

PLACE IN PLACE-BASED APPROACHES: A FRAMEWORK FOR ANALYSING INTEGRATION, AGENCY OF PLACE, ACTORS AND INSTITUTIONS (1114)

Saskia Ruijsink

TU Delft, Delft University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment, Department of Management in the Built Environment, Delft, The Netherlands; s.m.ruijsink@tudelft.nl

Abstract. Urban planning, design and place-based approaches have regained importance on the Dutch policy agenda. Especially integrated place-based approaches are promoted to address complex intertwined societal and environmental challenges at various scale levels, in urban and rural contexts. However, there is limited understanding about how integration comes about. This paper addresses this gap by focusing on agency of place. It develops an analytical framework for assessing the role of agency of place, actors, institutions and their interactions in integration. This framework is applied to two Dutch place-based processes: 1) National Programme for Rotterdam South (NPRZ) and 2) Area-Deal Alblasserwaard-Vijfheerenlanden. This application results in a refined, empirically informed and theoretically substantiated framework where the dimension of time appears of critical importance for realising place-based integration.

Key words: place-based approach, place agency, integration, transdisciplinary, place-based transformative capacity

1. Introduction

The Netherlands has a long history and strong tradition of urban planning, design and integrated place-based approaches for addressing societal and environmental challenges. Since 2000 the Dutch National Government reduced its focus on spatial policy, emphasised decentralisation and reduced also its national funding, for example national programmes and support for neighbourhood improvement was minimised. The dismantling of the Ministry for Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment (in Dutch: Ministerie van VROM) in 2010 marked this change (RLI, 2021). Recently there is renewed attention for spatially oriented approaches within the National Government, since 2022 there is a new Minister for Housing and Spatial Planning (Koninkrijksrelaties, 2022) and especially integrated place-based approaches are being promoted to address complex intertwined societal and environmental challenges at various scale levels (see

for example: Ministerie van Landbouw, 2022; Volkshuisvesting en Ruimtelijke Ordening, 2022). While there are high expectations of applying a place-based approach, that uses the place of concern as a platform for integration of various policy objectives and concerns (Runhaar, Driessen and Soer, 2009; Mirti Chand, 2018; Agger, 2021), there is still limited understanding about how integration works. In this research I seek to enhance this understanding by developing a perspective that gives place a central position in the integration process and where place has agency (this understanding is in line with: Larsen & Johnson, 2016). I build on academic, professional and local knowledge about place and place-based approaches in the Netherlands, Europe and beyond and use empirical data for refining the understanding. This results in an empirically informed and theoretically substantiated, analytical framework that can be used to assess the role that agency of place plays in integration. Furthermore, it can form a basis for the design of capacity development interventions (e.g. in follow-up (action) research), within and beyond the Dutch context, as is discussed in the conclusions section.

1.1 The Importance and Challenge of Integration

Place-based approaches promote collaboration across different actors, sectors and policy fields with the goal to develop a place in a coherent manner (Schell, Hilmi and Hirano, 2020; Agger, 2021). While it includes cooperation, coordination and integration of policy (Barca, McCann and Rodríguez-Pose, 2012), it is a distinct form of policy integration (Nadin *et al.*, 2021) since it is concerned with the specifics of a locality or a *place*. Despite its integrative potential, applying a place-based approach is not straightforward, it involves struggle, learning and negotiation ('t Hooft, Uytterlinde and van der Ham, 2021; van der Velden, Fokkema and van Tol, 2021; Ruijsink, 2023). This struggle can partly be explained by our motivation for integration within place-based approaches. In the Netherlands it is consistently argued that spatial claims (for realising housing, energy transition restoring nature, etc.) are larger than the amount of space that is available. An integrated and place-based approach needs to be applied so we can realise a 'smart combination of functions' within the space available (Volkshuisvesting en Ruimtelijke Ordening, 2022). While the importance of the 'bearing capacity' of nature, including water and soil systems is increasingly recognized in Dutch policy (Rijksoverheid and Ministerie van Algemene Zaken, 2022), it primarily employs an anthropocentric perspective on place. Human beings develop places to enhance the spatial quality and to provide human beings with a safe and comfortable living environment. This is supported or hindered by institutionalized agreements. In a place-based process different actors struggle and negotiate around materializing their (individual) spatial claim. Additionally they engage in a collective process focusing on identifying and realising synergies between different spatial claims that can be innovative and focused on (transformative) learning (Horlings *et al.*, 2020; Ruijsink,

2023). Understanding how integration comes about within place-based approaches is concerned with understanding the dynamics between actors and institutions, primarily in their interaction with the place.

1.2 Hypothesis and Research Questions

My understanding of place is inspired by the work of various (decolonization of knowledge) scholars and that is grounded in local and traditional forms of knowledge (see: Bawaka Country et al., 2016; Larsen & Johnson, 2016; Robertson, 2018; Till, 2012; Watts, 2013), arguing that place has agency. Place is not merely the stage of a place-based process, but plays an active role: it speaks, creates and teaches (Larsen and Johnson, 2016). I use this perspective to gain new insights on the integration mechanisms within place-based approaches and for enhancing the transformative capacity of places in the Netherlands.

In this research I will elaborate on how place plays an integrative role in place-based approaches, and how it facilitates the integration of knowledge, resources, viewpoints, needs and stakes of actors. This results in the following central research question: How does integration come about within place-based approaches?

This question is broken down in sub-questions which are answered by reviewing academic literature, practice oriented knowledge and an empirical contextual analysis focusing on the Netherlands.

- What are key characteristics (in terms of: decision-making, networking, resourcing, learning and innovation, etc.) of various place-based approaches and how do those approaches understand place?
- What is the role of place in the process of integrating knowledge, resources, viewpoints, needs and stakes of actors?
- What influences the integrative role of place in place-based approaches?
- What are insights from applying an analytical understanding of the place-based integration process to the Dutch context?

2. Theoretical Background

2.1 Framework Development and Transdisciplinary Research

In this research I develop an analytical framework for analysing how integration comes about in a place-based process. Following Ostrom (2019) and Schlager (2019), I understand a framework as “a foundation for inquiry by specifying classes of variables and general relationships among them” (Schlager, 2019, p. 293). This analytical

framework will increase our understanding, but it is not a model or theory for explaining and predicting outcomes (Nilsen, 2015; Ostrom, 2019; Schlager, 2019).

This framework is developed with an transdisciplinary research approach that is summarized by Hoffman *et al.* (2017) as a product by actors from science and practice, addressing real life problems and resulting in knowledge that is useful for both science and practice. Transdisciplinary research brings the realm of science -that includes rigour and understanding- and the realm of practice -that includes relevance and design-together (Pohl *et al.*, 2021) since different forms of knowing are complementary (Dieleman, 2012). I apply this reasoning and combine it with insights around (transdisciplinary) framework development (Nilsen, 2015; Nilsen and Bernhardsson, 2019). The framework development process is specified in the section on methodology.

2.2 Place-based Approach and Process

The first step in developing a framework that explains how integration comes about in place-based approaches is to clarify what a place-based approach is. Place-based approaches are used in different disciplines and there are different 'labels' that refer to processes in which 'place' plays a central role. A rather intuitive understanding of a place-based approach is a policy or governance approach that is concerned with the development of a specific place, in other words it is place-shaping. There are numerous and diverse policy and governance approaches that match with this description. I have identified and reviewed several, as described in text box (figure 1) that all inform this research. This list in the textbox is a colourful collection of diverse approaches. The depth and breadth of knowledge that is behind the different 'categories' or 'labels' shows strong variation.

