Working paper

Cross Disciplinary Review of Placemaking Literature

Literature Mapping

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Key messages:

- This literature mapping focuses on place-making literature and presents a cross-disciplinary cut of current literature.

- As part of the mapping process, 'literature mapping' is developed as a methodology to produce a broad literature mapping in a limited timeframe. This working paper presents the research methodology by discussing its development processes (comparing and contrasting available academic indexes, their limitations and strengths, and recommendations on their future use).

- The mapping reviews the aspects of place-making literature through related concepts, emerging trends, sub-fields and emerging research interests from various disciplines. Therefore, it provides a base for forthcoming evidence reviews under 'Housing and Neighbourhood Design, Sustainability and Place-making' theme.

- The results show an extensive interest in various disciplines in place-making as a concept and in its various aspects, as well as demonstrating the increasing interest in urban design literature in social and perceptual aspects of design.

1. Introduction

The UK Collaborative Centre for Housing Evidence aims to produce robust evidence on the current housing issues by focusing on seven themes, namely, (1) housing and the economy, (2) understanding the housing market, (3) multi-level governance, (4) housing aspirations, choices and outcomes, (5) housing and neighbourhood design, sustainability and place-making, (6) housing, poverty, health, education and employment, and (7) homelessness. The theme of 'housing and neighbourhood design, sustainability and place-making' is broadly defined around place-making processes and practices, housing, sustainability, design value and guidance. This mapping review contributes to the theme by focusing on the place-making as an umbrella concept covering many aspects of urban design.

This mapping review aims to produce a cross-disciplinary mapping of the place-making literature in order to provide a base for forthcoming evidence reviews under this theme. This is designed to be a broad literature mapping review on the aspects of place-making in order to map related concepts, emerging trends, sub-fields and emerging research interests from various disciplines.

This working paper firstly starts with summarising development processes of the research methodology called 'literature mapping' (see Serin (2018); Soaita (2017, 2018) for another application of this methodology and Pierce (2017) for the 'mapping review' as a similar methodology). Secondly, the paper focusses on the literature mapping of the place-making literature. The results of this mapping are presented by adopting the typology of the dimension of urban design (Carmona et al., 2010) which categorises various aspects of urban design and place-making together with their subthemes. Through this robust categorisation, the typology provides a valuable analysis tool for reviewed aspects of place-making. The results of the literature mapping show an extensive interest in various disciplines in place-making as a concept and the aspects of place-making, as well as demonstrating the increasing interest in urban design literature in social and perceptual aspects of design.

2. Research Methodology

For this mapping review a three-phase-research strategy was developed as follows: (1) rapid analysis on the scope of related social science indexes, (2) review of the selected indexes for the topic of place-making (and creating a main database) and (3) a rapid content analysis of the sources forming the main database.

(1) Before starting the review, Research Associates (RAs) based in Glasgow received training provided by the subject librarian on using indexes effectively for a systematic review. According to this training, five indexes, which are comprehensive sources of social science literature, were identified as Scopus, Web of Science, Soc Index, ASSIA (Applied Social Science Index Abstracts) and IBSS (International Bibliography of the Social Sciences).

This literature mapping is based on four of these indexes (Scopus, Web of Science, Soc Index, and ASSIA) and their contribution to the main database while excluding the IBSS due to its specialised coverage in international examples[1]. Although it is expected that the contribution of indexes will change depending on the review topic, the topic of place-making provided a representative example of a cross-disciplinary concept. Therefore, this mapping study provides a fair idea about the scope and possible contributions of these indexes for a similar cross-disciplinary concept.

After completion of this rapid analysis on indexes, a two-phase inductive research strategy was applied for the literature mapping.

(2) In the first phase, four comprehensive indexes were searched in order to identify the disciplines, subject areas and sub-topics regarding place-making. For methodological consistency, the four databases are searched through the title, abstract and keywords and the results were compiled to create a main database.

(3) In the second phase, an inductive rapid coding was applied to the main database for a content analysis of the sources collected in the previous phase. In this phase, the sources

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[1] IBSS' self-definition is being a "unique in its broad coverage of international material and incorporates over 100 languages and countries".

were coded according to the content of abstract, title and keywords. The full-texts were skimmed when the content of the sources could not be understood via the abstracts.

The inductive codes were categorised according to the dimensions and governance of urban design proposed by Carmona et al. (2010). In addition, a core subset was created by compiling the sources directly engaging with housing, neighbourhood and urban design (regarding the focus of this theme). As a result, eight subsets were created and analysed according to their engagement with housing and other sub-topics. This is done as a comparative analysis among the sub-topics within the subsets (dimensions and governance of urban design and the core subset). The sources coded with labels recurring more than 5 % of the subsets were included in this comparative analysis of their engagement.

3. Rapid Analysis of the Indexes

The rapid analysis covered four extensive social science indexes which can be used for further evidence reviews. This analysis aims to use the place-making theme to explore and evaluate these mediums for future uses. In order to analyse the scope of the returns of the searches, the percentage of unrelated results and the ratios of overlaps among indexes, each index was reviewed separately, and the results were merged after analysing these overlaps and unique contributions from each index[2]. Table 1 summarises these findings.

Firstly, the results show that although there is a large number of overlaps among the returns from different indexes, a review based on one index only would miss a large number of published documents. In this example, even the largest index (Scopus) covers only three-quarters of the documents included in the final database. Therefore, without including Web of Science, this example would miss one-fifth of the published sources included in the final main database.

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[2] It should be noted that this stage of the analysis aims to explore the scope of the indexes regarding their coverage and does not evaluate the quality of the content/documents/source covered by these indexes. In other words, this is a quantitative analysis of the scope of indexes.

Index	Initial keywords	Search fields	Number of returns (after/before the clearance)	Number of contribution to the final database	Notes
Scopus	placemaking place-making "place making"	title, abstract, keywords	1091 / 1291 (15 % unrelated results)	76 % (1091 /1443)	The most comprehensive database
Web of Science (WoS)	placemaking place-making "place making"	title, abstract, keywords	901 / 1090 (16 % unrelated results)	20 % (287 /1443)	68 % of the results indexed by WoS overlaps with Scopus database.
SocIndex	placemaking place-making "place making"	title, abstract, keywords	292 / 312 (5 % unrelated results)	4 % (62 /1443)	79 % of the results from SocIndex are already covered by Scopus and/or WoS.
ASSIA - Applied Soc. Sci.Index Abstracts	placemaking place-making "place making"	title, abstract, keywords	30 / 31 (3 % unrelated results)	0 % (3 / 1443)	Contribution of ASSIA is extremely limited.

Table 1: The number of returns from four indexes and their final contribution to the main database
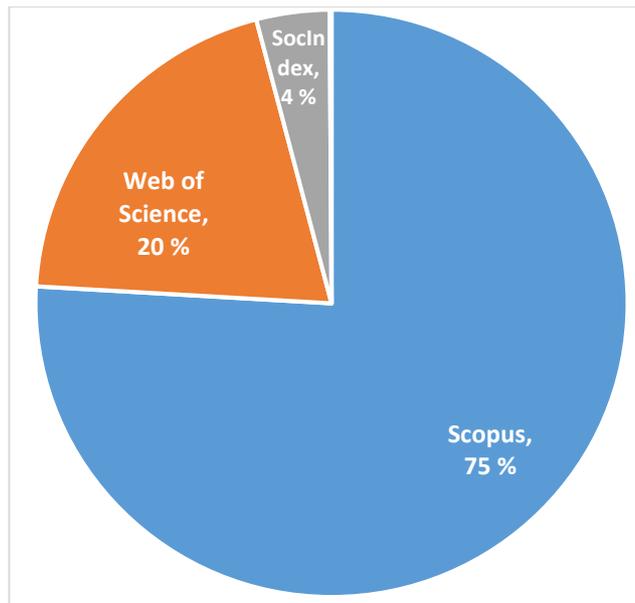
Figure 1: The final contribution percentages of the indexes to the main database

(Scopus, Web of Science, SocIndex, ASSIA – 0.1%)

Secondly, the results show that Scopus covers the broadest scope of the documents (for this particular topic). With its broad coverage, Scopus gives a fair idea about the scope of the literature on this topic. Regarding the extensive cross-disciplinary use of the concept place-making and cross-disciplinary relevance of place-making as a research topic, it is concluded that Scopus as an index should be included in the work for a future evidence review. In addition, Scopus index provides analysis tools (such as the most cited articles or the number of articles according to subject areas). Therefore, regarding its scope, for forthcoming research, Scopus analytical tools can be used to support the reviews as well.

Thirdly, the results show that Web of Science (WoS) is the second broadest index, which has contributed to the database by covering around one-fifth of the final results. Therefore, again regarding the extensive cross-disciplinary use of the concept place-making, it is concluded that WoS as an index should be included in the work for a future evidence review for a rigorous research.

Time period	Number of Returns	Percentage
Anytime	27200	
10 Year-Period (Total number of the returns: 35463)		
1970- 1979	344	1
1980- 1989	829	2
1990- 1999	2890	8
2000- 2009	14200	40
2010- 2017	17200	49
5 Year-Period (Total number of the returns: 49837)		
1970 - 1975	154	0.3
1975 - 1979	191	0.4
1980 - 1984	359	0.7
1985 - 1989	523	1
1990 - 1994	1010	2
1995 - 1999	1630	3
2000 - 2004	4170	8
2005 - 2009	10200	20
2010 - 2014	16400	33
2015 - 2017	15200	30

Table 2: Google Scholar varied results for 10-year and 5-year periods

Fourthly, using Google Scholar as a main index remains a question. First, while aforementioned indexes allow researchers to search particular areas such as abstracts, title and keywords of the articles, Google Scholar only allows title or full-text search. A quick full-text search for place-making ended up with around 28000 returns, while title only search brings around 400 returns. On one hand, Google Scholar brings an unmanageable number of results; on the other hand, it lists a very limited number of sources. In addition, Google Scholar's relevance criteria are not transparent, which creates an issue for methodological rigorousness. Any use of Google Scholar as the main index for future reviews needs to be supported (e.g. how many of these results are to be reviewed by the researcher and what is the threshold to stop). There are examples in the literature that Google Scholar can be used as a legitimate index (see Haddaway et al. (2015) for a detailed analysis); however, its use should be decided case by case.

