

LED2LEAP Workshop Nürtingen/Braike (DE)

Time: June 18 - 27, 2022

Focus: Neighbourhoods + Participatory Games



How can game-based participation enhance neighbourhood development?



LED2LEAP IP in LUCCA (IT)

Time:

July 25 - August 3, 2022

Focus: Ex Monastery of
St. Augustin

**How to bring an abandoned
monastery back to the local
community?**



About the LED2LEAP Workshops

We have 8 ERASMUS funded places **per partner university** for students to support their attendance financially.

Our priority is to make sure that the two workshops are balanced and have a good mix between the institutions.

It is possible to attend two IPs, if the above criteria are met.

Please make your participation explicit by **April 25**, by **informing** your local contact person (Ellen, Anita, Luigi/Lorenzo, Andrea).

Review Session 2

Landscape & Democracy

What was it about?

A Short RECAP QUIZ



European Landscape Convention "Landscape"
definition:

"an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors."



Democracy

Representative Democracy

*Parties
Parliament
Regional and
local councils,
the core of
policy*

Direct Democracy

*Referendums,
local Measures
to complement
representative
democracy*

Participatory Democracy

*Future
Councils
Participatory
processes*

Responsibility and engagement of every citizen

Three columns model of contemporary democracy

Christian Felber (2010) *The economy of the common good*, 109

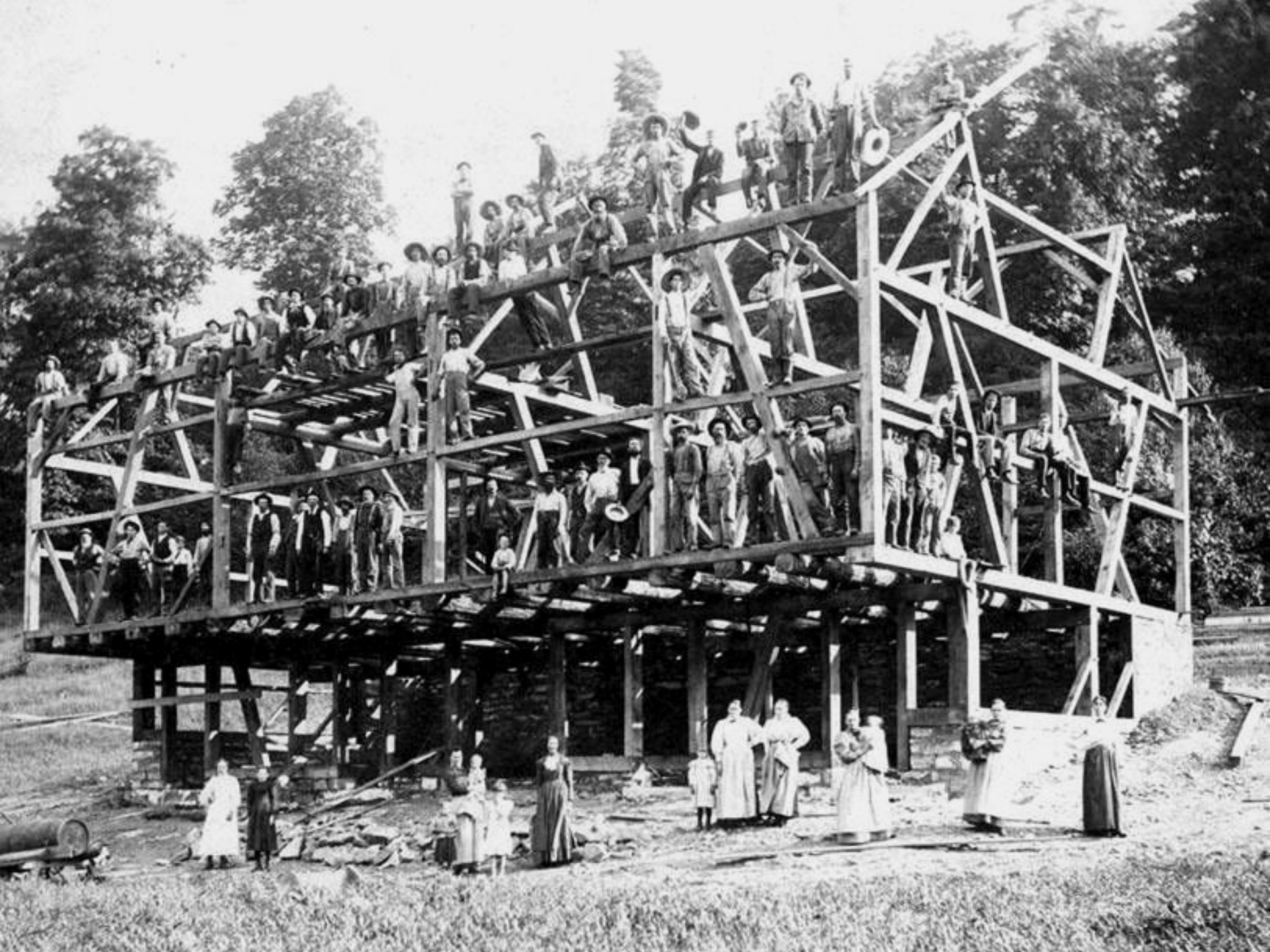


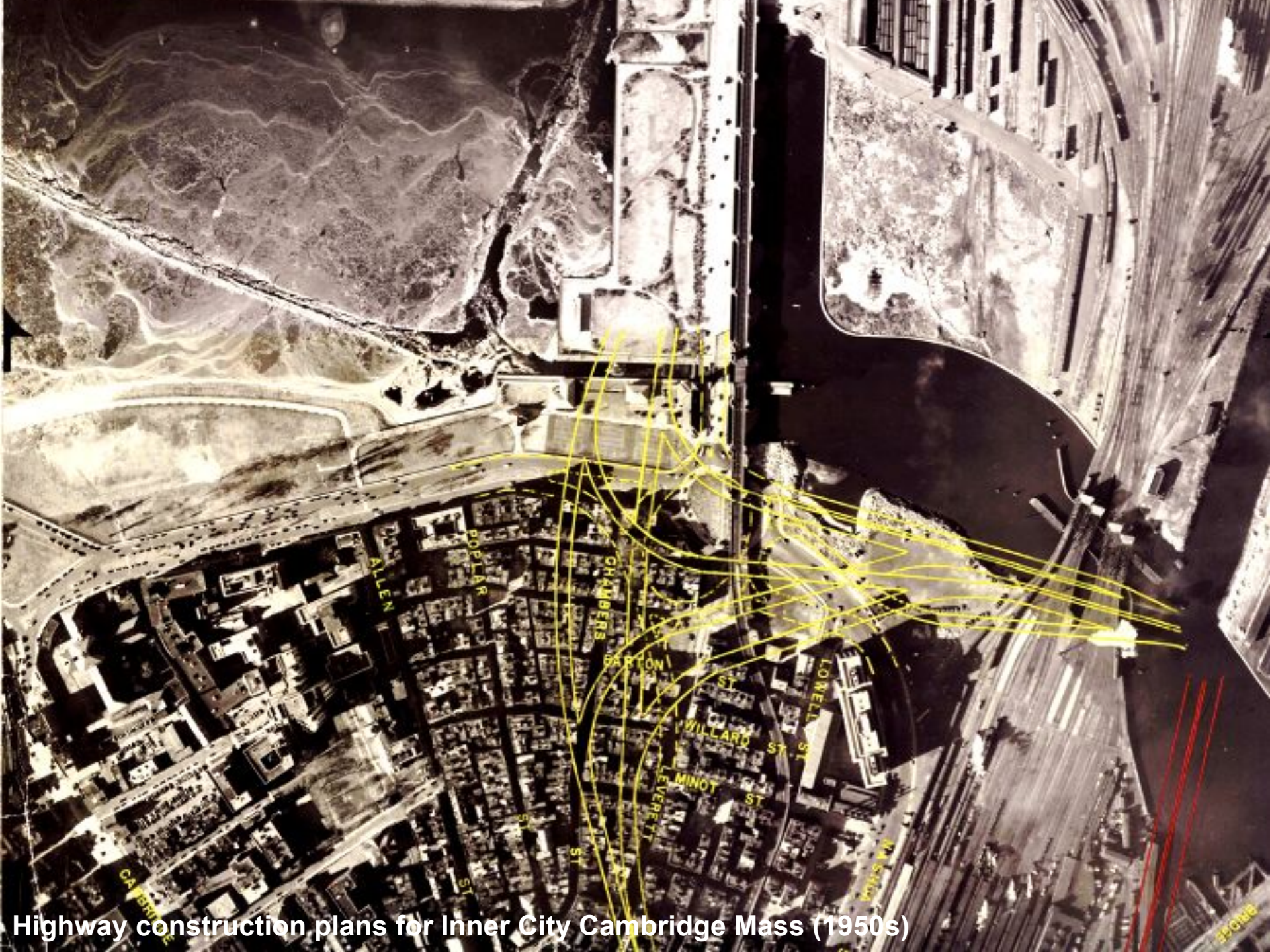
From R2L to Landscape Democracy

- **Landscape democracy** builds on the right to landscape to promote human/ecological health, well being and **empower personal/collective capabilities**
- **Landscape Democracy** as the ultimate goal/idealized condition
+
• **landscape democracy as practices of participation towards equality, inclusion, reparation**

Roots of Community Participation in the US

- **Early deliberative democracy**
 - Alexis De Tocqueville described collective decision-making in US society (1835)
 - He contrasted it to the hierarchical European society of the time
- **Re-emergence of participation=civil rights era**
 - civil rights and urban renewal
 - advocacy planning
- **Not just in the US**
 - Ralph Erskine (UK) urban renewal (1960s)
 - Demands for public housing (Austria, Germany, Scandinavian Countries)





Highway construction plans for Inner City Cambridge Mass (1950s)



North Carolina State Students help save homes from demolition in Chavis Heights

Community Participation as law

- 1954 US Housing Legislation introduces **advisory groups**
- 1964: US Civil Rights Act
- 1964 US Economic Opportunity Act (EOA) establishes Community Action Programs (CAPs)
- **1970s-80s participation as a business**
 - "maximum feasible participation"
 - Environmental planning/conservation
 - Historic Preservation
 - Landscape arch./city design
 - environmental justice
- "New Urbanism" ***charrettes***



HISTORIC FEATURES VALUE



BEACH QUALITY



INTERTIDAL HABITAT VALUE



SCENIC VALUE (LAND)



EXISTING FOREST QUALITY



STREAM QUALITY



GEOLOGIC FEATURES VALUE



SCENIC VALUE (WATER)



