The Impact of Participatory Planning Approach on the Quality Urban Design of Former Riverbank Brownfield Sites

Zuzana Ladzianska 1, Vladimír Ondrejička 1, Silvia Ondrejičková 1, Milan Husár 1

1 Spectra Centre of Excellence of the EU, Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, Vazovova 5, 812 43 Bratislava, Slovakia

milan.husar@stuba.sk

Abstract. Processes of brownfield sites redevelopment are very well known and welcome especially by city councils. The new trend of reurbanization with focus on derelict and brownfield sites has reached the Central-East European space, too. City investors are reacting in prompt manner in order to attract new users of the redeveloped sites by good design of public spaces achieved and communicated by public hearings. The topic of participation processes in any development has solid theoretical framework, but the implementation phase often tends to fail. Successful and effective public participation uses properly chosen and appropriately applied tools and methods of participation at the most suitable time of the development process. The aim of the paper is to present how a good participatory planning can have a direct impact on the urban design quality. This participatory approach is explained on case studies of former brownfield sites situated on riverbanks in the cities of Trenčín and Bratislava. In both former riverbank brownfield sites the approach of public participation has been used in different phases and manners. The outcome varies due to the different stages of projects, but nevertheless both can provide a high quality urban design outcome.

1. Introduction

The results of restructuralization and new infrastructure development processes in Slovak industry, which happened in the ‘90s of the last century, are still present in the form of lost function areas, commonly known as brownfields. These areas are perceived by local people as “scars” in the surface of the cities, but in many cases, they represent the special local potential for future development of the cities, especially when their location is in the centre of the city or on riverbank sites. Previous, but also actual brownfields revitalization projects are mixtures of successes and failures.

This paper is focusing on positive examples of brownfield revitalizations on riverbank sites in Slovakia with a common denominator – public participation in the planning of revitalization. The project of Eurovea on the Danube riverbank in Bratislava as a result of the previous refinery brownfield revitalization, and the project "Trenčín is You" located in Trenčín, focused on planning of revitalization in the area of previous train tracks corridor on the bank of the River Váh, shows us a potential successful approach to planning brownfield revitalization projects. Due to the different current status of case studies, project Eurovea is finished including construction, whereas the case study of Trenčín is finishing the planning process (formulation of the land use regulations and preparation of initial construction project designs), our paper focuses more in detail on the planning phase of projects.
There is no simple pattern formulated as an attractive location + public participation = success, but from the case studies, we are able to abstract crucial principles for the successful planning process in brownfield revitalization on riverbank sides led by the public participation.

2. Methodology
The presented paper is mainly based on the case study analysis, including literature survey, site and print media analysis. Secondary data was reviewed and is based on the relevant information needed for the chosen topic, including a survey of the online sources. The most crucial part for Trenčín case study was the active participation of both authors during the whole participatory process, and for the case study of Bratislava, a print media analysis in conjunction with previous knowledge on the topic was crucial. It was necessary to study still available data, especially online, and to put the emphasis on the objectivity throughout the analysis process. Site analysis was done in diverse periods of the year and day to achieve the most complex picture.

3. Theoretical background
3.1 Brownfield Regeneration Concepts
In the literature, there are numerous definitions of brownfields listed and we can see difference between the American and European conception of the term. “The European point of view is to see brownfields as abandoned, underused or empty territory, which may, or may not have environmental burden, where previous use was not able to succeed in the market without intervention again. What is and what is not a brownfield also depends significantly on the local circumstances. What is considered a brownfield, according to one standard may be a promising venture by a different standard. It is also important to note that some brownfields can still be partially used. Although many brownfields are not used for a long time, the standard description ‘underused’ implies that areas in this category are not fully utilized. The land would be classified as a brownfield, even if that part of the territory continues to productive use. The fact that we cannot absolutely and precisely define what is and what is not a brownfield, is one of the barriers to their reuse [1].

Brownfields can be found in various sizes, shapes and forms. Based on diverse indicators they can be divided into categories. Classifications relevant for our case studies are according to their location in space and according to their original use.

Location in space:
- Open areas (e.g. extraction of surface and deep mines),
- Enclosed and semi-closed areas (e.g. industrial use, military, transport and technical infrastructure [2].

Original use:
- Agricultural production
- Surface or deep mining
- Industrial production
- Military
- Transport and technical infrastructure
- Landfills
- Housing or public amenities
- Others [2].

