



**university of
 groningen**

faculty of spatial sciences

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Graduate Research Day – June 25th 2020

Programme

13:00 - 14:00 **Thematic Presentation Round 1:**

- A. Real Estate 1: More than Bricks and Mortar - Moderated by Mark van Duijn**
Max Janssen / Lennard Rauh / Robbert van der Hert / Joanne Boonstra /
Stefan van der Borgh
- B. Real Estate 2: More than Bricks and Mortar - Moderated by Michiel Daams**
Paola Sakkers / Frank Zwiers / Melle Simonis / Lukas Tiemann
- C. Accessibility for All? - Moderated by Aleid Brouwer**
Chris van den Heuvel / Veronique Rietman / Tim Boelens / Mees van der Goot
- D. The Future of Mobility - Moderated by Tess Osborne**
Theodosios Velalis / Roy Boertien / Henri Batterink / Laura van Warmerdam
- E. Family and Fertility - Moderated by Billie de Haas**
Milena Maria Arenz / Nadia Sturm / Pauline Hezel / Bas Schuitema / Elles Kort
- F. Conflict & Co-evolution in Environmental Planning - Moderated by Gert de Roo**
Guus Brinkhof / Lars Zwaaneveldt / Ivan de Boer / Rosalind Shirm / Querin van Dorsten
- G. Tourism and Recreation - Moderated by Gwenda van der Vaart**
Marieke de Winter / Xiaodan Zhao / Miriam Hempen / Christina Lederle / Marlinda Gorens
- H. Socio-Spatial Relations - Moderated by Christian Lamker**
Agathe Saéz / Balász Megyeri / Anne Visser / Nathana Parise / Brian Hegarty
- I. Migrants and Personal Mobility - Moderated by Ina Horlings**
Sara Polfliet / Manus Schlooz / Mortimer Schlieker / Miranda Trippenzee / Jelmer Bouter
- J. Offshore Developments - Moderated by Terry van Dijk**
Amelie Luhede / Juul Kusters / Leyla Krebs / William Powell
- K. Planning in Practice: Projects and Programs - Moderated by Franziska Bay**
Jos den Broeder / Ruben Adriaanse / Alard Bos / Gerald Kikkert / Kim Wierenga
- L. Regional Economic Development - Moderated by Viktor Venhorst**
Sally Indah Nurdyawati / Christian Buitter / Boro van Hout / Luuk Meijer / Frank Riemersma

14:00 - 14:30 **BREAK**

14:30 - 15:30

Thematic Presentation Round 2:

- M. Real Estate 3: More than Bricks and Mortar - Moderated by Mark van Duijn**
Thomas Nigon / Alex Draaijer / Thomas Schram / Christoph Klare / Enzo van Veelen
- N. Real Estate 4: More than Bricks and Mortar - Moderated by Michiel Daams**
Simone Snoek / Lesley Kuiper / Joost Bouman / Steven Kema
- O. On the Move - Moderated by Tess Osborne**
Daan Vegter / Arlinde Dul / Manuela Torres / Tharra Ayuriany / Ann Lankhorst
- P. Health and Lifestyle - Moderated by Hinke Haisma and Adrien Remund**
Marloes Cantrijn / Maaïke Hartmans / Noortje Weers / Nathalia Drent / Bart Roelofs
- Q. The Geography of Happiness and Trust - Moderated by Franziska Bay**
Gijs Westra / Jorrit Noortman / Jasper Krijnen / Katherine Bryan
- R. Innovative Approaches towards Sustainable Development – Moderated by Zeinab Sattari**
Jeonghan Lee / Esther Siebring / Luca Sommer / Ana Blanca Coco Martin
- S. Socioeconomic Status and the Neighbourhood - Moderated by Erik Meij**
Alex Quinn / Erik Merx / Dianne Scholte / Gisa Vos
- T. Sense of Place and Identities - Moderated by Bernadette Boumans**
Duco Spakman / Oscar Kamminga / Karst Berkenbosch / Camiel Stempels / Denise Rozeboom
- U. Governance Dynamics - Moderated by Terry van Dijk**
Azka Nur Mehda / Simon Krikken / Jeska de Ruiter / Ewout de Jong / Milo Nanlohy
- V. The Energy Transition - Moderated by Christian Zuidema and Ferry Van Kann**
Hylke Kuiken / Tim Baardink / Simone Rehwinkel / Robert Knol / Max Hendriks
- W. Flood Prone Areas - Moderated by Thai Nguyen Van Quoc**
Tim van Dortmont / Mathieu de Bruin / Tess Tjokrodikromo / Sarah Akhamy

Thematic Presentation Round 1

A. Real Estate 1: More than Bricks and Mortar - Moderated by dr. Mark van Duijn

Max Janssen

A quantitative approach on the effect of London's pub loss on local property prices

It is common sense that houses which are located in proximity to local amenities will attract homebuyers. An amenity that should not be undermined is the presence of a pub. Reason for this is a UK national survey in 2015, which investigated that a third of the homebuyers would check if their targeted property is near a good public house. The research aim of this study is measure the effect of pub density on house prices. The results show that house prices are positively influence by a higher pub density in Inner London negatively influence a higher pub density in Outer London.

Lennard Rauh

The influence of household characteristics on the adoption of subsidies for energy efficient measurements in a Dutch context

Financial incentives have become a popular policy instrument to stimulate owner-occupiers to invest in energy efficient measurements. Evidence in academic literature shows the influence of heterogeneous households, affecting the ability to adopt subsidies and energy efficient measurements. The purpose of this research is to assess associations between household characteristic and the subsidy application process in the Netherlands. Through a logistic regression model five household characteristic are calculated and discussed. The preliminary result present evidence in line with literature.

Robbert van der Hert

The impact of promotion to the premier league on the price of residential property

Presence of a football stadium is believed to bring consumption amenities that translate in a higher willingness to pay for residential property. When it is assumed that a high performing team also generates higher utility for those living nearby, a team that promotes to a higher league should also generate increased prices paid for housing. This hypothesis is tested in the context of England. The study conducts a repeat sales analysis in the areas around stadiums. Results show positive external effects of promotion in a control area of 5 kilometres.

Joanne Boonstra

Do you learn more in a healthy school building?

This research focuses on the relationship between quality of primary education buildings and learning performance. Literature shows that the quality of the indoor environment is an important predictor of learning performance. H0 is therefore: A school building with a better energy label has a positive effect on learning performance of children. A linear regression was performed with test scores as dependent- and energy building performance as independent. variables. The results show that there is no significant relationship between the energy building performance and learning performance.

Stefan van der Borgh

A mindset towards residential energy renovation

Financial governance policy is not leading to the necessary residential sustainability measures RSM, for which behavioral science research is rarely conducted. Research question: To what extent do knowledge and attitudes with regard to RSM determine the application of building-related RSM by homeowners of non-green homes in NL? Literature points out that invest-related knowledge and a positive attitude towards climate-change have a positive influence on the application of RSM. A logistic regression shows a negative relationship for perceived knowledge of the energy performance of a home and a positive one for attitude towards the climate challenge to the chance of appliance to RSM.

B. Real Estate 2: More than Bricks and Mortar - Moderated by dr. Michiel Daams 13:00 - 14:00

Paola Sakkers

A good neighbour is worth more than a distant friend – an analysis of neighbouring and house prices

Neighbours affect our health and wellbeing, but do they also affect our wealth? This research tries to answer that question by looking at the effect of neighbouring, the social interaction between people living in close residential proximity, on house prices. Using WoON 2018, this research finds that neighbouring has a positive effect on house prices and that the absence of neighbouring has a more pronounced effect on house prices than the presence of neighbouring.

