

# Advancing People-Centred, Place-Based Approaches

---



AHRC Place-Based Research Programme Report Series, No.2, November 2024



Arts and  
Humanities  
Research Council



University  
of Glasgow

# Contents

Acknowledgements	3	<b>Catalyse</b>	<b>23</b>
Authorship	3	Designing for Belonging and Attachment	23
<b>Place Matters</b>	<b>4</b>	Valuing Emotional Infrastructure	26
Key Facts: AHRC Place-Based Research Programme	5	Nourishing Engagement with Arts and Culture	27
Four Pillars	5	What's Possible and What's Next?	28
Key Engagement Opportunities	5	<b>Imagine</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Introducing People-Centred, Place-Based Approaches</b>	<b>6</b>	A People-Centred, Place-Based Framework...	35
Key Definitions	6	<b>References</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Deliver</b>	<b>9</b>		
Place not Space	9		
Felt Experiences	11		
What's Next and What's Possible?	14		
<b>Evidence</b>	<b>16</b>		
Key Definitions	16		
People	18		
Process	19		
Economy	20		
What's Next and What's Possible?	22		

## Acknowledgements

We are indebted to the many individuals and organisations who have generously given their time and thoughts to help shape the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) Place-Based Research Programme. Firstly, we would like to thank all those involved at AHRC with whom we have collaboratively shaped and developed the Programme. We thank those who reviewed earlier drafts for their constructive and insightful comments on the content. We would like to extend a warm thanks to our ever-supportive AHRC Place Advisory Group for their careful consideration and constructive suggestions on the direction of the Programme.

We would also like to thank the AHRC Council and the AHRC Advisory Board for their input into the Programme as well as those across UKRI with whom we have held encouraging conversations concerning 'place-based' collaboration. We would like to thank all those working with 'place' in the arts and humanities and beyond, particularly all those associated with the 9 Knowledge Exchange Place Projects and the Early Career Place Network and all our partners without whom none of this work would be possible.

## Authorship

Cite this publication as: Madgin, R. and Howcroft, M. (2024) *Advancing People-Centred, Place-Based Approaches*, University of Glasgow. DOI:10.36399/gla.pubs.342111.

Design elements were prepared by Creative Triangle.

All views and any errors contained in this report are the responsibility of the authors.

Publication Date: November 2024  
 ISBN 978-0-85261-993-3  
 AHRC Project Reference: AH/W007614/1

This work is made available under a Creative Commons CC BY- NC-ND 4.0 license.

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>

# Place Matters

---

**Place is a high priority within a policy and practice landscape that is focused on improving outcomes for people across the regions and nations in the UK. Alongside this place is a strategic priority for UK Research and Innovation (UKRI).**

The Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) is one of seven research councils that, along with Research England and Innovate UK, make up UKRI. The AHRC has a sustained track record of contributing to place-based research, including supporting and developing work within creative industries and communities, health and well-being, cultural placemaking, architecture, design innovation, and sustainability. Each of these areas adopts a meaningful approach to place-based work and is the subject of long-term investment by AHRC. The Place-Based Research Programme is a key aspect of AHRC's programme of research investment and knowledge exchange.

## Key Facts: AHRC Place-Based Research Programme

- Phase One: October 2021 – March 2023; Phase 2: March 2023 - March 2027
- Nine **Knowledge Exchange Projects** (January 2022-April 2023)
- Programme Director: Professor Rebecca Madgin, University of Glasgow
- Post-Doctoral Research Associate: Dr Michael Howcroft, University of Glasgow
- Knowledge Exchange and Communications Officer: Ieuan Rees, University of Glasgow

## Four Pillars

- Build a programme around new and existing investments in place-based research and knowledge exchange.
- Support partnership working to ensure that the arts and humanities is well represented throughout place-based policies and practices.
- Learn from and share best practices at local, national, and international levels.
- Foster, with partners, a people-centred, place-based approach.

## Key Engagement Opportunities

- Working in Partnership
- Policy Brief Series
- Early Career Place Network
- Annual Place Programme Event
- For more information, please see [www.gla.ac.uk/place](http://www.gla.ac.uk/place)

# Introducing People-Centred, Place-Based Approaches

People-centred, place-based approaches hold the lived, felt, geographic, and economic dimensions of place together to ensure that policies and practices are developed in equitable partnerships with individuals, communities, and professionals in ways that can achieve improved socio-economic outcomes for people and place. The AHRC Place-Based Research Programme catalyses research, supports knowledge exchange, and nurtures partnerships that can advance people-centred approaches to place-based work.



## Key Definitions

**People-centred** refers to the need to centre the meanings, feelings, and experiences of individuals and communities through equitable partnerships and inclusive decision-making processes.

**Place** is a meaningful geographic location

**Place-based approaches** recognise the need to respect existing and nurture new meanings in place and require “collaborative work that takes account of the unique blend of characteristics that exist in every place” (Improvement Service, nd).

Our first AHRC Place Programme report outlined a framework for people-centred, place-led approaches (Madgin and Robson, 2023). The framework, entitled MAP, is comprised of three parts

-  **Foregrounding place as a centre of meaning**
-  **Embedding creative approaches within place-based work**
-  **Developing inclusive processes based on equitable partnerships**

Each aspect of Meaning - Approaches - Processes (MAP) adds a powerful dimension to place-based work. Together, they create the conditions for people-centred policymaking that is responsive to the full range of the lived, felt, geographic, cultural, and economic dimensions of place.

This report builds the MAP framework to advance people-centred, place-based approaches. **We suggest we need to be cognisant of why and how places are meaningful for people and the socio-economic outcomes that are possible when we centre meaning within policies and practices.** This assumes even greater importance in the context of pressing socio-economic challenges, particularly as the UK remains “one of the most interregionally unequal countries in the industrialized world” (McCann, 2019: p.256).

However, this report also aims to provide some optimism by highlighting evidence that suggests we can change course to realise a more spatially equal society (HM Government, 2024c). We are now at a crossroads. In the context of kickstarting economic growth across the UK, via a mission-led framework (The Labour Party, 2024; Mazzucato, 2021), we run the risk of marginalising people-centred approaches that can secure improved socio-economic outcomes over the long term. The evidence in this report shows that this need not be the case. Indeed we can continue to build momentum and create pathways to securing more equitable outcomes for people and place. This report suggests that this is not only possible but necessary.



There is too much to lose if we don't get this right. **The consequences of spatial inequalities are not just seen by economists on a balance sheet but felt on a daily basis by everyone of us.** Trust in society, politics, and decision-making has declined. At the same time we know increasing numbers of people feel lonely and disconnected from their communities (Sirois and Owens, 2021), and we have each experienced the daily frustrations with systems that marginalise us as living, sentient, feeling humans. This sense of entrenched frustration, despondency, and disillusionment is all around us - it is played out on the streets and in neighbourhoods and expressed through diverse popular culture, for example, television shows such as *Sherwood*, theatre productions including *Standing at the Sky's Edge*, and films including *The Full Monty*. However, all is not lost.

This report suggests that there is much to gain if we can get this right and we are in an advantageous position. As the report outlines, we are not starting from scratch in either an academic or policy context. There is a rich evidence base concerning the importance of place that spans the arts, humanities, social and other sciences, and there is an increasing recognition of the importance of people-centred, place-based policies and practices. However, we still need to turn the rhetoric of recognition into actionable and equitable policies and practices.

The report sets out a direction of travel for people-centred, place-based policies, practices and research – it provides insights into what we know and what we have achieved but also shows where we need to get to and is therefore a **call to work together across the place sector to ensure people-centred, place-based approaches can become embedded in our work. These approaches should not be seen as 'nice-to-haves' but rather they should be seen as a central aspect of how we can deliver improved socio-economic outcomes for people and place.**

The remainder of the report focuses on how, together, we can:

-  **Deliver place-based rather than space-based policies and practices**
-  **Evidence socio-economic outcomes resulting from place-based policies and practices**
-  **Catalyse future people-centred, place-based policies and practices**
-  **Imagine people-centred, place-based policies and practices**

# Deliver

In this section we consider the difference between place- and space-based policies and practices. To achieve this we explore the concept of 'place' in distinction to 'space', offer 'felt experiences' as an umbrella concept that can help us think through and realise place-based approaches, and outline how this conceptualisation can support the current move towards place-based work.

## Place not Space

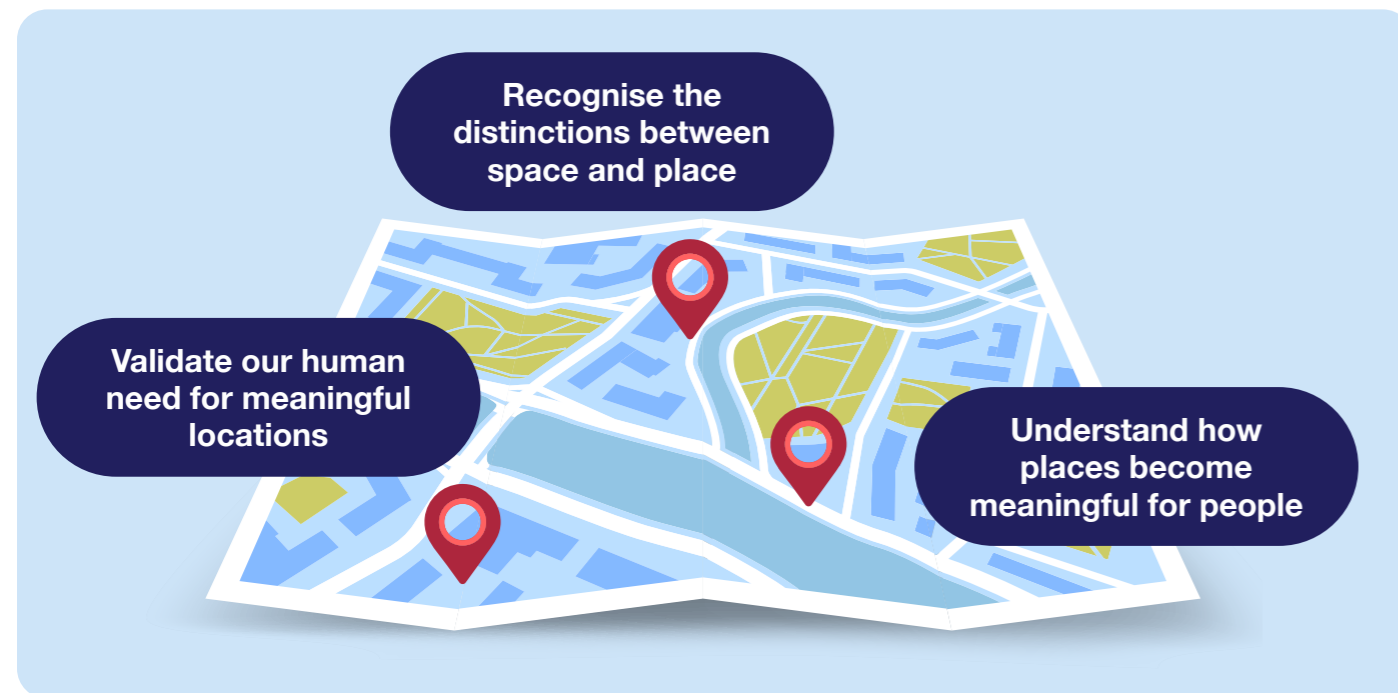
A crucial thread running through this report is the need to deliver place-based rather than space-based policies and practices. This is not a semantic distinction but is instead based on a significant body of multi-disciplinary academic research which outlines that space is a geographic location, and place is a centre of meaning comprised of feelings, emotions, and experiences (Cresswell, 2014). In essence, *"Space, then, has been seen in distinction to place as a realm without meaning - as a 'fact of life' which, like time, produces the basic coordinates for human life. When humans invest meaning in a portion of space and then become attached to it in some way... it becomes a place."* (Cresswell, 2004: p.10).