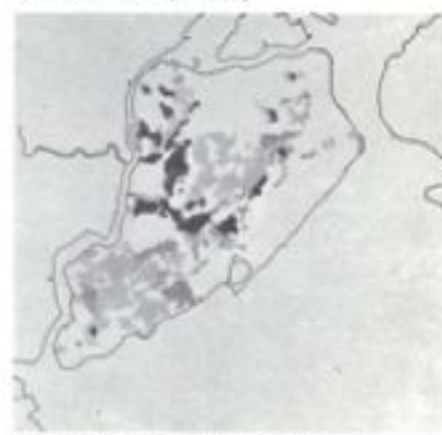
MARSH QUALITY



WATER RESOURCE VALUE

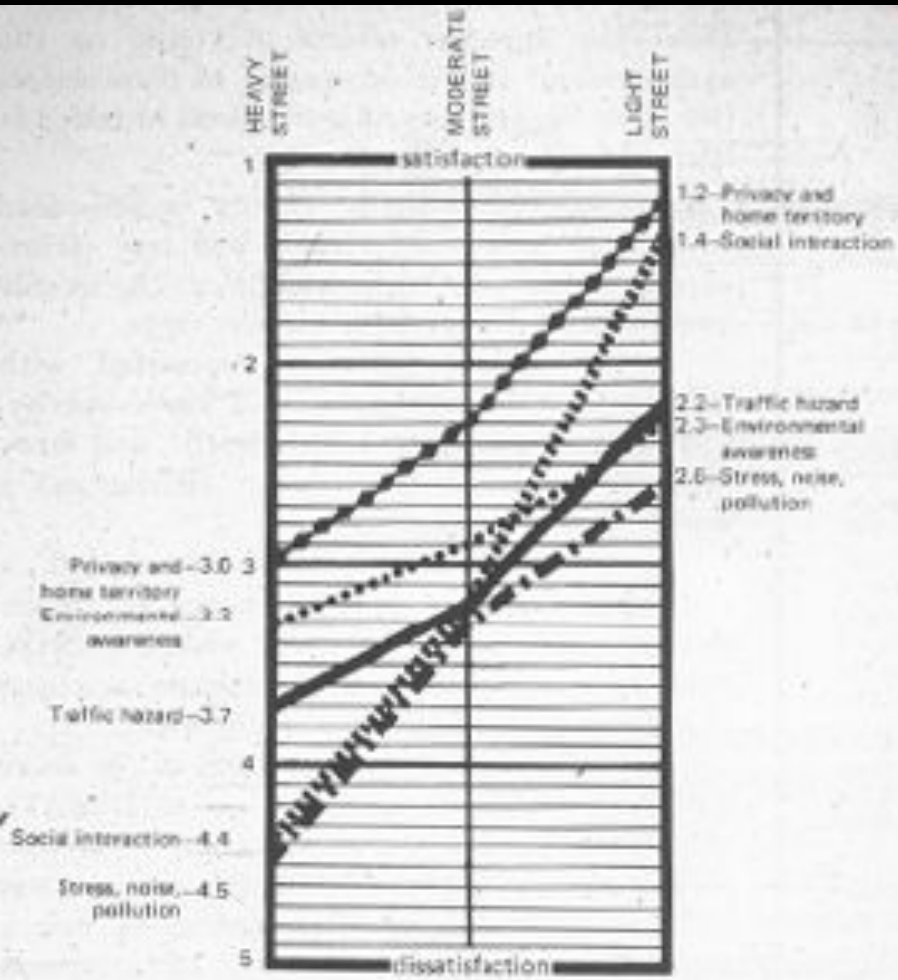


GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES VALUE



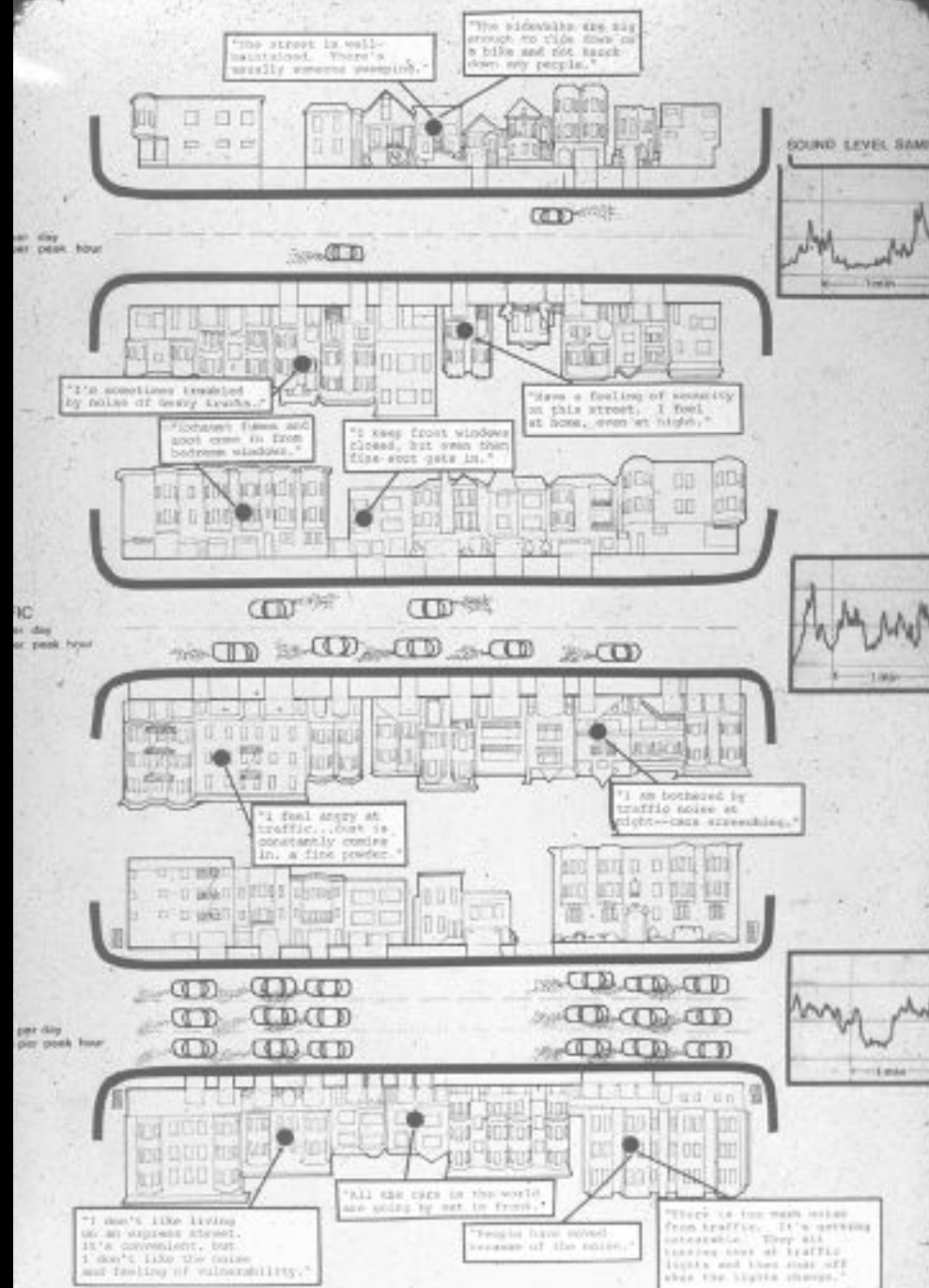
ECOLOGICAL ASSOCIATIONS VALUE

Ian McHarg, Design with Nature (1969)



Donald Appleyard (1982) *Livable Streets*

Pictures courtesy of Peter Bosselmann



NOISE, STRESS AND POLLUTION



HENRY SANOFF

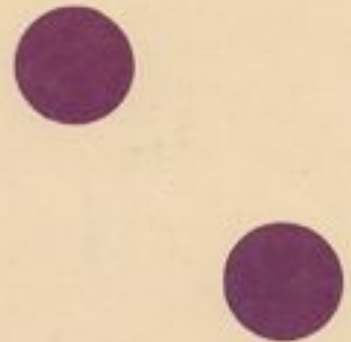
DESIGN



A practical guide to design problem solving, using techniques that involve users in decisions, helping them to grasp complex environmental relationships, thus enabling them to develop solutions which are responsive to basic human needs.

GAMES

Playing for Keeps
with Personal and
Environmental Design
Decisions



1979



Democratic design (+planning)

- **Participatory Action Research**
 - people/place challenges are best understood in context
 - Change oriented: health, well being, food security
- Democratic design (Hester, Hou)
 - **empowerment, regeneration**
 - Community design
 - Visioning, scenario-building
 - Collective goals-setting
- **Designer as social trustee**
 - **reparation, co-creation**
 - **Place-keeping**
