

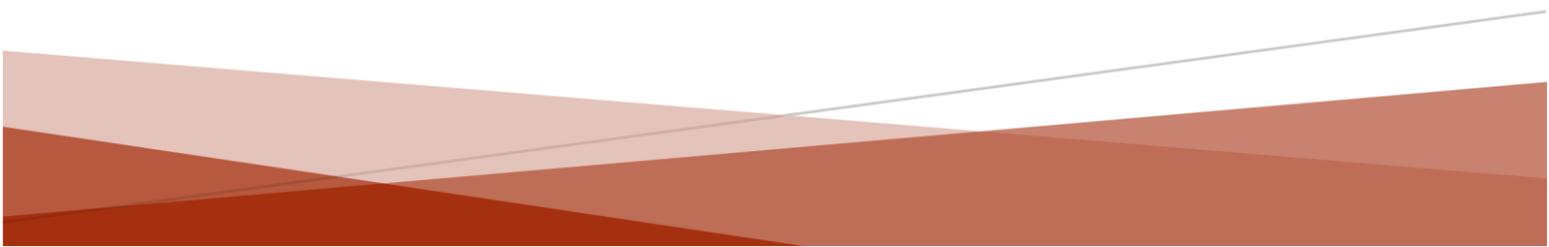


**university of  
 groningen**

**faculty of spatial sciences**

# BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Graduate Research Day – 28 June 2018



# Keynotes | Blauwe zaal

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## **Felix Pot**

### *Regional airports: bound for regional economic growth?*

Rules imposed by the EU to clamp down on funding to loss making regional airports have been met with criticism by regional stakeholders stressing the role of air connectivity in generating economic growth. However, only in sparsely populated peripheral regions, regional airports are found to be essential in connecting regions. Due to a fickle competitive arena, the link between air connectedness and GDP is weaker for regional airports than airports in general and no causal relationship has been established. Therefore, no ground is found for funding regional airports to promote economic growth.

## **Marit Schütte**

### *Policy integration and stakeholder involvement: The case of offshore wind energy in English and Niedersächsische EEZ*

The increasing number of different uses in the marine realm in such an congested planning areas as the EEZ, results in an increasing complexity for offshore windfarm planning. MSP is aspired to present a tool for overcoming the increasing complexity and facilitating the planning process.

By comparing the different degrees of policy integration and stakeholder involvement and the connected planning approaches of England and Niedersachsen, it is aspired to identify the contribution of MSP to the planning process of offshore windfarms in England and Niedersachsen.

## **Noa Hoogteijling**

### *Needs of community-living older adults for adopting an electronic personal health record*

While previous research showed that the majority of the persons in the Netherlands is interested in using a PHR, user-rates of existing PHR initiatives are still low, especially among older adults. Patients were not involved by the development of the PHR's, which caused that existing PHR's are not tailored to the wishes of the patients. This thesis examined the needs of older adults regarding a PHR.

## **Rama Permana Putra**

### *Governing the complexity of land transformation: Exploring a spatial planning framework for Batu City*

The increase of land degradation and uncontrolled urban growth are associated with the failure of existing zoning ordinance in dealing with the uncertain and complex land transformation. We take the case of Batu City, as a representation of such phenomena. The thesis will explain why the existing formal zoning ordinance in Batu City has failed to deal with the complex land transformation.

Moreover, It will propose spatial planning framework principles and dilemmas that are reflecting complex interactions among stakeholders to govern land transformation issues in the local context of Batu City.

# Thematic presentation sessions

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## A. The Value of Culture and Image 5412.0025, 14:00-15:00

### **Hermien Heeres**

#### *Together they're one. The position of Eurosonic Noorderslag in the cultural sector in Groningen*

This study is about better understanding the structural importance of the impact of Eurosonic Noorderslag in the cultural sector in Groningen. Culture generates a series of economic effects. Eurosonic Noorderslag plays an important role for the cultural sector in Groningen due to the strengthening of the network in the cultural sector and the enhancement of the image of Groningen. The festival does not seem to be crucial for the success of the cultural sector in Groningen. It is the complete sector with all its connections that is important for organizations within the sector.

### **Berber Oosterhagen**

#### *Identity of the Hondsrug area*

In this research about the place-identity of the Hondsrug area, inhabitants are asked what they perceive to be the identity of the area. This is the third research conducted about this theme, the first was conducted in 2012, the second one was in 2014. An overview of how the place-identity changes over time, is also a goal of this research.

### **Hangyu He**

#### *Chinese tourists in European museums*

Chinese outbound tourists are ever increasingly travel outside of Asia. Europe is one of the most popular destination. Existing literature has paid limited attention to these tourists which shows special characteristics. One on hand, post-80s generation has becoming the main force of Chinese outbound tourists, and half of them are independent tourists. On the other hand, Chinese tourists are faced with more constraints in long-haul travel. As Chinese tourism market can be influential for the destination both positively and negatively. It's important for the host to know better about the guest

### **Stijn Hovens**

#### *Subsidy and live music Venues*

The live music venue sector is a relatively new sector in the Netherlands. In the past thirty years an enormous amount of renovations and innovations have taken place in this sector and a lot of them were aided, in greater or lesser extent, by government subsidies. According to the VNPF (The association of Dutch music venues and festivals) the overall investments in the music venues pay for themselves. From an economic standpoint this does not seem to hold truth, however this statement is all the more relevant from the societal point of view.

## **B. Changing places**

**5412.0028, 14:00-15:00**

### **Kim Jane Gülzow**

*The successful implementation of local multifunctional climate adaptation measures: The development of multifunctional polders near Emden in Northern Germany*

In my thesis I focus on the potential multifunctional use of flood retention polders as a climate adaptation measure close to Emden. The multifunctional use of polders in regard to the three aspects of nature conservation, agriculture and tourism are analysed, based on 2 donor case studies. In the end, recommendations for the multifunctional design of polders are developed for the area of the First Drainage Association Emden. Results show that the multifunctional use of a polder regarding nature conservation and tourism is strongly recommended, agriculture cannot be considered multifunctional.

### **Stijn van Werven**

*How the city of Groningen moves towards climate-adaptivity.*

Due to climate change, downpours more frequently appear in the Netherlands. This proves to be a challenge for urban areas (Groningen), who are not always equipped to deal with it, resulting in flood events. Together with the citizens and big companies, the municipality of Groningen will have to come up with climate-adaptive measures that will prevent the huge impacts regarding flood events. But is this the 'right' scale to address this challenge? It appears that the citizens have enough awareness and willingness, and the municipality has the right tools to address this problem.

### **Jordi Grolleman**

*The effect of park related urban renewal projects on house prices of surrounding properties in six Dutch cities*

This study focuses on the external effect of park related urban renewal projects on nearby house prices. The study tries to find out if the large amounts of money paid by governments to renew parks are represented in increasing house prices. This study finds that park related urban renewal projects have a positive external effect on house prices, but there are differences between types of renewal projects.

### **Jorrit Albers**

*Temporary use as an instrument for place branding: spatial interventions as primary communication.*

This thesis examines the influence of temporary use of space on the place branding process. An analytical framework has been developed to study the relationship between these two phenomena. In this thesis the place branding process has been limited to what Kavatzis (2008) calls 'primary communication'. The framework has been used to study three cases of temporary use in the Netherlands and distinguished which aspects of place that are central to the place branding process have been influenced by the temporary intervention.

## **C. Real Estate Dynamics**

### **5412.0031, 14:00 – 15:00**

#### **Marc Boogert**

##### *The housing preferences of Dutch and international students in Groningen.*

Currently, there is a shortage of student housing in Groningen. The shortage is in combination with a qualitative mismatch, which means that the housing needs and preferences of students differ from the current housing supply. International students seem to be affected in particular. This thesis has studied the housing preferences of students in Groningen, with the emphasis on whether the housing preferences vary between Dutch and international students. In the survey, a conjoint experiment and a multi-attribute utility experiment were performed to answer the main research questions.

