

Amsterdam

Katarina Elmberg

Möte med Amsterdams stad, avdelningen för utbildning och integration.

Harry Hogerwerf, Direktör och Koen Faber, Senior handläggare, samt medarbetare.

Inledningsvis en bredare presentation om systemen i Amsterdam stad men även hur organisationen och bemötandet ser ut nationellt för invandrare. Nyligen infördes nationell lag att inom 3,5år ska man ha genomfört examensprov på Holländska för att få identitetshandlingar/pass. Amsterdam stad understryker betydelsen av att boende i Amsterdam ska vara en del av staden, man bor inte bara i staden, betydelse av delaktighet understryks. Som invandrare uppmanas man att aktivt söka arbete och att lära sig det nederländska språket är obligatoriskt. Utöver en bredare presentation gavs även exempel på olika projekt som man i Amsterdam city arbetar för att främja integration, ingen av strategierna som presenterades vänder sig till någon speciell invandrargrupp.

De tre projekt som presenterades var inom områdena: "Refugees project" där deltagarna är slumpmässigt utvalda. Som del av utbildningen ingår språkkurser i grupp och individuellt 16-20 timmar per vecka. Deltagarna deltar även i så kallade "working spot experience", där deltagarna är verksamma på arbetsmarknaden under ca 3 månader. "Language experience", projekt med syfte att förbättra språkkunskaper. Genom kursen praktiserar deltagarna sin holländska, de bidrar till samhället genom lättare arbetsysslor exempelvis att hjälpa äldre samt hjälpa till med inköp av dagligvaror och deltagande i projektet skapar även möjlighet till att utvidga sitt sociala nätverk. Man får hjälp att "matchas" in på arbetsmarknaden och utför arbete på passande arbetsplats under ca 6 månader med 4 timmar i veckan. "Labour market" projekt som vänder sig till invandrare med en högre utbildning, här får de hjälp med både anpassade språkkurser och att finna passande arbete.

Projekten är 5-6 åriga och finansieras av EU bidrag ("European Social Fund", "European Refugee Fund" och "European Integration Fund").

Bijlmermeer

Bijlmermeers informationscenter, presentation samt rundvandring.

Joop de Haan, direktör på "Renewable office"

Filippus van Leeuwen, landskapsarkitekt

Idag bor 25 000 personer i Bijlmermeer. En av flera viktiga faktorer som har bidragit till hur området Bijlmermeer ser ut och fungerar idag efter ombyggnation har varit att involvera invånarna i Bijlmermeer. Att känna delaktighet till exempel genom att bidra med idéer och tankar vid utformandet av Bijlmermeers framtid. En grundläggande faktor för områdets framtid är även samarbetet och organisationen av renoveringen. Det gäller även finansiering av ombyggnationen.

De tre huvudansvariga för renoveringen av Bijlmermeer är Woningstichting Rochdale (ursprungligt

ansvariga för "high rise flat blocks", som var de första husen i Bijlmermeer), City District of Amsterdam-Zuidoost samt Amsterdams stad. PVB (Planning Office for the Renewal of the Bijlmermeer) har på uppdrag av dessa tre ansvar att implementera de fysiska förändringarna. PVB sammanfogar även den fysiska och den socioekonomiska renoveringen. Invånarna i området har som tidigare nämnt en viktig del i områdets utveckling, invånarna medverkar även tillsammans med företag, myndigheter, utvecklare i de flera delprojekt som pågår i Bijlmermeer, samordnare är PVB.

För mer information se bifogat häfte om "The Bijlmermeer Renovation Facts and Figures".

Almere

Almere stad

Ben Scholten, Vice Borgmästare för Ekonomiska frågor

Almere kallas även "den nya staden", första huset stod klart 1967. Staden har idag har 200 000 invånare och varje år flyttar 5000 personer till Almere, år 2030 räknar staden med att ha 350 000 invånare. Stadens invånare ges möjlighet att själva ta ansvar för och bruka sitt närområde "building your own house", staden prioriterar även att underhålla det "offentliga rummet". Staden beskriver sin framväxt som att man "slagit sig fram" och "inte ta något för givet". Almere är en snabbt växande stad, i uppbyggnaden av staden och den fysiska planeringen är man noggrann med att även inkludera och se till miljömässigt hållbara lösningar samt se till att skapa en stad med livskvalitet, med sociala och kulturella värderingar.