 - James Roja's 'latino urbanism'
 - Jeff Hou's Seattle International District
 - Hip Hop Architecture - 4RM+ULA



1 LISTENING
Place Knowing



2 SETTING GOALS
Place Knowing



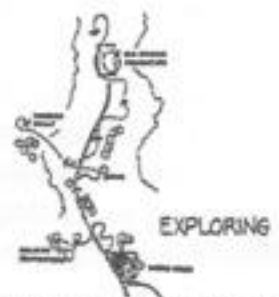
3 MAPPING & INVENTORY
Place Knowing
Place Understanding



4 INTRODUCING THE COMMUNITY TO ITSELF
Place Knowing
Place Understanding



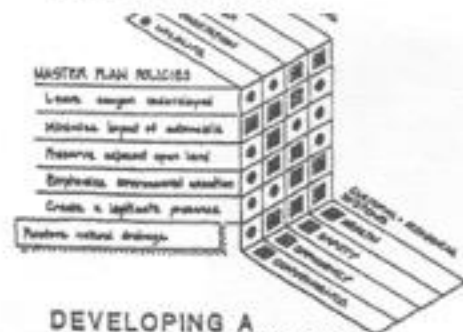
5 GETTING A GESTALT
Place Understanding
Place Caring



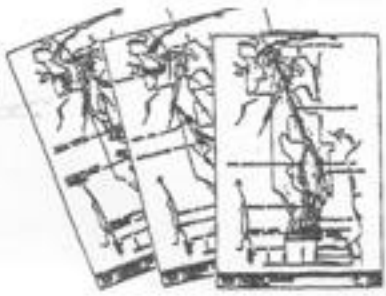
6 DRAWING ANTICIPATED ACTIVITY SETTINGS
Place Understanding



7 IDIOSYNCRASIES INSPIRE FORM
Place Understanding



8 DEVELOPING A CONCEPTUAL YARDSTICK
Place Understanding



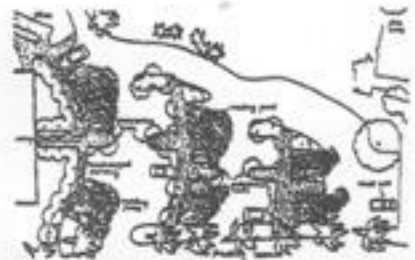
9 SPECTRUM OF PLANS
Place Understanding
Place Caring



10 EVALUATING COSTS & BENEFITS
Place Caring



11 TRANSFERRING RESPONSIBILITY
Place Caring



12 EVALUATION AFTER CONSTRUCTION
Place Understanding



Place-It! Workshops

<http://voyagela.com/interview/meet-james-rojas-place-eastside/>



Jeff Hou's 'Design Buffet'
Seattle's international district



Tokyo DIY workshop
<http://tokyo-diy-gardening.org>



4RM+ULA Hip Hop Architecture, Minneapolis MN
<https://4rmula.com/portfolio/magic-sheddiamond-cloud-at-freedom-square/>



