

CZECH UNIVERSITY OF LIFE SCIENCES

Faculty of Environmental Sciences



Applying The Idea of Placemaking in
public spaces in Prague
Case Study: Troja area

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DIPLOMA THESIS ASSIGNMENT

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Landscape Engineering

Landscape Planning

Thesis title

Applying The Idea of Placemaking in public spaces in Prague Case Study: Troja area

Objectives of thesis

The research is based on the descriptive analytical approach by building a comprehensive framework of knowledge for the concept of place making. The research will explore and define the principles and recipes of place making. It will then work to develop the most important indicators to assess public spaces and to know the best strategies and mechanisms for applying the concept of place making to develop public spaces and transform them into successful places. The hillside neighborhood of Troja in Prague will be used as a case study. Interviews will be conducted with

Methodology

- Applying the inductive approach by linking the theoretical study with global experiences with the aim of identifying strategies and mechanisms of application of the concept of creating a place on public spaces and then using it in developing a strategy for public spaces within the city of Prague, and put forward a number of proposals to develop them and turn them into successful places.
- Using the 10+ Power Mechanism the concept that developed by PPS to evaluate and facilitate place-making at multiple city scales, is a powerful tool for generating constructive conversations to define targeted efforts for place-making in the Troja area.
- Interviews will be held with the stakeholders of the Troja area. Specifically, it will use focus groups and a cross section of people living and working in Troja as part of the process of analysing and planning to make and define the main problems and vision for the area.
- The work will then prepare model development plans based upon the analyses and the idea of 10+ to propose a future development scenarios program that will be suitable for the future of Troja.

The proposed extent of the thesis

65 pages

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Place making, public spaces,

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DIPLOMA THESIS AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work presented in this thesis, to the best of my knowledge, is my independent original work, under the supervision of Peter Kumble. I have listed all literature and publications from which I acquired information.

March 31st, 2022,

Odai Merheg

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Abstract:

Public spaces are a fundamental component of the city's public character, and previously, commuting was a pleasurable and frequently exciting experience, and public spaces were places where people liked to be, to walk, shop, meet, play, and even just watch people; they served as a gathering place for the community, where a variety of activities took place.

Currently, as the city of Prague struggles with population growth and urban sprawl, public spaces have become the only outlet for the community, and the demand for them has increased within the city due to their environmental, climatic, and recreational value to the population. However, despite the importance of public spaces, their spaces are declining or even disappearing in some urban areas, in addition to the fact that these spaces lack fun.

The purpose of this thesis is to devise a strategy for applying placemaking concepts to public spaces in Prague. To enhance and transform them into more effective spaces, with a particular emphasis on the Troja region as a case study.

A survey of people was intended to accomplish the study's objectives, but because of the pandemic scenario, we will use data from an IPR institute survey of the Troja community.

As a result, place making process assists cities in becoming prosperous, dynamic, sustainable, and livable communities that promote social interaction, health, a sense of community and belonging, and economic opportunities.

Additionally, it is required to incorporate the placemaking strategy, methods, and processes into the creation of public spaces in Prague, as well as their integration into the city's public space development plan.

Keywords: placemaking - place - space – public space.

Abstrakt CZ:

Veřejná prostranství jsou základní složkou veřejného charakteru města a dříve bylo dojíždění příjemným a často vzrušujícím zážitkem a veřejná prostranství byla místa, kde lidé rádi byli, chodili, nakupovali, potkávali, hráli si a dokonce jen pozorovali lidi; sloužily jako místo shromažďování komunity, kde se odehrávaly různé aktivity.

V současné době, kdy se město Praha potýká s populačním růstem a rozrůstáním měst, se veřejná prostranství stala jediným odbytíštěm komunity a poptávka po nich ve městě vzrostla kvůli jejich ekologické, klimatické a rekreační hodnotě pro obyvatelstvo. I přes význam veřejných prostranství však jejich prostranství v některých městských částech ubývá nebo dokonce mizí, navíc těmto prostorům chybí zábava.

Cílem této práce je navrhnout strategii pro aplikaci konceptů placemakingu do veřejných prostorů v Praze. Vylepšit a přeměnit je na efektivnější prostory se zvláštním důrazem na oblast Troja jako případovou studii.

Cílem studie bylo naplnit cíle studie, ale kvůli pandemickému scénáři použijeme data z průzkumu institutu IPR v trojské komunitě.

V důsledku toho proces vytváření míst pomáhá městům stát se prosperujícími, dynamickými, udržitelnými a obyvatelnými komunitami, které podporují sociální interakci, zdraví, pocit sounáležitosti a sounáležitosti a ekonomické příležitosti.

Dále je třeba začlenit strategii, metody a procesy placemakingu do tvorby veřejných prostranství v Praze a jejich integraci do plánu rozvoje městského veřejného prostoru.

Klíčová slova: placemaking - místo - prostor - veřejný prostor.

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1- Introduction:

Public spaces are one of the most important elements of the city's urban formation because they serve as an important outlet for the community and a focal point for its interaction with the environment, as well as important areas for activating social communication and engaging in social activities that are not possible in residential spaces. Paying attention to these places, arranging them, and enriching their aesthetic and functional features has an impact on their aesthetic image and functional values, as well as their vitality and appeal.

Many areas of interest in addressing public spaces at the global level have recently emerged to work on developing these spaces and understanding the factors of deficiency and deficiencies in them so that they are ready to serve individuals and societies and be a mirror that reflects the image of the city as a whole. The concept of place-making, which is the most important topic in urban design today, is a people-centered approach to developing community spaces in a practical and appealing way, is at the core of modern trends. It stimulates the community's creativity in rejuvenating public places, demonstrates the value of collaboration, and can infuse public spaces with a high level of vibrancy and boost their users. It is not a novel technique to reimagine the public space, but it is highly effective and often employed by communities looking to improve their feeling of place, where the sense of place refers to the character of the public space that makes it unique compared to other public spaces around the world.

Many public spaces in Prague, suffer from many problems, such as lack of space, difficulty of access, lack of activities and uses that attract people to come, engage and interact with each other, and their failure to respond to the requirements, needs and aspirations of users, which led to the reduction of its quality and efficiency in performing its proper functions.

As a result, this study come out with a comprehensive framework of knowledge about the concept of place-making and to clarify the strategies and mechanisms to be followed in developing public spaces and rectify its shortcomings.

2- Objectives of thesis:

The goal of the study is to develop a strategy for applying the notion of place making to public places in Prague. To improve them and transform them into effective places, you can do so by:

- Clarifying the value of public spaces for the population and the city, as well as the primary concerns and issues that prevent people from using them.
- Defining the concept of place making and its fundamental concepts.
- Identify the basic characteristics of a successful place that serves the community's needs and goals while also having meaning for people.
- Identifying strategies and mechanisms for using the place making idea to create public spaces in Prague's Troja district and transform them into successful places with a distinct character and identity.

3- Methodology

The study takes a descriptive analytical approach, constructing a comprehensive framework of knowledge for the concept of place making, as well as its principles and recipes for a successful place, in order to develop the most important indicators for assessing public spaces and to understand the best strategies and mechanisms. In developing public areas and transforming them into effective locations using the notion of placemaking.

-Analysis of the study area will be conducted by the student, begins with history, and uses maps and diagrams to analyze all aspects of the study area's connection to the surrounding area, as well as the main road and public areas, land use and maintains and come up with SWOT analysis to help with the placemaking process.

- Using placemaking techniques and strategies to determine what makes Troja unique and what it lacks in terms of a contribute to growth, as well as define the primary points where improvements will occur.

-The student will develop plans based on the analyses proposing a program and suggestions of the improvement that will be appropriate for Troja's future plane.

4-Space, Place, and the concept of place making

Preface: This chapter identifies the differences between the ideas of space and place, as well as the importance of public spaces for people and the city, as well as an explanation of the most significant obstacles and problems that public spaces face inside cities.

The concept of the place-making will be introduced in this chapter, along with its role in the development of public spaces, also a review of its historical emergence and the most important researchers who worked in this field; it also discusses the main ideas of place-making. In addition to the primary characteristics of a successful place and the benefits it provides.

4-1: Space, place, and public spaces:

4-1-1: The difference between the concept of space and the concept of place:

Because of the importance of understanding place within society to the concept of place making, there is a great deal of confusion between the concepts of space and place, despite the fact that they are distinct. We must distinguish between these two concepts. Where In order to build a successful place, the basis must be properly comprehended and respected.

Simply said, place is the emotional context that ties us to these walls, while space is the structure that envelopes it. Space is the four walls that encircle us and the physical location, while place is the emotional context that connects us to these walls. The concept of place according to(Achten, 2005) is a real aspect of the concept of architecture design, which is a quality.

The space that allows us to remember things, tells stories, and narrates our experiences. As a result, the space design it is the design of the structural elements that surround the place, whereas the design of the space is the design of human-environment interaction.

(Ciolfi, 2005) Demonstrate that place is more than just a location by demonstrating how it is intimately linked to human interaction and meaningful activities on this site. According to them, the place is made up of several layers of human experience, including perception, memories, feelings, social interactions, other people's presence, cultural norms, and traditions.

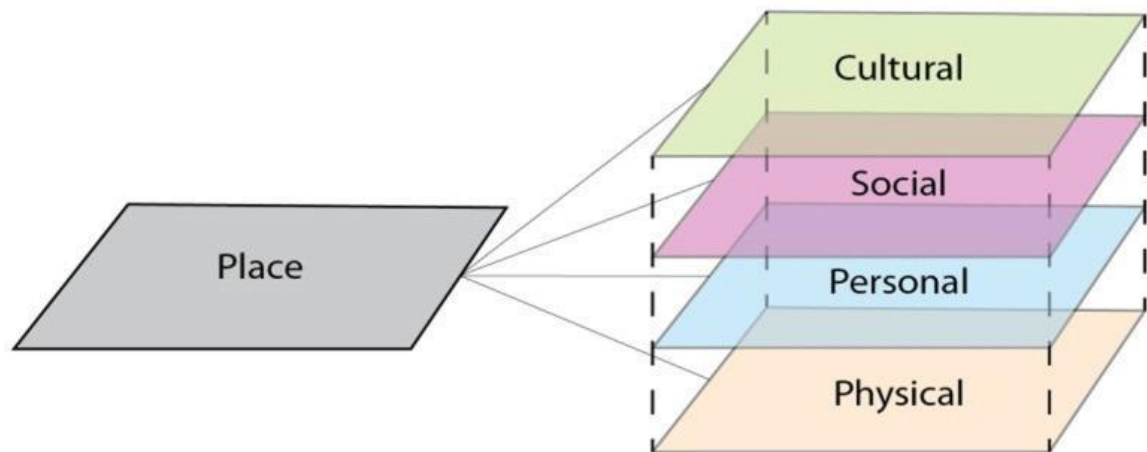


Figure 1: CIOLFI ET AL.'S UNPACKING OF "PLACE"

It's important to notice that these dimensions don't appear in the spatial space as a set of abstract categories, but rather as a result of people's activities, practice, experience, and memories. This is aligned with (Harrison and Dourish 1996), who claim that place without a space cannot exist since the sense of place can only be evoked by physical immersion in the space.

Psychological: Places where people may communicate with their neighbors, create connections, and feel included.

In terms of experiences, the place provides a wide range of activities, as well as pandemonium and a high concentration of people. Tuan describes experience as a covering of all the varied terms and patterns by which a person identifies and develops truth, in an article (Tuan, 2001) on the ideas of place and space and their relevance to human values. It's a concept that includes sensation, perception, and sense with varied degrees of emotion and cognitive intensity. Experience is something that a person has gone through or been exposed to. It's not just about going through these experiences, but also about learning from them.

A person becomes aware of space through movement, sight, and touch, which are the methods in which humans identify Place. A person learns about space by experience because place is an element of space, not necessarily a concrete one. The area becomes a place, the center of value once the new residence recognizes specific locations and landmarks(Sundstrom, 2003).

(Cilliers & Timmermans, 2014)They clearly describe space and place making to discover disparities. Between them and demonstrating how they are connected their research focuses on industry's best practices for transforming space into place, a space for collaborative creativity. According to the writers, places are meaningful settings that give the impression of a community within the physical environment; there are psychological links and experience relationships (Theses Dissertations & Lang, 2017).

Because the simple definition of places is that they are areas that have meaning for people and allow them to relate to them, the terms place is frequently used to refer to the concepts of ownership, connection, and belonging (Cresswell, 2004).

As a result of the preceding, we can conclude:

The space is a specific, fixed, and abstract location, and it is the envelope that encloses the place, whereas the place is the space that carries meanings and value to people in which they are personally and emotionally connected as a result of their activities, interactions, and experiences. A place's value is determined by its experiences therefore a place is a meaningful space.

4-1-2: The significance of common areas:

Friends, neighbors, and citizens assemble in public places, which might be regarded as a common ground. Parks, streets, squares, lanes, markets, waterfronts, and buildings are examples of shared spaces.

The public, among other places, is the fundamental site of human contact, on which communities, economies, and democracy thrive. They are the most popular areas to meet, talk, sit, rest, walk, and feel a part of the community in the big picture.

