LIVING WITH THE OTHERS.

Spatial transformations towards liveability of cities of social diversity:
the case of the Schilderswijk

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External examiner: Martijn Stellingwerff
INTERFAITH CONFERENCE OF FAITH & JUSTICE
14 November 2014, Den Haag

Source of image: International Institute’s of Social Studies in The Hague archive
INTERFAITH CONFERENCE OF FAITH & JUSTICE
14 November 2014, Den Haag

Can we create a culture of justice?

Source of image: International Institute’s of Social Studies in The Hague archive
Which spatial interventions and planning proposals could provide the multicultural environment of the Schilderswijk with a sustainable, liveable environment?
APPROACHES OF LIVEABILITY

Perceived liveability

Presumed liveability

Apparent liveability

Source of image: (Corst, 2005)
LOCATION OF THE MOST DEPRIVED NEIGHBORHOODS IN THE NETHERLANDS

Source of map: Marlet, G. et.al. 2003
STRATEGIC POSITION

Source of image: Author
28% above the average income of the country
75% highly dependent on benefits

Source of data: (CBS) | Source of image: Author
Source b: http://www.leefbaarometer.nl/leefbaarheidskaarten
SOCIAL DIMENSION

MAIN PROBLEMS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD

a. Burglaries
b. Anti-social behaviour by young children under the age of 12
c. Nuisance
d. Violence & intimidation

Source of data: http://www.schilderswijk.nl/ | Source of image: Author
POST ON SOCIAL MEDIA 1st JANUARY 2015

MERRY CRISIS
AND A
HAPPY
NEW FEAR!
2015

Source of data: https://instagram.com/p/xBquND1-K/?taken-by=toxicbeatofficial
WOMAN WERE ATTACHED IN HER APARTMENT, 1st JANUARY 2015

Source: https://www.omroepwest.nl/
ANONYMITY IN URBAN FORM
ANONYMITY IN URBAN FORM

DEMAND > QUALITY OF LIFE + PEOPLE NEEDS

Source: www.leefbaanometer.nl/
PROBLEM STATEMENT

Social environment

Physical environment

Source of map: Author
MAIN CONCERNS OF RECENT APPROACHES OF URBAN RENEWAL IN THE NETHERLANDS

a. Large-scale urban renewal property developments, demolition-replacement with new housing

b. High populated social groups needed to move out of the neighborhood & poor newcomers could not enter the decaying neighborhoods

c. Social mobility? Education & Labor market were provided to poor population while many advantages for the middle class.

d. Emotional ties? Conflict: Feel at home or forget your home country’s culture.

e. Neighborhood identity Enhance participation of residents in planning & attracts middle class

Source of data: (van Der Graaf, 2009) | Source of diagram: Author
LINKAGE BETWEEN LIVEABILITY & HEALTHY PUBLIC LIFE

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

CURRENT NEEDS

BASIC NEEDS FOR SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY IN RELATION TO THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- HEALTH & SECURITY: Basic need for every living being; construction demands, road safety, indoor air quality, social safety.
- MATERIAL PROSPERITY: Need to compare with others; diversity in lifestyles, income and culture.
- SOCIAL RELATIONSHIP: Related with needs of tolerance, participation in labour; individualisation: aspects related to social environment of the city.
- CONTACT WITH NATURE: Presence of green (pots, parks, trees).

CONTROL

future needs

BUILT ENVIRONMENT AS AN AGENT

- Changeability (Vanhove, 2003)
- Need of sheltering (Heidegger, 1971)
- Perceived individualisation

HAPPINESS

ANONYMITY

- Anti-social behaviour

High social interaction
- Not always desirable

ECOLOGICAL LIVEABILITY

- Privacy as a selective control of access and of social interaction (Alterman, 1975)
- Territoriality
- Inhabitants control

LEGIBILITY

for visitors, passers

Source of diagram: Author
PRIVACY as a selective control over social interaction.

PRIVACY ZONING in Tunjungan

1. Bedroom
2. The family room
3. The guest room
4. The veranda
5. The front yard or bench
6. The gang
7. The squares-crossroads & shops in the network of gangs

TERRITORIAL DEPTH

Three crossings are needed to move from outside to the deepest included territory.

Source a: (Dorst) | Source b: (Habraken, 2005)
DEFINING CONDITIONS FOR LIVEABILITY IN A MULTICULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

Preconditions for liveability in a multicultural environment

Relationships that are needed to be satisfied

What is needed in order to have a great match?

