

**Supporting tourism: improving the spatial aspects of inner city leisure areas
The case study of Groningen**

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Table of contents

- Summary 4
- Introduction..... 5
 - Leisuring inner cities..... 5
 - Tourism as a driver of city beautification..... 5
 - The limited research on urban tourism as part of a leisure plan 6
- Research Problem 6
- Structure of thesis 6
- Theoretical framework..... 7
 - Leisure, recreation and tourism 7
 - Leisuring 8
 - Leisure resources..... 8
 - Conceptual model 10
 - Expectations 10
- Methodology 11
 - The goal of the research..... 11
 - Research design..... 11
 - The survey 11
 - Collecting and analyzing the data 12
 - Ethical considerations and quality of the data 12
- Results 13
 - The valuation of the importance of spatial aspects visiting any city center 13
 - The valuation of current spatial aspects of the inner city of Groningen 14
 - Potential to improve the spatial aspects of the inner city of Groningen 14
 - Revitalizing the Oosterhaven area 15
 - The interplay between activities and space 16
- Conclusion 18
 - Main results..... 18
 - Academic relevance 18
 - Comparability to other inner cities and weaknesses 18
 - Recommendations 19
- Reference list..... 19
- Appendix 1: Dutch questionnaire..... 22

Appendix 2: English questionnaire	25
Appendix 3: German questionnaire	27
Appendix 4: Quantitative results in Excel.....	30
Appendix 5: Qualitative results	31
Appendix 6: Coding of qualitative results	33

Summary

Urban tourism is booming (Eurostat, 2019; IPK International, 2016). Tourist destinations are in competition with each other to attract tourists and the economic benefits that tourism brings along (Sirgy, 2010). A key strategy to improve a destinations' competitiveness as a tourist destination is to improve the physical aspects of the destination (Sirgy, 2010; Gleaser et al., 2001). Therefore, cities become more and more designed in a way to foster leisure demands, which Hartman (2016) termed: 'leisuring'. However, there is a lack of clarity about how tourists value the inner city of Groningen in terms of leisure opportunities, what specific spatial leisure aspects draws them into the inner city and how the spatial design of the inner city can be adjusted to support tourism (Houthoofd & Otten, 2023). This research therefore focuses on how the spatial aspects of the inner city of Groningen are appreciated, and how the spatial design of leisure areas in the inner city of Groningen can be adapted to support tourism. The central question of the research is: 'how can the spatial aspects of leisure areas in the inner city of Groningen be improved to support tourism?'. A questionnaire is developed in which tourists score the spatial aspects, as categorized by Jansen-Verbeke (1988), based on the importance of certain physical aspects for a visit to an inner city. Furthermore, the respondents are asked to score the current spatial aspects of the inner city of Groningen based on how they value these aspects. Also, respondents are asked what (if any) other spatial aspects they highly value about the inner city of Groningen and what (if any) other aspects they find lacking in the inner city of Groningen. Other spatial aspects refer to the aspects that are not specifically mentioned in the categorized aspects that can be scored by the respondents, but are identified by the respondents themselves. The results indicate that the main aspects that should be improved in Groningen are green spaces, arts objects and harbours. The low score of harbours in the inner city of Groningen, which gets the lowest valuation of all aspects, is remarkable since the inner city of Groningen is surrounded by three harbours. The area of the biggest of the three harbours, the Oosterhaven, is analyzed through observation and recommendations are given to improve the spatial design of the area which can foster tourism in the inner city of Groningen. Furthermore, the 'good atmosphere' is an aspect that is identified as a 'new' aspect that is highly valued about the Groningen city center. The aspect is new in the sense that it does not fit any spatial aspect category that has been derived from the literature review. Recommendations are given to policymakers of the municipality of Groningen on how to improve the spatial design of the Oosterhaven area. From the research, it is recommended to restore the view corridor towards the water, transform parking spaces into a leisure area with lots of green and resting facilities, and to create a promenade to improve walkability. Further research should focus on how the effectiveness of certain spatial adjustments to support tourism can be measured. A more qualitative research design is advisable to get a deeper understanding of the way people experience (changes in their) physical space and how spatial design can further improve the leisure experience of tourists.

Introduction

Leisuring inner cities

The spatial concentration of shops, restaurants, pubs and many other facilities in inner cities attract a high flow of daily visitors. Various groups visit the inner city, such as day-trippers and overnight-tourists. Furthermore, workers who are employed in the inner city, as well as students attending schools, the residential population of the inner city and many other groups make use of the inner city. The inner city thus serves several functions for people that make use of the inner city for various purposes (Jansen-Verbeke, 1988). Increasingly, people make use of inner cities to spend their leisure time. Policymakers anticipate to this and design their inner cities more and more in a way to foster leisure demands, which Hartman (2016) termed: 'leisuring'.

Tourism as a driver of city beautification

One of the groups that makes use of the inner city are tourists. Tourism in the urban context has grown explosively since the 1960s (Eurostat, 2019). Over the period 2007-2014, the number of city trips worldwide increased by 82 per cent (IPK International, 2016). The inner city is, especially in historical towns, seen as a tourism recreation destination. It is the inner city that often has the highest tourism potential within a city (Jansen-Verbeke, 1988). Hall et al. (2015) attributes a major role to tourism as being a main driver of the physical, social and economic shaping of the city (Hall et al., 2015). Tourism can be a driver towards better public space, since the improvement of public spaces as leisure areas plays an important role in tourism development. The improvement of public spaces as leisure areas also provides benefits to residents in the form of improving the attractiveness of the urban landscape for leisure purposes (Santos, 2019; Ba et al., 2021). Research of Lanzara and Minerva (2019) shows that a higher number of leisure visits to a city leads to more local leisure amenities. Not only tourists but also other groups, in particular residents, benefit from the increase in leisure amenities (Lanzara and Minerva, 2019).

Tourist destinations are in competition with each other to attract tourists and the economic benefits that tourism brings along (Sirgy, 2010). Local policymakers want to attract tourists since the number of tourist visits is one of the key predictors of the economic success of a city (Carlino and Sainz, 2019). Moreover, the physical setting and aesthetics are key amenities of a city that are associated with higher economic growth of cities. Which is partly because cities that have many leisure resources and are considered 'beautiful', attract not only a high number of tourists, but also a high number of highly skilled workers. Policymakers of cities around the world are therefore investing in spaces for leisure and in the beautification of their cities (Glaeser et al., 2001). Research conducted by Carlino and Sainz (2019) has shown that a 10% increase in recreational spaces is associated with a 2,3% increase in leisure visits (Carlino and Sainz, 2019). For many places, change is needed if a tourist destination wants to improve tourism opportunities and attract more tourists (Wise and Jimura, 2020). A key strategy to improve a destinations' competitiveness as a tourist destination is to improve physical aspects, such as aesthetically pleasing topographical features, parks, and historical aspects like monuments (Sirgy, 2010; Glaeser et al., 2001). Tourism is thus very much related to physical planning, and needs to be integrated with spatial planning and coordinated with land use plans (Jansen-Verbeke, 1988).

The limited research on urban tourism as part of a leisure plan

Until the 1980s, the research on Urban Tourism was very limited (Darcy and Small, 2008). Since the 1980s, urban tourism has grown rapidly, and thereby also the interest in urban tourism among academics (Ashworth and Page, 2011). However, the study of urban tourism is still very fragmented and considered an incipient field of research (Ashworth and Page, 2011; Novy, 2014; Pasquinelli, 2015). Tourists are often treated separately in a tourism strategy rather than in a broad leisure plan (Veal, 2002). Tourists are considered to be more pleasure oriented than other groups who make use of leisure areas, such as local residents. As a result, the demands of tourists in terms of leisure areas are different from other groups (Carr, 2002). In the city of Groningen, local policymakers aim to create pleasant leisure areas and they therefore designated certain areas within the inner city as 'leisure areas' (in Dutch: 'verblijfszones'). The focus within these areas is on the supply of a mix of daily and non-daily shops and on creating a spatially attractive area in which people want to stay for leisure purposes (Wigman et al., 2021). However, in an interview that was conducted for this research, Houthoofd & Otten (2023) outlined that the leisure areas in the inner city of Groningen are mainly designed to increase the quality of life of the residents of the municipality of Groningen, rather than being approached from the perspective of the tourist. This lack of awareness about the perspective of the tourist results in a lack of clarity about how tourists value the inner city in terms of leisure opportunities, what specific spatial leisure aspects draws them into the inner city and how the spatial design of the inner city can be adapted to support tourism (Houthoofd & Otten, 2023). Thus, there is a societal research gap into how the spatial aspects of the inner city of Groningen are valued, as well as how the spatial design of the inner city can be adapted to improve the leisure experience of tourists and attract tourists.

Research Problem

This research will focus on how leisure areas can be spatially designed to support tourism. The main focus of the research is on the inner city of Groningen specifically, to provide for a case study and to make recommendations for local policymakers of the municipality of Groningen on how to adapt the spatial design of leisure areas in the inner city of Groningen to support tourism.

The central question is: 'how can the spatial design of leisure areas in the inner city of Groningen be improved to support tourism?'

