

The role of spatial justice in the regeneration of urban spaces

Groningen | The Netherlands



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Abstract

Current practices in urban (re) development processes have resulted in uneven development patterns causing spatial injustices. Recognized as the connectivity between spatial claim, spatial power, and spatial links, spatial (in) justice must be addressed through practices of transparency and the formation of solidarities across differences to change or reconfigure these inequalities. The focus of this study has looked at the role of spatial justice in the regeneration of urban spaces and the use of Dutch spatial policies as a way to measure spatial justice in two urban redevelopments in Groningen, The Netherlands. The two case studies have high spatial quality that results in just spaces. It was determined that if spatial quality is achieved (positive measure) – it can be assumed that spatial justice can also be achieved. These policies in the Dutch context give direction on how to approach spatial injustice as a way to mitigate unjust impacts on our cultural geographies.

Introduction

Spatial injustices are and continue to be rooted in the social and physical infrastructures that have been formed through decades of uneven (re) development processes. Spatial justice can be recognized through the connectivity between spatial claim, spatial power, and spatial links through the formation of solidarities across differences to change or reconfigure injustices. This study has looked at the engagement on both social and spatial terms of Dutch spatial quality policies as a way to measure spatial justice in two urban redevelopments in Groningen, The Netherlands. These policies in the Dutch context give direction on how to approach spatial injustice - the relationship between social and spatial dimensions - in regeneration processes as a way to mitigate unjust impacts on our cultural geographies. Values are used as a scalable response to measure factors of the redevelopment process, including the usage, perceived, and future value of an urban space.

Part one of this analysis focuses on the framework of urban regeneration as the primary focus of the study as a whole. Definitions of urban regeneration will be discussed, followed by the impact of urban (re) generation on issues of spatial justice and issues of urban regeneration in both America and Europe. Clarifying spatial justice and injustice will be reviewed starting in part two. The need for emphasizing spatial justice in urban regeneration discourses will conclude this section, highlighting examples and methods to identify unjust spaces. The relationship between spatial justice and spatial quality are examined in the final part of this section, including definitions and criteria. The review of current approaches of Dutch spatial policies offers a framework for the methodology of the study, and focuses on the historical aspects and present uses of quality policies. Part three focuses on methodology and results, including detailed descriptions of case studies, research processes, and limitations. The results section combines a detailed analysis that connects spatial justice and spatial quality within the urban regeneration case studies. In conclusion, part four discusses the implications of addressing urban regeneration in the planning sector along with a series of recommendations for regeneration policies.

Part One

Research questions

This study has focused on addressing unjust spaces and the role of spatial justice in the regeneration of urban spaces. A set of spatial quality policies in the Netherlands has been examined to understand the relationship and effectiveness of those policies in addressing issues of spatial injustice in urban regeneration projects. Specific questions that were explored include:

- Are Dutch spatial quality policies adequate in addressing spatial injustices in urban regeneration projects?
- How can or does policy instill spatial claim, spatial power, or spatial links?

Definition of urban regeneration

Urban regeneration aims to renew or redevelop areas in decline such as brownfields, industrial sites, or urban environments that experience multiple disadvantages. Much of the process encompasses social, economic, and/or physical policies and programs for physical improvement or economic opportunities. As described in policy documents (including the Urban Renewal Act in The Netherlands), urban renewal looks "...to improve the livability and safety, to promote a sustainable development, to improve the quality of working and living, to strengthen the economic base, to enhance the social cohesion, to improve accessibility, to upgrade the quality of public space and to otherwise contribute to a structural increase of quality of the urban area..." (Kruythoff, 2003, p. 204). Based strongly in modernist principles of the nineteenth century, today there are vastly different perceptions and implications of this process and the relative success and/or failure of many of these projects (MacGregor, 2010).

The impact of urban de(re) generation on issues of spatial justice

The misfortune of urban degeneration is the result of spatial injustices that are and continue to be embedded in the physical and social infrastructures that have been shaped through decades of uneven development. Many of these uneven social histories can be "read" through public infrastructures. Urban regeneration (or in the US often referred to as renewal) processes have historically had detrimental impacts on the social and ecological welfare of people and environment as they are often implemented through frameworks that do not always take into account the more vulnerable elements involved during the development process. Despite good intentions of policy frameworks to ensure against issues of displacement or pricing out of human populations, the variations in such agendas often justify the renewal of derelict urban areas for the sake of economic gain through increasing housing stock or stimulating investment. The results are often mass displacement without consideration of the social or community upheaval of such projects. The injustices found in such projects must be addressed to create equitable spaces.

With an increasing need to focus on infill planning and the redevelopment of declining urban areas, it is important to broaden contextual approaches to regeneration processes, particularly as urban regeneration processes have not helped to ameliorate this uneven development, it more generally contributes. This is especially in response to the inclusion of the spatial, social, physical, and economic dimensions of renewal, as it is often

considered in literature that an adherence to providing equity across these elements are integral in preserving the public good. By considering these, spatial injustices in both existing depressed areas as well as during and after redevelopment projects can potentially be improved.

Urban regeneration - America and Europe Compared

Urban regeneration in the American perspective was based historically (especially since post WWII, in modernist development strategies) on large infrastructure projects such as neighborhood reconstruction or the building of the interstate highway system that often displaced or spatially separated communities. Competition across economic and investment schemes is currently the emphasis, which forces planning strategies to give “priority to growth at the expense of all other values... serving developer interests at the expense of everyone else” (Feinstein, 2010, p. 20). Few policies exist to address unjust results in such events and see little sign of being implemented. It is largely left to the responsibility of community and activist groups to fight against spatial inequalities.

In the European context, post WWII projects focused on mass construction of social (affordable) housing projects that were purposefully made to be homogeneous socio-economically. The ideology was that “quantity stood for quality” (Meulenbelt, 1994, 21-22). The Netherlands predominantly focused on its expanding housing market after the war, but also utilized urban regeneration starting in the 1970s to pursue housing re-differentiation as a mechanism to address dilapidated neighborhoods. These policies, however, aimed to “ensure that the degree of deprivation [was] limited to a relatively high ‘socially acceptable’ minimum... the programs [did] not alter the fact that geographical dividing lines between the more and the less advantaged shares of population” could be detected (Kruythoff, 2003, p. 196). Recent perspectives from the 1980s and 1990s in Dutch policy formations imply that mixed housing stock (over homogeneous neighborhoods) serve to improve social cohesion as an urban regeneration instrument. Present day methods have updated these approaches and will be discussed in detail below.

Part Two

Spatial (in) justice: Relationship between social and spatial dimension of regeneration and the impact on our cultural geographies.

Definitions

Space is ideological, socially produced, disputed, and constantly changing among social, political, economic, and geographic territories (Lefebvre, 1991; Soja, 2010). This results in an ongoing contestation to engage in the struggles over geography (Hayden,

1995). If the uneven developments that are often the results of urban regeneration processes are to be challenged and rectified, they must be engaged on both spatial and social terms (Bromberg, et. al., 2007). Spatial injustice, then, in its simplest form is the connection between space and social justice and the way those intersections are made visible (or sometimes invisible) in society.

Need for emphasizing spatial justice in urban regeneration discourses

There exists a socio-spatial dialectic in achieving spatial justice, where the “economic and social conditions of different groups” and the “geography of injustice – that is, how the social production of space... impacts social groups and their opportunities” (Critical Planning, 2007, p.2). These spatially segregated communities living at varied socio-economic scales are divided along ‘rich’ and ‘poor’ lines and in extreme cases, groups live in almost completely isolated areas (Kruythoff, 2003, p. 195). Those involved in the production of such space, physical and socially formed, through processes of planning, development, or community activism, are integrally involved in the perpetuations of just or unjust spaces. By placing focus on spatial justice, the intersection of space and social justice, a new perspective can offer a rethinking of “our assumptions about who gets to use space... that can help diverse social justice struggles find common ground and offer a way of thinking across traditionally silo-ed sectors... for a scale-able and organized response” (Spatial Justice: A Frame, p. 20, 3). This process can also allow for a reconfiguration of how space is used, and by whom.

In order to unpack the theoretical framework of spatial injustice, concrete examples are necessary to contextualize the relevance of this issue as a whole. The following table provides a series of cases adapted from UCLA’s Critical Planning – Urban Planning Journal, Volume 14, 2007.

Example	Compromising Factor*
Gentrification	Spatial power, spatial link
Community historically, economically marginalized	Spatial power, link
Food deserts	Spatial power
Access to a good education	Spatial link; spatial power
Displacement due to redevelopment	Spatial link; claim
Native American reservations	Spatial link; power
Mobility opportunities	Spatial link
Policing and prison industrial complex	Spatial claim; power; link
Militarization of public space	Spatial claim, power
Environmental racism (zoning)	Spatial claim

Adapted from UCLA’s Critical Planning – Urban Planning Journal, Volume 14, 2007

*Compromising factors described below

Recognizing spatial injustices, although seemingly easy, is necessary to work against issues of institutionalized oppression and covert power imbalances. Connectivity between spatial claim, power, and links through the formation of “solidarities across differences” is a way to change or reconfigure these injustices (Critical Planning, 2007, p.2). Spatial *claim* (ability to live, work, or experience space), spatial *power* (opportunities to succeed in and contribute to space), and spatial *link* (access and connect to and with other spaces) are how UCLA’s Critical Planning group categorizes injustices as they are represented in space. This provides a critical framework in identifying spatial injustices and outline what could potentially be used more broadly in planning discourses. The use of these in connection with urban regeneration rest in who is invited and remains in the decision making process and the opportunity to open up the dialogue as a shared responsibility.

Compromising Factor	Description	Examples	Detecting Questions
Spatial Claim	Lacking the ability to live, work, or experience space	“Sovereign struggles, squatters’ rights, autonomous zones, nomadism”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who uses the place, who does not, and why? • How is the space used? • What talents and gifts do people have here? • What is unique about the history and culture of the area?
Spatial Power	The removal of opportunities to succeed in and contribute to space	“How a given place creates the conditions that allow or deny chance to succeed in space”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What qualities would you use to describe the place? • How are people able to practice, contribute and create here? • What messages and behaviors does the space suggest? • What prevents anyone from full participation in personal or public life?
Spatial Links	The inability to access and connect to and with other spaces	“Connection to assets and resources held within a place - link to surrounding areas and rest of the city or region”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What barriers exist in the physical environment? • What invisible, historical or social barriers divide people? • What historic memory exists in the place and the people here? • What connects this place to other places?

