

Participatory placemaking in public spaces.

A conceptual framework of the different perspectives of participatory placemaking according to a semi-systematic literature review.

MASTER THESIS
P5 report

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Note: Illustration by Aurélie Durand from https://ssir.org/articles/entry/making_places_for_everyone_with_everyone

Colophon

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Abstract

Placemaking is currently a popular concept to implement for the revitalisation of urban areas, often connected to achieving various social goals in neighbourhoods. However, while the concept of placemaking has been in use for some decades, still a lot of confusion exists concerning the specifications of placemaking. This thesis analyses how participatory placemaking in public spaces is defined according to scientific studies regarding developed economic regions, to find out if multiple diverging concepts of participatory placemaking co-exist, muddying the term, or if only slight deviations in terminology exist. The research method consists of a semi-systematic literature review to map all the different ways participatory placemaking occurs in recent scientific material. The concepts of placemaking distilled from this literature review are validated by a focus group. With their feedback then being used to reflect on the findings from the literature review and fine-tune them. This resulted in the identification of five placemaking concepts: 'Humanistic placemaking', 'Organic, aggregate over time placemaking', 'Creative placemaking', 'Strategic placemaking', and 'Tourism, economic placemaking', along with their specific characteristics, that will help clear up future conversations regarding participatory placemaking among professionals. With multiple distinct placemaking concepts having been identified throughout this research, which are quite evenly represented in the literature about placemaking, it is even more clear that actors discussing placemaking together have a high chance of misunderstanding each other.

Keywords: Placemaking, Participatory, Social Goals, Public Spaces, Semi-systematic Literature Review, Focus Group

Preface

Throughout the journey of figuring out the topic for this master thesis the rough outlines of the direction became apparent fairly quickly. The focus would be on the three keywords: placemaking, public spaces, and social goals. Placemaking is such a ubiquitous term in urban discourse. However, I struggled to define what placemaking actually meant, because I came across many different definitions. After a lot of hesitation, I finally decided to vagueness of the term placemaking as the core aspect of my thesis. And to perform an in-depth literature study to scratch that itch of what exactly placemaking is, and analyse the diverse definitions that are mentioned. The overarching objective is to unravel the intricacies, dispel ambiguities, and contribute to a clearer understanding of the concept of placemaking.

This thesis would not have been possible without the guidance and support of my mentors. I express my heartfelt gratitude to Erwin Heurkens and Gerard van Bortel for their invaluable insights and guidance. And Wouter Jan Verheul, for helping lay the foundation of my thesis and expertise regarding placemaking during the first phase of my thesis. I would also like to thank the participants of my focus group for their time, and whose practical knowledge of placemaking in the Netherlands and engaging discussions enriched the study.

In extending my gratitude, I would also like to acknowledge the unwavering support of my loved ones. To my boyfriend, who kept me going every time I was in doubt and struggling. To my family for believing in me. To my friends for joining me in study sessions, keeping me motivated, and providing perspective. And my cats for being perfect fluffy study buddies, even when they were walking over my keyboard.

Throughout the course of this thesis process, my biggest struggle was myself. Often questioning if I was on the right track and getting lost in sidetracks. At times it was difficult to find the right balance between working on my thesis and spending time with my family, friends, and hobbies. But in the end, I learned a lot about myself and perseverance.

This thesis is a culmination of my studies in the Master's track: Management in the Built Environment at the Faculty of Architecture, TU Delft. It is my hope that the insights gleaned from this research will not only contribute to the academic discourse surrounding placemaking but also inspire future explorations in the dynamic field of urban management.

Thank you for reading,

Tessa van Tienhoven
Delft, January 9, 2024

Summary

Introduction

The term placemaking is frequently used in urban revitalisation projects in The Netherlands, there are the Hart van Zuid (Hart van Zuid, 2018) and Schouwburgplein (Laven et al., 2017) projects for example. But while it is often used, many varying definitions of placemaking exist, with each their own, and sometimes opposing, characteristics. From placemaking being perceived as collaborative and bottom-up (PPS, n.d.-b); , to a top-down approach independent of the end-users (Sime, 1986). Or the core characteristic of placemaking being the creation of quality places (Wyckoff, 2014). Over time many sub-categories of placemaking have been created, increasing the various definitions of placemaking in use, like standard, strategic, creative and tactical placemaking (Wyckoff, 2014), and cultural, economic, innovative, and social placemaking (Verheul, 2017). More clarity into the different concepts of participatory placemaking that are in use in the scientific literature, and a better understanding of where those differences originate from, will benefit the discourse on this topic because it reduces possibilities for miscommunication. It could also reduce the chances of miscommunication in practice. A better understanding of the concept of participatory placemaking will help actors working in (participatory) placemaking projects understand each other better, and make a better-informed decision on if, why, and how they are going to implement placemaking. And because through these projects often social improvements (stimulate interaction, give identity to place, empowering citizens, social capital, social cohesion, increase civic engagement, improve economical welfare, social resilience), are envisioned, it also increases the chances of reaching these hard to quantify goals. Therefore, this research will attempt through an in-depth literature study to identify different perspectives of placemaking interventions according to academic literature by answering the following research question: *Which different perspectives of participatory placemaking exist in the scientific literature of developed economic regions regarding interventions in public spaces to reach social goals in neighbourhoods?* The various approaches and definitions found in the scientific literature will be compared and contrasted to each other. This way creating clarity into what the academic field is talking about when participatory placemaking is mentioned.

Research questions

To be able to answer the main research question, first, some sub-research-questions need to be answered. Through the first sub-question, the different perspectives of placemaking interventions mentioned in the scientific literature will be mapped.

1 - Which different perspectives are there in the scientific literature regarding participatory placemaking projects for achieving social goals?

Then, through an analysis of the placemaking concepts the next sub-research-question will be answered. Connections, divergencies, and similarities will be explored in-depth, in order to further clarify how participatory placemaking is being described in the scientific literature.

2 - How do these different perspectives of participatory placemaking in the scientific literature compare and contrast to each other?

The different perspectives towards placemaking interventions will be conceptualised based on the similarities and differences discovered during the answering of the previous two sub-questions. After which these placemaking concepts will be scored for all the placemaking differentiators.

3 - How do the different perspectives of participatory placemaking projects in public spaces found in the scientific literature to reach social goals in neighbourhoods score for each of the placemaking differentiators?

In order to validate the outcomes resulting from the answering of sub-research-questions 3, its results will be presented to a focus group. Which leads to the last sub-research-question.

4 - How do the different perspectives of participatory placemaking that have been discovered, and how they score for their differentiators, align with placemaking projects in practice in The Netherlands?

After processing the feedback and reactions of the focus group, by refining the placemaking concepts for the last time, the main research question can be answered.

Research method

Based on initial literature study a conceptual model (Figure 1) has been made for this research. Participatory placemaking has been divided into six aspects that were found in the literature to be often mentioned in relation to the concept of placemaking. Social goals; Method; Initiative; Type of Intervention; Location; Target Audience/Scale. Through these aspects variations of the concept of participatory placemaking will be differentiated from each other, therefore, these aspects will be called differentiators. In order to be able to systematically analyse the concepts of placemaking used in all the articles and books studied for this research, a scoring system for each of the placemaking differentiators has been set up (Table 1). The differentiator 'method', has been split up into two scoring categories, 'timespan' and 'participatory level'. Because these two elements of placemaking methods are better represented in two separate categories. Each mention of placemaking in the material studied will be given a score of 1, 3, or 5 for each of the differentiators mentioned as a characteristic of that placemaking concept. Descriptions and examples for each of the scores of the placemaking differentiators are added to help consistently score mentions of placemaking for each of the differentiators (Table 1).

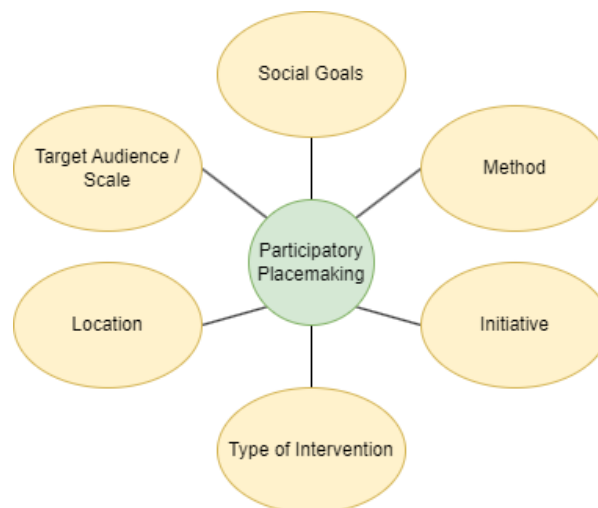


Figure 1: Conceptual framework. (Own illustration)

	Score: 1	Score: 3	Score: 5
Social goals	<p>No social goals</p> <p>Example: Improve physical quality area (Silberberg et al., 2013)</p> <p>Example: Stimulate human interaction (Allport, 1954; Blokland, 2008; Homans, 1951; Silberberg et al., 2013)</p>	<p>Intermediate social goals</p> <p>Example: Increase civic engagement – Give identity to place / sense of belonging (Cilliers & Timmermans, 2014; Corcoran et al., 2017; A. Jacobs & Appleyard, 1987; Rommens et al., 2022; Silberberg et al., 2013; Verheul, 2017; Wyckoff, 2014; Yu et al., 2023)</p> <p>Example: Improve (economical) welfare of citizens (Platt & Medway, 2022)</p>	<p>Major social goals</p> <p>Example: Empowering participants / ownerships / citizen involvement – Social Capital – Social Cohesion / neighbourhood connections – Strong ties / Weak ties (Blokland, 2008; Cilliers & Timmermans, 2014; Corcoran et al., 2017; Ellery & Ellery, 2019; Granovetter, 1973; Putnam, 1995; Putnam, 2000; Rommens et al., 2022; Salzman & Lopez, 2020; Silberberg et al., 2013; Talen & Anselin, 1998)</p> <p>Example: Social / community / urban resilience (Keck & Sakdapolrak, 2013; Masnavi et al., 2018; Pelling & High, 2005; Slingerland et al., 2022)</p>
Method; timespan	<p>Short-term</p> <p><i>“However, placemaking can also be used to create and implement larger scale transformative projects and activities that can convert a place in a relatively short period of time” (Wyckoff, 2014)</i></p> <p>Example: Short period of time (less than a year), or one-off event.</p>	<p>Mid-term</p> <p>In between short-term and long-term.</p>	<p>Long-term</p> <p><i>“For the most part placemaking is used as an incremental way to improve the quality of a place over a long period of time with many separate small projects and/or activities.” (Wyckoff, 2014)</i></p> <p>Example: Spanning years, or regularly reoccurring event. Aiming to have long-term consequences.</p>
Method; participatory level	<p>Nonparticipation</p> <p><i>“These two rungs describe levels of “non-participation” that have been contrived by some to substitute for genuine participation. Their real objective is not to enable people to participate in planning or conducting programs, but to enable powerholders to “educate” or “cure” the participants.” (Amstein, 1969)</i></p>	<p>Tokenism</p> <p><i>“Rungs 3 and 4 progress to levels of “tokenism” that allow the have-nots to hear and to have a voice: (3) Informing and (4) Consultation. When they are proffered by powerholders as the total extent of participation, citizens may indeed hear and be heard. But under these conditions they lack the power to insure that their views will be heeded by the powerful. When participation is restricted to these levels, there is no followthrough, no “muscle,” hence no assurance of changing the status quo. Rung (5) is simply a higher level tokenism because the groundrules allow have-nots to advise, but retain for the powerholders the continued right to decide.” (Amstein, 1969)</i></p>	<p>Citizen Power</p> <p><i>“Further up the ladder are levels of citizen power with increasing degrees of decision-making clout. Citizens can enter into a (6) Partnership that enables them to negotiate and engage in trade-offs with traditional powerholders. At the topmost rungs, (7) Delegated Power and (8) Citizen Control, have-not citizens obtain the majority of decision-making seats, or full managerial power.” (Amstein, 1969)</i></p>
Initiative	<p>Top-down</p> <p><i>“Government, Developers, Socio-Political Structure”(Lew, 2017)</i></p>	<p>Mixed initiative</p> <p><i>“Collaborative, NGOs/NPOs” (Lew, 2017)</i></p>	<p>Bottom-up</p> <p><i>“Individuals, Local Groups, Human Agency” (Lew, 2017)</i></p>
Type of transformation	<p>Activity “software”</p> <p><i>“concerns programming and activities planned in the public space” (Verheul, 2017)</i></p>	<p>Activity + Physical</p> <p>Combination of activity and physical based transformation.</p>	<p>Physical “hardware”</p> <p><i>“concerns physical interventions in public spaces” (Verheul, 2017)</i></p>
Location	<p>Privately owned</p> <p><i>“such as outdoor spaces on housing schemes, shopping centres, or stations” (Cilliers & Timmermans, 2014)</i></p>	<p>(indoor/closable) public institutions</p> <p><i>“Places or facilities that are provided publicly and intended for public use. Examples: Libraries, museums, art galleries, universities,”</i></p>	<p>Fully publicly owned</p> <p><i>“public spaces, such as town squares, that are open and accessible to all” (Cillier & Timmermans, 2014)</i></p>
Target audience/Scale	<p>Small scale</p> <p>Example: Building/street, or specific group of people</p>	<p>Medium scale</p> <p>Example: Neighbourhood/small town</p>	<p>Large scale</p> <p>Example: Whole city/region, large/inclusive target audience</p>

Table 1: Score distribution for placemaking differentiators.

For each of the studied papers and books, 64 in total, for every placemaking concept defined for every differentiator the average score is calculated. See Table 2 for an example of this process, it shows for Humanistic placemaking (one of the eventually derived placemaking concepts), for the first twenty articles, the frequency with which the scores 1, 3 and 5, for each of the differentiators, have been given. Of this the average is taken for every article studied. This data will then be normalised, so every article is equally taken into consideration. Through this normalisation it can also be visualised how many articles, or parts of articles, gave a score of 1, 3, or 5 for certain differentiators (Figure 2).

#article	M-participatory level				M-timespan				Initiative				Location				Social goals				Target audience/scale				Type of transformation			
	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5
1	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
2	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
3	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
4	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
5	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
6	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
7	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
8	4		3	3	3	1		1	1		3	5		1	2	1	1			0				2	1	1		
9	0				0				1	1		3	5		1	3,89		5	4	5			1	3	1	1		
10	0				0				1	1		5			2	3,6		7	3	0				4	1	1	1	
11	0				0				5			1	5		1	5		3	3		1			4	1	1	1	
12	4		1	1	0				5			1	0			4		1	1	3		14		3,67	1		2	
13	1	1			0				5			1	0			0				0				5			1	
14	0				0				0			0	0			3		1		0				0				
15	0				0				0			0	0			0				0				0				
16	0				0				0			0	0			0				0				0				
17	0				0				0			0	0			3		1		0				0				
18	5			1	0				5			2	5		1	0				3		1		0				
19	3		1		0				3		1	0			5				1	0			0					
20	0				0				0			0	0			3		1		0				0				

Table 2: Excerpt of the distribution of scores for the placemaking differentiators for placemaking concept: Humanistic placemaking.

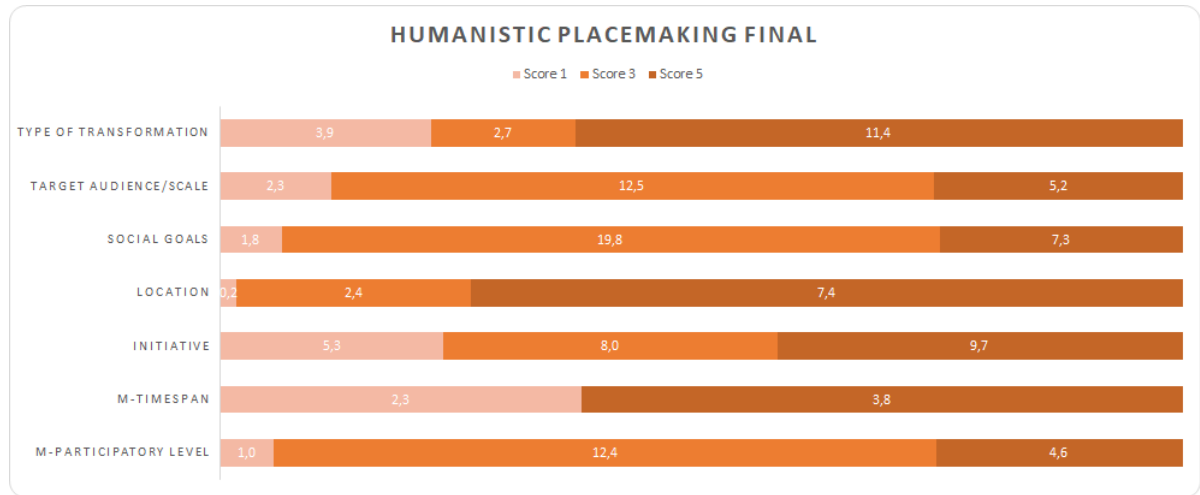


Figure 2: Distribution of the scores for the placemaking differentiators for Humanistic placemaking over the 64 studied articles and books. (Own illustration)

By taking the average score for every placemaking differentiator, based on its distribution over all the studied material, it can be derived how each of the defined placemaking concepts in this research score for each of the placemaking differentiators. See for example Figure 3, which showcases the scores for Humanistic placemaking. The end scores can be any value from 1 to 5, with these scores representing the spectrum of variations possible for each placemaking differentiator.

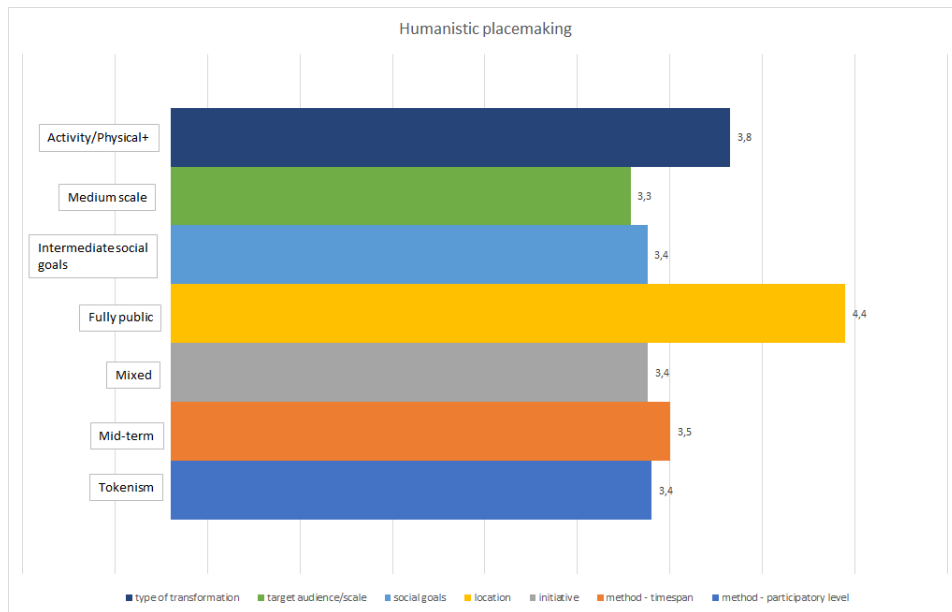


Figure 3: Bar chart showcasing the scores for each of the placemaking differentiators for Humanistic placemaking. (Own illustration)

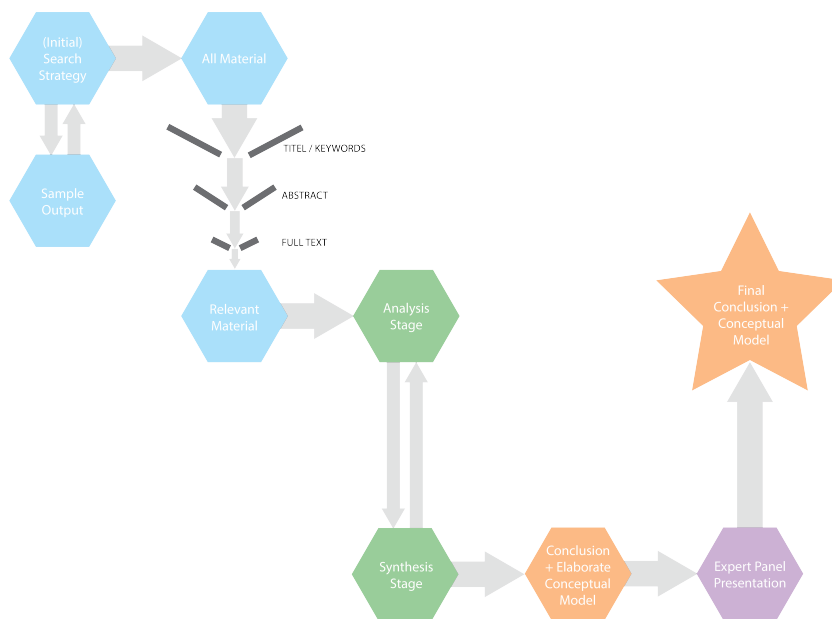


Figure 4: Research model. (Own illustration)

In Figure 4 the whole research process is visualised. To answer the research questions, first an in-depth literature study will be performed, which will rigorously filter through all the material collected by following predefined search criteria. Specifically, a semi-systematic review approach will be used to answer the first two sub-research-questions, this review method is somewhat systematic but also leaves room for analysing materials that are not fully comparable. The blue nodes (Figure 4) represent the Data collection stage of the research. To collect useful data for the literature study, a search strategy is made, this way all papers, books, and/or chapters are collected following the same criteria previously defined (Snyder, 2019). This search strategy includes search terms, databases, and inclusion and exclusion criteria to be used (Snyder, 2019; Wong et al., 2013). By following this search strategy, a total of 1844 unique articles and books have been collected (Figure 5). These 1844 articles then went through four filtering stages, which in the end resulted in 64 articles, books and chapters to be analysed fully for this

research.



Figure 5: Graph selection process (Own illustration)

The green nodes (Figure 4) represent the Data analysis part. Wong et al. (2013) divide this part of the research into two stages, which can overlap and follow each other up iteratively. First is the analysis stage, where different research narratives need to be mapped (Wong et al., 2013). This stage requires extensive immersion of the data, and therefore fully and if needed repeated readings of the articles is necessary, while at the same time considering and documenting how each article fits into the bigger picture (Wong et al., 2013). In order to do this the differentiators, and their accompanying aspects, formulated based on the initial exploratory literature research are used to analyse all the material. Every mention of placemaking in the articles and books studied has been analysed by giving it a score of 1, 3, or 5 for all the applicable differentiator aspects following Table 1. This is done by coding all the mentions of placemaking and the scores for the differentiator aspect(s) related to that mention of placemaking in ATLAS.ti, a qualitative data analysis software. The other stage is the synthesis stage, where previously mapped data from different research narratives is compared and contrasted (Wong et al., 2013). Similarities, divergences, disagreements, results etc. will be coded, aggregated and analysed using ATLAS.ti. the average score for all the differentiator aspects discovered for the different concepts of participatory placemaking that have been mapped are going to be compared and contrasted to each other.

The results from the literature research will be verified by presenting the findings to a focus group, during which open-ended questions will be asked to enable discussion regarding the proposed placemaking concepts (Hijazi et al., 2021). The focus group method is a qualitative research type of interview that involves multiple participants who are being interviewed at the same time (Bryman, 2016). Focus groups are often used to test and evaluate proposals, and get a sense of differences of opinion (Hijazi et al., 2021; Slocum, 2021). This will help the validation of the final conceptual framework of participatory placemaking, and also to see the interaction of the different actors that are participating in the focus group regarding the different concepts of placemaking discovered during the research. This phase of

the research is visualised by the orange and purple nodes (Figure 4).

Semi-systematic Literature Review

Out of the literature review eight placemaking concepts were derived. Humanistic placemaking; Strategic placemaking; Guerrilla placemaking; Creative placemaking for social improvement; Creative placemaking for economic gain; Digital placemaking; Tourism, economic placemaking; and Organic, aggregate decisions over time placemaking. As can be seen from how all the placemaking scored for all of the differentiators (Figure 6), some clear differences between the placemaking concepts can be found. The two creative placemaking variants, for economic gain; and for social improvement, showcase a clear distinction between the two, with a clear juxtaposition of the placemaking differentiators of initiative and type of transformation. While the scoring for other differentiators is more similar, like for the target audience/scale, social, and location. The bar chart of digital placemaking has quite a few similarities to the bar chart of humanistic placemaking. This might indicate these two concepts are similar enough to be merged into one concept, or digital placemaking being a sub-concept of humanistic placemaking, with the added characteristic of the usage of digital tools.

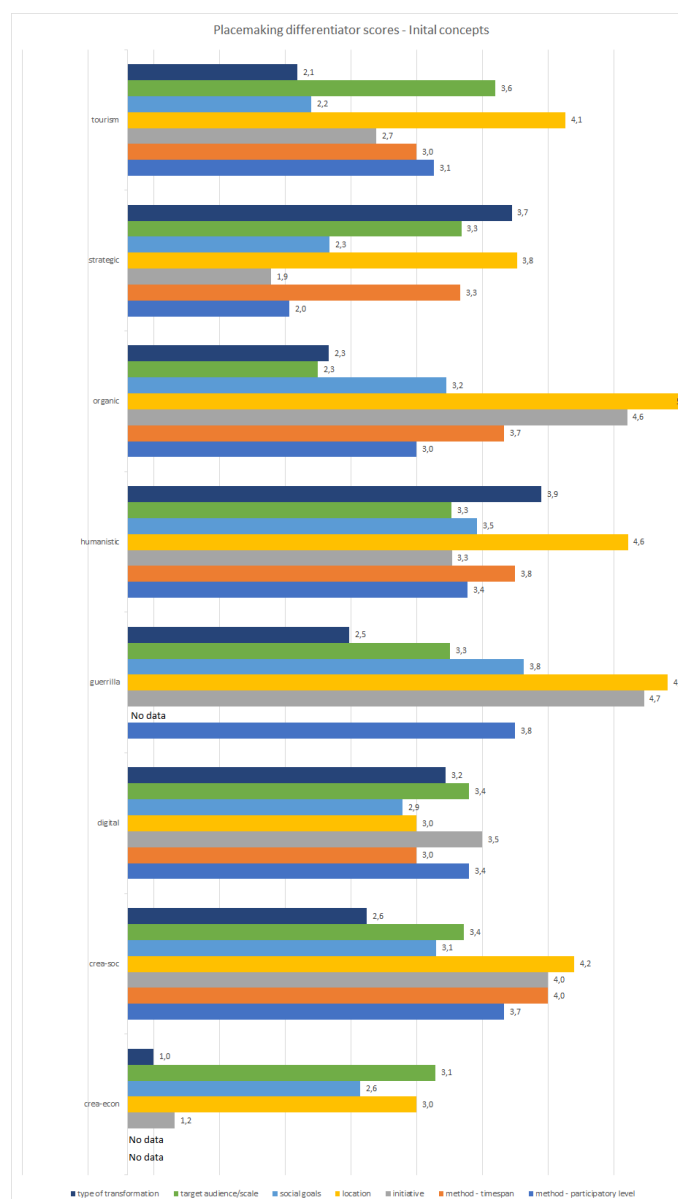


Figure 6: Bar charts of average scoring for each placemaking differentiator for all initial placemaking concepts. (Own illustration)

Focus group

By taking into account the reactions of the focus group towards these eight concepts, 'Creative placemaking for economic gain' and 'Creative placemaking for social improvement' have been merged. Because of similarities identified between 'Organic, aggregate over time placemaking' and 'Guerrilla placemaking' during the focus group, these two concepts have also been merged together, into 'Organic, aggregate over time placemaking'. With 'Digital placemaking' being defined as not really a separate placemaking concept during the focus group, this one has been merged into 'Humanistic placemaking', because it has the most overlap with 'Humanistic placemaking' in the scoring for the placemaking differentiators. By taking the results from the focus group into account SRQ 4 has been answered, resulting in five placemaking concepts being left over: 'Tourism economic placemaking', 'Strategic placemaking', 'Organic, aggregate over time placemaking', 'Humanistic placemaking', and 'Creative placemaking'.

Research output - Final placemaking concepts

Humanistic placemaking: Placemaking that is about justice, humane actions, and end-user focused. Special attention towards minorities. The opposite of 'strategic placemaking'.

The new bar chart of 'Humanistic placemaking' (Figure 7) remains almost the same as the earlier version (Figure 6). The biggest effects of merging 'Digital placemaking' into 'Humanistic placemaking' are the score for 'Initiative' being a little bit higher, indicating a bit more bottom-up approach often associated with 'Humanistic placemaking', a more mid-term timespan, and the 'Type of transformation' leaning slightly more towards a mixture of physical and activity related approaches.

Organic, aggregate decisions over time placemaking: This definition of placemaking is about the everyday, organic, actions that over time result in the creation of distinctive places, a 'sense of place'.

Guerrilla placemaking' was not only merged with 'Organic, aggregate over time placemaking' because the focus group recognised similarities between the two but also because how they scored for the placemaking differentiators originally was quite similar. Because of this, the newly generated bar chart for 'Organic, aggregate over time placemaking' (Figure 7) remains very much the same as the previous ones for 'Guerrilla placemaking' and 'Organic, aggregate over time placemaking' (Figure 6). With the biggest difference being in the scores for 'Target/audience/scale', which now indicates a more neighbourhood-level focus, and 'Participatory level', now leaning more towards Citizen Power than Tokemism.

Creative placemaking: Creative placemaking's main characteristics are the involvement of art and artists. Art as an activity through which the community can be involved in

Because in the end the two variants of 'Creative placemaking' have been merged again, a new bar chart has been generated for 'Creative placemaking' (Figure 7). Because the previous concept of 'Creative placemaking for economic gain' did not have any data concerning the 'Participatory level' or the 'Timespan', this is purely based on the data from 'Creative placemaking for social improvement'. For the placemaking differentiators of 'Target audience/scale', 'Social goals', and 'Location', the merging did not cause a lot of change. Only the score for 'Type of transformation' now indicates a more activity-based approach for the 'Creative placemaking' concept compared to 'Creative placemaking for social improvement'. And even more of a change in the score for 'Initiative', which now indicates more of a mixed initiative, or bottom-up and top-down initiatives occurring almost equally often in relation to 'Creative placemaking' in the literature.

Strategic placemaking: Highly planned and incentivised (government policies) form of placemaking. Based on the earliest conceptions of placemaking, places can be purely made by planners without input from the end-users Sime (1986). Used to shape the image of a place, and stimulate the economy. Often event-led.

The scoring result for strategic placemaking (Figure 3.12) showcases a low level of participation in relation to this concept of placemaking. The timespan is on average mid-term. For initiative it has scored the lowest score out of all the placemaking concepts, indicating a strong relation between strategic placemaking and a top-down initiative. For location, it leans a bit more towards fully publicly owned spaces. And the social goals differentiator indicates no to few social goals are part of the strategic placemaking concepts analysed. The target audience/scale score is average, neighbourhood level. And according to the scoring for type of transformation, strategic placemaking can involve a mixture of

physical and activity-related transformation, involving slightly more physical transformations.

Tourism economic placemaking: Similar to strategic placemaking, but mainly focused towards tourists and increasing tourism. But next to being highly planned there are also variations of tourism placemaking that are organic.

The bar chart of the scoring for tourism economic placemaking (Figure 3.16) shows an average scoring for participatory level and timespan. According to the scoring, this concept of placemaking is associated with both bottom-up and top-down initiatives. Locations are often fully publicly owned. And the reaching of social goals is not an important aspect of tourism economic placemaking. For target audience/scale tourism economic placemaking has the highest score of all the placemaking concepts, this is maybe because of its focus towards tourists. Lastly, the type of transformation used in tourism economic placemaking is often activity-based according to the scoring.

Discussion

In the introduction I referred to the description of placemaking of PPS (n.d.-b) as a starting point to understand placemaking: *“Strengthening the connection between people and the places they share, placemaking refers to a collaborative process by which we can shape our public realm in order to maximize shared value.”* Now, with the extra knowledge about placemaking and the different concepts that exist within it, I would say this definition is quite applicable to placemaking. Especially the collaborative/participatory part and the creation of extra value in a place are aspects integral to placemaking. However, per placemaking concept, the level of participation can be very different, from minimal citizen involvement, to active citizen leadership. So, the concept of placemaking is a bit more nuanced than the definition of PPS I would say. This is where the placemaking concepts identified come to help describe various characteristics of different placemaking projects.

Five different placemaking concepts have been defined based on the studied literature, along with how each of them scores for the placemaking differentiators, so first steps have been taken to clarify different placemaking interpretations in use in academics and practice. All five concepts are represented in placemaking literature quite often, with the least mentioned concept ‘Tourism economic placemaking’ still being used 7% of the time a certain placemaking concept is used in the studied literature. This does show that it is likely academics, and therefore, maybe also practitioners, can have different ideas about what placemaking is. Overall, all five placemaking concepts score quite similar on three placemaking differentiators: ‘Target audience/scale’, ‘Timespan’, and ‘Location’. This could indicate these are maybe not really placemaking differentiators, but how all these placemaking concepts score for these aspects actually indicates that these are characteristic of placemaking concepts that are consistent over all placemaking concepts.

Conclusion

In the end a total of five placemaking concepts have been identified in the literature: ‘Humanistic placemaking’, ‘Organic, aggregate over time placemaking’, ‘Creative placemaking’, ‘Strategic placemaking’, and ‘Tourism, economic placemaking’ (Figure 7). These five placemaking concepts are distinct from each other, with each having its own characteristics and scoring for the placemaking differentiators. But for the differentiators of ‘Target audience/scale’, ‘Timespan’, and ‘Location’, all placemaking concepts scored quite similarly, which could indicate that a neighbourhood-level focus, medium-timespan, and fully public location are frequently associated with placemaking overall. With multiple distinct placemaking concepts having been identified throughout this research, which are being quite evenly represented in the literature about placemaking, it is even more clear that actors discussing placemaking together have a high chance of misunderstanding each other. This was already expected at the beginning of the research but is now even clearer.

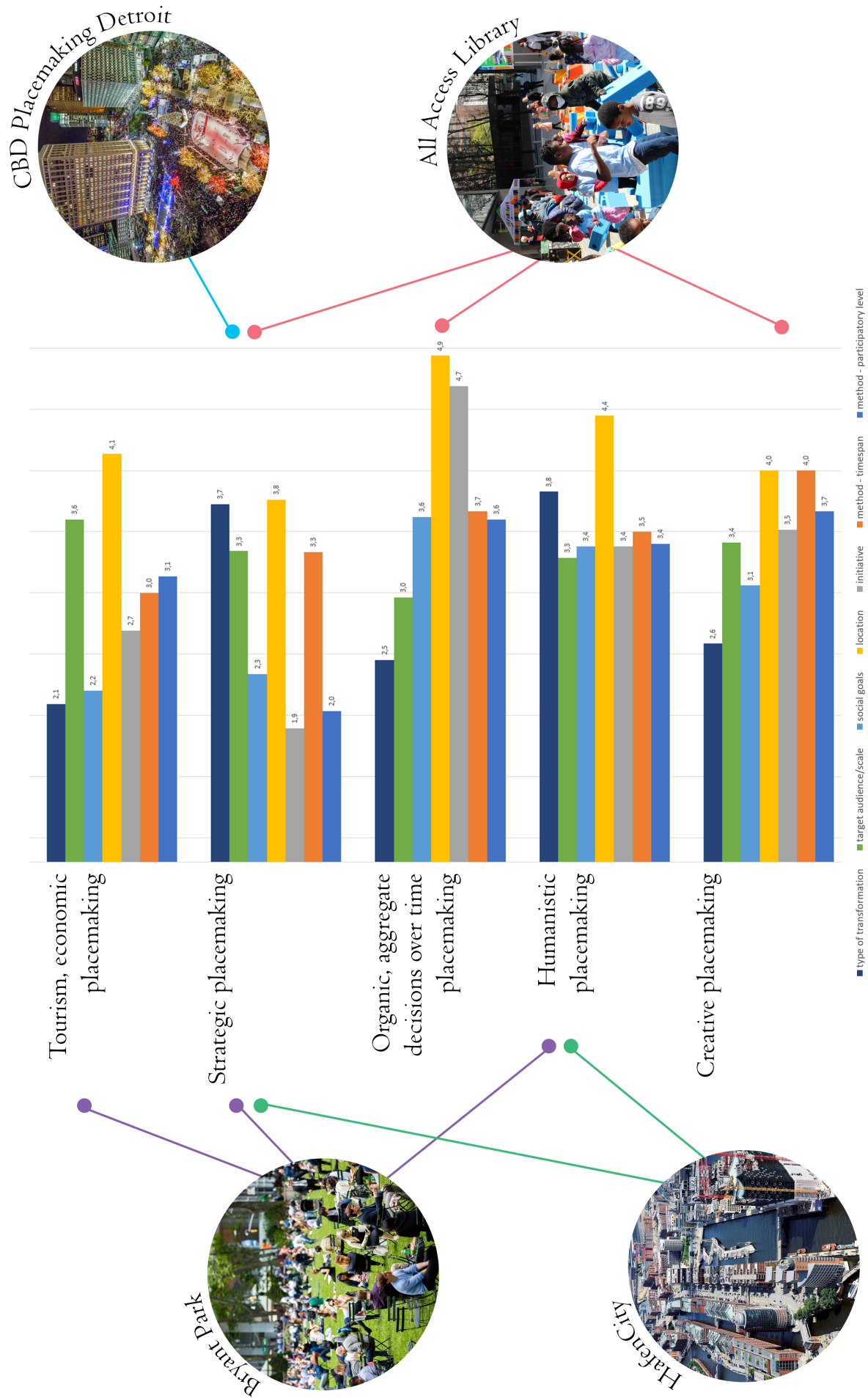


Figure 7: Bar charts of final placemaking concepts and how placemaking projects relate to them. (Own illustration)

Contents

Preface	vii
Summary	ix
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Short Problem Statement	1
1.2 Summary of Exploratory Research	1
1.2.1 Placemaking	2
1.2.2 Social Goals	4
1.2.3 Public Spaces	8
1.2.4 Placemaking Projects	9
1.3 Conceptual Framework	10
1.4 Scientific and Societal Relevance	14
1.5 Goals and Objectives.	14
1.6 Dissemination and Audiences	15
2 Research Questions	17
2.1 Main Research Question.	17
2.2 Research Sub-questions.	17
3 Research Method	19
3.1 Type of Study	19
3.2 Methods and Techniques.	19
3.3 Semi-systematic Literature Review	21
3.3.1 Data collection	21
3.3.2 Data analysis	25
3.3.3 Preliminary Results Literature Review.	32
3.4 Focus Group	45
3.4.1 Participant Selection	45
3.4.2 Results Focus Group.	46
4 Research Output	51
4.1 Final Placemaking Concepts.	51
4.2 Distribution Final Placemaking Concepts	52
4.3 Differentiator Scores for Final Placemaking Concepts	53
5 Discussion	59
5.1 Research Results.	59
5.2 Research Methods	59
5.3 Research Limitations	61
5.4 Placemaking and Participation.	62
5.5 Placemaking vs. Place-keeping	62
5.6 Placemaking: A Process or Location	63
5.7 Placemaking Concepts compared to Placemaking Projects	64
6 Conclusion and Recommendations	71
6.1 Conclusion	71
6.2 Recommendations	76

A	Query Methods Databases	77
B	Literature List Semi-systematic Literature Review	81
C	Focus Group - Questions and Information Provided	87
D	Focus Group - Script	91
E	Transcript Focus Group	95
F	Reflection	105
G	Personal Study Targets	109
H	Tables distribution placemaking differentiator scores	111
H.1	Initial placemaking concepts	111
H.1.1	Humanistic placemaking	112
H.1.2	Strategic placemaking	113
H.1.3	Guerrilla placemaking	114
H.1.4	Creative placemaking for social improvement	115
H.1.5	Digital placemaking.	116
H.1.6	Tourism, economic placemaking.	117
H.1.7	Organic, aggregate over time placemaking	118
H.1.8	Creative placemaking for economic gain	119
H.2	Final placemaking concepts	120
H.2.1	Humanistic placemaking - final	120
H.2.2	Strategic placemaking	121
H.2.3	Creative placemaking	121
H.2.4	Tourism, economic placemaking.	121
H.2.5	Organic, aggregate over time placemaking - final	122
I	Graphs normalised distribution placemaking differentiator scores	123
I.1	Initial placemaking concepts	123
I.1.1	Humanistic placemaking	123
I.1.2	Strategic placemaking	124
I.1.3	Guerrilla placemaking	124
I.1.4	Creative placemaking for social improvement	125
I.1.5	Digital placemaking.	125
I.1.6	Tourism, economic placemaking.	126
I.1.7	Organic, aggregate over time placemaking	126
I.1.8	Creative placemaking for economic gain	127
I.2	Final placemaking concepts	127
I.2.1	Humanistic placemaking - final	127
I.2.2	Strategic placemaking	128
I.2.3	Creative placemaking	128
I.2.4	Tourism, economic placemaking.	128
I.2.5	Organic, aggregate over time placemaking - final	128

Introduction

1.1. Short Problem Statement

Throughout the journey of figuring out the topic for this master thesis the rough outlines of the direction became apparent fairly quickly. The focus would be on the three keywords: placemaking, public spaces, and social goals. For example, social cohesion or neighbourhood cohesion are goals often formulated in neighbourhood vision documents of municipalities (Blokland, 2008), like the municipality of Rotterdam has used social cohesion and similar terms often throughout their neighbourhood and city vision in recent years (Municipality of Rotterdam, 2011, 2016, 2021; Municipality of Rotterdam & Woonstad Rotterdam, 2015). Placemaking would seem to be the perfect way to achieve this because it is described as: “Strengthening the connection between people and the places they share, placemaking refers to a collaborative process by which we can shape our public realm in order to maximize shared value.” (Project for Public Spaces PPS, n.d.-b). In the past few years, the term placemaking is often mentioned in relation to urban revitalisation projects in The Netherlands, there are the Hart van Zuid (Hart van Zuid, 2018) and Schouwburgplein (Laven et al., 2017) projects for example. However, while performing exploratory research into the topic of placemaking it became apparent that the definition of placemaking is unclear. Because not everyone in practice means the same thing when they talk about placemaking, multiple organisations and actors use diverging descriptions for placemaking or do not even use the term placemaking while carrying out similar types of activities. Digging deeper for an extensive period of time into the scientific literature about placemaking did not help to improve defining the meaning of placemaking, especially in relation to accomplishing various social goals. This raises the question if there really are multiple different definitions used next to each other for placemaking, or if, despite all the vagueness, they are only slight differences in semantics.

More clarity into the different definitions of participatory placemaking that are in use in the scientific literature, and a better understanding of where those differences originate from, will benefit the discourse on this topic because it reduces possibilities for miscommunication. It could also reduce the chances of miscommunication in practice. A better understanding of the concept of participatory placemaking will help actors working in (participatory) placemaking projects understand each other better, and make a better-informed decision on if, why, and how they are going to implement placemaking. And because through these projects often social improvements (stimulate interaction, give identity to place, empowering citizens, social capital, social cohesion, increase civic engagement, improve economic welfare, social resilience), are envisioned, it also increases the chances of reaching these goals. Therefore, this research will attempt to identify the different perspectives of participatory placemaking interventions in public spaces to contribute to achieving set social goals in neighbourhoods according to academic literature. The various approaches and definitions found in the scientific literature will be compared and contrasted to each other. This way creating clarity into what the academic field is talking about when participatory placemaking in relation to social improvements is mentioned.

1.2. Summary of Exploratory Research

To become more familiar with the main keywords of this research, placemaking, social goals, and public spaces, an initial exploratory literature research into these topics has been performed. This way getting

a better perception of what is already known about these topics, where the gaps are, and what important concepts are often connected to them. This exploratory literature research forms the foundation for the initial conceptual model for participatory placemaking and the analysis strategy for comparing and contrasting the materials during the research process. Next to the literature research also a few placemaking projects, with goals linked to achieving various social goals, were briefly studied to better understand how in practice the results of these projects are being reflected upon.

1.2.1. Placemaking

History of the term placemaking

A major part of this research is based on the lack of one unified definition for placemaking, many different meanings are attributed to it (Fincher et al., 2016). Next to this, the concept of placemaking is also being used by other disciplines than spatial design (Strydom et al., 2018), this research will not take the meaning of placemaking in these other disciplines into account.

Although Jane Jacobs and William Whyte did not literally use the term placemaking, they are the ones from whose ideas it originated. J. Jacobs (1961) wanted city planning to return its focus on the humans who occupy the city, therefore, she promoted inviting and safe public spaces, walkable streets, dense mixed-use city blocks and the gradual and opportunistic revitalisation of places built upon the forces that already exist in the neighbourhood (J. Jacobs, 1961). The functional diversity of city blocks promotes their being used throughout the day by a wide range of people with different purposes and schedules, this way creating a lively area and social surveillance (J. Jacobs, 1961). And Whyte (1980) said urban spaces should and can be designed in a way that contributes to the stimulation of human interaction, which he based on many observational studies of people using urban spaces. A. Jacobs and Appleyard (1987) also advocated for giving back identity to places and control to its residents, to counteract 'Placelessness'. They advise places to be designed for their users with their participation, instead of for their owners, this way reducing alienation and anonymity, while increasing user's sense of identity with the place and responsibility for maintaining the physical environment (A. Jacobs & Appleyard, 1987).

At the end of the past century, the word placemaking makes its entrance, Sime (1986) describes placemaking as: "the degree to which a 'place' can be created in architectural design independently of the people who eventually use it." However, since 1990 the definition of placemaking shifted, and the viewpoints of stakeholders became important in the decision-making processes (Strydom et al., 2018). The meaning of the term 'placemaking' now aligns with the earlier mentioned views of J. Jacobs (1961), Whyte (1980) and A. Jacobs and Appleyard (1987). The literature review of Strydom et al. (2018) illustrates this switch in the definition of placemaking, from being top-down and product-oriented to seeing placemaking as a way to create places together with people outside of the planning profession. This is in line with the description provided by PPS (n.d.-b) "*Strengthening the connection between people and the places they share, placemaking refers to a collaborative process by which we can shape our public realm in order to maximize shared value.*". PPS, Project for Public Spaces, is a non-profit organisation founded by Fred Kent, one of Whyte's research assistants, and is based on Whyte's research of people's behaviour in urban spaces (PPS, 2010). From the 1990s onwards PPS has been actively promoting the term 'placemaking', which represented their approach of building a community around places which they implemented in their many projects around the world (Laven et al., 2019).

But outside of the academic literature, placemaking is still often described the same way as before 1990, using the same definition as used by Sime (1986). For example, the RICS (2016) is not clear in their definition of placemaking, but their focus is on physical and spatial elements to create a 'good place' to increase value, with no mention of the participation of the community. While others only see placemaking in regard to the financial value creation it will generate (Moskerintz, 2015; Strutt & Parker, 2016).

Contemporary meanings of placemaking

Other researchers conclude that the core of the placemaking process is being people-centred, the wishes of the community are guiding for the final design and use of the place (Salzman & Lopez, 2020). Strydom et al. (2018) conclude their literature review of placemaking by stating that both the process and the end-product of spatial placemaking are important, the focus should not solely be on the end-product while disregarding the process, because the process of placemaking empowers the people.

Giving power and responsibility back to the users is one of the often-mentioned goals of placemaking (Ellery & Ellery, 2019; Silberberg et al., 2013).

Placemaking can be seen as an enabling tool for city planning, the process of placemaking has the possibility to create positive social change, such as learning new skills for creating the end-product and the stimulation of sharing ideas (Strydom et al., 2018). This is in accordance with Salzman and Lopez (2020), who claim that people-centred placemaking positively influences community development through the increase of social capital, while at the same time impacting public policy and real estate development.

According to Wyckoff (2014) placemaking is in essence the process of creating quality places. Quality Places are described as places where people want to be, they are active, interesting, and visually appealing places, where many activities take place, Quality Places are also safe, walkable due to a mix of different functions, and people friendly (Wyckoff, 2014). Placemaking is the means through which Quality Places can be created, not the end-product itself (Wyckoff, 2014). Platt and Medway (2022) have a near similar notion of placemaking, with it also being a process through which an end goal can be achieved, however, their end goal is defined slightly differently. They say the goal of placemaking is to create a lively and coherent community, in order to improve the welfare of the citizens (Platt & Medway, 2022).

Not only is placemaking currently used to create better physical spaces, but the concept also simultaneously endeavours to fulfil social goals like increasing neighbourhood connections, social capital, civic engagement and civic pride (Silberberg et al., 2013).

Rommens et al. (2022) say placemaking can be reduced to three key concepts: 'transformation', 'sense of place', and 'involvement'. Transformation is an integral part of placemaking because often the physical situation is being transformed during the process. By transforming a space, an attempt is made to create a 'sense of place'. There is a 'sense of place' when users endow value to the place, thereby strengthening the bond between the user and the place (Rommens et al., 2022). In order to create a 'sense of place', the third key aspect of placemaking, 'involvement' is important. In their literature research into placemaking (Rommens et al., 2022) they often encountered placemaking projects which used a bottom-up process, the involvement of users helped to create a 'sense of place'. When a participatory planning approach is applied in a placemaking project, social cohesion can be improved and a sense of place created, resulting in more social capital and an enhanced feeling of local ownership (Cilliers & Timmermans, 2014; Corcoran et al., 2017).

However, there are also placemaking projects in which a top-down approach is used, this is based on the notion that these top-down interventions can create meaningful places, because of this governments, project developers, investors and urban planners embrace the concept of placemaking (Rommens et al., 2022). For some stakeholders, in the worst-case scenario, the top-down version of placemaking equals purely profit-oriented development projects disguised as a partnership agreement (Rommens et al., 2022). But this top-down approach does not take into account the added value the inclusion of the community throughout the placemaking process can have in creating quality places, like bottom-up or community-led placemaking.

Some research papers divided the term into multiple sub-categories with each representing distinctively different forms of placemaking. Wyckoff (2014) makes the distinction between "standard" placemaking and "strategic" placemaking, "creative" placemaking, and "tactical" placemaking. Standard placemaking encompasses all the categories of placemaking, it is the process of creating Quality Places (Wyckoff, 2014). Verheul (2017) divides placemaking into four similar but slightly different categories, "cultural", "economic", "innovative", and "social" placemaking.

