

RECLAIMING (SEMI)PUBLIC SPACE

Two strikes against living at a disadvantage

A no boundary approach for Bospolder & Tussendijken, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

by Maud Ebbers



We write so much about spatial injustice for so long, but still we see no change in our (semi)public space. What to do with it? Deal with it on the border of public and private, our (semi)public spaces, to stimulate encounters and to make people aware for their commons (meets and shares).

(Amin, 2011)

PROLOGUE

In the beginning, I wanted to make a project that... is good for 'everyone', for people, animals, vegetation, that is sustainable with green-blue connections and more importantly honest and reliable by building bridges between the ones that deserve it and form a collective, which would bring a systematic change, with a critical political socio-spatial topic, not thinking along with the mass, which would shift the earth and cross minds, of high quality.

This sounds idealistic and naive, and yes it is, only a little. Because, when you use people's energy properly and when those are the right people to involve, mountains can be moved. So, that is the reason why this project has a positive approach.

An approach that tries to involve the right people, the best places, and co-creation tries to embrace the best bonds between people and places ...

In life, many times, I have been misunderstood because sometimes I think differently. It is time to change the wrong forms of communication that turn out in misunderstanding. It is time to give a voice to the unusual suspects (or the usual, depending on how you look at it) and time to hear the people who are not the majority: the regular, the wealthiest, the best-looking, or the smoothest. #ME

... a socio-spatial aim for true cross-understanding.

It is time to reconsider the spatial planning approach to a multi-disciplinary one. Start with minorities, go for real co-creation and make it visual and practical.



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Wie meer wil weten moet woorden eten.

VOICE OF BOTU | GERRIT KOUWENAAR

#geert #kouwenaar #woordeneten @visserijplein

<https://straatpoezie.nl/gedicht/wie-meer-wil-weten-moet-woorden-eten/>

- Abstract
- Acknowledgments
- Colophon
- Content
- Roadmap

RECLAIMING (SEMI)PUBLIC SPACE

Two Strikes Against Living at Disadvantage

ABSTRACT

Rotterdam has always been a showcase for attractive images but ignorant about developing urban impurities, by post-war being built back as an intra- and international gateway. Due to fragmentation of the spatial planning system, politicization and polarization, and a lack of depth in important political discussions, urban impurities in municipal measures express in the absence of cross understanding regarding taking care of challenging focus areas, like Bospolder-Tussendijken (BoTu) in Rotterdam. It is time to reconsider the approach. Socio-spatial character is paradoxical, while social unrest creates a lack of responsibility to sustain and maintain the (semi)public space, which causes a vicious cycle of unrest. Overstimulation with (sustainable or resilient) development plans sensitizes and therewith stigmatizes the neighbourhood. Residents are aware of this stigmatization and find themselves often in a self-fulfilling prophecy, not taking care of their surroundings. Passengers and residents move through the neighbourhood with shifting motives related to four domains of social life, living (1), labour (2), learning (3), and leisure (4). Urban planning documents are dominantly textual and theoretical, while they involve creating physical places with a practical outcome. No-boundary-botu could be the solution. By embracing asset-based community development and co-creating with the unusual suspects, an Asset Atlas could strengthen local networks and fit the needs of the different domains, aiming for true cross understanding. Through scenarios, synergies within the initiatives' network will be displayed to reclaim the (semi)public space, encourage encounters, and create safety, trust and, most important, rest.

KEYWORDS

Urban Politics, Public Space, Urban Deprived Areas, Societal Discourse, Reclaiming Space, Neighbourhood Settings, Stigmatization of Disadvantage

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This complex project would not have been possible without so many people supporting me throughout the year. First, I want to thank my mentors. The team was four ladies strong: Caroline Newton, Tanja Herdt and Marthe van Gils. Without you, I would not have accomplished such a strong story. You kept me sharp with your criticalities and positive feedback. Second, I want to thank all contributors to my work, everyone I “multi-disciplinary” discussed with: F. van Steenberg, A. Romein, R. Kleinhans, R. Höppner, R. Schoenmakers, H. Verhoef, T. van der Meulen, S. Rots, A.M. Verheijen, S. Ouarirou Waslati, and V. Nadin. Third, all professors supported and encouraged me during my study career at the TU Delft: S. Milinovic, V. Balz, L. Qu, and R. Rocco. Fourth, all inhabitants of BoTu, of course, who enthusiastically spoke to me during their daily activities. Finally, my amazing family and friends, with a special thank you to my mom Caroline, sister Noor, aunt Hanny, uncle Jack, nephew Lucas, Joelle, Fleur, Lois, Laura, Heike, and Jaimy.

Stay safe and healthy,
#ME

MAUD EBBERS



Planning Complex
Cities TU Delft



VEERKRACHTIG BOTU 2028.

IN TIEN JAAR NAAR HET STEDELIJK SOCIAAL GEMIDDELDE

COLOPHON

The team for reclaiming (semi)public space consists of the following people. From TU Delft: Caroline Newton (1st mentor, Planning Complex Cities), Tanja Herdt (2nd mentor, Urban Fabrics), Geert Coumans (delegate of the Board of Examiners) and Maud Ebbers (#ME) as the graduating student. This TU team has cooperated with the Veldacademie, specifically with Marthe van Gils (researcher by design), monitoring social resilience for 'Resilient BOTU2028'.

DISCLAIMER:

This thesis consists of 2 documents:

1. Reclaim Report
2. Asset Atlas

#ME (tag) means Maud Ebbers.
All figures are made by #ME, unless otherwise mentioned.

THESIS - P5 REPORT
MSC4 URBANISM
TU DELFT 2020-2021
MAUD EBBERS

VOICE OF BOTU

A FRAME like this around a QUOTE means it comes from one of the approached unusual suspects, RESIDENTS (by field research) and EXPERTS (by spar sessions). Summaries are in Appendix III and IV.

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BUILDING STRUCTURE

This thesis criticizes socio-spatial inequality within vulnerable urban areas (from now on (urban) focus areas). It will bring several perspectives on past, current, and upcoming necessary developments in Bospolder and Tussendijken (from now on BoTu) in Rotterdam, the case study location. Therefore, the definition, emergence, and context of focus areas will be elaborated. Political preferences influence spatial planning. For years the government dealt with focus areas in the same way or not?

Two timelines represent the commencement of this research. The first demonstrates the shifts of people over time; as a conclusion, it reveals certain stigmatization of migration and integration by image and reputation. The second demonstrates the shifts in planning over time; as a conclusion, it reveals a change in spatial planning, which is new. A societal discourse will be explained by that change in spatial planning and a change in the Dutch attitude towards spatial planning.

Next to a change in stigmatization and the Dutch attitude towards spatial planning, the language used for urban deprived areas has changed over time. A model enriches these points by showing the effects of the shift in the Dutch attitude towards spatial planning over time and the impact on planning for people. Striking happenings are displayed at the bottom to put things in perspective. A timeline of the trend and one of the today will illustrate a need for change in the Dutch attitude towards spatial planning, relevance, and context. Trend, represented by (newspaper) articles, highlights the urgency of the challenge, the problems in Dutch focus areas because there was a reason for publishing. Today, represented by today's plans and projects, highlights today's perspective on why and how things need to change. Before moving to the research hypothesis, ethical considerations and possible limitations are discussed to understand why this topic needs to be treated with care. A model shows how societies' discourse is visible in public space through political engagement in the relation city (Pietterse, 2005). Thereafter, the conceptual framework of the thesis shows that a vicious cycle of unrest is operating in urban focus areas. To understand the context better and to gain more information about the history, development, and characteristics of BoTu, a location analysis is done. Afterwards, the proposed approach of the thesis is illustrated by frameworks.

Future challenges and design goals are mentioned to know what purposes need to be reached. Stijn Oosterlynck (2020) calls it a nationalization of solidarity. Assuming that a residential area must be a safe, liveable, and inclusive living environment, a list of criteria is composed, gained by literature study, to create a strategy towards how the Dutch planning attitude for and the Dutch way of dealing with urban focus areas can be changed. The following criteria play an important role in reclaiming urban focus areas: accepting the change of Dutch culture (1), putting self-interest in planning aside (2), dealing with problems quickly (3), improving the quality of semipublic space (4), stimulating opportunities to encounter (5), and increasing the range of amenities (6). In semipublic space, most (accidental) encounters happen, and that is one of the conditions for a liveable and safe space, a relationship of trust with the spatial environment. The criteria will generate a discussion for further research, analysis, and socio-spatial design because they will create a strategy towards how planning for urban focus areas can be more cohesive. A misunderstanding between different actors's perspectives is revealed by a disappeared spatial planning portfolio and a New Environmental Act (Nieuwe Omgevingswet, NOVI) which are moving away from national authority (Provoost, 2020), and a transition in 'our' welfare state (Van Steenberghe, 2020). Possible interventions are compared against the criteria, which leads to several design goals. The design goals will be checked by participatory design with the residents of Bospolder and Tussendijken.

It is time to reconsider the approach; the Dutch attitude towards spatial planning needs to change.

Prologue



▷ 00 MOTIVE

- 0.1 Motive & Incentives
- 0.2 Language
- 0.3 Challenges
- 0.4 Location
- 0.5 Ethics & Limitations



▷ 01 FOCUS AREA

- 1.1 Focus Area
 - 1.2 Trends & Urgency
 - 1.3 Shifts & Effects
 - 1.4 Stigma
 - 1.5 Unrest
- Turn around!**



▷▷ 01 AREA FOCUS

- 1.1 Area Focus
 - 1.2 Today & Planning
 - 1.3 Path Dependency
 - 1.4 Numbers
- Dead end!**
Shift mind?

READY FOR MINDSHIFT?



▮▮ 04 ASSET

- 4.1 ABCD Conditions
- 4.2 Actors & Initiatives
- 4.3 (No) Labeling



□ 05 ATLAS

- 5.1 Asset Atlas
- 5.2 (Semi)Public Space
- 5.3 Co-creation
- 5.4 Terms & Effects

LEGEND

- ▷ START
- ▷▷ FAST FORWARD
- ▮▮ PAUSE
- STOP
- △ DEVIATION

MINDSET CHANGE

□ INTERMEZZO ▶

Meet Residence
Meet Residents
Opening up?



△ 02 CHANGE

2.1 (Over)Stimulation
Start with the residents!
2.2 Networks & Ties
2.3 Meet Residents 2.0
2.4 Meet Residence 2.0

△ 03 CHANCE

3.1 No-Boundary-BoTu
3.2 Move & Meet
3.3 Conflict areas
3.4 Opportunity areas



VOICE OF BOTU

A FRAME like this around a QUOTE means it comes from one of the approached unusual suspects,

RESIDENTS (by field research)
& EXPERTS (by spar sessions).

Summaries are in Appendix III and IV.

I CONCLUSION

1 Resume
2 Findings & Discussion
3 Transferability
4 Recommendations

△ 06 MINDSHIFT

Mindshift!

6.1 Mindset
6.2 Mindshift
6.3 Co-creation
6.4 (Cross) Understanding
6.5 Rest

II REFLECTION NEW? ▶

1 Reflection Project
2 Reflection Personal

Epilogue

III REFERENCES

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IV APPENDICES

I. Research Frameworks
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III. Fieldwork Voices of Experts

Moving
Motive?

Motives!
Team-up

Together
Ready, set, go!

#ME



01 Motive & Incentives



02 Language Use



03 Urban Challenges



04 Location Choice



05 Ethics & Limits | Ethical Considerations
& Possible Limitations & COVID-situation

Moving Motives

In this frame will be a short explanation per chapter...

'Moving motives' from #ME represented by intrinsic incentives are included. Just like a glossary, urban challenges and line of reasoning for the location choice, together with possible ethics and limitations.

VOICE OF BOTU | NAME

Title poem or song

From now on there will be a poem or lyrics in this frame written by a resident from Bospolder or Tussenijken or a resident from Rotterdam.

TAG #firstname #lastname #function
@location @poem or @lyrics
LINK to person or poem

DRIVE

Although the Netherlands is not the country where you immediately think of disadvantaged neighbourhoods, many people live at a disadvantage (CBS, 2019). Compared to the norm in the Netherlands, more than half a million households live in poverty (Nibud, 2019). Most of the households located in wider urban environments. The percentages are as follows: Rotterdam (10,9%), Amsterdam (10,5%), and the Hague (10,3%). Due to the norm in the Netherlands, these are numbers people often do not expect.

Title explained I: reclaiming

There are different ways to interpret the reclamation of space. Here it means, improving space by insiders and outsiders and winning or claiming back space by insiders to which residential space belongs —residents' ownership (public) instead of governmental (private). A new fragmentation of the spatial planning system and public housing has emerged. As a result, the gift of telling stories that connect interests and stakeholders to tackle significant challenges together has come under pressure (Provoost et al., 2020). There are different stakeholders, commons, with a share in this. Usually, the following main actors' categories are involved: civil society, private sector, and public sector (Ostrom, 2009). According to this same theory, we should add some often forgotten stakeholders: planet, future generations (or silent stakeholders), and the governance divided into formal and informal institutions.

After analysis and fieldwork, an insight will be given of which actors share in the intake of (public) space in urban deprived areas and better understand how and why these spaces are or should be reclaimed.

Title explained II: (semi)public space

There are different ways to interpret (semi)public space. Here it means, a safe and reliable, liveable space for encounters. Encounters happen mostly in (semi)public space and small-scale local meetings, so it needs to be adequately cared for. We should stimulate facilitating encounters between resource-rich and resource-poor people. (De Boer, 2010, & Gehl, 2011, & Jacobs, 1961, & Kleinhans, 2012 & Van Eijk, 2010, & Verloo, 2015).

INTRINSIC

An intrinsic drive of #me, is that i have always been looking for common ground; by being a member of the JS (Jonge Socialisten) and PvdA (Partij van de Arbeid), being a volunteer at the Zomerspelen (children's holiday week), and by being a host at events like International Womensday 2015, and UL Week 2020. Just as it always was my urge to bring people together, help others, help the vulnerable, decrease inequality and decrease the number of disadvantaged. When it comes to the well-being and needs of human beings and improving their quality of life, that motivates me to make a plan work.

INCENTIVE

Starting a project with one of your own experiences and concerns is essential, and preferably, the projects should have a significant societal impact in space and time. While seeing people live in deprive or minorities, this intrinsic social feeling to level and do something grows bigger day by day, my gut-feeling as an urban planner: i have to do something about this. The documentary Terug naar de Akbarstraat had a relatively significant influence on my sense of justice. A man in the documentary, interviewed by Felix Rottenberg, said when does the process of integration end? That took hold of me. Like various statements by municipal workers, mostly grey male pigeons of 50 plus, who did not feel affected with the residents of the neighbourhoods they were planning for.

(-) wie meer wie

VOICE OF BOTU | MENNO SMIT

Ik Ben Een Open Boek

Raam 1:

Waar ben jij hier?
Vlieg vlieg weg weg
let wiet waait waar?

Raam 2:

Ik ben een open boek
Jij een leeg blad
Zullen we lezen?

Raam 3:

Samen apart samen
Ik jij wij alleen
Waardoor? Waarom?

Raam 4:

Lezers lezen leuzen
Vissen vissen vis

#menno #smit #openboek # @visserijplein
<https://straatpoezie.nl/gedicht/ik-ben-een-open-boek/>

CLARIFICATION OF TERMS

UNDERSTANDING OF CONCEPTS

The nicest thing of composing this terms' composition is that every term is inter-linked. From one literature work, I could jump to another and you can do it too.

This could have been a never-ending story, but at some point I had to stop it.

Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD)

"The alternative path to community development focuses on a community's assets, capacities and abilities. Historical evidence indicates that significant community development takes places only when local community people are committed to investing in themselves and their resources. Communities are built bottom-up, not top-down." (Russell, 2020)

Citizenship

"Liberalism versus Civic Republicanism; According to that liberal view, citizenship is the capacity for each person to form, revise, and rationally pursue his/her definition of the good. Citizens are seen as using their rights to promote their self-interest within certain constraints imposed by the exigency to respect the rights of others." (Mouffe, 1999)

"A Radical Democratic Citizenship; It is a common political identity of persons who might be engaged in many different purposive enterprises and with differing conceptions of the good, but who accept submission to the rules prescribed by the republica in seeking their satisfactions and in performing their actions. What binds them together is their common recognition of a set of ethico-political values. In this case, citizenship is not just one identity among others—as in liberalism—or the dominant identity that overrides all others—as in civic republicanism. It is an articulating principle that affects the different subject positions of the social agent (as I will show when I discuss the distinction public/private) while allowing for a plurality of specific allegiances and for the respect of individual liberty." (Mouffe, 1999)

Community

"An awful lot of things and the fullest definition for me is a group of related people that are also related to the place that they are in, in some shape or form, are creating a culture together that will prevail beyond them, and have some way of making exchange happen." (Russell, 2020)

Conflict for urban democracy

"Conflicts release a lot of energy. When citizens disagree with decision-making, their self-organized initiatives have to professionalise, or if their problem is not taken seriously in their eyes, they get angry. That's often it moment when people develop a political consciousness and start to organize themselves. Suddenly they have a reason to revolt and exercise their democratic rights. As a government you can make use of all that energy and urgency." (Verloo, 2011)

Co-Reliance (managing together)

*see Self-Reliance

"Dependence on or trust in someone or something." (Oxford Dictionary, 2021)

Dead public space

Sennett (1977: 12) blames modernism for creating 'dead public space' where spaces are isolated and isolating and makes the criticism of many that modern public space is too often a space to move through rather than a place to be. He recognises that the city itself is an amalgamation of strangers and alludes to the problems the postmodern city dweller has in taking pleasure from the urban experience, particularly when space is divorced from context and sociability. He observes that the stranger is a necessity of the city, but 'The stranger himself is a threatening figure, and few can take pleasure in that world of strangers' which is the cosmopolitan city (Sennett 1977: 3).

Deprived neighbourhood

*see description for "focus area"

Direct action

“Direct action involves various forms of collective action by (disadvantaged) groups aimed at stretching the liberal democratic constitutional framework to its limit. This implies that social movements and looser, issue-specific, social groups must claim their rights and entitlements through non-violent social action focussed on concrete issues that shape the quality of life of their constituencies. (Pieterse, 2005)

Discourse

“...power is both embedded in and effectuated through a crucial combination of knowledge and language, or what is called discourse. Discourse in this sense is the complex mixture of ideas and expressions through which individuals both perceive and in turn try to explain social reality. Discourse therefore also defines the parameters and criteria people use to ascertain and calculate the potential courses of action and to choose particular courses of action in specific circumstances. It is thus the primary... medium of both understanding and action.” (Pieterse, 2005 ; Goverde et al., 2000)

Discursive action

“Symbolic political contestation as expressed through discursive contestation in the public sphere.” (Pieterse, 2005) “Paradoxically, the symbolic or discursive domain is the most under-studied and under-theorised compared to the previous four domains of practice. Paradoxically, because Michel Foucault suggests that we are surrounded and enrolled by discursive power all the time. It is the ground we move on, the air we breathe, because we cannot step outside of it if we are to make a (conscious or unconscious) decision about our next move. Discourses provide a lens on the world, our everyday spaces and ourselves.” (Pieterse, 2005)

Domain of social life

Four domains of social life; living, working, learning, and leisure (Oosterlynck, 2004)

Disadvantaged neighbourhood

*see description for “focus area”

Focus area

The newest term for ‘vulnerable neighbourhoods’ in the Netherlands. The thesis will focus on (semi-) urban focus areas as residential areas, meaning living environments that deviate from urban norms and averages in economic, political, societal, and spatial (planning) sense. (Van Steenberghe, 2020)

Gentrification

Gentrification is a term used to indicate the social, cultural and economic upgrading of a neighborhood or city district. The revaluation of the district is accompanied by an increase in real estate prices. (Encyclo, 2020)

Governance

The literal translation of governance is board, control and power or the way of governing (Koenen, 1997). Governance can be broadly described as ‘executing the policies, control, power, rules and principles of organizations’ (Oxford Dictionary, 2021).

Government

“The group of people who are responsible for controlling a country or a state” (Oxford Dictionary, 2021).

Governmentality

Combines the terms government and rationality. Government in this sense refers to conduct, or an activity meant to shape, guide, or affect the conduct of people. Conduct takes on meaning beyond the form of leading and directing. It also refers to the “conduct of oneself” where a sense of self-governance is a guiding force. Rationality, as a form of thinking that strives to be systematic and clear about how things are or ought to be, suggests that before people or things can be controlled or managed, they must first be defined (Foucault, 1980).

Ideological state apparatus

“Ideological state apparatuses are different from the formal state apparatus, which includes the government, the administration, the army, the police,

the courts, the prisons, and so on; these institutions make up what Althusser calls the repressive state apparatus. The ideological state apparatuses, in contrast, exist for the most part outside the public sphere and include such institutions as churches, schools, the family, political parties, trade unions, mass media, and culture. Althusser sums up the distinctions between the two types of state apparatuses in the following manner..." (Althusser, 1971)

Initiative

"Communities in control" (Russell, 2020)

Insiders

A person within a group or organization, especially someone privy to information unavailable to others (Princeton University, 2020). Being an insider of a 'focus area' also means being part of the neighbourhood residents. You really know what's going on and there is a stigma towards who you are, what you do and how much you earn. (Van Eijk, 2011)

Institutionalization

Process in which certain standards and procedures are increasingly recognized as valid and are actually followed. (Ensie, 2017)

Liveability

"Van Kamp et al. (2003: 11) usefully distinguish between the various concepts by arguing that some are primarily related to the environment, whilst others are primarily related to the person (liveability and quality of place being in the former camp, and quality of life and well-being in the latter). Moreover, some concepts are clearly future-oriented (i.e. sustainability), whilst others are about the here and now (i.e. liveability and environmental equity). What is clear is that the quality of the physical environment, and therefore physical public space and space as a social milieu, relates centrally to each of these, yet each is also much broader than a concern for public space management. In this regard, defining public space too widely may result in a nebulous concept that is difficult

for those charged with its management to address. Conversely, defining the concept too narrowly may exclude important areas for action which, once omitted from policy, may undermine the overall objective of delivering better managed public space." (Carmona et al., 2008)

Loss of community

Sociologists believe that Western societies lose community as they modernize, and the quantity and quality of community is reduced when a society becomes more urban and more industrial. Assessments of modern and even postmodern societies include the "decline in" or "loss of" community. (Driskell, B., Lyon, R., Lyon, L. (2002)

Maintenance

In general, maintenance is understood to mean: "All activities aimed at preserving or returning the properties of the construction part or building to the situation at the start of the period of use (repair) or activities aimed at reducing the rate of degradation (cleaning or painting)". This means that the original construction part must be preserved or the construction part replaced by an identical (in terms of detailing, profiling and design) construction part. In principle, therefore, the material used does not matter. (Rijksoverheid, 2014)

Modus of survival

"According to organizational consultant Khalid Boutachekourt, many professionals with a migration background develop a kind of survival mode for when the situation becomes too explosive. "That's not necessarily a negative thing," he says, "everyone adapts to a certain extent to the corporate culture with a view to career." His advice: consciously avoid some discussions. Count to ten when someone says something stupid, negative, or sensitive. "They know from experience that in a polarized society as a minority you cannot say everything with impunity. You can easily shoot yourself in the foot then," he emphasizes." (De Groene Amsterdammer, Froukje Santing en Floris Vermeulen, 2019)

Outsiders

A person who does not belong to a particular group (Princeton University, 2020).

Being an insider of a 'focus area' also means not being part of the neighbourhood residents, but of a group with an opinion towards them, a stigma towards who they are, what they do and how much they earn. (Van Eijk, 2011).

Private space

Another way of thinking about public and private is through individual rights and activities. In this case, public is often used to define the spaces of approved social interaction, while private refers to personal space and intimate encounter. (Giesecking, J. & Mangold, W., 2014)

Public Space

"Communal spaces in cities and residential areas become meaningful and attractive when all activities of all types occur in combination and feed off each other. Life Between Buildings." (Gehl, 2011) "Public space (narrowly defined) relates to all those parts of the built and natural environment where the public has free access. It encompasses: all the streets, squares and other rights of way, whether predominantly in residential, commercial or community/civic uses; the open spaces and parks; and the 'public/private' spaces where public access is unrestricted (at least during daylight hours). It includes the interfaces with key internal and external and private spaces to which the public normally has free access." (Carmon et al, 2008) "Just like clean air, defence or policing, public spaces are goods that, once produced, can be enjoyed by more than one consumer simultaneously without affecting the utility derived by any of them." (Carmona et al., 2008)

Private vs. Public

Public and private are social constructs that conceptualize different domains of everyday life—from the interiority and privacy of our bodies and homes to the publicness of city streets and public space. In common usage it refers to the degree of

access granted to "outsiders," however outsiders are defined. But despite digital privacy agreements and no-trespassing signs, the boundaries between public and private are often ill-defined and contested. Rather than existing in a binary opposition, public and private spaces operate at a variety of scales that overlap and intersect, creating a mosaic of spaces and degrees of access. Rarely is a space either public or private, but is instead multi-layered and often disputed physically and politically. (Giesecking, J. & Mangold, W., 2014)

Moving motives

"A reason for doing something." (Oxford Dictionary, 2021). "The word motive comes from the Latin words *motivus*, meaning moving, and *movere*, meaning to move. Think of motive as the thing that moves you to act." (Vocabulary, 2021)

Poor

The recent Habitat conference in Istanbul received little coverage in the western media; governance in the USA and Britain does not deign to establish strategies to eradicate poverty, claiming that it is a relative phenomenon and, as such, in their countries, poverty does not exist. In the few governance documents which are produced, euphemisms abound: "low income, disadvantaged, socially excluded, vulnerable Don't mention the poor" (Thomas, 1996, p. 14). In this paper, we are concerned with only one aspect of poverty, that which relates to the ability to access decent housing. Hillier, J., & Van Looy, T. (1997)

Public activity

Gehl (2011) distinguishes between necessary/functional activities, optional/recreational activities and social activities in public spaces... #ME These necessary activities were more visible during Corona.

Reclaiming

"To get something back or to ask to have it back after it has been lost, taken away, etc." (Oxford Dictionary, 2021). "It's not about reforming systems; it's about reclaiming the commons." (Russell, 2020)

Reclamation space

Reclaiming means improve space by both insiders and outsiders, as well as win or claim back space by insiders to which (semi-)public space really belongs. This means residents' ownership (public) instead of governmental ownership (private) (Van Eijk, 2010).

Re-educate

"To teach or show (someone) something new or in a different way." (Oxford Dictionary, 2021) "Re-education is key, while working with communities." (Russell, 2020)

Resilience

*see Social Resilience

*see Urban Resilience

"Resilience is best translated as resilience. The concept of resilience has its origins in ecology and is used to explain the behavior of organisms in ecosystems. This concept is increasingly being applied in other disciplines, such as social sciences and urban planning. It is about how well individuals or organizations can deal with change: react and recover, adapt or transform." (Veldacademie, 2020)

Self-reliance (managing alone)

*see Co-Reliance

"Reliance on one's own powers and resources rather than those of others." (Oxford Dictionary, 2021)

Semipublic Space

"In semipublic space most meeting takes place (Gehl, 2011) and if it is maintained..." (see maintenance)

Spatial Justice

Critical spatial thinking today hinges around three principles:

- a) The ontological spatiality of being (we are all spatial as well as social and temporal beings)
- b) The social production of spatiality (space is socially produced and can therefore be socially changed).
- c) The socio-spatial dialectic (the spatial shapes the social as much as the social shapes the spatial) (Soja, 2009)

Social capital

If self-government in the place is to work, underlying any float of population must be a continuity of people who have forged neighborhood networks. These networks are a city's irreplaceable social capital. Whenever the capital is lost, from whatever cause, the income from it disappears, never to return until and unless new capital is slowly and chancily accumulated. (Jacobs, 1961)

Social control

"Jacobs refers to the concept of "eyes on the street" which is the activity taking place in city streets that keeps the movement and security of the street intact."

"Jacobs saw informal social control as being "kept primarily by an intricate, almost unconscious network of voluntary controls and standards among the people themselves and enforced by the people themselves" (Jacobs, 1961)

Social Resilience

"Resilience or social resilience is increasingly used to describe resilience within societies, neighborhoods and neighbourhoods. Over the past year, Veldacademie has explored this concept in the field together with students through excursions and debates." (Veldacademie, 2020)

Stakeholders (old meaning)

Broadly, stakeholders might be split into four groups: Private, including private property owners and developers, but also utility providers. (1) Public/private, including the range of arms-length pseudo-government agencies and operators (e.g. of public transport). (2) Local government, including a wide range of services across one or more tiers of local government. (3) Community, including residents and special interest societies and local groups. (4) (Carmona, 2008)

Stakeholders (new meaning)

"There is a role for all stakeholders, but too often institutional interests have eclipsed the voices and

actions of citizens. Since institutions will nearly always seek to preserve the problems to which they believe they are the solution, the challenges that ABCD presents will of course raise the hackles of those who are more concerned with their institutional or ideological agendas than with the communities and individuals they serve." (Russel, 2020)

Stranger

Jacobs' text repeatedly cites the 'stranger' within public space, with reference to those who are not local residents she is familiar with. This term creates an element of suspicion and danger within public space, and moves the social argument through to a psychological one: the perception of danger or crime. (Jacobs, 1961)

Togetherness

Enclave Consciousness, or, Keep Out the Poor; There are two sides to the much-vaunted buzz-word of 'community', the warm, fuzzy notion of togetherness or inclusion, but there is also inclusion's constitutive other, exclusion. There is more to the story of community than a simple feeling of 'us' or 'we'. If there is 'us', there is also 'them'. Who are they? They are the other, strangers, the poor. Hillier, J., & Van Looij, T. (1997)

Unsafe neighbourhoods

Indirectly, however, the wish to stay is obviously influenced by physical factors in the neighborhood. The treasured "security" of the home base is, in part, a literal security from physical fear. Slums where the streets are empty and frightening, and one is unsafe, simply do not spontaneously unslum. And beyond this, people who do stay in an unslumming slum, and improve their lot within the neighborhood, often profess an intense attachment to their street neighborhood. It is a big part of their life. (Jacobs, 1961)

Urban Resilience

A city's resilience is defined by the ability of its individuals, institutions, businesses, and systems within

the community to survive, adapt, and grow despite the chronic stresses or acute shocks it experiences. A truly resilient city is not only expected to perform well in good times but also recover expediently after challenges. (100 Resilient Cities, 2013)

Vulnerable Neighbourhood

The terminology for vulnerable neighbourhoods has shifted over time, this can be seen in the first timeline ('Shifts of People', page 42). The motive of people to migrate changed over time and so did the terminology for the areas where most of the migrants resided (NPRZ, 2011).

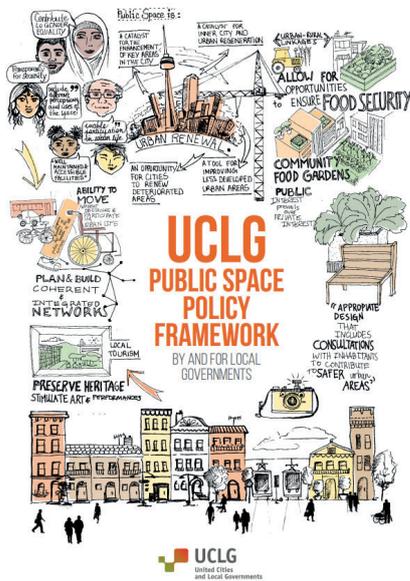


Figure 1: UCLG Public Space Policy Framework

SDG & UCLG
sustainable development
(inter)national | macro

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests. These are the goals mostly related to this project:

- 7. Affordable and Clean Energy
- 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
- 10. Reduced Inequalities
- 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
- 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

This thesis outcome can be tested against the SDG and UCLGs public space policy framework values.

de Volkskrant

COMMENTAAR
EEN GROTE OVERHEID
Een grote overheid moet betere kwaliteit leveren en dicht bij de mensen staan



De politieke wind draait: de overheid durft zich weer groot te maken. Die trend schept wel verplichtingen.

25 augustus 2020

Revolutes in de Nederlandse politiek komen doorgaans niet met een schok, maar vaak moet er wel een crisis aan te pas komen om de beslissende wending te forceren. De kredietcrisis leverde de brandstof om eindelijk wat te doen aan de AOW-leeftijd en de hypotheekrenteaftrek, al jaren eerder gedetecteerd als zwakke plekken in onze economie. De coronacrisis lijkt nu de accelerator te worden voor de heropleving van de overheid. Alle schrijvers van de verkiezingsprogramma's, tot in de VVD, sturen inmiddels aan op meer centraal gezag in de zorg, het

Figure 2: A large government must deliver better quality and be close to the people. (Volkskrant, (2020)

RESPONSIVE GOVERNMENT
better living quality
local | macro

This header hits the nail on the head. It would be better if the government changes from a non-responsive to a responsive one. The same counts for urban planners and designers, creating a better living quality by being closer to the people, for example, residents, for whom they design. Due to fragmentation of the spatial planning system, politicization and polarization, and a lack of depth in critical political discussions, urban impurities in municipal measures express in the absence of cross understanding regarding taking care of challenging focus areas, like Bospolder-Tussendijken (BoTu) in Rotterdam. It is time to reconsider the approach, a challenging task.

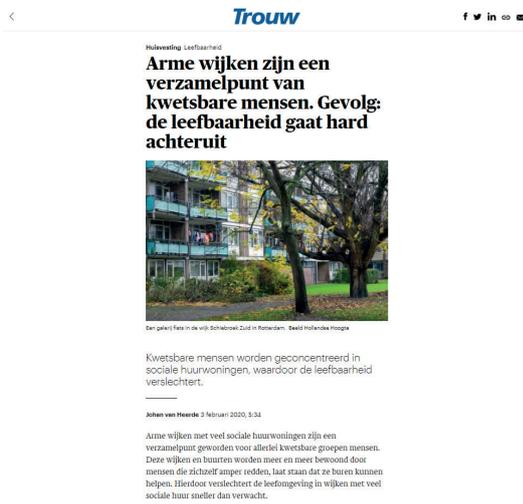


Figure 3: Poor neighbourhoods are a meeting point for vulnerable people. The result: liveability is deteriorating rapidly (Trouw, 2020)

LANGUAGE USE
 change focus area image
 local | meso

Socio-spatial character is paradoxical, while social unrest creates a lack of responsibility to sustain and maintain the (semi)public space, which causes a vicious cycle of unrest. Overstimulation with (sustainable or resilient) development plans sensitizes and, in addition to that, stigmatizes the neighbourhood. Residents are aware of this stigmatization and find themselves often in a self-fulfilling prophecy, not taking care of their surroundings. Change the image, reputation, and ánd language use of and for poor neighbourhoods on local, municipal, and national scales.



Figure 4: The greening of this Rotterdam' neighbourhood is a fight for the underground/subsoil (NRC, 2020)

FIGHT FOR THE UNDERGROUND
 greening the (sub)surface
 local | micro

Next to this, there are some more local challenges. For example, the ones from Rotterdam municipality, NPRZ, Resilient BOTU2028, amongst others, the greening of this Rotterdam district is a battle for the subsurface. In BoTu, only 16% is green, and the Dakpark represents almost the entire percentage. Delfshaven is the most tiled district in Rotterdam. In the summer, there are problems, for example on the Bospolderplein, with cooling down the football fields for youngsters, and the homes for elderly, last year careyakers had to distribute cooling scarves amongst the elderly. Bospolderplein is quite a study case in itself; residents' initiatives try to make the square cleaner, more beautiful and safer.

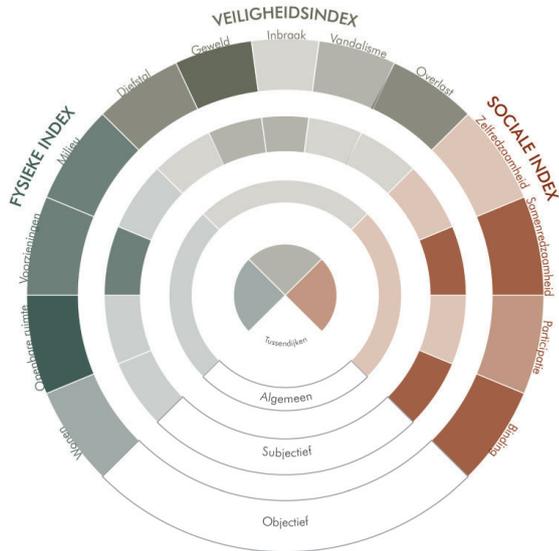


Figure 5: Neighbourhood profile Tussendijken

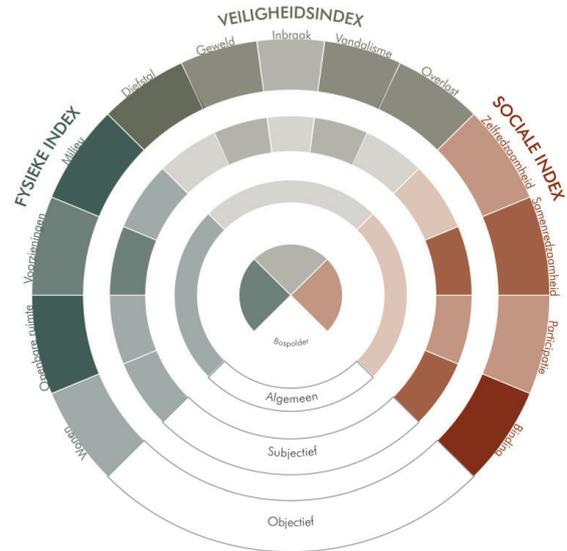


Figure 6: Neighbourhood profile Bospolder

NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILE TUSSENDIJKEN (NORTHERN AREA) & BOSPOLDER (SOUTHERN AREA)

Compared to the urban average, BoTu is doing exceptionally well in the areas of collaboration (subjective / objective) and connection (subjective / objective). In terms of self-reliance (subjective / objective), an essential indicator of resilience, the neighbourhoods are lagging (Veerkracht in Bospolder Tussendijken, 2020).

LEGENDA

				> 130	Ver boven gemiddelde van Rotterdam
				110 - 129	Boven gemiddelde van Rotterdam
				90 - 109	Rond gemiddelde van Rotterdam
				70 - 89	Onder gemiddelde van Rotterdam
				< 69	Ver onder gemiddelde van Rotterdam

NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILE AND LABEL



Figure 7: Initiatives map, Bospolder and Tussendijken

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The area that I am researching is vulnerable, but the theme focus areas is too. It is time to reconsider the approach, but with care. I will try to stay as far away from cultural, gender, and age segregation practices as I can. I have to carefully watch who to speak to, what to deal with, in what order, and what planning tools to embrace. Next to that, only when needed will I distinguish people based on social demographic information. Usually, I will try to find common values and use them to shape the research.

(Semi)public space interventions can easily separate a place from another and segregate people. In participatory planning or co-creation, there is always the danger that not everyone feels heard. I will try to take into account as many perspectives of the unusual suspects as I can.

VOICE OF BOTU #RESIDENT #19

"In these times of crisis, you see the great togetherness in the neighbourhood."

VOICE OF BOTU #SPARSESSION

"These times of crises also have advantages. You can take a hit in terms of development."

VOICE OF WORLD #JG

"In these times of crisis, mainly necessary activities take place and not so many optional (Gehl, 2011).

OBSERVATION #ME

"This shows the activities that need to be FOCUSsed on."

POSSIBLE LIMITATIONS

Using terms or is always tricky. I try to be as careful as possible, but miscommunication is always lurking. Also, suppose you say to go for true cross-understanding. In that case, you have to be sure that everybody is heard and all stakeholders are involved, which is relatively impossible to be realistic. If the Veldacademie could not facilitate the test cases at the location, it could be a limitation because the design interventions cannot be tested against reality.

Message to #ME, I should not be too critical as I could generally be. Remaining critical but nuanced is vital as I could generally be too.

COVID CONDITIONS

Covid conditions make life a little harder for us all, but let us try to make the most out of it. Probably, a part of the fieldwork has to be practised differently. People will not be on the street too much and will not spend so much time in (semi)public spaces. The necessary activities of people will come out better than the optional activities (Gehl, 2011) and this can work in my favor as the essence of this residential area is accentuated. The curfew could make it hard to go to the neighbourhood in the evening.

Jules Deelder
deel van het geheel
Rotterdam, maar...

Laat zicht dat niet,
niet toebedelen

Laat je niet kisten,
bakkie pleur?

#ME



01 Focus Area



02 Trends & Urgency



03 Shifts & Effects



04 Stigma



05 Unrest



Turn around!

A close-up portrait of Jules Deelder, a man with short dark hair, wearing glasses and a dark suit jacket over a dark shirt. He is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

1

Focus Area

'Focus area' is the new term for deprived or vulnerable area, spatially and/or socially. What is the trend? What were the shifts of people and shifts in planning over the past years and more important what were the effects of those shifts? How is that related to the stigma for focus areas?

VOICE OF BOTU | JULES DEELDER

Beknopte topografie van de Rijnmond

Rotterdam
Schiedam
Vlaardingen
Maassluis,

hoekie om
trappie af
gekkenhuis.

**TAG #jules #deelder #nachtburgermeester
@maaspodium @delfshaven
LINK <https://straatpoezie.nl/gedicht/beknopte-topografie-van-de-rijnmond/>**

DEPRIVED AREA

Before beginning to explain the emergence and development of a deprived area (achterstandswijk in Dutch) in the Dutch context, the perception of depriving used in this thesis needs to be clarified. A “depriving” is being defined by Dikke van Dale (2020) as “too low level, compared to similar people or things”. A deprived area is illustrated by Van Steenberghe (2020) as a neighbourhood in which the residents have a societal and social disadvantage, the residences are poorly maintained, and many amenities are missing, the places are seen as remote, problematic, and or vulnerable. De Boer (2010) tells those vulnerable neighbourhoods are mostly, but not only, located in large urban environments. Inhabitants of these environments relatively suffer a lot from physical and social nuisance: noise nuisance (both from neighbours as from the street), cluttering and impoverishment of streets, public gardens and trottoirs, but also parenting problems, an unhealthy lifestyle and unsafety.

This leads to what has been called “selective migration”: people who can afford it (for example, by a secure social rise), move as fast as possible, and in the vacant dwellings, people come who maintain or even aggravate the problems. As we follow the reasoning of Argioli et al. (2008), focus areas are geographic and administrative units that deviate from urban norms and averages and deprived neighbourhood characteristics are a high portion of unemployed people, many people living on a minimum income, and a high percentage of low-educated.

This essay will focus on urban deprived areas as residential areas meaning: living environments that deviate from urban norms and averages in economic, political, societal, and spatial (planning) sense.

EMERGENCE

Many post-war neighbourhoods are present in the Netherlands. Another post-war phenomenon is the baby boom. The Netherlands had one of the highest population growth rates in Europe. All other European countries had a baby boom in years after war misery, but unlike those, the one in the Netherlands lasted for a long time, until the mid-’60s. Together with the backlog from the war period, this meant a significant housing shortage,

which was of priority of the successive cabinets for decades. However, it was when technical improvements made prefabrication and mass production possible that new-build production increased considerably. It was not until the ’60s and ’70s that most houses were built (Wassenaar, 2004). According to Van den Brink (2007), the economic backlog in neighbourhoods is the leading cause that neighbourhoods are lagging.

Back in the days, “Vogelaar neighbourhood” was an alternative term for the vulnerable neighbourhood. Forty neighbourhoods were assigned, mainly, by minister Ella Vogelaar for WWI (“Dwelling, Districts and Integration” in English) and designated for additional investments in the project From problem neighbourhoods to influential neighbourhoods. Here too, the majority of these are early post-war neighbourhoods (Argioli et al., 2008). These days the term is used less often because most Vogelaar neighbourhoods have received a large amount of money for urban renewal, old residents have moved out, and new residents have moved in. As we have read before, most of the households in poverty are located in Rotterdam. A Rotterdam’ term for vulnerable neighbourhoods is “NPRZ-neighbourhood” (“National Programme Rotterdam South” in English), consisting of sixteen vulnerable areas with seven focus areas. In the programme, the empire, municipality of Rotterdam, corporations, healthcare institutions, school boards, industry (companies), police and the Public Prosecutor’s office are working together on a healthy future for Rotterdam South. Together, these partners want to ensure that education level, labour participation and housing quality increase in twenty years to the average of the four large cities in the Netherlands (NPRZ, 2010). As Jacobs (1961) says, spreading slums requires an ever greater amount of public money- and not simply more money for publicly financed improvement or to stay even, but more money to cope with ever-widening retreat and regression. It is a big deal for cities to cope with vulnerable areas.

DEVELOPMENT

When looking at the emerge of deprived areas in the Netherlands, most of them started in the '50s. Dutch architect and urbanist Cornelis van Eesteren, with his functionalist urban designs, broke with traditional (old-fashioned) construction. Van Eesteren started to accompany the build of 'The General Expansion Plan (in English) in Amsterdam, which manifested working-class neighbourhoods. Although this is a plan by the municipality of Amsterdam, it is applied in several Dutch locations. The working-class made 'cosy' residential plots, out of the bare house groups, with a vibrant street- and (inner) garden life (Eesteren, 1959). So in the '50s, the working-class settled themselves in the quickly build neighbourhoods. Around the '70s, labour migrants from all over Europe started to enter the Netherlands. Within Dutch spatial planning arrangements, labour migrants had no choice and were allocated to housing. Since the working class moved to slightly more expensive neighbourhoods, labour migrants often settled instead. They had to adjust to fit in, and integration for labour migrants has started (Erp, 2020).

Around ten to twenty years ago, the Dutch government started to gentrify, renew, and restructure the (before) working-class neighbourhoods and mix different cultural groups of people against clustering. The municipality of Rotterdam, for example, wants to increase togetherness and combat poverty and segregation with these measurements. From the '00s, middle class and yups, some with all well-intentioned progressive initiatives, moved to the gentrified neighbourhoods and adjusted to fit in.

Slums and their populations are the victims (and the perpetrators) of seemingly endless troubles that reinforce each other. Slums operate as vicious circles. In time, these vicious circles enmesh the whole operation of cities (Jacobs, 1961).

VOICE OF BOTU | #ME

(Show)case BoTu

So much is happening,
but really for the residents?

So much is happening,
but nothing really happens...

**TAG #maud #ebbers #gut #feeling
@ontheedge @dakpark @botu**

Figure 8: Showcase

TRENDS

Newspaper articles represent the trend of a moment in time. The urgency of a theme must be so relevant that an article about it is published. These newspaper articles show that poverty and disadvantaged neighbourhoods are being seriously questioned. Poverty is mainly seen as an unknown but present theme in the Netherlands. Deprived neighbourhoods are mainly seen as areas that must be prevented from being or as problem areas. This prevention contributes to a negative attitude towards focus neighbourhoods.

URGENCY

The representation of poverty and (as represented in the newspaper articles) problem areas contributes to a negative attitude towards the reputation and image of focus areas. However, negativity does not help (Van Steenberg, 2020). This negativity reveals the need for a different Dutch attitude and planning approach towards spatial planning for focus areas in the Netherlands.

2016

NOS, 2016



Yvonne Roerdink
redacteur

Het aantal mensen dat in een probleemwijk woont neemt de laatste jaren toe. Vooral in de vier grootste steden zijn de problemen bovengemiddeld hoog. Dit blijkt uit onderzoek dat is uitgevoerd in opdracht van het ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken.

Trouw

De Rotterdamse buurten knappen niet op door armen te weren



Rotterdam Charlois is een van de wijken waar de Rotterdamwet wordt toegepast. Beeld arie Kievit

De Rotterdamwet, waarbij bewoners met lage inkomens geweerd worden uit arme wijken, is geen succes. Toch handhaaft Rotterdam dit beleid.

Jeannine Julen 20 januari 2018. 13:09

RTLnieuws

Nieuws Economie Sport Entertainment

Nederland

Bijna half miljoen Nederlandse huishoudens leven in armoede

09 december 2019 09:45
Aangepast: 09 december 2019 16:36



RTL nieuws, 2019

Hoewel het goed gaat met de economie, zijn bijna half miljoen Nederlandse huishoudens in 2019 in armoede. Dit is een record. Het aantal huishoudens in armoede is met 1,5 procent van alle Nederlandse huishoudens toegenomen.

Trouw, 2020

Trouw

Huisvesting Leefbaarheid

Arme wijken zijn een verzamelpunt van kwetsbare mensen. Gevolg: de leefbaarheid gaat hard achteruit



Een galerij flats in de wijk Schiebroek Zuid in Rotterdam. Beeld Hollandse Hoogte

Kwetsbare mensen worden geconcentreerd in

Het Parool

f t in ∞

Woningcorporaties: 'Verloederding wijken neemt toe, politiek moet ingrijpen'



Het Parool, 2020

De situatie in de armste wijken van Nederland verslechtert in hoog tempo. Inwoners worden steeds armer en voelen zich ongezond en onveilig. Woningcorporaties willen dat met het kabinet ingrijpt. 'De problemen zijn niet enkel met geld op te lossen.'

Wouter Winterman 3 februari 2020, 6:58

Hollandse moede



meesten ruim een half 18 rondkomen van een bent. Dat komt neer op 7,9 lens.

Ad closed by critico...

Report this ad

BINNENLANDS BESTUUR

BESTUUR EN ORGANISATIE FINANCIËN RUIMTE EN MILIEU SOCIAAL DI

ACTIE NODIG OM ACHTERSTANDSWIJKEN TE VOORKOMEN



Binnenlands Bestuur, 2020

Adriaan de Jonge 04 feb 2020 Reageer

De slechtste wijken worden steeds slechter, waarschuwt corporatiekoepel Aedes. Uit onderzoek blijkt dat de leefbaarheid van wijken met een hoog gehalte corporatiewoningen onder druk staat. In Rotterdam-Zuid wordt al jaren actief beleid gevoerd om de zwakke wijken er bovenop te helpen. Wat kunnen andere gemeenten daarvan leren?

Vogelaarwijken komen terug

Achterstandswijken in Nederland zijn 'dichterbij dan ooit', meldt branchevereniging voor woningcorporaties Aedes. De verschillen tussen goede en slechte wijken worden groter omdat de instroom van mensen met een laag inkomen in wijken met veel corporatiewoningen blijft groeien, terwijl de hogere inkomens die wijken verlaten. 'Een groot aandeel van deze huurders heeft een beperkte zelfredzaamheid en daar waar zij geconcentreerd samenwonen, staat ook de samenredzaamheid onder druk', concludeert het rapport. Als er niet wordt ingegrepen, komen de Vogelaarwijken terug, waarschuwt Aedes-bestuurslid Hester van Buren.

NIEUWS PROJECTONTWIKKELING WONINGEN ROTTERDAM PROJECTONTWIKKELING NPRZ DEMOGRAFIE

Eerste publicatie op 2 jul | Laatst gewijzigd op 2 jul

Beter woningaanbod houdt inwoners op Zuid

Waar inwoners van Rotterdam-Zuid vroeger verhuisden naar randgemeenten om een stap te kunnen zetten in hun wooncarrière, kiezen ze nu in meerderheid om te blijven dankzij de investeringen in het stadsdeel. Dit blijkt uit onderzoek van de gemeente Rotterdam inwoners van de zogeheten 'focuswijken'.



Vastgoedmarkt, 2020

NOW

de Volkskrant

COMMENTAAR EEN GROTE OVERHEID

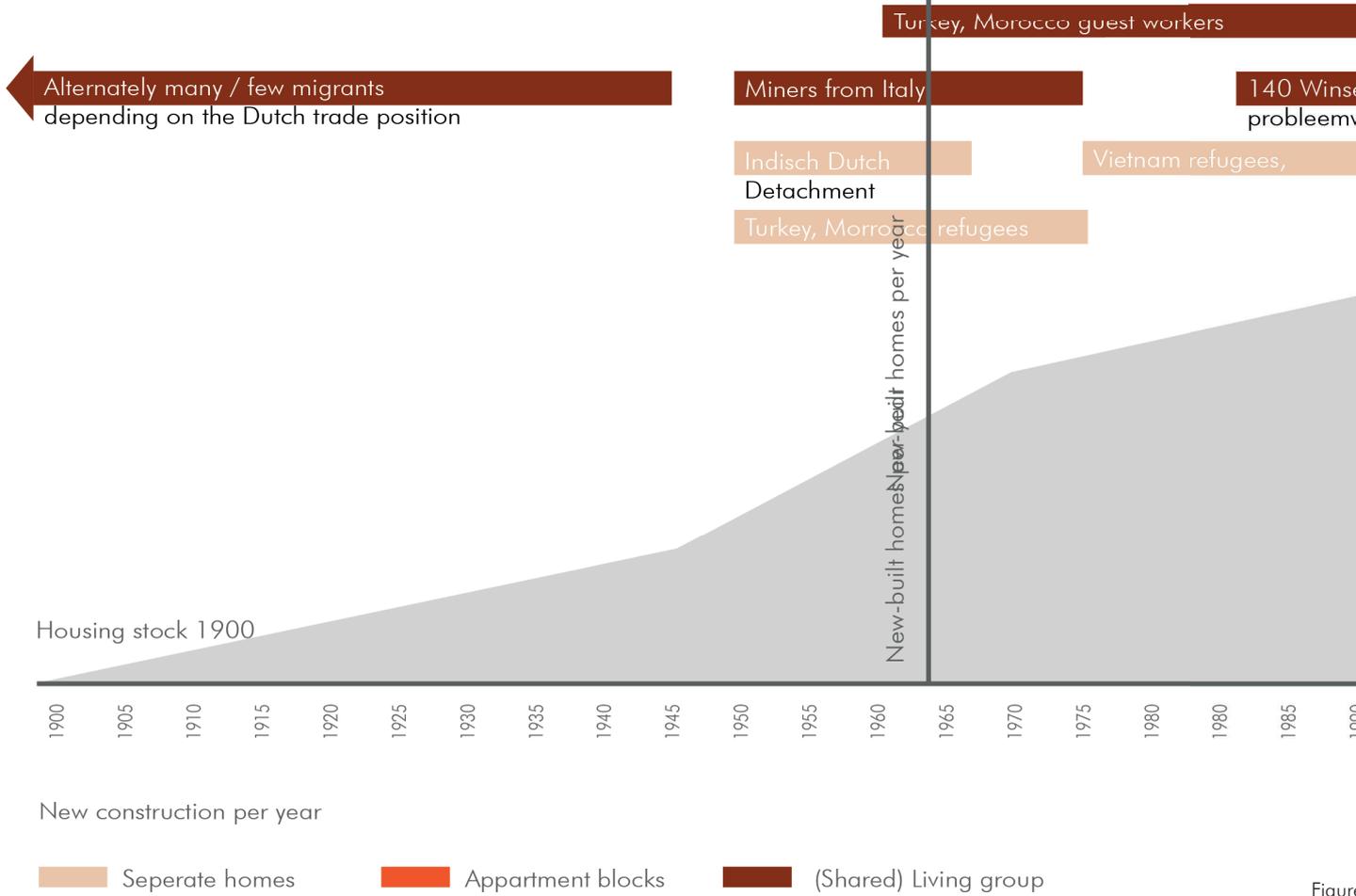
Een grote overheid moet betere kwaliteit leveren en dicht bij de mensen staan



Volkskrant, 2020

De politieke wind draait: de overheid durft zich weer groot te maken. Die trend scheidt wel verplichtingen.