Based on this review and on the elegant definitions of Cees Anton de Vries and Jannemarie de Jonge given in an interview (see: Ruijsink, 2023) I define a *place-based approach* as an approach that uses the place of concern as its starting point, places is a platform for integration that brings together and mediates between various needs and resources including knowledge from different actors primarily from within, but also from outside the place. It is a deliberate approach that is structured by formal and informal institutional agreements and that aims to develop and or transform a place, it can include material and immaterial change of the place (Ruijsink, 2023). A *place-based process* refers to the process that has evolved and/ or was designed around the application of a place-based approach.

Place based approaches

Area development is “the art of connecting functions, disciplines, stakes, funding streams for (re)developing an area” (translated by author from Dutch) (de Zeeuw, 2017). The approach is part of the domain of spatial development (Verdaas, 2019).

The *area-based approach* is applied in humanitarian relief. It is characterized by a focus on 1) geography, and by being 2) multi-sectoral, 3) inclusive and 4) participatory (Schell et al., 2020).

The *Landscape approach* is an approach that addresses both *place* and *ecosystem* and thus has strong emphasis on nature (Arts et al., 2017). It focuses on integration as a response to a traditional sectoral approach and it aims at generating social, cultural and environmental benefits (Sayer et al., 2013; Buizer, Arts and Westerink, 2016; Arts et al., 2017).

Neighbourhood and urban policy are understood as a cluster of policies concerned with addressing (public) problems in urban areas neighbourhoods and with improving the lives of people in those areas (Wang, 2018; Cochrane, 2020). The Netherlands have a long tradition of neighbourhood urban policy, also known as ‘urban renewal policy’ stimulating social mix and area-based interventions (Musterd and Ostendorf, 2021)

In *place-based innovation* place is the starting point for (economic) innovation and learning and research activities take place within a specific location, creating an agglomeration of (industrial and public) knowledge partners that fosters innovation (Grillitsch and Asheim, 2018; Morisson and Doussineau, 2019).

Place-based transformative learning is concerned with learning in processes that evolve around place and it includes transgression, connection, compassion and creativity (Pisters, Vihinen and Figueiredo, 2020).

Place-based leadership is a form of leadership that ‘cares about’ place and its citizens (Hambleton, 2021, 2021; Hambleton, Sweeting and Oliver, 2022). It draws on the interactions between various actors and on collective rather than individual agency (Vallance, Tewdwr-Jones and Kempton, 2019). It includes multi-scalar, dynamic and interactive governance processes (Sotarauta and Beer, 2017).

Place-based policy is applied within the EU and it is promoted by the EU. It’s narrative emphasizes justice elements and addresses the spatial dimension of social inclusion, but also economic potential and efficiency (Barca, 2009) and more recently sustainability has a central role (JRC, 2020).

Place-based research is concerned with how exploring how places, understood as multi-scalar social–ecological systems, evolve over time and how those places are influenced by policy interventions addressing place-based sustainability challenges. It works across

disciplinary boundaries and includes a wide range of stakeholders of the place (Balvanera *et al.*, 2017).

Spatial and urban planning (urban planning is considered synonymous to spatial planning in this text) are “acknowledged to pay particular attention to spatial development and the material setting of distinct regions and places” (Balz and Zonneveld, 2018, p. 364). It is concerned with regulating space and place and hence with managing conflicts over its use as well as with enhancing place qualities, or place-making (Healey, 1998).

Territorial governance is concerned with the governance of territories and thus addresses decision-making including vertical and horizontal coordination, engaging public and private participation actors, addressing the levels and distribution of power and responsibilities focusing on territorial dynamics and territorial cohesion, territorial impacts and working across policy boundaries (Stead, 2013)

Figure 1. Overview of place-based approaches
Source: own construct, based on literature review

2.3 Place has agency

Tim Creswell emphasizes in ‘Place: an introduction’ that the literature that uses place is endless (Cresswell, 2014) hence a disclaimer is appropriate: this research has developed an understanding of place that is based on merely a selection. I do not attempt to ‘define’ what place is, rather I develop a *perspective* on place that can be used to increase our understanding of challenges and possibilities around its integrative potential.

Every *place is unique* and differs in history, culture, physical and ecological characteristics, human interactions; in how power, resources and capacities can be mobilized and in the emergence of collective and individual meaning (Horlings *et al.*, 2020). Place is also *relational*, it is a somewhat coherent spatial unit, but is also dynamic and multi-scalar. Balvanera *et al.* (2017) explain: “A place (..) is not only a territorially bounded spatial unit with features that make it unique or distinguishable from other areas, but it is also where social, economic and political influences converge, as well as where multiple biophysical and societal flows and networks meet” (Balvanera *et al.*, 2017, p. 2). A place is part of larger spatial units and comprises smaller spatial units and spatial relationships and the (fuzzy) spatial boundaries and place-meanings are dynamic and change over time, connected to their ecology and infrastructure and material & immaterial flows (Pisters, Vihinen and Figueiredo, 2019). Furthermore place is an arena and platform that creates and crosses boundaries and conflict, collective action, co-

creation and new connections (Horlings *et al.*, 2020). This relational nature of place has also influenced the institutional understanding of spatial units (see for example the notion of soft and hard spaces by Allmendinger & Haughton (2009) and Allmendinger *et al.* (2015)).

Places are thus unique and relational, but most importantly, place has *agency*. There is increasing attention for rethinking agency beyond human agency, by including Non-Western knowledge and agency of place (Robertson, 2018). This local knowledge is not new. Currently it is especially prevalent in communities that continued to have a strong relationship with nature and where knowledge is understood differently than in 'Western Science' and where attachment to place is important. Knowledge development is considered to be place-based and the understanding of human survival is place-based (Jessen *et al.*, 2022). Principles of recognition, consent, and continuity are important elements of caring for places, including planet Earth as a whole (Atleo, 2012). Based on insights from Bawaka Country in Arnhem Land, Australia human beings are connected beings and our existence is defined by relationships that are constantly in a process of co-becoming with place, we interact with places and are part of them (Bawaka Country *et al.*, 2016). Watts (2013) explains place-thought from the perspective of Haudenosaunee and Anishnaabe cosmology and confronts it with a Euro-Western understanding where human beings aim to control place. From the Haudenosaunee and Anishnaabe perspective places have a spirit, and they are alive. By inhabiting places human beings and human societies become part of the place and the place becomes part of human society. Rather than controlling the places that they are part of, human beings can learn from it, live with it and care for it (Watts, 2013). Larsen and Johnson (2016) worked with the Māori and explain how place has agency and how it speaks, creates and teaches. The relational nature of place is recognized within this understanding of place: we are part of, engage in and thus co-exist with many different places (Larsen and Johnson, 2016) at different scale levels. While this perspective on place is primarily drawn from knowledge around non-urbanised communities and places, the notion of agency of place exists in urban contexts. Using other wording, Till (2012) develops a place-based ethics of care and argues that cities can be wounded, they can be cared for *and* they can offer care to actors in the city. This perspective also puts place at the centre of human survival, it is our living environment, it cares for us and we need to care for it too. This idea resonates in the reciprocal relationship with land in practices of urban agriculture: taking care of land, nature and place results into places that feed and increase the autonomy of its residents (Giraud, 2021).

I embrace the perspective that place has agency to better understand the integrative potential of place in place-based approaches. This perspective offers a lens to understand the power, the value and potential of place (Watts, 2013; Bawaka Country *et al.*, 2016; Larsen and Johnson, 2016), and to see where it is wounded and needs care

(Till, 2012). Place constantly evolves, due to the interactions between humans and nature and other places and flows (Balvanera *et al.*, 2017). But places also show us that certain interactions between human beings and nature result in overshooting planetary boundaries and challenging basic human needs (Raworth, 2017). A perspective of agency and care for places is of special interest to the Dutch context where ‘developing places’ by and for humans has a long-lasting tradition.