Next to creating Quality Places, strategic placemaking has the extra goal of attracting talented workers, whose residence in the neighbourhood will attract businesses, create more job opportunities, and cause income growth in the neighbourhood (Wyckoff, 2014). A similar category within placemaking is defined by Verheul (2017), as economic placemaking, where the goal is to increase the financial value of a certain place. Within economic placemaking, a sub-category can be identified, innovative placemaking, through which a public space is created which enables people with different skills and knowledge to connect and to be a hotbed for innovation.

Creative placemaking originates from Markusen and Gadwa (2010), to make a distinction between placemaking projects regarding arts and culture and other types of placemaking activities. In most cases, the goal of creative placemaking is to embed the notion of arts, culture and creativity in every

aspect of the built environment (Wyckoff, 2014). This category is similar to Verheul (2017) definition of cultural placemaking, through which a new identity is given to a place through the deployment of, for example, local musicians, theatre, or sports activities.

The last category of placemaking identified by Wyckoff (2014) is tactical placemaking. This form of placemaking consists of short-term commitments that can be realised quickly and often at low cost, in the long term multiple smaller tactical placemaking projects can transform a whole area ((Wyckoff, 2014). Often low hanging fruits, like public spaces, are targeted, because these are low-risk and will have a great impact on the neighbourhood (Wyckoff, 2014).

The last variant of placemaking Verheul (2017) mentions, is social placemaking, this one is in line with the description of placemaking often used in academic research after 1990 and by PPS.

Verheul (2017) also defines four different kinds of interventions through which placemaking can take place: the “hardware”, the “software”, the “mindware”, and the “orgware” of placemaking. In which the hardware is about placemaking through physical interventions following the ideas of Whyte (1980) and Gehl (2011). While the software focuses on placemaking by providing a wide range of activities in the public space, so there is something for everyone to do, this is in line with PPS. Mindware is about changing the perceptions of people about certain places. Lastly the orgware of placemaking, this is about how stakeholders organise themselves and work together, recently the community is being involved more and more in this process.

Advantages of (participatory) placemaking

A benefit of using a placemaking approach is that through the involvement of residents, the physical quality of the neighbourhood can be improved while also the community’s sense of belonging and social capital is increased (Yu et al., 2023). Ellery and Ellery (2019) confirm this, active community participation throughout the placemaking process can create a sense of place and increased levels of social capital, residents not only experience ownership but it also benefits the community spirit, leadership and stewardship. A planning approach which creates a sense of place through active community involvement can cause diverse long-term benefits for the community, especially smaller communities with fewer resources can greatly benefit from being empowered to initiate slow but steady change in the long-term (Ellery & Ellery, 2019).

1.2.2. Social Goals

Many neighbourhood visions, and policy documents from municipalities and housing corporations attach great importance to social goals, which includes vague terms such as ‘social cohesion’, ‘neighbourhood cohesion’, ‘integration’ etc., with the idea that by improving this everything will be fixed for troubling neighbourhoods (Blokland, 2008; Municipality of Rotterdam, 2011, 2016, 2021; Municipality of Rotterdam & Woonstad Rotterdam, 2015). Because these terms occur frequently in literature and policy documents regarding neighbourhood revitalisation but often remain vague, their definitions and different perspectives towards them will be explained in more detail. In the literature different terms in relation to social goals exist, like for example ‘social cohesion’ and other closely related terms ‘social resilience’ and ‘social capital’. Because of this, a short overview of different definitions given to these terms in the literature will be provided.

Social Cohesion

Social cohesion is summarised by Ginkel and Deben (2002) as the degree to which individuals are integrated, participate, and identify themselves with a community. Cramm et al. (2013) just describe social cohesion as the interdependencies among neighbours. de Kam and Needham (2003) provide a slightly different interpretation of social cohesion, the degree to which individuals or groups in a community are and feel connected. The level of social cohesion can partly be influenced by the physical situation, it can stimulate or discourage encounters from happening (Sneep, 2019). They proclaim that social cohesion on the neighbourhood level can be the most influential to residents who spend the majority of their time in their neighbourhood, often because of a weak social-economic situation, therefore, the improvement of the physical situation in neighbourhoods with high levels of weak social-economic residents can have a big impact (de Kam & Needham, 2003). And Tolsma et al. (2009) say that while social cohesion is a characteristic of a group it expresses itself on an individual level in the behaviour, trust, and tolerance of people towards others. While all these definitions of social cohesion are slightly

different, there are many consistencies. They are all about the positive relations and connections of individuals with the community. The more of these positive relations and connections exist within a community, like trust, participation, tolerance, connectedness, the higher the social cohesion in that community is.

However, not all forms of social cohesion are beneficial for a neighbourhood. Strong cohesion between sub-groups can negatively affect the overall social cohesion of a neighbourhood, because of this it can sometimes be the goal of interventions to reduce the social cohesion in the sub-groups for the benefit of the overall social cohesion in the community (de Kam & Needham, 2003).

Social Resilience

Pelling and High (2005) claim that informal social interactions are vital for enabling communities to maintain their ability to build social resilience. But how is social resilience defined in the literature? Resilience originates from the field of ecology, describing “the general persistence of ecological system functions in a world that is subject to ongoing change”, but in recent years it has also been combined into the term ‘social resilience’ regarding studying society (Keck & Sakdapolrak, 2013). The scientific literature review of Keck and Sakdapolrak (2013) into the term ‘social resilience’ led to a definition consisting of three aspects: *”1. Coping capacities — the ability of social actors to cope with and overcome all kinds of adversities; 2. Adaptive capacities — their ability to learn from past experiences and adjust themselves to future challenges in their everyday lives; 3. Transformative capacities — their ability to craft sets of institutions that foster individual welfare and sustainable societal robustness towards future crises.”* Masnavi et al. (2018) use the term ‘urban resilience’, which they describe as the ability of an urban system, to not only return to the original situation after a crisis, but to also grow, develop, and attract change to come better out of the crisis. Within urban resilience, they place social resilience as one of its sub-dimensions (Masnavi et al., 2018). Slingerland et al. (2022) studied which capacities and relationships enable community resilience, they identified four key assets required for community resilience *”1) information sharing environment, 2) engaged governance, 3) community leadership, and 4) problem-solving ability.”* Klinenberg (1999) also described social resilience in his research about the Chicago heatwave, the communities with a more developed social infrastructure suffered less from the crisis, and the high social resilience of some poor neighbourhoods caused them to perform even better than some rich neighbourhoods.

Contact Hypothesis

Both local partners and professionals in The Netherlands value the importance of stimulating encounters between residents, sometimes this is also explicitly incorporated in policies (Kullberg et al., 2015). For example, the government not only attaches the goal of increasing physical exercise to sports amenities but also claims them to be perfect places for residents to meet (Wittebrood & Permentier, 2011). But Wittebrood and Permentier (2011) conclude that there are negligible benefits to social cohesion, liveability, and safety, while the goal of these specific meeting places was to increase liveability and safety. However, through other researches, it has been validated that more contact between different groups of people is key to creating more trust and respect and fewer prejudices between them (Allport, 1954; Dovidio et al., 2017; Hewstone et al., 2014; Homans, 1951; Lemmer & Wagner, 2015; Paluck, 2009; T. Pettigrew & Tropp, 2006). This led to the conception of the contact hypothesis, which originates from Homans (1951) and more specifically from Allport (1954), that links the increase in the frequency of interaction between people to an increase in understanding, respect, and being nice for each other. Allport (1954) named four important conditions which should be met to get optimal results from letting different groups of people meet: 1) Equal status between everyone who participates, 2) Cooperation between all the groups or people is required, 3) Everyone should work towards the same goal, 4) The contact should be supported by institutions. Although these conditions are certainly beneficial, they are not necessary to get positive outcomes from intergroup contact, but rather facilitating (T. F. Pettigrew & Tropp, 2008). The most important condition is for the groups to actually come into contact with each other because if they do not live in the same neighbourhood, or go to the same school or workplace, frequent and consistent contact is unlikely, and neither is an increase of trust and respect between the groups (Hewstone et al., 2014). Blokland (2009) researched J. Jacobs (1961) hypothesis of the positive contribution of functionally mixed-use spaces to the activity in a neighbourhood, thus increasing the number of eyes on the streets and consequently improving safety. A high criminality rate does not necessarily influence how safe people feel in a neighbourhood, it is rather the degree

to which people think they can predict what will happen in the neighbourhood and how people on the street will react to incidents (Blokland, 2009). For instance, in a neighbourhood ranking high on criminality statistics, its residents can feel more at home than in a safer neighbourhood, because they think to know what to expect from other people in the neighbourhood, even if they anticipate no or a hostile reaction (Blokland, 2009). So, predictability is more important than low crime rates for people to feel at home in a certain neighbourhood. Public spaces can contribute to people becoming more familiar with one another, while residents might not necessarily get to know one another on a personal level because of the mere existence of public spaces, it can help people to become familiar enough with each other to have the feeling that they can predict their actions (Blokland, 2009). T. Pettigrew and Tropp (2006) also conclude that a reduction in fear towards the other group is an important aspect of the success of the contact hypothesis, because the more contact with the other group, the more knowledge and experience people have with the other group, and the more they realise the other group is not threatening.

Blokland (2008) distinguishes two forms of encounters, everyday encounters and recurring encounters. Everyday encounters are sporadic, unintentional, and unexpected encounters in public spaces with strangers you will not see again, this type of encounter influences our perspective on the world, neighbourhood, and of other people (Blokland, 2008). While recurring encounters with strangers can in the long-term lead to "public familiarity", repeating encounters with the same strangers in a neighbourhood increases awareness and understanding of the other, eventually making one feel more at home in their neighbourhood (Blokland, 2008; Kullberg et al., 2015). Just like that increasing social cohesion in itself is not the goal, it is the means through which a neighbourhood can become and kept liveable because frequent and positive contact with neighbours reduces the possibility of antisocial behaviour (de Kam & Needham, 2003).

For public spaces to create a sense of community or social cohesion, they need to enable some kind of social interaction within the public space, public spaces can better enable social interaction by being more accessible and by stimulating interaction between people (Blokland, 2008; de Kam & Needham, 2003; Talen, 2000). Blokland (2008) recommends the following criteria for public meeting places to increase the chances of the creation of durable relationships: 1) The meeting places need to be obvious, people go to these places because they are attracted to them, not because they are forced to; 2) Focused on the individual, not on cultural differences between people; 3) Multifunctional meeting places, this way the chances are increased for people with different interests/goals to meet. Also called synchronic spaces, where multiple things happen at the same time, enabling both collective and individual activities throughout the day (Sennett, 2019); 4) Life stage specific meeting places, bringing together people who are in the same life stage and have the same goals, interests, and uncertainties, therefore, better able to help each other. Next to this, actors who are stimulating more encounters recommend to priorities initiatives that fix existing problems instead of being purely festive of character, and continuous attention is preferred to short-term projects with frequently changing focus (Kullberg et al., 2015). Blokland (2009) concludes that mixed-use is useful for residents to become familiar with one another, schools and shops are places that can help promote this process of familiarisation, especially if people frequently and regularly visit these places. To be more specific, Blokland (2009) recommends schools which include functions outside of its regular school objectives and time slots, this way more and a bigger variety of people will start using the school building and come into contact with each other more often; and mom-and-pop shops for daily or weekly groceries where the shopkeepers recognise its clients also contribute to familiarity between residents, big chains (supermarkets) or shops people only visit sporadically (home improvements centers) are examples of shops that will not help increase familiarity.

However, one should be aware of how activities are organised, when the same residents always organise everything, this can lead to the enforcement of sub-groups instead of their dissolution, a solution to this can be the organisation by neutral actors (Kullberg et al., 2015). And intergroup contact can also have the reverse effects of what was intended, negative interactions between the groups or people can actually worsen the attitude towards the other group (van Wonderen & Felten, 2020). Therefore, not only should interactions between groups be stimulated, but negative interactions should be actively avoided. Also, Blokland (2008) does warn that while planning and design of public spaces can stimulate the occurrence of more everyday encounters, this does not guarantee other long-term benefits, like access to resources because being part of a community, it only increases the chances for this to happen.

Strong and Weak Ties

Granovetter (1973) makes a distinction between two types of social circles people have. One circle are the people with whom you are very close and often talk, within this group there are so-called “strong ties”, the other circle consists of acquaintances with whom you have infrequent contact, the “weak ties” (Granovetter, 1973). While weak ties can at first glance have the connotation being of less value than strong ties, Granovetter (1973) discovered in his research that most people get their job through weak-tie relationships (84%), with only a minority getting the job through a close friend or family member. Granovetter (1973) claims this is because acquaintances often move around in other social circles than yourself, and therefore can provide you with new information, insights, and opportunities of which you yourself could not have become aware, while your strong-tie relationships are from the same social circle as yourself and are aware of the same opportunities as yourself. Therefore, Granovetter (1973), claims that weak ties are necessary for providing individuals with opportunities and to help them integrate into different communities, while strong ties only enforce local cohesion within the group itself, alienating different communities from each other. Weak ties can also be the start of more durable social interactions that can contribute to a sense of community (Talen & Anselin, 1998).

Social Capital

Social capital is slightly differently defined by different sociologists. The term was first defined by Bourdieu (1986), who defines it as all the resources which members of a social network have access to because they are part of this social network in which these resources are embedded. Another sociologist, Coleman later on defines social capital by its function. Like other forms of capital, social capital is productive, it enables one to achieve things which would not be possible without it (Coleman, 1990). What social capital distinguishes it from other types of capital, are two characteristics, it is part of some sort of social structure, and it enables members who are part of this structure (Coleman, 1990). Putnam (1995) says social capital is “features of social life – networks, norms, and trust – that enable participants to act together more effectively to pursue shared objectives”. Cramm et al. (2013) make a distinction between social capital of individuals, which is about obtaining support through close relations like friends and family; and social capital within the neighbourhood, obtaining support through indirect ties like your neighbours. This is very similar to the distinction between weak and strong ties of Granovetter (1973).

Putnam is the one that has popularised the concept of social capital and is therefore often associated with the term social capital. He further developed his ideas of social capital and its supposed decline in his book *Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community* from 2000. He proposes measures through which a decline in social capital can be reversed, of these measures some are closely linked to aspects of placemaking. For example, Putnam (2000) suggests the improvement of public spaces in order to enhance local contacts and reduce the need for unnecessary commuting; and he advocates for a diversity of cultural activities that attract various groups of people through participation. Blokland (2002) addresses that Putnam presents with this a variant to the contact hypothesis of Allport (1954).

Putnam (2000) goes further to distinguish within social capital “bridging” and “bonding” types. Bridging social capital enables different communities to connect despite their differences and bonding social capital further strengthens ties within already close communities (Putnam, 2000). This is very similar to the ideas already presented by Granovetter (1973) about weak (bridging) ties and strong (bonding) ties. However, Blokland and Noordhoff (2012), do warn that the existence of weak ties does not also mean that bridging is happening.

Participation

Participation can be divided into three levels with each having a different degree of power to the participants, following the ladder of Citizen Participation of Arnstein (1969). From least to most participatory power, first, there is Nonparticipation, participants cannot actively participate and have zero control over the process; the second level is Tokenism, participants can provide advice but decisions are still made solely by the developing parties; lastly there is Citizen Participation, this type of participation provides the highest level of participatory power, from participants being actively included in the decision-making process to citizens possessing full executive power (Arnstein, 1969). The higher the level of involvement and responsibility a community gets while participating in a project to enhance a

place, the stronger the connections within the community will become and the more likely it is a strong sense of place is being created (Ellery & Ellery, 2019). And participatory projects, like placemaking, can increase the community's feeling of ownership and responsibility for a place (Silberberg et al., 2013). So, according to this, participatory projects like placemaking, increase the involvement and responsibilities of a community leading to higher social cohesion within the community. But also, this increased (perception of) ownership and responsibility of the community enhances its connection with the physical space. A neighbourhood-focused approach which is in tune with the neighbourhood and actively includes participating residents is also in The Netherlands used in many cities to increase the social cohesion in communities (Ginkel & Deben, 2002).

The increased sense of ownership over their neighbourhood can empower communities to start more small-scale improvements, which over time will grow in scale, as in time this cycle keeps further increasing the degree of independence, responsibility and ownership of the community (Ellery & Ellery, 2019). Short-term single-purpose with community participation often develops into long-term partnerships with a wider focus, ranging from social, economic, political, environmental, and health aspects (CTSA, 2011). In the long-term, community participation can lead to more independent communities that are better able to address their own issues, without having to rely on outside funding or wait until their issues are prioritised by the municipality (Ellery & Ellery, 2019). These types of neighbourhood revitalisation, which enable residents to help themselves and each other, have become more popular with the rise in poverty in cities (Blokland & Noordhoff, 2012). However, this also requires more and longer commitments from the community (Ellery & Ellery, 2019). But just implementing participatory decision-making in itself will not solve everything, de Kam and Needham (2003) recommend a facilitating role for governments to implement inspiring guidelines that reduce the threshold for participation and can encourage residents to join in on the effort to enhance their neighbourhood.

Conclusion

This part of the literature study went over frequently mentioned concepts regarding social goals, like social cohesion, social resilience, and related concepts like the contact hypothesis, weak and strong ties, social capital, and participation. While all these variants of social goals are slightly different, many consistencies were found. They are all about the positive relations and connections of individuals with the community. The more of these positive relations and connections exist within a community, like trust, participation, tolerance, and connectedness, the higher the social cohesion in that community is, for example.

1.2.3. Public Spaces

Public space is, in The Netherlands when it is defined in its broadest sense, all the space that is owned and maintained by the government, but some places can become unofficial public space, like the corridors in shopping centers (Meyer et al., 2006). The defining feature of public spaces, is them being freely accessible to everyone without them needing to first ask permission to enter the space (Ginkel & Deben, 2002). Latham and Layton (2019) relate public space to social infrastructure and use a more inclusive definition. In describing social infrastructure they refer to the broad definition used by Klinenberg (2018), which includes: *“Public institutions, such as libraries, schools, playgrounds, parks, athletic fields, and swimming pools, are vital parts of the social infrastructure. So too are sidewalks, courtyards, community gardens, and other spaces that invite people into the public realm. Community organizations, including churches and civic associations, act as social infrastructures when they have an established physical space where people can assemble, as do regularly scheduled markets for food, furniture, clothing, art, and other consumer goods. Commercial establishments can also be important parts of the social infrastructure.”* This wide range of different types of social infrastructure is divided into five categories: public institutions, commerce, places that facilitate recreational activities, religion, and transit (Latham & Layton, 2019).

Whyte (1980) investigated how public places can influence the quality of life of persons and society. and how urban places can be designed to stimulate human interaction. He, for example, discovered that people are mostly attracted to places with other people. Because of the accessible character of public spaces, these spaces are the perfect location to create opportunities for vastly different groups of people to be able to meet each other (Ginkel & Deben, 2002). Whyte (1980) vouched for the creation of public spaces that facilitate easier interaction between people. This can be done for example, through

transitional zones between public and private spaces, such as large unobstructed windows in ground floor facades, which make it easier for people inside buildings to enter public spaces, and vice versa (Blokland, 2009; Gehl, 2011), by lowering the physical as well as the psychological boundaries for entering public spaces, more people make use of the public space, increasing the chances of interaction. Public activities and places should have an open and optional character, making it easy for people to enter or participate but also to avoid it (Blokland, 2009). But just an empty square where many people can meet will not lead to interaction between strangers, an external stimulus is needed for this (Whyte, 1980). Whyte (1980) calls this 'triangulation', a sculpture or a (good or bad) street artist can lead to interaction between complete strangers because they have something to mark upon.

Blokland (2009) has recommendations about furniture in public spaces, there should be enough of it that when some people claim a part of the furniture for themselves, this does not make it unavailable for other people. And people should be able to create their own, more private spots, with public seating furniture, for example, by having chairs that can be moved around (Blokland, 2009; Whyte, 1980). And Gehl (2011) also provides guidelines for designing cities and public spaces that are lively. For example, facades with narrow units, many doors, and various functions. This way public spaces can attract many different people and the closeness of all the various activities and functions make it possible for these different people to interact with each other (Gehl, 2011).

1.2.4. Placemaking Projects

A few placemaking projects that have sparked the eye during the exploration of the topic are presented here. Social impact is connected to all of them, be it as a goal or as a negative side effect. This way providing a snapshot of what the goals, effects, and reflections of placemaking projects in practice can be. Paving the way for a better understanding of the topic of participatory placemaking projects in public spaces for reaching various social goals.

Bryant Park, New York City

Many placemaking projects are deemed successful. An often mentioned placemaking project is the revitalisation of Bryant Park in New York City. In the 1980s it used to be dishevelled, badly maintained, and people thought it to be an unsafe space (PPS, n.d.-a). The first goal of the project was to reduce the feeling of unsafety and the perception of crime in the park, in this it succeeded by removing plants and adding lightning to make people feel more secure in the dark. The second goal was to attract more people into the park, this was done by placing movable chairs, adding food kiosks, and organizing events and activities. Bryant Park abundantly succeeded in reaching its own goals, with it still being generally known as the most successful and welcoming public space in the world. (PPS, n.d.-a) The effects on the social resilience of the surrounding neighbourhood are unclear, but because it accomplished to attract significantly more people than before its revitalisation, this probably led to more interaction between different people (Gehl, 2011) and become more familiar with each other (Blokland, 2009).

HafenCity, Hamburg

In 1997 in Hamburg, the idea arose to create a new center, HafenCity, on a large vacant piece of land at the center of Hamburg (Nagelsmeier, 2016). The goal was to create a center with mixed functions and an active community. During the project, associations were made for both residents and commercial owners, for easier communication and information exchange. The developer and coordinator of the project, HafenCity GmbH, also created and still supports clubs and associations which help newcomers to integrate. This all helps to create networks but also prevents potential problems due to miscommunication during the project. The project has ticked all of its own set boxes, a neighbourhood with its own character and identity has been created, and the community network is still active. (Nagelsmeier, 2016)

All Access Library, Fulton County

Another, more recent, example of a successful placemaking project is the All Access Library in Fulton County, Georgia, USA (PPS, 2022a). Next to being a library, the goals of this project were to improve the physical, social, and economic fitness of the communities, with the library being a means to connect neighbours, colleagues, and friends and to strengthen the power of the community. To do this free programming was created to enable people to share thoughts and connect with each other. This was

extended outside of the library building, to outdoor areas of the library and other public spaces such as parks and museums, this way making it easier for more people to access the library's amenities. The communities' wishes were incorporated into the programming by making it possible for them to share their thoughts through online surveys and pop-up boards. Real findings of the success of this project will have to wait, since the library only opened in April 2022, but since the opening, the library and its programming is in frequent use by children and adults alike. (PPS, 2022a)

CBD Placemaking, Detroit

But there are also examples of how placemaking can counteract the improvement of social resilience. For instance, Montgomery (2016) highlights the negative effects of market-driven placemaking in her case study of placemaking in Detroit. Due to how placemaking is performed in Detroit a divide is created and enforced between minority groups and the urban elite, and between the individual and the community (Montgomery, 2016). Placemaking did at least initially succeed in increasing racial co-presence, but low-income groups were not taken into account in the programming and were unable to afford to go to the new restaurants and cafés. In the long-term, the minorities no longer saw themselves living in these neighbourhoods, and felt like they were being pushed out (Montgomery, 2016).

So, some of these projects are claimed to be a success, while other placemaking projects have some flaws, like enhancing social divides. Actors closely connected to projects often enhance the success of the projects. Something which can easily be done in placemaking projects which revolve around qualitative aspects such as increased social cohesion which are hard to quantify. Often an attempt is made to increase social resilience, the strength of the community, or create a new community. But if the initial goals are actually reached remains often unclear.

1.3. Conceptual Framework

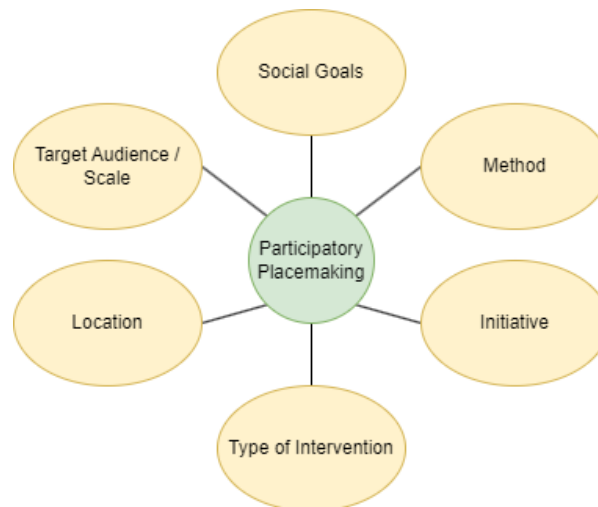


Figure 1.1: Conceptual framework. (Own illustration)

Based on the initial literature study a conceptual model (Figure 1.1) has been made for this research. Participatory placemaking has been divided into six aspects that were found in the literature to be often mentioned in relation to the concept of placemaking.

Starting with 'Social goals', the specific social goal(s) that are intended to be achieved through a placemaking project can set it apart from other placemaking projects, just like the clarity or ambiguity of said goals (Berkeley Group, 2014; Fincher et al., 2016; Laven et al., 2019; Markusen & Gadwa, 2010; PPS, 2022b; Rommens et al., 2022; Strydom et al., 2018; Wyckoff, 2014). The differentiator 'Method' revolves around the approach used to implement the participatory placemaking project (Cilliers & Timmermans, 2014; Cohen et al., 2018; Fincher et al., 2016; Laven et al., 2019; Lew, 2017; PPS, 2022b; Rommens et al., 2022; Sime, 1986; Strydom et al., 2018; Verheul, 2017; Wyckoff, 2014).

Following is the differentiator of 'Initiative', the parties that (should) initiate and lead a placemaking project differs depending on the definition and perspective used for participatory placemaking (Berkeley Group, 2014; Cohen et al., 2018; Lew, 2017; Markusen & Gadwa, 2010; Sime, 1986; Strydom et al., 2018; Verheul, 2017). Also, the 'Target audience/Scale', variations in scale of the scope of the target audience and which group(s) are being targeted can vary (Berkeley Group, 2014; Fincher et al., 2016; Laven et al., 2019; Markusen & Gadwa, 2010). Another important aspect of placemaking that is often mentioned is the 'Type of intervention', for example, a physical intervention like adding street furniture or placemaking through the programming of activities (Cohen et al., 2018; Lew, 2017; Markusen & Gadwa, 2010; PPS, 2022b; Rommens et al., 2022; Verheul, 2017). The last aspect which will be used to differentiate participatory placemaking concepts from each other is 'Location', in what kind of public places should participatory placemaking projects take place (Berkeley Group, 2014; Cilliers & Timmermans, 2014; Fincher et al., 2016; Laven et al., 2019; Markusen & Gadwa, 2010; Wyckoff, 2014).

Differentiators	Differentiator aspects									
Social goals	Vague/Clear									
	Stimulate human interaction / Contact Hypothesis [1]	Give identity to place / sense of belonging[2]	Empowering participants / ownership / citizen involvement[3]	Social capital[4]	Social cohesion /neighbourhood connections[5]	Increase civic engagement[6]	Improve (ec-nomical) welfare of citizens[7]	Improve physical quality neighbourhood[8]	Strong ties (Bonding) / Weak ties (Bridging)[9]	Social / community / urban resilience[10]
Method	Process[11] - Process & Project[12] - Project	Level of community involvement: Non-participation - Tokenism - Citizen Participation[13]	Short-term / Long-term (One-off - multi-year - indefinitely)							
Initiative	Government (top-down, public)	Private actors (top-down, private)	Citizens (bottom-up)[14]							
Target audience/ Scale	Whole city	Neighbourhood	Specific sub-group within neighbourhood							
Type of intervention	Physical interventions 'hardware'[15]	Activities 'software'[16]								
Location	Takes place in 'social infrastructure'[17]	Government owned space[18]								

Table 1.1: The six differentiators and their aspects for comparing and contrasting participatory placemaking definitions.

- 1 (Allport, 1954; Blokland, 2008; Homans, 1951; Silberberg et al., 2013)
- 2 (Cilliers & Timmermans, 2014; Corcoran et al., 2017; A. Jacobs & Appleyard, 1987; Rommens et al., 2022; Verheul, 2017; Wyckoff, 2014; Yu et al., 2023)
- 3 (Cilliers & Timmermans, 2014; Corcoran et al., 2017; Ellery & Ellery, 2019; Rommens et al., 2022; Silberberg et al., 2013)
- 4 (Cilliers & Timmermans, 2014; Corcoran et al., 2017; Ellery & Ellery, 2019; Putnam, 1995; Salzman & Lopez, 2020; Silberberg et al., 2013)
- 5 (Blokland, 2008; Cilliers & Timmermans, 2014; Corcoran et al., 2017; Silberberg et al., 2013)
- 6 (Silberberg et al., 2013)
- 7 (Platt & Medway, 2022)
- 8 (Silberberg et al., 2013)
- 9 (Granovetter, 1973; Putnam, 2000; Talen & Anselin, 1998)
- 10 (Keck & Sakdapolrak, 2013; Masnavi et al., 2018; Pelling & High, 2005; Slingerland et al., 2022)
- 11 (PPS, n.d.-b; Salzman & Lopez, 2020; Wyckoff, 2014)
- 12 (Strydom et al., 2018)
- 13 (Arnstein, 1969)
- 14 (Cilliers & Timmermans, 2014; Corcoran et al., 2017; Ellery & Ellery, 2019; Yu et al., 2023)
- 15 (Blokland, 2008, 2009; Gehl, 2011; Ginkel & Deben, 2002; Sennett, 2019; Verheul, 2017; Whyte, 1980)
- 16 (Verheul, 2017)
- 17 (Klinenberg, 2018; Latham & Layton, 2019)
- 18 (Meyer et al., 2006)

Through these aspects variations of the concept of participatory placemaking will be differentiated from each other, therefore, these aspects will be called differentiators. In Table 1.1, for each of the six differentiators, their defining aspects have been set up which will be used to systematically compare the placemaking concepts.

In order to be able to systematically analyse the concepts of placemaking used in all the articles and books studied for this research, a scoring system for each of the placemaking differentiators has been set up (Table 1.2). The differentiator 'method', has been split up into two scoring categories, 'timespan' and 'participatory level'. Because these two elements of placemaking methods are better represented in two separate categories. Each mention of placemaking in the material studied will be

given a score of 1, 3, or 5 for each of the differentiators mentioned as a characteristic of that placemaking concept. Descriptions and examples for each of the scores of the placemaking differentiators are added to help consistently score mentions of placemaking for each of the differentiators (Table 1.2).

	Score: 1	Score: 3	Score: 5
Social goals	<p>No social goals</p> <p>Example: Improve physical quality area (Silberberg et al., 2013)</p> <p>Example: Stimulate human interaction (Allport, 1954; Blokland, 2008; Homans, 1951; Silberberg et al., 2013)</p>	<p>Intermediate social goals</p> <p>Example: Increase civic engagement – Give identity to place / sense of belonging (Cilliers & Timmermans, 2014; Corcoran et al., 2017; A. Jacobs & Appleyard, 1987; Rommens et al., 2022; Silberberg et al., 2013; Verheul, 2017; Wyckoff, 2014; Yu et al., 2023)</p> <p>Example: Improve (economical) welfare of citizens (Platt & Medway, 2022)</p>	<p>Major social goals</p> <p>Example: Empowering participants / ownerships / citizen involvement – Social Capital – Social Cohesion / neighbourhood connections – Strong ties / Weak ties (Blokland, 2008; Cilliers & Timmermans, 2014; Corcoran et al., 2017; Ellery & Ellery, 2019; Granovetter, 1973; Putnam, 1995; Putnam, 2000; Rommens et al., 2022; Salzman & Lopez, 2020; Silberberg et al., 2013; Talen & Anselin, 1998)</p> <p>Example: Social / community / urban resilience (Keck & Sakdapolrak, 2013; Masnavi et al., 2018; Pelling & High, 2005; Slingerland et al., 2022)</p>
Method; timespan	<p>Short-term</p> <p><i>"However, placemaking can also be used to create and implement larger scale transformative projects and activities that can convert a place in a relatively short period of time" (Wyckoff, 2014)</i></p> <p>Example: Short period of time (less than a year), or one-off event.</p>	<p>Mid-term</p> <p>In between short-term and long-term.</p>	<p>Long-term</p> <p><i>"For the most part placemaking is used as an incremental way to improve the quality of a place over a long period of time with many separate small projects and/or activities."</i> (Wyckoff, 2014)</p> <p>Example: Spanning years, or regularly reoccurring event. Aiming to have long-term consequences.</p>
Method; participatory level	<p>Nonparticipation</p> <p><i>"These two rungs describe levels of "non-participation" that have been contrived by some to substitute for genuine participation. Their real objective is not to enable people to participate in planning or conducting programs, but to enable powerholders to "educate" or "cure" the participants."</i> (Amstein, 1969)</p>	<p>Tokenism</p> <p><i>"Rungs 3 and 4 progress to levels of "tokenism" that allow the have-nots to hear and to have a voice: (3) Informing and (4) Consultation. When they are proffered by powerholders as the total extent of participation, citizens may indeed hear and be heard. But under these conditions they lack the power to insure that their views will be heeded by the powerful. When participation is restricted to these levels, there is no followthrough, no "muscle," hence no assurance of changing the status quo. Rung (5) is simply a higher level tokenism because the groundrules allow have-nots to advise, but retain for the powerholders the continued right to decide."</i> (Amstein, 1969)</p>	<p>Citizen Power</p> <p><i>"Further up the ladder are levels of citizen power with increasing degrees of decision-making clout. Citizens can enter into a (6) Partnership that enables them to negotiate and engage in trade-offs with traditional powerholders. At the topmost rungs, (7) Delegated Power and (8) Citizen Control, have-not citizens obtain the majority of decision-making seats, or full managerial power."</i> (Amstein, 1969)</p>
Initiative	<p>Top-down</p> <p><i>"Government, Developers, Socio-Political Structure"</i> (Lew, 2017)</p>	<p>Mixed initiative</p> <p><i>"Collaborative, NGOs/NPOs"</i> (Lew, 2017)</p>	<p>Bottom-up</p> <p><i>"Individuals, Local Groups, Human Agency"</i> (Lew, 2017)</p>
Type of transformation	<p>Activity "software"</p> <p><i>"concerns programming and activities planned in the public space"</i> (Verheul, 2017)</p>	<p>Activity + Physical</p> <p>Combination of activity and physical based transformation.</p>	<p>Physical "hardware"</p> <p><i>"concerns physical interventions in public spaces"</i> (Verheul, 2017)</p>
Location	<p>Privately owned</p> <p><i>"such as outdoor spaces on housing schemes, shopping centres, or stations"</i> (Cilliers & Timmermans, 2014)</p>	<p>(indoor/closable) public institutions</p> <p><i>"Places or facilities that are provided publicly and intended for public use. Examples: Libraries, museums, art galleries, universities,"</i></p>	<p>Fully publicly owned</p> <p><i>"public spaces, such as town squares, that are open and accessible to all"</i> (Cillier & Timmermans, 2014)</p>
Target audience/Scale	<p>Small scale</p> <p>Example: Building/street, or specific group of people</p>	<p>Medium scale</p> <p>Example: Neighbourhood/small town</p>	<p>Large scale</p> <p>Example: Whole city/region, large/inclusive target audience</p>

Table 1.2: Score distribution for placemaking differentiators.

For each of the studied papers and books, 64 in total, for every placemaking concept defined for every differentiator the average score is calculated. See Table 1.3 for an example of this process, it shows for Humanistic placemaking (one of the eventually derived placemaking concepts), for the first twenty articles, the frequency with which the scores 1, 3 and 5, for each of the differentiators, have been given. Of this the average is taken for every article studied. This data will then be normalised, so every article is equally taken into consideration. Through this normalisation it can also be visualised

how many articles, or parts of articles, gave a score of 1, 3, or 5 for certain differentiators (Figure 1.2).

#article	M-participatory level				M-timespan				Initiative				Location				Social goals				Target audience/scale				Type of transformation			
	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5
1	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
2	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
3	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
4	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
5	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
6	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
7	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
8	4		3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	5	1	2	1	1	3,89	5	4	5	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	
9	0				0				1	1		5	2	3,6	7	3	0				4		1	1				
10	0				0				1	1		0	0				0				0				0			
11	0				0				5		1	5	1	5		3	3	1			4		1	1				
12	4		1	1	0				5		1	0	4	1	1	3	14				3,67		1	2				
13	1	1			0				5		1	0	0				0				5			1				
14	0				0				0			0	0				3	1			0			0				
15	0				0				0			0	0				0				0			0				
16	0				0				0			0	0				0				0			0				
17	0				0				0			0	3	1			0				0			0				
18	5			1	0				5		2	5	1	0			3		1		0			0				
19	3		1		0				3		1	0	5				1		1		0			0				
20	0				0				0			0	3	1			0				0			0				

Table 1.3: Excerpt of the distribution of scores for the placemaking differentiators for placemaking concept: Humanistic placemaking.

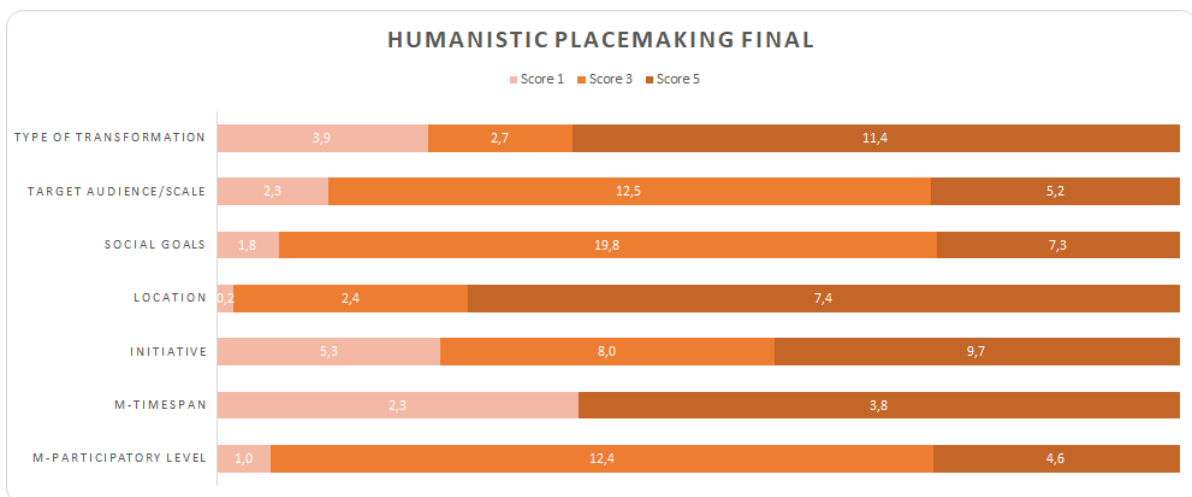


Figure 1.2: Distribution of the scores for the placemaking differentiators for Humanistic placemaking over the 64 studied articles and books. (Own illustration)

By taking the average score for every placemaking differentiator, based on its distribution over all the studied material, it can be derived how each of the defined placemaking concepts in this research score for each of the placemaking differentiators. See for example Figure 1.3, which showcases the scores for Humanistic placemaking. The end scores can be any value from 1 to 5, with these scores representing the spectrum of variations possible for each placemaking differentiator.

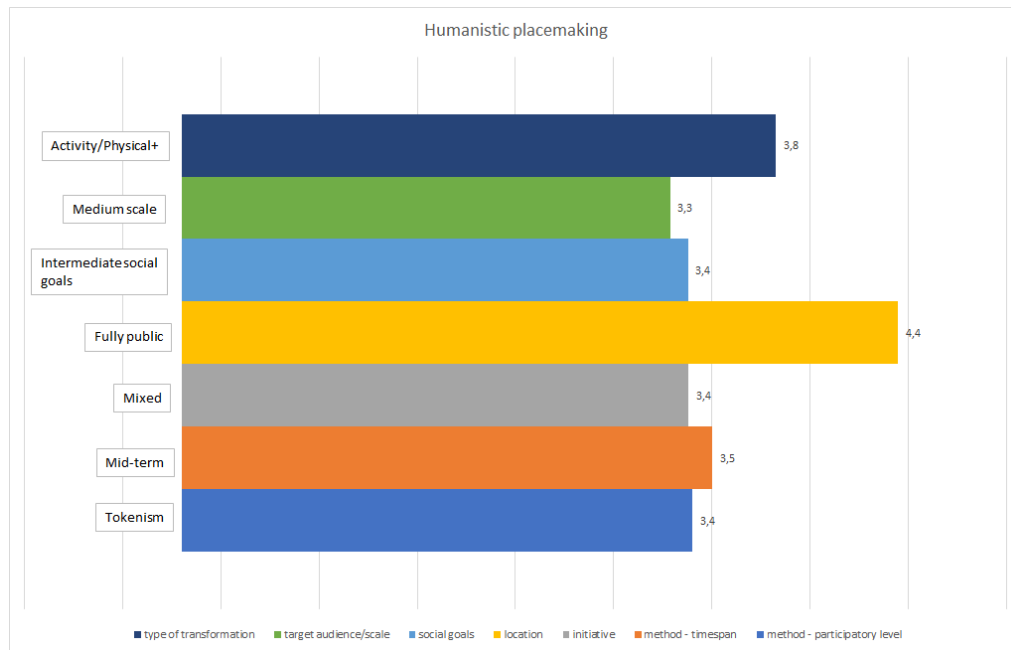


Figure 1.3: Bar chart showcasing the scores for each of the placemaking differentiators for Humanistic placemaking. (Own illustration)

Through defining distinct placemaking concepts in the studied material, and scoring them for each of the placemaking differentiators like mentioned above, an attempt is made to clarify the different definitions in use for participatory placemaking according to the scientific materials, and how they compare and contrast with each other. The specific research questions that will be answered through this research are elaborated on in the next chapter.

1.4. Scientific and Societal Relevance

The scientific relevance of this research is that clarity will be brought into the perception of the concept of participatory placemaking for the achievement of various social goals in the scientific literature. As said in the problem statement, this is a very vague concept. More clarity will be beneficial for future research into this topic. Clarification of the different variants of definitions of participatory placemaking that are in use in the scientific literature, and a better understanding of where those differences originate from, will benefit the scientific discourse on this topic because it reduces possibilities for miscommunication.

A better understanding and more clarity into the different variations of definitions of participatory placemaking in use in scientific literature is not only relevant to the academic world but also has societal relevance. Because a better understanding of the language used concerning participatory placemaking and increasing social factors by researchers, and therefore, indirectly possibly professionals, also reduce the chances for miscommunication in practice. A better understanding of the concept of participatory placemaking will help actors working with projects where placemaking is going to be implemented to reach various social goals in a neighbourhood understand each other better, and make a better-informed decision on if, why, and how they are going to implement placemaking. Increasing the chances of reaching the goals they envisioned. It can be relevant for a wide range of actors involved in placemaking projects, from municipalities and other government organisations, to project developers, housing associations, public function operators and residents.

1.5. Goals and Objectives

The goal of this research is to clearly indicate which definitions of participatory placemaking in public spaces, in order to reach various social goals in a neighbourhood, exist in the scientific materials if there are multiple diverging perceptions or not. And checking if this aligns with how the concept of

participatory placemaking is being used in The Netherlands, or not, through verification by means of presenting the results to an expert focus group. This clarification will help the academic world and actors who in practice participate in placemaking projects become aware if they are talking about the same thing when they mention placemaking, or if they are using the same words while meaning vastly different things.

The end product of this research is a “guideline” for actors who come across the term ‘placemaking’ during their work or want to implement it themselves in a project. The ‘guideline’ helps clarify the different views regarding placemaking that exist. It also shows which differentiators are often associated with particular variants of placemaking. Weighted graphs for each of the defined concepts of placemaking will visualise their different characteristics. This will be most useful for actors who are in the initiation phase of a project, to better prepare them for discussions with other stakeholders regarding placemaking, reducing the chance of ideas being lost in translation and misaligned expectations.

1.6. Dissemination and Audiences

This thesis will attempt to present a more clear picture of the different perspectives of participatory placemaking in use in the scientific material. Audiences for the conclusions resulting from this research will mostly be actors in The Netherlands who participate in participatory placemaking projects, especially those regarding public spaces and with the purpose of reaching certain social goals in a neighbourhood. For scholars, this research will be interesting, because it provides an overview of the different perceptions of placemaking within the academic world, and in how far this aligns with real-world placemaking practices. The results will be most applicable for placemaking researchers in The Netherlands or other countries where placemaking is perceived in a similar way.

2

Research Questions

2.1. Main Research Question

In this research, the following main research question will be answered:

Which different perspectives of participatory placemaking exist in the scientific literature of developed economic regions regarding interventions in public spaces?

The scope for this research question is the 'developed economic countries', which includes the following countries/regions according to the classification of UNCTAD (2023): Northern America, Israel, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Europe, Australia, and New Zealand.

2.2. Research Sub-questions

To be able to answer the main research question, first, some sub-research-questions need to be answered. Through the first sub-question, the most relevant different perspectives of participatory placemaking interventions in public spaces that are being discussed in the scientific literature will be mapped. This way an overview of one, or multiple different concepts of this type of placemaking is established.

1 - Which different perspectives are there in the scientific literature regarding participatory placemaking projects?

With the relevant concepts of participatory placemaking occurring in the academic literature having been mapped, analysis of which differences there are between the concepts will answer the next sub-question. Next to this an attempt will be made to track down the reasoning why these differences exist, for each different concept of participatory placemaking mapped an additional data collection and analysis of literature will be performed into each specific concept. Connections, divergencies, and similarities will be explored in-depth, in order to further clarify how participatory placemaking is being described in the scientific literature, thus helping in answering the main research question.

2 - How do these different perspectives of participatory placemaking in the scientific literature compare and contrast to each other?

The different perspectives of participatory placemaking interventions in public spaces according to the scientific literature will be conceptualised based on the similarities and differences discovered during the answering of the previous two sub-questions. If causes for these differences and/or similarities have also been uncovered and are relevant for the understanding of the existence of the different participatory placemaking perspectives these will also be included in this conceptualisation. Then, these placemaking concepts will be scored for all the placemaking differentiators.

3 - How do the different perspectives of participatory placemaking projects in public spaces found in the scientific literature score for each of the placemaking differentiators?

In order to validate the outcomes resulting from the answering of sub-research-questions 3, its results will be presented to a focus group. Next to presenting these initial results, and asking for their opinions and views on it, the focus group will be asked to reflect based on their own experiences and expertise if this conceptual model of the different perspectives of participatory placemaking, aligns with placemaking projects in practice in The Netherlands. This way checking if how participatory placemaking is being discussed in the scientific material aligns, and is, therefore, relevant for in practice situations in The Netherlands. Or if a (slight) misalignment in perspectives perhaps confuses actors in practice communicating about placemaking. The accompanying question that needs to be answered in order to know this has been formulated in the following sub-research-question.

4 - How do the different perspectives of participatory placemaking that have been discovered, and how they score for their differentiators, align with placemaking projects in practice in The Netherlands?

After processing the feedback and reactions of the focus group, by refining the conceptual model for the last time, the main research question can be answered.

3

Research Method

3.1. Type of Study

With the exploration of the topic finished, and the problem statement and research questions defined, the research can begin. In order to answer the research questions an in-depth literature study will be performed, which will rigorously filter through all the material collected by following predefined search criteria, in contrast to the earlier exploratory literature review which was performed more intuitively by following new paths of relevant information when discovered. A semi-systematic review approach will be used to answer the first two sub-research-questions, this review method is somewhat systematic but also leaves room for analysing materials that are not fully comparable. In section 3.2 this review approach is described in more detail and compared to other possible literature review approaches. Through identification of the predefined possible placemaking differentiators (Table 1.1) in the scientific literature, the different perspectives of participatory placemaking projects in public places according to scientific literature from developed economic regions will be extracted, compared, contrasted, and conceptualised. The results from the literature research will be verified by presenting the findings to a focus group. This way answering the main research question: *Which different perspectives of participatory placemaking exist in the scientific literature of developed economic regions regarding interventions in public spaces?*

3.2. Methods and Techniques

The explorative study for the formulation of the problem statement and research questions is based on a literature study, which consists of a mix of research papers, books, websites, and policy documents.

For the subsequent in-depth literature study there are multiple methods from which to choose that are often used in literature reviews, the systematic literature review, semi-systematic literature review, and integrative literature review, see Figure 3.1 (Snyder, 2019). For the systematic literature review, comparable researches are needed which all use the exact same types of data and methods, which is hard to find in less exact and qualitative scientific fields (Snyder, 2019). The semi-systematic literature review, is applicable to topics that have been conceptualised differently, are studied by multiple disciplines, and therefore, cannot be reviewed fully systematically (Wong et al., 2013). Semi-systematic reviews can be used to: “[...] map a field of research, synthesize the state of knowledge, and create an agenda for further research or the ability to provide an historical overview or timeline of a specific topic.” (Snyder, 2019). The last option is the integrative literature review. It is very similar to the semi-systematic review, but it is used to assess, critique, and synthesise literature in order to create new theoretical frameworks and perspectives (Snyder, 2019). Based on this the semi-systematic literature review is most suitable for this research because its description of being used to map fields of research that are being studied by multiple disciplines who used varied methods for their researches closely matches the current state of scientific research into participatory placemaking projects. The criteria that need to be met, and the steps that need to be taken, with the semi-systematic literature review, are based on the 20 key publication standards for meta-narrative/semi-systematic reviews developed as part of the RAMESES (Realist And MEta-narrative Evidence Syntheses: Evolving Standards) project Wong et al. (2013).

Approaches to literature reviews.

Approach	Systematic	Semi-systematic	Integrative
Typical purpose	Synthesize and compare evidence	Overview research area and track development over time	Critique and synthesize
Research questions	Specific	Broad	Narrow or broad
Search strategy	Systematic	May or may not be systematic	Usually not systematic
Sample characteristics	Quantitative articles	Research articles	Research articles, books, and other published texts
Analysis and evaluation	Quantitative	Qualitative/quantitative	Qualitative
Examples of contribution	Evidence of effect Inform policy and practice	State of knowledge Themes in literature Historical overview Research agenda Theoretical model	Taxonomy or classification Theoretical model or framework

Figure 3.1: Literature review approaches (Snyder, 2019)

In Figure 3.2 the whole research is visualised. The blue nodes represent the Data collection stage of the research, upon which will be elaborated in subsection 3.3.1. The green nodes represent the Data analysis part, more information about this can be found in subsection 3.3.2.