The secondary questions are defined as follows:

- what do tourists indicate as spatial indicators of a pleasant leisure area?
- how do tourists value current spatial aspects of the inner city of Groningen in terms of the contribution of these aspects to the quality of their leisure experience?
- how can spatial design be adapted to improve the leisure experience of tourists?

Structure of thesis

The thesis follows a structured approach, starting with a discussion of theoretical concepts in the theoretical framework. This includes an exploration of leisure, recreation, tourism, leisuring, and leisure resources. The conceptual model is presented, and research expectations are outlined. The

methodology section covers the research goal, design, survey, data collection and analysis methods, ethical considerations, and data quality. The results are then presented, categorized into sections addressing the valuation of the importance of spatial aspects visiting any city center and the valuation of spatial aspects in Groningen's inner city. The results continues with a part about the potential to improve the spatial aspects of the inner city of Groningen, the revitalizing of the Oosterhaven area and the interplay between activities and space. Finally, the thesis concludes with the main results, the academic relevance, the comparability to other cities and weaknesses of the research, and recommendations for policymakers and suggestions for further research. The appendix includes the surveys and data collection results.

Theoretical framework

Leisure, recreation and tourism

Policymakers of the municipality of Groningen refer to leisure as activities consisting of attractions, recreation and entertainment (Wigman et al., 2021). However, in academic literature, other definitions prevail. Brightbill (1960, p.4) defines leisure as 'a block of unoccupied time, spare time, or free time. Leisure is time beyond that which is required for existence, the things which we must do, biologically, to stay, alive (that is, eat, sleep, eliminate, medicate, and so on): and subsistence, the things we must do to make a living as in work, or prepare to make a living as in school, or pay for what we want done if we do not do it ourselves'. Cushman and Laidler (1990) add to this that leisure is not pure objective freedom but rather perceived freedom by an individual.

Leisure activities are the activities that individuals carry out during their leisure time. How satisfied an individual is with the leisure activities he or she participates in, is referred to as leisure satisfaction (Mouratidis, 2019). Leisure satisfaction depends on the extent to which an individual can participate in a leisure activity that he or she would like to participate in (Lloyd and Auld, 2002). It is affected by constraints that prevent individuals from carrying out certain leisure activities. For example, the physical environment may not provide opportunities to carry out leisure activities, which decreases leisure satisfaction (Crawford et al., 1991). Recreation refers to the activities and experiences individuals pursue during leisure time (Veal, 1992). Which is thus a term similar as leisure activities (Mouratidis, 2019). Tourism is another way in which people can spend their leisure time. Tourism refers to the activities of people travelling to and staying in places outside of their normal living environment, for leisure purposes (CBS, n.d.). The CBS uses two requirements to define a leisure activity as tourism: people should be longer than 2 hours away from their normal living environment, and the visit should be undertaken for recreational touristic or business touristic purposes. The normal living environment refers to the home location and place of work or study and other places that individuals visit regularly (CBS, n.d.). Tourists can be categorized in two groups. The first group are 'overnight tourists', who visit a certain place outside of their normal living environment with a recreational touristic reason and spend the night in that place. The second group are 'day-trippers', who visit a certain place outside of their normal living environment for a day, but do not spend the night in that place (Peereboom and Verver, 2020). Tourism in urban areas is called 'urban tourism'. Urban tourism can be defined as "a type of tourism activity which takes place in an urban space with its inherent attributes characterized by non-agricultural based economy such as administration,

manufacturing, trade and services and by being nodal points of transport. Urban/city destinations offer a broad and heterogeneous range of cultural, architectural, technological, social and natural experiences and products for leisure and business" (UNWTO, n.d.).

Leisuring

When an area is said to be 'leisuring', this refers to the process that places are increasingly designed in ways to foster leisure demands. The inner city is being transformed more and more into a place for leisure activities (Hartman, 2016). The positive nature of leisure cannot be assumed, since the degree to which leisure supports happiness and well-being depends on the quality of the leisure experience and on the attention of the participant (Hood & Carruthers, 2007). A pleasant leisure area is defined in terms of the (leisure) value that it provides to the users of the area. Value is an expression of human preference and appreciation in the eye of the user. The value of leisure opportunities can take many forms, but it mainly refers to feeling of pleasure that contributes to the well-being of people (Peterson and Loomis, 2000). The environment may either constrain or improve leisure opportunities (Hagerstrand, 1984). A pleasant leisure area has the potential to increase tourists' well-being (Suzuki et al., 2021). The possibility for leisure experiences and the quality of these experiences depends upon the extent to which a certain environment has spatial conditions that foster leisure experiences (Hood & Carruthers, 2007). An urban environment can thus have certain leisure resources, that attract people to carry out leisure activities (Shang et al., 2022). The extent to which leisure resources are present and the quality of these leisure resources play a role in the decision of tourists to visit a certain city and the quality of the leisure experience during their visit (Suzuki et al., 2021).

Leisure resources

Leisure resources can be categorized in 'activity place' and 'leisure setting'. The activity place refers to facilities that urban residents and visitors can make use of to spend their leisure time. This activity place consists of leisure facilities, such as theatres, cinemas, and museums. The activity place also consists of non-specific leisure facilities like the catering sector, shops, tourist organizations, events and parking spaces. These non-specific leisure facilities are considered secondary elements (Jansen-Verbeke, 1988). Secondary elements have often been purposefully built for visitors to support tourist activities (Sastrawati and Asano, 2021). The leisure setting consists of the physical setting 'site' and of social-cultural characteristics. The main elements of the physical setting are the historical pattern, monuments, architectural features, arts object, green spaces, canals and harbours. Lastly, the social-cultural characteristics of the urban leisure function refers to customs, language and the way of life. These leisure resources provide opportunities for urban tourism (Jansen-Verbeke, 1988). A depiction of the composition of leisure resources and the theoretical linkages between the leisure resources is given in the conceptual model (figure 1).

A high number of historical buildings makes a city attractive to tourists (Lanzara and Minerva, 2019; Carlino and Saiz, 2019). Furthermore, there is evidence that access to parks and architecturally appealing public buildings— such as train stations, courts, and town halls makes cities more appealing and attract tourists as a result (Carlino and Saiz, 2019). Moreover, the natural water

feature is the element that people most appreciate in a landscape (Andini, 2011). Regenerating the waterfront is recognized as an important way to attract tourists (Wang, 2002). Because of the visual contact with the water, waterfronts are good places to embrace leisure activities (Andini, 2011). Spatial design plays an important role in the regeneration of waterfronts since the mapping of streets and buildings influences the extent to which there is a view corridor towards the water (Wang, 2002; Andini, 2011). Common forms of public space that is developed on the urban waterfront are the promenade/sidewalk along the waterfront and the park/garden on the waterfront (Andini, 2011). Furthermore, urban greenness has a positive impact upon the leisure experience of tourists. However, the densification of inner cities often goes at the expense of urban greenness, which negatively impacts the leisure experience of the tourists who visit the inner city. Though, the existing evidence on how the physical aspects of leisure areas influence the leisure experience of tourists is little (Mouratidis, 2019). Existing research mainly focuses on the link between the physical environment and the activities that are carried out (Cheng et al., 2019), not on how these relationships contribute to the quality of the leisure experience. It is therefore necessary to investigate the possible impacts of the physical environment on the leisure experience of tourists. This can inform urban planning decisions aimed at improving the leisure experience of tourists specifically (Mouratidis, 2019; Neal et al., 2007), and will provide insights into how tourist destinations can improve their competitiveness and attract tourists (Carlino and Sainz, 2019).