SHIFTS OF PEOPLE



Figure



INTER-LINK & EFFECT

This timeline is representing spatial shifts of people over time, from 1900 until now. In the beginning, a motive to migrate was often 'labour'. The motive of people to migrate changed over time, and so did the terminology for the areas where most of the migrants resided (NPRZ, 2011). There is a negative attitude towards vulnerable neighbourhoods, and the way of referencing the neighbourhoods is essential. Appellations are very important and, in this case, negatively contribute to the stigma focus areas often carry.

When looking at the emerge of focus areas in the Netherlands, most of them started in the '50s. The General Expansion Plan (Algemeen Uitbreidingsplan in Dutch) in Amsterdam manifested working-class neighbourhoods. Although this is a plan by the municipality of Amsterdam (with several contributing urbanists), it is applied in several Dutch locations (Eesteren, 1959). So, in the '50s, the working-class settled themselves in the quickly build neighbourhoods. Around the '70s, labour migrants from all over Europe started to enter the Netherlands. Within Dutch spatial planning arrangements, housing was allocated to labour migrants. They had no choice. Since the Western working class earned some money and moved to slightly more expensive neighbourhoods (mostly non-Western), labour migrants often settled in the working-class neighbourhoods instead. They had to adjust to fit in, and integration for labour migrants had started to develop (Erp, 2020).

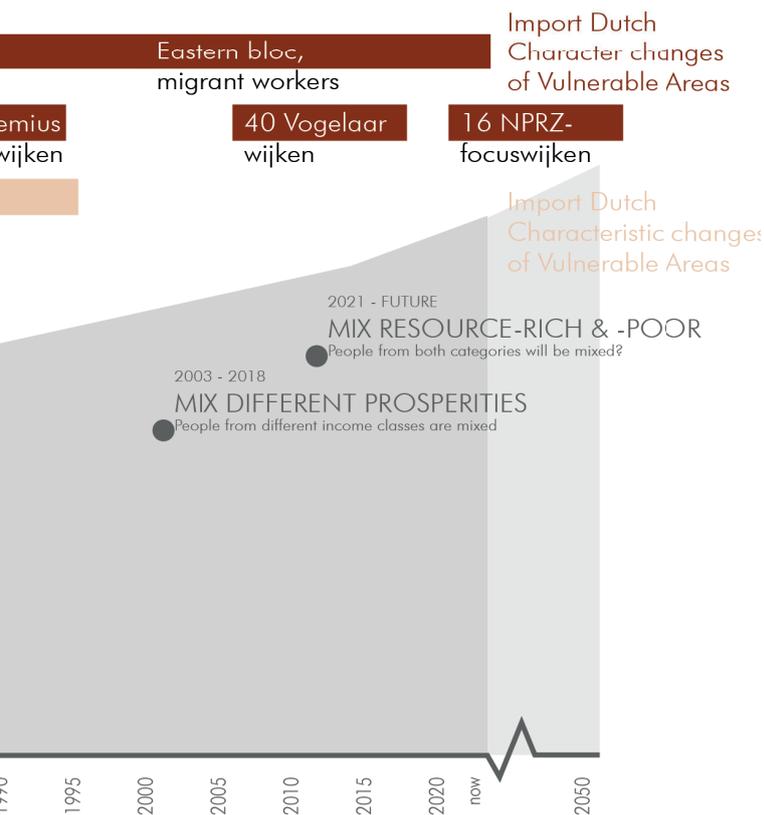
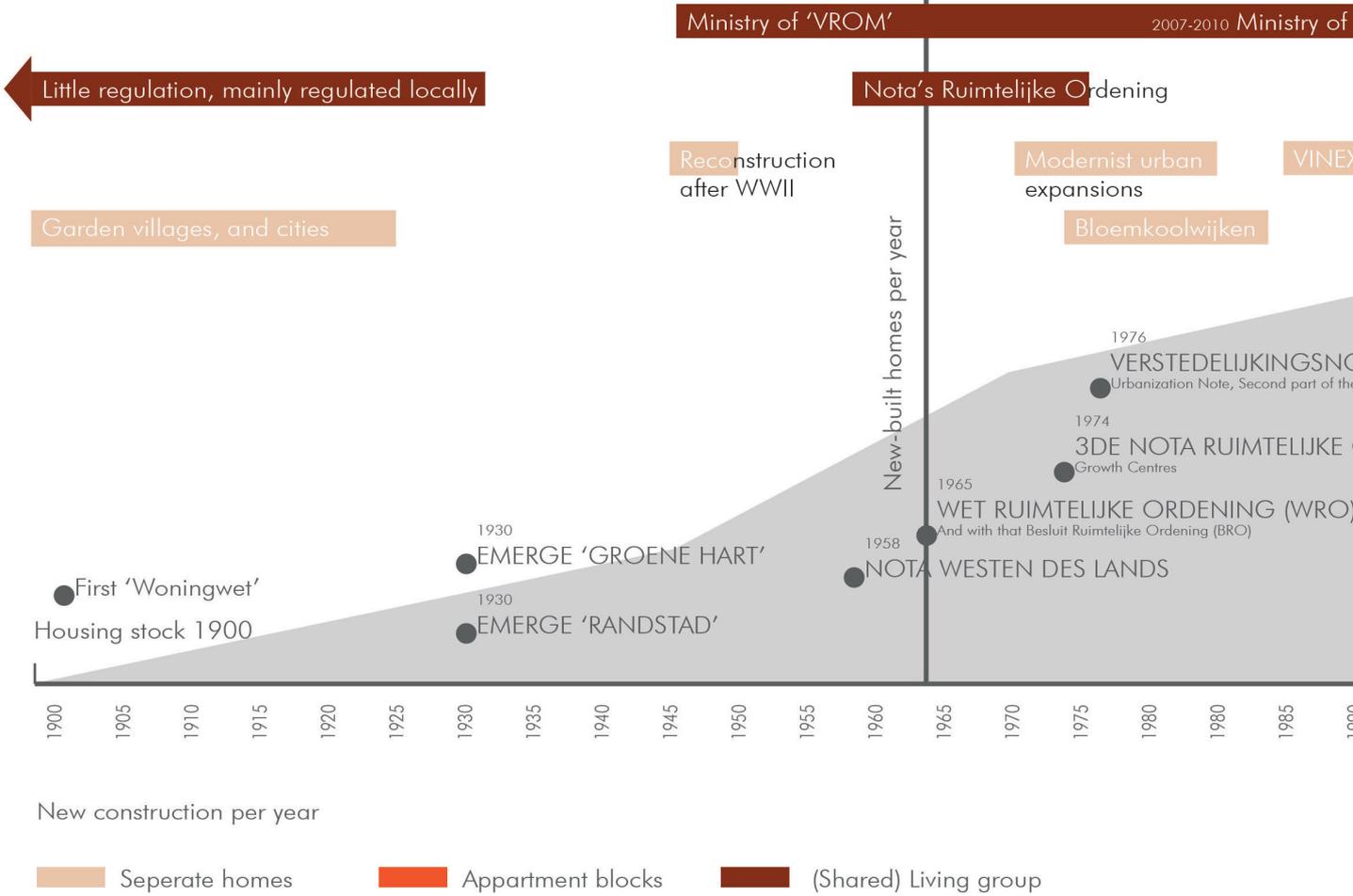


Figure 9: Timeline 1 - (Spatial/ Economical) Relevance) - Development of vulnerable areas

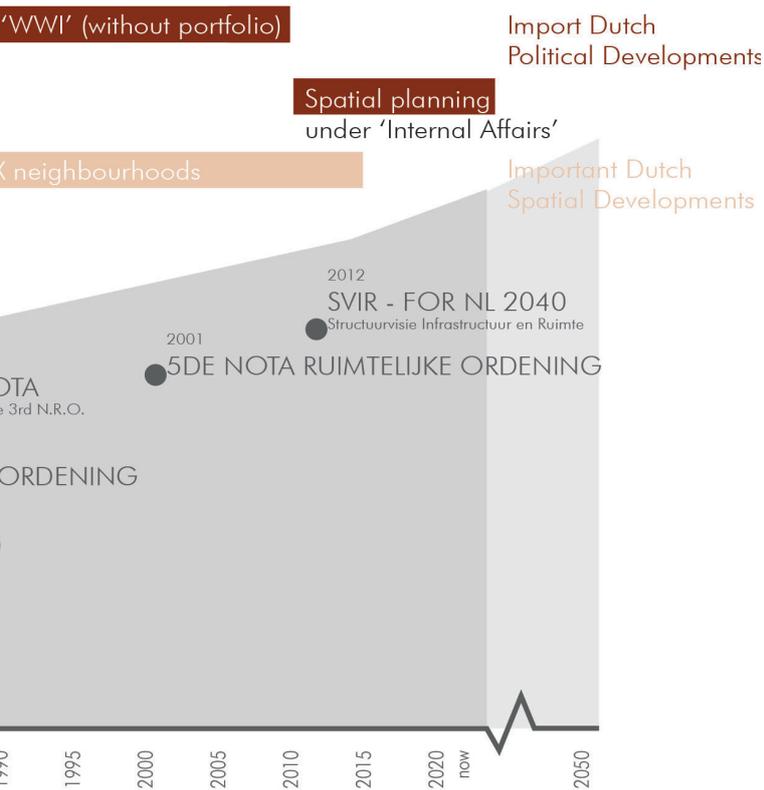
SHIFTS IN PLANNING





INTER-LINK & EFFECT

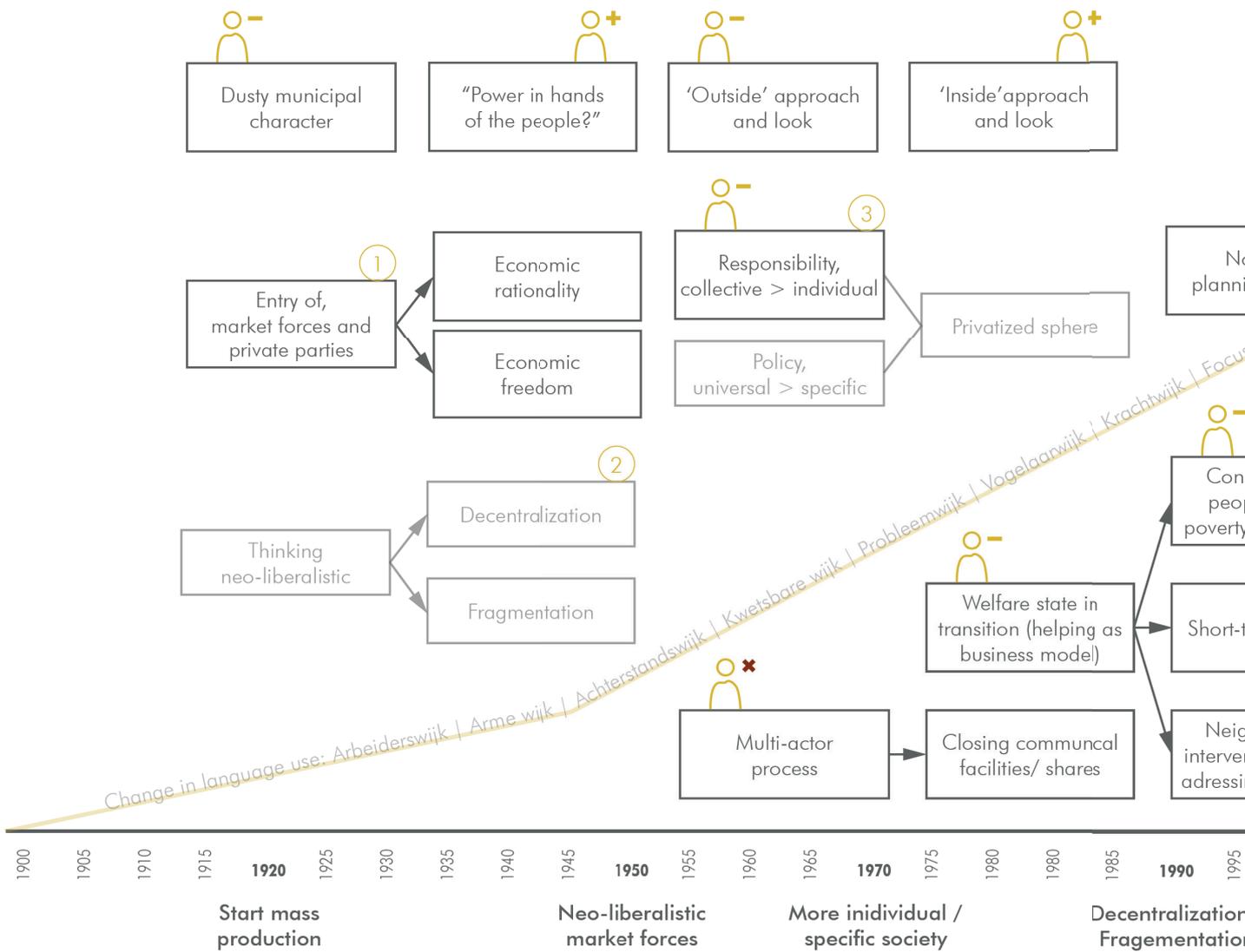
This timeline is representing shifts in spatial planning over time, from 1900 until now. At this moment, there is no longer a ministerial portfolio for spatial planning. Between 1982 and 2010, the ministry of VROM (Public housing, Spatial Planning and Environmental management in English) was in charge of all spatial planning decisions. At the end of this period, the ministry of WWI (Dwelling, Districts and Integration in English) was even a special task force for dealing with vulnerable areas (Argioliu et al., 2008). As Provoost et al. (2020) state, this portfolio has been left to market forces due to neoliberal sentiment and ideologies. Problematic because there is a need for one million new homes. There is a shift in societal and governmental changes in what society and government prioritize as necessary. Many parties want to say something about spatial planning, but nobody has the charge over it.



Around twenty years ago, when there was no portfolio, the Dutch government is starting to gentrify, renew and restructure the (before) working-class neighbourhoods and wants to mix cultural groups of people against clustering. The municipality of Rotterdam, for example, wants to increase togetherness and combat poverty and segregation with these measurements. The '00s, middle class and yups moved to the gentrified neighbourhoods, some with all well-intentioned progressive initiatives, and have to adjust to fit in (Erp, 2020).

Figure 10: Timeline 2 - (Societal/Political Relevance) - Development of planning

FROM PLANNING, FOR PEOPLE



Legenda

- Process, caused by shifts in planning
- Effect of shifts of people and shifts in planning
- no Biggest influence on shift in planning attitude
- o+ Positive effect on planning for people

SHIFT EFFECTS

The Dutch attitude towards spatial planning has changed over time, and the areas' appellation has changed along. The appellation of focus areas was often negative (like poor, disadvantaged, vulnerable, or problem areas). This language use stimulates a negative stigma and does not encourage a positive development around focus areas. Next to this, the questions: when does the process of integration stop? Assuming that people with a Dutch passport are Dutch, is there a 100 per cent Western Dutch culture, or is the Dutch culture one with several cultural backgrounds. After seventy years have passed by, are labour migrants not part of Dutch culture? Above all, the cultural backgrounds of a person should not matter when spatially planning for (Dutch) inhabitants (Birmingham, 1999). This thesis aims to change the Dutch attitude towards spatial planning, especially towards focus areas, and with that, change the way of thinking about planning for focus areas to a co-creative state of mind. That starts with positive language use and an attitude that is confident in the direction of positive social and spatial development that the neighbourhoods will have to undergo. To achieve the urban average in various socio-demographic areas, a common wish of the outsiders (municipality, visitors, etc.) and the insiders (the residents).

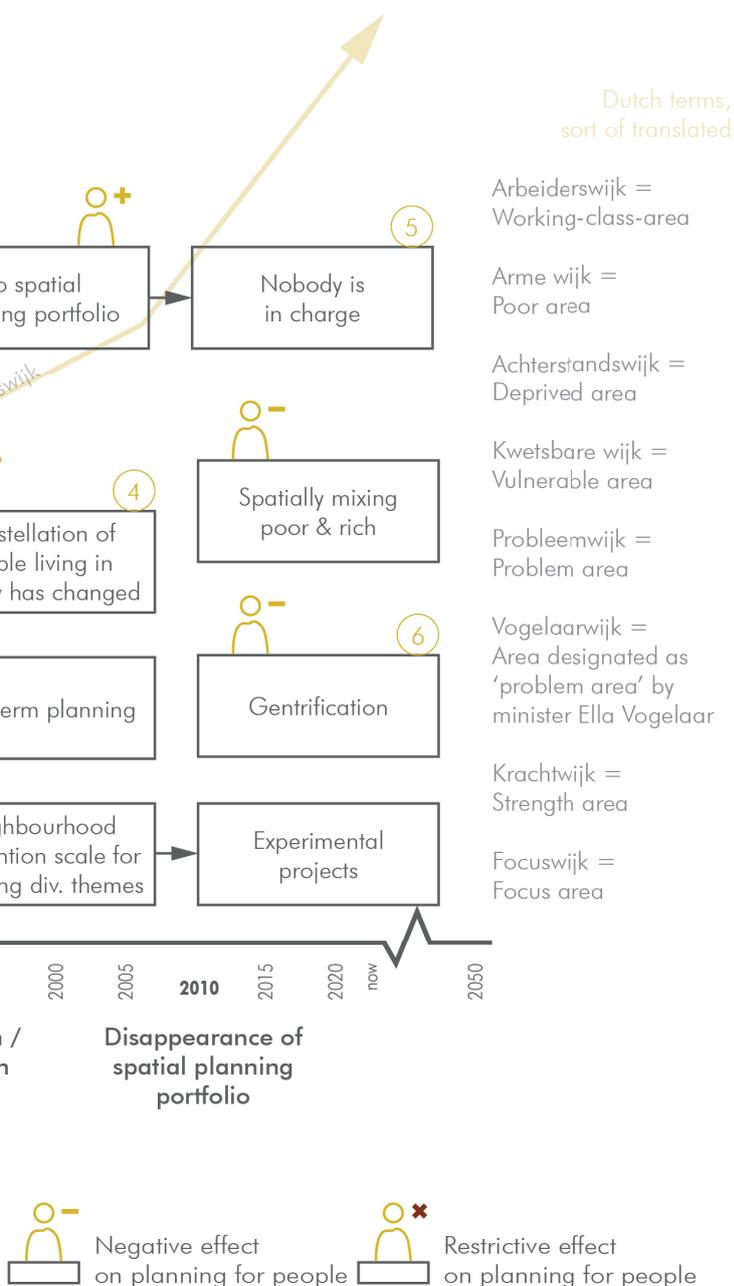


Figure 11: Effect of shifts in planning (attitude)

STIGMA

Research amongst residents of Amsterdam' Bijlmer show that stigmatizing imaging of neighbourhoods does not match residents' everyday experiences (Felier et al., 2007).

REPUTATION AND IMAGE

Three general features are strong predictors of an area's reputation: physical appearance, population composition (especially the share of ethnic minorities), and the socio-economic status of the area. These features can be strongly affected by housing programmes, so it is not surprising that the improvement of an area's reputation is often a regeneration goal. However, studies have shown that lifting a neighbourhood or estate's reputation is a difficult task. Four main reasons for this difficulty are: reputations are intricately connected to the history and development of an area (1), reputations are connected to the reputation of surrounding areas (2), reputations change slowly, and changes take time to 'sink in' and then alter perceptions of outsiders (3), and small and piecemeal renewal and changes, while legitimate on their own, may not be very noticeable from the outside (4) (Kleinhans, 2012).

According to De Boer (2010), disadvantaged neighbourhoods are asking for more safety and liveability, but at the same time, that is more difficult to achieve there than in 'normal' neighbourhoods. De Boer is not implicating vulnerable areas are abnormal. However, he refers to the meaning of ordinary as 'conforming with or constituting a norm or standard or level or type or social norm' (Advanced English Dictionary, 2020). A vital remark could be made: when does something or someone conform to a standard? In the case of disadvantaged neighbourhoods, another one could be: when are you fully integrated? These questions will be addressed later on in this essay. So a vulnerable neighbourhood is interpreted as an area with a poor living quality, but is it?

Verloo (2015) says conflict is often overlooked in the search for new opportunities for engaging groups in the practices of democratic governance. To understand how conflict could be understood as an opportunity for democracy, she turned to the notion of democracy as contestation. She argues that the quality of the public sphere is central to the development of radical or contentious democracy. The political meaning of actions is not dependent on civic virtues but on performances of citizenship that express a voice. Urban conflicts mark moments in which various stakeholders

express anger, frustration, fear, or disappointment. As they voice a story, they discursively perform citizenship in the public sphere. Urban democracy depends on the ability of local governments to engage these voices, not through state-led forms of representation, but right there at the sites in which they are voiced and in the repertoires in which they get performed.

DISCREPANCY BETWEEN IMAGE AND EXPERIENCE

Several respondents in Van Eijk (2010) research on socio-spatial networks have a family-based personal network and maintain (some of) their relationships with family members in the neighbourhood. When people have little money to spend, geographical proximity may become more critical for maintaining relationships. Lower-educated people may feel less need or desire to go to other cities for their job. When it comes to the role of the neighbourhood in network formation, the main difference is that for resource-rich people, the neighbourhood is one of the many contexts in which they form new ties (besides family relations), while for resource-poor people, it is one of few or the only context in which they form new ties. This information on strong and weak ties suggests that resource-poor networks result in the first place from a lack of participation in other settings, and consequently, the neighbourhood's role is more prominent. Network poverty, however, has more to do with the (limited) number of contexts in which people engage than with spatial isolation. Thus, this does not confirm the role of the neighbourhood in causing or perpetuating poverty. (Van Eijk, 2010)

What do the residents think about it? It is perhaps not so bad as it seems. When rephrasing what is said above from the eye of the insider, inhabitants of vulnerable areas, living at a disadvantage means: a small-scale network, strong family ties, rely on each other, help each other and depend on each other's knowledge, goods, sources and goodwill, also interpreted as survival modus. Next to these, residents of vulnerable areas are used to social and spatial unrest (Erp, 2020). Nevertheless, that does not mean that this standardization of unrest is a good thing.

THE STRENGTH OF WEAK TIES Text

INHABITANTS CHANGED

Inhabitants have changed, so challenges around the living environments of those inhabitants have changed. As earlier defined, Dutch urban deprived areas change residents from '50s working-class to '70s labour migrants to '00s second-generation non-Western, to '20s gentrified areas' residents. There are aims to mix the current residents in this last-mentioned area, primarily all age non-Western Dutch, with primarily young Western Dutch, but their cultures often seem to clash. Seventy years ago, the parents of the non-Western Dutch residents had to adjust, so now it is time to adjust for the newcomers, the Western Dutch (Erp, 2020).

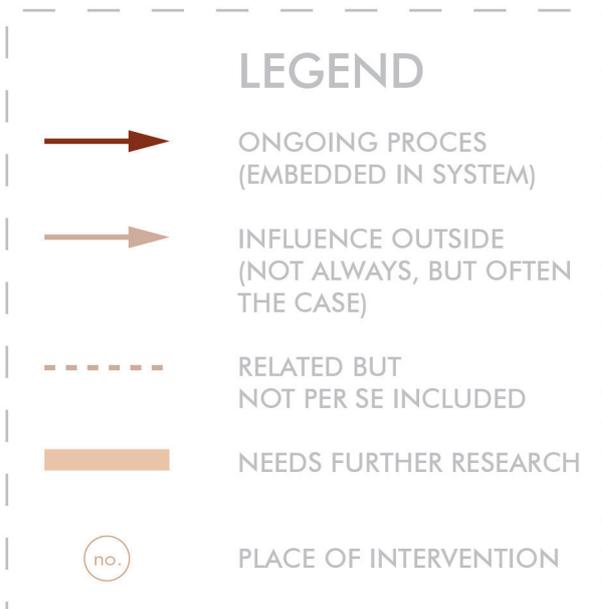
As Kleinmans (2012) explains, regeneration policies can strongly alter the tenure structure of the housing stock, especially in neighbourhoods dominated by social or public rented housing. How successful is gentrification? More options for home purchasers become available through new construction, conversion of rental stock to owner-occupied housing, and other strategies. This new-ownership is often in line with policy goals to attract middle- and higher-income households to provide more choice and housing career opportunities and increase social mix. Much research shows that owner-occupiers are likely to have different attitudes and residential behaviour than renters and are more likely to maintain and improve housing quality. However, through successful lobbying for solutions to local problems, owners' efforts can be beneficial to everyone in a neighbourhood (Kleinmans, 2012).

VICIOUS CYCLE OF UNREST

VICIOUS

Explicit explanation

Vicious, related to the vicious circle, which means a situation that is difficult or impossible to resolve. Slums and their populations are the victims (and the perpetrators) of seemingly endless troubles that reinforce each other. Slums operate as vicious circles. In time, these vicious circles enmesh the whole operation of cities (Jacobs, 1961).



VICIOUS CYCLE OF UNREST

Current situation

This Vicious Cycle of Unrest represents a current situation that is often applicable to a focus area anywhere around the world. Unrest is often emerging in focus areas in a worldwide context.

The cycle is based on some assumptions that change is disruptive, less use of public space stimulates a decline of public space by a lack of maintenance which standardizes unrest. A non-responsive government influences the cycle.

A vicious circle of unrest applies to this kind of neighbourhoods. Social dissatisfaction > social unrest > less use of public space > a lack of maintenance and liveability > more social dissatisfaction > and so on... A vicious cycle going on and on.

NO GLOBAL SOUTH VS GLOBAL NORTH

*Example of Pieterse in Africa (South),
Example of Ebbers in the Netherlands (North).*

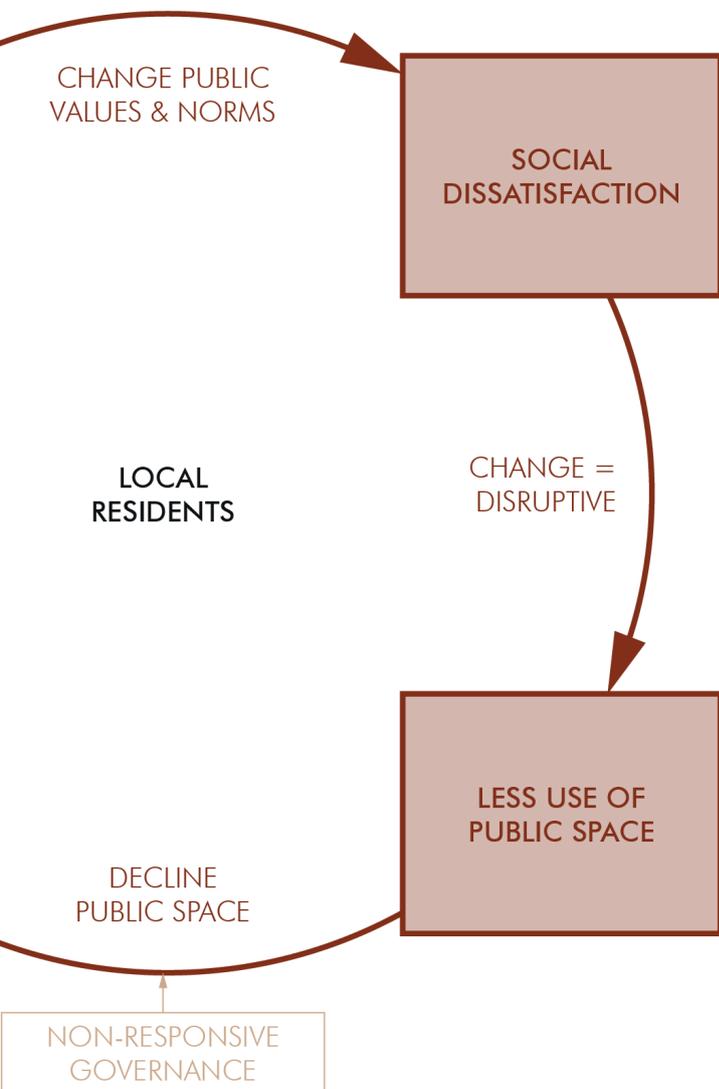
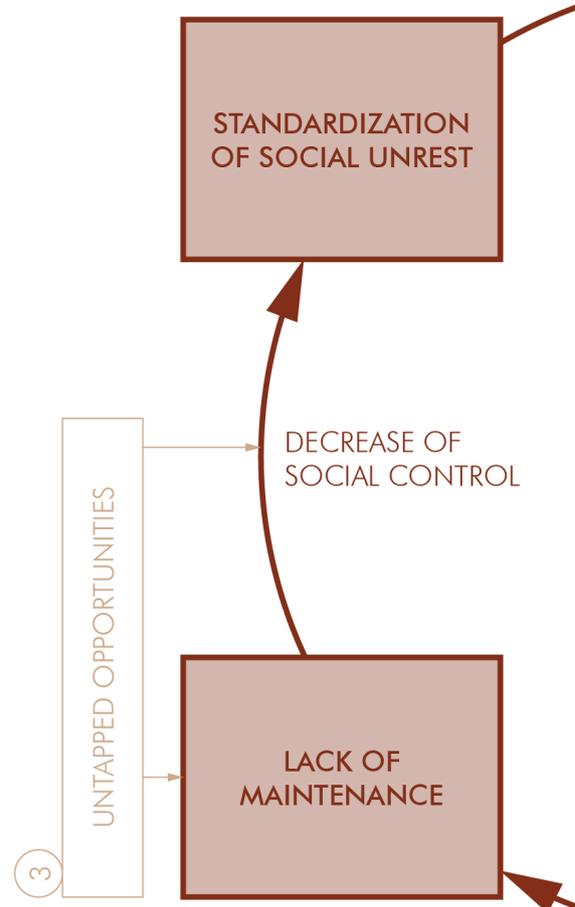
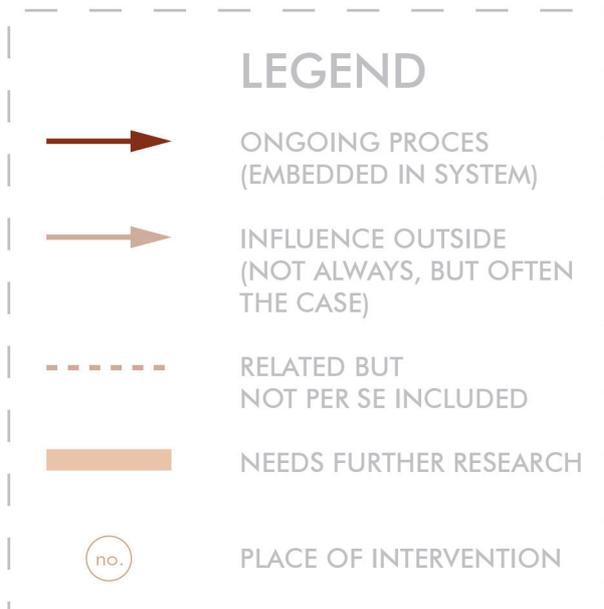


Figure 12: Vicious Cycle of Unrest

SELF-FULFILLING PROPHECY



SELF-FULFILLING PROPHECY

Current situation BoTu

This *Vicious Cycle of Unrest* represents a current situation that applies to the case study ‘Bospolder-Tussendijken’ in Rotterdam in the Netherlands. Unrest is often emerging in focus areas in the Dutch context. It has its continuity over, at least, the past 70 years (‘50 – ‘20). As explained before, after World War II has ended, the Dutch government started quickly with a mass reconstruction.

A non-responsive government influences the cycle and direct action through social mobilisation, and discursive action through symbolic politics (Pieterse, 2005). The outsiders (planning instances and visitors) are defining the neighbourhood instead of the insiders.

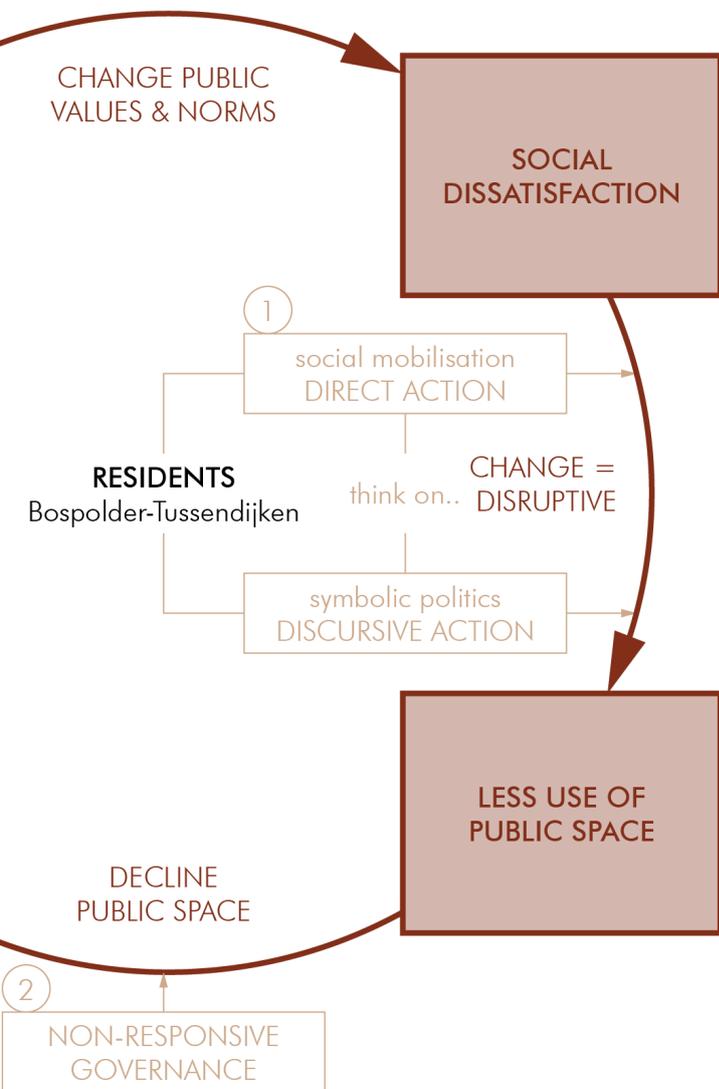


Figure 15: Vicious Cycle of Unrest ON SITE

TURN A

AROUND!

LABEL
Essentie, erg, heftig!

Jong,
Sterk,
Veer-
kracht?

#ME



01 Area Focus | Q's, Hypothesis, Aims



02 Today | Relevance, Statement, Planning

Resiliency, Timeline, Empirical, Theories



03 Path Dependency



04 Neighbourhood in Numbers

Dead end!

Shift Mind!

1

Area Focus

'Area focus' points out the fact that the focus should not be on the area, but the focus should be on the 'area focus'. What is already going on and what is going well? What's going on nowadays and what is relevant in today's context? Is there a way to plan for cross understanding in the case of focus for, on and in an area? Let's look at a case study. THE END?

VOICE OF BOTU | JW

Opgroeien In West

JW... JW...

Het is je boy, blakka boy, kom die dingen rechtzetten, papa was er niet, dus wie is er echt met me

Ben nog jong, maar toch wil ik die stacks kennen, mama maakt zich zorgen, maar die jongen blijft rennen, dus ik zet mijn gedachten om in rap, mama vergeef me voor de dingen die ik zeg

Ik praat nu als een echte man, ik weet hoe het leven nog slechter kan

11 jaar en ik kan veel aan, ik had het niet moeilijk, mams was er altijd, ik had f*cked up dagen, ze was er altijd, ik had het niet moeilijk, mams was er altijd

Opgroeien in West is niet best, want ieder ziet je anders, ziet je anders, JW 4x

Opgroeien zonder vader, ik ben niet de enige, vaders jullie moeten weten, we leven in leegte, ik heb geschreeuwd, waar mama niet blij van werd, ik heb dingen gedaan, waar ik soms spijt van heb

Opgroeien in West is niet best, want ieder ziet je anders, ziet je anders, JW 4x

Je kent me niet zo, shotgun, kom met mijn mannen en we shotgun, zonder vader ja, ik rap wel, ga niet voor je liegen, ja het is wel, kom naar de hood, je ziet het zelf wel, ben met mijn mannen, zijn snel snel

Doe mijn eigen dingen, ben geen kleine jongen, kijk in mijn ogen, zie de cijfers jongen

Ga niet voor je liegen, ik zou anders willen, mams is gescheiden, ja ik ken niet anders, mama sorry voor de dingen die ik zeg

Opgroeien in West is niet best, want ieder ziet je anders, ziet je anders, JW 8x
...ziet je anders...

TAG #jw #jahlaye #11 @rotterdamwest LINK
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b0qSwzPScjU>

RESEARCH QUESTION

How can an asset atlas support true cross-understanding between
 1 SRQ5 2 SRQ5
 all actors and their moving motives for focus areas, in the (semi)public
 3 SRQ4 4 SRQ1 5 SRQ3
 space of a Rotterdam' resiliency showcase?
 SRQ2

SUB RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- SRQ1** WHAT IS THE CONCEPT OF FOCUS AREAS IN THE NETHERLANDS AND ROTTERDAM?
 #netherlands #rotterdam #focuaarea #origing #viewon... #viciouscycleofunrest #stigma #self-fulfillingprophecy #lviingatdusadvantage #survivalmode #shiftsofpeople #spatialcharacteristics #shiftsinplanning #socialcharacters
- SRQ2** WHAT IS THE ROTTERDAM PLANNING STRATEGY IN RESPECT WITH FOCUS AREAS?
 #focusareasdevelopment #rotterdamplanninghistory #pathdependency #instruments #gentrification #extra
- SRQ3** WHAT ARE SOCIAL AND SPATIAL, POTENTIAL UNTAPPED OPPORTUNITIES IN (SEMI)PUBLIC SPACE?
 #current #future #embrace #socialnetworks #abcd #beinterested #meetingplaces #encourage #(semi)publicspace #conflictsforurbandemocracy
- SRQ4** WHO ARE THE ACTORS IN RESILIENT BOTU2028, AND WHAT ARE THEIR MOVING MOTIVES?
 #truecrossunderstanding #movingmotives #increasingmaintenance #increasingsocialcontrol #strengthensocialnetwork
- SRQ5** HOW TO GENERATE AN ATLAS, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO (SEMI)PUBLIC SPACE, FOR CROSS-UNDERSTANDING, ACCOUNTING FOR THE SHORT AND LONG TERM?
 #atlas #(semi)publicspace #longtermdevelopment #truecrossunderstanding #allactorengagement #cycleofrest #interventions #strengthening #socialcontrol #socialmaintenance

SUB REFLECTION QUESTIONS

- SRQ1** ARE ALL ACTORS EQUALLY HEARD?
- SRQ2** DO THE MEASUREMENTS ENSURE TRUE CROSS-UNDERSTANDING?
- SRQ3** IS A DESIGN PROPOSAL THAT IS RECLAIMING (SEMI)PUBLIC SPACE REACHED?

QUESTION DECOMPOSED

1 ASSET ATLAS

A socio-spatial framework needs to be set up in semi-public space to intervene in semi-public space to improve liveability and safety. Interventions to strengthen the social network in order to improve social control and maintenance (Pieterse, 2005 & Jacobs, 1961).

2 CROSS-UNDERSTANDING

Nowadays, Dutch planning mostly starts from one perspective: the government, municipality, boards, and other powerful forces, containing mainly older men. Next to that, Western residents have the most to say, and those are sometimes not the longest-serving ones (Erp, 2020).

3 ALL ACTORS & MOVING MOTIVES

All actors in residential areas need an equal voice in planning for residential areas. Especially when it comes to vulnerable areas in which the social network on a small scale is the strongest. Also, we have to consider the silent stakeholders (Ostrom, 1961 & Van Eijk, 2010).

4 FOCUS AREA (OF BOTU)

The thesis will focus on urban deprived areas as residential areas meaning: living environments that deviate from urban norms and averages in economic, political, societal, and spatial (planning) sense (Argioli et al. (2008), & De Boer (2010), & Dikke van Dale (2020), & Van Steenberghe (2020).

5 (SEMI)PUBLIC SPACE

Encounters happen mostly in semi-public space, small-scale local meetings, so it needs to be adequately taken care of. We should stimulate facilitating encounters between resource-rich and resource-poor people (De Boer, 2010, & Gehl, 2011, & Jacobs, 1961, & Van Eijk, 2010, & Verloo, 2015).

KEY MESSAGE

This thesis aims to change the Dutch attitude towards spatial planning, especially towards focus areas, and with that, change the way of planning for focus areas.

That starts with positive language use and an attitude that is confident in the direction of positive social and spatial development that the neighbourhoods will have to undergo. To achieve the urban average in various socio-demographic areas, a common wish of the outsiders (municipality, visitors, etc.) and the insiders (the residents). This change could lead to a new Dutch centralised participatory spatial planning system aimed at the collective.

On the one hand, realise cross-understanding between actors (the social). On the other hand, it could be strengthening by finding opportunities for interventions in (semi)public space for encounters (the spatial). A change in the Dutch perspective planning policy could be transformed (the politics and economic) with respect to vulnerable areas (the ethical).

PLANS & PROJECTS

URGENCY TODAY

Local, regional or national (vision) plans and projects represent the current situation. They engage (stakeholders) from today's perspective. The urgency of a (socio-)spatial challenge must be so relevant that a (vision) plan is drawn up to improve the societal and physical challenges.

The NPRZ-project stands for National Plan Rotterdam South (in English) and is, therefore, a nationally drawn-up plan for spatially upgrading Rotterdam South and, socially, bringing the neighbourhood to the urban average. Rotterdam-South is a district where 16 focus neighbourhoods have been designated, focusing on seven neighbourhoods (see figure 3). In addition, the municipality has a few other challenges to tackle, including (former Vogelaar) neighbourhoods. Together with various organizations, including the Veldacademie, the municipality of

Rotterdam is working on these neighbourhoods, just like Bospolder-Tussendijken, the case study on which this thesis focuses. The long-term plan Resilient BOTU 2028 (see figure 4) is based on the Resilient Rotterdam Strategy with program components, including Work, Language & Debt (1), Care, Youth & Education and Energy (2), Living & Outdoor Space (3).

2010



Vogelaarwijken, 2010



Tussendijken

Stadsmarinier, 2015/2017

Gebiedsvisie BootsmaDesign, 2010



Nationaal Programma ROTTERDAM ZUID



NPRZ, 2010





Figure 16: MAP 'Bospolder & Tussendijken' localization



VELDACADEMIE

Resilient
BoTu, 2028

**VEERKRACHTIG
BOTU 2028.**

IN TIEN JAAR NAAR HET STEDELIJK SOCIAAL GEMIDDELDE

FUTURE

Changing
Attitudes, 2028

Website, 2019
Facebook, 2016
Community



**SOCIAL
IMPACT
DESIGN**



**DELFSHAVEN
COÖPERATIE**



AABEL



havensteder



ME



**Complex
Cities**



TU

IABR-

PLANS & PROJECTS

(ELLA) VOGELAARWIJKEN

In 2007, 40 Vogelaarwijken (appointed by Ella Vogelaar, Ministry of Wonen, Wijken en Integratie) were designated to define the biggest problem areas in the Netherlands. Problem area, defined by a neighbourhood with a high percentage of:

1. Unemployment
2. Poor/Vulnerable people
3. (Spatial) Deterioration
4. Criminality

Due to the accumulation of social, physical and economic problems in these residential areas and neighbourhoods, the national government invested extra money during the Balkenende IV cabinet period. The intention was for local authorities and other bodies such as housing corporations and welfare organizations to spend this money and implement improvement plans.

NPRZ-NEIGHBOURHOODS

In 2011, 16 NPRZ-neighbourhoods, from which 7 focus neighbourhoods (appointed by the municipality of Rotterdam) were designated to define the most vulnerable districts and neighbourhoods in Rotterdam. NPRZ stands for 'Nationaal Programma Rotterdam Zuid' (translated: 'National Programme Rotterdam South').

This plan has the goal to work on a new perspective for Rotterdam South. One of them is Bospolder-Tussendijken...



Figure 17: Vision Plan - "NPRZ" (NPRZ, 2011)



RESILIENT BOTU2028

Monitoring aim,

In ten years to the urban social average, that is the aim of Resilient BoTu2028, by being a learning environment (1), having a responsive (government) (2), being resilient (3), by:

1. Enhancing Social development of the neighbourhood
2. Stimulation of Networks
3. Being a Multiplier
4. Stimulating a resilient Proces

Social monitoring,

Kenniswerkplaats Veldacademie takes part in the core team as an observer and is responsible for the resilience monitor. In addition, Veldacademie stimulates the learning process by organizing knowledge exchange in the neighbourhood, in the city and regions.



Figure 18: Vision Plan - "Resilient BOTU 2028" (Veldacademie, 2020)



FACILITATING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

A responsive government is based on the self-organizing capacity of the neighbourhood. In this chapter, we, therefore, look specifically at the qualities that the government must have in order to stimulate the self-organizing capacity of the neighbourhood; in other words facilitate community resilience.

The framework (figure xx) shows how community resilience arises in the interaction between social capital, engaged governance and leadership and the problem-solving capacity of the neighbourhood's resilience. Involved administrators and community leaders are the acting actors. The problem-solving capacity becomes visible in the activities they carry out. Social capital is the relationships between the actors that facilitate actions or provide access to different resources. The model also shows that context influences community resilience: actors act in a communication environment where different layers share information.

OBSERVATION #ME

"Municipality is been referred to as "they" very often by residents and by other non-municipal people."

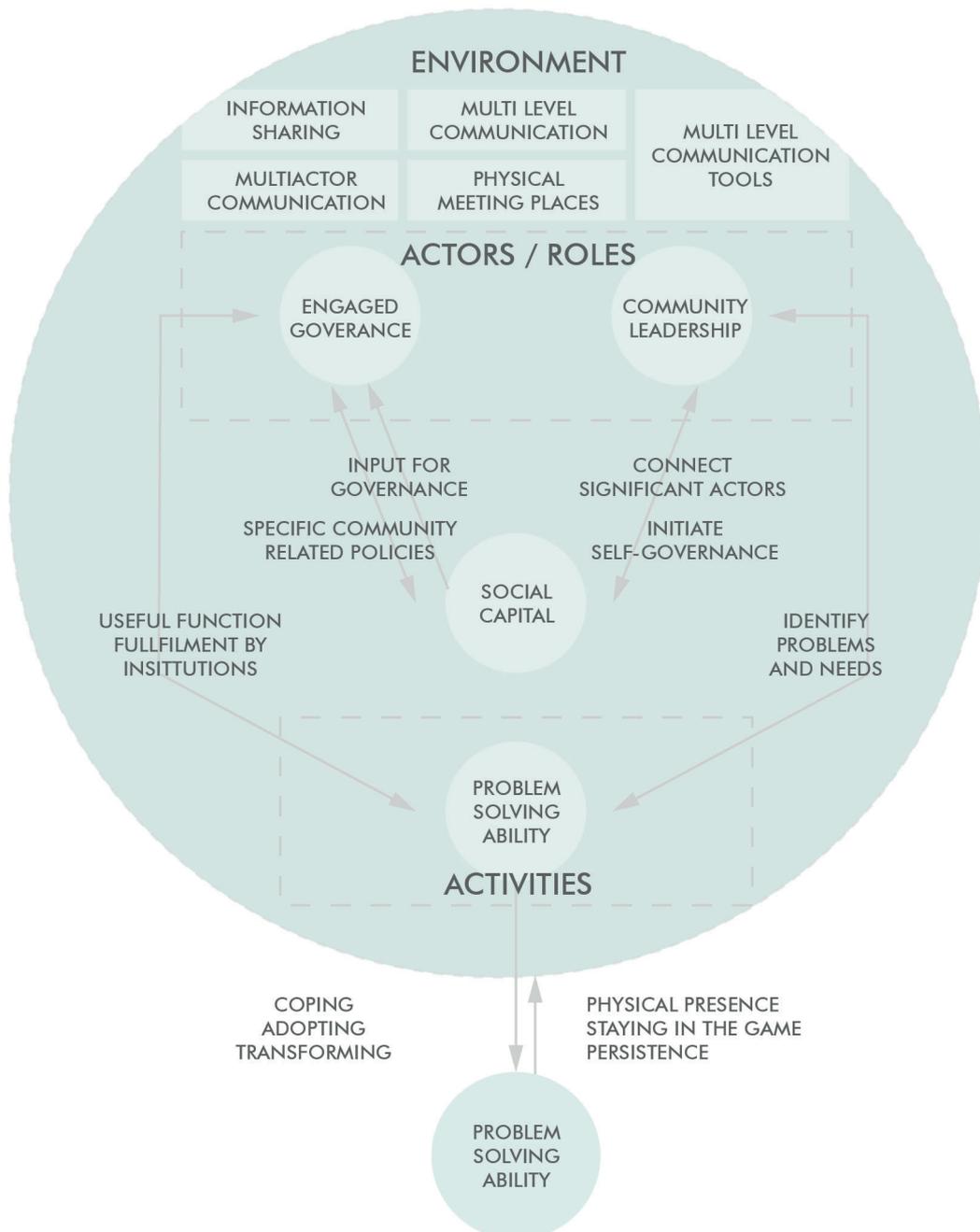
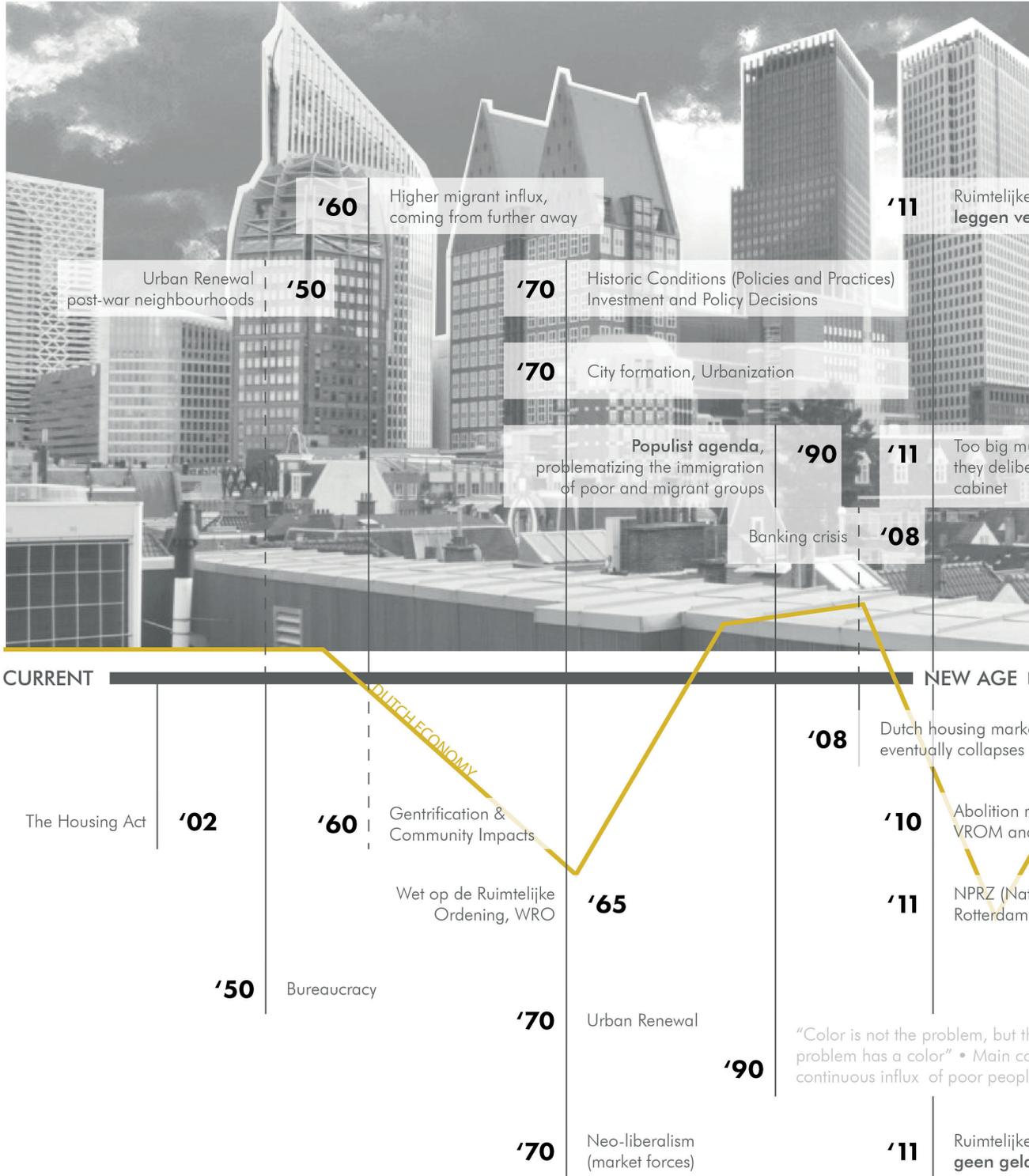


Figure 21: FRAMEWORK 'Veldacademie | Framework Facilitate Community Resilience'

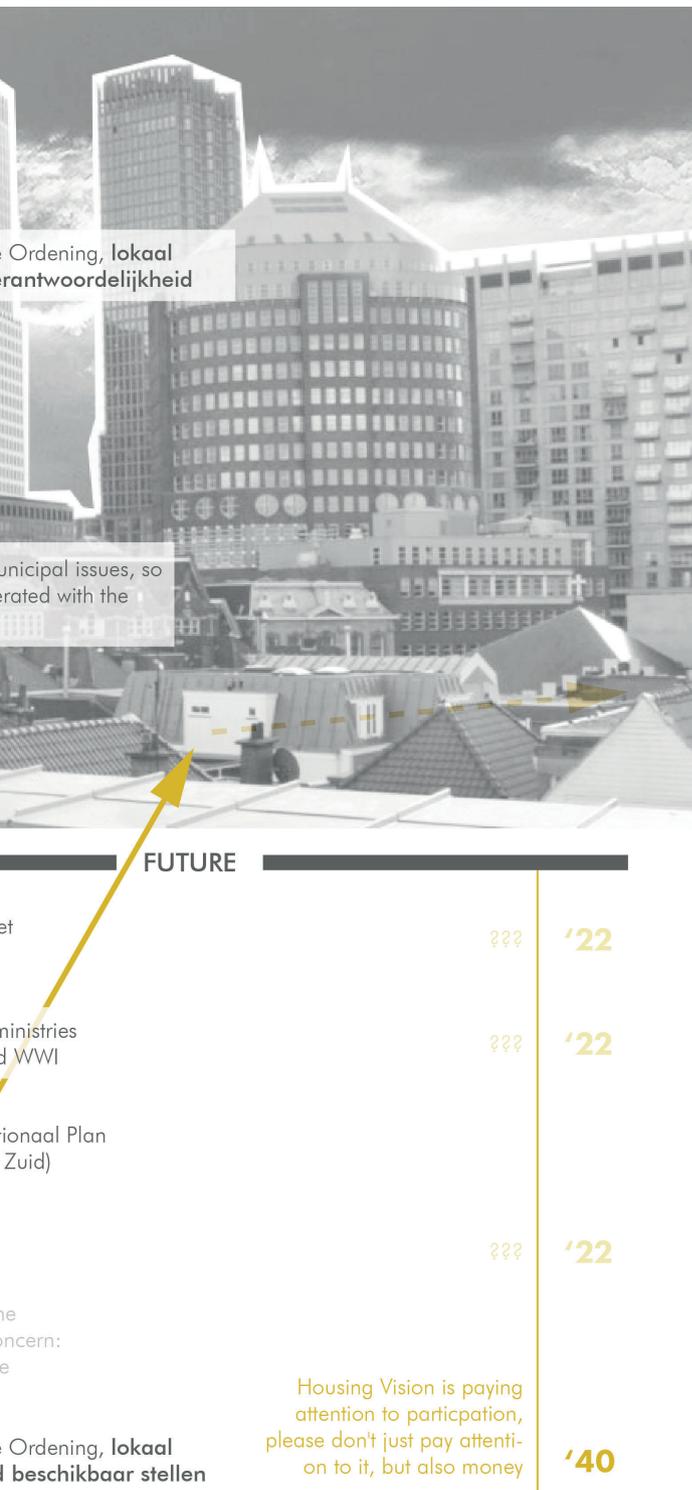
LABELING | ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



DEALING WITH DISADVANTAGE, SAME STORY, NEXT YEAR, SAME STORY

Our present urban renewal laws are an attempt to break this particular linkage in the vicious circles by forthrightly wiping away slums and their populations, and replacing them with projects intended to produce higher tax yields or to lure back easier populations with less expensive public requirements (Jacobs, 1961).