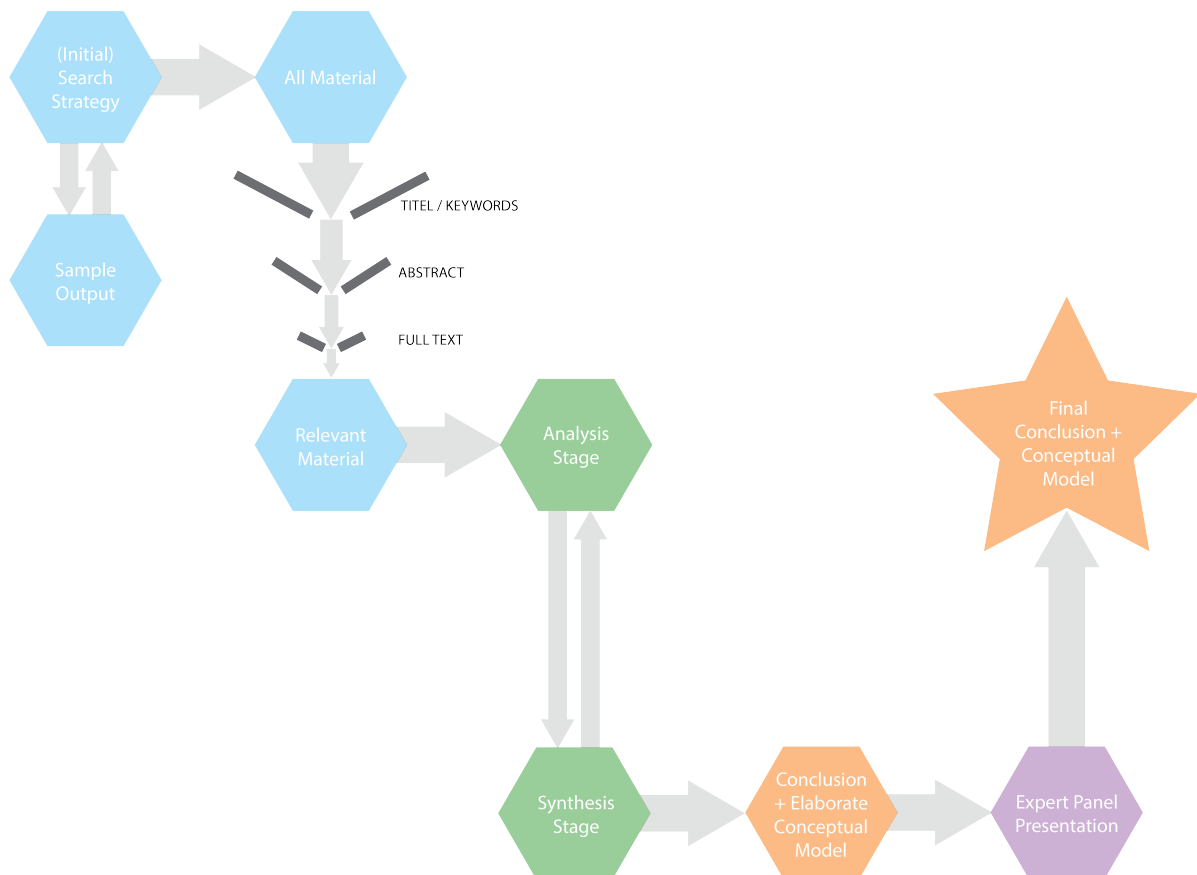


Figure 3.2: Research model. (Own illustration)

Lastly, the findings from the sub-research questions will be combined and presented to a focus group, after which open-ended questions will be asked to enable discussion regarding the proposed conceptual model/guidelines (Figure 3.3) (Hijazi et al., 2021). The focus group method is a qualitative research type of interview that involves multiple participants who are being interviewed at the same time (Bryman, 2016). Participants need to be selected because of their association with the topic (Bryman, 2016). This enables an important aspect of the focus group method, interaction within the group regarding the defined topic (Bryman, 2016). Focus groups are often used to test and evaluate proposals, and get a sense of differences of opinion (Hijazi et al., 2021; Slocum-Bradley, 2003). This will help the validation of the final conceptual framework of participatory placemaking, and also see the interaction of the different actors that are participating in the focus group regarding the variants/perspectives

of placemaking discovered during the research. The design and the manner of conducting the focus group for this research are based on the chapter: Focus Groups in Social Research Methods from Bryman (2016), which provides pointers to the size of the focus group, how to record and transcribe it, the level of moderator involvement, selecting participants. This phase of the research is visualised by the orange and purple nodes and will be discussed in more detail in chapter 4, Research Output.

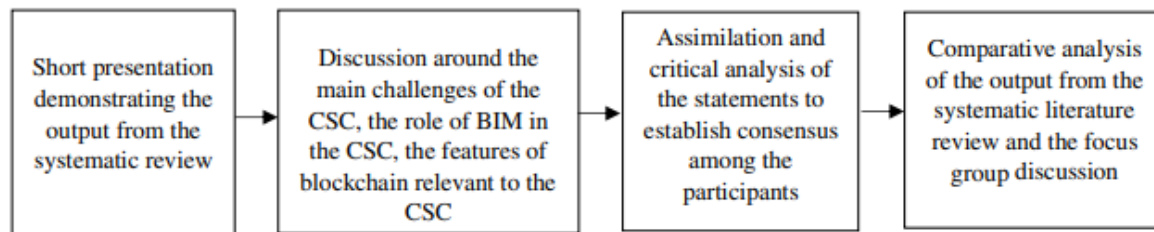


Figure 3.3: Method for conducting the focus group used by Hijazi et al. (2021)

3.3. Semi-systematic Literature Review

3.3.1. Data collection

For the answering of each of the research questions, data needs to be gathered. To collect useful data for the literature study, a search strategy is needed, this way all papers, books, and/or chapters are collected following the same criteria previously defined (Snyder, 2019). This search strategy includes search terms, databases, and inclusion and exclusion criteria to be used (Snyder, 2019; Wong et al., 2013). With all the literature collected based on the search strategy, depending on how many articles are collected and how feasible it is to look at all of them in-depth within the time frame of the research, different methods can be used to sift the useful articles from all the found material. If little material has been yielded, all of it can be read fully, if it is too much to all be read fully a first selection can be made based on the abstracts (Snyder, 2019). If this is still too much, another layer of sifting can be added, based solely on the title and keywords of articles (Snyder, 2019). In the case of the search strategy not having provided enough articles, more can be gathered by scanning the references of the already collected articles for more potentially useful articles (Snyder, 2019). It is important to document the whole process of collecting, selecting, and excluding articles for transparency and reproducibility (Snyder, 2019; Wong et al., 2013), see Figure 3.4. The flow diagram (Figure 3.4) is a quick overview of which papers have been included or left out of the review, and the volume of data, the number of research publications, that was present at each step (Wong et al., 2013). This flow diagram can be provided with a more elaborate explanation of why certain decisions were made during the process of including and excluding articles. Next to this, a summary of all the characteristics of the articles used in the research helps readers judge the quality of the research themselves (Wong et al., 2013). Characteristics that are probably relevant to document are: *“full citation, country of origin, study design, summary of key main findings, use made of documents in the review and relationship of documents to each other”* (Wong et al., 2013).

Search Strategy Literature Review

To start with the following search strategy has been set up. Search terms, inclusion, and exclusion criteria are based on the research questions. In order to limit the scope of the research, not all material will be included in the literature review. An option was to only look into material starting from a certain moment in time, from 1990 till now for example. However, as the exploratory literature study has shown the term placemaking has been in use for some decades. There is no logical cut-off point which can be defined from which moment materials will be included in the review. However, including everything will likely prove to be too much data to process within the time span of the research. By limiting the to be analysed data to only include papers and books that feature studies that take place in areas with similar economies like The Netherlands, conclusions based on this data set will also be more relevant for participatory placemaking interventions of public spaces in The Netherlands and similar countries. By using the UNCTAD (2023) country classification for developed economic regions, which includes

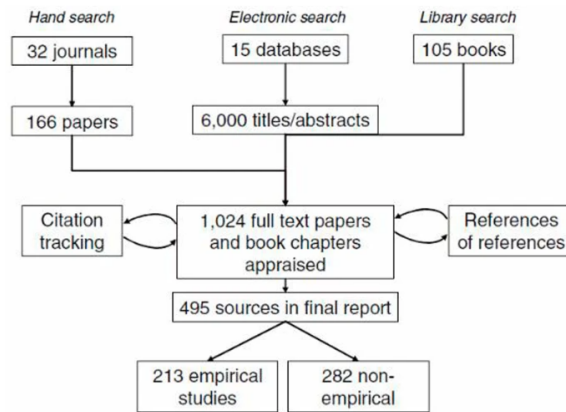


Figure 3.4: Example of how the selection process can be represented. (From Greenhalgh et al. (2004) in Wong et al. (2013))

The Netherlands, as a selection criterion for the data collection of this research, research regarding regions with similar economies will be compared and contrasted. According to the definition of UNCTAD (2023) for developed economies, this broadly includes: Northern America, Israel, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Europe, Australia, and New Zealand.

Databases:

- Scopus
- JSTOR
- ScienceDirect
- TU Delft Library (only for books)

Search terms:

Placemaking

- +participation, +community involvement
- +"social goals", +"social cohesion", +"social resilience", +"social sustainability", +"social capital"
- +urban, +neighbourhood, +"urban community"
- +"public spaces", +squares, +libraries, +activities, +parks, +museums

For each search query, 'placemaking' in combination with one of the above-listed search terms is used. In order to not unnecessarily narrow down the search query, variations and spelling differences of the search terms are taken into account. Next to this search terms that need to occur alongside each other are put between double quotation marks (e.g.: "social goals"). Each of the databases required its own specific way of inputting the search query and using wildcards, for which adjustments were made accordingly to keep the search queries as consistent as possible for all the databases.

Inclusion criteria:

- Material studying developed economies: Northern America, Israel, Japan, Republic of Korea, Europe, Australia, and New Zealand (UNCTAD, 2023).
- Citation count, to better ensure the relevancy and quality of the publications (Nakatoh et al., 2015), and to limit the scope only publications need to have been cited and have to be in the top 10% of citation count compared to other relevant research publications.
- Language: English.
- Papers that provide multiple perspectives and that originate from different fields of research, to follow the guiding principle of pluralism (Wong et al., 2013).

- Papers that provide conflicting data should not be excluded, but studied to achieve a higher understanding of possible different perspectives on the topic, this is according to the principle of contestation (Wong et al., 2013).
- Type of document: Scientific papers, (scientific) books, and literature reviews. The literature reviews can also be another starting point for data collection, next to the search terms.

Exclusion criteria:

- Non-scientific papers and documents, trade journals.
- A maximum of 100 publications will be collected, in order to keep the research feasible within the limited time frame.

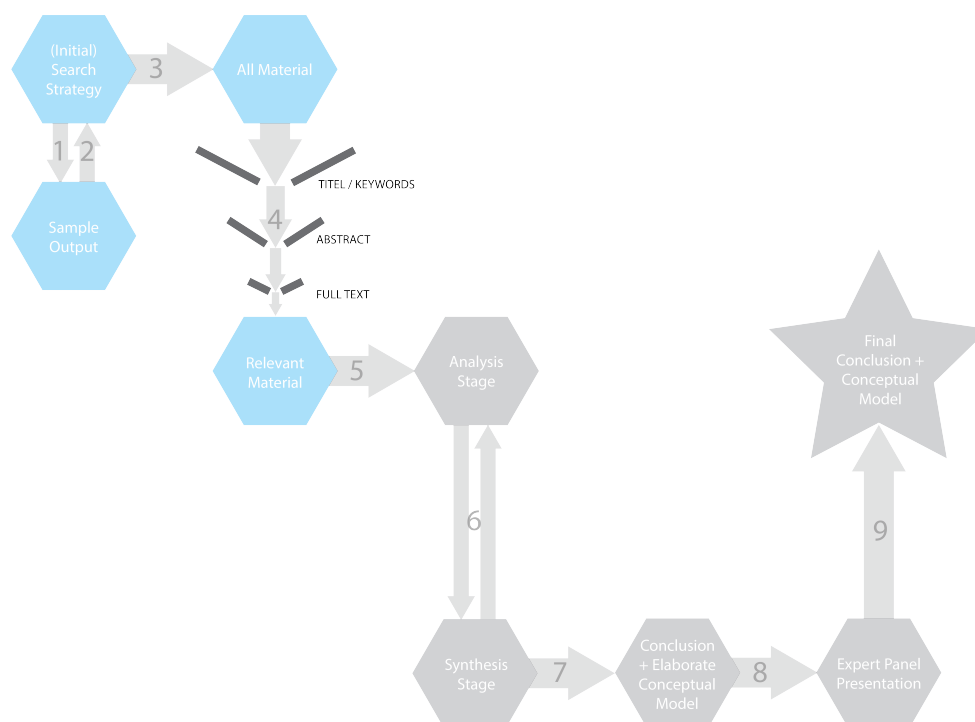


Figure 3.5: Research model - Data collection. (Own illustration)

In Figure 3.5 the data collection part of the research has been highlighted. At the start of the data collection for the literature the initial search strategy needs to be tested on a small scale to verify if it yields appropriate results or if the search strategy needs to be adjusted (Snyder, 2019). The testing of the initial search strategy is indicated in Figure 3.5 with a (1), and the broadening or reducing of the search strategy if necessary with a (2). While not too much deviation from the original research plan should happen during the research, changes from the initial search strategy that occur need to be documented and explained in order to provide clarity of the research process (Wong et al., 2013). During the testing of the initial search strategy, this strategy seemed to provide sufficient material, and no changes were made to the search strategy. With the search strategy finalised the actual data collection can start (3). Depending on the quantity of data collected one or more selection stages are required to filter out the relevant material (4), for example, filtering by title and keywords, abstract, and lastly full text.

Each of the databases used to collect material for the literature study had its own way to query through their database. The method of querying used in Scopus was used as a basis to ensure all queries in all the databases were as similar as possible. In Appendix A the full query method used

for each database is described in detail. Only in Scopus it was possible to query for country of origin because this is one of the defined inclusion criteria (only 'Material studying developed economies'), all material gathered through the other three databases still needed to be filtered for country of origin before they could be used for the next filtering stages. How these filtering processes were performed is described in more detail in the following section.

Results Search Strategy Literature Review

The first filtering step after the data collection is to filter out the material for which no citation count can be found. This is done because this can mean one of two things: 1. No one has ever referenced it, therefore, no citation count data has been generated for it, or 2. The citation count data for this article is not being updated. Both scenarios would mean these articles are probably not very relevant in the current scientific world and are therefore not influential to how placemaking is conceptualised. Next to that, missing citation count data makes it impossible to rank all the material from most to least cited. Citation count data has been retrieved for all articles from the same source, through the Zotero citation count add-on which gets citation count data from CrossRef. This filtering step is visualised by the blue arrows in Figure 3.6.

As mentioned earlier, the materials sourced from Scopus, have already been filtered for country of origin. But this is not the case for the material from ScienceDirect, JSTOR, and TUDelft library, therefore, papers and books from those sources still needed to be checked for country of origin. See in Figure 3.6 and the green arrows. For consistency, this has been done in the same way as the country of origin was defined by Scopus, by looking at the country the author(s) is/are affiliated to. If at least one of the authors is affiliated with one of the included countries, then the item will not be filtered out.

At this moment in the process, 1844 unique items have been found. Some material was found through more than one database, which is the reason for the number of unique items being lower than the combined article count from each database after the previous filtering step. Next the top 10% of the material, based on the height of the citation count, will be kept for further analyses, which would be 185, rounded up. Because selecting the top 185 most cited items resulted in a split midway through the items that have been cited 19 times. In order to not make a random distinction between these papers and books, all these will also be included. Resulting in a total of 196 unique items. First, these 196 items will be filtered for relevancy by their titles and keywords, this leaves 149 items. These are further checked for relevancy by reading their abstracts. This leaves 80 papers/books/chapters that still need to be checked for relevancy by scanning through the whole material. After the final filtering step 64 are left over to be taken into the analysis and synthesis stages of the research (Figure 3.6).

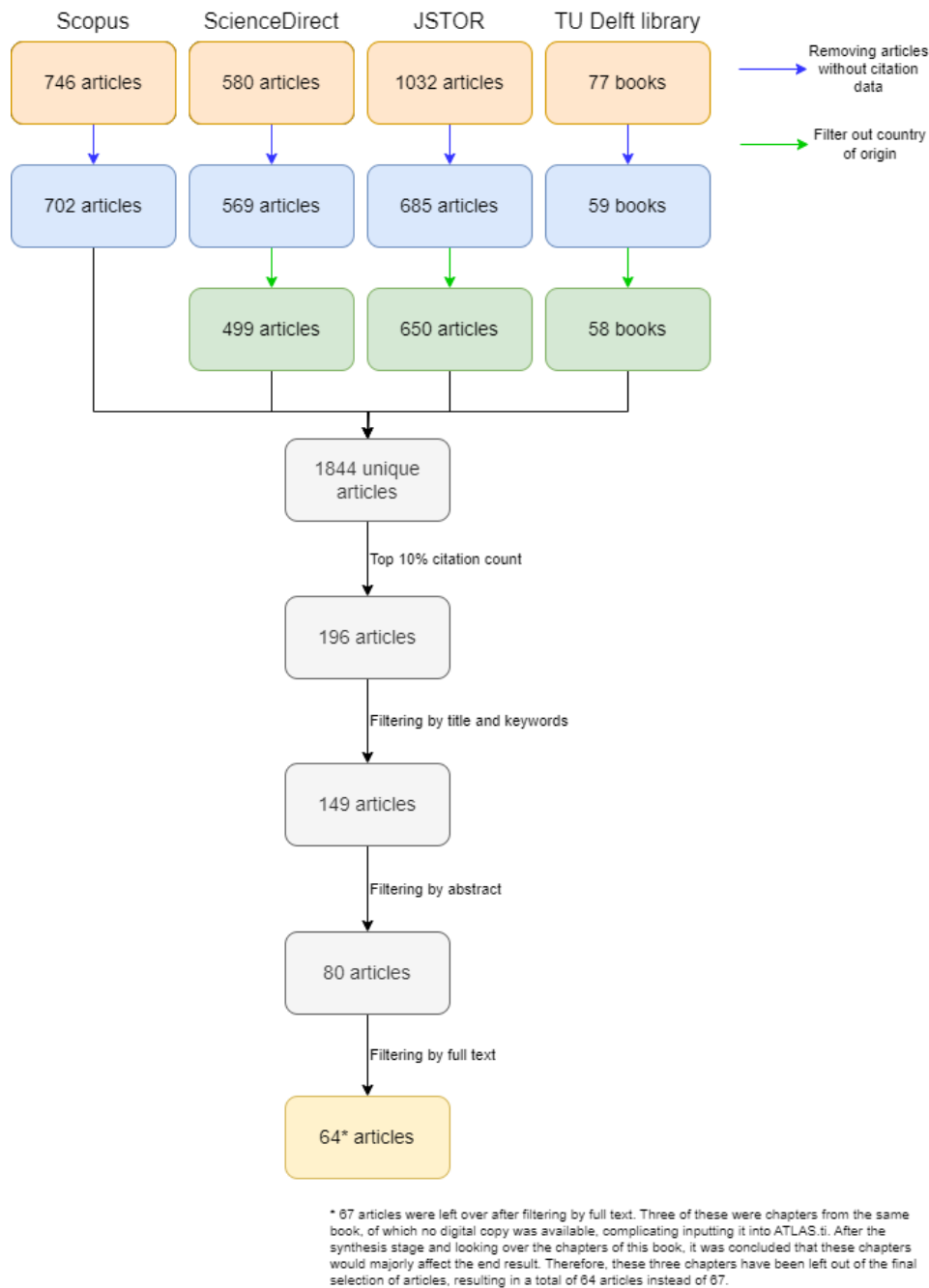


Figure 3.6: Graph selection process (Own illustration)

3.3.2. Data analysis

After the literature for the semi-systematic review has been collected it needs to be analysed. Wong et al. (2013) divide this part of the research into two stages, which can overlap and follow each other up iteratively. First is the analysis stage, where different research narratives need to be mapped, with special attention to concepts, theories, and methods used, major findings, and aspects where different researches disagree with each other (Wong et al., 2013). This stage requires extensive immersion of the data, and therefore fully and if needed repeated readings of the articles is necessary, while at the same time considering and documenting how each article fits into the bigger picture (Wong et al., 2013). Appropriate information from each article should be carefully documented in a standardised way (Snyder, 2019). In order to do this the differentiators, and their accompanying aspects, formulated

based on the initial exploratory literature research are used to analyse all the material. Every mention of placemaking in the articles and books studied has been analysed by giving it a score of 1, 3, or 5 for all the applicable differentiator aspects following Table 3.1. This is done by coding all the mentions of placemaking in all material and coding the scores for the differentiator aspect(s) related to that mention of placemaking in ATLAS.ti, a qualitative data analysis software.

	Score: 1	Score: 3	Score: 5
Social goals	<p>No social goals Example: Improve physical quality area (Silberberg et al., 2013)</p> <p>Example: Stimulate human interaction (Allport, 1954; Blokland, 2008; Homans, 1951; Silberberg et al., 2013)</p>	<p>Intermediate social goals Example: Increase civic engagement – Give identity to place / sense of belonging (Cilliers & Timmermans, 2014; Corcoran et al., 2017; A. Jacobs & Appleyard, 1987; Rommens et al., 2022; Silberberg et al., 2013; Verheul, 2017; Wyckoff, 2014; Yu et al., 2023)</p> <p>Example: Improve (economical) welfare of citizens (Platt & Medway, 2022)</p>	<p>Major social goals Example: Empowering participants / ownerships / citizen involvement – Social Capital – Social Cohesion / neighbourhood connections – Strong ties / Weak ties (Blokland, 2008; Cilliers & Timmermans, 2014; Corcoran et al., 2017; Ellery & Ellery, 2019; Granovetter, 1973; Putnam, 1995; Putnam, 2000; Rommens et al., 2022; Salzman & Lopez, 2020; Silberberg et al., 2013; Talen & Anselin, 1998)</p> <p>Example: Social / community / urban resilience (Keck & Sakdapolrak, 2013; Masnavi et al., 2018; Pelling & High, 2005; Slingerland et al., 2022)</p>
Method; timespan	<p>Short-term <i>"However, placemaking can also be used to create and implement larger scale transformative projects and activities that can convert a place in a relatively short period of time"</i> (Wyckoff, 2014)</p> <p>Example: Short period of time (less than a year), or one-off event.</p>	<p>Mid-term In between short-term and long-term.</p>	<p>Long-term <i>"For the most part placemaking is used as an incremental way to improve the quality of a place over a long period of time with many separate small projects and/or activities."</i> (Wyckoff, 2014)</p> <p>Example: Spanning years, or regularly reoccurring event. Aiming to have long-term consequences.</p>
Method; participatory level	<p>Nonparticipation <i>"These two rungs describe levels of "non-participation" that have been contrived by some to substitute for genuine participation. Their real objective is not to enable people to participate in planning or conducting programs, but to enable powerholders to "educate" or "cure" the participants."</i> (Arnstein, 1969)</p>	<p>Tokenism <i>"Rungs 3 and 4 progress to levels of "tokenism" that allow the have-nots to hear and to have a voice: (3) Informing and (4) Consultation. When they are proffered by powerholders as the total extent of participation, citizens may indeed hear and be heard. But under these conditions they lack the power to insure that their views will be heeded by the powerful. When participation is restricted to these levels, there is no followthrough, no "muscle," hence no assurance of changing the status quo. Rung (5) is simply a higher level tokenism because the groundrules allow have-nots to advise, but retain for the powerholders the continued right to decide."</i> (Arnstein, 1969)</p>	<p>Citizen Power <i>"Further up the ladder are levels of citizen power with increasing degrees of decision-making clout. Citizens can enter into a (6) Partnership that enables them to negotiate and engage in trade-offs with traditional powerholders. At the topmost rungs, (7) Delegated Power and (8) Citizen Control, have-not citizens obtain the majority of decision-making seats, or full managerial power."</i> (Arnstein, 1969)</p>
Initiative	<p>Top-down <i>"Government, Developers, Socio-Political Structure"</i>(Lew, 2017)</p>	<p>Mixed initiative <i>"Collaborative, NGOs/NPOs"</i> (Lew, 2017)</p>	<p>Bottom-up <i>"Individuals, Local Groups, Human Agency"</i> (Lew, 2017)</p>
Type of transformation	<p>Activity "software" <i>"concerns programming and activities planned in the public space"</i> (Verheul, 2017)</p>	<p>Activity + Physical Combination of activity and physical based transformation.</p>	<p>Physical "hardware" <i>"concerns physical interventions in public spaces"</i> (Verheul, 2017)</p>
Location	<p>Privately owned <i>"such as outdoor spaces on housing schemes, shopping centres, or stations"</i> (Cilliers & Timmermans, 2014)</p>	<p>(Indoor/closable) public institutions <i>"Places or facilities that are provided publicly and intended for public use. Examples: Libraries, museums, art galleries, universities,</i></p>	<p>Fully publicly owned <i>"public spaces, such as town squares, that are open and accessible to all"</i> (Cillier & Timmermans, 2014)</p>
Target audience/Scale	<p>Small scale Example: Building/street, or specific group of people</p>	<p>Medium scale Example: Neighbourhood/small town</p>	<p>Large scale Example: Whole city/region, large/inclusive target audience</p>

Table 3.1: Score distribution for placemaking differentiator aspects.

The other stage is the synthesis stage, where previously mapped data from different research narratives is compared and contrasted (Wong et al., 2013). When major differences are discovered these need to be marked as higher-order data, and should therefore be analysed in more detail to clearly understand where this difference originates from (Wong et al., 2013). For example, for each different concept of participatory placemaking that has been mapped, additional data collection and analysis will be performed, striving to clarify why and how these differences have originated for this specific concept compared to the other concepts of participatory placemaking. Commonalities do also need to be mapped, but these do not require the same rigour of further investigation. Similarities, divergences, disagreements, results etc. will be coded, aggregated and analysed using ATLAS.ti. The average score for all the differentiator aspects discovered for the different concepts of participatory placemaking that have been mapped are going to be compared and contrasted to each other, like the level of specificity of the social goals, which specific social goal(s) are attempted to be achieved, the method used, who is the initiator and leader of the project, who is the target audience, and what type of public place is the location of the placemaking project. The average scores for all the differentiators of each placemaking concept will be visualised using bar charts. Later on, these outcomes will be used to formulate the conclusion and answer the main research question. These two steps, the analysis and synthesis stages, and the switching between them is highlighted in Figure 3.7 with (5) and (6). The data analysis part of the research ends always with the synthesis stage because all mapped data needs to be compared and contrasted before conclusions can be drawn. In the next two parts the steps taken during the analysis and synthesis stages of this research are described.

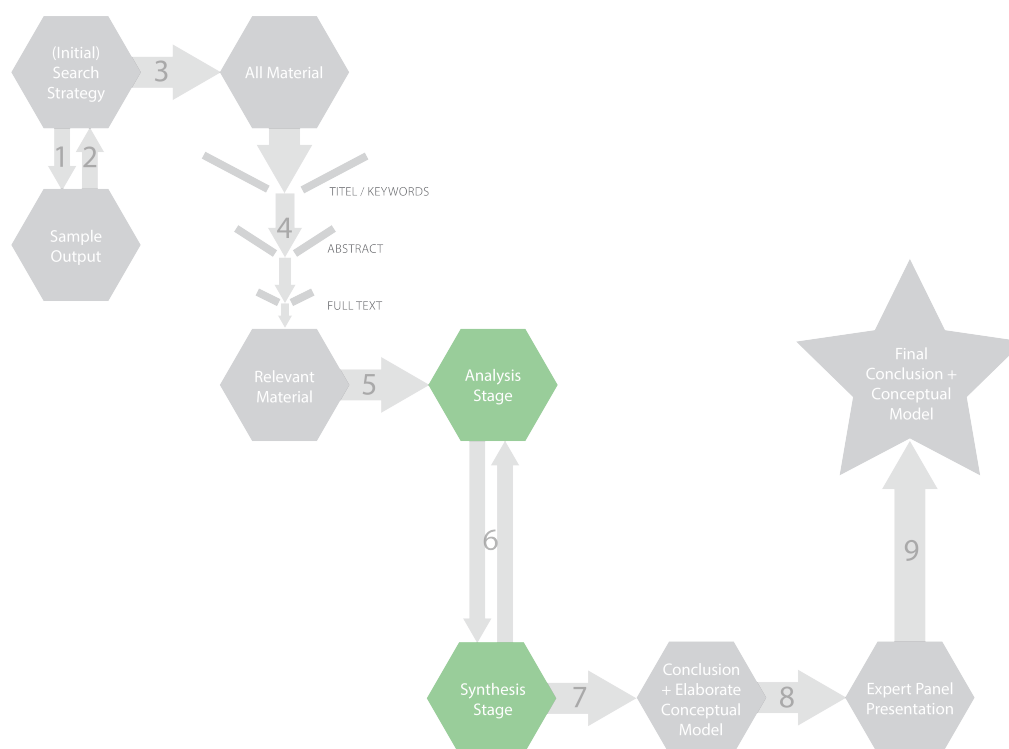


Figure 3.7: Research model - Data analysis. (Own illustration)

Analysis Stage

Starting with the analysis stage, all mentions of placemaking in all material were documented and codes were generated while analysing the articles and books which described these specific mentions of placemaking (Table 3.2). These codes will be useful in the synthesis stage to differentiate placemaking mentions from each other and group similar ones together. Next to codes describing the placemaking mentions, codes were also created to score the placemaking mentions according to score distribution for the placemaking differentiators (Initiative, Location, Method, Social goals, Target audience/scale) (Table 3.1). Only mentions of placemaking were coded when it had some or multiple descriptors attributed to it, resulting in a total of 891 mentions of placemaking across the 64 analysed

articles and books. In order to be able to draw conclusions from this, similar codes needed to be merged and related placemaking definitions needed to be grouped together.

abstract way of planning	intercultural exchanges	rural communities
accelerate gentrification	justice	safety
According to Actor	learn from actors	shape image of place
According to Author	library	Social goals: 1 - No social goals
alternative to modernism	Location: 1 - Privately owned	Social goals: 3 - Intermediate social goals
appropriating space	Location: 3 - (indoor/closable) public institutions	Social goals: 5 - Major social goals
architects/designers	Location: 5 - Fully publicly owned	social practice
attract creative class	Method - Participatory level: 1 - Nonparticipation	socio-spatial processes to construct place
change over time	Method - Participatory level: 3 - Tokenism	solidaristic recognition
children	Method - Participatory level: 5 - Citizen Power	spontaneous
collective	Method - Timespan: 1 - Short-term	stability
collective memories	Method - Timespan: 3 - Mid-term	stimulate business
community expertise	Method - Timespan: 5 - Long-term	Target audience/Scale: 1 - Small scale
complex	minimizing destabilization of communities	Target audience/Scale: 3 - Medium scale
conflict	mixed communities	Target audience/Scale: 5 - Large scale
context-specific	most benefit to those alienated from mainstream rewards	to cope with late-capitalist urban problems
creativity	multiple voices	tool: affordable housing
displacement	museums	tool: art
distinctive	not attract outsiders, creative class, but local benefit	tool: artist
distribute power	organic	tool: arts-led
each stakeholder own assumptions	Perspective: Academic	tool: charrette
ecological awareness	Perspective: architect	tool: community gardens
education	Perspective: artist	tool: digital technologies
enhance consumption behaviour	Perspective: Citizen(s)	tool: events
environmental goals	Perspective: community based actors	tool: greenery
exclude people	Perspective: Consultants	tool: housing
experimental	Perspective: Developer	tool: iconic artist
experts	Perspective: entrepreneur	tool: ict
folkloric	Perspective: Expert	tool: non-digital platforms
for the displaced	Perspective: Government	tool: Participation
form of resistance	Perspective: Non-profit	tool: participatory technologies
formal	Perspective: past	tool: social media
gentrification	Perspective: users	tool: storytelling
green infrastructures	physical fitness	tool: vernacular architecture
health	place-based	tourism
holistic	place-destroying	tourist experiences
hospital	placelessness	Type of transformation: 1 - Activity/"software"
humanistic attitude	planned	Type of transformation: 3 - Activity + Physical
hybrid	policies	Type of transformation: 5 - Physical/"hardware"
hyper local	process	un-original
inclusive	public relations strategy	unplanned
Initiative: 1 - Top-down	quality of place	urban
Initiative: 3 - Mixed initiative	refugees/migrants	user-oriented
Initiative: 5 - Bottom-up	remedy inequity	

Table 3.2: All initial codes used during the analysis stage to describe or score placemaking mentions

Synthesis Stage

In Figure 3.8 can be seen which codes have been merged together to form the final list of codes used to describe the placemaking definitions. Codes were merged when their meaning was similar enough to not require separate codes in order to differentiate placemaking definitions. For example, 'form of resistance', 'conflict', 'appropriating space' have been merged together into the code 'form of resistance/societal change', because all placemaking mentions studied that had these descriptors had the goal of causing societal change by active citizen action. And 'humanistic attitude', 'alternative to modernism', and 'to cope with late-capitalist urban problems' were all merged together into 'humanistic attitude', because these descriptors were all related to taking a more humanistic approach in placemaking, as a reaction to other purely financial approaches.

This final list of codes, as can be seen on the right side of Figure 3.8, is used to define groups of similar placemaking definitions out of the 891 mentions of placemaking found. The start of this process can be seen in Table 3.3. Some articles already used more specific names for their definitions of placemaking, such as 'critical placemaking', 'guerrilla placemaking', and 'creative placemaking'. These have been used as a starting point for the first step of grouping all the found placemaking variants.

All those grouped together into 'guerrilla placemaking', are often connected to the codes of: 'form

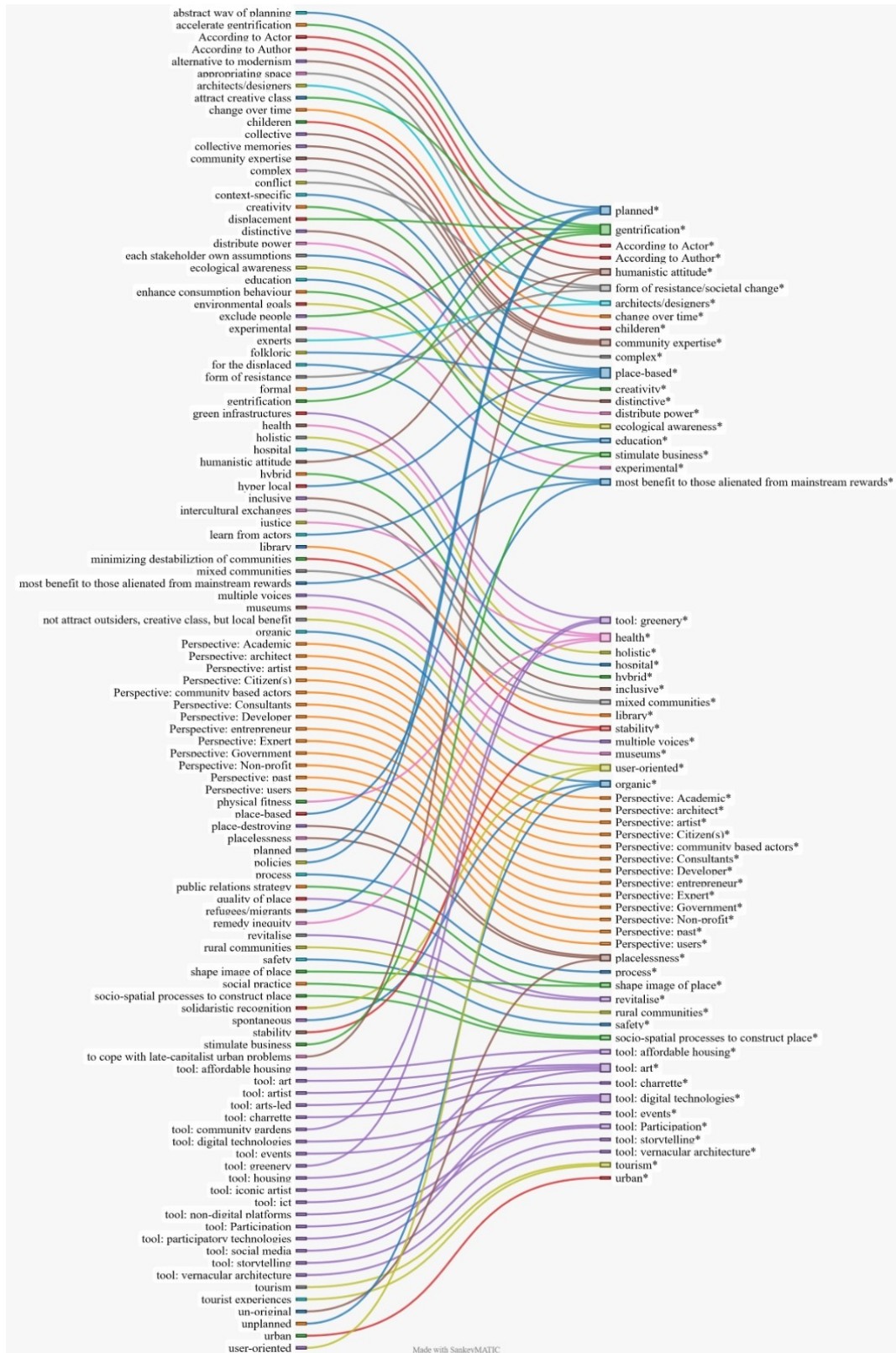


Figure 3.8: Sankey diagram of merging of descriptive codes (Own illustration)

of resistance/societal change', 'inclusive', 'most benefit to those alienated from mainstream rewards'. 'Digital placemaking' consists of the placemaking mentions connected to the code 'tool: digital technolo-

To better guide this process, for each of the already defined groups of placemaking the characteristics have been written down in a short text:

- **Guerilla placemaking:** Placemaking, which is aimed to cause societal change, resistance against the current situation, and is initiated from the bottom-up. Minorities fight for their own place in society by creating inclusive places.
 - Descriptive codes: ‘form of resistance/societal change’, ‘inclusive’, ‘most benefit to those alienated from mainstream rewards’.
- **Creative placemaking:** Creative placemaking’s main characteristics are the involvement of art and artists. Art as an activity through which the community can be involved in placemaking. Artists can play an active role in this process.
 - Descriptive codes: ‘tool: art’.
- **Digital placemaking:** The most recognisable aspect of digital placemaking is the involvement of technology in placemaking. This can be fully digital or hybrid.
 - Descriptive codes: ‘tool: digital technologies’.
- **Tourism economic placemaking:** Similar to strategic placemaking, but mainly focused towards tourists and increasing tourism. But next to being highly planned there are also variations of tourism placemaking that are organic.
 - Descriptive codes: ‘tourism’.
- **Participatory placemaking:** A variant of placemaking which is local, bottom-up, with also room for experimentation and spontaneity.
 - Descriptive codes: ‘place-based’, ‘experimental’, ‘organic’.
- **Strategic placemaking:** Highly planned and incentivised (government policies) form of placemaking. Based on the earliest conceptions of placemaking, places can be purely made by planners without input from the end-users Sime (1986). Used to shape the image of a place, and stimulate the economy. Often event-led..
 - Descriptive codes: ‘planned’, ‘gentrification’, ‘tool: event-led’.

	architects/designers	change over time	children	community expertise	complex	creativity	distinctive	distribute power	ecological awareness	education	experimental	form of resistance/societal change	gentrification	health	holistic	hospital	humanistic attitude	hybrid	inclusive	library	mixed communities	most benefit to those alienated from mainstream rewards	multiple voices	museums	organic	place-based	placelessness	planned	process	revitalise	rural communities	safety	shape image of place	socio-spatial processes to construct place	stability	stimulate business	tool: affordable housing	tool: art	tool: charrette	tool: digital technologies	tool: events	tool: greenery	tool: Participation	tool: storytelling	tool: vernacular architecture	tourism	urban	user-oriented
creative placemaking for economic gain <i>Gr=36</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	7	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	12	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
creative placemaking for social improvement <i>Gr=130</i>	1	0	0	1	1	8	0	0	1	4	2	3	4	2	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	2	0	3	12	0	15	1	9	1	5	1	1	1	8	3	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	3
digital placemaking <i>Gr=61</i>	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	49	1	0	6	0	0	0	3	1
guerrilla placemaking <i>Gr=153</i>	1	1	0	7	1	2	0	4	0	1	1	48	1	0	0	0	2	0	24	0	8	23	8	3	7	7	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	15	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	9	1
Humanistic placemaking <i>Gr=217</i>	11	1	0	21	4	2	5	1	3	1	1	6	0	9	2	3	44	0	7	0	1	12	8	0	5	8	0	2	7	10	0	7	0	11	2	3	1	3	1	0	0	8	0	3	0	0	9	34
organic, aggregate decisions over time placemaking <i>Gr=13</i>	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
strategic placemaking <i>Gr=175</i>	7	1	28	1	0	6	2	1	4	1	0	2	23	0	9	0	1	0	6	6	2	4	1	1	0	4	4	38	0	7	0	1	18	4	3	22	2	6	9	0	21	0	0	1	0	3	7	5
tourism economic placemaking <i>Gr=103</i>	5	0	0	1	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	17	6	0	8	0	1	0	1	9	3	0	9	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	59	2	0	

Table 3.4: Final grouping of placemaking definitions.

The final grouping, and therefore, the definitions of placemaking to be used for further analysis, can be seen in Table 3.4. Following the process described above, some changes in grouping have occurred

compared to Table 3.3. 'Creative placemaking' has been split up into two separate groups, one with economic gain as the main goal, and the other with social improvement as the main goal. The group 'participatory placemaking' has been removed, while 'humanistic placemaking' and 'organic, aggregate decisions over time placemaking' have been added.

- **Humanistic placemaking:** Placemaking that is about justice, humane actions, and end-user focused. Special attention towards minorities. The opposite of 'strategic placemaking'.
 - Descriptive codes: 'humanistic attitude', 'community expertise', 'user-oriented'.
- **Organic, aggregate decisions over time placemaking:** This definition of placemaking is about the everyday, organic, actions that over time result in the creation of distinctive places, a 'sense of place'.
 - Descriptive codes: 'socio-spatial process to construct place', 'organic'.

With all distinctive definitions of placemaking used in the material analysed being defined, the data synthesis stage is over, and the preliminary results of the semi-systematic literature review can be formulated and discussed. Which is discussed in the next part.

3.3.3. Preliminary Results Literature Review

The presentation of the preliminary findings needs to include a comprehensive summary of each different perspective of placemaking discovered in the literature, including concepts, theories, used methods, and key findings (Wong et al., 2013). After this the relations, differences, and alignments between the different perspectives that have been discovered can be presented in order to describe the overall perspective of the academic world towards participatory placemaking (Wong et al., 2013). This will be based on the products from the analysis and synthesis stages, how do the different concepts of participatory placemaking compare and contrast to each other, which placemaking differentiators are frequently associated to certain placemaking concepts. To illustrate the similarities and divergences between the concepts, the concepts will be compared to each other for how they score for each of the differentiators. According to these findings the initial conceptual model (Figure 1.1) will be updated and elaborated upon. In Figure 3.9 this is indicated with step (7).

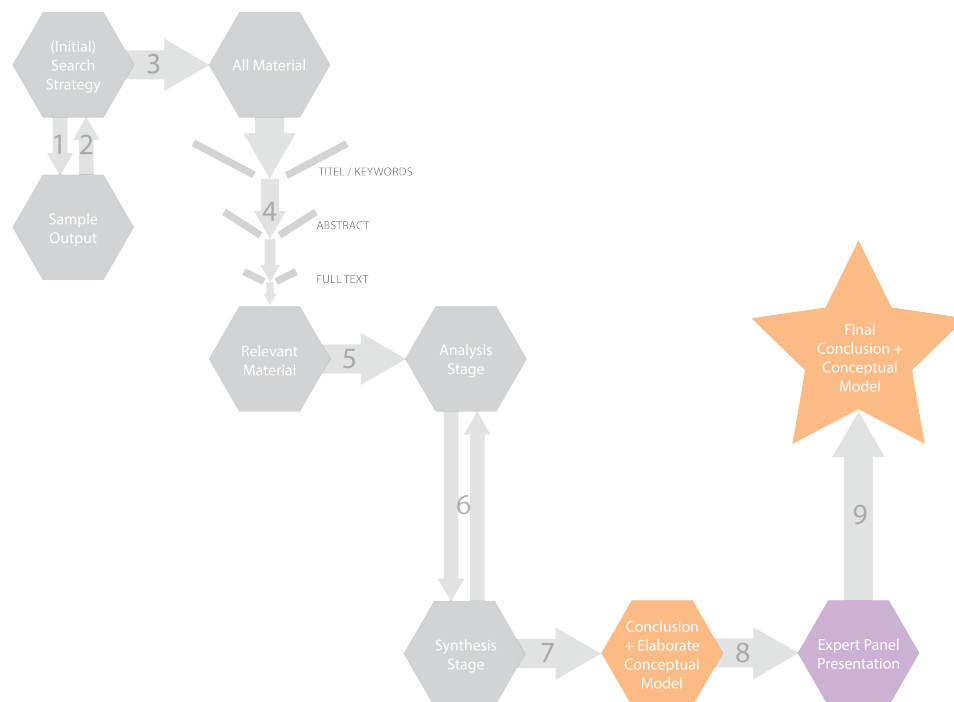


Figure 3.9: Research model - Research output. (Own illustration)

The first result that can be distilled from the data analysis is the different perspectives of participatory placemaking occurring in the scientific literature. These eight concepts of placemaking are, from most to least often occurring in the analysed material: Humanistic placemaking (26%); Strategic placemaking (18%); Guerrilla placemaking (16%); Creative placemaking for social improvement (14%); Digital placemaking (8%); Tourism economic placemaking (7%); Organic, aggregate decisions over time placemaking (6%); and Creative placemaking for economic gain (5%) (Figure 3.10). With humanistic placemaking being the most often occurring placemaking concept with 26%, there is not one clear definition of placemaking in use in the scientific literature studied. This answers the first research sub-question: *Which different perspectives are there in the scientific literature regarding participatory placemaking projects?*

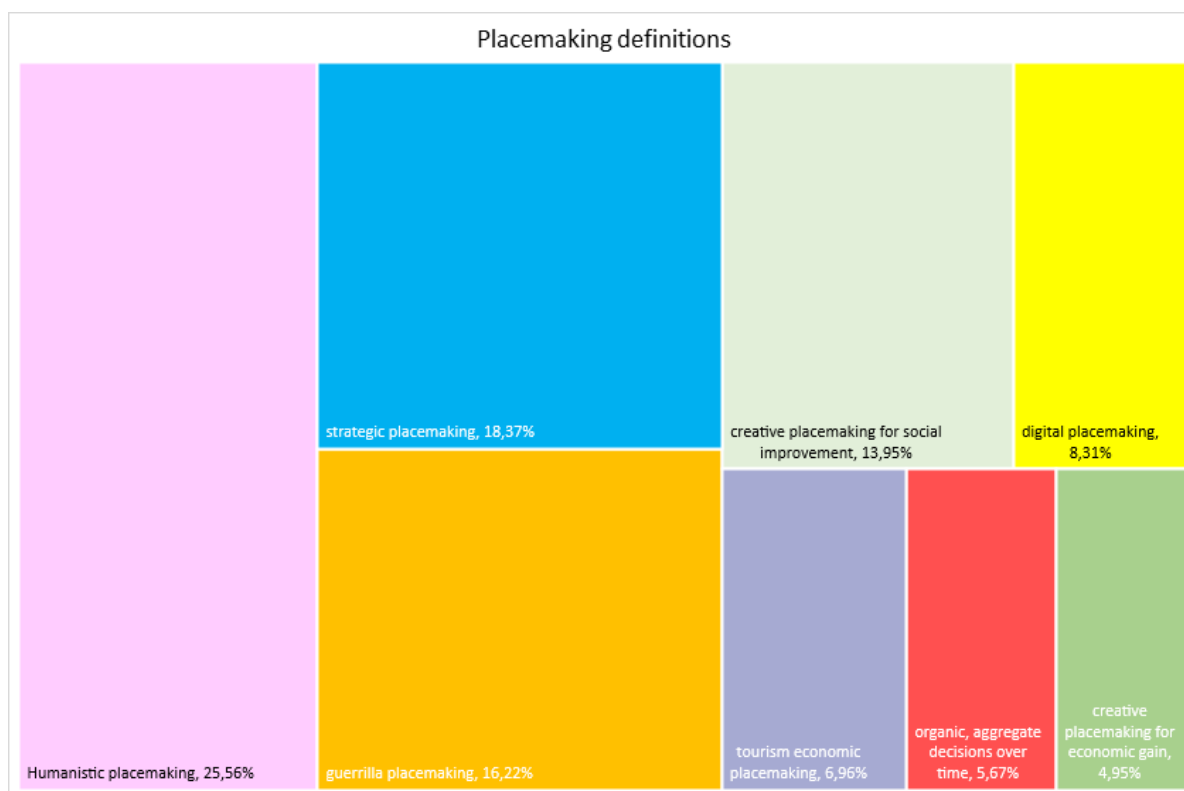


Figure 3.10: Treemap diagram of the distribution of placemaking concepts. (Own illustration)

The second sub-research question *How do these different perspectives of participatory placemaking in the scientific literature compare and contrast to each other?*, has also been answered during the analysis stage. For all the placemaking concepts that have been defined, characteristics have been formulated:

- **Humanistic placemaking:** Placemaking that is about justice, humane actions, and end-user focused. Special attention towards minorities. The opposite of 'strategic placemaking'.
 - Descriptive codes: 'humanistic attitude', 'community expertise', 'user-oriented'.
- **Strategic placemaking:** Highly planned and incentivised (government policies) form of placemaking. Based on the earliest conceptions of placemaking, places can be purely made by planners without input from the end-users Sime (1986). Used to shape the image of a place, and stimulate the economy. Often event-led..
 - Descriptive codes: 'planned', 'gentrification', 'tool: event-led'.
- **Guerrilla placemaking:** Placemaking, which is aimed to cause societal change, resistance against the current situation, and is initiated from the bottom-up. Minorities fight for their own place in society by creating inclusive places.