2.4 Place-based integration

Integration within transdisciplinary research is concerned with the synthesis of knowledge, resources, viewpoints, needs and stakes of different thought-collectives (Pohl *et al.*, 2021). Place-based integration includes the synthesis of different human thought-collectives and place functions as integration-platform (Runhaar, Driessen and Soer, 2009; Balvanera *et al.*, 2017; Mirti Chand, 2018; Horlings *et al.*, 2020; Agger, 2021). At the same time it is more than a platform. I understand *place-based integration* as a form of integration that acknowledges the agency of place. The history, identity, challenges, possibilities and potential future(s) of the place are the integration-backbone. Place itself represents a thought collective and the extent to which actors and institutions in place-based processes can engage with it determines the quality of integration. Integration results in jointly produced insights, practices, frameworks (Pohl *et al.*, 2021), visions, designs, actions, etc., that are based on an understanding of how places take care of actors and how the place can be cared for. This form of integration is a pre-condition for enhancing the transformative capacity of places towards a restored balance between humans and nature. *Place-based transformative capacity* concerns the “abilities, resources, capacities and practices” (Witzell *et al.*, 2022, p. 721) of actors, institutions and places to transform themselves and society in a deliberate, conscious way (Ziervogel, Cowen and Ziniades, 2016), aiming at “path-deviant change towards sustainability within and across multiple complex systems that constitute” (Wolfram, 2016, p. 126) the place.

2.5 Actors and Institutions

Place-based integration is also concerned with actors and institutions. In this research I define humans and their organisations, as well as flora and fauna as actors. This research applies a post-humanistic interpretation of actors and hence actors refers to both *human and non-human actors*. More precisely I focus on human actors and non-human ecological actors and their role in place-based processes. This resonates with the idea of ‘nature as a stakeholder’ (Laine, 2010) and recognizes the importance of non-human agency (Contesse *et al.*, 2021; Kortetmäki, Heikkinen and Jokinen, 2022).

Repetitive human actions become patterns, or even norms or rules, hence an institutionalized, “established way of addressing certain social issues” (Healey, 1999, p. 113). In line with Healey (1999) and following Ostrom (2019) I understand *institutions* as “the shared concepts used by humans in repetitive situations organized by rules, norms, and strategies (see Crawford and Ostrom 2005)” (Ostrom, 2019, p. 23). Rules and norms refer to shared prescriptions. Rules are “are mutually understood and predictably enforced in particular situations by agents responsible for monitoring conduct and for imposing sanctions” (Ostrom, 2019, p. 23). Norms, tend to be enforced by communities themselves. Strategies are the “(..) plans that individuals make within the structure of incentives produced by rules, norms, and expectations” (Ostrom, 2019, p. 23) and affected by behaviour and actions of actors and by the (material) conditions of place (Ostrom, 2019). Institutions can be formal(ized) e.g. in legally binding rules, and informal, e.g. in common ways of doing things.

In agreement with Healey *et al.* (2002) I argue that institutions can positively and negatively influence place-based integration, as they can bring together and separate policy agenda’s from different departments and levels. The degree to which rules, norms and strategies influence integration in place-based processes, in other words the institutional capacity, depends on how institutions enable access to knowledge, relational and mobilization resources (Healey *et al.*, 2003) and this how they interact with human actors. The interaction with non-human actors is also important as is illustrated by the pioneering efforts in Ecuador towards giving institutional rights to nature (Akchurin, 2015). Additionally, institutions interact with places. Environmental and planning acts are examples of institutions that shape places. Places also shape institutions, an isolated place, with a low population density and limited connectivity to other places produces different norms and strategies than a place with different characteristics.

2.6 Analytical framework for place-based integration

Summarising the above, there is an interdependency and thus continuous interaction between actors, institutions and place and place-based integration comes about as a result of this. The characteristics, type, role and number of actors and institutions and the characteristics of the place always differ and make every process of place-based integration unique. A place-based approach or process can be better understood by qualifying the actors, institutions and place and by assessing how they interact and how this results in place-based integration, this is visualised in figure 2.

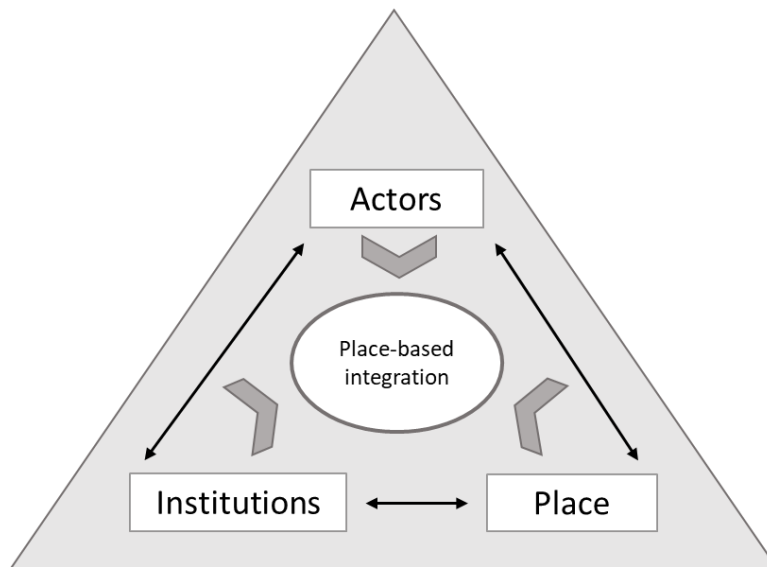


Figure 2. Analytical Framework I, how integration comes about in a place-based approach

Source: developed by author, building on the work of (Horlings *et al.*, 2020; Mehmood *et al.*, 2020)

The theoretical frames and approaches developed by Horlings *et al.* (2020) and Mehmood *et al.* (2020) resonate with this analytical framework. They address the importance and interplay of deliberate social-cultural processes (relates to human actors), ecological processes (relates to non-human actors) and the political-ecological processes (relates to institutions) in sustainable place shaping (Horlings *et al.*, 2020) and between experiencing place (relates to human actors and place), regenerative action (relates to interaction between actors and place) and transformative learning (relates to integration) (Mehmood *et al.*, 2020). The analytical framework presented here thus further builds on their work, but differs in purpose and focus. It is not an approach, but it is analytical and can thus be used to analyse (ongoing) place-based processes. It focuses on integration and includes the perspective that place has agency. It can be applied to understand why, how and to what extent place-based integration has materialized by analysing elements as elaborated in table 1.

Element	Question	Dimensions
The place-based approach	How can the place-based approach be characterized/ described?	Key characteristics: purpose and goals, narrative of change, decision-making and deliberation, networking, resourcing, learning and innovation, timeframe, etc.
Place	How is place understood?	Understanding of unique features of the place Importance of material (physical, ecological) and immaterial (social, economic, cultural) characteristics Scale of the place Relations between various scales Importance of / attention for agency of the place Place-based integration mechanism(s)
Actors	What actors are engaged, what is their role?	Identification and role of actors from: – private sector – public sector – community – knowledge sector – nature/ ecological actors Actor-based integration mechanism(s)
Institutions	What institutions play a role, what is their role? What are institutional barriers and enablers?	Role of formal and informal institutions that include: – Rules – shared prescriptions, externally enforced – Norms - shared prescriptions, enforced by community – Strategies – plans Institutional enablers and barriers that influence access to: – Knowledge resources – Relational resources – Mobilization capacity Institutional integration mechanism(s)
Place-based integration	What is the role of place-based integration in the approach? How does it come about? How do the interactions between place-actors-	Understanding and role of place-based integration in approach Interaction mechanisms between place-actors-institutions Coming about of place-based integration

	institutions integration?	influence	
--	------------------------------	-----------	--

Table 1. Operationalisation of the Analytical Framework I

Source: own construct

3. Application of the framework

3.1 Methodology

The framework (version I) presented in the former section is developed based on the review of a diverse range of knowledge (academic, practical and local) and professional experience of the researcher. In this section I present the application to two different contexts. The underlying research design of the framework development is visualized in figure 3 .