The disadvantages and problems in vulnerable areas are treated the same way over the past years, while they deserve to be treated differently. Instead of giving goods and just sending middle-class people to those neighbourhoods, re-educating the lower-class residents should be key. Also, thinking from the labour migrant's perspective should be facilitated more, since they are now living in the working-class neighbourhoods the longest (Erp, 2020). Actually, cross-communicating should be key, this often tends to be forgotten and will be explained later on. Experimental projects are applied over and over on deprived areas which became almost pathological displays of slum troubles (Jacobs, 1961). There are no fixed long-term plans, while the NPRZ-plan (NPRZ, 2010) suggests that patience is the best way to go. Van Steenberg (2020) also says planning for the long term is crucial. How can systems be steered more towards desired and sustainable transitions? This entails a specific management philosophy in which the following characteristics are central: responding to the long term, dealing with structural uncertainties, an integrated approach and a multi-actor process. These characteristics form the rules of thumb for, for example, the concept of "transition management" Van Steenberg (2020). To these characteristics, Van Eijk (2010) adds the significance of a shift in the urban policy focus from neighbourhood composition to neighbourhood settings, in which initiatives are the key to social mixing policies.



NATIONAL

This collage and timeline address the challenges (conflicts) and potential opportunities (chances) in the national spatial planning system.

Figure 25: Timeline | Path Dependency | National



MUNICIPAL

This collage and timeline address the challenges (conflicts) and potential opportunities (chances) in the municipal spatial planning system.

Figure 26: Timeline | Path Dependency | Municipal

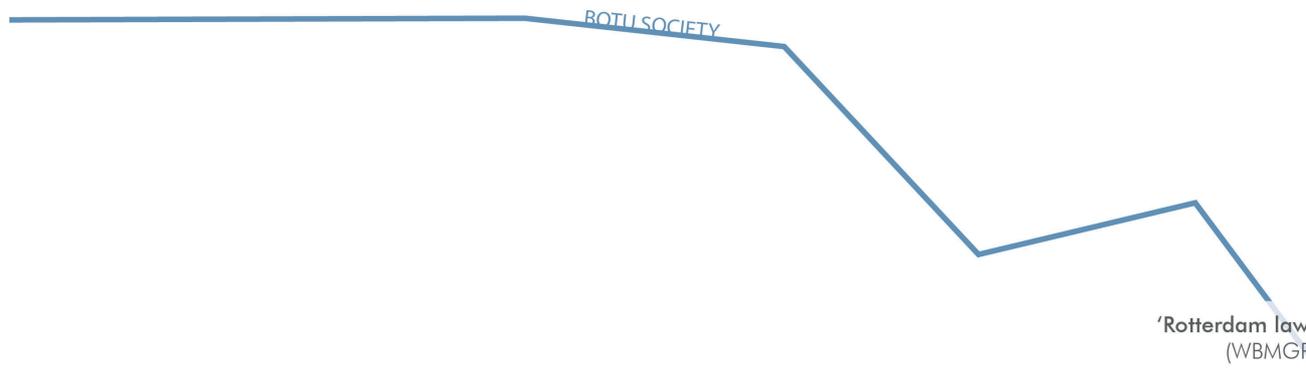
LABELING | ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



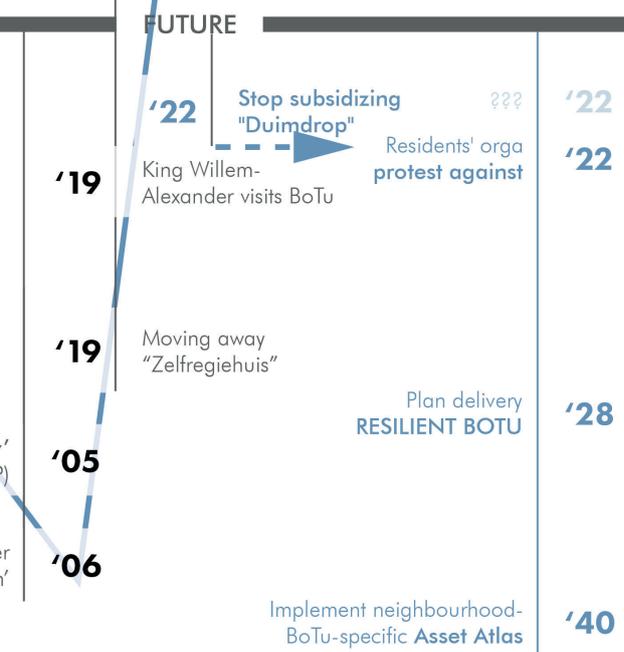
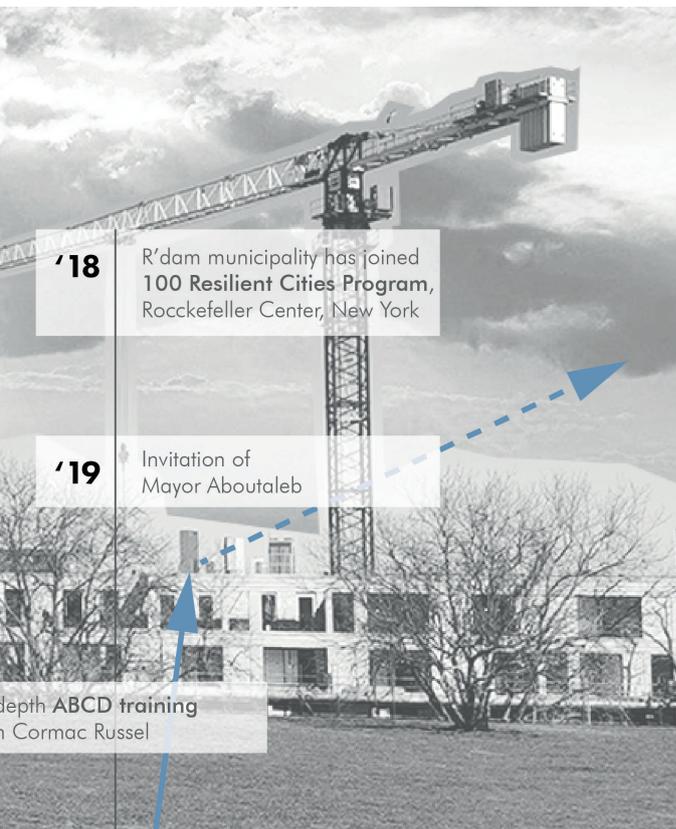
'18 In- with

CURRENT

NEW AGE



Marco Pastors, party leader
'Leefbaar Rotterdam

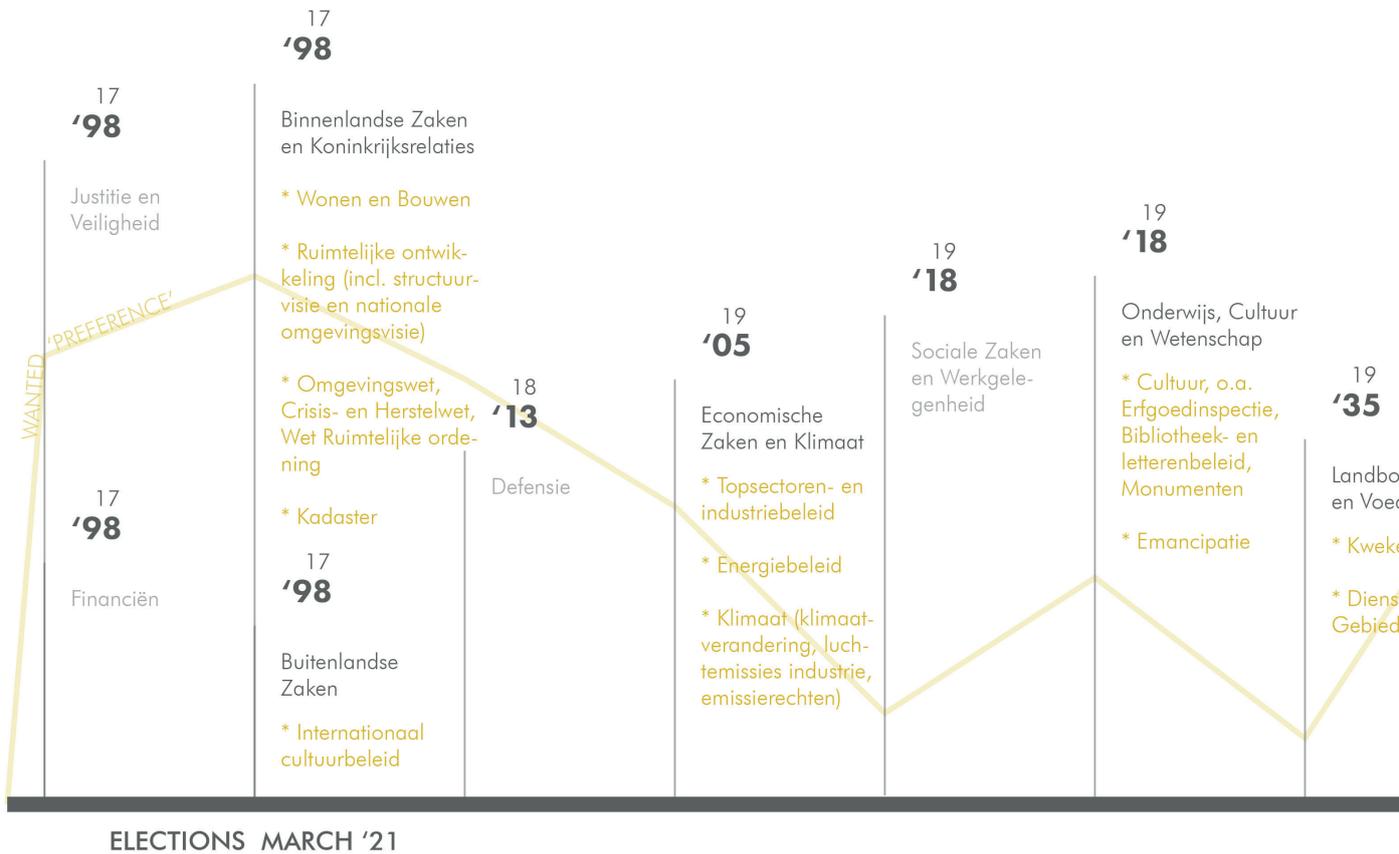


LOCAL

This collage and timeline address the challenges (conflicts) and potential opportunities (chances) in the local spatial planning system.

Figure 27: Timeline | Path Dependency | Local

TRANSFORM NATIONAL

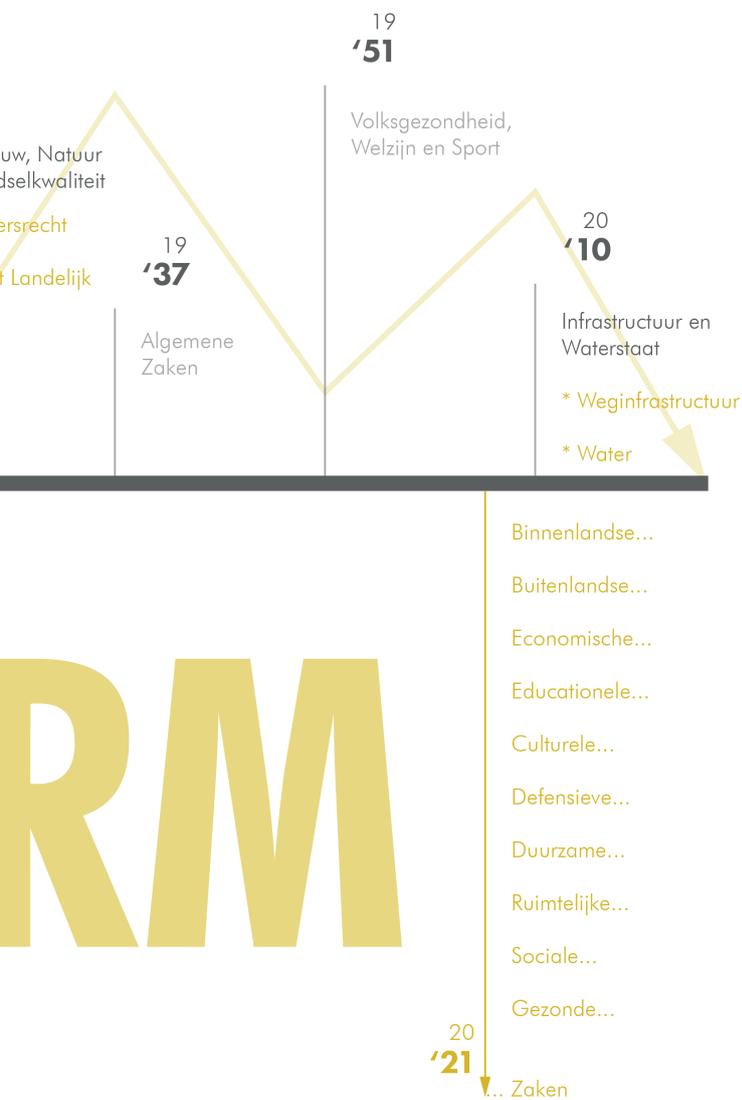


TRANSFO

LEGENDA

- Degree of popularity of a particular ministerial portfolio
- "Name of Ministry" Originally, a 'spatial planning' portfolio ministry

This transform timeline is partly fictional because I assume this vast transformation will never happen. After all, then we are talking about rewriting an organisational ministerial master plan for the Netherlands.



TRANSFORM NATIONAL

This transform timeline addresses the potentials to transform the spatial planning system into a co-creative platform for social and spatial involvement on a national level.

Figure 28: Timeline | Transform | National

TRANSFORM MUNICIPAL

ELECTIONS MARCH '21

TRANSFO

RM



TRANSFORM MUNICIPAL

This transform timeline addresses the potentials to transform the spatial planning system into a co-creative platform for social and spatial involvement on a municipal level.

Figure 29: Timeline | Transform | Municipal

TRANSFORM LOCAL

ELECTIONS MARCH '21

TRANSFO

RM



TRANSFORM LOCAL

This transform timeline addresses the potentials to transform the spatial planning system into a co-creative platform for social and spatial involvement on a local level.

Figure 30: Timeline | Transform | Local

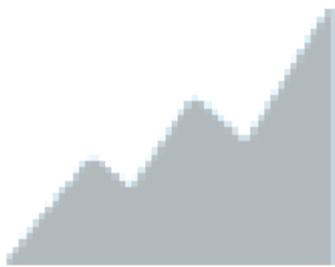
NEIGHBOURHOOD IN NUMBERS =



Tussendijken and Bospolder
are on te 2nd and 5th
spot on the **20 MOST
IMPOVERISHED ZIP CODE
AREAS**



There is a **HIGH
POPULATION DENSITY
AND ENORMOUS
DIVERSITY** among residents,
14,000 residents in 7,000
households on 78 ha



60% of the housing stock consists of **SOCIAL RENTAL HOMES** in the lowest segment in Tussendijken



75% OF THE **HOUSEHOLDS HAVE A LOW INCOME** in BoTu.

DEAD

END!

SHIFT

MIND?

INTERMEZZO



01 Meet Residence | Spatial Characteristics



02 Meet Residents | Social Characters



Opening up?

Gedicht

#ME



IN THE OLD DAYS



Figure 31: Three Windmills | Corn Milling for Gin Production

In the skyline of BoTu, three windmills were for corn milling for gin production in the old days.



Figure 32: Delfshaven | Herring Fishing

Back in the days, Delfshaven was known for its herring fishing.

IN THESE DAYS



Figure 33: On the Street | Social Housing

In these social housing projects that dominate BoTu, there are empty and non-green streets, not so liveable and safe.



Figure 34: Tram Tracks | Poor Living Quality

The not well-maintained tram tracks are crossing through BoTu, separating Bospolder from Tussendijken (Schiedamsseweg) and separating Bospolder (Spanjaardstraat) which creates a poor living quality.

DELFSHAVEN 'OVER TIME'

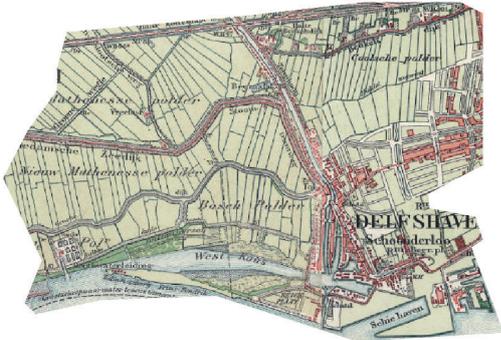


Figure 35: Delfshaven after...

Forgotten Bombardement
1900

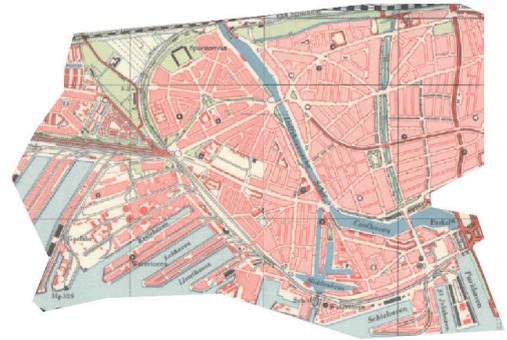


Figure 37: Urban Growth (Topo Tijdreis, 2021)

Figure 36: Delfshaven after...

World War II
1960

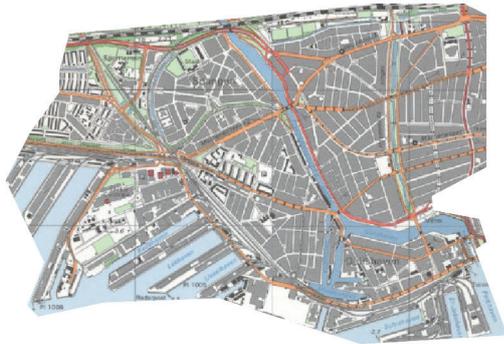


Figure 39: Delfshaven after...

General Expansion Plan
1990

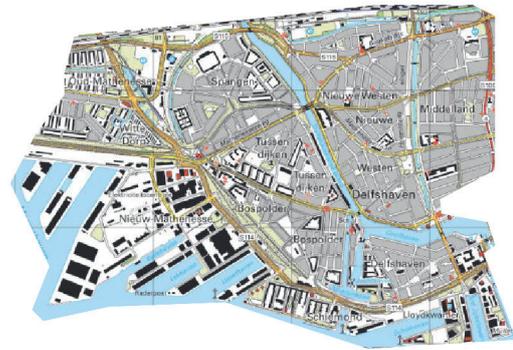


Figure 38: Urban Growth (Topo Tijdreis, 2021)

Figure 40: Delfshaven after...

Last Developments
2020

DELFSHAVEN 'BOTTOM'



Figure 41: Delfshaven | Waterstructure



Figure 42: Delfshaven | Water- and Greenstructure



Figure 43: Delfshaven | Water- and Greenstructure and Ways, and Railways and Public Transport Stops, and Neighbourhood Boundaries Bospolder-Tussendijken



Figure 44: Delfshaven | Water- and Greenstructure and Ways, and Railways and Public Transport Stops, and Neighbourhood Boundaries Bospolder-Tussendijken, and Buildings

LEGENDA BASE

- Buildings
- Building religious
- Building hotspot
- Green public (small)
- Green public (big)
- Water
- Road
- Railroad
- P.T. stops

LEGENDA INITIATIVES

- Buildings
- Building religious
- Building hotspot
- Green public (small)
- Green public (big)
- Water
- Road
- Railroad
- P.T. stops
- Initiative
- Initiative interviewed



Figure 45: Delfshaven | Water- and Greenstructure, and Ways



Figure 46: Delfshaven | Water- and Greenstructure, and Ways, Railways and Public Transport Stops,

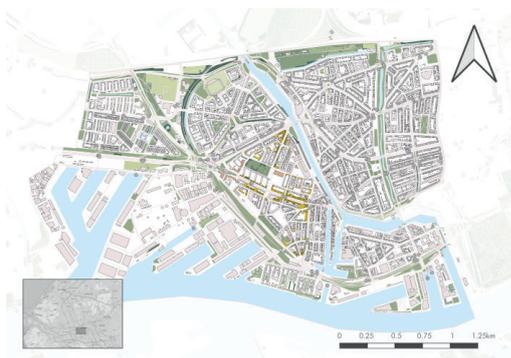


Figure 47: Delfshaven | Water- and Greenstructure and Ways, and Railways and Public Transport Stops, and Neighbourhood Boundaries Bospolder-Tussendijken, and Buildings, and Function

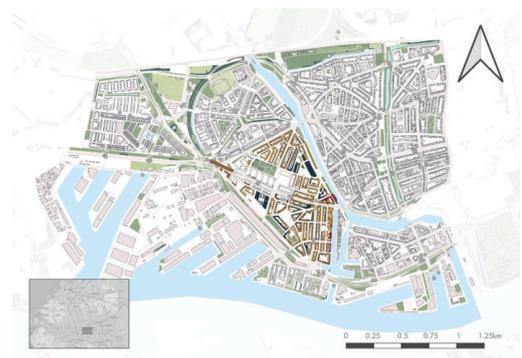


Figure 48: Delfshaven | Water- and Greenstructure and Ways, and Railways and Public Transport Stops, and Neighbourhood Boundaries Bospolder-Tussendijken, and Buildings, and Function, and Year

LEGENDA FUNCTION

- Residential
- Single destination mixed
- Societal
- Green private
- Green public

LEGENDA BUILDING YEAR

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

HOWEVER, NEWS ARTICLES SKETCH A STIGMATIZED IMAGE...



Figure 49: Supermarkt manager

**THE SUPER(MARKT)MAN?
help and go**

The super(market)man would rather give the beggar at his supermarket door a sandwich than calling the police. "Then she is gone too."

A paradoxical situation. The homeless woman is given a sandwich. The idea behind giving the sandwich is not wrong, it is just a bit for helping himself because then she is gone, but it is also not for helping the beggar out, right? She does not know how to earn a sandwich herself. She earns it by coming to the supermarket door every day and then stays there until she gets it.



Figure 50: Wijkagent

**THE ONWIJZE MOEDER(S)
sit and reclaim**

Children are recruited for drugs trafficking and weapon trade in the schoolyards after school.

Onwijze Moeders is an initiative of mothers, together with the neighbourhood police officers, to reclaim their public space and school squares to protect their children from being recruited for drug trafficking.



Figure 51: Man (59)

THE FRIGHTENED explosions and no go outside

The man (59) is afraid to go outside, while there were three explosions last month.

Carlo Emanuel (59), wijkbewoner sinds 1992, herinnert zich de buurtfeesten van vroeger nog. En de vele Nederlanders (witte mensen bedoelt hij) die er woonden en van die feesten initieerden. Maar sinds ze weg-trokken, is er niet veel van over. Ook het contact met zijn burens is minder. "Mensen zijn minder lief tegen elkaar." Ondanks de uitdovende levendigheid denkt ook hij niet aan vertrek. Zijn vrouw begint er weleens over. Laatst ook weer, vlak na de explosie. "Ik snap het wel. Maar hier is alles binnen handbereik." (Trouw, 2019).



Figure 52: Lady (44)

THE BRAVE burglarie and leave

The lady (44) thinks it is no surprise anymore, those burglaries, after four at her home.

Vier keer is er bij haar ingebroken. Of was het vaker? Ilham Mokhtari weet het niet eens meer. Wel herinnert ze zich het braaksel in haar portiek. Junks die in diezelfde portiek in slaap vallen. Gebruikt maandverband dat in haar achtertuintje wordt gegooid. En intimidatie door een voormalige buurman, die dreigde 'die baby uit haar buik te snijden' toen ze hoogzwanger was.

Ze schudt met haar hoofd. "Ik wil hier weg. Zo snel mogelijk." Haar kinderen spelen niet buiten. Dat mag niet. "Wat leren ze hier op straat? Hoe drugs te gebruiken? Nee, dat wil ik niet. Ik zag laatst hoe een van de straatvegers op het pleintje hier een naald in zijn arm stak. Moeten mijn kinderen daar dan spelen?" (Trouw, 2019).

OPENING

G UP?

Momenten?
Momentum!

A neighbourhood consists of people,
whom have something to say,
preferably today...

#ME



01 (Over)Stimulation



Start with the Residents



02 Networks & Ties



03 Meet Residents 2.0 | Sound Stories



04 Meet Residence 2.0 | Sound Scape

2

Change

Resiliency in Bospolder and Tussendijken, that's where we get to know the residents and where they meet each other and where we hear from the neighbourhood. Represented by sound stories and scape. A meet (heat)map to see in what (zemi)public space most of the meetings take place and where possible meetings could take place.

VOICE OF BOTU | DANIËL DEE

hier ben je aanwezig daar ga je naartoe

hier ben je aanwezig - daar ga je naartoe
op de plaats rust - in weer en wind
laat achter wat was - met wensen en hoop
tracht niet te denken aan - hoe alles verandert
nu doe je het toch - lach naar de toekomst
geeft helemaal niets - wat komt weet je nooit
maar kom niet te laat - neem gerust de tijd
er wordt op je gewacht - er is plaats voor jou
het duurt niet lang meer - wacht maar af

TAG #daniel #dee #aanwezig #naartoe @
mathenesserbrug LINK <https://straatpoezie.nl/gedicht/hier-ben-je-aanwezig-daar-ga-je-naartoe/>

Ineens verdween een heel ministerie

Links was jarenlang te dominant bij de inrichting van Nederland, vindt rechts. Bij de kabinetsformatie werd daar met een penne-streek een einde aan gemaakt.

DOUWE DOUWES EN RON MEERHOF 14 mei 2011, 0:00

Op het oude ministerie van Volksgezondheid, Ruimtelijke Ontwikkeling en Milieu, kortweg VROM, hadden ze afgelopen zomer wel fiducia in de formatie en de reductie van het aantal ministeries. Misschien ging een fusie met Verkeer en Waterstaat wel leiden tot het langverwachte superministerie: het ministerie van Ruimte!

Volkskrant, 2011

Toen het stof optrok, sloeg blijde verwachting om in schrik en afgrijzen. Niet alleen was er geen apart ministerie van Ruimte gekomen, de hele term was zoek. VROM en Ruimte waren dood, leve het ministerie van Infrastructuur en Milieu.

'Probleebuurt, pas op voor kunstenaars!'

In Amsterdam was de Kolenkitbuurt een no-go-are geworden. Totdat Roel Schoenmakers er met zijn kunstenaars van Cascoland neerstreek. Beetje bij beetje knapte de buurt op en nu, vier jaar later, staan projectontwikkelaars in de rij. Hebben de artiesten zich laten misbruiken?

Harmen Bockma 22 augustus 2015, 2:00



Volkskrant, 2015

2010

Binnenlands Bestuur, 2011

BINNENLANDS BESTUUR

BESTUUR EN ORGANISATIE FINANCIËN RUIMTE EN MILIEU SOCIAAL DI

Bestuur en Organisatie > Achtergrond > Waarom VROM moest verdwijnen

WAAROM VROM MOEST VERDWIJNEN

Boudewijn Warbroek • 13 mei 2011 • 1 reactie

Waarom moest VROM weg als zelfstandig departement? Veelgehoord argument: de traditionele raakvlakken met het ministerie van Verkeer en Waterstaat. Maar ook: 'VROM was middelmatig groot, maar wel een beetje aan de dikke kant.'

Reportage

Deze Rotterdamse wijk verduurzaamt, vóór en dóó bewoners

Bospolder-Tussendijken In de Rotterdamse wijk Bospolder-Tussendijken moet de energietransitie ook voor bewoners een werkgelegenheid opleveren. Maar de vraag is nog hoe. De nieuwe WijkEnergieWerkt doet aan 'huis-aan-huisverduurzaming' - vóór en dóó bewoners.

Eppo König 16 december 2019
Leestijd 4 minuten



In Bospolder-Tussendijken zijn nog maar weinig daken met zonnepanelen. Foto: WijkEnergieWerkt

nrc, 2019

nrc, 2019

BOTU

Home Nieuws BoTu in de media Monitor Veerkracht Social Media

Menu nrc.nl

Reportage

Deze Rotterdamse wijk verduurzaamt, vóór en dóór bewoners

Bospolder-Tussendijken In de Rotterdamse wijk Bospolder-Tussendijken moet de energietransitie ook werkgelegenheid opleveren. Maar de vraag is nog hoe? Het nieuwe WijkEnergieWerk doet aan 'huis-aan-huisverduurzaming' - vóór en dóór bewoners.

Eppo König 16 december 2019
Leestijd 4 minuten



In Bospolder-Tussendijken zijn nog maar weinig daken met zonnepanelen.
Foto Walter Herfst

Who let 'the elephant in the room'?

#ME

The elephant, The enormous spatial tasks such as the energy transition and the growing housing challenge are why the parties give central government control again. (Monster, J., gebiedsontwikkeling.nu, 2021)

Ten years after the central government has primarily relinquished the spatial planning of the Netherlands, a large majority in politics wants the central government to take back control. Eleven of the fifteen parties in the House of Representatives want another minister to decide on the organization of the Netherlands. Together they account for 111 of the 150 room seats (74 per cent). (Dinther, M., Volkskrant, 2021)

2015

óor

k

e? Het

...

...

nepenalen.

r Herfst

now

Open Rotterdam, 2021



Sepubliceerd: Donderdag 11 maart 2021 17:37

Muriel Kloek heeft inwoners van Delfshaven woensdag 10 maart een bijzondere middag bezorgd. De muzikanten van Bospolder-Tussendijken op een muzikale verrassing tijdens een wandeling. In Park 19 troostnummer ten gehore gebracht om de wandelaars in deze bijzondere coronatijd een hart onder de riem te steken.



Bospolder-Tussendijken in Rotterdam ís al veerkrachtig

De gemeente wil van Bospolder-Tussendijken (BoTu) in Rotterdam-West een 'veerkrachtige wijk' maken, maar de mensen daar zijn dat al, merkte fotograaf Angeniet Berkers (Rotterdam, 1985).

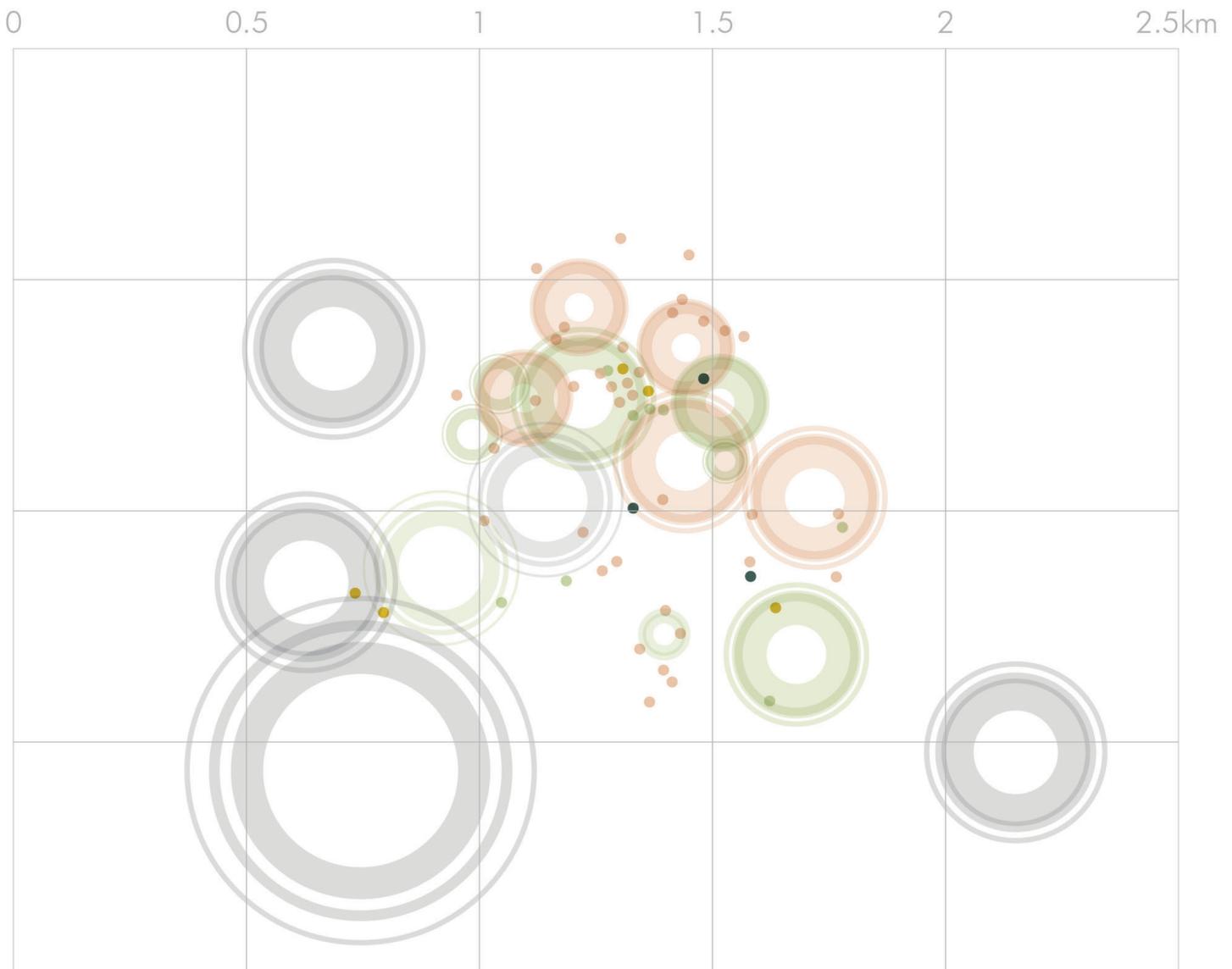
R.Moron 12 maart 2021 Leestijd 2 minuten



nrc, 2021

OVERSTIMULATION

If you tend to look at what needs to happen...



Legenda

1 : 7000



- Building
- Water

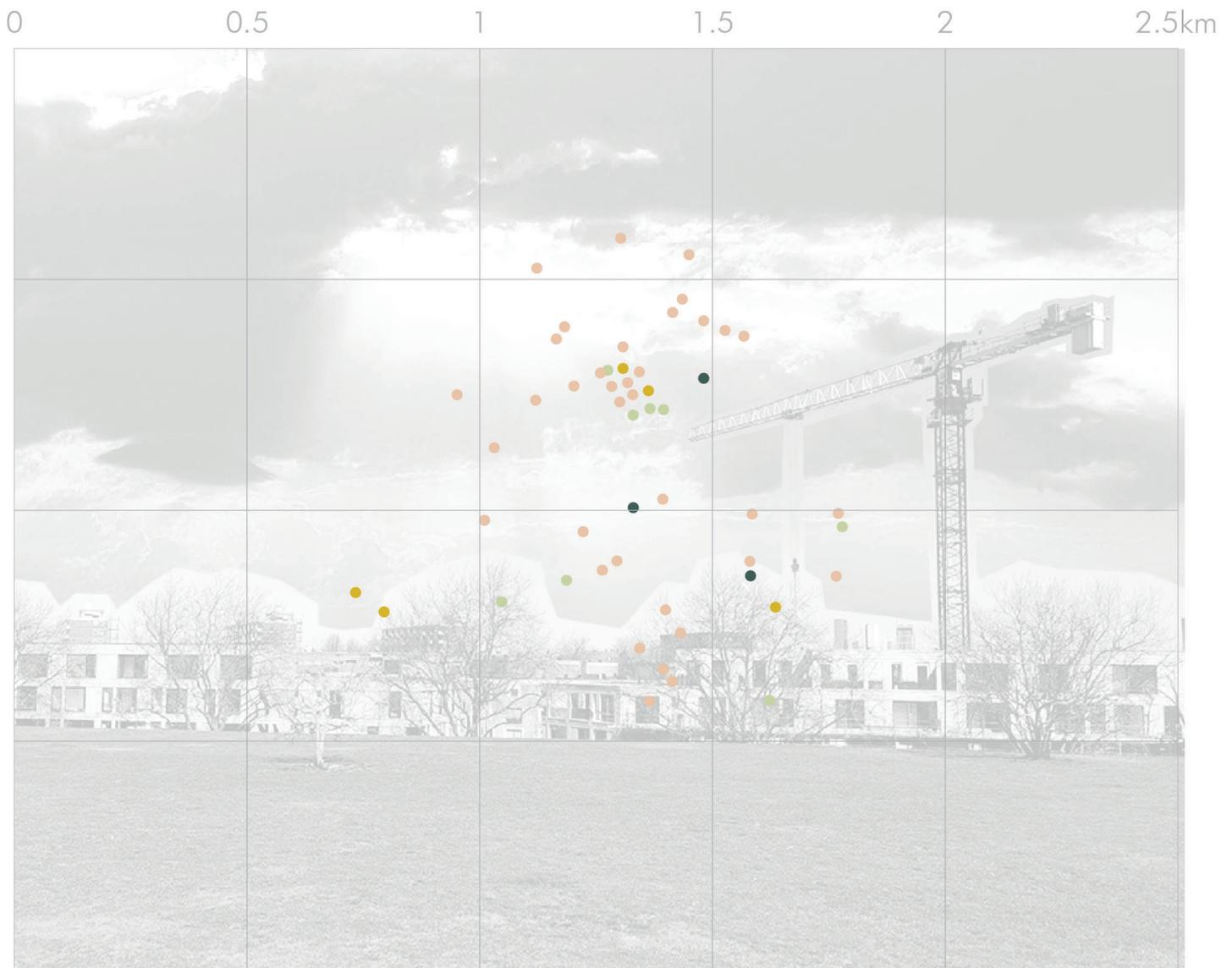
- Initiative | Work, Language & Debt
- Initiative | Care, Youth & Education
- Initiative | Energy, Residence & Outd. Sp.

- D
- D
- D

Figure 53: Map | Overstimulation

STIMULATION

...you tend to forget to look at what is already there.
#ME



Legenda

1 : 7000



- Building
- Water

- Initiative | Work, Language & Debt
- Initiative | Care, Youth & Education
- Initiative | Energy, Residence & Outd. Sp.

- D
- D
- D

Figure 54: Map | Overstimulation

▶ WITH THE P

RESIDENTS!

3 LAYERS

The layers used in this research are related to Dupuy's urban networks model. Dupuy distinguishes three layers of urban networks:

1st level operator: roads network, common transport network, telephone network, etc.

2nd level operator: production network, consumption network, domestic network

3rd level operator: network/ territory of the urban household

Underneath layer 1, two extra layers can be added:

- 01 Context. Historical evolution
- 02 Governance: Policy implications

The layers defined for this thesis are:

- Layer 1 – People
- Layer 2 – Process
- Layer 3 – Place

The analysis part of the current for this research is based on these last two layers, working upwards through the model.

When working downwards through the model, action for design interventions can take place. Starting with the people instead of with the place, then seeing which initiatives inside the institutional network to embrace or strengthen, and last but not least do design interventions with which residents reclaim (semi)public space.

10 SPAR SESSIONS

To get the right information to the table for which networks to embrace or strengthen, I spoke to the aforementioned unusual suspects. These are experienced experts from the working field.

Expert I - Frank van Steenberg - Sociologist, PhD Erasmus University Rotterdam & Researcher Drift

Expert II - Arie Romein - Social Geography and Rotterdam connaisseur, Professor TU Delft

Expert III - Reinout Kleinhans - Human Geography, Professor TU Delft

Expert IV - Ruth Höppner - Cluster Strategist MO, Municipality of Rotterdam

Expert V - Roel Schoenmakers - Convince municipalities, Participation and Co-creation, Cascoland Amsterdam

Expert VI - Hilda Verhoef - Omgevingsmanager Omgevingsvisie. Municipality of Rotterdam

Expert VII - Teun van der Meulen, Real Estate Developer, Municipality of Rotterdam

Expert VIII - Simone Rots, Crimson Historians and Urbanists Rotterdam

Expert IX - Anne-Marie Verheijen, Programmamanager Aardgasvrij BoTu, Municipality of Rotterdam

Expert X - Saida Ouarirou Waslati, Owner Buro Sociaal & Former police officer Rotterdam

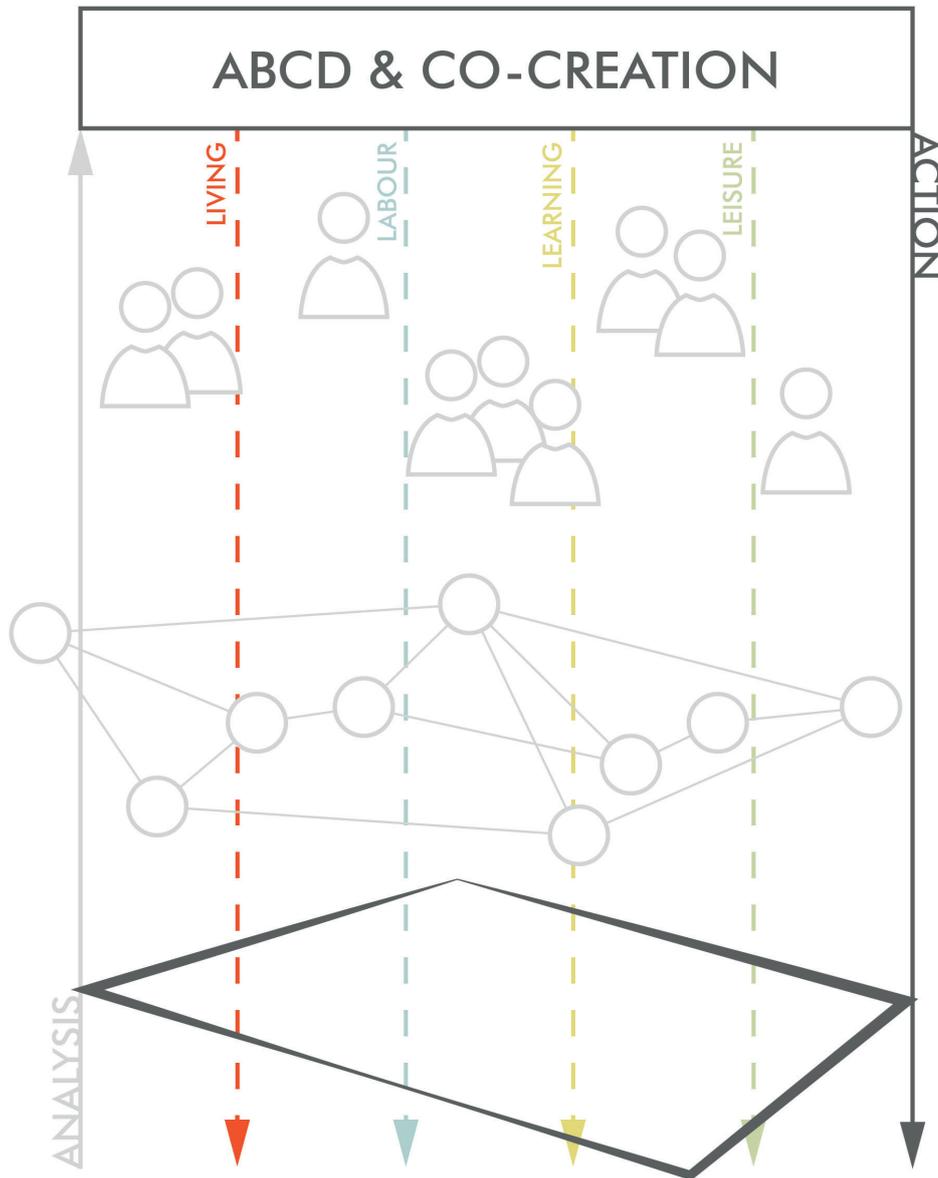


Figure 55: SCHEME 'People, Process, Place'

SOUND STORIES | SOUNDS & QUOTES

*Starting with the residents,
A neighbourhood consists of people,
Whom have something to say,
Preferably today.*

TARGET GROUPS

Target groups used by default are children, families, youngsters, yuppies, and the elderly. I spoke to around 50 people in fieldwork and made observations to see if I could add some new ones. These findings are in the appendix, chapter III, Fieldwork.

NEXT PAGE...

PERSONALIZATION PANORAMA

Personalized panoramas show the urban life (socially and spatially) of BoTu by photographing personalized spaces in the neighbourhood. The sceneries relate to four domains of social life (Oosterlynck, 2014).

1. Living
2. Labour
3. Learning
4. Leisure



#13 #ME

"The kids get thought about (sustainable) food growth and us, there is information available as well."

#27

"Make 'initiatives' (for care) physically visible in the area."

#ME

"No border anymore, but distinction by material."

Figure 56: SCENARIO Residents' Quotes

'LIVING SHOWCASE'



'LABOUR CITY'



'LEARNING LAB'



'LEISURE & LINGER'



ECLECTICISM

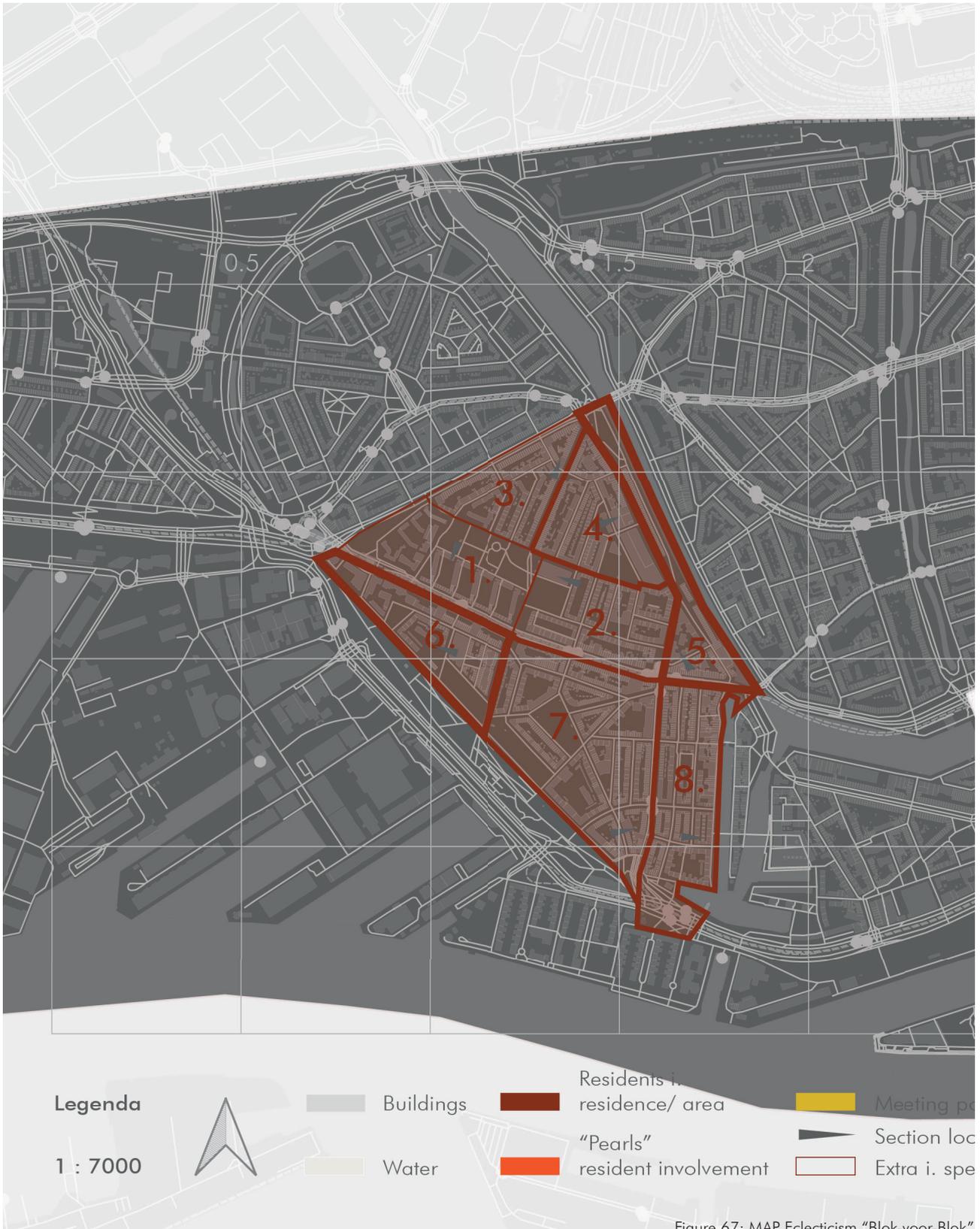


Figure 67: MAP Eclecticism "Blok-voor-Blok"

FEVERGLAND

ECLECTIC PUZZLE PIECES

ECLECTICISM

Quickly, I started with the first fieldwork and got the chance to see if it confirmed the hypothesis. When I walked through the neighbourhood, the first thing that struck my eye was the difference in building styles. When later looking at the building years on the map, this did not seem strange at all. The construction composition consists of various building styles from many periods in time, a motive to further research the election in building types and if this links with the neighbourhood's social demographics.

Neighbourhood settings are separated in the map on the left, with a different appearance and resident types. Using the block-for-block method the municipality of Rotterdam once used to define (and tackle the challenges of) the different typologies of Tussendijken, I added a few more places and did the same for Bospolder.