In this view, meaning is the crucial ingredient of place. It is meaning that makes place a fundamental part of human existence and is why the MAP framework foregrounds place as a centre meaning rather than as space. This is not a romantic abstraction but instead is derived from a human need for place.

*"To be at all—to exist in any way— is to be somewhere, and to be somewhere is to be in some kind of place. Place is as requisite as the air we breathe, the ground on which we stand, the bodies we have. We are surrounded by places. We walk over and through them. We live in places, relate to others in them, die in them. Nothing we do is unplaced. How could it be otherwise? How could we fail to recognise this primal fact?"* (Casey, 2013: p.x).

This distinction between space and place shows that many place-based policies in the United Kingdom, should actually be characterised as ‘space-based’. Under this characterisation policies and practices that are designed to improve geographic locations are, ironically, ignorant of place, in that they fail to recognise the everyday, intricate, and intimate knowledges that ensure spaces *become* places and thus centres of meaning (Dovey, 2009). Further developing this characterisation, we see policies and practices that neglect local knowledge, local practices, and local strengths and weaknesses. Instead, ‘one-size fits all’ approaches overseen by administrative centres such as national governments have been dropped onto pins on a map.

In our desire to improve spatial inequalities we standardise funding packages and create policies that move money and practices around the country without truly understanding what would be most meaningful for people in place. **The Devolution agenda is an opportunity to radically shift this ingrained position. It marks an exciting juncture of hope that truly ‘place-based’ policies and practices can be realised.** However, ‘place-based’ is not simply administering funding and delivering *from* the local rather than the centre. Instead it also requires changes *within* the way we think about and deliver policies and practices, and we suggest there three crucial components of this.



## Felt Experiences

The report sees meaning as deriving from our everyday feelings and experiences in and of place and as such introduces ‘felt experiences’ as an umbrella concept that interrogates how space becomes place. Felt experiences of place are defined as the “*way we feel in and about places and the felt relationships we have to and within place*” (Madgin, 2022). The definition is deliberately broad as it aims to be inclusive of the different ways in which places become meaningful and the ways that people express meaning. We suggest that it is through feelings and experiences that we generate meanings that transform space into place.

Here we align with a large body of both established and emerging academic literatures that explore ‘meaning’ through feeling. A conservative summation of academic research would count no less than seven principal areas that interrogate ‘affect’; ‘atmosphere’; ‘attachment’; ‘belonging’; ‘emotion’; ‘feelings’; and ‘senses’ in relation to place. These concepts are drawn from across the arts, humanities, social and other sciences. All these concepts have long intellectual traditions, different ontological and epistemological positions, and varieties of methodological approaches which have resulted in the large, rich, and complex landscape we are calling the felt experience of place. At the same time, the intractability of some academic specialisms, and tensions between disciplines and traditions has produced inconsistent conceptual, linguistic, and methodological frameworks.







The picture is similarly rich and complex in an allied body of work that explores experience (Hex Handbook, 2022-2024; Boddice and Smith, 2020; McIntosh and Wright, 2019). Whilst many definitions exist, Katajala-Peltomaa and Toivo state that “Experience encompasses: 1) ways of encountering the world; 2) the simultaneous relational, intersubjective making sense of those encounters, gathering them to form knowledge, and testing one’s understanding of them against one’s own and other people’s existing explanations and 3) the influence of this sense-making or knowledge on the ‘real’ world and what people think there is to be encountered” (2022: np). The most relevant body of literature relates to ‘lived experience’ which “seeks to understand the distinctions between lives and experiences and tries to understand why some experiences are privileged over others” (Boylorn, 2008: p.490).

This report aligns with the view that experience has to be comprised of “feeling as well as thought” (Williams, 1983: p.127) and that we “should not interpret the notion of experience in purely mentalistic terms, as if it were something that happened in a pure mental space” (Gallagher and Zahavi, 2012: p.25).

The findings from this rich body of academic literature need not be divorced from ongoing policy challenges to ensure people live well across the United Kingdom. Indeed we can see how the dial is turning towards meaning, feeling, and experience in both theory and practice.

For example, the Design Commission for Wales highlighted meaning as one of its key components in determining the quality of place. As part of this there is a recognition both of the need for people to be “involved meaningfully and consistently over time in the development and the delivery of proposals in order to generate ownership” (2020: p.11) This signals the growing awareness that meaning is not static and that it “will develop and change over time” as well as between people (2020: p.18). Implicit within this is also the turn to recognise that people are “**experts by experience**” (Social Renewal Advisory Board, 2021: p.51). This is supported by the validation of lived experience within policy making and the recent release of the Citizens White Paper (Levin *et al*, 2024) which provide clear recognition that we need to better understand ‘everyday’ experiences in and of place.

We can also see how feelings and emotions are becoming part of this rhetoric as we should “Set a vision which **recognises that place is emotional as well as practical**. This will change from place to place and will encourage a virtuous circle of regenerative change to improve the liveability of a place and the prosperity of existing and new residents...” (Create Streets, 2023: p.9). Within this overall framing we can see a number of different emotional responses. For example, **trust**, or rather a lack of trust, has emerged as a salient aspect of both place-based work (Grosvenor, 2019) and wider political trends with “the fight for trust [...] the battle that defines our political era” (King’s Speech, July 2024; Jennings *et al*, 2017).

Other emotional responses have also driven political and place-based agendas, for example, **happiness** and **anxiety** are now routinely collected under the banner of well-being and explored through urban design (Boys-Smith, 2016). However, it is **pride in place** that has dominated the recent political agenda. Pride in place was one of twelve key missions and one of four core levelling up objectives (HM Government, 2022). As this area of policy developed, a range of concepts related to pride were introduced including ‘**belonging**’ and ‘**satisfaction**’ (HM Government, 2022), ‘**emotion**’, ‘**feel**’, and ‘**attachment**’ (HM Government, 2024a; 2024b).

At a local level we can also see pride incorporated into decision making (Plymouth City Council, 2021; Feeling Towns, 2022-23) and national funding streams such as the Shared Prosperity Fund. Together this shows that there is a rapid collective turning of the dial that recognises the need to validate meanings, feelings, and experiences and provides a robust starting point from which to deliver place- rather than space-based policies and practices.

## What’s Next and What’s Possible?

A significant body of work enables us to make connections between place, meaning, feeling, and experience, and we propose that ‘felt experience of place’ is a productive frame to hold these connections together. We suggest that for the concept to be productive in an evolving policy context (i.e. transferable and scalable across the full spectrum and dimensions of experiences and typologies of places) then the definition cannot be prescriptive. We want the concept to be dynamic rather than static and to respect all forms of evidence and data that take account of place-specific and person-centred knowledges. The concept needs to be owned locally and delivered through devolved powers in ways that support local needs.

We suggest that people-centred approaches can dovetail with policies to kickstart local and national economic growth and indeed, as this report highlights in the next section, we have a rich evidence base that can help us deliver policies and practices that can secure improved socio-economic outcomes for people and place. If we can get this right then we believe that working with meanings, feelings, and experiences opens up possibilities to deliver place- rather than space-based policies and practices.



## Examples of the move towards meaning, feeling, and experience across the place-based sector

People experiences places emotionally. **These feelings need to be taken into account** in creating new places. (Quality of Life Foundation, 2022: p.5)

“...**buildings should have enough care, complexity and emotional intelligence built into them** that the people who pass them by every day are nourished by them. (Heatherwick, 2023: p.474)

“Pride in Place is an **emotion people feel** towards the physical community that they identify with and feel a **sense of attachment, belonging and deep-rooted contentedness** towards..” (UK Government, 2024: p.3)

Place is significant in our lives. It has shaped who we are, frames what we have become, and nurtures our aspirations. It is where we find the people and communities that are important to our sense of self. **Having a real say in what happens to our place empowers who we are and who we can be.** (Scottish Government, 2023: p.1)

“An essential part of this process is to **provide stakeholders and local communities meaningful and inclusive opportunities to influence developments** which may affect them as early as possible, beginning before the submission of an application.” (Welsh Government, 2024: 1.3)

This inclusive approach is a way of **putting local people and their experiences right at the centre of the planning process** alongside Government Departments, Councils, statutory organisations and the Community & Voluntary Sector, including Neighbourhood Renewal Partnerships. (Department for Communities Northern Ireland, nd, np)



# Evidence

In this section we showcase how people-centred, place-based approaches can secure a range of socio-economic outcomes. We achieve this by building an understanding of the relationship between meanings, feelings, experiences and outcomes. In particular we focus on three concepts that are a crucial part of understanding why place matters to people: attachment, belonging, and pride. Each of these areas are:

1. Established areas of academic research from across the arts, humanities, social and other sciences
- and
2. Cited within UK place-based work at both a national and local level.

Together this ensures that we can identify an existing evidence base drawn from academic research and apply this knowledge in the context of evolving place-based policies and practices.

## Key Definitions

**Attachment:** Within the literature this is most commonly related to place attachment, defined as the emotional bonds between people and place (Altman and Low, 1992) and/or community attachment, defined as “a measure of sentiment regarding the community one lives in and an indicator of one’s rootedness to one’s community” (Trentelman, 2009: p.201).