According to numerous studies, nothing draws people's attention more than other people. We have a strong bond with the goal for everyone to have access to handy locations. This is why it so astonishes how much we undervalue the value of public areas nowadays! Because public space is all around us, it is an essential component of daily urban life(Amit Bhatia, 2015).

Our public life develops on the stage of public places, where celebrations take place, social and economic exchanges take place, friends meet, and cultures mix. It's where we may interact with one other and the government on the front porches of our public institutions—libraries, community centers, town halls, hospitals, and post offices. People who live in cities with thriving public spaces have a strong feeling of community, whereas those who do not live in cities with thriving public spaces feel less connected to one another; in other words, good public spaces are what make cities great(PPS, 2006).

Any society's public spaces are an essential component. And a city's success as a tourist destination isn't just dependent on its businesses and employers, beautiful structures, or cultural and entertainment offerings. When cities and their neighborhoods provide people with the intangible aspects they experienced in metropolitan urban life: a feeling of place, social vibrancy, group activities, and a quality of life that is impossible to quantify or prepare for, they become true attractions(Cremaschi, 2021).

It is the public area, not the private space that defines the character of a city. The common property, not the property itself, defines the value of property in the space. The

value of the public good influences the private good's worth. Creating inclusive, healthy, effective, and productive cities could be humanity's greatest problem today. There are no simple answers. However, a critical component of the puzzle is located right in the heart of the world's cities: public places (PPS, 2006).

Where public spaces, whatever and wherever they are, are the beginning point for regenerating local communities. A beautiful, dynamic, and well-functioning mother space may accelerate a community's economic development from a small rural hamlet to a huge city with international recognition (Tonnelat & Khalil, 2009).

Public spaces are also an important part of successful cities since they contribute to the development of a feeling of community, civic identity, and culture. Public places boost social capital, economic development, and community revitalization. A public vacuum can make scarce resources go further and enhance society socially and economically by building the social fabric, giving economic opportunities, and improving residents' well-being (PPS, 2012).

4-1-3: The Challenges Facing Cities' Public Spaces:

Cities and towns are expanding at never-before-seen rates. In 1950, cities housed a third of the world's population. In just 50 years, and by 2050, it is predicted to reach two-thirds. more than half of the population in many cities, particularly in developing nations, and have limited access to shelter and other essential amenities such as electricity, clean water, and sanitation. These conditions are unacceptable and must be rectified. (PPS, 2012) (John, 2010)

Streets, squares, and parks, particularly in informal cities, are frequently chaotic and poorly designed and maintained, if they exist at all. Many difficulties confront public places in cities. (Tonnelat & Khalil, 2009) in his study *The Sociology of Urban Public Spaces* stats that the challenges of public spaces fall in:

- Lack of communication
- Lack of accessibility

(Tonnelat & Khalil, 2009) not until lately designers and municipalities are addressing the challenges as it falls in their hands to and specifies the right dosage of improvement

(PPS, 2012) define the challenges of public places into more thrill approach

- Lack of Public Space
- Lack of Planning for Public Spaces.
- Lack of Participation and Poor Design.

(Silberberg et al., 2013) MIT instate define in their *Guide Place* in the making some of the common challenges of place making process :

1. Making the case for placemaking is harder than it should be:

The place making process should not be considered as a luxury for the community

2. "Making" takes time in a "here and now" culture:

Patience is a key element to the place making process, without the expectation of fast changes to the place

3. Expertise is a scarce resource

Pacemakers need to know the people that live and work in the place because they are the experts of their community to come up with a great place

4. It's hard to know who to involve and when and how to involve them:

To help a project to succeed the pacemakers need to build a trust with the right members of the community that are willing to help then and after the place making process.

5. Placemaking exists in a world of rules and regulations

There is always risk factor in place making project that is why important for the decision-making part not to come up with all the reasons why this project don't work here.

6. Reliable funding sources are scarcer than ever:

All stages of placemaking require and stable amount of funding that cannot be ignored.

7. There's no glory in the post-mortem

The pressure of making a successful place can not be rushed to make sure that good ideas are not lost in the time of making fast decisions(Silberberg et al., 2013)

4-2: The problems that public spaces suffer from:

, " William H. Whyte "stated "It's difficult to build a location that doesn't draw people, and what's astonishing is how many times this has been done." Many public locations nowadays appear to be purposefully built to be considered but not used due to a variety of issues, including:

Lack of Seating pleases: Many public locations are devoid of seating. As a result, in their long-term desire for comfort, people frequently have to adjust to the situation in their own unique way(Amit Bhatia, 2015)

No Meeting Points: This includes amenities that people want or need, such as playgrounds or places with a variety of things, a bus stop, a food vending cart, and outdoor seating that combine to form a gathering point. Food is frequently an important aspect of a successful assembly point(Amit Bhatia, 2015)

Blurred entrances: and visually inaccessible areas people need to see and be able to access a space in order to use it(Amit Bhatia, 2015)

Attributes that are functionally inappropriate: Many attributes are just designed to create space and serve visual rather than functional purposes (Amit Bhatia, 2015)

Vehicle control of the space: because the main street is not a highway, there may be a shortage of crossing lanes, the neighboring streets are excessively broad, or the sidewalks are insufficient. Because there is no distinction between public lanes and car highways, this leads the public vacuum to collapse(Amit Bhatia, 2015)

Vacant walls or empty regions surrounding the space: The area surrounding the space is critical to its success in terms of design and management. The blank wall does not contribute to street activity and does not even appear to be appropriate(Amit Bhatia, 2015)

Unsuitable Bus Stop Locations: Putting bus or train stops in places where no one wants to use them is a recipe for disaster, because bus or train stops in a congested and bustling area not only improve the environment, but also enhance the use of transportation general. (Amit Bhatia, 2015)

Fences and obstacles around public areas: preventing people from accessing and seeing them, and projecting a bad picture of the space(Amit Bhatia, 2015)

Lack of public space upkeep: such as rusted gates, withered plants, and damaged seating benches, as well as the absence of waste bins, which forces visitors to avoid rubbish when moving through the space(Amit Bhatia, 2015)

Lack of financial assistance: Public places lack financial support for development and improvement, and as a result, their look suffers as a result(Amit Bhatia, 2015)

As a result of the importance of public spaces and the challenges and problems they face, it is critical to comprehend the concept of place-making, which plays a critical role in developing and transforming these spaces into successful places that meet society's requirements and contribute to raising the standard of living and the vitality of the city.

5: The concept of place-making:

5 - 1: Defining the concept of place-making:

It is a holistic approach to public space planning, design, and management, and questioning people who live, work, and play in a given location, as well as working together with them to identify their needs and ambitions. This data is then utilized to set common objectives for the location. Small, concrete improvements that can offer tangible advantages to public areas and the people who use them can quickly blossom into an action plan. It enables people to create significant changes in their communities, both large and small.(PPS, 2012)

The concept of place-making definition is how public space might be altered to make it a more welcome and appealing environment for people. And community requirements one of the most significant components in developing a thriving public space for a community is the process of public engagement, which defines and responds to a community's conditions and requirements from the start. As a result, the place-making process must begin with a full awareness of the community's dynamics, desires, and situations, and then work with them to develop insights into the locations they view as crucial to the community's life and daily experience.(John, 2010)

Place-making is a broad concept and practical method for enhancing a neighborhood, city, or region. And it has the potential to be one of the century's most transformational concepts. It takes advantage of the community's origins, inspiration, and potential to develop good public places that improve people's health, happiness, and economic well-being. (PPS 2015)

Place-making is catching on as another way to improve the quality of various places in a neighborhood, and by extension, the community and region in which those places are located as well. However, the myriad uses of the term are sometimes confusing and contradictory, and this dilutes the value of the concept and undermines its utility in helping neighborhoods and communities imagine and create a better future. (Mark A. Wyckoff, 2014)

Place-making is a collaborative process by which we shape our public sphere in order to maximize shared value and enhance the connection between people and the places they share. It inspires people to collectively envision and reinvent public spaces as the core of every community. Place-making encourages creative patterns of usage, giving special attention to the physical, cultural, and social identities that define a place and sustain its continuous development, rather than simply promoting better urban design(Amit Bhatia, 2015)

The following is a definition of the concept of place-making based on the foregoing:

The concept of place-making is a multi-faceted approach to planning, designing, and managing public spaces that harnesses society's origins, inspiration, and potential to create public spaces that enhance people's health, happiness, and well-being, and is a collaborative process that inspires people to reinvent their public spaces as the heart of every community in order to maximize shared value and strengthen the connection between the people and places they share and is a collaborative process that inspires people to reinvent their public spaces as the heart of every community.

5-1-1: Principles of Place Making:

Many studies focused on placemaking and principles of place making and because of their work most of the studies refer to the work of PPS group being the leader in this area, and because their complexity is rarely appreciated, creating vibrant and successful public spaces is tough. PPS has established eleven essential principles for changing public spaces into vibrant community spaces, whether they are parks, plazas, streets, or other shared public places. These are the guiding principles(PPS, 2012).

Experts in the community include:

Community members are able to provide valuable perspectives and insights into how the local area functions. They can also help identify the issues associated with public spaces throughout their local area. Understanding their talents and ideas is essential in the process of creating successful and vital places and public spaces.

Creating a place is not the same as designing one:

Design is a component of creating a place, but it is not the most important element. Providing clear and open access and creating active ways to utilize the space through social events, recreation, and other enterprises and activities are often more important than design.

Choosing the Best Partners:

A successful place requires a dedicated group of interested citizens and local elected/appointed community representatives who are willing to contribute creative ideas to the process. Local people and public/private partners are needed to focus on the health of their community places.

Not saying it can't be done:

Most communities will have some local residents who are uncomfortable about making any changes in the civic spaces that surround them. Hear their voices and consider their concerns. Identify those who share the possibilities and vision for making civic spaces great places—and work together with elected/appointed local representatives to help move the ideas, planning, and process forward.

Set vision:

When you develop a vision for public space, you must emerge from the people who live or work in or near the space. The character, activities, uses, and meanings for society should be the key headings for the vision of public space. Public space should improve the sense of pride for those who live and work in the surrounding region.

Constant monitoring:

Watching public spaces allows us to learn how to use space. People often go to great lengths to ensure that the area meets their needs. As a result, it becomes evident which activities are lacking and which activities might be added. After the spaces are established, we may continue to monitor them to learn more about how they can develop and manage over time.

Set the form mode that supports the function:

Although design is important, these other elements enable us to see what form we need to achieve the future vision of a space. For example, considering efficient uses when designing or rehabilitating can save money and reduce the need for modification. Contributions from the community, potential partners, understanding of how a space works, experimentation, overcoming obstacles

The concept of triangulation is as follows:

Triangulation is the concept of arranging goods near to each other in a way that promotes activity. A wonderful place has a lot of things to do, and they all complement each other and make the whole greater than the sum of its parts.

In a public space, the placement and arrangement of various elements in relation to one another can either initiate or prevent triangulation. For example, if a bench, a wastebasket, and a phone are placed without any connection between them, each will have very limited use, but if they are placed alongside other amenities such as a coffee cart, they will naturally bring people together (triangular).

Begin with small changes:

Small-scale actions in a public space such as planting flowers can be a great way to show community members that their ideas can have an impact. Immediate and short-term action takes minimal or no financial investment, and creates flexibility for the space through temporary experiments that can be evaluated and incorporated into successful long-range planning.

Lack of funds is not an impediment:

Lack of funding is often used as a reason for community stagnation. There is inherent value in shared public spaces, and improvements can be made. A willingness to work closely with local partners can elicit opportunities for improvements.

The process of creating a place never stops:

As amenities wear out, needs change, and other things happen in the urban environment, good public spaces that adapt to needs, opinions, and ongoing changes in society demand attention. What makes public spaces great is being open to the need for change and having administrative flexibility to bring that change about. The key is to create the ability to respond quickly and effectively, and a competent management structure will allow for this.

5-1-2: The main characteristics of a successful place:

(Mark A. Wyckoff, 2014) if we take into consideration when designing a place 1- the density and scale of the place 2- designing for people and in human-scale 3- walkability in from of pedestrians and biking, we can reach a good result to make a quality place which is: Safe, Connected, welcoming, allow authentic experiences, Accessible, Comfortable, Quiet, Sociable

In many studies about creating a great place:(PPS, 2012) found out that successful places have four main characteristics: they are accessible, people participate in activities, the space is comfortable and has a good image, and, finally, they are a social gathering place where people meet each other.

What Makes a Great Place?

