

Designing Private Organised Participation by optimising market initiatives

Graduation research | P5 Presentation

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1. Introduction

1. Introduction

Problem statement

Nieuws 14 december 2023

Nieuwbouw jarenlang vertraagd door juridische procedures

NEPROM heeft een publicatie uitgebracht waarin de belangrijkste oorzaken van vertraging in kaart worden gebracht maar ook voorstellen voor oplossingen.

New construction delayed for years due to legal procedures
NEPROM (Fokkema & Zandvliet, 2022)

Een derde nieuwbouwwoningen vertraagd door bezwaarmakers

One-third new construction delayed by objectors
Gebiedsontwikkeling.nu (Zonneveld, 2024)

'De angst voor participatie is ontzettend groot'

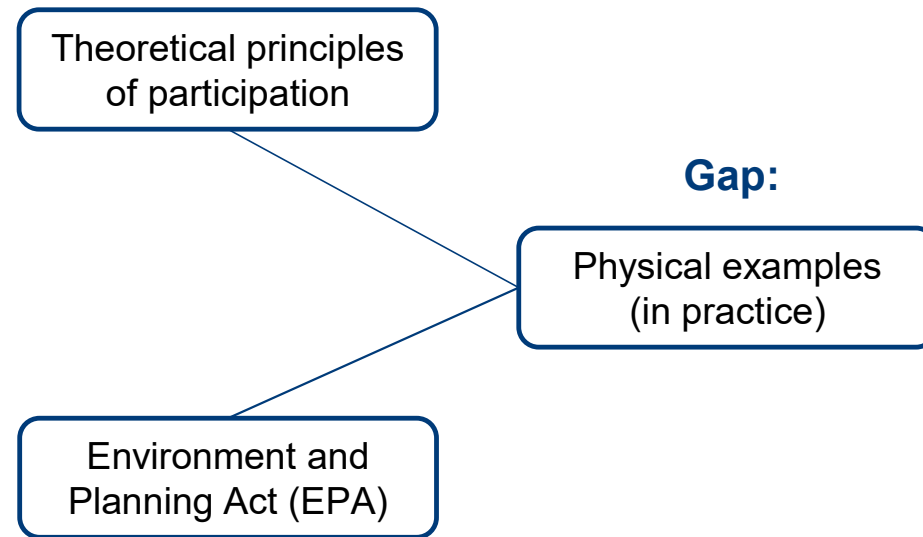
De Omgevingswet biedt gemeenten nieuwe handvatten voor participatie. Veel bestuurders zijn nog huiverig, ziet Sarah Ros.

📄 Martin Hendriksma 📅 27 september 2024

Fear of participation is staggering
Binnenlandsbestuur; (Hendriksma, 2024)

1. Introduction

Research gap



1. Introduction

Research questions

“How can developers use Kijk op de Wijk as a Private Organised Participation in area developments under the Environment and Planning Act?”

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SQ1: *What are the characteristics of Kijk op de Wijk compared to traditional participation methods?*

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SQ2: *What are the results of using Kijk op de Wijk in practice?*

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SQ3: *What challenges arise when implementing Kijk op de Wijk?*

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SQ4: *How can Kijk op de Wijk be improved?*

1. Introduction

Research questions

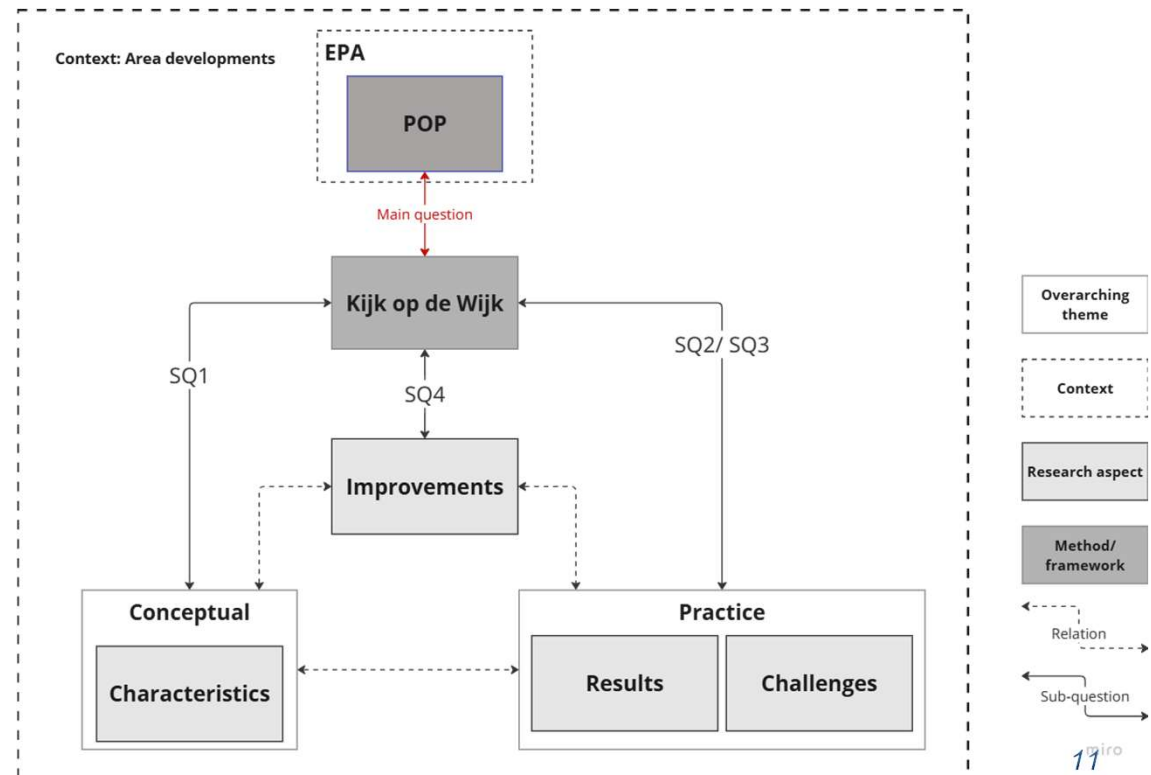
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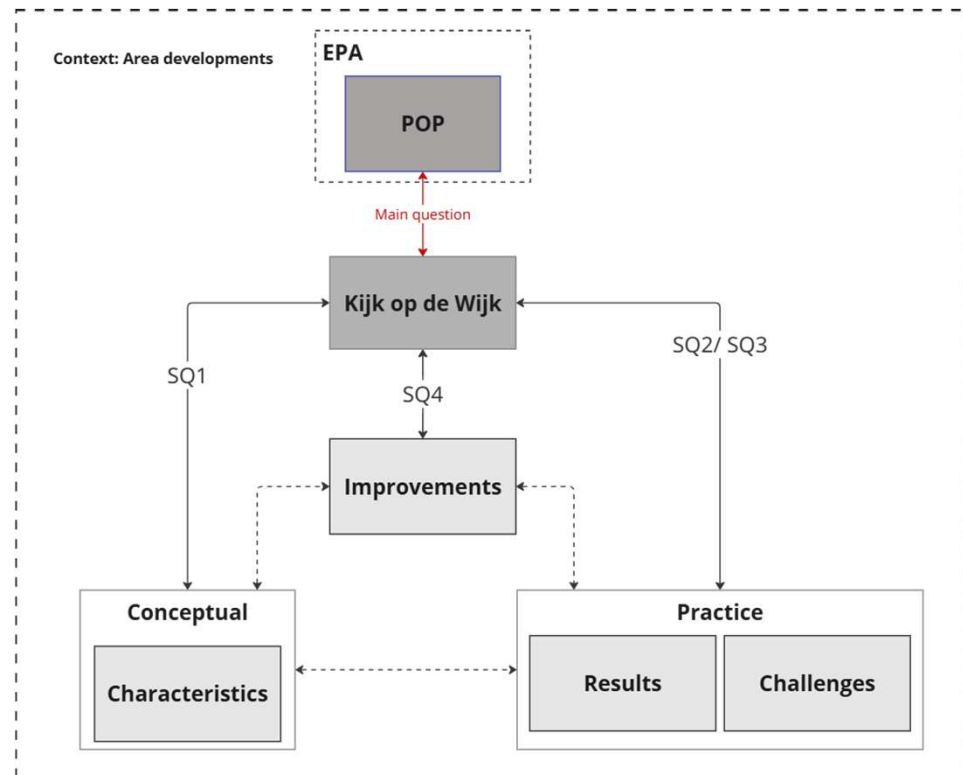
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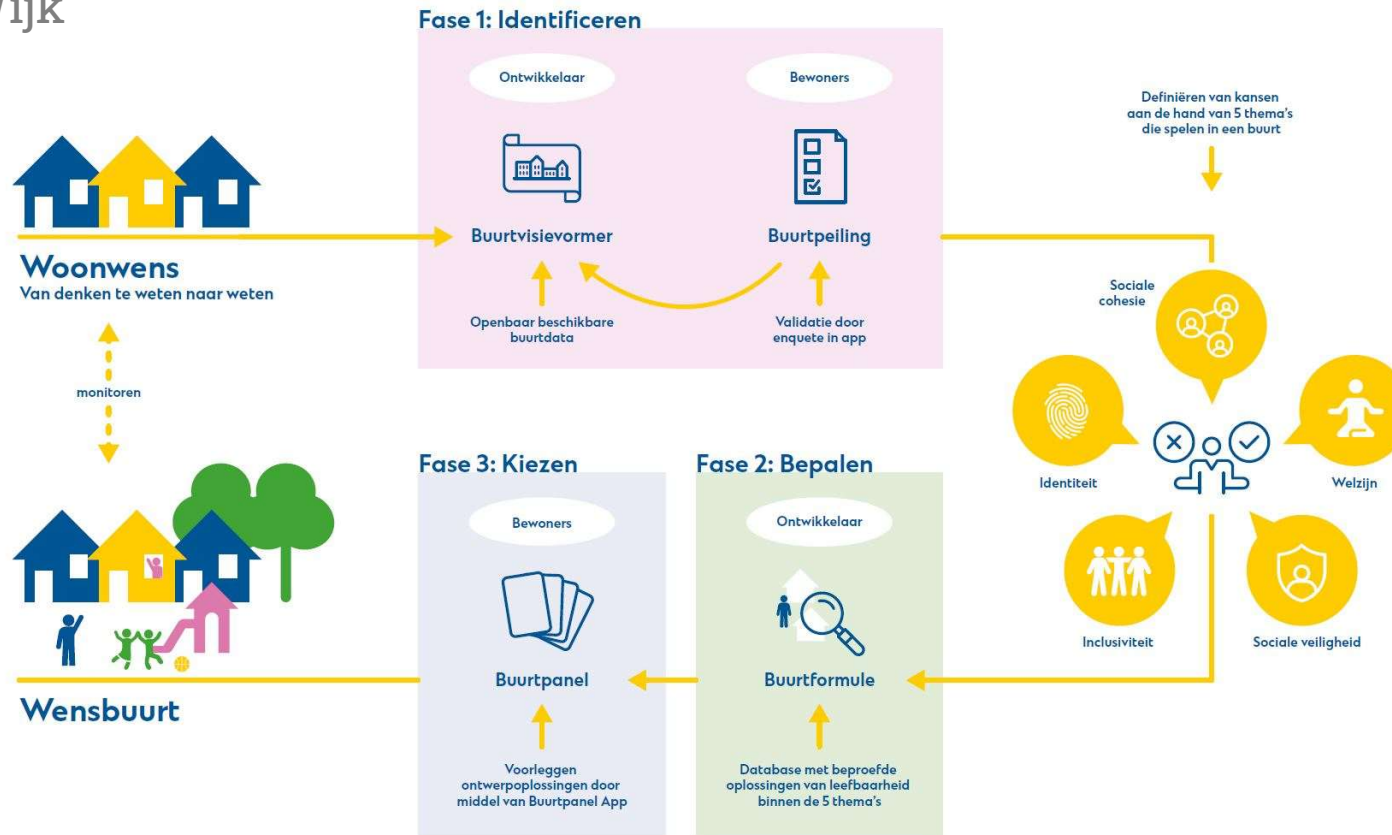
SQ4: How can Kijk op de Wijk be improved?