Här finns förutsättningar för ambitiösa företag och entreprenörer att etablera sig, samt en snabbt växande arbetskraft. En viktig del för stadens utveckling är deras strategier för företagande, man fokuserar på områden såsom ICT, Life Science, Logistics och Sustainability. (För mer information se de 5 ekonomiska klustren i vid mötet utdelat häfte om Almere).

Almere ligger strategiskt placerad i Amsterdam Metropolitan Area vilket bidrar till samarbeten i regionen inom flera olika områden. Stadens placering bidrar även till effektiv infrastruktur med kommunikationsmedel som väg, järnväg, luft och sjöfart, infrastrukturen är en väsentlig faktor för stadens tillväxt. Ytterligare ett exempel på stadens effektiva infrastruktur är stadens system för kollektivtrafik i centrala delarna av Almere med till exempel specifika bussfiler för att främja cirkulation i trafiken, som även bidrar till effektiva förbindelser mellan stopp.

För mer information se vid mötet utdelat informationsmaterial om Almere.

Rotterdam

Rotterdam stad, stadshuset

Murat Altunbas, Policy Advisor EU-affairs, Rotterdam stad

Eveline Kentie, department for integration

Marianne Vorthoren, centre for diversity

Staden arbetar med integration utefter en "participation policy". Fokus är motivation och resultat mycket på grund av den ekonomiska situationen. En viktig del i arbetet handlar om att lyssna till medborgarna i Rotterdam, de är delaktiga och kommer med förslag på hur man kan arbeta för att

främja integration, staden bidrar sedan med medel och platser för möjlighet till möten mellan människor. I arbetet med integration utgår man inte ifrån varifrån man kommer "alla" deltar. De nationella reglerna för invandrare för språkpolicy gäller ju sedan januari 2013. Det ligger nu ett större ansvar på den enskilde individen att själv att lära sig språket och också själva stå för kostnaden av språkkursen.

Rotterdam stad har så kallade "Knowledge centres" inom olika områden, t ex The Rotterdam Centre for Expertise on Diversity. Dessa kunskapscenter arbetar inom olika områden, men informerar varandra för att vara uppdaterade inom de olika områdena och samarbetar för att på olika sätt främja integration. "Centre for Expertise on Diversity" använder sin centrala roll genom att arbeta för att förbättra invånarnas sociala position och för att främja "citizenship" samt främja nätverkandet för en sammansvetsad stad. De bidrar genom sitt arbete med att kartlägga, belysa och skapa förståelse för de utmaningar kring mångfald som man står inför i staden.

Centret samarbetar med skolor i Rotterdam för att belysa mångfald, integration och delaktighet, för att elever tidigt ska skapa sig en förståelse kring betydelsen av arbetet, elever deltar i olika projekt m.m. Samarbete sker även med utbildning på högre nivå genom studier och projekt som utförs av studenter vilket även bidrar till forskningen på området. En viktig del är också att det ständigt sker rapportering på området för att på så sätt öka kunskapen på området. Vidare samarbetar man med sjukvården för att genom olika projekt på ett lämpligt sätt underlätta för immigranter att komma i kontakt för att få bättre hälsa.

För mer information se bifogade häften som delades ut i samband med presentationerna.

Hur kan vi på Södertörn få mer information om Brysselkontorets verksamhet?

- *Varje månad tas en rapport fram med information om det senaste som skett på de områden som kontoret påverkar (inre marknad och tillväxt, miljö och energi, forskning och innovation, transport och infrastruktur), denna rapport skickas till huvudägarna, Madelen Sjöstrand på KSL får rapporten skickad till sig, för att sedan skicka den vidare.*
- *Välkomna att ringa eller maila kontoret.*
- *EU-länken, kontorets nyhetsbrev innehåller senaste nytt från EU inom olika områden med koppling till lokal och regional nivå. Nyhetsbrevet skickas ut i slutet av varje månad, för att ta del av nyhetsbrevet kan man kontakta kontoret (Gustaf Lundgren), och skrivs då upp på en lista.*
- *Vi kan även ordna evenemang och uppdrag.*