Frank Zwiers

Determinants affecting the sustainability performances of the housing stock of Dutch social housing corporations: a quantitative study focusing on organizational, operational and spatial characteristics.

In this study, the main research question is “Which determinants affect the sustainability performances of the housing stock of Dutch social housing corporations?”. After reviewing the academic literature, an overview is created with organizational, operational and spatial indicators affecting sustainability. The effect of those indicators on sustainability performances of the housing stock of social housing corporations, indicated by CO2 emissions and energy labels, is estimated by conducting a multiple linear regression analysis.

Melle Simonis

Determining Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow in African nations through property rights

This research examines the effect of property rights protection on the inflow of FDI within 27 African nations through a panel data analysis. The results show property rights to be a significant determinant of FDI inflow to these nations. The robustness of this finding is verified through two estimation techniques and multiple models. These results are in line with the theory that property rights are an important determinant of FDI.

Lukas Tiemann***The effect of grocery store openings on residential property prices: evidence from Morrisons stores in the UK***

This research analyses the effect of the opening of a Morrisons supermarket on the sale prices of nearby residential properties. If positive externalities exist it may be argued that the social optimum for the number of supermarkets is currently not reached. The data indicates that the announcement of the supermarket is far more important than the actual opening. Prices in up to 1 kilometre from the store did not increase significantly but properties in a buffer of 1 to 2 kilometres increased by about 4.98%.

**C. Accessibility for All? - Moderated by dr. Aleid Brouwer
13:00 - 14:00****Chris van den Heuvel*****Policy views on accessibility problems in rural areas***

In Dutch peripheral rural areas, populations and services are declining. As a result, inhabitants may be confronted with declining accessibility and a greater need for mobility. People that experience declining levels of accessibility are at risk of decreasing activity participation, which could result in social exclusion. Policy makers play an important role to tackle problems related to declining accessibility in peripheral regions. This study pays attention to the question how actions and beliefs of policy makers comply with conceptions about designing fair transport systems.

Veronique Rietman***Transferring cycling policies: The benefits and barriers for the city state of Berlin***

Since the parliamentary elections of 2016, the bicycle is one of the core focus points of mobility policy in Berlin. As the inclusion of the bicycle in mobility laws is new for Berlin (even for the whole of Germany), looking abroad for best practices seems an attractive method for policymaking. This research examines the benefits that policy transfer can have for the city state of Berlin and it identifies the barriers that can obstruct the policy transfer process. The research is concluded with recommendations on how the city state of Berlin can overcome those barriers.

Tim Boelens***Evolving business models of low-cost carriers and their influence on connectivity and accessibility of regions of the United Kingdom***

Low-cost carriers are increasingly competing with legacy carriers at major airport hubs. Low-cost carriers (LCCs) play a vital role at secondary and regional airports, providing them with point-to-point services and providing less densely populated areas with viable connections. Are low-cost carriers changing their focus to major hubs or are the new services complimentary to the offerings of legacy carriers? LCCs shift focus to the metropolitan areas of the United Kingdom, where periphery regions lose or see stagnation of development of connectivity and accessibility.

Mees van der Goot*The impact of TOD on distribution of income groups*

The aim of this paper was to find answers to the following main question: To what extent has transit-oriented development (TOD) an impact on distribution of income groups in station areas of the Stedenbaan? Patterns of changes in income groups across different types of TOD locations were searched for. This was done by executing quantitative research in geographic information systems.

**D. The Future of Mobility - Moderated by dr. Tess Osborne
13:00 - 14:00****Theodosios Velalis***Implementation challenges of automated vehicles in urban areas: The case of Amsterdam city*

This thesis is exploring the challenges of Automated Vehicles to become dominant in the scope of spatial planning and how will they change the urban environment. With the use of transition theory and AVs' literature, an analytical framework was created to examine the challenges of the implementation of AVs in the case study of Amsterdam city. The required information was obtained by interviewing the affected stakeholders. The data were used to create scenarios that were then evaluated via analyses to extract the concluding results and proposals.

Roy Boertien*Setting the stage for nationwide implementation of pods and shuttles: An examination towards essential institutional conditions*

In this Master Thesis I have examined the role of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Development in the upscaling of pods and shuttles. The issue at hand is that the Ministry has not clearly defined its position in this innovative mobility development. The aim of this master thesis has been to define this position in relation to other actors involved in the field of pods and the shuttles. The main conclusion of the Master Thesis is that it is advised to the Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Development to become a player instead of the defined position as subject.

Henri Batterink*Application of the Horizon 2020 EU Vital Nodes project to the Metropole Region Utrecht (MRU)*

The aim of the thesis is to apply recommendations and 'good' practices collected by the EU Horizon 2020 Vital Nodes Project to the Metropole Region Utrecht (MRU). Aim of Vital Nodes is to enable a better linkage between freight and logistics flows on (inter) national (corridor) level, regional level and local (last mile) level. The linkage between scales is often facilitated by urban nodes which are exposed to disturbance caused by these activities. Application may give insight and policy direction regarding sustainable and efficient integration of logistics for authorities and sectors involved.

Laura van Warmerdam

Individual travel behaviour of daily commuting residents and the influence of environmental concerns and land use patterns: a comparison of Groningen and Haarlem

Tackling environmental issues is not possible via technical progress alone; it requires substantial behavioural change of individuals as well. This research attempts to contribute to this topic by looking at variables such as environmental concerns and land use patterns and their influence on travel behaviour. The results for the Dutch cities Groningen and Haarlem will be compared. The first results suggest a relation between land use patterns and travel behaviour, the effect of environmental concerns remains limited. No significant difference between Haarlem and Groningen has been found.

E. Family and Fertility - Moderated by dr. Billie de Haas

13:00 – 14:00

Milena Maria Arenz

The modern fathers - Determinants of paternal leave in Germany

The term new fathers describes fathers who are willing to give up their working hours temporarily to care for their children. The public debate on this phenomena is booming, and political reforms in Germany aim to promote fathers' participation in parental leave programs. This thesis focuses on determinants of paternal leave. Becker's new home economics, bargaining theory, and the "doing gender" approach are used to explain paternal leave take. The first significant results from the German Family Panel were found for occupational prestige, education, marital status, and age of the fathers.

Nadia Sturm

The Influence of Partnership Status on Fertility Intention across European Countries

After a decline in marriages, partnership stability and fertility rates, recent developments indicate a slowing down and even reversal of these trends. I would, therefore, like to answer the following questions: How is the intention to have a child influenced by being in a relationship? Does this relation vary across the life course and between countries? I am analysing the association of union status and age with fertility intentions among childless men and women in nine European countries. The data stems from the first wave of the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS).

Pauline Hezel

Family support and mental well-being among adult and elderly men and women in India

The incidence of mental disorders is rising globally and a lack of public support in India, an overstretched health-care system, as well as culturally rooted kin structures, put the family first in terms of providing care. This master thesis uses the Longitudinal Ageing Study of India to examine the role of familial support on the mental well-being of older-aged adults in India. Linear regression models will be used for the analysis and gender differences as well as differences of different forms of support (economic vs. emotional) are expected to be found.