For this mapping research, Google Scholar was tested by using place-making keyword and produced interesting results. A search for any time for the keyword returned with 27200 results. Then, searches for ten years and five years periods applied. The searches produced varying results as summarised in Table 2.

A total number of the returns for these periods are 35463 while an anytime search returns with 27200 results. This creates a problem of credibility of the results for using them for a quantitative analysis on the trends in the literature. A search in the 5-year period produced 49837, which is nearly two-fold of the number of anytime search results. The distribution of the results among the 5-year periods and 10-year periods are consistent until 2010; however, this changes for the period 2010 – 2017. While total number for this search for 2010-2017 is 17200, it is 31600 for the sum of the searcher for 2010 – 2014 and 2015 – 2017 periods. While the reason behind this is complex algorithm behind the searches, this creates a problem of credibility of the results for using them for a quantitative analysis of the trends in the literature. As a result, Google Scholar is excluded as the main index from this mapping study considering its quantitative nature of analysing trends in cross-disciplinary literature.

4. The First Phase of the Mapping

The indexes Scopus, Web of Science (WoS), SocIndex and Applied Social Sciences Index & Abstracts (ASSIA) were searched by using the umbrella keyword, 'placemaking'[3], and the results were merged and the main database was produced.

The documents indexed by multiple indexes were identified in the process of merging. The multiple records were excluded and only one record for each document was kept in the main database. This is mainly done by Endnote 'finding duplicates' function. However, there were still duplicates and they were manually excluded by the researcher by reviewing the main database. While excluding the multiple records, the indexed record coming from the broadest index was kept in order to identify how many sources the alternative indexes are contributing to the main database (see Table 1). (For example, if it is indexed by both Scopus and Web of Science, the record from Scopus was kept.) As a result, the main database of 1443 documents (including journal articles, books, book sections and conference articles) was created. In this stage, the grey literature was kept limited to conference proceedings (2%) in order to keep the database manageable.

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[3] With variations of "place-making", "place making"

Inclusion - Exclusion Criteria	Application	Explanation
Thematic fit/relevance	This is the main criterion applied.	Research aim
Publication date range	No specific limit was set	In order to see the development of the concept through the years (the results go back to 1976.
Language	English	Decided by CaCHE
Country / geographical focus	No exclusion was applied	In order to keep it open to possible international evidence and cases
Participants characteristics	NA	Not applicable for rapid coding based on abstract, title, keywords
Research setting	NA	Not applicable for rapid coding based on abstract, title, keywords
Methods	NA	Not applicable for rapid coding based on abstract, title, keywords
Validity thresholds/weighting	NA	Not applicable for rapid coding based on abstract, title, keywords

Table 3: The inclusion-exclusion criteria

Table 3 shows the main inclusion-exclusion criteria proposed by the RAs for an evidence review (as part of the evidence review template). These criteria were adapted to the mapping exercise (see Table 3 for explanations). The first four criteria (thematic fit and relevance, publication date range, language and country - geographical focus) were applied to the mapping, while other four criteria on research characteristics (participants' characteristics, research setting, methods, and validity thresholds-weighting) were not applicable due to the nature of the mapping study.

While the thematic fit (broadly applied as place-making) and the language (English written articles) were the main inclusion criteria here, the international examples were not excluded from the mapping exercise in order to identify possible international evidence and cases (although the further focus of the evidence reviews will be UK-centric). Following sections summarise the results from the first phase of the mapping.

4.1 Development of the Concept of Place-making over the Years (1970 – 2017)

The distribution of returns shows that the development of the concept of place-making since the 1970s and increase in its use since 2000 and particularly after 2010 (Figure 2). Three-thirds of the returns were published after 2010 while one-fifth of the returns were published between 2000 and 2009.

Between 2000 and 2017 the number of publications on the issues of place-making has risen exponentially. After the 2000s, in every 5 year period, the number is tripled the volume of publications in the previous 5-year-period. This trend clearly shows an interest in the issues related to place-making in literature in general (Figure 2).
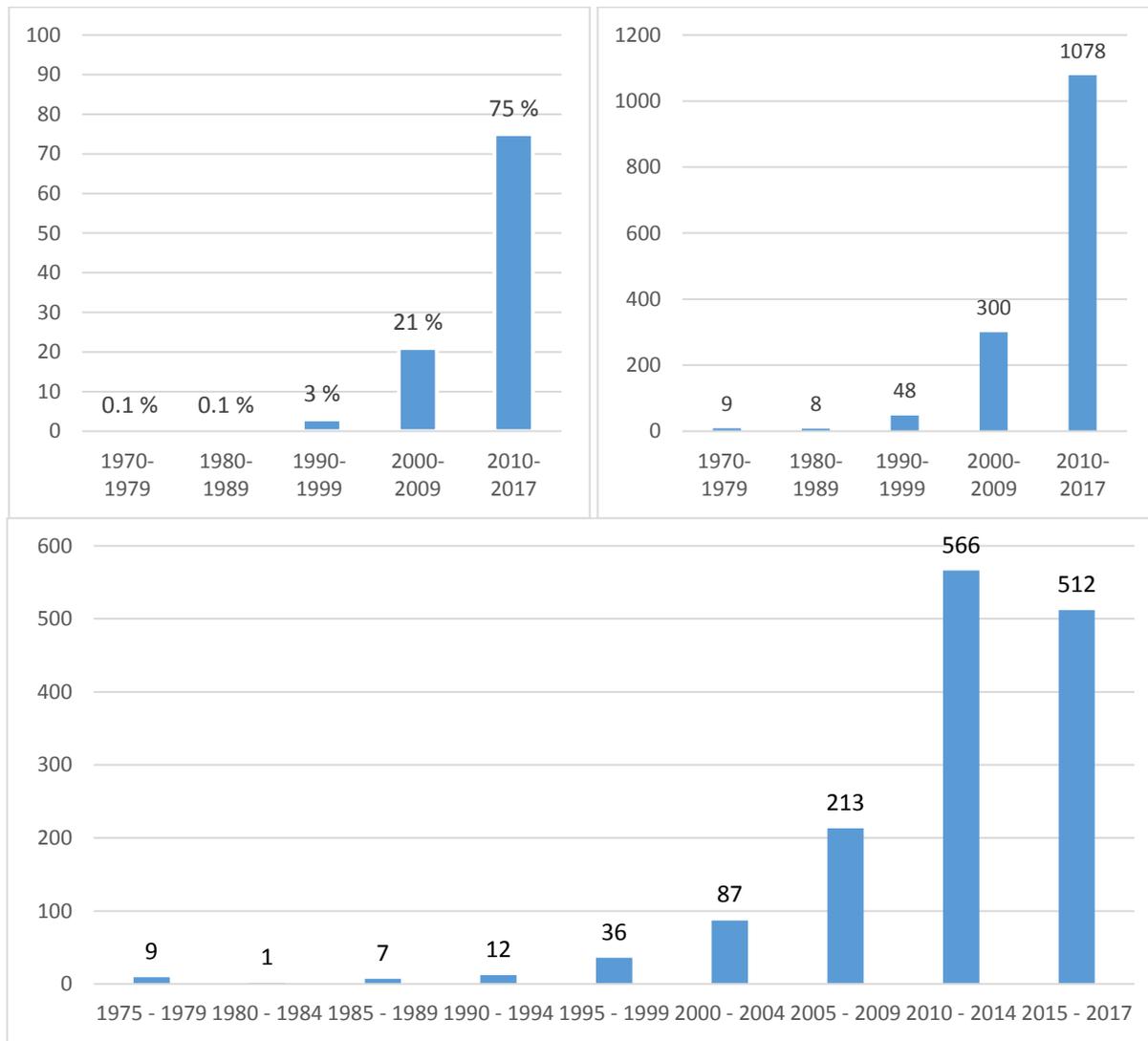

