

Translating vacancy into vibrancy: understanding place attachment in historically disinvested neighborhoods

by

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Abstract

Place attachment is a dynamic emotional bond that occurs in meaningful physical settings and is a human phenomenon recognized in cultures and places across the world (Scannell and Gifford 2017, Brown et al. 2002; Korpela, 2012). Place attachment has positive impacts on quality of life, life satisfaction, and overall well-being (Scannell and Gifford 2017; Anton and Lawrence 2014). Vacant land contributes to a resident's lack of place attachment at an individual and community level (Nemeth and Langhorst 2014; Hadavi et al. 2021). Neighborhoods with high vacancies often undergo revitalization leading to gentrification and the drastic changes to resident's environment can lead to feeling a loss of place (Shaw & Hagemans, 2015). The purpose of this research project was to understand how vacant lots affect resident's place attachment by looking at their relationship to their home and neighborhood. More specifically, this study explored the implications that place attachment can have on design strategies for future development in high vacancy neighborhoods. With current methods in place attachment research showing that the methods can influence place attachment of residents (Van Auken et al., 2010; Madgin et al, 2016), the influence research methods have on residents' perception of place attachment was also examined in this study. For this study, the participants are residents from two neighborhoods in Eastside Kansas City, Missouri with high amount of land vacancy including Ivanhoe and Oak Park Neighborhood. In six in-depth interviews (n=6), using an approach offered by PLAYCE studio, participants used photo cards designed for aiding in photo-elicitation interviews. Residents were asked a series of questions about their place attachment to their home and community, and how vacant lots impact their sense of place. Then participants created a collage about what they envision the future of their neighborhood becoming. These photo card questions and collage were used with the interview to

encourage deep thought and aid discussion about their place attachment. Using the photos to aid in questioning helped participants think creatively about their answer while reducing pressure to find the appropriate words. The qualitative findings of this study provide insights into the future interventions of vacant land use regarding redevelopment and land use with consideration of improving resident's place attachment. Examining the impact vacant lots have on residents' attachment to their neighborhood helped gain a better understanding of the potential ways to establish a framework for future design and development of these vacant lots. This framework can be utilized by community-based organizations and professionals for generating placemaking strategies that rebuild communities (Brown et al. 2002; Manzo and Perkins 2006; Marshall and Bishop 2015) impacted by vacant lots as shown with the three projective designs.

Translating Vacancy Into Vibrancy

Understanding Place
Attachment in Historically
Disinvested Neighborhoods

Claire Schneider | 2024



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This major milestone would not have happened without the unwavering support of these amazing individuals.

Abstract

Place attachment is a dynamic emotional bond that occurs in meaningful physical settings and is a human phenomenon recognized in cultures and places across the world (Scannell and Gifford 2017, Brown et al. 2002; Korpela, 2012). Place attachment has positive impacts on quality of life, life satisfaction, and overall well-being (Scannell and Gifford 2017; Anton and Lawrence 2014). Vacant land contributes to a resident's lack of place attachment at an individual and community level (Nemeth and Langhorst 2014; Hadavi et al. 2021). Neighborhoods with high vacancies often undergo revitalization leading to gentrification and the drastic changes to resident's environment can lead to feeling a loss of place (Shaw & Hagemans, 2015). The purpose of this research project was to understand how vacant lots affect resident's place attachment by looking at their relationship to their home and neighborhood. More specifically, this study explored the implications that place attachment can have on design strategies for future development in high vacancy neighborhoods. With current methods in place attachment research showing that the methods can influence place attachment of residents (Van Auken et al., 2010; Madgin et al, 2016), the influence research methods have on residents' perception of place attachment was also examined in this study. For this study, the participants are residents from two neighborhoods in Eastside Kansas City, Missouri with high amount of land vacancy including

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List of Figures

Introduction

Fig 1.1: Residential Neighborhood with and without Vacancy	2
Fig 1.2: Research Study Process	3
Fig 1.3: Research Questions.	3

Literature Review

Fig 2.1: Literature Review Map	6
Fig 2.2: Demographics that Impact Place Attachment	7
Fig 2.3: Four Types of Place Attachment	10
Fig 2.4: Place Attachment and Placemaking	11
Fig 2.5: Process of Neighborhood Revitalization	13
Fig 2.6: Conversations about Community	14

Methods

Fig 3.1: Study Area	19
Fig 3.2: Kansas City Districts	20
Fig 3.3: Selected Neighborhoods	21
Fig 3.4: Vacancy	22
Fig 3.5: Race	23
Fig 3.6: Homeownership	24
Fig 3.7: Education Attainment	25
Fig 3.8: Income	26
Fig 3.9: PLAYCE studio logo	27

Fig 3.10: Collages Created by Research Participants	28
Fig 3.11: Participants Collages.	28
Fig 3.12: Projective design method	29

Findings

Fig 4.1: Data Analysis Diagram	32
Fig 4.2: Photo Interview Analysis Method 1	33
Fig 4.3: Photo Interview Analysis Method 2	34
Fig 4.4: Collage Analysis Process	35
Fig 4.5: PLAYCE studio Insight Card	38
Fig 4.6: PLAYCE studio Insight Card	38
Fig 4.7: PLAYCE studio Insight Card	40
Fig 4.8: PLAYCE studio Insight Card	41
Fig 4.9: Collage Images and Themes	42
Fig 4.10: Usefulness of Methods	43
Fig 4.11: Connection to Home	44
Fig 4.12: Connection to Neighborhood	44
Fig 4.13: Access to Nature	45
Fig 4.14: Vacant Lots an Opportunity for Change	45
Fig 4.15: Trust in Community and Community Leaders	45

Recommendations and Projective Design

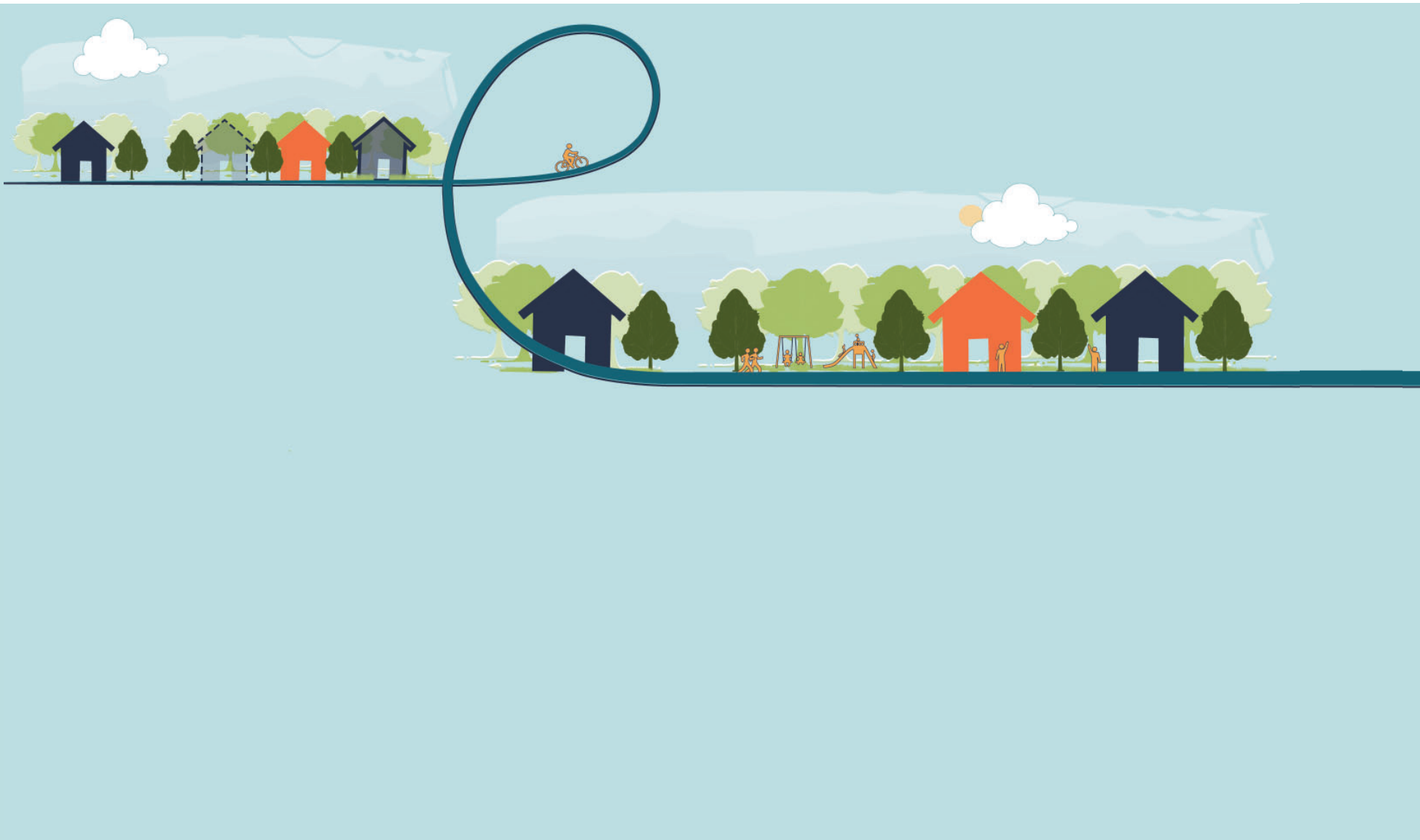
Fig 5.1: Attachment Ranking System	50	Fig 5.22: Healing Garden Suitability Map	69
Fig 5.2: Vacant Lot Sites	51	Fig 5.23: Nature Play Area	70
Fig 5.3: Recommendation Layout Guide	52	Fig 5.24: Nature Play Area Suitability Map	71
Fig 5.4: CPTED Strategies	54	Fig 5.25: Rain Garden Residential	72
Fig 5.5: Establishing Identity	55	Fig 5.26: Rain Garden Along Street	72
Fig 5.6: Sidewalk Crosswalk	56	Fig 5.27: Rain Garden Suitability Map	73
Fig 5.7: Bus Stop	56	Fig 5.28: Pocket Park	74
Fig 5.8: Transportation Suitability Map	57	Fig 5.29: Pocket Park Suitability Map	75
Fig 5.9: Street Vendors	58	Fig 5.30: Vacant Lot Ownership	82
Fig 5.10: Grocery Store	58	Fig 5.31: Accessibility Through the Neighborhood	83
Fig 5.11: Business Suitability Map	59	Fig 5.32: Programing Suitability of Vacant Lots	83
Fig 5.12: Affordable Houses	60	Fig 5.33: Selected Sites	84
Fig 5.13: Affordable Housing Suitable Sites	61	Fig 5.34: Site Analysis: Old Mainstreet District	86
Fig 5.14: Neighborhood Gathering Spots	62	Fig 5.35: Axon of site design	87
Fig 5.15: Neighborhood Gathering Spots Suitability Map	63	Fig 5.36: Pocket park inspired Mainstreet design	88
Fig 5.16: Community Center	64	Fig 5.37: Perspective of Pocket Park	89
Fig 5.17: Community Center Suitability Map	65	Fig 5.38: Plant Palette	90
Fig 5.18: Large Scale Urban Agriculture	66	Fig 5.39: Site Analysis: Artistry Community Gardens	92
Fig 5.19: Small Scale Community Gardens	66	Fig 5.40: Diagrams of Design Functionality	93
Fig 5.20: Urban Agriculture Suitability Map	67	Fig 5.41: Showcasing Community Identity	94
Fig 5.21: Healing Garden	68	Fig 5.42: Entry into the Neighborhood	95

Fig 5.43: Section A through Stairs	96
Fig 5.44: Section B through Nature Trails	96
Fig 5.45: Urban agriculture with a backdrop of artwork	97
Fig 5.46: Plant Palette	98
Fig 5.47: Site Analysis: Porchlight Park	100
Fig 5.48: Front Porch Inspiration	101
Fig 5.49: Programming Layout	102
Fig 5.50: Porchlight Park Site Plan	102
Fig 5.51: Healing Garden Perspective	103
Fig 5.52: Shade Structure Placement	103
Fig 5.53: Vibrant Community Space	104
Fig 5.54: Layout of Site Section	105
Fig 5.55: Plant Palette	106

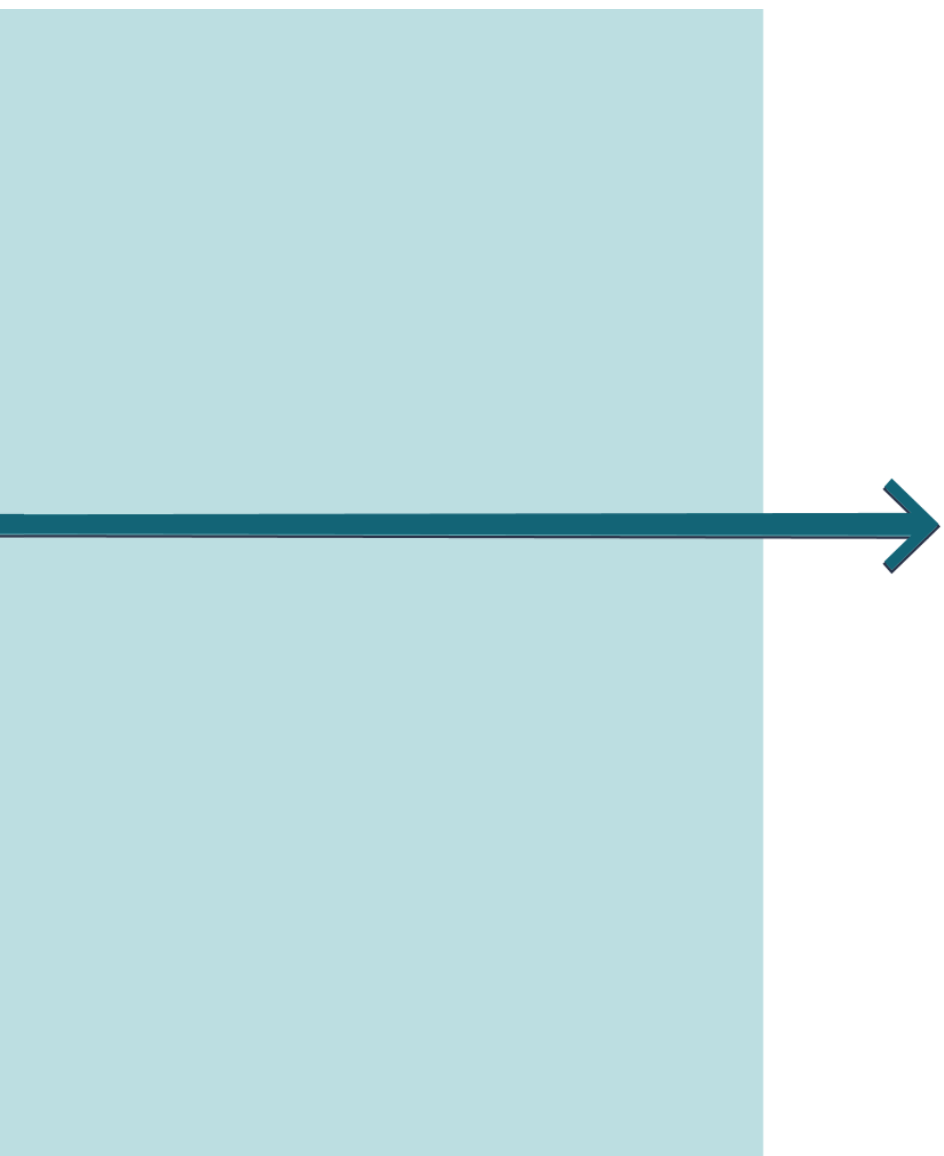


Table of Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Literature Review	4
3	Methods	16
4	Analysis & Findings	30
5	Recommendations & Projective Design	46
6	Conclusion	108
	Appendices	136



TRANSLATING VACANCY INTO VIBRANCY



1 Introduction

Place attachment is a dynamic emotional bond that occurs in meaningful physical settings and is a human phenomenon recognized in cultures and places across the world (Brown et al. 2002; Korpela, 2012; Scannell 2017); it has positive impacts on quality of life, life satisfaction, and overall well-being (Anton and Lawrence 2014; Scannell 2017). Place attachment occurs at multiple levels. Individual place attachments are established in locations, like homes, apartments, or businesses, that satisfy a person's emotional need and help foster their identities (Korpela, 2012). Community level attachment occurs in neighborhoods, generating a sense of belonging through cultural and social ties. (Aiyer and Morrel-Samuels 2014; Brown et al. 2002; Manzo and Perkins 2006). Perceptions of crime and safety, length of residence, age, race, ethnicity, and income are some of the factors that influence residents place attachment by strengthening connections to place or influencing their decision to leave (Brown et al. 2002; Manzo and Perkins 2006).

Vacant lots and buildings contribute to weaker place attachment for residents' at an individual and community level (Fig. 1.1). Vacant land constitutes 15-17% of urban land use in the United States (Hadavi et al. 2021; Nemeth and Langhorst 2014). Vacant lots create a negative perception of abandonment, decay, dangerousness, and disinvestment (Kim 2016), which influences the physical and mental well-being of communities and residents (Garvin et al. 2012; Kerkel et al. 2015; Nassauer et al. 2021).

Communities suffering from the stigma of vacant lots face challenges to revitalize their neighborhoods. Examining the impact vacant lots have on residents' attachment to their neighborhood may help us gain a better understanding of the potential ways to establish recommendations for future design and development of these vacant lots. This framework can be utilized by community-based organizations and professionals for generating placemaking strategies that rebuild communities (Brown et al. 2002; Manzo and Perkins 2006; Marshall and Bishop 2015) impacted by vacant lots. The purpose of this project is to focus on understanding how vacant lots affect a resident's place attachment to comprehend their relationship to their home and neighborhood. More specifically, this study aims to explore how place attachment can have implications on design strategies for future development in high vacancy neighborhoods.

Place attachment's correlations to residents' quality of life and neighborhood's success illustrate the importance of place attachment in the design of neighborhoods. This leads to the overarching question of how vacant lots influence residents' place attachment at an individual and community level (Fig. 1.3). Current research findings show that some research methods (such as focus groups using visual tools like photos and collages) themselves

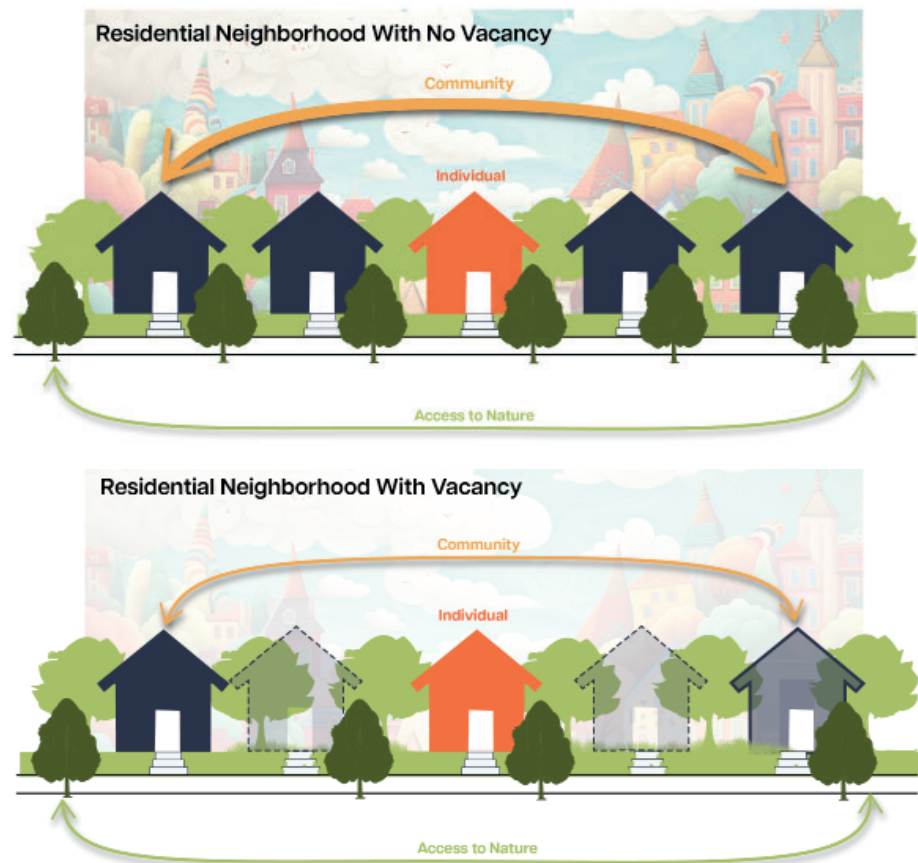


Fig 1.1: Showing differences in place attachment and how vacancy impacts a resident's place attachment because of greater distance between neighbors.

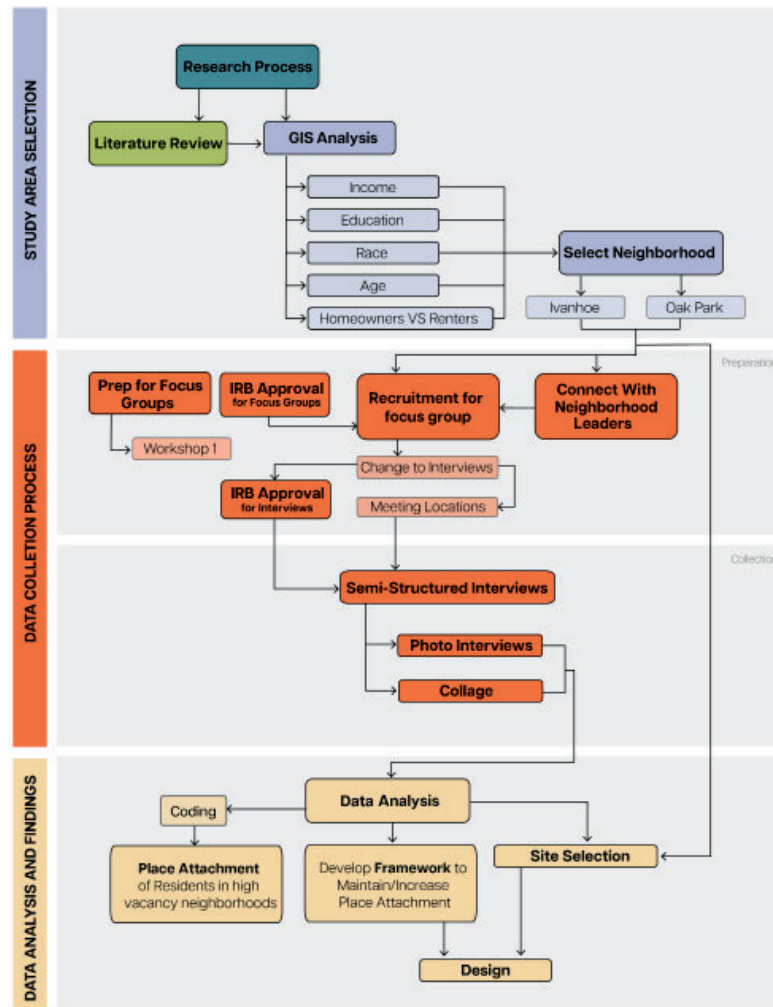


Fig 1.2: The Study Process.

have the potential to influence residents' feelings about their neighborhood and community when they are provided an opportunity to have conversations about where they live in a group (Van Auken et al., 2010; Madgin et al, 2016). This sparks another question of how do research methods influence a resident's perception of place attachment?

Overarching Question

How do vacant lots affect a resident's place attachments?

Main Project Focus

How can design strategies for high vacancy neighborhoods be responsive to residents' sense of place attachment?

Sub-Question

How do the qualitative methods of photo-elicitation interviews and collaging influence residents' perceptions of place attachment?

Fig 1.3: Connection of Vacant Lots and Place Attachment Question.

Focusing on high-vacancy neighborhoods in Kansas City, Missouri, this study addressed these questions through analysis of qualitative data from residents collected through semi-structured interviews. Figure 1.2 shows the study process and the steps required for data collection through semi-structured photo interviews with a collaging activity. The findings of this study informed a design framework that aims to maintain/increase place attachment in high vacancy neighborhoods even with significant changes created by new development. These findings are then applied to create a projective design for three vacant lot sites.





Literature 2 Review

The following literature review is broken into three major categories (Fig. 2.1). The first section discusses place attachment and its importance in understanding the value of a place. The next section conveys the reason urban vacancy is such an issue in some communities and how it leads to neighborhood decline. The final section talks about the revitalization of communities, which can occur through placemaking initiatives and sometimes gentrification. The underlying theme throughout is the importance place attachment plays in the development of communities and how place attachment is strongly correlated with a resident's overall quality of life.

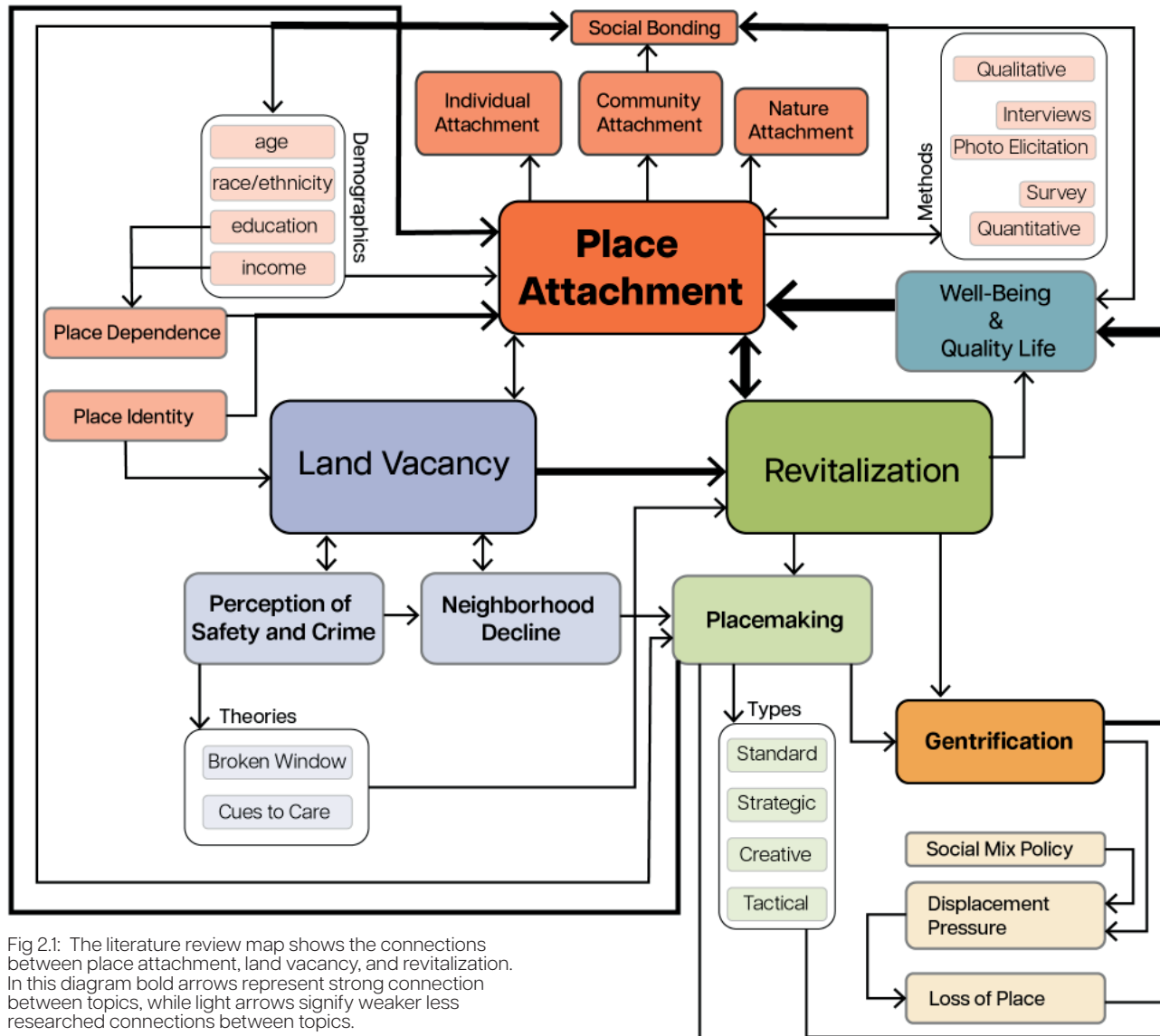


Fig 2.1: The literature review map shows the connections between place attachment, land vacancy, and revitalization. In this diagram bold arrows represent strong connection between topics, while light arrows signify weaker less researched connections between topics.

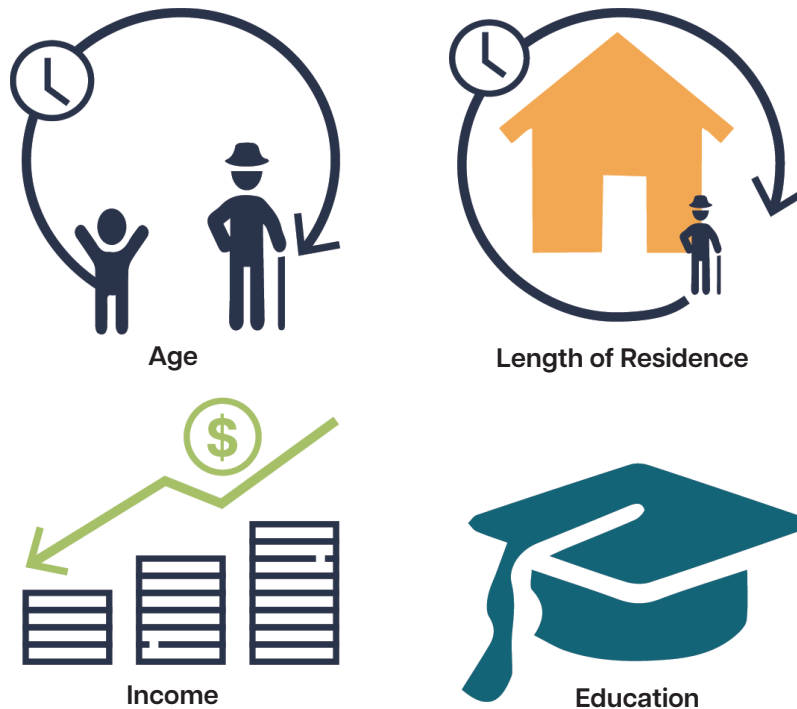


Fig 2.2: Demographics such as age, length of residence, income, and education are all associated with resident's place attachment.

Place Attachment

Place attachment is a relationship between people and places; it is dynamic and occurs across cultures at multiple levels, such as a community level with neighbors and individual level such as one's home. Place attachment influences and is influenced by group and individual identity (Korpela, 2012; Marhsall and Bishop, 2015; Manzon and Perkins, 2006; Scannell and Gifford, 2017). Place dependence is about the functional connections of a space and if a place meets the needs of a person (Anton and Lawrence, 2014; Raymond et al. 2010). Place identity is the feelings and the symbolic connections of place that help individuals define who they are (Manzon and Perkins, 2006; Raymond et al., 2010; Scannell and Gifford, 2017). Place identity and place dependence reflect the connections people create to a place. Age and length of residence (Fig. 2.2) are highly correlated to place dependence, because the longer a person stays in a place the more intertwined their personal identity becomes with the identity of the home and neighborhood (Anton and Lawrence, 2014), and these residents have a stronger place attachment (Brown et al., 2003; Gifford, 2017; Graves, 2017; Hummon, 1992). Poverty, working class, and less educated communities can have higher place attachment and higher place dependence because of cognitive dissonance (a mental conflict where a person's beliefs and actions don't align) or they have been a part of the community a longer amount of time (Aiyer et al., 2014; Anton and Lawrence, 2014; Korpela, 2012; Shaw and Hagemans, 2015). Residents can have lower place attachment because their home/local areas don't look like other neighborhoods or what they see in the media (Anton and Lawrence, 2014). Ancestral and cultural aspects symbolically attach individuals to a place, and of all race/ethnic groups, white non-Hispanics experience less sense of place attachment (Brown et al., 2003; Raymond et al., 2010). However, regardless of demographics all individuals experience place attachment to some extent (Brown et al., 2003).



There are three main categories of place attachment: individual, community, and nature attachment. People tend to have stronger place attachment to their homes than neighborhoods, possibly because individuals can easily control and reflect their identity into these spaces (Anton and Lawrence, Brown et al., 2003; 2014 Manzon and Perkins, 2006; Smith, 2018). Community attachment refers to the feeling of being a part of one's neighborhood and overall satisfaction with one's neighborhood identity (Hummon, 1992; Marhsall and Bishop, 2015); this results in higher collective efficacy which is a group's willingness to work together to achieve a common goal (Aiyer et al., 2014; Brown et al., 2003).

Nature attachment refers to an individual's emotional affinity and connection towards nature and this influences well-being. Nature attachment fluctuates based on an individual's relationship with the natural environment and the amount of exposure to nature (Raymond et al., 2010). More access to nature creates stronger bonds with the natural environment (Dash and Thilagam 2023; Manzon and Perkins 2006; Toolis, 2021).

Place attachment impacts quality of life because those with higher place attachment have better social relationships and are more satisfied with their environment (Anton and Lawrence, 2014). Place attachment can also help with emotional and cognitive restoration and provides an escape from daily stressors (Smith, 2018; Kaplan, 1995; Scannell and Gifford, 2017).

Place attachment is a highly complex topic focused on human feelings about place. A better understanding of this phenomenon requires an interdisciplinary approach to unravel the relationships between personal, community, and natural environmental contexts (Manzo and Perkins, 2006; Marhsall and Bishop, 2015; Raymond et al., 2010). This emotional connection to a place (place attachment) can encourage members of a community to participate in the physical, social, political, and economic aspects of community development (Manzo and Perkins, 2006; Scannell and Gifford, 2017).

Urban Vacancy and Neighborhood Decline

In many cases, vacancy is correlated with cities that are facing significant population loss, deindustrialization, and disinvestment over a long period of time and often occurs along transportation corridors or transitioning areas (Hadavi et al., 2021; Lokmann, 2017; Nemeth and Langhorst, 2014). Vacant land is identified as land that is unused or abandoned, including brownfield sites, spontaneous vegetation areas or land with “abandoned derelict structures” (Nemeth and Langhorst, 2014).

Negative perceptions are often associated with vacant lots and the most common is the perception of crime (Garvin et al., 2013; Graves, 2012; Krekel et al. 2016). There are two theories related to high-vacancy urban contexts: “Broken Window Theory” and “Cues to Care Theory” provide explanation of the existence of these negative perceptions. The “broken window theory” suggests that perception of physical disorder (i.e., litter and graffiti) create psychological distress, perceived powerlessness and serve as an invitation for more disorder (Aiyer et al., 2014; Garvin et al., 2013; Hadavi et al., 2021). Impacts from the “broken windows” theory can be managed by “cues to care”. Cues to care means that within a neighborhood there are visible signs of maintenance and upkeep. This can be things like painted houses, well-maintained vegetation, and lack of litter which all correlate to a stronger sense of safety and lower levels of committed crime (Hadavi et al., 2021; Nassauer et al. 2021). These concepts are part of a series of design guidelines called the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (National Crime Prevention Council, 2024).

Vacant lots have a large impact on the quality of life of the residents in these neighborhoods. Vacant land and abandoned areas are associated with lower life satisfaction and concerns about crime (Garvin et al., 2013; Graves, 2012; Krekel et al.; 2016). Health concerns for residents are associated with the lack of maintenance, trash build up, and illegal dumping of waste occurring on these lots (Garvin et al., 2013; Lokeman, 2017). Vacancy is associated with strong negative perceptions (Garvin et al., 2013; Graves, 2012; Krekel et al. 2016), but these abandoned spaces hold the potential for opportunities that can contribute to the urban system through ecological and social benefits (Kim, 2016; Nemeth and Langhorst, 2014).

Placemaking: Impacts on Revitalizing Communities

Active local community organizations are often successful in confronting neighborhood problems, leading community betterment initiatives, and providing more successful collaborations (Graves, 2012; Hadavi et al., 2021; Nemeth and Langhorst, 2014), which helps with implementing placemaking strategies. Placemaking strategies are important for creating positive relationships between people and place through community participation, and residents' involvement in the planning process (Dash and Thilagram, 2023; Manzo Perkins, 2006; Marshall and Bishop, 2015; Nassauer et al. 2021; Toolis, 2021). There are four types of placemaking strategies: Standard, Strategic, Creative, and Tactical (Fig. 2.3; Cohen et al 2018; Lew 2017; Wycoff, 2014). While each of these strategies are unique, placemaking projects may incorporate multiple types of strategies (Cohen et al 2018; Lew 2017; Wycoff, 2014).

Placemaking involvement is seen as both economically and socially beneficial because it empowers communities to improve their living conditions, and allows community members to value each other (Graves, 2012; Manzo and Perkins, 2006; Marshall and Bishop, 2015). An important impact that placemaking has is the creation of equitable spaces for residents and gives residents who might not have a voice in the planning process the opportunity to be heard and their knowledge to be valued (Cohen et al., 2018; Dash and Thilagram, 2023; Marshall and Bishop, 2015; Toolis, 2021). Placemaking creates equitable spaces by increasing access to resources like clean air, nutritious food, and green spaces for play and exercise, which are challenges that many low-income neighborhoods face (Cohen et al., 2018; Dash and Thilagram 2023; Nassauer et al. 2021; Marshall and Bishop, 2015; Toolis, 2021).



Fig 2.3: Influence residents place attachment by strengthening connections to place or influencing their decision to leave (Brown et al. 2002; Manzo and Perkins 2006).



Fig 2.4: There are important correlations between place attachment and placemaking each one relies on the other one for success.

There is an important connection between placemaking and place attachment created by improving social cohesion in a community. Place attachment helps in the success of placemaking and successful placemaking improves residents' connection (attachment) to place (Fig. 2.4; Dash and Thilagam, 2023; Marhsall and Bishop, 2015; Toolis 2021; Webb, 2022). Creating successful places requires engaging with and negotiating a community's place attachment so designers, city planners, and policy makers can establish a stronger community (Marshall and Bishop, 2015); even for neighborhoods in decline, understanding residents' place attachment may provide a starting point for progress (Brown et al., 2003; Manzo and Perkins, 2006).

Placemaking initiatives in a community have the opportunity to create environmentally sustainable communities, deepen a community's knowledge of ecology, and strengthen their connection to nature (Dash and Thilagam 2023; Manzon and Perkins 2006; Toolis, 2021). These factors strengthen a community's and individual's attachment to nature. Placemaking initiatives can include green infrastructure projects, creating greenways and parks, (Kim 2016; Toolis, 2021); and in areas with high vacancy, these lots can be used to fill the gaps in greenspace inequities that are common in these neighborhoods (Kim, 2016; Lokman, 2017; Manzo and Perkins, 2006; Nassauer et al, 2021). While there are many benefits to placemaking, there are criticisms as well. These challenges include residents being left out of the planning of privatized space like stores (Montgomery, 2016; Toolis, 2021), the long-term impact placemaking can have on a community are not yet known (Dash and Thilagam 2023; Marshall and Bishop, 2015), and the community betterment associated with placemaking can lead to gentrification (Lew, 2017; Montgomery 2016; Toolis, 2021).

The Unintended Impact of Revitalization: Gentrification and Place Attachment

Gentrification is a highly complex topic and involves many factors that landscape architecture has no control over. For the purpose of this research project, the focus is on the impact and factors of gentrification that influence residents' place attachment to their neighborhood (Fig. 2.5). One of the results of placemaking projects is "beautification" of low-income neighborhoods, which may lead to increased property values that have initial impacts on renters and secondary impacts on owners who cannot afford increased property taxes. This then leads to wealthier residents deciding to live in these neighborhoods and this begins the process of gentrification (Lew, 2017; Montgomery 2016; Toolis, 2021). Social Mix policy encourages this mixing of low-income and wealthy residents arguing that wealthy residents provide the finances to increase the number of amenities in a neighborhood and this will benefit low-income residents (Pinkster, 2013; Shaw and Hagemans, 2015). Research has shown that social mix and gentrification can have both positive and negative effects on residents. Gentrification can create pressure to improve housing practices and provide more amenities which benefit older adults with these neighborhood improvements (Shaw and Hagemans, 2015, Sykora et al., 2022; Weil 2019) but these amenities, especially private businesses can be exclusive and only cater to certain populations typically excluding low-income residents (Hyra, 2015; Lew, 2017; Montgomery, 2016; Weil, 2019). Low-income residents begin to experience social exclusion, decreased quality of life, lose their feelings of community attachment (Hyra, 2015; Shaw and Hagemans, 2015; Weil 2019).

