

### Who are we?

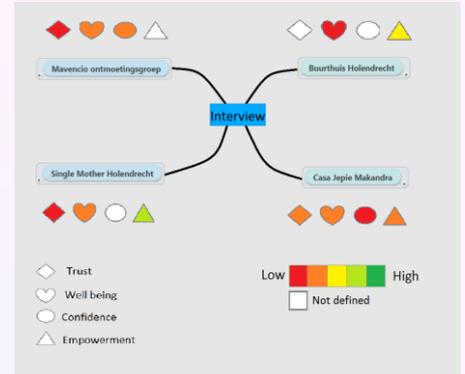
We are 5 students from Delft and Rotterdam, who are researching how citizens and the municipality of Amsterdam South-East are interacting with each other, and what can be improved.

The focus is on the single mothers in the Vensterpolder and Holendrecht. We've looked at the daily rhythms of their lives and how they interact with the environment and the municipality. We've identified challenges in the interaction and hope to improve to an increasing level of connectivity and a higher quality of life.

### The city rhythm research:

The research is carried out by Delft University, AMS Institute and 6 cities in the Netherlands: Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Zaanstad, Den Haag, Helmond and Zoetermeer with the support of the "Digitale Steden Agenda", a network organisation around smart cities.

This research aims to enhance the sense of living conditions in a specific neighbourhood by stimulating social cohesion through the creation of shared rhythms. Rhythms can be stimulating and rhythms can be detrimental. Rhythms can discipline people and rhythms can facilitate self-organisation. Rhythms can nurture well-being and rhythms can indicate when something is wrong.



### Difference in Rhythm:

We found that there is different between the municipalities. There are some key differences we have found.

Mothers live on a day by day basis, they're rhythm is based on surviving and not as much on long term increase of the quality of life. Municipalities are focussed on long-term, where appointments have to be made in advance. The mothers don't have the time to look further in advance due to their day to day surviving.

Municipalities are also very bureaucratic, focussed on following rules and procedures and this makes it very static. This is contra to the mothers who are more social in behaviour and the rhythm changes faster due to small changes having a big effect on their lives

### Yupta analyse:

We found there is a difference in the perception on how mothers see the municipality.

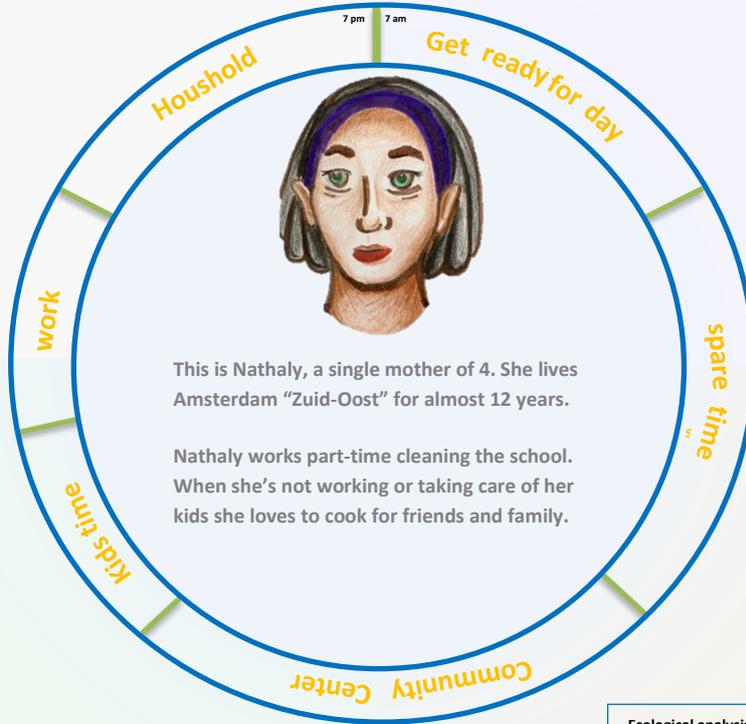
**Relation:** While both agree that the role of the municipality is important, engagement and reputation is much lower according to the mothers compared to the view of the municipality.

**Action:** Negotiation and Quality of deeds is lower according to the mothers then according. Reciprocity is higher.

**Time:** Time is generally less important according to the mothers. Synchronizing performance is especially lower.

**Place:** Emotional space and environmental impact is higher, while body space and situated agency is lower.

This shows a mismatch in how the municipality think the mother sees them compared to how the mothers actually see them



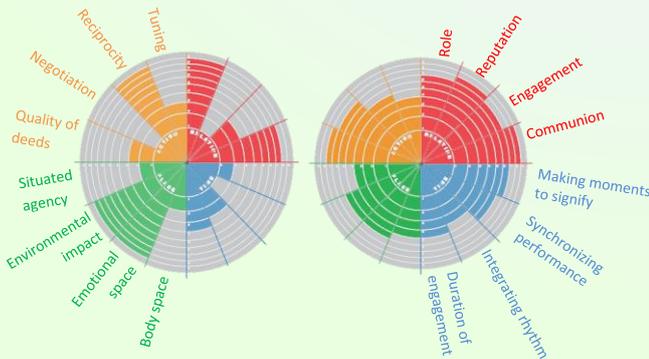
### Interviews

We have done several interviews. The four interviews in the visualisation represent the findings from all the interviews. We interviewed 1 single mother, 3 local foundations, 3 community centres and 2 additions. The findings from the interviews are displayed in certain values; trust, well-being, confidence and empowerment. Over all the value trust and well-being is very low scaled. The value empowerment is rated slightly higher.



### Ecological analysis Holendrecht:

We found that there were many green public areas, however they were quite contained with fences surrounding the perimetres (6). Also there were some containers that and were there many building sites (1). When it came to garbage, there were some forsaken furniture that we found at the side of the road (3) and shopping carts in the alleys (2). Furthermore we noticed that in the communal areas the gardens we well maintained (4). Even the graffiti seemed planned out and were only found in small side-streets (7).



How the mothers see the municipality

The municipality on how the mothers see the municipality

### Holendrecht

### Venserpolder



### Spatial analys

We noticed that the two areas have a similar layout. There is a clear pattern of repetition of the communal area, roads, and apartment. However, Holendrecht did have a large shopping centre that broke the symmetric pattern of the neighbourhood. In both neighbourhoods the apartment complexes were symmetric and were on the perimetres of a communal area for the citizens. Within the communal area, there were different facilities, such as; communal gardens and playground. What was noticeable were the amount of people within these areas. There was hardly anyone in the areas.