What does it mean in spatial terms?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preconditions for liveability in a multicultural environment</th>
<th>Relationships that are needed to be satisfied</th>
<th>What is needed in order to have a great match?</th>
<th>What does it mean in spatial terms?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual + Social environment + Physical environment</td>
<td>Tolerance among other cultures.</td>
<td>Built environment need to enhance social interaction at a level that people desire (privacy theory, territoriality).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typical neighborhood + Multicultural neighborhood</td>
<td>The built environment has to satisfy people's needs.</td>
<td>Diversity in physical form which can satisfy various groups and avoid conflicts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONDITION 1_Enhance social interaction

MEININGER HOTEL, Brussels

Source of images: Author
CONDITION 1_Enhance social interaction

MEININGER HOTEL, Brussels

Source of images: Author
CONDITION 2. Absorb conflicts
BEING DIFFERENT?

Voorhondraaf & Herman Gorterhof Streets, Delft

Source of image: Author
METHODOLOGY

- Motivation
  - Problem Statement
  - Main Research Question
    - Sub-RQ 1: Literature review
      - Definition of liveability
    - Sub-RQ 2: Literature review
      - Current approaches in dealing with socially diverse environments in the Netherlands
    - Sub-RQ 3: Literature review
      - Theoretical framework
    - Sub-RQ 4: Literature review
      - Spatial guidelines
    - Sub-RQ 5
    - Sub-RQ 6
    - Sub-RQ 7

- My approach
  - Redefinition of liveability for a socially diverse environment & conditions to achieve it

- Interviews & Personal observations
  - People needs
    - Perceived liveability
      - Map of anti-social phenomena
      - Map of conflicts
    - Publicness
      - Dominant users of space
      - Concentration of people
    - Spatial analysis
      - Map of anonymous living environment
  - Evaluation by formal control
    - Areas of interventions
      - Pattern language
      - Design concept
      - Evaluation by students
      - Structure plan
      - Design of critical locations
      - Evaluation by local actors
SPATIAL ANALYSIS

Anonymity

Spatial problems
CONCLUSIONAL MAP OF ANONYMITY OF THE URBAN FORM

MAP: EXISTING POSSIBILITIES OF THE STREETS TO PROMOTE SOCIAL INTERACTION

LEGENDA

- Streets where due to its relationship with the building do not promote social interaction.
- Narrowly collective houses with limited amount of entrance and no semi-private space for people to interact.
- Streets where due to its relationship with the building can promote social interaction.

Source of map: Author
SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Personal observations
Interviews
Workshop
Snapshot analysis
SOCIAL ANALYSIS
Personal observations
Interviews
Workshop
Snapshot analysis
CHILDREN
CHILDREN
CHILDREN
CHILDREN
QUALITIES

LEGENDA
- Cultural commercial uses
- Apparent public spaces
- Key routes that connect the study area with the city centre

EDUCATION
- Islamic schools
- Hindu schools
- Christian schools
- Other schools, community centres, support schools open to all

EXCLUSION
- Islamic religious buildings
- Hindu religious buildings
- Christian churches
- Other religious buildings

Source of map: Author
EVALUATION BY THE FORMAL CONTROL
13 March 2014, Police Station Hoefkade, Schilderswijk

Source of image: Author
SOCIAL ANALYSIS
Personal observations
Interviews
Workshop
Snapshot analysis
ACTIVITY 1: DISCOVER YOUR NETWORK

1. Can you find your house on the map? 🏡
2. Can you also find and map your best friend's house(s) that you visit? 🗺️
3. Where is your school? 🏫
4. Are you doing sports or other hobbies? If so, where? ⭐
5. Where do you meet your friends? (example: cafes, squares, parks) 🏤

ACTIVITY 2: DEFINE YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

6. Show your neighborhood on the map. 🏨
7. Write 3 words that characterize your neighborhood.
   a. ___________
   b. ___________
   c. ___________
8. What do you like the most from your neighborhood? ____________________________
9. Is there anything you do not like and you would like it to be changed? Why? ____________________________
10. How does your neighborhood look like? Draw key elements (examples: how the streets look like, if there are trees, if people are walking, talking).

