

# DOES MAPPING IMPROVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION?

Exploring the pros and cons of using PPGIS in urban planning practices

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# The Finnish Land Use and Building Act 2000

S

aims to ensure that everyone has the chance to participate in open planning processes



### ...but in reality















# Can we realize smarter participation?



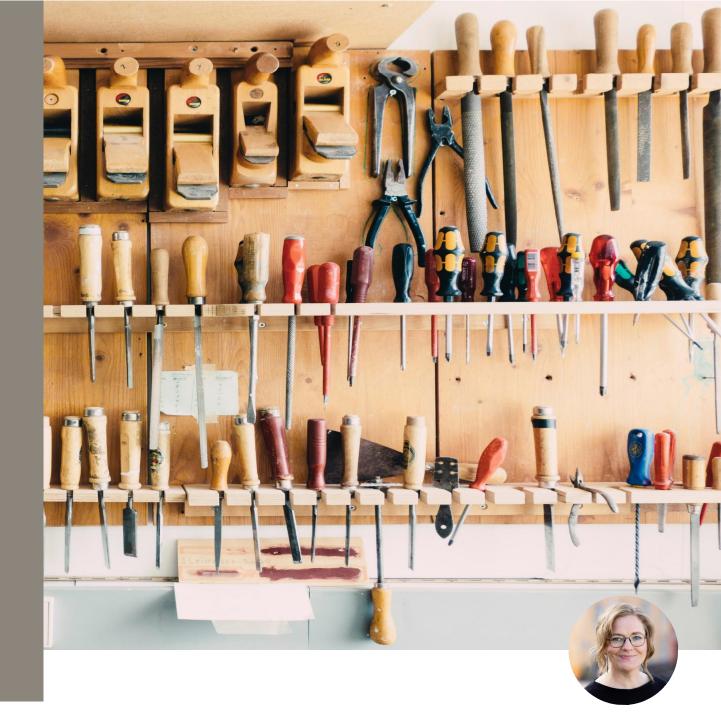






Digitalization creates new possibilities for using more efficient and enjoyable participation

- Social media platforms
- Gaming
- Online dialogues
- Texting apps
- Videos
- Blogs
- Creative websites
- Electronic polling
- Participatory budgeting
- Virtual meetings



### Place-based public engagement – the idea of PPGIS

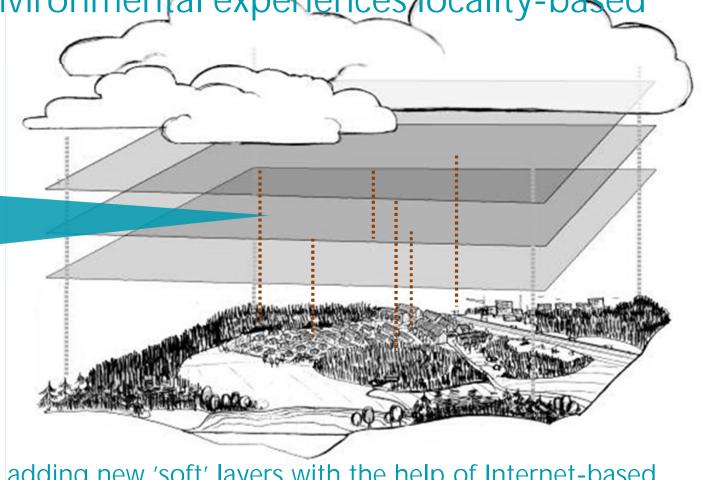




#### From 2005 onwards: The 'soft' GIS

Developing a GIS-based method for studying the environmental experiences locality-based

"This is a good way to map the feelings of people. You have time to think about your answers. I hope to see the results in the future."





adding new 'soft' layers with the help of Internet-based method into the Geographic Information System

### Maptionnaire in a nutshell www.maptionnaire.com



#### **Create questionnaires**

Begin your own map-based data collection to simplify the participation workflow.



#### **Engage residents**

Reduce barriers to participation and collect constructive feedback that enables you to build trust in your project.



#### Interpret results

Transform data into tangible insights and develop a deeper understanding of your results.



#### Make planning smarter

Incorporate data collected using
Maptionnaire into your plans and
designs for creating livable and lovable
environments.



EXAMPLES OF PARTICIPATORY PLANNING PROJECTS

PARKS AND RECREATION





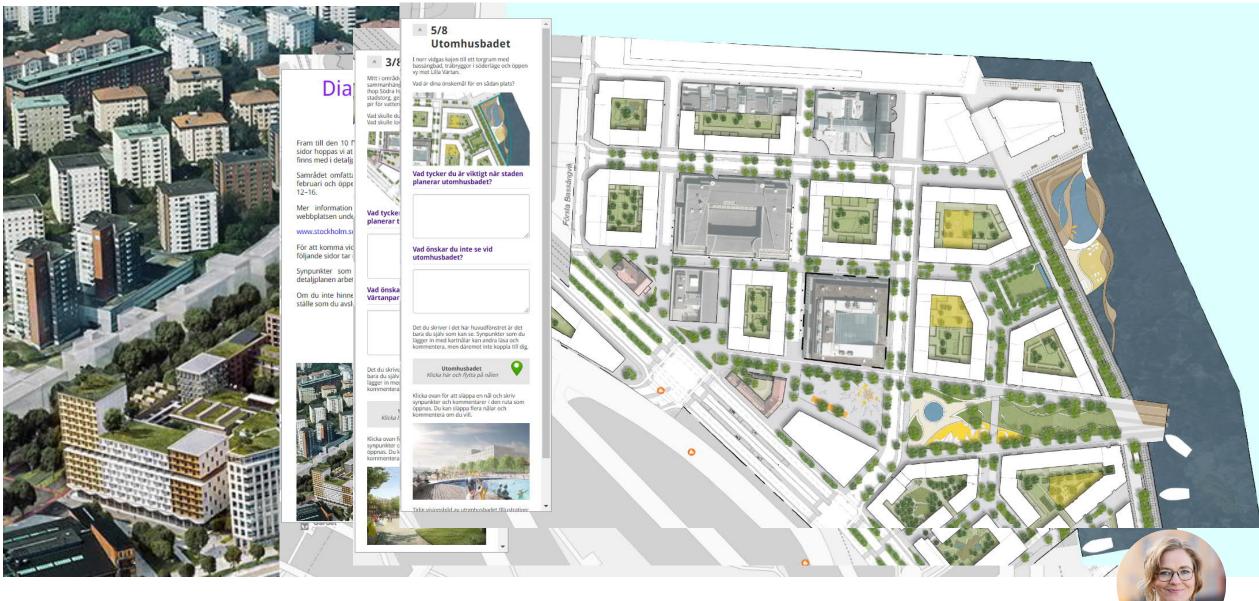
TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AND MOBILITY