//Katarina Elmberg

The Bijlmermeer Renovation

Facts & figures

1. The Bijlmermeer: an area within the Amsterdam-Zuidoost (South-East Amsterdam) district

The Zuidoost (South-East) district in Amsterdam comprises four areas: Gaasperdam, the Bijlmermeer, Driemond and the Kantorenpark (office park) that includes such facilities as the ArenA and the AMC. Zuidoost has a population of approximately 80,000 and provides 50,000 jobs. The Bijlmermeer is made up of neighbourhoods with low-rise buildings (Geerdinkhof, Kantershof and Huntum), neighbourhoods with medium-rise buildings (Venserpolder, Groesbeekdreef, and Haardstee), and neighbourhoods in which all the buildings were originally high-rise (the D, E and F neighbourhoods). This publication confines itself to the three last-named neighbourhoods and the high-rise gallery flat blocks in the G, K and H neighbourhoods.

2. The original layout for the high-rise buildings in the Bijlmermeer

From 1966 to 1975 when the Bijlmermeer was being constructed, and in the early years of its use, a strict segregation of functions (residential, business, traffic and recreation) in the Bijlmermeer was maintained there. The 12,500 council flats consisted of 11-storey gallery apartments. The units themselves were large and provided with many conveniences. Located on the first floor along "interior walkways" were rooms for communal facilities. The blocks of flats were situated in park-like traffic-free surroundings and formed a hexagonal pattern (honeycomb). These surroundings included watercourses, footpaths, play facilities and cycle tracks. Cars and buses drove over elevated roads (the traffic-ways). Residents could park their cars in car parks located directly along these traffic-ways and could then walk home under covered passageways. The shopping centres and social facilities were located beneath the car parks or the elevated roads.

3. Problems on all sides

Initially, there were waiting lists for these homes, but many Amsterdam residents later decided to move to single-family dwellings in one of the overspill municipalities such as Lelystad or Purmerend. This meant that in spite of the enormous housing shortage at that time, there were still vacant flats in the Bijlmer. Later, it was also discovered that managing

the flats required much more time and money than had been provided for in the original plans, examples of this being the frequent breakdowns of the lifts, and the waste disposal system that did not function properly. The housing units were completed far ahead of public facilities such as shops and the metro. The car parks, the interior walkways and the green public areas were generally felt to be unsafe, particularly at night. And there was a high rate of crime in the shape of theft, robbery and violence. The district tumbled into a downward spiral. By 1985, one in four homes was unoccupied.