ACTIVITY 3: CHARACTERIZING YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

11. Circle with green color safe areas of your neighborhood. (example: areas you feel safe and comfortable to be or meet friends).
12. Mark with a red color unsafe areas of your neighborhood. (example: dark streets during the night, areas where you feel discomfort to be or your parents do not let you be, areas where bad things happen).
13. Write a word with a red color for each and every one of them in order to explain why they are not safe.
It looks like the modern culture of the Greek and Roman culture.
USES OF LAND

LEGENDA
- commercial
- recreation
- education
- industry
- sports
- offices
- open space

Source: Author
USES OF LAND

Source: Author
USES OF LAND

Source: Author
USES OF LAND
SOCIAL ANALYSIS
Personal observations
Interviews
Workshop
Snapshot analysis
8:00 - 11:00

MAP: SNAPSHOT ANALYSIS
DAY: Saturday
TIME PERIOD: [08:00-11:00]

WEATHER CONDITIONS

PART A [28 February 2015]
Average Temperature: 4.02°C - Humidity: 65.5% - Precipitation: 0.0mm

PART B [7 March 2015]
Average Temperature: 7.30°C - Humidity: 73.1% - Precipitation: 0.0mm

PART C [4 April 2015]
Average Temperature: 6.83°C - Humidity: 87.92% - Precipitation: 0.03mm

LEGENDA

WALKING
- Man
- Woman
- Boy
- Girl
- Youngsters

STANDING OR SITTING
- Man
- Woman
- Boy
- Girl
- Youngsters

CYCLISTS
- Man
- Woman
- Boy
- Girl

Source of map: Author
MAP: SNAPSHOT ANALYSIS
DAY: Saturday
TIME PERIOD: 11:00-14:00

WEATHER CONDITIONS

PART A (28 February 2015)
Average temperature: 8.7°C - Humidity: 73.5% - Precipitation: 0mm

PART B (7 March 2015)
Average temperature: 12.0°C - Humidity: 73.5% - Precipitation: 0mm

LEGENDA

WALKING
- Men
- Women
- Boys
- Girls
- Youngsters

STANDING OR SITTING
- Men
- Women
- Boys
- Girls
- Youngsters

Source of map: Author
14:00 - 17:00

MAP: SNAPSHOT ANALYSIS
DAY: Saturday
TIME PERIOD: [14:00-17:00]

WEATHER CONDITIONS

PART A (28 February 2015)
Average Temperature: 6.9°C - Humidity: 39% - Precipitation: None

PART B (7 March 2015)
Average Temperature: 6.25°C - Humidity: 37.75% - Precipitation: None

PART C (21 March 2015)
Average Temperature: 8.1°C - Humidity: 30% - Precipitation: 0.3mm

LEGENDA

WALKING
- Man
- Women
- Boys
- Girls
- Youngsters

STANDING OR SITTING
- Man
- Women
- Boys
- Girls
- Youngsters

CYCLESTES
- Man
- Women
- Boys
- Girls

Source of map: Author
MERGING SOCIAL_SPATIAL ANALYSIS
CONCLUSION_Areas of intervention
CONCEPT
CONCEPT PRINCIPLES

**ATTRACTIVE NEIGHBORHOOD**
Change the perception of the neighborhood by focusing on its main qualities and invite people to interact.

**STIMULATE PEOPLE MOVEMENTS**
Reorganization of public routes that unify sub-territories and islands of publicness & cover people’s needs.

Source of diagrams: Author
PATTERN LANGUAGE
DESIGNING THE NEIGHBORHOOD
REDESIGNING THE NEIGHBORHOOD

01. Borders that surround the area
02. Area as a closed territory
03. Main street network based on main functions
04. Potential junctions based on any location of the surrounding areas & people movements
05. Addition of necessary infrastructural lines
06. Main infrastructural lines that can function as attractions in a city scale
07. Open public network
08. Islands of publicness
09. Public functions that support community development (schools, community centers, religious buildings)
10. Connecting spaces that can provide community development, etc. conditions for social interaction & enhance the perception of the residents for their living environment
11. Addition of new public functions that are missing

Source: Author
SELECTION OF RESIDENTIAL PATHS

a. Areas of interventions

b. Commercial functions

c. Religious & residential uses

d. Faster routes between qualities

Source: Author
EXISTING PROGRAM OF THE OPEN PUBLIC SPACE

LEGEND
- Public space as a playground
- Plaza
- Green zone
- Recreation
- Educational character
- Not specified
- Residential public territory
- Reversal spaces: small community centers within the public spaces.

