

# A PARTICIPATION PLATFORM THAT SUPPORTS THE SELF-MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS

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#### PROJECT AIM

The stimulation of citizen participation has led to the uprise of bottom-up citizen communities. These communities grow from idealism but often have a hard time to become a durable initiative when the first challenges arise. This graduation aimed to gather an understanding of how citizen initiatives can be supported by design.

In Rotterdam citizen communities self-manage public parks. I took these park communities as the case study for the project. By creating a design that supports the park community, I aim to derive insights on how citizen communities can be supported by design.

#### **Manifest the different types** of park users

The visitors of the park all use the park in their own way. The platform offers different ways of using it and so fits the demands and wishes of each park visitor.



#### **Increase involvement by** proposing ideas

Park visitors can propose ideas and view the ideas of other park users. Park users can join ideas to show their interest in it.



#### **Connect park users based** on interest

Park Makers allows to match with other park users that have similar interests. Based on profile information, the platform suggests profiles of other park users.

## DESIGN FOR PARTICIPATION GUIDELINES

#### 1. Enhance the flexible and noncommittal characteristics of citizen initiatives.

of park users. With Park Makers, park users can

match other park users and propose ideas for the

park. The design improves the transparency of the

park community and manifests the different groups

of park users, with their unique interests and

Evaluating Park Makers provided insight in how

the platform supports the park community. These

results were used to extract guidelines to design

motivations.

DEVELOP THE GUIDELINES

for citizen participation.

be able to experience the fun of participating without the

#### 4. Look from both perspectives when understanding the conceptions between the community and nonmembers.

Knowing how the community perceives nonmembers and the other way around provides insight in how the two can be connected with design.

#### 2. Make sure the different types of community members are aware of each other.

### 6. Find balance between individual and common cause.

Participation in the community should be a balance between doing something for yourself (individual cause) and contributing to the greater good (common cause).

#### 3. Visualize the community activities and make them easy to access.

#### 7. Strenghten the experience of mutual exchange, self-organisation and shared ownership.

Citizens need to experience these three concepts in the community for them to continue participation. The citizen requires something in return for their work (mutual exchange), the feeling that all members are involved in organising the park (self-organisation) and finally that they are responsible for the park (shared ownership).

Geertje Slingerland Park makers: Stimulating self-management of public parks

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5. Facilitate the

participate.

participate.

different motivations to

Each citizen is unique and has personal

interests and motivations to participate in

an initiative. These differences should be

facilitated to allow a broad group of citizens to

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