

Contents

1	Established Urban Research Traditions and the Platform for Space Syntax	1
1.1	Space and Human Activities	2
1.2	Established Traditions for the Physical Form of Cities	5
1.2.1	Urban Morphology Tradition	5
1.2.2	Place Phenomenological Tradition	11
1.2.3	Urban (Street) Network Tradition	15
1.3	The Platform for Space Syntax: Definitions of Urban Space	20
1.3.1	Intrinsic Properties of Urban Space	21
1.3.2	Extrinsic Properties of Space	25
1.4	Conclusions	29
1.5	Exercises	30
1.6	Answers	31
	References	32
	Further Readings	33
2	Analysing Linear Spatial Relationships: The Measures of Connectivity, Integration, and Choice	35
2.1	The Linear Urban Space	36
2.2	Connectivity	39
2.2.1	One-Step Analysis	39
2.2.2	Two-Step Analysis	41
2.2.3	Three-Step and N-Step or Point-Depth Analyses	44
2.3	Global Axial Integration Analysis	46
2.3.1	The Mathematical Formulas for Calculating Global Integration	48
2.3.2	Global Spatial Integration and Segregation	50
2.4	Local Integration Analysis	53
2.5	Angular Segment Analysis	57
2.5.1	Radii Used in Segment Analysis	62
2.5.2	Angular Choice: Main Routes Through Cities and Regions	66
2.5.3	Angular (Segment) Integration: The Location of Urban Centres	70
2.5.4	A More Elaborate Explanation for How to Calculate Angular (Segment) Integration and Choice	75
2.5.5	Normalising Angular Integration and Angular Choice Values: NAIN and NACH	76
2.6	Four-Pointed Star Model	79
2.7	The Use of Scatterplots	82
2.8	Conclusions: Common Errors and Mistakes When Analysing Linear Urban Space	83
2.9	Exercises	83
	References	84
	Further Readings	86

3 Orientation and Wayfinding: Measuring Visibility	87
3.1 Isovist Analyses	88
3.2 Visual Graph Analysis	94
3.3 All-Line Axial Analysis	103
3.4 Agent-Based Modelling	105
3.5 Conclusion: Some Common Errors to Be Aware Of	108
3.6 Exercises	109
3.7 Answers	110
References	110
Further Readings	110
4 Private and Public Space: Analysing Spatial Relationships Between Buildings and Streets	113
4.1 Introduction to Natural Surveillance and Urban Liveliness	114
4.2 Constitutedness and Unconstitutedness	116
4.3 Intervisibility and Density of Entrances and Windows to Streets	119
4.4 The Topological Depth Between Private and Public Space	122
4.5 Combination of Micro and Macro-spatial Measurements	126
4.6 Conclusion	126
4.7 Exercises	128
4.8 Answers	129
References	130
Further Readings	131
5 Empirical Data Collection and Analysis, and Connecting Data with Space Syntax	133
5.1 Linking Space Syntax Analyses to Empirical Data on Human Activities	134
5.2 Observation Techniques	135
5.2.1 Pedestrian, Car, and Bicycle Movement Flows: Gate Counts	135
5.2.2 Stationary Activities: Snapshots	138
5.2.3 Pedestrian Routes (Traces): Pedestrian Following	141
5.2.4 General Movement Traces	144
5.2.5 Ethnographic Observations: The Walking with Video Approach	144
5.2.6 Phenotypological Registration on Site	145
5.3 Map-Based Surveying	146
5.4 In-Depth Interviews	148
5.5 Secondary Data	150
5.6 Coding: Analysing Qualitative Data	152
5.7 Statistics: Analysing Quantitative Data	154
5.7.1 Descriptive and Inferential Statistics	156
5.7.2 Pie Graph, Bar Graph, and Line Graph	156
5.7.3 Scatterplot and Correlation Coefficient	158
5.8 Aggregations and Additive Weighted Combinations of Space Syntax Results with Other Methods Through GIS	161
5.9 Conclusions	166
5.10 Exercises	167
References	168
Further Readings	170
6 Theoretical Representations of the Built Environment	171
6.1 Generalisations on Urban Space and Society	172
6.2 Two Established Research Traditions—Positivism and Hermeneutics	173

6.3	Space Syntax's Positivistic Explanatory Models	176
6.3.1	The Theory of Spatial Combinatorics	176
6.3.2	The Theory of the Natural Movement Economic Process	178
6.3.3	The Theory of the Natural Urban Transformation Process	179
6.3.4	How Space Syntax Allows Theory Building in Line with the Positivism Tradition	180
6.4	Space Syntax's Hermeneutic Explanatory Models	181
6.5	Conjunctions and Disjunctions of a Phenomenon	184
6.6	Research Connected to Space Syntax in the Positivism and Hermeneutic Traditions	185
6.6.1	Three Spatial Parameters for Urban Centrality	186
6.6.2	Economic and Cultural Aspects Related to Urban Centrality	187
6.6.3	Dealing with Understandings: Context-Dependent Space Syntax Research in Line with the Hermeneutic Tradition	190
6.7	Context-Dependence: How Space Syntax Theories Can Be Distorted	198
6.8	A Significant Piece Towards a Comprehensive Theory on the Built Environment	200
6.9	Epilogue: A Thought Experiment for the Sustainable City Debate	201
6.9.1	Describing Compactness with Space Syntax	202
6.9.2	The Street-Building Interface and Its Impact on Street Life and Safety	204
6.9.3	Spatial Structure, Configuration, and Sustainability	207
6.10	Exercises	208
6.11	Answers	210
	References	210
	Further Readings	212
7	Space Syntax Applied in Urban Practice	213
7.1	From Theory to Practice—The “What Happens if...” Relationship	214
7.2	Spatial Principles for Designing Vital and Safe Public Realms	215
7.3	Learning from Past Errors	219
7.4	Examples from Practice	222
7.4.1	Public Realm Design for Trafalgar Square, London, United Kingdom	222
7.4.2	Evaluating a New Road Connection Through the City of Leiden, the Netherlands	225
7.4.3	The Densification Strategy Plan for Bergen Municipality in Norway	227
7.4.4	Regional Strategic Plan for North Holland, the Netherlands	229
7.5	Conclusion	234
7.6	Exercises	235
7.7	Answers	236
	References	236
	Further Readings	237
	Index	239