The Production of Phygital Social Spaces:

A Study on the Influential Factors that Foster New Interactions amongst Second-Generation British Nigerian Youth

A thesis submitted to the University of Hertfordshire in partial fulfilment of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

Rebecca Ayotunde Onafuye

June 2021

Copyright Statement

This copy of the Doctoral Dissertation has been supplied on condition that anyone who consults it is understood to recognise that its copyright rests with its author and due acknowledgement must be made of the use of any material contained in, or derived from, this Doctoral Dissertation.

Acknowledgements

The development and invention of this Doctoral Dissertation was created considerably comfortable thanks to a handful of individuals. Firstly, this work is dedicated to God Almighty, the author and finisher of my faith, for blessing me with such privilege, for His everlasting guidance, and always towing me in the direction of greatness. The ultimate success of this research is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in my eyes.

Secondly, my supervisors Dr Silvio Carta and Professor Alessio Maliza. Not only have you both encouraged and pushed me to produce great work, but your knowledge, wisdom and high level of expertise has had a major impact on my PhD and career journey. Thank you for always understanding and believing in my vision, offering ways of execution and providing me with a lot of opportunities; without which the research and production of this Doctoral Dissertation would have been an impossible undertaking.

I am forever indebted to my amazing, supportive and one-in-a-million Father, Michael Onafuye for his continuous financial, moral and spiritual support (throughout my many years of education), he's guidance, he's enthusiasm and vision for a bright future for all his children. A massive thank you to my Mums and siblings, especially Dr Hannah Onafuye, who continues to inspire, motivate and encourage me daily through her strength and determination. Thank you to you all for always believing in me even on days that I struggle to myself.

Finally, I gratefully would like to acknowledge all my peers and colleagues for their care, advice and continuous support throughout my research. Thank you for giving me a warm welcome and providing an enjoyable working environment.

Abstract

British Nigerian youths use of social media is undoubtedly altering the characteristics of urban festival landscapes, which no longer can be described merely as a physical construct. Shifts in the space-making paradigm have been caused by the interplay of physical and digital interactions performed by these youths and from a macro perspective, which as a result formulates a homogenous visual of a new dimensional space (Kirsch, 1995; Salinas, 2014a). The aim of this study is to illustrate and analyse the production of new phygital space through the ways youths interact within festival landscapes. In the context of this Doctoral Dissertation, the concept of phygital is used to describe a unique and interactive experience, birthed through the intersection between physical spatial objects and the use of digital technologies. Through the analysis of 1974 Henri Lefebvre's conceptual triad as a foundation for the development in space-making, this research also aims to articulate the physical, digital and socio-cultural influences of youths interaction and formation of hybrid space (Stikker, 2013). Various researchers like Ciolfi (2004), Benedikt (1992), Dyson (1998) and others, have argued that physical and digital models do not seamlessly interlock with one another. However, the advancement in digital technologies and social media suggests otherwise, calling for research to suggest how both dimensions of space, and its inhabitants can coexist and interact within an existing landscape. Following on from an in-depth and critical narrative (in Chapter 2), this study uses qualitative and quantitative data of youth in real-life social settings to reimagine the role of the festival landscape and youth in the construction of phygital space. This is accomplished through an extension of Lefebvre's spatial triad to develop a visual framework to show the social construction of phygital space. Furthermore, an in-depth investigation is made to explore the socio-cultural nuances to suggest a slightly divisive but beneficial approach to new hybrid space-making. The findings of this research illustrate the physical, digital and socio-cultural factors that influence social interactions amongst British Nigerian youths in festivals. In an attempt to depict the contemporary interactions of youths usage of digital media, new notions of space and culture emerge as the forefront of such

communication. For instance the concept of instagrammable space and the #forusbyus culture emerges in the latter chapters, as a predominate factor of hybrid space-making. It is this notion and others that suggests that phygital space is socially produced.

Published Articles and Relevant Participation

Published Articles

Carta, S., Onafuye, R., De Kock, P. 2019. *Standing Out in A Crowd: Big Data to Produce New Forms of Publicness.* Routledge. Architecture and the Smart City Journal. Vol. 15. pp. 223-233

Conference Participation

Onafuye, R. 2019. The Role of Social Media and Smart Device Application in Understanding Human-Centred Relationships in Temporary Urban Spaces. International Conference on Contemporary Architecture and Urbanism. Alanya HEP University, Turkey.

Onafuye, R. 2020. The Production of Urban Phygital Landscapes Through the Social Interactions of Second Generation British-Nigerian Youths. AHRA PhD Student Symposium. University of Newcastle.

Onafuye, R. 2020. Everybody's In: Exploring the Blurred Boundaries of Privacy in the 21st Century Digi-Home. AHRA Housing and the City Conference. University of Nottingham.

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements3				
Abstr	act	4		
Publi	shed Articles and Relevant Participation	6		
Table	es and Figures	.12		
1. C ł	napter One – Introduction	16		
1.1.	Research Background	16		
1.2.	Research Rationale	18		
1.3.	Research Aims & Objectives	19		
1.4.	Research Questions & Design	20		
1.4.1.	Research Questions	21		
1.4.2.	Research Design	.23		
1.5.	Situating the Study	.24		
1.6.	Doctoral Dissertation Structure	.26		
1.7.	Conclusion	.30		
2. C ł	napter Two – Contextualising Phygital Festival Space	32		
2.1.	Introduction	32		
2.2.	Part 1: The Concept of Physical and Digital Space	33		
2.2.1.	Physical Space	33		
2.2.2.	Digital Space	38		
2.2.3.	The Perspectives of Physical and Digital Social Spaces	42		
2.3.	Part 2: British Nigerian Youths Online Culture and Identity	44		
2.3.1.	Social Media Youth Culture	44		
2.3.2.	British Nigerian Youths as Digital Generations	.47		
2.3.2.	1. New Forms of Communication	.51		
2.3.3.	British Nigerian Youths Taste Culture and Identity	53		
2.4.	Part 3: Understanding the Social and Digital Divide	56		
2.4.1.	A Brief Summary of the Digital Divide	56		
2.4.2.	Social Divide in the Digital Landscape	60		
2.5.	Part 4: Towards a Definition of Phygital Social Spaces and Modes of Production.	62		
2.5.1.	Urban Festivals as Design Frame	62		

2.5.2.	A New Sense of Urban Space	63
2.5.3.	The Structure of Youths Spatial Experience in Festivals	68
2.5.4.	The Production of Phygital Festival Spaces	75
2.6.	Conclusion	81
3. C ł	napter Three – The Research Approach and Methods	84
3.1.	Introduction	84
3.2.	Using Multiple Methods	85
3.3.	Philosophy – A Epistemological Approach	89
3.3.1.	Interpretive and Participatory Approach	91
3.4.	Ethnography	93
3.5.	Ethics Consideration	95
3.5.1.	Disclosure	96
3.6.	Observational Work	97
3.6.1.	Criteria List for Case Studies	99
3.6.2.	Physical (Spatial)	102
3.6.3.	Digital (Virtual)	104
3.6.3.1	1. Twitter and Instagram	104
3.7.	Interviews – Open Ended Questions	106
3.8.	Mapping	107
3.9.	Qualitative Analysis	109
3.9.1.	Sentiment Analysis	110
3.9.1.1	1. Chorus TV	110
3.9.2.	Thematic Analysis	112
3.9.2.1	1. NVivo 12	113
3.10.	Participatory Data Analysis	113
3.11.	Pilot Trip: Afro Nation Portugal	114
3.11.1	. Physical (Spatial) Observation	116
3.11.2	. Digital Observation using Twitter	118
3.11.3	Digital Observation Using Instagram	122
3.11.4	. Interviews	123
3.11.5	. Emerging Themes from Pilot Study	126
3.12.	Conclusion	126
4. Cł	napter Four – Physical Analysis: Using Spatial Data to Investigate	
Dh	visical Interactions in Urban Social Environments	120

4.1.	Introduction	128
4.2.	Case Study 1: DLT Brunch Festival	129
4.2.1.	Study Area	130
4.2.2.	Participants	132
4.2.3.	Account of Spatial Fieldwork and Data	133
4.2.4.	Measurement of Spatial Variations in Phygital Activity	137
4.2.5.	Measurement of Interview Data	140
4.2.6.	Participatory Data Analysis	144
4.2.7.	Emerging Themes in the Data	145
4.3.	Case Study 2: Afro Nation Ghana Festival	146
4.3.1.	Study Area	146
4.3.2.	Participants	148
4.3.3.	Account of Spatial Fieldwork and Data	149
4.3.4.	Measurement of Spatial Variations in Phygital Activity	152
4.3.5.	Measurement of Interview Data	155
4.3.6.	Participatory Data Analysis	157
4.3.7.	Emerging Themes in the Data	158
4.4.	Case Study 3: No Signal/Recess Festival	159
4.4.1.	Study Area	160
4.4.2.	Participants	160
4.4.2.1	1. No Signal Festival	160
4.4.2.2	2. Recess Festival	162
4.4.3.	Account of Spatial Fieldwork and Data - No Signal/Recess Festival)	163
4.4.4.	Measurement of Spatial Variations in Phygital Activity	171
4.4.5.	Measurement of Interview Data	175
4.4.6.	Participatory Data Analysis	177
4.4.7.	Emerging Themes in the Data	178
4.5.	Conclusion.	179
5. C ł	napter Five – Digital Analysis: Using Twitter and Instagram Data to	
Inv	vestigate Digital Interaction in Urban Social Environments	181
5.1.	Introduction	
5.2.	Case Study 1: DLT Brunch Festival	
	Account of Digital Fieldwork and Data	
	Tweet Corpus Creation	
	Datasets and Annotation	
	1. Dataset 1: #DLTBrunch	

5.2.3.2	2. Dataset 2: #DLTFestival	189
5.2.3.3	3. Dataset 3: #DaysLikeThisBrunch	190
5.2.3.4	4. Dataset 4: #Wedobrunches	191
5.2.3.5	5. Dataset 5: 'Days Like This'	191
5.2.4.	Results and Discussion	192
5.2.4.1	Positivity, Negativity and Neutrality of Tweet Responses	193
5.2.4.2	2. Thematic Analysis of Twitter Data	199
5.2.5.	Emerging Themes in the Data	201
5.3.	Case Study 2: Afro Nation Ghana Festival	202
5.3.1.	Account of Digital Fieldwork and Data	203
5.3.2.	Tweet corpus Creation	205
5.3.3.	Datasets and Annotation	206
5.3.3.1	1. Datasets 1 and 2: #AfroNationGhana and #TheYearOfTheReturn	207
5.3.3.2	2. Datasets 3 and 4: #AfroNation and #GhanaANation	208
5.3.3.3	B. Datasets #5 – #8: 'Wizkid', 'Davido', 'Burna Boy' and 'Wycleaf Jean'	209
5.3.4.	Results and Discussion	210
5.3.4.1	Positivity, Negativity and Neutrality of Tweet Responses	211
5.3.4.2	2. Thematic Analysis of Twitter Data	217
5.3.5.	Emerging Themes in the Data	220
5.4.	Case Study 3: No Signal/Recess Festival	221
5.4.1.	Tweet Corpus Creation	222
5.4.2.	Datasets and Annotation	223
5.4.2.1	1. Dataset 1: #NS10v10	224
5.4.2.2	2. Datasets 2 and 7: #theresnosignal and #RecessNS	225
5.4.2.3	3. Datasets 3 – 6: #AzontoVsZanku, #90sVs2010s, #WstrnVsNdubz and	
	#DrakeVsRihanna	226
5.4.2.4	4. Datasets 8 and 9: Ian Wright and Julie Adenuga	226
5.4.3.	Results and Discussion	227
5.4.3.1	Positivity, Negativity and Neutrality of Tweet Responses	227
5.4.3.2	2. Thematic Analysis of Twitter Data	233
5.4.4.	Emerging Themes in the Data	236
5.5.	Conclusion	237
6. C ł	napter Six – A Place in Phygital Social Environments 240	
6.1.	Introduction	240
6.2.	Physical Factors	241
6.2.1.	Factor 1: Aesthetics	243

6.2.2.	Factor 2: Environmental Surrounding/Locality	244
6.2.3.	Factor 3: Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation	246
6.2.4.	Factor 4: Activities	246
6.3.	Digital Factors	248
6.3.1.	Factor 1: Social Media Users	249
6.3.2.	Factor 2: Real-time Features	250
6.3.3.	Factor 3: Digital Rooms	251
6.3.4.	Factor 4: Digital Culture	252
6.4.	Socio-cultural Factors	253
6.4.1.	Factor 1: Social Group Influence	255
6.4.2.	Factor 2: Security and Intimacy	257
6.4.3.	Factor 3: Personal Behaviour and Identity	258
6.4.4.	Factor 4: Celebrity Culture	259
6.5.	Characterising Phygital Space within Social Environments	260
6.5.1.	New Modes of Interaction in Phygital Social Space	270
6.5.2.	Phygital Space is Socially Produced	273
6.6.	Conclusion	273
7. C ł	napter Seven – Reflections and Conclusions	275
7.1.	Reflections of the Study	275
7.2.	Contribution to Knowledge	283
7.3.	Limitations	285
7.4.	Further Study	286
Gloss	sary	289
Bibliography		
Appendices		

Tables and Figures

Tables:

- Table 1: Anonymisation of participants names
- Table 2: Physical criteria list that was used to select the case studies
- Table 3: Digital criteria list that was used to select the case studies
- Table 4: Socio-cultural criteria list that was used to select the case studies
- Table 5: Frequency of keywords and phrases from twitter data, using Online-Utility.com
- Table 6: Interview questions created for DLT Brunch (physical and digital)
- Table 7: Interview questions created for DLT Brunch (social media perception)
- Table 8: Interview questions created for Afro Nation Ghana (physical and digital)
- Table 9: Interview questions created for Afro Nation Ghana (social media perception)
- Table 10: Physical and digital spatial compatibility diagram between No Signal and Recess
- Table 11: Interview questions created for No Signal (physical and digital)
- Table 12: Interview questions created for No Signal (social media perception)
- Table 13: Statistics from DLT Brunch twitter data, used for this research
- Table 14: Classification (highlighting the negative) and engagement of tweets from DLT
- Brunch festival
- Table 15: Classification and engagement of tweets from DLT Brunch festival
- Table 16: Statistics from Afro Nation Ghana twitter data, used for this research
- Table 17: Statistics from No signal festival twitter data, used for this research

Charts:

- Chart 1: DLT Brunch festival attendees age breakdown
- Chart 2: DLT Brunch festival detailed breakdown of youths age
- Chart 3: DLT Brunch festival attendees gender breakdown
- Chart 4: DLT Brunch festival attendees ethnicity breakdown
- Chart 5: Afro Nation Ghana attendees age breakdown
- Chart 6: Afro Nation Ghana attendees gender breakdown
- Chart 7: Afro Nation Ghana detailed breakdown of youths age
- Chart 8: Afro Nation Ghana attendees ethnicity breakdown
- Chart 9: No signal festival listeners/attendees ethnicity breakdown
- Chart 10: No signal festival listeners/attendees age breakdown
- Chart 11: No signal festival listeners/attendees detailed breakdown of youths age
- Chart 12: Recess festival attendees ethnicity breakdown

- Chart 13: Recess festival attendees gender breakdown
- Chart 14: Recess festival attendees age breakdown
- Chart 15: Recess festival attendees detailed age breakdown
- Chart 16: A comparison of positive and negative tweet responses of two dominate social groups for all three DLT Brunch festivals
- Chart 17: A comparison of positive and negative tweet responses of two dominate social groups from Afro Nation Ghana
- Chart 18: Categorisation of tweets against the strongly positive, positive, neutral, negative and weakly negative scale, from No signal

Figures:

- Figure 1: Susanne Ussing and Carsten Hoff's (1968) art installation: their understanding of Cyberspace
- Figure 2: Susanne Ussing and Carsten Hoff's (1968) art installation: their understanding of Cyberspace
- Figure 3: Diagram of main references used across all four themes, of literature review
- Figure 4: The Mixed Methods Sequential Explanatory Design (Tashakkori and Teddlie 2003;
- Creswell 2005). Creswell et al. (2003) that consists of two distinct phases
- Figure 5: Mixed Methods Table Explaining the Stages of the Methodology
- Figure 6: Physical Criteria and how each festival met each requirement
- Figure 6A: Digital Criteria and how each festival met each requirement
- Figure 6B: Socio-cultural Criteria and how each festival met each requirement
- Figure 7: British Nigerian Youths Vision Mapping
- Figure 7A: British Nigerian Youths Vision Mapping post on one of the participants Instagram story
- Figure 8: Tweetcatcher: Image of relevant tweets and other metadata, based on the keywords/hashtags searched
- Figure 9: Tweetvis (Timeline Explorer): Image of positive, negative and neutral lines, keywords frequency etc.
- Figure 10: Tweetvis (Cluster Explorer): Image of relationships between keywords and phrases
- Figure 11: Spatial mapping of the different areas at Afro Nation Portugal
- Figure 12: Mosquito (for Grasshopper): extraction process of tweets using the sonic twitter component
- Figure 13: Mosquito (for Grasshopper): cull pattern used to trace the latitude and longitude details

- Figure 14: Mosquito (for Grasshopper): google component used to plot tweets on the sitemap
- Figure 15: Mosquito (for Grasshopper): Twitter messages, usernames, users they interacted with, and date and time of tweet messages
- Figure 16: Context Mapping of W12 Studios venue of DLT Brunch Festival. The lines symbolise youths circulation routes, through the surrounding sites
- Figure 17: Observation diagram connecting each mode of observation to each other
- Figure 18: Physical and digital spatial compatibility diagram
- Figure 19: Twitter threads created during No Signal Festival
- Figure 20: Twitter threads created during No Signal Festival
- Figure 21: Twitter conversation created during No Signal Festival: Talking about "aso-ebi"
- Figure 22: Similarities between physical area (Recess festival) and digital area (No signal)
- Figure 23: A visualisation of the positive, negative, novelty and homogeneity lines in Chorus TV timeline explorer
- Figure 24: DLT Brunch Terms that co-occur with tweets that have the word 'solid'
- Figure 25: A visualisation of the positive, negative, novelty and homogeneity lines in Chorus TV timeline explorer (highlighting the novelty line)
- Figure 26: Most frequent terminologies from the Twitter data, co-occuring with 'Ghana'
- Figure 27: A visualisation of the positive, negative, novelty and homogeneity lines in Chorus TV timeline explorer (highlighting novelty and homogeneity sentiment) from Afro Nation Ghana
- Figure 28: Tweet examples highlighting the same word (choke me) different meanings in the same context (positive)
- Figure 29: Tweet examples highlighting the same word (choke me) different meanings in the same context (negative)
- Figure 30: Afro Nation Ghana: Term statistics illustrating the youths that 'mentioned' other youths on Twitter
- Figure 31: A visualisation of the positive, negative, novelty and homogeneity lines in Chorus TV timeline explorer (highlighting novelty and homogeneity sentiment) from No signal
- Figure 32: No signal: Term statistics illustrating the youths that 'mentioned' other youths on Twitter
- Figure 33: No signal: Term statistics illustrating the youths that 'mentioned' other youths on Twitter
- Figure 34: No signal: Term statistics illustrating the youths that 'mentioned' other youths on Twitter
- Figure 35: Tweets created by British Nigerian youths living in South-West London
- Figure 36: Tweets created by British Nigerian youths living in South-West London

- Figure 37: Tweets created by British Nigerian youths living in North-West London
- Figure 38: Tweets created by British Nigerian youths living in North-West London
- Figure 39: Most frequent terminologies from the Twitter data, co-occuring with the word 'Vybz'
- Figure 40: Most frequent terminologies from the Twitter data, co-occuring with the name 'Vybz'
- Figure 41: Diagram of all physical, digital and socio-cultural factors which influence interaction amongst British Nigerian youths
- Figure 42: Triadic Diagram illustrating the production of phygital space similarly to Lefebvre's (1974) spatial triad.
- Figure 43: Visual diagram of Phygital space (middle left), and the dissection of physical interaction (top right), digital interaction (middle right) and the intersection of physical and digital within the festival landscape (bottom right).
- Figure 44: Mapping of physical interaction within the festival landscape
- Figure 45: Mapping of digital interaction taking place within the festival landscape
- Figure 46: Visual of the intersection of physical and digital interactions, taking place within the festival landscape
- Figure 47: Visual of phygital space production, as a result of the physical and digital interactions taking place within the festival space
- Figure 48: Exploded visual of Phygital space highlighting that phygital space is a series of layers layers of physical and digital interaction
- Figure 49: Exploded visual of Phygital space highlighting 1) the specifics of phygital, 2)

that phygital space is a series of layers – layers of physical and digital interaction

- Figure 50: New forms of interactions (mixture of physical and digital) amongst British Nigerian youths and their connections to themselves and objects
- Figure 51: New forms of interactions (mixture of physical and digital) amongst British Nigerian youths and their connections to themselves and objects
- Figure 52: New forms of interactions (mixture of physical and digital) amongst British Nigerian youths and their connections to themselves and objects

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1. Research Background

Over the past 8 years urban festivals have shaped the socio-cultural livelihoods of British Nigerian youths and their modes of experiencing its physical and digital landscapes. The festivals spatial arrangement and the various activities which take place provides a safe space of spectacle and wonder for youths to exhibit different interactions and create memories with different youths. In addition to this, the festivals subjective and objective qualities also contribute to the reformation of the space and the shift in youths behaviour. The importance of the energetic festival experience withholds a powerful understanding of the socio-cultural cues developed and performed by youths. Described as "unique pockets of time" (Buck-Matthews, 2018:13), urban festivals have become fundamental spaces for youths social exploration, and exuberate feelings of community, solidarity, solace and togetherness; thus adding value to the space. As this phenomenon is growing in numbers of events and sociocultural relevance, numerous studies have investigated the transformative nature of festivals, and the growing phenomena of culture penetrating the festival spaces (Packer and Ballantyne, 2010; Rogerson and Harmer, 2017; Jaimangal-Jones, 2014). New modes of communication and engagement contribute to such transformation of space. These include, colloquial language, practical and cultural ways of physical interaction, use of social media features, sharing of memes/gifs, and so on. As well as creating a new socio-cultural dimension to the festival landscape, British Nigerian youths reconstruct these spaces, by adding new layers of hybrid activity. With this in mind, this study taps into the representation of how youths produce phygital space through their behaviour, actions and interactions at urban festivals.

Drawing upon the production of space, examining the existing narratives of space-making and youth culture will allow this research to develop the root of such discourses and reframe the

production of space phenomena, through the analysis of contemporary social and digital practices. In addition, this research investigates how the physical fabric of the festival space (the existing landscape and festival objects, decoration and furniture) is reproduced to create a unique and unusual social environment. Henri Lefebvre's (1974), conceptual frame for the triad of space (1974), focuses on the different modes of production - natural and social. The "three-part dialect" (Than, 2019) amidst the everyday social practices, inform the perceptions, representations and spatial imaginary of the environment. To locate this concept in the light of festivals, the social aspect provides youths with the tools to explore festivals as layers of dwelling (Norberg-Schulz, 1985). Their actions and congregational modes of interaction present a series of uneven social spaces for youth to *dwell* physically, digitally and socially; hence the need for new research into the production of hybrid space. The physical and digital dynamics of festival space can be viewed as temporary constructs. Looking at the former, physical, youths who willing choose to engage with the festival arrangements, automatically associate themselves on a subjective front. The latter, digital, through the use of social media features (tweets, live videos, stories, and so on) invite its new social dynamics into the festival grounds. Such interplay of connectivity and engagement therefore remoulds the space based on the attendees within it, therefore, each instance that a new group of festival attendees dwell within, informs a new layer of hybrid space; thus proving its temporal measures. This research however will only focus on the British festival attendees, who are of Nigerian descent. Names of a certain group of people have a tendency of being political, and this research interchanges between youths (British Nigerian to be precise) and festival attendees. As Aitkin (2001) explains, "The fluidity of terms to describe kids and teens seems appropriate to their shifting identities and so I make no excuses for, indeed I make a point of, slipping between concepts such as infant, toddler, youth, child, adolescent and teenager" (2001:294). This research refrains from using words such as "young people", "young adult" and "adult", as the term "youth" has been drawn from a cultural observation from the Nigerian tribe, and is well suited within the context and age range of the cohort. Whilst this research explored physical and digital youth (and somewhat, festival) culture, the ages of festival attendees ranged from 19 -

34 years old. Chapters 2 and 3 will develop the term "youth" in the Nigerian culture and the reasoning behind this choice, but as it is, this study recognised youths in a subjective manner where individuals who appeared to be British Nigerian, and interacted in a youthful manner, were approached to participate.

1.2. Research Rationale

The concept of phygital space, originated within the field of branding and retail marketing, has not actively been engaged with multiple research methods in the field of architecture, humancomputer interaction, or urban landscapes. The majority of hybrid space literature has heavily concentrated on the integration of mobile technologies (cyberspace), subjectivity and objectivity (thirdspace), social interaction (social space), and so on. However, research is yet to be conducted to situate British Nigerian youths as custodians of phygital space, through the way they socially interact within urban festival landscapes. There is a large number of studies that highlight the lived experiences of youth from a social perspective – Visser et al. (2013), Aligba and Fusch (2017), Kong and Yeoh (1997), Brown (2005) and many others have studied the lived experiences of youths from different cultures, from a social perspective. However, although their research studies focus on the environments of these youths and how they experience space, there is a lack in the exploration of the physical, digital and socio-cultural influences that contribute to the overall experiences via their interactions. The lack of research in this nuanced area fails to establish the tools needed to socially shape and reproduce the spaces that youths dwell in to create a more conducive space of meaning and value; hence the need for new research to investigate such. Henri Lefebvre (1974), Edward Soja (1996), Ross (2008), Low (2017), Akkaoui-Hughes (2017) are among key authors, philosophers and architects who have conceived some of the concepts expressed in this study. Lefebvre (1974) is the main supporting pillar of this research, as the concept of phygital space-making is based and built upon his concept of the spatial triad. However, with the advancement of digital media within social settings, contemporary research in the production of new space, is needed to

adopt the new forms of interaction amongst youths, in order to draw new conclusions on the tools needed to recreate hybrid space.

1.3. Research Aims and Objectives

By examining the ways British Nigerian youths produce new definitions of hybrid social space, the aim of this study is to understand the extent to which physical, digital and socio-cultural factors influence new interactions amongst them, which impacts their mode of shared interactions. This Doctoral Dissertation focuses on urban festival spaces that are predominately attended by second-generation British Nigerian youths. The reasoning behind the demographic and its spatial context was inspired by previous youth research conducted by philosophers and researchers, such as Boyd (2007), Soja (1996), Ciolfi (2004), Gardner and Davis (2013), Stevens and Shin (2012), and others. Their extensive amount of research looked into the physical, digital or social production of new space and community, but lacked the understanding of how and why these new spaces and communities were being produced. As a way to further understand this, British Nigerian youths were chosen to use their rich family culture and unique social culture to bridge this gap in academic research and look deeper into the strands of new space production. In order to gain this understanding, thorough observations had to take place in their real-life social environments - which at the time of initial research, were festivals. This research also aims to investigate this production of new space from the perspective of the 'insider' (British Nigerian youth) in order to get an in-depth understanding of its physical, digital and socio-cultural aspects, as a way of designing hybrid spaces for youths to enjoy both physically and digitally.

The following four aims are formulated to answer this Doctoral Dissertations research questions, and will aid the exploration in understanding the physical and digital social interactions of British Nigerian youths, at urban festivals. From this, the objectives are drawn

to suggest the physical, digital and socio-cultural factors that produce new phygital space.

These are:

- [Aim 1] To gain an in-depth understanding of the socio-cultural behaviours and interactions of British Nigerian youths that contribute to the formation of new phygital space at the intersection of physical and digital constructs of festivals
- [Aim 2] To critically analyse the preponderant narratives and discourses surrounding the topic of British Nigerian youths social media culture and interactions in urban festivals
- [Aim 3] To develop a balanced conceptual analysis that illustrate the correlation between youths perception of space, the interactions performed, and how they experience festival landscapes
- 4. [Aim 4] To establish the correlation between British Nigerian youths' interactions and their perception towards community building within social environments
- [Objective 1] To identify the physical, digital and socio-cultural factors, which facilitate
 British Nigerian youths to produce new layers of existing space through social interactions
- [Objective 2] To identify the specific physical objects and digital features of urban festivals, that enable British Nigerian youths to orchestrate a new definition of social space
- 7. [Objective 3] To develop a substantiated theory informed analysis of the physical, digital and social meanings youths attach to their interactions and experiences in urban festivals
- 8. [Objective 4] To describe and critically evaluate the key components of this unique counter-cultural phygital space

1.4. Research Questions and Design

This research discusses a substantial gap in academic literature that intellectualises youths production of new space in festival landscapes. Although research concerning the fundamental elements of this research has been conducted focusing on specific topics (e.g. social space, digital space, public realm etc.) (Boyd, 2014; Gardner and Davis, 2008; Lefebvre, 1974; Benedikt, 1992; Soja, 1996), the combination of physical, digital and socio-cultural spaces with British Nigerian youth at the centre remain non-existent. On the other hand, cultural studies produced by Delanty et al. (2011), Leerssen (2015), Stevens (2014), Arnoldi (2006) and others have informed this research to further discover the unconventional social and spatial practices that take place in festival spaces. This research intends to combine physical and digital practices to suggest how phygital spaces are produced through British Nigerian youths hybrid interaction.

1.4.1. Research Questions

In order to gain a wider understanding of the specific and explanatory social and spatial practices that British Nigerian youth are involved in at urban festivals, this study will address five research questions, which were composed iteratively and have been refined through literature, fieldwork, data collection and analysis.

The main research question is:

1. What are the physical, digital and socio-cultural factors that influence and support British Nigerian youths creation of phygital space at festivals?

To which sub questions follow:

2. How do youths connect and interact with each other both offline and online and form communities at festivals, and what does this suggest about the foundation of these new spaces? 3. How the ways in which British Nigerian youths lived geographies at festivals have an impact on their social and digital outputs?

The sub-questions are related to the following secondary research questions:

- 4. To what extent do youths heritage/sub/taste cultures impact and influence youths behaviours at urban festivals, and in turn influence the spaces they produce?
- 5. How are British Nigerian youths theorised in youth studies literature and how are urban festivals portrayed in academic texts and projects?

Research question one is addressed through the exploration of existing literature centralising around the concepts of the subjectivity and objectivity of first, second and third space, youth digital culture and the social relationships of hybrid space-making. The argument of space production has not been explored in the context of festival spaces, with British Nigerian youths at the centre of such construction. There is a lack of research on festival spaces as sites for youth self-exploration, transformation, and physical and digital activity. This research therefore builds on the work of those who draw on traditions of physical space-making, digital spacemaking and how the intersection of both can re-create existing festival spaces. The first question is developed throughout the Doctoral Dissertation, but summarised in Chapters 4, 5 and 6 in order to illustrate the three constructs of phygital space. The second and fourth parts of Chapter 2 focusses on the narrative of youth culture and behaviour, and how it impacts the way they interact in festival spaces (research question 4). It highlights the multiple sub and taste cultures which youths adopt within social groups that influences their ways of experiencing social spaces, and uses it to breakdown the physical, digital and socio-cultural aspects of British Nigerian youths spatial experience; and successfully answers questions 4 and 5. Both Chapters (2 and 3) draw on crucial themes that emerged during all three festivals (detailed overview is described in Chapter 8) that were appointed as case studies for the research. Questions two and three are answered through the three festival case studies - DLT Brunch, Afro Nation Ghana and No Signal/Recess. To address both sub questions, a physical and digital understanding of British Nigerian youths social interactions at festivals is evaluated in Chapters 6 and 7. Together, both Chapters illustrate that urban festivals enables a transformative practice, both physically and digitally, demonstrating a positive impact that counter cultural physical (and now digital) spaces have for youths. Furthermore, Chapters 6 and 7 provide a counter narrative to the prevailing discourse, that are both based on empirical evidence that clearly documents the way British Nigerian youths physically and digitally interact, the basis of such interactions and a visual representation of the hybrid space they construct, as a result. The existing gaps in understanding why youths interact the way they do, and where the influences stems from, is challenged in this research, as the interview data (explained in Chapter 6) offers an emotional in-depth understanding of the subjective qualities of phygital space. In doing so, this research whilst expanding the existing narrative of physical and digital space-making, also suggests a wider scope of research in the production of phygital experiences within social settings, as urban festivals have proven to be a positive practice of cultural communities.

1.4.2. Research Design

The methods used to illustrate the definition and visual illustration of phygital space consisted of various quantitative and qualitative methods. These included interviews, extraction of Twitter and Instagram messages, spatial observations and creative participant mapping. All methods enabled critical, contextual and the emotional reflections on youths social and physical responses to physical and digital space. The research study included interdisciplinary elements that endorsed an alternative angle with regards to other studies that focus on youth space-making in social contexts, namely Pugh (2014), Packer and Ballantyne (2010), Szmigin et al., (2016) and Buck-Matthews (2018). The combination of exploratory methods outlined in Chapter 4 and the intersection of physical and digital space produced a solid foundation that helped theorise and visualise British Nigerian youths' commitment to constructing social communities, as described in Chapter 8. The context of festival landscapes delivered a

significant amount of data that confirmed the authenticity of interactions within such place; offering a different perspective to the regular social and spatial norms associated with other events.

To successfully capture and develop an accurate rationale behind youths' physical and digital experiences, it was essential to utilise a mixed method approach to extract reliable data and construct a phygital image of various interactions produced by youths. The measures put into place were systematic and flexible, in order to suit the unpredictable nature of the festival events and ensure the gathering of multiple distinct data types. With youths expressing high levels of excitement through words, images, gifs and videos, on different online media, (such as Twitter and Instagram) it was easier to identify the genesis of such interactions, thus enabling the understanding of the tools needed to produce phygital spaces. Drawing from an ethnographic approach to space-making in urban festivals, the range of methods provided a plethora of socio-spatial behaviours that connected and produced a moderate image of British Nigerian youths' interactions at urban festivals (see section 1.6. for a detailed overview of the methods and the reasoning behind each)

1.5. Situating the Study

This research argues that British Nigerian youths use the social environment of festivals to recreate and strengthen their socio-cultural languages, communities, and interactions, which amount to the production of new phygital space. By presenting and analysing the physical, digital and socio-cultural practices that occur in these spaces, this study establishes the manners in which youths physically and digitally present and construct solidarity, congregational identities, and materialise sub and taste-cultures within new layers of festival space. Taken from a cultural perspective, this research actively seeks to illustrate the physical, digital and socio-cultural determinants that foster new interactions amongst youth, whilst amplifying the motivations of their interactions. The aims, objectives and research questions

were created on the basis of the initial research conducted in the pilot study (Chapter 4), and the lack of research highlighting the cultural norms of British Nigerian youths' social practices in festivals. In order to successfully accomplish this, a comprehensive observation of physical and digital aspects of three urban festivals took place: DLT Brunch Festival, Afro Nation Ghana and No signal/Recess Festival. From this, the identification of the social interactions that are formed in both realms, enabled the construction of the supporting pillars needed in producing hybrid space through social activity. This will help to draw connections between the physicality of space, youth social media culture and architectural space.

The first objective of this research is investigated and enlarged upon within two dissimilar, yet connected literature reviews. The first, Chapter 2, analyses the academic literature and discourses surrounding the concept of first and second space, social media culture of British Nigerian youths, and how through this, they reduce the idea of the digital divide by bridging the physical and digital space to start the production of phygital space. Drawing from the detailed deliberations and arguments from chapter two, the second literature review, Chapter 3, challenges the spatial dynamics of festival landscapes and its transformative qualities through the lived experiences of youth. The unifying components that connect both chapters are 1) the solid foundation of Henri Lefebvre's (1974) spatial triad, and 2) the shared understandings of how youths construct communities within social environments. Chapter 3 examines and modernises Lefebvre's (1974) concept by introducing the digital dynamics, managed by youths, and through this, introduces the phygital outskirts of this new landscape. The themes presented in the data collection and analytical chapters, thoroughly examines the three main characteristics of phygital space (1) physical, 2) digital and 3) socio-cultural), which emerged from the ethnographic fieldwork of three urban festivals. The results that emerged from the mixed methods indicate that the production of phygital space, is dependent on the social behaviours and interactions of British Nigerian youths. Through their new modes of social, cultural and spatial engagement (language, emoticons, group dances, gifs, and so on), youths enhance their overall experience and relationship with physical and digital space; thus

improving the quality and value of the space they inhabit. The findings presented in Chapters 6, 7 and 8 corroborate with the literature in Chapters 2 and 3 and as a result, depicts a unique landscape of physical and digital socio-cultural dynamics. Its structural forms, social exchanges, and youths methods of production, shines through the reproductive practices of repeated interaction, which in turn adjusts youths perceptions of space and the entire urban landscape.

1.6. Doctoral Dissertation Structure

Originally a term used to describe the union of online and offline customer experiences (De La Flor, 2020), the concept of phygital space has been used by Belghiti et al. (2017) to illustrate a hybridising the physical and digital component of users phygital shopping experience. Armstrong and Rutter (2017) examined the role of experiential and atmosphere techniques in enabling happy fashion retail phygital experiences for its consumers, whilst Purcarea (2018) investigated the future of retail shopping experiences against the emergence of a phygital era. Having said that, the concept of phygital, in relation to individuals experiences has not been utilised to describe a new dimension of space or to explain the new social interactions of youth, which is why this research has been devised to investigate the what, why and how its produced. The new phygital phenomenon individualises itself from other concepts of new space, as it is heavily dependent on the interactions of its inhabitants. However, it exploits, builds upon, and re-contextualises the unitary triad of Lefebvre's (1974) production of space, from a digital and socio-cultural perspective, whilst forming an interactive framework for analysing physical and digital hybrid spaces. Summarising the origin of Lefebvre's production of space and the root of phygital, "we should have to study not only the history of space, but also the history of representations along with that of their relationships" (1974:42). Consequently, the following Chapters contribute to the overall understanding of the physical, digital and socio-cultural factors which influence certain interactions, and in turn produce these new layers of hybrid space. Chapter 2, the theoretical Chapter breaks down the specifics of physical and digital festival landscapes, and at the same time supplies a foundation base to build upon the physical and digital data, with the intention to illustrate the production of hybrid space. Chapter 3 explain the methods and rationale behind the selection of case studies, which clearly leads into the qualitative and quantitative data presented and analysed in Chapter 4 and 5. The final two Chapters (6 and 7) sum up the physical, digital and socio-cultural influential factors and conveys a visual representation of phygital space, the interactions it produces and the overall impact of the urban environment. A more detailed articulation of each Chapter is presented below:

Chapter 2 presents a literature review that is structured into four parts. Part 1 dissects the qualities of first (physical) space and second (digital) space (in section 2.2), and through the analysis of Tuan (1977; 1974), Castells (1996), Nunes (2019) and others. The first part builds a subjective and objective contextual framework for the manifestation of new space. The second part investigates the different cultures of British Nigerian youths - the cultures they are born into and the cultures they co-create/adopt whilst interacting with other youths. Part three examines and recontextualises the concept of the digital and social divide to suit the context of this study. It discovers that the development in digital technologies and youth culture, has made elements of the social divide redundant in the 21st century. The probability of youths interacting with other youths from the same country, but within different social classes or economy status has been made slim, due to Instagram and Twitter's large interacting proximity. In this section, a clearer understanding of social divides is produced, as opposed to digital. The fourth part begins the illustration of phygital space by combining the concepts and influences from parts one to three to define its foundational qualities. This Chapter concludes that the objective and subjective qualities of space have a major influence on how youths interact within physical and digital space. It finalises the core elements of physical and digital space, that is built upon in Chapter 3.

This Chapter provides a more specific literature review concerning the perceptions and behaviours of British Nigerian youths in festival settings. Using a number of physical and digital interactive case studies, this Chapter articulates the understanding of a new sense of place by combining physical and digital dynamics to illustrate a new model for designing festival spaces. This Chapter sums up the behavioural and spatial focuses of youths capability to produce new space, and at the same time challenges and modernises Lefebvre's (1974) spatial triad. In addition, it is instrumental to defining the pillars of phygital space, by classifying the social interactions, narratives and physical/digital experiences of youths. Ultimately, this Chapter considers the physical, digital and socio-cultural influences on the reformation of festival settings, actions and culture, which delivers the next stage of phygital space-making.

Chapter 3 illustrates the research methods used to investigate the relationships between the physicality's of physical and digital space, youth social interaction, and the production of phygital space. Five hypotheses are outlined:

- That the physical arrangements and surrounding landscape of festivals have a significant effect on the spatial experiences of British Nigerian youths
- 2. British Nigerian youths social media "family" play a major role in how youths interact and behave in online spaces
- 3. That taste and sub cultures are not considered in the physical arrangement of urban festivals
- 4. The expressions and feelings of youths, regarding the festival, digital culture and other aspects of the study, will be appear in their tweet
- That the production of new space is dependent on the harmonious interaction of youths in the physical and digital landscape, and how they perceive and accept the opposite landscape

This Chapter outlines the qualitative and quantitative methods, that were impended to test the hypotheses and answer the research questions, at the centre of this study. Quantitative methods via the Twitter API and festival hashtags are used to measure the social interactions,

behaviours and experiences of British Nigerian youths through their messaging, images, videos and other uses of real-time social features. All three forms of textual and visual data are processed to suggest the physical, digital and socio-cultural factors which influence youths interaction in festivals, and constructs phygital space. The two qualitative methods, interviews and spatial/digital observations are used to understand the perceptions of youths, regarding their festival experiences, and the use of social media with these landscapes. Finally, this Chapter outlines and justifies the case studies selected to answer this study's research questions by describing the criteria list used in the selection process, and illustrating how the festivals DLT Brunch, Afro Nation Ghana and No signal/Recess, met each requirement. Additionally, it provides a clear overview of the pilot study, its emerging themes and the process of gaining ethical approval for this study.

Chapter 4 investigates the spatial conditions of youthful interactions in festival landscapes. It examines the physical and social cues that influence youth to interact and communicate in contemporary ways. In-depth interviews with British Nigerian youths highlight a large spectrum of different subjective and objective experiences; whilst also giving first-hand insight into the spatial, digital and cultural formations which influence certain engagements. This Chapter elaborates on the ways in which British Nigerian youths conceive spaces of purpose and shared understanding, through their physical and digital interactions with activities and the surrounding landscapes. As a result, it emerged the importance of investigating the digital cues and features that influence a different set of interactive dynamics to further understand the multiple tools needed to produce phygital space.

Chapter 5 examines the digital settings of Twitter and Instagram, that influence the way youths interact and build community online, and then in physical space. Through three types of digital observation and analysis, this Chapter enables the final layer of phygital space. British Nigerian youths Twitter messages, Instagram stories, use of gifs, videos, images and the live features, provides a distinct and unique understanding of youths relationship to both physical

and digital space. Whilst concluding the significance of intimacy and power in phygital space, it acts as the final stage needed to evaluate the tools, pillars and other elements of phygital space.

Chapter 6 examines the phenomenon of phygital space by presenting the spatial moments at the physical and digital festivals. It outlines the physical, digital and socio-cultural factors based on the emerging themes of all data types and concludes that phygital space is socially produced. It shows that festival activities, digital features and celebrity culture are the main factors that encourage new social interactions amongst youth, and it turn produces a solid landscape for phygital space, and phygital interaction to take place.

Chapter 7 delivers the final conclusion of the Doctoral Dissertation. Whilst this Chapter presents and explains the three aspects of producing phygital space, it also discusses the social measurements needed to construct an environment where youths will be able to fully immerse themselves into the festival, and create memorable experiences through their interactions. It outlines the different types of youths associated with its mode of interaction and connects it to the factors which determine phygital space. Finally, this Chapter discusses the reflections of the study, its impact in the urban landscape and digital architectural field, its limitations, and areas of further study.

1.7. Conclusion

British Nigerian youths spatial and digital interactions in festivals have a huge impact on the way they perceive and experience the space as a whole. Adopting an exploratory approach, this study explores the physical, digital and socio-cultural factors that influence social interaction, amongst youth and produce new phygital space. Youths capabilities of community and tribe formation add a sense of new place to the existing festival landscape, whilst developing the socio-cultural cues associated with each social group. This reimagination of

social space will articulate the different social communities amid the British Nigerian tribe, the group conducts, their social beliefs, and their emotional connection to the festival space, and surrounding environment. Experimental research reveals festivals encouraging nature to aid the playfulness of youths in order to articulate that the interactions performed at these events, cannot be presented outside the festival environment. In light of this, the final predominant thought of this research is that festivals offer youths a space to live and dwell how they please, they are free to construct a space for them, by them. A space of free of social narratives, confinement of thoughts, that supports different experiences, memories, ounces of solace and group comfort.

The aim of this study is to emphasise the phygital pillars of hybrid space. Pillars being the physical, digital and socio-cultural factors which also act as supporting elements that sustain phygital spaces. By exploring the voices of youths and the hidden meanings behind their social interactions, insights into the quality of phygital space will be discovered; that will help in constructing a stronger narrative (through the social and spatial practices of youth) in social and cyber space. In addition, this research highlights the physical, digital and socio-cultural structural elements, of phygital space, that influence youths to interact with both domains of space and have a significant impact on their community creation. This Chapter has discussed the intentions for undergoing this research, how it has been conducted – through the research questions, aims and objectives, what it hopes to achieve, and is the first to explore the concept of phygital from the socio-cultural perspective of youths.

Chapter Two

Conceptualising Phygital Space

2.1. Introduction

The purpose of this literature review is to provide a critical review of existing studies surrounding the research topic. The perspectives which will be discussed are the evolving concepts of first (physical) and second (digital) space, and the emergence of the production of third (phygital) spaces; within the context of urban festivals. While looking at the correlation between British Nigerian culture, physical environmental factors, and the way young people interact online, this chapter will also discuss the socio-cultural and social behaviours of British Nigerian youths, which contribute to their perception, engagement and spatial experiences of festival landscapes.

The first section explores the concepts of physical and digital space. To provide a clear definition of the two, Lefebvre (1974) describes first space as physical space — "something that can be measured, mapped and lived in", whilst second space is "mental or conceived space which emanates from our thoughts, ideas and how we perceive the space we are in" (1974:26). According to Lefebvre (1974) first and second space exist together to create a new combination of both. Soja (1996) bases his theory on the premise of analysing first and second space to create a homogenous *Thirdspace*. Analysing the historical development of physical and digital spaces, mainly through the 1970s to 1990s creates an avenue for further development of such themes, whilst taking into consideration the contemporary social practices of youth. Work created by Yi-Fu Tuan's book on *Space and Place* (1977) and *Topophilia* (1974), Manuel Castells on *The Rise of the Network Society* (1996) and *Networks of Outrage and Hope* (2015) and — most importantly — Henri Lefebvre (1974) assists this research in constructing an argument that illustrates the production of third, phygital space. Through an exploratory approach, this section will probe questions of what, why and how phygital spaces are produced. More in detail, this part addresses the questions of:

- What are physical and digital social spaces?
- Why do youths use social media the way they do, in festivals?
- How can the production of phygital spaces be characterised?

The second section explores the **behaviours and various social cultures** of British Nigerian youths. It dissects the origins of such cultures and examines the way it influences the online interaction, and how it tailors to their navigation and intentions in the digital world. The third part examines and reimagines the concept of the digital divide (specifically looking at its associate phenomenon, the social divide), in relation to the four types of barriers and how they are reformed to suit the dynamics of contemporary physical and digital space – mental access, material access, skills access and usage access. It will also examine other aspects of the digital divide such as the social divide and social inequality within the digital culture and how these concepts impact the dynamics of real space and social interaction amongst youths from different social groups of this culture. The fourth and final part introduces the concept of phygital space and its diverse social modes of production in festivals. Whilst exploring the aspects of the phygital world, this part of the literature review collides and re-examines the numerous concepts and theories discussed in the first three parts, to further discuss the role of physical, digital and socio-cultural aspects of festivals, which contribute to the production of hybrid space.

2.2. Part 1: The Concept of Physical and Digital Space

2.2.1. Physical Space

The concept of space and place has varied throughout the history of architecture. As it is amongst the fundamental concepts in design, many discussions and projects have been devised and extrapolated sub-theories based on this concept. Henri Lefebvre's (1974) unitary theory of space, with the support of other pioneers in the research field, will be used as a support system to build a conceptual framework for spatial analysis suited for phygital social

spaces; and as a result re-contextualize the Lefebvrian notion of the production of space. Madanipour (1996) gives details that "the search for a meaning of a space is a necessary step to take, as it is crucial before moving into the normative realm of design" (Sar and Palang, 2009:6). This suggests that in order to reproduce space effectively, it is compulsory to consider the objective elements of the space and decode its natural characteristics to discover the hidden messages revealed from its built form. Furthermore, this discovery process helps to recreate and enhance the understanding of space and people's experiences. In in his book Space and Place, Tuan (1977) explains the definition of space and place through the perspective of human experiences and how they perceive architecture; in essence, he believes that the transformation of space into place is heavily reliant on movement. Jean Baudrillard (1994) developed a philosophical treatise that assesses the relationships between our society, symbols and reality, particularly his phenomenon the Precession of Simulacra which signifies and symbolises the cultural aspects of modelling an understanding of shared and communal existence. A more recent evaluation comes from Creswell (2004), through the consideration of empirical examples (Massey 2005 and Harvey 2012), to show instances where the concept of place has been used in research. Whilst the work of said researchers and philosophers have clearly established a philosophical and experiential definition of place, the current use of these terms (stemmed from their past discoveries) appear to be lacking a certain depth and relevance in the 21st century. Their shared belief is that place plays a crucial role in human experience, however how can a study on place attachment, sense of place or space-making be created without the knowledge of the deep and complex qualities attached to place; as the physicality's of place are experienced and governed by people? Whilst, their extensive work illustrates the characteristics of space and offers a solid foundation to build new concepts of space from a multi-faceted dimension, the work of Lefebvre (1974) and others, are based on the knowledge and society of that time, while societies have changed significantly in recent decades, these definitions are to be reconsidered in light of the new societies and their social practices. Relph's (1973) book on *Place and Placeness* corroborates more with this research, as it focusses on the naturalistic meanings of place with a conceptual and practical approach. His aim was to investigate and simplify real-life situations, meanings, events and the experiences of real people in their everyday settings, to draw conclusions on how space is converted into place; and the tools of such process. Lefebvre (1974), and later also Soja (1996) argued that space is to be understood as a physical and social landscape which is filled with meaning in everyday place-bound social practices and emerges through processes which function over spatial and temporal scales. The understanding of this notion is as follows: initially, before activity or interaction takes place, space can be described metaphorically as a blank objective canvas, and over time, when memories and experiences are created within that space, it becomes filled with layers, coatings, and shades as a collection of social art. Lefebvre (1974) unique traid of space in his book The Production of Space moves from conceiving new things in space to the actual construction of new space. The physical (perceived space), mental (conceived space) and social (lived space) construction of space are beautifully crafted in Lefebvre's work to articulate a complex process that creates room for the production of different spaces, like cyberspace, lived space and thirdspace. This concept of space will be used throughout the Doctoral Dissertation to discuss youth's perception of space, the power of social media within social landscapes and the study of objective and subjective perspectives of social space.

First space can be described as infinite, conceptual, more of an abstract concept than place, more than boundaries of outer-space or areas of geometry. In other words, the true definition of space is different for each individual as each definition is drawn upon the experiences of that space. Perception and cognition describe the multiple ways in which people receive environmental information, and how their immediate sensory experiences are coupled with memories, behaviour and interactions from the past and/or the present. Perception is based on how an individual understand and interprets the space they are in, and cognition is how the individual processes and comprehends the meaning of that space. However, the common thread between both words is its subjective qualities and involvement with the human mind, through cognitive mapping. This concept describes the process individuals use to think about

space and the ways in which they reflect and act upon those thoughts in their everyday life, when not occupying the space (Tolman 1948). First space is also where individuals possess preconceived maps of many similar spaces that they often transverse, which influences the way they utilise new spaces with similar spatial elements. This new emerging qualities of such space, blurs the practices demonstrated within them, thus forming a new spatial layer and dynamic. A prime example is presented by environmental psychologist, Harold Proshansky (1970). His teachings, similar to Lefebvre (1974), voices that the identity of physical space is constructed through the social interactions of humans within it - thus proving its more of a social phenomenon than a physical one. Another example is offered by Martin Heidegger (2008) where he states, "a 'place' is a setting that affords the entire spectrum of human activities, including physical, economic and cultural activities, while affecting, and being affected by, social and cultural behaviour" (2008:56). In agreement with both theorists, architectural space is built for social dwelling, for interaction and for people to experience it in its own entity. It is more than just "a continuous area of expanse which is free, available, or unoccupied" (Wikipedia, 2016), its where memories are created, secrets are shared and celebrations take place. The cultural and social connotations of space, expand its mental dimension beyond the physical and creates a social human-space relationship. Whether it be a home, a festival space, working environment, and so on, their shared purpose is for people to live, experience, understand and form their own personal meanings of space; which can only take place through interaction and expression of behaviour.

The notion of space possessing various meanings, has been explored through the work of Tuan (1977). In his book *Space and Place: Humanistic Perspective*, he argues that space can be understood as a "multiplicity of mental constructions" and then goes on to say "the human body lies prone, or is it upright. Upright it has top and bottom, front and back, right and left. How are these bodily postures, divisions and values extrapolated onto circumambient space?" (1977:6). From a descriptive standpoint, Tuan is suggesting that our bodily movements and how we navigate through space creates a plethora of mental constructions of that space, in

our minds. However, from a critical perspective, whilst his theory connects interactivity, the human body and the physical environment, his lack of detail, specificness and practical explanations, leaves a gap in understanding the characteristics of the space that influences interaction, for transformative measures to take place. As explained above, the spaces we dwell in, can be considered as flat surfaces, it is when interaction takes place and relationships are built that new space occurs. This therefore shows the environment influences our modes of behaviour and vice versa - the methods of how, will be examined in the latter part of this chapter, and supported with practical spatial observations in the subsequent chapters. To contextualise the pending discussions and analysis, Lefebvre (1974) gives a detailed and multifarious definition of space as a social product that is modified, supported and produced by social relations. Similarly, Purcell (1981) describes architectural and urban spaces as containers to accommodate, facilitate and celebrate spatial behaviour - he recommends an alternative manner of perceiving space. Referring back to Tuan, he states, "it is as though everything, in the space of thought and in social space, could be reduced to a frontal, 'faceto-face' mode" (1977:21). Furthermore, much earlier on in the book he draws on the spatial development of space and dissects space into two illusions: 1) the illusion of transparency and 2) the realistic illusion - the mental and material space. He states, "The established 'culture' reaps a double benefit from this manoeuvre: in the first place, the impression is given that the truth is tolerated, or even promoted, by that 'culture'; secondly, a multitude of small events occur within this mental space which can be exploited for useful or polemical ends" (1977:6). This dissection of space develops Tuan's (1977) direct description by explaining that space is more than a neutral framework for cultural, behavioural and social forms, it creates diverse settings which help shape ways of living, interacting, experiencing and forms relationships within space. Additionally, Lefebvre's (1974) mental and materialistic illusions of space "embodies and nourishes one another" (1974:30), are not considered as separate understandings of space, but as physical and natural elements constantly offering signals and social cues for interaction to commence; thus formulating a new objective and subjective definition of space. It is important to note that this Doctoral Dissertation is not an attempt to

explain how spaces or places are made through interaction, but it is an ethnographic study that will aid the understanding of how new layers of socio-cultural landscapes are produced through physical and digital interactions; which in turn formulate hybrids of physical-digital space.

2.2.2. Digital Space

Social media is constantly changing the qualities of urban public spaces (Ciolfi, 2004), which as a result, makes it difficult for us to consider it purely as a physical construct. Its power and advancement to educate, inform and connect people not only in terms of its interface, but through its enticing features are reasons why they are constantly being used within public settings (Ciolfi, 2004). The discussion about space, place and technology in social urban landscapes must not only concern the digital technologies that support it, but also the digital culture that involves it. In order to fully understand the connection between the digital technologies and its cultures, we must go back to illustrating the role of the individual and their modes of interaction within the digital spaces. Specifically looking at social media applications, such as, Twitter and Instagram, most users cannot experience the "emptiness" of space but instead, their attention is drawn to the material and programmes of space that define the outer limits of it. If we are to look deeper into the nature of space and how it is experienced by the user, and therefore reproduced through digital activity, then we must look into it as if it is a substance. A substance that we can observe, register, change, trace, question and remember. This digital substance can therefore be perceived as information that requires us to adjust to new approaches of dwelling in architectural spaces. With this is mind, we ask how does "space-dissolving" (such as mobile technologies) and "space-making" technologies (such as social media) repurpose, reproduce and restructure the conventional space of our cities, urban landscapes and everyday social environments we are situated in? In an attempt to answer, space is composed of information, making both space and information intertwined. One of the intentions of this section is to describe and analyse cyberspace. Benedikt (1992) describes

cyberspace as "a new universe, a parallel universe created and sustained by the world's computer and communication lines" (1992:1). The integration of this oblique universe into physical spaces, is the epitome of the production of new space. Whilst this section aims to analyse cyberspace through examining its associate space, cityspace (streets, alleyways, buildings and other landscapes), it will argue that the continuity of both spaces is made up of information, which like any substance, is spread through space. However, questions surrounding the topic of understanding digital technologies as space, remain an issue which this section will aim to generate a possible and adequate answer.

Cyberspace, also known as "infospace" and dataspace (Gibson, 1982) has become easily accessible to us through the World Wide Web, and although it can only be experienced through computers, phones, laptops and other digital devices, it is rapidly becoming an alternative source for everyday cultural, social and other human interactivity. Benedikt (1992) in his book Cyberspace defines and articulates it as "the tablet [becoming] a page [then] a screen become[s] a world, a virtual world. Everywhere and nowhere, a place where nothing is forgotten and yet everything changes" (1992:1). This interesting analogy of cyberspace reveals its contents of various digital components. Similarly to Lefebvre's (1974) multiple dimensions of space, Benedikt (1992) invokes a relatable understanding of cyberspace by mentioning its different digital components. In addition, it clarifies the formation of cyberspace as a process, a process that is managed by users of digital technologies, those being in the context of this research, youths. In his book, he utilises Karl Popper's distinction of three subuniverses to list the formal principles of producing virtual spaces - world one, being the physical world, world two the psychological, cognitive subjective world, and world three of objective consciousness which contains humans concepts and abstractions. Benedikt's proposition of cyberspace as cosmology proposes an interesting angle, and can be used to develop other concepts of space production. This claim has a noticeable connection to real physical structures, dynamics and systems, and through the exploration of practical proposals - Marcos Novak's (1991) Liquid Architectures in Cyberspace, Chip Morningstar and F. Randall Farmer's (2008) The Lessons of Lucasfilm's Habitat, Alan Wexelbalt's (1991) Giving Meaning to Place: Semantic Spaces, and so on, provides a convincing argument that cyberspace is a phenomenon that is not restricted to computers, but can encompass other real-life social systems, such as festival landscapes. To accommodate the new dynamics of physical and digital/virtual/cyber space there is a need to construct diverse cyberspaces according to placelike and human-like principles. Dodge and Kitchin (2001) in their book Atlas of Cyberspace, created an impeccable and very interesting catalogue of illustrations to reveal the rich landscapes of cyberspace. Specifically looking at how they map conversation and community it shows the flexibility and fluidity of online space within the communities. To explain the rationale behind their illustrations, they summarise that social media within the cyberspace construct has become a popular area of study within the world of academia. They argue that social media aspect of cyberspace provides "1) new conditions under which individuals can explore and manipulate their identity; 2) new spaces in which communities – with very different characteristics to those in geographic space - can be developed and sustained" (Dodge and Kitchin 2001:154). In reference to the point of fluidity and flexibility, the second indication shows social media networks are centred around the thoughts, languages and beliefs of its users, and as a result births one of the most crucial principles of cyberspace - formation of communities. Whilst Dodge and Kitchin (2001) suggest users are "free of the constraints of place and are based upon new modes of interaction and new forms of social relationships" (2001:154), their presentation of social data, community and interaction proves that cyberspace includes aspects of physical, but is much grounded in communicative practice.

Prior to cyberspace being defined as a "digital hallucination" by William Gibson, it was first illustrated in 1968 through an art installation by two Danish artists - Susanne Ussing and Carsten Hoff; without the use of any digital technologies (see figures 1 and 2). Their combination of layering and collaging formed a beautiful and somewhat abstract piece of human figures, geometric and organic forms. What Lefebvre (1974) articulated with the production of social space, is comparable to Ussing and Hoff's (1968) understanding of

cyberspace. To dissect the technique – its implementation of layering refers to cyberspace having multiple layers of different users with various identities, and communities that display and create multiple interactions. The pieces of collaging signifies the formation of such space - there's no perfect or definite fit - it shows that the construction of cyberspace is organic, natural and chaotic, and materialises what Gibson (1982) describes in his short story Burning Chrome, as "a graphic representation of data abstracted from banks of every computer in the human system" (1982:5). To validate this understanding, Dodge and Kitchin (2001) declare identity and community as the main characteristics of cyberspace - they state, "cyberspace achieves a shift in the basis of identity through three means i) it aids a process of 'cyborging', extending the body in new ways (Haraway, 1991), ii) it provides a space of disembodiment, as the mind enters a space of interaction free of the body, and its associated codings (e.g. gender, race) (Stone 1991) and iii) it dislocates the self, as the mind enters a space free of the context of geographic place and community (Mitchell 1995, Adams; 1997)" (2001:9). This substantiates a clear link between Tuan's (1977) place and body movement ideology, Lefebvre's (1974) mental and materialistic illusion of space, and now Benedkit (1992), Dodge and Kitchin's (1982) considerate philosophies of identity, community and interaction being the main characteristics of cyberspace production. However, whilst these literatures were dated in the 20th century, dynamics, systems and infrastructures of physical and digital space have advanced in the 21st century, and questions if such ideologies can be applied to social settings with diverse landscape sizes. Illuminating these themes with large social settings and the interactions of youth is imperative to extend and challenge physical dynamics of space and social interactions, compared to digital dynamics of space and social interactions. Establishing community links and navigation encourages space production by having a stronger visual of what these hybrid interactions would look like, and if they could be accounted for in an inbetween hybrid space.