Conceptual model

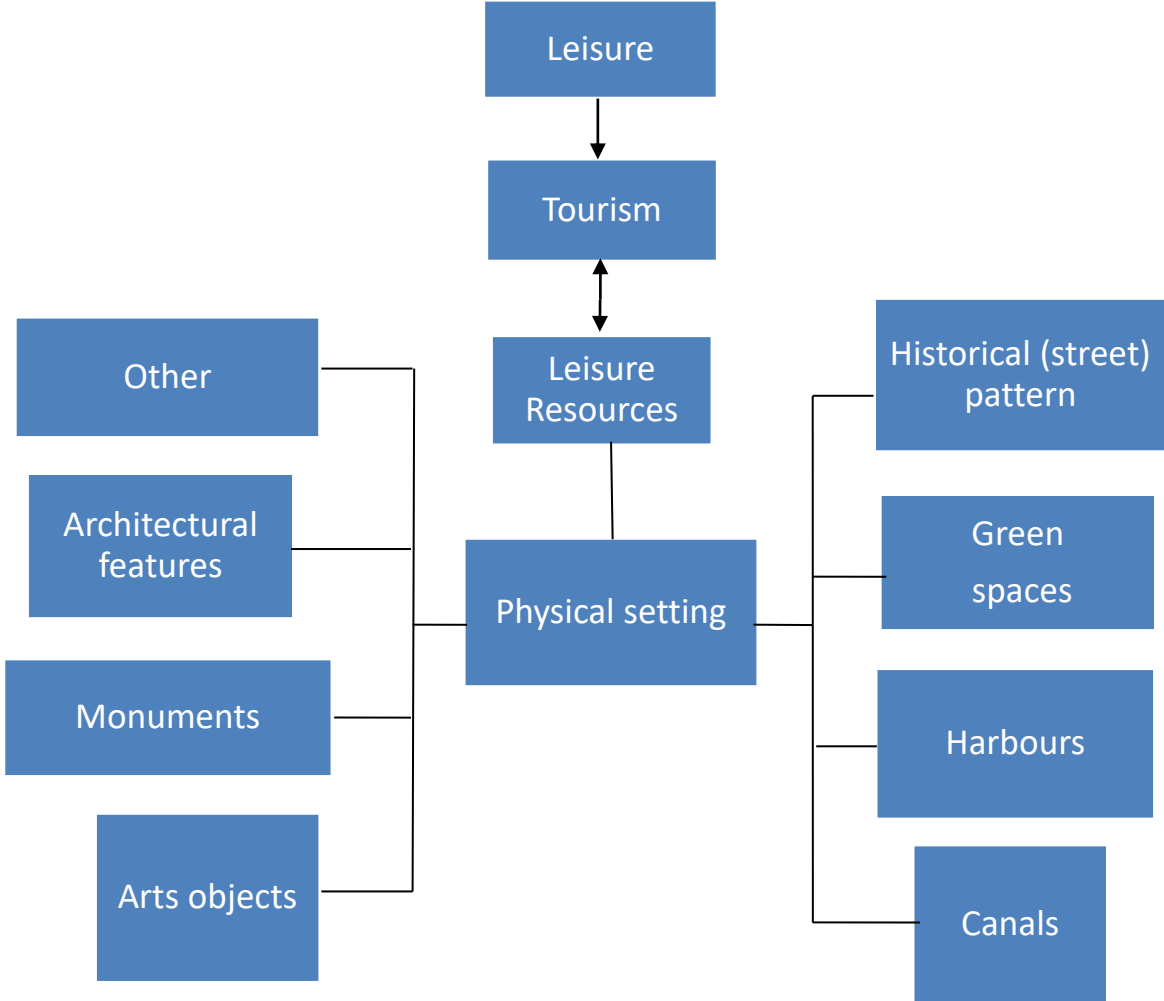


Figure 1: Conceptual model

The conceptual model shows that ‘leisure’ leads to ‘tourism’, which originates from the way people give substance to their leisure time. ‘Tourism’ on the one hand leads to the development of leisure resources. For example, cities want to improve their competitiveness as a tourist destination. On the other hand, leisure resources cause ‘tourism’ since the ‘leisure’ resources enable tourists to derive value from their leisure time. The physical setting of the leisure resources consists of: architectural features, monuments, arts objects, green spaces, harbours, canals and the historical (street) pattern (Jansen-Verbeke, 1988). Furthermore, the category ‘other’ is added to deal with leisure resources of the physical setting that do not fit one of the physical setting categories.

Expectations

The expectation of the research is that the spatial indicators of a pleasant leisure area can be clearly linked to the physical setting ‘site’ aspects of the leisure recourses, as identified in Jansen-Verbeke (1988). However, new spatial indicators may emerge during the research, which will be categorized as ‘other aspects’. Given the city's historical nature, tourists are expected to highly value historical patterns and architectural features. Conversely, the scarcity of green spaces and parks in the inner city may result in lower scores from tourists. The spatial interventions needed to support tourism, are therefore expected to relate mainly to adding more green space.

Methodology

The goal of the research

The central research question is: 'how can the spatial design of leisure areas in the inner city of Groningen be improved to support tourism?'. The goal of the research is to understand the spatial aspects that play a role in determining the 'leisurability' of inner cities in the eye of the tourist. This is applied to the inner city of Groningen by evaluating what spatial aspects tourists find important for a visit to an inner city. And by evaluating how the current spatial aspects of the inner city of Groningen are valued in terms of their contribution to the quality of the leisure experience of tourists. The results are used to advise policymakers of the municipality of Groningen on how the spatial design of the inner city can be adapted to support tourism. Moreover, the results will add to the academic debate about how spatial leisure resources can support tourism.

Research design

A mixed-method approach is chosen with surveys as the method of data collection. Surveys are chosen as a method of data collection since it is the most convenient and reliable way to gather scores of certain physical aspects. At the same time, surveys enable the identification of new indicators of the physical setting of leisure resources in a qualitative way. 29 surveys are conducted. The quantitative scoring of certain physical aspects is used to calculate an average score in Excel per physical aspect. As a result, an average score is calculated of how the aggregated group of tourists value the importance of each spatial aspect for their visit to an inner city, and how each spatial aspect is valued in the inner city of Groningen. As a result, clues can be identified about where spatial improvements in the inner city of Groningen should be made to support tourism. Furthermore, respondents are asked what (if any) other spatial aspects they highly value about the inner city of Groningen and what (if any) other aspects they find lacking in the inner city. These qualitative results are coded in AtlasTi, to provide a categorization of the answers and come up with 'new' indicators. Lastly, observation is used to analyze the spatial situation and identify what spatial interventions could be made in the leisure areas of the inner city of Groningen to support tourism. This is specifically done for the Oosterhaven area since, from the research itself, the spatial improvement of this area is identified as a major opportunity to support tourism. The unit of analysis is the inner city of Groningen and the unit of observation are tourists that visit the inner city of Groningen.

The survey

The survey is shown in Appendix 1 (questionnaire in Dutch), Appendix 2 (questionnaire in English) and Appendix 3 (questionnaire in German). The questionnaire is available in three languages: Dutch, English and German. German is chosen for the reason that 30-32% of the day-trippers and overnight tourists who visit the inner city of Groningen, originates from Germany (Sweco, 2020). The first three questions of the questionnaire are asked to the respondent to check if the respondents fulfill the theoretical requirements of being a tourist. These questions are: 'Is the city center of Groningen a place you regularly visit for a non-touristy reason?', 'Is the reason for your visit to the city center of Groningen a touristy reason?' and 'does your visit to Groningen take longer than 2 hours?'. If the respondents answer no-yes-yes, the respondent is considered a tourist and the respondent is given permission to fill in the rest of the survey. Then, to answer the subquestion: 'what do tourists

indicate as (spatial) indicators of a pleasant leisure area?', the respondents are asked to score certain spatial aspects on their importance for a visit to an inner city. The spatial aspects are: historical pattern, monuments, churches, architectural features, arts, objects, parks, green spaces, canals and harbours. To answer the subquestion: 'how do tourists value current spatial aspects of the inner city of Groningen in terms of the contribution of these aspects to the quality of their leisure experience?', the respondents are asked how they value the spatial aspects in the inner city of Groningen. Furthermore, the respondents are asked what (if any) other spatial aspects they highly value about the inner city of Groningen and what (if any) other aspects they find lacking in the inner city.

Collecting and analyzing the data

Tourists are approached at the tourist information center in Groningen in the Groninger Forum and the coffee corner of the Groninger Museum, which are places frequently visited by tourists during their visit to Groningen and where potential respondents can thus easily be found. The tourists who are approached are asked on the spot to fill in the questionnaire. Observation of the Oosterhaven area has occurred through Google Maps, Street view and by physically visiting the area. Special attention is paid to observation of the physical space and how visitors use the physical space and interact with it. The quantitative data of the research is analyzed by aggregating the results in Excel and calculating an average value of the ratings that are given for each physical aspect. This shows how the aggregated group of tourists value the importance of certain spatial indicators for their visit to an inner city and how the inner city of Groningen scores on these spatial aspects. The results thereby provide an insight into where spatial improvements are most necessary to support tourism effectively. The qualitative data that flows from the questions about what (if any) other spatial aspects the respondents highly value about the inner city of Groningen and what (if any) other aspects they find lacking in the inner city, are coded in AtlasTi to provide a categorization of the answers and to come up with 'new' spatial aspects that are relevant for the leisure experience of tourists.

Ethical considerations and quality of the data

To ensure privacy and avoid potential harm, the survey does not collect personal data that could identify respondents. Questions related to names, addresses, phone numbers, and personal sex are excluded. Respondents are informed orally that the data will be used for a dissertation at the University of Groningen. The collected data is consistent as all respondents are asked the same set of questions, and each survey is collected and analyzed in the same manner. The data is considered accurate as the researcher has checked for errors and found none. All quantitative questions are filled in, making the data complete. Some qualitative questions may be unanswered, but this indicates that respondents did not identify any important or highly valued aspects, which is a valid response. The data is deemed valid as it addresses the research questions, and overall, it is of good quality.

Results

The valuation of the importance of spatial aspects visiting any city center

The quantitative results of the survey are used to calculate how the respondents, which are all tourists, on average score the importance of a certain spatial aspect for their visit to any city center on a scale from 0 to 10. The results are shown in figure 2. All rating that are mentioned are average ratings of the respondents group. The results show that three aspects: the historical street pattern (rating 8,21), the architectural features (rating 7,53) and green spaces (rating 7,66) are very important for tourists in their decision to visit an inner city. Monuments (rating 7) and canals (rating 6,97) are relatively important as well, whereas the results indicate that arts objects (rating 6,38) and harbours (rating 6,31) are less important for tourists in their decision to visit an inner city. Note that all spatial aspects are given a score higher than 6. The results thus indicate that certain aspects are more important than other aspects, but none of the spatial aspects can be considered as unimportant. The results support the outcomes of the research of Lanzara and Minerva (2019) and Carlino and Saiz (2019) that a high number of historical buildings make a city attractive to tourists, since the historical pattern (rating 8,21) and architectural features (rating 7,53), which are often historical as well, are considered most important for tourists to visit any city center. Furthermore, the results support that green space is essential for attracting tourists, as noted before by Mouratidis (2019). Moreover, the scores indicate that the spatial aspects as categorized by Jansen-Verbeke (1988) differ in their importance to tourists. This calls for a new categorization in which the importance of the spatial aspects to tourists is taken into account.