#### **Patrick Elferink**

##### *Dutch starters on the housing market. Bounded to the Dutch polders?*

Recently a lot of discussion is going on about the housing situation of starters on the Dutch housing market. Publicly makers are worried that starters cannot find a house in some areas anymore. The aim of this study is to find it if and to what extent the supply of starters houses on the buyer's market influence people's choice to live in the G8 or not. The results show that the supply of starter houses significantly influence the decision of starters to live in the G8 or not. So it might seem worthwhile for these municipalities to invest on starter houses if they want to attract this group.

#### **Tom Verhoeven**

##### *Capturing sentiment; the predictive power of Google Trends in real estate forecasting*

Driven by increased data transparency and availability, nowadays new ways of improving traditional forecasting models are being explored. Google Trends data has proven to be of added value in short-term forecasting in several fields of research. In this research, based on an ARIMAX econometric model, the added value of Google trends data in forecasting housing prices in the Netherlands has been analysed. The results from this analysis provide evidence that search activity on the word "Funda" is a valuable proxy for the market sentiment in forecasting price developments 5 and 6 months later.

#### **Daniel Strumphler**

##### *The relationship between Dutch rental legislation and retail diversity*

This research aims to analyse the (possible) relationship between Dutch rental legislation and retail diversity. Within the empirical part of the thesis fifteen experts consisting of retailers, investors, lawyers and real estate advisors were interviewed. The results of the interviews have shown that the Dutch rental legislation has a negative influence on the retail dynamics (flow-through). Furthermore, there has been shown that flexibilisation of legislation will possibly leads to further increase of chain companies which has negative implications for the retail diversity.

## **D. The Energy Transition**

**5412.0035, 14:00 – 15:00**

### **Nicolien van Aalderen**

#### *Taking the lead in bottom-up change - Public leadership in citizen-led wind energy development*

Whilst each Dutch province has received targets for onshore wind energy development, local opposition is hampering the placement of turbines. These forces restrain provincial governments in enacting their strategies. Local Energy Initiatives (LEIs) seem to offer relieve, as they enable local support for development, as well as allow the targets to be reached. In this research a new framework for place-based leadership in dealing with climate change is presented and tested in a triple case-study assessing the policy and practice within the provinces of Gelderland, Flevoland and North-Holland.

### **Brian Tool**

#### *The effect of energy efficiency on the investment value of residential commercial real estate*

Energy efficiency in the residential housing market plays an important role in the reduction of global carbon emissions. This paper reports the relationship between energy efficiency and capitalization rates in commercial residential real estate.

### **Roeland Strotmann**

#### *The effect of sustainability on Dutch office transactions and appraised value*

This paper shows the effect of the level of sustainability on the realized transaction prices of “brown” & “green” office buildings in the Dutch market, based on 405 office transactions during the years 2013 to 2018. This is the main research component of the thesis. The second research component consists of a case study based on a composed portfolio of 90 “brown” office buildings. It demonstrates the possible impact of the renovation costs that are needed to reach a minimum Energy-Index of 1.3, as of 2023. It will show the effect on the appraised value and finance ability of this portfolio.

### **Stefan de Graaff**

#### *The long road of a local renewable energy initiative in realizing solar PVs on left-over spaces along national transport infrastructure in the Netherlands.*

There is no link between these developments: the necessity, and poor performance of the Netherlands, of producing renewable energy (RE), the integral planning approach in the infrastructure sector and the rise of local RE initiatives. This research investigates barriers (and ideas to tackle these) that occur when a local RE initiative tries to realize solar PVs on left-over spaces (e.g. noise barrier) along transport infrastructure in the Netherlands, based on an institutional analysis. Main results are several barriers (e.g. juridical, contract-form, risk-carrying) and ideas to tackle these.

## **E. Infra for the People**

**5412.0039, 14:00 – 15:00**

### **Stephanie Dengg**

#### *How a Metro Extension Project Affects Land Values - The Example of Vienna*

Plots of land have become a popular alternative investment not only because of its simplicity and transparency but also due to its ever-increasing demand. For this reason, the purpose of this paper is to investigate the impact of a metro development project on land values by applying a difference-in-difference approach. Variations in the target areas and independent variables are calculated and discussed in order to observe the relevance of certain characteristics. The preliminary results show a positive effect of a metro development project on land values.

### **Jesse Zwiers**

#### *The area based approach in road infrastructure planning – a study on how to maintain an area-oriented and integrated focus during road infrastructure projects*

In road infrastructure planning there seems to be a tension between infra projects that succeed in their area-oriented ambition and projects that don't. This research focuses on how different types of lock-ins to certain barriers in the implementation of an area based approach in infrastructure planning. Therefore causing for a loss of scope during the project life-cycle. In this research three projects were examined; De Haak om Leeuwarden, de N31 Harlingen en de N33 tussen Assen en Zuidbroek. For these projects it was examined which barriers occurred and how they were dealt with. The result of this research is a steering model which contains project success factors for an integrated area-based approach in road infrastructure planning.

### **Oscar Loomans**

#### *Innovation in Design-Build-Finance & Maintain projects in the Dutch infrastructure network*

This thesis answers the question if necessary or sufficient conditions, or configurations of conditions can be found to explain the presence of innovation in public-private infrastructure projects. The conditions accounted for are; project management, procurement result and consortium configuration. Organizational features that stimulate, steer and facilitate innovation are a main point of interest. The organisation of projects is a public-private affair, and relevant in order to address contemporary challenges like the accessibility, congestion and sustainability of the infrastructure network.

### **Derk Aukema**

#### *The effect of neighborhood characteristics on the redevelopment decision of shopping center owners*

The purpose of this paper is to give insight in the redevelopment decision of shopping center owners. The analysis is made using various data sets linked on CBS-neighborhood level using geographic information systems. The paper focuses on demographic factors in the related neighborhoods such as age, income, family composition, population density and average house prices. The outcomes have (in line with previous literature) relative low explanatory power. Curious about a detailed explanation and the outcomes of the conducted research? Visit my presentation during the Graduate Research Day!

## **F. Scoping the Faculty of Spatial Sciences**

**5412.0040, 14:00 – 15:00**

### **Gerhardus Wijbenga**

#### *The dispersal and effects of subsidies among SME's in the Northern Netherlands*

This research focuses on the dispersal and effects of subsidies among SME's within the Northern Netherlands. It addresses the question whether subsidized firms perform better in terms of employment generation and/or survival rates, compared to their non-subsidized counterparts. The subsidy that is being studied is the NIOF-subsidy, managed by the SNN and is used order to stimulate growth and development within the provinces of Friesland, Groningen and Drenthe. By analysing the performance of this subsidy scheme, it is hoped that these findings can improve future subsidy allocation processes.

### **Janine Venema**

#### *The role of diet on child health in Germany*

Currently lifestyle related diseases are the main causes of death in the Western world. Nutrition is an important factor that determines the development of these diseases over the life course. The aim of this study is to identify differences in health outcomes, with use of the criteria for metabolic syndrome, for children by comparing this with the consumption of certain foods and having special diets. This will be done with use of German quantitative data from the baseline study of KiGGs, conducted by the Robert Koch Institute between 2003-2006.

### **Joey Koning**

#### *Utopia Uncovered: Finding Alternatives to Planning Practice through Utopian Thinking*

The world of today is changing rapidly, leading to all kinds of crises: environmental, humanitarian, economic, and so on. Planners have to find ways to deal with that in a system that is aimed at short-term results and certainty. I argue that in order to better deal with these crises and breaking free from our planning routines, we need to make room for creative alternatives and things we deem impossible right now: Utopian thought. To do so, I will search for the elements of Utopia in contemporary spatial plans and discover what drove them and what kind of impact they have had on planning.

