Centre for Urban Policy Studies
Spatial Analysis and Policy Evaluation

MANCHESTER 1824
The University of Manchester

Participatory Geodesign

Richard Kingston

Senior Lecturer in Urban Planning & Smart Cities

Deputy Director, Centre for Urban Policy Studies

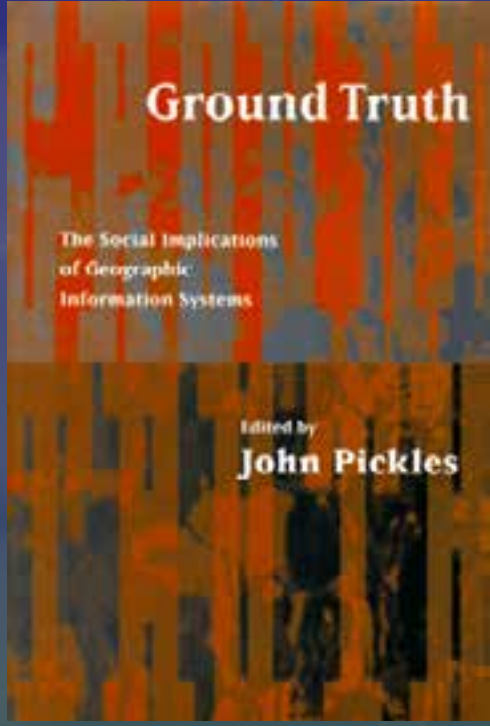
University of Manchester, UK

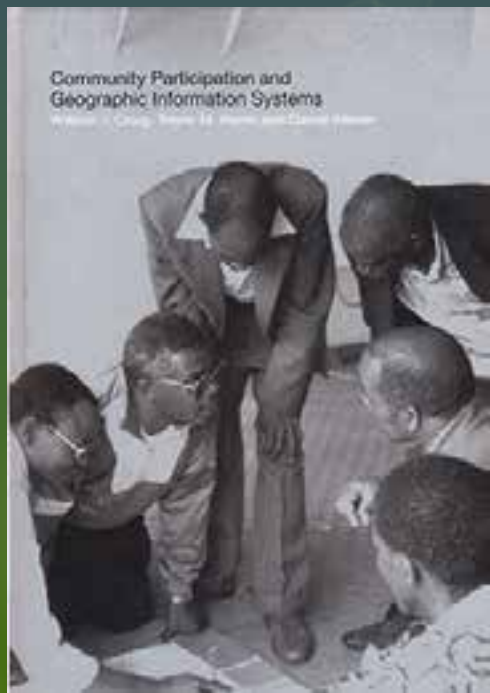
richard.kingston@manchester.ac.uk
www.ppgis.manchester.ac.uk

@gisplanner

Why participatory Geodesign?

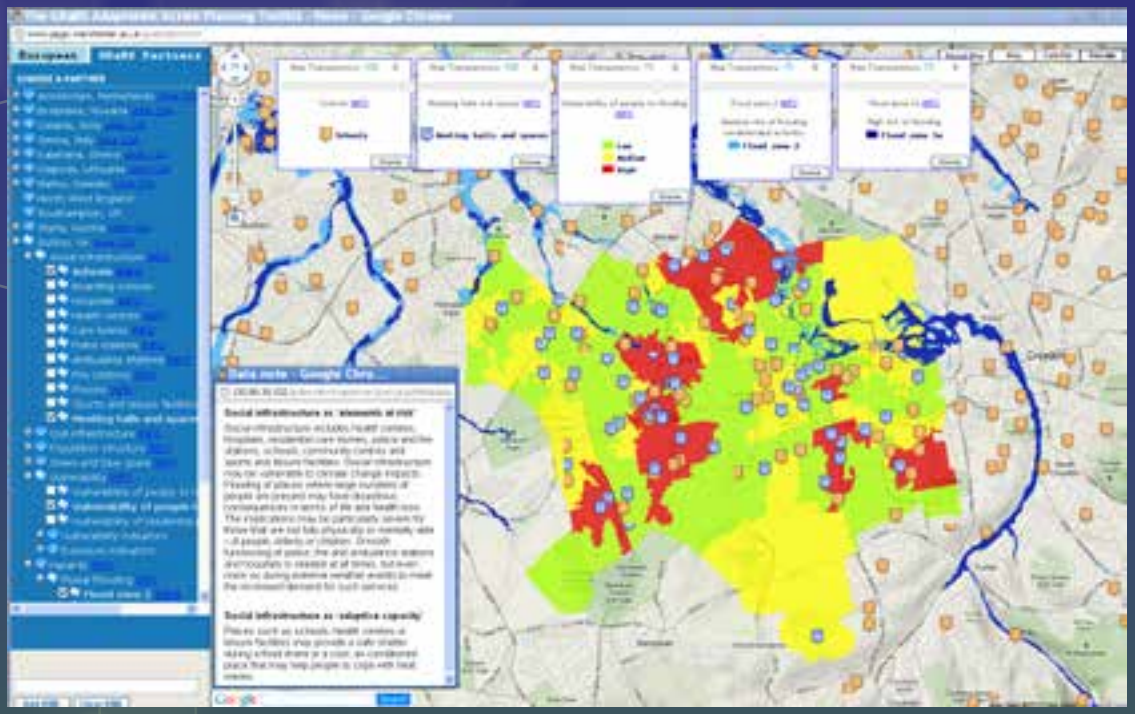
- What can participatory geodesign learn from previous attempts to integrate participatory approaches with GIS.
  - in the 1990's numerous critiques of GIS (Pickles, 1995) led to a response from the GIS community in the form of PPGIS (Craig et al 2002) with varied success.
- It is now suggested that *"GeoDesign helps make it possible for the public to engage in the process and contribute in meaningful ways"* (Abukhater & Walker, p.28, 2010).
- **But**, most participatory processes often involve citizens responding to a set of proposals rather than co-producing the designs themselves, and often only includes a limited set of participants
  - i.e. those that we refer to as the 'usual suspects' (Kingston, 2007).





