

Blank slate: tactical placemaking strategies as a tool for neighborhood-led activation of vacant lots

by

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A REPORT

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree

MASTER OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

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KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
Manhattan, Kansas

2023

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Abstract

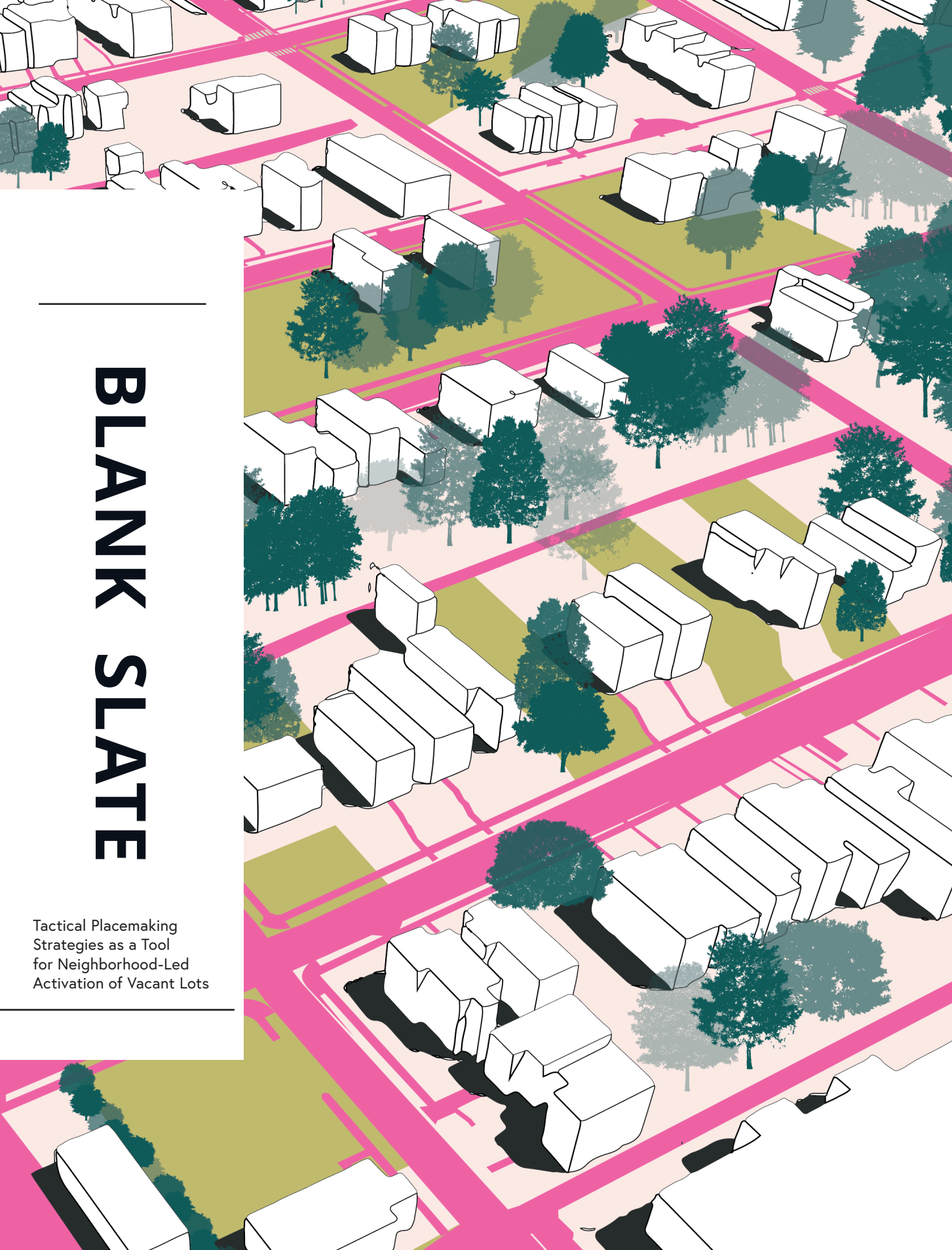
A common challenge in disinvested urban areas is a high frequency of vacant land, which directly affects the lives of residents in high-vacancy neighborhoods. The increase of crime, induced fear of crime, and creation of visual blight are potential impacts from urban vacancy (Branas et al. 2018; Hadavi et al. 2021). Reactivating vacant land is an important measure in mitigating the negative consequences of urban vacancy and increasing social cohesion of urban neighborhoods. Tactical placemaking offers interim, programmatic solutions that present low-cost, high-impact approaches to instigating neighborhood change through addressing issues related to safety, equity, and disinvestment (Lak & Kheibari 2020, Finn 2014). Maximum effect of tactical placemaking strategies emanates from an understanding of resident preferences and their capacities towards implementation and maintenance. This study examines tactical placemaking strategies as a neighborhood-led approach to activating vacant lots. Eight high-vacancy neighborhoods in Eastside Kansas City, Missouri were selected as a case to examine residents' preferences for tactical placemaking strategies and their interest and ability in implementation and maintenance. First, three vacant lot typologies were identified across the study area: enclosed, post-commercial, and wild. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with twenty-seven residents focusing on the type of vacant lot they were most familiar with. The interviews used a participant-generated photo selection activity to understand preferences towards spaces and activities that could be a strategy to reactivate vacant lots. This activity combined with additional questions captured resident preferences towards the potential reactivation strategies, as well as resident willingness and ability to participate in both creating such spaces and maintaining them. Results of the interviews guided a framework of design recommendations specific to each of the three vacant lot typologies. The recommendations

include the necessary resources for project construction within four major criteria including time, money, labor, and expertise, while acknowledging how the strategy is expected to activate the space within three areas of opportunity: skill-building, recreation, and gathering. Each recommendation includes a community development rating to further assist community members with decision-making. While providing residents with the foundation for reactivating and reclaiming underutilized land, this study contributes to the literature regarding tactical placemaking and vacancy typologies. The broader implication of this study is that it offers a practical photo-selection method to learn about people's preferences for outdoor spaces and activities that could be used in community engagement activities.

Key Words: *Urban vacancy, Vacant lot reactivation, Tactical placemaking, Preference data, Community development*

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Tactical Placemaking
Strategies as a Tool
for Neighborhood-Led
Activation of Vacant Lots



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Blank Slate

*Tactical Placemaking Strategies as a Tool for
Neighborhood-Led Activation of Vacant Lots*

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This project and my time in APDesign would not have been possible without the support, wisdom, and generosity of many:

Thank you to my major professor, Dr. Sara Hadavi, and my committee, Dr. Susmita Rishi and Dr. Brandon Kliewer, for their guidance, time, and support in my research and project. This project would not have been possible without their knowledge and unique perspectives.

To the faculty and staff of the Kansas State University Department of Landscape Architecture and Regional & Community Planning, I would not be where I am or who I am without you all. I am thankful for how the faculty and staff within the LARCP department have cared for and grown my inspiration and passion for landscape architecture.

To Jessica Canfield who continuously supported me while challenging me to grow and expand my comfort zone and to Stephanie Rolley who showed me what a passionate and tenacious female leader in landscape architecture is and can be, I will be forever grateful to you both for sharing your passions with me and instilling my desire to change the world through my work.

To the individuals in the APDesign Student and Academic Services office, thank you for making me a part of your office. My fifth year would not have been the same without your support, listening ears, and compassionate hearts.

Lastly, to my family and friends who have kept me rooted in what's important in life. Thank you for constantly reminding me of the good in the world and encouraging me to stay on the path I have chosen.

ABSTRACT

A common challenge in disinvested urban areas is a high frequency of vacant land, which directly affects the lives of residents in high-vacancy neighborhoods. The increase of crime, induced fear of crime, and creation of visual blight are potential impacts from urban vacancy (Branas et al. 2018; Hadavi et al. 2021). Reactivating vacant land is an important measure in mitigating the negative consequences of urban vacancy and increasing social cohesion of urban neighborhoods. Tactical placemaking offers interim, programmatic solutions that present low-cost, high-impact approaches to instigating neighborhood change through addressing issues related to safety, equity, and disinvestment (Lak & Kheibari 2020, Finn 2014). Maximum effect of tactical placemaking strategies emanates from an understanding of resident preferences and their capacities towards implementation and maintenance. This study examines tactical placemaking strategies as a neighborhood-led approach to activating vacant lots. Eight high-vacancy neighborhoods in Eastside Kansas City, Missouri were selected as a case to examine residents' preferences

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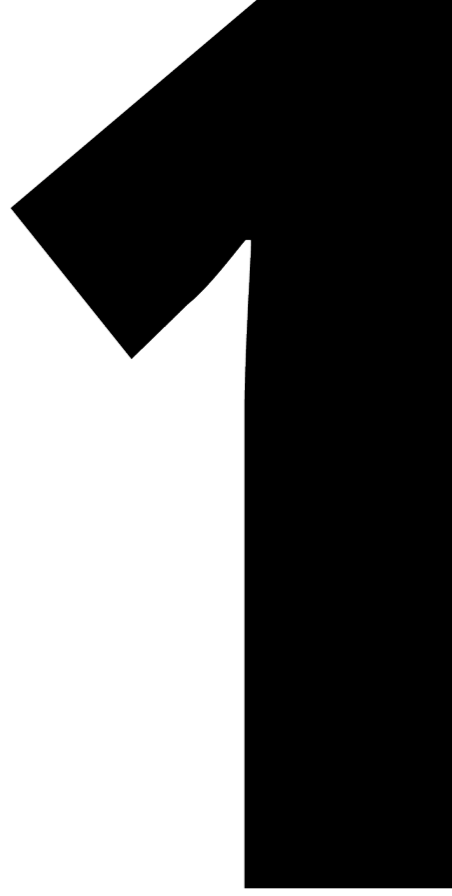
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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION



Vacant land comprises between fifteen and twenty percent of all land within urban America (Branas et al. 2018; Hadavi et al. 2021; Newman et al. 2016). Concentrations of vacant land contribute to the spatial unevenness across cities. Vacant land actively contributes to present day blight within neighborhoods. Vacant land negatively effects feelings of safety (Branas et al. 2018; Foo et al. 2014; Garvin et al. 2012; Kondo et al. 2016; Stern & Lester 2020), resident health (Garvin et al. 2012), and neighborhood perceptions (Burkholder 2012; Foo et al. 2014; Garvin et al. 2012; Stern & Lester 2020).

Based on cultivating neighborhood change, tactical urbanism serves as a valuable tool for community development and has the potential to encourage reactivation of vacant land. Tactical urbanism can serve as a low-cost solution to bring relief to the negative effects associated with urban vacancy. As urban vacancy often occurs in greatest frequency in disinvested and low-income areas, low-cost solutions through tactical urbanism can serve as a stepping-stone in creating incremental change and inducing catalytic long-term change within a community (City of Jackson n.d.; Lydon 2019; Lydon et al. 2012; Urban Systems 2020). These low-cost strategies found within tactical urbanism are

grounded in deliberate approaches focused on a neighborhood scale with the intentions of being able to create long term positive change (Civic Life n.d.; Urban Systems 2020).

Tactical urbanism is a placemaking strategy with the intention of creating quality public spaces. Tactical placemaking is grounded in the principles of tactical urbanism. While the tactical urbanism process is an entirely grassroots process, led by bottom-up momentum, tactical placemaking brings a design expert to assist in guiding the low-cost, high-performance design process. This study will focus on tactical placemaking as a potential programmatic solution to reactivating vacant lots. Many guidelines have been produced to help tactical urbanism implementation. However, these guides are geared towards street or street adjacent urban vacant land. There is a gap in the research regarding how to implement tactical urbanism strategies into vacant land. The existing examples of tactical urbanism practices in place in vacant land are tactical placemaking practices. While there are precedents of tactical placemaking in use in vacant land, no guidelines have been found that provide constructive direction to using tactical placemaking as an activation strategy in vacant lots based on resident preferences.

The following research provides a background for a framework of context-specific vacant lot reactivation recommendations through tactical placemaking strategies. The study process can be seen in Figure 1.1. The completion of the following research will help reveal answers to the following questions: 1) what are the most preferred tactical placemaking strategies for reactivating different types of vacant land? and a) what are some of the perceived enablers and barriers to resident implementation and maintenance of tactical placemaking strategies as an activation approach to vacant land?

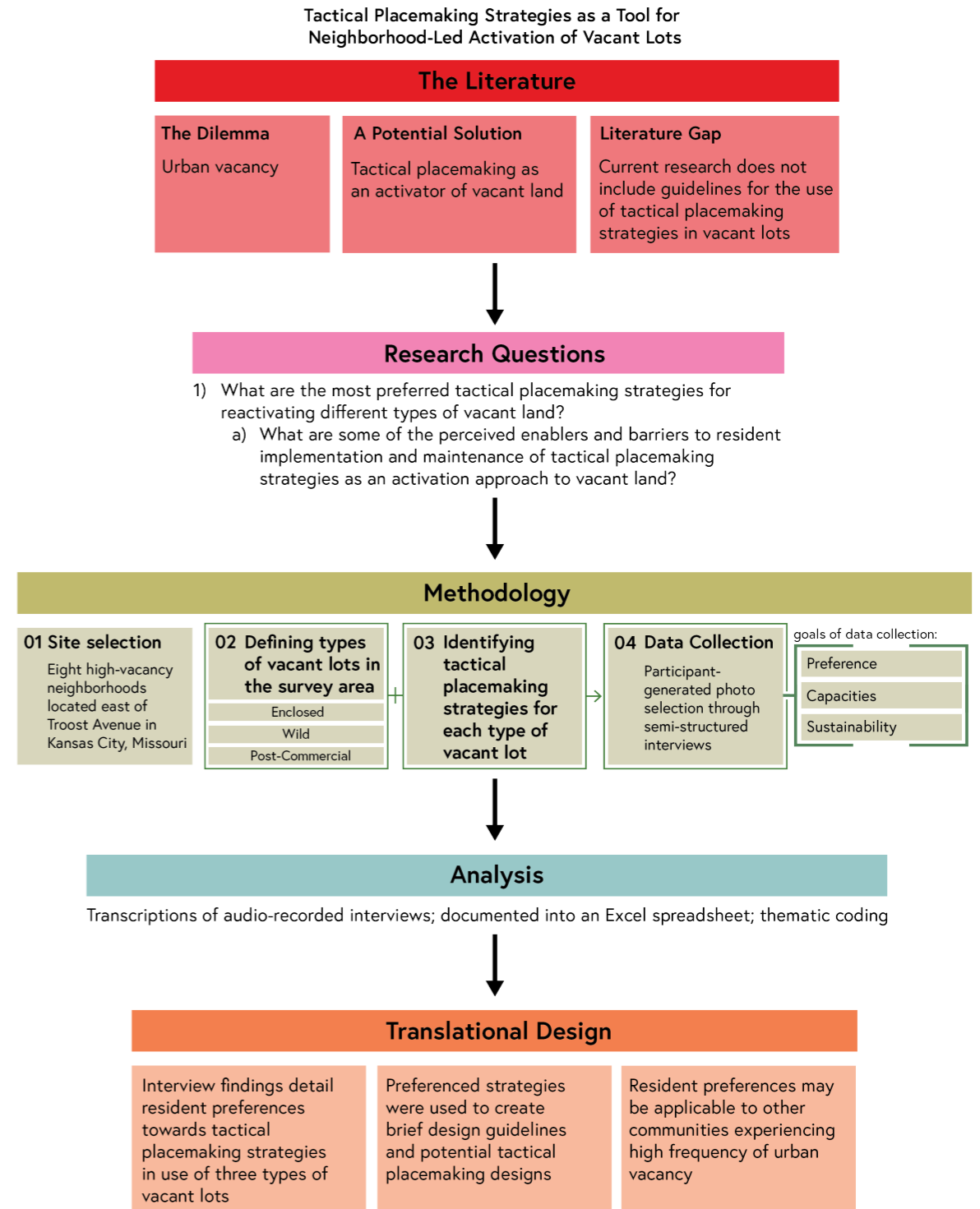


Figure 1.1. Study Diagram



CHAPTER
TWO

BACKGROUND



2

Vacancy is a complex subject in the American urban landscape. Created from decades of disinvestment, vacant land today affects present day neighborhood residents and communities. While vacant land leaves an array of negative impacts behind, the principles of tactical urbanism seem to offer potential solutions to reactivating vacant land. This section first discusses urban vacancy, its causes and types, and then focuses on the significance of reactivating vacant lands through tactical urbanism and placemaking strategies. The literature studied for this review can be seen in Figure 2.1.

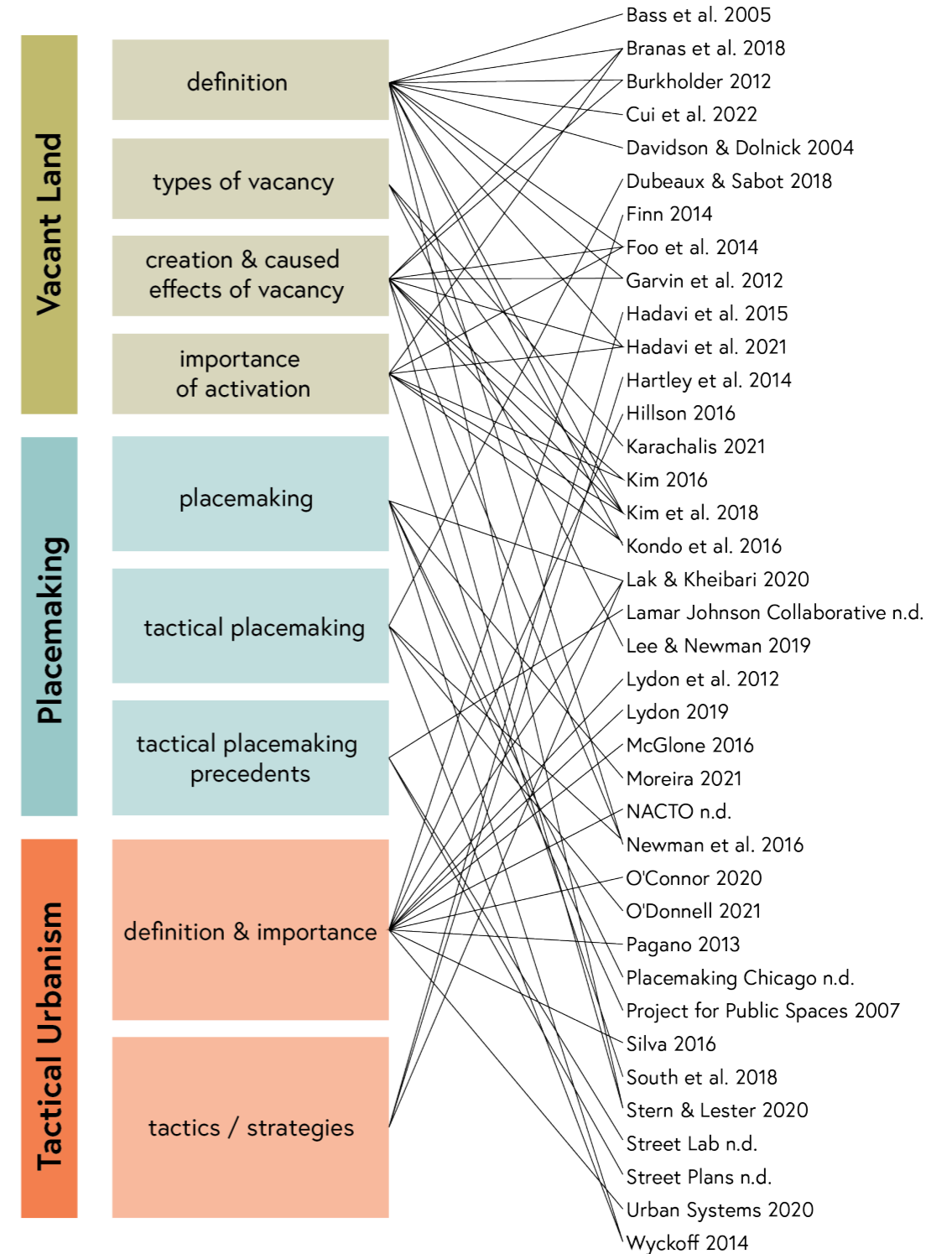


Figure 2.1. Literature Map

VACANCY

DEFINITION OF VACANCY

Urban vacancy is a common attribute to United States cities. On average, American cities exhibit a vacancy rate of 15-20% (Branas et al. 2018; Hadavi et al. 2021; Newman et al. 2016). Just under a quarter of city land is regarded as vacant or abandoned. Vacancy is a broad and diverse term with variations between municipalities and regions (Kim et al. 2018; Newman et al. 2016). Broadly, vacancy is any underutilized or unutilized parcel or building. According to the American Planning Association, vacant land is either a parcel of land or building not currently in use or a lot that has not exhibited any improvements (Davidson & Dolnick 2004). Similarly, the National Vacant Properties Campaign defines vacant properties as those posing a threat to the public or the owners do not address their fundamental duties of owning property such as failing to pay taxes (Bass et al. 2005). A defining quality to vacancy is its temporary nature (Newman et al. 2016). Vacancy is considered a temporary condition of a parcel regardless of how long the state of vacancy dictates the land use of the parcel. While in this transitory state, vacancy disrupts the social functioning and appearance of a neighborhood (Burkholder 2012; Cui et al. 2022; Foo et al. 2014; Garvin et al. 2012; Hadavi et al. 2021; Kim et al. 2018; Stern & Lester 2020). Vacant land often experiences a combination of derelict characteristics including bare soil, abandoned

buildings and structures, brownfields, and greenfields (Kim et al. 2018). These spaces often become hosts to illegal dumping including waste, construction debris, chemicals, tires, furniture, and abandoned vehicles (Kondo et al. 2016). Because of these characteristics vacancy is also referred to as left-over, dead space, derelict landscape, disturbed ground, lost space, cracks in a city or a wasteland (Kim et al. 2018; Newman et al. 2016). Vacant lots face many struggles in overcoming their vacant state. Due to their small size or irregular shape, vacancy can be rendered unbuildable or too challenging to mitigate redevelopment (Kim et al. 2018; Newman et al. 2016). Physical constraints such as drainage areas, wetlands, hillsides, rail or roadways, riverbanks, and river flood plains make redevelopment even a larger challenge (Kim et al. 2018). Beyond the physical constraints of vacant land, there are systematic constraints to the reactivation of vacant land. Vacant land is seen for its best use in an economic perspective (Burkholder 2012; Branas et al. 2018; Kim 2016; Kim et al. 2018). This causes many vacant parcels to lie empty and inactive until their land value is high enough to warrant economic development. Because vacancy is viewed under an economic lens from a municipal perspective, vacant lots are seen as the story of the city's past, rather than its present or future potential (Foo et al. 2014).

Vacant land clearly shows the spatial irregularity of urban land use and property values (Foo et al. 2014). This exasperates the differences in high-income and low-income neighborhoods. Vacant land disproportionately affects low-income and vulnerable neighborhoods. This disproportionate congregation is both a symptom and a cause of poverty and de facto segregation (Stern & Lester 2020). The trend of high concentrations of vacant land in low income and non-white neighborhoods is exasperated by revitalization efforts focused on commercial and mixed-use urban areas. This focus rarely reaches within poorer urban neighborhoods. Because of this, vulnerable neighborhoods are categorized by outdated infrastructure and public space (Foo et al. 2014). The vacant land within these vulnerable neighborhoods could provide the opportunities for urban regeneration (Karachalis 2021).

TYPES OF VACANCY

Many scholars note the notorious challenge of creating systematic categorization of vacant lands. However, categorizing vacant land based on physical, biological, and social characteristics will help propel understanding the value of vacant lands and their potential use in the urban landscape (Kim et al. 2018). Categorizing vacant lands will showcase its use beyond an economic value, assist in addressing vacant land as a whole, and better recognize and understand the limitations and opportunities that vacant land hosts (Kim et al. 2018). Gunwoo Kim and colleagues (2018) recognized the gap in vacant lot typology for designers and planners and presented a typology of vacant lots intended specifically for designers and planners. They detailed five vacant land typologies: post-industrial, derelict, unattended with vegetation, natural, and transportation-related (Kim et al. 2018). Post-industrial sites are byproducts of industrial growth and decline, rapid urbanization, and urban sprawl. Categorized by contaminated lands, postindustrial sites blight their surrounding areas and therefore, affect property values, safety, health, and quality of life of surrounding residents (Kim et al. 2018). Lots that have empty or unused buildings on them are considered derelict sites. Derelict sites are rendered wasted and underused, but also serve as a potential community asset upon rehabilitation or redevelopment (Kim et al. 2018). Opposite are unattended with vegetation sites.

Categorized by their empty and inactive nature, unattended with vegetation sites are not contaminated and do not have structures on them. Lots that fall under the unattended with vegetation typology do not need demolition or remediation to make them usable (Kim et al. 2018). Natural sites are not contaminated but are often oddly shaped with environmental constraints including water, wetlands, hillsides, riverbanks, and river floodplains (Kim et al. 2018). The size and development constraints make this type of site unfit for development. Transportation-related sites are also unfit for development based on their obscure shape and physical constraints. Transportation related sites are physically constrained from their creation in an urban environment with features including railroad tracks, highways, and bridges (Kim et al. 2018). Overall, vacant land is a) a leftover parcel with an obscure shape or size, b) unfit for development due to its physical constraints, c) parcels under private ownership awaiting future development or d) transitional land (Kim et al. 2018). Vacant land can also be broadly categorized by its size, ownership, and land use (Lee & Newman 2019). Addressing vacant lands under this typology categorization will allow for a focus on enhancing the environmental and social benefits of vacant land.

CREATION & CAUSED EFFECTS OF VACANCY

By nature, urban development has created vacant land. Vacant land is a waste product of the economic and industrial processes of urban development (Kim et al. 2018). There are five major themes behind the causation of vacant land through the urban development process: industrial decline (Foo et al. 2014; Hadavi et al. 2021; Kim et al. 2018; Newman et al. 2016; Stern & Lester 2020), suburbanization (Burkholder 2012; Foo et al. 2014; Hadavi et al. 2021; Kim 2016; Kim et al. 2018; Newman et al. 2016; Stern & Lester 2020), population fluctuation (Burkholder 2012; Foo et al. 2014; Kim 2016; Kim et al. 2018; Newman et al. 2016; Stern & Lester 2020), policy (Burkholder 2012; Foo et al. 2014; Kim 2016; Stern & Lester 2020), and people's preferences (Hadavi et al. 2021; Kim 2016; Kim et al. 2018). Inner-city disinvestment began in the 1950s in medium and large cities which created substantial industrial decline (Hadavi et al. 2021). Redlining, a discriminatory housing practice in the middle decades of the twentieth century, can be linked to inner-city disinvestment. The practice of redlining graded areas based on the 1930s Home Owner Loan Corporation (HOLC) grades: grade A was considered the best areas shown in green, grade B was considered the desirable areas shown in blue, grade C was considered the declining areas shown in yellow, and grade D

was considered the hazardous areas shown in red (Townsley et al. 2021). Areas that were determined to be A or B grade level were most often affluent white neighborhoods, while areas with a grade C or D were often resided by people of color and lower class. Areas with grades of C or D had older housing stocks, old and deteriorating infrastructure, and limited opportunities to finance or invest in the area (Connolly et al. 2018). Areas delineated as grade C or D, such as the study area as seen in Figure 2.2, struggled from the lack of investment opportunities causing long-term issues that are seen in present day through urban problems including urban vacancy.

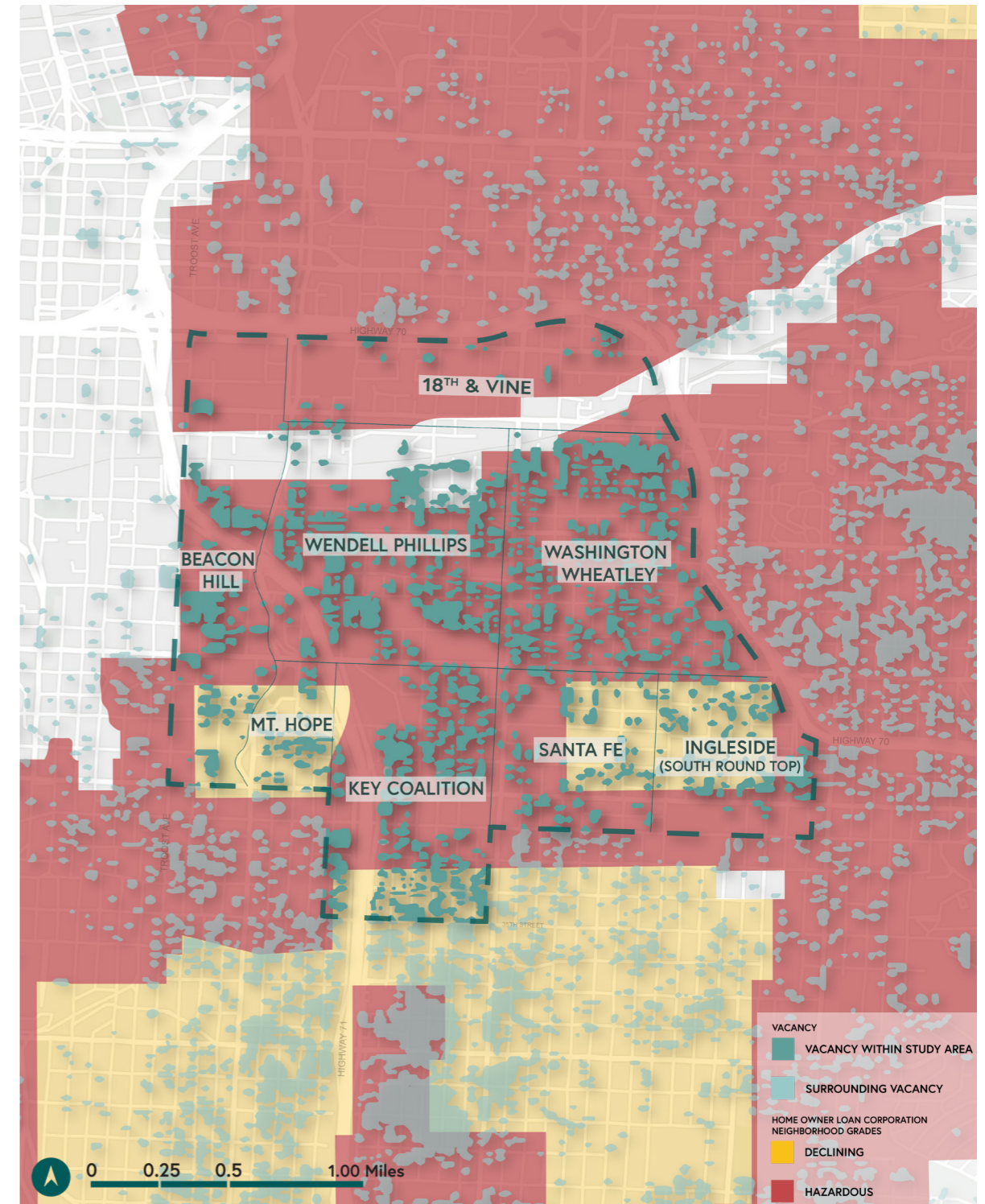


Figure 2.2: The study area has a history of being negatively impacted by redlining practices through being assigned C and D grades. (Adapted from Chloe Gillespie, 2022 and Mapping Inequality.)

Suburbanization and the creation of a car-centric society has increased the ability to live away from inner-cities leaving vacant land without an economic drive to be developed. The creation of vacant land due to population fluctuation can be traced to demographic changes, declining city populations, and shifts in occupancy (Burkholder 2012; Kim 2016; Newman et al. 2016). Policy has created vacant land through historic disinvestment practices such as redlining (Foo et al. 2014; Stern & Lester 2020). Policy has continued to enforce the presence of vacant land through continuing to ignore the vacancy due to its lack of economic value or contributions (Kim 2016). People's preferences to their residential location are considered to be a continuum in affecting places of development and lack of development as seen in vacant land.

The creation of vacancy happens from processes outside of the neighborhood. While these processes and end result of vacant land are not created by the neighborhoods, the residents are those who must face the effects of vacant land on a daily basis. The blight caused by vacant land largely affects resident's safety and health and the neighborhood autonomy. Vacant land is linked to both increased crime activity and increased fear of crime (Branas et al. 2018; Foo et al. 2014;

Garvin et al. 2012; Kondo et al. 2016; Stern & Lester 2020). Increased crime activity stems from signs of abandonment and neglect that in turn encourage criminal activity (Hadavi et al. 2021). Criminal activity occurring in vacant land also exposes residents residing in neighboring lots (Garvin et al. 2012). Not only does the physical character of blight and dilapidation reduce neighborhood resilience, but the induced crime and fear of crime stemming from the dilapidation furthers the reduced quality of life in a neighborhood.

Health of residents residing near vacant land is directly impacted from the often unsanitary conditions of vacant land. Physical health is put at risk by the risk of injury, buildup of hazardous material, and the attraction of rodents from uncleanly conditions (Garvin et al. 2012). Residents near vacant land also exhibit stress on their mental health. Anxiety stems from the uncertainty of activities that may occur in vacant land (Garvin et al. 2012). Additional stress and depression can stem from the unfair treatment of vulnerable neighborhoods experiencing high concentrations of vacant land (Garvin et al. 2012). This high density of vacant land creates a perception of unmanaged land which often indicates urban failure to an outsider (Burkholder 2012). Resident and outsider perceptions of the neighborhood can result in lack of identity, lack

of neighborhood pride, and decreased sense of community success (Foo et al. 2014; Garvin et al. 2012; Stern & Lester 2020).

Beyond social stress caused by vacant land, such areas also cause economic disinvestment, decreased tax revenue, and increased municipal costs (Foo et al. 2014; Garvin et al. 2012; Stern & Lester 2020). Of the other effects, physical disorder is most often the easiest to observe. Physical disorder are visible clues that suggest lack of management over neighborhood conditions (Garvin et al. 2012). Often, physical disorders within vacant lots are vandalism, unattended vegetation, dumping of waste and dumping of large objects (Foo et al. 2014; Garvin et al. 2012; Hadavi et al. 2021; Kim et al. 2018). Effects of vacant land far exceed past their physical state. The negative effects on resident health and community cohesion are indicators of a need for reactivation strategies.

IMPORTANCE OF ACTIVATION

Vacant land provides the chance to provide new opportunities in its open space. This is especially pertinent in inner-city urban areas. Vacant land can provide creative spatial use and alternative landscape designs (Kim 2016). The activation of vacant land helps improve neighborhood safety (Branas et al. 2018; Hadavi et al. 2021; Kondo et al. 2016) and quality of life (Hadavi et al. 2021; Kondo et al. 2016; South 2018). Safety and quality of life are enhanced when occupancy and cared for land replace previously uncared for and neglected land (Hadavi et al. 2021). Vacant land can be repurposed and rejuvenated to begin the process of revitalizing neighborhood health and well-being.

