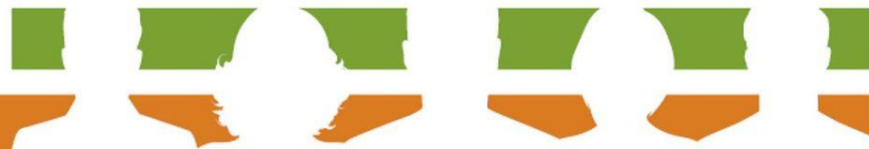




Curtner

Urban Leadership Program



PLACEMAKING & PLACEKEEPING



Abbie Kar
Senior Planner
Urban Design Development
Services Commission
City of Markham



Alexander Furneaux
Project Manager
LURA Consulting



Astrid Greaves
Senior Urban Designer
IBI Group



Joaquin Sevillano
Lead Designer
Land Art Design
Landscape Architect Inc.



Kelsey Carriere
Project Manager
Park People

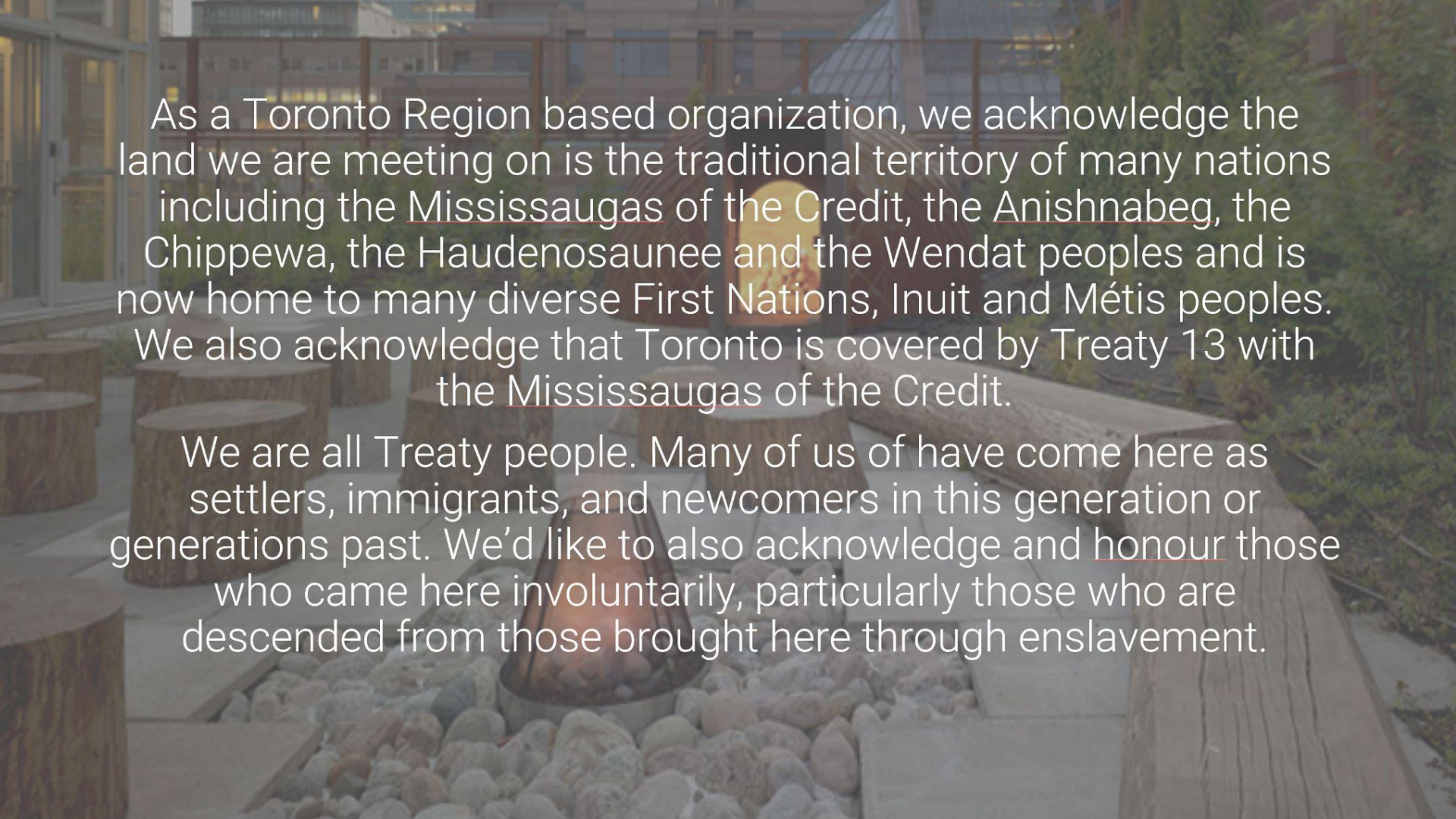


Nedal Machou
Development Manager
Dream



Roxy Shiell
Senior Associate
(Urban Design)
[Bousfields Inc.](#)



The background image shows a modern outdoor courtyard. In the foreground, there are several large, cylindrical stone pillars of varying heights. A fire pit with a metal mesh cover is visible in the center. The ground is paved with light-colored stones. In the background, there are modern buildings and trees. The text is overlaid on this image.

As a Toronto Region based organization, we acknowledge the land we are meeting on is the traditional territory of many nations including the Mississaugas of the Credit, the Anishnabeg, the Chippewa, the Haudenosaunee and the Wendat peoples and is now home to many diverse First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples. We also acknowledge that Toronto is covered by Treaty 13 with the Mississaugas of the Credit.

We are all Treaty people. Many of us of have come here as settlers, immigrants, and newcomers in this generation or generations past. We'd like to also acknowledge and honour those who came here involuntarily, particularly those who are descended from those brought here through enslavement.



AGENDA

INTRODUCE

Who Builds Places?

ENGAGE

How Do We Understand Place?

INTERVENE

The Case for Spontaneity

LEARN

Harnessing Tactical Urbanism Methodology

9:50-10AM

BREAK

DISCUSS

Panel Discussion

REFINE

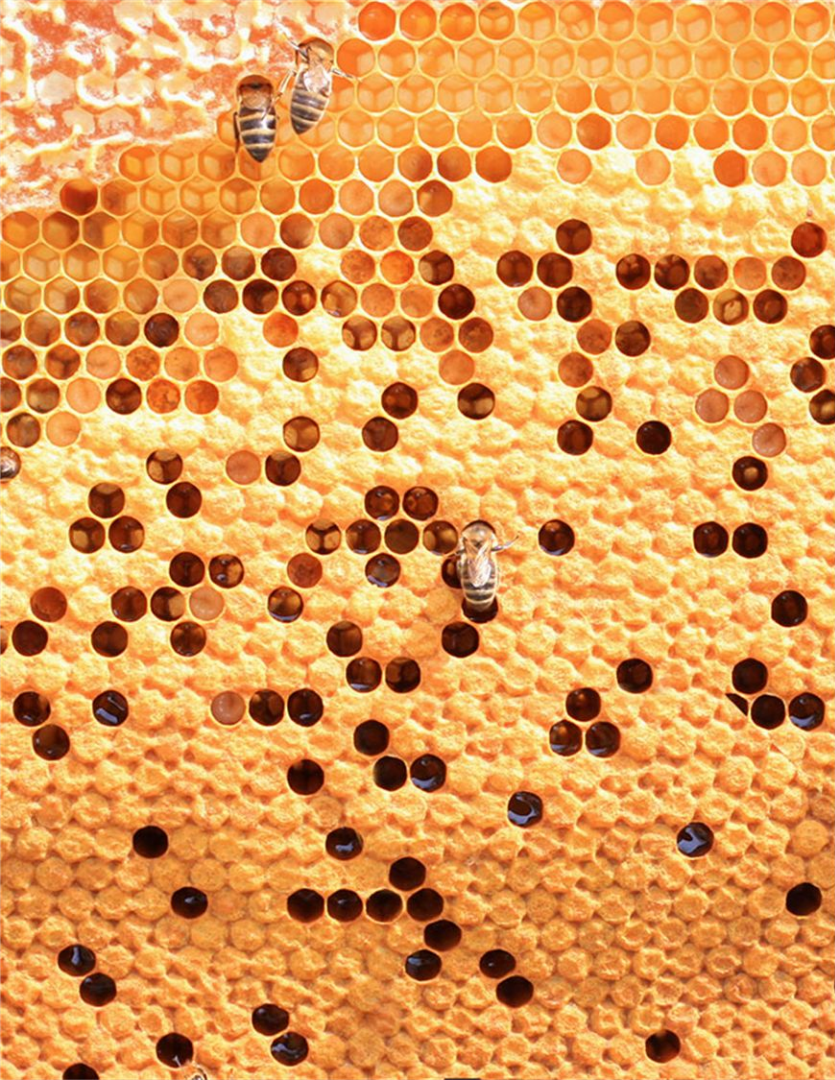
What Does a Tactical Urbanist Approach Look Like?

BREAKOUT

How Can We Take Inspiration Back to our Practice?

What's next?

INTRODUCE:
WHO BUILDS
PLACES?





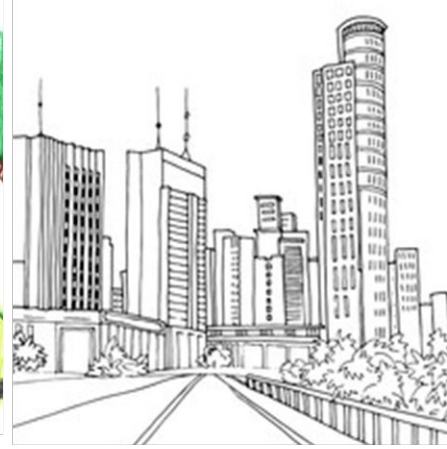
Who is the
better
architect?



**Is it in our human nature to
construct things?**

Are humans meant to build?





POLL

In your profession, how engaged do you feel in building *Place*?

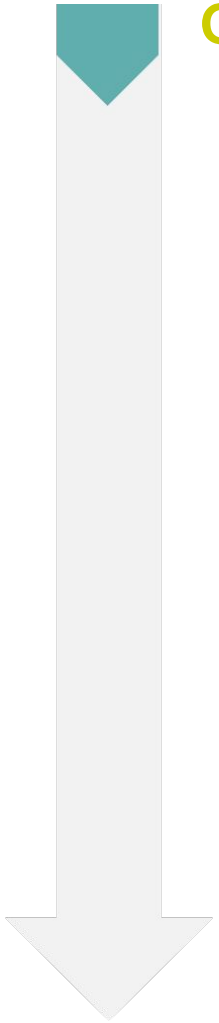
As a resident in your community or City, how engaged do you feel in placemaking decisions?

Poll Question

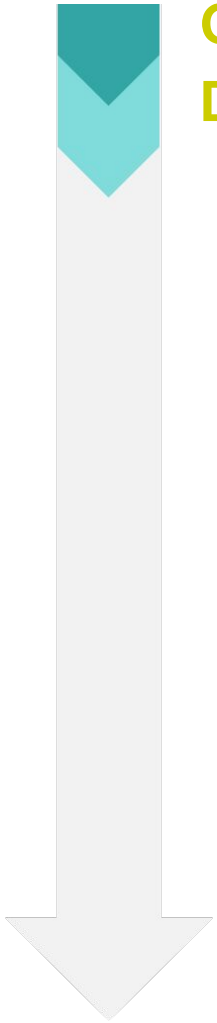
As a resident in your community or City, how engaged do you feel in placemaking decisions?