- Descriptive codes: ‘form of resistance/societal change’, ‘inclusive’, ‘most benefit to those alienated from mainstream rewards’.
- **Creative placemaking for social improvement:** Creative placemaking’s main characteristics are the involvement of art and artists. Art as an activity through which the community can be involved in placemaking. Artists can play an active role in this process. Next to this important aspects of this variant of creative placemaking are the main goal being social improvement.
 - Descriptive codes: ‘tool: art’, ‘planned’, ‘place-based’, ‘revitalise’.
- **Digital placemaking:** The most recognisable aspect of digital placemaking is the involvement of technology in placemaking. This can be fully digital or hybrid.
 - Descriptive codes: ‘tool: digital technologies’.
- **Tourism economic placemaking:** Similar to strategic placemaking, but mainly focused towards tourists and increasing tourism. But next to being highly planned there are also variations of tourism placemaking that are organic.
 - Descriptive codes: ‘tourism’.
- **Organic, aggregate decisions over time placemaking:** This definition of placemaking is about the everyday, organic, actions that over time result in the creation of distinctive places, a ‘sense of place’.
 - Descriptive codes: ‘socio-spatial process to construct place’, ‘organic’.
- **Creative placemaking for economic gain:** This form of creative placemaking has a similar basis as ‘creative placemaking for social improvement’, except its main goals in not social improvement but economic gain.
 - Descriptive codes: ‘tool: art’, ‘stimulate business’, ‘planned’, ‘gentrification’.

For each of the eight placemaking concepts, the aggregate outcome for each of the differentiators has been computed in order to answer sub-research-question 3. The distribution of these scores for the initial placemaking concepts per article can be found in Appendix H. And the normalised distribution of these scores for each differentiator per placemaking concept can be found in Appendix I.

Resulting in the following scores for each of the eight placemaking concepts (Table 3.5). This will be described in more detail with the help of bar charts for each placemaking concept below.

	Type of transformation	Target audience/ scale	Social goals	Location	Initiative	Method - Timespan	Method - Participatory level
Creative placemaking for economic gain	1.0	3.1	2.6	3.0	1.2	-	-
Creative placemaking for social improvement	2.6	3.4	3.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.7
Digital placemaking	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.4
Guerrilla placemaking	2.5	3.3	3.8	4.9	4.7	-	3.8
Humanistic placemaking	3.9	3.3	3.5	4.6	3.3	3.8	3.4
Organic, aggregate over time placemaking	2.3	2.3	3.2	5.0	4.6	3.7	3.0
Strategic placemaking - Final	3.7	3.3	2.3	3.8	1.9	3.3	2.0
Tourism, economic placemaking - Final	2.1	3.6	2.2	4.1	2.7	3.0	3.1

Table 3.5: Overview of the placemaking differentiator scores for every placemaking concept.

Humanistic placemaking

As can be seen in Figure 3.11, humanistic placemaking scores overall high or average for all placemaking differentiators. There is a degree of participation, but not very high. The average timespan associated with humanistic placemaking is mid-term. For 'initiative' it scores as a mixed initiative, neither overly top-down nor bottom-up. The average score for the type of location is almost purely publicly owned spaces. For social goals humanistic placemaking scores in the middle, aspiring to achieve some social goals but not major ones. Its target audience and scale are mostly on the neighbourhood level, with no very specific target audience, but also not a city-wide approach. The type of transformation associated with humanistic placemaking in the studied material can be physical or an activity, or both at the same time, with slightly leaning more towards physical transformations.

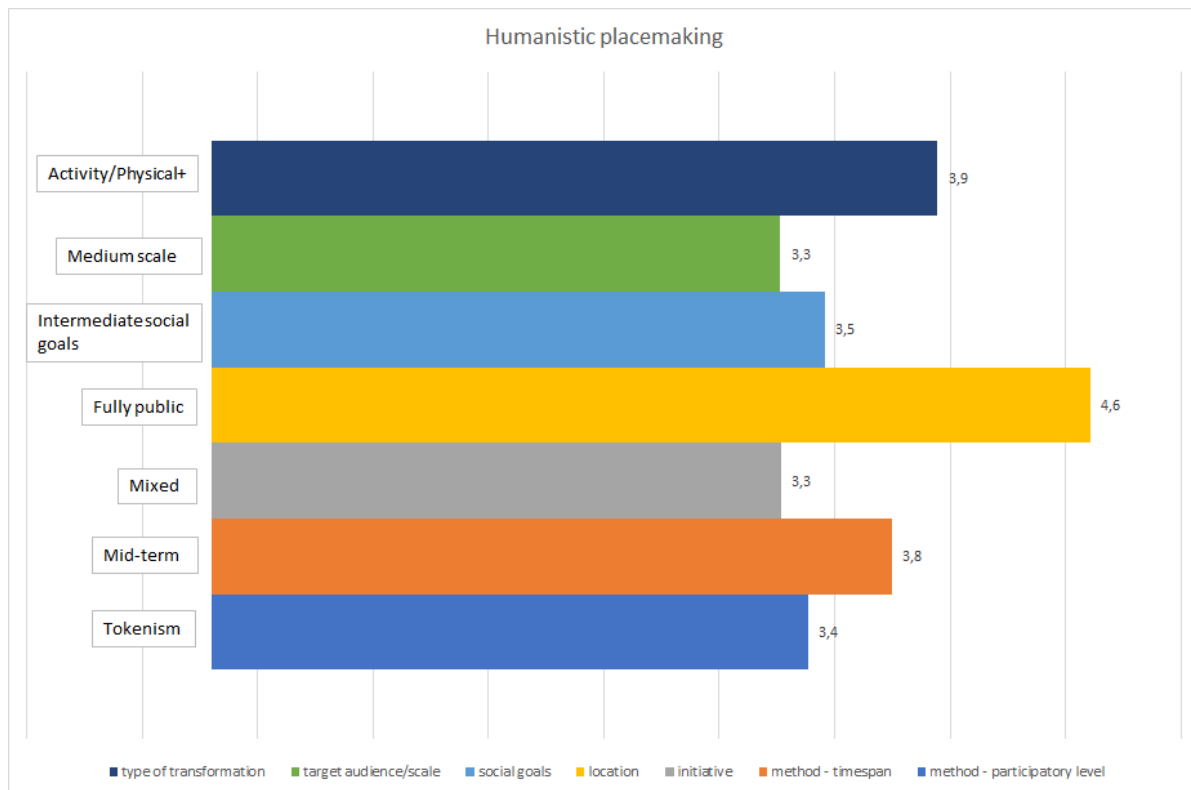


Figure 3.11: Bar chart of average scoring for each placemaking differentiator for the concept: Humanistic placemaking. (Own illustration)

Strategic placemaking

The scoring result for strategic placemaking (Figure 3.12) showcases a low level of participation in relation to this concept of placemaking. The timespan is on average mid-term. For initiative it has scored the lowest score out of all the placemaking concepts, indicating a strong relation between strategic placemaking and a top-down initiative. For location, it leans a bit more towards fully publicly owned spaces. And the social goals differentiator indicates no to few social goals are part of the strategic placemaking concepts analysed. The target audience/scale score is average, neighbourhood level. And according to the scoring for type of transformation, strategic placemaking can involve a mixture of physical and activity-related transformation, involving slightly more physical transformations.

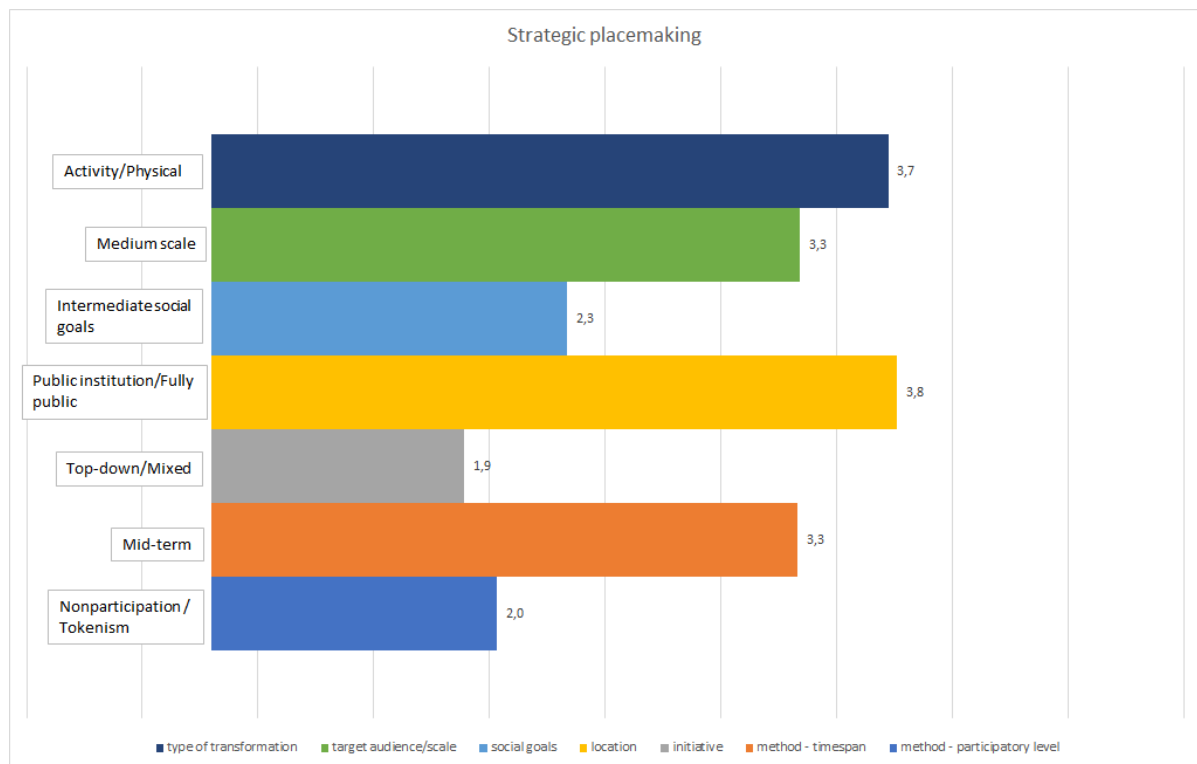


Figure 3.12: Bar chart of average scoring for each placemaking differentiator for the concept: Strategic placemaking. (Own illustration)

Guerrilla placemaking

Unfortunately for guerrilla placemaking also no scores could be given for the timespan associated with this form of placemaking, therefore this axis is left empty in Figure 3.13. For the other differentiators guerrilla placemaking score high to average. It scores relatively high for participatory level. And having a very high score for both initiative and location. This indicates that this concept of placemaking, according to the studied material, is closely connected to bottom-up initiative approaches and often takes place in purely publicly owned spaces. Also for the differentiator social goals, this concept of placemaking scores very high, meaning it is frequently associated with the more major social goals. The target audience/scale is more average, mainly focusing on the neighbourhood scale. And the type of transformation associated with guerrilla placemaking is a mixture of physical and activity approaches with on average involving a bit more activities than physical transformations.

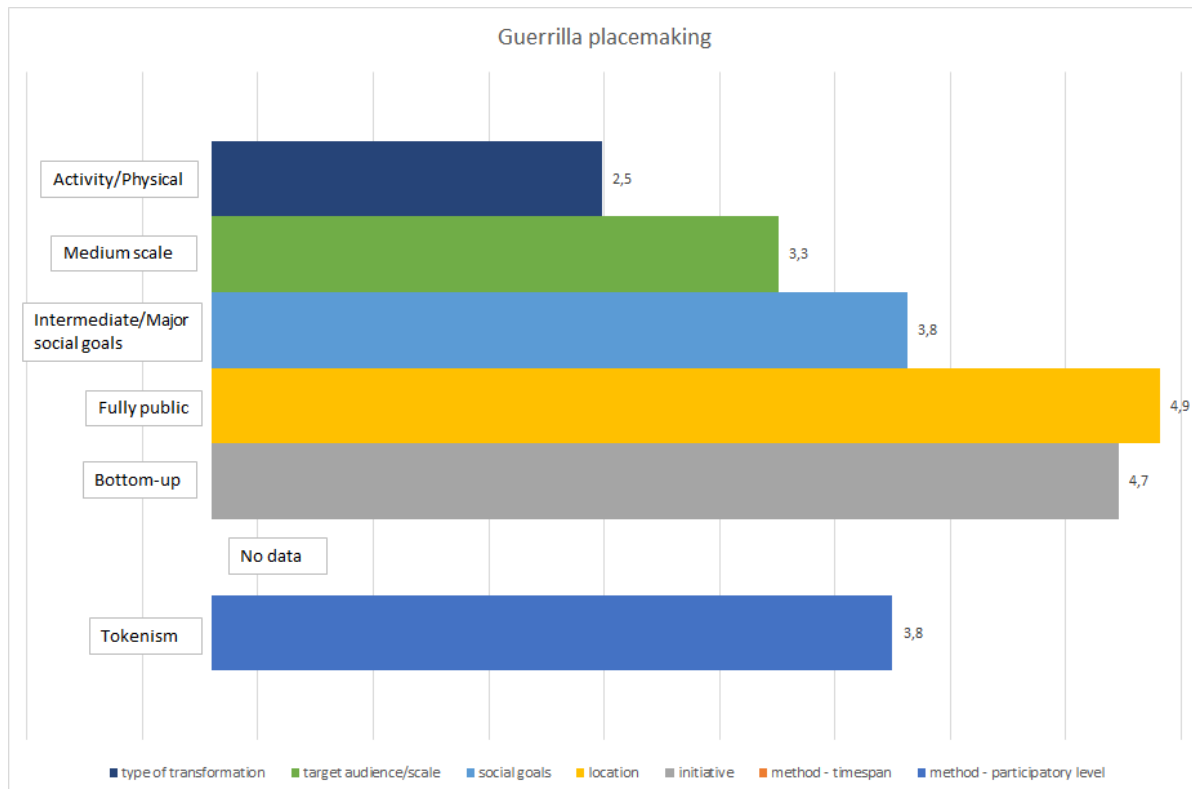


Figure 3.13: Bar chart of average scoring for each placemaking differentiator for the concept: Guerrilla placemaking. (Own illustration)

Creative placemaking for social improvement

This variant of creative placemaking looks very different from creative placemaking for economic gain, as can be seen when comparing this concept (Figure 3.14) to those for mainly economic gain (Figure 3.18). First of all, it scores overall high to average. Having a decently high score for participatory level, and the scoring for timespan indicates an association with long-term placemaking projects. This type of creative placemaking has in contrast a more bottom-up initiative, and the location is more often publically owned. In regard to its scoring for social goals, this is quite similar to the score the 'for economic gain' variant of creative placemaking concept got, 'for social improvement' only scores slightly higher. This is quite surprising, considering the concept of creative placemaking for social improvement was more focused on social goals. The target audience/scale is even more similar, also being mainly neighbourhood scale focused. The type of transformation leans a bit more towards physical and activity forms of transformation than purely activities.

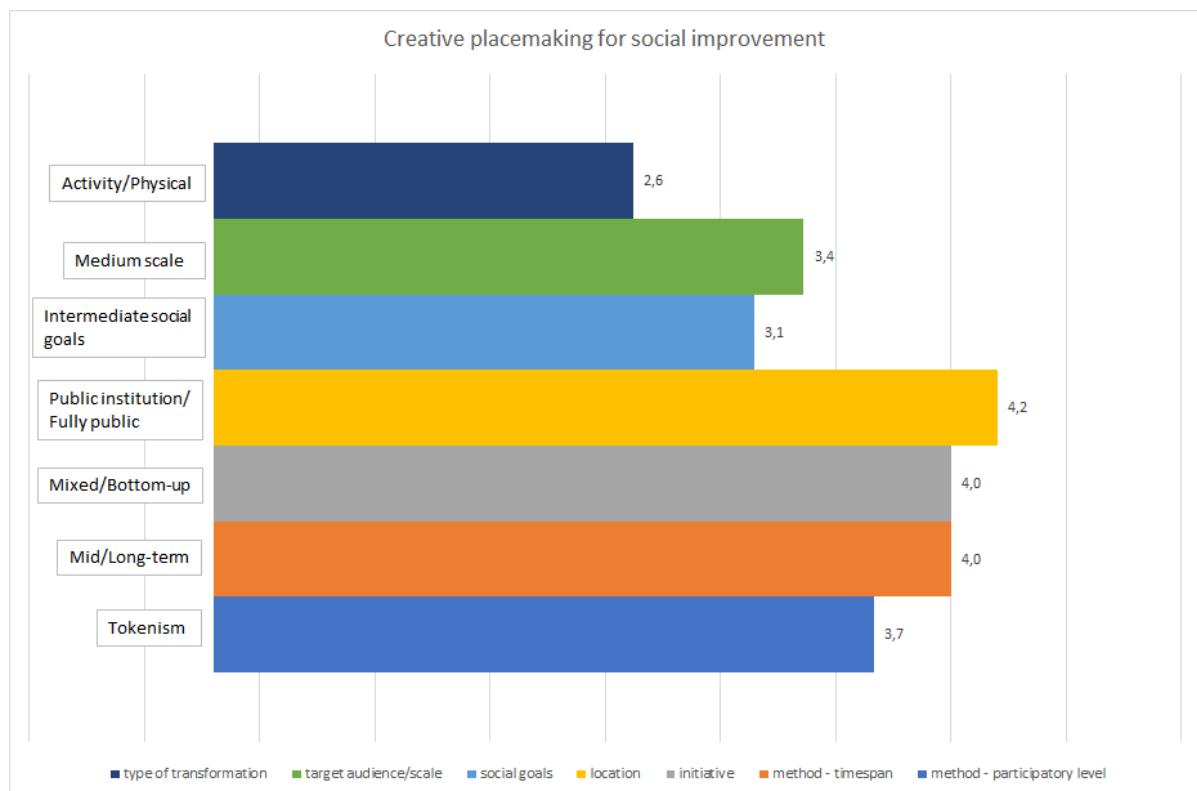


Figure 3.14: Bar chart of average scoring for each placemaking differentiator for the concept: Creative placemaking for social improvement. (Own illustration)

Digital placemaking

The scoring for digital placemaking (Figure 3.15) is evenly distributed, with scoring for all differentiators average. The participatory level is medium and the timespan associated with digital placemaking is also mid-term. The type of initiative leans towards neither bottom-up nor top-down approaches. The location where it takes place can be both publicly or privately owned, or a hybrid situation of the two. Digital placemaking is according to its scoring connected somewhat with social goals, but on average no major ones. Its target audience/scale is mainly on the neighbourhood level. And the type of transformation often associated with digital placemaking in the material studied is a mixture of physical and activity-based approaches, leaning a bit more towards activities.

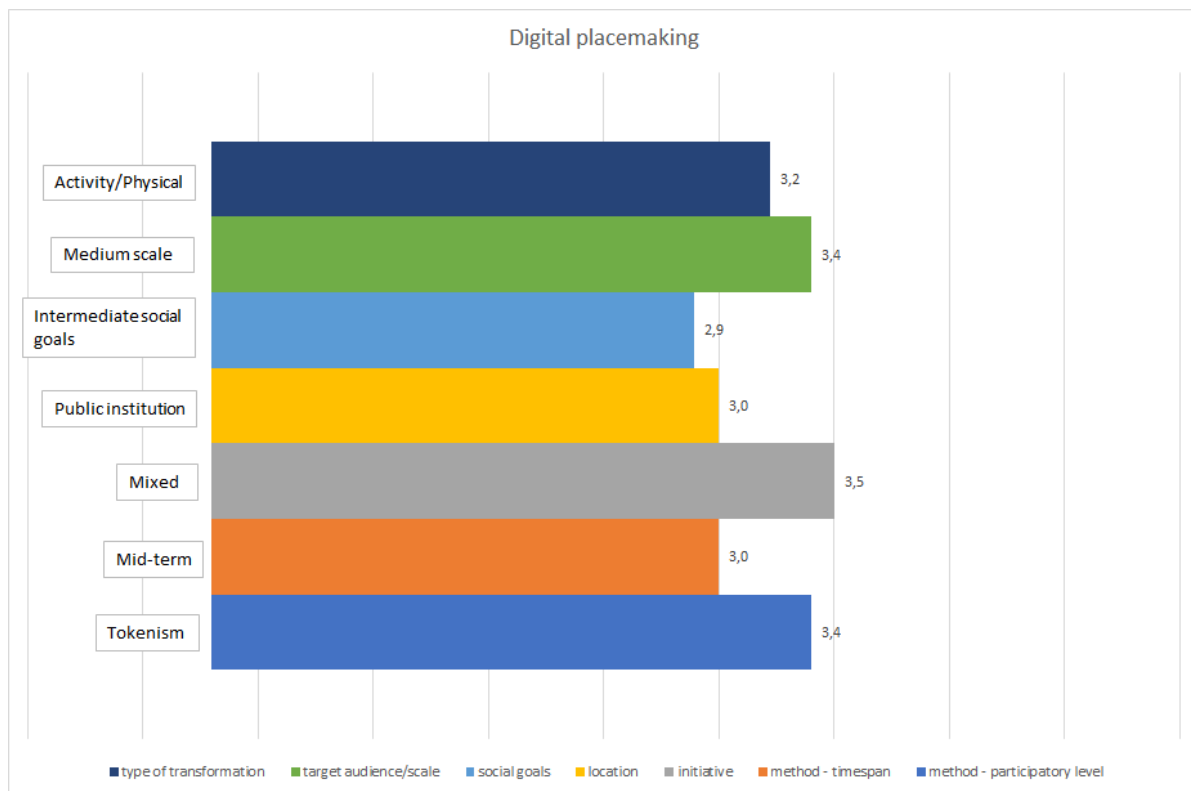


Figure 3.15: Bar chart of average scoring for each placemaking differentiator for the concept: Digital placemaking. (Own illustration)

Tourism economic placemaking

The bar chart of the scoring for tourism economic placemaking (Figure 3.16) shows an average scoring for participatory level and timespan. According to the scoring, this concept of placemaking is associated with both bottom-up and top-down initiatives. Locations are often fully publicly owned. And the reaching of social goals is not an important aspect of tourism economic placemaking. For target audience/scale tourism economic placemaking has the highest score of all the placemaking concepts, this is maybe because of its focus towards tourists. Lastly, the type of transformation used in tourism economic placemaking is often activity-based according to the scoring.

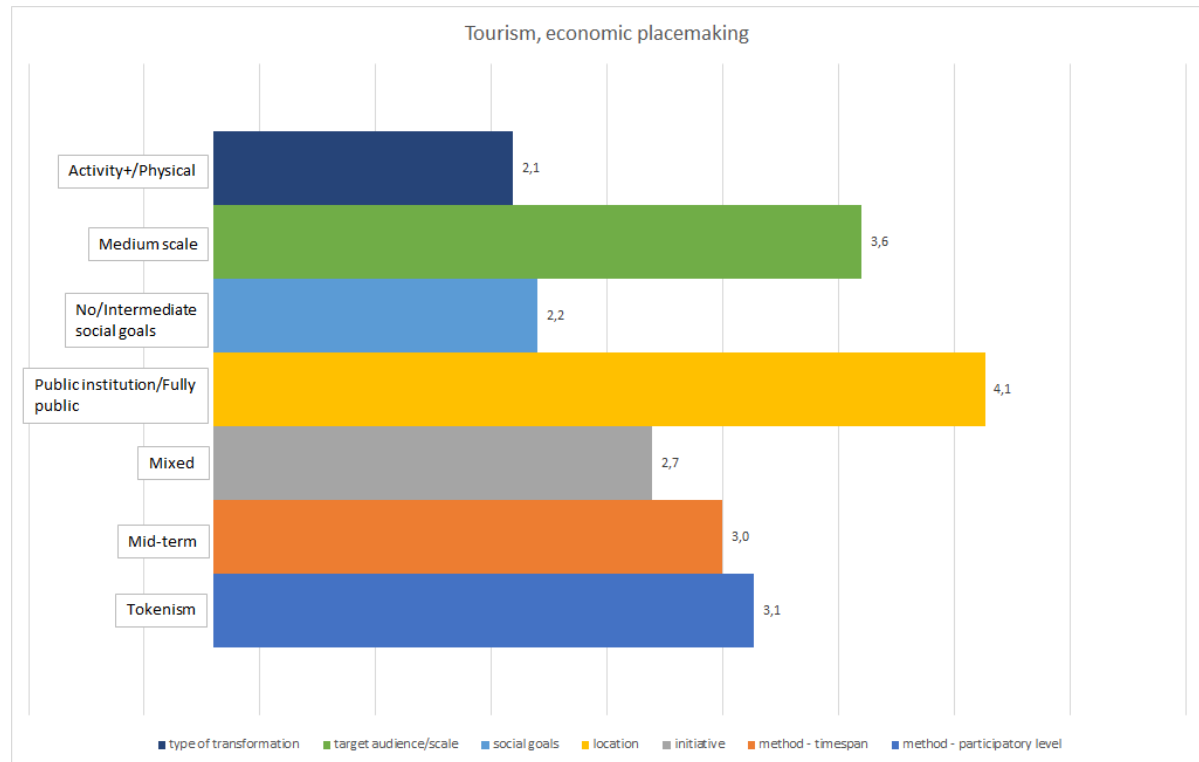


Figure 3.16: Bar chart of average scoring for each placemaking differentiator for the concept: Tourism economic placemaking. (Own illustration)

Organic, aggregate over time placemaking

The scores for this concept of placemaking can be seen in Figure 3.17. For participatory level it scores average. But on the other aspect of the placemaking differentiator: method, it scores higher. It is frequently associated with a mid-term/long-term timespan. Regarding the form of initiative and location, for both these differentiators this concept of placemaking scores very high. For social goals, it has gotten an average score. While the score for its target audience/scale indicates a more small-scale focus compared to the other placemaking concepts. This would be in line with the more person-to-person activities associated with placemaking when the concept of organic, aggregate over time placemaking is used. This also relates to the overall score for the type of transformation of this placemaking concept indicating a more activity-based approach to placemaking.

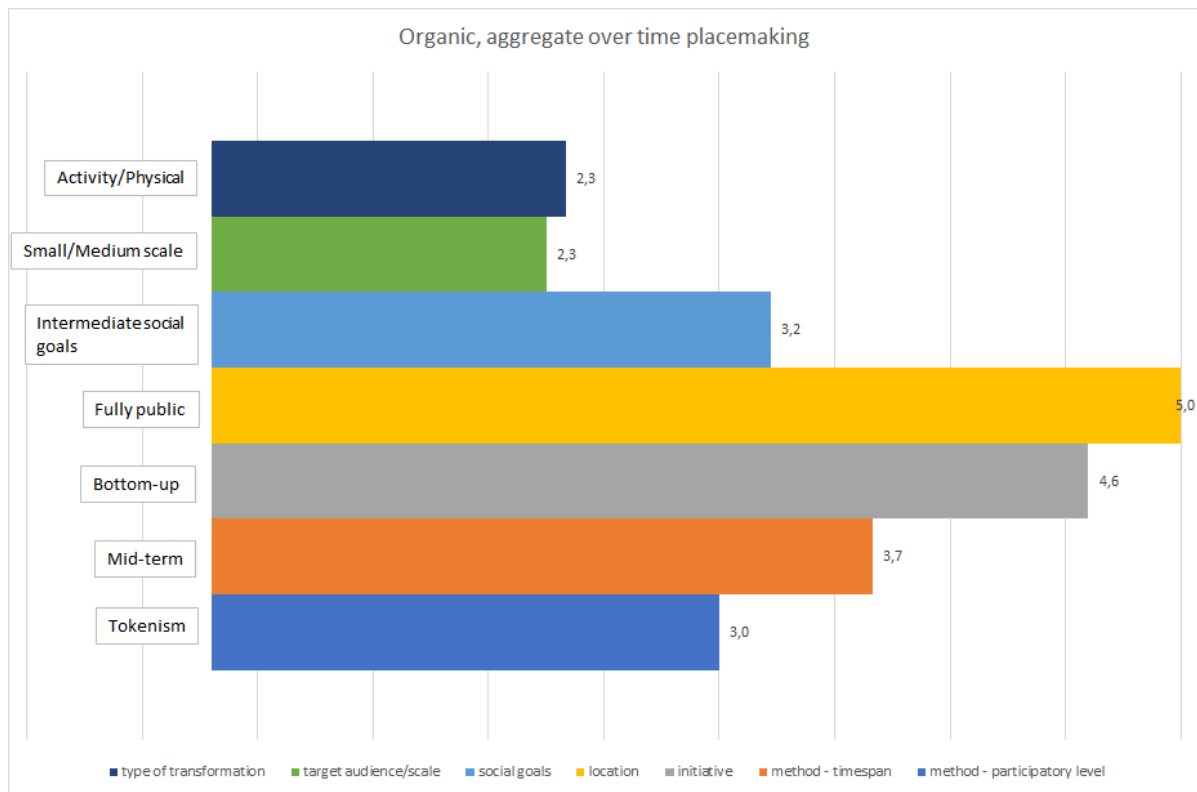


Figure 3.17: Bar chart of average scoring for each placemaking differentiator for the concept: Organic, aggregate over time placemaking. (Own illustration)

Creative placemaking for economic gain

For this type of creative placemaking, no scores could be given in relation to the participatory level and the timespan, therefore, these two axes are left empty in Figure 3.18. For the other five axes creative placemaking for economic gain scores low to average. With initiative having a score of almost 1, meaning this concept of placemaking is mainly associated with top-down forms of initiative in the material studied. This could also explain why it was impossible to score it for its participatory level because this concept of placemaking is rarely connected to participation. For location, its score leans a bit more towards privately owned locations. Sometimes the reaching of social goals is connected to this concept of placemaking, but it does not score very high on this differentiator. For target audience/scale it scores similar to humanistic placemaking, having a mainly neighbourhood scale focus. And the score for the type of transformation is very low, indicating a relation between creative placemaking for economic gain and activity-driven forms of transformation.

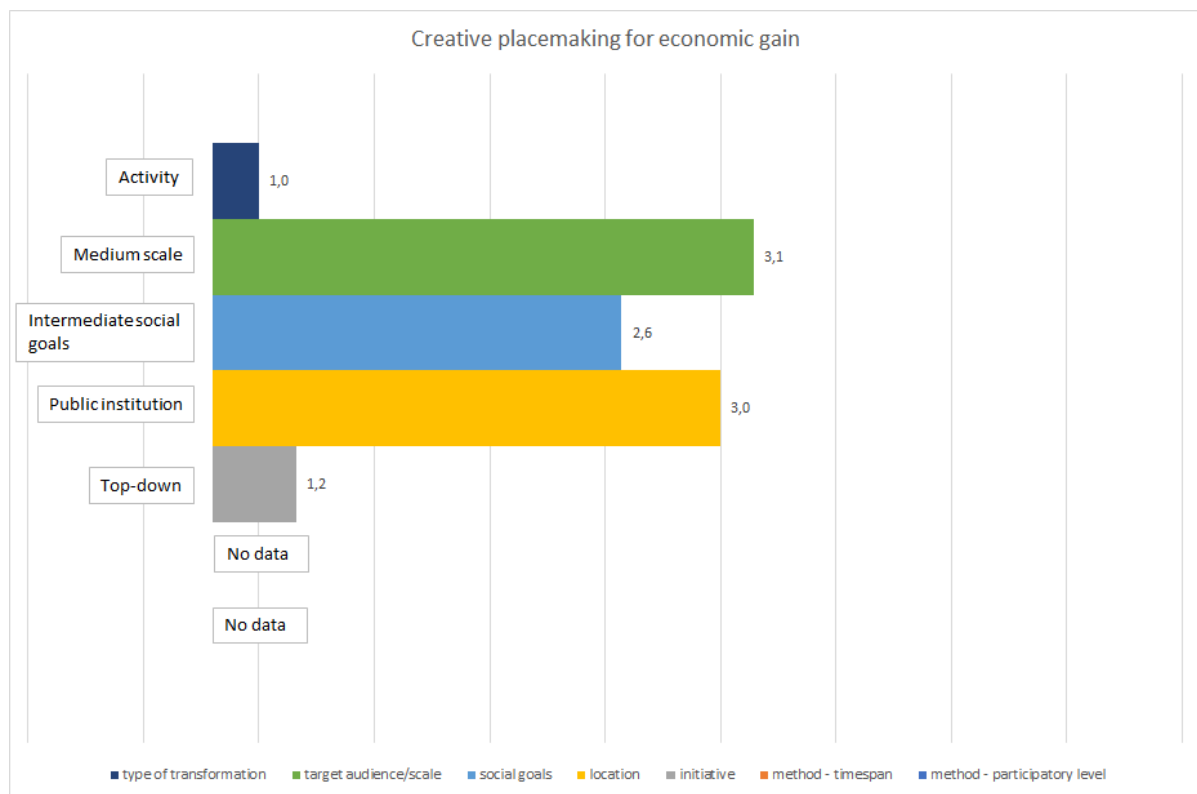


Figure 3.18: Bar chart of average scoring for each placemaking differentiator for the concept: Creative placemaking for economic gain. (Own illustration)

Conclusion

As can be seen from how all the placemaking scored for all of the differentiators (Figure 3.19), some clear differences between the placemaking concepts can be found. The two creative placemaking variants, for economic gain; and for social improvement, showcase a clear distinction between the two, with a clear juxtaposition of the placemaking differentiators of initiative and type of transformation. While the scoring for other differentiators is more similar, like for the target audience/scale, social, and location. But I think the clear difference in scoring for the differentiators of initiative and type of transformation further affirms the earlier decision that the concept of creative placemaking had to be split-up, because earlier on it included too many varying concepts of placemaking. The bar chart of digital placemaking has quite a few similarities to the bar chart of humanistic placemaking. This might indicate these two concepts are similar enough to be merged into one concept, or digital placemaking being a sub-concept of humanistic placemaking, with the added characteristic of the usage of digital tools.

During the literature research the first three sub-research questions have been answered. SRQ 1, by defining distinct placemaking concepts based on the studied literature. SRQ 2: aspects characteristic for these concepts have been defined. And SRQ 3: each of the placemaking concepts have been scored for the placemaking differentiators and based on these scorings compared to each other.

These placemaking concepts and their scoring for the placemaking differentiators will be presented in the same form as displayed above to the focus group. Without yet merging possible concepts based on this preliminary conclusion. In the next part (section 3.4) the focus group part of the research is described in detail. After which these preliminary results together with the reactions of the focus group on these results will lead to the final research output (chapter 4).

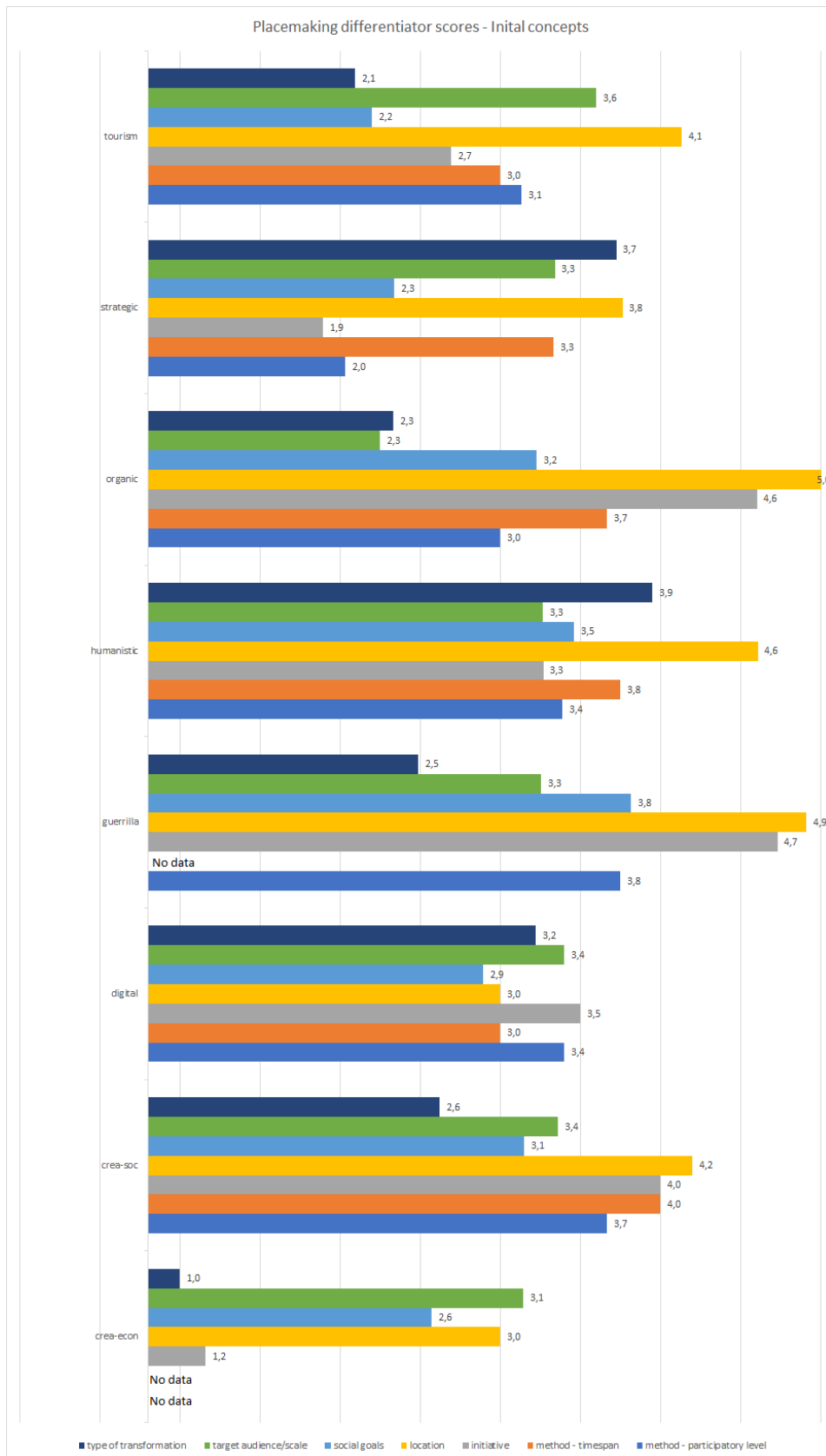


Figure 3.19: Bar charts of average scoring for each placemaking differentiator for all initial placemaking concepts. (Own illustration)

3.4. Focus Group

3.4.1. Participant Selection

The results from answering sub-research-question 3 are used to improve the initial conceptual model, which will be presented to a focus group. The participants can range from academics in the field of placemaking, urban revitalisation, and/or improving social connections in neighbourhoods; professionals who have worked and/or are working on (participatory) placemaking projects from the development side; experts from the viewpoint of municipalities that have come into contact with placemaking projects; residents who lead or have led, or participate(d) in placemaking projects. Their reactions and the interactions will be used to improve further upon the conceptual model and answer sub-research-question 4.

Before the start of the literature review the selection criteria for the members of the expert panel are defined, see Table 3.6 for a detailed description of the selection criteria for each category of expert panel member. Effort should be made to find and contact experts matching each of the different selection criteria. Generally, the size of focus groups is advised to be around six to ten members, smaller groups are more likely to have an active discussion which includes all participants and leaves room for all participants to have their say (Bryman, 2016). But there is always a risk of not all the participants who have agreed to join the focus group to actually turn up on the day (Bryman, 2016). For which needs to be accounted for when inviting the number of participants.

Experts	Selection criteria
Professionals (private perspective) (PP)	1. Having worked from a developers perspective on placemaking project(s).
	2. Having worked as a consultant on the topic of (participatory) placemaking, or similar kinds of projects.
Professionals (government perspective) (PG)	3. Having worked on the topic of: (participatory) placemaking.
	4. Having worked on the topic of: urban revitalisation.
	5. Having worked on the topic of: social cohesion.
	6. Having worked on the topic of: public spaces.
Citizens (C)	7. Experience in actively leading a placemaking movement while representing the citizens.
	8. Citizen who has experience in participating in an placemaking intervention.

Table 3.6: Selection criteria focus group.

After contacting multiple possible participants for the focus group, six accepted the invitation. Resulting in the attendance of two participants full-filling the selection criteria number 2 (from now on referred to as: PP1, PP2), three selection criteria number 3 (from now on referred to as: PG1, PG2, PG3), and one participant encompassing selection criteria 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 (from now on referred to as: PP+G1). This means no participants from the developer or citizen perspective was able to take part in the focus group.

A week before the start of the focus group all participants received a document (Appendix C) with some information about the placemaking concepts formulated during the research and the placemaking differentiators. Alongside the three questions that will be discussed during the focus group. This way participants could already familiarise themselves beforehand with the placemaking concepts and the questions, hopefully increasing the success of the focus group. For myself, I created as preparation for the focus group a script to follow, which can be found in Appendix D. This script describes which questions I want to ask, which slides to show, and at what points in time I might need to ask follow-up questions to get the discussion rolling. If during the focus group session, it seems better to deviate from this script, that is of course possible, but it will be there to make sure all the points I want to discuss during the focus group are there.

Due to last-minute cancellations, four participants were able to be present during the focus group. With PP1, PP2, PG1, and PP+G1 being present there is still a mix of professionals with a private and

government perspective towards placemaking in the Netherlands in the focus group.

3.4.2. Results Focus Group

With the focus group having been conducted, reactions, and degrees of consensus reached regarding certain elements, and which adaptations to the final conceptual model/guidelines are needed will be summarised in this section. Placing this stage of the research at step 8 (Figure 3.20). The full transcript of the focus group can be found in Appendix E.

Some slight deviations from the script (Appendix D) were made during the focus group session. For example, question 3: "Welke differentiatoren zijn het meest herkenbaar bij elke concept?" has not been asked explicitly because participants had already indirectly answered this question earlier on during the session and because of time constraints. And the focus group discussion followed a much more natural discussion progression between the explicitly asked questions.

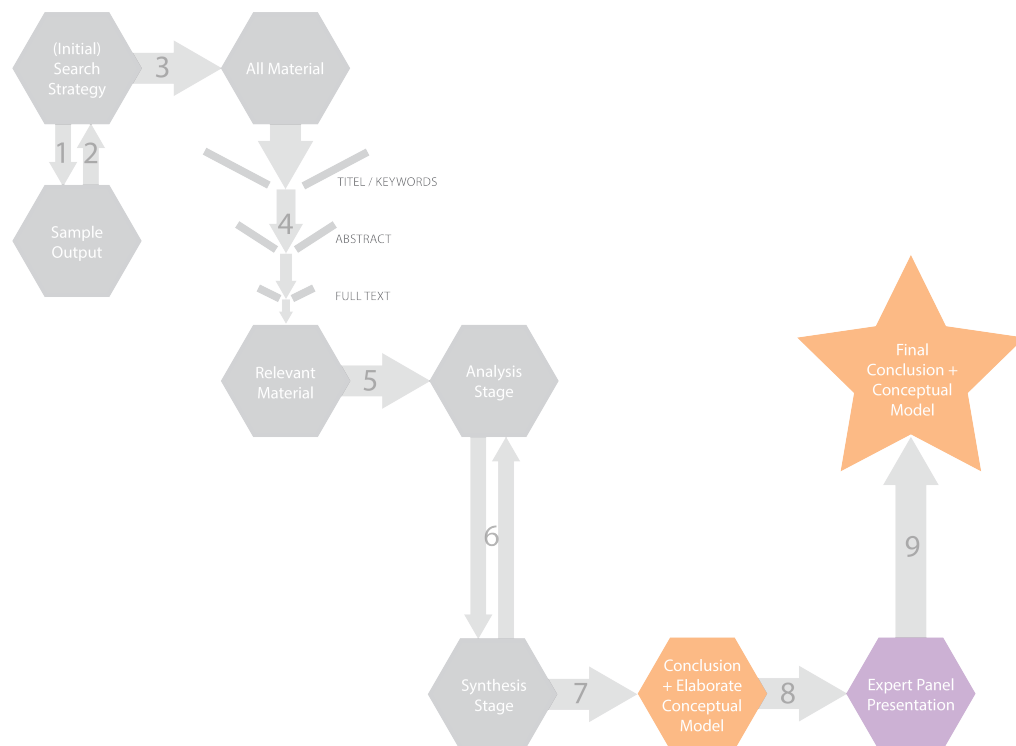


Figure 3.20: Research model - Research output. (Own illustration)

Question 1: Which of these placemaking concepts are familiar to you?

All four participants of the focus group stated that they did not recognise many of the presented placemaking concepts. 'Organic, aggregate over time placemaking' was recognised by everyone, and also 'Strategic placemaking' sounded familiar, especially because of its planned nature. PP2 stated that the concept of 'Digital placemaking' felt like the odd one out compared to the other concepts:

Quote PP2: "Humanistic placemaking en digital placemaking, daar had ik eigenlijk nog nooit van gehoord. [...] En dan zijn het misschien inderdaad eerder subtypes van bestaande types in deze lijn van concepten."

Quote PP1: "Ja, ik ben het daar wel een beetje mee eens. Dus vooral die digital placemaking vind ik een beetje een vreemde eend in de bijt."

It was agreed that 'Digital placemaking' was maybe more of a sub-concept within another placemaking concept, than a placemaking concept on its own, with the usage of digital tools only being a means to

an end. 'Guerrilla placemaking' was not a familiar concept to the focus group participants, although they were familiar with concepts such as 'guerrilla gardening', which has similar characteristics of residents reclaiming spaces for themselves. And there seemed to be connections between the description of 'guerrilla placemaking' formulated after the literature review and how PP1 connected 'Organic, aggregate over time placemaking' and squatting.

Quote PP1: "Als ik het even probeer te vertalen naar de praktijk, dan denk ik dat organic placemaking vaak ontstaat binnen een soort anti-kraak situatie."

The presented distinction between two variants of creative placemaking was not recognised by the focus group.

Quote PP1 ...: "Ja, en misschien die creative placemaking. Ik weet niet of je dat in twee types moet onderscheiden. Maar ja, dat zou jij misschien vanuit het literatuuronderzoek wel op die manier daar heel erg duidelijk een onderscheid in hebben gezien. Dat is vanuit de ervaring, is dat voor mij niet heel helder."

They all agreed that an important aspect of placemaking is for it to cause some kind of social improvement and the creation of a nice place. A purely for-profit project would not qualify as placemaking according to them. Based on this it could be said that 'Creative placemaking for economic gain' and 'Creative placemaking for social improvement' should be merged into one placemaking concept: 'Creative placemaking'. Because social goals are a part of the 'Creative placemaking for economic' concept according to its scoring on that differentiator, and for 'target audience/scale' and 'location' it scores similar to 'Creative placemaking for social improvement'. And 'creative placemaking for economic gain' projects described in the analysed literature that are called placemaking, but do not aim to achieve social goals may be no form of placemaking.

'Tourism economic placemaking' seemed only somewhat familiar to PP+G1. And 'Humanistic placemaking' did not really seem familiar to any of the participants, but they also did not say it clashed with their idea of placemaking.

Quote PP+G1: "Ik herken wel dat toeristische placemaking meer, dat zie je nu ook wel vaker als brandingstrategie. Maar je ziet wel dat bijvoorbeeld street art tours worden georganiseerd voor toeristen en dat dat ook een enorme trekpleister is. Terwijl misschien street art oorspronkelijk ook was bedoeld om een plek mooier te maken of betekenis te geven. Dus dan is het meer inzetten als toeristisch element."

Question 2: Are there placemaking concepts that are missing from these placemaking concepts and should be added to the list?

PP2 mentioned that 'Tactical placemaking' maybe could be added or incorporated into the list of placemaking concepts.

Quote PP2: "Ik was net even terug aan het kijken in ons onderzoek naar placemakingactiviteiten in Den Haag vorig jaar en ik zie veel overlap in de concepten, maar een voorbeeld van iets wat wij toen wel genoemd hebben is tactische placemaking als een doelbewuste interventie, vaak tijdelijk, relatief klein en goedkoop om de leefomgeving te verbeteren en te experimenteren met iets wat werkt. [...] Dat is een concept waarvan ik zeg van ja, dat staat niet in jouw rijtje, maar het raakt wel heel veel van wat er natuurlijk in staat. Dus in die zin is het niet iets wat gemist wordt, want je hebt het wel."

According to PP2 'Tactical placemaking' has the following differentiators of placemaking: short-term, small-scale, and achieving social goals. And it is very purposeful. This overlaps with the definition of Wyckoff (2014) for 'Tactical placemaking': short-term commitments that can be realised quickly and often at low cost, in the long-term multiple smaller tactical placemaking projects can transform a whole area. While 'Tactical placemaking' has more of a focus towards short-term and small-scale projects, compared to how 'Strategic placemaking' scores for these differentiators. And 'Strategic placemaking'

puts more importance in economic growth than achieving social goals, 'Tactical' and 'Strategic placemaking' are both highly planned and structured. While other elements of 'Tactical placemaking' are already present in 'Humanistic placemaking', such as the importance of achieving social goals while still being planned. Based on this it could be said that 'Tactical placemaking' is already included in the existing placemaking concepts presented because it has many similarities with 'Humanistic placemaking' and also some with 'Strategic placemaking'.

Question 3: Which of the placemaking differentiators (for specific placemaking concepts) are familiar to you?

All the participants agreed that placemaking is connected to the achievement of some amount of social goals and residents or user participation. The type of transformation could be through an activity, a physical transformation, or a combination of both, as long as it helps to improve the place and is not purely for aesthetics:

Quote PP+G1: "Dus ik vind een vergroening van de gevel niet per se een vorm van placemaking. Tenzij daar meer omheen is. Bijvoorbeeld dat er dan ook bankjes staan. Waar mensen zich verantwoordelijk voelen voor een plek. Placemaking is meer dan, een soort, iets mooier aankleden. Dus het heeft wel echt verschillende componenten nodig."

While they all agreed that a bottom-up approach is often connected to placemaking, they also said that placemaking could also sometimes have a more top-down approach. With, for example, the municipality having a facilitating role in helping resident-led placemaking initiatives:

Quote PG1: "En over het algemeen is mijn ervaring dat, zowel bewoners, studenten als instellingen graag bereid zijn om mee te denken. En aan de gemeente en corporaties de taak is om dat goed te faciliteren. En ook te koppelen met ervaren stadmakers die ook meer ervaring hebben. En die ook kunnen helpen met een plek of geld."

For the differentiator 'target audience/scale', the focus group participants overall said that in their opinion placemaking mostly takes place on the street and neighbourhood level, so the small and medium scales.