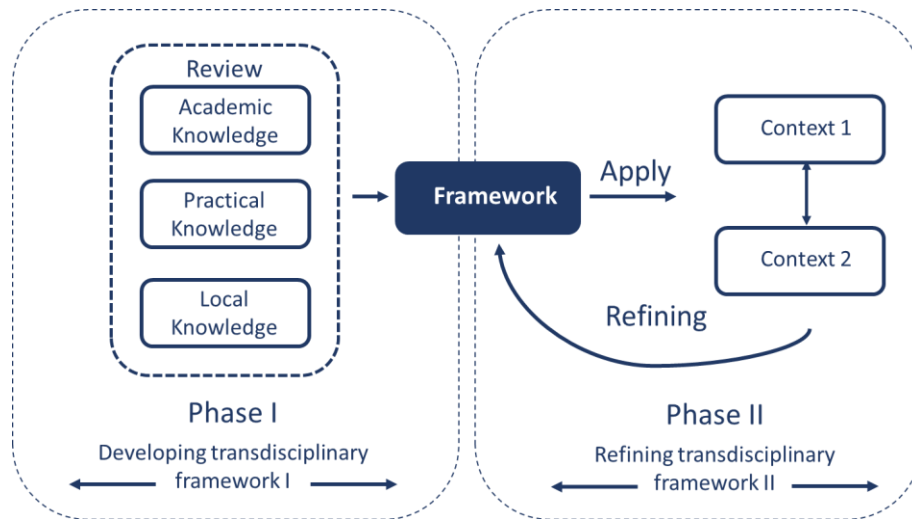


Figure 3. Overview of Research Design

Source: own construct

The second phase of the framework development has a comparative dimension since I apply the framework to two different contexts (or explorative case studies) with the aim to test and further refining it (see: Htun & Jensenius, 2021). One selected context is urban, the other is rural. The urban-rural dichotomy (even if contested) seems the most prominent contextual difference for place-based approaches. The two contexts comprise different academic and professional thought-collectives, including theories and approaches. For example, the landscape approach (see: Arts et al., 2017) typically applies to rural areas and neighbourhood policy (see: Musterd & Ostendorf, 2021) to urban areas. One Dutch ministry develops national spatial policy that focuses on urban areas and neighbourhoods (in Dutch: grote stedenbeleid) another develops agricultural

policy, focusing on the countryside at large (in Dutch: landelijk gebied). Despite differences, both policy domains are influenced by European policy and both apply and promote place-based approaches with the aim to facilitate integration across (policy) domains.

The place-based approaches in the selected contexts are the National Programme in the South of Rotterdam, or NPRZ (in Dutch: Nationaal Programma Rotterdam Zuid) and the Area-Deal Green Blue Connects (gebiedsdeal 5 Groen Blauw Verbindt) in Ablasserwaard-Vijfheerenlanden (referred to as Area-Deal A5H). The two contexts are briefly described in table 2. The framework is applied based on a document review, a field visit and 2-3 interviews per context with key informants.

Characteristics	NPRZ	Area-Deal A5H
Urban/ Rural	Urban	Rural
Region within the Netherlands	South West of the Netherlands	
Complex challenges	Social, economic & physical resilience challenges	Ecological, social & economic sustainability challenges
Diversity of actors	Residents (including dwellers of owner-occupied and rental units), public and private sector, knowledge institutions and intermediaries (employment, housing)	Residents (including farmers), public and private sector, knowledge institutions and intermediaries (nature, farming)
Diversity of institutions	Policy, strategies and rules of different levels of governments Diverse norms and strategies among different actor groups	
The place-based approach	Long term programme focusing on socio-economic challenges of place-based inequality	Sequence of place-based deals to address ecological challenges in connection to cultural history of landscape

Table 2. Context selection for framework application

Source: own construct

3.2 Place-based Approaches: NPRZ and Deal A5H

The empirical analysis focuses on how integration comes about, by applying the framework developed in the former section to place-based approaches in Rotterdam

(see plan area in figure 4) Alblasserwaard-Vijfheerenlanden (see plan area in figure 5).

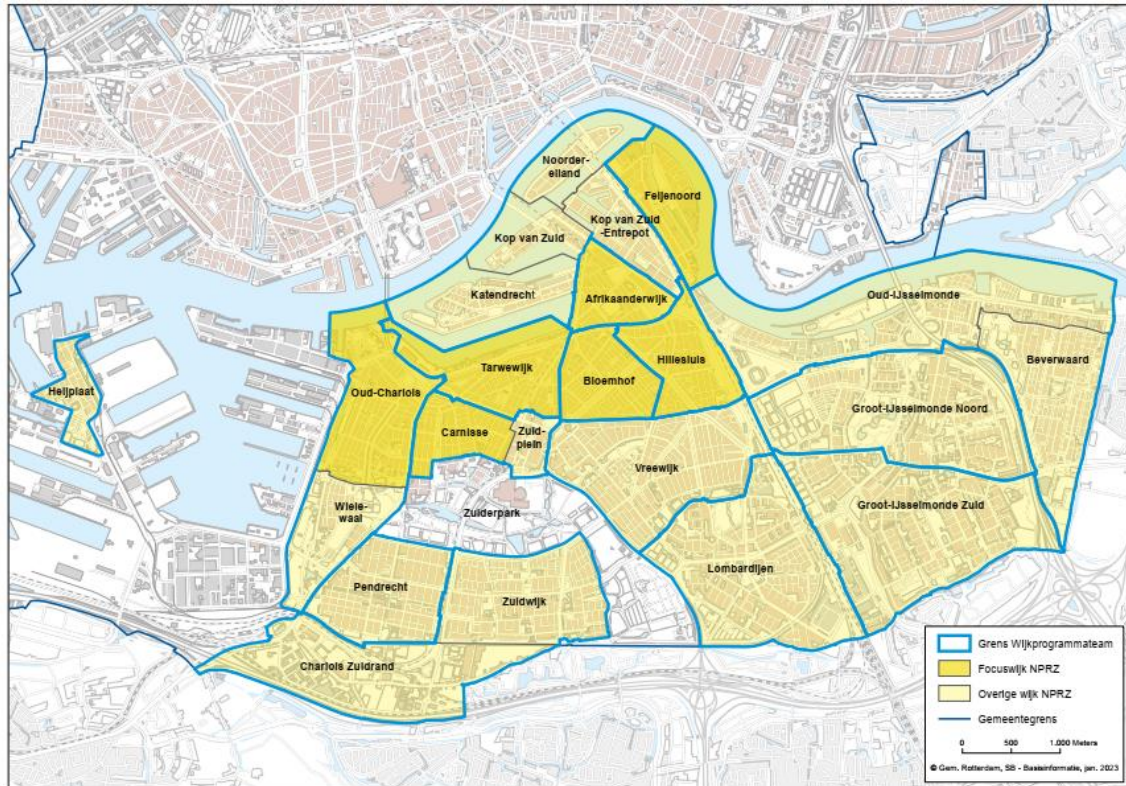


Figure 4. Area covered by NPRZ

Source: (NPRZ, 2023, p. 120)