**Belonging:** “...the subjective feeling of deep connection with social groups, physical places, and individual and collective experiences” (Allen *et al*, 2021: p.87).

**Pride:** The literature on pride suggests that it has a “dual complexity” (Howcroft *et al*, 2024): ‘authentic pride’ produces positive effects derived from hard work and accomplishment; ‘hubristic pride’ produces negative effects derived from narcissism and egotism (Tracy and Robins, 2007: p.507; Tracy *et al.*, 2009). Applied to place, pride ‘works’ at different scales, be it the nation, city, town, street or specific building and can signify people’s individual and collective feelings of autonomy, identity, status and agency.

Within this context it is important to note that academic literature suggests that we need to form relationships with place and that this involves a range of different feelings, emotions, and experiences. For example “...distinctive and diverse places are manifestations of a deeply felt involvement with those places by the people who live in them, and that for many such a **profound attachment to place is as necessary and significant as a close relationship with other people**” (Relph, 2008: preface) and belonging is said to be a “**fundamental human need** that predicts numerous mental, physical, social, economic, and behavioural outcomes” (Allen *et al*, 2021: p.87). Understanding how and why we need this felt experience of place is crucial not just in theory but also in order to shape the kinds of place-based policies and practices that can nurture the socio-economic outcomes related to this existential and human need.

The remainder of this section considers the relationship between attachment, belonging, and pride and socio-economic outcomes. This is split into three areas:



We then draw on evidence from across the arts and humanities to consider how art, architecture, culture, design and heritage can nurture meanings, feelings, and experiences in ways that can support positive socio-economic outcomes.

In order to explore the relationship between felt experiences and socio-economic outcomes the section below considers qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methodological approaches, UK and international case studies, and findings from disciplines across the arts, humanities, social and other sciences. The examples used are not designed to be exhaustive but rather indicative of the types of outcomes that can be evidenced as well as pointing to areas of consensus, debate, and where further research is needed.



## People

In this section we ask what felt experience, comprised of attachment, belonging, or pride, can *do* in the context of securing outcomes for individuals and collectives. At an individual level, Scannell and Gifford found **13 psychological benefits** associated with place attachment (2017). In descending order these were memories, belonging, relaxation, positive emotions, activity support, comfort and security, personal growth, freedom, entertainment, connection to nature, practical benefits, privacy, and aesthetics (2017: p.260-262). This was further supported by scholars who found that there was a link between felt experiences and **greater life satisfaction/ enjoyment of life** (Lewicka, 2011), **sense of purpose** (Carver and Johnson, 2010), a **positive sense of future thinking** (Gallagher and Neelands, 2014), **“cognitive and emotional restoration”** (see Scannell and Gifford, 2017, p.257 for overview); an ability to **manage stressors** (Scannell *et al*, 2019), **“allay negative emotional states”** (Korpela *et al*, 2001 cited in Scannell *et al*, 2019, p.348 ) and **improve well-being** (Junot *et al*, 2018). Indeed the National Trust in their innovative studies of emotional connections to place (2017 and 2019) found “there is a link between having a deep-rooted emotional connection with a place and having higher wellbeing” (2019: p.18). In the context of outcomes that transcend individuals then it was also evident that there is a relationship between felt experiences and **social well-being** (Rollero and De Piccoli, 2010), **social capital** (Williams and DeSteno, 2009), **social cohesion** (Vine and Overson: Belong, 2024) and **participation in community activities** (Anton and Lawrence, 2016; Public Health Scotland, 2022).

Within these broad categories of individuals and collectives, evidence also exists across a diversity of socio-demographic characteristics, including for children (Jack, 2010); adolescents (Dallago *et al*, 2009 and older people (Lebrusán and Gomez, 2022).

These beneficial outcomes cannot however be taken for granted and are not universal. Instead we need to pay attention to demographic, socio-economic, and spatial disparities. For example, Curtis *et al.* found “Those living in areas with worse Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) scores, and in areas with higher Social Fragmentation (SFI) Scores reported lower levels of social cohesion in their area and weaker sense of attachment to their neighbourhoods. SFI scores significantly predict perceived cohesion and attachment, in addition to IMD Scores” (2019: p.4). Curtis and Congdon went on to state that a **“Sense of social cohesion, attachment to one’s neighbourhood and wellbeing are interrelated” and as such “interventions to reduce inequalities in wellbeing might focus on this combination of social factors, especially in deprived and socially fragmented areas”** (2019: p.4).

Whilst not every study concludes with the same degree of consensus or certainty and not all are based on evidence drawn from the UK, there is an evidenced relationship between felt experiences and a range of outcomes for individuals and communities. However, the extent to which these outcomes can be realised is contested as it is shaped by place and therefore unevenly distributed between people and place. Further research directions therefore open up concerning the differential aspects of felt experiences of place and a need to locate these in a systematic study of the regions and nations of the UK.



## Process

In this section we ask what felt experience can *do* to secure changes within place and the impacts of the changes. Key themes to emerge centre on the extent to which there is a relationship between **felt experience and pro-environmental behaviour** (Devine-Wright, 2009), **environmental stewardship** (Gottwald and Stedman, 2020), **engagement in community planning** (Manzo and Perkins, 2006) and an **“ethic of care”** (Tomaney *et al*, 2024: p.8). Within the literature there are debates concerning the extent to which felt experiences motivate direct action or cause inaction. In a planning context this relates to place-protective behaviour highlighted by people’s desire to organise/join campaigns to prevent the loss of the existing environment (Madgin, forthcoming 2025) and/or protests against new insertions in the landscape (Armstrong, 2014). Evidence suggests people who are more attached can exhibit more pro-environmental behaviours (Vaske and Kobrin, 2001). However, **“while people with stronger place attachment might be more likely to attend to place change, and interpret the change as negative, it is those who value civic participation, feel social pressure to protest and believe that it is within their control, that are more likely to protest”** (Anton and Lawrence, 2016: p.152).

In this context place attachment itself is not the sole driver for place-protective behaviour but is a factor within decisions to act or not. In addition to this is the impact of attachment on place inaction. For example, people’s high level of attachment can cause inertia, or a “reduced perception of environmental risk” (Devine-Wright and Quinn, 2021, p.11) which can become particularly acute in times of rapid change, for example, in the case of flood preparedness as people living in threatened areas refuse to evacuate (Tongue *et al*, 2015).

Felt experiences are not always evenly distributed or universally positive (Manzo, 2014) and can have negative impacts on both person and place. This is most evident in understanding the felt consequences of rapid place change including the sense of “grief” (Fried, 2000) and “root shock” (Fullilove, 2016) that can be felt by people in place. These consequences, as suggested by Curtis *et al*, are often disproportionately experienced. Examining the socio-economic and structural conditions that shape how people generate meanings, feelings, and experiences in place is key to understanding the differential ways in which attachment, belonging, and authentic pride can productively develop in place.

Overall, the relationship between felt experiences and process is crucial to understanding emotive responses to place change and thus the potential pace, scale, and impact of new developments on people’s sense of self and sense of place.





## Economy

In this section we ask what felt experiences *do* in the context of the economy and particularly productivity and growth. Though there is less evidence, what exists points to four areas that would repay further research to develop conclusive findings. Firstly, is the relationship between **attachment and GDP**. In a three-year study of 26 neighbourhoods in the United States of America, Gallup and the Knight Foundation found “that the communities with the highest levels of attachment had the highest rates of gross domestic product” (2010: p.4). Secondly, the same study postulated a link between attachment, social offerings, and spending money in the local area. Thirdly, the Knight Foundation’s work extended previous research to show that “the link between employee engagement in a workplace to business outcomes such as productivity, profitability, and employee retention” can “underscore why emotional attachment matters. Just as actively engaged employees are more productive and committed to the success of their organisations, highly attached residents are more likely to actively contribute to a community’s growth” (Gallup, 2010: p.5). This link is further supported by a study of Italian micro-enterprises which explored how “**place-attached enterprises in agglomerated areas achieve higher productivity gains than those without place attachment**” (Stefano *et al*, 2023: p.267). Alongside this, a study of Eastern India found a “significant and positive connection between of place attachment and migratory behaviour and both have a positive impact of economic activity” (Adhikari *et al*, 2021: p. 202).

Fourthly and finally, whilst the above examples concentrated on people working and living in place there is also evidence that suggests felt experience **influences external investment** through impact investing, tourism, and place-marketing. For example, “adopting a place-based approach that includes meaningful community engagement can also contribute to asset performance” (Impact Investing Unit, 2024: p.15).

Furthermore, a meta-analysis of tourism and place attachment demonstrated a positive relationship between “place attachment and three types of tourist loyalty” and showed that “affective attachment and social bonding can promote tourists’ **behavioural loyalty**” (Zou *et al*, 2022: p.9). Though this behaviour may promote tourism gentrification through raising house prices beyond local affordability (Gravari-Barbas and Guinand 2021) or flatten multiple place identities in the pursuit of a singular place ‘brand’ (Harvey, 1993) understanding the connection between tourism and attachment is part of understanding the economic potential of places.

Evidence bringing together felt experiences (attachment, belonging, pride) with economic outputs is not advanced nor conclusive but does offer an insight into areas which could prove productive. As such further research would be beneficial to ascertain the extent to which there is a positive relationship between the emotional and economic values of place in a UK context.

“Most of the studies provided empirical evidence of a significant relationship between place attachment and willingness to pay, loyalty, risk coping behaviour, land management practices, civic engagement, pro-environmental behaviours, and pro-tourism behaviours such as revisit and recommendation intentions” (Findings from a systematic review by Dang and Weiss, 2021: p.1).





## What's Next and What's Possible?

The findings from the multi-disciplinary literature suggests that there are a number of socio-economic outcomes associated with the felt experiences of place. This area is complex and contested and stretches across geographies, disciplines, methodologies, epistemologies, and policy areas. Whilst we have drawn on a range of research which has given us a strong foundation from which to build, further dedicated research is needed to support a deeper understanding of the ways in which a). space-based policies and practices can be turned into place-based policies and practices by centring meanings, feelings, and experiences and b). how we can secure improved socio-economic outcomes by developing place- rather than space-based policies and practices.