Participation as landscape management

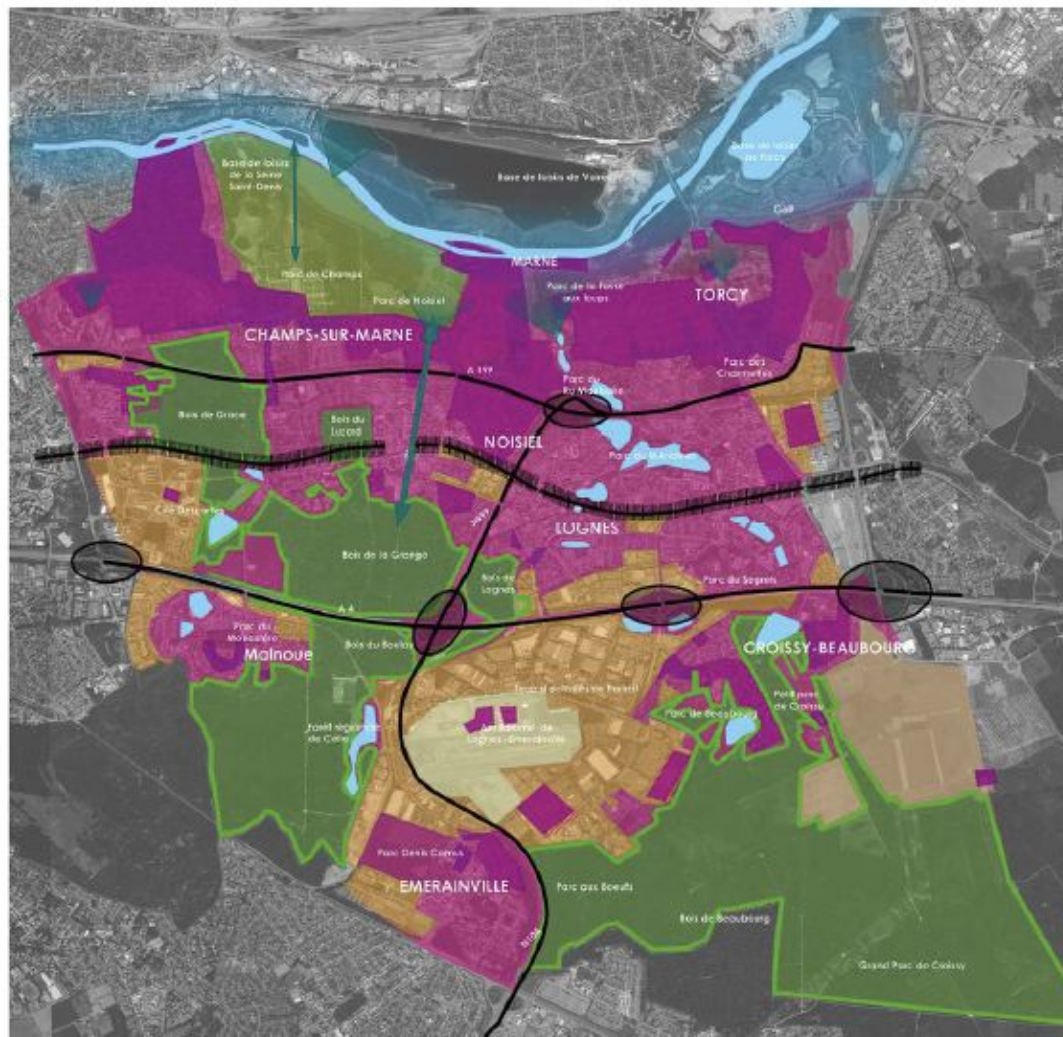
- **2000 European Landscape Convention**
 - Governments are **required to engage residents in participation** (article 5, section b)
- **Euroscapes Project (2010s)**
 - A methodology for mapping, evaluating/managing landscapes
 - 13 partners
 - best practices in assessment, management and preservation
 - Marne-la-Vallee 'design your landscape edge'



➤ LES UNITÉS PAYSAGÈRES.

- PAYSAGE URBAIN :
à dominance ancien.
- à dominance récent.
- tissu mixte.
- PAYSAGE INDUSTRIEL :
zone d'activités.
- aéroport.
- PAYSAGE DE PARC & JARDIN.
- PAYSAGE D'EAU.
- PAYSAGE AGRICOLE.
- DECOUVERTE PAYSAGE
Perspective visuelle.
Point de vue sur la vallée.
- INFRASTRUCTURE :
carrefours
- grands axes structurants
ligne du RER

Perceptions & ambiances :
Des ambiances en mosaïque urbaine.







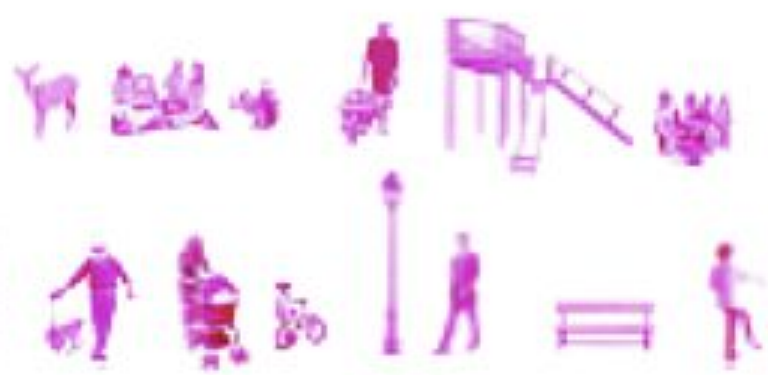
1 – I set my house



2 – I set my garden



3 – I set my relationship with the wood



4 – I set my ideal edge

Digital participation

- **E-participation:** making democracy accessible
 - beware of 'plug-in-plug out' behavior
 - limited reciprocity + trust
- The Folketrâkk project
 - a digital platform for education about the benefits of citizens engagement
 - co-determination as a goal
- Critical gaming
 - window into people's perceptions
 - Digital realm as a **dialogic, safe space to engage in discussions about justice/inequities/racism**

the Folkeetråkk Project

The goal of Folkeetråkk (Citizen's Tracks in English) is to generate greater insight into the needs, experiences and preferences of any local population through local participation processes. In turn, this will provide local authorities, developers, politicians and other relevant parties with a more comprehensive knowledge base that can lead to better and more relevant development of our cities and densely populated areas.



Format

Workshop
Fysisk oppmøte



Målgruppe

Alle
Særlig egnet for barn



Tid

4 timer



Antall deltakere

Fra 4-40. Deltakerne deles i gruppe på 2-4 personer.

Forberedelse

Ha en klar plan på hvordan formulere og beskrive oppgaven. Ha gjerne med eksempler. Sett bord og stoler i grupper, ha klart materiell på bordene når workshopen begynner.

Materiell

- Post-it lapper til å tegne aktører på
- A4 papir til notater og tegninger
- Kort til å skrive Statement Starters
- Flipover
- Skissepenner (a.la Sharpie)
- Fargetusjer
- Tape til å henge ting opp med
- Snacks for å holde energinivået oppe
- Kamera til å dokumentere

Folkeetråkk (Citizen's Tracks)

<https://doga.no/folkeetrakk/>



23:45



Participatory Chinatown

www.boston.gov/departments/new-urban-mechanics/participatory-chinatown



Participation:
Does it work?

"The idea of citizen participation is a little like eating spinach: no one is against it in principle because it is good for you. Participation of the governed in their government is, in theory, the cornerstone of democracy—a revered idea that is vigorously applauded by virtually everyone.