Context: Area developments, Developers perspective & Kijk op de Wijk



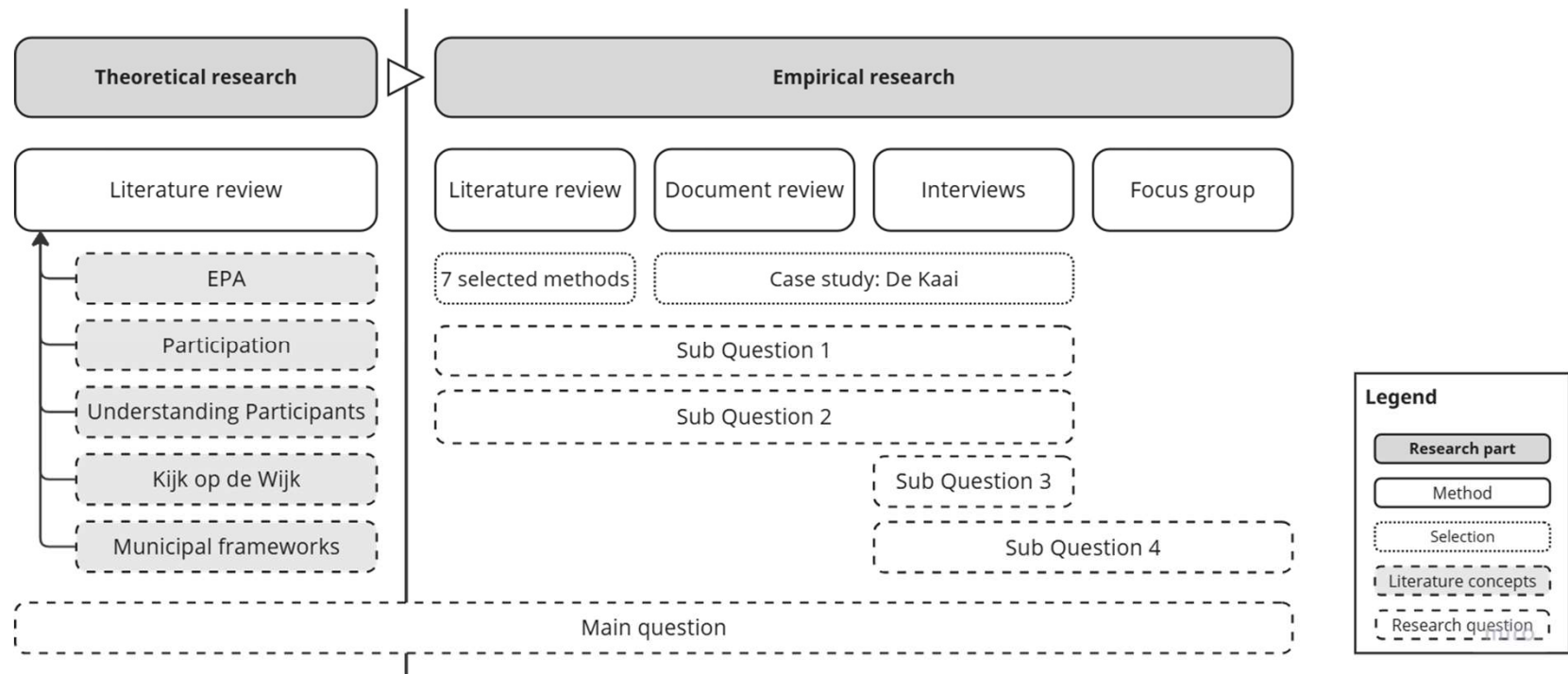
1. Introduction

Kijk op de Wijk



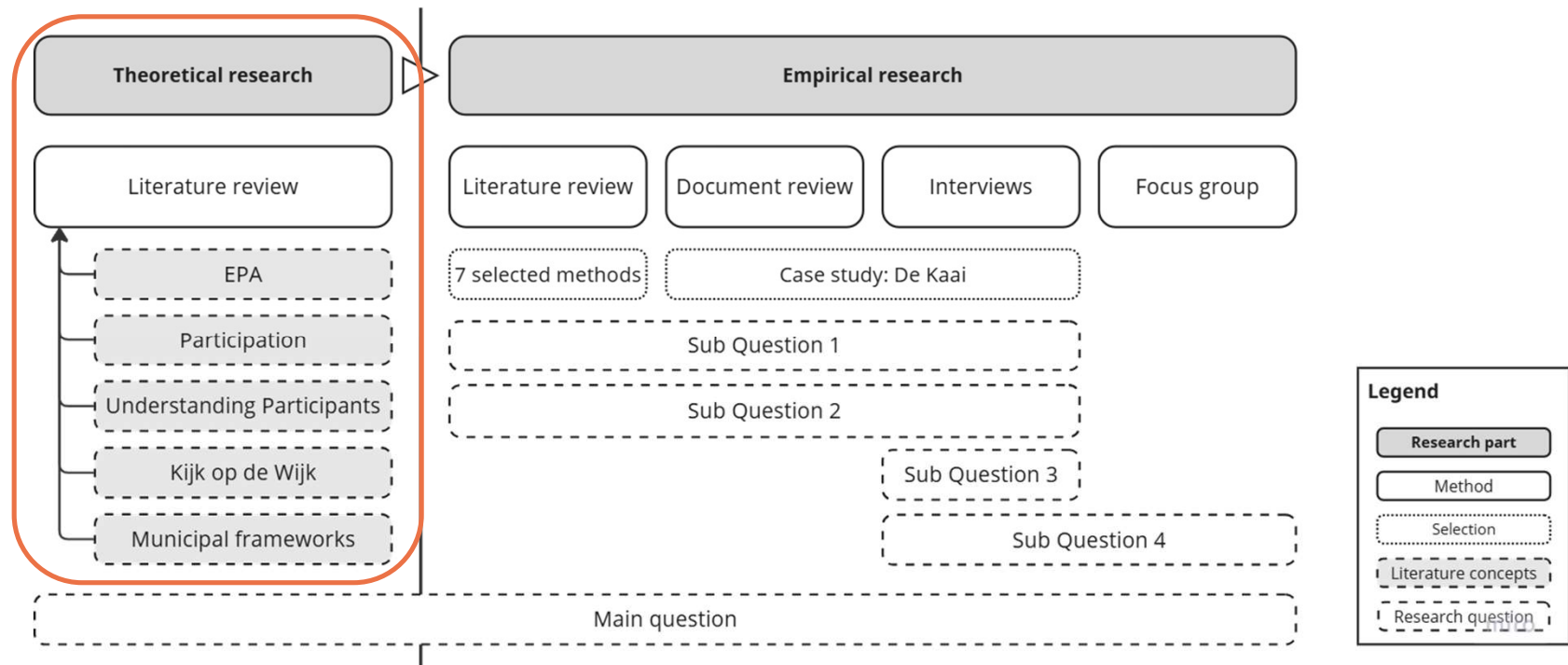