Another issue that impacts low-income residents living in a gentrifying neighborhood is the rise of housing costs, which causes direct impacts through evictions and indirect impacts through displacement pressures (Lew, 2017; Shaw and Hageman, 2015; Skyora et al., 2022; Morris, 2017). In Sykora et al. (2022) and Weil (2019) research they found that older low-income residents who were long term residents with housing security; who lived in neighborhoods experiencing gentrification did not see gentrification as a threat. Instead, these residents saw it as a part of a larger succession of development and changes that occurred within their neighborhood. This shows residents who developed a resilient place attachment to their neighborhood did not develop negative emotion towards the changes that were caused by gentrification (Sykora et al., 2022; Weil, 2019). While other research shows place attachment tends to be negatively impacted by gentrification with the loss of the familiar and a loss of community (Hyra, 2015; Morris, 2017; Shaw and Hagemans, 2015; Weil, 2019).

Residents who have "lost" their community because of gentrification experience a loss of place and they begin to see their neighborhood as a tourist location where they are the guest (Shaw and Hagemans, 2015). The residents are faced with the negative implications of place attachment, and this results in feelings of apathy, disorientation, grief along with other mental health issue (Anton and Lawrence, 2014; Brown et al., 2003; Hummon, 1992; Morris, 2017; Scannell and Gifford, 2017; Weil, 2019).

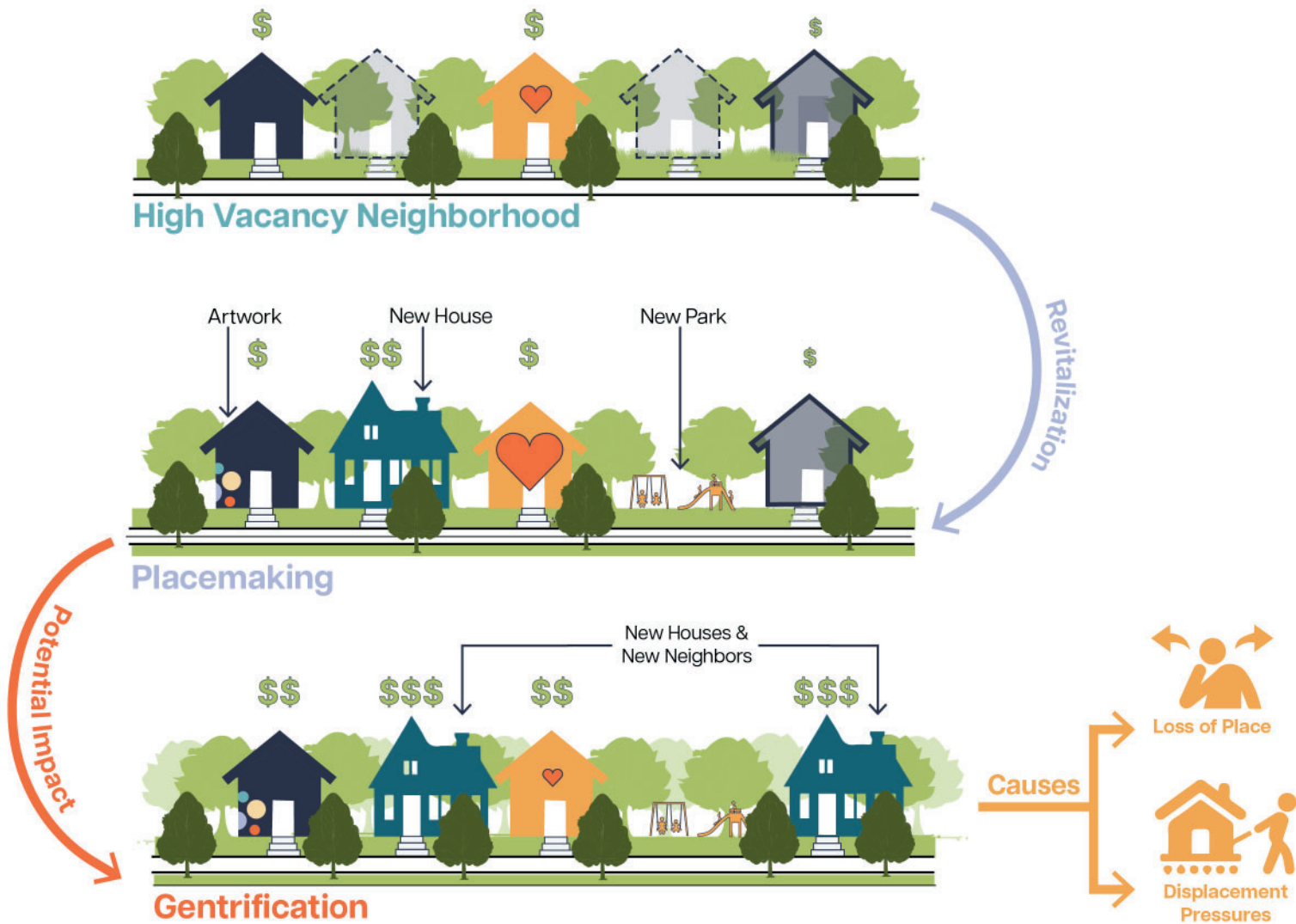


Fig 2.5: Process of neighborhood revitalizations and its implications on place attachment.

Methods for Place Attachment Research

Place attachment has been studied through ethnographic methods of surveys and interviews. Surveys are used when studying a larger area because they provide a way to reach a larger test group, and this makes it easier to generalize the findings (Anton and Lawrence, 2014; Raymond et al., 2010; Scannell and Gifford, 2017). These surveys are usually sent out via mail or through website surveys, and ask demographics question (Scannell and Gifford, 2017; Raymond et al., 2010), and a series of Likert scale questions (Raymond et al., 2010; Anton and Lawrence, 2014). They often have the participants respond to open ended questions like: “What psychological benefits do you experience from being in this space?” (Scannell and Gifford, 2017). The other common method used is interviews. Although not generalizable, interviews and focus groups help to draw out a rich source of insights from participants that is not possible to achieve from surveys (Deming and Swaffield, 2011). This can be home interviews, which consist of going door to door in neighborhoods (Brown et al., 2003; Graves, 2017), or through photo interviews which use photos to help aid the discussion (Madgin et al. 2016, Stedman et al., 2014; Auken et al., 2010). Photo elicitation interviews help establish an understanding of place meaning and attachment through a visual approach and are frequently an underutilized method (Stedman et al 2014). Auken et al. (2010) argued that there are three key benefits to photo elicitation interviews: 1: photos are tangible stimuli that help unearth unconscious emotions, 2: produce richer information compared to other techniques, 3: help make communication easier between researcher and participants (pg 373). Combining photo elicitation interviews with focus groups that are used to initiate discussion between individuals (Madgin et al, 2016) can provide richer data than using other methods for understanding place attachment.



Fig 2.6: Conversations about community amongst residents can increase their connection to their neighborhood.

Collaging, like other forms of artistic expression, helps participants communicate ideas and feelings that can sometimes be difficult without the aid of pictures (Fraaije et al., 2022; Williams, 2002). In engagement activities, collaging is a valuable approach because it can be completed by anyone; even if participants feel that they lack artistic capabilities, with the aid of pictures, the individual must simply select and arrange photos into one image (Williams, 2002) with no other skill required. Using images as a talking point can make the activities more engaging and accessible for participants. Art allows for more reflection (Fraaije et al., 2022) and when participants talk about their collage it enables participants to gain an understanding of different perspectives and this can generate beneficial discussions (Williams, 2002).

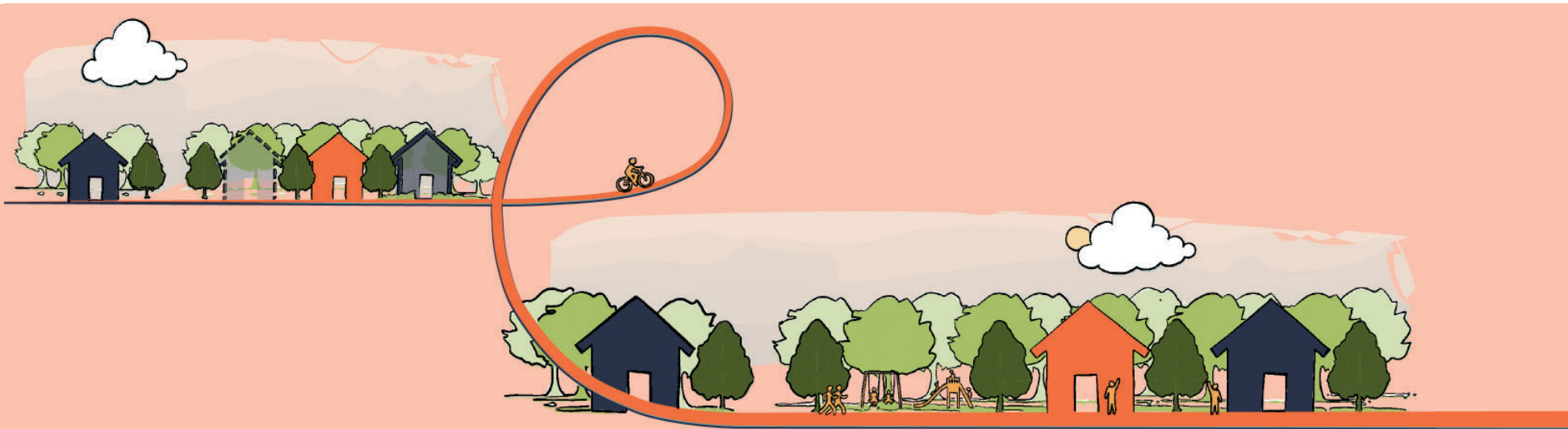
Studies have shown that research methods like photo-elicitation interviews can stimulate people to become active in local issues. Participants in these studies have expressed appreciation for being “forced” to think about their values and evaluate what their community means to them (Van Auken et al., 2010; Madgin et al, 2016). In asking residents questions about their neighborhood and asking them to connect visually with the community surrounding them through photo-elicitation, participants often begin to feel a greater sense of belonging and interconnection to their community (Fig. 2.6; Stedman et al., 2014).

Applications to Planning and Design

Environmental psychologist Reed (1996) believed that in America, we are becoming less capable of creating an environment that is supportive for work and for other forms of human interaction. What is worse is few people have experience of trying to create such places and now fewer and fewer of us cherish the belief that we can work to create better places (pp 66-67). This is a bleak assessment for the future of places. To overcome “placelessness” in our environments, understanding residents place attachment can begin the process of redevelopment to create locations that are as unique as the individuals living there. Using place attachment as a starting point for change (Brown et al., 2003; Manzo and Perkins, 2006) paired with placemaking strategies can help communities become resilient and overcome challenges that they may face like urban vacancy and gentrification leading to the creation of stronger communities.

Projective Design

Projective design is design guided by research (Deming and Swaffield, 2011). This means designers take the research and transform it into a design that reflects the values of the researched community (Nijhuis and de Vries, 2020; Lenzholzer et al. 2013). This design exploration produces practical knowledge that has the ability to change reality, either virtually or literally by combining research and design (Nijhuis and de Vries, 2020). There are three steps with projective design: the analysis, synthesis and evaluation (Nijhuis and de Vries, 2020). These steps require the integration of new knowledge from research mixed with site specific information to create a solution that is context based (Lenzholzer et al. 2013). This method can help bridge the gap between academic knowledge and applicability by incorporating design into the research process (Lenzholzer et al. 2013).





3 Methods



The methods for this research project are divided into five main steps (Fig. 1.2). The first step is an analysis of the study area in eastern Kansas City, Missouri, and from this analysis two neighborhoods were selected. The second step was site selection for projective design which highlights the applicability of the design guidelines (see Chapter 5). The third step involves preparation for social data collection. This started with reaching out to leaders in the neighborhoods to establish trusted connections with their residents. Through emails and meetings, it became apparent participation in a focus group would not work for the leaders because of the duration of the focus group and scheduling difficulty. Thus, the data collection method changed from focus group to interviews. The fourth step was convenience sampling interviews with residents where participants would engage in photo interviews and a collaging activity. A walking tour through some vacant lots in the neighborhood was also planned but no participants were willing to partake in this activity. The fifth and final step was using the findings to aid in the design of three study sites in the neighborhoods.

Study Area

Nine neighborhoods located north of the Brush Creek Corridor in the eastern part of Kansas City, Missouri (Fig. 3.1) were the study area for this project. These neighborhoods have suffered from long-term disinvestment. In the 1920's the Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC) created a series of maps based on the "loan worthiness" of neighborhoods. Neighborhoods that were categorized as being dangerous or hazardous (red areas) would not be included in the Home Owners Loan Corporation's homeownership programs. Residents in these areas who were majority non-white communities were often denied financial support services like mortgages and insurance loans. Redlining resulted in the withholding of essential services like grocery stores and healthcare services

(Redlining, n.d.) and these neighborhoods tend to be closer to infrastructure and industrial sites (Swope et al., 2022). Even though the redlining maps were created over 100 years ago, these neighborhoods were still suffering from disinvestment, high vacancies (see Fig. 3.4) and racial segregation (see Fig. 3.5). At the time of the study, these nine neighborhoods, high school educational attainment was 30% lower than the rest of Kansas City (see Fig. 3.7). Home ownership was 10- 15% lower in these neighborhoods than the rest of Kansas City (see Fig. 3.6). Lower homeownership can be correlated with the fact that 50 – 60% of households were falling below poverty by making \$30,000 or less in a fiscal year (see Fig. 3.8). These statistics and maps illustrate the challenges residents in the neighborhoods are facing.

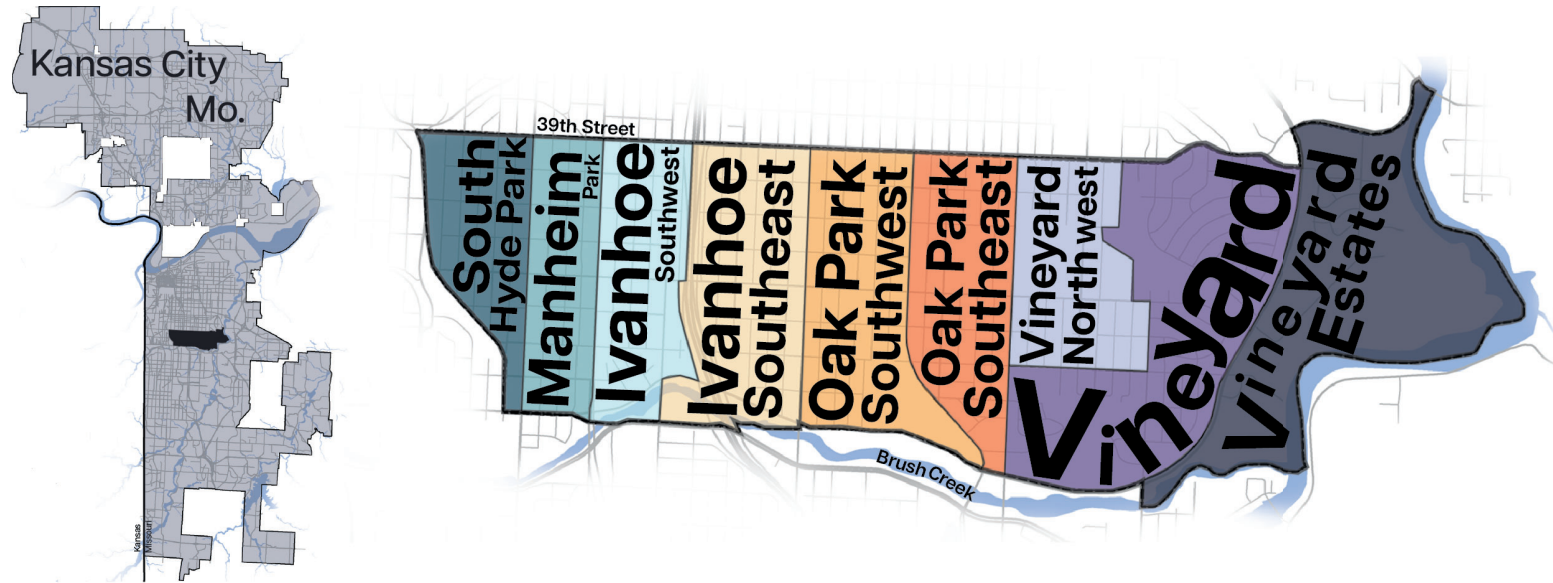


Fig 3.1: Nine neighborhoods north of the Brush Creek Corridor in eastern Kansas City, Mo.

This research project was happening when there were plans for redevelopment being discussed for some of these neighborhoods. The 522 plan was being announced for the 3rd District (Fig. 3.2) after four years of working with residents to understand the current issues in these neighborhoods. This plan was \$522 million dollars of public, private, and philanthropic investment meant to transform distressed communities through neighborhood stabilization, expanding green space and maintaining parks, investing in green infrastructure, and improving transportation and walkability (Comments, 2023).

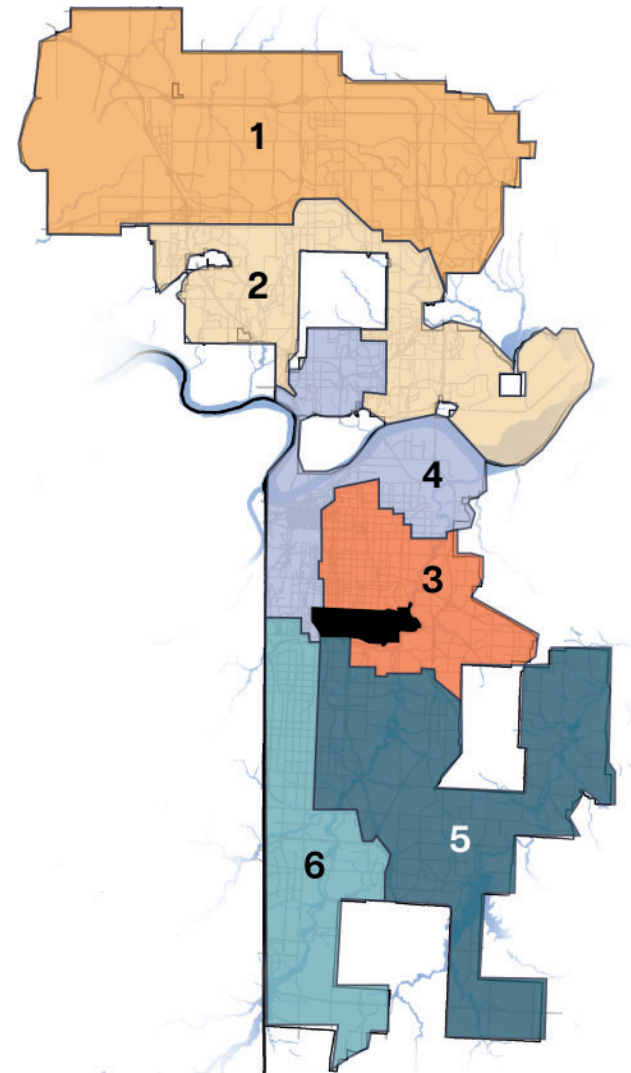


Fig 3.2: Districts in Kansas City. The study area falls primarily in District 3 with Hyde Park Neighborhood in District 4.

Neighborhood Analysis

With the use of Arc GIS pro, a spatial analysis of nine neighborhoods in Kansas City was completed. This analysis was used to find neighborhoods that would align with the project's goals and objectives. The demographic criteria for selection of these neighborhoods are based on age, income, race and education (Fig. 3.5-3.8). This criterion was selected based on the literature, because each of these elements influence a resident's place attachment (Anton and Lawrence, 2014; Aiyer et al., 2014; Brown et al., 2003; Gifford, 2017; Graves, 2017; Hummon,

1992; Korplea, 2012; Shaw and Hagemans, 2015). Other criteria for neighborhoods selection are the number of residents and vacant lots in the area (Fig. 3.4) and looking at the percentages of homeowners versus renters because this can influence home security (Fig. 3.6), which then influences the potential for residential displacement (Lew, 2017; Morris, 2017; Shaw and Hageman, 2015; Skyora et al., 2022). Based on this analysis two neighborhoods were selected: the Ivanhoe Southeast Neighborhood and the Oak Park Southwest Neighborhood (Fig. 3.3).

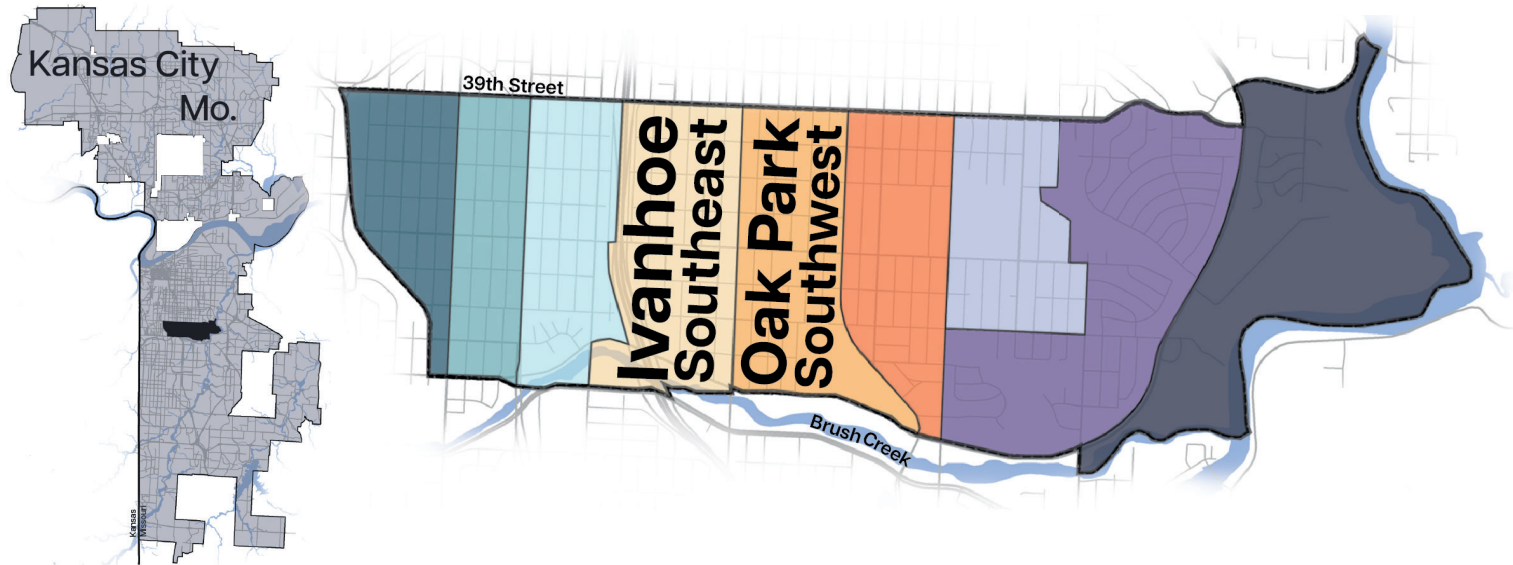


Fig 3.3: Based on the GIS analysis the selected neighborhoods are Ivanhoe Southeast and Oak Park Southwest.

Vacancy

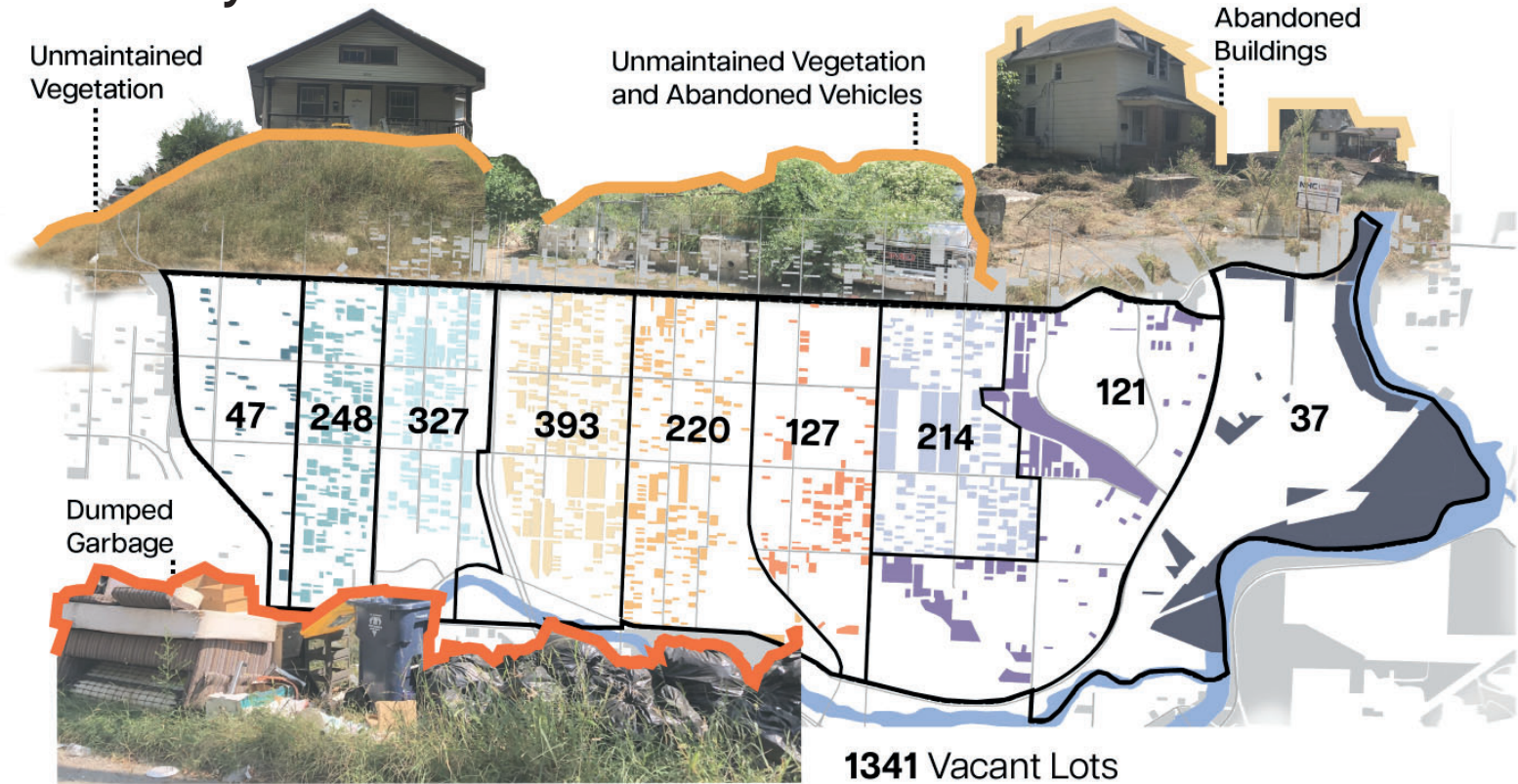


Fig 3.4: Vacancy is an issue in these neighborhoods with 1341 vacant lots in these nine neighborhoods.

Race

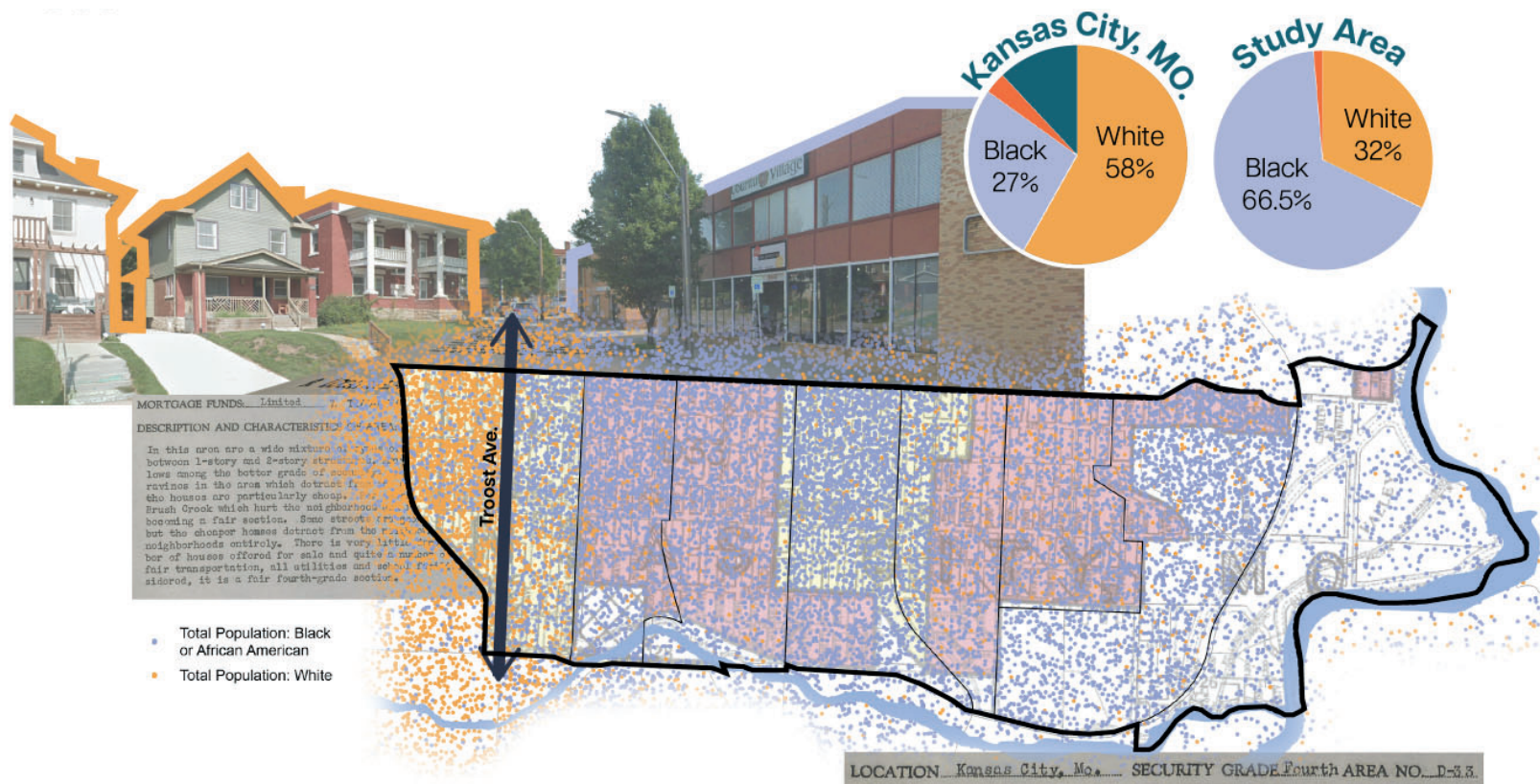


Fig 3.5: Redlining still has lasting impacts on these neighborhoods with racial segregation still evident.

Homeownership

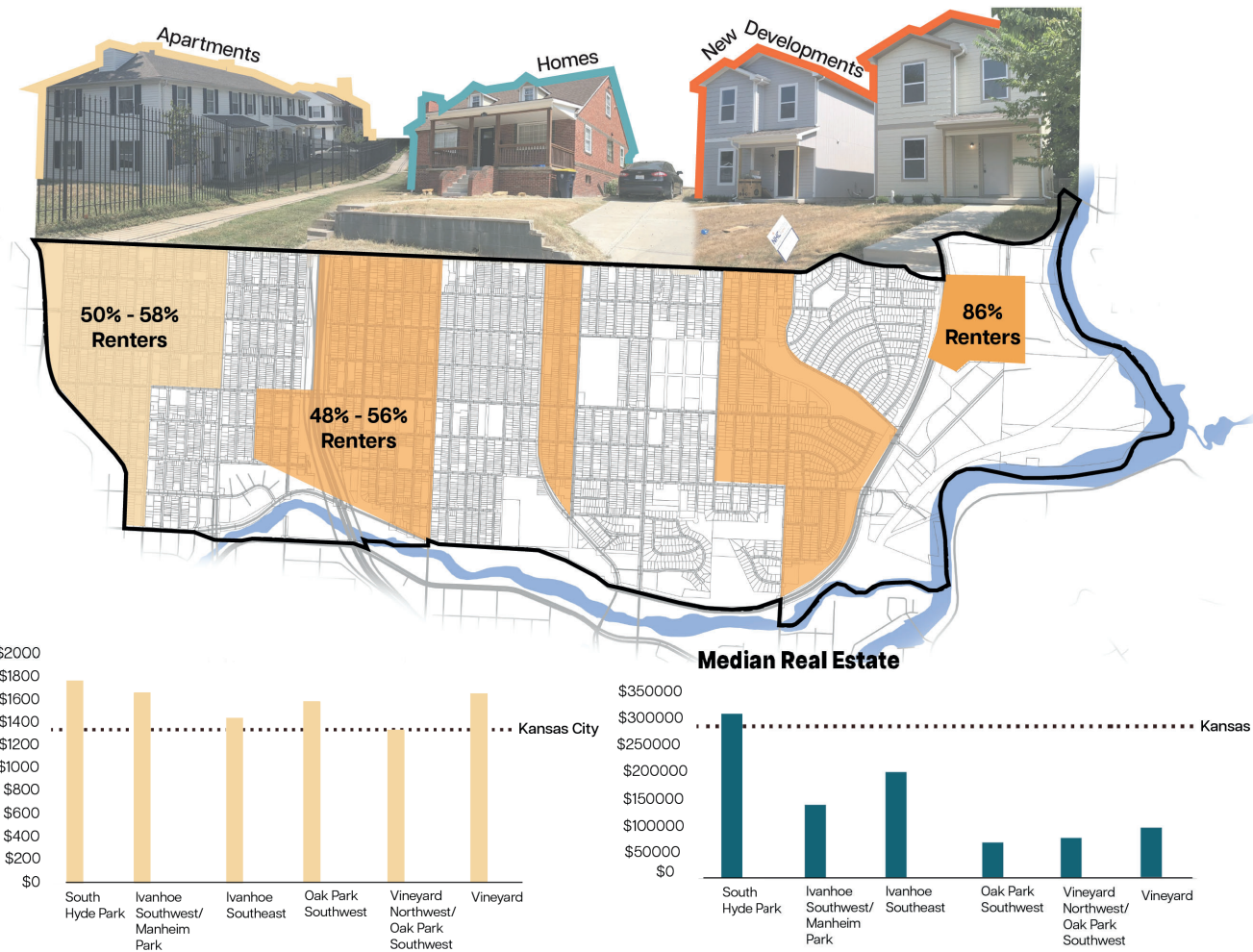


Fig 3.6: Some neighborhoods have a higher percentage of renters than single-family detached survey, especially in the Ivanhoe and Vineyard neighborhoods (these are the areas highlighted in darker grey).

Education Attainment

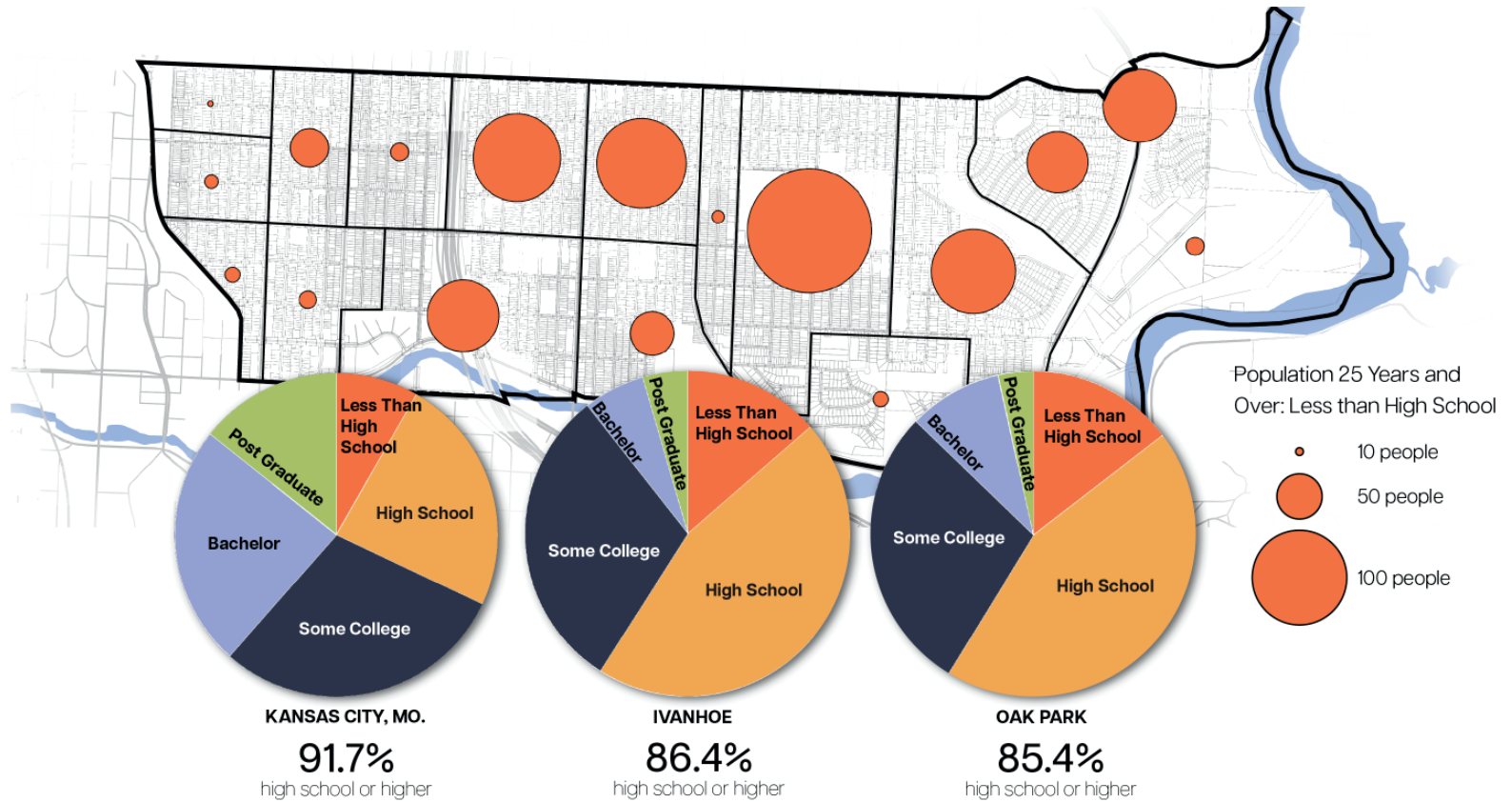
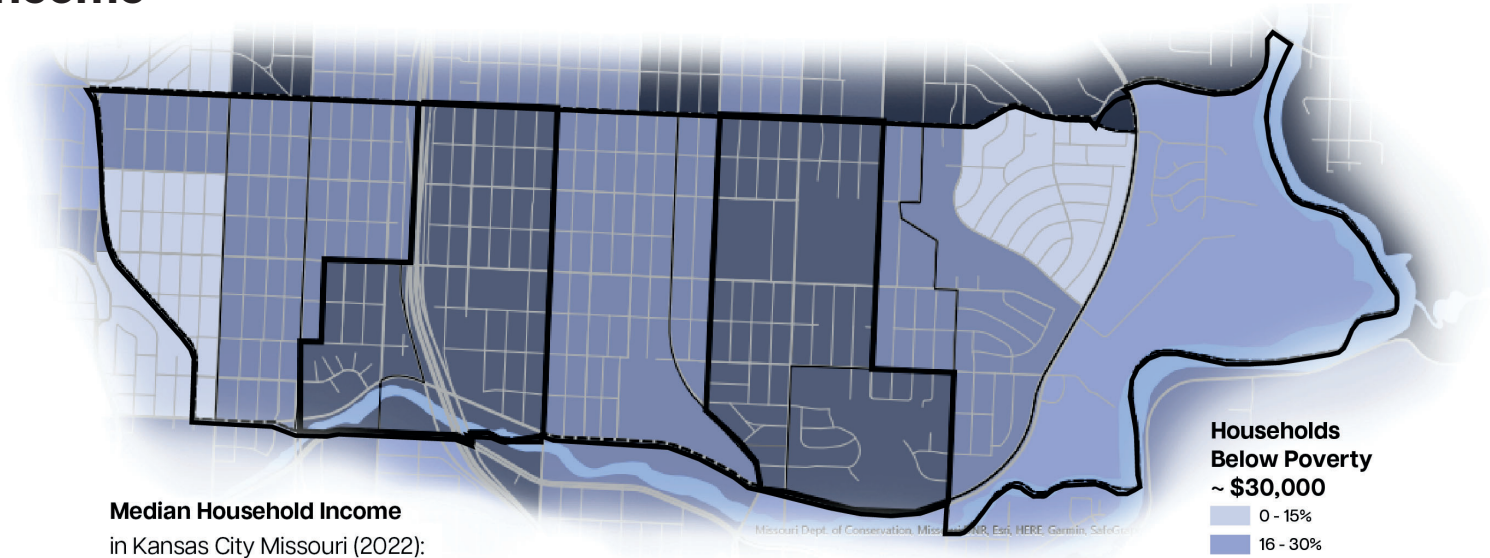


Fig 3.7: The size of the circles shows the number of adults who received less than a high school degree. Comparing the two neighborhoods that have the highest number of individuals with less education and comparing the statistics of educational attainment between Ivanhoe and Oak Park Neighborhoods with Kansas City Mo.