Adapted directly from UCLA’s Critical Planning – Urban Planning Journal, Volume 14, 2007, pages 15-16

Spatial quality: criteria for addressing issues of spatial injustice

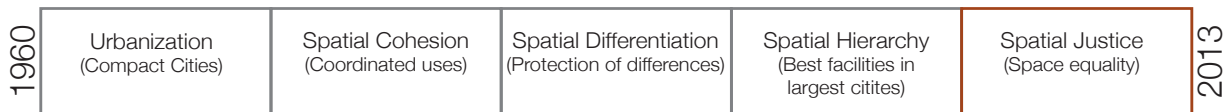
Historical glance and current approach of Dutch spatial policies

Historical frameworks of Dutch spatial policies

National spatial and urban regeneration policies in the Netherlands have historically been formulated under welfare-driven frameworks and are more recently becoming decentralized and market-driven. Such policies are aimed at promoting greater control of regional and local governments to regulate more localized spatial planning processes. In the context of these political shifts, urban regeneration has evolved from a focus on social and physical improvements of the built environment, to a greater focus on economic viability in dense urban areas.

The Netherlands has a long history of spatial planning, dating back to the turn of the twentieth century and the implementation of its early Housing Act (1901) that regulated national standards on space to develop housing, streets, and canals. It also established housing corporations for social (affordable) housing. It was not until 1950 that the first spatial plan was developed, focusing on the “crowded west and underdeveloped rest.” Key concepts included the shaping of society by the government, the marriage of spatial and economic needs - essentially a total centralized approach to spatial planning. The ideology of “functional separation” was emphasized, replacing the idea of the “district as a social unit” to accommodate for mass housing projects post WWII (Kempen and Bolt, 2009, p. 462). During this time the Ministry of Housing and Spatial Planning was established, a key department in the development of spatial planning. The second (1966) and third (1973) spatial planning documents continued to focus on the regulation of space and society and the expansion of larger cities to accommodate booming demographic shifts. The second document looked to control population distribution and residential variety but did not offer concrete implementation strategies. The third document attempted to rectify this with offering policies on how to distribute population through bolstering employment sectors and services across the country (Vermeijden, 2001). It was not until the fourth spatial planning document (1988), known better as VINEX (Vierde Nota Extra, or Fourth Document Extra) that introduced the concept of spatial quality. This was a key shift in the focus on ideals of integration, specifically across physical, economic, and social pillars. “City Clusters” or “urban nodes” were defined as areas of focus for improving these pillars. The fifth (2001) spatial planning document used the slogan “making space, sharing space” to emphasize the governments role in shaping space, not society (Priemus, 1998). This marked a change in the role of the national government in social relations, a movement away from frameworks established in the 1960s (Vink and van der Burg, 2006). The “Note Ruimte,” or the Sixth Spatial Memorandum of 2006 focused on “creating space for development,” ending the compact city policy, a long-held focus of spatial planning in

The Netherlands (Frank de Vries, 2011). The policy identified four major goals including the strengthening of The Netherlands international relationship(s), connecting town and country through urban renewal/regeneration projects, the preservation of spatial values, and public safety in respect to water management. One of the most important shifts in the 2006 policy document was the government no longer focused on shaping space or society, rather a focus on decentralization and deregulation. This change made way for the New Spatial Planning Act of 2008, a document that emphasized entirely the concept of “decentralize when possible, centralize when necessary.” Strategies for implementation also became a primary element that organized two mandatory types of plans to be developed for all spatial projects, these being the *structure plan* and the *land-use plan*. The structure plan is focused on all three governmental scales (national, provincial, and municipal) and provides umbrella policy visions. The land-use plans functions only at the municipal level and is renewed every ten years, providing a key instrument in carrying out spatial plans. Elements of this new plan are implemented today, but are in the process of being updated and broadened to emphasize the three elements of physical, economic, and social factors of development processes (Kempen and Bolt, 2010).



Timeline of Dutch spatial planning policies 1960-2013 (based on the ‘spatial planning’ lecture by Paul van Steen)

Current approaches of Dutch spatial policies

The major policies that govern regeneration processes in The Netherlands are initiated on a national scale but implemented contextually on local/regional scales. Since 1997, the *Grote Steden Beleid* (revitalizing “Big City Policy”) and the 56 priority neighborhood policy / 40 urban districts were formulated to serve as policies that encouraged urban regeneration throughout The Netherlands. The documents have been important for their integrative strategies of combining physical, economic, and social pillars while giving priority to dilapidated districts and sites.

Focusing explicitly on the physical element of urban regeneration, and broadening its scope, the Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (very recently reorganized as the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment) in 1997 developed the New Urban Renewal Policy Document. This policy focused on the “reshaping [of] inner cities, brownfields (former industrial sites/harbors) and post-war neighborhoods” (KEI, 2012). In 2002, the Ministry created the national “56 priority neighborhoods” action plan, and in 2007, extended this to “40 urban districts” across The Netherlands. The program was implemented as a way to “accelerate and stimulate urban renewal” through national assistance while at the same time mandating the involvement of local governments, private

companies, and inclusionary planning practices, where Groningen is one of the participants under the “40 urban districts” strategy plan (KEI, 2012). As a part of both this national objective, and the city of Groningen itself implementing new local planning policies, the city has placed great impetus on urban regeneration projects. A requirement in this process is for each city to create the development program as mandated by the spatial planning act of 2008, a document that specifically details projects and processes of urban regeneration. The actual results of projects under these frameworks become an important element to address as many urban infill projects have yet to be analyzed for their relative impact in integrating a diverse range of spatial quality values.

Definitions of and criteria for spatial quality

Spatial quality policies in the Dutch context give direction on how to approach the social and spatial relationships in regeneration processes to mitigate unjust impacts on our cultural geographies. They are used to monitor redevelopment projects and to guarantee consistency of spatial investments across elements of society while ensuring stakeholder transparency (particularly between entrepreneurs, creative organizations, and city governments) to avoid “compartmentalization.” In The Netherlands, spatial quality policies are applicable at any scale. There is an emphasis on integration mandated by national and local policies that bring together priorities of physical, economic, and social pillars in redevelopment projects. By offering direction on the building and reshaping of cultural and natural landscapes, the policy uses this multi-dimensional method as a “layer approach.” This is comprised of:

Networks: visible and invisible infrastructures

Occupation: spatial patterns due to human use

Surface: water, soil, flora and fauna

These “layers” are then integrated across quality standards which are defined as:

Usage value: organization and efficiency

Experience value: value attachment and identity

Future value: functionality and attachment

Dutch spatial policies utilize these quality standards in most policy frameworks (see table below). The document *Ruimtelijk Beter Investeren* (Better Spatial Investments) written in 1996 became a defining agenda for redevelopment projects and spatial policies across The Netherlands. Although not as dominant as it was originally, the key themes are pervasive and still used presently. The document describes the necessity for a “standard of quality” emphasizing the “attention to the consistency of all policy investments” and that the “(re) design of urban areas is more than making sure there is enough space for each urban function” (*Ruimtelijk Beter Investeren*, 1996). The set of criteria that was developed

based off these principles (the usage, experience, and future value) are used as a series of measurement tools for the purpose of mutually strengthening the different aspects of development. The *usage value*, the organization and efficiency of a site, focuses on how the space is used (compactness, multiple functions), the spatial cohesion (networks, public space), issues of accessibility (connectivity), and the positive or negative interference (such as something that could stimulate positive interactions or counteract negative ones). More broadly, this value aims to ensure how the space is organized (is it accessible, are the networks positive, are the social controls adequate) and if it is efficient (how multifunctional is the space, is the distance and acceptable, how has the natural environment been considered). The *experienced value* of a site focuses on the perception and identity, or the value attached, to a particular (re) developed site. Emphasis is placed on past perceptions (how the area has changed and how it relates to surroundings), diversity (social cohesion and the differentiation in people and built surroundings), recognizability (branding or how the area can be experienced), and the identity (the modern character). The experienced value is an important perspective to bring into focus as it deals largely with community and human perceptions (past and present). This criterion helps to provide the value attached to a site (is the space viewed positively in the past and present, can it be recognized) and the identity (are there multiple social factors at play and is this positive, can/will it fit into future contexts) of any given area that is in the process of regeneration. The final standard under the spatial quality policy is the *future value*, the functionality and adaptability of an area, that focuses on functionality in time (use of existing infrastructure), expansion potential (factors of growth), adaptability (lasting value), and sustainable structures (simultaneous functions). The emphasis is placed on the purpose of the site (do the initial investments allow for the project to be useful long-term, does the space provide a balance between dense and dispersed) and how the space can adapt (is there flexibility in how the space will grow, are a diverse range of factors such as the environment and housing stock provided to allow shifts in needs).

It is proposed here that if these three major criteria are met at a basic scale, some level of equality can be achieved. This study looked at the success and/or failure of how the policy is implemented on the ground and if policy can, indeed, offer a framework for how to preemptively approach issues of spatial (in) justice in redevelopment projects. As will be discussed in greater detail below, these values must be incorporated in their entirety for any given project; yet certain aspects can be emphasized or weighted (the weights are described as “good,” “neutral,” or “bad”) on a contextual basis. How these values are weighted depends entirely on those involved, one of the most pertinent critiques of the policy is defining ‘who’ is involved as a relatively subjective process.

Criteria	Key words	Measures
USAGE VALUE - Organization and Efficiency		
1. Usage	Compactness Multiple land use	Construction density Number of functions per unit
2. Spatial cohesion	Urban network Ecological network Public space Private/public interaction	Multifunctionality Ecological integration Safety Social control
3. Accessibility	Journey quality Connectivity	Travel time (public and private) Reliability Distance and connectivity
4. Positive / Negative interference	Stimulate positive interference Counteract negative interference	Added value connections (<i>green & residential, residential & working; transit & inner city</i>) Displacement
EXPERIENCE VALUE – Value Attachment and Identity		
1. Past values	Relation to all that exists Changes/disappearance	Historic structures/elements Cultural-historical expression
2. Diversity	Social cohesion Differentiation	Multiplicity of social factors
3. Recognizability	‘Experience-ability’ Continuity	Recognizability (<i>green, residential, inner city, nature</i>) Form/size with function
4. Identity	Modern character (upgrading) Articulation of spatial systems	Contribution to future history Fits into context
FUTURE VALUE – Functionality and Adaptability		
1. Functionality in time	Utilization of existing infrastructure Logical sequencing	Initial investments Phasing
2. Expansion options	Growth factors	Intensification Dispersion
3. Adaptability	Sensitive to changes in function Lasting value	Flexibility in development over time Investment value and depreciation
4. Sustainable structure	Functional dynamics Simultaneous functions	Integration of land use zoning with factors of environment/social cohesion

Adapted from the Dutch policy: *Ruimtelijk Beter Investeren (Better Spatial Investments)*

The *Ruimtelijk Beter Investeren* attempts to prevent imbalances of who is or is not represented through a defined “process” and “roles of stakeholders,” ensuring how collaborations are to be organized. These are defined as the “interests,” “criteria,” “(RO) spatial planning,” “action,” “interaction,” and “conclusion.” The policy utilizes these broad themes to offer recommendations of how to focus on the process of implementing spatial quality in (re) development projects (see table below). There is emphasis placed on communication and the stressing of process over product. As will be discussed in the results section below, despite the best efforts in placing significance on these themes there is still a need to provide more grassroots decision-making and a broader inclusion of stakeholders.