Source: Author
RULES FOR CHANGING THE PROGRAM

**CONDITIONS**

01. Big size + Public functions

01. Space for all

**SOLUTION**

01. 

**POTENTIAL ADDED FACILITIES**

02. Youth as a problem group

02a. Youth in the center of public space

02b. Youth in the center of public space

02c. Elderly & adults share the space with the youth

**CONDITIONS**

03. Public spaces addressed with remarkable size and that are meant for all

03. Different identities

**SOLUTION**

03. 

**POTENTIAL ADDED FACILITIES**

04. Boys as the dominant users

04. Boys and girls should share the space

05. Public spaces along the public, residential route

05. Activities that deter strangers from spending enough time at the public space

**POTENTIAL ADDED FACILITIES**

06. Open theatre • Play with water • Seating stairs

Facilities that both genders prefer or facilities that can promote play in pairs by girls (Appendix 3D)

Source: Author
NEW PROGRAM OF THE OPEN PUBLIC SPACE

Source of map: Author
EXISTING COMMUNITY FACILITIES
- Haagse Hopjes
- Politie kids program
- Existing centers for children support
- Community centers
- Cultural uses (Theater, Libraries, Museum)

ADDED COMMUNITY FACILITIES
- New centers for children support
- New centers for youth support
- Schools as community centers
- Public toilets / Water tanks
USE OF PATTERNS

QUALITY

Neighborhood sequence
the possibility to change
its image

Neighborhood sequence
the possibility to change
its image through
interaction with local and
strangers (through the
open public network)

Enhanced locals’
movements within their
whole territory (through
the local public network)

Rehabilitation of invisible
notion of public space

Enhanced healthy social
interaction

SCALE

OPENEDNESS OF THE
AREA'S TERRITORY

STREET-PUBLIC SPACE

PERSONAL TERRITORY

PATTERNS

Open the door
Crossing the edges
24 hours safe
Agar

Meet the others

Street, visually

designed

Living & working

All can be seen,
all can be heard

Human scale
Living inside

Social glue

Schedule as
community tasks

Source of scheme: Author
PART 1_COMMERCIAL PART

EXISTING SITUATION

NEW SITUATION

Buffer zone for either sitting or place where local shops can show their products

Hydraulic urban furniture can be used when the street is a car-free street. They can be hidden in the parking areas or in the street.

Living street

Source of map: Author
ACHIEVED QUALITIES

Now a parking space.
Later a seating area (hydraulic, hidden urban furniture)

Pavement as one surface that permit horizontal movement between facilities.

Add green!

Concrete stripas on the pavement as an extension line coming from the characteristic columns.

Solar demarcation studs far defining the cars’ path day and night.

Control by the second and upper floors.

Feeling of human scale.
PART 3_PUBLIC FUNCTIONS & RESIDENCES

EXISTING SITUATION

NEW SITUATION

I street 1000 images.
The street is developed in one level. Parking spaces has also moved more into the inner part of the street. This happens because in case there is the need to use one parking space for any activity (for example work of food workshop), the additional space earned from the parking space will make the area of action broader.

Source of map: Author
Visualization of possible areas of social exchange.
Visualization of the crossing point among territories
Trees and yards as an element that block passers' view towards the residential public network.

Eat something at the bakery.

Narrow, green, vertical paths that make the passers feel that a more 'private space' is hidden behind.

Use of art at the facade as an element able to attract people's attention.
INTRODUCING THE CROSSING
THE STUDY LOCATION

Source of image: Google Earth
EXISTING SITUATION

LEGENDA
- Car direction
- Public space at Snyder street
- Bike lanes
- Trees
- Existing crossing
- Traffic lights

Source of drawing: Author
WALKABILITY

Public space at Snijderstraat

LEGENDA
- Areas that permit people movements
- Bike lanes

SAFETY

LEGEND
- Entrances of public buildings
- Collective entrances of social housing
- Individual entrances
- Buildings

PRIVACY ZONING
- Main streets: Main paths that permit people to move

Source: Author
EXISTING SITUATION

LEGEND
- Main route that unifies important public spaces
- Flexible element along the main route
- Yards
- Buffer zones
- Bike lane as an extension of the existing one
- Existing underground parking that can accommodate the cars which were supposed to park at parking spaces which have been removed.
- Shared street pavement 0.15 m higher than the rest parts of the street.

FUNCTIONS
1. Spaces for social interaction
2. Sitting areas
3. Area which functions as a buffer zone for the school when need be
4. Green elements that limits the possibility to cars to enter.