Urban derelict sites are results of changes in the functional use of the sites. The loss of the main functions of the area leads to the degradation of the environment and further loss of the reputation and attraction of the sight from the users’ point of view. Brownfields are predominantly perceived as a
result of industrial destructuralization and a wave of the recession. Brownfield regeneration is often very complicated with respect to the strict legislation and environment protection, as well as with the respect to the housing market and banking sector. A sustainable way of regeneration (Figure 1) requires the integration of social, cultural, economic and environmental aspects [3].

![Diagram: A-B-C-Model for the brownfield site regeneration according to BRIBAST [3]](image)

Figure 1. A-B-C-Model for the brownfield site regeneration according to BRIBAST [3]

Integrative approach to regeneration lies in a sustainable way in implementation of combinations of revitalization strategies based on the knowledge of mutual links among economic recession, degradation of the physical environment and social stress factors. Strategy for brownfield regeneration depends on external and internal framework conditions for the process of regeneration. One of the key factors for strategy selection is the possibility to gain the financial support for regeneration of external resources and total costs for the regeneration of the site (Figure 2). Application tools for the brownfield sites regeneration can be divided into passive (e.g. local taxes, intervention for investors) and active (e.g. improvement of the infrastructure, social infrastructure, transport, social infrastructure, environment, economic activities) financial interventions. The legal framework of the environment, lack of trust and practical experience in majority of the sites is a limit for the private-public-partnership, but the cities should look for other forms of how to use this approach for their advantage [3].

A new approach to regeneration has been developed in the project Circular Flow Land Use Management, acronym CircUse. It represents a strategic approach to sustainable management of the territory. The CircUse philosophy is showing land use as a cycle with three major land potentials:

- a) zoning new “greenfields” (to minimalize)
- b) rejection of land not suitable for subsequent use
- c) activating land potentials (to strengthen)
  - brownfields (industrial, commercial, military)
• gaps between buildings in internal areas
• urban renewal sites
• sites under going planning [4]

3.2 Public Participation in Slovakia
The principles of public participation in decision making in the Slovak Republic are affected by the following Principal International Documents:
• Aarhus Convention - UN/ECE Convention on Access to Information, Public participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters – signed on 25 June 1998 by Ministers from 35 European countries and European Union in the town of Aarhus, Denmark. The European Convention on Human Rights is now known as the Aarhus Convention [6].
• EC Directive 35/2003 of 26 May 2003 providing for public participation in respect of drawing up certain plans and programs related to the environment was adopted in order to contribute to the implementation of the obligations arising under the Aarhus Convention, in particular by providing for public participation in respect of the drawing up certain plans and programs related to the environment, addressed to the Member States [7].
The Aarhus Convention and the EC Directive 35/2003 are included in the “acqui communitaire“ of the European Union and since June 26th 2005, they entered into force in all the EU member states and provide the framework for good practice by providing the basic procedure for public participation and specifying the types of decisions which it should apply for. Public participation in making decisions in brownfield redevelopment is vital. It brings benefits in making individual decisions and in democracy as well. It uses the knowledge, skills and enthusiasm of the public to help with making the decision and recognizes that the public has a significant role to play. The objective of Aarhus Convention and the EC Directive 35/2003 is to support the responsibility and transparency of decision-making processes at all levels, as well as to strengthen public participation in the environmental and social decision-making. There are three main principles and pillars to support public participation and transparent decision-making:

- The access and right of the public to obtain information in the environment,
- The right to participate in decisions that affect the environment, and
- The right to justice in environmental matters [8].

White Paper on European Governance, Aarhus Convention and the EC Directive 35/2003 integrated key principles of public participation in decision making. There are following:

- Openness – presented as the ability of institutions to communicate their decisions in an accessible and understandable language.
- Participation – which should stretch over the whole policy chain from conception to implementation, is considered as a way to secure confidence.
- Accountability – with a stress on a clear definition of roles and taking responsibility. Clear content – all communications should be clear and concise and should include all the necessary information to facilitate responses.
- Target groups – relevant parties should have an opportunity to express their opinions.
- Publicity – relevant stakeholders should ensure adequate awareness-raising publicity and adapt communication to all target audiences.
- Time limits for participation – at least 8 weeks should be allowed for reception of responses to written public consultations and 20 working days’ notice for meetings.
- Acknowledgement and feedback – results of open public [6].