SPECTRUM OF PLACEMAKERS

Government



**Government
Developers**





Government

Developers

Entrepreneurs

Local Businesses



Government

Developers

Entrepreneurs

Local Businesses

Planning and Design Firms



Government

Developers

Entrepreneurs

Local Businesses

Planning and Design Firms

Builders



Government

Developers

Entrepreneurs

Local Businesses

Planning and Design Firms

Builders

Advocacy Organizations



Government

Developers

Entrepreneurs

Local Businesses

Planning and Design Firms

Builders

Advocacy Organizations

Artists





ENGAGE:

**HOW DO WE
UNDERSTAND
PLACE?**

**WHAT MAKES YOU FEEL
CONNECTED TO A PLACE?**

How do we understand place?

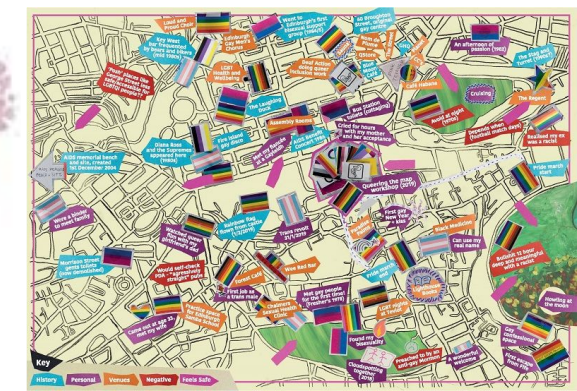
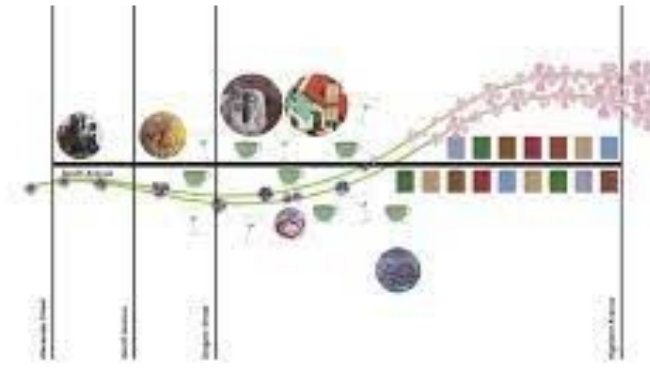
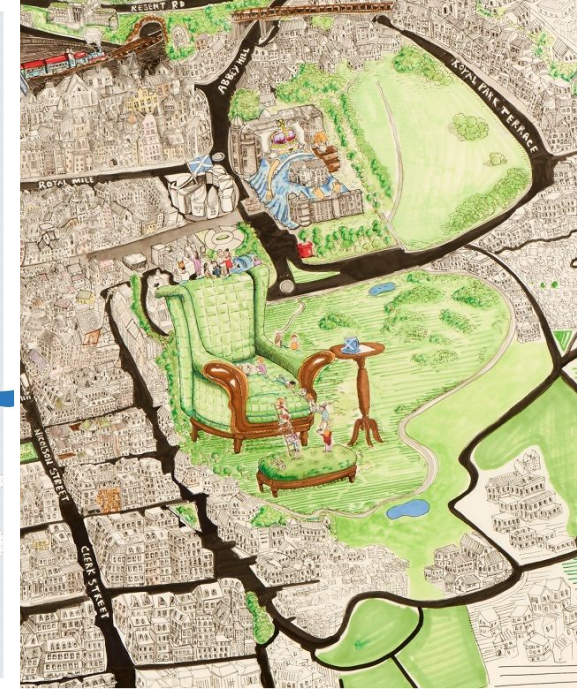
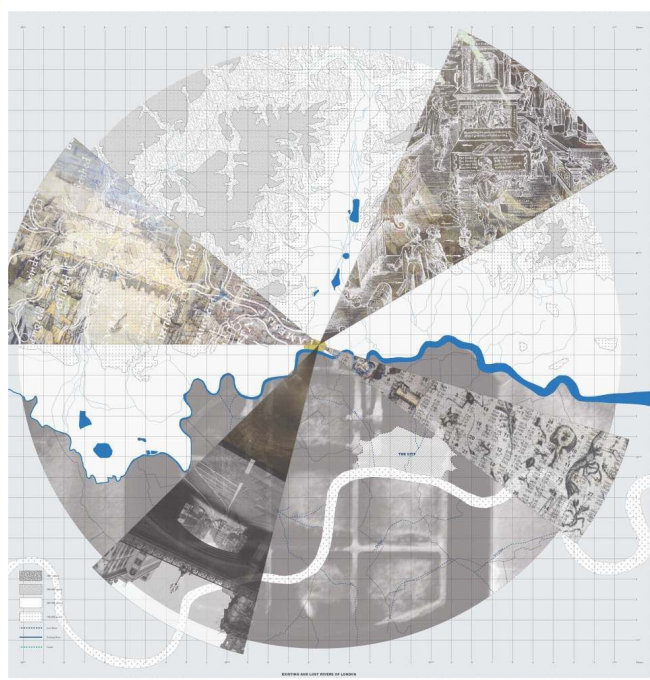
- How does experience and identity impact our understanding and how we move through urban spaces?
- How do people's understanding of places differ from the built condition?



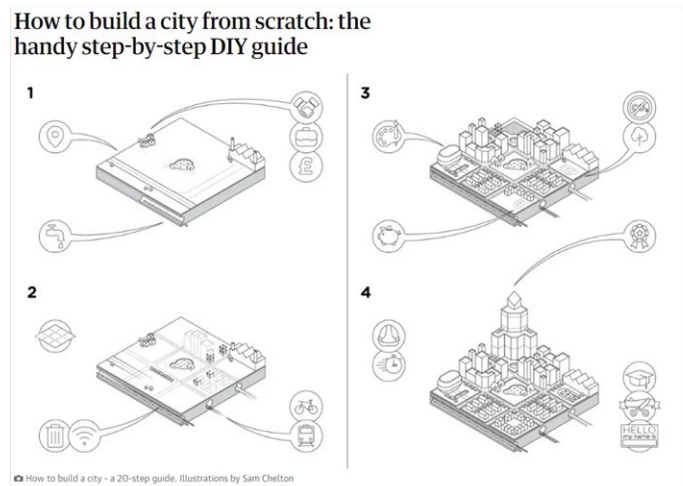
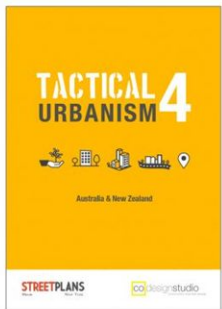
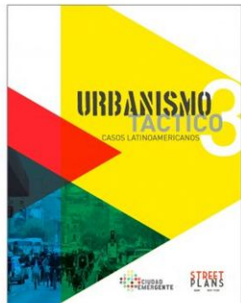
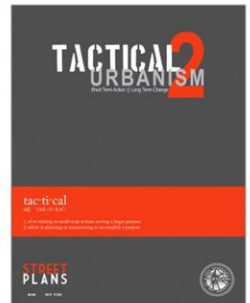
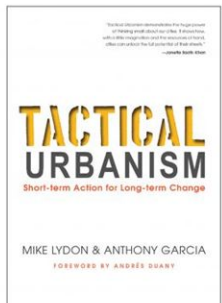
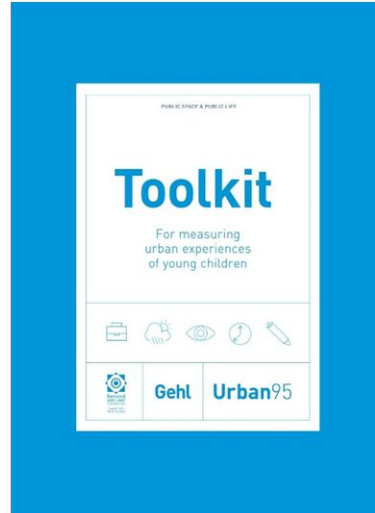
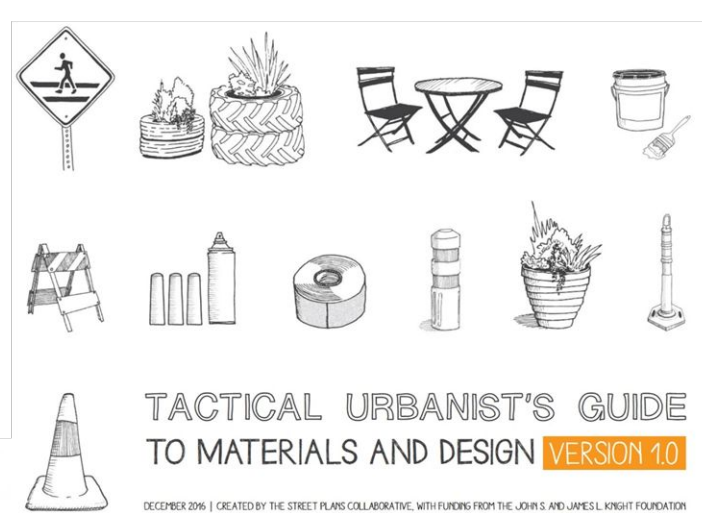
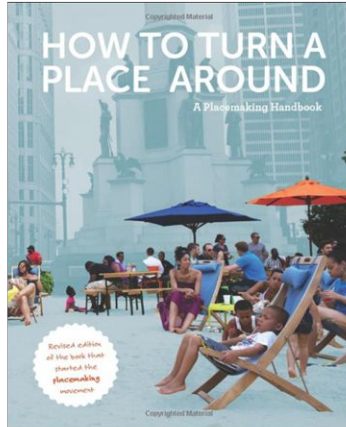
Community Mapping