Figure 2: The distribution of the results according to years
(Top left percentage of the sources within the database, Top right distribution of sources per 10 years, Bottom distribution of sources per 5 years)
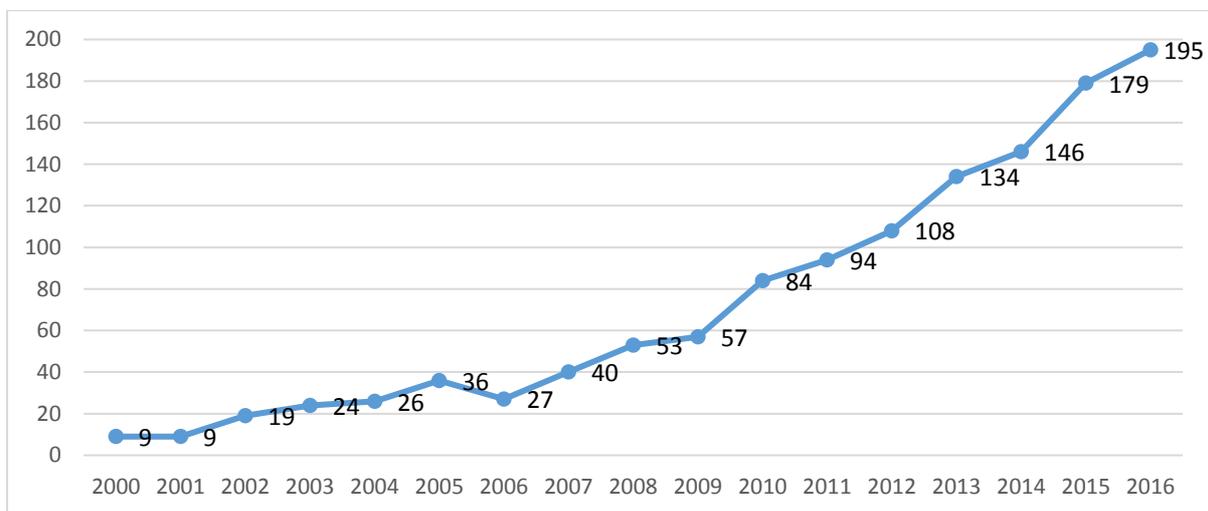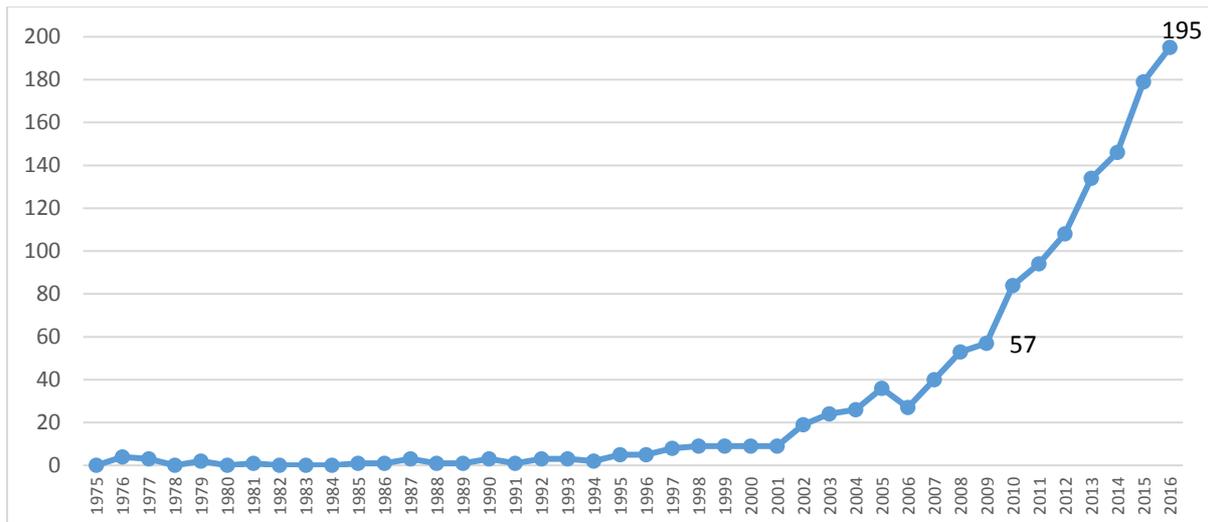
Figure 3: The distribution of the results according to years

The year 2009 presents a rupture in this trend with a dramatic increase in the average number of journal articles published per year before and after 2009. While between 2000 and 2009 average of the publications per year is around 30, after 2010 this number reaches around 150 per year (Figure 3). The database includes 195 publications published in 2016 as the last completed publication year[4].

[4] These numbers should be taken into account cautiously by considering the increase in the number of academic publications and journals in the 2000s as well. However, this does not change the relevance of the place-making issues within the academic literature.

4.2 Distribution of Publication Types and Key Academic Journals

The sources were not excluded according to the publication type. There has been an ongoing discussion on including-excluding the books, due to the limited time in reviewing them for further evidence reviews. No conclusive decisions can be made. Therefore, the books were kept in the main database, and including-excluding the books in further reviews is left to be decided case by case according to the characteristics of the coming evidence reviews.
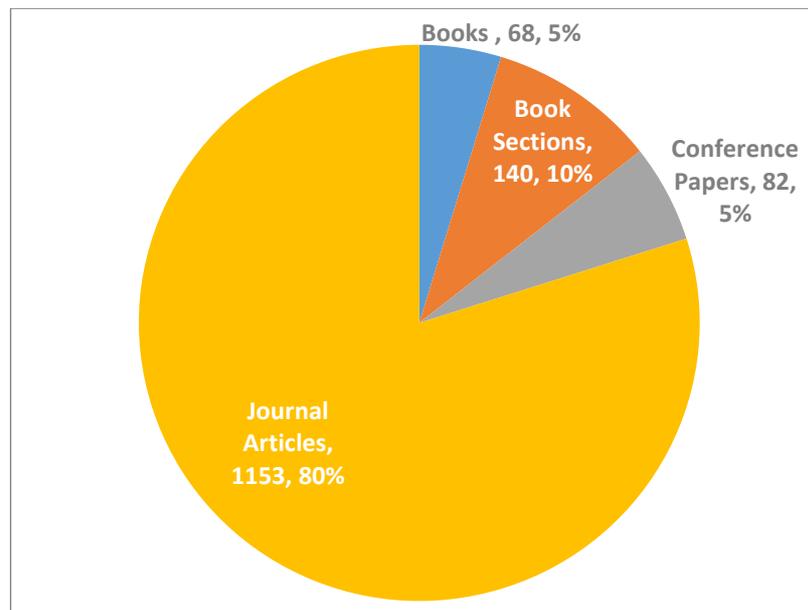
Figure 4: The distribution of the sources according to document types
(Type, number, percentage)

Since the search was done through literature indexes, grey literature types (e.g. reports, presentations, newspaper articles, briefing papers) were limited to conference papers. Due to the nature of the searched indexes, 80 % of the sources included in the database are journal articles while 10 % of them are book sections.

For further evidence reviews, the database should be enriched with grey literature with further searches. This can be done by subset by subset to produce a manageable number of sources.

Table 4 shows the journals which published minimum 10 articles on place-making issues and included in the database5.

Journal	Number of Articles in the Main Database	Foundation Year the Journal	Number of Issues per Year	Journal Impact Factor (JIF 2016)	Notes
Journal of Urban Design	23	1996	6	Citescore: 1.04	JIF not available, Citescore rank included.
Urban Studies	17	1964	16	2.364	1964 - 1981 3 issues per year, then increased gradually
Geoforum	16	1970	10	2.067	
Int. Journal of Urban and Regional Research	16	1977	6	2.181	
Geographical Review	15	1997	4	0.864	
Environment and Planning A	11	1969	12	1.389	1969 - 1972 3 issues per year, then increased gradually
Journal of Urbanism	11	2008	4	SJR: 0.415	JIF not available, Scimago Journal rank included.
Urban Design International	11	1996	4	0.405	
Cultural Geographies	10	1994	4	2.365	

Table 4: Journals from which at least 10 articles included in the main database

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5 The articles published by these journals did not evaluated particularly, but analysed part of the content analysis presented in the next section. If agreed, a more detailed analysis on these journals and the particular articles they published can be done as an additional analysis.
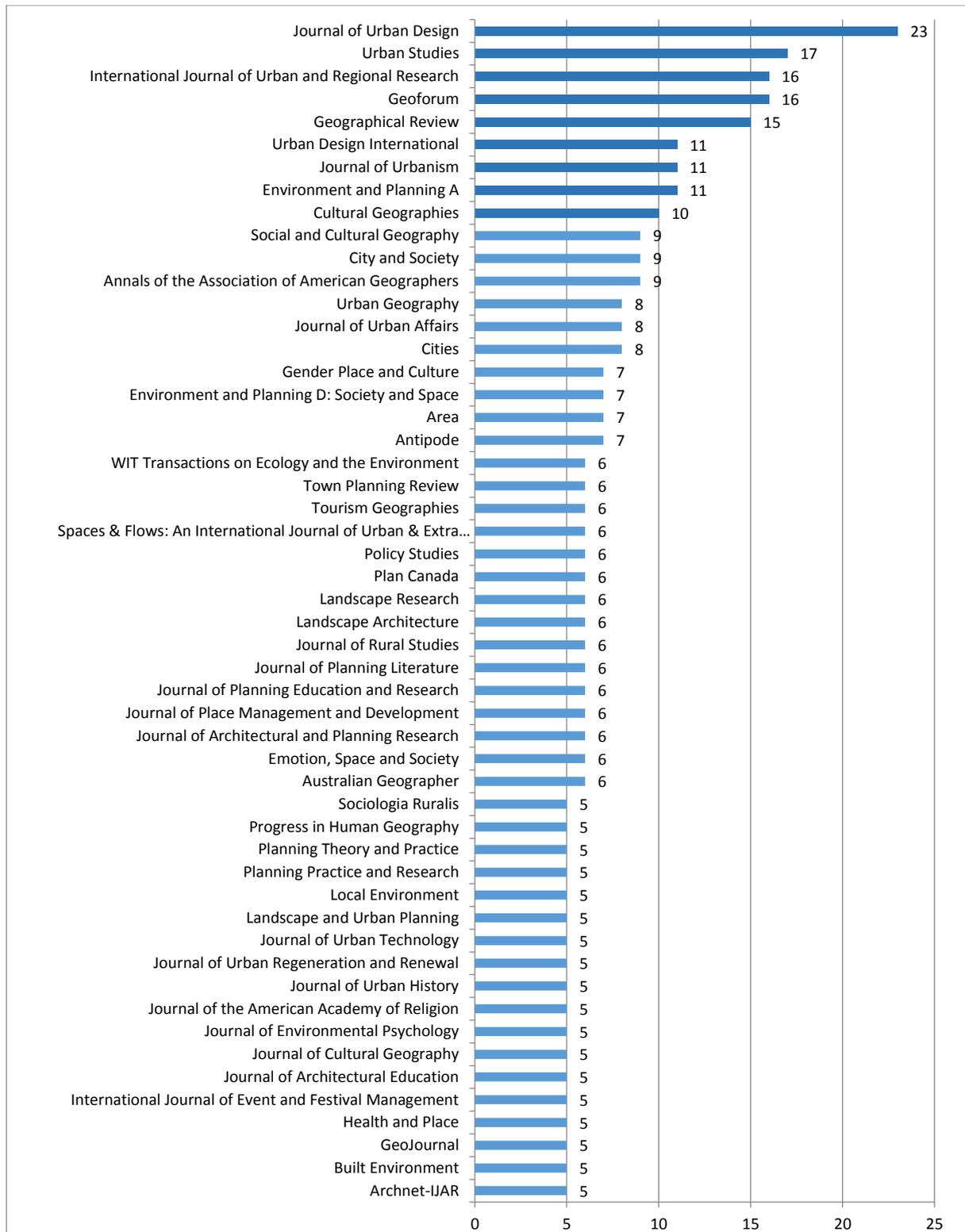
Figure 5: The distribution of the articles according to the journals