BUILDING DESIGN

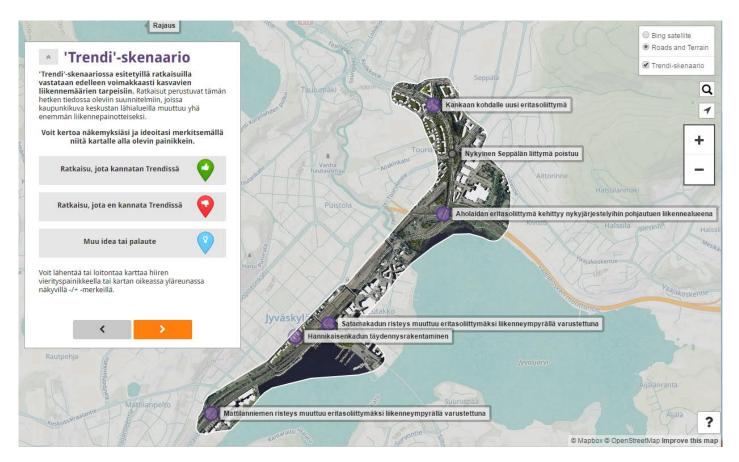


URBAN
PLANNING AND
DEVELOPMENT

#### Detailed and park planning, Södra Värtan, Stockholm



#### City of Jyväskylä: Skenario building and presentation







### Evaluation of the indoor spaces in the renovated Undergraduate Centre

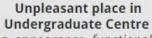
The Undergraduate Centre has undergone a period of significant renovations in recent years.

How did we succeed? Which places do you enjoy, and where could we have done better? Please indicate the places that you find either pleasant or unpleasant. Do this by clicking on the button and placing the marker in the correct place above the floor plan.

You can change the floor level of the floor plans with the buttons in the upper-right corner.

#### Pleasant place in Undergraduate Centre

e.g. appearance, functionality, social climate, atmosphere of the space



e.g. appearance, functionality, social climate, atmosphere of





Perceptive evaluations of indoor spaces, Aalto University



## Critical reflection of PPGIS as a participatory planning tool

203 real-life
Maptionnaire
projects





# The PROS and CONS



of using PPGIS as a crowdsourcing tool in urban planning



#### **PROS**

#### CONS

Extensive participation



Problems regarding digitalization



2 High quality and usable knowledge



2. Problems regarding data quality



3 Foster collaborative, influential participation



3. Ineffective planning practices





# Extensive participation?



#### Crowdsourced citizen insight creates good-quality data



#### PPGIS fosters individual participation

|                      | Individual participation   | Collective participation  |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Diversity of opinion | Each person should have the opportunity to share their private information | The private information of different persons' is filtered through groups aims |
| Independence         | Peoples' opinions are not determined by those around them                  | Peoples' opinions form part of the joint understanding of the group           |
| Decentralisation     | People are able to specialize and draw on local knowledge                  | Combines and acknowledges local knowledge from different sources              |
| Aggregation          | Some mechanisms exist for turning private judgements into public judgement | Effective mechanisms for turning private judgements into public judgement     |

Kahila-Tani, M. (2016) Reshaping the planning process using local experiences: Utilising PPGIS in participatory urban planning. Aalto University publication series, 223.

### **Inclusiveness:** Wider & representative groups of people can be reached

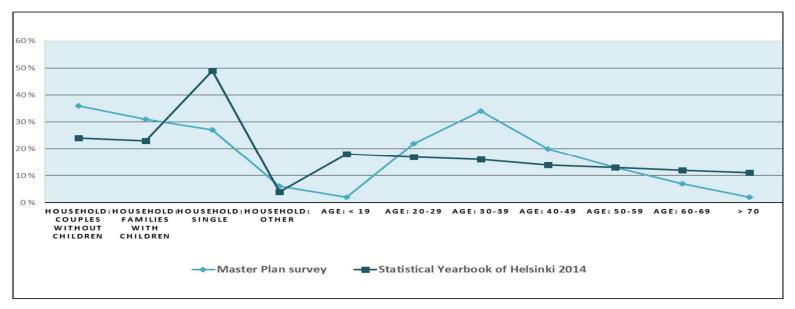
By the watersurvey in Helsinki metropolitan area

2121 respondents

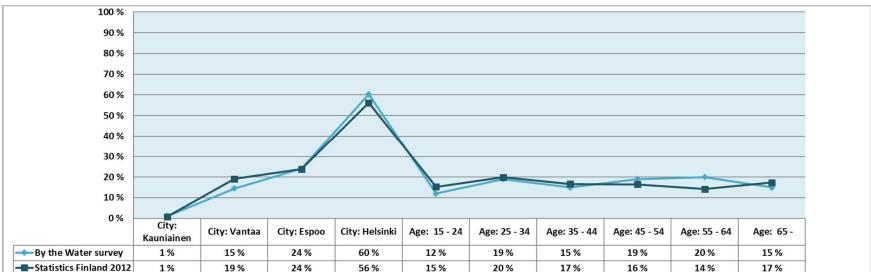
Over 26 000 place markings



#### How about representativeness?



Case Helsinki Master Plan



Case
By the water survey



#### Inclusiveness: New resident groups can be reached



Công Viên và những Nơi Giải Trí (sân banh, vườn, công trường, v.v.) tạo cơ hội để chúng ta chơi, tập thể thao, nghỉ ngơi, và quây quần.

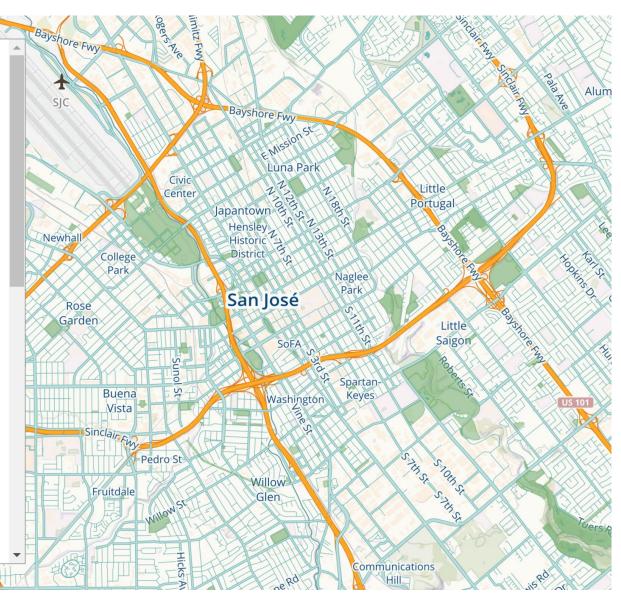
Xin dùng đinh ghim mầu hồng này để định vị trí những công viên, hay nơi giải trí ưa thích nhất của quý vị. Xin dùng đinh ghim mầu xanh để định vị trí những công viên, hay nơi giải trí mà quý vị thường thăm viếng nhiều nhất.