Revitalization of vacant land can take the form of resident owner-based programs, outdoor activities, and greening activities (Hadavi et al. 2021). Activation strategies of vacant lands should be cost-effective and scalable (Branas et al. 2018). Additionally, activation strategies can provide long term or interim services lacking in the urban area. These services could take the form of a community garden, wildlife garden, public plantings or recreational areas (Kim 2016). Activation of vacant lots should be created in tandem with public policies that support neighborhood wellbeing and sense of place (Foo et al. 2014). Neighborhood investment

policies could be tax incentives, tax credits, or rehabilitation abatement on vacant land. Alternatively, or additionally, municipalities could encourage public maintenance through green infrastructure credits (Kim et al. 2018). Historically, municipal responses to vacant land take form of economic development which often results in the relocation of existing residents (Branas et al. 2018). This further perpetuates the strife affecting vulnerable communities and the extent of vacant land. Vacant land creates social polarization and spatial fragmentation within communities (Foo et al. 2014). With vacant land having its highest concentrations in vulnerable neighborhoods, it is critical to establish reactivation opportunities within these sites. As vacancy is a temporary condition, a temporary activation strategy in the interim of the future development is appropriate.

PLACEMAKING

Many spaces may be considered ordinary, underused, or lacking. Placemaking, a tactic to encourage the creation of public destinations, works to improve the quality of life in places (Lak & Kheibari 2020; Placemaking Chicago n.d.). The spaces that placemaking targets are gathering areas within a community including streets, sidewalks, parks, buildings or other public spaces (Placemaking Chicago n.d.) However, due to lack of maintenance and quality improvements, public spaces often suffer in providing for their communities (Lak & Kheibari 2020). Placemaking brings innovative solutions to these dilemmas. The modern approach to placemaking is founded in public participation (Lak & Kheibari 2020). The process of placemaking is hands on by the inclusion of the community in the planning and design process. With the community playing a role in the design and planning process, the reimagination and reinvention of public spaces reflects the needs and desire of a community (Moreira 2021). The reimagination of public spaces meant for a community cannot be reimaged without instilling the community as the visionaries of the project. With the community's visions at the heart of placemaking, spaces are created based on context-specific needs to benefit the people who use them the most (Project for Public Spaces n.d.). Spaces created by the process of

placemaking often focus on function over form which allows for increased adaptability for dynamic uses of the space (Project for Public Space n.d.).

The palpable goal of placemaking is the creation of quality spaces. Spaces can be considered quality when people seek them out to live, work, and play (Wyckoff 2014). In order to create a quality space, it will need to provide mixed-uses, multiple transportation and housing options, care towards historic structures, encouragement of community heritage, support of art and creativity, and recreation and green spaces (Wyckoff 2014). These key elements must be designed for people and be an appropriate scale to the specific place (Wyckoff 2014). The outcomes of creating quality spaces are numerous including feelings of safety, inclusiveness, comfort, and sociability (Wyckoff 2014). By using placemaking to create quality spaces, a better sense of well-being, heightened social interaction, and induced economic viability can be seen in the community (Lak & Kheibari 2020; Placemaking Chicago n.d.). While the end result of placemaking is a quality space, placemaking is a community building tool that extends well beyond the construction of a new or amending of an existing space. The unforeseen goal and benefit to placemaking is

the strengthened connection between people and place. This connection is discovered, grown, and celebrated through the hands-on nature of the placemaking process. The collaborative process strengthens the connection between people and place (Moreira 2021; Placemaking Chicago n.d.; Project Public Spaces 2007). Quality places and spaces are those with a strong sense of place (Wyckoff 2014).

TACTICAL URBANISM

DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE

Tactical urbanism, a useful approach to placemaking, offers a deliberate method directed at creating local solutions for local challenges (Lydon et al. 2012). The anchoring goal of tactical urbanism is short-term, low-cost projects created with the intention of catalyzing long-term change (Lydon 2019). Tactical urbanism interventions test and demonstrate new ideas, enhance public space, and create lasting benefits (Urban Systems 2020). Tactical urbanism strategies serve as interim activation to build support for a project or to test its functionality prior to its construction (NACTO n.d.). The interim nature of tactical urbanism stems from a focus on light, quick, and cheap implementation that can be created and replicated at various scales (Lydon et al. 2012). The tools of tactical urbanism are used to maintain or increase safety, address

equity, and fill infrastructure gaps (Finn 2014; Urban Systems 2020). While tactical urbanism is the most common name for this type of intervention and will be used for this proposal, it should be recognized that tactical urbanism has closely related or synonymous terms often used in lieu which include guerilla urbanism, temporary urbanism, pop-up urbanism, insurgent urbanism, DIY (Do-It-Yourself) urbanism, user-generated urbanism (Finn 2014; Pagano 2013).

Functioning as a bottom-up intervention, tactical urbanism shows the possibilities in underperforming spaces. The core of tactical urbanism is founded in cost-effective, temporary, informal interventions that aim to reclaim space for the benefit of the community (Finn 2014; Hillson 2016; Lak & Kheibari 2020; Lydon et al. 2012; O'Connor 2020 Silva 2016). Tactical urbanism allows for the experimentation of spatial concepts prior to political or financial commitments (Lak & Kheibari 2020). By setting realistic expectations and using the deliberate approach of tactical urbanism, these interventions present a low-risk opportunity with a potentially high-reward (Lydon et al. 2012). The outcomes produced by using tactical urbanism as a placemaking strategy could be a space that fills a clear need in an

urban neighborhood. Tactical urbanism allows community members to demonstrate a need in their community while also moving towards filling the need (Pagano 2013). Based on the gap the tactical urbanism space fills, it may warrant an extended duration of the tactical urbanism space or a transformation into an official space (Finn 2014).

Tactical urbanism is a social movement that transforms spaces on an impermanent basis to bring new life to spaces (McGlone 2016). This spontaneous intervention is a result of a community identifying and responding to unmet needs in their urban space (Finn 2014). The intervention serves as a message of social rebellion to the planning status quo. Tactical urbanism focuses on small, but targeted, easily achievable projects. In contrast, the typical modern day planning process has a focus on larger projects. The planning process often asks community residents to react to these large project proposals that have been designed for them rather than in partnership with them (Lydon et al. 2012). Studies demonstrate that community progress may be best achieved through resident contributions towards incremental change at a personal scale of their neighborhood or block (Finn 2014; Lydon et al. 2012; McGlone 2016; Pagano 2013; Silva 2016). Since the contemporary planning process does

not capitalize on resident's contributions in this way, residents take it upon themselves to create this incremental change. The goal of these micro-spatial urban endeavors is to create a more user-friendly environment (Finn 2014). The spatial opportunity for tactical urbanism often falls within wasted space: underused public land or vacant land. Tactical urbanism creates physical spaces for pausing and connecting with others in the urban setting. These physical spaces become platforms for dialogues about public space (Pagano 2013). The outcomes of tactical urbanism have the potential to bridge the gap between contemporary planning and the community's needs (Silva 2016).

TACTICS / STRATEGIES

Broadly, tactical urbanism strategies can fall into six dimensions based on physical and human characteristics as described in the evaluative framework offered by Lak & Kheibari (2020). Tactical urbanism strategies can fall into one or multiple of the six dimensions. The functional dimension focuses on movement, accessibility, land use and activities, park-making, vitality, inclusiveness and flexibility. Existing projects that emphasize the functional dimension of tactical urbanism are PARK(ing) Day, Open Street, Build Better Block, Reclaiming Setback, Play Street, among others.

The experimental-aesthetic dimension increases sense of place and sense of belonging. Third, the environmental dimension has a two-fold purpose of reducing environmental pollutants while increasing urban green space. The environmental dimension has been emphasized in tactical urbanism projects including Guerrilla Gardening, Depave and Ad-Busting. The social dimension realizes the need for community support in the tactical urbanism process. Governance and monitoring, a fifth dimension, emphasizes self-organization in the testing of ideas. Lastly, the economic dimension aims at boosting local economy through tactical urbanism efforts. The economic dimension also realizes that low-cost interventions within tactical urbanism can create savings in the planning and implementation processes (Lak & Kheibari 2020).

Within these six broad dimensions, tactical urbanism can fall into two broad activation categories: placeholders and visual catalyst. Placeholders are strategies that temporarily activate vacant sites. By ensuing a placeholder strategy, vacant land has the opportunity to generate revenue, showcase the potential long-term solution, and build community relationships through the process. Placeholder strategies can create public markets, art exhibitions, community festivals, urban agriculture, and other temporary programs on a vacant site

(Hartley et al. 2014). Placeholders are a form of environmental affordances. Environmental affordances are functions provided to meet the needs and desires of community members (Hadavi et al. 2015). In tandem, visual catalysts are types of environmental attributes. Environmental attributes focus on features of a space (Hadavi et al. 2015). Visual catalyst strategies are those that improve visual qualities to existing infrastructure. They reclaim underutilized public space for the purposes of creating a more inviting and appealing visual environment. The visual catalyst strategies have a broad scope, and they can fall anywhere between installing art to a vacant lot to painting a blank wall (Hartley et al. 2014).

As defined in the fourth edition of the Tactical Urbanism Handbook (Hartley et al. 2014), there are a variety of tactics that fall within the activation categories, placeholders and visual catalysts. The first tactic, street makeover, repurposes streets to reclaim vehicular space for pedestrian use on a temporary condition. Better block, a second tactic, turns vacant storefronts and public space into a vibrant zone for neighborhood celebration. Neighborhood gardening increases interaction with urban agriculture while providing increased accessibility to locally grown food. Tactical urbanism that focuses on

local economic renewal may be seen through pop up retail events. Road repair is a highly used tactical urbanism approach. This tactic focuses on making streets more pedestrian and cyclist friendly. Co-trading, a more organized form of tactical urbanism, uses under-utilized spaces, often store fronts, for multiple people, businesses, or organizations. Open space making focuses on scaling up tactical urbanism strategies to reclaim underutilized space. Tactical urbanism can also focus on knowledge sharing through tactics such as micro or lending libraries. The last tactic as defined by the handbook is using urban games which are public games with the intention of encouraging a sense of place and interaction between community members (Hartley et al. 2014).

TACTICAL PLACEMAKING

Tactical placemaking can serve as a means to social change. However, there is minimal literature describing the definition and nature of tactical placemaking. Mark Wyckoff (2014), former interim director of the Land Policy Institute and former director of the Planning & Zoning Center, notes tactical placemaking as one of the four types of placemaking. Wyckoff addresses tactical placemaking as a process (Wyckoff 2014). It is a deliberate, phased placemaking approach to create quality spaces. This type of placemaking functions with a short-term commitment, often low cost, with realistic expectations (Wyckoff 2014). Tactical placemaking is best used in public spaces with low risk, but potentially high reward. Tactical placemaking can take the form of chair bombing, parking space conversations, temporary activity spaces, public gatherings, park enlargements, new bike paths, self-guided historic walks, and outdoor music events (Wyckoff 2014). Dr. Jeffrey Hou describes tactical placemaking as a broader term for tactical urbanism (O'Donnell 2021). The broadness of the term allows for design strategies to be added to tactical urbanism practices. Often, the addition of design strategies includes a designer or planner, often a landscape architect leading the design(s). The elements of tactical placemaking can be

seen in Figure 2.3. The addition of preconceived designs to the practice of tactical urbanism is the differentiator in tactical urbanism and tactical placemaking.

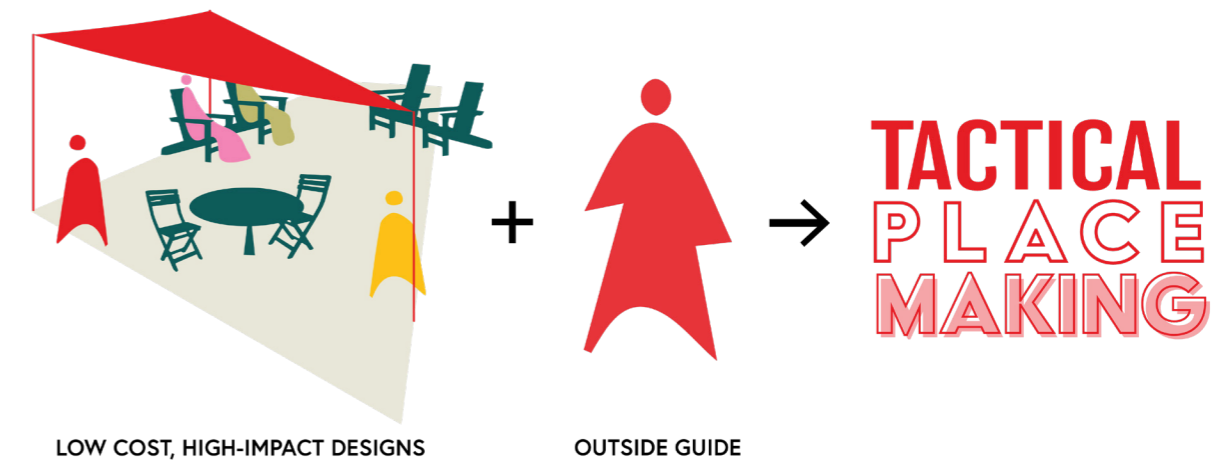


Figure 2.3: Tactical placemaking is founded in low cost, high-impact designs that are lead by an outside guide.

Tactical placemaking is a more formalized process compared to its counterpart tactical urbanism. Based on the principles of tactical urbanism, tactical placemaking is led with a design usually created and proctored by a designer or planner. The relationship and nuances between tactical urbanism and tactical placemaking can be better understood through Figure 2.4.

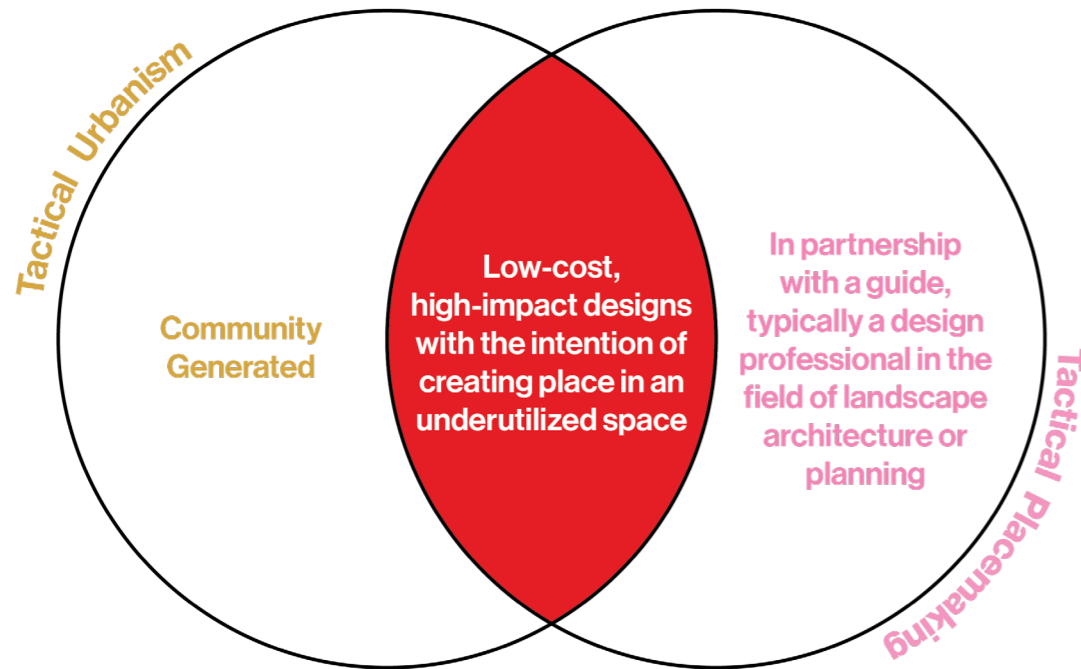
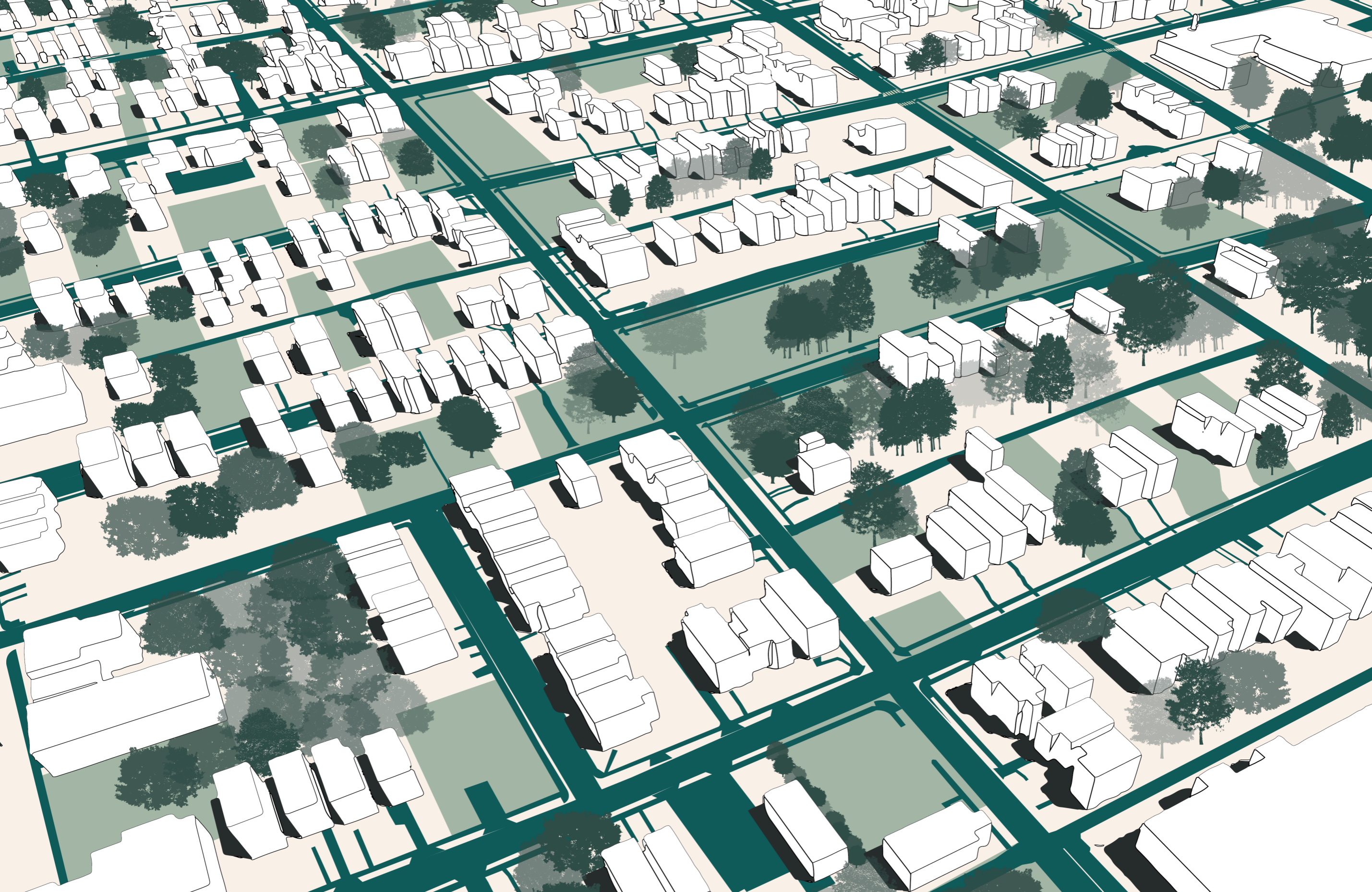


Figure 2.4: Tactical urbanism and tactical placemaking are founded in the same principals, but have nuances that differentiate them from each other.

Vacant land is temporary in nature (Newman et al. 2016). The nature of this type of land matches with the interim nature of tactical placemaking. Dubeaux and Sabot (2018) suggest that the term 'interim', when in relation to tactical placemaking, should refer to a space of time before development and after development, rather than being bound by 'real' time. In the interim before vacant land is developed, it hosts open space that poses negative consequences to its surrounding community. This open space could be seen as potential temporary public space. Using tactical placemaking strategies could be a way to successfully activate vacant land.

While urban vacancy is a major dilemma in the American urban landscape, tactical placemaking seems to be a potential solution to the inactivity within vacant land. This study explores the potential tactical placemaking qualities and activities that could serve as reactivation strategies to vacant land.



CHAPTER
THREE

METHODS



3

To address the posed research questions, this study focuses on a high-vacancy area in Kansas City, Missouri as a case. Addressing the posed research questions requires identification of the types of vacancy within the study area and exploration of potential tactical placemaking solutions as reactivation strategies to the vacancy within the study area. The potential tactical placemaking solutions were shared with residents through semi-structure interviews. Using a participant-generated photo selection activity, the conducted interviews provided insight into study area resident's preferences towards the proposed strategies, their willingness and ability to be a part of the implementation of the solutions, and their willingness and ability to assist in maintaining the solutions upon their installation.

STUDY AREA & VACANCY

Eight neighborhoods within Eastside Kansas City, Missouri have been selected as the study area of this research. These eight neighborhoods including Beacon Hill, 18th & Vine, Wendell Phillips, Mt. Hope, Key Coalition, Washington Wheatley, Santa Fe, and Ingleside are located south of Interstate-70, east of Troost Avenue, and north of 35th Street. Figure 3.1 defines the study area. This group of neighborhoods was chosen as the study area due to their high levels of urban vacancy.



Figure 3.1: The extent of the study area and its composition of neighborhoods.

The extent of vacancy within the study area can be seen in Figure 3.1. The selected eight neighborhoods fall to the east side of Troost Avenue. Troost Avenue has become synonymous with the Troost Divide which had a strong arm in the division of wealth in Kansas City, Missouri. The study area also fell victim to redlining practices in the 1950s which accentuated the division of wealth and investment in Kansas City. As shown in Figure 3.2, the study area received grades of C, 'Declining' shown in yellow, and D, 'Hazardous' shown in red, which inhibited residents from obtaining loans to improve their properties while also preventing new investments to be made within these areas (Connolly et al. 2018). The lasting impact of these declining and hazardous grades can be seen through significant urban vacancy within the study area. Designers have a responsibility to counteract the legacy that redlining has created. It is imperative that designers work to find ways to revitalize neighborhoods that have struggled and still struggle from historic redlining.

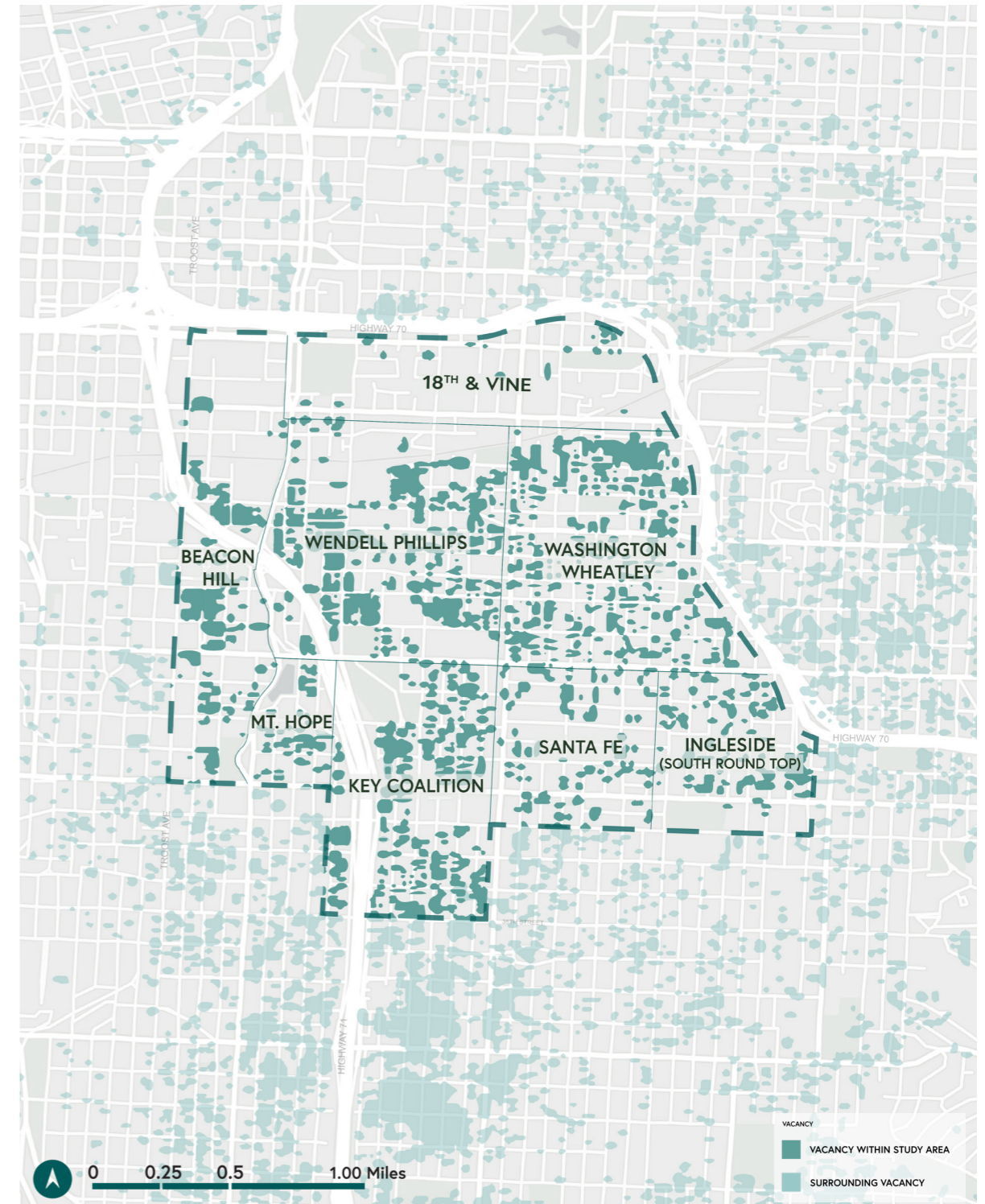


Figure 3.2: The study area has a high level of urban vacancy.
(Adapted from Chloe Gillespie, 2022 and Kansas City, Missouri ArcGIS.)

As seen in the literature, there is a particular challenge to categorizing types of vacancy. Because vacancy differs region to region, this study defines a specific set of vacancy typologies for the study area in east Kansas City, Missouri. Figure 3.3 shows the process of defining site-specific vacancy typologies. The study focuses on vacant land within two of the five vacancy categories for designers as defined by Gunwoo Kim and colleagues (2018): unattended with vegetation and post-industrial. The majority of the vacant land within the study area is a post-industrial vacant lot, an unattended with vegetation vacant lot, or some combination of the two. With these two types of vacant lots as a guide, three types of vacant lots within the study area have been established: enclosed, wild, and post-commercial.

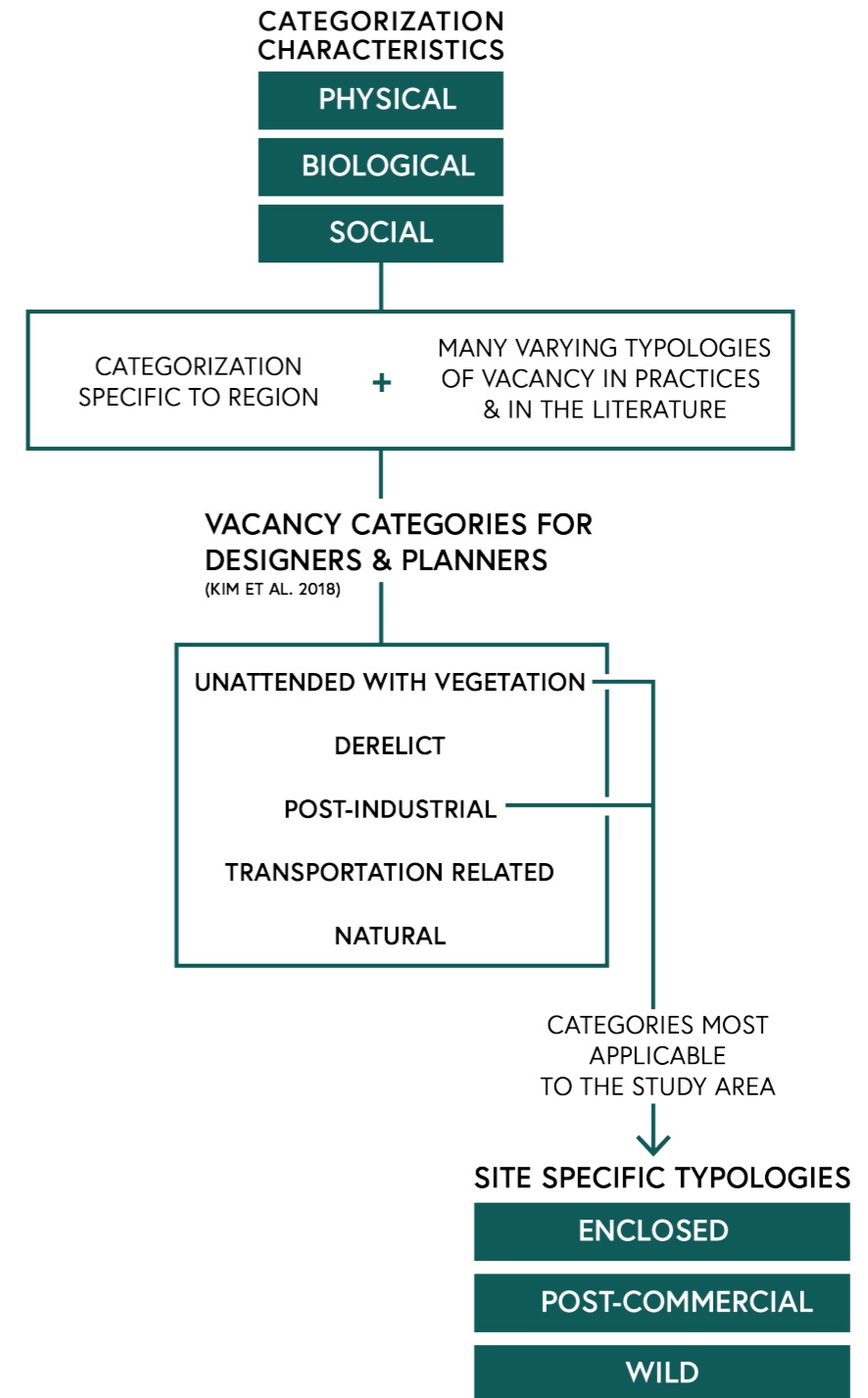


Figure 3.3: Process diagram showing the process of defining site-specific vacancy typologies.

VACANT LOT TYPE:

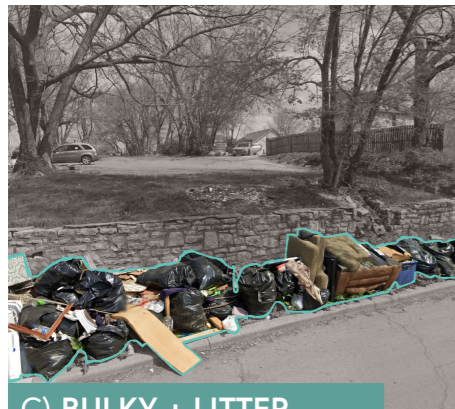
ENCLOSED



A) REMNANT STRUCTURES



B) MOWED LAWN



C) BULKY + LITTER



D) REMNANT PAVEMENT



E) GROUPINGS OF LOTS

Enclosed vacant lots are immediately next to a structure on at least one of its four sides. Enclosed vacant lots are at the grade of their surrounding structures and are therefore, usually a level terrain with a gentle slope as highlighted in Figure 3.4. Within the study area, this type of vacant lot often falls next to or between residential homes, as seen in Figure 3.5.

Figure 3.4: Common characteristics of enclosed vacant lots: a) remnant structure that enforces the edge of the lot; b) mowed turf grass; c) left items and trash; d) leftover pavement and e) groups of enclosed lots together.

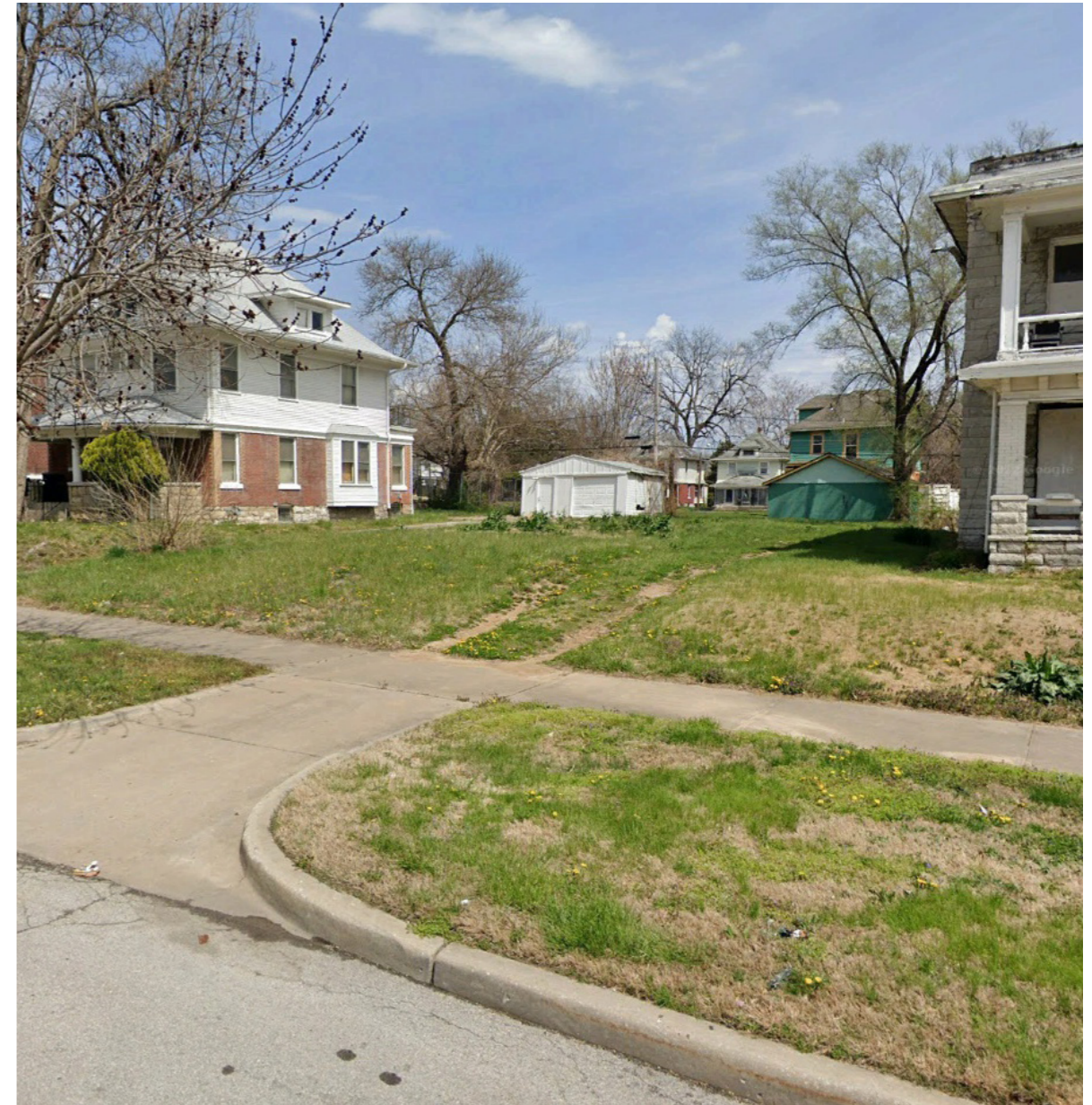


Figure 3.5: Enclosed vacant lot showing the features of structure on three of its faces.