1. Introduction

Methodology



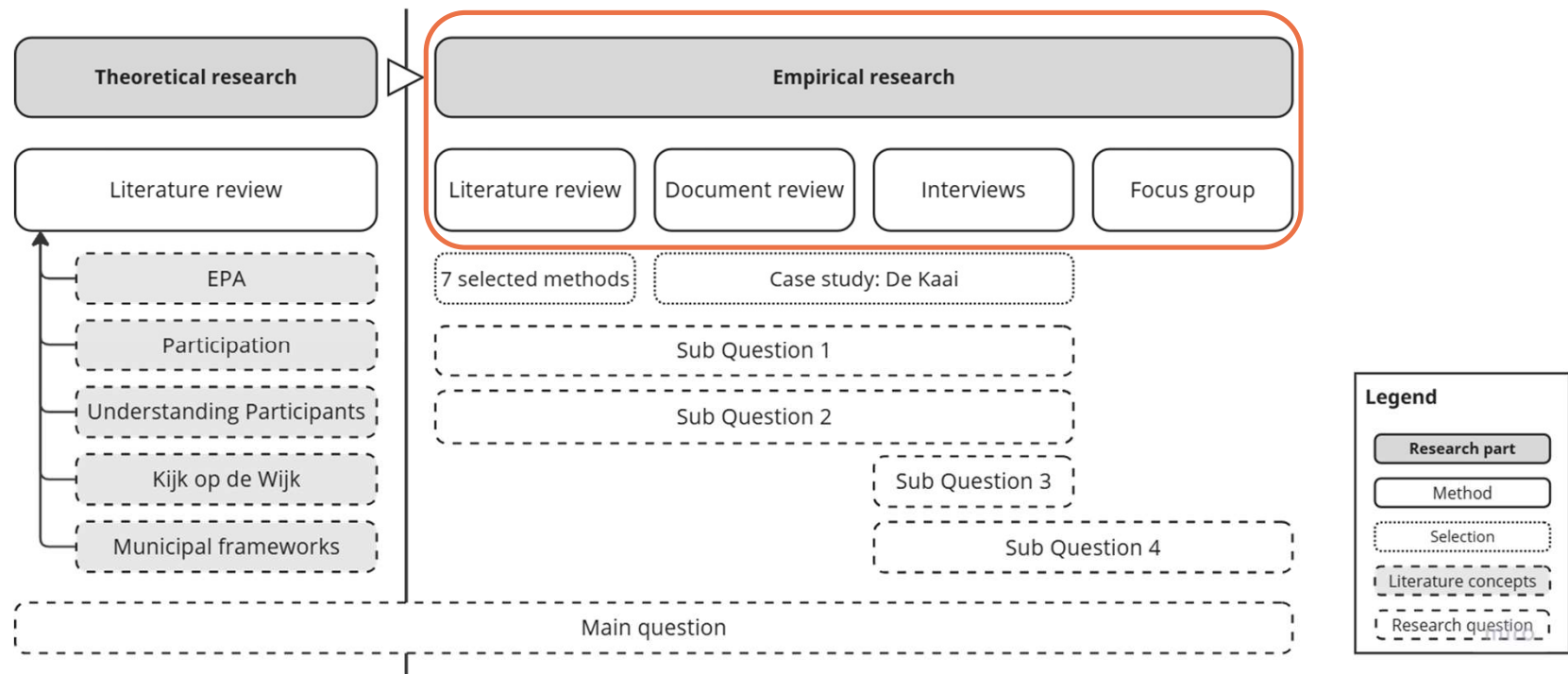
1. Introduction

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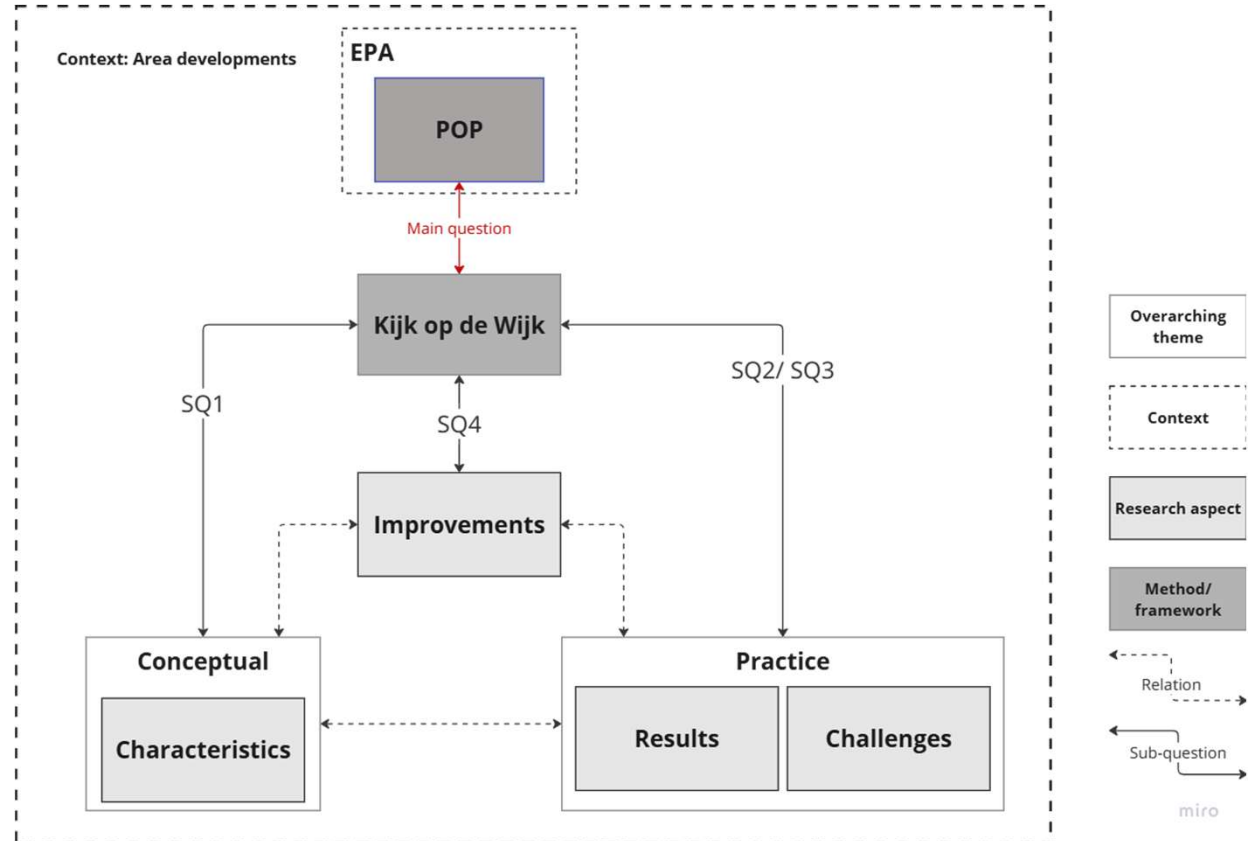
1. Introduction