Những công viên, hay nơi giải trí ưa thích nhất



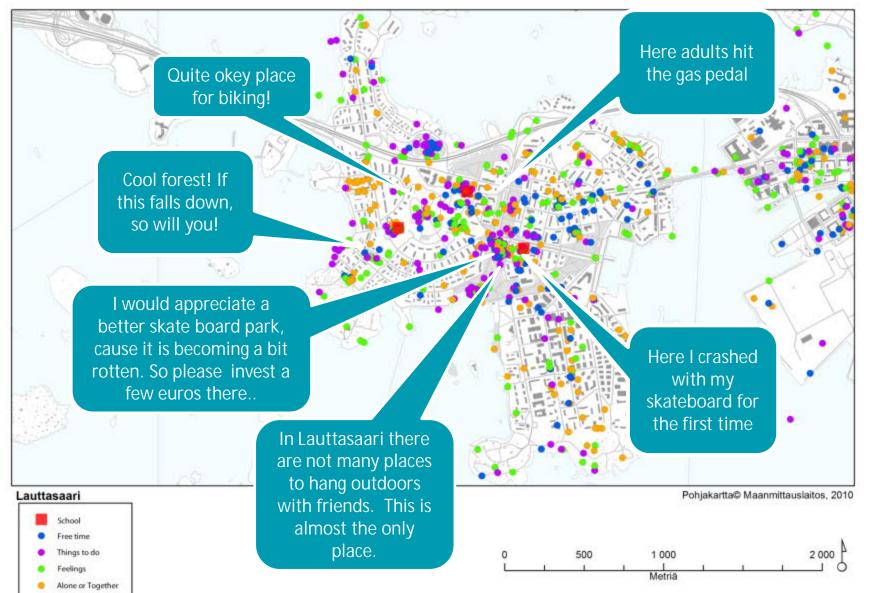
Những công viên, hay cơ sở giải trí thường lưu viếng nhất







#### ... even children and young people





Kids out-survey in Helsinki 1100 respondents



#### Digital divide and Technology stress



Gottwald, S. Laatikainen, T. Kyttä, M. (2016) Exploring the usability of PPGIS among older adults: challenges and opportunities. International Journal of Geographical Information Science, 1-18.

## PPGIS & the extensive public participation



- Relatively high number of participants can be reached with reasonable effort
- Reaching new resident groups
- Fostering individual participation
- Reveals residents' conflicting viewpoints of the planning topic



- Digital divide
- Technical challenges
- Data manipulation
- Anonymity
- Challenges related to data collection strategies
- Technology stress & information overflow
- Poor geographical and socio-economic representativeness
- How to involve also other stakeholders like
- Biased results can be a potential danger

The markers on the map emphasize well the insight from the residents, for example the city boulevards and the conflict areas emerge clearly. (Planner 2)

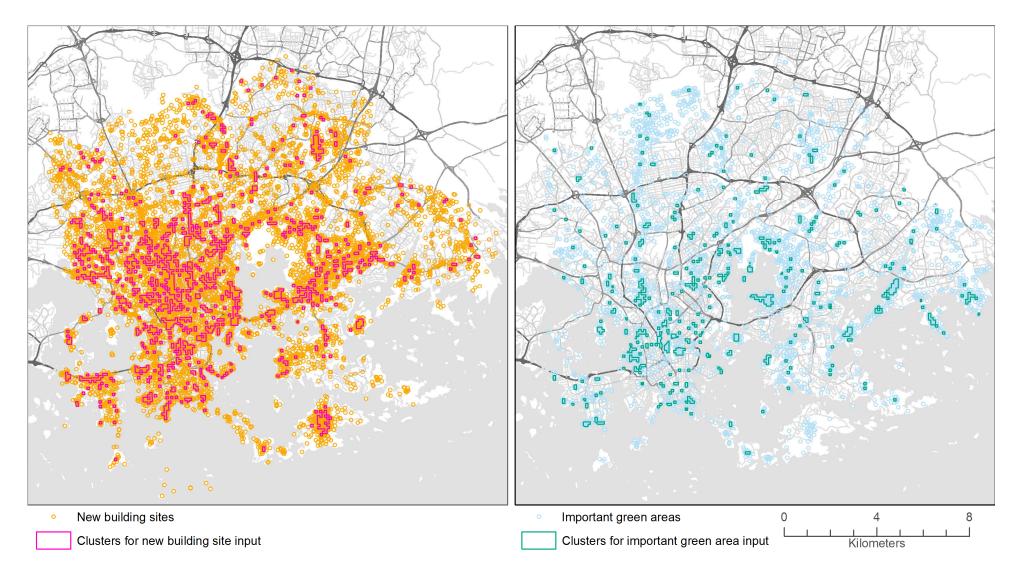
# High quality and usable knowledge





#### New type of knowledge in a visible format

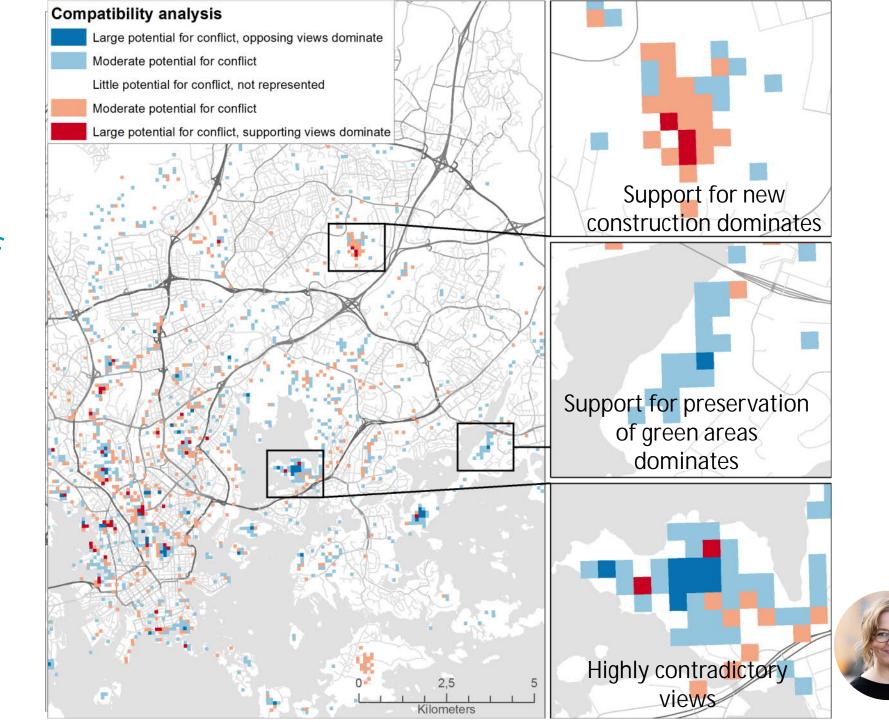
Case Helsinki Master plan: Locations of the new building sites & green areas that should be protected