Within this we suggest that understanding how and why places become meaningful through feelings and experiences must be plural and inclusive and cannot be reductionist. Inherent within this is therefore a belief that we should not seek to reduce meanings, feelings, and experiences to a singular positive outcome that is linearly derived but rather that research and practice should be designed to attend to the “uneven and unequal ways in which plural, hidden, and fluid meanings” are felt, experienced and “can be expressed by those people who are deeply invested in their places” (Madgin and Robson, 2023, p.16). In the next section we suggest three ways in which we can catalyse place-based policies and practices along with how we might overcome some of the structural barriers that will shape the extent to which we can achieve place- rather than space-based policies and practices.

# Catalyse

In this section we consider how the lens of felt experience might help us to catalyse policies and practices that can secure socio-economic outcomes for people and place. To achieve this we draw together key examples from across architecture, arts, culture, design, and heritage to show the importance of 1. Designing for belonging and attachment, 2. Valuing emotional infrastructure, and 3. Nourishing engagement with arts and culture within place-based policies and practices.



### Designing for Belonging and Attachment

In the context of urban design, planning, and architecture, the way that places look, feel, and are used are crucial elements in nurturing attachment, belonging, and pride. However, we have often focused on economic imperatives that prioritise the speed of building rather than quality of design. Instead this report suggests that we should **embed a principle of designing for belonging and attachment into place-based decision making**. This is not a romantic ideal but an everyday necessity that would help to secure the kinds of positive socio-economic outcomes outlined earlier. This takes on increased importance in the context of planning reform, the need for new housing, and a UK Government policy to build urban extensions and New Towns.

“My concern is that in the mad rush to build, fuelled by both enormous financial potential and exigent needs, we build merely to the immediate requirements and the most basic of solutions. Many will want to build quickly and, of course, make things functional and safe, but leave out the deeper opportunities of emotionally resonant projects” (Kageyama, 2019: p.12).

“Decisions about what to build should reflect local views. But that should be about how to deliver new homes, not whether to” (Rayner, 2024). Asking *how* needs to be done in ways that are meaningful for people in place and that reflects a desire to nurture meanings in place. Here we need to move from community consultation to community action and to recognise the forms of expertise experts by experience hold. Again, we are not starting from scratch here as there are indicative examples that demonstrate what is possible. For example, we know that we know how to design for inclusive belonging (Wise, 2022).

The award-winning ‘Urban Belonging’ project used creative methods such as photography and participatory mapmaking to build a ‘lived experience’ catalogue that together explores what belonging means to people who “self-identify as ethnic minorities, deaf, homeless, physically disabled, mentally vulnerable, internationals and/or LGBT+” (<https://www.urbanbelonging.com>). A team of academics worked with architects and urban designers to show how we could design a city for inclusive belonging.

We can build place attachment into the principles that underpin new development to ensure that those elements of place that foster attachment and authentic pride such as green spaces, historic buildings, playgrounds, and cultural infrastructure are included in early designs of new areas and can be tracked over the development cycle to inform continuous decision making (Yang *et al*, 2023; Iput, 2023; Boys Smith *et al*, 2019). Alongside this we can hold the view that meanings, feelings, and experiences are not static but that they change over time and differ between people. Creative methods enable us to understand this complexity of place meanings and design with these in mind (Rishbeth and Powell, 2012). As such we see acknowledgements in reports for local authorities that “**People-centred attachment to place...becomes of significant importance in pursuit of planning, regeneration ... and of placemaking**” (Evans, 2022: p.19).

We can shape the physical environments to which we form attachments and develop a sense of belonging, learning from new evidence in neuroarchitecture about the emotional relationships between people and architectural styles (Karakas and Yildiz, 2020; National Trust, 2017 and 2019; Ellard, 2015) in ways that re-humanise the built environment (Heatherwick, 2023). Indeed, the Knight Foundation found that “Aesthetics: The physical beauty of the community including the availability of parks and green spaces” was a key contributor to a sense of community attachment (2010: p.10). We can also note the increasing body of evidence that suggests how and why people form emotional attachments to historic urban places and the emotional consequences of change and loss (Madgin, forthcoming, 2025).


Within this context it is important to recognise the growing awareness from place professionals that we need to consider meanings, feelings, and experiences throughout the process of place change whether that is through community engagement or physical design interventions. Hester, an urban designer, drew on decades of work with place-based communities to conclude that

“Attachment to place exerts the most positive influence of any force on the design of community. When values and meanings embedded in place are awakened, they remind people of their common identity and shared fate. People become more empathic toward others, more aware of their dependence on local ecosystems, and how the form of their community enriches or diminishes their lives (Hester, 1985a). The resulting design captures the distinct essence of the community, so grounded in place and culture that the form is endemic. It could only arise in that place” (Hester, 2020: p.208).

Furthermore, place leaders within the Social Life Project believe that placemaking is crucial to improving our felt experiences.

“By making sure that our communities provide us with the spaces we need to form vital bonds with one another, we can challenge the trend of increasing social isolation. From the small scale, like placing a bench on a corner, to the larger scale of revitalizing squares, plazas, and markets, the future of social connection is in our hands and in our environments” (Kent *et al*, 2023).

Together we can see that we can design for attachment and belonging **by building in a more explicit focus on the psychological, emotional, social, cultural and physical aspects of place change** and we also need to consider each of these aspects at all stages of the development cycle.



## Valuing Emotional Infrastructure

Social, cultural, and historical infrastructure are often seen as tangible spaces; however they are also meaningful places to which people form attachments to, build a sense of belonging within, and feel authentic pride towards. As such they can act as a “catalyst for further ‘downstream’ outcomes of importance to policymakers and communities, such as wellbeing, feelings of belonging, and pride in place” (The British Academy and Power to Change, 2023: p.13). Whilst there is debate over terminology and definition, social infrastructure can be summarised as “those physical spaces in which regular interactions are facilitated between and within the diverse sections of a community, and where meaningful relationships, new forms of trust and feelings of reciprocity are inculcated among local people” (Kelsey & Kenny, 2021, p. 11). **We would extend this definition to state that these places are vital aspects of our “emotional infrastructure” (Kageyama, 2019).** This refreshed definition helps us to make a connection to the socio-economic outcomes that are possible when we centre meaning, feelings, and experiences. For example, the Knight Foundation found in their three-year study of 26 places in North America that “Social offerings — Places for people to meet each other and the feeling that people in the community care about each other” (2010: p.10) were a key aspect of community attachment. Supporting this was work in the heritage sector which found that “heritage fosters a strong sense of belonging and attachment to place” (Historic England, 2020: p.18).


Validating the emotional dimensions of social, cultural, and historical infrastructure including libraries, community centres, sports centres, cafes, art galleries, museums assumes even greater importance in the context of securing socio-economic outcomes as shown by the previous UK Government’s mission to “restore a sense of community, local pride and belonging” (HM Government, 2022: p.xiv).

Valuing social, cultural, and historical infrastructure is a difficult task if based on conventional methods.

**“Social infrastructure affords a range of important overlapping, often intangible, benefits, which are difficult to quantify using conventional methods because such methods of value, for example, benefit–cost ratios, are poorly configured to measure it.” (Tomaney et al, 2024: p.98).**

Understanding the drivers that turn social, cultural, and historical infrastructure into emotional infrastructure can only be led by people-centred, place-based approaches and needs to be done in ways that respect that people are “motivated by an ethic of care for their community, draw upon attachments to place and a sense of belonging, and enact shared values. It is hard to put a price on these, but they are the basic nourishment for communities” (Tomaney et al, 2024: p.98).

Using refreshed economic methodologies (Saggar et al, 2021) along with creative methods (Madgin and Robson, 2023) including using peer researchers (Zia et al, 2023), deep place ethnography (Tomaney et al, 2024), participatory mapping and photography (Madsen et al, 2023), poetry (Howcroft et al, 2024) and film (Madgin et al, 2018) it is possible to access why these places matter to people and from this knowledge tailor place-based policies and practices that recognise the connection between valuing emotional infrastructure and securing socio-economic outcomes.



## Nourishing Engagement with Arts and Culture

‘Space-based’ approaches have tended to view arts and culture more as outputs, for example a cultural mega event awarded to a geographic location. As such the evaluation of these events does not always capture the richness of the human experience of place, nor meaningfully account for cultural engagements. We argue that a place-based approach will attend equally, if not more so, to the *processes* of engagement through the arts and culture that can support felt experiences of place.

Though we understand that funding conditions often require stakeholders at the intersection of place, arts, and culture to create measurable and comparable targets, we suggest that working with felt experiences of place as an open-ended, inclusive and iterative process will allow for unexpected outcomes that could not have been foreseen at a project’s inception and fed back into learning cycles concerning how to nurture place-based policies and practices.

Here we build from existing literature that shows how nourishing engagement with arts and culture can support felt experiences. For example, making, producing, attending arts and cultural activities ensures that there are “groups, people, places, times and spaces that enable belonging to occur” (Allen et al, 2021: p.92) along with findings that suggest that “connection to place is deepened by interpersonal interaction through artistic co-creation...” (Segers et al, 2021: p.127) and an evaluation of Spirit of 2012 found that “events were found to have an important role in developing a positive sense of place, particularly when they purposefully involve local people at every stage of design” (Vine and Overson: *Belong*, 2024 p.33). The importance of this is recognised with UNESCO’s implementation of the Sustainability Goals in which they state that “placing culture at the heart of development policies is the only way to ensure a human-centred, inclusive and equitable development” (Hosagrahar, 2017 in Wright et al: 2024: p.220).

A study of the Athens Fringe Festival brought together place attachment with place marketing to understand the socio-economic outcomes and possibilities of participatory arts events. More specifically, the research found that “participatory art events in urban public spaces contribute to the development of human-place ties that extend, enrich, and deepen usual spatial experiences in the city” and that this “results in an overall enhancement of the city image for internal and external audiences, an appreciation of its offerings, and loyalty towards the place” (Brokalaki and Comunian, 2019: p.23).



