



# Reimaginig Public Space

Through the embeddedness of  
community-driven temporary uses in  
urban regeneration

Management in the Built Environment  
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# Abstract.

Urban regeneration has historically prioritized financial value over the socio-cultural needs of communities, leading to feelings of disenfranchisement among citizens and taking matters into their own hands in the public space. This research proposal addresses the critical gap in understanding how community organisations can use urban regeneration as a way to embed their temporary use in the public space. The study aims to explore the added value of community initiated temporary uses, identify barriers and opportunities faced by these organizations, and examine the impact of various relationships and alliances on their involvement in decision-making processes regarding public space.

The research is structured around three key questions: (SQ1) *What is the embeddedness of a temporary use in the public space?* (SQ2) *What is the added value of community initiated temporary uses to the public space?* (SQ3) *What barriers and opportunities do community organisations face during the design and decision making process around the regeneration of public space?* Utilizing qualitative research design, the study will include literature reviews, case studies, observations, and interviews with relevant stakeholders.

The findings are expected to provide practical tools that empower citizens and community organizations fostering a collaborative approach to public space regeneration. Ultimately, this research seeks to contribute to the discourse on the value of public space and community empowerment, highlighting the importance of inclusive decision-making in the public urban landscape.

KEYWORDS - urban regeneration, temporary use, community organisation, public space, embeddedness

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# Personal Motivation.

The fact that some people's choices seem to be more limited than those of others by things outside of their control always struck me as unjust. In my upbringing, there has been an emphasis on the importance of sharing your gifts with the people around you. So, I started my studies within the built environment to explore ways to empower people within their living environment.

Two years ago, I was part of an organization that granted me the chance to come in contact with community and non-profit organizations within the city of Delft. During this experience, I realized that there are lots of organizations within the different neighborhoods of the city helping citizens. These organizations are very involved in citizen life and have the potential to empower them, but there are challenges that keep them from fully realizing this empowerment.

Focusing on policy making to ensure this empowerment was something I considered, but I realized that empowerment through policy, even though necessary, creates another dependency on public parties and resources. I wondered in which ways the organizations could be self-reliant in order to encourage the independence of citizens.

With that in mind, I looked at the regeneration of the built environment, as within this discipline there are many stakeholders involved with many differing interests, while the decisions made within the urban regeneration process have much influence on the lives of citizens.

# 1. Introduction.

## 1.1. Contextual background.

In the past decades, urban regeneration has been a theme that has gained momentum within the European urban context. Urban regeneration practices involve the adaptation of urban environments to increase the quality of life for its users (Earley, 2023; Roberts, 2000). This involves the living, working and public space.

What quality of life entails exactly and what the adaptations are to ensure it, have been dependent on the trends and movements of different time periods. After the Second World War, urban regeneration practices focused on improving the physical environment for the benefit of physical health and economic functionality, while the need for self-actualization and community networks were undervalued and neglected (Healey, 1991). During the economic crisis of the early 2000's, urban regeneration practices stagnated due to financial cuts by public institutions and bankruptcies of market parties, but nowadays, urban regeneration is a multi-party cooperation between the government, private sector and community that tries to ensure that the built environment is future-proof while safeguarding the current interests of all three actors. It can be initiated by all three sectors focusing on different goals, increasingly focusing on solutions to modern problems such as environmental sustainability and housing development. The state parties involved within European urban regeneration are mostly municipalities, which create master and zoning plans for different neighborhoods (Adams & Tiesdell, 2013 ). These plans are executed by market parties, such as real estate developers, investors, designers and contractors. Due to the pursuit of own interests by involved parties, the creation of social sustainability is often overlooked within top-down urban regeneration. Additionally, the ineffective efforts to stimulate participation from citizens has led to a lack of representation for citizen interests during the top-down urban regeneration process (Earley, 2023).

The neighborhood is seen as a fitting scale to integrate solutions to different complex problems within public space; not only by the state and market parties, but also by residents and communities. Developments around digital technologies have opened possibilities for citizens towards self-organization (Smit & Leclercq,

2022). These possibilities revolve around topics such as quality of living, environment & (bio)diversity, circularity, energy transition, social cohesion, equality and health, expressed through community initiations and entrepreneurialism. The need to fend for the community through self-organization is most prevalent in neighborhoods with complex (environmental) problems and lack of social cohesion that are deemed to be 'poorly functioning neighborhoods' (Boonstra & Boelens, 2011). An important characteristic of community initiatives is that they are started through the process of appropriation of underused public spaces within the neighborhood, such as vacant sites and vacant buildings (Colomb, 2017). This often leads to creative and innovative small-scaled solutions that make the neighborhood more liveable and thus more attractive. The community initiators and entrepreneurs focus on the incremental transformation of the existing public urban fabric by purposefully allowing the 'unplanned' to emerge. As such, creating 'room' and opportunity for spontaneity and self-organization are eminently part of these practices which are locally dependent on resources and relationships (Mens et al., 2021).

### 1.1.1. Community interests in urban regeneration.

These interventions by residents in underused public space are often temporary, until the plot is attractive enough to redevelop. Even though the involvement of neighborhood communities has gained increasing attention within non-temporary urban regeneration processes, it has proven to be particularly difficult to integrate community interests (Hobma, 2024). Within the new Environmental Planning Act of the Netherlands, it is mandatory to organize participatory sessions for the residents during the urban regeneration process to stimulate participative, inclusive or even co-creative urban regeneration. However, this is deemed to happen on a superficial scale, as it is not mandatory to involve the input of residents within the decision making process (Hobma, 2022).

When temporary urban regeneration is

initiated by the community through temporary use of public space, the involvement of market and state parties often leads to standardization, gentrification and even displacement. Most of the appropriated public places are owned by state or market parties, which leads to community initiatives being dependent on external interests. This leads to the following problem statement for this research:

## 1.2. Problem statement.

Communities initiate temporary uses for public space when they experience a lack of social welfare services that they try to provide for themselves within deprived urban neighbourhoods.

Through these community initiatives, the neighborhood or district becomes less deprived and gains attention from external parties. However, when this deprived area is up for larger scaled urban regeneration, the values of these community initiatives are not taken into account by actors involved within the urban regeneration process with their own values and interests.

The community organizations lack the power and resources to involve their temporary use in the urban regeneration process. This leads to lack of representation and therefore the displacement of the existing community values within the public space.

## 1.3. Research questions.

The main research question is:

*How can community organisations use urban regeneration as a way to embed their temporary use in the public space?*

This is divided in three parts:

*SQ1: How is the embeddedness of a temporary use in the public space defined?*

*SQ2: What added values can be created by community initiated temporary uses in the public space?*

*SQ3: What barriers and opportunities do community organisations face during the design and decision making process around the regeneration of public space?*

To answer these questions, next chapter explores literature in search of appropriate definitions and research models. These will be used to create a framework for field

research, through which the occurrence these phenomena will be explained. Based on the literature review and field research, guidelines will be developed to answer the main research question.

## 1.4. Relevance.

This research strives to contribute to the discussion on how communal uses of public space and the values created through this use can be embedded with stakeholders involved in urban regeneration. The aim is that they will gain access to the decision making process and be in a position where they can regenerate what they are currently missing in their neighbourhood and try to fulfill their wishes through their initiatives.

### 1.4.1. Scientific relevance.

There is a limited amount of research on the (temporary) uses of public space by community-driven organizations, most of it focusing on determining typology. There is research on gentrification, displacement of locals and top-down regulations that stimulate citizens to participate in regeneration on one hand and the appearance of “organic planning” and “bottom-up urbanism” on the other hand. However, there is a persistent research gap on bottom-up strategies where community-driven initiatives can self-organize more effectively within urban regeneration. This research contributes to research on strategies for bottom-up urban regeneration.

Furthermore, even though there is increasing attention for community-driven housing, there is a research gap in the (possible) role of community organisations for the urban regeneration of public space. This research contributes to this scientific topic as well.

### 1.4.2. Societal relevance.

Top-down urban planning practices have historically determined the city landscape within the European context. Urban regeneration has been prevalent within the urban development of European cities as a process where financial value of the development was deemed more important than the socio-cultural value of the communities. To counter this, regulations for citizen participation have been introduced within the urban regeneration process. However, these have left citizens with the feeling of being not listened to.

The strategies formed during this research contribute to the empowerment of citizens during the urban regeneration process.

## 1.5. Research output.

### 1.5.1. Main Goal.

The purpose of this research is to create a guideline for how to embed temporary uses in public space by community initiatives and organizations in the case of urban regeneration.

### 1.5.2. Sub-goals.

Understand the value of community initiatives in public space.

Understand the current conditions, barriers and opportunities for community organisations during urban regeneration.

### 1.5.3. Research methods.

To answer the main question “How can community organisations use urban regeneration as a way to embed their temporary use in the public space?”, a combination of literature review, case study and research internship is applied. Qualitative research is about understanding the nature of a phenomenon, while quantitative research can be used to grasp the size of a phenomenon. This research revolves around ways in which community initiatives can embed their temporary use within urban regeneration, so the size of a phenomenon is not relevant, while the nature of the phenomenon (urban regeneration, public space and temporary use) are deeply relevant. The main research method used therefore is qualitative research, as experiences and explanatory aspects are of utmost importance to understand the events within an urban regeneration process, the point of view of different actors and why a certain strategy for embeddedness within urban regeneration can be applied or not.

### 1.5.4. Dissemination & audiences

This research is aimed at community organisations, initiators, entrepreneurs, advocates of asset based community development and all other actors involved in urban regeneration that wish to empower the communities that have expressed their needs as temporary uses of public spaces in areas designated for urban regeneration.

This research can be used as a source of advice for the community initiatives to position themselves and other stakeholders within the urban regeneration process. Additionally, it can be used by other stakeholders, such as the designers, researchers, developers and municipalities, to advise the community initiatives on how to increase their embeddedness. I wish this academic research provides a practical tool that respects and stimulates the insights of community organisations within the search for quality of life within the urban context.

## 1.6. Readers guide.

The following two chapters include the literature review for the development of the theoretical framework for this study. Chapter 2 positions community organisations in urban regeneration, while chapter 3 explores their temporary uses in the public space. Chapter 4 elaborates the research design for the empirical case study. Chapter 5 describes the case study, while chapters 6 and 7 describe the findings from the case study. Chapter 8 involves the expert's take on the findings in the case studies. Chapter 9 discusses the results by synthesising embedding strategies based on the findings, while chapter 10 contains the discussion of this research.



## 2. Literature review: Community organisations in urban regeneration.

**This chapter provides a deeper understanding of the concept of urban regeneration and the involvement of different stakeholders, positioning the role of community organisations within these mechanisms. Chapter 2.1. discusses urban regeneration practices and community involvement therein through time, while chapter 2.2. generates an understanding of involved stakeholders and their interests within urban regeneration.**

## 2.1. Urban regeneration.

Since the mid-twentieth century, the formal state in Western Europe has been primarily responsible for welfare services, including urban planning, infrastructure, and heritage protection (Healey, 2014). Urban policy has evolved through several phases: an initial focus on the built environment (1950s-1960s), a shift to social considerations in the late 1960s, an institutional focus in the mid-1970s, and a subsequent prioritization of economic factors (Healey, 1990). This economic emphasis has emerged from financial constraints and a neoliberal shift, leading to budget cuts and significant privatization in the 1980s (Healey, 2014).

To address these financial challenges, the public sector has increasingly collaborated with market entities in urban regeneration, transferring responsibilities from national to local governments (Smit & Leclercq, 2022). The current neoliberal framework fosters interdependence between local governments and market participants through public-private partnerships. Market entities must comply with regulations from public authorities, which must also consider the financial viability of their demands. As a result, high-risk public projects that lack market demand often face non-participation from private developers, impeding project realization and resulting in vacant and underused sites in undesirable neighbourhoods and/or during times of financial challenge. This dynamic has led public entities to adopt market-oriented perspectives, prioritizing financial value over cultural, social, or ecological considerations in urban regeneration (Smit & Leclercq, 2022).

Successful places are recognized as attractive environments, with their value assessed by real estate markets based on the prices individuals are willing to pay to reside in or near these areas, both public and

private areas. Regeneration efforts typically target locations that currently lack these desirable qualities but are perceived to have the potential to become valued as attractive places worth investment.

The involvement of various public stakeholders, each with differing priorities, creates silos that diffuse interests, particularly in public space regeneration. As communities express dissatisfaction with services provided through public-private partnerships, they have increasingly assumed public responsibilities to address complex challenges in their environments. Improved social cohesion through community initiatives in underused public spaces has attracted the attention of private developers and municipalities, who recognize potential demand in these revitalized neighborhoods (Smit & Leclercq, 2022). This often leads to top-down regeneration projects that prioritize the interests of external stakeholders over those of existing communities, despite regulations mandating resident participation in the regeneration process (Boonstra & Boelens, 2011).

This enforces the hypothesis that top-down urban regeneration emphasizes the creation of legal-economic value at the expense of socio-spatial and political value in public spaces. This research will examine temporary uses in social housing neighborhoods, where outdoor initiatives can enhance greenery and community interaction, while indoor uses can provide essential welfare facilities in vacant municipal or housing association properties.

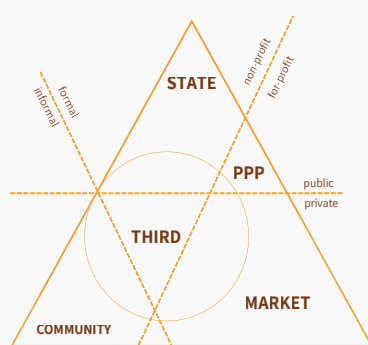
To address SQ3: "What barriers and opportunities do community organizations face during the design and decision-making process around the regeneration of public space?", this analysis examines the urban regeneration process and stakeholders within the Dutch context.

## 2.2. Stakeholders.

This section of the literature study is about defining stakeholders involved in the process of urban regeneration. Avelino and Wittmayer (2016) developed the Multi-actor Perspective (MaP) to visualise the shifting power dynamics inherent in sustainability transitions, stating that such transitions are fundamentally multi-actor in nature. This study states that the urban regeneration of public space constitutes a form of sustainability transition. To effectively

identify the relevant stakeholders involved in urban regeneration, this research employs the MaP framework, which is grounded in Pestoff's (1992) Welfare Model (figure 1). This model categorizes actors within the welfare state into three sectors: "State," "Market," and "Community," delineating them based on their public or private nature, for-profit or non-profit status, and formal or informal characteristics. The third sector, among others representing community initiatives, occupies a unique position that bridges these divisions.

Avelino and Wittmayer further enhance the Welfare Model by introducing the aggregation of actors at three levels—sector, organization, and individual actor. They note a prevailing trend in modern Western societies where welfare services are increasingly outsourced to market entities, leading to the emergence of various public-private partnerships and neoliberal discourses, leaving little room for communities in the welfare system. Concurrently, there has been a notable rise in community initiatives that seek to fill the gaps in welfare services inadequately addressed by the public-private partnerships. This situation presents a paradox: while communities are expected to assume greater responsibility in a context dominated by market and state logics, large corporations continue to benefit from public service contracts originally designed to empower these very communities. This dynamic underscores the need for a more nuanced understanding of the role of community actors in urban regeneration processes and their potential to reshape public space in alignment with local needs and values.



**Figure 1:** Multi-actor Perspective model (based on Avelino & Wittmayer (2016))

According to Adams and Tiesdell (2013), the type of power held by an actor influences their available resources and how these resources are utilized in relationships and activities throughout the urban regeneration process. The identified power types include property, finance, legal instruments, time/product,

information, expertise, legitimacy, human resources, and commitment.

The subsequent section examines the literature on various actors and their resources in urban regeneration, focusing primarily on organizations. Additionally, the study explores their connections to community initiatives in public spaces. This approach facilitates the identification of key actors in the case studies, allowing for the mapping of emerging barriers and collaborative opportunities.

### 2.3.1. Influence of community organisations.

In this research, the definition of a consolidated organization as articulated by Mens et al. (2023) will be employed to define the community organizations that initiate temporary uses of public space. The foundational criteria for defining a community are based on social interactions among individuals within a specific geographical area (close proximity) and the presence of one or more common ties, such as shared interests (Hillary, 1955; Cobigo et al., 2016). Consequently, a community organization is characterized as an entity established by and for individuals within a neighborhood, unified by their collective interest in the temporary use facilitated by the organization.

Mens et al. (2022) have identified various types of social entrepreneurs engaged in bottom-up urban regeneration aimed at creating social value. This framework can be utilized to categorize the community organizations that initiate temporary uses of public space within their neighborhoods. The authors note a significant shift towards 'bottom-up' and 'organic' planning practices in the Netherlands, which have emerged alongside traditional urban redevelopment methods. This shift is attributed to the diminished investment capacity of conventional developers during the financial crisis from 2008 to 2016, coupled with a growing discontent among citizens regarding the outcomes of established urban practices.

Social entrepreneurs spearhead these bottom-up initiatives, distinguishing themselves from commercial entrepreneurs through their focus on generating social value—specifically, addressing societal needs—rather than financial profit. These entities are classified as non-profit, formal organizations that prioritize community interests, positioning them as third-party organizations aligned with community objectives. The differentiation of

their characteristics, as well as their positional power, facilitates the development of the typology shown in table 1.

### 2.3.2. Influence of housing associations.

In the Netherlands, housing associations are third parties organised as non-profits with the main objective to provide affordable housing for those who cannot afford it in the private sector. In social housing neighbourhoods, these associations own a large portion of the real estate which they manage through the values of people- the wellbeing of the residents, money- financial viability and cash-flow, and bricks-the quality of their property and portfolio (Nieboer, 2012). Housing associations have a renting delivery model, meaning they rent out their property most often for housing. As described before, community initiatives sometimes lease property from housing associations for their temporary use in case of vacancy when the performance of the property does not meet the requirements. These agreements often come to be because the community initiative serves the wellbeing of their residents. In the meanwhile, the housing association is responsible for the tenure, production, operations, maintenance and regeneration of their property, which means that they ought urban regeneration necessary for property that does not perform well. This gives them an important role for the embeddedness of temporary uses in their property (Table 2).

### 2.3.3. Influence of public institutions.

Dutch governmental parties exercise planning powers through the Environmental Planning Act, which mandates that development initiatives receive municipal approval based on predetermined criteria outlined in physical environmental plans (Article 2.4 of the EPA). This reactive authority is held by the college of mayor and aldermen, representing their constituents.

The Urban Development Department, which varies in structure across municipalities, is responsible for creating master plans, vision plans, and zoning plans. Development rights are tied to land ownership, meaning that developers must acquire land before initiating any projects (Hobma & Jong, 2022). Municipalities can engage in private law practices, allowing them to buy, sell, and lease land, as well as contract with designers and contractors. This facilitates public-private partnerships essential for delivering welfare services. Public procurement of private parties for real estate development and other services must adhere to European tender laws, ensuring equal treatment, transparency, proportionality, and certainty. Award criteria for outsourcing must be clearly defined and include stipulations for citizen participation in urban regeneration processes (Chao-Duivis, 2010).

Proactive powers enable municipalities to initiate developments on land and public spaces they own (table 3). The Urban Planning Department oversees the development and maintenance of public outdoor areas and buildings, including libraries, museums, community centers, and schools. Community-initiated temporary uses serve as a strategy for managing vacancies in public properties until

Community initiated roles	Definition	Powers	Values
Pioneers	Earlier, informally collaborating individuals initiating a development, mostly with a professional background in the creative industry.	human, knowledge	Create social welfare personally missed in public space
Consolidated organisation	Later, formalized organization (i.e. legal entity), which emerged as a result of the actions and strategies of the pioneers, consisting of e.g. the pioneer(s) themselves, other end-users, volunteers and sometimes experts or specialists.	knowledge, human, legitimacy, financial, property	Create social welfare in public space missed by residents
Intermediate agent	Formal or informally collaborating, higher educated individuals with various professional backgrounds and experiences, facilitating various urban development processes on a higher (i.e. area-wide) scale level.	knowledge, human, legitimacy	Advocate for the creation of named social welfare in public spaces.

**Table 1:** Typology of social entrepreneurs responsible for community initiatives (based on Mens et al., 2023)

regeneration occurs, with their continuation dependent on municipal decisions post-regeneration. This research investigates the requirements municipalities have for community organizations to establish formal lease agreements.

2.3.2. Influence of market parties.

In the context of urban regeneration, real estate markets play a pivotal role in shaping the development of public spaces, primarily through public-private partnerships (Adams & Tiesdell, 2013). Although market entities are not formally responsible for public spaces, they contribute financially through cost recovery mechanisms in the areas they are revitalizing. Their developments are driven by perceived market demand, and the enhancement of public spaces is essential for making these areas more attractive (table 4).

Urban regeneration often occurs on vacant and neglected sites when there is market interest, leading to the sale of temporarily used spaces to developers. Thus, understanding the activities, roles, objectives, powers, and resources of market players is crucial for identifying barriers and collaborative opportunities for community initiatives in urban regeneration.

While the urban development market is diverse, this research focuses specifically on the housing sector, particularly in gentrifying neighborhoods. Here, the primary user actors are the future residents, while the housing developer and investor—often the same entity depending on the target demographic—are key players in shaping housing developments

and their surrounding public spaces.

The main social and demographic drivers for the development of housing is the housing crisis, while the main cultural drivers for housing development in inner-city is the fact that people who can afford a house in the private sector want to live there. Another cultural driver is the fact that social housing neighbourhoods with community initiatives are attractive for future residents due to their entrepreneurial culture (Adams & Tiesdell, 2013). Policy around the gentrification of these neighbourhoods is a political driver for housing development in the private market (Bragaglia & Caruso, 2020) .

To understand how the community organisations can be embedded in the urban regeneration of their neighbourhood, it is important to understand the development feasibility of their own temporary use. For this reason, the legal-economic value that temporary uses create will be measured through its ownership, regulations, physical suitability and financial viability as defined by Adams & Tiesdell (2013) for development feasibility.

**This chapter defines the position of community organisations with urban regeneration and its stakeholders according to literature review. The next chapter continues the literature review by defining community organisations in the public space.**

Housing association roles	Powers	Values
Portfolio Management	Money	Legitimacy, financial, property
Asset Management	People	Knowledge, human, legitimacy
Property Management	Bricks	Knowledge, human, legitimacy

Table 2: Typology of roles within housing association (Based on Nieboer, 2010; Mens et al., 2023)



Municipal roles	Powers	Values
Municipal executive	Protect the zoning plan while representing the voters	reactive, legitimacy
Department of Urban Development	Stimulating development that reflects public urban needs	proactive & reactive, property, development, financial, legitimacy
Department of Social Welfare and Employment	Stimulating development that reflects public welfare needs	proactive & reactive, financial, legitimacy

**Table 3:** Typology of public roles (based on Hobma & Jong, 2022)

Real estate market roles	Powers	Values
User	capital	user value, image value
Developer	labour, property rights, development rights	development value, image value
Investor	capital	investment value, exchange value

**Table 4:** Typology of real estate market roles (based on Adams & Tiesdell, 2013)





### 3. Literature review: Community organisations in public space.

This chapter focuses on defining key concepts and formulating research questions. By reviewing existing literature, the scope of the research is established. Currently, the role of community-driven temporary uses in urban regeneration remains underexplored in existing literature, necessitating a novel logic of inquiry. This research adopts an interdisciplinary approach, integrating concepts and theories from multiple disciplines to inform the inquiry framework. The literature review is essential for addressing the three subquestions, enabling the development of definitions and theoretical frameworks that will guide the research design in the subsequent chapter.

### 3.1 Context.

This research specifically examines temporary uses of public space promoted by community initiatives aimed at serving local interests. This heterogeneous group includes political and social activists, community organizations, and individual volunteers, seeking to fill gaps left by public institutions or to propose alternative forms of welfare and living. The focus will be on promoters willing to engage in dialogue with public and private stakeholders to support and enhance their initiatives. The value that these communities create through temporary uses in public space will be measured through value criteria developed in this chapter

#### 3.1.1. Community initiated temporary uses.

When public demand for certain spaces is misjudged, municipalities may neglect properties, resulting in vacancy and urban decline, particularly during economic downturns or resource scarcity (Bragaglia & Caruso, 2020). In response, community initiatives often emerge as self-organized efforts to address unmet public needs, emphasizing political and socio-spatial values. This phenomenon, while

contextually variable, reflects a broader trend across Europe during periods of economic recession and public space neglect.

For this research, defining temporary uses of space is more pertinent for describing urban community initiatives than concepts like new urban activism or organic planning for two primary reasons (table 5). First, the notion of temporary use emphasizes the significance of underutilized and vacant spaces in facilitating these initiatives. Second, it appropriately captures the temporality of such efforts, which are often displaced when demand arises for the regeneration of occupied sites. Within these temporary uses, the friction between the creation of political and socio-spatial value is fairly evident.

Berlin exemplifies a city where temporary uses of space have flourished, shaped by its post-Wall landscape characterized by vacant sites. These spaces are not merely abandoned; community actors have repurposed them into open-air theaters, community gardens, sculpture parks, and alternative living projects. This has fostered an unusual degree of freedom and tolerance for temporary uses within policy frameworks, distinct from other European metropolises (Colomb, 2017).

Despite Berlin's unique tolerance, temporary uses are increasingly recognized in urban regeneration policies across Europe. During periods of uncertainty, such initiatives in deprived areas are viewed as innovative strategies to mitigate the adverse effects of vacancy, particularly in locations crucial for long-term urban regeneration efforts to increase the legal-economic value of a formerly vacant place (Bragaglia & Caruso, 2020).

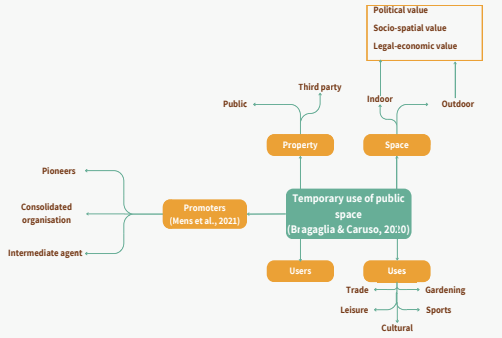
Bragaglia and Caruso (2020) argue that the

Definition	Origin	Meaining	Source
New urban activism	Madrid	Reinforce democracy and aim for a more just city. Fueled by the financial crisis and the budget cuts. Focus on the learning process, windows of opportunities, sharing information, collective intelligence, innovative collaborations and shared commons.	Walliser, 2013
Temporary use of space - Zwischennutzung	Berlin	Mismatch oversupply of commercial and office buildings lead to vacancy. This vacancy paved the way towards urban experiments by citizens to supply for themselves for as long as the sites stayed vacant.	Colomb, 2011
Organic planning	Amsterdam	Emerged during the financial crisis between 2008 - 2015 due to lack of investment power for conventional urban regeneration and dissatisfaction with the results thereof. Spontaneous developments without the interference of public and market parties.	Mens et al., 2021

Table 5:Definitions of community initiatives in public space based on context

characteristics and objectives of promoters of temporary uses significantly influence whether these initiatives contribute to inclusive urban regeneration by self-organized groups—often addressing unmet needs in the permanent city—or serve as instruments of neoliberal urban regeneration employed by governments and market developers to facilitate urban transformation in the absence of alternative strategies. Temporary use of space is a flexible approach that revitalizes vacant sites by allowing multiple uses without altering ownership, thereby expanding both time and space.