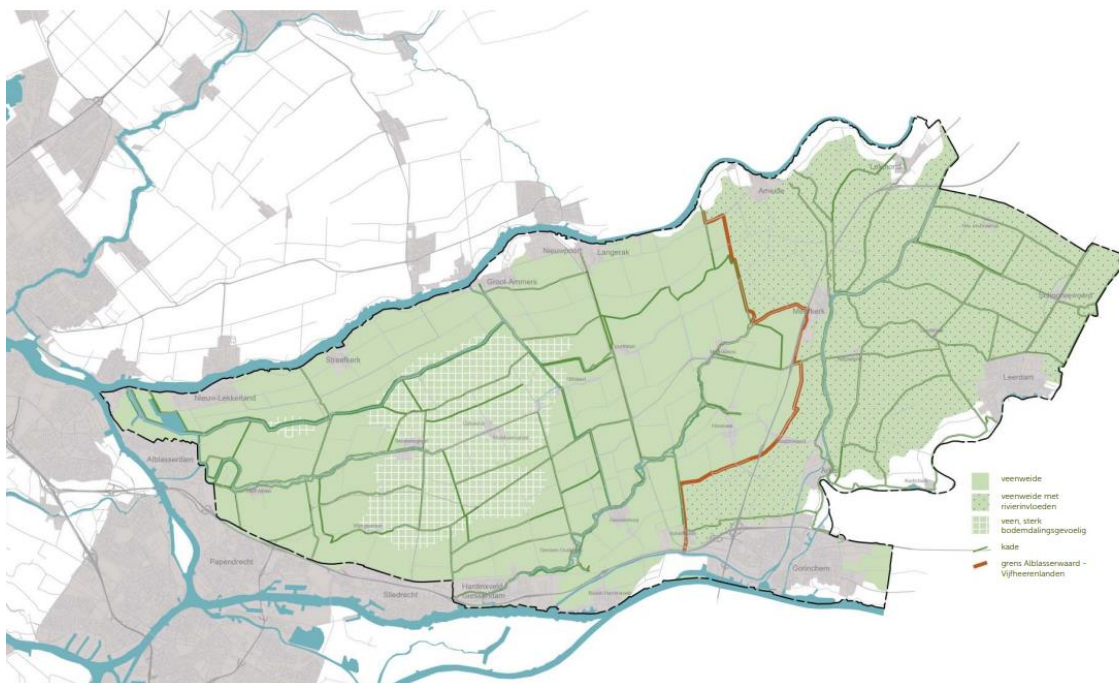


Figure 5. Area covered in Area-Deal Alblasserwaard-Vijfheerenlanden

Source: (Provincie Zuid-Holland, 2012, p. 21)

Both NPRZ and the Area-Deal A5H are long-term, multi-stakeholder processes that focus on improving a place. But they also differ. NPRZ is a flexible and rather top-down, long-term (20 years) programme, focusing on addressing persistent socio-economic challenges in the South of Rotterdam. It aims to improve housing, education, work and safety conditions. It has a clear theory of change: invest in households (education, work, housing) so they can take care of themselves and improve their lives, and this requires commitment and perseverance. It focuses on creating strong bonds with co-complementing partners who need to partially resource and fund the programme, which is complemented with additional national government funding. The Area-Deal A5H has a less clearly specified time horizon and is part of a sequence of Area-Deals that started off in 2014. The Area-Deal A5H is primarily a bottom-up initiative of a coalition of actors (from different organisations: provincial governments, local governments, region, place-platform, education) and has mobilised funding for a period of 4 years. Alblasserwaard-Vijfheerenland consists of peat land in which water levels have are managed so the land can be used for agricultural production and housing. The Area-Deal A5H focuses on improving the ecosystem. Table 3 summarizes the application of the framework to the place-based processes.

	NPRZ	Area-Deal A5H
The place-based approach	<p>Formally committed, long-term programme (20 years), flexible, top-down programme with national funding</p> <p>Focus on social-economic challenges of residents in the South of Rotterdam, aims to improve the quality of life and housing of residents by addressing work, education, safety and housing quality</p>	<p>Bottom-up area-deal within a long-term sequence of area-deals (including more top-down deals), supported by various layers of government</p> <p>Focus on ecological challenges in Alblasserwaard-Vijfheerenlanden, aims to realise sustainable area development by addressing biodiversity, sinking peat and landscape identity and quality</p>
Place	<p>An urban area at the south bank of the river New Meuse, known for socio-economic deprivation and challenges related to work, education, safety and housing quality</p> <p>+/- 200.000 inhabitants, total area +/- 66 km²</p> <p>Linkages between scale levels in NPRZ is mostly based on formalized and administrative boundaries with three districts and seven focus neighbourhoods, a children's zone focusing on schools and links to city-wide and national programmes</p> <p>Narrative around the place-based challenges ties the programme together, a negative and narrow form of place agency that does not take its ecology into consideration: the place amplifies challenges of households who reside there and as such teaches the professionals that a place-based approach is key</p> <p>The place-based narrative is the most prominent integration mechanism, bringing actors, resources and institutions together</p>	<p>A polder with ingenious water management, sinking peat soil and intertwined ecological, economic and cultural challenges</p> <p>+/- 170.000 inhabitants, total area +/- 250 km²</p> <p>Linkages between scales are based on ecological and socio-economic and characteristics: it is part of a larger area (of fields on peat land) and nested in two provinces. It comprises three distinct subset-places: 1) urbanized corridor; 2) fields on peat (Alblasserwaard); 3) fields on peat with rivers (Vijfheerenlanden)</p> <p>Activities of the Area-Deal A5H take place at various scale levels</p> <p>A place-narrative is constructed around how nature and humans interact in the place, place has agency here as it teaches residents and professionals that nature needs to be re-prioritised in connection to humans</p> <p>The focus on sustainable area development, with a strong emphasis on place-characteristics of water and green</p>

		structures is part of the place-narrative and functions as the most prominent place-based-integration mechanism
Actors	<p>All programme activities are primarily led by professionals from various (policy) sectors at various scale levels.</p> <p>The private sector is well-connected</p> <p>The community sector (residents) is represented, but does not have a strong role, while this is deliberate, there is pressure to change this</p> <p>The actors are organized in a programme office and in a coalition of partners</p> <p>The people who run the office and form the coalition and their competences are key for success</p> <p>Emphasis on working together, being loyal to the NPRZ objectives, and prioritizing collective success over personal success are integration mechanisms</p>	<p>Led by combination of professionals from various (policy) sectors and scale levels and committed residents</p> <p>Especially the small-scale initiatives are developed and implemented by volunteers, nevertheless, there is also a large group of residents and entrepreneurs (including farmers) that is not engaged</p> <p>There is a place-based coalition that includes a place-based platform, initiated by actors (some of them professionals) without prior institutional support</p> <p>The networked leadership and facilitation of learning allows actors to take initiative and responsibility and to make connections and this results in integration</p>
Institutions	<p>Programme is initiated following from a national policy prioritisation (top-down) and then designed and institutionalized as city-level programme</p> <p>Supported and hindered by formal institutional arrangements including funding schemes, and sectoral policy and regulations related to work, income, education, housing and area development, at different scales primarily national, regional, city wide and neighbourhoods</p> <p>The institutionalization of the programme is deliberately light and the office is not positioned within an existing</p>	<p>Supported and hindered by various formal top-down institutional arrangements at different scales: EU, national and provincial rules, regulations and programmes concerning nitrogen deposition, water and soil quality, CO2, etc., including possibilities for funding</p> <p>Strong bottom-up place-based coalitions who institutionalize their ambitions in plans and strategies, the Area-Deal A5H is one of those and as such manage to mobilize support and tap into resources and networks, the institutionalization emerges as interaction between bottom-up and top-down processes</p>