Case study

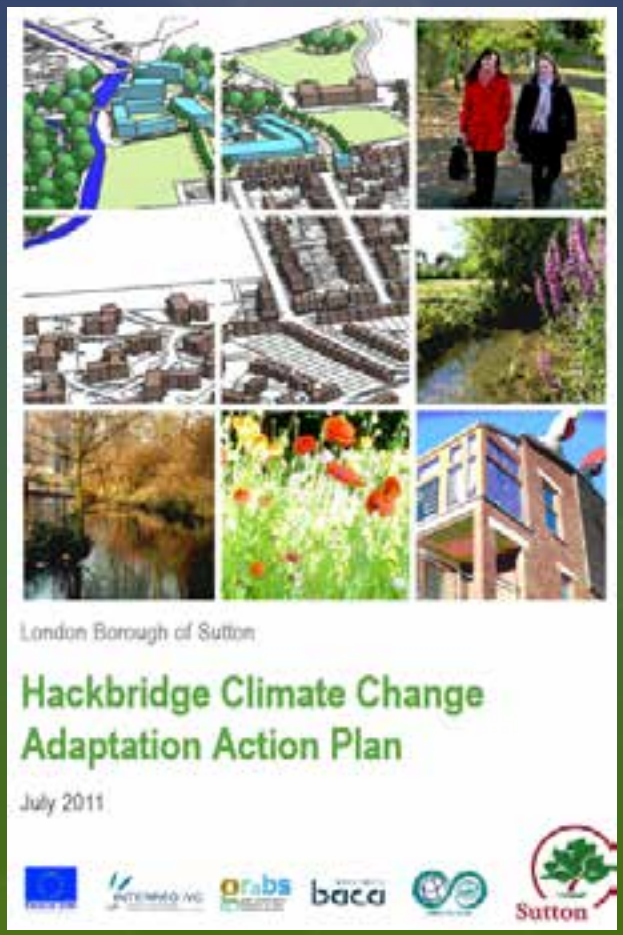
- Engaging the community in adapting their neighbourhood to climate change
- Understanding the problem
  - based on GIS mapping
  - indigenous knowledge
  - story telling
- A key aspect of a spatial mapping (GIS) approach has been the ability to support the sharing of knowledge and expertise which has resulted in action on the ground.



Geo-designing neighbourhoods to adapt to climate change:

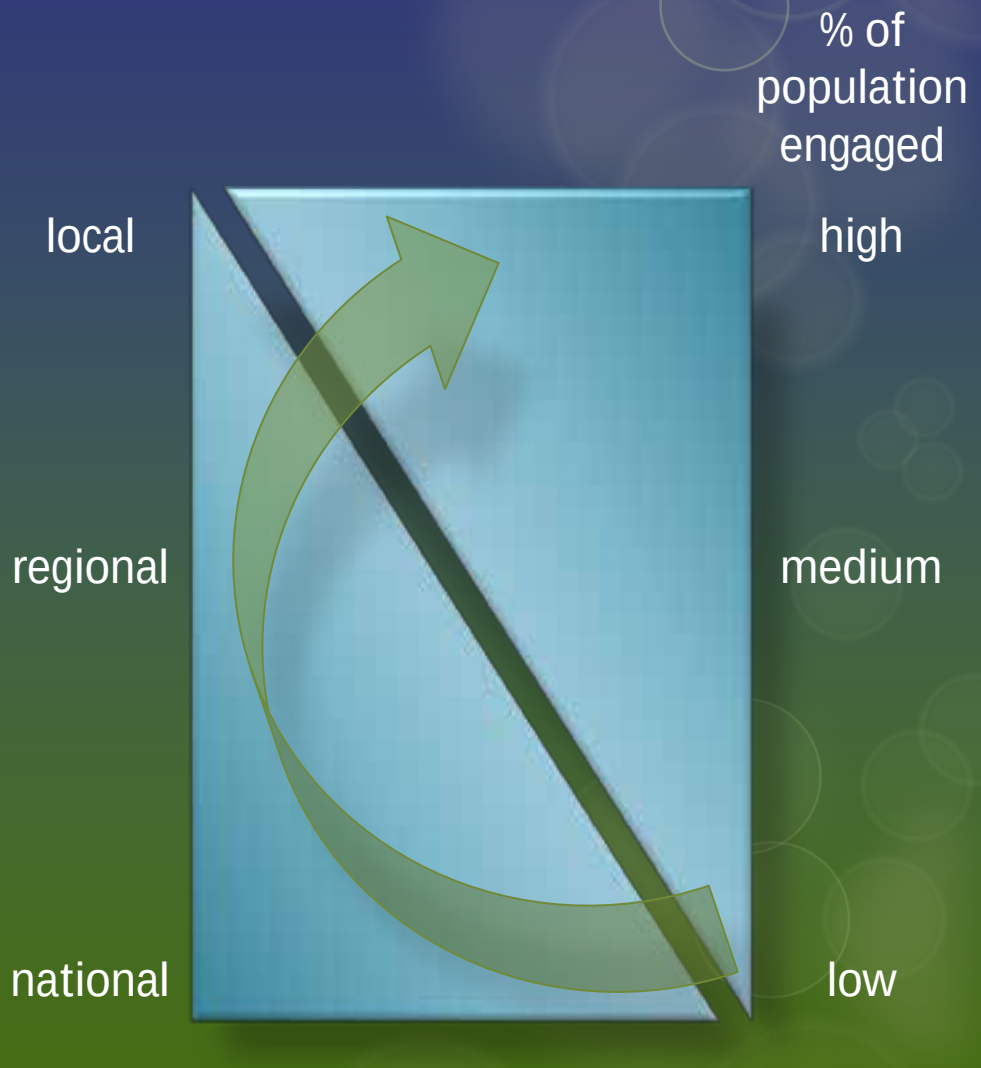
- using spatial data to inform & support decision making
- VGI – engenders community interest & involvement
- Allows for *ground truthing*

involved citizens, decision makers & other stakeholders working together to understand the risks from CC and co-producing the adaptation action plan



Participation, geodesign & spatial scale

- Whilst geodesign offers many opportunities, engaging citizens in the design of their neighbourhoods in not a straight-forward task.
- The spatial scale at which you are planning/designing can be critical.



The GIS tool helped to building the evidence base available to decision makers and other stakeholders when developing adaptation plans and strategies.

In essence it informed the planning and designing of the adaptation actions on the ground

Centre for Urban Policy Studies
Spatial Analysis and Policy Evaluation

MANCHESTER 1824
The University of Manchester

Thank you!

Richard Kingston
Deputy Director
Centre for Urban Policy Studies
School of Environment, Education & Development
University of Manchester
richard.kingston@manchester.ac.uk
www.ppgis.manchester.ac.uk
@gisplanner

References

- Abukhater, A. & Walker, D. (2010) Making Smart Growth Smarter with GeoDesign in Changing Geography by design: selected readings in geodesign. ESRI, Redlands, CA.
- * Cavan, G. and Kingston, R. (2012) Development of a climate change vulnerability and risk assessment tool for urban areas. *International Journal of Disaster Resilience in the Built Environment*, 3(3), 253-269.
- Craig, W., Harris, T. and Weiner, D. (eds.) (2002) Community Empowerment, Public Participation and Geographic Information Science. London: Taylor & Francis.
- * Kingston, R. (2007) Public participation in local policy decision-making: the role of web-based mapping. *The Cartographic Journal*, 44(2), 138-144.
- * Kingston, R. (2011) Tooling up for risk and vulnerability. *Town and Country Planning*, June, 262-266.
- Pickles, J. (ed.) (1995) Ground Truth. The Social Implications of Geographic Information Systems. New York, Guilford Press.

* available from author