Methodology



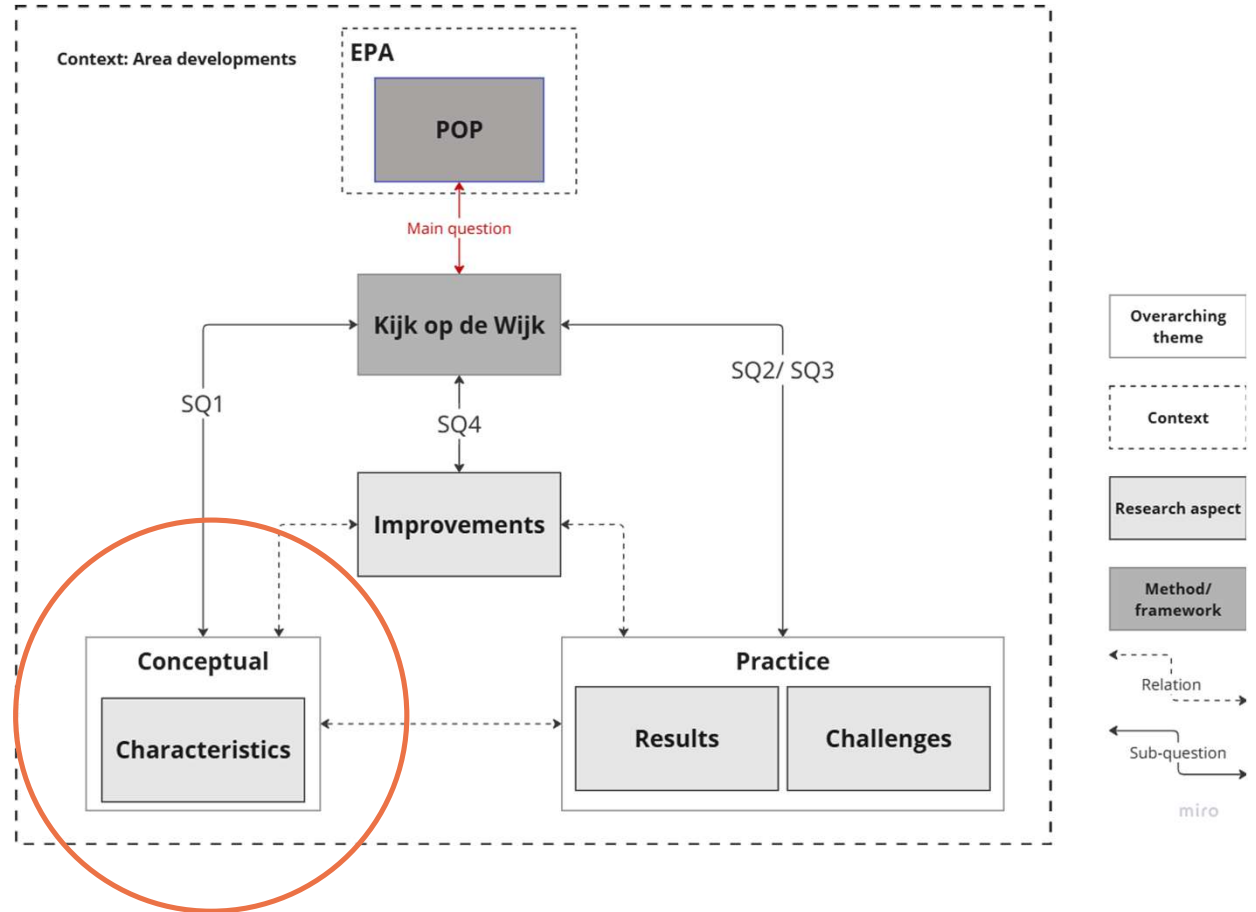
2.

Empirical research



2.

Empirical research



2. Empirical research

Sub question 1

“What are the characteristics of Kijk op de Wijk compared to traditional methods?”

2. Empirical research

Sub question 1

“What are the characteristics of Kijk op de Wijk compared to traditional methods?”

Traditional methods:

- Citizen information event
- Voting
- Citizen exhibition
- Participatory budgeting
- Mediation
- Citizen idea contest
- Planning workshops
- Kijk op de Wijk

2. Empirical research

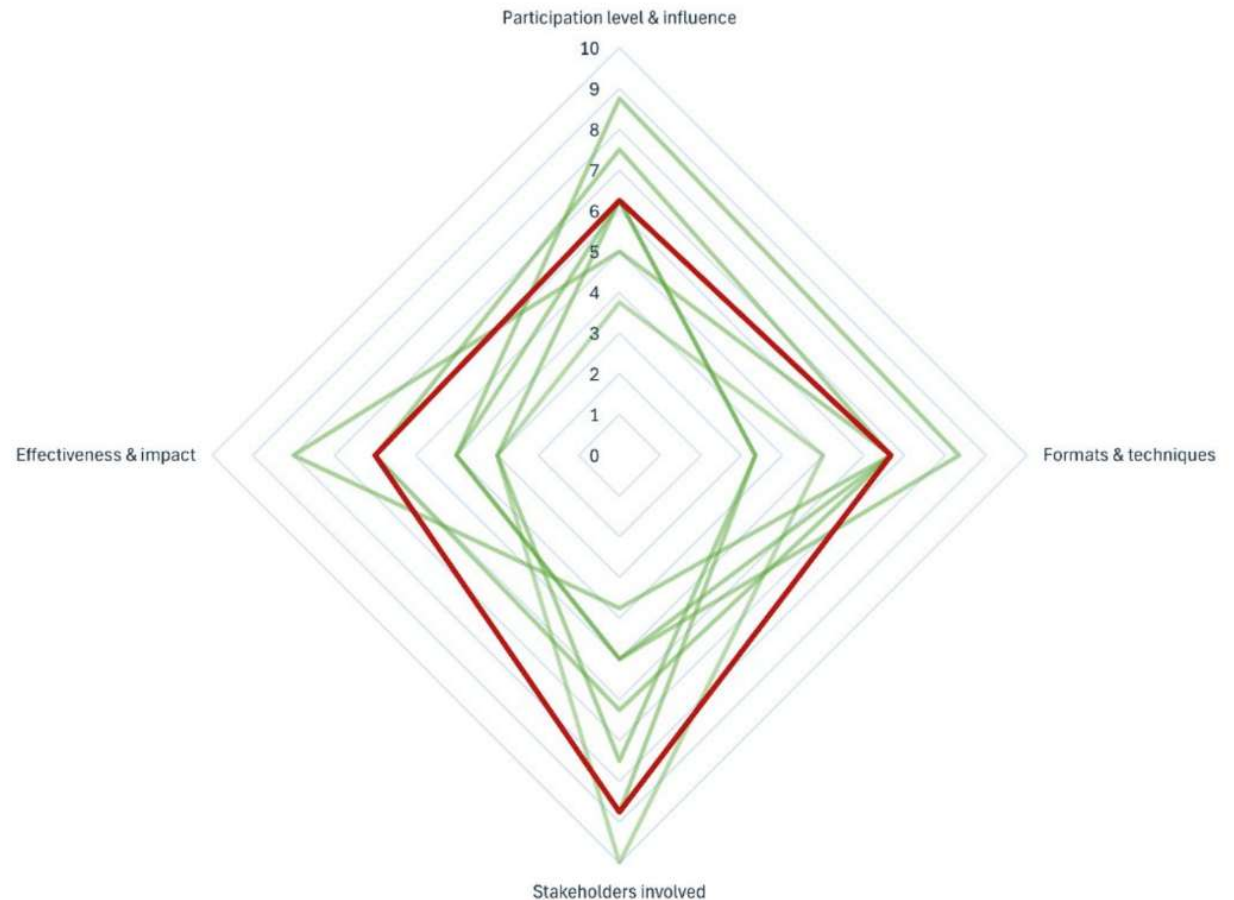
Sub question 1 – Comparative analysis

Pattern matrix	Participation level & influence	Formats & techniques	Stakeholders involved	Effectiveness & impact	
	Participation level & influence	N/A	++	-	0
	Formats & techniques	++	N/A	—	+
	Stakeholders involved	-	—	N/A	-
	Effectiveness & impact	0	+	-	N/A

2. Empirical research

Sub question 1 – Discussion

- Relatively average
- Digital approach
- Stakeholders involved vs participation level & influence (follows pattern)
- Formats & techniques vs stakeholders involved (deviate from strong negative pattern)
- Effectiveness & impact above average



2. Empirical research

Sub question 1 – Conclusion

“What are the characteristics of Kijk op de Wijk compared to traditional methods?”