	organisation, this gives neutrality and is a mechanism for integration, it allows and forces the office and coalition to mobilize support and tap into resources and networks	Strong and institutionalized (included in strategy) focus on learning and networked leadership where the region is seen as a living lab, also links to institutionalized possibilities for funding of research The networked approach links different institutional contexts and functions as a mechanism for integration
Place-based integration	The commitment of professional actors to care for the South of Rotterdam by making it a socially resilient place, so it can also better care for its residents, forms the backbone of the place-based integration	The commitment of professional actors and actors from within the place to care for the place in terms of sustainably developing Alblasserwaard-Vijfheerenlanden and to address future problems residents, forms the backbone of the place-based integration
Other	Perseverance is key in NPRZ: it takes time and long-term commitment to tackle complex intertwined socio-economic challenges and to realise integration	Timing and long-term commitment are key for integration in the Area-Deal A5H for addressing interconnected ecological and socio-economic challenges, and to timely tap into opportunities since institutional and societal support fluctuate

Table 17 Application of Framework to NPRZ and Area-Deal A5H

Source: own construct, based on desk study and fieldwork

4. Conclusions

4.1 Place-based integration

In *place-based integration* the agency of place is acknowledged. It results in jointly produced insights, practices, frameworks (Pohl *et al.*, 2021), visions, designs, actions, etc., that are based on an understanding of how places care for human and non-human actors and how they can care for the place. The framework and analysis in the former sections forms the basis for how I understand that integration comes about within a place-based approach. Following Till (2012), in NPRZ the South of Rotterdam is understood as a wounded (part of the) city that needs to be healed. While NPRZ is considered successful (van Spijker and Tops, 2021), it has limited engagement of the residents of the place and hardly any focus on nature and ecology. NPRZ developed a strong narrative around the wounded South, but a narrative of care for and the potential of the place is virtually missing. In the Area-Deal A5H place has historically been cared for, but without addressing the needs of the soil and water system to the extent that was needed. A coalition of local and professional actors is searching for a new balance. This is a new form of care, focusing on co-becoming (Bawaka Country *et al.*, 2016) and listening to the place (Larsen and Johnson, 2016). The socio-economic characteristics and challenges are not strongly developed in this narrative, while 'controlling the peat land' is motivated socio-economically. In both NPRZ and the Area-Deal A5H the importance of leadership, networking and team play become evident for mobilizing and connecting actors and for tapping into the institutional context in which the place-based approach is applied. Additionally the time dimension plays a key role in realizing integration.

4.2 Refining the framework

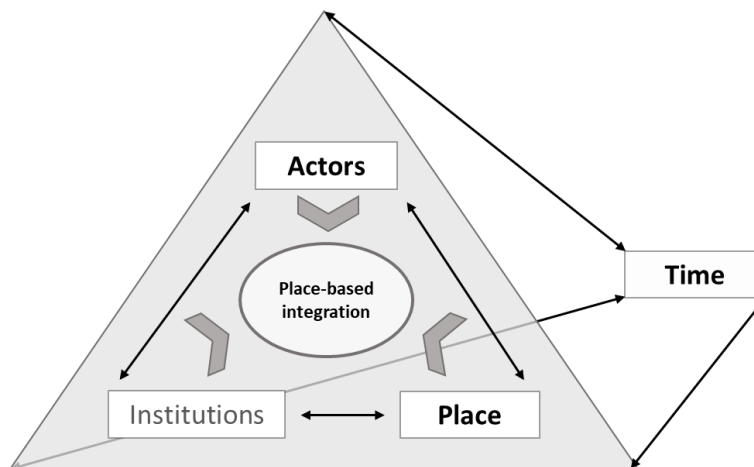


Figure 6. Analytical Framework II (refined version), how integration comes about in a place-based approach

Source: own construct, based on Analytical Framework I

The empirical application of the framework confirms that the interaction between place, actors and institutions determines how place-based integration comes about. Actors and place, including place-agency, seem more decisive than institutions. Norms, rules and strategies can be used smartly to enhance place-based integration. Institutional barriers such as institutionalized silo's, or counterproductive regulations exist, but it is possible to redress those if actors have the capacity to do what is right for the place, at the right time. Time appears a major influencing factor, giving the integration process enough time and acting at the right time is crucial. In figure 6 the modifications are visualised into a second, modified version of the analytical framework.

5. Reflections

The framework is developed relating to the context of place-based processes and approaches in the Netherlands. This context is unique in its strong tradition of place-based approaches and strong focus on integration in urban and rural contexts. The lens of place-based integration and the perspective of agency of place shed another light on the Dutch place-based approach. Historically place-based was concerned with how the Dutch can use and control place to satisfy human needs. It is becoming increasingly prevalent that this perspective has its limitations. Acknowledging the agency of place provides an opportunity to apply less anthropocentric perspective to place-based approaches. This seems very relevant for the Dutch context and beyond and it is worthwhile to further explore this relevance.

This framework also sparks reflection on the role of spatial planning as a discipline and institution (see figure 1) and the spatial planner as a professional. Various disciplines, institutions, actors and even places themselves can play complementary and sometimes overlapping roles in place-based processes. What is the planners role in processes with many place-based companions?

Agency of place goes beyond agency of non-human ecological actors since it understands that places co-become and are formed by interactions between diverse actors and institutions, that change and evolve over time. Nevertheless perspectives on human and non-human agency (e.g. Westley *et al.*, 2013) and insights concerning (place-based) transformative capacity (Wolfram, 2016; Ziervogel, Cowen and Ziniades, 2016; Witzell *et al.*, 2022) can be useful for enhancing the potential of place-agency and place-based integration. It is a plausible hypothesis that enabling the agency of place and the capacity of actors and institutions to perceive it will strengthen the capacity to sustainably transform (from within) places. How the agency of place can be further enabled and how actors and institutions can learn to be taught by and listen to places

seems a promising avenue for future (action) research.

Acknowledgement. This paper is the product of a research that has received financial support from the Resilient Delta Initiative of the TU Delft, Erasmus MC and Erasmus University Rotterdam Convergence.

References:

- Agger, A. (2021) 'Democratic innovations in municipal planning: Potentials and challenges of place-based platforms for deliberation between politicians and citizens', *Cities*, 117, p. 103317. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2021.103317>.
- Akchurin, M. (2015) 'Constructing the Rights of Nature: Constitutional Reform, Mobilization, and Environmental Protection in Ecuador', *Law & Social Inquiry*, 40(4), pp. 937–968. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1111/lisi.12141>.
- Allmendinger, P. and Haughton, G. (2009) 'Soft spaces, fuzzy boundaries, and metagovernance: the new spatial planning in the Thames Gateway', *Environment and Planning A*, 41(3), pp. 617–633.
- Allmendinger, P., Haughton, G. and Knieling, J. (2015) 'Soft spaces, planning and emerging practices of territorial governance', in *Soft Spaces in Europe*. Routledge.
- Arts, B. et al. (2017) 'Landscape Approaches: A State-of-the-Art Review', *Annual Review of Environment and Resources*, 42(1), pp. 439–463. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-environ-102016-060932>.
- Atleo, E.R. (2012) *Principles of Tsawalk: An Indigenous Approach to Global Crisis*. Ubc Press.
- Balvanera, P. et al. (2017) 'Interconnected place-based social–ecological research can inform global sustainability', *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability*, 29, pp. 1–7. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cosust.2017.09.005>.
- Barca, F. (2009) *AN AGENDA FOR A REFORMED COHESION POLICY- A place-based approach to meeting European Union challenges and expectations*. Independent Report prepared at the request of Danuta Hübner, Commissioner for Regional Policy. Available at: https://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2009_2014/documents/regi/dv/barca_report/_barca_report_en.pdf (Accessed: 9 December 2022).
- Barca, F., McCann, P. and Rodríguez-Pose, A. (2012) 'The Case for Regional Development Intervention: Place-Based Versus Place-Neutral Approaches*', *Journal of Regional Science*, 52(1), pp. 134–152. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9787.2011.00756.x>.
- Bawaka Country et al. (2016) 'Co-becoming Bawaka: Towards a relational understanding of place/space', *Progress in Human Geography*, 40(4), pp. 455–475. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0309132515589437>.
- Buizer, M., Arts, B. and Westerink, J. (2016) 'Landscape governance as policy integration “from below”: A case of displaced and contained political conflict in the Netherlands',

- Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy*, 34(3), pp. 448–462. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0263774X15614725>.
- Cochrane, A. (2020) 'Urban Policy', in A. Kobayashi (ed.) *International Encyclopedia of Human Geography (Second Edition)*. Oxford: Elsevier, pp. 93–96. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-08-102295-5.10229-X>.
- Contesse, M. *et al.* (2021) 'Unravelling non-human agency in sustainability transitions', *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 166, p. 120634. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2021.120634>.
- Cresswell, T. (2014) *Place: An Introduction*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Dieleman, H. (2012) 'Transdisciplinary Artful Doing in Spaces of Experimentation and Imagination', *Transdiscipl J Eng Sci*, 3, pp. 44–57. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.22545/2012/00028>.
- Giraud, E. (2021) 'Urban Food Autonomy: The Flourishing of an Ethics of Care for Sustainability', *Humanities*, 10(1), p. 48. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.3390/h10010048>.
- Grillitsch, M. and Asheim, B. (2018) 'Place-based innovation policy for industrial diversification in regions', *European Planning Studies*, 26(8), pp. 1638–1662. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/09654313.2018.1484892>.
- Hambleton, R. (2021) 'Place-based leadership beyond place: the rise of international city diplomacy', *Handbook on City and Regional Leadership*, pp. 131–151.
- Hambleton, R., Sweeting, D. and Oliver, T. (2022) 'Place, power and leadership: Insights from mayoral governance and leadership innovation in Bristol, UK', *Leadership*, 18(1), pp. 81–101. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1177/17427150211028122>.
- Healey, P. (1998) 'Collaborative Planning in a Stakeholder Society', *The Town Planning Review*, 69(1), pp. 1–21.
- Healey, P. (1999) 'Institutionalist Analysis, Communicative Planning, and Shaping Places', *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, 19(2), pp. 111–121. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0739456X9901900201>.
- Healey, P. *et al.* (2003) 'Place, identity and local politics: analysing initiatives in deliberative governance', in H. Wagenaar and M.A. Hajer (eds) *Deliberative Policy Analysis: Understanding Governance in the Network Society*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press (Theories of Institutional Design), pp. 60–87. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511490934.004>.
- Healey, P., Cars, G. and Madanipour, A. (2002) 'Transforming Governance, Institutionalist Analysis and Institutional Capacity', in *Urban Governance, Institutional Capacity and Social Milieux*. 1st edn. Newcastle University, pp. 6–28.
- Hoffmann, S., Pohl, C. and Hering, J.G. (2017) 'Methods and procedures of transdisciplinary knowledge integration: empirical insights from four thematic synthesis processes', *Ecology and Society*, 22(1). Available at: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/26270124> (Accessed: 23 July 2022).

- 't Hooft, S., Uyterlinde, M. and van der Ham, J. (2021) 'Balanceren en bijeenbrengen - Verbinders in de gebiedsgerichte aanpak', *Platform31 Magazine*. Available at: <https://www.platform31.nl/publicaties/magazine-balanceren-en-bijeenbrengen> (Accessed: 19 July 2022).
- Horlings, L.G. *et al.* (2020) 'Exploring the transformative capacity of place-shaping practices', *Sustainability Science*, 15(2), pp. 353–362. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11625-020-00787-w>.
- Htun, M. and Jensenius, F.R. (2021) 'Comparative Analysis for Theory Development', *Rethinking Comparison: Innovative Methods for Qualitative Political Inquiry*, pp. 190–207.
- Jessen, T.D. *et al.* (2022) 'Contributions of Indigenous Knowledge to ecological and evolutionary understanding', *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*, 20(2), pp. 93–101. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1002/fee.2435>.
- JRC (2020) *Handbook of Sustainable Urban Development Strategies*, JRC Publications Repository. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.2760/32842>.
- Koninkrijksrelaties, M. van B.Z. en (2022) *Meer regie op Volkshuisvesting en Ruimtelijke Ordening - Nieuwsbericht - Rijksoverheid.nl*. Ministerie van Algemene Zaken. Available at: <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/actueel/nieuws/2022/02/14/meer-regie-op-volkshuisvesting-en-ruimtelijke-ordening> (Accessed: 12 May 2023).
- Kortetmäki, T., Heikkinen, A. and Jokinen, A. (2022) 'Particularizing Nonhuman Nature in Stakeholder Theory: The Recognition Approach', *Journal of Business Ethics* [Preprint]. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-022-05174-2>.
- Laine, M. (2010) 'The Nature of Nature as a Stakeholder', *Journal of Business Ethics*, 96(1), pp. 73–78. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-011-0936-4>.
- Larsen, S.C. and Johnson, J.T. (2016) 'The Agency of Place: Toward a More-Than-Human Geographical Self', *GeoHumanities*, 2(1), pp. 149–166. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/2373566X.2016.1157003>.
- Mehmood, A. *et al.* (2020) 'Transformative roles of people and places: learning, experiencing, and regenerative action through social innovation', *Sustainability Science*, 15(2), pp. 455–466. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11625-019-00740-6>.
- Ministerie van Landbouw, N. en V. (2022) *Startnotitie Nationaal Plan Landelijk Gebied - Publicatie - Aanpak Stikstof*. Ministerie van Landbouw, Natuur en Voedselkwaliteit. Available at: <https://doi.org/10/startnotitie-nplg>.
- Mirti Chand, A.V. (2018) 'Place Based Approach to plan for Resilient Cities: a local government perspective', *Procedia Engineering*, 212, pp. 157–164. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.proeng.2018.01.021>.
- Morisson, A. and Doussineau, M. (2019) 'Regional innovation governance and place-based policies: design, implementation and implications', *Regional Studies, Regional Science*, 6(1), pp. 101–116. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/21681376.2019.1578257>.

