ARRIVING HOME
Toolbox for increasing place attachment in Arrival Cities
CONTENT

MAIN GOAL OF THE THESIS

PROBLEM

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

METHODOLOGY

PROJECT SITE

VISION

PATTERN LANGUAGE ANALYSIS

DESIGN

TOOLBOX
MAIN GOAL

TRANSLATING THE ARRIVAL CITY CONCEPT INTO A TOOLBOX ON HOW TO INCREASE PLACE ATTACHMENT IN IMMIGRANT NEIGHBOURHOODS
MUNICIPALITY SHOULD BE WELCOMING TOWARDS IMMIGRANTS

POLICY SPACE FOR LOCAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP, LABOR OPPORTUNITIES

DENSE AREA WITH MANY FUNCTIONS AND GOOD CONNECTIONS

ATTENTION FOR GOOD EDUCATION AND COURSES FOR IMMIGRANTS
PLACE ATTACHMENT

NATIVE POPULATION:
PLACE IDENTITY

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

NON-NATIVE POPULATION
PLACE ATTACHMENT

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

IMMIGRATION PROCESSES IN THE HISTORY OF ROTTERDAM
THE ROLE OF THE HARBOR
GLOBAL MIGRATION CHALLENGES

The number of international migrants reached 258 million in 2017. An increase of 83 million since 2000.

14% are below 20 years old

48% women

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

Indicates where international migrants live

Indicates where international migrants come from

Figure 1: Migration map 2017 (Migration Data portal, 2018)
Somehow a threat. For now...
In 2050, 60% of the Dutch population will have a migration background. (Rijksoverheid, 2018)

figure 2: Migration as a threat (ECFR, 2018)
Figure 3: Migration policies from the Dutch national government (Rijksoverheid, 2018)
Figure 4: A will to return to the land of origin (CBS, 2018)
Figure 5: Discrimination per nationality in Rotterdam (Buurtmonitor Rotterdam, 2018)
Immigration is one of the most important topics for international, national and local governments. In Rotterdam, the living environment has a negative impact on the well-being of immigrant groups.

Place attachment (or ‘sense of belonging’) has a positive effect on stress and the well-being of immigrants (Choenarom et al. 2005)
“PORT CITIES ARE KEY PLACES WHERE ECONOMIC STRENGTH, HUMAN CAPITAL AND MIGRATION PROCESSES ARE INCREASINGLY CONCENTRATED” – (GIRARD, 2013)
Figure 6: The province of Zuid Holland in 1800 (own image)
IMMIGRATION PROCESSES IN ROTTERDAM: 1918

IMMIGRANTS AFTER WWI FROM GERMANY AND ITALY
IMMIGRATION PROCESSES IN ROTTERDAM: 1945 – RECONSTRUCTION AFTER WWII

300,000 IMMIGRANTS AFTER WWII MOROCCO AND TURKEY
PROBLEM

IMMIGRATION PROCESSES IN ROTTERDAM : 1973 INDEPENDENCE OF SURINAME

50,000 IMMIGRANTS AFTER DECLARING SURINAME AS INDEPENDENT
PROBLEM

IMMIGRATION PROCESSES IN ROTTERDAM: 1978 FAMILY REUNIONS FOR GUEST WORKERS

A HUGE MIGRATION MOVEMENT DUE TO FAMILY REUNION POSSIBILITIES
PROBLEM

THE EFFECT OF IMMIGRANTS ON ROTTERDAM SOUTH

1918: IMMIGRANT NEIGHBOURHOODS ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE RIVER
PROBLEM

THE EFFECT OF IMMIGRANTS ON ROTTERDAM SOUTH

1948: IMMIGRANT NEIGHBOURHOODS ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE RIVER
THE EFFECT OF IMMIGRANTS ON ROTTERDAM SOUTH

1979: LARGE INCREASE OF IMMIGRANT NEIGHBOURHOODS IN ‘SOUTH’
THE IMPORTANCE OF IMMIGRANTS FOR THE ROTTERDAM HARBOR

1299

IMPORTANT FOR DUTCH NATIONAL ECONOMY

ECONOMIC CRISIS 1929

BOMBING WWII 1940

ECONOMIC CRISIS 2008
The cultural identity relates to the common history of a place (Assmann, 2011). “Common history preserves the store of knowledge from which groups of different cultures derive an awareness of their unity and peculiarity.”

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

CONTRAST BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH

“MODERN ARCHITECTURE”

AWARD FOR BEST CITY CENTRE IN EUROPE

POOR QUALITY OF PUBLIC SPACE

VULNERABLE, PROBLEMATIC AREA

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

A VULNERABLE ROTTERDAM SOUTH

PUBLIC SPACE - LIVING QUALITY - PERSPECTIVE

Figure 8: Results of interviews regarding quality of life (Gemeente Rotterdam, 2017)
Immigration is one of the most important topics for international, national and local governments. In Rotterdam, the living environment has a negative impact on the well-being of immigrant groups.