### **Lennard Rauh**

#### *Who decides at sea? The role of Balanced Stakeholder Participation in the spatial planning of the offshore windfarms in the North Sea.*

The concept of Marine Spatial Planning is coming to the test. The aim is to provide an efficient allocation of the different stakeholder interests within offshore areas. However, in literature doubts and debates are rising to what extend MSP is actually able to balance the interests of different stakeholders. Especially in situations where high priority is given to the development of wind energy at sea to meet future renewable goals. The objective of this research is to evaluate to what extend stakeholder participation within Marine Spatial Planning is able to balance stakeholders interests in the case of the round III windfarms in the North Sea and to explore how more public value can be created for the different involved stakeholders by doing adjustments to the methods of stakeholder participation.

## **G. The Sustainable Economy**

**5412.0025, 16:00 – 17:00**

### **Richard Busse**

*The barriers & opportunities for circular innovations in the Dutch construction sector: An institutional analysis.*

The Dutch government has set the ambitious plan to achieve a circular economy by the year 2050. The construction sector in particular has a long way to go to achieve this goal. The "transitie agenda bouw" lays out how this should be achieved. Currently the necessary innovation are stuck at the project level and cannot create synergy in order to achieve this transition. With an institutional analysis the barriers and opportunity for innovations are researched at the project level. This will result into recommendations for policy that can better guide this transition

### **Viktor Schoute**

*How can the municipality of Groningen use circular economy to become energy neutral in 2035?*

We are living in a linear economy in which products are produced, consumed and thrown away. A more sustainable alternative is the circular economy that aims to retain and restore the value of products, materials and elements. A key role is reserved for local governments in the transition towards a circular economy, but academic research often focusses on the role of the national government. This research aims to give new insights in what policy measures municipalities can use to stimulate the transition towards a circular economy and bring back CO<sup>2</sup> emission to zero.

### **Klaasje Braam**

*Changes to the governance approach: implications for facilitating bottom-up renewable energy initiatives*

The need for an accelerated energy transition is arguably obvious. Although the Dutch government claims to be willing to lead the way to a CO<sub>2</sub> neutral society, its actions might suggest otherwise. The Dutch government's planning approach has changed over time and nowadays seems to take a further communicative turn, either followed by or resulting from the New Licencing Act that is scheduled for implementation in 2021. The contribution of bottom-up renewable energy initiatives to the energy transition and how to facilitate these initiatives better as a governmental body is discussed.

### **Wouter Gaastra**

*Setting up collaboration to make Industrial Parks more sustainable. Case: Oosterhorn, Delfzijl.*

A case-study on making industrial park Oosterhorn in Delfzijl more sustainable. The technical sustainability measurements are there, but how to organize that they will be put in practice? The answer is collaboration! This research will look upon how this collaboration can be set up and the actors and factors influencing it.

## H. Beyond Borders

5412.0028, 16:00-17:00

### **Menno Hunneman**

#### *The Influence of Chinese Investments on Structural Change in Africa*

The order of powerful economic countries is changing in a rapid pace. Traditionally 'The West' have set directions for the world economy. Nowadays it appears that the heavy industrialized Chinese economy has a massive impact on international power relations. To keep their factories running, China has to import natural resources from abroad. An increasing share of these natural resources comes from Africa. But do these African countries benefit from Chinese investments? First results point at a small increase in African productivity, which may be due to Chinese investments.

### **Jesse Wermelink**

#### *A rightshoring approach to the manufacturing location decision*

Reshoring narratives exemplify the desire to revive the manufacturing industry that once offshored to low-income countries. However, data shows that still more firms are offshoring than backshoring. From the perspective of the firm, the decision is not whether or not to reshore, but to place the right production activities in the right place at the right time. In order to put the reshoring discussion in perspective, this study aims to gain insight into the location decision-making processes of Dutch offshored high-tech manufacturing firms.

### **Irene Muller**

#### *The role of institutional proximity in cross-border collaboration: a case study of the Northern Netherlands and Germany*

The Northern Netherlands have defined their Regional Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialisation. The concept of Smart Specialisation helps to ensure structural growth by enabling regions to turn their strengths and competitive advantage into marketable goods. One of the aims of the Northern Netherlands is to stimulate inter-regional collaboration within Europe. Different factors influence the outcomes of these collaborations. This study investigates the role of institutional proximity in cross-border collaboration between the Northern Netherlands and German regions.

### **Marleen Fluit**

#### *Crossing local borders: coalitions for sustainable development in the area of Allardsoog*

Within the last decades rural areas in the Netherlands have been affected by several transformations that influence the liveability. Dealing with these challenges requires the cooperation of various actors. The aim of this study is to identify coalitions to support sustainable development in the area of Allardsoog. A participatory action approach is adopted (Radius Project Peergroup) and interviews are conducted with local governments and organisations. The findings show that from the perspective of residents there is a need to form coalitions across local borders. Local governments are willing to collaborate but the motivation has to come from the citizens.

## I. What's going on in the Neighbourhood?

5412.0031, 16:00 – 17:00

### **Nick Klappe**

#### *More business in more diverse neighborhoods?*

This thesis is about the design principles by Jane Jacobs (1961) (mixed use of real estate, small blocks of streets, real estate of mixed age, and a dense concentration of people) and their effects on the business dynamics in residential neighborhoods in the biggest Dutch municipalities. The contributions are that it studies diversity based on functional diversity of the neighborhood instead of the larger spatial scale of industrial sectors and it studies the 'generators of diversity' in relation to business dynamics. This will be done with statistical analysis using multiple datasets.

### **Patrick Rieder**

#### *Relisting of residential properties on the Dutch market*

When offering a property, agents often make use of “Multiple Listing Services” which are platforms on which they list a property for sale and make it available to other agents who may want to collaborate or who represent a potential buyer for the property. If a property is not sold after a certain period it can be relisted on the market place. Research suggests that delisting and relisting of a property has a positive influence on the sales price and shortens marketing duration. This study sheds light on the determinants of relisting and its influences on price and marketing duration.

### **Gerko Nitrauw**

#### *Performance agreements in line with New Public Governance: A study into the establishment of performance agreements between municipalities, tenants organizations and housing corporations in the Northern Netherlands, viewed from a New Public Governance perspective.*

This is a study into the establishment of performance agreements between municipalities, tenants organizations and housing corporations in the Northern Netherlands. The main focus is on municipalities and how (and why) each municipality deals with this in a different way. This study is relevant because there has not been done any research into these new performance agreements. The main results are, that trends, like demographic trends, have the biggest impact on the agreements and that characteristics, like the size of a municipality, have the biggest impact on the design of the process.

### **Johnno Kuipers**

#### *Renewable energy in neighbourhoods: local renewable energy initiatives focused on sustainable heating*

Local renewable energy initiatives are important in triggering the renewable energy transition, meanwhile the gas supply from the Groningen gas field will stop. In the last decades there is a tendency that the governance substitutes government, so policy is going from top-down steering to bottom-up. This does also mean that the role of the government is becoming less important and that the local society is becoming increasingly important in the transition. How can we stimulate the local society in the emergence of local renewable energy initiatives, focused on heating neighbourhoods?

## **J. Dealing with Water**

**5412.0035, 16:00 – 17:00**

### **Jennifer Brecheteau**

*The Challenging Goal of Flood Resilient Urban Areas; the influence of governance arrangements in achieving this.*

In this research a closer look will be taken at five different cities around the world and their approach in becoming 'flood resilient'. Even though they might have different approaches, they all have the same goal; a flood resilient city. Although there is not just one approach for reaching this goal, cities can learn from each other, and adjust measures to their own circumstances. Some may be more successful in their governance arrangements stimulating a quick development towards resilience. And there might even be essential governance arrangements that flood resilience can succeed without.