VACANT LOT TYPOLOGY

A MEANS TO UNDERSTANDING VACANCY IN THE STUDY AREA

VACANT LOT TYPE:

POST COMMERCIAL



A) DISINTEGRATING PAVING



B) PARKED VEHICLES



C) REMNANT PAVING



D) LITTER



E) REMNANT STRUCTURES

Post-commercial vacant lots are those with a past use for commercial purposes. Characteristics of post-commercial lots include remnant structures, litter, and disintegrating pavement which are highlighted in Figure 3.6. An example of a well-known post-commercial vacant lot can be seen in Figure 3.7.

Figure 3.6: Common characteristics of post-commercial vacant lots: a) disintegrating pavement from previous parking lots; b) out of service vehicles left on the site; c) remnant paving and parking structures; d) litter and e) leftover structures from previous use.



Figure 3.7: Post commercial vacant lot with paving and structure from its previous use.

VACANT LOT TYPOLOGY
A MEANS TO UNDERSTANDING VACANCY IN THE STUDY AREA

VACANT LOT TYPE:

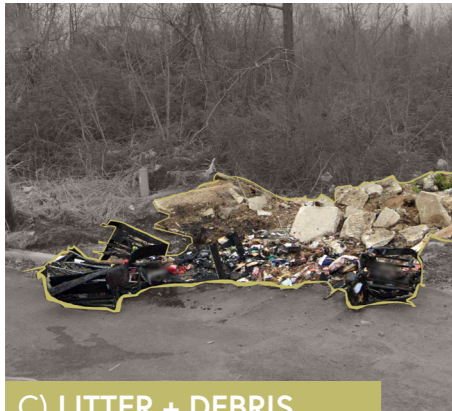
WILD



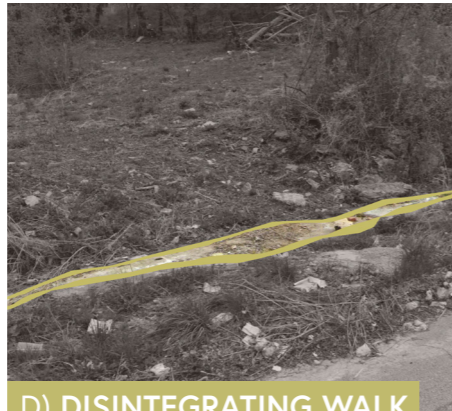
A) REMNANT STRUCTURES



B) DENSE PLANTING



C) LITTER + DEBRIS



D) DISINTEGRATING WALK



E) SIGNIFICANT SLOPE

Wild vacant lots have a combination of an uneven terrain, a significant slope, and dense vegetation which are illustrated in Figure 3.8. In the cases of wild vacant lots, the dense vegetation includes woody species (i.e. shrubs and trees) which creates a thicket of plantings. A wild vacant lot with uneven terrain, significant slope, and dense vegetation can be seen in Figure 3.9.

Figure 3.8: Common characteristics of wild vacant lots: a) remnant structure that enforces the edge of the lot; b) dense planting; c) collections of litter and debris; d) virtually non-existent sidewalk and e) significant slope and terrain.

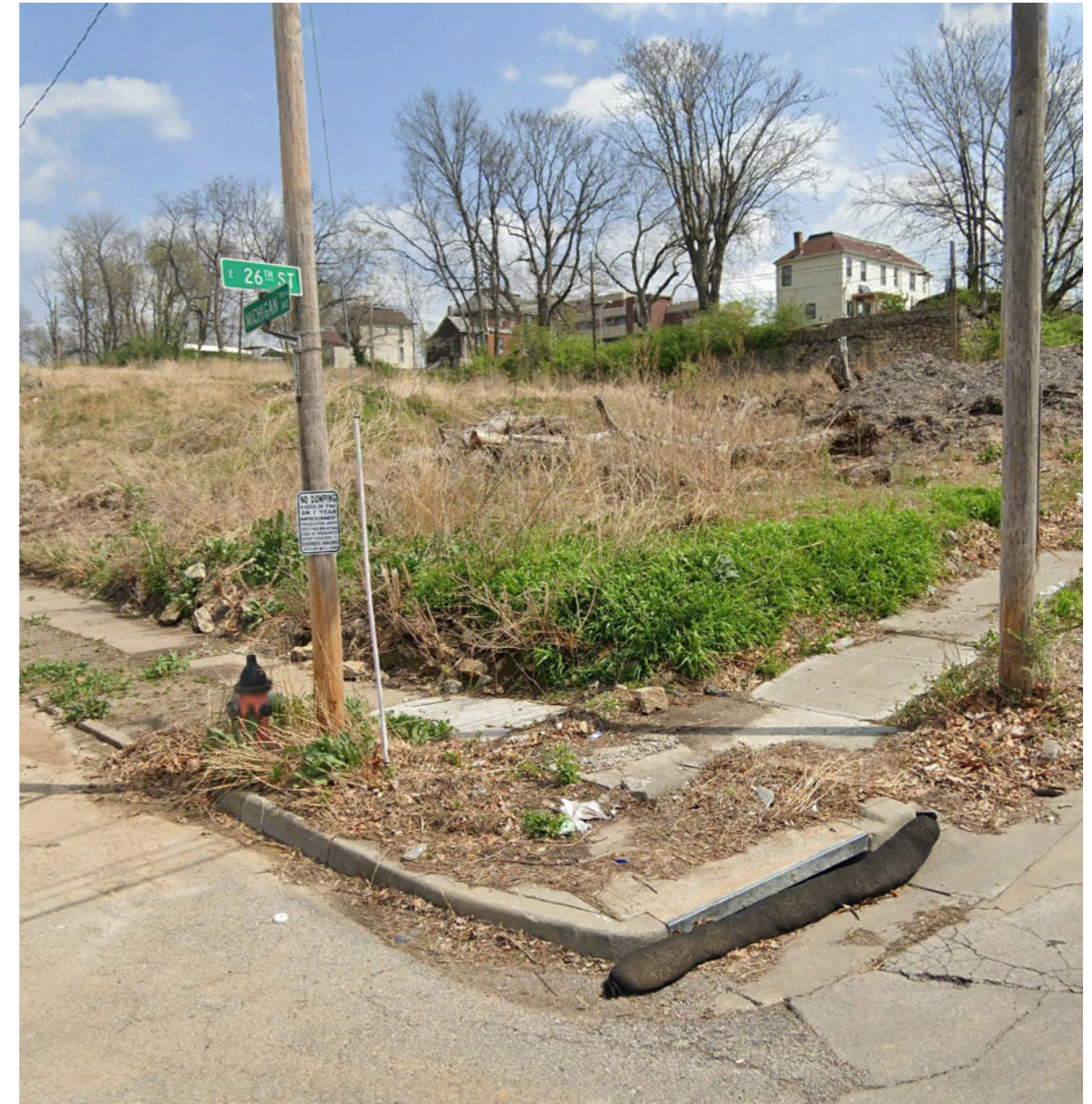


Figure 3.9: Wild vacant lot cluttered with litter showcasing dense planting and significant slope.

VACANT LOT TYPOLOGY A MEANS TO UNDERSTANDING VACANCY IN THE STUDY AREA

These three types of vacant lots are the subject of this study. Determining the typology of individual vacant lots is important for deciding which reactivation strategy is most appropriate. While each vacant lot will need to be analyzed at a site scale to delineate its vacant lot typology, land use can be used to gather a high-level locational understanding of the three vacant lot typologies. Figure 3.10 provides the land use of the study area with the areas of vacancy as an overlay to aide in the delineation of vacant lot typologies.

The study area is largely composed of residential land use. While many of the vacant lots within residential land use are enclosed vacant lots, residential land use may also include post-commercial and wild vacant lots. Post-commercial vacant lots may fall within any of the land use categories, but tend to congregate in the land use categories of: mixed-use neighborhood, residential medium density, downtown mixed use, institutional, and industrial. Wild vacant lots can also fall within any of the land use categories, but generally do not fall within the land uses of downtown mixed use and industrial.

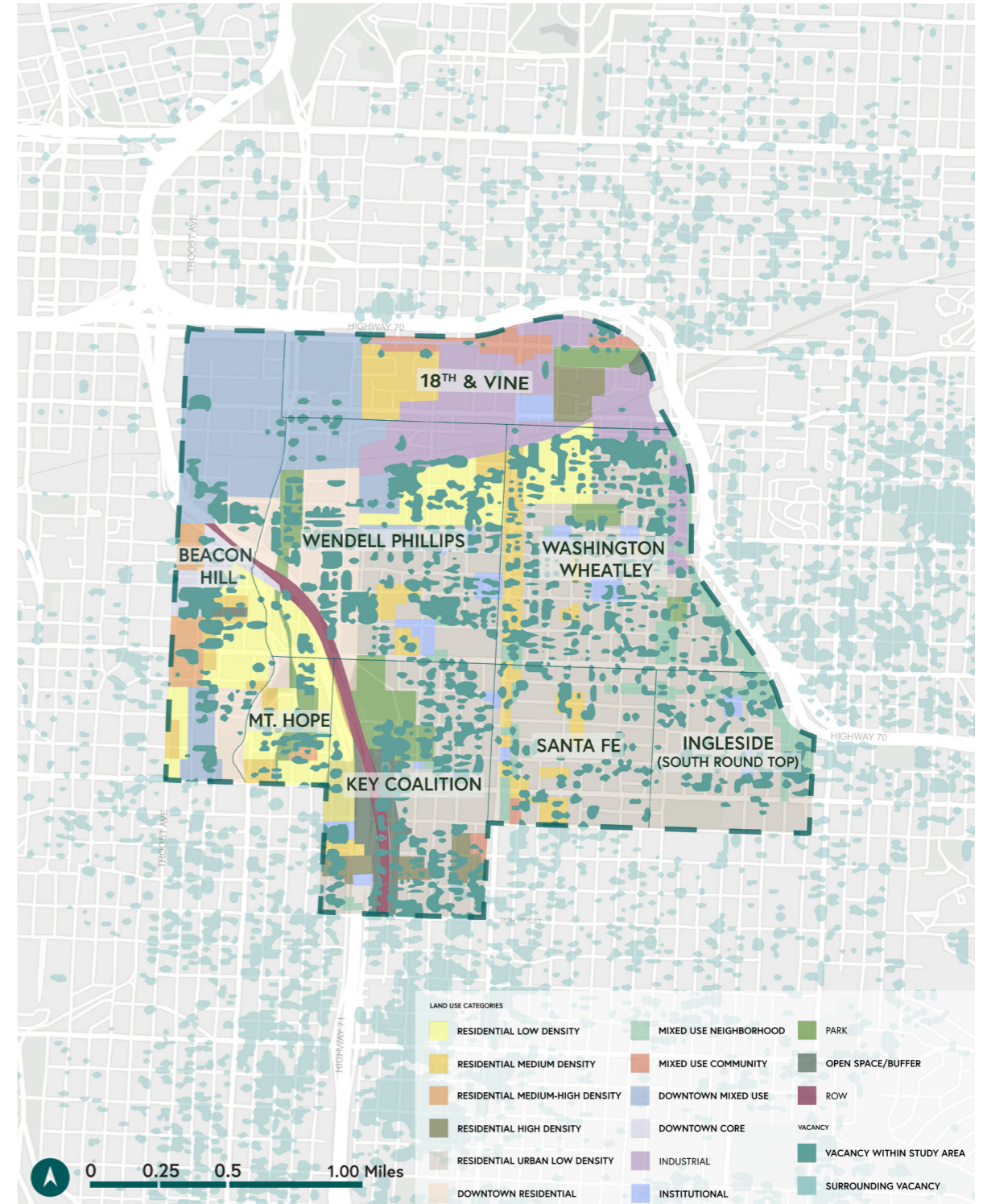


Figure 3.10: Land use found within the study area with the local and surrounding vacancy.

Reactivation of enclosed, wild, and post-commercial vacant land will be addressed through tactical placemaking strategies in the following sections. As this study relies on an outside expert to guide the process of defining potential vacant land reactivation strategies, reactivation strategies are deemed as tactical placemaking rather than tactical urbanism.

PRECEDENTS: TACTICAL PLACEMAKING TO REACTIVATE VACANT LAND

Existing projects demonstrate the effectiveness of activating vacant land through tactical placemaking. It is important to note that two of the three following precedents of tactical placemaking in use to reactivate vacant land, fall into the post-commercial vacant lot typology. There are limited findings of documented uses of tactical placemaking within enclosed or wild vacant lots per the study vacant lot typology. This study aims to create a precedent of tactical placemaking strategies within both enclosed and wild vacant lots.

Plaza 98 activated a stretch of roadway and nose in angled parking at the corner of 98th Street and 2nd Street in Miami, Florida. Plaza 98 was built in 2017; it is unclear if the plaza is still active in 2022. Inhabiting around 6,500 square feet, Plaza 98 provided a space for flexible community gatherings in an underutilized area in Miami. The plaza space was designated by an asphalt mural in the shape of a pineapple. It also provided overhead string lights and movable café style tables and chairs which can be seen in Figure 3.11. Street Plans served as the project organizer linking the space transformation partners with the designers and makers of the space. The space transformation partners included Miami Realtors, the Greater Miami Shores Chamber of Commerce, and the Miami Shores Downtown Advisory Committee. The local architect, Joe Clark, designed the pineapple asphalt mural which was feasible through stencils made by Moonlight Makers (Street Plans n.d.). Plaza 98 successfully took back an underutilized space for community purposes which provided periodic programming and activities to the community members of the Miami Shores community.



Figure 3.11: PopCourts! with activity in each of the three courts or zones.



Figure 3.12: Plaza 98 illuminated by string lights and activated by a community event.

PopCourts! in Chicago, Illinois exhibits more permanent programming through the three zones, or 'courts' within the space which can be seen in Figure 3.12. Court 1 is a half basketball court which provides a basketball hoop against a cultural mural and a half court painted on the asphalt. Court 2 covers the asphalt with turf grass and provides flexible seating and shade sails. The third court extends from the sidewalk into the bordering street. Court 3 is more fluid in its function by providing open, programmable space for activities such as community markets. PopCourts! was designed by the landscape architects and urban planners at Lamar Johnson Collaborative. PopCourts! was realized in 2020 which provided and still provides community space to interact and grow with each other (Lamar Johnson Collaborative n.d.).

READ NYC is a pop up tactical placemaking strategy that provides pop up reading rooms. READ NYC has taken place in leftover urban space and in streets temporarily closed to vehicular traffic for the pop-up event. READ NYC provides a custom cart that stores, moves, and displays the contents of the pop-up exhibit. The cart brings over 200 books curated about New York City, mini book review activities, and eight benches for seating; the contents of the READ NYC cart can be seen in Figure 3.13. A READ NYC event also provides one program staff member and one project manager for the pop-up event. The local organizer of the event has the opportunity to add to the pop-up reading room through elements such as special collections or read-alouds (Street Lab n.d.). Read NYC is a great precedent for a tactic that can be temporarily installed in one location then moved to a new area for new populations to experience.

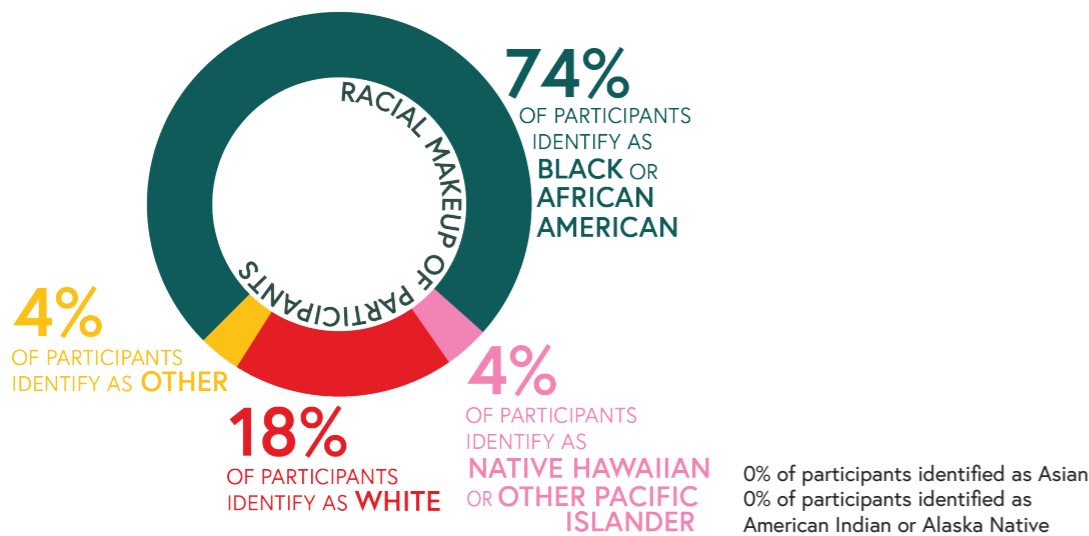


Figure 3.13: READ NYC in a pop-up event near The Battery in New York City.

DATA COLLECTION

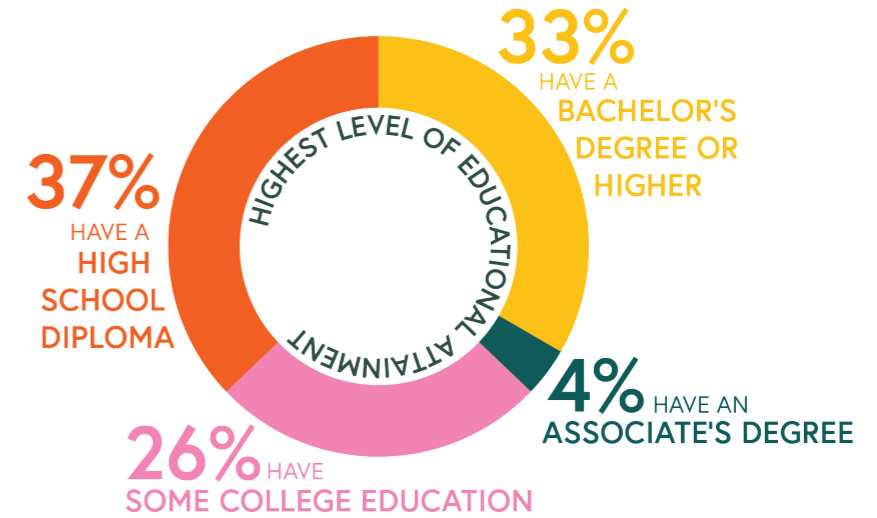
SAMPLE POPULATION

Residents of the eight neighborhoods of the study area between the ages of eighteen and sixty-four were targeted to participate in this study. Twenty-seven residents from six of the eight disinvested neighborhoods participated in this study, representing the neighborhoods of Washington Wheatley, Santa Fe, Key Coalition, Ingleside, Beacon Hill, and 18th & Vine. Mt. Hope and Wendell Phillips were not represented in the sample population. Figure 3.14 details study participant racial makeup, highest level of educational attainment and number of children in their place of residence and Figure 3.15 details study participant neighborhood representation, familiarity with vacancy, years lived in the neighborhood and gender orientation of participants.

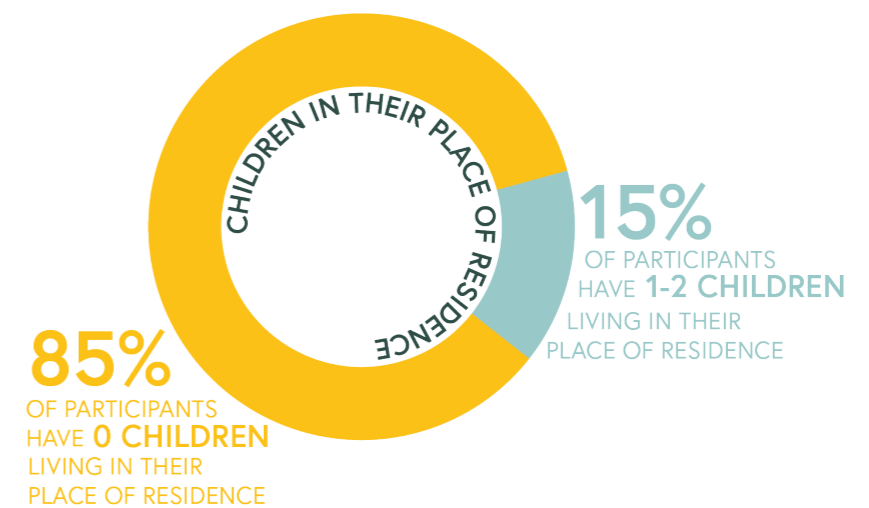


A)

Figure 3.14: Demographic background of the twenty-seven study participants: A) Racial makeup of participants

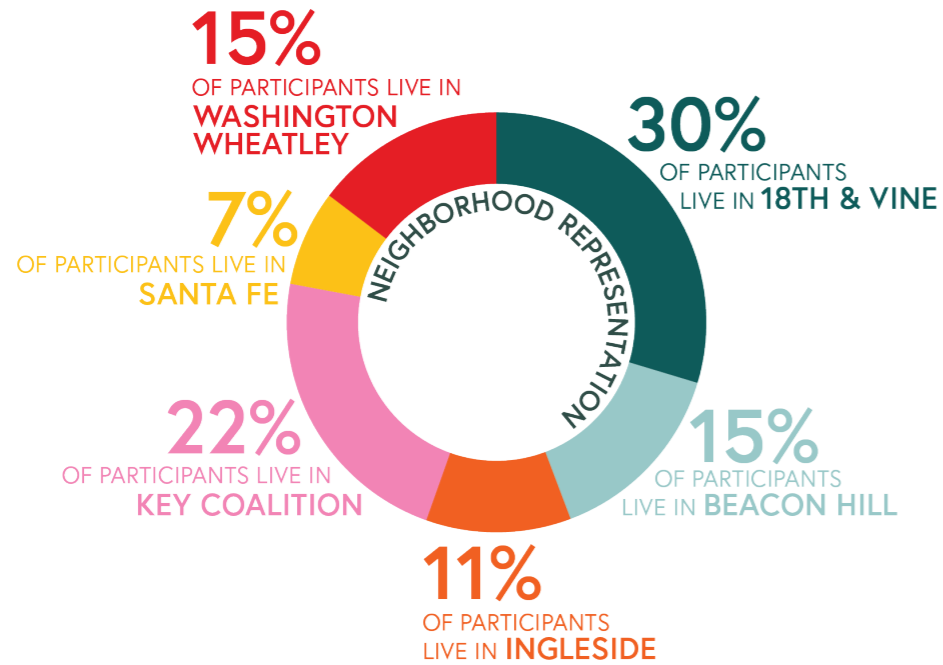


B)



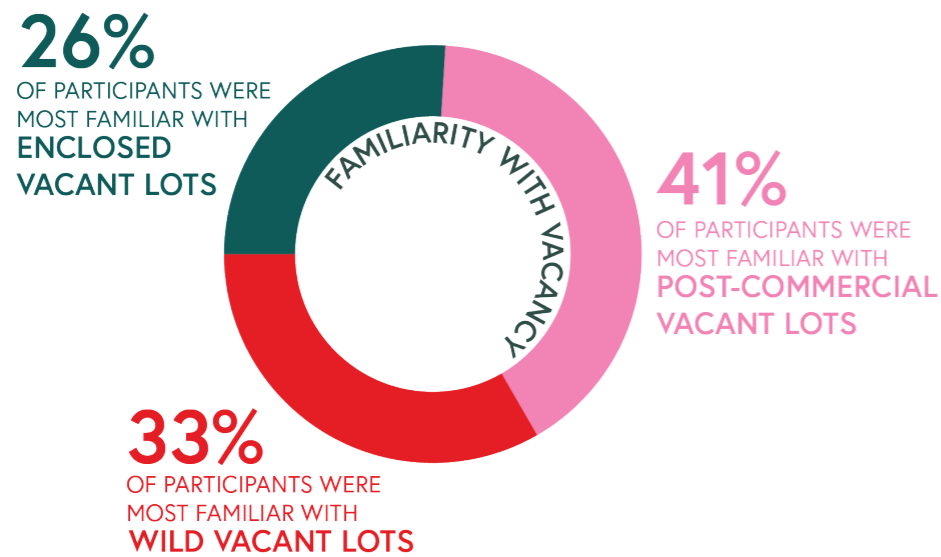
C)

B) Participant's highest level of educational attainment; and C) Number of children in participant's place of residence.

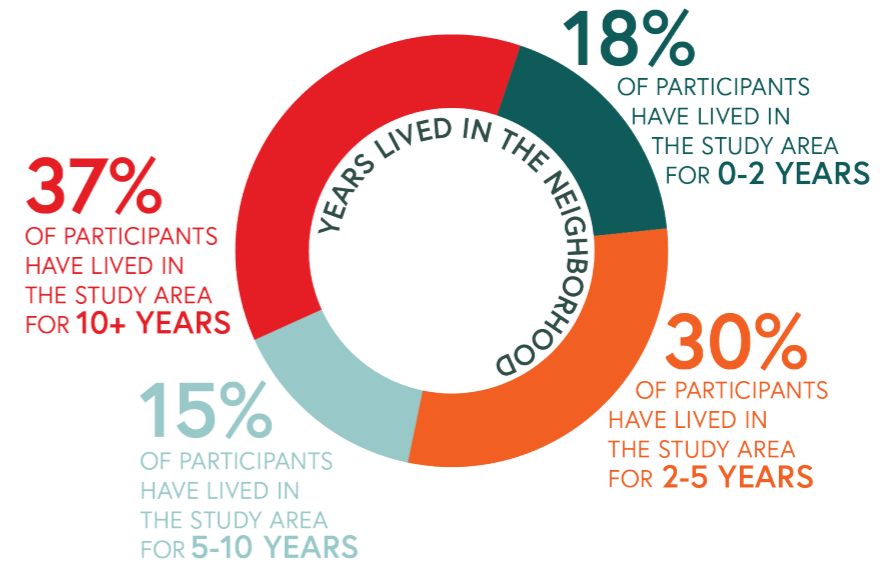


0% OF PARTICIPANTS LIVE IN MT. HOPE
 0% OF PARTICIPANTS LIVE IN WENDELL PHILLIPS

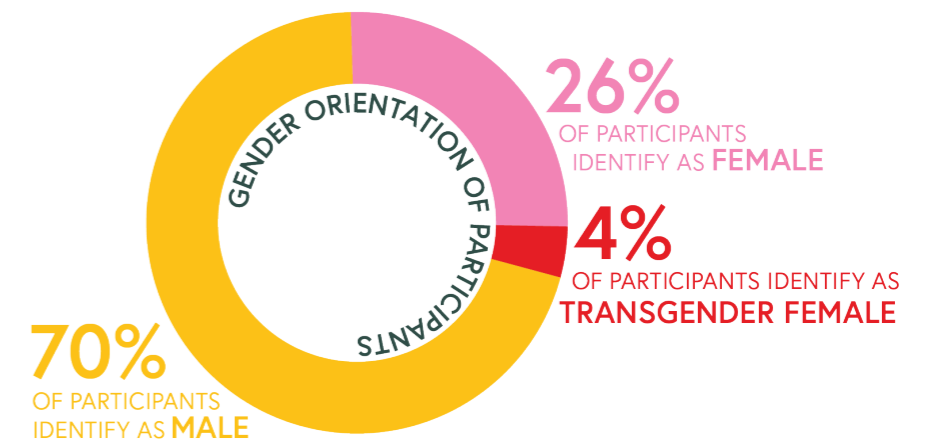
A)



B)



C)



D)

Figure 3.15: Demographic background of the 27 study participants: A) neighborhood representation; B) familiarity of type of vacant lot

C) years lived in the neighborhood; D) gender orientation of participants

PARTICIPANT RECRUITMENT

Community leaders within the study area were contacted and invited to participate in the study and invited to encourage their neighbors to participate in the study as well. Community connections including neighborhood leaders of Santa Fe neighborhood leader, Key Coalition, Wendell Phillips, and Washington Wheatley as well as Account Executive of the Beacon Hill Home Owner Association and City of Kansas City Missouri Community Engagement and Economic Development Officer were contacted via email detailing the purpose of the study, a request for participation and encouragement to others to participate, and a link to sign up for a time to participate in the study. Six of the twenty-seven participants signed up for a specific time to participate via the SignUp Genius link that was distributed. These six participants were garnered through the outreach to community connections and snowball sampling from the community connections sharing the informational email.

Twenty-one of the twenty-seven participants were recruited through convenience sampling. They were approached at the Lucile H. Bluford Branch of the Kansas City Public Library system, where data collection occurred. These twenty-one participants were individuals who were using the library resources and were invited by the researcher to participate in the study.

DATA COLLECTION LOCATION

Data collection took place at the Kansas City Public Library: Lucile H. Bluford Branch, a public community resource located in the southeast region of the study area. Based on visits to the Bluford Library on Friday, September 9th in the afternoon and on Friday, October 14th in the late morning, the Bluford Library is well frequented by a range of people across a variety of backgrounds and ages. Witnessed usership provides evidence that the library is a comfortable and familiar place the residents enjoy and a resource they benefit from using. Additionally, the Bluford Library is located directly adjacent to the Prospect Avenue and 31st Street intersection where a major RideKC bus stop is located. The proximity to the Prospect Max 31st Street bus stop creates a wide demographic range of individuals present at the Bluford Library throughout the day which facilitated effective convenience sampling. The library was an appropriate place to collect data from study area residents because of the accessibility to its location and community usership of the branch. The Lucile H. Bluford Branch provides a variety of table and chair options. The interviews took place at one of the open tables within the library on Tuesday, January 10, 2023 from noon to 8 pm and Wednesday, January 11, 2023 from 9 am to 3 pm.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

Semi-structured interviews were conducted based on participant-generated photo selections to identify resident preferences and attitudes towards tactical placemaking strategies as a way to reactivate vacant lots. Many participants spoke with the researcher for more than fifteen minutes while a few participants spoke for approximately five minutes. The conducted photo-based interviews helped discover resident preferences towards environmental attributes and affordances (Hadavi et al. 2015) as activation strategies of the three types of vacant lots. The interviews created an understanding of the enablers and barriers for neighbor participation in the construction and maintenance of tactical placemaking strategies. The interview process can be seen in Figure 3.16. and the interview questions can be found in Appendix D.

Participant interviews were based on one of the three types of vacant lots. Each of the three types of vacant lots had a predetermined set of twenty images specific to the conditions and physical limitations of each type of vacant lot. The image sets presented tactical placemaking strategies that have the potential to reactivate vacant land in the study area. The fourth edition of the Tactical Urbanism Handbook details tactics for activation, placeholding, and visual catalyzation (Hartley et al. 2014). For the purposes of this study, the presented potential tactical strategies will use environmental attributes and affordances from both the "placeholder" and "visual catalyst" categories (Hartley et al. 2014). Activation categories were determined based on the tactics presented in the fourth edition of the Tactical Urbanism Handbook, including the spaces and activities most needed in the community as learned from study area data collection and analysis in conjunction with speaking with study area neighborhood leaders.

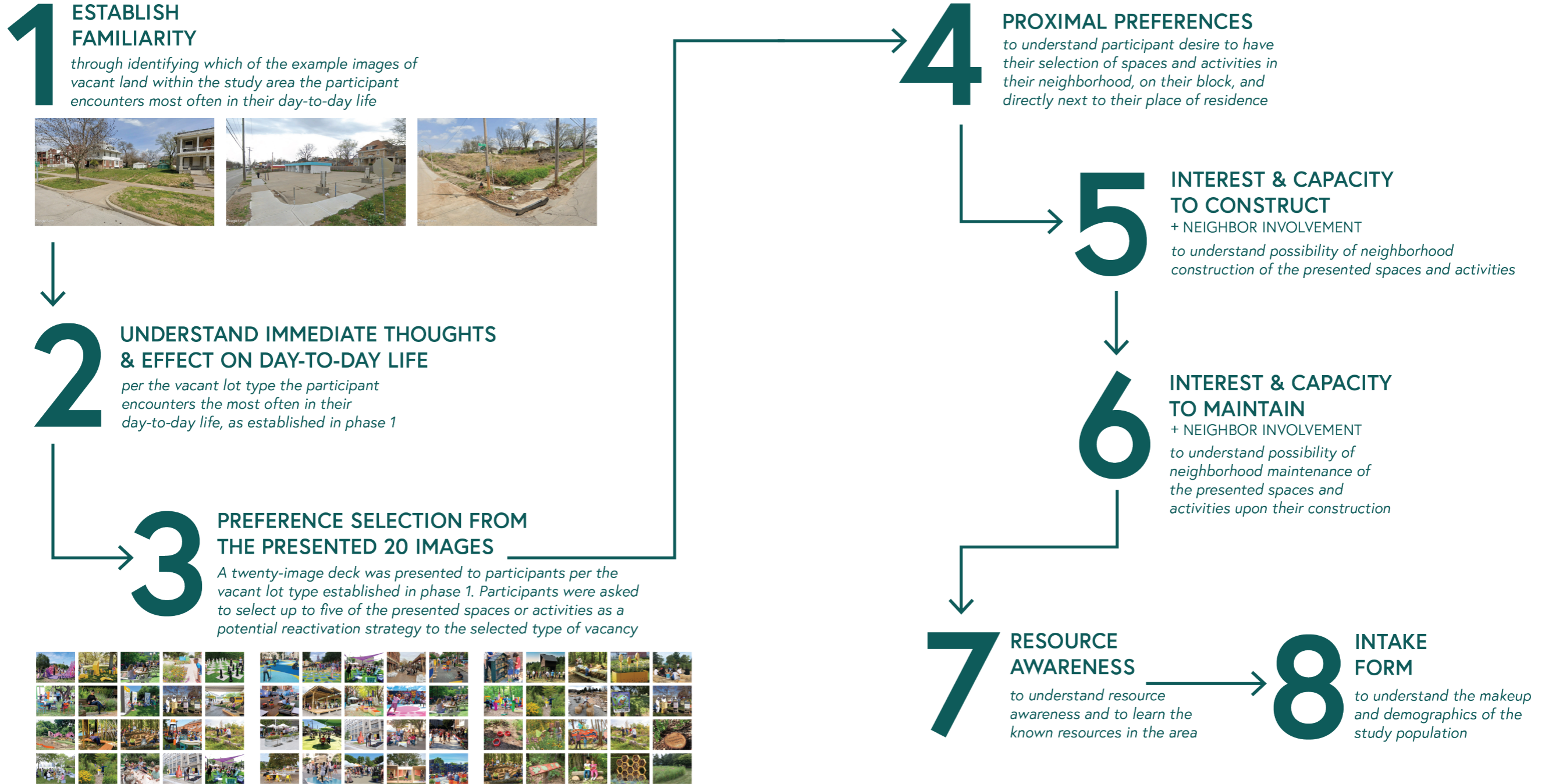


Figure 3.16: The outline of the semi-structured interviews with study participants.

Images within the three photosets provide activation of vacancy in three categories: skill-building, recreation, and gathering:

SKILL-BUILDING Activation through skill-building provides spaces and activities for educational opportunities to learn, explore, and grow new skills. Skill-building activation strategies could provide educational signage, space for workshops, outdoor classrooms, insect hotels, and play environments.

RECREATION Activation through recreation provides a wide range of activities for enjoyment and entertainment such as nature play, mini golf, or oversized Jenga.

GATHERING Activation through gathering provides a space for people to gather in a shared space and therefore provide the neighborhood a place to come together. Gathering activation strategies provide spaces to interact such as event space, seating opportunities, outdoor classrooms, or activity areas.