Within this context it is important to note cultural policy’s “ritual logic” and “the assumption that culture can magically make things (and people) ‘better’, or make ‘better’ people (and things)” (Bell & Oakley citing Royseng, 2015: p.58). This is supported by Wright’s research digest on culture and placemaking which found that despite the “...assumption that a deep connection between art, culture, placemaking and wellbeing exists...”, “there remains a gap in understanding this relationship beyond the specificities of different places” (Wright *et al.*: 2024: p.22). However, there is evidence to support the view that arts and cultural activities can nurture attachment to place for both residents and visitors especially if they are grown from within rather than imposed from outside. Indeed, “...participatory arts events stimulate place attachment and contribute to the development of human-place bonds exactly because of their organic, fluid, bottom-up, and independent character...” (Brokalaki and Comunian, 2019: p.81). Brokalaki and Comunian therefore draw on work by de Brito and Richards (2017) to ask how place professionals can “**connect and sustain the authenticity of independently initiated, developed, and delivered grassroots participatory cultural events to city branding endeavours**” (2019: p.25). **In so doing the three evidenced areas of socio-economic outcomes: people-place-economy can be brought together in a place-based rather than space-based approach.**

## What’s Possible and What’s Next?

Whilst there are evidenced place-based approaches and there is a trajectory towards centring meaning, feelings, and experiences there remains much to be done. For example, delivering place- rather than space-based policies and practices needs to overcome three barriers. Firstly, we need to embrace a **mindset** that recognises that place is a meaningful location built from feelings and experiences. Secondly, we need to evolve a **skillset** that can work productively and sensitively with plural meanings, feelings, and experiences. Thirdly, we need to evolve our **working practices** so that meaning, feelings, and experiences inform equitable partnerships. The report first outlines how we are turning the dial in each of these areas, before suggesting a framework for action that can help us to imagine how we can overcome these barriers in future policies and practices.

### Mindset

Arguably, the most difficult step in achieving people-centred, place-based approaches is overcoming a mindset that traditionally resisted the use of feelings and experiences within official decision-making processes in the western world. In place-based contexts this ensured that emotions were seen as a sign of “bias and distortion” (Hoch, 2006: p.367) and as such planners “largely resist recognising emotion” because “Western culture downplays the role of emotion in human behaviour” (Baum, 2015: p.498). Instead, policies and practices were based on rational, objective, and technocratic forms of knowledge (Smith, 2020). However, this view is now increasingly challenged in two ways.

Firstly, the Nobel Laureate, Herbert Simon believed that “to have anything like a complete theory of human rationality, we have to understand what role emotion plays in it” (1983: p.29). Similarly, fellow Nobel Prize winner, Daniel Kahneman, also recognised the relationship between, emotion, experience, and decision making (2011). Together they highlighted that feelings and experiences are innate to who we are as humans and that to think and act without these is impossible. Secondly, we are also seeing the recognition of feelings and experiences as valid categories of information that can guide decision making and improve socio-economic outcomes (Heatherwick, 2023; Madgin, forthcoming 2025). This recognition is part of a belief that we need to advance beyond the traditional “ecology of knowledges” (Santos, 2015: p.297) by advocating for forms of “understanding that have been silenced and ignored in the dominant discourse of public policy”, specifically, those “derived from people’s experiences and validated through their collective meaning-making” (Kaszynska, 2024: p.3). We believe that the ongoing process of devolved governance where locally situated leaders are closer to the everyday felt experiences of place provides a real opportunity to catalyse this shift towards achieving a new way of thinking about place-based work.

### Skillset

Alongside thinking differently, we also need to be able to *do* differently. As such we need an enhanced skillset to ensure that we can turn the rhetoric of recognition into the kinds of actionable and equitable policies and practices that will deliver improved socio-economic outcomes for people in place. This skillset drives at the heart of inter, intra, and cross-disciplinary work as well as between academia and industry. Siloed skills, methods, and schools of thought are incompatible with the ‘wicked’ problem of securing long-term socio-economic outcomes for people and place. Whilst spatial policy interventions have been largely grounded in “reductionist principles” that privilege positivist, desk-based evidence over our lived and felt experiences, such as statistical evidence and formulae to determine central funding to local authorities, there is now a shift towards “acknowledging and integrating our different ways of seeing, being, knowing and doing” (de Andrade, 2024: p.3). This shift has already resulted in several admissions that we don’t have the right kinds of data and analytical skills and appropriate methods are not mainstream. For example, the previous UK government recognised that there were “considerable challenges to developing measures for pride of place” and as such the mission was “exploratory” (HM Government, 2022: p.35). Alongside this is also a recognition that “listening to communities in a more meaningful way” necessitates more “creative and interactive methods of community engagement rather than just surveys and interviews” (Quality of Life Foundation, 2022: p.5).



“An understanding of the meaning of place can be considered alongside economic statistics, spatial visualisations, and administrative data, but a detailed picture of place cannot be collaboratively drawn using a singular source or communicated only in ways that place-based professionals feel most comfortable with. Data about place can only be truly meaningful when it reflects the lived and felt experiences of people who want to share why place matters to them and who are deeply invested in where their place goes next” (Madgin and Robson, 2023: p.17).

We have also seen a shift in mechanisms that aim to centre people’s experiences including lived experience expert panels (Scottish Government, 2022) and the use of more inclusive and experiential forms of participation in research and policy making (Ward, 2024). The distance we still need to travel however is highlighted in the Citizens’ White Paper which calls for “participatory policy making”, to become central to how we design and deliver policies and practices (Levin *et al*, 2024). Whilst much of this work has realised positive benefits and a more inclusive set of working practices it is not without its issues.

Darren McGarvey’s acute diagnosis of the ‘trauma industrial complex’ and the impact on people with lived experience from replaying traumatic episodes for policy purposes marks a strong note of caution in how we should continue this work (2024).

People-centred, place-based work therefore needs to be matched by a skillset that can sensitively and respectfully hold emotionally challenging information, evolve economic models, find the patterns in disparate experiences of place, and apply this information in ways that can improve socio-economic outcomes. Adding new sources of data about feelings and experiences or devising new mechanisms such as lived experience panels or Citizen Assemblies is a starting point rather than a destination. **Centring meaning doesn’t just entail adding new and more voices and data, it requires more decision makers and policy professionals to have a skillset that recognises felt experience is a valid category of information and interpret this data through the lens of meaning, feelings, and experiences in ways that inform people-centred, place-based policies and practices.**

### Working Practices

Accompanying a changing mindset and diversified skillset is the need to evolve our working practices. A people-centred, place-based approach centres meaning at every stage of the design, delivery, and evaluation of policies and practices. This requires working in equitable partnerships to ensure that multiple meanings can be nurtured in place.

This does not just mean changing the type of governance structures that can make decisions *about* place but also recognising we need different ways of working *within* these new guiding structures. Indeed, “the literature generally suggests that too much time and attention can be given to getting formal structures right and too little to informal ways of working together – yet it is the latter that form the glue and create the trust that make the former work” (Taylor, *et al*, 2017: p.43).

“Shaping places with rather than for those who will use it has many advantages. Firstly it provides a focus around which relationships necessary for success are formed. Secondly it capitalises on the collective expertise and understanding of the place in question, thereby reducing the risk of failure. And thirdly, it gives everyone a greater ownership and pride in the outcome, which will greatly aid its ongoing success. This must go beyond minimal processes of ‘consultation’ to meaningful approaches to ‘participation’” (Department for Infrastructure, Northern Ireland, 2019: p.24).

If we can reset how we work in place then the potential to advance people-centred, place-based approaches is evident. Devolved governance, reforms to the planning system, the consensus to build more houses and a national programme of New Towns show that politicians understand the need to realise place-based change. However we need to balance urgency with the ethos of people-centred approaches. Within the context of devolving power and working differently, a number of people-centred approaches have been suggested and/or trialled. For example, Big Local (Local Trust, nd); the Wigan Deal (Kings Fund 2019); Place Principle (Scottish Government, 2019), Placemaking X (Kent, 2024); Radical Place Leadership (Hall, 2024); Community Power (Lent and Hashmi, 2024) and Civil Society Covenant (HM Government, 2024d) each focus on innovative ways to hold multiple voices and experiences within decision making as there is a widespread recognition that “Government can do many things, but it doesn’t have the same local knowledge, relationships with the community and understanding of the challenges being faced by people in our villages, towns and cities that our civil society bodies do.” (HM Government, *Civil Society Covenant*, 2024, np.)

These approaches provide an insight into what’s possible if we start with the person and recognise the wealth of experience, expertise and knowledge that is held by people about their lives in their places. This is something that is felt widely and deeply: “People do not want to be done to any longer. They want to have an active role in their communities, have more of a say, not just to be consulted, but to be active in the building of a new future” (Hall, 2024). However to achieve this will require us to “‘unlearn’ the behaviours of the siloed, competitive, target-driven, top-down cultures that many public servants have been operating in for decades – to find new ways of leading change that reflect our interconnected reality, prioritise trusting relationships, and embed learning into everything we do” (Dodd, 2024). This report argues that a crucial ingredient in this shift is how we feel in and about place, how we nurture meaning, generate positive experiences, and sustain senses of belonging and attachment precisely because they influence the types of socio-economic outcomes that can be possible for people, place, and economy.

In this evolving context, we need to further turn the dial to recognise that meaningful people-centred practices is about *process* as well as *outcome* and that by building an understanding of meaning, feelings, and experiences into place-based working practices and processes a range of socio-economic outcomes can be achieved. This report suggests that people-centred, place-based approaches need to centre meaning, feelings, and experiences and this needs to be built into ways of working to ensure that place-based partnerships can be built from equitable forms of expertise that in turn secure socio-economic outcomes for people, place, and economy.

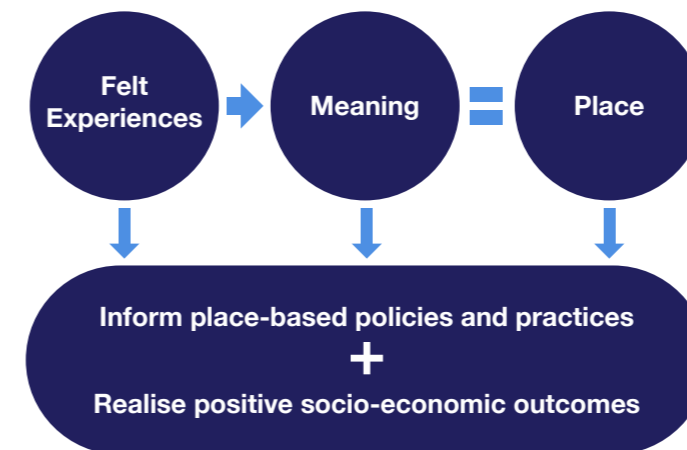
# Imagine

This report has outlined:

1. How a distinction between place- and space-based is established in theory and is evolving in policy/practice
2. How centring felt experiences (attachment, belonging, authentic pride) can secure a range of socio-economic outcomes for people, place, and economy
3. Three approaches to people-centred, place-based work that can secure socio-economic outcomes
4. Three barriers that need to be overcome in order to achieve people-centred, place-based approaches.

