INTEGRATED PLANNING APPROACHES IN HIGHER EDUCATION:
COLLABORATIVE EDUCATIONAL PROTOTYPE TOWARDS
INTEGRATED APPROACHES IN THE PLANNING OF INCLUSIVE,
PEOPLE-CENTRIC AND CLIMATE-RESILIENT CITIES

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Project: 000000 Erasmus+
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Project number: 00000 Erasmus+

fundamentals of participatory planning and design : methods and tools

Date TBD

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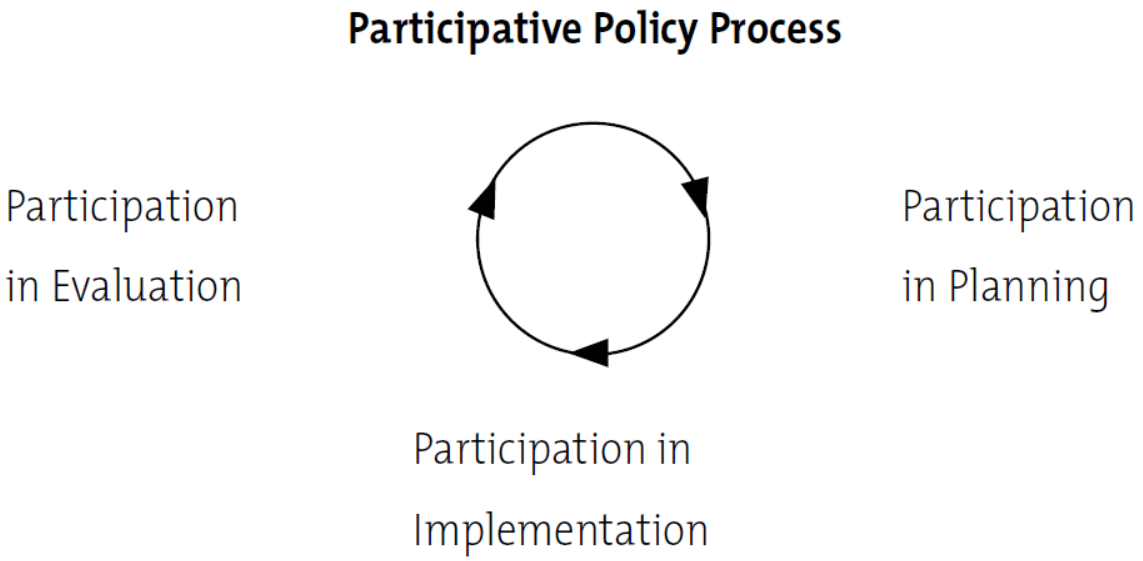
Intro

The Participatory Methodology



What is Participatory Planning?

Participatory planning refers to an approach in which the people who are affected by a plan, policy, or project actively and collaboratively participate in the decision-making process. This approach emphasizes the inclusion of diverse stakeholders, such as community members, local organizations, and other relevant parties, in the planning and decision-making stages

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Intro

The Participatory Methodology

Why use participatory methods?

- enable high quality and democratic governance
- strengthen civil capacity
- develop and deliver programmes effectively and efficiently
- build public confidence and trust in decisions
- generate a greater understanding of public issues, concerns, priorities and solutions
- build broader support for programmes and initiatives
- increase mutual learning through the sharing of information, data and experiences
- ensure that decisions and policies incorporate knowledge and expertise that otherwise might be overlooked
- ensure diversity in decision-making
- achieve consensus in a collaborative manner.