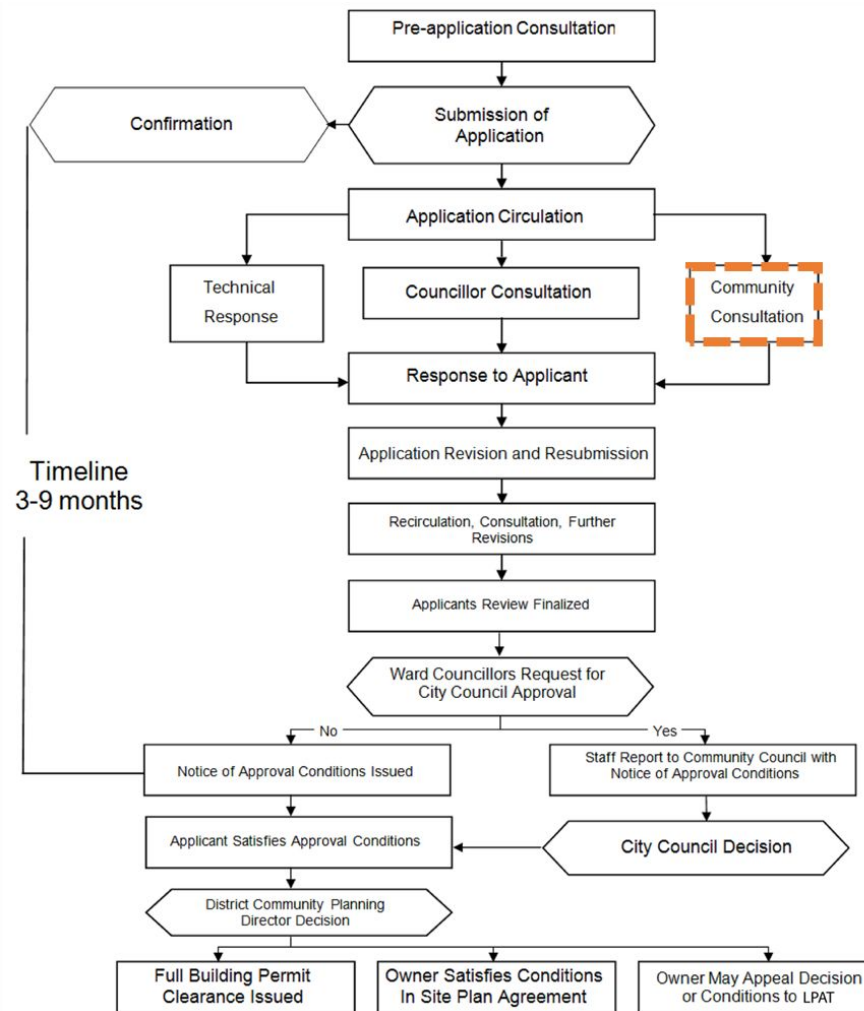
Draw an interpretive map of your neighbourhood!

- *What is memorable or unique?*
- *Where do you frequent?*
- *Where do you avoid?*
- *Where do you see impact of community?*
- *Where do you see signs of community led or guerilla city building?*



HOW DO WE BUILD *PLACE*?





Tactical Urbanism

An approach to community-building using short-term, low-cost, and scalable projects intended to catalyze long-term change.

TOP DOWN

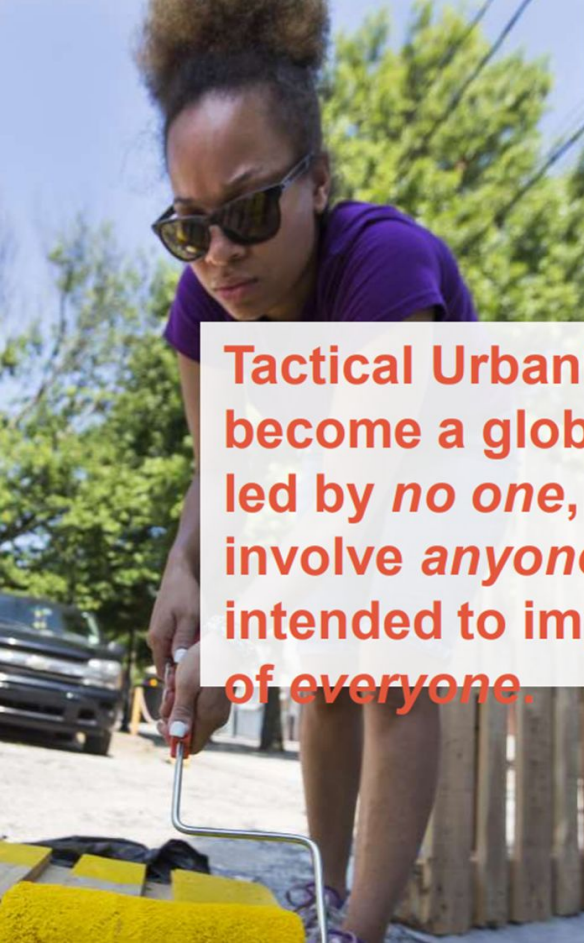
Mayors | City Councilors | Municipal Departments



BOTTOM UP

Citizen Activists | Community Groups | Neighborhood Organizations

Adapted from Tactical Urbanism: A Tool for Crisis Management?
Mike Lyndon/Street Plans, April 2020



Tactical Urbanism has become a global movement led by *no one*, that can involve *anyone*, and that is intended to improve the lives of *everyone*.



Adapted from Tactical Urbanism: Short-Term Action for Long-Term Change
Mike Lyndon/Streetplans/Open Streets



The Bentway, Toronto

10 ac public space/1.75km

Design professionals & collaborators

Extensive consultation

Funding (\$25 million donation)

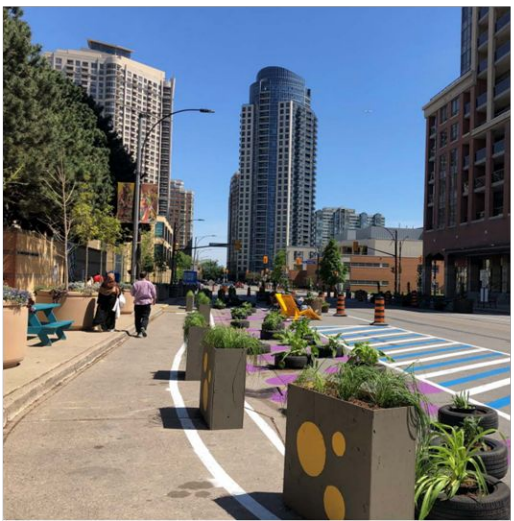
Phased over several years





Pilot Project Living Arts Drive, Mississauga

Small scale
\$5000 budget +
Business contributions and
sponsorships
6 month to plan
2.5 weeks to execute



**CONVENTIONAL
PLACEMAKING
&
TACTICAL URBANISM**

Key objectives and outcomes

An aerial photograph of a park area with a winding river, green spaces, and some buildings. Two large, light gray circular callouts are overlaid on the image, each containing text. The background image shows a mix of natural and urban environments, with a river flowing through a green park area adjacent to a city street.

Conventional Placemaking

Planning approvals
Deliver projects on budget and on time
Large-scale Master Plans
Secondary Plans

Tactical Urbanism

Test ideas
Quick wins
Shift perspectives
Bring people together to identify common goals
Incremental changes to inspire permanent change

Tools and Mechanisms

Conventional Placemaking

Municipal planning tools
Public Meetings
Open houses
Community Information Meetings
Design Competitions
Design Review Panel
Requests for Proposals

Tactical Urbanism

Pilot projects
Pop-up demonstrations

Duration

Conventional Placemaking

Long term implementation
Long timeframes
Permanent designs
Months to years to approve
Phased approaches

Tactical Urbanism

Short-term actions
Temporary to semi-temporary
installations
Seasonal

Scale, Timing and Cost



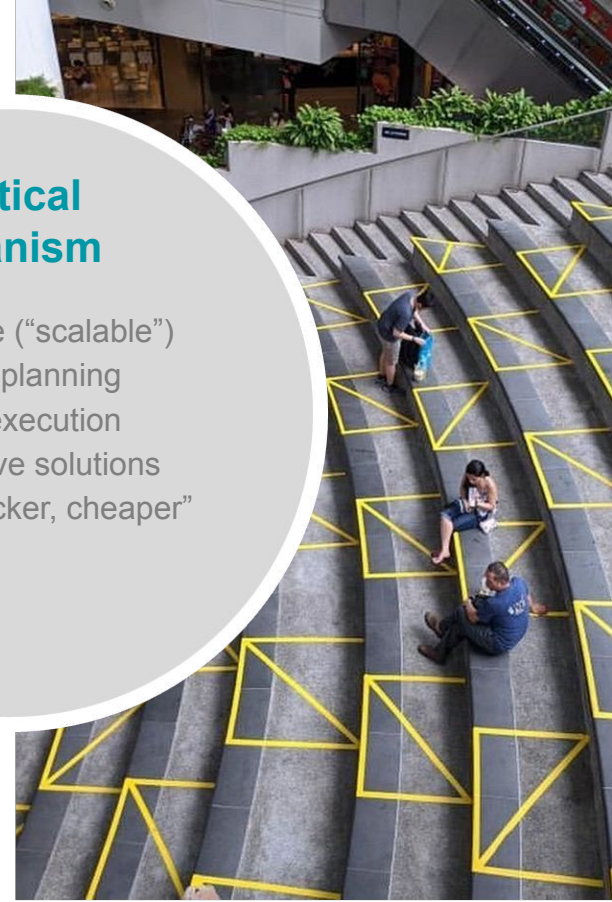
Conventional Placemaking

Focused on large-scale projects
Large budgets and funding source



Tactical Urbanism

Small scale (“scalable”)
Simple planning
Quick execution
Inexpensive solutions
“Lighter, quicker, cheaper”



Community Involvement

Conventional Placemaking

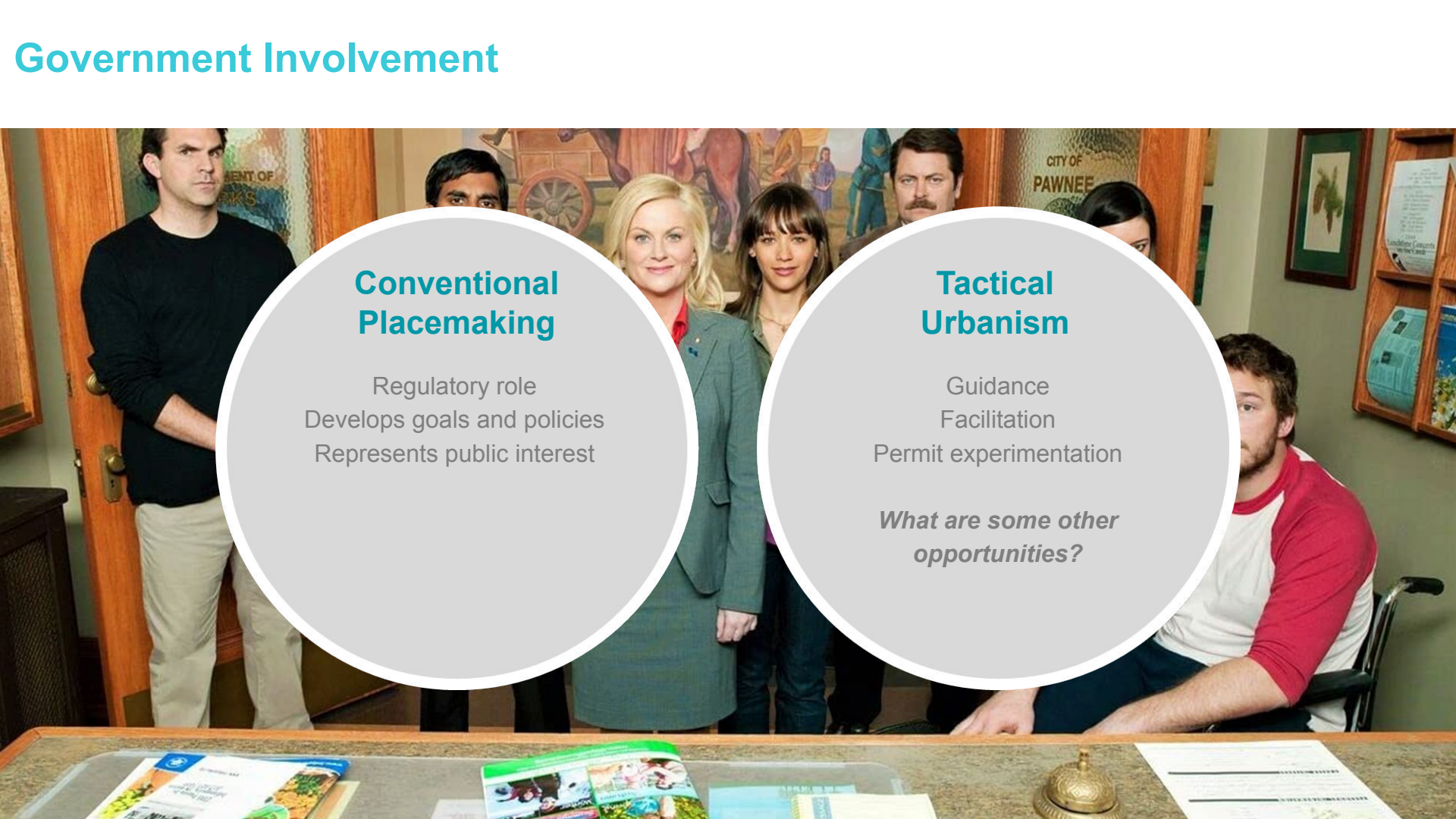
Provide input
Examine proposals
Register concerns and ideas
Appeal decisions