Income

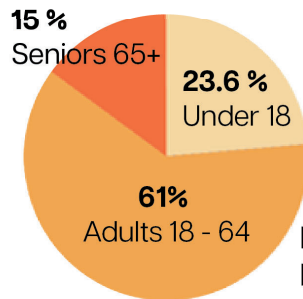


Median Household Income
in Kansas City Missouri (2022):

\$75,280

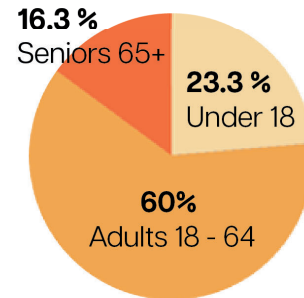
US Census Data: ACS 2022 1-Year

Age



**Nine Neighborhoods in
Kansas City Missouri**

US Census Data: ACS 2021 5-Year



**Kansas City
Missouri**

US Census Data: ACS 2022 1-Year

Fig 3.8: Income is lower in these neighborhoods than the rest of Kansas City with some of these neighborhoods falling in the range of 61-90% of making <\$30,000 while the median for the rest of the city is \$75,280. The age in this neighborhood is comparable to the rest of Kansas City.

Professional Collaboration

The data collection methods used in this project were adopted from PLAYCE studio's community engagement techniques. PLAYCE studio combines the typical public engagement styles along with an emphasis on working together as a team and valuing the "power of play" to generate design strategies and advance ideas forward through community engagement (PLAYCE, n.d.; Fig. 3.9). PLAYCE helped with planning the interview sessions including interview questions and activities (Appendix A) and the insight cards used in the photo-elicitation interviews (Appendix B).



Fig 3.9: Collaboration with PLAYCE studio has resulted insights into their method of community engagement that has been adapted for this study.

Data Collection

Interviews

The semi-structured interviews took approximately between 20 to 40 minutes to complete. There were four parts to the interviews (Fig. 3.10): a pre- and post-activity questionnaire, a photo-elicitation discussion about residents' attachment to their home, neighborhood, and access to nature, and a quick collage where they discuss what they envision in their ideal future community. A questionnaire was handed out at the beginning of the interview session and after to understand how PLAYCE's approach affects participants' perspective of their community. The major topics focused on residents' feelings of attachment to their neighborhood, home, and outdoor space (Appendix A). Questions about

the length of residence were asked to determine how this impacts the residents' perceptions of their community. A series of photo interview questions were asked to talk about relationship to home, nature, neighborhood and vacant lots. This was then followed by a collaging activity where residents imagined the future of their neighborhood through an assemblage of photos (Fig. 3.11). A series of photographs from PLAYCE studio's 62 insight cards helped the participants with answering questions (Appendix A and B). The use of these images encouraged creative thinking about their community because the photographs helped convey a feeling or emotion about their neighborhood and were used as brain nudges.

Interviews Steps



Fig 3.10: Steps in the Interview Process.

Participants Collages

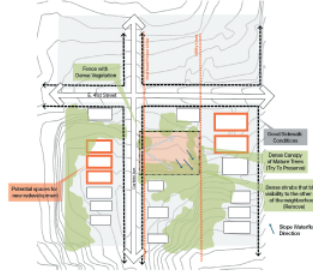


Fig 3.11: Participants Collages.

INTERVIEW DATA FINDINGS



SITE SELECTION & ANALYSIS



PROJECTIVE DESIGN

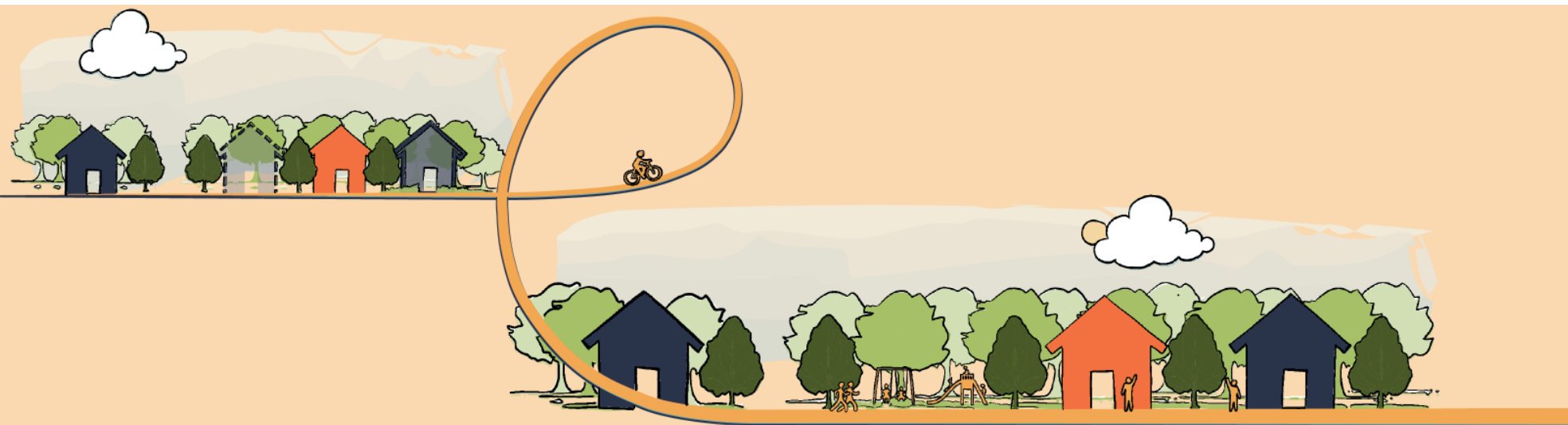


The interviews were held at the Ivanhoe Neighborhood Council community center, and I was able to conduct an interview there. Another individual from the community center participated via a Zoom meeting that was scheduled in the same format as the in-person format. Then a local library, Lucile H. Bluford Branch was also used to hold interviews on Saturday January 6th. Four individuals were interviewed from 9:15 am to 3 pm. Many individuals expressed interest in what I was doing, having talked to 15 individuals, but after mentioning that this was for research or that the focus of the research was discussing their community, they declined to participate in the interview. All participants were unwilling to participate in a walking tour because they stated that they did not have time, the site was not on their block, so they didn't really care about it, or they did not feel safe walking in their neighborhood.

Projective Design

The next step after collecting and analyzing the social data in this project was projective design. The projective design illustrated how the design recommendations generated from the data collected can be applied to a site in the neighborhood (Fig. 3.12). The recommendations were created using the collected data from residents and the goals listed in the 522 Plan, because this ensures that the guidelines help achieve the goals and plans set forth by the city that was influenced by residents' input. The projective design shows the applicability of the guidelines to a site in the neighborhood. This allows residents to see how the guidelines can influence future redevelopment while maintaining the characteristics of the neighborhoods that make it unique.

Fig 3.12: Projective design method uses data collected from interviews and applies the findings to designs.



Analysis & Findings

4

After the six interviews were conducted and recorded, they were transcribed, and key themes emerged about what their experiences of living in a high-vacancy neighborhood was like and how vacant lots influence their place attachment. Figure 4.1 shows how each part of the interview is used to answer the three questions. The data was analyzed by examining the data in different ways (Appendix E-G), such as questions leading to key themes, comparing emerging ideas across each interviewee, collaging themes, and comparing the big ideas from the photo interview and the collaging activity. The surveys were examined with tables and graphs in Microsoft Excel (Appendix H).

Sections

- **Data Analysis**
- **Translation of Data to Findings**

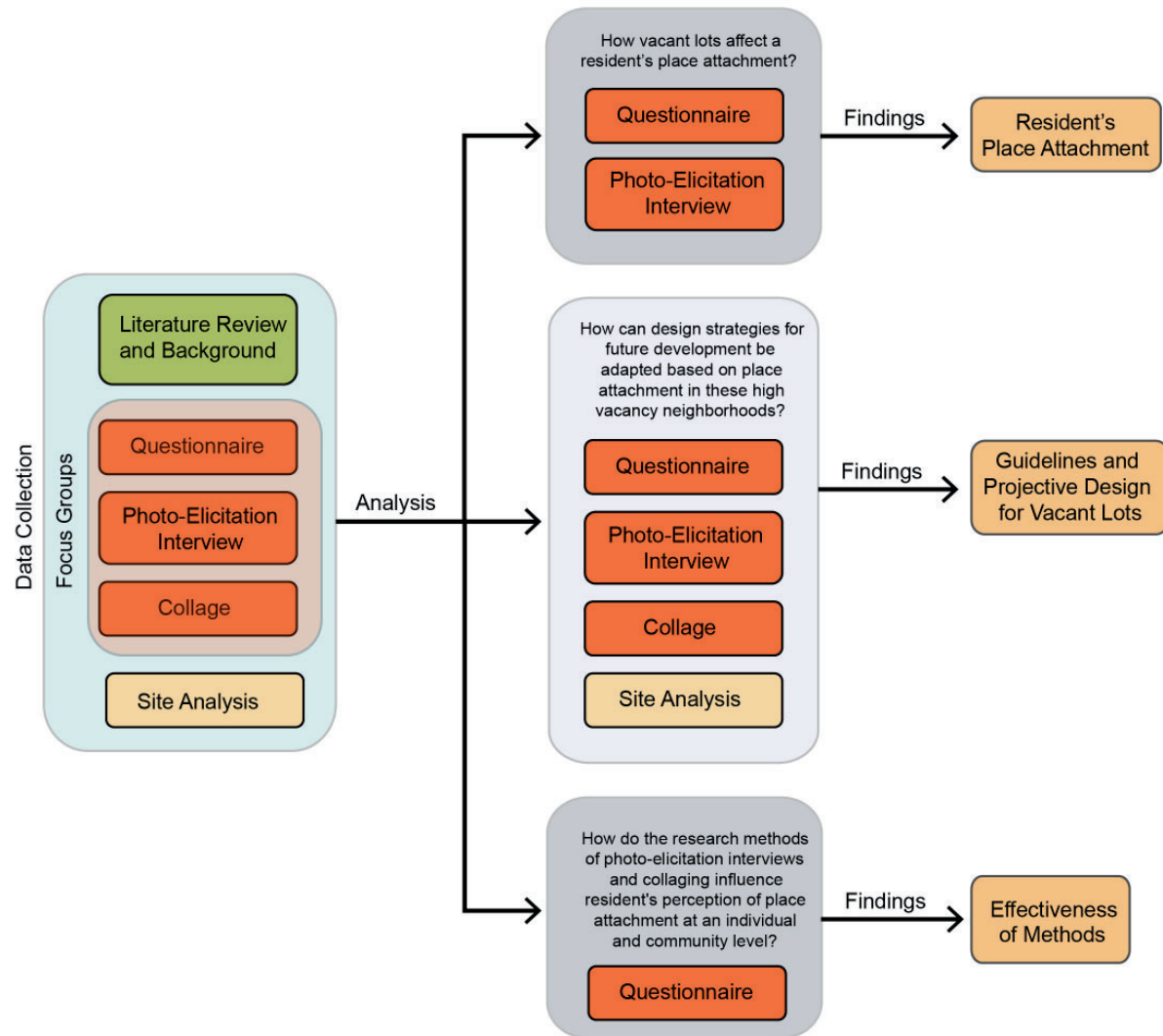


Fig 4.1: Illustrates how the collected data will answer each research question.

Photo Elicitation Interview Analysis

Photo Elicitation Analysis Method 1

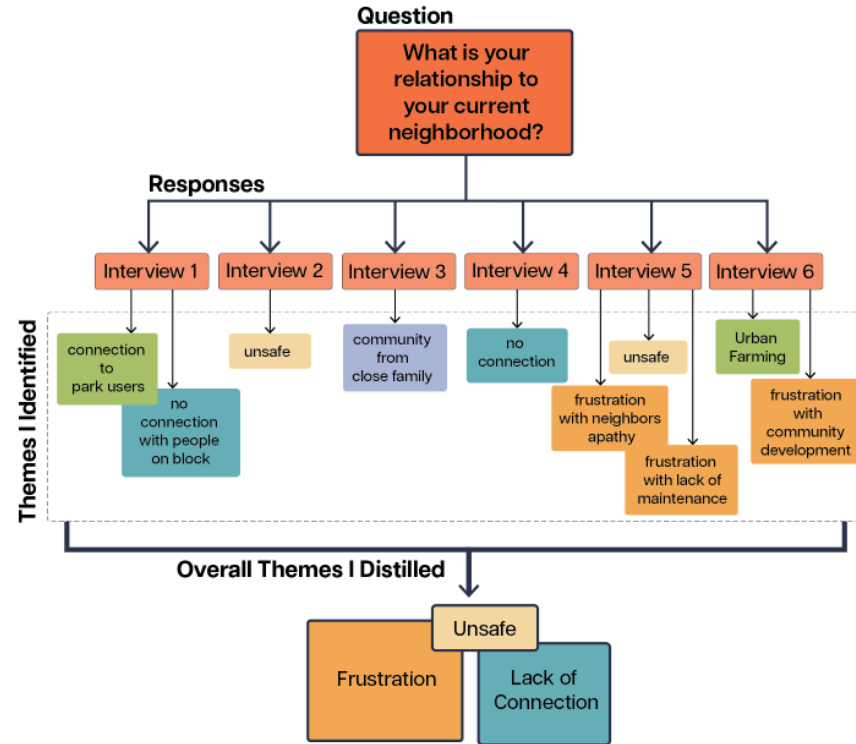


Fig 4.2: Responses from each question are organized and analyzed looking for shared key themes.

The data (n=6) from this part of the interview was analyzed in two different ways. The first was taking an individual question and pairing it with each of the six interviewees' response to the question (Fig. 4.2). From the transcribed data transferring the responses from all six interviews into an excel file organized by questions (Appendix E). Then analyzing each interviewee's response to find the big takeaways that were then condensed into themes. These themes that emerged were then examined to find overlap of themes that were mentioned by multiple participants. These overall themes lead to the findings of what the questions asked in the photo interview meant to the participants.

The second way of analysis, I identified the big ideas or topics that were repeated multiple times through different interviews. From the transcribed data, I read through each participant's entire interview and made notes of concepts that keep getting brought up. Then from these notes, I went back and coded all the interviews. Then in an excel file (Appendix F) I categorized each participant's response to the six themes. Figure 4.3 shows the themes mentioned by each participant and this analysis shows how often a theme was brought up amongst all the interviewees.

Questionnaire Analysis

Data (n=6) from the survey was put into tables in Microsoft Excel. Each question had its own table that was broken up into two sections, one from pre- and one from post-interview questionnaire. These tables were then turned into graphs to visualize the changes in the residents' feelings based on the activities that occurred in the interviews.

Collage Themes

This method of analysis examined key categories of what the perfect future community needed from the interviewees' perspective. The data collected from the collaging section of the interviews (n= 6) was analyzed by grouping all the different ideas that were generated through the activity into categories (Fig. 4.4). The process of analysis started after participation in creating a collage. The participants were then asked to describe their collage and while they were talking about their collage the researcher wrote down their key ideas in separate sticky notes. The collage that generated the highest number of ideas or themes (sticky notes) laid out the initial categories and then the rest of the sticky notes from other collages were placed next to similar ideas or themes. Once all the sticky notes were organized, the groupings were refined to reduce the number of categories.

Another way this data was examined was by taking the images used in all the collages and comparing them with what the interviewees associated them with (Appendix G). For example, an image of a father and son together was associated by one participant as connecting families, but another participant compared this image with focusing on activities for kids in the community. So, this method of analysis looked at what photos were used to convey certain ideas.

Photo Elicitation Analysis Method 2

	Safety	Frustration	Family	Lack of Community	Nature	Trash & Dumping
Interview 1						
Interview 2						
Interview 3						
Interview 4						
Interview 5						
Interview 6						

Fig 4.3: Key Themes were found by looking at the interviews to see how each discussion aligned with certain themes.

Collage Analysis

Creating Collages



6 Collages

Create a collage of what is there most perfect future community.

Theming

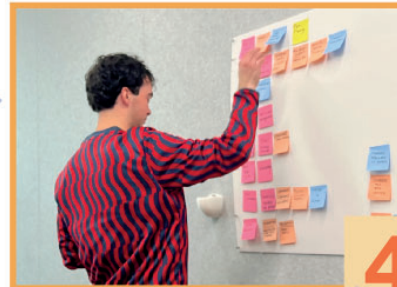


32 Themes

1 Theme = 1 Sticky Note

While the person who made the collage is talking another person writes down the key ideas that are being mentioned.

Organizing Themes

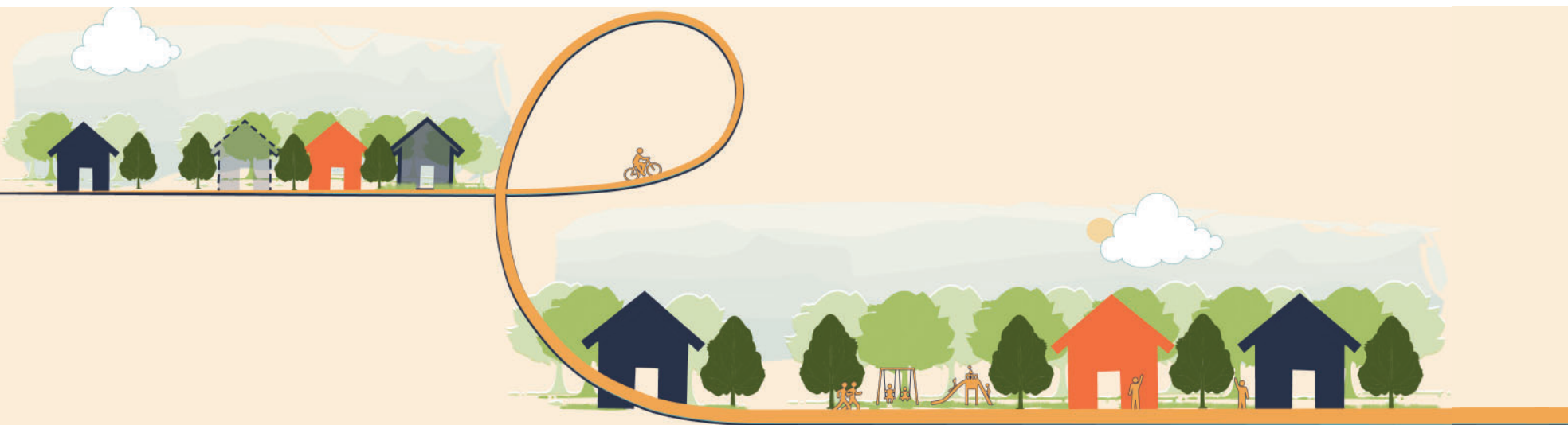


4 Categories

Start with the participant who had the most sticky notes and sort the rest into categories.

- ① Safety & Belonging
- ② Family Focused Programs
- ③ Building Community
- ④ More Nature

Fig 4.4: Collage ideas from all interviews organized by themes as illustrated with a practice activity with 2025 Landscape Architecture students from Kansas State University.





Translation of Data to Findings

After the data from the photo-elicitation interviews, collages, and surveys were analyzed, important discoveries related to each of the questions and activities the interviewers participated in were found.

Sections

- **Relationship to Home**
- **Relationship to Community**
- **Relationship to Nature**
- **Relationship to Vacant Lots**
- **Collage**
- **Questionnaire**
- **Usefulness of Methods**

Relationship to Home

The participants' relationship to home was divided by those who had lived in the neighborhood for a long period of time and those who had lived in the neighborhood for a month to a few years. A positive relationship to home was expressed by long-term residents. One participant enjoyed that they were surrounded by vacant lots, mentioning it was one of the reasons they loved where they lived. They stated that Figure 4.5 captured their relationship to home because *"it shows freedom and no neighbors. That is why I love it"*. Short term residents expressed contradictory feelings revealing a weaker attachment to their home.

Relationship to Home: Housing Insecurity

The three residents who had not lived in the neighborhood for a long time, focused on housing insecurity and the need to rely on the support of their family who lived there. One participant chose Figure 4.6 when discussing their relationship to their home and stated that without the support of their family, they would have been forced to live on the streets. This illustrates the challenges that lead to some people living in this neighborhood. They come because they have family, and they end up staying because they have nowhere else to go. Nevertheless, the residence is never really their own. It's just a roof and four walls to keep them off the streets. Another distinction between long and short-term residents is that short-term residents didn't mention vacant lots or nature in their discussion about their home. This could mean that for new residents, vacant lots do not impact their connection to their homes as much; whereas with long-term residents, vacant lots are a stronger part of the context with their perception of home.



Fig 4.5: Image captures resident's relationship with their home because it shows freedom, independence, and enjoyment.



Fig 4.6: Depicts one resident's relationship with their home because the image shows how their family is helping them have a place to live.

Relationship to Home: Family is Key

Throughout the interviews, it was apparent that being around family was a key characterization of how the participants perceived the concept of home, no matter how long they had lived in the neighborhood. Every single interviewee brought up their family in some way. Whether it was living with family members, raising small kids, or living next door to their aging parents. It is these relationships with family that keep these individuals in these neighborhoods.

Relationship to Community

When asked about their relationship to their neighborhood, residents expressed a lot of negative emotions associated with their neighborhood. These emotions were concerns about safety, lack of community, and frustration with perception of their community. Based on the interviews there was a very weak community attachment within these neighborhoods, especially between the residents. Most interviewees mentioned that they didn't know some or any of their neighbors. One mentioned that they didn't have neighbors because they were surrounded by vacant lots and buildings, which caused weak community attachment because there was no community to connect with. While there was a lack of a neighborhood-wide community, residents had developed communities with their families and church, so five of the interviewees felt that they had a supportive community but just not necessarily with the residents where they lived.

Relationship to Neighborhood: Safety

Lack of safety was a topic brought up by three of the interviewees who stated there was a sense of unsafety in their neighborhood. One of the participants described their neighborhood as *"not a friendly place"* and another stated that *"there is a lot going on in the neighborhood, so we need to be able to protect our kids."* The feeling of living in an unsafe neighborhood negatively impacts the connections between residents because if residents do not feel safe walking in their neighborhood, this prevents relationships that strengthen community attachment from being established. Feeling unsafe impacts resident retention as one interviewee discussed that their neighbor who lived across the street was assaulted and mugged. This caused their neighbor to move out of their house because they feared the neighborhood. Residents' leaving the neighborhood not only because of perception of crime but because of actual firsthand encounters with crime exacerbates the problem of vacancy in these neighborhoods.

While most of the interviewees expressed concerns about feeling unsafe in their own neighborhood, one participant mentioned that they had no issues with safety. They discussed that across the street from their house there was a basketball court where kids would come and play, and there were never any incidents there. The interviewee mentioned that there were occupied houses that would keep an eye out for anything suspicious and this shows the "eyes on the street" theory in practice highlighting its impact on safety and perceptions of safety in the neighborhoods.

Relationship to Neighborhood: Frustration

Frustration is a theme that was repeatedly expressed throughout the interviews with long-term residents because participants felt that people outside their neighborhood did not show any respect to their community. One interviewee mentioned that a company from Lenexa, KS came in and bought several vacant lots to just leave them unmaintained. They were frustrated because they felt that this would not be allowed to happen in other communities, yet it is happening in theirs. Dumping trash on vacant lots was another point of frustration discussed during the interviews. One interviewee mentioned that since their neighborhood lies conveniently along Hwy 435 and Hwy 71, people from other communities like Overland Park dump their trash on vacant lots. Then communities like Overland Park maintain the pristine clean identity while making more challenges for their community. These feelings impact residents' attachment to community because if residents feel like their community is not valued by others it is hard to make those who live in these high vacancy communities care too and deal with challenges that are caused by those outside of the community.

Relationship to Nature

Being around nature and taking part in activities outdoors such as gardening (Fig 4.7), cookouts, biking and walking in parks were topics that came up in the interviews before the question of their relationship to nature was asked. This illustrates that there is a strong connection to nature in the participants' perception. This strong attachment to nature could be correlated to the fact that many of the vacant lots are overgrown with vegetation, so they are surrounded by nature. But it is not accessible for purposes such as walking in a park or allowing their kids to play at a playground. Because while the residents discussed a strong affinity for nature, they also mentioned that they wished there was more nature that was more accessible. One participant mentioned that they felt most connected to nature when they are working with the land on their urban farm and many others mentioned that they enjoyed gardening which illustrates a more active involvement with nature as opposed to just passively enjoying it.



Fig 4.7: Image chosen by two participants because it captures their connection to nature through the garden that they have at their house.



Fig 4.8: Image chosen because it captured the frustration that the resident felt about vacant lots in regards to how these lots are often unmaintained by their owners and a location for trash to be dumped.

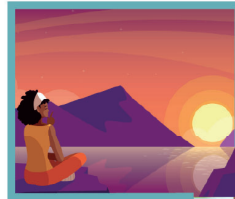
Relationship to Vacant Lots

The main feeling expressed by interview participants is that these vacant lots are, as one interviewee said, “a fresh slate and open to the opportunity for something great”. Four participants said vacant lots can be an asset to the community, especially for those suffering from housing security through the implementation of more housing options, or they can be a place for neighborhood recreation. One interviewee mentioned that vacant lots that do get bought by developers typically do not get redeveloped with the communities’ best interests in mind. As mentioned in the relationship to neighborhood section, half of the participants were upset (Fig. 4.8) with the amount of trash and dumping that occurs on vacant lots and would like to see something happen to these lots to deter dumping. Several interviewees stated that these vacant lots do not influence their connection to their home or neighborhood. However, they wish they were used more productively. This indicates that vacant lots are not directly associated with attachment to their home, but these vacant lots do create unused gaps in their neighborhood that weakens the social ties of residents in the community.

Collage

The collages captured the participants' ideal future community and through the six interviews, 32 ideas were expressed and documented. These ideas fall into four categories: safety and belonging, more nature, building community, and family focused programs (Fig. 4.9).

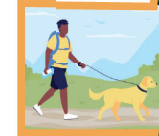
SAFETY, BELONGING AND ACCEPTANCE



FAMILY FOCUSED PROGRAMS



MORE NATURE



BUILDING COMMUNITY THROUGH ACTIVITIES AND EXPERIENCES

Fig 4.9: Through the collages there were images and ideas that were expressed repeatedly, and this means that residents in these neighborhoods have similar ideas about what they envision their future community becoming.

Usefulness of Methods

An interesting correlation between the data collected in the photo elicitation interview and the collaging activity was found (Fig. 4.10). Through the photo interviews, concerns about their community were expressed. Then through the collage activity, the ideas expressed for the future ideal community worked to solve the issues their community is currently experiencing. In this project key themes expressed in the photo interviews were feeling unsafe, lack of community and lack of accessible nature. Then in the collaging activity, ideas and solutions about safety and belonging, building community and more accessible nature were expressed. Therefore, using this two-step approach to data collection allowed us to understand why residents want certain things in their community and why they feel that they are important to have.

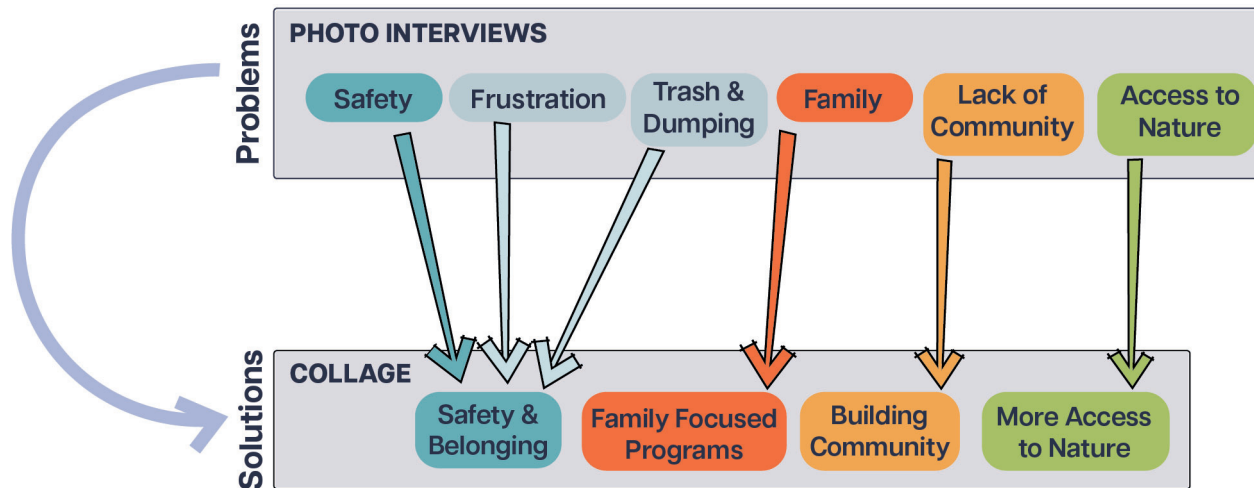


Fig 4.10: The photo interview highlights the concerns of the community and the collage illustrates solutions that the residents have for addressing these problems.

Questionnaire

The data showed that these interview activities encouraged deep reflection about what their current home and community means to them. This is visible in Figure 4.15 because there was a fluctuation by three participants who strongly disagreed that they trusted their community and community leaders after the interview. This shows that these conversations and activities can help residents gain a deeper understanding of how they feel about their community and home. This can also help designers gain insights into the community and why residents need certain changes to their neighborhood. Like the literature mentioned there is a stronger connection to an individual's home than with their neighborhood. It was hypothesized that participant's discussion about their neighborhood and community would increase their attachment to their neighborhood and Figure 4.12 does show that responses in the post-activity survey shifted towards more positive connections with their neighborhood after the discussion. Figure 4.14 shows that the participants had a positive perception about the opportunities that vacant lots have for their community and the interview activities seemed to strengthen their perceptions. A large sample size would be needed to draw more conclusive findings.

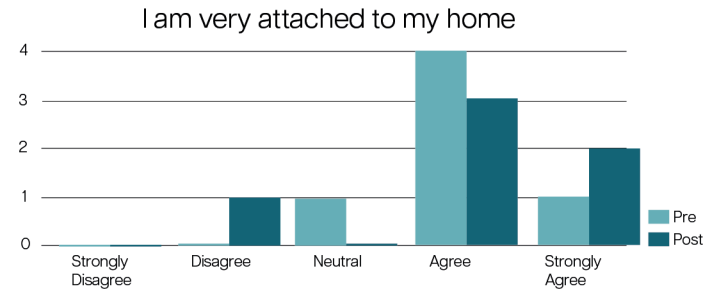


Fig 4.11: Connection to Home.

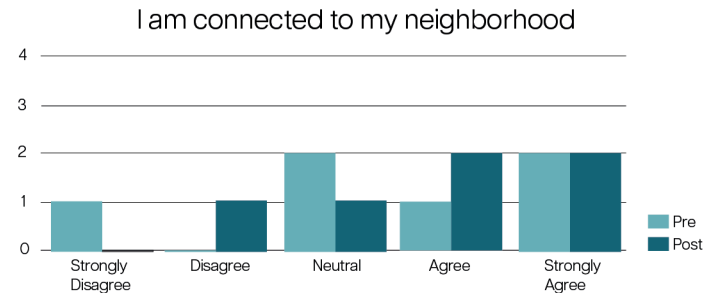


Fig 4.12: Connection to Neighborhood.

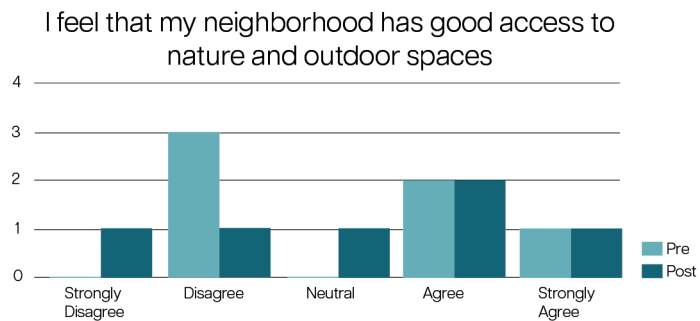


Fig 4.13: Access to Nature.

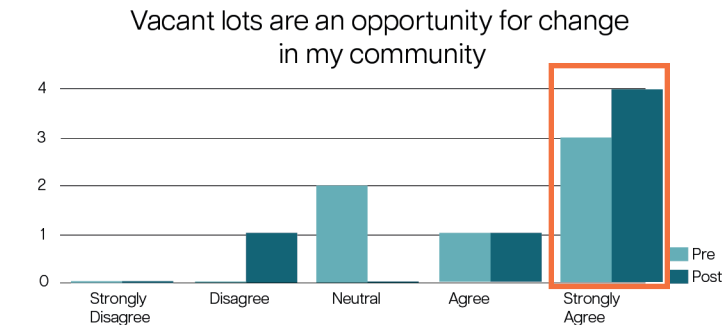


Fig 4.14: Vacant Lots an Opportunity for Change.

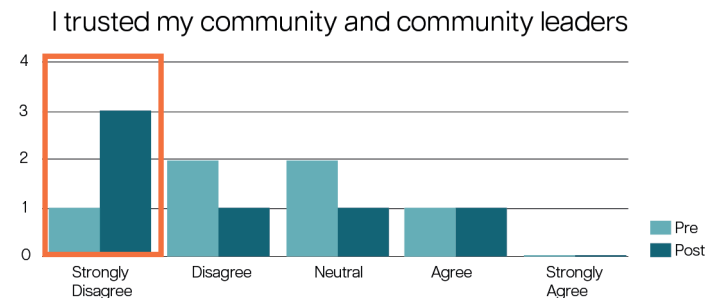
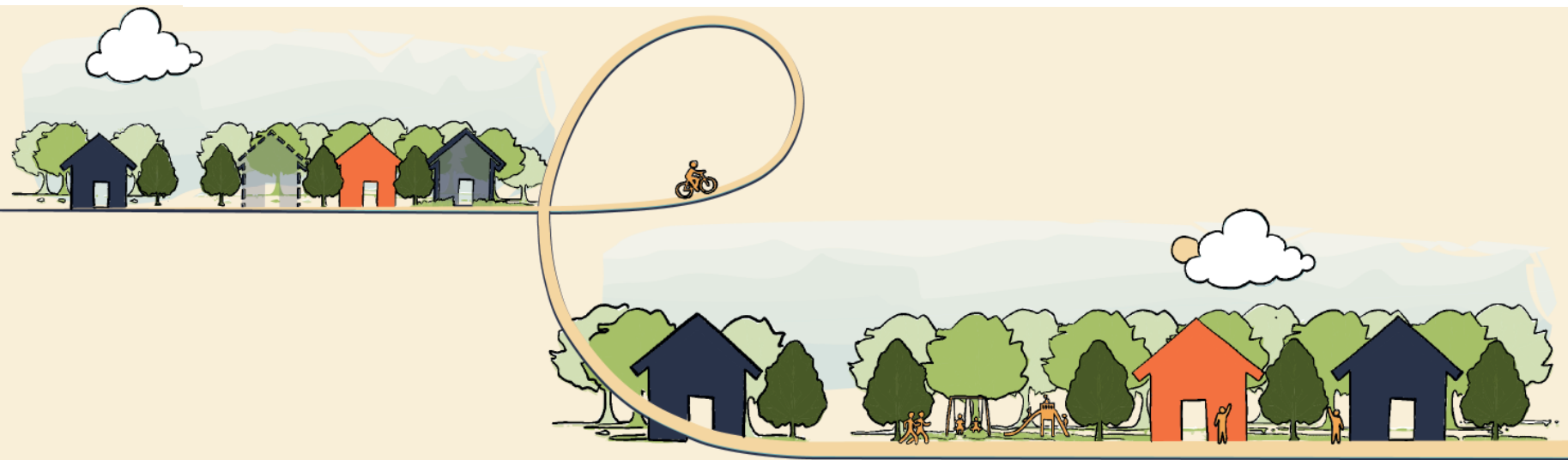


Fig 4.15: Trust in Community and Community Leaders.



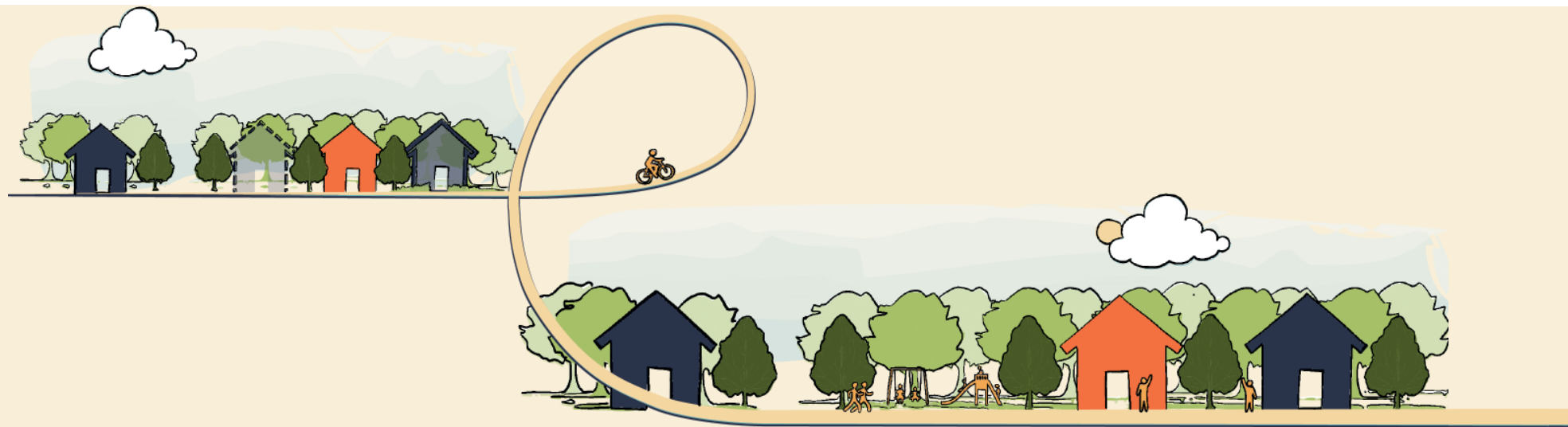
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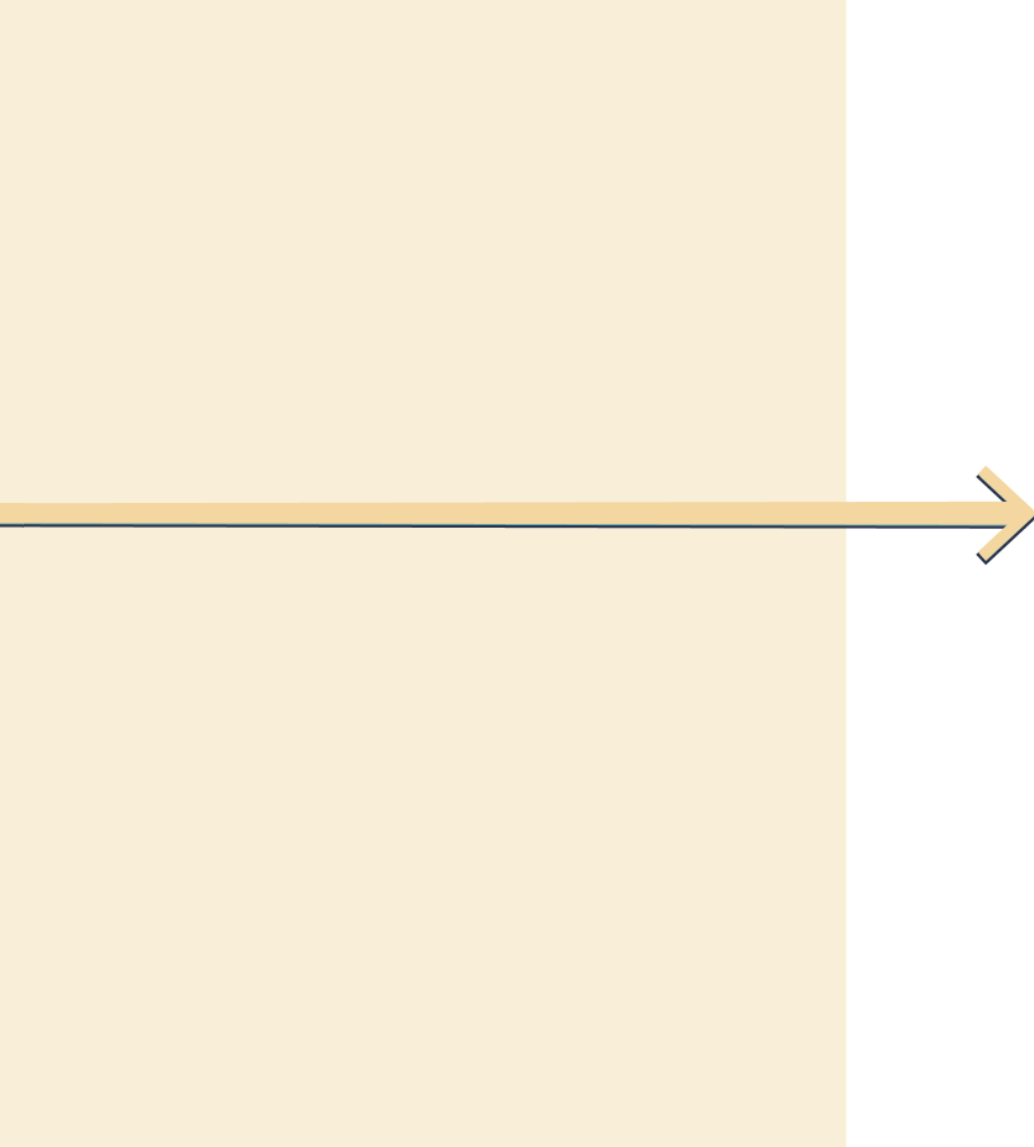
Recommendations & Projective Designs

After the analysis and finding of the resident's attachment to their community, the next step was to create a series of design recommendations that can help the community achieve their goals. The recommendations focus on implementing different programming strategies that will address the concerns of the residents. These recommendations then aided in the selection of three sites. These three sites were selected to help illustrate what these recommendations would look like on vacant lots in the community.