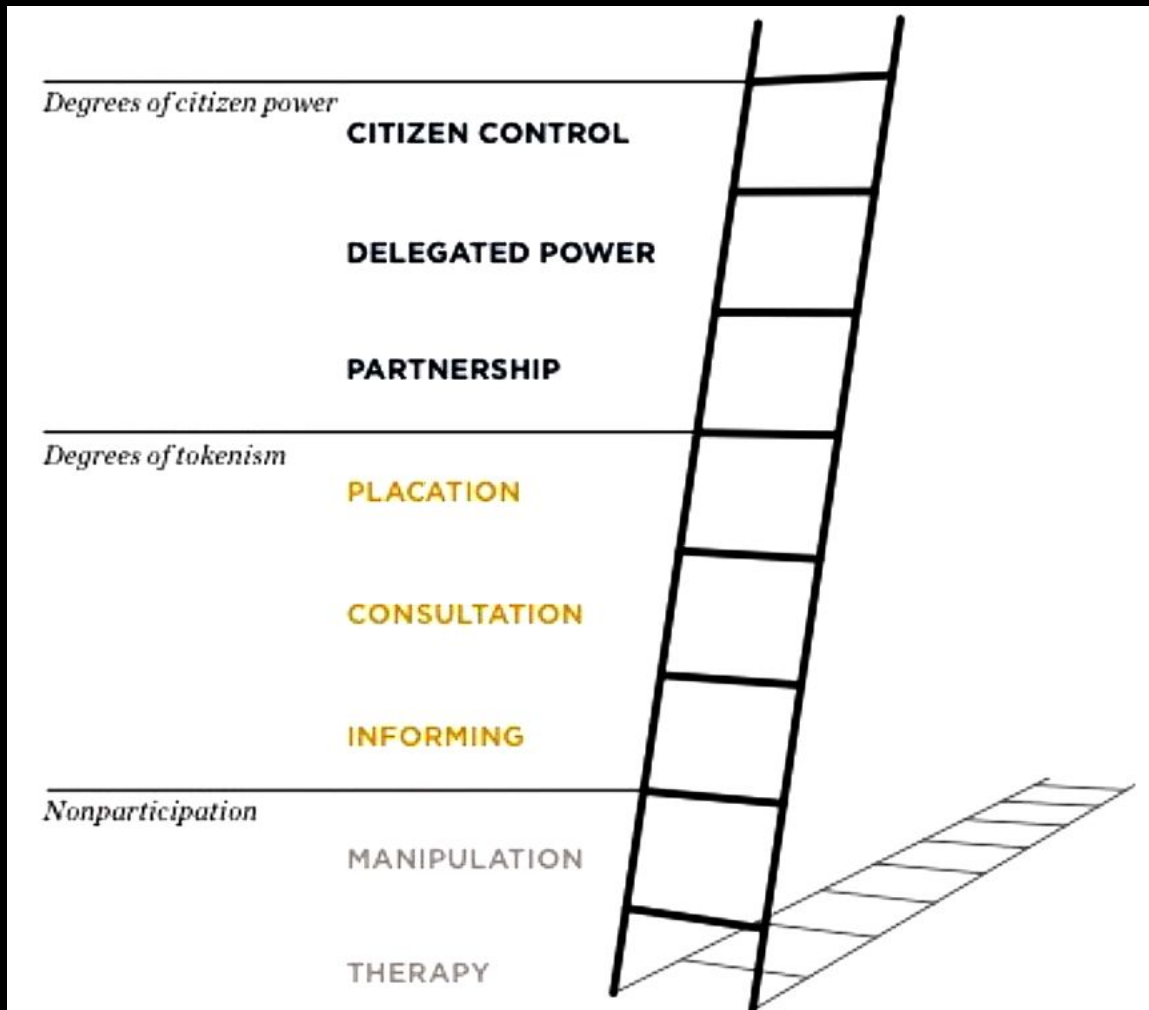
The applause is reduced to polite handclaps, however, when this principle is advocated by the have-not blacks, Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans, Indians, Eskimos, and whites. And when the have-nots define participation as redistribution of power, the American consensus on the fundamental principle explodes into many shades of outright racial, ethnic, ideological, and political opposition."

Sherry R. Arnstein, "A Ladder of Citizen Participation," *Journal of the American Planning Association*

participation is a categorical term for citizen power. It is the redistribution of power that enables the have-not citizens, presently excluded from the political and economic processes, to be deliberately included in the future. In short, it is the means by which they can induce significant social reform which enables them to share in the benefits of the affluent society... participation without redistribution of power is an empty and frustrating process for the powerless."

Sherry R. Arnstein, "A Ladder of Citizen Participation," *Journal of the American Planning Association*

Not all participation is born equal



WE SHOULD BE HERE ←

WE ARE HERE

Checking against reality: in house poll

- Think of your own experiences with participation: at which level of the ladder was it?

1_Manipulation

2_Therapy

3_Informing

4_Consultation

5_Placation

6_Partnership

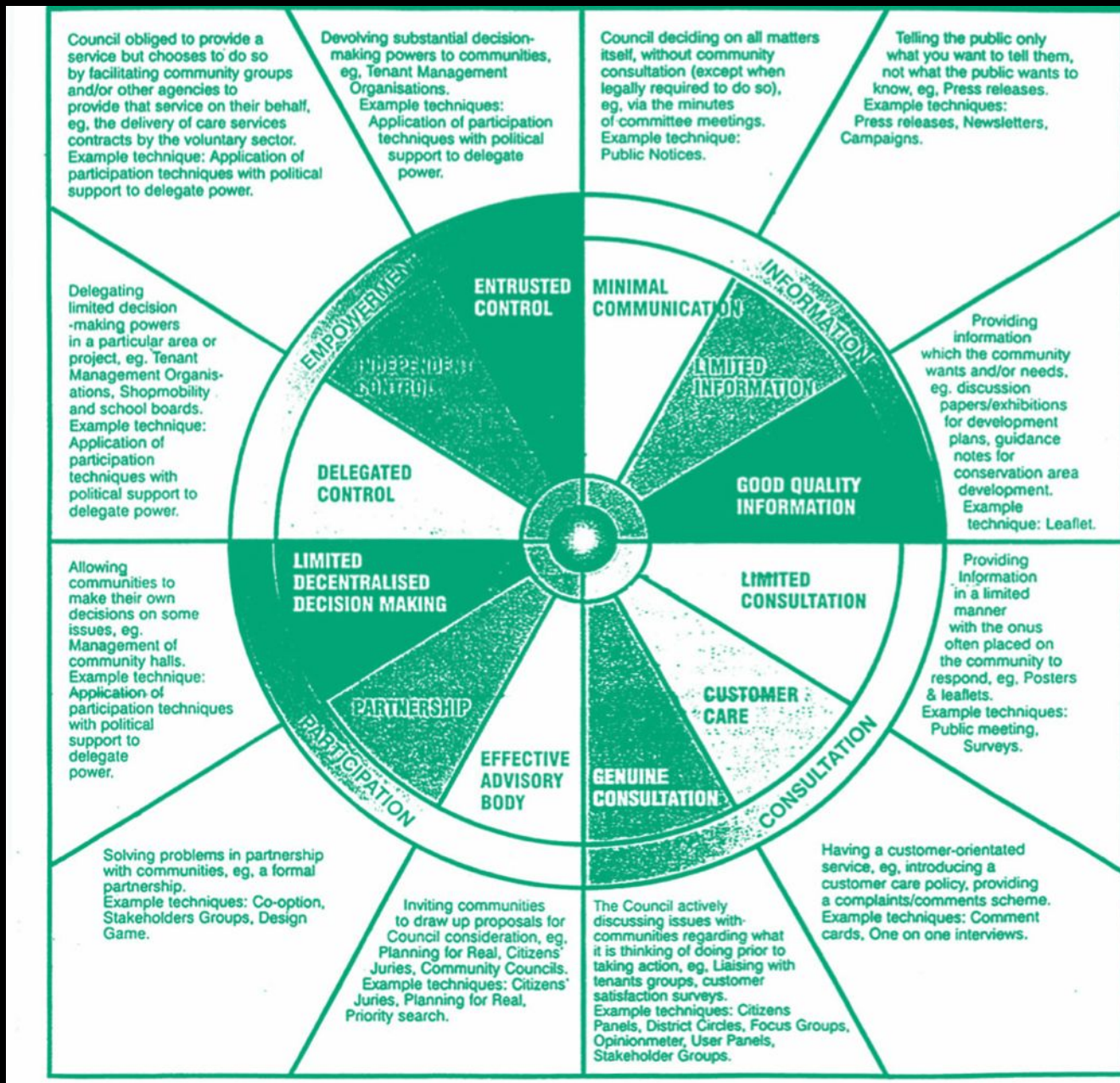
7_Delegated Power

8_Citizen Control

- What was the main form of engagement involved? (main method)

The “shades of participation”

- Nuances of participation: from the **ladder** (Arnstein) to the **wheel of participation** (Davidson)
- **Redefining**
 - Aesthetics/taste
 - epistemology/knowledge
 - Professionalism/expertise
- **FULL PARTICIPATION**
 - broad, inclusive
 - beginning with underserved populations



How does participation 'perform'?