However, this neoliberal approach to urban policy falls within the broader category of temporary use. To clarify the different manifestations of temporary uses, Bragaglia and Caruso (2022) developed a typology (see Figure 2).



**Figure 2:** Temporary use typology (based on Neal (2008), Bodnar (2015), Bragaglia & Caruso (2020), Mens et al. (2020), Avelino & Wittmayer (2016))

While both public and private promoters can foster socially innovative experiences, they may also lead to unequal outcomes, such as gentrification, due to power imbalances between owners, promoters, and community users who require approval for space utilization. Furthermore, public and private entities often leverage temporary uses as marketing tools to enhance their ‘creative’ city image while their properties generate socio-spatial value until definitive development becomes financially viable (Bragaglia & Caruso, 2020).

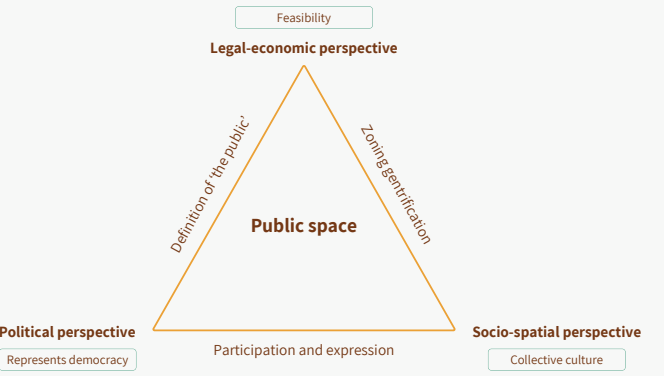
## 3.2. Public space.

To address Subquestion 2: “What added values can be created by community-initiated temporary uses in public space?” it is essential to define the concept of public space. This section reviews literature that examines the significance of public space over time and from various perspectives: political, legal-economic, and socio-spatial. The objective is to establish criteria for defining public

space utilized for temporary community initiatives and to identify the factors that contribute to its value. These factors will serve as metrics for assessing the value generated in public space by temporary uses.

### 3.2.1. Three Perspectives on Public Space.

Neal (2010) identifies three distinct yet often overlapping perspectives for analyzing public space: legal-economic, socio-spatial, and political (see Figure 3). Each perspective highlights specific values associated with public space, which will be further explored in this analysis.



**Figure 3:** Added value of public space (based on Amin (2008), Bodnar (2015), Bragaglia & Caruso (2020), Neal (2010))

### 3.2.2. Political perspective: public space and its role for democracy

Bodnar (2015) argues that public space is dynamic and not static. While it is inherently accessible and democratic, it remains subject to political analysis, particularly in recent decades. She articulates that authentic public space creates a tension between physical proximity and moral distance among city dwellers, fostering civility towards diversity and tolerance of differences.

In the 1990s, urban analysts proclaimed the “death of public space,” attributing this decline to commercialization and privatization, which led to urban environments resembling theme parks devoid of social mix (Davis, 1992). Middle-class citizens increasingly felt unsafe due to behaviors they deemed disruptive, prompting a shift towards consumerist spaces that offered a sense of security while avoiding the city’s “gritty” areas (Bodnar, 2015).

The discourse surrounding incivilities in public spaces often neglects the oppressive social norms affecting marginalized groups, such as the homeless and low-income immigrants. Additionally, cuts in local spending have left many public spaces

damaged and unattended, reinforcing negative perceptions among the bourgeoisie and middle class (Bodnar, 2015).

From a political perspective, valuable public space is characterized by civility towards diversity and tolerance of differences. However, rather than leading to the death of public space, these systemic issues have prompted communities to adapt by utilizing neglected areas for temporary uses. Such initiatives create alternative urban practices that foster a sense of belonging and address the needs of marginalized groups. This research posits that community-driven temporary uses enhance the political value of public space by representing minority needs democratically, especially in an era where consumerism and privatization threaten this value.

### **3.2.3. Socio- spatial perspective: create a collective culture through the spatial.**

Amin (2008) agrees that public space is a political space, where a dynamic of mingling with strangers creates a collective culture of public space, even when there are differences in social experience, expectations and conduct. However, he emphasises the importance of the spatial value for the existence of this collective culture. He considers the entanglement between people, the material and visual culture of public space, rather than solely the social interactions between strangers. He approaches public space from a socio-spatial perspective. The keywords 'multiplicity', 'symbolic solidarity', 'conviviality' and 'technological maintenance' are defined based on Amin's (2008) study to determine the socio-spatial characteristics of a public space with a collective culture. These characteristics create the socio-spatial value of public space as assumed in this study.

**Qualified multiplicity:** public space can take on many forms, such as open/outdoor space (parks, streets squares), closed/indoor space (libraries, town halls, malls) and intermediate spaces (associations, confined for specific publics such as residents and members). These public spaces have their own rhythms of use and regulations. People navigating a hushed library behave differently from people navigating a small square that is laid out for cafés and interactions. Common rhythms of social response are similar for spaces with similar organization, usage, vitality and inclusion. It is easy to forget that such a form of collective response might appear out of situated spatial practice instead of rational and ethical choices of social actors. Different spatial practices within different spatial uses have different capabilities for strengthening

civic culture and shared commons; it cannot be reduced to interpersonal interactions only.

These rhythms are the result of situated multiplicity: 'the active juxtaposition of diversity, the play of ground-up and distributed watchfulness, and an entanglement of uses—economic, social and cultural—that promises individual and collective benefits'. Simply providing mixed-use facilities and giving this away to all who wish to participate could lead to unqualified multiplicity, which serves the interests of the powerful, the menacing and the intolerant. Qualified multiplicity stems from spatial arrangements that mark non-hierarchical relations, openness to new influence and change and openness to diversity. This is formed by different resonances:

**1. surplus:** Spaces that contain surplus present more than the familiar and the manageable and demand the users to employ social tactics of adjustment and accommodation to the situation. There is an entanglement of bodies in motion, the environmental conditions and the physical architecture that is collectively experienced as something tacit and sensory (Pile, 2005; Thrift, 2005; Amin, 2008).

**2. territorization:** There are repetitions based on daily patterns of usage and orientations. The movement of humans and non-humans in public spaces is neither random nor motivated through regulations, but guided by habit, purposeful orientation, and the spatial instructions of objects and signs. This creates rhythms within public space that proves essential for actors to make sense of the space, their place within it and their way through it. (Amin, 2008)

**3. emplacement:** Next to humans and non-humans appearing in the right place as a result of territorialization, the rhythms are also created through the domestication of time. This ranges from variations in opening and closing times to different temporalities of modernity, tradition, memory and transformation within the public space.

**4. emergence:** However, qualified multiplicity is not only created through rhythms of bodies in time and place, but also through the disruption of this order. Settled rhythms are constantly broken or altered by combinations of events that generate novelty that is unpredictable in timing, shape and duration. This cannot be formally organised but take place informally, so room should be created for these informalities.

**5. symbolic projection:** The public space must also create room for symbolic expressions of the currents and moods of public culture. This can vary from design and architectural expression to the displays of consumption and advertising, along



with the routines of usage and public gathering, which can be read as a powerful symbolic and sensory code of public culture.

**Symbolic solidarity:** Symbolism is used intentionally in the public space, for iconic buildings, monumental arts and massive squares and boulevards, to create a sense of awe. There is a significance to mass demonstrations in iconic public spaces that create historic moments.

Public space that has a collective culture also employs symbolic solidarity in the minor key: a kind of public commitment to the margin. This is a form of solidarity towards the emergent ideas of public culture. It legitimises the ill-conforming. Symbolic projections, such as public arts that challenge the cultural assumptions, are oriented towards aesthetic disruption, but always in the spirit of reinventing the existing, such as the ongoing combat against ethnic and racial prejudice.

**Conviviality:** To compliment symbolic solidarity within public space, conviviality is identified as an important way to create collective culture. Conviviality shares similarities with characteristics that create political value in the sense that it is about living with differences and denying the tendency to treat minorities differently. Conviviality is however more physical in essence. It means living with differences and denying the tendency to treat minorities differently or denying them access to collective resources or the freedom of expressing their culture. (Sennett, 2000; Sheldrake, 2001; Amin, 2002; Sandercock, 2003; Gilroy, 2004; Keith, 2005; Watson, 2006; Amin, 2008). This can be expressed within public space through attempts to build social solidarity and cultural understanding by organizing multicultural festivals, youth clubs and other events for interpersonal interactions (Amin, 2008). It is a promise of plentitude, the well-stocked and safe possibilities and the knowledge that 'more does not become less through usage'. There is an assurance of belonging to the larger urban life without the total need of conformity. Sometimes, the knowledge that the public space can recover from minor violations is also to be emphasised.

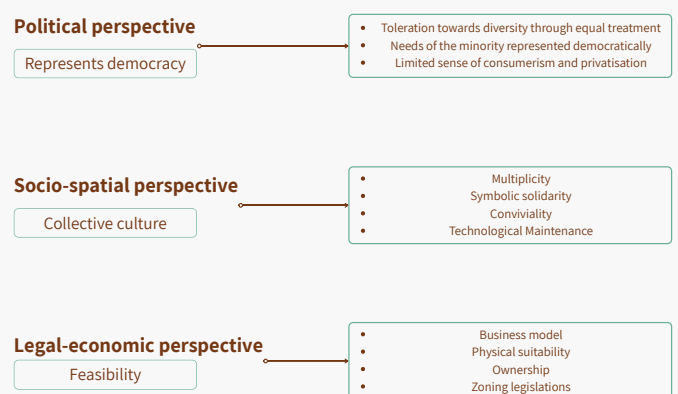
**Technological maintenance:** It should not be underestimated that collective culture cannot be sustained within urban life if the fundamental structure and infrastructure of the public space are not maintained properly. 'The urban techno-structure is the life-support of cities' (Gandy, 2005). This is the hidden hand of social practice and urban organisation, such as sanitation, clean water, electricity, telecommunication, transport and shelter.

Within this research, it is assumed that the temporary uses initiated by neighbourhood communities within public space have the potential for creating and strengthening the collective culture as defined by the concepts of multiplicity, symbolic solidarity, conviviality and technological maintenance.

### 3.2.4. The legal economic perspective: the feasibility of public space.

From a legal-economic perspective, public space is more formally defined than in political and socio-spatial perspectives, focusing on investments, ownership, policies, and regulations. In Europe, outdoor public spaces—such as squares, streets, and parks—are typically classified as public goods, owned and maintained by municipalities (Hobma, 2022). Similarly, indoor public spaces like town halls, libraries, community centers, and museums are publicly owned and developed with taxpayer funding. Conversely, private entities own spaces like cinemas, cafés, and shops, yet these are integrated into the public urban fabric as they serve the public interest (Amin, 2008).

The economic valuation of public space is crucial; it raises questions about its potential economic burden or viability for investors and neighborhoods (Neal, 2010). Demand analysis often informs zoning legislation, ensuring the development of highly sought-after public spaces. This legal-economic approach tends to prioritize the majority's demands over minority interests, potentially leading to the overdevelopment of economic values at the expense of political and socio-spatial considerations. The discourse surrounding the decline of public space due to consumerism and privatization stems from this imbalance (figure 4).



**Figure 4:** Value criteria

### 3.3. Embeddedness.

To address Subquestion 1: “How is the embeddedness of a temporary use in public space defined?” existing literature is examined to elucidate the concept of embeddedness. Originally articulated by Karl Polanyi in “The Great Transformation” (1941), embeddedness refers to the transition from economies that serve societal needs to market economies focused on profit maximization and individualism. This notion is pertinent to the current research, as the intertwining of individualistic interests often leads to the neglect of societal needs, thereby undermining the embeddedness of temporary uses in urban regeneration.

Embeddedness also encompasses the interconnection of economic activities with local social relations and cultural contexts (Hess, 2004). In the field of geographical economy, it is categorized into three dimensions:

**Societal Embeddedness:** Closely aligned with Polanyi’s original concept, this dimension pertains to societal structures that shape individual and collective behaviors, emphasizing social relationships, shared norms, and information exchange rather than spatial relationships.

**Network Embeddedness:** This dimension focuses on the durability and stability of relationships among actors, both formal and informal, independent of spatial or societal contexts. It is characterized by capacity sharing and trust-building, with public-private partnerships exemplifying this form of embeddedness.

**Territorial Embeddedness:** In contrast to the previous dimensions, territorial embeddedness is anchored in a specific spatial location. It involves actors adapting to existing social dynamics and activities, capturing local value while also navigating constraints imposed by the local context. External actors may also reshape territorial contexts through their engagement.

For this research, embeddedness in public

space is defined as the achievement of societal, network, and territorial dimensions in the context

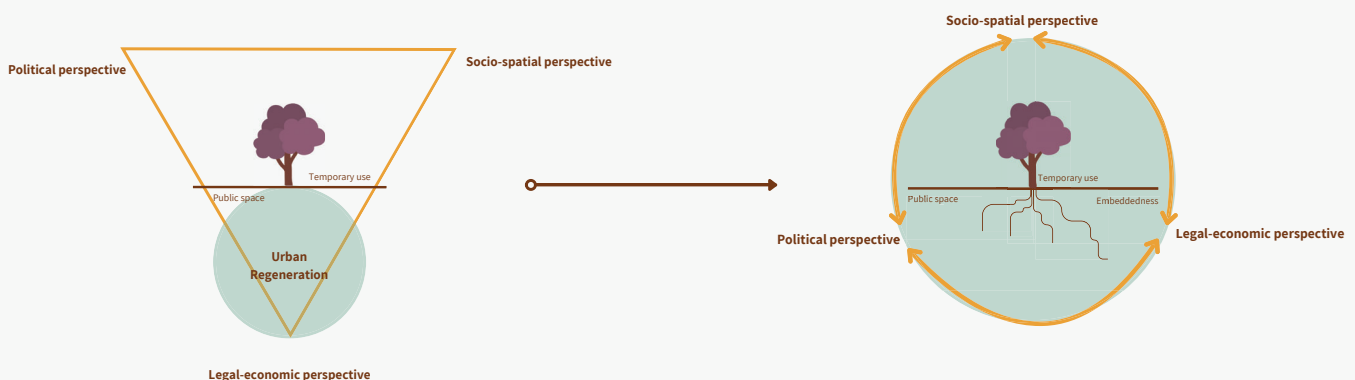
of urban regeneration.

### 3.4. Conceptual framework.

Based on the literature review conducted for this study, a conceptual model has been developed (see Figure 5). The underlying hypothesis posits that stakeholders engaged in urban regeneration predominantly approach public space from a legal-economic perspective, influenced by their individual values and interests. Within the context of housing expansion neighborhoods, key stakeholders include housing associations aiming to provide affordable housing, municipal authorities focused on safeguarding the public good, and real estate developers motivated by market demand. For these stakeholders, the financial and legal feasibility of public space development is of importance.

In contrast, community organizations that engage in temporary uses of public space adopt a political and socio-spatial perspective. Their primary concern is to ensure that public spaces foster collective culture and embody democratic values.

The objective of this research is to explore mechanisms through which community-driven temporary uses can be integrated into public spaces during the urban regeneration process. This integration can be facilitated through creating political, socio-spatial, and legal-economic value within public spaces, ultimately embedding the temporary use in the societal, network and territorial sense. The subsequent chapter will outline the research methodologies employed to address the research questions and evaluate the validity of the hypothesis formulated based on the literature review.



**Figure 5:** Conceptual framework





This chapter explains the research design and methodology. The main goal of this research is to create guidance for community organisations on how they can embed their temporary use of public space in urban regeneration. Section 4.1 explains the research process design through which the research questions are answered and this main goal is achieved. Section 4.2. further elaborates the data collection methods used during the research process, while section 4.3. shows methods for data analysis. Section 4.4. discusses the ethical considerations of this research process, while section 4.5. reflects on its generalizability and limitations.

## 4.1. Research process design

Figure 6 showcases the qualitative research process. Based on the literature review, frameworks are developed to answer the three sub-questions that guide the process towards the answering of the main research question.

### 4.1.1. Literature study.

The narrative literature study plotted in the previous chapters is used as a fundament for the empirical research. The first literary framework defines embeddedness and is used to answer SQ1: “What is the embeddedness of a temporary use in the public space?”. Based on the empirical research, it is determined what the framework

for embeddedness must entail. The theoretical framework for value creation in public space answers SQ2: “What is the added value of community initiated temporary uses to the public space?”. The temporary uses are tested on their value-creation in public space based on this framework. The framework for barriers and opportunities answers SQ3: “What barriers and opportunities do community organisations face during the design and decision making process around the regeneration of public space?”.

These frameworks are used to study the cases and draw conclusions to develop guidelines.

### 4.1.2. Empirical research.

The empirical part of the research exists of case studies and expert interviews. These are used to test the literature frameworks on real-life examples for their validity and applicability. Besides, the case studies result in findings to the subquestions which will result in operative guidelines.

Community organisations with temporary uses for public space come in different shapes and forms depending on different circumstances. To result in concrete embeddedness strategies, a scope is defined for this research to focus on temporary uses and neighbourhoods with a distinct set of characteristics (table 6).

A distinction is made between indoor and outdoor public space to see how the created values, barriers and opportunities and embeddedness strategies differ between both. Both cases include

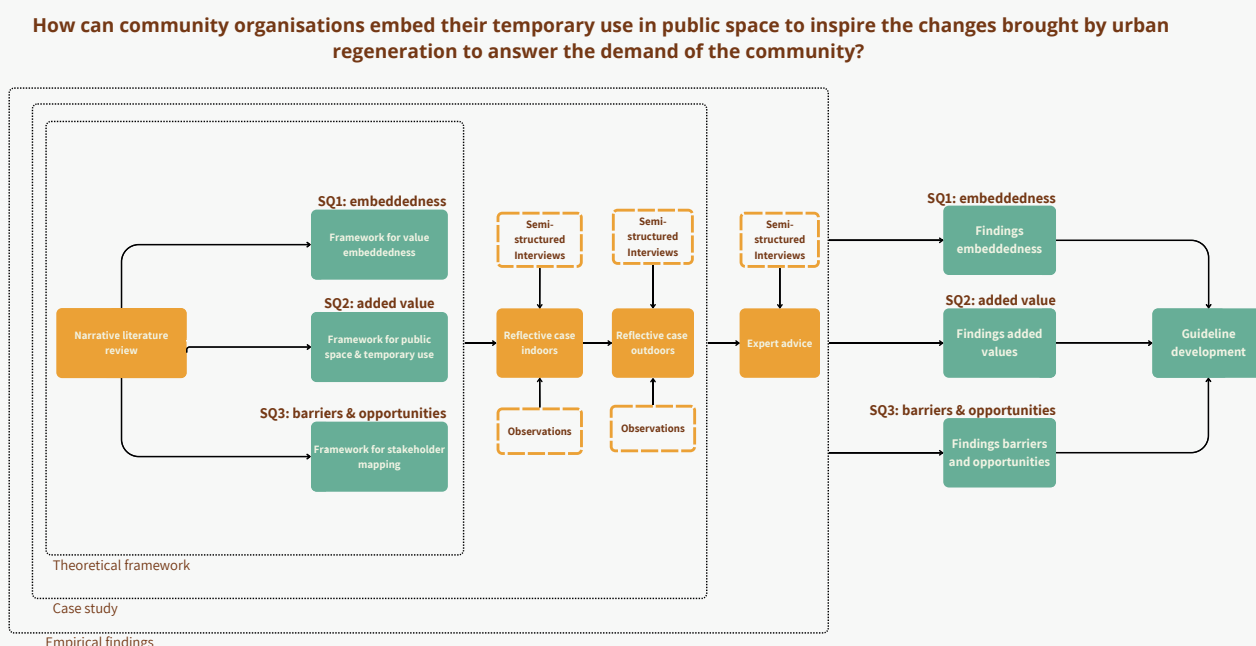


Figure 6: Research process design

observations and semi-structured interviews with the initiators.

Additionally, experts are interviewed in a semi-structured way. The experts are meant to give a different perspective to temporary uses and what it takes to embed them in public space. The experts are selected based on their expertise and involvement with community initiatives.

4.1.3. Guideline synthesis.

The findings from the empirical study are compared to the literature review to find answers for the subquestions. Based on these findings, guidelines are synthesised to answer the main research question: *“How can community organisations use urban regeneration as a way to embed their temporary use in the public space?”*

Based on these guidelines a comprehensive and interactive flyer is made for community organisations to use.

4.2. Data collection.

This research combines literature review, observations and semi-structured interviews as main methods for collecting data. The literature review is part of secondary data used to develop the theoretical framework. The observations and the semi-structured interviews are part of the primary data-collection.

4.2.1. Secondary data collection.

Literature can be reviewed either systematically or narratively (Gregory & Robert Denniss, 2018). The literature review to create the theoretical framework is narrative, as it explores relevant topics and definitions in broad terms and borrows theories from unspecific fields and sources (such as public space, transitions and embeddedness), making this research interdisciplinary. From this literature review a narrative is created for the research gap that this study fills.

4.2.2. Primary data collection.

The research utilized semi-structured interviews with stakeholders and observations from case studies to gain in-depth insights into urban regeneration. While theoretical frameworks guided the interview structure, open questions allowed for flexibility in exploring unexpected angles.

The case studies focused on two temporary uses within the same neighborhood, aiming to develop strategies for both indoor and outdoor public spaces. Initially, a focus group with community initiators was planned to capture the context of their efforts to address welfare service gaps. Including other stakeholders, such as municipal representatives, could hinder open discussion due to potential interdependencies, so these were planned as separate interviews.

However, during the initial phase, it became clear that the community organizations had diverse experiences of displacement, raising concerns about time constraints in a focus group setting. As a result, separate interviews were conducted to

Neighbourhood	Temporary uses
Social housing expansion in a Dutch inner city	Temporary use due to vacant space, with one case being an indoor space, while the other is an outdoor space
Urban regeneration activities within the past 5 years in public space	Exist for more than 10 years
Many community initiatives and temporary uses of space due to vacancy and neglect in public space	Urban regeneration has had an influence on their temporary use and they were willing to have an influence on the urban regeneration

Table 6:Case selection criteria

# Data collection

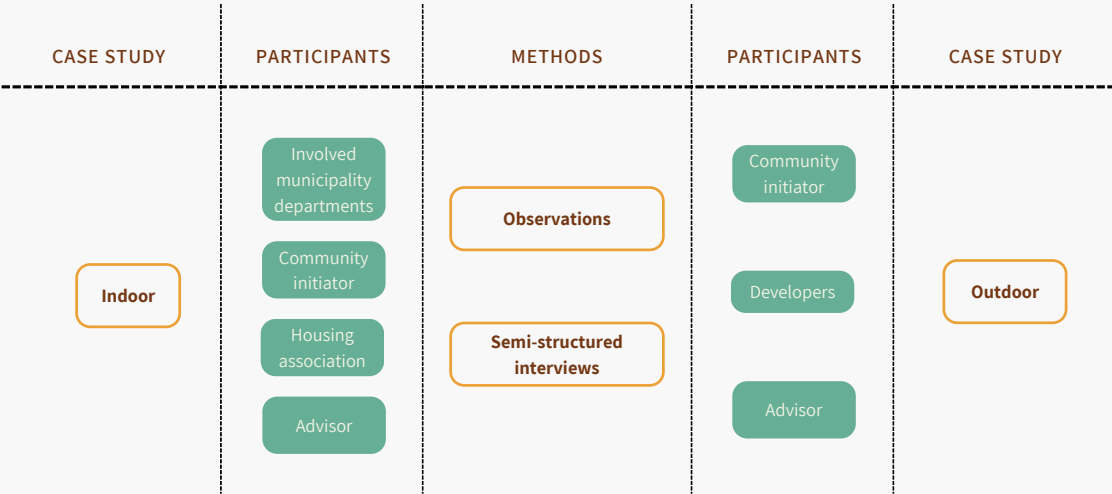


Table 7: Data collection methods empirical research

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ensure thorough exploration of their experiences. Despite this, the organizations' familiarity with each other suggests that a future focus group could still provide valuable insights into their processes from various perspectives.

Participating stakeholders for the indoor case study are the municipal department of urban development and the housing association while the real estate developer is a relevant participant for the outdoor case study (table 7). Their values and point of view for the occurred urban regeneration are discussed in the interviews to detect barriers and opportunities. Additionally, they answered questions on hypothetical scenarios of collaborating with community organisations to gain an understanding of their impression of community organisations.

The observations are mainly used to assess one part of the research, namely the added value of the temporary use for public space. The public space will be measured on the criteria found in literature for public space that creates collective culture. This data is collected through photographs and drawings.

### 4.3. Data analysis.

The data to be collection within this research exists of literature, interviews and observations. These are analysed in an interwoven way.

The narrative literature mainly focuses on the creation of definitions and frameworks that are used for thematic analysis of the interviews and observations. The framework analysis and thematic analysis based on the literature review are applied to the case studies. The empirical

findings are clustered in themes and fit in the frameworks developed through literature review. While analysing the transcripts of the interviews, key concepts are identified and coded in different categories to identify patterns and relationships among the codes. Atlas.ti is used as a coding tool to cluster quotes into different themes, providing thematic analysis. The observations are analysed thematically on alignment with or contradictions of collective culture framework. The following tables (8, 9, and 10) show the relation between the collected data and the used analysis method to answer the subquestions. Appendix X shows the themes/ codes and their definitions used for thematic analysis. The

frameworks can be found in the literature study.

### 4.4. Ethical considerations.

The primary method of research employed within this study is the conduction of interviews, which is approached with careful consideration of the ethical implications associated with using human subjects. Informed consent is obtained from the participants, ensuring that their participation was voluntary and based on a comprehensive understanding of the study's objectives, motivations, and data management protocols. Prior to participation, each individual was provided with an explanation of the research (appendix X), after which they signed a consent form reiterating these details. It was made clear that participants had the right to withdraw from the study at any stage without facing any consequences.

The research prioritizes the confidentiality and privacy of participants, guaranteeing that

personal information is securely stored and utilized solely for the purposes of this research. The primary data, collected firsthand by the researcher, includes interview transcripts, audio recordings, and materials for data analysis, all of which were securely stored on the TU OneDrive. Additionally, measures were taken to ensure that the conducted interviews did not harm the participants, with careful consideration given to the appropriateness of the questions posed.

As all participants are linked to a specific case and the researcher is affiliated with the organization involved in the internship, attention was given to the traceability of the participants based on the nature of the solicited information. To avoid this, the need for sensitive personal information was minimized, as all participants represented the interests of their respective organizations rather than their individual perspectives. Questions regarding personal opinions or experiences were avoided unless deemed relevant.