Bas Schuitema*Differences in fertility between rural and urban regions of Nigeria.*

The objective of this research is to find out why rural fertility rates are substantially higher than those in urban regions of Nigeria. No contemporary work has been written on this subject in Nigeria. Lowering TFR, especially in rural areas, is key in stifling the immense population growth Nigeria is projected to go through. The Demographic & Health Survey (DHS) will be used to test key determinants by method of quantitative statistical analysis. The theoretical framework has found a number of background and proximate determinants of fertility in Sub-Saharan Africa

Elles Kort*Child nutritional status in Armenia: gender bias or sex differences? A study on the influence of parental son preference on child stunting and overweight*

Child malnutrition is a global problem. Although Armenia performs relatively well compared to other developing countries, it still has large numbers of children under the age of 5 who are either stunted or overweight. A salient factor that has remained unstudied in relation to this, is parental son preference. Therefore, this quantitative study examines to what extent parental son preference can be associated with the sex differences in child nutritional status in Armenia in the light of the nutrition transition. It does so by including both maternal and paternal son preferences.

**F. Conflict and Co-evolution in Environmental Planning -
Moderated by prof. dr. Gert de Roo
13:00 – 14:00**

Guus Brinkhof*Vital conditions for co-evolving various spatial challenges*

Urgent matters like the energy transition, climate adaptation and housing supply require space. Space that is limited in the dense country of the Netherlands. What is needed to combine these urgent matters? This study found that it is not a matter of policy but rather about time, lack of knowledge and the ability of people to look beyond their own expertise. This study was conducted in the province of Groningen and aims to generalize the results by methodological incorporation of a two-step strategy.

Lars Zwaaneveldt*Co-creation between farmers and drinkwater companies for sustainable agricultural practices*

Nitrate levels in groundwater exceed legal levels in certain areas in Drenthe, pro-active measures by farmers with the support of the drinkwater company might mitigate this problem.

Ivan de Boer

Nitrogen issue in the Netherlands

The farmers protest against the government were driven by dissatisfaction and anger about the current and announced nitrogen policy. The quality of Dutch nature is declining and nitrogen emission in the agricultural sector was pointed out as main causer of the problem. New nitrogen policy was announced and created a lot of frustration. The aim of this paper is to research where the frustration comes from in the current Dutch environmental policy with the help of interviews with different interest parties in Dutch agriculture and planning.

Rosalind Shirm

Failing to achieve air quality objectives: A comparative study of London and Rotterdam

Air pollution is one of the biggest environmental risks to human health. Yet the right to clean air is being fundamentally challenged at an unprecedented rate. A comparative study has been undertaken focusing on the cases of London and Rotterdam, two cities failing to meet legally-bound, air quality limit values. The performance of local-level, air quality policy implementation is analysed in relation to the institutional designs in place. The findings are used to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the approaches to improving air quality.

Querin van Dorsten

Geographical differences in synthetic drug waste dumping within the Netherlands

Within the Netherlands most synthetic drug waste is being dumped in the province of North-Brabant, which brings along great health risks and societal problems. The province of North-Brabant has been compared with the province of Groningen interviewing various involved parties in the dumping synthetic drug waste problem to find possible explanations for the geographical difference in dumping locations to gain a deeper understanding of this problem. The main results show that a variety of factors determined the concentration of dumping's being located in North-Brabant: foremost path-dependency.

**G. Tourism and Recreation - Moderated by dr. Gwenda van der Vaart
13:00 – 14:00**

Marieke de Winter

The use of regional identities in regional branding for tourism

This research looks at how regional identities can be used in regional branding campaigns focussing on Oldambt. The selection for the use of regional identities should be done with all stakeholders, otherwise the stakeholders might not endorse the campaign. The main results of this research are that it is important to include regional identities to create a support base, and the elements of the regional identities should be selected through a discussion with all stakeholders. In the case of the Graanrepubliek, not all stakeholders are included and, because of this, some elements are missing.

Xiaodan Zhao*Exploring perceptions and behaviour of Chinese tourists at the tulip fields in the Netherlands*

The study explores the motivations, perceptions, and behaviour of Chinese tourists at the Dutch tulip fields, along with local perspectives of the tourists. It uses qualitative research methods such as interviews, questionnaires and a visual discourse analysis, to investigate the marketing of the fields, the psychology of tourist misbehaviour, and tulip-related activities for the tourists. Preliminary results reveal that the Chinese tourists' perceptions towards the tulip fields can be related to leisure and psychological well-being, pursuit of authenticity, a romantic gaze and playfulness.

Miriam Hепен*Critical Encounters with Anti-Tourism Protests*

This thesis seeks to partake in the discussion on overtourism by displaying the tourist perspective which is underresearched. Young travellers seems unaware of the locals' frustration towards tourism. The perceived negative emotions concerning the anti-tourism protests do not always lead to behavioural changes. New dimensions of behavioural responses are presented which gives an overview of the travel behaviour and attitude towards the publicly presented locals' frustration. It is stated that the core of the frustration of local communities is not evident for young travellers.

Christina Lederle*Tourism landscape & sense of place: The influences of tourism induced place changes on the relationship of residents with their home place*

A destination is also the home of the local community. This thesis aims to demonstrate how residents perceive and experience tourism-induced place changes, and how this influences the way they feel about their home place. Since tourism has emerged into a popular tool for regional development, it is crucial to understand its impacts on the local community to achieve sustainable outcomes. The findings show that tourism becomes part of the material and immaterial landscape. The way residents perceive and experience these place changes impacts the meaning which they attach to their home place.

Marlinda Gorens*"Geocaching is about places you would not have been otherwise"*

Geocaching is an outdoor hobby in which people can locate and find certain treasures called geocaches with their GPS system. This research aims to find who geocachers are that geocache in Drenthe, why they geocache, and why they are geocaching in that particular area. A questionnaire has been spread among geocachers who collected geocaches in the area of Anderen, which led to 140 respondents. Results show that geocachers in this area are higher educated and older than the Dutch population. Also, the most important reason to geocache found is to have fun finding and solving geocaches.

H. Socio-Spatial Relations - Moderated by dr. Christian Lamker

13:00 – 14:00

Agathe Saëz

New towns in the Netherlands: the performance of community-based initiatives in Almere & Lelystad

This research is set in the context of Dutch New Towns and focuses on the performance of community-based initiatives (CBIs) located in two New Towns: Almere & Lelystad. These towns present specific issues related to their rapid evolution and their urban policies now support the development of CBIs. The research investigates, through the use of mixed methods, the parts social capital and leadership play in the performance of CBIs located in new towns in the Netherlands

Balázs Megyeri

Changes in social interaction in Groningen City centre

The public spaces in the inner city of Groningen are currently undergoing significant changes as a result of Binnenstad 050 projects. During the thesis, a case study has been conducted to explore how these changes are influencing the local's behavioural usage of these spaces. Building upon the fundamental desires of people as guiding principles in public space design, the new design of Astraat, Brugstraat, Akwartier, Sint Jansstraat and Munnekeholm has been evaluated through surveys and interviews. Based on this evaluation, recommendations for future development projects are also included.

Anne Visser

Tiny housing in the Netherlands

This research analyses multiple cases regarding Tiny Housing. The selected cases are all Tiny House projects within The Netherlands and they can be seen as products of active citizenship. The municipalities and its policies regarding Tiny Housing are researched in respect to the housing preferences of Tiny House inhabitants. The main conclusion that can be drawn are competing spatial needs in times of housing shortages: municipalities are willing to allow temporary experiments while Tiny House inhabitants desire more recognition regarding their current lifestyle and corresponding house.

Nathana Parise

Improving public spaces in the Randstad: the outcomes of placemaking developments according to different participatory processes

Shifting power and responsibilities from government to citizens provide more networked and adaptive communities. Placemaking is considered a process aiming at reshaping places using local knowledge and resources, empowering citizens, as an opposition to top-down planning developments, but so far there have not been so many papers addressing this subject. Therefore, this study focuses on the placemaking movement in the Netherlands, analysing participatory process across these developments, and the consequences for the public spaces and the citizens who use them.