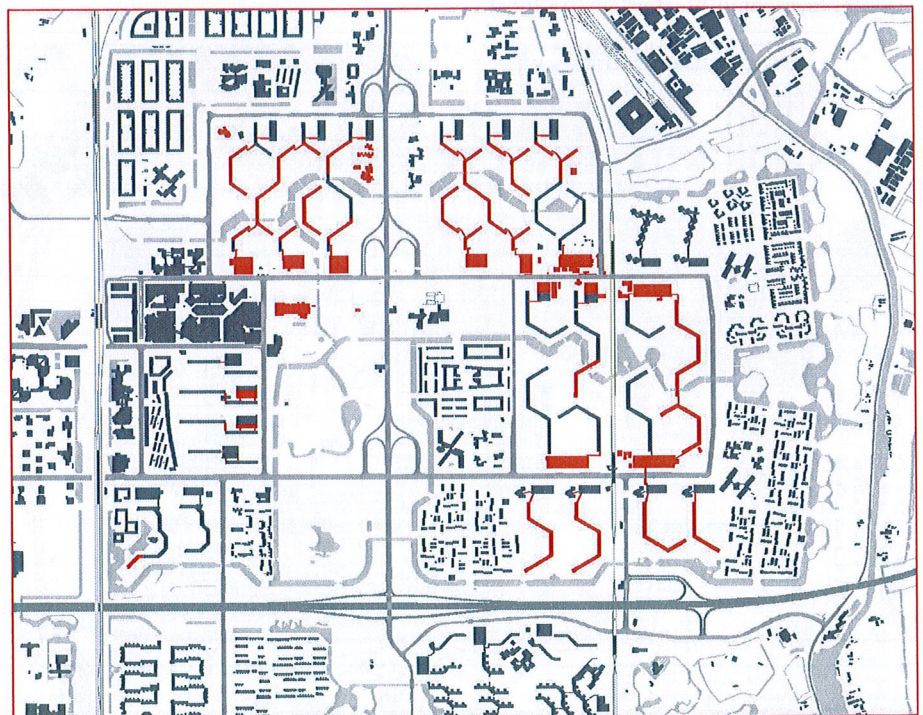
4. General design for the renovation

Although many small-scale measures to improve the quality of life had been implemented between 1975 and 1990, structural renovation in the Bijlmermeer did not actually commence until 1992. The aim of this renovation process is to provide specific support to residents in a vulnerable social position, whilst offering people in a stronger social position the opportunity for better housing within the Bijlmer itself. The various functions – residential, business, recreation and shopping – will then become more intermingled. Achieving this means demolishing the high-rise flat blocks

and replacing them with other types of housing, renovating flat blocks, making sweeping changes in shopping centres and social and commercial functions, lowering the surfaces of traffic-ways, demolishing parking garages, and reorganising public areas. The renovation process also includes major maintenance work and the creation of physical and social facilities for an area that can be properly managed once the renovation itself has been completed.

5. Resident participation

The renovation operation has a direct effect on more than 30,000 residents. Due to surveys, residents' panels, monitoring studies and residents' actual relocation behaviour, residents' opinions and wishes have become known. About one quarter of the residents is in favour of maintaining the Bijlmer as a high-rise district in its original form. They prefer the spacious housing units in the green, traffic-free public area. Another quarter of the residents would like to leave the Bijlmer if they get the chance, and the remaining half hold a positive opinion of the renovation operations and want to continue living in the renovated Bijlmermeer. The Multiculturalisation and Participation Bureau was established in 1996 to supervise residents' input during the planning



Demolished by 2010

process. In 2006, this agency was included in Stichting MAAZO (foundation for community development in Amsterdam-Zuidoost).

6. Strengthening the social position of residents

The renewal of the Bijlmermeer is intended to contribute towards strengthening its residents' social position, and to this end, new facilities and special projects have been set up.

One of these, the Cultureel Educatief Centrum Zuidoost (Zuidoost Cultural-Educational Centre, CEC) situated on Bijlmerdreef near the Ganzenhoef metro station, was completed in 2004. The CEC accommodates various organisations related to income, education and employment opportunities such as the Centrum Vakopleiding (centre for vocational training), a Regional Training Centre (ROC), and an office of the Department for Work and Income (DWI). The CEC also houses other organisations, such as Bureau Nieuwkomers (a government agency for newly arrived foreign residents), Servicepunt voor Antillianen en Arubanen (services for Antillians and Arubans), Vrouwen Empowerment Centrum (women's empowerment centre), and the Ontmoetingscentrum Faya Lobi (a meeting place for Surinamese immigrants). The CEC also has space dedicated to sports and religious activities. Premises situated in the ArenA area are being used to accommodate the ROC and the Hogeschool voor Economische Studies (HES), a polytechnic college for economic studies.

A number of years ago, unemployment in Amsterdam-Zuidoost was almost twice as high as the average level of unemployment in the city as a whole. Unemployment in Amsterdam-Zuidoost

has dropped faster than the city as a whole, however, so that the difference is now smaller: early in 2007, 7.4% of the city's entire population was unemployed and seeking work as opposed to 10% in Amsterdam Zuidoost.

7. Demolition of high-rise flat blocks

It was decided in 1992 to demolish one quarter of the flats. An evaluation conducted in the late 1990s revealed that more would have to be demolished. A survey was conducted in 2001 among the residents of 4600 flats, of whom 3500 participated. The findings were a factor in both the decision to demolish another quarter of the flats and decisions as to which flats would be demolished. Most of the gallery flats in the H neighbourhood will remain standing, about half of the flats in the G and K neighbourhoods will be pulled down, and most of the flats in the D, E and F neighbourhoods will be demolished as well. A total of around 6,500 of the 12,500 flats will be demolished as commissioned by the Rochdale housing organisation. In 1995, Geinwijk was the first neighbourhood to be demolished; Gerenstein followed in 1996. The programme was completed in 2008 with the demolishing of the largest parts of Develstein and Egeldonk.