Quote PG1: "Voor mij is placemaking belangrijk. Het gaat om bewoners en sociaal ondernemers die de stad mooier willen maken en aantrekkelijker. En dat er niet gelijk een winst oogmerk is. Ja je ziet heel veel verschillende soorten placemaking. Ik denk dat het ook een aspect is, dat het van onderop komt. Dus vanuit bewoners of ondernemers die iets met een straat of buurt willen. En dat kan op kleine schaal zijn of grote schaal."

The largest disagreement between the focus group participants arose when discussing what they thought the average timespan of placemaking was. On the one hand participants PP1 and PP2 saying that short-term, temporary forms of placemaking exist:

Quote PP1: "Ik vind juist altijd tijdelijkheid heel erg verbonden met placemaking."

Quote PP2: "Ja, dat herken ik wel. Ja, het is meer achteraf dat je dan gaat zeggen, oh, we waren iets aan het doen wat ook heeft bijgedragen aan dit en dit aan de langere termijn."

Quote PG1: "Maar tegelijkertijd denk ik ook van, ja, als je een jaar iets leeg staat, is het heel doodzonde. Dus ook al is het maar een jaar of een half jaar, het is beter dan niks, en dan is het maar na een half jaar afgelopen. Dan heb je al een half jaar een nuttige functie gehad, of een jaar. En het liefst natuurlijk langer, maar ja, het is gewoon, de stad is in beweging en dynamiek. En ik zie te veel voorbeelden dat goede initiatieven afhaken omdat het maar tijdelijk is. Terwijl de negatieve kant heel groot is, namelijk toch een lelijke plek in de stad. Waar mensen elkaar niet ontmoeten, wat er slecht uitziet."

While PP+G1 did not agree that placemaking could be temporary or short-term, but perceived placemaking as a long-term process that is always ongoing.

Quote PP+G1: "Ik vind dat het juist niet tijdelijk mag zijn. Dan is het geen placemaking. [...] Ja, want ik denk de inzet is om van iets een fijne plek te maken. En dan ga je niet over nadenken, we gaan dat maar even voor twee jaar doen en dan gaan we weer weg."

This could also be because of another disagreement between the participants about what according to them could be qualified as placemaking. With PP+G1 on the one hand stating that placemaking is a quality place, not only the initiative/process of creating a quality place.

Quote PP+G1: "Ik vroeg me even af, omdat PG1 daarover begon, vroeg ik mezelf af, placemaking, is dat dan een initiatief of is dat dan een plek? Als een placemaking initiatief, zeg maar, stopt om actief te zijn op een plek, is de plek daar natuurlijk nog steeds. Die gaat dus niet weg. Dus het kan ook best wel dat zo'n initiatief natuurlijk wordt opgevolgd door een andere activiteit die die plaats dan ook in gebruik neemt, maar net anders maakt, zeg maar. Daardoor wordt het niet minder een plek."

While other participants associated placemaking more with the process of creating a place.

Quote PG1: "Ook met straatkunst zie je dat ook, dat het iets van tijdelijk is. Maar het proces om daar toe te komen, de keuze die je maakt van wat we gaan afbeelden. Dat het stukje, ja, de straat, het gebouw een stuk aantrekkelijker maken. En ook dus dan voor een jaar of twee jaar, dan heeft het toch z'n waarde bewezen."

Quote PP1: "Ja, daar ben ik het natuurlijk niet mee eens. Want ik vind dat je placemaking, het zegt het al, het gaat om het maken van een plek. Dus die plek is nog, die is er nog niet als zodanig. En dat is precies wat er gebeurt, ook in de tijdelijkheid."

This showcases again the various diverging views towards placemaking exist. From it having different characteristics to being the process to get to a quality place or the quality place itself. This confusion was also worded nicely by PP2 during the focus group:

Quote PP2: "Ik volg [placemaking] wel al heel lang. Omdat ik placemaking gewoon een heel boeiend concept vind. Maar tegenwoordig ook gewoon een beetje in de war ben. Wat het nou precies is. En wanneer ik wel iets placemaking zou kunnen noemen. En wanneer ik niet iets placemaking zou kunnen noemen."

There were also some reactions towards specific scores of placemaking concepts for placemaking differentiators. With 'Strategic placemaking' scoring for 'initiative' indicating a more top-down approach, and 'Organic, aggregate over time placemaking' a bottom-up approach.

Based on this summary of the focus group, the initial research results will be adjusted and finalised, not necessarily everything will be included, but everything will be taken into consideration and the reasoning behind including or not including results will be substantiated in the next part, chapter 4.

4

Research Output

Almost all of the steps of the research model have been performed, leaving only the last step (9) (Figure 4.1). In this chapter, the preliminary research results and the outcomes of the focus group will be combined and the reasoning behind it explained. Starting with the final placemaking concepts, then how often they occur in the analysed material, and finally how these placemaking concepts score for each of the placemaking differentiators.

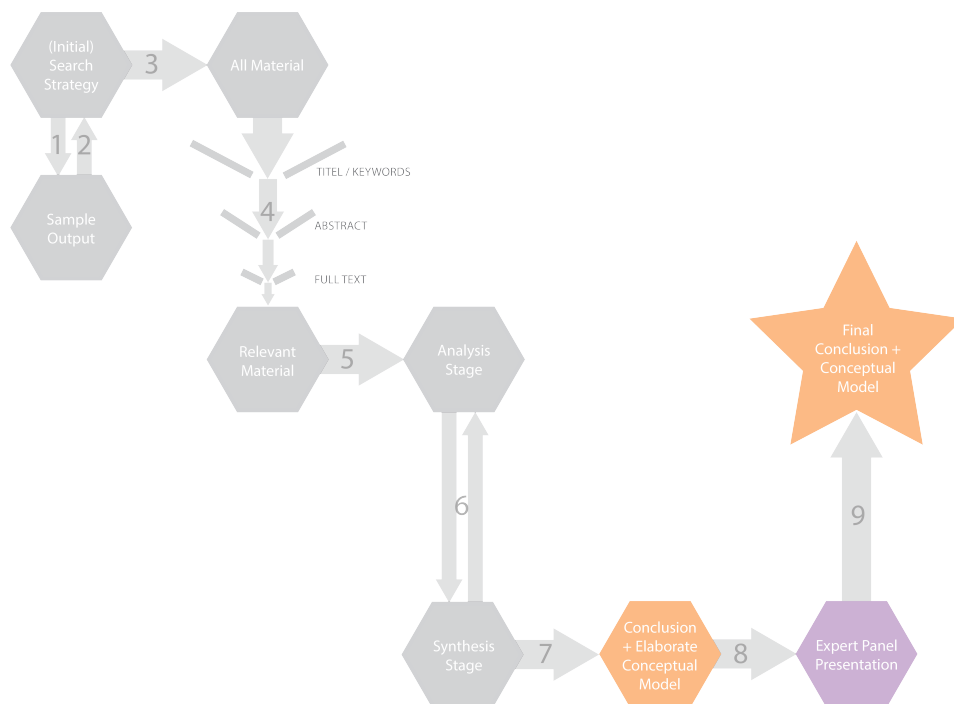


Figure 4.1: Research model - Research output. (Own illustration)

4.1. Final Placemaking Concepts

Out of the semi-systematic literature review, eight placemaking concepts were distilled: 'Tourism economic placemaking', 'Strategic placemaking', 'Organic, aggregate over time placemaking', 'Digital placemaking', 'Guerrilla placemaking', 'Humanistic placemaking', 'Creative placemaking for economic gain', and 'Creative placemaking for social improvement'. By taking into account the reactions of the focus group towards these eight concepts, 'Creative placemaking for economic gain' and 'Creative placemaking for social improvement' are going to be merged. Because of similarities identified between 'Organic, aggregate over time placemaking' and 'Guerrilla placemaking' during the focus group, these

two concepts will also be merged together, into 'Organic, aggregate over time placemaking'. With 'Digital placemaking' being defined as not really a separate placemaking concept during the focus group, this one will be merged into 'Humanistic placemaking', because it has the most overlap with 'Humanistic placemaking' in the scoring for the placemaking differentiators. By taking the results from the focus group into account SRQ 4 has been answered, resulting in five placemaking concepts being left over: 'Tourism economic placemaking', 'Strategic placemaking', 'Organic, aggregate over time placemaking', 'Humanistic placemaking', and 'Creative placemaking'. Based on this new distribution of placemaking concepts, in the next two parts of this chapter the newly generated placemaking concept distribution over all the studied academic material, and the scoring for the placemaking differentiators will be presented and discussed.

4.2. Distribution Final Placemaking Concepts

With some of the placemaking concepts having been merged together, this changes the occurrence of each placemaking concept in the studied literature. Figure 4.2 visualises the new distribution of the five final five placemaking concepts. 'Humanistic placemaking' is still the most often occurring placemaking concept with 34%. Next is 'Organic, aggregate over time placemaking' with 22%. With this new distribution, 'Creative placemaking' (19%) and 'Strategic placemaking' (18%) are almost equally common concepts of placemaking to occur in academic material regarding placemaking. The placemaking concept least mentioned in the studied material is 'Tourism, economic placemaking' with 7%.

This new distribution of placemaking concepts is even more evenly spread than the previous version (Figure 3.10). All five placemaking concepts have a somewhat similar occurrence in the studied material, with only 'Tourism, economic placemaking' clearly lagging behind concerning its occurrence. 'Tourism, economic placemaking' was also not very well known by the participants of the focus group.

The distribution of the placemaking differentiator scores for the final placemaking concepts per article can be found in Appendix H. And the normalised distribution of these scores for each differentiator per placemaking concept can be found in Appendix I. Based on this the scores for each of the placemaking concepts are calculated. In the next part a closer look will be taken at the scores for all the placemaking differentiators of these five final placemaking concepts.

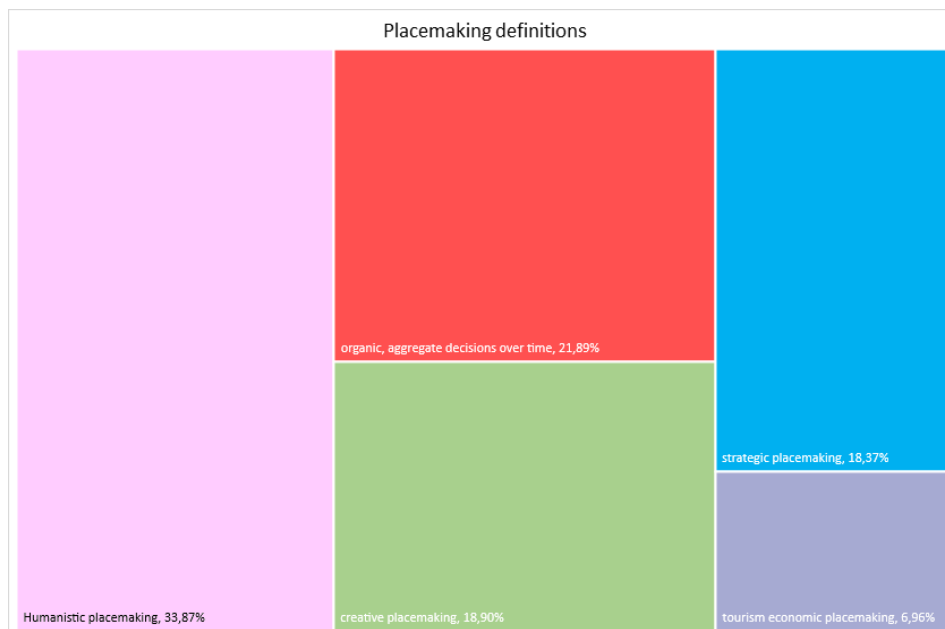


Figure 4.2: Treemap diagram of the distribution of the final placemaking concepts. (Own illustration)

4.3. Differentiator Scores for Final Placemaking Concepts

In Table 4.1 the scoring for all the placemaking differentiators of the previous in the final placemaking concepts can be compared to each other. This way the effects of the merging of some of the placemaking concepts together can be seen. Below each of the final placemaking concepts and how they scored for each of the placemaking differentiators will be described in more detail.

	Type of transformation	Target audience/ scale	Social goals	Location	Initiative	Method - Timespan	Participatory level
Creative placemaking - Final	2.6	3.4	3.1	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.7
Creative placemaking for economic gain	1.0	3.1	2.6	3.0	1.2	-	-
Creative placemaking for social improvement	2.6	3.4	3.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.7
Humanistic placemaking - Final	3.8	3.3	3.4	4.4	3.4	3.5	3.4
Digital placemaking	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.4
Humanistic placemaking	3.9	3.3	3.5	4.6	3.3	3.8	3.4
Organic, aggregate over time placemaking - Final	2.5	3.0	3.6	4.9	4.7	3.7	3.6
Organic, aggregate over time placemaking	2.3	2.3	3.2	5.0	4.6	3.7	3.0
Guerrilla placemaking	2.5	3.3	3.8	4.9	4.7	-	3.8
Strategic placemaking - Final	3.7	3.3	2.3	3.8	1.9	3.3	2.0
Tourism, economic placemaking - Final	2.1	3.6	2.2	4.1	2.7	3.0	3.1

Table 4.1: Overview of the placemaking differentiator scores for all the final placemaking concepts.

Humanistic placemaking

The new bar chart of 'Humanistic placemaking' (Figure 4.3) remains almost the same as the earlier version (Figure 3.11). The biggest effects of merging 'Digital placemaking' into 'Humanistic placemaking' are the score for 'Initiative' being a little bit higher, indicating a bit more bottom-up approach often associated with 'Humanistic placemaking', a more mid-term timespan, and the 'Type of transformation' leaning slightly more towards a mixture of physical and activity related approaches. As can be seen, when comparing the change in scores before and after the merging of these two placemaking concepts in Table 4.1, these changes are however very small.

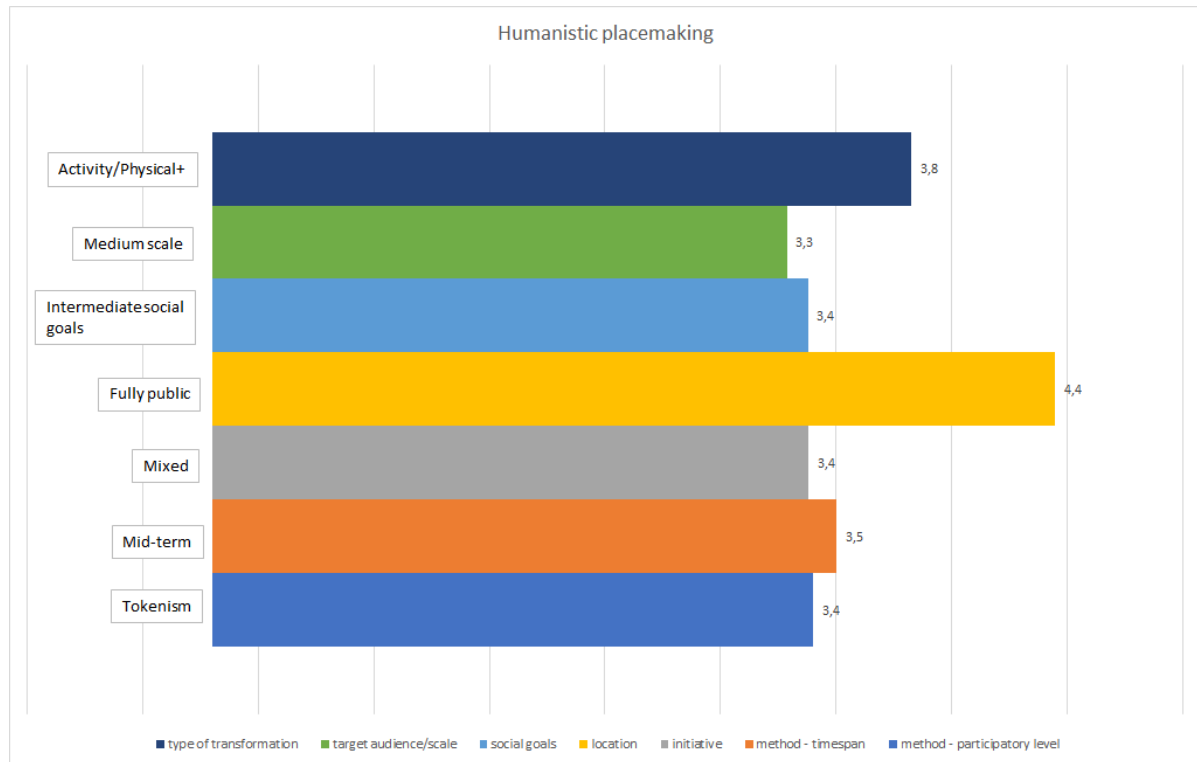


Figure 4.3: Bar chart of average scoring for each placemaking differentiator for the concept: Humanistic placemaking. (Own illustration)

Organic, aggregate over time placemaking

'Guerrilla placemaking' was not only merged with 'Organic, aggregate over time placemaking' because the focus group recognised similarities between the two but also because how they scored for the placemaking differentiators originally was quite similar (Table 4.1). Because of this, the newly generated bar chart for 'Organic, aggregate over time placemaking' (Figure 4.4) remains very much the same as the previous ones for 'Guerrilla placemaking' (Figure 3.13) and 'Organic, aggregate over time placemaking' (Figure 3.17). With the biggest difference being in the scores for 'Target/audience/scale', which now indicates a more neighbourhood-level focus, and 'Participatory level', now leaning more towards Citizen Power than Tokenism.

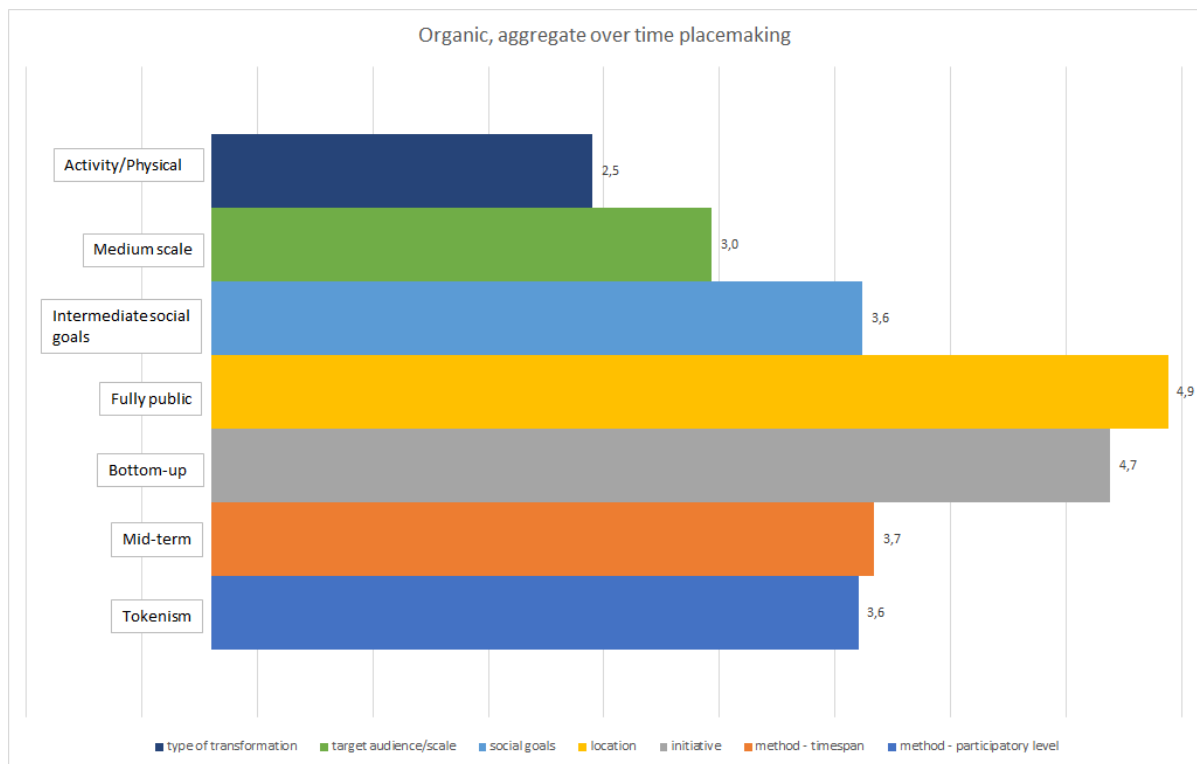


Figure 4.4: Bar chart of average scoring for each placemaking differentiator for the concept: Organic, aggregate over time placemaking. (Own illustration)

Creative placemaking

Because in the end the two variants of 'Creative placemaking' have been merged again, a new bar chart has been generated for 'Creative placemaking' (Figure 4.5). Because the previous concept of 'Creative placemaking for economic gain' did not have any data concerning the 'Participatory level' or the 'Timespan', this is purely based on the data from 'Creative placemaking for social improvement'. For the placemaking differentiators of 'Target audience/scale', 'Social goals', and 'Location', the merging did not cause a lot of change, as can be seen in Table 4.1. Only the score for 'Type of transformation' now indicates a more activity-based approach for the 'Creative placemaking' concept compared to 'Creative placemaking for social improvement'. And even more of a change in the score for 'Initiative', which now indicates more of a mixed initiative, or bottom-up and top-down initiatives occurring almost equally often in relation to 'Creative placemaking' in the literature.

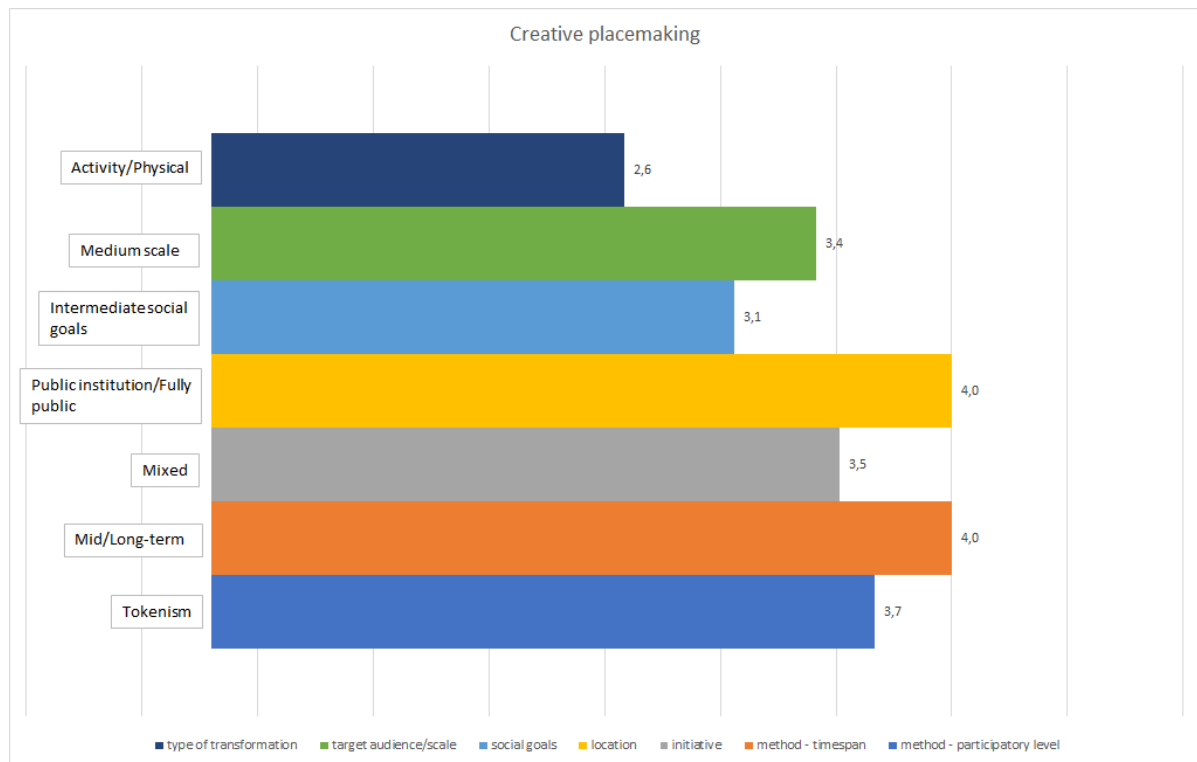


Figure 4.5: Bar chart of average scoring for each placemaking differentiator for the concept: Creative placemaking. (Own illustration)

Strategic placemaking & Tourism economic placemaking

No change has been made to the placemaking concepts 'Strategic placemaking' or 'Tourism economic placemaking'. Therefore, the bar charts of 'Strategic placemaking' (Figure 4.6) and 'Tourism economic placemaking' (Figure 4.7) remain unchanged.

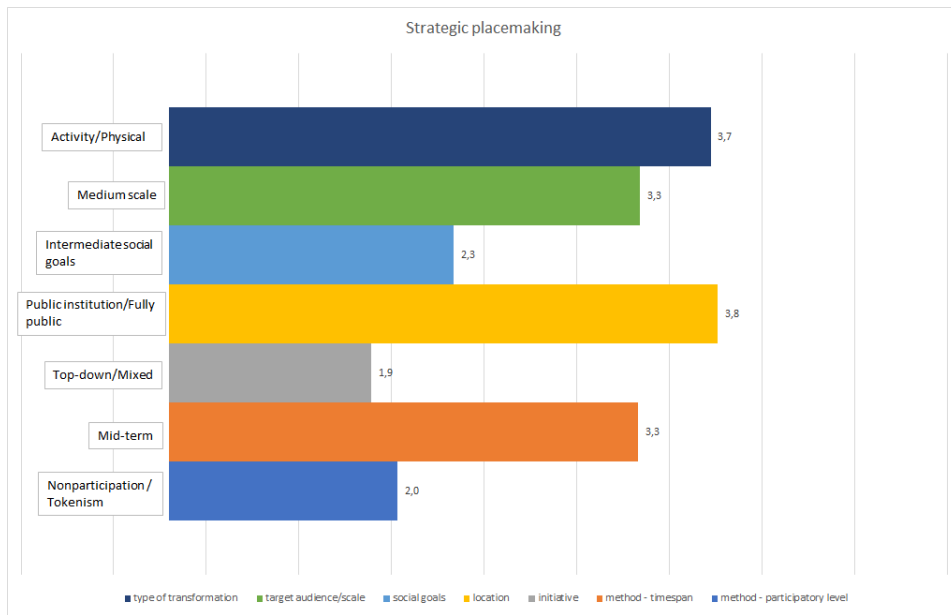


Figure 4.6: Bar chart of average scoring for each placemaking differentiator for the concept: Strategic placemaking. (Own illustration)

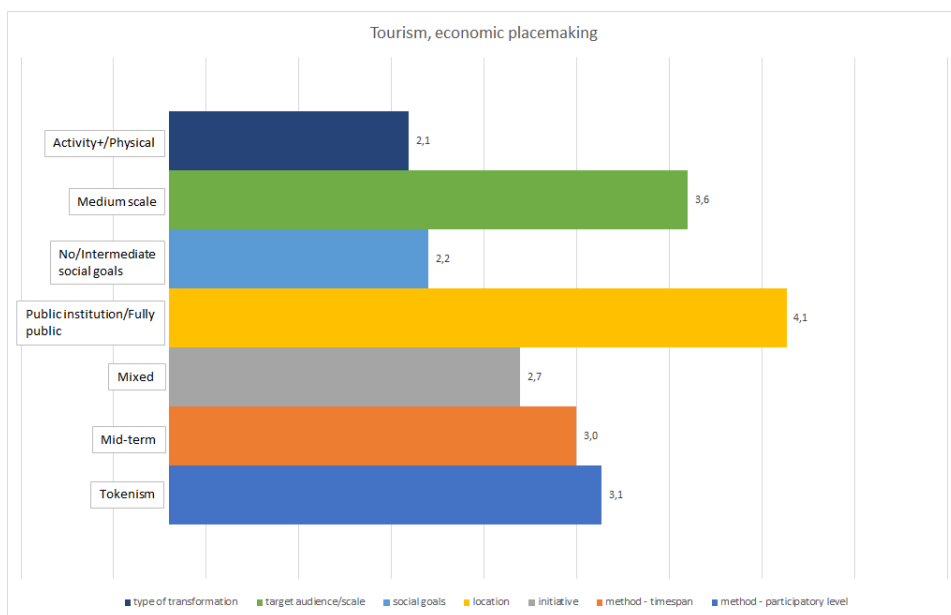


Figure 4.7: Bar chart of average scoring for each placemaking differentiator for the concept: Tourism economic placemaking. (Own illustration)

This research output will be discussed in the next chapter (chapter 5), together with the research method and research limitations. After which in chapter 6 the main research question will be answered based on the research results described above. *Which different perspectives of participatory placemaking exist in the scientific literature of developed economic regions regarding interventions in public spaces?*

5

Discussion

In this chapter the research results generated, the research methods, the research limitations will be discussed. Along with other topics that came up during the research: Placemaking and Participation; Placemaking vs. Place-keeping; Is placemaking a process or a location?; and placemaking projects compared to the placemaking concepts. Conclusions based on the research results will be discussed in chapter 6, as well as the answering of the main research question.

5.1. Research Results

In the introduction I referred to the description of placemaking of PPS (n.d.-b) as a starting point to understand placemaking: *“Strengthening the connection between people and the places they share, placemaking refers to a collaborative process by which we can shape our public realm in order to maximize shared value.”* Now, with the extra knowledge about placemaking and the different concepts that exist within it, I would say this definition is quite applicable to placemaking. Especially the collaborative/participatory part and the creation of extra value in a place are aspects integral to placemaking. However, per placemaking concept, the level of participation can be very different, from minimal citizen involvement, to active citizen leadership. So, the concept of placemaking is a bit more nuanced than the definition of PPS I would say. This is where the placemaking concepts identified come to help describe various characteristics of different placemaking projects.

Five different placemaking concepts have been defined based on the studied literature and the focus group: ‘Humanistic placemaking’, ‘Organic, aggregate over time placemaking’, ‘Creative placemaking’, ‘Strategic placemaking’, and ‘Tourism economic placemaking’. Along with how each of them scores for the placemaking differentiators, so first steps have been taken to clarify different placemaking interpretations in use in academics and practice. All five concepts are represented in placemaking literature quite often, with the least mentioned concept ‘Tourism economic placemaking’ still being used 7% of the time a certain placemaking concept is used in the studied literature. This does show that it is likely academics, and therefore, maybe also practitioners, can have different ideas about what placemaking is. Overall, all five placemaking concepts score quite similar on three placemaking differentiators: ‘Target audience/scale’, ‘Timespan’, and ‘Location’. This could indicate these are maybe not really placemaking differentiators, but how all these placemaking concepts score for these aspects actually indicates that these are characteristic of placemaking concepts that are consistent over all placemaking concepts.

5.2. Research Methods

During the whole thesis process, three research methods have been used. Starting with the preliminary literature study. This was done to get familiar with the key elements of this research: placemaking, public spaces, and social goals. And to formulate a problem statement and research questions related to the thesis topic. During the preliminary literature study, I realised there was not a clear definition of placemaking and not everyone used the same definition. This led to the goal of this thesis being: to create clarity in the different placemaking concepts often used. During this stage of the thesis pro-

cess also the research plan was developed, and this was also based on articles and books describing different research methods.

The preliminary literature study helped me to get an overview of all the material available about placemaking, public space, social goals and possible research methods to answer my research questions. However, it took quite a while before the research question, research goal, research methods etc. became crystallised. Because during the preliminary literature study, I often got sidetracked by checking semi-related topics and articles in an attempt to better comprehend everything, broadening the scope of the research instead of narrowing it down. The preliminary literature study would have preferably gone more streamlined. But at that moment in time, it felt difficult to do that, because I felt the need to first understand everything before I could be able to come up with a problem statement, research questions, and research plan.

The first, and major part, of the research consisted of the semi-systematic literature review. Because the research goal was to identify frequently occurring placemaking concepts in the scientific literature, it was logical to use an in-depth literature study as the research method for this. Out of different in-depth literature study methods, the semi-systematic literature review method was chosen because it can be used to map fields of research that are being studied by multiple disciplines that use different methods for their research, this closely matches the current state of scientific research into participatory placemaking projects. Beforehand a search strategy for collecting all the material was created, which was first tested on a small scale to ensure it worked and enough material would be collected with it. And based on the preliminary literature study placemaking differentiators were defined to differentiate various placemaking concepts, and for each of the differentiators, a scoring system was made. This way all the collected material could be analysed in the same manner.

The semi-systematic literature review approach had I think the right balance between a systematic literature review while also leaving some room to compare qualitative and subjective aspects of placemaking concepts that would not have been possible to compare to each other purely systematic. The predefined search strategy and the placemaking differentiators with its scoring system helped keep consistency during the data collection, data analysis, and data synthesis stages. However, during the analysis stage, I noticed the need to describe and code mentions of placemaking in more detail than only for the placemaking differentiators. Because there were many more characteristics of placemaking concepts that differentiated placemaking concepts from each other. Therefore, during the analysis stage, I also started to code for other descriptive elements of placemaking concepts, for example: humanistic attitude; creativity; and form of resistance/societal change. Because I made this decision during the analysis stage, and not beforehand, I had to backtrack a bit to make sure I did this consistently over all the material to be analysed. But this does mean this part of the analysis stage has been less consistent and structured than I would have liked for a semi-systematic literature study. However, these descriptive codes did make it possible to merge similar placemaking mentions into a single placemaking concept with similar characteristics/descriptive codes, without looking at how each of the placemaking concepts scored for the placemaking differentiators. This way making sure the placemaking differentiators did not influence the merging of the placemaking concepts, and would only be used to score the placemaking concepts for each of the placemaking differentiators.

Instead of a literature review, a case study approach could also have been applied to this research. Because: *"A case study is an empirical enquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context, especially when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident."* (Yin, 2003). This would have been a very interesting approach to get a better understanding of different placemaking concepts in use in practice. If a case study approach had been chosen for this research, one or more placemaking projects would have been studied, making direct observations of how placemaking takes place and interviewing actors involved in these projects possible (Yin, 2003). This would have likely resulted in the conclusion being more representative of placemaking concepts in practice. However, the selection and analysis process of each case study takes much more time compared to the selection and analysis process necessary for each article for the literature review approach. This leads to a trade-off between in-depth, small sample size, practice-based data (case study) and a more universal, larger sample size, scientific literature-based data (literature review) to be used for this research. The decision to choose the literature review approach has had probably big consequences for the conclusion of this thesis, which has led to the identification of different placemaking concepts mainly occurring in scientific material, compared to a more practice-based conclusion on the

different perspectives of placemaking in use if a case study approach had been applied. However, by following up the literature review with a focus group session, the first step is made between connecting the results from the literature review with viewpoints from practice towards these placemaking concepts.

The last research method used during this thesis is the qualitative social research method: a focus group. The goal of presenting the initial research outcomes resulting from the semi-systematic literature review was to validate these results and improve upon them by adding perspectives from practice.

Other research methods that I could have applied are multiple individual expert interviews or self-administered questionnaires. A focus group is a variant of the method of interviewing, involving more than one interviewee (Bryman, 2016). Therefore, interviewing experts individually would also have been an option for validating the initial research results. While Bryman (2016) states that individual interviews are easier to keep control over, with group interviews the participants will more likely steer the direction of the discussion, Bryman (2016) also mentions that this can lead to participants bringing up topics they deem important, challenge each other's views, and together trying to make sense of concepts presented to them. I noticed this phenomenon also happening during my focus group session, which has led to interesting insights that probably would not have occurred if I had split up the participants into individual interviews.

A self-administered questionnaire was another alternative that could have been used instead of the focus group approach. The main difference being between this and an interview, that participants answer the questions themselves, meaning questions need to be easy to answer, including preferably as few open-ended questions as possible (Bryman, 2016). The advantages of the self-administered questionnaires are that it is quicker and easier to distribute to many participants compared to interviews, and it is also easier for respondents because they can complete the questionnaire whenever they want (Bryman, 2016). However, because the questionnaire is self-administered, it is impossible to probe further into interesting answers, if respondents do not understand a question they cannot be helped, and as mentioned above, preferably few open-ended questions are asked, limiting the options and depth of questions and answers possible (Bryman, 2016). While conducting the focus group I sometimes diverted from my pre-defined script, because it was necessary or interesting to probe further into certain answers and reactions of the participants, or a question was skipped because during the focus group I realised it was probably more relevant for the research to let the participants discuss the other questions in more depth. These deviations from the script would not have been possible with a self-administered questionnaire.

5.3. Research Limitations

This research comes with some limitations. To start, because this being a master's thesis is research has been conducted by one person in a limited time frame. With the semi-systematic literature study being of a qualitative character, and only one person analysing and synthesising everything, the chances are high for some personal bias to have slipped in this way. A larger research team could reduce these chances by making an analysis strategy beforehand which everyone agrees with. The time and manpower limitations also limited the number of articles and books that were feasible to study, subsequently meaning that the end results only represent a limited amount of material studied.

Because this research has mostly focused on placemaking concepts in academic literature the conclusion does not relate much to how placemaking concepts are currently used in practice. If, instead of a literature study, the main part of the research would have involved a case study approach, a viewpoint of placemaking concepts from practice could have been provided, making the research results more readily applicable for actors in practice.

The scope of the literature review causes also limitations to this thesis. Because the material studied was limited to only articles and books regarding placemaking in developed economic regions, conclusions from this research might not apply to placemaking projects outside of those areas. More research into placemaking concepts in those areas would be necessary to verify that. Because of this also no globally relevant conclusions can be drawn based on this research, which is further limited by the decision to only take material written in English into account. On the other hand, the chosen scope also inhibits country-specific conclusions to be made. While the results from this thesis can be divided based on country of origin of the material studied. To be able to draw more meaningful conclusions, a smaller

scope and more material regarding the specific country/countries would be beneficial.

With the addition of the focus group for validation of the initial research results some connection is made between the research results based on the academic material and placemaking in practice. However, by having presented my research findings to only one focus group, of a limited size (initially six participants, but due to last-minute cancellations only four participants could make it), it cannot be ensured this focus group fully represents the in-practice view towards different placemaking definitions. Also, there were no participants in the focus group representing the citizen perspective in placemaking projects. While one of the requirements set for the focus group was for it to be representative of placemaking in practice. With citizen participation being an integral part of placemaking, the lack of a citizen perspective in the focus group lessens the impact of conclusions that can be drawn from this focus group. It is uncertain if the five placemaking concepts derived during this research are also recognised by citizens participating in placemaking (in The Netherlands), or only by placemaking professionals. Further research, which includes citizen perspectives towards placemaking, is necessary to be able to clarify how placemaking and its different concepts are perceived by all actors involved in it

5.4. Placemaking and Participation

From the beginning of this thesis the adjective 'participatory' has always been added to further specify the concept of placemaking that was being studied. However, throughout the process of the research, it seemed to me to be more and more redundant to keep adding the word 'participatory' to placemaking. Now, at the end of the study, according to the final results, it can be concluded that participation is an important aspect for each of the five placemaking concepts identified. None of the placemaking concepts identified scored 1 out of 5 for the placemaking differentiator: Method – Participatory level, which would indicate citizen participation is not an aspect of a placemaking concept. Therefore, it can be concluded that participation is always connected to placemaking, at least to the five placemaking concepts identified in this study. Similar sentiments were also expressed during the focus group, that (citizen) participation is an integral part of placemaking. Looking back, this means that the usage of 'participatory' to specify the type of placemaking studied throughout this thesis has been redundant and could have been left out of the research questions, title, etc. However, while participation is an integral part of placemaking, this does not mean participation is always present in the same manner in placemaking concepts. Citizen participation can be higher in concepts like Creative placemaking, Humanistic placemaking, or Organic, aggregate over time placemaking, with citizens playing a major role in decision-making processes, which Arnstein (1969) also illustrated in their ladder of citizen participation with the upper rungs of 'Degrees of citizen power'. While in other forms of placemaking citizen participation can be more minimal, like in Strategic placemaking. Citizen participation in placemaking is a spectrum, from merely informing or consulting citizens of the placemaking process, to active collaboration between citizens and other actors in the decision-making process regarding placemaking. This spectrum is very similar to the ladder of citizen participation of Arnstein (1969), except that the lower rungs of 'non-participation' do not exist for placemaking, because placemaking without participation cannot be placemaking based on the assumption that participation is an integral part of placemaking.

5.5. Placemaking vs. Place-keeping

During the focus group, a discussion arose about the average timespan a placemaking project should take. Some of the participants proclaimed that placemaking projects in their opinion are always short-term and temporary, while others defined placemaking as an endless effort to make AND keep a quality place indefinitely. While in the studied articles and books, the concept of placemaking was connected to varying timespans, from short-term to multi-year projects, there was no mention of placemaking projects that would endlessly continue. To keep the concept of placemaking clear it might be better to make a distinction between: placemaking, the creation of a quality place; and place-management/place-keeping, to maintain and enhance the place created through placemaking in the long-term (Wild et al., 2008). How these two concepts, placemaking and place-keeping, relate to each other depends on the specific project. Dempsey and Burton (2011) have conceptualised the relationship between placemaking and place-keeping in three different ways. "(a) *place-making which leads to place-keeping as distinct activities*; (b) *place-making which is influenced by place-keeping which can be manifested (and*

conceptually modelled) in different ways, e.g. the use of high-quality materials to help reduce maintenance over time; and (c), ideally, a two-way inter-dependent relationship between the two where place-keeping is considered from the outset as integral to place-making (Figure 5.1).” (Dempsey & Burton, 2011) Looking back at the discussion regarding this during the focus group, the definition of placemaking as a never-ending process can be most related to option (c) of Dempsey and Burton (2011). While the other participants of the focus group viewed placemaking and place-management as two more distinct processes, such as option (a) or (b). A deeper dive into the relationship between placemaking and place-keeping, where one ends and the other begins, will be an interesting topic for future research into placemaking. Because there clearly exist contradictory viewpoints on this aspect in practice.

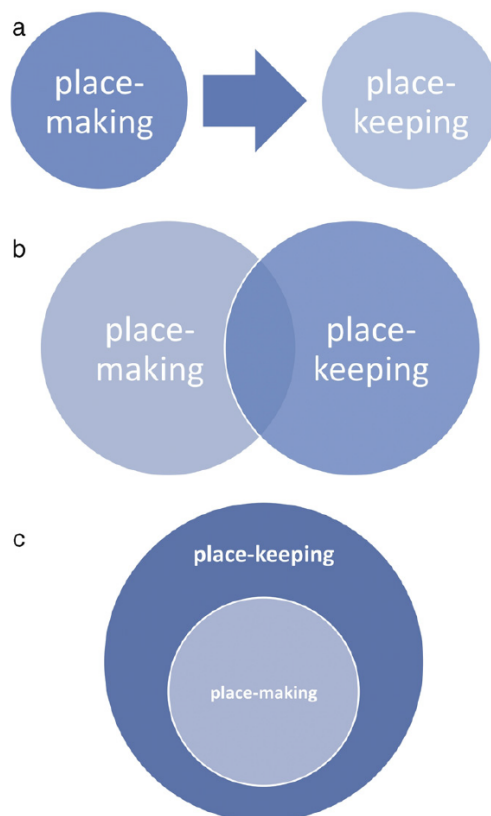


Figure 5.1: *Place-making and place-keeping: different ways of conceptualising the relationship. (a) A process leads to a product. (b) A process is influenced by the type of product required. (c) A two-way relationship between process and product where place-keeping is considered at the beginning.*(Dempsey & Burton, 2011)

5.6. Placemaking: A Process or Location

Another question that arose during the focus group is: Is placemaking a process/initiative or the location/place created through this process? In the studied articles for this research, the concept of place-making was often connected to the term process, and placemaking was never connected to merely the location, while leaving out the process, initiative, and participation that led towards the creation of that place. The term placemaking includes the verb “making”, which indicates it is bigger than the product “place” it creates. If a placemaking initiative stops to exist, but the quality place created keeps on existing without any place-management, I would say that place at that point is as much “placemaking”, as any other quality place that came into being organically. Thus, to answer the question that was raised during the focus group: placemaking is a process and not the place/location itself.

5.7. Placemaking Concepts compared to Placemaking Projects

During the exploration phase of this thesis, four placemaking projects were looked at in order to get a better understanding of placemaking projects in practice: CBD placemaking Detroit, All Access Library, HafenCity, and Bryant Park. Now, with five placemaking concepts defined, these projects will be used to check how the placemaking concepts compare to placemaking projects in practice. By doing desktop research each of the projects has been scored for all the placemaking differentiators. See Figure 5.6 for an overview of how the projects scored.

CBD Placemaking, Detroit



Figure 5.2: CBD Placemaking Detroit, Campus Martius. (Image retrieved from: <https://www.pps.org/projects/the-beach-at-campus-martius>)

- Type of transformation
 - **3 - Activity/Physical:** More than only redesigning streets, incorporation of culture is also important for placemaking (Montgomery, 2016).
- Target audience/scale
 - **2 - Small/medium scale:** Focused on street/building level (Montgomery, 2016).
- Social goals
 - **1 – No social goals:** Main motive is profit, stimulate business, and to shape the image of the place (Montgomery, 2016).
- Location
 - **1 - Fully private:** Market-driven placemaking (privatized parks, shops) in gentrifying enclaves (Montgomery, 2016).

- Initiative
 - **1 - Top-down:** Corporations decide how public spaces are managed (Montgomery, 2016).
- Method - timespan
 - **3 – Medium:** Timespan of a building project, a few years.
- Method - Participatory level
 - **1 – No Participation:** No input from citizens (Montgomery, 2016).

All Access Library



Figure 5.3: All Access Library, outdoor activities for children. (Image retrieved from: <https://www.pps.org/projects/all-access-library> ; Photo credit: Fulton County Library System)

- Type of transformation
 - **1 - Activity:** Bringing programming to outdoor areas of libraries, museums, and parks. Mobile library, activities for children, games, help to use digital library resources and laptops. (PPS, 2022a)
- Target audience/scale
 - **3 – Medium scale:** community/neighbourhood (PPS, 2022a)
- Social goals
 - **4 - Intermediate/Major social goals:** Strengthen the social fabric of the community, and also help the community grow by providing options to improve traditional, health, emotional, digital, informational, and cultural literacy (PPS, 2022a).

- Location
 - **4 - Public and semi-public spaces:** Outdoor areas of libraries, museums, and parks (PPS, 2022a).
- Initiative
 - **1 – Top-down:** Top-down initiative to help support the Fulton County Library System by PPS and CloroxPro (PPS, 2022a).
- Method - timespan
 - **2 – Short/mid-term:** The project started in 2019 and was completed in 2022 (PPS, 2022a).
- Method - Participatory level
 - **3 – Tokenism:** Community input was gathered through pop-up boards and online surveys. Fine-tuning the amenities and programming that each library branch would offer to better match their communities (PPS, 2022a).

HafenCity



Figure 5.4: HafenCity (Image retrieved from: <https://urbangreenbluegrids.com/projects/hafencity-hamburg-germany/> ; Photo credit: Fotofrizz, HafenCity Hamburg GmbH)

- Type of transformation
 - **4 - Physical +/activity:** Physical: Construction and development of city district from scratch (HafenCity, n.d.-a). Activity: support social networks by launching and continuing to support clubs and associations for (new) residents and (new) companies in HafenCity. (Nagelsmeier, 2016)

- Target audience/scale
 - **3 – Medium scale:** Creation of a new city area (HafenCity, n.d.-a; Nagelsmeier, 2016).
- Social goals
 - **3 – Intermediate social goals:** Achieve social sustainability and social resilience (HafenCity, n.d.-a).
- Location
 - **3 – Public/private:** Mixture of private spaces: businesses, housing; together with more public spaces: attractive ground floors open for everyone, outdoor areas, restaurants, museums etc. (Nagelsmeier, 2016)
- Initiative
 - **1 - Top-down:** Led by the city of Hamburg, who have set up a company, HafenCity Hamburg GmbH, for the development and management of HafenCity (HafenCity, n.d.-a; Nagelsmeier, 2016).
- Method - timespan
 - **5 - Long-term:** Starting in 1997, and now still being managed by HafenCity Hamburg GmbH (HafenCity, n.d.-a; Nagelsmeier, 2016).
- Method - Participatory level
 - **4 - Tokenism/Citizen participation:** Associations have been set up consisting of residents and businesses located in HafenCity to ensure good communication between everyone and identify problems and their solutions quickly (Nagelsmeier, 2016). Residents are often included in the design and planning processes of HafenCity (HafenCity, n.d.-b). And since 2023 HafenCity has its own neighbourhood management, this association is open to residents, and other parties active or interested in HafenCity (HafenCity, n.d.-b). Its goal is to engage the neighbourhood, advocate for their and future members interests, ensuring a neighbourly, inclusive, and vibrant HafenCity in the long-term (HafenCity, n.d.-b).

Bryant Park

- Type of transformation
 - **3 - Activity/Physical: Physical:** Opening up entrances; removing shrubbery; new lighting; moveable chairs; food kiosks, restaurant and café (PPS, n.d.-a). Activities: Organising performances and games; outdoor movie theatre; outdoor reading room; carousel; ice skating rink (PPS, n.d.-a).
- Target audience/scale
 - **4 – Medium/Large scale:** Park/neighbourhood. For New Yorkers and visitors (Bryant Park, n.d.; PPS, n.d.-a).
- Social goals
 - **3 - Intermediate social goals:** Increase feeling of safety, attract people to the park, and reclaim the park for the people of New York City (Bryant Park, n.d.; PPS, n.d.-a).
- Location
 - **3 - Public/private:** Public park, run by a not-for-profit private management company backed by private funding (Bryant Park, n.d.).



Figure 5.5: Bryant Park (Image retrieved from: <https://bryantpark.org/the-park> ; Photo credit: Angelito Jusay Photography)

- Initiative
 - **1 - Top-down:** Project initiated by the private sector, businesses near the park (PPS, n.d.-a).
- Method - timespan
 - **5 - Long-term:** Starting with a 15-year agreement in 1988 for management and improvements of the park to Bryant Park Corporation, which still continues today (Bryant Park, n.d.).
- Method - Participatory level
 - **2 – Non-participation/Tokenism:** PPS interviewed and observed park visitors in the 1980s, based on which they proposed design and management strategies to transform Bryant Park (PPS, n.d.-a). Based on this citizen participation was indirectly included.

Now the charts of these four projects Figure 5.6 can be compared to the five placemaking concepts Figure 5.7. The initiative of all these projects was top-down, something which can not be seen as extreme in the placemaking concepts. There is also much more variety in the scorings for timespan and target audience/scale for the projects compared to the concepts. Because the placemaking concepts all scored fairly similar for the differentiators: 'Target audience/scale', 'Timespan', and 'Location', how the projects scored on these aspects can not be really used to connect them to one or more placemaking concepts.