We now know how people-centred, place-based approaches can deliver a range of socio-economic outcomes. However, we also know that we are at a critical juncture in how we improve the quality of life across the United Kingdom. The stated need to both kickstart growth in the regions and the nations and repair the social fractures within society requires catalysing new ways of thinking and doing and embracing feeling. Part of this involves the governance and financial structures that guide devolved decision making. We believe that we also need to evolve our ways of doing *within* new structures and processes.

In this concluding section of the report, we imagine what future place-based practice could look like when we centre meaning, feelings, and experiences both *within* the process of place-based work and as an *outcome* of place-based policies and practices. We acknowledge that some of our suggestions might appear radical, yet they are located within the body of knowledge drawn from the academic research and examples from current policies and practices outlined in this report. It is in this spirit of advancing people-centred, place-based work that we offer some considerations on the opportunities and challenges for future practice.



**We suggest that we can be bolder, braver, and more human in the way we tackle some of the profound socio-economic challenges that we are living through.**

Indeed, this approach aligns with the criteria for mission-led policy advocated by Mazzucato and Macfarlane in that it aims to “engage and inspire the public, while stimulating investment in solutions that will have a beneficial impact on people’s daily lives” (2024, p.49).

We end the report with an invite to open up discussion in the form of a suggested framework that ensures policies and practices are people-centred and place-based rather than space-based. We recognise that this framework will evolve in place-specific ways and as policies and practices develop. We suggest that the below acts a starting point and we welcome the opportunity to continue conversations that ensures future policies and practices can be tailored to meets the needs of place, person, and context in ways that secure positive socio-economic outcomes.

## A People-Centred, Place-Based Framework...

### Principles

**Recognise that place is a meaningful location and therefore different from space**

**See felt experience as a valid category of information**

**Value different and expanded ways of capturing socio-economic outcomes**

### Processes

**Develop a skillset that can understand and work with meanings, feelings, and experiences**

**Build an understanding of meaning by exploring feelings and experiences of people in place within community-based work**

**Design processes to ensure meanings, feelings, and experiences are representative and inclusive**

**Develop participatory approaches and equitable partnerships that embrace plural forms of communication**

**Collect, analyse, and apply findings from a range of in-depth qualitative data sources to extend understandings from quantitative data and inform place-based policies and practices**

### Outcomes

**Policies and practices that nurture attachment, belonging, and pride**

**An evaluation framework that centres meaning**



# References

- Adhikari, S., Mandal, A., & Guha, S. (2021). Place attachment and decisions to move: A Study of Indian migrants during Covid-19 pandemic and directions to future research. *Journal of Medicinal and Chemical Sciences*. 4(5), 444-451. <https://doi.org/10.26655/JMCHEMSCI.2021.5.5>
- Allen, K. A., Kern, M. L., Rozek, C. S., McInerney, D. M., & Slavich, G. M. (2021). Belonging: a review of conceptual issues, an integrative framework, and directions for future research. *Australian Journal of Psychology*, 73(1), 87–102. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00049530.2021.1883409>
- Altman and Low, (1992) *Place Attachment*. Springer.
- Anton, C., and Lawrence, C., (2016), The relationship between place attachment, the theory of planned behaviour and residents' response to place change, *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 47, 145-154. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvp.2016.05.010>
- Armstrong, S. (2014) **Siting prisons, sighting communities: geographies of objection in a planning process**. *Environment and Planning A*, 46(3), 550-565. <https://doi.org/10.1068/a45407>
- Baum, H. (2015). Planning with half a mind: Why planners resist emotion. *Planning Theory & Practice* 16 (4), 498–516. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14649357.2015.1071870>
- Bell, D., and Oakley, K. (2015) *Cultural policy*. Routledge.
- Boddice, R., and Smith, M. (2020) *Emotion, Sense, Experience*, Cambridge University Press.
- Boylorn, R. M. (2008) 'Lived Experience', in Given, L. M. (ed.) *The Sage encyclopaedia of qualitative research methods*, Vol. 2, Sage.
- Boys Smith, N. (2016) *Heart in the Right Street: Beauty, happiness and health in designing the modern city*. Create Streets.
- Boys Smith, N., Iovene, M., and Seresinhe, S. (2019) *Of Streets and Squares. Which public places do people want to be in and why?* Create Streets and Cadogan.
- Brito, M.P.d. and Richards, G. (2017), "Guest editorial", *International Journal of Event and Festival Management*, Vol. 8 No. 1, pp. 2-7. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJEFM-01-2017-0007>
- Brokalaki, Z. and Comunian, R. (2019), "Participatory cultural events and place attachment: A new path towards place branding?", in Cudny, W. *Place Event Marketing: Promoting and Branding Urban Places*, Routledge
- Carver, C. S., and Johnson, S. L. (2010) Authentic and hubristic pride: Differential relations to aspects of goal regulation, affect, and self-control. *Journal of research in personality*, 44(6), 698-703. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrp.2010.09.004>
- Casey, E. (2013) *The Fate of Place: A Philosophical History*, University of California Press.
- Create Streets. (2023) *The Case for Place: Creating Prosperity through the Economics of Attraction*.
- Cresswell, T. (2004) *Place: A Short Introduction*. Wiley and Blackwell.
- Cresswell, T. (2014) *Place: An Introduction*. Wiley and Blackwell.
- Curtis, S., Congdon, P., Atkinson, S., Corcoran, R., MaGuire, R., and Peasgood, T. (2019) Individual and local area factors associated with self-reported wellbeing, perceived social cohesion and sense of attachment to one's community: analysis of the Understanding Society Survey. What Works Centre for Wellbeing. <https://whatworkswellbeing.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/120919-Social-Fragmentation-full-report.pdf>
- Dallago, L., Perkins, D.D., Santinello, M., Boyce, W.F., Molcho, M., and Morgan, A. (2009) Adolescent Place Attachment, Social Capital, and Perceived Safety: A Comparison of 13 Countries. *American Journal of Community Psychology* 44, 148-160. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10464-009-9250-z>
- de Andrade, M., and The REALITIES Consortium (2024) REALITIES in health disparities: Researching Evidence-based Alternatives in Living, Imaginative, Traumatized, Integrated, Embodied Systems. *Front. Public Health*. 12:1391084. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2024.1391084>
- Dang L, and Weiss J. (2021) Evidence on the relationship between place attachment and behavioural intentions between 2010 and 2021: A systematic literature review. *Sustainability*.13(23):13138. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su132313138>
- Dorrell, E., Crowhurst, M, and Waterhouse, T. Public First. (2022) *Heritage and civic pride: voices from levelling up country*. <https://www.publicfirst.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Public-First--Historic-England.pdf>
- Department for Communities, Northern Ireland. (nd) *People and Place Review* <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/articles/people-and-place-review#skip-link>
- Department for Infrastructure, Northern Ireland. (2019) *Living Places An Urban Stewardship and Design Guide for Northern Ireland* <https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/publications/living-places-urban-stewardship-and-design-guide-northern-ireland>
- Design Commission for Wales (2020) *Placemaking Guide*. <https://dcfw.org/wp-content/themes/dcfw-child/assets/PlacemakingGuideDigitalENG.pdf>
- Devine-Wright P (2009) Rethinking NIMBYism: The role of place attachment and place identity in explaining place protective action. *Journal of Community and Applied Social Psychology* 19(6), 426–441. <https://doi.org/10.1002/casp.1004>
- Dodd, E. (2024), Moving Away from Deliverology, *The MJ*. <https://www.themj.co.uk/moving-away-deliverology>
- Dovey, K. (2009) *Becoming Places: Urbanism / Architecture / Identity / Power*, Routledge.
- Ellard, C. (2015) *Places of the Heart: The Psychogeography of Everyday Life*, Bellevue Literary Press.



- Evans, B., Place Commission Glasgow, (2022) *People Make Places because Glasgow belongs to you*. Glasgow Urban Laboratory. <https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/media/13325/Place-Commission-Final-Report/pdf/Place-Commission-Final-Report.pdf?m=1722594080153>
- Feeling Towns, (2022-23). <https://andtowns.co.uk/project/feeling-towns/>
- Fried, M., (2000). Continuities and discontinuities of place. *Journal of environmental psychology*, 20(3) 193-205. <https://doi.org/10.1006/jevp.1999.0154>
- Fullilove, MT. (2016) *Root Shock: How Tearing Up City Neighborhoods Hurts America and What We Can Do About It*, New Village Press.
- Gallagher, K., and Neelands, J. (2014) *Drama and Theatre in Urban Contexts*. Routledge.
- Gallagher, S., and Zahavi, D. (2012), *The Phenomenological Mind* (second edition), Routledge.
- Gallup. (2010). *Soul of the Community*, Knight Foundation. <https://knightfoundation.org/sotc/>
- Gottwald, S., and Stedman, R.C. (2020) Preserving ones meaningful place or not? Understanding environmental stewardship behaviour in river landscapes. *Landscape and Urban Planning*. 198. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landurbplan.2020.103778>
- Gravari-Barbas, M., & Guinand, S. (2021). Tourism and gentrification. In A. M. Morrison & J. A. Coca-Stefaniak (Eds.), *The Routledge Handbook of Tourism Cities*. Routledge.
- Grosvenor Britain & Ireland. (2019). *Rebuilding Trust*. Discussion Paper. London: Grosvenor. <https://www.grosvenor.com/property/property-uk/community-success/building-trust>
- Hall, D. (2024) *Radical Place Leadership - how we can change public services for the better*. <https://www.mutualventures.co.uk/post/radical-place-leadership-1>
- Harvey, D. (1993) From space to place and back again: reflections on the condition of postmodernity, in Bird, J., Curtis, B., Putnam, T., Robertson, G. and Tickner, L. (eds), *Mapping the Futures*. Routledge, 3–29
- Heatherwick, T. (2023). *Humanise: A Maker's Guide to Building Our World*. Penguin.
- Hester, R. (1985a) Subconscious landscapes of the heart, *Places*, 2(3), 10-22.
- Hester, R. (2020) Reattach! Practicing endemic design in Manzo, L. C., & Devine-Wright, P. *Place Attachment: Advances in Theory, Methods and Applications*, Routledge.
- HM Government. (2022). *The White Paper: Levelling up the United Kingdom*. [assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/61fd3c71d3bf7f78df30b3c2/Levelling-Up-WP-HRES.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/61fd3c71d3bf7f78df30b3c2/Levelling-Up-WP-HRES.pdf)
- HM Government. (2024a) Statement of Levelling Up Missions. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statement-of-levelling-up-missions/statement-of-levelling-up-missions#mission-9-pride-in-place>
- HM Government, (25th January 2024b) Update on the pride in place mission. <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65b2348bf2718c0014fb1d29/Narrative-for-Pride-in-Place.pdf>
- HM Government, (2024c) *Invest 2035: The UK's Modern Industrial Strategy, Green Paper*, London
- HM Government (2024d) *Annex A: Civil Society Covenant Framework*. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/civil-society-covenant-framework-launch/annex-a-civil-society-covenant-framework>
- HEX Handbook, Digital Handbook for the History of Experience, 2022-2024: <https://sites.tuni.fi/hexhandbook/>
- Historic England, (2020), *Heritage and Society*. Heritage Counts. <https://cms.historicengland.org.uk/content/heritage-counts/pub/2020/heritage-and-society-2020/>
- Hoch, C. (2006). Emotions and Planning. *Planning Theory & Practice*, 7(4), 367–382. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14649350600984436>
- Hosagrahar, J. (2017). Culture: at the heart of Sustainable Development Goals, *The UNESCO Courier*. <https://courier.unesco.org/en/articles/culture-heart-sustainable-development-goals>
- Howcroft, M., Marsh, N., & Owen, J. (2024). Levelling Up, affective governance and tensions within 'pride in place'. *Environment and Planning C: Politics and Space*, 0(0). <https://doi.org/10.1177/23996544241268342>
- <https://www.urbanbelonging.com>
- Impact Investing Institute, (2023) *Fostering Impact: An Investor Guide for Engaging Communities in Place-Based Impact Investing* <https://www.impactinvest.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Fostering-impact-an-investor-guide-for-engaging-communities-in-place-based-impact-investing.pdf>
- Improvement Service (no date), <https://www.improvementservice.org.uk/products-and-services/planning-and-place-based-approaches/planning-for-place-programme/place-based-approaches>
- Iput, (2023) *Making Impact, Report One, Evaluating the social, cultural, economic and environmental impact of our investment at Wilton Park, Dublin*. <https://www.iput.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/IPUT-Making-Impact-Report-One-Final.pdf>
- Jack, G. (2010). Place matters: The significance of place attachments for children's well-being. *British Journal of Social Work*, 40(3), 755–771. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjsw/bcn142>
- Jennings, W., Clarke, N., Moss, J. and Stoker, G., 2017. The decline in diffuse support for national politics: The long view on political discontent in Britain. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 81(3), pp.748-758. <https://doi.org/10.1093/poq/nfx020>
- Junot A., Paquet Y., Fenouillet F. (2018) Place attachment influence on human well-being and general pro-environmental behaviors. *J Theo Soc Psychol*. 2: 49–57. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jts5.18>
- Kageyama, P. (2019) *The Emotional Infrastructure of Places*. Independently Published.
- Kahneman, D. (2011) *Thinking, Fast and Slow*, Farrar, Straus and Giroux.
- Karakas, T., and Yildiz, D. (2020) Exploring the influence of the built environment on human experience through a neuroscience approach: A systematic review, *Frontiers of Architectural Research*, (9)1, 236-247. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foar.2019.10.005>

