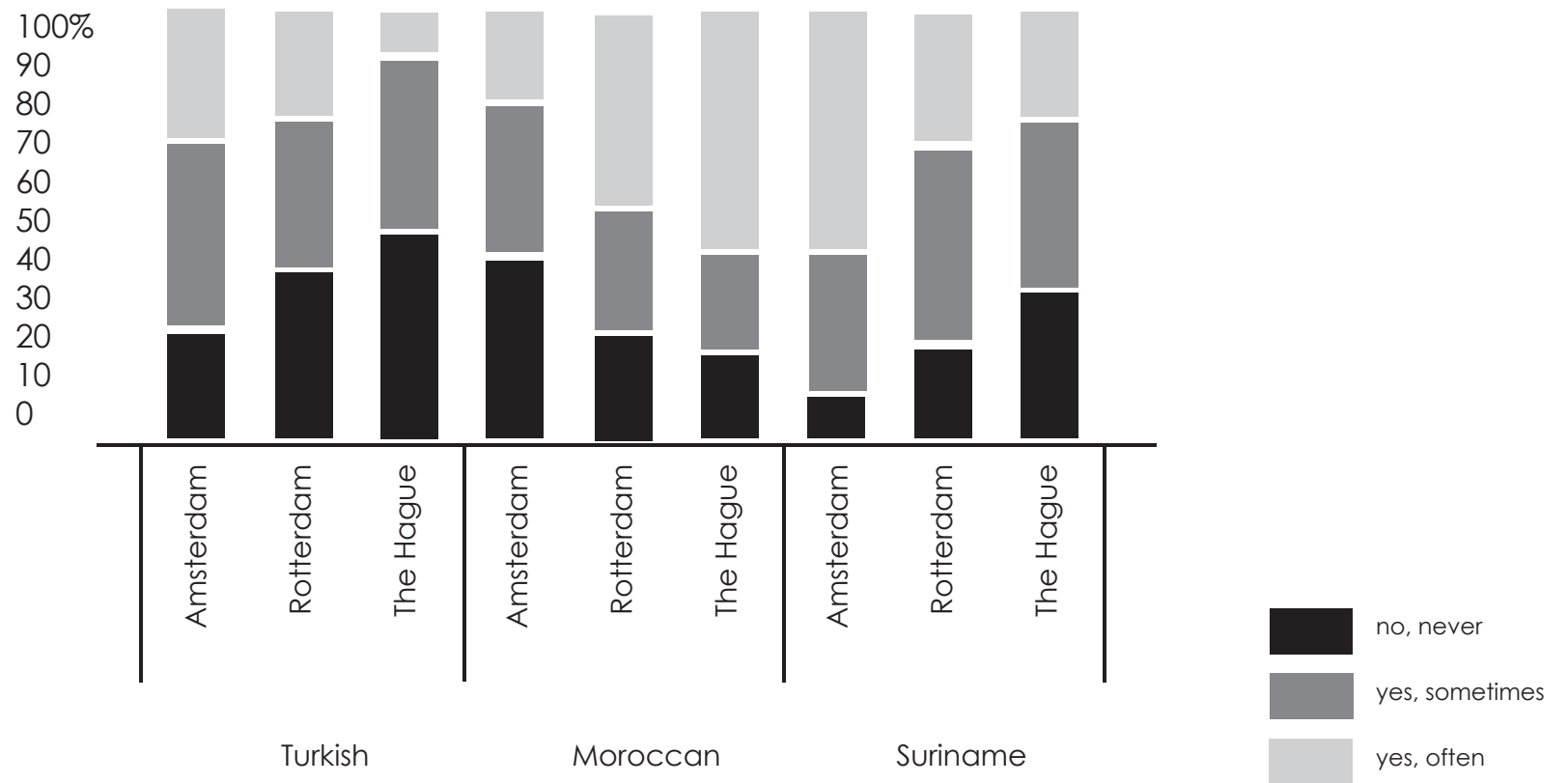Figure 4: A will to return to the land of origin (CBS, 2018)
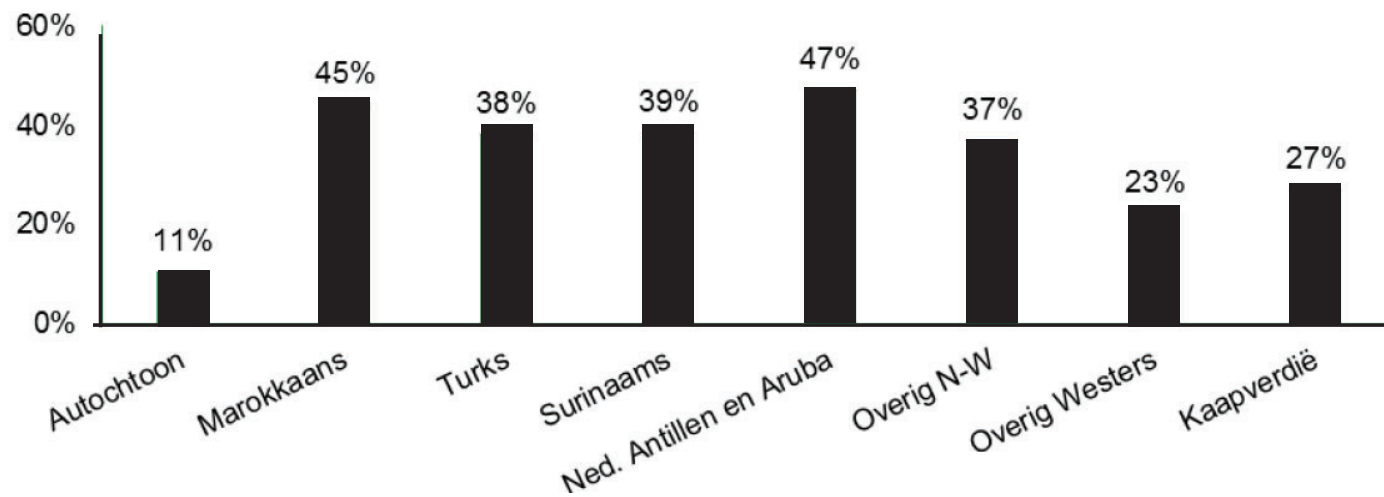
Figure 5: Discrimination per nationality in Rotterdam (Buurtmonitor Rotterdam, 2018)

Immigration is one of the most important topics for international, national and local governments. In Rotterdam, the living environment has a negative impact on the well-being of immigrant groups.

Place attachment (or 'sense of belonging') has a positive effect on stress and the well-being of immigrants (Choenarom et al, 2005)

"PORT CITIES ARE KEY PLACES WHERE ECONOMIC STRENGTH, HUMAN CAPITAL AND MIGRATION PROCESSES ARE INCREASINGLY CONCENTRATED" – (GIRARD, 2013)

NORTH SEA

DEPARTEMENT VAN DE ZUIDERZEE

DELFT

GOUDA

DELFLAND

ROTTERDAM

SCHIEDAM

VLAARDINGEN

BRIELLE

Charlois

IJSSELMONDE

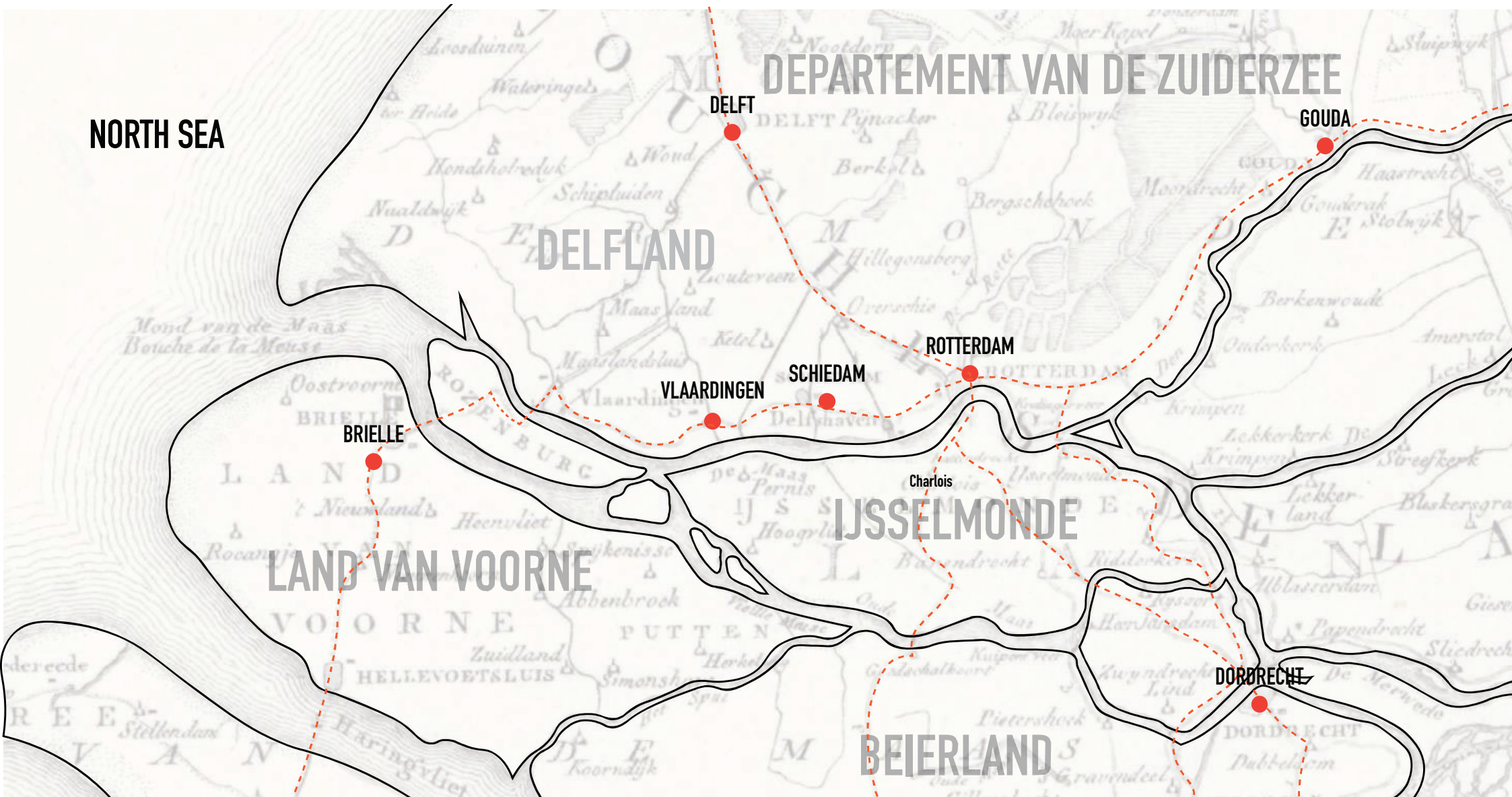LAND VAN VOORNE

BEIERLAND

DORDRECHT

Figure 6: The province of Zuid Holland in 1800 (own image)

PROBLEM

IMMIGRATION PROCESSES IN ROTTERDAM : 1918

IMMIGRANTS AFTER WWI FROM GERMANY AND ITALY

IMMIGRATION PROCESSES IN ROTTERDAM : 1945 – RECONSTRUCTION AFTER WWII

300.000 IMMIGRANTS AFTER WWII MOROCCO AND TURKEY
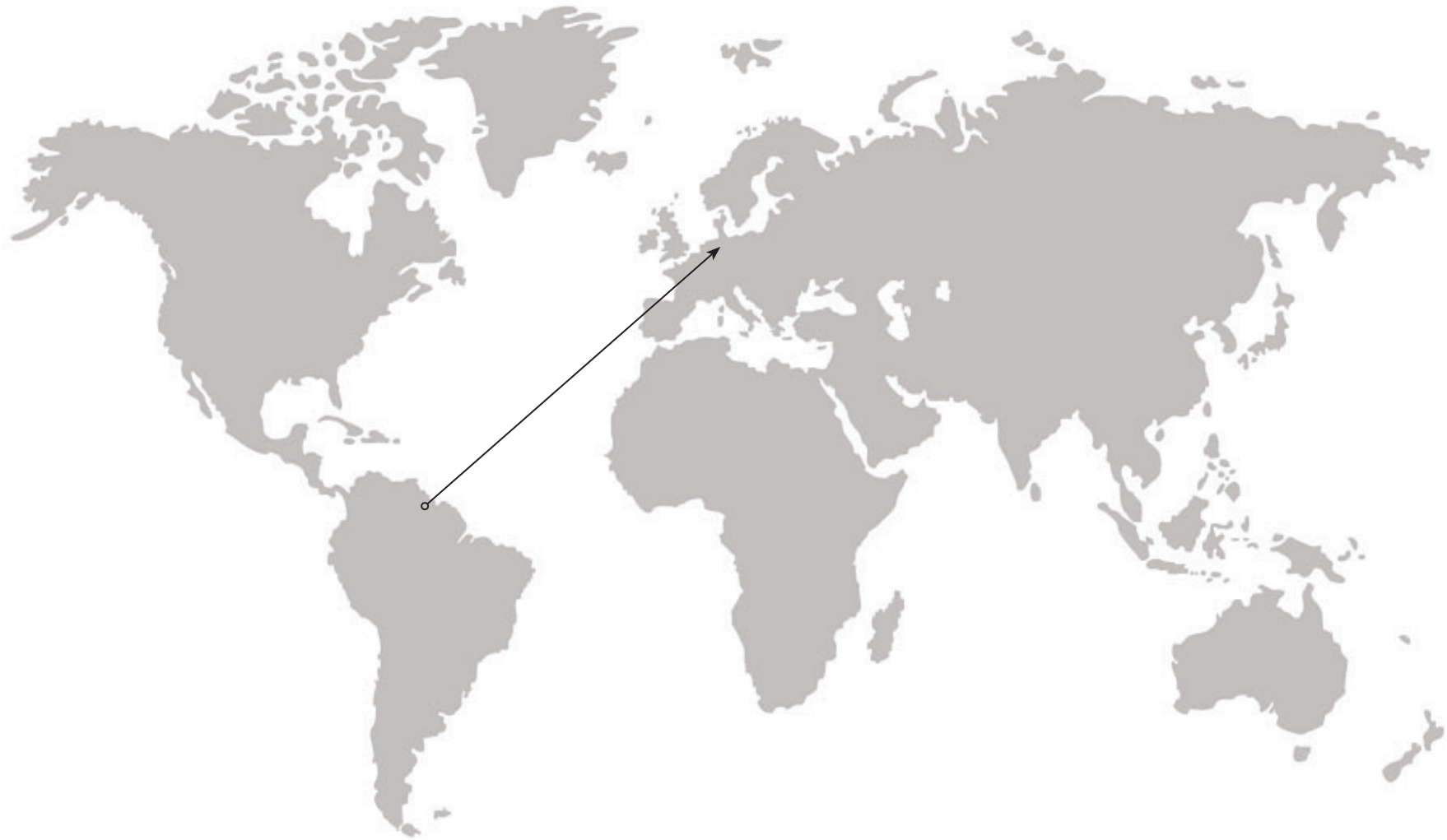
PROBLEM

50.000 IMMIGRANTS AFTER DECLARING SURINAME AS INDEPENDENT

IMMIGRATION PROCESSES IN ROTTERDAM : 1978 FAMILY REUNIONS FOR GUEST WORKERS

A HUGE MIGRATION MOVEMENT DUE TO FAMILY REUNION POSSIBILITIES

1918: IMMIGRANT NEIGHBOURHOODS ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE RIVER
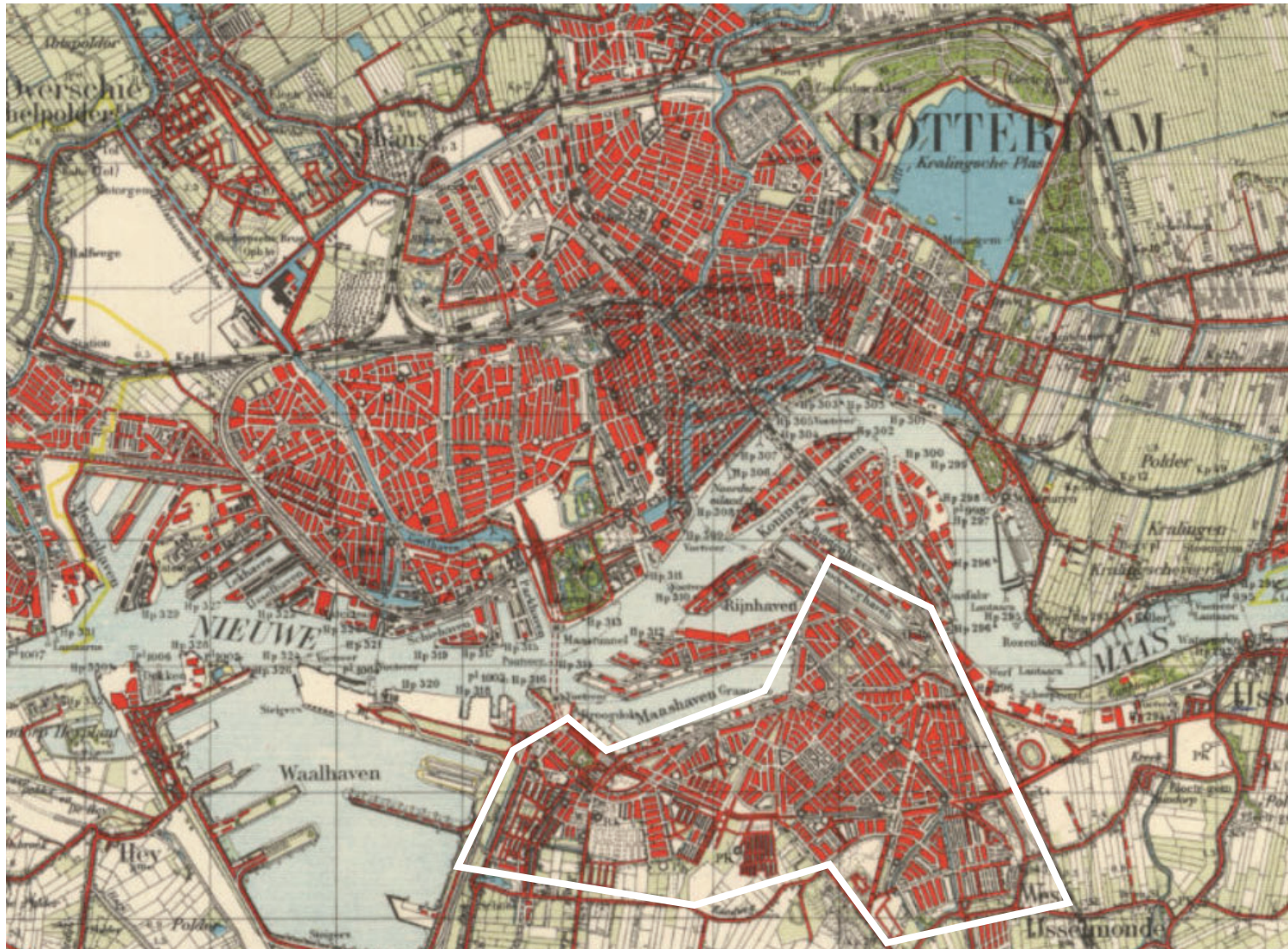
1948: IMMIGRANT NEIGHBOURHOODS ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE RIVER
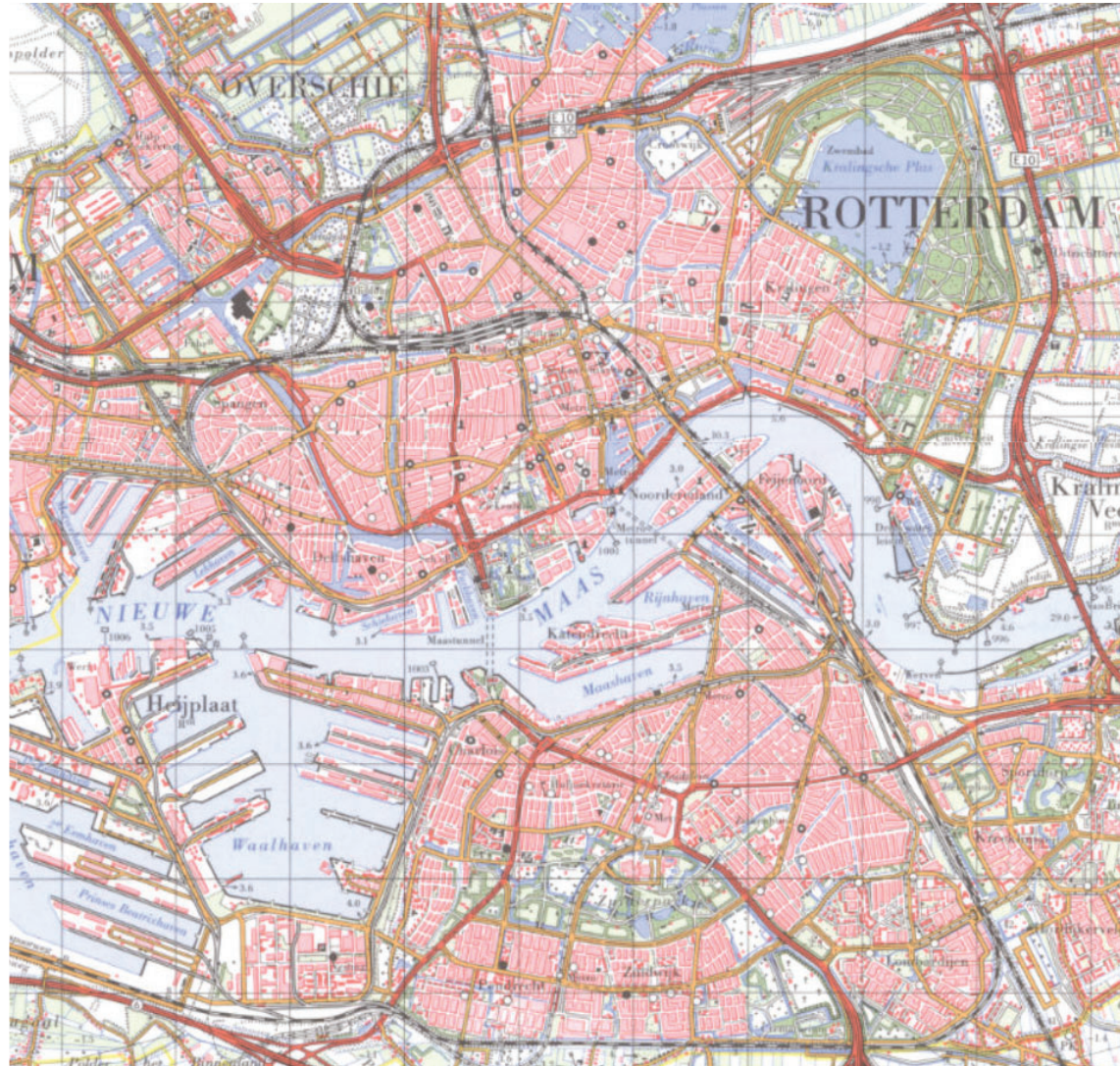
1979: LARGE INCREASE OF IMMIGRANT NEIGHBOURHOODS IN 'SOUTH'