(The journals published at least 5 articles included in the main database)
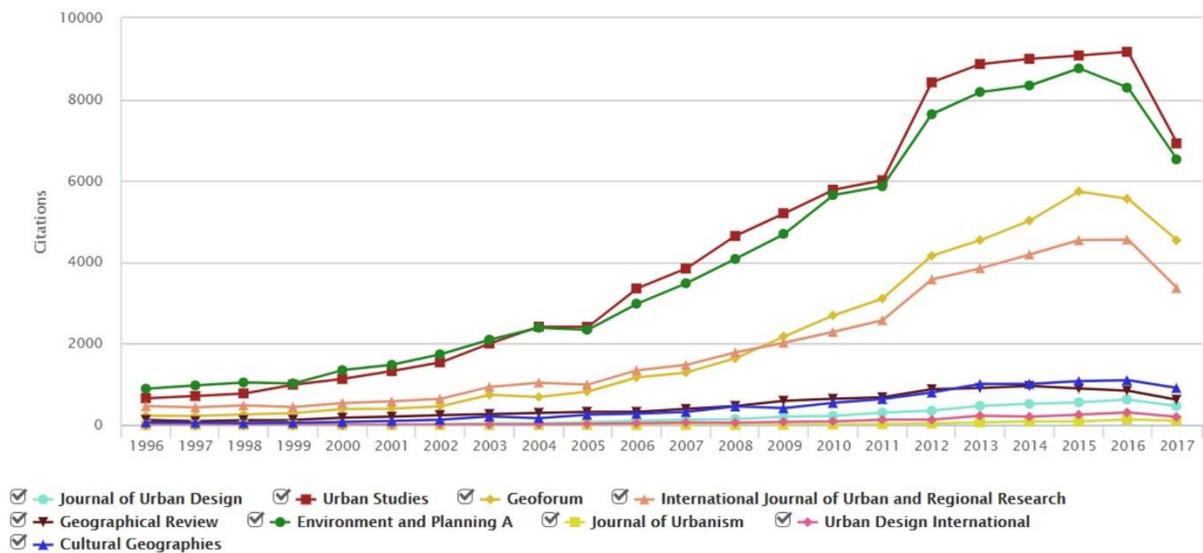
Figure 6: Citations of the journals identified in Table 4

(Citation report produced by using Scopus Analytical Tools, 2017 results should be ignored as the year has not completed yet.)

The impact of the journals published on place-making issues is evaluated through three indicators here: the number of articles the journal published about place-making, the impact factor of the journal and the citation reports.

Firstly, while Journal of Urban Design published more articles on place-making issues than any other journal in the main database, its citation record and impact factor is dramatically low from the comparing to following three (Urban Studies, Geoforum and Int. Journal of Urban and Regional Research). Urban Studies is the second journal in the list regarding the number of articles on place-making. However, it is the top of the list regarding the citation report and the impact factor of this journal. Geoforum and Int. Journal of Urban and Regional Research follows Urban studies regarding the impact and the citations. Therefore, these four journals should be included in the review processes for further evidence reviews. Secondly, while Environment and Planning A published a limited number of articles about place-making, regarding its citation record and impact factor, it should be included in the following reviews as well. Lastly, Cultural Geographies as a journal with high impact factor can be a source to visit for a review focusing on cultural dimensions of place-making.
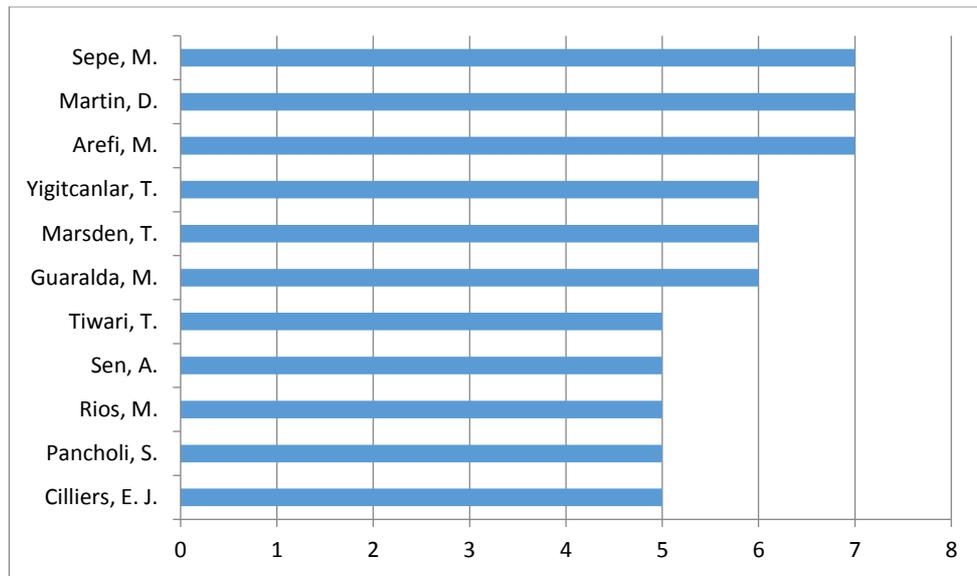
Figure 7: The authors who are authors of at least five sources at the main database

Following three sections summarises the content analysis of the documents via rapid coding of through their abstracts. An iterative strategy was applied at this stage of the analysis. Firstly, the documents were coded inductively in order to investigate the emerging topics, key concepts and trends in the place-making literature. Secondly, they are categorically analysed according to the dimensions of urban design and governance. For this categorisation, the typology that Carmona et al (2010) proposed is adapted. Thirdly, two key aspects – housing and neighbourhood – of the theme were focused and an analysis on the sub-sample of the documents which are directly engaging these key aspects is presented.

5. The Second Phase of the Mapping

5.1 Cross-disciplinary Cut and Spatial Turn

The cross-disciplinary cut demonstrates two main results: the 'spatial turn' in social sciences and an inclusion of socio-spatial dynamics in the design of places. Firstly, the results show the emerging emphasis on place and space-responsiveness in various disciplines. The sources from the following disciplines are particularly highlighted in the main database in addition to Urban Studies (incl Housing Studies), Planning, Urban Design, Architecture, Public Policy and Geography: History (13%), Anthropology (10%), Migration Studies (10%), Tourism Studies (8%), Heritage Studies (8%), Sociology (7%), Gender (6%) and Archaeology (5%).

Secondly, the results also demonstrate an inclusion of socio-spatial dynamics in urban design and production of neighbourhoods. Sources focusing on urban design, neighbourhoods and housing compiled as the core subset of this mapping study and their engagement with other topics including socio-spatial aspects are presented in section 5.3.

5.2 The Dimensions and Governance of Urban Design

The following sections present the results of the literature mapping, which provides an overview of the emerging topics, the key concepts and trends within the place-making theme. The results will contribute to forthcoming evidence reviews through this overview as well as being a repository of cases for the dimensions and governance of urban design.

The results are presented according to the dimensions and governance of urban design by adopting the typology proposed by Carmona et al (2010). The typology frames dimensions of urban design as the morphological dimension, the perceptual dimension, the social dimension, the visual dimension, the functional dimension and the temporal dimension.