Images were selected to depict activation through at least one of the three categories. Selected images were those at eye-level that showed the environmental attributes or affordances within a setting that matched the corresponding vacant lot type. Where necessary, people were added into images and image lighting was edited through Photoshop to reduce bias between photos. Images were provided as a courtesy by their owners. Additionally, images were selected to demonstrate a range of environmental attributes and affordances that require varying degrees of resources. Resource allotment was considered in three areas: labor, time, and money. The process of image selection for the participant-generated photo selection activity can be seen in Figure 3.17. The photosets can be seen in Appendix D.

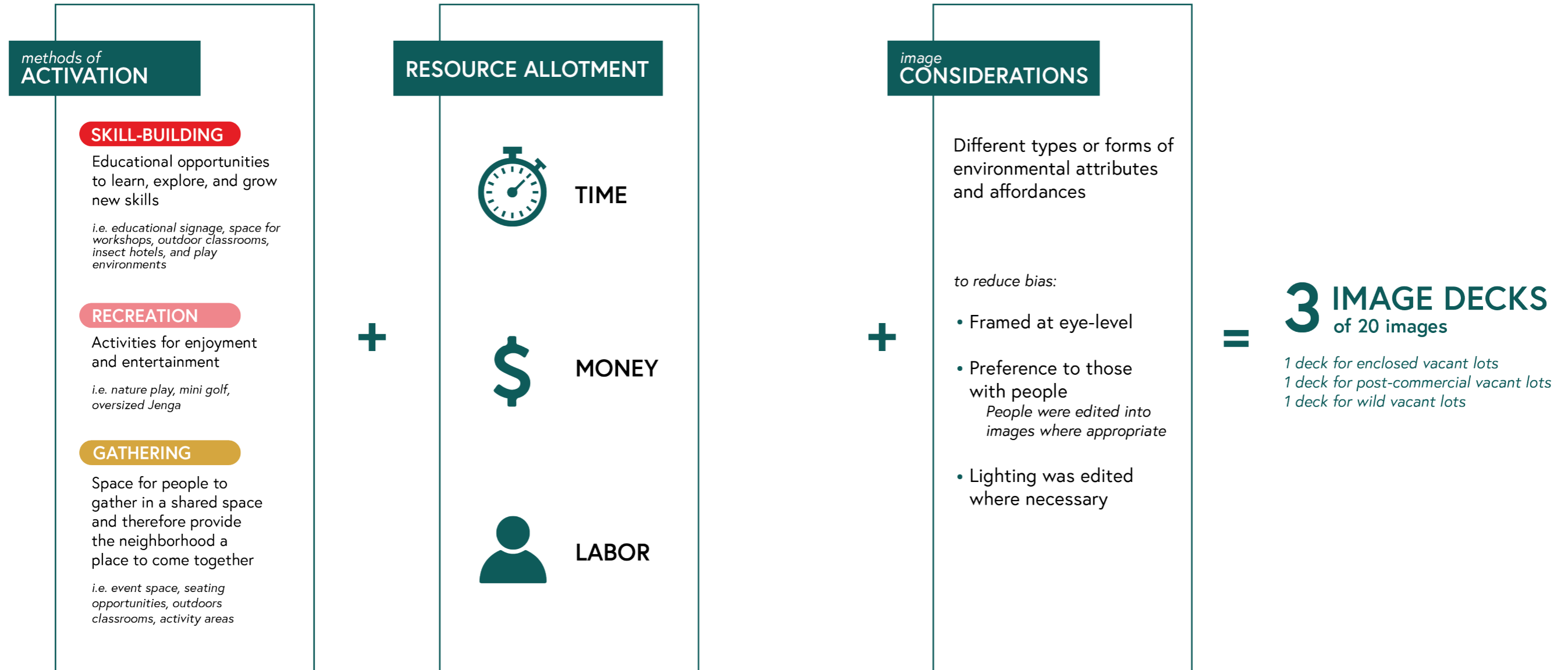


Figure 3.17: The process of creating the three image decks per each type of vacant lot.

Matrix diagrams analyzing the level of necessary resources per each selected image were made for each of the three photosets: enclosed vacant lot matrix shown in Figure 3.18, post-commercial vacant lot matrix shown in Figure 3.19, and wild vacant lot matrix shown in Figure 3.20. The matrices account for degree of difficulty along the y-axis and level of expenditure along the x-axis. The degree of difficulty increases rising up the y-axis indicated by the increase of opacity of the color gradient. The degree of difficulty accounts for necessary time and labor to construct and maintain each selected image. The level of expenditure increases moving across the x-axis indicated by the increase of opacity of the pattern gradient. The level of expenditure accounts for the expected cost to construct and maintain each of the presented strategies. Images falling near (0,0) are the least challenging and least expensive and images falling near (5,5) are most challenging and most expensive.

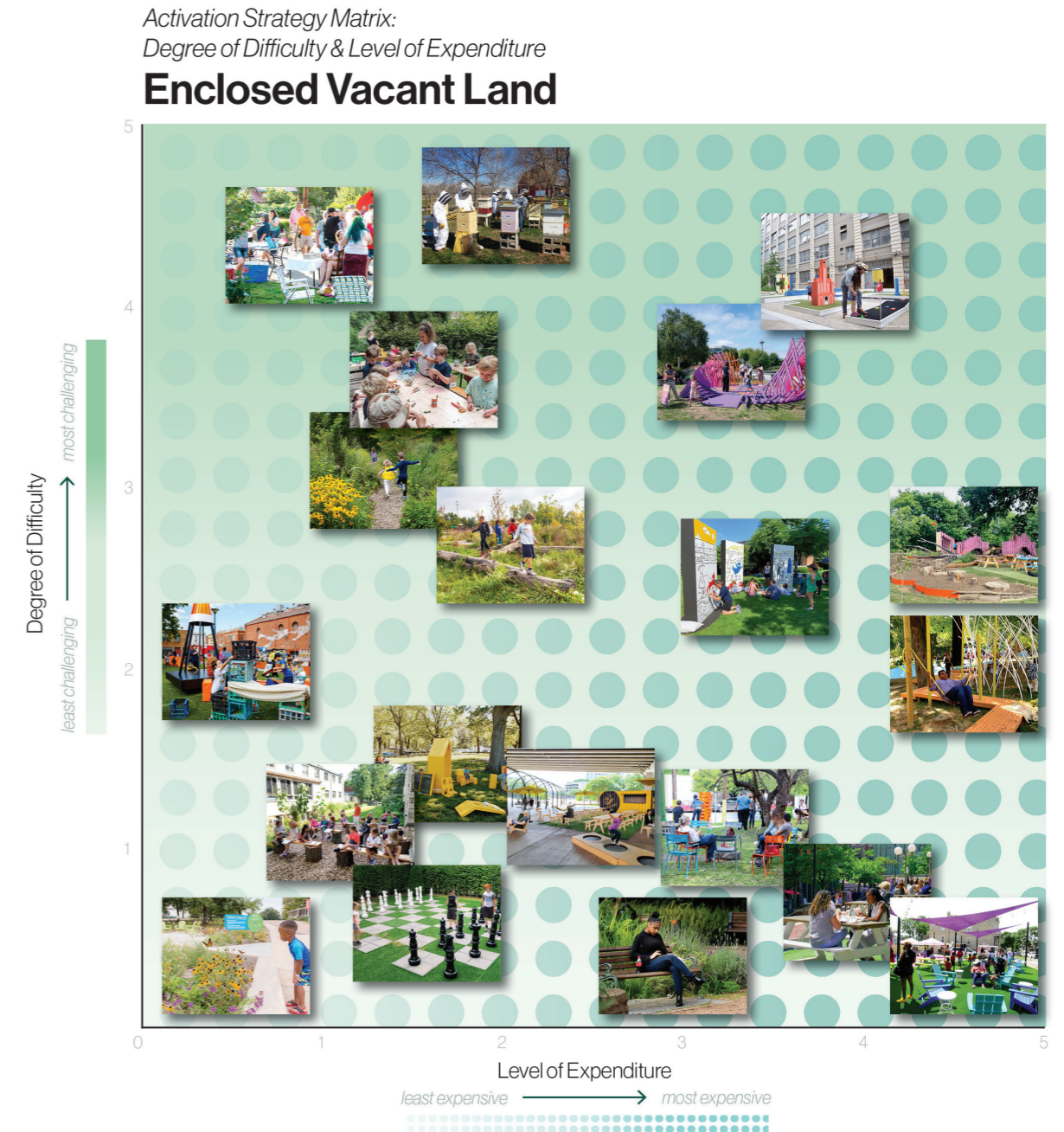


Figure 3.18: Activation strategy matrix detailing the degree of difficulty and level of expenditure of the selected images for enclosed vacant land.

Activation Strategy Matrix:
Degree of Difficulty & Level of Expenditure
Post-Commercial Vacant Land



Figure 3.19: Activation strategy matrix detailing the degree of difficulty and level of expenditure of the selected images for post-commercial vacant land.

Activation Strategy Matrix:
Degree of Difficulty & Level of Expenditure
Wild Vacant Land



Figure 3.20: Activation strategy matrix detailing the degree of difficulty and level of expenditure of the selected images for wild vacant land.

The image sets were presented to the study participants through twenty separate 3"x2" cards. The size of each card allowed for easy viewing and granted the participant the ability to pick up and move the cards around. The cards were presented to each participant in the same order to reduce bias. The order was predetermined prior to data collection through a randomized placement process. Image placement was adjusted if similar environmental affordances or attributes were directly next to each other. The photosets corresponding to the three types of vacant lots within the study area are presented in Appendix D which reflect the order they were presented to the study participants.

PARTICIPANT-GENERATED PHOTO SELECTION PROCEDURE

Participants were presented with images showing examples of the three types of vacant land within the study area: enclosed, wild, and post-commercial. The vacant land images that were shown to participants can be seen in Appendix D. Participants were asked to identify which of the three presented types of vacant land they were most familiar with. Familiarity was deemed as the vacant land the participant had the most interaction within their day-to-day life. Upon their response, the researcher made note in their notebook of which vacant land they identified. Photos of the researcher's notes can be seen in Appendix E.

The participants were then presented with the predetermined set of twenty images for the type of vacant land they were most familiar with. Participants were asked to select up to five spaces or activities they would like to see in the type of vacant lot they are most familiar with. Upon selection, the ID codes of the selected images were added to the researcher's notebook and the remaining unselected image cards were removed and placed out of participant sight to avoid distraction. Participants were then asked a series of questions to understand their preferential and proximal opinions regarding their selected spaces and activities. Proximal questions addressed the implementation of their selected strategies in a variety of distances from their place of residence including within their neighborhood, on their block, and directly adjacent to their place of residence. Further questions were asked to understand participant interest and capacities towards construction of the strategies and continued maintenance upon construction. These questions were intended to allow for a more in-depth understanding of the appropriate usage of the selected attributes and affordances within the designated type of vacant lot.

At the conclusion of the data collection procedure, study participants were asked to fill out an intake form. This form collected participant's neighborhood of residence, years the participant has lived in the selected neighborhood, the number of children living in their place of residence, the participant's highest level of educational attainment, gender, and race. The intake form can be seen in Appendix D.



CHAPTER
FOUR
**RESULTS
& FINDINGS**



DATA PREPARATION

Each of the interviews were documented through separate audio recordings on a Sony ICD-PX470 Stereo Digital Voice Recorder. Digital recordings were uploaded to the researcher's personal computer. Recordings were transcribed into plain text using the transcription software Rev. Following transcription, the collected audio files were destroyed. Plain text of all interviews was compiled into one Word document. The plain text file was reviewed at a high level within the Word document to familiarize the researcher with the participant responses. Statements made by study participants were thematically color coded to be transferred into an Excel workbook to further analyze the data. The process of data preparation and analysis can be seen in Figure 4.1.

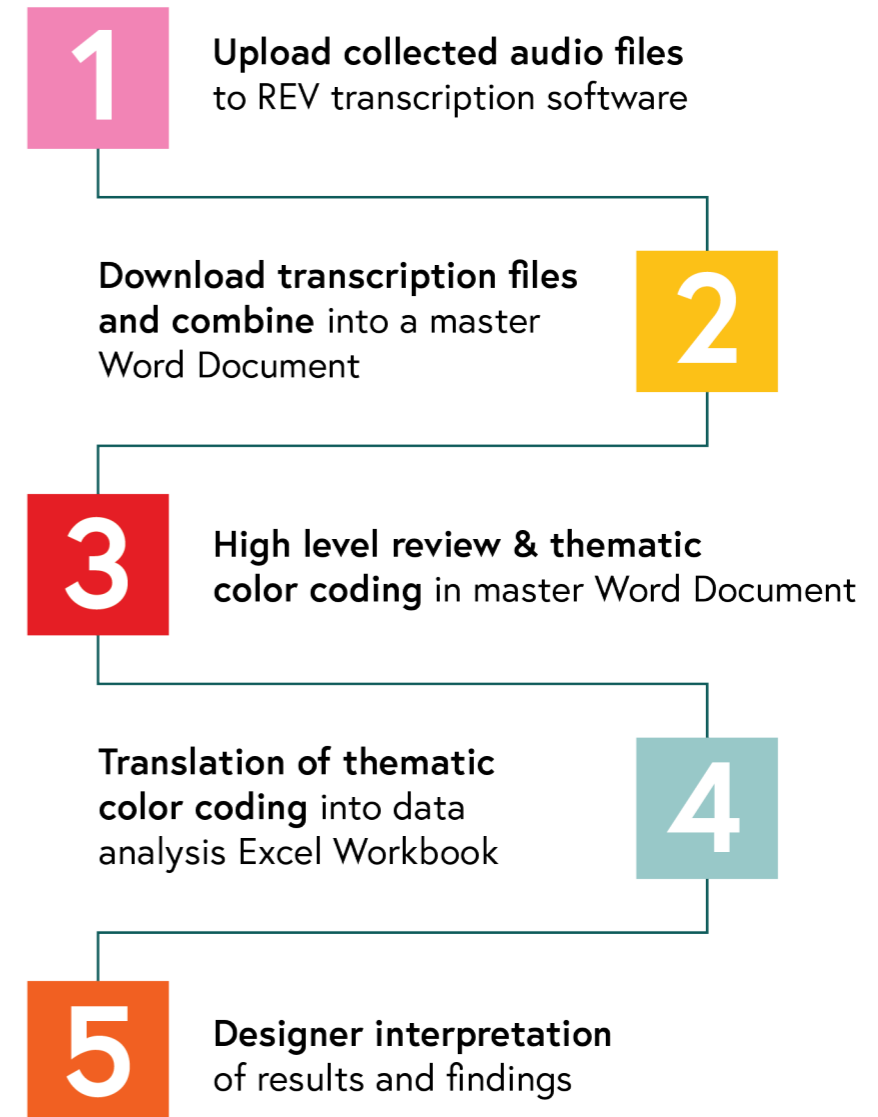


Figure 4.1: Process of data preparation and analysis.

DATA ANALYSIS PROCESS

The color-coded statements within the Word document were transferred into separate spreadsheets within the data analysis Excel workbook. The spreadsheets, found in Appendix E, were organized by the questions asked during the interviews. Spreadsheet A includes the intake data collected at the conclusion of participant interviews. Spreadsheet B included data regarding participant's immediate thoughts towards their selected type of vacant lot and how that type of vacant lot affected their day-to-day life. Three spreadsheets were dedicated to photo content analysis with one spreadsheet per vacant lot type; spreadsheet C: enclosed, spreadsheet D: post-commercial, and spreadsheet E: wild. Spreadsheets C, D, and E contain the twenty potential reactivation strategies in the first column. In the following columns, comments made by participants were organized into environmental attributes and affordances that were identified in the data analysis process. Responses to the photos presented as potential reactivation strategies to enclosed vacant lots included the environmental attributes of green space and the environmental affordances of seating environments, ecosystem services, learning opportunities, and engagement and interaction. Responses to post-commercial vacant lot

potential reactivation strategies included beautification and color as environmental attributes and seating environments, learning opportunities, engagement and interaction, gathering, and recreation as environmental affordances. The responses to photos as potential reactivation strategies to wild vacant lots included environmental attributes of beautification, color, and green space and environmental affordances of seating environments, learning opportunities, engagement and interaction, gathering and recreation. Spreadsheet F was created to analyze the instance of selection for each of the twenty images within the three vacant lot type image decks. This spreadsheet reflects the instance of selection for each image ID while also comparing the images that occur in more than one image deck. Additional spreadsheets include spreadsheet G: general proximity, spreadsheet H: build-maintain, spreadsheet I: other ideas, spreadsheet J: other comments, and spreadsheet K: concerns.

FINDINGS

Of the twenty-seven study participants, 41% of participants were most familiar with post-commercial vacant lots, 33% of participants were most familiar with wild vacant lots, and 26% of participants most familiar with enclosed vacant lots. In the following sections, the interview findings for each type of vacant lot are presented.

ENCLOSED

Of the seven participants who were most familiar with enclosed vacant lots, many noted the need for transformation of enclosed vacant lots into new residential structures. In the interim, while necessary ownership, resources, and plans are being acquired to build new residential structures, study area residents believed that tactical placemaking strategies can productively reuse currently underutilized spaces and reduce the friction caused by cues of disorder.

The abandoned and underutilized nature of enclosed vacant lots was noticed by many in the participants. While the long-term goal is to produce residential properties in these lots, enclosed vacant lots currently struggle from overgrowth and dumping. These factors accentuate and perpetuate the empty and abandoned nature of enclosed lots.

26%

OF STUDY PARTICIPANTS
WERE MOST FAMILIAR WITH
ENCLOSED VACANT LOTS

Enclosed vacant lots stand out in comparison to their surrounding residential fabric. Because of this, study area residents notice their existence on a day-to-day basis and are most affected by them. One study participant noted that the enclosed vacant lot directly behind their place of residence is used as a means of cutting between streets at a mid-block location. Another noted that the enclosed vacant lot near them was a host for pests such as field mice. Enclosed vacant lots already stand out from their neighboring residential structures due to their empty nature. Such spaces could stand out from their neighboring residential properties in a productive manner using tactical placemaking strategies as a way to activate the otherwise underused space.

PHOTO CONTENT ANALYSIS

Study participants value the potential opportunities of green space, seating environments, ecosystem services, learning opportunities, as well as engagement and interaction in enclosed vacant lots. The land within enclosed vacant lots hosts an opportunity to reclaim urban green space for the neighborhood residents while also enhancing the surrounding neighborhood. Enclosed vacant lots have an opportunity to provide seating areas and comfortable places to rest and relax which are spaces and environments not currently available to study area residents. Providing ecosystem services and learning opportunities through enclosed vacant lots emerged as a need to the greater community within the study area. Participants noted that fostering familial and intergenerational engagement and interaction within enclosed vacant lots should be a priority.

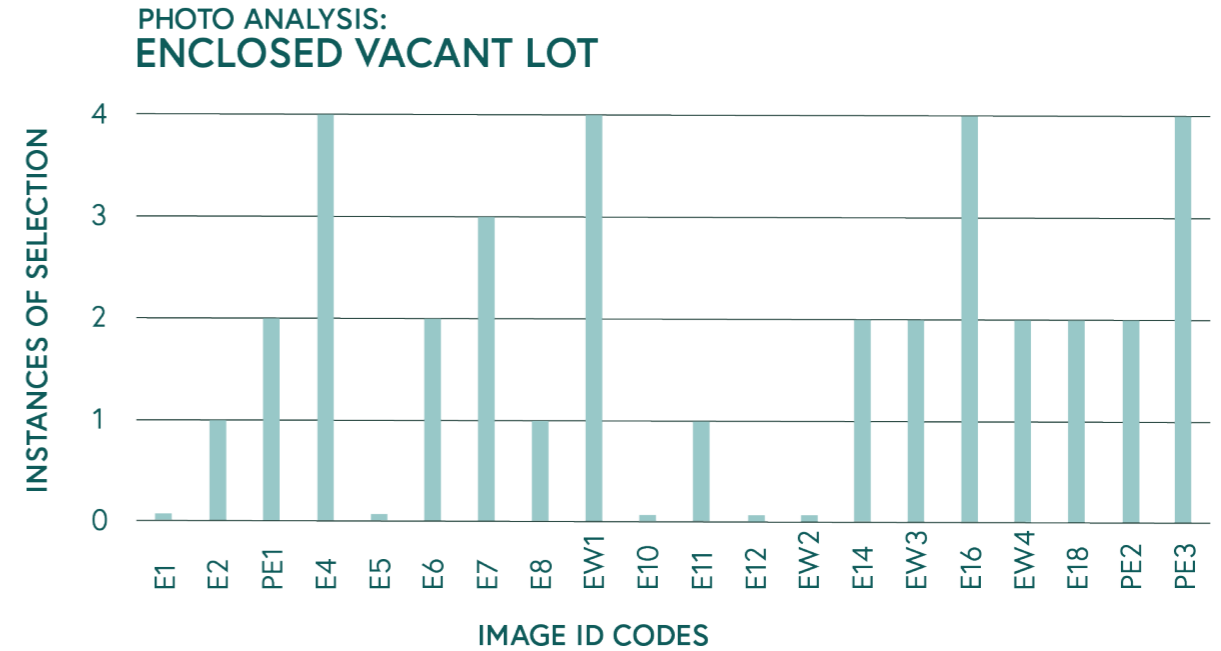


Figure 4.2: Instance of selection for each of the images within the enclosed vacant lot image deck.

Of the presented spaces and activities that could potentially serve as reactivation strategies to enclosed vacant lots, images E4 (Figure 4.3), EW1 (Figure 4.4), E16 (Figure 4.5), and PE3 (Figure 4.6) were the most favorable by their instances of selection as seen in Figure 4.2. Image EW1 also appears in the Wild vacant lot image deck and image PE3 also appears in the post-commercial vacant lot image deck. The potential reactivation strategies represented in these four images provide environmental attributes and affordances to visually improve and functionally reactivate vacant lots.



Figure 4.3: E4 - Pollinating Garden

E4: POLLINATING GARDEN

A pollinating garden providing native and flowering plants to attract pollinating species provides activation through gathering and skill building while enhancing ecosystem services. Pollinating gardens can be a great educational tool to teach human populations about native plants and attracting pollinators. The beautification of a space through a pollinating garden could also provide a place where neighborhood residents would want to gather. Participants were drawn to this activation strategy for its possibility to enhance and beautify the neighborhood. Participants were also very drawn to the presence of butterflies.



Figure 4.4: EW1 - Apiary

EW1: APIARY

Apiaries provide an excellent resource to build skillsets and gather neighborhood residents. Apiaries require care and maintenance which would provide an activity that neighborhood residents could come together to learn best practices and perform the maintenance together which leads to stronger sense of community. One participant suggested having children as a part of the caretaking process so that they could teach the importance of pollinators, the process of making honey, and then the children could sell the produced honey.

E16: READING ROOM

An outdoor, mobile reading room is a highly desired reactivation strategy in enclosed vacant lots. The mobile reading room provides activation through both skill building and gathering. Participants appreciated that this amenity could provide both learning opportunities and an activity for families to participate in. The mobile reading room caught the attention of one participant in particular, who thought the idea could be implemented into their existing parks as well.



Figure 4.5: E16 - Reading Room

PE3: OUTDOOR LOUNGE AREA

The outdoor lounge area provides flexible seating under shade sails. Implementing an outdoor lounge area would provide a comfortable area for neighborhood residents to gather around and within. This space could be a place for adults to meet with each other or a place for guardians to rest while their children play in the same site or an adjacent location.



Figure 4.6: PE3 - Outdoor Lounge Area

PREFERENCE TOWARDS PROXIMITY OF INTERVENTIONS

All study participants who were most familiar with enclosed vacant lots would like to have the presented reactivation strategies in their neighborhood, on their block, or next to their place of residence. One participant suggested that the implementation of these types of potential reactivation strategies in residential areas may encourage children to go outside and use the spaces and activities implemented in the lots.

INTEREST & CAPACITY TO CONSTRUCT

Every participant who was most familiar with enclosed vacant lots was willing and interested in helping build spaces and activities such as the ones in the provided image deck. Support to build presented strategies within enclosed vacant lots included physical labor and administrative support. Those who spoke to supporting building in a physical capacity mentioned assisting with construction and mowing. The participants who mentioned administrative support suggested their support could include creating a system or program to fulfill a project such as these strategies from start to finish, helping generate ideas for the lot, and accruing resources such as labor and materials.

Many of the participants were unsure if their neighbors would be willing to participate in the building of reactivation strategies such as those presented in the image deck. Participants shared that neighborhood participation would vary from neighbor to neighbor based on their time constraints. Participants also expressed that if neighborhood residents were paid to help in the construction of reactivation strategies such as these, they may be more inclined to participate.

INTEREST & CAPACITY TO MAINTAIN

Similarly, every participant who was most familiar with enclosed vacant lots was willing and interested in helping maintain reactivation strategies such as the ones provided in the image deck upon their construction. The support to maintain spaces or activities within enclosed vacant lots included keeping the lot clean through picking up trash and mowing the space. Participants expressed that it would be easier to assist in maintenance if the site requiring maintenance was directly next to or close to their place of residence.

Participants had a stronger confidence that their neighbors would be willing to maintain spaces or activities once they had been constructed. The major considerations of neighbors being involved in maintenance is their time availability and age, as neighbors with children may not have spare time to donate towards maintenance and the elderly may not be as able to help in certain areas of the maintenance requirements.

Existing beautification programs implemented in the study area include a block-by-block cleaning program, an agreement for trash pickup with the city where the city both provides trash bags and picks the provided trash bags when full, and a neighborhood beautification and cleaning project where trash cans were painted with area specific themes and distributed throughout the area to encourage the picking up of litter. The success of these programs foreshadows the potential success of tactical placemaking interventions as reactivation strategies to vacant lots.

POST-COMMERCIAL

Many of the eleven participants whom were most familiar with post-commercial vacant lots quickly identified and related to the shown post-commercial example image, commenting on its nearby nature and past use of a car wash. Study participants had deep rooted concerns for the activity that occurs in the space as it stands today. They shared that unwanted activities occur due to the lack of programmed use of the space. While the current state of post-commercial vacant lots is detrimental, many participants encouraged the reactivation of this type of vacant lot through tactical placemaking strategies to minimize or remove the occurrence of unwanted activities.

Post-commercial vacant lots are linked to cues of disorder and concerns of crime. Some of the adjectives used to describe how participants felt towards post-commercial vacant lots included: an eyesore, abandoned, unwanted, and neglected. Post-commercial vacant lots are often the location of criminal activities including drug dealing, prostitution, and robbery. Additionally, individuals without homes often can be seen using post-commercial vacant lots as a place to inhabit.

41%

OF STUDY PARTICIPANTS
WERE MOST FAMILIAR WITH
POST-COMMERCIAL VACANT LOTS

Not only are post-commercial vacant lots eyesores and home to unwanted activities, but they are also tied to feelings of embarrassment and disheartenment. One participant shared that they "grew up in this city, so [it's disheartening] because [they] remember when some of these places were vibrant or useful." While this participant stated post-commercial vacant lots are disheartening, they also stated that this type of lot has a lot of untapped potential that could be unlocked when in the right hands.

The potential of criminal activity causes stress on the lives of those who interact with post-commercial vacant lots in their day-to-day lives. The lack of safety prevents children from being able to walk from place to place within their own neighborhood.

The visual signs of disorder in post-commercial vacant lots also cause a negative perception of the neighborhood, especially to outsider populations. One participant shared that post-commercial vacant lots "make everything harder because of how [they're] perceived" stating that they have "lived [in the area] for most of [their] life...[and that] people will make a decision based on an address and will not be comfortable being somewhere based on their perception of just seeing it."

PHOTO CONTENT ANALYSIS

Activating the visual aesthetics and functionality in post-commercial vacant lots is crucial to bringing back safe activity to this type of vacant lot. Visually, beautifying and adding color to post-commercial vacant lots is a priority to study participants. While adding programmed elements to create activity through seating environments, learning opportunities, engagement and interaction, gathering, and recreation are also functional priorities.

Of the images that presented a variety of potential spaces and activities to reactivate post-commercial vacant lots, images P1 (Figure 4.8), image P11 (Figure 4.9), image P7 (Figure 4.10), and image P9 (Figure 4.11) were the most favorable by instance of selection as seen in Figure 4.7. The most favorable images that were selected through interviews only fell in the post-commercial vacant lot image deck.

PHOTO ANALYSIS: POST-COMMERCIAL VACANT LOT



Figure 4.7: Instance of selection for each of the images within the post-commercial vacant lot image deck.



Figure 4.8: P1 - Flexible and Engaging Space



Figure 4.9: P11 - Stand Alone Planter Beds



Figure 4.10: P7 - Gathering and Performance Space

P1: FLEXIBLE AND ENGAGING SPACE

The colorful, open space provides opportunities for flexible use of a post-commercial vacant lot. Activation through a flexible and engaging space could provide activation through skill building, recreation, and gathering due to its adaptable nature.

P11: STAND ALONE PLANTER BEDS

Stand-alone planter beds provide a way to introduce green space into an urban environment while activating a post-commercial vacant lot through skill-building and gathering. The planter beds would provide a change of scenery that can enhance the visual aesthetics of the neighborhood. Participants were also interested in the possibility of food production in these planter beds stating that they could provide a resource in addition to its added visual aesthetics. Another participant suggested that individuals could own a bed after they have dedicated so many hours to the care and upkeep of their bed.

P7: GATHERING AND PERFORMANCE SPACE

A dedicated gathering and performance space would activate a post-commercial vacant lot through skill-building, gathering, and recreation. A space for gathering and performance such as this one is not an amenity currently available in the area. Participants

were particularly drawn to how children could use this type of amenity stating that children could do dances on the stage or put on performances. This space also allows for the opportunity of self-expression, which one of the participants was excited by. Another participant suggested that those who assist in the construction or maintenance of an amenity like this one could have discounted tickets to shows or performances that happen within the space they helped create.

P9: BASKETBALL COURT

While the area has many basketball courts already, this basketball court provides a colorful version of an existing resource. This court provides a colorful court itself with commemorative artwork along the building façade. The color the court and surrounding environment provides was inviting to use and exciting to participants. A participant shared this would be a good activity in this particular area as basketball does not require a lot of supplies which means a wider pool of individuals can participate and a reduced chance of the provided supplies within the site being stolen. An inviting basketball environment provides an activity for many different people in the community.



Figure 4.11: P9 - Basketball Court

PREFERENCE TOWARDS PROXIMITY OF INTERVENTIONS

Study participants who were most familiar with post-commercial vacant lots were wary about using tactical placemaking strategies as a reactivation method in this type of vacant lot. While some participants were interested in having tactical placemaking strategies in post-commercial vacant lots in their neighborhood, on the block, and in their neighborhood, many participants were concerned about elements being stolen from the site upon reactivation, potential crime such as shootings or prostitution, and the wrong type of person who may destroy the site upon its reactivation.

INTEREST & CAPACITIES TO CONSTRUCT

While participants are concerned about the use of tactical placemaking strategies in the study area, all but one of the participants were willing and interested in supporting the construction of reactivation spaces or presented activities. The participant who did not express interest in helping build this type of space or activity was uninterested at this time because they do not believe the particular area is ready for reactivation in this manner due to safety concerns. The support expressed for constructing reactivation strategies in post-commercial vacant lots was based in the construction process and the labor behind construction. Many participants noted that they would be more willing to help construct a space or activity like the ones presented if they were paid for their time.

Participants were unsure if their neighbors would be willing or interested in helping build a space or activity such as those presented. This uncertainty stems from participants not knowing their neighbors very well, many participants having elderly neighbors, and others who have mentally challenged neighbors due to substance use and abuse.

INTEREST & CAPACITIES TO MAINTAIN

The majority of participants were interested in helping maintain spaces or activities such as those presented. Support to maintain these sites included upkeep: sweeping, picking up trash; management and organization of resources; and observing and addressing improper use of the space. Some participants shared that they would feel a personal responsibility to maintain a site if they helped in its construction. Considerations of maintaining a reactivated post-commercial vacant lot included time constraints and frequency of their support.

Participants were unsure if their neighbors would help in maintaining such spaces. The major prohibitive factor of assisting with maintenance was lack of time. If maintaining these sites was a paid program, participants thought there would be higher interest in participation. Interest in maintenance may also be increased if it is advertised as an opportunity to learn new skills.

WILD

The nine participants who were most familiar with wild vacant lots were concerned about cues of disorder. Wild vacant lots also have a tendency to create feelings of disappointment and embarrassment. While their unkempt nature is a prohibitive factor to having positive feelings towards these sites, wild vacant lots provide a unique setting and experience with their natural state.

The main theme across these nine participants was visual distress. Many negative words were used to explain these participants' feelings towards wild vacant lots, including unkempt, disconcerting, disappointment, wasted, neglected, embarrassment, and eyesore. Participants were also interested in the reuse of wild vacant lots. Some stated their interest in building housing and affordable housing in wild vacant lots. While another participant stated that remediation of the lots would be needed before building new housing structures.

While many participants spoke to how wild vacant lots did not have an effect on their day-to-day life, such spaces do have an effect on the participants' outlook on their community. For example, one participant shared that the unkempt nature of wild vacant lots prohibits the community from growing, while another participant stated that wild vacant lots should be upgraded for the benefit of the community.

33%
OF STUDY PARTICIPANTS
WERE MOST FAMILIAR WITH
WILD VACANT LOTS

PHOTO CONTENT ANALYSIS

Study participants value both visual aesthetics and functionality in wild vacant lots. Participants shared that they would like to enhance their neighborhood through beautification measures which could include using color and green space. Participants were also interested in activating the space for productive use. Wild vacant lots could provide function through seating environments, learning opportunities, engagement and interaction, gathering, and recreation.

The images of most interest to the nine participants most familiar with wild vacant lots included image W3 (Figure 4.13), image W6 (Figure 4.14), image EW2 (Figure 4.15), and image W20 (Figure 4.16). The instances of selection for these four spaces can be seen in Figure 4.12. The images of most frequent selection provide color and texture with areas to gather and learn.

PHOTO ANALYSIS: WILD VACANT LOT



Figure 4.12: Instance of selection for each of the images within the wild vacant lot image deck.



Figure 4.13: W3 - Picnic Tables

W3: PICNIC TABLES

Furnishing wild vacant lots with picnic tables would allow for a wide range of uses and users in wild vacant lots. Picnic tables can provide a place for children to sit and do activities, a place for parties and gatherings to occur, or a place for adults to relax or read. This amenity would also provide an excellent location for workshops and skill building activities. One participant spoke directly to this, stating that providing educational opportunities can help limit the chance of an individual becoming homeless or having a substance abuse disorder. Another participant stated that this would be a great opportunity to teach people about nature, its components, and how it supports life.



Figure 4.14: W6 - Colorful Play Environment

W6: COLORFUL PLAY ENVIRONMENT

The color of this flexible play environment creates an engaging play opportunity, which drew many participants' interest with many stating that it would be an upgrade to the community and that the colors are playful and exciting. Participants appreciated that this is an amenity for children to use. One participant shared that they believe when youth populations have more to do, violence is reduced. This colorful play environment would provide a gathering place for neighborhood children and a place to play and test boundaries.

EW2: GROUP GATHERING ENVIRONMENT

Group Gathering Environment (EW2)

The group gathering environment provides an excellent opportunity for people to gather and learn through a public resource. Participants were intrigued by the opportunities this amenity could provide including sharing stories or even a quiet place to read a book when workshops were not going on.