Figures 1 and 2: Susanne Ussing and Carsten Hoff's (1968) art installation: their understanding of Cyberspace

2.2.3. The Perspectives of Physical and Digital Social Spaces

Subjectivity and objectivity are terms commonly used to orchestrate the meaning of space and place. Entrikin (1991) with the dissection of place, offers a compromise. To understand it, "requires that we have access to both an objective and a subjective reality... place becomes either location or a set of generic relations and loses much of its significance for human action" (1991:45). From the perspective of the subjective self, social space withholds significance in relation to the individuals own meanings, goals and concerns, whilst the objective perspective navigates through the naturalistic structural qualities, for instance, the walls, dividers, furniture and so on. In opposition to Entrikin's (1991) theory, Merrifield (1993) highlights the flaws in Entrikin's (1991) basic assumption by disagreeing with his suggestion that the observer and the observed are detached. In agreement with Merrifield (1993) connections between the two can most certainly form, to illustrate the process of new space production. Within the context of this study, the observer is regarded as youth occupying physical social space, whilst the observed are the individuals online, interacting with the observer. The development in mobile technologies, social media has afforded the interactions between both groups as youths are constantly utilising social media apps in social spaces, to document the physical world into the digital. This engagement between the observer (physical) and observed (digital) merges the objective characteristics of social space with the subjective interactions of digital space, and forms a new layer of phygital space, a combination of both spaces. As stated above, Lefebvre

(1974) and shortly after Soja (1996) contend that space is to be perceived as a physical and social landscape instilled with everyday social practices which distinguishes the spatial and temporal scales. His third division of *lived* space is linked greatly to both perspectives of space, as it proposes third space is where the subjective and objective qualities of space, meet. This lived space can be seen as a base that accumulates memories, experiences, the abstract, the concrete, and therefore creates multiple lived spaces through the multiple interactions that take place within it. Perhaps Entrikin, Merrifield and Lefebvre's disparate theories are limited in relevance and believability in theory today; nonetheless the vast progression of social media updates and the wide range of distribution and usage in various instances assures a high probability of progress. This therefore suggests that each theory has its own significance in its own right, but together only limited connections between all three unique concepts can be established.

Looking at the subjective qualities of festival spaces, they are specifically built to "house" and embrace shared fun memories, identities, experiences and personal social cultures. Whereas the objective qualities of these landscapes denote the naturalistic structural elements of it — bollards, stage setup, food stalls, arcades games and so on; and acts as a fundamental factor in the production of new space. Furthermore, the physical nature of the built space, the materials used to construct it and the layout from which the interior spaces take form, are the fundamental elements in the production of new third space. Whilst it still lacks the emotional response needed for transformation to take place, the subjective qualities, and arguably the physical and digital activities within it, aids such production. The theory of *objective and subjective perspectives of space* therefore expands and invites contemporary human conceptions of mature and diverse space and from the different attendees occupying it, invites communal experiences in both physical and digital space to reconfigure the dynamics of it and vice versa. Churchill (1943) during a speech at the House of Lords said, "we shape our buildings; thereafter they shape us" (Volchenkov, D, 2018). Similarly to Churchill, this study firmly believes that behaviours of youth and the way they interact with others in social

environments are hugely shaped by the spaces they are in. To get a deeper understanding of how this takes place, the understanding that a landscape, building, open space and so on, are basic objective spaces, walls, doors, ceilings and other structural elements. The interaction that takes place within them, subjectively transforms it into a space of meaning and value, thus enabling individuals to create their own unique definitions of the space. Some depend on the cultures expressed in them, whereas others choose to rely on the memories created and activities performed within it to form an attachment to it such space. Norberg-Schulz' (1979) outlines his "dwelling" concept as a space where an individual can familiarise and identify himself within a particular environment, or, in brief, when he experiences the atmosphere as monumental. This definition can be altered and applied to the scope of this research, where the meaning of festival space is dependent on the individuals, activities and experiences formed within it. It exposes the possibility of any familiar space where the same experiences and memories were created through the shared culture of the individuals within the festivals, and can enable a brief connection to the landscape and influence modes of social interaction, whilst at the same time blur the boundaries between 'personal' public spaces and 'private' public spaces.

2.3. Part 2: British Nigerian Youths Online Culture and Identity

2.3.1. Social media Culture

The term culture in the context of social settings and youth has been defined in diverse ways by multiple authors. Baran et al. (2011), considers culture as socially composed – a composition that is continuously being remoulded and regrouped through unique and assorted forms of communication. Jakayinka (2002; sourced from Burabari, 2016) explains from a wider perspective that culture "includes the total repertoire of human action which are socially transmitted from generation to generation" (2002:5), whilst Ekeh (2012) defines culture as a "construct used in an attempt to analyse and integrate events and ideals in broad spectrum of area of society" (2012:220). Rao (2006), on the other hand, proclaims that "culture is the

complex whole that involves the way we think and the things we do and everything we have as members of society" (2006:190). Alluding to the definitions given by Ekeh (2012) and Rao (2006), this research supports their ideas of culture as it encompasses the possibilities of cognitive thinking and behaviour to be attached to an individual's way of interaction and position within a social society. In addition, both definitions suggest that culture is a continuous cycle of change, as contributes to the reformation of new values, norms and communal modes of living and socialising. It is a truism to state that the evolution of social media has provided a safe platform for youths to construct, remould and redefine their means of modern culture, identity and community. Youths in the 21st century turn to these plethora of social services to communicate, gossip, produce and practice social trends. They face the reality of identity formation based on the interactions and new forms of communications with other youths as a means of exploring, expressing and engaging in cultural self-presentations of shared identities (DeAndrea, Shaw, & Levine, 2010; Grasmuck, Matin, & Zhao, 2009; Pempek et al., 2009; Zhao, Grasmucks, & Martina, 2008). For clarification purposes, the social media apps that this research refers to are Instagram and Twitter. These platforms will be used to analyse the social relationships and interacts of British Nigerian youths, and its overall contribution to the production of new hybrid space. Boyd (2010) defines social media as "web-based services that allow individuals to (1) construct a public or semi-public profile within a bounded system, (2) articulate a list of other users with whom they share a connection, and (3) view and traverse their list of connections and those made by others within the system. The nature and nomenclature of these connections may vary from site to site" (2010:1). Here, Boyd (2010) escalates and bourgeons the definition of social media by illustrating the positive and negative impacts of it. Her insightful and stimulating triadic decomposition of social medias influential qualities, creates intimate connections between its users and highlights that the connections created vary from site to site, and forms a culture that embodies technology, digital architecture, social relationships and economic systems. Although in some agreement with Boyd's (2010) characterisations of social media, the third definition raises the question of validity of these interactions as she suggests the lack of generality and traversing from site to

site. Whilst this notion questions the other two definitions given, it also interrupts Brake's (1985) proposition that youth culture is formed by the behaviours and societal interactions on social media. Therefore, if we were to construct an argument based on Boyd's (2010) definitions of social media, we would realise that the formations of community, the youths within them, and their foundations of interactions are limited in terms of dissemination; thus restricting the production of new space. Consequently, as a response, this research therefore seeks to investigate the authenticity and reliability of social interactions created on different social media sites, within the same social groups and how they contribute to the production of new space.

In order to deepen and unravel the social cultures constructed on social media and its level of influence on youths overall engagement in social settings, the analysis of supporting and opposing theoretical concepts need to be taken into consideration. Particular concepts may not necessarily transmit culture and social space production, but will be used to shine light onto the subcultural, societal interactive and transformative practices which occur within youth social landscapes. To begin, Brake (1985) indicates that subcultures develop in response to social problems which a group experiences collectively, and shows how individuals draw on collective identities to define themselves. His theory helps to situate British Nigerian youths as gatekeepers to their intimate community groups, which is somewhat beneficial in understanding how new definitions of space are produced and its reversable characteristics. In his book, Comparative Youth Culture: The Sociology of Youth Cultures and Youth Subcultures in America, Britain and Canada, he states, "culture is seen here as learned behaviour emphasising the effects of socialisation within the cultural subgroups of a pluralist society" (1985:10). To corroborate, Herskovits and Firth (1951) affirm in their book Elements of Social Organisation that "culture is all learned behaviour which has been socially acquired" (1951:27). Both theorists emphasise on culture being a socialisation influence on subgroups, and the conformities and behaviours they express as a collective, creates communal habits which when put into practice, form youth cultures. There is no doubt that shared cultural norms and nuances influence the way youths interact and experience festival space as a collective, however, based on the context of this study, the interception of digital dynamics reshuffles and causes a realignment of youths interaction, their online culture memberships and the new definitions of physical and digital space that they create, based off of their hybrid engagements. The interplay between the youths physically present in social settings, and those interacting on social media, forms a new narrative between both spatial dimensions; thus merging into a homogenous space which accommodates the opposite facet. Metaphoric connotations extracted from Brake's (1985) reflection of subcultures, depicts the multi-faceted nature of youth culture and these new extracts of space. He's description of "a complex kaleidoscope of several subcultures, of different age groups, yet distinctly related to the class position of those in them", represents the intricate position of youth culture in the overall production of space. The subcultures, norms, values, behaviours and intentions of youth in this society, varies and thus corresponds with the functionality of the kaleidoscope - its symmetrical form, evolving interchanging patterns and so on. Furthermore, the symbolisms presented between the instrument and youth culture, in conjunction with youths new modes of digital communication, symbolises the continuous change and growth associated with these cultures, and hence suggests that new forms of youths are presented in physical and digital landscapes to practice the social cultures connected with its spatial dynamics. To understand the relationships between social patterns, British Nigerian youth culture and its new construction of hybrid space, the following section of this chapter will dissect the new group of British Nigerian youths' traversal interactions and their role in the production of new space.

2.3.2. British Nigerian Youths as Digital Generations

Youths who constantly engage and dwell within digital landscapes are described as *Digital Generations* (Buckingham, 2006). While the rhetoric has been used and repurposed by authors and researchers in different sectors, its core definition remains the same. Before

unpacking the meaning and attributes of this group, it is important to note that the core demographic of this research, British Nigerian youths are second-generation British youths of Nigerian descent. Utilising this specific group will help examine the socio-cultural aspect of phygital space, a characteristic that other theorists and researchers in similar fields, are yet to achieve. Furthermore, this research intends to highlight the influences of western sub and taste cultures to investigate its level of influence on the behaviours, interactions and experiences of youth in the physical and digital realm. Digital generations help us to understand the demarcation between the different social groups within the British Nigerian cohort. It's sister term Digital Natives (Prensky, 2001) aids the understanding that youths outside of these groups are considered as Digital Immigrants - individuals that are from the digital age but do not necessarily belong to the social group. The impact and effect of youths within and outside of the British Nigerian digital culture is useful to comprehend the types of youths that are appointed as phygital engineers, to co-ordinate the interactions amongst the meso and macro (physical and digital); and as a result create a wider and more diverse landscape for interactions between the two worlds, to commence. The modes of construction, however, is contemplated by utilising the work of Lefebvre (1974) (in section 2.5.), and his space production triad to merge this gap. Edmunds and Turner (2002) argues from a historical and sociological perspective, that generations can be defined both historically and culturally. Their definition of generations as "an age cohort that comes to have social significant chance by virtue of constituting itself as cultural identity" (2002:7), helps to contextualise youths digital approach to the society, and how they constitute themselves and interact under the toot ledge of their mutual cultural identity. For Edmunds and Turner (2002) the subjective side of their argument implies that digital generations are flexible and fluid. This therefore suggests that youths are not concrete members of any social community based on factual characteristics like age, name, ethnicity and so on, but are temporal members due to the shared experiences, cultural understandings and interactions of the group at large.

Boyd's (2014) work situates youths as digital strategists who manage the social and digital densities of these environments. Although her work is heavily focused on American teens, the element of social media usage helps generalise to British Nigerian youths, and expand the scope of the ways these youths from other countries and social backgrounds interact and construct hybrid social spaces. Networked Publics (Boyd, 2010) interestingly defined as "imagined collective that emerges as a result of the intersection of people, technology, and practice" (2010:2), explored three dynamics - individual audiences, collapsed contexts and the blurring of public and private, that illustrated how youth reshape their dwelling environments, and negotiate their identities, peer sociality and interactions with one another. As argued above, British Nigerian youths are embedded in socio-cultural discourses via social media, which strengthen and increase the value of their activities, engagement and overall community ethos; through their shared desire to belong and attach themselves to other youths that share similar backgrounds and upbringing. Not only does this solidify their sense of agency, but it gives the impression that culture is the central subjective tool in hybrid space production. With the purpose of conceptualising this notion of culture instigating new space construction, it is imperative to take a critical look at the culture such youths are born into, and adopt online. Beginning with the Nigerian culture, its rich and diverse cultural values acts as a solid foundation for the build-up of youths digital culture. The Nigerian society, family and relationships are guided by hierarchy and seniority. Youths within the culture are expected to address family members and friends as aunty, uncle, brother, and sister. The imprint of these cultural values that have been instilled in these youths from birth, are the mannerisms, languages, and social expressions that they use to interact and build cultural layers within the digital space. Weber (1924) investigated the constructs of new communities through the way people interact with one another in specific enclosed spaces. A crucial element of this empiric research is that spatial arrangements and interfaces of physical and digital space, has a huge impact on the way youths engage in social discourses and other modes of interaction. Consequently, the exploration of these relationships and their core cultural and social values must be investigated to get a deeper understanding of the influential determinants, in order to

compare their experiences, perceptions and methods of construction. While Weber's (1924) concepts dates back to the 20th century and is usually used in research based on capitalism and sociology, as opposed to space production, urban festivals and social interaction, his micro level analysis helps in conceptualising youths macro levels of new socio-cultural modes of interaction and dwelling in physical and digital festival space; thus reconstructing Boyd's (2001;2014) concept of *Networked Publics* and Buckingham and Willett's (2006) model of *Digital Generations*.

Whilst the literature presented thus far has established that culture, societal norms and other new forms of communication are the major qualities of digital generations, Block and Rydin (2006) question this narrative by interrogating the role of media in the production of young people's experiences. By analysing a series of videos made by young people, their work highlights the significance of culture and context in the production of diverse experiences. Taking some of their methods as inspiration, this body of work aims to investigate how cultural experiences and behaviours influence interaction in physical and digital landscapes. The element of culture plays a significant role in the investigation of phygital space production, as it helps to solidify and authenticate the types of communities constructed in these environments; thus building a mixed methods approach to this field for further research. Marshall McLuhan (1964) argued that different types of media impact different societies in unique ways. His infamous motto "the medium is in the message" denotes aspects of content and character - content being the message shared by youths, and character being the mediums (Instagram and Twitter) message that is unnoticed, but shapes and controls "the scale and form of human association and action" (1965:9); thus suggesting that the beauty of the content should influence the character and not hinder it. The assertion of youth interaction shaping the production of communities and new definitions of space, is highlighted throughout this Doctoral Dissertation. The busyness of social media and its constant presentation of different lavish lifestyles has tendency to influence youths in a negative manner. Nnonyelu (2006; sourced from Burabari, 2016) articulates this from the perspective of Nigerian youth,

by examining celebrity culture as a negative impact on the social lives and online identities of the digital generation. She states, "Nigerian culture following its contact with lifestyle constantly portrayed by the media appears to have caved in and will continue to do so as years go on" (2006:99). Whilst Nnonyelu predicts the co-habitancy of Nigerian and digital culture within digital landscapes faces the diminishing of their heritage, Iwilade (2015) classifies this act, as a cry to "belong" and Ojiha (2006; sourced from Burabari, 2016) questions the reliability of their values and the newly adopted culture as a whole, as a large part of these taste and sub cultures are built upon the lifestyles of celebrities and other influential figures in the community. Understanding the nature of these communications will help to rationalise the exact qualities of these celebrities that influences youths in such manner. To briefly hypothesise, British Nigerian youths are constantly seeking approval from people in power, or individuals at a higher hierarchical position than them, to tap into and experience substitutional instances of the lives they admire. The affordance of social media has accelerated this web of validation, self-worth, intimacy and have equipped them to produce and reproduce a landscape that they can control.

2.3.2.1. New Forms of Communication

Social media enables the expansion of innovative and modern forms of communication and interaction amongst British Nigerian youths, through the socio-spatial processes and practices taking place in their social environments. McLuhan's (1964) and more recently, Boyd (2014) and Gardener and Davis' (2013) research projects all present a unique and significant balance in providing a key definition of youths new modes of engagement, the positive and negative attributes, and its overall contribution to the shaping of taste and subcultures. Various social components of the digital culture aid the connection between youths – interests, language, hashtags, trends, features and so on encourage communal behaviours online and offline, and extend into public domains. McLuhan defines media culture as an *extension of man* and reiterates Boyd's (2010) weighing of social media publics to the importance of presidents from

different countries, addressing their individual publics. The unifying component between each public expressed by Boyd (2010) is the adjoined social and political interaction via their modes of communication. This demarcation of Boyd's publics can be generalised in the context of British Nigerian youths within social spaces. Although Boyd's concept of Networked Publics has its societal and ethical flaws (for example, the reliability of the interactions formed on social media, taking into consideration Turkle's (1996) extensive explanation of false identities), it highlights that different publics serve different purposes (Boyd, 2014), which is one of the general consensus' of this research. Agreeing with Boyd, different youth groups have different meanings and various modes of communicating, though, are connected through the technological structures of social media and its clear-cute affordances that shape youths digital environments and engagements (Boyd, 2010). The debate on the social impact of information and digital technologies, specifically social media, reshaping the way youths communicate with each other is particularly important for this study as it gives the production of new social space, context to the experiential and behavioural pillars of such construction. A better explanation of this is clarified through an American youth's perception of social media, presented by Boyd (2014) in her book It's Complicated: The Social Lives of Networked Teens. She positively states, "not only a tool; it is a social lifeline that enables her to stay connected to people she cares about but cannot otherwise interact with in person" (2014:20). Here, Boyd presents first-hand insight into the importance of social media in the lives of young people. Her initiative is a solid confirmation for the need to investigate how British Nigerian youths dwell within social landscapes, and the physical, digital and socio-cultural factorial influences.

One factor that is certain through Boyd's (2014) work is the eagerness to express feelings and emotions via different modes of youths communication – colloquial language, social media trends, popular hashtags, emoticons, gifs and memes. One of the crucial aspects of this research is the how and why of youths peculiar forms of interaction in physical and digital social environments. Boyd's (2014) articulation of this declares that social media spaces and other *publics* where they can practice this form of culture, are the formative tools and

maintenance of youths social relationships (Hartup, 1996; Strasburger et al., 2009; Manago et al., 2012). As Boyd (2014) verbalises that "the social media tools that teens use are direct descendants of the hangouts and other public places in which teens have been congregating for decades" (2014:20), it conceptualises and connects youths informal communication, their methods of interaction and the physical and digital platforms they use to display it. Additionally, the emphasis on "direct descendants" and the notion of "congregating" is similar to Jones' (1995) notion of individuals being "among" the virtual culture, versus being "with" other members of it. Whilst both quotes suggest that British Nigerian youths assemble, and are among one another in festival spaces, Jones and Boyd recommend that for youths to become fully immersed into the physical or digital fabric and create valuable layers of their own space, they must be with one another - through the expressions of language, use memes, gifs and other colloquial modes of communication. In doing so they permit youths assertion of power in their self-constructed social spaces, whilst enabling and encouraging them to perform within and outside of their usual socio-cultural norms that are devised within their society. Their everyday social practices of new verbal and visual communication which forms and recreates British versions of Nigerian communities that materialise within urban-social environments.

2.3.3. British Nigerian Youths Taste Culture and Identity

Celebrity culture, social media culture and the other most recent types of pop culture, together with communitas, showcase a strong visual of British Nigerian youth communities that express a fluid and unified nature among the cohort. To demonstrate the empirical appearance this section will analyse youth communitas in relation to taste (and sub) cultures, and the long-term narratives that contribute to the production of new hybrid space. The ways in which celebrity culture influence the behaviours and engagements of youth correlates with Gardener and Davis' (2013) concept of *cyber-youth*. The frequency and intensity of youths desire to be acquainted with celebrities, suggest that British Nigerian youths are exploring new identities; two of which Gardner and Davis (2014) call, *app-dependent youth* and *app-enabled* youth.

Celebrity culture, a contemporary online subculture is an emerging phenomena that houses three key motifs that depict the constructs of such culture - adulation, identification and emulation. (Adorno et al, 2003; Drake and Miah 2012; Gamson 1994; Holmes and Redmond 2006; Marshall 1997; Turner 2004). Their eagerness to be friend online celebrities, stems from their personal desire of fame, stardom, and what Holmes and Redmond (2006) call celebritifaction, which is a concept commonly practiced by youth and originates from their need to belong to a society where they receive material, economic or social rewards (Holmes and Remond, 2006; Gamson, 1995; Rojek, 2001; Turner, 2004). Couldry (2000, 2003) contends that the socio-political invitation of famous youth, creates avenues for youth to access exclusive social spaces of belonging and solidarity. His work states the negative impacts of not belonging to such society, and specifically mentions it as the outcast youth being the "periphery of the power networks that circulate in and through the popular media" (2006:2). Such statement indicates that celebrity culture (or celebritifaction) is at the forefront and the core of important social media relations, and "circulates in a spider-web-like tautology" (2006:2); thus declaring its importance and high status in the lives of these youths and at the same time, reveals itself as an influential socio-cultural factor. The social trends, interaction and overall social experience of British Nigerian youths in social events are heavily dependent on the activities and arrangements of the (physical or digital) space. Their interactions and engagements with their peers emulate the behaviours, languages and lifestyles of some iconic celebrities, and culminate the notion of worship in these communities; thus creating and constantly modifying their multiple online identities. Jones (1995) signifies that such wavering communities are constructed by imaginary digital youths. The way in which he expresses his concern for CMC (computer mediated communication) communities is deeply rooted in the methods of construction. His work questions "who they are online?", "why do they act the way they do?", "how can the interactions be validated and reliable" and "what are the social relationships that individuals seek to foster on the internet?" For critical technological thinking, the value of Jones' (1995) questioning implies that celebrity and other taste cultures assist in youths trading of real identities, for new online identities. For Jones (1995) the behavioural

changes of individuals question its authenticity and necessity within the community. British Nigerian youths engage in the formation of new identities through their use of social media languages and engaging in social trends, which in turn reconfigures the physical and digital spaces they dwell in, and redefines their *self-worth*, *self-appearance*, and *self-actualisation* in the hybrid sphere. The constant redefinition of youth identities questions the pro-creation of communities within social spaces, the engagements within them, which in-turn questions the production of new spaces.

Taste cultures has extended its articulation of the possibility for youths to belong to multiple social groups, and navigate self, rules, norms and other social rituals between them. This traversal idea symbolises the vast and diverse opportunities that British Nigerian youths have to bask in numerous senses of belonging and somewhat contradictory, identities. Gilroy (1993) in his book The Black Atlantic: Modernity and Double Consciousness describes black identity in Europe and the New World as a continuous practice of exchange through the Atlantic. In hope to understand the details of such process, his book defines this new identity as "The specificity of the modern political and cultural formation I want to call the Black Atlantic can be defined, on one level, through [a] desire to transcend both the structures of nation state and the constraints of ethnicity and national particularly. These desires are relevant to understanding political organizing and cultural criticism. They have always sat uneasily alongside the strategic choices forced on black movements and individuals embedded in national and political cultures and nation-states in America, the Caribbean, and Europe (1993:19). Gilroy's mission in this statement seeks to eliminate black cultures as being marginal to or derivative from national cultures, which result in the birth of subcultures. Rather that, he argues that masses of black intellectuals have conducted tons of research projects that disqualifies any superficial connections to their country of dwelling. Furthermore, Gilroy makes it clear that his ultimate aim is for a transnational diasporic culture. Other ephemeral qualities of Gilroy's work comments on the fluidity of interaction in various cultures. Critic Laura Chrisman perceives Gilroy's book as substituting cultural politics for material politics and prevents "dialectical relations between blackness and labour in expressive cultures" (1997:81-82). Her understanding presents Gilroy's analysis as a way of liberating and offering subjective freedom to individuals in cross-cultures, as a means of recreating self within multiple dissimilar communities. Relating it to the context of this study, British Nigerian youths imbibe in such activity through the way they experience senses of solidarity and use this as a tool to create shared experience, purposes and rituals. The notion of temporality exhibits in Gilroy's (1993) and Turkle's (1999) research as it undermines the full impression and control of the groups identity and culture as a collective. From this and the data presented in the following chapters, we learn that membership of socio-cultural communities have a significant impact on the way youths dwell within phygital landscapes and create personal experiences with the space they are inhabiting. On the same note, it questions individualism and self within these communities and introduces the notion of division amongst the youths within and outside the culture.

2.4. Understanding the Social and Digital Divide

2.4.1. A Brief Summary of the Digital Divide

The term the *digital divide*, as understood by many, is referred to as the unequal access to information technology (Van Dijk, 2005). Devised in the mid-1990s, it is commonly known as the gap between individuals that have access to digital technologies and individuals who do not, and faces technological as well as societal issues – such as, social divide and social inequality (Dijk 2005). The key concern in digital divide research and policies is the growing gap between individuals, groups, and nations, which is due to an unequal allocation of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) access and use (Vicente and Lopez 2010, Barth and Veit 2011). However, recent studies have proven that the digital divide is much more than a matter of access, but is also a matter of how beneficial the usage of the internet is to its users (Dijk 2005). Castells and Cardoso (2005) defines the digital divide as "inequality of access to the internet", while Norris (2001) regards it as "uneven access, distribution and use of ICT between two or more populations." Though the topic of the digital

over-understood or misconstrued. Norris (2001) groups this divide into three crucial elements:

1) the global divide – division between advanced and developing countries, 2) the social divide – division between "information rich" and "information poor" within advanced countries, and 3) the democratic divide – division that is heavily within the online community who do and do not use digital resources, such as social media and other apps to engage, communicate and interact in public life. Inside each category, Norris and other writers (Wresch, 1999; Castells, 2000) examine each divide in five terms of individuals having access to ICTs, as opposed to terms of the knowledge and information that is of importance to users and non-users in the context of the information and network society, and in terms of the social abilities for such learning. In light of Norris' (2001) work, this research will give a contemporary analytical understanding of the types of divides present in the 21st century, amongst the British Nigerian cohort. The second and third element, social and democratic divide, will be the main focus of this section, to shift and recreate the narrative surrounding British Nigerian youths social media use and interaction, and the production of new space.

The work of Jan Van Dijk (2005) in his book *The Deepening Divide* explains why the digital divide is still in existence and is growing and deepening in high-tech [and social] communities every day. Its articulation is split into two folds: the first, illustrating that the digital divide is far from sealed, rather than it being decreased in developing countries it is still growing every day, whilst the second specifically highlights the countries where the digital divide is manifesting – North America, parts of Europe, East Asia and part of Africa, and where the physical access of computers and the internet has refrained from expanding. In addition, this book offers full coverage of other literatures and a theoretical framework for understanding the digital divide, by presenting 26 policy perspectives and instruments that are designed to close the divide itself. In the first section, where Van Dijk (2005) discusses the framework for understanding the digital divide, he argues that the positions of individuals and the relationships between them can be used to explain the digital inequalities to a much greater degree, than using

individual attributes; for example, the technical competency. After Van Dijk (2005) defines the core concepts and introduces the major arguments, he connects all the concepts into a sequential model and narrows the causes of the digital divide to four access barriers motivational access (the motivation of potential users to adopt, acquire, learn and use digital technologies and the internet), material access (motivation of obtaining an actual device), skills access (acquiring the knowledge to know how to use the device) and usage access (using the internet and the mobile technology). To further iterate the fundamental ways to bridge such divide, he proposes having the access of to the devices and the technological acumen to do something with it, he states - "unfortunately, even the most basic terms and concepts still are ill defined. The most important is the concept of access itself of technology concerned and the way it's used" (2002:26). Whilst Van Dijk's model suggests that each access barrier is not dependent on each other (for example, an individual obtaining the first three accesses is not an assurance that they will have the desire to use the internet or technology effectively), it provides an appropriate theoretical foundation for understanding the causes of the digital divide (Hargittai and Hinnant 2008, Hargittai 2010, Van Deursen and Van Dijk 2011). On the other hand, it fails to establish the relationships between each access gap, which as a consequence limits the scope of understanding how it shapes digital culture, and how we can begin to bridge such gap. On the contrary, it can be assumed that Van Dijk (2005) intentionally outlined his major concepts early on in the book, in order to limit confusion in the remaining chapters, and to categorically state the lack of harmonious qualities between all barriers.

Van Dijk questions elements of the digital divide – "what exactly is a computer and an internet connection? What precisely is having access to the internet and what parameters delineate the phrase having access? What are the so called digital skills and similar terms? What exactly is internet use?" (2005:6) Sevier (2017) uses an interesting everyday metaphor to articulate and visualise the meaning and impact of the digital divide. He narrates that the London underground train, similarly to the digital divide, has several elements – the train takes

individuals back and forth between destinations and the platform travellers stand on provides access to the train. He uses the gap between the platform and the train as a symbol of the digital gap to explain two types of people - the first, people who can get on the train, (also youths that have access to technology and the skillset) and the second, individuals who are unable to get on the train (youths who do not have access or the skillset). This metaphoric image gives a clear indication of the importance in understanding the relationship between digital technology and individuals, societies and social communities (Giddens 1994; Castells 2000; Zheng and Walsham, 2008). William Cunard, chairman of the FCC stated "in a society where we are increasingly defined by our access to information and what we earn is what we learn, if you do not have access to technology you're going to be left in the digital dark ages." If we are to contextualise this statement in the 21st century, it announces a sense of the social divide and social inequality. British Nigerian youths may have the desire to educate themselves aspects of the digital world, but may not necessary have the economic or societal stability to act on such desire. To put into perspective, in the United Kingdom, 7.8. million people and over 34 million people in the United States of America, do not have access to the digital world, reason being that it is not offered to them, and when it is, its unaffordable (Royal Geographical Society, 2013). Additionally, 16 million British youths are socially and digitally excluded, and with the intention to explain why, the family culture, structures and values of British Nigerian youths (explained in the previous section) have a huge impact on their access and knowledge of digital technologies. As this research is looking at youths that are born into a hybrid culture, youths that have grown up with parents that were brought up in the rural areas of Nigeria but migrated to the United Kingdom, do not have the luxury of having digital access as it would appear foreign to their parents. The idea of digital technologies would appear foreign to youths parents, and as a result cause them to discourage their children from using them, which births their lack in digital acumen and other socio-cultural skills. Despite all the theoretical work that explores the underlying mechanisms that shape the digital divide, Van Dijk (2005) attempts to make his readers understand these mechanisms are uncommon, as most of the research on the digital divide has remained at a descriptive level, emphasising

the demographics of income, race, age, education, gender, and ethnicity on material access to ICT (Hoffman et al. 2006, Kalichman et al. 2005, Valadez and Duran 2007). In order to suggest strategies to help bridge the void, this research seeks to develop a concrete theoretical and visual understanding of the dynamics behind the digital divide, and proposes the phygital world as a space for physical and digital dynamics to integrate in social settings, as way to minimise the social and digital gap.

2.4.2. Social Divide in the Digital Landscape

The digital divide is only superficially digital. If we are to begin to dissect the social dimensions which are instilled into the practices of the digital divide, the socio-cultural aspect of it emerges from the network society. The network society "is related to the social, political, economic and cultural changes caused by the spread of networked, digital information and communications technologies" (Van Dijk, 2005); it is the society that is formed on social networks. While accessibility barriers to internet and most specifically social media, have been highlighted in the sections above, social media networks such as Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and Snapchat, and the accessibility of smart phones, remains the primary element of the social divide formed on the said social networking applications. The biggest problem in today's generation is youth's forming social circles for certain demographics, communities and social groups - for example, on twitter, BAME (black, Asian and minority ethnic) youths have created a public twitter group via a popular hashtag #blacktwitter. Jamaican youths create subcultures and subgroups using their own personal hashtag #Jamaicanyouts, and similarly to Caucasian youths via #fiat500. Looking deeper into #blacktwitter, this group with their cultural identity, consists of black twitter users all over the world, however, British Nigerian youths are the sole originators of such phenomenon. Although the group has a strong black user base, Asian and youth from other ethnic minority countries, are able to join the social circle on the basis of shared experiences, cultural issues, social language and participation to certain online sociocultural trends. Bobkowski and Smith (2013) emphasises individual personal motives to engage and interact with each other, via communication technologies. Their enlightening

research illustrates the elements that motivates such motives — socialization, entertainment and information seeking. Sun et al. (2008) enunciates their argument from a uses and gratification perspective. They believe that this is a suitable way for accumulating this as a new reality, and in this research's interests, youths on social media. The energetic social dynamic of youths becoming each other's audiences on social media, characterises Rubin's user and gratification approach (Papacharissi, 2009; Ruggiero, 2009). They believe that as we approach into a more social and public-centric mobile environment, youths are constantly having to make creative and rational choices that impacts their online actions and experiences. The social divide in relation to British Nigerian youths dwelling, within social media landscapes, highlights the need for further research and project initiatives to bridge the gap between social groups. Generalising this idea, Sevier (2017) questions the need for bridging the gap, he proposes "maybe everyone just wasn't meant to ride the train." Whilst this proposes no necessary need to defuse the division between the digital and non-digital individuals, it also seeks a desperate need to bridge the gap in order to diffuse such mindset and create a homogenous community.

Suarez (2010) through his intricate, eye-opening and delicate series of sci-fi novels creates an interesting blend of action thriller and science fiction. In his book *Freedom*, the protagonist character creates a medium to access the digital world, that's comprehendible to all people on the planet – regardless of their language literacy or technical skills, he calls it the *Shamanic Interface*. Shamanic – a diviner of spiritual intent Shaman, uses motion and sound to gain access and control elements that are connected to the digital world. From this realisation, a new perspective as to the digital divide arises – the problem is not necessarily literacy or technological acumen, it lies within the interfaces created for individuals to use. Suarez (2010) and Sevier (2017) both propose the creation of a Shamanic interface to reduce the digital need of making individuals literate or technically a suite. Within this new interface, British Nigerian youths will have the social and economic power to interact and experience the same interfaces in their personal ways. It is important to clarify that the use of the word *interface* is not restricted

to the device or program that enables a user to communicate with social media, but it is the digital and physical spatial structures of both worlds that youths socially dwell in. Furthermore, this research proposes a type of Shamanic interface that blurs the physical and digital world into a homogenous interactive environment. The phygital space proposes physical and digital spatial arrangements that eliminates isolation, easily traverses British Nigerian youths into both landscapes and begins to overcome the social divide amongst these youths that choose to interact in physical or digital environments. Supplementary to this, this hybrid shamanic environment houses somatic gestures for the safe and solid dwelling of British Nigerian youths, whilst equipping them with the tools and features need to produce new social space. Similarly to movies such as Close Encounters of the Third Kind, Minority Report and Men in Black, their use of digital technology in physical space creates an interesting phygital blend and provides them with the power to control physical and digital objects around them. British Nigerian youths are beginning to invite somatic gestures into their physical and digital environments. Their use of colloquial language, hashtags, live videos and reactions, suggests that they possess all the right elements to recreate a phygital Shamanic space, however, they must understand the power they possess and control, to socially reproduce their space of phygital dwelling within the festivals physical and digital environments.

2.5. Part 4: Towards a Definition of Phygital Festival Spaces

2.5.1. Urban Festivals as Design Frame

The concept of what establishes a *festival* is that of an event which associates religious connotations to the physical, social, political and economic constructs, and infuses the shared culture between its attendees. The following sections will fundamentally dissect and explain the social dynamics of youth interactions at urban festivals, analysing and categorising the three different aspects of festival culture, behaviour and actions. It will conclude by reflecting on the social, physical and cultural developments that have inspired youths to produce the spaces they do and consider the altering role that festival landscapes have in British Nigerian youths lives. In order for to illustrate an understanding of why youths flock to these networks

and what factors influence them to behave and interact the way they do, we must identify where they hangout both physically and digitally and observe the basis of their engagements. By using festival landscapes as the premise for such exploration, it enables the framing and analysis of youths social behaviour and evaluates judgements on their experience within the growing hybrid of phygital spaces can be drawn.

2.5.2. A New Sense of Urban Space

Contemporary urban landscapes are not limited to physical areas. The information that transmits through the physical constructs of place are extended through digital mediums, in an open and versatile arrangement of physical and digital objects and symbols. In The End of Geography or the Explosion of Place? Conceptualizing Space, Place and Information Technology, published in 1998, Stephen Graham indicates that the convergence between physical and digital information creates new senses of place; places that are used to "define the undefinable" between people and places. The word "undefinable" indicates that the integration of digital technology, social media to be precise, in festival landscapes creates an extraordinary space that cannot be defined by its physical or digital dynamics, but can be rationalised based on the spatial metaphors and the socio-cultural interactions which take place within them. Here Graham, suggests that this new sense of space can be described as a fragment of the utopian world – a space where the 'real' materials and objects of space, influence the digital influx of lived and constructed social experiences; thus signifying that urban festivals are socially constructed as a result of British Nigerian youths engagement and interaction with one another. The lived experiences within these urban festivals are formulated by the spatial and social elements – the spatial being the festival furniture (bar stools, stage, activity objects, seating area etc) and the social elements being youths expressions and interactions (body language, colloquial language, dance routines, cultural behaviours and so on. These contemporary forms of interactions do not necessarily adhere to the societal norms of the festival location, but create new socio-cultural relations based on their behaviour and

interaction. These new senses of place, which can be described by the negotiation between physical dimensions and electronic flows (Lemos 2010) are extremely critical and somewhat crucial to today's society. British Nigerian youths use of social media within this environment foster new subjective attachments to the physical and newly created digital constructs. Through the exploration of how youths produce new iterations of social space (Lefebvre, 1974), this research explains how physical, digital and socio-cultural metaphors hybrid space, co-create phygital environments from the youths embodiment of social interactions. Limited research has been conducted in understanding how an assortment of physical and digital objects coupled with human interactions, re-produce festival spaces. To mention a few, Duignan et al., (2017) conceptualised physical and digital associations of food festivals to illustrate how the intersection of both worlds harness these objects to create new spaces of human consumption. Jenson and Buckley (2012) investigated the interests, motivations and self-reported benefits of science festival visitors, and identified patterns of them engaging more with live physical and digital demonstrations. Reverting back to Graham's (1998) concept of spatial and technological metaphors, the studies above both reflect the glamorous and futuristic notions of a utopian society. This newly constructed space has two dimensions - one with a physical boundary and the other without - the metaphors that prompt social interaction amongst the youth, "always reflect the experience of the moment as well as memories of the past. They are imaginative constructs that have more to say about the times in which they were made than about the real future" (Corn, 1986:2). Although Corn (1986) suggests that the experiences associated with space reflect in youths behaviours, the association between the spatial metaphors, British Nigerian youths online experiences and socio-cultural expressions, distort Corn's notion and introduces a new perspective in understanding the representations encompassing the material production of phygital space, territory (Lefebvre, 1974) and socio-cultural constructs. Batty (1993) described new forms of space as "invisible to our direct senses, a space which might become more important than physical space itself [and which is] layered on top of, within and between the fabric or traditional geographical space" (1993:615-616). Batty identified the importance of both physical and digital forms, but emphasises the new layers of space as more important than the physical. From this perspective, Batty makes it clear that the in-between spaces are extremely crucial in understanding how people perceive and experience it space. The hybrid dimensions of this new space create new varieties of space and give British Nigerian youths the freedom to interact and experience it from an individual and communal lens. This new perspective of 'new sense of space' proposes new research into investigating the spatial and digital pillars of these new spaces, to evaluate the tools needed to produce new hybrid space. Therefore, this section presents a new perspective of festival spaces by discussing the physical and digital dimensions which influence contemporary interactions amongst British Nigerian youths.

The social behaviours expressed in these new dimensions of space are controlled by the interactions formed within them, and the cultural norms built in the digital realm. This shows that development in either physical or digital space, has a significant influence on how phygital space is experienced. Meyrowitz (1989) in his book No Sense of Place: The Impact of Electronic Media on Social Behaviour, contends that new definitions of place create new types of social situations where the importance of electronic and online media overpowers the spatial dynamics of physical settings. He states, "electronic media may create new social environments that reshape behaviour in ways that go beyond the specific products delivered" (1989:15). From this we understand the new emergent role for British Nigerian youths in festival space. Whilst their main role is to socially interact and enjoy the activities of the festival, their newly appointed responsibility within new senses of space, is similar to informationsystems – being, when a new social media trend surfaces, or development in the culture takes place youths possess the power to recreate another definition of space, based off of their cultural affordance. Moreover, Meyrowitz's provocation of a "context collapse" (1989:16) insinuates that online culture rearranges the social context in which youths behave, interact and experience space, and vice versa. The two localities of space (physical and digital) possess similar qualities but are expressed in different ways and in the context of different spatial dimensions. Physical festival space deals with real-time interaction, whilst the digital houses filtered physical interaction and formulates secondary experiences. Meyrowitz (1989) discusses the variable situation pattern, he writes "social reality does not exist in the sum of peoples behaviours, but in the overall pattern of situated behaviour" (1989:28) meaning in order to ensure the sustainability of new phygital space, it requires a continuous chain of repeated interaction amongst a cohort that share similar values, behaviours and interests. Not only does this eliminate a real sense of space, but it welcomes a new sense of agency, power and liminality for British Nigerian youths.

British Nigerian youths face the challenge of comprehending the interplay of physical – digital features (Marwick & Boyd, 2010), which summons the potential development of phygital space. Without the understanding of how both physical and digital characteristics can be intertwined to create objects which sit within the hybrid constructs, the features that make up the phygital world remain unpronounced and to an extent, non-existent. In regards to the application of information technologies in architectural spaces, Carta (2020) regards humans and agencies for augmented reality. In his book Big Data, Code and the Discrete City: Shaping Public Realms, Carta (2020) expresses that "people experience a new empowerment of their ability to interact with the environment... if the urban environment can empower us in carrying on our most mundane activities (walking, commuting, shopping, driving etc), the relationship is somewhat mutual" (2020:51). The spatial objects within physical and digital environments encourage, support and inspire youths modes of interaction and dwelling. As Carta (2020) associates a sense of empowerment with daily activities and interaction, it can be said that these same human and spatial characteristics can sustain and strengthen the new definitions of festival space. It becomes envisioned as a one-way socio-cultural mechanism, where the engagements of British Nigerian youths, their mixed identities and communal relationships are reshaped based on the central structure of both physical and digital objects. On the other hand, the credibility and durability of these temporal environments can be questioned as it disrupts the standard routines that are attached to the physical space. Youths that are outside

of the Nigerian community, who are not affiliated with the socio-cultural norms, become dormant in these new spaces, which results to individuals prowling in either the physical or digital space. iFloor (2004) an interactive floor installation was built to transform and rejuvenate social interaction within a local library in Denmark. Powered by visitors using their mobile phones to send questions to one another (which projected onto the digital floor), the in-built algorithm tracked visitors movements via a camera and analysed the social actions taking place, fed it back into the system in order to reconstruct the social dynamics of the library space. This installation fragments the qualities that Carta (2020) asserts create an interesting relationship between humans and digital technologies and formulates an unforgettable communal experience, which in this case, forms a connection between space, social movement, interaction and information technology. It demonstrates the structural elements and digital features needed to produce new layers of existing space. The combination of the old library building and its new concepts of engagement illustrate what Lefebvre (1974) and Foucault and Miskowiec (1986) denotes as the two modes of analysing new space - material and mental. The mappable elements and the thoughts about space both clarify the characteristics of new space, and sit under Soja's (1996) concept of thirdspace, the mappable being the configurations of space and the thoughts being the mental representations of the mappable forms (Borch, 2011). Whilst both modes highlight the objective and subjective qualities of social space, it also demonstrates the elements of both spaces and how they contribute to the production of new space. In the context of this study, all concepts devised by the three authors set the tone for the production of phygital space. The spatial arrangement of festival objects encourages youths to build representational thoughts about it, which enable digital interactions based on the physical. It is important to understand that without the festival presenting a significant arrangement of subjective objects, youths are unable to move to the stage where they form attachments to the space and create new definitions of it. This therefore demonstrates that the three modes of spatial and social analysis (physical, digital and socio-cultural) are crucial elements in the production of phygital space.

Urban landscapes which incorporates *phygital-like* features as those devised by the Dokka1 Library in Denmark on the iFloor project, seek to encourage people to visualise their everyday familiar spaces in a new contemporary dimension. The new collective of elements which make up an ensemble of phygital hybrids, have the power to reconstruct the social situations and dynamics of the new space. It also creates room for thorough reflection upon the interrelation of people, techniques and places (Kalantzis-Cope & Gherab-Martin, 2010). In this research it is therefore argued that social spaces, festival landscapes to be precise, offer an analytical frame that reveals the densities of hybrid phygital spaces, and also provides a means of incorporating a mix of physical and digital features inside festival landscapes and social spaces generally. In particular, this research accelerates the understanding of structural elements and connection between physical and digital features and youth interaction and how its impact on how youths experience festival landscapes.

2.5.3. The Structure of Youths Spatial Experience in Festivals

From the late 1960's urban festivals have played a significant part in the social lives of youths all over the world, from different cultures and societies. Although, not a new phenomenon, it has become an integral social fact as a space for sensory experience and temporary escape from external social relations (Gardiner, 2010). These forces are moulded by the distinctive behaviours, social interactions of the youth attending, and by the physical settings (Stevens et al. 2017). The newly formed role of festivals, especially youth urban festivals, increase sensation, influence interaction, and produces memorable expressions within new spaces. This is achieved by the compression of youth and their behaviours and activities in a restricted space. Willems-Braun (1994) debates that festival landscapes can act as a medium to heighten communication and community building through "the transformation of urban spaces characterized by rationalization and efficiency into 'festival spaces' marked by intersubjectivity" (1994:78). Whilst Braun indicates the role of festivals in the social lives of

British Nigerian youths, he's suggestion of intersubjectivity suggests that festivals infuse a personal connection between youths, the spatial arrangement, activities and other social components. Supplementarily, the subjective and objective breakdown of festivals further insinuates the notion of liminality being imbedded into the festivals physical and social constructs (Taylor et al. 2014). The qualities of liminal space helps to frame the understanding of British Nigerian youths intimate but temporal connection to festival space, as it reveals the hidden physical, digital and socio-cultural qualities that aid different interactions within the landscape. British Nigerian youths contemporary modes of social interaction transforms the mundane environment to a hybrid site of creativity and diverse engagement through their identity alterations, behaviour and digital communication. Rohr (2020) describes liminal space as an area "where we are betwixt and between the familiar and completely unknown. There alone is our world left behind, while we are not yet sure of the new existence... This is the sacred space where the old world is able to fall apart, and a bigger world is revealed." He's association with liminality and words such as "betwixt", "sacred" and "a bigger world" not only insinuates a grander perspective of such re-construction, but it redefines the dynamics of the space from an intimate and subjective angle.

Existing literature using the idea of festivals as case studies have focused on the activities that take place within the physicality of the space, and as a result have failed to pay attention to the possibilities of space expansion and reproduction. This research reconceptualises the festival landscape as nuanced and multi-dimensional by considering the modern forms of digital and physical interaction. Digital attributes of social media manifests in physical space, and through this shared commitment and 'ritual' of physical and digital interaction, it creates an avenue for youths to transform the space into almost anything at any given time. Lefebvre's (1974) idea of representational space enlightens how social space is not fixed and can reflect relationships of power and agency. He states, "nothing disappears completely... In space, what came earlier continues to underpin what follows... Pre-existing space underpins not only durable spatial arrangements, but also representational spaces and their attendant imagery

and mythic narratives" (1974:230). This research acknowledges Lefebvre's idea of representational space as the space for British Nigerian youths – a space where the objects within the festival are interacted with, associated with the social engagements of youth and used to build different spatial experiences. The new constructions of festivals through youths physical and digital experiences and interactions reveals its subverted and social nature, and therefore begins to illustrate the social modes of production. Through analysing the structure of British Nigerian youths' spatial experience in festivals, this section examines the connections between the physical, digital and socio-cultural framings of urban festival and how these three aspects are deployed through the actions, behaviours and cultures of these youths. It focuses mainly on the various aspects that influence behaviour and interaction, which phygital space is appropriately inscribed during urban festivals.

The main spatial aspects of festival settings are centred around its physical, digital and cultural characteristics. Whilst these social settings have a deeper connection to both the attendees and the environment that they are situated in (Cudny et al., 2012), majority of the work conducted, lacks the modern understanding of British Nigerian youths ways of exploring, experiencing and socialising within the urban environment. Stevens and Shin's (2012) study on the dynamics of social life within the local space revealed two spatial parameters of festival space – axiality and permeability – characteristics which frame ways in how festival attendees introduce new uses within local space. Such discovery can be tailored to the urban festivals that British Nigerian youths dwell in – their modern ways of engaging in youths physically and digitally present at festivals, reveals an alternative method of physically experiencing space. For example, new social media trends that are practiced within the festival landscape, automatically weave digital and socio-cultural dynamics into the festival space, thus creating an intersection between both worlds. Urban festivals consist of multiple areas that house different programmes and social activities that contribute to the overall perception and experience of the space. Lawson (2001) in his book The Language of Space, critically analyses the mechanisms of perceiving space. In the beginning of chapter three, he lists the

first two mechanisms used in perceiving space, he says, "our own characteristics are such that our visual sensations largely dominate our perceptions...Because of this we have come to live in a very visually dominated culture, and it is easy to forget that space is also perceived through the sensations of sound, smell and even touch" (2001:42). Here, Lawson (2001) argues that our first visual encounter with space has a heavy impact on the way we perceive and experience it. Accentuating the other sensations that also contribute to the preservation of space, increases the subjective qualities and forms a solid relationship between the separate festival experiences of their bodies and minds. What Lawson calls these sensual calculations the "complex interaction of the eye and brain" (2001:42) are connected to how British Nigerian youths navigate, direct and orientate in the festivals. Their first visual encounter with the space sends cues based on their previous memories and experience within similar settings, and instigates a familiar interaction. Having said that, does this prove that similar settings produce similar behaviours and as a result creates a new culture that is practised amongst a certain cohort? Lawson's extensive research has proved that sensation and perception are two different things, and to some extent our perceptions of space is a combination of our experiences, interactions and culture in space; be it positive or negative (Lawson, 2001).

Looking at the physical form of urban festivals, it is clear that these landscapes promote togetherness and interaction, in the exchange of ideas and social conversation; whilst creating a sense of place. Oldenburg (2001) in his book *Celebrating the Third Place* articulates such themes in an interesting, intimate and thought-provoking manner through the illustration of properties and mechanisms which celebrate thirdplaces of community. In discussing the reality of a sense of place, he states "the atmosphere, both physical and social, is the trickiest and most essential part of creating a warm and welcoming third place. Both need constant attention and periodic tweaking... Through our experience we have learned that it all begins with us..." (2001:29). Oldenburg's work can be used to introduce a new theme – festivals as thirdspace, a concept that Soja (1996) defines as "a particular way of thinking about and

interpreting socially produced space." Here Soja suggests that festivals, like thirdspace, encompasses social extracts, objective and subjective qualities which convey a social message that can be tailored to suit individual and communal experiences. The spatial objects of festivals, contribute to the youths primary perception of space, whilst their music tastes, contemporary forms of communication (explained in the previous section) become secondary and produce a socio-cultural layer. These new arrangements and understandings of festival space - new physical and digital objects, interaction and so on, encourage the space to talk and be reproduced over time. Similarly to thirdspace, the concept of liminal space in festival landscapes aids British Nigerian youths to comprehend how a shared purpose, shared experiences and shared culture at urban festivals creates a sense of community amongst them. This joint force of physical and digital social activity strengthens the foundation of new space, and invites phygital affordances within the landscape, through youths use of digital technologies, most especially social media. For instance, different youths are interested in showcasing different aspects of the space - some choose to record and post their favourite celebrities performing, whilst others feel more inclined to showcasing the physical interactions (dance routines, activities, food stalls and so on) taking place. Not only does this afford a new stream of technology into the festival space, but it build connections between the youth physically present, and the youths watching at a distance. The approach of digital space in the context of this research passes through British Nigerian youths using digital technologies within festivals to expand their behaviours, interactions and overall festival experience. Heim indicates that youths desire and "marriage to technology" stems from the "aesthetic fascination" (1991:60) – it's simple but complex forms creates an easy experience for youths to navigate and build adaptable connections between like-minded youths, therefore causing a more deeper and intimate relationship with digital technologies; what Heim describes as something that "not only fascinates our eyes and minds, it captures our hearts" (1991:61). On the other hand, Heim's questioning of each individual's (youth) positioning in online space, and the experiences created within them, raises issues within the digital constructs of festivals, and the production of phygital space. He's idea of third-person bodies suggests that youths

are not the primary occupants of such space – in disagreement with this concept, British Nigerian youths version of digital space is a representation of their morals, values, shared likes and dislikes, and other communal trends. It is only right that they become the sole occupants of such space as they understand the digital dynamics, navigation and overall modes of dwelling within the landscape. Their love affair with social media runs deeper than the surface level concepts presented in current literature – youths are constantly searching for spaces where they can materialise their trends, discuss their worries and socially be in the presence of their peers.

In his journal, The Revival of Cultural Celebrations in Regional Sweden, Ekman (1999) seeks to explain the origin of festival celebrations, the groups of people involved and how the communication within them strengthen the local identity. In pursuit of discovering new ways of culture integrating space, Taylor, Bennett & Woodward (2014) propose that individual and collective experiences afforded by characteristics of festivals, offer the opportunity for coming into contact with different types of social differences. They state, "it is also the case that festivals offer opportunities for encountering other types of social and cultural differences, through various forms of sensual and embodied experience based on engagements with different tastes, sounds, forms of dress and behaviour, and cultural norms" (2014:12). From a personal perspective, this suggests that British Nigerian youths experiences within space are dependent on a variety of attributes; one of which are the social and cultural norms formed them. Each norm is expressed through the behaviours and are powered by the sounds they hear, the forms of the structures around them, the garments worn to the festivals, and the multiple social groups sharing the same space. Through these attributes, different behaviours emerge and contribute to the cultural aspect of British Nigerian youths and how they communally share and manifest their social cultures inside the festivals. Relph's (1976) body of work persistently emphasises that places are constructed through bodily and perceptual experience, and are anything but void. According to him, space is a "isometric plane or a kind of container that holds places" (Hubbard et al., 2008:44). He argues that, in order for the

relationship of place to be seen through the experiences of individuals, the study of space must be done in the same manner. Although Relph explains the multiple types of spatial experience - "a continuum that has direct experience at one extreme and abstract thought at the other..." (1976:9), he carefully identifies two types of modes of space. The first, which is inherent, bodily and instant modes of spatial experience – pragmatic space, perceptual space, and existential space, whilst the second cerebral, ideal and tangible mode - planning, cognitive and abstract space. This division of space orchestrates the various intensities of British Nigerian youths everyday lives, and highlights the different cultures that they practice on a daily basis – 1) the Nigerian culture they inherit from their parents, 2) the British culture they're born into and 3) the social culture that they are invited into. Pauly (1986) supports this cultural division by insinuating that our experiences in space are governed by the different cultures we encounter with during our past, our present and even our future. He emphasises that people are "situated between the private experiences of consumer culture and the public structures of multinational power, between the proximate communities of everyday life and the everywhere communities of popular culture, haunted by the echoes of our pre-industrial past, mesmerised by the images of our post-industrial future" (1986:103).

There is no doubt that festival landscapes provoke feelings of belonging and 'insideness.' In the context of British Nigerian youths, the three cultures listed above, have all contributed to the different behaviours that these youths express both offline and online. Each culture occupies a different set of attributes and characteristics, because they each are from different eras and therefore have different foundations. The first and second, the Nigerian and British culture, are both filled with decades of family traditions, rules, regulations, morals and values which shape that particular culture, and guide their way of living and in turn, the way they interact, behave and experience space. The third popular culture is a culture created by these youths, it is a culture that they have not been born into or have had to learn because of the family they were born into. They make up the rules, they decide who is a part of the culture, which puts them in control of the way they interact, behave and experience any space which

possess the qualities that they are familiar with. Within the spatial layouts, everyday life routines and external relationships, the mixture of different social and family cultures, manifest into the physical landscapes; thus transforming them into new multi-cultural hybrids. However, the rambling of cultures within festival, youths use of social media and their different modes of interaction, at different times, begins to question the authenticity of these hybrid spaces – who are these youths portraying to be when practicing their online cultures and identities in physical space? This and others, are questions that later chapters of this Doctoral Dissertation will answer.

2.5.4. The Production of Phygital Festival Space

The emergence of new technologies and online media, provide functionalities that have a significant impact on the environmental and social features of the spaces we occupy, instantly and subconsciously making them part of the systems interface and festival facades. Bakhtin's concept of carnivalesque (1965) helps us to understand how urban festivals are constructed in a more generic form. He facilitates the understanding that we must first expand our knowledge on the concept of space and the interactions between the social and spatial, and how they co-construct one another, on a more diverse scale. However, his conventional analysis of space (Anderton 2008) is limited in portraying how people inhabit and interact with space. There is a shortage on academic literature that fully investigates youths perceptions and their individuals voices within urban festivals and how their new forms of communication influences the way they interact and build communities within the space, and this is the gap that this research aims to fill. On the other hand, Lefebvre's (1974) theory on the social production of space attempts to seal this theoretical gap, as he argues that space is socially produced through the social settings of its inhabitants. This concept of the triad of space helps to contextualise the way British Nigerian youths knowingly or unknowingly, create their own spaces of interaction and behaviour. Relph's (1976) and Lefebvre's (1974) work both focus on bodily perception and experience. However, in order to understand how new social dynamics are interwoven into the festival landscape a thorough breakdown and analysis of the spatial specifics (physical and digital) must be carried out (see Chapters 4 and 5). Firstly, drawing on the work of Lefebvre (1974), his tripartite concept of the production of space is practically a more suitable and developed framework in outlining lines of enquiry for observing festival places. His understanding of space representing a sense of power, enabled the belief that social space was created after the estrangement of natural space. He states, "humanity, which is to say social practice, creates works and produces things. In either case labour is called for, but in the case of works the part played by labour (and by the creator qua labourer) seems secondary, whereas in the manufacture of products it predominates" (1974:71). Lefebvre's work highlights that space is solely produced and reproduced through our intentions and modes of socially co-existing, and is increasingly connected to our everyday lives and the communities we construct through our expressions of social behaviour, overtime. As Lefebvre notes "it is true that this approach seeks to supply some mediation between the mental and social by evoking the body (voice, gestures, etc.)" intrinsically youths are aware that the festival environment that surround them has purposely been crafted in such a way to guide their movements around the festival. However, the social interactions they develop become personal pieces of subjectivity, creativity and pure enjoyment. Lefebvre goes on to explain this from the spatial inhabitants perspective, he states - "but one may wonder what connection exists between the abstract body, understood simply as a mediation between 'subject' and 'object', and a practical and fleshy body conceived of as a totality complete with spatial qualities" (1974:61). In agreement with Lefebvre's claim, space is an abstract landscape that produces, enacts and supports social homogeneity. From this we can understand that youths bodily activity is connected to the objects within the festival. The way they understand and then utilise and interact with other youths within the space, connects the mental and the social characteristics of their surroundings, and creates new definitions of it definitions that cannot be repeated by other youths but are adjusted to their personal modes of interaction. A key example of this is celebrity performers – youths interacting with the songs they sing, dance routines associated with it and using social media to record, post and build

a digital memory of such experience, puts Lefebvre's connection of mental and social space into practice.

Urban festivals can be considered as contemporary bubbles of subversion. Its exploration of cultural politics alongside other moments of temporal pandemonium and social complexities create a foundation for British Nigerian youths to express similar behavioural traits of subversive power, control and chaos. Lefebvre analyses various modes of social construction into three interrelated moments: spatial practices, spaces of representation and representations of space. One of the crucial forms of production that ties all three space together is the spatial code which is formed through social languages, interactions and other contemporary behaviours, which unifies the youths at urban festivals. Lefebvre clearly points out the role of the spatial codes by stating it is to "recapture the unity of dissociated elements, breaking down such barriers as that between private and public, and identifying both confluences and oppositions in space that are at present indiscernible" (1974:77). As well we conceptualising the physical and digital interactions of youths as spatial codes, Lefebvre validates the relationship between the construction of new space and the social cultures of British Nigerian youth. Festivals are spaces of renewal and interaction which surpasses the boundaries of the space and continues outside of it, a crucial characteristic that academic literature remains unexplored, as above. Urban festivals enable a unique overview of the deeper social meanings of space and how youths utilise spatial, digital and socio-cultural codes to reproduce the space into a hybrid dimension. Through its reoccurrence, the true meanings and values of youths new forms of communication, emerges and enables other youths outside of the social circle to understand and interpret the shared language and behaviour. The theory of shared language and the way in which it establishes significance and solidarity is one of the key themes of this research. British Nigerian youths share a new type of process that reproduces and recreates social space through shared codes, meanings and understandings of the spaces they are occupying. The festival, personifies subversive practices and formulates youths new ways of socialising and experiencing social space, the

spatial objects act as puzzles while youths act as the mediator that connects each piece to one another through their lived experiences. However, the lived experiences of these youths is what is missing to articulate what spatial, digital and social features build new definitions of space.

This research expands Lefebvre's concept of spatial codes into digital dimensions to accommodate youths new forms of communication within festivals; thus recreating it as phygital codes. The phygital codes which still possesses the meaning and purpose of Lefebvre, are reproduced through the ways youths interact and express new meanings of shared language. Not only is it a procedure that produces new spaces, but it redefines the spatial dynamics and understandings of the existing. For Lefebvre, he considered the social production of space as something which "goes beyond politics, inasmuch as it presupposes a critical analysis of all spatial politics in general" (1974:59). The phygital codes of festival space breaks barrier between the different private and public, micro and macro, and social and unsocial levels of space, merges the hierarchies and produces new meanings of such space. David Buckingham and Rebekah Willett (2006) in their book Digital Generations: Children, Young People, and New Media, clearly state the role of technology as "seen to create new styles of communication and interaction" (2006:7) and went on to discuss the role of technology in the lives of young people – "The internet provides new means for constructing community: It is an active and participatory medium, which is about many-to-many, distributed communication. These new communities are inclusive and require the creation of new kinds of trust. They are about breaking down walls and they allow the creation of new kinds of relationships, both in the form of friendships and new family lifestyles" (2006:7). With the assistance of digital codes youths reproduce new spaces of new phygital communication. The festival landscape acts as a meeting point for them to express their new private behaviours in public phygital spaces. What is crucial to understand about Buckingham and Willett's quote is that these new communities are formed strictly by youths as a way for them to communicate, block and somewhat isolate themselves from the real world. The pillars supporting these new

communities is trust, in order to belong and be counted worthy to be a part of such community, each new member must understand and be able to breakdown the phygital codes. Tapscott (1998) argued that social media leaves room for the creation of "a new kind of open family" a family that has a strong foundation, requires a central home (the festival) and at the same time is inclusive to different youths that understand the code. In addition to the above, new members (youths) of the new phygital community may not be fortunate enough to understand the new forms of communication and therefore the codes are useful in breaking down the barriers between the various levels, in order to bring them together; thus producing new social meanings. Lefebvre states, "the code might be said to contribute to the reversal of the dominate tendency" (1991:64). The different levels in urban festivals are the public and private areas. The blurred lines between the public and private spaces leaves room for demarcation between the youth attending. However, the modernised version of Lefebvre's spatial "code" breaks this divide at is incorporates digital aspects which fails to acknowledge such separation. The phygital codes in festival landscapes are useful because it joins the power relationships between the public and private areas. Through these connections, the structures of the festival spaces are challenged, the lines between public and private are blurred; resulting to the loss of social and spatial hierarchies. From the combination of physical and digital codes we realise that festivals merge and renegotiate the different social levels between youth, and breaks the relationships between them. However, such breakage is carried out in favour of youth as it restructures the space to infuse a new sense of intimacy, attachment and shared ritual that instigates unifying spatial, digital and socio-cultural codes.