Figure 8 shows the dimensions and the distribution of the mapping results together with main sub-themes categorised under these dimensions. Figure 9 demonstrates the distribution of the sources in the literature mapping main database according to the dimensions over the years comparatively.
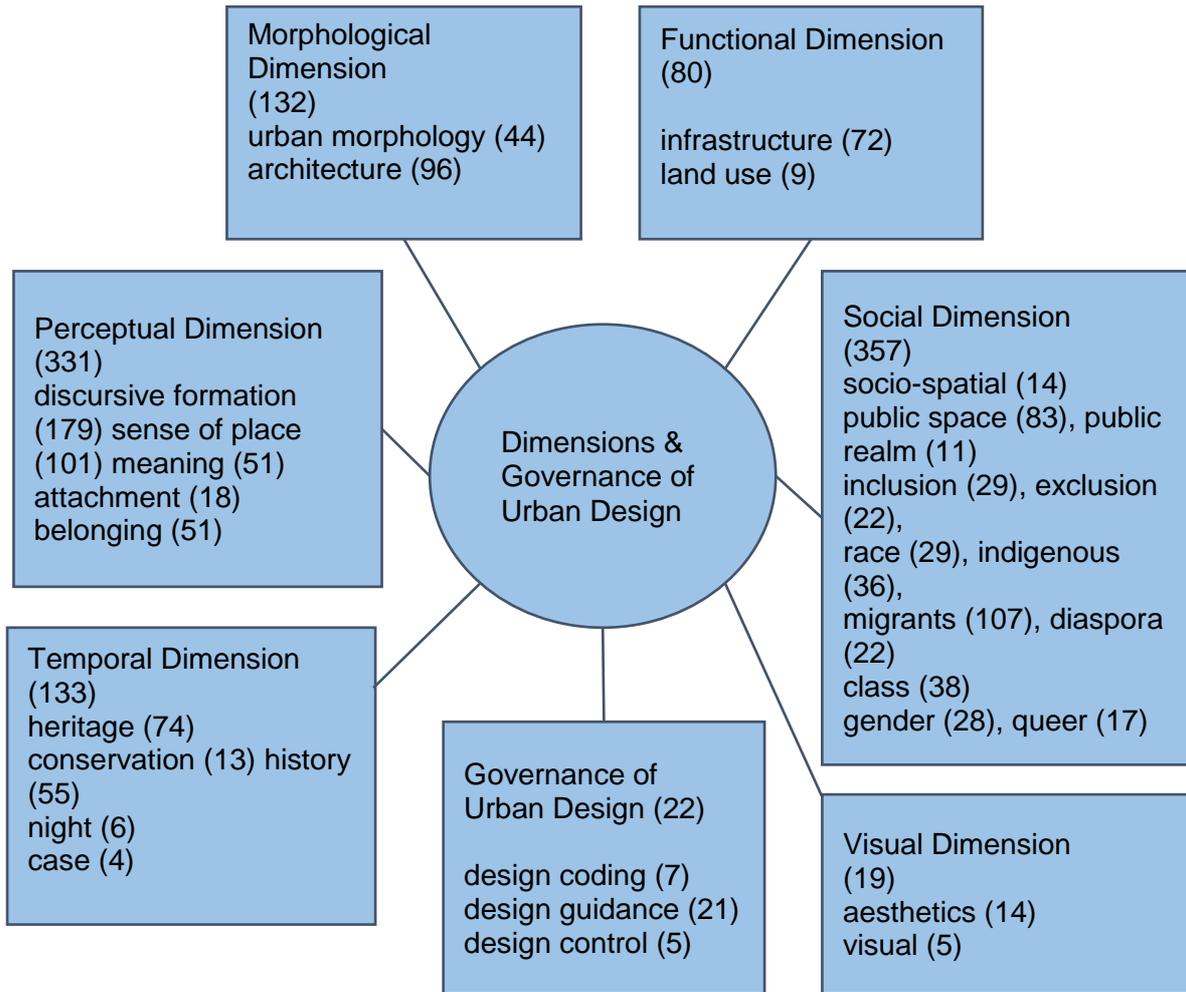
Figure 8: Dimensions & Governance of Urban Design with the number of sources in the main database / Numbers in brackets shows the number of sources in the main database for each dimension.
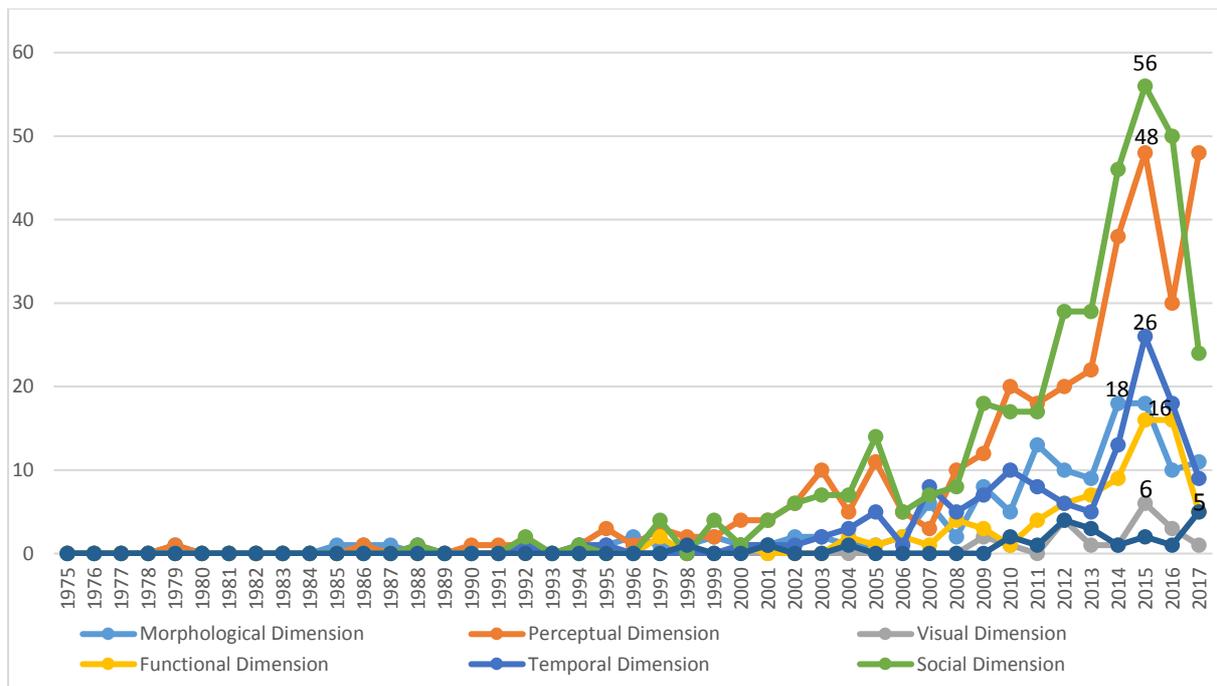
Figure 9: Distribution of Sources among the Subsets

5.2.1 The Morphological Dimension

Carmona et al. (2010) discusses the morphological dimension of urban design (UD), the physical form of urban space, through urban layout and urban form. Following this typology, sources about urban and architectural form, layout and morphology are explored under the morphological dimension of UD.

The sources coded with the labels of morphology (44) and architecture (96) for this dimension. In total, 132 sources are engaging with urban morphology and architectural form, while 12 sources from this subset engage with directly housing. Figure 10 shows the engagement of this subset with other concepts in relation with place-making. There are two highlighted points emerged from the analysis of this subset.
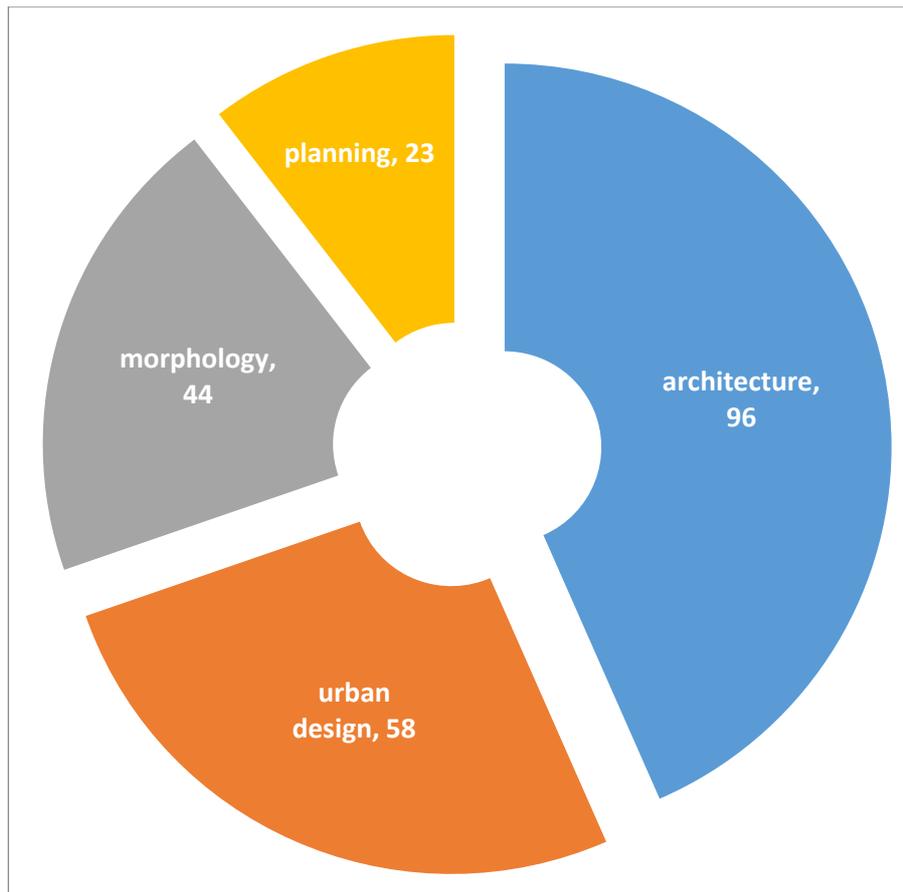
Figure 10: The concepts in the morphological dimension subset and their engagement (Codes of which recurrence above 10 % of the total subset (minimum 20 times) are shown in the graph together with housing)

Firstly, half of the sources on morphological dimension directly refer to urban design issues (e.g. place-making by design (Day, 1992), planning and good design (Punter, 2010)), while 72 % of the sources in this subgroup refer architectural aspects. Secondly, the subset includes various international examples on housing such as US (e.g. Sergeant (1996), Reinhardt (2015)), New Zealand (Perkins and Thorns (1999)), Greece (Noussia, 2004), Sweden (Andersson, 2011), Cyprus (Sani et al., 2011), China (Qian, 2014), UK (Guise, 2015), Canada (Poppe and Young, 2015), Spain (Serrano-Estrada et al., 2016), which can provide a repository for various cases from different contexts.