Reveales residents' conflicting viewpoints of the planning topic

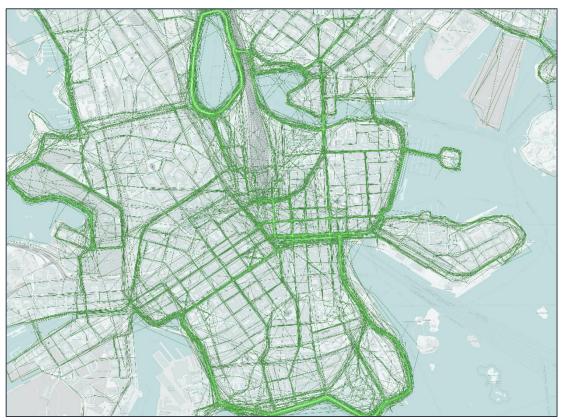
Case
Helsinki Master
Plan:
Compatibilityanalysis



#### How to design walkable cities? -Relevant insights for the planning topic



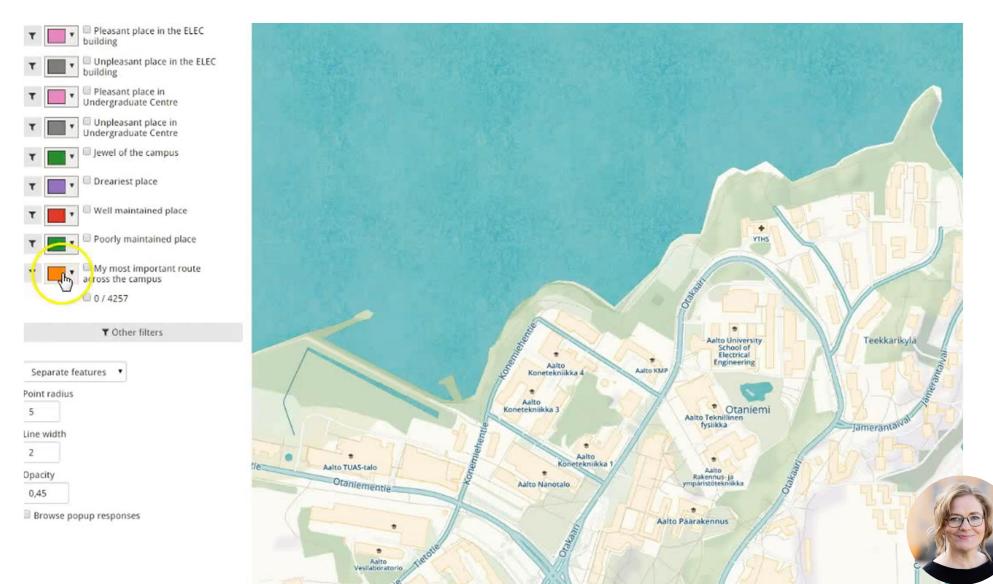
Everyday routes (n 2178) City of Helsinki



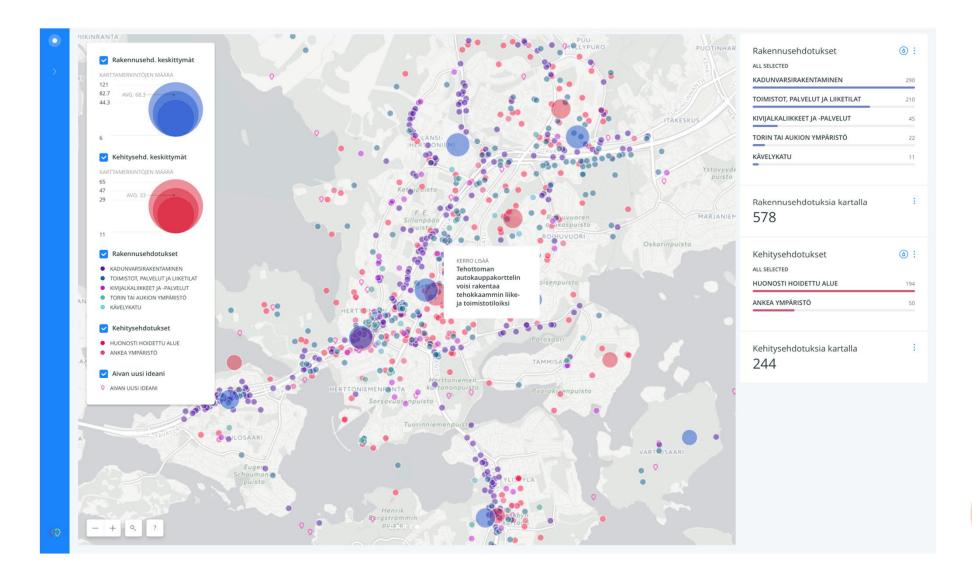
Recreational routes (n 1428) City of Helsinki



### Online tools for the analysis and reporting – or you can use the of tools of your choise

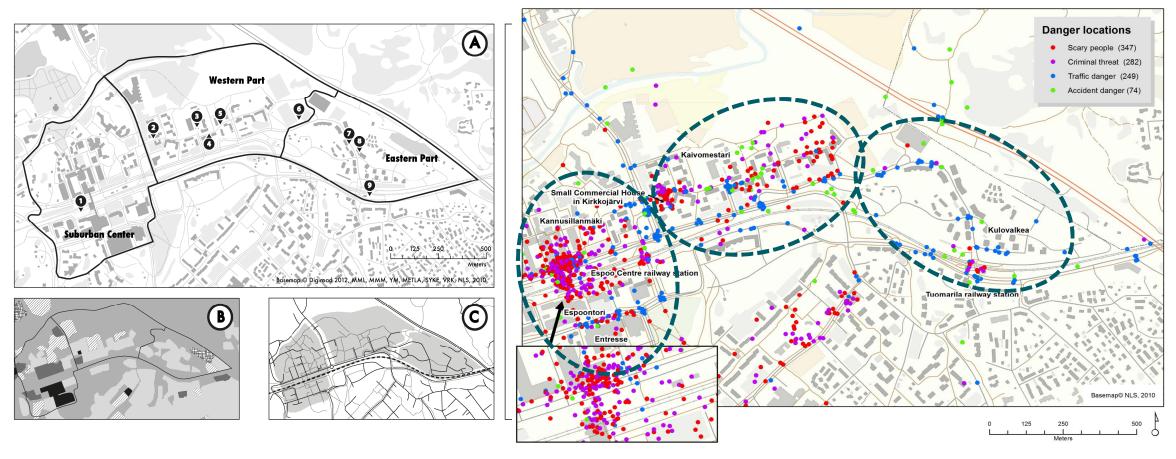


### Carto-integration – you can create easily interactive visualizations





#### The analysis of planning solutions in relation to PPGIS data



Kyttä, M. Kuoppa, J. Hirvonen, J. Ahmadi, E. & Tzoulas, T. (2013) Perceived safety of the retrofit neighborhood: a place-based approach. Urban Design International, 4, 1-18.