INTER-ACTIVE
INDUSTRY @ FUR.
@ MAKERS DISTRICT

HIGH APP.
N4H - SWERVEN
CORNER

GR

PARK
(ROOF
PARC)

LIVING
INSIDE
-OUT

WAR
SCANS
WATER
GOLF

HISTORICAL
BOERS
WAVEN

FLATS
@ SCHISMING
FLATS

Figure 68: BIRDVIEw Eclecticism "Puzzle Pieces"

ECLECTICISM



BLOCK 1
Gijsinglaan 770

1975-1990 TO 1975-1990



Election | Style clash

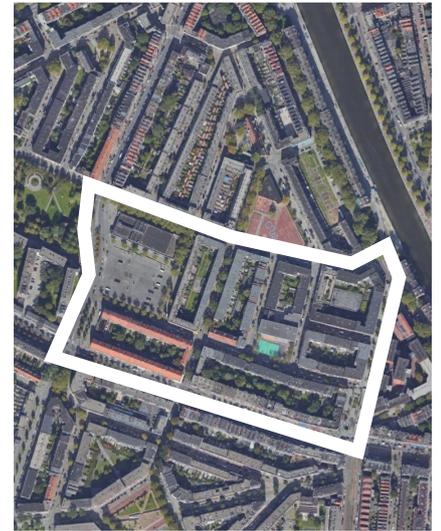


BLOCK 5
Noordschans 1

<1920 TO 2005>



Election | Style clash

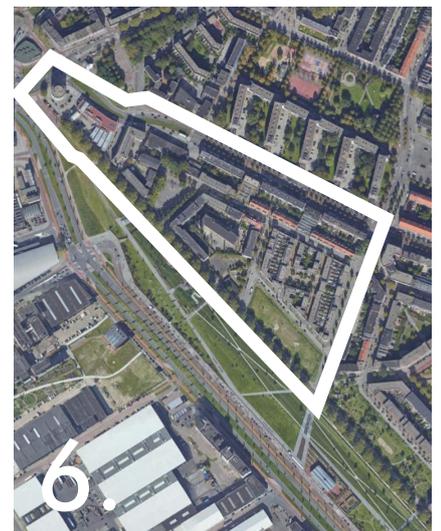


BLOCK 2
Jan Kobelstraat 56

1920-1950 TO 1975-1990



Election | Style clash



BLOCK 6
Zeilmakersstraat 20

<1920 TO 2005>



Election | Style clash



BLOCK 3
Zoutziederstraat 49

1920-1950 TO 1990-2005



Election | Style clash



BLOCK 4
Bruijnstraat 32

1920-1950 TO 2005>



Election | Style clash



BLOCK 7
Albregt Engelmanstraat 48

<1920 TO 1990-2005



Election | Style clash



BLOCK 8
Schans 222

<1920 TO 1990-2005



Election | Style clash

ECLECTICISM



BLOCK 1
Gijsinglaan 770

1975-1990 TO 1975-1990



Election | Style clash



BLOCK 2
Jan Kobelstraat 56

1920-1950 TO 1975-1990



Election | Style clash



BLOCK 5
Noordschans 1

<1920 TO 2005>



Election | Style clash



BLOCK 6
Zeilmakersstraat 20

<1920 TO 2005>



Election | Style clash



BLOCK 3
Zoutziederstraat 49

1920-1950 TO 1990-2005



Election | Style clash



BLOCK 4
Bruijnstraat 32

1920-1950 TO 2005 >



Election | Style clash



BLOCK 7
Albrecht Engelmanstraat 48

< 1920 TO 1990-2005



Election | Style clash



BLOCK 8
Schans 222

< 1920 TO 1990-2005



Election | Style clash

Vasthouden,
aan het bekende
Komt toch terug!

Verandering,
to the known
Ga toch weg!

Resilient BOTU2028,
Rotterdam afhankelijk dan?
change die mindset!

#ME



01 No-Boundary-BoTu



02 Move & Meet | Activity Timeline &



Walks & Meets, Heatmap in (Semi)Public Space



03 Conflict Areas



04 Opportunity Areas

3

Chance

Solve the poverty, Plan for Winsemius wijken, Vogelaarwijken, NPRZ-plan, Stadsmariniers, Blok-voor-Blok approach, Resilient BoTu2028, Havenstader, Voedselbank, Weggeefwinkel Yesss, Taal- en schuldzorgen. Next year, same story, next year, same story, next year, same story. Conflicts as opportunities? Pools of potential as chances?

VOICE OF BOTU | DEREK OTTE

Verwelken nooit

een moment is al voorbij
eer het goed en wel begint
vederlicht, zo'n zaadje tijd
meegenomen door de wind

het waait zó naar hoofd of hart
tot het daar een bodem ziet
waar die lach of traan dan landt
voor een leven wortel schiet

het bloeien vaak verborgen
tot van bloemen wordt verteld
in zinnen op naar morgen
door een nieuw stuk grond omhelsd

zo blijven ze leven
kleuren van voor altijd weten
wat we woorden geven
raakt gewoonweg niet vergeten

In co-existence with this reclaim report, there is an asset atlas. An atlas different from other atlases because there are no defined boundaries in this one.

Without transgression, without the red boundary, there is no danger, no risk, no frisson, no experiment, no discovery and no creativity. Without extending some hidden or visible frontier of the possible, without disturbing something of the incomplete order of things, there is no challenge, no pleasure, and certainly no joy (okri, 1997).

BOUNDARIES VS BORDERS

Sennet's theory is discussing boundaries and borders in a way that borders derive from boundaries. In this work, no boundaries are defined as hard edges or limits which define a territory. Nevertheless, borders are defined, soft edges or interactive zone, which define a zone in between. These zones ... Political philosopher Iris Marion Young helps us with the idea of borders.

According to their knowledge... In the appearance of this atlas, different kind of borders can be defined: Political | administrative, ownership, Physical | (not) natural, Psychological | emotional, cultural.

The input of spatial know-how in societal decision-making is indispensable (Van Ham, 2021).

So, borders can take different shapes. What needs to happen next is to define these shapes and give them quality. When looking at the ABCD-approach of Cormac Russel, we see as we are acting in (semi)public space in a Rotterdam' resiliency showcase... Do not want to help; be interested! (Russel, 2021)

The Asset Atlas is socio-spatial research, both physical and psychological. When getting rid of the administrative borders, "what remains?" one could ask.

What remains? Voice of BoTu

A neighbourhood is about people who have something to say, preferably today. Those people seek a certain quality of life.

BOUNDARY TYPES

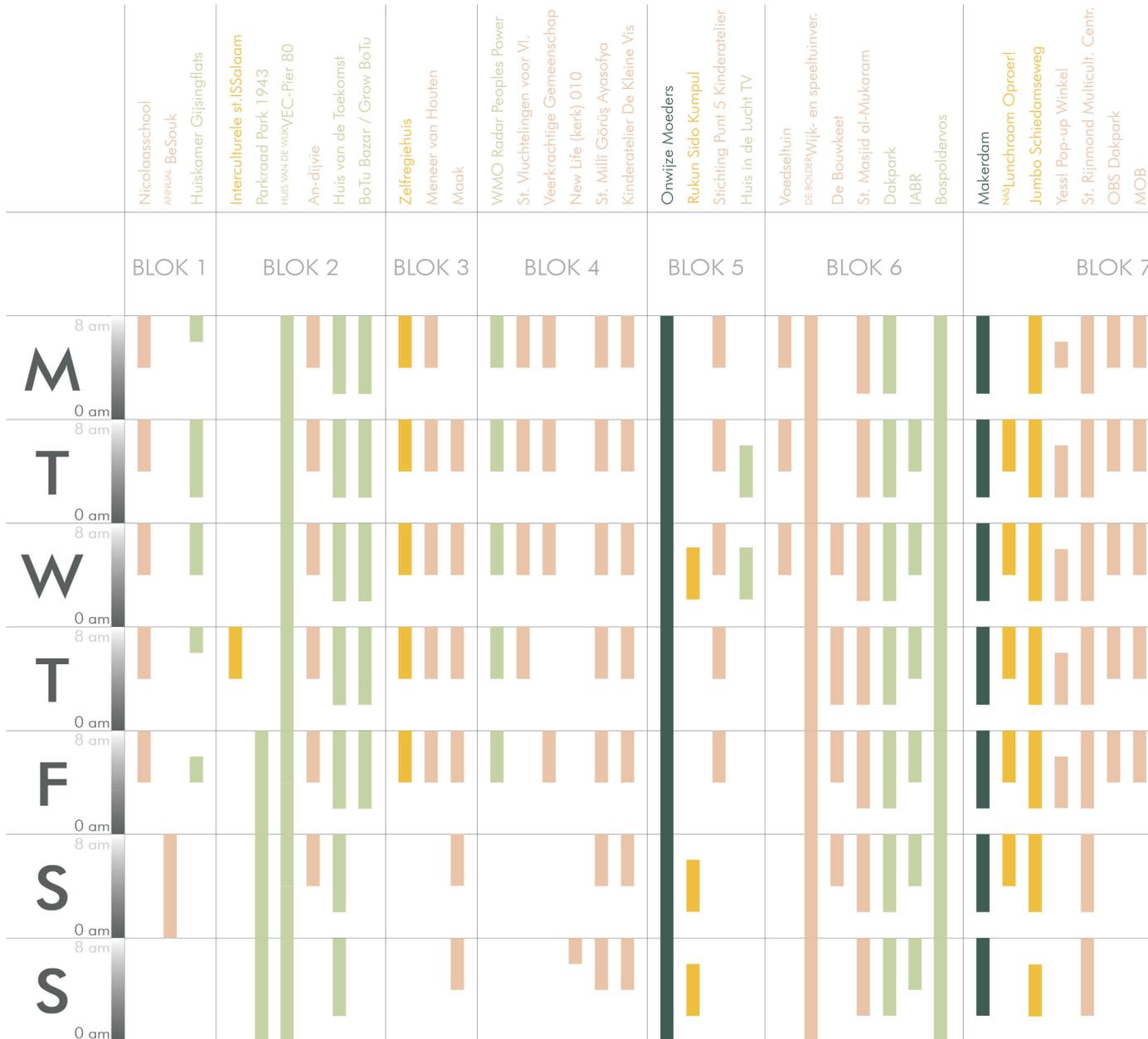
Empirical; a boundary defined by physical and spatial depth, for example: Dakpark, Schiedamseweg, Maas. Experience; a boundary defined by depth from experience, for example, the outcomes of the fieldwork. Social; a boundary defined by social depth: sister lives there, and supermarket is there.

LEARNING

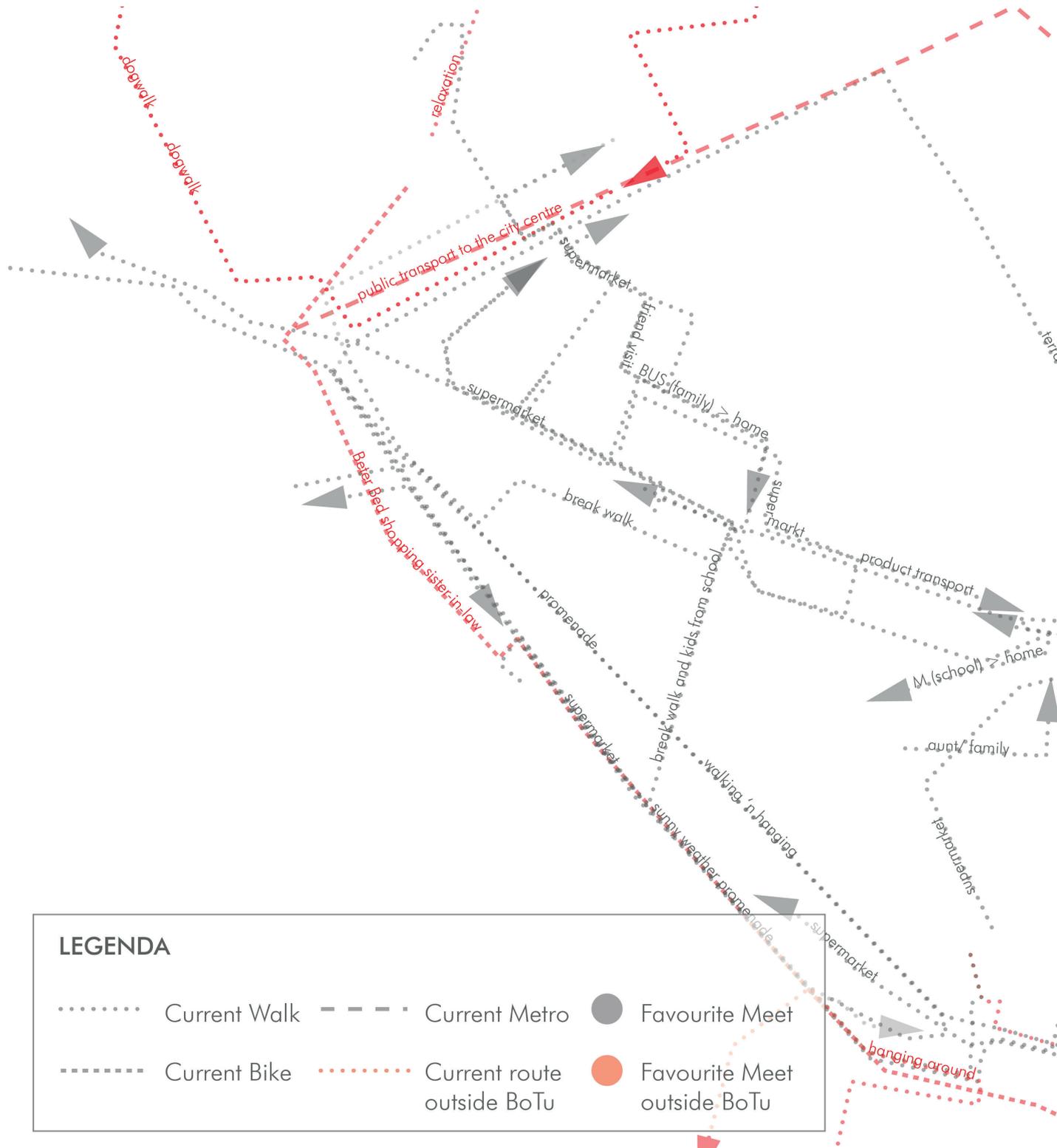
TO ABSORB & TO APPLY



ACTIVITY LINE

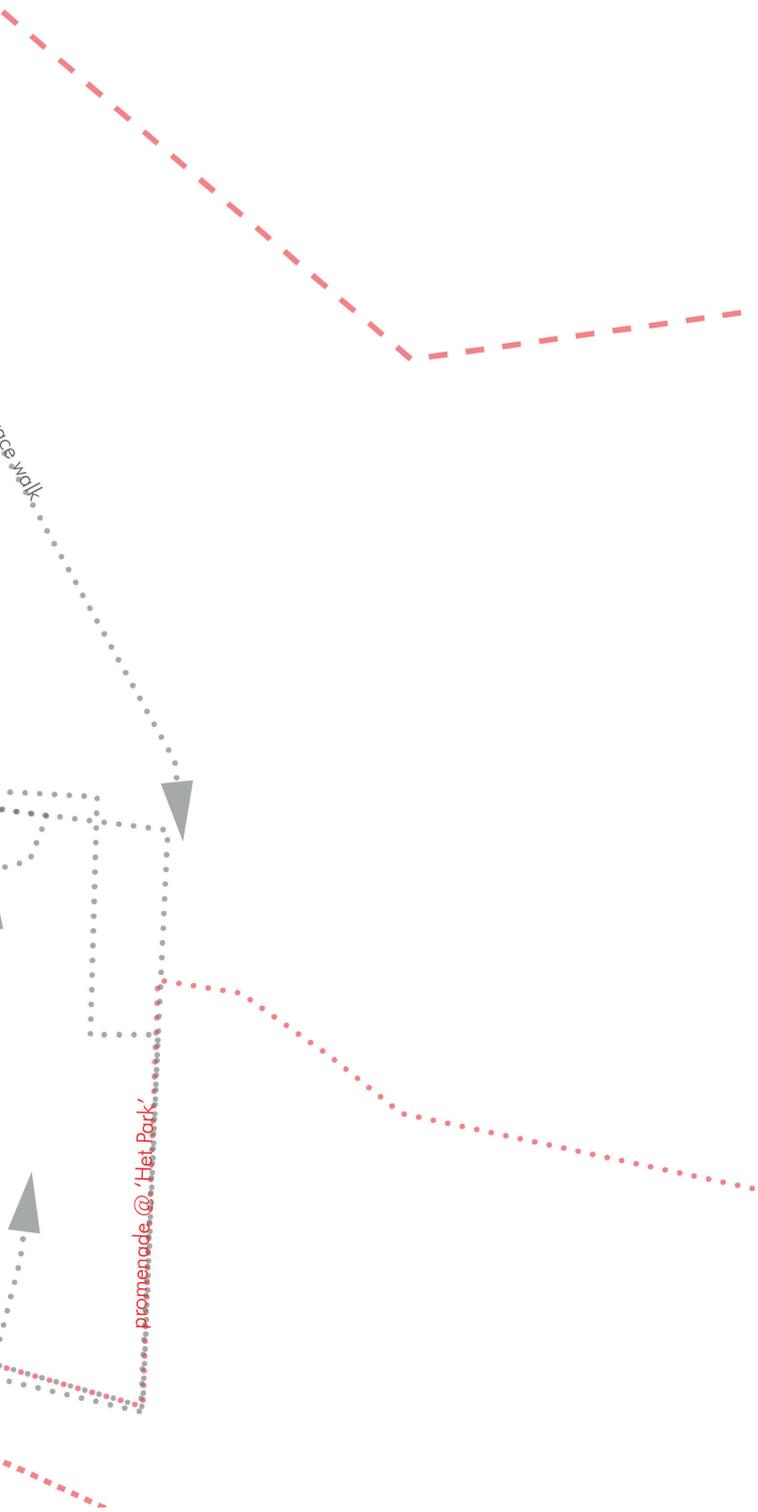


MOVES

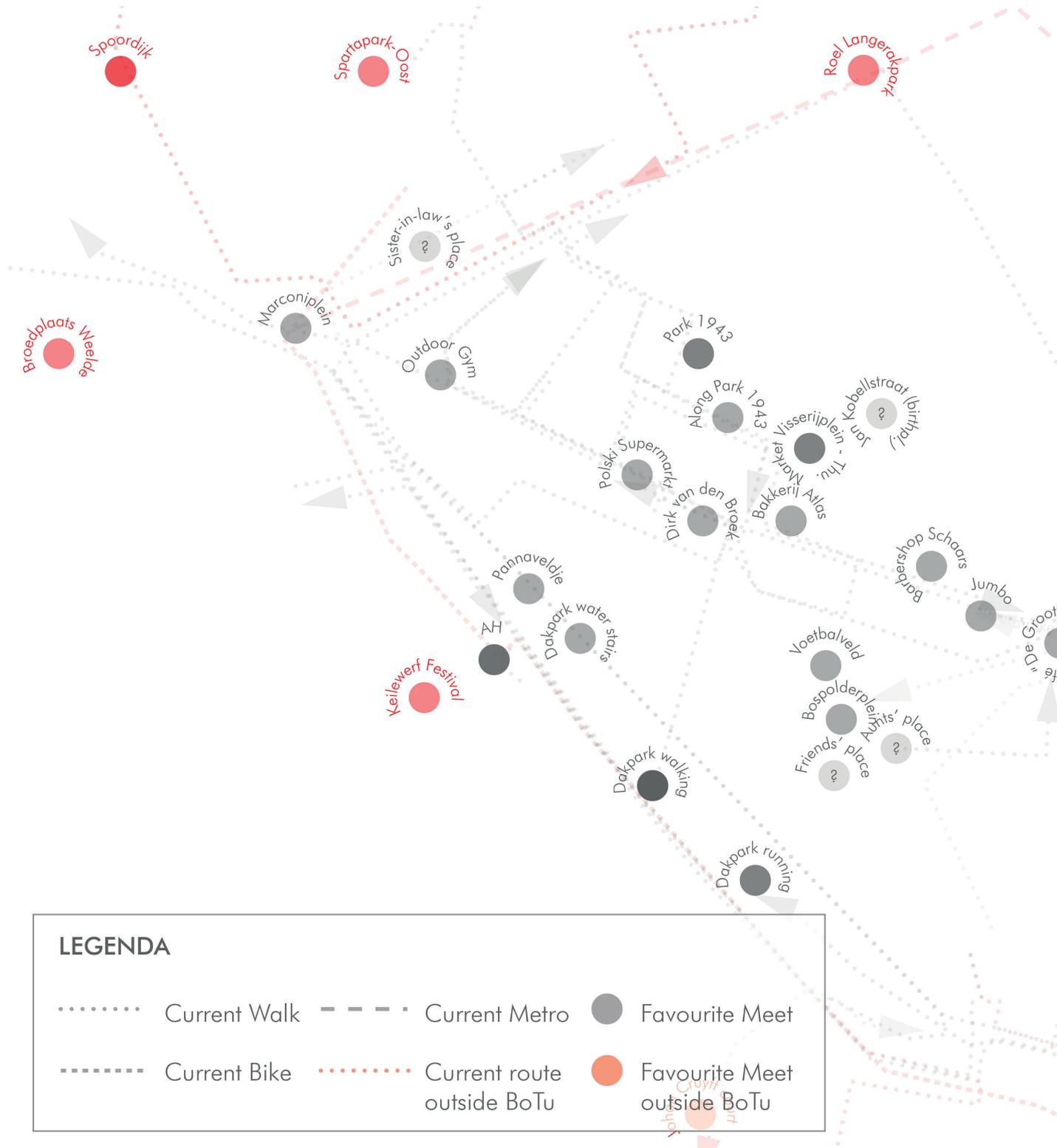


MOVES

In the fieldwork, I asked people where they were heading for (B), where they were coming from (A). A function is assigned to each walk from A to B, which is visible in the figure. With this research, we can determine if most people I spoke to during different days and day times are passengers or residents of BoTu? A scheme with the findings is in the appendix, chapter III, Fieldwork.



MEETS

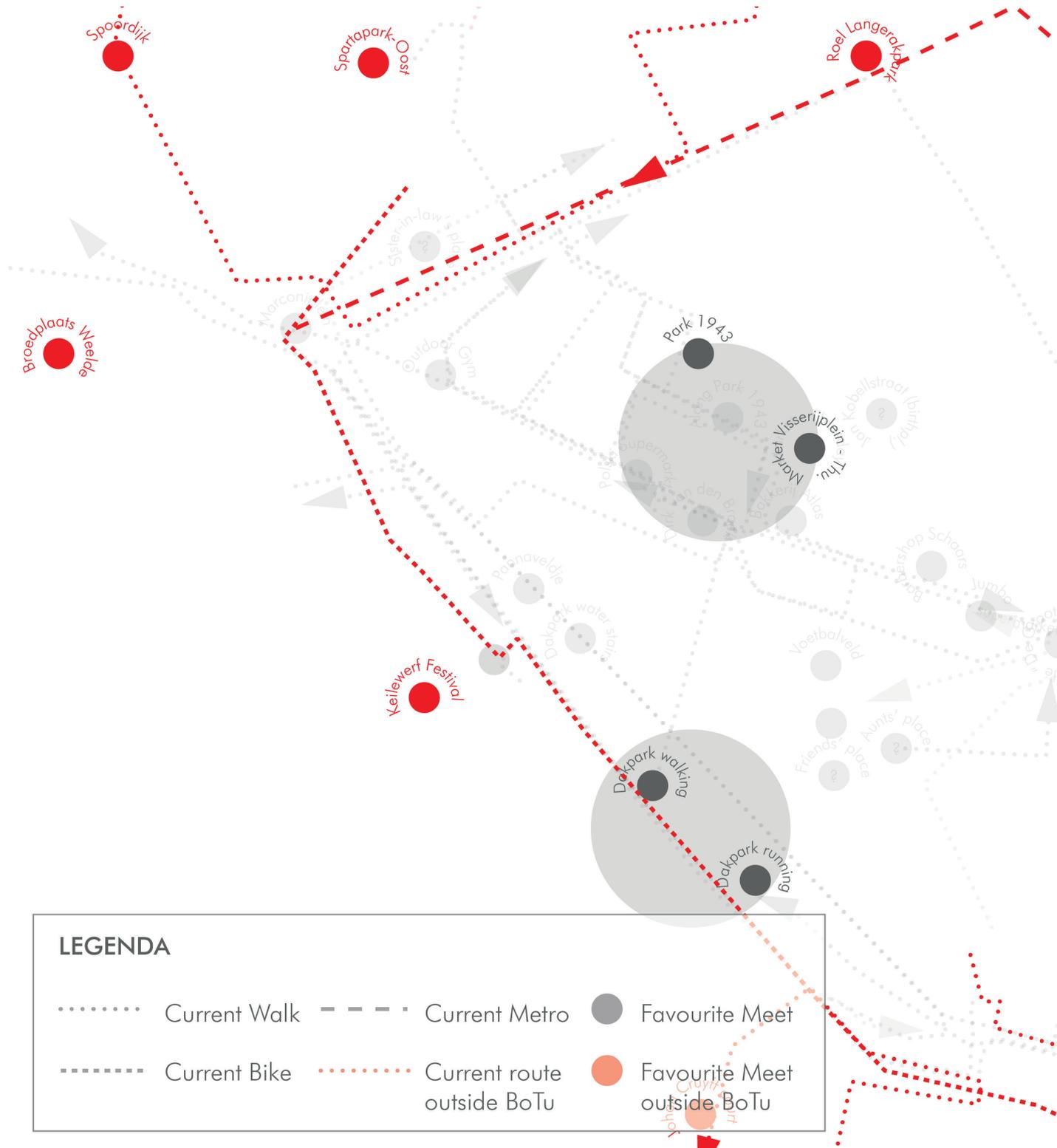




MEETS

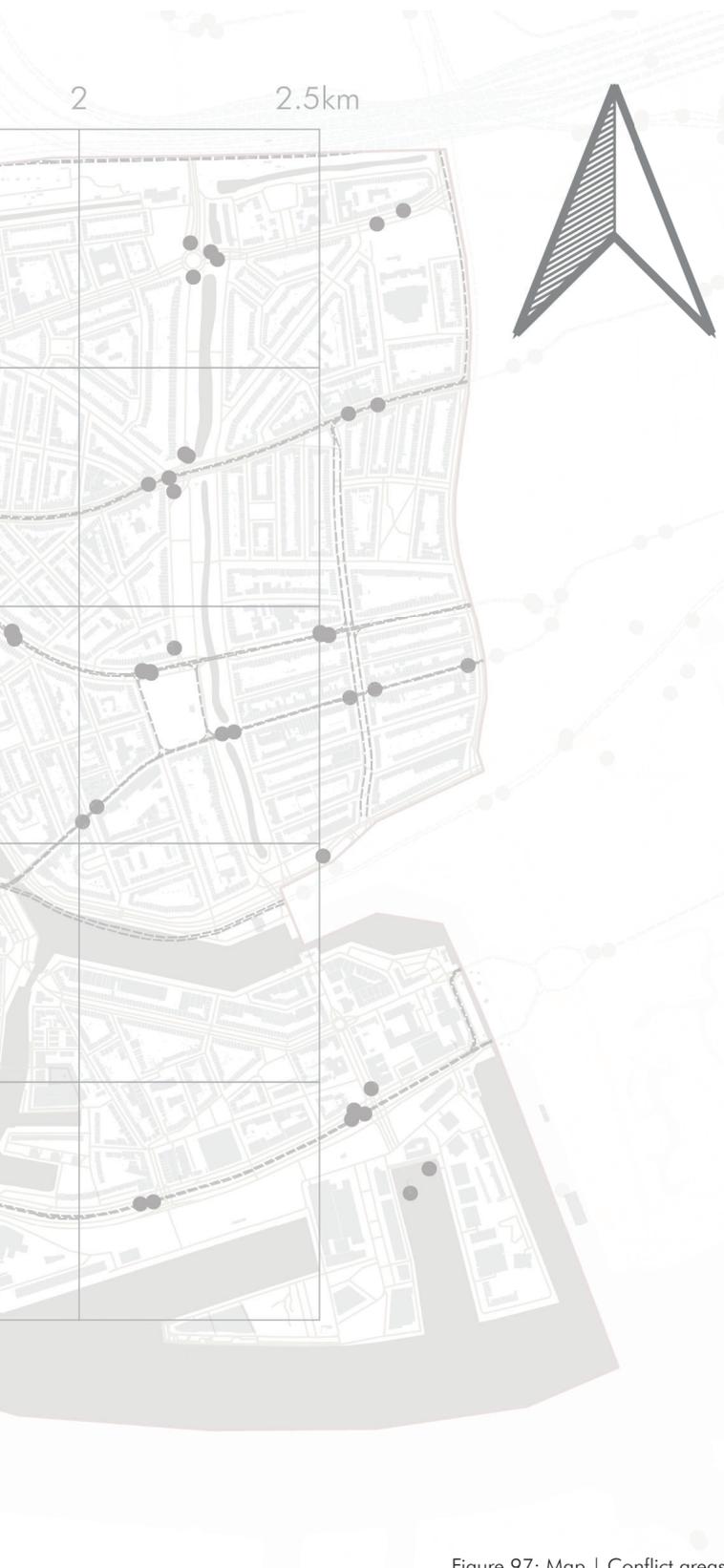
In the fieldwork, I also asked, when the opportunity arose, what the favourite meeting spot of the residents or visitors in the neighbourhood is (C). A scheme with the findings is in the appendix, chapter III, Fieldwork.

HEATS



POOLS OF POTENTIAL 1.0





10,9% of Rotterdam resident's living in poverty, but poverty is an ambiguous term.

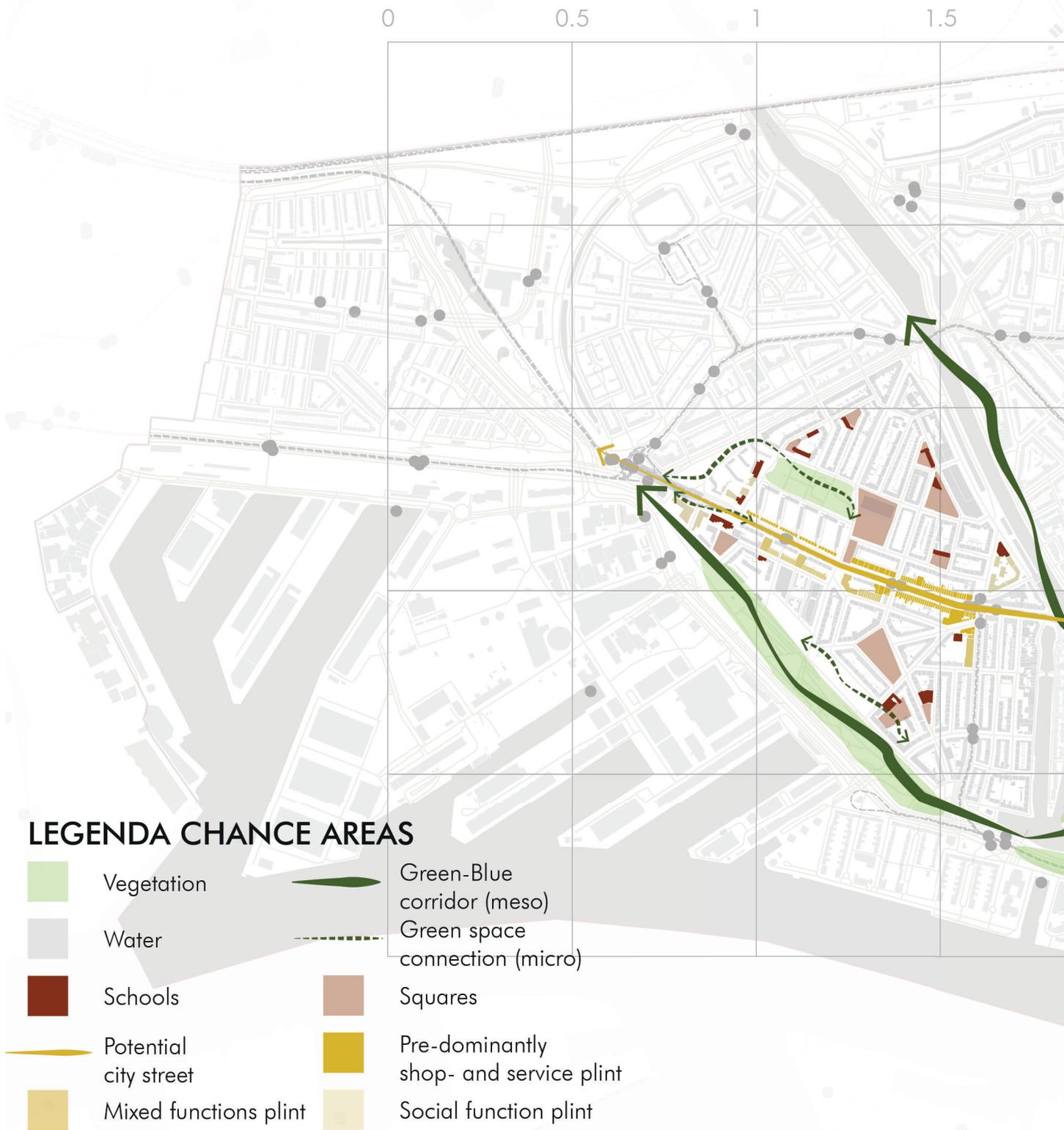
CONFLICT AREAS

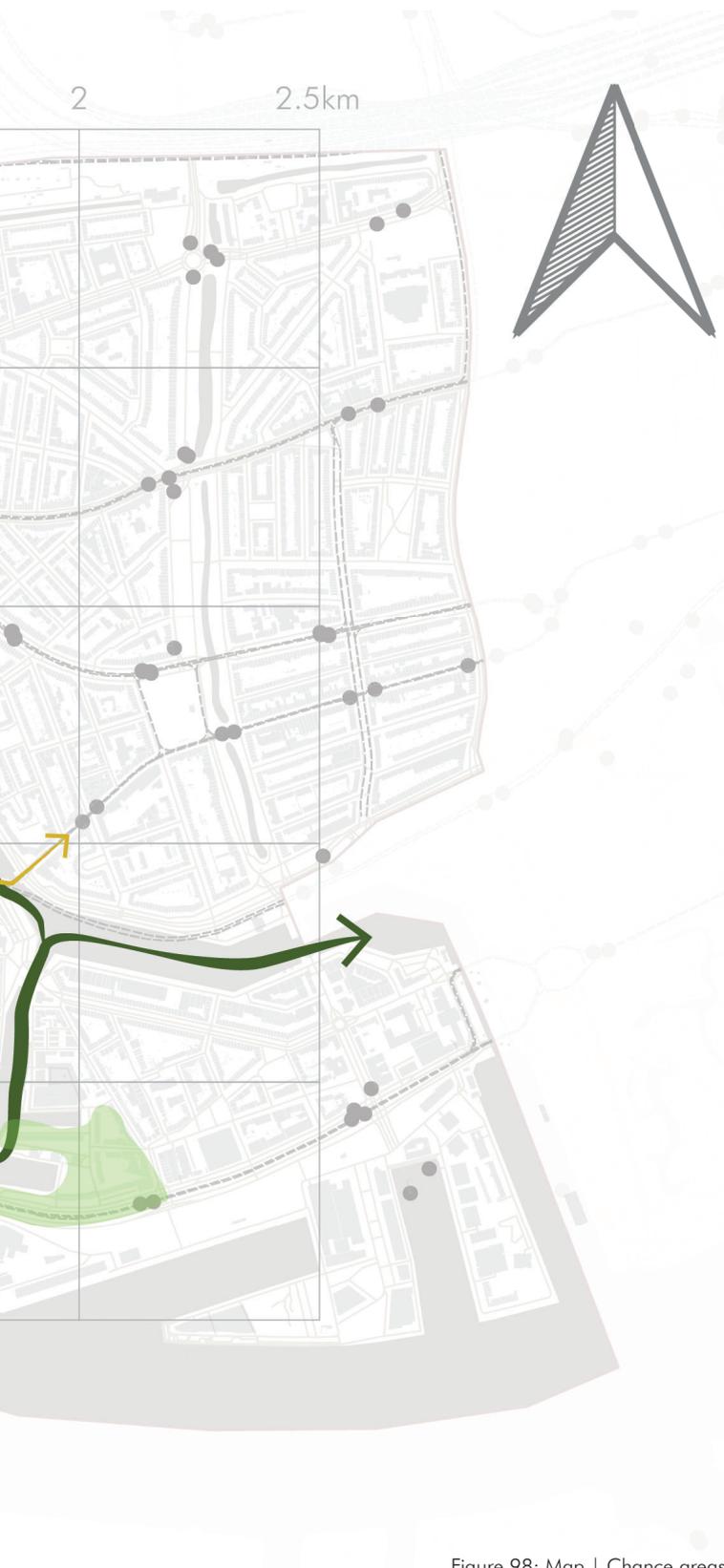
Verloo (2015) says conflict is often overlooked in the search for new opportunities for engaging groups in the practices of democratic governance. To understand how conflict could be understood as an opportunity for democracy, she turned to the notion of democracy as contestation. She argues that the quality of the public sphere is central to the development of radical or contentious democracy. The political meaning of actions is not dependent on civic virtues but on performances of citizenship that express a voice. Urban conflicts mark moments in which various stakeholders express anger, frustration, fear, or disappointment. As they voice a story, they discursively perform citizenship in the public sphere. Urban democracy depends on the ability of local governments to engage these voices, not through state-led forms of representation, but right there at the sites in which they are voiced and in the repertoires in which they get performed.

An active government is desirable here because immediate action is needed when a conflict presents itself as an opportunity for urban democracy.

Figure 97: Map | Conflict areas

POOLS OF POTENTIAL 2.0





Van steenberg (2020) states that neighbourhoods should not be prevented from being deprived. We have to deal with it and go for it. Re-educating disadvantaged people is key; re-educating by supporting migrants in learning the dutch language, stimulating unemployed to find an education, helping the low-educated with job uncertainties, challenging neighbourhood (setting) participation in all kinds of forms etc. (kleinhans, 2012).

CHANGE AREAS

On second thoughts, the first observation about eclectic building styles fits the context of the neighbourhood. Different places with different identities give the area's fragmentation a positive twist, and it fits the story behind it. Social qualities are confusing; self-maintenance is weak, and managing together is firm, but many initiatives scattered all over. The neighbourhood's social network is still underused, but in the next chapter 4, Asset, it becomes clear how to use it correctly.

Spatial qualities are inadequate; insufficient public space is there, only 16% of the surface is porous, Dakpark included, which says something about the rest of the neighbourhood. Residents are not satisfied with the way space is being used over the past time; shop vacancy is used to accommodate students, wrong and not suitable functions are added, the wrong target groups are addressed, little greenery, and stage setting public space is not safe. The neighbourhood's (semi)public space for meeting and improving the quality of public space is still underused, but in the next chapter 5, Atlas, it becomes clear how to use it correctly.

Figure 98: Map | Chance areas

*Take Care
of Vulnerability*

ABCD,
Want to help?
Be interested!

Educate the weaker,
in stead of 'give and say'

Better for
short,
but long term
self,
but collective esteem

#ME (and a bit of Russel, 2020)



01 ABCD Conditions



02 Actors & Initiatives | Strengthening



03 (No) Labeling

4

Asset

Strengthening assets of Delfshaven by providing conditions following the ABCD-theory of Russel (2011). No more labeling, in favour of path dependency, and shaping an area by administrative boundaries, but by creating diffuse boundaries by empirically mapping experiences and discovering the neighbourhood by experience.

VOICE OF BOTU | RENÉ VAN MEER

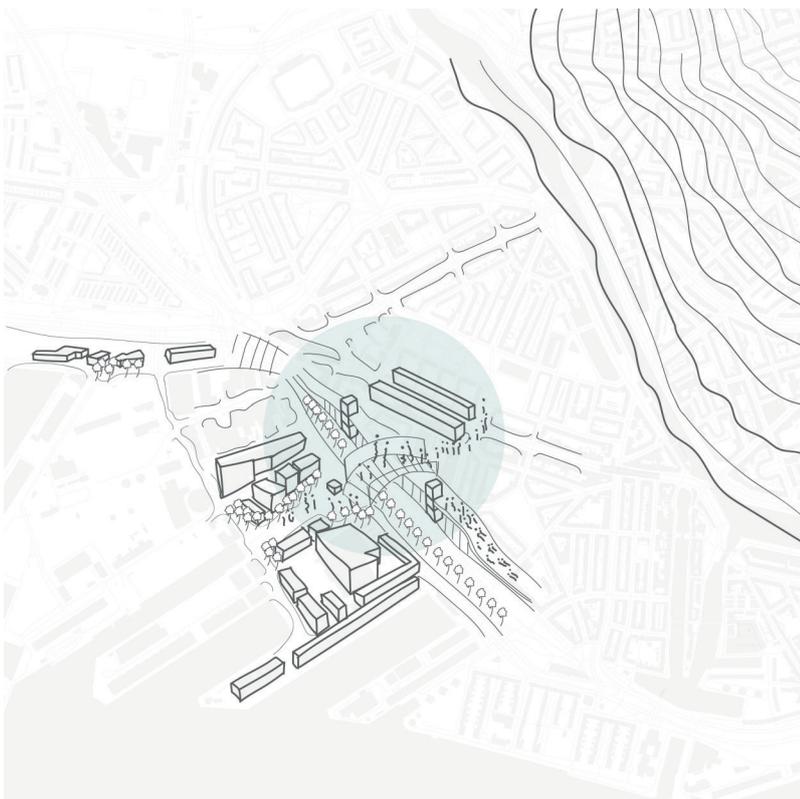
Kom toch terug!

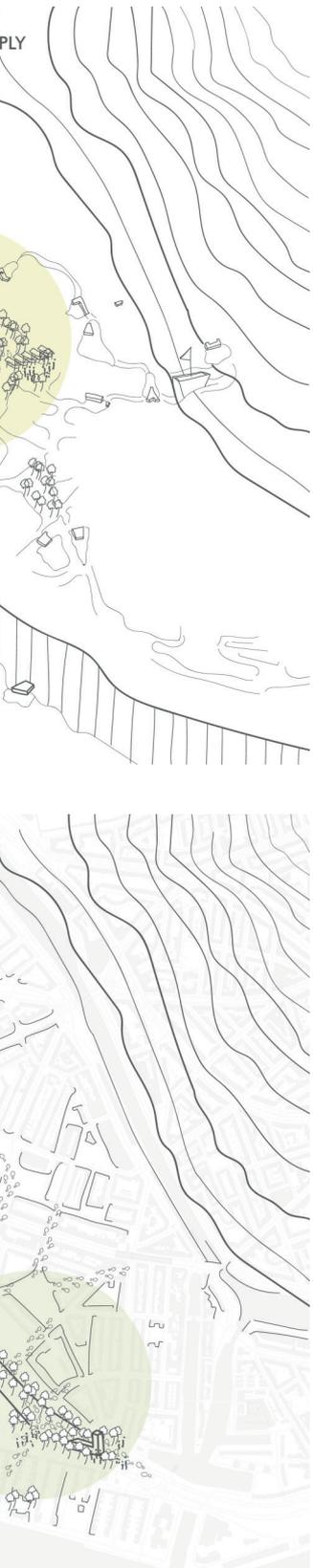
Kom toch terug!
Voel je dan niet mijn verlangen!
Wachten duurt 73 sec. P/Min.
Al reizende kom je jezelf tegen
Zijn is niet plaatsgebonden
In afwachting op weg

ABCDENZ (B2N05 in morse)

TAG #verlangen #kom #toch #terug #abcdenz @Mathenesserdijk LINK <https://straatpoezie.nl/gedicht/kom-toch-terug/>

EXPLAINING ASSETS





NO-BOUNDARY-BOTU

There must be intervened and bonded inside communities and between communities with community building.

Cormac Russel says sincere interest in understanding each other and trust one another is vital. Misscross-understanding is then off the table. Then he tells us that when believing in his ABCD approach, every person has talents (assets), and the trick is to unlock these gifts for the benefit of the community; everybody has something to offer. Social work can change things. The ABCD approach starts with the questions: what can the community itself do well? (1) and where do people ask for help? (2)

Next to that, it is about recognizing the complexity in various areas designing cross-cultural and mixing people, strengthening social networks (as stated before). Together with Resilient BoTu2028, by applying the 3x3-approach in design and design for resiliency and the social monitor, which gives insights into the network of BoTu, the right social networks can be embraced and strengthened. Using the neighbourhood network as a strength, using the theory of Russell and Pieterse, can stimulate maintenance and more use of public space and stimulate socio-spatial satisfaction.

ALL ACTORS

The scheme from the Social Index (Veldacademie, 2020) represents the actors and factors related to reclaiming (semi)public space in BoTu. Actors like the following are involved; city council, district council, (community) police, housing corporations, initiators, welfare workers, municipality, residents, religious communities, care, education, and market parties.

LIVEABILITY VS LIVING QUALITY

Amongst all actors, there is a need for liveability. The co-creative design scenarios in the asset atlas will be tested against twelve universal positive qualities for public space (Carmona et al., 2008) for the sake of liveability.

1. Clean and tidy
2. Accessible
3. Attractive
4. Comfortable
5. Inclusive
6. Vital and viable
7. Functional
8. Distinctive
9. Safe and secure
10. Robust
11. Green and unpolluted
12. Fulfilling

As we know from Gehl (2011), the quality of public space plays a role in the quality and quantity of encounters. Combined with the theory of Jacobs (1961), 'eyes on the street' take care of improving maintenance for the sake of increasing liveability and safety. The common(er)s, as mentioned before, all need liveability and safety. Liveability in the Netherlands can be gauged and improved; according to the 'Leefbaarometer' by the ministry of VROM (Argioliu et al., 2008), seven liveability dimensions are being distinguished. The (sub)dimensions mentioned have common ground with the well-known English disadvantage monitor, which contains thirty-seven indicators on seven dimensions: income, unemployment, education, health, living environment, housing and public services, and crime and safety.

He (cf. Gans, 1959) speaks of the intense attachment of residents to the district, of its highly developed informal social control, of the fact that many residents had modernized or improved the interiors of their apartments -all typical characteristics of an 'unslumming slum' (Jacobs, 1961)

Because stigmatization, labelling and exclusion are of bad influence, open or diffuse boundaries need to be defined.

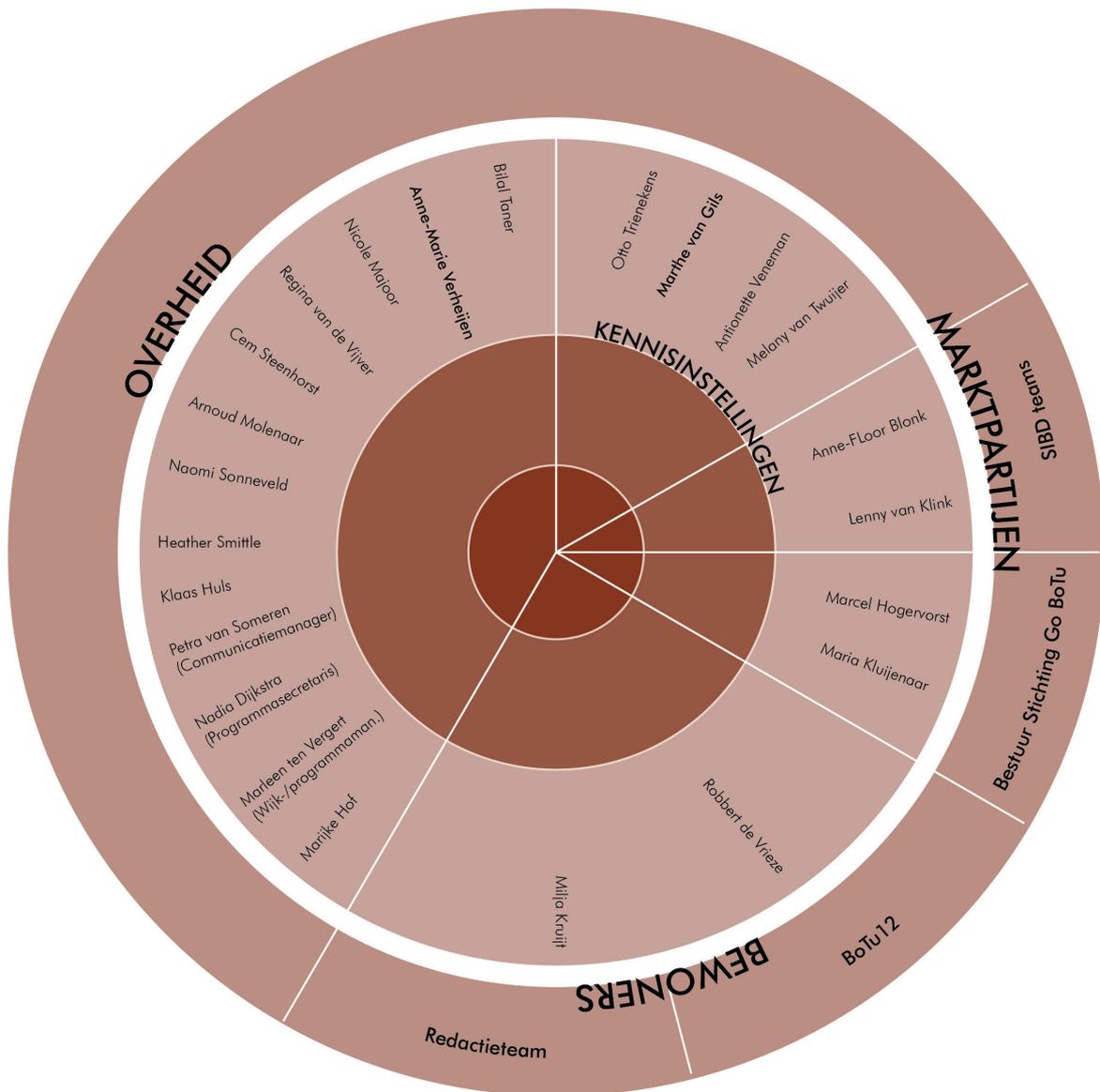


Figure 99: ACTORS Resilient BoTu2028

As we follow the reasoning of Argiolu et al. (2008) the areas are geographic and administrative units that deviate from urban norms and averages and deprived neighbourhood characteristics are a high portion of unemployed people, many people living on a minimum income, and a high percentage of low-educated.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

This essay will focus on urban deprived areas as residential areas: living environments that deviate from urban norms and averages in economic, political, societal, and spatial (planning) sense. If we follow this line of reasoning, then the spatial implementation will stigmatize the area and push residents into established frameworks again. While the asset atlas's intention is looking differently, more visual and practical, this project tries to give a new perspective on spatial planning, which cannot be called planning even more—however, co-creation and community development create a fair mutual understanding.

This style is used to get a grip on the situation but not to rely on blindly. By asking around the table. Not the usual suspects, but a multi-disciplinary team of unusual suspects, residents from Bospolder-Tussendijken and experts from different disciplines related to urban planning: urban geography, social demography, sociology, philosophy, anthropology, architecture, real estate development, and management.

Asset Atlas

THEN OPPOSITE VALUES NOW

Textual	Visual
Theoretical	Practical
Individual	Collective
Traditional	Co-creation
Goods	Common goods
Usual suspects	Unusual suspects
Boundary	Border
Fixed	Diffuse
Urban	Rural

Poem

#ME (and a bit of Russel, 2020)



01 Asset Atlas



02 (Semi)Public Space | Intervene & Implement



03 Co-creation | Planning *with People* Princi-



04 Terms & Effects | Short, Middle & Long

5

Atlas

An asset atlas to show the experience world by showing the movement world

VOICE OF BOTU | INGRID ESSENBURG

Wacht op mij. Ik breng je daar waar je wilt zijn

Wacht op mij. Ik breng je daar waar je wilt zijn

TAG #ingrid #essenburg #wachten #wilt #zijn @achterhavenbrug LINK <https://straatpoezie.nl/gedicht/wacht-op-mij-ik-breng-je-daar-waar-je-wilt-zijn/>

HOW TO USE THE ATLAS?

Urban development documents are often dominantly textual and theoretical while concerning creating practical places for visual people. The asset atlas is trying to change that discourse, at least how it is looked at. It will stimulate assets of a Rotterdam' resiliency showcase and the synergies between. Four domains of social life (Oosterlynck, 2014) are leading in defining local life. According to the socio-spatial analysis (see previous chapters), semipublic space tend to be found the most important, safe and trusted encounter space (see next chapter). Missing needs, activities and encounters have been tried to accommodate within.

According to field research (see thesis), the four domains have been divided into eight verb(al) subcategories to avoid stereotypical use of inequality by race, gender, age, culture, or education the neighbourhood resident had enough of. Diversity is a variety of experiences, identities and backgrounds.

The eight categories represent different types of moving motives when residing or passing a neighbourhood.

1. LIVING - FOCUS ON "ALL"

- 1.1. To (be) safe - Being safe is the most important where a residential neighbourhood experience starts.
- 1.2. To trust - Trusting neighbours (people) and neighbourhood (place), inter- and intra-local. Like with Duimdrop and Onwijze Moeders.

2. LABOUR - FOCUS ON "UNEMPLOYED"

- 2.1. To create - Creating (job) opportunities.
- 2.2. To collaborate - Collaborating in creating, for example, in the Bouwkeet.

3. LEARNING - FOCUS ON "CHILDREN"

- 3.1 To absorb - Equally absorbing interesting, relevant information, i.e. on sustainability.
- 3.2. To apply - Information could be applied in communal learning gardens, use the fresh energy of children to energize i.e. elderly from the Gijsingflats.

4. LEISURE - FOCUS ON "YOUNG ONES"

- 4.1. To retreat - Plenty/plenty green spaces.
- 4.2. To explore - A big scale network (in)between all future breeding grounds, like the Makersdistrict.

LIVING



LABOUR



LEARNING



LEISURE



CO CREATION

PEOPLE

PLACE

PROCESS



INTERVENE

As we know from Gehl (2011), the quality of public space plays a role in the quality and quantity of encounters and, combined with the theory of Jacobs (1961) 'eyes on the street' take care of improving maintenance for the sake of increasing liveability and safety. The common(er)s, as mentioned before, all need liveability and safety. Liveability in the Netherlands can be gauged and improved; according to the 'Leefbaarometer' by the ministry of VROM (Argiolu et al., 2008), seven liveability dimensions are being distinguished. The (sub)dimensions mentioned have common ground with the well-known English disadvantage monitor, which contains thirty-seven indicators on seven dimensions: income, unemployment, education, health, living environment, housing and public services, and crime and safety.

He (cf. Gans, 1959) speaks of the intense attachment of residents to the district, of its highly developed informal social control, of the fact that many residents had modernized or improved the interiors of their apartments -all typical characteristics of an 'unslumming slum' (Jacobs, 1961)

A second argument for (semi)public space being suitable for encounters of Amin (2002) and van Eijk (2011) is that seemingly trivial interactions keep a community together. Such interactions are more important to investigate than the permanent interactions within the framework of defined and more or less fixed structures, according to Marx, Durkheim and Weber (Oosterlynck, 2014). Identify suitable trivial spaces, and use interventions in semi-public space that stimulate meeting of people in equal space amounts.