Source of map: Author
SECTION B-B

EXISTING SITUATION

NEW SITUATION

- Public space as a system
- People over cars
- Street visually desired
- Living street

Source of map: Author
LEGENDA

- Areas that permit people movements
- Bike lanes
- New platform 0.15 m higher than the rest part of the street where people movements and cycling are prioritized under the concept of the shared space.

Source: Author
SAFETY

Added transition zones between the building entrance and the street

Control by residents

Control by recreation

Decline of car speed due to the street's shape

LEGEND
- Entrances of public buildings
- Collective entrances of social housing
- Individual entrances
- Buildings

PRIVACY ZONING
- Main streets: Main paths that permit people to move
- Interaction zone: part of the public network in a direct relationship with the main street that functions as a place where social interaction is possible.
- Yards/transition zones: buffer zones between pedestrian paths and the buildings.

Source of map: Author
ATTRACTIVENESS

LEGENDA
- Low green
- Trees
- Graffiti
- Buildings
- Route that connects various qualities of the neighborhood and functions as an attractive, guiding element accompanied by an art element.
- Art element that can function as a seating, a playground, lighting element.

Source: Author
VISUALIZATION OF A SAFE AND LIVEABLE STREET CROSSING
Achieved Qualities

Height difference between the street, the intense green and materials, inform drivers even from a far distance for the shared street-crossing.

Stronger material - stronger route

Angle between the route and cars' path: priority to

Flexible element that facilitate the complementary function of public spaces, as it always guides the path.

More green spaces

Liveliness

Safety

Source: Author
THE PLAN

LEGEND
- Main routes that unify important qualities
- Flexible element along the main route
- Yards
- Buffer zones
- Public functions that play a big role for the public space
- Existing graffiti
- New graffiti

FUNCTIONS
1. Football field
2. Open theater
3. Skating area
4. Sitting areas with adjustable tables on which somebody can eat, read his book or even play board games
5. Sitting areas
6. Bridge over the farm
7. Part of the route that lead to the public space but less public.
8. Game for all.
10. Playground, seating areas
11. Urban gym
12. Farm
13. Community gardens
14. New bench to watch football matches
15. Curved benches meant for group gatherings
16. Youth center
17. 'Little-urban forest'
18. Fresh water and public toilets.
LEVEL OF INTERGRATION OF THE SURROUNDING QUALITIES

EXISTING SITUATION

LEGEND
- Public functions
- Main route, part of the residential public territory
- Entrances of buildings and routes that connect them to the public network
- Other entrances
- Fences as a border

COMMUNITY FUNCTIONS & PUBLIC SPACE

TOLERANCE AMONG CONFLICTING GROUPS

NEW SITUATION

Source of map: Author
SELECTIVE CONTROL OVER SOCIAL INTERACTION

EXISTING SITUATION

NEW SITUATION

LEGEND
- High publicness: open public territory
- Public uses with high publicness in a sporadic way
- Most public parts of the residential public territory
- Public parts of the public network
- Small paths or stairwells leading to residential space expansions
- Transition zones as a space expansion of the residential or public functions
- Private spaces: residential buildings
- Art element

Key zone that provides selective control!

Residents are never connected immediately to the more public part of the square.

Source: Author
SAFETY

EXISTING SITUATION

NEW SITUATION

(Parental) control from the added balconies

Residents can either walk next to the football field or even sit at the added seating steps to watch the match.

LEGEND
- Toddlers (18 months - 3 years)
- Pre-schoolers (3 years - 6 years)
- Middle childhood (6 years - 12 years)
- All ages children
- Youngsters & young men
- Youth
- Adults
- Eldery
- Residents
- Believers of any faith
- Groups that prefer to be unseen in public realm
- For all
- Public functions

Source of map: Author
VISUALIZATION OF THE PUBLIC SPACE WHICH IS MEANT FOR ALL
ACHIEVED QUALITIES

Height difference as an invitation for the community buildings.

Element that guides your path, let you play and see during the night!

Social glue. Contrasting social groups come together

Connector of facilities

LIVING + ENJOYING
Coexistence of residential uses and highly public functions due to variety in privacy zoning.
INTERFAITH CONFERENCE OF FAITH & JUSTICE
14 November 2014, Den Haag

What kind of space could facilitate a culture of justice?