# "Mansikka ja Variksenjalka" Asemapiirros, 1:2000

# Cherry picking – Idea competition winner in Vaasa: Mansikka ja Variksenjalka





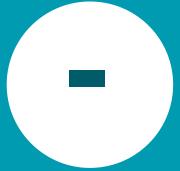


#### PPGIS &

#### high quality and versatile knowledge



- Localized information related to planning situations
- High-quality, versatile data
- Allow the collection of positive feedback
- Place-based data can be integrated to existing systems
- Knowledge from participants can be more equally recognised parallel to other more formal data sets
- Results easier to process and analyse using various approaches
- Data can be processed further in deliberative processes among the residents and other stakeholders
- Getting answers to certain topics relevant in the planning process



- Methodological challenges
- Potential of cherry picking misuse of data to support e.g. the existing presumptions
- Potentially lack of transparency
- More influential participation is needed can PPGIS really help?
- Frustration of participants if nothing changes
- Illusion of influentiality democracy does not always work in politics

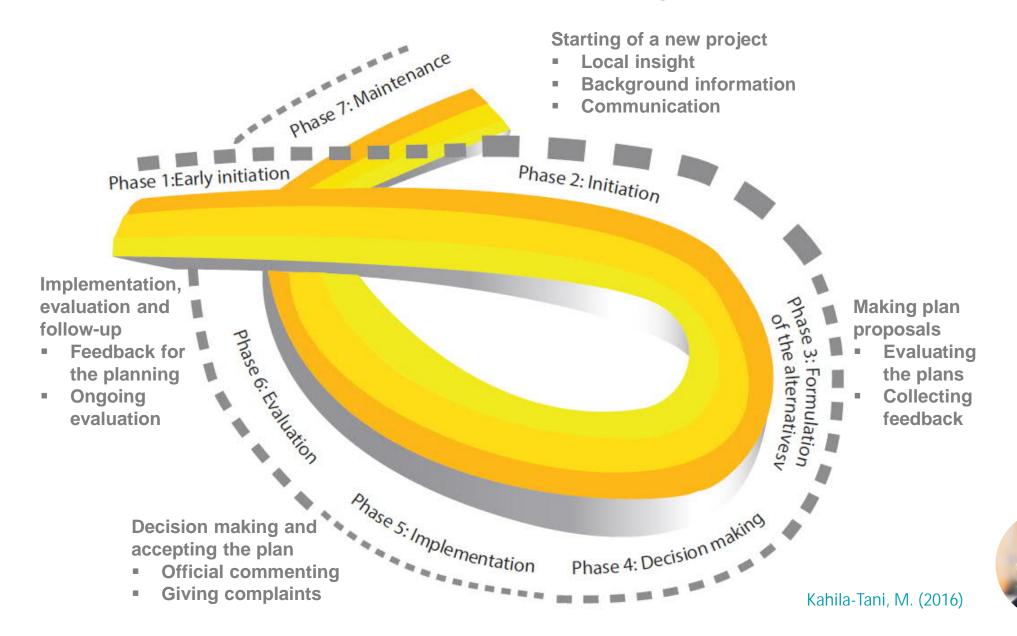
It is essential that we have been able to offer a participation channel also for those residents who would be otherwise difficult to persuade to other participation venues or workshops. Now the challenge is to prove the influence of the survey. (Planner 4)