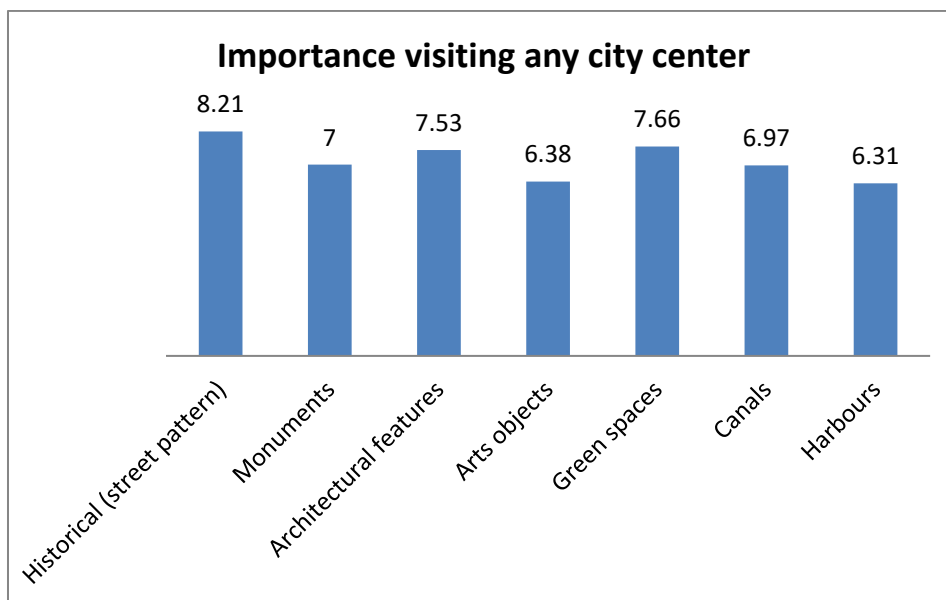


Figure 2: The average valuation of the importance of spatial aspects for visiting any city center on a scale from 0-10.

The valuation of current spatial aspects of the inner city of Groningen

To be able to make recommendations for local policymakers of the municipality of Groningen on how to adapt the spatial design of leisure areas in the inner city of Groningen to support tourism, the respondents are asked about how they value the spatial aspects of the inner city of Groningen currently based on a scale from 0-10. The results are shown in figure 3, and show that the historical pattern (rating 8,07) and architectural features (rating 8,1) are highly valued on average. Since these two spatial aspects are also two main aspects for tourists to visit any city center (figure 2), this indicates that the historical street pattern and the architectural features are key leisure resources that the inner city of Groningen currently characterizes. The valuation of Groningen's inner city monuments are valued with a rating of 7,1. Furthermore, canals are rated with 7,21 on average, and green spaces are rated with a 6,81. Since the respondents rate green spaces with an average importance of 7,66 (on a scale from 1-10) for visiting any city center, the results indicate that there is potential for Groningen to improve the current green spaces or add more green spaces in the inner city. This would improve the leisure experience of tourists and attract more tourists to the inner city of Groningen. Lastly, arts objects (rating 5,9) and harbours (rating 5,88) are given a relatively low score.

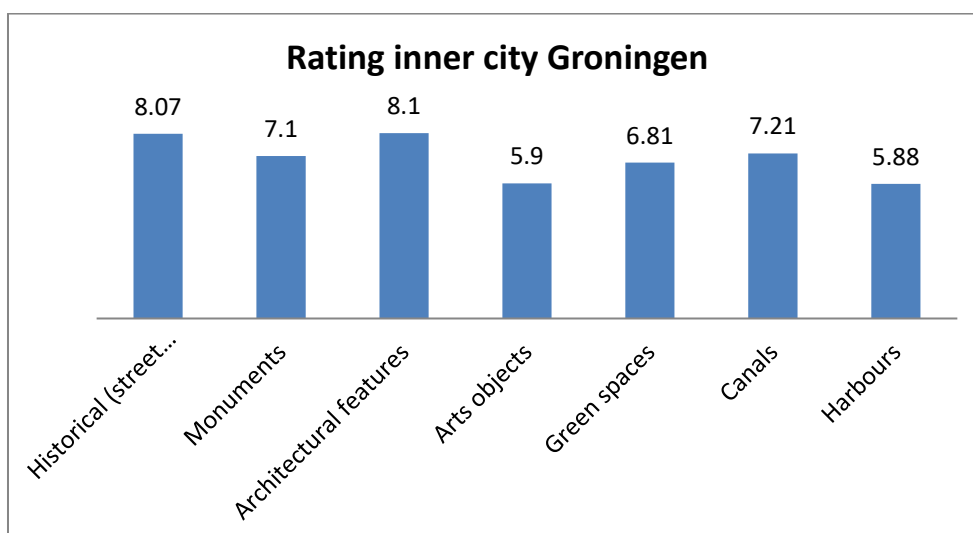


Figure 3: The average rating of the spatial aspects of the inner city of Groningen on a scale from 0-10.

Potential to improve the spatial aspects of the inner city of Groningen

To successfully attract tourists and improve the leisure experience of tourists through spatial design, the average rating of the valuation of the spatial aspects of the inner city of Groningen should meet the average rating of the importance of these spatial aspects for visiting any center. When comparing these two different ratings with each other, it is possible to distinguish spatial aspects that are up-to-standard from spatial aspects that are not up-to-standard. Up-to-standard means the average rating of the valuation of the spatial aspects is the same or exceeds the average rating of the importance of these spatial aspects for visiting any center. Spatial aspects that are up-to-standard are architectural features (rated 0,57 higher), canals (rated 0,24 higher) and monuments (rated 0,10 higher). Spatial aspects that are not 'up-to-standard' are spatial aspects from which the average rating of the

valuation of the spatial aspects is lower than the average rating of the importance of these spatial aspects for visiting any center. The results show that the following spatial aspects are not up-to-standard: the historical pattern (rated 0,14 lower), harbours (rated 0,43 lower), arts objects (0,48 lower) and green spaces (0,85 lower).

These latter aspects should thus be improved, if the city of Groningen wants to support tourism in its inner city. The spatial aspects can be improved through spatial design. Spatial adaptations that can be made to attract tourists and improve the leisure experience of tourists, are making the historical pattern more prominent, and adding or improving harbours, arts objects and green spaces. The fact that harbours are given the lowest rating of all aspects is remarkable, since the inner city of Groningen is surrounded by canals and three harbours. The harbours that are present in the inner city of Groningen are: the 'Noorderhaven', 'Zuiderhaven' and 'Oosterhaven'. Apparently, tourists do not find their way to the harbour, which would cause them to score the harbour aspects in the inner city of Groningen as 'low', i.e. missing. Another explanation could be that the tourists do find their way to the harbours, but give them a low rating because they find the harbours of poor quality. The explanations of respondents 5, 22 and 29 hint at the former explanation, since these respondents indicate that they have not encountered any harbours during their visit to the inner city of Groningen.

Revitalizing the Oosterhaven area

On the one hand, people do value visual contact with the water, and waterfronts are said to be ideal places to embrace leisure activities (Andini, 2011). On the other hand, the results of the survey indicate that tourists rate the harbours in Groningen relatively low (figure 3). The biggest of the three harbours in the inner city of Groningen is the 'Oosterhaven'. The potential of the Oosterhaven area as a leisure area has increased with the new parking garage at the nearby 'Damsterdiep', which has improved accessibility of the area (Visit Groningen, n.d.). The question is how tourists can be tempted to go to the Oosterhaven area through spatial design. And how the spatial design of the Oosterhaven area itself can be improved to support tourism. One of the important spatial measures that can be taken is to restore the view corridor towards the Oosterhaven. Currently, The view corridor from the Steentilbrug (figure 4), which lies at the walking route from the inner city to the Oosterhaven, is blocked. The view corridor from the parking garage Damsterdiep (figure 5), is blocked as well. The main blockages are buildings and trees. As a result, the spatial design does not spatially invite people to visit the Oosterhaven area. To restore the view corridor, the main blockages should be removed. Also, the street towards the Oosterhaven itself does not look very inviting to walk (figure 4; figure 5). There is limited space designated for pedestrians. The walkability of the main walking routes to the Oosterhaven area can therefore said to be low. A promenade/sidewalk along the canal can be created to improve walkability. In the harbour area itself, the high number of parked cars (figure 6) goes at the expense of the attractiveness of the area for leisure purposes. To improve the Oosterhaven as leisure area, the parking spaces should be removed. A leisure area can be created with resting facilities and lots of green, since the latter is an aspects that tourists highly value (figure 2).