CBD placemaking Detroit has the most similarities with Strategic placemaking. A combination of physical and activity transformation, few social goals, top-down initiative, and a low level of citizen participation.

The All Access Library project shares similarities with Strategic placemaking because of its top-down initiative. But for other placemaking differentiators: Type of transformation; Social goals; Location;

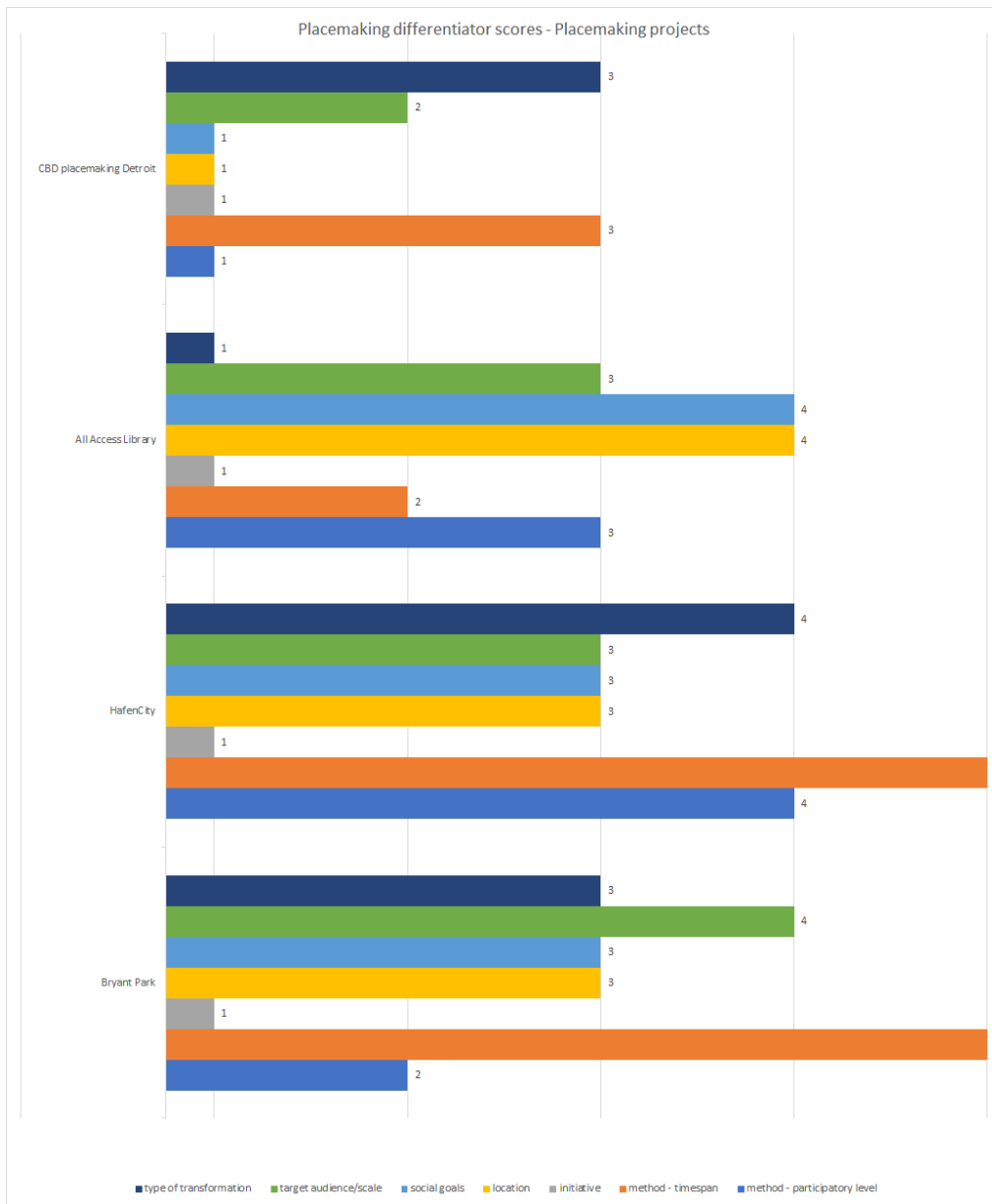


Figure 5.6: Bar charts of how four placemaking score for each placemaking differentiator. (Own illustration)

Method - Participatory level, there is more overlap with Organic, aggregate over time placemaking and Creative placemaking.

HafenCity has aspects of Strategic placemaking in it because the project focused more on a combination of physical- and activity-based types of transformation, and the initiative is top-down. The hybrid of physical and activity-based types of transformation and the higher level of citizen participation in HafenCity also means there is some overlap with the Humanistic placemaking concept.

Lastly, Bryant Park, also shares similarities with Strategic placemaking and Humanistic placemaking because it combines a physical- and activity-based type of transformation. The top-down initiative and low level of citizen participation make it also align with Strategic placemaking. And because the target audience/scale of Bryant Park is much bigger, targeting not only residents and employees in NYC but also tourists, there can also be found some similarities with Tourism placemaking.

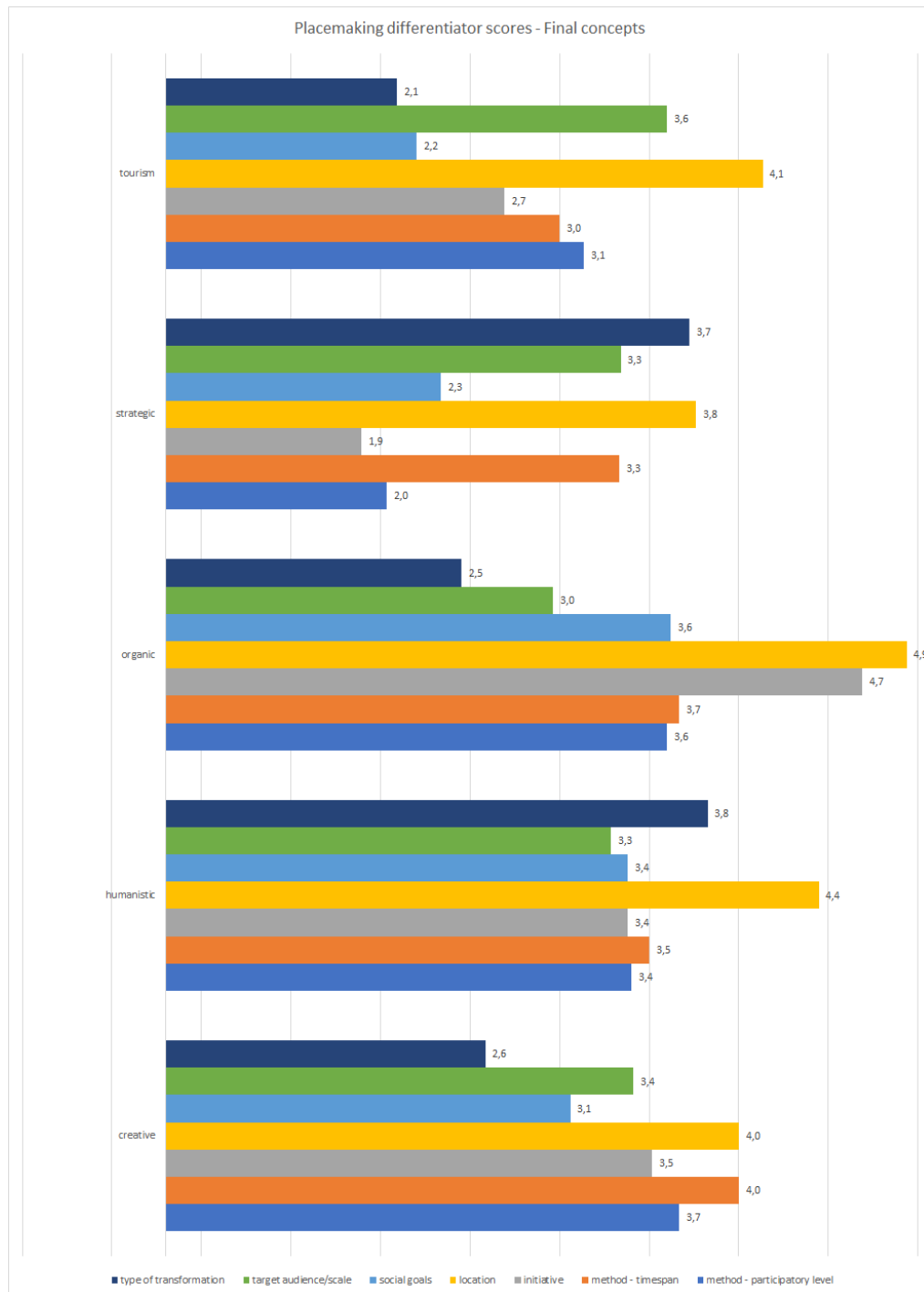


Figure 5.7: Bar charts of average scoring for each placemaking differentiator for all final placemaking concepts. (Own illustration)

None of these placemaking projects are easily recognisable in one of these five placemaking concepts. The projects all have different aspects of different placemaking concepts in them. While no in-depth case study has been performed to compare the outcomes of this literature study to placemaking projects in practice, based on this quick comparison between these placemaking projects that were already discussed in the introduction and the placemaking concepts, it is most likely placemaking projects consist of a combination of the characteristics of these five placemaking concepts. And are not purely one placemaking concept. More rigorous case study research will be necessary to verify how applicable these placemaking concepts are in practice.

6

Conclusion and Recommendations

6.1. Conclusion

In order to answer the main research question of this thesis, first the four sub-research questions had to be answered. Conclusions to these sub-research questions are:

SRQ1 - Which different perspectives are there in the scientific literature regarding participatory placemaking projects?

The first result that can be distilled from the data analysis is the different perspectives of participatory placemaking occurring in the scientific literature. These eight concepts of placemaking are, from most to least often occurring in the analysed material: Humanistic placemaking (26%); Strategic placemaking (18%); Guerrilla placemaking (16%); Creative placemaking for social improvement (14%); Digital placemaking (8%); Tourism economic placemaking (7%); Organic, aggregate decisions over time placemaking (6%); and Creative placemaking for economic gain (5%). With humanistic placemaking being the most often occurring placemaking concept with 26%, there is not one clear definition of placemaking in use in the scientific literature studied.

SRQ2 - How do these different perspectives of participatory placemaking in the scientific literature compare and contrast to each other?

The second sub-research question has also been answered during the analysis stage. For all the placemaking concepts that have been defined, characteristics have been identified that distinguish them from each other:

- Humanistic placemaking: Placemaking that is about justice, humane actions, and end-user focused. Special attention towards minorities. The opposite of 'strategic placemaking'.
 - Descriptive codes: 'humanistic attitude', 'community expertise', 'user-oriented'.
- Strategic placemaking: Highly planned and incentivised (government policies) form of placemaking. Based on the earliest conceptions of placemaking, places can be purely made by planners without input from the end-users Sime (1986). Used to shape the image of a place, and stimulate the economy. Often event-led.
 - Descriptive codes: 'planned', 'gentrification', 'tool: event-led'.
- Guerilla placemaking: Placemaking, which is aimed to cause societal change, resistance against the current situation, and is initiated from the bottom-up. Minorities fight for their own place in society by creating inclusive places.
 - Descriptive codes: 'form of resistance/societal change', 'inclusive', 'most benefit to those alienated from mainstream rewards'.

- Creative placemaking for social improvement: Creative placemaking's main characteristics are the involvement of art and artists. Art as an activity through which the community can be involved in placemaking. Artists can play an active role in this process. Next to these important aspects of this variant of creative placemaking are the main goal being social improvement.
 - Descriptive codes: 'tool: art', 'planned', 'place-based', 'revitalise'.
- Digital placemaking: The most recognisable aspect of digital placemaking is the involvement of technology in placemaking. This can be fully digital or hybrid.
 - Descriptive codes: 'tool: digital technologies'.
- Tourism economic placemaking: Similar to strategic placemaking, but mainly focused towards tourists and increasing tourism. But next to being highly planned there are also variations of tourism placemaking that are organic.
 - Descriptive codes: 'tourism'.
- Organic, aggregate decisions over time placemaking: This definition of placemaking is about the everyday, organic, actions that over time result in the creation of distinctive places, a 'sense of place'.
 - Descriptive codes: 'socio-spatial process to construct place', 'organic'.
- Creative placemaking for economic gain: This form of creative placemaking has a similar basis as 'creative placemaking for social improvement', except its main goals in not social improvement but economic gain.
 - Descriptive codes: 'tool: art', 'stimulate business', 'planned', 'gentrification'.

SRQ3 - How do the different perspectives of participatory placemaking projects in public spaces found in the scientific literature score for each of the placemaking differentiators?

Figure 6.1 provides an overview of how the initial placemaking concepts, purely based on the literature review, scored for each of the placemaking differentiators. Some clear differences between the placemaking concepts can be found. The two creative placemaking variants, for economic gain; and for social improvement, showcase a clear distinction between the two, with a clear juxtaposition of the placemaking differentiators of initiative and type of transformation. While the scoring for other differentiators is more similar, like for the target audience/scale, social, and location. The clear difference in scoring for the differentiators of initiative and type of transformation further affirms the earlier decision that the concept of creative placemaking had to be split-up, because earlier on it included too many varying concepts of placemaking. The bar chart of digital placemaking has quite a few similarities to the bar chart of humanistic placemaking. This might indicate these two concepts are similar enough to be merged into one concept, or digital placemaking being a sub-concept of humanistic placemaking, with the added characteristic of the usage of digital tools.

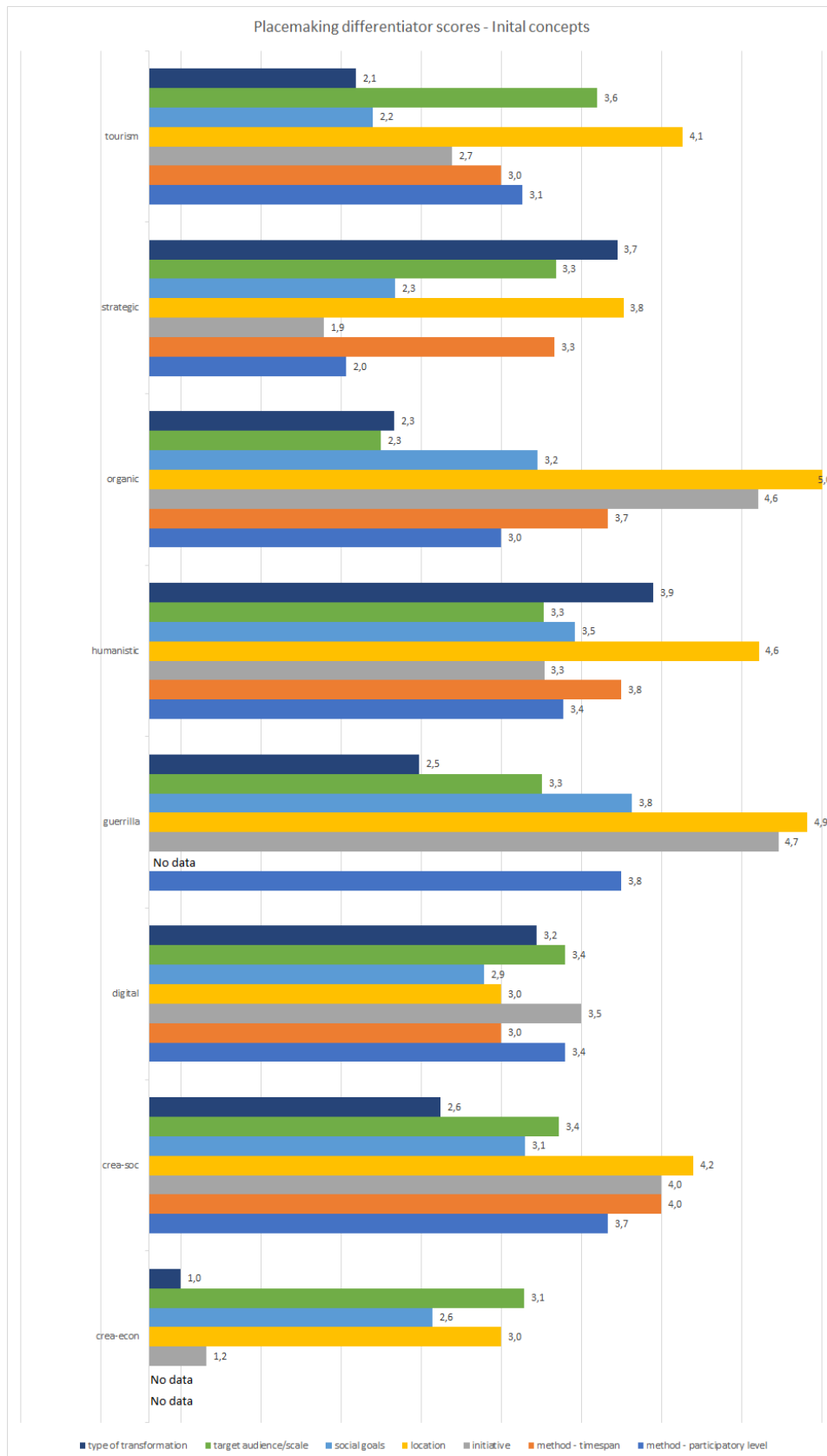


Figure 6.1: Bar charts of average scoring for each placemaking differentiator for all initial placemaking concepts. (Own illustration)

SRQ4 - How do the different perspectives of participatory placemaking that have been discovered, and how they score for their differentiators, align with placemaking projects in practice in The Netherlands?

By taking into account the reactions of the focus group towards these eight concepts, 'Creative placemaking for economic gain' and 'Creative placemaking for social improvement' have been merged. Because of similarities identified between 'Organic, aggregate over time placemaking' and 'Guerrilla placemaking' during the focus group, these two concepts have also been merged together, into 'Organic, aggregate over time placemaking'. With 'Digital placemaking' being defined as not really a separate placemaking concept during the focus group, this one has been merged into 'Humanistic placemaking', because it has the most overlap with 'Humanistic placemaking' in the scoring for the placemaking differentiators. By taking the results from the focus group into account SRQ 4 has been answered, resulting in five placemaking concepts being left over: 'Tourism economic placemaking', 'Strategic placemaking', 'Organic, aggregate over time placemaking', 'Humanistic placemaking', and 'Creative placemaking'.

Main research question

The main research question this thesis set out to answer is: *Which different perspectives of participatory placemaking exist in the scientific literature of developed economic regions regarding interventions in public spaces?* The answer to this question is based on the research results from the semi-systematic literature review and the focus group session, which have been described above. In the end a total of five placemaking concepts have been identified in the literature: 'Humanistic placemaking', 'Organic, aggregate over time placemaking', 'Creative placemaking', 'Strategic placemaking', and 'Tourism, economic placemaking' (Figure 6.2). These five placemaking concepts are distinct from each other, with each having its own characteristics and scoring for the placemaking differentiators. But for the differentiators of 'Target audience/scale', 'Timespan', and 'Location', all placemaking concepts scored quite similarly, which could indicate that a neighbourhood-level focus, medium-timespan, and fully public location are frequently associated with placemaking overall. With multiple distinct placemaking concepts having been identified throughout this research, which are being quite evenly represented in the literature about placemaking, it is even more clear that actors discussing placemaking together have a high chance of misunderstanding each other. This was already expected at the beginning of the research but is now even clearer.

In Figure 6.2 it can also be seen how the placemaking concepts relate to the four placemaking projects discussed in previous chapter (chapter 5). This way a connection is made between the placemaking concepts and projects. Making it easier to relate the placemaking concepts to placemaking projects, and vice versa. It also showcases that often a placemaking project consists of more than one placemaking concept.

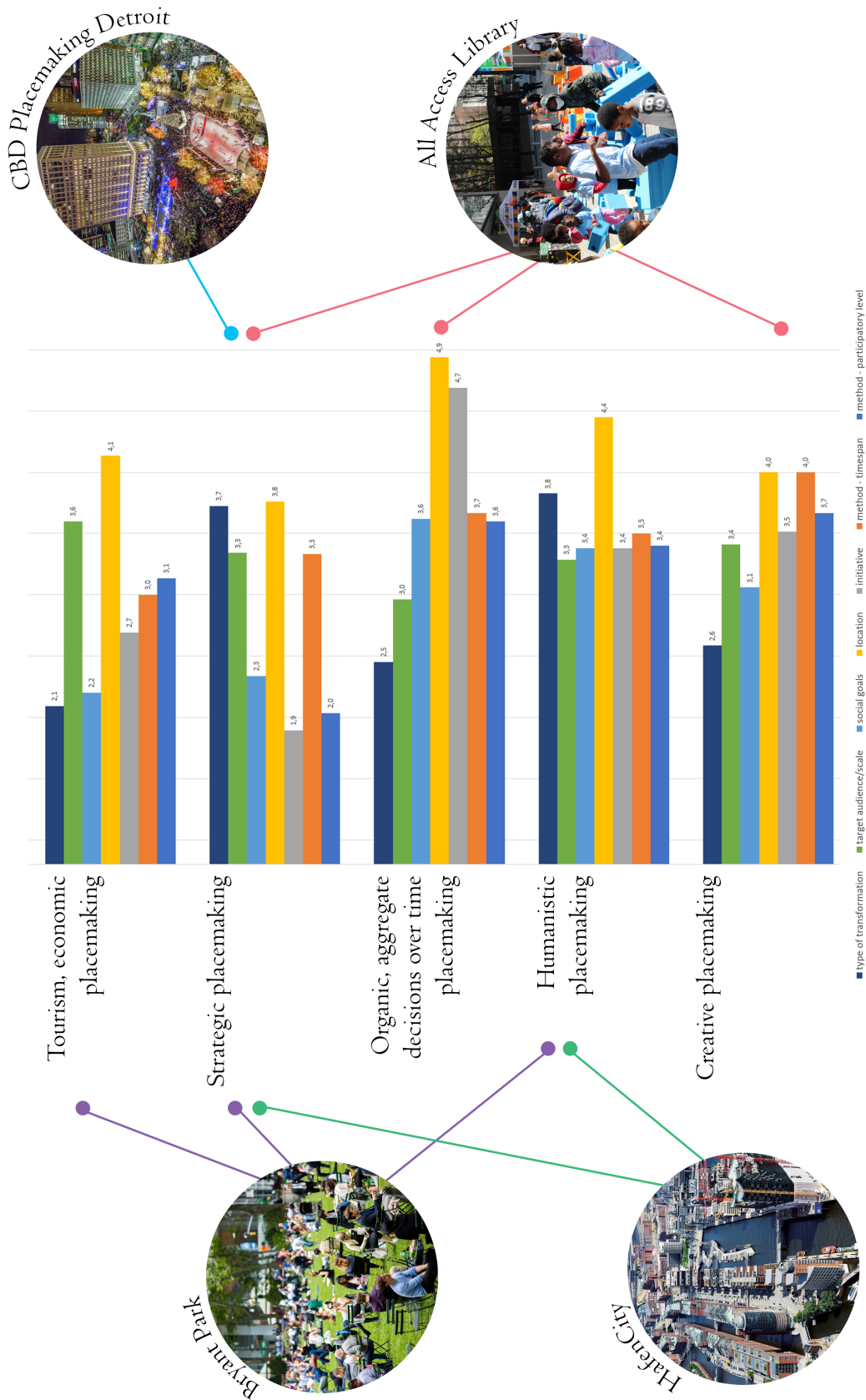


Figure 6.2: Bar charts of final placemaking concepts and how placemaking projects relate to them. (Own illustration)

6.2. Recommendations

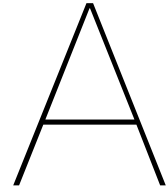
Based on the research results and the limitations of this research I have the following scientific and practice recommendations:

Scientific recommendations

- **A:** To make the results of this thesis more relevant for placemaking in practice, I would recommend further research into these placemaking concepts through case study research of placemaking projects in practice and how they relate to these placemaking concepts.
- **B:** For further research into this topic, I would also recommend changing the scope of the country of origin from which the material will be studied. For this thesis, this was limited to developed economic regions. By increasing this scope more globally relevant conclusions can be drawn. The scope can also be narrowed down, by only looking into material from one country, the results will be more relevant to placemaking concepts in that specific country.
- **C:** And lastly, future research could look into fine-tuning the scoring of the placemaking differentiators. By researching more specific criteria for each scoring bracket of the differentiators, for example, based on case study research of placemaking projects.

Practice recommendations

- **A:** Because of the various placemaking concepts defined throughout this research, placemaking actors must be aware of what they themselves define as placemaking, and are also aware of what other actors with whom they come into contact regarding placemaking define as placemaking. This way it reduces disappointment and frustration because of misunderstandings. Municipalities can play a leading role in this. My recommendations for municipalities regarding placemaking are to use the different placemaking concepts, instead of just the term placemaking, to be more specific about what they exactly mean with placemaking and what they expect of it. The usage of the placemaking concepts can also be incorporated into placemaking policies of the municipality, this way municipalities can stimulate actors involved in placemaking to use the same terminology and reduce ambiguity when parties discuss placemaking and their expectations of it.
- **B:** None of the placemaking concepts scored as a predominantly bottom-up initiative. Therefore, I would recommend that parties, such as municipalities, not be too hesitant and hope citizens will spontaneously start placemaking projects by themselves. Municipal policies should actively stimulate the initiation of placemaking projects, bring residents and local businesses together and give them a voice and the tools to participate actively in the placemaking process. And the municipality mainly has a supporting role in the process.
- **C:** For private parties and municipalities working with placemaking projects, I would recommend not only taking the financial benefits and short-term of placemaking into account. But to also be aware of the social goals and their long-term positive effects that can be achieved through placemaking. Stimulating citizen participation throughout the whole placemaking process, from the initiative phase to the design and the management phase, can create a more resilient community which in the long-term can also increase the financial stability of the community.



Query Methods Databases

Search query Scopus:

- Search within: Article title, Abstract, Keywords
- Subject area:
 - Limited to:
 - ◊ Social Sciences; Arts and Humanities; Engineering; Business, Management and Accounting
 - Excluded:
 - ◊ Computer Science; Energy; Agricultural and Biological Sciences; Decision Sciences; Materials Science; Physics and Astronomy; Chemical Engineering; Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology; Mathematics, Neuroscience, Chemistry
 - Some subject areas are neither limited or excluded to, because there is no reason to limit to these specific subject areas for this research, but there is also no reason to excluded these subject areas if they have overlap with other subject areas that are relevant and do need to be included in the first data collection step. Therefore, these subject areas will not be excluded by filtering them out. But only the most relevant material within these subject areas will be included for the first filtering stage by using the other inclusion and exclusion filters for subject area.
 - ◊ Environmental Science, studies the environment, environmental problems, and solutions for environmental problems. Topics that are outside of the scope of this research, but some of the papers in this subject area seem at first glance possibly relevant for this research.
 - ◊ Economics, Econometrics and Finance; Earth and Planetary Sciences; Psychology; Medicine; Nursing; Health Professions; Multidisciplinary
- Document type:
 - Limited to:
 - ◊ Article, Book chapter, Book, Review
- Publication stage:
 - Limited to:
 - ◊ Final
- Country/territory:
 - Limited to:

- ◊ United States, United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Netherlands, Italy, Germany, Spain, Sweden, Finland, Portugal, New Zealand, Denmark, Poland, Norway, Japan, Switzerland, South Korea, Ireland, Belgium, France, Austria, Israel, Greece, Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Estonia, Croatia, Slovenia, Lithuania, Czech Republic, Latvia, Cyprus, Ukraine, Slovakia, Luxembourg, Iceland, Malta, Albania, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Georgia, European Union, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Armenia
- Source type:
 - Limited to:
 - ◊ Journal, Book, Book series
- Language:
 - Limited to:
 - ◊ English

Search query ScienceDirect:

- Article type:
 - Limited to:
 - ◊ Review articles, Research articles, Book chapters, Book reviews.
- Subject area:
 - Limited to:
 - ◊ Social Sciences; Business, Management and Accounting; Arts and Humanities; Engineering
 - ◊ Not explicitly included: Computer Science; Energy; Agricultural and Biological Sciences; Decision Sciences; Materials Science; Physics and Astronomy; Chemical Engineering; Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology; Mathematics, Neuroscience, Chemistry; Environmental Science; Economics, Econometrics and Finance; Earth and Planetary Sciences; Psychology; Medicine; Nursing; Health Professions; Multidisciplinary
 - ◊ ScienceDirect does not have the option to explicitly exclude subject areas, only subject areas can be included. Therefore, these filtering requirements look slightly different from the one for Scopus.
- No citation count sorting possible in ScienceDirect: Use Citation count add-on for Zotero for these articles to sort them.
- No option to filter for country of origin: needs to be done while looking at the individual articles.

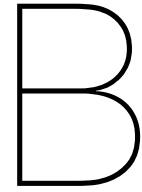
Search query TU Delft Library:

- Held By Library:
 - TU Delft
- Format:
 - Book
 - ◊ eBook
 - ◊ Printed book
- Language:

-
- English
 - Not filtered by:
 - Databases
 - Subject, filtering by a subject immediately excludes all other subjects.
 - Author/Creator
 - Publication Year
 - Content Type

Search query JSTOR:

- Access type:
 - Everything
- Item type:
 - Articles; Reviews; Books; Research Reports
- Language:
 - English
- Subject:
 - Limited to:
 - ◊ Architecture & Architectural History; Business; Communication Studies; Engineering; Management & Organizational Behavior; Social Work; Sociology; Urban Studies
 - ◊ JSTOR does not have the option to explicitly exclude subject areas, only subject areas can be included. Therefore, these filtering requirements look slightly different from the one for Scopus.
- No citation count sorting possible in JSTOR: Use Citation count add-on for Zotero for these articles to sort them.
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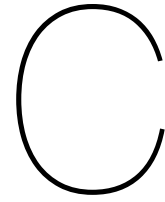
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Focus Group - Questions and Information Provided

All focus group participants were Dutch, therefore, the information provided beforehand was sent out in Dutch.

Beste,

Erg bedankt dat u wilt deelnemen aan deze focusgroep. Tijdens deze focusgroep zal ik drie vragen stellen, welke u hieronder alvast kan zien. Daarnaast voeg ik hierbij ook een korte toelichting toe van alle verschillende placemaking concepten die uit de literatuurstudie is gekomen. De drie vragen zullen betrekking hebben op deze placemaking concepten. Het zou erg fijn zijn als u deze alvast zou kunnen doorlezen, zodat we tijdens de sessie sneller kunnen beginnen.

Vragen:

1. Komen deze placemaking concepten bekend voor? Welke wel/niet?
2. Zijn de scores die aan de differentiatoren van de placemaking concepten zijn gekoppeld herkenbaar? (Tijdens de focusgroep zullen de specifieke scores die bij de concepten horen eerst besproken worden)
3. Zijn er nog placemaking concepten die ontbreken? Of zouden verschillende placemaking concepten eigenlijk gemerged moeten worden?

Placemaking concepten:

- **Humanistic placemaking:** Placemaking die gericht is op rechtvaardigheid, humane handelingen en op de eindgebruikers focused. Speciale aandacht voor minderheden. Het tegenovergestelde van 'strategic placemaking'.

- **Strategic placemaking:** Zeer geplande en gestimuleerde (overheidsbeleid) vorm van plaatsvorming. Gebaseerd op de vroegste concepten van placemaking, kunnen plaatsen puur worden gemaakt door planners zonder input van de eindgebruikers (Sime, 1986). Gebruikt om het imago van een plaats te vormen en de economie te stimuleren. Vaak op evenementen gericht.

- **Guerilla placemaking:** Placemaking die tot doel heeft maatschappelijke verandering te bewerkstelligen, verzet tegen de huidige situatie, en van onderaf wordt geïnitieerd. Minderheden vechten voor hun eigen plek in de samenleving door inclusieve plaatsen te creëren.

- **Creative placemaking voor sociale verbetering:** De belangrijkste kenmerken van creative placemaking zijn de betrokkenheid van kunst en kunstenaars. Kunst als een activiteit waarmee de gemeenschap betrokken kan worden bij plaatsvorming. Kunstenaars kunnen een actieve rol spelen in dit proces. Naast dit zijn belangrijke aspecten van deze variant van creative placemaking het hoofdoel

sociale verbetering.

- **Creative placemaking voor economisch gewin:** *Deze vorm van creative placemaking heeft een vergelijkbare basis als 'creative placemaking voor sociale verbetering', behalve dat het hoofddoel niet sociale verbetering is maar economisch gewin.*

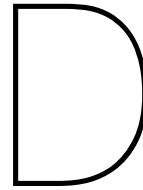
- **Digital placemaking:** *Het meest herkenbare aspect van digital placemaking is de betrokkenheid van technologie bij plaatsvorming. Dit kan volledig digitaal of hybride zijn.*

- **Tourism economic placemaking:** *Vergelijkbaar met strategic placemaking, maar voornamelijk gericht op toeristen en het vergroten van het toerisme. Maar naast zeer gepland zijn er ook variaties van tourism placemaking die organisch zijn.*

- **Organic, aggregate decisions over time placemaking:** *Deze definitie van placemaking gaat over de alledaagse, organische handelingen die in de loop van de tijd resulteren in de creatie van onderscheidende plaatsen, een 'thuis gevoel'.*

	Score: 1	Score: 3	Score: 5
Social goals	<p>No social goals Example: Improve physical quality area (Silberberg et al., 2013)</p> <p>Example: Stimulate human interaction (Allport, 1954; Blokland, 2008; Homans, 1951; Silberberg et al., 2013)</p>	<p>Intermediate social goals Example: Increase civic engagement – Give identity to place / sense of belonging (Cilliers & Timmermans, 2014; Corcoran et al., 2017; A. Jacobs & Appleyard, 1987; Rommens et al., 2022; Silberberg et al., 2013; Verheul, 2017; Wyckoff, 2014; Yu et al., 2023)</p> <p>Example: Improve (economical) welfare of citizens (Platt & Medway, 2022)</p>	<p>Major social goals Example: Empowering participants / ownerships / citizen involvement – Social Capital – Social Cohesion / neighbourhood connections – Strong ties / Weak ties (Blokland, 2008; Cilliers & Timmermans, 2014; Corcoran et al., 2017; Ellery & Ellery, 2019; Granovetter, 1973; Putnam, 1995; Putnam, 2000; Rommens et al., 2022; Salzman & Lopez, 2020; Silberberg et al., 2013; Talen & Anselin, 1998)</p> <p>Example: Social / community / urban resilience (Keck & Sakdapolrak, 2013; Masnavi et al., 2018; Pelling & High, 2005; Slingerland et al., 2022)</p>
Method; timespan	<p>Short-term <i>"However, placemaking can also be used to create and implement larger scale transformative projects and activities that can convert a place in a relatively short period of time" (Wyckoff, 2014)</i></p> <p>Example: Short period of time (less than a year), or one-off event.</p>	<p>Mid-term In between short-term and long-term.</p>	<p>Long-term <i>"For the most part placemaking is used as an incremental way to improve the quality of a place over a long period of time with many separate small projects and/or activities." (Wyckoff, 2014)</i></p> <p>Example: Spanning years, or regularly reoccurring event. Aiming to have long-term consequences.</p>
Method; participatory level	<p>Nonparticipation <i>"These two rungs describe levels of "non-participation" that have been contrived by some to substitute for genuine participation. Their real objective is not to enable people to participate in planning or conducting programs, but to enable powerholders to "educate" or "cure" the participants." (Amstein, 1969)</i></p>	<p>Tokenism <i>"Rungs 3 and 4 progress to levels of "tokenism" that allow the have-nots to hear and to have a voice: (3) Informing and (4) Consultation. When they are proffered by powerholders as the total extent of participation, citizens may indeed hear and be heard. But under these conditions they lack the power to insure that their views will be heeded by the powerful. When participation is restricted to these levels, there is no followthrough, no "muscle," hence no assurance of changing the status quo. Rung (5) is simply a higher level tokenism because the groundrules allow have-nots to advise, but retain for the powerholders the continued right to decide." (Amstein, 1969)</i></p>	<p>Citizen Power <i>"Further up the ladder are levels of citizen power with increasing degrees of decision-making clout. Citizens can enter into a (6) Partnership that enables them to negotiate and engage in trade-offs with traditional powerholders. At the topmost rungs, (7) Delegated Power and (8) Citizen Control, have-not citizens obtain the majority of decision-making seats, or full managerial power." (Amstein, 1969)</i></p>
Initiative	<p>Top-down <i>"Government, Developers, Socio-Political Structure" (Lew, 2017)</i></p>	<p>Mixed initiative <i>"Collaborative, NGOs/NPOs" (Lew, 2017)</i></p>	<p>Bottom-up <i>"Individuals, Local Groups, Human Agency" (Lew, 2017)</i></p>
Type of transformation	<p>Activity "software" <i>"concerns programming and activities planned in the public space" (Verheul, 2017)</i></p>	<p>Activity + Physical Combination of activity and physical based transformation.</p>	<p>Physical "hardware" <i>"concerns physical interventions in public spaces" (Verheul, 2017)</i></p>
Location	<p>Privately owned <i>"such as outdoor spaces on housing schemes, shopping centres, or stations" (Cilliers & Timmermans, 2014)</i></p>	<p>(indoor/closable) public institutions <i>"Places or facilities that are provided publicly and intended for public use. Examples: Libraries, museums, art galleries, universities,</i></p>	<p>Fully publicly owned <i>"public spaces, such as town squares, that are open and accessible to all" (Cillier & Timmermans, 2014)</i></p>
Target audience/Scale	<p>Small scale Example: Building/street, or specific group of people</p>	<p>Medium scale Example: Neighbourhood/small town</p>	<p>Large scale Example: Whole city/region, large/inclusive target audience</p>

Table C.1: Score verdeling per placemaking differentiator.



Focus Group - Script

19:30 - Slide 1

Iedereen welkom heten en bedanken om te komen. Voorstel rondje. Kijken of dat er nog vragen en/of onduidelijkheden zijn. Vragen of dat de sessie opgenomen kan worden.



Figure D.1: Slide 1

19:35 - Slide 2

Placemaking differentiatoren uitleggen.

	Score 1	Score 3	Score 5
Social goals	No social goals The project does not aim to achieve any social goals (e.g., improving the quality of life, increasing the number of people using the space, etc.).	Intermediate social goals The project aims to achieve some social goals, but these are not the primary focus of the project.	Major social goals The project aims to achieve major social goals, which are the primary focus of the project.
Method, participatory level	No participation The project is implemented without any form of participation from the community.	Tokenism The project involves a limited form of participation, where the community is consulted but has no real influence on the project.	Citizen Power The project involves a high level of participation, where the community has a significant influence on the project.
Initiative	Top-down The project is initiated and implemented by a government or other authority.	Wired initiative The project is initiated and implemented by a community organization or other non-governmental organization.	Bottom-up The project is initiated and implemented by the community itself.
Type of transformation	Activity 'software' The project focuses on changing the way people use the space, rather than changing the physical space itself.	Activity + Physical The project focuses on both changing the way people use the space and changing the physical space itself.	Physical 'hardware' The project focuses on changing the physical space itself, rather than changing the way people use the space.
Location	Privately owned The project is located in a privately owned space, such as a shopping mall or a private park.	Public/publicly owned The project is located in a publicly owned space, such as a city park or a public square.	Highly publicly owned The project is located in a highly publicly owned space, such as a city square or a public park.
Target audience/Scale	Small scale The project targets a small audience and has a small scale.	Medium scale The project targets a medium audience and has a medium scale.	Large scale The project targets a large audience and has a large scale.

Figure D.2: Slide 2

19:40 – Slide 3

Vraag 0: Wat is jullie persoonlijke ervaring met placemaking? (En welke scores zou het hebben?)



Figure D.3: Slide 3

19:50 – Slide 4

De acht placemaking concepten presenteren, met de bijbehorende weighted graphs waarin scores die ieder concept voor elke placemaking differentiator heeft gekregen staat. Kort uitleggen wat er in de graphs te zien is.



Figure D.4: Slide 4

19:55 - Slide 5

Vraag 1: Komen deze placemaking concepten bekend voor? Welke wel/niet? (in de praktijk)

Door vragen waarom wel of niet. Is iedereen het met elkaar eens, of zijn hier verschillende opvattingen over? Iedereen een voor een aan het woord laten, en na elke persoon vragen of de andere hierop willen reageren.



Figure D.5: Slide 5

20:10 - Slides 6-7

Vraag 2: Zijn er nog placemaking concepten die ontbreken?

Door vragen waarom wel of niet. Is iedereen het met elkaar eens, of zijn hier verschillende opvattingen over? Iedereen een voor een aan het woord laten, en na elke persoon vragen of de andere hierop willen reageren.



Figure D.6: Slide 6

Door klikken naar [\[slide 7\]](#), waar alle weighted graphs van de 8 placemaking concepten weer te zien zijn.

Door vragen welke scores ze herkennen bij de placemaking concepten, of anders zouden verwachten. Is iedereen het met elkaar eens, of zijn hier verschillende opvattingen over? Iedereen een voor een aan het woord laten, en na elke persoon vragen of de andere hierop willen reageren.



Figure D.7: Slide 7

20:20 - Slide 8

Vraag 3: Welke differentiatoren zijn het meest herkenbaar bij elke concept?



Figure D.8: Slide 8

Mogelijk teruggaan naar [slide 7] zodat iedereen alle placemaking concepten kan zien. Met elkaar laten overleggen/discussiëren of dat er concepten ontbreken, of gemerged moeten worden. Is iedereen het met elkaar eens, of zijn hier verschillende opvattingen over? Iedereen aan het woord laten. Ze mogen ook op elkaar direct reageren, graag zelfs.

20:30

Einde van de focus groep. Iedereen bedanken voor zijn aanwezigheid/deelname. Aanbieden om afgerond thesis te delen.

E

Transcript Focus Group

focus_group_transcript.txt

MODERATOR Als eerste zou ik voor jullie eigenlijk willen weten.
MODERATOR Wat jullie persoonlijke ervaring met placemaking is.
MODERATOR En wat jullie daar zelf onder verstaan.
MODERATOR Losstaand van deze concepten.
MODERATOR Om een baseline van jullie eigen idee van placemaking te hebben.
MODERATOR En achteraf zou het misschien ook fijn zijn.
MODERATOR Dat jullie samen tot een soort van centraal concept komen.
MODERATOR Wat jullie er alle vier echt als placemaking zouden beschouwen.
PP1 Maar dat is niet exact.
PP1 Maar het is een groot verschil.
PP1 Zal ik beginnen?
PP1 Ja.
PP1 Ik heb natuurlijk eventjes gekeken naar die verschillende vormen van placemaking.
PP1 Die jij beschrijft.
PP1 En ik denk dat waar ik me met name bezig hou.
PP1 Dan strategisch placemaking is.
PP1 Maar dat klinkt meteen heel fout om te zeggen.
PP1 Dat het alleen om economisch gewin gaat.
PP1 Ik denk dat het bij heel veel vormen van placemaking.
PP1 Eigenlijk er verschillende componenten in zitten.
PP1 Die weer uit andere domeinen komen.
PP1 Dus je hebt vaak ook weer te maken met een stukje creatieve placemaking.
PP1 Ik weet niet precies hoe het nu in jouw overzicht zeg maar gewaardeerd is.
PP1 Want dat kan ik nu niet helemaal volgen zeg maar.
PP1 Dus ik weet niet.
PP1 Dan zou ik dat hierbij kunnen pakken.
PP1 En zie ik dan ook hier wat waar thuis wordt?
PP1 Of niet?
MODERATOR Nee dat komt later.
PP1 Oh dat komt later.
PP1 Ah oké.
PP1 Nou ja.
PP1 Goed.
PP1 Ik werk dus veel met projectontwikkelaars samen.
PP1 Kijk het is hen natuurlijk uiteindelijk wel om te doen.
PP1 Dat die plek een beetje een interessante plek wordt.
PP1 En de projecten.
PP1 Waar ik zelf bij betrokken ben.
PP1 Daar is vaak sprake van heel veel leegstaand vastgoed.
PP1 Het zijn niet echt woonwijken.
PP1 Dus dan heb je het meer over de rafelrandjes van de stad.
PP1 Waar bedrijfsruimte zit.
PP1 Waar wat kantoren zitten.
PP1 Dat is het.
PP1 Dus het zijn eigenlijk gebieden die heel leeg zijn.
PP1 Waar je weinig mensen op de fiets of op de straat ziet.
PP1 Ja.
PP1 Maar met name in de auto.
PP1 Omdat ze ergens specifiek naartoe gaan om te werken.
PP1 Dan wel om te winkelen.
PP1 Dus het is echt alleen maar voor heel doelgericht verkeer.
PP1 En ik denk door samen met de projectontwikkelaars te kijken.
PP1 Hoe zorg je dat je zo'n plek weer wat meer teruggeeft aan de stad.
PP1 Dat het inzetten van programmering daarin heel belangrijk is.
PP1 Maar bijvoorbeeld ook het vergroenen van de buurt.
PP1 Je kan kijken van wat doe je met sport.
PP1 Wat doe je met cultuur.
PP1 Wat doe je met horeca.
PP1 Dat zijn natuurlijk wel een beetje de standaard uitgangspunten.
PP1 Die je vaak weer terug ziet komen.
PP1 En ja, kunstenaars hebben daar ook weer vaak een rol in.
PP1 En het is ook nog steeds bottom-up.
PP1 Ook al is het misschien het geval.
PP1 Dat het initiatief vanuit projectontwikkelaars komt.
PP1 Er moeten uiteindelijk wel mensen zijn.
PP1 Die ook daadwerkelijk de plek gaan maken.
PP1 Dus die daar de initiatieven ontplooiën.
PP1 Dus ik denk dat het vrij fluide is.
PP1 Dat het vaak heel erg te maken heeft.
PP1 Met in wat voor gebied de placemaking plaatsvindt.
PP1 Want als je het hebt over de placemaking bij Den Haag Zuidwest.
PP1 Dan denk ik dat het heel anders is.
PP1 Dus.
PP1 Misschien kan PG1 daar ook wat meer over zeggen.
PP1 Dan wanneer je het hebt over Laakhaven Centraal.
PP1 En het Leegwaterplein.
PP1 Het Leegwaterplein grenst dan wel weer wat meer.
PP1 Dat is wel heel erg richting de Haagse Hogeschool.
PP1 Dus daar zitten natuurlijk ook alweer studentenwoningen.
PP1 Maar in principe is het een vrij,
PP1 gebied waar nog weinig bewoners zitten.
PP1 Dus daar heb je wel rekening mee te houden.
PP1 En als er veel bewoners zijn.
PP1 Dan zit je natuurlijk meer.

PP1 Dan heeft je placemaking traject ook veel meer sociaal karakter denk ik.
PP1 Dus dat gaat veel meer op de buurt met elkaar verbinden.
PP1 Nou dat zou ik zeggen.
MODERATOR Dankjewel.
MODERATOR Zou iemand hierop willen reageren?
MODERATOR Nou in dat geval denk ik laten we verder gaan.
MODERATOR PG1.
MODERATOR Zou jij misschien jouw concept van placemaking.
MODERATOR Of persoonlijke ervaring met placemaking aan ons kunnen delen?
MODERATOR Eh, je bent gemute.
PG1 Ben ik goed te verstaan nu?
MODERATOR Ja, nu wel.
PG1 Nou allereerst vond ik dat overzicht zeer interessant.
PG1 Maar slecht leesbaar.
PG1 Omdat het te kleine letters zijn.
PG1 En die kleuren met de tekst.
PG1 Is geen goed contrast.
PG1 Die vorige sheet.
MODERATOR De scores in dit geval.
PG1 Wat zeg je?
MODERATOR De scores, dus deze.
PG1 Ja die vorige sheet.
PG1 Ja die.
PG1 Die is slecht leesbaar.
PG1 Maar goed ik ga even antwoord geven op de vraag.
PG1 Voor mij is placemaking belangrijk.
PG1 Het gaat om bewoners en sociaal ondernemers.
PG1 Die de stad mooier willen maken.
PG1 En aantrekkelijker.
PG1 En dat er niet gelijk een winst oogmerk is.
PG1 Ja je ziet heel veel verschillende soorten placemaking.
PG1 Ik denk dat het ook een aspect is
PG1 dat het van onderop komt.
PG1 Dus vanuit bewoners of ondernemers.
PG1 Die iets met een straat of buurt willen.
PG1 En dat kan op kleine schaal zijn.
PG1 Of grote schaal.
PG1 Ik heb zelf ervaring nu.
PG1 Met een kleinere schaal.
PG1 Waarbij.
PG1 Bij Leeghwaterplein.
PG1 Ruimte willen bieden aan.
PG1 Bijvoorbeeld een ontmoeting.
PG1 Vanuit een theater.
PG1 En vanuit.
PG1 Studenten voor ontmoeting.
PG1 Ehm.
PG1 Dus daar zijn we nu mee bezig.
PG1 Om te kijken of.
PG1 Of de instanties.
PG1 En personen zelf verantwoordelijk willen worden.
PG1 En eigenaarschap willen krijgen.
PG1 Over de plek.
PG1 Zodat de gemeente niet vooraan staat.
PG1 En ook de ontwikkelaars.
PG1 Maar de plek van de buurt wordt.
PG1 En van de gebruikers.
PG1 We hebben een ander voorbeeld in Zuidwest.
PG1 Is een plek waar we.
PG1 Een leeg kantoor gaan ontwikkelen.
PG1 Voor zeven woningen.
PG1 En de buitenruimte.
PG1 Een ontmoetingsruimte.
PG1 Waarbij we ook kunstenaars uit de buurt.
PG1 Willen meedenken over.
PG1 Het verder ontwikkelen van het gebied.
PG1 En ook het vergroenen van de.
PG1 Het plein.
PG1 Dus op die manier proberen we.
PG1 Ruimte te bieden aan.
PG1 Initiatieven uit de buurt.
PG1 We zijn ermee begonnen.
PG1 Op het Stadsmakersfestival.
PG1 Eind september met een workshop.
PG1 Waarbij vooral ook.
PG1 Breed is uitgenodigd.
PG1 Bij deelnemers.
PG1 Uit Den Haag.
PG1 Die wilden meedenken.
PG1 En we proberen dat verder vorm te geven.
PG1 Studenten opdrachten geven.
PG1 Met bewoners.
PG1 Kunstenaars.
PG1 In instanties in gesprek te gaan.
PG1 Om te kijken welke bijdrage ze willen leveren.
PG1 Voor de tussentijd.
PG1 Maar ook voor de lange termijn.