# Effective practises of public participation



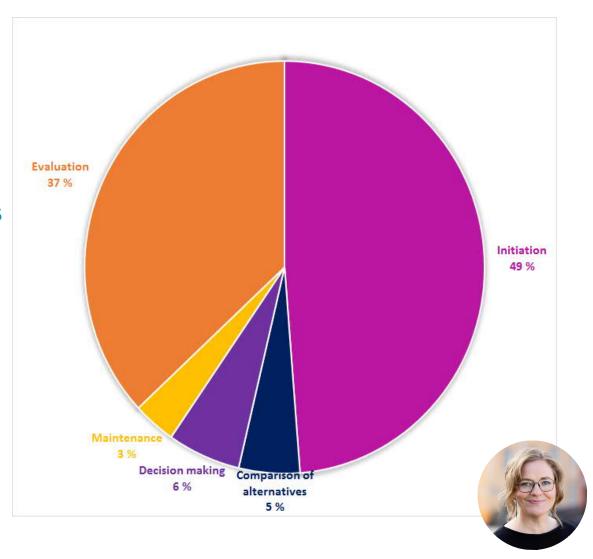


## Public participation support system (PPSS)

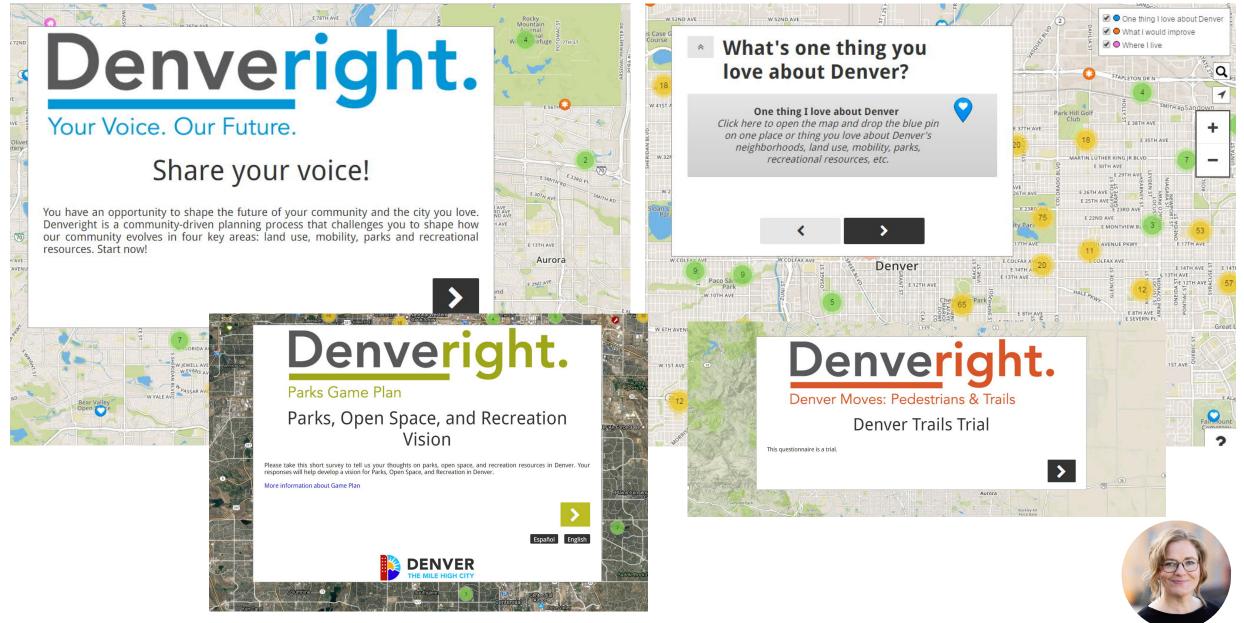


# In which phases of the planning process? Real life planning cases 2013-2017, n= 203

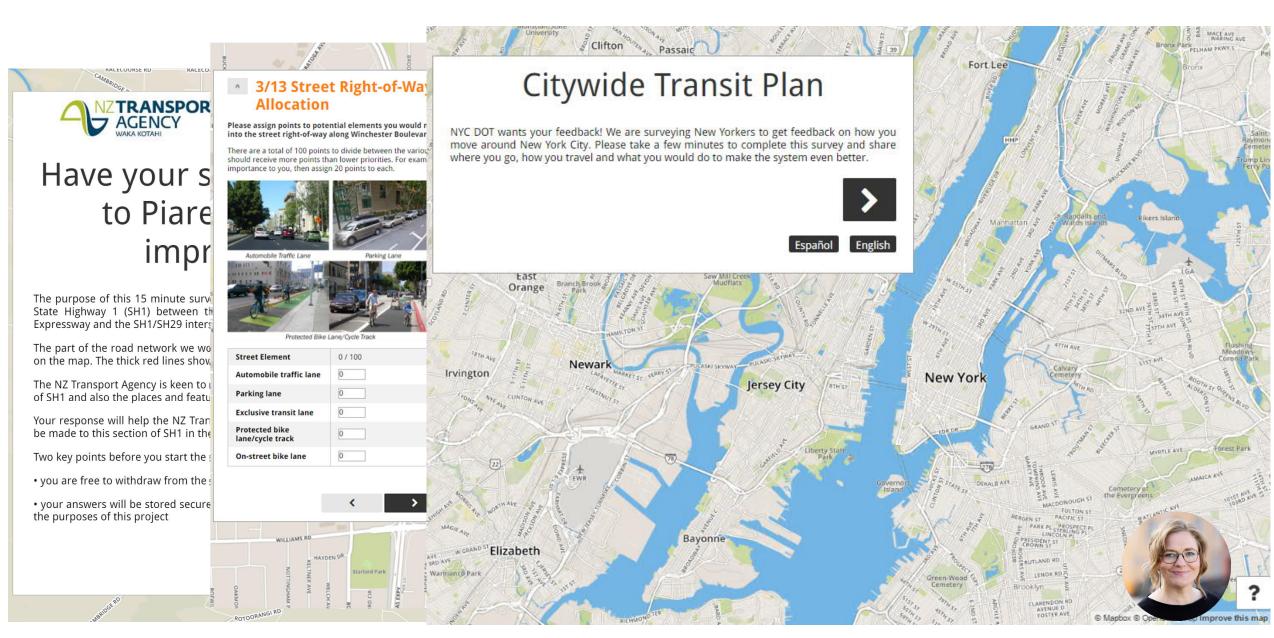
- Initiation
- Comparison of alternatives
- Decision making
- Maintenance
- Evaluation



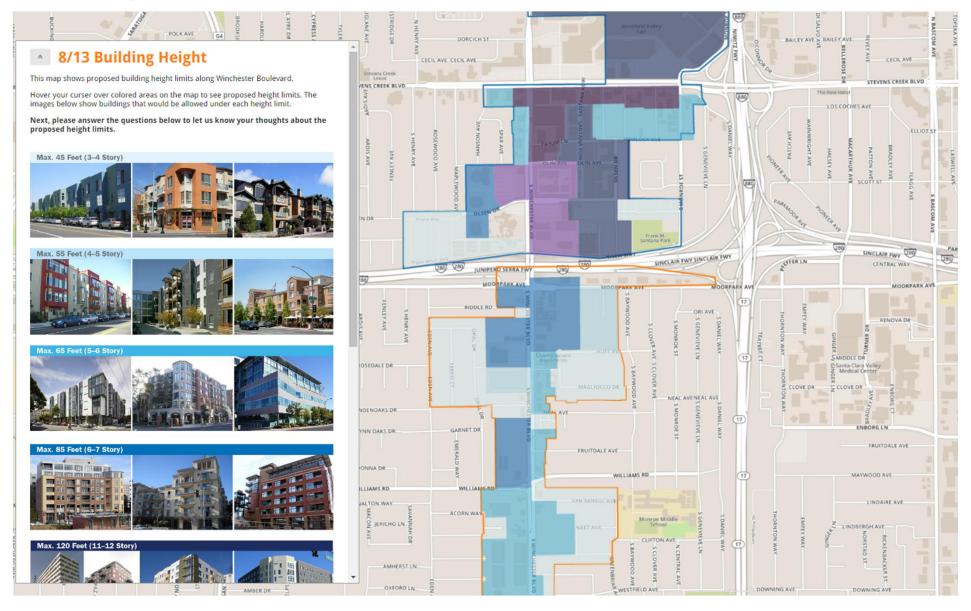
## Discussing the best places -community strategy building