Source of image: International Institute’s of Social Studies in The Hague archive
SELECTIVE CONTROL OVER SOCIAL INTERACTION
EXISTING COMMUNITY FACILITIES
- Existing centers for children support
- Haagse Hopjes
- Police kids program

EXISTING COMMUNITY FACILITIES
- Existing centers for youth support
- Community centers
- Cultural uses (Theater, Libraries, Museum)

ADDED COMMUNITY FACILITIES
- New centers for children support
- New centers for youth support
- Schools as community centers
- Public toilets / Water tanks

Source: Author
CONCEPT
SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION
LIVING WITH THE OTHERS.
Spatial transformations towards liveability of cities of social diversity:
the case of the Schilderswijk

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

QUESTIONS???
MATERIALIZATION
IMPORTANT ELEMENTS

1. Pavement of the open public territory-route

2. Pavement indicating connection within the neighborhood

3. Pavement of shared spaces

4. Art element following the route

5. Other urban furniture
PAVEMENT INDICATING CONNECTION WITHIN THE NEIGHBORHOOD _porous paver_
The Idea Regarding Art in Public Space

NR 34.
LOOSDUINSEWEG 857

Year: 2010
Style: Cartoon

This house has been painted together with a few youngsters in the neighbourhood who live around the electricity house. Under support of 8 artists they could get the chance to be part of this beautiful art project with more than 35 art houses spread in there neighbourhood. Together with the kids they chose to do a traditional image of different Polish artists.

Source: http://www.thehaguestreetarttour.com/
CONVERTIBLE CUSTOM-HEIGHT BENCHES

Shape the city...Benches for all height and available everywhere

SIT AND/OR WORK

STAIR TABLES

Stair Squares, Brooklyn Borough Hall; Brooklyn, NY Source: http://www.markreigelman.com/index.php#mi=2&pt=16pi=1000&6s=06p=36a=06at=0
INTERFAITH CONFERENCE OF FAITH & JUSTICE
Workshop: Faith, justice & migration

‘Tolerance as a precondition to co-exist with others’
1. Open the Door

Hypothesis: Deprived areas can be revalued through connections with existing centralities of surrounding non-deprived areas.

2. Crossing the Edges

Hypothesis: Crossing a strong edge of a deprived neighborhood in a key location can enhance neighborhood’s livability.

3. 1 Street, 1000 Images

Hypothesis: Streets that provide a series of experiences under the concept of a specific identity can change the image of deprived neighborhoods and thus improve the perceived livability of locals.

Added value to the hypothesis: Streets with a clear structure of program can enhance children’s orientation in space.

4. 24 Hours Safe

Hypothesis: A diverse urban environment can promote safety of main streets day and night.

5. Agorás

Hypothesis: Streets with high concentration of locals and strangers should be the places of social exchange. # Streets of social exchange are streets with chaos?

6. People Over Cars

Hypothesis: A clearly defined crosswalk across a busy street can provide pedestrians with priority.

Added value to the hypothesis: Clearly defined crosswalks are safer and legible crosswalks for children.
7. PUBLIC SPACE AS A SYSTEM

Hypothesis: A complementary program among public spaces of a deprived area can intensify residents' movements along their shared territory.

8. MEET THE OTHER

Hypothesis: Clearly defined intersections of territories with different nature of users can secure livability. A residential street with no strangers is a livable street?

9. STREET VISUALLY DESIRED

Hypothesis: The use of color and mirrors can revitalize public space in deprived areas.

Added value to the hypothesis: Color can build a positive perception of space for children.

10. LIVING & WORKING

Hypothesis: Buffer zones for residential uses can enhance residents' control over space.

11. ALL CAN BE HEARD, ALL CAN BE SEEN

Hypothesis: An appreciated public space is a public space that provide opportunity to all users.
12. HUMAN SCALE

Hypothesis. Human body measurements as the unit of livability.

13. LIVING STREET

Hypothesis. A shared space can enhance people movement and safety.

*Added value to the hypothesis.* Community activities can teach children how to be active citizens.

14. CULTURAL GLUE

Hypothesis. Community activities can be the cultural glue in a multicultural environment.

*Added value to the hypothesis.* Community activities can teach children how to be active citizens.

15. SCHOOLS AS COMMUNITY HUBS

Hypothesis. Community activities can be the cultural glue in a multicultural environment.

*Added value to the hypothesis.* Children growing up in a caring community has a great potential of building tolerance towards their social environment.