### **Marten Japenga**

*Analysis of the institutional framework for agricultural innovation in groundwater protection areas; defining constraints and possibilities using the IAD Framework*

A side-effect of the intensive agricultural practices in the Netherlands, is the pollution of the groundwater supply with agricultural chemicals. This is especially unwanted in groundwater protection areas, since the abstracted drinking-water could become polluted. That is why farmers in those areas are stimulated to rework their business operation and to implement innovations to decrease the pollution. Participation is voluntary however, and seems to stagnate. The IAD Framework is used to analyse the institutional situation for constraints and possibilities influencing this participation.

### **Mike Alma**

*Developing Complex Adaptive Systems for new water governance projects in the province of Groningen*

Water Governance continues to seek new strategies to effectively deal with new challenges in an ever changing world. Calls for decentralization, collaborative planning, and more efficient planning all come to the fore in existing water projects [Marconi Buitendijks; Double Dike] in the province of Groningen. Due to uncertainties surrounding water projects externally (climate change) as well as internally (governance structures) it becomes increasingly important to increase the efficiency and speed of projects while at the same time guaranteeing sufficient stakeholder involvement.

### **Simon Leertouwer**

*Wooden shoes and Bamboo hats. A sustainable Mekong Delta, the Dutch way?*

The research aims to picture a brief history of Delta planning in the Netherlands and Vietnam, clarify the principles behind the Dutch Delta approach, elucidate how the Dutch Delta Approach was given a place in the Mekong Delta Plan and most importantly analyze how the principles from the Mekong Delta Plan can aid the Mekong Delta in making the transition to a more sustainable future and if-, and to what degree the principles from the Mekong Delta Plan are (or are not) being adopted into the Vietnamese planning process.

## **K. Communities for Well-being**

**5412.0039, 16:00 – 17:00**

### **Vincent de Vegt**

#### *Fostering Age-Friendly Rural Communities in the North of the Netherlands*

This research aims to determine possible indicators and requirements necessary to create an age-friendly rural community in the province of Groningen. The study will focus on three of the eight domains determined by the WHO. Namely Housing, Civic participation & employment and community support & health services. The research is a case-study conducted in the Oldambt municipality. Through use of interviews and surveys a comprehensive indication can be given of how the age-friendliness can be improved through social and spatial interventions.

### **Gosse Bouter**

#### *Who provides support? Shedding light on how mobile EU citizens shape their support network in the country of destination.*

Formal welfare arrangements differ per country and are not the only source that provides support. Informal support networks, consisting of kin and non-kin ties, provide support as well. The theoretical background used in this study is formed by the typology of welfare state introduced by Esping-Andersen (1990), the crowding in crowding out hypothesis, solidarity and the task specific model set out by Litwak (1985). The data for this study consists of 40 semi-structured in-depth interviews. Participants were born in Poland, Spain, the UK and the Netherlands, all residing in the Netherlands.

### **Xiaojiao Dai**

#### *The role of social capital: subjective well-being of older Chinese immigrants in the Netherlands*

The purpose of this study is to understand how the social capital perceived by older Chinese immigrants can form their ageing experience, which focus on personal feelings. Therefore, this study will just focus on personal subjective well-being. This research adopts exploratory qualitative research method, and will make 15 in-depth interviews among older Chinese immigrants living in the Netherlands. By analysing their narratives to understand their ageing experience in the Netherlands, and know how social capital form their subjective well-being.

### **Julia Doornbos**

#### *Everyday geographies of the Indo-European diaspora: post-colonial identities, intergenerational transmission and memory works*

This research explores how Indo-European colonial family histories continue to shape everyday lives and how these histories are transmitted from one generation to the next. It takes a biographical research approach, using semi-structured interviews, to gain insight into the ways personal experiences on the micro level are intertwined with colonial and postcolonial realities on the macro level. By studying these colonial legacies, this research aims to contribute to the critical understanding of the colonial present and the opening up of larger debates regarding postcolonialism.

## L. Should I stay or should I go? 5412.0040, 16:00 – 17:00

**Marlo Grunder**

*Millennials: Everyone to the City?*

This research examines the question where the millennial-generation will live in the forthcoming years. This question is important because there is a scientific uncertainty about how and where this generation will live. From the results it appears that millennials have different housing preferences than previous generations: (1) millennials wish to possess an owner-occupied house at an earlier age; (2) have a higher preference for urban life; (3) wish to live more often in a citycentre and (4) have a higher preference for an existing house.

**Joost van Egmond**

*The role that the distance from home to institution plays for mbo-students*

The extent to which distance from the residential location to the place of education plays a role for a mbo-student in the choice of a specific program has been examined in this report. The aim of this research is to gain insight in how distance plays a role for a mbo student in the choice of study and to what extent distance influences switching behavior during the study program. This research also examines whether the background of a mbo-student (gender, age, previous education, residential location, etc.) matters.

**Jonne Thomassen**

*Immobility among the highly mobile: Why do university graduates stay in Maastricht?*

Despite frequent and Randstad-oriented moving behaviour of highly educated individuals, some university graduates decide to stay in peripheral university cities (i.e. Groningen and Maastricht). Above all, these 'stayers' constitute the future generations of otherwise declining and ageing populations. Yet, the motives and impacts of staying have gone largely unexplored. Hence, I examined who stays, why they stay, and how they value the region in which they reside. Ultimately, this study demonstrates why 'stayers' are to be considered active and valuable citizens within peripheral regions.

**Ron Bethlehem**

*Multinationals relocation decision-making process and the influence of stakeholders in Groningen*

There is often a mismatch between governments and businesses. This thesis presents a deeper look into the development of the multinationals relocation decision-making process and is also focused on the influence of stakeholders in Groningen. Insights into the development, motivations and heuristics in the relocation decision-making process contributes to attracting businesses to Groningen.

# Poster presentations | Plaza

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## Sense of place

### Jeroen ter Beek

#### *The perception of estates*

Estates are complex types of real estate to maintain. This research analyses the costs and benefits of the paths within the region Beetsterzwaag-Olterterp. The data used was processed in ArcGIS and demonstrates how physical map data, field data in survey form and GPS tracking were combined to obtain information useful for estate owner management decisions. This study shows that 18% of the paths within the estate are frequently used. These account for approximately 14% of the total management costs. In addition to the analysis, recommendations are made regarding estate maintenance and development.

### Dagmar Welling

#### *Place attachment of the high school student. In relation to the choice of study.*

Research has been done about the influence of various factors who can play a role in making a study choice among final exam candidates. Which factor has the most influence on the selection process and does place attachment play a role within this process. There has been research whether there are any connections between factors who play a role in the study choice and the place where the student will eventually follow a study. Is there something to say about a link between factors that cause a student to study outside the region or not? And which factors play the leading role here, is this place attachment or do other factors like background characteristics of the student, play a more important role? In short, which factor has the most influence on the choice of study of the student.

### Irene Numan

#### *Reinforcements in Opwierde-Zuid: the social impacts on its residents*

Due to earthquakes occurring in the province of Groningen, the complete neighbourhood, approximately 460 houses, of Opwierde-Zuid, in Appingedam needs to be either reinforced or demolished and rebuilt with earthquake resistant constructions and materials. As a consequence, this has a big impact on the residents lives, as some of the residents have to move out for a longer time period and eventually will return to a newly built house. Residents experience the reinforcement mainly as negative, due to several aspects, among others, lack of communication and problems with the reinforcement.