Project
for Public
Spaces

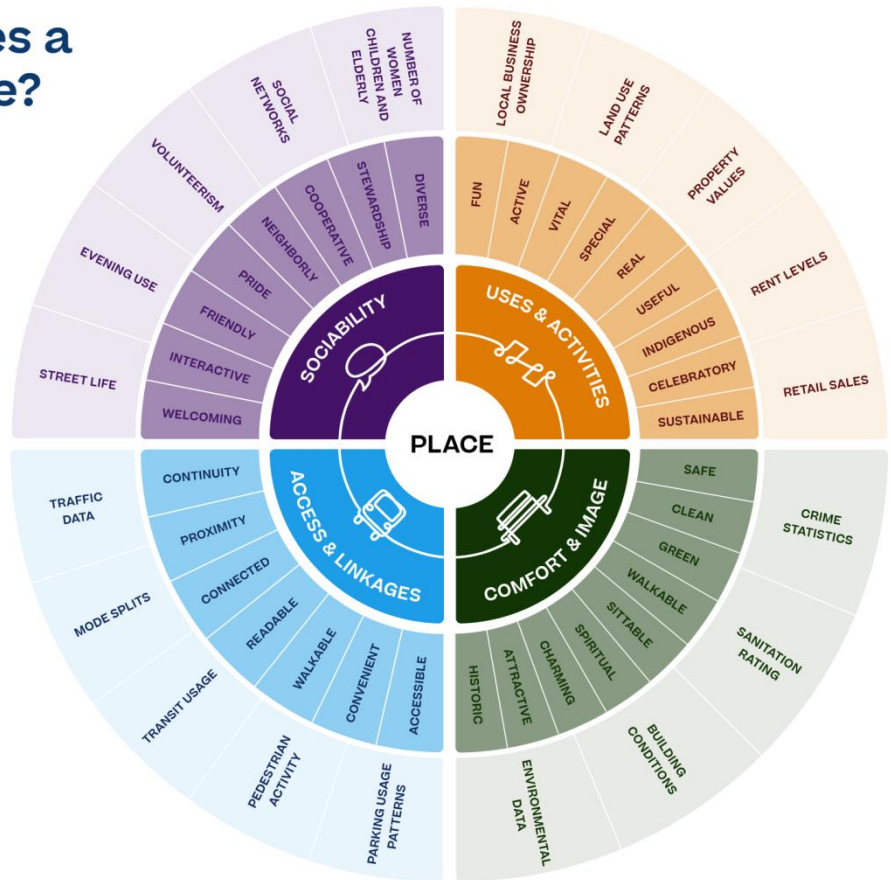


Figure 2: PPS 2012.'S A GREAT PLACE

Accessibility and connectivity with the surrounding:

A successful public space is accessible, easy to enter, and maneuver within; it must be designed in such a way that the majority of what is going on within it can be viewed from a distance or up close. Locations that attain accessibility are easily accessible on foot as well as via public transportation.

Convenience of users and the image of the place:

A pleasant setting with a positive and appealing image is more likely to be effective. People flock to places that offer a range of sitting options, such as in the sun or in the shade. More tangible issues like the availability of comfortable places to sit are all part of the feeling of comfort.

Uses and Activities:

providing the place with a wide range of activities is welcoming for people, free for public because having a reason to come back to is one of the factors of a great place

attraction people from all ages by having a playground for children basketball and concerts will invite people to use the place throughout the day.

Social interaction:

It is the most important, but also the most difficult, feature of a successful location. When it becomes a favored site for individuals to meet friends, greet their neighbors, and feel comfortable engaging with strangers.

(IPR, 2014) **define the main attribute of high-quality public space:**

- 1- great public space is primarily livable, that is, safe, accommodating to all types of people, healthy, energetic, communicative, stimulating, and beautiful.
- 2- The human scale and sensibilities serve as the foundation for public space design.
- 3- Quality public space necessitates proper maintenance and cleaning.
- 4- A city's public area should encourage people to walk around and spend time there, and traffic and technological infrastructure should follow.
- 5- A good public area should allow for a wide range of leisure activities and stimulate social interaction between people.
- 6- Social cohesion is strengthened by identification with the environment.
- 7- Changes in daily rhythms, weekly cycles, and seasons should be reflected in the uses available in public space.
- 8- Open spaces seem to be not just available, but also desirable to all ethnicities.



Figure 3 main attribute of high-quality public space (IPR, 2014)

5-1-3: Benefits of a successful place for cities:

Place-making will improve the Quality-of-Life amenities and choices within a neighborhood, community, or region. focusing on:

- Certain types of Quality-of-Life improvements,
- Ways to achieve larger or smaller outcomes/benefits or to achieve them sooner
- Ways to try some things out before committing significant money and other resources.

place-making depend on broad engagement of stakeholders to design projects and activities. This feature distinguishes place-making from many other community development, economic development, and infrastructure development activities (MARK A. WYCKOFF, 2014).

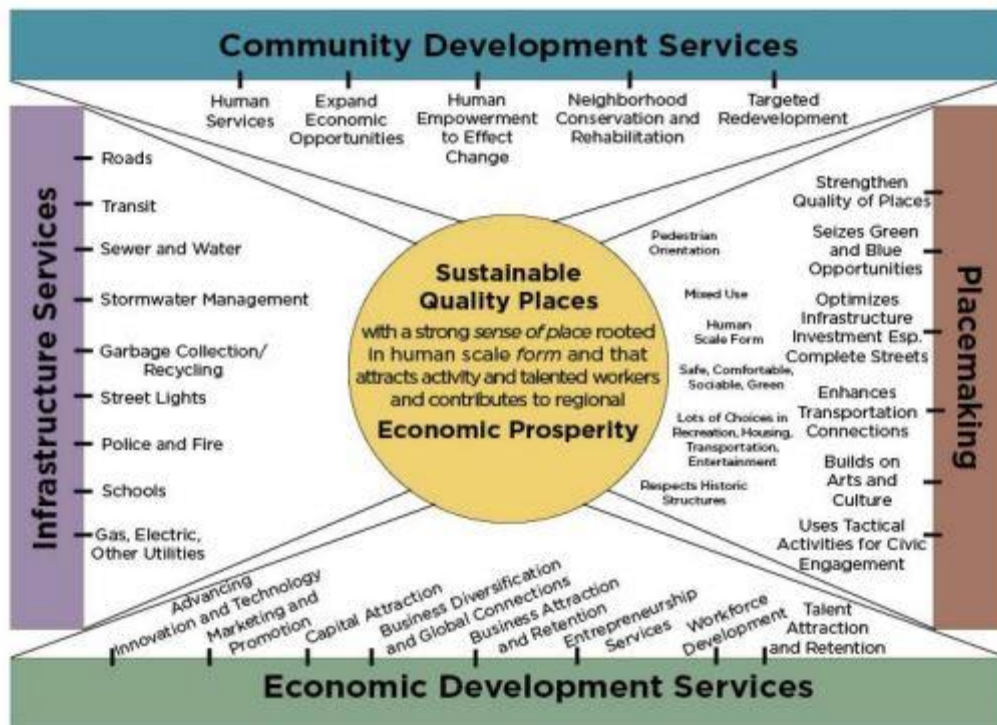


Figure 4: (WYCKOFF, M., 2014) STANDARD PLACEMAKING

Although a successful space enriches the lives of its users, the benefits of changing a public space into a magnificent and successful public space reach far beyond the emptiness. Successful public spaces contribute to the social, economic, cultural, and environmental

prosperity of cities. They can be essential foundations for city centers communities and serve as focal points for establishing and promoting healthy growth. (PPS, 2012)

Summary of the second chapter:

The distinction between the ideas of space and place has been clarified in this chapter, with space referring to the outer envelope and place referring to the social connections between people as well as the interaction between them and the environment they are in and the experiences they have there. Public spaces are important for society and cities because they foster social interaction and involvement, enhance a sense of community and ownership, and provide a platform for public life, according to the authors. Lack of planning, lack of engagement, bad design, lack of amenities, difficulty of access, and lack of attention to their image, upkeep, and management are some of the issues and problems that public spaces confront.

The concept of place-making is defined in this chapter as a method of planning, designing, and managing public spaces that takes advantage of society's assets, inspiration, and potential to create places that promote people's health, happiness, and well-being, as well as future cities that are healthy, sustainable, and economically viable. A look at how this concept came to be and how, while it is not a new concept and has been studied extensively by researchers and scientists, the PPS organization is regarded as a pioneer in this field and has aided many countries and societies in developing their public spaces and cities through its approach. This chapter also explains the eleven essential principles of place-making, as well as the four main traits that a place must have to be successful and useful: accessibility and connection, comfort and excellent image, a varied range of activities and uses, and social interaction. A successful location gives many benefits to cities and the people who live in them, including economic, social, cultural, environmental, and other benefits.

But, to apply the concept of place-making to public spaces within cities and develop and change them into effective places, all this information requires specific methods, procedures, and steps, which we will discuss in the next chapter.

6-Strategies and mechanisms for applying the concept of the place-making

Preface: The last chapter discussed the differences between the ideas of space and place, as well as the importance of public spaces, as well as the challenges and issues they face. It also covered an explanation of the notion of the place industry, its genesis, and the fundamental principles upon which it is founded, as well as the major features of a successful place and the benefits it offers. This chapter will examine the tactics employed in creating cities and public spaces through the concept of place-making, as well as the mechanisms of the force of +10 and lighter, faster, and less expensive upgrades. Cities and society are two different things.

6-1: Strategies for developing cities and public spaces:

1- Transform streets into places:

streets are not only a way to travel from one point to another, but it is also a place to meet and get fresh air and it falls in the hands of the designers to plan streets that are good for cars and people to walk in and have conversation safely and comfortably (Wang et al., 2022)

redesign the streets to make it as a social component of the place is really vital to enhance functional complexity, re-purposing of the sections of the streets in a city have a positive impact on safety and health of people living the place, and using these strategies help to understand and change the policies of how we create our space(Bertolini, 2020)

the increase in traffic is unavoidable however designing streets for people and cars will help with increasing human connection and cultural expression, when the parking and bus stop are safely designed the street becomes a place where a father can send their children to play (PPS, 2012)

2- Creation of squares and parks of multiple use:

in their study of 8 parks in Los Angeles city found out that providing the parks with many supervised activities well help to attract men and women of all ages to use the park, and the study found that there is a gap between men and women using the parks due to the image of safety and acceptability to the park(Cohen et al., 2007)

Parkes are always looked at as waist of space, where it is actually have great benefits on the social, economic, and civic pride and workers as breathing space for the people who live in a dense area, therefore, providing many activities in the park is very important for attracting people of all ages and different background where they can find a comment ground to where ethnic and economic tensions can be accepted and various segments of society can coexist together (PPS, 2012).

3- Building the local economy through markets:

Building a market to sell goods and a comfortable area for people to interact, whether in the city center or near public spaces throughout the city, is beneficial to the city's economic growth. The community leaders recognized that combining small business markets with public activities would aid the city's economic progress (Kramer et al., 2015).

Small markets may be a stumbling block for large corporations, but they can also be a huge aid to the local economy and a place for women and young people to support them.

Markets assist in bringing individuals of all ethnic groups and socioeconomic levels together in a safe and appealing public setting where they can discuss current events ranging from local gossip to national politics (PPS, 2012).

4- Designing buildings to support spaces:

When designing around public spaces, we should be very careful because every structure sends a message to the people who use the space, and we should consider the human scale and attraction with the city structure. For example, the city should consider having the library and some government buildings as multi-use destinations to increase activities and create a sense of place.(PPS, 2012)

5- Linking the public health agenda to the public space agenda:

Healthy communities are those in which natural and historic resources are conserved, jobs are available, sprawl is restricted, neighborhoods are safe, education is lifelong, transportation and health care are readily available, and all inhabitants have the opportunity to enhance their quality of life. Some say that because urban sprawl has resulted in more motorways, which has resulted in more air pollution, utilizing a sustainable infrastructure and building in the city will improve the quality of life in the city.(Srinivasan et al., 2003)

well-designed city with access to a clean infrastructure and healthy water and healthy food is essential to the psychological health of the people to walk around in the public comment area where everyone felt safe and happiness, people will be more participant to the public health and be more careful about public spaces in the city when they have feeling of ownership of the place(PPS, 2012)

6- Reinventing community planning:

Locals have the best understanding of a place's origins and challenges, so identifying talent and resources within the community, such as people who can provide historical perspective and insights into how the area operates and understand what is truly beneficial to the local population, should be a key first step in developing any public space agenda. Identifying talent and resources within the community, such as people who can provide historical perspective and insights into how the area operates, should be a key first step in developing any public space agenda. Local institutions, museums, schools, official and informal neighborhood groups and professional organizations can all be useful allies. Cities can collaborate with these groups to build a vision for how to improve public spaces(PPS, 2012)

7- A wide range of destinations, locations, and activities are available. The tensile strength of the + 10:

The Power of the 10+ is a technique for kicking off the place-making process, giving an accessible framework that encourages residents and stakeholders to revitalize urban life, and demonstrate that small steps may have big impacts. It provides individuals with a purpose to strive for and assists them in visualizing what it takes to make their town great(PPS, 2012).

Whether we're talking about areas in a specific neighborhood or excellent neighborhoods within a metropolis, the mechanism of the strength of the +10 can refer to the ultimate goals of diversity and choice. When we talk about the mechanism of the +10 force, we're underlining the significance of thinking about how to realize the concept of place-making on multiple levels. Cities need strong shared spaces that draw people in, as well as spots that give their communities a sense of identity and image, as well as sites that help attract new residents, businesses, and investment. The destination could be the city center plaza, Major Street, or the beach(PPS, 2012).