Average with potential



Wide audience



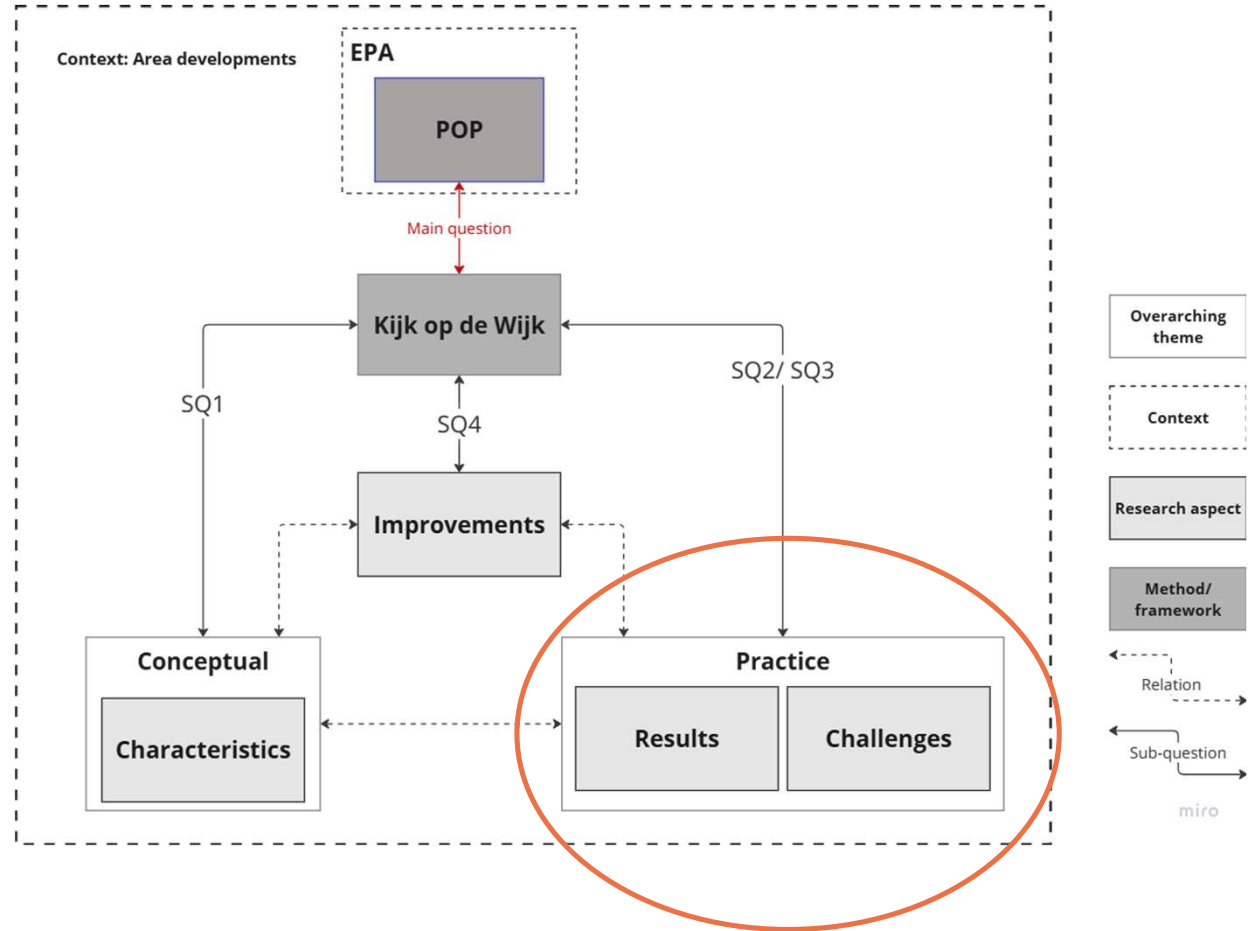
Digital nature



Obtaining outcomes

2.

Empirical research



2. Empirical research

Sub question 2

“What are the results of using Kijk op de Wijk in practice?”



De Kaai, Rotterdam



(John Gundlach, Flying Holland)

2. Empirical research

Sub question 2 – Results Kijk op de Wijk Tools in practice



Buurtvisievormer



Buurtpeiling



Buurtformule



Buurtpanel

2. Empirical research

Sub question 2 – Results Kijk op de Wijk Tools in practice



Buurtvisievormer



Buurtpanel

2. Empirical research

Sub question 2 – Results Kijk op de Wijk Tools in practice



2. Empirical research

Sub question 2 – Results Kijk op de Wijk Tools in practice

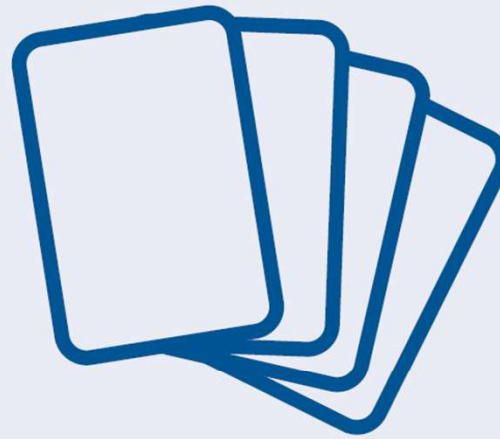


2. Empirical research

Sub question 2 – Results Kijk op de Wijk Tools in practice



Buurtvisievormer



Buurtpanel

2. Empirical research

Sub question 2 – Conclusion



“What are the results of using Kijk op de Wijk in practice?”

- Did not yield meaningful participation results
- Inefficiencies in implementation and coordination
- Results were largely process-related → revealed several procedural challenges
- Conceptual potential, limited impact because of a lack of strategic planning and integration
- Effectiveness not solely on the tools themselves, but how developers embed and operationalize
- Clearer insight into the challenges

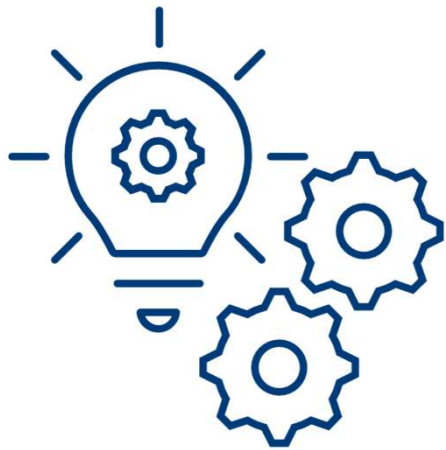
2. Empirical research

Sub question 3

“What challenges arise when implementing Kijk op de Wijk?”

2. Empirical research

Sub question 3 – Challenges



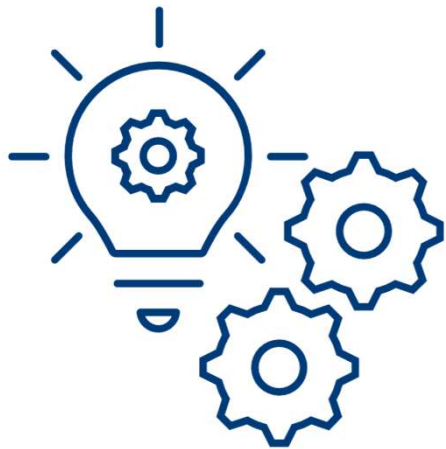
**Implementation
challenges**



**Balance of interest
challenges**

2. Empirical research

Sub question 3 – Implementation challenges



- Strategic & process challenge
- Method related challenge
- Communication related challenge
- Participation related challenge
- Content related challenge
- Other challenge

2. Empirical research

Sub question 3 – Balance of interest challenges



- Balance of interest
- Interest developer
- Interest municipality
- Interest residents
- Interest others

2. Empirical research

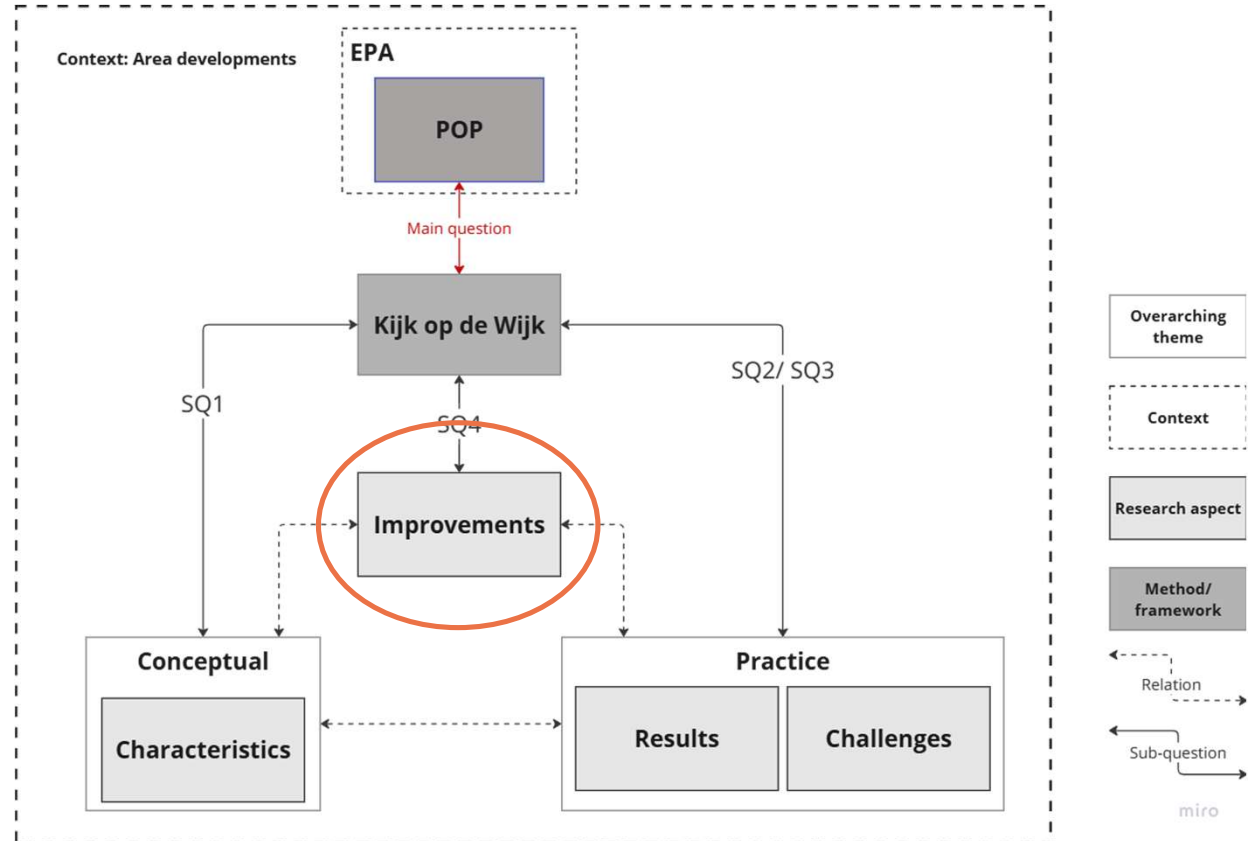
Sub question 3 – Conclusion

“What challenges arise when implementing Kijk op de Wijk?”