### Rosa Vos

#### *Place identities in neighbourhoods in Enschede, the Netherlands*

The city of Enschede is divided into 98 neighbourhoods. The neighbourhood you live in influences your place identity. Place identity is the extent to which you are attached to a place and to what extent it is part of your identity. This research tries to find out how residents of neighbourhoods in Enschede create their place identity based on the position of their neighbourhood compared to other neighbourhoods in Enschede. The selection of representative neighbourhoods will be done with a cluster analysis. Further information about the methodology is not available yet.

### Johan Dankert

#### *On the grid again: a case study of identity and change in the Veenkoloniën*

The village of Kiel-Windeweer in the Groninger Veenkoloniën is a linear settlement located on both sides of a canal. While long redundant, recently this canal has been reopened as an important part of a navigable route between to lakes that are being used for recreational purposes. Policy makers

predicted a strong increase in the identity of the villagers and an increase in the wellbeing of the inhabitants by reopening the canal. Before the project took off, research was done into the identity and appreciation of the area by inhabitants. Now ten years later, we revisit Kiel-Windeweer.

### **Marc-Jan Bijma**

#### *Groundhopping*

Groundhopping is a niche of football tourism and focusses on experiencing a community feeling, identity, and appreciating the physical structure of stadiums and football grounds. Groundhoppers (the ones who do groundhopping) are in search for a 'sense of place' feeling and are interested in the heritage surrounding football, too (Connell, 2017). However, there is a lack of scientific research on the topic. The thesis, therefore, tries to dive into this research gap to find out how we can see groundhopping.

## Firm Dynamics

### **Jeroen de Regt**

*Multifunctional football stadiums: the location factors for firms located in or near a modern Dutch football stadium.*

This thesis focuses on location decisions from firms in or near a Dutch modern football stadium. It tries to answer the question to what extent these firms take the stadium itself into their decision process, in order to understand the effect of multifunctional football stadiums to a city. Based on data gathered from interviews in two cities, it is argued that the stadiums themselves don't play a role in the firms' location decisions. Instead, firms have a range of arguments to locate near a stadium, often related to accessibility and within the scope of bounded rationality.

### **Devlin Hartman**

*How to reach the next level? A qualitative analysis of the gaming industry of Leeuwarden.*

About ten years ago, it was stated that the city of Leeuwarden would become the main hub of the Dutch gaming industry. Using the entrepreneurial ecosystem approach, this study aims to find the main reasons why the gaming industry of Leeuwarden didn't grow throughout this period and where there are chances to realize growth in the future. Identifying and involving 'leaders' into regional policy, as well as preparing possible entrepreneurs to the working field are the two main results found that can enhance sustainable growth of the gaming industry of Leeuwarden.

### **Marty Doldersum**

*Changes in start-up and entrepreneurial activity; Case study: the Netherlands and Germany*

The start-up rate in the Netherlands has increased relative to the start-up rate in Germany. This research aims to use statistic analysis to identify what has influenced this relative increase. Amongst the main findings were that the increased start-up rate in the Netherlands is mainly caused by an increase in self-employed without employees and an increase in younger starters, paired with an increase in attention for entrepreneurship in the Dutch education system. Also the change in societal views on entrepreneurship have shown to influence the relative increase in the Netherlands.

### **Rik Meendering**

*Anchor firms in the regional economy*

In this research the geographical impact of anchor firms, operationalized as large firms (>250 employees), is analyzed. Main goal of the research is to get a clear view on how far externalities of these anchor firms range into the regional economy. This information can be used by policy-makers to assess their (dis)investments in location policy in order to maintain or attract large (anchor) firms. The results are not in yet.

### **Niels Wendel**

*Broadband and location decisions start-ups*

This thesis will explore the relationship between broadband connections and their influence on location decisions of start-ups in the North of the Netherlands. In scientific literature, little is known about this subject. First results show that when companies express a high importance of broadband, they are more likely to be situated in cities. Satisfaction with the supply of broadband seems to be a better indicator than the satisfaction with broadband speeds in the location of start-ups.

### **Jasper Mijnheer**

*The Consequences of an Outlet Centre on the City Centre*

The first Factory Outlet Centres appeared in the Netherlands in 2001. Up to today, three outlet centres have been built, two more are under development and two others have been cancelled. Interestingly, these outlet centres mainly appeared in medium sized cities. This thesis investigates

the consequences of outlet centres on the city centre and its retail structure. A common thought is that it will lead to a decline in city centre visitors. This thesis will find out whether this thought is correct and what other consequences can occur in the city.

**Dion Glastra**

*Unexpectedly entrepreneurial municipalities in the Netherlands The less tangible determinants of start-up activity*

This study investigates which Dutch municipalities do not fit well to the general theories about the determinants of new firm formation. The labour market approach-based start-up rate is taken as a starting point to perform an outlier analysis, whereby both municipalities that show consistently lower start-up rates and municipalities that show consistently higher start-up rates are identified. The identified municipalities are further analyzed in a qualitative analysis, that will try to determine the socio-economic characteristics that influence the observed differences in new firm formation.

**Gert-Jan Rodenboog**

*Adaptive inner-city retail districts*

The function of inner-city retail districts is changing. 'Funshopping' and 'experience' are the new keywords. Therefore, the inner-city needs to be attractive, but retail trends are changing fast and constraining planning policies make it difficult to react on time. This research will answer the question; how Dutch municipalities can make their planning rules more adaptive to cope with emerging innovative practices? During the GRD the first results of a comparative case study will be presented: a visual description of the four inner-city retail districts and a policy analysis.

## Infrastructure planning

### **Kai Ellenbroek**

#### *Course changes in infrastructural projects*

They might differ in form and shape, but at some point almost every infrastructure project has changed course. Course changes can be triggered by contextual changes and deviant ways of thinking. For example political, ecological, economic and cultural motifs can be used by stakeholders to trigger a change of course. By ensuring a good participation process, project leaders can manage deviating opinions from external stakeholders. The importance of stakeholder participation is growing in the Netherlands. In some infrastructural projects in the Netherlands the influence from external stakeholders like civilians, interest groups and entrepreneurs has evolved. External influence has evolved from informing and advising to coproduction. Transparent communication between project leaders and the other stakeholders is essential for mutual trust. Therefore it is important that agreements are being upheld by every stakeholder. Project leadership can change during the different phases of an infrastructural project (reconnaissance, design and project phase). This research project has been carried out by conducting semi structured interviews with project leaders and policy workers. This in-depth approach has been used to answer the main research question: "How, why and when do project leaders decide to change the course of infrastructural projects".

### **Paul Steeneken**

#### *Area oriented approaches of regional bicycle express routes*

Cycling is getting more popular, also among policy makers. Within the context of the Beter Benutten program, more regional bicycle express routes are created. In first instance to fight against congestion, but isn't this view too limited? Since the early seventies, there is a trend from line oriented towards area oriented approaches within motorway planning. In what way can the planning of bicycle express routes learn from the shift occurred in motorway planning since the early seventies, and what will this mean for planning practice?

### **Daniella Owen**

#### *How Shrewsbury town centre can be transformed into a car-free zone?*

The topic of this research proposal aims to understand what are the conditions necessary for a sustainable mobility transition and thus implement a successful car-free city centre, paying particular attention to public engagement, green modes of transport, and how policy strategies can solve the problem. The thesis will focus on a case study of the town of Shrewsbury in the UK, which will involve the collection of surveys amongst local residents along with a policy analysis, finally providing some recommendations based on research as to how the historic town centre can become car-free.

### **Alegna Malave**

#### *Transport Poverty in a car dependent city; The case of Puerto Rico*

This research aims to review the evidence on the complex relationships between transport cost and poverty in Puerto Rico. With a poverty rate of 46.1% and an unemployment rate of 10.9% as of Dec 2017 (BureauLaborStatistics,2017), Puerto Rico has the fifth-highest number of vehicles per capita in the world (614 automobiles per 1,000 people), as recorded by the World Bank. With 82.3% of the employed population commuting in alone in private car (Data USA, 2017), this research looks at how job opportunities are tied to car dependence due to an unreliable urban transit system.