As a result, every city should have at least ten appealing destinations. The fact that each of these establishments has multiple venues contributes to their profitability. In the yard, there is a need for a café, a children's play area, a place to read newspapers or have a cup of coffee, a place to sit, a place to meet with friends, and so on. And each site should have at least ten things to do. Taken together, these activities, sites, and destinations are what make a city great and successful(PPS, 2012).

Power of 10+

How Cities Transform Through Placemaking

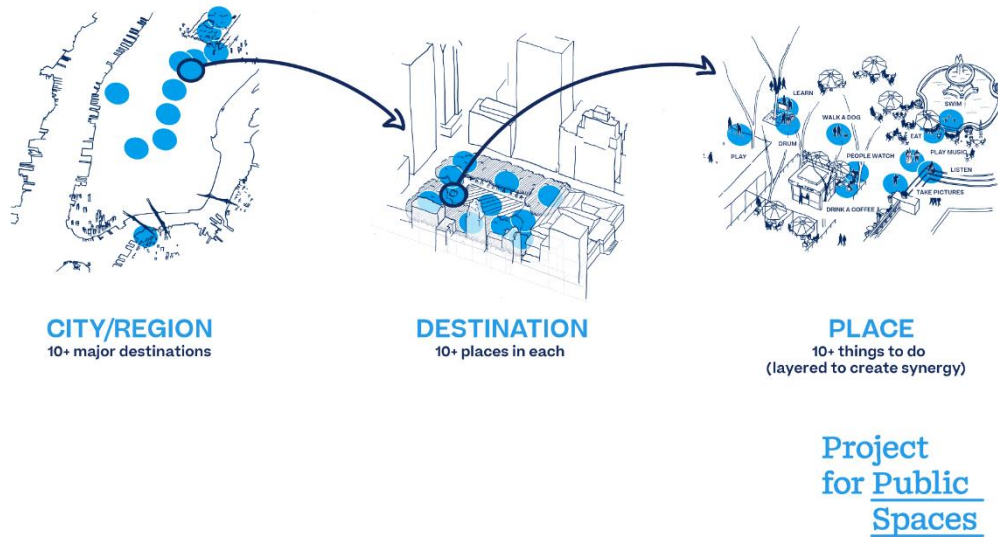


Figure 5: (PPS, 2012) POWER OF +10

To name a few, there are places to sit, playgrounds to enjoy, art to touch, music to listen to, restaurants to visit, history to learn about, and people to meet. Some of these activities should, ideally, be unique to that location and represent the local community's culture and history. Locals who utilize this place on a regular basis should be the finest source of information about how to make the most use of it(PPS, 2012).

8- Develop a comprehensive agenda for the public space:

If public areas are to be modified on a big scale, city leadership at the highest level is required. The first stage in designing a citywide agenda is to conduct an honest evaluation of how existing public spaces are performing. This district-by-region approach encourages residents and officials to take a fresh look at their neighborhoods. "Top-down" and "bottom-up" tactics are required to start up the process upgrade and maintain public spaces(PPS, 2012).

9- Start with small, short-term improvements as an experiment (the lightest, the fastest, the cheapest):

“Lighter, Quicker, Cheaper” (LQC) is a local development model that has resulted in some of the world's most successful public spaces. It is low-risk and low-cost, relying on the

community's creative energy to generate new uses and money for areas in transition(Mark A. Wyckoff, 2014; PPS, 2012).

Short-term improvements can take many forms and require varying amounts of time, money, and effort. It's a useful strategy since it allows for a lot of flexibility and functions as an ever-evolving vehicle for long-term transformation. This could be especially true for people living in informal settlements, who are used to fixing problems and transforming their surroundings with creative and low-cost solutions rather than large-scale investments. As a result, cities can create short-term projects that harness local assets and people to turn underutilized urban places into exciting experiments(PPS, 2012).

lighter?

The term "lighter" indicates to a project's flexibility. Places change over time to meet the needs and desires of the people who use them, and LQC interventions' flexibility helps to maintain this dynamic link between people and place. Temporary roadway closures are one example, as is park management's preference for wheelchairs and outdoor tables over permanent infrastructural changes. Rather than improvements, "lightness" refers to making flexible and manageable interventions. Because of the high capital, there is room to try something new without incurring too much financial risk(PPS, 2012).

Faster?

(Quicker) suggests that we won't have to deal with as much red tape, approvals, or licensing problems as we would with a full build project in order to get started on a LQC project.

Furthermore, LQC projects are not free from lengthy planning deadlines in which user experience determines the venue's design and operation over time(PPS, 2012).

Cheaper?

The (cheapest) could simply be the cost of materials needed to build handcrafted farms to beautify a neighborhood sidewalk, depending on the project's goals and budget. Ambitious or large-scale interventions, on the other hand, will cost more funds but will still be (cheap) compared to expensive projects - and will take longer(PPS, 2012).

6-2: The steps of the place making process:

Placemaking is a long-term process of building partnerships with communities and empowering them to undertake changes to the public realm. However, there needs to be an understanding of who the community is.

It is apparent that a diverse variety of players should be involved in the placemaking process, which should ideally include all dynamics. Grassroots participation is critical in activating local assets that will directly benefit local people, but a broader strategic vision is also required to maintain the creative program's coherence and minimize the risk of serial reproduction. (della Lucia & Trunfio, 2018)

(Richards & Duif, 2018) states that the process of place making is pound to fail if there is no equality input from all people that rea using the place and ensures that the vision of the place based on people expertise must be set in the beginning of the project.

(PPS, 2017) agrees with Della Lucia and Trunfio and define more specific steps to the process of placemaking:

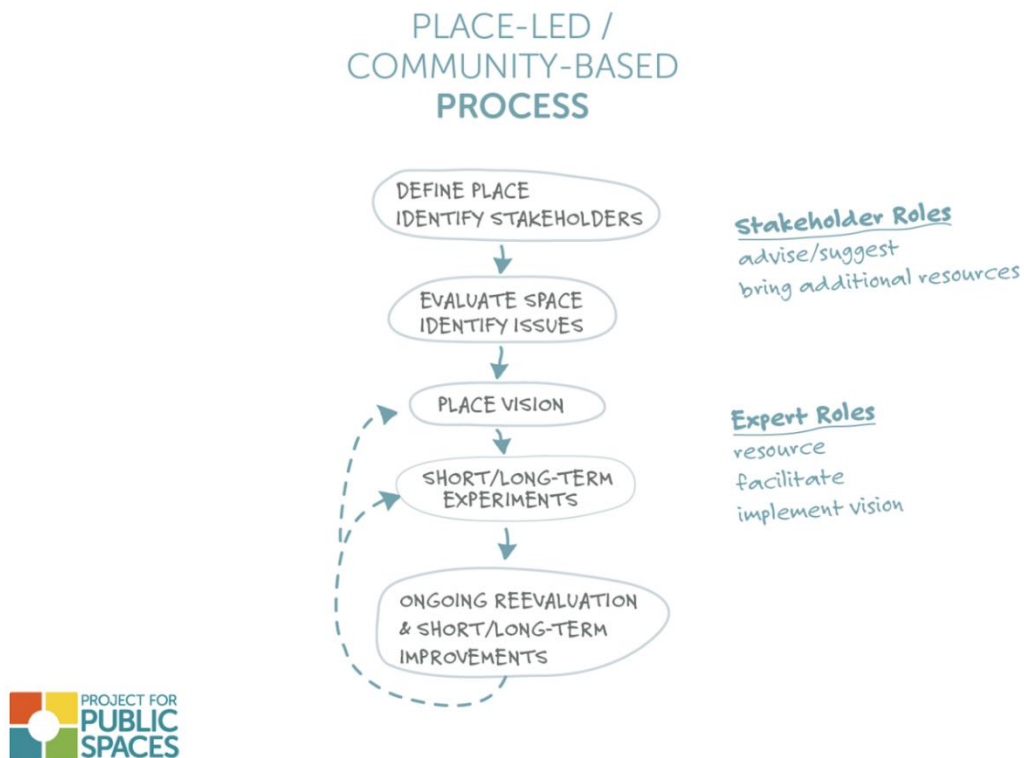


Figure 6: (PPS, 2017) PLACE MAKING PROCESS

6-2-1: Meeting with the community and identifying stakeholders:

Meetings bring together community members from both the public and private sectors to identify a variety of issues that different groups face in relation to a specific place. This discussion will lead to hypotheses about issues that require more data collection as well as an action plan. It's critical to choose the appropriate stakeholders when it comes to changing the public realm.

6-2-2: assessing the space and identifying issues:

A place-making workshop is one of the most powerful instruments for combining knowledge, intuition, common sense, and stakeholder input. The goal of the workshop is to have a better understanding of the issues that space encounters. Participants evaluate how the space is used and how it may be improved in this step.

6-2-3: The vision of the place and the management strategy:

Before the actual architect design of the place we need to set the vision upon the placemaking workshop and the vision made by all the parties

- Define your objectives Based on the results of the game of place, refine or adjust the objectives.
- Define how the space will be used and how stakeholders from the surrounding area will be involved.
- Describe the space's characteristics (is the space occupied at all times of the day and week, or is the space quiet and comfortable)
- Identifying potential anchors of activity in the space (such as a cafe, a park or a play area).
- Create a program of activities plan.

And to keep the place active and working post management is important .

6-2-4: Short-term experiences:

A place-making workshop can lead to short-term modifications that can be adopted fast and don't cost a lot of money. The period of these projects can also differ, ranging from a few days for a street festival to months for transforming an alley into a plaza.

Improvements that can be made in the short term include:

- Movable seats, landscaping and plant pots, diversions like ping pong or mini golf, seasonal pools, temporary restrooms, imaginative signage, interactive fountains, and

locations for civic and cultural institutions like the library or kiosks are just a few of the amenities available.

- Seasonal markets of all types, outdoor film series, various sports tournaments, music series featuring local talent, cuisine festivals, yoga workshops, and art competitions are all part of the programming.
- Lighting design: cafes, stands, food carts, retail or food vendor tents, parks, kiosks, ice rinks, and various sized shading structures.

6-2-5: Continuous Re-evaluation and Long-Term Improvements:

The process of place making cannot be stopped it is a long term process, the most important parks have regular maintenance organization which should be formed from the people and stockholders that live in the public space to evaluate and make sure that the vision of the process is being implemented in a way that insures the well being of the space for community.

6-3: creative placemaking:

(Redaelli, 2018) In their research, they say that combining the work of the artists and the work of the community developers is the best way to create a creative placemaking project, and shows the importance of artistic work in the process to create places that celebrate the historic and specific culture of the community and create a common vision, creative placemaking is not a disruptive process but rather developing the place potential while honoring its past.

to have a dynamic and creative place (Zitcer, 2020) points that what is important for experts to listen to the practitioners who have local knowledge of what works in their community in the other hand practitioners should take advantage of knowledge produced by experts so their work will raise the level of experience in the space.

(Richards, 2020) in his research define the main principles of creative placemaking in:

Creativity : as an important component to improve all aspects of life economically and politically and socially, connecting the meanings and the resources for creative placemaking. (Montuori, 2011)

Meanings: (Harrison & Tatar, 2008) “loci”, “people”, and “events” from the meaning of the place „loci“: represents human senses in the place, „people“: a specific group of people having an event in the place, „event“ : physically or virtually representing all the activities in place.

Resource: having the right connection from local governments parties and local investors is important to the creative place making funding process.(Sacco et al., 2007)

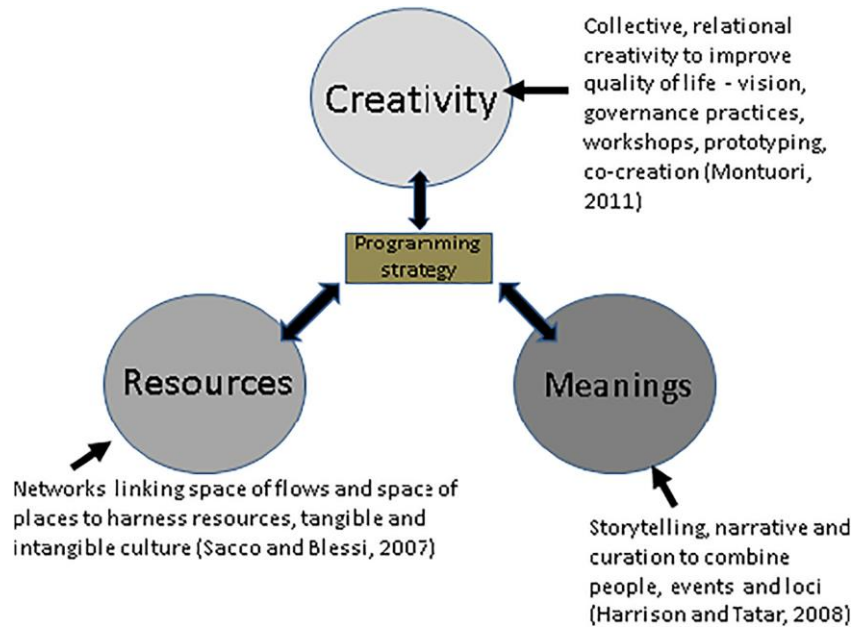


Figure 7: SUMMARY OF BASIC DESIGN PRINCIPLES FOR CREATIVE PLACEMAKING.(RICHARDS, 2020)

6-4 Common problem in Prague public spaces:

(IPR, 2014) did a survey about the most common problems in public spaces in Prague city:

- 1 - There has been no political vision for the city expressed to allow the development of public space
- 2 - There is no vision for development, nor is there a schedule or long-term investment plan
- 3 - There is no general investment spending heading for public space in Prague's budget.
- 4 - Cleaning and preserving public spaces receives least attention.
- 5 - Most of the public space is unattractive and uninhabitable.