IMPLEMENT

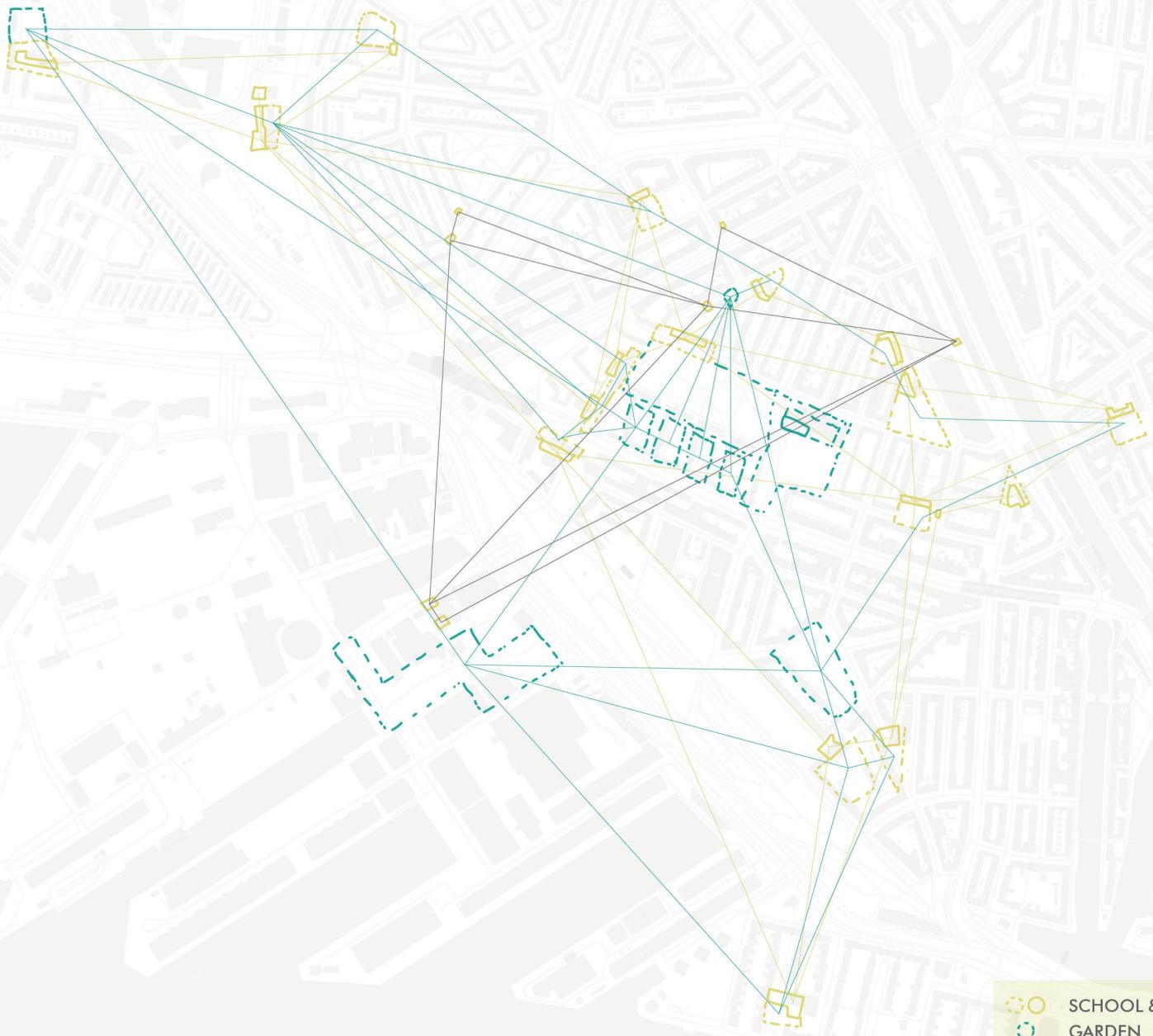
As we learnt from almost all of the socio-spatial literature, Argiolu et al. (2008), Birmingham (1999), Gehl (2011), Kleinhans (2012), Jacobs (1961), Provoost et al. (2020), Van Eijk (2010), Van Steenberghe (2020), and Verloo (2015), the neighbourhood plays an essential role in the formation of relationships. Van Eijk (2010) tells the "neighbourhood" as a setting in which relationships develop is too broad to do any meaningful analytical work. In-depth interviews show that relationships form in "neighbourhood settings" such as a residents' association, a community centre, a school, a playground or park, and the "micro-neighbourhood". Residents can form relationships with fellow residents through settings when these are neighbourhood settings: when they attract mainly and primarily people from the neighbourhood population (cf. Small 2009). (Van Eijk, 2010)

A strategy towards small-scale local meetings that works according to De Boer (2010) is one based on four pillars: more identification of the inhabitants with the neighbourhood (1), more meeting opportunities in an organized context (2), more norm transfer via institutions in the neighbourhood (3), and a sustainable consultation structure with residents (4).

Van Eijk (2010) wants to support a shift in urban policy focus from neighbourhood composition to neighbourhood settings. She claims that social mixing policies can be successful if they are accompanied by initiatives to draw a mixed population to neighbourhood settings and facilitate routine encounters between resource-rich and resource-poor people, which we should stimulate. The settings are of a high level of safety and are a familiar environment. This only works if it is wished and stimulated and set up from the inside-out and only between, mostly, inhabitants living in or around the concerned area. This acts against social segregation and stimulates social cohesion.

LEARNING

TO ABSORB & TO APPLY



LEGENDA

-  SCHOOL & SQUARE
-  GARDEN
-  SCHOOL NETWORK
-  GARDEN NETWORK
-  MUSIC SCHOOL NETWORK

Figure 101: Map '(Semi)Public Space & Encounters'

PARTICIPATORY WITH PEOPLE

SCENARIOS

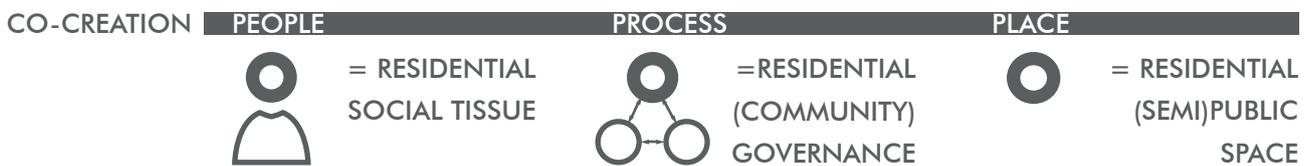
For each domain of social life, two scenarios are created (see asset atlas), one per verb, from multiple perspectives and by embracing the newly defined target groups.

It all starts with... **people**, (human) beings and living quality, improved by making a liveable ... **place** when this derives from a former transformed space, from the assets of the current (semi)public environment, where people encounter and feel comfortable and responsible for their surrounding, and the ... **(co-creation) process**. The steering wheel, to maintain these encounters on a local level attached to local qualities which exist and can be strengthened by local asset-based community development and bring us back to the people, it all starts with.

How can the inter-dialogue between **people**, **place**, and **process** be interpreted? That is shown in the scenarios in the end. What will be done? Why and how will synergies within the initiatives' (network) play a role? Moreover, most important, who is taking care of?

As Kleinhans (2012) taught us, in urban deprived areas, a poor range of amenities (shops, Horeca, education, care) is present, and the quality of the public space is unsatisfactory. Many of the former shops are vacant (De Boer, 2010).

Facilities, services, and events can be developed in regeneration areas, which attract visitors, such as supermarkets, cinema complexes, or other leisure-related facilities. The visitors (or outsiders) may then recognise the positive changes in the area. This development solves the vacancy, transforms the appearance, and improves the image of a focus area (Kleinhans, 2012).



PEOPLE, PLACE, PROCESS

For each domain of social life, two scenarios are created (see asset atlas), one per verb, from multiple perspectives and by embracing the newly defined target groups.



1. TO (BE) SAFE
01 | LIVING



3. TO CREATE
02 | LABOUR



5. TO AB
03 | LEAR



2. TO TRUST
01 | LIVING



4. TO COLLABORATE
02 | LABOUR



6. TO A
03 | LEAR



SORB
NING



7. TO RETREAT
04 | LEISURE



PLY
NING



8. TO EXPLORE
04 | LEISURE

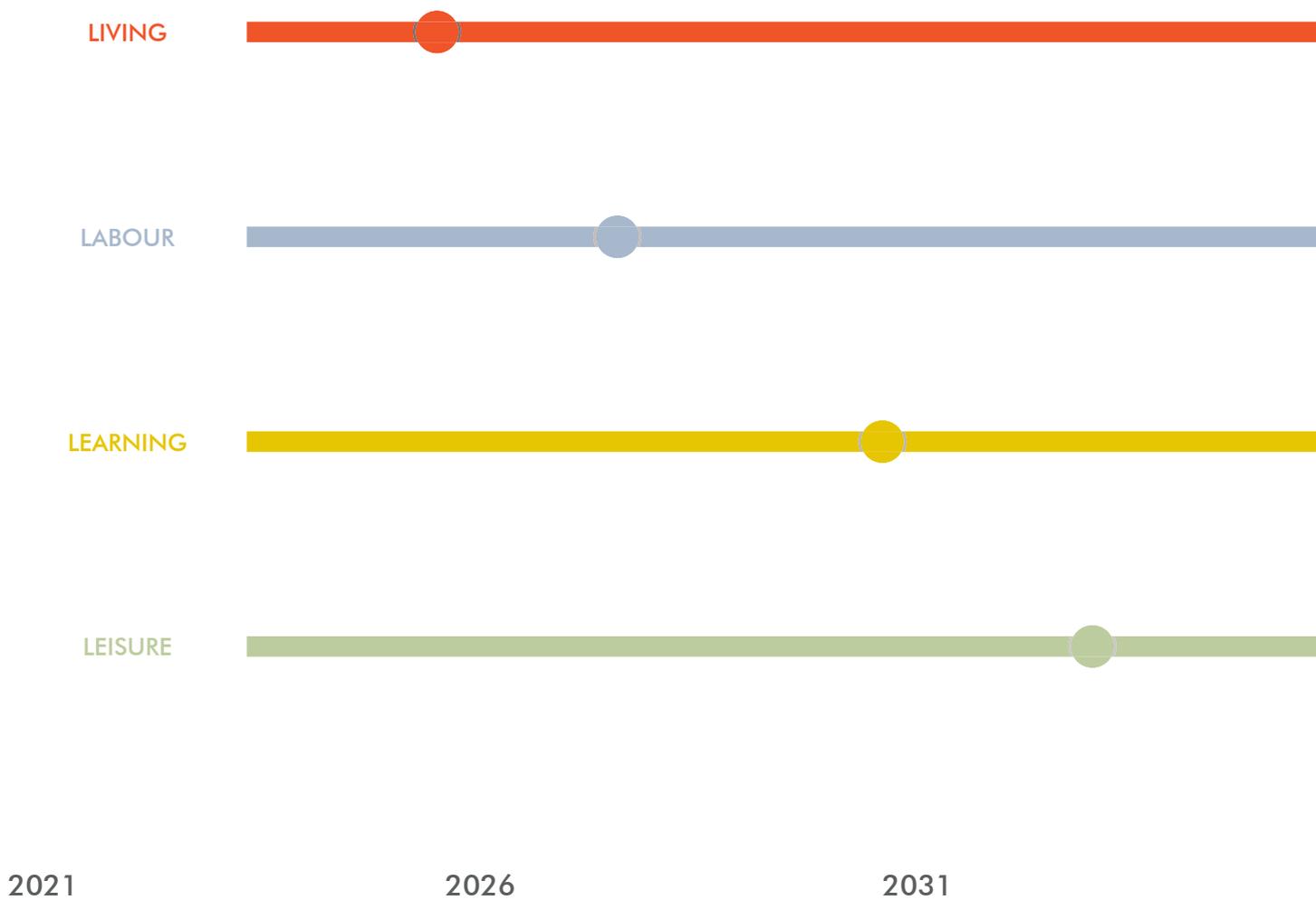
12 QUALITIES

12 universal positive qualities for public space (Carmona, 2008) for the sake of liveability.

1. Clean and tidy
2. Accessible
3. Attractive
4. Comfortable
5. Inclusive
6. Vital and viable
7. Functional
8. Distinctive
9. Safe and secure
10. Robust
11. Green and unpolluted
12. Fulfilling

TERM & EFFECTS

This timeline nicely shows how the reclaiming of (semi) public space relates to short, middle, and long term for each social life domain.





2051

MINDS

SHIFT!

Mindset,
Mindshift

Understanding,
Crossunderstanding

#ME



Mindshift!



01 Mindset



02 Mindshift



03 Co-creation



04 (Cross) Understanding



05 Rest

6

Mindshift

Rum si nus im inveles ne sape oacus quis et, offictur alibeatus dolorem volupta denim aut fugia voluptus ide aces sam, solo molupta musdamusdam rehenimet peles sunt earuptus, sume endi a corroid ut eum dolesti urerupt atintur? Aximporum quo doluptatur, nja volectotatem volorendi quam doluptur, eria pel milique quia delluptiatur

VOICE OF BOTU | JOZEF VAN ROSSUM

Wat voorbijaat, ontmoet.

Wat voorbijaat, ontmoet.

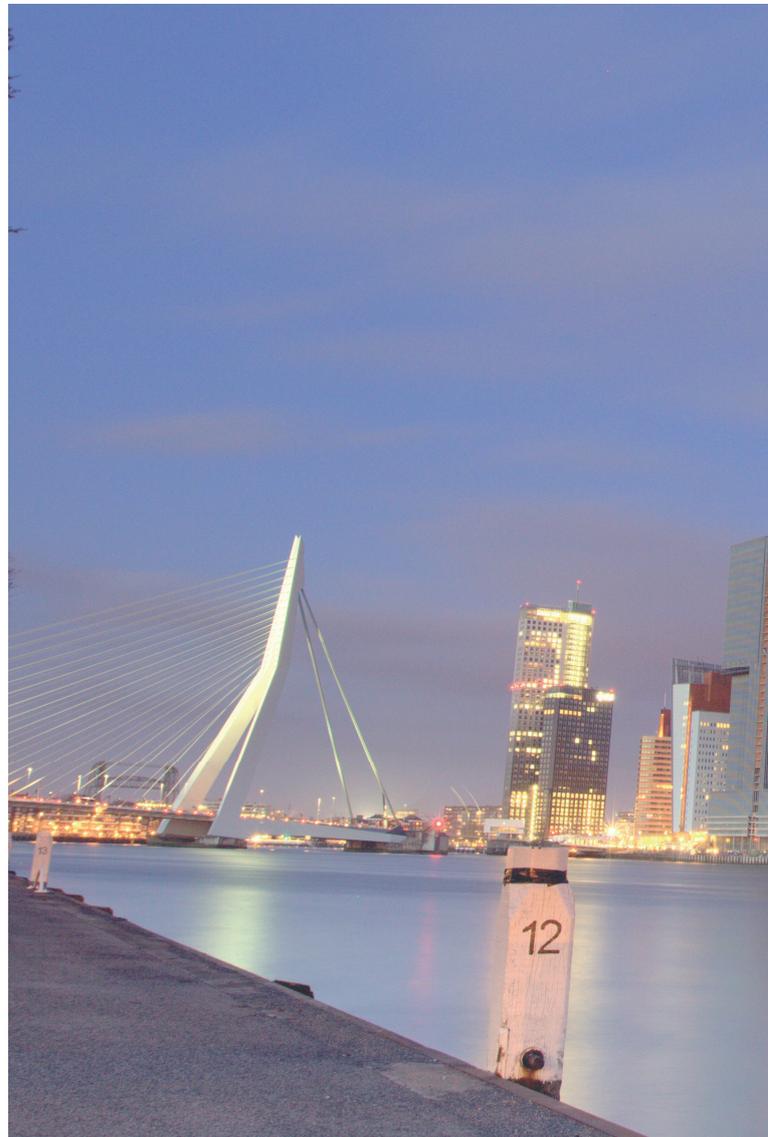
TAG #jozef #vanrossum # @mathenesserdijk LINK <https://straatpoezie.nl/gedicht/wat-voorbijaat-ontmoet/>

MINDSET

Rotterdam has always been a showcase for attractive images but ignorant about developing urban impurities, by post-war being built back as an intra- and international getaway. Due to fragmentation of the spatial planning system, politicization and polarization, and a lack of depth in important political discussions, urban impurities in municipal measures express in the absence of cross understanding regarding taking care of challenging focus areas, like Bospolder-Tussendijken (BoTu) in Rotterdam. It is time to reconsider the approach.

Planning Problem,

Change the (Dutch) spatial planners' attitude (towards planning for focus areas) would be an unreasonable task, the treatment of focus areas in the context of Dutch spatial planning. is often related to a vague and stiff mindset. Why things do not happen have to do with time, money, and overregulation, stick to the known, inflexibility, less adaptability and no resiliency.





QUOTE ON TRANSPARENCY VOICE OF BOTU #SPARSESSION #0

The government likes to make things vague so that they can cancel things by overregulating rules.

QUOTE ON MINDSET VOICE OF BOTU #SPARSESSION #1

Interventions in focus areas are often temporary, if there is a well-willing enlightened officer and when the need is high, then permanency can be accomplished.

Figure 1: SKYLINE Rotterdam (Foto: Simon van der Vlies)

WORLD OF SHIFTS

MINDSHIFT

As Birmingham (1999), Jacobs (1961), CBS- (2020) and Nibud-statistics (2019) told us, people have to accept there has been a shift in the Dutch population composition over the past seventy years. As we believe Van Erp (2020) the Dutch government have caused the shift by starting to invite and accept labour migrants. The Dutch culture now contains many 'integrated' colours, habits and other cultural characteristics as Kleinhans (2012) makes clear.

When all of the above is accepted, this helps in seeing no social or physical cultural boundaries anymore. Cross-cultural planning will be more self-evident. The degree of social cohesion is no longer an issue.

CURRENT SPATIAL PLANNING EFFICIENCY

Current (spatial) planning is not addressing these problems efficiently because there is no specific spatial planning portfolio in the Netherlands since 2010. The tasks of the former VROM- and WWI-ministry are now divided over five different ministries.

CURRENT SPATIAL PLANNING EFFECTIVENESS

Current spatial planning is not addressing these problems effectively because decision making in planning is not working the way it should. People do not have a real cross-understanding of each other's situation and survival modes when it comes to focus areas.

SPATIAL PLANNING PORTFOLIO

There is no specific spatial planning portfolio anymore, and because of that, all points (and ministries) related to spatial planning are marked. Knowing these relations, it seems evident that space should be given a separate portfolio again.

COMPLEXITY

Also from the point of view of complexity, let's not make things more complicated as they are, change all names of the ministries to equal names. With the fragmentation over time, things became so complicated, unequal and unclear. Line of reasoning: Why it could not be covered by 'Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijksrelaties', 'Infrastructuur en Waterstaat', 'Economische Zaken en Klimaat' and 'Landbouw, Natuur en Voedselkwaliteit'...

SHIFTS OF TASKS

My suggestion is to leave the portfolios 'Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijksrelaties' (Binnenlandse Zaken; Koninkshuis afschaffen)), 'Infrastructuur en Waterstaat', 'Economische Zaken en Klimaat' (Economische Zaken) and 'Landbouw, Natuur en Voedselkwaliteit' (Landbouw en Klimaat Zaken) partly as they are. But, skip a few tasks from these portfolios and add them to a new portfolio called 'Ruimtelijke Zaken'.

A positive, optimistic approach, take off the planning backpack but consider the planning history of Rotterdam. BoTu is now serving as an isolated île, because of physical borders and boundaries but with pools of potential.

VOICE OF BOTU #ME

Situation 2050 (same point as when all 1.000.000 residences are build and all climate, poverty and integration challenges are tackled, they say). It all started with 'money, leveling, bureaucracy, and centralization' and it ended with 'money, non-leveling, bureaucracy, and decentralization. Good or bad? Alexander Gogel was the first agent (supporting current liberal ideas) for 'Financial Matters', also started the tax authority system.

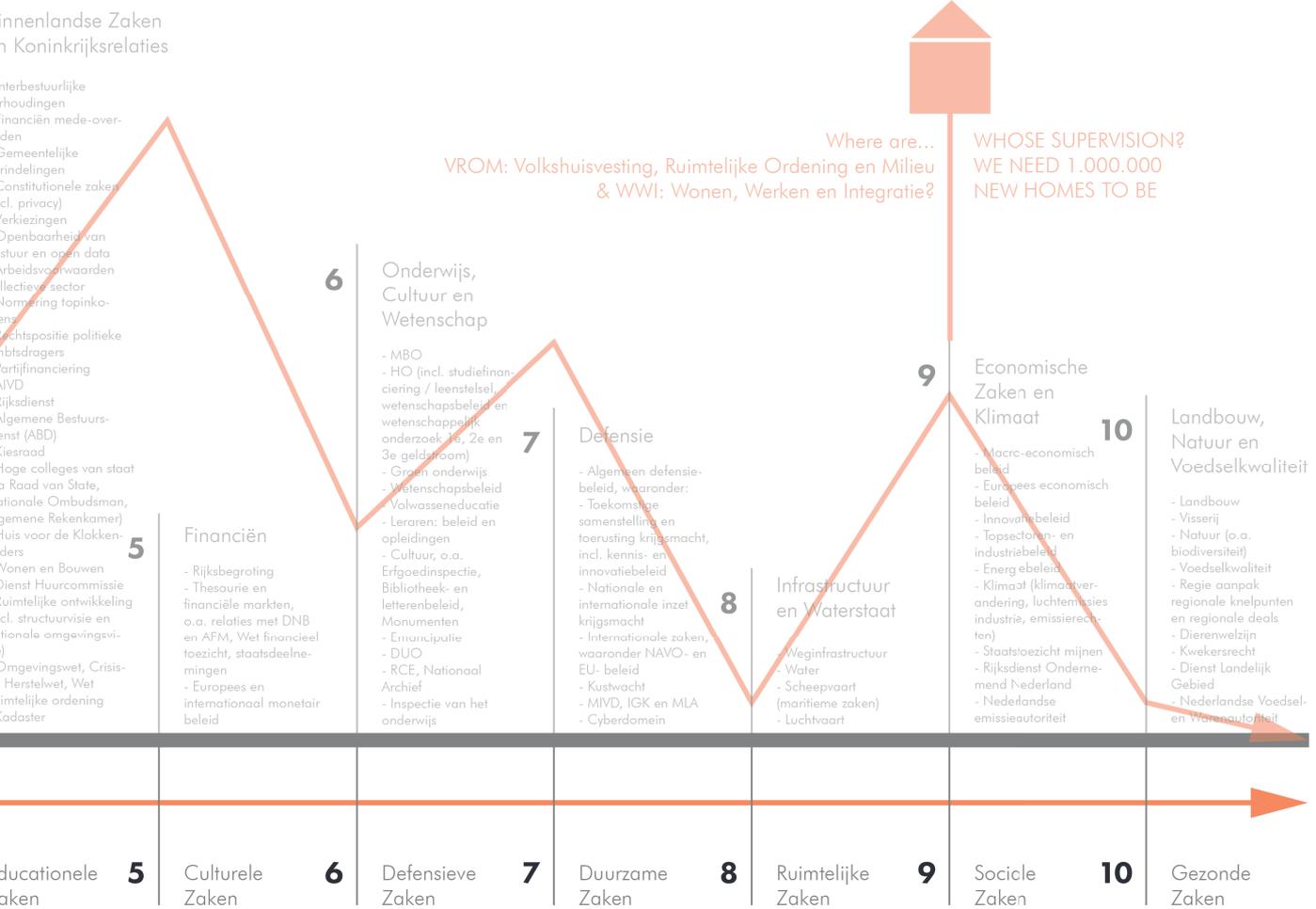


Figure 2: SCHEME Distribution Ministerial Portfolio "Spatial Planning"

PORTFOLIO DISTRIBUTION OF CABINET RUTTE III

Underneath the ministries belonging to each portfolio. The ones which were originally divided into the portfolio VROM and WWI are marked.

ALGEMENE ZAKEN

- Vz MR, RMR, onderraden en ministeriële commissies
- Lid ER, Koninklijk Huis

BUITENLANDSE ZAKEN

- Buitenlands beleid
- Europa (o.a. GBVB)
- Internationaal cultuurbeleid

JUSTITIE EN VEILIGHEID

- Politie
- OM
- Brandweer
- Grensbewaking algemeen
- Terrorismebestrijding
- NCTV
- Rampenbestrijding en crisisbeheersing
- Nationale Veiligheid
- Cyber security
- Drugsbeleid
- Criminaliteitsaanpak mensenhandel en prostitutie
- Veiligheidshuizen
- Wetboek van Strafrecht
- Wijziging Wetboek van strafvordering
- Wet wapens en munitie
- Uitlevering
- Strafhof
- Strafzaak MH17
- Berechting ambtsmisdrijven ministers en Kamerleden
- NFI
- Contacten kerkgenootschappen

BINNENLANDSE ZAKEN EN KONINKRIJKSRELATIES

- Interbestuurlijke verhoudingen
- Financiën mede-overheden
- Gemeentelijke herindelingen
- Constitutionele zaken (incl. privacy)
- Verkiezingen
- Openbaarheid van bestuur en open data
- Arbeidsvoorwaarden collectieve sector
- Normering topinkomens
- Rechtspositie politieke ambtsdragers

- Partijfinanciering
- AIVD
- Rijksdienst
- Algemene Bestuursdienst (ABD)
- Kiesraad
- Hoge colleges van staat (oa Raad van State, Nationale Ombudsman, Algemene Rekenkamer)
- Huis voor de Klokkenluiders
- Wonen en Bouwen
- Dienst Huurcommissie
- Ruimtelijke ontwikkeling (incl. structuurvisie en nationale omgevingsvisie)
- Omgevingswet, Crisis- en Herstelwet, Wet Ruimtelijke ordening
- Kadaster

FINANCIËN

- Rijksbegroting
- Thesaurie en financiële markten, o.a. relaties met DNB en AFM, Wet financieel toezicht, staatsdeelnemingen
- Europees en internationaal monetair beleid

ONDERWIJS, CULTUUR EN WETENSCHAP

- MBO
- HO (incl. studiefinanciering / leenstelsel, wetenschapsbeleid en wetenschappelijk onderzoek 1e, 2e en 3e geldstroom)
- Groen onderwijs
- Wetenschapsbeleid
- Volwasseneducatie
- Leraren: beleid en opleidingen
- Cultuur, o.a. Erfgoedinspectie, Bibliotheek- en letterenbeleid, Monumenten
- Emancipatie
- DUO
- RCE, Nationaal Archief
- Inspectie van het onderwijs

DEFENSIE

- Algemeen defensiebeleid, waaronder:
 - Toekomstige samenstelling en toerusting krijgsmacht, incl. kennis- en innovatiebeleid
 - Nationale en internationale inzet krijgsmacht
 - Internationale zaken, waaronder NAVO- en EU-beleid
 - Kustwacht
 - MIVD, IGK en MLA

- Cyberdomein

INFRASTRUCTUUR EN WATERSTAAT

- Weginfrastructuur
- Water
- Scheepvaart (maritieme zaken)
- Luchtvaart

ECONOMISCHE ZAKEN EN KLIMAAT

- Macro-economisch beleid
- Europees economisch beleid
- Innovatiebeleid
- Topsectoren- en industriebeleid
- Energiebeleid
- Klimaat (klimaatverandering, luchtmissies industrie, emissierechten)
- Staatstoezicht mijnen
- Rijksdienst Ondernemend Nederland
- Nederlandse emissieautoriteit

LANDBOUW, NATUUR EN VOEDSELK- WALITEIT

- Landbouw
- Visserij
- Natuur (o.a. biodiversiteit)
- Voedselkwaliteit
- Regie aanpak regionale knelpunten en regionale deals
- Dierenwelzijn
- Kwekersrecht
- Dienst Landelijk Gebied
- Nederlandse Voedsel- en Warenautoriteit

SOCIALE ZAKEN EN WERKGELEGEN- HEID

- Algemeen sociaaleconomisch beleid en begrotingsbeleid
- Inkomensbeleid
- Arbeidsmarktbeleid (o.a. arbeid-zorg)
- Ontslagregelingen
- Arbeidsverhoudingen
- Werknemersverzekeringen
- Pensioenstelsel
- AOW
- Participatie ouderen
- Arbeidsmigratie
- Integratie en inburgering
- UWV

VOLKSGEZONDHEID, WELZIJN EN SPORT

- Care
- WLZ
- WMO en mantelzorg
- Jeugdbeleid, Jeugdwet en jeugdgezondheidszorg
- Wijkverpleegkundige zorg
- Persoonsgebonden budget
- Kwaliteitsbeleid care
- Arbeidsmarktbeleid care en jeugd
- Toezicht care & jeugd
- Medisch-ethische vraagstukken
- SCP
- NZA

NEW PORTFOLIO DISTRIBUTION

But, why make things more complicated than they are? Just re-shape 9 new portfolios out of the 12 existing ones, with a separate new portfolio for any spatial businesses. Think you can imagine any topic which would fit in to the following:

1. (Algemene) Binnenlandse Zaken
2. Buitenlandse Zaken
3. Economische Zaken
4. Educationële Zaken
5. Culturele Zaken
6. Defensie Zaken
7. Ruimtelijke Zaken
8. Sociale Zaken
9. Gezonde Zaken

Figure 3: DISTRIBUTION Distribution Ministerial Portfolio "Spatial Planning" (Kabient Rutter III, 2017)

CO-CREATION

Within the maps, four social themes are assigned with eight sub-locations to strengthen or to (re)developed; because the map is based on the abcd approach of cormac russel, you will not find any significant transformations in the advice.

Taking into account the three principles around which critical spatial thinking things around today soja (2009): a. The ontological spatiality of being (we are all spatial as well as social and temporal beings), b. The social production of spatiality (space is socially produced and can therefore be socially changed), and c. The socio-spatial dialectic (the spatial shapes the social as much as the social shapes the spatial)

To show the dialogue between spaces, twelve universal positive qualities for public space (carmona et al., 2008) are mentioned to inter-link spaces and, with their users and processes, to develop a suitable resilient advice for the space of botu. Moreover, to truly put an effort in the insight of cross-understanding.

To stimulate the dialogue between people, place and process (planning from now on will be defined as process, because of the alternative way of looking at the planning process), the last layer will be the familiarity of encounters is developed (see asset atlas).

REINVENTING SOLIDARITY

An action research training and manual will improve fieldworkers' reflexive capacities and help them critically evaluate their interventions. A database with concrete practices and interventions will offer inspiring examples of interventions to stimulate solidarity in diversity and reclaim (semi)public space.

ASSET ATLAS

A report with guidelines for intervention strategies will help frontline organizations translate good practices and concepts into new and practical projects to nurture diversity. A further specification of guidelines in the four housing, labour, education, and leisure settings are developed in collaboration with advisory committee members.

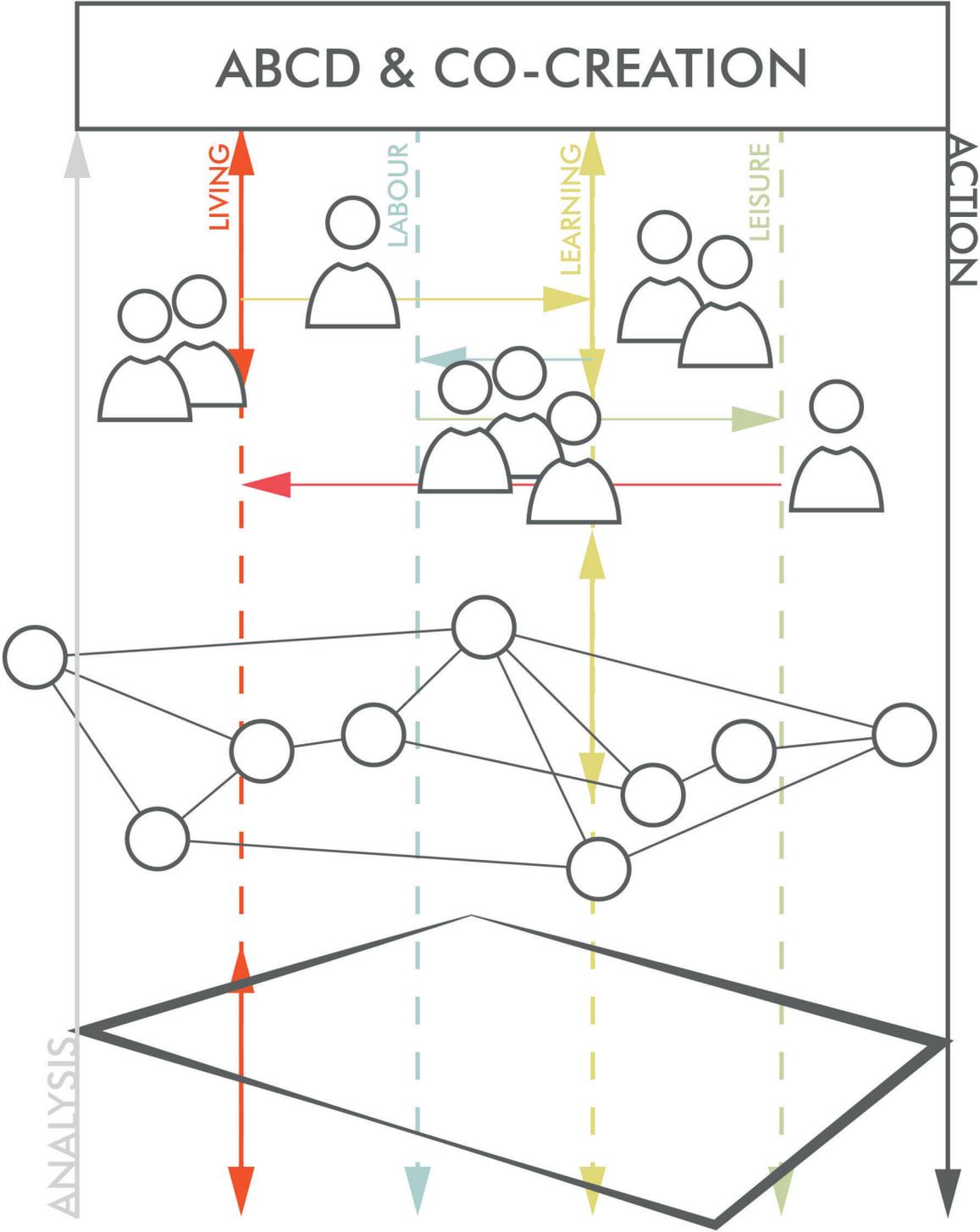


Figure 4: ASSET ATLAS "8 Intervention Locations"

INVOLVE ALL ACTORS

By fieldwork, I involved: residents, by multi-disciplinary spar sessions, I involved experienced experts with an open and informal setting created for both, 1-to-1-talks.

No-Boundary-BoTu could be the solution. By embracing asset-based community development and co-creating with the unusual suspects, the Asset Atlas could strengthen local networks and fit the needs of the different domains, aiming for true cross understanding. Through scenarios, synergies within the initiatives' network will be displayed to reclaim the (semi)public space, encourage encounters, and create safety, trust and, most important, rest (see asset atlas and next chapter, rest).



[VICIOUS] CYCLE OF UNREST

Intended situation BoTu

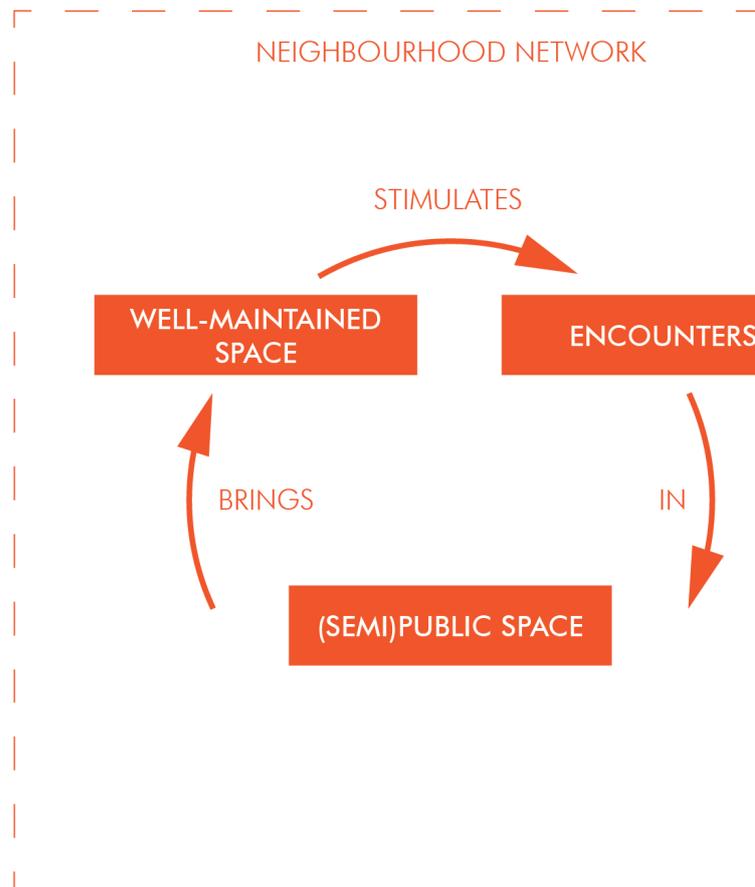
Indicator,

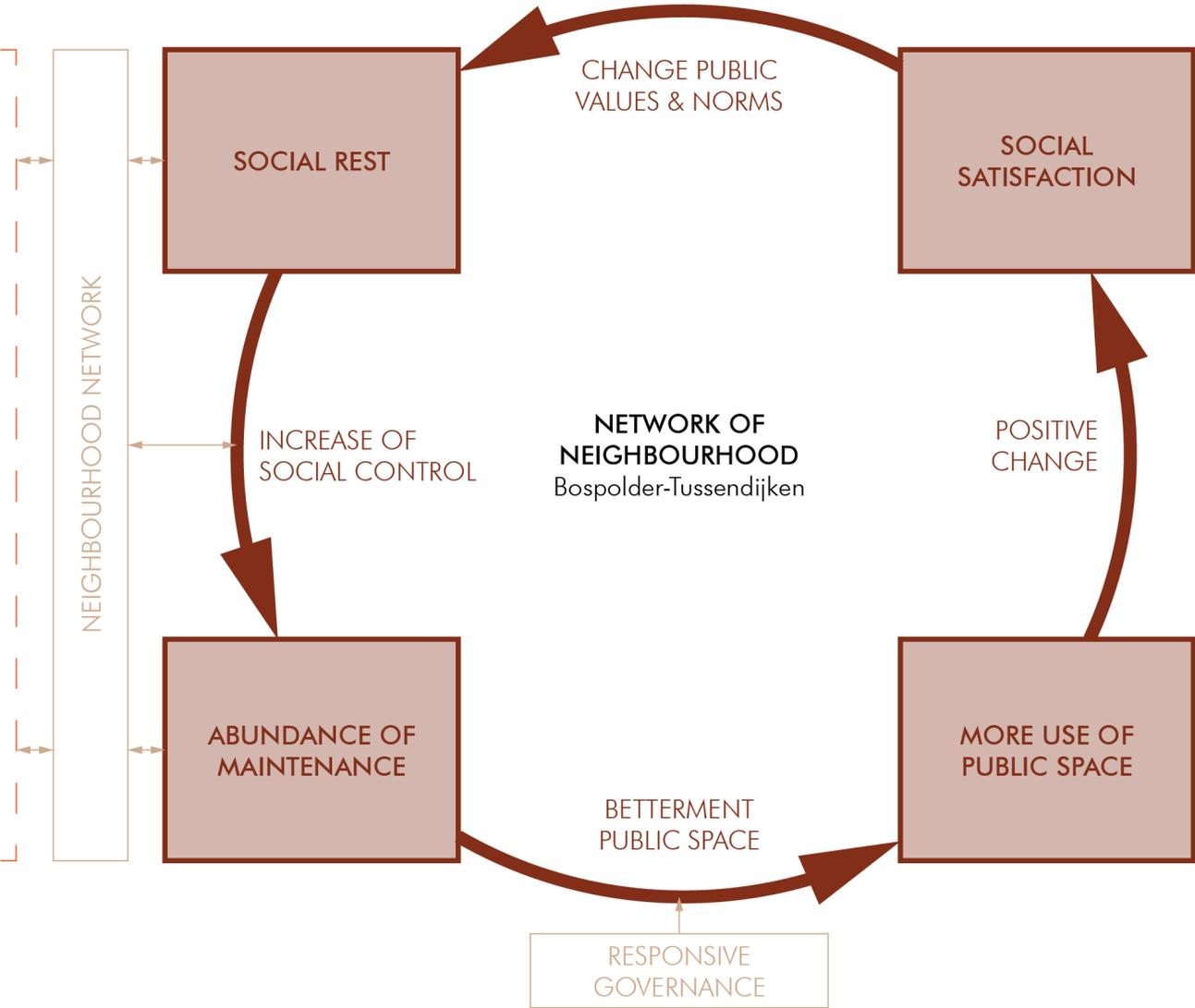
This '[Vicious] Cycle of UnRest' is representing the current situation in the case study 'Bospolder-Tussendijken', in Rotterdam in the Netherlands. It also represents the research aim for 'focus areas' with the case study as an example neighborhood.

Development

A [Vicious] Cycle of UnRest could emerge in 'focus areas' in the Dutch context. By changing some of the influences the "Vicious Cycle of Unrest" can be changed and transformed to a societal and spatial "Cycle of Rest". Making use of the social network and characters. Change the Dutch attitude towards planning, with a 'Responsive Governance' and participatory planning WITH and not only FOR the residents.

The 'insiders' (planning instances and residents together) will define the neighbourhood.





ONZE MATHENESSERWEG .NL



Hans, 77

"Ik woon bijna 55 jaar op de weg, met mijn lieve vrouw Bep. De straat heeft goede en slechte periodes gehad. We hebben de straat zien veranderen en hij komt nu weer tot bloei."



Rosa, 13

"Ik woon nu 2 jaar samen met mijn moeder in de straat. We wonen in een heel leuke woonworp. Ik hou erg van honden, dus als ik nog een oppas zoek, welkom!"



Marcel, 33

"Ik woon sinds twee jaar op de Mathenesserweg en ik blijf nieuwe plekjes ontdekken. Ik ben echt verliefd geworden op deze straat en ik zou niet weten waar ik liever in Rotterdam zou willen wonen."



Lucas, 10

"Ook woon ik al 15 jaar op de weg. Ik hou van de gezelligheid op de straat. Wat mij vooral aan de straat zijn alle verschillende mensen het maakt het erg gezellig."



Ria, 53

"Ik zit 8 jaar met mijn kapperszaak 'Hair Design' voor 'nu' op de Mathenesserweg. Het is een hele leuke straat iedereen helpt elkaar, ook al zien we elkaar niet vaak."



Lenie, 84

"Ik woon nu bijna 65 jaar op de weg. Bijna 50 jaar hebben mijn man en ik aan droogstenij in de straat gerund. Ik heb de vele ups en downs meegemaakt en zie nu dat er 'gewerkt' wordt aan een betere toekomst."

Listen

#ME



Conclusion

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01 Resume



02 Findings & Discussion | (S)RQ Answer(s)



03 Transferability



04 Recommendations

RESUME

Rotterdam has always been a showcase for attractive images but ignorant about developing urban impurities, by post-war being built back as an intra- and international gateway. No-boundary-botu could be the solution.

URBAN IMPURITIES

Due to fragmentation of the spatial planning system, politicisation and polarisation, and a lack of depth in important political discussions, urban impurities in municipal measures express in the absence of cross understanding regarding taking care of challenging focus areas, like Bospolder-Tussendijken (BoTu) in Rotterdam. It is time to reconsider the approach. Socio-spatial character is paradoxical, while social unrest creates a lack of responsibility to sustain and maintain the (semi)public space, which causes a vicious cycle of unrest. Overstimulation with (sustainable or resilient) development plans sensitises and therewith stigmatises the neighbourhood. Residents are aware of this stigmatisation and find themselves often in a self-fulfilling prophecy, not taking care of their surroundings.

ROLE OF THE ASSET ATLAS

Passengers and residents move through the neighbourhood with shifting motives related to four domains of social life, living (1), labour (2), learning (3), and leisure (4). Urban planning documents are dominantly textual and theoretical, while they involve creating physical places with a practical outcome. No-boundary-botu could be the solution. By embracing asset-based community development and co-creating with the unusual suspects, an Asset Atlas could strengthen local networks and fit the needs of the different domains, aiming for proper cross understanding. Through scenarios, synergies within the initiatives' network will be displayed to reclaim the (semi)public space, encourage encounters, and create safety, trust and, most important, rest.

FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

RSQ *How can an asset atlas support true cross-understanding between all actors and their moving motives for focus areas, in the (semi)public space of a Rotterdam' Resiliency showcase?*

By answering the sub research questions, an answer to the above main research question can be formulated.

1 WHAT IS THE CONCEPT OF FOCUS AREAS IN THE NETHERLANDS AND ROTTERDAM?

The concept of focus areas in the Netherlands is, Related to a long-time development of terms, from working-class neighbourhoods to deprived neighbourhood to focus area. The city changes from a residential labour space to the housing of migrants. The labourers earned enough money to go and live in the rural, so the urban became a shelter for migrants, the new poor, and the real rich, who could afford a central city plot. Shifts of people over time on an ever-increasing scale have caused an unclear definition of integration. Shifts in planning have caused a confusing spatial planning system with no explicit and transparent leading department.

The concept of focus areas in Rotterdam is, Related to the post-war building back of the city, very much dependent on path dependency. Focus areas have a social disadvantage regarding stigmatisation, from the outside-in, and a self-fulfilling prophecy for the residents, inside-out. Focus areas have a spatial disadvantage in terms of overstimulation with development plans. The municipality tries to hide, cover, or overrule the social situation inside the administrative boundaries of a district, with which it is trying to spatialise social problems. This socio-spatial interaction should be the other way around, social challenges should be uncovered, and opportunities within space development should be a response.

2 WHAT IS THE ROTTERDAM PLANNING STRATEGY IN RESPECT WITH FOCUS AREAS?

As said before, the Rotterdam planning strategy regarding focus areas depends on their planning paths in the past. As i can see, the wrong instruments, too theoretical and textual and city council representatives on spatial planning do not truly understand what is going on, on-site. Sometimes, they talk about areas where they have never been. A miss-cross-understanding can be found in the way redevelopment for focus areas is communicated.

Gentrification comes into play with (over)stimulation of development plans for the private or (semi)public space by addressing the wrong challenges inside the area, hiding the social challenges, by addressing sustainability instead of poverty. Outside the area, status projects, like the Dakpark and the Hudson flats, shape the area's physical boundaries and hide the area physically from surrounding Rotterdam.

3 WHAT ARE SOCIAL AND SPATIAL, POTENTIAL UNTAPPED OPPORTUNITIES IN (SEMI)PUBLIC SPACE?

Social potential untapped opportunities in (semi)public space can be found in embracing assets already in a neighbourhood like BoTu because it has such a robust social network to rely on. In addition, conflicts must be seen as opportunities when residents come into action. This means the protest is pointing towards unrest and the government has to strike the iron while it is hot and be responsive to the needs of the people.

Spatial potential untapped opportunities in (semi)public space can be found in (semi)public space because indoor and outdoor places shape these with the highest degree of familiarity, where most, necessary and optional, encounters take place.

The untapped joint opportunities can be found in the following scheme. In which the analysis of the current situation is going vertically upwards, from underground to functions to movements and the implementation of design is following the vertical downward direction, starting with a residents' research for needs of people (what? For who?), followed by a process research for what networks to embrace or strengthen (for who? When?), finally followed by local implementations in the (semi)public place (where? How?) (see figure, p.160)

4 WHO ARE THE ACTORS IN RESILIENT BOTU2028, AND WHAT ARE THEIR MOVING MOTIVES?

Actors in resilient botu2028 are divided into three society layers: government, market parties, and residents. Because this relates to the way planning is executed traditionally, the three-layer approach is taken into reconsideration by a model of co-existence, the will from the municipality and the needs of the residents can perfectly co-exist when a co-creation process is embraced by following local moves and meets through 4 domains of social life, living (1), labour (2), learning (3), and leisure (4). It does not matter whether anybody is an insider or outsider, resident or visitor, resider or passenger, one always moves with a motive inside one of the social domains, sometimes two simultaneously, and these can change during the day. The choice of this approach is to overcome the standard issues of inequality on race, gender, age, or any other reason for separating (minorities).

In this research, unusual suspects, sudden encounters with residents i came across in the field and spar sessions with experienced experts have been given a voice because the past taught mostly usual suspects, representatives of institutions or specifically chosen residents or representatives, stepped forward.

5 HOW TO GENERATE AN ATLAS, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO (SEMI)PUBLIC SPACE, FOR CROSS-UNDERSTANDING, ACCOUNTING FOR THE SHORT AND LONG TERM?

It all starts with people, (human) beings and living quality, improved by making a liveable place when this derives from a former transformed space, from the assets of the current (semi)public environment, where people encounter and feel comfortable and responsible for their surroundings, and the (co-creation) process. The steering wheel, to maintain these encounters on a local level attached to local qualities which exists and can be strengthened by local asset-based community development and bring us back to the people, it all starts with.

How can the inter-dialogue between people, place, and process be interpreted? That is shown in the scenarios, from multiple perspectives, approached by newly defined target groups, in the end. What will be done? Why and how will synergies within the initiatives' (network) play a role? Moreover, most important, who is taking care of?

HOW CAN AN ASSET ATLAS SUPPORT TRUE CROSS-UNDERSTANDING

“RESEARCH-FRAMEWORK-IN-1”

CURRENT : GOVERNANCE ON CITY LEVEL

SPACE CLAIM BY CITY

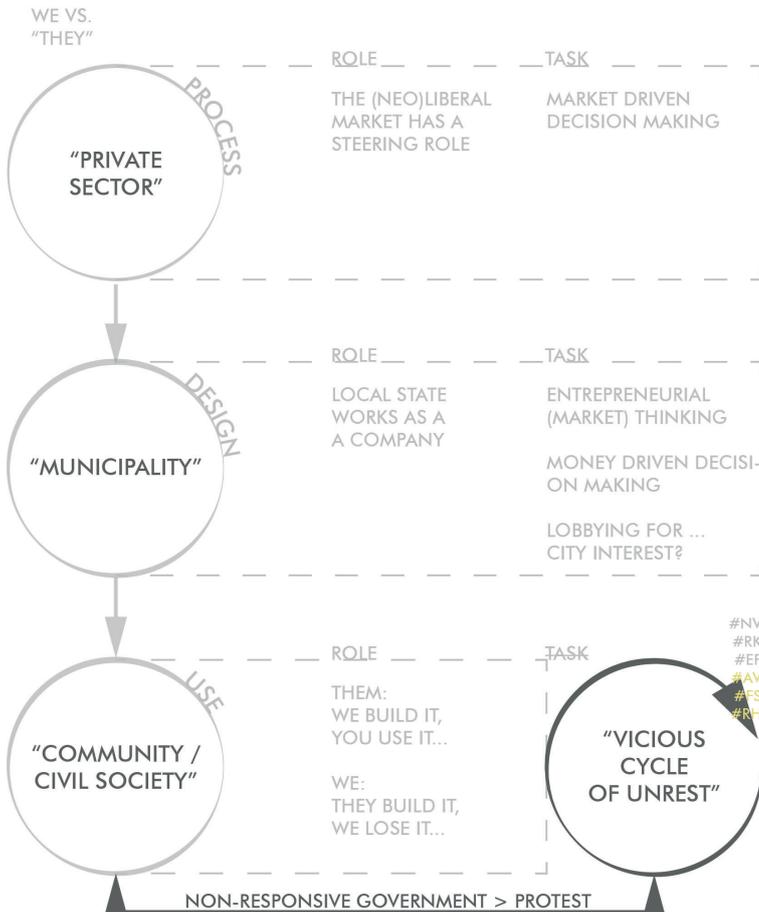
FUTURE : GOVERNANCE ON DISTRICT LEVEL

LEGEND: #INITIALS = *SEE BOOKLET
LITERATURE REFERENCE "RECLAIM REPORT"
EXPERIENCED EXPERT REFERENCE

PROBLEM STATEMENT

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

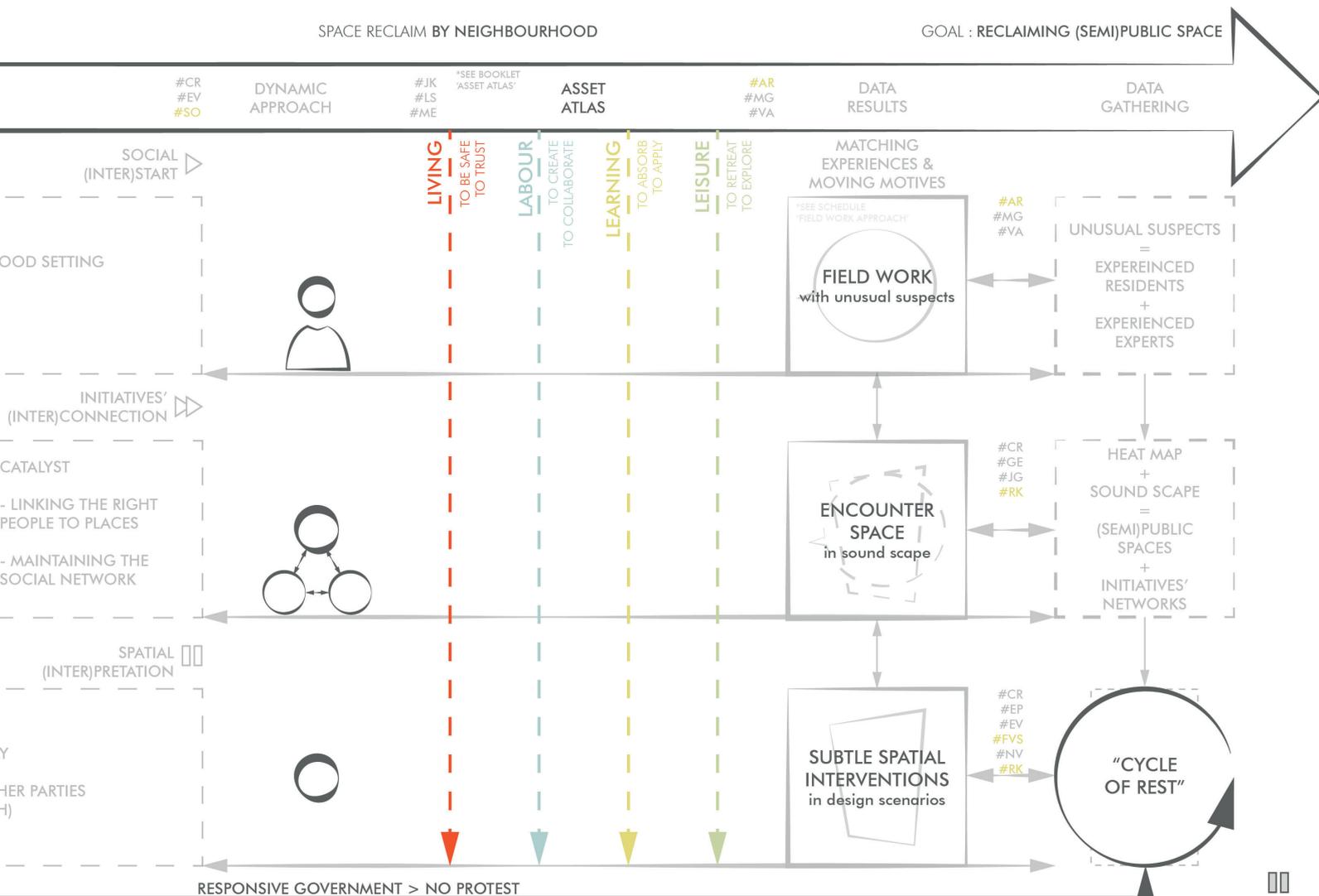
(CROSS) UNDERSTANDING



CONCEPTUAL, METHODOLOGICAL, THE ORETHICAL

RESEARCH-FRAMEWORK-IN-1

All type of frameworks in one model, which serves as a contrast between current and future spatial planning approach.