THE IMPORTANCE OF IMMIGRANTS FOR THE ROTTERDAM HARBOR

IMPORTANT FOR DUTCH
NATIONAL ECONOMY

BOMBING WWII
1940

1299

ECONOMIC CRISIS
1929

ECONOMIC CRISIS
2008
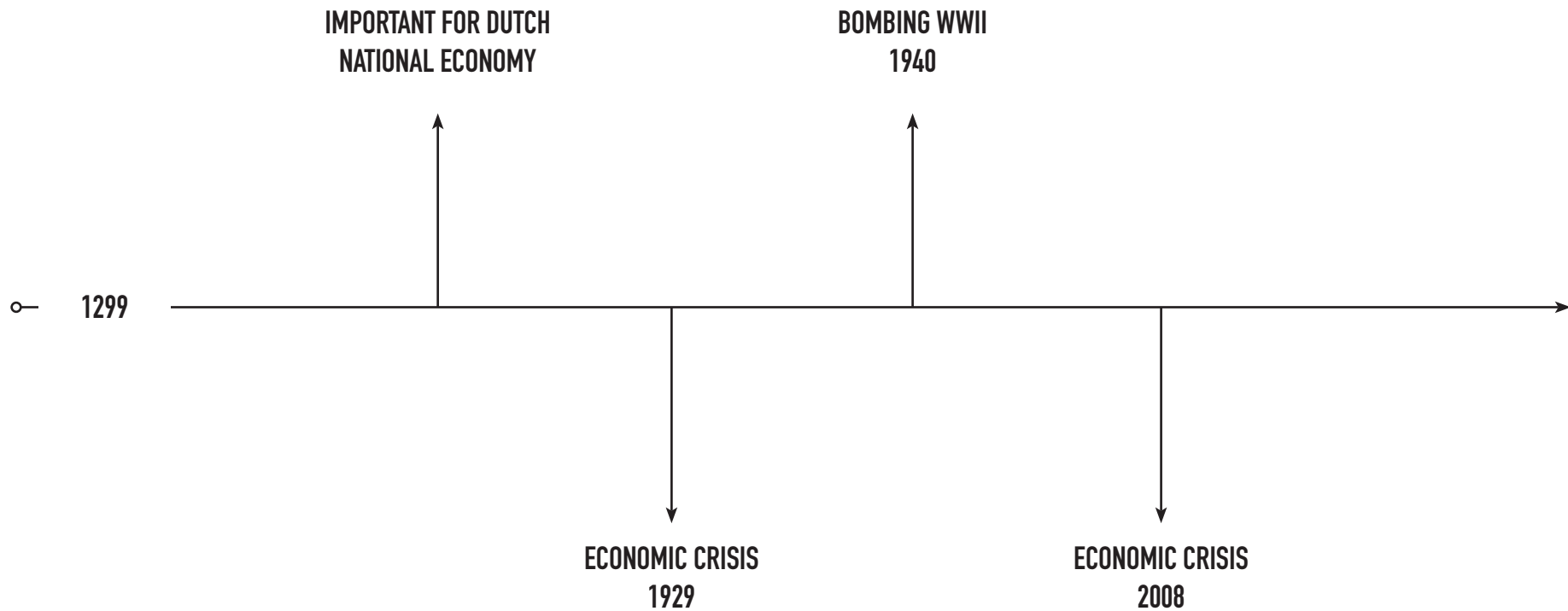
THE COMMON HISTORY OF IMMIGRANTS

The cultural identity relates to the common history of a place (Assmann, 2011). "Common history preserves the store of knowledge from which groups of different cultures derive an awareness of their unity and peculiarity"

The greatest consensus with regard to place attachment revolves around a feeling of membership within a group, including emotional connections based on a shared history (Perkins and Long, 2002).

Figure 7: Comparisons Rotterdam North and South (own image)

PROBLEM A VULNERABLE ROTTERDAM SOUTH
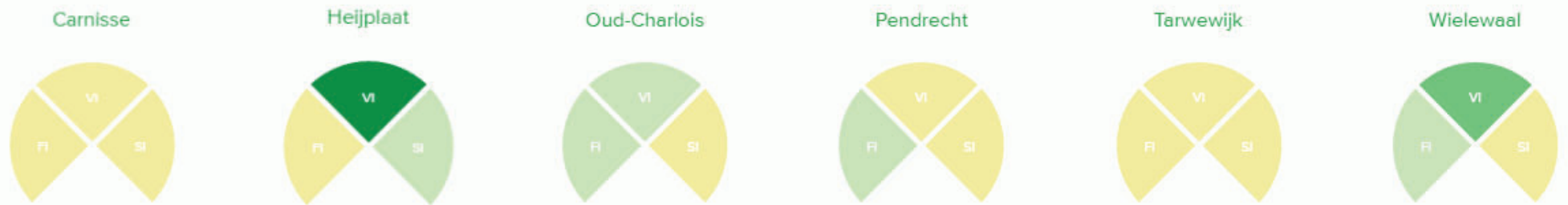
PUBLIC SPACE – LIVING QUALITY – PERSPECTIVE

Figure 8: Results of interviews regarding quality of life (Gemeente Rotterdam, 2017)

TO CONCLUDE: PROBLEM STATEMENT

Immigration is one of the most important topics for international, national and local governments. In Rotterdam, the living environment has a negative impact on the well-being of immigrant groups

Most people in Rotterdam South have an immigration background. They live in the vulnerable parts of the city, despite the fact that their families were so important for the development of the city over time.

Since In the coming years the amount of immigrants in the Netherlands is expected to grow, it is necessary to come up with a new way of planning and developing these immigrant neighbourhoods in order to increase the living quality. Existing and future people with a migration background should feel welcome and home.

NEW DEVELOPMENT OF IMMIGRANT NEIGHBOURHOODS:
ROTTERDAM AS AN ARRIVAL CITY

MUNICIPALITY SHOULD BE WELCOMING TOWARDS IMMIGRANTS

POLICY SPACE FOR LOCAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP, LABOR OPPORTUNITIES

DENSE AREA WITH MANY FUNCTIONS AND GOOD CONNECTIONS

ATTENTION FOR GOOD EDUCATION AND COURSES FOR IMMIGRANTS

How can the Arrival City concept be translated into a design toolbox that increases place attachment within Arrival Cities?

Figure 10: Theoretical Framework (own image)

METHODS

Sub-questions	Content	Methods

Research aim:

The aim of the research is to translate the concept of the 'Arrival City' into a toolbox for the transformation of immigrant neighbourhoods in Dutch harbour (thus Arrival) cities, combining it with theories such as place attachment

How can the Arrival City concept be translated into a design toolbox that increases place attachment within Arrival cities?

Problem statement

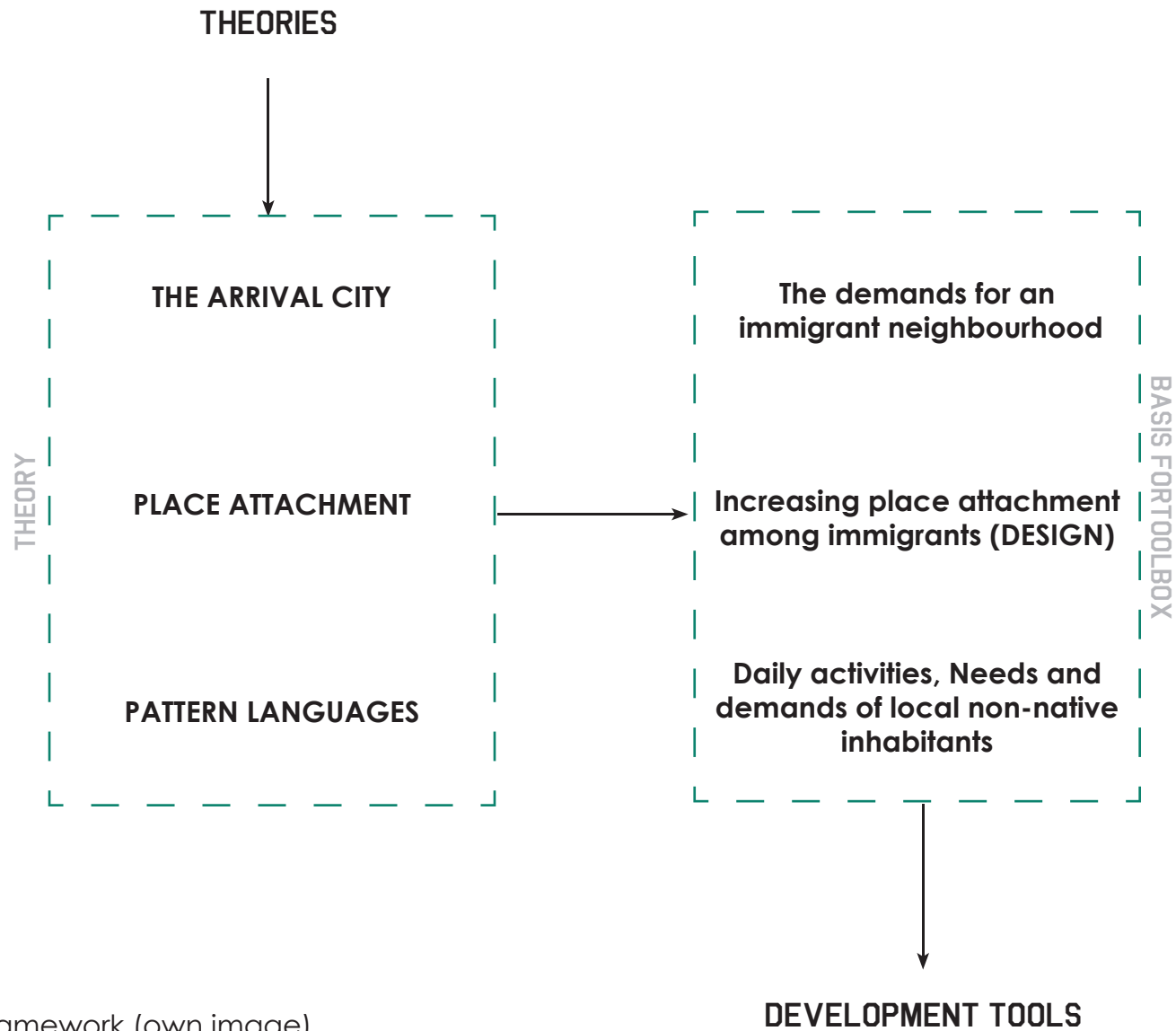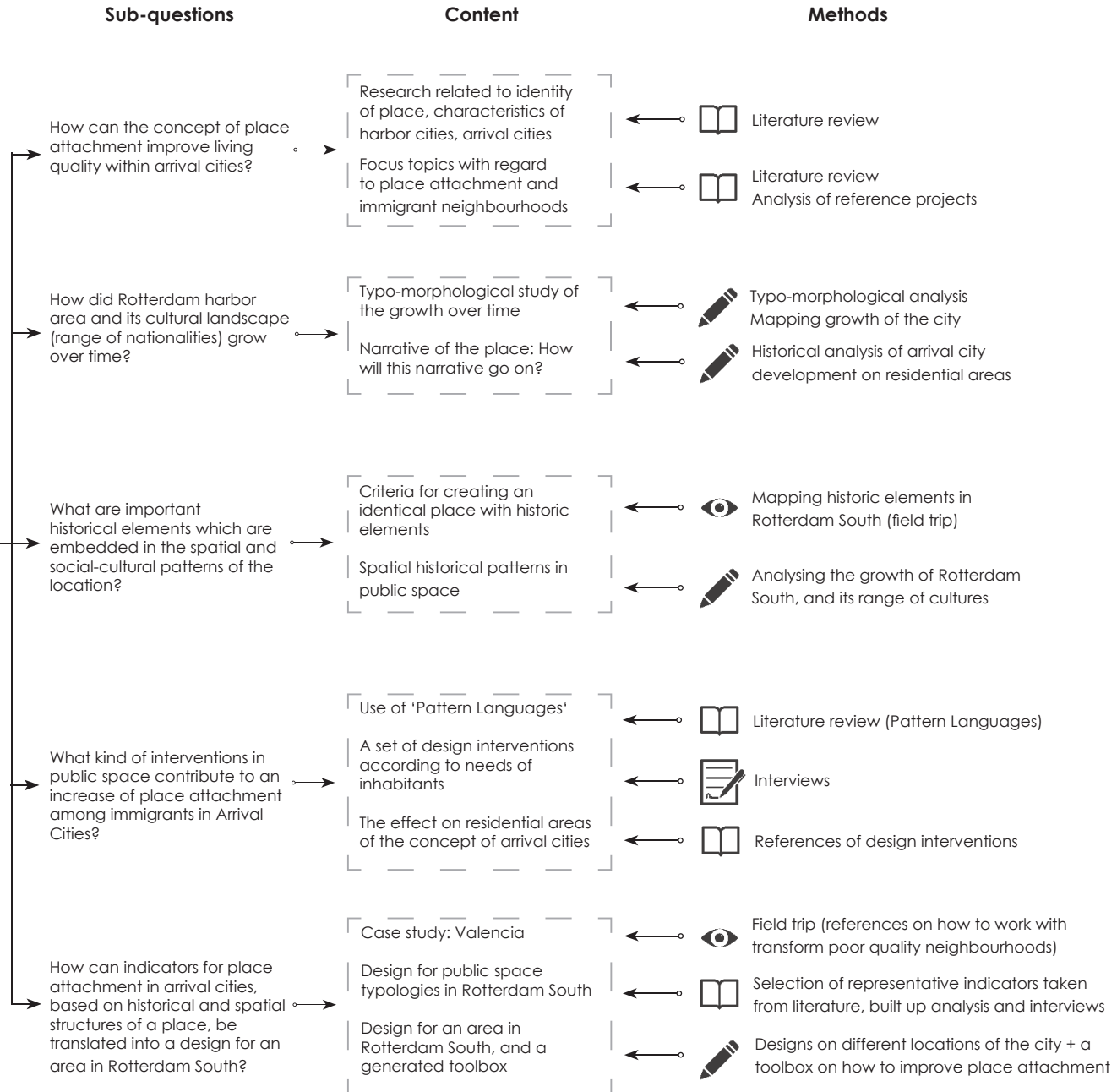A lack of well-being for non-native people in Rotterdam

An increase of non-native inhabitants

Poor living conditions for people in Rotterdam South

Analytical approach

Predictive approach

How can the concept of place attachment improve living quality within arrival cities?

Research related to identity of place, characteristics of harbor cities, arrival cities

Focus topics with regard to place attachment and immigrant neighbourhoods

Literature review

Literature review
Analysis of reference projects

How did Rotterdam harbor area and its cultural landscape (range of nationalities) grow over time?

Typo-morphological study of the growth over time

Narrative of the place: How will this narrative go on?

Typo-morphological analysis
Mapping growth of the city

Historical analysis of arrival city development on residential areas

What are important historical elements which are embedded in the spatial and social-cultural patterns of the location?

Criteria for creating an identical place with historic elements

Spatial historical patterns in public space

Mapping historic elements in Rotterdam South (field trip)

Analysing the growth of Rotterdam South, and its range of cultures

What kind of interventions in public space contribute to an increase of place attachment among immigrants in Arrival Cities?

Use of 'Pattern Languages'

A set of design interventions according to needs of inhabitants

The effect on residential areas of the concept of arrival cities

Literature review (Pattern Languages)

Interviews

References of design interventions

How can indicators for place attachment in arrival cities, based on historical and spatial structures of a place, be translated into a design for an area in Rotterdam South?

Case study: Valencia

Design for public space typologies in Rotterdam South

Design for an area in Rotterdam South, and a generated toolbox

Field trip (references on how to work with transform poor quality neighbourhoods)

Selection of representative indicators taken from literature, built up analysis and interviews

Designs on different locations of the city + a toolbox on how to improve place attachment

Figure 11: Methodology (own image)

''The Arrival City''
Written by a journalist, more from a sociologial point of view

''Place Attachment''
requirements for making a non-native person feel attached to his environment

Site analysis
How do these Arrival City principles occur in Rotterdam (South)?

Reference projects
Connection between place attachment and spatial development in Arrival Cities

Pattern Languages
The actual needs of people with an immigration background in Charlois

Vision
How immigrant neighbourhood are transformed in the coming years

Design
Spatial design for a place in Rotterdam South, Carnisse.