Theme	Recommendation	Keyword
1. Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and mobilize Understand differences and create coalition of these differences 	Identifying interests
2. Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create quality criteria and understand stakeholders Measuring criteria not more important than non-measurable criteria 	Focus on defined agenda criteria
3. RO (spatial planning)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weigh interests and know the consequences The whole is greater than the sum of its parts 	Weigh, imagine, influence
4. Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use examples to inform, utilize the existing Time is a resource and (aside from money) can be used for good results 	Clear language
5. Interaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A good product is worth more than its price Perceptions of quality are different, communication is essential Value and capitalize on dedicated participants Price/quality ratio: use policy to provide as much quality as possible 	Communication, Product over price
6. Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One decision is followed by another one Need to work together in the future 	Monitor, evaluate

Adapted from the Dutch policy: *Ruimtelijk Beter Investeren (Better Spatial Investments)*

Part Three

Empirical application in Groningen, The Netherlands

Methodology

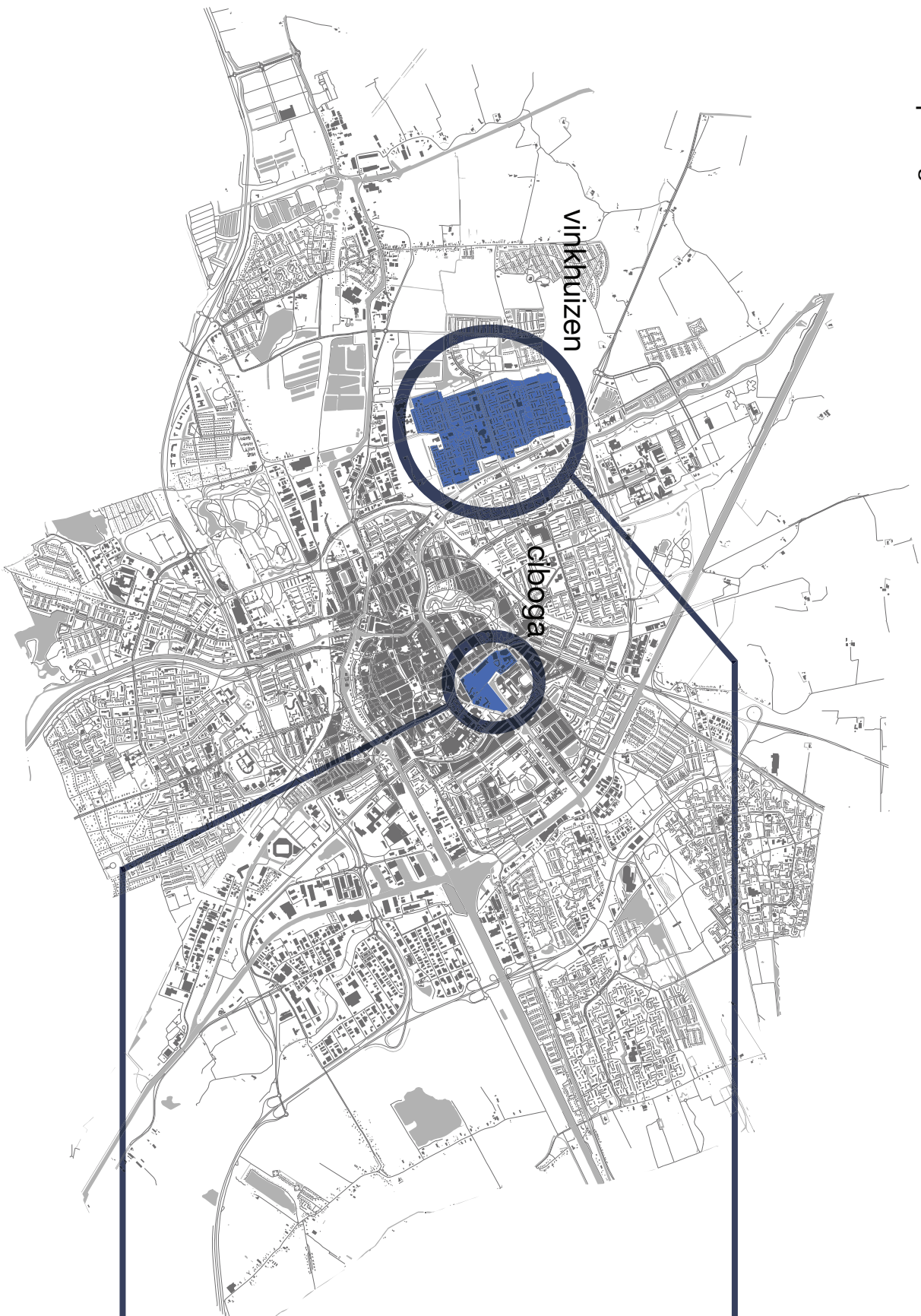
This study has assessed the engagement of Dutch spatial quality policies as a way to measure spatial justice in two urban redevelopment projects in Groningen, The Netherlands. The review of policy documents initiated the study and has been discussed above. A case study approach was specifically adapted as a way to use triangulation across multiple disciplines, allowing for results that adequately address the role of spatial justice in the regeneration of urban spaces. Within this process, data was collected through surveys of residents along with a series of interviews of key stakeholders involved in each of the case studies. Observation work was used to supplement the data collection and analysis, particularly in addressing questions of visible social cohesion and accessibility. The Dutch spatial policy criterion was then replicated as a way to shed light on how the policy operates on the ground. The measurability of the success and/or failure of how spatially just these sites were studied according to the series of quantifiable indicators adapted from the *Ruimtelijk Beter Investeren*. Using these indicators of the usage, experienced, and future values, “manageable units of information” for the assessment of the overall performance of satisfaction/deficiency of the CiBoGa and Vinkhuizen sites were assessed as either positive or negative (Amna & Salman, n.d.).

Background on the CiBoGa and Vinkhuizen urban regeneration projects in Groningen

The CiBoGa (the circus, distribution, and gasworks site) is located between the city center of Groningen and the earliest residential expansion areas to the North of the city. The site is an important case study because it was not only the “last inner-city” building site in Groningen, but throughout its development, has encompassed integrative spatial policies while focusing primarily on increasing housing density and utilizing sustainable environmental practices. Falling under the policy framework of the national “City and Environment” (Stad & Milieu) program and the “40 urban districts” plan, the City of Groningen had interest in this redevelopment project as a method of upgrading the previously abandoned and blighted brownfield site as a way to increase urban density while creating a “sustainable district with restricted car-use and good spatial quality” (ZPA, 2011). Although financing behind the project became a complex and seemingly difficult process, the result was a funding partnership between the Dutch national government, the City of Groningen, and multi-private company participation.

The CiBoGa site, designed by S333 Architects of England, offers approximately 1,000 energy-efficient homes (mixed typology), energy-efficient and dense mixed use commercial and retail spaces, underground parking, connectivity to various transportation

map of groningen, the netherlands
vinkhuizen | ciboga



not to scale



options, 115 urban gardens and green spaces (mixed typology), integration and extension of the Noorderplantsoen (the largest urban public park in Groningen), and direct adjacency to the economic centers of the University hospital and the University of Groningen. With part of the development being located on an old gasworks site, soil remediation was a necessary component to the project to combat further environmental degradation.

The Vinkhuizen redevelopment site is located in the northwest area of the city of Groningen and was built from 1960-1970, with modern improvements in more recent years. Built during the “revolution construction” period in The Netherlands (post WWII large-scale housing construction), the neighborhood is comprised primarily of pre-fab constructed row buildings formed on a grid structure. Beginning in the 1990s, renovations to the neighborhood began that focused on improving the overall quality of the district, improvements that largely fell under the “56 priority neighborhoods” action plan. The district is of mixed-typology residences with a shopping area and mixed-use amenities. Additionally, there is a community center and a sports hall along with schools and public services (e.g. police and fire station). This urban redevelopment site is comprised of a diverse population, both in educational attainment, economic stability, and age/ethnicity. The regeneration of the 1990s proved to be a contentious project amongst residents that included protests due to fear of being priced-out of the neighborhood. As a result, an increase in a more diverse housing stock was offered along with an increase in mixed-use facilities. An important shift after the redevelopment was a re-branding of the neighborhood that aimed to increase positive, local perceptions.

CiBoGa and Vinkhuizen are not intended to be comparative case studies. Rather, the two sites were selected as a mode of analysis in how the policies performed in a brownfield site near the city center, and a post WWII neighborhood on the periphery.

Survey development and interview questions

Surveys were used as the primary tool in data collection and focused on organizing responses from the resident and local business-owner populations (see appendix for survey instrument and supplemental materials). Major themes included: “perception of your neighborhood,” “satisfaction with your neighborhood,” “community cohesion and informal social control,” “quality of life,” and questions asking about residency and basic information such as age, education, and occupation. The focus was to gather data to aid in measuring the usage and experienced value of both CiBoGa and Vinkhuizen. The development of the survey instrument was largely based upon analysis of questions that pertained directly to addressing these values while also utilizing a diverse series of academic literature. Questions were developed on a Likert scale with ranges such as “strongly agree--strongly disagree,” or “very likely--very unlikely,” to determine relative

positive or negative attitudes toward specific subjects. The use of summative scales allowed for the use of both qualitative and quantitative results.

Interviews consisted largely of meetings with planners or other professionals involved with the government. The most conclusive interviews included responses from the advisor for the spatial and economic office, the project manager for the municipal of Groningen, and the officer for the department for urban planning and economics for the city of Groningen. Questions were specific to the individual being interviewed and aimed to produce results that directly addressed the future value of CiBoGa and Vinkhuizen. Although there was difficulty in obtaining interviews with a diverse range of involved stakeholders (particularly community-group leaders), the key interviewees provided significant feedback that ultimately helped to produce results.