### **Lara Baxter**

#### *Guiding the self-organisation of bicycle parking through nudging*

Bicycles are often parked inappropriately which reduces the accessibility of public spaces. Current interventions often fail since they do not recognise that people's behaviour is bounded rational and guided through processes of self-organisation. An intervention that acknowledges people's

automatic behaviour and their interaction with each other is 'nudging'. However, it is unclear which conditions determine the effectiveness of nudging. This study therefore investigates when nudging could be a useful intervention for urban planners to influence bicycle parking in public spaces.

## Sustainable development

**Sara Smaal**

*Putting local food products on the urban restaurant menu*

This study explores the motivations, perceptions and experiences of urban restaurant chefs and managers, local farmers, producers and suppliers, and urban government officials in promoting local food products in an urban environment. Themes discussed include "the local trap", marketing techniques, trust and reciprocity, and barriers and opportunities.

**Tania Benita**

*Managing transition to renewable energy: examining institutional arrangement in Indonesia's electricity project. A case study of West Java Province*

As an archipelagic country, Indonesia still face challenges to conveying electricity access to all areas. Renewable energy has the potential to address the central challenges considering the abundant resources that remain untapped. We argue that incorporating different management styles from multiple-actors of energy systems can help the regions to adapt its generation and conversion technologies. Using the framework of transition management, this study draws lessons on appropriate institutional arrangements in the case of West Java Province.

**Erwin Poort**

*District heating: a potential for the Dutch road towards gas-independence? – an exploration on what can be learned from the Danish to create sustainable heating for the built environment.*

Research is done on what elements of the Danish context regarding heating can contribute to the Dutch energy transition towards gas independence. This is done from a transition theory perspective. From this perspective Denmark's stance on district heating, including a practical example, are analyzed to seek for crucial elements at these levels to learn from. So far, it seems fundamental changes in domestic culture and regulations are most relevant to reach this goal. This could enhance and accelerate change towards a more sustainable energy system in the Netherlands.

**Andrea de Vries**

*Planning for healthy urban environments. The translation of health ambitions into planning interventions.*

"With urban planning being rooted in the crowded industrializing cities with poor health conditions, the integration of urban planning and public health recently got more attention again. Although there is a need for professionals in both fields of public health and urban planning to collaborate, this integration is in an early stage. This research aims to contribute to this and helps to bridge the gap between the two fields by looking at how ambitions to improve health can lead to real spatial interventions in the neighbourhood."

**Roelf Hijlke Groenewold**

*Realizing solar power projects: the obstacles and opportunities of creating solar parks in the Northern Netherlands*

Driven by the need to switch from non-renewable energy towards renewable energy sources, local municipalities in the Netherlands are increasingly dealing with large-scale energy projects within their borders. These projects have to deal with obstacles during the planning process that might delay or even cancel said projects because of a variety of reasons, among them historical and cultural reasons that might have been previously overlooked. This thesis aims to shed some light on these obstacles and provide answers on how to overcome such adversity.

**Milena Rosa von Presentin***In what ways does the Ecological Modernization of the FSTP in Devanahalli contribute to sustainable development?*

The SDG 6 is triggered by the Human Right to Water and Sanitation urging all states to ensure “availability and sustainability management of water and sanitation for all” by 2030.

The Indian infrastructure sector has opened up for the private and NGO sector since neoliberal reforms in 1991. Non-governmental organizations such as BORDA contribute relevant expert knowledge in achieving these goals. This work investigates BORDA’s Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant in Devanahalli and examines in what ways it is contributing to sustainable development with focus on the social component.

**Jeroen van Luyn***Steering for climate resilience in maintenance of the highway network.*

The Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management has set the goal of making climate resilient planning part of policy and practice by 2020, working towards climate resilient networks in 2050. The results of implementing this goal into performance management for maintenance of the highway network, depends on the structure-agency interaction within the implementation process. This study analyzes this interaction and thus provides insight into the possibilities of re-organizing performance management for the purpose of climate resilience.

**Wez Haveman***Boundary spanning during the development of solar parks along highways.*

Research focused on the development of large scale photovoltaic systems along highways in the Netherlands. For the successful development of such innovations it is essential that national governments cooperate with local governments and private parties. Because of the many different institutions involved in this corporation are boundary spanning activities essential. This thesis creates more insight in how boundary spanning activities help develop within conflicting institutions and/or institutional void. Next to this it will bring knowledge on how area-based developments in infrastructure planning can be executed successfully.

**Garko Kuijzer***Tegenstroom, a local energy cooperative examined*

In this thesis I look into the role of a local energy cooperative and its connections to the local municipality in an attempt to understand what influence a small local initiative has on a municipal energy objective. Primarily motivated by the tegenstroom initiative's expressed desire to help bring locally produced green energy to local consumers and help prepare for a future where non-renewable energy sources are becoming non-desirable. Using a case study of the tegenstroom initiative this thesis is meant to help find their largest barriers to success and greatest reasons for success.

**Niels Heegstra***Self-organization in the energy transition*

There are big changes happening in the contemporary world. Climate change, energy transition and in local- national power handover. Decision-making power is handed down from central to regional/ local administrative bodies. Energy is produced by smaller and localized parties. Also, the social consciousness is growing with concern about the condition of the climate. These changes give the opportunity for self-organization in communities. This thesis goes into how these small organizations interact with the already existing organizations, institutions and government. The decisions and agreements will be analyzed with a new tool to better understand how these agreements are interlinked with one and another.

## Tourism

### **Miranda Kort**

#### *Local Perspectives on the Rise of Inbound Tourism in Iceland*

Anti-tourism sentiments are growing in popular tourist destinations like Amsterdam, Venice and Barcelona. The aim of this thesis is to gain an in-depth understanding of how locals experience and react to a rapid rise of inbound tourism. The tourism boom in Iceland is used as a case study. Fourteen walking interviews are conducted in the downtown area of Reykjavik. It is concluded that the conflict is one between locals and the government rather than between locals and visitors. The thesis offers theoretical and practical insights for tourist destinations challenged to manage a tourism boom.

### **Ningzhi Liu**

#### *Co-evolution of Agriculture and Tourism- A comparative case study*

Today many regions have to deal with a transformation from traditional agriculture to service-oriented production, often with a base in the tourism sector. This paper aims to understand the co-evolutionary process of agriculture and tourism industry by a comparative study of two cases, South Holland in the Netherlands and Sansheng Flower Village in China. Interview and document analysis are applied in the study. The similarities and differences of process in two cases are studied by exploring the influences of institutional environments and stakeholders.

### **Iris de Vos**

#### *Airbnb accommodations in Amsterdam*

In this research the relationship between Airbnb locations and the rental prices will be researched. The main conclusion of the paper is that there is a relationship between the location of Airbnb accommodations and rental prices. The closer Airbnb are located to the inner city, the higher the rental prices. But there are more factors affecting the rental prices.

## Governance

### **Victoria Chávez**

#### *Communities shared-leadership: A civic initiative in Ecuador*

This master thesis seeks to understand how can shared-leadership structures enhance participation and engagement in civic initiatives. A single case study placed in Canoa, Ecuador as an broad collaborative project is analyzed, to show how networks develop and produce an stronger outcome for the project. The conclusions show how important is to empower and promote leadership working a project as well as to clarify the role of the planner in this process in order to narrow the gap between theory and practice.

