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| **Interviewee** | **Definition** | **In the Case Studies** | **Role** | **Other** |
| **Jerusalem Interviewees** | Public space  Open space  Space of encounter  Not necessarily including interaction  Parallel use of space  Choice to go to the space  Safe space  Integrated space  Neutral space  Space used equally | Mamilla mall, but Israeli owned  Old City  Universities  Hospitals  Gan Hapaamon Park  Malha Mall  Teddy Park  Talpiot industrial zone  Supermarkets  Tram and Buses  Streets | Shared spaces are less and less shared  No positive impact these days  Not much positive effect, but can’t hurt  Marginal if not negative impact  But interaction should still be an option, even if it is negative  Shared on an unequal basis  Relative value  Won’t change the situation here  Very limited impact | Sheikh Jarrah protests are a shared space of protest  Consumerism has a tendency to flatten things out  Archaeological sites as shared spaces would have a positive impact on intergroup relations as they would introduce the idea of a share past and future |
| **Belfast Interviewees** | WAGS – Welcoming, Accessible, Good Quality and Safe (Belfast City Council)  Continuum of shared spaces  Vague term  Not a neutral space  Where people can come as themselves  Neither theirs or ours  Neutral space  Psychological, not only physical | City Hall  Parks  Belfast City Centre  Forthspring Community Centre  Belfast Marathon (shared event)  City Hall not really shared  Suffolk/Lenadoon interface building  Peaceplayers International Programme  Queen’s University  Saint George’s Market  Cathedral Quarter  Belfast Hills | Some events can be transformative  It’s what you do with the space that determines the impact  Limited shared experiences in the city centre  Important for people to come across each other  Limited success  Superficial impact  Not enough, need to also engage in meaningful conversations  Separate use of spaced  Pacified and nullified rather than shared space  Creates a shared experience  Just calling a space shared doesn’t make it so |  |
| **Brussels Interviewees** | Living together on a same territory  Choice to go to space  Not necessarily including interaction  Co-using rather than sharing  All public spaces  Welcoming space  Safe space  More than a public space  Necessary interaction, exchange, working and co-producing together towards something | Brussels is a shared space  Shared activity groups  Different densities but mostly shared  All public spaces in Brussels  Theatres  Cultural events and locations Parks  Markets  Zinneke and similar organisations  Boulevard Anspach | Limited impact  Not necessarily leading to meaningful interaction  Depends on kind of shared space and what happens  Sharing space separately  Sharing space between the two communities is a non issue  Can lead to realising that there are similar sensibilities  Not symmetrical sharing due to minority position of Dutch speakers  Can bring people together  Necessary for healthy society, but not enough if no interaction is involved | Some areas have a higher concentration of Dutch speakers – Dansaert area  Younger generations not as affected by their linguistic identity as much  Sharing of space is becoming very disproportionate given the very low percentage of Dutch speakers left in Brussels  Some spaces are certainly not shared, but it’s not a problem between the two linguistic communities  Public space are often culturally defined with codes of conduct imposed |