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

Since In the coming years the amount of immigrants in the Netherlands is expected to grow, it is necessary to come up with a new way of planning and developing these immigrant neighbourhoods in order to increase the living quality. Existing and future people with a migration background should feel welcome and home.
NEW DEVELOPMENT OF IMMIGRANT NEIGHBOURHOODS:
ROTTERDAM AS AN ARRIVAL CITY
THE ARRIVAL CITY

MUNICIPALITY SHOULD BE WELCOMING TOWARDS IMMIGRANTS

POLICY SPACE FOR LOCAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP, LABOR OPPORTUNITIES

DENSE AREA WITH MANY FUNCTIONS AND GOOD CONNECTIONS

ATTENTION FOR GOOD EDUCATION AND COURSES FOR IMMIGRANTS
How can the Arrival City concept be translated into a design toolbox that increases place attachment within Arrival Cities?
The demands for an immigrant neighbourhood

Increasing place attachment among immigrants (DESIGN)

Daily activities, Needs and demands of local non-native inhabitants

Figure 10: Theoretical Framework (own image)
## METHODS

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

**Problem statement**
- A lack of well-being for non-native people in Rotterdam
- An increase of non-native inhabitants
- Poor living conditions for people in Rotterdam South

### Content

**Method**

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<th>Content</th>
<th>Methods</th>
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<td>How can the concept of place attachment improve living quality within arrival cities?</td>
<td>Research related to identity of place, characteristics of harbor cities, arrival cities</td>
<td>Literature review</td>
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<tr>
<td>How did Rotterdam harbor area and its cultural landscape (range of nationalities) grow over time?</td>
<td>Focus topics with regard to place attachment and immigrant neighbourhoods</td>
<td>Literature review</td>
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<td>What are important historical elements which are embedded in the spatial and social-cultural patterns of the location?</td>
<td>Typo-morphological study of the growth over time</td>
<td>Analysis of reference projects</td>
</tr>
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<td>What kind of interventions in public space contribute to an increase of place attachment among immigrants in Arrival Cities?</td>
<td>Narrative of the place: How will this narrative go on?</td>
<td>Typo-morphological analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How can indicators for place attachment in arrival cities, based on historical and spatial structures of a place, be translated into a design for an area in Rotterdam South?</td>
<td>Criteria for creating an identical place with historic elements</td>
<td>Mapping growth of the city</td>
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<td>Use of &quot;Pattern Languages&quot;</td>
<td>Spatial historical patterns in public space</td>
<td>Historical analysis of arrival city development on residential areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>A set of design interventions according to needs of inhabitants</td>
<td>Case study: Valencia</td>
<td>Mapping historic elements in Rotterdam South (field trip)</td>
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<tr>
<td>The effect on residential areas of the concept of arrival cities</td>
<td>Design for public space typologies in Rotterdam South</td>
<td>Analysing the growth of Rotterdam South, and its range of cultures</td>
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<tr>
<td>How can the Arrival City concept be translated into a design toolbox that increases place attachment within Arrival cities?</td>
<td>Selection of representative indicators taken from literature, built up analysis and interviews</td>
<td>References of design interventions</td>
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<tr>
<td>How will this narrative go on?</td>
<td>Designs on different locations of the city + a toolbox on how to improve place attachment</td>
<td>Field trip (references on how to work with transform poor quality neighbourhoods)</td>
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</table>

**Figure 11: Methodology (own image)**
"The Arrival City"
Written by a journalist, more from a sociological point of view

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

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

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

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

Vision
How immigrant neighbourhood are transformed in the coming years

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

Toolbox
How to transform immigrant neighbourhoods
PROJECT SITE
Native population

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

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

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

Figure 14: Non-native population in Rotterdam (own image, based on buurtmonitor Rotterdam, 2018)
Figure 15: Expected increase and decrease of population per district (Gemeente Rotterdam, 2018)
SITE ANALYSIS: RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS

Figure 17: religious buildings (own image)
Figure 18: Building ages Charlois (own image, based on Waag, 2018)
Figure 19: local shops with immigrant entrepreneurs (own image)
CADEAUSHOP GULCAN
HUISHOUDELIJKE ARTIKelen

Tel: 0010 410 33 41
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streets with green / blue structures
commercial street
Waterfront
Main road structure
urban park
square

Figure 21: Public space typologies (own image)
PATTERNS

OBSERVATIONS: GREEN BLUE STREET

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

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

Interaction
Leisure
Walking / Cycling

MORNING

many people only use the narrow sidewalks on both sides

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

several groups of youngsters hanging around

AFTERNOON

figure 22: The current situation at the Lepelaarsingel, Charlois (own image)
**OBSERVATION: SHOPPING STREET**