### **Peter-Jan Scheer**

#### *Explicit risk management: steering towards project satisfaction?*

This thesis researches the intensisty in which risk management is applied within an organization. This intensity can be scaled from implicit risk management towards explicit risk management. A relation between explicit risk management and project satisfaction is believed to be present. This thesis utilizes an embedded case study, in which Witteveen+Bos is the case and the subcases are projects conducted within the IM and GOM sector of Witteveen+Bos.

### **Gerrit Jan Ekkelkamp**

#### *Managing in the face of complexity*

The implementation of infrastructure in space used to be done in a rather technical rational way. However this technical rational way does not fit in today's planning environment. Social and organisational complexity forces managers to use a different kind of management approach. Research is conducted to see how managers deal with complexity. How managers try to implement infrastructure projects in a complex environment. This research tries to clarify management tools and methods that are used by managers in infrastructure planning.

### **Rolf de Jong**

#### *The facilitation of sustainable citizens' initiatives: a case study among municipalities in the province of Groningen*

Sustainability, decentralisation and citizens' initiatives are topics which have increased in importance over the last year. In this thesis the changing role of the municipalities towards a more facilitative governance style is discussed. Therefore a case study at 6 municipalities is conducted to find out how the fill in their role. A conceptual model is created to assess their role and compare this with theoretical views.

### **Elisabeth Ahrberg**

#### *Governance Conditions for the WFD in Germany*

This thesis is about connectivity and controversies of the implementation of the WFD within Germany, considering multiple directives and the duality of administrative bodies. Within Germany, the federal states are in charge of the implementation of the WFD. Therefore, there are different approaches. With the aid of two cases, this thesis wants to investigate the advantages and disadvantages of how the WFD is approached and how the diverse administrative bodies and hydrological units interact. Further, the interaction of the WFD with other directives and regulations is investigated on.

### **Nina Laninga**

#### *Opportunity structures of civil society movements: a research on the Island of Schiermonnikoog*

This research uses the case-study of Schiermonnikoog to elaborate on the debates on the strategies of civil society movements and how their impact is influenced by opportunity structures. The aim of

this study is to create more insight in how opportunity structures can influence the strategic choices of civic actors by investigating the influence of opportunity structures on the strategies of different civil society movements and organisations against the test drills for gas in the small community of the island of Schiermonnikoog.

**Wouter van Heugten**

*Do the regional operational programs distinguish themselves in their approach to innovative entrepreneurship?*

Not every region has the same development path, and they should not pursue this either. Facilitating a transition is obvious for one region, while the other needs to guarantee their production quality. This research compares the innovation goals of the four regional operational programs. This comparison is supplemented by an analysis of the regional policy instruments. The question is whether instruments within regional policy will be adapted to match the distinctive features of the region. This study attempts to join the effectiveness debate between generic national policy or targeted region-specific policies. The purpose of this study is to put the regional distinction of stimulus measures aimed at entrepreneurship into perspective.

## Quality of life

### **Rieme Logher**

#### *The role of the disappearance of services on the development of the liveability for people of different ages*

When services disappear it is believed that the liveability will decline. Having to miss a service you are used to is worse than not having a service available in the area while not being used to having that service. The aim of this study is to analyze the linkage between the disappearance of services and the perceived development of the liveability for people of different ages. To answer these objectives data from the Sociaal Planbureau Groningen is used. Provisional results indicate that the role of services in the development of the liveability is small.

### **Dorinda van der Veen**

#### *Living in a rural nursing home in the Netherlands*

This thesis is about older adults who have lived in a nursing home for a longer period of time and are joined by newcomers who were assessed by stronger criteria than they were, as conform to reforms of the care system. The thesis aims to get a sense of how the daily lives of lucid residents are impacted by the recent changes in care, and which strategies they adapt to cope with these changes. It also explores the social lives of residents of a nursing home. Research is done by interviews as well as participatory observations.

### **Daniëlle Ruikes**

#### *The role of life space mobility in the quality of life of older adults in Westerwolde*

"Earlier research has shown that a lot of older adults will face serious mobility issues and that this may influence their quality of life. These mobility issues may vary in different life spaces and across space. This study contributes to the existing literature, because it applies how different dimensions of mobility in different life spaces play a role in different aspects of the quality of life of older adults in a rural context. Data will be collected through semi-structured in-depth interviews and follow-up walking interviews."

### **Ruben Beens**

#### *'Knarrenhof': The real estate project with an integrated approach to both spatial and social municipal domain interests*

The increasing demand for housing for the elderly requires real estate programming that takes the aging population into account and needs coordination between the spatial- and social domains of municipalities. An integrated approach to real estate through cooperation between the spatial- and social domain may possibly lead to many (financial) benefits. For this research, 'Knarrenhof' is used as a case study. An organization that (among others) facilitates the living needs of people over 50 in the form of almshouses.

### **Josien Schaafsma**

#### *'Wonen met een PLUS' in Delfzijl: a qualitative research about the role of social needs fulfilment and social capital in the subjective well-being of future residents*

With the ageing population in The Netherlands and older adults being vulnerable to loneliness, the share of people who feel lonely is likely to increase. This has implications for the well-being and health of these individuals. The goal of this research is to provide more insights into social needs, social capital and subjective well-being of older adults, by focusing on future residents of a to be built living center in Delfzijl. Knowledge might be broadened about the importance of social interaction and how a place like this might contribute to the subjective well-being of older adults.

**Monica Moorlag*****The experiences of Eritrean status holders when building a network in Groningen.***

In recent years the flow of refugees from Eritrea has increased in the Netherlands. After the Syrian group of refugees, they are the largest group in Groningen. Since the integration is sometimes somewhat difficult, because of among things a different culture and lack of speaking the Dutch language, they are an interesting subject for research. Therefore interviews were done to gain more insight into the experiences of Eritrean status holders in Groningen when building a new network. The analysis is still in progress.

**Ethan Hill*****Generating Successful Integration For New Arrivals In Urban Centres; Factors that Increase Integrative Success***

As globalization and levels of migration increases internationally, many societies are faced by the conundrum of divided communities. As the extent of migration continues to grow globally, more communities will have to address how to unify increasingly heterogeneous populations. Integration has become an increasingly relevant and important factor in the success of communities socially, economically and in measures such as livability. This case study presents research into the factors which might increase integrative 'success' of foreign nationals into the Dutch city of Groningen.

## Water planning

### **Till Fleck**

#### *A public good under threat: coastal grabbing and the coastal shore act in Gran Canaria, Canary Islands*

The thesis investigates if the Spanish coastal shore act, which declares the coast as a public good, is capable to prevent the phenomena of coastal grabbing. So far the results are mixed. Spain has a long history of unplanned construction and to overcome this heritage a lot of barriers need to be passed. Nevertheless, the law seems to work as a barrier which guarantees a minimum of fair access to the coasts of Gran Canaria.

### **Lisa Katuin**

#### *The challenges and opportunities in organisational integration for effective transnational cooperation in European maritime spatial planning: a Southwest Baltic Sea assessment*

Increasing human activities in our sea's and oceans require an integrated and sustainable spatial planning framework on sea. Maritime spatial planning (MSP) aims at reducing spatial conflicts while simultaneously focusing on a sustainable marine environment. Current MSP practice is often executed on national -, regional- and/or local level with little transnational joint planning or - decision-making. A Southwest Baltic Sea assessment illustrates the obstacles and possibilities in governance structures regarding transnational cooperation and might set a benchmark for MSP issues in the future.

### **Brandt de Vries**

#### *The Netherlands; The safest Delta or dialectics of the lead? An analysis of the institutional opportunities and barriers of the Multi-layered safety approach in the Alblasserwaard-Vijfheerenlanden and Steyl*

Instead of only keeping out the water with dikes and dams, countries are trying to be more prepared for a flood. Additional flood risk strategies contribute to the resilience of a country and the communities that live there. The Dutch form of implementing a broader range of flood risk management strategies is called the Multi-layered Safety approach. In this thesis the institutional chances and barriers for this approach is analysed. Although the Dutch are widely famous as frontrunners when it comes to watermanagement, this institutional transition is having a hard time to complete. The institutional chances and barriers presented in this thesis are used to improve today's flood risk governance arrangement.