Brian Hegarty

Investigating the key factors associated with establishing a 'social license to operate' with Indigenous communities on mining projects in British Columbia, Canada

Recent decades have seen growing concern regarding the environmental and social impacts of corporate endeavours and development projects. The term 'Social License to Operate' (SLO) has emerged as a means of conceptualising the relationship between a corporation's activities and the affected local community or society. A great deal of research has been carried out regarding the meaning of this term, its definition, how it can be obtained, maintained and lost. This study adds to existing research through a case study analysis of establishing SLO with Indigenous communities at the project level.

**I. Migrants and Personal Mobility - Moderated by
prof. dr. Ina Horlings
13:00 – 14:00**

Sara Polfliet

Place attachment in a mobile society: Understanding the relations with place among students

Modern society is a society on the move. It could be argued that places do not hold the same value anymore in this mobilized society. Students are a highly mobile group. Therefore, this study explores the development of student's place attachment towards a university town in the Netherlands. Findings show that the student's place attachment runs in a s-curve: from the relatively slower development of place attachment in the transition period, to a high increase of place attachment during their studies, and at last a stagnation of attachment in the end stage of their studies.

Manus Schlooz

Pursuing international migrants: subsequent migration from metropolitan Amsterdam

International migrants are an incredibly mobile group of individuals. After an initial move to Amsterdam, many migrants continue to exhibit subsequent migration, both within Amsterdam and outside this area. This research uses several regression analyses to check differences in subsequent moving patterns through nationalities, age, household types and other characteristics that define these international migrants.

Mortimer Schlieker

Ethnic inequalities in adolescents' subjective well-being: The effects of social capital

Adolescence is a stressful period with significant psychosocial challenges. This applies in particular to youth with an immigration background who are at higher risk of developmental problems, for example due to economic hardship or cultural distance. However, recent studies found that adolescent immigrants rate their own living circumstances remarkably high and, in many contexts, even higher than native adolescents. The master thesis investigates this paradox and focusses on immigrants' social integration and family support. Based on the National Educational Panel Study in Germany, regression techniques are used to disentangle the effects of family and friendship social capital on the subjective well-being of adolescents from different cultural backgrounds.

Miranda Trippenzee

Perceived sentiment towards immigrants: A longitudinal and cross-national approach to immigrant group size and populist radical-right voting

The aim of this research is to re-examine the group threat theory, intergroup contact theory and fear of small numbers theory by taking an approach in which immigrant group size, perceived sentiments towards immigrants and PRR voting are examined over time and between countries with the use of a macro-approach. This study contributes to the field of migration studies by adopting a longitudinal research design with the use of data from the European Social Survey (ESS) from 2002 until 2018.

Jelmer Bouter

Migration-based Ethnic Diversity and Social Trust: A multilevel analysis across contextual levels in Europe

Previous research mainly relied on country-level diversity measures, which may not capture actual exposure to diversity. This study contributes by examining the diversity effect on social trust across contextual levels, namely the country, regional and residential level. Social isolation and interethnic contact are studied as underlying mechanisms. Data from the European Social Survey was merged with Eurostat data on national and regional migration-based populations and analysed by random intercept multilevel models, indicating that the diversity effect on social trust may be heterogenous.'

J. Offshore Developments - Moderated by dr. ir. Terry van Dijk 13:00 – 14:00

Amelie Luhede

What a waste – Investigating sources of marine plastic along the English North Sea coast

Marine plastic pollution poses a severe problem for people and ecosystems. Diffuse transport pathways and unknown origins hamper the prevention of plastic input. This research investigates the main entry-points for plastic originating from human land-based activities along the English North Sea coast. Furthermore, the institutional setting in the focus area is examined to gain insights for a more successful management of plastic waste. The findings show that the main contribution comes from three districts, mainly due to high harbor activity and land-based industry.

Juul Kusters

A monoculture of windfarms or a sea of possibilities? Examining the implementation of multi-use offshore windfarms in the Dutch North Sea

The spatial claim on the North Sea is intensifying as many countries move offshore to build windfarms to meet their renewable energy targets. Multi-use of ocean space is a promising solution to efficiently manage space and reduce environmental impact. The results of this case study research on the Dutch situation indicate a mismatch between the needs of the market and the role of the government. These barriers hinder the implementation of multi-use offshore windfarms. To move beyond a monoculture of windfarms, the government can decide to turn the paper ambition into reality.

Leyla Krebs*Adaptive planning practice and management in marine ecosystem-based projects. A comparative analysis of cold-water coral ecosystems in Norway and Chile*

Cold-water coral ecosystems (CWCEs) are social complex adaptive systems that are important for biodiversity and currently threatened by human interferences. The cases of the Trondheim fjord and the Comau fjord will be researched in order to see how adaptive planning can be implemented in marine ecosystem-based projects for CWCEs. Results show an urgent need for evaluation and renewal of existing management plans. Norwegian planning focuses on collaboration, education and research in the field, which Chile is mostly lacking. Finally, cross-boarder learning could be an option.

William Powell*A circular approach to the energy transition: formulating governance principles for the decommissioning of offshore wind farms in the North Sea*

The development process of offshore wind farms is a vital component of global climate-neutrality efforts, however little is known about the decommissioning, or end-of-life phase of this process and its effect on the environment and the economy. This uncertainty is a driver in the demand for how current governance weighs management options for decommissioning offshore wind farms. In this thesis, I draw from theories of governance and policy arrangements to classify ongoing decommissioning discourses to contribute to an informed approach of future governance in the North Sea Treaty.

**K. Planning in Practice: Projects and Programs -
Moderated by Franziska Bay
13:00 – 14:00**

Jos den Broeder*Program evaluation: How can spatial programs be evaluated ex-durante*

In this thesis, a theory-based evaluation is being executed on a spatial policy program during the implementation. Most evaluation studies in spatial programs only consist of an evaluation on the activities and impact, which is known as a black-box evaluation. Everything between those elements (processes, assumptions, links) is still unclear. This study focuses on the links and assumptions between activities, outputs, outcomes and the impact. While the program is not implemented yet, this evaluation process can help to define a good program theory, which is the basis for a solid evaluation.

Ruben Adriaanse*Predictors of Success in Public-Private Partnerships for Dutch Infrastructure Projects: a Quantitative Analysis*

The private partner that procures infrastructure project is expected to achieve the highest value for the taxpayers' money. This is why Dutch public authorities nowadays often award infrastructural projects based on the award criterion 'Most Economically Advantageous Tender' (MEAT), instead of just Lowest Price. This research aims to find out if these pre-specified MEAT criteria are actually realized or that they are only relevant in the procurement phase to secure contracts and select a contractor.

Alard Bos

The influence of PPP project compositions on producing satisfactory outcomes of solar park projects in the Netherlands: A qualitative research of four solar park projects in the Netherlands

Within the energy transition, energy cooperatives have introduced themselves as a new player in the development of sustainable energy projects. Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects had a traditional collaboration between on the one hand the municipality or province, as a public party, and on the other hand the project developer, as a private party. The aim of this study is to investigate how the PPP project composition, with a project developer or energy cooperative as a private party, influences the successful outcome of PPP solar energy projects in the Netherlands.

