

Spatial Improvement Strategies for Deprived Neighbourhoods

Akkelies Van Nes (Norway)

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SUMMARY

Since 2007 strategies are made of the worst 40 deprived neighbourhoods in the Netherlands. However, a spatial diagnosis tool is missing. Therefore, a space syntax analyses was carried out of all 40 neighbourhoods. Various micro and macro scale tools were applied. The Space Syntax method was used to analyse the macro scale relationships in the neighbourhoods, whereas the micro scale tools is developed by the author in an earlier research project on space and crime.

As it turns out from the analyses, the areas can be classified in three groups, based on their spatial properties. These groups do not only provide a good classification of the different spatial properties of the neighbourhoods but also show that spatial properties, social composition and building style are inter-correlated.

This contribution aims to bring these research results further into the urban renewal and planning discussion. The outcome is a design and strategic planning checklist on how to plan and design a safe and vital urban area based on the analyses of the 40 problem neighbourhoods.