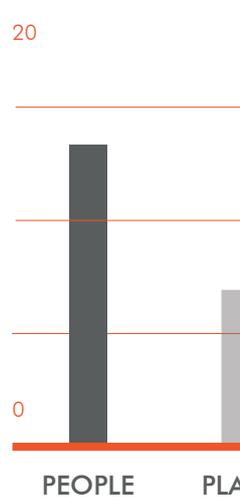
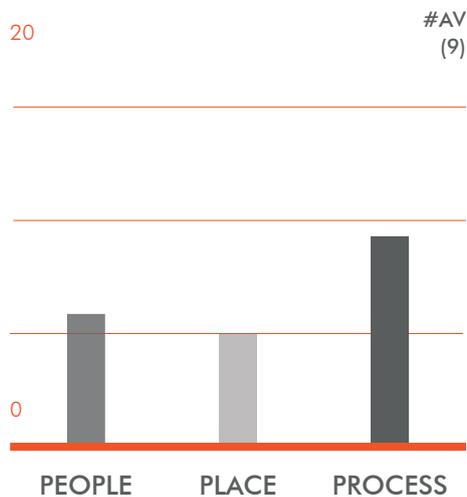
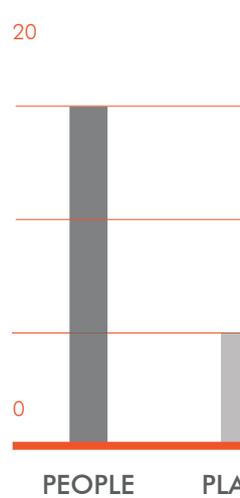
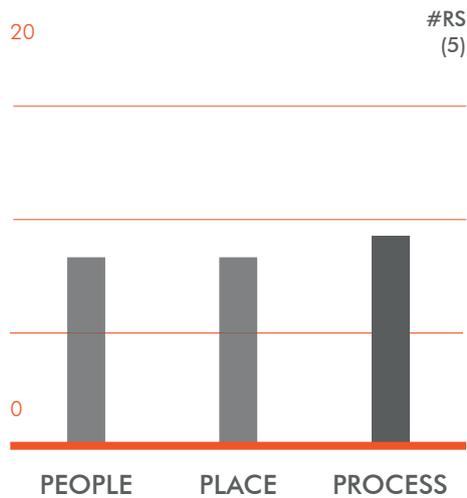
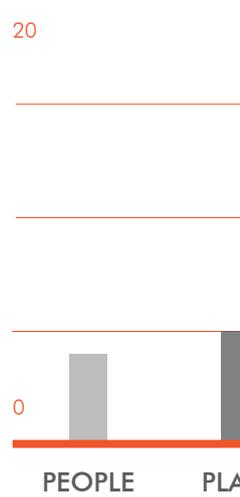
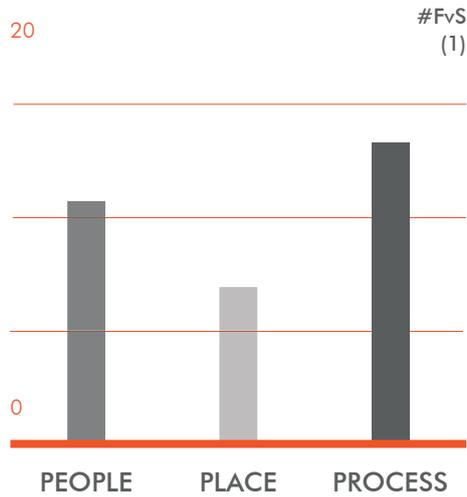
SPAR SESSIONS

The conclusion on how the experienced experts valued people, place, and process within the things they said is shown in bar charts on the right. This is an extra analysis layer on top of the quotes I derived from the spar sessions. The true meaning of these three terms, which are also included in the "Research-Framework-in-1" are:

- PEOPLE = social tissue
- PROCESS = (community) governance
- PLACE = residential (semi)public space

Typical to see that some of the results from really spatially engaged people, is more focussed on the (social) process, then on the spatial implementation.

And one big question I asked myself after this:
Can everything for real be traced back to process?
Because process is obviously present in the charts.



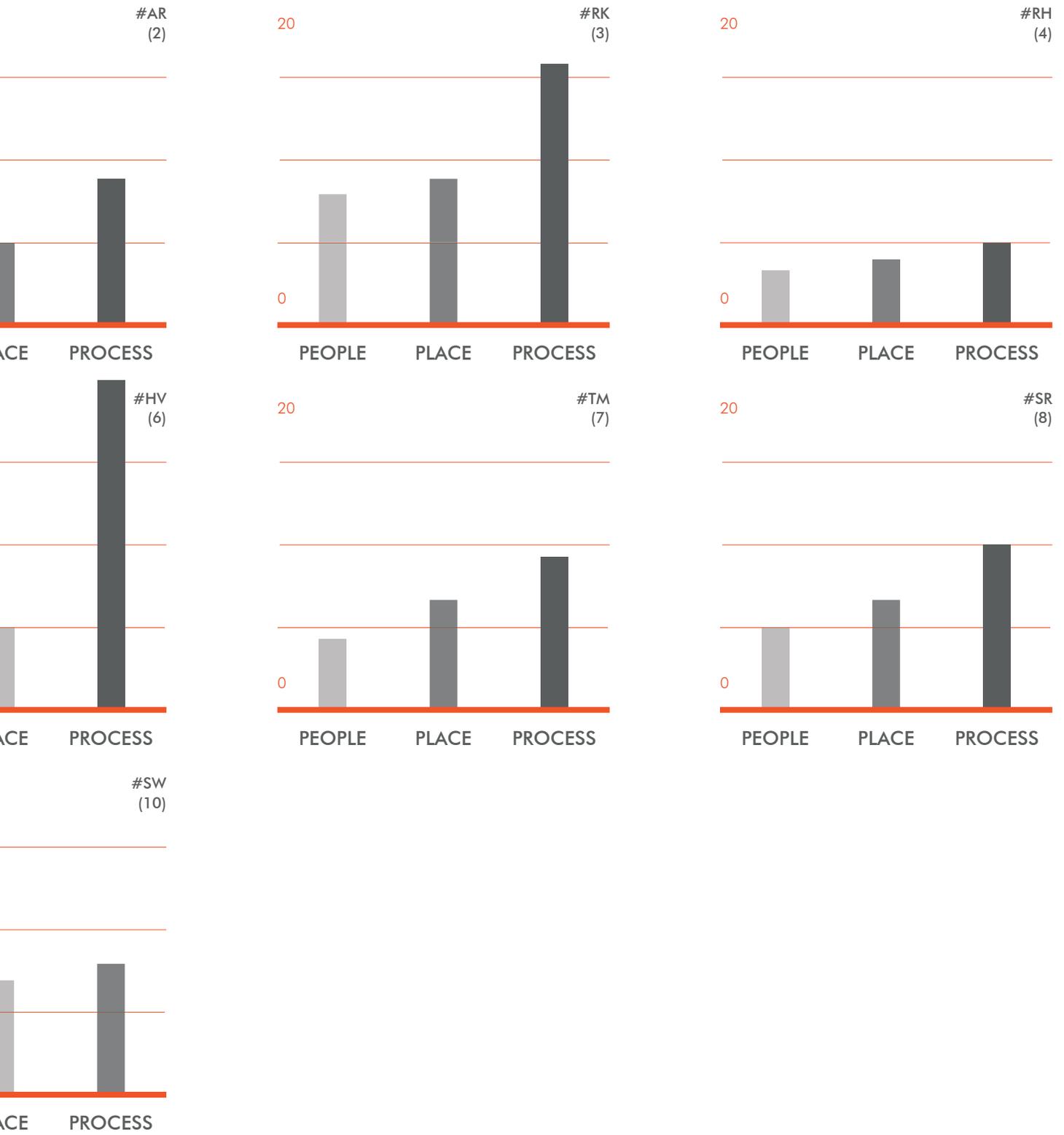


Figure 105: BAR CHART People, Place, Process - Spar Sesssion Experienced Experts

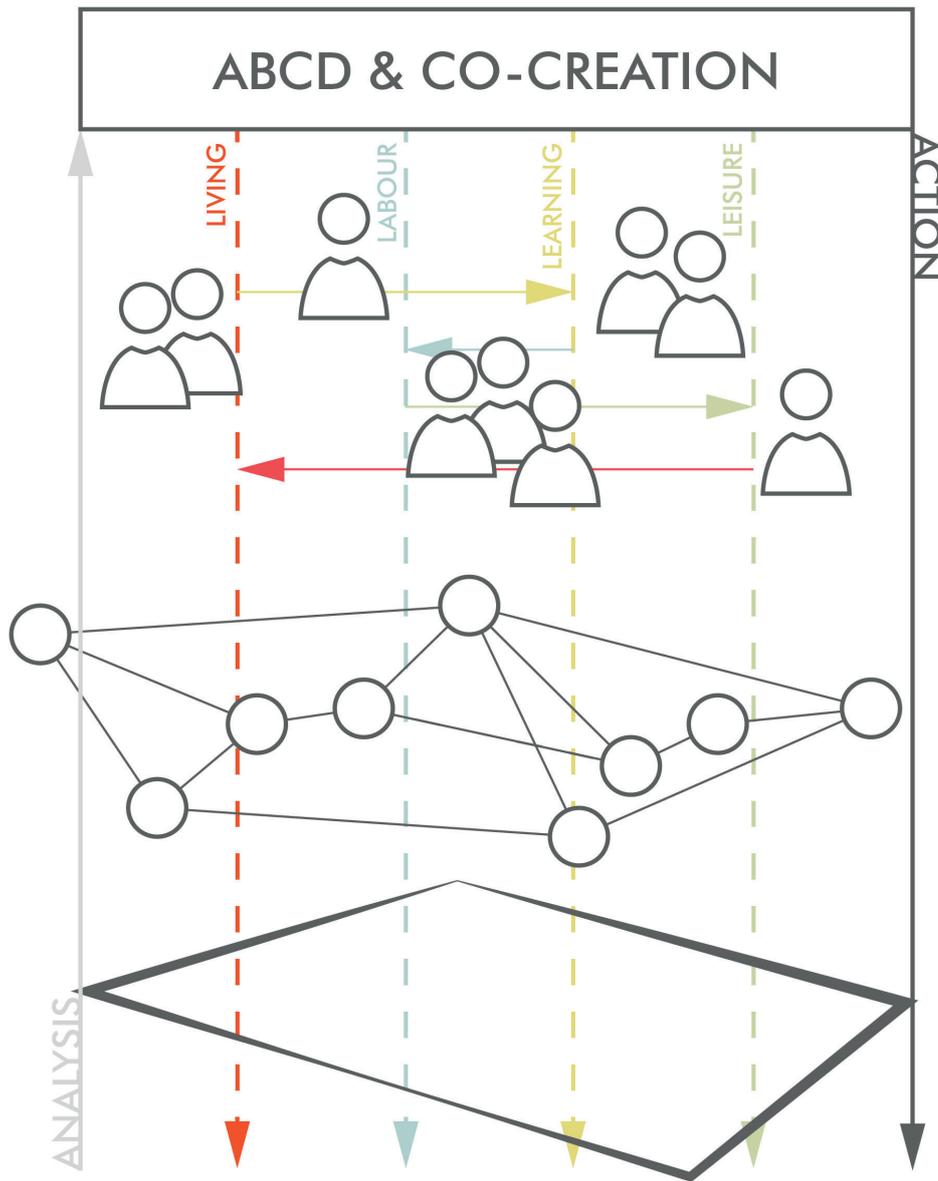


Figure 106: SCHEME 'People, Process, Place'

BETWEEN ALL ACTORS AND THEIR MOVING MOTIVES FOR FOCUS AREAS, IN THE (SEMI)PUBLIC SPACE OF A ROTTERDAM' RESILIENCY SHOWCASE?

An asset atlas can support true cross-understanding by embracing asset-based community development and co-creating with the unusual suspects. An asset atlas could strengthen local networks and fit the needs of the different domains, aiming for proper cross understanding. Through scenarios, synergies within the initiatives' network will be displayed to reclaim the (semi)public space, encourage encounters, and create safety, trust and, most important, rest.

By using the social network and characters, changing the Dutch attitude towards planning, with responsive governance and participatory planning with and not only for the residents, but the insiders (planning instances and residents together) will define the neighbourhood.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

For fieldwork, I try to go on as many as possible different times and contact different cultures, genders, and ages. When transferring the residents' and experts' data, I left that information away and made the people I spoke to anonymous. I think, it is important to see somebody as a person, not defined by its' race, gender, or age, especially when dealing with an area with such a big stigma from the outside.

SCHEME INFORMATION FLOW

The information came to me in a fluid, first diverging, then converging, then diverging, then converging, then finally diverging and converging in the end (see next page).

SCHEME ONTWERP&ONDERZOEK

Design is always subjective, the topics you enhance, the way you look at space through socio-economic or political issues, and so, the way you perceive space. By designing for culture, what is right and wrong? When I heard the topic of my research connected to Resilient BoTu2028, via the Veldacademie, I started to think about how to approach this overstimulated area differently? So many projects and articles were emphasising the differences, but this can not be

right, right? When approaching a neighbourhood positively, a positive area focus.

Assuming that the neighbourhood must be a safe and liveable living environment, further (discourse) analysis is needed to see the social expression and physical appearance of societal discourse in (semi-)public urban space. To conclude that urban deprived spaces, yet so important, can function as meeting places which are making the social network stronger, further analysis on (semi-)public space in the vulnerable areas is needed. Preferably research on a small scale, because according to De Boer (2011), Van Eijk (2010), Verloo (2015), and Kleinhans (2012), local solutions work best.

When the social was linked to space, good quality of public space realises more encounters and realises a more liveable and safe residential area. Further research on liveability and safety measures in urban (deprived) area design, on all scales, would be needed to understand what is longed for from several perspectives. This path to preferences could stimulate people from all different perspectives to cross-understand.

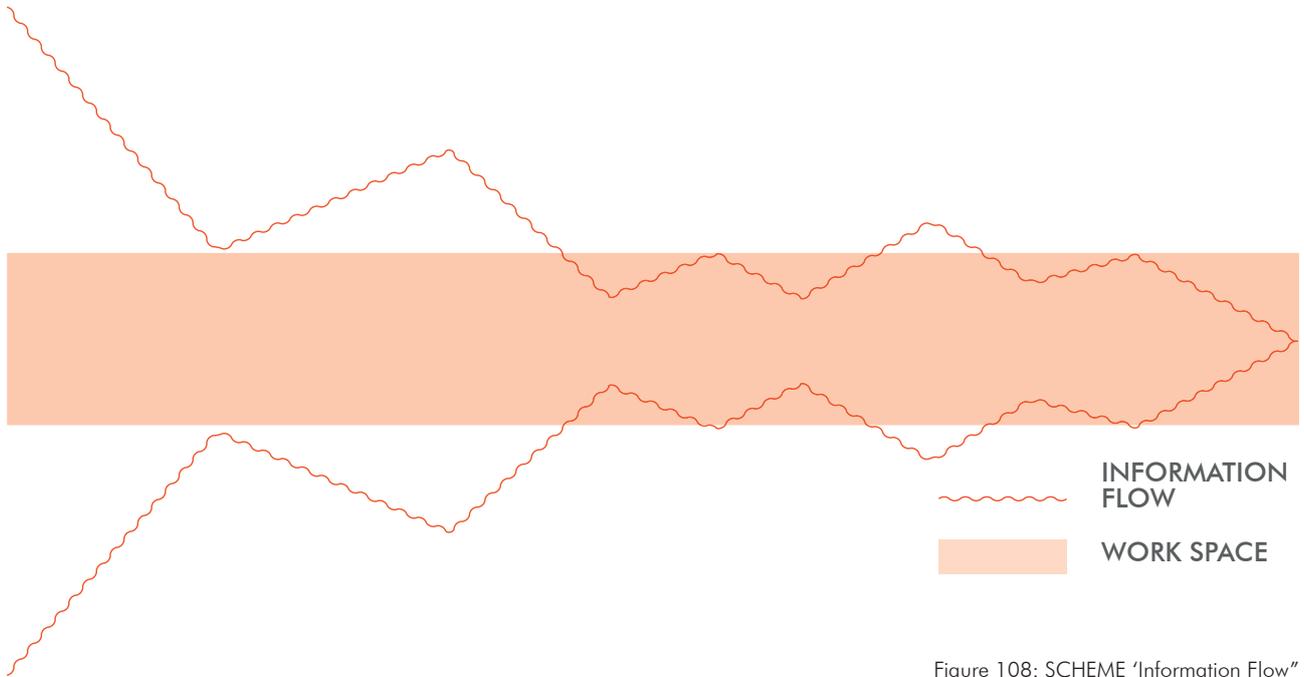


Figure 108: SCHEME 'Information Flow'

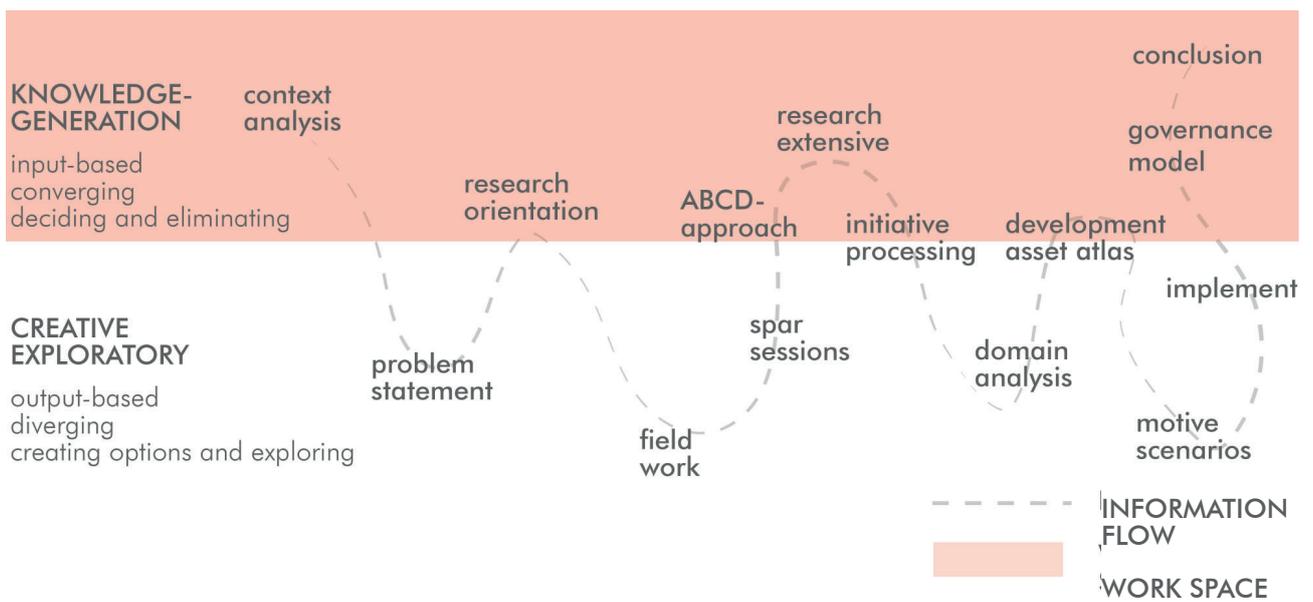


Figure 107: SCHEME Connection of 'Research & Design'

TRANSFERABILITY

The appearance of focus areas and miss-cross-understanding in planning for all of those areas is a global issue. The Vicious Cycle of Unrest with the loop of social dissatisfaction > social unrest > less use of public space > a lack of maintenance and liveability > more social dissatisfaction > and so on. A vicious circle is going on and on, all over the world. The case study was a Western study, but because every similar setting consists of neighbourhood settings and has to do with residents, a strong (institutional) social network, a leading top-down party, and market parties and the theories which are used are related to that, the reclaim report research and the asset atlas as practical and visual approach, could be considered for any other situation around the world.

The asset atlas chose deliberately not to design some things that are embedded in the neighbourhood and act as hidden gems and specific design for the needs of the residents. This all checked by strong and weak ties in (semi)public space and the familiarity degree of space. Important to say is, clear analysis of the current situation is needed to understand where certain miss-cross-understandings are deriving from, from path dependency within the planning system, (semi)public space, degrees of familiarity of places, initiatives, actors and their moving motives, and strong and weak ties within the socio-spatial environment. The interventions are strongly dependent on this because they derive from and depend on the strengths of the social networks and familiarity degree and the weaknesses of the spatial environment in terms of maintenance, sustainability, and rest.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Because the reputation of urban deprived neighbourhoods is subject to the moment and changes, an updated research into the understanding and familiarity urban focus area is needed.

This project has started to give a new perspective on spatial planning by looking differently at participatory planning and community development to create a fair

mutual understanding. Recommendations can be given in the field of this graphical look at cross understanding.

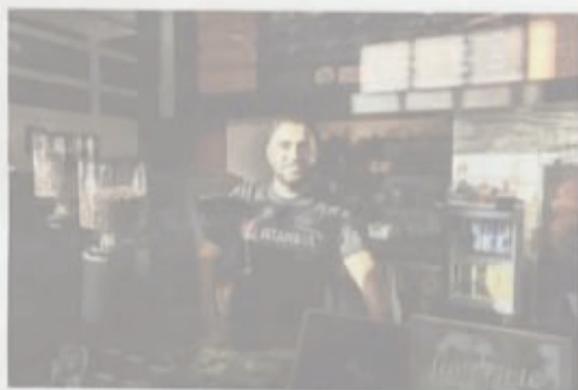
In the approach, the choice was made not to ask the usual suspects to the table for spar sessions but to ask a multidisciplinary field around. This multidisciplinary team meets each other in this project.

The Asset Atlas is developed in the last part of the research, with all analytical, theoretical, and practical research before. It is reflected upon by asking the neighbourhoods' entangled ones to join in a story café and to reflect on their (semi)public spaces (to meet) and their common goods (to share). After that, the idea of the Asset Atlas is explained, and it has been checked whether this matches the ideas and the use of the residents, the residents and passengers, of the neighbourhood.

By the first part, the residents' current actual encounter space will be defined. By the second part, the current and future potential encounter space will be measured by a reality check, by laying the first map layer on the second, to see if the expectations were correct.

Now, the recommendations. First, to see if the approach would really work, some practical tests can be done in (semi)public space. Because of the Corona crisis, this was harder to do. Second, the Asset Atlas is meant to be a term for complete cross-understanding, this part is partly checked in the Verhalenwandelig, by asking several people for their opinion before and after the idea behind and the advice of the Asset Atlas, but the usability of the atlas is not checked yet. Third, it would be probably interesting what would have been the results if not the usual suspects were asked, but on the contrary, the usual one. What would have been the outcome then?

An initiatives' analysis, for example, through social media, could be done to see if and which initiatives reach residents. In addition, one could go into conversation with the initiatives trying to embrace or connect and hear about their ideas around the synergies, a reality check.



Tayhan Turak en zijn broer Burak hebben al tien jaar een zaak waarin ze Turkse Kumpir verkopen: een gepoefte aardappel die is gepureerd met boter en kaas.



Vanuit het 'bollenpand' deelde Tonny van Someren bloembollen en stekjes uit aan wijkbewoners. Het ruikt er heerlijk naar plantjes en rozemarijn.

FOTOGRAFIE

Een keertje ander beeld uit 'BoTu'

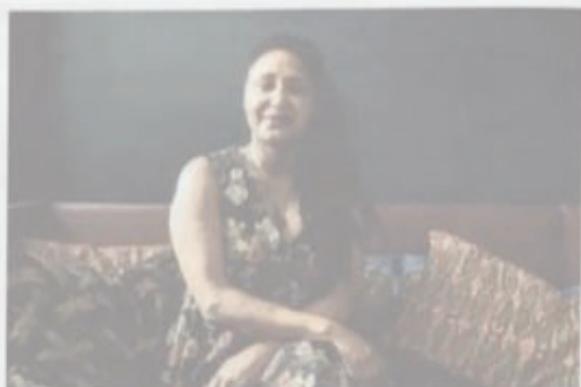
De gemeente wil van Bosplolder-Tussendijken (BoTu) in Rotterdam-West een 'veerkrachtige wijk' maken, maar de mensen daar zijn dat al, merkte fotograaf Argeniet Berkers (Rotterdam, 1983).

Tijdens de eerste corona-lockdown vorig voorjaar viel haar buitenlandse fotowerk grotendeels stil. Uit nieuwsgierigheid en uit behoefte aan verbinding, ging ze bewoners uit haar nieuwe wijk fotograferen en interviewen.

„Het waren vaak kleine feel-good momentjes waarbij ik gedurende het afgelopen jaar veel positieve energie heb kunnen halen, al merk ik ook dat nu de lockdown langer aanhoudt men het wel moeilijker krijgt”, schrijft Berkers in de inleidende tekst bij de interviews.

Inmiddels heeft ze enkele tientallen portretten gemaakt die op het Instagram-account van Bosplolder-Tussendijken staan. In het begin sprak ze vooral mensen op straat aan, later ging ze op zoek naar bijvoorbeeld ondernemers of actieve bewoners. Zo wil Berkers een ander beeld geven van een wijk die vaak met „overlast, achterstand en armoede” in het nieuws komt.

Eppo König



Het Oost-Afrikaanse restaurant van Fasiga Brhenu is meer dan dat, zegt ze. Het is een plek om haar cultuur uit te dragen en om samen te komen.



Mai 2020, Peter Bander van Café de Dorevaak, schilt asperges. Zijn lent is klein, steevol en gezellig, maar de anderhalve meter-regel vergt passen en meten.

Advertentie

GENIET VAN DE LEKKERSTE PRODUCTEN UIT DE REGIO

Rechtstreek bouwt samen met een netwerk van klanten en leveranciers een alternatieve, sociale voedselketen. In de praktijk betekent dat: een eerlijke prijs voor iedereen, geen voedselverspilling en toegang tot vers en gezond eten dat met aandacht is geproduceerd binnen 50 km van Rotterdam. Oprichter Maarten Bouten: „Met Rechtstreek heb je de mogelijkheid om zelf onderdeel te zijn van een duurzame voedselketen. Door lokale boodschappen te doen, maak je het verschil in eigen regio.”

Bestel online en haal je boodschappen op bij een van de 40 afhaalpunten in Rotterdam e.o., waaronder Schiedam, Ridderkerk, Bleiswijk en IJmuiden. Liever laten thuisbezorgen? Dat kan. Doe de postcodecheck op rechtstreek.nl en ontdek de mogelijkheden.



VERS & GEZOND • GEEN VOEDSELVERSPLICING • EERLIJKE PRIJS

172

RECHTSTREEK.NL

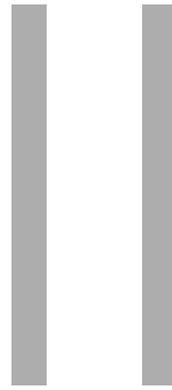


Nour aldeen Alweissi en zijn broer uit het Syrische Aleppo wonen zes jaar in Nederland. Ze verkopen baklava en andere lekkernijen. „Het was spannend om hier een eigen zaak te beginnen.”



Femke Gielstra van winkel/café Maak-Rotterdam worstelt ook met de crisis. „Maar als ik dan zie hoe blij iedereen wordt van de laar en koffie, en toch een plantje koopt voor een neefje of nichtje, is dat heel waardevol!” FOTOS: ARGENIET BERKERS

Evaluate
Per
Person
Personality
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Position
Positionality
Et
Ethic
Ethical
Be
Behave
Behaviour
#ME



Reflection

This final chapter presents a project reflection, personal reflection, and recommendations for further research. The project reflection consists of the following components: societal relevance (1), the advantages and limitations of the methodology (2), a discussion (3 & 4), ethical encounters (5) and an additional component about 'ethical behaviour'.

01 Project Reflection

02 Personal Reflection

Figure 108: BoTu Beelden in NRC Handelsblad: Bospolder-Tussendijken in Rotterdam is al veerkrachtig. Source: BoTu Updates, 2021.

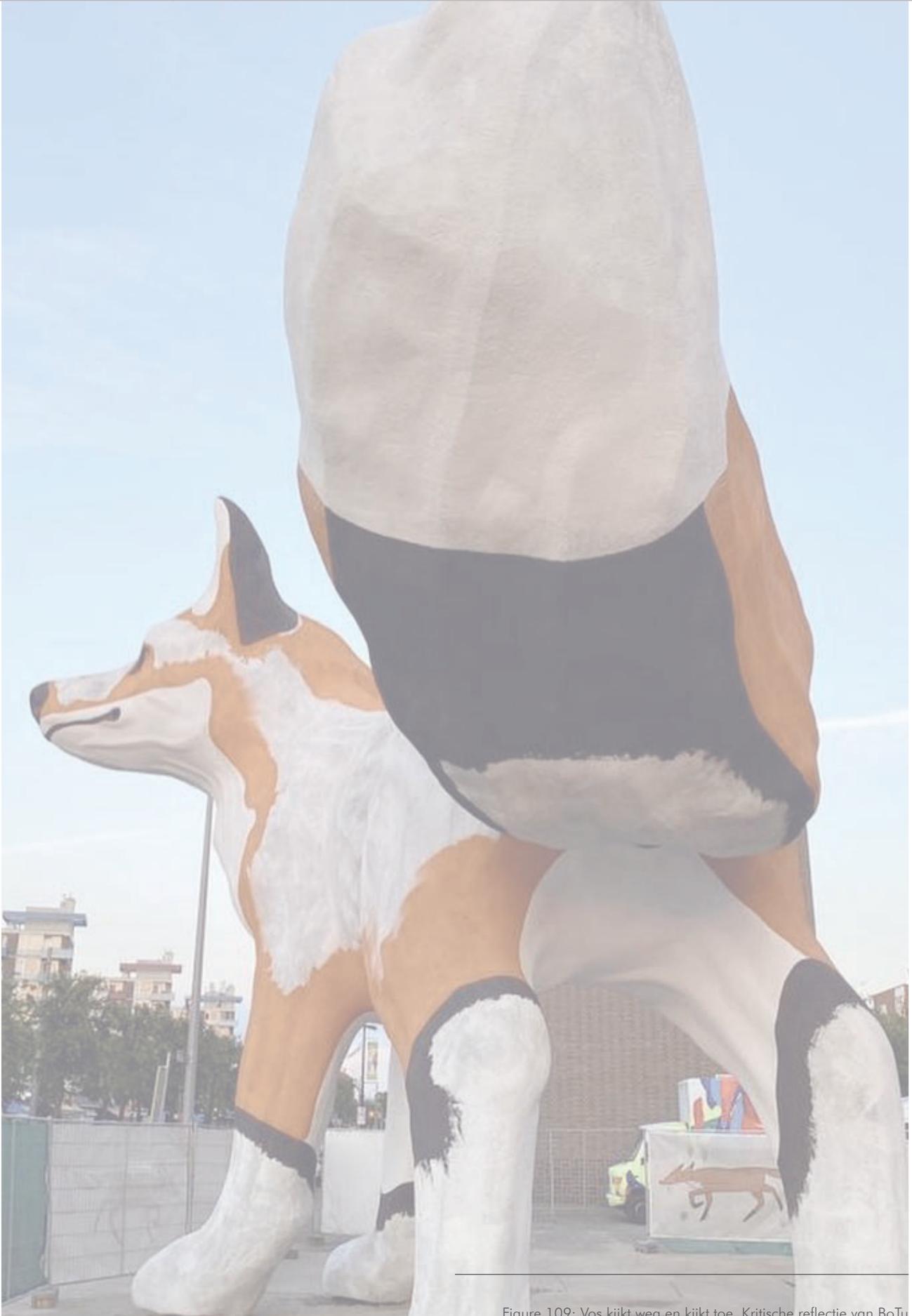


Figure 109: Vos kijkt weg en kijkt toe. Kritische reflectie van BoTu

“Space is socially produced and can therefore be socially changed” (Soja, 2009).

In what sense can('t) we be naive? Placing it in the context of the faculty of Architecture, we are all societal engaged people. Placing it in the context of the master Urbanism, we all are even more. Placing it in the studio Planning Complex Cities context, we all are, to the entire understanding of equity.

Trying to solve all the world's societal issues is impossible, but we can change a bit of today's discourse. Just like solving all challenges of the municipality of Rotterdam is impossible, but change but changing the mindset a little is possible create a slight mind shift and with that awareness. How? By being interested and paying attention to all actors (Russel, 2021), act.

With the Reflection Questions in the back of my mind, I am writing this Reflection Chapter: Are all actors equally heard? (1), Do the measurements ensure true cross-understanding? (2), Is a design proposal that is reclaiming (semi)public space reached? (3)

RELEVANCE

VOICES OF TU #SPAR #CN #TH

Being transparent and explicit strengthens the research

A description of the societal relevance. To be transparent, this Reflection Chapter is written at all in the first place. To be explicit in terms of terminology, a glossary at the beginning of the thesis is added.

The relation between the project and the studio 'Planning Complex Cities' (department 'Spatial Planning & Strategy') can be found in the pursuance of a change in Dutch attitudes towards spatial planning for urban focus areas. It requests a different attitude of Dutch planners, a different attitude in a social, spatial, but above all political and economic way. A different way of planning by asset-based community development (Russel, 2021), originated by unrest and strengths and initiatives from the bottom up. Think of conflicts as an opportunity for urban democracy (Verloo, 2015), steered by a (top-down) responsive governance.

The relation between the project and the master track 'Urbanism' can be found in the urge to strive for a better social and spatial world, design socially responsible. The pursuit of designing a (semi)public space in a resilient, thus safe, livable, and inclusive living environment, an urban residential focus area. The relation between the project and the master track 'MSc Architecture, Urbanism and Building Sciences' can be found in the hidden qualities, the multi-disciplinary approach of research design and by not inviting the usual suspects to the table, but the unusual. A multi-disciplinary approach that touches upon sociology, anthropology, psychology, (culture-based) planning, geography, spatial planning, urban design, architecture, and more philosophies. Again, striving for being a socially responsible engineer, planner and designer, who engages others and enriches herself.

URGENCY

A description of the current situation and lay of the land, but there will be a future that requires resilient plans.

Local, regional or national (vision) plans and projects are representing the current situation. They engage (stakeholders) from today's perspective. The urgency of a (socio-)spatial challenge must be so relevant that a (vision) plan is drawn up to improve the societal and physical challenges. Many plans are now presented textually and theoretically, but human is a visual and practical being. Thus, action is taken regarding the information display and transfer in and of the plans.

TREND

Newspaper articles represent the trend of a moment in time. The urgency of a theme must be so relevant research is done and published.

Newspaper articles about related topics of this project show that poverty and disadvantaged neighbourhoods are being seriously questioned. Poverty is mainly seen as an unknown but present theme in the Netherlands. Deprived areas are mainly seen as ones that must be prevented or as problem zones. This allegory contributes to a negative attitude towards focus areas and, in its turn, a self-fulfilling prophecy among residents.

Project Reflection

TODAY

Local, regional or national (vision) plans and projects represent the current situation. They engage (stakeholders) from today's perspective. The urgency of a (socio-)spatial challenge must be so relevant that a (vision) plan is drawn up to improve the societal and physical challenges.

The NPRZ-project stands for "National Plan Rotterdam South" (in English). Therefore, a nationally drawn up plan for upgrading Rotterdam South spatially and socially bringing the neighbourhood to the urban average. Rotterdam-South is a district where 16 focus areas have been designated with a particular focus on seven neighbourhoods. In addition, the municipality has a few other challenges to tackle, including some of the former Vogelaar neighbourhoods. Together with various organizations, including the Veldacademie, the municipality of Rotterdam is working on these neighbourhoods, just like Bospolder and Tussendijken. The resiliency case study on which this thesis has focused, "Resilient BOTU 2028". The long-term plan is based on the Resilient Rotterdam Strategy with three program components: Work, Language & Debt, Care, Youth & Education and Energy, Living & Outdoor Space. Extend the explanation a bit, related to the '100 Resilient Cities Program' (look at 'planning path dependency schemes' I already have).

(GENERAL) RELEVANCE

The representation of poverty and problem areas contributes to a negative attitude towards the reputation and image of focus areas again, but negativity does not help (Van Steenberg, 2020).

This negative image reveals the need for a different Dutch attitude and planning approach towards spatial planning for focus areas in the Netherlands.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMICAL RELEVANCE

There is no longer a ministerial portfolio for spatial planning anymore. Many parties want to say something about spatial planning, and many parties have the

right and allocation to say something about spatial planning, but nobody is in charge of it. There are different stakeholders (also known as common(er)s or involved actors), with a share in socio-spatial planning for (focus) areas. Usually, the following main actors' categories are civil society, the private sector, and the public sector (Ostrom, 2009). According to this same theory, some more often forgotten stakeholders should be added: planet, future generations (or silent stakeholders), and the governance divided into formal and informal institutions. The thesis, for which this chapter is written, refers to reclaiming (semi)public space in the sense of the improvement and maintenance of the space by both insiders and outsiders as well as win or claim back space by insiders to which (semi) public space really belongs. This reclaim intends residents' ownership (public) instead of governmental ownership (private) (Van Eijk, 2010). Add a bit about 'the unusual suspects' and 'practical integration/application', related to council meeting and councillor.

The aim is to strive for a different attitude concerning spatial planning in the Netherlands. A different attitude could lead to a new Dutch centralized communication strategy and participatory spatial planning system, aimed at the collective instead of the individual, aimed at the visual and practical instead of the textual and theoretical.

SOCIETAL AND SPATIAL RELEVANCE

Relation to Rotterdam (Resiliency) and Resilient BoTu2028 goals, The research will mainly focus on (semi)public spaces, such as community centres, associations, and football clubs. These environments are safe from a social (trust and livability) and spatial (use and maintaining) perspective. Van Eijk (2010) says most encounters occur in (semi)public space. So, (semi)public space is the location to intervene when 'a private reclamation' (by residents) of public space is aimed for. As we learn from Van Steenberg (2020), who tells about the Dutch welfare state in transition, charity and neediness have become a business model in the last decades due to the entry of market forces and strong emergence of private parties in the poor relief. Also, the constellation of people living in poverty has changed due to various migration processes. Pieterse (2005), along with his 'Conceptual Model of Urban Politics', states that people are more willing to maintain space when they feel attached.

There are enough and high-quality representative political forums and participatory mechanisms in which the political and public sphere communicate democratization—the redistribution of social goods, the diffusion of artificial boundaries between urban spaces and associated political practices.

By changing the attitude towards planning in the Netherlands, planning for focus areas can be transformed from a type of experimental, short-term business model with a non-responsive government to severe long-term planning to deliver customized collective interventions.

As we know from Gehl (2011), the quality of public space plays a role in the quality and quantity of encounters and, combined with the theory of Jacobs' (1961) eyes on the street takes care of improving maintenance for the sake of increasing livability and safety. Next to safety (as mentioned before in the 'Societal Relevance'), livability is an essential factor in stimulating a neighbourhood's maintenance. All involved actors need livability and safety to have a liveable life, just as shared values, represented in the atlas by four domains of social life and twelve belonging universal positive qualities for public space (Carmona et al., 2018). Attached to this tell something about resident's lifestyles, passengers and residents, permanent and temporal inhabitants.

Transforming the quality and quantity of (semi) public space (resource-rich and -poor) residents will meet more often. This transformation will increase a safe feeling, a more liveable environment, and an increasing will to maintain a neighbourhood. and high-quality representative political forums and participatory mechanisms in which the political and public sphere communicate, democratization. The redistribution of social goods, the diffusion of artificial boundaries between urban spaces and associated political practices.

METHODOLOGY

Positionality,

For fieldwork and in spar sessions, my position as a white western and female. Important because I think everybody has prejudices, in my case probably: another young idealistic, naive good-doer who wants to help but gets nothing off the ground. My embodied

experience is that people are likely to talk. When I ask the first question about where they are heading for, people often give a questioning look, but a conversation starts over time with most of them. Being an outsider could work for my benefit. People are surprised when I show that I know many places they mention. I did some thorough preliminary research so I could show my sincere interest. I have tried to approach both residents and experts in an open way as possible. If I saw some striking things or did any other observations, I sent myself a voice message, and I made photographs of all signs pointing to personalization.

In research, you always derive from a method because the way I design works with a new, own developed approach (the asset atlas), sometimes it was hard which literature I had to choose, involve, or combine.

EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

As Diana Popa (2021) told in the 7th P.C.C. Event (after P2) and according to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR, 2021), best practices ask for consent.

Are people taking part in the empirical fieldwork aware of collecting their data and voluntarily taking part? Their designation could be identifiable or anonymous, or anonymized, and I choose the last one. Because being culturally straight was important in this project, the people asked in the field are identified by their estimated gender, age and haircut, drawn as a facial feature afterwards, along with a stereotypical but offensive and fair name so the person could be remembered later on in the project while processing the fieldwork data.

Qualitative research,

Because this was qualitative research, sometimes it was hard to see what could be seen as given and the variable. Therefore, the distinction between objectivity and subjectivity becomes transparent and explicit at the beginning of the report.

DATA COLLECTION

in COVID-times

In this Corona situation, it was harder to collect data. Not the data to gain via literature or online media, but data in the field. It was sometimes hard to find the right balance in approaching people, but I quickly found my way in this. Corona also stopped some events that could generally show the neighbourhood's identity, how it functions on a normal Sunday afternoon, and so on.

When the pandemic was not alive, I wanted to do a try-out co-creation process with the residents. Not a meeting where residents can shoot at plans, but one where they can co-create the plans according to their needs.

The pandemic worked in my favour by making necessary activities more explicit than optional activities. This explicitness for activities came in handy in clarifying which activities belonged to which of the four domains. In addition, when mainly necessary activities are practised, societies discourse becomes more visible in public space; thus, governmental discourse.

LIMITATIONS

Limitations of the research could be that I was not careful enough in dealing with the terms. Next to that, if you say that you go for a true cross-understanding, you have to be sure that literally everybody is heard and all stakeholders are involved.

If the Veldacademie could not facilitate the test cases at the location, this could be a limitation, too, because the interventions cannot be tested against the criteria.

The 'Vicious Cycle' needs to be revised: is it vicious or valuable for a specific period? For myself, I should not be too critical (as I could typically be). Remaining critical but nuanced is vital.

When I was able to do the field research in the middle of the process, the weather changed from sunny beginning February, temperatures above 15°C, to windy and cloudy, temperatures below 5°C. That influenced the field research initially because I could not start as fast as I wanted to and not as productive as I wanted, but in the end, I found my way out, and I could gather enough information for the research.

ETHICAL ENCOUNTERS

The ethical considerations are discussed, structured by 'life questions' on the big things (but mainly on the small things) in life. A reflection on ethical issues and dilemmas encountered in doing the research and potential applications of the results in practice.

Ethical behaviour,

My proposition for ethical behaviour came from a left-hand political perspective. During the research, I noticed that it was hard to see the project through the glasses of the municipality or other actors than the residents. At the same time, this was my strength during the research. For cross-understanding, this was a little limit for making the cross-understanding not unequally divided, my genuine interest for people's way of dealing with life. This interest came back in my fieldwork, but foremost in the spar sessions I did as an extra on every scale level in the actors of BoTu, to truly understand some motives.

Atlas, a visual and practical application type,

The areas that I have been researching are vulnerable, but the theme of focus areas is too. The theme needs to be treated with care. I will try to stay as far away from cultural segregation practices as I can. I have to carefully observe whom to speak to and what to deal with in what order, and with what planning tools.

Next to that, only when it is needed I will distinguish people based on social demographic information. Mostly, I will try to find common values and act from there.

Relating 'Ethical Considerations' to design, (Semi)public space interventions can easily separate a place from another and segregate people. In participatory planning, there is always the danger that not everyone feels heard. I will try to take into account as many perspectives of the stakeholders involved as I could.

VOICE OF BOTU #ME

We can, and must, not try to change the world, but we can change a little bit the current.

In what sense are urbanists "problem solvers"? I would have liked to solve all problems for all focus areas and preferably all around the world. That is not possible! Creating a 'mind shift' and changing a few people's minds probably is the highest goal I

can reach. With all the conversation I had, I hope I changed the minds of my conversation partners too or that I brought back some (idealistic) fire they lost.

Many times, people tell me: "Yeah, you are completely right, you make me think of a project I did, so and so..." Then I think (and I also heard this before): "Hmm, everything happening, has happened before, not per se in the same shape, but it did."

Through the research, my view changes; when participating in daily life, seeing it differently. As JvW says: "Opgroeien in West is niet best, want ieder ziet je anders". As you move and travel through the neighbourhood, you get wiser and see it transform from that "black district" with a lot of 'waste space', to that "community core" with many 'social assets to strengthen spatially.

LITERATURE USE

The type of literature I used came from multi-disciplinary fields, I mentioned before, of interest. I first had to understand how the Netherlands and Rotterdam plan and how that happens for disadvantaged neighbourhoods. Literature on (urban) planning, sociology, human actions and human behaviour in space came in handy. Later the literature moved more towards spatial planning, asset-based community development, co-creation and strong and weak ties.

The literary works are mostly complementing each other? When contradicting each other, I tried to get to the bottom of it, to see if they did not have some shared value. Mostly they did, and it good is found in a shared motive. A shared motive that I tried to catch in the four domains of social life.

PERSONAL REFLECTION

VOICE OF BOTU #SPAR #08

Everything happened once before, not to someone's life on a small scale, but the world on a big scale.

In the beginning,
Realizing everything you think of yourself is already thought of before was hard for me. Sometimes I came up with this great model, and that approach already existed, but slightly different. However, we have not made much progress with the current deteriorating state of affairs for focus areas. That and the preceding is the reason I have tried to reconsider a new approach.

In the middle,
I am a pretty sensitive person, and sometimes that was hard. I had to step out of the story, process the stimuli and step back. The graduation process is a 'hell of a ride', of going back and forth, then again back and forth, one more time back and finally forth in the end. Converging a large bundle of information in the right way is sometimes difficult to grasp. In the beginning, I was mainly diverging information, and over time I was able to reformulate the story again at every P-examination moment.

In the end,
The Corona period did not always make it easier, but it also had something beautiful, unifying amongst all graduates from P.C.C. Together with Christiaan, I set up some P.C.C. P(r)ep Up meetings to keep all students from our studio healthy in mind. The first time 15/18 student joined. All in all, a good and fulfilling experience!