## Participative transportation planning

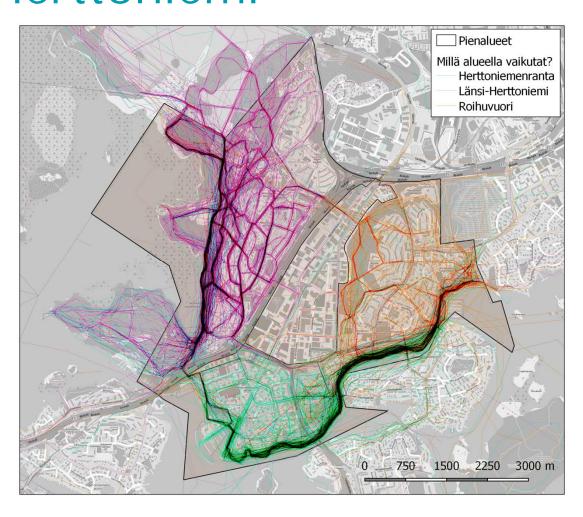


### Visualising future structure on a map, San Jose





Generating shared neighborhood vision in Herttoniemi



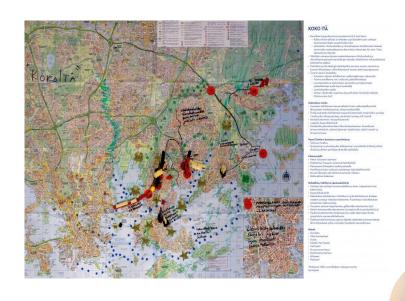




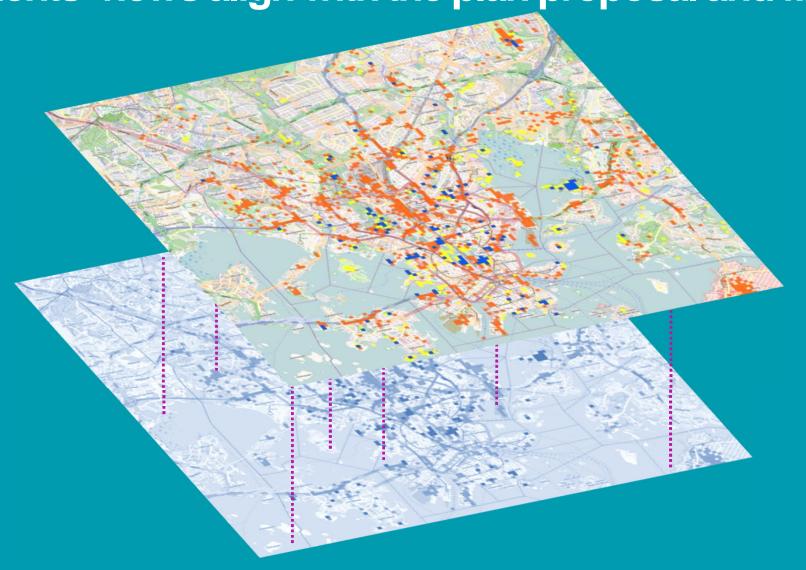
## Helsinki Master Plan: Further data processing in workshops



- 4 workshops in February 2015
- Over 100 participants
- PPGIS data available



# More influential participation? How residents' views align with the plan proposal and final plan?

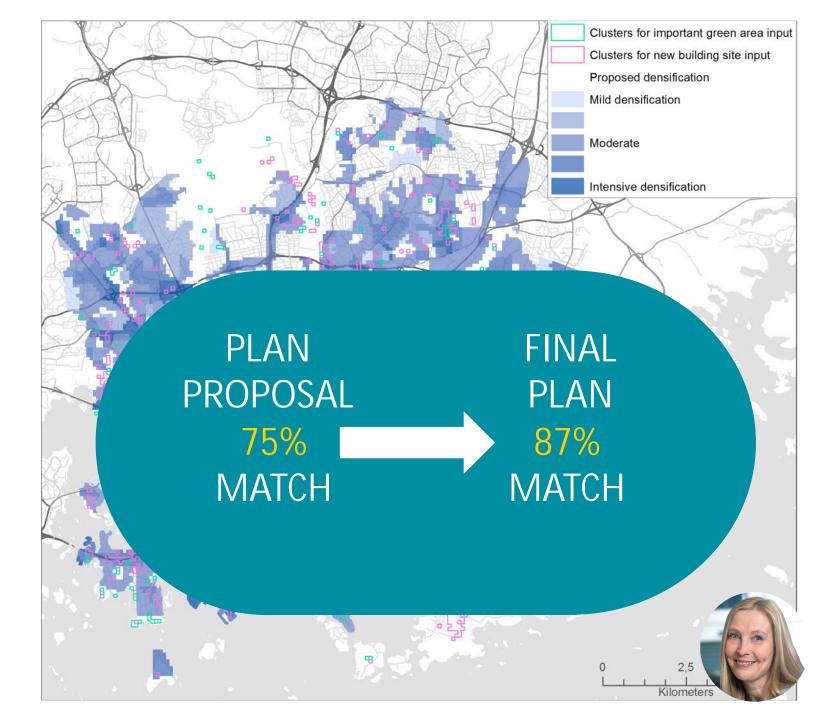




# More influential participation?

The comparison between participants' views and the Helsinki Master Plan proposal

Kahila, M. Broberg, A. Kyttä, M. & Tyger, T. (2016) Let the citizens map - Public participation GIS as a planning support system in Helsinki 2050 master planning process. *Planning practice and* research, 31, 2, p. 195-214.



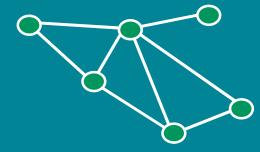
Place-based data can be integrated to existing systems

Case: City of Lahti, Finland The detailed plan did not acknowledge the DATA in the GIS system of the city route used by children Knowledge from children from 59 through private day care centres property. PIRTTIHAR.II Natural areas/places used in early The route has been now childhood education marked in the plan Routes to places proposal 2016. 🔲 📓 - Suojelu ja kaupunkikuva - Karttakyselyiden tulokset a - Paikannukset Oma Lahti -illoista - (i) Lähiluontokartoitus, alueet Lähiluontokartoitus, pisteet Lähiluontokartoitus, viivat - Kaivuluvat Työmaakohteet Ilmakuva 2014 - Ilmakuva MML (i) - Ilmakuva 2011 - Ilmakuva 2008 - Ilmakuva 2005 - Ilmakuva 2001 - Ilmakuva 1997 - Ilmakuva 1995

## NOW: Development prioritization model

**Case: City of Espoo** 

Everyday life network



Quality network



How often do you visit this place?

Seldom Often

of the place
Define Discontinuo de la control de la contro

The personal meaning od sitisfies the personal meaning of some sitisfies the personal meaning of

Development potential?

Development priority?

Maintenance priority?

Protection priority?



## Development prioritization model

Seldom Often Negative Positive

How often do you visit this place?

# Meaningful participation – avoid playing with the participants

The biggest advantage so far has been the 'image' benefit of implementing this kind of survey. To be able to use the content of the survey we have to deepen the analysis." (Case Helsinki: Planner)

# ... PPGIS can be used as a therapeutic participatory device

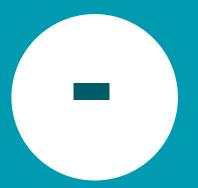


#### PPGIS &

## the effective practises of public participation



- Easy to implement by planners, residents or other actors \*
- Data collection in various geographic scales
- Usable in various phases of the process and in different planning situations
- Systematic data collection reduces unnecessary data collection
- Data can be used by various sectors



- Leads easily to the continuation of top-down participation
- Can take the form of non-meaningful participation
- Lack of economic resources, skills, interests etc., can prevent use of digital methods
- Digital methods alone are seldom sufficient\*
- Does not solve all the challenges of public participation\*
- Strategic level questions difficult to answer face-to face discussions





# FOUR DIFFERENT TYPES OF COMMUNICATIVE ACTIONS IN URBAN PLANNING

Staffans, A. Kahila-Tani, M. & Kyttä, M. (2019) Participatory urban planning in the digital era. Hyväksytty julkaistavaksi teoksessa Geertman, S. & Stillwell, J. (eds.) Handbook of Planning Support Science. Springer International Publishing.