Figure 4.15: EW2 - Group Gathering Environment

W20: NATIVE PLANTING

Areas of native plantings provide beautification and can provide habitat or sustenance to native and pollinating species. Participants were particularly drawn to how the implementation of these planted areas could beautify and enhance the neighborhood. Implementing native plantings would create a productive reuse of existing wild vacant lots.



Figure 4.16: W20 - Native Planting

PREFERENCES TOWARDS PROXIMITY OF INTERVENTIONS

Preference towards Proximity of Interventions
The participants were excited by the potential to have reactivation strategies within wild vacant lots in their neighborhood, on their block, or next to their place of residence. One participant shared that Beacon Hill has very few, if any, vacant lots that look like this anymore so these strategies would be out of place in the neighborhood of Beacon Hill. Participants expressed that the implementation of reactivation strategies would encourage children to use the sites and therefore introduce interaction between children from different blocks.

INTEREST & CAPACITIES TO CONSTRUCT

The majority of participants were willing and interested in helping build a space like these. The two participants who were more wary about participating in building said funding and having others helping in the process would encourage their participation. Participants felt that their support in the construction of reactivation strategies could include community outreach, searching for and securing funding, and construction and labor.

Most participants were unsure if their neighbors would be interested in building these types of spaces or activities. Neighbors

may be more inclined to help in the construction process if they were taught the necessary skills. Participants also thought if those involved with construction were compensated for their time, there would be a higher level of interest from their neighbors. Members of the neighborhood may also see these reactivation strategies as an opportunity to attract younger families and people to their neighborhood or on their block.

INTEREST & CAPACITIES TO MAINTAIN

The majority of participants were willing and interested in helping maintain spaces or activities proposed as reactivation strategies for wild vacant lots. Their support in the maintenance of reactivated wild vacant lots included upkeep (such as pulling plants, picking up trash, mowing the grass), creating a cleanup and maintenance schedule, organizing weekly cleanups and volunteer days, and advertising the sites and need for assistance on tv and the radio.

The participants were not sure if their neighbors would participate in maintenance. Many were unsure due to their lack of connectivity with their neighbors. Participants felt that if people were paid for their time to maintain reactivated wild vacant lots, they would be more inclined to participate.

IMAGES WITH INSTANCES OF APPEARANCE IN MORE THAN ONE IMAGE DECK

Three images that appeared in the post-commercial vacant lot type image deck, also occurred in the enclosed vacant lot type image deck. These images which were coded with a 'P' and an 'E' to reflect their instance in both vacant lot type image decks include image PE1 (Figure 4.17), image PE2 (Figure 4.18), and image PE3 (Figure 4.19).

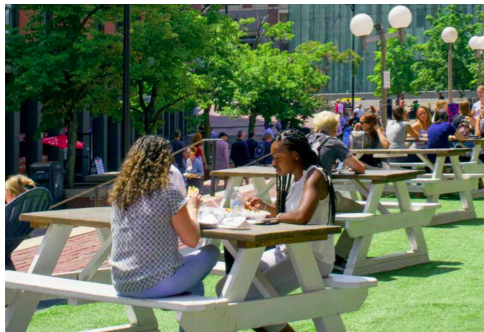


Figure 4.17: PE1 - Picnic Tables

PE1: PICNIC TABLES

A scene of picnic tables in an urban setting (PE1), was selected 3 times from the participants who were most familiar with post-commercial vacant lots while it was selected twice by the participants who were most familiar with enclosed vacant lots. There is no significant difference in the instance of selection of image PE1 in the two image decks. Picnic tables seem to be suitable for both enclosed and post-commercial vacant lots. Seating environments was a theme that was heard from many participants in relation to each of the vacant lot types. Picnic tables would fulfill the desire for seating environments.

PE2: MINI GOLF COURSE

An urban mini golf course, image PE2, was not selected in the instance of post-commercial vacant lots and was selected twice in the instance of enclosed vacant lots. While there is not a significant difference in selection between post-commercial and enclosed vacant lots, urban mini golf seems to be more desired in enclosed vacant lots than post-commercial vacant lots. Post-commercial vacant lots lend themselves more to a mini golf course than enclosed vacant lots, however mini golf can take place in enclosed vacant lots with minimal slope and terrain.



Figure 4.18: PE2 - Mini Golf Course

PE3: OUTDOOR LOUNGE AREA

The outdoor lounge area including Adirondack chairs and shade sails over turf grass was selected once when in the context of post-commercial vacant lots and selected four times when in the context of enclosed vacant lots. Instances of selection of the outdoor lounge area was significantly higher in enclosed vacant lot discussions. The outdoor lounge area seems to be highly desirable in enclosed vacant lots and not as desired in post-commercial vacant lots. The seating arrangement could be a concern in post-commercial vacant lots due to the potential theft of the furniture pieces.



Figure 4.19: PE3 - Outdoor Lounge Area

IMAGES IN COMMON BETWEEN WILD & ENCLOSED VACANT LOT PHOTOSETS

Four images that appeared in the enclosed vacant lot type image deck, also appeared in the wild vacant lot type image deck and were coded with an 'E' and a 'W' to reflect their appearance in both vacant lot type image decks. These images include image EW1 (Figure 4.20), image EW2 (Figure 4.21), image EW3 (Figure 4.22), and image EW4 (Figure 4.23).



Figure 4.20: EW1 - Apiary



Figure 4.21: EW2 - Group Gathering Environment

EW1: APIARY

A set of man-made beehives, or an apiary, was selected four times when in the context of enclosed vacant lots and selected once when in the context of wild vacant lots. Apiaries were highly favored in enclosed vacant lots as compared to within wild vacant lots; this could be because apiaries would be more accessible in enclosed vacant lots due to their location next to places of residence.

EW2: GROUP GATHERING ENVIRONMENT

A group gathering environment was not selected within the enclosed vacant lot image deck and was selected five times within the wild vacant lot image deck. A nature learning circle is highly desirable in the wild vacant lot setting, potentially due to the natural scenes wild vacant lots provide.

EW3: NATURE PLAY

Nature play was selected twice in the context of enclosed vacant lots and was not chosen when in the context of wild vacant lots. The elements of nature play are more likely to be found in wild vacant lots but zero participants selected this as an option for wild vacant lots. While children were a main consideration in many participant responses, nature play had a low frequency of selection.



Figure 4.22: EW3 - Nature Play

EW4: NATIVE PLANTING TRAIL

A trail surrounded by native and flowering plants was selected twice in the context of enclosed vacant lots and was not selected when in the context of wild vacant lots. While wild vacant lots provide a natural setting inherently, trails were not a desired reactivation strategy within wild vacant lots. This might be because of blocked views and potential safety concerns.



Figure 4.23: EW4 - Native Planting Trail

ADDITIONAL IDEAS

The main idea that was heard from participants that was not shown in the image decks was new housing. Because of the nature of this project, the potential strategies that were represented were intentionally temporary and to serve in an interim capacity. One participant suggested the implementation of solar structures within the sites, while other participants suggested community gardens as a way to activate vacant lots.

CONCERNS

The main concerns for reactivation of vacant lots with tactical placemaking strategies were safety and theft. A shared concern was the theft of items that were a part of the reactivation intervention with many participants stating that they were not sure elements would stay on the site and might be stolen from visitors. Another concern was the population this type of space may attract. The populations that were concerning to participants were the homeless population and those who would gather in the sites during evening hours and may cause safety problems. Participants also felt strongly that these projects should be built with the community so that they felt invested and bought into the projects. These concerns have been addressed in the design recommendations.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES

The reactivation strategies will require funding to make them a possibility for the study area. Sixteen of the participants shared potential funding sources they were aware of. Six of these participants suggested going straight to the city to find funding for this project. While participants agreed the city should be involved and in support of a project of this nature, they also acknowledged the challenge of securing city dollars for projects like these. Other participants suggested reaching out to local organizations including churches and local businesses. Participants noted that many neighborhood leaders have existing partnerships and relationships with a variety of charitable organizations who could potentially fund a project of this nature. A participant from the Washington Wheatley neighborhood felt passionate that stores in the area, such as gas stations and liquor stores, should be doing more for the community that they are a part of and from where their customer base is. This participant suggested these stores could support reactivation strategies in vacant lots. A few participants also felt that the Ivanhoe neighborhood would be interested in funding and partnering in a project like this. While Ivanhoe is not within the direct study area, they are neighbors to the study area and could partner with their surrounding

neighborhoods. Other resources mentioned in the interview process include Neighborhood Rising funds, Essential Families, Community Action Agency, Impact KC, The Justice Center, YMCA of Greater KC, Aim4Peace, and the Full Employment Council.

The participants who did not have suggestions for resources that could support the construction and maintenance of reactivation strategies in vacant lots, either were unaware of any available resources or were aware that there were resources available but were not sure what they were or how to find them. Utilizing community members who are aware and familiar with the available resources and process of applying for those resources should be involved in the beginning stages of these reactivation projects.

TAKEAWAYS

Participants were excited by the potential reactivation strategies in vacant lots. While many were focused on these lots being transformed into places of residence for future community growth, the participants also saw the value of activating the vacant lots in the interim while things like proper ownership and funding were acquired. Interview participants were also very generous in their willingness and interest to help in the construction and maintenance of reactivation strategies such as those presented. This shows the eagerness that neighborhood residents have towards transforming the otherwise underutilized lots into not just productive spaces, but community spaces focused on growth and development. While many participants were eager to donate their time and skills to building and maintaining reactivation strategies in vacant lots, many were unsure of the interest their neighbors would have towards construction and maintenance. This alludes to low community cohesion. The opportunity to build and maintain reactivation strategies in vacant lots could provide an environment and activity to introduce community members to each other and build community connections.

The opportunities of the potential reactivation strategies as discussed with study participants are explored in the following chapter.



CHAPTER
FIVE

**DESIGN
APPLICATION**



5

Collected data combined with the existing literature and designer's knowledge served as the foundation for the following design guidelines. The guidelines provide a framework for implementing tactical placemaking interventions specific to the three types of vacant lots. Eight recommendations are made for each type of vacant lot. Four of the recommendations reflect participant preferences as determined by the frequency of selection through data collection. While four of the recommendations are those made by the researcher. These recommendations were made in consideration of frequency of selection, what was learned through conversations with interview participants, and designer's knowledge, the process of creating the recommendation set can be seen in Figure 5.1.



Figure 5.1: Process of creating the set of 24 recommendations.

Each recommendation provides the environmental attributes and affordances that interventions would bring to the study area upon implementation. The listed environmental attributes illustrate the physical qualities and elements, while the environmental affordances define the activities provided by the intervention. Recognizing the environmental attributes and affordances provided by each recommendation allows for an understanding of the intervention's value.

Each recommendation is accompanied by considerations of where the recommendation would be most appropriate within the type of vacancy. These considerations serve as a foundation for study area residents to decide which recommendations are best suited for specific vacant lots within the study area.

RESOURCE ALLOTMENT

The presented framework's intention is to provide an understanding of the needs for each of the recommendations. It includes the components important to implementing the recommendation which comprises physical materials, environmental considerations, and major tools necessary for completion. Each recommendation requires a range of resources for the up-front construction of the intervention. Resources for each recommendation are evaluated in four aspects: cost, labor, expertise, and time. Neighbors and those local to the area will have the best knowledge towards reliable contractors and handyman and those who may be willing and interested in supporting a project such as this. The projected level of resource allotment can be understood through Figure 5.2.

MONEY



Where the intervention would cost less than \$200



Where the intervention would cost between \$200 & \$750



Where the intervention would cost more than \$750

LABOR



Where the intervention would need 1-3 people to be completed



Where the intervention would need 4-10 people to be completed



Where the intervention would need more than 10 people to be completed

EXPERTISE



Where the intervention could be constructed by anyone



Where the intervention would need a handyman to be completed



Where the intervention would need a contractor to be completed

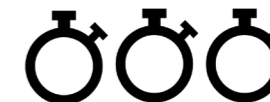
TIME



Where the intervention could be completed within a day



Where the intervention could be completed within a week



Where the project would need more than one week to be completed

Figure 5.2: Resource allotment structure to understand intervention resource needs.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SCALE

The framework also indicates the expected community development that will emanate from the construction, maintenance, and projected use of the space or activity. The facets of community development are evaluated on a three-point scale. Various levels of sense of community development are expected to be achieved through creating points of contact between neighborhood members through implementing the proposed strategies. The level of community development is greatest at a rating of 3 and lowest at a rating of 1. An understanding of expected community development in construction, maintenance, and projected use can be seen in Figure 5.3.

CONSTRUCTION



Where the intervention could be built within one day

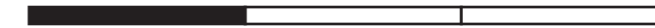


Where the intervention could be built within one week



Where the intervention would need more than one week to be built

MAINTENANCE



Where the intervention requires two seasonal maintenance periods, once in the fall and once in the spring

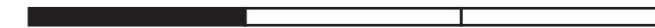


Where the intervention requires monthly maintenance



Where the intervention requires weekly to biweekly maintenance

PROJECTED USE



Where the intervention is only used when activated by a programmed event



Where the intervention is expected to be used on a weekly basis



Where the intervention is expected to be used on a daily basis

Figure 5.3: Community development scale

ENVIRONMENTAL ATTRIBUTES & AFFORDANCES

It is understood through data collection and analysis that reactivation of the three types of vacant lots should provide the following attributes and affordances:

NEIGHBORHOOD ENHANCEMENT

Inherently each recommendation provides neighborhood enhancement by creating productive use of otherwise underutilized spaces. Improving the beauty of the neighborhood through the provided recommendations will benefit the day-to-day lives of study area residents, minimize study area feelings of embarrassment and disappointment, and reduce outsider bias to the neighborhoods and blocks within the study area.

SEATING ENVIRONMENTS

Providing seating opportunities is an important measure in reactivating the three types of vacant lots as it is an environmental attribute not readily available throughout the study area. Seating environments will provide areas to rest, relax, take a break, or read. Seating environments also provide an area for guardians to watch their children play within the same site or an adjacent site which will increase feelings of safety towards children using reactivated vacant lots.

INTERGENERATIONAL ACTIVITY

Providing activity for a range of ages is a top priority for vacant lot reactivation. Activity needs to serve children, teens and adults while also encouraging intergenerational interactions. While intergenerational activity is a priority, study participants were also particularly concerned with providing activities for children sharing that keeping children off the streets keeps them safer.

LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Learning opportunities should be a programmable addition to each of the types of vacant lots. This addition can provide educational sessions to a range of study area residents. Learning opportunities may require a program coordinator who would be able and willing to organize the sessions, instructors and necessary materials.

ENCLOSED

Enclosed vacant lots are a part of the residential fabric within the study area. In their current state, they collect bulky, litter, and pests. Reactivation recommendations provide productive reuse of enclosed vacant lots. Participant-generated recommendations provide color, microhabitat, socializing opportunities, and seating environments. Designer recommendations provide exploratory environments and additional seating environments.

The recommendations for reactivation of enclosed vacant lots provide neighborhood enhancement, seating environments, intergenerational activities, and learning opportunities. Considerations of these attributes and affordances specific to the use within enclosed vacant lots are detailed next.

NEIGHBORHOOD ENHANCEMENT

Neighborhood enhancement in enclosed vacant lots can be achieved through reactivating vacant land within the residential fabric. Through implementing color, plants, and reasons to use the enclosed vacant lots, the residential blocks within the study area will be enhanced.

SEATING ENVIRONMENTS

Flexible furniture is appropriate for providing seating environments in enclosed vacant lots. Flexible furniture allows vacant lot users to shift the location and organization of furniture. Due to their location within the residential fabric, furniture pieces are more easily moved to an on-site or off-site storage area if theft is a concern. A storage shed could be implemented on site or storage areas could be within a neighbor's house or garage.

INTERGENERATIONAL ACTIVITY

Activities in enclosed vacant lots can encourage neighborhood children from different blocks to interact with each other. Enclosed vacant lots have a unique opportunity to provide activities close-to-place of residence which can encourage families to engage with the lot more frequently due to its nearby nature.

LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Due to their proximity to places of residence, enclosed vacant lots could provide educational sessions to adults focused on skills such as financial planning, life management, goal setting, among others. Educational opportunities could be made available to the younger generations as well to build skills, encourage creative thinking, and practice working with others.

The reactivation recommendations can be seen in the following pages.

E4 POLLINATING GARDEN

GATHERING SKILL-BUILDING



Figure 5.4: E4 - Pollinating Garden

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RATING



RESOURCES



COMPONENTS

Native plants

Maintained edge
wood, grass, mulch

Educational signage

ATTRIBUTES

Planted beds
Color
Pollinators
Signage

AFFORDANCES

Environmental education
Pollination
Educational edging
Habitat creation

APPROPRIATE FOR:

Perennial plants

Blocks that do not want an increase in activity

As a stand-alone strategy or as an addition to other strategies

EW1 APIARY

GATHERING SKILL-BUILDING



Figure 5.5: EW1 - Apiary

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RATING



RESOURCES



COMPONENTS

Apiary structure

Cinder blocks

Bee colony

Plants
for bee foraging and pollination

Water supply
i.e. bird bath with sticks or rocks for bees to land on

Gear
full body suit or jacket and veil, gloves, pants with footwear

ATTRIBUTES

Microhabitat
Bees
Color
Lawn
Tree shade

AFFORDANCES

Environmental education
Habitat care
Pollination
Protecting biodiversity

APPROPRIATE FOR:

Neighborhoods and blocks interested in continuous care

Larger enclosed vacant lots

South of a fence or structure to break the northern wind

E16 **READING ROOM**
 GATHERING SKILL-BUILDING



Figure 5.6: E16 - Reading Room

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RATING



RESOURCES



COMPONENTS

Seating

Shade

Portable book shelf

Books for a variety of ages

Mowed lawn

ATTRIBUTES

Flexible seating
 Tree shade

AFFORDANCES

Learning
 Socializing
 Reading
 Sharing

APPROPRIATE FOR:

Pop-up activation
 Smaller enclosed vacant lots

PE3 **OUTDOOR LOUNGE AREA**
 GATHERING



Figure 5.7: PE3 - Outdoor Lounge Area

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RATING



RESOURCES



COMPONENTS

Chairs

Small tables

Picnic tables

Shade

Mowed lawn

ATTRIBUTES

Flexible seating
 Shade sails

AFFORDANCES

Socializing
 Resting
 Relaxing

APPROPRIATE FOR:

Groupings of enclosed vacant lots
 Corner enclosed vacant lots

E7 BENCH
GATHERING



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RATING



RESOURCES



Figure 5.8: E7- Bench

COMPONENTS

Bench

Native plants

Pedestrian surface
decomposed granite gravel, mulch

Pathway
decomposed granite gravel, mulch

ATTRIBUTES

Seating
Planted bed
Pedestrian surface
Individual or small group seating

AFFORDANCES

Reading
Resting
Relaxing

APPROPRIATE FOR:

Low-noise activation
Smaller enclosed vacant lots
As a stand-alone strategy or as an addition to other strategies

E14 IMPROMPTU PLAY
GATHERING SKILL-BUILDING RECREATION



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RATING



RESOURCES



Figure 5.9: E14 - Impromptu Play

COMPONENTS

Milk crates

Sheets or blankets

Cardboard boxes

Mowed lawn

ATTRIBUTES

Color
Flexible play element

AFFORDANCES

Exploratory learning
Imaginative play
Socializing

APPROPRIATE FOR:

Blocks with children
Blocks willing to bring the elements to a storage area over night

EW4 **PLANTED TRAIL**
 GATHERING SKILL-BUILDING RECREATION

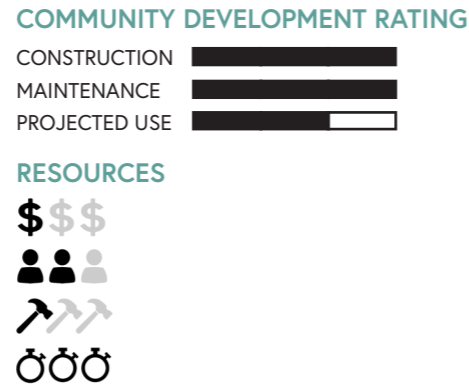


Figure 5.10: EW4 - Planted Trail

COMPONENTS

Native plants

Woodchip trail

Maintained trail edge

ATTRIBUTES

Native and pollinating plants
 Tree shade
 Trail
 Color

AFFORDANCES

Environmental education
 Pollination
 Trail use
 Exploratory learning
 Habitat creation

APPROPRIATE FOR:

As a stand-alone strategy or as an addition to other strategies
 Connection between vacant lots
 Groupings of vacant lots

PE1 **PICNIC TABLES**
 GATHERING SKILL-BUILDING

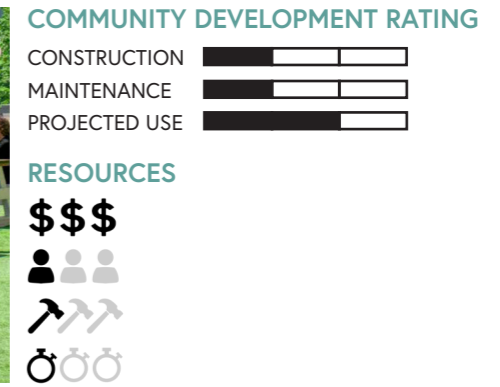
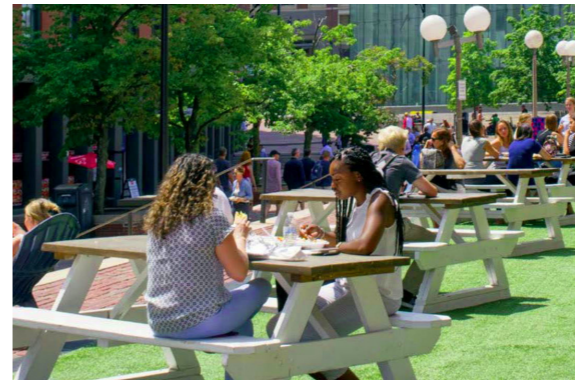


Figure 5.11: PE1 - Picnic Tables

COMPONENTS

Picnic table

Mowed lawn

ATTRIBUTES

Tree shade
 Pedestrian lighting
 Seating

AFFORDANCES

Socializing
 Eating
 Resting
 Relaxing

APPROPRIATE FOR:

As a stand-alone strategy or as an addition to other strategies
 Providing a place for guardians to watch their children

POST-COMMERCIAL

Post-commercial vacant lots are often overlooked due to their vacant nature. Although they are overlooked, they cannot be ignored due to the safety concerns they harbor due to negative activity such as drug sales, prostitution, and crime. Participant-generated recommendations to reactivating post-commercial vacant lots include color, plants, flexible programming, and play environments. Additional designer recommendations provide seating environments, gathering environments, and additional play activities.

The recommendations for reactivation of post-commercial vacant lots provide neighborhood enhancement, seating environments, intergenerational activities, and learning opportunities. Considerations of these attributes and affordances specific to the use within enclosed vacant lots are detailed next.

NEIGHBORHOOD ENHANCEMENT

Post-commercial vacant lots fall within commercial areas and are therefore in public locations. Activating post-commercial vacant lots through interventions such as color and programmed events will make these lots more inviting to study area residents. By inviting study area residents into these lots, positive use of post-commercial vacant lots will increase and therefore reduce the occurrence of negative activity within these lots.

SEATING ENVIRONMENTS

Due to the concerns of safety and theft in post-commercial vacant lots, furniture that is heavy or secured to the pavement is appropriate for this vacant lot type. If furniture is desired to be flexible, a schedule to move furniture pieces to a storage area over night is recommended.

INTERGENERATIONAL ACTIVITY

Intergenerational activity can encourage positive activity within vacant lots. By providing activities that children can participate in with their guardians, post-commercial vacant lots would be more used due to the increased safety of having adults participating within the lot.

LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Post-commercial vacant lots can accommodate educational sessions with larger attendee populations. Additionally, due to the remaining pavement and size of these lots, post-commercial vacant lots can provide areas to teach techniques and skills that require more space such as carpentry or construction.

The reactivation recommendations can be seen in the following pages.

P1 FLEXIBLE & ENGAGING SPACE
 GATHERING RECREATION



Figure 5.12: P1 - Flexible & Engaging Space

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RATING



RESOURCES



COMPONENTS

Level surface

Paint

Pattern + stencil

ATTRIBUTES

Color
 Ground plane mural
 Pedestrian surface

AFFORDANCES

Imaginative play
 Flexible programming
 Areas for scooters and bikes

APPROPRIATE FOR:

Areas where theft is a concern
 As a stand-alone strategy or as an addition to other strategies

P11 STAND-ALONE PLANTER BEDS
 GATHERING SKILL-BUILDING



Figure 5.13: P11 - Stand-Alone Planter Beds

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RATING



RESOURCES



COMPONENTS

Level surface

Stand-alone planter

Plants

Optional: shade

ATTRIBUTES

Seating area
 Temporary shade
 Color
 Plants

AFFORDANCES

Socializing
 Microhabitat
 Pollination

APPROPRIATE FOR:

As a stand-alone strategy or as an addition to other strategies
 Neighborhoods or blocks willing to water and care for the plants on a regular basis

P9 BASKETBALL COURT
 GATHERING RECREATION



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RATING



RESOURCES



Figure 5.14: P9 - Basketball Court

COMPONENTS

Paint

Pattern + Stencil

Basketball hoop

Optional: Mural artist

ATTRIBUTES

Color
 Ground plane mural
 Cultural mural
 Half-basketball court

AFFORDANCES

Socializing
 Sport play
 Working with others

APPROPRIATE FOR:

Post commercial vacant lots not on a main thoroughfare

Locations not in walking distance to a basketball court

P7 GATHERING & PERFORMANCE SPACE
 GATHERING SKILL-BUILDING RECREATION



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RATING



RESOURCES



Figure 5.15: P7 - Gathering & Performance Space

COMPONENTS

Level surface

Lumber

Fasteners

Saw

Fastening Tools

Finish
paint or sealant

ATTRIBUTES

Event space
 Elevated structure
 Shade pavilion
 Stage

AFFORDANCES

Socializing
 Learning
 Sharing
 Entertaining
 Flexible programming

APPROPRIATE FOR:

Areas safe to bring people together

P2 **OUTDOOR GAMES**
 GATHERING SKILL-BUILDING RECREATION



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RATING



RESOURCES



Figure 5.16: P2 - Outdoor Games

COMPONENTS

Level surface

Paint

Stencil

Game pieces

ATTRIBUTES

- Color
- Game pieces
- Food trucks
- Tree shade

AFFORDANCES

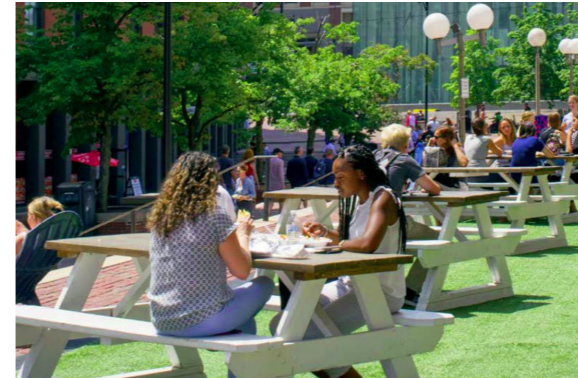
- Game of checkers
- Game of chess
- Learning
- Socializing

APPROPRIATE FOR:

Post commercial lots that could have the game pieces brought to a storage area over night

As a stand-alone strategy or as an addition to other strategies

PE1 **PICNIC TABLES**
 GATHERING SKILL-BUILDING



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RATING



RESOURCES

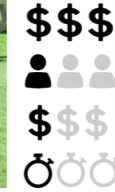


Figure 5.17: PE1 - Picnic Tables

COMPONENTS

Picnic table

Pedestrian surface

Optional: faux lawn

ATTRIBUTES

- Tree shade
- Pedestrian lighting
- Seating

AFFORDANCES

- Socializing
- Eating
- Resting
- Relaxing

APPROPRIATE FOR:

As a stand-alone strategy or as an addition to other strategies

Post commercial vacant lots next to restaurants

Post commercial vacant lots that could host markets

P18 MARKET
GATHERING



Figure 5.18: P18 - Market

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RATING



RESOURCES



COMPONENTS

Pedestrian surface

Vendors

ATTRIBUTES

Vendor tents
Shade
Market

AFFORDANCES

Socializing
Support of local businesses
Shopping

APPROPRIATE FOR:

Post-commercial vacant lots that have an existing pedestrian surface

High-traffic areas

P20 PAVILION
GATHERING SKILL-BUILDING



Figure 5.19: P20 - Pavilion

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RATING



RESOURCES



COMPONENTS

Shipping pallets

Plants

Seating

ATTRIBUTES

Event space
Color
Shade
Walls

AFFORDANCES

Socializing
Sharing
Flexible programming
Learning
Entertaining

APPROPRIATE FOR:

Post-commercial vacant lots not on a main thoroughfare

WILD

Wild vacant lots provide environmental services through their planted nature, but in their current state bring an unkempt physical appearance to the residential areas within the study area. In their current state, they are overgrown and unkempt and also collect bulky and litter. Participant-generated recommendations provide color, microhabitat, native and pollinating plants, and seating environments. Designer recommendations provide habitat creation, exploratory play environments, and additional seating areas.

The recommendations for reactivation of wild vacant lots provide neighborhood enhancement, seating environments, intergenerational activities, and learning opportunities. Considerations of these attributes and affordances specific to the use within enclosed vacant lots are detailed next.

NEIGHBORHOOD ENHANCEMENT

Cultivating wild vacant lots to contain native and pollinating plants, areas for seating, and exploratory environments will reduce their disheveled nature and therefore improve the appearance of the study area.

SEATING ENVIRONMENTS

Seating environments within wild vacant lots can be made of locally sourced natural materials including logs and tree stumps. This creates a sustainable and resourceful way of providing seating to wild vacant lots.

INTERGENERATIONAL ACTIVITY

Wild vacant lots create an ideal setting for nature play areas. The addition of nature play to wild vacant lots would provide exploratory activity to children. Adding places to rest, sit, or explore nature can provide activity to adult guardians supervising their children using the site.

LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Inherent to their physical nature, wild vacant lots lend themselves to teaching about the natural environment. Learning opportunities can be centered around plants, pollinators, habitat creation and the value those elements provide to the natural and human world.

The reactivation recommendations can be seen in the following pages.

W3 PICNIC TABLES

GATHERING SKILL-BUILDING



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RATING



RESOURCES



Figure 5.20: W3 - Picnic Tables

COMPONENTS

Picnic tables

Wood chips or mulch

ATTRIBUTES

Wooded area
Mulched area
Plants
Tree shade

AFFORDANCES

Teaching
Learning
Socializing

APPROPRIATE FOR:

As a stand-alone strategy or as an addition to other strategies

Providing a place for guardians to watch their children

W6 COLORFUL PLAY ENVIRONMENT

GATHERING SKILL-BUILDING RECREATION



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RATING



RESOURCES



Figure 5.21: W6 - Colorful Play Environment

COMPONENTS

Lumber

Fasteners

Saw

Fastening tools

Finish
paint or sealant

ATTRIBUTES

Color
Wooded area
Mulched area
Tree shade
Climbing structures

AFFORDANCES

Creative play
Socializing
Exploratory play
Adventurous play

APPROPRIATE FOR:

Blocks with children

Flat areas within wild vacant lots

EW2 GROUP GATHERING ENVIRONMENT

GATHERING SKILL-BUILDING



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RATING



RESOURCES



Figure 5.22: EW2 - Group Gathering Environment

COMPONENTS

Logs or stumps

Wood chips or mulch

Saw

ATTRIBUTES

Group seating
Wooded area
Mulched area

AFFORDANCES

Learning
Sharing
Socializing
Environmental education

APPROPRIATE FOR:

Areas that can be cleared within a densely planted area

W20 NATIVE PLANTING

GATHERING SKILL-BUILDING



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RATING



RESOURCES



Figure 5.23: W20 - Native Planting

COMPONENTS

Native or pollinating plants

Maintained edge

ATTRIBUTES

Color
Plants
Tree shade

AFFORDANCES

Environmental education
Habitat creation
Pollination
Protecting biodiversity

APPROPRIATE FOR:

As a stand-alone strategy or as an addition to other strategies

Blocks that do not want an increase in activity

W1 **INSECT HOTEL**
SKILL-BUILDING



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RATING



RESOURCES



Figure 5.24: W1 - Insect Hotel

COMPONENTS

- Lumber
- Fasteners
- Shingles
- Natural materials
- Saw
- Fastening tools

ATTRIBUTES

- Microhabitat
- Pollinators
- Textured materials
- Habitat structure
- Independent or small group seating

AFFORDANCES

- Environmental education
- Habitat creation
- Protecting biodiversity
- Habitat care

APPROPRIATE FOR:

- As a stand-alone reactivation strategy or as an addition to other strategies
- Blocks dedicated to refreshing habitat material every year

W18 **LOG BENCH**
GATHERING SKILL-BUILDING



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RATING



RESOURCES



Figure 5.25: W18 - Log Bench

COMPONENTS

- Logs
- Fasteners
- Saw
- Fastening tools

ATTRIBUTES

- Natural ground
- Trees
- Tree shade
- Independent or small group seating

AFFORDANCES

- Sharing
- Learning
- Resting
- Relaxing

APPROPRIATE FOR:

- As a stand-alone reactivation strategy or as an addition to other strategies

W8 NATURE PLAY
 GATHERING SKILL-BUILDING RECREATION



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RATING



RESOURCES



Figure 5.26: W8 - Nature Play

COMPONENTS

- Logs
- Stumps
- Rocks
- Mulch or gravel
- Saw

ATTRIBUTES

- Seating
- Pedestrian surface

AFFORDANCES

- Exploratory play
- Adventurous play
- Socializing

APPROPRIATE FOR:

- Blocks with children
- Wild vacant lots with a cleared area or an area that could be cleared

W5 AMPHITHEATER
 GATHERING SKILL-BUILDING



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RATING



RESOURCES



Figure 5.27: W5 - Amphitheater

COMPONENTS

- Boulders
- Plants
- Shade

ATTRIBUTES

- Amphitheater
- Group seating
- Pedestrian surface
- Trees

AFFORDANCES

- Learning
- Socializing
- Teaching
- Resting
- Relaxing

APPROPRIATE FOR:

- A flat or sloped area
- As a stand-alone strategy or as an addition to other strategies

RESOURCES

Reactivating vacant lots with tactical placemaking strategies within the study area will require additional resources to make their construction and maintenance a possibility. While many participants acknowledged this need, many were unaware of resources that may be available to assist with reactivating vacant lots with tactical placemaking spaces and activities.

The next few pages include available resources that could potentially support the construction and maintenance of a tactical placemaking reactivation project. The resources shared during the interviews are included.

Funding and grant programs all have different application periods and deadlines. Check each specific resource for their application and awardee schedule.

AARP COMMUNITY CHALLENGE

what it is A program within the AARP Livable Communities initiative, this challenge provides grants for the immediate improvement of communities that will ideally garner long-term change within grant-recipient communities.

how it can be used A grant from this challenge may be applied to public places, housing, DEI initiatives, community resilience, city engagement, and community health and economic empowerment making this grant applicable to the construction and maintenance reactivation of vacant lot reactivation strategies.