Tactical Urbanism

Hands-on approach
Direct involvement with
decision-making process and
outcome



Government Involvement

The background image shows the main cast of the TV show Parks and Recreation standing in the Pawnee City Hall. From left to right: Ben Poole (Ben Feldman), Mark Brainerd (Tim Allen), Andy Dwyer (Nick Offerman), Leslie Knope (Amy Poehler), Ann Perkins (Rashida Jones), and Chris Traeger (Chris Pratt). They are standing in front of a large mural depicting a historical scene. The text overlays are positioned in the foreground, partially obscuring the cast members.

Conventional Placemaking

Regulatory role
Develops goals and policies
Represents public interest

Tactical Urbanism

Guidance
Facilitation
Permit experimentation

What are some other opportunities?

INTERVENE: **THE CASE FOR** **SPONTANEITY**

Conventional Placemaking

Tactical Urbanism

Inform

Here are some places we've created for you

Consult

What do you think about the places we've created for you?

Involve

What ideas would you like to contribute to shaping options we develop for this place?

Collaborate

How should this place change to reflect your needs, and what can we do to help implement that?

Empower

Direct us to create what you imagine

Community Action

Community decides and acts on its decisions independent of formal processes

Increasing impact on decision-making

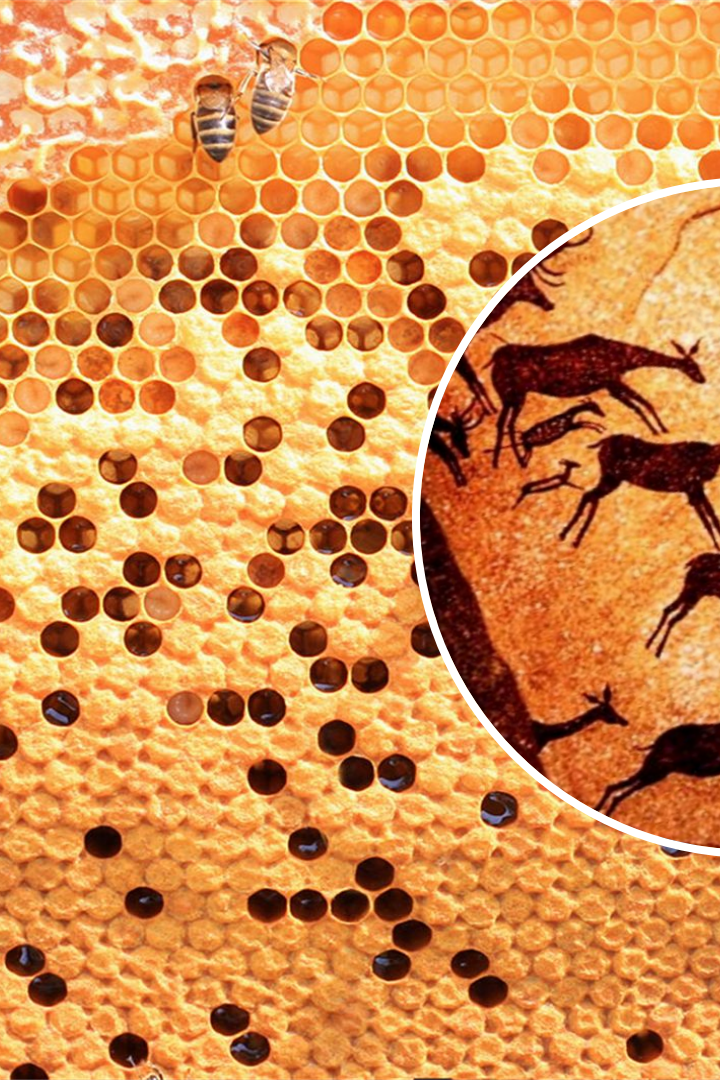
"Turn frustration into inspiration!"
-Gogol Bordello



**IF YOU WANT TO
BUILD A SHIP, DON'T
DRUM UP THE MEN
TO GATHER WOOD,
DIVIDE THE WORK,
AND GIVE ORDERS.
INSTEAD, TEACH
THEM TO YEARN
FOR THE VAST AND
ENDLESS SEA.**

**- ANTOINE DE
SAINT-EXUPÉRY**







SOMEONE
LIVES HERE!
DO NOT REMOVE

WE NEED TO
TAKE CARE OF
EACH OTHER.

**THERE ARE TWO
DANGERS IN NOT
OWNING A FARM.**

**ONE IS THE DANGER
OF SUPPOSING THAT
BREAKFAST COMES
FROM THE GROCERY
STORE, AND THE
OTHER THAT HEAT
COMES FROM THE
FURNACE**

- ALDO LEOPOLD



WHAT HAPPENS IF NONE OF US HAVE DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY FOR STEWARDING SPACE?

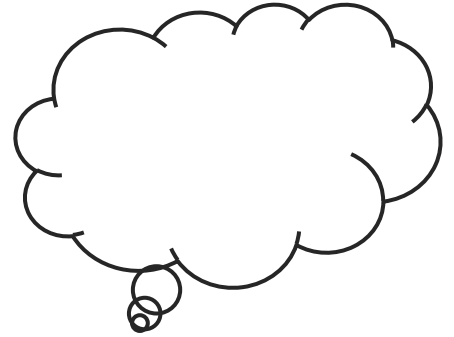


POLL

Outside of your professional work, what was the last thing you did that helped shape your city?



Think back to your mental map

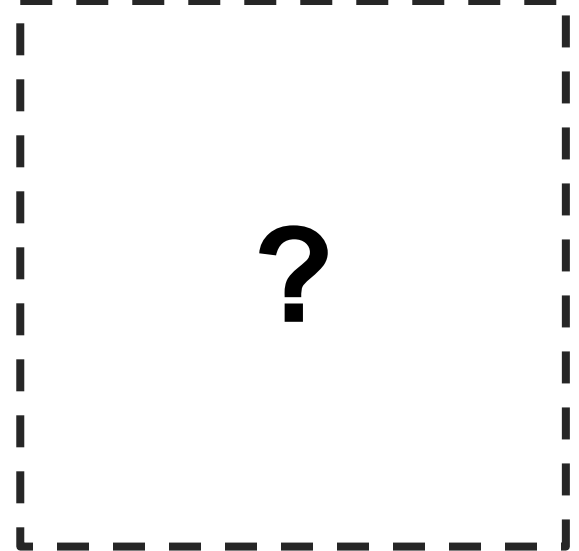


What other opportunities for placemaking/placekeeping have you noticed but perhaps passed over?

What placemaking/placekeeping opportunities could you imagine existing in your map?









LEARN:

HARNESSING

TACTICAL

URBANIST

METHODOLOGY

**WHERE HAS TACTICAL URBANISM
DIRECTLY LEAD TO CHANGE?**



Tom Riley Park
Stairs



Green Line Parks



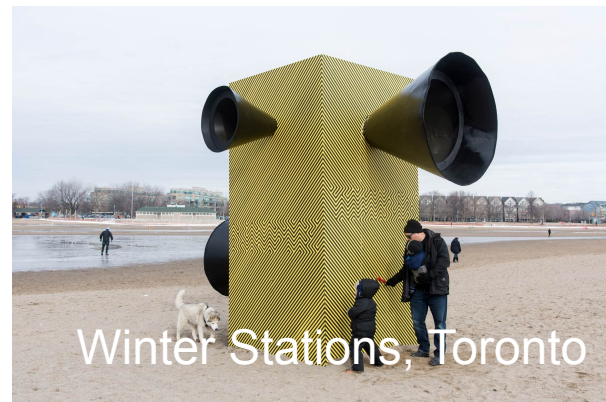


Wychwood Barns



**WHERE HAS TACTICAL
URBANISM INSPIRED CHANGES
IN HOW CITIES ARE BUILT /
OPERATE?**

Temporary Spatial Animation



Winter Stations, Toronto

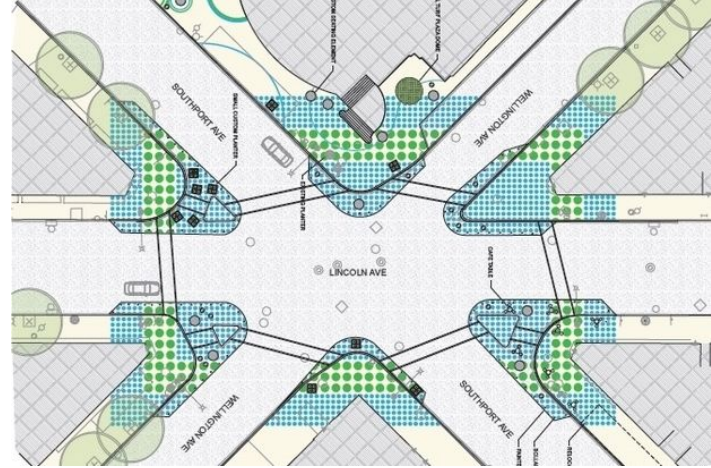


Use Art as a Form of Animation



Create Your Path, West
Toronto Rail Path

Re-thinking Spatial Allocation & Priorities





Improvement
without
Displacement



Jardins Gamelin



Reacting to Shifting Circumstances



CafeTO Program, Toronto



BREAK:

Return for 10:05am

DISCUSS:

PANEL

DISCUSSION

**What are the unintended
consequences of taking
inspiration from tactical
urbanism?**



Maxim Bragoli

Co-fondateur & Co-directeur
général at La Pépinière |
Espaces collectifs



Sara Udow

Principal & Co-Founder at
PROCESS



Dave Meslin

Author of TEARDOWN: Rebuilding
Democracy from the Ground Up,
Activist + Community Organizer



Becky Katz

Manager of Cycling and
Pedestrian Projects,
City of Toronto

REFINE:

**WHAT DOES A
TACTICAL URBANIST
APPROACH LOOK
LIKE?**

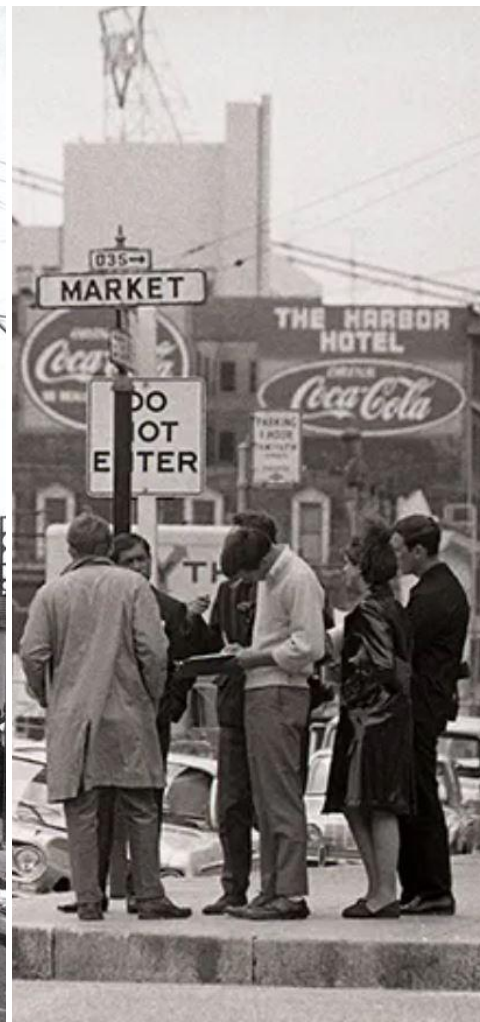
In the beginning...



Sea Ranch Workshop 1960's



L.A.'s Watt's Riots, 1965



Market Street Walk, 1966



Freeway Park, Seattle WA



Lawrence and Anna Halprin



Ceremony of Us, 1969



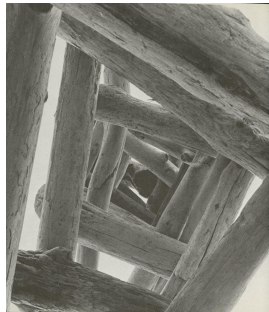


experiments in environment

For 26 days last summer, a group of architectural students, architects, and dancers learned to feel their bodies in tension and space, to experience the sensual effects of a wild Pacific shore, a crowded urban plaza, a kinetic light happening, a pulsing rock-and-roll environment, the life and half-life of a major city street, and the intimate hidden life of an upland meadow and a dense redwood forest. They built their own "city" on the shore of the ocean and recreated the impact and atmosphere of a metropolis in a multimedia presentation. Dan-









1960's Civil Rights Sit-Ins



1960's Civil Rights Marches



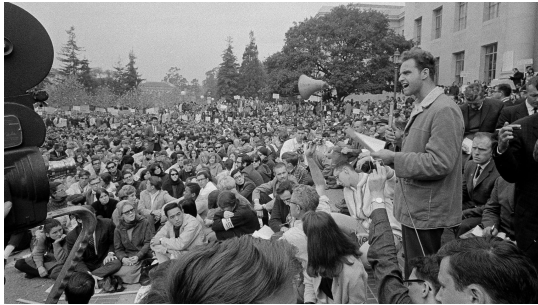
Women's Liberation group marches in protest in support of Black Panther Party, New Haven, November, 1969.



War on Vietnam Protest 1967

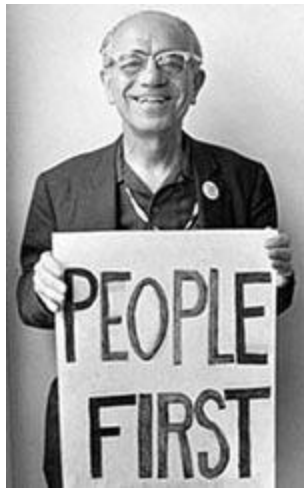


L.A's Watts Riots 1965

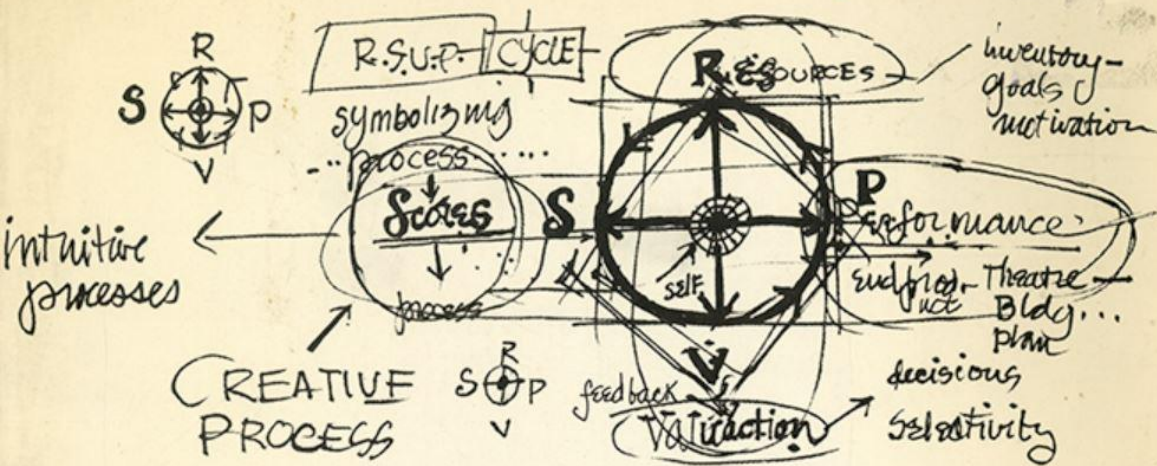


Berkeley Free Speech Rally, 1960's

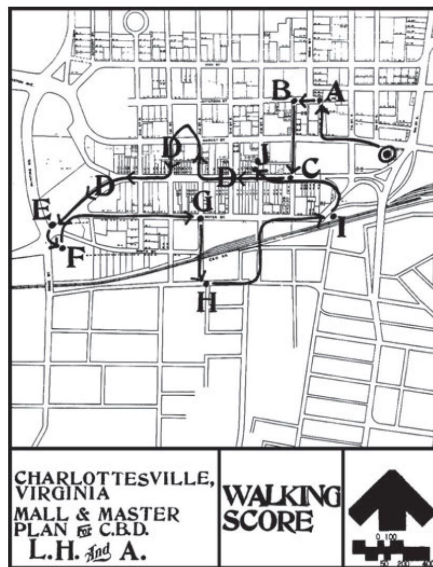
Protests outside Yerba Buena Area
Construction Zone, 1970-1971



The RSVP Cycles



**Creative Processes
in the
Human Environment**



11. Charlottesville Walking Score (Halprin Collection, AAUP, 0141.A.3831).

INSTRUCTIONS

This sheet indicates the various places you will visit and the path you must travel.

Sheet No. 2 tells you the sequence in which you will visit these places, the time to get there, and how long you are to be at each place. The activities indicated are those you are to perform at each place.



Notes on activities



CABLE CAR BARN

Imagine yourself in a place of fantasies and act accordingly.



WOOLWORTH'S

Buy a present for yourself and bring it to the birthday party which will take place after dinner.



UNION SQUARE

1. Share your lunch with somebody.
2. At the sound of the 3 o'clock chimes, stand and face the sun.



AQUATIC PARK

1. Maintain inner silence.
2. Reflect upon the surroundings.
3. Travel to the end of the pier.



CABLE CAR

Dancers: Look out and pay attention to the drama in the environment.

Architects: Look in and pay attention to drama in the cable car.



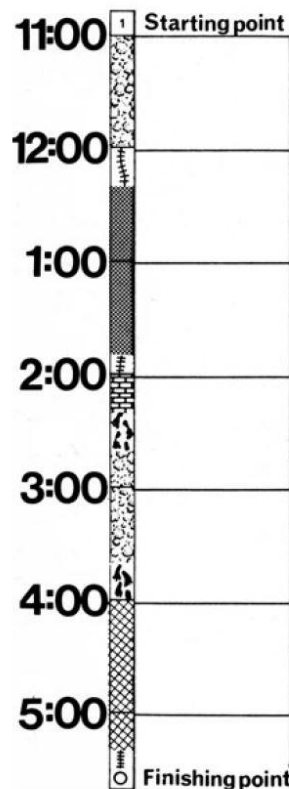
WALK

Don't let anything or anybody touch you. Move quickly and steadily.



YEE JUN RESTAURANT

Change places three times during the meal.



6. Master Score for "City Map" (The RSVP Cycles, p. 81).

WE CALL THEM "SCORES" BECAUSE THEY TELL PEOPLE WHAT TO DO BUT NOT WHAT TO FEEL OR WHAT TO DISCOVER. AS A COMPOSER MAKES A SCORE FOR A MUSICIAN TO PLAY AND A CHOREOGRAPHER MAKES A SCORE FOR A DANCER TO DANCE, SO A PROCESS SCORER CAN MAKE A COMMUNITY SCORE FOR PEOPLE'S EXPERIENCES TOGETHER.





Workshop participants in the Armory building (Halgrin Collection, AAUP; slide A-3435).