Gerald Kikkert

Field experiments in planning practice: A method to use planning interventions based on field experiments

The use of formal experiments carried out in a scientific way within urban planning is an exception. However, in planning practice there are opportunities to use field experiments for ex-ante or ex-post evaluation of interventions or for drawing up technical rules. By setting up a field experiment in this study itself, it has been shown that it is possible to evaluate interventions on the basis of a field experiment. In addition, setting up a field experiment has also yielded experiences that can be used by planners in practice.

Kim Wierenga

The translation of risk management at the strategic management level to the operational management level

At the start of a project, it is unclear which risks will occur. This makes it important to perform risk management. Nowadays, a shift can be seen from risk management to risk-based working ('risicogestuurd werken' in Dutch). However, the process of risk management depends on the specific organisation, on the collaboration of different management levels, and the instruments that are used. This thesis examines correlations between these topics within the context of Rijkswaterstaat, to end with an advice for the organisation on how to improve their process and execution of risk-based working.

L. Regional Economic Development - Moderated by dr. Viktor Venhorst 13:00 – 14:00

Sally Indah Nurdyawati

Retail resilience to the emergence of e-commerce: a case study retail centres in Bandung, Indonesia

The rapid growth of e-commerce offers flexibility and efficiency to shopping experience, but retail centres are struggling to run their business. This study aims to assess the position of retail centres in the adaptive cycle framework that enables the adaptation to the emergence of e-commerce in Bandung city. This case study conducts semi-structured interviews and observations. The preliminary finding finds that the retail centres that have public space and other variety of shops tend to have higher resilience and relatively adaptive to the shock caused by e-commerce.

Christian Buiter***Climbing down the ladder? With special focus on mid-level workers at risk of job automation in European labour markets***

Ongoing automation processes may render a fair share of existing mid-level jobs redundant. Mid-level workers are put in a difficult position, as laid-off workers might find it difficult to get appropriate new jobs again for lack of new skills or jobs having been made scarce by new technologies. This can create scenarios where mid-level workers, when laid-off, are forced to take on jobs at lower levels i.e. moving down the career ladder. The extent of this 'climbing down the ladder' phenomenon and how demographic and regional contextual factors influence it, are studied in this thesis.

Boro van Hout***Cultured meat & disruption in the Dutch meat industry***

Cultured meat is a novel food product currently being developed by a number of companies worldwide. More efficient and cost-effective than traditional meat, cultured meat could provide a solution to a variety of problems attached to traditional meat. However, relatively little is currently known about what this means for those employed in the meat industry. This research shows that although there is perspective for farmers to transition, plans aren't very concrete yet. In addition to this, ideological differences between farmers and developers of cultured meat could also cause issues.

Luuk Meijer***Common success-factors startup-policies***

Startups have a positive effect on the economy of a region. It creates Schumpeterian creative destruction, which is beneficial for the productivity of a region. Hence, each municipality would benefit from more startups. This qualitative research investigates common success factors in startup policies of urban municipalities in the light of the entrepreneurial ecosystems. By comparing the most successful with the least successful municipalities for startups, I generate policy recommendations for more effective urban economic policies for new entrepreneurship.

Frank Riemersma***The influence of labour market trends on the use of space in Dutch office buildings***

A lot of reports about the use of space in office buildings base their findings solely on the increase or decrease of employment levels. On the other hand, there are a lot of studies on how to create a healthy working environment and stimulating productivity on the work floor. While the first kind of report often conclude that the working space per worker decreases, the second reports that productive working requires more space. This thesis takes insights from multiple disciplines, resulting in a quantitative study about which factors truly influence the amount of square meter per worker.

Thematic Presentation Round 2

M. Real Estate 4: More than Bricks and Mortar - Moderated by dr. Mark van Duijn 14:30 – 15:30

Thomas Nigon

Convergence on the Swedish housing market a study of Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö

This paper highlights the housing price drop of 2016 within Sweden. The housing price drop has had different effect concerning the three biggest cities in Sweden. In order to measure the convergence or divergence of these 3 biggest cities in Sweden a log-t-test will be performed together with convergent grouping.

Alex Draaijer

Circular building, more or less expensive? A qualitative analysis to the effect of circular building on the Life Cycle Cost of office buildings

The research explores via case study what the effect of implementing the circular economy into office buildings. First the determinants of the life cycle cost have been researched by literature. Then, a total of 5 cases have been analyzed on circularity and life cycle cost. There is an effect of circular building on the life cycle cost but it is very dependent on many choices that have been made during the life of the building.

Thomas Schram

Network position and property value: Applying a network perspective to the valuation of accessibility in house price

This study examines the added value of regarding the position within a metropolitan network on house price. Thus, theorizing a heterogeneous effect per light rail stop. Firstly, a global diff-in-diff model is specified and consecutively a local diff-in-diff model is specified, investigating the heterogeneity of treatment effects. Heterogeneous effects are found over the metropolitan area of Greater Manchester for the Metrolink light rail system. Concluding, that assuming a homogeneous effect for all light rail stops is a spurious generalization.

Christoph Klare

Determining and connecting causes for German regional house price disparities

Housing prices are a composition of various causes. Next to the supply and demand on the housing market, different aspects as socio-cultural factors, economic growth, safety conditions, and nature are compiling the final price for a residential object - while creating an urban-rural disparity. As these influences are not equally involved within the price discovery process a cross sectional regression reveals the value composition and interrelations of factors for several regional cohorts in Germany in 2017.

Enzo van Veelen

The impact of hurricanes on residential property value

Due to the global warming the number and magnitude of hurricanes increase, predominantly in coastal-areas which tend to have a large population. This means that a lot of residential properties are at risk. This thesis examines the effect of the 2004 Hurricane Charley on property prices in Orange County FL in space and time. Furthermore, it examines whether structural characteristics of a residential property affect the expected devaluation.

**N. Real Estate 4: More than Bricks and Mortar -
Moderated by dr. Michiel Daams
14:30 - 15:30**

Simone Snoek

Rather far away than a bypass?

In the past, there have been many studies into the impact of new infrastructure on house prices in the area. In this study, research was done into: the impact of 14 bypass in villages in the Netherlands on house prices in the area. Literature shows a dichotomy. A positive effect is expected due to the improvement of accessibility, and due to an increase in traffic and noise nuisance, a negative effect is expected. This study shows a (slightly) negative price effect after construction in the category 1,000 to 2,000 meters. And a greater negative effect at a distance of 100 to 200 meters.

Lesley Kuiper

Warehouses on the rise: a study on ceiling height and investment value

Requirements of ceiling height in logistics real estate characteristics have changed in recent years. The purpose of this study is to find a relation between ceiling height and investment value of logistics real estate. Using a hedonic regression analysis, this study analysed the effect of ceiling height on logistics real estate investment transaction prices and cap rates in The Netherlands from 2000-2019. Increased investment value was found for logistics real estate with a ceiling height exceeding 10 meters, however the premium paid declined when the ceiling height exceeded 12 meters.

Joost Bouman

The best offer over method in Rotterdam: A quantitative approach

In today's housing market, overbidding seems to be more the rule than the exception. Sellers do anticipate on this increasingly. The use of the best offer over method is risen sharply in Rotterdam. This research provides insight into the effect of the method on transaction prizes. The analysis showed that the best offer over method has a negative effect on transaction prices. The size of the effect differs between neighbourhoods and housing type. An exploratory study was conducted to try to explain the findings. The finishing of finishing of houses could be an important variable.