- Significant implementation challenges (as result of strategic coordination, communication & Stakeholder alignment) and balancing interests challenges
- Undermine its effectiveness
- To be successful: must address these systemic challenges
- Targeted improvements

2.

Empirical research



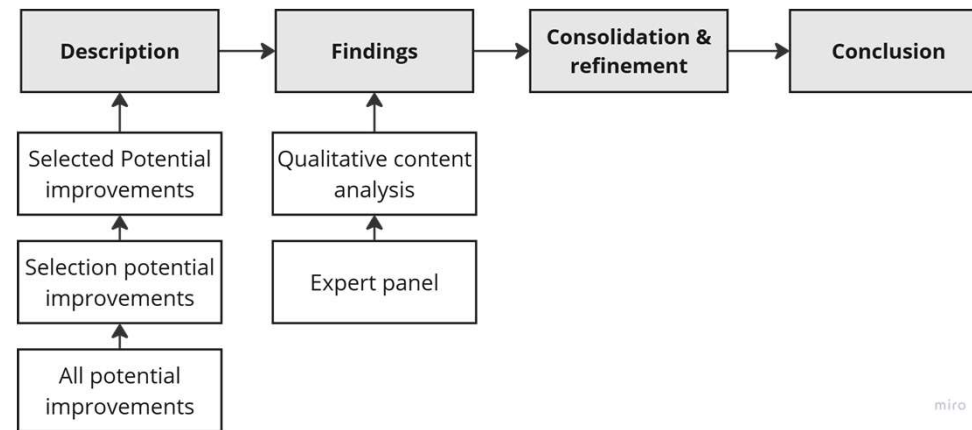
2. Empirical research

Sub question 4

“How can Kijk op de Wijk be improved?”

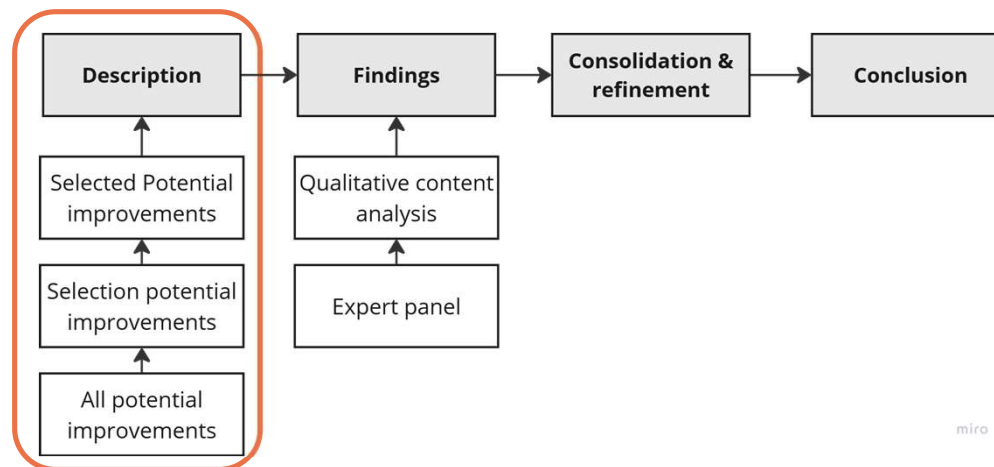
2. Empirical research

Sub question 4



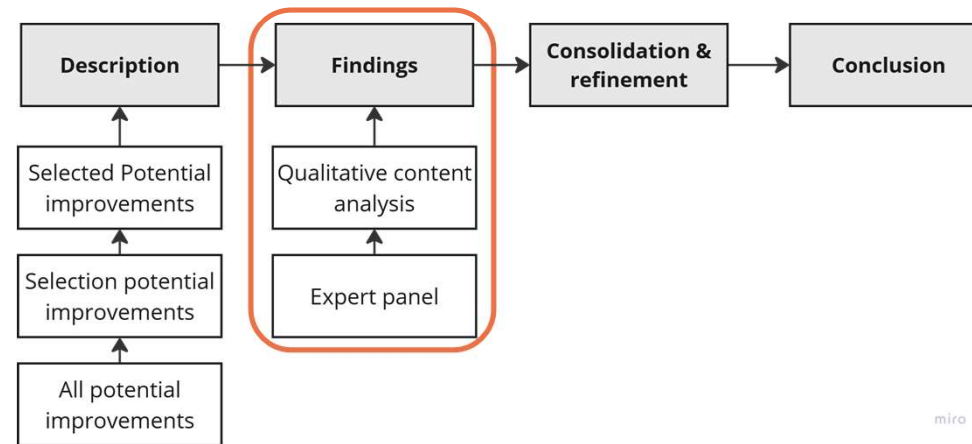
2. Empirical research

Sub question 4



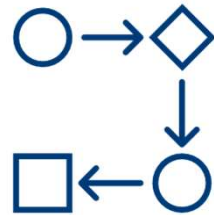
2. Empirical research

Sub question 4



2. Empirical research

Sub question 4 – Consolidation and refinement



Internal process structuring

- 6 potential process & tool improvements consolidated
- Focus on Participation plan, standardize, clarify timing and alignment



Participant engagement

- 4 tool improvements consolidated
- Focus on Physical interaction, providing context, basic accessibility, feedback loops

2. Empirical research

Sub question 4 – Conclusion

“How can Kijk op de Wijk be improved?”

- Internal process must be better structured:
 - Early integration, standardization, clear expectations for tool deployment.
- Participant engagement:
 - Digital tools with physical interaction, contextual information, online and offline inputs
- More accessible, effective, and aligned

3.

Discussion

3. Discussion

Result interpretation



Theoretical approach

3. Discussion

Result interpretation



Theoretical approach



Gap in research
into practical
application

3. Discussion

Result interpretation



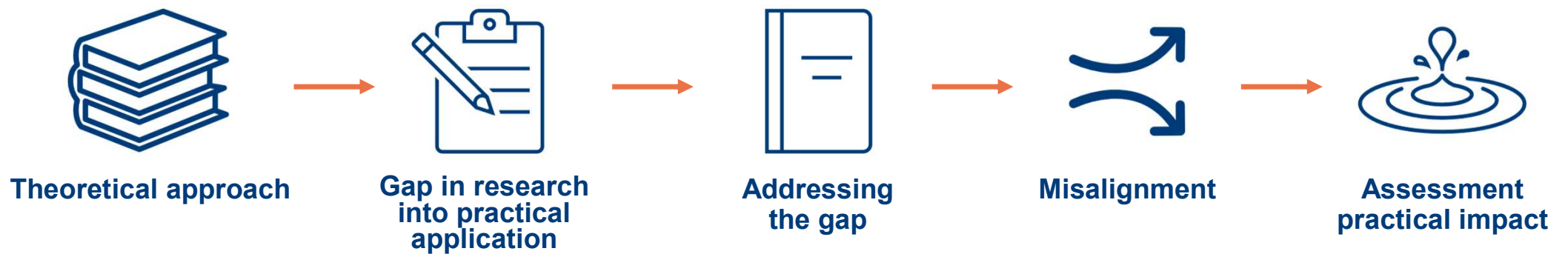
3. Discussion

Result interpretation



3. Discussion

Result interpretation



4.

Conclusion

4. Conclusion

How can developers use Kijk op de Wijk as a Private Organised Participation in area developments under the Environment and Planning Act?

4. Conclusion

How can developers use Kijk op de Wijk as a Private Organised Participation in area developments under the Environment and Planning Act?



- Participation as core strategic responsibility
- Use KodW early and iteratively
- Combine multiple methods

4. Conclusion

How can developers use Kijk op de Wijk as a Private Organised Participation in area developments under the Environment and Planning Act?



- Participation as core strategic responsibility
- Use KodW early and iteratively
- Combine multiple methods
- Structured and scalable tool to reach diverse participants
- Supports EPA and systematic input collection
- Mismatch in practical application and conceptual promise

4. Conclusion

How can developers use Kijk op de Wijk as a Private Organised Participation in area developments under the Environment and Planning Act?



