

Propositions

1. Place-making has a significant role in reaching social outcomes in the developing context (this thesis).
2. Strong-willed, highly initiative, and visionary local champions are essential to push place-making forward and maintaining the tempo of actions (this thesis).
3. Temporal place-making do not always lead to interim outcomes. It, indeed, can provide permanent impacts and be used as long-term strategies to support regular place-making (this thesis).
4. Taking the perspective of place-making as an iterative socio-spatial process can help to see urban informal settlements more than what meets the eye – that is, as places where its dwellers are independently and continuously making and remaking spaces with their creativity and approach (this thesis).
5. Community-based organisations, such as civil society organisations, play important roles as an external network resource beyond the kampung boundaries (this thesis).
6. Even if place-making as a process focuses more on the social values of places, it nonetheless also impacts on the physical values.
7. Involvement of many stakeholders with various backgrounds are needed for more viable place-making.
8. The economic limitation of residents in neighbourhoods with low socioeconomic status can be an obstacle for place-making implementation.
9. There is no standard recipe for good places, or for that matter, successful place-making process.
10. Places grow out of the needs and actions of communities, and in turn, shape the way these communities behave and grow.
11. “They always say time changes things, but you actually have to change them yourself” - Andy Warhol.