6 - The status of public space, as well as how it is used, do not reflect Prague's potential in terms of urban and social structure.

7 - Transportation frequently shape the physical structure and organization of space, and frequently degrade it.

8- The various organizations in charge of building and developing public space do not work together.

9 - Architects are rarely involved in the planning of public area improvements. As a result, only certain sections of the space are addressed, with little consideration given to the overall quality of the space and its surroundings.

7- Methodology: Case study Troja area:

7-1 Location of Troja:



Figure 8: location of Troja (google maps) (praguemap360.com).

On the northern hillside Troja area is located near to the Vltava riverbank as a part of the city district Prague 7 administration, 4KM distance from Prague center

The surroundings of the location are described as: in the north BOHNICE neighborhood modern dwelling residence buildings, in the south we have Císařský Ostrov island where is a water treatment plant, at the east, we have Na Dlážděnce neighborhood single housing residence as a part of Prague 8 and in the west, we have the curve of the Vltava River and a part of Císařský Ostrov island with water treatment plant.



Figure 9: west side riverbank (google maps)



Figure 10: south side Císařský Ostrov (google maps)



Figure 11: north side BOHNICE (google maps)



Figure 12 :east side: Na Dlážděnce neighborhood (google maps)

7-2 History and characteristics of Troja:

Troja land's slope is directed to the south, making it an ideal location for vineyards, orchards, and other agricultural activities.

Following the communist era, most agricultural land in the Czech Republic was left unmaintained after the land was returned to the original owners, who left the area and began a different occupation, which is why most of Troja land is natural green, and people have moved and built residences in the area over the years.(Grešlová et al., 2019).



Figure 13: history of the area(DVE Prahy, 2022)

7-3 Characteristic of Troja:

7-3-1 Prague Zoo:

Located in the southwest side of Troja Prague Zoo considered as one of the biggest Zoo in Europe about 1.3 million visitors , the Zoo is difficult to access even there is two bus stops, it have four different entrances and the Zoo is planning to build a new one because the difficulty to find the main entrance that a little hidden between the restaurants and the other are not easy to find for people, the visitors have problems with parking their cars because of lack of parking spaces, and the south side of the Zoo suffering from the flooding of the river (Horst et al., 2016).



Figure 14: main entrance (google maps)



Figure 15: side entrance (google maps)



Figure 16: side entrance (google maps)

7-3-2 Botanical Garden:

Located in the middle of the area, consist of 6 gardens including the green hoses Ftata Morgana and the vineyards next to the main road, the exhibition from the main road considered as a problem facing the gardens and the expansion of the residence housing in Troja neighborhood is also considered as a threat also the lack of public transportation that leads to the entrance of the gardens, unmaintained roads and narrow sidewalks for people to use (Horst et al., 2016).

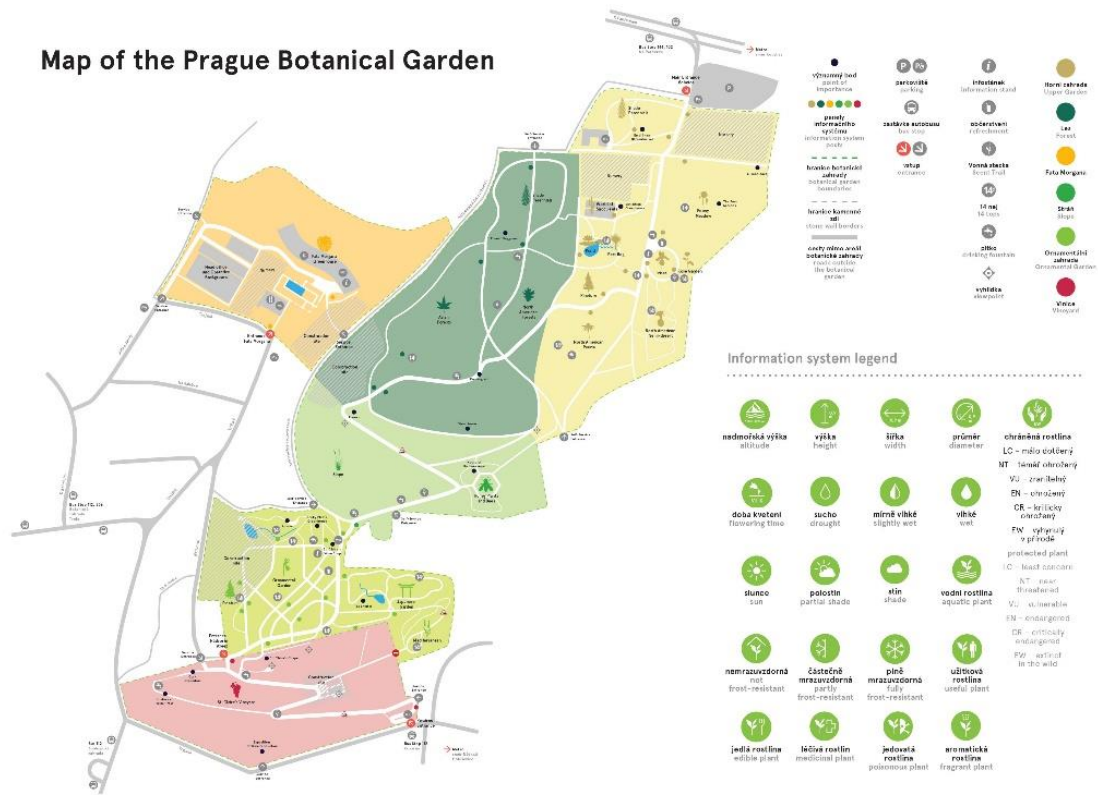


Figure 17: map of the Prague Botanical Garden

7-3-3 Troja Palace:

Located in the south of the area on the riverbank surrounded by fenced walled, the palace with the garden the belong to area great are great attraction for people in Troja, the palace is owned by the city of Prague and hosts the 19th century Czech art collections of the City Gallery, lack of public transportation and narrow sidewalk and lack of parking spaces is considered as problems.



Figure 18: Troja Palae (google maps)

7-3-4 Trojské neighborhood:

Located in the in the east side of the area surrounding the main road, single houses with privet plots and a gymnasium center in the middle, the public transportation go the neighborhood with three main stops the exhibition and the noise from the cars considered as a problem in the neighborhood, lack off sitting places and public space are missing, vegetation along the road is great to help with the shads and the noise but it is not enough(Horst et al., 2016).



Figure 19: Trojské neighborhood (google maps)



Figure 20: Trojské neighborhood (google maps)

7-3-5 Protected parks:

In the northern border of the Zoo and the northern border of the neighborhood located two parks of green space that use to be agriculture land in the communism era but now considered to be as a protected green area for people to visit and use as a park for hiking and nature walks, the western park is used by people who visit the Zoo to park their cars which is effecting negatively the park and the eastern park has an allotment trees managed by the nature conservation agency (AOPK) although it is possible for the residential expansion for the neighborhood (Horst et al., 2016).



Figure 21: location of the protected parks(Geo Portal, 2022)

7-4 Accessibility:

In terms of accessibility the area of Troja is well organized and connected to the public transportation, the area could be reached from the city center using tram line from the tram stop Trojska in the east entrance, one asphalt main road go throw the area towards Bohnice providing bus line with 8 bus stops with a radius of 500m from the bus stop most of the area facilities are by walking distance , walking and cycling lines provide access and crossing throw

Troja the stairs and the sand ways make it easy to access the internal parts of the area , next to the river line the main cycling line which is used frequently by people, moreover the area suffer from lack of parking spaces which are limited to the palace and the Zoo(Horst et al., 2016).

All the rea is accessible by car and the roads connect all parts of the area with the surroundings neighborhoods also the Zoo is accessible from the river side with a ferry line people use it to visit the Zoo from Podbabské skály

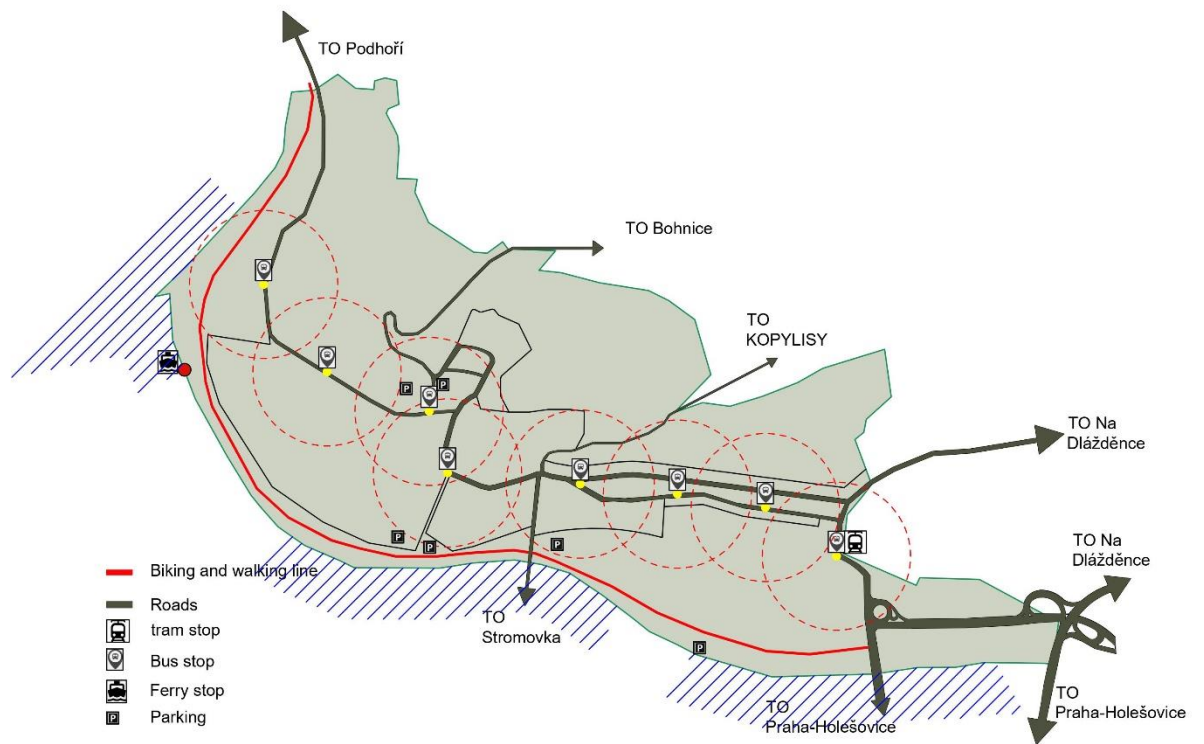


Figure 22:Accessibility map (made by the student)

7-5 Land use and ownership:

The hillside of Troja is mostly green area where the two forests mentioned before in the characteristics covered by forest trees and used by the public for leisure and nature walks, the Zoo and the Troja palace and the botanical gardens also own many plots in the area and used by public as attraction points for people, surrounding the main road in the neighborhood mostly is privet plots where people build their houses.

Most of Troja belong to the Magistrate of the Capital City of Prague aside from the privet plot the Zoo and the palace and the used as profit project for the city where the botanical gardens and the vineyards owned by the Magistrate also but used by a privet company to produce wine. (Horst et al., 2016).