- Musterd, S. and Ostendorf, W. (2021) 'Urban renewal policies in the Netherlands in an era of changing welfare regimes', *Urban Research & Practice*, pp. 1–17. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/17535069.2021.1983861>.
- Nadin, V. *et al.* (2021) 'Integrated, adaptive and participatory spatial planning: trends across Europe', *Regional Studies*, 55(5), pp. 791–803. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2020.1817363>.
- Nilsen, P. (2015) 'Making sense of implementation theories, models and frameworks', *Implementation Science*, 10(1), p. 53. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13012-015-0242-0>.
- Nilsen, P. and Bernhardsson, S. (2019) 'Context matters in implementation science: a scoping review of determinant frameworks that describe contextual determinants for implementation outcomes', *BMC Health Services Research*, 19(1), p. 189. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-019-4015-3>.
- NPRZ (2023) *NPRZ Uitvoeringsplan 2023-2027*. Available at: <https://www.nprz.nl/over-nprz/onze-documenten/uitvoeringsplan> (Accessed: 3 May 2023).
- Ostrom, E. (2019) 'Institutional rational choice: An assessment of the institutional analysis and development framework', in *Theories of the policy process*. Routledge, pp. 21–64.
- Pisters, S.R., Vihinen, H. and Figueiredo, E. (2019) 'Place based transformative learning: a framework to explore consciousness in sustainability initiatives', *Emotion, Space and Society*, 32, p. 100578. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.emospa.2019.04.007>.
- Pisters, S.R., Vihinen, H. and Figueiredo, E. (2020) 'Inner change and sustainability initiatives: exploring the narratives from eco-villagers through a place-based transformative learning approach', *Sustainability Science*, 15(2), pp. 395–409. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11625-019-00775-9>.
- Pohl, C. *et al.* (2021) 'Conceptualising transdisciplinary integration as a multidimensional interactive process', *Environmental Science & Policy*, 118, pp. 18–26. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2020.12.005>.
- Provincie Zuid-Holland (2012) *Gebiedsprofiel Alblasserwaard-Vijfheerenlanden*. Available at: <https://gebiedsprofielen.zuid-holland.nl/Gebiedsprofielen/website/index.html?webmap=b6eecfce384f40818d5988a3a901af6d> (Accessed: 20 March 2023).
- Raworth, K. (2017) *Doughnut economics: seven ways to think like a 21st-century economist*. Chelsea Green Publishing.
- Rijksoverheid and Ministerie van Algemene Zaken (2022) *Kabinet maakt water en bodem sturend bij ruimtelijke keuzes - Nieuwsbericht - Rijksoverheid.nl*. Ministerie van Algemene Zaken. Available at: <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/actueel/nieuws/2022/11/25/kabinet-maakt-water-en-bodem-sturend-bij-ruimtelijke-keuzes> (Accessed: 12 May 2023).
- RLI (2021) *Geef richting, maak ruimte!* Raad voor de leefomgeving en infrastructuur, p. 92. Available at: https://www.rli.nl/sites/default/files/advies_geef_richting_maak_ruimte_-_def.pdf (Accessed: 9 March 2022).

- Robertson, S.A. (2018) 'Rethinking relational ideas of place in more-than-human cities', *Geography Compass*, 12(4), p. e12367. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1111/gec3.12367>.
- Ruijsink, S. (2023) *Waarom vrije ruimte nodig is voor uitvoeringskracht in gebiedsprocessen*, *Gebiedsontwikkeling.nu*. Available at: <https://www.gebiedsontwikkeling.nu/artikelen/waarom-vrije-ruimte-nodig-is-voor-uitvoeringskracht-in-gebiedsprocessen/> (Accessed: 13 February 2023).
- Runhaar, H., Driessen, P.P.J. and Soer, L. (2009) 'Sustainable Urban Development and the Challenge of Policy Integration: An Assessment of Planning Tools for Integrating Spatial and Environmental Planning in the Netherlands', *Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design*, 36(3), pp. 417–431. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1068/b34052>.
- Sayer, J. et al. (2013) 'Ten principles for a landscape approach to reconciling agriculture, conservation, and other competing land uses', *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 110(21), pp. 8349–8356. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1210595110>.
- Schell, J., Hilmi, M. and Hirano, S. (2020) 'Area-based approaches: an alternative in contexts of urban displacement', p. 4.
- Schlager, E. (2019) 'A comparison of frameworks, theories, and models of policy processes', in *Theories of the policy process*. Routledge, pp. 293–319.
- Sotarauta, M. and Beer, A. (2017) 'Governance, agency and place leadership: lessons from a cross-national analysis', *Regional Studies*, 51(2), pp. 210–223. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2015.1119265>.
- van Spijker, W. and Tops, P. (2021) *Het verhaal van NPRZ - Rapport - Rijksoverheid.nl*. rapport. Ministerie van Algemene Zaken. Available at: <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/rapporten/2021/04/30/het-verhaal-van-nprz> (Accessed: 1 May 2023).
- Stead, D. (2013) *The Rise of Territorial Governance in European Policy*. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/epdf/10.1080/09654313.2013.786684?needAccess=true&role=button> (Accessed: 20 May 2023).
- Till, K.E. (2012) 'Wounded cities: Memory-work and a place-based ethics of care', *Political Geography*, 31(1), pp. 3–14. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.polgeo.2011.10.008>.
- Vallance, P., Tewdwr-Jones, M. and Kempton, L. (2019) 'Facilitating spaces for place-based leadership in centralized governance systems: the case of Newcastle City Futures', *Regional Studies*, 53(12), pp. 1723–1733. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2019.1598620>.
- van der Velden, J., Fokkema, M. and van Tol, A. (2021) *Domeinoverstijgende gebiedsgerichte aanpakken in kwetsbare wijken*. Platform31. Available at: <https://www.platform31.nl/thema-s/thema-leefbare-wijken-en-buurtten/domeinoverstijgende-gebiedsgerichte-aanpakken-in-kwetsbare-wijken> (Accessed: 30 January 2023).

- Verdaas, C. (2019) *Op zoek naar een ontsnappingsroute uit de gevangenis van rationaliteiten*. Available at: <https://www.gebiedsontwikkeling.nu/artikelen/op-zoek-naar-een-ontsnappingsroute-uit-de-gevangenis-van-rationaliteiten/>.
- Volkshuisvesting en Ruimtelijke Ordening (2022) 'Programma Novex'. Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijksrelaties. Available at: <https://open.overheid.nl/repository/ronl-4f4cc9e4ca36babcb05a661dc5859b723d24a3d2/1/pdf/programma-novex.pdf> (Accessed: 10 July 2022).
- Wang, J. (2018) 'Urban Policy', in A. Farazmand (ed.) *Global Encyclopedia of Public Administration, Public Policy, and Governance*. Cham: Springer International Publishing, pp. 6070–6078. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-20928-9_226.
- Watts, V. (2013) 'Indigenous Place-Thought and Agency Amongst Humans and Non Humans (First Woman and Sky Woman Go On a European World Tour!)', *Decolonization: Indigeneity, Education & Society*, 2(1). Available at: <https://jps.library.utoronto.ca/index.php/des/article/view/19145> (Accessed: 6 March 2023).
- Westley, F. *et al.* (2013) 'A Theory of Transformative Agency in Linked Social-Ecological Systems', *Ecology and Society*, 18(3). Available at: <https://doi.org/10.5751/ES-05072-180327>.
- Witzell, J. *et al.* (2022) 'Transformative capacity for climate mitigation in strategic transport planning – principles and practices in cross-sectoral collaboration', *Journal of Environmental Policy & Planning*, 24(6), pp. 719–732. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/1523908X.2022.2037414>.
- Wolfram, M. (2016) 'Conceptualizing urban transformative capacity: A framework for research and policy', *Cities*, 51, pp. 121–130. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2015.11.011>.
- de Zeeuw, F. (2017) 'Zo werkt gebiedsontwikkeling, zonder voodoo'. TU Delft. Available at: https://frisodezeeuw.nl/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/publicatie-uittreerede_3005.pdf.
- Ziervogel, G., Cowen, A. and Ziniades, J. (2016) 'Moving from Adaptive to Transformative Capacity: Building Foundations for Inclusive, Thriving, and Regenerative Urban Settlements', *Sustainability*, 8(9), p. 955. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.3390/su8090955>.