Community Meeting in Chalandri, Greece

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Design Workshop in Barcelona, Spain

Intro

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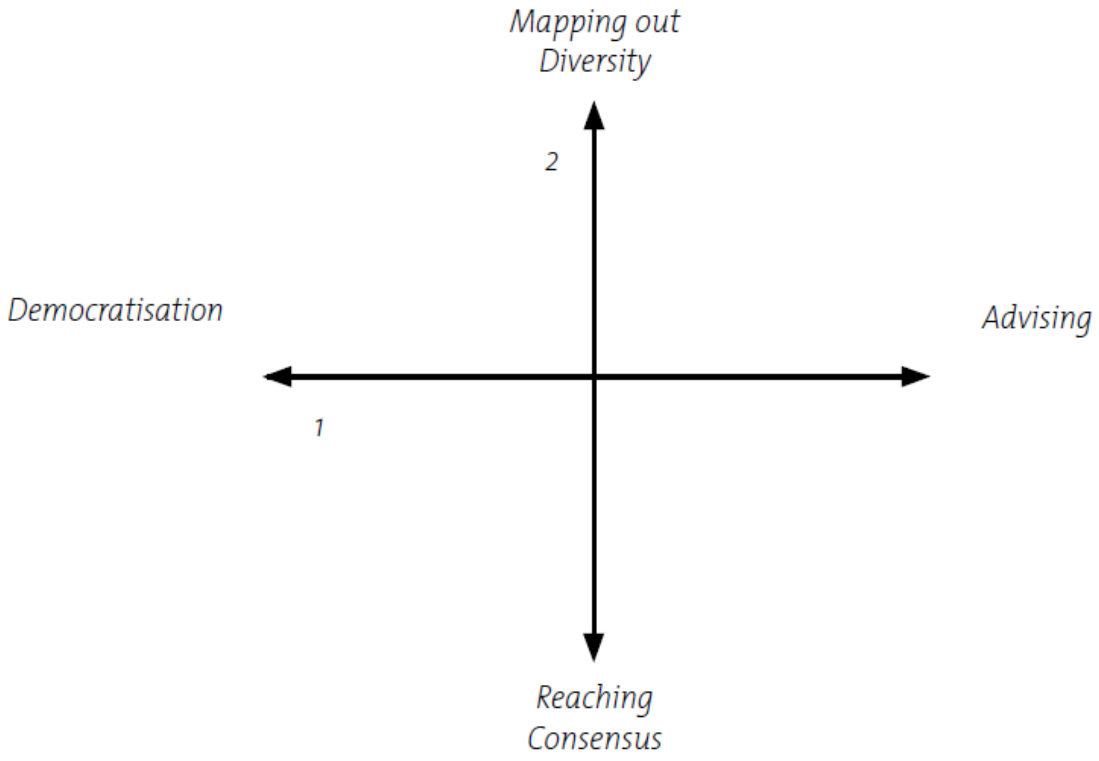

1: Aspiration/Motivation axis
2: Targeted Output axis

Intro

The Participatory Methodology

Which method should we use?

Objectives: Reasons for involvement and expected outcomes
Topic: The nature and scope of the issue
Participants: Who is affected, interested or can contribute to solutions
Time: Amount of time available
Budget: Availability of resources