Toolbox
How to transform immigrant neighbourhoods

Figure 11: FROM THEORY TO DESIGN (own image)

32

Native population

A large part of the autochtonous citizens in Rotterdam live on the North bank of the river Maas, as the figure on the right shows. In the area around the centre, in districts such as Cool and Stadsdriehoek, also many autochonous people have their residence.
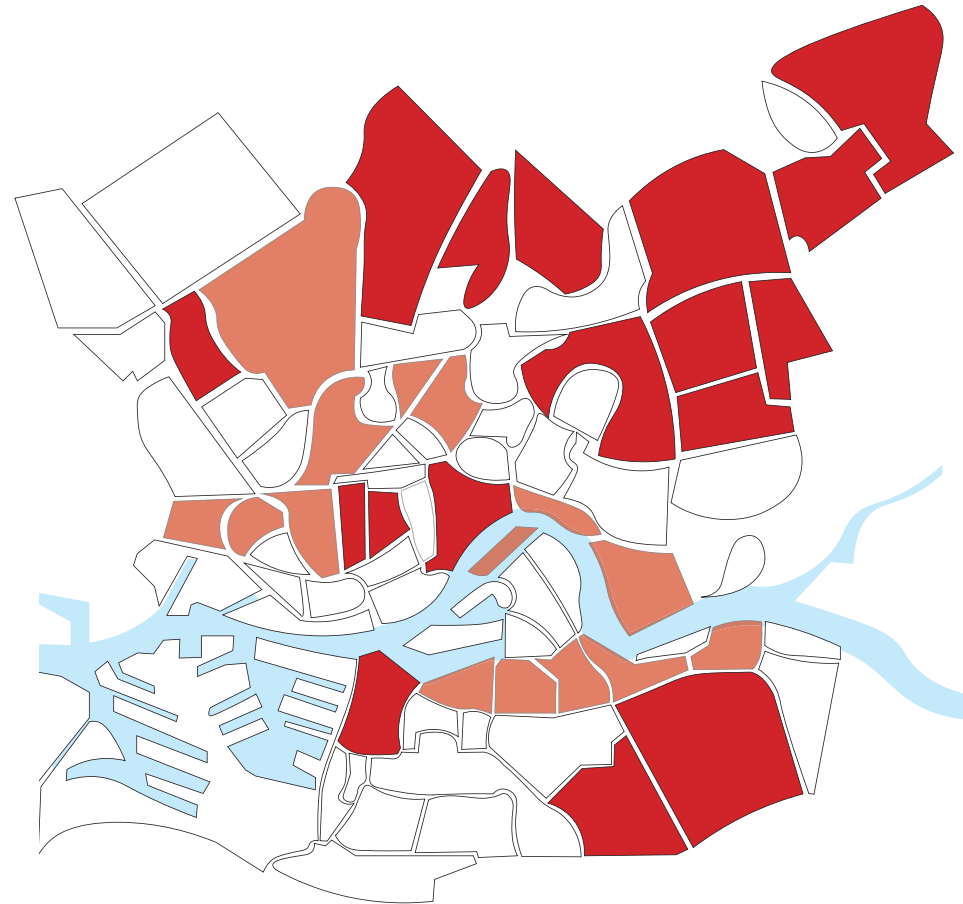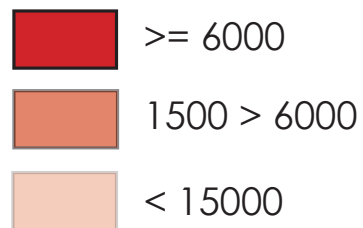
>= 6000

1500 > 6000

< 15000

Figure 13: Native population in Rotterdam (own image, based on buurtmonitor Rotterdam, 2018)

Non-native population

A large part of the people with an immigration background live on the South bank of the river, and in the most northern parts of the city. Areas such as Charlois and Carnisse are popular living areas for these groups of people because of housing prizes, and its good connections to the city centre.
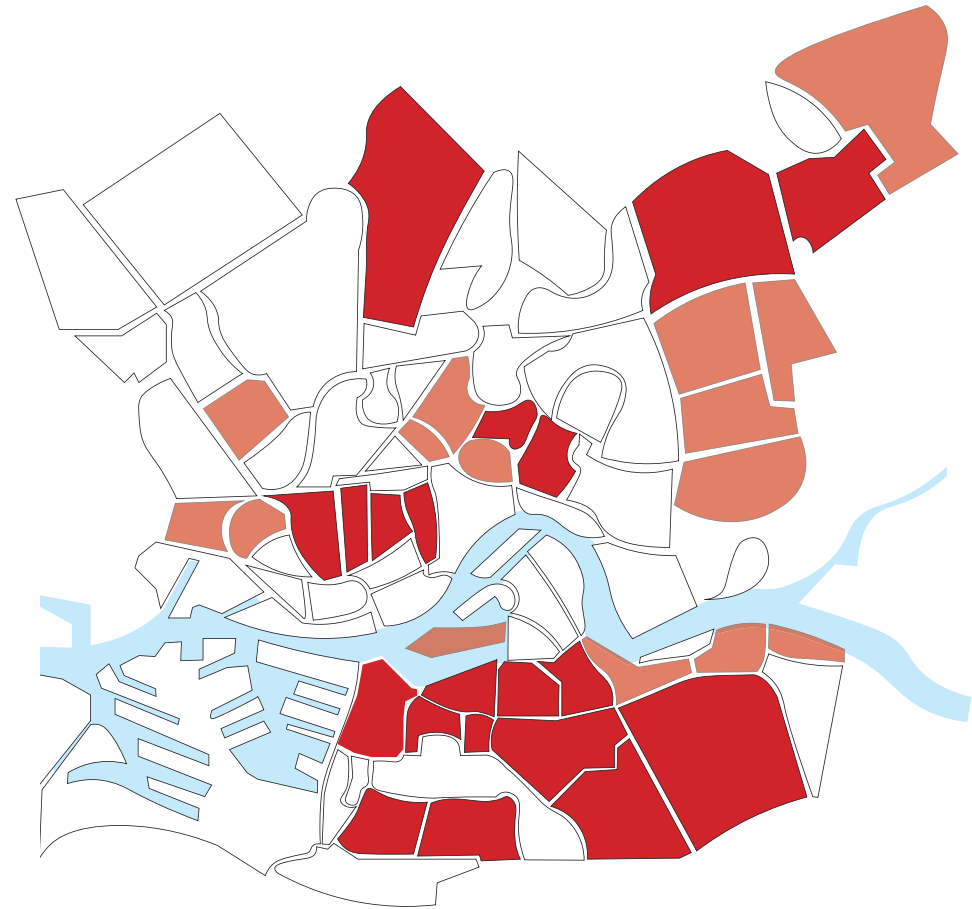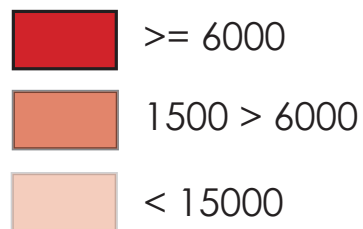
>= 6000

1500 > 6000

< 15000

Figure 14: Non-native population in Rotterdam (own image, based on buurtmonitor Rotterdam, 2018)

Tarwewijk: 89% immigrants
Oud-Charlois: 63% immigrants
Carnisse: 73% immigrants

Hillegersberg
+ 1.400

Overschie
+ 5.1000

Kralingen / Krooswijk
+ 5.300

Centrum
+ 18.200

Nw Mathenesse
+ 6.600
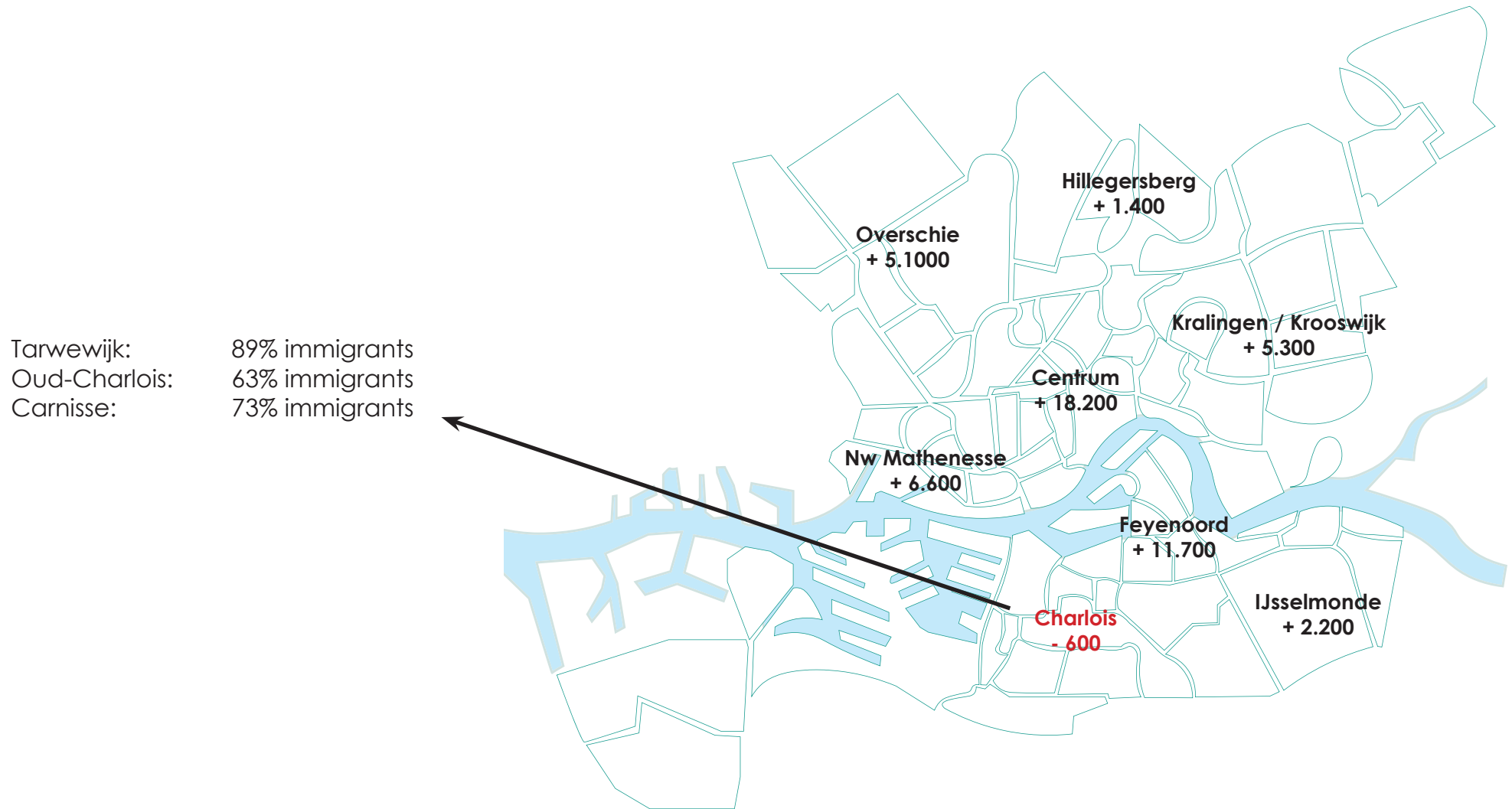
Feyenoord
+ 11.700

IJsselmonde
+ 2.200

Charlois
- 600

Figure 15: Expected increase and decrease of population per district (Gemeente Rotterdam, 2018)

Figure 16: Satelite image of Rotterdam South (Google Maps, 2018)

SITE ANALYSIS: RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS

☾ mosque

✝ church

Figure 17: religious buildings (own image)

0   500   1000   2000

SITE

SITE ANALYSIS: HISTORICAL TRACES

Legend:
- < 1800
- 1800 - 1850
- 1850 - 1900
- 1900 - 1930
- 1930 - 1945
- 1945 - 1960
- 1960 - 1975
- 1975 - 1985
- 1985 - 1995
- 1995 - 2005
- > 2005

0   500   1000   2000
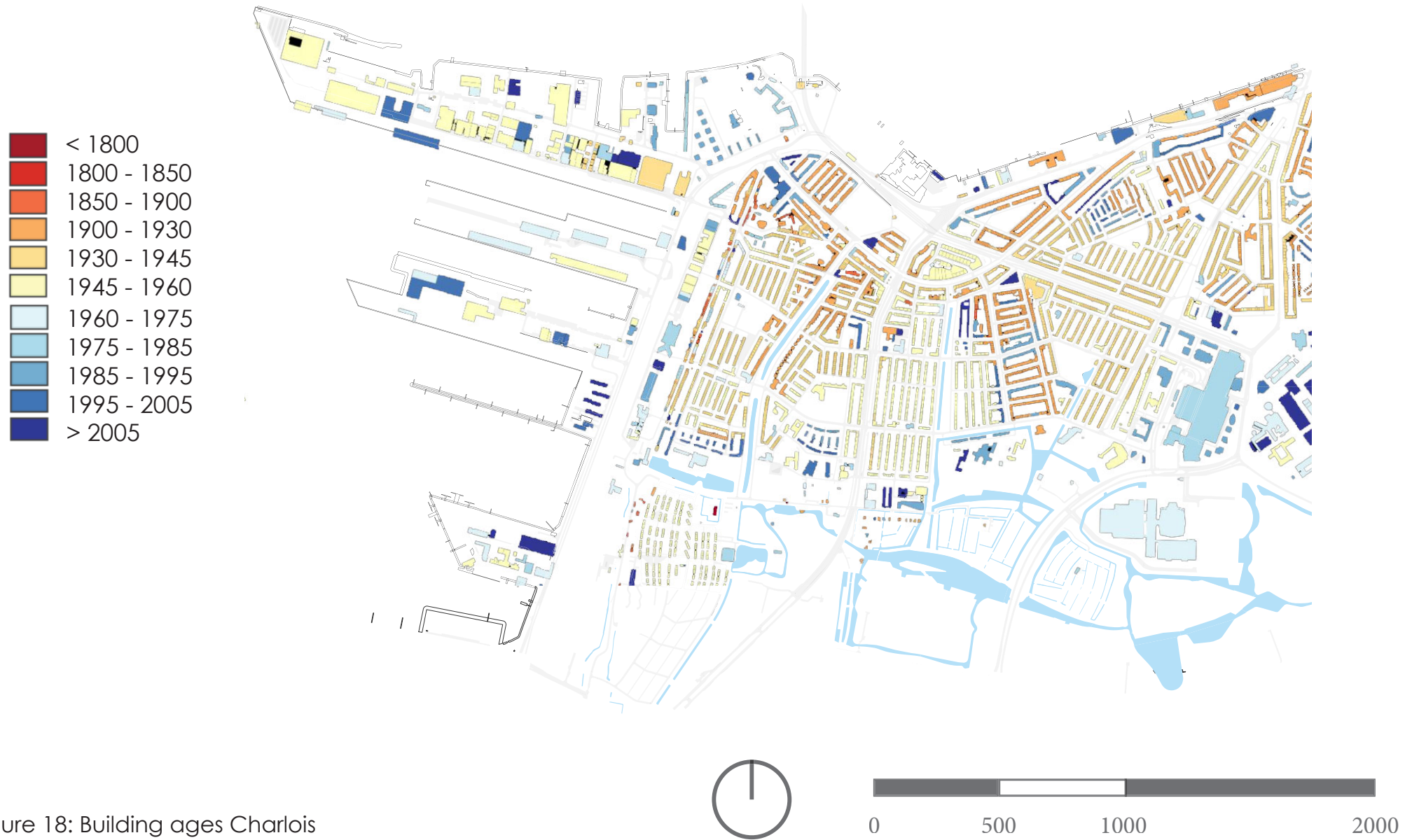
Figure 18: Building ages Charlois
(own image, based on Waag, 2018)

SITE ANALYSIS: LOCAL SHOPS

● Local shops with native entrepreneurs

● Local shops with non-native entrepreneurs
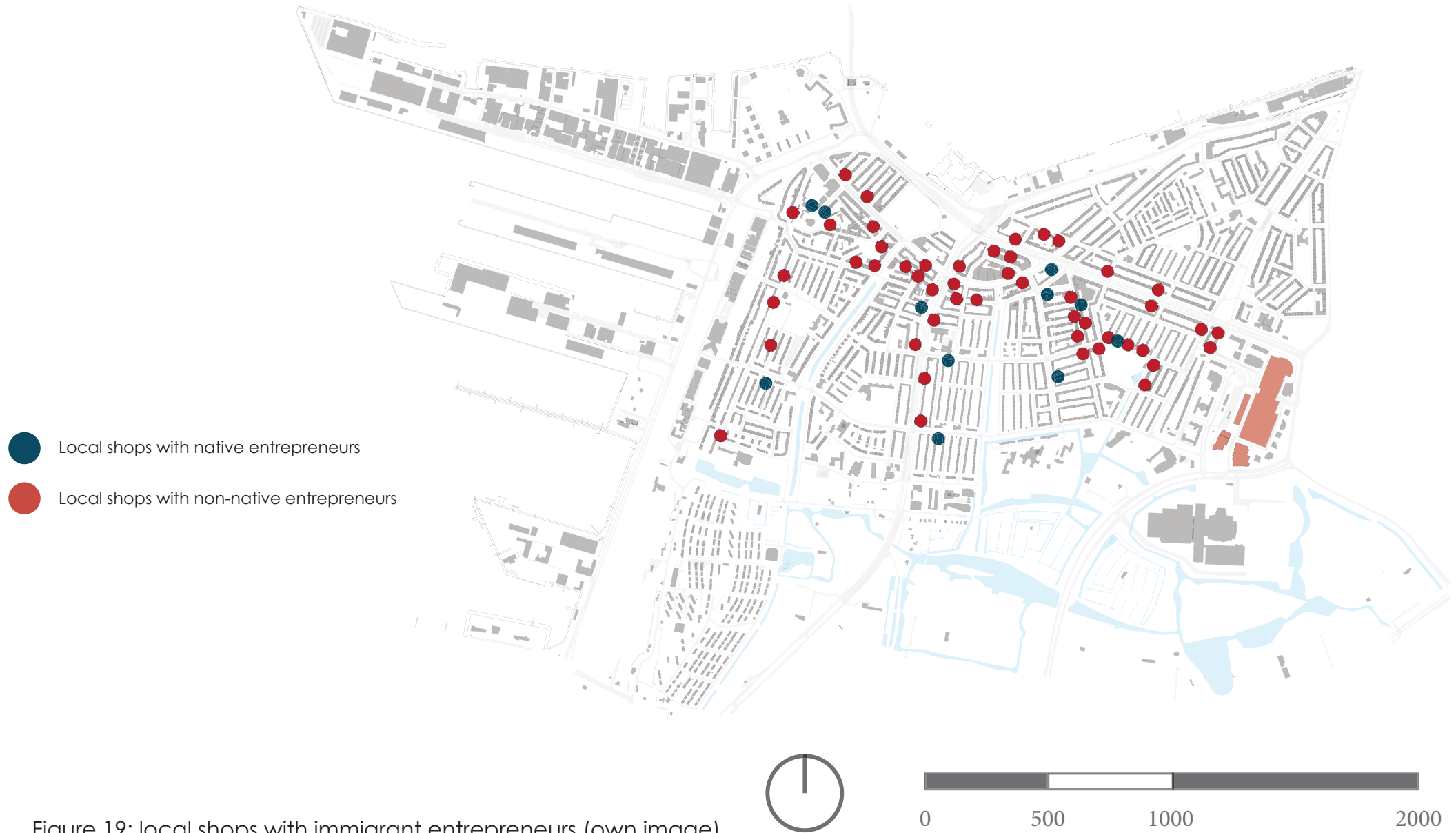
Figure 19: local shops with immigrant entrepreneurs (own image)

0   500   1000   2000

''The Arrival City''
Written by a journalist, more from a sociologial point of view

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requirements for making a non-native person feel attached to his environment

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Design
Spatial design for a place in Rotterdam South, Carnisse.