Sections

- **Translation of Findings to Design Recommendations**
- **Three Projective Designs**





Translation of Findings to Design Recommendations

Residents mentioned that they wanted their neighborhood to be safe, have strong social ties with residents and increased access to nature. Based on these findings four recommendation categories were proposed: Safety, Identity and Belonging, Building Community and Increased Access to Nature.



Recommendation Categories

Safety

Ensuring that the residents feel safe and protected in their neighborhood, so they feel comfortable using neighborhood amenities and building relationships with fellow residents.

Identity and Belonging

Creating a stronger sense of place and community through art and relationships.

Building Community

From new businesses to affordable housing to neighborhood gathering places these programming elements fill in the gaps within the urban fabric and create places where residents can come together and establish relationships.

Increased Access to Nature

Urban agriculture, therapeutic gardens, nature play areas, and dispersing more green space throughout the neighborhoods gives all residents the ability to spend time in nature.

Attachment Ranking

With each recommendation there is a breakdown of the impact that they may have on a resident's place attachment. The ranking system is based on ideas from place attachment literature mentioned in the literature review. Home or individual attachment ranking is based on how design recommendations influence connections between residents and their home. Community attachment ranking is based on how the recommendation builds relationships between residents and improves neighborhood identity. While nature attachment ranking is determined by how the recommendation increases access and connection to nature and outdoor spaces for the residents. Figure 5.1 shows how the place attachment ranking for individual, community, and nature attachment is divided.

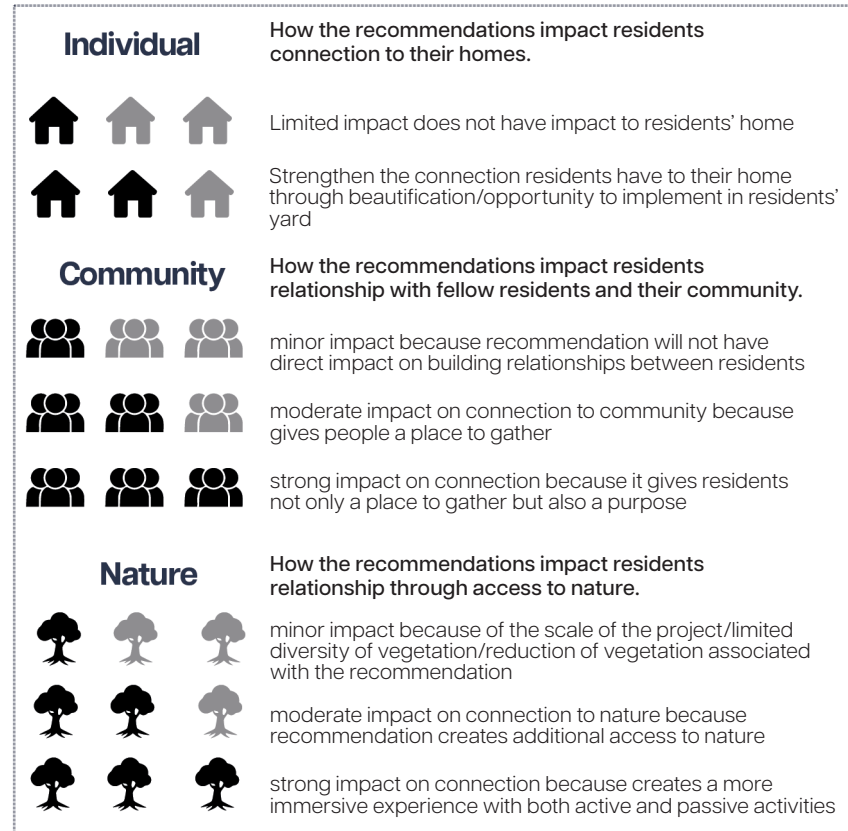
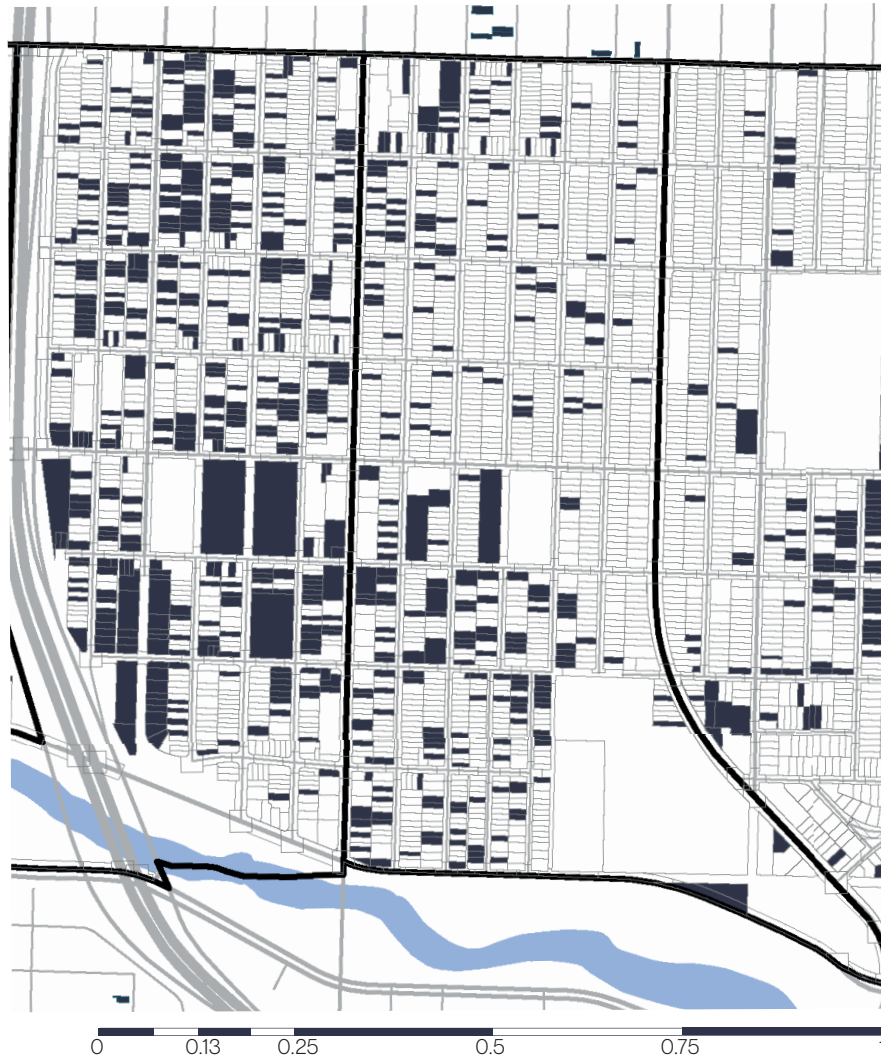


Fig 5.1: Attachment Ranking System.



Suitable Sites in the Neighborhood

The map of existing vacant lots paired with a Google Earth analysis of site was used to create suitability maps for each programming element. This map (Fig. 5.2) highlights all the vacant lots in the neighborhoods. Then each map highlights which vacant lots would be best fitted for each program. This is not a one size fits all situation, most of the vacant lots have multiple potential uses but the suitability map allows for discussion of what each site in the neighborhood could be used for.

Resources and Funding

To empower residents to make the changes that they want, each recommendation has resources provided to give residents information from various organizations about how to get started. At the end of the guidelines, there is more information about funding opportunities to gain capital to start these projects.



Fig 5.2: Vacant lots in the neighborhoods.

Design Recommendation Layout

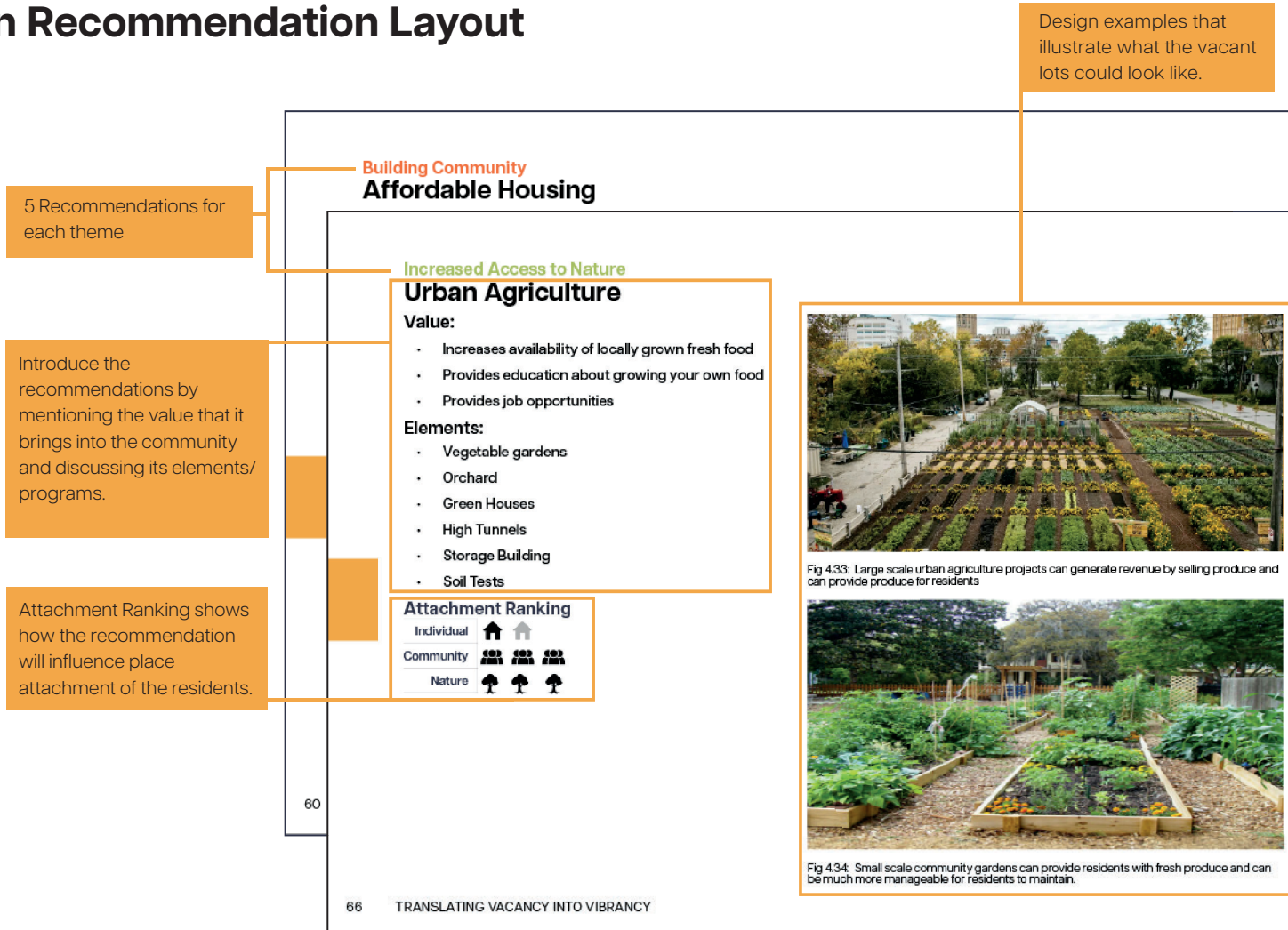
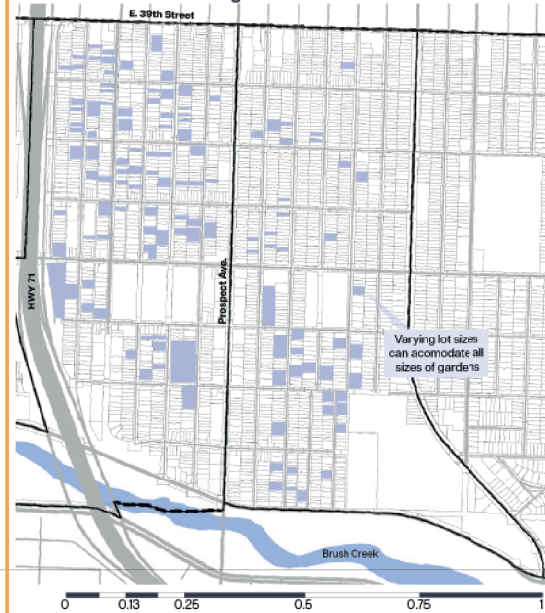


Fig 5.3: Guide to Recommendation Layouts.

Suitable vacant lots in neighborhood and appropriate site attributes discusses what conditions are needed for this particular recommendation.

Suitable Sites in the Neighborhood



Appropriate Site Attributes:

- Vacant lots not adjoining busy roads
- Vacant lots can be a wide range of sizes
- Large scale urban agriculture operation consisting of multiple and/or larger lots (Fig. 4.34)
- Small scale gardens consisting of a single lot (Fig. 4.35)

Resources for Getting Started:

Environmental Protection Program (EPA) Steps to Creating Community Gardens: <https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/steps-creating-community-garden-or-expand-urban-agriculture-brownfields-site>

Cultivate KC: <https://www.cultivatekc.org/our-work/metro-farms-food-systems/>

The Giving Grove: <https://www.givinggrove.org/our-program>

Kansas City Community Gardens: <https://kcog.org/>

SARE Sustainable Urban Agriculture Guide: <https://www.sare.org/wp-content/uploads/Best-Practices-for-the-Sustainable-Urban-Farm.pdf>

Fig 4.35: Urban Agriculture Suitable Sites

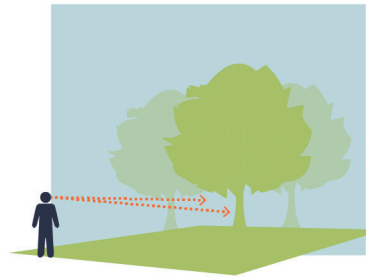
Resources from government agencies or organizations that helps residents get started re-imagining the vacant lots in their neighborhoods.

After recommendations, there is a section that discusses several funding options that can help with gaining financial resources.

Safety

Feelings of unsafety were the most repeated topics in both the interviews and collages. If people feel unsafe in their community, they would be less likely to seek out new connections with residents and spend time in their community. The National Crime Prevention Council has created a series of guidelines called Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) that through quality design of environments can be used to reduce the occurrence as well as fear of crime (National Crime Prevention Council, 2024).

Design visibility of clear sight lines (Fig. 5.4 A) and minimization of concealed routes (Fig. 5.4 C) allows people to adequately see the space and minimize the possibility of crime incidents. This means that plants should be no more than 2' high and the canopy of trees no lower than 6'. Lighting allows people to see and be seen, which reduces the fear of crime. According to CTPED, adequate lighting (Fig. 5.4 B) means that a person with normal vision can identify a face from 32 ft away. The reduction of isolation with natural surveillance of homeowners (Fig. 5.4 F) who keep an eye out for unusual activity increases residents' perception safety. Activity generators (Fig. 5.4 D) are places where people come to perform an activity and bring life and a sense of security to an area. Signs and information (Fig. 5.4 E) help enforce a sense of security and allow individuals to easily navigate through space (National Crime Prevention Council, 2024).



A: Clear Sight Lines



F: Increased Eyes on the Street



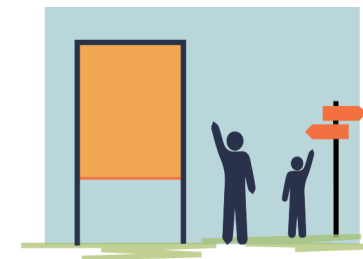
C: Minimize Concealed/Isolated Routes



D: Activity Generators



B: Adequate Lighting



E: Signs and Information

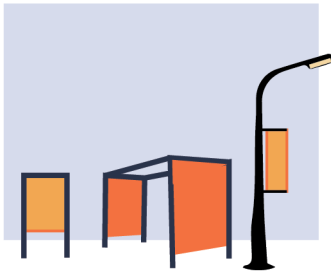
Fig 5.4: CPTED Strategies.



A: Safety



C: Build Relationships



B: Implementing art to enhance identity



D: Architecture

Fig 5.5: Establishing Identity.

Identity and Belonging

A sense of community identity influences residents' feelings of belonging. By creating and enhancing a community's identity, this creates a sense of belonging, enforces unity and pride while increasing social responsibility for those in the community (Ratanakosol et al., 2016). In the interviews, participants expressed frustration about residents from their and other communities dumping trash in their neighborhood. By creating a stronger sense of identity using the methods mentioned in Figure 5.5, this could deter such actions. Methods such as highlighting community art to enhance sense of identity (Fig. 5.5 C), building relationships between neighbors (Fig. 5.5 B), and ensuring that the architecture (Fig. 5.5 D) has the same vernacular as the existing so that new housing developments fit in with the existing context all work to improve the feelings of safety while creating a stronger sense of place and belonging (Tsai, 2014).

Building Community

Transportation and Connectivity

Value:

- Multi-modal transportation throughout the neighborhood and connecting to the rest of the city increases access for residents
- Aligns with 522 Redevelopment Plan
- Improved sidewalk conditions increase pedestrian safety
- Street Trees mitigate urban heat island.
- Bus Stops add comfort and protection from weather elements.
- Street art at pedestrian crossings can increase pedestrian safety.
 - Improve community identity through implementation of art

Attachment Ranking

Individual	 
Community	  
Nature	  

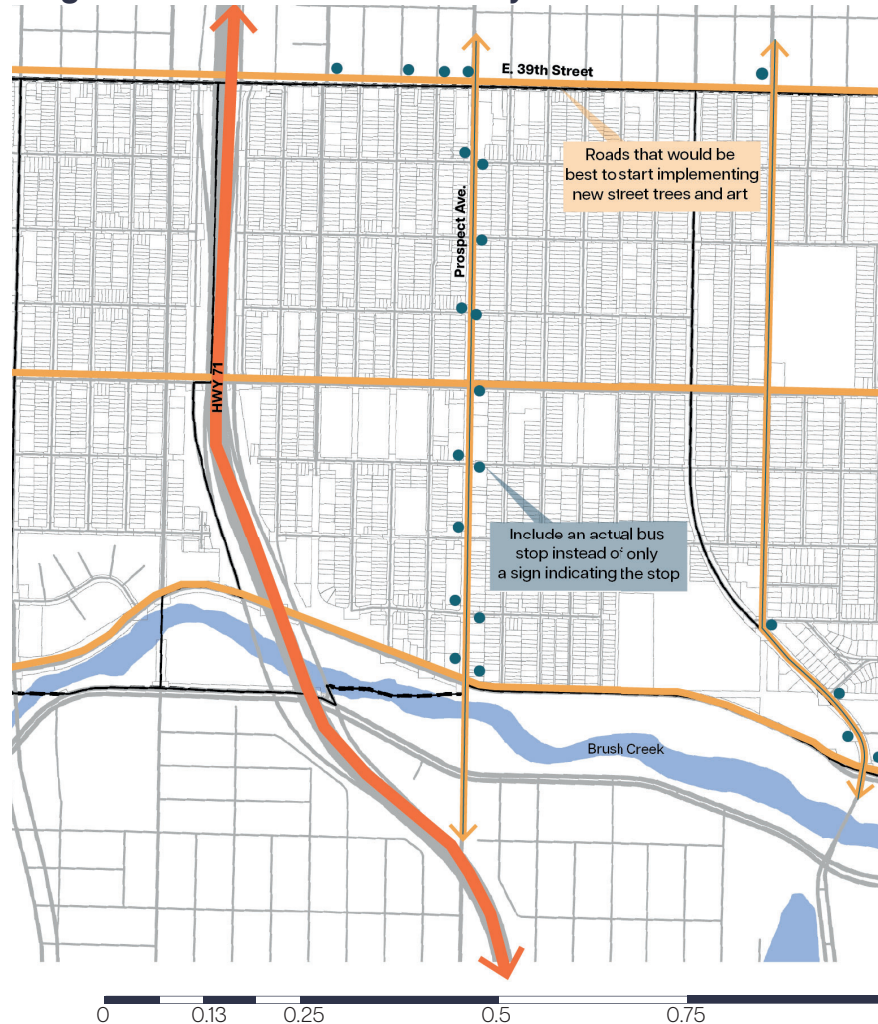


Fig 5.6: Vibrant and artistic crosswalks can highlight the community's identity and cause motorists to pay attention at crosswalks.



Fig 5.7: Incorporating bus stops improves comfort for those who wait for the bus and can be another way to improve community identity.

Neighborhood Traffic Accessibility



Appropriate Site Attributes:

- Focusing on highly active roads to begin implementation of street trees and road safety
- The neighborhood has access to public transportation but currently there is only a sign indicating bus stops, so these bus stops can be enhanced through actual bus stop structures that allow people to wait comfortably

Resources for Getting Started

Project for Public Spaces: Bus Shelters: <https://www.pps.org/article/bushelters>

Paint the Street: <https://detroitmi.gov/document/paint-street-guidebook>

Crosswalk Art for Street Safety and Community Building: <https://americawalks.org/crosswalk-art-for-street-safety-and-community-building-5-tips-to-keep-in-mind/>



Fig 5.8: Transportation and Connectivity Suitable Sites.

Building Community New Businesses

Value:

- Brings commerce back into the neighborhood.
- Provides unique dining experiences.
- Businesses like grocery stores improve access to healthy food.
- New businesses along Prospect Ave. and 39th Street can increase vibrancy along these highly trafficked roads.



Fig 5.9: Outdoor markets can improve street vibrancy and create more diversity of dining experiences.

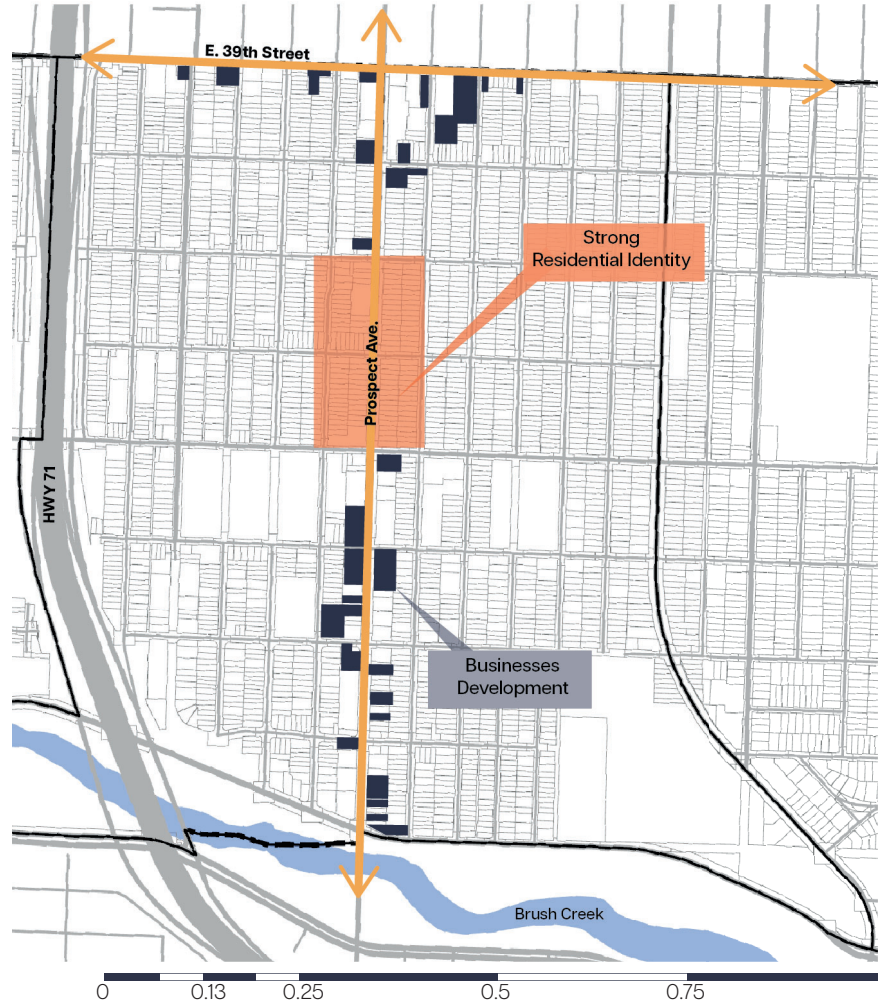
Attachment Ranking

Individual			
Community			
Nature			



Fig 5.10: New stores and businesses like grocery stores can generate more revenue for the community and provides more immediate access to amenities for residents.

Suitable Sites in the Neighborhood



Appropriate Site Attributes:

- Vacant lots along Prospect Ave and 39th Street that already have a business presence
- Lots that do not break up the characteristics of a residential neighborhood like the two blocks on Prospect Ave. between E. 43rd Street and E. 41st Street

Resources for Getting Started

U.S. Department of the Treasury - Small Business

Resources: <https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/small-business-programs/small-and-disadvantaged-business-utilization/small-business-resources>

Consumer Financial Protection Bureau – Resources for Small Business Owners: <https://www.consumerfinance.gov/about-us/small-business-lending/additional-resources/>



Fig 5.11: New Business Suitable Sites.

Building Community

Affordable Housing

Value:

- Increased housing options can reduce stress for people struggling with housing challenges.
- New housing in the craftsman style helps maintain the neighborhood's identity.
- Additional housing increases neighborhood cohesion by filling in the gaps created by the vacant lots.

A.)



Attachment Ranking

Individual	 
Community	  
Nature	  

B.)



Fig 5.12: (A and B) New houses should maintain the characteristics of the current houses in the community, so the identity maintains the same.

Suitable Sites in the Neighborhood



Appropriate Site Attributes:

- Any vacant lot within the neighborhood
- The dark orange indicates current housing infill projects

Resources for Getting Started

Urban Land Institutes: Ten Principles for Developing Affordable Housing: https://uli.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/TP_AffordableHousing.ashx_.pdf



Fig 5.13: Affordable Housing Suitable Sites.

Building Community

Neighborhood Gathering Spots

Value:

- Creates a place where residents on a block can come together for small events like block parties, and this can build connections and relationships with residents.
- An accessible location for residents to have contact with nature
- For more design details see pocket parks section

Programming:

- Playground
- Flexible open space
- Movable seating
- Garden/Vegetation

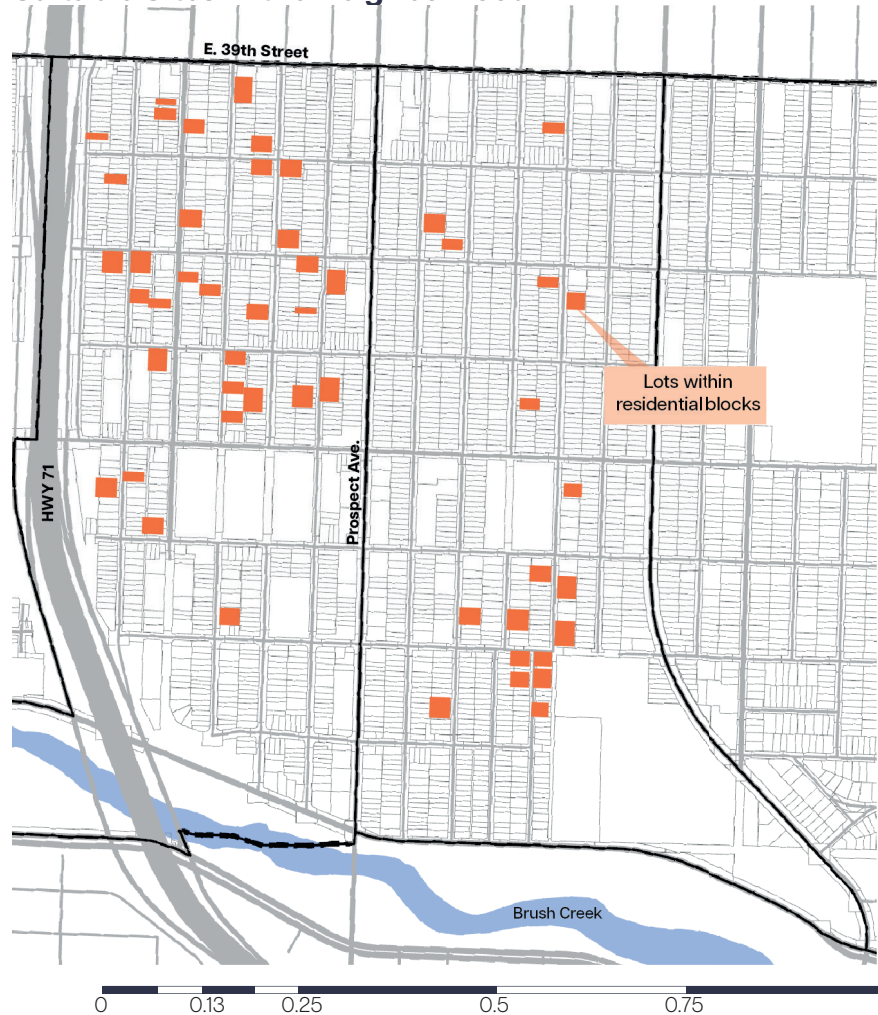
Attachment Ranking

Individual	 
Community	  
Nature	  



Fig 5.14: Ample seating with access to restrooms and grills makes this neighborhood gathering location the perfect place to build connections with fellow residents.

Suitable Sites in the Neighborhood



Appropriate Site Attributes:

- Vacant lots that are within residential neighborhood blocks
- Larger lots allow for a variety of programming for the residents.

Resources for Getting Started

Nation Neighborhood Day - Ideas for your Gathering:

<http://neighborhoodday.org/ideas>



Fig 5.15: Neighborhood Gathering Spots Suitable Sites.

Building Community Community Center

Value:

- Creates a one spot stop for residents to gain access to resources that can help make life less stressful

Programming:

- Day Care
- Access to technology
- Intergenerational Programming
- Outdoor Play Spaces

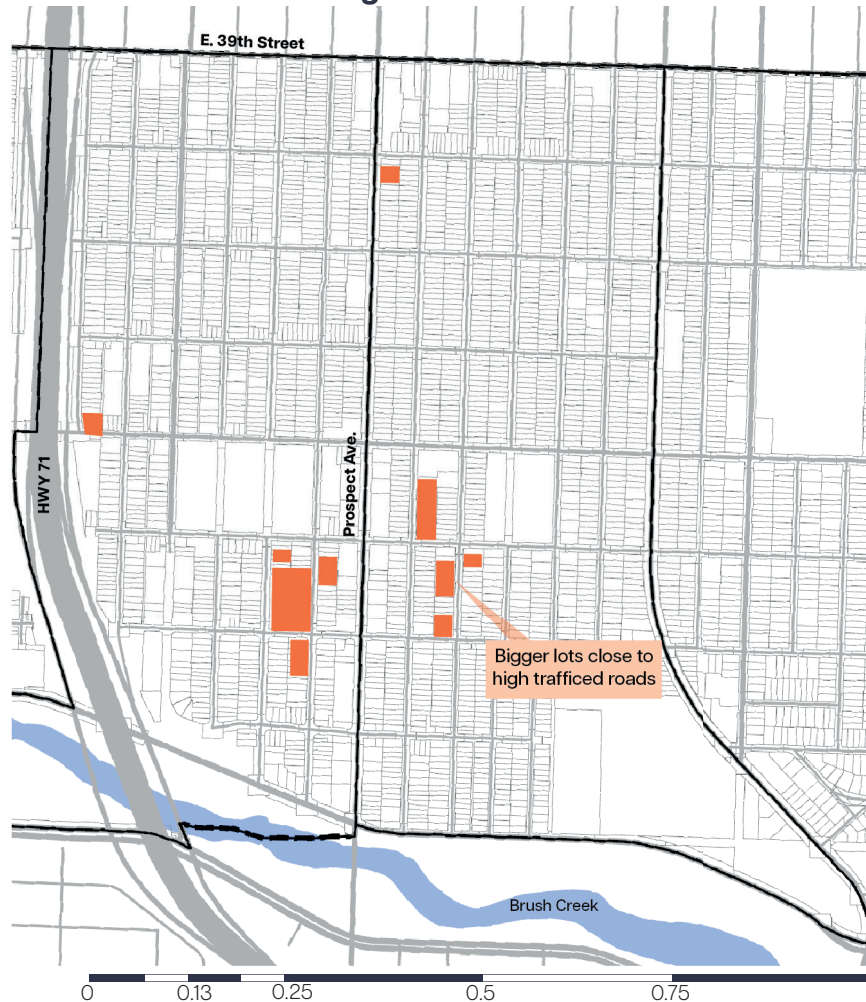
Attachment Ranking

Individual	 
Community	  
Nature	  



Fig 5.16: A community center with playground area creates a safe place for children to play. The community center provides a centralized place for residents in the community to have access to resources like computers and can hold programming activities that can build connections.

Suitable Sites in the Neighborhood



Appropriate Site Attributes:

- Large vacant lots or multiple vacant lots adjacent to each other
- Close to bus stops or higher trafficked roads to increase visibility and accessibility to residents

Resources for Getting Started

Intergenerational activities: <https://aese.psu.edu/outreach/intergenerational/curricula-and-activities/intergenerational-activities-sourcebook>



Fig 5.17: Community Center Suitable Sites.

Increased Access to Nature

Urban Agriculture

Value:

- Increases availability of locally grown fresh food
- Provides education about growing your own food
- Provides job opportunities

Elements:

- Vegetable gardens
- Orchard
- Green Houses
- High Tunnels
- Storage Building
- Soil Tests

Attachment Ranking

Individual	 
Community	  
Nature	  

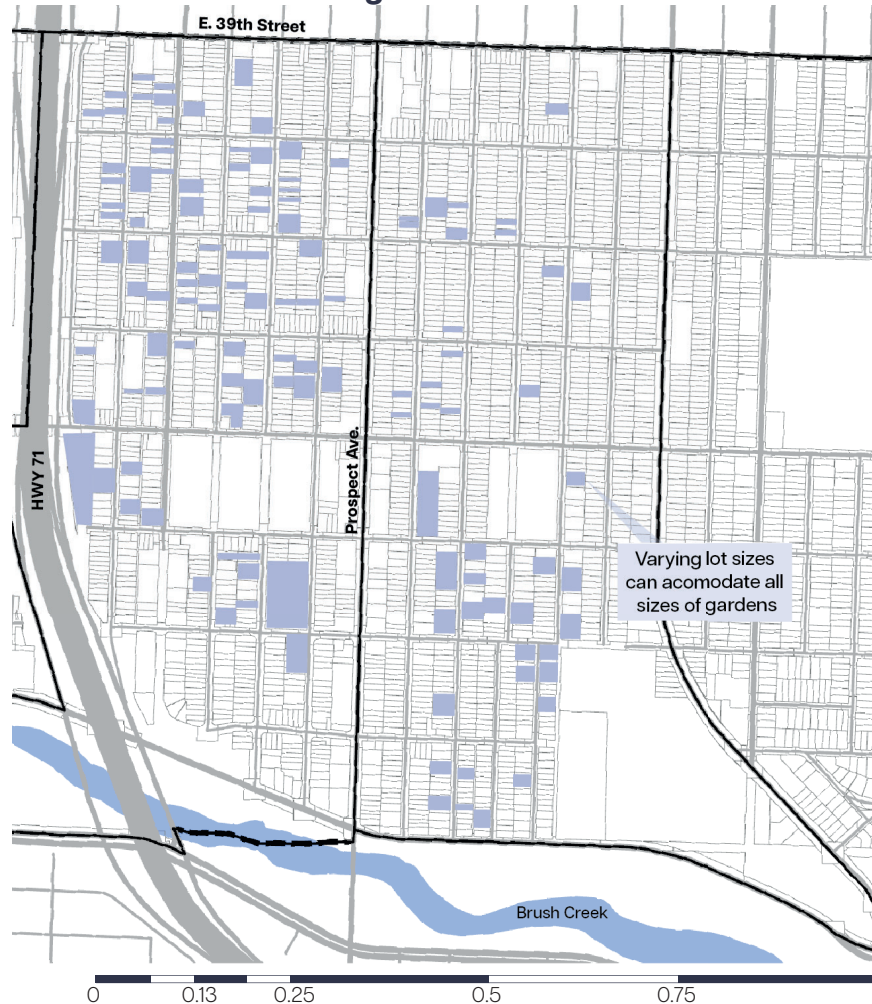


Fig 5.18: Large scale urban agriculture projects can generate revenue by selling produce and can provide produce for residents.



Fig 5.19: Small scale community gardens can provide residents with fresh produce and can be much more manageable for residents to maintain.

Suitable Sites in the Neighborhood



Appropriate Site Attributes:

- Vacant lots not adjoining busy roads
- Vacant lots can be a wide range of sizes
- Large scale urban agriculture operation consisting of multiple and/or larger lots (Fig. 5.18)
- Small scale gardens consisting of a single lot (Fig. 5.19)

Resources for Getting Started:

Environmental Protection Program (EPA) Steps to Creating Community Gardens: <https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/steps-creating-community-garden-or-expand-urban-agriculture-brownfields-site>

Cultivate KC: <https://www.cultivatekc.org/our-work/metro-farms-food-systems/>

The Giving Grove: <https://www.givinggrove.org/our-program>

Kansas City Community Gardens: <https://kccg.org/>

SARE Sustainable Urban Agriculture Guide: <https://www.sare.org/wp-content/uploads/Best-Practices-for-the-Sustainable-Urban-Farm.pdf>



Fig 5.20: Urban Agriculture Suitable Sites.

Increased Access to Nature

Healing Gardens

Value:

- Mentally restorative spaces
- Improvement in overall sense of well-being
- Reducing Stress and Anxiety

Elements:

- Sensory gardens
 - Plant selection based on sensory experience.
- Water elements
- Materials that provide a variety of textures: wood, stone, and metal.