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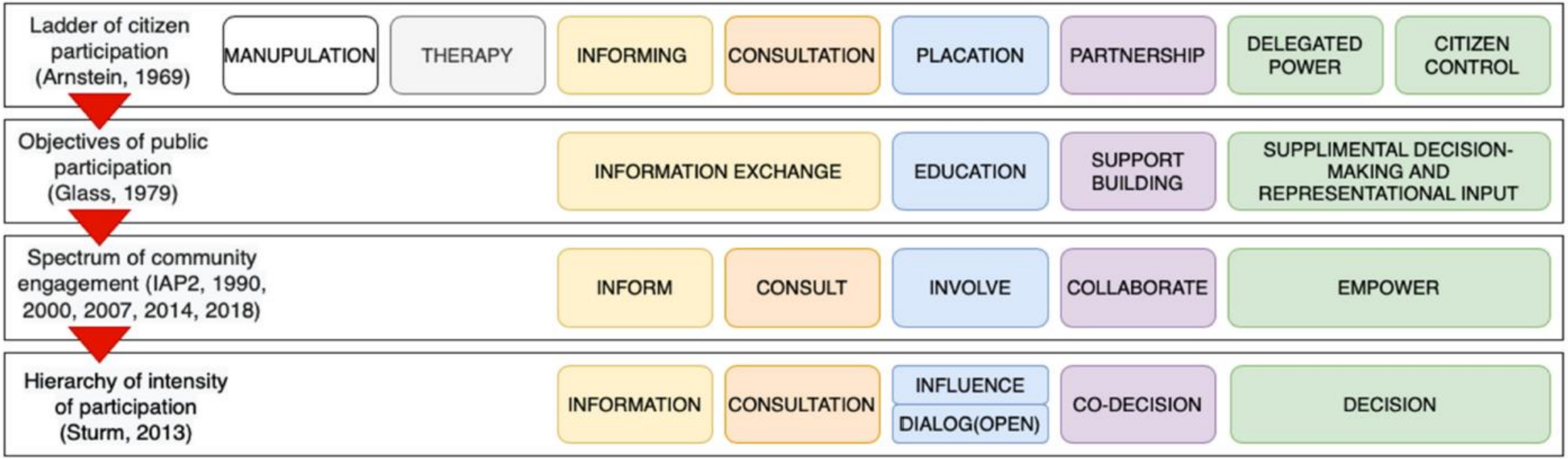

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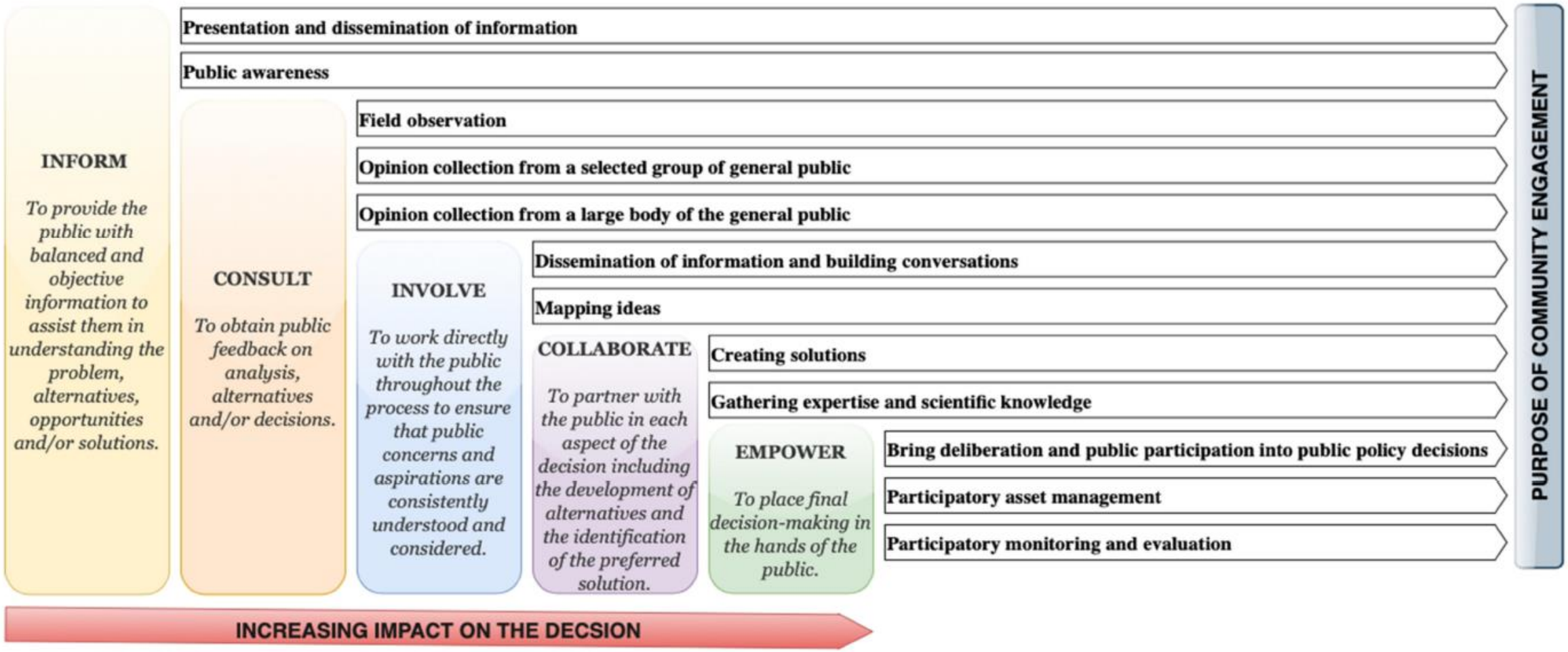