Toolbox
How to transform immigrant neighbourhoods
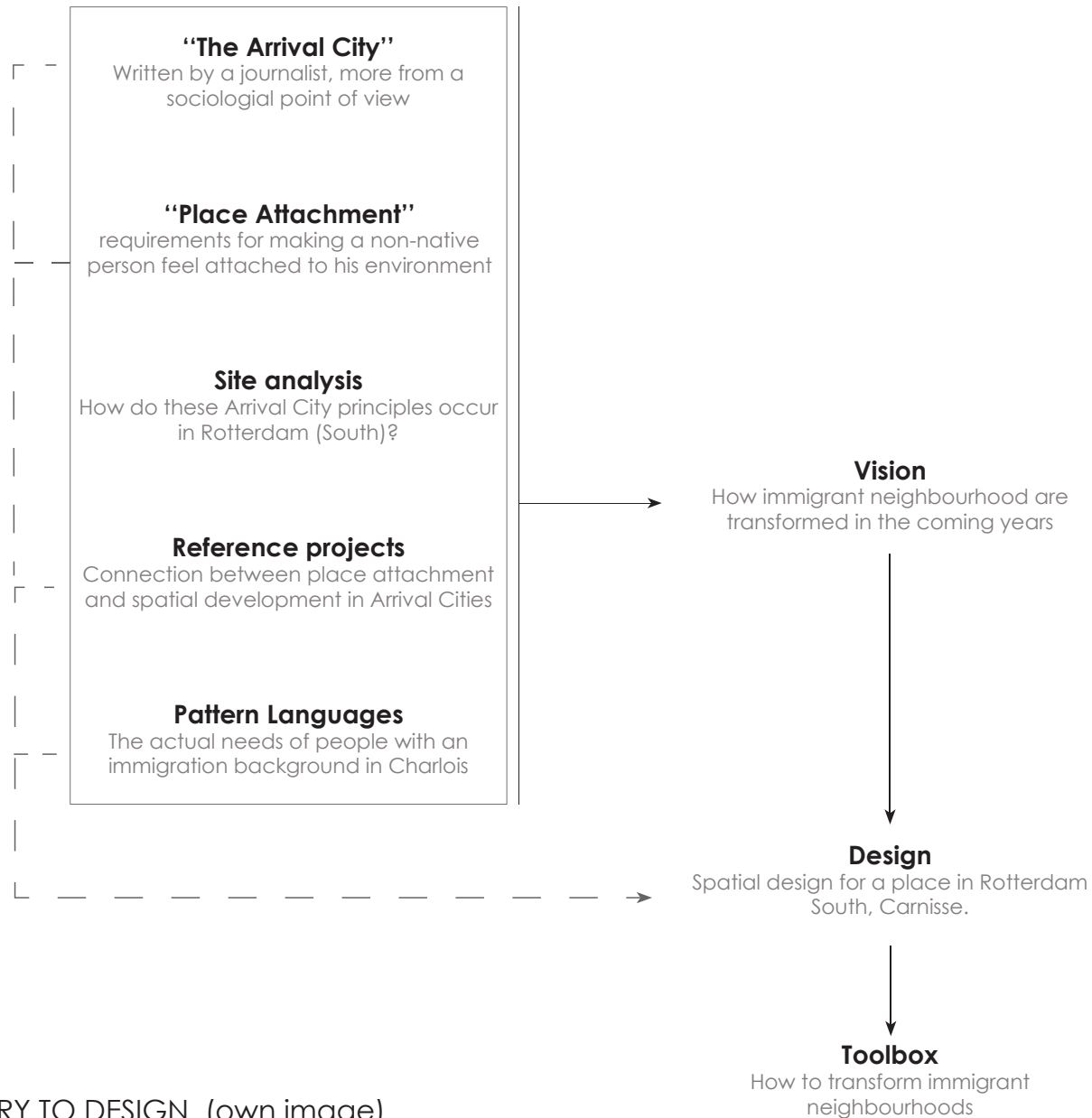
Figure 11: FROM THEORY TO DESIGN (own image)
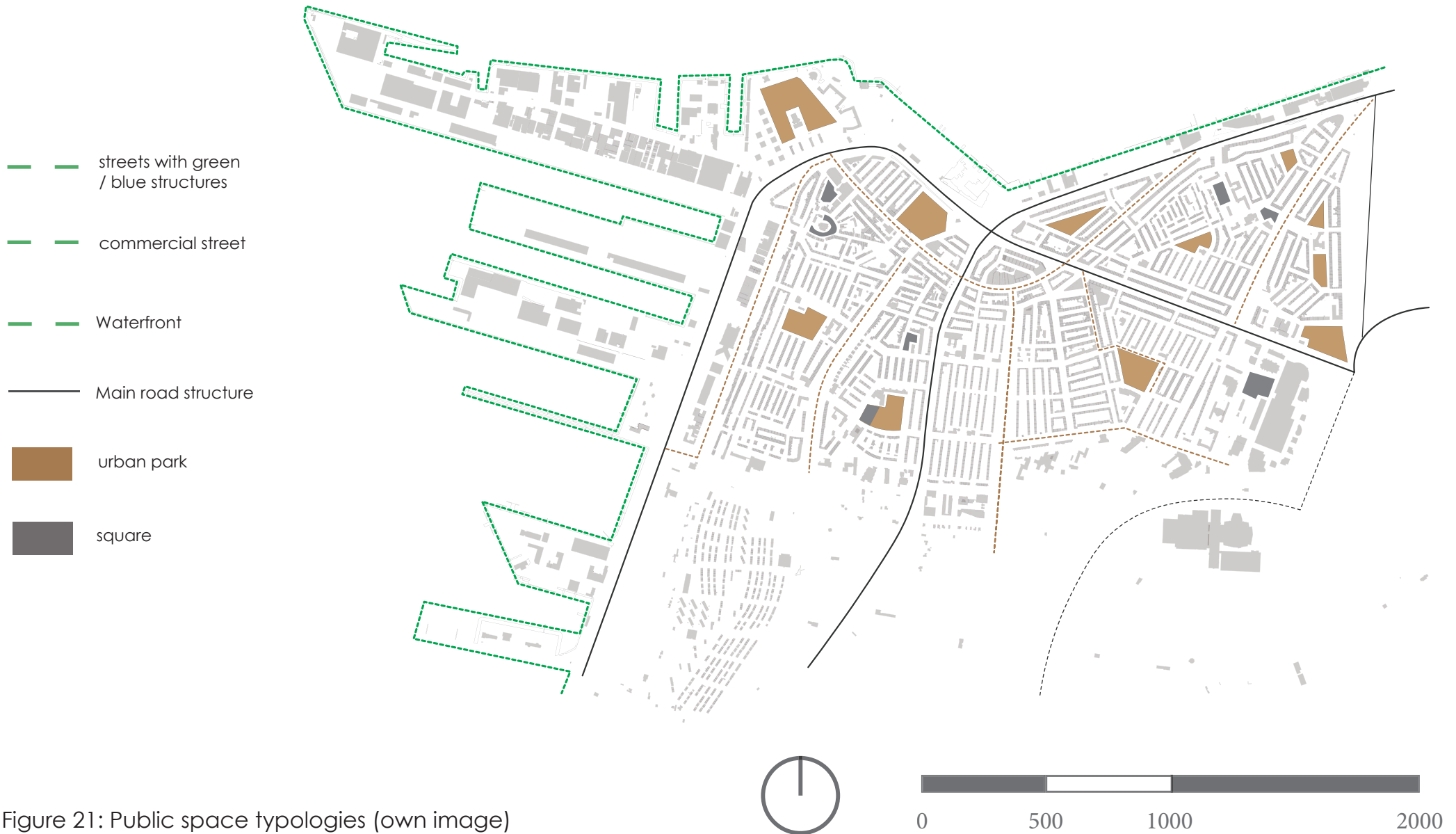
Figure 21: Public space typologies (own image)

Legend:
- streets with green / blue structures
- commercial street
- Waterfront
- Main road structure
- urban park
- square

0   500   1000   2000

OBSERVATIONS: GREEN BLUE STREET

Legend:
- Interaction
- Leisure
- Walking / Cycling

Native people (16)   People with immigration background: (30)

Native people (16)   People with immigration background: (30)

MORNING

AFTERNOON
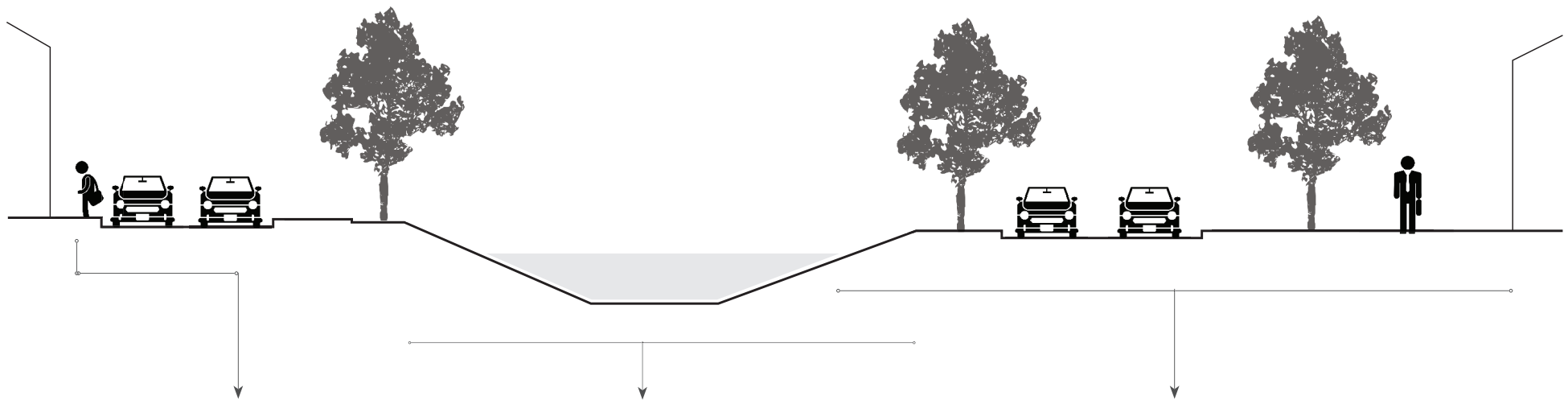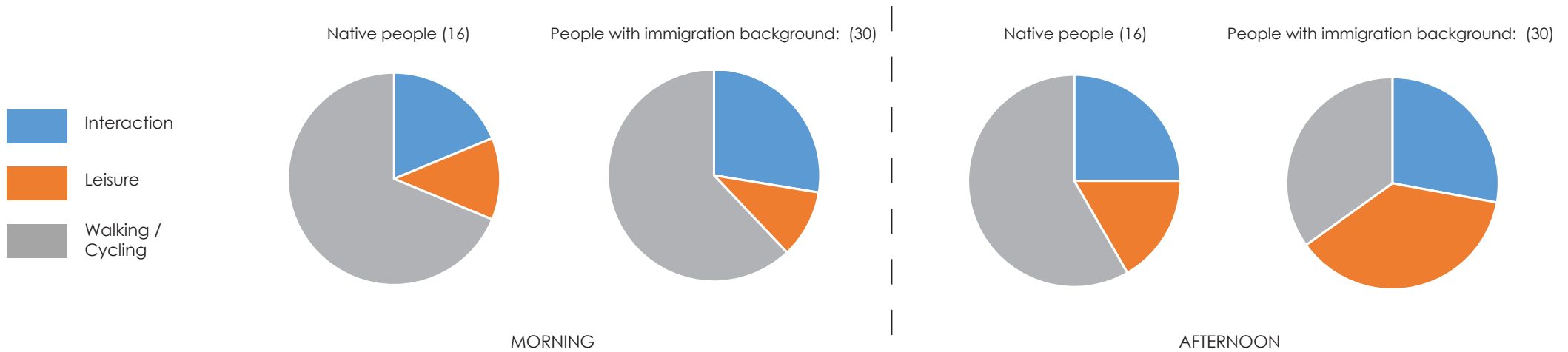
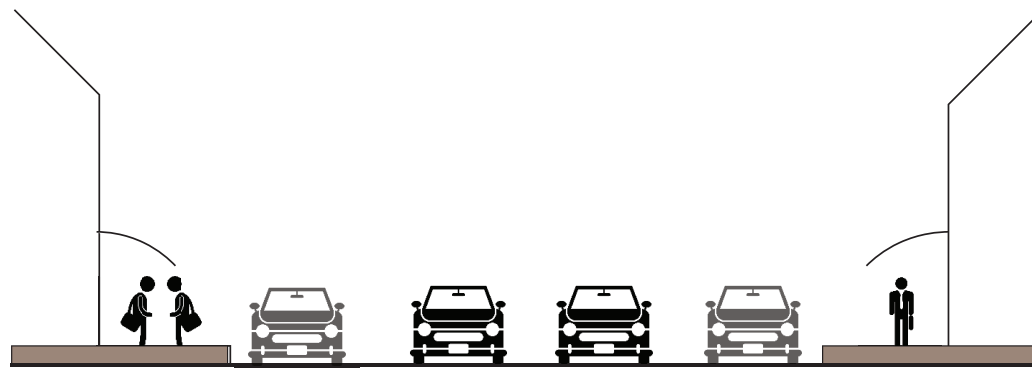many people only use the
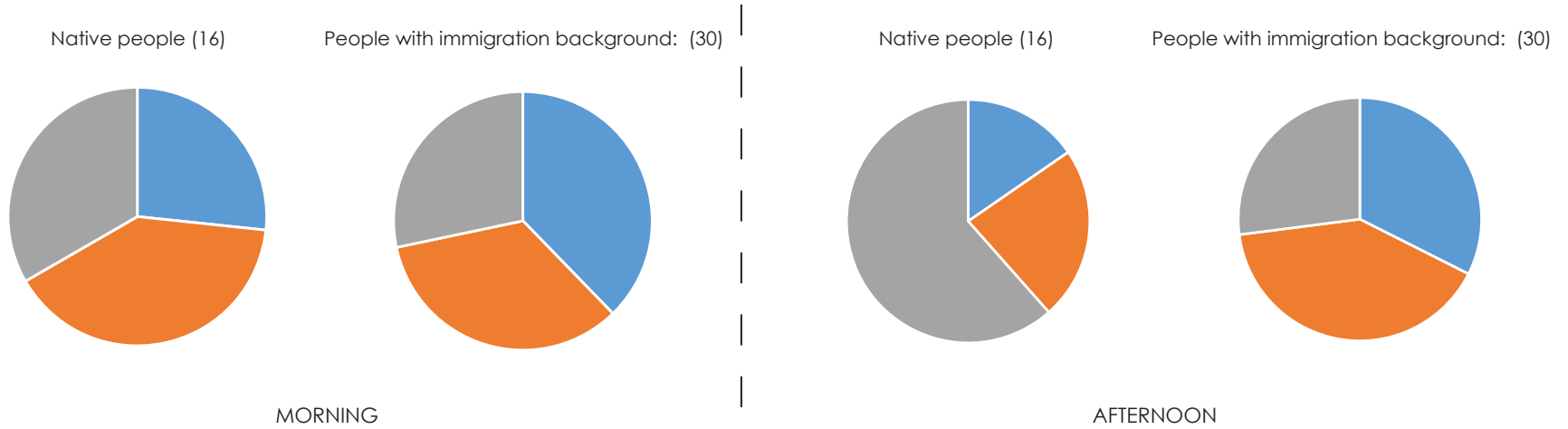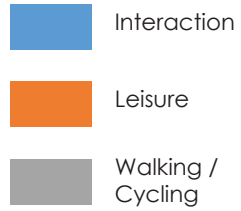narrow sidewalks on both sides

space around the canal is used
by only 25% of the people

several groups of youngsters
hanging around

figure 22: The current situation at the Lepelaarsingel, Charlois
(own image)

45

PATTERNS

OBSERVATION: SHOPPING STREET

Interaction

Leisure

Walking / Cycling

Native people (16)

People with immigration background: (30)

Native people (16)

People with immigration background: (30)

MORNING

AFTERNOON

''I always go here to do my groceries, I think it's a nice gesture towards these people''
- senior woman, Dutch background

small amount of space to interact

large amount of space for transport

no green space or vegetation

figure 23: The current situation at the Katendrechtse Lagendijk, Charlois (own image)
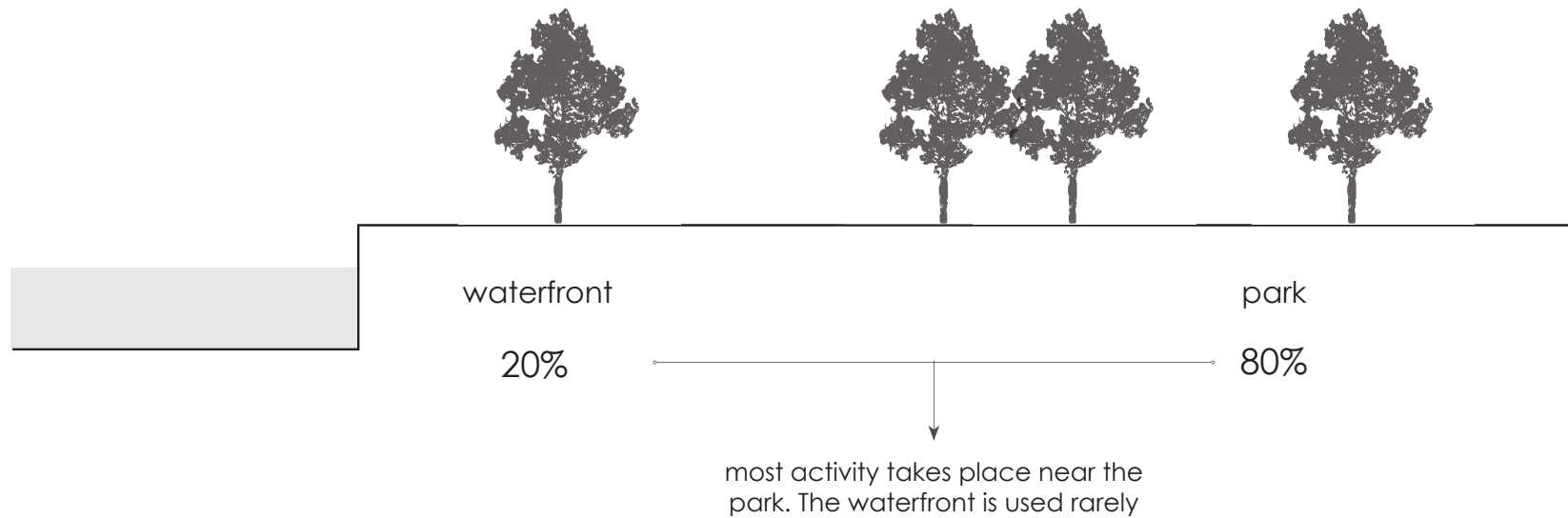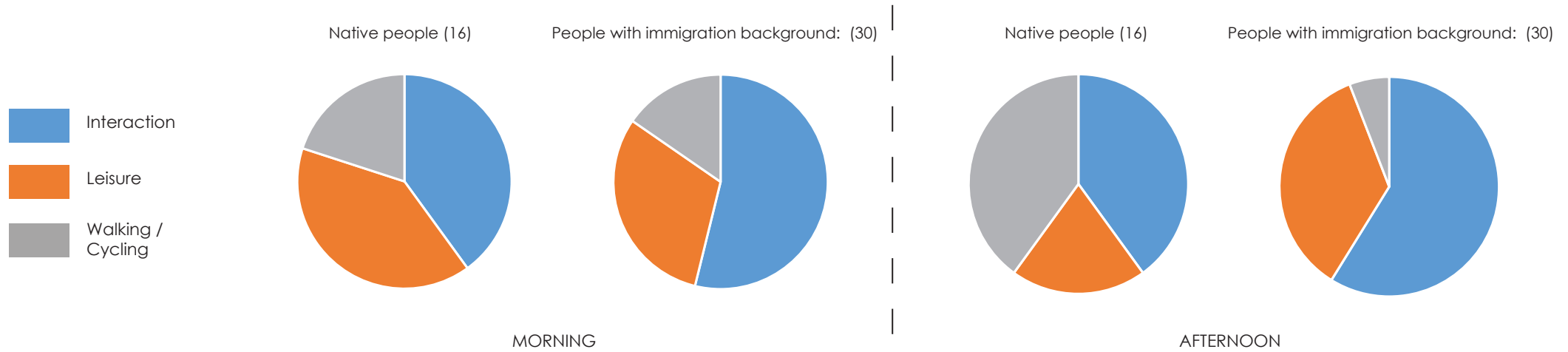
TYPOLOGIES

OBSERVATIONS: URBAN PARK / WATERFRONT

Native people (16)   People with immigration background: (30)   Native people (16)   People with immigration background: (30)

- Interaction
- Leisure
- Walking / Cycling

MORNING

AFTERNOON

waterfront

park

20%

80%

most activity takes place near the park. The waterfront is used rarely

figure 24: The current situation at the Waterfront, Charlois (own image)