# PARTICIPATION) CONVERGING The knowledge needs IV

**DIVERGING** 

**COLLABORATION** 



# THE FLOW OF COMMUNICATIVE ACTIONS IN DIFFERENT PHASES OF PLANNING

**PROCESS GOAL VISION** 





## Thank you!

# Maptionnaire: https://maptionnaire.com/

#### SELECTED READINGS

Laatikainen, T. Piiroinen, R. Lehtinen, E. & Kyttä, M. (2017) PPGIS approach for defining multimodal travel thresholds: accessibility of popular recreation environments by the water. *Applied Geography*, Vol 79, 1, 93-102.

Hasanzadeh K., Broberg A., Kyttä M, (2017) Where is my neighborhood? A dynamic individual-based definition of Home zones, *Journal of Applied Geography*. Accepted to be published, 2017.

Gottwald, S. Laatikainen, T. Kyttä, M. (2016) Exploring the usability of PPGIS among older adults: challenges and opportunities. *International Journal of Geographical Information Science*, 1-18.

Kyttä, M. Broberg, A., Haybatollahi, M., and Schmidt-Thomé, K. (2016) Urban happiness – Context-sensitive study of the social sustainability of urban settings. *Environment and Planning B*, vol 47, 1-24.

Kahila, M. Broberg, A. Kyttä, M. & Tyger, T. (2016) Let the citizens map - Public participation GIS as a planning support system in Helsinki 2050 master planning process. *Planning practice and research*, 31, 2, p. 195-214.

Laatikainen, T. Tenkanen, H. Kyttä, M. & Toivonen, T. (2015) Comparing conventional and PPGIS approaches in measuring equality of access to urban aquatic environments. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, Vol 144, 22–33.

Brown, G. & Kyttä, M. (2014) Key issues and research priorities for public participation GIS (PPGIS): A synthesis based on empirical research. *Applied Geography* 46, 122-136.

Kyttä, M. Broberg, A. Tzoulas, T. & Snabb, K. (2013) Towards contextually sensitive urban densification: location-based softGIS knowledge revealing perceived residential environmental quality. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, Vol 113, May 2013, 30-46.

Broberg, A. Kyttä, M. & Fagerholm, N. (2013) Child-friendly Urban Structures: Bullerby Revisited. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*. Vol. 35, 110–120.

# Opponents today

|          | Theme   | Lecturer(s)                    | Opponents  |
|----------|---|--------------------------------|--|
| 4.3.2018 | Does mapping improve public participation? Exploring the pros and cons of using PPGIS in urban planning practices | Maarit Kahila & Marketta Kyttä | Kaisa Piik,<br>Frida Reinikka,<br>Samuli Huusko,<br>Iitu Kiminki |

#### Teachers attitudes towards public participation vs those of the students

= students = M & M

Best participatory planning process is formal and well organized

The focus should be in the high quality participation process

The knowledge utilized in participatory planning should be scientifically valid and reliable

It is important that the produced knowledge is contextually specific

It is important that all kind of people are represented in participatory processes

It is important that each participant is able to express his/her individual opinion

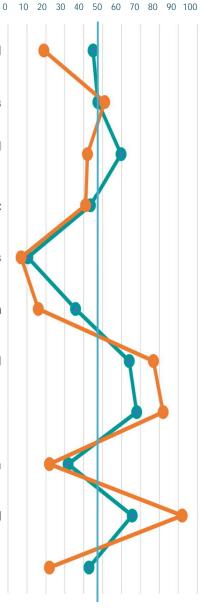
A planner should be concerned about the common good

Traditional methods like public hearings and focus group meetings are best methods for participatory planning

Planners should be responsible for organizing public participation

Participatory planning should focus on detailed planning level

Participatory planning should be a deliberative process that includes participants also in the decision making and solutions finding phases



Best participatory planning process is informal and spontaneous

The focus should be in the high quality outcome

The knowledge utilized in participatory planning should be produced as a local knowledge building process

is important that the knowledge is generalizable allowing comparison with other contexts

t is important that the local activists are well represented in participatory processes

It is important that people are able to express their collective viewpoints

A planner should try to understand the variety of needs of people

New technology methods like online tools and social media are best methods for participatory planning

Participants should be encouraged to self-organize participation

Participatory planning should focus on all levels of planning, also general and regional planning

experts and politicians are the ones who can make the final decisions and find the solutions

|              | Marie Control of the | 1   |  | 4     |
|--------------|---|---|--|-------|
|              | Theme   | Lecturer(s)                                   | Opponents  |       |
| 1.3.2021     | Introduction  | Marketta Kyttä                                |  |       |
| 4.3.2021     | Does mapping improve public participation? Exploring the pros and cons of using PPGIS in urban planning practices   | Maarit Kahila & Marketta<br>Kyttä             | Kaisa Piik, Frida Reinikka,<br>Samuli Huusko, Iitu Kiminki                                       |       |
| 8.3.2021     | Collaboration with residents' through decades   | Aija Staffans                                 | Juuli Koivumaa, Jonas Zaknoun,<br>Joona Jalava, Mirja Vallinoja,<br>Nils Fahlenbock              |       |
| 11.3.2021    | Building knowledge as a community for a brighter future   | Johanna Palomäki                              | Ossi Jalonen, Venla Salomaa,<br>Atte Kajander, Valtteri Nieminen<br>Phong Truong                 | 1 1 1 |
| 15.3.2021    | Argumentation and tacit knowledge in (participatory) planning   | Kimmo Lapintie                                | Nelli Nokkonen, Pinja Pirinen,<br>Katariina Kasvinen, Mari Niemelä,<br>Canfang Feng              | 3     |
| 18.3.2021    | Meet a planner with practical experience about public participation   | Saana Rossi, Pilvi Nummi<br>& Eveliina Harsia |  |       |
| 22.3.2021    | Social Media & Participatory Planning  People First. Urban indicators for a just and equitable transition   | Pilvi Nummi<br>Damiano Cerrone                | Valtteri Nurminen, Tommi<br>Toikkanen, Valtteri Lammassaari,<br>Ella Paasilinna, Esa Taka-Eilola |       |
| 25.3.2021    | Maptionnaire onboarding   | Kirsi Forss                                   |  |       |
|              | PPP exercise  | Marketta Kyttä                                |  |       |
| 29.3.2021    | Conflicts and Collaboration in Planning   | Lasse Peltonen                                | Petri Kangassalo, Mikael<br>Rantanen,<br>Jiaxin Tao, Thomas Mantell,<br>Moona Tikka              | 1-16  |
| 1.4.2021     | Participatory budgeting at the City of Helsinki   | Mikko Rask                                    | Emily Johnson, Victoria<br>Haubenwaller, Samuli Strandberg.<br>Laura Turpeinen                   |       |
| 8.4.2021     | Updating collaborative planning for self-organising cities Self-organized urban development and urban activism  | Maija Faehnle &<br>Sirkku Wallin              | Nikolay Krupen, Eetu Saloranta,<br>Ella Uotila, Juuso Virtanen,<br>Anin Jossi                    |       |
| 12. tai 15.4 | Coursework presentations and discussion   | Marketta Kyttä                                |  | 1     |