The purpose of this research is to contribute positively to the collaborative process in which the participants are engaged. The research is conducted in accordance with the guidelines established by the Human Research Ethics Committee of TU Delft, ensuring a commitment to ethical integrity (see appendix C for Data Management Plan). This adherence and approval not only enhanced the credibility and validity of the research findings but also fosters trust between the researcher and the participants. The completed thesis is subsequently published in the TU Delft

Repository.

#### 4.4. Generalizability & limitations.

This research is aimed to offer insights that are broadly generalizable to community initiatives in urban areas undergoing similar regeneration processes. The diversity of these initiatives included within this research through case analysis is supposed to increase the applicability of the strategies to different cases. However, urban regeneration is always dependent on the political, economic and cultural landscape of cities, so the findings of this research might not be applicable to urban contexts behind the borders of Western European countries or even that of the Netherlands. There is also a chance that the narrative literature review is too biased and the interview findings are too incomplete in data to be relevant for some urban contexts involving community initiatives in urban regeneration.

Besides, the urban regeneration context used for this research is based on the neo-liberal real estate market trends of this time. In the future, these mechanisms of the characteristics of urban regeneration might change drastically, which would result in this research being irrelevant.

**Next chapter describes the case study context, after which the findings from the indoor and outdoor case studies will be discussed.**

### How is the embeddedness of a temporary use in the public space defined?

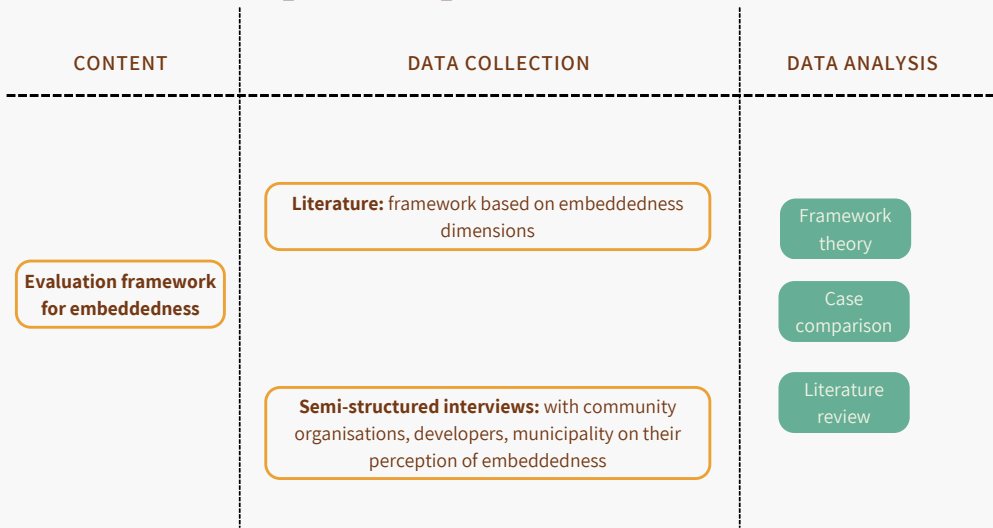


Figure 8: Data analysis SQ1

## What added values can be created by community initiated temporary uses in the public space?

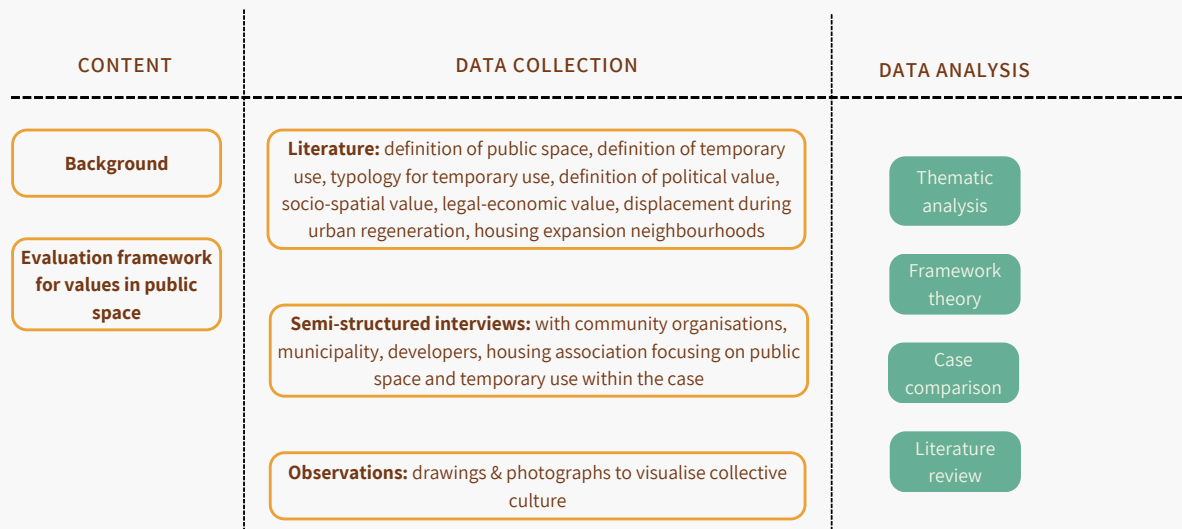


Figure 9: Data analysis SQ2

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## What barriers and opportunities do community organisations face during the design and decision making process around the regeneration of public space?

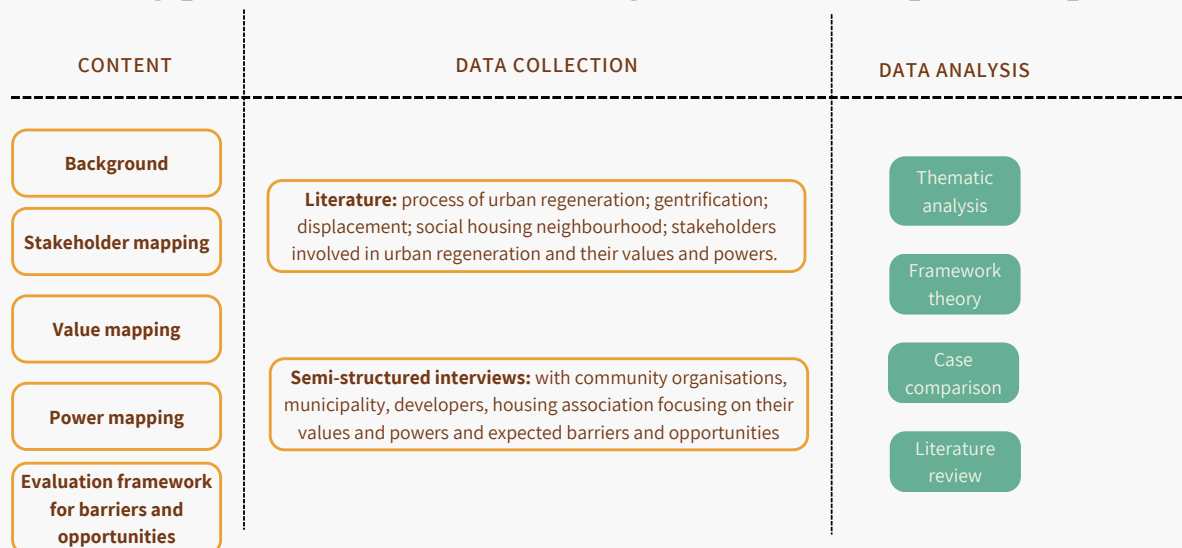


Figure 10: Data analysis SQ3

## 5. Case study description: Bospolder-Tussendijken.



In this chapter of the thesis, the study of Bospolder-Tussendijken is explained (figure 7). The characteristics and development of the neighbourhood and its selected temporary uses are elaborated, after which, next chapters discuss the findings of the indoor and outdoor case studies. Involved stakeholders in the regeneration process are interviewed to shed light on the process from different perspectives. They are interviewed to share their thoughts about barriers and opportunities of collaborations they encounter with the involvement of community initiatives during urban regeneration. Advising stakeholders specialised in participation processes and community involvement are interviewed to connect the themes highlighted by the interviewed initiators to overarching trends regarding community initiated temporary uses in urban regeneration.

The findings from the interviews with the temporary use initiators, advising actors and involved stakeholders result in conclusions about the added values, collaborations and barriers and opportunities for embeddedness. Strategies are developed based on these findings to use for applicative case study.

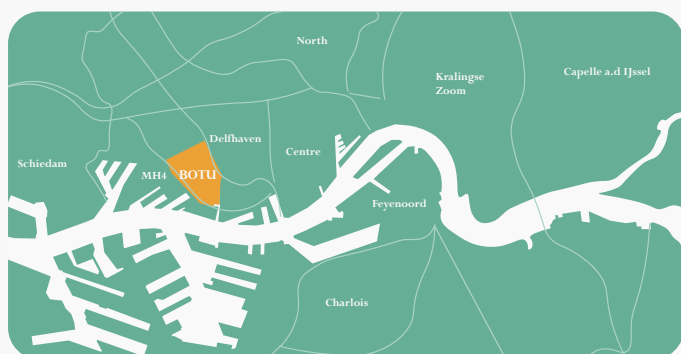


Figure 7: Positioning BoTu in Rotterdam

## 5.1. Bospolder-Tussendijken

Bospolder-Tussendijken (BoTu) is a neighborhood located in the inner city of Rotterdam, which has undergone significant development since 1910 as part of a working-class housing expansion. The neighborhood is bordered by Dakpark, the Delfshavense Schie, and Mathenesserweg. A substantial portion of BoTu was designed for social housing. In 1943, a tragic bombing by Allied forces, resulting from miscalculations, devastated part of Tussendijken, leading to 326 casualties. In the aftermath of the war, this area was transformed into Park 1943, commemorating the bombing, alongside the creation of a market square (Visserijplein) and the Gijsing flats (van Wijk et al., 2019).

Culturally, BoTu has evolved into a highly diverse neighborhood. Approximately 75% of its

residents come from diverse cultural backgrounds, in contrast to the 50% average for the city of Rotterdam. Demographically, BoTu is characterized by a relatively young population compared to the broader city, with Bospolder hosting many families with children, while Tussendijken is home to a significant number of young single households. Despite its vibrant community, BoTu is recognized as one of the economically disadvantaged areas in Rotterdam (van Wijk et al., 2019).

This socio-economic context has contributed to a somewhat mixed reputation for BoTu. While the neighborhood has historically been associated with issues of crime and safety, its residents are also noted for their entrepreneurial spirit and innovative approaches, fostered by strong social networks. For nearly three decades, the municipality has aimed to diversify the housing stock in order to attract more affluent residents. In 2004, several blocks of social housing owned by Havensteder were demolished to pave the way for the construction of owner-occupied homes. However, due to the financial crisis of 2008, these plots remained vacant for several years. From 2014 to 2022, they were redeveloped by ERA Contour into projects such as Le Medi, Dakpark, and the Hudsons (figure 8).



Figure 8: Positioning BoTu in Rotterdam

So, BoTu has experienced a process of gentrification in the past decades. Historically, gentrification has been associated with the transformation of neighborhoods, often leading to the displacement of lower-income residents. However, due to the negative connotations that have emerged around the term—primarily its association with the displacement of poorer communities—this definition is becoming less commonly used. Despite this shift, residents of Bospolder-Tussendijken (BoTu) remain concerned about potential displacement resulting from rising rents linked to renovations and developments aimed at attracting a wealthier demographic (van Wijk et al., 2019).

In response, the mayor of Rotterdam initiated a program in 2018 called Veerkrachting (Resilient) BoTu



2028. This initiative seeks to shift public perception from the neighborhood's negative associations to its positive attributes. The program employs a multifaceted approach to enhance BoTu's resilience, aiming to establish it as one of the first resilient neighborhoods in Rotterdam. Central to this effort is the Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) model, which focuses on leveraging existing social networks and community initiatives to foster social resilience.

Various stakeholders play distinct roles in this initiative: the municipality acts as a facilitator, while research institutions such as IABR and Veldacademie provide insights. Rebel serves as a market consultant, and local organizations like the Delfshaven Cooperative and various community initiatives are involved in innovation and implementation efforts.

These characteristics of BoTu align well with the neighborhood criteria outlined in the case study, making it a suitable subject for further research (Table 11).

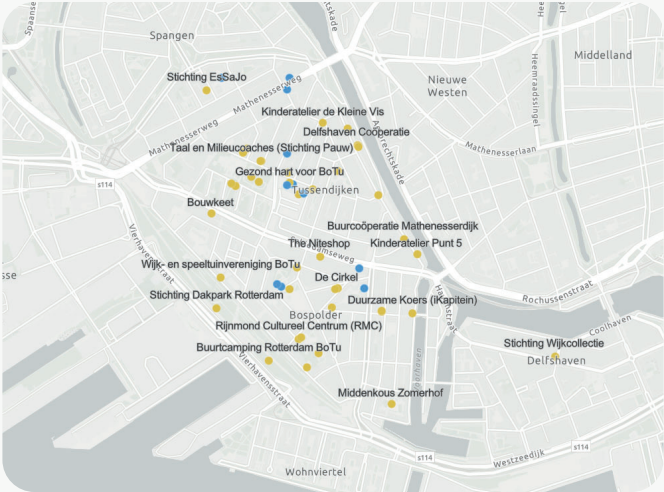
Criteria neighbourhood	characteristics BoTu
Social housing expansion in a Dutch inner city	Built between 1910 and 1930 as a working-class neighbourhood within the city of Rotterdam. 63% social housing
Urban regeneration activities within the past 5 years in public space	To name a few U.R activities; Dakpark was realized in 2014; Hudsons in 2023, the renovation of Taanderstraat in 2020
Many community initiatives and temporary uses of space due to vacancy and neglect in public space	In total, there are 84 community initiatives, of which 35 are located in public space.

**Table 11:**Comparison BoTu characteristics and case study selection criteria

## 5.2. Temporary uses in public space.

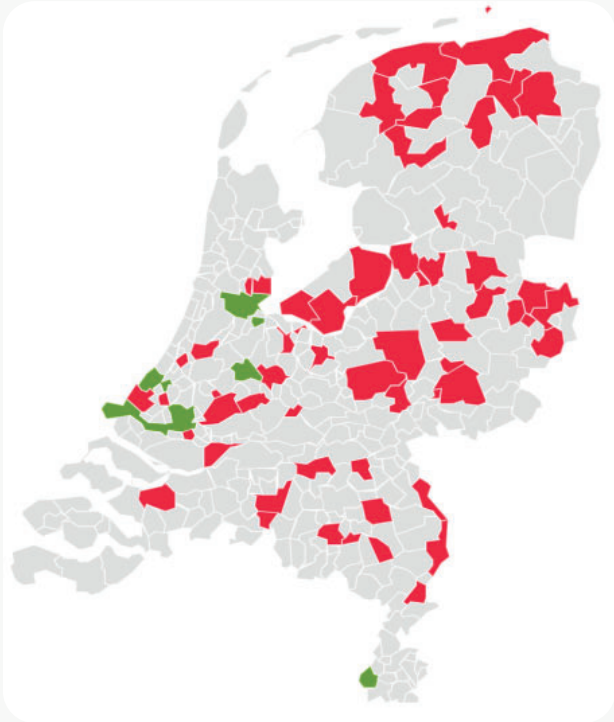
BoTu is home to eighty four community initiatives, a large number of which started out as informal, temporary initiatives (Figure 9). Thirty five of these initiatives are temporary uses of space.

In 2018, the municipality of Rotterdam launched a 10 year participatory programme called the Open Call in Botu as part of the Resilient BoTu project. This Call is a democratic tender-like process where a jury made of citizens divides subsidy money among submitted community initiatives. This subsidy is made possible through the Urban Innovation Action programme of the European Union. This public support has increased the amount of community initiatives within the neighbourhood.



**Figure 9:** Community initiatives of Bospolder-Tussendijken (by Veldacademie Basiskaart, n.d.)

A few of these initiatives (are attempting to) make use of the Right to Challenge. Since 2015, community organisations in Rotterdam have gained the Right to Challenge the government on public assignments of which they think they could perform better. This right originated in the UK as part of the Localism Act in 2011, which includes the Right to Bid (on public buildings) and Right to Build (a plan for neighbourhood) and has been implemented by four Dutch municipalities (figure 10) thus far. This gives the community organizations an active power of participation and structural resources of financing, unlike for example subsidies (van Buuren & van Popering, 2018). These can be for example welfare or maintenance assignments.



**Figure 10:** Municipalities that have implemented Right to Challenge (green) or are in the process of (red)(Tjooa, n.d.)

The Open Call is a new method of participation, which is still unique for BoTu and thus not (yet) representative for the urban regeneration practices in the Netherlands. For this research, the temporary uses selected for this study are ones that existed and were displaced before the introduction of Open Call to study the situation in which they were displaced during a conventional form of urban regeneration and their current use of the OpenCall (figure 11). Another key feature of the selected temporary uses is the difference in used public space, with one being indoor. The selected temporary uses are that of het Bollenpandje and CreatiefBeheer (table 12).

In the next chapters, the community initiatives will be described based on the semi-structured interviews with the pioneers and involved urban regeneration stakeholders. These sections will describe the added values of the temporary use, the process of displacement, the acquisition of the current space and barriers that the initiatives have faced or are still facing.

Criteria Temporary uses	Characteristics Bollenpandje	Characteristics CreatiefBeheer
Temporary use due to vacant space, with one case being an indoor space, while the other is an outdoor space	Indoors temporary use in vacant property of municipality before displacement and embedded use of property of Havensteder after displacement	Outdoors temporary use before displacement and embedded outdoors use after displacement. Both owned by municipality
Exist for more than 10 years	Started in 2016, but has been involved in community art and initiatives since 2006	Started in 2004 with temporary use
Urban regeneration has had an influence on their temporary use and they were willing to have an influence on the urban regeneration	Displaced due to sale and transformation. Right now involved in the regeneration of Bospolderplein.	Displaced due to sale and transformation. Right now in charge of seven parks in the region of Rotterdam.

**Table 12:**Comparison BoTu temporary use characteristics and case study selection criteria



**Figure 11:** Process of displacement for the case studies

## 6. Indoor case study: Bollenpandje.



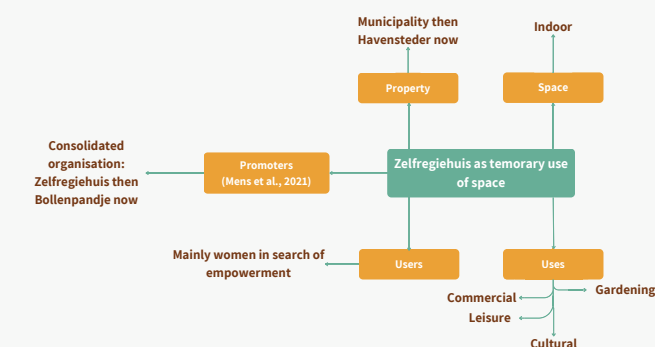
This chapter discusses the findings of indoor case study. The indoor use started out as “Het Zelfregiehuis” and transformed into het Bollenpandje after displacement and the acquisition of the current indoor public space. This process is described through findings. The findings are from observations and the semi-structured interviews with the initiator, participant from housing association that owns the current property and the municipality. The interviews with the involved stakeholders are used for findings on perceived added value, barriers and opportunities for embeddedness.

## 6.1. Bollenpandje.

The origins of het Bollenpandje trace back to het Zelfregiehuis, a community center located at Visserijplein, initiated by a local sculptor who shifted her focus from communal art to advocating for women's visibility in public spaces. Initially, the property served as a Women Empowerment Centre, offering various social services to women, funded by the municipality's Welfare Department. However, budget cuts eventually led to the center's closure, leaving the property vacant in 2016.

In response to this vacancy, the community pioneer established a temporary community house aimed at empowering women. The initiative began with a single leased section of the building, where women could gather and organize events to engage with the public space. Over time, the pioneer gained access to the entire property, utilizing it for social, financial, and political empowerment of women.

In 2020, the initiative was required to vacate the building due to its sale for renovation (**Figure 20**). Although the initiative was offered a new location at another community hub, Schiezicht, the lack of connection to greenery and outdoor space—considered essential by the pioneer for the participants—rendered this alternative unsuitable.



**Figure 12:** Characteristics of the temporary use Zelfregiehuis

In 2021, the pioneer relocated to the current property for temporary use, recognizing that it had been vacant for over a year. They deemed this property suitable for their initiative, believing it could effectively support their goals of empowerment and community engagement.

### 6.1.1. Political value to public space.

The public space is first examined from a political perspective, focusing on the tolerance of diversity through equitable treatment and the democratic representation of minority needs. Additionally, the analysis considers the extent of consumerism and privatization present in the space, drawing on findings from a semi-structured interview with the community pioneer.

The discussion began with the acquisition of the current space for het Zelfregiehuis, located at the base of a social housing block owned by the housing association Havensteder. Previously, the property was leased as an office to a municipal welfare organization, Stadsmarinier, which vacated the building abruptly following significant flooding in 2018. Given that the property is situated at the lowest point in the neighborhood, recurring flooding and water damage rendered it unsuitable for most uses, leading to its classification as appropriate only for a greenhouse for about a year.

In 2020, the pioneer recognized the vacancy and successfully persuaded Havensteder to allow her to utilize the property as a greenhouse for cultivating plants to distribute to local residents. From the outset, she made a concerted effort to engage with neighbors by giving away seeds and plants.

*“Just go outside and make sure everyone sees you. Start a conversation; have a reason to talk. It could be a coffee invite or a small task you’re doing together. And most importantly, don’t think in terms of target groups or us versus them. That doesn’t work.”*

- Initiator A (2025).

The provision of free food, drinks, and plants to visitors reflects a notable absence of consumerism and privatization in this public space. The pioneer transformed the previously vacant building into a community house—a center for citizen participation.

As Havensteder recognized the shift in the building's function, the informal agreement for plant harvesting evolved into a formal lease contract, which included a discounted rate contingent upon compliance with stipulations regarding opening hours, visitor numbers, and target groups. The target demographic is described as “vulnerable

residents,” encompassing “vulnerable children, vulnerable youth, and vulnerable elderly.” When asked to define “vulnerable,” the response was:

“Everyone is vulnerable. Haversteder is also very vulnerable. [...] Vulnerable is a term that is actually all-encompassing.”  
- Initiator A (2025).

Efforts to engage diverse communities included the establishment of the Pink Brigade, where women wore pink attire to participate in street clean-up activities. Initially, it was challenging to encourage Muslim women to join; however, over time, they began to participate, wearing pink headscarves, which was positively received. Following the acquisition of the current property, Initiator A collaborated with another organization that resonates with a younger demographic. This partnership not only exemplifies tolerance but also embraces diversity, thereby enhancing public value in shared spaces.

Previously, during their temporary use of the Zelfregiehuis, the primary aim was to empower women socially, financially, and politically. This mission to empower women in the public space indicates a democratic representation of the needs of a minority. This was achieved through initiatives such as a cooking club, catering club, and textile studio.

“A bit dull with textiles and cooking. But we simply asked the women, what would you like? In what areas would you like to grow? They actually came up with the fairly traditional things they already did very well. So that worked for quite a while until we had to move out.”  
- Initiator A (2025).

Still, the needs of the women were listened to and acted upon, creating yet more political value in the public space. These examples indicate the value that het Bollenpandje creates from the political perspective of the public space (Table 13).

Political value		Value creation
Toleration towards diversity through equal treatment	The space is shared with an organisation that addresses a younger generation as a way to include them in the public space. Even through the initiative started for women empowerment, many male residents visit regularly and are part of the social network.	high
Needs of the minority represented democratically	Efforts are made to reach out to the neighbourhood. Visitors are listened to and the needs can be expressed in the public space through clubs and studios and participation sessions.	high
Limited sense of consumerism and privatisation	Everyone who wants to come in is welcome, there is no cost for the food, drinks or plants. The clubs and studios can generate money, but everyone can participate in these activities.	high

Table 13: Added value of Bollenpandje from the political perspective.

6.1.2. Socio-spatial value to public space.

Secondly, the public space is examined through the socio-spatial perspective. The semi-structured interview and the observations are analysed according to the definitions that add a collective culture to public space developed from the literature review, which are multiplicity, conviviality, symbolic solidarity and technological maintenance.

Multiplicity entails different spatial characteristics such as surplus: users are able to adjust their physical environment to accommodate the situation; territorization: repetitions based on daily patterns of usage and orientation; emplacement: domestication of time. Opening & closing, traditions, modernity, memory; emergence: constant break of settled rhythms by unpredictable events (timing, shape and duration); symbolic projection: creates room for symbolic expressions of public culture in a physical way.

“While if the building had been left empty, it would have started to deteriorate. And yes, then this place would still be a very unpleasant area that is completely dark in the evenings, where dealing occurs. You can escape in four different streets from here.”  
-Initiator A (2025)

The time is domesticated due to opening and closing times, the creation of memories during events such as concerts or movie nights, traditions such as the knitting club and modernity through upcoming events and festivities. Surplus is present in the public space because the visitors and initiators are free to adjust the public space to accommodate. During the first visit to het Bollenpandje for this research, a resident was busy building a bookshelf outside as their own initiative (figure 13). Visitors have donated furnishings and equipment to create the public space that it is today and can rearrange the space based on their needs and activities (figure 14). This care for the physical environment does not end at the doorstep: the visitors and initiators have been greening and furnishing the outdoor space around





**Figure 13:** An example of surplus, where a resident built a bookshelf in public space and emergence. Image by Kuiters (2025).



**Figure 14:** Example of surplus, indoor furnishing by residents. Example of emplacement, giving out plans since the beginning. Image by Kuiters (2025).



**Figure 15 & 16:** examples of surplus, the residents have been greening the public space around the community house. Image by Kuiters (2025)



**Figure 17:** example of symbolic solidarity and conviviality through posters showing emerging ideas and opinions in the public. Image by Kuiters (2025).



**Figure 18:** Bollenpandje is the lowest point of the neighbourhood, leading to flooding problems. Also an example of symbolic solidarity of the emergens idea that public space and nature go together. Image by Kuiters (2025).



**Figure 19:** example of emplacement: the memories made in het Zelfregiehuis are given a platform. Image by Kuiters (2025).



the community house as well (figure 15 & 16). This constant arranging and changing of the physical environment happens as result of a constant break of settled rhythms, by visitors taking initiative and facilitating change. The symbolic solidarity and conviviality with emergent ideas of the public and ill-conforming of the public space is seen on the windows where posters hang that are in protest with current trends (figure 17 & 19).

The community house has access to sanitation, clean water, heating and electricity, paid for by the community organisations. To prevent water damages due to flooding, Havensteder invested in a renovation where the walls were sealed from the inside and the outside (figure 18). However, the surfaces behind the radiators were not considered, leading to water coming in again. It was renovated again to repair the mistake, but it did not solve the water problem completely.

“No, it hasn't helped. It's actually a kind of groundwater that is coming up. And part of the water is also coming through the walls. They have plastered all the walls, except where the heaters were installed. Or treated. Well, that means there is a very large leak in the walls. So that's a given. But when I mention that, the contractor looks a bit irritated. And Havensteder acts as if they don't know that.”