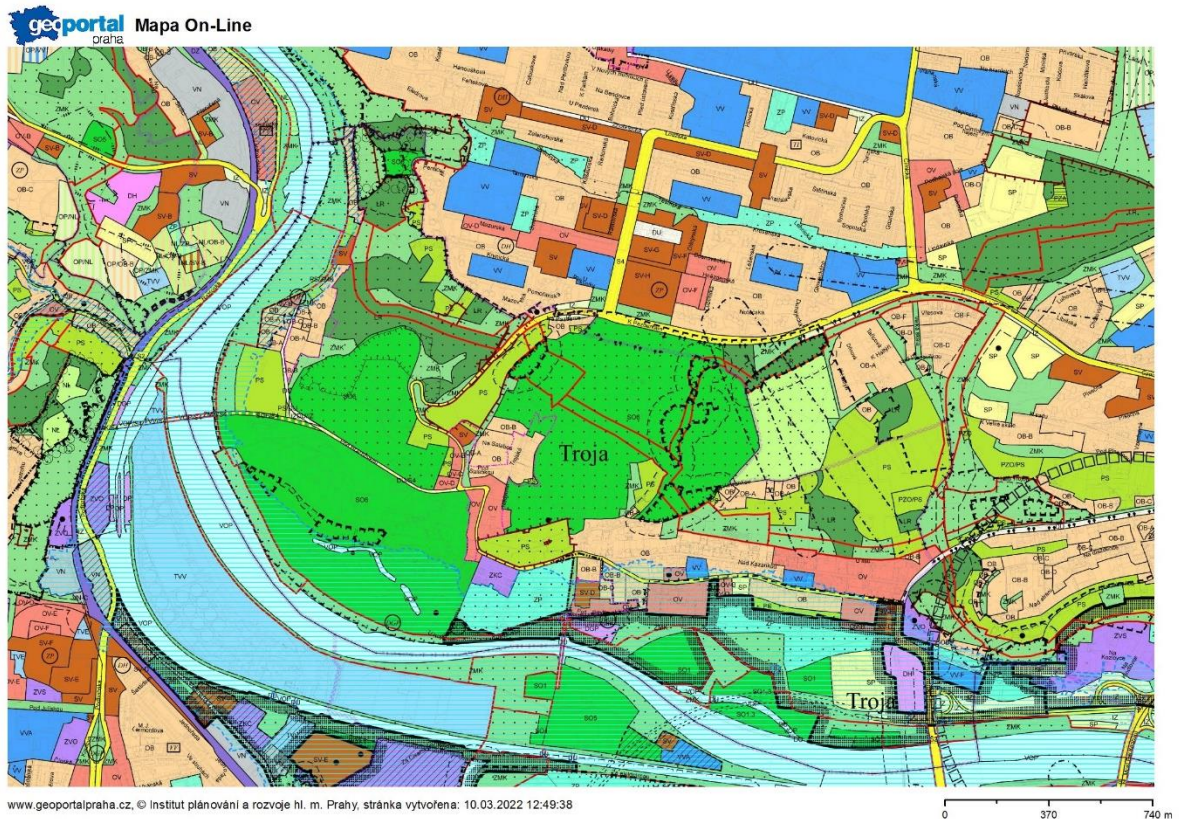


Figure 23: land use and ownership(Geo Portal, 2022)

8-Place-making process:

8-1 Context:

Troja area has many great qualities that make one of the great places in Prague to become an attraction for people where human activities can become hand to hand with the nature, the Zoo and the botanical gardens and the palace are great tourist attraction with 1.5 million visitors throughout the year from Prague and outside Czech Republic (Horst et al., 2016).

8-2 Defining stakeholders:

Defining the stakeholders is important to start the placemaking process and to define the parties involved in the future development in the area and the possible opportunities and threats:

Troja District Municipality: the area used to be as part of Prague 7 municipality but in 1992 become independent authority, and they have a vision to maintain the natural park and support the vineyards and the botanical gardens for the future development, working with NGOs such as Troja Trojou, Fokus Praha (Horst et al., 2016).

Magistrate of Prague's Capital City: they hold the majority of Troja's land and are involved in the decision-making process and future plans for the capital city's plots, including the Prague Zoo, the botanical gardens, and the Palace(Horst et al., 2016).

The Prague Institute of Planning and Development (IPR): the institute of planning is involved in the policy making process on spatial planning matters(Horst et al., 2016).

Prague District 7: It is an essential authority in the study region because it grants approvals for every growing activity in Troja(Horst et al., 2016).

Local citizens/owners of the plots: some of the plots belong to private owners and the other it can be rented from a state land office to use in agriculture purposes where the people build luxury houses in the private plots(Horst et al., 2016).

8-3 Public participation:

A survey with people was planned to meet the study goals, but because of the pandemic situation, we are going to use data from a survey conducted by the IPR institute with the Troja community.

The institute of planning (IPR) on their report on Troja area they did a questioner with 173 people living and working in Troja and the results came up as follow:

- Troja has a beautiful scenery (87%)
- Perceived as easily accessible from the outside (83%)
- People state that they can move freely and easily within in the area (79%)
- The participants feel safe (76%), happy (80%), and healthy (73%)
- (72%) of the respondents like the hillside as it is right now
- (65%) of the total respondents would like to see the area improved
- (26%) of the people state that there is not enough green public space
- (42%) of the people indicate that they would visit Troja more often if the area would be improved

For future improvement and activities in the area people prefer to see six aspects of improvement:

- sports facilities (e.g. running and biking paths, skateboarding, football/basketball court)
- leisure facilities (e.g. picnic, reading, children's playground, benches, bins)
- culture (e.g. concerts, festivals, workshops)
- nature (e.g. urban agriculture, food picking, different types of landscapes)
- safety measures (e.g. light, safety near rocky sides, signs)
- urban expansion (e.g. houses, apartments, parking lots, shops)

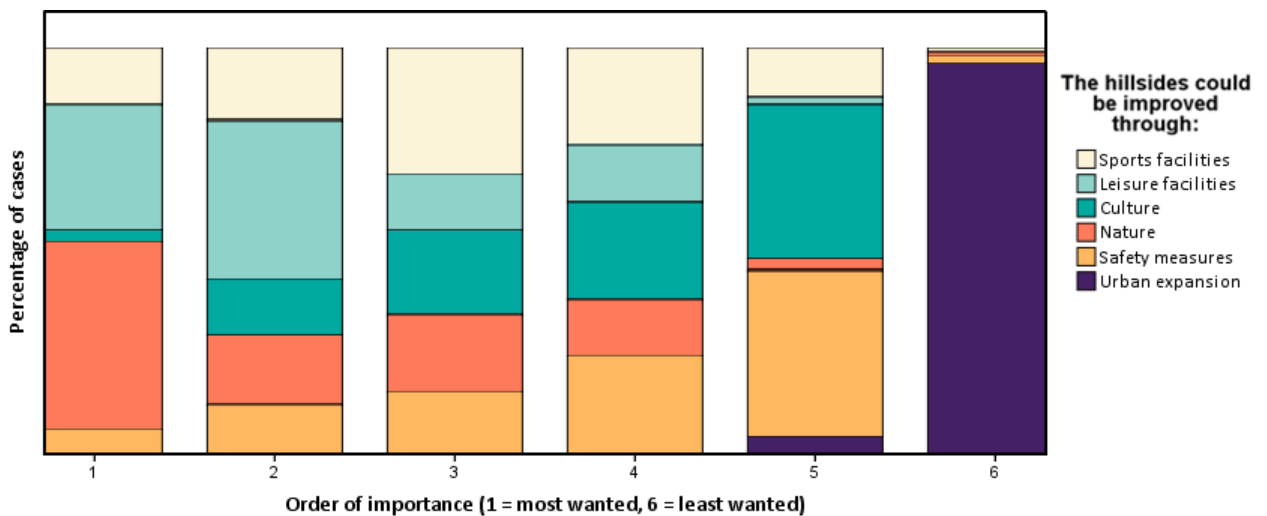


Figure 24: Preference improvement (Horst et al., 2016)

in general perspective people of Troja are enjoying living in the area the view in the hill side and the green spaces and they welcome the future improvement of the area they feel safe walking around and they find it easy to access their private places but also, they would like to see more public places where they can gather and have meeting and their children can play and have a nice atmosphere.

8-4 Evaluating the place according to the characteristics of great place (PPS) and (IPR):

We are going to apply the characteristics on the main street going through the study area considering the lack of public spaces and work with the street to turn it to successful place (Horst et al., 2016)(PPS, 2012):

Accessibility and connectivity with the surrounding:

- The internal linking in Troja is good and accessible easily, the asphalt roads provide good walking cycling and car drive access in the area and for people with disability, although in the north of the hill side is accessible by foot or car only.
- Many road signs in the area but they are misplaced and poorly maintained.
- Many signs for walking and cycling around the area although they are missing in the hillside
- Lack of parking spots make people to use some of the green places to park their cars.
- The fences around the palace and the Zoo and the gardens make the entrances hidden for people visiting the area
- Pools and narrow sidewalks considered as a problem walking around the area.

Convenience of users and the image of the place:

- Most of the people visiting and living in the area find it to be aesthetically good and feel happy and healthy to be there.
- Most of the people enjoy the scenery in Troja although they would like to see more improvement happened the future development.
- Lack of public space and places to sit and enjoy the beautiful scenes of Troja.
- Not many options to sit in the sun or in the shade
- Beside the palace lack of artwork around the place to give it more character.
- Lack of maintenance to the appended plots and houses in the area.

Uses and Activities:

- Majority of the people use the area use it for leisure purposes and sports and nature walks.

- People come to the area with their families and children to enjoy the scenery, but aside from the restaurants and the Zoo, there are lack of playgrounds for kids and other activities for people of all ages.
- People from the near neighborhood use the area as a passage to river side.
- The Zoo and the botanical gardens and the palace attract many visitors to the area
- The vineyards produce wine for the Salabka restaurant.

Social interaction:

- The gymnasium center is a good place for people to meet while using the center aside from that lack of public space make hard for people to meet and greet each other
- Most of the activities are day light activities like the Zoo and the gardens.
- NGOs such as Troja Trojou, Fokus Praha area doing a good job concerning people interactions with the place which make general atmosphere more welcoming in Troja.

8-5 SWOT analysis:

Strengths:

- The Zoo and the gardens and the palace great attraction for people.
- The vineyards and the wine production give the area a historical character
- People enjoy being in Troja and find it to be a healthy safe place
- The orchards are great attraction for people
- The hillside in some points has a great view scope to Prague.
- The sports greenway trail along the river provides good leisure activities

Weaknesses:

- Absence of public spaces in Troja along the main road
- The fences around the places and facilities make hard for people to move around
- Information signs are missing in some points and unmaintained
- No available sitting places and gathering points for events in the area

Opportunities:

- The Zoo and the botanical gardens have the capacity to attract more people
- People of Troja are in favor of increasing the green spaces in the area
- Most of the area belong to the magistrate which make it easy in the process of decision making

- The people in the interviews indicate that they like to be more involved in the future plans in the area.

Threats:

- People that own private plots want to build homes on their plots instead of preserving them as green space.
- Flooding of the River has historically impacted Troja causing the Zoo to move many of its animal exhibits up the hill slope.
- Building more homes can likely impact the view to Prague from the hillside
- Spraying chemicals over the vineyards during growing process could be harmful for the surrounding environment.

8-6 Vision for Troja: The good place:

Troja's main vision is to enhance the historical and cultural character of the area and create a community destination to turn it into a point of attraction for people from all over Europe. We'll call the project the name of: The good place which is an example for a heavenly like place where people can have a good time and experience many feelings while wandering around the area, which in turn gives beautiful impressions that motivate people to return to Troja frequently and invite their friends to visit.

8-7 Applying the power of +10 mechanism in Troja:

We will divide the area into 10 places and connect this place with each other and apply the place making mechanisms on it since Theis's connections will make the area improve to great place:

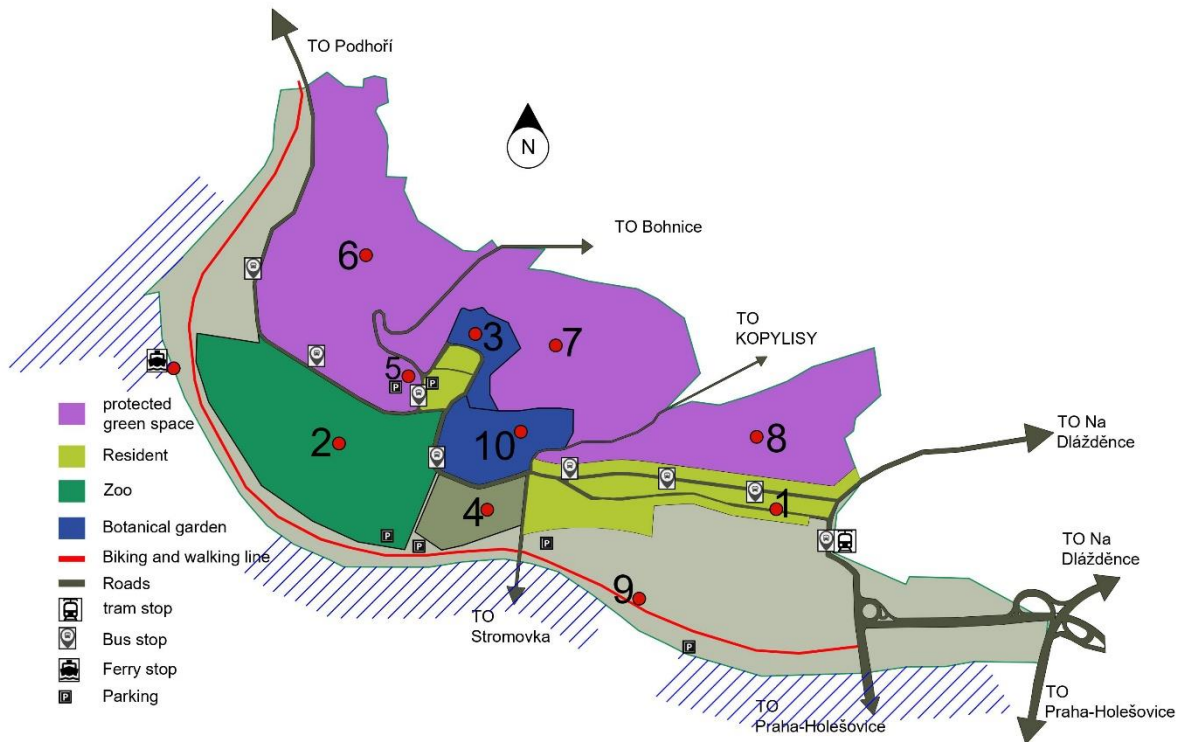


Figure 25: diagram of placemaking process (made by the student)