Festivals act as a platform for youths to develop their sense of belonging, interests, community building and interaction skills. The physical reality and meaning of festival landscapes are transformed for a momentary time of the festival and through the formal and inform intentions, behaviours and actions of second-generation British Nigerian youths. It mirrors the first of the three spaces created by Lefebvre (1974) – 'perceived space'. Starting with the perceived

space, "the practical basis of the perception of the outside world" (1974:40), this space is the outskirts of festival landscapes, for example, the festival fences and possibly the security patrolling the grounds. These specific elements give off a impassable scent that is imbedded in a specific area and is off limits to non-festival quests. Despite the physical barriers around the space the digital element of festivals extends the invitation for online users into the physical grounds, without them actually attending. This cross-narrative mapping extends far beyond the physical landscape and therefore reveals an absorbent, produced space, what Lefebvre calls 'representational' space. The new phygital space is "the space of 'inhabitants' and 'users'" (1974:39); but in this case both physical and digital inhabitants. From this, several questions arise that challenge Lefebvre's triad of space. Such as, how do the extensions of the festival space, to the digital landscape, contribute to the production of space? Is the combination of physical and digital elements trustworthy enough to produce new forms of space? In contrast to the perceived space, representational space recognises the ability of youth in festival space. "It overlays physical space, making symbolic use of its objects" (1974:41) The ability, vision and prospect of youth inhabiting these spaces are implied by Lefebvre to be the producers of space. Lefebvre elaborates further – "is alive: it speaks. It has an affective kernel or centre [...] It embraces the loci of passion, of action and of lived situations, and thus immediately implies times. Consequently it may be qualified in various ways: it may be directional, situational or relational, because it is essentially qualitative, fluid and dynamic" (1974:41). From this, it is evident that representational space forms the idea of how youths' physical and digital intentions, activity and behaviour, alters the energy and agency of the festival landscape. This is particularity evident in the way festivals permit the 'playing out' of certain expressions of the socio-cultural identity, whilst connecting it to the historical origins of festival life. Urban festivals of the 21st century integrates each element of Lefebvre's triad of space. By enlightening each other, the representational space is produced through the lived experiences of the youths attending both physically and digitally. The use of social media, enables youths to interact with other youths within the space and online, therefore allowing Lefebvre's ideas of space to authorise an interactive space that is socially

produced – therefore recognising the relationships between both types of spaces and the society that it is situated in. The beauty of the connection between both spaces is a clear example of co-construction – one not being more powerful than the other, but acting as a supporting arm to facilitate a hybrid multi-cultural space filled with phygital interaction.

2.6. Conclusion

This chapter has investigated four areas starting from the concepts of first and second spaces, how youth family cultures and backgrounds influences and creates sub and taste cultures, the digital divide - the barriers some youths face on how access to the internet and mobile technologies, and how social divisions are created through interactions between certain society groups and issues. These areas will be developed further in Chapters 4, 5 and 6 to characterise the physical, digital and socio-cultural factors that influence interaction, and aids social production in urban festivals. The dissection of Lefebvre's production of space and how hybrids of phygital spaces are produced, in the context of festival spaces, acts as the literature foundation to materialise the interactions of youth. This chapter supports the empirical chapters, mirroring the crucial themes in this Doctoral Dissertation (figure 3) and has highlighted and critically examined the underlining concepts under phygital space. Not only did their concepts help to identify the gap in the literature, it assisted in a specific exploration into British Nigerian youths taste cultures and how their social experiences of space, influence the social production of phygital space. The perspectives of space and place, in the first section, was further developed and reiterated with the social, communal and individual processes that emerged from the spatial data in Chapter 4. Following on from the objective and subjective qualities of the festival landscape, an empirical conversation was presented in Chapter 5 on British Nigerian youths abilities to form socio-cultural communities based on the social groups formed within social media landscapes. The data, its analysis and the findings helped to reposition the role of youths in space production. Whilst this Chapter presented youths as the sole production managers, the latter part of Chapter 4 and Chapter 5 presented youths as the primary custodians, and the spatial arrangements the secondary custodians of phygital space. The collection of spatial and digital data was successfully collected through the critical appraisal of spatial and digital literatures of the social divide (Van Dijk, 2005), natural elements of space (Tuan, 1977) and the overall relationship between youths that coconstruct new space, based on the interactions and experiences of it (Lefebvre, 1974). The work of Boyd (2014) helped to narrow the scope of youth, as her research into American youth revealed culture specific themes, that was similar to this research. This work challenges the traditional social production of space, and invites theorists, authors, researchers and designers, to rethink the position of youth in space production, and implement their cultural and online social norms, in order to value the newly improved social tribes that they belong to. The literature presented in this chapter has established socio-cultural interactions as the boundary line that connects the physical and digital aspects of festivals, and as a result controls the behaviour within both spaces whilst breaking the distinctions between them both to form phygital place. The following chapter will outline the methods used to collect the spatial and online data which contribute to the understanding of second-generation British Nigerian youths' physical and digital actions in urban festivals. This Chapter maps onto the methodology ones, paralleling the key themes and concepts in this research. This chapter has examined, challenged and modernised Lefebvre's triad of space, applying it to the digital era of youths online culture, and how it manifests and reproduces phygital urban festivals. This gap invigorated a consideration into urban festivals, to classify the interactions, narratives and experiences that were taking place for youths; leading into the methodological and analytical discussion that illustrate how youths are forming new kinds of communities and space with unique attributes, now seen as a new, additional and natural way to interact.

MAIN REFERENCES FOR ALL FOUR THEMES **FIRST & SECOND BRITISH NIGERIAN SOCIAL & DIGITAL PHYGITAL SPACES &** YOUTHS DIVIDE **PRODUCTION SPACES** - Lefebvre (1974) - Boyd (2010; 2014) - Dijk (2005) - Kirsch (1995) - Tuan (1977) - Buckingham and - Castells and - Lefebvre (1974) - Relph (1973) Willett (2006) Cordoso (2005) - Dodge and Kitchin - Benedikt (1992) - Edmunds and - Suarez (2010) (2003)- Gibson (1982) Turner (2002) - Sevier (2017) - Madanipour (1996) - Entrikin (1991) - McLuhan (1964) - Foucault (1974) - Gardener and - Soja (1996) - Soja (1996) - Norberg-Schulz (1979) Davis (2013) - Creswell (2014) - Turkle (1996) - Oldenburg (1989) - Gilroy (1993)

Figure 3: Diagram of main references used across all four themes, of literature review

Chapter Three

The Research Approach and Methods

3.1. Introduction

The previous theoretical chapter examined the critical design frame, and viewpoint of festival landscapes, for this study. Whilst preparing the foundational elements for data collection, three crucial issues were raised through the acknowledgement of gaps in the presented literature; which could easily be addressed by a thorough research design. The main issue was centred around the representations of festival spaces in the social lives of British Nigerian youths, and its influence towards the surrounding environment. To rectify, this research design exploits interpretive and participatory practices in both data collection methods and analysis. The implementation of spatial observation and analysis enables the understanding of festival elements which influence certain interactions and behaviours. The second issue was apprehending the materialisations of festival culture and its penetration through the festival landscape. Utilising Twitter API, Chorus TV (Brooker et al. 2014) and Mosquito for Grasshopper, to collect and analyse youths twitter conversations and real-time Instagram highlights, aided the understanding of digital and socio-cultural trends that youths were practising and using to form phygital layers within the existing landscape. These methods alongside the first, built a visual image of the intersection between the physical and digital festival dynamics and began to bridge the gap in research regarding youths production of new social space, and reframe the perceptions of social media usage in festivals. Furthermore, interviews were carried out at each festival, with some of the festival attendees and helped in resolving the third issue – youths perception of social media in social settings.

This chapter describes the methods that are used in this study, to achieve the research aims, objectives and answer the research questions. It carefully conveys the philosophy of epistemology and ontology, ethical considerations and participatory data analysis. Following on from that, it carefully outlines the selection and analytical methods adopted for the three

case studies and, finally, it gives a detailed account of the pilot study. Although the concept of the impact that social media has on the way youths interact in social spaces has been outlined in Chapter 2, this next few Chapters will critically evaluate the situation in terms of youths socio-cultural interactions manifesting into the physical space, and in turn influencing certain online interactions, and vice versa.

3.2. Using Multiple Methods

From the literature review, it was found that there is limited research that discusses second generation British Nigerian youths' culture, and how they produce new space. In an attempt to fill this research gap, a mixed method approach was carried out in order to build a strong and valid argument. By definition, mixed methods is a procedure used for collecting, analysing and integrating both quantitative and qualitative data, for the purpose of gaining a better understanding of the research problem (Tashakkori and Teddlie 2003; Creswell 2005). This study applies this approach in order to build a strong and valid argument to investigate and answer this study's research questions. This particular mixed methods design consists of two distinct phases: quantitative followed by qualitative (Creswell et all. 2003). In this design, a researcher first collects and analyses the quantitative (numeric data) data first, and the qualitative data, second, as a way of explaining, elaborating and supporting the numerical results obtained in the first phase (figure 4). However, due to the nature of the event and the modes of collection, qualitative and quantitative data were collected simultaneously. Tashakkori & Teddlie (2003) defines this methodological approach as "a type of research design in which qualitative and quantitative approaches are used in types of questions, procedures, research methods, data collection and inferences" (2003:711). In this regard, Teddlie & Tashakkori (2003) also state that this approach provides better inferences and minimises uni-method bias. Other strengths of this method have been widely discussed by various philosophers and researchers (Creswell, Goodchild, and Turner 1996; Green and Caracelli 1997; Creswell 2003, 2005; Moghaddam, Walker, and Harre 2003).

Like any other research method, this combination of methods has it's positive and negative attributes. One of the advantages of this method is, it leaves room for a greater assortment of divergent views and is extremely useful when unexpected results arise from a quantitative study (Morse 1991). The limitations, however, are lengthy time and feasibility of resources to collect and analyse both types of data. When discussing this approach, many concerns have risen from previous studies - for example, what happens if the quantitative and qualitative components lead to two opposing conclusions? According to Erzberger and Prein (1977:35) "divergent findings are valuable in that they lead to a re-examination of the conceptual frameworks and the assumptions underlying each of the two components." In agreement with this, qualitative data in this study will explain the quantitative data in further detail, and vice versa. Three stages of data collection were conducted: the first being the primary qualitative phase which involved physically observing the social interactions amongst British Nigerian youths, at festivals, whilst the second quantitative phase, was collecting twitter and Instagram data. The third and last phase, were one-to-one interviews, which acted as a connector of both strands of data; and extended the initial qualitative exploratory findings (Creswell and Plano Clark 2011).

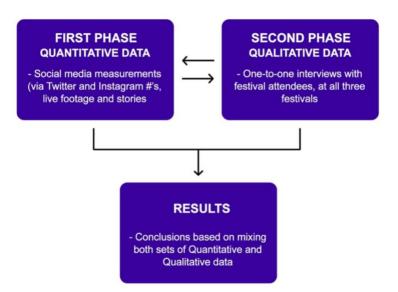


Figure 4: The Mixed Methods Sequential Explanatory Design (Tashakkori and Teddlie 2003; Creswell 2005).

Creswell et al. (2003) that consists of two distinct phases

The quantitative (numeric) data for this study was collected by inserting hashtags (via twitter and Instagram #'s) into a block programming tool Rhinoceros/Mosquito/Grasshopper (for the pilot study in section 3.11), and using Chorus Tweetcatcher (Brooker et al. 2014) as a tool to extract data that helped formulate a visualisation of the various social interactions taking place on social media and in the festival (see Chapter 6). The metadata which was extracted from both programming tools was a collation of hashtag engagements from all three case studies, and metadata of each user, such as, username, geolocation, date, number of occurrences, the number of followers each user, and so on. The second phase, qualitative data was built on the first phase, quantitative, and the two phases were connected in the intermediate stage of the study. While the quantitative data and their subsequent analysis provided a general understanding of the research problem, the qualitative data and its analysis refined and explained the statistical results by exploring participants' views in greater detail (Rossman and Wilson 1985; Tashakkori and Teddlie 1998; Creswell 2003). The qualitative (interview data) was analysed through the implementation of semantic and thematic strategies, using NVivo. These interviews aim to highlight youths' perceptions of festival arrangements and activities, and the reasoning behind certain interactions within social landscapes. From this understanding, connections can be drawn between physical, digital and socio-cultural determinants and youths interaction. The rationale for mixing three types of data within this study is grounded in for the quantitative and qualitative data complement each other when used in combination, and allow a more robust analysis as both take advantage of each phase's strengths (Green, Caracelli, and Graham 1989; Miles and Huberman 1994; Green and Caracelli 1997; Tashakkori and Teddlie 1998).

In order for the aim of this study to be achieved, the research methods used in this body of work was divided into four stages as shown in figure 5. Stage one inferred two sets of information – the positioning of physical and digital interactions that were taking place within the festival, and the objects/space that influenced such interaction. This enabled the analysis of relationships between the physical spaces, social behaviours and the interactions. The

second stage is built on the first and gave further insight into British Nigerian youths' perceptions of physical and digital festival interaction. This stage is connected during the intermediate level of the study (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2007) and will further explain the interactions taking place in stage one. As one of the main aims of this research is to investigate the physical, digital and socio-cultural factors which influence social interactions, stage three provided a valid comparison between the youths' and organisers' points of view.

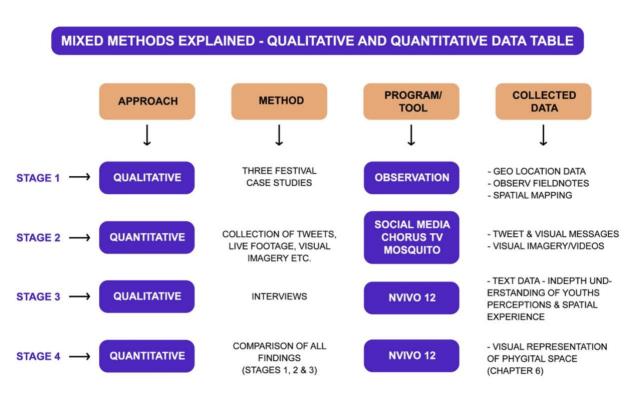


Figure 5: Mixed Methods Table – Explaining the Stages of the Methodology

Prior to the data collection, it was confirmed that the mixed methods sequential explanatory design would be used to carry out the data collection. However, the pilot study (which will be outlined in the second part of this chapter) revealed a mix between the collection phases – qualitative data was being collected at intervals of the quantitative data and vice versa; as opposed to all quantitative data being collected before qualitative. Based on this discovery, the methods of collection for the three case studies were altered to suit the dynamics of data types. Reformulating the approach permitted the collection of organic and natural data, as no restrictions were put into place to collect a certain type of data before the other. Furthermore,

the monitoring of youths physical and digital activity, permitted the tracking of interactions, the spaces which influenced engagement, and the youths involved. This methodological approach was selected due to its capability to provide multiple rich and appropriate types of data, in order to reveal different aspects of the social interactions, perceptions and spatial experiences of youth.

Adopting both qualitative and quantitative methods enhanced the understanding of tastecultures and sub-cultures level of influence, on youths interaction with other youths physically and digital present. For example, at the pilot study, Afro Nation Portugal, one of the performing celebrities, Wizkid, began to remove items of clothing and was pouring champagne over his head as an act of celebration. As a way to admire this act, male youths present, commenced in similar acts, whilst a mix of other youths recorded and posted these instances online. This influential exchange endorsed the comprehension of youths social situation and their numerous colloquial ways of behaving and crafted a phygital layer within that area. Upon data collection and analysis, the processing of various interactions exposed several unusual instances that required further clarification. This was achieved by splitting the in-depth interviews into two stages - the first was conducted prior to the festival (at the festival) and whilst the event was taking place, and the second stage was carried out after the festival had ended. Directing it in this manner authorised a deeper assimilation of the social breakdown of youth culture, their societal norms and the complexity of space production at both macro (society, culture, language etc) and micro (patterns, perceptions, beliefs etc) levels (Kelle, 2001).

3.3. Philosophy – An Epistemological Approach

This research utilises an analytical paradigm, drawing on critical theorists (Bauman 2000; Bakhtin 1965; Lefebvre 1974; Rose 1993; Blackman 2007) to explore second generation British-Nigerian youths practices and phygital interactions at urban festivals; that adopt a

variety of programmes and activities. The theoretical and analytical perspective of this research is critically informed by socio-cultural, physical and digital considerations of the social phenomena that these youths adopt, and in turn produce new hybrid spaces. Through the retelling of the narratives that surround this demographic and urban festivals informed by theory, this body of work seeks to highlight the modes of reproducing physical spaces to accommodate digital constructs. Furthermore, it also seeks to investigate the notions of the production of phygital space. Whilst Chapter two critically connected the perspectives of physical and digital space to the subjective and objective characteristics of youth interaction and experience in social environments, this chapter articulates the methods of the research design, and captures multiple insights into the research gap that calls for investigation into the correlations between youths spatial understanding and interaction. In addition, its relation to the physical and digital dimensions which instigate such influences will be used to highlight the supporting structures for the production of hybrid space. The foundation of this design is based on a prerequisite understanding of the socio-cultural connotations attached to the British Nigerian youths actions and behaviours within certain urban landscapes. Informed by empirical research, this work challenges the current perception of how hybrid spaces are produced through physical and digital lenses alone. It aims to prove other determinants that contribute to space-making.

There is an active nature and inherent authority to those that inhabit spaces of discovery. Therefore the perspective of this research is stemmed from an active member of the chosen demographic. Having the knowledge of the everyday practices and routines of this group helps to contextualise the 'here' of youths form, the 'now' of their present, and therefore understand their transformative social modes, both offline and online, and therefore having an impact on youths social realities, natures, and production of "self". As highlighted in Chapter two, different physical and digital variables extract different mannerisms from youths. The digital dimensions offer the same interface of where interaction takes place, thus providing a space

for them to share the same cultures, whilst offline, youths have tendencies to behave differently as they navigate and dwell in different lifestyles and home interfaces.

The approach to this research has been acquired from an experiential and exploratory stance. From discovering the issue of understanding how youth produce phygital spaces through physical, digital, and socio-cultural factors, this research has been structured to investigate how this issue can be challenged and solved. In order to do so effectively, successfully and in the right context, a pilot study was conducted to test the qualitative, quantitative and creative methods. Prior knowledge of the demographic, design frame and methods that illuminated it was created for it to be responsive to how second-generation British Nigerian youth behave, interact and experience urban festivals. This research has become a central spot for multiple disciplinary subjects which deliver concepts, theories, suggestions and methods that develops the space. A handful of different yet appropriate methods and knowledge, has been used to help understand youths use of social media in urban festivals, and how they create new sociocultural landscapes, built on the festival grounds. As festivals are spaces that embody noise, colour, chaos, abstract and large arrangements, and so on, it was important that the methods chosen reflected these attributes, and a method covered the physical, social and digital areas of the festival.

3.3.1. Interpretive and Participatory Approach

There are multiple types of approach systems that are used in qualitative research methods. Although each method has its own mode of exploration, and may differ from others significantly, they each share some defining characteristics, features, aims and objectives. Some are broad, whilst others are very specific and detailed. This study blurs between two approaches – interpretive and participatory. Interpretive, is considered to be a very specific kind of approach (Cohen et al., 2007; Wolcott, 2002), whilst participatory can be considered as broad. Defined by Walsham (1995; 2006), "Interpretive studies starts from our knowledge

of reality, including the idea that the domain of human action is a social construction by human actors and that this applies equally to researchers" (Walsham, 1995:56). Participatory approaches cut across disciplines and act as a method, approach and ethos for exploring social issues with a cooperative and emancipatory lens. Participatory methods are commonly used in research studies that explore spatial considerations, people's relationship with space and place (Pain, 2004). Both explanations echo the relevance of all methods in this study. It aligns seamlessly with principles of participatory and interpretive naturally, as it explores the active social, spatial and digital phenomena of urban festivals and the engagement with second generation British-Nigerian youths. As this study focuses on the specific phenomenon mentioned above, a mix of both approaches was chosen to gain the necessary data for this research. Interpretive was chosen in order to study the psychological meanings of why youths interact the way they do, and participatory was chosen to incorporate a personal first-hand understanding of the chosen community. This research attempts to explore personal experience and is heavily concerned with an individual's personal perception or account of an object or event. However, in order to fully examine how these youths interact in these spaces. both physically and digitally, some of the participatory objectives were coupled with the interpretive objectives. In doing so, emphasis on participation and engaging with the demographic, aided the correct understanding of their "worlds." This was achieved through elements of both interpretive and participatory research, and has openly desired to be concerned with highlighting the reproduction of social spaces. In interpretive and participatory research, it offers insights into how each individual, in its context, "expresses his or her sense of a given phenomenon" (Babones, 2016:460). Participants were free to engage with this study in any manner. In order to avoid the loss of authentic and reliable responses from the youths, they were given free control over how they chose to engage, and what information they offered. Sharing these spaces and experiencing the festivals together, was subsequently explored as ethnography, where the important ethos for this research was honesty. Jupp (2008; 2012; 2013) and Boyd (2014) both speak openly about their experiences using participatory research, especially with young people in public spaces, and highlight the

importance of flexibility and the opportunities available for knowledge production. Pain (2004) identifies the possibility of blurred lines between personal and professional – "blurring personal and professional lines and lives, and often involving reciprocal/caring roles" (2004:660). To invite similar experiences with participants, this research includes participatory practice and method, and is strictly dependent on what the participant wants to partake in. However, as a British Nigerian youth attending the festival, in order to make it rich and for the conversations to flow nicely, a personal voice was included. All participants were happy with the information they were provided and was highly interested with the process. Notwithstanding, whilst this research is both participatory and somewhat interpretive by nature, it is still constructed and moulded by the approach to gain new knowledge and implement new ideas.

3.4. Ethnography

Ethnography describes the multiple social worlds of groups of people, including activities, interests, rules and styles of engagement (Frosh et al., 2003). According to Parker (2004) ethnographic research "documents the invention and decomposition of communities" (2005:36). Ethnography is a qualitative research method where researchers observe and/or interact with a study's participants in their real life environment. This type of research also describes the ideologies, behaviours, relationships, and contextual factors that defines these communities (Lofland, 2002; Wolcott, 1999); hence the reason for selecting this framework. This approach was selected to describe in detail multiple subcultures and taste-cultures within the digital youth generation, and to discover the factors which influence the way they integrate with the physical and digital characteristics of the festival space. Ultimately the aim of this Doctoral Dissertation is to develop an in-depth understanding of second-generation British Nigerian youth, being brought up in two cultures (British and Nigerian), within a specific social context. The main benefit of an ethnographic study in a combination of human computer interaction and urban design research is, unlike user research which focuses on the user needs, ethnographic research delves deeper into analysing the behaviours of its users. Many

successful and interesting studies have used this sort of technique to discover other social topics, for example, Alex Wilkie (2018) conducted a study on user assemblages in design, Andy Bennett (2003) used ethnographic research technique to explore youth culture and popular music, whilst Lorna Rivera (2003) used this technique to research homeless mothers and popular education. The success of these studies has been based on the researchers understanding the needs and behaviours of their participants, and from that knowledge, carving out a thorough research design to cater to those specific needs; which is an approach this research adopts. Another benefit of ethnography is the rich and detailed data that is obtained (Denzin, 1997). This study presents a detailed analysis of the social lives, behaviours and interactions of second-generation British Nigeria youths, and how various pop, youth and taste cultures (celebrity culture, social culture etc) influence physical interaction and social media usage. The purpose of this ethnographic study in human computer interaction and space-making, is to draw the reader into the socio-cultural and phygital worlds of these youths in order to gain insight and perspective as to why they interact the way they do through the spatial and digital analysis of their behavioural patterns and interaction at festivals.

Through an ethnographic study, this research aims to prove that a combination of physical, digital and socio-cultural factors influence the way youths manoeuvre through physical and digital festival landscapes. As stated above, this theory requires further development and testing through the exploration of social interaction and behaviour within a 'real-life' social context. Within the empirical literature, and aside from specificity along the lines of culture, upbringing, and society issues, there remains a limited amount of studies that have explored such themes from a combined sociocultural and architectural angle, and from the modern perspective of the targeted demographic of this research. In order to obtain a thorough analysis of the physical and digital experiences of second-generation British Nigerian youths at social events, in particular, festivals, this study benefits from the researcher being a member of such society; as it eliminates socio-cultural, language and active barriers.

The analysis of data while not seeking generalisation through sample representativeness, but through the different cultures within the community of youth, will have relevance to a broader population of youth who also use social media to interact with others; and that are influenced by the physical, digital, socio-cultural factors that will be extracted from the data collected. It is a presumption of this study that a variety of different groups of youth will have different ways of navigating these discourses. A prime example of this is, youth of different descents will be influenced by another set of cultural factors, because that is the cultural values and environment they are familiar with, which can be said and applied to youths of different sub and taste cultures. The online culture that they are imbibed into and repeatedly behave in, is what will influence them in real-life environments. On the other hand, although the demographic of this study is unable to be generalised, we can generalise this study through taste cultures – celebrity culture to be precise – youths of different descents and online cultures, are often grouped through celebrity, and other online cultures.

3.5. Ethics Consideration

The ethical process was a continuous and crucial process that had to be approved before conducting any fieldwork. Ethics in qualitative and quantitative studies is one of the most important elements to consider when undergoing research that involve human participants (Miller et al., 2012; Richardson and McMullan, 2007). The aim of ethics is to protect the participants before, during and after the study, from exploitation, harm and coercion (Richardson and McMullan, 2007, Orb et al., 2001), which is achieved by outlining ethical guidelines, also set to protect the researcher from facing difficult situations (Orb et al., 2001). As the data collection of this research included three types of methods – physical and digital observation, and interviews, it needed to ensure the techniques implemented were in cohesion with the ethical guidelines. The design frame was centred around festival spaces and second-generation British Nigerian youths from ages 18 – 30. The attributes that were taken into

consideration were 1) risky behaviours, 2) consumption of alcohol (unlike other festivals, drugs were not permitted on the premises), 3) exotic dancing and activities, and so on. Having said that, it was absolutely vital to set out boundaries, in order for both parties to be protected during fieldwork. Throughout the interviews, participations were allowed to discuss their perceptions and opinions regarding the aims of this study, which stipulated a plethora of knowledge from different perspectives, whilst also acting as a platform for youths to voice their different opinions.

Prior to data collecting, ethical approval was applied for and approved by the university. This approval certified the responsibilities towards the research data and participants' rights. Although not an easy process, the issues raised included the safety of both the researcher and participants, the participants knowing the nature and aims of the research; and their right to remove their selves at any point in the study. In addition, arrangements for the security of the obtained data had to be done before commencing, and precautions had to be carried out to make sure it was stored in a secure and safe place, where no one could have access to them. In order to protect the identity of the participants, all names of those that participated were anonymised to present their answers/conversations – this was done by using the initials of each participant, in replacement of his or her name (see table 1 – all names are made up for the purpose of this section).

No	Name	Initials
1	Jennie Alagbe	J.A
2	Ayo Onilogbo	A.O
3	Femi Micha	F.M
4	Suzi Are	S.A
5	Vicki <u>Aji</u>	V.A

Table 1: Anonymisation of participants names

3.5.1. Disclosure

At the start of the observations and interviews, it was important to disclose to the participants that a study was taking place. The motives, aim and objectives of the study, was explained to each participant, in order to gain a fraction of their trust. Some authors such as, Oppenheim (2000) and Rubin (2011) support this act of informing participants of the research aims, whilst others, such as, Edwards and Lampert (1993), argue that informing participants beforehand could potentially affect their answers. Although, both opinions are understandable, from a personal stance, it appeared to be more ethically suitable to provide them with a document with a brief synopsis of my research, the aims and how their answers would contribute to the overall findings; in which they had to sign. By participants having a good understanding of the research, it led to them being open to honestly and wholeheartedly answering the questions, and have an authentic conversation about the research topic. For instance, interesting revelations were brough to attention as some youths were explicitly clear, and unapologetically said that a particular group of popular men (that they follow on Instagram and Twitter) was one of the main reasons why they attended the festival. This proved that youths having some knowledge of the research, and speaking with someone of the same age range and culture, made them feel confident enough to be honest in their responses. They also gave permission to record their voices during the conversations.

3.6. Observational Work

Observational, as the name implies, is a common form of collecting data through structured or unstructured observing, of an uncontrollable social setting. Whilst having four different observational techniques, observational research is classified as a participatory study. In order for the researcher to collect a sufficient amount of quality data, he/she must immerse themselves in the setting where the respondents of the study are. The methods and techniques that was adopted for this study were structured observation and 'observer as participants' — where the participants are aware of the researcher, their goals and intentions of the study, and there is little interaction between the researcher and the participants. Whilst the aims and

objectives were set before the observation took place, the structure of how it would be carried out was not; for the purpose of encouraging a natural flow with the participants. The advantages of adopting such method to this study gave direct access to the research phenomena. A range of first-hand data on the mindsets, physical, social and digital activity was retrieved from observing how youths interacted within these spaces, and connected the interactions to the activities/area. Another advantage of this method was the high levels of flexibility in terms of application and data collection. As mentioned above, enabling a natural flow of interaction with the participants and refraining from imposing any expectations of certain behaviours on the participants, generated a rich and permanent record of interactions that could be referred to later, when highlighting the structural tools of phygital space production. However, at the same time, this method is disadvantaged with extensive timeframe requirements, high levels of the biasness, and the tendency for an impact of observer on the primary data. In other words, the presence of the observer could have an influence on how the participants behave. To limit this, external analysts were invited to assist with analysing the extracts of interview, observation data and Twitter data.

This study adopted the structured approach in two stages – physical and digital observation. The first stage, physical, was conducted by observing the interactions that was taking place in the event space itself, whilst the second stage, digital, was observing the conversations and interactions between youths in the festival, and online. In addition, as a way to compare the physical and digital youth, Twitter and Instagram were used to highlight the engagement between youths who attended all three festivals physically and digitally. Data in qualitative studies are collected in a number of different ways yet, observations and interviews are considered to be one of the most common data collection methods (Kaplan and Maxwell, 2005, Taylor et al., 2015). Data collected from both stages were a combination of physical and digital observations, spatial mapping, statistics using Chorus Tweet Catcher, real-time Instagram stories (see Appendix 4), Instagram and Twitter live videos.

3.6.1. Criteria List for Case Studies

Following the pilot festival, aiming to improve the initial level of coherency across all data sets, and to connect it to the theoretical aspect of this research, each festival needed to be characterised into the three components of hybrid space – 1) physical, 2) digital and 3) socio-cultural. Establishing a specific criteria list of attributes for all festivals to meet yielded a better understanding of the sort of data that would emerge. It also helped to filter out the festivals that failed to meet the requirements and did not align with the research aims and objectives. Prior to selecting the final three case studies, a total of ten festivals were chosen and short listed to three. The criteria points in tables 2, 3 and 4, helped to measure if each festival was suitable enough; which would also allow generate a sufficient amount of qualitative and quantitative data. Figures 6, 6A and 6B are digrams which illustrate how each festival met the physical, digital and socio-cultural requirements of each criteria list.

No.	Criteria	Sub-Criteria
1		Must be a festival that attracts 200+ British Nigerian youths
		The festival must go on for more than 1 day, or held again at
	Event type	another time during the year
		The festival must be longer than 4 hours
2	Location	The festival must be located in a central area
		The festival must be in an attractive location
		The festival location must be easily accessible for youths
		attending and researcher
3		The festival must have numerous activities for youths to
		participate in
	Activities	The festival must have musical performances by well-known
		celebrities
		All activities must be user friendly
4	Spatial elements	The festival must contain public and private areas
		The festival must have aesthetically pleasing and moveable
		elements
		The researcher must be able to access all areas of the festival

Table 2: Physical criteria list that was used to select the case studies

No.	Criteria	Sub-Criteria
1	Online awareness	The event has over 5k followers on Twitter and Instagram
		The festival is heavily promoted and spoken about on Twitter
		and Instagram
		The festival is sponsored/supported by major online platforms
2 Social media influencers prom		Social media influencers promote the event on their social
	Social media	media platforms
	influencers	Social media influencers are attending the event
		Social media influencers influence other youths to attend the
		festival through their posts
3		The festival promotion must predominately attract second
	Audience	generation British Nigerian youths
	attraction	The festival must be trending on Twitter and Instagram
		The festival must be organised by popular people amongst the
		demographics
4	Social features	The festival must have its own hashtag (#)
		The festival must have its own keywords and phrases used by
		youth
		The festival must have its own geo-filter and other online visual
		attractions

Table 3: Digital criteria list that was used to select the case studies

No.	Criteria	Sub-Criteria
1	Conversations	The festival must spark conversations amongst second- generation British Nigerian youths on Twitter and Instagram prior to the festival
		The festival must encourage second generation British Nigerian youths to interact with other youths on Twitter and Instagram, prior to the date
		Using social media features, the festival must encourage second generation British Nigerian youths to conversate about the festival, prior to the date
2	Social groups	The festival must influence social groups on social media to attend the festival – this will be known prior to the festival via conversations online

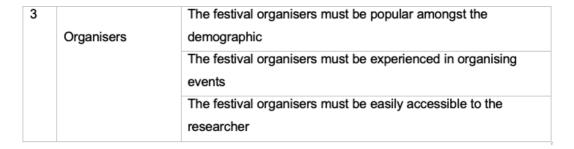


Table 4: Socio-cultural criteria list that was used to select the case studies

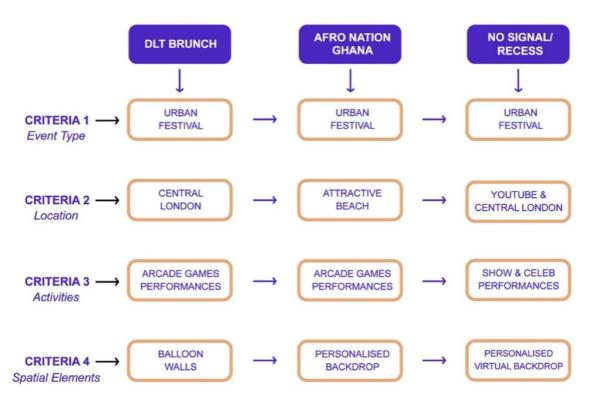


Figure 6: Physical Criteria and how each festival met each requirement

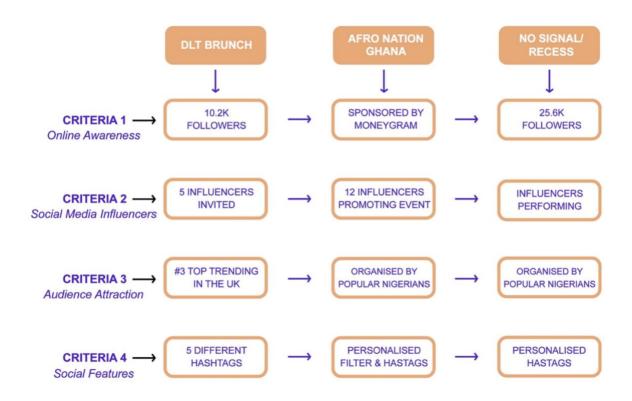


Figure 6A: Digital Criteria and how each festival met each requirement

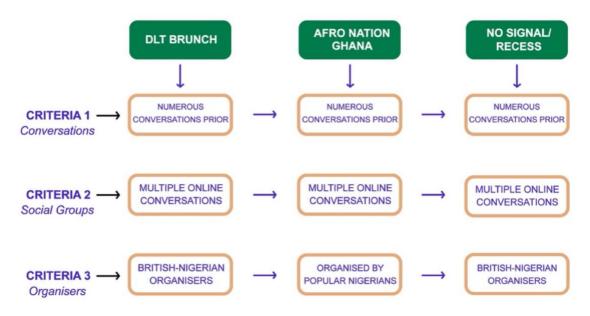


Figure 6B: Socio-cultural Criteria and how each festival met each requirement

3.6.2. Physical (Spatial)

The major part of the data collection were two stages of observational work – physical and digital. As this research is concerned with the organic production process of phygital spaces,

through the social and spatial qualities of urban festivals, the observational methods adopted were put into place to seize the complexity of space in a wider manner than other qualitative methods. The physical observation consisted of physically analysing 1) how youths were interacting with each other in these spaces, 2) the physical activities and spatial arrangements that influenced different behaviours and actions, and 3) the discourses between the physical and digital youth, based on instances from the festival. This form of observation was collated in note form in notebooks whilst funnelling through the site. In addition to this series of site mappings were drafted on site to highlight different interactions, spatial qualities, interactivity throughout the space, thirdspace production, and so on. Participant observation and self-reflection took place at each festival and was written in note form, after each event. Photographs and short videos were taken to aid memory and to add a richer understanding of the interactions, behaviours and processes that took place at each festival. For instance, a few participants, whose physical and digital path that were followed through the festival, were photographed and videoed at different parts of the event, with their signed permission.

This study has its philosophical foundation, hence why ethnography is the best approach for it, as from a personal opinion, the rich observation enables a more accurate reflection of that world (Evans, 2013). It is worth mentioning that the physical observation is selective and therefore, not entirely accurate but by utilising ethnographical study objectives, it creates a holistic picture of reality. Hammersley (1983), stated, "over time the ethnography can check out his or her, understanding of urban festival phenomena alongside participants, it required an internal and written communicative system for myself and a level of scrutiny" (1983:34). However, the result was a deeper and broader construction of knowledge. Physical observational research enabled the capturing of the lived experiences of participants at all three festivals, and made it easier to identify the various interactions taking place and its influential factor. Not only was witnessing this highly beneficial for the study, but it was also fascinating to see the multiple sub spaces that were produced through these interactions. Whilst second-generation British Nigerian youths were not the only youths at these festivals,

it was interesting to see how the different cultures merged and formed their own culture that was best known to them in the site-specific environment. Utilising participant observation for this study created a safe environment that encouraged a free dialogue to emerge, and addressed motivations and emotions alongside what was witnessed, critiqued and analysed about the lived reality of second-generation British Nigerian youths at urban festivals.

3.6.3. Digital (Virtual)

The second stage of the observational process was conducted digitally via social media — Twitter and Instagram. Employing certain features on both apps, gave authorisation to observing the spatial elements that influenced their online interactions. This was achieved using Twitter hashtags (#), whilst the first, was done using Instagram stories, and the live video. Trailing the youth's spatial and online path, configured and paired the online data from the youths' Instagram stories to the spatial mapping, and produced a concrete foundation for the spatial analysis; as it was simpler to plot the specific spots of interaction within the space. Unfortunately, a huge number of the youths in each festival, had their geolocation switched off, which made it difficult to carry out this task; but was rectified by using Instagram stories and the live videos to spot and match the engagements with the digital activity. Doing this observation retrieved a good understanding on the spatial dimensions of the festival, its physical and digital influential factors, and the online communities that were being formed by these interactions. Both elements offered the tools needed to produce a hybrid of phygital spaces in festival landscapes.

3.6.3.1. Twitter and Instagram

Created and launched in 2006, Twitter is a free microblogging service which enables users to communicate through short messages of up to 140 characters in length, which is used by youths, adults, businesses, organisations etc. Users have integrated their engagement with social media networking site like Twitter, into their daily routine and research from numerous

fields is examining this in order to fully understand the practices, implications and cultures of these sites, as well as how users engage with them (Ellison et al., 2007). Instagram is a free photo and video sharing app available on iOS, android and windows phones. Launched in October 2010, and owned by Facebook, Instagram is a service where its users can upload photos or videos and share them to their followers or with a selected group of friends. Instagram users can view, comment and like the posts shared by their friends on the app. Countless studies suggest that social media is changing how individuals communicate and socially interact with one another (Kwak et al, 2010; Zhao and Rossen, 2009). Java et al. (2007) formulated three types of twitter users: 1) the user who seeks information, 2) the user who shares information, and 3) the users that expresses social activity. Naaman et al. (2010) on the other hand, describes how the amount of information shared on the platform can be organised into 'opinions' and 'about me' information; therefore suggesting that Twitter acts as a tool for self-promotion and self-gratification for youths. In addition to the scholars above, Turkle (1996), Boyd (2007), Gardner and Davis (2013), Buckingham and Willett (2006), and many more, have all produced countless amounts of research and books which discuss the positive and negative effects of social media, on the lives of teens, youth and young adults.

Prior to social media, we were very limited in our means to interact with others and people that we knew in person. Nowadays, with networks like Twitter inviting a new type of communication technology for people to engage with via text, and Instagram offering a platform where youth can post videos, moving images (gifs), images with filters etc, it makes youths more eager to use it when in a social gathering; in order to record the experience and share with friends. Various pieces of research have been conducted addressing questions in terms of the social-cultural roles of these social interactive sites and the information they can stipulate about engagement with online social behaviour and interaction. However, there remains a lack of research which discusses what influences youths to utilize social media in social settings; hence the need for this study to fill such gap. Another reason why Twitter and Instagram are the only sites for this study, is because of the chosen demographic. In order to

understand what influences their behaviour and interaction in festivals, it is important to highlight where they hang out phygitally, what they are using in the festival spaces and base the analysis on that element.

3.7. Interviews - Open Ended Questions

Data in qualitative studies can be collected in multiple ways. In conjunction with physical and digital observations, interviews are considered to be one of the most common methods for collecting qualitative data (Kaplan and Maxwell, 2005, Taylor et al., 2015). Another type of interview process is semi-structured interviews. This strategy, as well as being the chosen one for this research, is where the researcher asks informants a series of predetermined but open-ended questions. Open-ended, focus groups interviews and in-depth semi structured interviews are common strategies used in interviews (Cohen et al., 2007, Hennink et al., 2010, Maxwell, 2012). The open-ended interviews involve individual one to one conversations, during which the researcher asks the interviewee/s a series of open ended questions, meaning the questions cannot be answered with a simple "yes" or "no" - leaving room for follow-up questions. By adopting this method, the researcher is able to get a more in-depth answer, and a sense of personality of those being interviewed. These can be conducted in groups or on a one-to-one basis. The advantages of this type of interview strategy are that open-ended questions provide detailed response from the interviewees. In the context of this research, using open-ended questions for the semi-structured in-depth interviews, allowed the interviewees to feel more relaxed, as they felt they could express themselves freely and did not have to choose from a list of potential answers - they could respond in their own way and at their own pace; resulting in the elimination of biasness as the interviewees were able to respond on their own account. Another advantage of using open-ended questions was the potential of unexpected insights. With the free nature of this strategy, interviewees were more likely to express their thoughts in a deeper manner, making the number of possible answers, infinite. The other advantage of in-depth interviews was the chance to observe the

interviewee's reaction, body language and how they respond to different questions (Hennink et al., 2011, Kaplan and Maxwell, 2005). In reference to the studying of second-generation British Nigerian youth in festival landscapes, engaging in semi structured in-depth interviews gave a better understanding of the lived experiences of that space and other surrounding determinants; that would be helpful to this research.

3.8. Mapping

The results from the interviews developed the idea of visual methods through mapping. Examining how space is produced from the perspective of youths offered a more intimate and personal connection to the space. The first 'vision map' was created at the pilot study Afro Nation Portugal amongst a group of youths at the music/stage area. Before creating the map on site, conversations about what they were videoing at the festival, took place and gave the impression that youths were extremely keen (and somewhat intrigued) to talk, draw and share further. They were discussing and debating what it was about this particular festival that made them attend three out of five, each at different locations. Questions like "if you could draw your dream festival, what would it look like?" "What elements and activities would you include?" "Who would you invite?" were asked, and during the last question they were handed a piece of paper and a pen to jot down their visual ideas (figure 7A). The map they produced took them between two to five minutes to complete, was planned and produced by them all, and was negotiated and written in collaboration, and resulted in an ongoing debate on what a festival needs in order for it to be memorable. From an observer's perspective, each participant was highly pleased and shocked by the quality of what they produced, because of the stimulating conversation that accompanied it. One of the participants was so pleased with what he produced, that he posted his on Instagram (figure 7B). By them doing so, it showed that they formed an emotional connection with the map process, as it was made with their friends in a meaningful and social space that they loved; hence why they chose to share it with their virtual friends on social media. Most 'visual maps' were stored with the other datasets, but some participants wanted to keep their maps, therefore, photos of it were kept as a record. These maps were seen as artefacts of research, in other words the objects which represented the participants that created them.

The 'visual map' was one of the creative methods for the visual process, the second was a part of the spatial analysis and involved mapping the different interactions onto the outline of the festival and location map. During the pilot trip, the map that was sourced online was inaccurate, so a visit was made to all locations to sketch the plan and become familiar with the surrounding landscape, after which all site maps were redrawn to avoid inaccuracy on site. At the festival, the maps that were produced beforehand and the programme books (provided by the event organisers) were used to navigate around the site and illustrate youths movements and interactions with each other, youths online and temporary elements of the space. This was to establish the way youths at the festival were traversing space and making them understand and be associated with the spatial aspects of festivals both physically and digitally. Festival attendees did not have an active role in the spatial observations, however their 'visual maps' gave further insight into the existing fieldnotes. In regard to the 'visual map' youths were made aware that they could retrieve from any part of the study at any time; and if they do choose to withdraw, their data would not be used in the study. The advantage of using the visual method was being able to visual a clear representation of what youths look for at festivals, what elements they enjoy, interact with and look for when choosing to attend festivals. A limitation however, was some participants were not interested in drawing as they could not get their ideas down on paper, and as an alternative, were asked to write it down instead.

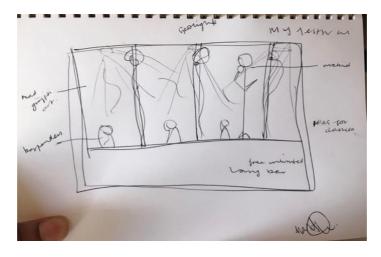


Figure 7A: 'Vision map' created by one of the youths at the festival



Figure 7B: Screenshot of youths 'Vision map', from their Instagram story

3.9. Qualitative Analysis

Qualitative research is a highly valued model of inquiry, which requires the right rigorous and methodical methods to produce beneficial results (Nowell et al., 2017). Whilst becoming increasingly recognised in multiple disciplines, due to its reliability and validity, it has established a unique place in human experience research and literature (Sandelowski, 2004). In qualitative research, Thorne (2000) in his book *Data Analysis in Qualitative Research*, branded the data analysis stage, as its more intricate phase, but the stage which is the least discussed in literature. Data that is analysed in a systematic manner can be clearly translated

to others (Malterud, 2001; Sandelowski, 1995). This is achieved by researchers being overtly clear about the what, why and how of their research; and offering a short, clear but detailed description of their analysis methods (Braun & Clarke, 2006; Malterud, 2001; Thorne, 2000). Failure to do so, results to the assumptions of what informed their analysis; which then questions the trustworthiness and reliability of their research process.

In Chapters 4 and 5, qualitative analysis (which also produces the quantitative data) is implemented for the exploration of patterns and themes in a sample of tweets and interview transcripts; which are then compared to the data generated from the physical observation. Therefore it was imperative to select analytical processes that would aid the discovery of knowledge to answer them. Two approaches are presented in this chapter and materialised with data in Chapters 4 and 5 – sentiment analysis and thematic analysis.

3.9.1. Sentiment Analysis

Sentiment analysis, also known as *opinion mining*, aims to extract the opinions and sentimental values, words, phrases, and so on, from a body of text utilising computational methods (Liu, 2015). Sentiment analysis is the heart of social media analysis through its user generated content (Lui, 2015). This is because the content created are the views and opinions of its users. Therefore applying this method will help to investigate the positivity, negativity and neutrality of youths interactions on the basis of hybrid space-making. Using Chorus TweetCatcher and TweetVis, online tweets from youths at the festival are analysed and categorised in order to determine the positive, negative or neutral elements within them. Herein, sentiment analysis portrays the analysis of opinions, emotions and attitudes of second-generation British Nigerian youths towards the use of social media in festival spaces.

3.9.1.1. Chorus TV

Chorus TV is a free, data collecting and visual analytics suite designed to expedite and enable social science research using Twitter data (Brooker et al, 2014). Comprising into two distinct programmes - Tweetcatcher and Tweetvis, the Tweetcatcher (figure 8) programme, like Mosquito, sifts Twitter for significant data by keywords and phrases occurring in Twitter conversations, or by relevant hashtags. Tweetvis, has two elements - the Timeline Explorer and the Cluster Explore. Unlike Tweetcatcher, this component sorts the quantitative and qualitative data collected from Tweetcatcher, through visual analytics in order to enable exploratory analysis of twitter data into a perceptive way. The Timeline Explorer (figure 9), provides the opportunity to analyse the Twitter data collected between the date of the festival and seven days after, whilst providing a visual of the telling conversations between youths, according to various metrics - tweet frequency, sentiment, collated words, and so on. The Cluster Explorer (figure 10), on the other hand, on a 2D map, sanctions the examination of the semantic and "topical makeup" of the dataset, by displaying the semantic similarity of intervals, tweets and terms in a cluster form. This offers the chance to connect the interval-level, tweetlevel and term(word)-level, and generate relationships between them. One of the major limitations when using Chorus TV was the Cluster Explorer failing to display the cluster visualisations – this was rectified by utilising the 'term statistics' to understand the terms/words that were frequent and classified against the novelty score.

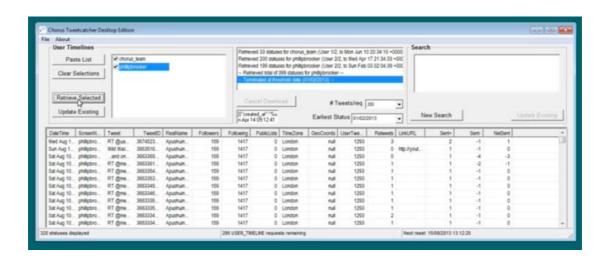


Figure 8: Tweetcatcher: Image of relevant tweets and other metadata, based on the keywords/hashtags searched

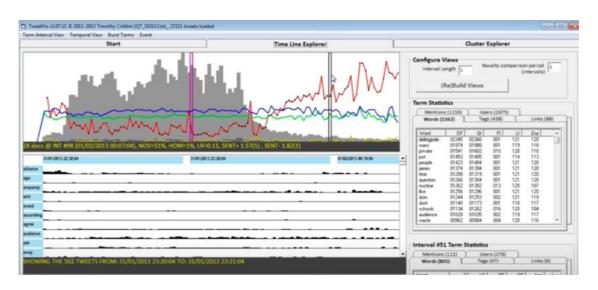


Figure 9: Tweetvis (Timeline Explorer): Image of positive, negative and neutral lines, keywords frequency etc.

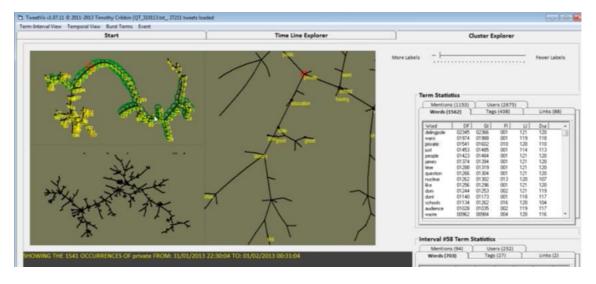


Figure 10: Tweetvis (Cluster Explorer): Image of relationships between keywords and phrases

3.9.2. Thematic Analysis

Thematic Analysis is a qualitative research method that is commonly used across an array of epistemology research studies. This method is used to identify, analyse, organise, describe and report occurring themes found within data sets (Braun & Clarke, 2006). Thematic analysis described as the *translator* by Boyatzis (1998), enables researchers who have utilised numerous research methods to communicate with each other in a holistic manner. In the

context of this study, thematic analysis was used to identity the themes, topics, ideas and patterns in the twitter messaging scripts and interview transcripts. It facilitated the classification of the physical, digital and socio-cultural factors, from the themes present in the interview transcripts. This studies rigorous approach to this analytical method produced trustworthy and insightful findings on the research topic (Braun & Clarke, 2006).

3.9.2.1. NVivo12

From the digital observation and interviews, raw large amounts of text data was produced and needed decoding and categorising. Coding text-based data, involves dividing it into smaller amounts with specific themes. The most useful and effective software for this method, in qualitative research, is NVivo 12. NVivo 12, through the use of nodes, tabs, labels, and so on, was effective in identifying the emerging patterns and themes in the collected text data, and assisted the exploration of resemblances and differences in the data (Kaplan and Maxwell, 2005). Furthermore, relevant connections between the data was categorised into codes and subject themes; thus proving the software's high levels of efficiency. Using NVivo made organisation and storage of the data more effectual and easier to manage.

3.10. Participatory Data Analysis

Participatory data analysis is a common technique used across various disciplines – research, business, sociology, and so on (Learning for Action, 2021). The importance of implementing such method for this study was to eliminate any forms of biasness. Although the two external researchers involved, were not a part of the data collection process or any other form of fieldwork, their attendance at all three festivals contributed to the overall reliability of recall, and their high levels of experience in this technique proved their adequacy to effectively analyse large datasets. The process involved each researcher receiving a data package which included anonymised extracts of conversations from the twitter data, the observation fieldnotes, and interview transcripts. Individually, they were asked to process the data and

highlight the most significant and common themes, where the new insights were added to the initial emerging themes from all three data types.

3.11. Pilot Trip: Afro Nation Portugal Festival

The pilot study involves pre-study before commencing the full final study. It also refers to the pre-testing of a research method such as a questionnaire, interview or survey (Van Teijlingen and Hundley, 2001; Baker, 1994); however, in this case physical and digital observation in festival spaces. In order to collect a sufficient amount of research data for this study, and to solidify the theories, concepts and method for this study, it was required to gather real-life photography, videos, and a clear understanding of the interactions which take place in festivals. This was achieved through the spatial mappings, interviews and physical/digital observations. It is important to note that, as this was a pilot study, some of the methods used for the final testing's (analysed in chapter 4, 5 and 6) were not implemented here, as they were developed later on, based on the pilot study's findings. The major purposefulness of incorporating a pilot trip, was to test the methods and determine whether social interactions emerge from the data collected. In agreement with Professor DeVaus (1993), his work suggests researchers to avoid risks and disappointment by first conducting a pilot trip. The risk was evaded when a trip was made to the biggest urban music festival, called Afro Nation. The name of the Festival "Afro" originates from the "Afro-Caribbean" society which seeks to educate, promote and celebrate the African and Caribbean culture. The aim of the festival was to create a central space where youths from the African Caribbean could interact and "enjoy good vibes, music and culture" (Smade, founder of Afro Nation, 2021). Attending this festival was impromptu, as it was planned for the pilot to take place at another urban festival called "The Endz" which shares similar objectives and mode of organisation as Afro Nation. However, as the date for Afro Nation was closer, and the aims of the festival fitted better with the aims of this research, it seemed more appropriate to visit Afro Nation. Attending Afro Nation was highly beneficial for the overall success of this study, the main reason being, it

opened up possibilities to develop the strategies originally outlined for the data collection. It also gave a glimpse of what to expect when carrying out the final testing's, and permitted instant measuring of the physical, digital and socio-cultural qualities of festivals that have an impact on the conditions of the event experiences. At the festival, a thorough spatial analysis was carried out at different times of the day, to understand what physical and social parts of the event influenced different behaviours and interactions.

The first part of the pilot study was a swift spatial and programme study, mapping out the different areas that made up the festival landscape (figure 11). This involved an earlier arrival to the location before the attendees, in order to establish and mark the different spots without disturbances from youths. Photographs, videos and sketches of the festival facades, stage, VIP area, Afro stations, chilling area and so on, were required for further development and plotting, and to draw and compare the spatial conditions with the physical and digital interactions. As a tourist, going from place to place, resulted in relying heavily on Portuguese guides, maps and google translation, to understand street signs, conversations with residents of the country, taxi drivers, and so on. Firstly, the heavy traffic in Portugal wasted a lot of time from the hotel to the festival. Accompanied with this was the 32-degree heat which made it difficult to freely move around, because most of the uber cars in Portugal did not have air conditioning. Secondly, a brief spatial study of the environment that the festival was situated in was conducted to get a deeper understanding of the culture. To do so effectively and without trouble, permission had to be obtained by the building porters, shop owners, street police and some members at the beach.

Coming from a multi-cultural background, it was obvious that the spatial analysis at different times of the day, had potential to be difficult. The first was conducted upon arrival, while the rest were conducted every hour. As it was predicted that certain difficulties could arise in the spatial analysis, it was imperative to establish an initial connection with the youth before asking them to take part in the study. Most of them were curious, wanted to know more and were

more than happy to take part, as they were contributing knowledge to an ongoing study, as well as trusting the person conducting it. Directing the spatial analysis in this manner, enabled a thorough observation of the relationships between the physical elements, the behaviours and interactions that were taking place in the different areas, at different times of the day.

In total, Afro Nation had seven different spaces where each had its own spatial arrangement. Figure 11 is the diagram that illustrates the different spaces, its arrangement and human circulation around each area – they included, 1) main stage, 2) VIP area, 3) private beach, 4) VIP platform, 5) lounge, 6) bar/food, and 7) quiet area. All seven pockets were situated on one giant beach landscape, called, Praia Da Rocha in Portugal. From the map it is clear that the 'grey areas' – the quiet zones were changed each day. This was because the organisers wanted the youths to experience the idea of "quietness" and "alone time" in different areas; whilst also enjoying the festival. Each zone had a series of high tables, bean bags, an electric fan and a shield type object, for youths to put over them. Although it was not used that much, the idea of it was effective because it gave youths the chance to be alone, to relax and also be out of the heat.

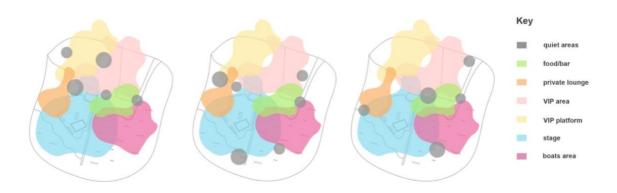


Figure 11: Mapping out different areas of the festival. Left: day 1, middle: day 2 and right: day 3

3.11.1. Physical (Spatial) Observation

The second stage of the pilot trip was split into two phases – physical and digital observation.

The first phase which was a spatial observation of the spatial arrangement, involved observing

how youths interacted with each other and the space around them. As previously stated, the festival had seven different areas that were surveyed at different times of the day. It was important to adopt the same method to this observation due to the fact that, the aim of these methods are to build connections between the spatial objects, and physical/digital youths, therefore conducting it any other way could hinder such discovery of establishing relationships between the three determinants.

Within the first hour of the festival, an instance on the main stage took place during the allocated DJ's time slot. It was seen that groups of 20-30 Nigerian boys were marking territory on the stage by dancing, jumping and chanting whilst the DJ played their favourite songs. In addition to this, it made it clear that they were using the stage as a platform to showcase the music they had been working on for a few months. As a way to get further insight into why and how they got access to the stage, an interview was conducted immediately after, in order for them to remember every detail. Upon discovery, it was also noticed that 90% of them were using their mobile phones to record what they were doing on stage, tagged the video "Afro Nation takeover" and posted it on their Instagram story. During the conversation, on asking one of the boys a question regarding the instance, he responded:

Question: What made you get on stage to perform like that?

Answer: The stage is where it's at, girl. Shows we're at the top. Let everyone see us big and proud [laughs] (Interview, B, L. 27 years old)

From this statement it was clear that they saw the stage as a podium of power and influence, so by using the stage to perform, they would gain a sense of respect, likability and fame from their peers; both offline and online. The physical form of the stage and the connotations surrounding it, influenced them to take the opportunity and display an energetic and self-fulfilling performance to their friends and total strangers; indicating that they're at a higher hierarchical level. This behaviour and interaction were a blend of physical and digital activity.

The physical being the action – getting on stage due to its objective meaning, and the digital being them recording and posting the performance online. As suggested in previous chapters, the combination of physical interaction and digital activity, extended and created a new sense of space – being it phygital. This behaviour expressed by this group of youth boys not only begins to support the theories and concepts of this study, but it also begins laying the foundation of physical-digital hybrid space in festivals.

3.11.2. Digital Observation Using Twitter

The second phase of the second stage, was digital observation using Instagram and Twitter and Mosquito, a plug-in for Grasshopper that is powered by Rhino and enables researchers, developers, designers and architects to tap into social media. Using a Twitter API (or Facebook's), information such as location, profiles, images and messages from Facebook, Twitter, Topsy and Google can be extracted for any usage. Through 4-dimensional modelling, it gives us the ability to extract user geo-coordinates, language, thoughts, profiles and images, enabling us to paint a clear picture and draw connections between information and architecture; widely referred to as the "spatial condition". The sonic twitter component that was used for this digital observation authorised a deep delve into the social media network and plot on a blank canvas in the Rhino viewports. The Google component would have provided the specific directions of the plot, from one direction to another, but in this case, the path from one user to another user. However, as stated above, most of the attendees did not have their geo-location on, so to trace their exact positioning at the festival, was impossible, and resulted in looking for an additional method for twitter data collection.

Hashtags and key words surrounding the festival was inserted into the sonic tweet component to look at what youths were saying about the event online and how they were interacting with other youths. From this, viable information was extracted from the conversations and were manually plotted inside the physical plan, to understand the exact positioning of these

interactions. Again, like the previous stages, this digital observation was carried out every other hour. The metadata that was retrieved using the Twitter API were – 1) username, 2) geolocation, 3) the message attached to the hashtag, 4) who that individual was interacting with (if they were), and 5) the date and time of the tweet. Figure 12 – 15 are screengrabs of the twitter extraction process. Using a cull pattern (figure 13), it permitted the abstraction of messages that was geo-located, where longitudinal and latitudinal co-ordinates would be identified.