Figure 4: View from Steentilbrug towards Oosterhaven (Google, 2022a)



Figure 5: View from Damsterdiep towards Oosterhaven (Google, 2022b)



Figure 6: Parked cars in the Oosterhaven area (Google, 2020)

The interplay between activities and space

The qualitative results of the survey show that the ‘good atmosphere’ is a highly valued spatial aspect of the Groningen city center, which is not included in the ‘rating list’ of the surveys (figure 7). 16 out of 29 respondents indicate that the ‘good atmosphere’ is an aspect that they value highly about the Groningen city center. Furthermore, this aspect comes to the fore as an important motive for tourists to visit any inner city (figure 8). This ‘good atmosphere’ is about people. For example, the terraces, the shopping street and the market are mentioned as providing a certain liveliness to the inner city of Groningen. This shows the important role of the interplay between space and activities. The physical space itself does not provide for a ‘good atmosphere’, it are the people who make use of the space that give a ‘liveliness’ to the city. For example, the physical appearance of the market is likely not the aspect that is valued highly by tourists, but the atmosphere that a lively market provides with people interacting with each other, is a relevant aspect that is highly valued. If the activity and the space aspects are that importantly linked, this questions the extent to which these

aspects can be seen as two separate categories as distinguished by Jansen-Verbeke (1988). Since it is not solely the activity nor the space that makes up the leisure resource, it is the combination of the two that seems to provide for a leisure resource in itself: 'the (good) atmosphere'. The interplay between activities and space thus plays an important role in the quality of the leisure experience for tourists. Another aspect that comes to the fore as a relevant aspect for tourists to visit any city center is the cleanliness of the inner city. Only two answers about other aspects relate to this 'new' aspect, which is that Groningen is once identified as messy and once the trip hazards are pointed out, both being perceived as a poor quality 'other' spatial aspect (figure 9).



Figure 7: Other highly valued spatial aspects of Groningen city center



Figure 8: Aspects of importance visiting any city center

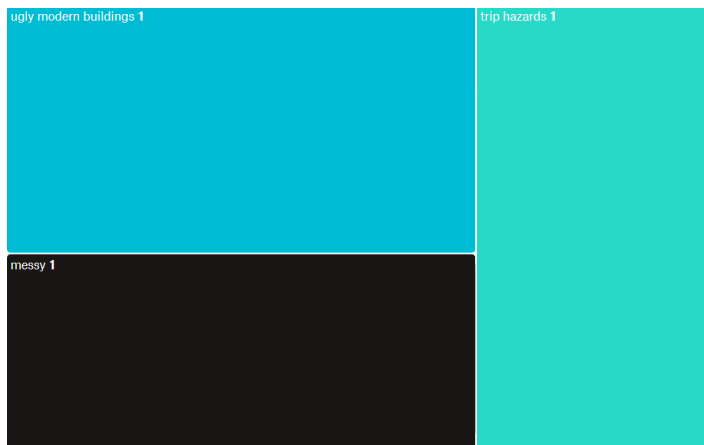


Figure 9: Other poor quality or missing spatial aspects of Groningen city center

Conclusion

Main results

On the whole, the survey results reveal the importance of enhancing spatial aspects such as historical patterns, architectural features, and green spaces in Groningen's inner city to support tourism. Although the inner city of Groningen is surrounded by three harbours, the harbours are given a low score by the respondents compared to their importance to tourists. Therefore, the improvement of harbours through spatial design is a key opportunity to support tourism. The Oosterhaven area can be improved through the restoration of view corridors, pedestrian-friendly design, and the removal of parked cars. By incorporating resting facilities and green spaces, the leisure experience can be further improved, aligning with tourists' preferences. These interventions have the potential to attract more tourists and improve the leisure experience of tourists. Together, this can make the inner city of Groningen a vibrant and appealing tourist destination.

Academic relevance

The good atmosphere and cleanliness emerge as new spatial aspects out of the research, which were termed 'other aspects' during the research. The aspects are new in the sense that they were not identified in any literature source during the literature review, which was conducted for the sake of writing the theoretical framework. The good atmosphere is created by the interplay between activities, people and space, and come to the fore as playing a significant role in shaping the leisure experience for tourists. Thus, the research adds to the academic debate of the categorization of the spatial aspects of leisure resources by identifying new spatial aspects.

Comparability to other inner cities and weaknesses

The research serves as a valuable case study for policymakers in other cities seeking to support tourism and improve the leisure experience of tourists in their inner cities. It provides insights into identifying spatial improvement opportunities and suggests appropriate spatial adjustments. However, the results cannot just be generalized to other cities, which can be considered a weakness of the study. The reason of the low generalizability are the lack of qualitative data regarding the

reasons why tourists value certain aspects the way they do. Additionally, the research is based on a relatively small sample size of 29 questionnaires, which were administered at two specific locations during a particular period of the year.

Recommendations

The research sheds light on research to be done more thoroughly in this research area. It is recommendable that further research should focus on obtaining a deeper understanding of why tourists value certain spatial aspects the way they do. A qualitative research design could be used for this. Furthermore, other research could focus on developing measurements methods on how the effectiveness of spatial adjustments can be measured for improving the leisure experience of tourists. Lastly, the good atmosphere is a new spatial aspect that could be looked into in more detail, since it remains unclear how this spatial aspect can be improved through spatial design.

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Appendix 1: Dutch questionnaire

Datum:

Vragenlijst Nederlands

Vragenlijst binnenstedelijk onderzoek Groningen

Onderzoek waardering fysieke aspecten door toeristen ter bevordering van de vrijetijdseconomie

1. Is de binnenstad van Groningen een plek die u regelmatig bezoekt voor een niet-toeristische reden?
 - Ja

- Nee
2. Heeft de reden van uw bezoek aan de binnenstad van Groningen een toeristische reden?
- Ja
 - Nee
3. Duurt uw bezoek aan Groningen langer dan 2 uur?
- Ja
 - Nee
4. Overnacht u voor uw bezoek aan Groningen ergens anders dan op uw vaste woonadres?
- Ja
 - Nee
5. Hoe belangrijk zijn de volgende aspecten voor u bij een bezoek aan een willekeurige binnenstad? U kunt uw waardering geven aan de hand van een rapportcijfer, waarbij een 1 staat voor een zeer onbelangrijk en een 10 voor zeer belangrijk.

Aspect	Cijfer	Toelichting
Historisch (straten) patroon		
Monumenten		
Architectuur		
Kunst objecten		
Stedelijk groen		
Grachten		
Havens		

6. Zijn er andere aspecten van belang voor u bij het bezoek aan een willekeurige binnenstad m.b.t. hoe een binnenstad eruit ziet?
Zo ja, welke?

.....

7. Hoe waardeert u de volgende aspecten van de Groninger binnenstad? U kunt uw waardering geven aan de hand van een rapportcijfer, waarbij een 1 staat voor een zeer lage waardering en een 10 voor een zeer hoge waardering.

Aspect	Cijfer	Toelichting
Historisch (straten) patroon		
Monumenten		
Architectuur		
Kunst objecten		
Stedelijk groen		
Grachten		
Havens		

8. Zijn er andere aspecten die u hoog waardeert aan de Groninger binnenstad m.b.t. hoe de binnenstad eruit ziet?
Zo ja, welke?

.....

9. Zijn er andere aspecten die u van slechte kwaliteit vindt of mist in de Groninger binnenstad m.b.t. hoe de binnenstad eruit ziet?
Zo ja, welke?

.....
.....
.....
.....

Appendix 2: English questionnaire

Date:

Questionnaire English

Questionnaire inner city research Groningen

Research valuation of physical aspects by tourists to support the leisure economy

1. Is the city center of Groningen a place you regularly visit for a non-touristy reason?
 - yes
 - no
2. Is the reason for your visit to the city center of Groningen a touristy reason?
 - Yes
 - No
3. Does your visit to Groningen take longer than 2 hours?
 - Yes
 - No
4. Are you staying overnight for your visit to Groningen somewhere other than at your permanent home address?
 - Yes
 - No
5. How important are the following aspects to you when visiting any city center? You can give your rating on the basis of a report mark, where 1 stands for very unimportant and 10 for very important.

Aspect	Grade	Explanation
--------	-------	-------------

Historical (street) pattern		
Monuments		
Architectural features		
Arts objects		
Green spaces		
Canals		
Harbours		

6. Are there other aspects of importance to you when visiting any city center regarding what a city center looks like?

If yes, which one?

.....

.....

.....

.....

7. How do you rate the following aspects of the Groningen city centre? You can give your rating on the basis of a report mark, where 1 stands for a very low rating and 10 for a very high rating.

Aspect	Grade	Explanation
Historical (street) pattern		
Monuments		
Architectural features		
Arts objects		

Green spaces		
Canals		
Harbours		

8. Are there other aspects that you value highly about the Groningen city center with regard to what the city center looks like?

If yes, which one?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

9. Are there other aspects that you find of poor quality or are missing in the Groningen city center with regard to what the city center looks like?

If yes, which one?

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.....
.....