8-7-1 The main street (1):

Vision:

The main street goes through Troja from the east to the west connecting the area with the surrounding is the main nerve that connect all the activities in the area, so it is most important to use placemaking to turn the street into a place welcoming and inviting since the street gives the first impression to the visitors of Troja:

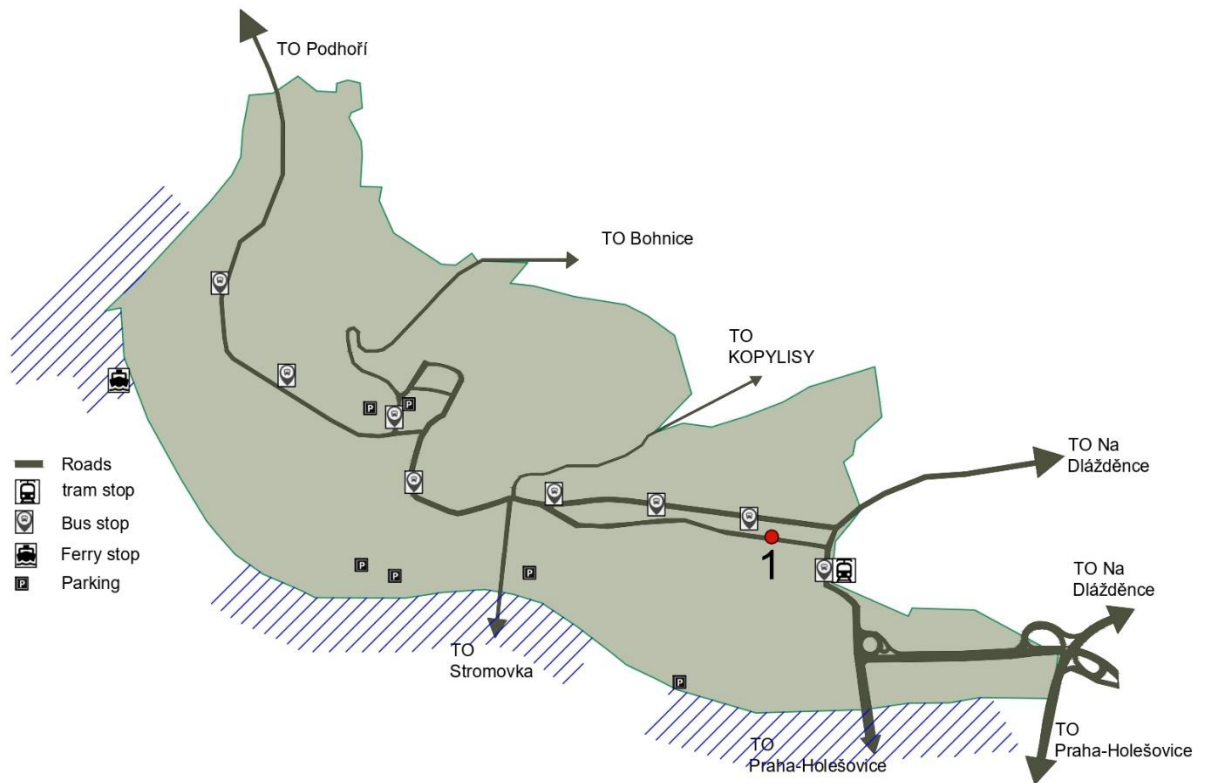


Figure 26: diagram of the main road (made by the student)

Suggestions:

- 1- Starting from the eastern side using some of the green empty area to introduce an entrance that work as main door or gateway and would have historical reference to the area
- 2- Along Trojska road introduce some sidewalks in the parts that are missing instead of the gravel sidewalks
- 3- Providing access to the other branches of the road that lead to neighborhood and the hillside
- 4- Providing artwork done by local artist in the empty spots along the road
- 5- Provide the bus stops with solar panels where people can use the bus stops to use WIFI and charge their phones and works as a shade from the sun and the rain.
- 6- Along Trojska road provide interactive screens that help people navigate in the area
- 7- Use different type of night colors along the road to give it more cheerful atmosphere
- 8- Maintain the green areas along the road and introduce more colorful speeches

- 9- Providing coffee venders with some open-air chairs to enjoy different landscape scenes
- 10- Remove the obstacles along the road that make it hard for disabled people to move around such as streetlights and interruption in the sidewalk shrubs growing on the sidewalk
- 11- Provide trash cans along the road for pedestrians



Figure 27: main road next to tram stop (google maps)



Figure 28: main road in the residential area (google maps)



Figure 29: main road gymnasium center (google maps)



Figure 30: main road crossing square (google maps)

8-7-2Prague zoo (2):

Vision:

Prague Zoo is one of the biggest in Europe and attracts more than 1.5 million people to the area every year from different range of ages and consider as one of the great activities in Troja although the Zoo have 4 entrances and the Zoo administration is trying to make a new one(Horst et al., 2016), it is important to increase the capacity of the Zoo to attract more people and provide more convenient place to enjoy the Zoo.

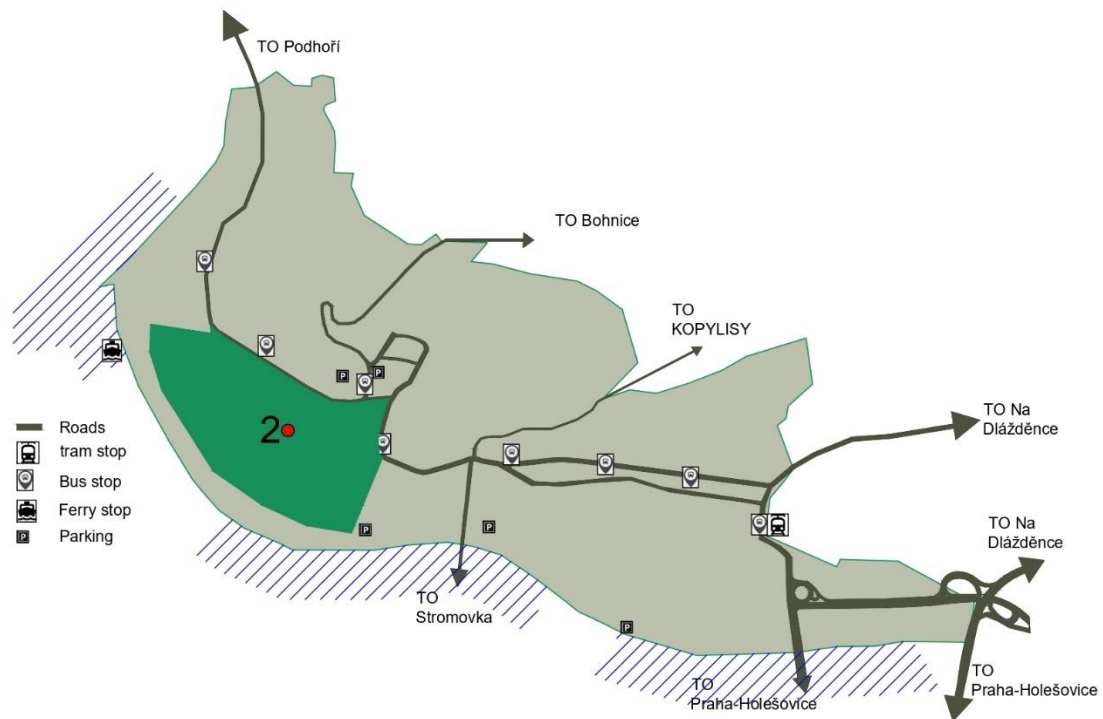


Figure 31: diagram showing the zoo location (made by the student)

Suggestions:

- 1- Landmark to the main entrance to make more visible to visitors
- 2- Use the green space where people park their cars as a parking lot with permeable surfaces for water
- 3- Provide interactive screens that help people navigate with demonstration of the activities in the Zoo
- 4- Provide the area with public toilets for visitors
- 5- Improve the connection with the river side and the entrance from the ferry side
- 6- Provide educational sings to address visitors with the different occasion that happen throughout the year
- 7- Provide gifts venders for visitors
- 8- Hosting performances events and providing a place for artistic performance and a place for gathering



Figure 32: crowd in the main entrance (google maps)



Figure 33: main entrance (google maps)



Figure 34: side entrance (google maps)



Figure 35: side entrance (google maps)

8-7-3 The botanical gardens and the vineyards (3/10):

Vision:

The gardens and vineyards are other popular attractions in the area, and they hold a great historical significance because the vineyards are a part of Troja's history and highlighting the historical backdrop will go with giving the area a strong character to convert it into a successful location.

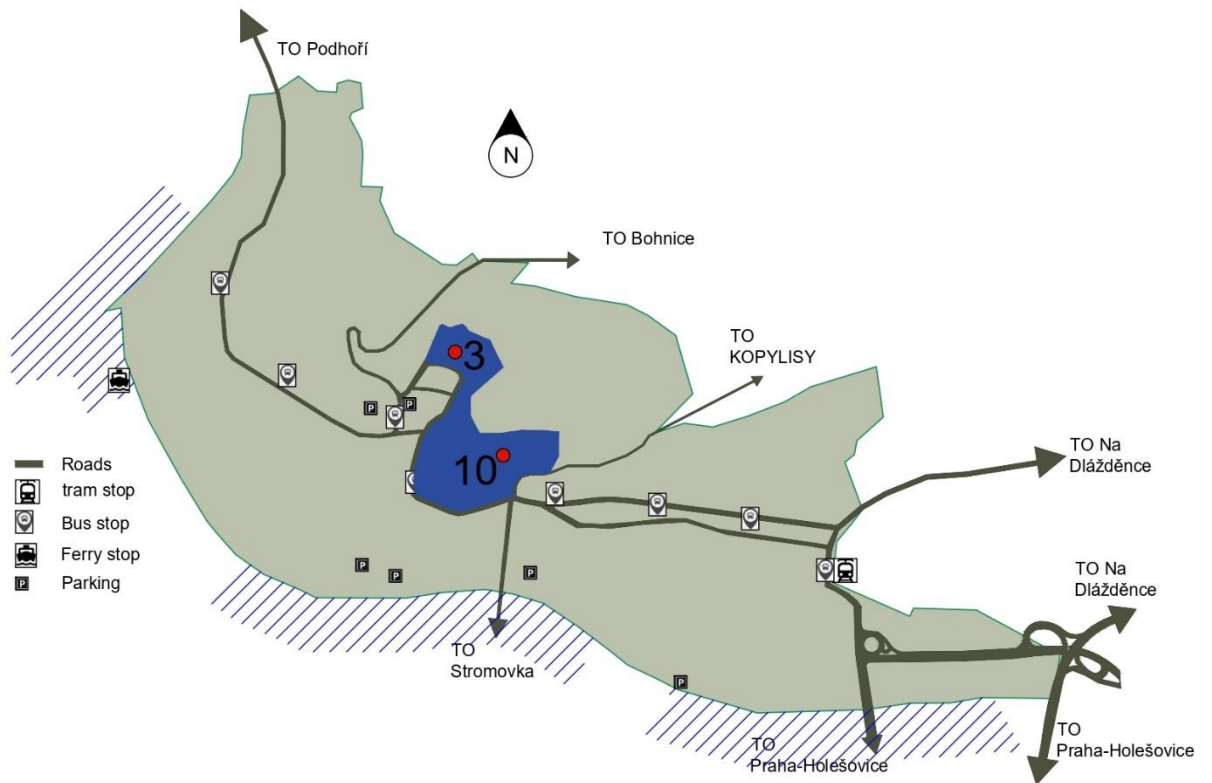


Figure 36: diagram shows the botanical gardens location (made by the student)

Suggestions:

- 1- Introducing wine venders in the wide sild walk next to the palace fence will be a great advantage for both spots
- 2- Provide visible signs to the road that leads to the gardens and the green houses
- 3- Improve the elevation and the locations of the abandoned plots that lead to Fata Morgana
- 4- Provide more parking spaces for the visitors
- 5- Provide better linking to Trojska road with improved sidewalks instead of the narrow
- 6- Provide safe crossing in the road with zebra lines
- 7- Biking lines and a place to park bikes
- 8- Provide sitting places next to the entrance of the green houses since people must walk up the hill to arrive there
- 9- Educational program to introduce people to the wine making process



Figure 37: Fata Morgana entrance (google maps)



Figure 38: the road to Botanical gardens (google maps)

8-7-4 Introducing a public square (5):

Vision:

Between the botanical gardens and the privet houses and the Zoo and along the main road having a public space is necessary to connect all the activities in the center of Troja as a vital center that consolidates culture, heritage and history, and a place for people to interact and enjoy the scenery of Troja.