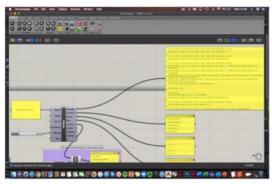


Figure 12. Extraction process using the sonic Twitter Component on Mosquito

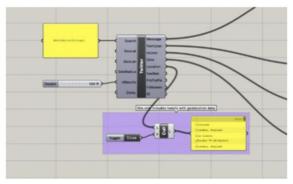


Figure 13. The Cull Pattern to trace the latitude and longitude details

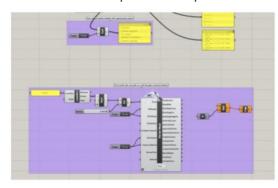


Figure 14. The component used to plot tweets on the map

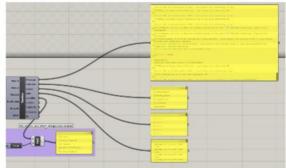


Figure 15. Top yellow box: Tweet messages 2nd: Usernames, 3rd: Users interacting & 4th: Date and time of the tweet

The main challenge of positioning some of the tweets on the location map was resolved by manually going through the images/videos, examining the backgrounds and placing them in the festival spots. This adjustment was extremely time consuming, and as it was done on site, it almost caused the elimination of two scheduled spatial observations. Going through the text-based data, different patterns began to emerge in terms of youths language and other

colloquial ways of interacting; based on certain situations and activities at the festival. For example, during the last performance of the festival, the celebrity performing, Wizkid, asked a lady from the crowd to come up on stage with him, and perform alongside him. This act influenced the youth to tweet and take photographs and videos of them dancing and singing; and caused the lady (on stage) to go viral. The language youths were using to describe this instance were words, such as, "lit" and "dope" – meaning amazing, "baecation", "fleeky", "slay", and "piff" – which were all in reference to the physical appearance of the lady performing with the celebrity. Other common words amongst youths, and phrases created at the festival, such as, "hot girl summer", "hot boy summer", "Afro Nation Wo Wo Wo" were frequently used by youths both at the festival and other youths back in the UK. This action showed that the social conditions of the festival were being transferred to youths in a different part of the world; showing the production of new definitions of physical space across different mediums.

Once all twitter data was collected, they were analysed from the data scripts using a free 'Online-Utility' web, which gave specific insights into frequent words and phrases that were used, and the number of occurrences. Key words and phrases that were relevant to the festival was highlighted and categorised in themes (table 5).

+ Tweet Analysis Highlighting the patterns between the twitter conversations Order Keyword **Occurrences** Percentage 1 12 0.5991 baecation 2 12 0.5991 thread 3 oloni 12 0.5991 4 stories 12 0.5991 5 11 chicks 0.5492 6 afronation 11 0.5492 7 11 burnaboy 0.5492 8 11 0.5492 9 african 11 0.5492 10 11 0.5492 #AfroNationPortugal 11 10 fuckinnnnggggg 0.4993 12 ghana 10 0.4993 13 10 0.4993 woahhhhhhh 14 10 0.4993 summer 15 10 #africarise 0.4993 16 culture 10 0.4993 17 10 0.4993 vlog 18 davido 9 0.4493 19 vibes 9 0.4493 0.4493 20 wo wo woooooo 9

Table 5: Frequency of keywords and phrases from twitter data, using Online-Utility.com

The intensity and diversity of textual and visual interactions among the youths at the festival and the youths attending, highlights that physically gathering youths together is not the only option for urban festivals. At Afro Nation, many youths used their Instagram and Twitter accounts to live stream certain parts of the event, sharing and incorporating digital conditions into the space; and vice versa. Doing this opened up new avenues for social interaction, expanded the physical landscape into phygital environments, and opportunities for social interaction were sensibly regulated across the channels. The analysis that follows in the latter chapters highlights how the site of three case studies – DLT Brunch Festival, Afro Nation Ghana and No Signal/Recess, shape and influence phygital encounters through a number of socio-cultural, physical and digital factors. Nevertheless, what Afro Nation Portugal shows is

how opportunities for youth social interaction can evolve unexpectedly, out of spatial and

behavioural conditions.

3.11.3. Digital Observation Using Instagram

Analysing media shared online by youths at the festival, has enabled the understanding of

how youths imagine, create and represent themselves and the event through the features

given to them on the social networking site, Instagram. Although Mosquito is yet to create an

Instagram component to capture photos and videos utilising a hashtag, over ways of retrieving

this information and analysing the socio-cultural and phygital aspects of it was done manually.

By inserting the same twitter hashtag, into the Instagram search engine, a variety of different

media was retrieved – photographs, videos, long Instagram videos, stories, highlights and so

on (see Appendix 4). The difference between the way youths at the festival (and those

attending via the screen) used Twitter and Instagram was the time they used it and tone of

the messaging/media posts. Majority of the youths used Instagram instantly and in real-time,

at the event, and used Twitter mostly after the event to express their thoughts and feelings of

it. On speaking with some of the youths at the festival, they were asked

Question: What app are you using to post this?

Answer: [lady 1] Instagram (Interview, C, B. 28 years old).

Question: Why not use Twitter to talk about what you're doing?

Answer: [lady 1] nah, nah, man! Twitter is hella long. I'll miss everything if I'm

tweeting words (Interview, C, B. 28 years old).

Answer: [lady 2] yeah, sis, it's easier to take a picture or a video let them see me

live in the flesh that I am here! Ha ha ha [laughs]. (Interview, P, A. 29 years old).

Instantly, patterns of socio-cultural trends and convenience emerged from this conversation.

From this we can understand that some youths prefer to use Instagram to show real-time

122

events, as the process of doing so is quick and easier for them to "be noticed", whilst Twitter takes long in a real life setting, and is better for discussing their thoughts, opinions and behaviours after the festival (see the stories in Appendix 4). Unlike the Twitter data, the only videos and photographic data that was collected, were all relevant to the festival, and was created by the youths physically present. The Instagram data also revealed the excessive use of filters, gifs and other graphic features, and more specifically, the filter created specially for the festival attendees. As majority of the youths used this filter, it created a new visual language culture between the youths present, whilst also creating a divide between both groups of youth. Furthermore, it was interesting to witness that youths were creating a visual story to register their presence at the festival and formulate a cultural narrative that was easily extended to the youths who attended digitally.

3.11.4. Interviews

The third and final stage of the data collection process, were interviews. This involved conversations with youths on a one-to-one basis; and sometimes in groups of two – six. Prior to the interviews, a few doubts arose as to whether or not youths would be open to having a conversation, whilst one of their favourite artists was performing. However, this was not the case. Many youths at the festival, were more than happy to answer a few questions, as they were intrigued by the nature of the study. A group of four Nigerian ladies, from ages 24 – 26, complimented and praised the high levels of dedication, as research was taking place at a busy, noisy, social event. Although some youths were eager to participate, as expected, others were not. None of the youths were forced to take part, as it would breach the ethics protocol and reduce the authenticity levels of responses. As this was just a test trip, an improvement on the interview strategies were made for the final testing. Nonetheless, speaking with youths at the festival permitted a deeper, broader and more holistic understanding of second-generation British Nigerian youth's various perceptions of social media usage in festivals.

All questions sparked different, but incredibly exciting conversations and sometimes, follow-

up questions were asked. Unlike the physical and digital observations, the interviews were

conducted with a more free-like and random approach. During the course of the day, a random

selection of individuals were asked to take part in a research study and answer a few

questions. The selection process was easy because it was guided along the lines of languages

and behaviours that they displayed prior. Being a Nigerian youth was a great advantage as

initial knowledge of the culture was used to approach youths using native language and call

techniques - for example comments on their physical appearance, dance moves, behaviours

and certain interactions. Having said that, it was important to build a relationship with the

participants before asking questions, so they would feel more relaxed and eager. Their

knowledge of this fact intensified the conversation, as they felt like they were speaking with a

friend, as opposed to a researcher.

The first group of six ladies ranged from ages 25 – 27. Initially, the conversation began with

just the one lady, however after hearing about the study, her friends said "if you got one of us,

you've gotta get us all!!!!!!!!!! baybay. We a pack." Instantly, they began displaying expressions

of social behaviours, interactions and languages that were discussed in Chapter 2 and would

be of benefit to this research. The conversation went like this:

Question: Why did you attend the festival?

Answer: [lady 1] Sis, have you seen the line up?", (Interview, S, H. 28 years old)

Answer: [lady 2] Listen, babes, I'm here for the mandem, and Wizkid Obvs... He my

baby zadddyyyy... HAHAHA, (Interview, I, P. 28 years old)

Answer: [lady 3] I'm here for the good vibes and a nice holiday – the gram will know

of me today... I'm ready to go viral bruh, (Interview, C, N. 28 years old)

Question: What are your thoughts on people using Instagram and Twitter at festivals

124

Answer: [lady 3]: Social media, well Instagram for me, is like a job. I'm an influencer. I get paid from posting. Like I'm getting paid to post this event on my page and show people what I am doing. So its great! (Interview, C, N. 28 years old).

The common themes in all their answers were 1) the celebrities invited to perform, 2) wanting to perform for Instagram (in their words, "the gram") and 3) the festivals location. All interviews were audio recorded on a phone and were transcribed after each day of the event (see Appendix 1). To store the data, all recordings had to be transferred onto a laptop and uploaded to the university OneDrive. Common answers from participants (and Twitter data), were describing how they felt toward the activities taking place, and how they wanted to document what was going on, in order for people that weren't at the event, to know that they were there. The perspective of the influencer posting for her followers, it showed that interaction and community is not dependent on location. Social media and festival spaces provides a wider reach for social engagement and space-making. As long as you have the right tools, it can be experienced and recreated from any space.

In total, 20 participants were interviewed. The next part of this stage was to compare the transcripts with the physical and digital observations, to see if there were any correlations between all three data sets. From mapping out the physical and digital data sets and plotting the positions of these interviews, it was quick to see the physical objects in the space and the interactions it prompted. For example, a dance competition was taking place in the VIP area, which prompted youths to get involved physically and also record the competition on their phones, and post it online. Whilst this was taking place, an interview with a group of males was in motion, in the same area, and they were expressing their thoughts on the competition and showing the different conversations between online and physical youth. This proved the correlation between the social influences of physical activity, the digital features needed to express these levels of excitement, and its impact.

3.11.5. Emerging Themes from Pilot Study

The social media data, physical and digital observation maps highlighted physical and sociocultural factors that influenced behaviour and interaction. These were, spatial access – having access to different areas of the festival, spatial aesthetics – the 'instagrammable' elements – backdrops, Instagram board cut-out for pictures and so on. As started above, one of the ladies that was interviewed made it clear that she was just attending "to catch the mandem" meaning get a boyfriend. This revelation showed that peer attendance within social groups determined their attendance. Another socio-cultural factor was online trends. Youths were bringing to life some of the popular online dances that had been circulated on 'black twitter' (described in Chapter 2) for over two months. The music used to form these dances online, were played at the festival and influenced majority of them to perform. The interviews and physical mapping enabled spatial activity to emerge as a fundamental factor. Activities such as, performances (from celebrities and attendees), dance competitions, body art, and so on, were major influences to how the youths behaved and interacted with others. However, upon arriving the field it was clear that Instagram was the most popular within the festival, which resulted to Twitter being mostly used after, and Instagram during the festival. This caused some of the data collected to be very generic and repetitive about their time in Portugal, and not much about the festival itself. As a way to resolve this, Chorus TV will be used for the main three case studies (DLT Brunch, Afro Nation Ghana and No Signal/Recess), in order to collect a wider spread of Twitter data.

3.12. Conclusion

This chapter has shown that the data collected from the pilot study is primary data. It was highly necessary for it to take place, as most of the things that were planned beforehand, didn't go ahead on the field. Also, the weather and culture differences out in Portugal, differed from the British and Nigerian culture, which also caused for collecting adjustments. This steered a rethink of some methods and techniques in order to make the data collection process a lot

more effective and easier. This chapter thoroughly discussed the methods used to collect the primary data, and the refined methods that will be used to collect the rest of the data. A clear definition, the advantages and disadvantages of each method has been discussed to demonstrate the reasoning behind each choice of method. Through the pilot study section, this Chapter has illustrated the process of each methods application to the primary data, and contribution to the overall aims of this research. It also explained the significance of ethics, how approval was attained, and what measures had to be put in place, in order to protect both parties in the data collection phase. It has also articulated the hurdles and difficulties faced and how they will be prevented when collecting data for the final testing. The next chapter will be the first to document the data findings in this study.

Chapter Four

Physical Analysis: Using Spatial Data to Investigate Physical Interactions in Urban Social Environments

4.1. Introduction

Chapter 2 summarised the concepts and ideologies associated with the production of social space. With Lefebvre (1974), Boyd (2014), Benedikt (1992), Tuan (1977) and Soja (1996) being one of the main literature pillars for these chapters, they helped to illustrate and analyse the social lives of British Nigerian youths and how the culture they are born into and the culture they join through friendships contribute to the construction of new social spaces. Chapter 3 described the methods that were implemented in collecting the three types of data, the reasoning behind each method and its case study, in order to successfully answer the research questions. This chapter will discuss and visualise the spatial data collected whilst using the social variations as a reference to contextualise the phygital landscapes. It will explore emerging themes from the fieldwork data, and serve as the first phase of concluding the physical, digital and socio-cultural factors that influence certain youthful behaviours and contribute to the production of phygital space. Additionally, this chapter aims to support the theoretical explanations in Chapter 2, by practicalizing the theories and concepts discussed, to explore in-depth how the online social culture of British Nigerian youths has an impact on the way they behave and interact within festival spaces.

This stage was conducted in the second and third year of study with the intention to provide a clear framework for the subject area; considering the lack of attention paid to the phygital literature in architecture. The data collected supports the claims and helps to elucidate the unique stages of methodology for this research. The physical and digital activity of British Nigerian youths were collected as they are a multi-cultural group. Besides bearing the two cultures they're born into (Nigerian and British culture), they possess a third social culture that creates a unique dimension on this research. Most research in this area focuses on the social

relations of how new spaces are produced, but this research uses this cultural triad to suggest that certain cultural blends influence behaviour and interaction and therefore has an impact on the types of phygital spaces created in existing landscapes. Analysing spatial arrangements alongside social media data, in particular Twitter hashtags and Instagram stories for sentiment analysis has become a popular research activity due to its availability of web-based APIs (Batrinca and Treleaven, 2014) and a high interest in discussing how social media transform architecture. This has led to a plethora of data services and software tools for multiple analytical methods. Utilising a straightforward dual technique, this chapter describes the data collected from the physical fieldwork, the methods used, themes from it and the level of effectiveness.

4.2. Case Study 1: DLT Brunch Festival

As explained in the previous Chapter, the Days Like This brunch festival took place for a day on several dates. Three out of five dates (16th and 30th November 2020 and 29th December) were used for this research to analyse the social interactions taking place both physically and digitally – the two that were not used, were exclusive events for private members of an inhouse club. Each festival had a befitting theme to celebrate a season in the British Nigerian social culture – which also encouraged youths to attend, and costed £12 per ticket. During an interview with a group of ladies at the 'Summer in November' themed festival, they confirmed this by explaining their reasons for attending:

Question: DLT has many dates. What made you decide to attend this festival in particular?

Answer: "the theme is mad creative.. like who would really be dressing like summer in the winter? Are you dumb? [laughs] We had to come see who was that silly... plus Stormzy posted on his insta that he is gonna be here... so gotta see my boo [laughs

whilst making hand gestures] A WHOLE STORMZY." (Interview, C.O. 25 years old, 2019)

If we are to dissect this statement from a socio-cultural perspective, it indicates two things 1) the celebrity paid to promote the festival on his Instagram page attracted this group of British Nigerian ladies, and 2) a concocted narrative at the centre of this particular festival evokes a feeling of suspense for the attendees. The unifying element between both findings is the level of influence on attendance. It reflects and manifests the power of celebrity culture and "makebelieve" festival themes within the physical space. Graeme Turner (2013) argues, "It is the pervasiveness of celebrity culture that marks out the contemporary version" (2013:5) whilst the journal of Celebrity Studies (2010 – present) helps its readers to understand that "in the current environment where images and clips circulate freely, repetitively, and non-sequentially, there is an intensification of celebrity." In agreement with this claim, it is evident that this festival acts as a home for such behaviour, making this factor a facilitator of the production of phygital space. Other reasons why these three particular festivals were selected were on the grounds that they explicitly met all the requirements in the case study criteria list (in Chapter 3). In addition to this, each festival celebrated a precise theme that evidently contributed to the production of phygital space.

4.2.1. Study Area

It was important that the three DLT festivals chosen were all at the same location in order to truly understand how the physicality's of space influences interaction - had it been otherwise, the analysis would appear unfair, which would result in a gap within the findings. The festivals were held at a restaurant/bar called W12 Studios in Shepherd's Bush. Located in the heart of central London, W12 studios is a popular multi-functional venue that is commonly used for day parties, festivals, birthday dinners and so on. Figure 16 depicts the location by visually annotating the stores, other restaurants and recreational facilities surrounding it. To support the explanation of festival choice in Chapter 3, these particular festivals were selected

because of the location and venue. Additionally, it was chosen to reflect and manifest the intensity of social interaction found online, in regards to the festival. As they were the easiest to locate, it was predicted that it would be just as easy for other British Nigerian youths to attend; and was confirmed through prior online conversations.



Figure 16. Context Mapping of W12 Studios – venue of DLT Brunch Festival. The lines symbolise youths circulation routes, through the surrounding sites

The location map above gives a rough indication of the festival locations surrounding environment and how youths navigated through, to get to the festival location. W12 Studios is situated in a socially-hyper environment and is surrounded by shops and places that are highly familiar to the targeted demographic of this study. From the interview data, it was made clear that such familiarity of the area influenced their choice of festival. In addition to the location offering services and facilities that are beneficial to the group, it was in a place that was 1) easy to access, 2) a place filled with positive memories and past experiences, and 3) was described as "peng" which in colloquial terms means aesthetically pleasing. These findings were extracted from the interview script:

Question: DLT has many dates uno. What made you decide to attend this festival in particular?

Answer [Lady 1]: To be honest, the fact that it's in Shepherd's Bush. This place is home to me man, been coming here since I was little. So to see a vibesy party like this in my real hometown is a blessing (Interview, S.W. 28 years old, 2019)

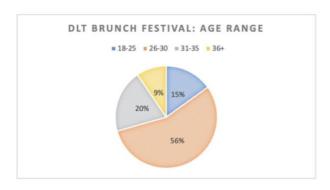
Answer [Guy 1]: Me and my guys used to book this place for some of our parties, so I know it well. It's a peng place as well. I like it a lot. The ambience reminds me of a few times wayyyyyyy back with Georgina, you feel me? [winks to guy 1]. (Interview, T.U. 29 years old & D.D. 30 years old, 2019)

Majority of the attendees reflected deeply on this particular question because it inspired them to recall a previous joyful memory or experience. Both responses highlights the significance of memory and past experiences in certain spaces. The landscape layered with past memories becomes an important reference for youth when interacting with one another in the new definitions of its existing landscape. Such exposure and build-up of new unplanned interactions within the current spatial layout become an important aspect of the festival experience and the production of phygital space.

4.2.2. Participants

The total number of youths at DLT Brunch Festival (provided by the organisers) was 2,650 and 1,390 of them were British Nigerian. Looking closely at Chart 1, 20% of attendees were between the ages of 31-35, 15% were between 18 and 25, whilst the remaining 9% were above 35. Chart 2 further breaks down the most common age (taken from the most common age group in Chart 1) group of festival attendees. From this table, it is clear that the average age of attendees was 28 years old. Ethnicity breakdown at DLT was explicit. From Chart 4, it was clear that the youths identifying as British Nigerian were in the majority at 60%, and those identifying as British Ghanaian were 13.8%, the youths who identified as Jamaican were

18.6%, Ethiopian youths were 4.9%, Somalians made up to 1.5% and the youths identifying as other made up to 1%. The information based on these statistics, were provided by the organising committee.



DETAILED AGE BREAKDOWN

* Age 1: 26 * Age 2: 27 * Age 3: 28 * Age 4: 29 * Age 5: 30

9%5% 14%

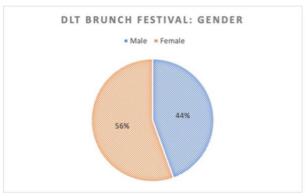
19%

53%

Chart 1: Festival attendees age breakdown

Chart 2: Detailed breakdown of youths' ages

DLT BRUNCH FESTIVAL: ETHNICITY



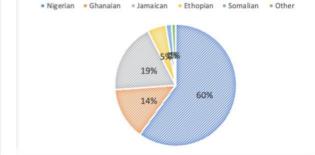


Chart 3: Festival attendees gender breakdown

Chart 4: Festival attendees ethnicity breakdown

4.2.3. Account of Spatial Fieldwork and Data

With an exploratory approach, the fieldwork for DLT festival took place during the second year of this research. The pilot study was the first phase of the fieldwork, and was conducted at Afro Nation Portugal beforehand. Conducting this helped to identify the most efficient ways of engaging with, and assimilating, the ways British Nigerian youth were interacting and behaving within the festival environment. The initial methods during the pilot study were not fixed and was therefore re-thought and well-structured in response to the data collected, before approaching the field. Throughout the festival, regular spatial observations were made on the festival grounds between the start of the festival and the end. With the intention of observing

and gathering advantageous data, the observation process was categorised into three forms – 1) activities observation, 2) social observation and 3) elements observation. The first category focused on the three different activities taking place at the festival – performance body art, pop-up selfie mirror and arcade games. The second focused on the way youths were interacting with each other, whilst the third concentrated on the different spatial elements in the space, and how youths were interacting with it – such as, the stage, the bar/food area, and so on. Dissecting it into three eased the observation process, grouped the data collected and added extra value and meaning to the spatial analysis. It also appeared to be significantly beneficial as the data collected seemed much more easier to analyse. During the three spatial observations, interviews were also conducted with some of the British Nigerian attendees and festival organisers.

Amid the pilot study, a visual approach was taken to enhance the data collection. The choice of adopting such approach stemmed from a conversation with a festival attendee at the pilot study as it was difficult for him to communicate his thoughts through words. However, although it worked perfectly well during the pilot study, it failed to support the data collected, at the DLT Brunch festival. This was due to the fact that most attendees were standing up throughout the festival with items in their hands, eating brunch whilst music was playing, which therefore discouraged participation. At the pilot study, there were intervals where there was no music playing and as a result, youths had more time to take part in a visual activity. Having said that, the visual method was retracted and created by the researcher at different times of the day. In total, fifteen observations were made throughout the course of the festival. The first was conducted upon arrival at 12pm, whilst the remaining were carried out quarterly up until 11pm. Each type of observation was conducted consecutively and in the same manner - with a camera phone to capture imagery and videos, writing/drawing material to take notes and sketch useful observations, and an orthographic plan drawing of the site to make a note of what was happening in the exact areas. Although the observation process was structured beforehand, the technique of dividing the kinds of observations into three categories was

developed organically and experimentally, in response to the pilot fieldwork experience. This line of thinking was galvanised by the high level of commitment to cultivate a flexible but rigorous approach to the fieldwork, also leaving room for amendments in response to abrupt circumstances.

Referring back to the spatial observations, all three produced an interesting understanding of the specific physical objects that influenced interaction within the festival, which in turn enabled British Nigerian youths to orchestrate a new understanding and definition of local space. The first, activities observation, was inspired by the multiple overlapping activities at the festival, and the overall spatial layout. Each area had its own sign indicating what activity it was, however, different parts of each are blurred and connected to each other in an abstract but communal manner. As each activity was highly popular, most of the queues were interwoven, and through conversation, dance and other social interactions, aided youths to produce their own emblematic space - what Lefebvre refers to as representational space. Lefebvre (1974) describes the meaning of counterspace as, "Such spaces appear on first inspection to have escaped the control of the established order, and thus, inasmuch as they are spaces of play, to constitute a vast counter-space" (1974:383). In support of this statement, and with the intention to show how it materialises in this space, the youth within the festival landscape that were actively taking part in the activities were layering new senses of space on the existing fabric through their social interactions. The second observation, social, highlighted the social cues that influenced certain behaviours, conversations and actions presented by these youths. To illustrate an example, one of the main pop-up features, the selfie pod allowed youths to share GIF images online, and print images to take home, as a festival souvenir. Whilst this activity acted as a social mediator between the festival attendees, it also facilitated youths to leave their personal marks on the festival by transforming its environment, and using the activity to form co-operative and transportable elements of play. Closely linked to this method was the third, elements observation. The difference between the

two was that social, focused on the multiple areas within the festival terrain as a whole, whereas elements, concentrated on the specific spatial elements within these areas and how the youths were using and interacting with them. Inspired by Lefebvre's (1974) metaphoric analysis of occupying space, this observation was implemented to challenge Lefebvre's (1974) thoughts of *content* (formal – spatial elements) and *container* (material – festival landscape) as being indifferent to each other.

Dissecting the spatial observation into three different but relatable modes gave this method a high level of rigour, and provoked further knowledge into the social dynamics of the festival and how each area and the elements within it, influenced certain behaviours and interactions, in their natural setting. Clear connections were made between all three and patterns were discovered to suggest that each mode complemented each other (figure 17). The first observation was useful for understanding the different activities that influence spatial interaction. The second observation helped to comprehend the social forces and cultures that shape the behaviours and interactions within the festival landscape. Whilst the third observation aided the discovery of the impact of the spatial arrangements on the level of social interactivity amongst the British Nigerian youths. However, the disadvantage were the lack of control on the festival environment. As the festival terrain is inherently organic with no physical structure to demarcate the area, it was difficult to observe the festival as one huge area which resulted in observing the space in smaller zones. Furthermore, another limitation was the potential for subjective biasness. Being a member of the demographic targeted for this research, released a chance to subconsciously want to connect certain interactions to a particular activity or object; thus resulting to a misinterpretation of some behaviours and interactions. For that reason, other qualitative and quantitative methods were implemented to complement, control and eliminate any levels of biasness. In reference to Lefebvre's (1974) notion of content and container being two separate entities, from this observation it is clear that there is a clear connection between the two - the content informs the frame of the container, and the container influences the types of *content*. Detailed findings from all three observations will be discussed in the next section.

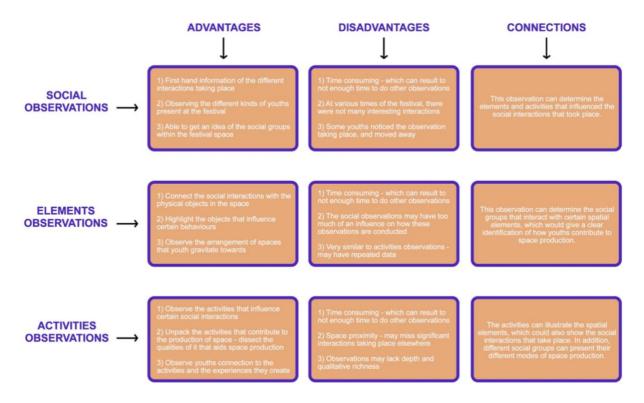


Figure 17. Spatial Observations Explained: Observations map, outlining the advantages, disadvantages and connections.

4.2.4. Measurement of Spatial Variations in Phygital Activity

The design of the spatial observation method was based upon three physical and social constructs (activities, social and elements) and were aligned to the kinds of spatial and social movements that British Nigerian youths usually encounter at festivals. The instrument devised was created for all the youths in attendance, but specifically directed at 1,390 British Nigerian youths. In essence, the spatial method acted as the foundational mode to illustrate the production of new phygital space. Battista (2007) summarises it as, "the ability to see, inspect, and reflect on spatial objects, images, relationships and transformations" (2007:843). Through the combination of spatial ability (the capacity to understand and recall spatial relations) and spatial imagery (comparing spatial patterns), it was easier to imagine the transformational processes of each area from spatial to digital and then phygital. Such transformation was

recorded and documented visually, to process and explain the information collected more coherently; and to easily identify the correlations between the multiple spatial elements. This methodology created a hybrid of spatial information in reference to the physical interactions which commenced at DLT Brunch Festival. The observations gathered a diverse variety of information including the sort of activities youths engaged with, who the youths were engaging with, the origins and materialisations of online trends, the length of time interactions were taking place, members and behaviours of social groups, and so on.

In total, each DLT Brunch Festival had between 4 – 6 different but blended areas. The festivals chosen to analyse were the 3rd, 4th and last festivals of 2019. The first had four areas – 1) body art/pop-up selfie mirror/arcade games, 2) food stall/van, 3) VIP are and 4) performance area, the second, due to an increase in spatial capacity, had six areas – the same spaces at the 3rd, plus, 5) outdoor seating area and 6) life-sized cut out. The last festival had the same, except for the life-sized cut out, due to the lack of usage at the festival before. Although some of the objects required for each function were different, the parameters that each occupied were blended and therefore connected through its use. The positioning of each activity created a series of interlocked spaces through the festival. At all three festivals, three different activities (body art, selfie mirror and arcade games) were situated within close proximity of each other; and orchestrated them to share a number of primary objects, such as, tables, chairs, signage and barrier posts. This arrangement created finer spatial prospects for the youths to conversate with one another and cultivate new festival experiences through conversation and social activity. In reference to the fabrication of blended space, each area bled into the other whilst retaining its identity and definition as a singular space - for instance, some of the elements used at the selfie mirror area, were unique and tailored to that particular activity. However, the integration of these new elements within the existing people-less (Gronlund, 1993) landscape projected the existences of local everyday life into a newly constructed conceived space (Lefebvre, 1974), reserved for socialising; which ultimately enriched communication and interaction amongst the youth. Lefebvre (1974) defined the conceived

space as "a place for the practices of social and political power; in essence, it is these spaces that are designed to manipulate those who exist within them" (1974:222). The youth in attendance were presented with the option to utilise the props given, to take polaroid style photos as a memorable souvenir from the festival. In the adjoining body art space, youths could express their experiences and thoughts on DLT, through art and digital imagery. It was fascinating to observe how the youths navigated through this area, and used art and temporary objects as a premise for interacting and communicating with other youths they did and did not know. All these elements in this shared, hyperactive space enabled the youths to actively participate in the production of second space (Soja 1996). Their involvement exhibited possession and organisation at urban festivals accompanied by elements of territory and investment in the landscape. This conceptualised space became a representation of the activities and interactions lived in it, whilst demonstrating a deeper connection with the festival and as Lefebvre (1974) expressed shows "true productive capacity (1974:383). Furthermore, the participation and collaboration expressed through the activities exposed the progressive contributions that the youth had in constructing new spaces. Kapp and Baltazar (2010) & Gregory et al., (2008) concurred this – "every society produces its own space according to its mode of production" (2008:698), which confirms that the second space is the central and most crucial element in space production, as it is the mode where the youth were in physical contact with the spatial objects and with each other.

DLT Brunch had a number of performers at all three festivals. The first festival analysed, had performances from popular local Dj's and recording artists. The second had celebrities like Stormzy, So Solid Crew, Lisa Maffia and upcoming performers. Whilst the third had celebrity Dj's and a slot allocated to upcoming youth rappers from the audience. Each performance at all three festivals celebrated the community, culture, and identity of British Nigerian youths. Performers such as So Solid Crew and Lisa Maffia were legendary figures that the British Nigerian youths saw as role models throughout their childhood. Similar to this, the Dj's played songs that triggered different memories and experiences associated with each track, and

caused the festival attendees to "invite" and "gather" real and imagined features which discover fundamental cultural and social references associated with external experiences. These prompts influenced socio-cultural behaviours amongst all the youths. During the performance of So Solid Crew, youths began to gather in groups of 5–10 to perform the dances associated with the songs, towards the end of the performance, they gathered in a huge circle and performed with the celebrities. This observation projected two meanings. The first being the blend and extension of the stage area into the audience space, and the second being that the festival provided a platform for the celebration of community. Although their geographical locations and societies differed, elements within the festival dissolved such and unified them by providing a space for a shared culture to manifest (Dunstan, 1994). Furthermore, such celebration offered a physical manifestation and a clearer understanding of the connections between the youths, their environment and the spatial elements within it; thus creating a unique sense of place (Goldbard and Adams, 2005).

The ethnographic observation at DLT clearly depicted how spatial elements and objects within space constructed and deconstructed temporal areas. The festival landscape transformed from a space of production, to a space of consumption. Once new layers of social interaction was produced through the temporal festival structure, it became a hybrid of consumption for British Nigerian youths to display and witness multiple behaviours and interactions. Through the youths presentation of conceived space, parts of the observation (mainly the activities implemented) also validated the fluctuation of the atmosphere and feeling towards the festival. The youths experiences, interactions and behaviours became embedded into the landscape, which made them active participants of the production of new space; and therefore suggests that not only do they inhabit the space, but become a part of it through their ways of interaction.

4.2.5. Measurement of Interview Data

Conducting the interviews at DLT complemented the observation work, as it supplemented an extra layer of intimacy. From the conversations with the youth present, it provided a more personal account on their entire festival experience and dwelled on themes which emerged from the observational study. The method itself, offered a more flexible approach to collecting data, as it was possible to seek clarification from the interviewees and modify their needs accordingly. In addition to this, the data collected was rich and detailed, however, was rather complex (Braun & Clarke, 2006; King, 2004) and slightly difficult to simplify and analyse. On the field, the duration of some interviews were longer than others due to the fact that some youths were extremely passionate and intrigued as to how they were creators of new space, through everyday technologies. As mentioned in Chapter 3, the questions asked (table 6) were structured prior, in order to avoid wasting time and allowing sole focus on questions that were relevant and met the attributes.

	Physical/digital factors					
No.	Questions	Number of participants				
1	Why did you attend this event?	DLT	Afro	Recess	No	
		Brunch	Nation		Signal	
2	What are the physical factors you consider when					
	deciding to attend this festival? (E.g. location,					
	accessibility etc)	30	40	1	10	
3	Is it the physical features (E.g. venue aesthetics,		1	1		
	activities etc) that make you use social media (at this					
	event) the way you do?					
4	What is the most important aspect of festivals to you?	-				
	Social media perception					
No.	Questions		Number of participants			
S1	Why do you use social media at festivals?	DLT	Afro	Recess	No	
		Brunch	Nation		Signal	
S2	Do you think social media has had any influence on		4.0	_	•	
	the way you behave and interact with others here?	30	40	1	U	
S3	Do you think social media makes it easier or harder for		I	1		
	you to interact with other people at festivals?					
S4	What makes you use social media at festivals?					

Table 6. Interview questions created for the study (physical and digital, and social media perception)

The data generated from the conversations gave a closer insight into the emotional element

of the production of new space. It was clear that youths felt a sense of attachment and

belonging to the festival landscape through interacting with other youths. The questions

planned prior acted as prompts for meaningful conversations, however, not all were used, as

some responses from the first question, prompted extended questions, that helped in

understanding the youths personal interaction and the role they played in the production of

new space. It was intriguing to discover the high levels of passion that youths had towards the

festival, other attendees and the organisers. During a conversation with a group of ladies

between the ages of 26 – 29, they specified that the brunch festival is a space of solace and

security.

Question: Why did you attend this festival?

Answer: [Lady 1] DLT is a vibe man [laughs] I've missed it once and that day was the

worst day. I saw bare insta stories uno, I must belong to the sharing too [all laugh]

[Lady 2] Honestly, let us belong! [all laugh]

[Lady 1] No, but on a real. This is like my second time attending DLT and its lit. It's

more than a festival. We can do anything here - vibe, chill with our people, and

celebrate us. It's like being at home with friends, family and music, obviously. You get

me?

Interviewer: Home? In what way?

Interviewee: [lady 3] It's the feeling for me [looks at friends and all laugh]. Maybe it's

because I'm with my close friends, the music is popping reminding us of our childhood

memories and other experiences. It just feels safe, secure like your home.

142

[Lady 2] That's deep. And and the VIP sofa area. Wow, man. I could literally fall asleep – wallahi! Especially when So Solid Crew came on. Are you duuuuuuuumb?! I had Harvey posters all over my wall, as a kid [laughs]

(Interview, T.O 29 years old, S.D. 28 years old, & R.R 28 years old. 2019)

This conversation disclosed a number of unexpected but highly beneficial notions. As well as using modern colloquial language to express their thoughts and personal experiences, the most frequent words used by this group were "vibe", "safe", "memories" and "home"; thus indicating that the activities and spatial arrangements of the festival, presented a home-like environment for the youth. In addition, where the Lady 1 mentioned, "it's like being at home with friends, family and music obviously" (Interview, R.R 28 years old. 2019) it exposed the strength of the relationship between the youths in attendance, and revealed a general picture of the communities image, culture, character and spirit; what Obst et al. (2002) label a sense of community. In conjunction with this question, when asked – 'What is the most important aspect of this festival to you?' 93.3% of the youths either said 'people', 'humans' or 'us' – such keywords highlight the pillars of togetherness and its shared importance and connectedness of youth.

'Distance', 'surrounding' and 'location' were the most common answers to the question 'What are the physical factors you consider when deciding to attend this festival?' in the interviews – 132 British Nigerian youths at festival 1,307 youths at festival 2 and 240 youths at festival 3 mentioned it as the most important factors for them to consider before attending the festival. In the follow-up question 'Why these aspects and not others?' one youth stated,

Answer: These are like the fundamentals init. I need to know if I can park my whip here, how far it is from my house and what other shops/bars are beside it for the after party, you feel me? (Interview, J.J. 27 years old. 2019)

Alongside 'distance' and 'location' 180 youths at festival 1 and 112 youths at festival 3 mentioned the words 'lush vibes' or 'overall insta look' (referring to the aesthetics of the festival), to personally explain the most important physical factors to them. On the subject of word frequency, the most commonly used amid the qualitative interview data, was 'facilities.' Youths main concern, aside from the activities at the festival, was how the spatial environment would impact their festival experience – for instance, parking, surrounding stores, and so on. From all conversations, it was clear that youths were heavily invested in guaranteeing that they created an unforgettable festival experience. Not only did their involvement help clarify the meanings behind their interactions and attendance, it also reflected the dynamic value procedures of British Nigerian youths combined by their customs, past experiences, community-specific interactions and memories.

4.2.6. Participatory Data Analysis

Inviting two external researchers to assist in the thematic analysis of the interview data, was paramount in eliminating any forms of biasness. It also helped in the integration of multiple perspectives, especially the thought processes of the participants. In addition, including researchers that were also at the festival, provided an extra opportunity to demonstrate their commitment to extracting beneficial results for this study. It is important to note that the two researchers did not participate in the fieldwork or any forms of data collection. After completing the thematic analysis, anonymised extracts of the conversations which occurred and fieldnotes were sent to the researchers. Two types of feedback was required of them – the first was for them to present emerging key themes from the interview data. Upon returning the first set of feedback, they were then handed the initial themes, and asked if they were in agreement with the ethnography, initial observations, and whether they thought anything needed to be added or challenged. The reason behind this strategy was to reduce any sort of influence on the researchers views/opinions. In addition to this, they were asked if the coding

and analysis from the original observations were accurate and if they felt anything needed changing or further clarification.

The main challenge from this practice was timing, it took the researchers a long amount of time to complete and return both sets of feedback. Although a series of follow-up emails were sent, their involvement and feedback as it came from a researchers and participants perspective – making it rich and in-depth. Furthermore, they were in total agreement with the themes and analysis' which was presented to them.

4.2.7. Emerging Themes in the Data

The spatial observations highlighted the individual elements that partner in producing second conceived space. This was visually represented through spatial mapping of the interlocked areas, whilst the series of maps offered a detailed insight into the collective experiences of the space. The interviews alongside other types of data, elicited data about community and belonging, and how these linked individuals' shared attitudes that materialise and form new layers of space. Parts of the spatial mapping was informed by the interviews and enabled the concept of 'shared space' as an integral theme. The theme solidarity was chosen through the participatory practice as an extension of community and belonging; due to the fact that it conveyed the youths aspirations to partake numerously in a greater manner. The instances of solidarity were displayed through social interactions, such as, dancing, engagement in meaningful conversation, exchange of personal details, and making use of the activities provided. These examples enunciated the organic way in which youths constructed communities within their unique representational space[s] (Lefebvre 1974), and eliminated any forms of social restraints from the private lives of British Nigerian youths. The data also revealed the formation of 'tribes' which mirrored the systems of sociality that they were engrossed in.

4.3. Case Study 2: Afro Nation Ghana Festival

Afro Nation, the largest 4-day urban music beach festival took place at Laboma beach, Ghana, between 27th – 30th December 2019 and cost between £800 – £900 to attend all festival days (including flight, accommodation and festival tickets). All four days were used for this research to analyse the spatial elements that encouraged interaction and in turn, contributed to the production of phygital space. The festivals theme, The Year of the Return, simultaneously aligned with the aims and objectives of this research, and the other case studies chosen for analysis. Its cultural connotations has a fundamental influence on this research as it is a category that is being used to analyse how interactions produce new space. Culture and the environment in which youth inhabit mostly affect (both positively and negatively) their attitude, thinking and behaviour. When an environment changes the culture embedded into also changes, which results to the youths attitude, thinking and behaviour changing. For example at the pilot study Afro Nation Portugal, the ladies were free to wear provocative clothing and dance in any manner. However at Afro Nation Ghana, as some areas within the country are religious, the clothing of the ladies that attended the festival were restricted. Having said that, it is safe to say that any environment and the culture it possesses has its mode of living and thinking.

4.3.1. Study Area

The location of the festival was at a popular beach that was situated in the capital of Ghana – Accra. The fieldwork was highly successful in illustrating the factors of production and youth social interaction. Using Afro Nation Portugal prior benefitted this case study seeing as the elements and the structure of events were similar to that of Afro Nation Ghana; and therefore gave an incline into the kinds of interactions that would take place. The beach, a popular tourist attraction was closed for the four days and only open to the festival attendees. During a conversation with a few of the festival attendees, they made it clear that their reasons for

attending the festival was due to its geographical location (Ghana) and the festival location (Laboma).

Question: You actually travelled all the way to Ghana for Afro Nation. May I ask why, please? Like does the location not matter to you?

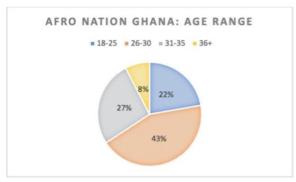
Answer: [laughs] Who will hear about it and not wanna turn up. It's the year of the return man – year for our people – to celebrate our culture – our sister motherland. Nothing go stop me, ma (Interview, S, A. 27 years old, 2019).

Based on this subject, it was clear that the location of the festival had a significant impact on the youth's attendance. This was proved when the youth said "It's the year of the return man... our sister Motherland" (S. A, 2019). Such statement implied that the cultural theme of the event and its location was of monumental value. Cultural tourism, a niched concept developed by Whyte, Hood and White (2012) can be explained as tourism trips whereupon a place's culture plays a consequential role in the appreciation of one's place. Thorne (2009) specified that cultural tourism "is about encountering a destination's history and heritage, its narratives and stories, its landscape, its townscape, its people. It is about discovering what makes a destination distinctive, authentic, and memorable. It is about the experience of 'place.' Accordingly, place-based cultural tourism identifies, and then capitalizes on the unique cultural character and sense of place that distinguishes one place from another" (2009:3). In support of this definition, it can be summarised that the conversation above practicalized and confirmed the notion of cultural tourism. However, in the context of this research, this culture is not only limited to the destination of the festival. Through this research findings, this concept is stretched and reconfigured to fit several deeper meanings that can be considered as 'placebased' cultural tourism. Of course, culture embodies attractions and activities that are reasoned to be deemed as 'cultural', but at the same time there are a lot of hidden meanings in the places where these cultures manifest. In reference to the interview conversation above, its metaphorical process and the combination of influential socio-cultural (festival theme) and

physical factors (location) have successfully contributed to the making of a new place. It has allowed the youths to develop a temporary but everlasting and meaningful connection with the space, whilst indicating the youths are not just at the festival but they are in and embedded into the festival landscape.

4.3.2. Participants

The overall number of festival attendees was 12,987. 62% were female whilst 38% of the youth in physical attendance were male (Chart 6). From the fieldwork it was interesting to notice that a large amount of the groups at the festivals, were clusters of British Nigerian females. Chart 5 illustrates the age range of the youths that physically attended the festival. From the chart, it is clear that the predominant age range was 26 – 30 years old. Chart 6 indicates from a deeper understanding that the average age of festival attendees was 29. Chart 8 however, is a detailed overview of the different ethnicities at the festival. In the favour of this research, the majority of youths were of British Nigerian descent at 78%, whilst 10% were Ghanaian, 8% Jamaican, 3% Ethiopian and 1% Somalian.



DETAILED AGE BREAKDOWN

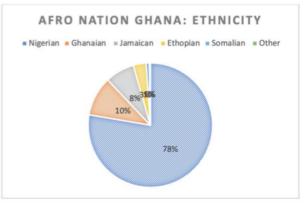
Age 1: 26 # Age 2: 27 # Age 3: 28 # Age 4: 29 # Age 5: 30

7% 8% 10% 18% 57%

Chart 5: Festival attendees' age breakdown

Chart 7: Detailed breakdown of youths' ages





Chat 6: Festival attendees gender breakdown

Chart 8: Festival attendees ethnicity breakdown

4.3.3. Account of Spatial Fieldwork and Data

Similar to the pilot study, Afro Nation Ghana was a four day event, between 1pm and 1am. From the figures presented in the earlier section, it is clear that this festival was on a larger scale than the first case study, suggesting that the procedures had to be developed to suit its scalability. Having said that, although the same methods were conducted and the same writing and observing equipment was used, the scale on which it was executed had to triple to successfully observe the spatial interactions taking place. For instance, a total of fifteen observations was made for DLT, but a total of 84 observations was made for Afro Nation Ghana – this was mainly due to the wide proximity of the festival and the duration being considerably longer. Moreover, several factors had to be taken into account during the observations. For example, the area the festival was located in was one of the religious zones in Accra, meaning further permission had to be granted by the beach wardens before the three different modes of observation was carried out. Despite having already conducted a piece of

field work, it was important to make sure this festival was treated as its own case study so as to reduce any level of influence and possible biasness from other case studies. This was done by altering the order of observations and its frequency – the social observation was conducted first, elements observation second and the activities observation third.

Each method was planned according to the spatial qualities of the site and the techniques adopted were slightly altered to manage and control a larger landscape. But in spite of that, at the beginning of the festival it was difficult to get the attendees to co-operate with the methods – a handful of them refused to take part in the interview and another handful of youths kept asking questions whilst the fieldwork was in motion. This was rectified by carefully but jovially explaining to the youths the aims and purposes of the research, and reassuring them that the data will not be publicised on social media; as this was their main concern. In this regard, it was clear that the reasons behind their unwillingness to get involved were because they were unsure of the study, what it required and worried if their involvement would be published online. This discovery was somewhat interesting due to the fact that it showed youths were allowing societal issues, the views and opinions of their peers to control how they interacted and behaved at the festival. Furthermore, this discovery benefited this research as it confirmed the concepts described in Chapter 2 that were in relation to social groups influencing certain behaviours and communications.

Unlike DLT Brunch the social observation was conducted first. Making this decision beforehand ameliorated this fieldwork because numerous thought-provoking interactions were spotted upon arrival and the elements that inspired such interactions were investigated after. Having previously attended Afro Nation Portugal, and from that, understand the social dynamics of the environment, it was significantly easier to navigate through the festival landscape. This first social observation took place at the entrance, where two life-size pop-up backdrops were positioned for youths to take digital images, post online or make use of the photographer present. Not only did this create a unique phygital experience, but it also

triggered other social cues (group chants, dances, body movements and languages) and behaviours within the same area; based on this activity and its social elements. Additionally, youths were seen to "hail" (praise through colloquial language and body language) youths taking photographs as a way form of praise or validation. From this observation, two key themes were brought to light – the first, the idea of gratification being a necessity for youths and that acceptance having a positive or negative impact on the way they interact with others in that space, and the second (as an extension of the first) being youths manifesting Lefebvre's (1974) first stage of the triad, perceived space, through this interaction. As a result of these lived experiences, the behaviours displayed are mediated through the space and become attached to its landscape and moulded into the architectural identity, and transform the communal identities of the youth. The second and third observations, elements and activity, illustrated that festival elements and activities can represent the image and identities of the people and social groups they belong to, and contribute to the production of new space. To illustrate two instances, the first occurred within the body art booth, whilst the second took place during the live performance of a well-known celebrity, Burna Boy. During the performance he instructed the crowd to form a circle and perform a particular dance that went along with his songs. Eager to co-perform with a celebrity, many youths within that area and the body art booth, obeyed this instruction and began to execute the dance within the areas they were situated in. This act transformed both spaces through three significant processes -1) territorialisation 2) desire and 3) value, whilst also demonstrating that both temporary areas, create an embodiment of Lefebvre's (1974) absolute space. The triad process resulted to youths carving out their territory through a social activity (group dance) that they desired, which as a result created multiple overlays of value across both areas. In light of this, it showed the activities that youths were familiar with, but not necessarily attached to that environment, were the activities that mainly helped to reassess and reconfigure the space; which corroborates with the findings from the activities observation of DLT Brunch.

After completing the first two modes, and discovering the connection between the first, second, and third observation, it was evident that the triad split facilitated the realisation of the different spatial elements that revealed how each contributes to the reformation of the festival landscape. The spatial arrangements influenced behaviour, the social interactions therefore added value to the activities in the festival, which in turn disclosed that the physical festival space have been mobilised to assist and accommodate the multiple behaviours, cultures and norms which this demographic possesses. A key advantage for this process in relation to Afro Nation Ghana was that the power which the culture retains was exhibited at length through activities, behaviour and interactions. This was particularly interesting to physically witness because it showed how the social culture and heritage culture collided and coincided.

4.3.4. Measurement of Spatial Variations in Phygital Activity

The construction of this method was devised to analyse the physical and social paradigms being exhibited by British Nigerian youths within the festival landscape. 12,987 youths were physically present, 10,090 of them were British Nigerian and 3,890 were based in Nigeria. As this festival was on a much grander scale than DLT, the observational strategy implemented needed refining, in order to evenly examine the spatial and social movements of these youth. As mentioned above, a total of 84 official observations was conducted at Afro Nation – visual representations of the spatial and social discoveries were documented through photos, videos and spatial mapping. On the field, youths were also asked to visually map their experiences and the activities they were fond of at the festival. Not only was a plethora of useful and informative information gathered, but this technique also showcased the wide range of interactions and experiences of each youth. Although difficult and slightly challenging, the visual mapping created by the festival attendees enabled the capturing of the present reflections and intimate responses to the festival space.

The spatial layout of the festival was slightly altered each day to encourage different interactions between different youths. On the first day, this was achieved through the set-up of social "pods" being displayed in different areas of the festival – a few in the VIP and others placed in random spots away from the stage area. The activities which took place in them were interviews with guest artists and celebrity invitees, relaxation before 7pm, and occasionally, acted as temporary cafeterias. What the organisers thought would encourage interaction, actually inspired the opposite – the pods located in close proximity of the stage disrupted the spatial flow and natural connection between the physical environment, spatial activity and the youth. This was also observed by the organisers as most of the youth were uncomfortable and struggled to move around freely; resulting in their removal. Ne"meth and Schmidt (2011) discovered through the examination of private and public spaces, that they encourage public use and access equally. Furthermore, features within private areas control behaviour and how the spaces is used. But, despite the private pods being social interferences and distractions of 'publicness', they also served as pockets of intimacy and seclusion - a space where some youth (who were in favour of the pop-up structures) could escape from the busyness, reflect and construct their own private, temporary sub-festivals. During an interview with one of the ladies relaxing in them, she spoke on the benefits of 'quietness' within noisy environments.

Question: Ah, finally some quietness [chuckles]... What do you think of these pods? **Answer:** Erm.. I like them uno. My friend was complaining about them earlier because she couldn't see Burna Boy do the gbese [laughs] but I love how snug it is. It's kinda like secret hideaway.. like my own mini apartment in a festival [laughs] You're away from the noise of the festival. Even tho you can still hear it a bit, but its not as bad (Interview, L, B. 27 years old, 2021)

From this response it was clear that the tangible benefits of the temporary pods created a complex but accommodating space for youths to reflect and be private within the public

landscape; therefore questioning how "public" this space really is. Amongst the interviewees' utterances, she referred to the space "like my own mini apartment in a festival..." (L.B, 2021). The reference of a "mini apartment" suggests that the pods invite a sense of home amongst the chaotic arrangements of festival. What is clear from this, is the secure and intimate connotations of the home being replicated inside the pod space, and the landscape at large. The soft furniture used, its arrangement, and the overall ambience, allowed youths to orientate and identify themselves with a secluded environment; thus enabling an intimate connection between them and the space.

It was evident that the activities at Afro Nation dominated and influenced youths' spatial navigation. In total, there was five public and three private activities. The public, included regular festival games - ring the bell, dunk tank, rollercoaster rides, various pool games and pop-up photobooth. The private activities were an inflatable mechanical bull, exclusive celebrity 'meet and greet' and 'studio-style' photo area. The activities that unified both parties was the celebrity performances. Although the public and private activities were clearly demarcated using steel barriers, the 'private' youths were permitted to interact and use the 'public' youths facilities; which caused a few 'public' youths (that was friends with the 'private' youths) to cross over to the private area. This fluency and exchange of hierarchy and territory caused an unusual but compelling hybrid through the interference of youth from the other space. Besides creating a new 'in-between' layer of shared experiences, the youths that were involved, created a new site-specific dialogue between the space and its new users. This was due to the fact that objects from the public space was brought into the private and used by both sets of youths. Such dialogue is difficult to take part in just the public or private space and requires the combination of the 'public' and the 'private' youth to create an extension of both spaces. Borrowing the concept of "form follows function" coined by architect Louis Sullivan (1896; sourced from The Tall Office Building Artistically Considered, 2007), and later reformed as "form and function are one" by Frank Llyod Wright (1908; sourced from Craven, 2019), one might declare that in the context of this observation, Wright's use of nature to

explain the integration can be replaced with interaction. The root of his ideology was stemmed from his belief of the inherent relationship between the architectural site and its time. However, based on the idea of youths interaction merging form and function, the union between both 'public' and 'private' spaces become an embodiment of the developed concept; at the same time, advocating that the form (new in-between space) and function (new public-private interactions) are dependent on one another.

4.3.5. Measurement of Interview Data

The youths interviewed at Afro Nation appeared to be significantly more relaxed than the interviewees at DLT, which was due to them taking place inside the private pods located at the festival. During several conversations, majority of them commented on the way the pods made them feel, its convenience, and how it supplemented their experience as a whole. The data collected from the interviews revealed the sacred relationship between the youth, the space and the performances. Although other activities were admired and used, the performances were significantly more popular amongst the British Nigerian youth and the space where most interactions took place. Colloquial words and phrases, such as, 'bosh' (awesome), 'this is mint' (this is great), 'its Burna Boy for me' (Burna Boy is my favourite) and 'lit' were used by 66.1% of youths interviewed, to describe the performances of the festival; that also happened to be their sole reasons for attending. One of the youths from day 3 referred to the performances as a "feeling of home, away from home" (L.B, 2021). They further discussed how the cultural dances and words sung by the celebrity artist, reminded them of their upbringing in Nigeria and how they had to transition and adapt to the western youth culture in the UK. Due to the immense amount of festival attendees, each conversation had to be brief in order to get different perceptions and thoughts from a substantial number of youths. This was achieved by asking one or two questions per youth (or group) based on their countenance and the interaction which prompted questioning. For example, at the performance area, a group of boys who were seen to be performing a certain cultural dance

and a female within the same area was recording them, this distant interaction prompted the

question:

Question: What physical features make you us social media at festivals?

Answer: these guys, their dancing is sick. Look, everyone's recording them. They're

like mini Wizkids. Hopefully when I tag Wizkid, he'll share it [laughs] (Interview, Q, N.

29 years old, 2021)

From this, it was clear that she was recording and posting it in hope that the celebrity

associated with this dance, would see it and share with his online fans. Not only was she

seeking approval from an iconic and highly influential celebrity, but she was also craving a

sense of belonging from the other youths doing the same thing and the youths online.

Question 4 (table 6 in section 4.2.5), instigated a lot of fascinating and advantageous

conversations. When asked "what is the most important aspect of festivals to you?", 36.4% of

youths expressed the importance of 'culture', 'belonging' and 'community'. Two groups of six

youth elaborated by expressing their love for the Nigerian culture, and how the festival

organisers conveyed it through their spatial arrangements and objects. The pods, seating,

tables, food stands and specific cultural instruments that were played, all amounted to an

embodiment of the Nigerian culture.

Although other cultures were expressed at the festival, the Nigerian culture was made

dominate as the organisers were of Nigerian descent and wanted to celebrate their heritage.

Astonished by their responses, this provoked the follow up question:

Question: So, without these cultural objects what would the festival be to you?

Answer: Wow, I really don't know. I guess it would just be a normal festival init. Like,

it's a festival now, don't get me wrong. But, as it is now, it's more than that - Wallahi,

156

it's as if I'm in Nigeria. It's just the Ghanaian flags at the front that brings me back to reality – but so many things remind me of home (Interview, Y, B. 27 years old, 2019).

Such response revealed the importance of community and culture. Similarly to this research, Katya Johanson and Robin Freeman (2012) during their study *The Reader as Audience: The Appeal of the Writers' Festival to the Contemporary Audience*, discovered through the analysis of the *Eye of the Storm Writers' Festival*, that the event attendees main reasons for attending was to network, belong to a community get-together and engage in a communal dialogue (Johanson & Freeman, 2012:303). This resemblance in discovery proves that in order for the festival to have an impact on the way its attendees interact and experience the space, it has to provide a sense of community and togetherness, through its activities, spatial objects or overall ambience. As Afro Nation successfully achieved the above, youths were extremely eager to engage in conversation, due to the fact that they wanted to 'complete' their festival experience and they felt obliged to assist a member of their community in doing so.

4.3.6. Participatory Data Analysis

The external researchers included in analysing DLT data, were the same researchers used for Afro Nation. Since each researcher attended on different days (researcher number 1 attended days 1 and 2, whilst researcher number 2 attended days 3 and 4) they were both given data from the days they had attended. Again, it is important to note that they did not participate in any spatial fieldwork or interviews – they were strictly festival attendees. Each researcher was given a data package that consisted of 1) transcripts of interview data, 2) spatial mapping of attendees, and 3) fieldwork notes and mapping, and were asked to comment on the accuracy of results, and if they thought anything needed clarifying, changing or modifying. The exchange process was anticipated to take a lot more time due to the magnitude of data. However, it was completed before the arranged deadline. Prior to this each

researcher was asked to produce their own emerging themes from the data that was issued to them.

The main challenge was dissecting researcher 1's themes as it was difficult to decode. Understandably, this caused a bit of a setback because it took over two weeks to reanalyse and rewrite his concluding thoughts. Aside from this, it was interesting to see how all our themes correlated and complemented each other. Whilst the main themes discussed social hierarchy, culture, community and sacredness, both external researchers used the words 'cohesion', 'unity' and 'co-creation' to describe the experiences, interactions and production of new space.

4.3.7. Emerging Themes in the Data

The mapping produced by the youth emphasised the themes of unity and community. One of the advantages of them visually expressing their festival experience was it helped with retention and made the youth more engaged in the participation process. In addition, youths felt it was easier to portray complex instances and interactions visually rather than verbally. The interview data portrayed togetherness and where youths described their attachment to the spatial environment (through objects and furniture) and activities, showed the love of their culture and an element of sacredness. In addition to this, other important themes that emerged from this method was territory and desire. This was shown when youths spoke about the home-like ambience of the private pods, and how the specific bits of furniture resembled other intimate and secluded spaces. The main spatial observations revealed the spatial politics and division amongst the festival attendees, however the interactivity between both 'public' and 'private' groups, suggested an element of in-betweenness and hierarchical structure. This theme promoted, re-created and altered the shared experiences of youth within both spaces. As explained above, the blurred lines between both groups gave youths the chance to interact with youths that they would not interact with at a normal festival; whilst also relegating the

divisional parameters orchestrated by the organisers. In agreement with the findings, the external researchers included two more themes for the interview and main spatial observation – 'cohesion' and 'unity'. To their understanding, youths performed as a united front when transporting from 'public' to 'private' space. As they knew each space was marked for a certain group of youth, together, they decided to relegate this rule and form as one entity. All themes have shown how festivals are spatially and socio-culturally formed through the community and youth culture devised by the demographic.

4.4. Case Study 3: No Signal/Recess Festival

The third and final (joint) case studies No Signal and Recess were selected to predominately investigate the digital components of the festival which contribute to the production of phygital spaces. Split into a two-part festival, Recess, the physical aspect of the festival, is based in Central London. The second, No signal, was birthed during the COVID-19 pandemic, as a means to celebrate and "bring vibes" to the screens of youth within the black culture, in the comfort of their homes. Whilst it is strictly online, the physical festival, Recess was used as a support, to consider the physical elements of phygital space in the context of these festivals. The second of the two-part festival, No Signal was used to access the digital elements, whilst the first in support of the second, was used to partially examine the physical components. Five out of ten of the No Signal shows were chosen (6th, 10th, 24th, 25th and 29th April 2021 - all free to attend), meanwhile, one out of three of the Recess (1st May 2021 – donation entry) festivals was selected to strategically carry out the necessary fieldwork. Delving into No Signal, the structure of this show is dissected into ten rounds – two opponents are selected to go against each other to select a popular song based on a particular theme, for the audience to then vote for the winner of that round. As discussed in the previous chapter, the main aim of the show was to create a platform to celebrate black British culture through music and everyday social issues.

The events that were selected, was due to the subject being highly relatable to the targeted demographic of this study, whilst also challenging the physical aspect of phygital space. All selected themes celebrate and encapsulate British Nigerian culture by giving the members of this society a chance to exercise their power, take part in a fun online festival whilst also having an impact on a small fragment of their culture. Each online show lasted for six hours with a 15 minute interval. The process in choosing the correct Recess festivals for this study was similar to No Signal – according to the theme. The unique element to this case study was the combination of physical and digital features, which encouraged and unveiled the blended properties needed to produce new definitions of space, and served as a fundamental element of new spatial discovery.

4.4.1. Study Area

The digital location of No Signal was as broadcasted on their YouTube Channel via the Live Stream, whilst the second part Recess, was held at a commonly used and well-known warehouse in Shoreditch, London. The initial thoughts of including a case study with two opposing locations seemed detrimental and imbalanced to the other case studies, however during the physical and digital fieldwork, and the data collected, it exposed how beneficial No signal and Recess were to the scope of this study. As well as challenge and disrupt the physical and digital components, both festivals complemented and directed each other's modes of data collection. It was important for the popularity of both festival locations (physical – site location and digital – Instagram and Twitter pages) to equate one another, in order to maintain a balance across all aspects.