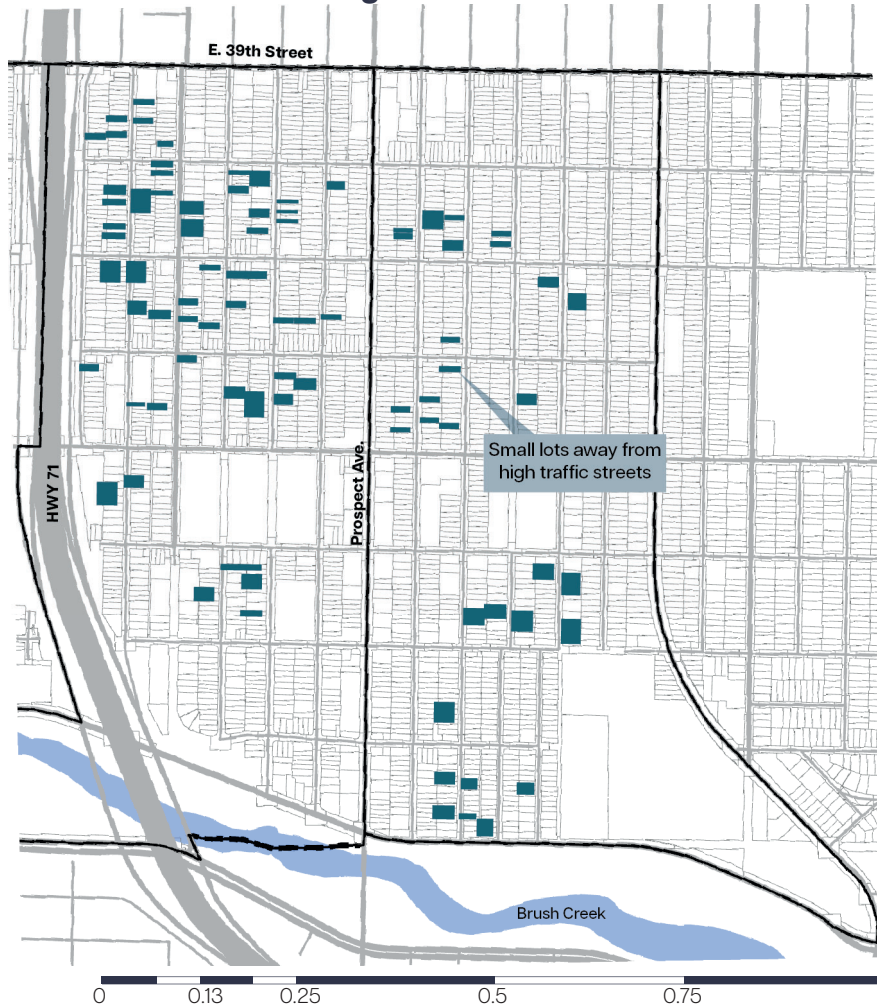
Attachment Ranking

Individual	 
Community	  
Nature	  



Fig 5.21: Plants that evoke the senses through textures, smells, and sights can create a calming place for residents to take a break from the chaos of day-to-day life. Curving geometries help make the space feel less structured and more natural.

Suitable Sites in the Neighborhood



Appropriate Site Attributes:

- Vacant lots within residential neighborhoods
- Vacant lots not along busy roads
- Smaller scale lots

Resources for Getting Started

American Horticultural Therapy Association:
Therapeutic Garden Characteristics: https://www.ahta.org/assets/docs/therapeuticgardencharacteristics_ahtareprintpermission.pdf

Kids Gardening Organization: Sensory Garden Plants:
<https://kidsgardening.org/resources/growing-guide-sensory-garden-plants/>



Fig 5.22: Healing Gardens Suitable Sites.

Increased Access to Nature

Nature Play Area

Value:

- Develops appreciation for the natural environment
- Provides more opportunities for exploration, discovery, and creativity than traditional playgrounds

Elements:

- Vegetation
- Logs
- Water elements
- Slides
- Rocks
- Ropes

Attachment Ranking

Individual	 
Community	  
Nature	  



Fig 5.23: Logs, large rocks, gravel and intriguing vegetation create a sensory and immersive experience for children to play and explore strengthening their connection to the natural world.

Suitable Sites in the Neighborhood



Appropriate Site Attributes:

- Vacant lots not along Prospect Ave. and 39th Street because of too much/too fast traffic
- Vacant lots along neighborhood streets and within walking distance of bus stops

Resources for Getting Started

National Wildlife Federation: Nature Parks at Home Guidelines: https://www.nwf.org/-/media/PDFs/Be-Out-There/NPatHome_Guidelines20120823.pdf?sc_en&hash=23B9539F0E22048F36E382EE37172042



Fig 5.24: Nature Play Area Suitable Sites.

Increased Access to Nature

Rain Garden

Value:

- Manages water sustainably and ecologically.
- Filters contaminants out of water before it reaches streams, creeks, and rivers.
- Attracts pollinators and birds

Elements:

- Native plants
- Percolation Test
- Test soil pH



Fig 5.25: Rain gardens can be integrated within a residential landscape and can connect with gutters and help manage stormwater more holistically.

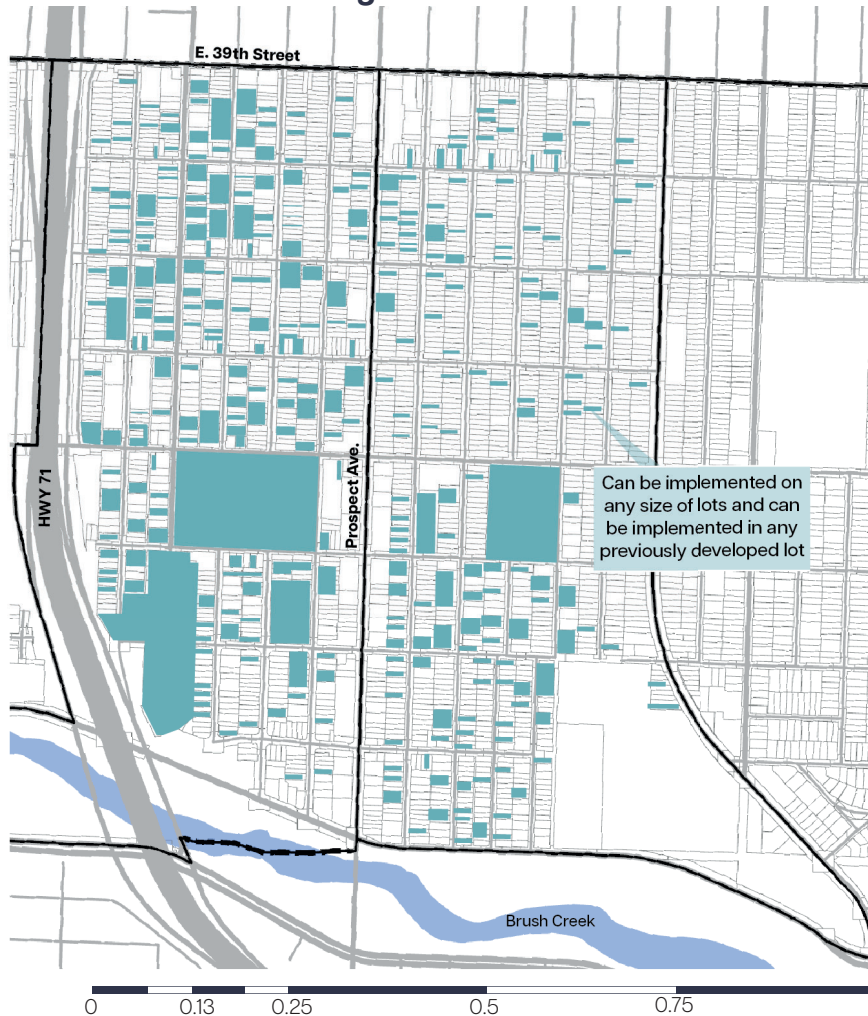
Attachment Ranking

Individual	 
Community	  
Nature	  



Fig 5.26: Along streets rain gardens help regenerate groundwater supplies and can capture stormwater runoff and have debris filtered out of water before it reaches creeks and rivers.

Suitable Sites in the Neighborhood



Appropriate Site Attributes:

- Rain gardens can be implemented on any vacant lot in the neighborhood
- Can be implemented in yards of existing homes
- Location of the rain garden within the site is important, should be downhill from downspouts and other runoff sources

Resources for Getting Started

KCMO Resident Rain Garden Booklet: <https://www.kcwater.us/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/KCMO-Resident-Rain-Garden-Boovklet.pdf>

Clean Water KC Metro. Rain Garden Planting Guide: <https://www.cleanwaterkcmetro.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/rain-gardens.pdf>

Clean Water KC Metro. Native Plants Poster: https://www.cleanwaterkcmetro.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/native_plants_poster.pdf



Fig 5.27: Rain Gardens Suitable Sites.

Increased Access to Nature

Pocket Parks

Value:

- Small scale parks that fit into smaller sites while still providing access to nature

Elements:

- Seating: movable or stationary
- Shade for users
- Raised planting beds
- Vegetation

Attachment Ranking

Individual	 
Community	  
Nature	  

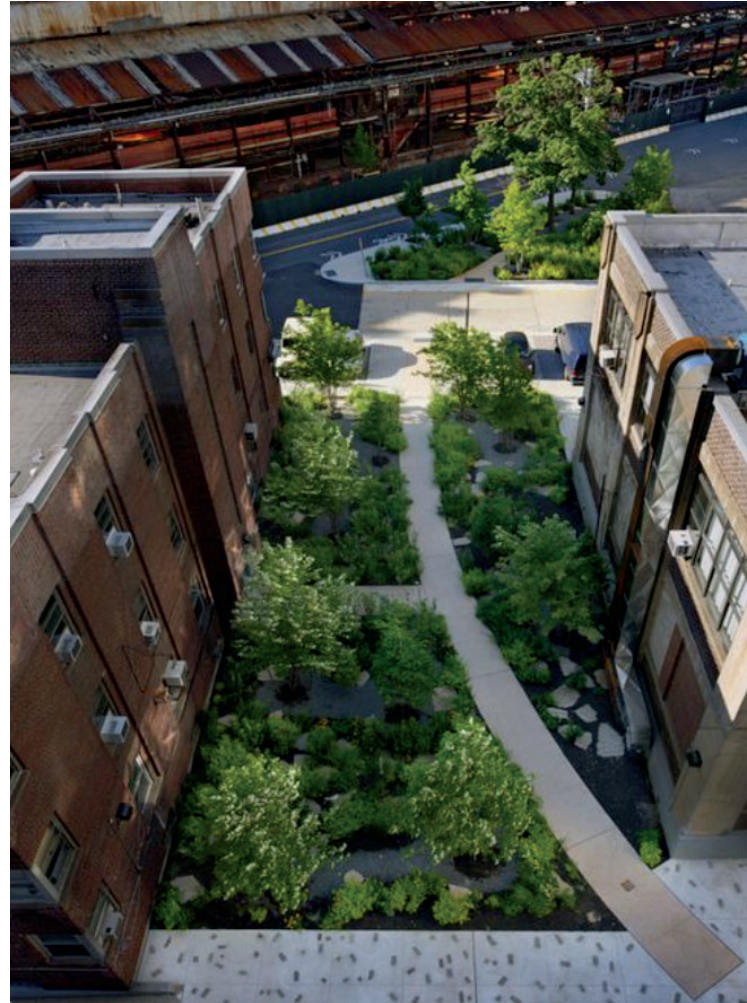


Fig 5.28: Pocket parks add a tiny sliver of nature surrounded by buildings.

Suitable Sites in the Neighborhood



Appropriate Site Attributes:

- Vacant lots within residential neighborhoods
- Vacant lots not along busy roads
- Smaller scale lots, typically no larger than a $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre

Resources for Getting Started

National Recreation and Park Association: Pocket Parks, Step-by-Step Funding, and Resources: <https://www.nrpa.org/contentassets/f768428a39aa4035ae55b2aaff372617/pocket-parks.pdf>



Fig 5.29: Pocket Parks Suitable Sites.

Funding Options

Transforming vacant lots requires additional resources to make these projects happen. The next several pages provides funding opportunities. Some of the grants and funding opportunities are for non-profit organizations and other are for individuals to take advantage of. The first portion is funding that can be used to implement recommendations from the building community section and the latter portion addresses funding for implementation of the recommendations from the access nature portion of the guidelines.

Community Services Block Grant Program

A federally funded block grant program that works with local Community Action Agencies that help people: find and keep meaningful jobs, complete their education, make better use of their income, find and keep a place to live, improve nutrition.

<https://dss.mo.gov/fsd/csbgr/#:~:text=The%20Community%20Services%20Block%20Grant,income%20Missourians%20across%20the%20state.>

Transportation Alternatives

A set-aside program from the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program where funds can be used for a smaller scale transportation projects like pedestrian and bicycle facilities, recreation trails, safe routes to school projects, and community improvements like historic preservation, vegetation management and environmental mitigation related to habitat connectivity and stormwater.

<https://www.marc.org/transportation/funding/transportation-alternatives-set-aside>

Planning Sustainable Places

This program provides grant and consulting services to integrate local transportation and land uses planning to create places that connect places with a variety of housing options, green places to create healthy living and healthy natural environments. The program promotes the advancement of site-specific and project specific activities within the centers and corridors planning framework.

<https://www.marc.org/transportation/transportation-programs/planning-sustainable-places>

Surface Transportation Block Grant Program

Funding from Federal Highway Administration to be used by states and localities for project uses that would include public transportation, livable communities pilot projects, transportation safety, bicycle and pedestrian.

<https://www.marc.org/transportation/funding/surface-transportation-block-grant-program>

Neighborhood Stabilization Program

A grant that aids with the stabilization of communities that are experiencing high rates of abandonment and foreclosed homes through purchasing and rehabilitating homes, demolish blighted structures, redevelop demolished or vacant properties.

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/nsp

Rebuild KC

Organized by the Neighborhood Services Department this grant helps with affordable housing projects, non-profit assistant projects, job training projects, strong healthy community projects, healthy childhood environment projects.

<https://www.kcmo.gov/programs-initiatives/rebuildkc>

Hearst Foundations Grants

A grant from the William Randolph Hearst Foundation that strives to improve health and quality of life, improve access to quality education options, sustainable employment and productive career paths for adults, stabilizing and supporting families.

<https://www.instrument1.com/browse-grants/missouri/playground-grants-for-nonprofits>

Youth Homelessness Systems Improvement Grant

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funded grant that helps aid selected communities by focusing on creating systematic changes that improve or create response systems for youth experiencing homelessness. This occurs by improving the involvement of youth in the community, establishing system partners with youth living in unstable conditions, and improving equity in youth homeless response systems.

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/yhsi

Pathways to Removing Obstacles to Housing

The Department of Housing and Urban Development funded grant that supports communities who are working to remove barriers to affordable housing such as gaps in available resources for development, inadequate infrastructure, and lack of neighborhood amenities.

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/pro_housing

Financial Assistance Programs For Businesses in KC Area

Website that provides several loan and grant opportunities for business owners in the Kansas City Area.

<https://bizcare.kcmo.gov/businessresources>

KC Small Business Capital Programs

The Economic Development Corporation of Kansas City (EDCKC) and the City of Kansas City's KC BizCare created a program that helps foster the growth of small businesses in Kansas City Missouri. Through this program there is variety of financial support options such as Micro-Business Grants, microloans, loan application preparations, small and medium sized businesses development accounts.

<https://edckc.com/new-capital-programs-for-kcs-small-business-ecosystem/>

USDA Office of Urban Agriculture and Innovative Production

The Office of Urban Agriculture and Innovative Production works to support urban small-scale producers and offers grants to start or expand efforts of farmers, gardeners, citizens, schools, and other stakeholders for increased food production, training and education, and encourage climate resilient practices.

<https://www.usda.gov/topics/urban>

Environmental Quality Incentives Program

Program with Natural Resources Conservation Service through the U.S. Department of Agriculture that provides technical and financial assistance to agriculture producers related to natural resource concerns. These concerns are improving water and air quality, conserved ground and surface water, increase soil health, improved/created wildlife habitat and mitigation against drought and weather volatility.

<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs-initiatives/eqip-environmental-quality-incentives>

Canopy Cover KC (Free Trees)

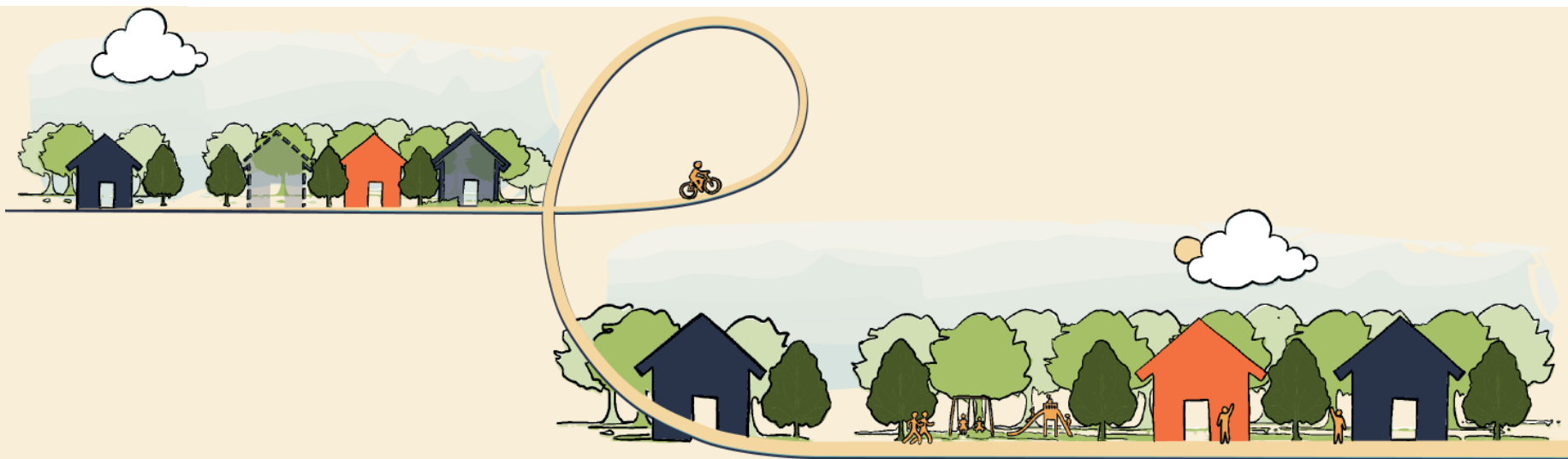
This program offers free trees to Kansas City, Missouri residents through partnership with the Arbor Day Foundation and the support of Bridging the Gap and Evergy.

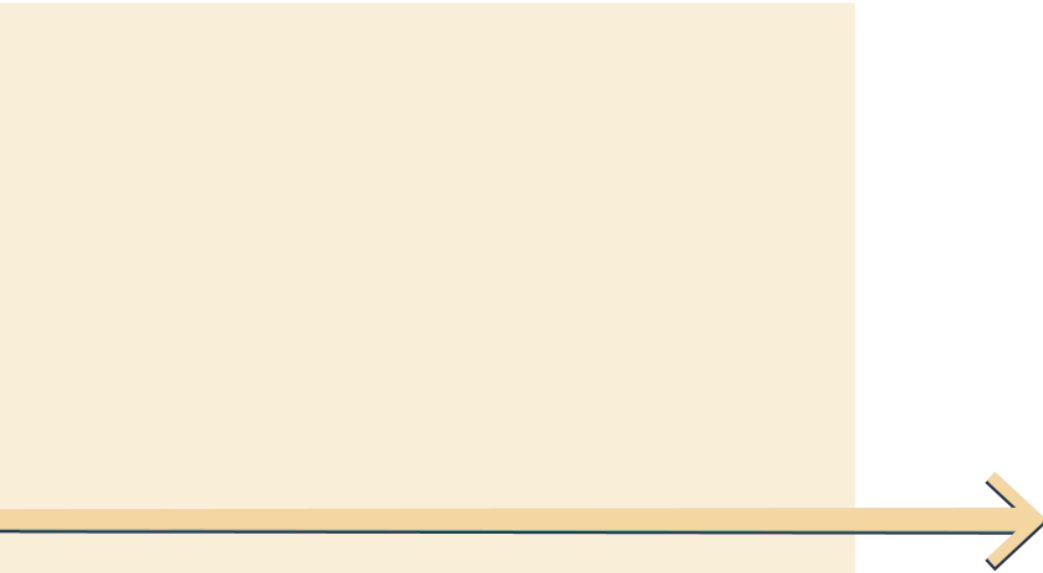
<https://www.kcmo.gov/city-hall/departments/neighborhood-services/free-trees>

MDC Community Conservation Cost-Share

Cost-Share program that aids in activities such as planting of native grasses or pollinators plants, forest and woodland management, invasive species control, and aquatic resource management. Other activities that are available for cost-share is urban greenspace planning, engineered drawings, and training of staff on conservation-related programs.

<https://mdc.mo.gov/community-conservation/community-conservation-funding-opportunities>





3 Projective Designs

Three sites were selected to illustrate the applicability of the design guidelines. These sites were chosen for the unique qualities that make each location more appropriate for certain solutions. The designs were aided with guidelines and used plans, perspectives and sections to illustrate what these neighborhoods' future could be based on the concerns and interests discussed by the participants in the interviews.

- **Artistry Community Gardens:** Where Nature, Art and Community Thrive
- **Porchlight Park:** A guiding light for neighborhood block get-togethers
- **Old Mainstreet District:** Reactivating Prospect Avenue

Site Selection for Projective Design

The criteria for site selection were based on vacancy and ownership of vacant lots, neighborhood access points, and site suitability. Focusing not only on the vacant lots but also lot ownership can show the likelihood of the lot being redeveloped. Often vacant lots have issues with ownership, and lots owned by the city are less difficult to acquire as opposed to a third-party owner. Therefore, using lots that are already owned by the city increases the probability of redevelopment or repurposing (Fig. 5.30). Neighborhood access points are locations within the neighborhood that are specific destinations or gathering places like stores and churches. The first step was identifying these locations with a point. Then based on these points, a radius of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile buffer area was created that shows the average distance people are willing to walk to ensure the residential accessibility of the site (Fig. 5.31). The final criteria were evaluating site suitability for programming purposes and what uses these vacant lots would be most suitable for (Fig. 5.32).

Vacant Lots Ownership

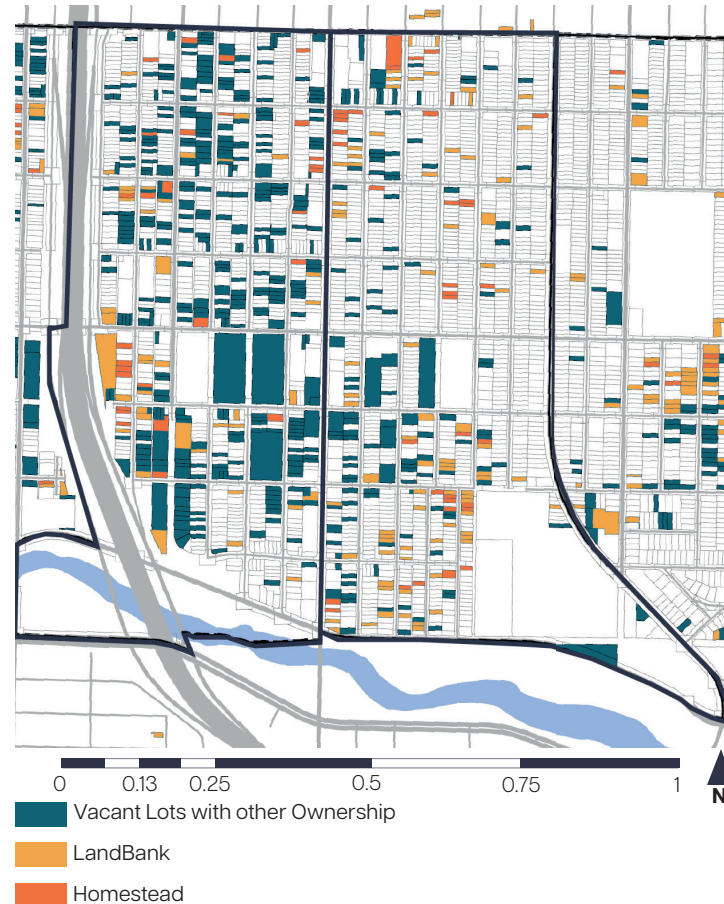


Fig 5.30: Neighborhood Vacancy and Vacant Lot Ownership helps to understand who owns the property and this impacts the ability for these lots to be developed, because if a lot is owned by the city, it is easier to redevelop rather than trying to track down a third-party owner in attempts to buy the lot.

Accessibility Through the Neighborhoods

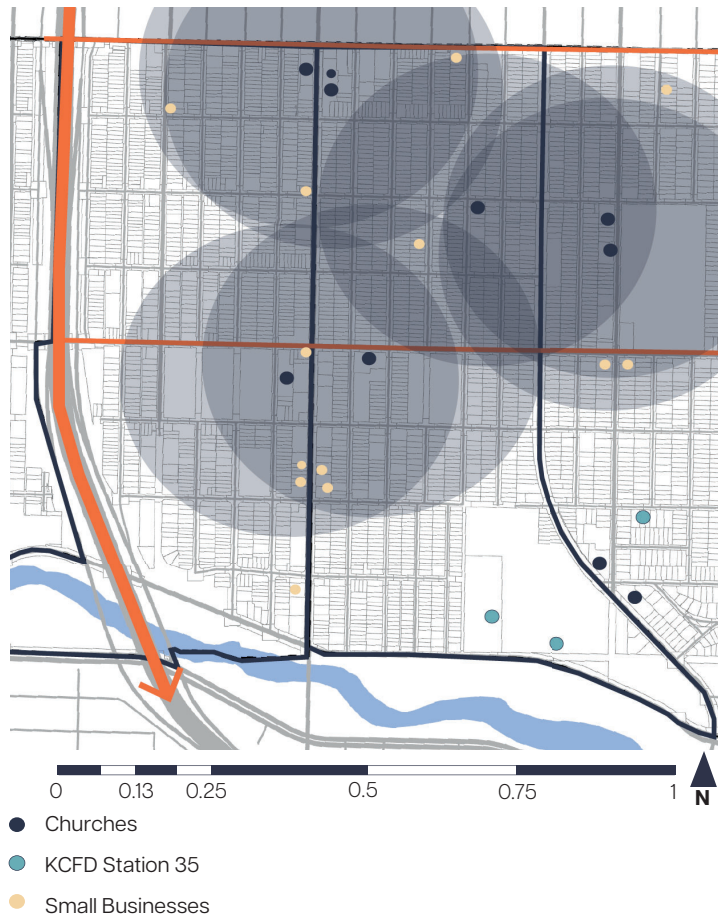


Fig 5.31: Neighborhood Access is around locations where people currently park and gather this allows the sites that fall within these 1/4 mile radius to be within walking distances for residents from places that they already gather.

Programing Suitability of Vacant Lots



Fig 5.32: Vacant Lot Suitability helps to decide what these lots would be best used for based on their location to highly trafficked roads, the quality of vegetation currently on it, and how it lays in the context of surrounding lot uses.

Since there is a wide range of needs in the neighborhood, three sites were selected (Fig. 5.33). Each site has a unique context that makes it more ideal for achieving the needs of the community. The first site selected is on Prospect Avenue, which is visible by the busy 39th street, and is composed of three vacant lots (Artistry Community Gardens). The second site is along Hwy 71, East 43rd Street, and Garfield Avenue. This site was selected because it is an entry point from a major thoroughway from 71 and has the potential to be a gateway into the neighborhood (Porchlight Park). The third and final site is at the corner of East 41st Street and Garfield Avenue. This site is selected because in the interviews it was mentioned that there is a lack of community with neighbors, so having a site that is located within a neighborhood block can work to create a space that neighbors can meet and build connections between residents (Old Mainstreet District). These three sites have potential for site specific solutions that can address the neighborhood needs and build stronger social connections in the community.

Selected Sites For Three Projective Design Proposals

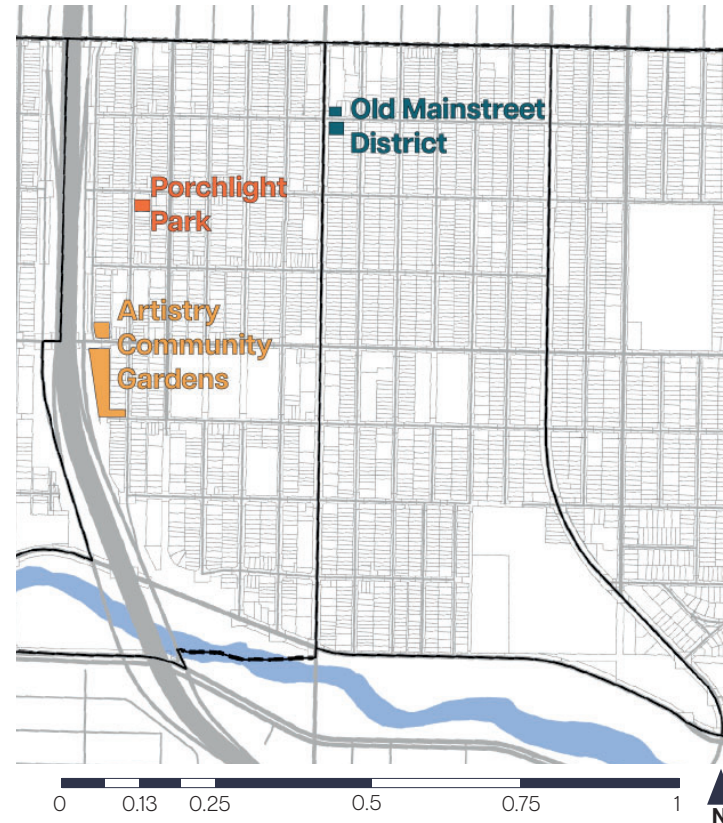


Fig 5.33: Three sites were selected based on the criteria and information from the interviews.



Old Mainstreet District: Reactivating Prospect Avenue

Site Analysis

This site is located along Prospect Avenue and E. 40th Street. This site was selected because of its location along a busy avenue and visibility from 39th Street that allowed this site's programming to be more business oriented than other sites in the neighborhood. Across E. 40th Street is a large parking lot, and the site is surrounded by vacant lots and single-family housing. This means the programing on site is flexible and has the potential to spark future infill development.

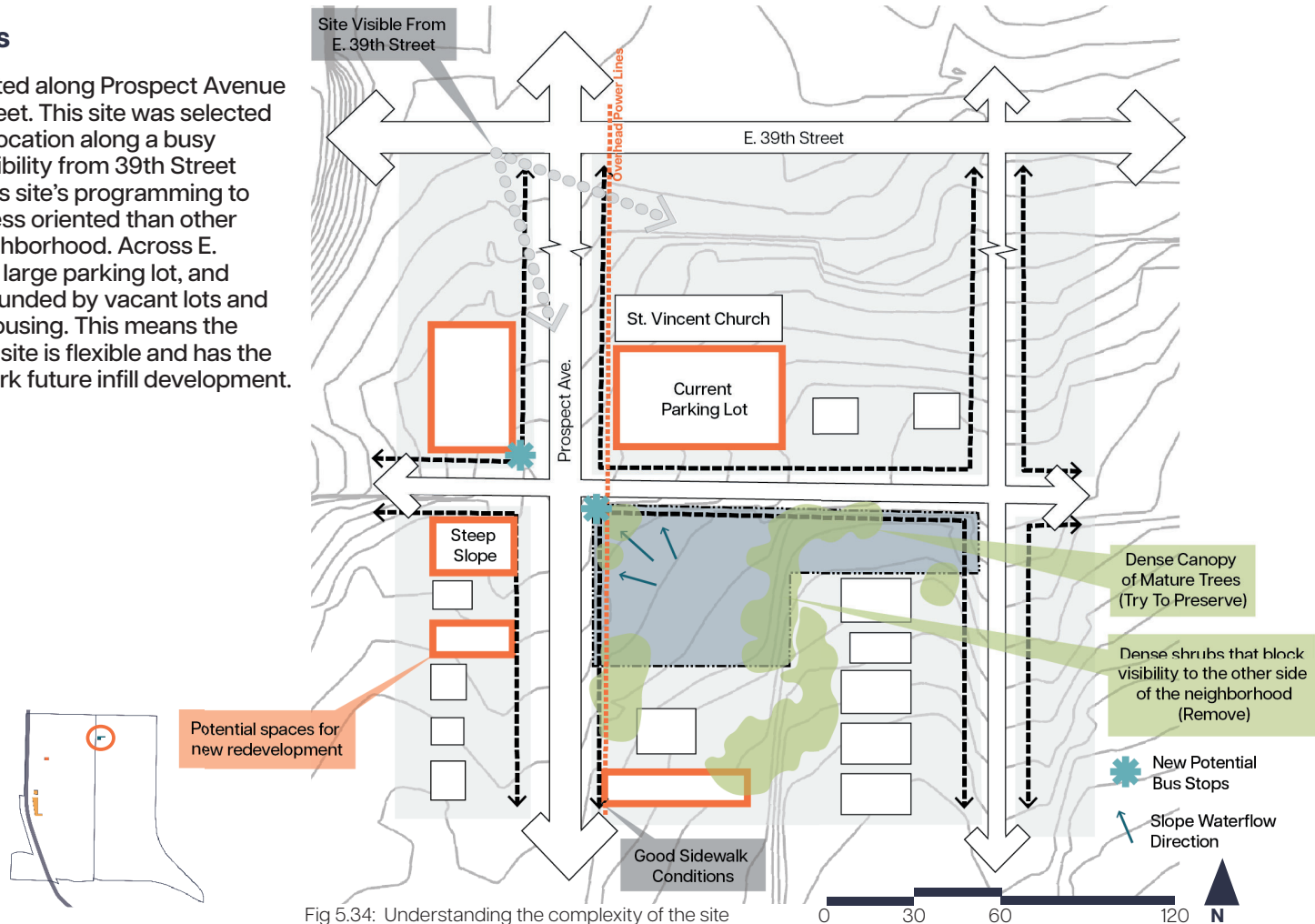


Fig 5.34: Understanding the complexity of the site

In the 1950s and 60s, Prospect Avenue served as Mainstreet in eastern Kansas City (Mattox, 2012). Once Highway 71 was built this new road destroyed the vibrancy of Prospect Avenue. The redevelopment of these vacant lots at the corner of Prospect Avenue and East 40th Street uses this history of the former Mainstreet as inspiration for the design. The one-story brick building houses a proposed coffee shop and grocery store, makerspaces with workshops (woodworking and metalworking) and business incubators. The building

encompasses a courtyard designed with influences of a typical Mainstreet layout. The site design also includes a bus shelter to protect bus users from the weather. The reactivation of vacant lots requires a parking lot to ensure residents can easily access the building facilities. This redesigned parking lot integrates nature into the design creating a space that feels more like a park than a traditional parking lot that was inspired by Julie Bargmann's PARK(ing) design in Detroit (Schuler, 2023).

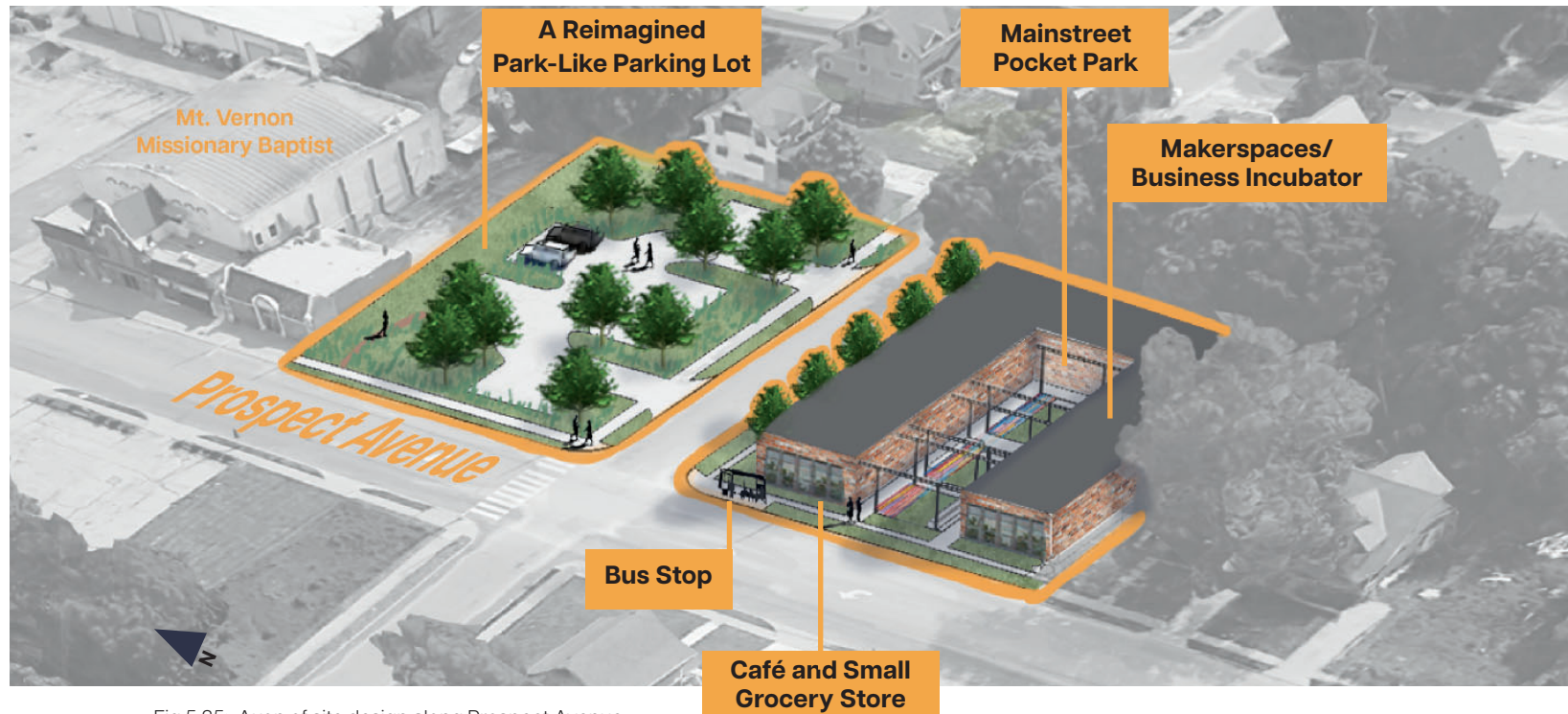
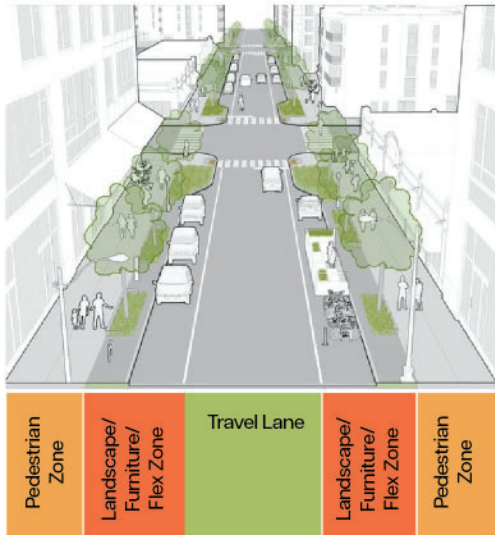


Fig 5.35: Axon of site design along Prospect Avenue

Typical Main Street Layout



Layout for Pocket Park



Fig 5.36: The pocket park's design is inspired by the layout of a typical Mainstreet design.

Mainstreet Pocket Park



Fig 5.37: The aesthetic and feel of the space is also reflective of the 1950s by show integrating artwork and neon lights that mirrors back that time (AI generated graphics).

Plant Palette

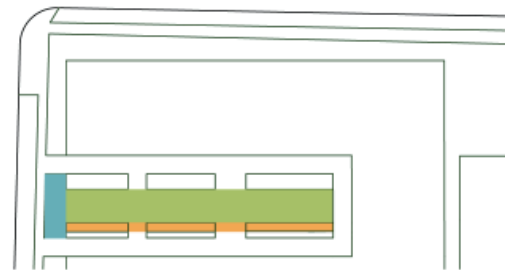
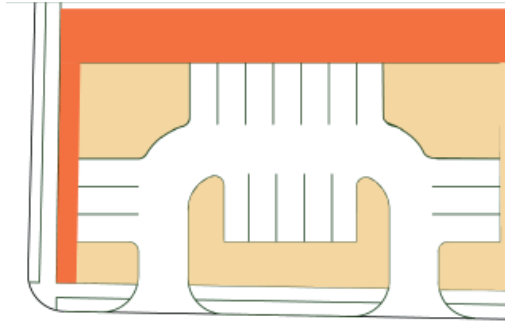


Fig 5.38: Colors represent different plant families used.