Results and findings

Results: coding decisions and process strategy

Survey and interview responses were analyzed based on their qualitative relevance and fulfillment of an associated spatial quality value (see *Survey Analysis – Results and Findings* in the Appendix). These results were quantitatively analyzed and rated on performance, which was based off total positive or negative response-rate of a given question. For example, a question pertaining to social/spatial cohesion (usage value), positive/negative interference (usage value), and diversity (experienced value) received a twenty-six percent response rate answering “likely.” This represented a majority of responses in the positive, and therefore was assigned a positive measure in both categories of usage value and experienced value. Each question in the survey was analyzed according to this method and measured accordingly in the value typology in the policy framework.

Interview questions were analyzed to identify themes, producing categories by which the responses were organized. These categories were developed under both restricted and comprehensive measures. Responses were coded by predominate themes, where replies to questions that had been pre-coded in relation to a particular value typology was considered more strongly over other open-ended replies. In some instances, the vagueness of the response was organized according to the closest category in which it related. As a rudimentary coding strategy, this allowed the identification of the broadest themes and categories of the responses, attributing each response to only one code and often disregarding responses that would be organized under other sub-categories in a more detailed analysis process. As a result, these variables do not depict the full range of each interview response, causing some distortion. The themes identified correlate directly with targeted responses, including questions pertaining to: usage and positive/negative

interference (usage value); past values, diversity, recognizability, identity (experienced value); functionality in time, expansion options, adaptability, sustainable structures (future values). There was emphasis in obtaining answers that directly measured the future value of the case study sites.

Variability in responses for both the survey and interviews was inherent as a reaction to the coding strategy utilized. Observation work was in the form of note and photographic documentation, and primarily supplemental in making decisions on how to measure each particular value category. The table below shows what methods were used to assess each value and the resulting measure given to that value. These positive/negative performance rating were interpreted to relate to spatial justice moves, where spatial overlaps were identified. The findings section will discuss these overlaps in more detail.

Criteria	Method	V	C
		Vinkhuizen	CiBoGa
USAGE VALUE – Organization, Efficiency			
1. Usage	Interviews Survey	-	-
2. Spatial cohesion	Survey Observation	+	+
3. Accessibility	Survey Observation	+	+
4. Positive / Negative interference	Interviews Survey	+	-
EXPERIENCE VALUE – Value Attachment and Identity			
1. Past values	Interviews Survey	--	-
2. Diversity	Interviews Survey	+	-
3. Recognizability	Interviews Survey	-	++
4. Identity	Interviews Survey	+	++
FUTURE VALUE – Functionality and Adaptability			
1. Functionality in time	Interviews	-	+
2. Expansion options	Interviews	+	+
3. Adaptability	Interviews	+	+
4. Sustainable structure	Interviews	+	+

Adapted from *Ruimtelijk Beter Investeren (Better Spatial Investments)*

woFindings

The primary finding from this study was that spatial quality policies do facilitate spatial justice in the case studies investigated. The *Ruimtelijk Beter Investeren* served as an adequate framework to ensure accountability in redevelopment processes but not as a prescription to guarantee all relevant stakeholders are involved in defining spatial quality values and that the values themselves are taken into account in their entirety. Spatial quality policies as defined in the Dutch context serve as a useful and applicable tool to reframe how spatial justice can be instilled in the urban redevelopment process.

The robustness of conclusions and recommendations would benefit from further research, particularly to expand typology of case studies given the relative un-varied options for redevelopment sites in the Groningen region. Results should therefore be regarded prudently. Original research questions are used as a framework to discuss key

findings of how spatial quality policies are applied in the Dutch context.

Are Dutch spatial quality policies adequate in addressing spatial injustices in urban regeneration projects?

The outcome of using spatial quality policies as applied to the case studies of CiBoGa and Vinkhuizen is high spatial qualities that result in just spaces. It was determined that if spatial quality is achieved (positive measure) – it can be assumed that spatial justice can be achieved. A high spatial quality can result in either low OR high spatial justice. Low spatial quality however can result in ONLY low spatial justice.

To determine if spatial quality policies do indeed (effectively) address spatial injustice, the positive or negative results gathered from the surveys, interviews, and observations were applied to one of the spatial quality values. Measures of the spatial quality value criteria were then given a numerical rating based on spatial justice moves of spatial claim, power, and links (see

Rating System		
Highly sufficient	++	(2)
Moderately sufficient	+	(1)
Moderately insufficient	-	(-1)
Highly insufficient	--	(-2)

Vinkhuizen	Spatial CLAIM	CiBoGa
1	Spatial cohesion	1
1	Usage	-1
-2	Past Values	-1
-1	Recognizability	2
-1		1

Vinkhuizen	Spatial POWER	CiBoGa
1	Accessibility	1
1	Adaptability	1
1	Sustainability	1
-1	Function in time	1
2		4

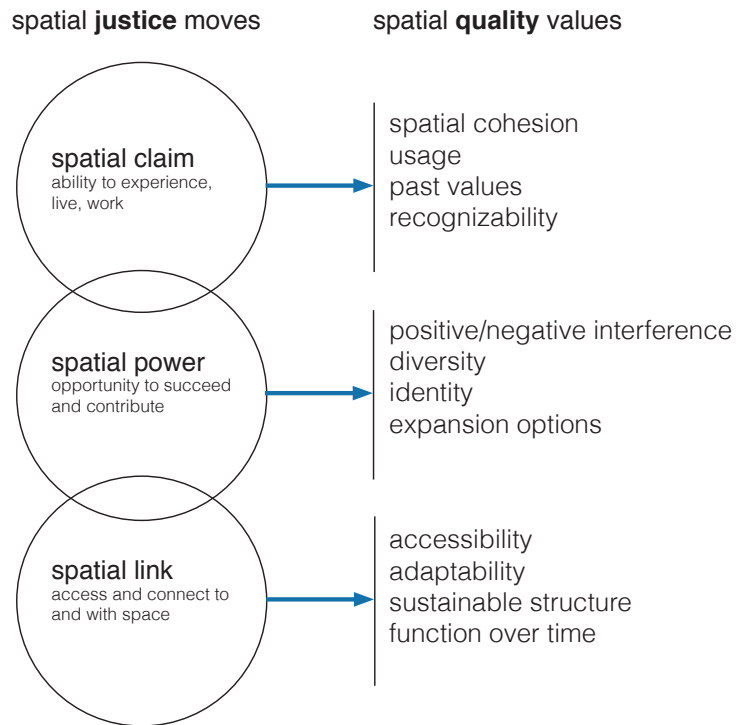
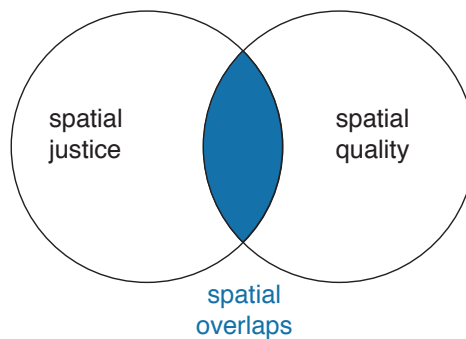
Vinkhuizen	Spatial LINKS	CiBoGa
1	Interferences (+.-)	1
1	Diversity	1
1	Identity	1
-1	Expansion option	1
2		4

tables, left). The outcome of this quantified the relative positive or negative spatial claim, power, or link Vinkhuizen or CiBoGa possess. The results also yielded the spatial overlaps of spatial quality and justice. These overlaps are the values defined by the Dutch spatial quality criterion (e.g. adaptability, identity, etc.) but when applied to spatial justice moves (spatial claim, power, link) that produce those values that have the potential to produce just spaces. The tables (above) and the diagram (below) quantify these values and the spatial relationships.

Results are not entirely conclusive, however, as factors such as considerable spatial, racial, gender, socio-economic, or environmental disparities are not prevalent that would significantly challenge the application of spatial quality policies as a proactive measure in addressing inequality.

How can or does spatial quality policy instill spatial claim, spatial power, or spatial links?

Spatial quality policy offers accountability for stakeholders and processes for how redevelopment is approached and measured, an essential component in tactical methods that can ensure or instill spatial claim, power, or links. As a result of the spatial overlaps of spatial quality values and spatial justice moves, the policy should be used as an equalizer in what values are to be considered and emphasized. Subjectivity is pervasive in the interpretation of how these values are weighted and measured, however, providing some level of transparency and creating an environment for greater



democratization in the development process can help to avoid opaqueness.

The policy does not ensure all stakeholders are represented despite suggested processes in how inclusionary practices should move forward, as defined by the Dutch *Ruimtelijk Beter Investeren*. In this capacity, spatial quality policy hinders the ability for just spatial claim, power, or links because all relevant stakeholders are not necessarily involved in determining which values are weighted and measured. For example, in the case of CiBoGa, only business owners, developers, housing associations, and government were involved. The fact that residents (old and new) had minimal participation is reflected in some of the low measurements of the usage value.

Limitations

Groningen is a relatively homogenous region of The Netherlands regarding demographics, specifically. The results of this in regards to this study is relatively equalized social interactions, this of course not a totally universal scenario, that can offer limited variation in final conclusions. To develop the study even further, it would be necessary to include a more diverse range of case studies, particularly with greater differentiation in diversity (racially, socio-economically, immigrant status, etc.) as a way to test the effectiveness of spatial quality policies in addressing more contentious unjust spaces (as compared to the current case study sites analyzed).

Introductions were provided in the survey, but possessing greater involvement with the communities would have enabled more transparent motivations in the conducting of the survey. The objectives may not have been entirely clear and responses could have undetected variations due to those surveyed possessing different perceptions of intended results. In future processes, longer interactions with the neighborhood could aid in the capturing of a larger sample-size through the establishment of community networks. A separate survey for residents on the periphery of each case study as well as those residents who moved away from the site pre-redevelopment would also provide more conclusive results. Ideally, a follow-up survey would be necessary to appropriately address such discrepancies. The interviews also require an expansion of both participants and questions. Due to time constraints and a lack of responses from key stakeholders involved in the redevelopment of CiBoGa and/or Vinkhuizen, results of interviews are not entirely conclusive as they show a semi-singular perspective.

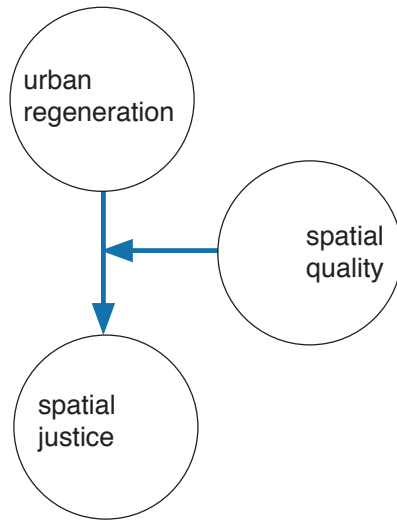
Another limitation during the process of this study was Dutch language barriers in understanding nuances of both spatial policy and spatial quality policy. Despite translations of key documents, the extent to which was necessary to understand full concepts or policies were hindered due to the number of documents available exclusively in Dutch.