8. Rehousing of residents

Families that are forced to move as a result of the renovation project but who nevertheless wish to remain in the Bijlmermeer, are entitled to a suitable and affordable home in the Bijlmermeer. The rehousing of residents remains a guiding principle in planning the implementation of construction activities. About two-thirds of the residents intend to stay within this city district.

9. Flat renovation

The Rochdale housing organisation is renovating the 6,000 flats that are not on the demolition list. During the renovation of the flats, the interior walkways are often removed and the aerial walkways to the parking garages demolished. Ground-floor storage areas are being replaced by housing or other functions such as studios and business space. This will improve the feeling of security in the surrounding public space. The fittings and facilities in the homes themselves are being renewed, and a new system for the collection of household refuse is being installed.

In 1998, the Hoogoord flat block was the first to be renovated. Parts of the G and K neighbourhoods largely retain their original urban design layout. The flat blocks in this "Bijlmermeer Museum" – Grubbehoeve, Groeneveen, Gooioord, Kikkenstein, Kruitberg and Kleiburg – are being renovated and the public area will remain green and traffic-free. The De Key Housing Organisation's tower flats on Karspeldreef were renovated in 2006/2007.

10. Repositioning of the blocks of flats

Some of the renovated flats will be allotted a new place on the housing market: this is known as repositioning. This applies to flat blocks in the D and E neighbourhoods, where flats are being converted into student housing and studios, amongst others. About 1,250 homes are being renovated and will eventually be sold. They will be offered to the resident tenants first, and then to other interested parties. Residents have even initiated a project in the Grubbehoeve flat, known as "Buy Your Own Bijlmer," in which 90 homes are undergoing a face-lift in collaboration with a group of owner-occupiers.

11. Newly developed homes

A variety of residential environments is being created: living on the urban fringe, a combination of residential and business functions, high-density residential living near the district centre, and living in the vicinity of large areas of water. The 6,500 homes marked down for demolition will be replaced with 7,200 new ones. Just as with new housing in other districts of the city, 30% will be in council housing and 70% in the free market owner-occupied or rental sectors. Rochdale housing organisation is commissioning most of the new development homes.

Ultimately, half the total housing supply will consist of subsidised rented flats, whilst the other half will comprise homes in the free market sector. About 45% of the homes will be situated in high-rise buildings; another 34% being flats with porches, apartments and maisonettes;



Constructed between 1992 and 2010

and the remaining 21% will be situated in low-rise buildings.

12. Businesses

The former radical segregation of residential and business functions is currently being dispensed with. In the 1990s, business accommodation in front of the car parks on Daalwijkdreef became available and another 20,000 m² for business accommodations can be added along that traffic-way. More space for offices is being added to the Amsterdamse Poort shopping centre. The new office for Amsterdam-Zuidoost is located on Anton de Komplein. Dozens of business accommodations are being realised as part of the Fénice Project located on the other side of Bijlmerdreef. Space for business activities is being added to the ground floor on Bijlmerdreef near the Ganzenhoef metro station, and is also being allotted along Karspeldreef near the Kraaiennest metro station and near the Hakfort/Huigenbos blocks of flats. In addition, space will be created for small-scale unobtrusive business activities in certain residential areas such as Laag Koningshof.

Two projects have been realised for creating business space for new enterprises. The rent for this accommodation – comprising 1,250 m² in small offices on Bijlmerdreef in Gerensteen and 1,900 m² in the Grubbehoeve flat block – is being reduced with the aid of EU subsidies. Local businesses are being stimulated. The city district has established the Ondernemershuis (Entrepreneurs' Centre) for assisting new and growing businesses.

13. Shopping centres and markets

The Amsterdamse Poort shopping centre has been Amsterdam-Zuidoost's major shopping centre since the mid-1980s. The Fazantenhof, Ganzenhoef and Kraaiennest covered shopping centres were situated beneath car parks and traffic-ways. As part of the renovation, the characteristic bustle of shopping centres is being recreated in the public space, and the new Ganzenpoort shopping centre (5,700 m²) was completed in 2002. The original Kraaiennest shopping centre will be demolished and will become a site for new development (8,500 m²) starting in 2008.