PG1 Welke kansen deze plek biedt.
PG1 Om te ontmoeten.
PG1 Te vergroenen.
PG1 En te wonen.
PG1 En we kijken wat we als gemeente.
PG1 Aanvullend kunnen betekenen.
PG1 In samenwerking met Den Haag Wonen.
PG1 Dus dat zijn twee concrete voorbeelden. Een andere plek op de stad.
PG1 Zijn we ook bezig met een verzorgingshuis.
PG1 Wat is omgebouwd tot woningen.
PG1 In het Willem Dreeshuis in Segbroek.
PG1 En daar zijn we bezig.
PG1 Met een initiatief van bewoners.
PG1 Om de gevel te vergroenen.
PG1 Met de verticale tuin.
PG1 Daar heeft de gemeente gefaciliteerd.
PG1 Door geld beschikbaar te stellen.
PG1 En nu is het de vraag.
PG1 Hoe we dat echt ook gaan realiseren.
PG1 Met hulp van een offerte.
PG1 Van een groenbedrijf.
PG1 Dus dat is ook een heel concreet voorbeeld.
PG1 Eigenlijk van.
PG1 Van placemaking.
PG1 Om wat meer te doen dan alleen wonen.
PG1 Maar ook te kijken hoe je de plek aantrekkelijk kunt maken.
PG1 Dus dat zijn zo drie voorbeelden.
PG1 Die ik kan noemen.
PG1 En over het algemeen.
PG1 Is mijn ervaring dat.
PG1 Zowel bewoners, studenten als.
PG1 Instellingen graag bereid zijn.
PG1 Om mee te denken.
PG1 En aan de gemeente en corporaties.
PG1 De taak is om dat goed te faciliteren.
PG1 En.
PG1 Ook te koppelen met ervaren.
PG1 Stadmakers die.
PG1 Ook meer ervaring hebben.
PG1 En die ook kunnen helpen met een plek.
PG1 Of geld.
PG1 Dus tot zover mijn bijdrage.
MODERATOR Bedankt.
MODERATOR Iemand daar iets op toe te voegen.
MODERATOR Of anders.
MODERATOR Zou ik dan naar.
MODERATOR U gaan PP+G1?
PP+G1 Ja.
PP+G1 Ik kijk daar.
PP+G1 Vooral denk ik iets meer methodisch naar.
PP+G1 Naar placemaking.
PP+G1 En dan.
PP+G1 Omdat ik zelf plekken heb geanalyseerd.
PP+G1 En dan.
PP+G1 Zijn er verschillende interpretatie kaders.
PP+G1 Hoe je plekken kan beoordelen.
PP+G1 In ieder geval is het altijd zo.
PP+G1 Tenminste naar mijn beleving.
PP+G1 Dat zal ik mezelf uitleggen.
PP+G1 Van wat is een fijne plek.
PP+G1 Een fijne plek is in ieder geval een publieke plek.
PP+G1 Op een plek heb je.
PP+G1 Een fijne fysieke inrichting nodig.
PP+G1 Maar je hebt ook een gemeenschap.
PP+G1 Die op de plek actief is.
PP+G1 Dus je hebt activiteiten nodig.
PP+G1 Ja.
PP+G1 Een soort sociale controle.
PP+G1 Of sociale eigenaarschap.
PP+G1 Dat natuurlijk een plek moet betekenis hebben.
PP+G1 En.
PP+G1 Dat kunnen heel veel verschillende plekken zijn.
PP+G1 Het moet in ieder geval een fijne plek zijn.
PP+G1 Voor de gebruikers.
PP+G1 Die gebruik willen maken van de plek.
PP+G1 Ik weet niet per se.
PP+G1 Of dat alleen maar.
PP+G1 Van onderuit kan.
PP+G1 Maar iemand moet wel eigenaarschap tonen.
PP+G1 Over een plek.
PP+G1 Een fijne plek.
PP+G1 Zodat er sprake is.
PP+G1 Van placemaking.
PP+G1 Ja.
PP+G1 Een beetje op die manier.
PP+G1 Het moet natuurlijk een aangenaam plek zijn.
PP+G1 Om te verblijven.

PP+G1 Dus ik vind een vergroening van de gevel.
PP+G1 Niet per se.
PP+G1 Een vorm van placemaking.
PP+G1 Tenzij daar meer omheen is.
PP+G1 Bijvoorbeeld dat er dan ook bankjes staan.
PP+G1 Waar mensen zich verantwoordelijk voelen.
PP+G1 Voor een plek.
PP+G1 Placemaking is meer dan.
PP+G1 Een soort.
PP+G1 Iets mooier aankleden.
PP+G1 Dus het heeft wel echt verschillende.
PP+G1 Componenten nodig.
MODERATOR PP2, heb jij daar nog iets aan toe te voegen?
MODERATOR Wat u daarvan vindt?
PP2 Je mag ook je zeggen.
PP2 Maar je moet zelf kijken waar je je goed bij voelt.
PP2 Ehm.
PP2 Nee ik heb daar op zich.
PP2 Denk ik niet heel veel aan toe te voegen.
PP2 Ik zit wel na te denken over mijn persoonlijke.
PP2 Ervaring met placemaking.
PP2 Ja ik denk in die zin.
PP2 Heb ik alleen maar professionele ervaring.
PP2 Met placemaking.
PP2 Dat ik daar onderzoek naar heb gedaan.
PP2 Ik zou mezelf.
PP2 Niet een placemaker noemen.
PP2 Ik heb denk ik ook niet,
PP2 aan initiatieven deelgenomen.
PP2 En ook niet toen het nog geen placemaking heette.
PP2 Ik volg het wel al heel lang.
PP2 Ehm.
PP2 Omdat ik placemaking gewoon.
PP2 Een heel boeiend concept vind.
PP2 Ehm.
PP2 Maar tegenwoordig ook gewoon een beetje in de war ben.
PP2 Wat het nou precies is.
PP2 En wanneer ik wel iets placemaking zou kunnen noemen.
PP2 En wanneer.
PP2 Ik niet iets placemaking zou kunnen noemen.
PP2 Ehm.
PP2 Ik zei dus al eerder.
PP2 Dat ik zelf meegewerkt aan een onderzoek.
PP2 Waarbij we al geprobeerd hebben om.
PP2 Eigenlijk in vier types.
PP2 Na te denken en dan te herkennen van.
PP2 Ehm.
PP2 Wanneer is.
PP2 Een type placemaking.
PP2 Zeg maar wanneer kunnen we dat zo noemen.
PP2 Ehm.
PP2 En wat begrijpen we daar dan meer mee.
PP2 Ehm.
PP2 Maar ja eigenlijk hoor je dan alweer meteen.
PP2 Ja maar goed.
PP2 Dit is een andere definitie van placemaking.
PP2 En dan zou het dus wel kunnen.
PP2 Dus dat is daarom gewoon heel verwarrend.
PP2 En daarom verwelkom ik ook jouw onderzoek.
PP2 Ehm.
PP2 Dus laat ik het dan hierbij laten.
PP2 Want ik heb daar zelf geen persoonlijke ervaring mee.
MODERATOR Oké.
MODERATOR Is het zo voor iedereen zichtbaar?
PP+G1 Ja.
PP1 Mag hij bij ons naar voren gaan?
MODERATOR Ja.
MODERATOR Ik zal de scores die erbij horen.
MODERATOR En dus beginnen we met Touristic Economic Placemaking.
MODERATOR Er zijn dus uit de literatuuronderzoek acht verschillende concepten van placemaking gekomen.
MODERATOR Ik zal even kort één voor één afgaan hoe die hebben gescoord op
MODERATOR de verschillende assen van placemaking die ik heb opgesteld.
MODERATOR Het was eerst de Tourism Economic Placemaking.
MODERATOR Dit concept was uitgekomen.
MODERATOR Omdat er van de 65 artikelen geanalyseerd, er in best een aantal toerisme betrokken was bij placemaking.
MODERATOR En vandaar dat dit concept is ontstaan.
MODERATOR En die hadden daar over het algemeen een redelijk level van participatie en tijdspanne.
MODERATOR Eigenlijk op alle vlakken.
MODERATOR Een beetje gemiddeld.
MODERATOR Maar aangezien ik hier bij de vorige vraag niet heel veel heb over gehoord.
MODERATOR Zullen we eerst eens naar de volgende gaan.
PP1 Kun je op in ieder geval mij nog even uitleggen wat je bedoelt met participatie.
PP1 Het maakt niet uit, kan ik bij die strategische placemaking.
PP1 Waar je net naartoe ging.
PP1 Het maakt op zich niet uit.
PP1 En wat je bedoelt met initiatief en location, lijkt me het een beetje maar, ja, hoe?
PP1 Want, ja, je kan nog veel meer bepalen en interpreteren.

MODERATOR Inderdaad.
 MODERATOR De participatie, als dat scoren van één heeft, dan is er nul, helemaal geen bewonersparticipatie in de placemaking.
 MODERATOR Terwijl bij vijf is dat hele diepe participatie waarbij bewoners veel
 MODERATOR te zeggen hebben aan de grote invloed op de placemaking.
 PG1 Ja, dus het is specifiek bewonersparticipatie, want je kan natuurlijk ook andere vormen van participatie hebben.
 MODERATOR Ja.
 MODERATOR De tijdspannen is dus van één is short-term naar long-term vijf.
 MODERATOR En dat is met name hoe dat in het paper, dat ze dat als short-term of long-term identificeerden.
 MODERATOR De initiatief is met op één een top-down initiatief en naar vijf een bottom-up initiatief.
 MODERATOR Dus hoe hoger het daar scoort, hoe meer van onderaf aan het
 MODERATOR placemaking geleid wordt.
 MODERATOR Locatie is een range van privaat naar publiek, met lage scoren privaat en hoge scoren en publieke ruimte.
 MODERATOR Social goals is van weinig social goals tot geen naar hele grote social goals,
 MODERATOR als in grote effecten op de wijk hebben, de leefbaarheid heel erg groep invloeden.
 MODERATOR Meer sociale cohesie creëren in de wijk en een schaal target audience/scale is van een op
 MODERATOR straatlevel hele specifieke bewoners met placemaking naar grote schaal placemaking over heel de stad.
 MODERATOR En de type transformatie,
 MODERATOR hoge score is dat dat met name door de fysieke ruimte aan te passen placemaking bereikt wordt.
 MODERATOR En anderzijds...
 MODERATOR activiteiten, en daartussenin, dus als het een combinatie van de twee is.
 MODERATOR Nou, we hebben hier placemaking en dan hebben we hier dus organic aggregated over time placemaking.
 MODERATOR Ja, zoals je ziet, die is vooral op een hele publieke locatie.
 MODERATOR En een hele grote bottom-up initiatief gebaseerd.
 MODERATOR Nou, digital placemaking, volgens mij was dat de gemiddelde van letterlijk alles.
 MODERATOR Ja, wat mij eigenlijk het meeste opviel was dat er digitale middelen gebruikt werden om placemaking te bereiken.
 MODERATOR Wat in die zin als een opvallend placemakingconcept was,
 MODERATOR maar mogelijk is het vooral eerder een subcategorie van de andere placemakinggroepen dan echt een concept op zichzelf.
 MODERATOR Ja, creative placemaking was een veel voorkomend concept van placemaking in de literatuur,
 MODERATOR maar daar zaten best wel twee verschillende varianten in.
 MODERATOR Dit is de creative placemaking om sociale improvement te krijgen,
 MODERATOR waarbij je ook wat meer hoge scoren voor sociale goals heeft gekregen.
 MODERATOR De timespan hoger is, meer participatie vanuit de bewoners en een meer bottom-up initiatief.
 MODERATOR En dat dan ten opzichte van de creative placemaking voor economic gain.
 MODERATOR Daar was in de literatuur niet eens informatie over een bewonersparticipatielevel
 MODERATOR te vinden en over een timespan vandaar dat die daarop geen score hebben.
 MODERATOR En daarnaast, de initiatief was vergelijken met de andere vorm van
 MODERATOR creative placemaking, juist een focus op top-down en iets minder social goals,
 MODERATOR maar nog steeds wel zeker dat als doel.
 MODERATOR De humanistic placemaking, die had over het algemeen veel meer het doel om social improvement
 MODERATOR te krijgen en scoorde op alle vlakken redelijk hoog.
 MODERATOR En het voelt een beetje meer de allrounder, waarbij iedereen, als ze aan placemaking denken, dit beeld bij hebben.
 MODERATOR Ja, en dan het concept dat ik guerrilla placemaking heb genoemd, dat is de iets meer,
 MODERATOR je zou kunnen zeggen, agressievere vorm van placemaking, als in mensen willen
 MODERATOR er echt sociale verandering mee maken,
 MODERATOR als er bijvoorbeeld voor bepaalde groepen in de omgeving niet opgekomen wordt,
 MODERATOR dat ze daarvoor voor zichzelf een plaats in de maatschappij maken.
 MODERATOR Vandaar dat deze ook hoger scoort op initiatief bottom-up en de social goals dan de humanistic placemaking.
 MODERATOR Deze variant kan ook vooral in de Amerikaanse literatuur voor over placemaking.
 MODERATOR Dus hopelijk is alles hierbij een beetje duidelijk.
 MODERATOR Als het goed is hebben jullie in de mail ook de placemaking concepten kunnen zien,
 MODERATOR want daarin stonden zo ook al deze acht uitgelegd.
 MODERATOR Welke van deze acht of dus een combinatie van twee of meerdere vinden jullie het meest
 MODERATOR bij je eigen definitie van placemaking, die jullie hebben bij de eerste vraag hebben opgenoemd, vinden passen?
 MODERATOR Of welke komt gewoon totaal niet bekend voor als placemaking en zou zo niet geschreven moeten worden?
 PG1 Kan ik wat zeggen?
 PG1 Ja, ik denk dat het waardevol is deze verschillende types te onderzoeken en
 PG1 dat het per situatie kan afhangen welke typologie goed de werkelijkheid beschrijft.
 PG1 Dus de vraag is inderdaad, is het een model wat je kunt gebruiken om placemaking initiatieven te analyseren en
 PG1 te beschrijven of dat het een model is wat je kunt voorschrijven en wensen kunt, waar je je uit kunt kiezen, zeg maar.
 PG1 Wat ik zelf belangrijk vind van placemaking, is dat het
 PG1 eigenlijk dat het begin wel vaak van onderop is en organisch. Dus dat model spreekt me wel erg aan.
 PG1 Omdat je vanuit die initiatieven van onderop kun je dan andere vormen kun je dan daarbij aanhaken.
 PG1 Ja, en afhankelijk van het type project. Je hebt heel veel verschillende projecten.
 PG1 Je hebt meer sociale projecten bijvoorbeeld participatieprojecten met maaltijden in een ontmoetingsruimte.
 PG1 Je hebt projecten om binnentuinen op te knappen met bewoners.
 PG1 Je hebt meer creatieve broedplaatsen. Dat is dan meer op de economische leest geschoeid.
 PG1 Dus afhankelijk van die functies en plekken denk ik dat je het ene model meer past dan het andere.
 PG1 Dus ik denk dat je daar ook goed naar moet kijken.
 PG1 Mijn punt zou zijn dat het per situatie afhangt en dat je verder wat meer tijd zou moeten nemen om
 PG1 te kijken wat voor verschillende initiatieven er zijn en welk model dan goed beschrijft welke placemaking plaatsvindt.
 PG1 Maar het is wel een hulpzame indeling, denk ik, om discussie te voeren.
 PG1 Ik heb nu niet helemaal scherp hoeverre ze aanvullend zijn, of complementair en soms meerdere modellen van toepassing zijn.
 PG1 Maar goed, het is in ieder geval een interessante weergave, denk ik.
 PP2 Wat jij zegt denk ik er ook aan van tijdens het onderzoek doen,
 PP2 is het super onpraktisch als concepten elkaar een beetje overlappen.
 PP2 Want dan ga je op verschillende momenten hetzelfde meten.
 PP2 Ja, dat denk ik ook.
 PP2 En dat is eigenlijk bij placemaking vind ik heel problematisch,
 PP2 omdat ik dus vaak denk van ja, maar het is dit, maar het is ook dit.
 PP2 Dus waar kijk ik nu precies naar?
 PP2 En ik snap dat dat ook onderdeel is, misschien is van de vraag waar we het nu over hebben.
 PP2 Ja, dus dat wilde ik eigenlijk nog een aanleiding daarvan opmerken.
 PP2 Zal ik ook zeggen welke placemaking concepten mij bekend voorkomen?
 MODERATOR Ja, misschien omdat in het begin zei je dat je meer verwarring kreeg over welke placemaking concepten waren.
 MODERATOR Misschien dat je hierbij wat makkelijker kan zeggen van nog van, oh dat herken ik wel, of deze paar herken ik.
 PP2 Ja, nou ik denk dat ik goed bekend ben met strategic placemaking en zeker ook met organic placemaking.
 PP2 Maar als ik dan bijvoorbeeld zie.

PP2 Humanistic placemaking en digital placemaking, daar had ik eigenlijk nog nooit van gehoord.

PP2 En dan denk ik ook, ik weet niet of het veel toevoegt, zeg maar, om deze types er misschien aan toe te voegen.

PP2 En dan zijn het misschien inderdaad eerder subtypes van bestaande types in deze lijn van concepten en deze soort van DNA onderzoek naar placemaking.

PP1 Ja, ik ben het daar wel een beetje mee eens.

PP1 Dus vooral die digital placemaking vind ik een beetje een vreemde eend in de bijt.

PP1 Als ik het even probeer te vertalen naar de praktijk, dan denk ik dat organic placemaking vaak ontstaat binnen een soort anti-kraak situatie.

PP1 En dan krijg je namelijk allerlei initiatieven.

PP1 Initiatieven die gewoon helemaal bottom-up ontstaan.

PP1 Vaak is het dan inderdaad ook de vraag van, ja, met wat voor tijd hebben we te maken?

PP1 Die staat op zich hier nog wel vrij langdurig.

PP1 Misschien omdat je toch vaak ook een soort van leegstandssituaties hebt waarin zoiets van de grond komt.

PP1 En ik denk dat wanneer je het hebt over strategic placemaking, dat je dan...

PP1 Dat er ook een curerende rol bij komt.

PP1 Dus dat je gaat kijken van, ja, wat versterkt elkaar nu?

PP1 En hoe kun je ook aanvullende dingen bij elkaar zetten, waardoor je dus een fijne plek krijgt, wat PP+G1 zegt.

PP1 Ik denk dat dat wel...

PP1 Ja, dat vind ik eigenlijk een goede omschrijving.

PP1 Dat dat wel heel belangrijk is voor placemaking, dat je een fijne plek creëert die ook activiteiten met zich mee brengt.

PP1 En nou ja, goed, kijk...

PP1 Die andere guerrilla placemaking en zo, dan denk ik meteen ook aan guerrilla gardening en zo.

PP1 Waarbij je zelf stukjes tuin of stukjes openbare grond, zeg maar, toe-eigent om daar zelf tuintjes te maken en zo.

PP1 Dus ik denk dat dat er op zich ook wel een veel voorkomende vorm is van placemaking.

PP1 Ja, en misschien die creative placemaking.

PP1 Ik weet niet of je dat in twee types moet onderscheiden.

PP1 Maar ja, dat zou jij misschien vanuit het literatuuronderzoek wel op die manier daar heel erg duidelijk een onderscheid in hebben gezien.

PP1 Dat is vanuit de ervaring, is dat voor mij niet heel helder.

MODERATOR PP+G1, heb jij daar toevallig nog iets aan toe te voegen?

PP+G1 Ja, ik herken vooral die organische placemaking meer, dat iets een fijne plek wordt door het dagelijks gebruik.

PP+G1 En dat kan ook achterliggende oorzaken hebben, zoals,

PP+G1 of dat het al een mooie plek was of een mooi gebouw of een leuk gebouw waar heel veel activiteiten plaatsvonden.

PP+G1 En door dat dagelijkse gebruik verlenen de bewoners of gebruikers van de plek daar ook betekenis aan.

PP+G1 En hechten daar waarde aan aan de plek.

PP+G1 Dat zie ik vaak gebeuren, dat iets vanzelf een plek wordt, zeg maar.

PP+G1 Ik zie die digitale placemaking eigenlijk wel ook de laatste tijd, de laatste jaren denk ik, dat er gewoon organisaties,

PP+G1 ik weet niet of het sociale ondernemers of creatieve ondernemers in ieder geval wel,

PP+G1 digitale middelen benutten om een plek bekender te maken of bewoners te betrekken.

PP+G1 Bijvoorbeeld stem op over de leukste naam voor deze plek.

PP+G1 Dat je dat probeert op deze manier een plek te promoten of meer bekend te maken.

PP+G1 Ik herken wel dat toeristische placemaking meer, dat zie je nu ook wel vaker als brandingstrategie.

PP+G1 Maar je ziet wel dat bijvoorbeeld street art tours worden georganiseerd voor toeristen en

PP+G1 dat dat ook een enorme trekpleister is.

PP+G1 Terwijl misschien street art oorspronkelijk ook was bedoeld om een plek mooier te maken of betekenis te geven.

PP+G1 Dus dan is het meer inzetten als toeristisch element.

PP+G1 En dan voor sociale, zeg maar vanuit de gemeente placemaking, vanuit sociale verbetering zeker.

PP+G1 Daar wordt best wel veel op ingezet.

PP+G1 En dan gaat het erom dat je de leefbaarheid wilt vergroten door plekken aantrekkelijker te maken of veiliger.

PP+G1 Of de sociale controle vergroten, bijvoorbeeld door bewust sociale voorzieningen ergens te positioneren.

PP+G1 Dat doet de gemeente Rotterdam in ieder geval wel veel.

MODERATOR Oké, erg bedankt.

MODERATOR En dan, ja, als jullie nog even tijd hebben, zullen we nog even heel kort even vraag 2 erbij pakken.

MODERATOR Maar volgens mij is die ook stiekem al heel vaak beantwoord.

MODERATOR Is er iets wat volgens jullie nog ontbreekt, zeker met de placemakingconcepten die in de vorige slides zijn gekomen.

MODERATOR Ik verwacht het niet aan de hand van wat jullie hiervoor allemaal hebben verteld, maar misschien ter afsluiter.

MODERATOR Welke zou er met elkaar gemerged kunnen worden of ontbreekt er nog een placemakingconcept, naar jullie mening?

PP2 Ik zat net even te kijken.

PP2 Oh, sorry.

MODERATOR Nee, begin maar, begin maar, Linda.

PP2 Ja, oké.

PP2 Ik was, ik was net even terug aan het kijken in ons onderzoek naar placemakingactiviteiten in Den Haag vorig jaar en ik zie veel overlap in de concepten, maar een voorbeeld van iets wat wij toen wel genoemd hebben is tactische placemaking als een doelbewuste interventie, vaak tijdelijk, relatief klein en goedkoop om de leefomgeving te verbeteren en te experimenteren met iets wat werkt. Ja, dat is dan een concept.

PP2 Dat is een concept waarvan ik zeg van ja, dat staat niet in jouw rijtje,

PP2 maar het raakt wel heel veel van wat er natuurlijk in staat.

PP2 Dus in die zin is het niet iets wat gemist wordt, want je hebt het wel.

PP2 Maar het is wel een apart concept, dus ik weet niet hoe je daarmee om zou willen gaan.

PP2 En ik zat ook te denken, wat hier nu een beetje een soort van doorheen loopt,

PP2 is dat er een soort superconcept is en dat is gewoon placemaking.

PP2 En wat zijn daar dan de verschillende onderdelen van, de indicatoren van hoe we kunnen begrijpen wat placemaking is en dan daaromheen zwerfen zo de concepten die je eigenlijk genoemd hebt.

PP2 Zo zie ik dat dan een beetje voor me.

PP2 Maar goed, dan ben ik bijvoorbeeld ook wel nieuwsgierig.

PP2 Wat is dan jouw definitie van placemaking, waaruit de rest zeg maar naar voren komt?

PP2 Nou ja, dat zou ik nog wel mee willen geven.

PP2 Naar aanleiding van deze vraag.

PP2 Je kunt ook naar boven beredeneren en dan zien van, wat is de overlap in al die verschillende concepten van placemaking.

PP2 Dus dat is dan blijkbaar iets wat iedereen erkent.

PP2 En daar zijn dan nog dimensies aan te verbinden.

PP2 En dat is dan bijvoorbeeld digital of humanistic of strategic op die manier.

MODERATOR Ja, misschien een leuk antwoord daarop, want ik heb hier de tabel,

MODERATOR dus net een soort van de gemiddelde van alle verschillende soorten placemaking.

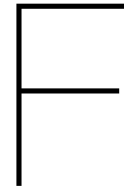
MODERATOR En je ziet de drie toch best wel een soort van naar boven springen,

MODERATOR dat die bij alle acht types redelijk overeenkomen.

MODERATOR Dat is namelijk één, de timespan is eigenlijk altijd medium tot lang.

- MODERATOR Dus volgens mij was het kort als één short-term.
- MODERATOR Dus ja, bij alle scores begint het bij drie tot en met vier à vier en een half.
- MODERATOR Dus dat is, nou, zijn alle concepten het redelijk overeens.
- MODERATOR Dus dat het dus een langduriger project is, om het dus placemaking te noemen.
- MODERATOR Daarnaast de locatie.
- MODERATOR Dus het is eigenlijk altijd wel een public institute tot fully public.
- MODERATOR Dus het gaat eigenlijk nooit om een private space of in ieder geval een in hele
- MODERATOR enkele gevallen echt dus in een private space.
- MODERATOR En ja, dus de target audience, dat is eigenlijk ook altijd wel kleiner dan een city.
- MODERATOR Het is vaker op een buurt, een neighborhood level, soms straat,
- MODERATOR maar in het algemeen kan hij het een beetje tussenschaal, neighborhoods level als focus.
- MODERATOR Ja, dus dat zijn echt de drie die echt overheen komen en de andere die zijn een beetje
- MODERATOR dus onder elke differentiator net wat anders.
- MODERATOR Maar ik denk dat dat misschien een interessante conclusie.
- MODERATOR Als je puur naar data kijkt, zou dat dus misschien een conclusie zijn.
- MODERATOR Dus dat die drie dus werkelijk moeten voorkomen voordat het dus placemaking genoemd zou kunnen worden.
- MODERATOR Maar in ieder geval een beeld vanuit de literatuur.
- PP1 Ja, ik denk wel dat als je het hebt juist over dat het een middellange termijn, een lange termijn, dat het daarom gaat.
- PP1 Dat dat niet echt associatie is die de meeste mensen hebben met placemaking.
- PP1 Omdat het vaak ook een soort tussenfase betreft, zeg maar, voordat bijvoorbeeld een heel gebied uitontwikkeld is.
- PP1 Ik vind juist altijd tijdelijkheid heel erg verbonden met placemaking.
- PP1 Ik weet niet hoe dat voor jullie is.
- PP2 Ja, dat herken ik wel.
- PP2 Ja, het is meer achteraf dat je dan gaat zeggen, oh,
- PP2 we waren iets aan het doen wat ook heeft bijgedragen aan dit en dit aan de langere termijn.
- PP1 Ja.
- PP2 Ja, maar zo begint het vaak niet.
- MODERATOR Dus aan het begin is het gewoon, tenminste, volgens jullie,
- MODERATOR aan het begin is het van we willen dit nu dus op korte termijn verbeteren.
- MODERATOR En dan toevallig op langere termijn zie je ook een soort van, hé, dit heeft hierin bijgegeven.
- PP2 Nou, ik denk dat er ook wel zeker strategisch over wordt nagedacht.
- PP2 Dat is ook wat PP+G1 net vertelde over hoe de gemeente placemaking inzet voor sociale verbetering.
- PP2 Maar ja, misschien moet je ook streng zijn en zeggen van, ja, is dat dan nog wel placemaking of niet?
- PP2 Dus ik denk dat dat een beetje een vraag kan zijn.
- PP2 Ja.
- PP+G1 Ik vind dat het juist niet tijdelijk mag zijn.
- PP+G1 Dan is het geen placemaking.
- PP1 Oh, kijk aan.
- PP1 Oei.
- PP+G1 Ja, want ik denk de inzet is om van iets een fijne plek te maken.
- PP+G1 En dan ga je niet over nadenken, we gaan dat maar even voor twee jaar doen en dan gaan we weer weg.
- PP+G1 Ik denk niet dat...
- PP+G1 Ja, ik vind het moeilijk dat je dan op deze manier een plek benadert.
- PP+G1 Dan vind ik, als het echt tijdelijk is, dan vind ik het meer, wat je ook tactical urbanism noemt,
- PP+G1 dan doe je een tijdelijke interventie om mensen even iets anders te laten ervaren.
- PP+G1 Maar dat wordt vaak in de mobiliteit gedaan.
- PP+G1 Dan heb je gewoon een andere insteek.
- PP+G1 Maar ik denk wel ondertussen, omdat placemaking misschien ook wel strategisch ingezet wordt in gebiedsontwikkelingen,
- PP+G1 kan je zelfs eigenlijk partijen bijna inhuren om hiervan een plek te maken die dan bijvoorbeeld voor zeggen, nou ja,
- PP+G1 we gaan voor vijf jaar gaan we met jullie een contract aan en dan gaan we hier deze plek ontwikkelen.
- PP+G1 Maar niet met het idee, denk ik, dat je daarna gewoon weer vertrekt of dat de plek daar dan niet meer is.
- PP+G1 Misschien dat de partij wel vertrekt, maar de plek moet er toch blijven.
- MODERATOR PG1, zou je er ook nog op willen reageren? Ik zie dat je hand hebt opgestoken.
- PG1 Ja, ik vind...
- PG1 Ik wil eigenlijk wel even aansluiten dat het inderdaad ingezet kan worden voor strategische gebiedsontwikkelingen.
- PG1 En juist vind ik het interessant om te kijken of er een initiatief of er behoefte aan is.
- PG1 En als het dan blijkt dat er mensen gebruik van maken,
- PG1 dat je dan ook een plek kunt geven in de definitieve gebiedsontwikkeling.
- PG1 Als je kijkt naar Leegwaterplein hebben we nu een tijdelijke culturele plek.
- PG1 En we kijken nog even welke periode, maar er stond tien jaar.
- PG1 En als het dan na acht jaar goed draait, of vijf jaar, dan weet je,
- PG1 je moet een permanente locatie voor deze functie inrichten.
- PG1 Omdat er kennelijk behoefte is in het gebied hieraan.
- PG1 Dus in die zin kan het strategisch ingezet worden.
- PG1 Maar tegelijkertijd denk ik ook van, ja, als je een jaar iets leeg staat, is het heel doodzonde.
- PG1 Dus ook al is het maar een jaar of een half jaar, het is beter dan niks.
- PG1 En dan is het maar na een half jaar afgelopen.
- PG1 Dan heb je al een half jaar een nuttige functie gehad, of een jaar.
- PG1 En het liefst natuurlijk langer, maar ja, het is gewoon, de stad is in beweging en dynamiek.
- PG1 En ik zie te veel voorbeelden dat goede initiatieven afhaken omdat het maar tijdelijk is.
- PG1 Terwijl de negatieve kant heel groot is, namelijk toch een lelijke plek in de stad.
- PG1 Waar mensen elkaar niet ontmoeten, wat er slecht uitziet.
- PG1 Dat zie je bijvoorbeeld ook met straatkunst.
- PG1 Ook met straatkunst zie je dat ook, dat het iets van tijdelijk is.
- PG1 Maar het proces om daar toe te komen, de keuze die je maakt van wat we gaan afbeelden.
- PG1 Dat het stukje, ja, de straat, het gebouw een stuk aantrekkelijker maakt.
- PG1 En ook dus dan voor een jaar of twee jaar, dan heeft het toch z'n waarde bewezen.
- MODERATOR Ja, dat is misschien...
- MODERATOR Ook al is placemaking soms tijdelijk, hebben ze toch nog vaak een langdurig doel.
- MODERATOR Om uiteindelijk de stad een fijnere plek te maken.
- MODERATOR En misschien dat dan...
- PP1 Ja, zeker wanneer je het hebt over die gebiedsontwikkelingen, dan is het wel echt een feit dat wanneer je dus die...
- PP1 experimenteertijd hebt op het moment dat nog niet de nieuwbouw er staat,
- PP1 dat je heel goed inderdaad kunt kijken van wat werkt er wel, wat werkt er niet op deze plek en waar is ook behoefte aan hier.
- PP1 En als je, wanneer je gewoon met de gebiedsontwikkeling alles helemaal uit ontwikkelt en dan bij de nieuwbouw zegt van nou,
- PP1 hier moet een cultuuranker komen en daar moet horeca komen.
- PP1 Ja, dan wordt het toch vaak een beetje zieloze,

PP1 invul oefeningen en ik denk dat dat wanneer er dus ook al in de fase daarvoor,
PP1 zeg maar door middel van placemaking zou je dan zeggen, ja, wordt geëxperimenteerd,
PP1 dat je veel beter een resultaat ook neer kunt zetten voor de uiteindelijke situatie.
PP1 Nou, nog één ding.
PP1 Ja, de landschapsarchitecten, ZUS, jullie natuurlijk alle wel bekend,
PP1 die hebben altijd als statement: niks zo permanent als tijdelijkheid.
MODERATOR PP+G1, ik zag dat jij een paar minuten geleden wilde reageren.
MODERATOR Is dat nog steeds het geval?
PP+G1 Ja, ik was, weet ik eigenlijk niet.
PP+G1 Ik vroeg me even af, omdat PG1 daarover begon, vroeg ik mezelf af, placemaking,
PP+G1 is dat dan een initiatief of is dat dan een plek?
PP+G1 Als een placemaking initiatief, zeg maar, stopt om actief te zijn op een plek, is de plek daar natuurlijk nog steeds.
PP+G1 Die gaat dus niet weg.
PP+G1 Dus het kan ook best wel dat zo'n initiatief natuurlijk wordt opgevolgd door een andere activiteit die
PP+G1 plaats dan ook in gebruik neemt, maar net anders maakt, zeg maar.
PP+G1 Daardoor wordt het niet minder een plek.
PP+G1 Ja.
PP+G1 Een plek loopt niet zomaar weg.
PG1 Nee, dat klopt.
PG1 Maar we hebben, kijk, voorbeeld Spinozanhof in Den Haag.
PP+G1 Ja.
PG1 Dat is een stukje woningbouw grond.
PG1 We hebben een wachtlijst van zeven jaar voor mensen die een woning zoeken.
PG1 Het is natuurlijk heel verleidelijk om dat stukje groen woning van te maken,
PG1 hoewel de waarde ontzettend hoog is van die gezamenlijke tuin.
PP+G1 Ja.
PG1 Dus dan kun je zeggen, het is vijf jaar een hele mooie buurttaan geweest en moet het nog vijf of tien jaar door duren.
PG1 Ik vind het belang van woningzoekenden en zo'n doelgroep wel groter.
PG1 Dus dan krijgt het misschien een goede invulling.
PG1 als woonplek, maar dan verlies je die buurttuin.
PG1 Dus dan moet je daar weer een plek voor zien te zoeken.
PG1 Dus die opweging moet ook het bestuur en de ambtenaar maken in samenwerking met bewoners.
PG1 Maar goed, dat zijn natuurlijk wel afwegingen waar je het doet.
PG1 Maar ik ben het wel met je eens, het moet een aantrekkelijke plek blijven.
PG1 En het liefst dat als iets succes heeft, dat het dan ook blijft.
PG1 Het kan blijven.
PP+G1 Ja, dat is wel dan een andere situatie waar je het nu over hebt.
PP+G1 Dat je tijdelijk een terrein in
PP+G1 gebruik neemt waar misschien uiteindelijk de bedoeling is dat het dicht bouwt.
PP+G1 En verdwijnt inderdaad de plek.
PP+G1 Dan is het wel zo, ja.
MODERATOR Ik zie wel dat er veel onenigheid is met of dus van die hele korte projecten of interventies.
MODERATOR Dus eigenlijk ook placemaking genoemd mogen worden of niet.
MODERATOR Of dat dat gewoon misschien dus een soort van experiment is.
MODERATOR Die uiteindelijk tot een placemaking project toe leidt.
MODERATOR Want wel bij PP1 hoor ik dat is net heel erg zo.
MODERATOR Dat je dus een beetje aan het experimenteren bent.
MODERATOR En als een van die experimenten dus haalt vastzeggen dat daar dus echt de vraag van de bewoners naar is.
MODERATOR Dat dan dan misschien naar een iets permanentere soort uitgezet.
MODERATOR Maar misschien dat dan ook volgens de literatuur dan het pas eigenlijk echt een placemaking project mag gaan noemen.
PP1 Ja, daar ben ik het natuurlijk niet mee eens.
PP1 Want ik vind dat je placemaking, het zegt het al, het gaat om het maken van een plek.
PP1 Dus die plek is nog, die is er nog niet als zodanig.
PP1 En dat is precies wat er gebeurt, ook in de tijdelijkheid.
PP1 Want wanneer je bijvoorbeeld zoals wij in aan de Verheeskade zijn wij een nieuwe club
PP1 met een restaurant en expositieraamte begonnen.
PP1 Ja daarmee zet je echt die plek daar op de kaart en ja god hoe lang we daar nog kunnen blijven ik weet het niet.
PP1 Maar dat maakt in feite niks uit.
PP1 Want zulke soort plekken zijn ook heel dynamisch.
PP1 Je hebt bijvoorbeeld de hele nachtcultuur dat is een hele dynamische cultuur.
PP1 Dus die heeft het helemaal niet over een lange termijn.
PP1 Maar daarmee is het wel in ja misschien maar drie jaar, dat durf ik niet te zeggen,
PP1 wel echt een plek met een heel duidelijke identiteit geworden.
MODERATOR Ja ik denk dat we het maar eens moeten gaan afsluiten.



Reflection

With the main research question of this thesis being: *Which different perspectives of participatory placemaking exist in the scientific literature of developed economic regions regarding interventions in public spaces to reach social goals in neighbourhoods?* And the research method applied being a semi-systematic literature review supplemented by a focus group to verify the results from the literature review. The approach chosen for this research seems to be working. To answer a question which is about clarifying different concepts of placemaking in use in academic literature, a very theoretical research method was necessary. The 'how' of this research is the combination of research methods of semi-systematic literature review and focus group. And the 'why' is to systematically analyse the literature about placemaking to be able to clearly define frequently occurring placemaking concepts in the literature and reduce the confusion and miscommunication that often occur when actors use concepts like placemaking.

Through the literature review, eight preliminary placemaking concepts have been identified and how each of them scores for all of the placemaking differentiators. By validating these initial results through a focus group, consisting of actors from practice, the end result which is used to answer the main-research question is not purely based on the academic material from the first part of the research, but also has a connection with how placemaking concepts are used in practice.

Feedback given by my mentors included: to substantiate the formulation of the placemaking differentiators through a clear connection with the exploratory literature research; a detailed methodology for the validation method based on qualitative research methodology literature; careful attention to focus group participant selection; and inclusion of actor perspectives towards placemaking.

The process of improving the argumentation of the placemaking differentiators set off a light bulb to create the differentiator scoring system. This would smoothen the analysis stage of the literature review because there was a clear, pre-defined, scoring system to be used for quantifying different aspects of placemaking concepts encountered in the literature.

The validation method to be used for this research has been elaborated upon, the qualitative research method of using a focus group to provide feedback on the preliminary research results has been chosen because it enables focus group participants to react to the research results and also react to each other. This way not only providing insight into how actors react to the results, but also to each other reactions, which can provide interesting insight into possible clashes or understandings between actors towards their perceived meanings of placemaking concepts.

This brings us to the next feedback point, focus group participant selection. Before approaching possible participants, selection criteria had been created to ensure a varied focus group panel representative of actors who come into contact with placemaking concepts. See section 3.4.1. Participant Selection, for these selection criteria. However, after multiple rounds of sending out invitations, only five accepted the invitation to join the focus group. Leading to a focus group panel that does not fully cover all the selection criteria. Maybe this could have been prevented by inviting possible participants already at an earlier moment and/or enlarging the scope of possible actors to invite.

During the analysis stage of the semi-systematic literature review, an attempt has been made to identify specific actor perspectives. However, actor perspectives towards placemaking concepts were

not often mentioned in the studied material. Therefore, no such conclusions can yet be made at this point of the research. However, the validation of the preliminary research results to the focus group can still provide this aspect.

During the process of this thesis, I have learned to break up the process into small pieces in order to keep a clear focus on what needs to happen next and not to get lost in the process and everything that could possibly go wrong. Also, possible insecurities I have felt about aspects of my research process often were alleviated by first taking a step back and refocusing or first working on another aspect of the research which eventually also solved the initial problem. Of course, as stated above, for a possible future focus group, or something similar, it would be better if I started inviting participants earlier on, to increase the chances of a higher attendance and better coverage of the selection criteria.

For the final part of this reflection, I will answer the following seven questions, of which I have developed the last two questions myself so they relate to the content of my work:

1. What is the relation between your graduation project topic, your master track (A, U, BT, LA, MBE), and your master programme (MSc AUBS)?

This thesis is part of the master track MBE, and its topic is related to urban development management, a chair within MBE. Through this research an attempt is made to clarify (different) meanings and goals actors attach to the concept of participatory placemaking in public spaces for improving social cohesion.

The master track MBE is part of the master programme MSc Architecture, Urbanism and Building Sciences programme at the TU Delft, which encompasses everything related to the built environment, from the macro scale to the micro scale. This thesis fits within this master programme, because it researches the terminology in use by academics and actors involved in projects on the urban/neighbourhood level.

2. How did your research method influence your research outcomes?

With my research mainly consisting of a semi-systematic literature review and its results supplemented by validation through a focus group, the end results of this thesis mostly reflect the different concepts of placemaking that occur in the literature studied. This is in line with the main goals of this thesis, with the goal being to map frequently occurring placemaking concepts and their characteristics used in scientific literature. The application of different research methods would likely have resulted in different outcomes, for example, by using a case study method and/or in-depth interviews with experts to identify placemaking concepts, the results would probably better represent the usage of placemaking in practice.

The scope chosen for this research has likely also influenced the research outcomes. This research was limited to placemaking of public spaces (albeit a very broad definition of public spaces) and social goals that are aimed to be reached through placemaking. By broadening this scope, to also include other types of urban revitalisation and/or placemaking of housing, the outcomes of this research would have been more general. While narrowing the scope, like only taking placemaking into account when it takes place in a park, would have provided a more specific answer to the placemaking concepts in use in relation to placemaking in parks. However, this would not result in a clearer understanding of all the different concepts of placemaking in use with regard to all types of public spaces.

The search strategy used to collect all the material to be analysed during the semi-systematic literature review also has an effect on the research outcomes. A differently defined search strategy would probably have led to more/less/other material to be analysed. For example, in this search strategy, only material from developed economic regions was studied. Resulting in the research outcomes being more representative of placemaking concepts in those regions. No differentiation between the country of origin of the material would have resulted in the research outcomes to have been more globally representative.

3. How do you assess the value of your way of working (your approach, your used methods, used methodology)?

I think my way of working was quite methodical and structured, but specifically for a semi-structured literature review even more structure would have been better. Because I was learning along the way how to conduct a semi-structured literature review the process could probably be more consistent, but

when discovering a (slightly) better approach along the way I also did not want to ignore it. For example, during the analysis stage of the literature review, I did not use descriptive codes right from the start with the first article studied. After a few articles I realised many descriptive codes were missing, so I added codes along the way when necessary. I did at the end go back to the earlier articles and added the descriptive codes when applicable, but maybe I would have done this differently if I had consistently done this from the start.

Next to that, because this research is of a qualitative nature, the quality of the end result would have benefitted from having more than one pair of eyes analysing all the material. Every single person would probably analyse this material slightly differently, but if more than one person would perform the analysis, personal biases could be filtered out. I also struggled with contacting actors to participate in my focus group. For a long time not feeling ready to invite people, because I was afraid my research would be lacking. In the end, this might have resulted in a somewhat small-sized focus group, earlier participant contacting might have prevented this.

4. How do you assess the academic and societal value, scope and implication of your graduation project, including ethical aspects?

The results from my thesis, my placemaking guidelines for variants of placemaking concepts in use, will hopefully help actors who come into contact with placemaking to be better prepared for what they and other actors expect when it comes to placemaking. This way reducing the chances of wrong expectations to occur. It will mainly be applicable to actors in the Netherlands because the focus group that has verified the preliminary results consists only of Dutch participants. And to a slightly lesser extent, it will be applicable to actors in developed economic regions, because all the literature studied was related to these regions. This does however mean that results from this study are not applicable to placemaking projects from regions that were not included in the research scope.

Because this research mainly consists of a literature review, with the only input from practice coming from the focus group as a validation step at the end of the research process, the results are largely based on the scientific view towards placemaking. The research results are therefore not very applicable for placemaking projects in practice. So, I think more in-depth follow-up research into placemaking, especially case-study research instead of only literature research, will be necessary to make this research have greater academic and societal value.

5. How do you assess the value of the transferability of your project results?

An attempt was made to make the process of this research as transparent and followable as possible. However, it was hard to find the right balance between the report being concise but also having every decision made during the research explained in detail. At least the search strategy for the data collection (subsection 3.3.1), the filtering process of all the articles/books (Figure 3.6), the reference list of articles/books used during the analysis and synthesis stage (Appendix B), ATLAS.ti codes used (Figure 3.8), the selection criteria for the focus group participants (Table 3.6), the script for the focus group (Appendix D), the focus group transcript (Appendix E) can be found in the report or the appendix. The specific list of documents filtered out during the filtering process and all the quotes and codes applied in ATLAS.ti could also be made available. This way an attempt is made to make it as easy as possible for others to make judgements for themselves if the research results from this thesis are transferable enough for their application.

6. How did setting up and carrying out the focus group influence my research and my own perspective towards my research?

The preparation of the focus group, like inviting participants and sketching out what I wanted to get out of the focus group, on the one hand sometimes distracted me too much from working productively on my research, but it also helped me in fine-tuning my research. Because it was necessary to have my thoughts about the research written out clearly to be able to set up the focus group, in the end, it also helped progress my research overall.

During the focus group itself, talking with experts in the field of placemaking helped me get a better perspective of what practitioners thought about placemaking, and it was also nice to recognise things I had read about placemaking in the literature during the focus group. It was especially nice to have the participants react to each other when they agreed or disagreed with each other on certain topics, something which would not have happened if I had conducted separate interviews with them instead.

Listening back to the recording of the focus group made me realise again that even for actors who have worked with placemaking in their professional lives, it is still sometimes vague and unclear term, causing confusion. Something I also stumbled upon at the beginning of my thesis when defining my research plan around placemaking. Which in the end led to the main goal of my thesis being to attempt to clear up the definition(s) of placemaking. Therefore, it was nice to get extra confirmation from the focus group participants that this is a real problem they encounter, and that they see the usefulness of my research topic.

7. How did the pre-defined research plan affect the research itself, was it possible to follow the plan or was there a need to deviate from it?

While I found it difficult to come up with a research plan that I thought was doable, once I had made it, I found it fairly easy to follow it. Overall, I did not really deviate from my research plan. However, I had made some errors in my estimations of how long certain parts of my research plan would take, with most of the time requiring more time than I had initially planned for it. Like the filtering of all the collected articles and books, analysing them, and reformatting the ATLAS.ti codes into easily understandable visualisations. And while overall I followed my research plan quite linearly, at some moments it was more of an iterative process. For example, during the semi-systematic literature, when analysing the articles in more detail I realised with a few articles that they were actually not talking about placemaking at all, and therefore, these articles needed to be removed from the list of material that was to be analysed, while this actually should already have happened for all the material during the filtering phase. Also, while already going through the filtering phase of the literature review, I got the feedback to better substantiate my placemaking differentiators. Preferably I would already have finished this before starting with the literature review. However, by reflecting upon my placemaking differentiators and improving their substantiation, I also created the scoring system for the placemaking differentiators. Something which would, later on, simplify the analysis and synthesis stage of the literature review by making it easier to code everything related to placemaking consistently. So, while I did not always stick to my research plan, I tried to use it as a guideline to keep myself on track, and when needed I deviated from it.

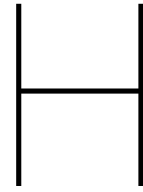


Personal Study Targets

During the process of my thesis research, I set the goal for myself to fulfil the following personal study targets. Some of these targets are related to learning how to perform academic research and developing skills related to those aspects. While other study targets are topic specific because increasing my knowledge of those subjects is necessary for performing this research optimally. Finally, the most important goals I have set for myself are on a very personal level, reaching these goals will greatly benefit me in my future career after graduation.

- Gather knowledge through literature research into placemaking, public spaces, and social goals.
- Learn how to prepare an academic research.
- Learn how to carry out an academic research.
- Fill the gap in my own knowledge about sociology research.
- Learn how to perform a semi-systematic literature review.
- Get experienced with consistently working with qualitative analysis software.
- Be consistent during the data collection and analysis process, and document every step of this process carefully.
- Setting up a focus group. From selecting participants to organising and guiding the focus group.
- Try less to fill in what possible feedback on aspects of the thesis and its process can be. Think logically how I would solve problems based on the knowledge I possess. And let qualified people decide for themselves what I can improve.

In my opinion, overall I have achieved all of these study targets. During the preliminary literature research, I gathered knowledge about placemaking, public spaces, social goals, and sociology research. By creating the research plan and following it as best as possible, and changing it when necessary, I have for the first time come into contact with academic research from the start to the end of the process. More specifically, I learned how to conduct a semi-systematic literature review and have gained more experience in using qualitative analysis software. It was a challenge to consistently document every step of the data collection, analysis stage, and synthesis stage, but I have tried to include everything in this report. This is also the first time I organised an interview with multiple participants at the same time, like for the focus group. I struggled in starting with inviting participants because I found it difficult to define if my research was clear enough to invite people to join a focus group for it. Because of this, I started planning the focus group relatively late on in the process, which could be an explanation for the number of participants to be on the lower end. But in the end, I did organise a focus group and held it. Lastly, during my thesis, I especially learned a lot about myself and my way of working, how to prepare for feedback, have a good study/life balance, and always keep on going forward during the thesis process, no matter how fast.