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Societal Context	• Good timing with public controversy
	• Good timing with de facto policy-making
	• Good relevance of the topic
	• Political culture open for (informal) participation
Institutional Context	• Link to the political sphere
	• Credibility and reputation of the (organising) institution
Properties of the Arrangement	• Precise definition of the political goals
	• Fairness of the process as perceived by political observers
	• Product of the arrangement aiming at practical implementation
	• Involvement of political actors in the process

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Design Workshop in Gavdos, Greece

Methods

The Participatory Methodology in the context of Urban and Community Development

Themes-Objectives-Context

- Presentation and dissemination of information
- Dissemination of information and building conversations
- Field observations
- Public awareness
- Opinion collection from a selected group of general public
- Opinion collection from a large body of the general public
- Gathering expertise and scientific knowledge
- Mapping ideas
- Bring deliberation and public participation into public policy decisions
- Creating solutions
- Participatory asset management
- Participatory monitoring and evaluation

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Methods

Presentation and dissemination of information

Participatory Method	Tools	Strengths-Limitations
Social media →	• Facebook • Twitter • LinkedIn • Instagram • Snapchat • Pinterest • Online forums	• Useful for generating interest and feedback from the public over some time • Accessible at any time • The forum can be open to anyone and can be anonymous, or only to members who sign up with a special username • Facilitates public networking • Low cost • Need access to digital devices

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Methods

Public Awareness

Participatory Method	Tools	Strengths
Public meetings →	• Presentation followed by questions and answers • Town-hall meeting • Panel/roundtable • Large group/small group	• Relatively easy to convene, familiar procedures can involve a wide range of stakeholders • Provides an opportunity to relay information, explain processes and gather feedback with a large group of people

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Town Hall meeting, City of Medford, Oregon

Methods

Public Awareness

Limitations

- Discourages those not used to speaking in larger groups
- Can be difficult to control
- The audience is not likely to be representative
- Attendance levels can be low unless people feel deeply connected to the issue and/or make the time to attend
- Ensure the meeting place is accessible

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Methods

Opinion collection from a large body of the general public

Participatory Method	Tools	Strengths-Limitations
Interviews	• Face to face • Using virtual tools such as Microsoft Teams, Zoom, Skype • Telephone	• Generate in-depth information on a specific topic • Time-consuming • Should continue until a data saturation point is reached
Focus groups	• Face to face • Virtual tools: Microsoft Teams, Zoom, Skype, Mural	• Can explore different perspectives of a small group of people of a common issue/goal • Not effective for providing information to the public

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Participatory Method	Tools	Strengths-Limitations
Surveys →	• Paper survey • Postal survey • Email survey • Online surveys (Google Forms, Typeform, SurveyMonkey)	• Find out the opinions of local people on a particular topic in a structured way that can be extensively analysed • Provide a baseline for measuring changes in people's views • Inform people about the project that is taking place • Prompt further involvement by asking if people would like to receive information or invitations to future events • Reach a large group of people and involve those who may not be in a position to engage in other ways • Time-consuming process • Results may be statistically incorrect if a large sample is not involved
Citizen science, Crowdsourcing ideas →	• Crowdsourcing sites like 99 designs or Fiverr • Social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram	• Facilitate the collection of data in an organized way by members of the public, typically in collaboration with professional scientists • Great way to engage the community and provide the opportunity to network, hear fresh ideas and problem-solve together • Assessing the quality of the provided data and identifying bias is difficult