<https://www.aarp.org/livable-communities/community-challenge/>

AIM4PEACE

what it is A program to reduce violence in Kansas City, Missouri using a public health approach. The program's main goal is to reduce shootings and homicides while restoring Kansas City, Missouri to a safer and healthier place.

how it can be used Aim4Peace can assist in violence and crime prevention in and around vacant lots that neighbors deem worthy of reactivation by tactical placemaking strategies. Using this program in and around vacant lots will not only make reactivation by tactical placemaking strategies a possibility, but it will also increase neighborhood safety and overall neighborhood health. This program may be most needed in post-commercial vacant lots.

<https://www.kcmo.gov/city-hall/departments/health/aim4peace-violence-prevention-program>

COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY OF GREATER KANSAS CITY (CAAGKC)

what it is Community Action Agency provides low-income residents from Clay, Jackson and Platte counties in Missouri support for their long-term success by providing resources, education, and programs to make them become self-sufficient.

how it can be used Community Action Agency provides both support to community residents for their long-term success and education for community members. This agency could potentially support the construction or maintenance of tactical placemaking strategies in vacant lots. They could also assist in educational programming within sites retrofitted for learning.

<https://caagkc.org/>

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

what it is A grant program through the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development Exchange that awards funding to support community development that strives to increase community resilience.

how it can be used Community Development Block Grants can assist with infrastructure, economic development projects, public facilities installation, community center, public services, among others making this an appropriate potential funding opportunity for the reactivation of vacant lots.

<https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg/>

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE SMALL GRANT PROGRAM

what it is A grant program sponsored by the United States Environmental Protection Agency that supports communities facing environmental justice and public health issues.

how it can be used This grant is awarded to support community-driven projects. The reactivation of urban vacant lots may pose health issues in the contamination of the ground soil. This grant may be able to assist ground remediation and the construction or maintenance of reactivation strategies.

<https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/environmental-justice-small-grants-program#tab-2>

EPA'S GREENING AMERICA'S COMMUNITIES

what it is A grant program sponsored by the United States Environmental Protection Agency that supports communities with a goal and created plan to make their neighborhoods environmentally friendly through the use of innovative green infrastructure with other sustainable design solutions.

how it can be used This grant provides a team of designers to the community to help them make their plan into a schematic design with additional illustrations. This grant could assist in creating materials necessary for other grant applications.

<https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/greening-americas-communities>

ESSENTIAL FAMILIES

what it is With the belief that "everything starts at home", Essential Families out of Kansas City has the goal of strengthening families by providing mental healthcare virtual parent education, and access to children and family needs to below and just above poverty families.

how it can be used Essential Families could sponsor educational sessions in constructed lots that could be used for educational purposes. Essential Families could potentially assist in encouraging parent and family assistance in construction and maintenance and the use of reactivated vacant lots.

https://efamilies.org/?fbclid=IwAR0WQufGdwVCvGdPEcKaT_smYJIA1tu9pvdwXEAIHXX4XJMERj2SvWj0wDY

IMPACTKC

what it is ImpactKC is a group of philanthropic members who garner donations and then award the donated money to charities across the Kansas City metropolitan area.

how it can be used Vacant lot reactivation could be sponsored by local charities or businesses. If a charity was to support the reactivation of a vacant lot, they could apply for an ImpactKC grant to support in the construction and maintenance of the lot. The ImpactKC grants can be used for arts and culture, community development, education/youth services, and social services/families making reactivation of vacant lots an applicable use of this grant.

<https://impactkc.net/>

KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL: BEAUTIFY COMMUNITY GRANT

what it is A grant sponsored by the Keep American Beautiful organization that supports communities working towards litter prevention, promotion of recycling, and creating clean, green, and beautiful neighborhoods.

how it can be used This grant aims to promote and foster community development. It also specifically supports the cleanup of litter. This grant is applicable to the purpose behind the reactivation of vacant lots and its expected outcomes.

<https://kab.org/grants/>

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION FOUNDATION (NEEF)

what it is The National Environmental Education Foundation provides numerous grants and awards to support community-driven environmental improvements.

how it can be used As the reactivation of vacant lots will support and benefit the ecological and human environments, this grant could be appropriate for this project.

<https://www.neefusa.org/grants>

NEIGHBORHOODS RISING FUND

what it is A fund provided through the Community Capital Fund of Kansas City to support community development through Cass, Clay, Jackson, and Platte counties.

how it can be used This fund could be used to support the construction or maintenance of reactivated vacant lots. Neighborhood leaders or local, registered non-profits should be the primary applicants to this fund.

<https://www.ccfkansascity.org/programnrf>

OUTDOOR RECREATION INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM

what it is Funding opportunities through the Missouri Department of Conservation focused on habitat development, improvement of urban green spaces, and opportunities for outdoor recreation.

how it can be used With many potential funds to support practices including urban habitat, pollinating plantings, urban green space, there are numerous funds that would be applicable to the facets of vacant lot reactivation through tactical placemaking strategies.

[https://mdc.mo.gov/community-conservation/
community-conservation-funding-opportunities](https://mdc.mo.gov/community-conservation/community-conservation-funding-opportunities)

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO BROWNFIELDS (TAB) PROGRAM

what it is The local TAB program through Kansas State University works to provide training and technical assistance to communities aiming to redevelop brownfields in their area.

how it can be used TAB provides resources necessary to the community and location. Some of the resources they have provided in the past include: guidance to brownfield redevelopment, identification of potential funding sources, review of grant applications, connections to consulting firms, assistance with community engagement, among many others. Connecting with TAB at Kansas State University may be a great step in spurring the installation of tactical placemaking strategies in vacant lots.

<https://www.ksutab.org/>

THE FULL EMPLOYMENT COUNCIL OF KANSAS CITY

what it is The Full Employment Council provides numerous resources to those in and trying to enter the work force in Kansas City.

how it can be used Through their training programs that provide a paycheck to those who learn a new trade or skill, the Full Employment Council could possibly support the construction of tactical placemaking spaces and activities in vacant lots.

<https://www.feckc.org/training>

WORKFORCE PATHWAYS FOR YOUTH

what it is A program to expand job training and work force activities to youth through skill-development, career exploration, and work opportunities.

how it can be used Workforce Pathways for Youth could assist in providing youth education and career preparation. These educational sessions could take place in vacant lots reactivated for educational activity.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/youth/workforce-pathways-for-youth>

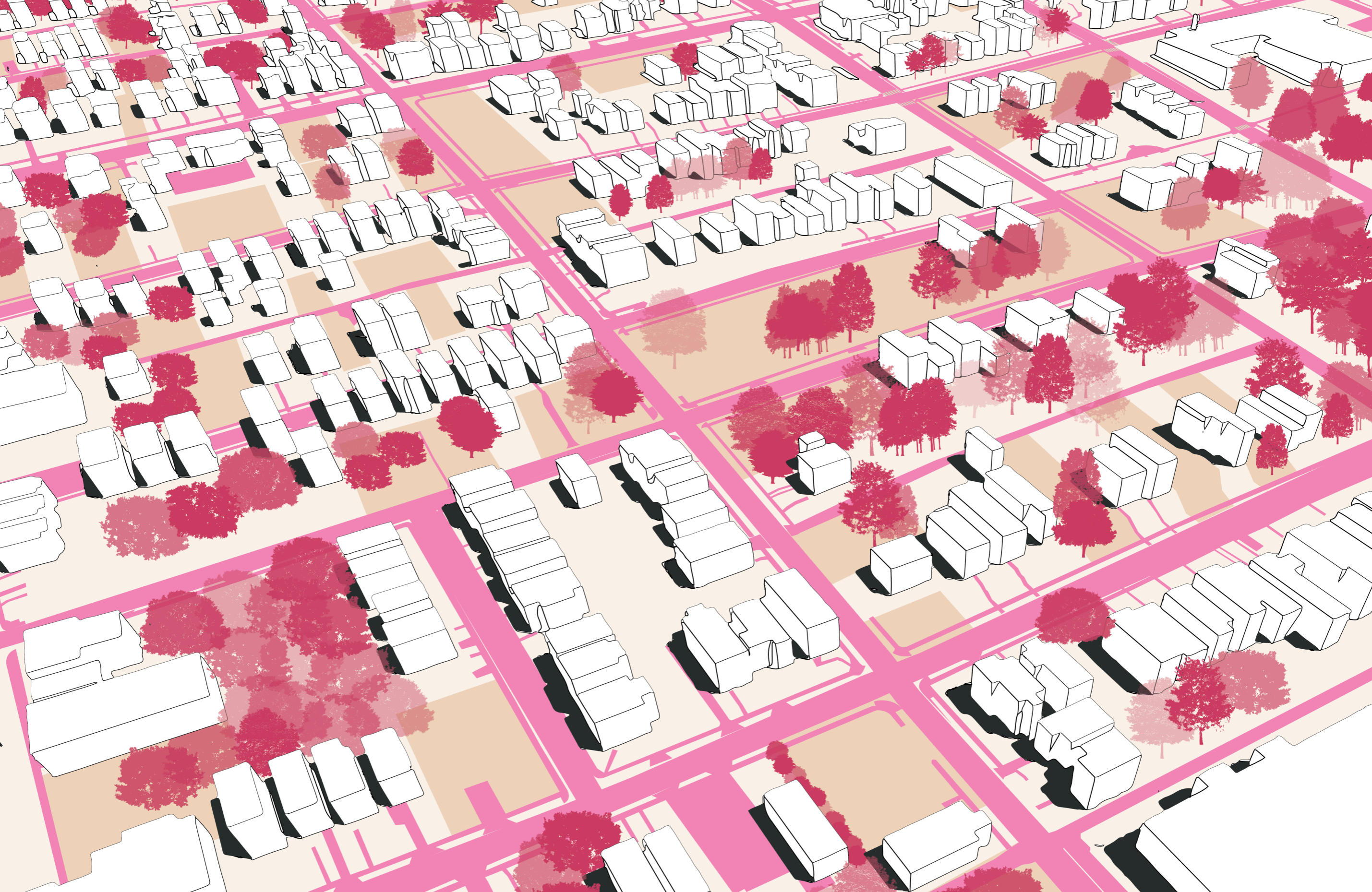
YMCA OF GREATER KC

what it is The YMCA of Greater KC provides numerous programs within their organization including family, youth, and elderly engagement and development.

how it can be used A community partner with knowledge of the Greater KC YMCA can help establish which YMCA programs could potentially assist in construction, maintenance, use, and/or programming of vacant lots reactivated through tactical placemaking strategies.

<https://kansascityymca.org/programs>





CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION



A large percentage of urban America struggles with land vacancy. The underutilized and interim nature of vacant lots has proved to create challenges in reactivation of these lots. Tactical placemaking interventions as a reactivation strategy to vacant land is a developing, but under-researched concept in the professional world. The focus of this study was on using tactical placemaking interventions as reactivation strategies to vacancy based on preferences which can be a novel approach to community development.

This study offered a way to understand neighborhood interest and willingness to construct and maintain interventions. The findings allowed for the creation of recommendations to guide the reactivation of urban vacant lots. Therefore, while the findings are place-based, the method presented in this study can serve as a structure to future studies in other regions nationally or globally. This section briefly discusses the contributions of this study and the project limitations as well as potential future steps.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY AREA

This study showcases the potential of vacant land as a community asset and provides the foundation to unlock the potential in vacant lots.

By reactivating vacant land with spaces and activities the community needs and desires, it is expected that residents will be eager to use the activated spaces in their neighborhoods. The increase of activity within neighborhood spaces and the construction and maintenance of these spaces can help grow existing community relationships, while also providing the space for new relationships to be formed and built among residents, which contributes to a sense of community. The reactivation of vacant lots can also provide accessible and approachable public spaces to the community within their own neighborhood. Providing nearby pockets of public space may encourage neighbors to spend time outdoors within their own neighborhood, therefore strengthening community connections. This may ultimately contribute to crime reduction by bringing more eyes on the streets.

Through using a participant-generated photo selection activity as the methodology of this study, the possibility of what could be done in the interim within vacant lots is illustrated through the use of photographs. The provision

of images through the data collection process effectively shows the potential reuse of and opportunities within vacant land. The participant process of selecting up to five of the provided images encouraged and guided study participants to think and consider what they would like in vacant lots and how they would ideally like to use them in the interim time prior to residential reconstruction.

This study provides a framework of reactivation strategies for vacant land that places the reactivation in the hands of neighborhood residents. By considering the characteristics of each vacant lot type as defined in the report, residents have the knowledge to categorize the vacant lots in their own neighborhood. Following vacant lot categorization, residents are able to use the provided recommendations for a specific type of vacant lot to determine a reactivation strategy. Each recommendation, based on resident preferences, provides the necessary elements to implement the strategy. Through including the environmental attributes and affordances and a community development score of each recommendation, residents are able to understand what the implementation of the strategy would bring to the specific lot and to the community at large. The recommendations also provide a beginning framework to where the strategy would be appropriate and applicable within the larger

vacant lot typology. This framework makes it easier for residents to decipher where specific strategies can and should be implemented within their neighborhood, on their block, and next to their place of residence depending on their preferences, level of involvement, and available resources. The framework of recommendations provides a way for neighbors to enhance their neighborhood while also providing seating environments, learning opportunities, and intergenerational activities.

While obtaining ownership or usage permissions will need to be explored, this study provides the foundation for reactivating underutilized land in a productive way. It is important to note that residents within the study area have experience and knowledge regarding ownership and temporary ownership of vacant lots in their neighborhood. The foundation built in this study can be used to demonstrate to city officials the possibility within these lots and the need for an agreement to permit residents to reactivate the vacant lots within their neighborhoods. The details of this study and the provided recommendations can also be used to help procure funding to make a reactivation project possible. This study is one step towards residents of high vacancy neighborhoods having the opportunity to reclaim the vacant lots surrounding their places of residence.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE LITERATURE

The types of vacant lots presented in the data collection process may serve as a future typology outline for similar research. However, the types of vacant lots presented in the data collection process may need to be adjusted based on the types of vacant lots local to the research study area. This study's process in creating site-specific vacant typologies can serve as a reference to other researchers identifying vacant lot typologies in other regions. The limited literature regarding types of vacant lots should be used as a reference to understand other aspects of vacancy that can factor into forming typologies of vacancy for an area. By analyzing the physical, social, and biological characteristics of vacant lots in an area, and having an understanding of the area's vacancies, categories of site-specific vacancy can be determined. The study provides an example set of three vacancy typologies: enclosed, post-commercial, and wild. In addition, common characteristics of the three vacancy typologies are provided. These characteristics can be used to understand some of the features that can delineate vacant land into various categories. While vacant lot categorization requires local context, the typologies provided in this study serve as a precedent for the creation of vacancy typologies in other areas.

As identified through the literature review, there is a gap in research and literature regarding tactical placemaking. This study further researches this term as a design strategy. It formulates a definition and understanding of what tactical placemaking is, who it serves, and how it can be conducted. Because of this, the study adds to the very limited literature that discusses what tactical placemaking is and why and how it should be used. The study also acknowledges the difference between tactical urbanism and tactical placemaking. It acknowledges that tactical placemaking is not tactical urbanism due to the involvement of an outside entity guiding the process.

While tactical placemaking strategies are being used in practice to reactivate vacant lots, there is limited research analyzing the creation of these spaces, what they provide, and who they aim to serve. This study contributes to the literature on using tactical placemaking interventions as reactivation strategies to vacant lots based on preferences. The findings from this study provide preferential data towards potential reactivation strategies of vacant lots that do not currently exist in the literature.

By defining vacancy typologies and creating an understanding of tactical placemaking as a term and a process, this study significantly adds to the literature regarding urban vacancy, reactivation of vacant lots, and the practice of tactical placemaking.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE PROFESSION

This study provides a novel approach to community development by providing a framework that encourages neighbors to reclaim urban vacancy with strategic interventions. The process of this study provides a neighborhood-led endeavor that can be assisted by designers. Landscape architects have the knowledge and background to assist in the process of reactivating vacant lots through tactical placemaking strategies. They can use their knowledge and experience to combine reactivation strategies to further elevate what the vacant lot can provide the neighborhood. The combination of strategies would allow for the inclusion of seating environments, learning opportunities and intergenerational activities in one vacant lot. Landscape architects can also use their skills to create drawings and images to show residents what the strategies would look like in specific vacant lots throughout their neighborhood. The visualization of proposed strategies can further show what is possible in vacant lots and could help garner neighbor support of a reactivation project. Landscape architects also have a unique opportunity to use their existing relationships with outdoor furnishing companies to encourage donations of outdoor furnishings for vacant lot reactivation projects. Designers and specifically landscape architects have a role to play in the reactivation process, but it is important

that they are invited and welcomed in by the community.

The study also provides a methodology that could be implemented in other site contexts. The study's methodology seems to be an efficient way to understand preferences towards design strategies. The methodology provides an engaging activity that encourages participants to share their thoughts and concerns towards the presented strategies. It also provides a strategic way for designers to quickly show a variety of environmental attributes and affordances to a client, stakeholder group, or the public audience. The presentation of these images provides an approachable way to engage with the development of a project or design. The participant's selection of images provides specific things to discuss making it more comfortable for the participant to share their thoughts and concerns about potential project attributes and affordances. Because of its effectiveness, this study's methodology can be applied to sites beyond vacant lots.

While this is a qualitative study to explore tactical placemaking, the presented methodology can be a useful approach to community engagement. The IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation notes the needed level of public engagement in any public participation process. The five modes of participation: inform, consult, involve, collaborate, and empower assist

in defining the public's role in decision making (Organizing Engagement n.d.). The participant-generated photo selection activity offered in this study and iterations of this activity can foreseeably be used in the modes of inform, consult, and collaborate during the process of community engagement. These modes require public participation through the provision of feedback. The study's methodology provides an effective way for designers to receive community or public feedback in the beginning phases of a project through the presentation of a selection of images that show a variety of environmental attributes and affordances. Additionally, the photo selection activity can be used throughout the design process. As the design evolves, a presentation of photos can accompany designer drawings such as plans, sections, and perspectives. The use of photos further into the design process can be beneficial to understanding public needs and desires as it can be more comfortable to comment on and conceptualize a photograph. Through using a participant-generated photo selection activity, those engaging the public have the ability to present new ideas to the public through the inform mode, iterate the presented ideas based on feedback heard from the public and present the iterated ideas through the consult mode, and continue to refine design ideas through the collaborate mode.

PROJECT LIMITATIONS

While contributing to the literature and the profession of landscape architecture, this study has several limitations. The first one is related to the small sample size. While encompassing a range of thoughts throughout the study area, the twenty-seven participants represent only a fraction of the study area. The small sample population reduces generalizability of the findings as the sample population cannot be considered as representative of the targeted neighborhoods. Additionally, all data collection occurred at the Lucile H. Bluford Library. Because of this, the study population was limited to those who were contacted about the study via email and to users of the library. This study's findings are specific to the study area, but the framework of methodology and recommendations can be applied to other areas, scales of work, and projects. Given the importance of place-based research in landscape architecture, one of the values of this study is that it offers a method to identify the most useful tactical placemaking strategies through acknowledging the perceptions of local users.

FUTURE STEPS

The framework of recommendations provides the basis for reactivating urban vacant lots within the study area. The recommendations serve to show study area residents what is possible and preferred in enclosed, post-commercial, and wild vacant lots. While engaging people in the ideation process is important to understand reactivation preferences, other steps will need to be taken to make reactivation of vacant lots a success. Study area residents may need further clarity on how vacant lots would look with reactivation through tactical placemaking strategies, what resources best fit the construction and maintenance of reactivation strategies, how it can be built, and how it will be maintained. An expert in a design or construction field could assist in the further realization of vacant lot reactivation. It is important that the expert acknowledges the residents' interests and preferences while assisting in making reactivation a reality. Additional experts may also be able to assist in securing ownership or rental status of vacant lots so that reactivation can occur. It is important to note that these experts may already exist in the study area.

Further research will need to be done to categorize the vacant lots within the study area. Using the framework provided in this study, study area residents can begin to assess vacant lots around them to understand if they are enclosed, post-commercial, or wild. Once the vacant lots have been categorized, study area residents can apply the knowledge from the specific recommendation set to the vacant lots in their neighborhood, on their block, or next to their place of residence. Vacant lots can be categorized in incremental sequences rather than all at once. Further, vacant lots may also be categorized into level of readiness for reactivation. As noted by study participants, some areas and specific vacant lots are less ready for reactivation than others. Using personal knowledge to the study area, residents will be able to ascertain what vacant lots are ready now and those that require further social remediation prior to reactivation.

It is important to recognize that not all vacant lots within a high vacancy neighborhood should be reactivated with tactical placemaking strategies. The over inundation of tactical placemaking strategies could reduce the effect of the implemented strategies. Implementing too many of these sites would weaken the possible level of community development due to residents only visiting reactivated lots close to their house or becoming bored with the reactivated lots because of their overabundance. Further research regarding other strategies to reactivate vacant lots is important and necessary.

Additionally, neighborhoods are constantly changing and evolving. It is necessary to reevaluate the need for vacant lot reactivation every few years. Vacant lot reactivation may still need to happen over the lifetime of a neighborhood, but it may need to take a different form. The wants and needs of a community are dynamic and therefore, the spaces provided to residents need to reflect their evolving spatial needs. It is important for a community to have regular discussions about the reactivation of vacant lots to prevent developers taking over the vacant lots and in turn potentially gentrifying the neighborhood.

Tactical placemaking strategies as a reactivation to vacant lots has the intention of providing residents a way to reclaim urban vacancy around them. Vacant lot reactivation should continue to reflect the needs and desire of the neighborhood they are found within.

This study can serve as a useful example to guide other design researchers or community members in disinvested neighborhoods looking to activate vacant land in their neighborhood, on their block, or next to their place of residence.

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Figure 3.14: Beard, N. Demographic Background Diagrams. [Pie Chart Diagrams]. Adobe Illustrator, 2023.

Figure 3.15: Beard, N. Demographic Background Diagrams. [Pie Chart Diagrams]. Adobe Illustrator, 2023.

Figure 3.16: Beard, N. Process of data collection. [Map]. Adobe Illustrator, 2023.

Figure 3.17: Beard, N. Diagram of image deck creation. [Diagram]. Adobe Illustrator, 2023.

Figure 3.18: Beard, N. Activation Strategy Matrix: Enclosed Vacant Lot. [Matrix Diagram]. Adobe Illustrator and Adobe InDesign, 2022.

Figure 3.19: Beard, N. Activation Strategy Matrix: Post-Commercial Vacant Lot. [Matrix Diagram]. Adobe Illustrator and Adobe InDesign, 2022.

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Figure 4.1: Beard, N. Data preparation and analysis diagram. [Map]. Adobe Illustrator, 2023.

Figure 4.2: Beard, N. Instance of selection of enclosed vacant lot images. [Bar graph]. Adobe Illustrator, 2023.

Figure 4.3: [Photograph of a Child Looking at a Garden]. n.d. <https://mschildrensmuseum.org/exhibits/pollinators-playground/>

Figure 4.4: [Photograph of Beekeepers inspecting Bee Frames at the Hudson Gardens community apiary near Littleton, CO]. n.d. <https://www.npr.org/sections/thesalt/2016/09/28/495677872/beekeepers-benefit-from-the-hive-mind-in-community-apiaries>

Figure 4.5: [Photograph of a neighborhood block party]. n.d. https://www.olympiawa.gov/community/neighborhood_associations/neighborhood_block_parties.php

Figure 4.6: Studenkov, I. [Photograph of Pop Courts in Chicago]. n.d. <https://www.austinweeklynews.com/2021/06/18/new-austin-pop-courts-get-thumbs-up-from-residents/>

Figure 4.7: Beard, N. Instance of selection of post-commercial vacant lot images. [Bar graph]. Adobe Illustrator, 2023.

Figure 4.8: Wasko, S. [Photograph of Brightmoor Outdoor Classroom]. n.d. <https://brightmoormakerspace.org/2021/10/30/outdoor-classrooms/>

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Figure 4.14: Bengtsson, A. [Photograph of a artistic sculpture]. n.d. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/barracuda666/9320639154>

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Figure 4.16: Williams, O. .Meadow Creation Long Island, NY. [Online Photograph]. 2021. <http://www.nativemeadows.com/projects>

Figure 4.17: Figueroa-Ortiz, I. (2018). [Photograph of a Group of Picnic Tables]. A Better City. https://www.abettercity.org/assets/images/Boston_Tactical_Public_Realm_Guidelines.pdf

Figure 4.18: Stark, E for Untapped New York. [Photograph of Mini Golf in New York City]. n.d. <https://untappedcities.com/2017/06/07/mini-golf-at-nycs-industry-city-with-brooklyn-landmark-renditions/>

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Figure 5.2: Beard, N. Resource allotment structure. [Diagram]. Adobe Illustrator, 2023.

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Figure 5.9: Lapworth, C. [Photograph of Mini Maddern]. 2020. <https://www.bowerbird.io/kits/mini-maddern-pop-up-playground>

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Figure 5.19: [Photograph of a Recycled Shipping Pallet Pavilion]. n.d. <https://inhabitat.com/recycled-shipping-pallet-pavilion-springs-up-in-christchurch-new-zealand/pallet-pavilion-gap-filler-4/>

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Figure 5.24: [Photograph of an Insect Hotel]. n.d. <https://learninglandscapesdesign.com/insect-hotels/>

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Figure 5.27: [Photograph of an outdoor classroom by Deru Landscape Architecture]. n.d. <https://www.deru-la.com/storm>



CHAPTER
SEVEN

APPENDICES



APPENDIX A
STUDY TIMELINE



	August		September			October					November				
	21-27	28-3	4-10	11-17	18-24	25-1	2-8	9-15	16-22	23-29	30-5	6-12	13-19	20-26	27-3
Phasing															
Phase 1: Proposal															
Task 1: Define Research Question	█		█			█					█				
Task 2: Literature Notes	█		█			█					█				
Task 3: Literature Review	█		█			█					█				
Task 4: Committee Members	█		█			█					█				
Committee Member Search	█		█			█					█				
Email Committee Members	█		█			█					█				
Finalize Committee Members	█		█			█					█				
Task 5: Proposal	█		█			█					█				
Project Statement	█		█			█					█				
Abstract	█		█			█					█				
Initial Draft	█		█			█					█				
Revisions	█		█			█					█				
Submit to CELA	█		█			█					█				
Outline	█		█			█					█				
Preliminary Proposal	█		█			█					█				
Preliminary Reviews	█		█			█					█				
Final Proposal	█		█			█					█				
Final Proposal Revisions	█		█			█					█				
Phase 2: Masters Report															
Task 1: Report															
Preliminary Master's Report	█		█			█					█				
Preliminary Master's Report Revisions	█		█			█					█				
Substantial Completion Draft	█		█			█					█				
Substantial Completion Revisions	█		█			█					█				
Task 2: Methods & Data Collection															
Survey Design	█		█			█					█				
IRB Submission	█		█			█					█				
IRB Approval	█		█			█					█				
Contact Neighborhood Associations	█		█			█					█				
Data Collection	█		█			█					█				
Data Compilation	█		█			█					█				
Data Analysis	█		█			█					█				
Task 3: Book															
Preliminary Design	█		█			█					█				
Substantial Completion	█		█			█					█				
Final Revisions	█		█			█					█				
Final Printing	█		█			█					█				
Phase 3: Defense															
Task 1: Final Defense Slides															
Task 2: Practice Presentations															
Task 3: Final Defense															
Task 4: Final Ballots Due															
Phase 4: Graduation															
Task 1: Commencement Exhibit															
Poster	█		█			█					█				
Task 2: Commencement															

	December				January				February				March				April			May			
	4-10	11-17	18-24	25-31	1-8	8-14	15-21	22-28	29-4	5-11	12-18	19-25	26-4	5-11	12-18	19-25	26-1	2-8	9-15	16-22	23-29	30-6	7-13
Phase 1: Proposal																							
Task 1: Define Research Question																							
Task 2: Literature Notes																							
Task 3: Literature Review																							
Task 4: Committee Members																							
Task 5: Proposal																							
Phase 2: Masters Report																							
Task 1: Report																							
Task 2: Methods & Data Collection																							
Task 3: Book																							
Phase 3: Defense																							
Phase 4: Graduation																							

APPENDIX B

IRB EXEMPTION LETTER



TO: Sara Hadavi
Landscape Archit & Comm Plan

Proposal Number: IRB-11460

FROM: Lisa Rubin, Chair
Committee on Research Involving Human Subjects

DATE: 12/23/2022

RE: Proposal Entitled, "Tactical Placemaking Strategies as a Tool for Neighborhood-Led Activation of Vacant Lots."

The Committee on Research Involving Human Subjects / Institutional Review Board (IRB) for Kansas State University has reviewed the proposal identified above and has determined that it is EXEMPT from further IRB review. This exemption applies only to the proposal - as written - and currently on file with the IRB. Any change potentially affecting human subjects must be approved by the IRB prior to implementation and may disqualify the proposal from exemption.

Based upon information provided to the IRB, this activity is exempt under the criteria set forth in the Federal Policy for the Protection of Human Subjects, **45 CFR §104(d), category:Exempt Category 2 Subsection ii.**

Certain research is exempt from the requirements of HHS/OHRP regulations. A determination that research is exempt does not imply that investigators have no ethical responsibilities to subjects in such research; it means only that the regulatory requirements related to IRB review, informed consent, and assurance of compliance do not apply to the research.

Any unanticipated problems involving risk to subjects or to others must be reported immediately to the Chair of the Committee on Research Involving Human Subjects, the University Research Compliance Office, and if the subjects are KSU students, to the Director of the Student Health Center.

Electronically signed by Phill Vardiman on 12/28/2022 9:58 AM ET
On Behalf of IRB Chair

APPENDIX C
**DATA
COLLECTION
TOOL**



Project Title: Tactical Placemaking Strategies as a Tool for Neighborhood-Led Activation of Vacant Lots

My name is Nicole Beard. I am a graduate student at Kansas State University. I am conducting research to contribute to my project for my masters degree.

The purpose of my study is to discover potential ways to reactivate vacant land in high vacancy neighborhoods. Your participation through an interview will help me complete my graduate work.

If you choose to participate, an interview will include a presentation of photos. You will be asked to select a number of these images and be asked a series of questions about your selection of images. I will not collect any identifying information from you. Your voice will be recorded, but your name and any other identifying information will not be linked to your audio recording. The collected data will be anonymized.

The interview should take approximately twelve to fifteen minutes. It is completely voluntary to participate in this interview and you may drop out at any time. You do not have to answer any questions you do not feel comfortable answering.

If you have any further questions about the research, contact:

Nicole Beard, graduate student, nabeard@ksu.edu

Sara Hadavi, Associate Professor, sarahadavi@ksu.edu

Lisa Rubin, Kansas State University Institutional Review Board Chair, rubin@ksu.edu

Do you consent to participate in this interview?

Semi Structure Interviews

To establish the type of vacancy the participant is most familiar with:

- a) What type of vacant land do you encounter most often in your day-to-day life? (Three sample images will be shown)



INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Based on familiarity:

- b) What are your immediate thoughts towards this type of space?
a) How does this type of space affect your day-to-day life?

Prompt: Please select up to 5 spaces or activities that you think could reactivate this type of vacant land. (A photo set of 20 images will be shown)

Upon selection of up to 5 images:

- a) Why did you select each of these photos? Talk about each photo and tell what you like the most about each.
b) Would you like to have the selected kind of space or activity in a vacant lot within your neighborhood? Why or why not?
c) Would you like to have the selected kind of space or activity in a vacant lot on your block? Why or why not?
d) Would you like to have the selected space or activity in a vacant lot immediately next to your place of residence? Why or why not?

To understand willingness and ability for implementation and maintenance:

- a) Would you be interested in building spaces and activities such as these?
- a. If yes:
 - i. How can you support the construction of spaces and activities such as the ones you selected?
 - ii. Could you collaborate with your neighbors to build spaces and activities such as the ones you selected?
 - iii. What are the community resources that could help in the construction of spaces or activities to reactivate vacant land?
 - iv. How can you support the maintenance of spaces and activities such as the ones you selected?
 - v. Could you collaborate with your neighbors to maintain spaces and activities such as the ones you selected?
 - vi. What are the community resources that could help in the maintenance of spaces or activities to reactivate vacant land?
 - b. If no:
 - i. What is preventing your interest in building spaces and activities such as the ones you selected?
 - ii. If the constraints are financial:
 1. If an organization was able to provide funds for the materials of spaces and activities such as these, would you be interested in participating in their construction?
 - iii. If the constraints are physical:
 1. If a neighbor or group of neighbors was able to construct the space or activity, would you be interested in helping maintain the space or activity?
 - iv. If the constraints are time:
 1. If your neighbors were to help in building spaces and activities such as these, would you be able to help in their construction?
 2. If you were paid for your time, would you be interested in participating in the construction or maintenance of spaces and activities such as these?



Enclosed vacant lot photo set presented to participants who selected 'enclosed' as their most familiar type of vacancy



Post commercial vacant lot photo set presented to participants who selected 'post commercial' as their most familiar type of vacancy



Wild vacant lot photo set presented to participants who selected 'wild' as their most familiar type of vacancy

All images used as a part of the Data Collection Tool were provided as a courtesy of their owners.