Steven Kema*Geography and AI: a happy marriage? Exploring the potential of Machine Learning as a new method in geographic research*

This study investigates the airbnb price determinants of Airbnb listings in Rome. It estimated the price of Airbnb listings in relation to the nearest touristic area and the city centre by means of multiple hedonic models. A proxy for the attractiveness of an area is generated with the number of images. The results show that airbnb listings within 750 meters of a touristic area are associated with higher listing prices, as opposed to listings located more than 2 kilometre away. The findings of this study can have implications for investment decisions as well facilitate public decision making

**O. On the Move - Moderated by dr. Tess Osborne
14:30 – 15:30****Daan Vegter***A qualitative approach to the theory of planned behaviour: understanding climate change experiences and transport behaviour*

Climate change is considered to be one of the major threats humanity is currently facing. Human behaviour, related to car use and aviation, is the most growing contributor to human induced climate change. This study aims to obtain a better understanding of how personal experiences of climate change relate to transport choices. In doing so, eleven participants, both climate change concerned and climate change skeptic, have been interviewed. First results indicate that transport decisions appear to be contingent upon climate change motivations, time, distance, travel purpose, and infrastructure.

Arlinde Dul*Mobility adaptation strategies by older adults during the COVID-19 outbreak in the Netherlands*

Older adults are at higher risk of developing severe illness and mortality due to COVID-19. In March 2020, the Dutch national government introduced Intelligent Lock Down measures which emphasize social distancing and when possible social isolation for older adults. To individually cope with changing mobility, adaptations can offer solutions and new meanings. This research aims to understand how independently living older adults in the Northern Netherlands incorporate mobility adaptation strategies to influence their quality of life during the COVID-19 outbreak.

Manuela Torres*Tracing Paths: Exploring children's spatial knowledge through drawn mental maps of school routes*

This study explored youthful experiences of everyday mobility. The characteristics of school routes in the Netherlands are outlined and children's (aged 5 to 12) representations of their routes, via drawing (n=92), are discussed. Data was collected in July 2019, at the NEMO Science Museum in Amsterdam. The revealed spatial knowledge in the level of detail in drawings is analysed. Spatial knowledge, or children's familiarity with their environment, is considered relevant for the maturation of a sense of responsibility towards this same environment, constituting what is termed lived citizenship.

Tharra Ayuriany*Analysis on barriers and opportunities of public transportation accessibility in Jakarta*

Every year, the number of cars and motorcycles are increasing despite regulation and facilities that are made to encourage using public transportation modes and try to make people leave their private transportations. This paper will analyse barriers and opportunities that influenced accessibility of public transport for Jakarta people. It is hoped that understanding this will help to create the future planning and policy approach that can encourage more people to use public transportation.

Ann Lankhorst*Shared Space in the Mariahilfer Straße, Vienna: integration or segregation of road users?*

Shared Space is a Dutch spatial planning concept that is based on the idea of integrating different road users. After a long period of political debates, the city of Vienna opened her first Shared Space in the Mariahilfer Straße, a big commercial street. This research investigates how different groups of people (users, politicians and academic experts) perceive this Shared Space. The results show that the Shared Space overall leads to confusion among users and academics state that this Shared Space does not integrate road users. However, politicians perceive the Shared Space as successful.

**P. Health & Lifestyle - Moderated by prof. dr. ir. Hinke Haisma and
dr. Adrien Remund
14:30 – 15:30**

Marloes Cantrijn*The contribution of lifestyle factors; smoking, obesity and alcohol consumption to country mortality differences and life expectancy in Western Europe*

Lifestyle choices, like smoking, alcohol consumption and obesity are risk factors and are preventable. This research shows how these factors have contributed to mortality rates and life expectancy in Western Europe.

Maike Hartmans*Obesity and socio-economic status in urban and rural areas in France and Hungary*

Over the last decades, the world has been going through a nutrition transition. The result of this transition is an increase in bodyweight. Obesity has developed into one of the biggest health challenges in the world, this epidemic has also reached Europe. The nutrition transition is associated with an increasingly urban environment, therefore it is interesting to compare urban and rural areas and see if socio-economic status indicators differ in their relationship with obesity in these areas. This will be explored for France and Hungary.

Noortje Weers

Smoking behaviour among older Dutch adults based on education level

Just like many other Western societies, the population of The Netherlands is ageing. One approach to deal with the consequences of the ageing society is the approach of healthy ageing, in order to reach the healthy ageing, older adults may have a substantial benefit if they have a healthy lifestyle. Based on previous literature, lower educated individuals tend to smoke more often than higher educated individuals. The aim of this thesis is to examine differences in smoking behaviour in the Dutch older population based on different education levels. For this thesis the SHARE dataset is used.

Nathalia Drent

Who is retiring early? The wealthy or the healthy? A quantitative study about the timing of retirement of older adults in the Netherlands conducted with SHARA data

This research is questioning: "Who is retiring before the eligibility retirement age?" In almost all OECD countries, the real retirement age is lower than the eligibility retirement age. But what drives those individuals to retire before their official retirement age? SES has influence on health and wealth. This research focusses on the contribution of health and wealth indicators on early, late or retirement at the official age, and recognises that there is a strong correlation between health- and wealth-status.

Bart Roelofs

Discovering Spatio-Temporal trends of Dengue virus infections on Curacao

Dengue is one of the major causes of disease around the world, with over 40% of the world population currently at risk. The main data source of this study, Dengue infection data from 1995-2016 on Curacao, allows for the discovery of trends over space and time. Multiple epidemic peaks are identified throughout the study period, with the majority of cases being registered in the wet season. Analysis using GIS identified clusters of infections in specific locations. There appears to be a relationship between the number of infections and the population density throughout the study period.

Q. The Geography of Happiness and Trust - Moderated by Franziska Bay

14:30 – 15:30

Gijs Westra

A happy family? Happiness outcomes of family-motivated relocations

This research combines two broad social approaches to studying internal migration: that of family ties and the effect of moving on wellbeing. Literature shows that the proximity to family takes up a significant portion of motivations behind moving. Further, social relations are found to be important for happiness. Hence, this study studies the effects that a family motivated move has on happiness as compared to having a different motivation. A life-course approach is taken to study migration, framing happiness from set-point theory. Using the UKHLS, an innovative longitudinal approach adopted.

Jorrit Noortman

The Explanation of Eurosceptic Voting Behaviour

As populism reaches deeper than Euroscepticism, analysing voting patterns of Eurosceptic parties is not a valid base to define EU discontent. This research focuses on how trust in and satisfaction with the EU translates to EU discontent. The results show that, besides EU Satisfaction, variables driving populism (GDP/Capita, Employment, Share of Non-EU Citizens, Trust in the National Government and Happiness) influence the Eurosceptic voting behaviour. A mediation analysis showed that employment and poverty mediate the relation between both trust and satisfaction and the EU discontent.

Jasper Krijnen

What makes a 'happy region'? The effect of the proximity to natural amenities on happiness

Environment is an important determinant of an individual's happiness, people tend to be happier in the vicinity of so-called green and blue spaces. But does living close to natural amenities indeed positively affect happiness? In this thesis I will analyse regions on NUTS 3 level from the European Social Survey database. I find that a mild climate and living close to the coast does contribute to happiness, whereas living in mountainous areas might slightly reduce happiness levels. My findings support the contention that living proximate to natural amenities positively affects happiness.

Katherine Bryan

What are the effects of flexible working on health and happiness? A comparison of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom

The research aims to explore what effects flexible working practices has on health and happiness levels, looking at a regional level in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The term flexible working in this body of research is referring to the autonomy over working hours, with the hypothesis that higher autonomy brings higher happiness rewards and additional health benefits. A comparison between the two countries is made due to the high levels of part-time and temporary work in the Netherlands compared to the UK, and whether this difference in culture brings about many differences.