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Methods

Opinion collection from a large body of the general public

“Localwatch” Project, Focus Group Meeting, Athens, Greece

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Methods

Mapping ideas

Participatory Method	Tools	Strengths-Limitations
Community mapping/Mind mapping →	• Round tables • Public participatory geographic information system (PPGIS) • Virtual mapping tools	• Enable citizens to map the social, ecological and economic assets, along with historical events of their community • A useful way for initiating dialogue and planning in a community • The method can be used to document certain aspects, strengths or weaknesses, or locations of services within a community, neighbourhood, or municipality • Time-consuming • Expensive in process

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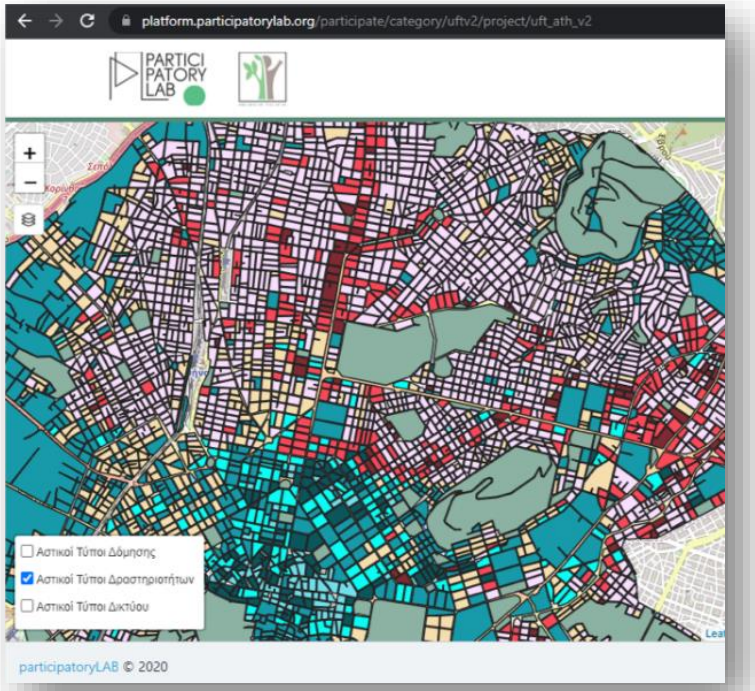
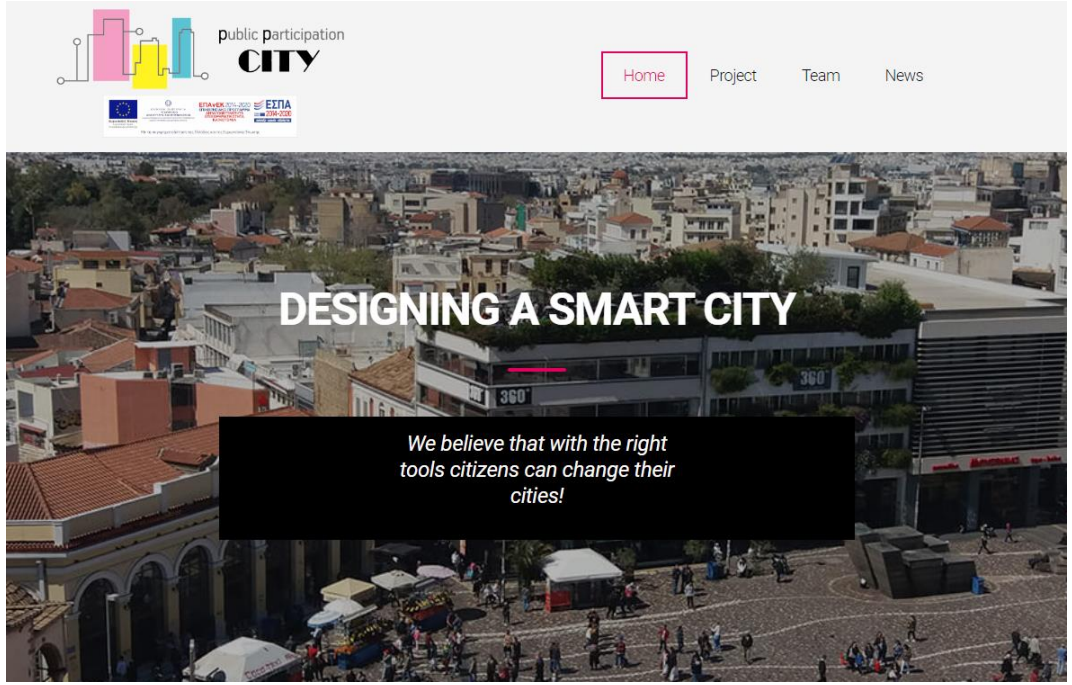
Methods