**Images edited to reflect people in the space. People were added to these images to reduce participant bias.*

PHOTO SET REFERENCES: ENCLOSED VACANT LOT

- E1: "2022 Seattle Design Festival Block Party" by Trevor Dykstra is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 2.0. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/architecturegeek/52316511435/>
- E2: [Photograph of Kit of Parks]. n.d. <https://kaboom.org/playbook/design-guides/moveable-pop-up-play>
- PE1: Figueroa-Ortiz, I. (2018). [Photograph of a Group of Picnic Tables]. A Better City. https://www.abettercity.org/assets/images/Boston_Tactical_Public_Realm_Guidelines.pdf
- E4: [Photograph of a Child Looking at a Garden]. n.d. <https://mschildrensmuseum.org/exhibits/pollinators-playground/>
- E5: [Photograph of the Original MegaChess 37 Inch Plastic Giant Chess Set]. n.d. <https://www.megachess.com/products/megachess-37-inch-plastic-giant-chess-set>
- E6: [Photograph of a Temporary Street Transformation]. n.d. <https://street-plans.com/news-post/project-page/street-plans-architecture-students-perform-tactical-urbanism-in-monterrey/>
- E7: De Nysschen, M. *A young woman sitting on a park bench in Cape Town using her phone or tablet on a lunch break*. [Photograph]. Dreamstime. <https://www.dreamstime.com/young-woman-sitting-park-bench-using-tablet-phone-cape-town-her-lunch-break-image109947000#res26615551>
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- E10: [Photograph of Better Block in a Box]. n.d. <https://www.betterblock.org/post/announcing-better-block-in-a-box>
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- E12: [Photograph of Tactical Doing]. n.d. <https://publicjournal.online/tactical-doing-how-public-workshop-is-growing-the-next-generation-of-civic-leaders/>
- EW2: [Photograph of an Outdoor Classroom at Saint Athanasius School]. 2017. https://www.saintas.net/news/archives/2017/our_new_outdoor_classroom
- E14: Lapworth, C. [Photograph of Mini Maddern]. 2020. <https://www.bowerbird.io/kits/mini-maddern-pop-up-playground>
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- EW4: Murray, A. [Photograph of Toronto Botanical gardens]. 2020. <https://andymurraydesign.com.au/blog/perennials-inspiration/>
- E18: [Photograph of an outdoor workshop]. n.d. <https://www.robotlab.com/blog/a-summers-worth-of-stem-pd/prep-ideas>
- PE2: Stark, E for Untapped New York. [Photograph of Mini Golf in New York City]. n.d. <https://untappedcities.com/2017/06/07/mini-golf-at-nycs-industry-city-with-brooklyn-landmark-renditions/>
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P4: Phillips, C. [Photograph of Birch Street Plaza in Boston]. 2019. <https://www.merrittchase.com/birch-street-plaza>

P5: "Play NYC" by Street Lab is licensed under CC BY-NC 4.0. <https://www.streetlab.org/programming-nyc-public-space/play/>

P6: Jones, B. [Photograph of SPARC-It-Place]. 2016. https://www.dbarchitect.com/project_detail/214/SPARC-It-Place.html

P7: Wasko, S. [Photograph of Brightmoor Outdoor Classroom]. n.d. <https://brightmoormakerspace.org/2021/10/30/outdoor-classrooms/>

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P14: "Read NYC" by Street Lab is licensed under CC BY-NC 4.0. <https://www.streetlab.org/programming-nyc-public-space/play/>

P15: [Photograph of The Waynesville Street Dance]. 2022. <https://www.blueridgemusicnc.com/event/the-waynesville-street-dance/2022-07-22/>

P16: "Seattle Design Festival Block Party" by Trevor Dykstra is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 2.0. <https://www.theurbanist.org/2022/08/15/annual-seattle-design-festival-kicks-off-august-20/>

P17: [Photograph of giant Jenga]. 2017. <https://www.rappler.com/life-and-style/travel/163501-pop-up-park-bgc-photos/>

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P19: Leng, J. [Photograph of Salvage Swings City of Dreams Pavilion]. 2019. <https://www.archdaily.com/919723/salvage-swings-city-of-dreams-pavilion-somewhere-studio>

P20: [Photograph of a Recycled Shipping Pallet Pavilion]. n.d. <https://inhabitat.com/recycled-shipping-pallet-pavilion-springs-up-in-christchurch-new-zealand/pallet-pavilion-gap-filler-4/>

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W2: [Photograph of a bat condo]. n.d. <https://batmanagement.com/collections/community-sized-bat-condos/products/bat-condo>

W3: NEWS CENTER Maine. [Photograph of an outdoor classroom]. 2020. <https://www.newscentermaine.com/article/news/local/207/207-maine-events/outdoor-learning-another-option-for-public-schools/97-a8f6df20-0aa0-4d58-969f-2fd727cfc403>

W4: [Photograph of Vestre Leaf Insect Habitat]. n.d. <https://www.vestrehabitats.com/products/leaf-insektshotell>

W5: [Photograph of an outdoor classroom by Deru Landscape Architecture]. n.d. <https://www.deru-la.com/storm>

W6: Bengtsson, A. [Photograph of a artistic sculpture]. n.d. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/barracuda666/9320639154>

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W9: Rapp, K. [Photograph of an educational sign about pollinators by the Monarch Joint Venture]. n.d. <https://store.monarchjointventure.org/products/habitat-signs>

EW1: [Photograph of Beekeepers inspecting Bee Frames at the Hudson Gardens community apiary near Littleton, CO]. n.d. <https://www.npr.org/sections/thesalt/2016/09/28/495677872/beekeepers-benefit-from-the-hive-mind-in-community-apiaries>

W11: [Pop Up planters]. n.d. <https://www.6sqft.com/temporary-pop-up-park-opens-at-future-site-of-willoughby-square-park/>

W12: [Photograph of a pollinating garden]. n.d. <https://www.okcbeautiful.com/programs/oklahoma-city-harvest/?fromMobile=false>

W13: [Photograph of the Hope Mural]. n.d. <https://www.imagineart.net/blogs-highlights/the-hope-mural>

EW3: [Photograph of nature play by POD design]. n.d. <http://www.poddesign.net/blog/2015/6/19/creating-a-nature-play-area-on-a-tight-budget>

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W18: [Photograph of a half slab log bench]. n.d. <https://adventurouschild.com/product/natural-playgrounds/log-bench-half-slab/>

W19: [Photograph of an insect hotel]. n.d. <https://www.gardengatemagazine.com/articles/projects/all/diy-native-bee-house/>

W20: Williams, O. Meadow Creation Long Island, NY. [Online Photograph]. 2021. <http://www.nativemeadows.com/projects>

Participant Demographic Intake Form

Please select which neighborhood your place of residence is a part of:

- Beacon Hills
- 18th & Vine
- Wendell Phillips
- Mt. Hope
- Key Coalition
- Washington Wheatley
- Santa Fe
- Ingleside

How long have you lived within this neighborhood? Check One.

- 0-2 years
- 2-5 years
- 5-10 years
- 10+ years

Do you have any children living in your place of residence? Check One.

- Yes
- No

How frequently do you walk in your neighborhood?

- Frequently (Daily)
- Often (More than once a week)
- Occasionally (Once a week)
- Rarely (Once a month)
- Never

Please select your highest level of educational attainment:

- No High School Diploma
- High School Diploma
- Some College
- Bachelor's Degree or Higher

Please select your gender orientation:

- Female
- Male
- Transgender Female
- Transgender Male
- Non-binary / non-conforming
- Prefer not to respond

Please select the racial category or categories with which you most closely identify:

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- Black or African American
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- White

Project Title: Tactical Placemaking Strategies as a Tool for Neighborhood-Led Activation of Vacant Lots

Thank you for participating in my study. Your help will contribute towards my graduate work and masters degree.

The goal of the collected data will be to find low-cost, high-impact design solutions as a reactivation method to vacant land. The study aims to identify low-cost, high-impact design solutions that could be constructed and maintained by neighborhood residents.

Findings from the conducted interviews will inform a set of guidelines on how to use low-cost, high-impact design solutions as a reactivation method to vacant land. The set of guidelines will be shared with neighborhood residents and city officials.

If you have any further questions about the research, contact:

Nicole Beard, graduate student, nabeard@ksu.edu

Sara Hadavi, Associate Professor, sarahadavi@ksu.edu

Lisa Rubin, Kansas State University Institutional Review Board Chair, rubin@ksu.edu

APPENDIX D
DATA ANALYSIS



INTERVIEWS

↑ didn't select any b/c doesn't think area is ready

#1) post-comm → seating

#2. Enclosed, 7, 4, 6
↑ green space

3. enclosed, 4, 9, 17, 7, 15

4. enclosed, 7, 15, 4, 18, 9

5. post-commercial: 9, 20, 1, 2, 5

6. WILD: 8, 2, 3, 20, 16 (Zoom)

7. WILD: 1, 2, 6, 16, 3

8. Post-Comm: 9, 11, 2, 6, 1

(Myra) color, inviting → 9 (#1 choice, murals, play supplies)

seasonal garden → 11, seasonal pop-up, food give away

color plaza → 1, scooters

games → 2, hopscotch, exercise

local pop up → 6, music

Volunteer: 11, 1, 9

9. Wild: 20, 8, 6, 11, 18

8 → playground

20 → community garden

6 → encourages creativity

18 → 2 kids coming together

10. ENCLOSED: 20, 11, 2, 3, 9

11. wts Enclosed, & wild lot (used to)

WILD 1st: 7, 20, 10, 4, 18 (8, 2)

↑ going to come whether you like it or not

18 & 10: learning

4: learning & eating

20: beautification

12. Post-comm: 18, 11, 14, 4, 15

13. ENCLOSED: 3, 8, 14, 16, ~~18~~ 18 or 13 (either one)

18 or 13: learning opportunities, adult learning in RP

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11TH

14. ENCLOSED: 17, 4, 20

adults using 20, 19,

3 would be nice, but not right here

16: great, add on she liked

15. Post-commercial: 16, 17

↳ build stuff

16. WILD: 17, 11, 4, 19, 20

17: walking/jogging trails, park flowers

17. Post-comm: 10, 9, 18

18. WILD: 6, 5, 16, 2, 1

19. WILD: 18, 6, 9, 3, 1

6 would attract people

↳ "wouldn't mind to see this"

20. Post-commercial: 2, 4, 19, 7, 10

↑ "action place"

7: never seen around here

19: for the kids,

↳ like paving

10: outdoor food court, & 4 "say same thing"

2: chess, wouldn't mind seeing this, nieces & nephews

2 together: 2 & 10

4: cool outdoor eating spot

7: love to help build this

19: 7 like to help build these too

4:




- ↙ resting place
21. WILD: 6, 16, 3, 5, 13
 "Keep that out" to 10
 13: Worlds of fun
 3: snack time for the kids
 5: sit down & get thoughts, place to think
 6: for the kids, ^{looks} playful
 16: camp stories, learn something, of course learn here
 5: 39th park, another place to sit & watch kids
 block: 3 & 5 & next to house
 16: marshmallows, camping
 → 12th & Hardesty
22. Post-commercial: 11, 20, 17, 19, 8
 19: for the kids, not dangerous
 17: nice for the community
 20: quiet, thinking
 11: flowers
 block: 20, noise & activity concerns
 → 27th & Tracy
23. Post-commercial: 7, 18, 11, 10, 15
 7: events for kids
 11: picnic tables, food courts
 18: concert
 10: picnic tables to eat there

24. Post-commercial: 9 (at first) (abd again)
 1, 17, 9, 20, 7
 17: big blocks, a lot of people around
 9: memories, colorful art
 7: porch / perf. space
 20: "out there having a good time"
 1: scooter
25. ^{by} WILD: 6, 13, 16, 12, 5
 16: gathering
 5: gathering
 12: flowers
 6: blocks
 13: paint
26. ENCLOSED: 9, 16, 11, 14, 11
 behind home: 11
 → 39th & Indiana / Prospect
27. POST-COMMERCIAL: 16, 11, 7, 3, 1
 11: sustainability
 3: space similar he has seen
 16: places where restful
 11 & 7: room for spaces like these in his area
 11: next to residence
 16, 7, 3: traffic in a short period of time
 11: guaranteed a plot after helping
 3, 7: discount to a performance or an event

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Interview #	Neighborhood	Years Lived	Children	# of Children	Educational Attainment
2	2	Washington Wheatley	10+	No	0	Associate Degree
3	3	18th & Vine	5-10 years	No	0	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
4	4	Beacon Hills	5-10 years	No	0	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
5	10	Beacon Hills	0-2 years	No	0	Some College
6	13	Santa Fe	10+	No	0	Some College
7	14	Washington Wheatley	10+	Yes	1	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
8	26	Key Coalition	2-5 years	Yes	2	Some College
9	1	18th & Vine	10+	No	0	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
10	5	18th & Vine	2-5 years	No	0	High School Diploma
11	8	Washington Wheatley	10+	No	0	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
12	12	Key Coalition	5-10 years	No	0	Some College
13	15	Key Coalition	0-2 years	No	0	High School Diploma
14	17	18th & Vine	2-5 years	No	0	High School Diploma
15	20	Ingleside	2-5 years	Yes	1	High School Diploma
16	22	Beacon Hills	0-2 years	No	0	High School Diploma
17	23	18th & Vine	0-2 years	No	1	High School Diploma
18	24	18th & Vine	2-5 years	No	0	High School Diploma
19	27	Key Coalition	0-2 years	No	0	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
20	6	Beacon Hills	10+	No	0	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
21	7	Santa Fe	2-5 years	No	0	High School Diploma
22	9	Key Coalition	2-5 years	No	0	Some College
23	11	Washington Wheatley	10+	No	0	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
24	16	18th & Vine	5-10 years	No	0	High School Diploma
25	18	Key Coalition	10+	No	0	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
26	19	Ingleside	10+	No	0	Some College
27	21	Ingleside	2-5 years	Yes	1	High School Diploma
28	25	18th & Vine	10+	No	0	Some College

Spreadsheet A: Intake
 The intake forms collected at the end of each interview were transcribed into this sheet for further analysis.

	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	Gender	Race	Type of Vacancy	Image 1	Image 2	Image 3	Image 4	Image 5
2	Female	Black or African American	Enclosed	7	4	6		
3	Male	White	Enclosed	4	9	17	7	15
4	Male	White	Enclosed	7	15	4	18	9
5	Male	Black or African American	Enclosed	20	11	2	3	9
6	Female	Black or African American	Enclosed	3	8	14	16	18
7	Female	Black or African American	Enclosed	17	4	20	19	16
8	Female	Black or African American	Enclosed	9	16	19	14	11
9	Male	Black or African American	Post-Commercial					
10	Male	Black or African American	Post-Commercial	9	20	1	2	5
11	Female	Black or African American	Post-Commercial	9	11	2	6	1
12	Transgender Female	White	Post-Commercial	18	11	14	4	15
13	Male	Black or African American	Post-Commercial	16	17			
14	Male	Other	Post-Commercial	10	9	18		
15	Male	Black or African American	Post-Commercial	2	4	19	7	10
16	Female	Black or African American	Post-Commercial	11	20	17	19	8
17	Male	Black or African American	Post-Commercial	7	18	11	10	15
18	Male	Black or African American	Post-Commercial	1	17	9	20	7
19	Male	Black or African American	Post-Commercial	16	11	7	3	1
20	Male	White	Wild	8	2	3	20	16
21	Male	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Wild	1	2	6	16	3
22	Male	White	Wild	20	8	6	11	18
23	Male	Black or African American	Wild	7	20	10	4	18
24	Male	Black or African American	Wild	17	11	4	19	20
25	Male	Black or African American	Wild	6	5	16	2	1
26	Female	Black or African American	Wild	18	6	9	3	1
27	Male	Black or African American	Wild	6	16	3	5	13
28	Male	Black or African American	Wild	6	3	16	12	5

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Type of Vacancy						Immediate Thought
2	Name	Photo					
3	Enclosed		This type of vacant lot directly across the street from their house, "just has overgrowth and it's probably a dumping site look on here"	"have a empty, under utilized space between two houses, which I would start by assuming that maybe they're inhabited and maybe a more affluent community that maybe there would be something productive put in there"; "So it appears to be some sense of ownership in the lot itself."	The vacant lot in question is relatively small in size and so that limits the potential reuses of the property	Could become a group home, another house, add a driveway for the houses next door	"there needs to be a residential property there because that's what the block is comprised of really." Vacant, abandoned, "You could put something there to add value to the area"
4			"An eyesore"	"this is high crime neighborhood. I used to buy my drugs there, marijuana, and I don't know, that's all I can say about that"	"In general, it's an eyesore. It's a place where people can hover who are maybe, I'm sorry, don't have a place to live or unsafe. If a place for possibly prostitution women who are being abused and addicted to drugs can be taken advantage of, is definitely an unsafe place for children, for people who want to accost them."	abandoned, unwanted, ignored, neglected, not even looked at, very different from the rest of the city	"It should stay there, but they should open it up or fix it up or something. You know what I'm saying? Yeah. Or painting it or something. Make it a little better. We need a car wash over here or something, you know what I mean?"
5	Post-Commercial						
6			"Well we've been here (Beacon Hills) for about 15 years and little by little these type of spaces are disappearing. They've been converted to new single family homes. We built a playground. We've done some community things. So they are certainly way far farther and further between. Yes, it's obviously disconcerting every time we see spaces like this that are unkempt and cracking concrete and soil erosion and things running into the street."	"I guess they can they probably can put housing so they can put affordable housing in that area right there, that space"	Thinks of what the history is behind it; "And it's a disappointment when you see that in your city, in your community, because this is the city we're supposed to be great, but if we're not great, then how are we a city?"	Lot would need to go through a remediation process to be reused; eyesore because it isn't kept up with in the mowing of this lot	The sidewalks don't look "shiny" like other cities do Wasted, neglected, embarrassing
7	Wild						

I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
					Thematic Coding	Key Words	Designer Interpretation
					Cues of Disorder (mentions: 2)	Cues of Disorder: - Overgrowth - Dumping site - Empty - Underutilized - Vacant - Abandoned	desire for residential Reuse would mend the residential landscape within the neighborhood - desire for beneficial programming to the neighborhood
					Reuse (mentions: 5)	Reuse: - group home - housing - affordable housing - residential	
					Thematic Coding	Key Words	Designer Interpretation
					Cues of Disorder (mentions: 4)	Cues of Disorder: - eyesore - abandoned - unwanted - neglected - disheartening	lack of activity within this space is directly related to its lack of programming, the lack of programming is directly correlated with the high crime and lack of safety - Only vacant lot type where safety was a concern, this can be related to its public nature, location on a major thoroughfare, and lack of programmed activity within the lot
					Safety/Crime (mentions: 2)	Safety/Crime: - high crime - drug purchasing - homeless population - prostitution - robbery	
					Reuse (mentions: 6)	Reuse: - better use of the space - basketball - car wash	
					Lack of Activity (mentions: 4)	Lack of Activity: - nobody there	
					Thematic Coding	Key Words	Designer Interpretation
					Cues of Disorder (mentions: 7)	Cues of Disorder: - unkempt - disconcerting - disappointment - wasted - neglected - embarrassment - eyesore	visual distress is the main concern of wild vacant lots - design should focus on productive management of these unruly landscapes
					Reuse (mentions: 4)	Reuse: - restructure - remediation - housing - affordable housing - clean up	

Spreadsheet B: Type of Vacant Lot
The participants' immediate thoughts towards the type of vacancy most familiar with.









R	S	T	U	V
2	14	26		
This type of vacant lot directly across the street from their house	"I noticed it definitely stands out that there's an empty lot and there this raggedy building next to it."	"I have a lot like this by my house so I feel like those field mice be in there different things, different pests. They travel through this lot and then also people walk through that lot. So it's a safety hazard. The lot that I have is behind my house, so it's like people are walking behind my house to cut through to another street. If it was something right there, they wouldn't technically be able to walk through there. Or if it was something right there, it wouldn't be such, wouldn't tempt them to look into houses as they're walking by right there, if you understand"		
1	5	8	12	15
"Not really. Just seeing that it's ran down and nothing's been done about it and it's been that way for quite some time"	Doesn't affect their day to day life	Impacts the safety of the overall neighborhood, wouldn't allow her children to walk anywhere, even a half a mile to middle school	"I feel like it makes everything harder because of how it's perceived. Cause I've lived over basically here for most of my life. And then just it legitimately, people just will make a decision based on an address, will literally not be comfortable being around somewhere based on their perception of just seeing it. So it makes kind of everything feel separate when you're somewhere, when you're around here versus being in the suburb or something where you are decides who you are. And I feel like that's just, it's weird to give it weight like that"	Doesn't affect their day to day life
6	7	9	16	18
"Generally, it doesn't have a direct effect on my day-to-day life"	"But when they have buildings over there, then it's like the community is growing. Yeah, it is what makes the community grow. So when you don't have buildings like that or housing, it's like the community is not growing."	"I walk to work a lot and I see a lot of these things. I'll catch the bus for a lot of places. So anything could happen. People could be parking over there. People you just be walking by and people are harassing you because you're like, what am I supposed to do? And you don't have a choice even as a male, people still harass you and you're like, leave me alone my time for this. And then you see an empty field and you're like, cool. But then you see the trash, you see the litter and you're like, man, people aren't doing anything about this. And it's just, it's downgrading you as a human being as you walk by."		Doesn't affect their day to day life, but does affect how they view their community

Spreadsheet B: Type of Vacant Lot
The participants' responses regarding participant selected type of vacancy's effect on their day to day life.

W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD
Day-to-Day Affect on Life						What I heard	Designer Interpretation
						people use it as a cut through between streets - pests including field mice	encouraging use of the space could prevent vacant lots being used as a cut through space and could prevent pests from taking home in these lots
17	20	22	23	24	27	What I heard	Designer Interpretation
Doesn't pay attention to it because nobody is there	None	None, because they don't come out to that space so they don't have "to deal with it"	None	None	"Maybe not a huge personal effect just generally those wanting to see the city improved and I think that impacts me more."	overall safety is a concern, unsafe for children to walk places - outsider perception is negative/poor in due to this type of space	programming activity to bring people into these types of spaces would increase eyes on the street, hopefully this would have a positive outcome of an increase of safety in the area and this type of vacancy
19	21	25				What I heard	Designer Interpretation
"You don't want to see it. You want to see it look better"; have a lot of homeless people	None	No, but it needs to be upgraded for the community				vacancy is not encouraging or fueling community growth - trash and litter are unpleasant to encounter	these spots are left over space, how can they be best strategically redesigned or reprogrammed?

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
2	Photo	ID	of Selection	Environmental Attributes					
3				Green Space	Seating Environments	Ecosystem Services	Learning Opportunities	Engagement & Interaction	
4				Comments related to the aesthetic qualities of green space	Comments related to the activity of sitting	Comments related to what the presented environmental affordances can provide to or benefit the local ecology	Comments related to what the presented environmental affordances can provide to the use of the space or activity or to the community at large	Comments related to projected user of the presented env. affordances, regarding what type of user could use the presented affordances	
5		E1	0						
6		E2	1						
7		PE1	2		Seating area would be nice; concern of who it would attract		Provides learning opportunities		
8		E4	4	"I selected this one for beautification of the neighborhood and the green space."	Provides a planted space with butterfly gardens and flowers, an enjoyable place to sit	"...draw some butterflies and maybe get some oxygen back to the cause now it's just flat, green, green grass."			
9				Provides a planted space with butterfly gardens and flowers, an enjoyable place to sit		"I like butterflies."			
10				"I selected this one for beautification of the neighborhood and the green space." // "Enhance the neighborhood"					
11		E5	0						
12		E6	2		"I chose this one because I think it would be nice to have a place to sit and reflect or relax or something. I could see myself going over there and sitting. I mean that. I really like that."				
13		E7	3		"I chose this one because I think it would be nice to have a place to sit and reflect or relax or something. I could see myself going over there and sitting. I mean that. I really like that."				
14					"[The Enclosed vacant lot shown is] in a residential setting that lends itself to those kinds of activities which children and adults in the area might find a little peace of quiet."				
15					Provides a place for people to come to sit, read, or scroll on their phone				
16		E8	1					Activity for all ages	
17		EW1	4				Can provide other resources: attraction of bees, teach the process of making honey, kids could sell the jars of honey		
18		E10	0						
19		E11	1						
20		E12	0						
21		EW2	0				Provides learning opportunities		

Spreadsheet C: Photo Analysis - Enclosed
Participant instances of selection per each image within the deck and the participant responses to the images.

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
2	Photo	ID	of Selection	Environmental Attributes					
38		E14	2						
39		EW3	2						
40		E16	4					Provides learning opportunities	"You can go out with your family and have a little place you can read at"
41								Participant 14 liked this a lot, thought they could implement at their existing parks	
42		EW4	2	"I think that too many of our spaces are taken up by fixtures, construction, whereas this, I think reclaiming the green spaces is important in keeping it in the urban areas."					
43		E18	2					Provides children something to do which is lacking in the urban core	
44		PE2	2					A way to get people outside and active	Could see adults using this
45		PE3	4						Could see adults using this
46				Thematic Coding	Thematic Coding	Thematic Coding	Thematic Coding	Thematic Coding	Thematic Coding
47				Enhancement	Quiet Place	Pollinators	Fill a Need/Provide Learning Opportunities	Children	
48				Reclaiming urban green space	Place for Rest & Relaxation	Pollinator Habitat	Encouragement to be active and go outside	Adults	
49				Key Words/Themes	Seating	Human Health	Key Words/Themes	Family Place	
50				Beautification; Neighborhood enhancement; gardens; reclaiming urban green space	Seating; enjoyable place to sit; reflect; relax; quiet; peace; scroll phone; read	Butterflies; oxygen	Learning; attraction of bees; outside; active; something to do	All ages; adults; family place	
51				Designer Interpretation	Designer Interpretation	Designer Interpretation	Designer Interpretation	Designer Interpretation	Designer Interpretation
52				Need for seating areas. Seating design should differ based on the type of vacant lot. Seating options in enclosed vacant lots may be able to be more movable. Surrounding neighbors could more easily put away site items over night in their own house or garage. Maybe the sites need a storage shed.	Pollinating plants should be used to attract pollinators, specifically butterflies. Can look into butterflies that visit this region and create a plant palette that specifically is habitat or food for these butterflies	Sites should have a multi-faceted approach that aims to beautify the space while filling a need.	Sites should encourage neighbors to go outside and be active.	Sites should provide activities that can be enjoyed by a variety of ages.	Activities should focus primarily on providing things to do for children to give them productive ways to use their time since activities for this age range are limited in the urban core
53				Use green space to beautify the neighborhood					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
1	Enclosed			Post Commercial			Wild		
2	Image ID	Number of Selection		Image ID	Number of Selection		Image ID	Number of Selection	
3	E1	0		P1	4		W1	3	
4	E2	1		P2	3		W2	3	
5	PE1	2		PE3	1		W3	5	
6	E4	4		P4	2		W4	2	
7	E5	0		P5	1		W5	3	
8	E6	2		P6	1		W6	3	
9	E7	3		P7	4		EW4	1	
10	E8	1		P8	1		W8	2	
11	EW1	4		P9	4		W9	1	
12	E10	0		PE1	3		EW1	1	
13	E11	1		P11	5		W11	2	
14	E12	0		P12	0		W12	1	
15	EW2	0		PE2	0		W13	1	
16	E14	2		P14	1		EW3	0	
17	EW3	2		P15	2		W15	0	
18	E16	4		P16	2		EW2	5	
19	EW4	2		P17	3		W17	1	
20	E18	2		P18	3		W18	3	
21	PE2	2		P19	2		W19	1	
22	PE3	4		P10	3		W20	4	
23									
24									
25									
26	Overlap: Images that appear in more than one type of vacant lot image deck								
27	Image ID	Vacancy	Instances of Selection	Vacancy	Instances of Selection	Text Analysis of Instances of Selection	Interpretation of Overlap Images		
28	PE1	Post-Commercial	3	Enclosed	2	No significant difference b/w vacant lot typologies	Picnic tables are suitable for both enclosed and post commercial lots; seating is a strong desire heard from the participants		
29	PE2	Post-Commercial	0	Enclosed	2	No significant difference b/w vacant lot typologies	Urban mini golf is more desired in enclosed vacant lots than post commercial vacant lots; post commercial typology of pre-existing pavement lends itself more to a mini golf game but is doable in a flat enclosed vacant lot		
30	PE3	Post-Commercial	1	Enclosed	4	Instances of selection in 'Post-com' was significantly more than the instances of selection within 'Enclosed'	The PopCourts seating lounge is highly desirable in an enclosed vacant lot and not nearly as desired in post commercial vacancy; this seating arrangement could be a concern in post commercial lots due to the theft of the pieces and sitting nature of the activity		
31									
32									
33	EW1	Enclosed	4	Wild	1	Instances of selection in 'Enclosed' was significantly more than the instances of selection within 'Wild'	Beehives were highly favored in enclosed vacant lots as compared to within wild vacant lots; this could be because they would be more accessible in enclosed vacant lots: due to the terrain of enclosed lots = increased accessibility for access to service the hives		
34	EW2	Enclosed	0	Wild	5	Instances of selection in 'Wild' was significantly more than the instances of selection within 'Enclosed'	a nature learning circle is highly desirable in the wild vacant lot setting, potentially due to the natural scenery/setting wild vacant lots provide		
35	EW3	Enclosed	2	Wild	0	No significant difference b/w vacant lot typologies	The elements of nature play are more likely to be found in wild vacant lots but zero participants selected this as an option for wild vacant lots; as children were a main consideration in many participant responses, providing an exploratory playground within vacant lots near homes is ideal		
36	EW4	Enclosed	2	Wild	1	No significant difference b/w vacant lot typologies	Walking trails through native plantings were low on the instance of selection spectrum; could be because people don't want to encourage people cutting through via vacant lots		
37									
38	Key								
39	PE	Images that appear in both the 'Post-commercial' and 'Enclosed' vacant lot image decks							
40	EW	Images that appear in both the 'Enclosed' and 'Wild' vacant lot image decks							

Spreadsheet F: Image Instance of Selection and Instances in more than one photo deck

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	Interview #	Type of Vacancy	In neighborhood	Notes	On block	Notes	Next to Place of Residence	Notes	Consideration	Concern
2	2	Enclosed	Yes		Yes		Yes	has a vacant lot across the street from her house	Encourage children to go outside and use the spaces and activities	
3	3	Enclosed	Yes		Yes		Yes			
4	4	Enclosed	Yes		Yes	"I wouldn't mind at all"	Yes	"If it was going to be a lot that was just vacant, wouldn't have a problem with it"	Consider location: public view increases in some lots over others	
5	10	Enclosed	Yes		Yes		Yes			
6	13	Enclosed	Yes		Yes		Yes			
7	14	Enclosed	Yes	Would encourage their child to use spaces such as these	Yes	If there were vacant lots on their block	Yes			
8	26	Enclosed	Yes	Would, but isn't sure it would be visible enough so not sure her exact location is the best spot for it	Yes		Yes	has a lot directly behind her house		
9	1	Post-Commercial	n/a						transition period to implement these spaces or activities	rough area: elements could be missing, the wrong crowd could ruin the built space or activity
10	5	Post-Commercial	No	"I'm not really a people Sure person. I don't like crowds. I'm alone and I smoke, so probably wouldn't", interest in something like this further from place of residence	No	*	No		Restrict access to certain times of the day	this type of space or activity is not for those who don't like people
11	8	Post-Commercial	No	Would need to be locked up, "There's a park across the street that some people complain about with prostitution and people doing drugs"	No		No	Currently a car place running illegally out of a lot directly next to her house, noisy sometimes, gated and they lock it up	Traffic flows	Noise levels
12	12	Post-Commercial	Yes, conditionally	Afraid of a project like this getting corrupted by someone's ulterior motives	Yes	Access in general helps everyone	Yes	Doesn't see a problem with that		
13	15	Post-Commercial	Unsure	Would like to have these types of things, but emphasizes that it is a rough area						
14	17	Post-Commercial	Yes		Yes	particularly if it is sports related	Yes	Might want restrictions of time and use		
15	20	Post-Commercial	No	Area is too unsafe, too many shootings; potentially in other areas of the community; would need to be locational based	No		No			
16	22	Post-Commercial	Yes		Yes	Would prefer tables and flowers to keep noise to a minimum	Yes	Yes only if it was a low noise space, and doesn't want too much activity because too much activity can create problems without supervision		
17	23	Post-Commercial	Yes		Yes		Yes			
18	24	Post-Commercial	No	his neighborhood is too dangerous, if the danger wasn't a problem he would like it	No	*	No			
19	27	Post-Commercial	Yes		Yes	Need to consider impact on things like traffic flows	Yes	Some things would be easier to implement, may need a transition time period		
20	6	Wild	No	Beacon Hills neighborhood doesn't have much vacancy left	No	*	No		improve the neighborhood	Uncertainty of activity that would take place in these spaces and activities
21	7	Wild	Yes	boys club, YMCA	Yes	"Would create a positive influence"	Yes	"Would probably help the community grow"	Beacon Hill has limited amounts of vacancy remaining after residential redevelopment	
22	9	Wild	Yes		No	Between blocks to encourage interaction of neighbors, especially children	Yes, with contingency	The uncertainty of activity is the concern: trashing it/destroying it/trespassing		Some blocks don't have children on them
23	11	Wild	Yes		No	No bees	Yes			
24	16	Wild	Yes	"I think the neighborhood will look much more better. It'll look better than it looking run down"	Yes		Yes			Lots between blocks that could encourage play between children on different blocks
25	18	Wild	Yes		Yes		Yes			
26	19	Wild	Yes	Not very much on their block because it is an older population with grown kids and grand kids	Yes		Yes	Has a vacant lot next to her place of residence, she purchased it so her kids had a place to run, play and bring the neighborhood kids over		
27	21	Wild	Yes		Yes		Yes			
28	25	Wild	Yes		Yes		Yes			

Spreadsheet G: Proximity

1	A	B	C	D	E	F
2	Interview #	Type of Vacant Lot	Interest?	Interviewee Support	Neighbor Support	Interviewee Support
3	2	Enclosed	Yes	Could help build a system or program to do this, could help underwrite the project	Yes	Yes, picking up the trash, keeping it clean; has participated in a block by block cleaning program before
4	3	Enclosed	Yes	Help in construction, "I could hold a shovel"	Maybe, many keep up their own spaces already so might not be interested; "couldn't answer that for the neighbors like that"	Yes, general clean up and maintenance, picking up trash
5	4	Enclosed	Yes	"Not sure my skills would take me all the way to the end"; "could build gardens, could cultivate the raised gardens, could do the mowing"; "I could do the labor"; help with any sort of real estate transaction work	"Some would, some wouldn't"; would depend on the time within a personal family level	Mowing; parks department doesn't have the bandwidth to take on more work
6	10	Enclosed	Yes	Volunteer if they had time, especially if it was right next door to where they live	Not sure about neighbors	Yes, keeping it clean especially if right next door to their house
7	13	Enclosed	Yes	"Why not?"	Probably some without a doubt	Yes, "I think anybody that gets something good in their neighborhood should want to maintain it. If you want to have something, you got to work towards it. I mean, stuff ain't going to just stay that away on its own. And if you want something in your community, you got to take care of it."
8	14	Enclosed	Yes	provide physical labor in addition to good ideas	Yes, age may be a consideration in their physical support, but their grandkids could benefit from the space	Yes, picking up trash, maintaining it, existing system of using city trash bags and no matter how many bags there are, the city will pick them up
9	26	Enclosed	Yes	Not a handy person, but is resourceful: could help find the handy people, could find people to donate items or their time	Not sure, depends on time and money	Yes, cleaning and maintenance
10	1	Post-commercial	No	Area not ready		
11	5	Post-commercial	Yes	"I'm very handy with my hands. I have construction skills. I used to work several construction laborer jobs"	Think so, but doesn't interact with neighbors much	Would help if they were paid for it
12	8	Post-commercial	Yes	volunteer if it was a community garden	Not sure, "Neighborhood school is not like it used to be. Nobody hangs out with their neighbors anymore"; ". People still do that. I don't know what the neighbors is doing and I don't know if their guns are locked up. Understand who never hang out your neighbors, unless you know who they are and what they do, those days are over"	Yes
13	12	Post-commercial	Yes	Already has a desire to be a part of things like this, can provide effort dependent on what's needed	Yes, he thinks everyone wants better for themselves	Yes, personal responsibility to upkeep spaces such as these, could help in management and organization of resources
14	15	Post-commercial	Yes	if he had time, would be more interested if he was paid	Yes, specifically mentioned his pastor	Yes, time is a prohibitive factor though
15	17	Post-commercial	Yes	"I would love to do that"	Yes, if someone asked them for him	Yes, would consider himself an owner if he helped in the process of its construction or maintenance; more inclined if he was paid

