

PHYSICAL PLANNING FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH*a study of urban areas*

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0 Abstract

The growth of smaller and the establishment of new enterprises is pointed out as key questions to develop new jobs. Enterprises rely on the built environment in two ways: it contains the potential market for buying and selling, which put public, or continuous, space in focus; it contains other businesses with potential as suppliers, co-operators and customers, which put private, or discontinuous, space in focus. In analysing private space we have by an understanding of the city through a paradigm of acts come to see the plot or the property as the important spatial unit. To describe the frequency of plots in an area we use the measurement capacity. By combining the variables integration and capacity it is possible to discern four urban types: - urban, pseudo-urban, sub-urban and non-urban - with different spatial properties appropriate to different kinds of businesses. In a study in Stockholm our preliminary conclusions say that there is a correlation between capacity and the amount of workplaces and that the four urban types appear to be a useful model for further studies of the relation between space and economic life.

Keywords: Stockholm, work place design, working area, urban planning, space syntax, economic growth, small scale businesses, occupation, capacity.

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