TYPOLOGIES

OBSERVATIONS: PUBLIC TRANSPORT HUB

Interaction
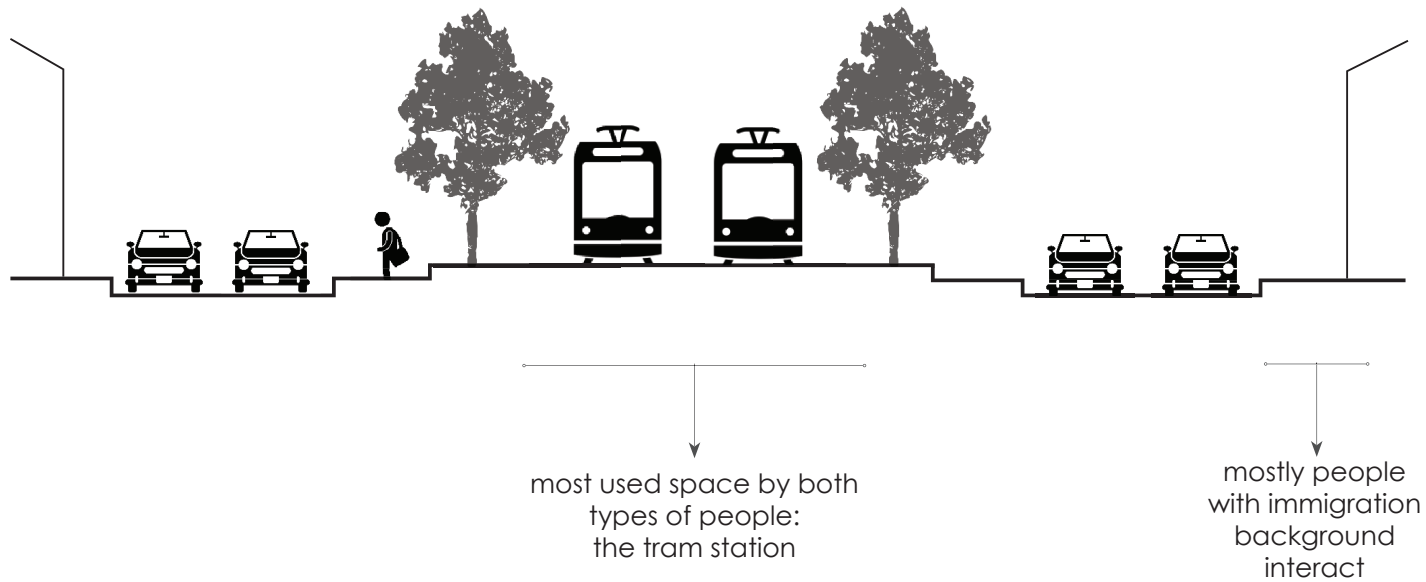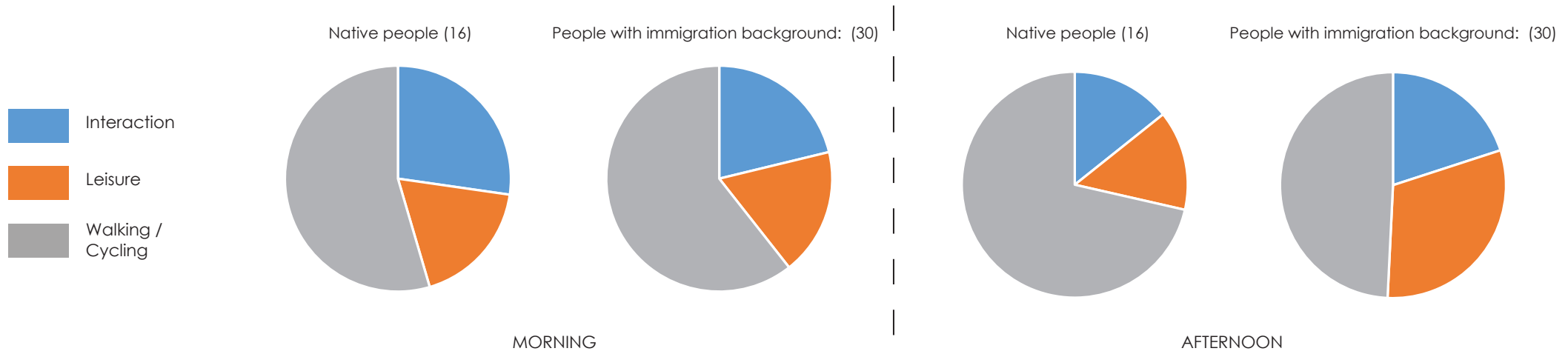
Leisure

Walking / Cycling

Native people (16)

People with immigration background: (30)

Native people (16)

People with immigration background: (30)

MORNING

AFTERNOON

most used space by both
types of people:
the tram station

mostly people
with immigration
background
interact

figure 25: The current situation at the Wolphaertsbocht, Charlois
(own image)

48

''**The Arrival City**''
Written by a journalist, more from a
sociologial point of view

''**Place Attachment**''
requirements for making a non-native
person feel attached to his environment

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South, Carnisse.

Toolbox
How to transform immigrant
neighbourhoods

Figure 11: FROM THEORY TO DESIGN (own image)

VISION PRINCIPLES

spatial

economic

historical traces

services
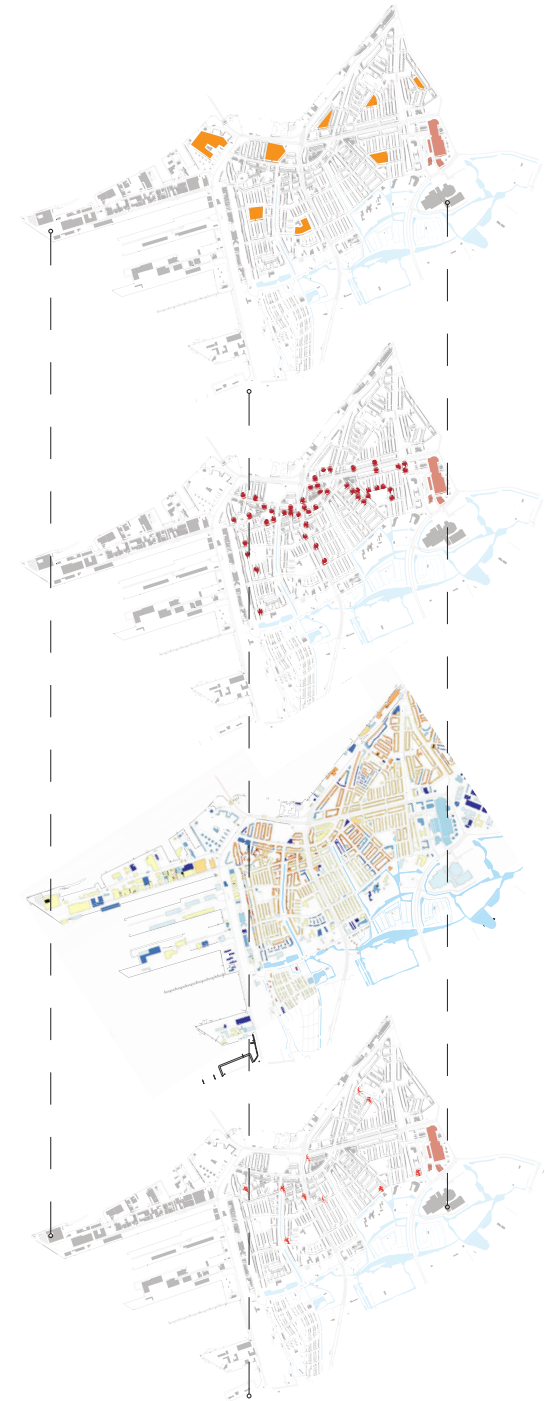
Figure 27: Vision Indicators Axonometric (own image)

50

spatial

economic

historical traces

services

Legend:
- Space for interaction
- Service centre
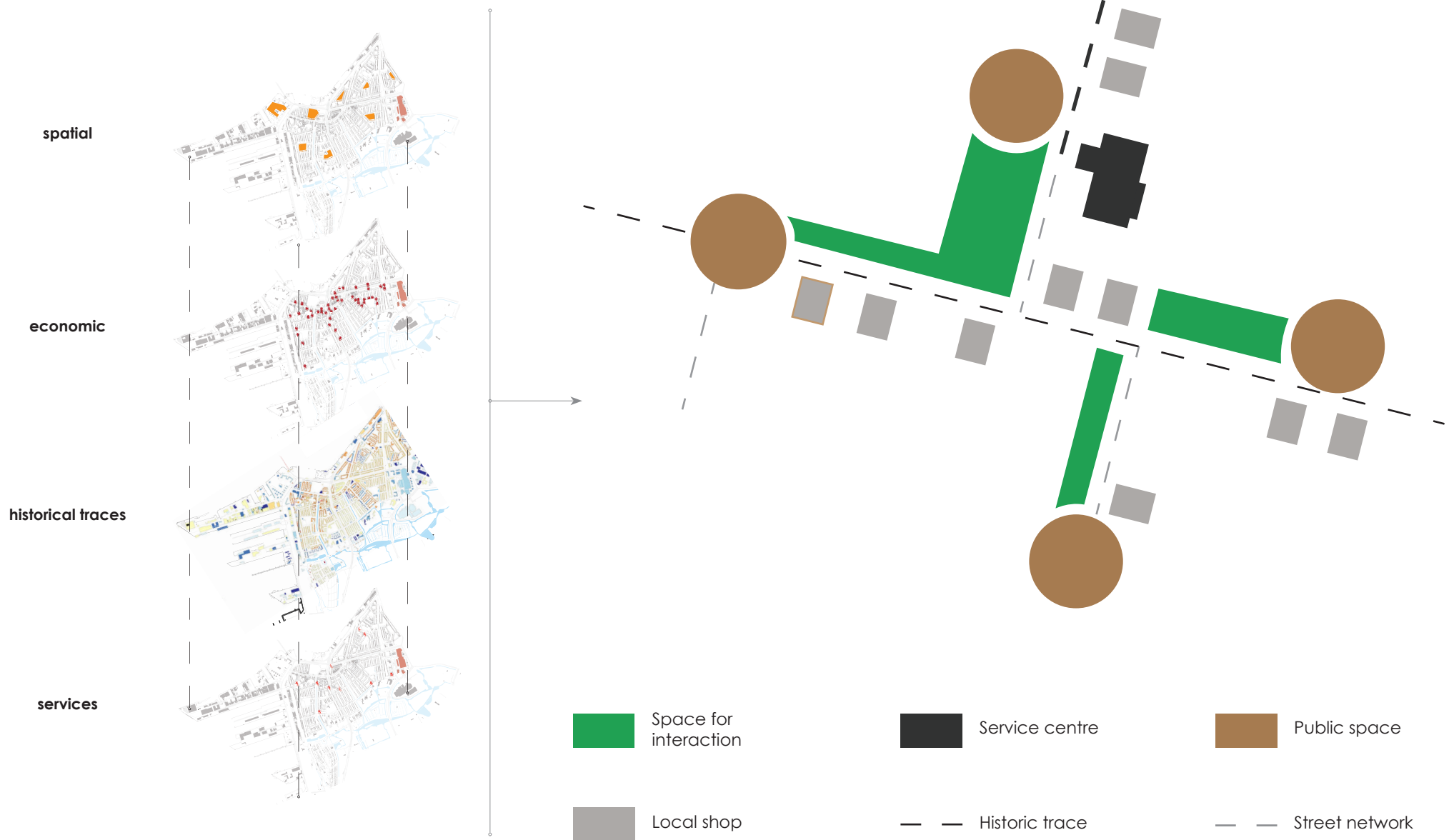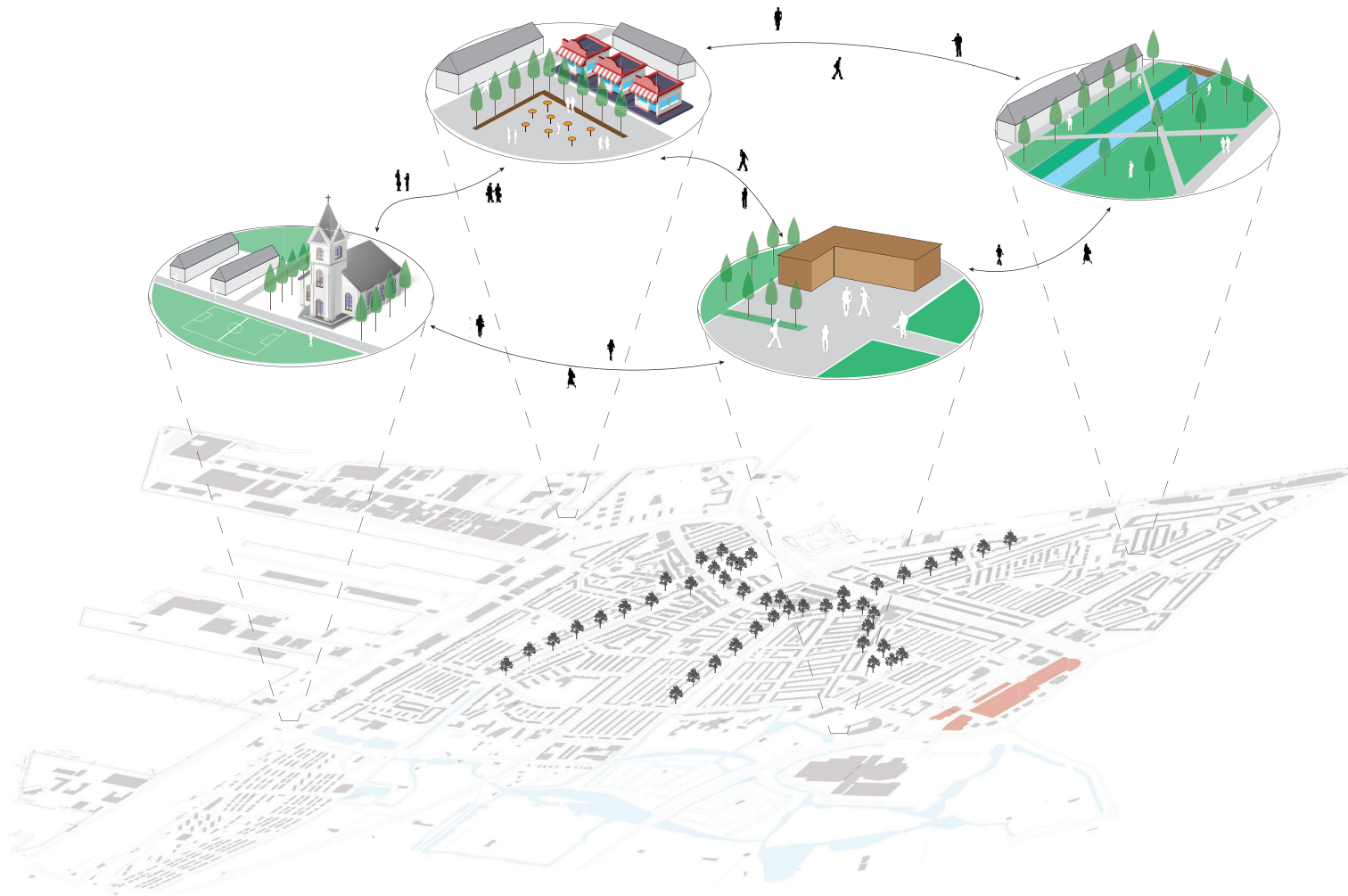- Public space
- Local shop
- — — Historic trace
- — — Street network

Figure 28: Strategy Concept (own image)

Four objectives:
- Providing space to meet and interact

- Promoting local entrepreneurship

- Strenghtening historical traces (shared history)

- Providing services for immigrants to be able to integrate in a good way.

Figure 29: Vision for Charlois (own image)

Figure 30: New functions in public space in order to increase place attachment (own image)
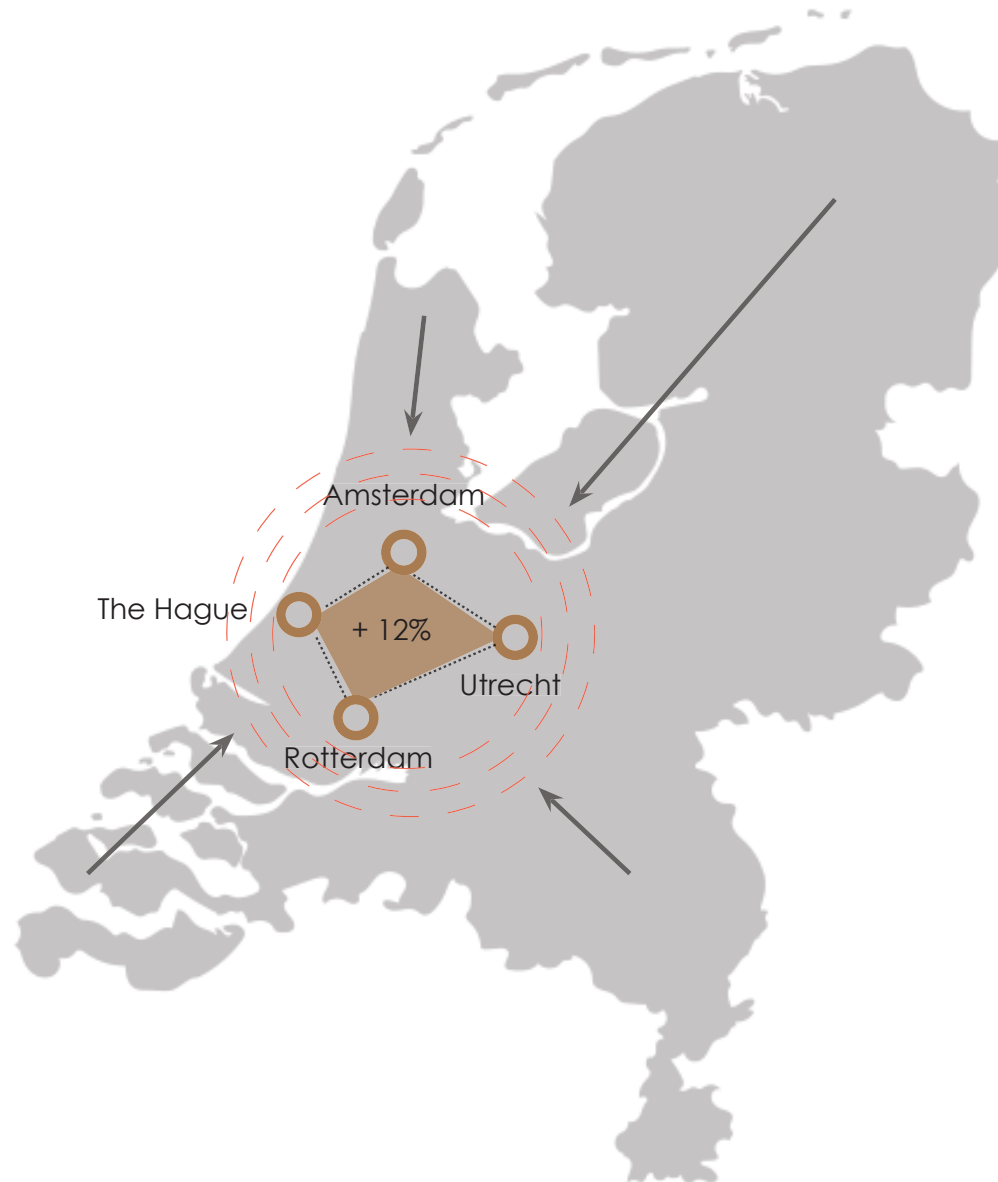
Figure 31: The effects on other similar neighbourhoods

Figure 32: The effect on a regional scale

Randstad

Better collaboration between municipalities on the improvement of well-being of immigrants

Use the four objectives to create better living environments for immigrants

Zoning plans and development plans should be adapted

Urban Areas

Small municipalities in urban regions should collaborate to generate the best effect