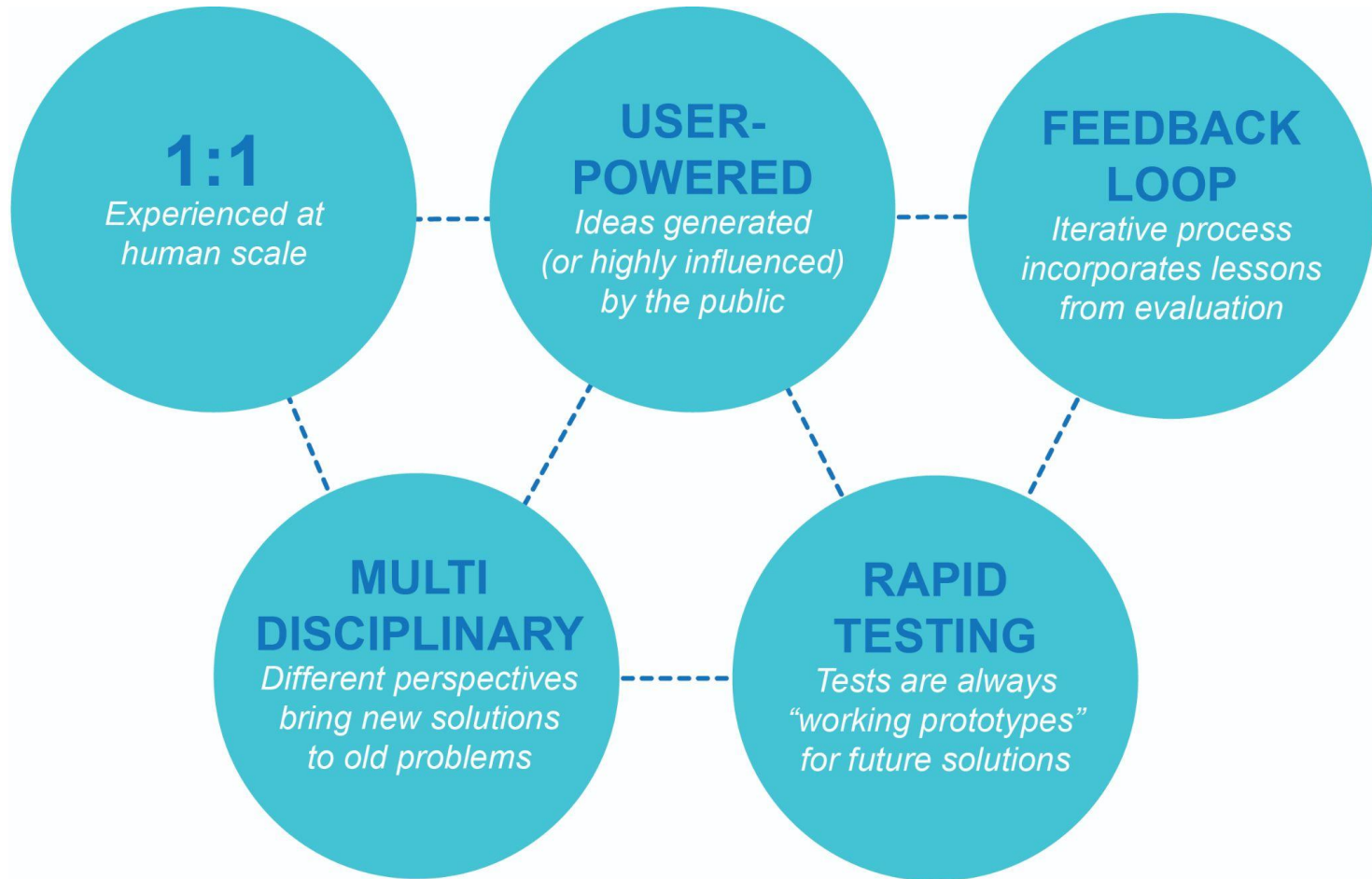
**HOW CAN A TACTICAL
URBANIST METHODOLOGY
INSPIRE DESIGN PROCESS &
POWER SHARING?**

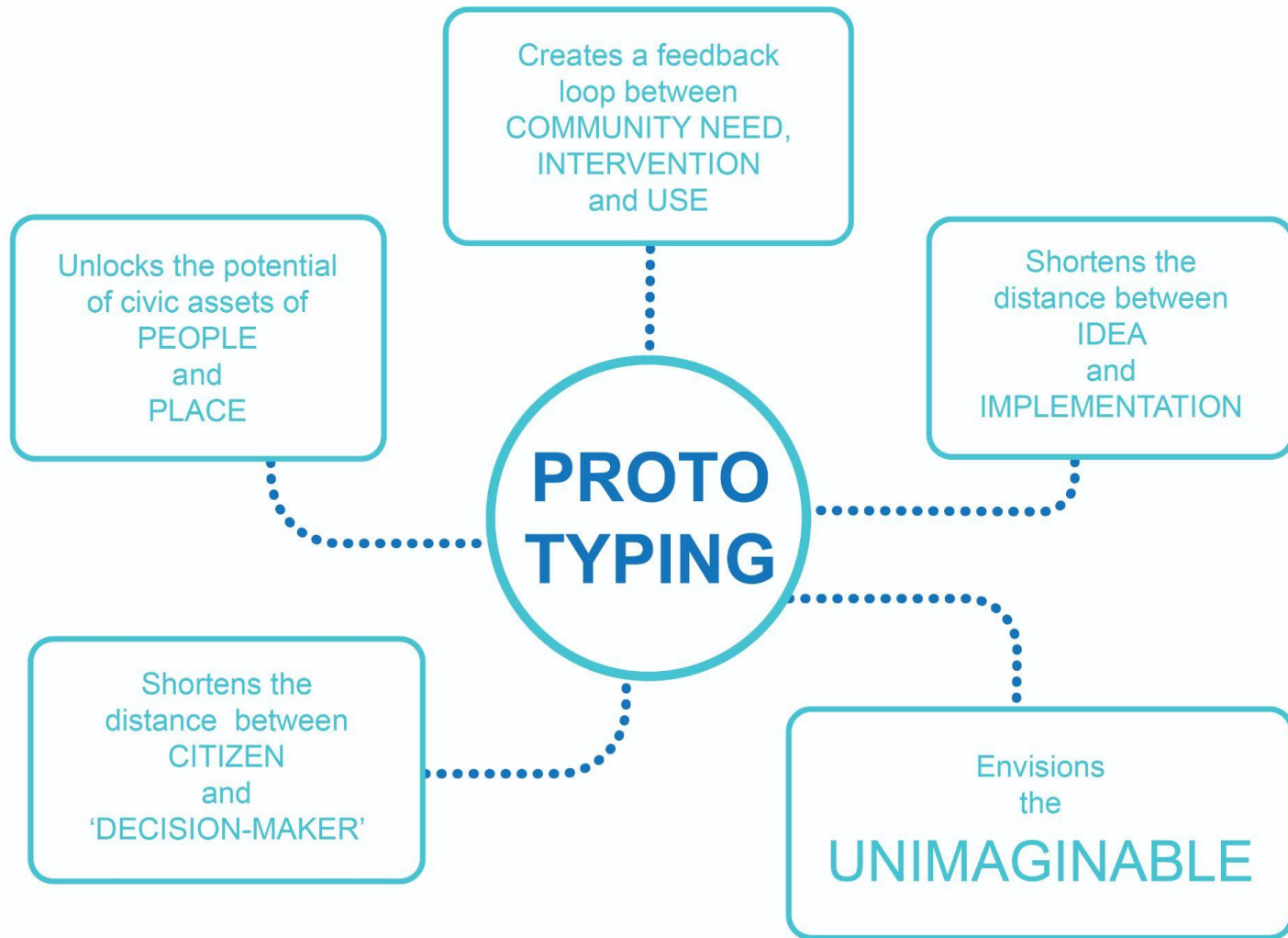
HOW CAN WE DO BETTER?

HOW DO WE PROMOTE THE
POSSIBILITY
IN THE FORMAL PLACEMAKING PROCESS?

A wide-angle photograph of a bustling outdoor community event. In the foreground, a large teal circle contains the text 'THE CASE FOR ACTION-ORIENTED PLANNING'. The background shows a sandy area with numerous people walking and sitting on modern, colorful wooden benches and seating structures. Some seating has yellow canopies. To the right, there are orange and red shipping containers, one with 'loyd' and another with 'GVC' written on them. In the far background, a body of water and a roller coaster are visible under a cloudy sky.

THE CASE FOR ACTION-ORIENTED PLANNING





PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

- Citizen engagement and feedback expressed through **argument** and **stated** preference
- Engagement is usually off-site

ACTION-ORIENTED APPROACH

- Citizen engagement and feedback expressed through **use** and **demonstrated** preferences
- Projects create direct links between citizen, action and leaders – the project is usually “on-site”

IDEATION

- Many ideas can be represented; testing relies on analysis and argument
- Bigger changes in existing conditions can be tested, but at larger risk and cost
- Focused on strategic vision

- A small number of ideas can be tested rapidly
- Possibilities of test are sometimes limited by existing conditions
- Focused on strategic vision

USE OF CITY SPACE

- The project site is usually narrowly defined
- The context or framework of the problem is strictly bounded

- Unlocks more civic assets as potential “sites”
- Enlarges the context of the problem or opens up for new context opportunities

ENVISIONING

- Relies on graphic representation to envision what is possible – it **“tells”**
- Requires design background and/or literacy to understand possibilities

- Uses built examples to envision what is possible – it **“shows”**
- Everyday citizens can experience the vision in real life and real time
- Makeshift installations can fall short of the project’s ultimate potential

DESIGN VISION

- Design tends to be conservative responding to a smaller set of consensus needs

- Design can take risks and it responds to quickly changing diverse needs

RISK

- Mistakes are difficult, expensive and take time to undo
- It can be difficult to engage key stakeholders

- The public may prefer the temporary intervention more than the full strategic vision
- Makeshift, “low-resolution” installations can undermine the high-quality long-term vision

NEGATIVE FEEDBACK

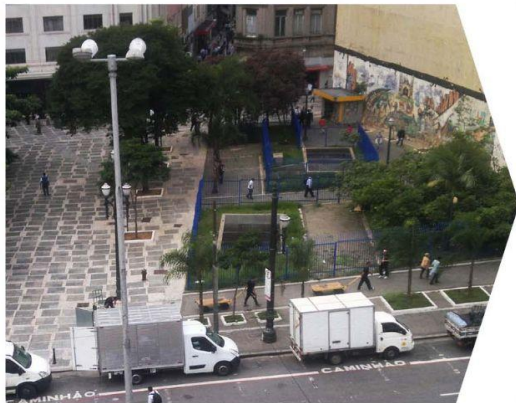
- The project tries to avoid negative feedback at all costs
- Criticism is high risk

- The project welcomes any kind of feedback as it adds value to the final project
- Criticism is low risk

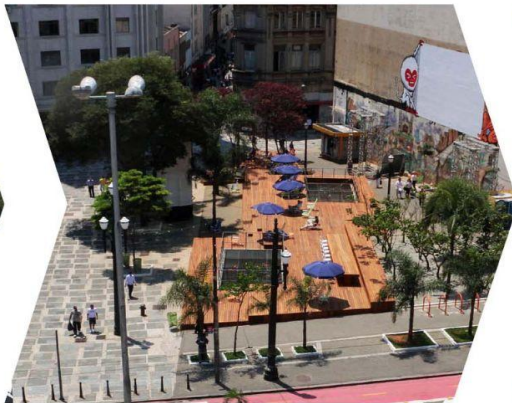


SÃO PAULO,
BRAZIL

MEASURE



TEST



REFINE



PHILADELPHIA,
USA



STEP 1:

Defining the Scope to Empower Change



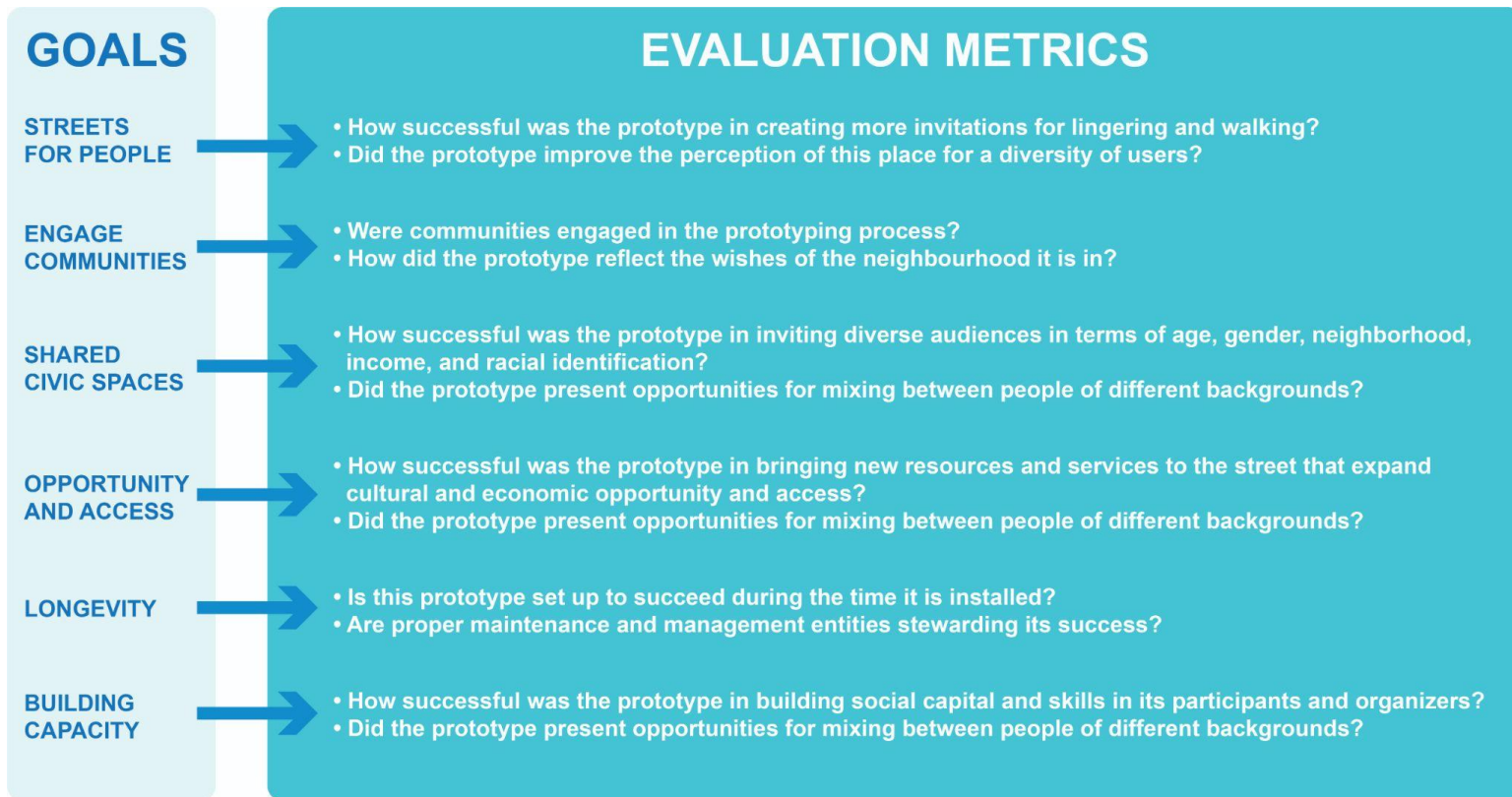
STEP 1:

Defining the Scope to Empower Change

- What problem are you solving for?
- How feasible is the intervention in terms of time and resources?
- Who needs to be involved? Do they want to be involved?
- How are you evaluating feedback and measuring success of your prototype?
- Does the project respond to feedback from public engagement?
- Will it impact people's quality of life?
- Does the project support a long-term strategy?
- Does the project relate to the goals of core stakeholders?
- Does the project support ongoing city projects? Are there any private initiatives or interests that align (or conflict) with the project?
- Who is best suited to incorporate lessons into future planning efforts and drive the project forward?
- Can the project adapt to feedback? Is it costly to alter parts of the design or can this be done on a regular basis in response to success?
- Does the project support a socioeconomically diverse range of stakeholders and users? Does it provide something for an underrepresented group in the city?
- Does the project support walking, biking or public transit? Can the project link together neighborhoods or existing important destinations in the city? Is it accessible?

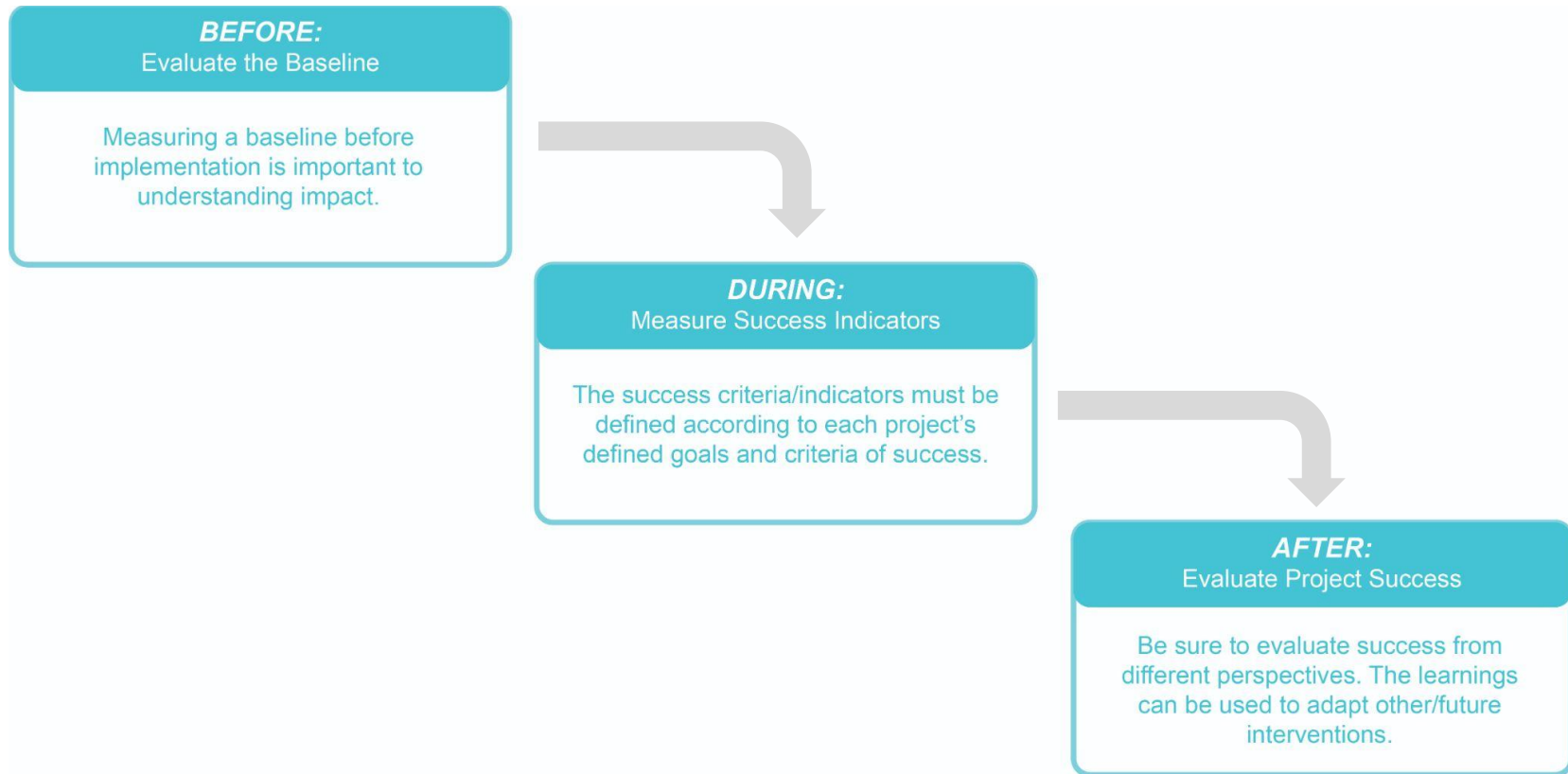
STEP 2:

Setting Goals with People-first Success Criteria



STEP 3:

Evaluation at the Human Scale



NEDAL

(5 MINS)

- Another approach (similar to action-oriented planning) is “Lighter, Quicker, cheaper”
- Describe it briefly: simple, short-term, and low-cost solutions that have remarkable impacts on the shaping of neighborhoods and cities
- Present [Lighter, Quicker, Cheaper](#) case studies
- Speak about their process

HOW CAN WE BE MORE EFFECTIVE?

**HOW CAN WE
“GET BACK TO THE BASICS”
OF WHAT MAKES CITIES THRIVE ?**



Lighter, Quicker, Cheaper

Many of the most effective and immediate solutions are
Lighter, Quicker, Cheaper
than traditional top-down approaches to improving cities

WHAT IS LQC?

“Lighter, Quicker, Cheaper” is an urban intervention movement that applies **simple, short-term, and low-cost solutions** that lead to remarkable impacts on the shaping of neighborhoods and cities.

GROWING SUCCESS

The growing success of “Lighter, Quicker, Cheaper” (LQC) projects all over the world is proof that **expensive and labor-intensive initiatives are not the only, or even the most effective**, ways to bring energy and life into a community’s public space.

LONG-LASTING IMPACT

The impacts of these projects can be **lasting and profound** because they are **catalysts** for larger community-based Placemaking processes.

CORE PRINCIPLES



**Community
Vision**

**Cost-
Effectiveness**

Collaboration

**Citizen-led
Change**

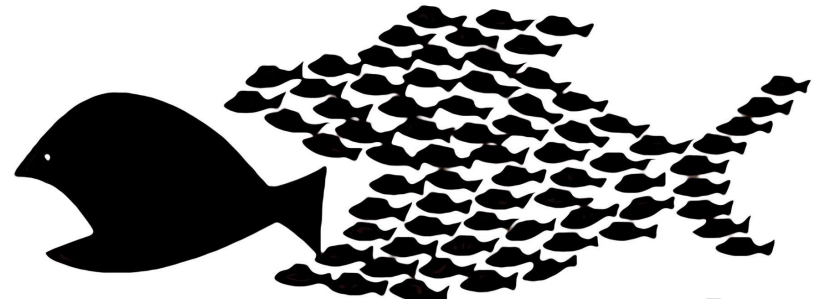
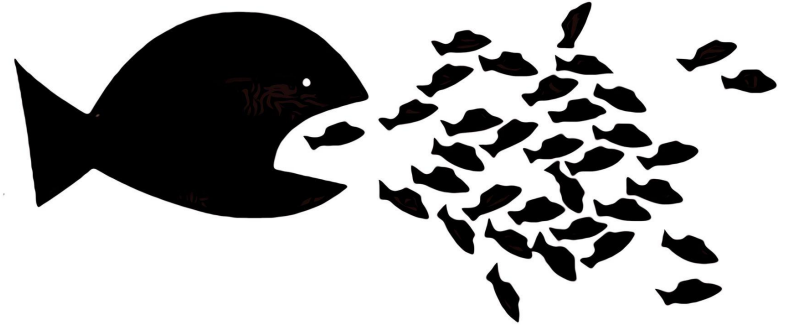
Why Lighter, Quicker, Cheaper?

One of the greatest advantages of LQC is the **ability to create and test a project immediately** and with direct community involvement. Initial LQC projects are often temporary—relatively inexpensive alterations to a public space that take place while more long-range projects grind through the lengthy development pipeline.

POWER OF AGGREGATION

Communities can be created and transformed by making **a series of affordable, human-scale, and near-term changes.**

Although the challenges facing today's cities go well beyond the scope of these individual interventions, **taken together** they demonstrate that **incremental** and place-led change is possible, even in the midst of ongoing social, economic, and political obstacles.