Appendix 3: German questionnaire

Datum:

Fragebogen im Deutsch

Fragebogen Innenstadtforschung Groningen

Forschung nach der Wertschätzung physischer Aspekte durch Touristen, um die Freizeitwirtschaft zu fördern

1. Ist das Stadtzentrum von Groningen ein Ort, den Sie regelmäßig aus nicht touristischen Gründen besuchen?

- Ja
- Nein

2. Ist der Grund für Ihren Besuch im Stadtzentrum von Groningen ein touristischer Grund?

- Ja
- Nein

3. Dauert Ihr Besuch in Groningen länger als 2 Stunden?

- Ja
- Nein

4. Übernachten Sie für Ihren Besuch in Groningen irgendwo anders als an Ihrem ständigen Wohnort?

- Ja
- Nein

5. Wie wichtig sind Ihnen die Folgenden Aspekte beim Besuch einer Innenstadt? Ihre Bewertung können Sie anhand einer Punktzahl abgeben, wobei 1 für sehr unwichtig und 10 für sehr wichtig steht.

Aspekt	Note	Erläuterung
Historisches (Straßen-) Muster		
Monumente		
Architektur		
Kunstobjekte		
Grünanlage		
Kanäle		
Häfen		

6. Gibt es für Sie beim Besuch einer Innenstadt noch andere Aspekte, die Ihnen wichtig sind, wenn es darum geht, wie eine Innenstadt aussieht?

Wenn ja, welche?

.....

.....

.....

.....

7. Wie bewerten Sie die Folgenden Aspekte der Innenstad von Groningen? Ihre Bewertung können Sie anhand einer Punktzahl abgeben, wobei 1 für sehr unwichtig und 10 für sehr wichtig steht.

Aspekt	Note	Erläuterung
Historisches (Straßen-) Muster		
Monumente		
Architektur		
Kunstobjekte		
Grünanlage		
Kanäle		
Häfen		

8. Gibt es andere Aspekte, die Sie am Stadtzentrum von Groningen in Bezug auf das Aussehen des Stadtzentrums sehr schätzen?

Wenn ja, welche?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

9. Gibt es andere Aspekte, die Sie im Stadtzentrum von Groningen in Bezug auf das Aussehen des Stadtzentrums von schlechter Qualität finden oder vermissen?
Wenn ja, welche?

.....

.....

.....

.....

Appendix 4: Quantitative results in Excel

	Respondent																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Importance visiting any city center																	
Historical (street pattern)	8	9	8	5	5	10	8	8	7	8	9	9	8	7	6	8	9
Monuments	8	4	7	4	7	8	8	7	8	8	7	9	8	7	8	8	7
Architectural features	8,5	9	7	6	8	8	5	7	8	8	8	9	8	8	7	6	8
Arts objects	5	2	6	5	5	6	7	6	6	4	7	9	7	6	7	6	6
Green spaces	10	7	6	6	5	10	6	8	8	7	7	9	8	7	6	7	8
Canals	10	7	8	5	7	10	8	2	7	7	9	9	9	8	8	6	8
Harbours	7	5	5	5	6	10	8	2	7	6	8	9	8	8	7	7	6
Rating Groninger city centre																	
Historical (street pattern)	8	6	8	5	8	10	8	7	8	8	9	9	8	7	8	7	9
Monuments	8	4	8	4	7	8	8	8	9	8	7	9	8	7	8	8	7
Architectural features	8	6	9	5	8	9	7	8	8	7	9	9	8	7	7	7	8
Arts objects	8	4	7	5	6	6	6	6	6	4	7	9	7	7	7	7	7
Green spaces	10	4	6	6	5,5	10	6	6	8	5	8	9	8	7	7	8	9
Canals	10	3	7	5	7	10	8	6	7	6	9	9	8	7	8	6	9
Harbours	7	3	5	5	5	10	8	5,5	7	4	8	9	7	7	7	6	9

	Respondent												
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Importance visiting any city center													
Historical (street pattern)	9	8	10	4	8	10	9	10	10	9	9	10	
Monuments	1	5	10	1	9	10	9	9	8	3	7	8	
Architectural features	4	8	10	8	9	10	1	10	10	6	4	10	
Arts objects	1	8	10	8	10	10	2	9	10	4	6	7	
Green spaces	8	10	10	8	7	9	5	10	10	7	5	8	
Canals	2	5	7	3	9	8	5	9	8	9	1	8	
Harbours	2	5	7	3	7	7	5	9	8	9	2	5	
Rating Groninger city centre													
Historical (street pattern)	8	6	7	4	10	10	10	10	10	9	8	9	
Monuments	1	6	8	2	8	10	9	9	7	5	8	7	
Architectural features	6	9	10	8	9	10	9	10	10	5	9	10	
Arts objects	2	6	5	2	6	5	2	10	7	5	5	7	
Green spaces	8	5	5	1	7	5	5	9	7	7	6	10	
Canals	8	8	5	3	9	5	5	9	8	8	8	8	
Harbours	2	3	5	3	2	5	5	10	9	8	5	1	

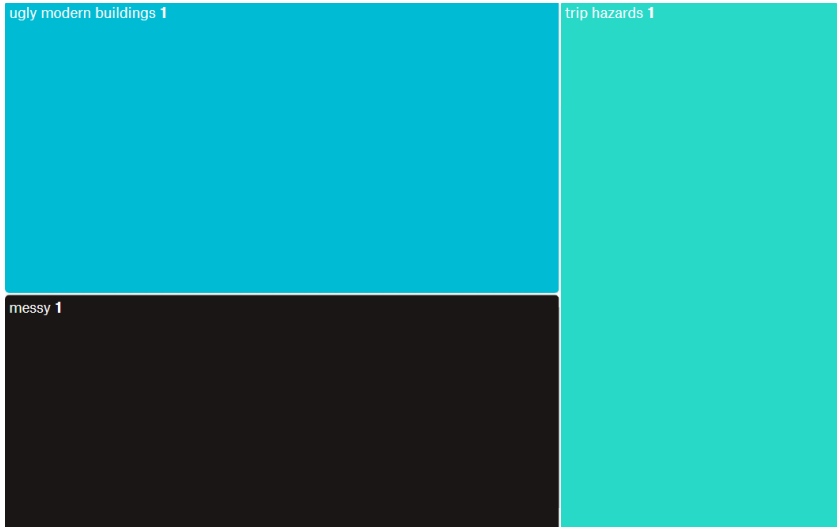
	Average score	Difference between importance and rating in Groningen
Importance visiting any city center		
Historical (street pattern)	8,21	0,14
Monuments	7	-0,10
Architectural features	7,53	-0,57
Arts objects	6,38	0,48
Green spaces	7,66	0,85
Canals	6,97	-0,24
Harbours	6,31	0,43
Rating Groninger city centre		
Historical (street pattern)	8,07	
Monuments	7,1	
Architectural features	8,1	
Arts objects	5,9	
Green spaces	6,81	
Canals	7,21	
Harbours	5,88	

Appendix 5: Qualitative results

Other highly valued spatial aspects of Groningen city center



Other poor quality or missing spatial aspects Groningen city center



Aspects of importance visiting any city center



Appendix 6: Coding of qualitative results

No: 1 Vragenlijst Nederlands

6.Zijn er andere aspecten van belang voor u bij het bezoek aan een willekeurige binnenstad m.b.t. hoe een binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?

Antwoord:

- Dat het schoon en opgeruimd is
- Duidelijke bewijzering

8.Zijn er andere aspecten die u hoog waardeert aan de Groninger binnenstad m.b.t. hoe de binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?

Antwoord:

- gezellige sfeer

+ - terrassen

- winkels

9.Zijn er andere aspecten die u van slechte kwaliteit vindt of mist in de Groninger binnenstad m.b.t. hoe de binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?

Antwoord:

- onvoldoende kunnen beoordelen. Zijn 1 dag hier

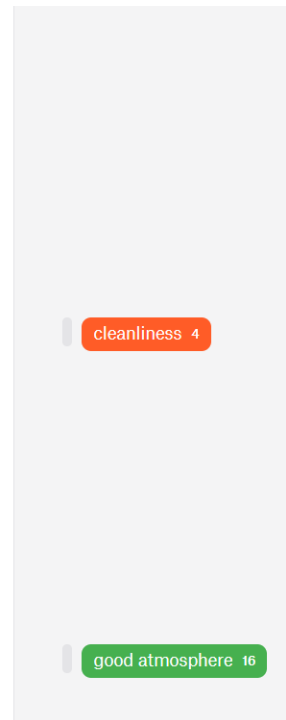
No: 2 Vragenlijst Nederlands

6.Zijn er andere aspecten van belang voor u bij het bezoek aan een willekeurige binnenstad m.b.t. hoe een binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?

Antwoord:

- hoe druk het is



- terrasjes ook belangrijk
- de loopbaarheid van dingen
- aantal auto's; veel auto's is heel stom

8. Zijn er andere aspecten die u hoog waardeert aan de Groninger binnenstad m.b.t. hoe de binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?

Antwoord:

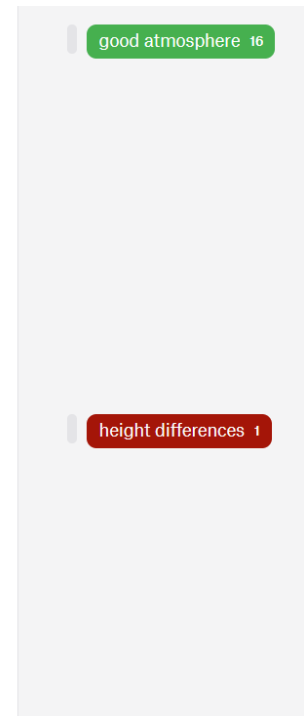
- hoogteverschillen zijn leuk

9. Zijn er andere aspecten die u van slechte kwaliteit vindt of mist in de Groninger binnenstad m.b.t. hoe de binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?