1	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
2	Maintain	Community Resources	Interview Participant	Neighbor	Interview Participant	Neighbor	Available Resources
3	Neighbor Support	Grant money available	Every participant said they would be willing and interested in helping build a space or activity such as those presented	Many participants are unsure if their neighbors could or would be willing to participate	Every participant said they would be willing and interested in helping maintain a space or activity such as those presented	More confidence neighbors would be willing to maintain a space or activity such as these than building a space or activity such as these	Many participants were unsure of available resources to support things such as this project
4	Uncertain, see building answer	"To tell you the truth, I live a hermit's life. I don't watch local news. I don't read the paper."	Suggested support: -Build a system or program to fulfill a project like this -Construction/Labor -Mowing -Idea generation -Resource accrual: finding handy people, finding people to donate their time or items	Considerations: -Time and money -Elderly population	Suggested support: -Picking up trash (city clean up program: city provides trash bags and the city picks them up regardless of how many there are) -Keeping it clean (precedent of a Block by Block cleaning program) -Mowing	Existing beautification program of painting trash cans with Negro League things, jazz, Chiefs, etc.	Organizations: -Neighborhood Rising funds -Essential Families -Community Action Agency -Impact -The Justice Center -YMCA of Greater KC -Aim for Peace -Ivanhoe neighborhood -Clyde McQueen at Full Employment Council
5	Dependent on familial situation	Monetary funds from charitable organizations (neighborhood leaders already have good relationships with many), local resources from the city	Considerations: -Volunteer if they have time -Might be more apt if it was right next to or close to their place of residence		Considerations: -May be more willing to maintain if the site was directly next to or close to their place of residence		Charitable organizations, neighborhood leaders have existing relationships with many
6	Yes, more inclined to maintain if it was built for them, because they "live in a good neighborhood"	Unsure of available resources					Local resources from the city
7	Yes dependent on age	She is trying to develop "Community Project Focus World Outreach Center"					Local churches
8	Yes, blocks can get their neighbors involved	Grant money, "But we did get a grant from Neighborhood Rising Funds. We got awarded \$10,000. So what we did was we took steel drill trash barrels and we had local artists decorate 'em in addition to students and residents actually. And we placed them all throughout the neighborhood to help mitigate litter."					Local businesses: gas stations and liquor stores (should have more buy in with the community)
9	More so inclined if they were paid	Essential Families, Community Action Agency, Impact					
10	Not sure, because they don't interact with their neighbors much	Unsure of available resources	All but one participant said they would be willing and interested in helping build a space or activity such as these	The participant who did not express interest was not willing to help because they do not think the area is ready for a space or activity such as the ones shown (due to safety concerns)	Participants were uncertain if their neighbors would be interested in helping build a space or activity such as those presented.	The majority of participants were interested in helping maintain spaces or activities such as these	Participants are unsure if their neighbors would help in maintaining a space or activity such as these. Time is a preventative factor. If the maintenance was a paid opportunity, there would be higher interest in participating in maintenance. Interest in maintenance may be increased if it is advertised as an opportunity to learn new skills.
11	Not sure about her neighbors	City council people should be engaged with this; getting local businesses like gas stations and liquor stores to support their local community	Support: -Construction/Labor	Considerations: -Age -Those who don't have their minds anymore	Support: -Upkeep: sweeping, picking up trash -Speak up to those who try to "tear it up" -Management and organization of resources	Considerations: -Time is a prohibitive factor -Would feel personal responsibility to help upkeep spaces -Would feel like a part owner if they helped build the space -Frequency of their support	
12	Yes	The city, but it's difficult to obtain if you don't have acknowledgement towards who you are as a person	Considerations: -Would be more willing and probably to help if they were paid for their time				
13	Unsure about neighbors	The Justice Center					
14	Not sure about neighbors	Suggests going straight to the city					

1	A	B	C	D	E	F
2	Interview #	Type of Vacant Lot	Interest?	Build	Neighbor Support	Interviewee Support
15	17	Post-commercial	Yes	"I would love to do that"	Yes, if someone asked them for him	Yes, would consider himself an owner if he helped in the process of its construction or maintenance; more inclined if he was paid
16	20	Post-commercial	Yes	Likes to build, has experience, always wants to learn something new especially skills, being paid to do so would make it more probable to do so	Doesn't think neighbors would be interested	Yes, general maintenance, help get others involved in the maintenance
17	22	Post-commercial	Yes	would help build whatever they can do; if they are taught, can expand their participation	No because they are elderly, if younger neighbors he thinks they would help	Yes, sweeping, picking up trash, speak up to those who try to "turn it up"
18	23	Post-commercial	Yes	Has experience in construction Try to bring people of all races together to make the project a reality	Doesn't know his neighbors so is unsure	Yes, keeping the structures sound, keeping people out who shouldn't be there
19	24	Post-commercial	Yes	Patronizing it, sweat equity into the project	No because they "don't have their minds no more"	Yes, keeping it all together, making sure it's healthy
20	27	Post-commercial	Yes	Very community-oriented neighborhood	Probably yes, but unsure	Yes, depending on frequency
21	6	Wild	Yes	Help with community outreach, help find and secure funding	Very involved group of people	Beacon Hills the maintenance would fall to the HOA, but could help with simple tasks: tree trimming, trash clean up
22	7	Wild	Yes, with funding	Works in a fabrication center currently, fabrication center he works at teaches highschool aged people to build race cars, could do something similar for this	Depends on the neighbor	Yes, with funding
23	9	Wild	Yes	on the lots that are not buildable (wants houses more than anything); could fill out the bank application	Not sure about neighbors, he doesn't like his neighbors much because they don't have accountability for their own self	Yes, pulling plants, general clean up
24	11	Wild	Yes	"It would be a nice little project"	Yes, if they were trained to do so; potentially through Clyde McQueen at Full Employment Council	Yes
25	16	Wild	Yes	Would use it, but not the type to build it. Would be more inclined to help build it if there were others involved	"I guess it depends on the sport and people that's willing to actually draw jump in and how I can help. I don't think it would take too much time."	Picking up trash, mowing the grass, general maintenance
26	18	Wild	No	Skill set, likes decorating, has ideas, likes the outdoors	Yes, in hopes of getting younger people on their block	Yes, creating weekly cleanups: voluntary clean up days, community schedule
27	19	Wild	Yes	helping build, set up, encourage people to use the space	No because they have jobs and don't have time; they may make time if they were paid to do the work	Yes, keeping it clean, picking up trash, washing things, make sure it looks good
28	21	Wild	Yes	Overall assistance based on needs	Not sure, would have to ask them, may be willing	Yes, picking up trash, keeping it clean
29	25	Wild	Yes			Yes, advertisement on tv and radio

1	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
2	Maintain	Community Resources	Build	Maintain	Available Resources		
3	Neighbor Support	Interview Participant	Neighbor	Interview Participant	Neighbor		
	Not sure about neighbors	Suggests going straight to the city					
	Could be if a paid opportunity and advertised that it would be an opportunity to learn new skill sets	Unsure of available resources					
	"Oh yeah"	Unsure of available resources					
	Thinks so	Unsure of available resources					
	Only if they were paid	Potentially local churches					
	Probably yes, but unsure	Community collectives, Ivanhoe neighborhood					
	Fall into the HOA	Potential funding sources, but unsure of what they are; have partnered with the city before	The majority of participants were willing and interested in helping build a space or activity like these.	Most participants were unsure if their neighbors would be interested in building these types of spaces or activities	The majority of participants were willing and interested in helping build a space or activity like these		
	Depends on the neighbor	Unsure of available resources	-The two participants who were more wary about participating in building said funding would encourage their participation and having others helping in the process would encourage their participation	Neighbors may be more inclined to help in building if they were taught the skills and/or were paid for their time	Support: -Upkeep: pulling plants, picking up trash, mowing the grass -Creating a clean up schedule: weekly clean ups, volunteer clean up days -Advertisement on the radio and tv		
	Not sure about his neighbors	YMCA of greater KC, Aim for Peace	Support: -Community outreach -Helping find funding -Securing funding -Construction/Labor	Considerations: -Neighbors might see this as an opportunity to get younger families and peoples on their and living on their block	Considerations: -The Beacon Hill HOA would cover the maintenance of sites like these		
	Yes	Biden's infrastructure deal, office incubator, Department of Energy					
	No, because he doesn't talk to his neighbors	Unsure of available resources					
	Would be hard due to time and energy it would require, would be more inclined if they were paid to do so, "money talks"	Unsure of available resources					
	"Yeah, I think a few of them would"	Thinks the Ivanhoe neighborhood may be interested in sponsoring or supporting something like this					
	Yes, if him or a neighbor were to be the ones to ask them, respond better to their own neighbor	Unsure of available resources					
	Yes if they were aware of it	City of Kansas City, Parks and Recreation					

A	B	C	D	E
Interview #	Type of Vacant Lot	Idea(s)	Quote(s)	Designer Interpretation
2	3 Enclosed	Community garden	"I don't see a community garden, when you started laying 'em out, that's what I was looking for"	<p>Important in my work to clearly state these spaces and activities are to serve as a temporary use of the space and cleared when proper development of the vacant lot emerges. This work is not intended to discourage the construction of new places of residence</p> <p>Community gardens were mentioned three times as a reactivation strategy the participant was looking for.</p> <p>My belief from experience and knowledge of the site: there are enough community gardens in this neighborhood that are not serviced frequently enough to be productive gardens. Based on this lack of care, community gardens would not be a productive resource to add to the existing number of community gardens. Community gardens requires a lot of time and dedication- It was heard from the participants that a prohibitive factor to participation is participant time</p> <p>It is important to establish a clean and safe environment before building new spaces or activities in post commercial vacant lots. I think a clean environment can be established before spaces or activities are built. By having people in the space to clean the site, the activity level within the vacant lot will be increased. This hopefully will create more eyes on these lots which hopefully increases safety in these lots</p> <p>Important in my work to clearly state these spaces and activities are to serve as a temporary use of the space and cleared when proper development of the vacant lot emerges. This work is not intended to discourage the construction of new places of residence</p>
3	4 Enclosed	Garden	"I could plant a raised bed or just a flatbed, flower gardens, vegetable gardens"	
4	4 Enclosed	Community garden	"Community gardens is another use that the city oftentimes through the neighborhood organizations would identify. And the city is funded various neighborhood organizations, not necessarily the neighborhood organization, but a small organization situated in the community to organize and run the community garden projects."	
5	13 Enclosed	Education	"you definitely need education and just how to survive survival skills because I'm always, and I'm a street person, street person, like watching people on the street watching out for 'em. So I think we need education just for that purpose and just educate people because people are just not walking around thinking about somebody else that's going to die or somebody else's negligence or everybody's so busy having fun."	
6	26 Enclosed	Housing		
7	1 Post Commercial	Increase safety prior to instating these ideas	"So you had to create a safe environment first of all. And to do some research on your surrounding areas and the things that are involved in that area. And if you come up with a good one, it might generate some kind of money in this area to upgrade."	
8	1 Post Commercial	Cleanliness	"you have to make sure that you start out with the cleaning area and making sure that stays clean."	
9	8 Post Commercial	Garden	"Where's the garden?"	
10	15 Post Commercial	Timed Display	Elements are brought to a safe location over night	
11	17 Post Commercial	Housing	Wants apartment buildings	
12	11 Wild	Housing	"Where's the houses?" // "We really need houses. Yeah. We need housing. Cause we could do affordable there. And affordable is what the neighborhood needs."	
13	11 Wild	Solar		
14	18 Wild		These things could also complement existing businesses	
15	25 Wild	Housing		

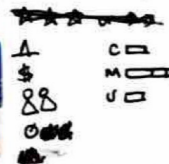
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Interview #	Type of Vacant Lot	Comment Type	Quote(s)						
2	2 Enclosed	Vacant Lot Type	"And that's been vacant since God was a child."						
3	3 Enclosed	Necessary Resources	"I think these require fewer physical resources" (selected 4, 9, 17, 7, 15)						
4	3 Enclosed	Overall Use	"I look at this as something that could be enjoyed by kids, but yet could be enjoyed by a person on their own. Here's something that does produce a commodity that could be enjoyed by people."	This sheet serves as a way to pull specific quotes about the 'comment types' as needed.					
5	4 Enclosed	Children	"Almost every residential area has kids. And for the families in the urban core, finding activities for the kids to become a little bit more of a task than throwing the kids in the back of a band and driving off to soccer practice." - in regards to these env. attributes and affordances solving a lack of activity problem						
6	10 Enclosed	Children	"Well, I selected the ones that had something to do with children growing up and everything like that because it is about the future. So that's supposed to be our future. So it's just something for the children that interacting do in the neighborhoods." // "I think that if you get children something to do, then they wouldn't be out finding something, something negative to do or something like that. They got something positive to do."						
7	13 Enclosed	Community	"So if we got people's minds busy with activities, you have less crime."						
8	14 Enclosed	Community	These spaces/activities could provide activities not currently in proximity to neighborhood residents						
9	15 Enclosed	Community	Thinks implementing spaces or activities like these could make the area safer: "Well, it could help bring people together. There's a lot of on black crime over here, a lot of violence, gang violence and drug deals, all type of different things that go on. So I would say it would definitely be an impact. Start something new like this. Definitely be an impact." // "Okay. It would be good during the day to get create peace. I think it'd be good to create change and stuff. So I think it's definitely would be a good option starting somewhere in some role in this area."						
10	1 Post Commercial	Children	"I would kind of center my attention around a particular area down there where we could get the kids in there." // "Give 'em something to do."						
11	1 Post Commercial	About my project	"And that's what I see you trying to do is bring about a change. Where you can need some kind of togetherness where the people, younger people can come together instead of doing all that up, come on, let's fight and all that. They can come together and sit out and make a project come together and put that together."						
12	1 Post Commercial	Family Involvement	"So that's the whole key to that is family participation, family gatherings, because you know, don't want it separated. You want the family to be involved. That's what generates the money. Cause once the parents and the uncles and aunts and everybody's involved with these kids, that's the way it going to generate the money in this then people going to start to be involved."						
13	8 Post Commercial	Necessary Resources	"And it doesn't cost a lot of money to get, cause first for baseball in the inner city, they would need cleats, a good bat, a glove and all of that stuff. That's why they play basketball more. You can share one ball. Everybody needs their own glove to play softball. So that costs too much."						
14	12 Post Commercial	Necessary Resources	"But specifically the things around here that are missing is things like access to food as well as information, education and money. So just everything that's needed is basically inaccessible."						
15	17 Post Commercial	Safety	Make the area more safe, slow down traffic						
16	20 Post Commercial	Safety	"I could see all this happening, but security has a big part to play this."						
17	20 Post Commercial	Investment	Building things like this could serve as a learning opportunity to community members						
18	23 Post Commercial	About my project	"I think it would make, it'll make more people more happier and not just always depressed or sad and in certain ways."						
19	23 Post Commercial	Community	Could help build community equity: teaching people new skills, providing structured activity						
20	7 Wild	Community	"I think these would create a positive influence and would probably help the community to grow"						
21	7 Wild	Community	"The community would've to be basically the backbone of it. Because if the community's not there, then I don't know where it's going to end up."						
22	16 Wild		"No, I'd be more excited to see a shark."						
23	18 Wild	Investment	"It's only thought about when if there's a profit to be made. And so that's only time that we've seen any value in our communities when there's a dollar bill attached to it."						
24	19 Wild	Community	Spaces/activities like these could encourage younger people to come live in the area						

1	A	B	C	D	E
1	Interview #	Type of Vacant Lot	Concern(s)	Quote(s)	Designer Interpretation
2	13	Enclosed	Safety	"I think if you get something it probably needs to be fenced off to keep them safe because you got so many people running around nowadays where you need kids to be safe"	Elements may need to be on a schedule where they are placed outside during the day and brought inside in the evening to prevent theft of items and unwanted activity in the evenings; safety needs to be considered when designing reactivation of enclosed vacant lots: neighborhood monitor, police presence throughout the day to check on
3	14	Enclosed	Safety	Concern of who these types of things would attract, particularly seating areas	
4	1	Post-Commercial	Safety / People causing safety issues	"when you create people, you create problems." - in regards to adding people to a place through the presented env. Attributes & affordances // "It's not the idea that you have, it's the people that are going to be involved with it." // But like I said, you have the youngsters with the hot rods and the new pretty cars and the girlfriends and they need somewhere to hang out and that's what takes away from that because they going to look at that and say we ready to kick this off. This is a good hangout right here.	
5	8	Post-Commercial	Theft	"And if you have to keep things out there, I'm not sure they would stay." // "I don't know how we would keep that locked up."	
6	15	Post-Commercial	Safety	"It's rough over here. You don't want, I couldn't imagine putting one of these over here, that one of this over here. People gathering at night or during the day. It'd probably be cool. But I don't know."	
7	20	Post-Commercial	Safety	"A lot of basketball courts get shot up"	
8	23	Post-Commercial	Safety	"I wouldn't really recommend kid things because it, like I said, it's so much crime over somewhere that's putting kids at risk."	
9	23	Post-Commercial	Theft	"I say a lot of people around here to steal and stuff like that"	
10	24	Post-Commercial	Implementation	"Cause it's just like no race but our own black people like man, they just tear stuff down and they not going to come together because a lot of people think black on black is just enemies. So when we all should come together and try to be a community"	
11	24	Post-Commercial	Implementation	"It's going to be trashy. I mean it's some people of us we'll get out here, we'll clean to try to make it look good out here. But at the end of the day people think they can just throw their trash anywhere."	
12	7	Wild	Safety / Need for Community Backing	"And like I said, sometimes because of the violence or the shootings or that, so yeah, they might be kind of scared or what I'm saying. So depending on that situation too. So they'd have to kind of vote on it"	



E4: POLLINATING GARDEN

SKILL-BUILDING, GATHERING



CONTENTS - COMPONENTS:

NATIVE PLANTS

MAINTAINED EDGE

- WOOD
- GRASS
- MULCH

EDUCATIONAL SIGNAGE

ATTRIBUTES:

- PLANTING
- FLOWER BEDS
- COLOR
- POLLINATORS
- SIGNAGE

AFFORDANCES:

- ENVIRON EDUCATION
- POLLINATION (ECOLOGICAL FUNCTION)
- EDUCATIONAL SIGNAGE

HABITAT CREATION

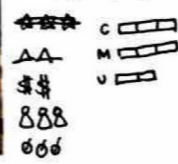
APPROPRIATE FOR:

- YEAR-TO-YEAR PLANTINGS
- BRINGING COLOR & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES W/O EXTRA PEOPLE & THEIR CORRESPONDING ACTIVITY & NOISE
- AS AN ADDITION TO OTHER ACTIVATION STRATEGIES/ELEMENTS



EW1: APIARY

SKILL-BUILDING, GATHERING



CONTENTS:

APIARY STRUCTURE

CINDER BLOCKS

BEE COLONY

PLANTS
FOR BEE SUSTENANCE & POLLINATION

WATER SUPPLY
I.E. BIRD BATH NISCHES OR ROCKS FOR BEES TO LAND ON

GEAR
FULL BODY SUIT OR JACKET + VEIL
GLOVES
PANTS W/ FOOTWEAR

ATTRIBUTES:

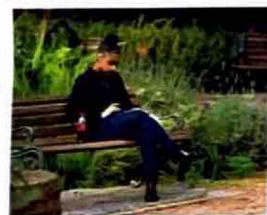
- MICROHABITAT
- BEES
- COLOR
- LAWN
- TREE SHADE

AFFORDANCES:

- ENVIRON EDUCATION
- HABITAT CARE
- POLLINATION
- PROMOTING BIODIVERSITY

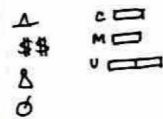
APPROPRIATE FOR:

- NEIGHBORHOODS & BLOCKS INTERESTED IN CONTINUOUS CARE
- LARGER ENCLOSED VLS WITH BUFFER SPACE AROUND THE LOT/LAW SURROUNDING RESIDENCES
- SOUTH OF A FENCE OR STRUCTURE TO BREAK THE NORTHERN WIND



E7: BENCH

GATHERING



CONTENTS:

BENCH

NATIVE PLANTS

PEDESTRIAN SURFACE

- DECOMPOSED GRANITE GRAVEL
- MULCH

PATHWAY

- DECOMPOSED GRANITE GRAVEL
- MULCH

ATTRIBUTES:

- BENCH
- PLANTED BED
- PEDESTRIAN SURFACE
- IND. OR SMALL GROUP SEATING

AFFORDANCES:

- READING
- RESTING
- RELAXING

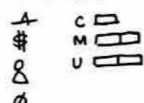
APPROPRIATE FOR:

- LOW-NOISE ACTIVATION
- SMALL SIZED ENCLOSED VLS
- AS AN ADDITION TO OTHER ACTIVATION STRATEGIES/ELEMENTS OR 4 STAND ALONE STRATEGY



E14: IMPROMPTU PLAY

SKILL-BUILDING, RECREATION, GATHERING



CONTENTS:

MILK CRATES

SHEETS OR BLANKETS

CARDBOARD BOXES

MOWED LAWN

ATTRIBUTES:

- COLOR
- FLEXIBLE PLAY ELEMENTS: CRATES, SHEETS
- LAWN

AFFORDANCES:

- EXPLORATORY LEARNING
- PLAY
- SOCIALIZING
- IMAGINATIVE PLAY

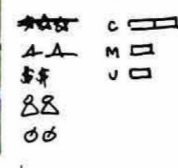
APPROPRIATE FOR:

- BLOCKS WITH CHILDREN
- BLOCKS WILLING TO BRING THE ELEMENTS TO A STORAGE AREA OVER NIGHT



E16: READING ROOM

SKILL-BUILDING, GATHERING



CONTENTS:

SEATING

SHADE

PORTABLE BOOK SHELF

BOOKS FOR A VARIETY OF AGES

MOWED LAWN

ATTRIBUTES:

- SEATING (FLEXIBLE)
- TREE SHADE
- LAWN
- BOOKS

AFFORDANCES:

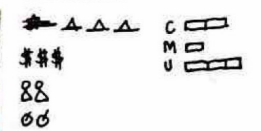
- LEARNING
- SOCIALIZING
- READING
- SHARING

APPROPRIATE FOR:

- POP-UP ACTIVATION
- SMALL-SIZED ENCLOSED VACANT LOTS



PE3: OUTDOOR LOUNGE AREA



CONTENTS:

CHAIRS

SMALL TABLES

PICNIC TABLES

SHADE

MOWED LAWN

ATTRIBUTES:

- FLEXIBLE SEATING
- SHADE SAILS
- TURF GRASS (FAUX LAWN)

AFFORDANCES:

- SOCIALIZING
- RESTING
- RELAXING

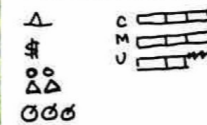
APPROPRIATE FOR:

- GROUPINGS OF ENCLOSED VACANT LOTS
- CORNER ENCLOSED VLS



EW4: PLANTED TRAIL

SKILL-BUILDING, RECREATION



CONTENTS:

NATIVE PLANTS

WOODCHIP TRAIL

MAINTAINED TRAIL EDGE

ATTRIBUTES:

- PLANTS
- TREE SHADE
- TRAIL
- COLOR
- NATIVE PLANTS

AFFORDANCES:

- ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION
- POLLINATION
- TRAIL USE
- EXPLORATORY LEARNING
- HABITAT CREATION

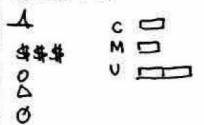
APPROPRIATE FOR:

- AS AN ADDITION TO OTHER ACTIVATION STRATEGIES
- CONNECTION B/W VACANT LOTS
- GROUPINGS OF VACANT LOTS



PE1: PICNIC TABLES

GATHERING, SKILL-BUILDING



CONTENTS:

PICNIC TABLE

MOWED LAWN

ATTRIBUTES:

- PICNIC TABLES
- FAUX LAWN
- TREE SHADE
- PEDESTRIAN LIGHTING
- SEATING

AFFORDANCES:

- SOCIALIZING
- EATING
- RESTING
- RELAXING

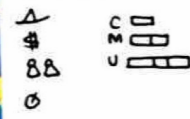
APPROPRIATE FOR:

- ANY ENCLOSED VACANT LOTS
- AS AN ADDITION TO OTHER ACTIVATION STRATEGIES OR AS A STAND ALONE STRATEGY
- PROVIDING A PLACE FOR GUARDIANS TO WATCH THEIR CHILDREN



P1: FLEXIBLE & ENGAGING SPACE

GATHERING, RECREATION



CONTENTS:

LEVEL SURFACE

PAINT

PATTERN + STENCIL

ATTRIBUTES:

- COLOR
- PATTERN GROUND PLANE MURAL
- PEDESTRIAN SURFACE

AFFORDANCES:

- IMAGINATIVE PLAY
- FLEXIBLE PROGRAMMING
- AREA FOR SCOOTERS & BIKES

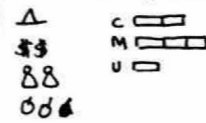
APPROPRIATE FOR:

- AREAS WHERE THERE IS A CONCERN
- AS A STAND ALONE REACTIVATION STRATEGY OR AS AN ADDITION TO OTHER STRATEGIES



P11: STAND ALONE PLANTER BEDS

SKILL-BUILDING, GATHERING



CONTENTS:

LEVEL SURFACE

STAND ALONE PLANTER
BANKET, TREE...

OPTIONAL: SHADE

PLANTS

ATTRIBUTES:

- STAND ALONE
- PLANTER BEDS
- SEATING AREA
- TEMPORARY SHADE
- COLOR
- MATERIALS

AFFORDANCES:

- SOCIALIZING
- MICRO HABITAT
- POLLINATION

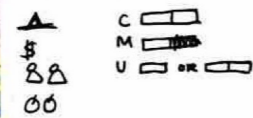
APPROPRIATE FOR:

- AS AN ADDITION TO OTHER REACTIVATION STRATEGIES
- NEIGHBORHOODS OR BLOCKS WILLING TO WATER & CARE FOR THE PLANTS



P2: OUTDOOR GAMES

SKILL-BUILDING, GATHERING, RECREATION



CONTENTS:

PAINT

STENCIL

GAME PIECES

ATTRIBUTES:

- COLOR
- GAME PIECES
- FOOD TRUCKS
- TREE SHADE

AFFORDANCES:

- CHECKERS
- CHESS
- LEARNING
- SOCIALIZING

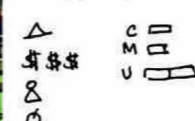
APPROPRIATE FOR:

- PC LOTS THAT COULD HAVE THE GAME PIECES BROUGHT TO A STRAGLE AREA OVER NIGHT
- AS A STAND ALONE REACTIVATION STRATEGY OR AN ADDITION TO OTHER STRATEGIES



P10: PICNIC TABLES

GATHERING, SKILL BUILDING



CONTENTS:

PICNIC TABLE

PEDESTRIAN SURFACE

OPTIONAL: FAUX LAWN

ATTRIBUTES:

- PICNIC TABLES
- FAUX LAWN
- TREE SHADE
- PEDESTRIAN LIGHTING
- SEATING

AFFORDANCES:

- SOCIALIZING
- EATING
- RESTING
- RELAXING

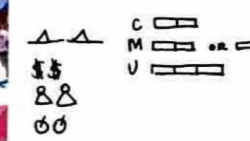
APPROPRIATE FOR:

- AS A STAND ALONE REACTIVATION STRATEGY OR AS AN ADDITION TO OTHER STRATEGIES
- POST-COMMERCIAL LOTS NEXT TO RESTAURANTS
- POST-COMMERCIAL LOTS THAT COULD HOST MARKETS



P9: BASKETBALL COURT

RECREATION, GATHERING



CONTENTS:

PAINT

STENCIL + PATTERN

BASKETBALL HOOP

OPTIONAL: MURAL ARTIST

ATTRIBUTES:

- COLOR
- GROUND PLANE MURAL
- CULTURAL MURAL
- HALF-BASKETBALL COURT
- BASKETBALL HOOP

APPROPRIATE AFFORDANCES:

- SOCIALIZING
- SPORT PLAY
- WORKING MOTHERS

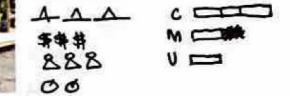
APPROPRIATE FOR:

- POST-COMMERCIAL VLS NOT ON A MAJOR THOROUGHFARE
- LOCATIONS NOT IN WALKING DISTANCE TO A BASKETBALL COURT



P7: GATHERING & PERFORMANCE SPACE

SKILL-BUILDING, GATHERING, RECREATION



CONTENTS:

LEVEL SURFACE

LUMBER

CONNECTORS / FASTENERS

SAW

FASTENING TOOLS

FINISH
PAINT OR SEALANT

ATTRIBUTES:

- EVENT SPACE
- ELEVATED STRUCTURE
- SHADE PAVILION
- STAGE

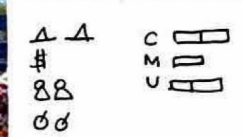
AFFORDANCES:

- SOCIALIZING
 - LEARNING
 - SHARING
 - ENTERTAINING
 - FLEXIBLE PROGRAMMING
- APPROPRIATE FOR:
- AREAS SAFE TO BRING PEOPLE TOGETHER
 - AREAS WHERE THERE IS A CONCERN



P20: PAVILION

SKILL-BUILDING, GATHERING



CONTENTS:

PALETTES

PLANTS

SEATING

ATTRIBUTES:

- SEATING
- WALLS(?)
- EVENT SPACE
- PLANTS
- COLOR
- SHADE

AFFORDANCES:

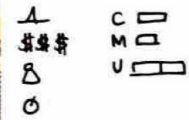
- SOCIALIZING
- SHARING
- FLEXIBLE PROGRAMMING
- LEARNING
- ENTERTAINING

APPROPRIATE FOR:

- POST-COMMERCIAL LOTS NOT ON A MAIN THOROUGHFARE



W3: PICNIC TABLES
SKILL-BUILDING, GATHERING



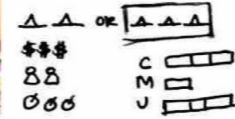
- COMPONENTS:**
- PICNIC TABLES
 - WOOD CHIPS OR MULCH

- ATTRIBUTES:**
- WOODED AREA | WOODS | TREES
 - MULCHED AREA
 - PLANTS
 - PICNIC TABLES
 - TREE SHADE
- AFFORDANCES:**
- TEACHING
 - LEARNING
 - SOCIALIZING

- APPROPRIATE FOR:**
- AS A STAND ALONE OR AN ADDITION
 - PROVIDING A PLACE FOR GUARDIANS TO WATCH THEIR CHILDREN



W6: COLORFUL PLAY ENVIRONMENT
SKILL-BUILDING, GATHERING, RECREATION



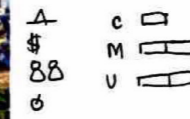
- COMPONENTS:**
- LUMBER
 - CONNECTORS | FASTENERS
 - SAW
 - FASTENING TOOLS
 - FINISH PAINT OR SEALANT

- ATTRIBUTES:**
- COLOR
 - WOODS | WOODED AREA
 - MULCHED AREA
 - TREE SHADE
 - CLIMBING STRUCTURES
- AFFORDANCES:**
- CREATIVE PLAY
 - SOCIALIZING
 - EXPLORATORY PLAY | ADVENTUROUS PLAY

- APPROPRIATE FOR:**
- NEIGHBORHOODS & BLOCKS WITH CHILDREN
 - FLAT AREAS WITH WIND VLS



EW2: GROUP GATHERING ENVIRONMENT
SKILL-BUILDING, GATHERING



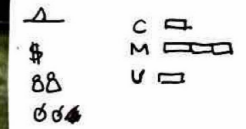
- COMPONENTS:**
- LOGS OR STUMPS
 - SAW

- ATTRIBUTES:**
- GROUP SEATING
 - STUMPS
 - LOGS
 - WOODED AREA
 - MULCHED AREA
- AFFORDANCES:**
- LEARNING
 - SHARING
 - SOCIALIZING
 - ENVIRONMENTAL | IMMERSIVE EDUCATION

- APPROPRIATE FOR:**
- AREAS THAT CAN BE CLEARED WITH A DENSELY PLANTED AREA



W20: NATIVE PLANTING
SKILL-BUILDING, GATHERING



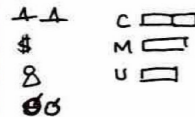
- COMPONENTS:**
- NATIVE | POLLINATING PLANTS
 - MAINTAINED EDGE

- ATTRIBUTES:**
- COLOR
 - PLANTS
 - MAINTAINED EDGE
 - TREE SHADE
- AFFORDANCES:**
- ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION
 - HABITAT CREATION
 - POLLINATION
 - PROTECTING BIODIVERSITY

- APPROPRIATE FOR:**
- AREAS CONCERNED ABOUT ATTRACTING PEOPLE
 - LOW-MAINTENANCE INTEREST
 - AS A STAND ALONE OR AN ADDITION



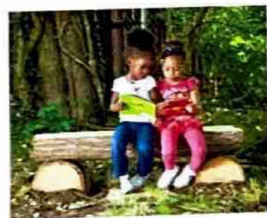
W1: INSECT HOTEL
SKILL-BUILDING



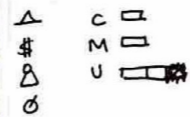
- COMPONENTS:**
- LUMBER
 - SAW
 - FASTENERS | CONNECTORS
 - FASTENING TOOLS
 - SHINGLES
 - NATURAL MATERIALS

- ATTRIBUTES:**
- MICROHABITAT
 - POLLINATORS
 - TEXTURED MATERIALS
 - HABITAT STRUCTURE
- AFFORDANCES:**
- ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION
 - HABITAT CREATION
 - PROTECTING BIODIVERSITY
 - HABITAT CARE

- APPROPRIATE FOR:**
- AS A STAND ALONE REACTIVATION STRATEGY OR AS AN ADDITION TO OTHER REACTIVATION STRATEGIES
 - NEIGHBORHOODS OR BLOCKS DEDICATED TO REFRESHING HABITAT MATERIAL EVERY YEAR



W18: LOG BENCH
SKILL-BUILDING, GATHERING

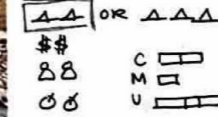


- COMPONENTS:**
- LOGS
 - SAW
 - FASTENERS | CONNECTORS
 - FASTENING TOOLS

- ATTRIBUTES:**
- LOG BENCH
 - NATURAL GROUND
 - TREES
 - TREE SHADE
 - SEATING
- AFFORDANCES:**
- SHARING
 - LEARNING
 - RESTING
 - RELAXING
 - INDEPENDENT OR SMALL GROUP SEATING
- APPROPRIATE FOR:**
- AS A STAND ALONE REACTIVATION STRATEGY OR AS AN ADDITION TO OTHER STRATEGIES



W8: NATURE PLAY
GATHERING, SKILL-BUILDING, RECREATION



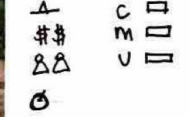
- COMPONENTS:**
- LOGS
 - STUMPS
 - ROCKS
 - MULCH OR GRAVEL
 - SAW

- ATTRIBUTES:**
- ROCKS
 - GRAVEL
 - LOGS
 - STUMPS
 - PEDESTRIAN SURFACE
- AFFORDANCES:**
- EXPLORATORY PLAY
 - ADVENTUROUS PLAY
 - SOCIALIZING

- APPROPRIATE FOR:**
- NEIGHBORHOODS & BLOCKS WITH CHILDREN
 - WILD VACANT LOTS THAT HAVE A CLEARED AREA OR AN LOGS CAN BE GATHERED



W5: AMPHITHEATRE
SKILL-BUILDING, GATHERING



- COMPONENTS:**
- BOULDERS
 - PLANTS
 - SHADE

- ATTRIBUTES:**
- AMPHITHEATRE
 - GROUP SEATING
 - (LIMESTONE) BOULDERS
 - PEDESTRIAN SURFACE
 - PLANTS
 - TREES
- AFFORDANCES:**
- LEARNING
 - SOCIALIZING
 - TEACHING
 - RESTING
 - RELAXING

- APPROPRIATE FOR:**
- A FLAT OR SLOPED AREA IN A WILD VACANT LOT
 - AS A STAND ALONE OR ADDITION



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MASTER'S REPORT
Landscape Architecture
2023