5.2.2 The Perceptual Dimension

Carmona et al. (2010) discusses the perceptual dimension of UD through the perceiving environments, constructing and experiencing places. Following the typology, sources about perception, cognition, the sense of place, place attachment, meaning and belonging are

explored under the perceptual dimension of UD (subset labels: discursive formation, sense of place, meaning, attachment, belonging).
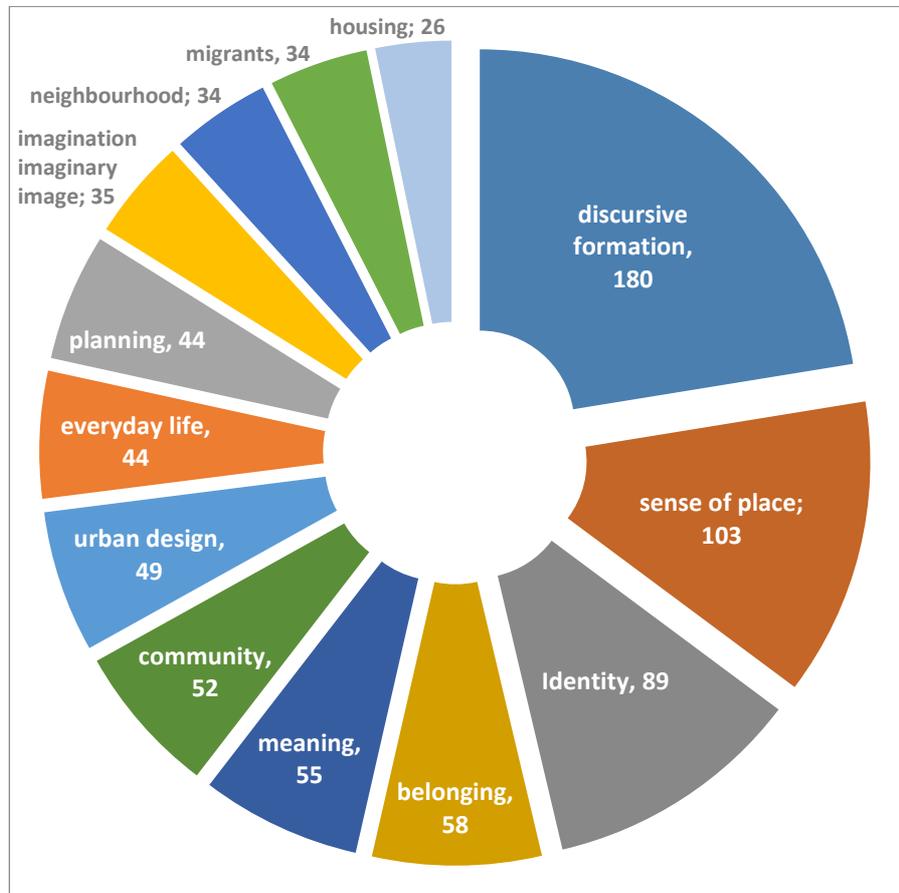

Figure 11: The concepts in the perceptual dimension subset and their engagement (Codes of which recurrence above 10 % of the total subset (minimum 34 times) are shown in the graph together with housing)

The sources coded with the labels of discursive formation (180), sense of place (103), meaning (55), attachment (20) and belonging (58). In total, 331 sources are engaging with the perceptual dimension of UD, while 26 sources from this subset engage directly with housing and home (8 % of the total subset). Figure 11 shows the engagement of this subset with other concepts in relation with place-making. There are four highlighted points emerged from the analysis of this subset.

Firstly, half of the sources in this subset refer directly to the discursive issues and discursive formation dynamics such as place as a source of identity (Schnell and Mishal, 2008), naming places as a place management tool (Clark, 2009) or languages of place (Stokowski, 2002).

Secondly, one-third of the sources in this subgroup discusses the issues of sense of place, which includes concepts such as place identity (e.g. Sepe (2013), Cheshmehzangi (2014), Jivén and Larkham (2003)), collective memory and remembering (e.g. Blokland (2001), Markwell et al. (2004)), construction of meaning of place (e.g. Amsden et al. (2013), Denov and Akesson (2013)) and place belonging (e.g Hassan et al. (2015), Pinkster (2016), Salone et al. (2017)).

Thirdly, while limited number sources (14 %) from the perceptual dimension subset engages directly with the design of places, their foci are worth to be a topic of further investigation regarding this theme. Finally, this subgroup engages with housing issues together with home, of which examples are constructing meaning of home and its relationship with housing (Perkins and Thorns, 1999), housing tenure and tenants' rights relation with construction of home (Darcy and Rogers, 2014), the effects of housing exclusion-inclusion in construction of home (Mcallister, 2015).

5.2.3 The Social Dimension

Carmona et al. (2010) discusses the social dimension of UD through the public realm, neighbourhood, safety-security, accessibility and exclusion. Following the typology, sources about socio-spatial aspects such as public realm, inclusion-exclusion, migration, race and ethnicity, class and gender are explored under the social dimension of UD.
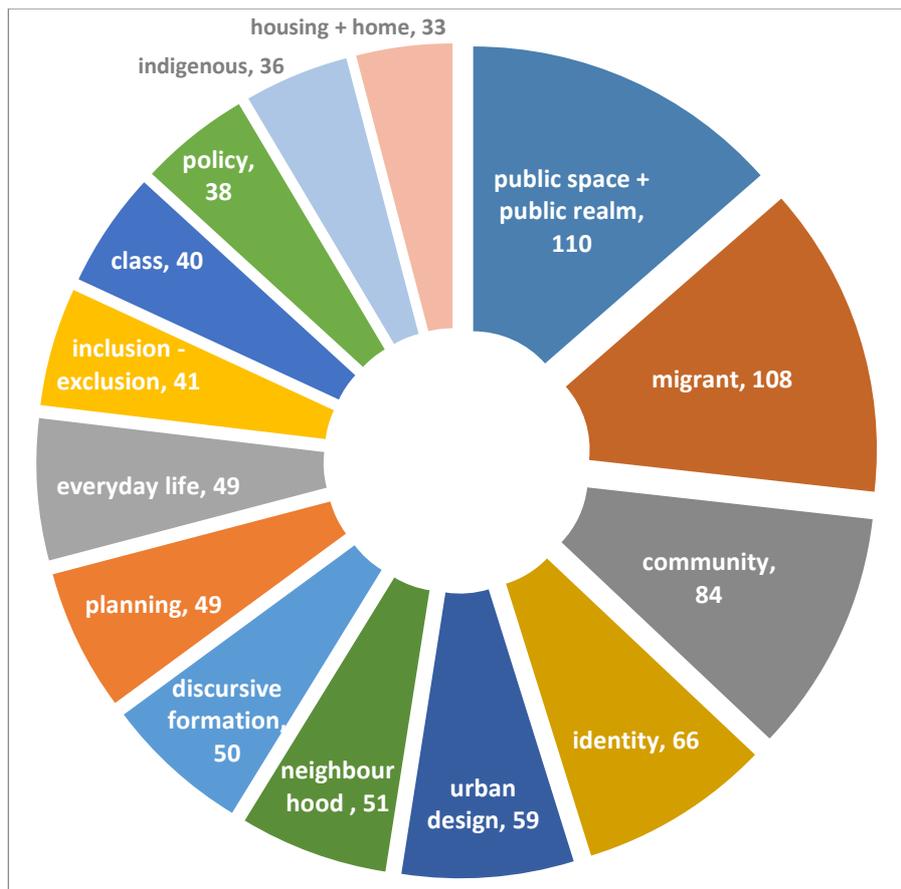
Figure 12: The concepts in the social dimension subset and their engagement (Codes of which recurrence above 10 % of the total subset (minimum 36 times) are shown in the graph together with housing)

The sources coded with the labels of socio-spatial (14), public space (83), public realm (11), inclusion (29), exclusion (22), race (29), indigenous (36), migrants (107), diaspora (22), class (38), gender (28) and queer (17). In total, 357 sources are engaging with the social dimension of UD, while 31 sources from this subset engage directly with housing and home (9 % of the total subset).

Firstly, one-third of the sources in this subset engages with the aspects of public realm and public space such as designing public realm for sustainable communities (Camprubi, 2015), public space praxis in terms of cultural capacity and political efficacy (Rios, 2009) and management of public spaces as place-keeping (Dempsey and Burton, 2012). Secondly, the engagement of this subset with migration (including diaspora) and race (including indigenous people) shows that these aspects are important discussion points in the literature of place-making. Nearly one-third of the sources in this subset discuss issues related to migration and migrants (including refugees) through discussing migrant place-making (e.g. techniques of

migrant place-making (Carter, 2003), making of ethnic places (Chacko, 2003), refugee settlements (Kaiser, 2008)). Thirdly, the community is among key concepts within the social dimension. Nearly one-quarter of the sources in this subset engage with discussions on the community. Fourthly, one-tenth of the sources in the subset engage with issues of inclusion and exclusion directly such as spaces of exclusion in Glasgow (Mcallister, 2015) and inclusive cities (Ilie, 2014).

5.2.4 The Visual Dimension

Carmona et al. (2010) discusses the visual dimension of UD as visual-aesthetic dimension through the aesthetic preferences and qualities of urban spaces, the appreciation of space and its aesthetic qualities, townscape as well as architecture and landscaping as spatial elements. Following the typology, sources about aesthetic concerns and qualities are explored under the visual dimension of UD.

The sources coded with the labels of aesthetics (14) and visual (5) for this dimension. In total, 19 sources are engaging with visual dimension of UD, while 12 sources from this subset engage with directly housing or home. The sources in this subset engage with various dimensions of UD and due to the limited number of the subset (1 % of the main database), the subset does not produce meaningful results in this stage.