4.4.2. Participants

No Signal

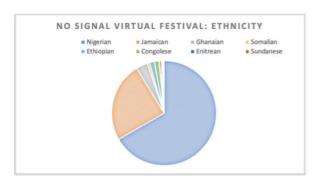
During an interview with the founder, Jojo Sonubi, he explained, "the internet took a radio stream with our bredrin's to the other side of the world. We're doing it from our bedrooms and

houses with mum's Wi-Fi, and now we're being played in places like Mauritius." Within a month of airing, the digital festival was being played by Nigerian youths all over the world. With over 25,000 listeners per show, the festival used for this research were the clashes between popular Nigerian artists WizKid, Burna Boy, Popcaan, Davido, D Banj and so on. These particular shows had over 89,000 listeners via the website streaming service, however, after crashing during the virtual performance, the whole operation was shifted to YouTube, where over 200,000 youths instantly tuned in. One of the main highlights of No Signal was witnessing the manifestation of the physical festival Recess, to the digital setting, No signal. Watching and listening to the celebrities live-stream their interactions, behaviours and reactions from their homes, created an extra and unusual layer of community and authority to the overall data collected. The two dominate nationalities that tuned into No Signal virtual festival were Nigerians and Jamaicans, although other nationalities attended the virtual festival, the two dominate nationalities stated were more consistent. Chart 9 illustrates the multiple African nationalities that were in attendance. At a glance, it is easily recognisable that majority of the attendees were Nigerian youths at 67%, whilst Jamaican youths followed at 25%, then Ghanaian youth at 11%, and so on. To justify the high number of Nigerian youths, during an interview with a female that attended, she expressed her passion and excitement towards the virtual festival because it amplified and later on addressed real life socio-cultural issues that these youth face on a daily basis.

Question: Why did you decide to tune into No signal?

Answer: [W, A] Jojo, the founder, has my heart man. He's helping so many of us during a shit time. Honestly, its more than a show for us, its like it's a part of us. I think its because its been created by our people. So it feels more closer to home. It just reaks of our culture, reak in a good way tho [laughs] We gotta support our own. Who else will? ... I can't wait for Recess too, we gon' turn up! And it will be good to actually see and chill with the people we been tweeting with all this time (Interview, W, A. 28 years old, 2021).

From this interview, two key relatable themes can be extracted – 1) the need to express their culture in a familiar social setting and 2) the connection between physical and digital mannerisms. Where she said, "I can't wait for Recess, we gon' turn up! And it will be good to actually see and chill with the people we been tweeting with all this time", it revealed the desire of physical interaction with their virtual friends, which instantly shifted the parameter of the festival from simply digital to phygital. Chart 10 is a clear breakdown of age ranges at No Signal virtual festival. The most common age range at 72% was 26 – 30 years old. Delving deeper into the average age in attendance, Chart 11 shows 44% of this age range was 29 years old.



NO SIGNAL VIRTUAL FESTIVAL: AGE

18-25 26-30 31-35 36+

Chart 9: Ethnicity breakdown of No Signal attendees

Chart 10: Age range of No Signal attendees

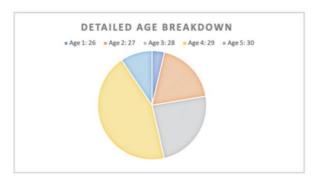


Chart 11: Detailed average age breakdown of No Signal attendees

Recess Festival

A large amount of the Recess festival attendees had also attended No signal virtual festival.

This was shown through the personal data given by the festival organisers. Chart 12 shows

67% of them were British Nigerian, 21% were Ghanaian, 10% Jamaican, whilst the remaining

2% were either Ethiopian or did not wish to disclose this. The total number of youths that attended the Recess festival was 818 – 56% were female, whilst the remaining 44% were male (Chart 13). Unlike No Signal, majority of the youths that attended were from 18 – 25 years old (Chart 14). Chart 15 demonstrates the average age of attendees at Recess festival. The chart shows that 55% of youth were 20 years old. The Recess festivals theme, "Discovery" contributed to the majority of youths being this age. From engaging in multiple conversations with some of the older attendees, they explained that the theme came across "a little childish... a lot of the youths my age don't want to discover themselves at a festival. It's not for our age, to be honest" (S. D, 2021). From this, it was clear that themes attached to certain festivals had a positive and negative effect on the age range of attendees.

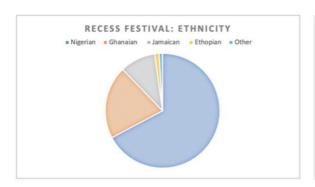


Chart 12: Ethnicity breakdown of Recess attendees

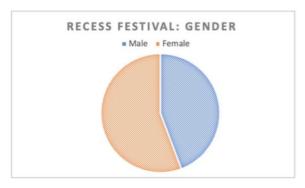


Chart 13: Festival attendees gender breakdown

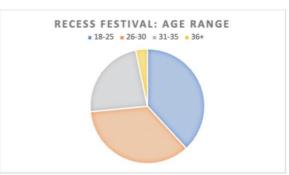


Chart 14: Age breakdown of Recess attendees

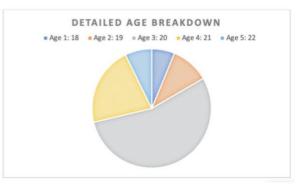


Chart 15: Detailed breakdown of age at Recess

4.4.3. Account of Spatial Fieldwork and Data – No Signal/Recess Festival

Conducting fieldwork at No signal was an unusual but a highly fascinating experience. The other case studies used for this study was done within a physical landscape, and although Recess was also included, having a digital landscape to survey and observe, expanded the potential and scope of this study. As mentioned in the earlier sections, five different virtual shows was analysed to investigate the physical, digital and socio-cultural factors which influenced behaviour and produced new definitions of space. Each virtual show was between 9 pm and 3 am, and aired across five Fridays. Prior to the festival, it was clear that the approach adopted for the other physical case studies, would be less effective for this virtual festival. The most effective means of engagement was identified and understood in order to fully accumulate the ways British Nigerian youths were socialising and utilising the virtual festival space. The methods used were not fixed, however they were revised in the field in response to the virtual surrounding. The No signal website, YouTube and Twitter page were constantly monitored to investigate the different behaviours, actions and means of interaction. It is important to note that this method is compatible with the physical observation conducted during the other festivals - but slightly differs from the digital observation (in Chapter 5) as it seeks to observe the way the youths interact with the virtual spatial elements. In order to maintain the high quality and beneficial data retrieved in the other case studies, new methods devised were an extension of the previous. Instead of observing the physical activities and elements, trends (a form of activity and interaction tool) and virtual spots (virtual spaces where these youths hang out) were observed. For example, what would be considered as a stage in a physical festival, was seen as the homepages of No signals YouTube channel or Twitter page. Figure 18 clearly articulates the physical and digital spatial compatibility.

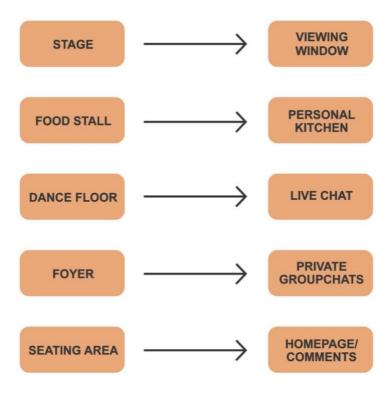


Figure 18. Physical and digital spatial compatibility diagram

The digital (and somewhat physical) conditions of No signal challenged the social interaction discovered during the physical festivals. Although it reduced physical contact with the festival attendees, it had a unique and positive impact on how the festival attendees interacted, shared and navigated the virtual space. This observation was detected during several instances, such as, intervals during each round, 'clip-bait talk' (meaning colloquial conversations to promote the next round) between the festival hosts, speeches by celebrity artists and so on. However, it became majorly rampant during rounds 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 of the clash (each festival had a total of 10 rounds). British Nigerian youths from different parts of the country and Nigerian youths all over the world, were using the songs and trends around the celebrities as the theme of their interaction. Figures 19 and 20 are some of the twitter 'threads' created during rounds 4, 6, 8 and 10. From the conversations, youths were congregating on Twitter, to share their thoughts and feelings towards the festival. Whilst they were categorically using the physical interactions and behaviours at real festivals, as a substitute for the online interactions and behaviours. Figure 21 shows a conversation about the upcoming virtual festival, a number of female youths were confirming their attendance. One of them stated, "Omo!!! We are there!!!

Wear your finest aso ebi" (S.D, 2021). The term "aso ebi" meaning "family cloth" is commonly worn during family ceremonies, such as birthdays, funerals and other intimate gatherings. The use of it within this context shows the closeness and family-like community that has been created by No signal and the high level of familiarity embedded into the digital social culture. Furthermore, from this thread, the youths begin to invite physical behaviours into the digital landscape through their use of language and behaviour. In reference to the term "aso ebi", which is worn at physical events, mentioning it at a virtual festival, instantly invites the physical cultural attachments and the connotations surrounding it; thus reshaping and mixing the sociocultural dynamics of both physical and digital space.

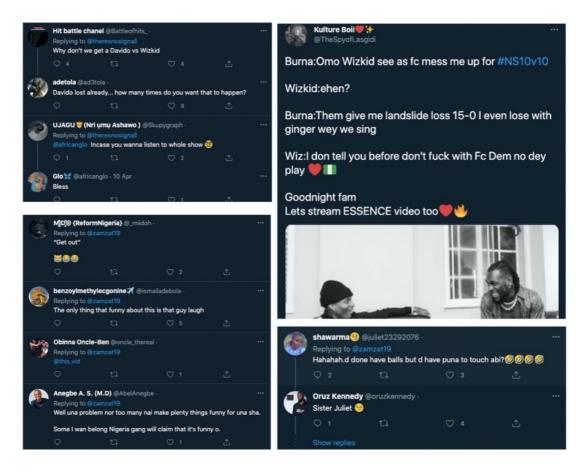
In continuation of how youths use physical actions and behaviours to reshape digital landscapes, it was evident through the comparison of both digital (No signal) and physical (Recess) data that youths were more receptive and eager to interact via Twitter and Instagram, as opposed to the physical festival Recess. Therefore it is in the best interest of this study to clarify the reasoning and reliability of such investigation, with the support of one-to-one interviews with the youths that attended both festivals. Due to the complexity of the virtual festival, conducting interviews with the youths was somewhat tedious because a few of them were slightly apprehensive of having a private conversation with someone they could not see. This was rectified by a confirmation tweet from the No signal team. In the tweet, the team made it clear that this study was being carried out and anything shared would be private and confidential; and not shared on social media. After this, several youths were more than happy to take part and discuss their thoughts and perceptions of physical and digital festivals. On the contrary, from the interview responses, various patterns in light of virtual festivals and online interaction began to emerge. The underlying theme eluded to the fact that majority of these youths felt more "at ease" interacting behind a screen from the comfort of their own home, and felt they could communicate how they wanted, without being judged or told differently (see Appendix 1 for interview transcripts). The initial understanding upon conversating with a handful of youths, that contributed to the subjective narrative of phygital space were:

- 1) Peer pressure: they felt less pressured into acting a certain way to "fit in" (Interview, C, L. 27 years old, 2021)
- Hidden identity: people they did not know, would not be aware of the user behind each Twitter and Instagram account

(Interview, P, B. 29 years old, 2021)

3) Social belonging: they could virtually join any Twitter group, tweet whatever they desired and still be a part of their original group

(Interview, W, A. 28 years old, 2021)



Figures 19 and 20: Twitter threads created during No Signal Festival



Figure 21: Twitter conversation created during No Signal Festival: Talking about "aso-ebi"

This discovery is especially pertinent for this study as it enables a deeper understanding of how physical, digital and socio-cultural factors influence the creation of phygital layers within festival landscapes. Furthermore, it materialises the social theories discussed in Chapter 2, whilst also carving out a nuanced perspective on the manifestations of phygital culture. Sherry Turkle (2011), illustrated human vulnerability in reference to technology offering layers of intimacy and connection. She stated, "Technology is seductive when what it offers meets our human vulnerabilities. And as it turns out, we are very vulnerable indeed. We are lonely but fearful of intimacy. Digital connections and the sociable robot may offer the illusion of companionship without the demands of friendship. Our networked life allows us to hide from each other, even as we are tethered to each other. We'd rather text than talk" (2011:5). Considering Turkle's (2011) claim of humans preferring to engage in digital forms of communication rather than physical, it can be established that the factors recognised from the collected data, supports but also questions Turkle's beliefs as it is contextualised from a phygital and socio-cultural stance. The questioning arises from the physical elements of the other festivals and exhibits the vigorous social interaction within the physical settings. Whilst

the support is stemmed from the lack of interaction at Recess festival but high levels of interaction at No signal, Turkle's statement thus confirms the need for new modified methods (for clarification purposes, all methods are the same, however the execution has been altered to fit the dynamics of each festival) in order to extrapolate a deeper understanding of youths digital interactions and socio-cultural identities. Additionally, an element of generalisation can occur, as Turkle's claim also stems from a social perspective, however, in the context of this study, the cultural characteristics enhance the above quote, and supplements it with the invitation of socio-cultural constructs.

The observation methods for No signal were tailored to suit the digital dynamics of the social media networking sites. As it was an online festival, new observation techniques were put into place to carefully observe the digital surroundings that influence social interaction amongst the British Nigerian youths that attended. The activities observation conducted during case study one and two, was changed to trends observation in order to detect the multiple online socio-cultural trends that were being used to interact. Social observation was conducted in the same way as the first two case studies, however, the elements observation was slightly altered to represent the virtual elements youths used to interact with each other. All three techniques shared underlying similarities that suggested the social relationship between them. However, they each had unique physical or digital dynamics that needed to be catered to, with the intention of answering the research questions of this study. Although it took some time and effort to first separate the three techniques to individually illustrate how each observation contributed to the production of new space, the relationship concerning them enabled a clearer and in-depth understanding of the impact these social trends, behaviours and elements used to interact, had on each youth and their ways of interaction. Table 10 indicates the likenesses between all observations, proving the inseparable relation amongst them. Although a detailed visual is phygital space is provided in Chapter 6, it is important to list the similarities here, in order to establish the foundation of the wider narrative. The first observation, trends, was separated into two parts - The first observed the overall trends used by British Nigerian youths

at the festival (for example, gifs, hashtags etc), whilst the second part observed deeply into the conversations these trends were a part of (for example, conversations about celebrities, hosts, festival comments etc). Although the data was part visual and textual, in order to observe the correlation and connection between both datasets, a thorough clean of extra typographical errors, values, extra spaces, extra lines, removing duplicates, foreign or characters words etc, were erased (Narang, 2009). The initial purpose of splitting this method was to 1) evaluate the trends associated with No signal and British Nigerian youths and 2) assess the different types of trends that influence interactivity. However, on the (digital) field, most of the observations were directed at different types of trends that influenced interconnected layers of interaction that then exposed the trends that were associated with this cohort. The third observation, virtual elements, provided substitutes of various elements that made up the festival landscape. What was considered as the physical landscape was now being contested and restructured into a phygital space. Dyson (1998) argued that cyberspace, her "virtual environment" reflects the physical, social, economic and ideological world that we currently live in. Perhaps Dyson's (1998) line of thinking is true and is beginning to manifest within todays hybrid context. To explain further, the use of social media within the festivals and now virtual festivals within our home, has merged and is starting to reflect the everyday practices and routines of British Nigerian youths. Observing all areas provided an interesting abstract image of how both worlds connect and blur into one another, to create a new layer of in-between space. The most fascinating observation from this technique, that wasn't exhibited at the physical This was evident when No signal posted a video, on Twitter, of Afrobeat artist Burna Boy tuning into the virtual festival and dancing with his mother in their living room, immediately after many British Nigerian youths began posting similar videos, tweeting multiple phrases and words that were associated with him; some of which included "African Giant", "Marlins come forward", "Gbe-body", and so on. Such observation clearly showed the celebrity influence in social behaviour and youths desire to be recognised and appreciated by the celebrities they spent most of their lives, admiring from a distance. Furthermore, by them mentioning the celebrity in their tweets and visual posts, and Burna Boy

resharing to his personal Twitter and Instagram account, it metaphorically broke the notion of the digital divide, and formulated a string of phygital interactions with a undertone of hierarchical structuring as Burna Boy status within the community is seen to be much greater than theirs.

Trends Observations	Social Observations	Virtual (Elements) Observations
#forusbyus	This trend influenced youths to use certain languages to celebrate the launch (e.g. 'big-up", "that's leng", "love to see it" etc)	Youths used tweets to contribute to this conversation
Virtual <u>Naija</u> Hall Party	This influenced youths to post pictures of them wearing "aso-ebi" (celebratory family clothing) in light of the Afrobeat performance	Youths used Instagram stories to visually contribute to this conversation
#blackexcellence / #blackradio	Youths used GIFs and emojis (forms of social language explained in Chapter 2) to tweet in support of this trend	Youths used Twitter mentions to interact with one another
"Run up my Ends"	This phrase is a social term used by these youths to talk about the area they live in. This specifically means "come visit my area" – youths used this term in hope of a physical after party.	Youths used tweets to contribute to this conversation

Table 10: Physical and digital spatial compatibility diagram between No Signal and Recess

4.4.4. Measurement of Spatial Variations in Phygital Activity

The structure of this method was carried out in a more complex manner, as it contained a physical and digital element, therefore it was important that both were equally analysed. The two-step procedure was shaped to investigate the physical, digital and socio-cultural environmental factors that influenced interaction amongst the British Nigerian youth

attendees. This duo-spatial exploration created an extraordinary rich phygital landscape that showed how both elements coupled together, produced an epitome of the youths social culture, interactions and experiences. Disparate to the other case studies, the spatial and digital methods revealed the structure of phygital space. Although, only the digital landscape (not detailed conversations and use of hashtags) was observed, it gave a clear insight into the online spatial elements that influence youths use of both spaces. Both sets of discoveries were recorded and visually documented, whereafter correlations were drawn to easily identify the overlapping spatial and digital elements. For example, a small number of behaviours expressed at Recess were also identifiable at No Signal. During the welcome speech, youths were seen to be jumping and praising the organiser speaking, and chanting words of approval and excitement – some of which included "yes, boy, get in!", "that's my boy", "bosh", "its about to get litty", "we love you Jojo" and so on. This was then reiterated at the No Signal online festival during the opening speech. However, in addition to this, youths also made use of the "hearts" Instagram live feature; thus substituting and adjusting to the digital parameters available. Benedikt (1992) described the virtual world as being "generated in real time by the computer, or it is preprocessed and stored, or it exists physically elsewhere and is "videographed" and transmitted in stereo, digital form." Besides the fact that this description clearly summaries the relationship between both aspects of this case study, it creates the base for hybridity to construct through interaction within the new world, and further describes how each aspect influences each other. Both sets of observations gathered a plethora of unique and highly enlightening kinds of information – this included the activities youths engaged with at both festivals, who they were engaging with, what platform was more popular than the other, how online trends materialised into real space, and vice versa. In addition, individual social groups, the different sorts of interactions and the factors which influenced such interaction, were also detectable. Comparing and contrasting both sets of spatial (physical and digital) data, helped to explain in a detailed and nuanced manner how and why phygital elements infused from youths social interaction in both worlds. Undeniably, some of the analysis' uncovered unforeseen patterns and relationships, but surmounted to the overall research

questions of this study. Particularly, although the other two case studies revealed celebrities and music were popular factors that influenced youths interaction, Recess showed many youths were more interested in building on the personal connections that they formulated prior, with youths online. This was confirmed through a conversation with a one of the youths spotted interacting with friends:

Question: What made you come to Recess?

Answer: Most people here tbh. Met a few people online, and I knew they were gonna be here. So when we were talking on Twitter a few weeks ago, we decided to link up.. (Interview, R, A. 27 years old, 2021)

Interviewer: Ah okay. So, not even Headieone or NotSs or Kayden the rappers

Answer: Erm, sort of! Don't get me wrong I like their music. But mainly here to see my new mates. (Interview, R, A. 27 years old, 2021)

Jarvis (2011) believes that "publicness challenges the notion of the stranger" (2011:46). In agreement with this statement, the conversation above shows the credibility of social media and how youths form relationships on these intimate sites and then build upon it in real life. From the interview, it was evident that relationships were a key influential factor and further revealed the role of the festival space in occurring digital relationships in real-time; therefore, producing a layer of phygital interaction. Boyd (2007) in her ethnographic study on why youths heart social media, made a similar discovery through the online conversations between two users. In the context of her study, youths were seen discussing private conversations within the public sphere; consequently creating an exchange between both facets. Both discoveries corroborates the scope of this research as they have both uncovered how online relationships can disarm the notion of isolation on social media. Moreover, this observation concurs and stretches Lefebvre's (1974) concept of space as a social construct, into space as a phygital construct that accommodates multiple forms of social interactions.

Whilst this case study was predominately analysing the digital aspect with the support of the physical, the spatial areas for both elements were similar. At every No Signal festival, there were five different areas – 1) live chat, 2) twitter timeline, 3) private group chat, 4) performance window, and 5) interactive features (like, mentions and retweet on Twitter & love on Instagram). The Recess festival that formalised and brought No Signal to reality, also had five different areas – 1) performance area, 2) 'snack & chill' area, 3) private social area, 4) pop-up selfie booth and 5) general social area. Figure 22 reveals the connections between each space and strategically outlines the specific similarities between each spatial construct. One of the occurrences where similarities between the live chat (digital) and food/buffet area (physical) was demonstrated was during the second No signal festival. As its theme was circulated around Nigerian culture, many Nigerian youths began to conversate and role-play in the live chat box as though they were at a real cultural party. Phrases like "pass me the jollof rice", "are you not going to eat", "is there any more small chops" etc were used as a subsidiary form of communication to illustrate their experiences at cultural events. This publicised the making of phygital space as real life interactions were being performed online. Furthermore, it created a multi-dimensional and fluctuant space that housed different types of socio-cultural dynamics and communications.

This complex ethnographic observation undoubtably described the multifarious role of festival landscapes in phygital space. Both landscapes (digital and physical) also transformed the youth who attended, from normal British Nigerian youths into *Networked Youths* (Boyd, 2007). The use of the word '*Networked*' stemmed from the use of social media to interact at the festival, and the leaked physical connotations within the digital landscape. This observation revealed how layers of both space intertwined and interfered with the production of each space and equally to the other two case studies, produced a hybrid of multiple socio-cultural layers that are embedded into the experiences of these youths. This was evident when the youths transmitted their physical social experiences into the digital festival chat, thus disbarring the limits of physical and digital experiences of space.

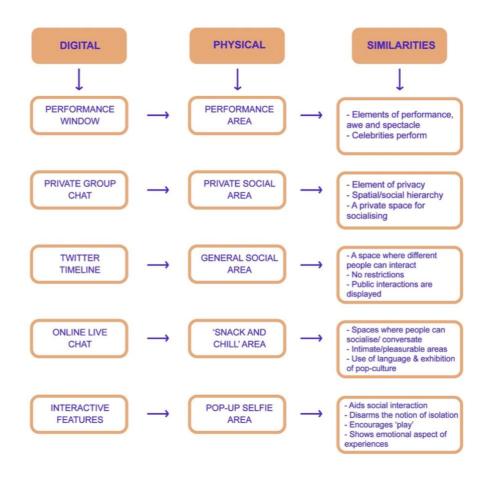


Figure 22: Similarities between physical area (Recess festival) and digital area (No signal)

4.4.5. Measurement of Interview Data

The interviews for Recess and No Signal helped to understand how each aspect influenced the youths mode of social interaction (see questions in table 6 in section 4.2.5). During the interviews at Recess, when youths were asked *why did you attend this festival?* 50% of them referred to No Signal as the main reasons for attending the physical festival Recess. One of the interviewees specifically said he "wanted to see what the hype was all about", meaning, he wanted to see what everyone was talking about online and how it would manifest into a real festival. After, he further explained saying, "it bangs via YouTube, so I actually just wanted to see if it would bang in real life – and it actually does... look at my snap [points to phone]." This then led to question S4, where he responded "why not sis?! I see social media as a very important tool. I'm showing people what they're missing.. I'm also helping spread the name of Recess and No signal. Without social media, how many people will you be explaining. How

would different people know about them?" From this, it was clear that the reasoning behind social media use at Recess was to spread awareness and to be public, and in some form, be viewed as the community helper. Another interesting point he made was reaching different youths from different areas. In agreement, and with the work of Jarvis (2011) to support, he emphasises on the benefits of publicness and how the use of Facebook builds relationships, the response from this interviewee practicalizes Jarvis' theory and develops it further by using No Signal/Recess as a premise for such relationship. Incorporating questions about social media usage in the context of festivals stimulated interesting conversations. 52.7% of youths said it was easier to interact with youths at social media because it was like a common ground for all of them. All of them was imbibed into the digital culture and used it as a "breaking the ice" (Interview, S, H. 28 years old, 2021) tool when wanting to communicate. To specify this point, when speaking to a group of ladies at Recess, they emphasised on social media as a unifying instrument. They said:

Answer: [Lady 1] Literally, everyone is on Twitter or Instagram. It's a great place to meet people or follow from festivals like this (Interview, T, C. 25 years old, 2021).

[Lady 2] Yeah, especially the mandem [laughs] just be like "ah I think I've seen you on Instagram, are you blah blah" trust me, it works every time [laughs] (Interview, B, A. 25 years old, 2021).

[Lady 1] [laughs] exactly, even with females too. You can literally start off with, "oh my God, I saw your post on this this "it's a good icebreaker, I tell you. It makes interacting a lot more easier, less pressure because we have something in common already (Interview, T, C. 25 years old, 2021).

Such conversation also revealed the on-going pressures that youths face when interacting in real public spaces, which therefore stresses on the significance of social media at festivals, in order to create a more bearable environment that aids physical interaction. 43.3% of youths used words like "culture", "community", "family" and "purpose" to answer P4. This conversation

implied that youths felt an emotional attachment to this festival as it meant a lot more to them, than just entertainment. The words above also demonstrate the deep meanings behind No Signal/Recess and the momentous relationships between the festival, the attendees and the organisers. 67 of their answers connotated with word "family" whilst 48 of their answers steered towards the words "community" and "fulfilment". In amazement of such significant answers, the follow-up question "Do you see everyone here as family, then?" was directed at the youths that used the word "family", in which a youth responded, "well, technically yeah. Its odd because most people know each other from another person. Like you know of them, but you don't know what they do on a daily basis" (Interview, N, K. 26 years old, 2021). This response further illustrated the sense of "community" and complex "family" structures amongst the youths at the festival. Arguably, it also reformed the idea of identity at festivals, due to the fact that they became a part of a new group identity once interaction took place. Lefebvre (1974) pointed out that visual symbols and language were the dominate factors in social institutions - festivals being a prime example shows how a new identity was constructed at this festival through the shared experiences and interactions of the British Nigerian youths in attendance. Interviews for No signal were limited as a lot of the youth were hesitant in taking part. The youths who took part, also felt reluctant to answer questions and took days and weeks to respond to messages and emails. Although this slightly affected the study, the interview data from the partner festival, supplemented the loss of data.

4.4.6. Participatory Data Analysis

As explained in the previous two case studies, it was important to invite two external researchers to engage in thematic analysis process, to moderate the data collected and analysed, and to get a mixed perspective of views, opinions and themes, on the basis of youth social interaction at festivals. Whilst they did not participate in the physical and digital fieldwork, working with people who also attended, revealed different but favourable insights. Once the initial thematic analysis was conducted, anonymised extracts of the interview

transcripts, fieldnotes/mapping, screengrabs of the digital landscape and supporting annotations were sent to both researchers to provide two types of feedback. The first was to present emerging themes from the interview and fieldnote data, and the second required them to state if they supported the ethnographic work, initial observations, digital and physical fieldnotes and if anything needed further clarification or modification.

One of the challenges from this method was one of the researchers not fully understanding the digital aspect of the case study – this was mainly to do with where No signal was being showcased. Once he was shown the festivals Instagram and Twitter pages, and attended the festival on YouTube, the external researcher was a lot clearer and excited to be involved in such a "thrilling" study. Another challenge was timing, because he initially failed to understand the mode of festival, it caused his responses to be delayed. This was rectified by a follow-up email being sent to his personal email to speed-up the reply. In hindsight, the involvement of both researchers was highly beneficial as it revealed hidden emerging themes – for example, "spatial performance of identity" and "shared dwelling" surfaced from their analysis work.

4.4.7. Emerging Themes in the Data

Each method revealed different themes. The spatial observations produced the theme of shared and lived experiences, whilst the digital observations revealed a sense of "phygital dwelling." The spatial theme was shown through youths sharing tables, food, and props at the pop-up selfie and performance area. The digital observations theme was delivered through the rampant use of social media at festivals, and it acting as a support unit for youths when interacting with each other. The interviews conducted at Recess gave a deeper insight into why youths attended Recess and the connection between both the physical and digital festival; thus causing the theme "purpose and fulfilment" to suffice. No Signal, however, revealed an unusual but thought-provoking theme, which was "privacy". As they all either refused to partake in online interviews or provided vague answers, it showed that although they were

eager to be public and openly tweet about the festival and interact with each other, taking part in private conversations about the festival with someone they could not see, felt like an invasion of their privacy. Similarly to this, the themes devised by the external researchers also included an element of "belonging" through the way youths digital activity within the space. All themes helped in understanding how physical interactions influence social media usage, and vice versa; enabling the production of new layers of phygital space.

4.5. Conclusion

This Chapter has thoroughly discussed the multiple and diverse ways that space is assembled and transformed at physical and digital urban festivals. Initially, the conceived space created housed interlocked areas that were challenged and expanded to reveal the in-between element for interaction. Secondly, the activities at all festivals dominated and reorganised the traditional space navigation, whilst also contributing to the construction of new pockets of space. During the fieldwork it was demonstrated that youth evidently need ounces of interaction in order to relate and experience space in various ways. Enabling spatial objects that resemble social media features benefitted the relationships of these youths and had a positive impact on the way they shared and experienced the space. During all stages of the fieldwork it was evident that youth destabilised the "traditional" elements of festival space and co-created their own representations of contemporary festival landscapes, inviting new ways of *dwelling* in a youth orientated space. This chapter has revealed the different experiences of youth at festivals and has tailored these experiences to how new layers of festival space influence their perception of space.

Examining festivals as spaces of phygital production, has exposed its role in reconnecting youth and their culture. Incorporating festivals with high cultural connotations, enabled a fluid approach to reconnecting some of them to their cultural heritage. This therefore shows the important role culture and identity has in festival spaces and the production of phygital space

– it is through the culture that is felt at festivals and portrayed through youths behaviours and actions, that amount to the new layers of space. The link between subjectivity, festival settings and festival action outlined in Chapter 2, has been portrayed in this Chapter through the different methods of data collection. In various ways these are influencing the way British Nigerian youths experience social space – their subconscious attachments to space and the replicas of those elements in other spaces, create a chain effect and give the youths reason to become protective of that space; thus shown in their use of technology. This Chapter has exhibited that youths are achieving solidarity at urban festivals and has highlighted that majority of the literature on youths at festival fails to appreciate contemporary ways that youth experience and reproduce space through a more valuable and emotional manner. Festivals are no longer the standard "fun" landscape, it is filled and reconstructed continuously, through physical, digital and socio-cultural behaviours of its inhabitants, and challenges the landscape via the incorporation of digital dimensions. This reconstruction of hybrid space is achieved through the use of language, external behaviours, and social media – all that will be unpicked in the following chapter.

Chapter Five

Digital Analysis: Using Twitter and Instagram Data to Investigate Digital Interaction in Urban Social Environments

5.1. Introduction

This Chapter analyses the spatial conditions within digital festival landscapes to further evaluate them in the light of what was exposed in the previous Chapter. Through an in-depth account of the spatial arrangements and its connection to youthful festival experiences, Chapter 4 analysed the physical component of phygital space through the exploration of youths conceived and perceived space. This articulation of the first phase and the thorough conversations with the festival attendees helped in investigating the objects and arrangement, that contribute to how youths interact and build memories. Through the Twitter data collected, this Chapter will continue to present and examine the role of digital factors in the production of phygital space. Unlike the previous Chapter which predominately analysed the social interactions that took place in the physical constructs of the festival, this Chapter, using Instagram data as a support, will further examine the large data sets and dissect the emerging themes which will characterise the digital elements in the production of new space. This combination of visual and textual digital data will provide a more in-depth methodological understanding of the research theme and consequently lead to a more detailed description of the phygital phenomenon (Nicholas, 2018). According to Onwuegbuzie et al. (2012), the mixed method approach has been used in many published books, several conferences and multiple online groups with the unifying aim to examine and group different types of data, in order to verify the results of an investigation. In support, Nicholas' (2018) triangulation concept will be used to contextualise the phygital and assemble the two datasets analysed in Chapter 4 (spatial and interviews), and the data examined in this chapter.

The emerging themes were highlighted from the data gathered at the same case studies in Chapters 3 and 4 – Days Like This (DLT), AfroNation Ghana and No Signal (and Recess).

These festivals were used to extract the three main data sets of this research. Thematic and sentiment analysis were utilised to dissect and combine the tweets into nodes and classify them as highly positive, positive, neutral, negative or weakly negative, according to the overall topic of this study. It was important to analyse the same festivals throughout the study for the reason that it would 1) clearly illustrate the progression of interaction in all three data sets, 2) provide a strong overview of how new layers of space are produced, and 3) maintain the quality level of data collected. The outputs of numerous analyses that were implemented to examine the digital and temporal variations in tweet positivity were conducted by first organising the descriptive statistics for each dataset. As attested by Vaismoradi and Snelgrove (2019), "description and interpretation are the main features of thematic analysis, being that it offers a higher level of description than an abstract interpretation" (2019:3), for this reason, thematic analysis was used to describe the phenomena of phygital space and interpret its fundamental aspects through the patterns extrapolated from the data. Hereof, the sentiment score (highly positive, positive, neutral, negative and weakly negative) of each observation was calculated and mapped using the spatial data to construct a phygital image (see Chapter 6).

Using Twitter data and sentiment analysis, Saif et al. (2012) proposed the use of semantic features in analysing Twitter data and sentiment classification. Their discovery led to the results that in order for organisations and other researchers to gain a more desirable set of results from Twitter data, entities must map their variables in a more subtle semantic concept space. Amongst other researchers such as, Bakshi et al. (2016), Agarwal et al. (2011) and Pak & Paroubek (2010), the countless amount of information including, hashtags, character repetitions, emoticons, and so on, makes these microblogging sites a useful source of data for sentiment analysis in multiple disciplines. This approach was adopted in this study through the observation of two digital study areas Twitter and Instagram. The first and more dominate networking site was Twitter, whilst the second, Instagram was used to support and conjugate the physical and digital together. Being physically present at all three festivals enabled an

intimate connection between the festival landscape and their attendees, one which the digital fieldwork lacked. However, although conducted in parallel with the spatial fieldwork, the online observations revealed the thoughts, feelings and expressions of a wider range of British Nigerian youths as its parameters were almost infinite. The digital areas investigated in this study were 1) the Twitter timeline, 2) notifications and mentions page, 3) private direct messaging and 4) the Twitter accounts of DLT, Afro Nation Ghana, No Signal/Recess, the organisers' pages and the celebrities invited. Each space was strategically selected to reflect the physical elements of festival landscapes that was of sentimental value and aided interaction across the digital landscape. Rightfully predicted, each area facilitated a variant perspective to the manner in which youths interacted and created emblems of phygital space.

5.2. Case Study 1: DLT Brunch Festival

Correspondingly to the spatial fieldwork, a similar exploratory approach took place during the same time; yet it was conducted via a digital dimension. Carrying out physical and digital observations alongside each other exposed the numerous interwoven interactions from both aspects. Although a similar approach was conducted during the pilot study, Days Like This, provided a larger number of data due to the fact that it was structured in a more systematic manner. Whilst the festival was going on, regular online observations were created on the festival grounds from the beginning of the festival, to the end. Doing so at the festival displayed the areas of interaction that resulted in the formation of certain tweet messages, images and videos. As disclosed and thoroughly examined in the previous chapter, the modes for observing digital aspects of the case studies were altered to suit its spatial dynamics. To do this effectively, and evenly to the physical observation, this method was also divided into three modes – 1) trends observation, 2) social observation and 3) virtual elements observation. It was important that each observation mirrored the physical, with the intention of maintaining its flexibility and modification to change, if such was required. Organising the observation in this form permitted a peculiar kind of cultural understanding about British Nigerian youths, one

of which other methods lacked to exhibit. For example, the subtle interplay of physical space and digital interaction was exhibited when youths partook in a cultural dance in response to a song by the performing celebrity (discussed in Chapter 4). During the dance, many youths within close proximity tweeted, recorded and snapped their version of events and posted it on Twitter and Instagram. From this behaviour, youths viewing from their screens at home, responded to it and orchestrated their own cultural community by performing the dance with the use of language, gifs and other new forms of online communication (see Appendix 3 and 4 for Twitter and Instagram data). This revealed that the implementation of both methods evidently showed the cause of youths online interactivity – which paved the way for further investigation into the sorts of interactions, and the meanings behind them. The main scope of three different modes of observations, was to directly observe and collect data during the time of occurrence. By simply watching youths interact and construct different social conducts based on the activities of the festival, it was easy to detect why they were behaving in such manner, and generate relevant conclusions on its impact towards phygital space.

5.2.1. Account of Digital Fieldwork and Data

As explained in the latter part of the previous Chapter, the digital observations were altered to suit the digital aspect of the festival case studies. Creating a methodological approach that combines the dynamics of the physical and the digital world, accentuates the need to create a systematic framework that allows both aspects to be thoroughly, and equally analysed. Practical research conducted by Benedikt (1992), Grigorescu & Curnier (2020), Davis & Gardener (2013) and Boyd (2010) have revealed the implications of social media usage and the power to connect youths from different backgrounds. What their research lacks to inform its readers is the context in which the intimate sites are used in and the factors which primarily build communities through the spatial culture; hence the essence of this observation. In combination with the spatial fieldwork, this mode showed how the digital spaces on Twitter and Instagram, in conjunction with the digital culture works and informs one another. Whilst

the importance of the digital tools in the production of phygital space was briefly outlined towards the latter part of Chapter 4, creating a fine balance between the digital and physical aspects, established a well-defined framework for analysing phygital environments. This was achieved by designing a strong strategy for both Twitter and Instagram to ensure that the endless digital parameters of both social media networking sites, were conducted efficiently. The digital observations for DLT Brunch and Afro Nation Ghana, were conducted in the same manner as No Signal. However, as each part was carried out through the same technique the use of relative keywords and hashtags, it was inevitable for all three observations to inform each other and merge into one during the collection process. All three techniques revealed the most rampant and popular trends and behaviours amongst the youths that were physically and digitally in attendance. The hashtags #DLTBrunch and #DLTFestival were the pillars of multiple conversations between the youths that were physically and digitally present. These hashtags were used to conversate and describe interesting occurrences between festival attendees and to phygitally congregate on both landscapes to further socialise on the basis of the physical occurrences. The display of centrality in conjunction with the spatial and digital conditions of the festival developed a new realm for the socio-cultural interactions of these youth to take place in. The elements observation highlighted the relationships between the digital data, youth social interaction and the material landscape. Whilst it consolidated the digital pillars briefly explained in Chapter 4, it also began to orchestrate the phygital infrastructure that plays a crucial role in identifying the new phygital footprint of British Nigerian youths. Additionally, this observation illustrated the locations of the digital spots that influenced physical interaction, the phygital conduits that connect both types of youth to one another and the socio-cultural cross-section of interactions impacted the production of new space.

Considering the fact that youths watching at a distance, could visually see the activities taking place at the festival, and could recognise the youths performing, it influenced the ways in which they interacted and formed phygital relationships. This discovery exposed the possibilities for groups of *networked youths* to shape the qualities and dynamics of phygital

entities, and co-create spaces based on the passion and love for their peers (Benedikt, 1992). One of the limitations was the poor internet connection on the ground floor of the building, but was rectified using mobile hotspot. Capturing live visuals and conversations related to the activities taking place, helped in understanding the physical objects and digital elements which contributed to the production of new space. Furthermore, in the context of the socio-cultural relations of both youth groups, the physical festival landscape and its digital representative, reshaped into spaces of solace, intimacy and togetherness, which somehow, influenced the diverse forms of interaction. It is clear from the three modes of observation, that these youths become the *social engineers* of phygital space, through their constant moulding of the space, in order to fit the physical and digital dynamics of their inhabited space (Benedikt, 1992).

5.2.2. Tweet Corpus Creation

Twitter's REST API (Application Programming Interfaces) offers the public accessibility to retrieve data entities and related information. Through the use of Chrous Tweetcatcher and Tweetvis, two approaches were employed in collecting data. The first, using recognisable query keyword, values, hashtags and URLs search was used to compile different datasets. The second approach consisted of dissecting the extended timelines of British Nigerian youth users – described by the Chorus developers as "the user-following strategy" (Brooker et al., 2016, p. 4). Attaining semantic data via query keyword searches, used the semantic element of users' tweets as the collection kick-off. Prior to data collection, discernible keywords and hashtags related to DLT and the chosen demographic, were sourced in order to retrieve accurate data. These were selected on the basis of dissecting British Nigerian youths' tweets and relevant social media data. In addition, the keywords and relevant hashtags that were most likely to personify tweets based on the festival, youths means of interaction, and other attributes that would contribute to the production of phygital space, were selected. These included:

#DLTBrunch

- #DaysLikeThisBrunch
- #DLTFestival
- #Wedobrunches
- 'Days like this'

User-driven data was structured around the Twitter activity of British Nigerian youths. Retrieving this data included detecting the youths whose tweets were relevant to the research questions, collecting their twitter timelines and examining the related themes. Incorporating this tactic was helpful in the sense that it supported the hashtag searches and collected pertinent Twitter messages that didn't contain the hashtags; but included colloquial, informal and implicit references of interest. English and colloquial language tweets were approximately downloaded every three hours of each festival, from the API to guarantee maximal coverage over the period of the entire festival. Anything more frequent than what was conducted, would result in unnecessary duplication of certain tweets.

5.2.3. Datasets and Annotation

To ensure the success of data collection, five different Twitter datasets were used for this study. The relevant statistics of each dataset, the number of tweets that were collected, how each tweet was ranked according to the sentiment classification, and its percentage, is listed in Table 22. Each dataset was created based on the different observation times and search queries and was searched at different times of the festival. The table below illustrates that datasets 1, 2 and 3 – #DLTBrunch, #DLTfestival and #DaysLikeThisBrunch were used frequently throughout and after the festival, and datasets 4 and 5 were less successful.

Dataset	No of Tweets	Strongly Positive	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Weakly Negative
D1	3,120	510	1,971	290	163	186
		16%	63.1%	9.2%	5.2%	5.9%
D2	1,678	52	621	102	489	414
		3%	37%	6%	29.1%	24.6%
D3	1,556	12	894	123	351	176
		0.7%	57.4%	7.9%	22.5%	11.3%
D4	934	0	119	189	532	94
		0%	12.7%	20.2%	56.9%	10%
D5	602	31	278	122	67	104
		5.1%	46.1%	20.2%	11.1%	17.2%
Total:	7,890					

Table 28. Statistics from DLT Brunch twitter data, used for this research

5.2.3.1. Dataset 1: #DLTBrunch

This dataset consisted of 3,120 tweets from the first observation. As this was the first hashtag shared to the festival invitees, it emerged as the most dominate amongst the other search queries due to its high usage. The annotation of tweets was based on positive and negative emoticons that were used to express the emotions and meaning of the tweet text, of youths that attended and could not attend the festival. The positive, such as :), :D, ;), =) and :-), and the negative, :(, :-(, and : (, were accompanied with other languages, images, gifs and videos which were all grouped into categories (see Appendix 3 for Twitter data). In such instance, the imagery and videography were used to support the annotation in offering the context of such tweet. 16% of the tweets collected were categorised as highly positive according to the overall topic of this Doctoral Dissertation, whilst 63.1% ranked as positive, 9.2% as neutral, 5.2% negative and 5.9% classified as weakly negative. Beforehand, all tweets were categorised into groups to dissect the different aspects:

- Event comments
- Youth culture

- Language
- Activities
- Location
- Performers/celebrities
- Virtual features
- Physical interaction
- Digital interaction
- Attendees

Such categorisation was inspired by a plethora of similar sentiment analysis of Twitter data, such as, Ekman's (1999), Andrews and Roberts (2012) and Resch et al (2015). Although their dissection of emotion was not implemented, a similar sentiment approach that was relevant to this particular study was created – dissection of factors (listed above). In doing so, a clearer perception of where the tweets were being created, what influenced them, and how it contributed to the overall topic was generated with each dataset.

5.2.3.2. Dataset 2: #DLTFestival

1,678 tweets were collected from this dataset. 3% of the them were highly positive in correlation to the overall topic of the research, 37% positive, 6% neutral, 29.1% negative and 24.6% were classified as weakly negative. The annotation of these tweets evolved from the heavy use of positive and negative colloquial language by youths who physically and digitally attended the festival. The positive category consisted of languages that proclaimed youths perception, views and opinions of the festival, such as, "vibe", "mazza", "lit", "sick" and so on. The negative set of tweets included a variety of languages, emoticons, gifs and mentions (@). The majority of negative tweets were of youths who virtually attended the festival, and contained expressions of upset, sadness and sometimes resentment. The classification of negativity was not always "negative" words per say, but were also tweets that were irrelevant to the overall topic (Table 14). From this dataset, it was clear that youths who attended

virtually, used Twitter as a substitutional platform in the hope to feel a sense of attachment and recognition from the festival.

No	Tweet	Popularity
1	Fam, #DLTBrunch WAS A MAZEEEEM!	Neutral
2	Great vibes people! #DLTBrunch	Positive
3	So solid Crew(@OFFICIALSOSOLID) at @DLTBrunch #DLTBrunch Mazza	Highly Positive
4	#DLTBrunch felt cutie	Negative
5	@DLTBrunch why didn't you guys release more tickets man. Why am I even at yard? I should be on ground man *angry emoticon* *angry emoticon* *angry emoticon* *angry emoticon*	Negative
6	#DLTBrunch wait is that that Jenny girl?	Weakly Negative

Table 14. Classification (highlighting the negative) and engagement of tweet from DLT Brunch Festival

5.2.3.3. Dataset 3: #DaysLikeThisBrunch

A total of 1,556 tweets were collected from all observations, using this hashtag. From this dataset, 12 of the tweets classified as strongly positive surmounted to 0.7%. 57.4% of all 1,556 tweets were positive, 7.9% neutral, 22.5% negative and 11.3% were ranked as weakly negative. From the positive and negative annotation of these tweets, it was interesting to detect that within this dataset, majority of the tweets were in relation to the brunch aspect of the festival and the celebrity music performances. The positive and negative tweets contained messages which suggested that youths were transcending experiences from previous festivals into the DLT festival, given that the performing artists present, were the same as other events they had previously attended. As explained in Chapter 2, with the support of Lawson's (2001) literature examining the mechanisms of perceiving space, his notion of "the interaction between the eye and brain" is being materialised by these youths at DLT festival. Past memories and experiences that have been attached to certain spatial elements and activities, have been triggered by the performances at this festival; causing the youths to perform and re-enact the same dances and modes of interaction within this area of the festival. This dataset revealed youths subconscious connection to spatial elements and activities, and

how they use their bodies to utilise and challenge the spatial conditions they encounter with at the festival. In addition, it also aided the discovery of youths using past experiences to interact within new but similar festival settings.

5.2.3.4. Dataset 4: #Wedobrunches

934 tweets were collected for this dataset. 12.7% of the tweets were classed as positive, 20.2% neutral, 56.9% negative and 10% weakly negative. Although more than 50% of the dataset was ranked as negative, the annotated positive tweets revealed the ways in which members from various social groups, physically and virtually interacted at DLT. Using the "mention" feature (predominately on Twitter) youths tagged each other's usernames in the body of their tweet, as a way of engaging with one another (see Appendix 3). This feature facilitated conversations between the physical and virtual attendees; thus extending the arm of interaction into multiple dimensions and causing youths to adapt to the blurred lines of physical and digital territory.

5.2.3.5. Dataset 5: 'Days Like This'

The last dataset contained 602 tweets, with 5.1% as highly positive, 46.1.% rated positive, 20.2% neutral, 11.1% negative and 17.2% weakly negative. Connections were made between this dataset and the spatial analysis examined in Chapter 4 as it perpetrated one of the themes of complexity, fluidity and 'interlocking' space within the activities area. The annotation for these tweets were based on the positive and negative tweets that were collected. Amongst the body of collected tweets youths shared nuances of their conversations when occupying the activities space and revealed a sense of intimacy between them. As Turkle (2011) rightfully stated, "technology proposes itself as the architect of our intimacies...The advertising for Second Life, a virtual world where you get to build an avatar, a house, a family, and a social life..." (2011:1). Youths constant shared interactions not only built digital communities, but it re-formed the digital dimensions of the hybrid world. Turkle's (2011) statement supports this

research as it suggests that, although they were individuals filling the festival landscape, their shared purpose of congregating and interacting with the spatial layouts and using social media as a platform to share these interactions, enabled a penetration of intimacy and sacredness.

5.2.4. Results and Discussion

Complementary to the data collection strategies, the analytic orientation to the Twitter data was based upon the temporal and corpus analytical frameworks. Due to the recent trend in the application of visual analytics, discovered by Cui et al. (2011); Luo et al. (2012); Marcus et al. (2011); Rose et al. (2009), the analysis of this data was decomposed and semantically structured into distinctive but coordinated views. Although the same data was shown in both the 'time-line' and 'cluster' explore on Chorus TV, the representation and emerging themes differed. The time-liner explorer presented the textual Twitter data in a plotted format across various times of the festival and enabled the flows of different conversations that highlighted particular interests. The cluster explorer has the same statistical measures as the timeline explorer, however, it provides visualisations around the overall topics that surface; thus suggesting that both explorers work parallel to one another and also serve as a supporter for the other. For instance, during the festival, the time-line explorer generated words such as 'Wizkid', 'Burna Boy', 'solid', 'mazza' and so on, whilst the cluster explorer revealed the relationship between the most frequent. As the words were sorted and sub-sorted by the most frequent terms and hashtags, it was easy to get an insight into the most frequent topic and the discourses that were taking place, based on this information. In contrast to other text analytical tools, for example, TextFlow (Cui et al., 2011), Chorus TV is designed to specifically collect and analyse the requirements of Twitter, which affords a greater exploration of Twitter's role in the production of phygital space. Furthermore, Chorus TV enables a more comprehensive recall of data and facilitates a more unique and interesting spatial-semantic view, that can easily resemble and compare to the physical data illustrated in Chapter 4. The variation in tweet volume, the evolving positive and negative sentiment, shifts in languages that were used

by youths to characterise topics, and the URL's which referenced where these conversations were taking place and with whom, were chronologically listed and provided a live order of events. In contrast, the corpus analysis created an 'information space' (Brooker., et al, 2016) where semantic features interconnect and offer stimulating spaces for larger and more appropriate themes to materialise.

5.2.4.1. Positivity, Negativity and Neutrality of Tweet Responses

The twitter data made up the largest amount of responses at 7,890, whilst the Instagram data made up between 700 – 900 and the interview data made up 30 conversations across all three festivals. These results prove that Twitter was the most favourable social media application used by youths, to express, interact and share their thoughts and experiences of DLT festival. Of these tweets, majority of them (49.2%) were assigned as positive association and consisted of an exchange of mixed discourses between British Nigerian youths. Within these tweets, many of them expressed emotion towards the youths present, performers and activities. Having relied on an experimental approach, it has been discovered from previous research studies which observe individuals in natural settings, that these studies are more likely to retrieve high levels of positive data, based on the instant and real-life aspects it beholds (Mayer et al., 2008; Zelenski and Nisbet, 2011; McMahan and Estes, 2015). The remaining tweets showed advanced levels of negativity than strong positivity, neutrality and weakly negativity, 20.3%, 7.6%, 10.4% and 12.3%. Online social groups such as, #blacktwitter and #fiat500twitter were found to constitute the majority of tweet responses within the positive and negative assemblages (positive=49.2% and negative=20.3% (Chart 16). Total responses from members of #blacktwitter were seen to be relatively higher (54.1%) than the responses gathered from #fiat500 twitter users (32.9%), and responses from the individuals that could not be identified as members of either groups were very few.

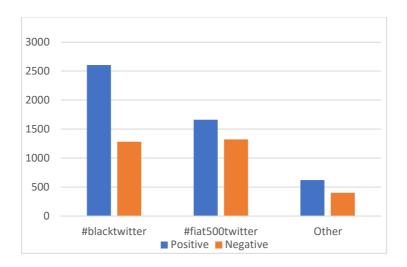


Chart 16: A comparison of positive and negative tweet responses of two dominate social groups for all three DLT Brunch festivals

The two dominate groups shared similarities in the number of negative responses, and differed greatly in the number of positive responses. These statistics validate the concept that the advantageous effects of interaction on phygital space-making are majorly governed by rises in positivity. Undeniably, from a subjective perspective, rises in positive sentiments were expected to occur through the way youths were experiencing and interacting with their virtual mates in the festival landscape. Activities which intersected between the physical and digital worlds enabled the presence of new space in the naturally urban environment; thus suggesting the primary purpose of the positive sentiment is to encourage and facilitate engagement with the interchangeable behaviours and interactions within these new spaces. The data presented in the timeline explorer (Chorus TV) corroborated this realisation, as the timeline graphs revealed a low novelty score, halfway through the festival (figure 23, red measure); thus indicating that youths were discussing a similar set of topics. Upon analysing and connecting the spatial and digital data from the observations, it was clear the moment the novelty score dropped, was the celebrity performance of So Solid Crew. Youths at the festival began posting images/videos and utilised Instagram live, as a means of celebrating and showcasing the series of events at DLT Brunch Festival. In addition, it highlighted the importance of community and togetherness, as they offered youths online, a source of material to interact and engage with; to eliminate any sense of youth "FOMO" (fear of missing out).

However, during the beginning and end of the festival, the novelty score was significantly high, which showed a departure to a new set of topics; on the basis of the festival. Youths shifted the narrative of cultural discourse and reviewed different parts of the festival that they thought were interesting.

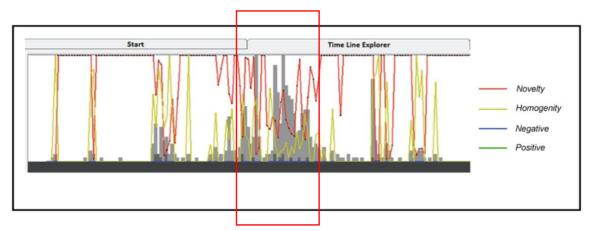


Figure 23. A visualisation of the positive, negative, novelty and homogeneity lines (of DLT Twitter data) in Chorus TV timeline explorer

The term and interval statistics gave insight into the most significant topics in the dataset within the interval of the celebrity DJ performance at 7pm. The most commonly used terms were in relation to the singing group (So Solid Crew), descriptive words about their appearance, performance ability, songs and the nostalgic feeling youths felt during the performance. (see table 24). A series of core located (associated) words was considered the probability that another word would occur with the chosen term. For instance, the word "solid" was one of the most frequent words, and because of this, words like "crew", "mazza", "dance", "njmeknqwgg" (which is an expression of youths excitement) and so on (figure 24), that appeared to be in the same tweets as "solid", were predicted to appear in tweets about So Soli Crew. To essentially claim that these keywords are positive to the overall topic of this research, would be considered as reasonable. Despite the homogeneity level showing a slight decrease during the end of this period, its relation to the major activity of the festival, encouraged the highly positive classification against the production of phygital space.

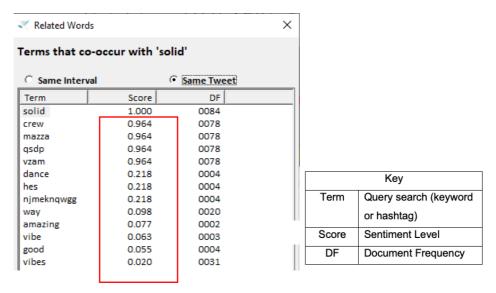


Figure 24. Terms that co-occur with tweets that have the word 'solid'

In the identification of various stages of the conversations that took place at the second DLT festival, the period from 10:57am to 14:57, and 22:57 to 02:57 were two precursors to this particular day, as it enclosed mentions that formulated a digital image of youths online culture; which in turn provided a solid foundation for the types of phygital spaces. Relevant jokes, colloquial language, group memes, and live interaction between youths at the festival and online, made up the hundreds of tweets that were analysed. 83 tweets in particular, shaped the crucial understanding of the substitute social spaces at the festival, in the digital context. This coherence is detectable in the fluctuating low levels of novelty (see the red measure in figure 25) which implies that these periods contain a handful of persistent terms in an ongoing conversation. The average levels of homogeneity signify how frequently youths used the same words within an interval, which in this case fluctuated was significantly high during the start, and towards the end of the festival; but appeared low during. In regard to the words that were being exchanged at the start, youths expressed their excitement for the festival, and tweeted about several interactions, after. Table 15 illustrates the types of conversations which took place during this time, number of retweets/quote retweets and their classification against the overall topic of this research. It is evident that majority of the tweets were categorised as highly positive and neutral against the overall topic of this research.

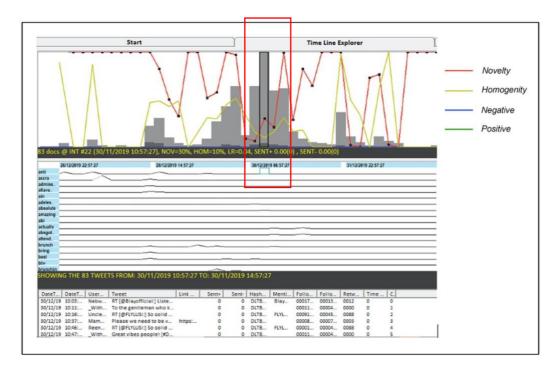


Figure 25. A visualisation of the positive, negative, novelty and homogeneity lines in Chorus TV timeline explorer (highlighting the novelty line)

On the contrary, the low levels also indicated that youths at the festival, did not have much time to develop topics and opinions to a level of consensus, as they were actively taking part in the social relations; and took to Instagram to record the live events. At these points, retweets from youths from different backgrounds and social groups entered the heavily socio-cultural conversations, and appeared to blend into these groups, as they quickly grasped the social code of interaction – colloquial language. This publicised the inviting nature of the British Nigerian group, stretched the ephemeral walls of these groups, and merged various social dynamics into one homogenous phygital space.

No.	Tweet	Retweets/Quote Retweets	Classification
1	So solid Crew(@OFFICIALSOSOLID) at @DLTBrunch #DLTBrunch Mazza	356	Strongly positive
2	Great vibes people! #DLTBrunch	242	Positive
3	#DLTBrunch felt cutie	123	Neutral
4	Top 2 From #DLTBrunch	223	Neutral
5	What a way to close down the year. A picture with the legend big @stormzy thank you	901	Strongly positive
6	The rest of the team will kill it in Ghana tomorrow in for a treat #DLTBrunch	356	Neutral
7	I see you all over the tt my bro @OFFICIALSOSOLID looks like #DLTBrunch was a hit and u lot smashed it as per	478	Strongly positive
8	There[']s a whole lot of beautiful black women in this London #DLTBrunch	5290	Strongly positive
9	Do you know how I fanned out when I see @OFFICIALSOSOLID perform at @DLTBrunch . Took me back to when @MontyDomore and I	32.8k	Strongly positive
10	Who was the dig at #DLTBrunch with the grey jumper? I liked his set and I[']d like to tell him	3135	Neutral

Table 15: Classification and engagement of tweets from DLT Brunch festival

In terms of producing new blended spaces, the quantities of positive and negative tweets received from the digital landscape of DLT festival, were highly variable; thus re-corroborating the findings mentioned above. Undeniably, similar research carried out by Bertrand et al. (2013), and Stevens and Shin (2012), established a significant level of fluctuation in sentiment at spatial scales within cityscapes. However, in the context of this study, and similar to that of Vanky (2014) the specific digital habits and social routines of these youths acted as places of intervention and innovation, as it focused on the influence of real-time information and the production of new space (Golder and Macy, 2011). Studying each digital space and connecting it to the spatial data, made it easier to recognise the origins of the positive, neutral and negative responses. To describe an instance, the emotional responses acquired during the array of activities (body art, pop-up selfie mirror and arcade games) were all either highly

positive, or interaction with other youths. In contrast, a vast number of responses in relation to the instances on the dancefloor (showed in the Twitter live), appeared to be negative. The first group was found to be positive, due to the strong presence of members from the online social group, #blacktwitter, and illustrated the high levels of digital intimacy and influence on each other. The latter case showed high levels of negativity, because of youths used Instagram to showcase the empty dancefloor. On the contrary, both positive and negative categories, demonstrate the possibility of identifying a social-cultural response using Twitter and Instagram data, which connects the physical and digital aspects of the festival, and through British Nigerian youths, produces new layers of existing spaces. Detecting the reasons behind the negative responses in the digital data, such as lack of interaction in the physical space, can be utilised to guarantee a balanced production of new space, whilst identifying the areas where youths appreciate, reminisce and interact both physically and digitally, can aid the assurance and justification of social behaviour in digital settings, which creates opportunities for the exploration of multiple spatial identities (Jamieson, 2004).

5.2.4.2. Thematic Analysis of Twitter Data

Prior to analysing the messages that mounted up to the positive, negative and neutral tweet responses, an emoticon and abbreviations dictionary was used to separate and interpret the unidentifiable messages. Each emoticon and acronym were characterised and labelled as: 1) strongly positive, 2) positive, 3) neutral, 4) negative and 5) weakly negative. For instance, ";)", ":P" and ":D" were marked as highly positive, ":)", "(*y)" positive, "(y)" as neutral, ":(, (n)" categorised as negative and "</3", "<:(" and "8-[" as weakly negative. Similarly to this, the acronym dictionary (see Appendix 2), which contained a set of translations, were ranked according to the same criteria. For example, "ikr" was translated as "I know right", "lol" as "laugh out loud", "fr" as "for real", and so on. All tweets were cleaned and processed in order to achieve high-quality text mining (Batrinca and Treleaven, 2014) and correct identification and rationalisation of emerging themes from the data. Using a similar method to Agarwal., et

al, (2011), all tweets were processed as follows: 1) emoticons and acronyms were ranked according to its sentiment polarity, 2) URLs were used to recognise the youths tweeting the messages and the platform they were engaging with, and 3) key words were highlighted to identify the themes, topics and patterns that appeared repeatedly. The patterns in the twitter data were drawn from British Nigerian youths constant desire to interact, seek and search for avenues to entertain and moderate their feelings with other youths. Their familiarities with the social media platforms influenced their use of colloquial language as a plea to feel "safe" and at the same time, "intimate" (Boyd, 2010). One of the ways in which this was conveyed, was during the festivals brunch aspect. Youths within the physical space, utilised Instagram and Twitter live to expose the activities taking place; which exhilarated youths present, and online, to engage in socio-cultural discourses. The script of both live channels, connected patterns of family, togetherness and community, as youths used words/phrases such as "love my bro", "nah you family sis", "that's my cuzzy for life man", "get it sis" and so on, to communicate their excitement and joy. These connotational meanings of family, indicated their eagerness to create and somewhat, replicate family-like structures within the social landscape; as a means to build an enclosed space of trust, support, memories and positivity inside the cohort. Similarly to the spatial data, youths were heavily influenced and attracted to other British Nigerian youths present, and used this as a form of compiling digital interactions on the basis of physical activities. Other researchers such as Muggleton (2000), Bennett et al. (2008) and Williams and Kamaludeen (2017), have tirelessly argued youths' desire to portray as freestanding thinkers in the midst of their digital "family" (Khalid et al., 2018). However, what other researchers have failed to highlight is the influences in the digital spaces that aid the interaction between youths. Sentences such as, "this filter is banging", "I prefer going live on Twitter than Instagram uno", "Instagram is better to show what's happening at the festival man" etc, were tweeted by youths at the festival and suggested that the application interface, plethora of features, and geo-filters were some of the contributing factors to their interaction, and in turn, the harmonious production of phygital space.