Mapping ideas



PPCITY Project



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Methods

Bring deliberation and public participation into public policy decisions

Participatory Method	Tools
Citizen juries →	• Round tables • Virtual meeting tools

Strengths-Limitations

- Bring new thinking to the issue at hand
- Develop a deep understanding of an issue
- Help build participant capacity through involvement and increased knowledge
- Limitations and possibilities can be identified
- Can dispel misinformation
- Can build credibility & provide unexpected benefits

- Group selection can be mistrusted
- Participants may not show up on the day
- Sessions can lose focus
- The cost can be extensive
- Time-consuming for all involved
- The sample of the community is small

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Methods

Bring deliberation and public participation into public policy decisions

Participatory Method	Tools	Strengths-Limitations
Visioning →	• Facilitated idea-sharing and recording • Notecard/flip chart brainstorming • Graphic facilitation (e.g., PATHTM)	• Brings citizens and stakeholders together to assist a group of stakeholders in developing a shared vision of the future • Require long-term commitment • It may be challenging to give a healthy balance of attention to each of the areas determined to be important in the community

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Methods

Creating solutions

Participatory Method	Tools	Strengths-Limitations
Workshop, Open space events →	• Physical workshops • Remote workshops using Mentimeter, Slido, Go Create)	• Help to translate detailed discussions into action plans • Provide an opportunity to bring together the knowledge of all participants and is attractive because they set the workshop agendas • Participants attending may have very disparate skills and knowledge • Logistics-It can be difficult to arrange meetings and workshops for different geographical locations and time zones

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Methods

Creating solutions

Participatory Method	Tools	Strengths-Limitations
Design charrette, Tactic-urbanism (Placemaking, Pop-ups)	• Physical gathering • Digital tools such as SketchUp, Dynamo, Grasshopper	• Provide a forum for ideas and offers the unique advantage of giving immediate feedback to the designers • With multiple perspectives represented in the charrette, it is challenging and time-consuming for all involved to agree on the final design solution • Experts may dominate it