5.2.5 The Functional Dimension

Carmona et al. (2010) discusses the functional dimension of UD through the use of space, density, environmental design and urban infrastructure. Following the typology, sources about uses of and within urban space together with urban infrastructure are explored under the functional dimension of UD.
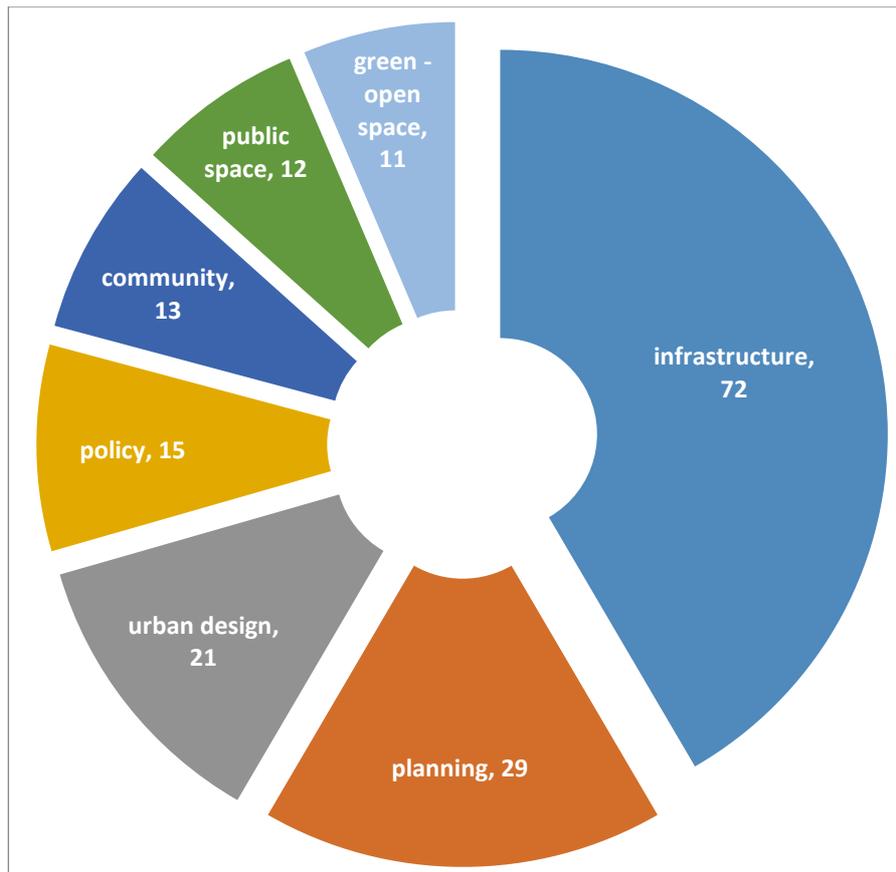
Figure 13: The concepts in the functional dimension subset and their engagement (Codes of which recurrence above 10 % of the total subset (minimum 8 times) are shown in the graph)

The sources coded with the labels of infrastructure (72) and land use (9) for this dimension. In total, 80 sources are engaging with infrastructure and land use. Engagement of this subset with housing is limited to 3 sources only. Figure 13 shows the engagement of this subset with other concepts in relation with place-making. There are three highlighted points emerged from the analysis of this subset.

Firstly, 15 % of the sources engaging with infrastructure are about the green infrastructure, by especially discussing the relationship of place-making with urban parks. Secondly, one-third of the sources are about planning and one-fifth of them are about policy. Thirdly, one-quarter of the sources in this subgroup engage with urban design issues directly, of which examples are street design and its effects on community development (Gilpin, 2016), eco-design for urban space (Barnett and Beasley, 2015), waterfront place-making as canal oriented development (Buckman, 2016).

5.2.6 The Temporal Dimension

Carmona et al. (2010) discusses the temporal dimension of UD through the use of space in different times (time cycles), change of space over time, its stability and conservation. Following the typology, sources discussing the effect of temporal dimension in shorter (e.g. times of a day) and in longer time cycles (heritage, conservation of places and change of places over time) are explored under the temporal dimension of UD.

The sources coded with the labels of heritage (74), conservation (13), history (55), night (6) and case (4) (change of a particular place in a longer time cycle) for this dimension. In total, 133 sources are engaging with the temporal dimension. Engagement of this subset with housing is limited to 5 sources only. Figure 14 below shows the engagement of this subset with other concepts in relation with place-making. There are two highlighted points emerged from the analysis of this subset.

Firstly, 55 % of the sources engaging with temporal dimension of UD are about heritage, by especially discussing its relationship with urban regeneration (Pendlebury and Porfyriou, 2017, Lazarević et al., 2016), tourism (Delconte et al., 2016, Timothy, 2016) and identity of a place (Clark, 2009, Medina, 2008). Secondly, 40 % of the sources in this subgroup engage with history by discussing local histories (Blokland, 2009) and collective memory (Pool and Loughlin, 2017, Till and Kuusisto-Arponen, 2015).
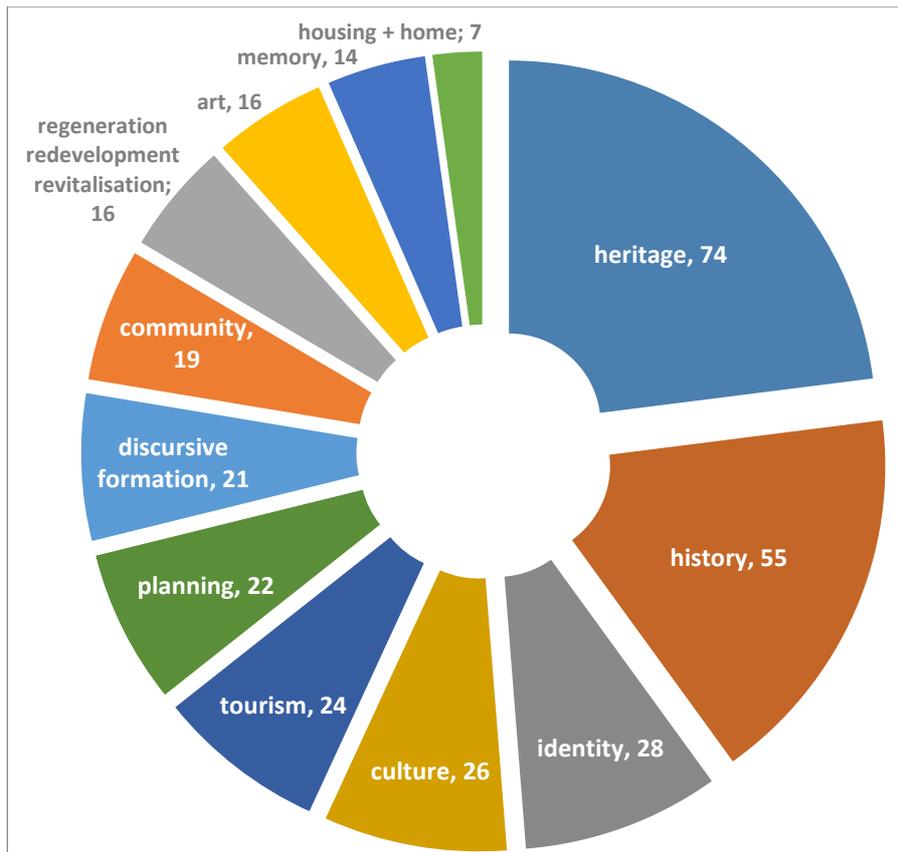
Figure 14: The concepts in the temporal dimension subset and their engagement (Codes of which recurrence above 10 % of the total subset (minimum 14 times) are shown in the graph together with housing)

5.2.7 The Governance of Urban Design

Carmona et al. (2010) discusses the implementation of UD through development processes, control processes and communication processes, in addition to their typology of urban design. The development and control processes are key for governance of UD while communication processes are critical for the participation of stakeholder in the governance process. Following this framework, sources discussing design control and guidance are explored for the governance of UD.

The sources coded with the labels of design coding (7), design guidance (21) and design control (5) addressing and in total 22 sources are engaging with the governance of UD. There are no sources engaging with housing in this subset. The sources in this subset engage with various dimensions of UD; however, due to the limited number of the sources in this subset (1 % of the main database), it does not produce meaningful results in this stage.

5.3 The Core Subset: Urban Design and Housing

The sources in the main database were coded according to their direct engagement with urban design, housing and neighbourhood. The sources engaging with any of these three main aspects of the theme form a subset called the core subset. The core subset will provide a starting medium for the evidence reviews which will be undertaken for the theme of Housing and Neighbourhood Design, Sustainability and Place-making.

In the database, 200 sources are directly engaging with urban design (14 % of the main database) and 70 sources are with housing (5 % of the main database). In addition to these two interest areas, the neighbourhood scale is one of the important aspects of this literature mapping due to the focus of the theme. According to this rapid coding, 123 sources in the database directly engage with the scale of the neighbourhood (9 % of the main database).