5.2.5. Emerging Themes in the Data

The digital observations began to illustrate the production of the phygital layer. Through the identification of the *digital pillars* which act as supports of this new space, it exposed the need of expanding the locality of social space, by reducing the notion of its stagnant reality, but redefined it through spatialised and digitalised performances, interactions and discourses between the residents of such space (Stevens, 2007; Franck and Stevens, 2007). By highlighting the astonishing and rather peculiar social occurrences of festivals, the findings from the observations illustrate the wide range of digitalised socio-cultural prospects for local space (Gardiner, 2004). The tweet analysis built upon this layer from a more authentic perspective as it proved the physical modifications of local space through the digital formations of community, which promoted the development of phygital arrangements and identities in both physical and digital spaces. Jamieson (2004) stated, "festivals generate regulated and liminal spaces" (2004:65), which came to fruition through the data analysis of the tweets collected. In addition, the positive, neutrality and negativity of tweets proved valuable in establishing the influential physical, digital and socio-cultural factors that contribute to the formation of new space, that are expressed in the tweets, Twitter and Instagram live videos.

Similar themes identified in the spatial data, were also recognised in the twitter data, with community, celebration of celebrity culture and adjustment of spatial and social identities being the major themes discovered amongst all datasets, concurrently with appreciation of "family" and digital landscape interaction. The instances of these themes were apparent during the performances of celebrity artists DJ Afro B and So Solid Crew. Youths present (both physically and digitally) were invited to reminiscence on instances from their childhood, where the popular group had any form of impact, on specific practices. This examination of lived experiences coupled with new social behaviours at the festival, constructed a new form of spatial identity for the festival and social identity for youths. With the connotations associated

with these celebrities, at the core, it emphasised the importance of celebrity culture in the phygital experiences of these youths.

5.3. Case Study 2: Afro Nation Ghana Festival

The digital observations conducted at Afro Nation Ghana revealed peculiar and rather interesting results, which supported and challenged some of the theories described and analysed in Chapter 2; in particular, the social dynamics of the digital divide. From the data collected during the digital (coupled with the spatial) observation, fragments of the four aspects that make up the digital divide were materialised during different times of the night; namely, mental access, material access, skills access and usage access. Marrying the immeasurable scale of the festivals digital landscape, the spatial observations and interviews, enabled the synthesist understanding of 1) why and how youths were using digital technologies as modes of communication and interaction in the festival, 2) the factors which caused a number of youths to refrain from engaging in digital activity, and 3) how much influence the digital attendees had on the production of phygital space. Stemmed from the phase devised by Van Dijk (2005), Network Society, he used key phrases such as, social and cultural changes, digital information and communication technologies to describe its evolving definition; which can equally be used to categorise the emerging themes from the data collected. For instance, the different types of interaction between both groups of youths were heavily expressed during the celebrity musical performances. Youths who were physically present, regularly posted images, video footage and made use of the live feature on both platforms (Twitter and Instagram) for the perusal of the online attendees. Such intersection between the physical and digital platforms generated numerous conversations and interactions on the subject of the content, the stage décor and the quality of each performance. The various discourses between both groups highlighted the hidden digital and cultural divide which surprisingly increased the level of engagement and interaction between them. The digital observations conducted at this festival, redefined Van Dijk's (2005) four-stage access explanations (see Chapter 2). Judging

by the script downloaded from the Instagram and Twitter live videos, it showed that whilst an ounce of the divide was still apparent, the type of divide which differed from Van Dijk's (2005) accessibility theory, edged towards the socio-cultural trends, social behaviours and elements of the festival.

5.3.1. Account of Digital Fieldwork and Data

From a socio-cultural perspective, Afro Nation Ghana predominately celebrated the rich and somewhat westernised Nigerian culture. They achieved this through their activities, event branding, festival decoration, celebrity and influencer invitees, spatial elements and various pop-up structures. From the data collected it was perspicuous during the observations, that the youths present acted as materialisation mechanisms of the digital trends that were being discussed online. The traversing between both spaces and the in-betweenness of the physical and digital, not only highlighted the importance of the phygital world, but it also revealed the tools needed to build and maintain its parameters. Besides disrupting the spatial and social routine for youths that were physically present, youths online who engaged in conversation via the Instagram and Twitter live features widened the festival space, and blurred its spatial dynamics (Deleuze & Guattari, 1987). he online aspect had a total of five different spaces (which were 1) timeline, 2) mentions, 3) chat, 4) handles page and 5) explore), whilst the physical had a total of 6 spaces (1) main stage, 2) second stage, 3) VIP area, 4) private seating pods, and 5) food stall). Throughout the festival, it was interesting to see how youths physically present, navigated through the physical and digital space, interacted with youths from different groups, and in turn ordered the festival space to be reimagined; through the materialisation of two meaningful trends - territorialisation and identity negotiation (Stevens and Shin, 2012). It was interesting to witness the spatial instances explained in the previous Chapter, in the digital world, such behaviour exposed the realisation of youths' desire to belong and associate themselves with the physical festival spectacle, celebration and activities; thus expressing the behaviours of youthful "FoMo" (similarly to DLT). Various Nigerian youths from

different parts of the world, used the images of youths present, to create their own monumental virtual placards, symbolising their eagerness to construct their festival space in the digital realm. Ciolfi (2004), used computationally enhanced furniture as a way to describe the crossroads between physical space, technology and human-computer interaction. She stated, "An example is the design of computationally enhanced furniture. Here, computational power becomes part of the tables, chairs and whiteboards people normally use for working and managing tasks…(Stritz et al., 1998)" (2004:37).

The findings from the elements observation revealed the different ways youth conceptualised their bodies through a socio-cultural lens. Their representations of self, and how they shaped the way they looked and felt in the digital world, suggested that they were applying a "thirdspace perspective", a sort of heterotopia to the digital platforms, through the fabrication of their identities (Borch, 2011). Observing the ways in which youth navigated the various "rooms" within the digital landscape, gave an indication into the different heterotopia's that they were constructing. Similarly to Dyson's (1998) understanding of her "virtual environment", the digital features acted as an alternative to the physical objects which guided youths navigation between the digital and physical aspects of the festival, that subsequently created a new nonhegemonic environment that housed youths socio-cultural interactions. Although this Doctoral Dissertation acknowledges that Dyson's (1998) notion of continuality and Foucault and Miskowiec's (1986) concept of heterotopia are substantially different, what was observed in this research seems to suggest that a third way may be possible, which is a hybrid version of the two. As the physical and digital objects within both spaces revealed that there is no difference between the way youths inhabited both spaces, it highlighted that their mental and physical use of space, has a significant impact on how their perceive and recreate space. The main spaces that were being observed were 1) Twitter timeline (homepage), 2) mentions, 3) Afro Nation Ghana Twitter page and 4) Twitter live, 5) Instagram explore (with specific hashtags), 6) Afro Nation Instagram page, and 7) Instagram live. Discourses between youths in each space differed, however, the unifying component of all spaces was the main message.

Through their unique modes of communication and behaviour, it was clear that they were regaining control of their space, asserting power amongst the forces of each group, and were eager to challenge the dominant hegemonic structures - specifically in relation to the "popup" performances of youth they were familiar with. One of the instances where this occurred, was during the observation of the Twitter homepage. Whilst a local artist began to perform popular songs amongst British Nigerian youths, many of them physically present (and online) began conversating in "Nigerian street slang" - some of the words included "omo, dem go take" (meaning "boy, they will know us"), "dis one naa behd" (meaning "this one is so good"), "inside life, jo soapy" (meaning "this is how we will enjoy life"), and so on. This informal and somewhat charismatic modes of communication symbolised the uniqueness and transparency between the youths. exposed "the creation of new subjective meanings and oppositional lifestyles" (Valentine et al., 2009:240) within the digital construct. Youths new forms of space became a homogenous space for complex interactions and behaviours, that were best known to them. Their tools of construction, their digital bodies, formulated a transitional formula that re-created the physical objects within the digital platform; thus producing phygital objects of social interaction.

5.3.2. Tweet Corpus Creation

The process of tweet collecting was performed in the same manner, in all three case studies. This was to ensure the reliability and validity of data and to maintain the quality of data collected. However, the tweet corpus created for each differed. Eight datasets, a mixture of relevant hashtags and keywords, were used to collect Twitter data. These included:

- #AfroNationGhana
- #AfroNation
- #TheYearOfTheReturn
- #Ghana2019
- Wizkid

- Davido
- Burna boy
- Wyclef Jean

Although the collecting process was identical across all three case studies, the number of times each dataset was inputted into the chosen tweet collecting software, differed. Once an adequate number of tweets were collected, it was important to detect the youths that were creating them, as a means of examining their social activity. On that account, it was interesting to see the types of youths that were interacting, that Chorus failed to extract. Upon detection, it was revealed that the individual (the youth online that was interacting with one of the youths at the festival) had misspelled the #AfroNationGhana hashtag. Not only did this prove the sensitivity of the query searches, but it also helped in finding a range of extra tweets, from youths that had misspelled the same hashtag. Tweets for Afro Nation Ghana were downloaded every two hours on each day of the festival. Performing the collection process in this manner was to guarantee enough tweets were being collected, each day. Moreover, this approach was implemented, in an attempt to cover majority of the festivals wide proximity, and its huge digital presence.

5.3.3. Datasets and Annotation

As listed above, in order to effectively collect a substantial amount of data, nine different Twitter datasets were used. An in-depth statistical breakdown of each dataset and its rank are listed below in Table 16.

Dataset	No of Tweets	Strongly Positive	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Weakly Negative
D1	17,316	6,463	3,869	3,210	1,987	1,787
		37.3%	22.3%	18.5%	11.4%	10.3%
D2	10,781	3,089	2,915	2,153	1,862	762
		28.6%	27%	19.9%	17.2%	7%
D3	5,800	2,889	1,273	1,160	389	89
		49.8%	21.9%	20%	6.7%	1.5%
D4	5,218	2,779	1,309	712	389	29
		53.2%	25%	13.6%	7.4%	0.5%
D5	3,000	1,172	1,261	521	19	27
		39%	42%	17.3%	0.6%	0.9%
D6	4,307	1,896	1,481	521	208	201
		44%	34.3%	12%	4.8%	4.6%
D7	4,216	842	1,861	728	396	389
		19.9%	44.1%	17.2%	9.3%	9.2%
D8	1,310	300	521	89	79	321
		22.9%	39.7%	6.7%	6%	24.5%
Total:	51,948					

Table 16. Statistics from Afro Nation Ghana festival twitter data, used for this research

5.3.3.1. Datasets 1 and 2: #AfroNationGhana and #TheYearOfTheReturn

Undoubtedly, both datasets were the dominant and most favoured hashtags, amongst all nine datasets. Totalling at 28,097 over three days, they proved to be the hashtags that youths chose to interact with most, due to it being two of the first that were advertised, and the most obvious attached to the festival. Bearing in mind the voluminosity of the data collected from this festival, a two-stage analysis was created to accommodate the large datasets, and to ensure its precision. Inspired by Barbosa and Feng (2010), the annotation was first based on the subjectivity and objectivity of words and phrases used by the youth; whilst the second was centred on youths use of colloquial and cultural language. The subjective tweets were classified based on the expression of their thoughts, for example, tweets with "I", "in my own opinion", "I think", and so on. Tweets which reflected youths views, feelings, thoughts, and

expressions about the festival, were automatically considered as subject in nature. Tweets that did not have such words, were classified as objective in nature. Similarly to the other two case studies, all tweets were sorted into same groups to grasp a better understanding of the nature of tweets. Grouping the tweets into these initial (not final) factors, helped to understand the relevance of each tweet according to the overall topic.

The second phase, classifying the positive and negative colloquial language, revealed the youths that were using the new forms of communication to interact with other youths online. The positive, such as "a banger", "litty committee", "no cap", "nang" etc, made up 59.6% (including strongly positive), whilst the negative, such as "bun that", "dats a bit leave it, still", "flop" etc, amounted to 21.7% (including weakly negative) of the overall tweets. Both sets were complemented with other modes of cultural communication — world flag emoticons, Nigerian slang words and twitter mentions (a tweet that contains another person's twitter handle in the body of the tweet) were used by youths, as further means of communication and identification. Furthermore, 18.5% of the tweets that were classified as neutral, gave a more holistic perspective to the "supporting pillars" of the new spaces youths crafted, through these new forms of communication. This theme will be explained further in the coming sections.

5.3.3.2. Datasets 3 and 4: #AfroNation and #GhanaANation

In its entirety, 5,800 tweets were collected within this dataset, using the hashtag #AfroNation, and in the cases where youths attached the wrong hashtag to the message, #AfroMation. Unpicking the dataset, 2,889 tweets were categorised as strongly positive, 1,273 tweets, were grouped as positive, 1,160 as neutral, 389 as negative, and 89 tweets were grouped as weakly negative. As the words used to formulate the hashtag for this dataset was similar to the first (#AfroNationGhana), the positive and negative annotations were based on the emoticons, images, videos and gifs, used by youths to express their emotions and thoughts towards the festival. The positive emoticons, such as, :), (angel), (clap), :\$, and the negative, :(, (yawn),

(rain), (doh) and so on, exposed the various activities, performances and physical interactions that influence the use of youths contemporary communication system. It was also stimulating to discover the emerging patterns amongst the way youths interacted with the emoticons. Although it is almost impossible to have a fluent conversation, or express specific thoughts and behaviours, the ways in which youths used them, transcended language barriers between some of the Nigerian youths from Nigeria, and youths from Britain.

In addition to the positive and negative annotation of emoticons and visual media, location-based tweets were also vital for this dataset. 53.2% of the tweets were positive, 25% classified as positive, 13.6% negative, 7.4% negative, and 0.5% of the tweets were grouped as weakly negative. Ciolfi (2014) identified a set of motivations as to why people interact based on the popularity of location-based apps, and how the interactions that are entangled with a specific area code, connects users to one another, and the space in which the interaction takes place. Implementing this strategy enabled the discovery of youths physicality's and performativity being connected based on the social interactions. Furthermore, the data collected from this dataset, supported the characterisation of the relationship between interactions and the area of the festival, it occurred in.

5.3.3.3. Datasets 5 – 8: Wizkid, Davido, Burna Boy and Wycleaf Jean

The last four datasets were grouped together based on their shared purpose. Wizkid, Davido, Burna Boy and Wycleaf Jean, keywords that were inputted into the search query, were used to filter and assemble the tweets that were based on the major performances from these celebrity artists. To illustrate the inspiration of this technique, Davidov et al., (2010) used punctuation, single words, n-grams and patterns, as different feature types in classifying the body of tweets. Liang et al., (2014) categorised their training data in three aspects – camera, movie and mobile, whilst Rudkowsky et al. (2018), used the "bag-of-words" method to detect the relationships between words as individuals, and as a collection within a document. In line

with strategies from previous research, these names were treated as "buzz words" (commonly used amongst youths, meaning an important-sounding word or phrase) to establish the connections between the celebrity performances, youths interactions during them, and how it contributes to the production of phygital space. All four datasets accumulated to a total of 12,833 tweets – 4,210 were ranked as strongly positive, 5,124 as positive, 1,859 neutral, 702 as negative and 938 were classified as weakly negative. The annotation of these tweets, in like manner to the other datasets, were based on the positive and negative aspects of the messages. Based on the annotations conducted, majority of the tweets were positive and presented instances of celebrity culture being of influence to the ways in which youths interacted and shared online.

5.3.4. Results and Discussion

Sentiment Analysis (also known as Opinion Mining) is commonly controlled as a Natural Language Processing (NLP) task and is the process of extracting opinions or emotions within a body of text (Pang and Lee, 2004). The analysis process is referred to as sentiment polarity classification, which involves classifying tweets as either positive, negative or neutral. The public information that many youths shared (their experiences, opinions and other intimate pieces of information) on Twitter, created a suitable domain for such sentiment to take place. As explained in Chapter 3, this method was selected in the context of British Nigerian youths at festivals, because it was considered as the most effective technique in monitoring youths emotions and performance within these social settings. In addition, the demographic of this research, who follow these festivals Twitter and Instagram pages, belong to a wider variety of social groups, which possess different modes of interaction, behaviours and opinions. The data collected from all three case studies focused on examining the sentiment expressed about the festival, interactions within the festival, the performances and activities, and the various festival and youth cultures. The spatial data described and analysed in Chapter 4, in conjunction with the tweets, were analysed alongside each other and studied in order to

highlight any variances in interaction between the youths that attended both physically and digitally; and to discern the influential physical, digital and socio-cultural factors.

Within this method, one of two communal techniques were used to analyse the large datasets. The first that was implemented, Manual Human Classification, encompasses manually reading through and categorising each tweet into a classification group. The second, Automated Method, involves an online analytical tool sorting and classifying the tweets in its respected group. During the analysis process, the manual sentiment proved to be more of an authentic and accurate method because it represents how humans perceive sentiment popularity (Aldahawi, 2015). For example, the use of colloquial language and emoticons within tweets, could be miss-interpreted by automated methods, such as "This food is bahdder than bad:)", the manual method would classify it as positive, however due to the word (bad), the automated method, would evaluate it as negative. On the other hand, though manual approaches have proven to be more precise, it is an extremely time-consuming method and has been described as impractical.

5.3.4.1. Positivity, Negativity and Neutrality of Tweet Responses

A total of 70,426 pieces of social data was collected over the course of the 3 day festival. 51,948 tweets, 15,200 Instagram photos and videos and 3,278 Instagram stories. However, during the analysis process, it was detected that 1,932 of the images and videos extracted from Instagram, were irrelevant to the festival, but were relevant to its location and the youths who attended. It is evident from the statistics listed that Twitter was the most popular social media application, amongst youths at the festival, due to them being able to verbally communicate and interact with other youths based on a shared version of events. Majority of the tweets were ranked under the strongly positive (37.4%) or positive (27.8%) groups, and exposed the social dynamics within multiple social groups. Delving into the content of the tweets, the general consensus revealed the importance of "festival families" and "festival

homes." Many youths referred to each other as various "family members" like "bro", "my sis", "bredrin" etc, to symbolise the importance of interaction and to construct a piece of solace, comfort, fun and love, in their digital world. Although the construction of these families was based on temporal events, they possessed long lasting impacts beyond the festival and the new interactions were instilled in the digital fabrics of their social media pages. The element of "family" within festival settings seamlessly align with characteristics of communities (Turner, 1969), however the work of Bauman (2000), Maffesoli (1995) and Norberg-Schulz (1985) have further suggested that "festival families" occupy a more multifaceted model of community, due to its transgressive nature and ability to recreate and remodel its structures under diverse social procedures in different cultural spaces; thus developing into a neo-tribal group (Maffesoli, 1995).

The outstanding 18,028 tweets proved to be neutral (17.5%), negative (10.2%) and weakly negative (6.9%) against the topic of this research. Relatedly to DLT Brunch, two different, but similar, online social groups equalled to the larger part of tweet responses within the strongly positive, positive and neutral tweets (strongly positive = 75.1%, positive = 77.4% and neutral = 90.3%). Chart 17, illustrates a significantly higher number of strongly positive (8,386), positive (6,329) and neutral (5,329) tweets from #naijatwitter, than #blacktwitter and other individuals who could not be acknowledged as members of either groups. This explains the origin of tweets and gives a deeper insight into the youths that were interacting online, their interests and reasoning behind certain behaviours and modes of communication. This discovery outlined the custodians of these new innovative pockets of socio-cultural spaces, through the ways in which they engaged with the locality of the festival's digital-ness, lifestyle and cultural influence. In addition to the new forms of communication (language, emoticons etc) impacting the digital aspect of the festival, it has reshaped and expanded the physicality's of the festival.

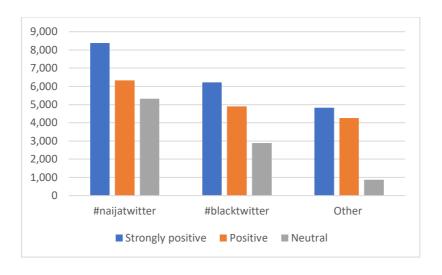


Chart 17: A comparison of strongly positive, positive and neutral tweet responses for two dominate social groups from Afro Nation Ghana Festival

From a subjective stance, the new memories, behaviours and interactions that were uttered on the basis of the festival activities, uncharacteristically produced new memories of the space; which in turn, redefined its symbolic practices. The term statistics (figure 26) presented in Chorus TV demonstrated this same concept, as youths who were physically and digital present, used past experiences of the festival location to compare their relations with the phygital fabric. Past events, club parties, artists who had performed there, and overall thoughts were exchanged in the various digital rooms, via twitter and Instagram. Pertaining to the terms listed in figure 26, the most frequent terminologies were classified as highly positive against the overall topic of this research, and positive, against the specific subject of this case study. "Amazing", "atsfjcydeo" (an expression of excitement), "king", "shattawalegh", "greater" and "yearofthereturn" were a handful of words that helped to understand the sort of conversations that were taking place online, and how the physical activities influenced the various dialogues. To emphasise the reoccurring words used - "king", "yearofthereturn", "shattawalegh" and "atsfjcydeo", magnified the growing phenomenon of popular and celebrity culture (Adorno et al. 1950; De Cordova 1990; Drake and Miah 2010). Amid the Nigerian demographic, celebrity culture has become a rampant and influential form of contemporary subculture which celebrates the fascination and "worship" of the lives of "mass-mediated celebrities" (Omenugha, Uzuegbunam and Ndolo, 2016:201). Along with other increasing trends, its

development of consumer culture, has altered the ways in which youth interact and behave in public settings; in hope to imitate the iconic lives of these celebrities. Monitoring the messages attached to the prominent keywords, majority of the tweets revealed the enmeshment of these youths; and vigilantly illustrated the vicarious experiences of the festival. This was confirmed when youths began centring their tweets around the celebrities and their love/passions towards them. For instance – "Davido na bahd guy, wetin I go do to be like him" (in translation – "Davido is an amazing guy, what do I have to do to be like him"), "Na Tiwa Savage be fine like this? I fit kno her makeup artist, make I congratulate him" (in translation – "Tiwa Savage is beautiful. I need to know who her makeup artist is, so I congratulate him"), and "I dan fall for Wizkid's hand. All I need is for him to repost my story, and then I am good oh" (translation – "I will be weak if Wizkid talks to me. All I need is for him to repost my [Instagram] story, and I will be good).

The variations in tones, language and overall eagerness to conversate with the celebrities, or people associated with them, gave an insight into the level of desperation British Nigerian youths possessed. Previous research on this particular demographic, has recognised the evolving use of social media on an hourly basis, their levels of exposure to the elaborate lifestyle and intriguing daily practices of these celebrities (Giles and Maltby, 2003), and how influential such disclosure has impacted their daily lives. Schuebel (2006) blames the increment of celebrity lifestyle notability on globalisation and technology. She states, "... our ability to stay current with ongoing celebrity drama as we are kept up to date with 24/7 cable and satellite programming and the internet; as a result, teenagers in the 21st century are bombarded with media presenting the daily drama of celebrities' personal and professional lives whether positive or otherwise." The regal, extravagant and weighty connotations attached to the words used in the tweets, clarified youths' yearning of dictatorship and influence in forms of interaction and behaviour. Another key instance that demonstrated this, was during the performance of Burna Boy (explained further in Chapter 4). In hope of impressing the African sensation, hundreds of youths physically and digitally began to perform

a particular cultural dance and chant and circulated it in various digital rooms. This showed whilst celebrities are permitted to their freedom, their actions, and language play a significant role in guiding youths festival experience. From the perspective of youth, celebrities successful, powerful and inspirational persona's, encourage youths to feel a sense of security and solace – as demonstrated in the example above, influences the imitation of celebrities behaviour and actions, in hope of reassurance and stability.

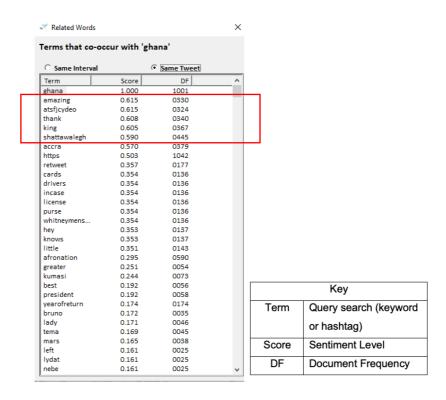


Figure 26. Most frequent terminologies from the Twitter data, co-occuring with 'Ghana'

The novelty sentiment (figure 27) on the timeline explorer, displayed a significant dip halfway through the last day of the festival and suggested that youths were discussing the same issues. Although at the beginning and towards the end, the novelty terms increased, similar uses of language and forms of communication were coherent. The discussion of the activities taking place in the different spaces, ignited positive and negative discourse between the youths in both worlds. Some youths present, used social media to express their high levels of frustration with performances, food stall ques, whilst others tweeted and live streamed their instances of shared excitement, inviting youths at home to discuss why they were not present,

and how they were enjoying it through the screen. Multiple VIP areas were demarcated for influencers, important guests, and royal figures, as a way to differentiate the social classes, and facilitate a more elaborate experience. Groups of youths who did not fit these categories narrated their fluctuating frustration online as a way of seeking clarity, solace and sympathy from their digital family. However, the VIP youths tweeted and utilised Instagram/Twitter live to showcase the activities taking place within the VIP spaces, which automatically steered the conversation in that direction. Youths online played a dual role in sympathising and celebrating youths within different spaces. Between 1,000 - 2,000 tweets were based on this topic and influenced the construction of new Twitter pages, to symbolise a congregational stance against the spatial injustice. For example, messages such as, "why is Breeny Lee even allowed in the VIP area, I'm more of an influencer than her, and I only have 1K followers" and "I wish the VIP area was open to the general public, I can honestly smell the overpriced but sensational jollof rice from here", exemplified the togetherness of youths who were not situated in the VIP area. Additionally, it developed the concept of enclosure (discussed in Chapter 2 and 4), and at the same time, exposed cracks within the community and closeness within the culture. From the spatial observation, one of the key themes was the youths comfortability within the festival landscape, however, the digital data, provided a more honest and specific perspective, by breaking down the factors of this notion, and exposing the limitations of it.

The raising homogeneity line (figure 27, highlighted in yellow) indicated the agreement of youths to create their own "VIP areas", within the public area. Youths present physically moved pieces of the festival structure around, and socially adopted the actions and behaviours of the influencers that were residing in the VIP area. To give an example, similar words contained similar messaging that 1) rebelled against the festival organisers, and 2) encouraged youths to get involved in the online trend. In addition, as well as creating a mark on the festival space and the digital landscape, through this alteration and remoulding of the physical space, the youths presented high levels of ownership and agency in the investment of creating a safe space both physically and digitally. Lefebvre (1974) theorises this by stating, "certain deviant

or diverted spaces, though initially subordinate, show distinct evidence of a true productive capacity. Among these are spaces devoted to leisure activity. Such spaces appear on first inspection to have escaped the control of the established order, and thud, inasmuch as they are spaces of play, to constitute a vast counter-space" (1974:383). Lefebvre's (1974) notion of subordinate spaces was brought to fruition when youths created multiple areas within the physical space. The "soft" infrastructure of cushions, beer crates and bollards reduced the festival noise, and expanded the social dimensions for engagement between the physical and digital youth. As Lefebvre (1974) rightfully articulated that the vocabularies of subversion is proof of "true productive capacity" (1974:383), this act influenced multiple conversations within the different digital rooms, and created a synchronised space for youths of different social classes. The creative exchanges of collaborative practice presented the positive contributions that youth make to the construction of new space. The physical and digital presence of youths, had an overall effect on the spatial reconfiguration, and the multifaceted use of their bodies, energy and behaviour, modifying the conceived festival landscape, whilst regaining the space through their positive, negative and neutral interactions.

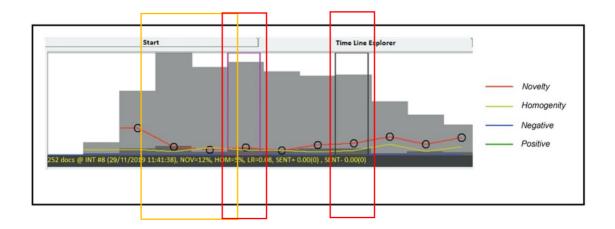


Figure 27. A visualisation of the positive, negative, novelty and homogeneity lines in Chorus TV timeline explorer (highlighting novelty and homogeneity sentiment)

5.3.4.2. Thematic Analysis of Twitter Data

Equally to DLT Brunch and No signal festival, a development in the emoticon and acronym dictionary was generated to further illustrate the differences between the traditional English language, and youth colloquial language (Agarwal., et al, 2011). The difference between the linguistic terms defined and characterised for DLT Brunch and Afro Nation Ghana, were the cultural colloquialisms, emoticons, memes and gifs that British Nigerian youths at Afro Nation, used to communicate. The breakdown of youths ingroup codes (Mensah, 2016) were branded and considered as: 1) strongly positive, 2) positive, 3) neutral, 4) negative and 5) weakly negative. For instance, phrases such as, "omo, you fine" (girl, you are pretty) were marked as positive, words like "wahala" (problem) as neutral, "wetin you talk?" (what are you saying?) as negative, and "na lie you talk" (you're saying a lie) were categorised as weakly negative. In addition to the emoticons and acronym's that were automatically inputted, a total of 400 phrases and gifs were added, in order to assess the sociolinquistic impact of producing new hybrid spaces. With the aim of proposing emerging themes from the groups peculiar and socially constructed dialects, and to attain high-quality text mining (Batrinca and Treleaven, 2014), all tweets were processed accordingly, and in the exact same manner as DLT Brunch and No signal festivals. The words and phrases analysed using the thematic process (figure 30), revealed youths desires to use language to establish and conceptualise cultural behaviour, identity, and to reinforce solidarity and group integration, amongst the cohort. Its endless creative opportunities for improvisation gave youths the chance to mould and reform conversations to suit the social contexts of digital festivals. For instance, figure 28 and 29, is the same phrase used to express high levels of enjoyment and frustration in two different situations. Figure 28 positions the statement in a positive setting, whilst figure 29 connotates negativity; although the wordings are the same, the messaging behind both, differs. This alteration in use of socio-cultural language enables youths to assert their individuality and uniqueness, as a means to separate themselves from the wider public and establish a set of special norms and conventions that are suitable for themselves (Mensah, 2016).



Figure 28 and 29. Tweet examples – highlighting the same word (choke me) different meanings in the same context

Another emerging pattern that enabled further understanding of how youth produce new space, was the consistent dialogue between two dominate groups at the festival – Nigerian and Ghanaian youths. During the course of day 2, a Twitter poll created by the organisers provoked fascinating discourses between both groups, on the subject of cultural food. The well-known "food wars" between the youths of both cultures, generated a wide and diverse range of distinctive conversations and interactions between both groups. Patterns related to the quality of both dishes, at the festival, was the most frequent during the day and lasted till the evening. Digital members from both groups utilised the Twitter "mention" feature to gather youths who shared similar opinions; thus forming pockets of native (cultural) tribes. Within these tribes, positive keywords that orchestrated navigation between the physical and digital space, were detected in hundreds of tweets and the Twitter and Instagram live script. A clear example of this was evident during a Twitter live video, within the food stalls space, that publicised the different interactions and behaviours taking place within the barricades. Based on these activities, connections between both groups were drawn, as their tweets aided youths at the festival to migrate to the exact area it was taking place, whilst youths online joined the live video. In support of this, Brock (2020) in his book Distributed Blackness: African American Cybercultures, theorised this discovery by placing culture and race (blackness) at the centre of internet culture. Likewise, Boyd (2010) however, Brock (2020) brings together the distribution of youths "blackness" and togetherness through technological domains; in a more accurate and relatable manner. His illustration of *blackness* inheriting the digital culture, invites an evolutionary perspective to how the digital domains can be stretched and redefined to suit phygital dynamics.

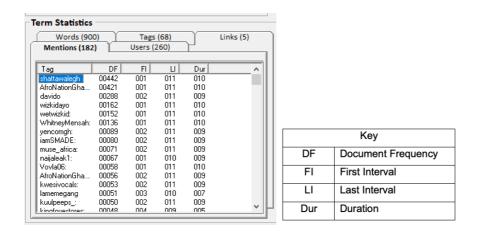


Figure 30. Term statistics illustrating the youths that 'mentioned' other youths on twitter

5.3.5. Emerging Themes in the Data

Celebrity culture blossomed as the most valuable theme within this case study. Youths desire to associate and possibly become these celebrities, was highlighted in majority of the tweets, their modes of communication, and the trends they practiced in light of the celebrity performances. This theme supplemented the socio-cultural influential factors on youths interaction in the digital realm, and created a new supporting pillar for the production of new space. This was mostly evident during the major musical performances of celebrity artists Burna Boy, Davido, Shatta Wa Le and Tiwa Savage. Parts of the digital mapping was informed by the spatial observation and connected the dynamics of both space with culture as an integral theme.

The importance of security and solace also emerged as vital themes during the data analysis. It was a theme that depicted the significance of digital festival families and community amongst British Nigerian youth, via a double reflexivity process (Blackman and Commane, 2012), which consequently developed the understanding of how youths produce a hybrid social landscape. The positive, negative and neutral tweets gave an insight into the subverted spaces produced online, and how it influenced the way youths interact at the physical festival. The ethnographic interpretation reflected on the social connections youths were making with each other, and how that in turn, materialised into the digital and physical dimensions of the festival; and revealed the new infrastructure in cross production.

Similarly to DLT Brunch, the theme of community and unity was selected through the participatory practice as a form of togetherness in the digital space; as it delivered youths ambitions to create a space to live and play alongside one another. Digital examples of unity was demonstrated through social interactions, such as, filming one another, dancing, building new spaces, and partaking in the activities organised by the festival committee. Not only did this act solidify the socio-cultural pillars of phygital space, it eliminated any forms of social injustices from the societal pressures outside of the festival. Furthermore, the preliminary emerging themes extended previous research conducted by Jaimangal-Jones et al. (2014), Stevens and Shin (2012), Johansson and Kociatkiewicz (2011), and Jamieson (2004), as it demonstrated how a similar framework can be applied to the context of unique festival studies, in order to provide insight into spontaneous physical, digital and socio-cultural activities.

5.4. Case Study 3: No Signal/Recess Festival

Complementarily to the digital analysis of this festival outlined at length in Chapter 4, the data presented a detailed breakdown of the digital and socio-cultural factors that influenced youths online mannerisms, behaviours and interactions. Though No Signal festival was selected to highlight the digital aspects, it, fortunately, expressed the influential physical factors, through

the supporting case study, Recess. The three individual observations, interview data and spatial observations challenged themes of publicness, but revealed youths desire to be private whilst remaining connected to youths who share cultural experiences, memories and states of communication. Addedly, a short introduction of *dwelling* within phygital landscapes was presented using Norberg-Schulz's (1985) concept as a framework to reconceptualise the outdated definition. With the initial understanding of how youths *dwell* in festival landscapes, it informed their consecratory and evolving role in phygital spaces; one of which is seemingly considered as ubiquitous by virtue of their cultural values and understanding of the space (McGuigan, 2005 and Arnoldi, 2006). While the spatial fieldwork exhibited the physical elements which encouraged engagement, and the formation of multiple communities within them, it was clear in the digital data that youths were offered a wider dimension to interact and constitute phygital publics. Consequently, when articulating the relations between festivals, youths and their ability to form publics, their long-lasting relationship with the digital world must be take into account, to illustrate its entirety.

5.4.1. Tweet Corpus Creation

A total of nine datasets were used to collect twitter data for this festival. It was important to have a mixture of hashtags and relevant keywords, in order to gather a mixture of thoughts on the activities, guest performers, and other elements. The datasets were:

- #NS10v10
- #theresnosignal
- #AzontoVsZanku
- #90sVs2010s
- #WstrnVsNdubz
- #DrakeVsRihanna
- #Recess19
- Ian Wright

Julie Adenuga

The procedures that were put into place, to collect the twitter data, differed from the other two case studies. Eight datasets were used to collect twitter data, for DLT Brunch and Afro Nation Ghana, however, an extra dataset was added to this case study, due to the number of days analysed, being considerably more. In order to fully comprehend the sorts of groups that were tweeting about the festival amidst collection, the profiles of the youths who were engaging in social discourse, were periodically observed to contextualise the nature of these tweets, and to deepen the knowledge of the tweets origin. By doing so, a better understanding of the festival attendees was acquired which helped in the analytical process of interactions, performances and the overall engagement between youth and digital spaces. Tweets for No Signal were downloaded every hour, on each day of the festival. Conducting it in this form was paramount due to the short, 5-hour duration of each festival (9pm – 2am). This procedure was put in place to gather an adequate amount of data, that would contribute to the understanding of the production of phygital space.

5.4.2. Datasets and Annotation

The nine datasets of this case study was a combination of hashtags and keywords, which were in relation to the celebrity performers and hosts of the festival. The appropriate statistics of all datasets are exhibited in Table 17.

Dataset	No of tweets	Strongly Positive	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Weakly Negative
D1	D1 5,622	2,629	781	1,781	301	130
		46.7%	13.8%	31.6%	5.3%	2.3%
D2	D2 3,002	68	830	1,600	320	184
		2.2%	27.6%	53.2%	10.6%	6.1%
D3	8,962	2,981	3,268	1,120	411	182
	44.4%	36.4%	12.4%	4.5%	2%	
D4	9,732	2,189	4,862	1,899	688	94
		22.4%	49.9%	19.5%	7%	0.9%

D5	13,686	5,871	4,120	3,982	225	62
		42.8%	30.1%	29%	1.6%	0.4%
D6	19,621	5,862	10,821	900	2,012	26
		29.8%	55.1%	4.5%	10.2%	0.1%
D7	2,212	128	329	581	888	286
		5.7%	14.8%	26.2%	40.1%	12.9%
D8	7,248	348	1,892	2,811	1,182	1,015
		4.8%	26.1%	38.7%	16.3%	14%
D9	5,777	532	2,289	1,620	901	435
		9.2%	39.6%	2.8%	15.5%	7.5%
Total:	75,862					

Table 17. Statistics from No signal twitter data, used for this research

5.4.2.1. Dataset 1: #NS10v10

The data within this dataset was an accumulation of event comments, thoughts and emotions of the youths in attendance. Although disparate to the other case studies, where the first hashtag was the most popular, the tweets that made up this dataset revealed an interesting perspective on the level of influence each festival "space" had on the interaction within it. Summing to 75,862 tweets over five days, one of its major findings was the change of identity within the different digital areas of the festival. 46.7% of the tweets made up the strongly positive category, 13.8% within the positive category, 31.6% were ranked neutral, 5.3% negative, and the remaining 2.3% were grouped as weakly negative, against the overall topic of this study. The annotation of tweets was conducted in the exact same manner as the first and most popular hashtag, for Afro Nation Ghana. Although the hashtag for this dataset was not the most popular, it was important to maintain the process for the first hashtag, to ensure the reliability of the data analysis. Prior to the annotation, all tweets were assigned into one (or more) of the ten groups used in the other two case studies (see section 5.2.3.1). Doing so, enabled a clearer comprehension of each tweets relevance to the overall topic of this study, and it further analyse and rank the tweets under certain topics. Different youths from different location zones, cultural backgrounds, era's and social groups, possess different social

languages, but are unified by the mode of delivery. For instance, words and phrases like "marlians assemble", "azonto warriors", "gbese", "southlonders unite" and so on, were automatically considered as subjective due to their personal and unique meanings; and tweets that lacked the effusion of the subjective, were classified as objective.

The unifying revelation that emerged from the tweets was one of the forms of communication – emoticons. Youths present utilised the same group of pictorial expressions, to illustrate their emotions and thoughts in a more interesting manner. In addition, it was evident during the observations that youth were being encouraged by the celebrity hosts to post certain emoticons, like, (fire), (ice), (snowflake, (Nigerian flag), (Ghanaian flag), (Somali flag), (Jamaican flag), and so on, to unite the festival attendees and to aid interaction between themselves and the youth.

5.4.2.2. Datasets 2 and 7: #theresnosignal and #RecessNS

The two hashtags within this subject were noticed to be the least popular, amongst all nine datasets. Totalling at 5,214, majority of both datasets were categorised on the lower end of the classification spectrum with 2,181 tweets ranked at neutral, 1,208 tweets as negative and 470 tweets as weakly negative. When examining the individual tweets, it was apparent that youths from different countries were utilising the hashtag to gain a further reach, and engagement on the African products they were selling. Their ideology behind this act was to gather more sells and create awareness for their brand, on the back of the festivals popularity. The annotation of tweets were based on the positive and negative classifications of sociocultural words and phrases used by the youth; and the "digital spaces" they were being used. For clarification purposes, this technique stemmed from the general consensus of tweets during the group allocation (outlined in dataset 1), and the overall purpose/story behind the festival (which was explained in chapter 6). The socio-cultural tweets were classified based on the youths online countenance and revelation of their thoughts, for instance, tweets with

colloquial language, expressions, behaviours that would appear from the digital world, were automatically positioned in this category. The 7.6% of tweets that did not emit this were tiered as negative and weakly negative.

5.4.2.3. Datasets 3 – 6: #AzonotoVsZanku, #90Vs2010s, #WstrnVsNdubz and #DrakeVsRihanna

The hashtags used for datasets 3 – 7 were observed to be the most popular amongst all nine datasets. Amounting to 71.4% of the overall tweets, the annotation of this group were based on the tweets that classified as positive and negative against the overall topic of this research. Additionally, the content of each dataset exposed the sense of community amongst the youths, and at the same time, diffused the concept of the digital divide. As each hashtag was crafted based on the theme of the festival, it appeared that each theme had a greater impact on the youths interaction, as a whole, and stimulated various memories and experiences that were in association with them. Besides this creating a more intimate connection between the youth and the festival, it formed an extra affluent layer, that was difficult to describe, but to feel it in its entirety, it must be experienced by those who possess these past memories.

5.4.2.4. Datasets 8 and 9: Ian Wright and Julie Adenuga

13,025 tweets formed the last two datasets. The annotation for both datasets were grounded on the positive and negative words and phrases that suggested the physical, digital and socio-cultural factors which influenced the production of phygital space. From the body of messages, it was peculiar to observe how youths were interacting with each other, the organisers of the festival, and the celebrities that were invited to perform. Similarly to the observations outlined in datasets 3 – 6, the digital presence of the celebrity hosts, Ian Wright and Julie Adenuga, instigated a number of cultural conversations and merged the parted and invisible walls of the digital divide. Having examined the diverse dialogues between them, it was apparent that the performances and song choice of the hosts, activated the vast majority of interactions,

amongst youths who shared the same likeness, and enthusiasm of the celebrated musical era's. Many youths held informal semi-private gatherings on the surrounding topic, as well as public gatherings, such as the home page of No Signal Twitter page. These spaces provided a suitable overview of the spectacle of "celebrity and fan" interaction and created an area for various crowds to gather and watch the duo-performance.

5.4.3. Results and Discussion

The previous case studies in conjunction with this No signal, clearly defined and justified the methods and techniques, implemented for the analysis of tweets collected. Sentiment analysis was used to locate the positive, negative and neutral tweets, that supply indications of the physical, digital and socio-cultural factors which influence interaction; and in turn produce new forms of phygital space. Thematic analysis was also applied to identify the patterns and reoccurring themes within the data, that answer the research questions of this study. The intensity and diversity of social interactions amongst British Nigerian youths at No Signal festival highlighted that physically and digitally assembling youths together, reveals a new form of inhabitation in the social and digital realm. Combining the physicality's of Recess festival, and the digital spaces formed for No Signal, merged the dynamics of both spaces, and provided a more homogenous space for unique interactions, between this demographic. The analysis and findings that follows highlights how the digital landscape of No Signal moulds and supports social encounters through the positivity, negativity and neutrality of the tweet responses, the cluster responses to the tweets collected, and how they contribute to the production of new space. No Signal, delivered a contrast that identifies the need for digital spatial arrangements of festivals - in order to accommodate unique modes of behaviour, interaction, experiences and expression.

5.4.3.1. Positivity, Negativity and Neutrality of Tweet Responses

From a total of 77,429 pieces of social data, over the course of five No Signal festivals, 75,862 were tweets, leaving the Instagram data (Instagram stories=100 and posts=1,467) at 1,567. Whilst the Instagram data was drastically lower than that of DLT Brunch and Afro Nation Ghana, it highlighted the role of text-based interaction in the context of this particular festival, that of which Twitter delivers. The collection of twitter data was conducted using Chorus TV and Mosquito, in order to gather a subsequent amount of diverse twitter messages. All tweets were manually categorised according to the sentiment polarity (Chart 18), with the most being ranked within the higher part of the scale (strongly positive=14,746, positive=29,192, and neutral=16,294).

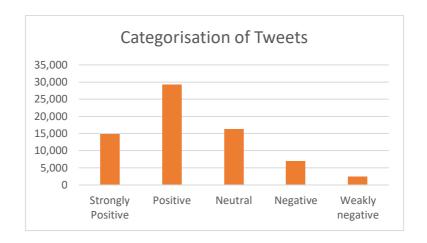


Chart 18: Categorisation of tweets against the strongly positive, positive, neutral, negative and weakly negative scale, from No signal

To contextualise the purpose of both festivals within this case study, No Signal was to used to predominately analyse the digital interactions which contribute to the production of phygital space, whereas Recess was used to support the digital, by suggesting the physical factors which aid production of new space. Ciolfi (2014) presented the theme of *rematerialisation* in the context of location based social media. Through her controlled and extensive analysis, she characterised the relationships between location based interactions and the city in which they occur. Farnham et al., (2009) in the same light, utilised placed-based community technology to generate online awareness and aid face-to-face interactions in an extension of

the physical – *third space*. The differences between both studies was the underlining purpose of each study – whilst Ciolfi (2014) came from a more human-computer interaction perspective, Farnham et al., (2009) study aimed to discover the psychological place-based community at the heart of *thirdspace*. The unifying component between both, however, was the concept of producing new space, which was highly favourable to this study. Tweets within the strongly positive category, reinforced Ciolfi's (2014) concept of *rematerialisation* in a digital setting, and widened the physical interactions that took place at Recess; thus adding to the findings of Farnham et al., (2009).

By contrast, the analysed data for No signal, emphasised the importance of digital culture and identity within new productions of space, and how the temperamental conditions of new communities exuberates with an element of spectacle but a lack of authenticity. Youths during the first festival, themed "boy groups VS girl groups", constructed various hip-hop group substitutes and adopted the names of each member, as a form of fabricating a new sense of self. Sweetman (1999) through a physical perspective of readjusting ones identity, states "becoming tattooed or pierced is an act of 'self-creation', by changing the surface young people are constructing a 'viable sense of self identity'" (1999:69). In agreement with the latter part, British Nigerian youths experimented with their Twitter homepage identities (changing their display pictures, names, bio descriptions, and mostly importantly, tweets) as a way of constructing a new space associated with the No Signal festival. Besides this act representing and building a social space detached from a broader corporate (and somewhat oppressive) society, it dismantled any dominate structures that caused segregation amongst the youth, and provided an uncontrolled landscape layered with areas of play, adornment and empowerment. Despite the fact that numerous studies and researchers have outlined the impact of youths physical alterations on their identities, they fail to develop their concepts to clarify how and why these youths imbibe in crafting new identities. To vaguely touch upon Bauman's (2000) adjusted theory of modernity, he discusses the fine transition between solid and liquid modernity - a more social form of life. Within his framework, he suggests that building a long-lasting identity that conforms to the context it is created, becomes increasingly impossible. However, the tweets categorised as positive, revealed the opposite. Youths new forms of communication and interaction disclosed that youths identities and re-creation of self with their digital homes, adopted a more fluid approach; consequently blurring the lines between youths as "tourists" and more as "locals" of the phygital world.

On the contrary, does the irregularity and distrust in youths identities and personas question the foundations of phygital space? The sentiment levels in the timeline explore (figure 31), revealed a low homogeneity (red line) and novelty (yellow line) score throughout the duration of the festival. The low homogeneity score indicated that youths were discussing the similar topics throughout the festival, however the novelty score, signified that they were using different language to communicate. In addition, from the digital observations, it was clear that youths (similar to Afro Nation Ghana) did not have enough time between the intervals, to use the same vocabulary on the similar topics, but used similar emoticons to interact, throughout the night. This was due to the lengthy time needed to construct tweets, whereas emoticons appeared as a quicker and easier form of communicating their thoughts and ideas. The similarities in topics showed the harmonious relationships between the youths, on the premiss of the festival. However, judging by the messages highlighted within the timeline explorer, youths were still engaging in conversations on similar topics, that weren't about the festival per say, but were in relation to the boy and girl hip-hop groups. To a limited degree, youths were subconsciously strengthening the foundation of their newly constructed hybrid space. Their constant engagement after the festival showed a certain level of digital-ness and community in an abstract form. Not only did the festival theme bring them together, it created an avenue for youths to meet and conversate with new people. Though the perspectives of some conversations differed (which was revealed in the novelty sentiment) based on various experiences and memories of the hip-hop bands, the cause of the conversations solidified the authenticity of hybrid space.

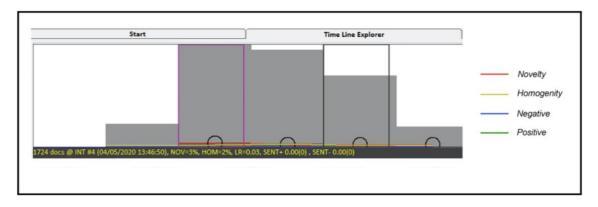


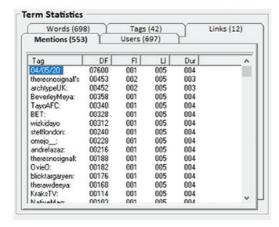
Figure 31. A visualisation of the positive, negative, novelty and homogeneity lines in Chorus TV timeline explorer (highlighting novelty and homogeneity sentiment)

What this research argues, following on from Lefebvre (1974), Soja (2002) and Foucault and Miskowiec's (1986) lead, is that there is another, unique perspective that views social space through its lived fabric. The new layers of multifaceted space produced at each festival, discovered the perspective of phygital space and realised it possesses a similar scope and importance, as social spaces, in realising that the boundaries of such spaces are assembled in an omnipresent manner. British Nigerian youths continuous use of colloquial language, online GIFs and other new forms of interaction positioned them as individuals of play and consumption; as a result of their subjective understandings of the digital (and somewhat physical) festival landscape. Their contemporary modes of shared dwelling produced a combination of different spaces, based on the different interactions; which in turn reimagined these landscapes as pockets of socialisation, intimacy, exchange and agency.

The volumes of positive and neutral tweets received from the fifth No signal festival, were highly beneficial to one of the core themes of all case studies – celebrity culture. The dominate keywords used for this festival, were the names of the two celebrity hosts – Ian Wright and Julie Adenuga. Examining the interactions and digital behaviours of youths in each space, made it feasible to classify the grounds of these positive and neutral responses. For instance, majority of the positive responses were directed at British Nigerian, Julie Adenuga, due to the nature of her job and one of her family members being a popular rapper amongst the targeted

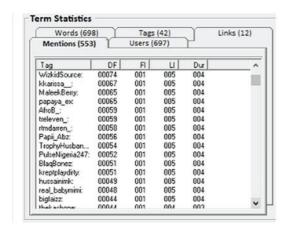
demographic of this research. Throughout the night, youths engaged in indirect and direct communication with her, thus blurring the social classism's between celebrity and fan. Whereas a large amount of neutral tweet responses was aimed at Ian Wright and his poor performance at the festival. Whilst some of the colloquiums should have classified tweets as negative, the basis of use, made them neutral. The former case was uncovered to be initiated by the guest appearance of Julie Adenuga's elder brother, and popular grime rapper, Skepta. Whereas the latter neutrality responses, was due to the legendary connotations associated with Ian Wright. In both positive and neutral examples, this case study (in conjunction with the other two festivals) demonstrated the possibilities to detect the socio-cultural, physical and digital factors that aid the production of new space and will be outlined in the next chapter. However, the difference between this particular duo case study – No signal and Recess, was the combination of physical and digital spatial dimension, and the mixed forms of dialogue between the youth.

The online communication between them influenced youths at the festival to engage in numerous social discourses within the different digital rooms available. In addition, youths made use of the 'mentions' feature (figures 32 – 34) to draw attention to their conversations with these celebrities, and to reminisce their experiences at the physical festival, Recess. As well as the 'mentions room' being the meeting point for various youths within the *#blacktwitter* group, it acted as the space where the social conditions of the British Nigerian society was constantly reformed to accommodate other British African societies, within the social group. Members from Somalia, Jamaica, Ghana, and Nairobi were able to understand the "digital" languages being spoken, because they are members of the same social group. This facilitated the understanding that phygital space is not restricted to heritage or family culture, but has been broadened to welcome the dynamics of youths multiple digital cultures. This indicates that phygital space can be transformed and repurposed to suit the norms and social cues of the society which inhabits it.



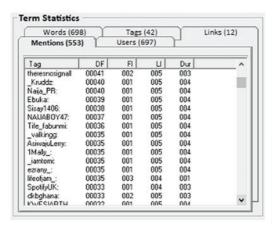
Key		
DF	Document Frequency	
FI	First Interval	
LI	Last Interval	
Dur	Duration	

Figure 32. Term statistics illustrating the youths that 'mentioned' other youths on Twitter



Key		
DF	Document Frequency	
FI	First Interval	
LI	Last Interval	
Dur	Duration	

Figure 33. Term statistics illustrating the youths that 'mentioned' other youths on Twitter



Key		
DF	Document Frequency	
FI	First Interval	
LI	Last Interval	
Dur	Duration	

Figure 34. Term statistics illustrating the youths that 'mentioned' other youths on Twitter

5.4.3.2. Thematic Analysis of Twitter Data

In continuation with the emoticon and acronym dictionary produced for the first two case studies, No signal festival aided further understanding of colloquial languages according to area code. The practiced association among the British Nigerian community, neighbourhood characteristics, and youth social interaction is scarce in literature. Kasehagen et al., (2012), through the exploration of physical neighbourhood amenities, produced a body of work that highlighted factors of youths' neighbourhoods that contribute to their participation in physical activity. In a similar spatial context, elements of the twitter data revealed layers of interaction between secluded groups; on the premiss of their postcode. The differences between the languages used from the different groups was the way in which they constructed their messaging, and the subtle meanings behind a few phrases. For example, figures 35 and 36 are conversations between youths who reside in South West London, and figures 37 and 38 are conversations of those living in North West London. The pockets of shared language between the groups reappropriated the production of phygital space, which relates to a conversation on segregational solidarity and community in the context of digital festivals. The act of youths formulating language unknown to certain youths, challenged the concept of festival communities, and exposed the need for further research into their physical neighbourhoods, and the social dynamics of those areas; causing this to have a huge impact on who they interact with; and not just how. Whilst it was slightly difficult to empirically capture the meanings of some words and phrases, it was clear that all conversations were centred around activities of the festival and a moment of reflection on their individual experiences. On the contrary, there were instances where youths interaction use of language was coherent. Patterns between their experiences and thoughts of a particular music artist, were drawn to further reiterate the breakdown of socio-cultural norms, which craft new spaces for diverse modes of sociality. This was shown on the third festival, during the performance of a popular artist Vybz Kartel (figures 39 and 40). Many youths used positive words like, "amazing", "a vibe", "sickkk", "boss", "bwoi" etc, to congregate and engage in conversations that supplemented their overall digital festival experience. However, the festival language was constantly being appropriated and had no solid meaning - different words meant different things to different youths and highlighted a sense of individuality within the wider social context of the festival. Nonetheless, all words, phrases and gifs were used to express high levels of excitement, joy, enthusiasm and love for their culture – reducing the need to explain its meaning. It was through this shared adoration that youths created and united themselves into groups, and fully expressed themselves in the way they felt understood and was accepted by their festival families.



Figure 35: Twitter conversations between youths who reside in South West London



Figure 36: Twitter conversations between youths who reside in South West London

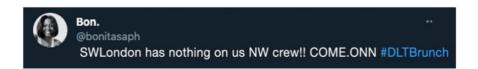
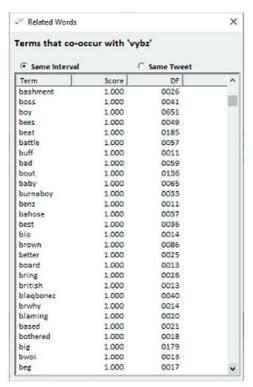


Figure 37: Twitter conversations between youths who reside in North West London

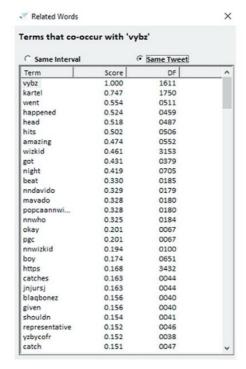


Figure 38: Twitter conversations between youths who reside in North West London



Key		
Term	Query search (keyword	
	or hashtag)	
Score	Sentiment Level	
DF	Document Frequency	

Figure 39: Most frequent terminologies from the Twitter data, co-occuring with the word 'Vybz'



Key		
Term	Term Query search (keyword	
	or hashtag)	
Score	Sentiment Level	
DF	Document Frequency	

Figure 40: Most frequent terminologies from the Twitter data, co-occuring with the word 'Vybz'

5.4.4. Emerging Themes in the Data

The twitter data reiterated the theme of community, celebrity culture and shared experience, as observed in Chapter 4. Conversely, the digital and socio-cultural factors drawn from this particular festival, facilitated a significant understanding in maintaining a sense of individuality within huge social groups. It was a factor that produced a new layer of intimacy for the production of phygital space and illustrated that the spaces produced amounted to a social product. One of which Lefebvre (1974) describes space as "not a scientific object removed from ideology or politics. It has always been political and strategic. There is an ideology of space. Because space, which seems homogenous, which appears as a whole in its objectivity, in its pure form, such as we determine it, is a social product" (1974:320). The positive, neutral and negative tweet responses emphasised on the desire for communication with celebrities, and further analysed the pillars of celebrity culture and its impact on youths dwelling within the phygital world. Similarly to the other case studies, it reflected on the socio-cultural links between celebrities, youth, and the digital landscape, and evidently emerged into the physical and digital dimensions of both (No signal and Recess) festivals. However, at the same time, such discovery prompts the need to re-evaluate the concept of social landscapes, taking into consideration the livelihoods of its inhabitants, and the set of common ideas within the physical and digital environment.

5.5. Conclusion

British Nigerian youths have established a re-enchantment and source of spectacle (Partridge, 2005; Lynch 2006; Lynch 2007) through interaction at urban festivals, whilst also expressing community and intimacy through language and socio-cultural practices that reproduce a greater reflection of social spaces. The Twitter data presented in this Chapter, as input for sentiment and thematic analysis have demonstrated a high level of value in establishing the positivity, neutrality and negativity that are delivered in brief multimedia posts on Twitter and Instagram, based on the illustration of phygital space in festival landscapes. The identification of positive themes amongst the Twitter datasets confirmed celebrity culture as the dominate

and unifying notion celebrated within phygital space. Negative insinuations between youths interaction was detected during DLT Brunch festival, from youths who utilised the festivals dominating hashtags, in an attempt to promote their musical careers. Thus while highly positive, positive and neutral responses were commonly produced to articulate the spatial breakdown of phygital space, both sets of data enhanced the overall understanding of the complex barriers to enjoyment in these areas. In addition, the use of Twitter data made it doable to categorise the spatial and temporal distinction in the languages, emoticons and other new forms of communication.

This Chapter (as an extension of Chapter 4) has validated the potential for operating crowd sourced Twitter (and Instagram) data in examining the production of new space. The characteristics of this research have highlighted the physical, digital and socio-cultural factors which act as the foundational pillars for phygital space; with celebrity culture the most dominating. The analysis of data from Twitter APIs offers numerous benefits for future research into social relations, digital place-making, and societal pressures of British youths of African descent. Nevertheless, in order for it to be effective, is it important to highlight the largest limitation of analysing Twitter data; the absence of demographic, age and socioeconomic information, needed to analyse the themes of such data. Whilst in this particular study, the analytical methods alleviated in identifying the online social groups that produced these multifaceted layers of hybrid space, it contextualised youths desire to explore different social identities and construct festival families and homes within their digital landscapes. Their transformative journeys within the festival allowed youths to see their own reflection in the digital activity and interaction with celebrities and other like-minded youths - causing their own ways of interaction and construction of self, to create an epiphany on their own phygital journey. DLT Brunch festival highlighted the supporting digital pillars created by youths, for the expansion of physical and digital spatial dynamics. Afro Nation Ghana festival exposed youths obligations to examine their societal beliefs and issues, to justify whether they are suitable for producing new space. Whereas No Signal/Recess, articulated the connection

between physical and digital space, and the new dynamics needed to dwell within physical space. This evaluation cultivates a deeper respect and relationship to the space, whilst challenging their perspective of power and intimacy through the recreation of experiences in new hybrid landscapes. The next Chapter examines the physical, digital and socio-cultural factors that influence the production of phygital space. As a starting point to categorise this new spatial hybrid, it will produce a framework for future researchers to use as a guide to approaching physical-digital space.

Chapter Six

A Place in Phygital Social Environments

6.1. Introduction

The physical, digital and socio-cultural factors are important determinants of British Nigerian youths' social interaction and behaviour in the phygital world. Chapter 2 began the characterisation of phygital space by 1) outlining the subjective and object properties of first and second space, 2) analysing the roles of British Nigerian youths and their adoption of new social media culture, and 3) explaining the aspects of the digital divide that prevent interaction. The latter part of Chapter 2 provided an initial outline for the production of phygital space. The examination of the specifics of space helped in re-imaging the social products within its spatiality, and in turn illustrated the assortment of relationships produced. Furthermore, Chapter 2 presented the ideology for the reformation of social space, through a socio-cultural stance. As explained in the first few chapters, the multi-dimensional approach of this research, exposed how publicness and privacy transformed the quality of festival space, and based the production of new space on the material, conceptual and experienced moments therein. Through the extensive breakdown of youths spatial experiences in the context of festival landscapes. Lefebvre's (1974) unitary theory of space was an important tool in facilitating the development of this foundation, as it helped to capture the perceived, conceived and lived experiences of British Nigerian youths in festival spaces. However, as briefly discussed in Chapter 2, Lefebvre's (1974) spatial triad has been reconsidered by many researchers (to mention a crucial one, Merrifield, 2006). Hence, the need for a similar triad approach to explore the tools of producing new space, its supporting pillars and levels of construction. As well as inaugurating the possibilities for reimagining social spaces, Lefebvre's (1974) concept at the centre of this research has initiated the interrelation of physical and digital dimensions within an urban social setting. Chapter 3 outlined the methods that this research implemented to examine this interrelation, and further analyse how the coupling produces new phygital layers. Chapter 3 was dedicated to outlining and justifying the framework for data collection, with

reference to the criteria list, for the careful selection of three festival case studies. In addition, it positively communicated the requirements of constructing an authentic new definition of space, based on the cultural demographic of this research. Following on from that, Chapters 4 and 5 proceeded in unravelling the complex relationship between how the phygital space is constructed by youths and the content they produce on the social media platforms (Twitter and Instagram) and, equally, how their interactions, behaviours and lived experiences within the space are intermediated and moulded by the festivals processes and its spatial boundaries.