There are some tradition methods typically used in planning processes in Slovakia.

- Observing and commenting - Announcement and responsibility to invite the public and other stakeholders should be in the responsibility of a designated person who should be in charge for the early and right invitation, in order to give sufficient time for preparation. Local government is obliged to discuss and answer all the comments that have been arisen by stakeholders as well as to explain the decisions, either in oral or written form.
- Public hearings and meetings - Public hearings and meetings are the types of meetings where decision making sphere can get the feedback from the public and other stakeholders on the issues in the focus of discussion. Public hearings and meetings are often called by local action groups but these should be supported and assisted by local council.
- Advisory committees - Advisory committees consist of the representatives of the community who are professionals in the given sectors of decision-making and advice to local self-government in the issues of environmental, planning and building decision-making. They choose a chairman or a speaker and define the tasks, goals, procedures, rules as well as the relations to the local self-government.
- Planning workshops for planning in reality - These workshops are the open meetings where the discussion is about the issues in planning public amenities in the community area. It can be
prepared and called voluntary by a group of local people, but it should be supported by the local
council as the deals with the issues that are in the municipality area [8].

3.3 Public Participation in Brownfields Revitalization
Participative planning culture, based on the involvement of all relevant actors, stakeholders and target
groups proved to be most successful in the process of sustainable brownfield redevelopment. One of
the most frequented problems related to brownfield is a lack of vision and certain fragmentation and
disconnection among the actors and stakeholders. Participative planning is able to overcome these
barriers, stressing the common goals and targets and facilitating the process of visioning and searching
common identity. Public participation in brownfield regeneration should target to go beyond the legal
standards of formal planning procedures and to understand it as a systematic attempt to involve the
public in the design, planning decision, implementation and evaluation of brownfield regeneration
projects to ensure their social acceptability [9].

Public participation in planning brownfield redevelopment is a process in which the opinions and
standpoints of all stakeholders – citizens, civic associations and initiatives, NGOs, business units,
regional and local governments, professionals – are integrated in the decision -making process. They
all can get involved in community planning and actively take part in the process of brownfield
redevelopment [9].

A useful concept in considering public participation is the ‘Ladder of Participation’ that shows that
there is a number of levels of public participation, from mere public relations, verging on citizen
‘manipulation’, through to the higher levels where the public is in control of the process and outcomes
(Figure 3). At these higher levels, the public is not a group of passive recipients of other peoples’ ideas
and plans but can be proactive in initiating regeneration activities in ways that meet their own needs
and aspirations. It should be noted that it does not follow that higher levels on the ladder are always
the best. Different levels (and different approaches) will be appropriate in different locations and
circumstances.

| Public control     | Degree of public power | Deciding together |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Delegates control  |                        |                   |
| Partnership        |                        |                   |
| Placation          | Degrees of tokenism    | Consult           |
| Consultation       |                        |                   |
| Informing          |                        |                   |
| Therapy            | Non-participation      | Tell              |
| Manipulation       |                        |                   |

**Figure 3.** The Ladder of Participation [10]

Public participation is frequently considered as synonymous with achieving consensus, however
this is a misrepresentation. While consensus is always desirable, it is not always achievable. Good
public participation processes, nevertheless, give the stakeholders the opportunity to articulate their
views, with these being seriously considered in the decision-making process, even if decisions
ultimately run counter to these views [9].

4. Case Studies
Brownfield sites are potential sources of pollution depending on their history. There is no official
document with the number of contaminated brownfield sites in Slovakia, yet. Based on the site history,
it is possible to predict what type of contamination and in what extent to expect. In urban areas,
especially in larger cities, brownfields from industrial production can be found. The environmental
burden of these sites is more significant as they present danger to the urban environment, they are settled in. Each soil, water, air contamination must be remediated in accordance with verified processes, as well as in accordance with local laws.

The most well-known example of decontamination in Slovakia is the Eurovea Project. Soil and water of the sites were heavily contaminated by oil and heavy metals from the past production. Excavation of the soil into 22m depth was necessary and further disposal of the soil was inevitable. Less polluted soil and water were decontaminated in situ. Remediation and decontamination is very costly and has a direct impact on the financial part of a project. If the costs for dismantling environmental burdens are higher than the potential profit, brownfield sites are not being remediated and are left in the current state of art.