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- Implementation challenges (role, coordination and alignment between stakeholders)
- Not tools alone, requires engagement, early alignment and goal clarity
- Otherwise, frustration, low responsiveness and limited influence

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- Central government lays responsibility with municipality
- Ensure legitimacy, trust and improved plans
- Requires a balance of all interest

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- Embed KodW strategically
- Implement physical engagement and feedback loops
- Define roles, goals, stages and alignment between stakeholders as early as possible

4. Conclusion

How can developers use Kijk op de Wijk as a Private Organised Participation in area developments under the Environment and Planning Act?



Yes, KodW can serve as a POP under the EPA, KodW becomes most effective when its tools are used not in isolation, but as facilitators of interaction and collaboration. Look beyond the technological aspect of KodW and focus on embedding it within a comprehensive process.

5.

Recommendations

5. Recommendations



Method: Strategic use of digital and physical participation tools

- Emphasize the digital strengths, but do not neglect physical interaction
- Use the BuurtVisieVormer primarily as an internal strategic instrument
- Use the tools as a means of support, not as an end in themselves

5. Recommendations



Method: Strategic use of digital and physical participation tools

- Emphasize the digital strengths, but do not neglect physical interaction
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Process: Internal clarity and external coordination

- Establish a shared participation strategy from the outset
- Promote transparency to build trust
- Clearly position KodW within the development process

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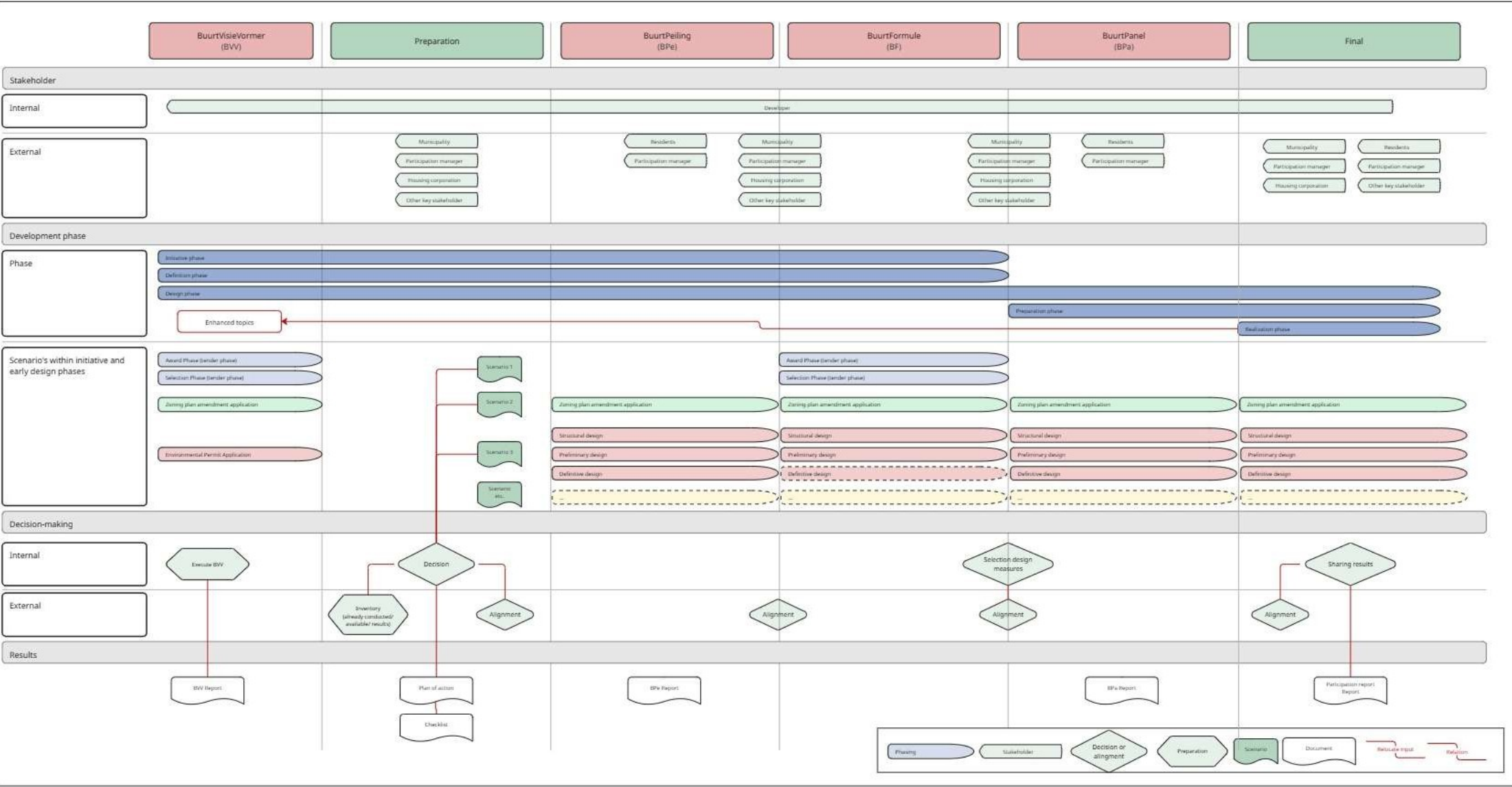
Balance of interests: Stakeholder engagement and documentation

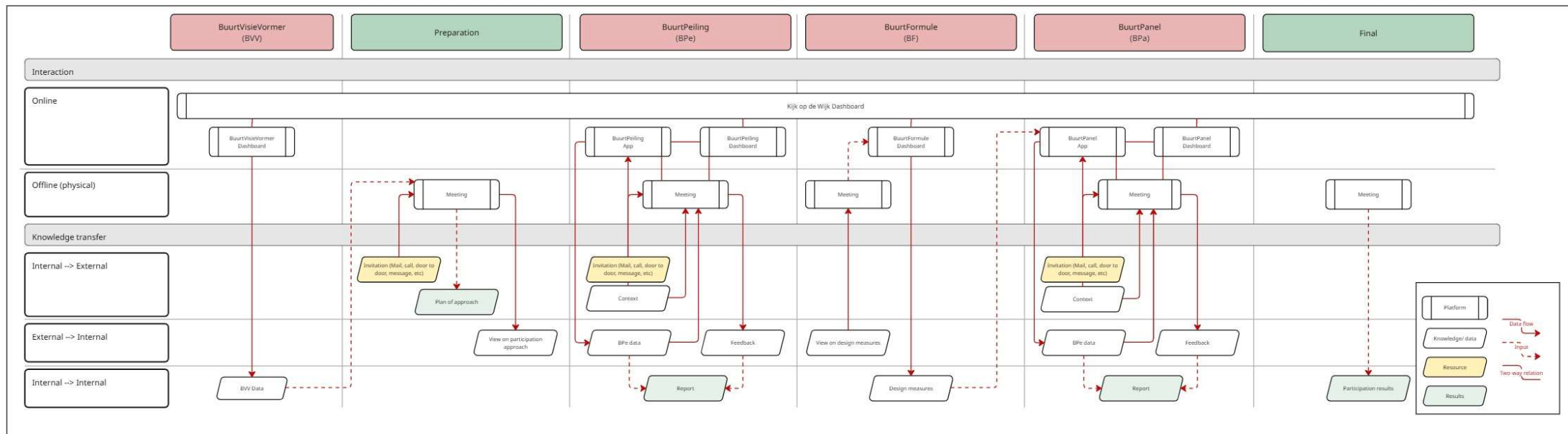
- Ensure a comprehensive and transparent consideration of all interests
- Prioritize active engagement over passive data collection

Thank you!



Additional slides





2. Empirical research

Sub question 1 – selections

Sub question 1: What are the characteristics of Kijk op de Wijk compared to traditional methods?