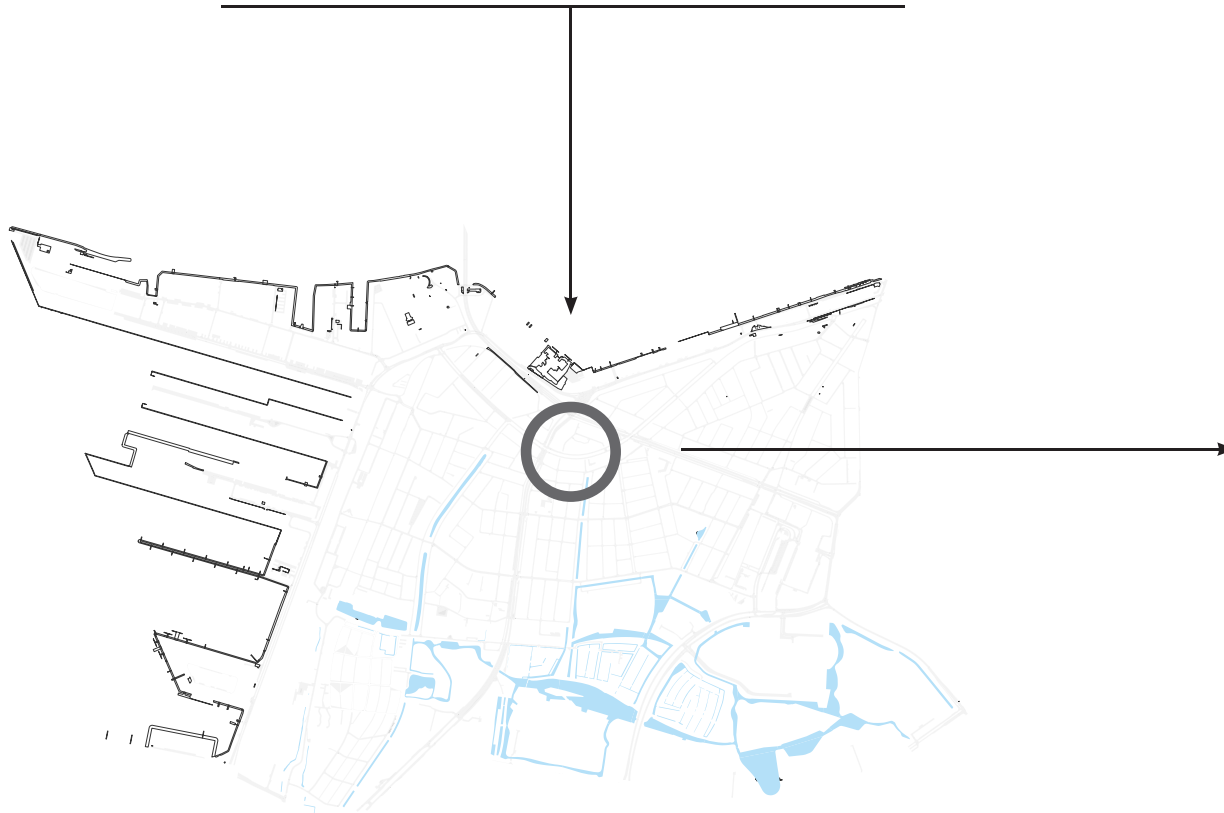Follow the steps of larger municipalities and learn from them

Rural Areas

Small municipalities should direct immigrants to larger urban areas

flexible spatial design

Toolbox

Figure 33: Intended outcome (own image)

INPUT FOR TYPOLOGIES

INTERVIEWS

OBSERVATIONS (FIELDTRIP)

flexible spatial design

DESIGN

TYPOLOGY 1: SHOPPING STREET

shops

dwellings

figure 34: New situation of the Katendrechtse Lagendijk
(own image)
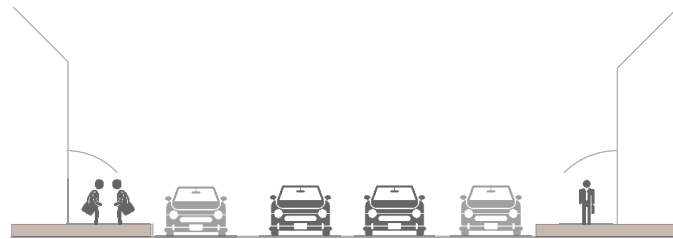
''Shopping centers depend on access: they need locations near major traffic arteries. However, the shoppers themselves do not benefit from traffic: they need quiet, comfort and convenience, and
access from the pedestrian paths in the surrounding area'' (Alexander, 1977, p. 175)

According to Alexander (1977), the shops should be arranged along a street, itself pedestrian, but opening off a traffic artery with cars behind, to keep the cars from isolating the shops from surrounding areas.

Local shopping streets should be encouraged to grow in the form of small pedestrian streets, at right angles to major roads with parking behind the shops.
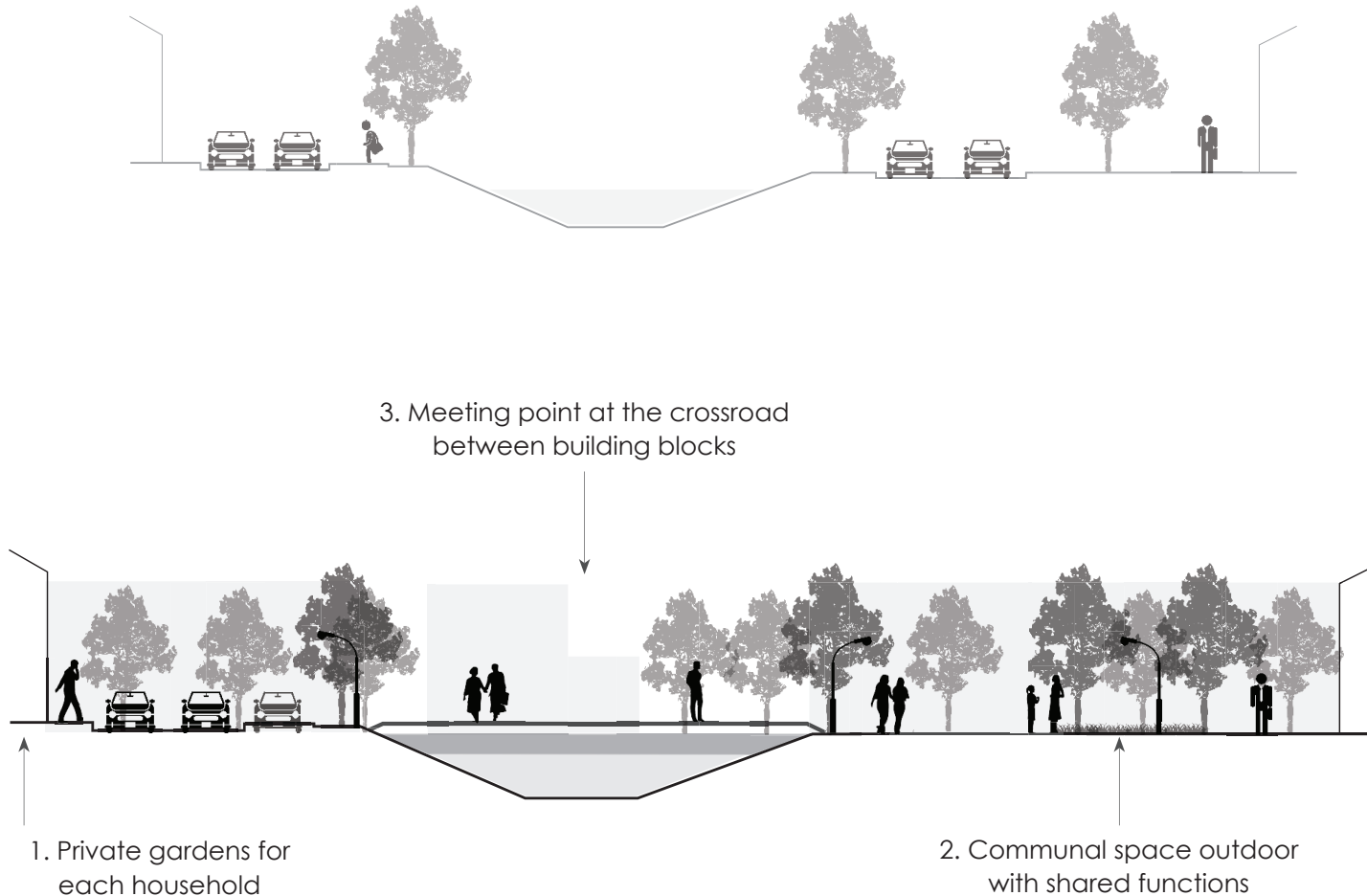
''Cars are dangerous to pedestrians; yet activities occur where cars and pedestrians meet'' (Alexander, 1977. p. 271)
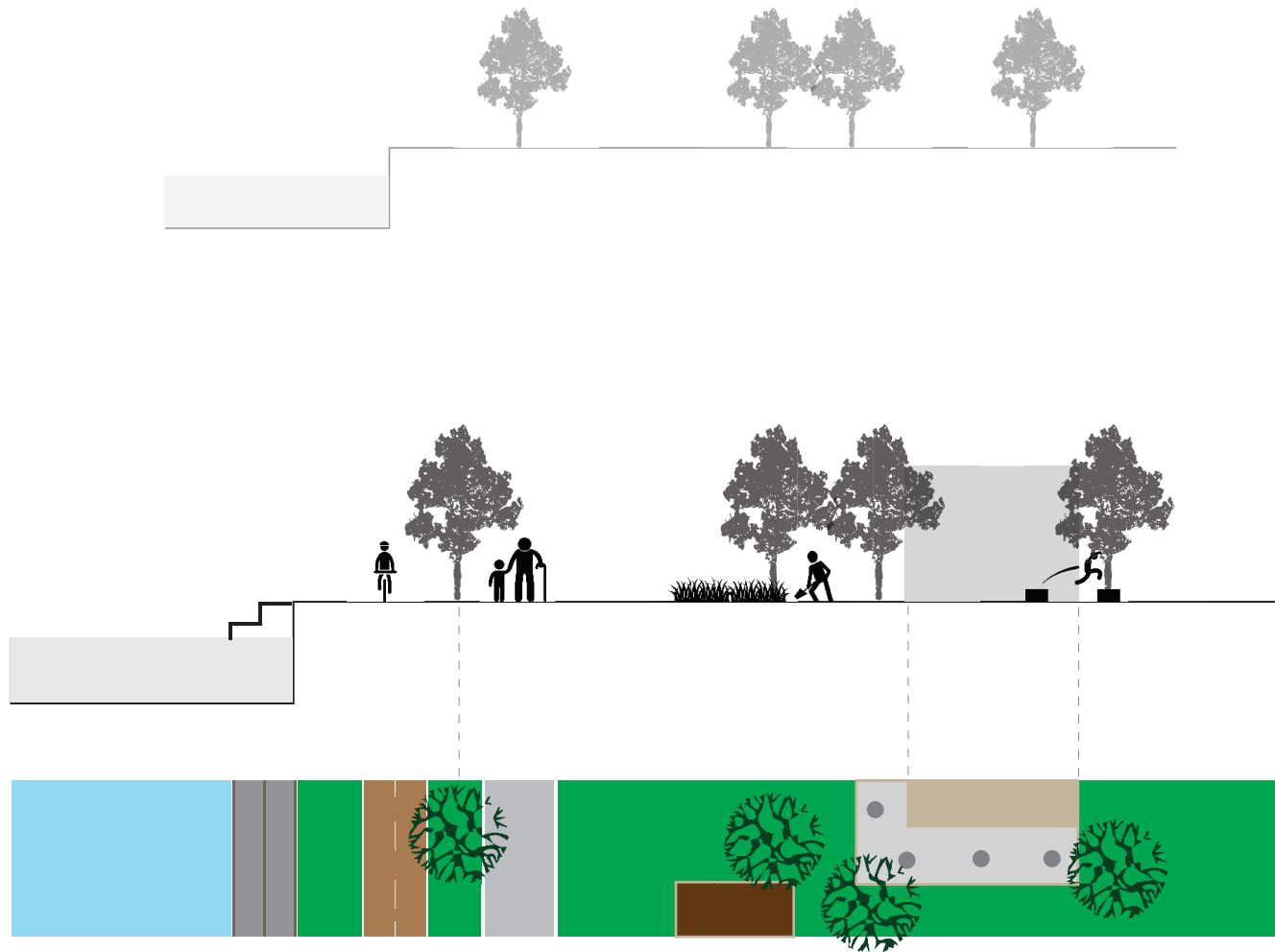
TYPOLOGY 2: STREET WITH GREEN/BLUE GRIDS

According to Alexander (1977), it is important to set up processes in a street that encourage different groups of people to come together. Morphologically, the important things are:

1. Private realms for the groups and individuals (such as gardens)

2. Common space for shared functions (communal space outdoors)

3. At the crossroads of the site, a place where people can meet and sit together.

These guidelines should encourage people with different backgrounds to meet and interact

3. Meeting point at the crossroad between building blocks

1. Private gardens for each household

2. Communal space outdoor with shared functions

figure 35: New situation of the Lepelaarsingel (own image)

TYPOLOGY 3: WATERFRONT

According to Alexander (1977), water fronts are very popular places for inhabitants to visit in a dense city. This is because of the view over the water. It takes inhabitants away from the dense and busy city life and creates a feeling of freedom and rest.

In order to attract people to these places, the public space should facilitate interaction by creating several meeting points and communal places where people can go.

This is the same in the urban park, a very popular urban form for people to interact in according to the theory paper (page 31).

figure 36: New situation of the waterfront in Charlois (own image)

TYPOLOGY 4: PUBLIC TRANSPORT HUB

figure 37: New situation of the Wolphaertsbocht
(own image)

functions

functions

According to Zhang & Lawson (2009), a public transport hub is one of the most important reasons for people to leave their comfortable homes and be active in the public realm.

In ''*Life between Buildings*'' (1987), Jan Gehl, there are three types of activities in outdoor space: necessary activities, optional activities and social activities. A public transport hub causes a necessary activity (walking to the stop). The public space around should encourage and facilitate the other types of activities.

In Arrival City terms, optional and social activities should evolve around places where people with different cultural backgrounds meet. The best scale for this is the neighbourhood scale, for this is the urban form that people feel most attached to (Lewicka et al, 2014).

Applying new typologies on the site

Katendrechtse Lagendijk

Fijenoord

Katendrecht

Hillersluis

Tarwewijk
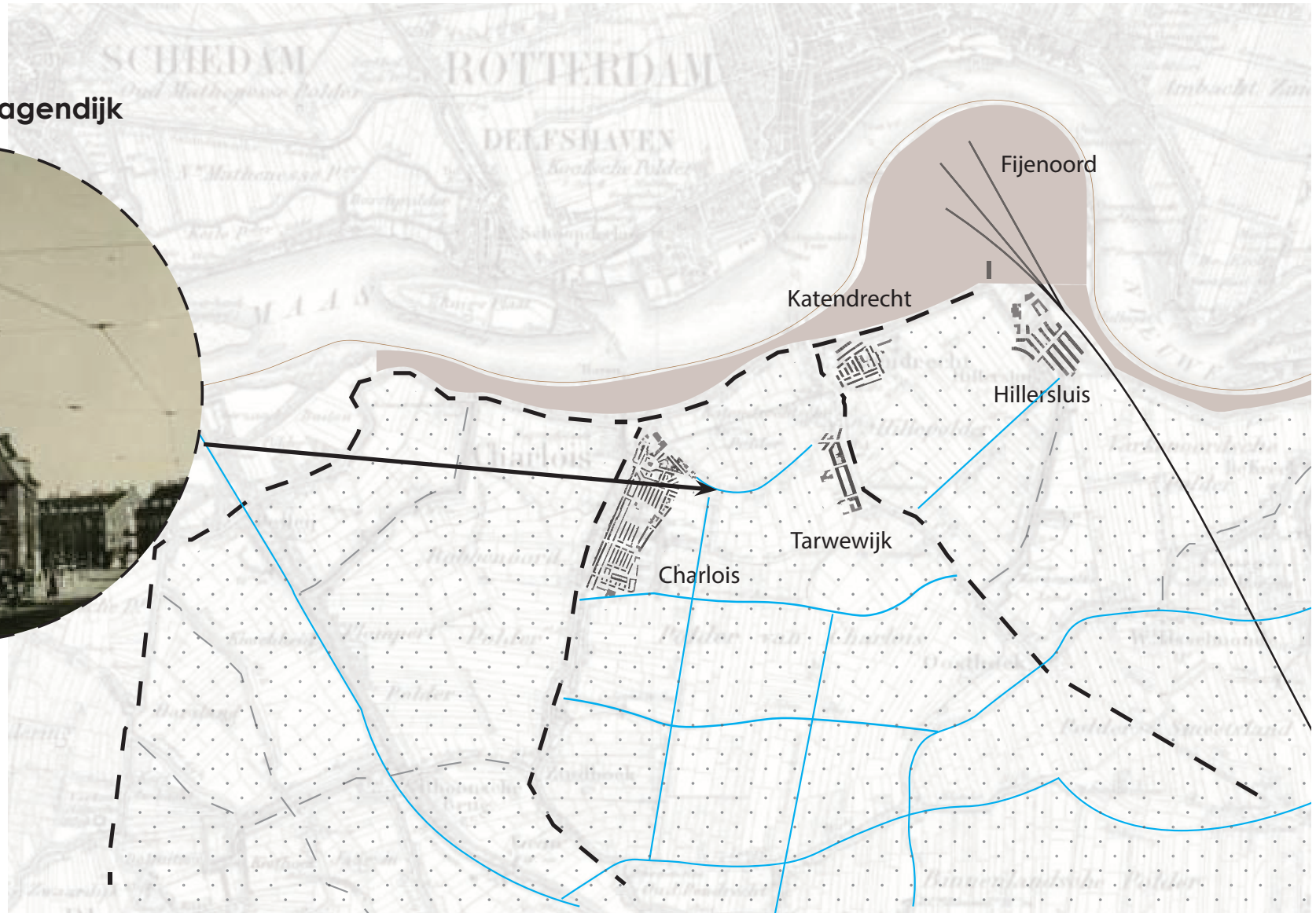
Charlois

Figure 38: Rotterdam Charlois in 1860 (own image, based on WAAG)

DESIGN

Applying new typologies on the site

''The Arrival City''
Written by a journalist, more from a sociologial point of view

''Place Attachment''
requirements for making a non-native person feel attached to his environment

Site analysis
How do these Arrival City principles occur in Rotterdam (South)?

Reference project
Connection between place attachment and spatial development in harbour areas

Pattern Languages
The actual needs of people with an immigration background in Charlois

Vision
How immigrant neighbourhood are transformed in the coming years

Design
Spatial design for a place in Rotterdam South, Carnisse.