### **Thandeka Wolf**

#### *Water Scarcity, Investigating Urban water management paradigms for water security in Johannesburg, South Africa*

South Africa is a water scarce country, that coupled with the uncertainties of climate change highlight the plight of water security. South Africa has comprehensive water policies which make provisions for Integrated Urban Water Management. How the efforts of implementing IUWM translate into practice is highly questionable, as more often than not, water laws are not the problem, they are simply not implemented accordingly. This research unpacks the current state and practices pertaining to urban water management in Johannesburg.

### **Gerben Koers**

#### *The adaptation of local Dutch urban areas against pluvial flooding due extreme precipitation as a result climate change – The role of climate information for informing the decision making process of relevant stakeholders to act accordingly of relevant stakeholders to act accordingly*

Due to climate change the Netherlands will experience more frequent and intense precipitation events that can lead to pluvial flooding in Dutch urban areas. As the need for adaptation increases in

urban areas, new stakeholders need to be involved (citizen; businesses; social housing associations) besides the more traditional ones (municipalities; water boards). This research focuses on the climate information that these stakeholders use to inform decisions for the implementation of measures that enhance the 'pluvial flood resilience' of urban areas as well as their effectiveness to this goal.

**Pieter Verhoeven**

*The North of the Netherlands: A Resilient Region?*

The Netherlands already has a relationship with water for centuries. The country has always adapted to the water and will always have to do that. Currently climate change has a big impact on the way the Dutch deal with water. Resilience is promising concept to deal with flood risk problems. This study focusses on the way the Northern Region of the Netherlands deals with its flood risk problems. This study uses the resilience concept as theoretical background. Interviews done for this study give an explanation of the current situation of the North of the Netherlands as resilient region.

**Shovi Amaliah**

*The Role of Place-based Leadership in a Coastal Community Initiative in Sendang Biru*

Abstract is missing

## Demographic trends

**Marit Gorter**

*It takes a child to raise a village: coping strategies for demographic trends in various types of villages in 'shrinking area' Oost-Drenthe*

This research, which is still a work in progress, sets place in the shrinking area of Oost-Drenthe. Within this region, towns have shown different types of demographic changes over the past year, sometimes even contrary to shrinking believes. The goal of this research is to form types of towns dealing with the same changes and use this as a basis for coping strategies. To do this, the following research question has been formulated: What are the social, spatial and economic factors that determine the differences in demographic development between towns in shrinking area Oost-Drenthe and how can a town respond to this? A cluster analysis has been done to form groups of towns. Five types of towns have been distinguished, each showing different demographic trends. Interviews among 'young' people (age 18-35) will be held in five case study towns to retrieve information about the motives of these people to either stay or move away from the town. Results will be discussed during an expert session with professionals to formulate coping strategies.

**Paul Sellies**

*Part-time employment among men*

The prevalence of and developments in male part-time employment in Europe vary greatly from country to country. In this paper, it is studied to what extent country differences in male part-time employment are understood in terms of a country's cultural and structural constellation. Besides focusing on the relation between country-contexts and male part-time employment, this paper aims to evaluate the interplay between country-contexts and individual characteristics by adopting a macro-micro approach.

**Sophie Stroisch**

*Perceived meanings of family ties among Syrian Refugees in Germany*

According to current regulations, refugees with subsidiary protection status are not eligible for family reunification until 31st July 2018. Afterwards the number of family members will be limited to 1,000 per months. In addition, the right to family reunification only refers to nuclear family members, but perceived meaning of family varies among different cultures, mentalities and beliefs. Therefore, this study aims to gain an in-depth understanding of the socio-cultural context of family ties among Syrian refugees in Germany regarding the limitation of family reunification legislation.

**Lieke Heupink**

*Doomed from Birth: The Associations Between Birth Weight, Genetics and Social Origin on Obesity Development Among German Twins*

Despite the urgency of the global obesity pandemic, extensive research has not yet been able to identify underlying mechanism(s) of obesity. Genetic and social factors are suggested to play a role. One potential mechanism reported on is the influence of low birth weight. Objective: The association between birth weight, genetics, and social origin on obesity development in later life is studied using the German Twins from the TwinLife dataset. Participants: German monozygotic and dizygotic twins aged 5 to 31 years. Methods: Quantitative study in Stata using two separate models for monozygotic and dizygotic twins. The models are based on regression adapted for twin-studies. Hypothesis: From previous research we expect: (1) the twin member with the highest birth weight to have the lowest (healthy) BMI and (2) BMI will be more similar among monozygotic than dizygotic twins.

**Isabell Cohrs*****Changes in relationship satisfaction for individuals in LAT relationships with regard to their life stage***

During the last years, living apart together relationships came into the focus of research. Some things are already known about individuals in this specific type of relationship, nevertheless, little is known about the development of the relationship for couples who live apart over time and the differences between various LAT subgroup. With the help of the interdependence theory, this master thesis aims to investigate the influence of the life stage of couples who live apart on changes in their relationship satisfaction. The data that will be used is the Netherlands Kinship Panel Study.

**Bettina Hünteler*****Spatial immobility related to the family: do geographic proximity to the parents and intergenerational support exchange matter?***

Geographic proximity between parents and their adult children is associated with a smaller likelihood for the children to migrate long distances. While frequency of contact apparently explains some part of this association, this thesis aims at further analysing why spatial proximity to parents matters. Measures of instrumental and emotional support exchange and care provision were included as spatial proximity between parents and children is considered crucial for intergenerational support exchange. Logistic regression analyses were conducted using data from the German family panel pairfam.

## Developments in Real Estate prices

### **Mathijs Struijk**

#### *Students' travel distance and their willingness to pay for student housing*

Study on students' travel distance and their willingness to pay for student housing. Research on the preferences of Dutch students on where to study and student housing is outdated because of the abolition of student grants. Do they still want to live on their own when enrolling for higher education? What is the price they want to pay? This study made clear the choice for a specific university is distance dependent and when it comes to their willingness to pay, there are differences between cities.

### **Luuk Damen**

#### *The effects of the redevelopment of industrial heritage on the surrounding residential real estate: Case Strijp-S*

This study focusses on the effects of the redevelopment project called Strijp-S on the surrounding residential real estate. The data that is used in this survey is provided by the NVM. This dataset contains all the transactions of houses within the municipality of Eindhoven from the years 1999 to 2018. To measure the external effects on house prices caused by this redevelopment project a difference in difference model is used. The results clearly indicate that the surrounding residential real estate is influenced by the redevelopment project.

### **Ahad Al-Kailany**

#### *Motives for moving. What were people's motives for moving or staying in Loppersum after 2012?*

The earthquakes have had many negative impacts and mostly for the people who lived in Loppersum (Voort & Vanclay, 2015), such as falling housing prices (Jansen et al., 2017) and physical and mental ailments to the residents in the area (Voort & Vanclay, 2015; Postmes et al., 2017). This exploratory research will study the motives of the people who purchased a dwelling in this region after 2012. Many possible motivations can play a role on the choice of people to move to/in this region, namely the lower housing prices, housing characteristics, green environment, family/friends, work or the familiarity with the place (Bijkers & Haartsen, 2012; Bijker et al., 2012). Based on semi-structured interviews with inhabitants in Loppersum, this research will explore how people decided to purchase a dwelling in this area which is affected by the earthquakes, on the basis of their coping behaviour, housing preferences and the trade-offs. Policy makers can benefit of the results by implementing the recommendations of the inhabitants in the region to increase the enjoyment of living in the affected area.