The application of this intricate framework to the understanding of the influential physical, digital and socio-cultural factors, which constitute to the production of phygital space, has suggested that: 1) youths idea of publicness in social spaces is equally as important as their right to be private; 2) public physical and digital spaces are becoming homogenous under the influence of community and the congregational behaviour of social groups, and 3) social spaces that are ruled by the cultural cues respond to the objective and subjective interests, redefining the original importance and the role of physical and digital social space. With Lefebvre's (1974) concept at its core, this Chapter aims to begin the characterisation of phygital space, whilst summarising and applying the spatial moments that aided interaction amongst the youths at the festivals to new space. In addition, it will describe and examine the new roles of physical and digital space within the context of phygital landscapes.

6.2. Physical Factors

The role of the physical environment has proven to be the dominating instigator of producing new space. Data presented in Chapters 4 and 5 revealed that youths interaction within both physical and digital domains, were based off of the physical arrangement of space, the activities and quite often, the celebrity performances. It was on these occasions that youths began to engage in digital discourses, which instigated an array of additional interactions

amongst the online youth. Its influential abilities to engage and encourage communication between spatial and digital youths invites unique experiences of space, whilst reshaping their individual perspectives to suit the collective relationship to space. The analysis presented in the previous chapter disclosed the complexity of youths relationships between physical and virtual space; and at the same time addressed the lack of research on the notion of spatial segregation in the production of new space. Thus, this Chapter presents a distinctive triadic (inspired by Lefebvre's spatial triad) tool that aids the construction of phygital space from the connection between both spatial dimensions, and articulates the linking components amid space, social media and youth culture. However, this section aims to deconstruct the physical environmental factors that influence the innovative invention of hybrid space, as a starting point to characterise the phygital landscape. Countless amounts of research have been carried out regarding the impact of physical environments on youths interaction within social spaces. For example, Chatterton and Hollands (2003), Bennett (2000), Bennett et al., (2008), Akom et al. (2008) and many others. Through the emphasis on architectural expressionisms requiring guidance and discipline by using cliches, Rudolph's (1956) six determinants that contribute to shaping architectural form, coupled with his cultural claims invites a definite degree of chaos in constructing new beginnings within architecture. The first factor relates to the physicality of space and its relationship to the surrounding environment. Rudolph states that "A truly successful building must be related to its neighbours in terms of scale, proportions and the space created between the buildings" (1956:213). However, the second, advises against the contemplation of a building being "assemblages of workable parts with little regard for the whole, the idea expressed, or the human response" (1956:213).

More recently, Bhat (2014), defines the psychology of space as a "healthy environment for mind and body," he develops this claim based on the designs of Rudolph and states "the psyche is the source, the destination, and the abode, of all architecture" (Ledford, 2014:2). Both studies confirm the emergent themes of this studies' data (presented in chapter six and seven), as they reiterate the importance of youths relationship to the festival space, and its

surrounding environment. Rudolph's (1956) first three determinants corroborate with the factors drawn from the data analysis of this study, and acts as a base for concluding the tools of producing new space. It has proven that the physical environment has significant influence on youths capacities to participate and engage with the spatial structure and arrangement of activities. Examples of the physical factors recognised in fostering new social interactions amongst British Nigerian youths, were 1) spatial aesthetics, 2) spatial locality, 3) intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, and 4) festival activities. Each factor played an important role in the reproduction of space. The first three were heavily associated with each case study (factor 1=DLT Brunch, factor 2=Afro Nation Ghana and factor 3=No Signal/Recess), whilst the fourth appeared as the unifying component between all.

6.2.1. Factor 1: Spatial Aesthetics and Objects

Aesthetics is essential in phygital space. The notion of aesthetics in design and constructing interaction amongst youth, is frequently related to an attractive installation/structure/product, a trendy colour scheme, or an eye-catching façade. In addition, this concept can also be found to communicate a socio-cultural idea attached to a specific environment or lifestyle (Ross and Wensveen, 2010). For instance, the aesthetics of the temporal structures (balloon and feature walls) presented at DLT Brunch influenced multiple social and digital interactions amongst youths present. Central to the overall look of the assemble, was the aesthetic experience. The gigantic form, materials and socio-cultural connotations attached to the balloon and flower walls, provided an overwhelming and pleasing experience for youths, as it possessed practical use and was of intrinsic value; thus suggesting this new constructed experience as vital in social practices. Furthermore, this posed the question of whether such experience could be felt within a different socio-cultural context, and was answered at the third DLT Brunch where the location of the festival was extended to the outside part of the venue, due to the organisers wanting a larger space. This unique transferrable experience displayed the deep meaning and value of said objects, as the context of it was altered to suit the spatial and social conditions

of youths at the festival. Petersen et al,. (2004) correspond to the fact that aesthetics contribute to the altering of social dynamics, "related to actual human needs, values, fears, etc." They believe that it "promotes curiosity, engagement and imagination in the exploration of an interactive system" (2004:275); qualities that phygital space embraces.

Looking at the inextricable connection between form and youths aesthetical experiences, the fluid spatial relations, also described as a "dynamic interaction of elements" (Shusterman, 2000:7), showed the important roles of youths within the production of new space. Whilst the spatial observations coupled with other data highlighted the tools needed to create new space, it unfolded the organic social conditions that aided the construction process. An example is the activity of the photobooth. Youths physically at the festival took turns to alter their physical identities with the props, take photographs and use their bodies to blend into the booths overall aesthetic; thus creating a fun and exciting experience. Dewey (1925) depicts the form of aesthetic experience as "cumulation, tension, conservation, anticipation and fulfilment" (Shusterman, 2000:7). Lefebvre's (1974) core theory classifies three instances of space production: 1) material, 2) production of knowledge, and 3) the production of meaning. Alongside the spatial data of this research, it signifies that Lefebvre's philosophy is not restricted to "space in itself", but as a web of interactions, experiences and relationships based on the aesthetics of the natural and temporal forms, at the festival (Goonewardena et al., 2008:41). All three instances were practiced at the festival – youths used the physical props (what Lefebvre describes as the material) to take photographs and videos, (production of knowledge) post online and interact on the basis of sharing this experience with youths who were not in attendance (the production of meaning). This proves that the physical environment retains the power to transform the physicality's of space through the way the aesthetic is lived and experienced.

6.2.2. Factor 2: Environmental Surrounding/Locality

In studies about urban events with youths capabilities of constructing subjective spaces (Zlokazov and Tagiltseva, 2020) of solace and community (Buck-Matthews, 2018), the locality of the space was depicted as an influential factor in highlighting the role of the physical environment, in the production of phygital space. Its position as mediator between the youths present and their environment, created clusters of communities based on the subjective qualities of the space, thus generating positive interactions within it (Moussa, 2019). The surrounding context and the festival locality (surrounding shops, markets, stalls, and so on) of Afro Nation Ghana proved to have a significant impact on youths attachment to the location, which fostered sentimental interactions amongst youths. The overall atmosphere of the festival, surrounding markets, food stalls, parades and local businesses, bled into one another and encouraged youths to perform in a manner that supported the local culture. The secure and territorial boundaries of it celebrated the various African countries and influenced the décor of the festival; giving ownness to the British Nigerian youths as it was organised by youth within this demographic. By youths at the festival aligning their behaviours and interactions with the local structures and activities, it positioned them within the context of the environment rather than just the festival space; thus forming a subjective narrative that encouraged an intensive use of the space filled with the memories and meanings of youth (Stevens and Shin, 2012). The local cultural element of Afro Nation Ghana developed Gotham's (2005) concept of urban festival space increasing "standardization and rationalization" (2005:242). Youths were seen to form attachments and produce ounces of spectacle through their physical interaction with the space and one another. Additionally, the festival activities and elements, such as, the personalised backdrop, riding bull, face paint, musical performances, reiterated Gotham's (2005) initial description of festivals as "locally unique gatherings, ... based on local consumption and organised around localized geographic ties." The combination of the local Ghanaian items (bottle crates, beer parlour stools, tin boxes etc) on the streets and the festival décor, invited an element of local everyday life and produced a solid basis for youths present, to produce personal spaces of spectacle and culture, based on their experiences within it.

6.2.3. Factor 3: Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation

Intrinsic and extrinsic motivation is frequently defined as "doing something for its own sake" (Reiss, 2012:152). Whilst intrinsic focuses on the personal and more emotional benefits (Muhammad, Dey and Weerakkody, 2017), extrinsic arises from external factors in hope of achieving something in return i.e. a award (Reiss, 2012). Comparable discoveries were noticed by Whiting and Williams (2013), who concluded that youths social media usage was based on the intrinsic psychological needs of joy, happiness and excitement.

Youths at No signal and Recess displayed instances of both motivations through their shared use of social media, and other physical behaviours. The former festival No signal, demonstrated the heavy influence of intrinsic motivation on the various ways youths interacted and built communities on Twitter. Many congregated and engaged in discourses based off of emotional connections to performing artists, hip-hop bands, activities and so on. This intimate connection was continuously built upon when youths discovered their same interests, expression of opinions, joy, enjoyment and pleasure through the themes of each festival, the celebrity guests and the bands that performed. Recess, displayed instances that indicated extrinsic influences. Group games, karaoke and other competitions, influenced youths to perform in a certain manner, in order to achieve the winning title and other types of awards. In addition, it was clear from the spatial observations that individual youths were using youthful gestures, languages and trends to impress members of their socio-cultural group and other online communities. This was based on youths desire to seek gratification, and feel a sense of appreciation from a community with high value and meaning.

6.2.4. Factor 4: Festival Activities

Festival activities was identified as the most influential factor, across all three case studies. From the three datasets (spatial, digital and interviews), musical performances from celebrity artists and local youth, was the activity that generated the most positive data, and stimulated majority of the interactions and conversations that were retrieved. As well as these activities shaping the spatial experiences of British Nigerian youths, it also highlighted the pragmatic realities of how youth act within specially arranged environments, and the groups of communities they build based on shared cultural norms. Although only three festivals were analysed for this study and is unable to summarise the spatial experiences of youths, in its entirety, the instances explained throughout Chapters 4 and 5 gives an incline to the various ways that the special arrangements of festivals activities, shape youths experience and produce spaces of meaning and social value. At DLT Brunch the first 3 DJ's at the first festival invited all youths present to approach the dance floor and perform certain dance moves. Similar instances were presented at Afro Nation Ghana and Recess, however, the most popular celebrity artists were deliberately scheduled as the last activity, to encourage youths to stay till the end of the festival.

Additionally, another significant aspect that was discovered at DLT Brunch festival was the brunch activity. As discussed in Chapter 4, the shared love of cultural food, drink and the overall ambience generated a range of conversations between the youth and encouraged them to share different perceptions, thoughts and ideas based on their interests; thus introducing a sense of agency. Afro Nation Ghana used heritage and social and digital culture as tools of inspiration, for youths to construct multi-dimensional spaces where they were free to adjust their social routines, to fit the new constructs of phygital space. On the other hand, No signal and Recess, celebrated the relationships between different social classes, societies and location based communities. The obscure blend of youths from different areas produced an homogenous space, where each individual could interact and experience other local cultures, based on the activities arranged by the festival organisers. Whilst this proved the flexibility and power of phygital space, it also demonstrated that this hybrid landscape is socially produced, with elements that break biased boundaries, and can be produced within multiple social settings.

6.3. Digital Factors

In the function of orchestrating the shift of physical space to phygital, the digital landscapes analysed for this study, proffered an alternative fusion of hybrid space (Byers and Bukatman, 1995). The starting point of said space, was outlined as physical, while the digital space acted as a supporting bridge between the physical and new creations of space. The digital data analysed in the previous chapter challenged the digital divide concept (outlined in Chapter 2) and re-imagined both dimensions of space. Not only did the usage of Twitter and Instagram live features create a new realm within the digital space, it formed a sense of agency within the social routines of youths present, whilst highlighting the digital objects and tools that phygital space requires. This section therefore aims to outline the digital factors that influenced new forms of communication amongst youths that were digitally (and physically) attended the festivals. Distinguishing the aids of interaction will disclose the digital pillars which support and create the boundaries of phygital landscape.

Gibson's (1984) delineated concept of cyberspace presented the opportunity for each individual to create their own pictorial definition of cyber/digital space. As outlined throughout the Doctoral Dissertation, Lefebvre (1974), Hertzberger (2000), Benedikt (1992), Dodge and Kitchin (2003), and others have severely articulated the definitions and benefits of these spaces when reimagining and reproducing space. However, Woods (1992) describes it as a free-flow space where groups interact based on shared interests. Following on from Woods' (1992) depiction of cyberspace as freespace, all three case studies explicitly practiced this definition through the way youths at the festival (physically and digitally) interacted with one another. Their use of real-time social media features, and online spaces, created a web of interaction, which translated into a web of hybrid space. Data collected from each festival facilitated the direct experiences of these spaces and afforded a unique and ambiguous environment for physical and digital youth to co-dwell within them. Furthermore, the notion of community portrayed at the festival were constructed through the consensus of interaction,

love for music, popular social media trends, and the shared experiences of each festivals locality. Gibson's (1984) claims on cyberspace, defined as "a translator between what is and what can be" (2001:5), motivates the examination of re-imagining how existing digital spaces can be reformed to create alternative hybrid worlds (Salinas, 2016; Bleecker, 2009; Kirby, 2009). The influential determinants that were exposed to aiding new interactions and experiences between British Nigerian youths in attendance, were 1) social media users, 2) ease of use, 3) digital rooms and digital culture. Factors one, two and three were associated with each festival, whilst ounces of the fourth factor, was extracted from all three case studies.

6.3.1. Factor 1: Social Media Users

Motivation from online peers was one of the most influential digital factors. Youths desire to communicate, intermingle and build relationships with individuals they shared a unique sentimental connection with, accelerated the production of new space. Boyd (2007) justifiably states, "By interacting with unfamiliar others, teenagers are socialised into society... Publics are where norms are set and reinforced, where common ground is formed" (2007:21). She then goes on to discuss the idea of social media norms and its creation of publics by saying -"learning society's rules requires trial and error, validation and admonishment, it is knowledge that teenagers learn through action, not theory" (2007:21). To corroborate Boyd's (2007) reflection, youths at DLT Brunch performed a number of social media trends within the physical space, whilst youths online also virtually performed physical trends within the digital landscapes. The instance of the photobooth that was described in Chapter 4, was influenced by youths engaging in conversations on Twitter, and youths physically in the festival, posting Instagram stories to share the activity taking place. This interplay between the physical and digital environments, created an imaginary boundary for the materialisation of physical and digital social norms and rules of the British Nigerian community. The social setting in which it originated from, exposed youths to new structures that new types of space, provides. Their social identities were moderately defined by youths at the festival, as the genesis of their social

media usage, was heavily influenced by their desire to be *public* (outlined in Chapter 4), and to be seen by their peers. The twitter data and interviews revealed youths attachment to the social media interface, as groups of youths shared the same profile headers. This family-like action suggested 1) the level of closeness between the youths, 2) who belonged to which social group based on the shared image, and 3) the social and digital ties that built and solidified the relationships (Ramkumar et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2012) between them; whilst also connecting them in a compassionate and an ephemeral manner.

6.3.2. Factor 2: Real-time Features

The systematic analysis of Twitter and Instagram data, for Afro Nation Ghana, revealed that the real-time features that were available for youths to use, had a significant influence on how they interacted with one another at the festival. Sub-factors such as, ease of use, convenience, motivational and skills access, proved to acquire a small, but substantial amount of encouragement on youths social media navigation. To define the phrase "real-time", it is described as social media features that afford active data and observation in real-time settings. For example, traffic reports, public transportation departure/arrival times etc. Due to the busy, noisy and fast nature of Afro Nation Ghana, youths were seen to be utilising digital features that had real-time elements. For example, Twitter and Instagram lives, and Instagram stories were used mostly to showcase the activities and different scenes that were physically taking place. This generated a range of different conversations, formed secluded phygital bubbles, and created a new dimension for analysis within the hybrid environment. It also revealed that some youths prefer to utilise real-time features during the festival, and discuss their experiences via Twitter, after or during a less busy period.

MIT Senseable City Lab discovered similar determinants with their real-time urban information project in Singapore. The issues they highlighted was the freedom participants had to alter their behaviours in response to the condition of their environment. Similarly to this, a particular

group of ladies at Afro Nation Ghana were observed (on Instagram live video) to be taking standard photos on the beach. The moment they realised they were being showcased on the live video of Afro Nation platform, they adjusted their body countenance, and began to perform certain provocative gestures to attract comments from the youths watching. Although this flagged a dispute of trust within their behaviours, it demonstrated that where real-time observation and analysis is being conducted, the individual conducting the study must consider these limitations, and adjust their methods to accommodate it. On the other hand all forms of data exposed the importance of social media usage in these social settings. More importantly, the skills needed to communicate effectively was equally as important in order to draw relationships between youths interaction, their social mobile devices and the festival landscapes, on the basis of real-time features being used on ground.

6.3.3. Factor 3: Digital Rooms

The multiple spaces that were analysed on Twitter and Instagram, are what this research refers to as *digital rooms*. The birth of this description as outlined in the previous Chapter, stemmed from the interplay of youths who made use of, and digitally dwelled within them, during No signal festival. Each space inspired different interactions and reproduced the space in its own form. The "mentions" room (space 1) created a more intimate environment for personal one-on-one interaction, the "homepage" (space 2) acted as the general communal area, where personal conversations could take place, but in an open forum, and the No signal twitter page was purely interactions between the attendees and the festival organisers. The disparity between all spaces showed the flexible potential of phygital space. As these diverse pockets of interaction were taking place within its own environment, it materialised what Gibson (1984) described as the "abstract representation of the relationships between data systems" (1984:51). In addition, this specific dimension of space directed a metaphysical experience for the festival attendees online, and in real space.

The multiple forms of interaction and construction of new social environments created a new sense of reality. This was achieved through the text and pictorial messages that were exchanged by the online festival attendees, at No signal who used Twitter and Instagram as social tools of communication. By highlighting their role as co-custodians of phygital space, it answers the question that Heim (1992) poses – "Should multiple users at any point be free to shape the qualities and dimensions of cyber entities?" (1992:59). Moreover, through this complex but adaptable relationship between youths and the digital rooms, the digital objects within the spaces became the controllers of how youths navigated and moved around in the space. An example of this are the Instagram and Twitter pages that the live videos were taking place. Here, the idea of being able to experience the festival online, enticed British Nigerian youths to visit that space, and the conversations and activities taking place, influenced them to stay and immerse themselves in the interaction. Clearly, the correlation amidst the digital environment, its features and the interactions generated, is not plainly grounded on a "stimulus-response mechanism" (Ciolfi, 2004:38) that connects the arrangements of the digital world to the actions portrayed within it, but its potential to produce new space is built upon the interconnecting of its (phygital) physical and socio-cultural properties, with the way British Nigerian youths experience it.

6.3.4. Factor 4: Digital Culture

The sociological thread that connected all three case studies, was the culture that youths continuously practiced through their new methods of communication. As explained in Chapters 4 and 5, colloquial language, gifs, hashtags and multiple trends – also known as *signs*, were used to celebrate certain instances taking place at each festival. The general consensus of them was that the digital behaviours expressed by the youth, were a replicate of their human behaviour. Physical actions they performed at the festivals were applied to the digital landscapes in the form of layers and will be explained in the next section. The digital observations for DLT Brunch set the tone for understanding the ecosystem of phygital culture.

Most of the messaging and ways of communication were almost identical, which unveiled the sense of uniformities and grouped them as a single entity. However, Afro Nation Ghana with its own cultural connotations highlighted the importance of ones heritage and its impact on public behaviours. That said, No signal/Recess came from a different cultural perspective, and underlined pop-cultures level of influence on the way youths experienced the digital world. Whilst each culture differed based on the spatiality of the physical context, it visually explained what Papadimitriou (2012) calls a *high context culture*. Developed in the early 1970's, all the interactions, messages, images and so on, were implicitly decoded in the same manner. Youths could easily act and behave in the same manner, across all three festivals because they shared similar languages, expressions, sociologies and methods – which provided a solid base for phygital layers to be built upon.

Comparatively to Hjorth and Richardson (2017) who used the digital phenomenon Pokémon GO to reflect on the intricacies of location based mobile applications, and Raressens' (2006) and Mäyrä's (2016) study on playful identities and the affectivity of digital culture, youths within the phygital culture chose to engage with one another, as opposed to youths from other African countries. This detection was observed at all three case studies, but was categorically explained at the last festival of No signal. The notion of universality (Papadimitriou, 2012) demonstrated British Nigerian youths ability to connect and define themselves differently, through their relationship with others. Their high levels of comfort and interactions with other individuals of the same descent, materialised Papadimitriou's (2012) concept, but at the same time, embraced a sense of individuality. Although Chapter 2 examined the concept of togetherness and unity within shared cultures, the data collected introduced a ounce of individualism within the collective phygital culture.

6.4. Socio-cultural Factors

The integration between the spatial and digital dynamics of the festival space, produced an authentic hybrid landscape with the embedment of socio-cultural qualities. As mentioned in the previous section, layers of youth culture were peeled at different times of the festival, and built a supportive ecosystem for youths to socially dwell in phygital space. For instance, a quarter of twitter and spatial data from the festivals, implied that youths enjoyed expressing their personal opinions and interests in various customs; some not in favour of the large cohort. This introduced one of the layers - individualism. Interviews conducted with the youths present, iterated the importance of self, amidst the busyness, spectacle and wonder of the festival landscape. Youths felt free and celebrated their freedom by expressing different languages, body movements, dances, and other performance types, that was centred around them. Petriglieri (2012) emphasises the re-exploration of home. He states, "yet home need not always be a place. It can be a territory, a relationship, a craft, a way of expression." To develop, this self-expression strengthened the authenticity of their interactions, and created a comforting environment and experience for them - whilst carving out a fragment of home. Although they appreciated the concept of self, the root of their interactions, was sourced from the general social culture of the young British Nigerian community. It was clear that without them initially creating a safe atmosphere these same individuals who accepted them, it would be difficult for the idea of individualism to suffice. Another layer discovered was signs. This was introduced briefly at DLT Brunch, but reinforced during the second and third case study, Afro Nation Ghana and No signal/Recess. To clarify, signs are shared modes of communication within a certain culture - be it heritage or adopted youth culture. At the festivals, youth from the British Nigerian community, exploited various social signs to signify their membership of said community. Gifs, emoticons, colloquial language, and hashtags, were constantly used to create their social boundaries within the festival and digital landscapes. Whilst these modes became the phygital map, the relationships and sociocultures formed, formed the territory. Nikos Kazantzakis rightfully says "every perfect traveller always creates the country where he travels" (A quote by Nikos Kazantzakis, 2020), in this

context, the traveller being youth, the country being the festivals, and the methods of creating being the socio-cultural *signs*.

The cultural *signs* expressed at the festival, allowed youths to experience an unusual arrangement of activities, spaces and people, in a recognisable manner. Although they were strangers (or travellers) in an unusual location, the shared modes of communication, created a distinct sense of familiarity. In order to generate an accurate image of phygital space, it was important for these themes to be extracted from the data. Each layer represented the socio-cultural layers of phygital space, and demonstrated the flexible boundaries of the space as it accommodated different youths, that shared modes of interaction, thus producing a social environment that welcomes new dimensional constructs – based on the socio-cultural norms of any particular community. Both layers housed emerging themes from the data, which suggested the influential socio-cultural factors of phygital space. These included – 1) influence from the social group, 2) security and intimacy, 3) youths personal behaviours and 4) celebrity culture.

6.4.1. Factor 1: Social Group Influence

Influence from the norms and rules of social groups was found to be the most compelling factor, when considering the behaviours and interactions of British Nigerian youths in festivals. As outlined in Chapter 2, but supported with evidence in Chapters 4 and 5, youths neediness to belong and feel accepted, stems from their subconscious desire to build family-like communities within a space that has been created by them, for them. Being surrounded by other youths over a long period of time, encouraged a number of interactive actions, and determined their methods of social dwelling within the physical and digital festival landscape. For example, at DLT Brunch, the instances where certain songs were being played, instigated the leaders of the group to persuade other youths to perform the dance routines attached to it. From this, we can learn that there are hierarchical structures amongst youth, in the British

Nigerian community – the higher rank of youths being the creators of social norms, and the supplementary ranks being the practitioners. Nevertheless, all youths within the group are said to play a significant role in modelling the physical and digital interactions of one another, when in close proximity.

The analysed interview data implied the refined role of youths, as from ordinary role models, to social influence agents (Bevelander et al., 2018). Not only did this determine their rapport with the objects and activities in the space, but it also exposed their high levels of dependency, on other members of their social group. The MyMovez project devised by Bevelander et al., (2018), reported a similar notion by investigating the interplay between social media influences and participants behaviours in the social media landscape. Although taken from a public health perspective, the social themes that emerged (demographic, socioeconomic status, social buzz chats, and so on), corroborates with this particular factor, and therefore enhances the understanding that phygital space is socially produced. The spatial data of DLT Brunch festival concentrated mostly on influence of cues within the social environment. Youths who were seen as the leaders of the group, encouraged their members to participate in arcade activities - such as, ping-pong, face paint and so on. This was achieved through the use of persuasive language, group chants and subtle threatening of disabling friendships. The twitter data, on the other hand, distinguished the authorities of the social influence agents and mere followers. The messaging between both groups indicated a more intimate connection between youths and the social pillars of the group (social influence agents), whilst the average followers had a small level of influence on the ways they behaved and interacted online. To solidify this discovery, other empirical studies (Maturo and Cunningham, 2013; Macdonald-Wallis, Jago and Sterne, 2012; Borgatti, 2006) have coined concepts based on the relationships between young people's social media consumption and their physical activity. It is evident that the social pressures of the British Nigerian community integrate motivational methods in order to outline the way members of the group should act and in turn, re-construct existing landscapes to suit their norms.

6.4.2. Factor 2: Security and Intimacy

Security and intimacy, two opposing but complementary determinants, created a hidden sentimental component to the overall structure of phygital space. Its flexibility to influence within physical and digital environments proved its importance on youths phygital footprint in festival spaces. To begin, security in conjunction with privacy, involved youths eagerness to share instances of the festival, and their personal thoughts and feelings about it. Additionally, their proclamation of the festival was dependent on their capability to control what was being distributed, and who was interacting with their tweets, videos, gifs, and so on (Belanger et al., 2002). This factor emerged from the Chorus TV/Mosquito data (the locations of some youths were non-existent) at Afro Nation Ghana, whilst reasons behind it, were expressed during the interviews. Many British Nigerian youths expressed their thoughts about maintaining a certain level of privacy on social media, whilst others counteracted these feelings, by declaring their opinions of security and intimacy.

Boyd (2008), Lee et al., (2016) and Jarvis (2011) perceive security as a form of protection. In their individual studies, they collectively argue that youths new sense of publicness changes the way they experience and interact and create real relationships. Whilst this research initially began with this argument, the data proved different – it showed that British Nigerian youths sudden need to be public (and at the same time private) is a ploy to invite a sense of security and create intimate relationships. Their social methods of "don't show, don't tell" and other modes of interaction with youths on social media, and in real space, strengthened their connections, and enhanced the last level of phygital space. To add weight to this point, Gardner and Davis (2013) presented a new generation that approached intimacy, identity and imagination. Through their extensive studies, they concluded that social media opens up a new way of observing the youth world; one of which this research proves that youth are producing with the help of festival spatial dynamics. Both arguments are relevant to this topic

as they cooperatively propose the requirement of a new social realm, where youths are free to privately or publicly dwell in a space that enables the feeling of security and intimacy.

6.4.3. Factor 3: Personal Behaviour and Identity

Boyd (2014), Gardener and Davis (2013), Allison (2013), Bolton et al., (2013), and Turkle's (1996) research all discuss youths altering of online identities and behaviour. Although they focused on the benefits and detriments of social media through extensive qualitative and quantitative research, the data presented in No signal/Recess offered a modern perspective to how youths concoct new identities with a socio-cultural twist. The occurrence outlined in the previous Chapter where youths changed their profile picture and bio to suit that of the hip-hop celebrity groups, unveiled a more in-depth understanding of the different type of identities. The digital observations underlined youths recognition of cultural identities within the social phygiscapes (phygital landscapes), and further indicated its influence on how they behaved in the festival. Furthermore, this composition of socio-cultural interaction formed a cluster of different forms of cultural identities that made a cultural shift to phygital space, and finalised its structural pillars. As Turkle (2005) correctly defines online identities as our "second self", it was clear through the twitter data and digital observations that youths enjoyed playing and forming several digital selves. Through their use of cultural language and other informal ways of interaction, these temporal cultural identities, were visualised as layers that denoted a momentary aspect of phygital space. The three cultural identities, (originally named as the three types of play), included 1) social culture, 2) spectator culture and 3) competitive culture (Gergen, 1985; 1994; 2001; 2009). The first, social culture, involved communication and "play" based on the shared cultural interests of the group. The second, spectator culture, constituted the pleasures associated with spectatorship – increasing youths enthusiasm to interact with one another, whilst the third, competitive culture, involved the social connection between the physical and digital activities, and in turn the physical and digital spaces. However, a fourth type was incorporated to accommodate the phygital dimensions – 4) territorial culture. This

context-specific culture encompassed and complemented the other three, enlightening the cultural constructs of British Nigerian youths, phygital spaces.

6.4.4. Factor 4: Celebrity Culture

The characteristics of the internal adoration towards taste and sub-cultures, most especially celebrity culture, connected all three case studies and posed as one of the most influential factors. Penfold (2004) authored "today we live in a celebrity culture" where "images of stars, people 'famous for being famous', are circulated and consumed daily across the world" (2004:289). In the same manner, Marshall (2006) claimed that "[a]s phenomena, celebrities intersect with a remarkable array of political, cultural, and economic activities to a threshold point that it is worth identifying the operation of a celebrity culture embedded in national and transnational cultures" (2006:6). In accord with both quotes, celebrity culture has become the infamous custodian in ushering the transformation of youths social behaviour. To highlight the "cultural" activity mentioned by Marshall (2006), the data presented in DLT Brunch spatial observations, Afro Nation Ghana twitter data, and No signal/Recess interviews, drew conclusions to British Nigerian youths carving a new powerful culture from their desire to emulate certain celebrities. It is important to explain that this culture is unlike the everyday social media culture practiced by hundreds of online youths. Rojek (2012) wrote, "[t]oday celebrity culture is global and ecumenical... Recognition of glamour and achievement is drawn from around the world" (2012:173). Standard social media culture stems from youths desire to emulate celebrity social and behaviour and positive/negative attitudes. However the context-specific celebrity 'festival' culture formulated by British Nigerian youths, is rooted from a personal attachment to them; through certain cultural similarities. To state: 1) fashion and dress sense, 2) native speech and communication, 3) confidence, 4) dance routines and 5) cultural values.

Among majority of the tweets that were categorised under the celebrity culture group youths utilised deep, meaningful and intimate messaging to discuss the performances and other opinions on the performing celebrities. As described in Chapter 2 and heavily developed in Chapters 4 and 5, such words included "my G for life", "my ride or die", "I go die for Wizkid hand." It is evident from this that celebrity culture definitely had a significant impact on British Nigerian youths experiences and social routines. This high level of authority on youths interaction within physical and digital festivals, is seen to have a positive effect on the production of phygital space. Not only do youth generate a new sense of "self" by immersing themselves in the new culture, but by "cultural poaching" or "creative borrowing" (Omenugha, Uzuegbunam and Ndolo, 2016:214), they manufacture new forms of social beings, with a richer sense of hybridity and socio-cultural dwelling within phygital landscapes, whilst recreating family-like spaces of high value and meaning to their individual lives.

6.5. Characterising Phygital Space Within Social Environments

The strategic selection of case studies, and the physical, digital and socio-cultural factors examined (figure 41), demonstrates the imaginable characterisation of phygital space. Each influential group of determinants represents one of the main pillars (as a developed alternative of Lefebvre's (1974) triad of space) that depicts the underlining layers needed when producing new hybrid space. It is through this categorisation that youths new modes of interaction can be validated to suggest the tools needed in socially cohabiting within these landscapes.

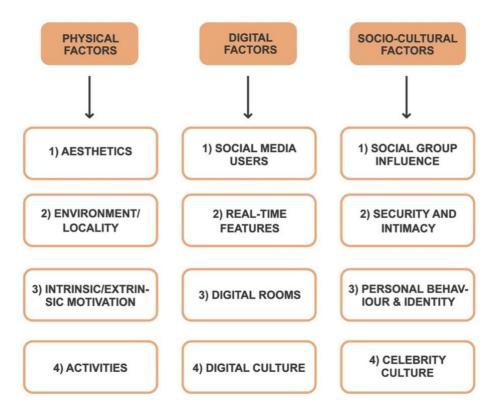


Figure 41: Diagram of all physical, digital and socio-cultural factors which influence interaction amongst British

Nigerian youths

Figure 42 is this Doctoral Dissertation's interpretation of Lefebvre's (1974) spatial triad; in the context of phygital space. This framework enables the examination of physical, digital and socio-cultural aspects of phygital space, whilst figures 43 – 49 breakdowns the specifics through the data interpretation. The three aspects which constitute the phygital framework (figure 42) are: 1) spatial practice, 2) digital features/rooms, and 3) social cues/norms. As it has been emphasised throughout the Doctoral Dissertation, all three aspects are connected to one another; and therefore need each to produce phygital space. Phygital space is unable to be produced through one or two of the phygital aspects, all three must exist for new definitions of space to be produced. *Spatial practice* embodies the physicality of youths social space. It embraces production and reproduction and ensures the continuality of interaction amongst British Nigerian youths; to a certain degree of cohesion. This first aspect of the phygital framework is the physicality of social space – in this researches case, festivals. The festival elements – furniture, activities, individuals and other physical elements encourage individuals to interact with it, and facilitates tools for digital interaction to take place. *Digital*

features/rooms is tied to the digital aspects and youths digital relations of production. Additionally, this digital aspect of phygital space is conceptualised for youths – a space that is constructed for and by them; as they identify what is lived, perceived and conceived. As one of the themes that emerged from the data analysis, was the concept of 'for us, by us' it is clear that the digital aspect of phygital space is the phase that is controlled by youths, and their cultural dynamics. The digital features they use and the digital rooms they occupy, construct their own sacred environments of intimacy and solace - which cannot be misinterpreted by outsiders, but are organised by the insiders. The last phase social cues/norms embodies the complex societal rules and regulations of social dwelling within the social environments of these youths. The cues and norms of British Nigerian youths, guide youths lived experiences within the physical and digital spaces, and aids their navigation from the physical to digital space. This intersection of physical and socio-cultural aspects, socio-cultural and digital aspects, and physical and digital aspects, form phygital space. The framework of phygital space presented in this Chapter, is the beginning of understanding the specifics of phygital and for it to be developed and rich, more research needs to take place to understand the design of each individual aspect.

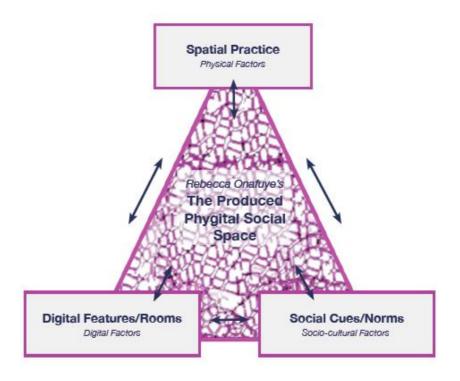


Figure 42: Triadic Diagram illustrating the production of phygital space – similarly to Lefebvre's (1974) spatial triad.

The visual imagery below are a series of illustrations, aimed to visualise phygital space, and act as a framework to understand the structural, digital and socio-cultural aspect of phygital space, and to provide opportunities for future research in this area. Each set diagrammatically clarifies the existing festival landscape, British Nigerian youths interaction, factor of influence, and demarcation of hybrid space; and at the same time offers a complex understanding of each layers' qualities and its social practices. All layers of information have been plotted as a result of the direct observation conducted at the festival. Whilst the plotting is not entirely accurate, it indicates a rough idea of how each area within the festival, contributes to the production of new phygital space. Figure 43 illustrates a clear breakdown of phygital space. The diagrams on the right-hand side have been extracted from the spatial (green) and digital (blue/cyan) observations, to highlight the physical elements that influenced digital interactions, whilst the larger diagram (left-centre, and figure 47) illustrates phygital (magenta) space. The magenta web-form acts as a connector between the physical areas/objects and digital interactions, which further suggests that British Nigerian youths at the festival (physically and digitally) are connected to one another through their interactions and shared modes of socialdwelling. It is clear from this diagram that phygital space cannot be produced without the physicality of the festival, its digital interactions and the socio-cultural dynamics that bind British Nigerian youths, together.

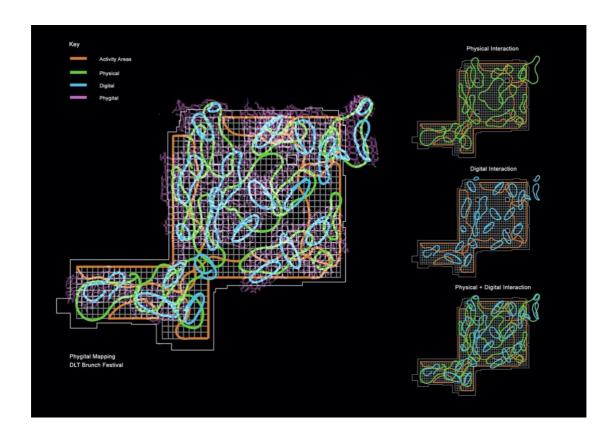


Figure 43: Visual diagram of Phygital space (middle left), and the dissection of physical interaction (top right), digital interaction (middle right) and the intersection of physical and digital within the festival landscape (bottom right).

Figures 44 – 46 illustrates specific data extracted from the spatial observations and digital interactions. As each observation was conducted at different times, each diagram (figure 44) is a depiction of the interactions that took place within different spatial areas. Observation 1 highlights the *brunch activity*, observation 2 – *Afrobeat dance activity*, observation 3 – *special/invited DJ performance*, observation 4 – *normal/in-house DJ performance*, observation 5 – *open mic performance* and observation 6 – *Stormzy celebrity performance*. The interesting connections between all six observations and the digital interactions which stemmed from said the activities, were the modes of communication – colloquial languages, GIF's, memes, polls and live videos. British Nigerian youths physically and digitally present, used the activity objects and areas as a means of gathering and interacting with youths from similar social and family backgrounds. The digital diagrams (figure 45) work in parallel with the spatial observations, and through the combination of physical space, digital interactions

and socio-cultural practices, corroborates Dyson (1998), Foucault and Miskowiec (1986), and Benedikt's (1992) joint understanding of *heterotopia*, *cyberspace* and other productions of new space (figure 47). Not only does this create a new space for youths to dwell in, but it views social space as a lived environment and develops its subjective and objective dynamics; to suit the social dynamics of youth. Figure 47 builds upon the physical and digital observations and illustrates how the phygital layer is constructed through the physicality of the festival and the digital interactions. As stated above, the web-like structure illustrates the exact physical areas and the online interactions that encouraged the production of phygital space. From all six diagrams it is interesting to see the activities that generated a richer production of new space — as it suggests the objects and activities that aids interaction and new space production. This visual representation outlines a framework to understand the physical, digital and socio-cultural instances that aided space production. Figures 48 and 49 give a more indepth visualisation of phygital space, as it breaks down the physical, digital and socio-cultural aspects as layers — layers that build upon one another to form multiple objective and subjective landscapes.

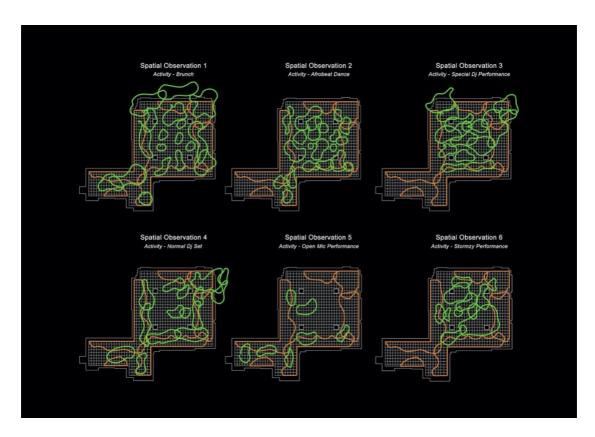


Figure 44: Mapping of physical interaction within the festival landscape

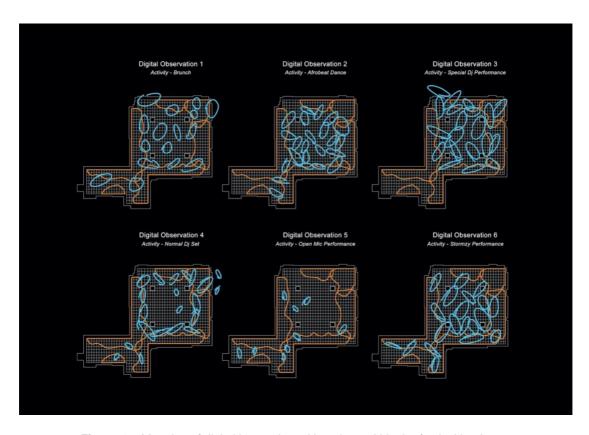


Figure 45: Mapping of digital interaction taking place within the festival landscape

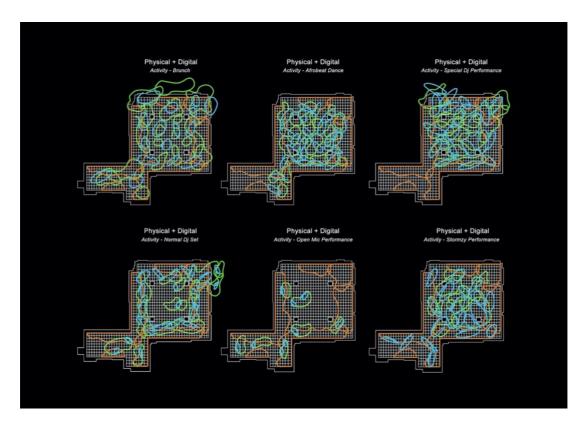


Figure 46: Visual of the intersection of physical and digital interactions, taking place within the festival landscape

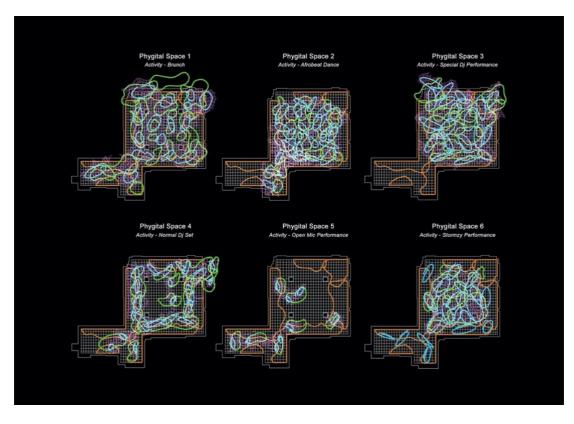


Figure 47: Visual of phygital space production, as a result of the physical and digital interactions taking place within the festival space

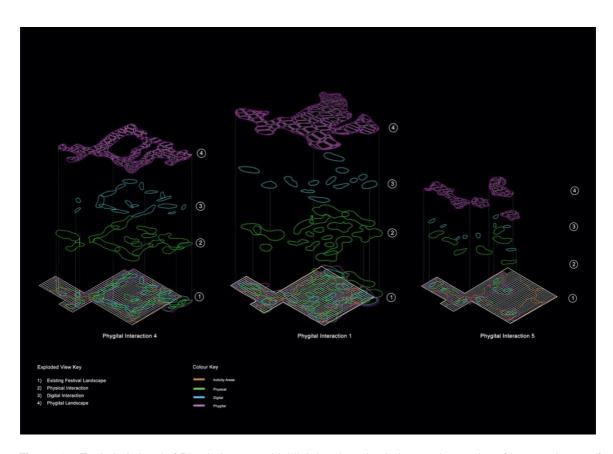


Figure 48: Exploded visual of Phygital space – highlighting that phygital space is a series of layers – layers of physical and digital interaction

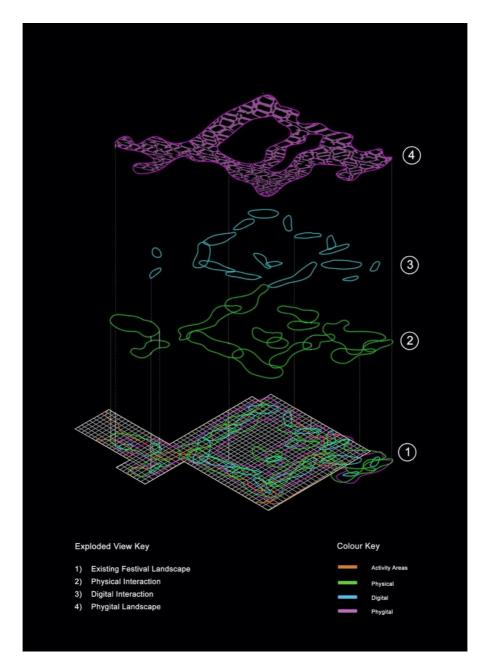


Figure 49: Exploded visual of Phygital space – highlighting 1) the specifics of phygital, 2) that phygital space is a series of layers – layers of physical and digital interaction

The imagery above gives a clear visualisation of phygital space. It is important to note that this concept has not been devised in architecture or spatial design, and is yet to be designed in its current field. Figure 49 – the exploded diagram gives an adequate breakdown of the three aspects of the phygital framework, in the form of spatial layers. The bottom being the base, its physical foundation, the second, the digital and social modes of interactions, and the third layer being the connector – the aspect that connects the physical and digital spatial dynamics.

Each aspect works in conjunction to articulate the spatial framework of phygital space production.

6.5.1. New Modes of Interaction in Phygital Social Spaces

Phygital spaces are built upon existing landscapes, youths social cues, taste cultures and other factors of social dwelling, whereby physical and digital traditions are dwelt through the festival interaction and youths lived experiences (Lefebvre, 1974), and therefore transformed into information and then, new space. However, this research has argued that the production of phygital space must also take into consideration, the lived and adopted cultures of its inhabitants; in this context British Nigerian youth. Their experiences, social backgrounds, and needs as a collective tribe, requires careful understanding, with effort to create intimate spaces of value and solace. Subsequently, the ways in which new modes of interaction is represented, should reflect and act on the regular interactions of youth in festival spaces; to centralise the lived behaviours and experiences of British Nigerian youths. The illustrations below are developments of the phygital framework – as they depict youths newly formed interactions in festival space, and its way of endurance in the phygital. The first row (A1, B1, C1 and D1) illustrates the interaction taking place and the spatial object being used, the second row maps out the connection between each youth and the spatial object. The third row are cluster forms of keywords that were frequently used by youths, to describe the interactions, in the first row. This diagram of physical and digital interaction, represents the phygital experience in its physical and digital form.

Figures 50 – 52 explain and breakdown a fragment of phygital space – an emergent concept – instagrammable space by specifically highlighting the spatial elements that generated majority of the Instagram visual data. From images A1, B1, C1 and D1 it is clear that the pop-structures aided certain socio-cultural interactions amongst the youth; which classify that environment (where the pop-up was placed) as an instagrammable space. A2, B2, C2 and C4

illustrate youths modes of movement within that area and the objects which aided multiple interactions. A3, B3, C3 and D3 are few words that were extracted from the Twitter data. These diagrams, as an extension of the interpretations of results in the previous section, develop the phygital framework to suggest the specific spatial objects/movement, online conversations and socio-cultural interactions which took place at all three festivals. Not only does it develop the narrative of phygital space, but it gives a deeper account of the specifics of each aspect – the physical objects are understood, from that the digital conversations emerge, resulting in the socio-cultural influences being outlined.

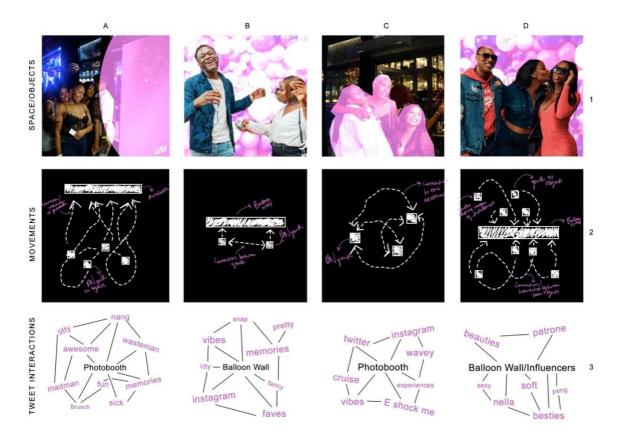


Figure 50. New forms of interactions (mixture of physical and digital) amongst British Nigerian youths and their connections to themselves and objects

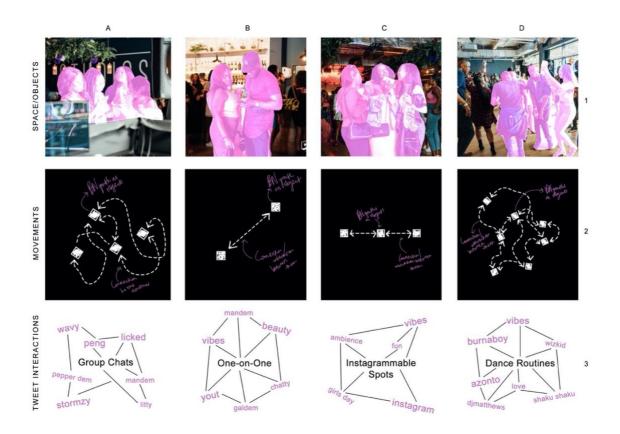


Figure 51. New forms of interactions (mixture of physical and digital) amongst British Nigerian youths and their connections to themselves and objects

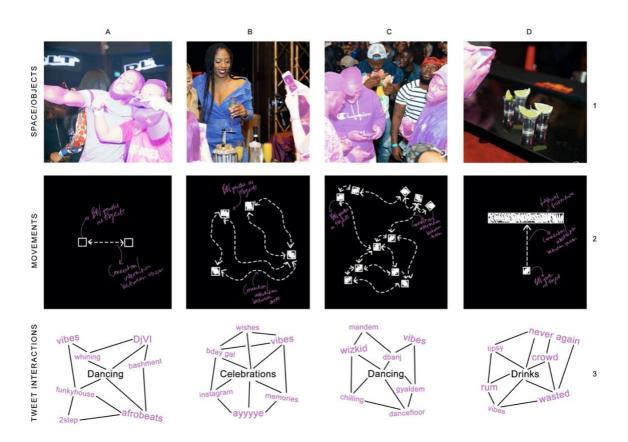


Figure 52. New forms of interactions (mixture of physical and digital) amongst British Nigerian youths and their connections to themselves and objects

6.5.2. Phygital Space is Socially Produced

The thorough examination of literature surrounding space-making, the production of hybrid space, cyberspace, and thirdspace, with Lefebvre's (1974) social triad at the centre, and the data collected and analysed for this study, has established that phygital space is socially produced. Fundamentally, when discussing the social production of new space, it is important to understand that whilst it is built upon an existing landscape and its spatial practices, it can only be produced through the lived practices and interactions of youths. Despite this, the analysis of raw social media data, spatial observations and direct interviews with British Nigerian youths, have openly challenged, developed and reconfigured a handful of ideologies that discuss youth digital culture, space-making, and other concepts that are similar to that of this research. Moreover, it has presented a new socio-cultural angle to look at youths spacemaking and community forming within hybrid spaces. In addition, this study has explored the numerous counteracting and supporting arrangements of phygital spaces, and it should therefore be noted that although this new hybrid space is unique and easily produced, it bears a significant level of power to adjust the social experiences of British Nigerian youths. Whilst studies by Boyd (2008; 2014), Gardner and Davis (2013), Turkle (1996) and others, have suggested that social environments have a significant impact on how youths interact, this research has argued that the spatial and digital interactions of youth, can in fact, manipulate, reconfigure and reproduce the spaces they are in. Furthermore, the physical and digital factors which make up the specifics of phygital space, must be applied to the social environments for the socio-cultural norms and cues to emerge and therefore produce new phygital space.

6.6. Conclusion

The aim of this Chapter was to characterise and breakdown the specifics of phygital space.

Derived from the description and justification of the influential factors, it concludes that the production of phygital space is built on the social practices and spatial routines of British Nigerian youths. In light of youths experiences within social spaces, this Chapter has clarified that spaces of youthful dwelling are more than ordinary landscapes they are environments of worship, inspiration, mystery, spectacle, tradition and transition. Their new modes of communication and interaction within spatial and digital realms create spaces where they feel comfortable enough to express their personalities and experiences in their own away, amongst their own kind. Not only does this invite festival organisers to take the interactions of youths into consideration, but it also enables a richer understanding (for youth) of the spaces they inhabit, and subconsciously interact in a manner that will enhance their relationships with other youths, and the new space. It will encourage them to step out of their social comfort bubbles, enter a new social dimension, and construct a new space as an extension of their present social abode.

This chapter has articulated in detail a concise framework for the production of phygital space, whilst suggesting an updated approach to the idea that "form follows function", as this work indicates that function can reform the form of space. Additionally, this research exposes a need for further studies into the adaptable perceptions and experiences of architecture, and to observe whether the concept of phygital space, can be established in other social settings.

Chapter Seven

Reflections and Conclusions

7.1. Reflections of the Study

This Doctoral Dissertation set out to re-imagine the production of hybrid social space by broadening the perception of youths within festivals, and exposing the relationships between the physical and digital spatial elements and youths social interactions within these landscapes. Through the emergent themes of spatial hierarchy, solidarity, community and individuality, this research has presented contemporary ways that physical space, digital features and youth culture encourages alternative modes of new space production. The perpetuation of spatial and digital elements, coupled with the social practices of youth, encouraged them to socially and collectively build upon the physical and digital constructs of the festival space; and as a results gave rise to a myriad of social phenomena - phygital space. This engagement between the physicality of the space, its digital dynamics and how youths utilised and navigated through both worlds, created multiple tribes and subcommunities on the premiss of intimacy, familiarity and unified youth in a communal space and provided them the opportunity to explore new forms of communal identity and purpose. This Doctoral Dissertation has highlighted that festivals represent a space within which British Nigerian youth can consider new futures and play with new ways of constructing new spaces of meaning and value.

The aim of this research was to demonstrate the ways British Nigerian youth use the social space of urban festivals to fashion contextualised narratives of meaning, which distort the relationships between physical space, digital features and socio-cultural norms of youth. Through the exploration of the social processes that were observed and experienced by youth at the three case studies, this work has presented a contemporary narrative of hybrid social space and is supported by the empirical evidence and extensive historical and current literature. This research has demonstrated the multifaceted nature of phygital space and its

process of transforming physical or digital spaces, into an embodiment of social interactive layers of communitas. It facilitates the counter-cultural narrative and illuminates the positive ways that British Nigerian youth contribute to creating a united community and a sense of belonging within these areas. This Doctoral Dissertation answered the following research questions:

The main research question:

6. What are the physical, digital and socio-cultural factors that influence and support British Nigerian youths creation of phygital space at festivals?

To which sub questions follow:

- 7. How do youths connect and interact with each other both offline and online and form communities at festivals, and what does this suggest about the foundation of these new spaces?
- 8. How the ways in which British Nigerian youths lived geographies at festivals have an impact on their social and digital outputs?

The sub-questions are related to the following secondary research questions:

- 9. To what extent do youths heritage/sub/taste cultures impact and influence youths behaviours at urban festivals, and in turn influence the spaces they produce?
- 10. How are British Nigerian youths theorised in youth studies literature and how are urban festivals portrayed in academic texts and projects?

The main research question was gradually built upon throughout the Doctoral Dissertation. Chapter 2, through the exploration of existing literature centralising around the concepts of subjectivity and objectivity of first, second and third space, youth digital culture and the social relationships of hybrid space-making, helped contextualise phygital space, whilst also building the foundation of new space production. The data collection and analysis presented in

Chapters 4 and 5 re-imagined and re-purposed the role of festival landscapes and youths in the production of hybrid space through their new interactions within the physical and digital festival landscapes. The physical, digital and socio-cultural factors presented in Chapter 6 helped finalise the spatial narrative of phygital and contemporised Lefebvre's (1974) spatial triad concept; taking into consideration the new advancements of digital features. This new dissection of phygital space concluded that there is a continuous need for re-imagining social spaces based on the development of social cultures, digital features and physical ways of dwelling. The sub research questions were answered through ethnographic (qualitative and quantitative) fieldwork. Employing a data-led approach, gave huge insight into the subjective aspect of phygital space, and the social processes youth were engaged in and how they were actively creating sub-spaces. The findings of this research gave a clear understanding as to the level of influence that youths online culture had on their interactivity in festival spaces. The core findings of this Doctoral Dissertation reflect the characteristics of phygital space and emphasises that the unique triad of new space is built from the physical, digital and sociocultural factors which influence interactions amongst youths. The main findings of this study are as follows:

- Phygital space is socially produced through contemporary physical and digital interactions of youth within social spaces; that are governed by the socio-cultural dynamics of their sub/taste cultures
- The physical landscape of phygital consists of a series of interlocked social spaces that infuses the concepts of community, belonging, solidarity and shared identity
- The social relations made in phygital space are an accumulation of traversed interactions within the physical and digital realms
- The digital and socio-cultural aspects are grounded by youths contemporary modes of interaction (colloquial language, expressions, GIFS, memes, and so on)

- within the digital space. Whilst they can be from different cultural backgrounds, the practices of their online culture bind them together
- The socio-cultural aspect of phygital is an embodiment of youths personal and communal experiences within similar spaces; thus revealing that phygital can also be described as an imagination which seeks to change and appropriate the dynamics of physical and digital space
- Shaped by the cultural dynamics of the wider context of social spaces as it has a significant impact on how youths interact within these landscapes; which in turn has an effect on the
- The hierarchical structures within the various youth social groups has a significant influence on how youths perform and perceive social space

Each finding was emphasised across Chapters 4, 5 and 6. The physical findings were evident during the different activities that were organised by the festival committee, the digital findings were discovered from the tweet conversations and the Instagram stories created by each attendee; whilst the socio-cultural findings were interwoven with the physical and digital – thus connecting the first two phases of the phygital triad. Additionally, the three case studies revealed that phygital space is social produced. This was proved during an instance at the second festival – youths within the physical and digital spaces exchanged multiple interactions and engaged with youths from the opposite space; based on certain physical elements and youths socio-cultural cues. To give another occurrence, the concept mentioned in Appendix 1 (pg. 346), 'for us, by us' was materialised in the physical festival – as it caused a number of youths from this society to gather and interact amongst themselves. Looking closely at the cultural dynamics of British Nigerian youths, the secondary research questions were answered in the literature review, and were materialised in the latter part of the Doctoral Dissertation. This was evident when youths glamourised the celebrities who performed at the festival by willingly photographing/videoing their performance, posting on their Instagram stories, and tagging the celebrities, in hope of them reposting on their Instagram pages. Their use of social

language, cultural body movements, dance routines, and so on, enabled a clear breakdown of the social specifics of phygital space; whilst also adding to existing social projects/research on youths, social spaces and digital technology.

This led to the identification of twelve key factors of phygital space, that British Nigerian youth were conveying at festivals (Chapter 6). These factors fashioned an original and unique counter cultural narrative, a new discourse that challenges the existing understandings of social space production. The factors at the centre of phygital space, look at the way physical, digital and socio-cultural features were being created and placed them in the wider framework, whilst also contextualising them in wider academic discussions. As this research has proved that youth social space are layers of connected youth, connected cultures and connected identities. This research found that youth are engaged in an active process of shaping new space in ways that suit their social dynamic. The final chapter reflects on the research, its contribution to the relevant fields of study, its limitations and suggests areas for further research.

Chapter one introduced the research topic, the source of inspiration, the aims and objectives, research questions and how it would be carried out. Whilst the introduction contextualised the direction of this research through the structure of this Doctoral Dissertation. Additionally, it presented existing theoretical notions and concepts that solidified the methods of collecting empirical data and its analysis. Throughout all sections of this Chapter, literature was presented and critiqued to illustrate the existing gaps in the academic landscape concerning urban festivals and the production of new hybrid space. Chapter 2 dissected the specifics of first, second and third space in relation to how British Nigerian youths experience social environments and through their objective and subjective perceptions behave within them. It invited the concepts of cyberspace, its intertwining with physical constructs and youths various taste cultures, and through this problematised the concept of the digital divide to suggest other modern-day divides that hinder social interaction. Additionally, this chapter presented a new

sense of hybrid space within festival landscapes whilst highlighting the spatial, behavioural and interactive focuses of festival settings, youths festival behaviours and the cultures that are materialised within these spaces. Chapter 2 argued that festival landscapes enable and influence British Nigerian youths to explore different and diverse interactions, identities and communities, under the pretence of producing phygital spaces. The literature review has drawn from existing literature and physical-digital projects to analyse the constructs of physical and digital festivals, whilst also illustrating the structure of British Nigerian youths spatial experiences of festivals, in the context of their everyday social lives. A critical approach in illustrating the production of phygital space in festivals, theorised the fragmentation of physical, digital and socio-cultural factors which influence British Nigerian youths interactions within these landscapes. The latter part of the Chapter explored how spatial arrangements, activities and cultures of festivals present a new role for these youths to construct individual and communal experiences to build a new space of personal meaning and shared value.