Toolbox
How to transform immigrant neighbourhoods

figure 39: How research leads to design (own image)

DESIGN

Applying new typologies on the site

SECTION A

SECTION B

SECTION C

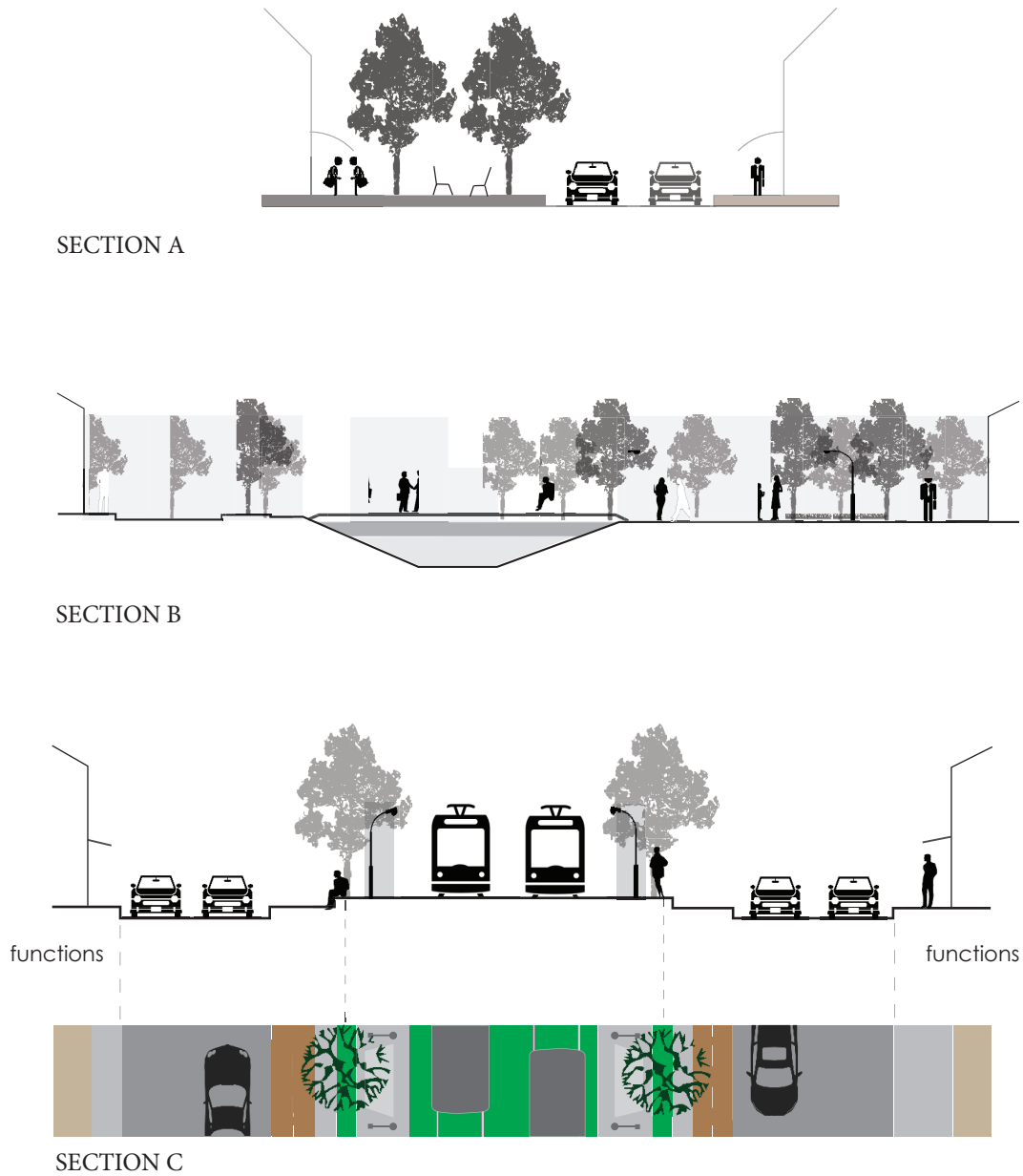functions

functions

figure 40: Plan for Charlois

C

A

B

0   50   100   150
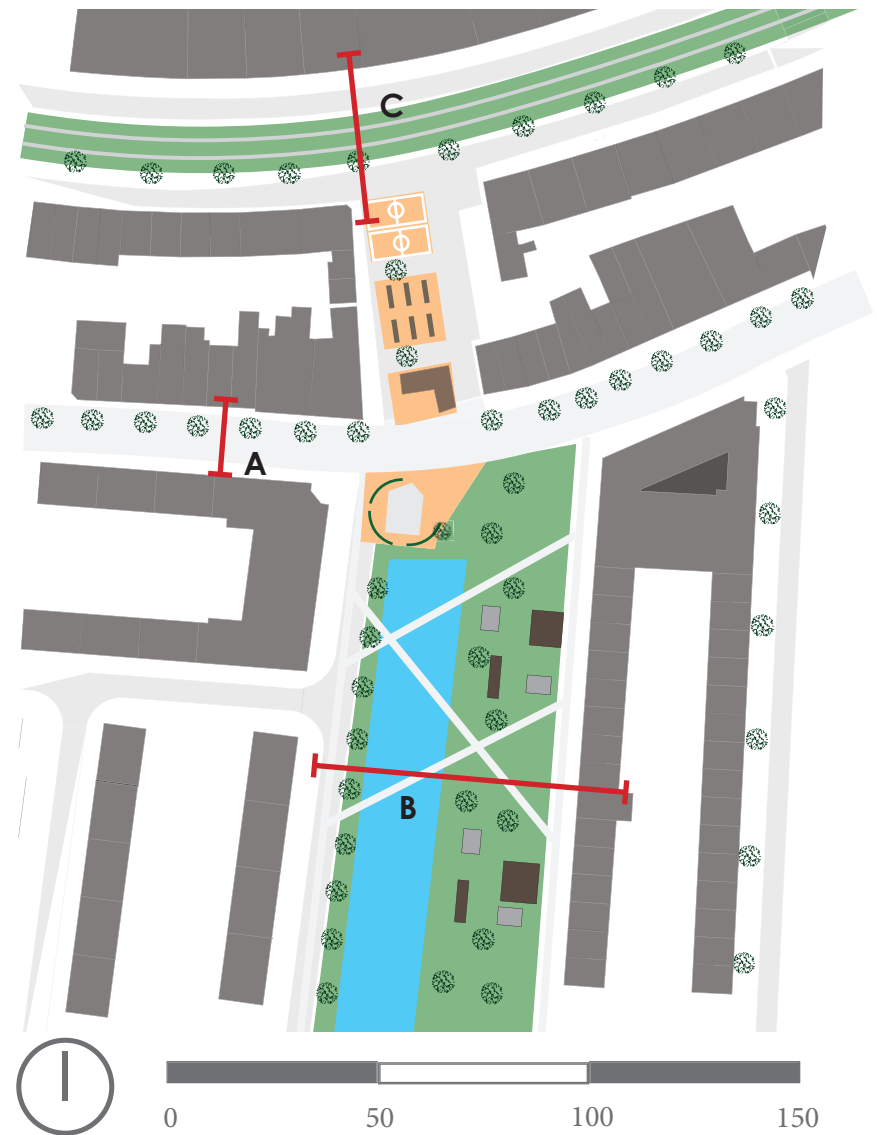
DESIGN

Design principles

Arrival City
1. Create space for local entrepreneurs to expose their stores

6. Create a central building that serves as a community centre, where people can go for services and help.

Place Attachment
4. Integrate more public functions that people from other cultures are willing to take part in (for example community gardening or a local market)

5. Integrate materials from different cultures (for example morrocan tiles)

9. Create places with shared responsibility (such as maintenance of green space and commumity gardens)
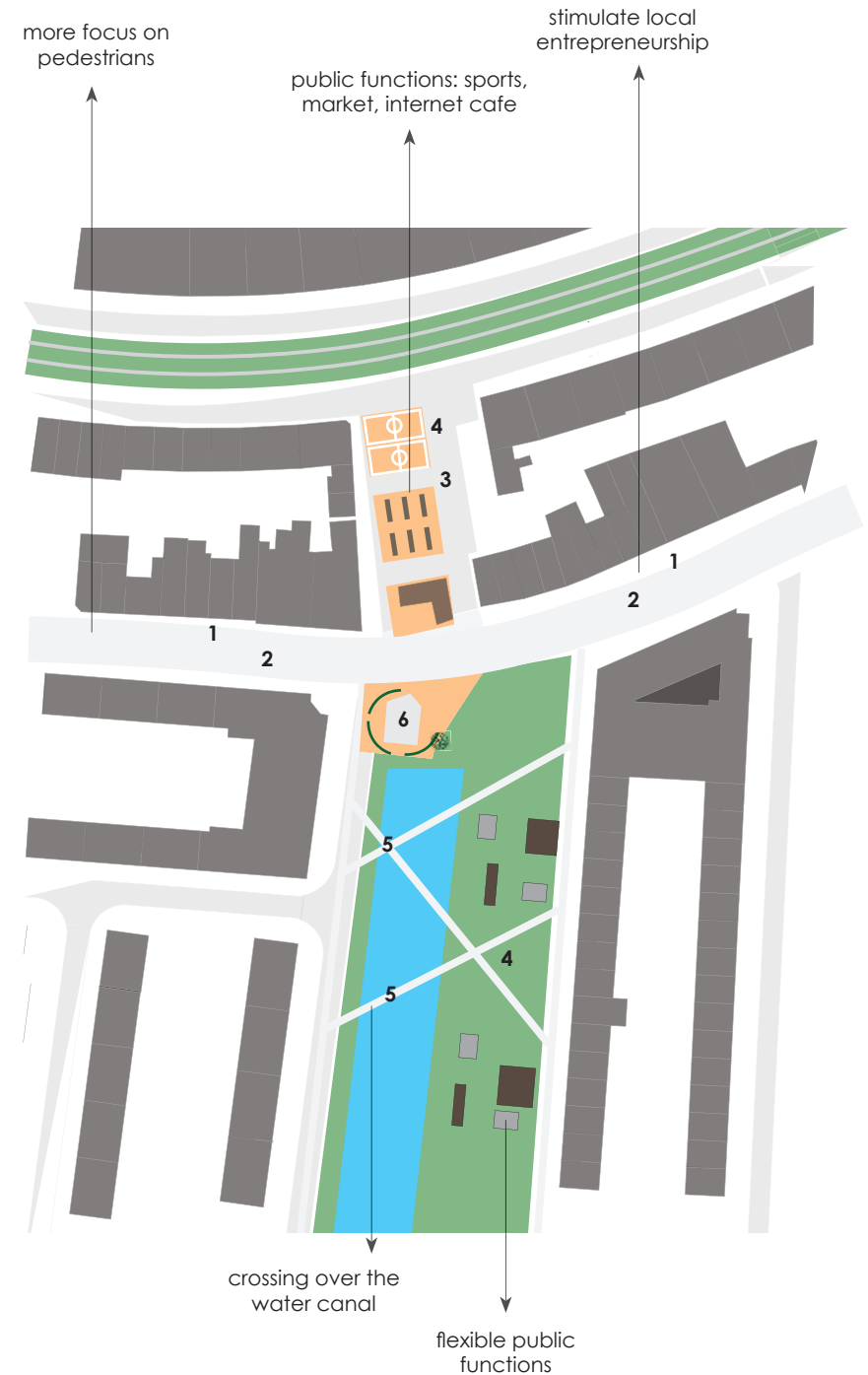
Pattern Languages
2. Transform the Katendrechtse Lagendijk into a pedestrian friendly area. (This is a historical road).

3. Create more communal functions inbetween the Wolphaertsbocht and the Katendrechtse Lagendijk (this is where most people cross in order to go to public transport stops).

7. Reduce the use of the car in the streets

8. Place more lighting posts in order to enhance control and visuality in the public space.

more focus on pedestrians

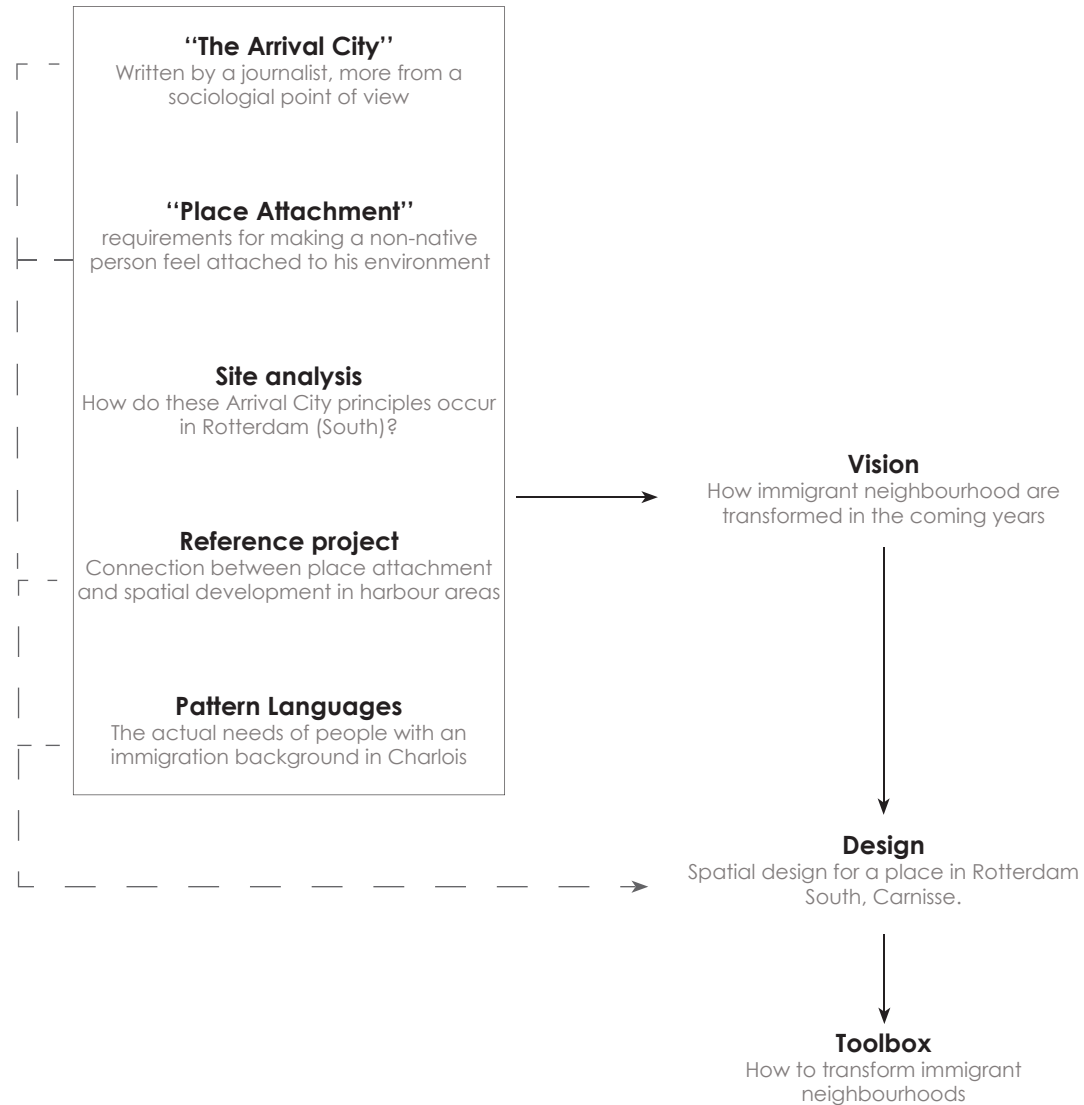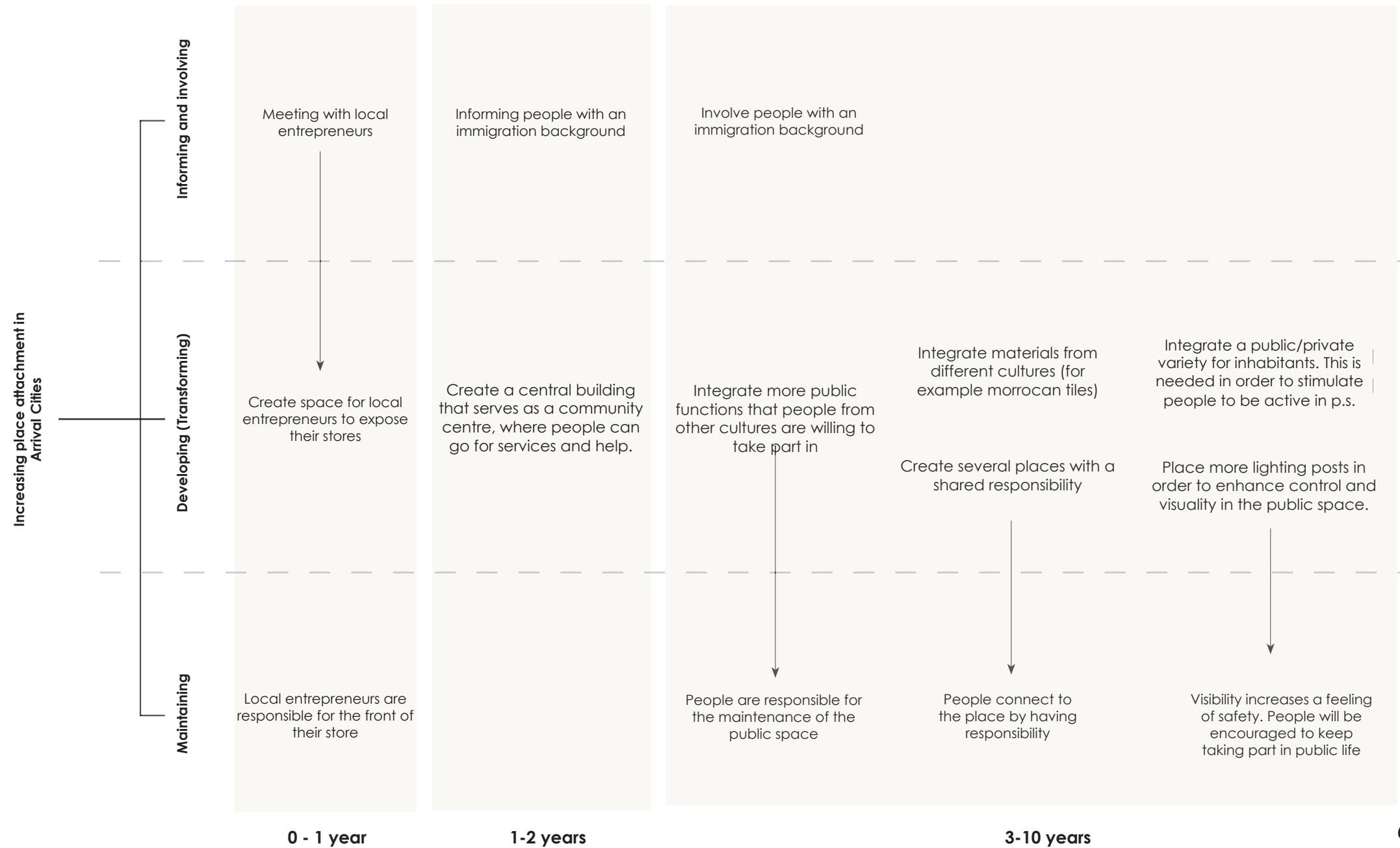public functions: sports, market, internet cafe

stimulate local entrepreneurship

crossing over the water canal

flexible public functions

0   50   100   150

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figure 41: How research leads to design (own image)

TOOLBOX

Elements

Increasing place attachment in Arrival Cities

Informing and involving

	0 - 1 year	1-2 years	3-10 years	

Informing

Meeting with local entrepreneurs

Informing people with an immigration background

Involve people with an immigration background

Developing (Transforming)

Create space for local entrepreneurs to expose their stores

Create a central building that serves as a community centre, where people can go for services and help.

Integrate more public functions that people from other cultures are willing to take part in

Integrate materials from different cultures (for example morrocan tiles)

Create several places with a shared responsibility

Integrate a public/private variety for inhabitants. This is needed in order to stimulate people to be active in p.s.

Place more lighting posts in order to enhance control and visuality in the public space.

Maintaining

Local entrepreneurs are responsible for the front of their store

People are responsible for the maintenance of the public space

People connect to the place by having responsibility

Visibility increases a feeling of safety. People will be encouraged to keep taking part in public life

0 - 1 year   **1-2 years**   **3-10 years**

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TOOLBOX

Informing and involving

0 - 1 year

Meeting with local entrepreneurs

1-2 years

Inform people with an immigration background

3-10 years

Informing people with an immigration background

Meeting local entrepreneurs at the Katendrechtse Lagendijk
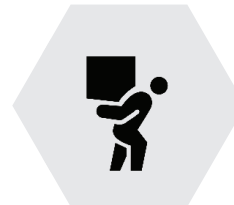
Involve people in public activities

TOOLBOX

Developing

Create space for local entrepreneurs to expose their stores
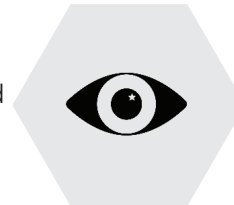
Create several places with a shared responsibility

Integrate more public functions that people from other cultures are willing to take part in

Create a central building that serves as a community centre, where people can go for services and help.

Place more lighting posts in order to enhance control and visuality in the public space.

Integrate materials from different cultures (for example moroccan tiles)

Integrate a public/private variety for inhabitants. This is needed in order to stimulate people to be active in p.s.

TOOLBOX

Developing

Tools	Elements		Impact
	Reduce of car space	Policies for expansion	A more vibrant public space where people can meet and interact
	Community centre	Clear routing	Clearity for newcomers in terms of routing, and where to go for help
	Activities in public space		A variety of functions in which people can take part. They become actively involved
			Bringing forth various cultures in materials strengthens the different histories and stories of inhabitants

TOOLBOX
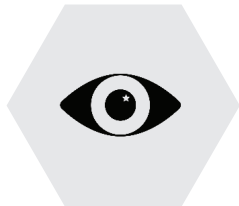
Tools	Elements	Impact
	Functions in public space	A feeling of place attachment by having a feeling of membership and shared responsibility
	Adding light posts · Security cameras (hidden)	A feeling of safety among the entire neighbourhood.
	Variety in private/public	A variety of public and more private spaces

TOOLBOX

Developing

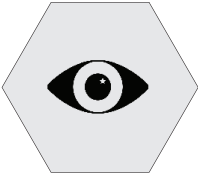Create space for local entrepreneurs to expose their stores

Create a central building that serves as a community centre, where people can go for services and help.

Create several places with a shared responsibility
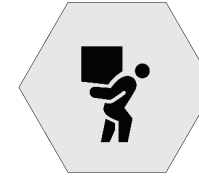
Place more lighting posts in order to enhance control and visuality in the public space.