The second case study is from Trenčín, a city on the river Váh (the second biggest river in Slovakia), well known for its landmark Trenčín castle located in the middle of the city. The investments into the traffic infrastructure were the initial starters of processes followed by significant changes on the riverbank of Váh. Within the modernization of the railway corridor for higher speed standard, it was necessary to change the corridor tracking in the city centre and this led to the need to shift the tracks and construct a new railway bridge only a few meters next to the existing bridge. Track shifting created brownfield near the Váh River embankment and this way, there is more space for creation of new central city zone directly in the most attractive zone between the historic centre of the city and the river Váh (further mentioned only as “Central city zone” - CMZ).

4.1 Case study Bratislava – Eurovea

“Eurovea” is the name of a new international trading center in Pribinova Street on the left bank of the Danube River, between the Apollo Bridge and the Old Bridge in Bratislava, in the vicinity of the new Slovak National Theatre building and office building Tower 115. With its location in the city centre, it connects the river embankment with the old town and extends the offer of spaces for shops, entertainment and leisure. It is considered to be a successful urban extension of Bratislava’s (relatively small) historic city center. The whole area of “Eurovea” is a former brownfield site. An oil refinery was originally located in this place, which was founded in 1885 and produced gasoline, kerosene, paraffin, candles, mineral jelly and asphalt. In 1944, during World War II the refinery was bombed and 80% of the factory was destroyed and continuously caused contamination of soil. All refinery activities were definitively shut down at this place in 1963 when the plant moved to other location in the outskirts of the city.

Attractive site in the city centre has been abandoned for many years. The project was implemented thanks to the Irish developer group that respected the valid General City Plan which prescribes amenities and urban greenery for this area. However, the final project did not result in any urban or architectural competition and did not pass through large public discussion either; it was a direct contract (which is a usual procedure in Slovakia).

In July 2006, the execution of the first phase of the project began. “Eurovea” (phase I) was opened in the spring 2010, and in an area of 230,000 m² it offers 60,000 m² of shopping spaces, leisure facilities and entertainment as well as other area over 60,000 m² of office spaces, hotel facilities and apartments. The completion was possible thanks to the foreign capital of the Irish developer who cooperated with Slovak architects on the final design as well. The project is situated around a new central square and includes a unique riverside park and terraces. “Eurovea” includes not only offices, apartments and a hotel, but also the largest underground car park for in Bratislava 1,700 cars. Almost two thirds of its area are greeneries and public spaces. The most popular part of the project is the “Eurovea shopping place Galleria” with the area of 60,000 m². The first phase consists of the following parts: the Danube Riverside park, apartment complex, “Eurovea Galleria” - a shopping
center, a place for leisure - fitness center, casino, 25-meter swimming-pool, multiplex cinema with 9 screens, high standard office spaces and a five-star hotel.

The second phase of the planned project would also include high-rise office buildings as well as additional hotel capacities and shops. It expects the construction of modern skyscrapers, the highest one of 33 floors and the other one in the range of 13-28 floors.

“Eurovea” belongs to the successful urban achievements within the city. This project resulted in a new important zone that exceeds Bratislava’s boundary, and people started to enjoy it. The spaces among the building are proposed as traffic-free and their surroundings are formed as a pedestrian zone (the Danube promenade, several larger urban square shapes). These spaces are closely linked to the public indoor spaces of shopping and entertainment mall. The interior “galleries” serve as communication spaces as well. There are numerous socializing facilities operating inwards and outwards the structure. Thanks to this project, the river Danube "returned" back to Bratislava - well designed and implemented promenade on the left bank of the river (it also forms part of the flood-protection line) is full of people not only during weekends, and it became the place for a number of various social interactions.

An important part of the project, in terms of brownfield regeneration, is the object of the Warehouse No. 7. The reinforced concrete structure was built in the 20s of the last century in a functionalist style, reminiscent of classical style. The industrial nature is enhanced by the railway track leading directly to the object, which is still preserved, and which originally connected the entire embankment of the Danube from the refinery to the contemporary port. The building was completely renovated, at present there is an exhibition related to the “Eurovea” construction and spaces where temporary exhibitions have been organized. The role of the Warehouse No. 7 should increase its importance in the near future, when it should be transformed into a city auditorium, its capacity should be increased and it should become an alternative for the malfunctioning of PKO (Bratislava's Park of Culture and Leisure). Its utilization should be mainly for social and cultural events of larger scale. Currently, the Warehouse No. 7 is located on the edge of the zone, but if the planned second phase of developing intentions would be realized, it would get to the central position of the whole zone and together with the new building of the National Theatre, it would have a chance to create a cultural counter-weight to the hegemony of current "consumerism" character of the urban area.