These sources form the core subset including 347 items in the main database. Figure 15 shows the publication trend regarding the core subset comparing with the main database. The numbers show that there is a slow increase in the volume of publications in the scope of the core subset after 2000, while in the general publication trend in place-making shows an exponential increase since the early 2000s. The core subset shows that the volume of publications in the scope of this subset started to increase more in 2008 and there is an abrupt rise in 2014. Although the increasing number of publications should be taken into consideration (in order to normalise these results as mentioned in previous sections), this increase still should be pointed out.
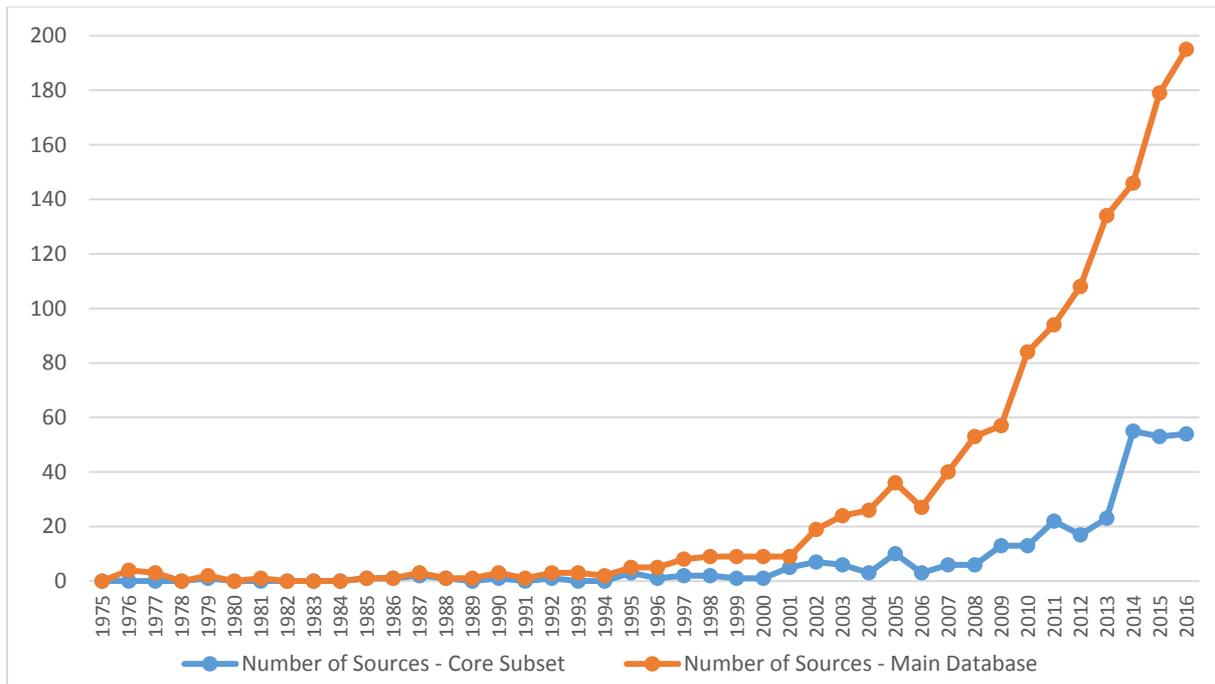
Figure 15: Comparative Distribution of Sources per Years - Core Subset and Main Database

The difference in these two publication trends provides some clues regarding the spatial turn in the social sciences as well. Although the volume of publications directly engaging with urban design keeps increasing constantly since 2000, the volume of publication from other disciplines engaging with place-making (through various dimensions of urban design) has been increasing even more regarding the ratio of the increase. In addition, Figure 16 shows the engagement of this subset with other concepts in relation with place-making. There are three highlighted points emerged from the analysis of this subset.
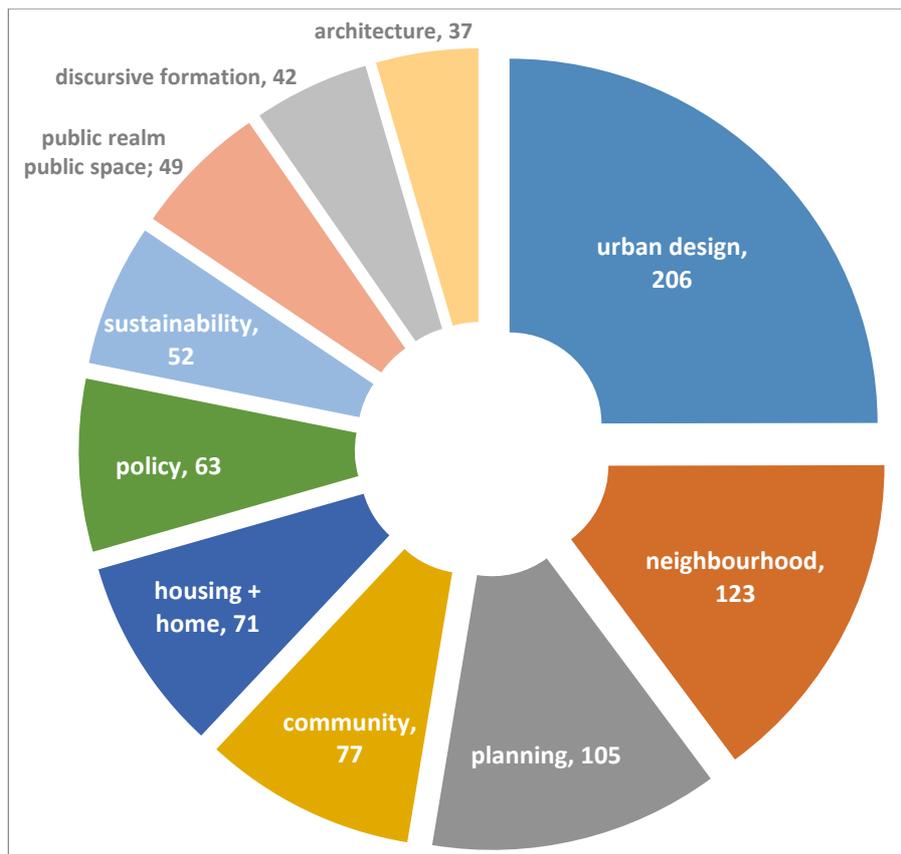
Figure 16: The concepts in the Core Subset and their engagement (Codes of which recurrence above 10 % of the total subset (minimum 34 times) are shown in the graph)

Firstly, nearly one-third of the sources in the core subset engages with planning by especially discussing its relationship with planning framework proposals in relation with design (e.g. Ganis (2015), Cilliers et al. (2015)), urban regeneration (e.g. Feliciotti et al (2017), Semm (2013), Evans (2014)) and participation (e.g. Wolf (2016), Dayaratne (2016), Hou et al. (2003)). Secondly, the community is another key concept the sources in the core subsets engages. 22 % of the sources in this subset engage with the community directly. Thirdly, the results of the analysis of the core subset show the engagement of the sources with various socio-spatial aspects including sustainability, public realm, discourses and discursive formation, everyday life, sense of place, participation, culture, politics, migration and class (see Figure 16). This demonstrates a trend in the inclusion of socio-spatial aspects in the design of places (urban design, housing and neighbourhoods).
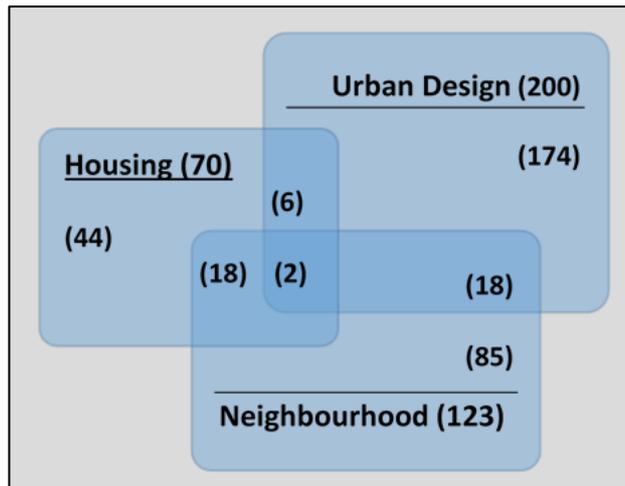
Figure 17: Intersections among the Topics in the Scope of the Core Subset

(The number sources in the database in the brackets.)

Figure 17 shows the intersections of the three groups of sources - urban design, housing and neighbourhoods - forming the core subset. A limited number of sources in the intersection area of urban design and housing shows a gap in the literature to be addressed. This limited overlap of the two areas in the literature should be investigated in the further evidence reviews to be undertaken for this theme.

6. Conclusion

This mapping study focuses on exploring the literature on place-making from a broader perspective. The results show that there is a cross-disciplinary interest in the concept. The scope of this interest demonstrates two trends in the literature: a spatial turn and an inclusion of socio-spatial dynamics in the field of urban design.

There is a broad coverage of place-making in the literature of history, archaeology, anthropology, sociology, migration studies, tourism studies, heritage studies and gender studies. While this coverage in anthropology and sociology is expected regarding the issues of place attachment, belonging and the production of meaning of place, the result of the analysis shows some recent openings in other fields. To illustrate, in tourism studies, some sources included in the database are discussing a change from destination-making to place-making. On the other hand, coverage of place-making in heritage and gender studies are more on the specific issues such as the role of heritage management in place-making or the role of

gender roles (e.g. woman) or identities (queer) in place-making of individuals and groups of the society.

The result of this analysis also demonstrates an inclusion of socio-spatial dynamics in urban design. The categorisation of the reviewed sources according to Carmona et al's (2010) typology shows that the coverage of social and perceptual dimension of urban design gains important in designing places. This shows an important trend which is needed to be taken into account while conducting coming evidence reviews.

In addition to these two trends, the analysis of the core subset shows that there are a limited number of studies in the intersection set of housing and urban design regarding place-making. Although this result should be taken into account regarding the broad focus of mapping on place-making, it addresses some clues on possible gaps in the literature on housing studies. As the core subset will be the starting point for the evidence review on the quality of design and the impact place-making which are planned under this theme, this result points out some areas for further investigation.

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