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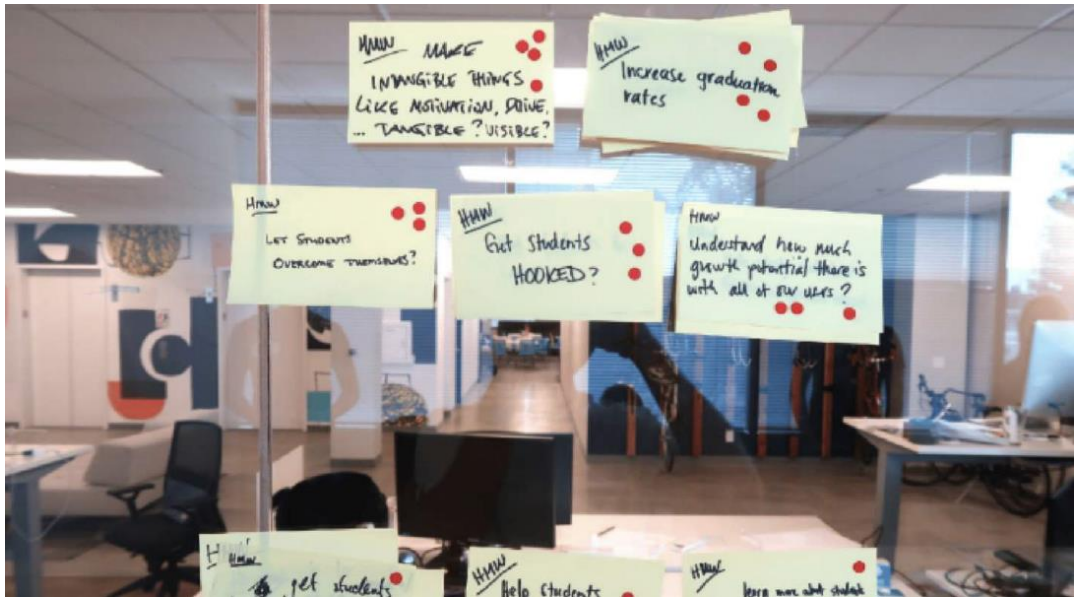
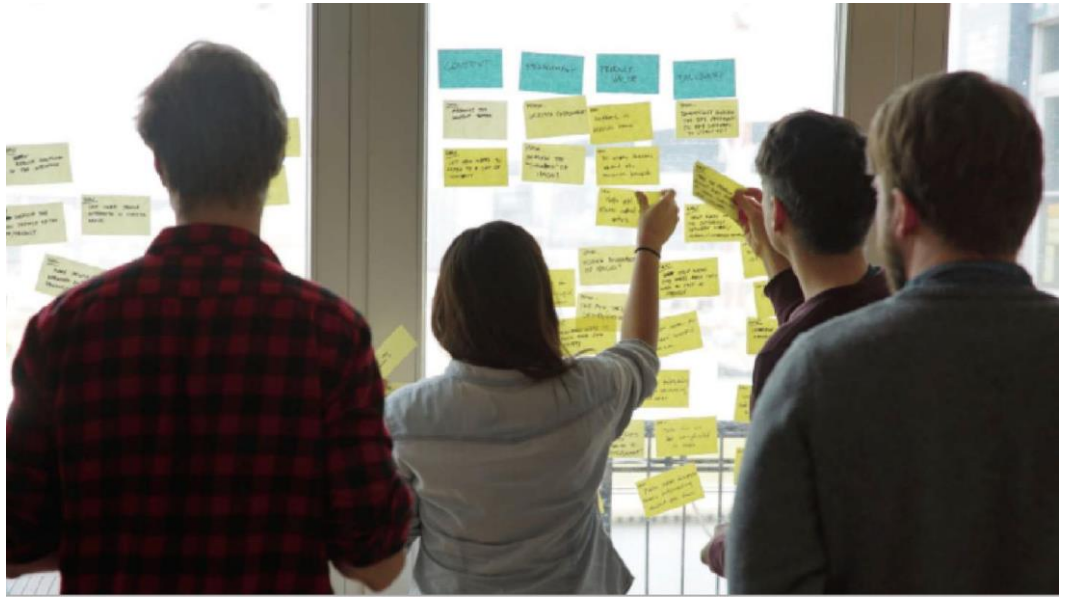
Methods

Creating solutions



Ideas Workshops



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Methods

Creating solutions

Tactical Urbanism - Projects

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