“Eurovea” is a successful project, which was definitely beneficial for Bratislava (often confronted with the similar “Riverpark” project located only about 2 km east from “Eurovea”, which has a superior architecture, but its contribution to "cityness" is minimal). From the commercial and urban points of view, it has been the most successful brownfield transformation in Bratislava so far. The integration of the object of Warehouse No. 7 into the project can be highlighted, and it is only a pity that there were no more buildings from the original site of the refinery preserved that could have been incorporated into the project (but unlike other projects, we, at least, did not witness physical destruction of historic industrial structures). “Eurovea” contributes to the expansion of "pedestrian zone" of the city, it is an example of a compromise between the need of the city and the objectives of investors and, thanks to this, it is undoubtedly facing a bright future. The Danube riverside promenade and the adjacent lots were effectively taken account of in the architectural concept; there is good permeability. Further development of the adjoining lots will integrate the complex even better into the city-scape.

Grounds under the “Eurovea”, former oil refinery, were bought by the Irish developer in the late 1990’s. The developer has waited several years for the ideal timing of the project begins. The site had a very strategic position with only one weakness – heavy ground pollution, which did not stop the developer from the future plans. Adjacent sites have undergone significant changes. Originally, they
were used by small and medium sized enterprises, alternative groups, artists, dancers, small theatres with several pubs and alternative night scene. In the beginning of 2000’s, there was a negative wave against demolition of the site and destruction of an alternative artistic scene in the city centre.

This site is situated in so called “Pribinova” zone with the final mix-used function, according to the General City Plan. After a long period of ground decontamination, the site was ready for further development, including a new flood protection incorporated into the project. The project was elaborated in cooperation of Slovak and foreign architectural offices without previous competition but fully in correspondence with the valid General City Plan. The whole project was communicated with the public, and no considerable errancies have been detected. Open and freely accessible public spaces and visual connection to the river have led to the positive acceptance by the wide public.

4.2 Case study Trenčín – Váh riverside

Váh riverside in the city of Trenčín was the space of interest even before the year 2011. In 2010 the design proposals of new Trenčín embankment “Living near the river” have been presented to the public, but these obtained rather negative reactions from professional and non-professional public and also from the conservationists in Trenčín.

Beside from urbanistic and architectural quality of the proposal, the results have obtained negative reactions, which led to the termination in the end. On the other hand, these were an impetus and activators of the public towards the future of the riverside in the city. These experiences and their consequences were important points of departure for following activities implemented by the city of Trenčín in 2011, regarding development of the embankment. Perhaps the most important piece of knowledge was the need for public involvement in planning processes of urban areas, especially if it regards such an important and significant area, as the embankment undoubtedly is. The result was the project, and at the same time, the initiative called “Trenčín is You”.

4.2.1 “Trenčín is You”. The main objective of the initiative was the active involvement of the public for the final shape design of the embankment in Trenčín, and initiating the dialogue with the public through the new opened communication (Figure 4). The first significant stage of transformation and development of the embankment was a planned ideological urbanistic competition in 2014, whose goal was to show possible forms and ideas of CMZ development, in connection to the historic city zone. The initiative was aimed at this step with clear objective to create competition assignment which would reflect public requirements on this space. The initial discussion on impact of the railway, on connection of the city centre and the embankment took place in January 2012 comprising about 200 citizens involved. Whole effort culminated in May 2014 by evaluation of international idealistic urbanistic competition – Trenčín city on the river and following presentation of the results in October 2014. The results of the completion are background for creation a new zonal land using plans for riverside area, which can be now defined as a brownfield area.
Participation in the development processes is a topic with solid theoretical framework, but in practice the implementation often tends to fail. These and other problems could have been eliminated by proper selection of tools and activities which gradually led to culmination of requirements, moods and expectations of citizens, which were reflected as much as possible in the assignment of the competition and which create a framework for the following process stages. Selection of proper participation tools in “Trenčín is You” and their logical sequence in time is depicted in the followed picture, and it is visible that it is not in a random order (Figure 5).