Lawn Alternatives



Veronica
Waterperry Blue,
(*Speedwell*)



Buffalo Grass
(*Buchloe
dactyloides*)



Clover (*Trifolium
repens*)



Blue Star Creeper
(*Laurentia fluviatilis*)



Creeping Woolly
Thyme (*Thymus
pseudolanuginosus*)

Rain Gardens



Lance-leaved
coreopsis
(*Coreopsis
lanceolata*)



Garden Phlox (*Phlox
paniculata*)



Slender Mountain
Mint (*Pycnanthemum
flexuosum*)



Palm Sedge (*Carex
muskingumensis*)



Foxglove
beardtongue
(*Penstemon digitalis*)

Perennials



Bee Balm
(*Monarda didyma*)



Bell Flower
(*Campanula rotundifolia*)



Tiscalatengo gorge
sedum (*Sedum clavatum*)



Marigold (*Tagetes erecta*)



Aromatic Aster
(*Symphyotrichum oblongifolium*)

Sun Loving Plants



Switch grass
(*Panicum virgatum*)



Sideoats grama
(*Boutelous curtipendula*)



Black-eyed Susan
(*Rudebeckia hirta*)



Purple Prairie clover
(*Dalea purpurea*)



Butterfly
Milkweed (*Asclepias tuberosa*)

Plants that Thrive in Parking Lot Islands



Prairie dropseed
(*Sporobolus heterolepis*)



Lance-leaved
coreopsis
(*Coreopsis lanceolata*)



Threadleaf bluestar
(*Amsonia hubrichtii*)



Little bluestem
(*Schizachyrium scoparium*)



Missouri Evening
Primrose (*Oenothera macrocarpa*)

Artistry Community Gardens:

Where Nature, Art and Community Thrive

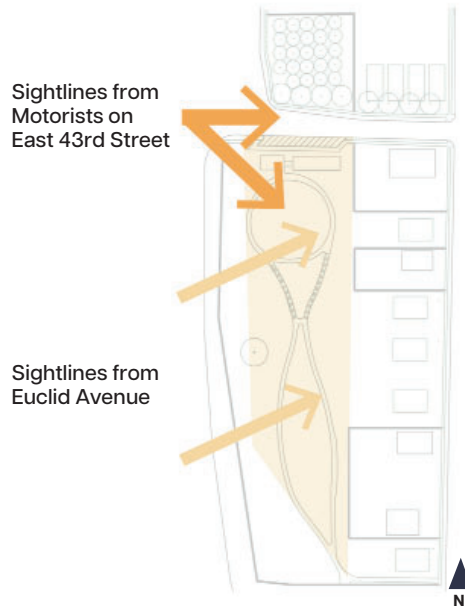
Site Analysis

This site is highly trafficked by being adjacent to an on and off ramp onto HWY 71. This means that this site is highly visible to people traveling through the area. Therefore, it could be a new entry into the neighborhood. Developing a sense of identity on this site could deter people from dumping in this neighborhood as mentioned in the interviews, because there would be a visible sign of an active and caring community. Transitioning from west to east on the site the interface changes from a busy road to residential housing. This means the site design would need to be considerate to all existing programming around the site.

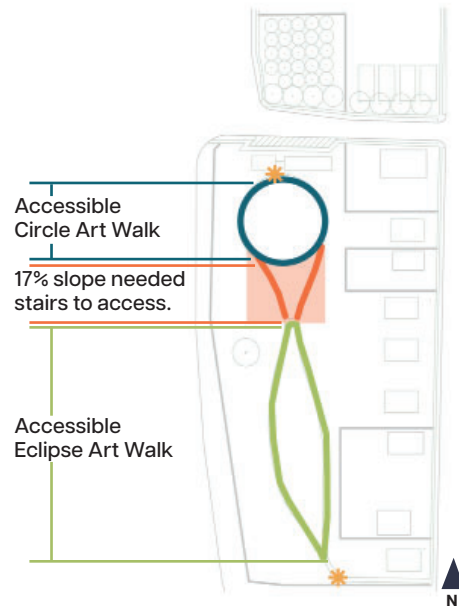


Fig 5.39: Understanding the complexity of the site.

Visibility Into the Site



Trail Accessibility



12 Large Art Sculptures located along site trails

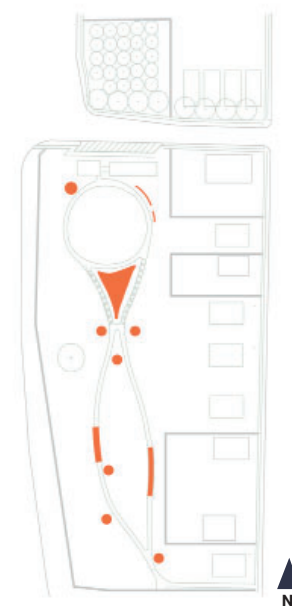


Fig 5.40: Diagrams showing how the design works.

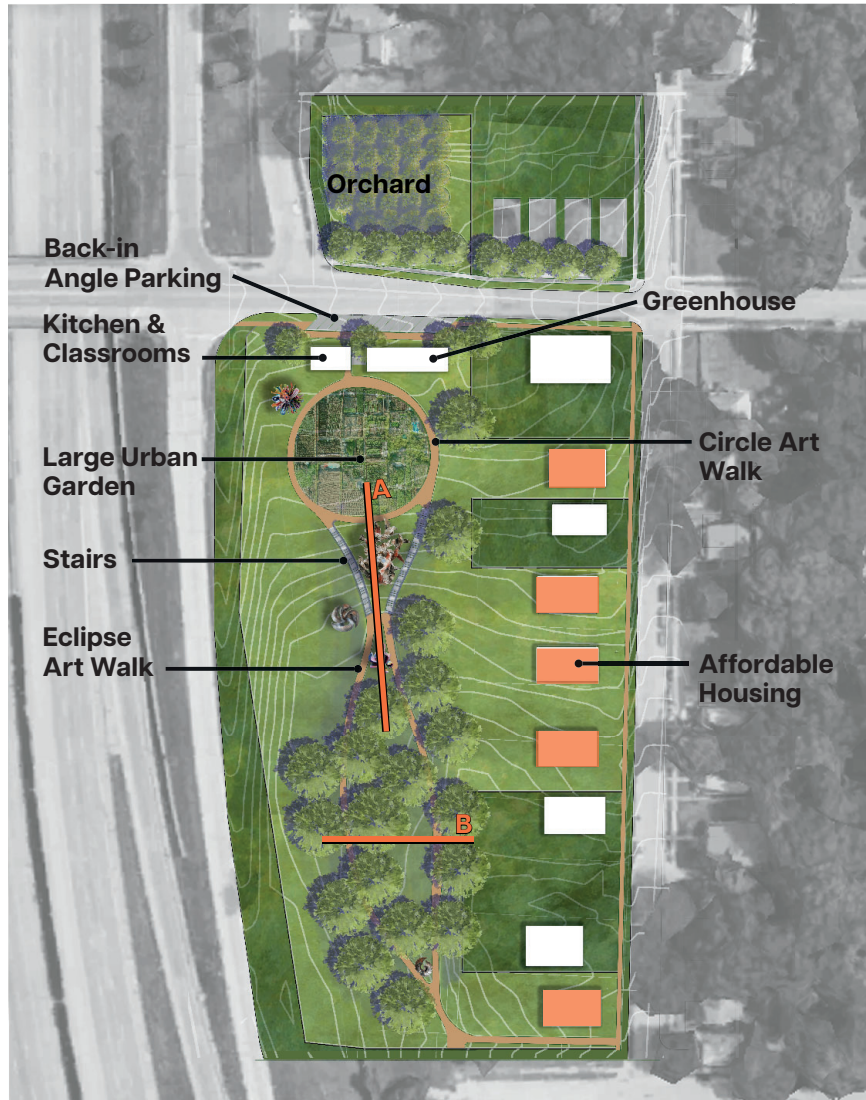
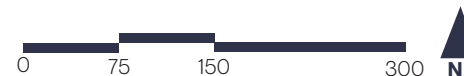


Fig 5.41: Design that showcases the identity of the neighborhood.

In discussions with residents, it was mentioned that there was a need to strengthen the sense of community in the Ivanhoe and Oak Park community. Artistry Community Gardens is designed to allow residents to generate a sense of pride in their community, through urban agriculture and by highlighting artists from the community as a sense of connection amongst residents is fostered. When visitors and residents alike enter the neighborhood from East 43rd Street, they are greeted with a large sign that welcomes them into the neighborhood. They also see a large green house, a small brick building that serves as a place of education and storage for the site's activities, and an orchard (Fig. 5.42). Passer Byers catch a glimpse of vivid art sculptures that highlight the rich artistic culture of the residents. The site's visitors engage in activities from taking care of produce to enjoying immersive art experiences along the nature trails that loops through the site. The northern portion of the site is a location for urban agriculture and gives residents the hands-on gardening experience that was mentioned time and time again in discussion with residents (Fig. 5.45).



Entering the Neighborhood

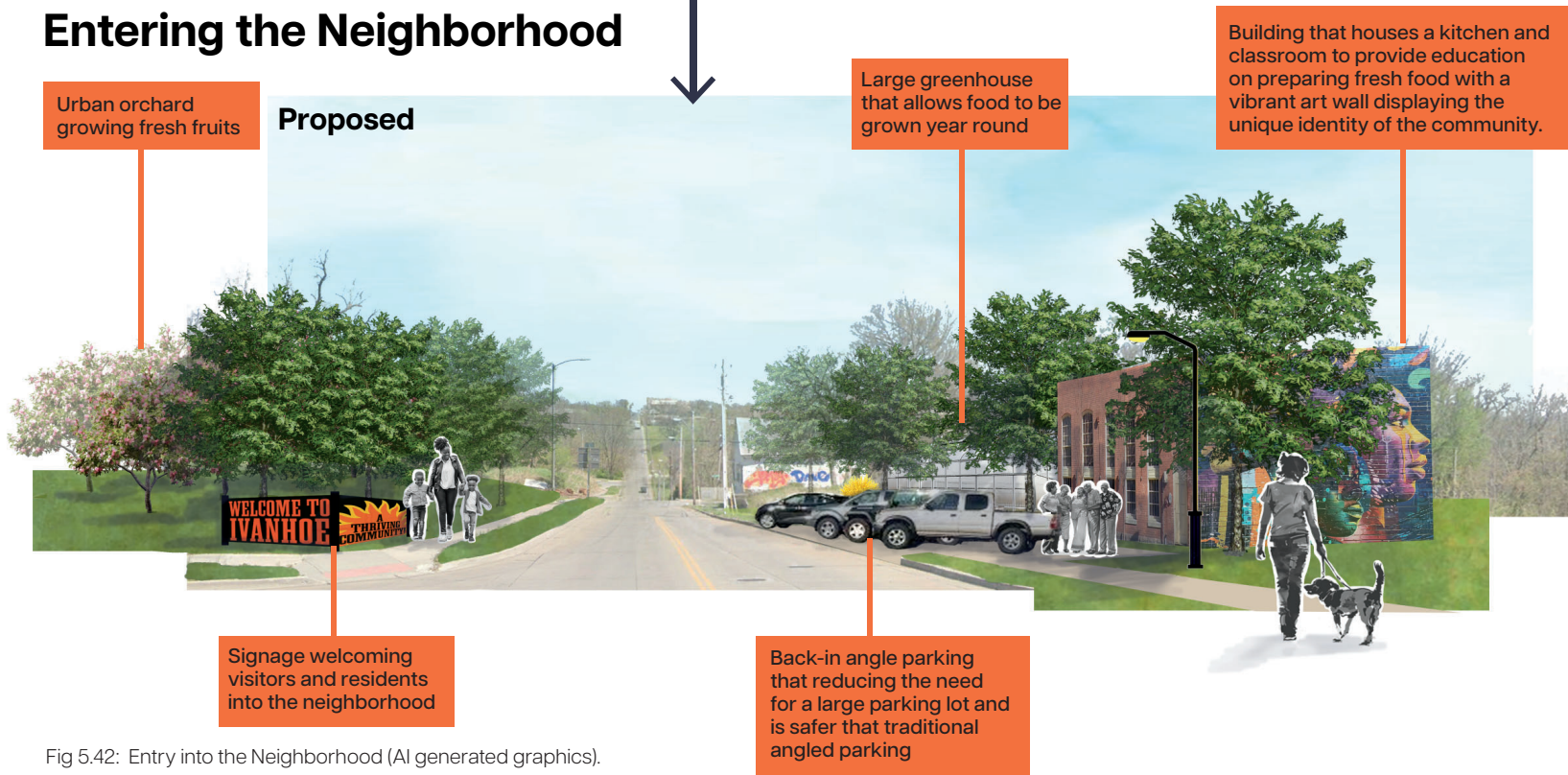
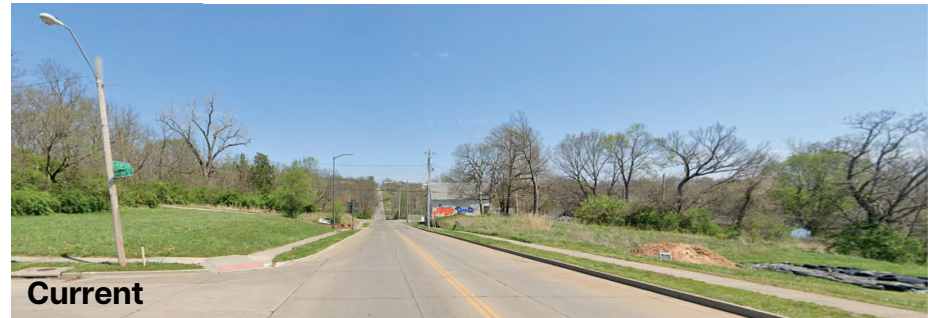


Fig 5.42: Entry into the Neighborhood (AI generated graphics).

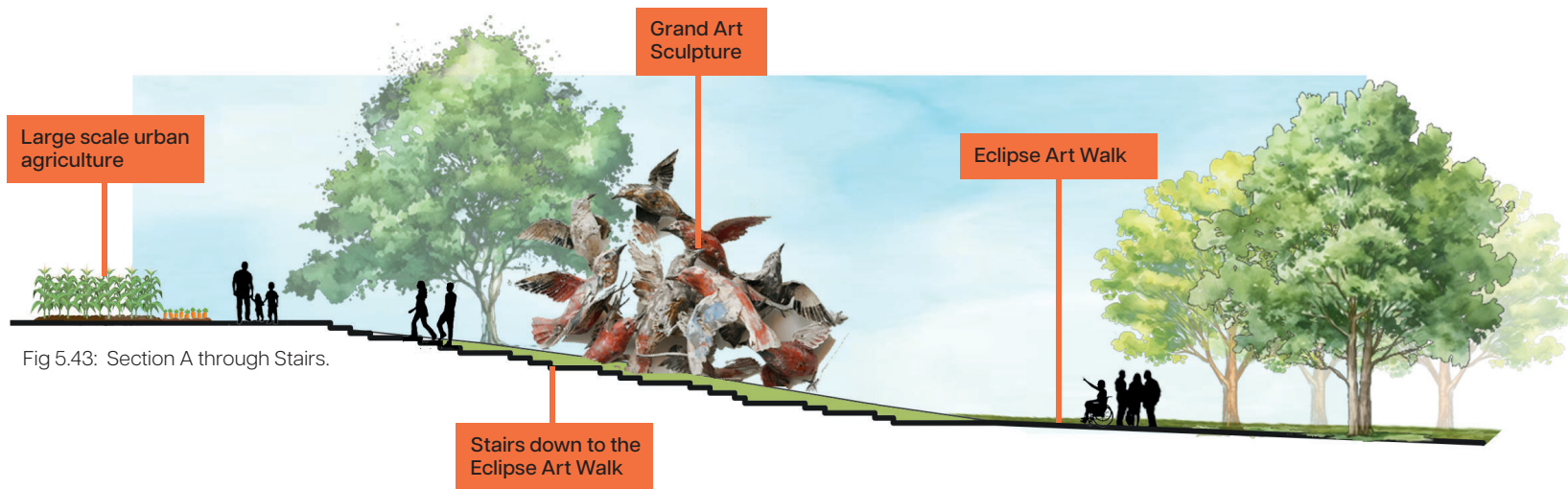


Fig 5.43: Section A through Stairs.

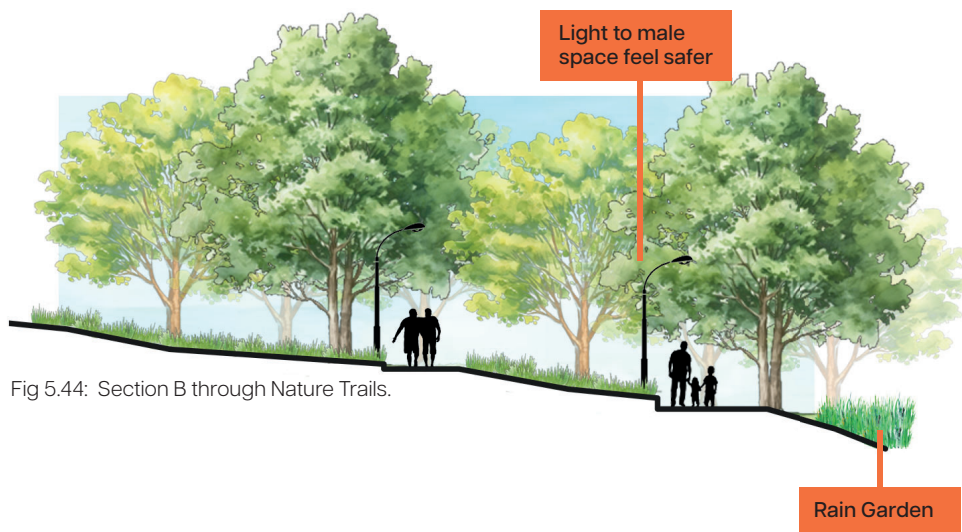


Fig 5.44: Section B through Nature Trails.

Art & Agriculture

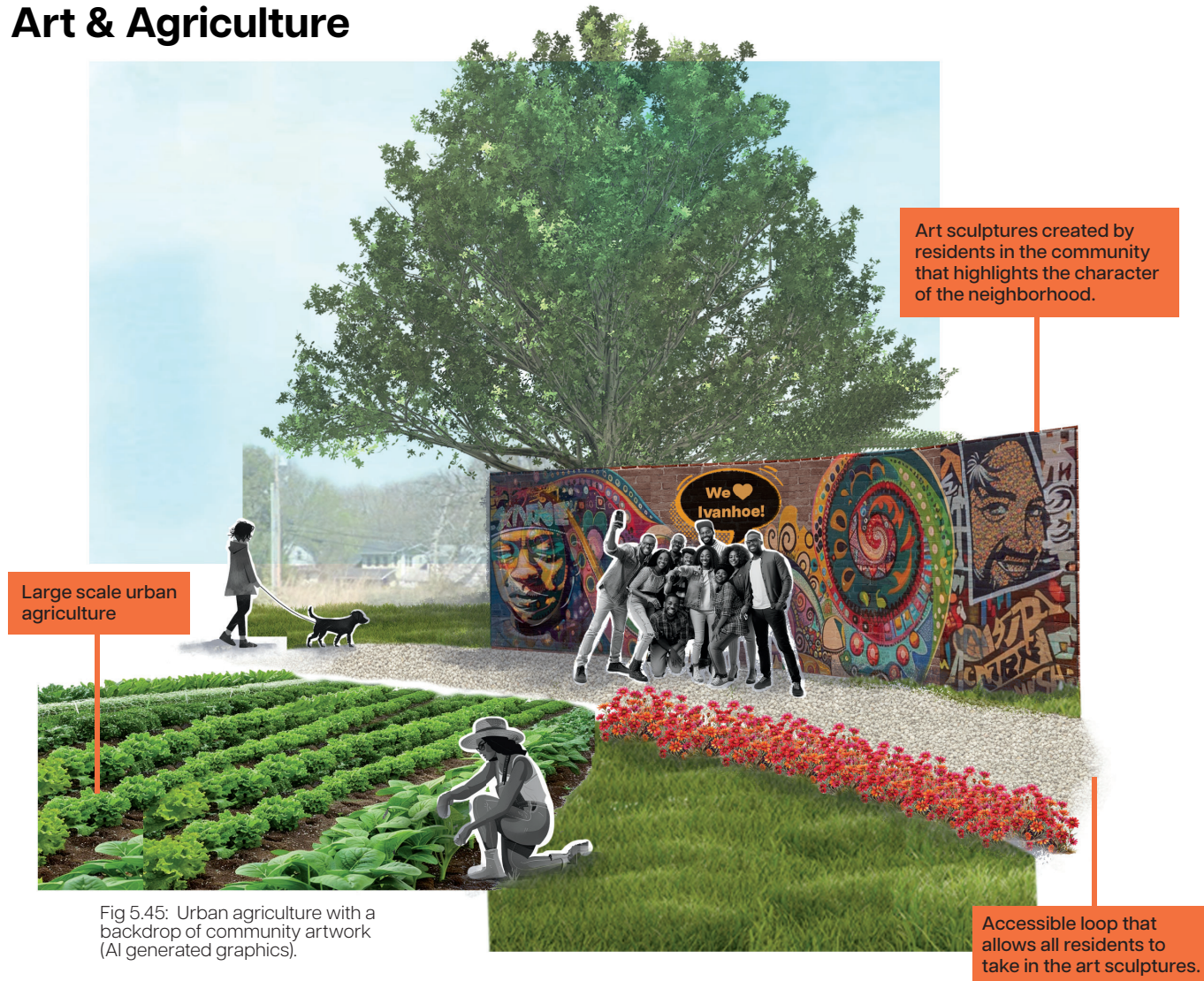


Fig 5.45: Urban agriculture with a backdrop of community artwork (AI generated graphics).

Plant Palette

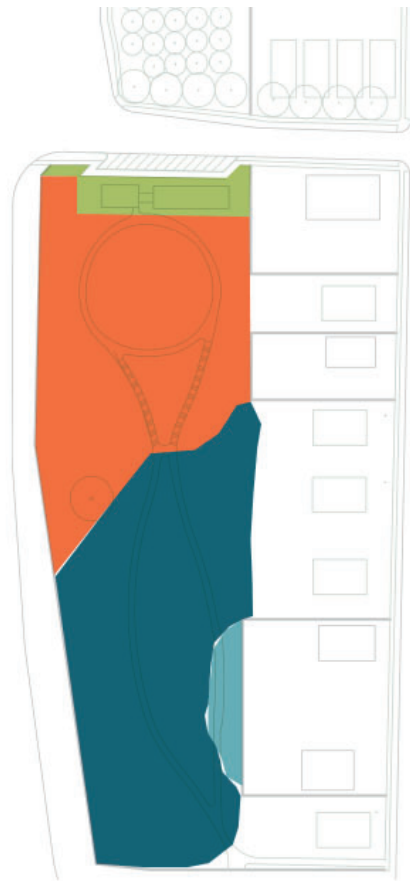


Fig 5.46: Colors represent different plant families used.

Lawn Alternatives



Veronica
Waterperry Blue'
(Speedwell)



Buffalo Grass
(*Buchloe dactyloides*)



Clover (*Trifolium repens*)



Blue Star Creeper
(*Laurentia fluviatilis*)



Creeping Woolly
Thyme (*Thymus pseudolanuginosus*)

Sun Loving Plants



Switch grass
(*Panicum virgatum*)



Sideoats grama
(*Boutelous curtipendula*)



Black-eyed Susan
(*Rudebeckia hirta*)



Purple Prairie clover
(*Dalea purpurea*)



Butterfly Milkweed
(*Asclepias tuberosa*)

Shade Loving Plants



Prairie dropseed
(*Sporobolus heterolepis*)



Columbine
(*Aquilegia canadensis*)



Cardinal flower
(*Lobelia cardinalis*)



Bottlebrush grass
(*Elymus hystrix*)



Bigleaf hydrangea
(*Hydrangea macrophylla*)

Rain Gardens



Lance-leaved
coreopsis
(*Coreopsis lanceolata*)



Garden Phlox (*Phlox paniculata*)



Slender Mountain
Mint (*Pycnanthemum flexuosum*)



Palm Sedge (*Carex muskingumensis*)



Foxglove
beardtongue
(*Penstemon digitalis*)

Porchlight Park:

A guiding light for neighborhood block get-togethers

Site Analysis

Porchlight Park is different from the other sites because it lies within the residential blocks. This makes the site's main users' residents on the block or within walking distance. This site is intended to create a place where neighbors can take their kids to play, have block parties and build relationships with their fellow neighbors within walking distance.

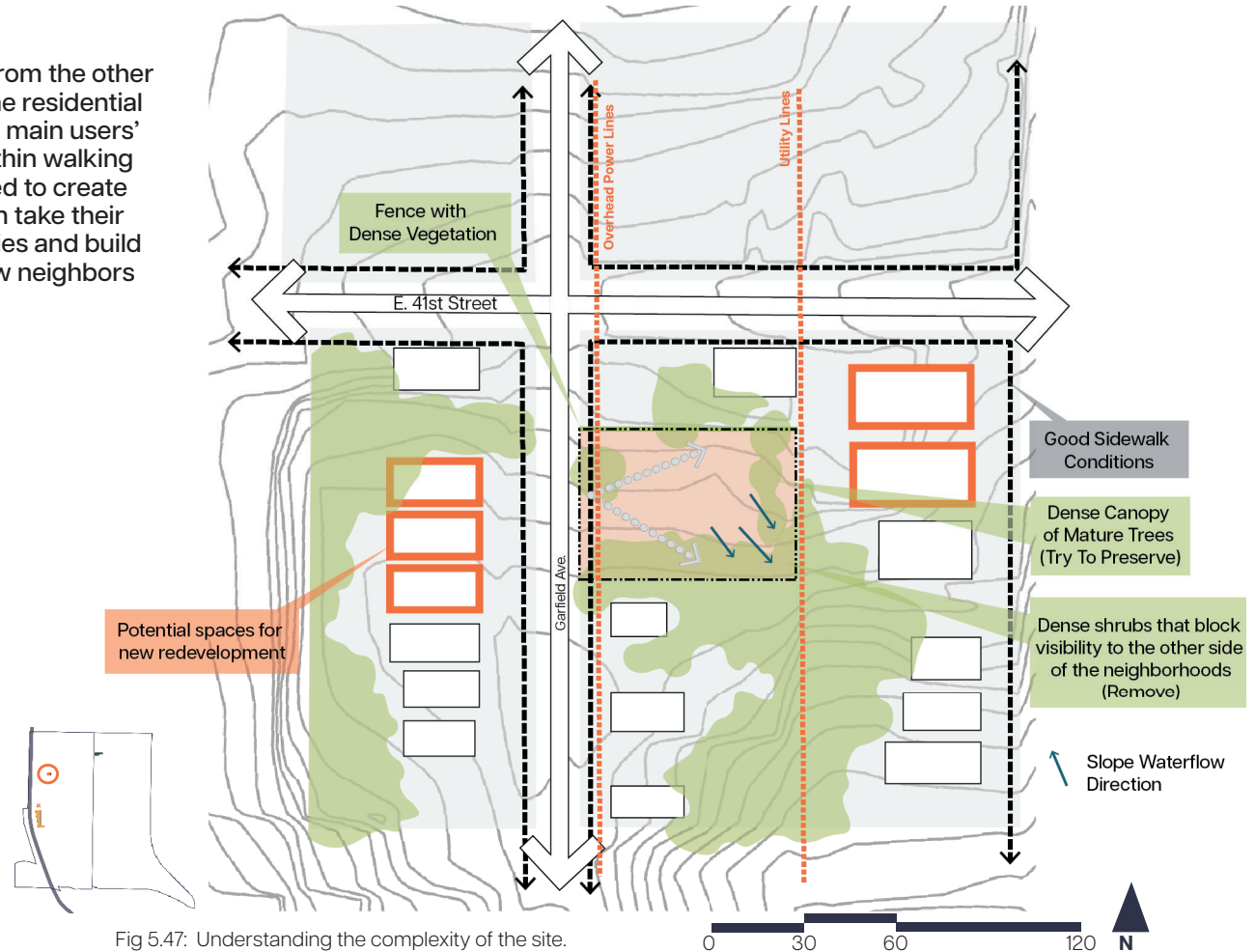
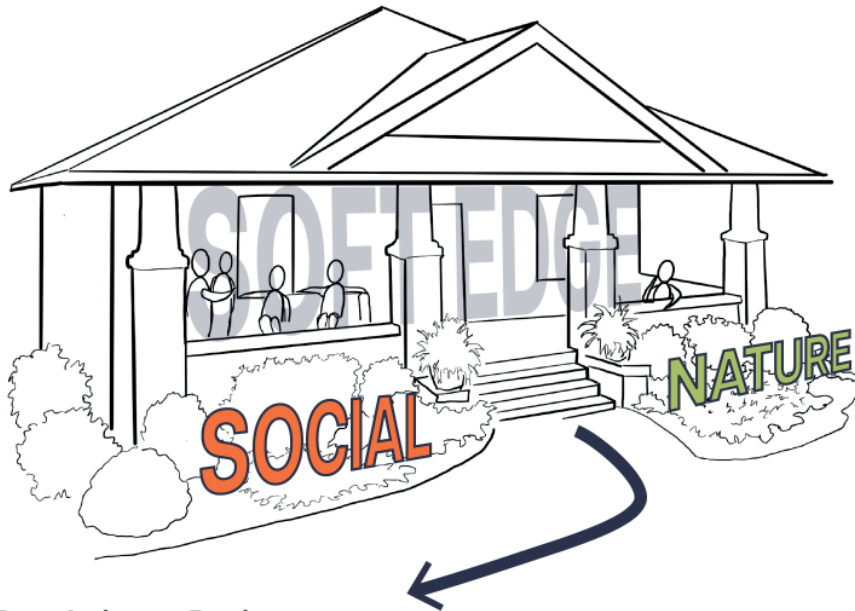


Fig 5.47: Understanding the complexity of the site.

What a Porch Means...



Translating to Design...



Fig 5.48: Swooping geometry encompasses the playground and creates a soft edge from the playground space to the rest of the neighborhood. This buffer increases safety for children playing at the park.

Front porches are a staple in the architecture style of Ivanhoe and Oak Park neighborhoods. Porches serve as a place where one can enjoy solitude or engage in social interactions. They give people the space to get out of the house and closer to the garden and serve as a soft transition from the private symbology of a front porch to a park setting. The swooping curvilinear shape encompasses the playground creating a buffer from the street and at certain places gives parents the chance to sit on a porch swing and watch their children play in the nature play park and mingle with other parents. At the large gathering space, there are picnic tables creating a space for neighborhood block parties where residents on the block can mingle with each other. This enhances residents' community attachment by building relationships with fellow neighbors. The healing garden gives residents a chance to take a break from the fast-paced modern world and just take in the nature around them. Inspired by Walter Hood's social infrastructure: Lumping, the programming and layout was grouped together to form social lumps (Hood, 2005).

Programming Layout



Fig 5.49: Louder and more active spaces are placed at the northern end of the site so there is less disturbance to the residential housing. The quieter and more reflective programming like healing gardens are located closer to housing.

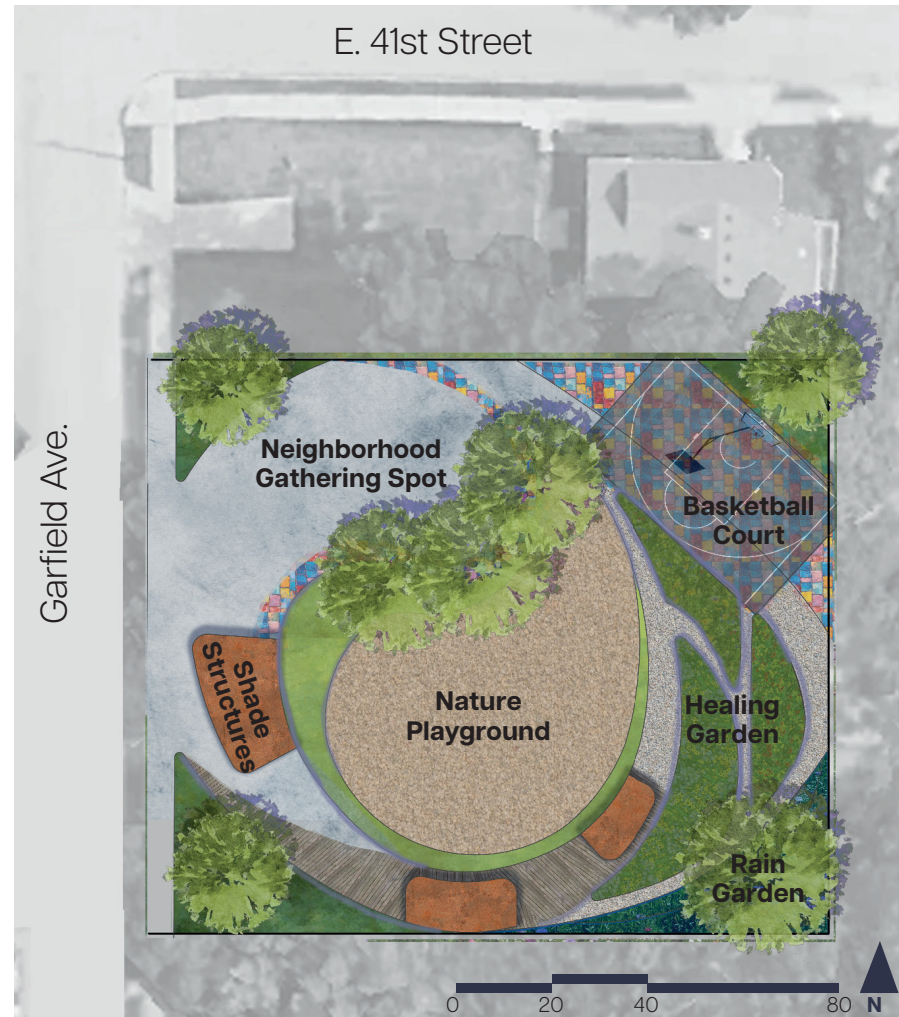


Fig 5.50: Design that works the build relationships with the residents.

Looking Out at the Healing Garden

Shade Structure inspired by porch railings blended with the curvilinear geometry found in the site. Provides prospect and refuge for users.

Porch swings allow residents to sit and chat, building relationships between residents.

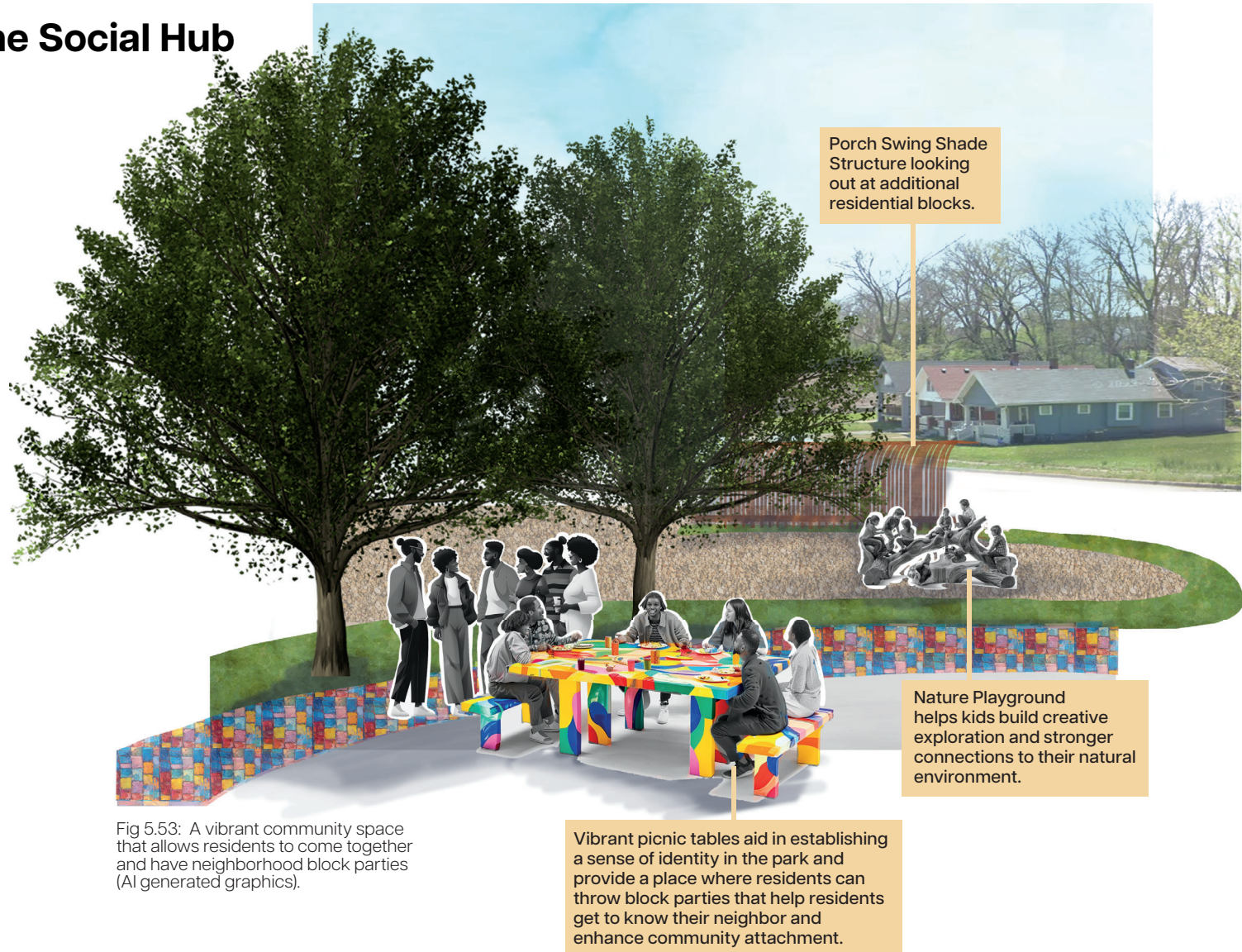
Healing garden plants that engages all the senses.

Fig 5.51: Residents sitting on the porch swing can look out at the garden space (AI generated graphics).

Fig 5.52: Three Porch Swing Shade Structures all provide a different view of the site.



The Social Hub



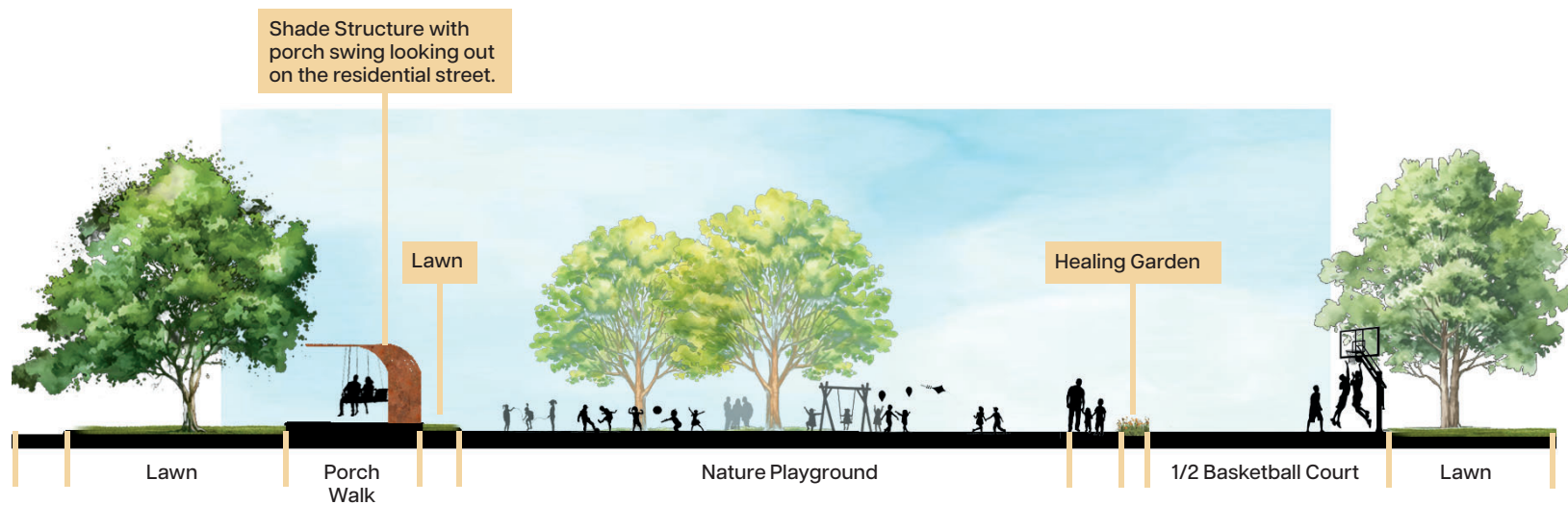


Fig 5.54: Layout of how the site components work together.

Plant Palette



Fig 5.55: Colors represent different plant families used.