Part Four

Conclusion

Implications of addressing urban regeneration

Literature surrounding methods of using policy to address spatial injustices is largely critical and focuses on the concept of “symptom treatment, a formula applied only when social contrasts increase” (Kruythoff, 2003, p. 200). Policy measures, in this case Dutch spatial quality policies, are not an adequate prescription to resolve the complexity of



spatial injustice, nor does this study intend to make such an assumption. The focus has been to identify interventions that aim to pre-emptively reduce uneven development in regeneration processes (see diagram, left). Spatial quality as a concept must be “broadened from a purely ‘adding up’ of different spatial quality preferences estranged from their social context to a relational definition” as a means to be applicable in a broad range of contexts (Moulaert et. al., 2011, p. 2).

Expanding current processes of implementation such as improving inclusionary practices and decision-making to involve a broader stakeholder group could increase transparency. This simultaneously would result in more community-driven approaches to ensure spatial quality policies are reflective of those directly impacted by redevelopment. Using the established measurement system as a review process becomes essential in guaranteeing spatial quality values are addressed.

Transitioning spatial quality policies from the Dutch perspective to different localities such as the United States becomes a process in converting policies from centralized to decentralized systems. As The Netherlands continues to move toward similar neoliberal approaches as the U.S., the implications of this horizontal scaling requires a more contextual approach to occur in respect to how policy is activated on the ground. This research supports the implementation of *all* spatial quality values as a ‘best practice’ approach to ensure spatial justice can be achieved in urban regeneration processes. In order for elements of the policy to make it to legislation, however, it can be assumed only portions of the policy would be implemented. The most important measurements recommended to be emphasized in such a scenario would be those with criteria under the usage and experienced value, with particular importance placed on spatial cohesion, accessibility, positive/negative interference, diversity, and identity. Methods used to apply spatial quality recommendations for improved spatial justice in decentralized contexts

requires a triangulation approach such as policy recommendations at various governmental scales. In the U.S., a radical adjustment to existing legislation, specifically in regards to legal systems and perceptions of civic duty, must occur for spatial quality policies to be truly effective. This is necessary for concepts of spatial justice to challenge the notion of individual property rights

Recommendations overview for addressing spatial justice in urban regeneration

1. *Focus on inclusionary practices in stakeholder groups through improved decision-making:* a weakness in the Dutch spatial policy document, *Ruimtelijk Beter Investeren*, is that despite reference to how stakeholder relationships should be carried out, there is minimal reference to who should be involved. From the case studies examined, uneven representation existed in this respect. To improve approaches in addressing issues of spatial justice in urban regeneration projects, including a more diverse range of decision-makers is necessary.
2. *Involvement of community-driven processes:* In accompaniment with inclusionary practices, the spatial quality policy in the Dutch context must develop specifications that encourage bottom-up participation processes. Due to the policy being created under centralized governance, public participation needs bolstering to encourage greater representation of those impacted by policy measures and spatial (in) justice(s).
3. *Review process to ensure spatial quality and justice processes are addressed:* The *Ruimtelijk Beter Investeren* offers criterion for measuring the positive or negative spatial quality of a site, but the overlaps with spatial justice need a more comprehensive review process to ensure values are addressed. By providing standardized evaluation methods, the success or failure of using spatial quality to address issues of spatial (in) justice can be more easily quantified.
4. *Contextual applications:* The use of spatial quality policies is most comprehensive in The Netherlands but should be considered in other contexts, particularly the United States. Developing strategies that can translate policies from centralized to decentralized governments requires a multifaceted approach and scalable responses.

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Appendix

Survey instrument and materials (English and Dutch)

Supplemental survey results

Capstone Poster



WHAT IS THE QUALITY OF YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD?

You're invited to participate in a study exploring the spatial quality of this neighborhood as a part of a master's thesis project on the subject of urban planning. Your perspective on these questions is important to ensure that the results of this research are relevant to this community. The results of this research will be used for academic purposes only. This should take approximately 15 minutes. There are no risks to you in participating and your responses will remain anonymous. If you do not feel comfortable answering any of the questions please feel free to decline.

What is the name of your neighborhood?			
What is your relationship to this neighborhood?	Resident	Merchant	Other

Perception of your neighborhood	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
This neighborhood is better in comparison to where I used to live					
Residents in my area are willing to help their neighbors					
Residents in my neighborhood are ethnically diverse					
Residents in this neighborhood can be trusted					
Residents in this neighborhood generally don't get along with each other					
There is no other neighborhood I would rather live					
I enjoy taking walks through my neighborhood					

Satisfaction with your neighborhood	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Not satisfied	Very not satisfied	Don't know
How satisfied are you with the following in your neighborhood:					
Child recreation					
Adult recreation					
Shopping					
Transportation					
Public space					
Safety					
Amenities (supermarket, medical services, schools)					
Are you generally satisfied with your neighborhood?					

Community Cohesion & Informal Social Control	Very likely	Likely	Unlikely	Very unlikely	Don't know
If a group of children were spray-painting graffiti on a local building, how likely is it that you/your neighbors would do something?					
If there was a fight in front of your house and someone was being threatened, how likely is it that you or your neighbors would break it up?					

Quality of life						
When you think about your overall quality of life, what are the three main things that contribute most to your quality of life? (<i>Circle three</i>)	Family and friends	Community	Health, work, job or career	Money – income (including financial stability)	House or home / Lifestyle	Interests and activities (exercise, hobbies)
	Location (including country, the city, sea)	Education or spirituality (church)	Safety / Happiness	None	Don't know	Other – Specify:

Your residency						
How many years have you been a resident of this neighborhood? (<i>Circle one</i>)	1 year or less	2-5 years	6-10 years	11-15 years	16-20 years	21 or more years
How many people live in your household?	1 person	2 people	3 people	4 people	5 people	6 or more people
Do you rent or own your home?	Rent			Own		
Information about you						
Male / Female (<i>Circle one</i>)	Male			Female		
What is your approximate age?	20-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71 or older
Level of education	Elementary School	Completed High School (not VWO)	Completed High School (VWO)	Completed HBO	Completed University Bachelor	Completed University Master or PhD
Occupation	Gov. Worker	Entrepreneur	Student	Retired	Unemployed	Other
Marital Status	Married		Single		Other	



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If you would like to participate, please follow this URL:

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/groningenQUALITY>



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ENQUETE NAAR RUIMTELIJKE KWALITEIT !

U wordt uitgenodigd om deel te nemen aan een onderzoek naar de 'ruimtelijke kwaliteit' van deze buurt. Dit onderzoek is onderdeel van een afstudeeronderzoek bij de Rijksuniversiteit Groningen. Uw mening is van belang om er zeker van te zijn dat de uitkomsten van het onderzoek goed passen bij deze buurt. De uitkomsten van het onderzoek zullen uitsluitend voor onderwijsdoeleinden worden gebruikt en uw antwoorden zullen anoniem blijven. Als u deel wilt nemen, wilt u dan naar deze site gaan:

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U wordt uitgenodigd om deel te nemen aan een onderzoek naar de 'ruimtelijke kwaliteit' van deze buurt. Dit onderzoek is onderdeel van een afstudeeronderzoek bij de Rijksuniversiteit Groningen. Uw mening is van belang om er zeker van te zijn dat de uitkomsten van het onderzoek goed passen bij deze buurt. De uitkomsten van het onderzoek zullen uitsluitend voor onderwijsdoeleinden worden gebruikt en uw antwoorden zullen anoniem blijven. Als u deel wilt nemen, wilt u dan naar deze site gaan:

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/groningenQUALITY>



rijksuniversiteit
groningen

ENQUETE NAAR RUIMTELIJKE KWALITEIT !

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WAT IS DE KWALITEIT VAN UW BUURT?

U wordt gevraagd om deel te nemen aan een onderzoek naar de 'ruimtelijke kwaliteit' van deze buurt. Dit onderzoek is onderdeel van een afstudeeronderzoek op het thema van de stedelijke planologie. Uw mening over onderstaande onderwerpen is van belang om er zeker van te zijn dat de uitkomsten van het onderzoek goed passen bij deze buurt. De uitkomsten van het onderzoek zullen uitsluitend voor onderwijsdoeleinden worden gebruikt. Het invullen van deze vragenlijst duurt maximaal 15 minuten. Uw antwoorden zullen anoniem blijven. Als u liever niet deelneemt aan het onderzoek, aarzelt u dan niet om dat kenbaar te maken.

Hoe heet deze buurt?			
Waat is uw relatie met deze buurt?	Bewoner	Winkeler/Ondernemer	Anders

Perceptie van uw buurt	Helemaal mee eens	Mee eens	Niet mee eens	Helemaal niet mee eens	Weet niet
Deze buurt is beter dan de vorige buurt waar ik woonde					
Bewoners uit mijn omgeving zijn bereid hun burens te helpen					
Bewoners in deze buurt zijn ethnisch gevarieerd					
Bewoners in deze buurt zijn te vertrouwen					
Bewoners in deze buurt kunnen over het algemeen niet goed met elkaar overweg					
Er is geen andere buurt waar ik zou willen wonen					
Ik geniet ervan om door mijn buurt te wandelen					

Tevredenheid met uw buurt	Zeerv tevreden	Tevreden	Ontevreden	Zeerv ontevreden	Weet niet
Hoe tevreden bent u met de volgende dingen in uw buurt:					
Recreatie/ontspanningsmogelijkheden voor kinderen					
Recreatie/ontspanningsmogelijkheden voor volwassenen					
Winkelen					
Vervoer/Transport					
Openbare ruimte					
Veiligheid					
Voorzieningen (supermarkt, medische voorzieningen, scholen)					
Bent u over het algemeen tevreden met uw buurt?					

Gemeenschapssamenhang en informele sociale controle	Zeer waarschijnlijk	Waarschijnlijk	Onwaarschijnlijk	Zeer onwaarschijnlijk	Weet niet
Als een groep kinderen bezig zou zijn om graffiti op een gebouw te spuiten, hoe waarschijnlijk is het dat u of uw burens iets zouden doen?					
Als er een handgemeen vlak voor uw huis zou zijn en iemand zou bedreigd worden, hoe waarschijnlijk is het dat u of uw burens er een eind aan zouden maken?					