Expand pedestrian space and give entrepreneurs space for expansion

One main community centre, and an internet cafe
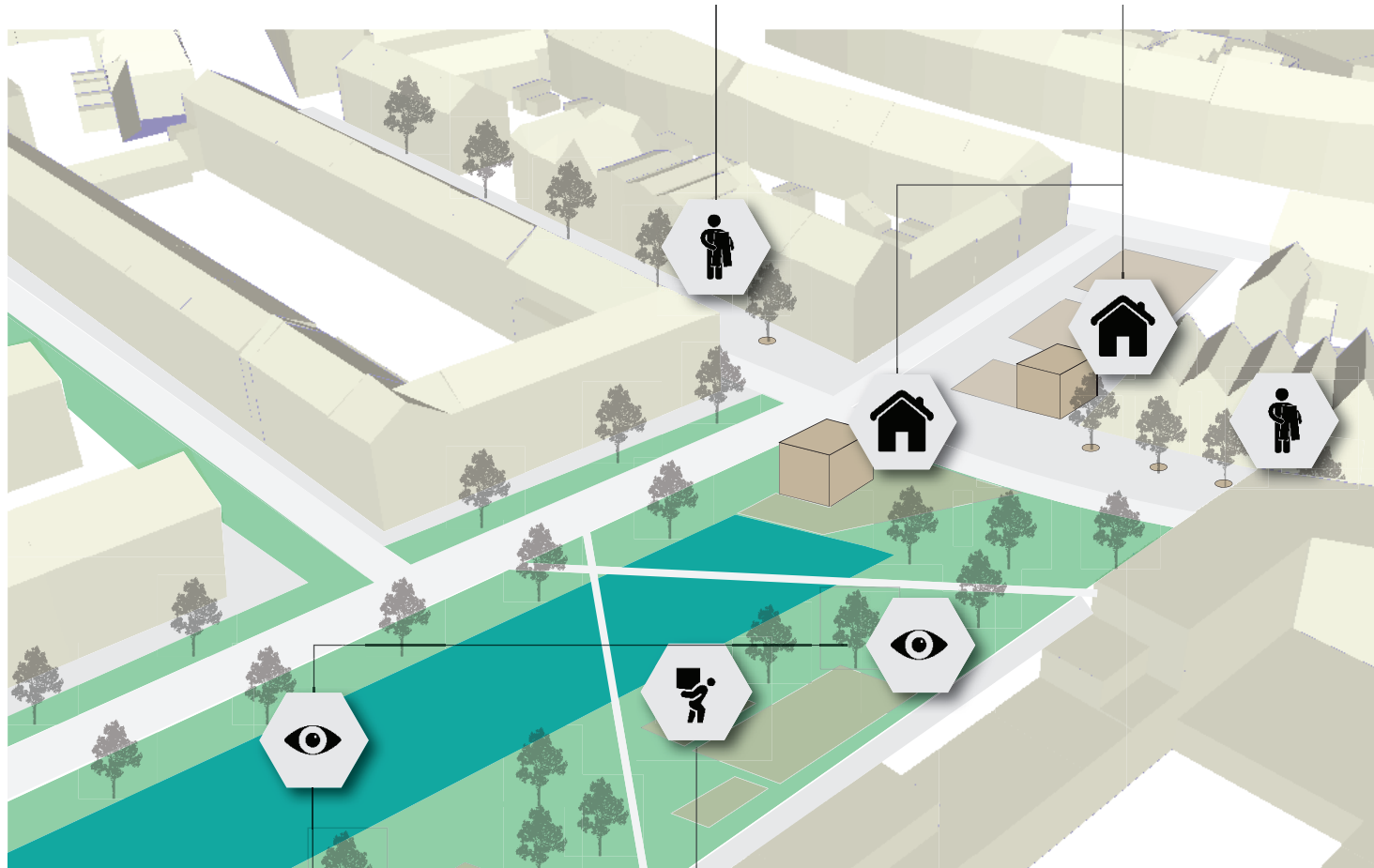
Light posts and hidden cameras are placed to enhance safety

Inhabitants are responsible for the created public functions

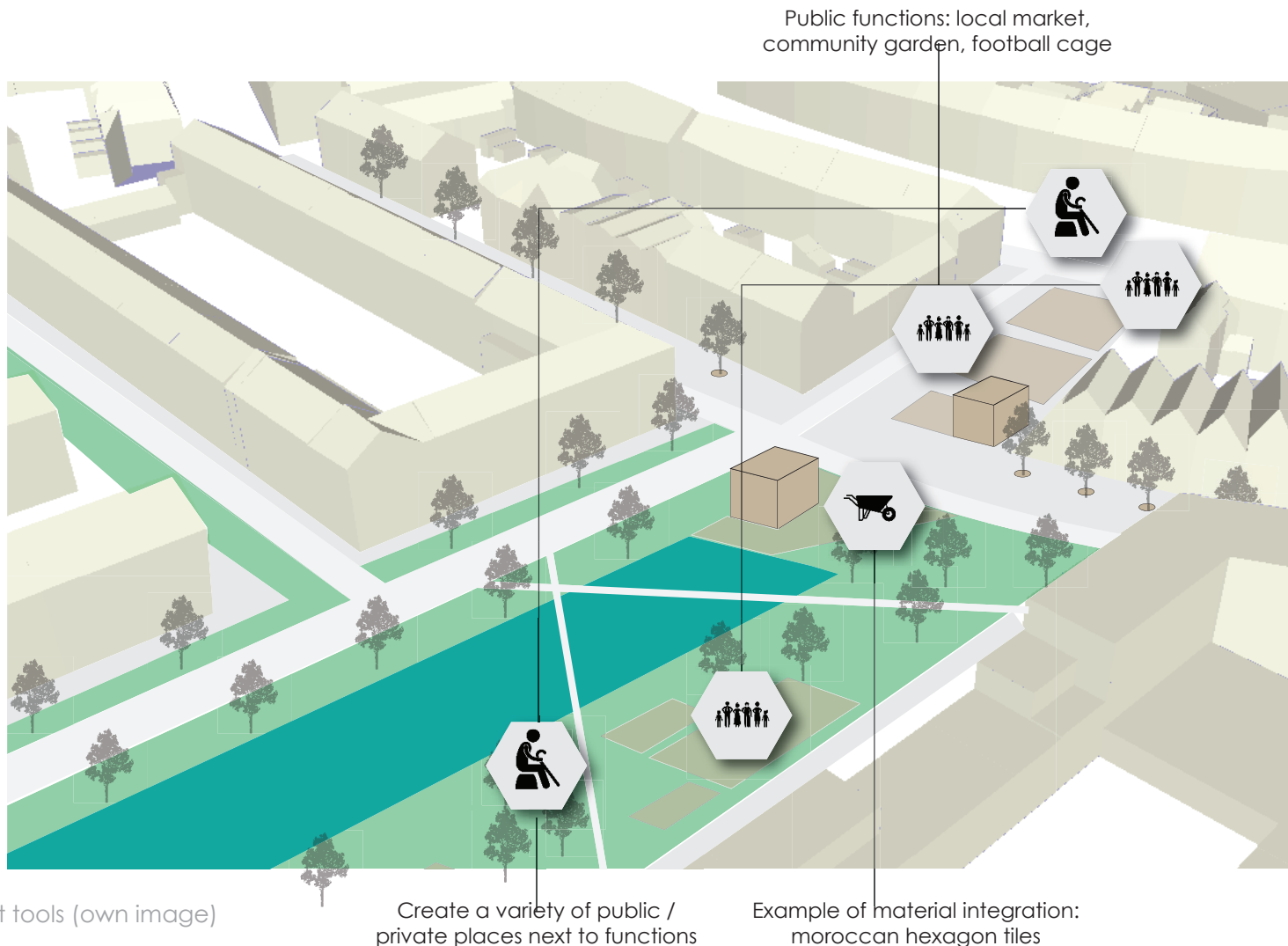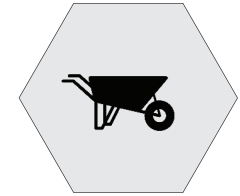figure 43: Development tools (own image)

TOOLBOX

Developing

Integrate more public functions that people from other cultures are willing to take part in
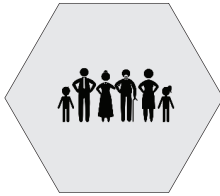
Integrate a public/private variety for inhabitants. This is needed in order to stimulate people to be active in p.s.

Integrate materials from different cultures (for example morrocan tiles)

Public functions: local market, community garden, football cage

Create a variety of public / private places next to functions

Example of material integration: moroccan hexagon tiles

TOOLBOX

Maintaining

Local entrepreneurs are responsible for the front of their store

People connect to the place by having responsibility

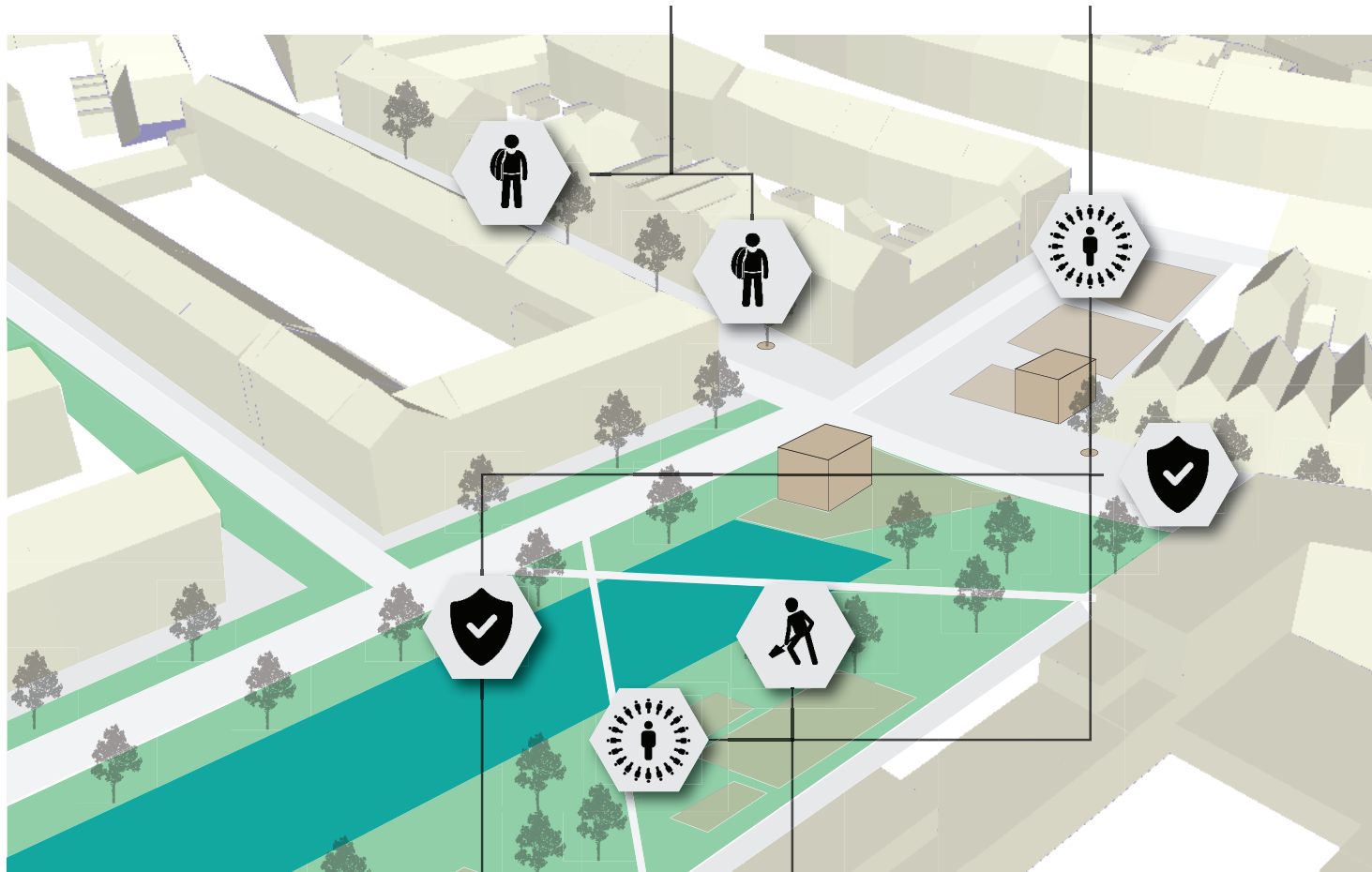People are responsible for the maintenance of the public space

Visibility increases a feeling of safety. People will be encouraged to keep taking part in public life

Shops owners are responsible for the front of their stores

Inhabitants are responsible for maintaining the public functions

Safety is increased by creating more open spaces and placing light posts

Inhabitants should keep the public space clean

figure 45: Maintenance tools (own image)
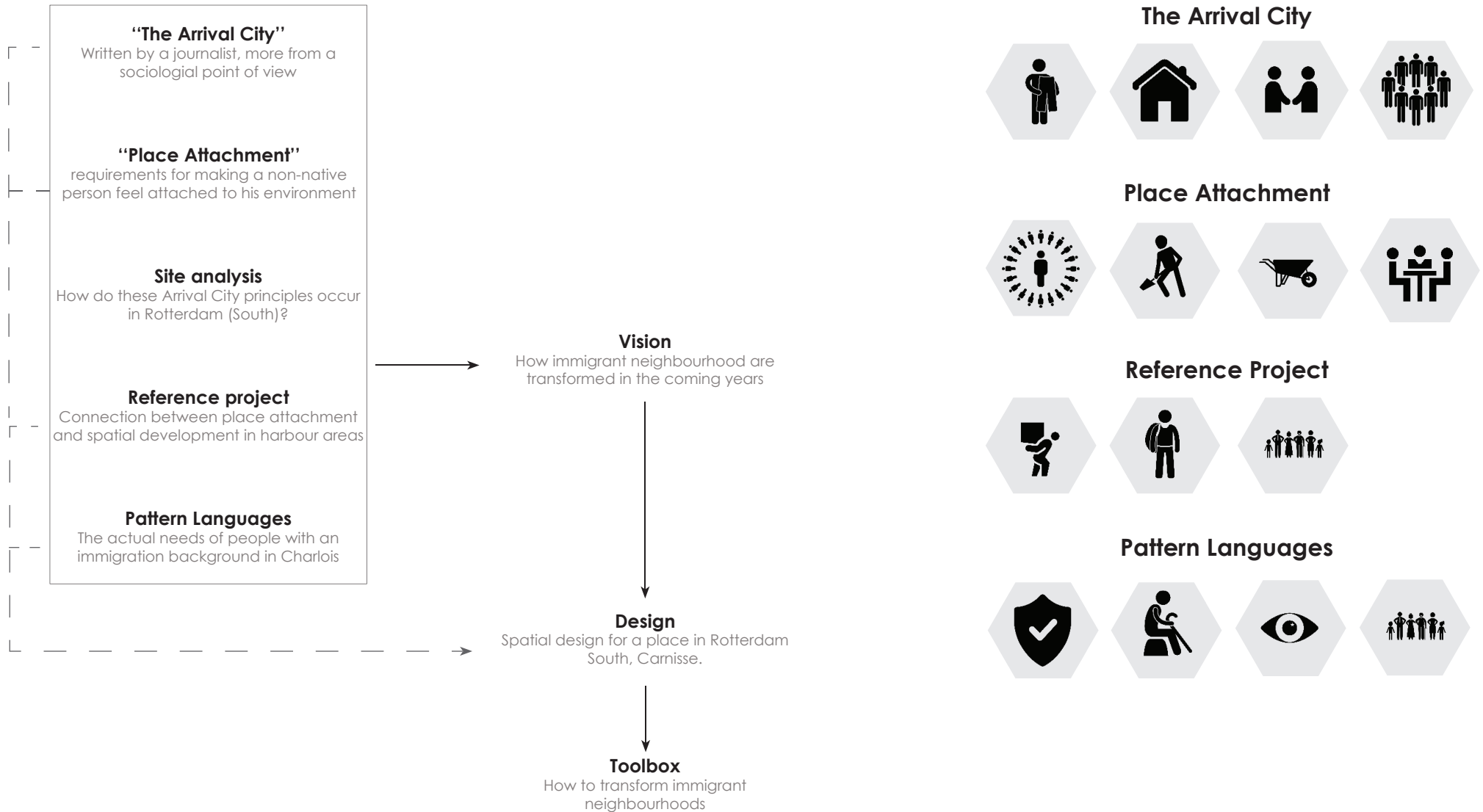
TOOLBOX

Build up

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"**Place Attachment**"
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The Arrival City

Place Attachment

Reference Project

Pattern Languages

figure 46: How research leads to design (own image)

75

Paris: The Assimilationist Model'

Barcelona: The Multicultural Model
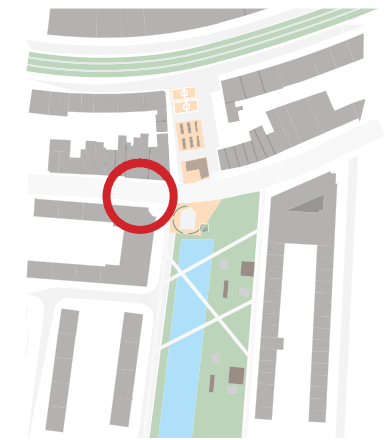

New York: The Laissez-faire Model

Figure 47: The planned reboot of a beleaguered south London shopping centre in Elephant and Castle bodes well

Meeting with local entrepreneurs

Create space for local entrepreneurs to expose their stores

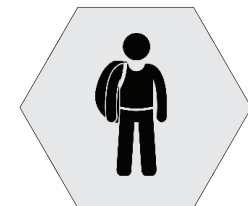Local entrepreneurs are responsible for the front of their store

figure 48: Visualization of the Lepelaarsingel (own image)

People connect to the place by having responsibility

People are responsible for the maintenance of the public space

Visibility increases a feeling of safety. People will be encouraged to keep taking part in public life

figure 49: Visualization of the Katendrechtse Lagendijk crossing (own image)

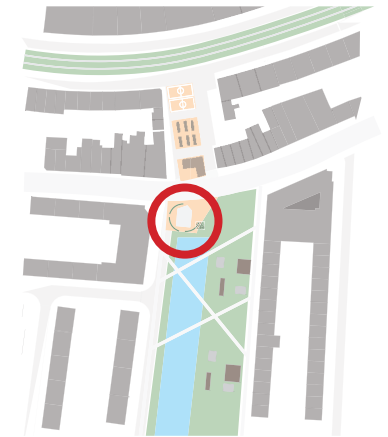Integrate public funtions around public transport hubs that connect to the needs of immigrants

Create a central building that serves as a community centre, where people can go for services and help.

figure 50: Visualization of the community centre (own image)

Create a central building that serves as a community centre, where people can go for services and help.
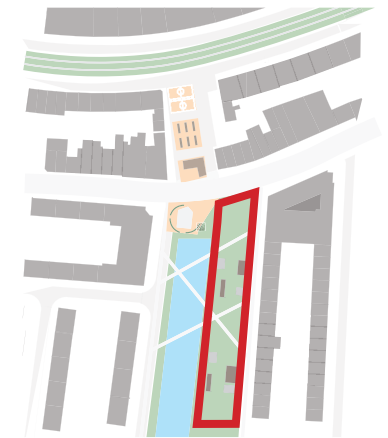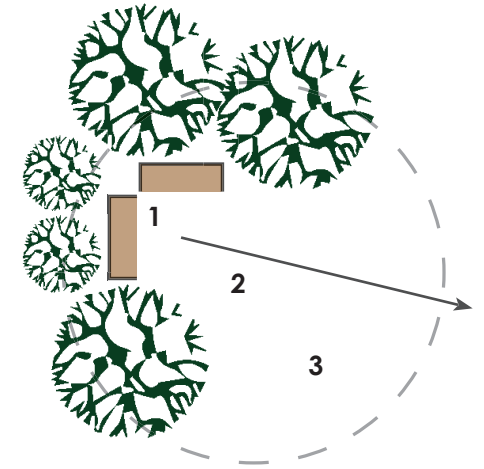
Informing people with an immigration background

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figure 51: Visualization of the public/private variety (own image)

Integrate more public functions that people from other cultures are willing to take part in

Integrate public functions around public transport hubs that connect to the needs of immigrants

"THE SECRET TO THE CITY IS INTEGRATION. EVERY AREA OF THE CITY SHOULD COMBINE WORK, LEISURE AND CULTURE. SEPERATE THESE FUNCTIONS AND THE CITY WILL DIE"

- JAIME LERNER