- Kaszynska, P. (2024) Cultural value as meaning-making, *Cultural Trends*, 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09548963.2024.2381767>
- Katajala-Peltomaa, S., and Toivo, M.R. *Three Levels of Experience*, HEX Handbook, 2022: <https://doi.org/10.58077/8F3Q-5P34>
- Kelsey, T., and Kenney, M. (2021) *The Value of Social Infrastructure*, Bennett Institute, Cambridge. [https://www.bennettinstitute.cam.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Townscapes\\_The\\_value\\_of\\_infrastructure.pdf](https://www.bennettinstitute.cam.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Townscapes_The_value_of_infrastructure.pdf)
- Kent, E. (2024) *Reconnecting People through Places*. <https://www.placemakingx.org/article/reconnecting-people-through-places>
- Kent, F., Madden, K., Panova, T., Peinhardt, K., and Walljasper, J. (2023) *Addressing the Epidemic of Loneliness: Five Campaigns to Restore Social Life in Our Communities*. <https://www.sociallifeproject.org/addressing-the-loneliness-epidemic-5-campaigns/>
- Korpela, K., Hartig, T., Kaiser, F. G., & Fuhrer, U. (2001). Restorative experience and self-regulation in favourite places. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 16, 221-233. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00139160121973133>
- Lebrusán, I., and Gomez, M. V. (2022) The Importance of Place Attachment in the Understanding of Ageing in Place: “The Stones Know Me”, *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health* 2022, 19, 17052. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph192417052>
- Levin, M., Curtis, P., Castell, S., Kapetanovic, H. Demos/Involve (2024) *Citizens White Paper*. [https://demos.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/Citizens-White-Paper-July-2024\\_final.pdf](https://demos.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/Citizens-White-Paper-July-2024_final.pdf)
- Lewicka, M. (2011) Place attachment: How far have we come in the last 40 years? *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 31(3), 207–230. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvp.2010.10.001>
- Local Trust (nd). <https://localtrust.org.uk/big-local/about-big-local/>
- Madgin, R. (2022) ‘Place Based Policies’, Association of Research Managers and Administrators (ARMA), *The Protagonist*, July, 10-11. [https://www.gla.ac.uk/media/Media\\_870285\\_smx.pdf](https://www.gla.ac.uk/media/Media_870285_smx.pdf)
- Madgin, R. (forthcoming 2025) *Why Historic Places Matter Emotionally*, Cambridge University Press.
- Madgin, R and Robson, L. (2023), *Developing a People-Centred, Place-Led Approach: The Value of the Arts and Humanities*, AHRC Place Programme Report, University of Glasgow. [https://www.gla.ac.uk/media/Media\\_978141\\_smx.pdf](https://www.gla.ac.uk/media/Media_978141_smx.pdf)
- Madgin, R., Webb, D., Ruiz, P., and Snelson, T. (2018). Resisting Relocation and Reconceptualising Authenticity: The Experiential and Emotional Values of the Southbank Undercroft, London, UK. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, (24)6, 585-598. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13527258.2017.1399283>
- Madsen, A. K., Burgos-Thorsen, S., De Gaetano, C., Ehn, D., Groen, M., Niederer, S., Norsk, K., & Simonsen, T. (2023). The Urban Belonging Photo App: A toolkit for studying place attachments with digital and participatory methods. *Methodological Innovations*, 16(3), 292-314. <https://doi.org/10.1177/20597991231185351>
- Manzo, L. C., & Perkins, D. D. (2006). Finding Common Ground: The Importance of Place Attachment to Community Participation and Planning. *Journal of Planning Literature*, 20(4), 335-350. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0885412205286160>
- Mazzucato, M. (2021). *Mission Economy: A Moonshot Guide to Changing Capitalism*. London
- Mazzucato, M., and Macfarlane, L. (2024). *A Mission-Oriented Industrial Strategy for Scotland: Framing Paper*. UCL Institute for Innovation and Public Purpose. IIPP Policy Report No.10. Available at: <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/bartlett/public-purpose/policy-report-2024-10>
- McCann, P. (2019). Perceptions of regional inequality and the geography of discontent: insights from the UK. *Regional Studies*, 54(2), 256–267. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2019.1619928>
- McGarvey, D. (2024) *The Trauma Industrial Complex*, <https://rse.org.uk/resource/darren-mcgarveys-trauma-industrial-complex/>.
- McIntosh I., Wright S. (2019) Exploring what the Notion of ‘Lived Experience’ Offers for Social Policy Analysis. *Journal of Social Policy*. 2019;48(3):449-467. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0047279418000570>
- National Trust (2017). *Places That Make Us*. Swindon: National Trust. <https://nt.global.ssl.fastly.net/binaries/content/assets/website/national/pdf/places-that-make-us.pdf>
- National Trust (2019), *Why Places Matters to People*. Research Report, Swindon: National Trust. [why-places-matter-to-people.pdf](https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/why-places-matter-to-people.pdf)
- Lent, A., and Hashmi, I. New Local (2024) *Constructing Consensus: The case for community-powered development and regeneration*. <https://www.newlocal.org.uk/publications/constructingconsensus/>
- Plymouth City Council, (2021) *The Plymouth Plan, 2021-2034*. <https://www.plymouth.gov.uk/sites/default/files/PlymouthPlanJanuary2021.pdf>
- Ward, D., Policy Lab UK, HM Government, (2024). Prospectus Our work and offer, 2024-25. [https://openpolicy.blog.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/sites/35/2024/07/PUBLIC\\_Policy\\_Lab\\_Prospectus\\_2024-25-1.pdf](https://openpolicy.blog.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/sites/35/2024/07/PUBLIC_Policy_Lab_Prospectus_2024-25-1.pdf)
- Public Health Scotland. (2022) *Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes*. <https://publichealthscotland.scot/media/14808/evidence-behind-the-place-standard-tool-and-the-place-and-wellbeing-outcomes-full-report.pdf>
- Quality of Life Foundation, (2022), *Measuring Success, A Social Value Roundtable*. <https://www.qolf.org/wp-content/uploads/QOLF-Measuring-Success-Roundtable-Report.pdf>
- Rayner, A. (2024) <https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-statements/detail/2024-07-30/hcws48>.
- Relph, E. (2008). *Place and Placelessness*. London.
- Rishbeth, C., & Powell, M. (2012). Place Attachment and Memory: Landscapes of Belonging as Experienced Post-migration. *Landscape Research*, 38(2), 160–178. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01426397.2011.642344>