Antwoord:

- groen?



6. Zijn er andere aspecten van belang voor u bij het bezoek aan een willekeurige binnenstad m.b.t. hoe een binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?

Antwoord:

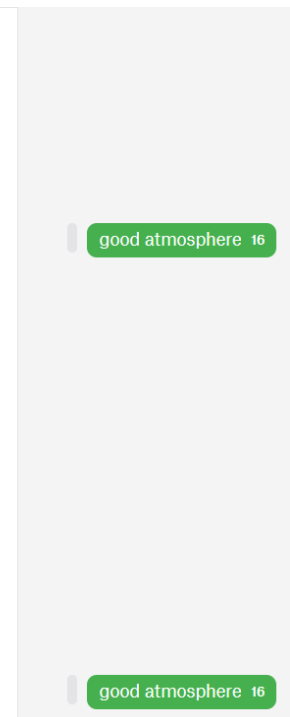
- sfeer
- leuke cafeetjes
- bijzondere winkels
- straatartiesten

8. Zijn er andere aspecten die u hoog waardeert aan de Groninger binnenstad m.b.t. hoe de binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?

Antwoord:

- markt had leuke sfeer



No: 4 Vragenlijst Nederlands

6.Zijn er andere aspecten van belang voor u bij het bezoek aan een willekeurige binnenstad m.b.t. hoe een binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?

Antwoord:

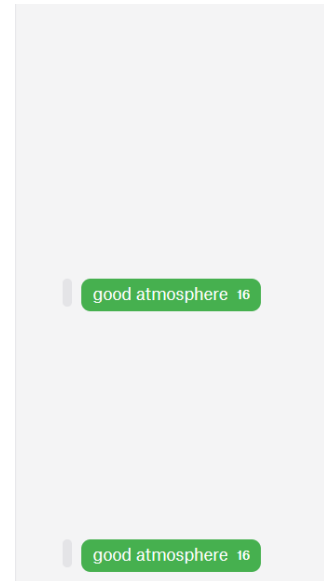
- gezellige winkelstraatjes

8.Zijn er andere aspecten die u hoog waardeert aan de Groninger binnenstad m.b.t. hoe de binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?

Antwoord:

- de gezellige straatjes



No: 5 Vragenlijst Nederlands

6.Zijn er andere aspecten van belang voor u bij het bezoek aan een willekeurige binnenstad m.b.t. hoe een binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?

Antwoord:

- goed bereikbaar met OV

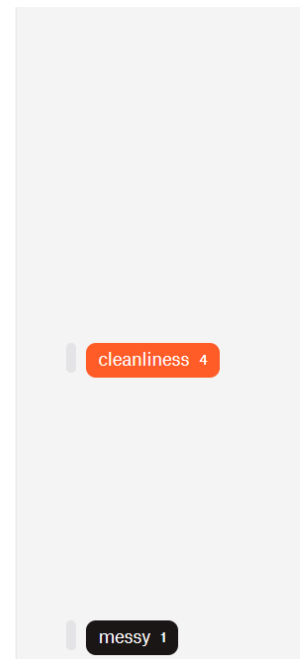
- redelijke infra (geen bouwkeet straten)

9.Zijn er andere aspecten die u van slechte kwaliteit vindt of mist in de Groninger binnenstad m.b.t. hoe de binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?

Antwoord:

- het station was een beetje onduidelijk en rommelig door al het bouwwerk



No: 6 Vragenlijst Nederlands

6.Zijn er andere aspecten van belang voor u bij het bezoek aan een willekeurige binnenstad m.b.t. hoe een binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?

Antwoord:

- culinaire eetgelegenheden
- multi-cultureel
- historische kern

8.Zijn er andere aspecten die u hoog waardeert aan de Groninger binnenstad m.b.t. hoe de binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?

Antwoord:

- stratenpatroon/ kleine straatjes die uitkomen op een bepaald punt. Dat het centrum ook echt het centrale punt is.

9.Zijn er andere aspecten die u van slechte kwaliteit vindt of mist in de Groninger binnenstad m.b.t. hoe de binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?

Antwoord:

- bewijzering. Je raakt weg gemakkelijk kwijt.
- geen duidelijke fietspaden. Bijvoorbeeld: Folkingestraat

No: 7 Vragenlijst Nederlands

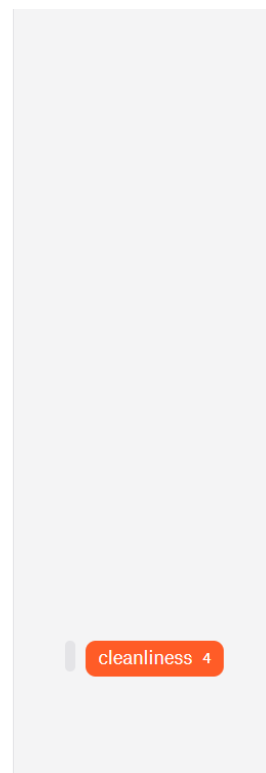
6.Zijn er andere aspecten van belang voor u bij het bezoek aan een willekeurige binnenstad m.b.t. hoe een binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?

Antwoord:

- dat een stad schoon/opgeruimd is

8.Zijn er andere aspecten die u hoog waardeert aan de Groninger binnenstad m.b.t. hoe de binnenstad eruit ziet?



Zo ja, welke?

Antwoord:

- hofjes
- musea
- het Forum
- het Hoofdstation

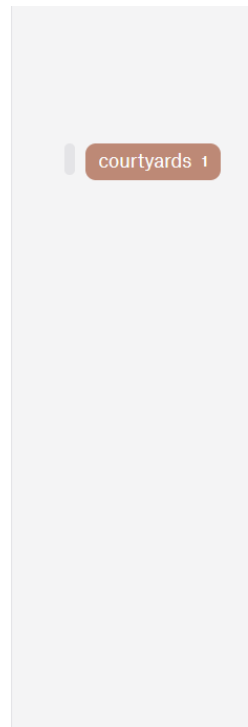
No: 9 Vragenlijst Nederlands

6.Zijn er andere aspecten van belang voor u bij het bezoek aan een willekeurige binnenstad m.b.t. hoe een binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?

Antwoord:

- goed openbaar vervoer



No: 10 Vragenlijst Nederlands

6.Zijn er andere aspecten van belang voor u bij het bezoek aan een willekeurige binnenstad m.b.t. hoe een binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?

Antwoord:

- schoon
- sfeer / uitstraling

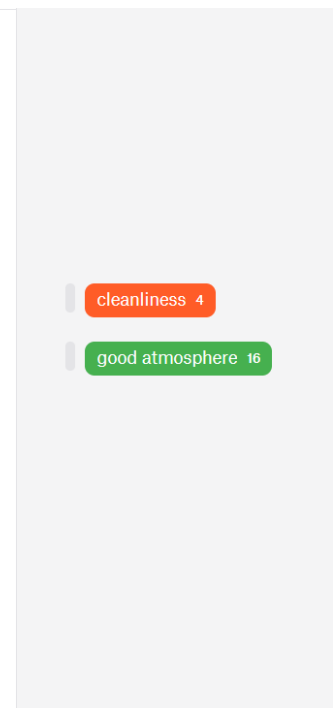
No: 11 Vragenlijst Nederlands

6.Zijn er andere aspecten van belang voor u bij het bezoek aan een willekeurige binnenstad m.b.t. hoe een binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?

Antwoord:

- winkelen



- musea

8.Zijn er andere aspecten die u hoog waardeert aan de Groninger binnenstad m.b.t. hoe de binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?

Antwoord:

- de vele studenten

- fietsverkeer

- de oude faculteiten

9.Zijn er andere aspecten die u van slechte kwaliteit vindt of mist in de Groninger binnenstad m.b.t. hoe de binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?

Antwoord:

- soms toch te lelijke moderne gebouwen geplaatst op belangrijke plekken in de stad en

vooral als er slechte lelijke materialen in worden gebruikt

No: 12 Vragenlijst Nederlands

6.Zijn er andere aspecten van belang voor u bij het bezoek aan een willekeurige binnenstad m.b.t. hoe een binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?

Antwoord:

- leuke kleine winkeltjes en diversiteit daarin

- restaurants/café's/gezellige terrasjes

- stadswandeling

8.Zijn er andere aspecten die u hoog waardeert aan de Groninger binnenstad m.b.t. hoe de binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?

Antwoord:

ugly modern buildings 1

good atmosphere 16

- fijn dat de auto's buiten de stad blijven

No: 13 Vragenlijst Nederlands

6. Zijn er andere aspecten van belang voor u bij het bezoek aan een willekeurige binnenstad m.b.t. hoe een binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?

Antwoord:

- mogelijkheden m.b.t. een rondleiding
- goede stadswandeling

8. Zijn er andere aspecten die u hoog waardeert aan de Groninger binnenstad m.b.t. hoe de binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?