Selection based on:

- Participation objectives as defined by Stelzle & Noennig (2019)
- Level of public influence based on Arnstein's Ladder of Participation
- Mode of interaction (online or offline)
- Applicability (Applied in NL)

Traditional methods:

- Citizen information event
- Voting
- Citizen exhibition
- Participatory budgeting
- Mediation
- Citizen idea contest
- Planning workshops
- Kijk op de Wijk

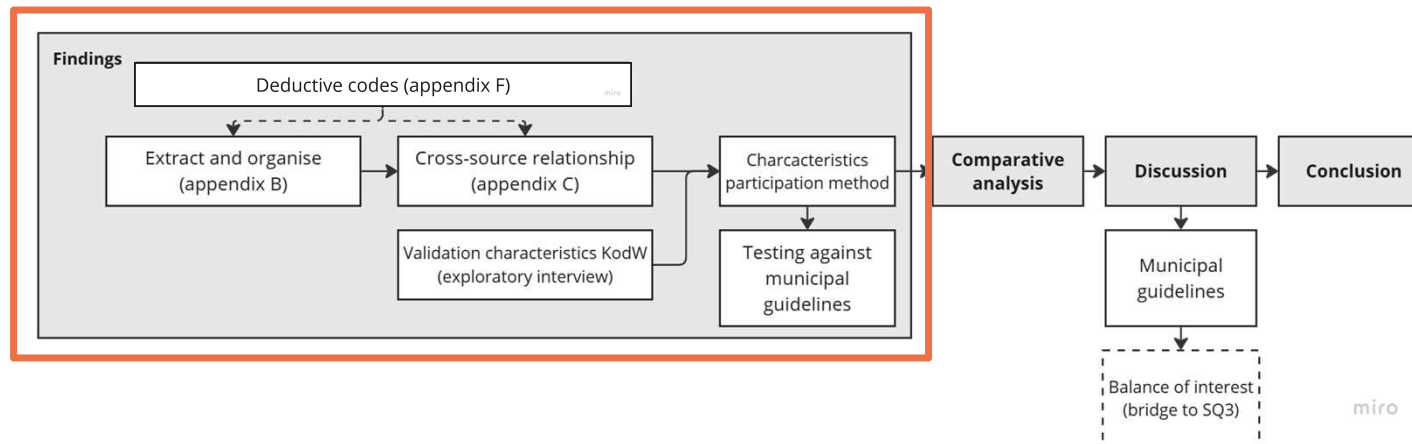
2. Empirical research

Sub question 1 – Municipal frameworks



2. Empirical research

Sub question 1

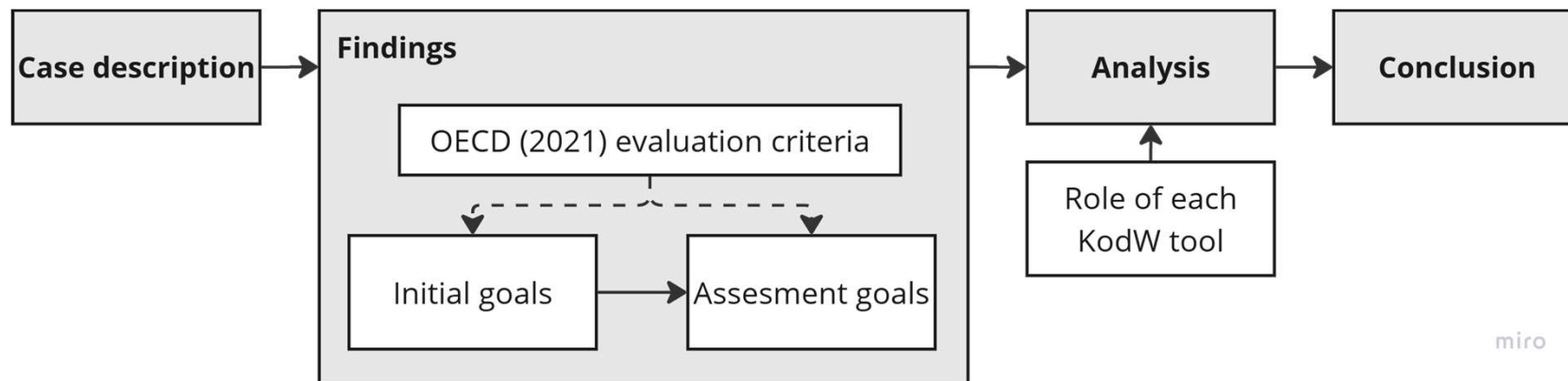


Deductive Codes

- Participation level & influence
- Formats & techniques used
- Stakeholders involved
- Strengths & benefits
- Challenges & limitations
- Effectiveness & impact
- Suggested improvements

Results – Sub question 2

Sub question 2: What are the results of using Kijk op de Wijk in practice?



miro

2. Empirical research

Sub question 2 – findings

Identify goals, only related to the perspective as a developer

Initial participation goals:

- Effectiveness: Participation outcomes
 - 6 initial goals, based on literature, documents and interviews
- Efficiency: Process outcomes
 - 6 initial goals, based on literature, documents and interviews

→ Assessment initial participation goals

2. Empirical research

Sub question 2 – findings

Assesment goals:

- Effectiveness: Participation outcomes
 - 4 goals achieved, 1 not yet and 1 partially achieved
 - KodW played a minimal role in achieving goals
- Efficiency: Process outcomes
 - 4 goals achieved, 1 not achieved and 1 partially
 - KodW played minimal role, caused problems in the process

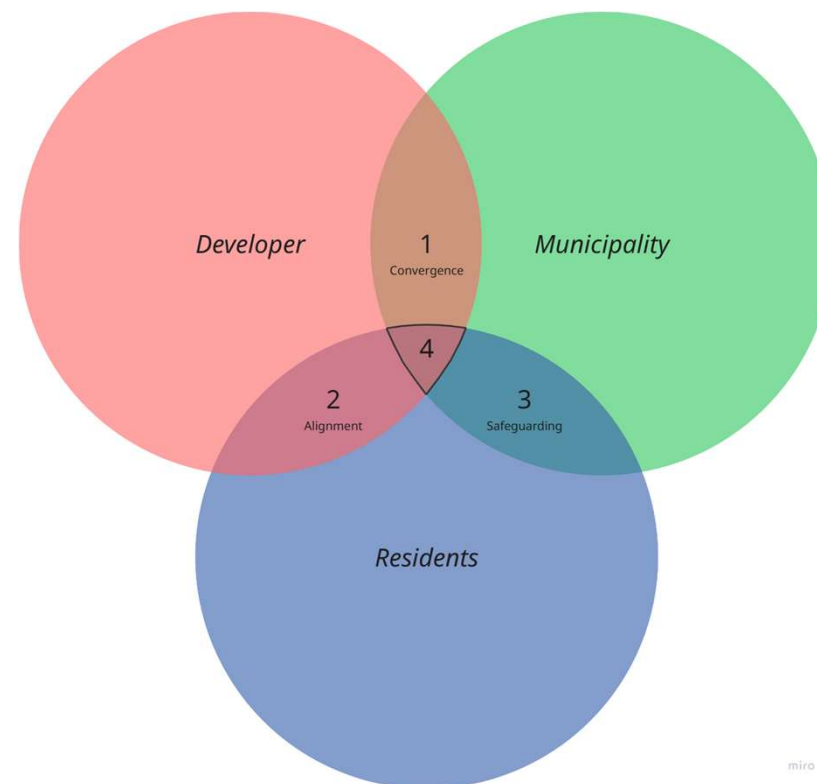
2. Empirical research

Sub question 3 – Analysis

	Communication Challenge	Content related challenges	Method related challenge	Participation challenge	Strategic & process challenge
Balance of interest	0	0	2	1	2
Interest developer	0	1	0	2	1
Interest Municipality	0	0	0	1	4
Interest others	0	0	0	0	1
Interest residents	0	0	0	1	0

2. Empirical research

Sub question 3 – Analysis

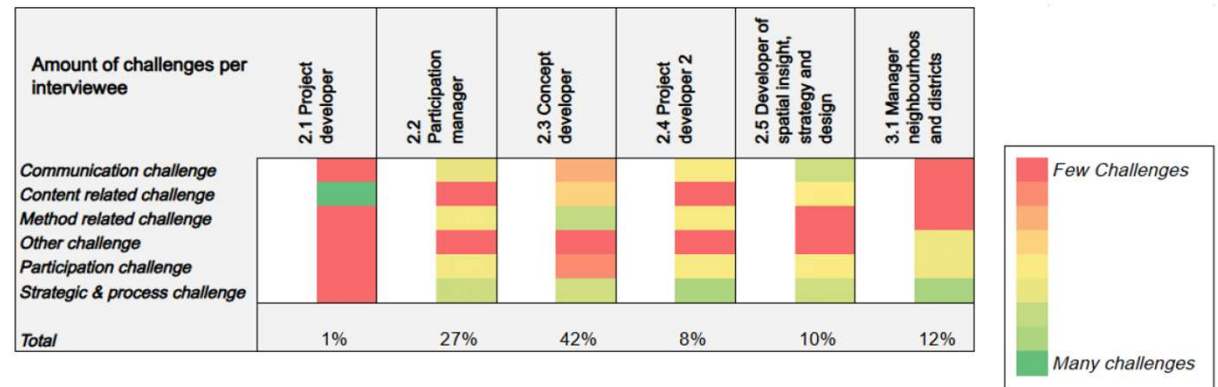


2. Empirical research

Sub question 3 – Analysis

Implementation related:

- Each interviewee acknowledged challenges related to the process, strategic application, and implementation.
- 2.1 limited involved in the participation of the Kaai
- 2.2 and 2.3 closely involved in KodW, more challenges as result and more aware of limitations
- 2.5 more involved in the development of KodW Back-end
- 3.1 involved in planning, mostly strategic



3. Discussion

Limitations

- Limited and potentially biased interviewees
- Recent introduction and limited documentation of KodW
- Broad scope and time constraints
- Challenges in method comparison
- Context specific findings

3. Discussion

Further research

- Research into the use and type of data in participatory processes
- Research into early stage-stage participation when context restricts engagement with participants
- Given the limitations: Long-term effects of KodW and elaboration on existing research