![Figure 4. Stages of embankment transformation [11]](image)

**Figure 4.** Stages of embankment transformation [11]

![Figure 5. Logical sequence of tools utilized in participation processes within “Trenčín si You” [11]](image)

**Figure 5.** Logical sequence of tools utilized in participation processes within “Trenčín si You” [11]
Idea-based urban design competition was a milestone of the first stage of transformation process from current brownfield on riverside area into a new central city zone. Its objective was to obtain ideas and possible approaches to the complex embankment design. The goal of the competition was not to acquire in-detail design proposals of object layout, but rather ideas and approaches on embankment development in the context of competition assignment.

This assumption was crucial and essential for the following process of embankment development, which is planned for the future. The following assumptions and milestone for the competition assignment were ‘inspired by citizens’, as it reflected, in the maximal possible extent, the requirements and expectations of the public which emanated from the whole previous participation process.

Comparison of riverside development proposals for the city Trenčín before and after the public participatory process shows significant quality differences between both project proposals. Case study Trenčín presents a possible approach to brownfield revitalization process with an active public participation.

5. Conclusions
The public involvement at an early stage in the decision-making process in planning cannot guarantee the success of the output, but can lead to an overall acceptance with the final design. It is obvious that public participation does not guarantee that everyone will agree with the final decision since different groups of people have different priorities and concerns. Especially city centre areas, in our cases riverfronts, are very sensitive to any changes in the public spaces, particularly when we are talking about brownfields. The threat is the built-in picture of site stereotypes and substantive expectations on the design of the new public space. Both case studies described show a successful transformation of the space. Even though, we have described two projects in two different stages of progress. The project of Eurovea in Bratislava is a successfully finished and established riverfront brownfield project redevelopment, where a public participation was not in focus, but the correct and direct communication of the project with verified scheme led to an overall acceptance by the general and expert public. Public participation of general public as well as of the city and professional experts was the main idea behind the riverfront redevelopment planning in the case of a newly abandoned railway bridge and Váh riverside areas in Trenčín. The results and expectations from the public participation have led to an international competition where these ideas have been transformed into the zonal land use regulations for the Váh riverfront. This process is very exceptional in Slovakia, but common in other countries where high quality design and public awareness has a long tradition.

References
[1] J. B. Jackson, An overview of brownfield re-development as an incentive for their planning and development. Brownfields handbook, Lifelong Educational Projects on Brownfields. Ostrava: VŠB-TU Ostrava. 2006 (in Slovak).
[2] D. Petríková, Classification and evaluation of brownfield regeneration options. Urbanity, 23(3), pp. 10-13, 2011 (in Slovak)
[3] B. Vojvodíková. BRIBAST Brownfields Handbook, Ostrava: VŠB-Technical University of Ostrava.
[4] D: Petríková and V. Ondrejička, Brownfiled Regeneration – Theory, Practice, Education. Bratislava: ROAD, 2013.
[5] T. Preuß and F. Dosch, Theoretical basics and simulation play conception. Special publications series of perspective area cycle economy for the ExWoSt research field Area in the circle, 2006 (in German).
[6] UNECE. 1998. Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, Aarhus: UNECE.
[7] E. Council, Directive 2003/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May
2003, Brussel: EC, 2003.

[8] M. Finka, Ľ. Jamečný and D. Petriková, *Spatial planning in Slovak Republic. PARTICIPATIVE PLANNING IN PLANNING CULTURE OF SLOVAK REPUBLIC AND SWITZERLAND*. Rapperswil: IRAP, 2014.

[9] D. Petriková and M. Jaššo, *Public Participation in Brownfield Redevelopment and Regeneration*. Brownfields - Handbook BROWNTRANS. Ostrava: VŠB – Technical University of Ostrava, 2012.

[10] S. R. Arnstein, *A Ladder of Citizen Participation*. JAIP, 35(4), pp. 216-222, 1969.

[11] V. Ondrejička and S. Ondrejičková, *Trenčín is You* – best practice of participatory planning in Slovak Republic. In: M. Finka, J. Schoeffel & V. Ondrejička, eds. *PARTICIPATIVE PLANNING IN PLANNING CULTURE OF SLOVAK REPUBLIC AND SWITZERLAND*. Raperswill: IRAP, pp. 41-61, 2014.