Lawn Alternatives



Veronica
Waterperry Blue',
(Speedwell)



Buffalo Grass
(Buchloe
dactyloides)



Clover (*Trifolium
repens*)



Blue Star Creeper
(*Laurentia fluviatilis*)



Creeping Woolly
Thyme (*Thymus
pseudolanuginosus*)

Rain Garden



Garden Phlox (*Phlox
paniculata*)



Purple Coneflower
(*Echinacea
purpurea* (L.)
Moench)



Palm Sedge (*Carex
muskingumensis*)



Ohio spiderwort
(*Tradescantia
virginiana*)



Slender Mountain
Mint (*Pycnanthemum
flexuosum*)

Healing Garden

Sound



Love-in-a-Mist
(*Nigella damascene*)



Money Plant
(*Lunara annua*)

Touch



Hens and Chicks
(*Sempervivum tectorum*)



'Big Ears' Lamb's
Ear (*Stachys*
byzantine)

Scent

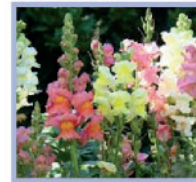


Creeping Woolly
Thyme (*Thymus*
pseudolanuginosus)

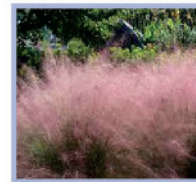


Peppermint
(*Mentha piperita*)

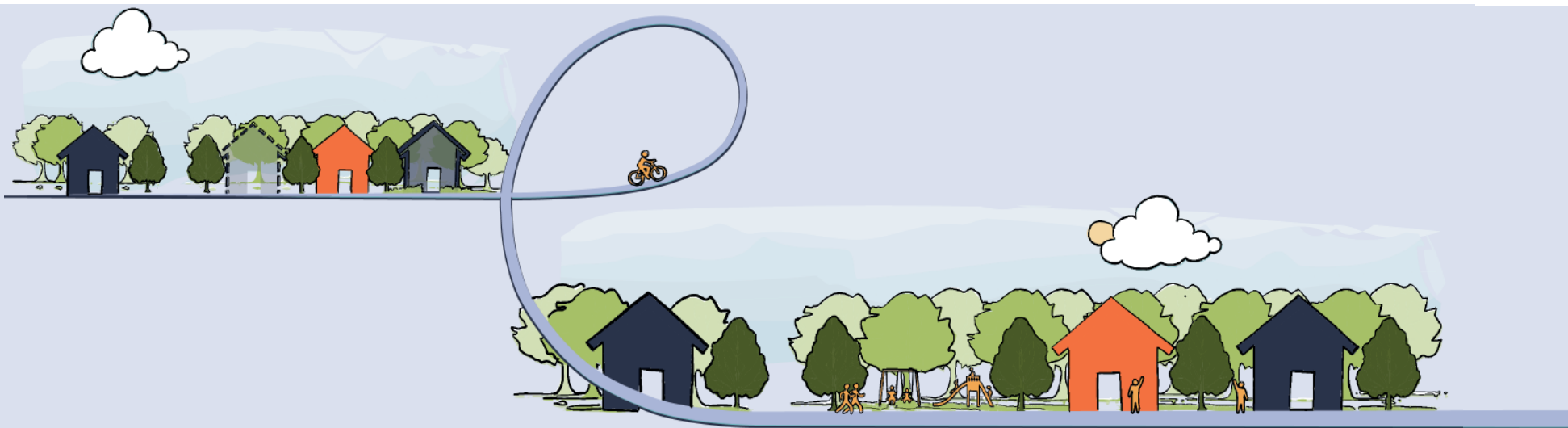
Sight

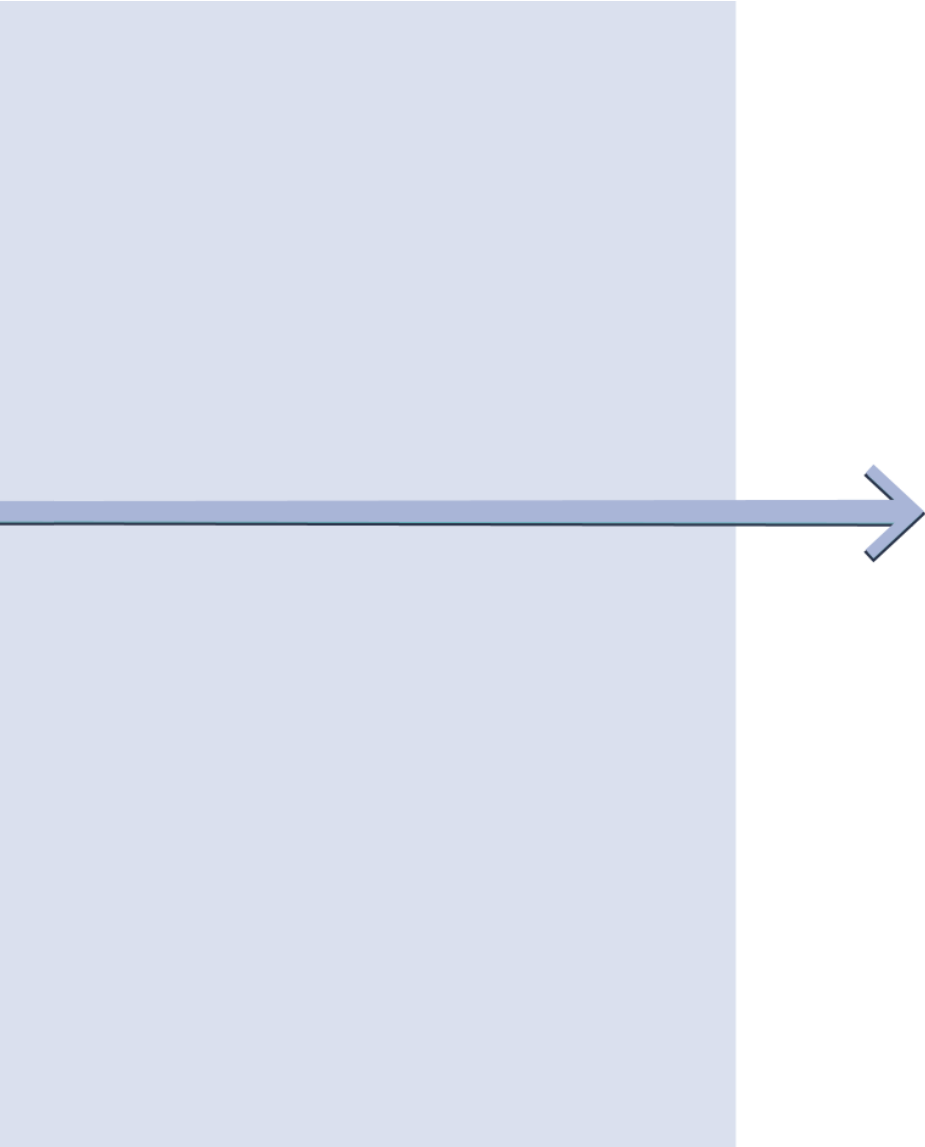


Snapdragons
(*Antirrhinum*
multiflorum)



Pink Muhlygrass
(*Muhlenbergia*
capillaries)





6 Conclusion

As cities all over the country continue to face the impact of urban vacancy, there are many people that live in high vacancy communities. Therefore, knowing how to design for a community where high levels of vacancy is present, while improving the residents place attachment is important.

The use of photo elicitation interviews and collaging activities in this project, first identified the problems that the residents are facing (photo-elicitation) and then the next step included residents' perspective on how to solve these problems (collaging). This information allows designers to know not only what residents want in their neighborhood but also why, which will inform better designs that fulfill resident's needs.

This research shows that residents in these neighborhoods have strong relationships and supportive communities with members of their family and church, but weaker relationships with their neighbors. Boundaries that define the communities are important social indicators that help organize the connections within a group (Smith, 2018). But in communities with high vacancy, it is harder for a resident to know their neighbors and where the social boundary defining their neighborhood is. This is the case for residents who do not have neighbors next door, only vacant lots surrounding them.

While these vacant lots cause weak community attachment, they can be a source of stronger attachment to nature. Many of the vacant lots, especially those in residential neighborhood blocks, are often overgrown with vegetation increasing the resident's exposure to nature. When residents have better visual access to nature this strengthens their nature attachment (Dash and Thilagam 2023; Manzon and Perkins 2006; Toolis, 2021).

This research shows how to take the concerns of residents in high vacancy neighborhoods and generate a series of recommendations for vacant lots that can be applied by the residents. This has been achieved by providing not only funding options but also additional resources for getting started. These resources empower residents to begin making changes in their communities.

The three projective design projects are created from the design recommendations and visually show what these vacant lots can be transformed into and how utilizing these vacant lots can improve the social connectivity of neighborhood and overall quality of life. The design recommendations and projective designs illustrate the importance of place-based design solutions.

Gentrification is a growing concern with redevelopment in low-income communities especially in regards to displacement and loss of place. When landscape architects ensure that every space that they design focuses on serving the existing community and sharing those resident's history and stories through design this helps to overcome the placeless redevelopment that often accompanies gentrification. This project made an attempt to address this issue through a resident-oriented approach.

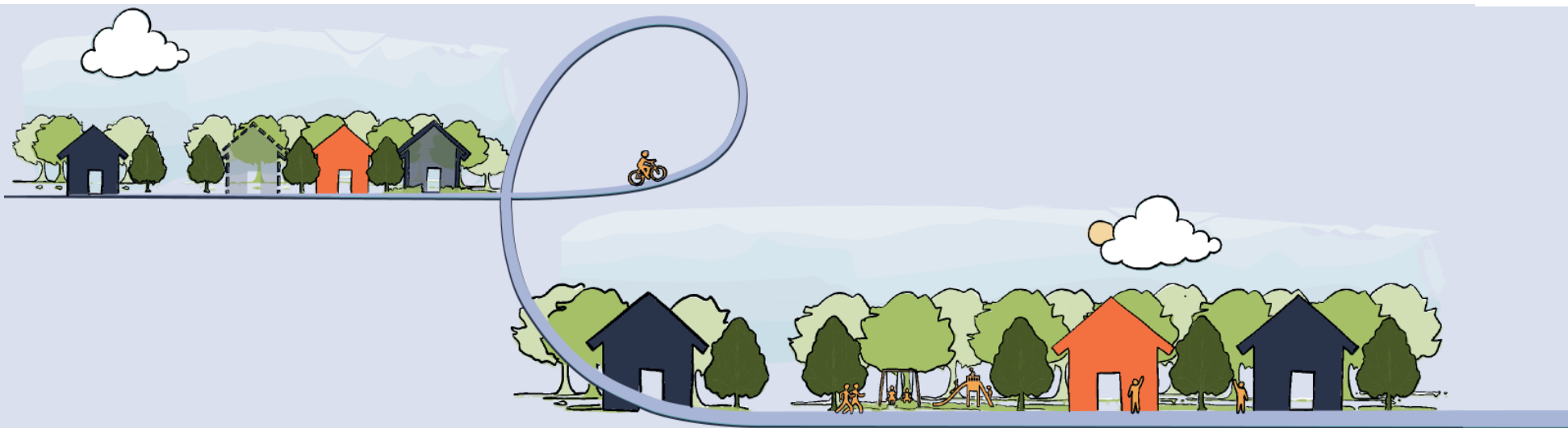
This research also works to address a gap in existing literature. Current research of place attachment in high vacancy communities focuses on what happens to resident's place attachment after redevelopment of vacant lots occurs and the identity of the community has been drastically changed. This research project addresses a gap in place attachment literature and evaluates the place attachment of residents living in high vacancy communities and understanding resident's perspective of their experience living in their communities. This serves as a basis for any intervention and development in such communities.

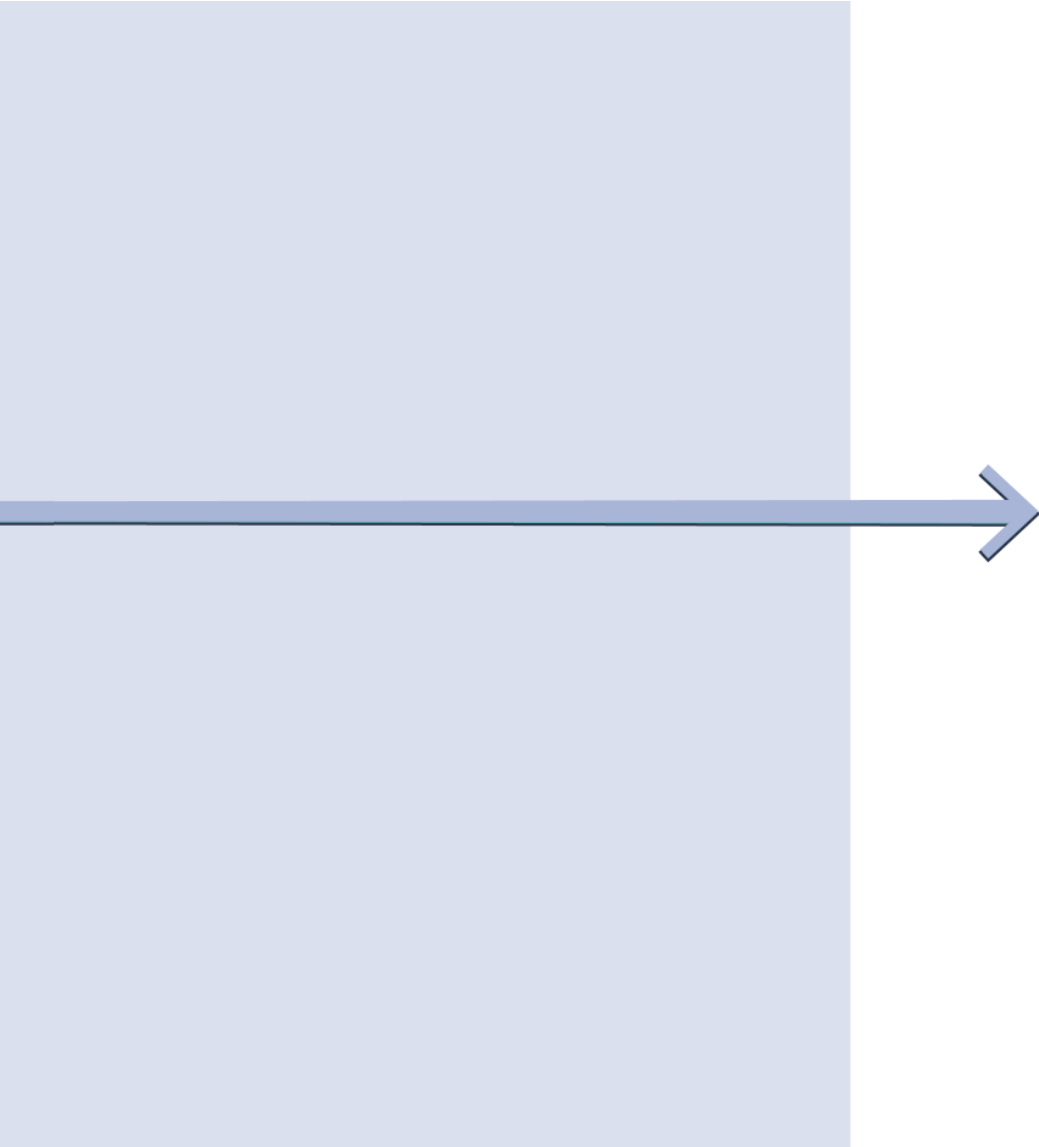
Limitations

For this project there was a limited amount of time to collect social data and a lack of connections to leaders and residents of these communities. From start to completion, the timeline for this project was eight months. This means that this project is fast paced, and this limits the amount of time allotted for data collection, analysis, and design. For this type of project, trusted connections must be made, and if there was a stronger initial relationship with these communities and residents, this could have resulted in more participation that would increase the reliability of findings. Also, the Ivanhoe and Oak Park neighborhoods are undergoing plans for redevelopment, and have went through about four years of community engagement with the city. The focus of the cities' community engagement was on improving the neighborhood and community, which is a similar topic to this research project. So, the residents were exhausted discussing their community. Since there was a lack of participation, with only six interviews completed, this makes the findings less reliable and generalizable.

Future Research

This research project looked at how vacant lots influence resident's place attachment in high vacancy neighborhoods. It creates a starting point for communities thinking about redevelopment and shows them what could be possible in their community. The next step would be community engagement to see what residents would want in their neighborhood and on their block. Then through the use of the design recommendations and projective design they can see different possibilities and funding opportunities to help make their ideas become a reality. Future research could be used to gain a larger sample size to be able to make more generalizable conclusions about place attachment in these neighborhoods.





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Figure Citations

Fig 1.1: Schneider, C. (2023). Residential Neighborhood with and without Vacancy. [Illustrator Infographic].

Fig 1.2: Schneider, C. (2024). Research Study Process. [Illustrator graphic].

Fig 1.3: Schneider, C. (2024). Research Questions. [Graphic].

Fig 2.1: Schneider, C. (2023). Literature Review Map. [Illustrator Graphic].

Fig 2.2: Schneider, C. (2023). Demographics that Impact Place Attachment. [Illustrator Graphic].

Fig 2.3: Schneider, C. (2023). Four Types of Place Attachment. [Illustrator Graphic].

Fig 2.4: Schneider, C. (2023). Place Attachment and Placemaking. [Illustrator Graphic].

Fig 2.5: Schneider, C. (2023). Process of Neighborhood Revitalization. [Illustrator Graphic].

Fig 2.6: Schneider, C. (2023). Conversations about Community. [Illustrator Graphic].

Fig. 3.1: Schneider, C. (2023). Study Area. [Infographic]

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Fig. 3.2: Schneider, C. (2023). Kansas City Districts. [Infographic]

City of Kansas City. N.d. Map of KCMO Districts. [Map] <https://www.kcmo.gov/programs-initiatives/redistrict>

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Fig. 3.3: Schneider, C. (2023). Selected Neighborhoods. [Infographic]

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Fig. 3.4: Schneider, C. (2023). Vacancy. [Infographic]

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Schneider, C. (2023). House with Unmaintained Vegetation. [Photograph].

Schneider, C. (2023). Unmaintained Vegetation and Abandoned Vehicles. [Photograph].

Schneider, C. (2023). Abandoned Buildings. [Photograph].

Schneider, C. (2023). Dumped Garbage on the Street. [Photograph].

Fig. 3.5: Schneider, C. (2023). Race. [Map].

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Schneider, C. (2023). West Side of Troost Ave. [Photograph].

Schneider, C. (2023). East Side of Troost Ave. [Photograph].

Fig. 3.6: Schneider, C. (2023). Apartments in Ivanhoe Neighborhood. [Photograph].

Schneider, C. (2023). Homes in Ivanhoe Neighborhood. [Photograph].

Schneider, C. (2023). New Developments in Ivanhoe Neighborhood. [Photograph].

Schneider, C. (2023). Comparison of vacant homes, renters, and homeowners by census blocks [Map]

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Schneider, C (2023) Real estate value in study area compared to the rest of Kansas City. [Chart].

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Fig. 3.7: Schneider, C. (2023) Education Attainment. [Map].

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Fig. 3.8: Schneider, C. (2023). Income. [Map].

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Schneider, C. (2023). Age. [Chart].

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Fig. 3.9: PLAYCE studio logo. [Graphic]. https://www.playcestudio.com/?r_done=1

Fig. 3.10: __ (2024). Collages Created by Research Participants using PLAYCE collage book. [Collage].

Fig. 3.11: Schneider, C. (2024) Interview Steps. [Illustrator Graphic].

Fig. 3.11: Schneider, C. (2023). Projective Design Methods. [Illustrator Graphic].

Fig. 4.1: Schneider, C. (2024). Data Analysis Diagram. [Illustrator Diagram].

Fig. 4.2: Schneider, C. (2024). Photo Interview Analysis Method 1. [Illustrator Diagram]

Fig. 4.3: Schneider, C. (2024). Photo Interview Analysis Method 2. [Illustrator Diagram]

Fig. 4.4: Schneider, C. (2024). Collage Analysis Process. [Illustrator Infographic].

Schneider, C. (2023). Collage Making. [Photograph].

Schneider, C. (2023). Writing Down Themes. [Photograph].

Smith, G. (2023). Image of Theming Exercise. [Photograph].

Fig. 4.5. : __ n.d. PLAYCE studio Insight Card. [Photograph].

Fig. 4.6. : __ n.d. PLAYCE studio Insight Card. [Photograph].

Fig. 4.7: __ n.d. PLAYCE studio Insight Card. [Photograph].

Fig. 4.8: __ n.d. PLAYCE studio Insight Card. [Photograph].

Fig. 4.9: Schneider, C. (2024). Collage Images and Themes. [Collage Images]

__ n.d. PLAYCE Collage Booklet. [Photographs]

Fig. 4.10: Schneider, C. (2024). Usefulness of Methods. [Illustrator Diagram]

Fig. 4.11: Schneider, C. (2024). Connection to Home. [Graphs]

Fig. 4.12: Schneider, C. (2024). Connection to Neighborhood. [Graphs]

Fig. 4.13: Schneider, C. (2024). Access to Nature. [Graphs]

Fig. 4.14: Schneider, C. (2024). Vacant Lots an Opportunity for Change. [Graphs]

Fig. 4.15: Schneider, C. (2024). Trust in Community and Community Leaders. [Graphs]

Fig. 5.1: Schneider, C. (2024). Place Attachment Ranking. [Infographic]

Fig. 5.2 : Schneider, C. (2024). Vacant Lot Sites. [Annotated Map]

Bender, Kate. (2020). Kansas City Neighborhood Boundaries. [Data Set]. City of Kansas City, Missouri. Retrieved Sept. 21, 2023 from <https://data.kcmo.org/Neighborhoods/Kansas-City-Neighborhood-Boundaries/q45j-ejyk>

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Fig. 5.3: Schneider, C. (2024). Recommendation Layout Guide. [Graphic]

Fig. 5.4: Schneider, C. (2024). CPTED Strategies. [Infographic Icons]

Fig. 5.5: Schneider, C. (2024). Establishing Identity. [Infographic Icons].

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Fig. 5.7: "Bus stop 'Jan Benninghstraat'". DennisM2 is marked with CC0 1.0. To view the terms, visit <https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/?ref=openverse>.

Fig. 5.8: Schneider, C. (2024). Transportation Suitability. [Annotated Map]

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Fig. 5.9: "St. Marks Outdoor Dining". Eden, Janine and Jim is licensed under CC BY 2.0. To view a copy of this license, visit <https://flickr.com/photos/10485077@N06/50500423026>

Fig. 5.10: "Daigle's Grocery Store, Algiers, New Orleans, 23 February 2021". Carol M. Highsmith there is no copyright restrictions. To view the terms, visit https://www.loc.gov/rr/print/res/482_high.html

Fig. 5.11: Schneider, C. (2024). Business Vacant Lot Site Suitability. [Annotated Map]

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Fig. 5.37: Schneider, C. (2024). The aesthetic and feel of the space is also reflective of the 1950s by show integrating artwork and neon lights that mirrors back that time. [Graphic]

"African American walking with two kids with white background" Midjourney.

"Full body photo of people sitting at a wooden table with white background" Midjourney.

"African American mom and dad walking side view with

white background” Midjourney.

“Realistic African American kids sitting in the grass playing with white background” Midjourney.

“African American person sitting on a wall reading a book with a white background” Midjourney.

“Neon coffee shop sign” Midjourney.

“Neon light painting of a 1950s car” Midjourney.

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"Plan view of vibrant art sculpture" Midjourney

"Ariel view of art sculpture of birds with white background" Midjourney

Fig. 5.41: Schneider, C. (2024). Diagrams showing how the design works. [Graphic].

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"Commercial greenhouse with white background" Midjourney.

"Person walking dog in t-shirt with white background" Midjourney.

"A realistic image looking at the entire body talking and laughing with white background" Midjourney.

"African American mom walking with two kids with white background" Midjourney.

"Brick wall with vibrant art showcasing African American culture" Midjourney.

"Brick building at an angle" Midjourney.

"Reverse angled parking" Midjourney.

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Fig. 5.43: Schneider, C. (2024). Section A through Stairs. [Graphic].

"Ariel view of art sculpture of birds with white background" Midjourney

"Watercolor deciduous trees with white background" Midjourney.

"Tallgrass with white background" Midjourney.

"Black silhouette of people walking a trail" Midjourney.

Fig. 5.44: Schneider, C. (2024). Section B through Nature Trails. [Graphic].

"Watercolor deciduous trees with white background" Midjourney.

"Tallgrass with white background" Midjourney.

"Black silhouette of people walking a trail" Midjourney.

Fig. 5.45: Schneider, C. (2024). Urban agriculture with a backdrop of community artwork. [Graphic].

"Side profile of a person walking a dog in the summer with a white background" Midjourney.

"Realistic cluster of a red and orange aster flowers with ground including with white background" Midjourney.

"Angled rows of vegetable plants growing with white background" Midjourney.

"Full body image of a group of African Americans taking a selfie and white background" Midjourney.

"An art wall in an African American neighborhood art" Midjourney.

"Vibrant and swirly art wall in an African American neighborhoods" Midjourney.

"Realistic image of African American woman gardening with a white background" Midjourney.

"Realistic grass with white background" Midjourney.

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Fig. 5.48: Schneider, C. (2024). Site Geometry Influenced by Porch Symbolology. [Graphic].

Fig. 5.49: Schneider, C. (2024). Programing Layout. [Graphic].

Fig. 5.50: Schneider, C. (2024). Porchlight Park Site Plan. [Graphic].

Fig. 5.51: Schneider, C. (2024). Residents in Healing Garden. [Graphic].

"Butterflies with white background" Midjourney

"Person in a wheelchair with white background" Midjourney

"African American man and woman walking with white background" Midjourney

"Healing garden plants in a flower bed with white background" Midjourney

"Perennial flower bed with white background" Midjourney

"Porch swing with white background" Midjourney.

Fig. 5.52: Schneider, C. (2024). Shade Structures Placement. [Graphic].

Fig. 5.53: Schneider, C. (2024). Vibrant Community Space. [Graphic].

"Colorful picnic table with people sitting around it with white background" Midjourney.

"Nature playground with kids playing on logs with white background" Midjourney.

"Realistic image of african american kids looking and pointing out with white background" Midjourney.

"Realistic image of an old african american woman sitting on a porch swing with white background" Midjourney.

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Fig. 5.54: Schneider, C. (2024). Layout of the site. [Graphic].

Fig. 5.55: Schneider, C. (2024). Colors represent different plant families used. [Graphic].

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Appendix A: Schneider, C. (2024). Research Question (Word Document)

Appendix B: PLAYCE Studio. N.d. Playce Insight cards (Images)

Appendix C: PLAYCE Studio. N.d. Playce Collage Images (Images)

Appendix D: Kansas State University. (2023). IRB Approval (pdf file)

Appendix D.1: Kansas State University. (2024). IRB Amendment Approval (pdf file)

Appendix E: Schneider, C. (2024). Interview Question Themes (Microsoft Excel)

Appendix F: Schneider, C. (2024). Interview Themes and Collages Themes (Microsoft Excel)

Appendix G: Schneider, C. (2024). Collages Themes with Images (Microsoft Excel)

Appendix H: Schneider, C. (2024). Questionnaire Tables (Microsoft Excel)

Appendix I: Schneider, C. (2024). Focus Group Flyers (Adobe Illustrator)

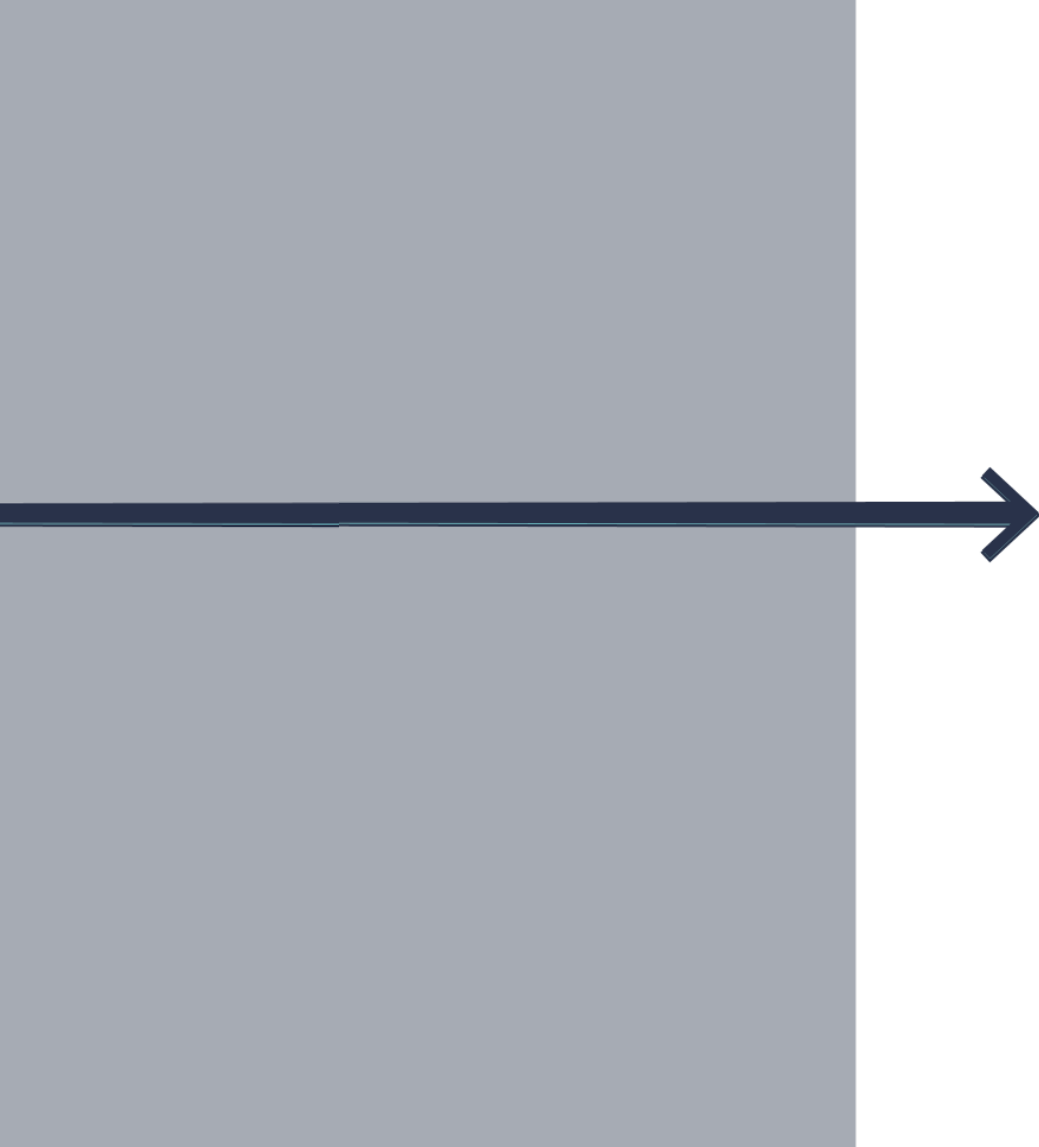
Appendix J: Schneider, C. (2024). Restaurant Flyers and Tokens (Adobe Illustrator)

Appendix K: Schneider, C. (2024). Work Plan (Microsoft Excel and Illustrator)

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Appendices

Appendix A: Questionnaire and Interview Questions

Interviews

Hi and thank you for accepting to participate in this interview. My name is Claire Schneider, and I am a Landscape Architecture graduate student from Kansas State University. My masters project research aims to explore place attachment and how to strengthen place attachment in residents even when the neighborhoods change because of vacant lot redevelopment.

Participation in this interview and the walking tour of the neighborhood is completely voluntary. You may stop participating at any time. You are free to decline to answer any question that you choose and may drop out at any time. There are no incorrect answers. This discussion will be audio recorded so I don't miss any of your words, but all answers will remain anonymous. Your name and identity will not be attached to the recording. Your responses will not be used in future research and will not be used for profit. Audio will be deleted once transcribed.

In this interview you will participate in four activities: First you will fill out a pre-activity survey. Second, you will be asked to pick some photos from a photoset and talk about them. Third, you will be asked to make collages, and finally you will have a post-activity survey. Those who volunteer to go on a walk tour will have the post-activity survey after the tour.

I am excited to hear your input about your neighborhood and community!

Pre-Activity Survey (2 min)

Our first activity is a short questionnaire that asks some questions about your feelings about your home and neighborhood environment. These surveys are completely anonymous. (show them an image of the area that we will walk through on the walking tour to answer the last question). This activity should take about 2 minutes and once you're finished you can place your survey in the folder.

How long have you lived in Oak Park? (Ivanhoe?) _____.

For each of the statements below decide whether you agree or disagree and circle the relevant number.

	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	Strongly agree
I am connected to my neighbors.		1	2	3	4	5	
I feel that my neighborhood has good access to nature and outdoor spaces.		1	2	3	4	5	
I am very attached to my home.		1	2	3	4	5	
Vacant lots are an opportunity for change in my community		1	2	3	4	5	
I trust my community and community leaders.		1	2	3	4	5	

(if participating in walking tour)

What is the primary feeling you have about the area that we will walk through?

Photo elicitation activity (10 - 15 min)

This next activity is the photo card game. This activity should take about 10- 15 minutes. These photo cards mean nothing and everything, so there are no wrong answers. They are just brain nudges to help you think about the questions.

Pick a photo to tell me...

(if participants can't seem to decide between two say that they can pick more than one)

- [Topic: Individual attachment] Step 1:
 - **What relationship do you have with your current home?**

If participant seems confused about the questions rephrase:

 - *How do you feel about your current home?*
 - *What is your connection to your home?*

(participant chooses an image)

 - Can you explain why you chose this/these image(s)?
- [Topic: Neighborhood attachment] Step 2:
 - **What relationship do you have with your neighborhood?** *(for this question select more than one image)*

If participant seems confused about the questions rephrase:

 - *How do you feel about your neighborhood?*
 - *What is your connection to your neighborhood?*

(participant chooses an image)

 - Can you explain why you chose this/these image(s)?
- [Topic: Nature Attachment] Step 3:
 - **What is your current connection to nature?**

If participant seems confused about the questions rephrase:

 - *How do you feel about experiences with nature in your neighborhood?*
 - *What is your relationship with nature?*

(participant chooses an image)

 - Can you explain why you chose this/these image(s)?
- [Topic: Vacant Lots] Step 4:
 - **What do you think about vacant lots in your neighborhood?**

If participant seems confused about the questions rephrase:

 - *How do vacant lots impact your feelings about your neighborhood?*

(participant chooses an image)

 - Can you explain why you chose this/these image(s)?

Collage Activity (10 min)

The next activity is creating a collage of the most perfect future of your neighborhood. You will have about 8 minutes to create your collage and then we will have a discussion of the ideas that you envision in your future neighborhood! (Hand out images, cardstock paper, scissors, and glue)

- **What is the most perfect future of your neighborhood?**
- If participant seems stuck:*
- *Who's there? What does it look like? Smell like? Feel like? What do you hear?*
 - *(participant creates a collage 8 min)*

- **Collage Idea Theming**
- (while handing out sticky notes explain that the next part is about writing down the themes from their collages)
 - So now the individual will explain their collage, and I will write down the key takeaways from their collage while they are explaining. Each idea gets its own sticky note. (2 minutes)
- Explain to participants that these themes will be used to help organize the guidelines for future design strategies in the community.

Post Activity Survey (2 min)

Are you willing to schedule a neighborhood walking tour with me? If you agree to participate the interview is over and I will reach out to you about the time and location for the neighborhood walk. If you decline, then the final activity of this interview is a short questionnaire that should only take about 2 minutes. If you are going to participate in the walking tour, I will hand the questionnaire to you after the walking tour. Once you are finished you can place it into the folder.

For each of the statements below decide whether you agree or disagree and circle the relevant number.

	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	Strongly agree
I am connected to my neighbors.		1	2	3	4	5
I feel that my neighborhood has good access to nature and outdoor spaces.		1	2	3	4	5
I am very attached to my home.		1	2	3	4	5
Vacant lots are an opportunity for change in my community		1	2	3	4	5
I trust my community and community leaders.		1	2	3	4	5

(if participating in walking tour)

Has the primary feeling about the toured space shifted? How? _____

Walking Tour (40 min)

(This will be scheduled after the interviews.) The next part of this semi-structured interview is a short walking tour of a part of your community where you can tell me a bit more about your community. This part should take about 40 minutes.

- **Tell me about your community.**
 - What are its strengths and weaknesses?
 - How do these vacant lots impact your feelings about your community?
 - What do you want vacant lots to become in the future? (Housing, green spaces, community gathering spaces....)

Thank you for participating in today's interview and I hope that you found these activities fun and enjoyable! The next step for this project is to create a set of recommendations based on the input from today's meeting for future developments and greening projects in the neighborhood. The results will be shared with neighborhood leaders and the City of KC Department of Planning.

If you have any questions about this study, please contact:

Claire Schneider

Graduate Student at Kansas State University

clscxz@ksu.edu

Dr. Sara Hadavi

Assistant Professor of Landscape Architecture at Kansas State University

sarahadavi@ksu.edu

Dr. Lisa Rubin

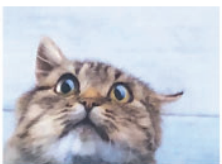
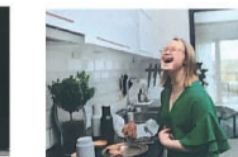
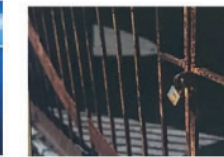
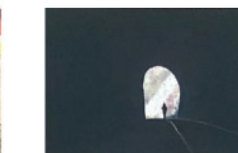
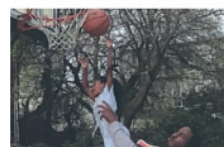
IRB Chair at Kansas State University

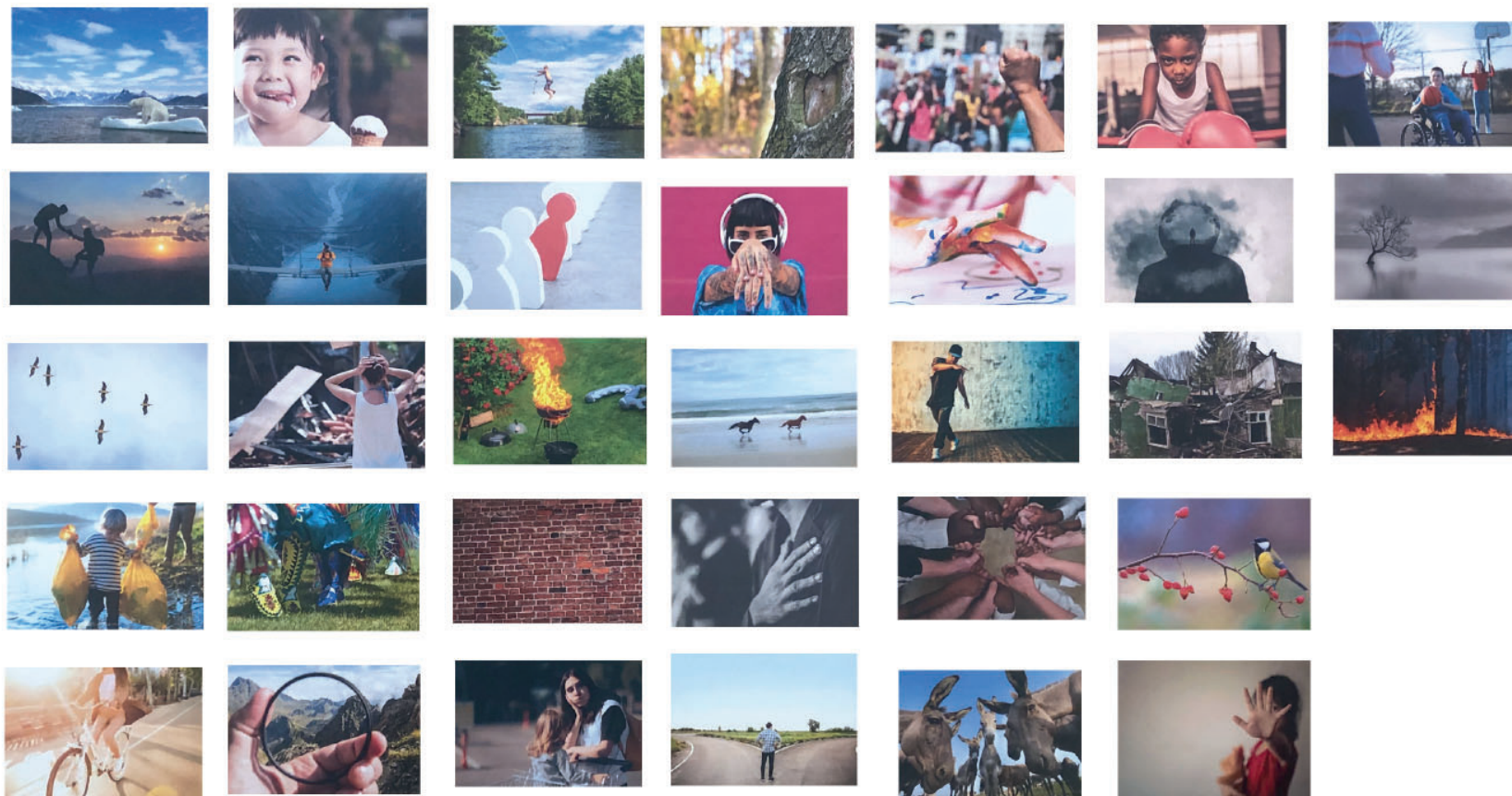
comply@ksu.edu

Thank you!