-Initiator A (2025)

Based on these findings, it can be concluded that het Bollenpandje creates collective culture in public space from the socio-spatial perspective (table 14).

Socio-spatial value		Value creation
Multiplicity	<p>Surplus: Residents are always busy with furnishing and greening the house and public space around it</p> <p>Territorization: Opening times tuesday to friday from 9 to 5.</p> <p>Emplacement: Giving out plants since the beginning</p> <p>Emergence: unpredictable ways of usage</p> <p>Symbolic projection: posters on the windows</p>	high
Conviviality	Different foods and music is included in events by residents with said cultures	high
Symbolic solidarity	Use of public space is committed to the idea that nature is necessary for urban life and empowers residents by involving them in activities and layout of the public space	high
Technological maintenance	Flooding problems	medium

Table 14: Added value of Bollenpandje from the socio-spatial perspective.

Lease characteristics	
Parties	Havensteder Bollenpandje
Lease	<p>= Market price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 30% from Havensteder for meeting agreements</li> <li>- 30% allowance from municipality through Resilient BoTu 2028</li> <li>+ subsidies</li> </ul>
Agreements for discount	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• opening &amp; closing times</li> <li>• amount of visitors</li> <li>• vulnerable target groups: elderly, youth, children</li> <li>• follow courses on business models</li> </ul>
Term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• five years, end term 2028</li> </ul>

Table 15: Lease characteristics.



Figure 20: Protest against the sale of temporary use (from OPEN Rotterdam, 2021)

6.1.3. Legal-economic value to public space.

The legal-economic perspective of public space revolves around the viability of financing public space. Is it worth paying tax money for in case that the public space is owned by a public institution and whether it is a financial burden in case it is owned by a private party.

The property is owned by Havensteder and leased to Bollenpandje after they proved that it could be valuable despite the flooding problems (Table 15).

The previous property at Park 1943, owned by the municipality, underwent a public tender process for sale and transformation (figure 20), in which Initiator A aimed to collaborate with a developer. The proposed transformation plan included the establishment of a community center and revalidation rooms to generate revenue. However, the project proved unfeasible due to the insufficient physical quality of the property, and a housing function was legally not an option.

Initiator A (2025) reflected on their efforts: “We attempted to establish a business model for the previous building, as it had more square meters. We advanced significantly, collaborating with a developer who intended to convert it into social real estate, utilizing short-stay room rentals for individuals recovering from hospital stays. If the building had two additional floors, it would have been viable, but one floor was too cramped. The old school layout resulted in undesirable small rooms. Although we pursued this unconventional business model for social real estate, it ultimately failed because the

building could not be designated for residential use, and permits were unattainable.”

Despite these challenges, the municipality amended the zoning plan to stipulate that any eventual sale should facilitate a social function. Ultimately, the property was sold to the highest bidder and transformed into a dental practice.

The current property of het Bollenpandje faces challenges regarding physical suitability for additional functions. Sound transmission to the mezzanine level renders it unsuitable for leasing, and the kitchen's limited size prevents the re-establishment of a catering and cooking club. Consequently, het Bollenpandje remains largely reliant on subsidies.

Bollenpandje as a community house is not unique in its dependency on subsidies due to lack of options for revenue generation. In response to these challenges, community houses in Delfshaven are forming a welfare coalition to leverage the Right to Challenge for welfare assignments. They have secured multi-year sponsorships from organizations such as Stichting Doen and OranjeFonds, with the primary objective of winning a substantial welfare assignment from the municipality valued at €2.2 billion. The coalition previously attempted this challenge but was informed that they needed a capable budget manager. They approached DOCK, a national welfare organization, to serve as treasurer, which they accepted. Although the coalition reached the final round of the challenge, the assignment was ultimately awarded to WMO

Legal-economic value		Value creation
Business model	No generation of income through commercial use due to lack of physical suitability. Financial dependency is spread out through several sources	medium
Physical suitability	Due to the poor physical quality of the building, it cannot be used easily for other functions than community house and greenhouse	low
Ownership/ lease	Owned by Havensteder, leased out with discount through several agreements. Indefinite lease agreement	medium
Zoning legislations	The most recent zoning plan for this property is from 2021. The plinth is allowed to house: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• housing</li><li>• commercial until category 2 ( levels of noise nuisance)</li><li>• social functions that are not noise sensitive</li><li>• offices</li><li>• welfare services</li></ul>	medium

Table 16: Added value from the legal-economic perspective



Radar, which was perceived to be predetermined.

*"That was leaked because an official said, 'Well, that's been known for a long time.' They let that slip, confirming our suspicions. They argued that WMO Radar is accustomed to managing such budgets, but so is DOCK. This reasoning is flawed. WMO Radar had previously been granted a term for the assignment in Delfshaven, which was simply extended."*

-Initiator A (2025)

Legally and economically, het Bollenpandje relies on various stakeholders to determine the value of the public space it creates. The property is owned by Havensteder, which provides discounts and renovation support, indicating that Havensteder values the initiative. Additionally, the municipality offers financial support, suggesting that the project is deemed worthwhile from their perspective. However, this funding is tied to the Resilient BoTu program, which concludes in 2028.

The pursuit of a sustainable business model is hindered by the property's physical limitations. To enhance financial independence, the community houses are forming a coalition, demonstrating an effort to generate greater legal and economic value in the public space while reducing reliance on Havensteder and the municipality. Although the coalition will still depend on external parties for funding, this approach diversifies their economic dependencies (table 16).

#### **6.1.4. Barriers and opportunities.**

The case of Het Bollenpandje illustrates that community initiatives can effectively create political and socio-spatial value in public spaces, and are incapable of legal-economic contributions. This dual focus generates both barriers and opportunities during urban regeneration processes.

The political value derived from the initiative fosters inclusivity, ensuring that public spaces remain accessible to all residents, particularly those who might otherwise be marginalized by the commercialization and privatization trends associated with public-private partnerships. Additionally, the socio-spatial value enhances community cohesion, as the initiative cultivates a rich culture of collectivity within the public space. Such grassroots engagement is essential, as top-down approaches to urban regeneration typically fail to establish the necessary social networks, especially among hard-to-reach populations.

The political and socio-spatial values generated by Het Bollenpandje motivated their involvement in the regeneration of the adjacent Bospolder Square (figure 25). Despite repeated delays in the square's development—critical for local children and their parents—the initiative's leader, Initiator A, advocated for the transformation of the space by introducing greenery and flower pots in the square. This intervention prompted the municipality to expedite the regeneration process, subsequently appointing Initiator A to lead community participation efforts. Together with residents, they commenced a greening initiative that enhanced both the visibility of the playground and the overall appeal of the square (figure 26).

The limited legal-economic value associated with the community initiative presents significant barriers to urban regeneration efforts. The absence of a viable business model has hindered their ability to independently regenerate their previous property. Developing a sustainable business model that aligns with the unique characteristics of the occupied public space has proven challenging. As a result, reliance on leases from Havensteder and government subsidies has left the community organization dependent on external parties to assess their economic viability.

The success of the community house coalition would enhance their social embeddedness within the public space. However, their failure to secure the tender, attributed to a lack of trust from the municipality, underscores their insufficient network embeddedness at that time.

In terms of territorial embeddedness, the coalition's transition from Schiezicht to Bollenpandje exemplifies their adaptability. By not confining themselves to the spatial limitations of Schiezicht, they relocated to a space that better suited their needs, as indicated in Table 17.

**Figure 25:** Greenery planted by the residents at Bospolderplein. image by Kuiters (2025)



**Figure 26:** Lowered wall to increase visibility of the playground at Bospolderplein. Image by Kuiters (2025).



	Barriers	Opportunities
Societal	No result	<div>acknowledged and appreciated by other community initiatives, organisations and temporary uses.</div> <div>Together with other organisations, a coalition can be started</div>
Network	Municipality trusts welfare organisations more than community house coalitions based on previous collaborations	Trust from the municipality for involvement in participation processes and connection with residents
Territorial	No long-term vision for the position in the inevitable urban regeneration	Respond to the needs of the residents
	Restraint by physical suitability of property for revenue generation	<div>Make use of the full spatial possibilities of the property</div> <div>Influence on public space for wider area around property</div>

**Table 17:** Barriers and opportunities for embeddedness



## 6.2. Housing association.

The next participant in the semi-structured interviews for this research works for the housing association Havensteder. She has worked at Havensteder for two decades in several functions. Right now, she is the Project manager housing for the districts Oude Noorden and Bospolder-Tussendijken. As a project manager, she is the bridge between the operational district team that is involved in daily processes and the tactical programme manager that is involved in processes between three to ten years. The participant is involved in processes of one to three years.

### 6.2.1. Havensteder and their values.

The development department of Havensteder operates at three distinct levels, each addressing projects from varying scales and temporal perspectives. The programme manager oversees the district vision, the project manager focuses on district planning, and the district team manages the operational budget. Together, they collaborate to create a cohesive approach to regeneration projects.

The programme manager prioritizes long-term asset performance and revenue generation, while the project manager and district team concentrate on the social and technical dimensions of the buildings, balancing the needs of current users with broader objectives.

*"When a building is renovated, it sometimes happens that, for example, the walls in the entrance are not painted or the stair covering, which really needs to be done. No, no, that's not included in the project.*

*While you make everything nice on the outside and inside of the apartments, you actually forget the common areas. And that is the business card of the residents. So, residents sometimes say, 'Hey, I don't even dare to receive visitors because it looks so bad downstairs.' Yes, that is really quite unpleasant. So, we from the housing department would like to see that money is also reserved in the project for new stair coverings or an extra coat of paint on the walls, or for the storage corridors to be included as well."* - Havensteder (2025)

Despite ongoing discussions about the necessity of comprehensive investments, the core values of the housing association remain focused on providing affordable housing for those unable to access the private market and subsequently improving the overall welfare of their users.

### 6.2.2. Involvement with temporary uses.

In addition to housing, Havensteder's properties accommodate various commercial and social functions. During periods of vacancy, community organizations utilize these spaces temporarily while regeneration plans are formulated. As previously mentioned, Initiator A was granted a permanent lease after it became clear that the property could not be repurposed for housing or alternative functions.

The residents of BoTu have historically demonstrated entrepreneurial spirit, which Havensteder recognizes and values. The organization acknowledges the political and socio-spatial significance that community initiatives contribute to both residents and the property itself, and thus, they provide support for these initiatives to the fullest extent possible.

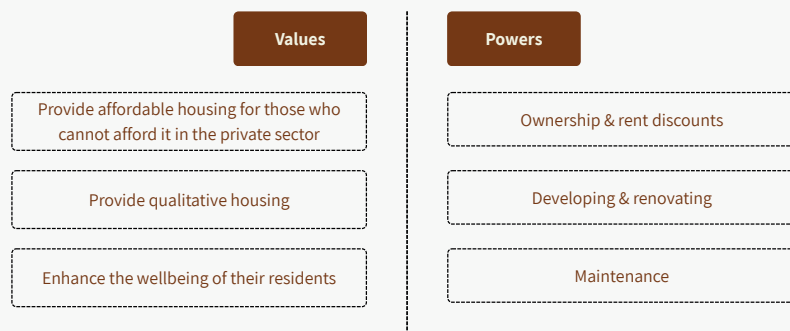
*"This is also very important for us as a corporation, so we support it [community houses] strongly, because you have to do so in such a situation. This is somewhat of a social development. You could say it's actually of the urban generation of the area. Socially and societally, because you have to deal with it next to housing, right? Many people are dealing with poverty in various ways, facing disadvantages in different areas, so behind many doors, things could be much better, so to speak. This is also in our interest, so we want to contribute to that."* - Havensteder, 2025

When community initiatives align with the needs of the neighborhood, Havensteder offers rental discounts and collaborates with these initiatives to explore options for their continued presence in the area (see Table 20). A notable example of this is Het Bollenpandje, which has benefited from such support due to its alignment with local community needs.

*"Let's say it's important that [Initiator A] receives some extra funding for that kitchen area there, because, you know, we're not going to demolish that building, but they often have issues with water damage. They want to do various things about that. They might receive additional funding for activities; you know, they really show that they are very active and meet a need, so we find it important to support that. So that's how we approach it."* - Havensteder

(2025)





**Table 18:** Values and powers of Havensteder.

It's recognized that a reliable source of income is essential for the community organization to cover rent, even with the discount provided. Furthermore, a critical consideration for Havensteder is the reliance of temporary uses and community organizations on their initiators. For these initiatives to become stable and trustworthy components of the public space, they must develop the capacity to sustain themselves through engagement with other users, ensuring their viability in the absence of the initiator.

*"[Initiator A] has given the keys to a group of 40 people, so if [Initiator A], for whatever reason, needs to take a step back at some point, Het Bollenpandje will continue to operate." - Havensteder (2025)*

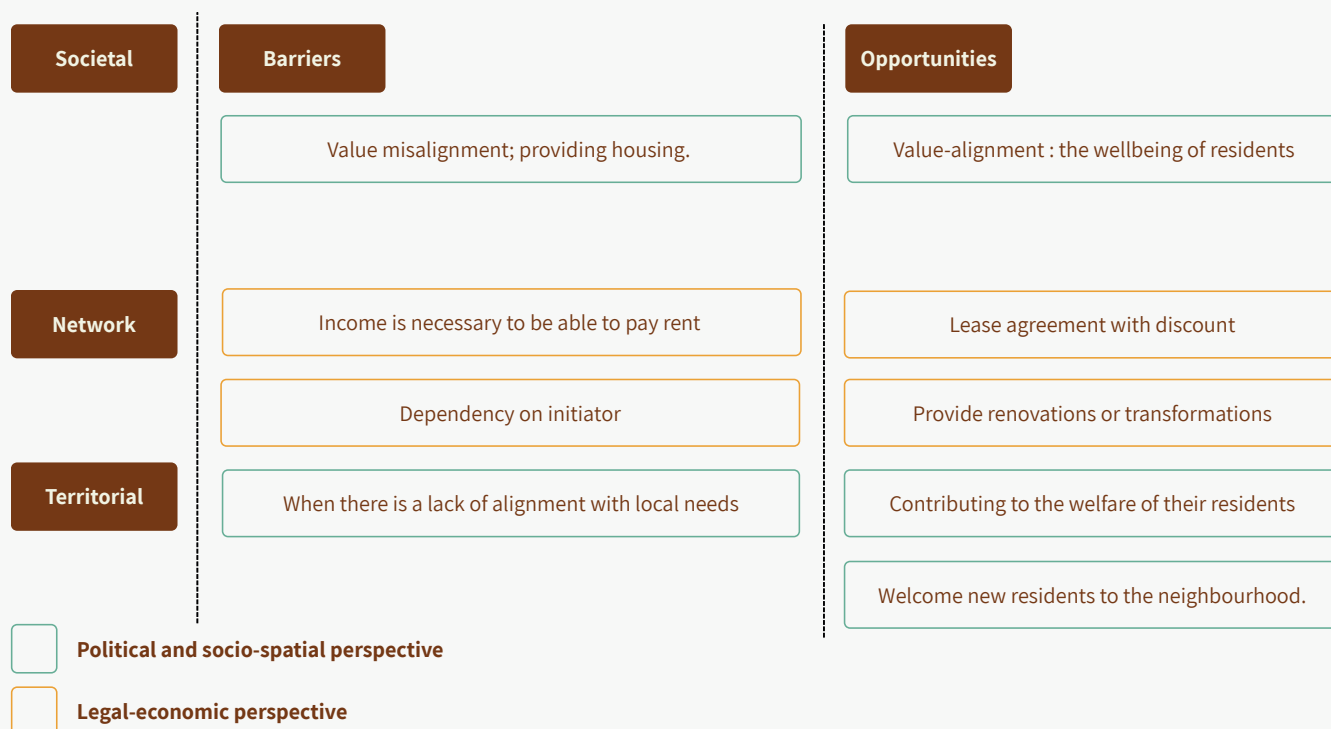
### 6.2.3. Barriers and opportunities for embeddedness.

When the political and socio-spatial value

created by community organizations is recognized by the housing association, they are inclined to provide extensive support, reflecting their commitment to resident welfare. This fosters network embeddedness between the housing association and the community houses it supports.

However, barriers to this network embeddedness include insufficient legal-economic stability, particularly when organizations are overly dependent on their initiators or unable to cover rent, even with discounts. Additionally, the housing association places significant importance on social and territorial embeddedness; if the focus and activities of a temporary use do not align with the needs of the surrounding neighborhood, the housing association prefers to relocate them to a

more suitable location (see Table 19).



**Table 19:** perception on embeddedness by Havensteder.

## 6.3. Municipality: Urban Planning and Development Rotterdam.

The participant from the municipality is employed in the urban planning and development department of Rotterdam, focusing on the redevelopment of the social real estate portfolio. This portfolio includes public buildings such as community centers, libraries, and museums, many of which were constructed in the 1970s and no longer meet contemporary requirements. The primary challenge currently faced is to adapt these facilities to meet both current and future demands.

### 6.3.1. The municipality and their values.

In the literature review, the main value of public parties is described as protecting the public good and serving the public needs. According to the participant, in contemporary discourse, this is increasingly framed as prioritizing the deployment of resources and services for the most vulnerable populations in society (table 20).

*"The municipality is very much committed to supporting the weaker members of society, so to speak. As we receive an increasingly close role from the government and national government with ever-limited resources, we are also focusing more on that narrower vulnerable group. This means you may not necessarily find representation of the entire population in your local community center." - Municipality of Rotterdam (2025)*

Public resources, including welfare assignments, zoning plans, and urban regeneration initiatives, are employed to promote development that benefits society, necessitating public accountability. These processes must be transparent and equitable to justify their implementation and ensure that outcomes align with their intended objectives.

*"In the past, well, since the 1990s, everything has been privatized, which is perfectly fine in itself, but as a result, your procurement policy is essentially what you can control. [...] So, the only thing you can really control is the procurement policy.*

*Yes, and that really determines the outcome:*

*who works there and how they work. Aside from the fact that you can also oversee it. So your procurement policy is really...*

*You must really invest in making choices. The question is whether everyone realizes that. That this is actually your real choice, and not just a formal handling by the procurement department that checks if everything is done legally. It is truly a substantive steering instrument, your procurement policy." - Municipality of Rotterdam (2025)*

Hence, when assignments are outsourced, the pre-established selection criteria are crucial for municipalities initiating a tender process. The selected parties are those that best align with these criteria, reflecting the municipality's trust that the chosen organization will fulfill the agreement. This supports the conclusions drawn in the literature review regarding the role of public entities in Public-Private Partnerships.

### 6.3.2. Involvement of temporary uses.

Currently, the participant is engaged in an urban regeneration project in Charlois, where a community organization is temporarily utilizing a vacant school building pending its transformation. The welfare organization SCAR has been contracted to collaborate with this community organization.

A significant criterion in public procurement is the requirement for a proven track record, which instills trust in the municipality regarding the organization's capability to fulfill the assignment. However, community organizations often lack formal documentation of such a track record, which adversely affects their selection prospects. Additionally, another barrier for community organizations in public procurement is their inherent interests, which frequently align more closely with the broader local community than with the municipality's focus on specific vulnerable groups.

*"Yes, and you need to aim for certain goals. The institutions we have, whether it's DOK or Humanitas or similar organizations, are accustomed to this. They have also established organizations specifically to focus on this.*

*However, somehow, partly due to our tenders, I think, as well as our objectives to focus on that vulnerable group, a community center is no longer a complete representation of the neighborhood." - Municipality of Rotterdam (2025)*

The municipality tends to prefer procuring

organizations that are familiar and can effectively communicate within their established frameworks, rather than engaging directly with community organizations. Despite recognizing that community organizations are often more effective in assisting vulnerable populations due to their deep integration within the neighborhood, the municipality favors arrangements where these organizations collaborate with known institutions.

The municipality greatly appreciates the creativity and innovation that temporary uses can bring to repurposing old buildings, generating socio-spatial value. However, the silo effect within the municipal organization necessitates a more bureaucratic approach to decision-making.

This creativity and flexibility associated with temporary uses are facilitated by the low lease prices of aging and depreciated buildings.

*“And that is also the case within our portfolio; even though we are municipal, our old properties cost next to nothing, so we can maintain them quite well for a while. However, as we are currently engaged in renovations everywhere, the rent will increase significantly. Even though we are a municipality, we still want to recoup the investment in some way, which has to be compensated by subsidies. But then the rent will just go up tremendously.”*  
- Municipality of Rotterdam (2025).

As the investor, the municipality, being a public institution, is not required to ensure that the new building generates profit; however, the investment must yield a return. This necessitates that the new rental rates be set higher. Consequently, if a temporary use in the old building wishes to transition into the renovated space, it is essential for them to develop a viable business case that enables them to accommodate the increased rent.

Values	Powers
Provide affordable housing for those who cannot afford it in the private sector	Ownership & rent discounts
Provide qualitative housing	Developing & renovating
Enhance the wellbeing of their residents	Maintenance

Table 20: Values and powers of municipality of Rotterdam.

6.3.3. Barriers and opportunities for embeddedness.

The absence of a track record and the inability to pay increased rent following urban regeneration reflect concerns about limited legal and economic value, posing a barrier to establishing formal agreements between the municipality and temporary uses. Although the political and socio-spatial value generated by these initiatives is highly regarded, particularly in meeting the needs of vulnerable populations, the municipality remains hesitant to award welfare assignments, share resources, or enter into lease agreements post-regeneration. This reluctance stems from the fact that community organizations often lack a specific target group or mission, focusing instead on serving the broader community good. Therefore, this misalignment of values further hinders the network embeddedness of community organizations within municipal structures (table 21).

The next chapter focuses on the findings for the outdoor case study. Afterwards, the conclusions of the indoor and outdoor cases are compared to synthesise general conclusions.

Societal	Barriers	Opportunities
	<div>value misalignment: serve the most vulnerable</div>	<div>Community initiatives are more effective in providing for the needs of the most vulnerable</div>
	<div>community organisations do not ‘talk their language’</div>	<div>a collaboration between community initiatives and entrusted welfare organisations</div>
Network	<div>Procurement criteria often include a track record</div>	<div>Power to oblige collaboration with community organisation as criterium in the procurement &amp; zoning plans</div>
Territorial	<div>Post-URG rent increase</div>	<div>Appreciation for community organisations to use the spatial and social context in creative and adaptive ways to make their temporary use work</div>

Political and socio-spatial perspective

Legal-economic perspective

Table 21: perception on embeddedness by municipality of Rotterdam.

## 7. Outdoor case study: Creatief Beheer.

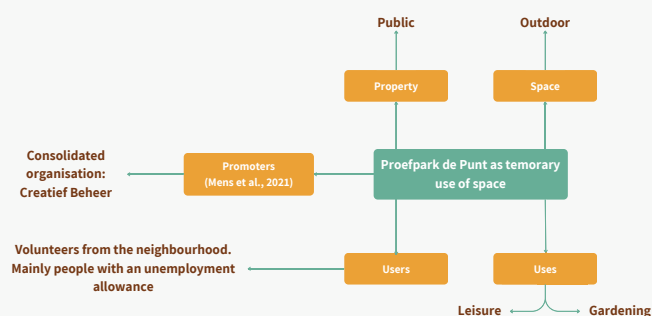


This chapter elaborates on findings for the outdoor case study. Creatief Beheer was founded by Initiator B, a local resident with a background in medical science and art, who began creating art to address societal concerns. He became involved in organizing art festivals and producing television content that explored the implications of multiculturalism in public spaces. The financial crisis halted many urban developments, leading to an increase in vacant sites. In response, Initiator B, along with his wife and fellow artist, began managing these vacant areas, launching Proefpark de Punt as their pilot project in 2004. This site was formerly occupied by social housing owned by Havensteder, which was demolished to make way for privately-owned housing, with the adjacent Dakpark planned for development. Proefpark de Punt served as an experiment to assess whether urban nature and community management of greenery could be viable uses for the Dakpark. Findings on Proefpark de Punt and Park 1943 are sourced from an interview with Initiator B and the developer involved.

## 7.1. Creatief Beheer.

Initiator B advocates that space and nature should be healed and elevated to reveal their inherent beauty rather than strictly designed, a philosophy that gained traction and was deemed successful by urbanists. The park welcomed users and residents to garden, participate in events, and socialize, with maintenance carried out by volunteers (Figure 21). Over the years, Creatief Beheer expanded its portfolio, managing multiple sites under the concept of “urban healing,” including Park 1943, which faced challenges due to a rabbit plague.

Since the housing development at the site, Proefpark de Punt has ceased to exist. The semi-structured interview with Initiator B provides valuable insights into the characteristics of Proefpark de Punt and Park 1943, highlighting the added value of community initiatives to public spaces.



**Figure 21:** Characteristics of the temporary use Proefpark de Punt

### 7.1.1. Political value to public space.

From a political perspective, Proefpark de Punt was notable for its accessibility to all individuals without any fees, despite being a public park maintained by a community initiative and its volunteers. Furthermore, the initiative exemplified a resistance to consumerism and privatization, as it aimed to demonstrate that urban nature need not be high-maintenance or costly when managed appropriately. This approach facilitated easier access to natural spaces for the most vulnerable users of the urban public realm.

The volunteers are people with diverse backgrounds that “have baggage that turns into a toolkit”. Besides, Initiator B identified a variety of people attracted to this work, highlighting that the diversity of cultural backgrounds and circumstances presents both challenges and opportunities for public spaces. The initiative encourages everyone to engage with nature in their own way, provided they act honestly and uphold their commitments. This inclusive approach fosters a collaborative environment that enriches the community and enhances the public space.

*“And all these people have something going on. So I have all these people who can't work and are on benefits. They are often either retired or, well, dealing with issues like divorces, addictions, backgrounds, that sort of thing. People with depression, all sorts of problems, debts, yes, that type. And some of them, you really see them coming in, completely wet and sweaty. I call it slowly drying off. Yes, they just do what they have to do. I usually give them space. For example, [volunteer A] just does what he does. I give people a lot of leeway. I have this little area for [volunteer B], who is a highly educated lawyer and is retired. And then there's [volunteer C], who is a social worker. He used to be a heavy user and all that. Now he's completely clean. [personal description removed to protect privacy] And let me see, [volunteer D] was just walking around. [personal description removed to protect privacy] She has a partner that she takes care of, who is now very ill. So you actually live together with each other, right? That's the beauty of it. You create an environment where they can share their experiences. So she can tell more about her husband. [Volunteer D] and I have personalities that, logically, aren't the strongest combination. She finds my board completely ridiculous. That sort of thing. She just says that. Yes, that's how it all goes.” - Initiator B (2025).*

Volunteers are not subjected to pressure to remain involved; they are free to move on or address any dissatisfaction without facing consequences. The group collectively addresses disagreements



and holds each other accountable when promises are not kept. It appears that Initiator B values the group dynamic as one of the most critical elements of the initiative, emphasizing the importance of collaboration and mutual support within the community.