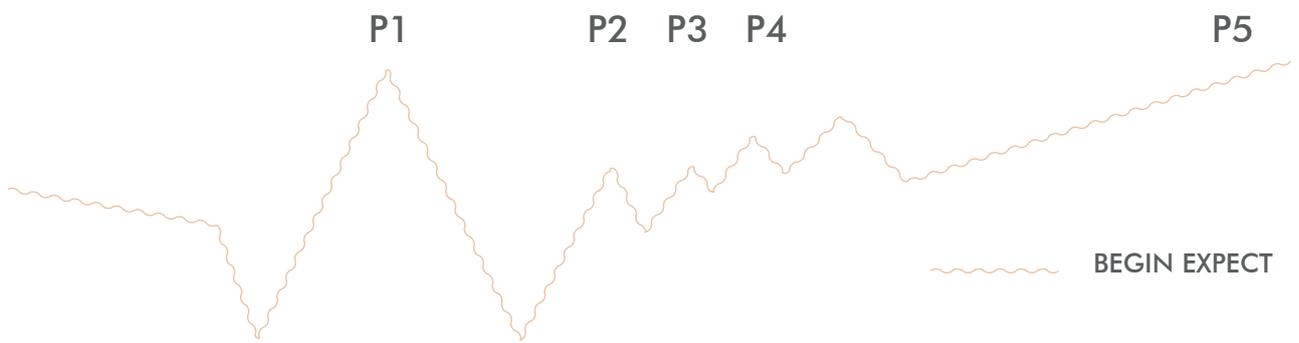


Figure 110: SCHEME Expected Empyrical Graduation Process

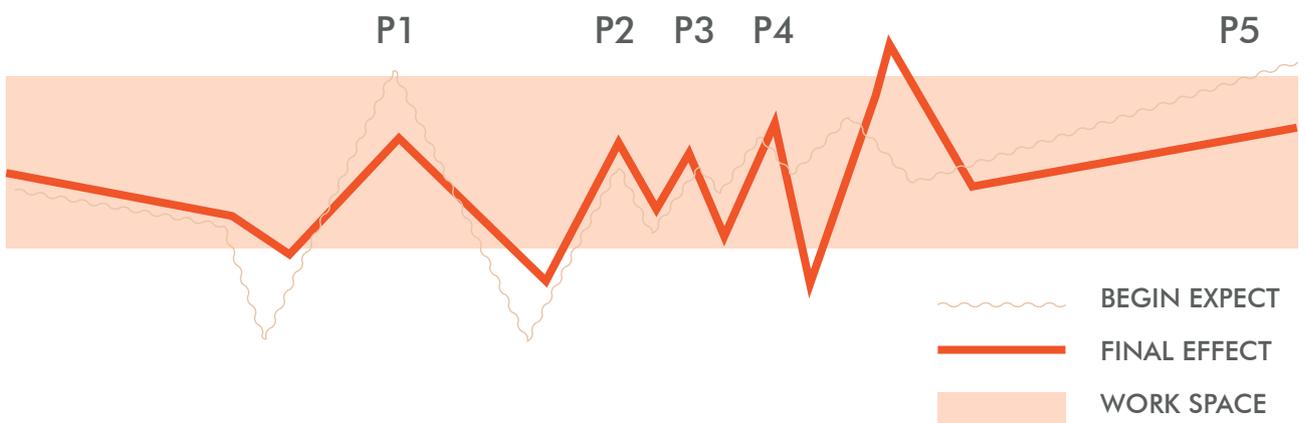
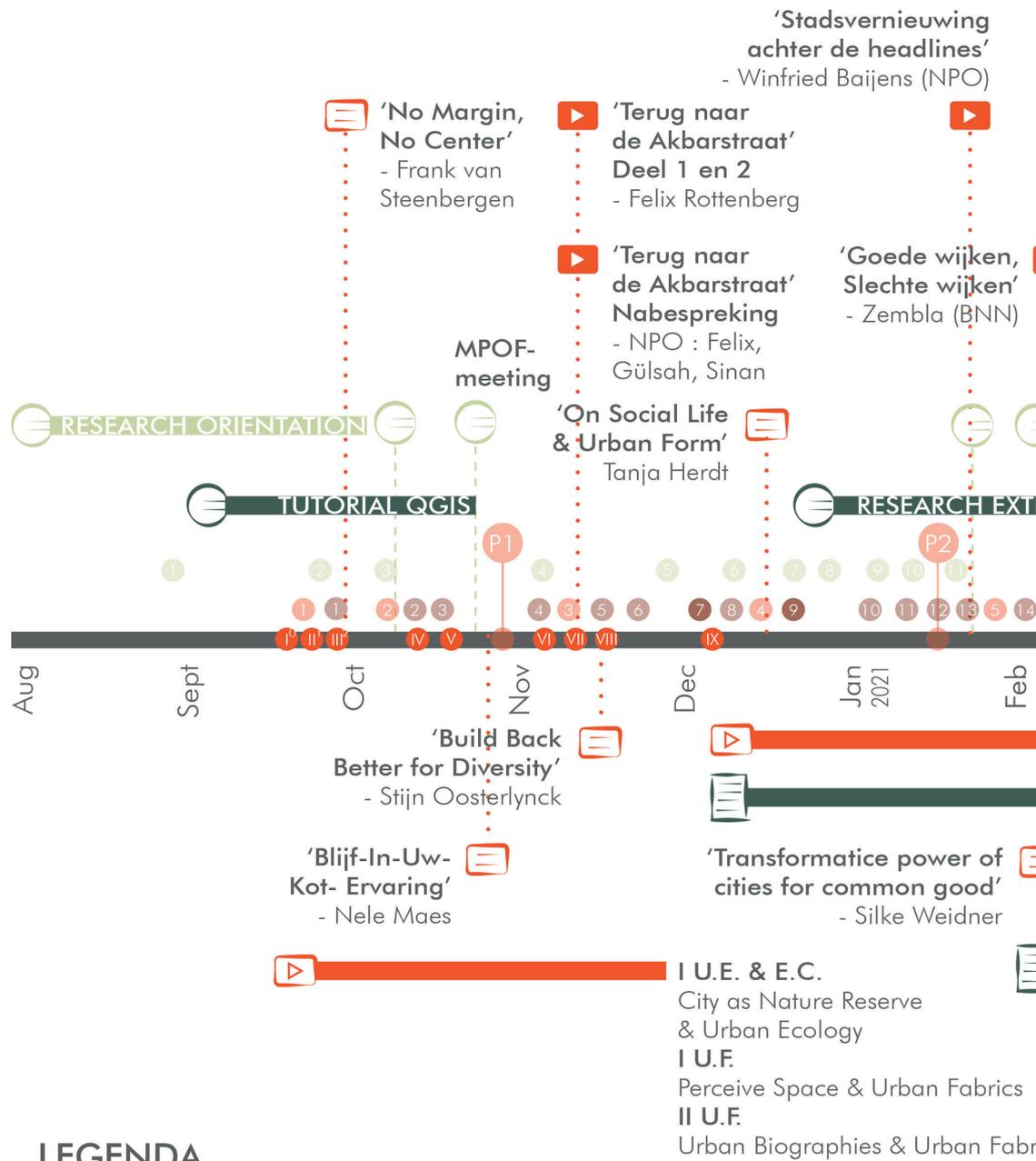


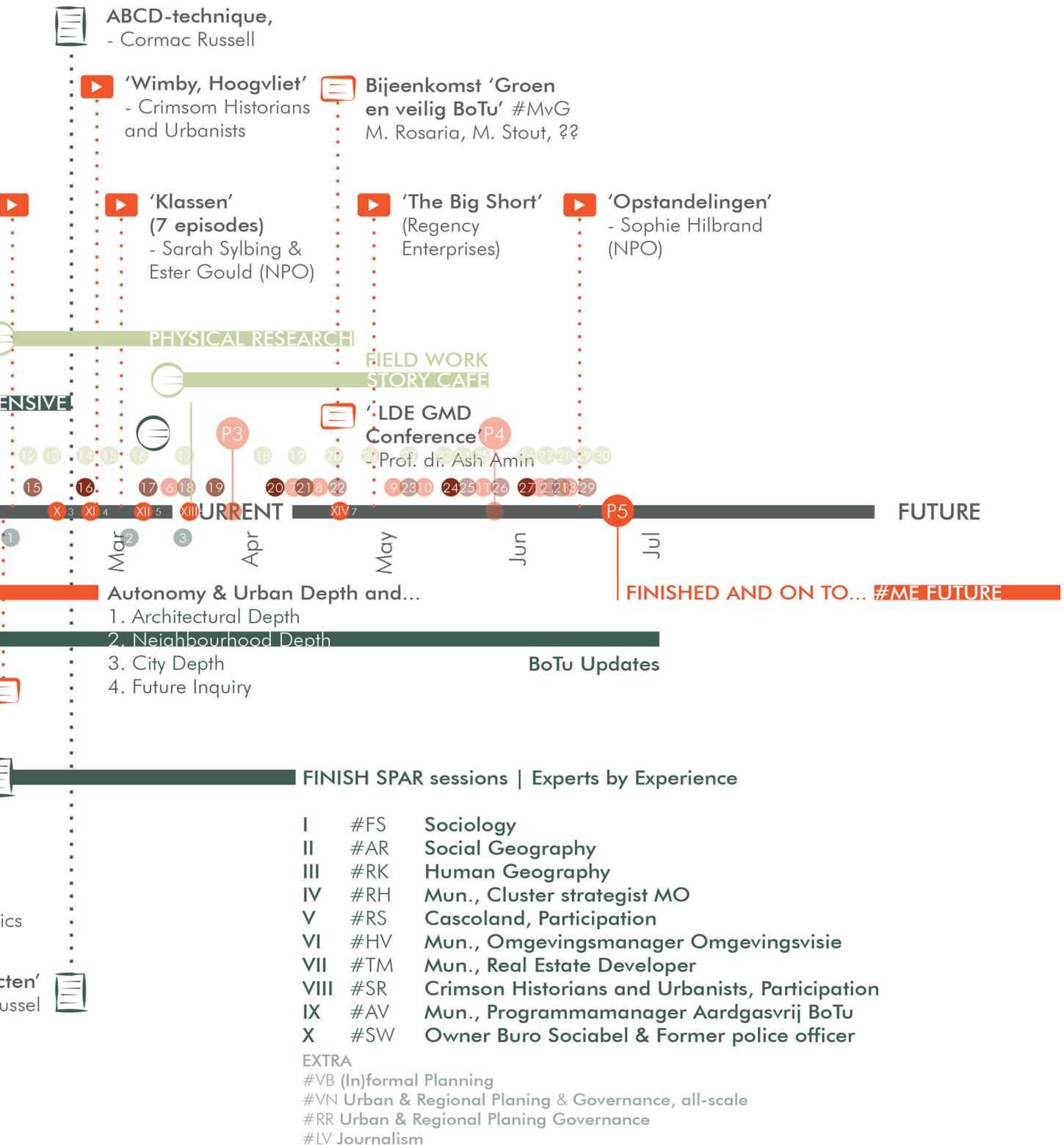
Figure 111: SCHEME Effected Empyrical Graduation Process

TIMELINE "ENRICHMENT"



LEGENDA

- ▶ Documentaire
- ▶ Workshop
- ≡ Lecture
- P.C.C. meeting
- ≡ Literature
- ≡ Exhibition
- ≡ Fieldwork
- SPARsession student
- Meeting #MVG
- Meeting #CN
- Meeting #CN #TH
- Meeting #CN #TH #MVG
- ▶ 'Wijkcontract' - Br



PLANNING | RESEARCH & DESIGN

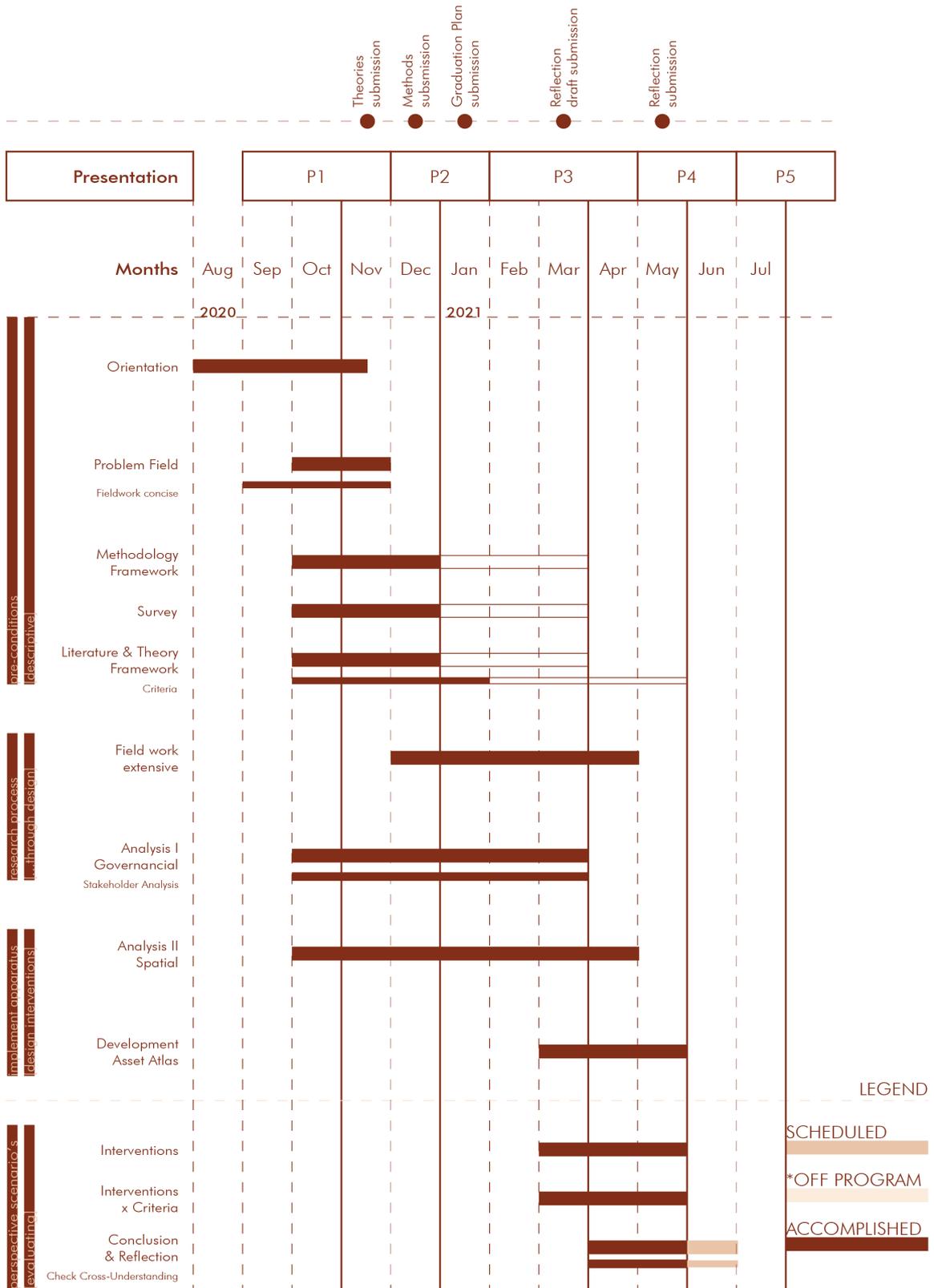


Figure 112: Planning | Timeline of Work

TIMELINE

The right page shows a timeline from the past and future situation.

The light lines represent the scheduled tasks, the dark lines represent the accomplished tasks.

The lightest lines tell when something was not planned the right way and therefore it has to be taken out of the scheme.

The social production of spatiality: space is socially produced and can therefore be socially changed (Soja, 2009)

-The opportunity to remedy or prevent future inequality through spatial planning is underutilised (Newton, 2021)

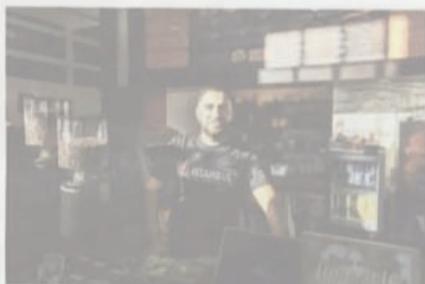
The input of spatial know-how in societal decision-making is indispensable (Van Ham, 2021)

I hope I did not disappoint you and try to come close to this new approach (Ebbers, 2021)

EPILOGUE

Suppose the social stigmas on focus areas remain existing within all scales (from global to local). Then, residents will keep on moving, literally and figuratively, inside the spatial administrative boundaries forever. The integration process never stops, and so does not, the traditional way spatial planning is conducted.

With this reclaim report and with the asset atlas, the approach has been reconsidered. A new meaning has been given to Dutch culture, and everyone has to accept that. Spatial co-creation starts with the needs of the people in (semi) public space.



Tayfun Turak en zijn broer Burak hebben al tien jaar een zaak waarin ze Turkse Yumprı verkopen: een gepofte aantappel die is gepureerd met boter en kaas.



Vanuit het 'bollenparadijs' deelt **Tonny van Someren** bloembollen en stekjes uit aan wijkbewoners. Het ruikt er heerlijk naar plantjes en rozenarijn.

FOTOGRAFIE

Een keertje
ander beeld
uit 'BoTu'

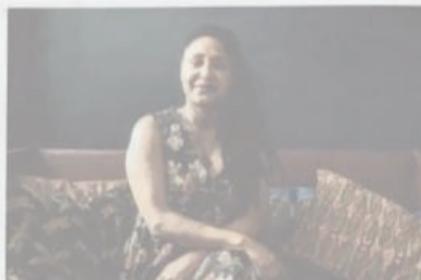
De gemeente wil van Bospolder-Tuwendijken (BoTu) in Rotterdam-West een "veerkachtige wijk" maken, maar de mensen daar zijn dat al, merkte fotograaf Angeniet Berkes (Rotterdam, 1985).

Tijdens de eerste corona-lockdown vorig voorjaar viel haar buitenlandse fotowerk grotendeels stil. Uit nieuwsgierigheid en uit behoefte aan verbinding, ging ze bewoners uit haar nieuwe wijk fotograferen en interviewen.

"Het waren vaak kleine feel-good momentjes waaruit ik gedurende het afgelopen jaar veel positieve energie heb kunnen halen, al merkte ook ik dat nu de lockdown langer aanhoudt men het wel moeilijker krijgt", schrijft Berkes in de inleidende tekst bij de interviews.

Inmiddels heeft ze enkele tientallen portretten gemaakt die op het Instagram-account van Bospolder-Tuwendijken staan. In het begin sprak ze vooral mensen op straat aan, later ging ze op zoek naar bijvoorbeeld ondernemers of actieve bewoners. Zo wil Berkes niet ander beeld geven van een wijk die vaak met "overlast, achterstand en armoede" in het nieuws komt.

Eppo König



Het Oost-Afrikaanse restaurant van **Pasiga Brhama** is meer dan dat, zegt ze. Het is een plek om haar cultuur uit te dragen en om samen te komen.



Met 2020 **Peter Bender** van Caffè de Oeverlaai, schilt asperges. Zijn tent is klein, steevol en gezellig, maar de anderhalve meter-regel veegt passen en meten.

Advertentie

GENIET VAN DE LEKKERSTE
PRODUCTEN UIT DE REGIO

Rechtstreek bouwt samen met een netwerk van kleibed en leveranciers een alternatieve, sociale voedselketen. In de praktijk betekent dat: een eerlijke prijs voor iedereen, geen voedselverspilling en toegang tot vers en gezond eten dat met aandacht is geproduceerd binnen 50 km van Rotterdam. Oprichter Maarten Blouin: "Met Rechtstreek heb je de mogelijkheid om zelf onderdeel te zijn van een duurzame voedselketen. Door lokale boodschappen te doen, maak je het verschil in eigen regio."

Bestel online en haal je boodschappen op bij een van de 40 afhaalpunten in Rotterdam e.o., waaronder Schiedam, Ridderkerk, Bleiswijk en Bratschoek. Liever laten thuisbezorgen? Dat kan. Doe de postordercheck op rechtstreek.nl en ontdek de mogelijkheden.



VERS & GEZOND - GEEN VOEDSELVERSPIJLING - EERLIJKE PRIJS
[RECHTSTREEK.NL](https://rechtstreek.nl)



Hour aldeen Aheesal en zijn broer uit het Syrische Aleppo wonen zes jaar in Nederland. Ze verkopen baklava en andere lekkernijen. "Het was spannend om hier een eigen zaak te beginnen."



Femke Gielstra van winkelcafé Maak Rotterdam worstelt ook met de crisis. "Maar als ik dan zie hoe bij iedereen wordt van de laar en koffie, en toch een plantje koopt voor een beetje of nietje, is dat heel waardevol!"
FOTO'S: ANGENIET BERKES

DE OMGEVING
VAN DE MENS
IS DE MEDEMENS

J.A. Deelder

lilith
COFFEE

VOICE OF BOTU | JULES DEELDER

De omgeving van de mens

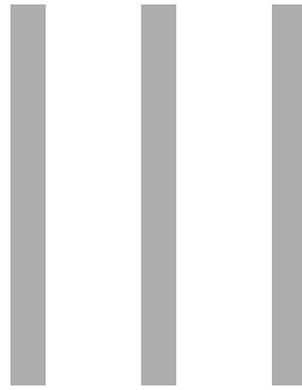
DE OMGEVING
VAN DE MENS
IS DE MEDEMENS

TAG #jules #deelder #nachtburgermeester
@lilith @nieuwebinnenweg

LINK <https://straatpoezie.nl/gedicht/de-omgeving-van-de-mens-is-de-medemens-2/>

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References

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01 Reference Library



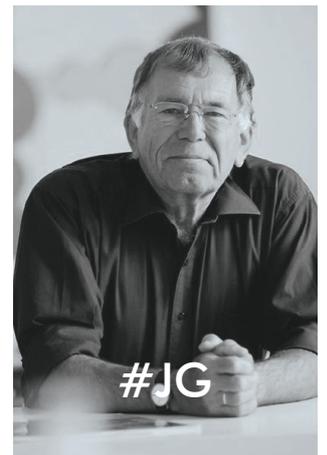
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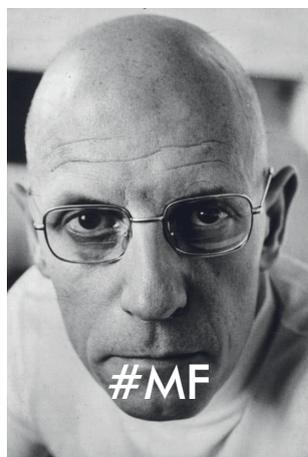
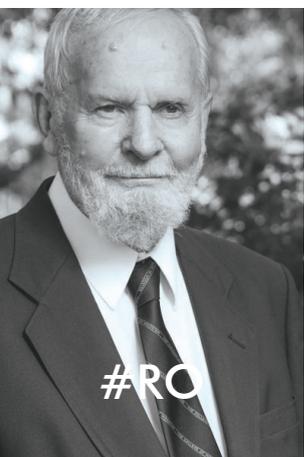
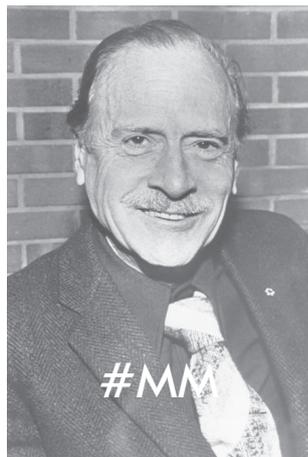
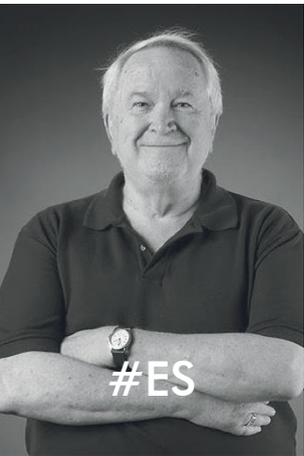


REFERENCE LIBRARY

Literary writers who have played a key role in the search for the route to reclaiming (semi)public space.

With corresponding initials used in the "Research-Framework-in-1" to refer to the used literature.

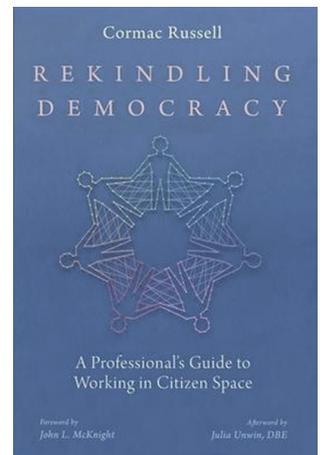




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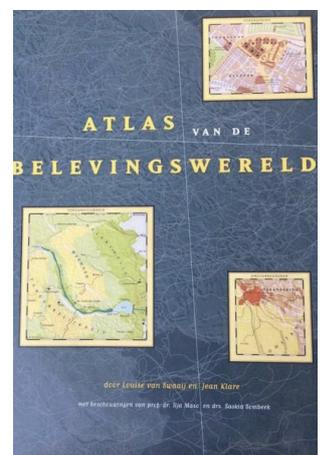
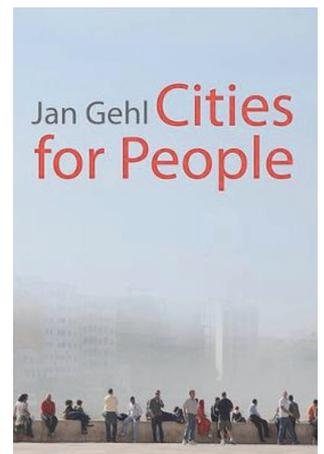
Literature works which have played a key role in the search for the route to reclaiming (semi)public space.

From old to young, instead of alphabetical order.



NEGOTIATING URBAN CONFLICT
CONFLICTS AS OPPORTUNITY
FOR URBAN DEMOCRACY

NANKE VERLOO





FIRST
GUIDE
TO
NATURE
INCLUSIVE
DESIGN

Jacques Visk, Piet Vollaard, Niels de Zeeuw
**STADS MAKEN
NATUUR URBAN
MAKEN NATURE**
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N. Schuurmans | J. Vandenabeele | S. Dosterlyck | M. Jans | D. Hölmann

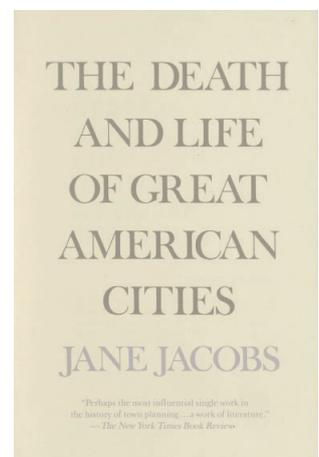
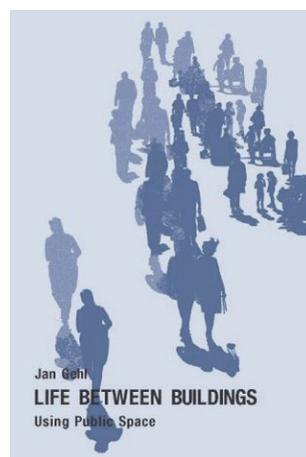
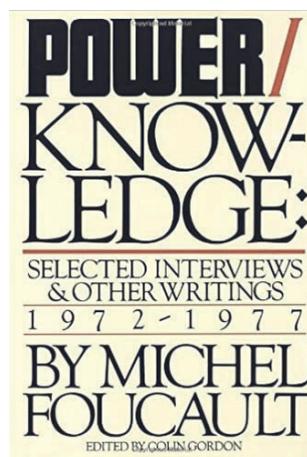
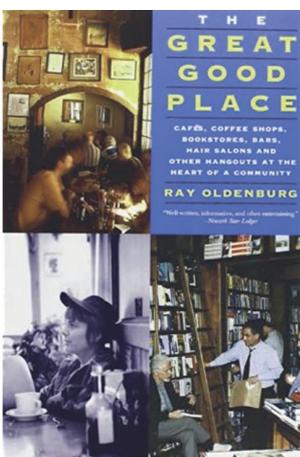
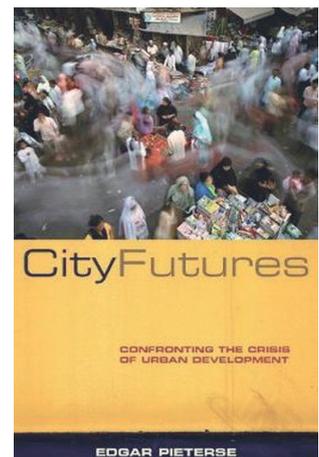
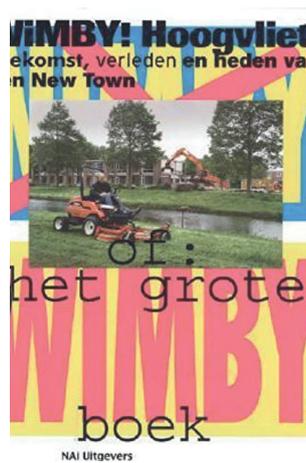
**SOLIDARITEIT IN
SUPERDIVERSITEIT**



HANDVATTEN VOOR CONCRETE ACTIE



acco



Inspirational Theories

This thesis to socio-spatial inequality uses the following inspirational sources and theories...

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other.

#ME

IV

Appendices

All belonging appendices can be found in this chapter



I | Research Frameworks

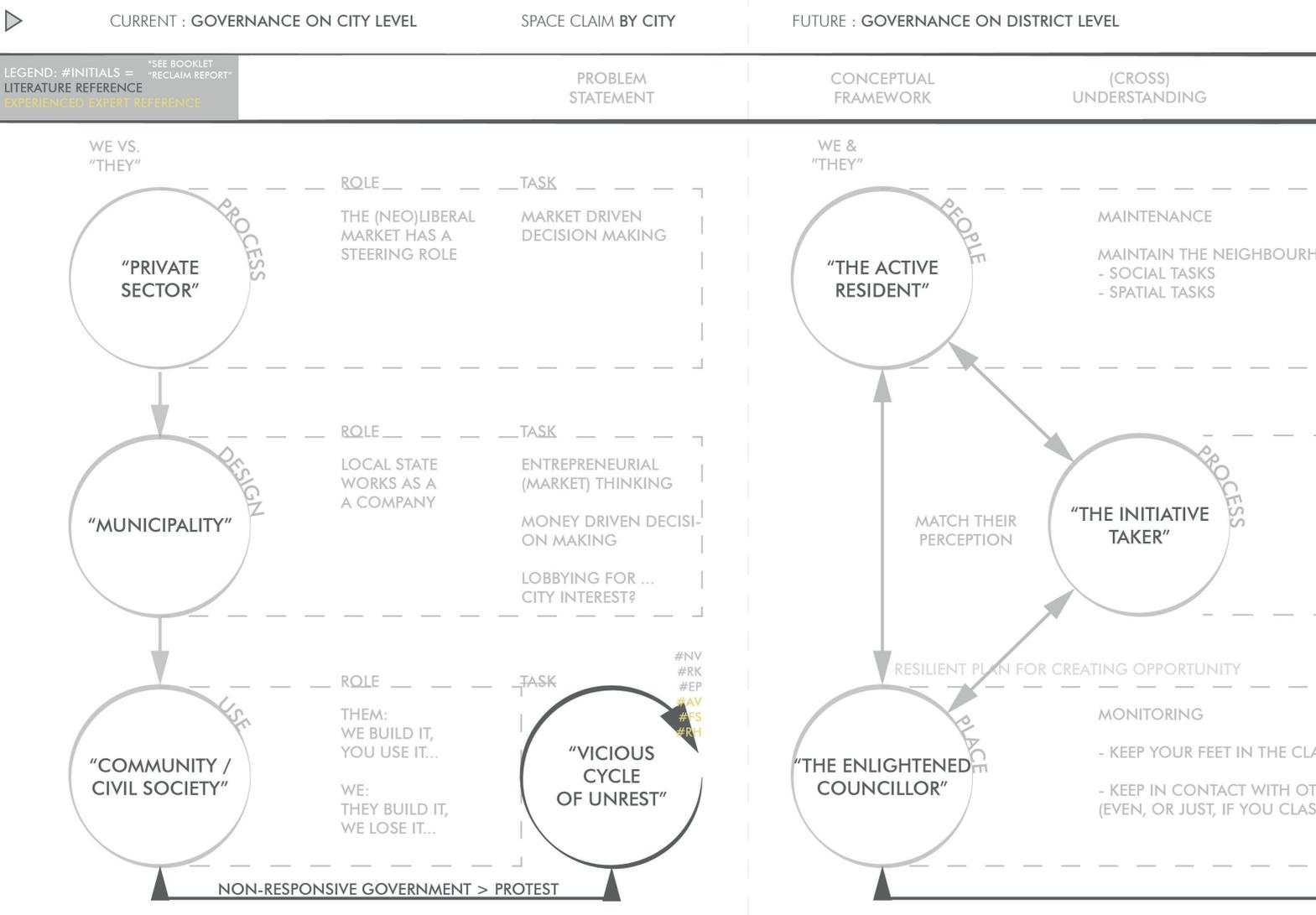


II | Field work | Voice of BoTu

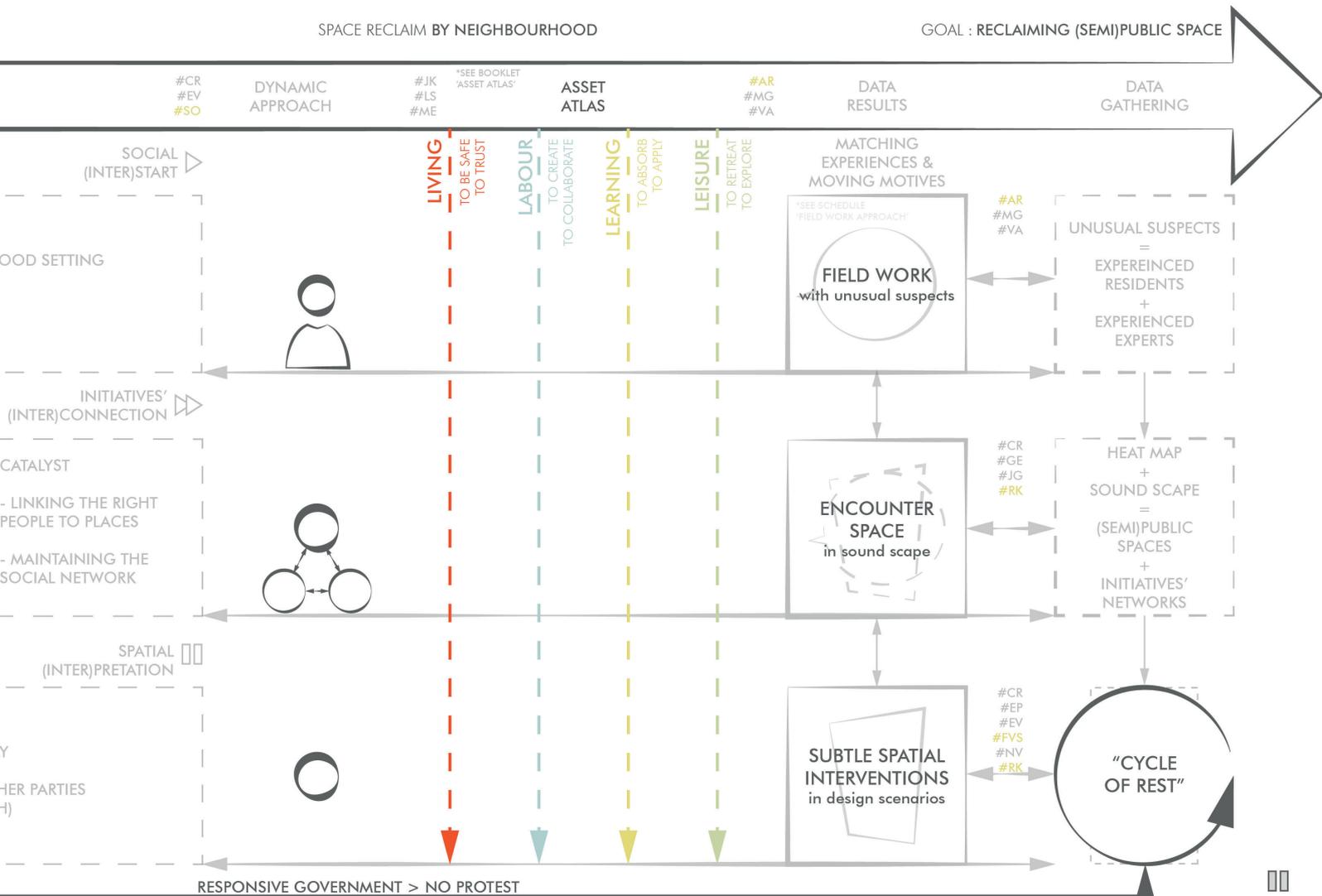


III | Field work | Voices of Experts

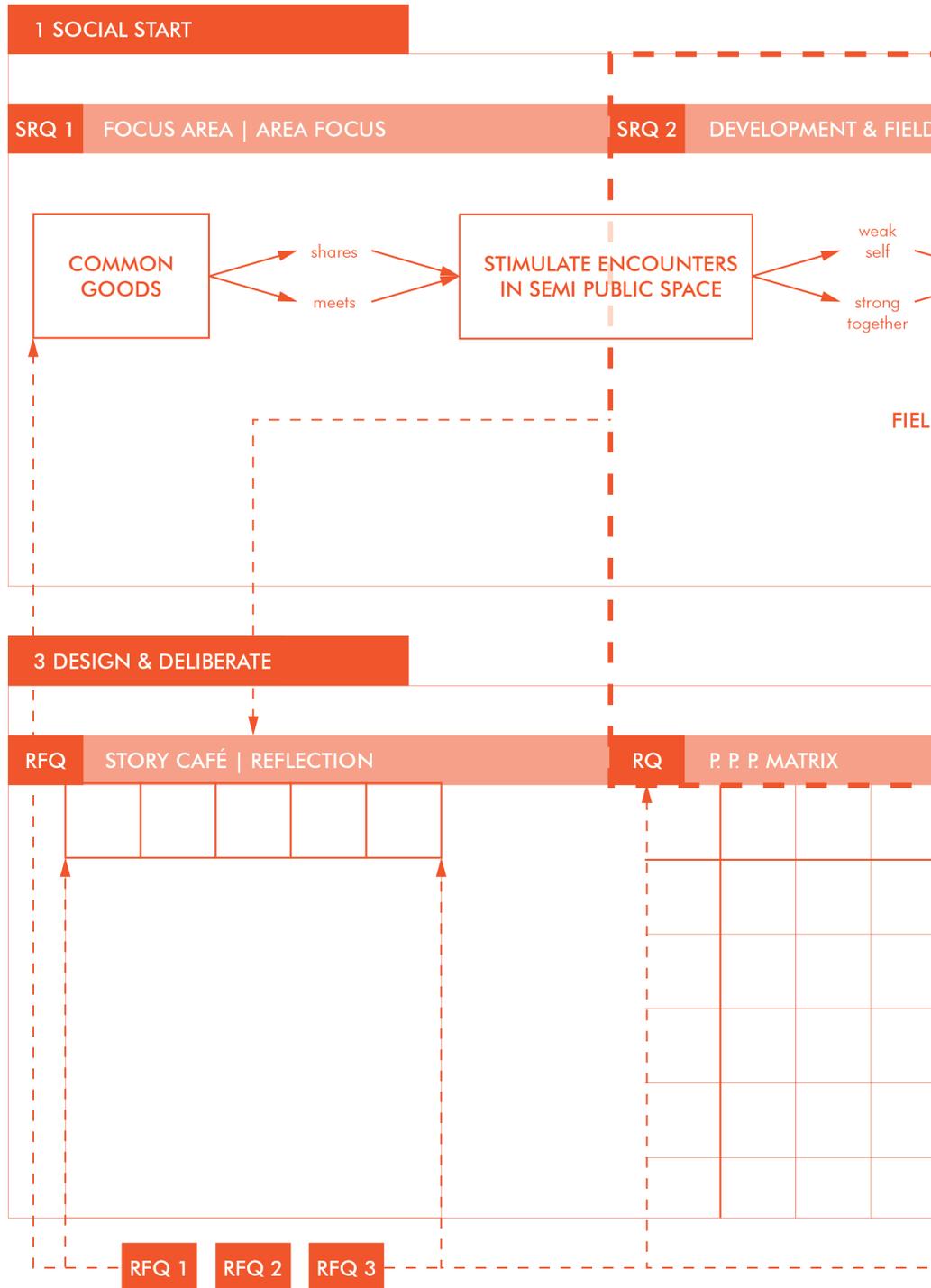
“RESEARCH-FRAMEWORK-IN-1”

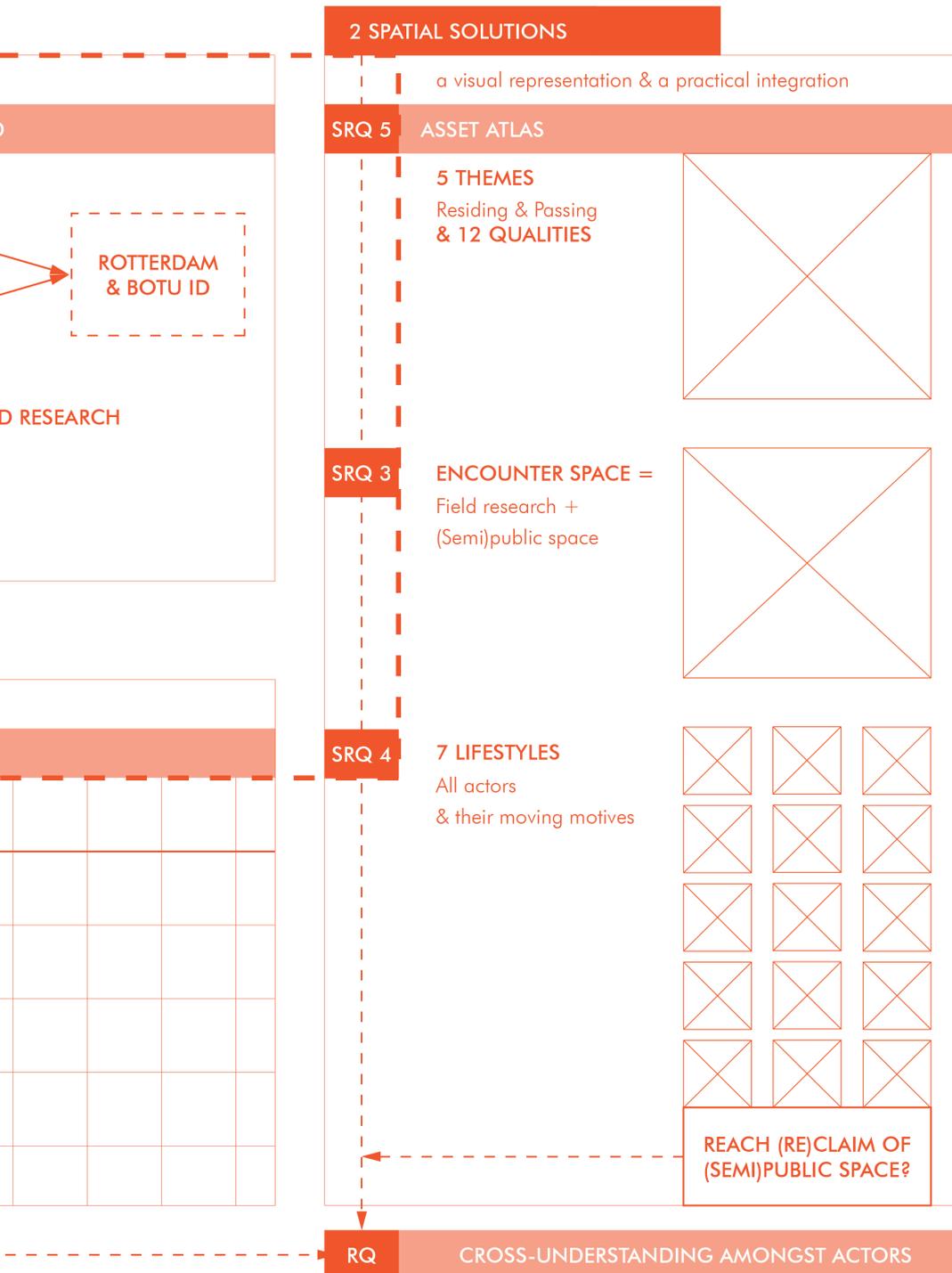


CONCEPTUAL, METHODOLOGICAL, THEORETICAL



FORMER "CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK"





FORMER "RESEARCH FRAMEWORK"

[Read & Research]

[Analysis]

Sub Research Questions

Research Methods, Explanation

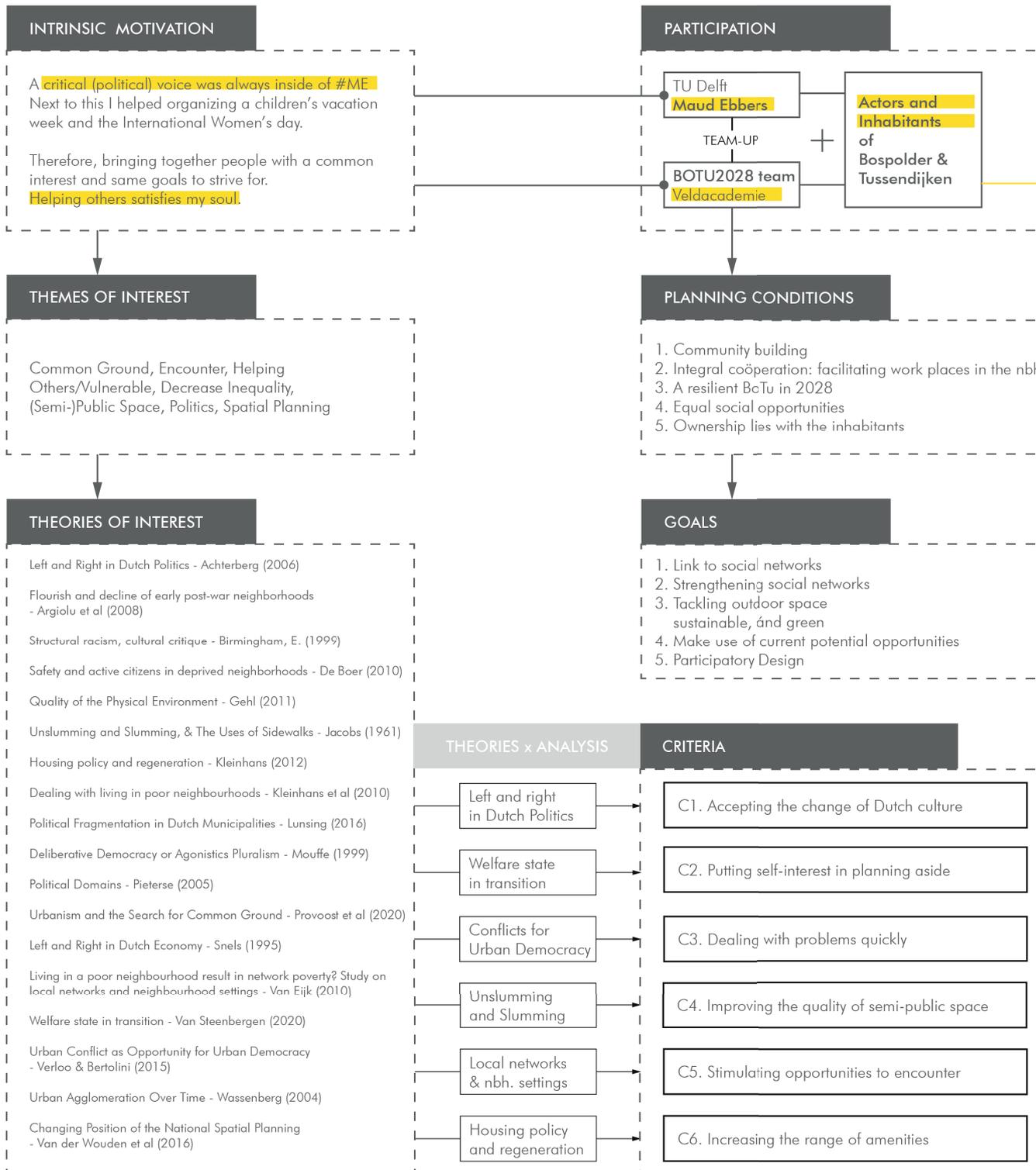
SRQ 1	<p>What is the concept of vulnerable areas in the Netherlands?</p> <p>1.1 What is the emerge of vulnerable areas in the Dutch/Rotterdam context and how is it understood?</p> <p>1.2 What are the spatial characteristics of deprived areas in Rotterdam? (Timeline 1)</p> <p>1.3 Who are the social characters of deprived areas in Rotterdam? (Timeline 2)</p>	<p>Field work to see what is going on, to find neighbourhood traces</p> <p>Literature review researching the current causes of unrest and vulnerable areas; background of neighbourhood space, background</p> <p>Survey to understand how vulnerable areas are understood in the Dutch and Rotterdam' people.</p> <p>Data analysis on the living environment and residents of Bospolder understanding the modus of survival</p> <p>Policy analysis on the current dealing with (social) housing (problem groups)</p> <p>Spatial mapping to understand the context better, socially and spatially</p> <p>Actor network analysis on actors involved in housing for the vulnerable</p>
SRQ 2	<p>What is the Dutch planning strategy in respect to vulnerable areas?</p>	<p>Walk along interviews or an enquête to get a grasp of the Dutch deprived areas and the feelings/ambiance linked to it</p> <p>Field work to see what is going on and if (socio-spatial) traces of</p>
SRQ 3	<p>What are current social and spatial potential untapped opportunities?</p> <p>3.1 What are current social networks and meeting places to embrace?</p> <p>3.2 What are current potential untapped spatial opportunities to encourage?</p>	<p>Social media analysis a look at Bospolder-Tussendijken via the platforms, like a neighbourhood website, Instagram, Facebook, etc.</p> <p>Comparative case study on the representation of societies' discourses in the public sphere, between Bospolder-Tussendijken and other NPRZ-areas</p> <p>Policy analysis on the changes within the current way of dealing with (problems) for the vulnerable</p> <p>Literature review of the opportunities that worked in the past and current opportunities and conflicts there are in Bospolder-Tussendijken</p>
SRQ 4	<p>How can cross-understanding of all actors be included in Dutch planning?</p>	<p>Spatial mapping to see where the untapped opportunities and potential are</p> <p>Literature review and field work to study the current social networks by door-to-door notes/ love and/or hate letters</p>
SRQ 5	<p>How to apply a socio-spatial framework in semi-public space in the short and long term?</p> <p>5.1 What spatial qualities and interventions can increase liveability and safety?</p> <p>5.2 What interventions strengthen the social network in order to improve social control and maintenance?</p>	<p>Policy analysis what are urban targets of Rotterdam and Veldpad account?</p> <p>Use the conclusions of all former research and translate them into separate possible goals, socially and spatially</p> <p>Case analysis by different type 1 case analysis studies</p>

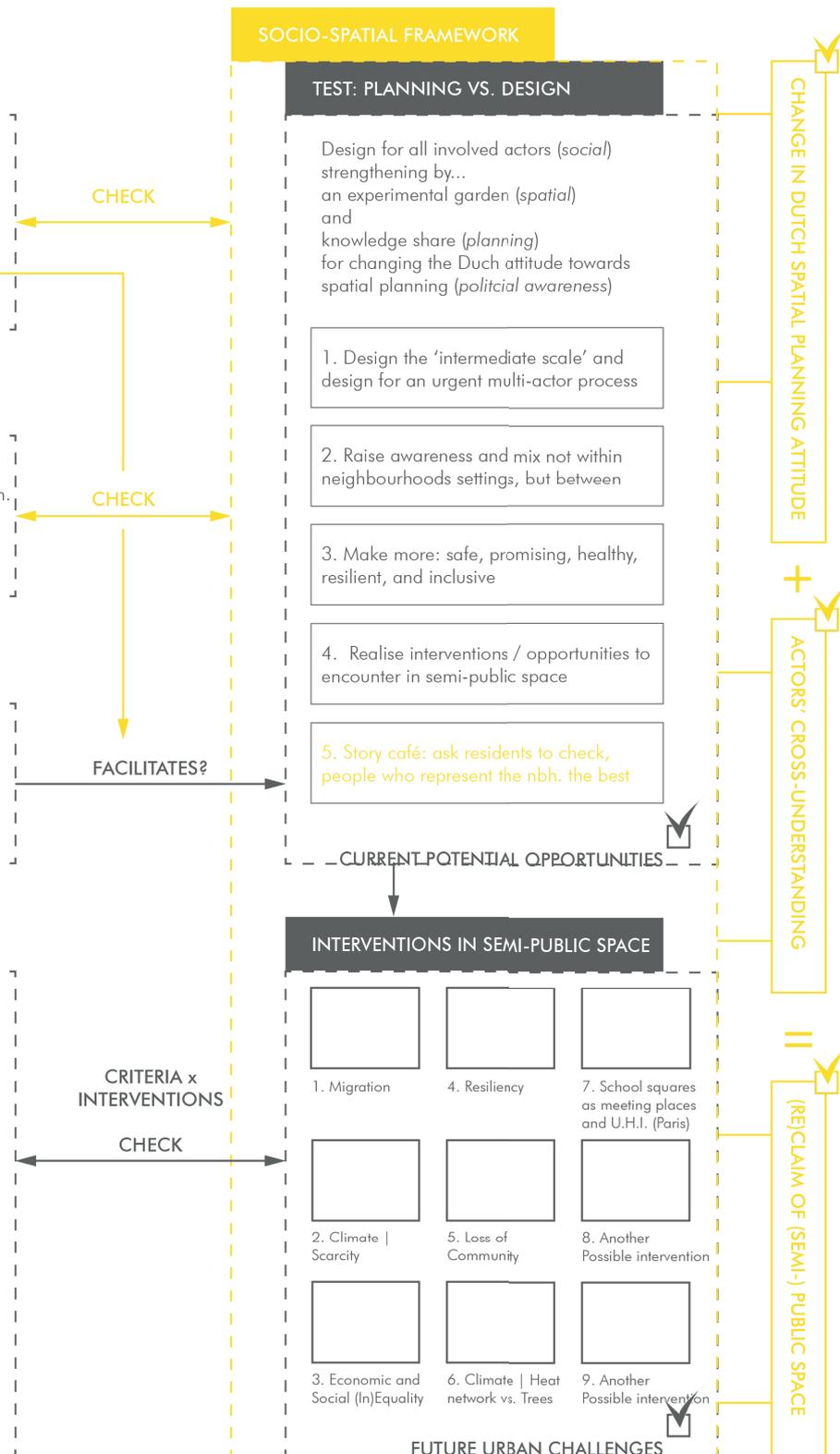
Sub Reflection Questions

SRQ 1	<p>Do the measurements ensure true cross-understanding and are all actors equally heard?</p>	<p>Test 1 cross-understanding, all actors equally heard in the planning process</p>
SRQ 2	<p>Is a complete (re)claim of semi-public space resulting in a cycle of rest and a return of peace accomplished?</p>	<p>Test 2 (re)claim of semi-public space</p>
SRQ 3	<p>Does the design proposal match the list of criteria (for reclaiming)?</p>	<p>Test 3 design interventions x criteria ok?</p>

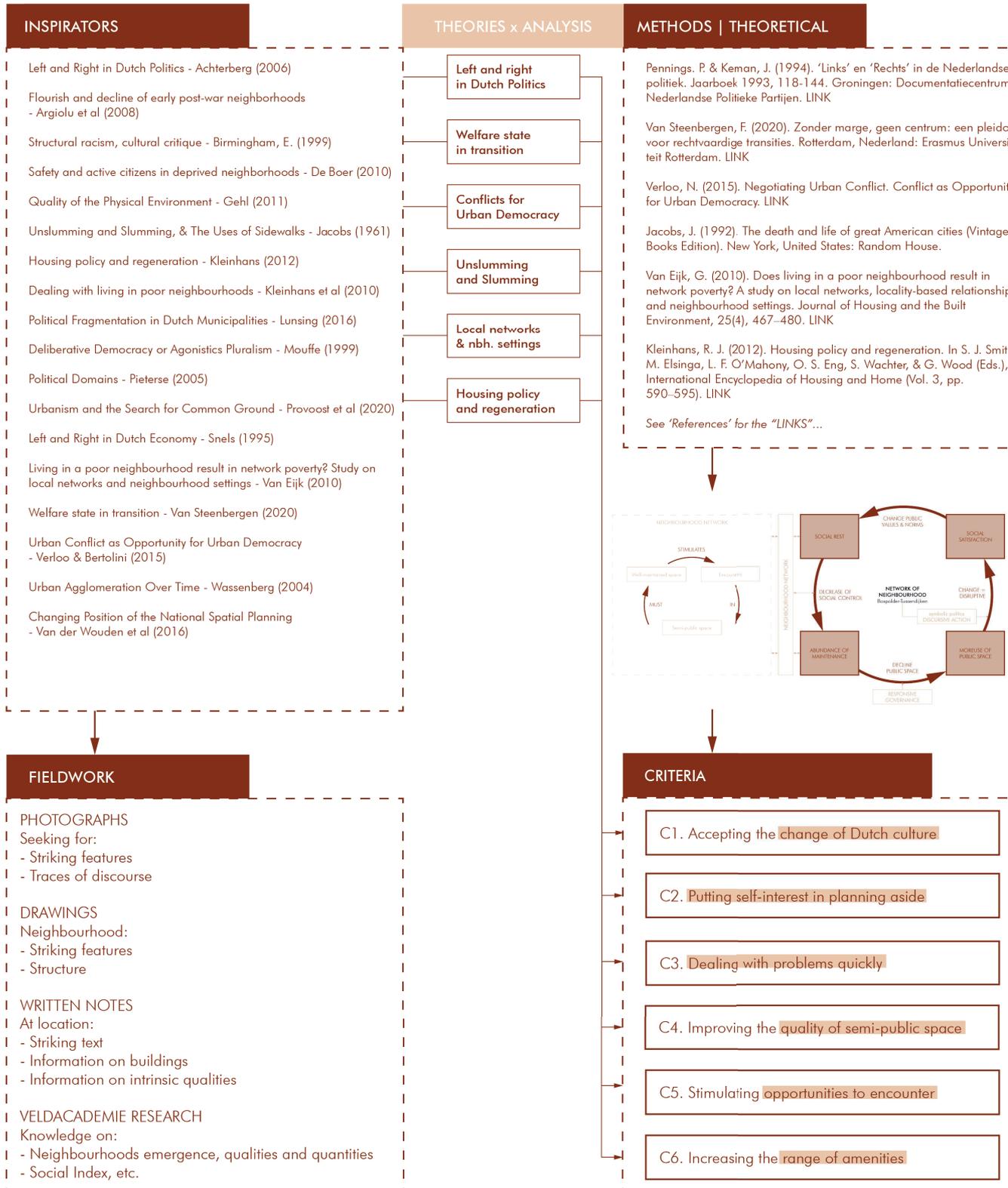
Expected Outcomes	Specific Research/ Design Outcomes	
<p>es, socially and spatially</p> <p>the background of ound of inhabitants etc.</p> <p>the Netherlands, for</p> <p>lder-Tussendijken and</p> <p>blems) for vulnerable</p> <p>spatially</p> <p>vulnerable</p> <p>utch understanding of</p> <p>of unrest can be found</p> <p>virtual worlds of social etc.</p> <p>course and unrest in the neighbourhoods</p> <p>with (social) housing</p> <p>nd see what untapped</p> <p>conflicts are</p> <p>etwork amd its connecti-</p> <p>ademie to take into</p> <p>m</p> <p>y implementoing 'what older-Tussendijken</p> <p>ong process</p>	<p>Understand backgrounds and needs</p> <p>Understand the relevance</p> <p>Understand 'where they come from'</p> <p>Overview of which policy goals can be implemented</p> <p>Set of maps of Bospolder-Tussendijken</p> <p>Pictures</p> <p>Report of findings</p> <p>Analysis</p> <p>Conclusions</p> <p>Photograph page</p> <p>Overview map</p> <p>Overview of policy goals</p> <p>Understand conflicts and untapped opportunities</p> <p>Set of maps of conflicts and untapped opportunities</p> <p>Observational drawings</p> <p>Conclusions of stories</p> <p>Overview of urban targets</p> <p>Socio-spatial framework</p> <p>Sceneraio's for true cross-understanding</p> <p>Evaluation of true cross-understanding</p>	<p>Field work concise, widening</p> <p>Essay; general and literature analysis</p> <p>Essay; theories and conclusion + discussion</p> <p>Problem field</p> <p>Essay, timelines Vicious Cycle of Unrest</p> <p>Development Methodology framework</p> <p>Field work extensive, in-depth</p> <p>Analysis I governancial</p> <p>Socio-spatial framework</p> <p>Interventions in semi-public space</p> <p>Cycle of Rest</p> <p>Actors' Cross-understanding</p> <p>(Re)claim of (semi-)public space</p> <p>Criteria x Interventions Scenario's tested in BoTu</p> <p>Conclusion & reflection</p>

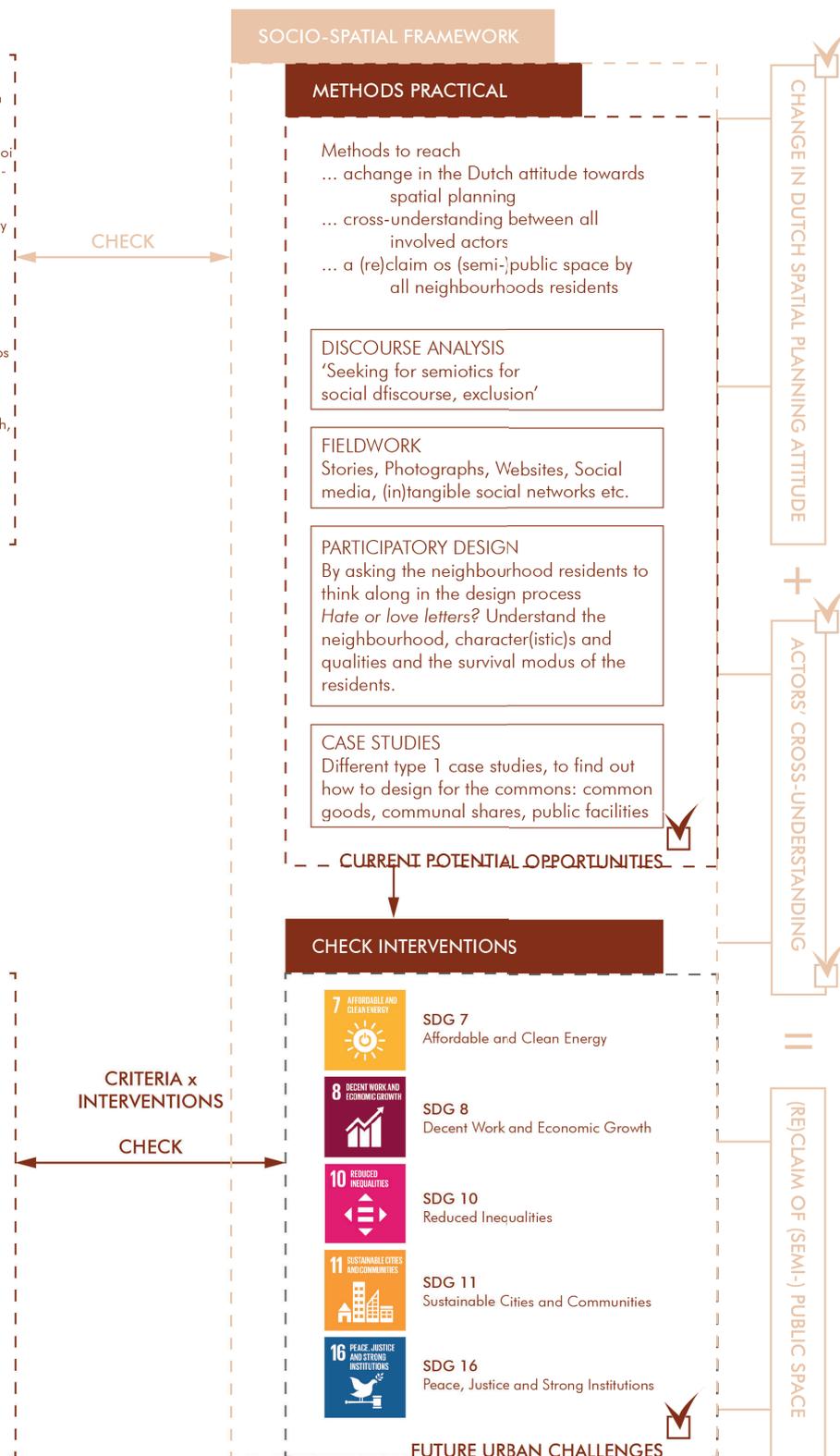
FORMER "METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK"





FORMER "THEORETHICAL FRAMEWORK"





SHEET "VOICES OF BOTU"

FIELD WORK

The Excel-sheets of the SPAR SESSION processing,
with over 50 residents.