R. Innovative Approaches towards Sustainable Development -

Moderated by Zeinab Sattari

14:30 – 15:30

Jeonghan Lee

How can Discourse Network Analysis help to solve the wicked problems in the Netherlands?

This research employs the newest approach, Discourse Network Analysis (DNA) to seek opportunities in addressing climate policy issues at the existing multi-level networks. Despite the increasing complexity and hollowing out state, the broad pictures of macro, meso, and micro networks of climate discourse actors do not exist in the Netherlands yet. This study aims to provide the illustrations of these networks through conducting DNA in news media. The result of study will be useful for policy makers, urban planners to intervene where the networks or issues are overemphasised or underemphasised.

Esther Siebring*Biophilic Urbanism in The Netherlands*

The current increase in worldwide urbanisation, the changing climate and the limited interaction with nature puts pressure on the health and wellbeing of urban residents. Beneficial effects of nature in urban environments led to a urban approach named biophilic urbanism and is designed to restore and enhance flora and fauna by taking integrating nature with built structures for example in the form of green roofs, neighbourhood parks and vertical forests. Recently more Dutch organisations focus on implementing biophilic projects to develop sustainable cities and healthy residents.

Luca Sommer*Co-production in housing: Unravelling challenges surrounding self-building in Hamburg*

Unprecedented sustainability challenges move local governments to engage in new forms of state-society co-production to enhance transformative change. In housing, this has resulted in a growing number of public support programmes for co-housing initiatives as these often put ecological, communal and affordable living into practice. But despite the optimism surrounding this trend, little attention has so far been placed on the challenges being encountered on the ground. To unravel these challenges, Hamburg – author of a particularly ambitious support programme – serves as a case study.

Ana Blanca Coco Martin*Collecting and Sorting Second Hand Clothes: The Practice of Circularity and Social Inclusiveness in Textile Waste Management in Dutch Municipalities*

The fast disposal of fashion is resulting in serious environmental, social and economic problems. The EU and the Rijksoverheid have goals towards a more circular textile waste management. Dutch municipalities are responsible for the management of textile waste, often with a goal of circularity and social inclusiveness. This research looks at the requirements to make a municipalities textile waste management work, both in terms of circularity and social inclusiveness. The results indicate that a solution must be sought to address both poor quality of textile and non-transparency in the process.

**S. Socioeconomic Status and the Neighbourhood -
Moderated by Erik Meij
14:30 – 15:30**

Alex Quinn*Mixing housing tenures: Has cross tenure interaction occurred? - A case study of Fatima Mansions in Dublin's South Inner-City*

This research is concerned with the socially engineered tenure mixing of a former mono-tenure social housing estate in Dublins south inner-city. More precisely, the research aims to shed light on, from the perspective of residents: (1) if cross-tenure interaction has transpired and (2) what key factors intervene in facilitating or debiliating cross-tenure interaction within the estate. This thesis uses a fundamentally qualitative methodology in an effort to ground the debate on social mixing policies in the day-to-day lived experience of those most affected by tenure diversification policies.

Erik Merx*Problematic debts in the Veenkoloniën*

Although problematic debts have a major impact on people's life, little is known about their causes. Problematic debts are most of all related to poverty, lower educational attainment and income assistance. More theoretically, there is a neighbourhood effect observed in the Veenkoloniën which is only partly related to differences in neighbourhood composition. This result shows that your environment influences the likelihood that you will get problematic debts. Although presumed, an intergenerational transmission has not been proved. This can be explained due to shortcomings in the data.

Dianne Scholtec*An activity-friendly environment for all? – Research into the role of neighbourhood characteristics on physical activity patterns of families with a low socioeconomic status*

Obesity and physical inactivity are growing problems, especially among children since childhood obesity is likely to have lifelong consequences. Striking is that people with low education or who live in a poor neighbourhood are often more physically inactive and more overweight than people with high SES. However, it is not only individual factors that influence one's physical activity pattern. This thesis studies the role of neighbourhood characteristics on physical activity patterns of families with low SES by analysing 25 low-SES neighbourhoods in the city of Groningen.

Gisa Vos*"You cannot keep everyone happy" - An explorative study into the relationship between socioeconomic status of neighbourhoods and the planning of main road infrastructure projects in the Netherlands*

The thesis explores if there is a relation between socioeconomic status of local residents and the planning of road infrastructure (time, money and scope), as the relation between infrastructure planning and neighbourhood characteristics was little investigated. It was found that there is no quantitative and qualitative evidence for an influence of socioeconomic status on project planning. However, socioeconomic status plays a role in a few ways in the planning process. Stakeholder management and participation influences this relation. Recommendations are made to make the process more just.

T. Sense of Place and Identities - Moderated by ir. Bernadette Boumans**14:30 – 15:30****Duco Spakman***The relation between sense of place and landscape in National Park Drentsche Aa*

This thesis explores the relationship between sense of place and landscape in using a mixed methods approach. Results show that landscape is a significant factor in the formation and deepening of sense of place in rural villages. In the park, landscape identity and place attachment are intertwined and deemed essential to the rural village. Participation of local communities in the maintenance of the National Park deepen sense of place even further, as long a clear communication between stakeholders regarding landscape management and cultural heritage can be guaranteed.

Oscar Kamminga

Incorporation of identity discourses in newly amalgamated municipalities: insights in Het Hogeland, the Netherlands

This thesis studies the role of identity discourses in newly amalgamated municipalities. Studies have shown that municipal amalgamations potentially cause resistance among involved communities. This resistance can be based on emotive ties of inhabitants with the region they lived in. Incorporation of identity discourse potentially helps to avoid emotive-based resistance among inhabitants. Still in progress this study shows that sociocultural markers have been actively implemented in the Hogeland merger in order to foster community support and to create future goals based on shared characteristics.

Karst Berkenbosch

Representing industrial heritage in official marketing documents and the recognition of these narratives by inhabitants

Success of regional development using industrial heritage requires alignment of promoted identities and inhabitants' regional identities. A thematic analysis of official marketing documents uncovered what themes and heritage functions are ascribed to two major industrial heritage sites of the Ruhr. Uncovered themes include 'symbol for the region', 'integration in daily life' and 'hybridity'. Moreover, industrial heritage is attributed multiple functions: it is argued to foster understanding of the present by relating to a past, and functions as a resource for identity and a commodity.

Camiel Stempels

A multiform perspective of being a student; what does the stereotype say?

Students experience being subject to the stereotype of a student life. Often, this stereotype is dominated by negative assumptions. The influence of students on a neighbourhood is experienced negatively, but it seems that the stereotype is overgeneralizing in nature. Many students do not identify themselves with the stereotype and it seems that there is a difference between the individuals. However, there is also a difference between the self-image of students and their self-reported behaviour. Without realizing, many students in this research do behave according to the stereotype.

Denise Rozeboom

The Goth Subculture "Coming Home" to Leipzig

The newspaper's headlines are all announcing "Leipzig is Black". Every year, the streets of Leipzig are overrun with people in black. Wave-Gotik-Treffen is the world's largest goth festival and takes place during the Whitsuntide weekend. Researchers have been concerned with commodification and the implications that it has on the sustainability and authenticity of local cultures and customs (Kaul, 2007). Greenwood (1977) introduced the concept of cultural commodification, arguing that local customs and practices are sold for tourist consumption and therefore losing their original meaning.