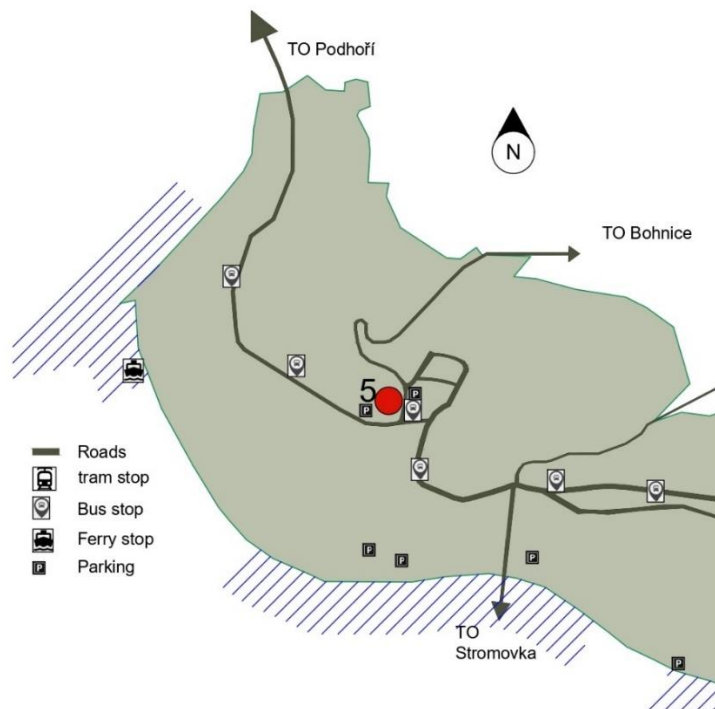


Figure 39: diagram of the proposed location (made by the student)

Suggestions:

- 1- Creating a public space with historical character related to the wine history of Troja
- 2- Provide many options of sitting under the sun and under shade umbrellas and trees
- 3- Provide venders selling food and drinks for the visitors
- 4- Book booth where people can borrow books and reads in the square
- 5- Improve the connection between the new square and the gardens with walking paths and safe passage to the Zoo and the gardens
- 6- Provide interactive screens in the square
- 7- Open air artist spot for local artist to give the square more social aspect.
- 8- Connect and provide safe passage the new public square to the suggested parking lot next to the Zoo
- 9- Maintain the green vegetation around the square
- 10- Provide activities and playground for children with their families.



Figure 40: proposed square location (google maps)



Figure 41: proposed square location (google maps)

8-7-5 Protected green area (6/7/8):

Vision:

Protected parks are an important aspect of the area, and they have a lot of potential to be a draw for visitors as a significant component of the natural environment, a natural outlet for the community, and a location that promotes sustainability and health.

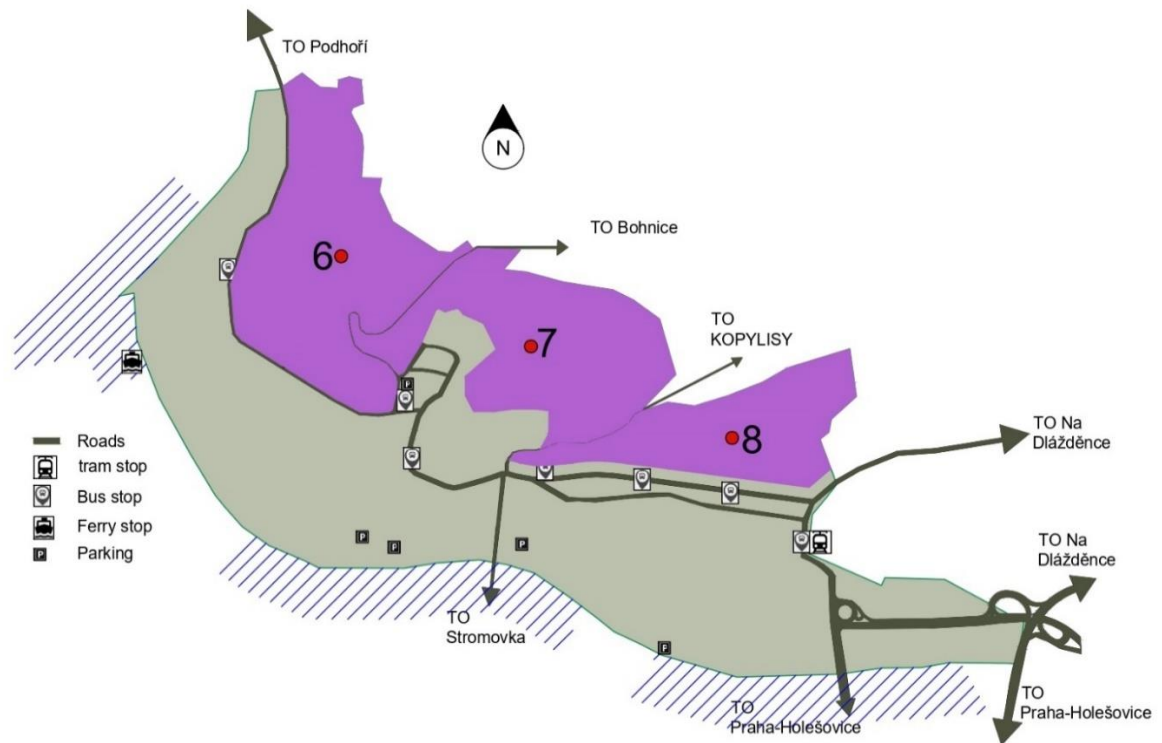


Figure 42: diagram shows the location of the protected parks (made by the student)

Suggestions:

- 1- Provide safe hiking trails and leisure activities
- 2- Improve the connections with the neighborhood and the main road for easy access
- 3- Stairs with handrail in the main entrances of the parks
- 4- Provide visible signs for the directions and information for what to expect to see in the parks
- 5- Provide nearby parking lot for cars for easy access
- 6- Connect the parks with Bohnice neighborhood
- 7- Provide sitting places for people to enjoy the view scope to Prague.
- 8- Improve the connection between the parks and the sport road that goes along the river



Figure 43: protected park west side (google maps)



Figure 44: protected park east side (google maps)

8-7-6 Sports road and the palace (9/4):

Vision:

the palace is a great activity for visitors to Troja working as an art gallery that insure the historical and social culture in the area with good connection to the river and the sports way next to the riverbank should be as where people can interact while enjoying their daily sports routine and focus on the connection with the river

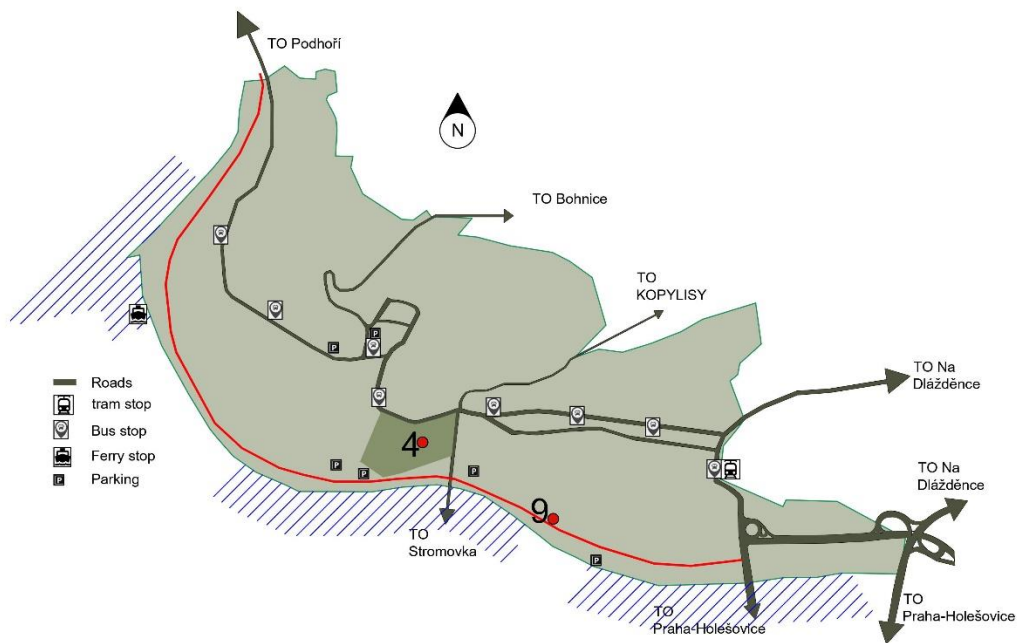


Figure 45: diagram of the sports road and the palace (made by the student)

Suggestions:

- 1- Improve the connection between the palace and the river side for better scenery
- 2- Introduce artwork along the palace fence to try lower the effect of the intrusion caused by the fence
- 3- Introduce different sport activities along the sport way to different range of ages
- 4- Provide sitting places along the sport road for people to rest
- 5- Open air gym for different type of sports
- 6- Food and drinks vendors
- 7- Provide more shade umbrellas and under the sun sitting places
- 8- Use the area that is in danger of flood to host holidays events and gathering of people with movable chairs and tables and stands



Figure 46: sports road along the river (google maps)



Figure 47: sports road along the river (google maps)

8-8 Applying (LQC) lighter quicker cheaper mechanism:

It is a suitable mechanism to implement within the Troja region as it is low cost and high impact, which allows improvements to be tested before they are implemented at the long level and becomes a starting point for larger work in the long term.

Within this mechanism we must use the creative energy of the community and local partnerships and local NGOs to generate new uses and test ideas, identify public interest

around specific activities, and build a new image for public space development projects, so that these projects become a powerful way to quickly translate the vision into reality.

This mechanism is the ideal way for stakeholders to begin developing public spaces and achieve results immediately, at the lowest possible cost and with the least risk, by starting with small, incremental steps for venues such as seasonal programs, events, simple facilities, amenities, and new innovative uses(PPS, 2016).

8- 9 Constant reassessment and development of long-term improvements:

Constant verification of the projects in early times, and continuous evaluation of the space to see how it is used and what is working to enhance it and what is bad to improve or eliminate it, and this gives the possibility to make long-term decisions about the space and its management. Stakeholder involvement must be maintained, and the vision of the space reflects the goals and needs of the community. The management plan must adapt to changing circumstances and needs and ensure that the public space remains well used. New partners should be brought in, and short-term projects implemented when needed to address obstacles(PPS, 2016).

9-Discussion:

Public spaces are one of the basic elements that make up the public character of the city, and previously commuting was a fun and often exciting experience, and public spaces were places where people liked to be, to walk, shop, meet, play, and even just watch people, it was a platform where the community came together, and a variety of activities took place.

Currently, with the city of Prague facing the conditions of population increase, urban sprawl, public spaces become the only outlet for the community, and the need for them has increased within the city due to their environmental, climatic and recreational importance to the population, but despite the importance of public spaces, their spaces in a continuous decline or maybe missing in some urban areas, in addition to the fact that these spaces suffer from a lack of functional efficiency and lack the elements of comfort and attraction and do not meet the needs and aspirations of society

Troja area in the northern part of Prague as a case study has a beautiful scenery and the view scope to Prague city, although the absence of a functional and obviously public space decreases

the efficiency of the area and the capacity to get more people to visit and enjoy the historical and current activities in Troja.

And using of Place-making process as a people-place oriented approach in Troja will help with the current absence of public space and mis connection with the surroundings starting with the current situation.



Figure 48: current situation sports road along the river (google maps)



Figure 49: current situation the road to Botanical gardens (google maps)

The importance of the research comes through the following matters:

- Emphasizing the importance of public spaces and their role as an outlet for society, giving a sense of ownership, belonging and identity, and enhancing social interaction between individuals.
- Emphasize the role of the place-making concept in developing these public spaces within Troja as a people-centered approach to improving places in a practical and attractive way.
- When the public spaces become successful, it will help to support the economy in the city by stimulating private investments and projects in the surrounding area as the place becomes desirable and the value of real estate increases, and thus the city becomes successful, vibrant and desirable by residents and visitors.



Figure 50: expectation example photos (PPS, 2012)



Figure 51: expectation example photos (PPS, 2012)

10-Conclusion:

Based on this research, it is clear that the concept of placemaking is a solution to the problems that public spaces face, such as difficulty of access, lack of amenities, lack of aesthetic attention, lack of activities and uses that attract people to come to it and encourage them to interact with one another, and failure to meet the requirements and needs of users. It assists in the creation of successful places that match the community's desires and objectives while also meeting the key characteristics of a successful place: accessibility, uses and activities, user comfort and image, and social interaction. Through the use of a collection of tactics, mechanisms, and steps that harmonize cities and places and suit their context, identity, and unique character, while also relying on the engagement of society and stakeholders.

As a result, it aids in the transformation of cities into successful, dynamic, sustainable, and livable communities that foster social interaction, health, a sense of community and belonging, and economic prospects.

As a result, it is necessary to apply the placemaking strategy, mechanisms, and processes in the development of public spaces in Prague, as well as to integrate them into the city's public space development plan.

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