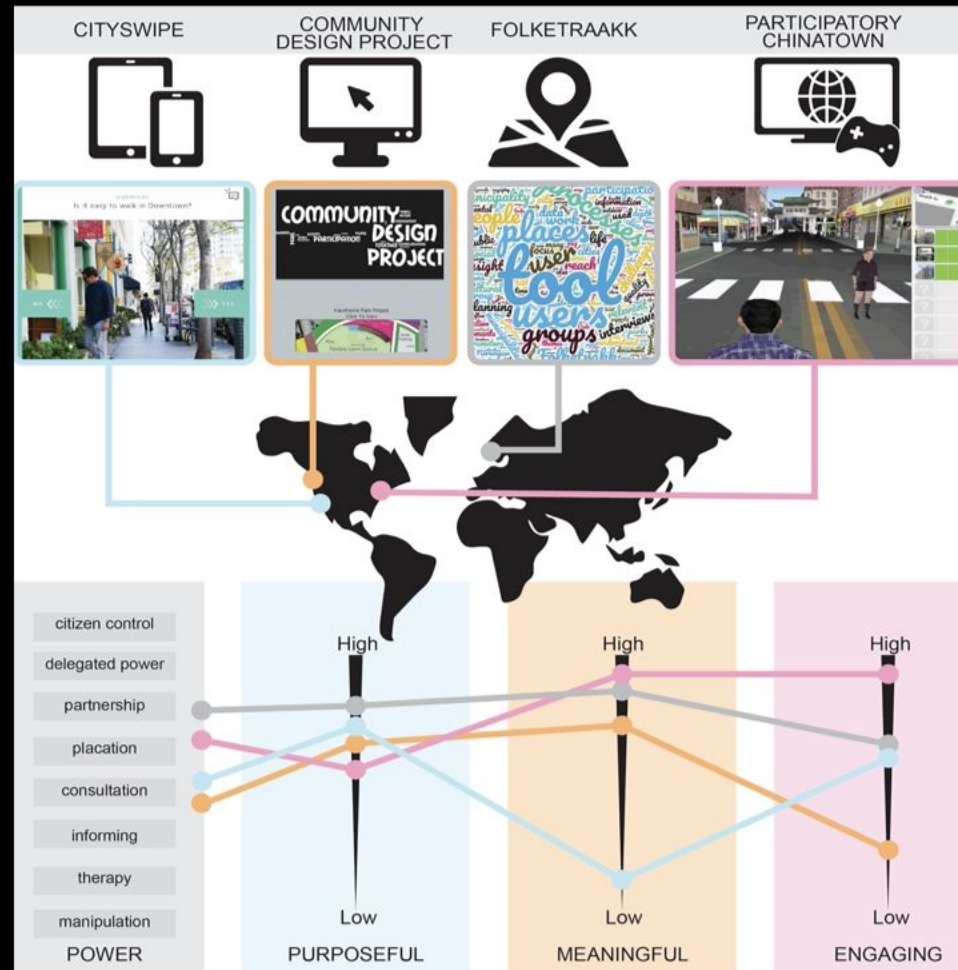
Sanoff (2000) 'functions' of participation

- generate shared ideas/visions
- gives insights on identify attitudes
- democratize and disseminate information
- review/oversight of planning/design proposals
- allow pent up emotions to surface

Other functions:

- Opening of process to all stakeholders
- Incorporates a diversity of viewpoints
- Meaningful participation
 - Integrating concerns
 - Information exchange
 - saving time and avoiding costs
 - Enhanced project acceptability
- Mutual learning
- Mutual respect

Benefits of digital participation



Ruggeri, D. and Szilagyi-Nagy, A. (2019) "Exploring the use of digital technologies in participatory landscape planning processes". In Kate Bishop and Nancy Marshall (Eds) The Routledge Handbook of People and Place in the 21st Century City. New York: Routledge

...engelsen og kongerike
...moret kan tempest «...
...når den nye versen åpnet, og
...hvorfor Kongeriket skal få folk
...til å bo i på bosted.

...og gir oss som utsirkytning
...Kongeriket ønsker å trygge
...nærheten på at det kommer
...skilt til Norsk Bergverksmu-
...berlig farer rundt dette.

VELKOMSTSKILT: Hvis du skal bli i Flesberg, må du vite hva du skal gjøre? (www.norskbergverksmuseum.no)



ØVELSE: Studentene gjennomførte en praktisk øvelse for å få en kjapp kartlegging av Flesbergelevenes forhold til sitt bosted. Thea Marum leste opp påstander, som elevene svarte «enig» eller «uenig» ved å gå ett skritt fram, eller stå i ro.
FOTO: TONHILD SOLBERG STRAND

Studenter og professorer kom til Flesberg for å lære

Ungdommen var eksperter

Professorer og studenter kom til Sveve for å lære om hvordan det er å være ung i Flesberg. De fikk



finne på i Flesberg». Ingen gikk fram.

«Jeg er stolt av å bo i Flesberg». Elevene sto i ro. Den lille undersøkelsen viste også at heller ingen av elevene ville bosette seg i kommunen når de bli voksne.

torgstudsstudent ved NMBU forteller at all erfaring viser at med en gang man får være med på å påvike prosesser, kjenner man en sterkere tilhørighet til hjemstedet sitt.

Flesberg sier at de er dugnadskommunen, men det er de voksne. Hvis kommunen

RESULTATER FRA WORKSHOP

STEDER OG SITUASJER

Denne kartet viser hvilke områder som utpekte seg under workshoppen, og hvordan disse blir brukt gjennom året. I tillegg er noen utvalgte situasjoner fra barna tatt med for å gi et inntrykk av de forskjellige stedene.



BYEN BRUKES ULIKT

Basert på registreringer fra workshoppen forteller kartet hvordan barna bruker og opplever byen.

- Noe er helårs
- Noe gjøres innendørs
- Mange steder har potensiale
- Få steder er årstidsspesifikke

VARIASJON GJENNOM ÅRET

Bodens klima er spesielt og dette har mye å si for bruken av utemiljøet.

- Vinteren er lang og mørk, med snø som ligger utover i vårmånedene
- Våren kommer i midten av april, og mai er mild
- Sommeren er mild med midnattssol
- Høsten er fin i september, men våt og grå etter oktober

Det er derfor viktig å tilrettelegge for ulike aktiviteter for ulike årstider.

VINTER

HØST



VÅR

SOMMER



1000 M

How do they feel about Flesberg?

During the Pictogram exercise the pupils looked at pictures and picked out the ones they associated with the municipality today and their wishes for the future. Many of the words the youths used to describe Flesberg had a negative association, for example desolated, lonely and boring. We have picked out some of the phrases that were written on the pictures which gave us a good insight of the youths view on Flesberg. They told us that Flesberg feels very small and forgotten compared to Kongsberg and that there are few things to do.



Fig. 24

"The shadow of Kongsberg"



Fig. 25

This is how I feel: "I'm the tree in the middle and the rest is everyone else"



Fig. 26

A few of the 9th graders were happy with the way things are in Flesberg. These youths have hobbies that fit today's municipality, like horseback riding and football. Nevertheless most of the youths felt the need for a change and wanted the planners to be more open for new ideas. They were tired of not getting heard and were happy to share their ideas. Generally they wanted a more lively and modern society.

During the exercise Future Visio-ns the youths proposed more activities and places to meet in Flesberg municipality. They wanted for example a skate park, surrounded by other kinds of activities such as basketball court, BMX-track and seating. Several also mentioned a kiosk.