Thank you again for your participation!

Appendix B: PLAYCE Insight cards





PLAYCE is more than a placemaking methodology; it is an empowering approach to a better world—delivered through the universal language of play. Our programming trains design professionals, students, and municipal and community leaders to break down barriers, build trust and consensus, and design spaces that are wholly authentic to their communities.

If you are involved in public engagement, this program is for you!

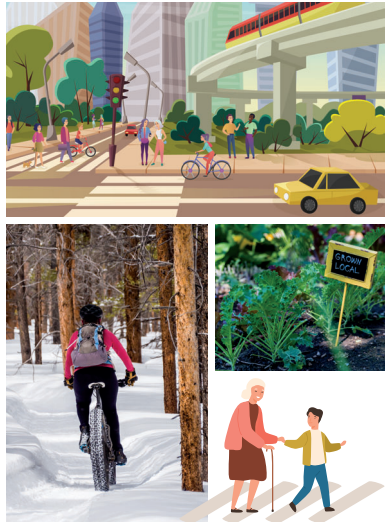
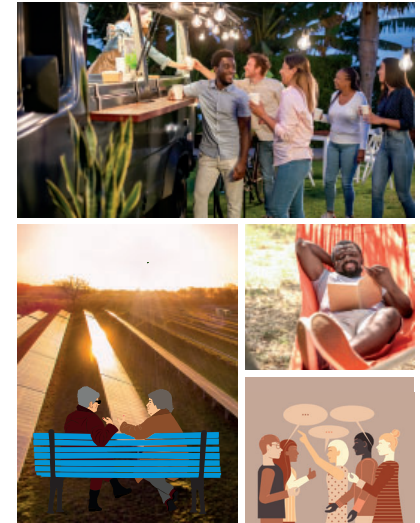
- Subscriptions to videos and games
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Contact Us.

716.695.1987
hello@playcestudio.com
65 Zimmerman Street
North Tonawanda, NY 14210

PLAYCE
Placemaking through play

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Appendix D: IRB Approval



TO: Sara Hadavi
Landscape Archit & Comm Plan

Proposal Number: IRB-11937

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

DATE: 11/27/2023

RE: Proposal Entitled, "Translating Vacancy into Vibrancy: Understanding Place Attachment in Historically Disinvested Neighborhoods."

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

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

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

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

Electronically signed by Lisa Rubin on 11/27/2023 5:09 PM ET

Appendix D.1: IRB Amendment Approval



TO: Sara Hadavi
Landscape Archit & Comm Plan

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

DATE: 01/03/2024

RE: Proposal #IRB-11937, entitled "Translating Vacancy into Vibrancy: Understanding Place Attachment in Historically Disinvested Neighborhoods."

MODIFICATION OF IRB PROTOCOL #IRB-11937, ENTITLED, "Translating Vacancy into Vibrancy: Understanding Place Attachment in Historically Disinvested Neighborhoods"

EXPIRATION DATE: Exempt

The Committee on Research Involving Human Subjects (IRB) has reviewed and approved the request identified above as a modification of a previously approved protocol. **Please note that the original expiration remains the same.**

All approved IRB protocols are subject to continuing review at least annually, which may include the examination of records connected with the project. Announced in-progress reviews may also be performed during the course of this approval period by a member of the University Research Compliance Office staff. Unanticipated adverse events involving risk to subjects or to others must be reported immediately to the Chair of the IRB, and / or the URCO

It is important that your human subjects activity is consistent with submissions to funding / contract entities. It is your responsibility to initiate notification procedures to any funding / contract entity of any changes in your activity that affects the use of human subjects.

Appendix E: Interview Question Themes

Question:	Themes	Overall Themes
What is your relationship with your home?	Enjoys being alone on the block, enjoys the independence	Those who have lived in the neighborhood for a longer period of time have more positive emotions about their home, and enjoy being home even with vacancy in the neighborhood or in some cases especially because of the openness due to vacant lots.
	Very new relationship to home, strong reliance on family, feels claustrophobic	Those who have not lived in the neighborhood very long have a lot of issues with housing security and rely on the support their family
	single parent that is facing some challenges	
	being around kids	
	nature and taking care of her old home, lived in the current house for 23 years and would not move away as long as their parents live next door	
	spending time with kids	Overall the concensus is that being around family is key to home
What is your relationship with your neighborhood?	since there is no houses on the block the neighborhood connection comes from people who use the park space, dont really have a connection with people on the block	Frustration is common theme because people feel that people dont appreciate their neighborhood as much as they do.
	feels unsafe	
	connections and support comes from close family, housing unstable feels support from family	
	Does not feel any neighborhood connection	

	Feels frustrated about neighbors not taking as much care about their neighborhood, also frustrated about the lack of mainaince that occurs with the owners of vacant lots There is a lack of connection with the neighborhood	
	Urban farm where they give fresh food away and sell produce to the community. Frustration with challenges of community development	
What is your relationship with nature?	sitting on the porch, feeding animals, and a garden The neighborhood has really strong connections to nature but would like more parks closer to home	
	would love more access currently only has a graveyard	
	really loves nature, travels around to visit different parks	
	doesnt have good access to parks and kids play on the road, so need a safe space for kids	
	sitting on the porch, taking care of plants	
	working with the land growing food	

What are your feelings about Vacant Lots?	blighted areas dumped with trash, doesnt mind vacant lots if they are maintained, frustrated with other neighborhoods who dump trash in their communtiy	They feel that something needs to be done about vacant lots, they are an unused opportunity that can be an asset to the community for those suffering from housing security or a place for neighborhood recreation. Also an issue with the vacant lots is people who offload their trash onto these vacant lots and frustrated with people who dont up maintian their lots
	vacant lots are a blank canvas	
	something needs to be done, can help homeless people	
	needs to be addressed, can become something to help homeless people	
	detriment to neighborhood because they are not taken care of, frustrated when people come into the neighborhood and buy lots but dont take care of them because they dont think that they would let these lots get overgrown in their neighborhood	
	could be an asset to the community, upset that people offload their trash in their neighborhood, thinks that these lots could be a place for recreation and gathering	

Appendix F: Interview Themes and Collages Themes

	Themes:	Safety	Frustration	Family	Lack of Community	Nature	Trash and Dumping
Photo Interview	Interview 1	It's so interesting, you know, watching the kids play and interact. There's never any incidences over there. Nobody has issues, you know, like a lot of places. But there were, you know, all of the kids that play over there all summer long and stuff like that, there's just no problems. Min-him, and That's neat. I like that!	There are people, they have found people from Overland Park and places like that are coming off of the highway, off of 435, off of 71, and they find a spot that they can dump. And so they dump all their stuff there and jump back on the freeway and they head back to Overland Park. Well, come on now. So your area is like, Oh, we're, we're the perfect people. We know how to, you know, clean up and we do this and that. Yeah. When you dumping it on somebody else, you know, mattresses, furniture, just all kinds of stuff.	My niece, she tells me all the time, you are always doing something.	as far as really being involved in my community, I am not. Um, unfortunately. Because I don't even know who my neighborhood association is. And I guess I haven't never tried to find out. But it is, I think it is the Oak Park or something. Uh, after coming here and working, I've sort of been interested but I haven't leaped into it yet. Um, I wouldn't mind getting involved. Yeah, I guess I would. I would like to get, you know, sort of involved.	You know, when I sat out on my front porch, I like, um, just observing the little birds, Min-him. The bees, all the little animals, the little squirrels that come roaming around and they are surprised to see somebody, uh, I just, the openness, she just seems like, she's embracing, in taking all of it.	These are people, they have found out, and they have, uh, people, okay, see you, people don't, um, uh, realize that, like, 71, um, oh, I'ma go over as far as 435, or, these places, a lot of these people find easy access on and off of the highway. And so. There are people, they have found people from Overland Park and places like that are coming off of the highway, off of 435, off of 71, and they find a spot that they can dump. And so they dump all their stuff there and jump back on the freeway and they head back to Overland Park. Well, come on now. So your area is like, Oh, we're, we're the perfect people. We know how to, you know, clean up and we do this and that. Yeah. When you dumping it on somebody else, you know, mattresses, furniture, just all kinds of stuff.
	Interview 2	It's not a very friendly place. I try to be a friendly person, but I don't live in a very friendly place and I accept that.		so being able to live with my uncle and not on the streets obviously connects me to this picture	I try to be a friendly person, but I don't live in a very friendly place and I accept that.	I mean, we have a graveyard nearby I can walk through. But aside from that, I don't really have in my current community, there's no real actual, like, nature areas. I mean, in here, and near here, I used to live near here, and there's a park near here, and that's really nice. But currently, nothing. I do really like nature, though, and when I used to work in a nursing home, I'd take a little nature trail walk before and after work, and that was really nice, honestly. Except for like a grassy area, honestly, it's not do.	
	Interview 3		They need to be, something needs to be done with them. Something really do need to be done. Like, riding around the city just seeing a whole bunch of vacant lots is like, in all these homeless people, that needs to, opens up something. Opens up something for real.	I currently stay with my aunt, but my family is always coming to her house. So, yeah, it's a nice community there. Full of support. 2) Me and my kids really love nature. Love nature. We just, the peace, we enjoy the peace.		Me and my kids really love nature. Love nature. We just, the peace, we enjoy the peace.	
	Interview 4	we just need to protect the kids, you know? Yeah. A lot of stuff is going on (in their neighborhood).	(Vacant lots) do needs to be addressed. You got all these homeless people out here that need somewhere to stay and the majority of them ain't got nowhere to stay. Right. So, they just out here on the street. You only got like, a couple of shelters and they're all full, so we need more shelters or something. Like, you know. I feel like y'all need to build, you know, stuff for the community.	my home is being around my kids.	(laugh) What neighborhood?	I want to have more parks	
	Interview 5	He got mugged in our neighborhood, but not, it wasn't on our block, and he was, they kidnapped him and they held him hostage overnight and beat him up and took his wallet and whatever jewelry he had on, so. They moved out. They never came back to that house because they were, well, they were, even though it didn't happen there, they were scared of the neighborhood.	1) Yeah, I'm frustrated with. People who move in, they move in to a working class block. And sometimes they don't appear to work. I don't know, but they, they just, they don't take care of the yards. 2) They put trash out whenever they want, and that's not the way we, you know, because animals get in and then it gets strewn everywhere and they don't pick it up. 3) they moved because they got fed up with the neighborhood. But he hasn't sold his house and it's been vacant for a year. And they were really good neighbors when they lived there but this summer he would let the yard get really bad before he'd get over there and mow it. Yeah, which is frustrating.	But I've lived there 23 years, and I probably, this is more information you need, I probably wouldn't be there, but my parents still live right by me, and they're 91 and 92, so as long as they're there, I'm not going to move.	Some tenants can assimilate into the neighborhood, but some don't.	1) I used to ride bikes with my neighbor, but I haven't for years. Sometimes we walk together. But I would not recommend doing any of this alone. 2) Well, I mean, for myself, when the weather's nice, I just, I have a really nice covered front porch, and I enjoy sitting out there, and I have, I keep a lot of plants around me on the porch when, you know, I can keep them outside. And I just, I enjoy being outside. 3) I enjoy my yard and flowers	They put trash out whenever they want, and that's not the way, you know, because animals get in and then it gets strewn everywhere and they don't pick it up.
	Interview 6		Um, just because I think that's reflective of some of the challenges associated with community development, you know, feeling a level of frustration at things that don't go well, or don't change.	I have 4 children for 4 young children. And so, um, when I think about my home, I think of many things, but I think of arts and crafts and mess associated with toddlers.	Vacant lots could be a huge asset to a community and opportunity for, um, involvement and connection. I think the ideal is for vacant lots to be a place for recreation and gathering. Yeah, but unfortunately that is having its challenges.	1) my family, we have a large urban farm and we grow, produce and sell that to the community and also give away fresh produce to the community. 2) the way that I feel connected with nature, which is really kind of working with the land and stewarding the land	Could be a huge asset to a community and opportunity for, um, involvement and connection, but I think often vacant lots are used to offload people's trash.
		Safety and Belonging		Family Focused Programs	Building Community through Activities and Experiences	More Nature	
Collage	Interview 1	more acceptance of people no matter who they are, love one another		young people helping old people more	basketball, sports, more activities in parks like festivals, more activities like along busy roads and not only have activities in the downtown areas	gardening, beautification	
	Interview 2				places where people can come together to build community, variety of dining experiences	lots of access to nature, water elements	
	Interview 3	more safety		more support for single mothers	opportunities for new experiences	gardening and growing stuff	
	Interview 4	safe and protected, peaceful		focus on activities for kids	city help the community, happiness through relationships.		
	Interview 5	people more responsible for their pets			more help and aid for homeowners	gardening, more maintenance w/ overgrown lawns and vegetation	
	Interview 6	more accepting, safe place, residents feel accepted and trusted		strong families = strong communities, connect seniors with young folks to gain experience and knowledge from older adults, connecting families	recreation opportunities within the community, third places	using green space for food, connection to earth and nature, and mental health	

Appendix G: Collage Themes with Images

Column1	Column2	Column3	Column4	Column5	Column6
Collage Images Used	Reasoning				
Image 1 	more activities along high trafficked roads not only have activities in the downtown areas				
Image 2 	water elements	lots of access to nature			
Image 3 	peaceful	safe place	more support for single mothers		
Image 4 	gardening	beautification	using green space for food	improving mental health	connection to earth and nature

Column1	Column2	Column3	Column4	Column5	Column6
 Image 5	young people helping old people more	connecting seniors with young folks to gain experience and knowledge from older adults			
 Image 6	basketball	sports			
 Image 7	gardening	more maintenance with overgrown lawn and vegetation			
 Image 8	more activities in parks like festivals				

Column1	Column2	Column3	Column4	Column5	Column6
 Image 9	people more responsible for their pets				
 Image 10	gardening and growing stuff				
 Image 11	places where people come together to build community				

Column1	Column2	Column3	Column4	Column5	Column6
 Image 12	variety of dining experiences	third places			
 Image 13	more accepting	happiness through relationships	accepting of people no matter who they are		
 Image 14	connecting families	strong families = strong communities	focus on activities for kids	family focused programs	

Other ideas that they didnt have images for but mentioned

safe and protected

recreation opportunities
residents feel accepted within the community

city helps the community

city helps with issues and gets things done

more help and aid for homeowners
less crowded with all the parked cars

Appendix H: Questionnaire Tables

Pre Activity Survey					
	Strongly Disagree (1)	2	neutral (3)	4	Strongly Agree (5)
I am connected to my neighbors	1		2	1	2
I feel that my neighborhood has good access to nature and outdoor spaces		3		2	1
I am very attached to my home			1	4	1
Vacant lots are an opportunity for change in my community			2	1	3
I trust my community and community leaders	1	2	2	1	
Question 1					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
I am connected to my neighbors (Pre)	1	0	2	1	2
I am connected to my neighbors (Post)	0	1	1	2	2
Question 2					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
I feel that my neighborhood has good access to nature and outdoor spaces (Pre)	0	3	0	2	1
I feel that my neighborhood has good access to nature and outdoor spaces (Post)	1	1	1	2	1
Question 3					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
I am very attached to my home (Pre)			1	4	1
I am very attached to my home (Post)		1		3	2
Question 4					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Vacant lots are an opportunity for change in my community (Pre)			2	1	3
Vacant lots are an opportunity for change in my community (Post)		1		1	4
Question 5					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
I trust my community and community leaders (Pre)	1	2	2	1	
I trust my community and community leaders (Post)	3	1	1	1	

Post Activity Survey				
	Strongly Disagree (1)	2	neutral (3)	4
I am connected to my neighbors			1	
I feel that my neighborhood has good access t	1		1	
I am very attached to my home			1	
Vacant lots are an opportunity for change in my communi			1	
I trust my community and community leaders	3		1	

Appendix I: Focus Group Flyers



I am Claire Schneider, a landscape architecture graduate student at Kansas State University. My research focuses on place attachment in neighborhoods with vacancy. I am looking for residents to participate in fun activities while discussing your neighborhood. The meeting will last 1.5 hours and for those who are interested there will be a short walk of the neighborhood to discuss what is important to you about your community. Your help will make a huge difference in the success of my study, and my research findings will be shared with you. Thank you for your help!

Participant Eligibility:

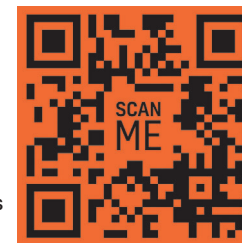
- 18 years or older
- Residents of Ivanhoe Southeast and Oak Park Southwest

Event Takes Place:

January 3 -13

Scan QR code to
Sign Up Now!

Invite your friends
to sign up!



Exact time will
be scheduled
based on you and
your neighbors'
availability.

If you have any questions, please send them to Claire Schneider at
clscxz@ksu.edu. or lschneiderclaire@gmail.com

Appendix J: Restaurant Flyers and Tokens



I am Claire Schneider, a landscape architecture graduate student at Kansas State University. My research focuses on place attachment in neighborhoods with vacancy. I am looking for residents to participate in fun activities while discussing your neighborhood. The interview will last 20 - 25 minutes and for those who are interested there will be a short walk of the neighborhood to discuss what is important to you about your community. Your help will make a huge difference in the success of my study, and my research findings will be shared with you. Thank you for your help!

As a Token of Appreciation
interview participants will receive

1 FREE Dessert

100

100



Appendix L: Fair Use Evaluation for Images Used

Fair Use Evaluation Documentation

Compiled using the **Fair Use Evaluator** [cc] 2008 Michael Brewer & the Office for Information Technology Policy, <http://librarycopyright.net/fairuse/>

Name:	Claire Schneider
Job Title:	Graduate Student
Institution:	Kansas State University
Title of Work Used:	1128 E 27th St. Houston TX and 1902 Wilmore Dr. Charlotte NC
Copyright Holder:	Trulia, LLC
Publication Status:	unknown
Publisher:	unknown
Place of Publication:	https://www.trulia.com/home/1902-wilmore-dr-charlotte-nc-28203-6219923#photo-1
Publication Year:	2024
Description of Work:	Craftsman Houses Light Blue and Green
Date of Evaluation:	April 3, 2024
Date of Intended Use:	April 3, 2024

Describe the **Purpose** and Character of Your Intended Use:

[+] Use is socially beneficial (promotes the creation of new knowledge, learning, etc.) (define how)
[+] Use is not-for-profit
[+] Use is one-time, or is only occasional or spontaneous

Fair

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Unfair

Describe the **Nature** of Your Intended Use of the Copyrighted Work:

[+] Work to be used is primarily of a factual nature (non-fiction, collection of facts, etc.)
[+] Work to be used has been previously PUBLISHED
[-] Work is a "consumable" (workbooks or other such educational or other materials that are typically used only once)

Fair

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Unfair

Describe the **Amount** of Your Intended Use in Relation to the Copyrighted Work as a Whole:

[+] Only limited and reasonable portions will be used
[+] The portion used is not the "heart" of the work (the portion considered most central to the work as a whole)
[+] Only the amount required to achieve the stated, socially-beneficial purpose or objective will be used (be that educational, artistic, scholarly, journalistic, etc.)

Fair

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☐

Unfair

Describe the **Effect** of Your Intended Use on the Potential Market or Value of the Copyrighted Work:

[+] The work is NOT currently under commercial exploitation (out of print, no licensing available, etc.)
[+] A market for the work as it will be used is absent or is negligible & use of the work will have little or no negative impact on its value or potential value
[+] Proper attribution will be given with the intended use
[+] The copyright holder cannot be identified or cannot be found after a reasonable search, or, once found does not respond (one way or another) to requests for permission to use the work

Fair

☒

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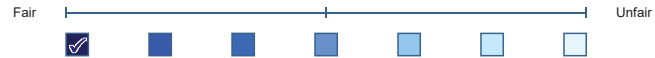
☐

Unfair

The Average **"Fairness Level,"** Based on Your Rating of Each of the 4

Factors, Is:

[\[see tool disclaimer for important clarifying information\]:](#)



Based on the information and justification I have provided above, I am asserting this use is **FAIR** under Section 107 of the U.S. Copyright Code.

Signature: Claire Schneider

Date of Signature: 04/03/2024

***Disclaimer:** This document is intended to help you collect, organize & archive the information you might need to support your fair use evaluation. It is not a source of legal advice or assistance. The results are only as good as the input you have provided by are intended to suggest next steps, and not to provide a final judgment. It is recommended that you share this evaluation with a copyright specialist before proceeding with your intended use.

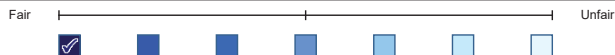
Fair Use Evaluation Documentation

Compiled using the **Fair Use Evaluator** [cc] 2008 Michael Brewer & the Office for Information Technology Policy,
<http://librarycopyright.net/fairuse/>

Name: Claire Schneider
Job Title: Graduate Student
Institution: Kansas State University
Title of Work Used: No Title
Copyright Holder: Lincoln Barbour
Publication Status: Published
Publisher: ArchDaily
Place of Publication: https://www.archdaily.com/547701/mt-hood-community-college-early-childhood-center-mahlum?ad_medium=gallery
Publication Year: 2011
Description of Work: Mt. Hood Community College Early Childhood Center outdoor space
Date of Evaluation: April 3, 2024
Date of Intended Use: April 3, 2024

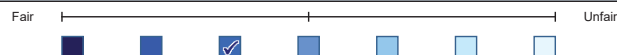
Describe the **Purpose** and Character of Your Intended Use:

[+] Use is socially beneficial (promotes the creation of new knowledge, learning, etc.) [define how]
[+] Use is not-for-profit
[+] Use is one-time, or is only occasional or spontaneous



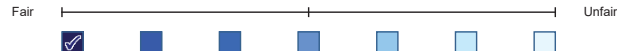
Describe the **Nature** of Your Intended Use of the Copyrighted Work:

[+] Work to be used is primarily of a factual nature (non-fiction, collection of facts, etc.)
[+] Work to be used has been previously PUBLISHED
[-] Work is a "consumable" (workbooks or other such educational or other materials that are typically used only once)



Describe the **Amount** of Your Intended Use in Relation to the Copyrighted Work as a Whole:

[+] Only limited and reasonable portions will be used
[+] The portion used is not the "heart" of the work (the portion considered most central to the work as a whole)
[+] Only the amount required to achieve the stated, socially-beneficial purpose or objective will be used (be that educational, artistic, scholarly, journalistic, etc.)



Describe the **Effect** of Your Intended Use on the Potential Market or Value of the Copyrighted Work:

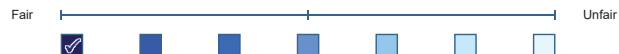
[+] The work is NOT currently under commercial exploitation (out of print, no licensing available, etc.)
[+] A market for the work as it will be used is absent or is negligible & use of the work will have little or no negative impact on its value or potential value
[+] Proper attribution will be given with the intended use
[+] The copyright holder cannot be identified or cannot be found after a reasonable search, or, once found does not respond (one way or another) to requests for permission to use the work



The Average **"Fairness Level,"** Based on Your Rating of Each of the 4

Factors, Is:

[\[see tool disclaimer for important clarifying information\]:](#)



Based on the information and justification I have provided above, I am asserting this use is **FAIR** under Section 107 of the U.S. Copyright Code.

Signature: *Clara Schneider*

Date of Signature: 04/03/2024

***Disclaimer:** This document is intended to help you collect, organize & archive the information you might need to support your fair use evaluation. It is not a source of legal advice or assistance. The results are only as good as the input you have provided by are intended to suggest next steps, and not to provide a final judgment. It is recommended that you share this evaluation with a copyright specialist before proceeding with your intended use.

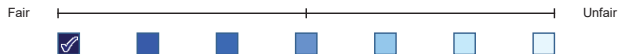
Fair Use Evaluation Documentation

Compiled using the **Fair Use Evaluator** [cc] 2008 Michael Brewer & the Office for Information Technology Policy, <http://librarycopyright.net/fairuse/>

Name:	Claire Schneider
Job Title:	Graduate Student
Institution:	Kansas State University
Title of Work Used:	No Title
Copyright Holder:	Kristine Autzen
Publication Status:	Published
Publisher:	Landezine
Place of Publication:	https://landezine.com/magneten-sensory-garden-by-masu-planning/
Publication Year:	2024
Description of Work:	Sensory Garden
Date of Evaluation:	April 3, 2024
Date of Intended Use:	April 3, 2024

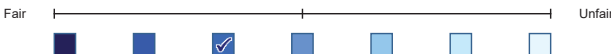
Describe the **Purpose** and Character of Your Intended Use:

- [+] Use is socially beneficial (promotes the creation of new knowledge, learning, etc.) [define how]
- [+] Use is not-for-profit
- [+] Use is one-time, or is only occasional or spontaneous



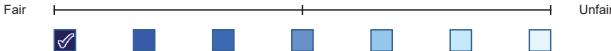
Describe the **Nature** of Your Intended Use of the Copyrighted Work:

- [+] Work to be used is primarily of a factual nature (non-fiction, collection of facts, etc.)
- [+] Work to be used has been previously PUBLISHED
- [-] Work is a "consumable" (workbooks or other such educational or other materials that are typically used only once)



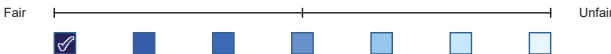
Describe the **Amount** of Your Intended Use in Relation to the Copyrighted Work as a Whole:

- [+] Only limited and reasonable portions will be used
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- [+] Only the amount required to achieve the stated, socially-beneficial purpose or objective will be used (be that educational, artistic, scholarly, journalistic, etc.)



Describe the **Effect** of Your Intended Use on the Potential Market or Value of the Copyrighted Work:

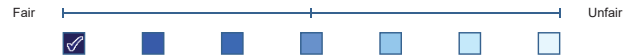
- [+] The work is NOT currently under commercial exploitation (out of print, no licensing available, etc.)
- [+] A market for the work as it will be used is absent or is negligible & use of the work will have little or no negative impact on its value or potential value
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The Average **"Fairness Level,"** Based on Your Rating of Each of the 4

Factors, Is:

[\[see tool disclaimer for important clarifying information\]:](#)



Based on the information and justification I have provided above, I am asserting this use is **FAIR** under Section 107 of the U.S. Copyright Code.

Signature: *Clare Schneider*

Date of Signature: 04/03/2024

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Fair Use Evaluation Documentation

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Name: Claire Schneider
Job Title: Graduate Student
Institution: Kansas State University
Title of Work Used: No Title
Copyright Holder: Michelle & Chris Gerard
Publication Status: N/A
Publisher: Vox Media
Place of Publication: <https://detroit.curbed.com/2017/2/21/14679248/urban-agrihood-detroit-mufi-campaign>
Publication Year: 2024
Description of Work: Large Urban Agriculture
Date of Evaluation: April 3, 2024
Date of Intended Use: April 3, 2024

Describe the **Purpose** and Character of Your Intended Use:

[+] Use is socially beneficial (promotes the creation of new knowledge, learning, etc.) [define how]
[+] Use is not-for-profit
[+] Use is one-time, or is only occasional or spontaneous

Fair | Unfair

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Describe the **Nature** of Your Intended Use of the Copyrighted Work:

[+] Work to be used is primarily of a factual nature (non-fiction, collection of facts, etc.)
[+] Work to be used has been previously PUBLISHED
[-] Work is a "consumable" (workbooks or other such educational or other materials that are typically used only once)

Fair | Unfair

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Describe the **Amount** of Your Intended Use in Relation to the Copyrighted Work as a Whole:

[+] Only limited and reasonable portions will be used
[+] The portion used is not the "heart" of the work (the portion considered most central to the work as a whole)
[+] Only the amount required to achieve the stated, socially-beneficial purpose or objective will be used (be that educational, artistic, scholarly, journalistic, etc.)

Fair | Unfair

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Describe the **Effect** of Your Intended Use on the Potential Market or Value of the Copyrighted Work:

[+] The work is NOT currently under commercial exploitation (out of print, no licensing available, etc.)
[+] A market for the work as it will be used is absent or is negligible & use of the work will have little or no negative impact on its value or potential value
[+] Proper attribution will be given with the intended use
[+] The copyright holder cannot be identified or cannot be found after a reasonable search, or, once found does not respond (one way or another) to requests for permission to use the work

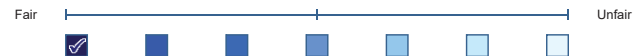
Fair | Unfair

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

The Average **"Fairness Level,"** Based on Your Rating of Each of the 4

Factors, Is:

[\[see tool disclaimer for important clarifying information\]:](#)



Based on the information and justification I have provided above, I am asserting this use is **FAIR** under Section 107 of the U.S. Copyright Code.

Signature: Chloe Schneider

Date of Signature: 04/03/2024

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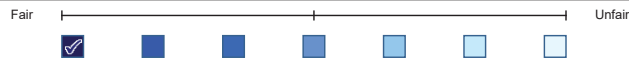
Fair Use Evaluation Documentation

Compiled using the **Fair Use Evaluator** [cc] 2008 Michael Brewer & the Office for Information Technology Policy,
<http://librarycopyright.net/fairuse/>

Name: Claire Schneider
Job Title: Graduate Student
Institution: Kansas State University
Title of Work Used: No Title
Copyright Holder: site-design
Publication Status: unknown
Publisher: unknown
Place of Publication: <https://www.site-design.com/dan-ryan-woods-preserve-treehouse-and-nature-playground/>
Publication Year: 2024
Description of Work: Nature Play Garden
Date of Evaluation: April 3, 2024
Date of Intended Use: April 3, 2024

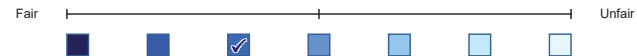
Describe the **Purpose** and Character of Your Intended Use:

[+] Use is socially beneficial (promotes the creation of new knowledge, learning, etc.) [define how]
[+] Use is not-for-profit
[+] Use is one-time, or is only occasional or spontaneous



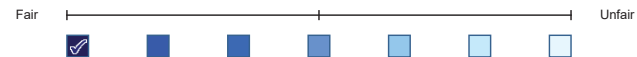
Describe the **Nature** of Your Intended Use of the Copyrighted Work:

[+] Work to be used is primarily of a factual nature (non-fiction, collection of facts, etc.)
[+] Work to be used has been previously PUBLISHED
[-] Work is a "consumable" (workbooks or other such educational or other materials that are typically used only once)



Describe the **Amount** of Your Intended Use in Relation to the Copyrighted Work as a Whole:

[+] Only limited and reasonable portions will be used
[+] The portion used is not the "heart" of the work (the portion considered most central to the work as a whole)
[+] Only the amount required to achieve the stated, socially-beneficial purpose or objective will be used (be that educational, artistic, scholarly, journalistic, etc.)



Describe the **Effect** of Your Intended Use on the Potential Market or Value of the Copyrighted Work:

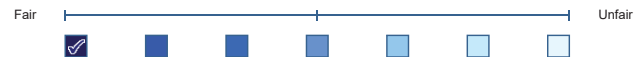
[+] The work is NOT currently under commercial exploitation (out of print, no licensing available, etc.)
[+] A market for the work as it will be used is absent or is negligible & use of the work will have little or no negative impact on its value or potential value
[+] Proper attribution will be given with the intended use
[+] The copyright holder cannot be identified or cannot be found after a reasonable search, or, once found does not respond (one way or another) to requests for permission to use the work



The Average **"Fairness Level,"** Based on Your Rating of Each of the 4

Factors, Is:

[\[see tool disclaimer for important clarifying information\]](#):



Based on the information and justification I have provided above, I am asserting this use is **FAIR** under Section 107 of the U.S. Copyright Code.

Signature: *Chloe Schneider*

Date of Signature: 04/03/2024

***Disclaimer:** *This document is intended to help you collect, organize & archive the information you might need to support your fair use evaluation. It is not a source of legal advice or assistance. The results are only as good as the input you have provided by are intended to suggest next steps, and not to provide a final judgment. It is recommended that you share this evaluation with a copyright specialist before proceeding with your intended use.*

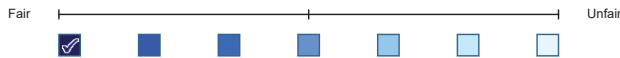
Fair Use Evaluation Documentation

Compiled using the **Fair Use Evaluator** [cc] 2008 Michael Brewer & the Office for Information Technology Policy,
<http://librarycopyright.net/fairuse/>

Name: Claire Schneider
Job Title: Graduate Student
Institution: Kansas State University
Title of Work Used: No Title
Copyright Holder: Design Concepts
Publication Status: unknown
Publisher: unknown
Place of Publication: <https://www.dcla.net/blog/create-a-hub-in-parks>
Publication Year: 2019
Description of Work: A curvilinear sitting area in a neighborhood hub
Date of Evaluation: April 3, 2024
Date of Intended Use: April 3, 2024

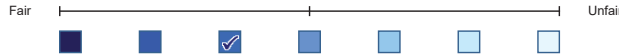
Describe the **Purpose** and Character of Your Intended Use:

[+] Use is socially beneficial (promotes the creation of new knowledge, learning, etc.) [define how]
[+] Use is not-for-profit
[+] Use is one-time, or is only occasional or spontaneous



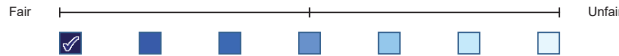
Describe the **Nature** of Your Intended Use of the Copyrighted Work:

[+] Work to be used is primarily of a factual nature (non-fiction, collection of facts, etc.)
[+] Work to be used has been previously PUBLISHED
[-] Work is a "consumable" (workbooks or other such educational or other materials that are typically used only once)



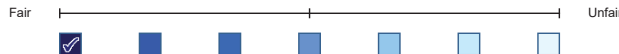
Describe the **Amount** of Your Intended Use in Relation to the Copyrighted Work as a Whole:

[+] Only limited and reasonable portions will be used
[+] The portion used is not the "heart" of the work (the portion considered most central to the work as a whole)
[+] Only the amount required to achieve the stated, socially-beneficial purpose or objective will be used (be that educational, artistic, scholarly, journalistic, etc.)



Describe the **Effect** of Your Intended Use on the Potential Market or Value of the Copyrighted Work:

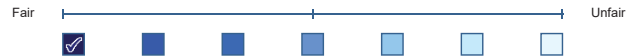
[+] The work is NOT currently under commercial exploitation (out of print, no licensing available, etc.)
[+] A market for the work as it will be used is absent or is negligible & use of the work will have little or no negative impact on its value or potential value
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[+] The copyright holder cannot be identified or cannot be found after a reasonable search, or, once found does not respond (one way or another) to requests for permission to use the work



The Average **"Fairness Level,"** Based on Your Rating of Each of the 4

Factors, Is:

[\[see tool disclaimer for important clarifying information\]:](#)



Based on the information and justification I have provided above, I am asserting this use is **FAIR** under Section 107 of the U.S. Copyright Code.

Signature: Claire Schneider

Date of Signature: 04/03/2024

***Disclaimer:** This document is intended to help you collect, organize & archive the information you might need to support your fair use evaluation. It is not a source of legal advice or assistance. The results are only as good as the input you have provided by are intended to suggest next steps, and not to provide a final judgment. It is recommended that you share this evaluation with a copyright specialist before proceeding with your intended use.

Fair Use Evaluation Documentation

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Name:	Claire Schneider
Job Title:	Graduate Student
Institution:	Kansas State University
Title of Work Used:	No Title
Copyright Holder:	Chuck Choi
Publication Status:	published
Publisher:	Chuck Choi
Place of Publication:	https://www.chuckchoi.com/portfolio/bkln-navy-yard-shoves-off
Publication Year:	2024
Description of Work:	BLDG 92 Brooklyn Navy Yard Center, Brooklyn, NY
Date of Evaluation:	April 3, 2024
Date of Intended Use:	April 3, 2024

Describe the **Purpose** and Character of Your Intended Use:

[+] Use is socially beneficial (promotes the creation of new knowledge, learning, etc.) [define how]
[+] Use is not-for-profit
[+] Use is one-time, or is only occasional or spontaneous

Fair

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☐

☐

☐

☐

☐

☐

Unfair

Describe the **Nature** of Your Intended Use of the Copyrighted Work:

[+] Work to be used is primarily of a factual nature (non-fiction, collection of facts, etc.)
[+] Work to be used has been previously PUBLISHED
[-] Work is a "consumable" (workbooks or other such educational or other materials that are typically used only once)

Fair

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Unfair

Describe the **Amount** of Your Intended Use in Relation to the Copyrighted Work as a Whole:

[+] Only limited and reasonable portions will be used
[+] The portion used is not the "heart" of the work (the portion considered most central to the work as a whole)
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Fair

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[+] The work is NOT currently under commercial exploitation (out of print, no licensing available, etc.)
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[+] Proper attribution will be given with the intended use
[+] The copyright holder cannot be identified or cannot be found after a reasonable search, or, once found does not respond (one way or another) to requests for permission to use the work

Fair

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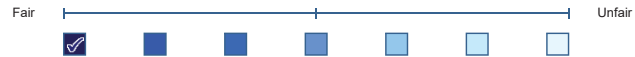
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Unfair

The Average **"Fairness Level,"** Based on Your Rating of Each of the 4

Factors, is:

[\[see tool disclaimer for important clarifying information\]](#):



Based on the information and justification I have provided above, I am asserting this use is **FAIR** under Section 107 of the U.S. Copyright Code.

Signature: Claire Schneider

Date of Signature: 04/03/2024

***Disclaimer:** This document is intended to help you collect, organize & archive the information you might need to support your fair use evaluation. It is not a source of legal advice or assistance. The results are only as good as the input you have provided by are intended to suggest next steps, and not to provide a final judgment. It is recommended that you share this evaluation with a copyright specialist before proceeding with your intended use.

Fair Use Evaluation Documentation

Compiled using the **Fair Use Evaluator** [cc] 2008 Michael Brewer & the Office for Information Technology Policy, <http://librarycopyright.net/fairuse/>

Name:	Claire Schneider
Job Title:	Graduate Student
Institution:	Kansas State University
Title of Work Used:	No Title
Copyright Holder:	Gresham Smith
Publication Status:	published
Publisher:	Gresham Smith
Place of Publication:	https://www.greshamsmith.com/project/fucg-stormwater-incentive-grant-900-block-multifamily-retrofit/
Publication Year:	2024
Description of Work:	Residential Rain Garden
Date of Evaluation:	April 3, 2024
Date of Intended Use:	April 3, 2024

Describe the **Purpose** and Character of Your Intended Use:

[+] Use is socially beneficial (promotes the creation of new knowledge, learning, etc.) [define how]
[+] Use is not-for-profit
[+] Use is one-time, or is only occasional or spontaneous

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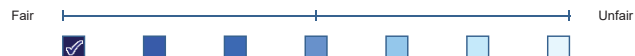
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[\[see tool disclaimer for important clarifying information\]](#):



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Signature: Chloe Schneider

Date of Signature: 04/03/2024

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Fair Use Evaluation Documentation

Compiled using the **Fair Use Evaluator** [cc] 2008 Michael Brewer & the Office for Information Technology Policy, <http://librarycopyright.net/fairuse/>

Name:

Claire Schneider

Job Title:

Graduate Student

Institution:

Kansas State University

Title of Work Used:

No Title

Copyright Holder:

Hendrix Properties

Publication Status:

unknown

Publisher:

unknown

Place of Publication:

<https://www.housesincharlotte.com/blog/a-look-at-charlottes-many-community-gardens/>

Publication Year:

2024

Description of Work:

Small Community Garden

Date of Evaluation:

April 3, 2024

Date of Intended Use:

April 3, 2024

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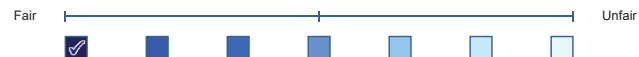
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[\[see tool disclaimer for important clarifying information\]:](#)



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