Kwaliteit van leven						
Als u denkt aan uw levenskwaliteit, wat zijn dan de drie belangrijkste dingen die daaraan bijdragen? (Omcirkel drie)	Familie en vrienden	Gemeenschap	Gezondheid, werk, baan, of carrière	Geld – inkomen (inclusief financiële stabiliteit)	Huis / Levensstijl	Interesses en activiteiten (bewegen, hobbies)
	Locatie (inclusief het land, de stad, zee)	Onderwijs of spiritualiteit (kerk)	Veiligheid / Geluk	Geen	Weet niet	Anders, te weten:

Uw huishouden						
Hoeveel jaren woont u in deze buurt (Omcirkel één)	1 jaar of minder	2-5 jaren	6-10 jaren	11-15 jaren	16-20 jaren	21 of meer jaren
Hoeveel mensen behoren tot uw huishouden?	1 persoon	2 personen	3 personen	4 personen	5 personen	6 of meer personen
Bent u huurder of eigenaar van uw woning?	Huurder			Eigenaar		
Persoonlijke informatie						
Bent u man of vrouw?	Man			Vrouw		
Hoe oud bent u?	20-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71 of ouder
Uw onderwijsniveau	Lagere school	Middelbare school afgemaakt (niet VWO)	Middelbare school afgemaakt (VWO)	HBO opleiding afgemaakt	Universitaire bachelor afgemaakt	Universitaire master of promotie afgemaakt
Beroep	Ambtenaar	Ondernemer	Student	Met pensioen	Werkloos	Anders
Uw burgerlijke staat	Getrouwd		Vrijgezel		Anders	

SURVEY ANALYSIS – Results and Findings

Perception of your neighborhood	
This neighborhood is better in comparison to where I used to live	Recognizability, identity (experienced)
Residents in my area are willing to help their neighbors	Spatial cohesion, positive/negative interference (usage)
Residents in my neighborhood are ethnically diverse	Diversity (experienced)
Residents in this neighborhood can be trusted	Diversity (experienced)
Residents in this neighborhood generally don't get along with each other	Diversity (experienced)
There is no other neighborhood I would rather live	Recognizability, identity, past values (experienced)
I enjoy taking walks through my neighborhood	Recognizability, identity (experienced)

Satisfaction with your neighborhood	
How satisfied are you with the following in your neighborhood:	Usage, accessibility (usage)
Child recreation	“ “
Adult recreation	“ “
Shopping	“ “
Transportation	“ “
Public space	“ “
Safety	“ “
Amenities (supermarket, medical services, schools)	“ “
Are you generally satisfied with your neighborhood?	“ “

Community Cohesion & Informal Social Control	
If a group of children were spray-painting graffiti on a local building, how likely is it that you/your neighbors would do something?	Spatial cohesion, positive/negative interference (usage); Diversity (experienced)
If there was a fight in front of your house and someone was being threatened, how likely is it that you or your neighbors would break it up?	Spatial cohesion, positive/negative interference (usage); Diversity (experienced)

Quality of life						
When you think about your overall quality of life, what are the three main things that contribute most to your quality of life? <i>(Circle three)</i> Identity, recognizability, past values (experienced)	Family and friends	Community	Health, work, job or career	Money – income (including financial stability)	House or home / Lifestyle	Interests and activities (exercise, hobbies)
	Location (including country, the city, sea)	Education or spirituality (church)	Safety / Happiness	None	Don't know	Other – Specify:

Your residency – Diversity, past values (experienced)						
How many years have you been a resident of this neighborhood? <i>(Circle one)</i>	1 year or less	2-5 years	6-10 years	11-15 years	16-20 years	21 or more years
How many people live in your household?	1 person	2 people	3 people	4 people	5 people	6 or more people
Do you rent or own your home?	Rent			Own		
Information about you - Diversity (experienced)						
Male / Female <i>(Circle one)</i>	Male			Female		
What is your approximate age?	20-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71 or older
Level of education	Elementary School	Completed High School (not VWO)	Completed High School (VWO)	Completed HBO	Completed University Bachelor	Completed University Master or PhD
Occupation	Gov. Worker	Entrepreneur	Student	Retired	Unemployed	Other
Marital Status	Married		Single		Other	

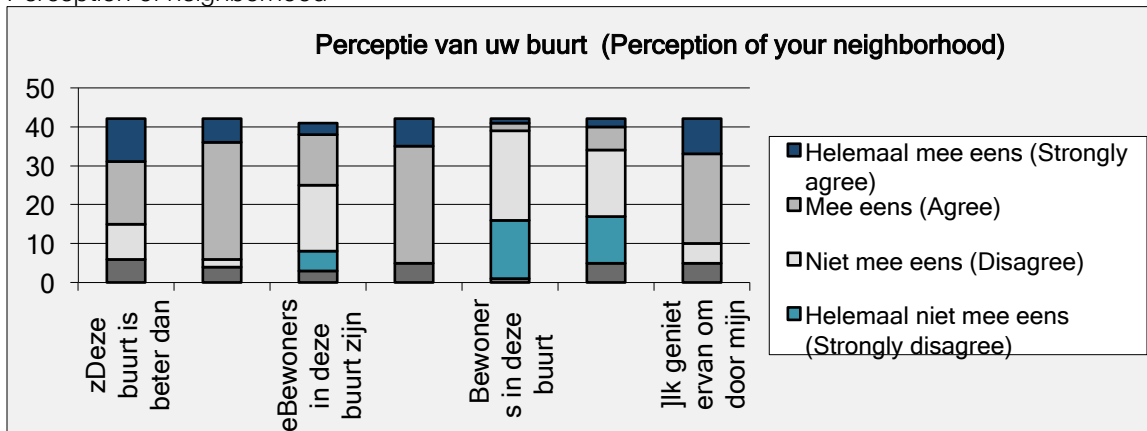
Supplemental Survey Results - CiBoGa

Hoe heet deze buurt? (What is the name of your neighborhood?)	
Answer Options	Response Count
	42

Waat is uw relatie met deze buurt? (What is your relationship to this neighborhood?)					
Answer Options	Bewoner (Resident)	Winkeler/Ondernemer (Merchant)	Anders (Other)	Rating Average	Response Count
	42	0	0	1.00	42

Perceptie van uw buurt (Perception of your neighborhood)						
Answer Options	Helemaal mee eens (Strongly agree)	Mee eens (Agree)	Niet mee eens (Disagree)	Helemaal niet mee eens (Strongly disagree)	Weet niet (Don't know)	Response Count
Deze buurt is beter dan de vorige buurt waar ik woonde (This neighborhood is better in comparison to where I used to live)	11	16	9	0	6	42
Bewoners uit mijn omgeving zijn bereid hun burenen te helpen (Residents in my area are willing to help their neighbors)	6	30	2	0	4	42
Bewoners in deze buurt zijn ethnisch gevarieerd (Residents in my neighborhood are ethnically diverse)	3	13	17	5	3	41
Bewoners in deze buurt zijn te vertrouwen (Residents in this neighborhood can be trusted)	7	30	0	0	5	42
Bewoners in deze buurt kunnen over het algemeen niet goed met elkaar overweg (Residents in this neighborhood generally don't get along with each other)	1	2	23	15	1	42
Er is geen andere buurt waar ik zou willen wonen (There is no other neighborhood I would rather live)	2	6	17	12	5	42
Ik geniet ervan om door mijn buurt te wandelen (I enjoy taking walks through my neighborhood)	9	23	5	0	5	42

Perception of neighborhood



Tevredenheid met uw buurt (Satisfaction with your neighborhood) Hoe tevreden bent u met de volgende dingen in uw buurt (How satisfied are you with the following in your neighborhood):						
Answer Options	Zeer tevreden (Very satisfied)	Tevreden (Satisfied)	Ontevreden (Not satisfied)	Zeer ontevreden (Very not satisfied)	Weet niet (Don't know)	Response Count
Recreatie/ontspanningsmogelijkheden voor kinderen (Child recreation)	2	13	14	1	11	41
Recreatie/ontspanningsmogelijkheden voor volwassenen (Adult recreation)	9	22	6	0	5	42
Winkelen (Shopping)	22	18	2	0	0	42
Vervoer/Transport (Transportation)	11	21	5	4	1	42
Openbare ruimte (Public space)	6	30	4	1	1	42
Veiligheid (Safety)	8	21	10	3	0	42
Voorzieningen - supermarkt, medische voorzieningen, scholen (Amenities - supermarket, medical services, schools)	28	14	0	0	0	42
Bent u over het algemeen tevreden met uw buurt? (Are you generally satisfied with your neighborhood?)	13	27	1	0	1	42

Als een groep kinderen bezig zou zijn om graffiti op een gebouw te spuiten, hoe waarschijnlijk is het dat u of uw burens iets zouden doen? (If a group of children were spray-painting graffiti on a local building, how likely is it that you/your neighbors would do something?)							
Answer Options	Zeer waarschijnlijk (Very likely)	Waarschijnlijk (Likely)	Onwaarschijnlijk (Unlikely)	Zeer onwaarschijnlijk (Very unlikely)	Weet niet (Don't know)	Rating Average	Response Count
	19	18	2	1	2	1.79	42