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

**MORNING**

Interaction | Leisure | Walking / Cycling
---|---|---

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

**AFTERNOON**

Interaction | Leisure | Walking / Cycling
---|---|---

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

Figure 23: The current situation at the Katendrechtse Lagendijk, Charlois (own image)
OBSERVATIONS: URBAN PARK / WATERFRONT

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

Interaction Leisure Walking / Cycling

MORNING

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

Interaction Leisure Walking / Cycling

AFTERNOON

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

Most activity takes place near the park. The waterfront is used rarely.
**OBSERVATIONS: PUBLIC TRANSPORT HUB**

- **Native people (16)**
  - Interaction
  - Leisure
  - Walking / Cycling

- **People with immigration background: (30)**
  - Interaction
  - Leisure
  - Walking / Cycling

**MORNING**

- Native people (16) mostly used space by both types of people: the tram station.
- People with immigration background mostly interact.

**AFTERNOON**

- Native people (16)
  - Interaction
  - Leisure
  - Walking / Cycling

- People with immigration background

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

Figure 27: Vision Indicators Axonometric (own image)
Figure 28: Strategy Concept (own image)
Four objectives:
- Providing space to meet and interact
- Promoting local entrepreneurship
- Strengthening historical traces (shared history)
- Providing services for immigrants to be able to integrate in a good way.
Figure 30: New functions in public space in order to increase place attachment (own image)
Figure 31: The effects on other similar neighbourhoods
VISION

EFFECT ON THE REGION

Randstad
Better collaboration between municipalities on the improvement of well-being of immigrants
Use the four objectives to create better living environments for immigrants
Zoning plans and development plans should be adapted

Urban Areas
Small municipalities in urban regions should collaborate to generate the best effect
Follow the steps of larger municipalities and learn from them

Rural Areas
Small municipalities should direct immigrants to larger urban areas

Figure 32: The effect on a regional scale
Figure 33: Intended outcome (own image)
PATTERNS

INPUT FOR TYPOLOGIES

INTERVIEWS

OBSERVATIONS (FIELDTRIP)

flexible spatial design
“Shopping centers depend on access: they need locations near major traffic arteries. However, the shoppers themselves do not benefit from traffic: they need quiet, comfort and convenience, and access from the pedestrian paths in the surrounding area” (Alexander, 1977, p. 175).

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

Local shopping streets should be encouraged to grow in the form of small pedestrian streets, at right angles to major roads with parking behind the shops.

“Cars are dangerous to pedestrians; yet activities occur where cars and pedestrians meet” (Alexander, 1977, p. 271)
According to Alexander (1977), it is important to set up processes in a street that encourage different groups of people to come together. Morphologically, the important things are:
1. Private realms for the groups and individuals (such as gardens)
2. Common space for shared functions (communal space outdoors)
3. At the crossroads of the site, a place where people can meet and sit together.

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

figure 35: New situation of the Lepelaarsingel (own image)
According to Alexander (1977), waterfronts are very popular places for inhabitants to visit in a dense city. This is because of the view over the water. It takes inhabitants away from the dense and busy city life and creates a feeling of freedom and rest.

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

This is the same in the urban park, a very popular urban form for people to interact in according to the theory paper (page 31).
According to Zhang & Lawson (2009), a public transport hub is one of the most important reasons for people to leave their comfortable homes and be active in the public realm.

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

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

Applying new typologies on the site

Katendrechtse Lagendijk

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

Applying new typologies on the site

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How immigrant neighbourhood are transformed in the coming years

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

Toolbox
How to transform immigrant neighbourhoods

Figure 39: How research leads to design (own image)
DESIGN

Applying new typologies on the site

figure 40: Plan for Charlois

SECTION A

SECTION B

SECTION C

functions

functions
Design principles

Arrival City
1. Create space for local entrepreneurs to expose their stores
2. Create a central building that serves as a community centre, where people can go for services and help.

Place Attachment
3. Integrate more public functions that people from other cultures are willing to take part in (for example community gardening or a local market)
4. Integrate more communal functions inbetween the Wolphaertsbocht and the Katendrechtse Lagendijk (this is where most people cross in order to go to public transport stops).
5. Integrate materials from different cultures (for example morrocan tiles)
6. Create places with shared responsibility (such as maintenance of green space and community gardens)

Pattern Languages
2. Transform the Katendrechtse Lagendijk into a pedestrian friendly area. (This is a historical road).
3. Create more communal functions inbetween the Wolphaertsbocht and the Katendrechtse Lagendijk (this is where most people cross in order to go to public transport stops).
4. Reduce the use of the car in the streets
5. Place more lighting posts in order to enhance control and visuality in the public space.