*“So, I try to organize things as straightforwardly and honestly as possible. I also try to create the most pleasant atmosphere. So, if you observe how I interact with people, I try to make it enjoyable. I don’t correct much, the group corrects itself; I do the unpleasant tasks myself. That’s basically it. That’s the trick. And what you notice is that many people have a different approach. They come to help someone or whatever. So, don’t help people openly. You’ll never be thanked, but help them secretly. That’s the trick.” - Initiator B (2025).*

There is toleration towards differing opinions, approaches and social backgrounds. The volunteers are treated honestly, straightforward and given the chance to answer their needs within the group. Consequently, the political value generated in the public space by the community initiative is significant. The initiative fosters inclusivity, accountability, and collaboration among diverse participants, enhancing the overall quality and accessibility of the public space. This engagement not only addresses the needs of the community but also empowers individuals to take an active role in shaping their environment (table 22).

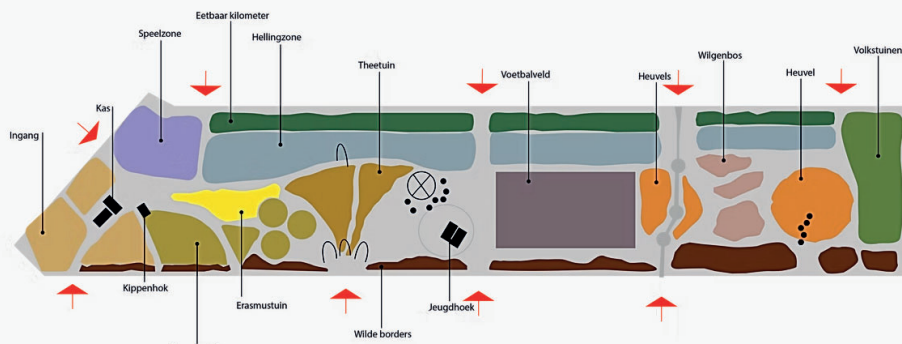
**7.1.2. Socio-spatial value to public space.**

Proefpark de Punt illustrates the socio-spatial value of community initiatives in public spaces. Figure 22 presents the layout of the park as a multifunctional area for diverse activities. Users actively maintain the space, generating surplus through their engagement. Volunteers have established a wadi for water storage, crafted furniture from local wood, planted seeds, and constructed a shelter. This participatory model encourages spontaneous contributions from users. Daily tasks such as cleaning and gardening foster territoriality, while weekly kung fu and yoga workshops cultivate traditions and a sense of place. Collectively, these efforts enable volunteers to physically express their project, contributing to a collective multiplicity within the public space, as depicted in Figure 23 and 24.

Differences, talents, and interests are celebrated and leveraged to create new opportunities within the community. The Turkish community manages the barbecue area, including the construction of a shelter over the grill. Various groups of acquaintances collaborate on initiatives such as the wadi, shelters, and planting, reflecting a convivial mindset. On warm summer days, the park hosts a range of activities that engage individuals of all ages and cultural backgrounds. This space serves as a venue for physical expression (Table 23), contributing to the collective culture fostered by the community initiative and enhancing the socio-spatial value of the public area.

Political value		Value creation
Toleration towards diversity through equal treatment	Many of the volunteers have different cultural background, different educations and differet ages. They all get the same volunteer allowance, work 2 hours a day and are free to work as they want. Everyone gets a chance to work through their stress, loneliness and self-doubt with the volunteer work. No one is pressured to stay, it is always their choice.	high
Needs of the users represented democratically	The main objective is to show the beauty of the people and nature living in the city. Most volunteers are people who do not work due to several reasons. They are given a lot of responsibility. They are allowed to fail. The group of volunteers maintain the morale, expectations and trust for one and other.	high
Limited sense of consumerism and privatisation	There is no fee for using the park or the plants grown in the park. Everyone is welcome to make use of it. It is a project in which urban nature does not need high maintenance or an expensive design and is available for everyone.	high

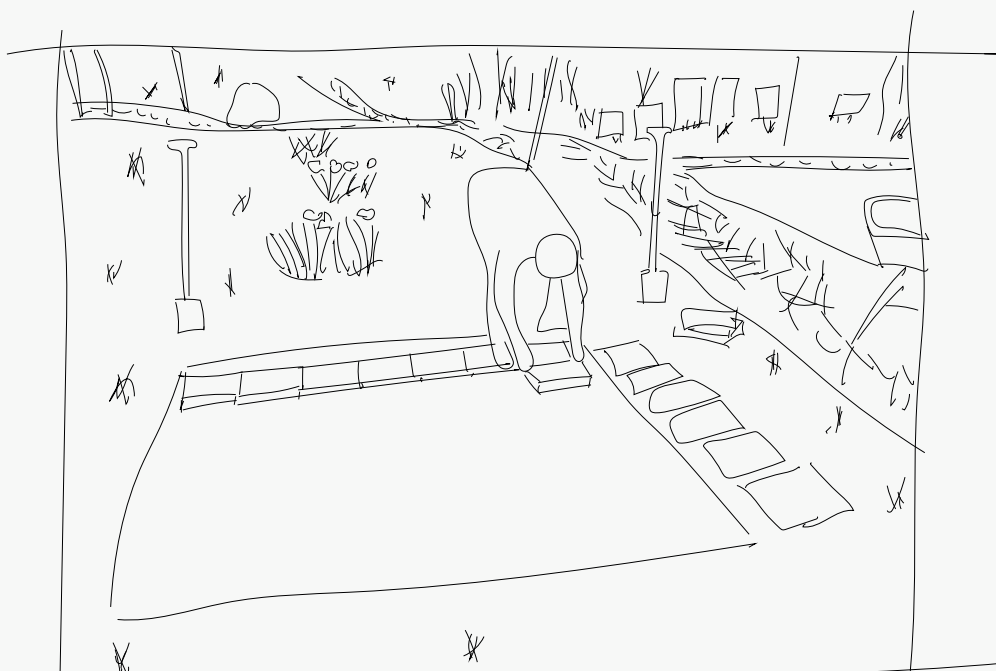
**Table 22:** Added value of Proetpark de Punt from political perspective.



**Figure 22:** Layout of Proefpark de Punt (Proefpark | Stadsgeneeskunde, n.d.)



**Figure 23:** Surplus by collective efforts for organising the park. Drawing based on images provided by Initiator B (2025)



**Figure 24:** Surplus by collective efforts for organising the park. Drawing based on images provided by Initiator B.

### 7.1.3. Legal-economic value to public space.

Creatief Beheer received municipal subsidies for the park, which served as an experimental space adjacent to the future Dakpark, developed in 2014. A formal agreement existed between Creatief Beheer and the municipality for the management of Proefpark de Punt until housing development was slated for the site, as mandated by the Environment Planning Act. However, no formal agreement was established for self-management of the public space within Dakpark. Consequently, when construction for the Hudsons housing development commenced in 2019, Proefpark de Punt was displaced. An advocate for Proefpark de Punt established a foundation and assumed management of the designated area within Dakpark. The new site at Dakpark is perceived as less diverse in user engagement compared to Proefpark de Punt, according to Initiator B. One volunteer has attempted to introduce nature-based healing practices at Dakpark inspired by the practices of Creatief Beheer, but this initiative has not been well-received by others involved in Dakpark, indicating a competitive dynamic between Creatief Beheer and the community organization at Dakpark.

Creatief Beheer participated informally and in an advisory capacity in the design of Dakpark, Le Medi, and the Hudsons. Their exclusion from involvement post-realization has left them feeling betrayed by the developers (Figure 25).

*"That went well because we had arranged it for them, that fund [for the mozaiek at Le Medi]. At*

*that time, it was a grant program; if you had money, you would get half of it added. Then, I remember [an involved developer from ERA Contour] saying at one point, just before Christmas, '[Initiator B], can you help me? We're going to do a pitch, and I really want us to maintain the quality of the Hudsons'. I said I would connect the project with a gardener in the neighborhood, so I thought, 'Well, that's nice. A neighborhood gardener was still on the pitch when they received it.' So they won that pitch, and I thought, 'Great, then we'll go ahead with that gardener.' But it didn't happen: no gardener came." - Initiator B (2025)*

In conclusion, Creatief Beheer received support from the municipality and the developer until the official development plans were established. The absence of formal agreements for self-management in Dakpark resulted in the displacement of this initiative, exposing vulnerabilities in community projects amid urban development pressures. Initiator B's informal collaboration with the three developments lacked legal protection, allowing for his initiative to be displaced without consequence. This highlights the critical need for formal lease or ownership agreements to establish legal-economic value in public spaces (Table 24). The feelings of betrayal expressed by Creatief Beheer indicate a disconnect between community organizations and developers, underscoring the importance of transparent communication and genuine collaboration in urban planning. Overall, the case emphasizes the necessity of sustained community involvement and formal agreements to safeguard community initiatives.

Socio-spatial value		Value creation
<b>Multiplicity</b>	Surplus: Volunteers and users can also change environment for gardening and leisure Territorization: Volunteers garden two hours a day, tasks are done routinely Emplacement: Traditions of seasonal cleaning and seasonal events Emergence: unpredictable ways of usage. Users volunteer spontaneously. Symbolic projection: board made by initiator to show off the Park 1943	<b>high</b>
<b>Conviviality</b>	Volunteers are taken seriously and given freedom to explore and implement their preferences and strong qualities. The Turkish community is in charge of the barbeques and every wednesdays there is a kung fu workshop. Would be stronger if collaborated with other initiatives	<b>medium</b>
<b>Symbolic solidarity</b>	Use of public space is committed to the idea that nature and indigenous plants are necessary for urban life and can maintain itself if treated correctly and by the community.	<b>high</b>
<b>Technological maintenance</b>	Shelter provided by CreatiefBeheer, clean water, electricity and sanitation by public organisations.	<b>high</b>

**Table 23:** Added value of Proefpark de Punt from socio-spatial perspective.



Legal-economic value		Value creation
Business model	30.000 euros a year subsidie no generated income	medium
Physical suitability	Vacant plots and parks are very suitable for the gardening of urban nature. An experiment of self-management for Dakpark, which is next to the plot. The proximity to urban infrastructure creates the chance to connect to the sewage system, electricity and heat in case other functions are developed.	high
Ownership/ lease	Temporary lease until the development of the Hudsons, afterwards, move to Dakpark. There were no official agreements on this. In the end, they did not get a spot at the Dakpark.	low
Zoning legislations	<p>Functions allowed on the plot where Proefpark de Punt was according to article 24.1 of EPA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• housing</li> <li>• retail/social/service on ground floor (not allowed in case that it's used for housing)</li> <li>• garden</li> </ul> <p>Functions allowed on the plot where the Dakpark is according to article 12.1 of EPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• green, with paviljon and cafe/restaurant allowed</li> </ul>	low

**Table 24:** Added value of Proefpark de Punt from legal-economic perspective.



**Figure 25:** Mozaïek at the port of Le Medi, made with residents, for which Creatief Beheer arranged the funding as asked by ERA Contour. Image by Kuiters (2025)



**Figure 26:** Nature healing by Creatief Beheer in Park 1943. Image by Kuiters (2025).

7.1.4. Barriers and opportunities for embeddedness.

The primary barrier to the community initiative's ability to secure a lasting presence in the public space is the limited legal recognition of their use. The absence of formal agreements regarding their role in Dakpark ultimately led to their displacement. However, the political and socio-spatial values associated with their efforts have generated opportunities, as evidenced by Creatief Beheer's management of seven parks with the support of volunteers.

**Territorial Embeddedness:** The management of these seven parks highlights the growing need for nature healing within urban public spaces (figure 26). The users and volunteers can accomodate their needs freely and the urban nature is given space to grow. However, the lack of planning for the known future changes limits territorial embeddedness.

**Lack of Network Embeddedness:** The organization's inability to obtain a formal lease agreement for Dakpark after 15 years illustrates a significant gap in network support.

**Social Embeddedness:** during the 14 years of running, like-minded urban thinkers have embraced the idea of nature healing. Additionally, there has been a lot of engagement by the local community. The competitiveness perceived from the community organisation on the Dakpark is a barrier for societal embeddedness.

Next section discusses findings from the interview with the developer ERA Contour.



Table 25: Added value of Proefpark de Punt from legal-economic perspective.

7.2. Developer: ERA Contour.

The second interviewed stakeholder is the head project developer of the urban development firm ERA Contour. In BoTu, they have developed Le Medi, Dakpark and the Hudsons, previously Proefpark de Punt, which grants them an insight to the neighbourhood that is more long term than what is usual for developers. Besides, they were directly involved in the regeneration processes that displaced CreatiefBeheer, so this semi-structured interview was a way to understand these processes from their point of view. However, the interview participant was not involved with the Hudsons personally, because she was working for Havensteder during the development of Le Medi, Dakpark and Hudsons.

7.2.1. Values and powers.

ERA Contour primarily focuses on housing development, aiming to create strong neighborhoods where residents can thrive. They employ various strategies to facilitate this vision, such as their Warehouse initiative, which allows future residents to design their homes and connect with neighbors. Through client panels, the developer gathers input from prospective residents to address their needs.

Public space plays a crucial role in linking new developments with existing neighborhoods. The developer utilizes methodologies to analyze the current demographic and identify the types of residents that could enhance the community's qualities.



“And you try, you call it marketing, but you are very clearly trying to establish essences for an area. From those essences, you then translate that into a marketing aspect, saying, ‘Hey, you can find this here.’ So you really attract people who find it enjoyable and interesting. For Le Medi, this has been a very distinct concept. Because we brought together the new Rotterdammers from different cultures. We also looked at what is present in Bospolder Tussendijken. The challenge was how to attract higher-income groups to such neighborhoods to make a difference. However, that was certainly a goal during that specific time. Even so, if you do that, how do you do it? Because how will those people feel comfortable there? And how do they connect with the residents who already live there?” - ERA Contour (2025)

This vision underscores the developer's commitment to creating successful, people-centered spaces, as discussed in the literature review. When ERA Contour identifies a neighborhood as suitable for new housing development, their primary objective is to attract future buyers who align with the neighborhood's essence and contribute to its vitality (Table 26).

7.2.2. Involvement with temporary uses.

The development of Le Medi, De Punt, Dakpark and Hudsons were part of a long term urban regeneration plan for BoTu at a site that first hosted social housing blocks.

“And in that area [De Punt], social rental homes have also been created. What you often notice in such a development is that when you start demolishing and immediately create various more expensive homes, it often clashes. There is no support for that. So, there was a strong focus on the initial social rental homes in combination with owner-occupied homes. That was a key point.” - ERA Contour (2025).

The development of the Dakpark was a challenge for the municipality, as there was no societal support for this. The project was mainly meant as a commercial area for the greater city and did not contribute to BoTu perse. On the contrary, it created a barrier between BoTu and MH4, that was being gentrified as well, while the fusion of these two neighbourhoods could be beneficial according to some experts. In hindsight, the project adds greenery to BoTu, which was lacking before (figure 27).

The development of the Hudsons led to the discontinuation of Proefpark de Punt, although residents of Le Medi contributed insights during the Hudsons' development.

“Now you see it much more often. But that was really in the early years of urban agriculture. And that was just innovative. The interesting thing was that it was truly innovative. It was, of course, a grassy field, but something was growing there, and it kept getting bigger. They also really managed to connect with the residents. So, we have always seen that as a very valuable place. It brings some

Values	Powers
Attract future buyers that strengthen the neighbourhood	Development
Supply demands of buyers	Property
Creating successful places meant for people	Participation

Table 26: Values and powers of ERA Contour.

*liveliness, it brings people together, and it also makes such a place more enjoyable and attractive. So, it's actually a sort of dirty word: placemaking. And I assumed that [Initiator B] continued at the Dakpark." - ERA Contour (2025).*

This quote reflects the participant's appreciation for the socio-spatial value generated by Proefpark de Punt. She expressed surprise during the interview to learn that Initiator B was not involved with the urban farms at Dakpark, as she believed that an agreement between the municipality and CreatiefBeheer allowed for continuity. When asked about Initiator B's role in the development of Dakpark, Le Medi, and Hudsons, the participant was unable to provide an answer due to her lack of involvement.

The participant noted the informal ways residents have claimed cross-streets and suggested that Proefpark de Punt influenced the design of public streets, incorporating spaces for urban nature and establishing them as informal domains (figure 28).

Currently, there is a vacant property in the plinth, prompting the developer to return to the Hudsons to discuss residents' interests in finding a suitable function for the space and to gather feedback on their living experiences thus far (figure 29). The existing gardens, shared gardens, and streets—developed with input from Initiator B—are well-received by residents.

*"Well, the conclusion is actually that people really enjoy living there. However, we did notice a*

*few points of attention regarding residents' choices about having an open communal courtyard or a more closed one. Ultimately, it seems that people with the open courtyard were more positive about it, while some from the closed side thought, 'Oh, we should have done that too.' So the question is how do we gather that feedback upfront. When something is new for people, they often still think in terms of, 'Oh yes, but I just want my own little garden or my own piece.' But how do you effectively communicate how it can be? That is indeed a challenge for us as well." - ERA Contour (2025).*

This quote suggests that new residents might be more receptive to innovative or communal living arrangements if they were engaged with community initiatives (like Initiator B) earlier in the process. This indicates a gap in the developers' ability to effectively communicate such options, while community initiatives appear to be more successful in this regard. Although the developer emphasizes the experiences of future users, the semi-structured interview highlights that the perspectives of the surrounding neighborhood community and local initiatives receive insufficient attention.

For a community house to qualify for the vacant space, the key considerations would include:

The ability to pay rent, either through municipal support or generated revenue.

Evidence of demand for a community house from the residents.



**Figure 27:** Greenery at Dakpark facing BoTu. Image by Kuiters (2025)



**Figure 28:** Cross-streets in the Hudsons make space for urban nature and are being informally claimed by residents. Image by Kuiters (2025)

7.2.3. Barriers and opportunities for embeddedness.

This interview reveals that urban developers primarily focus on future buyers and residents, while community initiatives prioritize the needs of existing residents. Consequently, the political value of public space generated by community organizations is perceived to be greater than that created by developers, who often commercialize and privatize these spaces. Developers leverage the qualities of existing public spaces to attract suitable buyers, filling vacancies based on the preferences of new residents. This dynamic creates both barriers and opportunities (table 27).

Given that community initiatives are more adept at effectively communicating innovative

living arrangements, they could serve as valuable assets for developers during participation sessions and in their interactions with future residents. This collaboration would enhance societal embedding for both parties. Additionally, involving community organizations could guide developers toward creating less commercialized and privatized public spaces that benefit the existing community while also providing insights into the needs of future residents, fostering territorial embeddedness.

For network embeddedness, it remains essential for community initiatives to demonstrate the ability to pay higher rents. Furthermore, developers are more likely to collaborate with community organizations when formal agreements with the municipality are in place.



Figure 29: Vacant plinth at the Hudsons. Image by Kuiters (2025)

	Barriers	Opportunities
Societal	<div>Value misalignment: developers focus on the needs of future residents</div>	<div>Value alignment: to strengthen the qualities of the neighbourhood.</div> <div>More effective in communicating with residents about innovative ways of living.</div> <div>Involve future residents in developments</div>
Network	<div>Inclined to make space for community initiatives if there was support from the municipality</div> <div>A type of income is necessary to be able to pay rent</div>	<div>No result</div>
Territorial	<div>Community initiatives do not concern themselves enough with the future residents</div>	<div>Appreciation from developers for the socio-spatial value created by community initiatives</div>

Political and socio-spatial perspective

Legal-economic perspective

Table 27: Values and powers of ERA Contour.





**This chapter discusses semi-structured interviews conducted with experts in community interests and urban regeneration. These interviews aim to assess whether the findings from the case study are unique to that specific context or represent a broader, recurring phenomenon that the experts can validate. Besides, additional barriers and opportunities are discussed from the advisor point of view on community-driven temporary uses.**

## 8.1. Expert advisors.

The first interviewed advisor (Advisor A) is an impact developer for C'MON, the graduation internship for this research. Initially a community artist, she transitioned into real estate development, during which she observed a significant disconnect between community interests and decision-making in urban regeneration processes.

*"It is also quite a kind of elitist sector, or at least there is quite a distance between average communities and developers. So maybe they don't even act out of bad intent, but they sometimes impose solutions on people who really have nothing or are facing many challenges in society. They often also have no background in care or health, so they don't really know what the communities themselves need. They absolutely have the skills and abilities that are needed, but they are not always at the service of the communities." - Advisor A (2025)*

Advisor A noted that during the tender phase of urban regeneration, promises made by the market sector often diminish over time, a sentiment echoed by Initiator B during the Hudsons development. Ergo, she and her co-owner prioritized community capacity building and community-led development in vulnerable neighborhoods for their start-up.

*"In the spirit of community empowerment, I believe that we help communities to mobilize themselves. And also to sustain themselves in a sector that has many rules, where many people have opinions and where they may not get the position they desire. So I think we help them in that, and on the other hand, I think we also teach communities how to be good communities. Because not every community is a good community." - Advisor A (2025)*

In her own neighborhood in Delft, she engages in community cooperation to maintain the local park and organize events, managing subsidies, communication, and a long-term vision for the park.

The second advisor (Advisor B) is a labor sociologist specializing in spatial justice and democracy. He advises municipalities on the role of public space for citizens and collectives, focusing on community initiatives and participatory processes to mitigate conflicts with residents.

*"And that is not a luxury in that sector, because there is often very technical or deterministic talk about how to create livable neighborhoods, very much from the drawing board. And I always think that if you don't understand how people work and how collectives function, then you're missing the point. That's always a way of thinking." - Advisor B (2025)*

Advisor B criticized the neoliberal urban regeneration practices of the past 25 years, highlighting that municipalities often rely on market developers instead of residents to safeguard public goods.

*"Those are public instruments, and I believe that as a government, you should engage with your citizens. But they are often just left to developers. Then we're off the hook. So, if they have a plan, they should also adjust my zoning plan. And I think that's a bit of a perverse development." - Advisor B (2025)*

The semi-structured interviews validate two assumptions from the literature review: first, that municipalities perceive public goods and communal goods as separate; and second, that market developers exert significant influence over the development of public space, even when not directly involved in its regeneration. It also validates the indoor and outdoor cases, where it proved challenging for community organisations to gain formal agreements with public parties

### 8.1.1. Added political and socio-spatial value to public space.

Advisor A notes that the majority of individuals initiating community organizations are women, particularly women of color, as well as artists and entrepreneurs. She emphasizes the importance of inclusivity in community organizations within public spaces, advocating that they should be open and welcoming to a diverse range of participants.

*"Don't fill in for someone else; see it broadly. I think the most important thing is to always focus on what someone is good at and not on what they are bad at, right? What you pay attention to grows, so I would really say: choose every day to be positive and to be grateful and to look at the good in others. [co-owner] would say intention. Does someone have*



*a pure intention? Do we have a pure intention? I would say, can people be authentic? Is there space to be yourself?" - Advisor A (2025)*

This perspective aligns with the political value of public space in representing community needs democratically. Advisor A highlights the importance of fostering a collective culture, wherein the community focuses on positive interventions rather than expressing grievances, thereby contributing to socio-spatial value. She acknowledges that developing this culture may take time and involve mistakes, which can deter policymakers.

Advisor B supports this view, noting that community initiatives often arise from a combination of dissatisfaction with existing welfare services and the recognition of vacant sites as potential commons. This suggests that the primary objectives of these initiatives are to generate political value in public spaces by addressing residents' needs and to enhance socio-spatial value by collectively revitalizing underutilized areas.

Advisor A adds that residents frequently maintain public spaces individually, and that community initiatives excel at integrating social needs in a playful and entrepreneurial manner—an approach that governmental entities often lack due to their siloed perspectives on societal and spatial needs, as confirmed by a municipal participant (Advisor B, 20205). Furthermore, market developers are typically insufficiently engaged with the neighborhood to understand the specific needs of local residents.

*"My impression is that citizen initiatives are quite sensitive to the public nature of the land they are temporarily allowed to manage, live on, or have access to, etc. That they do this better than commercial developers." - Advisor B (2025)*

These initiatives are often launched by highly educated entrepreneurial residents rather than by those directly affected by the community issues at hand, which can create barriers to enhancing political and socio-spatial value in public spaces. Advisor B notes that within sociology, community initiatives are often scrutinized critically, as some highly educated entrepreneurs and freelancers may exploit these initiatives to access subsidy funds for their own businesses before moving on. He acknowledges the need for a measurement tool to assess whether community initiatives genuinely fulfill their promises and add value to the community. However, he disagrees with the notion that highly educated individuals should refrain from initiating community projects. Here is Advisor B's perspective on this matter

*"Look, all the major movements—civil rights, labor movements, women's movements, etc.—were also started by the elite at some point. The labor movement was initiated by the most educated workers, the diamond workers. And if you have a sense for social movement, you're not going to say that people who have studied, have their own office, and so on, shouldn't step up as a citizen initiative." - Advisor B (2025)*

This research has confirmed that Initiators A and B are educated entrepreneurial locals whose initiatives have been fostering community engagement for decades, thereby contributing to the political and socio-spatial value of public spaces, as demonstrated in the previous section. Nevertheless, a barrier to the temporary use of public space from a political perspective arises when the primary objective of the initiators is not to address the community's needs but rather to pursue personal advantages.

#### **8.1.2. Adding legal-economic value to public space.**

Advisor B recognizes the challenges faced by Initiators A and B in generating legal-economic value in public spaces through their temporary use initiatives. These barriers include difficulties in establishing a viable financial model for income generation and the absence of formal agreements regarding the continuity of their projects following urban regeneration.

*"I think it starts with not being too grateful for temporarily having a place because I have seen many examples of citizen initiatives that had a temporary spot, were allowed to stay for free or for very little money, and then were essentially placed there by developers and municipalities to create value. They had to leave after seven years or so, and then that spot was worth five times as much. I have also concluded that forms need to be found so that both the initiative itself and the surrounding community benefit from the value development during that time. This can be achieved through agreements that ensure an initiative must remain involved in any stage of the urban regeneration that takes place." - Advisor B (2025)*

Advisor B emphasizes the importance of formal agreements during the tender, development, and lease/sale phases. He advocates for fostering long-term relationships with institutions to facilitate systemic change and suggests that the economic value generated from temporary uses should be reinvested in the community. For instance, he

proposes an arrangement between community organizations and municipalities that allows the former to purchase properties at their original market price once they have secured sufficient funds.

Additionally, Advisor A mentions a method for communities to negotiate with developers regarding specific needs that must be addressed during the development process. To create economic value, Advisor B recommends utilizing obligations, investors, and crowdfunding, as demonstrated in his support for initiatives like Verhalenhuis Belvedere and Wijkpaleis in Rotterdam.

Advisor B also supports the formation of a coalition among community houses in BoTu and Delfshaven to leverage collective strengths and networks. In contrast, urban regeneration practices foster competition for space, which can undermine communal temporary uses. He advocates for collaboration over competition to enhance the likelihood of securing welfare and urban regeneration assignments, thereby achieving financial and legal stability and reducing dependency on individual initiators. Furthermore, incorporating commercial activities such as catering, manufacturing, and paid tours into temporary uses is suggested as a viable strategy for generating revenue.