Fig. 27:

"More people. More activities. More cooperation."

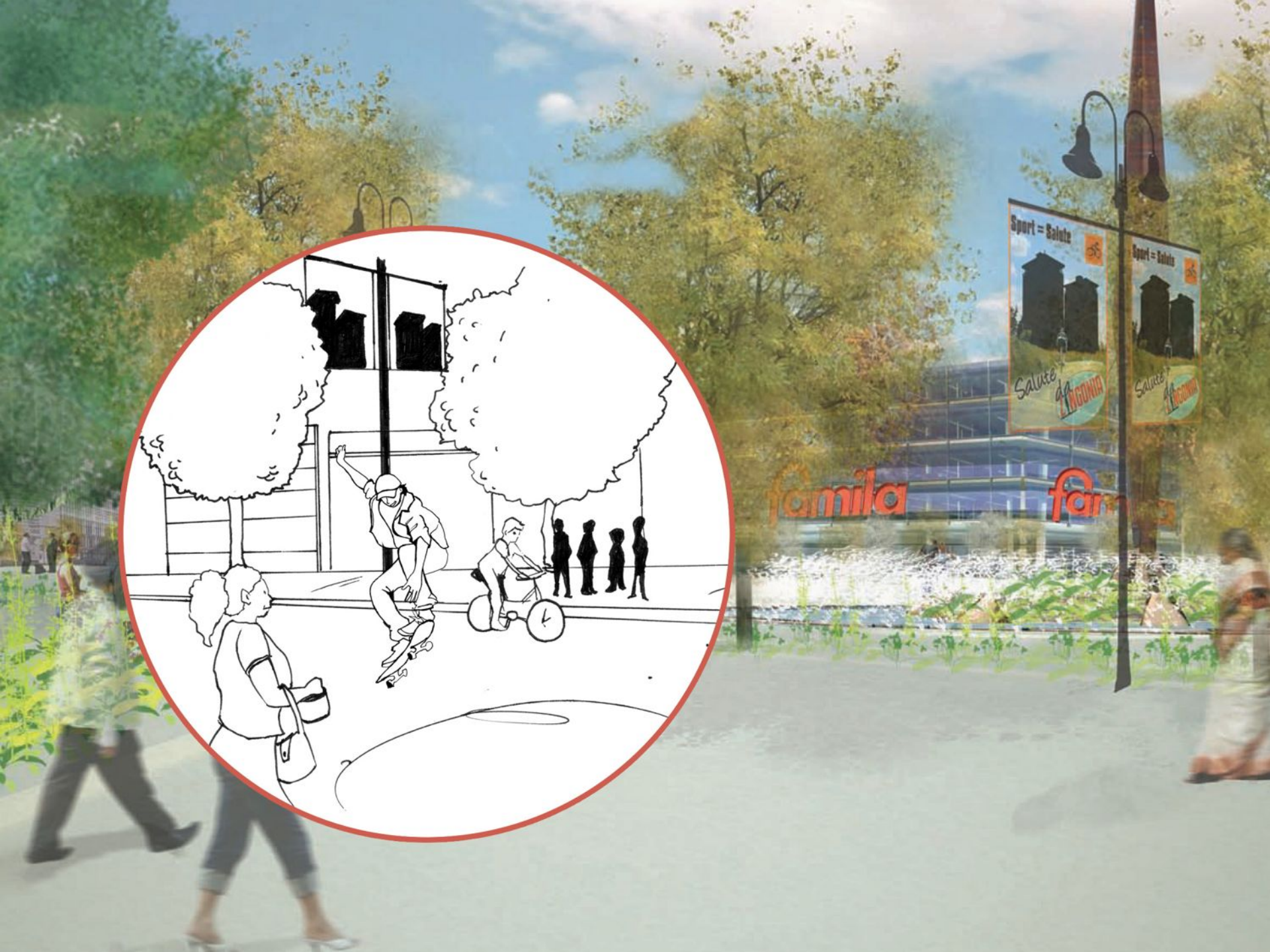


Figur 28:

"People need to open their heart for something new".









ZINGONIA È PREVISTA PER
CIRCA 50.000 ABITANTI

共存

CIAO AMICA!

شراعتنا

VECCHI E NUOVI ABITANTI
COESISTONO
SE TUTTI AMANO IL LUOGO IN CUI VIVONO



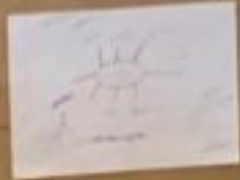
4 ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Fjell kanten ★

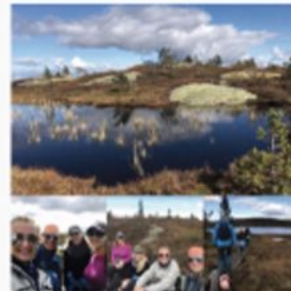
STEDSBESKRIVELSE

[Faint text and symbols in a box, including small red hearts]