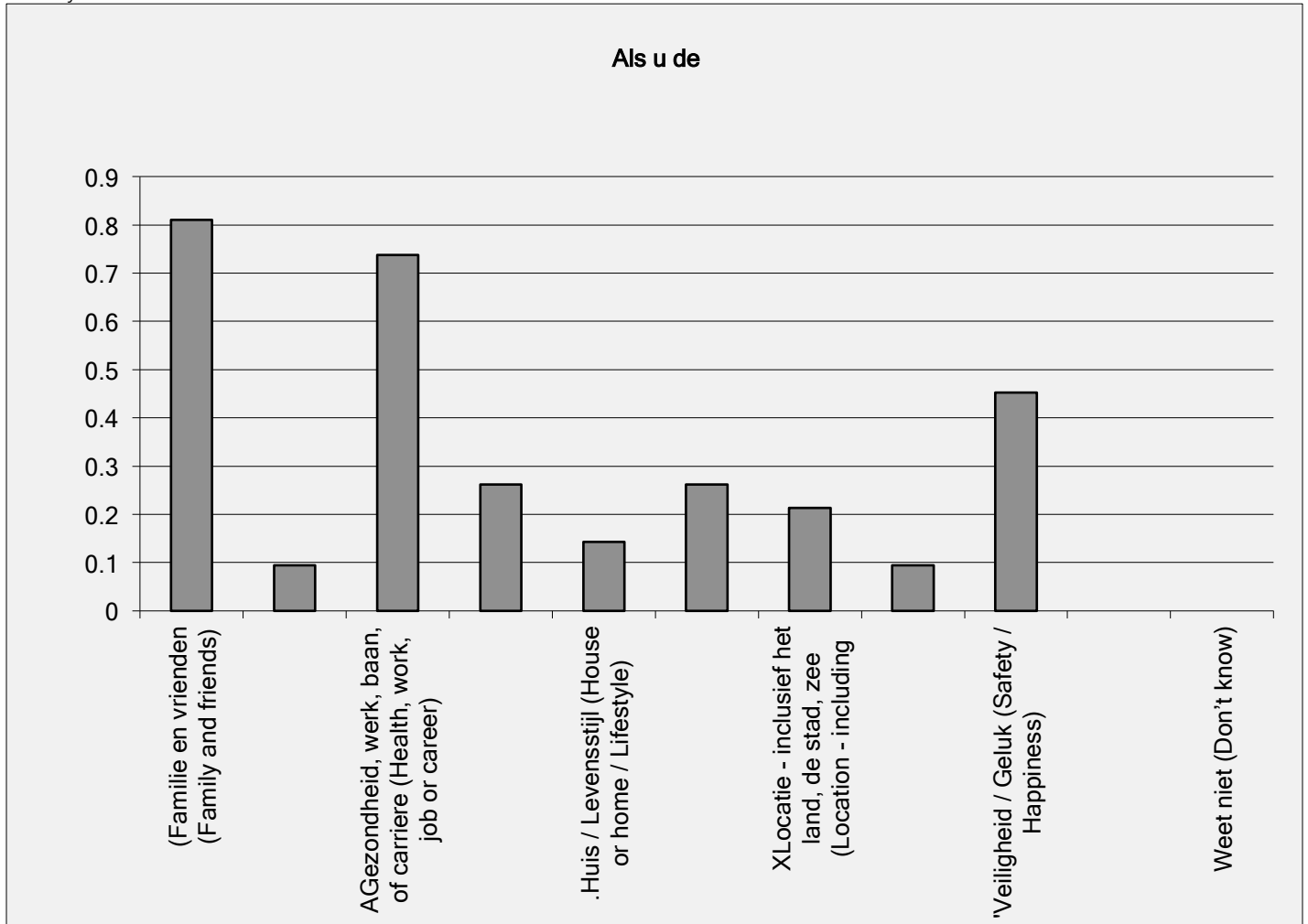
Als er een handgemeen vlak voor uw huis zou zijn en iemand zou bedreigd worden, hoe waarschijnlijk is het dat u of uw burens er een eind aan zouden maken? (If there was a fight in front of your house and someone was being threatened, how likely is it that you or your neighbors would break it up?)

Answer Options	Zeer waarschijnlijk (Very likely)	Waarschijnlijk (Likely)	Onwaarschijnlijk (Unlikely)	Zeer onwaarschijnlijk (Very unlikely)	Weet niet (Don't know)	Rating Average	Response Count
	7	26	4	0	5	2.29	42

Als u denkt aan uw levenskwaliteit, wat zijn dan de drie belangrijkste dingen die daaraan bijdragen? (When you think about your overall quality of life, what are the three main things that contribute most to your quality of life?) Kiezen uit drie (Choose three)

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Familie en vrienden (Family and friends)	81.0%	34
Gemeenschap (Community)	9.5%	4
Gezondheid, werk, baan, of carrière (Health, work, job or career)	73.8%	31
Geld, inkomen - inclusief financiële stabiliteit (Money, income - including financial stability)	26.2%	11
Huis / Levensstijl (House or home / Lifestyle)	14.3%	6
Interesses en activiteiten - bewegen, hobbies (Interests and activities - exercise, hobbies)	26.2%	11
Locatie - inclusief het land, de stad, zee (Location - including country, the city, sea)	21.4%	9
Onderwijs of spiritualiteit - kerk (Education or spirituality - church)	9.5%	4
Veiligheid / Geluk (Safety / Happiness)	45.2%	19
Geen (None)	0.0%	0
Weet niet (Don't know)	0.0%	0
Anders, te weten: (Other – specify)		0

Quality of life



Hoeveel jaren woont u in deze buurt (How many years have you been a resident of this neighborhood?)								
Answer Options	1 jaar of minder (1 year or less)	2-5 jaren (2-5 years)	6-10 jaren (6-10 years)	11-15 jaren (11-15 years)	16-20 jaren (16-20 years)	21 of meer jaren (21 or more years)	Rating Average	Response Count
	17	22	3	0	0	0	1.67	42

Hoeveel mensen behoren tot uw huishouden? (How many people live in your household?)								
Answer Options	1 persoon (1 person)	2 personen (2 people)	3 personen (3 people)	4 personen (4 people)	5 personen (5 people)	6 of meer personen (6 or more people)	Rating Average	Response Count
	7	17	11	6	1	0	2.45	42

Bent u huurder of eigenaar van uw woning? (Do you rent or own your home?)				
Answer Options	Huurder (Rent)	Eigenaar (Own)	Rating Average	Response Count
	17	25	1.60	42

Bent u man of vrouw? (Male / Female)				
Answer Options	Man (Male)	Vrouw (Female)	Rating Average	Response Count
	21	20	1.49	41

Hoe oud bent u? (What is your approximate age?)								
Answer Options	20-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71 of ouder (71 or older)	Rating Average	Response Count
	10	16	5	7	2	1	2.46	41

Uw onderwijsniveau (Level of education)								
Answer Options	Lagere school (Elementary School)	Middelbare school afgemaakt-niet VWO (Completed High School-not VWO)	Middelbare school afgemaakt-VWO (Completed High School-VWO)	HBO opleiding afgemaakt (Completed HBO)	Universitaire bachelor afgemaakt (Completed University Bachelor)	Universitaire master of promotie afgemaakt (Completed University Master or PhD)	Rating Average	Response Count
	0	1	5	10	2	23	5.00	41

Beroep (Occupation)								
Answer Options	Ambtenaar (Government Worker)	Ondernemer (Entrepreneur)	Student (Student)	Met pensioen (Retired)	Werkloos (Unemployed)	Anders (Other)	Rating Average	Response Count
	14	2	5	3	1	16	3.56	41

Uw burgerlijke staat (Marital Status)					
Answer Options	Getrouwd (Married)	Vrijgezel (Single)	Anders (Other)	Rating Average	Response Count
	19	10	12	1.83	41

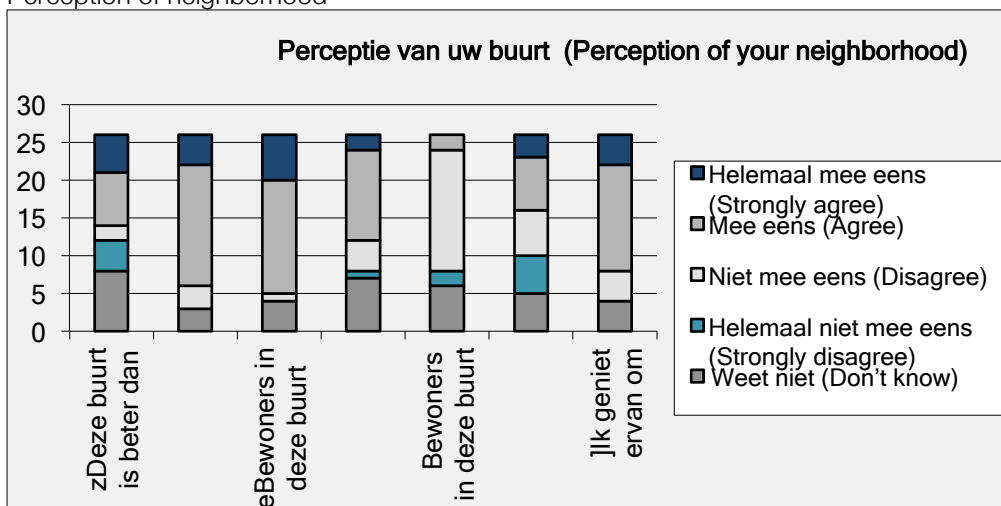
Supplemental Survey Results - Vinkhuizen

Hoe heet deze buurt? (What is the name of your neighborhood?)	
Answer Options	Response Count
	26

Wat is uw relatie met deze buurt? (What is your relationship to this neighborhood?)					
Answer Options	Bewoner (Resident)	Winkeler/Ondernemer (Merchant)	Anders (Other)	Rating Average	Response Count
	24	2	0	1.08	26

Perceptie van uw buurt (Perception of your neighborhood)					
Answer Options	Helemaal mee eens (Strongly agree)	Mee eens (Agree)	Niet mee eens (Disagree)	Helemaal niet mee eens (Strongly disagree)	Weet niet (Don't know)
Deze buurt is beter dan de vorige buurt waar ik woonde (This neighborhood is better in comparison to where I used to live)	5	7	2	4	8
Bewoners uit mijn omgeving zijn bereid hun burens te helpen (Residents in my area are willing to help their neighbors)	4	16	3	0	3
Bewoners in deze buurt zijn ethnisch gevarieerd (Residents in my neighborhood are ethnically diverse)	6	15	1	0	4
Bewoners in deze buurt zijn te vertrouwen (Residents in this neighborhood can be trusted)	2	12	4	1	7
Bewoners in deze buurt kunnen over het algemeen niet goed met elkaar overweg (Residents in this neighborhood generally don't get along with each other)	0	2	16	2	6
Er is geen andere buurt waar ik zou willen wonen (There is no other neighborhood I would rather live)	3	7	6	5	5
Ik geniet ervan om door mijn buurt te wandelen (I enjoy taking walks through my neighborhood)	4	14	4	0	4

Perception of neighborhood



Tevredenheid met uw buurt (Satisfaction with your neighborhood) Hoe tevreden bent u met de volgende dingen in uw buurt (How satisfied are you with the following in your neighborhood):						
Answer Options	Zeervrededen (Very satisfied)	Tevreden (Satisfied)	Ontevreden (Not satisfied)	Zeervrededen (Very not satisfied)	Weet niet (Don't know)	Response Count
Recreatie/ontspanningsmogelijkheden voor kinderen (Child recreation)	4	11	2	0	9	26
Recreatie/ontspanningsmogelijkheden voor volwassenen (Adult recreation)	3	10	3	1	9	26
Winkelen (Shopping)	11	12	1	1	1	26
Vervoer/Transport (Transportation)	10	14	1	0	1	26
Openbare ruimte (Public space)	5	16	1	0	4	26
Veiligheid (Safety)	3	16	6	1	0	26
Voorzieningen - supermarkt, medische voorzieningen, scholen (Amenities - supermarket, medical services, schools)	12	13	0	1	0	26
Bent u over het algemeen tevreden met uw buurt? (Are you generally satisfied with your neighborhood?)	6	20	0	0	0	26