### 8.1.3. Barriers and opportunities.

The advisors confirm the findings from the literature review and case study that community organisations create political and socio-spatial value in public space, guiding them to embedding in the territory and society. An important condition for this is the intrinsic motivation of the pioneer to create political and socio-spatial value, instead of legal-economic value for them personally. In addition, embeddedness is more achievable when community organisations work together instead of against each other.

This would increase the network embeddedness as well, as community coalitions can make financial plans, long-term visions and formal agreements with institutions together in a more accessible way. A coalition would also mean less dependency on a single pioneer, making the temporary uses seem more trustworthy to public institutions. This confirms the findings from the indoor case, specifically the findings from the municipality and housing association on their perception of community organisations (table 28).

**Next chapter compares the findings from the empirical research to the literature, forming conclusions for the subquestions of this research. These answers will be used to synthesise embeddedness guidelines to answer the main research question.**

	Barriers	Opportunities
Societal	<div>When initiators main objective is not to create political value, but to gain subsidies for their own shenanigans.</div> <div>Urban regeneration often happens from the drawing board, not the community interests</div>	<div>Collaboration between community initiatives creates the opportunity to combine strengths, networks and capacities.</div> <div>Like-minded individuals and organisations are willing to support an initiative financially through obligations, investments and crowdfunding</div>
Network	<div>Community initiatives often express gratitude for temporary use arrangements, which can lead them to overlook the importance of establishing long term formal agreements</div> <div>Dependency on initiator</div>	<div>Collaboration between community initiatives increases chances for getting public <u>assignments</u>. It eliminates the fear from external parties that the community initiative is dependent on initiator.</div> <div>Community initiatives have an ability to combine social needs in an entrepreneurial way with spatial needs, something that municipalities and market developers lack (political and socio-spatial value).</div>
Territorial		
	<div>Political and socio-spatial perspective</div> <div>Legal-economic perspective</div>	

**Table 28:** Barriers and opportunities according to the expert advisors.

## 9. Synthesis of embeddedness strategies.

This chapter provides a synthesis of embedding strategies based on the findings in this research. A comparison is made between the literature study and the empirical research to draw nuanced answers to the research subquestions, through which guidelines are developed to answer the main research question.

## 9.1. Comparison between literature and practice.

This section answers the subquestions of this research through the comparison of theoretical and practical research.

### 9.1.1. SQ1: How is the embeddedness of a temporary use in the public space defined?

The concept of embeddedness in public space, as articulated by Hess (2004), encompasses societal, network, and territorial dimensions, originally intended to guide firms in fostering societal integration and mitigating profit maximization and individualism. This study's empirical research validates these dimensions as effective tools for identifying barriers and opportunities for temporary uses within urban regeneration processes.

The cases of Het Bollenpandje and CreatiefBeheer illustrate the complexity of urban regeneration, characterized by multi-actor interactions and the necessity of aligning diverse values and collaborations (Adams & Tiesdell, 2013). Therefore, the dimensions of embeddedness, which are inherently focused on different types of relationships, prove to be instrumental in assessing the viability of community organisations in urban regeneration. Further characteristics of temporary uses in public space are found in the empirical research:

**Societal embeddedness** refers to the alignment of social norms and values among peers, fostering cooperation and information sharing. Empirical research finds this type of embeddedness particularly among community initiatives and welfare organizations. The shared mission to address social service gaps enhances their intrinsic connection. Given the limited resources available to community organizations, collaboration and capacity sharing are critical for establishing a sense of embeddedness, leading to expanded networks that amplify community initiatives' influence on broader urban regeneration visions.

**Network embeddedness** captures the durability and stability of formal and informal relationships. It

overlaps with societal embeddedness, as stable connections with community organizations contribute to embedding temporary uses within a broader network. Formal collaborations between community organisations can significantly impact societal perceptions of welfare services, such as urban nature and community hubs. Additionally, relationships with municipalities and landowners are vital; while informal engagements signify embeddedness, formal agreements—such as lease contracts and participation in procurement—ensure sustained involvement in urban regeneration projects. Formal agreements ensure the creation of public space for community initiatives as a part of the urban regeneration project.

**Territorial embeddedness** describes the spatial integration of temporary uses, reflecting local needs and social dynamics. Community-driven initiatives are deeply rooted in local activities, with both resources and users being locally embedded. The value generated through public space utilization is crucial for future neighborhood regeneration. Furthermore, collaboration with municipalities and developers can inspire territorial developments that align with the values established by temporary uses, enhancing the overall embedding of urban regeneration within the existing territory.

The theory also implies that the three levels of embeddedness are overlapping, which is also proved to be right.

### 9.1.2. SQ2: What added values can be created by community initiated temporary uses in the public space?

For this subquestion, a value measuring system was created inspired by the three perspectives of public space by Neal (2010) combined with the literature study of Bodnar (2015), the collective culture theory by Amin (2008) and the space development feasibility theory by Adams & Tiesdell (2013). The three perspectives, being the political, the socio-spatial and the legal-economic, proved to give a complete oversight of empirical findings, even though none of them are connected in theory to temporary uses and their added value to public space. The indoor as well as the outdoor temporary use proved to add value in the political and socio-spatial sense, while the legal-economic sense proved to be out of reach, which aligns with the hypothesis made in the literature review.

Political value: Bodnar (2015) characterizes the political value of public space as encompassing toleration of diversity, democratic representation of community needs, and a restrained approach to consumerism and privatization. Both indoor and outdoor temporary uses have been shown to excel



in these dimensions, indicating that they generate significant political value. Indeed, temporary uses are intrinsically politically valuable as they aim to address deficiencies in welfare services. So, creating political value in public space can be seen as the most important accomplishment for community organisations. The following formula can be used to measure the political (P) value.

P = toleration towards diversity + democratic representation + limited consumerism and privatisation

**Socio-spatial value:** The socio-spatial value of public space is defined by characteristics associated with collective culture, as articulated by Amin (2010), which include multiplicity, symbolic solidarity, conviviality, and technological maintenance. Empirical evidence indicates that both indoor and outdoor temporary uses foster high levels of collective culture. While the community organization contributes to technological maintenance by covering costs for water, heating, and electricity in indoor spaces, it is important to note that the responsibility for sheltering these indoor temporary uses lies with the landowner, who is accountable for renovations and repairs, with the community organization paying rent in return. Conversely, the sheltering of outdoor temporary uses is contingent upon the flexibility of zoning regulations regarding approved functions, which is linked to the legal-economic value generated in these contexts. For community organisations, it is important to create a collective culture where the community behaves proactively and caringly towards the public space. Therefore, the following formula can be used for the creation of socio-spatial (SS) value for community organisations.

SS = Multiplicity + Symbolic solidarity + Conviviality + Technological maintenance

**Legal-economic value:** The legal-economic value of public space is contingent upon the alignment between its use and the financial model of the community organization, as well as the physical suitability, ownership, and zoning regulations governing the space. Limitations in physical suitability can hinder indoor temporary uses from developing viable financial plans.

Moreover, several additional factors must be taken into account in urban regeneration before addressing alignment with ownership and zoning regulations. Insights from interviews with urban regeneration stakeholders highlight the significance of aspects such as the community

organization's track record, long-term vision, and governance structure in shaping legal-economic value. Ultimately, urban regeneration stakeholders are responsible for ensuring physical suitability, ownership, and compliance with zoning regulations. Once community organizations are integrated into the framework of urban regeneration stakeholders, they can actively participate in defining what value creation entails in these dimensions. Therefore, the created legal-economic (LE) value in public space can be measured through the following formula.

LE = Financial model + long-term vision + track record + governance structure

These formula showcase that community organisations have the most potential to create political value in public space and urban regeneration. Note that this is specific for community organisations. For commercial organisations, for example the significance of the different values might be different.

### 9.1.3. SQ3: What barriers and opportunities do community organisations face during the design and decision making process around the regeneration of public space?

To answer subquestion 3, the theory on embeddedness and added values are combined to analyse barriers and opportunities found in the empirical study.

The opportunities presented by community organizations stem from their enhanced capacity to generate political and socio-spatial value within public spaces, surpassing the capabilities of both public and private entities. They fill a lack of welfare services and create collective culture, which enhances their territorial embeddedness in the public space. These values embed them in societal ways, because organisations with a shared mission appreciate their work and are willing to share their capacities. Due to value-misalignment with involved urban regeneration stakeholders, it is more challenging to establish societal embeddedness with them.

Conversely, a significant barrier to the realization of legal-economic value by these organizations arises from various factors, including a lack of established track records, business plans, governance structures and long term visions. Even when there is a lot of appreciation for the created political and socio-spatial value, these deficiencies signal a perception of instability to institutional organisations involved in urban regeneration. Consequently, such perceptions



hinder the formation of legal agreements and the establishment of robust network connections with urban regeneration stakeholders.

Collaboration with community organizations presents a viable strategy for cultivating legal-economic value, which can lead to enhanced territorial embeddedness. This type of embeddedness is only fully achieved when all three types of values are added to the public space. By fostering partnerships with public welfare organizations, community organisations can secure legal leases and procurement agreements for urban regeneration with municipalities, housing associations, or developers. This strategic collaboration not only facilitates the creation of legal-economic value but also strengthens embeddedness within the network and territorial

context. It is important though, to preserve the political and socio-spatial values in the regenerated public space once there is enough network embeddedness to participate formally in urban regeneration, otherwise, the hypothesis is that the societal embeddedness with other organisations and the territorial embeddedness will weaken again.

Table 29 shows the findings for indoor temporary use, while table 30 relates to outdoor temporary use. From these findings, it becomes clear that both types of temporary uses encounter similar barriers and opportunities. Therefore, the following embedding strategies are meant to be employed by both indoor and outdoor temporary uses.

	Barriers	Opportunities
Societal	<div>Value misalignment: serve the most vulnerable (through housing)</div> <div>Lack of systematic communication: different social norms</div>	<div>Respond to the needs of the residents in a more effective way</div>
Network	<div>Lack of track record; less stable and durable</div> <div>Dependency on initiation; less stable and durable</div>	<div>alliance with community initiatives and welfare organisations: shared track record, financial plan, long-term vision and governance structure</div> <div>Appreciation through discounts and subsidies</div>
Territorial	<div>Post-URG rent increase, not financially feasible</div> <div>No long-term vision for the position in the inevitable URG</div>	<div>Full use of spatial possibilities, connect residents to public space</div>

- Political and socio-spatial perspective
- Legal-economic perspective

Table 29: Sub-conclusions indoor public space.

	Barriers	Opportunities
Societal	<div>Competition between community organisations</div> <div>Informal, passive involvement and agreements</div>	<div>Value alignment: use URG to strengthen the qualities of the neighbourhood.</div> <div>More effective in communicating with residents about innovative ways of living.</div> <div>Gained popularity with urban thinkers due to created socio-spatial value</div>
Network	<div>Lack of formal agreements from the start around involvement in urban regeneration and lease after urban regeneration</div>	<div>Right to Challenge and track record</div>
Territorial	<div>Post-URG rent increase</div> <div>No long-term vision for the position in the inevitable urban regeneration &amp; new residents</div>	<div>Use volunteers and spatial characteristics to their full potential</div>

- Political and socio-spatial perspective
- Legal-economic perspective

Table 30: Sub-conclusion outdoor public space.

## 9.2. Developing embedding strategies.

The main research question of this study is: *How can community organisations use urban regeneration as a way to embed their temporary use in the public space?* The case study and interviews in BoTu have resulted in unique findings on added values of temporary uses and the barriers and opportunities for embeddedness. Based on these deductions, embedding guidelines have been developed.

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### **For societal embeddedness:**

Embeddedness with like-minded organizations and communities occurs through addressing gaps in social welfare within public spaces. This process entails generating political and socio-spatial value to bridge these gaps, which, in turn, enhances appreciation among individuals who share similar motivations. A shared mission, such as creating space for communal use in urban regeneration, can lead to an alliance, embedding the temporary use in the societal context. When capacities are shared to develop a financial plan, a long-term vision, a track record and governance structure to achieve this mission.

### **For network embeddedness:**

Formal embeddedness with stakeholders in urban regeneration is crucial for sustaining communal uses in public spaces. Community organizations are valued for their capacity to generate socio-spatial and political value, while the creation of legal-economic value is essential for establishing durable formal agreements with these stakeholders.

Housing associations prioritize community-driven temporary uses that enhance resident well-being by fostering political and socio-spatial values within properties. It is also important that community organizations can afford increased rent post-renovation and maintain independence from the initiator through a robust governance structure. A critical formal agreement for urban regeneration is

the lease, which secures communal use of space. Additionally, a social discount may serve as a benefit for network embeddedness (figure X).

Municipalities seek to create political value, particularly when vulnerable groups benefit. For a stable and durable relationship with municipalities, collaboration with welfare organizations, a proven track record, along-term vision, and a comprehensive financial plan for urban regeneration are vital. Key agreements for the success of embedding in urban regeneration include the zoning plan that says that the development of communal space is required, the lease agreement and agreements regarding procurement and participation. These agreements enable community organizations to ensure their needs are addressed in the design phase and facilitate engagement with future users through participation tools provided by developers. This proactive approach aids in socially embedding the community with new residents and users. Public subsidies may also enhance network embeddedness in urban regeneration (figure X).

### **For territorial embeddedness:**

The spatial integration of communal temporary uses in urban regeneration is facilitated by the creation of political, socio-spatial, and legal-economic value within public spaces. This process ensures that community organizations are well-suited to the spaces they occupy. Additionally, incorporating the needs of new users associated with urban regeneration is essential. Community organizations gain further credibility by expanding their activities to other public spaces within the neighborhood, thereby addressing a range of community needs for the broader area.

The guidelines (figures 30, 31) are designed for various ownership scenarios to ensure the embeddedness of temporary uses in urban regeneration. The orange outcomes can be further refined based on the specific characteristics of the temporary use, the alliances formed, and the context of urban regeneration. There is no prescribed sequence for the types of embeddedness; however, if a community organization struggles to generate sufficient legal-economic value, social embedding may become essential to integrate into the territorial and network context.

**Based on these guidelines, a comprehensive and interactive flyer is made for community organisations to use in case they want to embed their temporary use of public space in urban regeneration (Appendix B).**

**These guidelines can help the community to have a voice in urban regeneration and embed their**

needs and values in the regenerated public space. Again, for this to happen, it is important that the created communal space is not linked to an initiator or organisation, but to the community as a whole. When applied to the general urban regeneration of expanding housing neighborhoods, these guidelines can play a pivotal role in collaboratively

shaping our neighborhoods. This approach has the potential to transform the status quo regarding the community's role in creating valuable and meaningful public spaces.

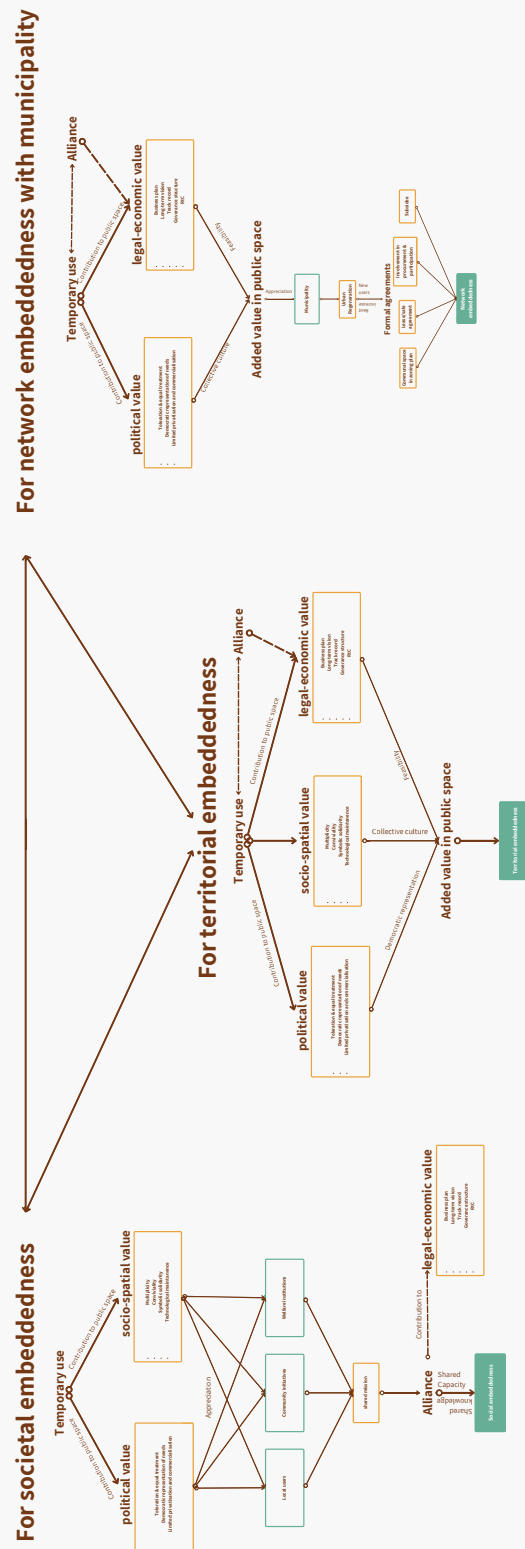
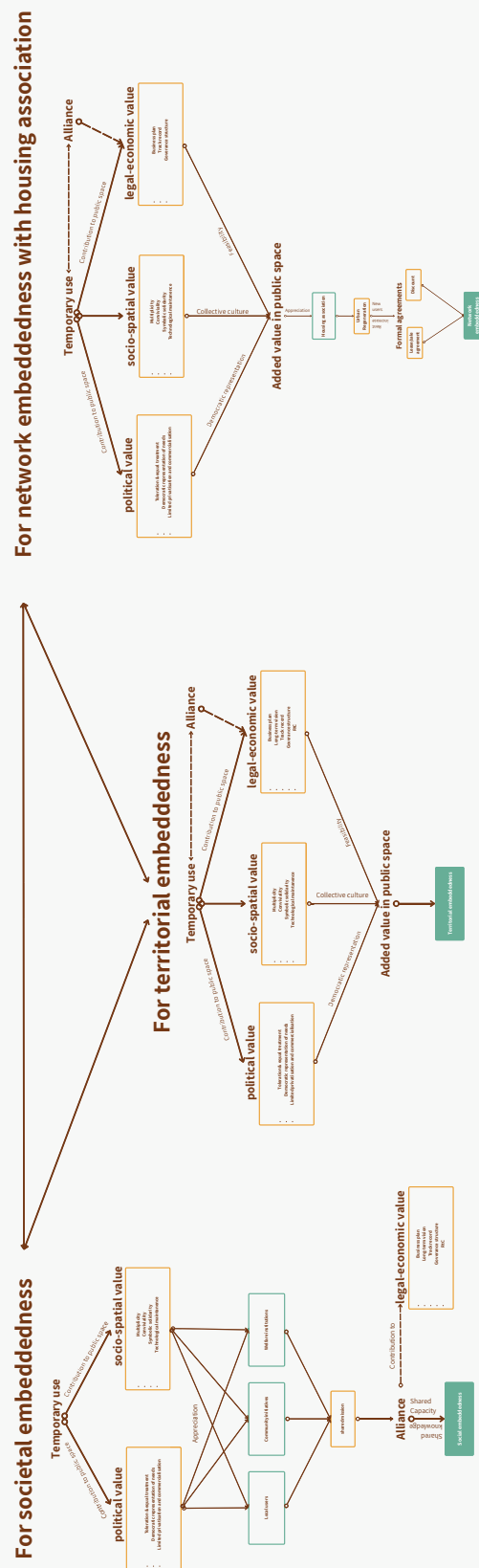


Figure 30: Embeddedness guidelines when municipality is property owner.



## 10. Discussion.



**This chapter contains the final discussions of this study. Section 10.1. answers the main research question for the embeddedness of temporary use in public space in urban regeneration. Section 10.2. discusses the validity and transferability of the study for theoretical and practical research while section 10.3. discusses what recommendations and suggestions would be advisable for the use of this conclusion. Section 10.4. delves into the contribution this study has provided to existing literature. Subsequently, section 10.5. proposes future research topics after which the study is finished with a personal reflection in section 10.6.**

## 10.1. Conclusions.

This study investigates how community organizations can utilize urban regeneration as a strategic means to embed their temporary uses into public spaces. Addressing the first subquestion—*how is the embeddedness of a temporary use in the public space defined?*—research confirms that embeddedness manifests across three interrelated dimensions: societal, network, and territorial. Societal embeddedness involves aligning social norms and fostering cooperation among community groups and welfare organizations, which enhances social cohesion. Network embeddedness emphasizes the importance of formal and informal relationships with stakeholders such as municipalities, landowners, and other organizations, ensuring stability and durability of the temporary use in urban regeneration. Territorial embeddedness reflects spatial integration, securing that activities of the community organisation meet local needs and are physically embedded within the community fabric.

In response to the second subquestion—*what added values can be created by community-initiated temporary uses in the public space?*—findings indicate that these initiatives generate significant political and socio-spatial values. Political value encompasses fostering diversity, democratic representation, and resisting excessive privatization. Socio-spatial value includes enhancing collective culture in the public space through the generation of multiplicity, symbolic solidarity, conviviality and technological maintenance, the legal-economic value—such as track records, long-term vision and financial feasibility—remains more challenging to realize, often due to resource constraints.

The primary barriers to the embeddedness of temporary uses in urban regeneration include misalignment of values with stakeholders, insufficient track record, absence of a long-term vision and financial plan, lack of formal agreements, and

dependency on the initiator of the temporary use. These challenges hinder the establishment of network embeddedness with urban regeneration stakeholders. Furthermore, many of these barriers stem from an inability to generate adequate legal-economic value, which prevents the temporary use from being fully integrated into the territorial context

Opportunities for community organizations in urban regeneration lie in their capacity to generate political and socio-spatial value, such as fostering democratic representation of local needs and cultivating collective culture. Their ability to effectively address local needs enhances societal embeddedness. Community-driven temporary uses not only respond to residents but also engage them in discussions about new ways of living, utilizing public space to its full spatial potential. This engagement strengthens their connections with community and welfare organizations that share a common mission. Such alliances can be strategically leveraged to develop a shared track record, financial plan, long-term vision, and governance structure for urban regeneration initiatives.

The creation of legal-economic value is crucial for urban regeneration stakeholders to view community uses of public space as stable and durable. For network embeddedness, formal agreements concerning property, zoning plans, procurement, and participation are essential. Territorial embeddedness is achieved when political, socio-spatial, and legal-economic values are integrated within both current and regenerated public spaces.

In conclusion, while structural challenges exist, community organizations can harness their social and political potential for collaboration and strategic engagement in regeneration processes. The research indicates that effective embedding of temporary uses in public spaces during urban regeneration relies on cultivating robust societal, network, and territorial connections. While community organizations can generate significant social and political value, realizing legal-economic benefits necessitates strategic alliances, formal agreements, and resource-sharing. Strengthening these dimensions of embeddedness empowers communities to proactively shape their neighborhoods and sustain inclusive public spaces that reflect local needs and values.

## 10.2. Validity & Transferability.

This study offers valuable insights into how community organizations can embed their

temporary uses into public spaces within the larger framework of urban regeneration. The validity of these findings is supported by the empirical approach, combining case studies, interviews, and a theoretical framework based on embeddedness dimensions and value measurements of public space. The consistency of these findings across the indoor and outdoor cases as well as interviews with experts suggests that the identified strategies for fostering embeddedness are robust within similar urban contexts. However, this could also be the result of an unintentionally biased interview protocol. Still, the guidelines are developed for indoor and outdoor temporary uses with different property owners, which is a wide range of scenarios.

The research's applicability may be limited to neighborhoods with similar social, political, and economic contexts, particularly within the Netherlands and specifically Rotterdam. The socio-democratic welfare system in the Netherlands positions societal welfare as a public state responsibility. Consequently, findings may be less relevant for countries with differing welfare systems, where community organizations might rely more or less on public support. Additionally, in other cities, the dynamics between municipalities, housing associations, and community organizations may vary significantly. The characteristics of different urban areas—such as post-industrial, fringe, or transit zones—can also influence the nature of temporary uses, the values generated, and the associated barriers and opportunities, necessitating adjustments to the guidelines for diverse neighborhoods.

While some contextual factors may influence the effectiveness of embeddedness strategies, the overarching principles are broadly applicable for community organisations. Additionally, urban practitioners and policymakers elsewhere can utilize these insights to facilitate community-driven initiatives in regeneration projects, provided they consider the specific socio-economic and institutional contexts.

In summary, the findings have high internal validity within the studied cases and can be transferred to similar settings with appropriate adjustments. Recognizing contextual differences is essential to tailor strategies effectively, ensuring that community-led temporary uses can successfully embed into public spaces and contribute meaningfully to urban regeneration processes elsewhere.

## 10.3. Recommendations.

The guidelines developed during this research are meant to increase embeddedness of community initiated temporary uses through collaborations. Collaborations go both ways. Even though these guidelines are meant for community organisations to use, the willingness from other parties, such as municipalities, market developers and welfare organizations, to trust the community organisations and share resources is essential for the embeddedness guidelines to be effective. So, my recommendation for these parties is to be open minded for the sake of the community you want to facilitate and trust their process. Besides, it is important to shift focus from legal-economic values to political and socio-spatial values for urban regeneration as well and acknowledge ways in which community organisations can guide the project towards creating these values.

Besides, to understand communities and neighbourhoods, it is important to not only expect them to adapt to the systems world of formal institutions, but to approach them in informal ways as well. This will also help with gaining their trust and involving them during citizen participation processes.

For community initiatives, it is essential to prioritize collective action over competition. Sharing knowledge, appreciating one another, and offering mutual support can strengthen community bonds. Additionally, actively seek ways to engage the less heard voices within your neighborhoods, addressing any mental barriers that may prevent their participation. It is also beneficial to involve future residents and users in your initiatives. This inclusive approach can enhance the political value of public spaces and foster a more vibrant community.

## 10.4. Contribution.

This research represents the first qualitative exploration of temporary uses by community organizations through an interdisciplinary approach. It develops bottom-up strategies for embedding these uses in communities and contributes to the existing literature by examining how community organizations can transform the dynamics in expanding neighborhoods within urban regeneration contexts.

The study sheds light on the alignment and misalignment of values and perceptions between communities and urban regeneration stakeholders.

It also expands embeddedness theory by applying it beyond its original focus on commercial uses, thereby enriching the academic discourse.

Additionally, the research proposes a new value measurement system for public spaces, providing a practical tool for community organizations, designers, and policymakers to evaluate the diverse benefits of public spaces for urban life. This new approach also assesses the contributions of community initiatives to public spaces, which are often overlooked in traditional evaluations. Furthermore, it highlights the legal and economic aspects of community-driven temporary uses, an area that has received limited attention until now.

