Participation in planning
Intermittent

Problem statement

initiation
planning & design
implementation
evaluation & research
maintenance
time

Key decisions

Participation
Residents - critics of ready-made plans

Icon source: flaticon.com
Participation in planning
Continuous

Problem statement
initiation
planning & design
implementation
evaluation & research
maintenance
time

Participation
Residents - co-creators plans

Key decisions

Icon source: flaticon.com
5 steps for stakeholders’ engagement

Public participation plan (PPP) ready

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1</th>
<th>Step 2</th>
<th>Step 3</th>
<th>Step 4</th>
<th>Step 5</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Know your STAKEHOLDERS</td>
<td>Define your GOALS</td>
<td>Pick and method from a Tool-KIT</td>
<td>ENGAGE stakeholders</td>
<td>EVALUATE the results</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Collect and analyse DATA</td>
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← Reflection
STEP 1. KNOW your stakeholders
Identify and analyse prospective participants

Icon source: flaticon.com
Step 2. Define your GOALS
Negotiate participation objectives with prospective participants
Step 3. Pick a method from a Tool-KIT

Chose participation method/tool to reach established objectives
Step 3. Pick a method from a Tool-KIT

Chose participation method/tool to reach established objectives
Planning phase

- Initiation
- Planning & Design
- Implementation
- Evaluation & Research
- Maintenance
- New cycle...

### Level of stakeholders’ engagement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inform</th>
<th>Consult</th>
<th>Involve</th>
<th>Collaborate</th>
<th>Empower</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.</td>
<td>To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decisions.</td>
<td>To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered.</td>
<td>To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.</td>
<td>To place final decision making in the hands of the public.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Increasing impact on the decisions →**
Fourfold classification of communicative actions

- Broad public / diverse knowledge
- Broad public / knowledge converged
- Small groups / diverse knowledge
- Small groups / knowledge converged

Flow of communicative actions in different planning phases

Fourfold classification of communicative actions

- **Divergence in big groups**
  - Produce diverse knowledge or ideas for planning
- **Convergence in big groups**
  - Structure and organise knowledge, select ideas
- **Convergence in small groups**
  - Elaborate structured/organised knowledge or selected ideas
- **Convergence in small groups**
  - Integrate and develop knowledge / ideas collaboratively

**Face-to-face methods**
- PPGIS
- Questionnaire
- Walkthrough
- Virtual walkthrough
- Face-to-face methods

**Online methods**
- Big room
- Participatory budgeting
- Design charette
- Geo-Design
- Online methods
Step 4. Collect & analyse DATA

- Types of data
  - Quantitative (questionnaire)
  - Qualitative (interviews)
- Data analysis
  - Quantitative - Excel, built-in analysis tools
  - Qualitative - NVivo, Atlas.ti, Miro
- Data archiving
  - Cross-sectional study
  - Longitudinal study
Step 5. EVALUATE the results
Reflect on process and outcomes of participation
Viktorija Prilenska
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The task
16:05-16:20

• You will be divided into small groups and directed to Break out rooms
• Go to the Miro board: https://miro.com/app/board/o9J_lpTnt54=/?moveToWidget=3074457366410846439&cot=14
• Navigate to the workspace with your Team number
• Focus on the central square *Fourfold classification of communicative actions*
• Discuss, what methods / tools could be used for civic engagement
• Focus on methods you have experience with
• Position methods in four quadrants of *Fourfold classification of communicative actions*
• Discuss which quadrants are filled in, and which are empty. Why?
The imaginary case
The city has an extended network of tram lines. However, all tram lines go through the city centre, and direct connections between peripheral city districts are missing. If a citizen travels between adjacent peripheral districts, she has to make a detour and go through the city centre. Due to prolonged travel times, citizens often prefer using private cars instead of public transport. Therefore, the city wants to optimise the tram line network and building the missing links between the peripheral districts.

The aforementioned problem statement was originally born in the spatial planning department. It is necessary to verify this statement by conducting a civic engagement process. Use five steps for stakeholders’ engagement to draft a Public participation plan (PPP).

The fourfold classification of communicative actions
I quadrant. Broad public - diverse knowledge. The goal is to get many different individuals to produce ideas / knowledge for planning.
II quadrant. Broad public - knowledge converged. The goal is to structure ideas collected / knowledge, and to select ideas and knowledge claims for further elaboration.
III quadrant. Small groups - diverse knowledge. The goal is to elaborate and develop ideas and knowledge claims in different groups, producing a variety of approaches.
IV quadrant. Small groups - knowledge converged. The goal is to integrate and further develop planning ideas and knowledge collaboratively, shaping the input for planning.

Source: Stoffens et al., 2020.

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(1) Who are your stakeholders? Think of current and future users of the public transport!

(2) What are your and stakeholder goals? Think of participation goals from planner and participant perspective!

(3) What tools / methods would you use? participation

(4) What results / data would you get? If you aim to collect data, then how will you analyse this data?

(5) What challenges could you face? Think of the challenges related to the process and to the results!
The imaginary case
Tram line network optimisation

The city has an extended network of tram lines. However, all tram lines go through the city centre, and direct connections between peripheral city districts are missing. If a citizen travels between adjacent peripheral districts, she has to make a detour and go through the city centre. Due to prolonged travel times citizens often prefer using private cars instead of public transport. Therefore, the city wants to optimise the tram line network building the missing links between the peripheral districts. The aforementioned problem statement was originally born in the spatial planning department. It is necessary to verify this statement by conducting civic engagement process.