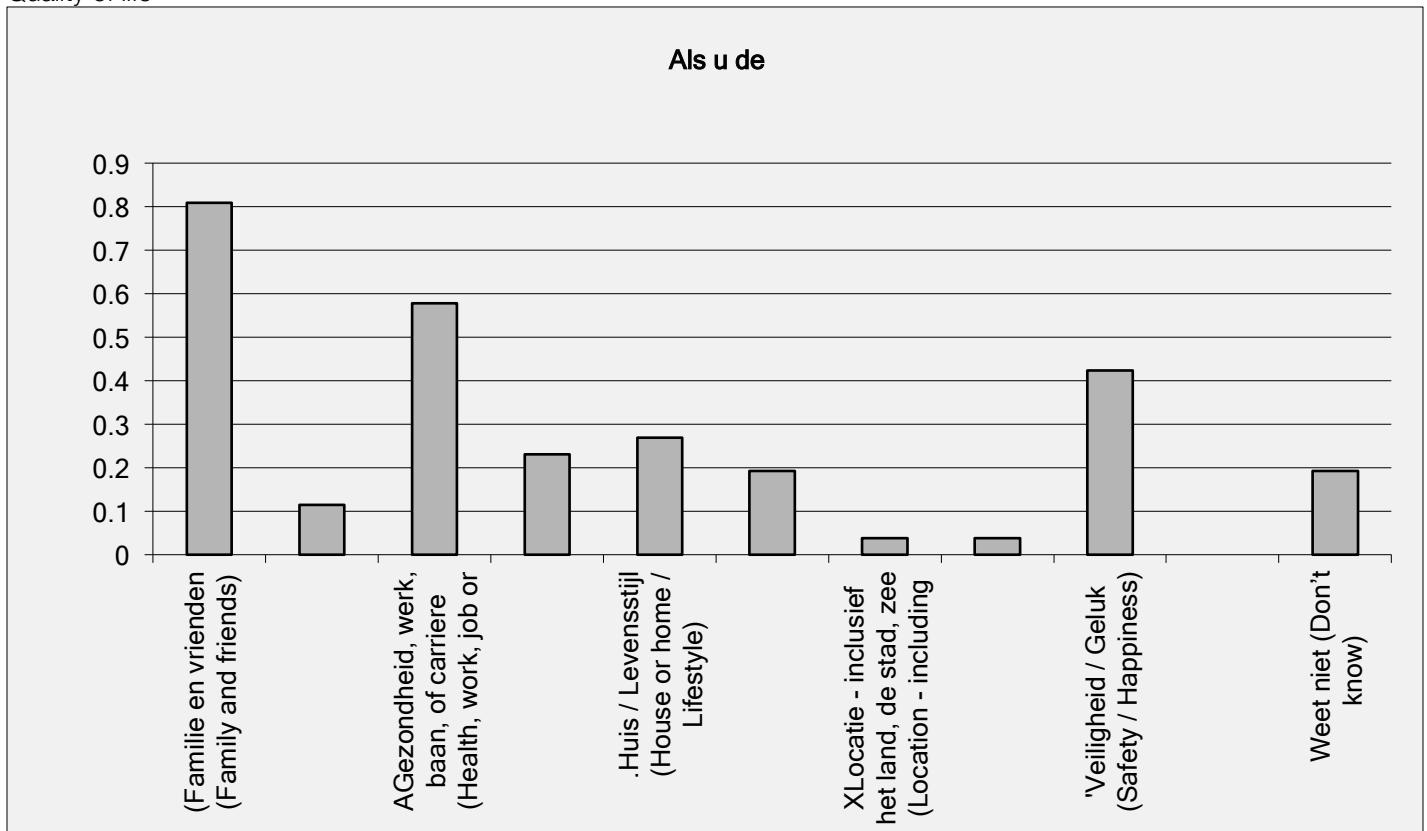
Als een groep kinderen bezig zou zijn om graffiti op een gebouw te spuiten, hoe waarschijnlijk is het dat u of uw buren iets zouden doen? (If a group of children were spray-painting graffiti on a local building, how likely is it that you/your neighbors would do something?)							
Answer Options	Zeervrededen (Very likely)	Waarschijnlijk (Likely)	Onwaarschijnlijk (Unlikely)	Zeervrededen (Very unlikely)	Weet niet (Don't know)	Rating Average	Response Count
	6	7	8	3	2	2.54	26

Als er een handgemeen vlak voor uw huis zou zijn en iemand zou bedreigd worden, hoe waarschijnlijk is het dat u of uw buren er een eind aan zouden maken? (If there was a fight in front of your house and someone was being threatened, how likely is it that your or your neighbors would break it up?)							
Answer Options	Zeervrededen (Very likely)	Waarschijnlijk (Likely)	Onwaarschijnlijk (Unlikely)	Zeervrededen (Very unlikely)	Weet niet (Don't know)	Rating Average	Response Count
	3	10	9	2	2	2.62	26

Als u denkt aan uw levenskwaliteit, wat zijn dan de drie belangrijkste dingen die daaraan bijdragen? (When you think about your overall quality of life, what are the three main things that contribute most to your quality of life?) Kiezen uit drie (Choose three)

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Familie en vrienden (Family and friends)	80.8%	21
Gemeen-schap (Community)	11.5%	3
Gezondheid, werk, baan, of carriere (Health, work, job or career)	57.7%	15
Geld, inkomen - inclusief financiële stabiliteit (Money, income - including financial stability)	23.1%	6
Huis / Levensstijl (House or home / Lifestyle)	26.9%	7
Interesses en activiteiten - bewegen, hobbies (Interests and activities - exercise, hobbies)	19.2%	5
Locatie - inclusief het land, de stad, zee (Location - including country, the city, sea)	3.8%	1
Onderwijs of spiritualiteit - kerk (Education or spirituality - church)	3.8%	1
Veiligheid / Geluk (Safety / Happiness)	42.3%	11
Geen (None)	0.0%	0
Weet niet (Don't know)	19.2%	5
Anders, te weten: (Other – specify)		0

Quality of life



Hoeveel jaren woont u in deze buurt (How many years have you been a resident of this neighborhood?)								
Answer Options	1 jaar of minder (1 year or less)	2-5 jaren (2-5 years)	6-10 jaren (6-10 years)	11-15 jaren (11-15 years)	16-20 jaren (16-20 years)	21 of meer jaren (21 or more years)	Rating Average	Response Count
	2	4	4	3	4	9	4.15	26

Hoeveel mensen behoren tot uw huishouden? (How many people live in your household?)								
Answer Options	1 persoon (1 person)	2 personen (2 people)	3 personen (3 people)	4 personen (4 people)	5 personen (5 people)	6 of meer personen (6 or more people)	Rating Average	Response Count
	8	8	4	3	3	0	2.42	26

Bent u huurder of eigenaar van uw woning? (Do you rent or own your home?)				
Answer Options	Huurder (Rent)	Eigenaar (Own)	Rating Average	Response Count
	19	7	1.27	26

Bent u man of vrouw? (Male / Female)				
Answer Options	Man (Male)	Vrouw (Female)	Rating Average	Response Count
	15	11	1.42	26

Hoe oud bent u? (What is your approximate age?)								
Answer Options	20-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71 of ouder (71 or older)	Rating Average	Response Count
	6	4	2	3	6	5	3.54	26

Uw onderwijsniveau (Level of education)								
Answer Options	Lagere school (Elementary School)	Middelbare school afgemaakt-niet VWO (Completed High School-not VWO)	Middelbare school afgemaakt-VWO (Completed High School-VWO)	HBO opleiding afgemaakt (Completed HBO)	Universitaire bachelor afgemaakt (Completed University Bachelor)	Universitaire master of promotie afgemaakt (Completed University Master or PhD)	Rating Average	Response Count
	1	16	6	2	0	1	2.50	26

Beroep (Occupation)								
Answer Options	Ambtenaar (Government Worker)	Ondernemer (Entrepreneur)	Student (Student)	Met pensioen (Retired)	Werkloos (Unemployed)	Anders (Other)	Rating Average	Response Count
	2	3	4	10	0	6	3.84	25

Uw burgerlijke staat (Marital Status)					
Answer Options	Getrouwd (Married)	Vrijgezel (Single)	Anders (Other)	Rating Average	Response Count
	11	7	8	1.88	26

SPATIAL [IN]JUSTICE

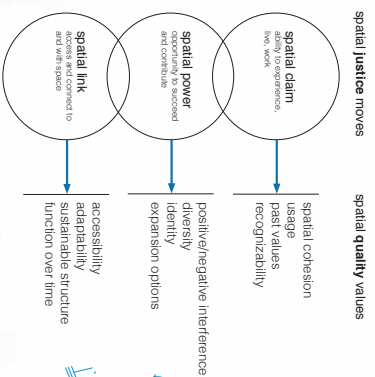
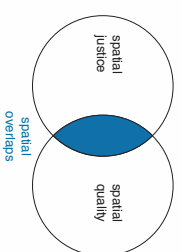
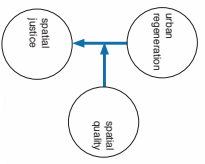
The role of spatial justice in the regeneration of urban spaces

Sarah Bassett | University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign | Department of Urban and Regional Planning

Spatial injustices are and continue to be rooted in the social and physical infrastructures that have been formed through decades of uneven (re)development processes. Spatial justice can be recognized through the connectivity between spatial claim, spatial power, and spatial links through the formation of solidarities across differences to change or reconfigure injustices.

This study has looked at the engagement on both social and spatial terms of Dutch spatial quality policies as a way to measure spatial justice in two urban redevelopments in Groningen, The Netherlands.

These policies in the Dutch context give direction on how to approach spatial injustice - the relationship between social and spatial dimensions - in regeneration processes as a way to mitigate unjust impacts on our cultural geographies. Values are used as a scalable response to measure factors of the redevelopment process, including the usage, perceived, and future value of an urban space.



spatial power +

spatial claim -

spatial links +

spatial power ++

spatial claim -

spatial links ++

spatial justice

"spatial claim: ability to live, work, or experience space"

"spatial links: accessibility to connect to and with other spaces"

"spatial power: opportunity to succeed in and contribute to space"

"spatial justice is an ongoing contestation to engage in the struggles over geography"

"space is ideological, socially produced, disputed, and changing among political, economic, and geographic territories"

spatial quality

perceived value: diversity, identity, value attachment

future value: adaptability, functionality, sustainability

usage value: organization, spatial cohesion, accessibility

spatial quality policy does NOT ensure all stakeholders are represented

spatial quality policy provides accountability in how redevelopment is approached

spatial overlaps

low spatial quality can result ONLY in low spatial justice

high spatial quality can result in low OR high spatial justice

If spatial quality is achieved (positive measure) - it can be assumed spatial justice may also be achieved

spatial quality policies applied to CIOGOGa and Vinkhuizen have high spatial qualities that result in just spaces