## 10.5. Future research.

Through this research, topics have been discussed that were too far out of the scope to study them better. I would recommend the following topics for further research around community initiatives in public space.

- Applicative research and long-term impact of embedding community organisations in urban regeneration.
- Extent of change in social dynamics of urban regeneration stakeholders when community organisations are embedded in the process.
- How increase in land value due to community initiatives can be invested back in the community
- This research has focused on lease agreements, but research on ownership by community organisations would be valuable as well
- This research has developed a general framework for value measuring in public space. It would be valuable to concretise these measuring criteria for different types of community organisations.
- On the role of advisors, researchers, welfare organisations and designers in the embeddedness of community initiatives
- The (potential) role of community organisations in participation processes and how they can be a bridge between the municipality and residents.
- Ways in which public parties and developers can initiate communal use of public space.
- On the embeddedness of community organisations in BoTu after the EU Resilient Cities programme
- 
- This research focused on temporary uses in housing expansion neighbourhoods. However, temporary uses can be found in a multiple of areas. Future research could focus on the

embeddedness of temporary uses in other types of regeneration areas or other countries.

- Future research could be quantitative to test whether the found added values, barriers and opportunities are a wide-spread phenomenon and are supported by residents as well.
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## 10.6. Reflection.

This master's thesis is the result of ten months of independent research, which has been my first experience working on such a long project by myself. This journey has not only taught me a lot academically but also helped me grow personally.

My graduation studio, Cross Domain City of the Future, gave me the freedom to choose a research topic that I felt was important for the future of cities. It allowed me to explore areas beyond my management master track, which was a valuable experience. I aimed to research how non-profit organizations could be more involved in urban regeneration that focuses on social benefits rather than just profit, reflecting Polanyi's idea in "The Great Transformation" that the economy should serve society's needs.

My first mentor, Yawei Chen, encouraged me to take an interdisciplinary approach, helping me make the most of the resources available in my studio. At first, it was challenging to combine organizational topics with urban design, but my second mentor, Maurice Harteveld, helped me integrate management aspects like collaboration and stakeholder engagement with themes related to public space. I found this process enjoyable, especially as I explored literature on public space.

I want to thank my mentors for their support on this innovative topic. The works of Bodnar on democratic public space and Amin on collective culture opened my eyes to new perspectives that I hadn't encountered before. My literature review was further strengthened when I discovered the theory of embeddedness, which ties back to Polanyi's ideas.

The research process remained engaging thanks to fieldwork, where I met inspiring people and visited welcoming, inclusive places that sparked my creativity. The community in Bospolder-Tussendijken was particularly influential, and I appreciate their hospitality. Engaging with temporary uses helped me clarify my ideas and develop guidelines that might have otherwise remained vague.

My internship at C'MON also played a significant

role in shaping my guidelines, making them more practical and applicable. I learned to differentiate between activities that would contribute to my research and those that wouldn't fit, which helped me focus my efforts. I hope these guidelines will be useful for C'MON and others involved in urban regeneration in their work with community organizations.

During my first presentation, Maurice asked me to think about what role I wanted to take in this research—whether as a spokesperson for community initiatives, a researcher, designer, or developer. I believe I found a good balance between being a researcher and a developer. As a researcher, I aimed to ensure that all participants felt heard and that their experiences were accurately reflected in my conclusions. As a developer, I focused on creating strategies that bring together different interests and foster collaboration among stakeholders. I'm happy to have combined my analytical outlook with my idealistic, people-focused approach and hope to be able to do this in my future endeavours.



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## Interviewprotocol Bospolder-Tussendijken

Ik ben Fatima Samadova en ik nodig je heel graag uit om mee te doen aan een onderzoek voor mijn studie. Ik doe mijn studie aan de Universiteit van Delft en krijg hulp van de organisatie C'MON, aangezien ik hier mijn afstudeerstage doe. Het interview duurt ongeveer een uurtje. Ik vraag ook een paar andere organisaties om een variatie aan kennis met elkaar te kunnen combineren.

Ik wil hiermee vooral groepen mensen en organisaties helpen die tijdelijk gebruikmaken van de openbare ruimte (bijvoorbeeld als vorm van leegstandsbeheer), terwijl om hen heen veel in de stad verandert vanuit grote instanties. Jullie maken gebruik van of hebben gebruikgemaakt van een stuk grond of een gebouw op tijdelijke basis en hebben waardevolle kennis hiervan. Met hulp van alle antwoorden kan ik beter begrijpen hoe ik kan helpen om bewonersinitiatieven en organisaties niet te laten verdwijnen en de tijdelijkheid te veranderen in bestaanszekerheid. En zo kan ik handige ideeën doorgeven aan andere mensen om zo ook hun bewonersorganisatie in de openbare ruimte te wortelen.

Je ervaringen en ideeën worden gebruikt voor mijn afstudeerverslag. De antwoorden worden anoniem (zonder je naam of persoonlijke kenmerken) verwerkt en zijn alleen te lezen in het verslag. Aan het einde van het interview kun je het verslag controleren. Alle opnames en aantekeningen worden een maand na mijn studie weggegooid. Je deelname is vrijwillig en je kunt op elk moment stoppen. Als je vragen hebt, stel ze gerust!

De onderwerpen die we bespreken zijn:

- Wat doen jullie organisatie en wie werken er met jullie?
- Hoe is jullie organisatie ontstaan?
- Tijdelijk gebruik van een stuk grond of gebouw: samenwerkingen, problemen en manieren om dingen te doen
- Wat gebeurt er nu met het stukje grond of gebouw: samenwerkingen, problemen en manieren om dingen te doen
- Wat doet Open Oproep voor de buurt
- Hoe kunnen initiatieven in de buurt blijven bestaan?
- Wat er ter sprake komt

Tot volgende week!

## Interviewprotocol Gemeente Rotterdam

Hierbij ben je uitgenodigd om mee te doen als deelnemer aan het afstudeeronderzoek voor het behalen van mijn master of science. Het doel van dit onderzoek is om een toolkit te ontwikkelen voor community organisaties om hun tijdelijke initiatief op lange termijn te wortelen in de openbare ruimte die te maken krijgt met gebiedsontwikkeling. Jij zult deelnemen aan een semi-gestructureerd interview over dit onderwerp dat ongeveer 60 minuten zal duren. Het onderzoek wordt gedaan door mij, Fatima Samadova, in relatie met de TU Delft en de afstudeerorganisatie C'MON.

De vragen die ik jou zal stellen worden gebruikt om jouw ervaring en inzichten te delen over tijdelijke bewonersinitiatieven in de publieke ruimte als ambtenaar van de gemeente Rotterdam die zich bezighoudt met stads- en (maatschappelijk) vastgoedontwikkeling. Je antwoorden zullen volledig geanonimiseerd verwerkt worden in het thesisverslag als resultaten en quotes. Aan het eind van het interview vraag ik of je het transcript zou willen controleren. Zoja, wordt dit beschikbaar gesteld voor jou zodra het compleet is. Alle opnames en transcripten worden een maand na afstuderen verwijderd. Je deelname aan het onderzoek is volledig vrijwillig; als je je wil terugtrekken, kan dit in elk stadium. Als je vragen hebt, stel ze vooral gerust!

De volgende onderwerpen zullen te pas komen:

- De afdeling stadsontwikkeling en vastgoedontwikkeling
- Maatschappelijk vastgoed en openbare ruimte, leegstandsbeheer en de rol van bewonersorganisaties hierin
- Maatschappelijk vastgoed en openbare ruimte in gebiedsontwikkeling
- Potentie van samenwerken met bewonersorganisaties in gebiedsontwikkeling
- Drempels van samenwerken met bewonersorganisaties in gebiedsontwikkeling
- Wat er verder ter tafel komt

## Interviewprotocol Ontwikkelaar

Hierbij ben je uitgenodigd om mee te doen als deelnemer aan het afstudeeronderzoek voor het behalen van mijn master of science. Het doel van dit onderzoek is om een toolkit te ontwikkelen voor community organisaties om hun tijdelijke initiatief op lange termijn te wortelen in de openbare ruimte die te maken krijgt met gebiedsontwikkeling. Jij zult deelnemen aan een semi-gestructureerd interview over dit onderwerp dat ongeveer 60 minuten zal duren. Het onderzoek wordt gedaan door mij, Fatima Samadova, in relatie met de TU Delft en de afstudeerorganisatie C'MON.

De vragen die ik jou zal stellen worden gebruikt om jouw ervaring en inzichten te delen over tijdelijke bewonersinitiatieven vanuit het perspectief van een vastgoed-/gebiedsontwikkelaar en de samenwerking met de bewonersorganisaties tijdens jouw betrokkenheid in gebiedsontwikkelingen. Je antwoorden zullen volledig geanonimiseerd verwerkt worden in het thesisverslag als resultaten en quotes. Aan het eind van het interview vraag ik of je het transcript zou willen controleren. Zoja, wordt dit beschikbaar gesteld voor jou zodra het compleet is. Alle opnames en transcripten worden een maand na afstuderen verwijderd. Je deelname aan het onderzoek is volledig vrijwillig; als je je wil terugtrekken, kan dit in elk stadium, in dit geval zal geen enkel resultaat dat voortkomt uit jouw deelname worden gebruikt in het thesisverslag. Als je vragen hebt, stel ze vooral gerust!

De volgende onderwerpen zullen te pas komen:

- De rol van de ontwikkelaar en organisatie in de ontwikkeling van maatschappelijk vastgoed en de openbare ruimte
- Maatschappelijk vastgoed en openbare ruimte, leegstandsbeheer en de rol van bewonersorganisaties hierin
- Potentie van samenwerken met bewonersorganisaties in gebiedsontwikkeling
- Drempels van samenwerken met bewonersorganisaties in gebiedsontwikkeling
- Wat er verder ter tafel komt

## Interviewprotocol Adviseur

Hierbij ben je uitgenodigd om deel te nemen aan het afstudeeronderzoek voor het behalen van mijn master of science. Het doel van dit onderzoek is om een toolkit te ontwikkelen voor community organisaties om hun tijdelijke initiatief op lange termijn te wortelen in de openbare ruimte die te maken krijgt met gebiedsontwikkeling. Jij zult deelnemen aan een semi-gestructureerd interview over dit onderwerp dat ongeveer 60 minuten zal duren. Het onderzoek wordt gedaan door mij, Fatima Samadova, in relatie met de TU Delft en de afstudeerorganisatie C'MON.

De vragen die ik jou zal stellen worden gebruikt om jouw ervaring en inzichten te delen over tijdelijke bewonersinitiatieven in de publieke ruimte als socioloog en bedrijfskundige met expertise in place-making. Je antwoorden zullen volledig geanonimiseerd verwerkt worden in het thesisverslag als resultaten en quotes. Aan het eind van het interview vraag ik of je het transcript zou willen controleren. Zoja, wordt dit beschikbaar gesteld voor jou zodra het compleet is. Alle opnames en transcripten worden een maand na afstuderen verwijderd. Je deelname aan het onderzoek is volledig vrijwillig; als je je wil terugtrekken, kan dit in elk stadium. Als je vragen hebt, stel ze vooral gerust!

De volgende onderwerpen zullen te pas komen:

- Jouw ervaring en expertise
- Leegstandsbeheer en de rol van bewonersinitiatieven hierin
- Toegevoegde waarden van bewonersinitiatieven in maatschappelijk vastgoed en openbare ruimte
- Bestaanszekerheid van bewonersinitiatieven in de openbare ruimte
- Potentie van samenwerkende partijen met bewonersorganisaties in gebiedsontwikkeling
- Drempels van samenwerkende partijen met bewonersorganisaties in gebiedsontwikkeling
- Mogelijke strategieën voor bewonersinitiatieven tijdens gebiedsontwikkeling
- Wat er verder ter tafel komt

## Interviewprotocol Woningcorporatie

Hierbij ben je uitgenodigd om deel te nemen aan het afstudeeronderzoek voor het behalen van mijn master of science. Het doel van dit onderzoek is om een toolkit te ontwikkelen voor community organisaties om hun tijdelijke initiatief op lange termijn te wortelen in de openbare ruimte die te maken krijgt met gebiedsontwikkeling. Jij zult deelnemen aan een semi-gestructureerd interview over dit onderwerp dat ongeveer 60 minuten zal duren. Het onderzoek wordt gedaan door mij, Fatima Samadova, in relatie met de TU Delft en de afstudeerorganisatie C'MON.

De vragen die ik jou zal stellen worden gebruikt om jouw ervaring en inzichten te delen over tijdelijke bewonersinitiatieven in de publieke ruimte vanuit het perspectief van de woningcorporatie. Je antwoorden zullen volledig geanonimiseerd verwerkt worden in het thesisverslag als resultaten en quotes. Aan het eind van het interview vraag ik of je het transcript zou willen controleren. Zoja, wordt dit beschikbaar gesteld voor jou zodra het compleet is. Alle opnames en transcripten worden een maand na afstuderen verwijderd. Je deelname aan het onderzoek is volledig vrijwillig; als je je wil terugtrekken, kan dit in elk stadium. Als je vragen hebt, stel ze vooral gerust!

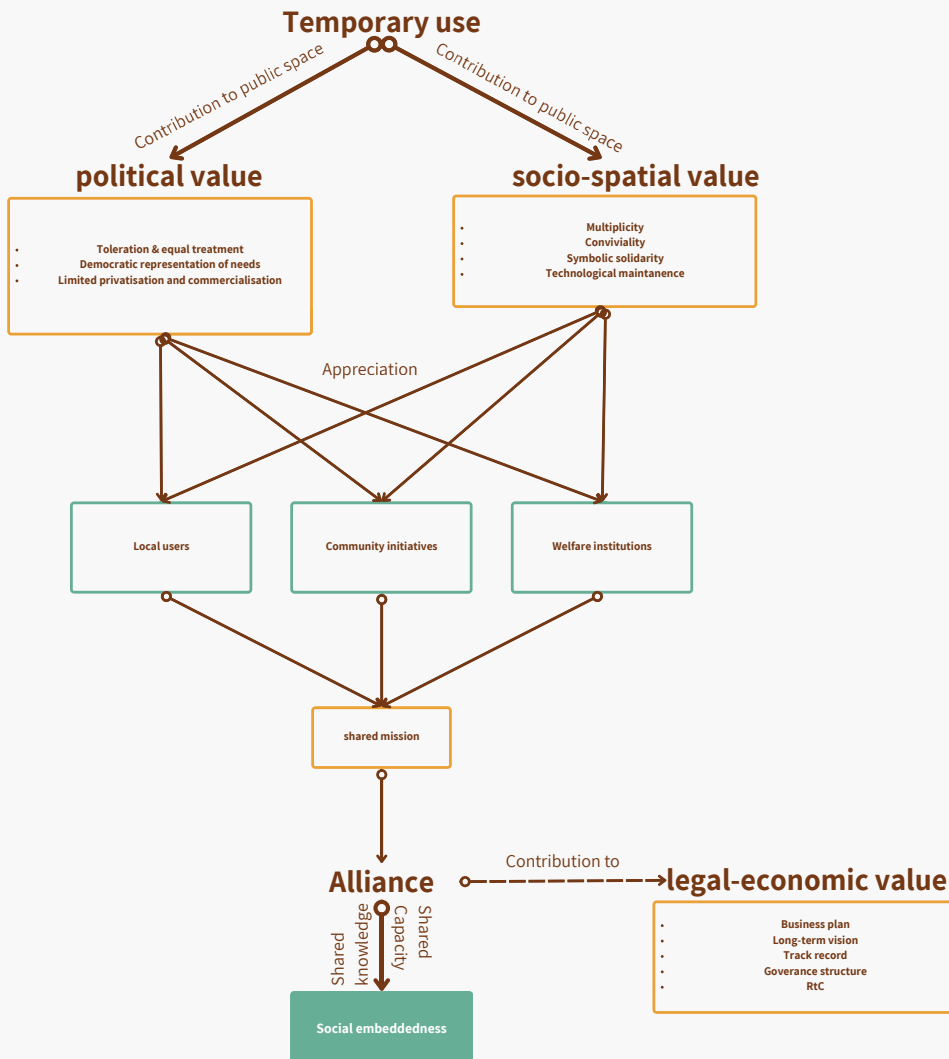
De volgende onderwerpen zullen te pas komen:

- Jouw ervaring en expertise
- Leegstandsbeheer vanuit woningcorporaties en de rol van bewonersinitiatieven hierin
- Toegevoegde waarden van bewonersinitiatieven in maatschappelijk vastgoed en openbare ruimte
- Verkoop van ruimte in (leegstands)beheer van bewonersinitiatieven
- Vastgoedontwikkeling en de potentie van bewonersinitiatieven voor beheer van gemeenschappelijke ruimtes.
- Drempels van samenwerken met bewonersorganisaties in gebiedsontwikkeling
- Wat er verder ter tafel komt

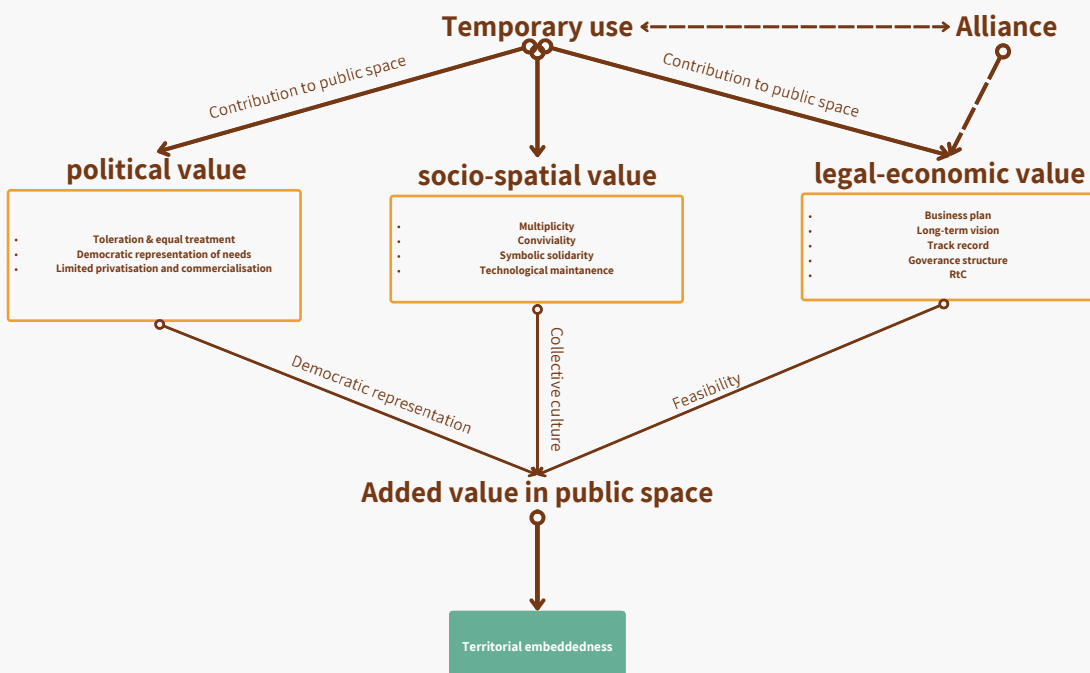
## Appendix B: Interactive flyer.



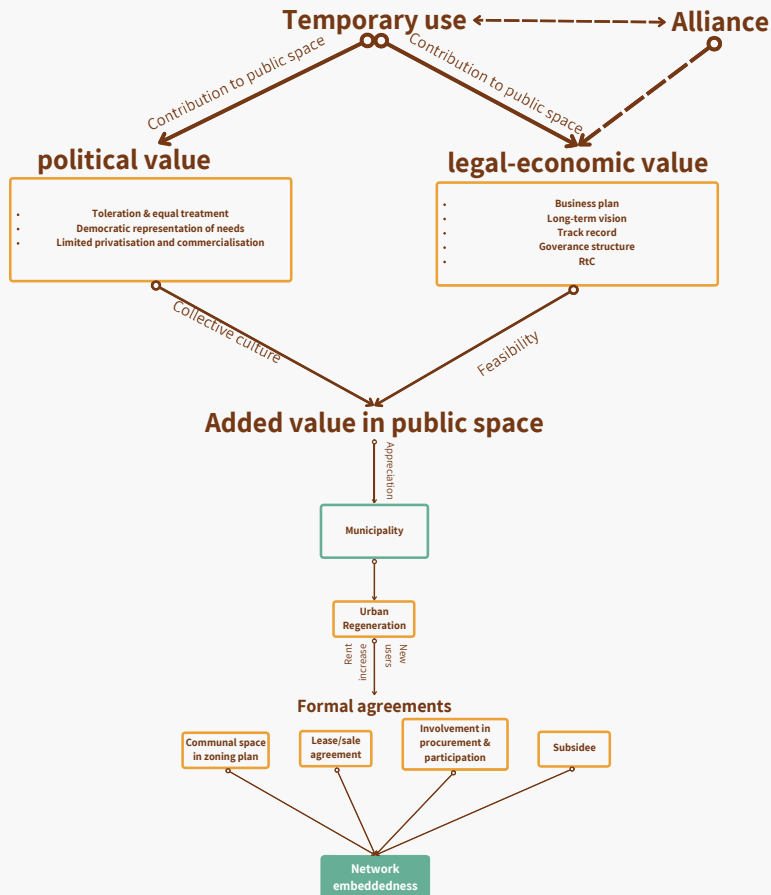
# For societal embeddedness



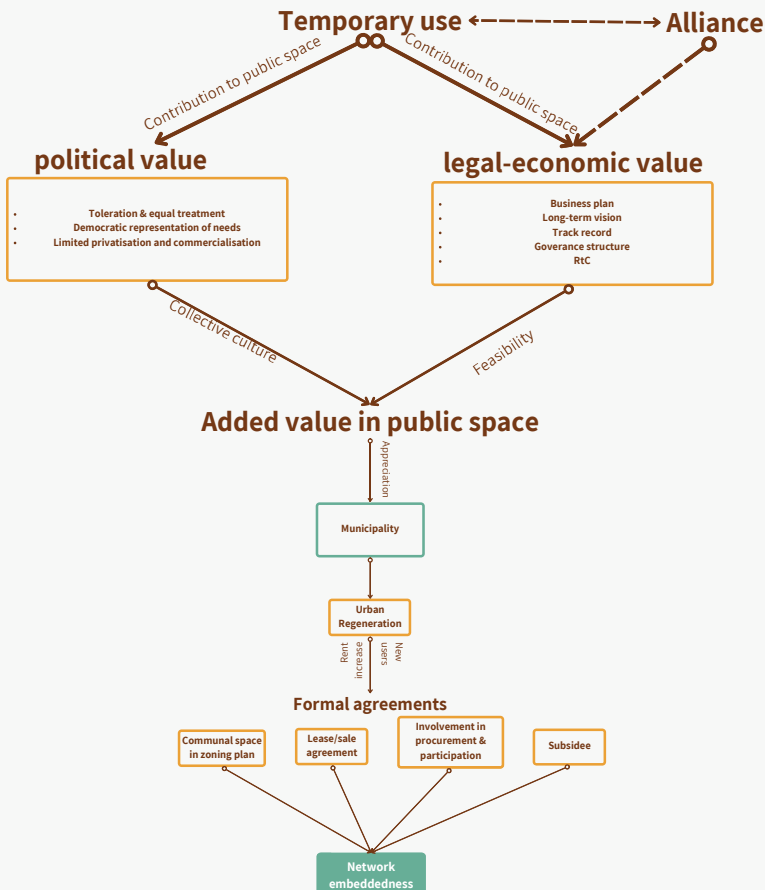
# For territorial embeddedness



# For network embeddedness with municipality



# For network embeddedness with municipality



## START

Je krijgt de kans om een sociaal initiatief te starten op een leegstaand pand/grond in jouw buurt

## STRATEGIE

Creëer een gedeelde missie voor gebiedsontwikkeling met gelijkdenkenden vanuit gedeelde capaciteiten

## INTEGRATIE

Onderhandel tot er formele overeenkomsten zijn voor vaste plannen en ruimte in gebiedsontwikkeling

## BETROKKEN ACTOREN

- 1\* jij als bewonersorganisatie
- 2\* jouw organisatie en andere bewoners en welzijnsorganisaties met vergelijkbare doelen
- 3\* jullie alliantie met landeigenaar en betrokken publieke partijen in gebiedsontwikkeling

## NA GEBIEDSONTWIKKELING

Na het volgen van de richtlijnen, zijn bewonersinitiatieven hopelijk een geïntegreerd deel van gebiedsontwikkeling. Het is uiterst belangrijk om de sociale waarden die jullie hebben gecreëerd in de buurt niet kwijt te raken na gebiedsontwikkeling. Commercialisatie van je initiatief kan je tegengaan door terug te komen naar de eerste reeks vragen in de flyer om herinnerd te worden aan waarom je het doet! Daarnaast is het belangrijk om te blijven samenwerken en nadenken over de toekomst van gemeenschappelijke ruimtes in de buurt.

## OVER MIJ

Deze flyer is ontworpen door mij, Fatima Samadova, als onderdeel van mijn afstudeeronderzoek aan de faculteit Bouwkunde van de TU Delft, met een focus op Management in de Built Environment. Dit project is ontwikkeld in samenwerking met de sociale impactontwikkelaar C'MON. Mijn doel met dit onderzoek is om de stem van bewoners in gebiedsontwikkelingen te versterken. Ik geloof dat we toekomstige gebiedsontwikkeling sociaal en inclusiever kunnen maken door bewonersinitiatieven een centrale rol te geven in het proces.

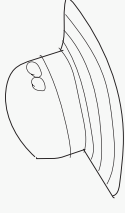
## BESTAANSZEKERHEID TIJDENS GEBIEDSONTWIKKELING

Ben jij betrokken bij een (tijdelijk) bewonersinitiatief in de publieke ruimte, zowel binnen als buiten? Dan is deze flyer speciaal voor jou!

Deze flyer biedt richtlijnen voor het creëren van bestaanszekerheid in mogelijke gebiedsontwikkeling in jouw buurt. Helaas worden bewoners en hun initiatieven vaak niet genoeg betrokken bij het creëren van sociale waarde. Maar jouw initiatief kan juist die waarde bijdragen! Daarom is het belangrijk dat het een plek krijgt in toekomstige plannen.

Als je de flyer openslaat, vind je de richtlijnen waar ik het over heb. Bij een tweede keer openslaan zie je vragen en voorbeelden die je kunnen helpen om de adviezen in de richtlijnen toe te passen. De vragen en richtlijnen zijn aan elkaar gekoppeld met nummers, zodat je makkelijk kunt navigeren.

Daarnaast vind je nog wat extra toelichting over het advies en over mij. Veel leesplezier!

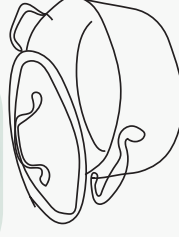


1\* Ken je waarde!