U. Governance Dynamics - Moderated by dr. ir. Terry van Dijk

14:30 - 15:30

Azka Nur Mehda

Climate change adaptation in Indonesian local communities: The role of local institutions in facilitating adaptive capacity The case of 'Climate Village Program' – Proklam, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia

Climate governance is expected to stand in the adaptive cycle and prepared for uncertainty. This study aims to search for the role of local institutions inside the governance system in facilitating adaptive capacity in terms of leaders (government) and followers (community) relationships. This study chooses to see such relationships inside the polycentric governance, which is believed, can foster adaptive capacity. The result of this study is that the leaders-followers relationship is crucial for knowledge production, thereby increase the community-based adaptation action.

Simon Krikken

Transit-Oriented Development in the Netherlands: the necessity of overcoming institutional barriers

Station areas are not always geared to develop TOD. Research shows that physical barriers influence the implementation of TOD. However, institutional barriers also affect the implementation of TOD. Barriers, such as the division of (legal) tasks between governments, knowledge sharing and participation, are important for TOD. Institutional barriers still appear in station areas such as Haarlem, Zwolle and Nijmegen, but these have also changed in recent years due to various developments. These should be included for developing station areas into a vital hub.

Jeska de Ruiter

Tiny houses as a solution for urban planning issues, what role do local governments play in this?

In this thesis a model is constructed which assumes that existing tiny house initiatives will cause a transition within governmental thinking. Tiny houses are perceived as niche innovations when addressing different local urban planning issues and will pressure the governmental regime. However, local governments also play a large role by either initiating, facilitating or restricting these tiny house initiatives. The interaction between the initiatives and local governments is the main focus of this study and will be analysed in the context of the tiny house movement.

Ewout de Jong

Starters and Municipalities

Starters on the housing market have trouble entering the housing market, especially in Dutch cities. This can be mostly attributed to the lack of housing, but other factors play a role too. The aim of this research is to understand how municipalities and other actors form decisions over time. This is done by studying how actors work together via the theory of an 'urban regime' from 2008 to 2020. The cities chosen are Tilburg, Eindhoven and Almere. While interviews have yet to be conducted, characteristics of an urban regime seem to be present, but not enough to talk of an urban regime.

Milo Nanlohy*Collaborative Landslide Risk Management in Rio de Janeiro*

My research elaborates on the possibility of improving landslide risk management in Rio de Janeiro, by investigating the role that the participative non-structural measures can fill in. There are different roles possible for the community, and this thesis will investigate three already existing roles for the community. They consist of a reforestation program where the community is employed by the government; a preparedness program with the goal of capacity-building; and a self-governed evacuation program, undertaken by community leaders. Qualitative evaluation will provide recommendations.

**V. The Energy Transition -
Moderated by dr. Christian Zuidema and dr. Ferry Van Kann
14:30 – 15:30**

Hylke Kuiken*An effective and efficient strategic policy approach for the strategy: Groningen CO2 neutral in 2035*

Groningen wants to be CO2 neutral in 2035. To reach this goal, the municipality of Groningen developed a strategy with includes goals and approaches to reach those end goals. The energy transition needed in the municipality of Groningen is a process at a multi-level scale. Are the steps the municipality takes in their approach effective and efficient, and are they able to meet their own goals? The multi-level perspective improves the effectiveness and efficiency of the approach.

Tim Baardink*Energy poverty in Groningen*

The total housing stock of the municipality of Groningen must become gas-free by 2035. In order to achieve this goal, all residents have to participate in the transition. However, this is not always possible for households with little financial capacity. In addition, the energy bill for non-renewable energy forms will rise. This research shows that being unable -or barely able to pay the energy bill, also known as Energy Poverty, is a growing problem in the municipality of Groningen. In addition to a quantitative analysis of the problem, this research shows by means of a qualitative study that energy poverty is a complex problem that has negative consequences for households, the energy transition and the municipal economy.

Simone Rehwinkel*Mismatch on the labour market in the renewable energy sector*

The Netherlands is facing an enormous task in order to reach the climate goals set out by the Paris Agreement in 2016. The demand for labour is rising due to increasing investments in the renewable energy sector. However, the demand for labour cannot be met due to shortages on the labour market in the energy sector. There is not only a quantitative mismatch on this labour market, but also a qualitative one. In this research, it is investigated how these mismatches can be solved by taking interviews with stakeholders in the labour market of the renewable energy sector.

Robert Knol*Wind mill planning and the Omgevingswet: back to the polder model?*

Contemporary planning of wind mill parks is done via the Rijkscoördinatiereregeling. This is a planning act that makes it possible for the Dutch national government to take over the planning process from the local governments. Development can take place regardless of local destination plans or ideas. This has led to severe resistance amongst local residents. In 2021 the Omgevingswet comes into effect, replacing the Rijkscoördinatiereregeling. This research shows if and how the Omgevingswet tackles resistance issues whilst still taking into account the urgency for an energy transition.

Max Hendriks*Increasing the efficiency of renewable energy; drawing lessons from niches regarding Demand Side Management in large urban areas*

In an electricity system based on renewable energy, renewable energy cannot always be used efficiently. This inefficiency is what Demand Side Management (DSM) wants to decrease. DSM are a portfolio of measures which helps adjusting demand to match the fluctuating supply of renewable energy. The purpose of these thesis is to acquire lessons regarding the upscaling of niches in DSM into the regime level. The expected results will be that DSM needs to be (financially) attractive to implement for the consumer. Creating financial incentives is thus an important factor for the success of a niche.

W. Flood Prone Areas - Moderated by Thai Nguyen**14:30 – 15:30****Tim van Dortmont***Towards adaptive plans for flood-prone coastal areas: conditions, barriers and success factors for adaptive planning*

Recent studies show that global sea levels could rise faster than previously anticipated. The pace of sea level rise remains subject to uncertainty. Therefore, there is a need to make adaptive plans for flood-prone coastal areas, which can be adjusted when new information becomes available. The Rijnmond-Drechtsteden region in the Netherlands is used for a case-study of conditions, barriers and success factors for making such plans. The preliminary results indicate that knowledge sharing is one of the conditions, while climate uncertainties but also strategic uncertainties are seen as barriers.

Mathieu de Bruin*Preventative Flood Resilience in practice: A Euro-American Perspective*

Anthropogenic climatic changes have resulted in increasingly dangerous flood events in coastal regions worldwide. Two regions that have experienced significant flooding are the North Sea in Europe and the Gulf of Mexico in the USA. Preventative Flood Resilience has arisen as a prominent feature of FRM theory in recent years. Context-dependency, however, may influence the manner in which these theories are operationalized. Therefore, this thesis seeks to understand the practical limitations of Preventative Flood Resilience.

Tess Tjokrodikromo*Institutional capacity building towards flood resilience: Zwolle as a water sensitive city*

In order to move towards resilience approaches a rise in awareness and a change in mind-sets from both public and private stakeholders is demanded. In other words, to make the shift towards flood resilience, it is needed to build intellectual, social and political capital. To build social and political capital, especially, is however one of the biggest challenges of this shift towards flood resilience. The aim of this study is to learn how municipalities are building institutional capacity in order to accelerate the transition to flood resilience in Dutch midsize cities.

Sarah Akhamy*Willingness to participate': How citizens of Rotterdam perceive water safety and how willing they are to participate in the city's resilience initiatives regarding water safety*

Water safety initiatives often plea for citizen participation, which raises the question on how citizens themselves view water safety and their role in it. This thesis focuses on the way residents of Rotterdam perceive water safety in their city, who they think are responsible and what role they see for themselves in the city's water resilience initiatives. Using mixed methods of document analysis, focus groups and interviews, the research shows that most residents have little knowledge on water safety and base their willingness to participate on topics such as effort and expected result.