Tables distribution placemaking differentiator scores

H.1. Initial placemaking concepts

H.1.1. Humanistic placemaking

#article	M-participatory level			M-timespan			Initiative			Location			Social goals			Target audience/scale			Type of transformation					
	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5
1	0				0				0				0				0				0			
2	0				0				0				0				0				0			
3	0				0				0				0				0				0			
4	0				0				0				0				0				0			
5	0				0				0				0				0				0			
6	0				0				0				0				0				0			
7	0				2	3		1	1	1		5		1	2	1	1	0			2	1	1	
8	4		3	3	3	1		1	3		3		5		1	3,89	5	4	5		1	3		1
9	0				0				1	1		5		2	3,6	7	3	0			4		1	1
10	0				0				1	1		0					0				0			
11	0				0				5			1	5		1	5		3	3		1		4	1
12	3		1		0				0			0			4	1	1	0			0			
13	1	1			0				5			1	0				0				5			1
14	0				0				0			0					3	1	0		0			
15	0				0				0			0					0				0			
16	0				0				0			0					0				0			
17	0				0				0			0					3	1	0		0			
18	5			1	0				5			2	5		1	0		3		1				0
19	3		1		0				3		1	0			5		1	0			0			
20	0				0				0			0			3	1	0	0			0			
21	0				0				0			0					0				0			
22	0				0				0			0			3	1	0	0			0			
23	0				0				0			0			3	1	0	0			5			1
24	3		1		5			1	3		2	3		1	4	1	1	4		1	1	0		
25	0				0				2	1	1	0			3,5	1	1	2	1	1	5			2
26	0				0				0			0			0		0				0			
27	0				0				0			0			0		0				0			
28	0				0				0			0			0		0				0			
29	3		1		0				3		1	0			0		4		1	1	5			1
30	0				0				0			0			0		0				0			
31	0				0				0			0			0		0				0			
32	0				0				0			0			0		0				0			
33	0				0				0			0			0		0				0			
34	0				0				0			0			0		0				0			
35	5			1	0				3		1	0			0		3		1		0			
36	0				0				0			0			3	1	0	0			0			
37	3		1		0				1	1		0			3	1	0	0			0			
38	0				0				0			0			0		0				0			
39	0				0				0			0			0		0				0			
40	0				0				0			0			0		0				0			
41	0				0				0			0			0		0				0			
42	3		1		0				5			1	0		5		1	5			1	0		
43	0				0				0			0			0		0				0			
44	0				0				0			0			0		0				0			
45	0				0				3	1		1	0		3	1	3		1		0			
46	0				0				0			0			0		0				0			
47	5			1	0				0			0			3	1	0	0			5			1
48	0				0				0			0			0		0				0			
49	4		1	1	0				0			0			4	1	1	3		1	0			
50	3		1		0				0			0			3	1	0	0			0			
51	0				0				0			0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	0				0				0			0			3	4	3,4	1	2	2	3,4	2		3
53	0				0				0			0			0		0				0			
54	3		2		0				4,6		1	4	5		9	3,15	1	10	2	4	1	1	3,8	1
55	0				0				5			1	0		3		1	0			0			3
56	3		1		0				2	1	1	3,67	1	2	3	3,67	1	6	5	2,43	3	3	1	3
57	3		1		0				0			0			3	2	2,6	2	2	1	3	1		1
58	0				0				0			0			0		0				0			
59	0				0				0			0			0		0				0			
60	0				0				0			0			0		3		1		5			2
61	0				0				5			1	0		3	1	0	0			0			
62	0				0				0			0			0		0				0			
63	0				0				0			0			0		0				0			
64	3,57		5	2	5			1	4,78		1	8	4,8		1	9	4,56	2	7	2,82	3	6	2	3

Figure H.1: Frequency with which scores were assigned for each placemaking differentiator in the 64 analysed articles and books for placemaking concept: Humanistic placemaking. (Own illustration)

H.1.2. Strategic placemaking

#article	M-participatory level					M-timespan				Initiative				Location				Social goals				Target audience/scale				Type of transformation			
	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	
1	1	1	2			0			1	2			0				0				0				5			2	
2	0					0			0				0				0				0				0				
3	0					0			0				0				5		1	3	0		1		0				
4	0					0			0				0				0				0				0				
5	0					0			0				0				0				0				0				
6	0					0			0				3	10			1	7			2,6	1	4		2,71	1	6		
7	3,67		2	1	2,33	2	1	1	1	2		5		3	2,14	3	4			1,5	3	1		2	3		1		
8	1	1				0			1	1		0				0				0				0					
9	0					0			1	2		0				1	2			3		1		0					
10	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
11	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
12	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
13	0					0			3	1	1	0				0				0				0					
14	3,57		5	2		0			0			0				3,29	1	10	3	3		9		0					
15	0					0			5		1	0				0				0				0					
16	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
17	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
18	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
19	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
20	0					1	1		0			0				0				0				0					
21	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
22	0					0			0			0				1	1			0				0					
23	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
24	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
25	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
26	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
27	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
28	0					5		1	3,29	3	4	0				1,67	2	1		0				3,5	1	1	2		
29	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
30	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
31	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
32	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
33	0					0			1	2		4		1	1	2	1	1		4		1	1	0					
34	1	1				0			1	5		1	1			1,8	3	2		1	2		3		1		1		
35	0					0			0			0				3		1		5			1	0					
36	3		1			0			3		1	0				0				0				0					
37	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
38	0					0			5		2	0				0				0				3	1		1		
39	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
40	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
41	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
42	0					0			0			5		1	1	1	1			0				5			1		
43	0					0			1	1		4,33		1	2	3		1		3		2		5			1		
44	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
45	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
46	0					0			0			0				0				5			1	0					
47	0					0			0			0				3	1	4	1	3,33		5	1	5			1		
48	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
49	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
50	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
51	1	1				0			1	1		0				1	1			0				0					
52	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
53	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
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59	0					0			1	3		0				0				4		1	4,33		1	2			
60	0					5		3	1	5		4		1	1	4,5		1	3	5		5	2,41	11		6			
61	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
62	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
63	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					
64	0					0			0			0				0				0				0					

Figure H.2: Frequency with which scores were assigned for each placemaking differentiator in the 64 analysed articles and books for placemaking concept: Strategic placemaking. (Own illustration)

H.1.3. Guerrilla placemaking

#article	M-participatory level				M-timespan				Initiative				Location				Social goals				Target audience/scale				Type of transformation			
	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5
1	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
2	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
3	0				0				5		1	5	2	5		2	0				3				1			
4	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
5	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
6	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
7	4		1	1	0				5		1	5	1	0			0				0				0			
8	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
9	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
10	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
11	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
12	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
13	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
14	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
15	0				0				0				0			5		1			0				0			
16	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
17	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
18	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
19	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
20	5			2	0				4,82		1	10	0			3,25		7	1	2,33	2	4		3,4	6		9	
21	0				0				5		1	0			3		1				0			1	1			
22	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
23	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
24	0				0				5		2	0			3		1		3		1		3		1			
25	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
26	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
27	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
28	0				0				0				0				0				3		1		0			
29	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
30	0				0				5		1	0			3,67		2	1	5		1	1	1	1				
31	0				0				3		1	0			0		3		2		0			0				
32	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
33	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
34	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
35	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
36	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
37	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
38	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
39	0				0				0				0				3		1		3		1	3		1		
40	3		1		0				4,2		2	8	0			0					0			5			1	
41	3		6		0				5		1	4,64	2	9	4,27	1	6	15	3		2		2	1	1			
42	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
43	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
44	0				0				5		2	5	2	3,33		5	1	3		4			0					
45	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
46	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
47	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
48	0				0				0				0			3,5		3	1	3		1		0				
49	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
50	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
51	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
52	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
53	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
54	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
55	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
56	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
57	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
58	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
59	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
60	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
61	0				0				5		4	0			4,11		4	5	4,2		2	3	1	1				
62	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
63	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				
64	0				0				0				0				0				0			0				

Figure H.3: Frequency with which scores were assigned for each placemaking differentiator in the 64 analysed articles and books for placemaking concept: Guerrilla placemaking. (Own illustration)

H.1.4. Creative placemaking for social improvement

#article	M-participatory level				M-timespan				Initiative				Location				Social goals				Target audience/scale				Type of transformation			
	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5
1	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
2	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
3	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
4	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
5	0				3	1		1	0				3	1	1	1	3,33		5	1	3,5		6	2	3		1	
6	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
7	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
8	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
9	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
10	0				0				3,8		3	2	0				3		7		3,5		3	1	2,33	1	2	
11	0				0				5			1	5			2	3	1	1	1	0				2,6	2	2	1
12	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
13	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
14	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
15	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
16	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
17	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
18	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
19	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
20	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
21	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
22	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
23	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
24	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
25	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
26	3		1		0				5			1	0				3	2	8	2	3,25		7	1	1,67	2	1	
27	0				0				4,2	1		4	0				3		1		0				4		1	1
28	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
29	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
30	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
31	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
32	0				0				5			1	0				0				3		1		1		1	
33	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
34	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
35	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
36	0				0				3,67	1		2	3	1		1	3		3		4,33		1	2	3	1		1
37	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
38	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
39	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
40	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
41	3		2		0				3		1	0					3		6		3		2		0			
42	0				0				0				0				3		1		0				5			1
43	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
44	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
45	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
46	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
47	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
48	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
49	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
50	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
51	0				0				3		1	0					3,67		2	1	0				0			
52	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
53	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
54	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
55	5			3	5			2	3,67		6	3	5			1	3,44		7	2	3		2		0			
56	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
57	0				0				2,67	1	5	0					3,33		10	2	3,67		6	3	1	2		
58	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
59	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
60	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
61	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
62	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
63	0				0				0				0				3		1		3		2		0			
64	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			

Figure H.4: Frequency with which scores were assigned for each placemaking differentiator in the 64 analysed articles and books for placemaking concept: Creative placemaking for social improvement placemaking. (Own illustration)

H.1.5. Digital placemaking

#article	M-participatory level			M-timespan			Initiative			Location			Social goals			Target audience/scale			Type of transformation							
	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5		
1	0				0				0				0				0				0					
2	0				0				0				0				0				0					
3	0				0				0				0				0				0					
4	0				0				0				0				0				0					
5	0				0				0				0				0				0					
6	0				0				0				0				0				0					
7	0				0				0				0				0				0					
8	0				0				0				0				0				0					
9	0				0				0				0				0				0					
10	0				0				0				0				0				0					
11	0				0				0				0				0				0					
12	5			1	0				5			1	0				0			3	14	3,67	1	2		
13	0				0				0				0				0				0					
14	0				0				0				0				0				0					
15	0				0				0				0				0				0					
16	0				0				0				0				0				0					
17	0				0				0				0				0				0					
18	0				0				0				0				0				0					
19	0				0				0				0				0				0					
20	0				0				0				0				0				0					
21	0				0				0				0				0				0					
22	0				0				0				0				0				0					
23	0				0				0				0				0				0					
24	0				0				0				0				0				0					
25	0				0				0				0				0				0					
26	0				0				0				0				0				0					
27	0				0				0				0				0				0					
28	0				0				0				0				0				0					
29	0				0				0				0				0				0					
30	0				0				0				0				0				0					
31	0				0				0				0				0				0					
32	0				0				0				0				0				0					
33	0				0				0				0				0				0					
34	0				0				0				0				0				0					
35	0				0				0				0				0				0					
36	0				0				0				0				0				0					
37	3		3		1	3			3			2	0			2	1	1		3		1		0		
38	0				0				0				0				0				0					
39	0				0				0				0				0				0					
40	0				0				0				0				0				0					
41	0				0				0				0				0				0					
42	0				0				0				0				0				0					
43	0				0				0				0				0				0					
44	0				0				0				0				0				0					
45	0				0				0				0				0				0					
46	3		4		0				0				0			3		1		3		1		0		
47	0				0				0				0				0				0					
48	0				0				0				0				0				0					
49	3		1		0				3		1		1	0		3,67		2		1	5		3	3	1	1
50	3		2		5			1	3			1	0			4		1		1	3		1		0	
51	0				0				0				0				0				0					
52	0				0				0				0				0				0					
53	0				0				0				3		7	1,8	3	2		0		0		3	4	4
54	0				0				0				0				0				0					
55	0				0				0				0				0				0					
56	0				0				0				0				0				0					
57	0				0				0				0				0				0					
58	0				0				0				0				0				0					
59	0				0				0				0				0				0					
60	0				0				0				0				0				0					
61	0				0				0				0				0				0					
62	0				0				0				0				0				0					
63	0				0				0				0				0				0					
64	0				0				0				0				0				0					

Figure H.5: Frequency with which scores were assigned for each placemaking differentiator in the 64 analysed articles and books for placemaking concept: Digital placemaking. (Own illustration)

H.1.6. Tourism, economic placemaking

#article	M-participatory level				M-timespan				Initiative				Location				Social goals				Target audience/scale				Type of transformation				
	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	
1	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
2	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
3	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
4	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
5	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
6	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
7	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
8	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
9	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
10	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
11	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
12	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
13	2	1	1		1	1			3,4	1	2	2	5			2	1	3			5			2	1	2			
14	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
15	4,67		2	10	5			2	4,64	2		20	3,4	2		3	4			5	5			3,4	4	1	1,67	4	2
16	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
17	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
18	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
19	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
20	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
21	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
22	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
23	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
24	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
25	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
26	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
27	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
28	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
29	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
30	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
31	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
32	3	1	1	1	0				3,13	7	1	8	4		1	1	2	1	1		3	1		1	2,2	2	3		
33	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
34	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
35	0				0				1	4			0				0				3		2		3,5	1	1	2	
36	3		1		0				3	1		1	0				3		1		0				0				
37	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
38	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
39	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
40	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
41	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
42	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
43	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
44	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
45	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
46	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
47	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
48	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
49	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
50	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
51	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
52	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
53	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
54	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
55	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
56	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
57	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
58	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
59	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
60	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
61	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
62	3		1		0				1	1			0				1	1			0				0				
63	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				
64	0				0				0				0				0				0				0				

Figure H.6: Frequency with which scores were assigned for each placemaking differentiator in the 64 analysed articles and books for placemaking concept: Tourism, economic placemaking. (Own illustration)

H.1.7. Organic, aggregate over time placemaking

#article	M-participatory level			M-timespan			Initiative			Location			Social goals			Target audience/scale			Type of transformation					
	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5
1	0				0				0				0				0				0			
2	0				0				0				0				0				0			
3	0				0				0				0				0				0			
4	0				1	1			0			5			2		0	1	1		1	2		
5	0				0				0			0					0				0			
6	0				0				0			0					0				0			
7	0				0				0			0					0				0			
8	0				0				0			0					0				0			
9	0				0				0			0					0				0			
10	0				0				0			0					0				0			
11	0				0				0			0					0				0			
12	0				0				0			0					0				0			
13	0				0			5		1		0					0				3		1	
14	0				0			0				0					0				0			
15	0				0			3		1		5		1	3		1	3	1		0			
16	0				0			0				0					0		1		0			
17	0				0			0				0					0				0			
18	0				0			0				0					0				0			
19	0				5		1	5		2		0					0				0			
20	0				0			0				0					0				0			
21	0				0			0				0					0				0			
22	0				0			0				0					0				0			
23	0				0			0				0					0				0			
24	0				0			0				0					0				0			
25	0				0			0				0					0				0			
26	0				0			0				0					0				0			
27	3		1		0			0				0		3,4	4	1	2	1	1		0			
28	0				5		1	5		6		0					3	1			3		3	
29	0				0			0				0					0				0			
30	0				0			0				0					0				0			
31	0				0			0				0					0				0			
32	0				0			0				0					0				0			
33	0				0			5		1		0		3	1		0				0			
34	0				0			0				0					0				0			
35	0				0			0				0					0				0			
36	0				0			0				0					0				0			
37	0				0			0				0					0				0			
38	0				0			0				0					0				0			
39	0				0			0				0					0				0			
40	0				0			0				0					0				0			
41	0				0			0				0					0				0			
42	0				0			0				0					0				0			
43	0				0			0				0					0				0			
44	0				0			0				0					0				0			
45	0				0			0				0					0				0			
46	0				0			0				0					0				0			
47	0				0			0				0					0				0			
48	0				0			0				0					0				0			
49	0				0			0				0					0				0			
50	0				0			0				0					0				0			
51	0				0			0				0					0				0			
52	0				0			0				0					0				0			
53	0				0			0				0					0				0			
54	0				0			0				0					0				0			
55	0				0			0				0					0				0			
56	0				0			0				0					0				0			
57	0				0			0				0					0				0			
58	0				0			0				0		3,5	3	1	0				0			
59	0				0			0				0					0				0			
60	0				0			0				0					0				0			
61	0				0			0				0					0				0			
62	0				0			0				0					0				0			
63	0				0			0				0					0				0			
64	0				0			0				0					0				0			

Figure H.7: Frequency with which scores were assigned for each placemaking differentiator in the 64 analysed articles and books for placemaking concept: Organic, aggregate over time placemaking. (Own illustration)

H.1.8. Creative placemaking for economic gain

#article	M-participatory level				M-timespan				Initiative				Location				Social goals				Target audience/scale				Type of transformation			
	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5
1	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
2	0				0				1	1			0				3		2		3		1		0			
3	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
4	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
5	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
6	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
7	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
8	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
9	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
10	0				0				1	1			3		1		1	1			3		1		1	1		
11	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
12	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
13	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
14	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
15	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
16	0				0				0				0				3		1		3		2		0			
17	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
18	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
19	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
20	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
21	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
22	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
23	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
24	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
25	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
26	0				0				0				0				1	1			1	1			0			
27	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
28	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
29	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
30	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
31	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
32	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
33	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
34	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
35	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
36	0				0				1	1			0				0				0				0			
37	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
38	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
39	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
40	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
41	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
42	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
43	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
44	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
45	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
46	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
47	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
48	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
49	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
50	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
51	0				0				1	1			0				2	1	1		5			1				
52	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
53	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
54	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
55	0				0				1,8	3	2		0				5		1		3		2		0			
56	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
57	0				0				0				0				3		1		4		1	1	0			
58	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
59	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
60	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
61	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
62	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
63	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			
64	0				0				0				0				0				0				0			

Figure H.8: Frequency with which scores were assigned for each placemaking differentiator in the 64 analysed articles and books for placemaking concept: Creative placemaking for economic gain placemaking. (Own illustration)

H.2. Final placemaking concepts

H.2.1. Humanistic placemaking - final

#article	M-participatory level			M-timespan			Initiative			Location			Social goals			Target audience/scale			Type of transformation								
	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5			
1	0				0				0				0				0				0						
2	0				0				0				0				0				0						
3	0				0				0				0				0				0						
4	0				0				0				0				0				0						
5	0				0				0				0				0				0						
6	0				0				0				0				0				0						
7	0				2			1	1			5		1	2	1	1	0			2	1	1				
8	4		3	3	3	1		1	3		3	5		1	3,89	5	4	5		1	3	1					
9	0				0				1	1		5		2	3,6	7	3	0			4	1	1				
10	0				0				1	1		0		0			0				0						
11	0				0				5			1	5		1	5		3	3	1	4	1	1				
12	4		1	1	0				5			1	0		4	1	1	3	14	3,67	1		2				
13	1	1			0				5			1	0		0						5		1				
14	0				0				0			0			3	1		0			0						
15	0				0				0			0			0						0						
16	0				0				0			0			0						0						
17	0				0				0			0			3	1		0			0						
18	5			1	0				5		2	5		1	0		3	1			0						
19	3		1		0				3		1	0			5		1	0			0						
20	0				0				0			0			3	1		0			0						
21	0				0				0			0			0						0						
22	0				0				0			0			3	1		0			0						
23	0				0				0			0			3	1		0			5		1				
24	3		1		5			1	3		2	3		1	4	1	1	4		1	1	0					
25	0				0				2	1	1	0			3,5	1	1	2	1	1	5		2				
26	0				0				0			0			0						0						
27	0				0				0			0			0						0						
28	0				0				0			0			0						0						
29	3		1		0				3		1	0			0		4	1	1	5		1					
30	0				0				0			0			0						0						
31	0				0				0			0			0						0						
32	0				0				0			0			0						0						
33	0				0				0			0			0						0						
34	0				0				0			0			0						0						
35	5			1	0				3		1	0			0		3	1			0						
36	0				0				0			0			3	1		0			0						
37	3		4		1	3		2,33	1	2		0			2,33	1	2	3	1		0						
38	0				0				0			0			0						0						
39	0				0				0			0			0						0						
40	0				0				0			0			0						0						
41	0				0				0			0			0						0						
42	3		1		0				5			1	0		5		1	5		1	0						
43	0				0				0			0			0						0						
44	0				0				0			0			0						0						
45	0				0				3	1		1	0		3	1	3	1			0						
46	3		4		0				0			0			3	1	3	1			0						
47	5			1	0				0			0			3	1	0				5		1				
48	0				0				0			0			0						0						
49	3,67		2	1	0				3	1		1	0		3,8	3	2	4,5	1	3	3	1	1				
50	3		3		5			1	3		1	0			3,67	2	1	3	1		0						
51	0				0				0			0			0						0						
52	0				0				0			0			3	4	3,4	1	2	2	3,4	2	3				
53	0				0				0			3	7		1,8	3	2	0			3	4	4				
54	3		2		0				4,6		1	4	5		9	3,15	1	10	2	4	1	1	3,8	1	1	3	
55	0				0				5			1	0		3	1	0				0						
56	3		1		0				2	1	1	3,67	1	2	3	3,67	1	6	5	2,43	3	3	1	3	2	2	
57	3		1		0				0			0			3	2	2,6	2	2	1	3	1	1	1			
58	0				0				0			0			0						0						
59	0				0				0			0			0						0						
60	0				0				0			0			0		3	1			5		2				
61	0				0				5			1	0		3	1	0				0						
62	0				0				0			0			0						0						
63	0				0				0			0			0						0						
64	3,57		5	2	5			1	4,78		1	8	4,8		1	9	4,56		2	7	2,82	3	6	2	3	2	2

Figure H.9: Frequency with which scores were assigned for each placemaking differentiator in the 64 analysed articles and books for placemaking concept: Humanistic placemaking. (Own illustration)

H.2.2. Strategic placemaking

Unchanged from initial placemaking concept, see subsection I.1.2.

H.2.3. Creative placemaking

#article	M-participatory level			M-timespan			Initiative			Location			Social goals			Target audience/scale			Type of transformation							
	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5		
1	0				0				0				0				0				0					
2	0				0			1	1			0					3				3					
3	0				0							0					2				0					
4	0				0							0					0				0					
5	0				3	1		1				3	1	1	1	3,33	5	1	3,5	6	2	3		1		
6	0				0							0					0				0					
7	0				0							0					0				0					
8	0				0							0					0				0					
9	0				0							0					0				0					
10	0				0				3,33	1	3	2	3		1	7	3,4		4	1	2	2	2			
11	0				0				5			1	5			2	3	1	1	1	3		2,6	2	2	1
12	0				0				0			0					0				0					
13	0				0				0			0					0				0					
14	0				0				0			0					0				0					
15	0				0				0			0					0				0					
16	0				0				0			0				3	1	3	2		0					
17	0				0				0			0					0				0					
18	0				0				0			0					0				0					
19	0				0				0			0					0				0					
20	0				0				0			0					0				0					
21	0				0				0			0					0				0					
22	0				0				0			0					0				0					
23	0				0				0			0					0				0					
24	0				0				0			0					0				0					
25	0				0				0			0					0				0					
26	3		1		0				5			1	0			2,85	3	8	2	3	1	7	1	1,67	2	1
27	0				0				4,2	1		4	0			3	1	1	0		4			1	1	
28	0				0				0			0					0				0					
29	0				0				0			0					0				0					
30	0				0				0			0					0				0					
31	0				0				0			0					0				0					
32	0				0				5			1	0				0				3		1	1	1	
33	0				0				0			0					0				0					
34	0				0				0			0					0				0					
35	0				0				0			0					0				0					
36	0				0				3	2		2	3	1		1	3	3	4,33	1	2	3	1		1	
37	0				0				0			0					0				0					
38	0				0				0			0					0				0					
39	0				0				0			0					0				0					
40	0				0				5			1	5			2	0				0					
41	3		2		0				3		1	0				3	6	3	2		0					
42	0				0				0			0				3	1	0			5				1	
43	0				0				0			0					0				0					
44	0				0				0			0					0				0					
45	0				0				0			0					0				0					
46	0				0				0			0					0				0					
47	0				0				0			0					0				0					
48	0				0				0			0					0				0					
49	0				0				0			0					0				0					
50	0				0				0			0					0				0					
51	0				0				2	1	1	0				3	1	3	1	5		1	0			
52	0				0				0			0					0				0					
53	0				0				0			0					0				0					
54	0				0				0			0					0				0					
55	5		3	5	0				2	3	3	8	3	5		1	3,6	7	3	3	4					
56	0				0				0			0					0				0					
57	0				0				2,67	1	5	0				3,31	11	2	3,73	7	4	1	2			
58	0				0				0			0					0				0					
59	0				0				0			0					0				0					
60	0				0				0			0					0				0					
61	0				0				0			0					0				0					
62	0				0				0			0					0				0					
63	0				0				0			0				3	1	3	2		0					
64	0				0				0			0				0					0					

Figure H.10: Frequency with which scores were assigned for each placemaking differentiator in the 64 analysed articles and books for placemaking concept: Creative placemaking. (Own illustration)

H.2.4. Tourism, economic placemaking

Unchanged from initial placemaking concept, see subsection I.1.6.

H.2.5. Organic, aggregate over time placemaking - final

#article	M-participatory level			M-timespan			Initiative			Location			Social goals			Target audience/scale			Type of transformation					
	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5	Average	1	3	5
1	0				0				0				0				0				0			
2	0				0				0				0				0				0			
3	0				0			5	1	5			2	5		2	0				3		1	
4	0				1	1		0			5		2	0			1	1			1	2		
5	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
6	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
7	4		1	1	0			5		1	5		1	0			0				0			
8	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
9	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
10	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
11	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
12	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
13	0				0			5		1	0		0				0				3		1	
14	0				0			3			0		0				0				0			
15	0				0			3	1		5		1	4	1	1	3		1		0			
16	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
17	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
18	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
19	0				5			1	5	2	0		0				0				0			
20	5			2	0			4,82	1	10	0		3,25	7	1	2,33	2	4			3,4	6		9
21	0				0			5		1	0		3	1		0				1	1			
22	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
23	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
24	0				0			5		2	0		3	1		3		1			3		1	
25	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
26	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
27	3		1		0			0			0		3,4	4	1	2	1	1			0			
28	0				5		1	5		6	0		0			3	2			3			3	
29	0				0			0			0		0				0				1	1		
30	0				0			5		1	0		3,67	2	1	5			1		0			
31	0				0			3	1		0		0			3	2			0				
32	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
33	0				0			5		1	0		3	1		0					0			
34	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
35	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
36	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
37	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
38	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
39	0				0			0			0		0			3	1			3		1		
40	3		1		0			4,2	2	8	0		0			0				5			1	
41	3		6		0			5		1	4,64	2	9	4,27	1	6	15	3	2		2	1	1	
42	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
43	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
44	0				0			5		2	5		2	3,33	5	1	3		4		0			
45	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
46	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
47	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
48	0				0			0			0		3,5	3	1	3		1			0			
49	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
50	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
51	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
52	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
53	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
54	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
55	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
56	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
57	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
58	0				0			0			0		3,5	3	1	0					0			
59	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
60	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
61	0				0			5		4	0		4,11	4	5	4,2		2	3	1	1			
62	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
63	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			
64	0				0			0			0		0				0				0			

Figure H.11: Frequency with which scores were assigned for each placemaking differentiator in the 64 analysed articles and books for placemaking concept: Organic, aggregate over time placemaking. (Own illustration)

Graphs normalised distribution placemaking differentiator scores

I.1. Initial placemaking concepts I.1.1. Humanistic placemaking

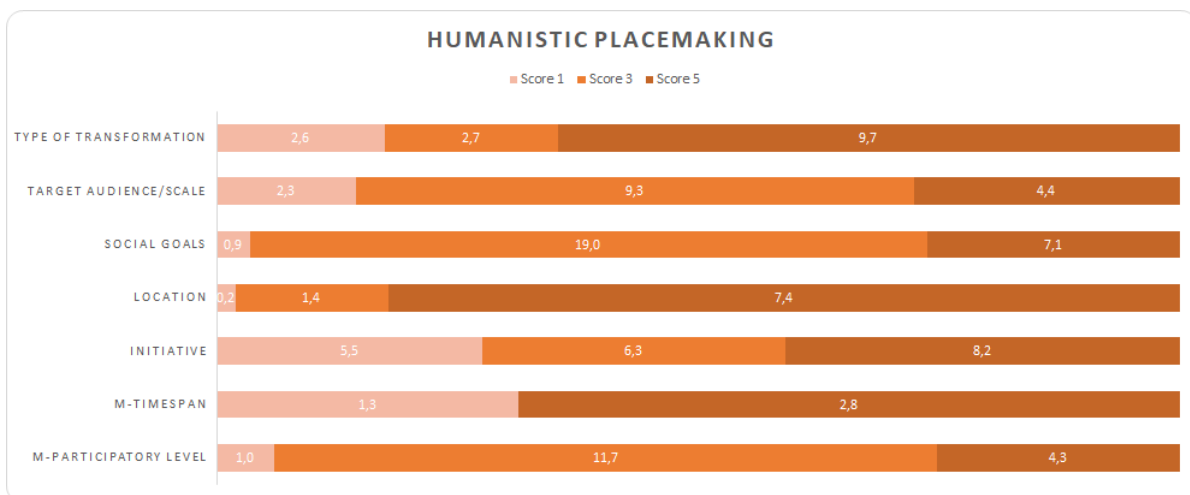


Figure I.1: Distribution of the scores for the placemaking differentiators for Humanistic placemaking normalised over the 64 studied articles and books. (Own illustration)

I.1.2. Strategic placemaking

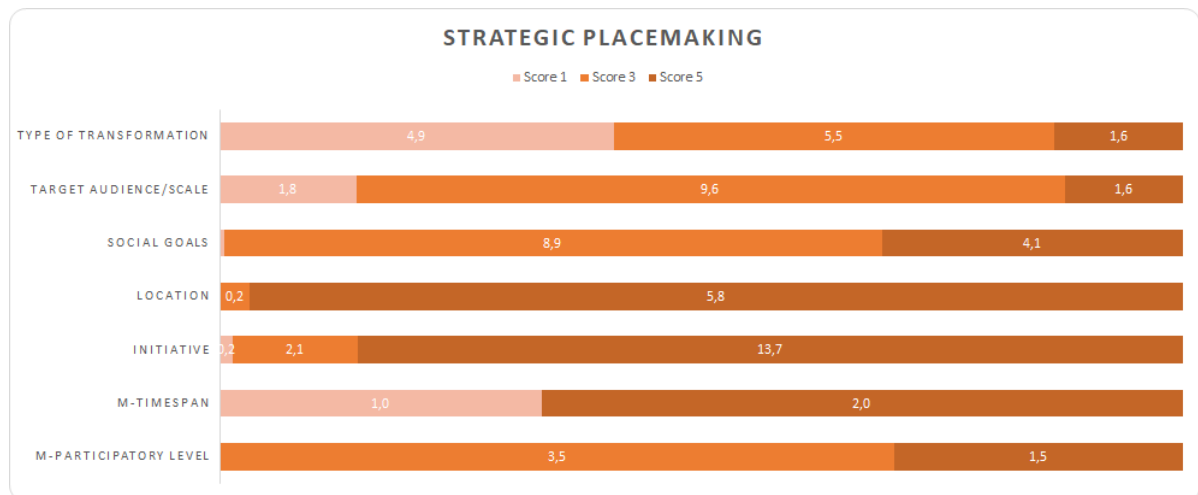


Figure I.2: Distribution of the scores for the placemaking differentiators for Strategic placemaking normalised over the 64 studied articles and books. (Own illustration)

I.1.3. Guerrilla placemaking

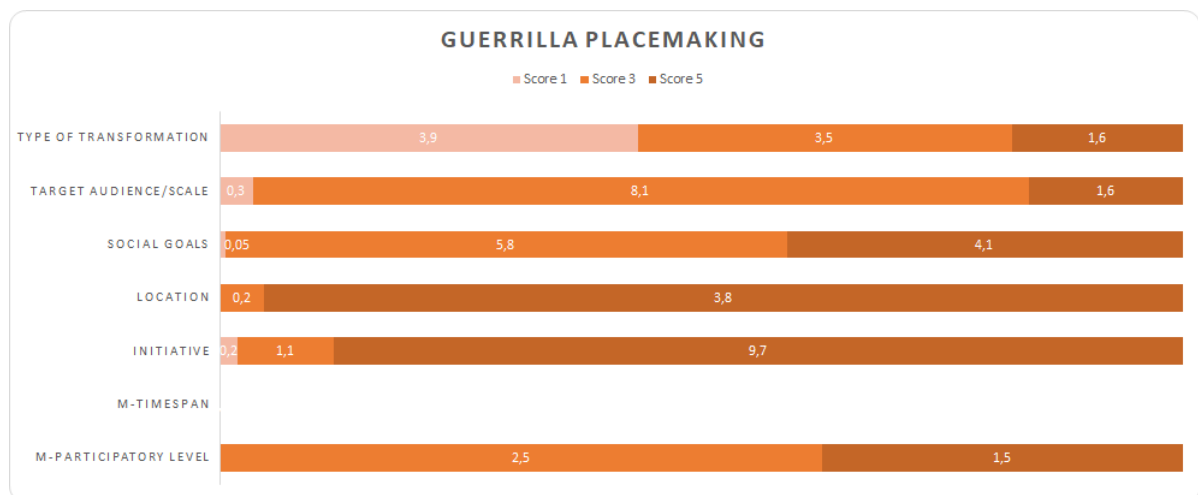


Figure I.3: Distribution of the scores for the placemaking differentiators for Guerrilla placemaking normalised over the 64 studied articles and books. (Own illustration)

I.1.4. Creative placemaking for social improvement

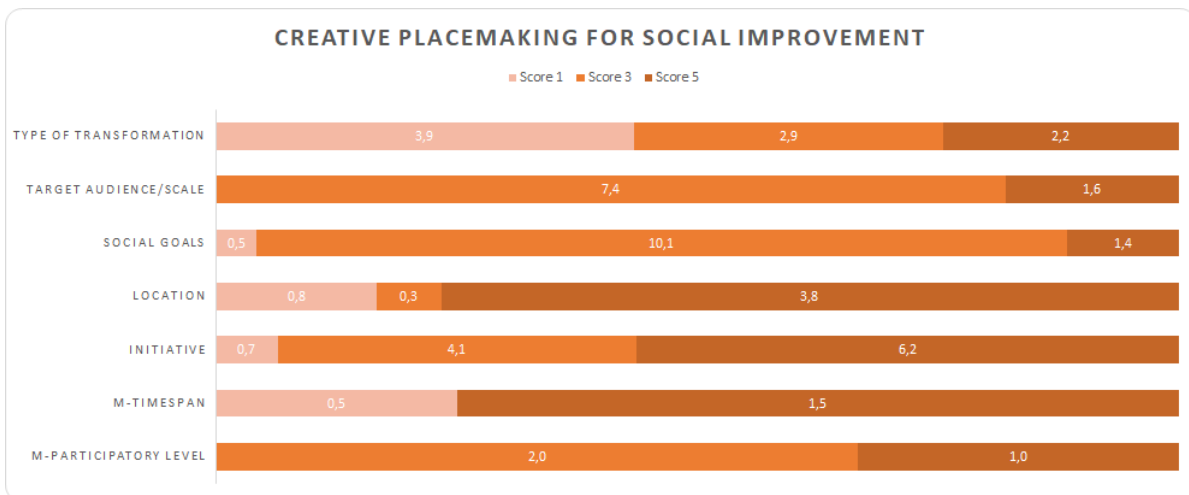


Figure I.4: Distribution of the scores for the placemaking differentiators for Creative placemaking for social improvement normalised over the 64 studied articles and books. (Own illustration)

I.1.5. Digital placemaking

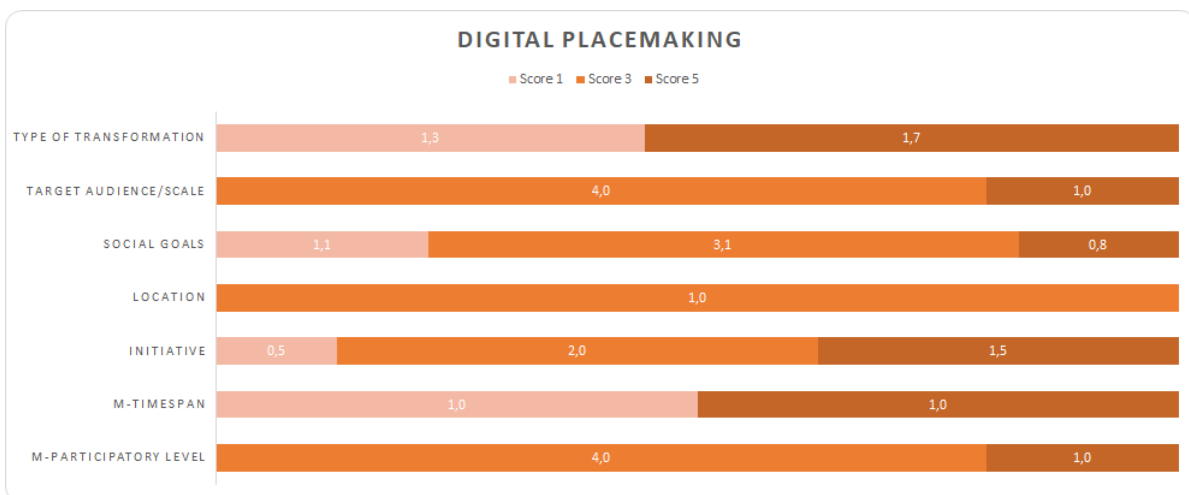


Figure I.5: Distribution of the scores for the placemaking differentiators for Digital placemaking normalised over the 64 studied articles and books. (Own illustration)

I.1.6. Tourism, economic placemaking

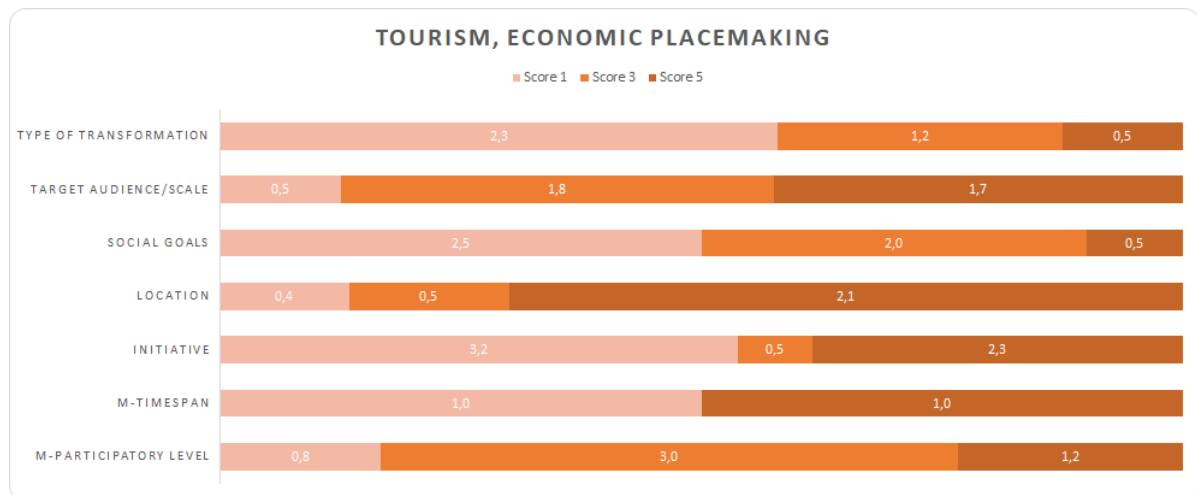


Figure I.6: Distribution of the scores for the placemaking differentiators for Tourism, economic placemaking normalised over the 64 studied articles and books. (Own illustration)

I.1.7. Organic, aggregate over time placemaking

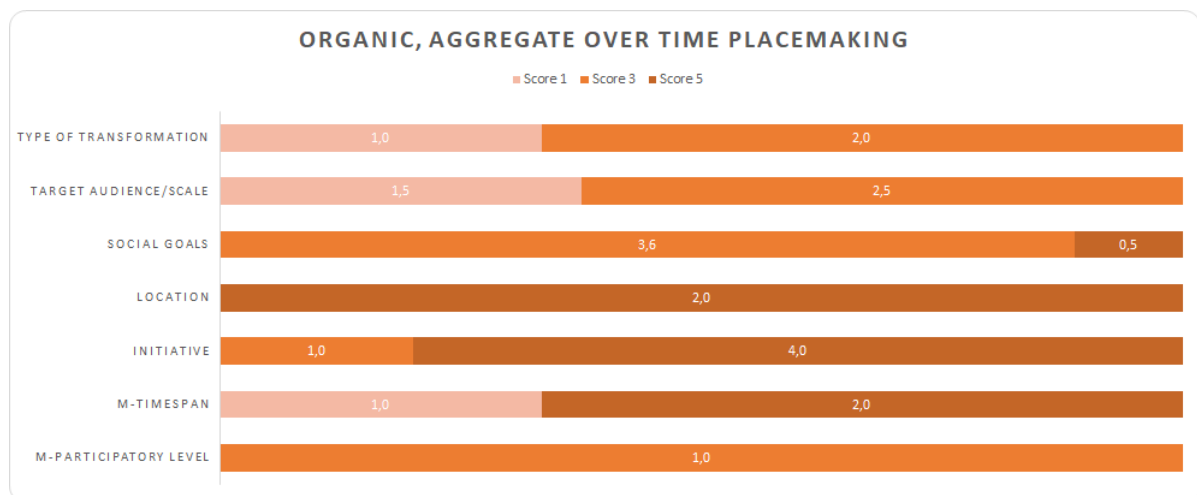


Figure I.7: Distribution of the scores for the placemaking differentiators for Organic, aggregate over time placemaking normalised over the 64 studied articles and books. (Own illustration)

I.1.8. Creative placemaking for economic gain

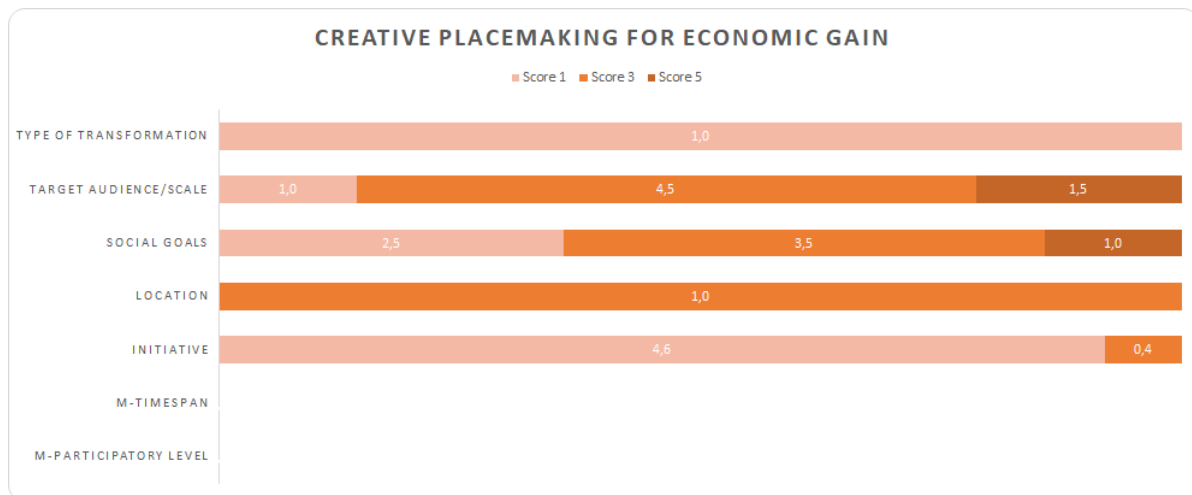


Figure I.8: Distribution of the scores for the placemaking differentiators for Creative placemaking for economic gain normalised over the 64 studied articles and books. (Own illustration)

I.2. Final placemaking concepts

I.2.1. Humanistic placemaking - final

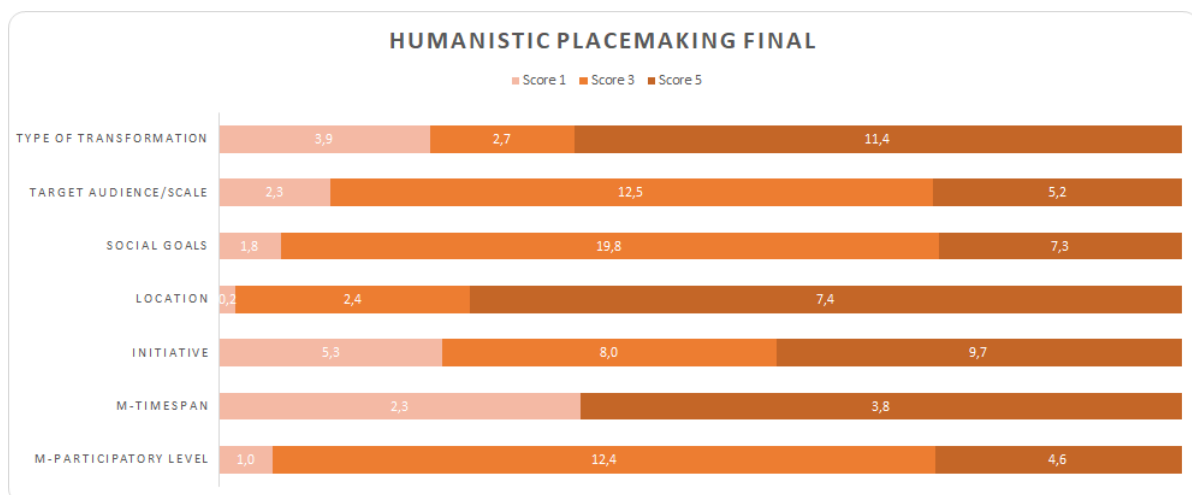


Figure I.9: Distribution of the scores for the placemaking differentiators for Humanistic placemaking normalised over the 64 studied articles and books. (Own illustration)

I.2.2. Strategic placemaking

Unchanged from initial placemaking concept, see subsection I.1.2.

I.2.3. Creative placemaking

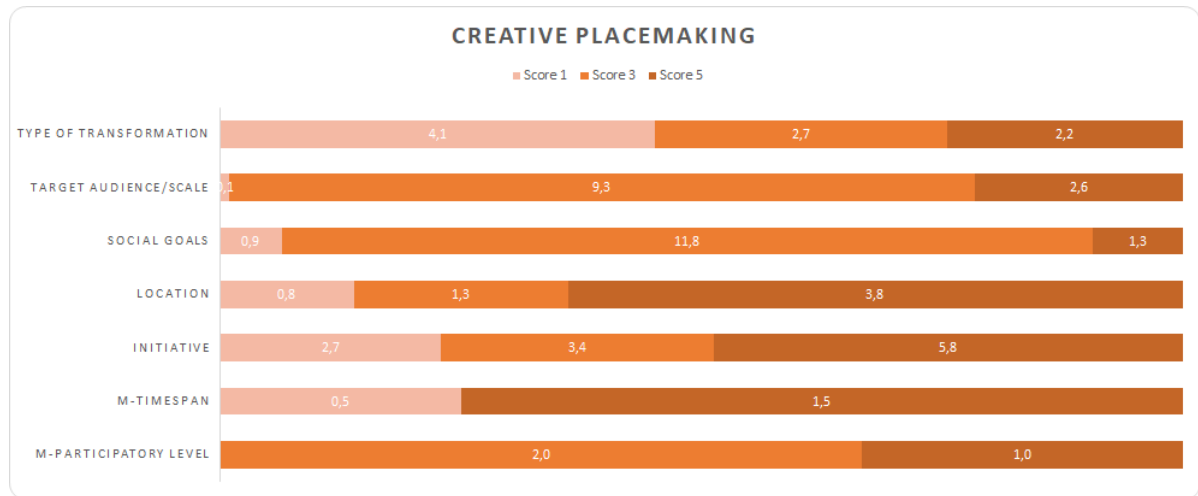


Figure I.10: Distribution of the scores for the placemaking differentiators for Creative placemaking normalised over the 64 studied articles and books. (Own illustration)

I.2.4. Tourism, economic placemaking

Unchanged from initial placemaking concept, see subsection I.1.6.

I.2.5. Organic, aggregate over time placemaking - final

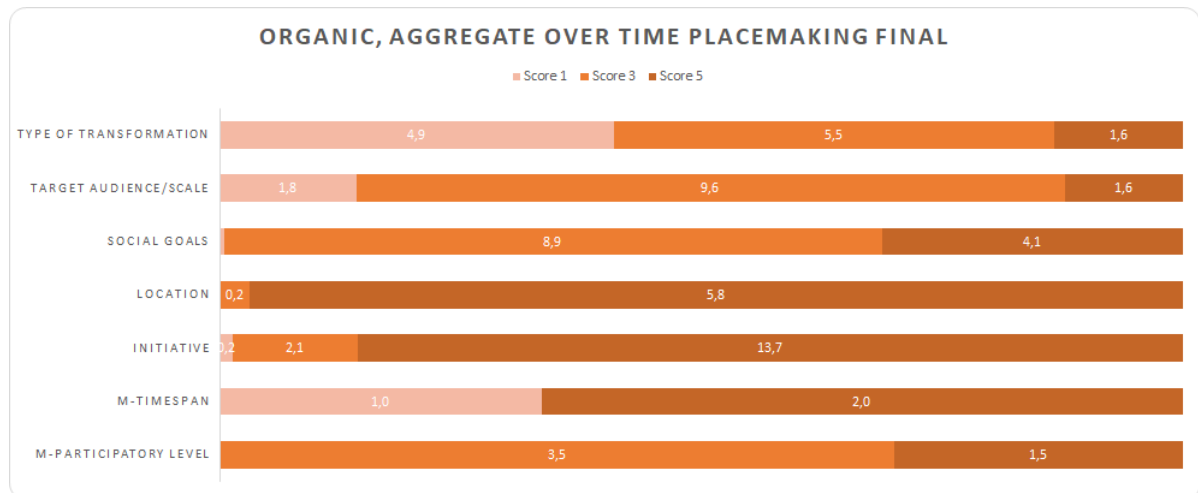


Figure I.11: Distribution of the scores for the placemaking differentiators for Organic, aggregate over time placemaking normalised over the 64 studied articles and books. (Own illustration)

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