Antwoord:

- museums
- goed bereikbaar
- pakhuizen; hoge der A en lage der A
- studentenstad; levendig

No: 14 Vragenlijst Nederlands

8. Zijn er andere aspecten die u hoog waardeert aan de Groninger binnenstad m.b.t. hoe de binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?

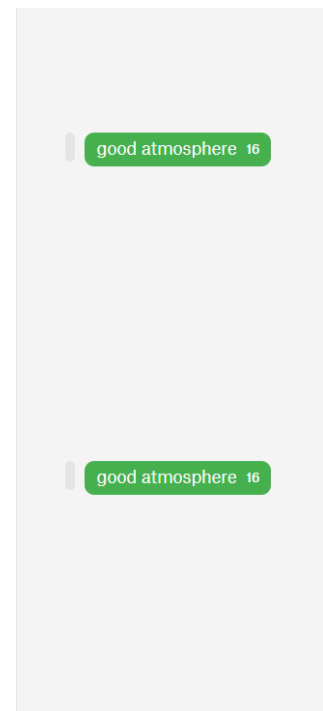
Antwoord:

- gezellige stad

No: 15 Vragenlijst Nederlands

8. Zijn er andere aspecten die u hoog waardeert aan de Groninger binnenstad m.b.t. hoe de binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?



Antwoord:

- gezellige stad

No: 15 Vragenlijst Nederlands

8.Zijn er andere aspecten die u hoog waardeert aan de Groninger binnenstad m.b.t. hoe de binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?

Antwoord:

- mooi compact. Gezellig plein.

No: 16 Vragenlijst Nederlands

6.Zijn er andere aspecten van belang voor u bij het bezoek aan een willekeurige binnenstad m.b.t. hoe een binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?

Antwoord:

- voetgangerzones

- aanwezigheid musea

- veelzijdigheid aanbod winkels

No: 17 Vragenlijst Nederlands

6.Zijn er andere aspecten van belang voor u bij het bezoek aan een willekeurige binnenstad m.b.t. hoe een binnenstad eruit ziet?

Zo ja, welke?

Antwoord:

- gezellige cafés en terrasjes

No: 18 Fragebogen Deutsch

6.Gibt es für Sie beim Besuch einer Innenstadt noch andere Aspekte, die Ihnen wichtig sind, wenn es darum geht, wie eine Innenstadt aussieht?

Wenn ja welche?

good atmosphere 16

good atmosphere 16

good atmosphere 16

Antwort:

- freundlichkeit

8.Gibt es andere Aspekte, die Sie am Stadtzentrum von Groningen in Bezug auf das Aussehen des Stadtzentrums sehr schätzen?

Wenn ja, welche?

Antwort:

- toller Markt

No: 19 Fragebogen Deutsch

6.Gibt es für Sie beim Besuch einer Innenstadt noch andere Aspekte, die Ihnen wichtig sind, wenn es darum geht, wie eine Innenstadt aussieht?

Wenn ja welche?

Antwort:

- viele Ruheplätze

8.Gibt es andere Aspekte, die Sie am Stadtzentrum von Groningen in Bezug auf das Aussehen des Stadtzentrums sehr schätzen?

Wenn ja, welche?

Antwort:

- viele Ruheplätze

No: 20 Fragebogen Deutsch

6.Gibt es für Sie beim Besuch einer Innenstadt noch andere Aspekte, die Ihnen wichtig sind, wenn es darum geht, wie eine Innenstadt aussieht?

Wenn ja welche?

Antwort:

- museum

- local spaces

- seeing the character of the city within their culture

good atmosphere 16

good atmosphere 16

8. Gibt es andere Aspekte, die Sie am Stadtzentrum von Groningen in Bezug auf das Aussehen des Stadtzentrums sehr schätzen?

Wenn ja, welche?

Antwort:

- historical building
- town houses (variation of facades)

No: 21 Fragebogen Deutsch

6. Gibt es für Sie beim Besuch einer Innenstadt noch andere Aspekte, die Ihnen wichtig sind, wenn es darum geht, wie eine Innenstadt aussieht?

Wenn ja welche?

Antwort:

- freundlich für Fußgänger

8. Gibt es andere Aspekte, die Sie am Stadtzentrum von Groningen in Bezug auf das Aussehen des Stadtzentrums sehr schätzen?

Wenn ja, welche?

Antwort:

- fahrradfreundlich
- viel Platz zum sitzen und für Menschen zu Fuß

9. Gibt es andere Aspekte, die Sie im Stadtzentrum von Groningen in Bezug auf das Aussehen des Stadtzentrums von schlechter Qualität finden oder vermissen?

Wenn ja, welche?

Antwort:

- öffentliche Toiletten
- öffentliches Trinkwasser

No: 22 Fragebogen Deutsch

6. Gibt es für Sie beim Besuch einer Innenstadt noch andere Aspekte, die Ihnen wichtig sind, wenn es darum geht, wie eine Innenstadt aussieht?

Wenn ja welche?

Antwort:

- viele Plätze, öffentliche Orte an denen man sich gut entspannt aufhalten kann (draußen und in Gebäuden)

8. Gibt es andere Aspekte, die Sie am Stadtzentrum von Groningen in Bezug auf das Aussehen des Stadtzentrums sehr schätzen?

Wenn ja, welche?

Antwort:

- viele Pflanzen/Blumen in Västen

- viele Fahrräder und wenig Autos in der Stadt

- viel Leben auf den Straßen/viele Leute die draußen sitzen

9. Gibt es andere Aspekte, die Sie im Stadtzentrum von Groningen in Bezug auf das Aussehen des Stadtzentrums von schlechter Qualität finden oder vermissen?

Wenn ja, welche?

Antwort:

- könnte mehr kleinere Parks oder grüne Seitenstreifen haben

No: 23 Fragebogen Deutsch

6. Gibt es für Sie beim Besuch einer Innenstadt noch andere Aspekte, die Ihnen wichtig sind, wenn es darum geht, wie eine Innenstadt aussieht?

Wenn ja welche?

Antwort:

- cafés / restaurants

good atmosphere 16

- museum

8. Gibt es andere Aspekte, die Sie am Stadtzentrum von Groningen in Bezug auf das Aussehen des Stadtzentrums sehr schätzen?

Wenn ja, welche?

Antwort:

- kompaktes Zentrum

- schmale Gassen

9. Gibt es andere Aspekte, die Sie im Stadtzentrum von Groningen in Bezug auf das Aussehen des Stadtzentrums von schlechter Qualität finden oder vermissen?

Wenn ja, welche?

Antwort:

- Mehr Grünanlagen/Planzen

No: 24 Fragebogen Deutsch

6. Gibt es für Sie beim Besuch einer Innenstadt noch andere Aspekte, die Ihnen wichtig sind, wenn es darum geht, wie eine Innenstadt aussieht?

Wenn ja welche?

Antwort:

- Shopping

8. Gibt es andere Aspekte, die Sie am Stadtzentrum von Groningen in Bezug auf das Aussehen des Stadtzentrums sehr schätzen?

Wenn ja, welche?

Antwort:

- Groote Markt + Fish Markt

- Gassen, alte Universität

.....

No: 25 Fragebogen Deutsch

6. Gibt es für Sie beim Besuch einer Innenstadt noch andere Aspekte, die Ihnen wichtig sind, wenn es darum geht, wie eine Innenstadt aussieht?

Wenn ja welche?

Antwort:

- Rathaus
- Kirchen

8. Gibt es andere Aspekte, die Sie am Stadtzentrum von Groningen in Bezug auf das Aussehen des Stadtzentrums sehr schätzen?

Wenn ja, welche?

Antwort:

- Rathaus
- Kirchen

No: 26 Fragebogen Deutsch

8. Gibt es andere Aspekte, die Sie am Stadtzentrum von Groningen in Bezug auf das Aussehen des Stadtzentrums sehr schätzen?

Wenn ja, welche?

Antwort:

- hübsche Straßen, nette Atmosphäre

good atmosphere 16

No: 27 Fragebogen Deutsch

6. Gibt es für Sie beim Besuch einer Innenstadt noch andere Aspekte, die Ihnen wichtig sind, wenn es darum geht, wie eine Innenstadt aussieht?

Wenn ja welche?

Antwort:

- Außengastronomie
- Cafés

- Sitzmöglichkeiten

8. Gibt es andere Aspekte, die Sie am Stadtzentrum von Groningen in Bezug auf das Aussehen des Stadtzentrums sehr schätzen?

Wenn ja, welche?

Antwort:

- Märkte

No: 29 Questionnaire English

6. Are there other aspects of importance to you when visiting any city center regarding what a city center looks like? If yes, which one?

Answer:

- interactive spaces

- leisure spaces

8. Are there other aspects that you value highly about the Groningen city center with regard to what the city center looks like?

If yes, which one?

Answer:

- very nice metal work used as screens and bunds

- lovely mixture of different styles and heights

- nice masonry

9. Are there other aspects that you find of poor quality or are missing in the Groningen city center with regard to what the city center looks like?

If yes, which one?

Answer:

- small damaged parts of footpaths not barraged

- trip hazards

trip hazards 1