- Rollero, C., & De Piccoli, N. (2010). Does place attachment affect social well-being? *European Review of Applied Psychology*, 60, 233-238. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erap.2010.05.001>
- Røyseng, S. (2008), “The ritual logic of cultural policy”, Fifth International Conference on Cultural Policy Research. Istanbul.
- Saggar, H., Phillips, J, Haque, M. Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), HM Government, (2021) *Valuing culture and heritage capital: a framework towards informing decision making*, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/valuing-culture-and-heritage-capital-a-framework-towards-decision-making/valuing-culture-and-heritage-capital-a-framework-towards-informing-decision-making>
- Santos, B. S. (2015). *Epistemologies of the South: Justice Against Epistemicide*. Routledge.
- Scannell, L., & Gifford, R. (2017). The experienced psychological benefits of place attachment. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 51, 256–269. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvp.2017.04.001>
- Scannell, L., Tan, L.Q., Cox, R.S., Gifford, R. (2019) Place Attachment, Well-Being, and Resilience in
- Bishop, K., and Marshall, N. *The Routledge Handbook of People and Place in the 21st-Century City*. Routledge.
- Scottish Government, (2019) *Place Principle: An Introduction*. <https://www.gov.scot/publications/place-principle-introduction/>
- Scottish Government, (2022) *Lived Experience Experts Panel* in Getting involved in designing the National Care Service (easy read) <https://www.gov.scot/publications/getting-involved-designing-national-care-service-easy-read/pages/2/>
- Scottish Government, (2023) *Place Based Framework a common framework for considering place based investment*. Revised March 2023. <https://www.ourplace.scot/sites/default/files/2023-06/SC7%20Place%20Framework%20Document%20March%202023%20%28002%29.pdf>
- Segers, R., Hannes, K., Heylighen, A., & Van den Broeck, P. (2021). Exploring Embodied Place Attachment Through Co-Creative Art Trajectories: The Case of Mount Murals. *Social Inclusion*, 9(4), 116-129. <https://doi.org/10.17645/si.v9i4.4403>
- Simon, H. A. (1983). *Reason in Human Affairs*. Stanford University Press
- Sirois, F. M., & Owens, J. (2021) A meta-analysis of loneliness and use of primary health care. *Health Psychology Review*, 17(2), 193–210. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17437199.2021.1986417>
- Social Renewal Advisory Board, (2021) *If Not Now, When*, Scottish Government. <https://www.gov.scot/publications/not-now-social-renewal-advisory-board-report-january-2021/>
- Smith, L.J., (2020), *Emotional Heritage, Visitor Engagement at Museums and Heritage Sites*, Routledge.
- Stefano, A., Zare, S., & Nicola, L. (2023). Is too small always bad? the role of place attachment in harnessing location advantages. *International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal*, 20, 265-308. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11365-023-00907-9>
- Taylor, M., E. Buckley, and C. Hennessy. (2017) *Historical review of place-based approaches*, London: Lankelly Chase Foundation. <https://www.lankellychase.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Historical-review-of-place-based-approaches.pdf>
- The British Academy and Power to Change, (2023) *Space for Community: Strengthening our Social Infrastructure*, [https://www.thebritishacademy.ac.uk/documents/4536/Space for community strengthening our social infrastructure vSUYmgW.pdf](https://www.thebritishacademy.ac.uk/documents/4536/Space+for+community+strengthening+our+social+infrastructure+vSUYmgW.pdf)
- The Kings Fund, (2019) *A citizen-led approach to health and care Lessons from the Wigan Deal*. [https://assets.kingsfund.org.uk/f/256914/x/7f008d393b/wigan deal 2019.pdf](https://assets.kingsfund.org.uk/f/256914/x/7f008d393b/wigan+deal+2019.pdf)
- The King’s Speech, (2024) <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/the-kings-speech-2024>
- The Labour Party, 2024, *Change: Labour Party Manifesto 2024*, London. <https://labour.org.uk/change/mission-driven-government/>
- Tomaney J, Blackman M, Natarajan L, Panayotopoulos-Tsiros D, Sutcliffe-Braithwaite F, Taylor M. (2024) *Social infrastructure and left behind places*. Routledge.
- Tonge, J., Ryan, M.M., Moore, S.A., & Beckley, L.E. (2015). The Effect of Place Attachment on Pro-environment Behavioural Intentions of Visitors to Coastal Natural Area Tourist Destinations. *Journal of Travel Research*, 54, 730 - 743. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047287514533010>
- Tracy, J. L., Cheng, J. T., Robins, R. W. and Trzesniewski, K. H. (2009) Authentic and hubristic pride: The affective core of self-esteem and narcissism. *Self and Identity*, 8(2-3), 196-213. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cobeha.2021.03.010>
- Tracy, J. L. and Robins, R. W. (2007) The psychological structure of pride: A tale of two facets. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 92(3), 506-525. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.92.3.506>
- Trentelman, C.K. (2009) Place Attachment and Community Attachment: A Primer Grounded in the Lived Experience of a Community Sociologist. *Society & Natural Resources* 22, 191 - 210. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08941920802191712>
- Vaske, J. J., & Kobrin, K. C. (2001). Place attachment and environmentally responsible behaviour. *The Journal of Environmental Education*, 32(4), 16–21. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00958960109598658>
- Vine, J., and Overson, M. Belong. (2024) *Power of Events Report on the findings from the Spirit of 2012 archive about the impact of events on social cohesion and connection*, <https://spiritof2012.org.uk/insights/belong-power-of-events/>
- Welsh Government, (2024) *Consultation Document Infrastructure (Wales) Bill Requirements for pre-application consultation and methods of engaging stakeholders and local communities*. Date of issue: 13 May 2024, Number: WG49599. <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/consultations/2024-05/infrastructure-wales-bill-requirements-for-pre-application-consultation.pdf>
- Wiles, J. L., Allen, R. E. S., Palmer, A.J., Hayman, K.J., Keeling, S., and Kerse, N.M. (2009) Older people and their social spaces: a study of well-being and attachment to place in Aotearoa New Zealand. *Social science & medicine* 68 4, 664-71. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2008.11.030>



Williams, L. A., and DeSteno, D. (2009) Pride: Adaptive social emotion or seventh sin? *Psychological Science*, 20(3), 284-288. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9280.2009.02292>.

Williams, R. (1983) *Keywords: a vocabulary of culture and society* (revised edition), Oxford University Press.

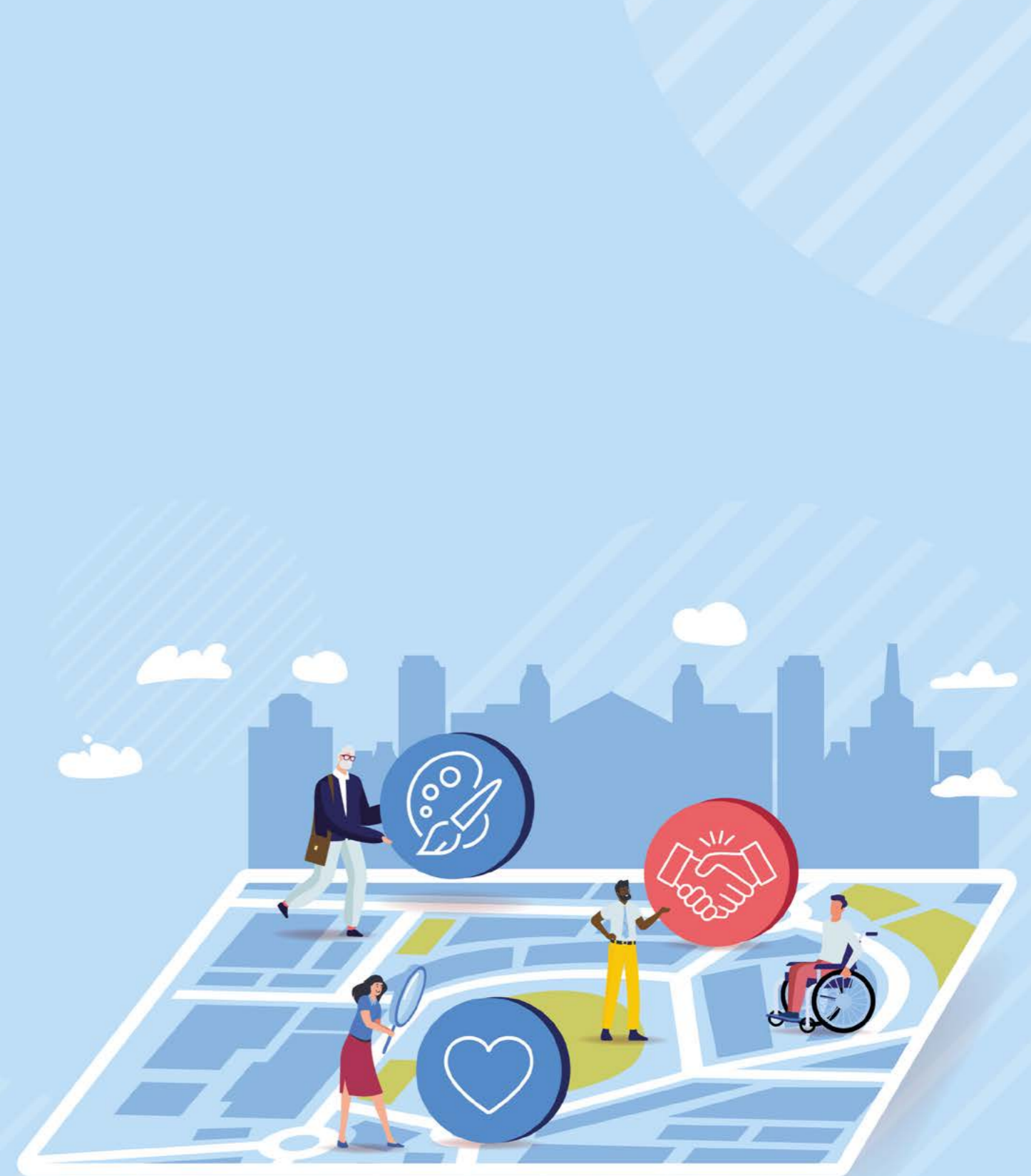
Wise, S. (2022) *Design for Belonging: How to build Inclusion and Collaboration in Your Communities*. Ten Speed Press.

Wright, J., Tully, K., and Podgorski, A. (2024). *Research Digest: Placemaking*. Version 1, January 2024. Centre for Cultural Value. <https://www.culturehive.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Research-Digest-Culture-and-Placemaking.pdf>

Yang, C., Shi, S., & Runeson, G. (2023). Towards sustainable urban communities: Investigating the associations between community parks and place attachment in master-planned estates in Sydney. *Sustainable Cities and Society*, 96, Article 104659. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scs.2023.104659>

Zia, N., Barke, J., Garling, O., Harries, R., (2023) *Community perceptions of social infrastructure*. <https://www.bennettinstitute.cam.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Social-infrastructure-community-perceptions.pdf>

Zou, W., Wei, W., Ding, S., and Xue, J. (2022) The relationship between place attachment and tourist loyalty: A meta-analysis, *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 43 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2022.100983>





Cite this publication as: Madgin, R. and Howcroft, M. (2024) *Advancing People-Centred, Place-Based Approaches*, University of Glasgow.

Design elements were prepared by Creative Triangle.

All views and any errors contained in this report are the responsibility of the authors.

Publication Date: November 2024

ISBN 978-0-85261-993-3

DOI:10.36399/gla.pubs.342111.

AHRC Project Reference: AH/W007614/1

This work is made available under a Creative Commons CC BY- NC-ND 4.0 license.

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>