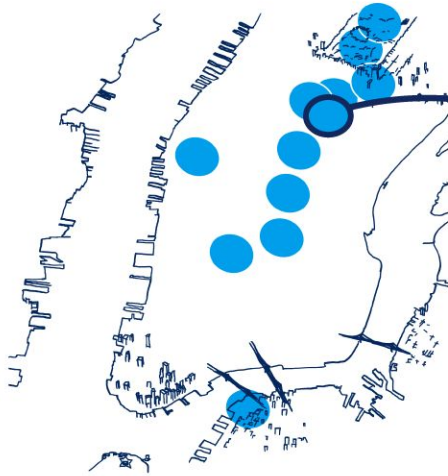
POWER OF AGGREGATION

How Cities Transform Through Placemaking

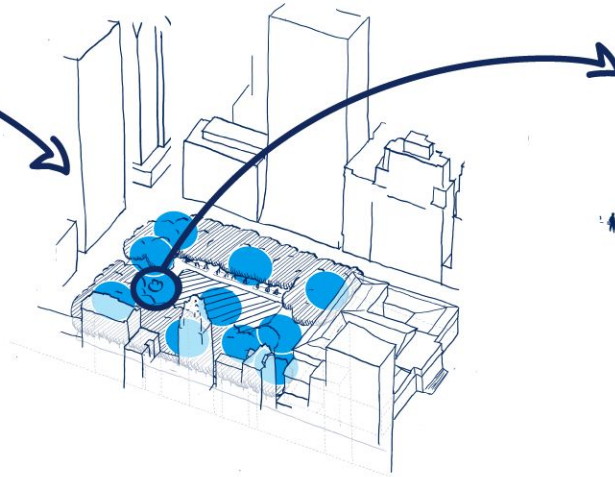
- **Cities succeed or fail at the human scale—the place scale**—and this scale is often overlooked. The idea is paying attention to the human experience when building a city's destinations and districts can have immediate and widespread impacts.
- The idea behind this concept is that **places thrive when users have a range of reasons to be there**. These might include a place to sit, playgrounds to enjoy, art to touch, music to hear, food to eat, history to experience, and people to meet. Ideally, some of these **activities will be unique to that particular place**, reflecting the culture and history of the surrounding community. **Local residents who use this space most regularly will be the best source of ideas** for which uses will work best.
- Further, when cities contain many of these destinations or districts, their public perception begins to shift amongst both locals and tourists, and **urban centers can become better equipped for generating resilience and innovation**.

POWER OF AGGREGATION

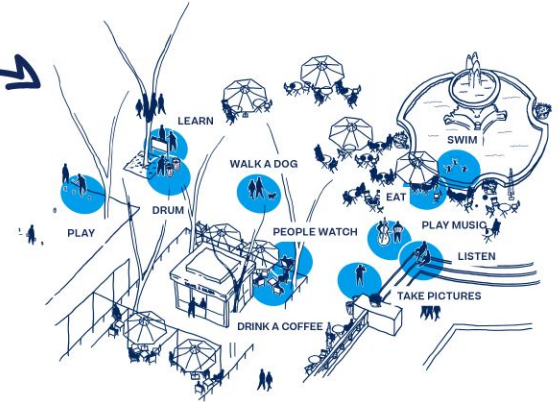
How Cities Transform Through Placemaking



CITY/REGION
10+ major destinations



DESTINATION
10+ places in each



PLACE
10+ things to do
(layered to create synergy)

ADVANTAGES

- Bring life and amenities to previously lifeless public spaces
- **Break down resistance to change**, while empowering vulnerable or overlooked communities who may have lost faith even in the possibility of change
- **Generate the interest of potential investors**, both public and private
- Establish (or re-establish) a neighborhood or region's sense of community
- **Inform best practices** for later planning efforts
- **Encourage community buy-in** (by demonstrating, for example, how a new street design would impact traffic flows not only for cars, but also for pedestrians, cyclists, and public transit)
- Bring together diverse stakeholders in generating solutions and a collective vision
- **Foster a community's sense of pride** in, and ownership of, their public spaces

HOW LIGHT?

Seasonal/One-off events

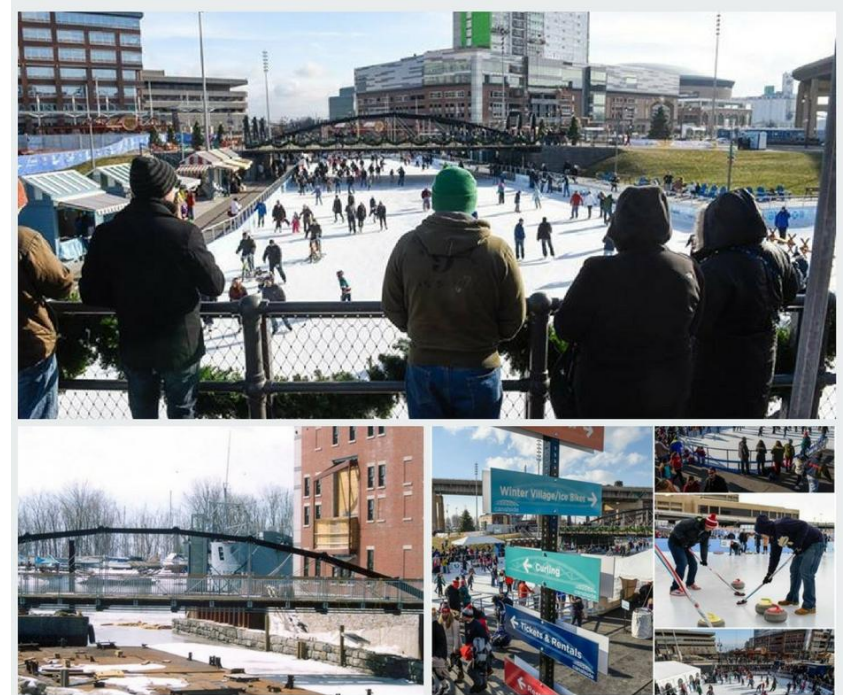
- Generating support for public space improvements is not always easy; but having a **one-time event can be a great way to generate support and awareness** for a project.
- Street closures, block parties, etc.
- Temporary events can help kick-start a campaign by **showcasing the potential** of a particular public space.
- Most cities have **clauses in their planning and design manuals for street fairs and community events**, for example. While the permitting and execution processes can be lengthy, this interim time can be used for event planning, fundraising, or developing partnerships with adjacent private property owners.



HOW LIGHT?

Thinking seasonally

- A public space cannot flourish with a single-focused design or management strategy. An LQC approach can help ensure that places **thrive year-round by creating season-specific programs and events**. Many people live in places that are deprived of outdoor social activities during parts of the year, and planners, policymakers, and citizens should incorporate these challenges into their site designs and programming.
- The city of Buffalo, New York, endures some of the longest and harshest winters in North America, with snow and sub-zero temperatures often stretching from October to May. Lighter, Quicker, Cheaper projects, however, can work to celebrate these conditions, bringing people outdoors for gathering and activities even in the darkest of winter.



HOW QUICK?

LQC as a path for long-term change

- Traditional top-down planning processes are not only time consuming, but they also have highly unpredictable outcomes. LQC projects, on the other hand, allow communities to **experiment with short-term pilot projects** before investing in larger, more permanent public space alterations. These interim projects generate creative participation in the community, and they can also **invite new sources of funding** for the future of the project.
- Using LQC as a first step towards long-term change is a great strategy for communities that **recognize the need for improvements but lack immediate resources**, and/or for those who wish to take direct, incremental steps towards executing a long-term community vision.



HOW QUICK?

Activating and repurposing an existing public space

- Sometimes the need to improve or transform a public space is **especially urgent**. While more **permanent changes** can remain a long-term goal, with LQC you can begin making changes now.



HOW CHEAP?

Securing diverse and creative funding sources

- One of the main motivations for Lighter, Quicker, Cheaper projects is the **lack of available funding** for public space improvements.
- The participatory and community-based nature of LQC projects can be helpful in **exploring new sources of funding** from both the public and private sectors.
- **Nonconventional funding sources** include crowdsourcing campaigns, community grant programs, institutions and foundations providing technical assistance, **private businesses near the site**, and so on.



HOW CHEAP?

Economically disadvantaged communities

- In communities struggling with issues of poverty, crime, or urban decay, **public space projects can be especially challenging**—in part because these improvements are often lower on the list of pressing issues.
- The impacts of placemaking in these areas can be transformative since the need for quality public spaces in which to gather and play in these communities is **often especially urgent**.
- In many communities, **lack of resources** and materials can seem like the toughest obstacle to successful Placemaking projects. However, LQC outlines ways to transform public spaces without an abundance of funding. These projects use a central focus on **providing quality programming** within each space.



COLLABORATION

Developing a management structure

- P3 = Public Private Partnership
- **P4 = Public Private People Partnership**
- For LQC efforts to succeed, **stakeholder collaboration** is as just as important as the project's physical elements. Effective partnerships help to **ensure that public spaces can thrive** in the long term, and have lasting impacts on the community.
- When the **management structure** of a placemaking project is **balanced and diverse** (between community organizations, BIAs, city agencies, and local volunteers, for example), there tends to be **a deeper investment in the project's growth and preservation**.



MOMENTUM

Generating Vision (building momentum and capacity)

- Proof of concept
- Many LQC initiatives function as **primers for larger projects**, and the temporary improvements can help **generate popular and political support** for more long-term placemaking projects.
- Early projects can also help **show investors** that their contributions will add value to the place and will not become a liability for the local community.
- The greatest benefit of LQC projects comes from the **connections they help foster** between people and their environment.



ANALYSIS PARALYSIS

“ The idea that action should only be taken after all of the answers and the resources have been found is a sure recipe for paralysis. ”

- Jaime Lerner Mayor of Curitiba, Brazil

KEY LESSONS

- Participation is not something to be tagged on if there is the time or good will, but is an essential part of making design and planning efficient and effective.
- Providing citizens with the power or opportunity to instigate change will strengthen stewardship and a sense of belonging within communities.
- Change is integral to assuring good fit between people and place over time. Places grow, adapt and transform in response to needs and circumstances, if allowed to do so and, if not, become a burden on people who become captive in the absence of choice.
- The relationship between formally designed places and those that emerge informally is dynamic and in constant need of reflection and adjustment.
- The best way to tackle the primary constraints that get in the way of change and participation is incrementally and with demonstrated example.
- Participation and change put experts or professionals in a very different relationship to people and place. It requires an exploration into the nature of our professionalism, how skills and competencies are cultivated, and reflective learning about good communication.

BREAKOUT:

**HOW CAN WE TAKE
INSPIRATION BACK
TO OUR PRACTICE?**

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

ALL GROUPS:

- What have you learned about Community led / informal city-building / Tactical Urbanism that you can bring into our own work?
- How has this discussion changed your perspective on how you see your neighbourhood? Do you see any opportunities for improvement in your neighbourhood?

GROUP 1: What are we willing to let power-sharing look like?

GROUP 2: To what degree do we accept that communities know better than us?

GROUP 3: How might this impact our thinking? Our designs? Our engagement processes? How we partner? How we ask? And how we listen?

GROUP 4: What ideas or processes can you include in your practice?

GROUP 5: What are the major challenges to a tactical urbanist approach and how can they be mitigated?

THANK YOU