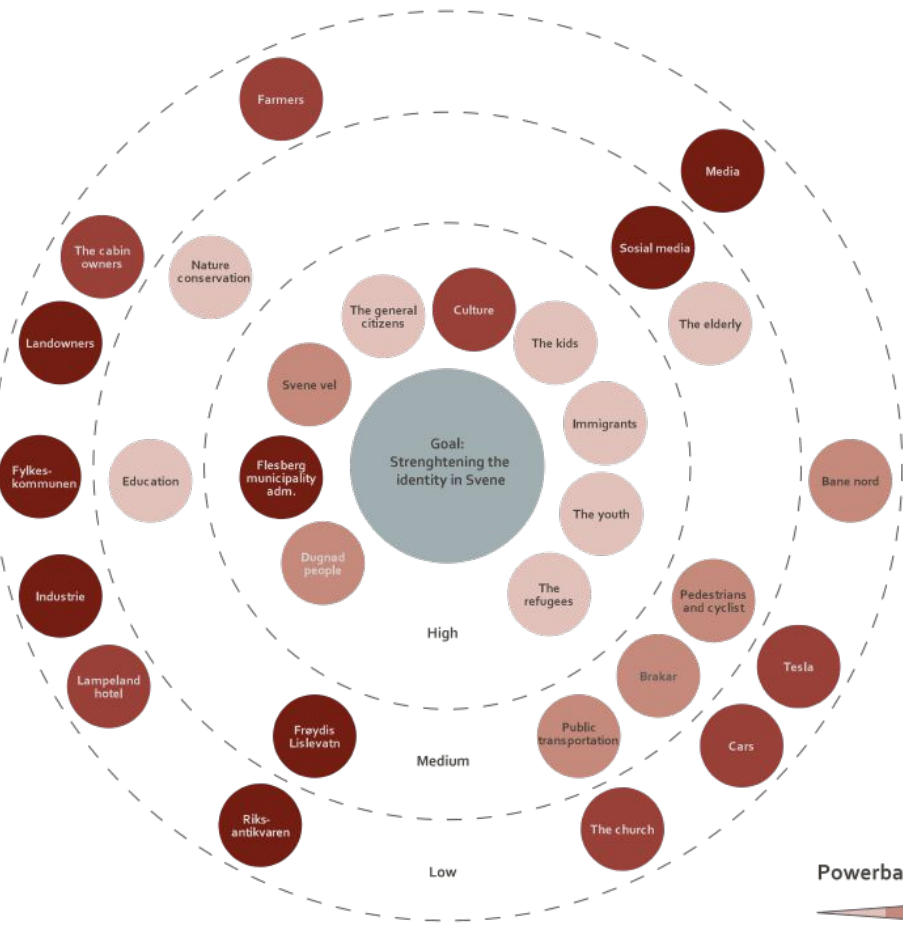
KVALITET



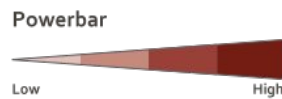
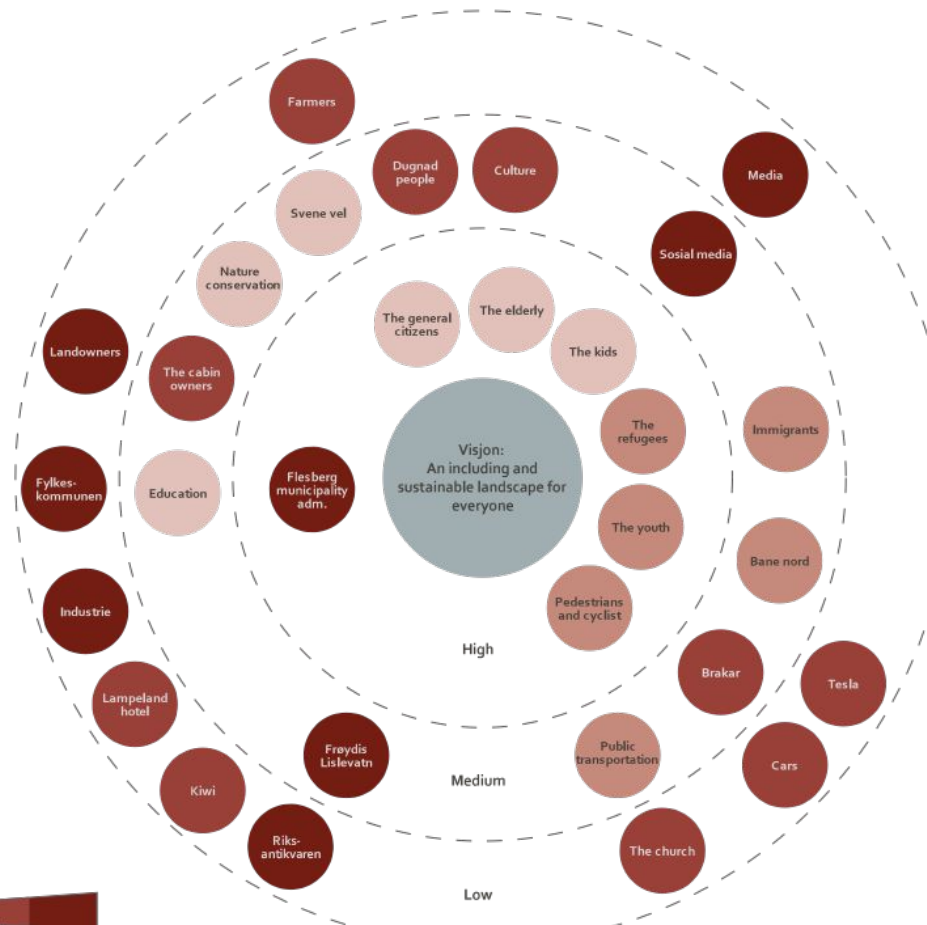
#HASHTAGS



Powermap for å styrke identiteten i Svene



Powermap for den overordnede visjonen



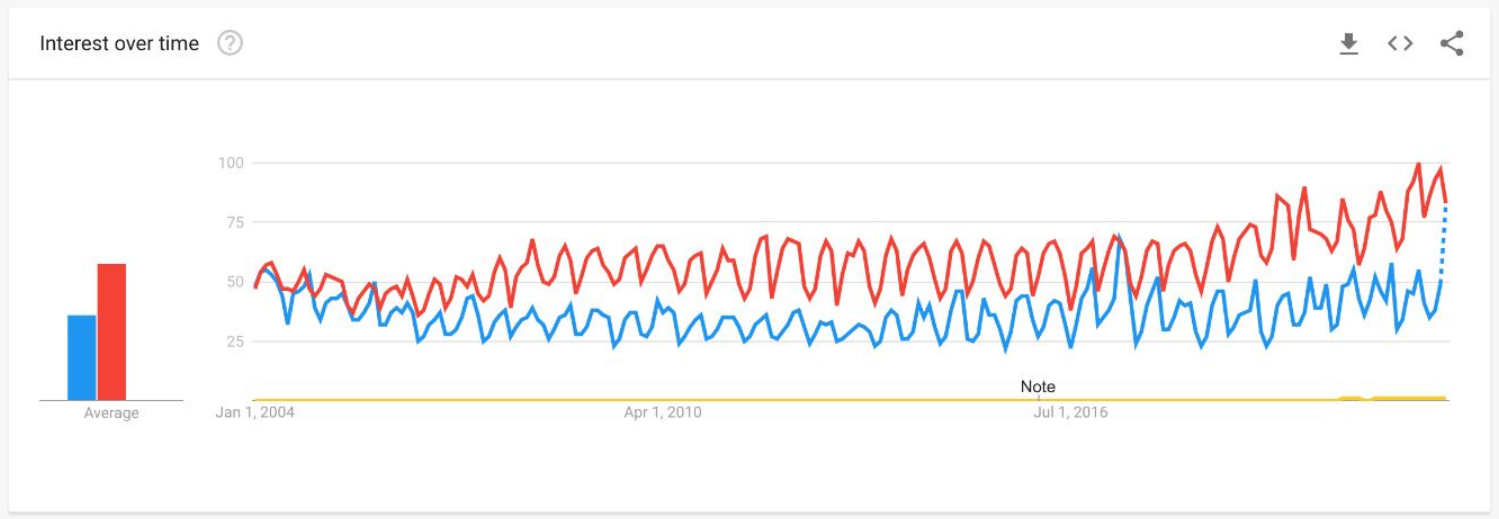


Some reflections

- Landscape democracy is a vision, a shifting goal
 - **contextual, locally practiced**
- Participation is a fundamental instrument in advancing LD
- Democratic Landscape Design
 - co-creating/authoring visions
 - stewarding and place-keeping
 - celebrating diversity
 - landscape awareness as tool for resilience
- **Participation is not a shortcut:
WE MUST BE VIGILANT!**

Public participation sustainability carbon neutrality

Worldwide, 2004 - present



Public participation

Some reflections

- Participation is an ethos/culture not just means to an end
 - **embedded** in design and planning processes *at all stages*
 - **transformative** of the communities AND of those who engage as partners
 - **instrumental** to the shaping of landscape democracy
- **Beware of "technique"**
- Participation "should not" be the new tyranny
 - must be reflective
 - must be accountable
 - must be authentic, a fit with the community

“An organizational model of participation ignores the fact that many interactions between people also take place outside formal organizations, that the interactions of daily life may be more important in shaping cooperation than public negotiations.”

Cooke, B., & Kothari, U. (Eds.). (2001).
Participation: The new tyranny?. Zed books.

How will the first transnational panel next week be structured?

LED2LEAP 1st Transnational Panel - April 20- 15 00 - 16 30 - Community Mapping					
Plenary meeting link: https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81794727115?pwd=Vytac1M1SE84M2dVMmZ3cVNmZnBkZz09					
Time Slots	Breakout 1	Breakout 2	Breakout 3	Breakout 4	Breakout 5
	Presenting	Presenting	Presenting	Presenting	Presenting
15 00 - 15 25	Freising 1	Freising 2	Freising 3	Freising 4	Freising 5
15 25 - 15 50	Bologna	Zagreb	Nürtingen	Budapest	Freising 6
15 50 - 16 15	<i>SLU</i>	<i>SLU</i>	<i>Maryland</i>	<i>SLU</i>	<i>SLU</i>
16 15 - 16 30	Plenary	Plenary	Plenary	Plenary	Plenary
LED2LEAP Team	Luigi/Lorenzo/Roxana	Arati/Israt/Vesna/Salma	Deni/Ellen/Karl	Anita/Angkita/Eszter	Andrea/Thomas/Anna