## URGENTIE

Er worden plannen gemaakt voor gebiedsontwikkeling van jouw buurt. Dit brengt onzekerheid met zich mee over de toekomst van je initiatief

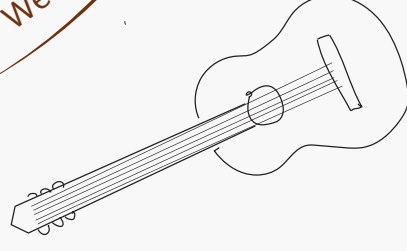
2\* Zoek elkaar op!



## OPERATIE

Presenteer je plan van aanpak en haalbaarheidsplan aan de eigenaar, gemeente en gebiedsontwikkelaar

Wees gewondeld!





## 1 \* DOEL & GEBRUIKERS

Wat is het doel van de organisatie?

Waarom is dit belangrijk in jouw buurt?

Wie vind je belangrijk om te bereiken en waarom?

Hoe wil je hen bereiken?

Hoe blijf je toegankelijk voor iedereen en creëer je gelijkwaardigheid?

## 1 \* SPONTANITEIT

Hoe wordt er ruimte gecreëerd voor spontane activiteiten geïnitieerd door gebruikers?

In hoeverre kunnen de gebruikers de ruimte & opzet beïnvloeden naar hun behoeftes?

Hoe worden de behoeftes gelijkwaardig gefaciliteerd?

## VOORBEELD AFRIKAANDERBUURT

Afrikaanderwijk Coöperatie genereert inkomsten door middel van consultancy, catering, schoonmaak, vervoer, textiel, groenbeheer, kennis en cultuur, onder meer dankzij de Right to Challenge. Dit wordt uitgevoerd door de bewoners en alle opbrengsten worden geïnvesteerd in hun initiatieven.



## 1 \* ROUTINES & TRADITIES

Hoe wordt het pand/ grond onderhouden?

Wat zijn de dagelijkse/ wekelijkse bezigheden op locatie?

Waarom zijn deze belangrijk voor het doel en de gebruikers?

Wat zijn de openingstijden?

Wat zijn de terugkerende activiteiten & festiviteiten?

Waarom zijn deze belangrijk voor het doel en de gebruikers?

## 2 \* SAMENWERKING

Zijn er andere organisaties in de buurt met vergelijkbare doelen waar je een alliantie mee kunt vormen?

Wat zou jullie gezamenlijke missie zijn?

Welke capaciteiten zou je nuttig vinden om te delen?

Welke belangen verschillen?

Hoe zou je deze kunnen combineren?

Hoe willen jullie de alliantie besturen?

## VOORBEELD HUIZE MIDDELAND

Huize Middelland bestaat uit 13 bewonersgroepen, 15 plekken en vormen samen één buurthuis! Ondersteund door de gemeente en fondsen



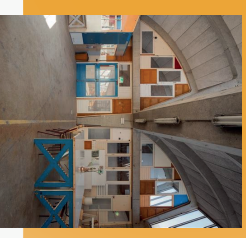
## VOORBEELD HOF VAN CORTESIUS

Hof van Cortesius Coöperatie beheren en verhuren vergaderruimtes en workshoplocaties. Daarnaast geven ze betaalde rondleidingen van hun groene proeftuin.



## VOORBEELD VECHTCLUB XL

Voor het herontwikkelen van het voormalig OPe-complex heeft de gemeente Utrecht het behoud van tijdelijk initiatief Vechtclub XL als aanbestedingcertificaat meegenomen, waardoor het een vaste plek krijgt.



## 3 \* GEBIEDSONTWIKKELING

Watvoor gebiedsontwikkelingsprojecten zullen plaatsnemen bij jou in de buurt?

Wat betekent dit voor de bestaanszekerheid van jouw organisatie?

Wat zou jij terug willen zien in de gebiedsontwikkeling voor de gemeenschap die jij dient?

Hoe zouden je organisatie en alliantie kunnen bijdragen hieraan tijdens en na gebiedsontwikkeling?

Hoe sluit dit aan bij de interesses van de betrokken partijen in gebiedsontwikkeling?

Zou de organisatie met huidige inkomsten de verhoogde huur kunnen betalen na gebiedsontwikkeling?

Hoe kunnen gezamenlijke bezigheden inkomsten genereren om verhoogde huur te betalen?

Hoe zouden jullie toekomstige bewoners en gebruikers kunnen betrekken bij jullie organisatie?

Watvoor formele overeenkomsten moeten gesloten worden om jullie bestaanszekerheid te garanderen tijdens gebiedsontwikkeling?



# Appendix C: Data Management Plan

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## Plan Overview

*A Data Management Plan created using DMPonline*

**Title:** A+BE Master MBE Graduation Project: Developing strategies for community initiatives to take a strategic position in urban regeneration

**Creator:** Fatima Samadova

**Data Manager:** Yawei Chen

**Affiliation:** Delft University of Technology

**Funder:** Delft University of Technology

**Template:** TU Delft Data Management Plan template (2025)

### Project abstract:

Urban regeneration has historically prioritized financial value over the socio-cultural needs of communities, leading to feelings of disenfranchisement among citizens, which has led them to fend for themselves. This research proposal addresses the critical gap in understanding how community-driven organizations that make use of public space can effectively participate in urban regeneration processes. The study aims to explore the added value of community insights, identify barriers and opportunities faced by these organizations, and examine the impact of various relationships and alliances on their involvement in decision-making processes regarding public space.

The research is structured around three key questions: (1) What is the added value of the appropriation by community initiatives for the use of the public space? (2) What barriers and opportunities do community initiatives face during the design and decision making process around the regeneration of public space? (3) how would different forms of relationships and alliances with market, third and public parties impact the involvement of community organizations within the design and decision making process around the regeneration of public space? Utilizing qualitative research design, the study will include literature reviews, case studies, observations, a focusgroup and semi-structured interviews with relevant stakeholders.

The findings are expected to provide practical tools that empower citizens, community organizations, and entrepreneurs, fostering a collaborative approach to public space regeneration. Ultimately, this research seeks to contribute to the discourse on community empowerment, highlighting the importance of inclusive decision-making in the public urban landscape.

**ID:** 168788

**Start date:** 02-09-2024

**End date:** 30-06-2025

**Last modified:** 17-03-2025



# A+BE Master MBE Graduation Project: Developing strategies for community initiatives to take a strategic position in urban regeneration

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## 0. Administrative questions

**1. Provide the name of the data management support staff consulted during the preparation of this plan and the date of consultation. Please also mention if you consulted any other support staff.**

- Yawei Chen - Supervisor of the master thesis research and associate professor at the Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment. This DMP is shared with her and she has reviewed it on 21-02-2025. Her main advice was to: emphasise that opinions within the focus group are processed in group form to increase the anonymisation of the participants. She also urged to collect as little personal data as possible and to explicitly refer in the consent form what data will be collected and used. Besides, she reminded me to use the internship contract template of the faculty for my internship, which she also has to sign as the responsible researcher.
- Janine Strandberg - Data Steward of the Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment. This DMP is based on advice from Janine during her lecture for the graduation lab and her advice on this DMP specifically on 07-02-2025 and 28-02-2025.
- Rinus van Delden-Cost - Privacy Officer. His main advice was on the need for a DPIA, additional agreement and the use of photographs and social media data (see Q15).

**2. Is TU Delft the lead institution for this project?**

- Yes, leading the collaboration – please provide details of the type of collaboration and the involved parties below
- In this project, TU Delft [Partner 1] is leading the research design and developing the research hardware. The TU Delft provides the researcher with Supervisors and a Delegate from the Board of Examiners to provide guidance with the research design and research hardware.

Marcella Wong & Lena van der Wal - C'mon [Partner 2]

C'mon is an organisation involved among other things in urban regeneration to develop impact and transition guides and strategies. Through a graduation internship, I will use one of their projects that is suitable for this research as a case study. The project will be selected on whether there is urban regeneration happening around a public space used by community organisations for their initiatives and whether the community initiatives are willing to influence the urban regeneration in their favour through strategies that might result from this study.

The participants of my research will be recruited with the help of C'mon [Partner 2], as they are already in contact with them.

The participants are representatives from the community organisations, the municipal departments involved in the urban regeneration process, the involved market parties, the involved housing associations and the involved designers & advisors. I will receive PII of the participants (name, involvement & email) from Partner 2. An internship agreement states this, which is signed by me, my research supervisor and the organisation (also indicated by data steward and responsible researcher).

For this research, the researcher will ask permission to use the primary data provided by participants with the intent to generate results and conclusions for this specific study. This will be done through a consent form (more on this later). The anonymised final report will be shared with Partner 2. The researcher is responsible for data capture, data quality, data archiving, production of metadata and data sharing. This is reflected in the internship agreement.

There will be no non-anonymised data (consent forms/ audio record) from this research shared with partner 2, nor the anonymised transcripts, summary, thematic codes. Partner 2 will receive the final report.

The author, Partner 1 and Partner 2 will have copyrights. When referring to this research, all three must receive intellectual credits.

## 1. Data/code description and collection or re-use

**3. Provide a general description of the types of data/code you will be working with, including any re-used data/code.**



Type of data/code	File format(s)	How will data/code be collected/generated? <i>For re-used data/code: what are the sources and terms of use?</i>	Purpose of processing	Storage location	Who will have access to the data/code?
Signed informed consent forms	PDF	Prior to focus groups and interviews, participants will be given an informed consent form. Participants are asked to sign these forms with their name and signature if they agree to participate. A digital replica will be stored, the physical data will be destroyed.	To ensure participants are well informed about the purpose of the research and their role in it. To ensure the participants understand their participation is voluntary and they can withdraw from the research at any moment.	TU Delft OneDrive	Yawei Chen (supervisor) Fatima Samadova (researcher)
Personally Identifiable Information (PII) of participants: name, email	.xlsx file	Contact information for participants taking part in interviews and focus group sessions, received form C'mon (Partner 2). Will be collected on excel.	For administrative purposes: obtaining consent and communicating with participants.	TU Delft OneDrive	Same as above
Audio record from interview	.mp3	The one-on-one conversations with the participants will be recorded on researcher's laptop using Microsoft Teams. After the transcription, the audio records will be destroyed no later than a month after the publication of final thesis.	To make transcripts which are easier to anonymise and code thematically	TU Delft OneDrive	Same as above
Transcripts from interviews (anonymized)	.docx	A transcript will be made of the audio record from the interviews by using the transcription application of Microsoft Teams. Participants are asked to review the transcriptions of their interview before the transcript is finalised	Privacy perserving data. To gain insight on the context from the point of view of the participants and their values and interests. To generate results, data from the transcripts will be coded thematically and analysed through predetermined frameworks.	TU Delft OneDrive	Same as above
Written summary from focus group session (anonymized)	.docx	A written record (minutes) will be produced of what is said during the focus group session by a member of the C'mon organisation (Party 2). The summary will be made from notes by the researcher during the session.	Privacy perserving data to gain insight on the context from the point of view of the participants and their values and interests. To generate results, data from the written record will be coded thematically and analysed through predetermined frameworks.	TU Delft OneDrive	Same as above
Drawings of public space (anonymised)	JPEG/PNG	A digital replica of the hand-drawings by researcher will be stored. NO DRAWINGS OF HUMAN PARTICIPANTS. The drawings will be made on site on paper	To visualise the added value of the community initiatives on public space	TU Delft OneDrive	Same as above
Systematic anonymized literature on different cases from participants based on online data	.csv	Based on the conceptual framework made from the narrative literature review and the data provided by the participants during interview/focus group, a systematic literature review will be made in APA 7 around characteristics of different types of temporary uses of public space, community initiatives, urban regeneration.	For research purposes. Privacy perserving data to have an understanding of the context within which participants operate during the urban regeneration process.	TU Delft OneDrive	Same as above
Narrative literature review	.docx	Research on urban regeneration, public space, temporary use of space and community initiatives will included in the final thesis in APA 7	For research purposes. To create a conceptual framework for the research and the focus group session and interviews	TU Delft OneDrive	Same as above
Anonymised thematic codes	.csv	Data from the interview transcripts, systematic literature review and focus group session minutes are coded thematically using software from Atlas.ti	For research purposes. Privacy-preserving data professional opinions on different topics to generate results for the master thesis	TU Delft OneDrive	Same as above

Geographical data on research cases (name of community initiative, neighbourhood/subdistrict and municipality)	.csv	Using Google Maps	For research purposes. Data to contextualise the used research cases	TU Delft OneDrive	Same as above
Role/occupation within urban regeneration	.csv	Contact information for participants taking part in interviews and focus group sessions, received form C'mon (Partner 2)	For research purposes. Anonimized data to contextualise the opinions of participants.	TU Delft OneDrive	Same as above

## II. Storage and backup during the research process

### 4. How much data/code storage will you require during the project lifetime?

- < 250 GB

### 5. Where will the data/code be stored and backed-up during the project lifetime? (Select all that apply.)

- Another storage system – please explain below, including provided security measures
- TU Delft OneDrive

#### TU Delft OneDrive

primary storage solution. The recording of the interviews will happen through Microsoft Teams, so it will be stored in the TU Delft OneDrive as well. The signed informed consent forms as well as the contact information (for administrative purposes) will be encrypted separately from research data in the primary storage solution (as advised by the data steward on 28-02-2025).

#### Locked locker of Fatima Samadova

Paper-based consent forms and products (drawings) of public space are stored temporarily in a locked locker of Fatima Samadova at the Architecture faculty (BK).

These papers will be destroyed as soon as they are digitized and saved on primary storage.

## III. Data/code documentation

### 6. What documentation will accompany data/code? (Select all that apply.)

- Data – Methodology of data collection

The thesis will include a comprehensive explanation of the methodology and data collection process, providing transparency and context for the data. This will cover the setup of the focus group and interviews and the types of questions asked.

In addition to the thesis report, the following documentation will accompany the data:

**Informed Consent:** The template for the informed consent form used during the research will be included, outlining how participants' data was collected and processed.

**Methodology of Data Collection:** A detailed description of the methods used for data collection, including participant instructions, activities, and focus group and interview questions, will be provided. This methodology section will clarify the data collection steps and ensure transparency in the research process.

## IV. Legal and ethical requirements, code of conducts

**7. Does your research involve human subjects or third-party datasets collected from human participants?**

*If you are working with a human subject(s), you will need to obtain the HREC approval for your research project.*

- Yes – please provide details in the additional information box below

I intend to apply for ethical approval from the Human Research Ethics Committee, but have not yet done so.

**8. Will you work with personal data? (This is information about an identified or identifiable natural person, either for research or project administration purposes.)**

- Yes

Participants are asked to sign (with their name and signature) an informed consent form prior to the focus group session and interviews. These informed consent forms are only processed for administration reasons and will not be shared with parties other than Yawei Chen (supervisor) and Fatima Samadova (researcher).

The research data collected in the project will be anonymised, but processing of personal data is required for conducting the research project

**9. Will you work with any other types of confidential or classified data or code as listed below? (Select all that apply and provide additional details below.)**

*If you are not sure which option to select, ask your [Faculty Data Steward](#) for advice.*

- No, I will not work with any other types of confidential or classified data/code

**10. How will ownership of the data and intellectual property rights to the data be managed?**

*For projects involving commercially-sensitive research or research involving third parties, seek advice of your [Faculty Contract Manager](#) when answering this question*

The intellectual property rights are framed by a graduation agreement between Delft University of Technology, myself and C'mon.

- C'mon is an organisation involved among other things in urban regeneration to develop impact and transition guides and strategies. Through a graduation internship, I will use one of their projects that is suitable for this research as a case study. The project will be selected on whether there is urban regeneration happening around a public space used by community organisations for their initiatives and whether the community initiatives are willing to influence the urban regeneration in their favour through strategies that might result from this study.  
The participants of my research will be recruited with the help of C'mon [Partner 2], as they are already in contact with them. The participants are representatives from the community organisations, the municipal departments involved in the urban regeneration process, the involved market parties, the involved housing associations and the involved designers & advisors. I will receive PII of the participants (name, involvement & email) from Partner 2. An internship agreement states this, which is signed by me, my research supervisor and the organisation (also indicated by data steward and responsible researcher). For this research, the researcher will ask permission to use the primary data provided by participants with the intent to generate results and conclusions for this specific study. This will be done through a consent form (more on this later). The anonymised final report will be shared with Partner 2. The researcher is responsible for data capture, data quality, data archiving, production of metadata and data sharing. This is reflected in the internship agreement. There will be no non-anonymised data (consent forms/ audio record) from this research shared with partner 2, nor the anonymised transcripts, summary, thematic codes. Partner 2 will receive the final report.  
The author, Partner 1 and Partner 2 will have copyrights. When referring to this research, all three must receive intellectual credits.

**11. Which personal data or data from human participants do you work with? (Select all that apply.)**

- Names and/or geolocation information as part of research data
- Names as contact details for administrative purposes

- Telephone number, email addresses and/or other addresses as contact details for administrative purposes
- Other types of personal data or other data from human participants – please provide details below
- Proof of consent (such as signed consent materials which contain name and signature)
- Audio recordings

Personally Identifiable Information (PII): interviewee name, work address, company name, email address are processed for administrative reasons (to obtain informed consent and communicate with participants).

Personally Identifiable Research Data (PIRD): Personal research data processed for interview participants:

- Area: Geolocation of initiatives and urban regeneration for research purposes
- Professional opinions: on community initiatives, urban regeneration, public space and temporary uses.
- The audio recordings will be destroyed when transcript is available and the drawings, written notes and transcripts will be anonymized.
- Occupation and professional involvement of participants within urban regeneration or community initiative
- Anonymised thematic codes from transcripts and minutes.

Based on feedback from responsible supervisor (21-02) and data steward (28-02), I have decided to **not collect social media data and photographs** during this research, as these are (sensitive) personal data that are not necessary for my research.

## 12. Please list the categories of data subjects and their geographical location.

Representatives from the organisations that are involved within the urban regeneration process of cases provided by C'mon. These consist of community organisations, municipal departments, market developers, real estate owners, designers and advisors. These are urban areas in the Netherlands, most likely in Rotterdam and the Hague.

## 13. Will you be receiving personal data from or transferring personal data to third parties (groups of individuals or organisations)?

- Yes – please provide details about the data and third party(ies) below

Through a graduation internship, I will use one of their projects that is suitable for this research as a case study. The project will be selected on whether there is urban regeneration happening around a public space used by community organisations for their initiatives and whether the community initiatives are willing to influence the urban regeneration in their favour through strategies that might result from this study.

The participants of my research will be recruited with the help of C'mon [Partner 2], as they are already in contact with them. The participants are representatives from the community organisations, the municipal departments involved in the urban regeneration process, the involved market parties, the involved housing associations and the involved designers & advisors. I will receive PII of the participants (name, involvement & email) from Partner 2. An internship agreement states this, which is signed by me, my research supervisor and the organisation (also indicated by data steward and responsible researcher).

For this research, the researcher will ask permission to use the primary data provided by participants with the intent to generate results and conclusions for this specific study. This will be done through a consent form (more on this later). The anonymised final report will be shared with Partner 2. The researcher is responsible for data capture, data quality, data archiving, production of metadata and data sharing. This is reflected in the internship agreement.

There will be no non-anonymised data (consent forms/ audio record) from this research shared with partner 2, nor the anonymised transcripts, summary, thematic codes. Partner 2 will receive the final report.

## 14. Which countries will you be receiving personal data from or transferring personal data to? (Select all that apply.)

- Netherlands

I will receive personal data (names, company names & email addresses) from C'mon, which is based in the Netherlands

## 15. What advice did the Privacy team give regarding data transfer? Record below their advice, the data transfer mechanism used, and any agreed security measures.

On 03-03-2025, I have contacted the Privacy Team on the need for a DPIA, personal data sharing between organisations and any other potential concerns. On 17-03-2025, they responded with the following feedback:

- Based on your DMP and your explanation, my conclusion is that a DPIA is not necessary. This is because you have already taken the necessary measures to protect personal data. I also believe that you are not processing any sensitive or special categories of personal data.
- You are doing an internship at C'mon, and this research is part of it. As an intern, you are part of that organization, so you may



receive data if it is necessary for your internship. You will only share the final product with C'mon, and it does not contain any personal data. Therefore, no additional agreement is needed.

- It was a good choice not to include social media data in your research. That would have made it more complex and required extra caution.

Based on your DMP, I have one more piece of advice: you are using OneDrive (which is not prohibited), but we generally recommend using project storage instead. Project storage is not linked to your TU Delft account, making it easier to transfer if needed in the future. When you leave TU, your OneDrive will automatically be deleted.

By the way, you could use photos, as long as you ensure that people are not recognizable in them.

Based on this feedback, I have not filled in a DPIA nor an additional agreement for my internship.

## 16. What are the legal grounds for personal data processing?

- Informed consent

Based on feedback from responsible supervisor (21-02) and data steward (28-02), I have decided to **not collect social media data and photographs** during this research, as these are (sensitive) personal data that are not necessary for my research.

## 17. Please describe the informed consent procedure you will follow below.

The researcher will inform the potential participants about the goals and procedures of the research project. The researcher will also inform them about the personal data that are being processed and for what purpose. This information will be provided to the potential participants as follows: [please specify, for example, if a digital copy of the information will be emailed to participants before the interview/experiment]. All participants will be asked for their consent for taking part in the study and for data processing by signing a [physical/digital] informed consent form before the start of the interview/experiment.

## 18. Where will you store the physical/digital signed consent forms or other types of proof of consent (such as recording of verbal consent)?

TU Delft OneDrive

## 19. Does the processing of the personal data result in a high risk to the data subjects? (Select all that apply.)

*If the processing of the personal data results in a high risk to the data subjects, it is required to perform **Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA)**. In order to determine if there is a high risk for the data subjects, please check if any of the options below that are applicable to the processing of the personal data in your research project.*

*If any category applies, please provide additional information in the box below. Likewise, if you collect other type of potentially sensitive data, or if you have any additional comments, include these in the box below.*

*If one or more options listed below apply, your project might need a DPIA. Please get in touch with the Privacy team ([privacy-tud@tudelft.nl](mailto:privacy-tud@tudelft.nl)) to get advice as to whether DPIA is necessary.*

- None of the above apply

Based on feedback from responsible supervisor (21-02) and data steward (28-02), I have decided to **not collect social media data and photographs** during this research, as these are (sensitive) personal data that are not necessary for my research.

## 23. What will happen with the personal data used in the research after the end of the research project?

- Anonymised or aggregated data will be shared with others

The anonymised research data consists of anonymised interview transcripts, anonymised coded datasets. These data will be used in the body of the thesis, but will not be shared in a data repository.

## 24. For how long will personal research data (including pseudonymised data) be stored?

- Personal data will be deleted at the end of the research project

Personal data will be stored for the duration of the project + 1 month for the clean up.

## 25. How will your study participants be asked for their consent for data sharing?

- In the informed consent form: participants are informed that their personal data will be anonymised and that the anonymised dataset is shared publicly

All participants will be asked for their consent for data to be shared anonymously in the body of the MSc thesis, which is made publicly accessible in the TU Delft Repository. Participants who do not consent to their data being included publicly in the thesis will not be included in the research project.

## V. Data sharing and long term preservation

### 27. Apart from personal data mentioned in question 23, will any other data be publicly shared?

*Please provide a list of data/code you are going to share under 'Additional Information'.*

- I do not work with any data other than personal data

### 29. How will you share research data/code, including those mentioned in question 23?

- I am a Bachelor's/Master's student at TU Delft and I will share the data/code in the body and/or appendices of my thesis/report in the Education Repository

### 31. When will the data/code be shared?

- As soon as corresponding results (papers, theses, reports) are published

## VI. Data management responsibilities and resources

### 33. If you leave TU Delft (or are unavailable), who is going to be responsible for the data/code resulting from this project?

My supervisor Yawei Chen department of Management in the Built Environment, [Y.Chen@tudelft.nl](mailto:Y.Chen@tudelft.nl)

### 34. What resources (for example financial and time) will be dedicated to data management and ensuring that data will be FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Re-usable)?

Research data are only shared within the MSc thesis: no additional resources are required.

## Explicit Consent points

PLEASE TICK THE APPROPRIATE BOXES	Yes	No
<b>A: GENERAL AGREEMENT – RESEARCH GOALS, PARTICIPANT TASKS AND VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION</b>		
1. I have read and understood the study information dated [DD/MM/YYYY], or it has been read to me. I have been able to ask questions about the study and my questions have been answered to my satisfaction.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. I consent voluntarily to be a participant in this study and understand that I can refuse to answer questions and I can withdraw from the study at any time, without having to give a reason.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. I understand that taking part in the study involves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A transcript of the interview, including my statements//</li> <li>• A summary of the focus group session</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. I understand that the study will end by following time: ....		
<b>B: POTENTIAL RISKS OF PARTICIPATING (INCLUDING DATA PROTECTION)</b>		
6. I understand that taking part in the study involves the risks of potential for re-identification and mental discomfort. I understand that these will be mitigated by anonymisation of data and the minimal use of personally identifiable research data.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. I understand that taking part in the study also involves collecting associated personally identifiable research data (PIRD), namely <i>role within urban regeneration / community initiative and the geolocation of the urban regeneration / community initiative that I'm involved with</i> , which are for research purposes with the potential risk of my identity being revealed, namely risks for <i>professional reputation, security, legal and financial</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. I understand that some of this PIRD is considered as sensitive data within GDPR legislation, specifically <i>professional views</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. I understand that the following steps will be taken to minimise the threat of a data breach, and protect my identity in the event of such a breach, namely <i>no use of written questionnaires besides this consent form, no photographs or use of online data, anonymous data collection, transcription, aggregation of data into group form, no sharing of data with third parties, data will be stored in a secured cloud only accessible by researcher and supervisors</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

PLEASE TICK THE APPROPRIATE BOXES	Yes	No
10. I understand that personal information collected about me that can identify me, such as <i>my name and email address</i> , are for administrative purposes and will not be shared beyond the study team.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. I understand that the (identifiable) personal data I provide will be destroyed a month after publication of research.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C: RESEARCH PUBLICATION, DISSEMINATION AND APPLICATION</b>		
12. I understand that after the research study the de-identified information I provide will be used for <i>research outputs</i> and <i>research thesis</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. I agree that my responses, views or other input can be quoted anonymously in research outputs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>D: (LONGTERM) DATA STORAGE, ACCESS AND REUSE</b>		
16. I give permission for the de-identified research findings that I provide to be archived in TUDelft repository in the form of body of thesis so it can be used for future research and learning.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Signatures

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of participant [printed]

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

*[Add legal representative, and/or amend text for assent where participants cannot give consent as applicable]*

I, as legal representative, have witnessed the accurate reading of the consent form with the potential participant and the individual has had the opportunity to ask questions. I confirm that the individual has given consent freely.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of witness [printed]

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

I, as researcher, have accurately read out the information sheet to the potential participant and, to the best of my ability, ensured that the participant understands to what they are freely consenting.

Fatima Samadova

Researcher name [printed]

  
\_\_\_\_\_

Signature

17-03-2025

Date

Study contact details for further information: *[Name, phone number, email address]*