DESIGN
more focus on pedestrians
stimulate local entrepreneurship
crossing over the water canal
flexible public functions

public functions: sports, market, internet cafe
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figure 41: How research leads to design (own image)
Increasing place attachment in Arrival Cities

**Informing and involving**
- Meeting with local entrepreneurs
- Create space for local entrepreneurs to expose their stores
- Informing people with an immigration background
- Create a central building that serves as a community centre, where people can go for services and help.
- Involve people with an immigration background
- Integrate more public functions that people from other cultures are willing to take part in
- Integrate materials from different cultures (for example morrocan tiles)
- Create several places with a shared responsibility

**Developing (Transforming)**
- Local entrepreneurs are responsible for the front of their store
- People are responsible for the maintenance of the public space
- People connect to the place by having responsibility

**Maintaining**
- Place more lighting posts in order to enhance control and visuality in the public space.
- Visibility increases a feeling of safety. People will be encouraged to keep taking part in public life

**0 - 1 year**
- Integrate a public/private variety for inhabitants. This is needed in order to stimulate people to be active in p.s.

**1-2 years**
- Create several places with a shared responsibility

**3-10 years**
- Place more lighting posts in order to enhance control and visuality in the public space.
**TOOLBOX**

**Informing and involving**

**0 - 1 year**
- Meeting with local entrepreneurs
- Inform people with an immigration background

**1-2 years**
- Informing people with an immigration background

**3-10 years**
- Involve people in public activities

Meeting local entrepreneurs at the Katendrechtse Lagendijk

*figure 42: Involvement tools (own image)*
Create space for local entrepreneurs to expose their stores.

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

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

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

Integrate materials from different cultures (for example moroccan tiles).

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

**Tools**
- Person
- House
- Family
- Wheelbarrow

**Elements**
- Car
- House
- Tree
- Bricks

**Impact**

A more vibrant public space where people can meet and interact

Clearity for newcomers in terms of routing, and where to go for help

A variety of functions in which people can take part. They become actively involved

Bringing forth various cultures in materials strengthens the different histories and stories of inhabitants
### Toolbox

**Developing**

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<tr>
<th>Tools</th>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Functions in public space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Adding light posts</td>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Security cameras (hidden)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image7.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image8.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Variety in private/public</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**A feeling of place attachment by having a feeling of membership and shared responsibility**

**A feeling of safety among the entire neighbourhood.**

**A variety of public and more private spaces**
TOOLBOX

Developing

Create space for local entrepreneurs to expose their stores.
Create a central building that serves as a community centre, where people can go for services and help.
Create several places with a shared responsibility.
Place more lighting posts in order to enhance control and visuality in the public space.

Expand pedestrian space and give entrepreneurs space for expansion.
One main community centre, and an internet cafe.

Light posts and hidden cameras are placed to enhance safety.
Inhabitants are responsible for the created public functions.

figure 43: Development tools (own image)
TOOLBOX

Developing

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

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

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

Create a variety of public/private places next to functions.

Example of material integration: morrocan hexagon tiles.

Public functions: local market, community garden, football cage.

figure 44: Development tools (own image)
TOOLBOX

Maintaining

Local entrepreneurs are responsible for the front of their store

People connect to the place by having responsibility

People are responsible for the maintenance of the public space

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

Shops owners are responsible for the front of their stores

Inhabitants are responsible for maintaining the public functions

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

Inhabitants should keep the public space clean

figure 45: Maintenance tools (own image)
Build up

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Written by a journalist, more from a sociological point of view

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The Arrival City

Place Attachment

Reference Project

Pattern Languages

Figure 46: How research leads to design (own image)
Paris: The Assimilationist Model
Barcelona: The Multicultural Model
New York: The Laissez-faire Model
Figure 47: The planned reboot of a beleaguered south London shopping centre in Elephant and Castle bodes well.

Meeting with local entrepreneurs

Create space for local entrepreneurs to expose their stores

Local entrepreneurs are responsible for the front of their store
People connect to the place by having responsibility

People are responsible for the maintenance of the public space

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

figure 48: Visualization of the Lepelaarsingel (own image)
TOOLBOX

Implementation

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

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

figure 49: Visualization of the Katendrechtse Lagendijk crossing (own image)
Create a central building that serves as a community centre, where people can go for services and help.

Informing people with an immigration background
Integrate public functions around public transport hubs that connect to the needs of immigrants.

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

Figure 51: Visualization of the public/private variety (own image)
“THE SECRET TO THE CITY IS INTEGRATION. EVERY AREA OF THE CITY SHOULD COMBINE WORK, LEISURE AND CULTURE. SEPERATE THESE FUNCTIONS AND THE CITY WILL DIE”

- JAIME LERNER