All the market locations are being renewed. The market that that was temporarily accommodated at various locations starting in 1999, moved to its permanent location on Anton de Komplein in 2006. At the beginning of 2005, the market adjacent to the Kraaiennest metro station was allocated a new site between the Kruitberg block and the metro line. The market near the Ganzenpoort shopping centre moved to its permanent location at Annie Romeinplein on Bijlmerdreef in 2005.

14. Lowering some of the traffic-ways

The roads in the Bijlmer known as traffic-ways were originally elevated to a height of about three metres above the levels of pedestrian and bicycle traffic. The decision to lower some of these traffic-ways and demolish the adjacent car parks means a radical break from the original urban design concept for the Bijlmer. The distinction between a road as part of the major road network or as part of the subsidiary road network served to determine which traffic-ways would be lowered and at which points. Gooiseweg, Burgemeester Stramanweg, Dolingadreef and Daalwijkdreef form part of Amsterdam's major road network. The traffic-ways to be lowered comprise Bijlmerdreef east of Gooiseweg, 's-Gravendijkdreef and Karspeldreef up to Kelbergen: a total of about 3 kilometres.

15. Restructuring of public areas

80% of the space in the original Bijlmermeer was used as a public area. This percentage will remain constant in the Bijlmer Museum area, in the Rechte H-buurt neighbourhood and around the Hakfort/Huigenbos flat blocks. In this area, parking is limited to the perimeters of the public area. Public areas in places where the old flat blocks have been pulled down will be entirely restructured: they will be reduced to 40% and cars can then be parked in front of the homes. Almost all of the Bijlmerpark (approximately 40 hectares) is being restructured. One part of it is being made into an urban park with sports facilities, whilst the other part will be a natural park. About 780 homes are being constructed along the boundaries of the park.

16. Green areas

Originally, entire green areas were laid out in the English landscape style that was applied throughout the entire area in approximately the same way. The renovation requires a clearly recognisable green belt which is easy to maintain and where people feel safe, with greater variation in layout and use, and with more private green areas for single-family homes. Trees and shrubs surrounding the undemolished flat blocks will be thinned out to enhance a sense of security. At the same time, in places where flat buildings are being demolished and traffic-ways lowered, trees will be felled to make room for development, roads, parking facilities, play facilities and a new green structure composed of green belts. Until the end of 2007, about 18,000 tree-felling permits were issued. The new layout includes the planting of special groups of trees or individual specimens.

17. Space for water

The restructuring of public areas means that the percentage of paved surfaces

will increase from 40 to more than 50%. The resulting water storage problems will be resolved by adding another 14 hectares of water surface to the approximately 35 hectares now existing. A number of banks will be given an ecological layout.

18. Clean, Whole and Safe

A sum of 33 million euros is being invested to ensure that the quality of life does not continue to decline during the period in which renewal is taking place. Amsterdam-Zuidoost and the Rochdale housing organisation are both responsible for keeping the district "Clean, Whole and Safe" during this time. This money is being spent on additional daily cleaning activities and refuse collection, provision of information and enforcement of regulations, camera surveillance, supervision in and around the flat blocks from the gatehouses, security staff in the flat blocks, and various other projects. These programmes are being set up in collaboration with the district management and the residents' platforms. The major efforts dedicated to the "Clean, Whole and Safe" objective have resulted in step-by-step improvements. For the year 2007, Amsterdam-Zuidoost was considered the cleanest city district in Amsterdam and for the first time was safer than the city as a whole. In the same year, combating narcotics-related nuisances was successful for the fifth consecutive year. The index went from 85 to 72; for the city as a whole, this was from 96 to 103.

19. Car parks

It was decided to demolish nine car parks: Frissenstein, Fleeerde, Florijn, Geinwijk, Gerensteen, Ganzenhoef, Grunder/Grubbehoeve, Kikkenstein/Kruitberg and Koningshof/Kleiburg. A number of car parks on Daalwijkdreef will probably go as well. Most of the new parking spaces will be on the street. The other twelve car parks will continue to play a part in accommodating the parking needs of residents and businesses and will be renovated as required.

20. Social welfare, health and sports facilities

The Zuidoost Cultural-Educational Centre near the Ganzenhoef metro station was opened in 2004. The nearby Verenigingsgebouw De Kandelaar (the De Kandelaar club building) that was completed in 2007 accommodates a child-care facility and several organisations, including a number of church communities. As part of the development near Gooi-oord on Bijlmerdreef, a health centre was opened in 2006. Near the Kruitberg and Kleiburg flat blocks, sports facilities - including an athletics track and public tennis courts - were constructed.