FIELD WORK | SHEET & SOUND CARD

The Excel-sheet of the FIELD WORK processing, with over 50 residents and/or passers of Bospolder and Tussendijken, I haven't added, because this is an extensive Excel sheet. For the full format, ask #ME.

The SOUND CARDS are added afterwards.

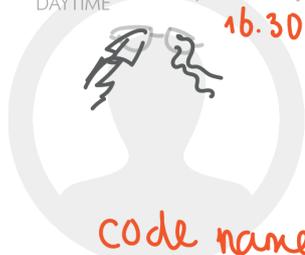
①

FRIDAY

estimated:

REGAINING (SENSE) PUBLIC SPACE | FIELD WORK | VOICES OF BOTU

DATE & DAYTIME 16.10.10 16.30



code name:

Environmentally engaged

AGE 0 — X — 100

SONG STORY "Voice of Botu"

OFTEN VISIT?

ROUTE : B? A? CLOSE?

Tu Bo

Tu Bo

FUNCTION

take a drink or walk

FAVOURITE

Café Orde Sluis or Delfshaven

CONTACT DATA

"Voice of Botu" own story to tell

#1 spoken to no.



Culturally committed

AGE 0 — X — 100

SONG STORY

ROUTE : B? A? CLOSE?

Tu Bo

OFTEN VISIT?

Tu Bo

FUNCTION

couple

FAVOURITE

CONTACT DATA

#2

DATE & DAYTIME

GENDER



Typical student

AGE 0 — — 100

SONG STORY

OFTEN VISIT?

ROUTE : B? A? CLOSE?

Tu Bo

Tu Bo

FUNCTION

FAVOURITE

CONTACT DATA

#11 x11

④ SUNDAY

DATE & DAYTIME 21.03 12:15 - 13:30

GENDER



Happy elderly

AGE 0 — — 100

SONG STORY

ROUTE : B? A? CLOSE?

Tu Bo

OFTEN VISIT?

Tu Bo

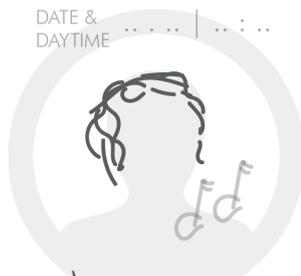
FUNCTION

FAVOURITE

CONTACT DATA

#12 x111

DATE & DAYTIME | : ..



'Van Morrison'
...Drummer...

GENDER

AGE 0 100

SONG STORY

ROUTE : B?
A? CLOSE?

Tu
 Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

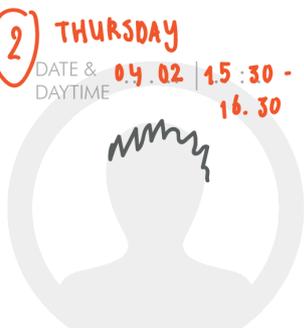
OFTEN VISIT?

Tu
Bo

FAVOURITE

#3
III

2) THURSDAY
DATE & DAYTIME **04.02 | 15:30 - 16.30**



Just walking

GENDER

AGE 0 100

SONG STORY

ROUTE : B?
A? CLOSE?

Tu
 Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

OFTEN VISIT?

Tu
Bo

FAVOURITE

#4
IV

DATE & DAYTIME | : ..



Mom & Cute lil' son

GENDER

AGE 0 100

SONG STORY

ROUTE : B?
A? CLOSE?

Tu
 Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

OFTEN VISIT?

Tu
Bo

FAVOURITE

#13
XV

DATE & DAYTIME | : ..



Student

GENDER

AGE 0 100

SONG STORY

ROUTE : B?
A? CLOSE?

Tu
 Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

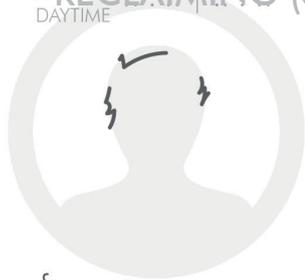
OFTEN VISIT?

Tu
Bo

FAVOURITE

#14
XVI

RECLAIMING (SEMI) PUBLIC SPACE | FIELD WORK | VOICES OF BOTU



Sweet elderly

AGE 0 — 100

SONG STORY

SOUND CARDS

ROUTE : B?
A? CLOSE?

Tu
 Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

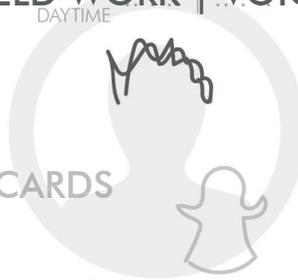
OFTEN VISIT?

Tu
Bo

FAVOURITE

#5
v

FIELD WORK | VOICES OF BOTU



Young One..

AGE 0 — 100

SONG STORY

ROUTE : B?
A? CLOSE?

Tu
 Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

OFTEN VISIT?

Tu
Bo

FAVOURITE

#6
vi

5) MONDAY
DATE & DAYTIME 29.03 | 13:30 - 15:30

WEDNESDAY FOR
DATE & DAYTIME 31.03 | 14:00 - 16:00



Cute couple

AGE 0 — 100

SONG STORY

ROUTE : B?
A? CLOSE?

Tu
 Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

OFTEN VISIT?

Tu
Bo

FAVOURITE

#15
xvii

DATE & DAYTIME

GENDER



Walking Tour Guide

AGE 0 — 100

SONG STORY

ROUTE : B?
A? CLOSE?

Tu
 Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

OFTEN VISIT?

Tu
Bo

FAVOURITE

#16
xviii

3) MONDAY

DATE & DAYTIME 15.03 | 15:00-17:00



Young.. Wild & Free

GENDER

AGE 0 100

SONG STORY

ROUTE : B? A? CLOSE?

Tu Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

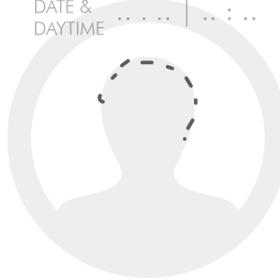
OFTEN VISIT?

Tu Bo

FAVOURITE

#7 VII

DATE & DAYTIME



..Pushing product cart

GENDER

AGE 0 100

SONG STORY

ROUTE : B? A? CLOSE?

Tu Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

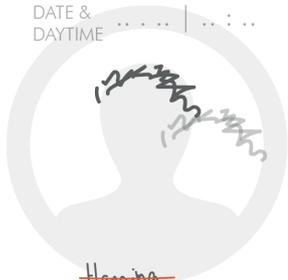
OFTEN VISIT?

Tu Bo

FAVOURITE

#8 VIII

DATE & DAYTIME



~~Hangin~~ Walking Youth.

GENDER

AGE 0 100

SONG STORY

ROUTE : B? A? CLOSE?

Tu Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

OFTEN VISIT?

Tu Bo

FAVOURITE

#17 XX

DATE & DAYTIME



..Curey coffee..

GENDER

AGE 0 100

SONG STORY

ROUTE : B? A? CLOSE?

Tu Bo

FUNCTION

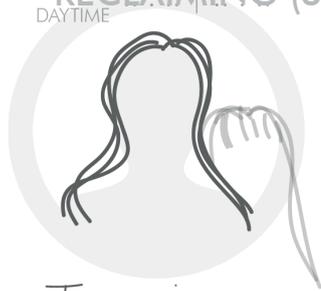
CONTACT DATA

OFTEN VISIT?

Tu Bo

FAVOURITE

#18 XXI



Two...nieces

AGE 0 100

SONG STORY

SOUND CARDS

ROUTE : B?
A? CLOSE?

Tu
Bo

FUNCTION

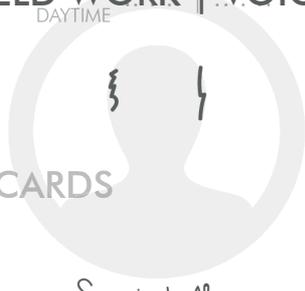
CONTACT DATA

OFTEN VISIT?

Tu
Bo

FAVOURITE

#9
xj



Socially:
strengthening

AGE 0 100

SONG STORY

ROUTE : B?
A? CLOSE?

Tu
Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

OFTEN VISIT?

Tu
Bo

FAVOURITE

#10
xI



"Cappij" daddy

GENDER

AGE 0 100

SONG STORY Ubyo

ROUTE : B?
A? CLOSE?

Tu
Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

OFTEN VISIT?

Tu
Bo

FAVOURITE

#19
xxII



Expatriate pair

GENDER

AGE 0 100

SONG STORY

ROUTE : B?
A? CLOSE?

Tu
Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

OFTEN VISIT?

Tu
Bo

FAVOURITE

#20
xxIV



DATE & DAYTIME |

GENDER

AGE 0 100

SONG STORY

Soccer teens

ROUTE : B?
A? CLOSE?

Tu
 Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

OFTEN VISIT?

Tu
Bo

FAVOURITE

#21
XXVII



DATE & DAYTIME |

GENDER

AGE 0 100

SONG STORY

Judo mom

In the end, they haven't spoken, only the mom did.

ROUTE : B?
A? CLOSE?

Tu
 Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

OFTEN VISIT?

Tu
Bo

FAVOURITE

#22
XXXI



DATE & DAYTIME |

GENDER

AGE 0 100

SONG STORY

LIFE
Eat 'n enjoyers

ROUTE : B?
A? CLOSE?

Tu
 Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

OFTEN VISIT?

Tu
Bo

FAVOURITE

#31
LII



DATE & DAYTIME |

GENDER

AGE 0 100

SONG STORY

Tough team

ROUTE : B?
A? CLOSE?

Tu
 Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

OFTEN VISIT?

Tu
Bo

FAVOURITE

#32
LIII

6 TUESDAY 20.04.15 16:00 - 16:00
 WEDNESDAY FOR 21.04.15 16:00 - 16:00

FIELD WORK | VOICES OF BOTU



"His Redding" a.k.a.
 Part of 3. Friendlys group

AGE 0 100

SONG
 STORY

SOUND CARDS

ROUTE : B?
 A? CLOSE?

Tu
 Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

OFTEN VISIT?

Tu
 Bo

FAVOURITE

#23
 XXXII



Conscious
 walking women

AGE 0 100

SONG
 STORY

ROUTE : B?
 A? CLOSE?

Tu
 Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

OFTEN VISIT?

Tu
 Bo

FAVOURITE

#24
 XXXIV

DATE & DAYTIME



GENDER

AGE 0 100

SONG
 STORY

ROUTE : B?
 A? CLOSE?

Tu
 Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

OFTEN VISIT?

Tu
 Bo

FAVOURITE

#33

DATE & DAYTIME



GENDER

AGE 0 100

SONG
 STORY

ROUTE : B?
 A? CLOSE?

Tu
 Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

OFTEN VISIT?

Tu
 Bo

FAVOURITE

#34



Art (istic) + Mur

AGE 0 100

SONG STORY

SOUND CARD

ROUTE : B? A? CLOSE?

Tu Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

OFTEN VISIT?

Tu Bo

FAVOURITE

#27 XLIV



F.R.I.E.N.D.S

AGE 0 100

SONG STORY

ROUTE : B? A? CLOSE?

Tu Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

OFTEN VISIT?

Tu Bo

FAVOURITE

#28 XLVI



DATE & DAYTIME

GENDER

AGE 0 100

SONG STORY

ROUTE : B? A? CLOSE?

Tu Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

OFTEN VISIT?

Tu Bo

FAVOURITE

#37



DATE & DAYTIME

GENDER

AGE 0 100

SONG STORY

ROUTE : B? A? CLOSE?

Tu Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

OFTEN VISIT?

Tu Bo

FAVOURITE

#38



GENDER

AGE 0 ————— 100

SONG STORY

ROUTE : B? A? CLOSE?

Tu
 Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

OFTEN VISIT?

Tu
Bo

FAVOURITE

#29
XLVII



GENDER

AGE 0 ————— 100

SONG STORY

ROUTE : B? A? CLOSE?

Tu
 Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

OFTEN VISIT?

Tu
Bo

FAVOURITE

#30
XLIX



GENDER

AGE 0 ————— 100

SONG STORY

ROUTE : B? A? CLOSE?

Tu
 Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

OFTEN VISIT?

Tu
Bo

FAVOURITE

#39



GENDER

AGE 0 ————— 100

SONG STORY

ROUTE : B? A? CLOSE?

Tu
 Bo

FUNCTION

CONTACT DATA

OFTEN VISIT?

Tu
Bo

FAVOURITE

#40

SHEET "VOICES OF BOTU"

FIELD WORK

The Excel-sheets of the SPAR SESSION processing,
with over 50 residents.

FIELD WORK | QUOTES & OBSERVE

The Excel-sheet of the FIELD WORK processing, with over 50 residents and/or passers of Bospolder and Tussendijkern, is added after this page.

Because, with my OTHER OBSERVATIONS they are 8 pages. I have added them as a mosaic. For the full format, ask #ME.

QUOTES' PAGES 1

jackbil1955@gmail.com



▶ I SPOKE TO #U

"A beautiful neighborhood with a rich history, especially in Delfshaven with the herring fishing and corn mills for gin and in Spangen with the buildings from J.J.R. Oud."

"There's a lot of shop vacancy along side the Mathenesserweg, but also in the neighbourhoods Bospolder and Tussendijken.

Former people from toko's leave during many holiday's, they don't have bonding with the neighbourhood.

Former people from toko's sell their toko's to pawn bosses and they make it a 'cheap' living for for example student, they bond with the neighbourhood, but the former open shop façades are closed now."



▶ I SPOKE TO #U

"You can enjoy a drink outside on the terrace of the Oude Sluis or on the barge of Soil. In the summer with the sun on your head."



▶ I SPOKE TO #U

"I always find walking the dog on the railway embankment around Spangen very calming. Especially when the sun is shining and I put on a Van Morrison song."

"I think my favorite meeting place is the Sparta station. Not necessarily so to watch matches. But it mainly concerns the square next to it (**#ME Spartapark-Oost**), here a lot of children/ young people always play football or other games."

		Gender	woman	I
			man	II
		Age	18 - 66	
U SPOKE TO #ME				When someone spoke to me
I SPOKE TO #U				When I spoke to somebody
#ME				Other observations



▶ U SPOKE TO #ME

"Yes lady, they are up to something big here."

"Great that the supermarket is so close."

"The hairdresser may be a Turk, but he is doing very well."

"I live close to the Bouwkeet, do you know that? Great initiative!"

"There are a lot of foreigners in the neighborhood, but you can't say that, huh."



▶ U SPOKE TO #ME

"I've lived here for 5 years now, I'm from Iran, speak a little Dutch, but understand better."

Asks for my Snapchat



▶ I SPOKE TO YOU #ME

"I ask the boy if he also wants tea or coffee or a biscuit and why he is here. *speaking with gestures * He says that he is here more often, now with the music extra fun, when he is off (cleaning) duty walks to his family's house."

Asks for my Snapchat or Instagram

		Gender	woman	I
			man	II
		Age	18 - 66	
U SPOKE TO #ME				When someone spoke to me
I SPOKE TO #U				When I spoke to somebody
#ME				Other observations



► I SPOKE TO #U

run lady, run

earring stuck in hair

"coming from school, from Metro Delfshaven"



► I SPOKE TO #U

dude pushing cart, delivering products



► I SPOKE TO #U2

"Two ladies, one lady shortly living here, just a bit further up in the neighbourhood (Tussendijken, I guess)."

"I'm not coming outside often, because I am a Corona risk group."

"The only thing I can say is that we need **more parking spots.**"

prodeo@telfort.nl



► I SPOKE TO #U

"I came to live here 12 years ago, **with the idea of fulfilling a social function, wanted to mean something to my fellow creature.**"

"Resilient Bospolder and Tussendijken, away from the gas network. Who pays the bill? I have heard from my Turkish and Moroccan neighbours that not all meat can be prepared on the induction plate."

"In the beginning **I set up Streetlink with my wife,** sat a few blocks back, we helped children there, and some boys' groups were also created."

"A neighbour boy did not find an internship address. I work in electrical engineering and helped him. **Did say he was from 3025.**"

"Once there was an activity on Visserijplein where we could taste food. I was 40 and **a girl sat next to me and asked if she could call me grandpa,** so she would have a grandpa too for once."

"**We live here in a garbage dump,** it almost seems like people want that. On the other hand, it's not crazy, thinking that we have 7m2 of living space per person."

"I'm going to the Jumbo now. Did you hear about the **supermarket owner creating jobs?**"



► I SPOKE TO #U

"I like to take a stroll via historic Delfshaven."



Gender	woman	I
	man	II
Age	18 - 66	

U SPOKE TO #ME When someone spoke to me

I SPOKE TO #U When I spoke to somebody

#ME Other observations



► I SPOKE TO #U

doesn't speaks the Dutch language well, speaks a bit with gestures

"I have to walk more, so I sometimes have to go outside, but today the weather is not so nice, then it is less fun."

"Moving is difficult, but Spangen is fine to live."

waves a friendly hand, because the sir has to move on



marmita456@yahoo.com

► I SPOKE TO #U2

"**For public transport, you pay 3 euro per ride. And parking is more than a problem.**"

"Biggest point is **waste, it is 'ongezellig'.**"

"**More (green) facilities are needed, especially for children.** I have 3."

"**For the playground at Park1943, you pay 50ct per child per year.**"

"**I like the Thursday market better** than the Saturday market, but people do not adhere to the Corona measures, for example the food is touched and they get too close to each other."

"A support group for women with special needs children would be desirable and useful."

"There are support groups for women, which is good. On the other hand, **I feel left out there and in my culture you don't easily sit among a group of men.**"

"This neighbourhood is equipped with all amenities, but then **the municipality should not close all good things.**"

"**The municipality must come up with suitable solutions,** not a modern thing that belongs on the Museumplein. Already enough going on there."



► I SPOKE TO #U

"I don't have one specific meeting place in the neighbourhood, but I sometimes **meet people at Marconiplein and from there we leave the neighbourhood to the city.**"



Gender	woman	I
	man	II
Age	18 - 66	

U SPOKE TO #ME When someone spoke to me

I SPOKE TO #U When I spoke to somebody

#ME Other observations

RECLAIMING (SEMI)PUBLIC SPACE | FIELD WORK | VOICES OF BOTU



▶ I SPOKE TO #U2
 "We don't know the neighbourhood very well yet."
 "They think I'm doing a good job."

Lady of 'Cute couple' says:
"I'm a social worker, strengthening woman."



▶ I SPOKE TO #U
 "I live in Delfshaven with a couple of friends
 and I really like living there."

**"There are many nice cafés around,
 De Pelgrim, De Molten, De 'Goievaar,
 De Grootste Slok, do you know that?"**

emerson_rosario@hotmail.com



▶ I SPOKE TO #U2
 "We live in that white apartment
 block over there, Witte Dorp."

"We mostly visit the supermarket,
 the (Afrikaander)market, **the blue-
 yellow outdoor gym**, which is well-
 sustained, and the Dakpark."



▶ I SPOKE TO #U
 "My sister in law needed a new bed from
 Beter Bed, underneath the Dakpark."
**"I grew up in West, in the Jan Kobellstraat,
 so these are great opportunities to visit
 the neighbourhood once more."**

**"I don't necessarily need to be here, the
 shops here are closer to my place too,
 such as Xenos, Jysk, and AH."**

**"My bike is therefore parked far away,
 because you are not allowed to cycle
 on the Dakpark."**



▶ I SPOKE TO #U
 "I live in Witte Dorp, but I am going to live
 in one of the Hudsonflats."

"Now I am walking around as a break and
 after I will get my kids from school."

**"I miss the hip places, such as
 Subway, Dudok, that kind of
 'Dutch' places, or Weelde. Now
 mostly Turkish pizza places."**

**"It is a multicultural neighbourhood,
 but then it has to represent all cultures."**

**"At first you saw a lot of junkies and
 whores here, but that is really less now.
 The makersdistrict will now be build there."**

**"They are already on the right track. But,
 for bars, they should take an example
 on the Nieuwe Binnenweg, there you also
 have places like Koekela and Dudok."**

**"Last year, before Corona, there was
 a festival at the Keilwerf, events like that
 would be really nice to have again."**

"I am living here 37 years now."



▶ I SPOKE TO #U3
 "We are hanging, living in Schiedam."

**"We like to go to the football field
 there and there and the Johan Cruyff
 field there and the panna field there."**

**"I miss benches and bins. There was
 a really cool bench, but it has been
 removed."**



▶ I SPOKE TO #U(4)
**"The Dakpark is a nice place, just like
 'speeluin BoTu', and the Wilhelmipark
 (is Prinses Beatrixpark) in the direction
 of Schiedam and the playground close
 to the Mosque."**

#ME "and nice places for you as a grown up?"
**"Do I have another life next to her?
 Not really..."**

#ME "I also heard you have to pay for the
 playground over there. What's up with that?"
**"You don't have to pay for the playground,
 the parents have to register in order to get
 a 'pass'. There was a lot of destruction and
 crime there, the municipality wanted to know
 who was there."**

maybe that pass
 costed 50 ct ??

**"Facilitate something for people who are
 less fortunate, that would be really nice.
 Some of them have never seen the sea for
 example."**



▶ I SPOKE TO #U2
 "I am coming from Schiedam, and
 I am from Maassluis."

"We are just walking and hanging out."

**"In the city centre it is 'gezelliger',
 at Blaak and Beurs and all. The
 Dakpark is more quiet."**

tituswybenga@gmail.com



▶ I SPOKE TO #U
 "I was with a friend, but I am from
 Schiedam. A friend of ours is living
 here, but he was not there today."

"I visit the Dakpark sometimes."

**"Social mix is also a good thing,
 as long as people are not kicked
 out of there houses, just like in one
 other part of Rotterdam."**



▶ I SPOKE TO #U2
 1.
 "I am retired and baby sitting here once
 in a while, **a temporal resident** then right?"

**"I miss places to sit on my route with
 the baby car."**

**"These neighbourhoods are 'very many
 pieces' together."**

search for
 the known

"Creatief Beheer' is now gone and
 that is a real shame, **they had a garden and
 this nice event in the Voedseluin**, is that
 still there?"

"In Delfshaven, often on Sundays,
 tourists or visitors come and they go
 and take pictures or record their
 videos there, that's good, then people
 start a conversation once in a while and
 are talking to each other."

2.
**"I think those rabbits are being
 killed en masse here (Dakpark)."**

"Going to bring some books to the library."

**"They cut down trees everywhere,
 I miss green."**

**"There are lot of paved areas here,
 for walking and running that's not nice."**

**"But don't touch 'my Rotterdam' eh.
 The reason why I prefer Rotterdam to
 Amsterdam is that draughty, anonymous
 and raw."**



▶ I SPOKE TO #U1 + U5
 1.
 "Chatting in Corona time, you have to do something
 and walking is good for me, I have COPD."

"If you get here on a Wednesday afternoon
 with weather like this, there are many people
 sitting here and are barbecuing."

"We have organized a diner club, sometimes
 one person texts, sometimes the other, we all
 come from around here. **Sometimes I get my food
 at 'Tussen Hemel & Aarde in Spangen** and if I do
 groceries, I'm bringing two big bags and do them
 for one week in once at Dirk."

**"Delfshaven has the most paved
 areas, you know that, don't you? Park1943 is
 only there because of that bombardement."**

"... Now advcates and layers are coming to live here."

**"I miss some food places, only Dutch is Bram Ladage,
 and quality business for fashion, you now only have
 'muslima business'. The 'Haarwinkelije' and the
 'Buurtsuper' are gone. You have to go to that street
 and then count the hairdressers and the food places."**

"I never visit the market, the quality of for example
 the socks isn't better there anymore and when I buy
 them at the supermarket, I have the receipt to change.
**I go on Thursday's once in a while by the way,
 for a bowl of squabbling."**

5.
**"At first there were community centers,
 but they are no longer there, all closed."**

"We regularly go to bingo on the pub there and
 there and she has a pub here."

**"There is not much to do for youngsters,
 I have 3 sons aged 19, 25 and 28."**

**"Achter de Boog (towards Schiedam) is
 something to do for youngsters, in terms of
 food and activities. The young people have a harder
 time than us, we enjoy ourselves."**



▶ I SPOKE TO #U2
**"There are not many green spaces
 in the neighbourhood."**

"Basketball fields are there, **but you are
 stared at a lot by the boys/ men** there."

**"You can access the Dakpark from
 all sides, there, there and there,
 so people also come from all sides
 and neighborhoods."**



▶ I SPOKE TO #U
 "With BoTu 12, we strive for a clean, beautiful and safe Bospolderplein."
 "Only 16% of the neighbourhood's surface is porous, the Dakpark included, that says something about the rest of the area."
 "We handed out cooling scarves in the summer, it was too hot for the elderly in the flat."
 "Some youngsters couldn't even play on the asphalt field, because it was too hot to play on."
 "..."
 "Dakpark parking during evening hours, would be a good idea."



"Rotterdam is a real labour city."



▶ I SPOKE TO #U
 "There are so many nice places along the Mathenesserweg, such like ... and pop-up stores."



▶ I SPOKE TO #U
 "Sometimes cars drive too hard, the kids are playing on the square and the cars are parked just on the side."



▶ I SPOKE TO #U
 "A lot of new buildings in the Makerdistrict are build, next to the Voedseluin."



#ME
 "Voices and noises of... tram, cars, shops, market, scooters, GGD COVID-19 test location, What's the decibel of this? Sound card Rotterdam?"
"Sounds in picture?"

#centralized #Schiedamseweg #Visserijplein #polysourcesounds #pointssounds #dB



#ME
"I am very sensitive to stimuli, all kinds of stimuli enter #ME louder, including sound (smells, light and touch). Research into sound scapes is therefore perfect for me."



#ME
 "Cars drive fast, but (in my case) always wait neatly for the pedestrian crossing."



#ME2
 "A lot of man, between 50-80 years young, speak to me, they start a short conversation with me."



#ME
 "Noises for example the stall bars during construction and dismantling. It is also not COVID19-proof, people cross each other way too close and touch the products."



#ME
 "I have seen 3 houses of the neighbourhood/district after walking around for 15 minutes, **3 community centres are centred around the Schiedamseweg.**"



#ME
 "A big variety of languages reaches my ear, when passing by several groups of people, amongst others: **Hungarian, Bulgarian, Polish, Surinamese, Turkish and Moroccan.**"



#ME
 "Random 'gezelligheid' and crazy people walking at Schiedamseweg and Grote Visserijstraat."



#ME
"I'm asking myself: is there a culture difference in being looked at and addressed just like that?"



#ME
"It is 3.55 pm and I notice there are a lot of people walking in this neighbourhood. Compared to riding bicycle and/ or car, than in other neighbourhoods, I have visited before."



#ME
"I have the feeling that proximity and accessibility are important themes here. I see a lot of groups of elderly and young people hanging in the street. Especially men."



#ME2
 "A lot of man, around 20 years young, speak to me, they say for example: **"Hey! Everything okay?"**"



#ME
"Food in abundance, in the sense of food supply, in form of supermarkets, markets and eateries."



#ME
 "Snapchat?"
 "Instagram?"
 ^ Not my intention
 "Sound stories. Dare to ask."
#soundstories #daretoask



#ME
"Ear phones are often not worn for listening to music, but for listening to someone who may be on the other end of the line soon."

SHEET "VOICES OF BOTU"

FIELD WORK

The Excel-sheets of the SPAR SESSION processing,
with over 50 residents.

FIELD WORK | REFLECTION

The Excel-sheet of the REFLECTION processing, with approximately 15 residents is added.

Because, with my OTHER OBSERVATIONS they are 8 pages. I have added them as a mosaïque. For the full format, ask #ME.



Vragen over de VerhalenWandeling BoTu
Vul in of omcirkel de woorden

a. Het meest inspirerende inzicht van de VerhalenWandeling vond ik:

Het sluiten op het toekomstheis

b. Ik ben naar de VerhalenWandeling gekomen voor:

De bundel boeken te lezen kennen

c. Welke verhalen kende je al?
Omcirkel de nummers in de kaart.

d. Ik heb nu 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 keer een evenement van Wijkcollectie BoTu bezocht

e. Ik woon in BoTu / omliggende wijk / overige Rotterdam / anders

f. Ik werk in BoTu / omliggende wijk / overige Rotterdam / anders

www.wijkcollectie.nl

wijkcollectie



Vragen over de VerhalenWandeling BoTu
Vul in of omcirkel de woorden

a. Het meest inspirerende inzicht van de VerhalenWandeling vond ik:

De dichter

b. Ik ben naar de VerhalenWandeling gekomen voor:

Kennismaking met de wijk

c. Welke verhalen kende je al?
Omcirkel de nummers in de kaart.

d. Ik heb nu 1 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 keer een evenement van Wijkcollectie BoTu bezocht

e. Ik woon in BoTu / omliggende wijk / overige Rotterdam / anders

f. Ik werk in BoTu / omliggende wijk / overige Rotterdam / anders

wijk met meer

www.wijkcollectie.nl

wijkcollectie



Vragen over de VerhalenWandeling BoTu
Vul in of omcirkel de woorden

a. Het meest inspirerende inzicht van de VerhalenWandeling vond ik:
Braziliaanse dichter

b. Ik ben naar de VerhalenWandeling gekomen voor:
Kennismaking met Botu

c. Welke verhalen kende je al?
Omcirkel de nummers in de kaart.

d. Ik heb nu 1 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 keer een evenement van Wijkcollectie BoTu bezocht

e. Ik woon in BoTu / omliggende wijk / overige Rotterdam / anders

f. Ik werk in BoTu / omliggende wijk / overige Rotterdam / anders

werk niet meer

www.wijkcollectie.nl

[wijkcollectie](#)



Vragen over de VerhalenWandeling BoTu
Vul in of omcirkel de woorden

a. Het meest inspirerende inzicht van de VerhalenWandeling vond ik:
Yes

b. Ik ben naar de VerhalenWandeling gekomen voor:
uit interesse aan de geschiedenis van de wijk

c. Welke verhalen kende je al?
Omcirkel de nummers in de kaart.

d. Ik heb nu 1 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 keer een evenement van Wijkcollectie BoTu bezocht

e. Ik woon in BoTu / omliggende wijk / overige Rotterdam / anders

f. Ik werk in BoTu / omliggende wijk / overige Rotterdam / anders

www.wijkcollectie.nl

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VerhalenWandeling BoTu

- 01 Schiedamseweg 19a
- 02 Schiedamseweg 26b
- 03 Spanjaardstraat 11
- 04 Bospolderplein
- 05 Rosenveldtstraat 54
- 06 Visserijplein
- 07 Park 1945
- 08 Jan Kobellstraat 56a



Vragen over de VerhalenWandeling BoTu

Vul in of omcirkel de woorden

- a. Het meest inspirerende inzicht van de VerhalenWandeling vond ik: het buurtsteunpunt
- b. Ik ben naar de VerhalenWandeling gekomen voor: om de buurt beter te leren kennen
- c. Welke verhalen kende je al? geen
Omcirkel de nummers in de kaart.
- d. Ik heb nu 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 keer een evenement van Wijkcollectie BoTu bezocht
- e. Ik woon in BoTu / omliggende wijk / overige Rotterdam / anders
- f. Ik werk in BoTu / omliggende wijk / overige Rotterdam / anders student

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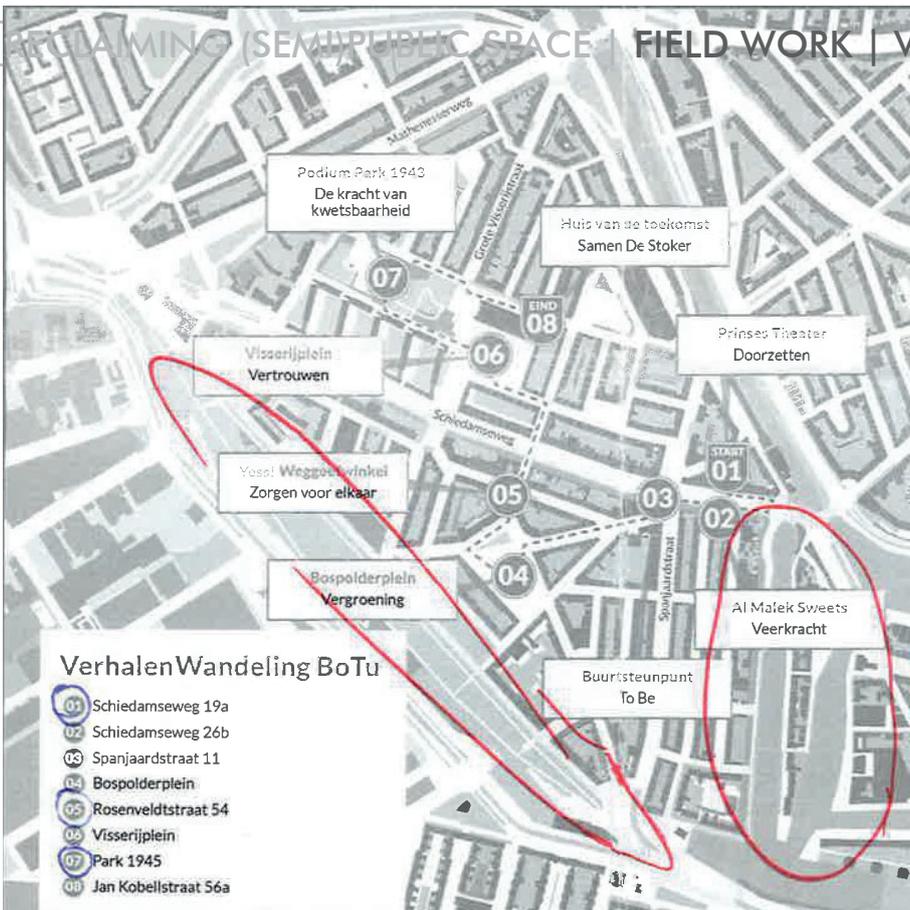
Vragen over de VerhalenWandeling BoTu

Vul in of omcirkel de woorden

- a. Het meest inspirerende inzicht van de VerhalenWandeling vond ik: 1 de weggeefwinkel 2 Buurtsteunpunt
- b. Ik ben naar de VerhalenWandeling gekomen voor: 1 het beter leren kennen van mijn wijk
- c. Welke verhalen kende je al? 1
Omcirkel de nummers in de kaart.
- d. Ik heb nu 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 keer een evenement van Wijkcollectie BoTu bezocht
- e. Ik woon in BoTu / omliggende wijk / overige Rotterdam / anders
- f. Ik werk in BoTu / omliggende wijk / overige Rotterdam / andere

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Vragen over de VerhalenWandeling BoTu
Vul in of omcirkel de woorden

a. Het meest inspirerende inzicht van de VerhalenWandeling vond ik: *Malak Sweet #5*

b. Ik ben naar de VerhalenWandeling gekomen voor: *kennemaking Botu*

c. Welke verhalen kende je al?
Omcirkel de nummers in de kaart.

d. Ik heb nu 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 keer een evenement van Wijkcollectie BoTu bezocht

e. Ik woon in BoTu / omliggende wijk / overige Rotterdam / anders

f. Ik werk in BoTu / omliggende wijk / overige Rotterdam / anders

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Vragen over de VerhalenWandeling BoTu
Vul in of omcirkel de woorden

a. Het meest inspirerende inzicht van de VerhalenWandeling vond ik: *dat ik veel dingen/ verhalen heb gezien waarvan ik niet wist*

b. Ik ben naar de VerhalenWandeling gekomen voor: *meer te weten te komen*

c. Welke verhalen kende je al?
Omcirkel de nummers in de kaart.

d. Ik heb nu 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 keer een evenement van Wijkcollectie BoTu bezocht

e. Ik woon in BoTu / omliggende wijk / overige Rotterdam / anders

f. Ik werk in BoTu / omliggende wijk / overige Rotterdam / anders
dat mijn werk

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Podium Park 1943
De kracht van kwetsbaarheid

Huis van de toekomst
Samen De Stoker

Prinses Theater
Doorzetten

Visserijplein
Vertrouwen

Yess! Weggeefwinkel
Zorgen voor elkaar

Bospolderplein
Vergroening

AI Malek Sweets
Veerkracht

Buurtsteunpunt
To Be



Vragen over de VerhalenWandeling BoTu
Vul in of omcirkel de woorden

a. Het meest inspirerende inzicht van de VerhalenWandeling vond ik:

inspiratie leidt tot verhalen

b. Ik ben naar de VerhalenWandeling gekomen voor:

allen

c. Welke verhalen kende je al?
Omcirkel de nummers in de kaart.

d. Ik heb nu 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 keer een evenement van Wijkcollectie BoTu bezocht

e. Ik woon in BoTu / omliggende wijk / overige Rotterdam / anders

f. Ik werk in BoTu / omliggende wijk / overige Rotterdam / anders

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Zelf in het fictie blokje leidt tot verhalen om op kennis te bouwen

VerhalenWandeling BoTu

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Podium Park 1943
De kracht van kwetsbaarheid

Huis van de toekomst
Samen De Stoker

Prinses Theater
Doorzetten

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Vertrouwen

Yess! Weggeefwinkel
Zorgen voor elkaar

Bospolderplein
Vergroening

AI Malek Sweets
Veerkracht

Buurtsteunpunt
To Be

Miguel Santos Architect

Sneedy



Vragen over de VerhalenWandeling BoTu
Vul in of omcirkel de woorden

a. Het meest inspirerende inzicht van de VerhalenWandeling vond ik:

heel mooi mensen achter elke project

b. Ik ben naar de VerhalenWandeling gekomen voor:

meer inzicht te krijgen van ons wijk

c. Welke verhalen kende je al?
Omcirkel de nummers in de kaart.

d. Ik heb nu 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 keer een evenement van Wijkcollectie BoTu bezocht

e. Ik woon in BoTu / omliggende wijk / overige Rotterdam / anders

f. Ik werk in BoTu / omliggende wijk / overige Rotterdam / anders

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Vragen over de VerhalenWandeling BoTu
Vul in of omcirkel de woorden

- a. Het meest inspirerende inzicht van de VerhalenWandeling vond ik:
Huis v.d toekomst
- b. Ik ben naar de VerhalenWandeling gekomen voor:
ik ben niets op deze wijk en dat wilde ik even voelen!
- c. Welke verhalen kende je al?
Omcirkel de nummers in de kaart.
- d. Ik heb nu ① 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 keer een evenement van Wijkcollectie BoTu bezocht
- e. Ik woon in BoTu / omliggende wijk / overige Rotterdam / anders
- f. Ik werk in BoTu / omliggende wijk / overige Rotterdam / anders

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 wijkcollectie



Vragen over de VerhalenWandeling BoTu
Vul in of omcirkel de woorden

- a. Het meest inspirerende inzicht van de VerhalenWandeling vond ik:
De inspirerende, hoopvolle verbinding tussen bewoners
- b. Ik ben naar de VerhalenWandeling gekomen voor:
Inspiratie
- c. Welke verhalen kende je al?
Omcirkel de nummers in de kaart. *geen van allen.*
- d. Ik heb nu ① 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 keer een evenement van Wijkcollectie BoTu bezocht
- e. Ik woon in BoTu / omliggende wijk / overige Rotterdam / anders *noordsreiland*
- f. Ik werk in BoTu / omliggende wijk / overige Rotterdam / anders

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VerhalenWandeling BoTu

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- 08 Jan Kobellstraat 56a



Vragen over de VerhalenWandeling BoTu

Vul in of omcirkel de woorden

a. Het meest inspirerende inzicht van de VerhalenWandeling vond ik:

.....

b. Ik ben naar de VerhalenWandeling gekomen voor:

.....

c. Welke verhalen kende je al?
Omcirkel de nummers in de kaart.

d. Ik heb nu 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 keer een evenement van Wijkcollectie BoTu bezocht

e. Ik woon in BoTu / omliggende wijk / overige Rotterdam / anders

f. Ik werk in BoTu / omliggende wijk / overige Rotterdam / anders

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CONCLUSION | PEOPLE, PLACE, PROCESS

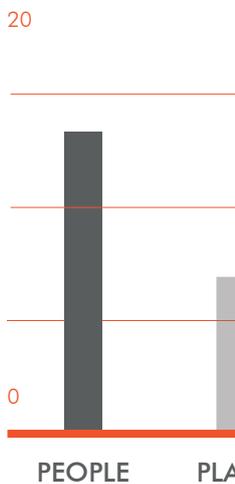
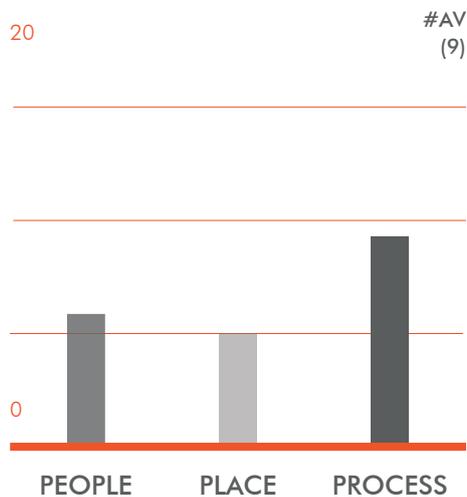
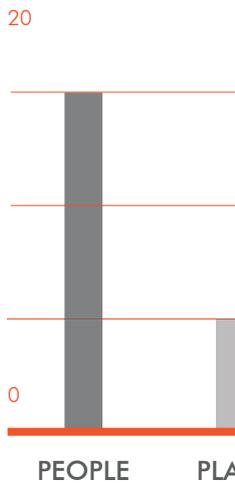
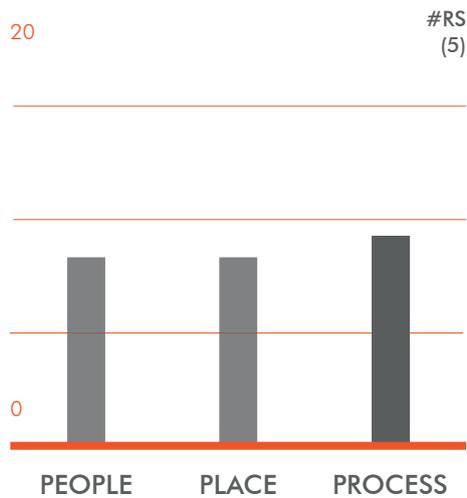
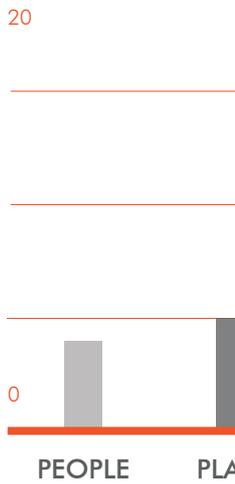
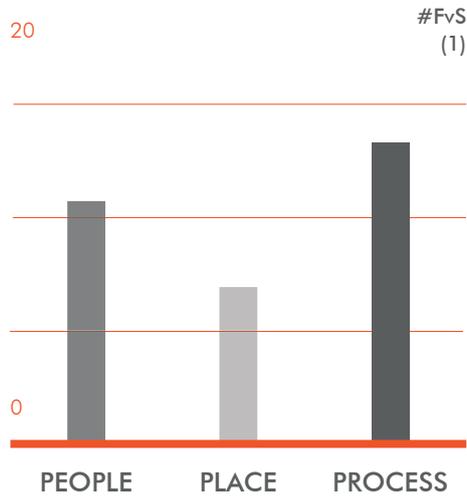
SPAR SESSIONS

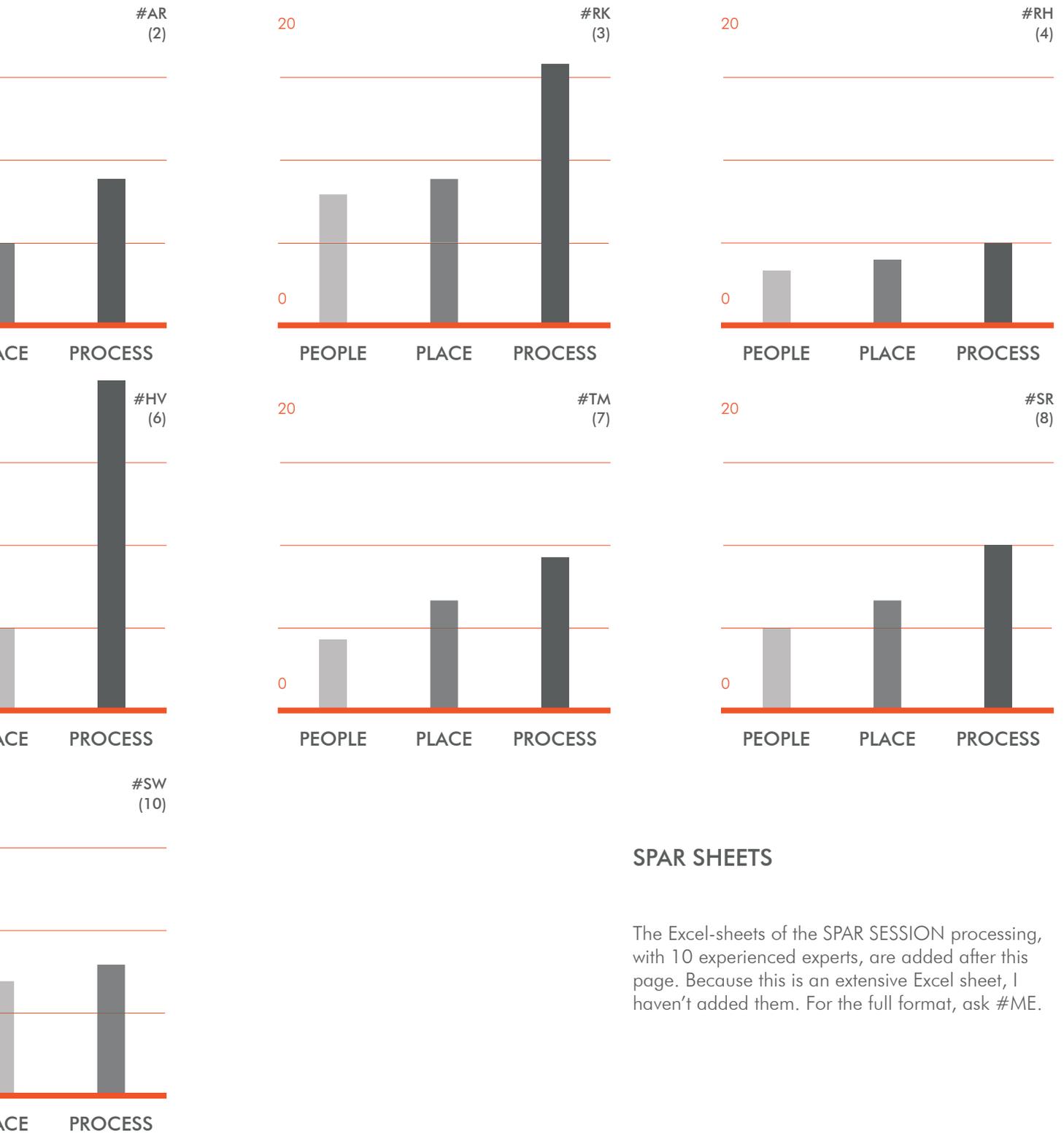
The conclusion on how the experienced experts valued people, place, and process within the things they said is shown in bar charts on the right. This is an extra analysis layer on top of the quotes I derived from the spar sessions. The true meaning of these three terms, which are also included in the "Research-Framework-in-1" are:

- PEOPLE = social tissue
- PROCESS = (community) governance
- PLACE = residential (semi)public space

Typical to see that some of the results from really spatially engaged people, is more focussed on the (social) process, then on the spatial implementation.

And one big question I asked myself after this:
 Can everything for real be traced back to process?
 Because process is obviously present in the charts.

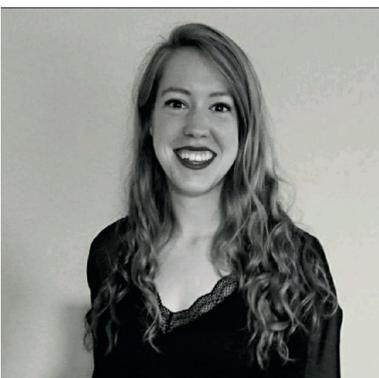




SPAR SHEETS

The Excel-sheets of the SPAR SESSION processing, with 10 experienced experts, are added after this page. Because this is an extensive Excel sheet, I haven't added them. For the full format, ask #ME.

Figure 112: BAR CHART People, Place, Process - Spar Session Experienced Experts



4 ladies strong

MAUD EBBERS



Planning Complex
Cities TU Delft



Nationaal Programma
ROTTERDAM ZUID



Thank you, to all who have contributed, already!

Contributors (former) TU Delft: Caroline, Tanja, Kristel, Reinout, Arie, Verena, Roberto, Lei, Luisa, Gregory, Marcin, Ilse, Karlou, Floor, Anke, Esmá, ...

Colleagues at Veldacademie: Marthe, Nithin, Patrick, Anne-Sophie, Andrea, Otto

Contributors friends and family: Hanny, Jack, Lucas, Joelle, Fleur, Fabian, Heike, Jaimy, Romy, Willem (+), Caroline en Noor, ...