A new Bijlmer Sports Centre is opened on Anton de Komplein. Some car parks already accommodate social and religious institutions. The renovation process will also include studies into whether this policy can be continued.

21. Art and culture

The ArenA area contains various cultural facilities important to people living in the city and the region and which are easily accessible for the residents of the Bijlmermeer.

The Bijlmer Park Theatre that is currently being constructed on Anton de Komplein will be completely fitted up to meet the needs of various permanent users such as the Krater Theatre and Jeugdcircus Elleboog, a circus for young performers. A project known as the "Street of 1000 Cultures" (S1000C), which accommodates economic and cultural activities, is situated between the Amsterdamse Poort shopping centre and the Kraaijenest metro station.

30 studios (1250 m²) and more than 400 m² in workshops have been created on the ground floor of the Kruitberg flat block. 24 studios were opened for use in the Klein Echtenstein flat block in 2006. Six monumental works of art will be created on the side walls in the area where the flat block are being maintained and renovated.

22. Renewing facilities for primary education

The Shri Laksmischool was built in the F neighbourhood in 2002. A new primary school will be built in the D neighbourhood. A Brede School (combination of educational and welfare facilities) opened in the E neighbourhood in 2007. This Brede School provides parents with stimulating cooperation to help them with their children's development, including their education, leisure-time activities and upbringing. Participating

in this project are three primary schools with various philosophical backgrounds and five playgroups/kindergarten schools in the D and E neighbourhoods.

23. Energy saving and reduced CO₂ emissions

The renovations should contribute to energy saving and to the reduction of CO₂ emissions. Structural interventions and individual electricity meters will mean a 25% saving on energy in the flat blocks being renovated. The many additional environmental measures adopted in the Kruitberg flat block will result in a 40% saving on energy.

All the new homes will be connected to district heating for their heating and hot water supply. This system utilises the residual heat from industrial processes, power stations and the heat generated by biomass and refuse incineration.

24. Financing of the renovations

A considerable percentage of the investments in the Bijlmermeer is cost-effective, i.e. income gained by payments made by citizens, businesses and social organisations for the land and buildings which they buy or rent is helping to offset the expenses incurred. The unprofitable part is being covered by various sources. As part of the financial restructuring of Woningcorporatie Nieuw Amsterdam (the Nieuw Amsterdam Housing Corporation), the Municipality of Amsterdam, the Central Housing Fund, the Rochdale housing organisation, and Zomers Buiten have undertaken as a group to contribute around € 450,000,000 to cover the unprofitable investments in the demolition and renovation of existing buildings and the extra costs for maintenance. There is also a deficit of approximately € 92,000,000 (2007 price level) due to land development. This deficit, generated by land costs and land revenue, is being covered by the Municipality of Amsterdam.

The unprofitable investments in the council flats and houses are being covered by the housing organisations.

25. Organisation of the renovations

There are three parties responsible for the renovations: Woningstichting Rochdale (the new merger partner of Nieuw Amsterdam, the original manager of the high-rise flat blocks), the City District of Amsterdam-Zuidoost, and the Municipality of Amsterdam. The Projectbureau Vernieuwing Bijlmermeer (PVB, the planning office for the renewal of the Bijlmermeer) has been commissioned by these parties to implement the physical renovations. The PVB is also cementing a relationship between the physical and socio-economic renovations, and is laying the foundation for management updating. Many residents, companies, developers, government agencies, disciplines and providers of subsidies are involved in the many sub-projects in this renewal. The PVB is ensuring the synchronisation of all those involved with regard to time, quality, money, information, organisation and communication.



Gemeente Amsterdam
Projectbureau Vernieuwing Bijlmermeer
Stadsdeel Zuidoost | Woningstichting Rochdale

Publisher's Information

This has been published by the Bijlmermeer Renovation Planning Office (Projectbureau Vernieuwing Bijlmermeer). The renovation of the Bijlmermeer is a joint project carried out by the Municipality of Amsterdam, the City District of Amsterdam-Zuidoost, and Rochdale Housing Organisation.

June 2008