The methodology Chapter illustrated the design frame that formed and directed this research. It thoroughly explained the three methods that was used to gather spatial and digital data, and emphasised the importance of collecting a range of spatial and digital data to accentuate a balance between the physical and digital in phygital space. Chapter 3 took the critical, ethnographic and exploratory elements of the methods, into consideration and described its importance as being highly critical in answering this study's research questions. It summarised its position in the festival field, its need for maintaining an element of transparency and building trust with the festival attendees to observe a plethora of natural interactions amongst the youth. The strengths and limitations of the methods – spatial and digital observations, collection of Twitter and Instagram messages and interviews, were carefully considered and needed to address the aim, objectives and research questions for this research. Supported and inspired by the critical engagement with projects devised by Salinas (2014), Brooker et al., (2014), Java et al. (2017), Naaman et al. (2010), Gardner and Davis (2014), Ciolfi (2004) and others, the methods strengthened the research design, and challenged the traditional

formations of new space by combining physical and digital festivals. Chapter 3 presented each case study, the criteria list that was created to select each festival, and described the relationships between each festival. Finally, it presented an account of the fieldwork and initial findings from the pilot study and reflected on the need to develop aspects of data collection and analysis. It discovered an interesting and creative approach to involving the youths in collecting data through the art of visual mapping and supplemented the other approaches from a neutral and first-hand perspective. This and the other approaches made up the empirical methodology that was taken into the field for the three case studies and enabled a creative response to the data that was gathered and addressed the unexpected themes (individuality, spatial hierarchy and solidarity) which surfaced during the fieldwork. The design created for this research illustrates an interesting collection of physical-digital methods that depicts a unique understanding of the lived experiences of British Nigerian youths within urban festivals.

Chapter 4, the first data analysis chapter explored the physicality's of urban festivals by revealing how British Nigerian youths lived and re-created the festival space to suit their cultural needs. Using Lefebvre's (1974) categorisation of social space it evaluated the interrelationship between the spatial arrangement, youths social practices and the preconceived cultures of festival space – whilst also embodying qualities of Lefebvre's conceived, perceived and representations of social space. It revealed that the youths physically present appropriate and alter the spatial dynamics through their mixed behaviours and interactions, and produce new layers of it through active participation. The festival activities, association with celebrity artists and other important figures within the Nigerian community, encouraged external social and cultural norms that helped formulate a safe space of solidarity and community for youths to express and practice their unique identities. It concluded by articulating the fact that youths subjective and objective attachments to the festival space, and its external surroundings, impacts the way they behave and interact within the landscape; thus facilitating these youths contemporary tools to construct new definitions of space. Chapter 5, the second analysis Chapter identified the *digital pillars* that acted as substitutes of structural

elements with real space. The data presented in this chapter reiterated the spatial data, but presented it from a different perspective. The digital dynamics of the Twitter and Instagram landscapes, revealed elements of community, celebration of celebrity culture and adjustment of social identities. The most surprising emergent theme was youths building family-like societies in the digital-scape as a way of building connections and relationships, and materialising it within the physical to maintain feelings of security and intimacy. Ideas about the formation of community were drawn on to examine its qualities, significance and its contribution to the production of new space. The interconnection between the festival space, its activities, digital representations and British Nigerian youths search to belong, articulated a natural flow of individuality and community, as temporal private aspects of the festival encouraged youths to explore aspects of self-representation and self-preservation in social settings. Following the re-shaping of festival space, both chapters continuously showed the different ways in which the festival landscape was reformed through youths intersection between the physical and digital landscapes. Chapter 4 analysed the social procedures youths implement in creating connections in physical space, whilst Chapter 5 developed this further in displaying the roots of these connections and shared interactions that are embedded in youths online cultures. These revelations identified the physical, digital and socio-cultural factors that aided the construction of phygital space. The tribal representations of youth sociocultural norms in physical and digital space made it clear that phygital space is socially produced and can only be formulated within spaces where social interaction is taking place. The data from both chapters revealed an interesting quality of phygital space - it is a combination of youths representation of their everyday social routines, their family heritage and culture that they are born into, and the personal cultures that are built for them, and by them.

Chapter 6 visually illustrated phygital space and the different interactions that takes place within it. By describing and analysing the physical, digital and socio-cultural factors that influenced social behaviours and contemporary interactions amongst British Nigerian youths,

this chapter identified four factors that dissected the physicality's, digital constructs and the socio-cultural qualities that make up the phygital world. Festival activities, digital culture and celebrity culture were the three factors that ran through all three case studies – which enacts the festival space by suggesting its countercultural history brings together youth, purpose and solidarity. As all factors encouraged diverse interactions amongst the cohort, it disrupted the traditional constructs of urban festivals by introducing modern forms of digital communication - colloquial language, social media trends and other informal behaviours and constructed a unique creative culture that empowered British Nigerian youths. This Chapter through the visual images and diagrams outlining the interactions, showed that phygital space forms peculiar societies that express different levels of freedom and agency. Its major and crucial quality is the idea of remoulding its phygital pillars to suit the social dynamics of the communities that dwell within it. This research has shown that urban festivals should be understood as spaces of high benefit to youth communities. As forementioned in the previous Chapter, the phygital (physical, digital and socio-cultural) factors and their connection to the livelihoods and upbringings of British Nigerian youth, has formed a new way of understanding youthful social landscapes. The intensity and diversity of interactions among the youths highlights that gathering them physically and digitally remains important to the production and extension of new phygital space. Whilst their contemporary expressions of youth, heritage and digital culture inform new subjective layers of their environments, the various sub-spaces within the festival landscape shape and encourage the new definitions of space; which is highlighted in the conclusion of Chapter 6. Not only do these new definitions reconstruct the subjective nature of the festival, but this Doctoral Dissertation has revealed the crucial role that youths have in social space-making. It is therefore imperative to understand the social dynamics of various youth social groups, in order to comprehend the production tools of phygital space.

Concluding, this thesis has broken down the specifics of phygital space by analysing and reimagining the way youths dwell within physical and digital festival landscapes. Additionally, it has developed Lefebvre's (1974) triad of space by taking into consideration youths digital modes of interaction within the physical; whilst also reconfiguring their newly constructed communities as a form of socio-cultural representation. This work shows that festivals provide opportunities for youth to add their own personal experiences and upbringings to the way they interact with other youths, and in turn create new experiences through their socio-cultural practices. All physical, digital and socio-cultural elements of phygital space constitute community to the social understandings of British Nigerian youth dynamics and the passivation of youth from other cultural backgrounds; each group is brough into close and active contact with each other and the physical and digital features of festival space. The relationship between youths bodies and space, has shown to be dependent on time and culture. The relations of body and space or the notion of spatial identity, contributes to the social production and reproduction of phygital spaces, and demonstrates multiple shifts in its physical structure. The shifting landscapes of the festival space are can be seen as the physical representations of a shift in British Nigerian youths values and priorities, and represents a change in their concerns and social consciousness. Their subjective and objective attachment to the physicalness and digital-ness of festivals embraces the individualistic and communal qualities of new space.

7.2. Contribution to Knowledge

This research contributes to the field of spatial design, hybrid space-making and social environments. Particularly, this study supplies a contemporary understanding of youths role in the reproduction of multi-faceted festival landscapes. It identifies and moderates the physical, digital and socio-cultural factors that influences and evokes British Nigerian youths' interaction and experiences within hybrid social settings, and as a result, impacts the types of social spaces built upon existing landscapes.

The exploratory nature of this study has enabled the need for deeper discussions, and further research into the many perspectives and configurations of phygital spaces, in order to inform the design for the right to hybrid space in real social settings. Such discussion is deemed crucial from an architectural and technology perspective, as most interactions in the 21st century are traversed between the physical and digital dimension. The data analysis Chapters have proven that this is the case in certain communities, social groups, adopted cultures and most importantly, urban festivals. Whilst also contributing to the recent studies regarding the production of third space and youths interaction in physical-digital environments, by elucidating the origins and purposes of these engagements, it advances the tools needed for new space production. Not only does it add to and reconceptualise mature concepts from Lefebvre (1974), Soja (1996) and Benedikt (1992), it celebrates and solidifies with real-life practical data, current studies on the research topic.

The literature review, data collection, analysis and the factors produced from this research, elaborates a new notion in the field of spatial design and digital technologies – phygital space. This new definition of space incorporates the narrative of this research, and the physical, digital and socio-cultural interactions of individuals that are produced in an attempt to describe the new space British Nigerian youths live in, with more contemporary descriptions that include physical perceptions of space, digital media and socio-cultural understandings of youth culture and community. An initial attempt of visualising such space is illustrated in Chapter 6. Moreover, it recognises the pure connection between youths comfortability in the social space, their modes of physical-digital interaction within it and the formation of new space. This body of work through its multiple methods of investigation assists in strengthening the research findings, as it confirms three forms of data collection can offer similar findings and support each other to escalate the reliability and validity of results. This is presented in Chapters 4, 5 and 6 where spatial observations/mappings, interviews and twitter data confirmed that spatial arrangements and activities influence certain socio-cultural interactions amongst the cohort. The spatial findings from Chapter 4 deconstructed youths methods of producing *conceived*

space, through the navigation of the festival activities. They exposed the need to co-create representations of the festival space whilst also incorporating digital dynamics. This fluid approach between the traditional elements and transitional interactions revealed subtle connections between the physical and digital festival environments, and the socio-cultural understandings of youth culture. The digital findings highlighted in Chapter 5, provided a deeper understanding of how youths predominately dwell and traverse through the digital aspects of festival, based off of the physical activities. It discovered an alternative mode of digital festivals and the construction of festival families, causing youths to re-evaluate their expressions of self within phygital environments. The themes extracted from both Chapters established the physical, digital and socio-cultural factors that influence new interactions amongst British Nigerian youths, which in turn creates phygital space. For instance, physical factor 1 (section 6.2.1.) emerged on the basis of pop-up 'instagrammable' elements at all three festivals, provoking various physical interactions online conversations amongst the cohort.

These (and the other) findings support and develop the theories discussed in Chapter 2, which also shows that they can be generalised to other youths within different social groups or communities, as the major premise in the analysis in Chapter 2 were based from a general youthful perspective. Additionally, the findings from this research can be generalised to other social environments that occupy similar physical and digital dynamics. For instance, carnivals, youth parties, raves (another form of festival) and public barbeques on larger scales, can be used for a similar study to validate and solidify the findings of this research. Summarising, the main findings of this work can be generalised to any public social space where youth are the predominate habitants. As highlighted in earlier parts of this Doctoral Dissertation, youths from various cultural backgrounds can be connected through their modes of practising their online digital culture. Their communal and contemporary use of colloquial language, GIFS, memes, body language, and other youthful expressions, bind their individualistic characters based on their shared passion of youth interaction.

7.3. Limitations

Conducting the pilot study prior to the final case studies eliminated a handful of possible limitations that would have risen in the main data collection methods. However, as it was predicted that the experiences from each case study would differ in various ways, strict measures were put into place, as a way of reducing the problems which arose during the pilot. For instance – the pilot study showed that the sampling size was too small to build a substantial theory, as majority of the Twitter data collected via Mosquito (powered by Grasshopper and Rhinoceros), was repetitive and was difficult to compare to the spatial data, thus making it challenging to measure against the aims and objectives of this research. To rectify, 3 urban festivals on a larger scale and that had clear connections between one another were selected. Additionally, other methods of data collection were implemented, along with the analysis techniques to gather diverse datasets, to produce rich results. On the other hand, this could also be considered as a strength in terms of understanding youths perceptions on social media usage in festival spaces. The smaller group size provided wider opportunities to gather a range of different perspectives from youths in attendance.

A major limitation that occurred during the spatial and digital observation, was that majority of the youths at the festival had not activated their location option, on Twitter when tweeting about the festival. This was rectified by running a search command (in NVivo) to identify the tweets that included information about their location or spatial elements/objects, and positioning within the festival landscape. Additionally, the Instagram data provided real-time information that showed photo and video footage of the spatial objects that these youths were using to interact. As this research studied second-generation British Nigerian youths within British and African contexts, the identification of the targeted demographic was extremely difficult. Although certain tribal facial marks helped in some cases, it was sometimes impossible to physically identify the youths. However, upon conversating with a good number of them, the names of the youths who took part in interviews and tweeted, were matched to

the list of attendees (their age, orientation and ethnicity) that was provided by the festival organisers. Secondly, due to the location of Afro Nation Ghana being in the centre of the religious area, aspects of cultural sensitivity resulted to a delay in conducting spatial observations and interviews with the youths. Before doing so, permission had to be obtained by the beach wardens, but was instantly approved during the first few hours of the first day. Having listed the restraints, this research could be developed in future research to conceal the research limitations.

7.4. Further Study

Based on the limitations above, and other contributing factors, there are a number of areas that this research was unable to investigate that are suitable for empirical research and analysis. An interesting research alternative would consider changing the demographic to see how such findings are generalised to youths from different heritage backgrounds and different social-cultures. In order to effectively explore alternative cultures, a surface-level understanding of the physical and digital spaces that they frequenting dwell in, is crucial to the success of this further research. The type of social setting could also be altered to understand if the interactions displayed in festivals are site-specific, or can be characterised within other spaces that youth feel secure and active in. One of the strengths of this research was the high levels of excitement and enthusiasm that were expressed by the youths during the observations and one-to-one interviews. To expand on this from a methodological perspective, future research could develop this further to incorporate participants in the data collection process. Urban festivals are spaces that are continuously being lived in by youths - they understand the social and physical dynamics and the spatial movements of their peers. Therefore it would be highly beneficial for the space to be explored further in an in-depth exploratory manner, by including youths in the process of collecting data. Doing such would invoice an important youth voice to the research field of youths in urban festival landscapes. The research methods would need to be simplified to accommodate youths that take part in

collecting data – more creative methods would be implemented to make the collection process fun for those taking part. For example, the creative mapping that was implemented at DLT Brunch and the pilot study worked extremely well, and was well received by the festival attendees. Although it was not successful at Afro Nation and No signal, due to its large proximity and the busyness of the activities, inviting youths at the festival to take part in the research, would disseminate the method at a wider reach, and would successfully be completed within large and small festival scales.

In terms of the production of phygital space, future research studies may offer additional attention to the technicalities of phygital space. This research has presented a conceptual and visual understanding of how it is produced, however, further research could look into the technical formations of such phygital environments. Possible methods for this would be to develop an ant-path algorithm that could track and trace youths movements within physical space, to understand their social and digital cues, and build a digital environment using AI, Machine Learning or Gamification systems, to construct this phygital space. In addition, the data generated through their social practices could be a reliable asset to other projects that focus on the visibility of social practices, digital culture and hybrid space-making.

This research emphasises new avenues of knowledge, contemporary and unique ways of visualising urban festivals, and generates new narratives which depicts British Nigerian youths as creators of phygital space within festivals. It has established the physical, digital and socio-cultural factors that influence youths showcase of modern interactions and behaviours, whilst demonstrating nuances of creative agency within urban contexts. The unique understandings that have emerged from this research creates possibilities of re-imagining youths methods of formulating multiple online identities on a larger and more diverse scale; whilst incorporating physical dynamics to their modes of formation. Such affordances play an integral part in solidifying the powerful voice of British Nigerian youths, in festival contexts and other social societies. Urban festivals have been investigated as space of hope, imagination, value and

social experiences which possess new tools for formulating modern realities. Furthermore, the temporal constructs of festivals, build multiple hybrid spaces for youths to express their creative and cultural energy, explore their individual voices and value their shared experiences.

Glossary

British Nigerian youth are persons between the ages of 18 – 32 born in the UK

but of Nigerian descent.

Second-generation youths refer to UK born youths of foreign-born parents. It is

important to note that these youths, in the context of this

research are youths who were born in the UK but have parents that were born in Nigeria.

Phygital spaces

are spaces that emerge at the intersection of physical and digital social interaction. The concept of phygital social space is better understood as layers that pursues enabling youths' rights to participation and appropriation of different characterisations of physical and digital spaces.

Hybrid spaces

are spatial arrangements of existing space that emerge from the unpredictable relationship of physical and digital spatial elements. These spaces are located at the intersection of physical and digital, and cannot be reduced to either physical or digital elements.

Production of Phygital space

is drawn from the work of Henri Lefebvre's work in which he argues that "(social) space is a (social) produce" (1974:26). Therefore, as social spaces, phygital spaces are also social products of British Nigerian youths physical and digital interaction. It is important to note that these spaces do not emerge from a chain of "physical" or "digital" events; phygital spaces cannot be one or the other as it encompasses youth's lived interactions, experiences and memories.

Urban public spaces

refers to communal spaces that have are a combination of loose city-ness and busy urban life. Although the term urban can be blurred and often meaningless, it is used to contextualise research that is conducted in public urban environments, rather than natural surroundings – where a strong presence of physical interaction and digital networks is expected amongst the space inhabitants.

New forms of communication

refers to the modern ways in which British Nigerian interact with one another on digital platforms. These

include colloquial language, word abbreviations, hashtags, memes and gifs. In the context of this research, these new forms of interaction contribute to the production of phygital space.

Colloquial language

also known as *slang language*, colloquial language is informal spoken forms of language commonly amongst youth. It includes informal words and expressions that create a relaxed and conservational tone. It is not necessarily wrong, but it is used when youths aim to achieve informality amongst one another (see examples in Appendix 1 and 2).

Hashtags

are metadata tags that is attached by the hash symbol, #. They are widely used on social media platforms such as Twitter and Instagram as a way of connecting social media content and conversations, that share a particular subject of theme.

Memes

are images that carry certain behaviours, ideas and cultural styles that spread a humorous and symbolic meaning, to represent a particular phenomenon or theme (see examples of these in Appendix 2 and 3).

Gifs

short for *Graphical Interchange Format* is an animation of images in a small file size. Gifs are a series of images or videos (without audio) that loop continuously and does not require a play button. Gifs are commonly used amongst youth as a way to visually expressing their feelings and emotions about a certain topic (see examples of these being used in the twitter data, in Appendix 2).

Bibliography Abel, C., (1997). Architecture and Identity: Towards a Global Eco-culture. 1st ed. Architecture Press. Adam, B. (1994). Perceptions of Time. In: T. Ingold (ed.) Companion Encyclopedia of Anthropology: Humanity, Culture and Social Life, pp. 503-26. London: Routledge.

Addo, P., (2009). 'Anthropology, Festival, and Spectacle.' *Reviews in Anthropology*, 38(3), pp.217-236.

Adorno, T.W., Frenkel-Brunswick, E., Levinson, D.J., & Sanford, R.N. (1950). *The Authoritarian Personality*. New York: Harper-Row.

Agarwal, A., Xie, B., Vovsha, I., Rambow, O. and Passonneau, R., 2011. *Sentiment Analysis of Twitter Data*. [ebook] Portland, Oregon: Association for Computational Linguistics, pp.30-38. Available at: https://www.aclweb.org/anthology/W11-0705.pdf [Accessed 16 December 2019].

Aitken, S. (2001) Geographies of Young People: The Morally Contested Spaces of Identity. London and New York: Routledge.

Aitkin, M., (2001). Likelihood and Bayesian analysis of mixtures. *Statistical Modelling*, 1(4), pp.287-304.

Akom, A., Ginwright, S. and Cammarota, J., (2008). Youthtopias: Towards a New Paradigm of Critical Youth Studies. *Youth Media Reporter: The Profession Journal of the Youth Media Field*, 2(4), pp.1-30.

Al-Jabri, I., Sohail, M. and Ndubisi, N., (2015). Understanding the usage of global social networking sites by Arabs through the lens of uses and gratifications theory. *Journal of Service Management*, 26(4), pp.662-680.

Aldahawi, H., 2015. *Mining and Analysing Social Network in the Oil Business: Twitter Sentiment Analysis and Prediction Approaches*.. [ebook] Unpublished. Available at: http://orca.cf.ac.uk/85006/> [Accessed 14 December 2021].

Aligba, A. and Fusch, G., (2017). Entrepreneurial Motivations and Characteristics of Niger Delta Youths: An Exploratory Study. *Journal of Social Change*, 9(1).

Allison, S., (2013). Youth and the (Potential) Power of Social Media. *Youth Studies Australia*, 32(3), pp.1-7.

Ampanavos, S, and Markaki, M. (2018) "Digital Cities: Towards a New Identity of Public Space." [ebook] Available at: http://architecturemps.com/wp-

content/uploads/2013/09/mc_conference_ampanavos_spyridon.pdf [Accessed 8 Sep. 2018].

Anderton, C., (2008). Commercializing the Carnivalesque: The V Festival and Image/Risk Management. *Event Management*, 12(1), pp.39-51.

Andrews, H. and Roberts, L., (2012). *Liminal Landscapes: Travel, Experience and Spaces In-between*. 1st ed. Oxon: Routledge.

Aravot, I. (2002). Back to Phenological Placemaking, *Journal of Urban Design*, 7(2), pp.201-212.

Armstrong, K. (2017). Exploring the Enigma of the Happiness Construct in Phygital Fashion Experiences. *Advanced Fashion Technology and Operations Management*, pp.443-457.

Arnoldi, M., (2006). Youth Festivals and Museums: The Cultural Politics of Public Memory in Postcolonial Mali. *Africa Today*, 52(4), pp.55-76.

Aycock, M. (2018). *If You Didn't Post About It, Did It Really Happen?* | Social Media | *Pfeiffer Law.* [online] Pfeifferlaw.com. Available at: http://pfeifferlaw.com/entertainment-law-blog/post/if-you-didnt-post-about-it-did-it-really-happen [Accessed 8 Sep. 2018].

Babones, S., (2015). Interpretive Quantitative Methods for the Social Sciences. *Sociology*, 50(3), pp.453-469.

Bagozzi, R. and Dholakia, U., (2002). Intentional Social Action in Virtual Communities. *Journal of Interactive Marketing*, 16(2), pp.2-21.

Baker, T. L. (1994). *Doing Social Research*. 2nd ed. New York: McGraw-Hill Inc.

Bakhtin, M., (1965). *Rabelais and His World*. 1st ed. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

Bakshi, A., Zhu, Z., Vinkhuyzen, A., Hill, W., McRae, A., Visscher, P. and Yang, J., (2016). Fast Set-Based Association Analysis Using Summary Data from GWAS Identifies Novel Gene Loci for Human Complex Traits. *Scientific Reports*, 6(32894).

Ballantyne, J., Ballantyne, R. and Packer, J., (2013). Designing and managing music festival experiences to enhance attendees' psychological and social benefits. *Musicae Scientiae*, 18(1), pp.65-83.

Ballina, F., Valdes, L. and Del Valle, E., (2019). The Phygital experience in the smart tourism destination. *International Journal of Tourism Cities*, 5(4), pp.656-671.

Barbosa, L. and Feng, J., (2010). Robust Sentiment Detection on Twitter from Biased and Noisy Data. *Coling 2010: Poster Volume*, pp.36-44.

Barlow, J. (2006). Making the Digital City: The Early Shaping of Urban Internet Space [Review]. Interface: The Journal of Education, Community and Values 6(3). Available at: http://bcis.pacificu.edu/journal/2006/03/aurigi.php. [Accessed 20.06.19].

Barnet, B., (1998). Reconfiguring Hypermedia as a Machine: Capitalism, Periodic Tables and a Mad Optometrist. *Online Journal of Culture and Technology*, 2.

Barry, C. and Wong, M., (2020). Fear of Missing Out (FoMO): A Generational Phenomenon or an Individual Difference?. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*, 37(12), pp.2952-2966.

Barth, M. and Veit, D., (2011). Which Processes Do Users Not Want Online?

Extending Process Virtualization Theory. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Information Systems*.

Batrinca, B. and Treleaven, P., (2014). Social Media Analytics: A Survey of Techniques, Tools and Platforms. *Al & Society*, 30(1), pp.89-116.

Battista, M. T. (2007). The Development of Geometric and Spatial Thinking. *In: F. K. Lester (Ed.), Second Handbook of Research on Mathematics Teaching and Learning: Information Age*, pp. 843-908. Charlotte, NC.

Baudrillard, J., (1994). *Simulacres et Simulation*. 4th ed. Paris: University of Michigan Press.

Beard, T., Ford, G. and Stern, M., (2020). Bridging the Digital Divide: What Has Not Worked But What Just Might. SSRN Electronic Journal.

Becker, H., 1963. *Foundations - SAGE Research Methods*. [online]

Methods.sagepub.com. Available at: https://methods.sagepub.com/foundations/becker-howard-s [Accessed 11 January 2020].

Belanger, F., Hiller, J. and Smith, W., (2002). Trustworthiness in Electronic Commerce: The Role of Privacy, Security, and Site Attributes. *The Journal of Strategic Information Systems*, 11(3-4), pp.245-270.

Belghiti, S., Ochs, A., Lemoine.J.F., Badot, O. (2018). The Phygital Shopping Experience: An Attempt at Conceptualisation and Empirical Investigation. *In: Rossi P., Krey, N. Marketing Transformation: Marketing Practice in an Ever Changing World*. Development in Marketing Science: Proceedings of the Academy of Marketing Science. Springer, Cham.

Belhassen, Y., Caton, K. and Stewart, W., (2008). The Search for Authenticity in the Pilgrim Experience. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 35(3), pp.668-689.

Benedikt, M. (1992). Cyberspace. Cambridge, MA. [etc.]: MIT Press.

Benjamin, R., 2019. Race After Technology. 1st ed. Cambridge: Polity Press.

Bennett, A. (1999) 'Subcultures or Neo-tribes? Rethinking the Relationship Between Youth, Style and Musical Taste' *Sociology* 33 (3), 599-617.

Bennett, A. (2005). Culture and Everyday Life. London: Sage.

Bennett, A. (2011) 'The Post-Subcultural Turn: Some Reflections 10 Years On' *Journal of Youth Studies 14* (5), 493-506.

Bennett, A. and Peterson, R. (2004) *Music Scenes: Local, Translocal and Virtual*. USA: Vanderbilt University Press.

Bennett, A. and Robards, B. (2014) *Mediated Youth Cultures: The Internet,*Belonging and New Cultural Configurations. London: Palgrave.

Bennett, A., (2000). *Popular Music and Youth Culture: Music, Identity and Place*. 1st ed. New York: Palgrave.

Bennett, A., (2003). Researching Youth Culture and Popular Music: A Methodological Critique. *The British Journal of Sociology*, 53(3), pp.451-466.

Bennett, S., Maton, K. and Kervin, L., (2008). The 'Digital Natives' Debate: A Critical Review of the Evidence. *British Journal of Educational Technology*, 39(5), pp.775–786.

Bennett, T., Savage, M., Silva, E. B., Warde, A., Gayo-

Cal, M. and Wright, D. (2009). Culture, Class, Distinction, London and New York: Routledge.

Berg, B.L. (2004) *Qualitative Research Methods for the Social Sciences*. 5th ed. Pearson Education, Boston.

Bertrand, M., Kamenica, E. and Pan, J., (2013). Gender Identity and Relative Income within Households. *SSRN Electronic Journal*, (19023), pp.1-48.

Bevelander, K., Smit, C., van Woudenberg, T., Buijs, L., Burk, W. and Buijzen, M., (2018). Youth's social network structures and peer influences: study protocol MyMovez project – Phase I. *BMC Public Health*, 18(1), pp.1-13.

Bhabha, H., (2004). *The Location of Culture*. 2nd ed. London: Routledge.

Bhat, Shyam K. 'Structure, Space, and the Mind.' Presentation. Available at: <
https://www.slideshare.net/shyambhat?utm_campaign=profiletracking&utm_medium=sssite
&utm_source=ssslideview> [Accessed 4 April 2020].

Biocca, F., Harms, C. and Burgoon, J., (2003). Towards A More Robust Theory and Measure of Social Presence: Review and Suggested Criteria. *Presence Teleoperators* & *Virtual Environments*, 12(5), pp.456-480.

Bizirgianni, I. and Dionysopoulou, P., (2013). The Influence of Tourist Trends of Youth Tourism through Social Media (SM) & Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs). *Procedia - Social and Behavioural Sciences*, 73, pp.652–660.

Blackman S., Commane G. (2012) Double Reflexivity: The Politics of Friendship, Fieldwork and Representation within Ethnographic Studies of Young People. *In: Health S., Walker. Innovation in Youth Research.* London: Palgrave Macmillan.

Blackman, S. (2007) 'Youth Subcultural Theory: A Critical Engagement with the Concept, its Origins and Politics, from the Chicago School to Postmodernism' *Journal of Youth Studies 8* (1), 1-20.

Bleecker, J., (2009). *Design Fiction: A Short Essay on Design, Science, Fact and Fiction*. [online] Near Future Laboratory. Available at: https://blog.nearfuturelaboratory.com/2009/03/17/design-fiction-a-short-essay-on-design-science-fact-and-fiction/ [Accessed 13 December 2020].

Bobkowski, P. and Smith, J., 2013. 'Social Media Divide: Characteristics of Emerging Adults who do not use Social Network Websites.' *Media, Culture & Society*, 35(6), pp.771-781.

Bohannan, P. (1967). 'Concepts of Time among the Tive of Nigeria.' *In: J.Middleton Myth and Cosmos*, pp. 315-330. New York: Natural History Press.

Bolton, R., Parasuraman, A., Hoefnagels, A., Migchels, N., Kabadayi, S., Gruber, T., Komarova, Y. and David, S., (2013). 'Understanding Generation Y and Their Use of Social Media: A Review and Research Agenda.' *Journal of Service Management*, 24(3), pp.245-267.

Bonnemaison, J. and Agnew, J. (2005). *Culture and Space*. 1st ed. London: I.B. Tauris.

Borch, C., 2011. 'Interview with Edward W. Soja: Thirdspace, Postmetropolis, and Social Theory.' *Distinktion: Journal of Social Theory*, 3(1), pp.113-120.

Borgatti, S., (2006). 'Identifying Sets of Key Players in a Social Network.' *Computational and Mathematical Organization Theory*, 12(1), pp.21-34.

Bowen, H. and Daniels, M., (2005). 'Does the Music Matter? Motivations for Attending a Music Festival.' *Event Management*, 9(3), pp.155-164.

Boyatzis, R., (1998). *Transforming Qualitative Information: Thematic Analysis and Code Development*. 1st ed. Thousand Oaks, California: SAGE Publications, Inc.

Boyd, D, Crawford, K. (2012). 'CRITICAL QUESTIONS FOR BIG DATA', *Information, Communication & Society*, 15(5), pp. 662-679.

Boyd, D. (2007) 'Why Youth (Heart) Social Network Sites: The Role of Networked Publics in Teenage Social Life.' *MacArthur Foundation Series on Digital Learning – Youth, Identity, and Digital Media Volume (ed. David Buckingham)*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Boyd, D. (2008) *Taken Out of Context: American Teen Sociality in Networked Publics.* PhD Dissertation, University of California Berkeley.

Boyd, D. (2010). 'Social Network Sites as Networked Publics: Affordances,

Dynamics, and Implications.' *In Networked Self: Identity, Community, and Culture on Social*Network Sites (ed. Zizi Papacharissi), pp. 39-58.

Boyd, D. (2014). It's Complicated the Social Lives of Networked Teens. Yale University Press.

Boyd, D. and Ellison, N., (2007). 'Social Network Sites: Definition, History, and Scholarship.' *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, 13(1), pp.210–230.

Brake, M. (1985). Comparative Youth Culture: The Sociology of Youth Subcultures in America, Britain and Canada. 1st ed. London: Routledge.

Braun, V. and Clarke, V., (2006). 'Using Thematic Analysis in Psychology.' Qualitative Research in Psychology, 3(2), pp.77-101.

Brock Jr., A., (2020). *Distributed Blackness: African American Cybercultures*. 1st ed. New York: NYU Press.

Brooker, P., Barnett, J. and Cribbin, T., (2016). 'Doing Social Media Analytics.' *Big Data and Society*, 3(2).

Brown, H., (2005). *Physical Relativity: Space-time Structure from a Dynamical Perspective*. 1st ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Bucher, T. (2017). 'The Algorithmic Imaginary: Exploring the Ordinary Affects of Facebook Algorithms', *Information, Communication & Society*, 20(1), pp.30-44.

Buck-Matthews, E. (2018) Re-Framing Music Festivals: Exploring Space, Solidarity, Spirituality and Self with Young People. Unpublished PhD Thesis. Coventry: Coventry University.

Buckingham, D. and Willett, R., (2006). *Digital Generations: Children, Young People, and New Media*. 1st ed. New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.

Buckingham, D., (2013). 'Making Sense of the 'Digital Generation': Growing Up with Digital Media.' *Self & Society*, 40(3), pp.7-15.

Burabari, S., (2016). 'Westernization: The Opening of the Pandora's Box on African Cultural Value System.' *Religion in the Historical Perspective: Essays in Honour if Professor E. S. Akama*.

Burgel, G., Burgel, G. and Dezes, M., (1987). 'An Interview with Henri Lefebvre.' *Environment and Planning: Society and Space*, 5(1), pp.27-38.

Burns, R., (2014). 'Rethinking Big Data in Digital Humanitarianism: Practices, Epistemologies, and Social Relations.' *GeoJournal*, 80(4), pp.477-490.

Byers, T. and Bukatman, S., (1995). 'Terminal Identity: The Virtual Subject in Postmodern Science Fiction.' *American Literature*, 67(2), p.424.

Byfield, J., (2021). 'Rethinking the African Diaspora.' *African Studies Review*, 43(1), pp.1-9.

Canter D, Singer P. (1975) *Environmental Interaction*. New York: International Universities Press

Carbone, L. (2018) "How Instagram Algorithm Works." [online] https://later.com/blog/how-instagram-algorithm-works/. [Accessed 13.07.18].

Carmona, M., Tiesdell, S., Heath, T. and Oc, T. (2010). *Public Places - Urban Spaces: The Dimensions of Urban Design*. London: Routledge.

Carta, S., (2020). *Big Data, Code and the Discrete City: Shaping Public Realms*. 1st ed. Oxon: Routledge.

Casey E. (1997). *The Fate of Place. A Philosophical History.* Berkeley: University of California Press.

Castells, M. (2000). The Rise of the Network Society. 2nd ed. Oxford: Blackwell.

Castells, M. and Cardoso, G., (2005). *The Network Society. From Knowledge to Policy*. 1st ed. Washington: Center for Transatlantic Relations.

Castells, M., (2010). The Power of Identity. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell.

Castells, M., (2015). *Networks of Outrage and Hope: Social Movements in the Internet Age, 2nd Edi.* 1st ed. John Wiley & Sons.

Castillo, C, M. Mendoza, and B. Poblete. (2011). 'Information credibility on twitter' *In:*Proceedings of the 20th International conference on World wide Web.

Ceci, S. J. (1991). 'How Much Does Schooling Influence General Intelligence and its Cognitive Components? A Reassessment of the Evidence.' *Developmental Psychology* 27(5): 703-722.

Chatterton, P. and Hollands, R., (2003). *Urban Nightscapes: Youth Cultures, Pleasure Spaces and Corporate Power.* 1st ed. London: Routledge.

Ciciora, P. (2018). *News Bureau | ILLINOIS*. [online] News.illinois.edu. Available at: https://news.illinois.edu/view/6367/205668 [Accessed 8 Sep. 2018].

Cieurzo, C, M. A. Keitel., (1999). 'Ethics in Qualitative Research.' *In: M. Kopala and L. Suzuki, ed., Using Qualitative Methods in Psychology,* 1st ed. Thousand Oaks, California: SAGE Publications, Inc, pp.62-77.

Ciolfi, L., (2004). 'Understanding Spaces as Places: Extending Interaction Design Paradigms.' *Cognition, Technology & Work*, 6(1), pp.37-40.

Ciolfi, L., Gabriel, A. (2014). 'Digital Social interactions in the City: Reflecting on Location-Based Social Media.' *In: Code And The City, Maynooth, Ireland*, 3-4 September 2014. (Unpublished).

Citeseerx.ist.psu.edu. (2017). *Cite a Website - Cite This For Me*. [online] Available at: http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.101.6749&rep=rep1&type=pdf [Accessed 23 Nov. 2017].

Cohen, L., Manion, L. and Morrison, K., (2007). *Research Methods in Education*. 1st ed. Oxford: Routledge.

Cohen, P., and Ainley, P. (2000) 'In the Country of the Blind?: Youth studies and Cultural Studies in Britain *Journal of Youth Studies* 3 (1), 79-95.

Collins, R., (2003). 'A Network-Location Theory of Culture.' *Sociological Theory*, 21(1), pp.69-73.

Cookie, F., 2021. Creating a 'phygital' Ecosystem Between Brands and Consumers.

[online] The Drum. Available at: https://www.thedrum.com/knowledge-bank/2011/12/19/creating-phygital-ecosystem-between-brands-and-consumers [Accessed 4 April 2020].

Corn, J.J. (1986). *Imagining Tomorrow: History, Technology, and the American Future*. Cambridge: MIT Press.

Couldry, N., (2000). *The Place of Media Power: Pilgrims and Witnesses of the Media Age.* 1st ed. Routledge.

Couldry, N., (2003). *Media Rituals: A Critical Approach*. 1st ed. Psychology Press: Social Science.

Craven, J., 2019. 'Form Follows Function' Is the Most Famous Phrase in Architecture. [online] ThoughtCo. Available at: https://www.thoughtco.com/form-follows-function-177237 [Accessed 5 January 2019].

Crespi-Vallbona, M. and Richards, G., (2007). 'The Meaning of Cultural Festivals.' *International Journal of Cultural Policy*, 13(1), pp.103-122.

Creswell, J. W. (2005). *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, And Evaluating*Quantitative And Qualitative Approaches To Research. 2nd ed. Upper Saddle River,

NJ:Merrill/Pearson Education

Creswell, J. W., & Plano Clark, V. L. (2007). *Designing And Conducting Mixed Methods Research*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Creswell, J. W., L. F. Goodchild, and P. P. Turner. (1996). 'Integrated Qualitative and Quantitative Research: Epistemology, History, and Designs.' *In Higher education: Handbook of Theory and Research, ed. J. C. Smart,* 90–136. New York: Agathon Press.

Creswell, J. W., V. L. Plano Clark, M. Gutmann, and W. Hanson. (2003). 'Advanced Mixed Methods Research Designs.' *In Handbook on mixed methods in the behavioral and social sciences*, ed. A. Tashakkori and C. Teddlie, 209–40. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Creswell, J., (2014). Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches. 4th ed. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Creswell, J.W. (2003). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. 2nd ed. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Creswell, T. (2004). *Place a Short Introduction*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Croisette, S., 2021. *Digital Focus Workshop - TFWA World Exhibition & Conference - 2018 | TFWA*. [online] Tax Free World Association. Available at: https://www.tfwa.com/tfwa-world-exhibition-conference/digital-focus-workshop-100008398 [Accessed 7 November 2018].

Crotty, M., (1998). *The Foundations of Social Research Meaning and Perspective in the Research Process.* 1st ed. New York: SAGE Publications Ltd.

Cudny, W., Korec, P. and Rouba, R., (2012). 'Resident's perception of festivals – the case study of Lodz, Sociológia.' *Slovak Sociological Review*, 44(6), pp.704-728.

Cuff, D., (2006). 'Immanent Domain: Pervasive Computing and the Public Realm.' *Journal of Architectural Education*, 57(1), pp.43-49.

Cui, W, Lin, S, Tan, L. (2011) 'TextFlow: Towards Better Understanding of Evolving Topics in Text.' *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics*, 17(2): pp. 2412-2421.

Dalsgaard, P, Dindler, C and Halskov, K. (2011) 'Understanding the Dynamics of Engaging Interaction in Public Spaces.' *13th IFIP TC 13 International Conference*, Lisbon, Portugal.

Davidov, D., Tsur, O. and Rappoport, A., (2010). 'Enhanced Sentiment Learning Using Twitter Hashtags and Smileys.' In: *23rd International Conference on Computational Linguistics, Posters Volume,*. Coling, pp.241-249.

Davidson, J., and Milligan, C. (2004) 'Embodying Emotion Sensing Space: Introducing Emotional Geographies' *Social & Cultural Geography* 5 (4), 523-532.

Day, A. (2008) 'Believing in Belonging: An Ethnography of Young People's Construction of Belief,' *Culture and Religion* 10 (3), 263–278

De Certeau. (1984) *The Practice of Everyday Life*. London: University of California Press.

De Gelder, B., (2012). 'Why bodies? Twelve Reasons for Including Bodily

Expressions in Affective Neuroscience.' *Philosophical Transactions of The Royal Society B Biological Sciences*, 364(1535), pp.3475-3484.

De Geus, S., Richards, G. and Toepoel, V., (2021). 'Conceptualisation and Operationalisation of Event and Festival Experiences: Creation of an Event Experience Scale.' *Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism*, 16(3), pp.1-23.

De Vaus, D.A., (1993). Surveys in Social Research. 3rd ed. London: UCL Press.

De Vaus, D.A., (2013). Surveys In Social Research. 6th ed. New York: Routledge.

De Visser, R., Wheeler, Z., Abraham, C. and Smith, J., (2013). 'Drinking is our Modern Way of Bonding': Young People's Beliefs about Interventions to Encourage Moderate Drinking. *Psychology and Health*, [online] 28(12), pp.1-33.

DeAndrea, D., Shaw, A. and Levine, T., (2010). 'Online Language: The Role of Culture in Self-Expression and Self-Construal on Facebook.' *Journal of Language and Social Psychology*, 29(4), pp.425-442.

DeCordova, R., (2001). *Picture Personalities: The Emergence of the Star System in America*. Urbana, III.: University of Illinois Press.

Delanty, G., Giorgi, L. and Sassatelli, M., (2011). *Festivals and the Cultural Public Sphere*. 1st ed. New York: Routledge.

Deleuze, G., & Guattari, F. (1987). *A Thousand Plateaus, Capitalism and Schizophrenia*. London: Continuum.

Denzin, N., (1997). *Interpretive Ethnography: Ethnographic Practices for the 21st Century.* 1st ed. Thousand Oaks, California: SAGE Publications, Inc.

Denzin, N., (1998). 'The New Ethnography.' *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, 27(3), pp.405-415.

Derrett, R., (2003). 'Making Sense of How Festivals Demonstrate a Community's Sense of Place.' *Event Management*, 8(1), pp.49-58.

Dewey, J., (1925). Experience and Nature. 1st ed. McCutchen Press.

Digitalcommons.bryant.edu. (2017). "The Age of Globalization: Impact of Information Technology on Global " by Benjamin Lawlor. [online] Available at:

http://digitalcommons.bryant.edu/honors_cis/1/ [Accessed 2 Nov. 2017].

Dijk, J., (2005). *The Deepening Divide: Inequality in the Information Society*. 1st ed. Thousand Oaks (Calif.): Sage Publications.

Dimendberg, E. (1998). 'Henri Lefebvre on Abstract Space.' *In A. Light & J. M. Smith* (*Eds.*), *The Production of Public Space* (pp. 17-47). Oxford, England: Rowman & Littlefield.

Dinev, T., Xu, H., Smith, J. and Hart, P., (2013). 'Information Privacy and Correlates: an Empirical Attempt to Bridge and Distinguish Privacy-Related Concepts.' *European Journal of Information Systems*, 22(3), pp.295-316.

Dodge, M. and Kitchin, R., (2003). *Mapping cyberspace*. London: Routledge.

Dourish, P. and Bellotti, V. (1992) 'Awareness and Coordination in Shared Workspaces.' *Proceedings of the 1992 ACM conference on Computer-Supported Cooperative Work*, ACM, New York, pp. 107-114

Drake, P. (2007). 'Who Owns Celebrity? Privacy, Publicity, and the Legal Regulation of Celebrity Images.' *In S. Holmes and S. Redmond (eds) Stardom and Celebrity: A Reader*, pp. 219–29. London: Sage.

Drake, P. and M. Higgins. (2006). 'I'm a Celebrity, Get me into Politics: The Political Celebrity and the Celebrity Politician.' *In S. Holmes and S. Redmond (eds) Framing Celebrity: New Directions in Celebrity Culture*, pp.87–100. London: Routledge.

Drake, P. and Miah, A., (2010). 'The Cultural Politics of Celebrity.' *Cultural Politics: An International Journal*, 6(1), pp.49-64.

Driver, R., 2021. Calvin Klein teams up with Amazon Fashion for "phygital" NYC

Market experience. [online] FashionNetwork.com. Available at:

https://uk.fashionnetwork.com/news/Calvin-klein-teams-up-with-amazon-fashion-for-phygital-nyc-market-experience,1020881.html> [Accessed 26 April 2021].

Duignan, M., Everett, S., Walsh, L. and Cade, N., (2017). 'Leveraging Physical and Digital Liminoidal Spaces: The Case of the #EATCambridge Festival.' *Tourism Geographies*, 20(4), pp.1-22.

Dunstan, G. (1994). Becoming Coastwise, the Path of Festivals and Cultural Tourism. Landscape and Lifestyle Choices for the Northern Rivers of NSW. Lismore: Southern Cross University.

Dyson, E. (1998). *Release 2.1: A Design for Living in the Digital Age*. New York: Broadway.

Earl, C., Parker, E., Capra, M. (2005) 'The Management of Crowds and Other Risks at Outdoor Music Festivals: A Review of the Literature' *Environmental Health* 5 (1), 37-49.

Earl, C., Parker, E., Tatrai, A. and Capra, M., (2004). 'Influences on Crowd Behaviour at Outdoor Music Festivals.' *Environmental Health*, 4(2), pp.55-62.

Eastlick, M., Lotz, S. and Warrington, P., (2006). 'Understanding Online B-to-C Relationships: An Integrated Model of Privacy Concerns, Trust, and Commitment.' *Journal of Business Research*, 59(8), pp.877-886.

Edmunds, J. and Turner, B., (2002). *Generations, Culture and Society*. 1st ed. Berkshire: Open University Press.

Edwards, J. A., Lampert, M. D. (1993). *Talking Data: Transcription and Coding in Discourse Research*. 1st ed. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.

Ekeh, P., (2012). 'Afterword: Notes on Colonialism and the Two Publics in Africa: A Theoretical Statement.' *Reclaiming the Human Sciences and Humanities Through African Perspectives*, 1, pp.219-232.

Ekman, A., (1999). 'The Revival of Cultural Celebrations in Regional Sweden.

Aspects of Tradition and Transition.' *Sociologia Ruralis*, 39(3), pp.280-293.

Ellison, N., Steinfield, C. and Lampe, C., (2007). 'The Benefits of Facebook "Friends:" Social Capital and College Students' Use of Online Social Network Sites.' *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, 12(4), pp.1143–1168.

Entrinkin., J., (1991). *The Betweenness of Place*. Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press.

Erzberger, C. and Prein, G., (1997). 'Triangulation: Validity and Empirically-Based Hypothesis Construction.' *Quality and Quantity*, 31, pp.141–154.

Ethnologie in Halle, Making sense of Lefebvre's "The Production of Space" in 2015.

A review and personal account, August 2015. [online] https://blog.ethnologie.uni-halle.de/2015/08/%E2%80%A8the-production-of-space/. [Accessed 24.08.18].

Evans, D., (1997). 'Michel Maffesoli's Sociology of Modernity and Postmodernity: An Introduction and Critical Assessment.' *The Sociological Review*, 45(2), pp.220-243.

Evrim, B., Correia, A. and Thompson, A., 2011. Transforming online teaching practice: critical analysis of the literature on the roles and competencies of online teachers. *Distance EducationA*, [online] 32(3), pp.421-439. Available at: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Ann-Thompson-

3/publication/233435036_Transforming_online_teaching_practice_Critical_analysis_of_the_l iterature_on_the_roles_and_competencies_of_online_teachers/links/0a85e539288c0df8200 00000/Transforming-online-teaching-practice-Critical-analysis-of-the-literature-on-the-roles-and-competencies-of-online-teachers.pdf> [Accessed 1 March 2018].

Experience, Tuan, Y. and Hoelscher, S., 2021. *Space And Place*. [online] Goodreads.com. Available at:

https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/175198.Space_And_Place [Accessed 29 March 2021].

Exploring Mindfulness. (2017). *Exploring objective and subjective perspectives*. [online] Available at: https://exploremindfulness.wordpress.com/2015/05/08/exploring-objective-and-subjective-perspectives/ [Accessed 2 Nov. 2017].

Farnham, S., Mccarthy, J., Patel, Y., Ahuja, S., Norman, D., Hazlewood, W. and Lind, J., (2009). 'Measuring the Impact of Third Place Attachment on the Adoption of a Place-Based Community Technology.' In: *CHI '09: CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems*. New York: Association for Computing Machinery, pp.1-4.

Fauconnier, G., Sweester, E. and Lakoff, G., (1995). *Mental Spaces*. 1st ed. Cambridge, GBR: Cambridge University Press.

Ferrar, S., (2001). 'The Nature of Non-Physical Space - Or How I Learned to Love Cyberspace Wherever it May Be.' In: *Architectural Information Management [19th eCAADe Conference Proceedings]*. pp.208-213.

Fischer, E and Reuber, A.R. 'Social interaction via new social media:(how) can interactions on twitter affect effectual thinking and behavior?' *Journal of Business Venturing*, 26(1).

Forbes.com. (2018). [online] Available at:

https://www.forbes.com/sites/theyec/2012/03/21/how-social-communities-are-changing-online-interaction/#4bc600203872 [Accessed 8 Sep. 2018].

Foucault, M. and Miskowiec, J., (1986). 'Of Other Spaces.' Diatrics, 16(1), pp.22-27.

Franck, K. and Stevens, Q., 2007. Loose Space: Possibility and Diversity in Urban Life. 1st ed. Oxon: Routledge.

Frosh, S., Phoenix, A. and Patterman, R., (2003). 'Taking a Stand: Using Psychoanalysis to Explore the Positioning of Subjects in Discourse.' *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 42(Prt 1), pp.39-53.

Fryer, P. (2010). *Staying Power: The History of Black People in Britain*. London; New York, NY: Pluto Press.

Fuchs, C, and Horak, E. (2008). 'Africa and the Digital Divide.' *Telematics and Informatics*.

Fumerton, R., (2007). 'Direct Realism, Introspection, and Cognitive Science.' *Philosophy and Phenomenological Research*, LXXIII(3), pp.680-695.

Furlong, A., and Cartmel, F. (2006) *Young People and Social Change*. UK: Open University Press.

Futrell, R., (2001). 'The Third Place Coffeehouse.' *In: R. Oldenburg, ed., Celebrating the Third Place: Inspiring Stories About the Great Good Places at the Heart of Our Communities*, 1st ed. New York: Marlowe & Company, pp.27-32.

Gamson, J. and Bielby, D., (1995). 'Claims to Fame: Celebrity in Contemporary America.' *Contemporary Sociology*, 24(1), p.117.

Gardiner, M. (2004) 'Wild Publics and Grotesque Symposiums: Habermas and Bakhtin on Dialogue, Everyday Life and the Public Sphere', *Sociological Review*, 52, pp.28-48.

Gardiner, M., (2010). 'Everyday Utopianism: Lefebvre and his Critics.' *Cultural Studies*, 18(3), pp.228-254.

Gardner, H, Davis, K. (2013). *The App Generation: How Today's Youth Navigate Identity, Intimacy, and Imagination in a Digital World.* US: Yale University Press.

Gehl, J, Svarre, B. (2013). *How to Study Public Life*. 1st ed., Island Press, Washington, DC.

Gergen, K. J. (1985). 'The Social Constructionist Movement in Modern Psychology.' *American Psychologist*, 40, 266–275.

Gergen, K. J. (1994). *Realities and Relationships*. Cambridge Mass: Harvard University Press.

Gergen, K. J. (2001). Social Construction in Context. London: Sage.

Gergen, K. J. (2009). *The Relational Being: Beyond Self and Commu-nity*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Getz, D. (2002). 'Why Festivals Fail' Event Management 7 (4), 209-219

Getz, D. and Page, S., (2016). *Event Studies Theory, Research and Policy for Planned Events*. 3rd ed. Routledge.

Gibson, W., (1982). Burning Chrome. London: Orion Publishing Co.

Gibson, W., (1984). Neuromancer. 1st ed. London: Orion Publishing Co.

Giddens, A., (2014). *Beyond Left and Right*. 1st ed. Cambridge: Polity Press in Association with Blackwell Publishers Ltd.

Giddens, E., (2014). 'Digital Revolutions and Digital Delays: Electronic Editions of Renaissance Literature.' *Book 2.0*, 1(1).

Gieseking, J., Mangold, W., Katz, C., Low, S. and Saegert, S., (2014). *The People, Place, and Space Reader.* 1st ed. London: Routledge.

Giles, D. and Maltby, J., (2006). 'Praying at the Altar of the Stars.' *The Psychologist*, 19(2), pp.82-85.

Gilroy, P., (1993). The Black Atlantic. 1st ed. Verso Books.

Gleason, T., Theran, S. and Newberg, E., (2017). 'Parasocial Interactions and Relationships in Early Adolescence.' *Frontiers in Psychology*, 8.

Gobo, G. (2008) Doing Ethnography. Italy: Sage.

Goffman, E. (1978) *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life*. London: Harmondsworth.

Goldbard, A. and Adams, D., (2005). *Creative Community: The Art of Cultural Development*. 2nd ed. Oakland, CA: New Village Press.

Golder, S. and Macy, M., (2011). 'Diurnal and Seasonal Mood Vary with Work, Sleep, and Daylength Across Diverse Cultures.' *Science*, 333(6051), pp.1878-1881.

Goodreads.com. 2020. *A quote by Nikos Kazantzaki*s. [online] Available at: https://www.goodreads.com/quotes/284712-every-perfect-traveler-always-creates-the-country-where-he-travels [Accessed 8 January 2020].

Goonewardena, K., Kipfer, S., Milgrom, R. and Schmid, C., (2008). *Space, Difference, Everyday Life Reading Henri Lefebvre*. 1st ed. Routledge.

Gordenker, L., Weiss, G. (1995). 'Pluralising global governance: Analytical approaches and dimensions.' *Third World Quarterly*, 16(3), pp. 357–387.

Gotham, K. F. (2005a) 'Theorizing Urban Spectacles: Festivals, Tourism and the Transformation of Urban Space'. *Political Economy of Tourism*, 9 (2), 225-246.

Goulding, C., and Shankar, A. (2011) 'Club Culture, Neotribalism and Ritualised Behaviour' *Annals of Tourism Research 38* (4), 1435-1453.

Goulding, C., Shankar, A., Elliott, R. (2002) 'Working Weeks, Rave Weekends: Identity Fragmentation and the Emergence of New Communities' *Consumption, Markets and Culture 5* (4), 261-284.

Graham, S. and Healey, P., (1998). 'Relational Concepts of Space and Place: Issues for Planning Theory and Practice.' *European Planning Studies*, 7(5), pp.623-646.

Graham, S., (1998). 'The End of Geography or the Explosion of Place?

Conceptualizing Space, Place and Information Technology.' *Progress in Human Geography*, 22(2), pp.165-185.

Grasmuck, S., Martin, J. and Zhao, S., (2009). 'Ethno-Racial Identity Displays on Facebook.' *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, 15(1), pp.158-188.

Green, J. C., and V. J. Caracelli, eds. (1997). 'Advances in Mixed-Method

Evaluation: The Challenges and Benefits of Integrating Diverse Paradigms.' *In New*directions for evaluation, ed. American Evaluation Association. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

Green, J. C., V. J. Caracelli, and W. F. Graham. (1989). 'Toward a Conceptual Framework for Mixed-Method Evaluation Designs.' *Educational Evaluation and Policy Analysis* 11(3): 255–74.

Green, M., (2002). 'The Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies.' *In: P. Widdowson, ed., Re-Reading English*, 1st ed. Routledge, pp.77-85.

Greener, T., and Hollands, R. (2006) 'Beyond Subculture and Post-Subculture? The Case of Virtual Psytrance' *Journal of Youth Studies 9* (4), 393-418

Greenfield, A. (2006). *Everyware: the dawning age of ubiquitous computing*. Pearson Education Inc.

Gregory, J. and Lock, S. J. (2008). 'The Evolution of 'Public Understanding of Science In the UK.' *Sociology Compass*, 2(4): 1252–1265.

Gregory, J. and Miller, S. (1996). *Science in Public: Communication, Culture & Credibility*, New York: Basic Books.

Griffin, C. (2013) Representations of Youth: The Study of Youth and Adolescence in Britain and America. UK: John Wiley & Sons.

Grigorescu, A. and Curnier, R., (2020). 'Hyperwwwork: is Alexa our New Chief Happiness Officer? IoT and the Logics of Soft Production.' *In: S. Figueiredo, S. Krishnamurthy and T. Schroeder, ed., Architecture and the Smart City*, 1st ed. Oxon: Routledge: Taylor Francis Group, pp.87-100.

Grimmer, J., & Stewart, B. M. (2013). 'Text as Data: The Promise and Pitfalls of Automatic Content Analysis Methods for Political Texts.' *Political Analysis*, 21(3), 267–297.

Gronlund, N., (1993). *How to Make Achievement Tests and Assessments*. 5th ed. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.

Guba, E. G., & Lincoln, Y. S. (1994). 'Competing Paradigms in Qualitative Research.' *In N. K. Denzin & Y. S. Lincoln (Eds.), Handbook of qualitative research* (p. 105–117). Sage Publications, Inc.

Guest, S., 2021. SAP BrandVoice: Learn How A 'Phygital' Strategy Can Help Grow Your Business. [online] Forbes. Available at:

https://www.forbes.com/sites/sap/2018/08/13/learn-how-a-phygital-strategy-can-help-grow-your-business/ [Accessed 12 October 2019].

Gunkel, D., (2003). 'Second Thoughts: Toward a Critique of the Digital Divide.' *New Media and Society*, 5(4), pp.499-522.

Gupta, A. and Ferguson, J., (1992). 'Beyond "Culture": Space, Identity, and the Politics of Difference.' *Cultural Anthropology*, 7(1), pp.6-23.

Hallowell, A. I. (1995). 'Temporal Orientation in Western Civilisation and in a Preliterate Society', *In: A. I. Hallowell (ed.) Culture and Experience*, pp. 216-235.

Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press

Hammersley, M. (1983) Ethnography. UK: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Hammersley, M. and Atkinson, P., (2019). *Ethnography Principles in Practice*. 4th ed. London: Routledge.

Hampon, K.N, Livio, O, and Goulet, L.S. (2010). *The Social Life of Wireless Urban Spaces: Internet Use, Social Networks, and the Public Realm.* J. Commun.

Hampton, K.N, Gupta, N. (2008). *Community and social interaction in the wireless city: Wi-Fi use in public and semi-public spaces*. New Media Soc.

Hargittai, E. and Hinnant, A., (2008). 'Digital Inequality: Differences in Young Adults' Use of the Internet.' *Communication Research*, 35(5), pp.602-621.

Hargittai, E., (2010). 'Digital Na(t)ives? Variation in Internet Skills and Uses among Members of the "Net Generation".' *Sociological Inquiry*, 80(1), pp.92-113.

Harmer, D. and Rogerson, J., (2017). 'Festival Processes, Innovation, and Locality Response: Evidence From South Africa's Rage Youth Festival.' *Tourism Review International*, 21(2), pp.169-179.

Hartup, W., (1996). 'The Company They Keep: Friendships in Childhood and Adolescence.' *Child Development*, 67(1), pp.1-13.

Harvey, D. (2012) 'The Right to the City.' *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 27 (4), 939-941

Harvey, D., (2012). Rebel Cities. 1st ed. London: Verso.

Hatem Ali, A., 2011. The Power of Social Media in Developing Nations: New Tools for Closing the Digital Divide and Beyond. *Hein Online*, [online] 24. Available at: ">https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/hhrj24&div=8&id=&page=>">https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/hhrj24&div=8&id=&page=>">https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/hhrj24&div=8&id=&page=>">https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/hhrj24&div=8&id=&page=>">https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/hhrj24&div=8&id=&page=>">https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/hhrj24&div=8&id=&page=>">https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/hhrj24&div=8&id=&page=>">https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/hhrj24&div=8&id=&page=>">https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/hhrj24&div=8&id=&page=>">https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/hhrj24&div=8&id=&page=>">https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/hhrj24&div=8&id=&page=>">https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/hhrj24&div=8&id=&page=>">https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/hhrj24&div=8&id=&page=>">https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/hhrj24&div=8&id=&page=>">https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/hhrj24&div=8&id=&page=>">https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/handle=hein

Heath, S. and Walker, C., (2012). *Innovations in Youth Research*. Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan.

Heidegger, M., (2008). *Being and Time*. 2nd ed. Glasgow: Harper Perennial Modern Classics.

Heim, I., (1992). 'Presupposition Projection and the Semantics of Attitude Verbs.' *Journal of Semantics*, 9(3), pp.183-221.

Hennink, M., Hutter, I. and Bailey, A., (2011). *Qualitative Research Methods*. 1st ed. United Kingdom: SAGE.

Herskovits, M. and Firth, R., (1951). 'Elements of Social Organization.' *American Sociological Review*, 16(6), p.877.

Hertzberger, H. (2000), *Space and The Architect, Lessons in Architecture* 2, 010 Publishers, Rotterdam.

Hetherington, K. (1998) 'New Age Travellers and the Utopics of the Countryside'. *In:*Cool places: Geographies of Youth Cultures. Ed by Skelton, T., Valentine, G. Routledge:

London.

Hjorth, L. and Richardson, I., (2017). 'Pokémon GO: Mobile Media Play, Place-Making, and the Digital Wayfarer.' *Mobile Media & Communication*, 5(1), pp.3-14.

Hoffman, D., Novak, T. and Schlosser, A., 2006. The Evolution of the Digital Divide:

How Gaps in Internet Access May Impact Electronic Commerce. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, [online] 5(3), pp.0-0. Available at:

https://academic.oup.com/jcmc/article/5/3/JCMC534/4584185?login=true.

Holmes, S. and Redmond, S., (2012). *Framing Celebrity: New Directions in Celebrity Culture*. Routledge: London.

Holt, N. and Sparkes, A., (2001). 'An Ethnographic Study of Cohesiveness in a College Soccer Team Over a Season.' *Human Kinetics Journal*, 15(3), pp.237-259.

Horwitz, A., (2004). 'Review: Revisiting an Underappreciated Classic: John Lofland's Deviance and Identity.' *Sociological Forum*, 19(4), pp.671-673.

Hosio, S, Kukka, H, Jurmu, M, Ojala, T, Riekki, J. (2010). *Enhancing Interactive Public Displays with Social Networking Services*. Limassol, Cyprus.

Hosio, S. (2009). Augmenting Public Spaces with Social Media Elements to Enhance Awareness and Interaction. University of Oulu, Department of Electrical and Information Engineering, Oulu, Finland.

Houghton, K. (2010). *Augmenting Public Urban Spaces: The Impact of the Digital Future on the Design of Public Urban Spaces*. Queensland, Australia.

Howe, T., Worrall, L. and Hickson, L., (2008). 'Observing People with Aphasia: Environmental Factors that Influence their Community Participation.' *Aphasiology*, 22(6), pp.618-643.

Hubbard, P., Kitchin, R. and Valentine, G., (2008). *Key Texts in Human Geography*.

1st ed. New York: SAGE Publications Ltd., pp.43-52.

Huberman, A. and Miles, M., (2002). *The Qualitative Researcher's Companion*. 1st ed. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publ.

Hudson, R., (1979). 'Book Review Essays: Space, place and Placelessness: Some Questions Concerning Methodology.' *Progress in Human Geography*, 3(1), pp.169-174.

Hughes, S., (2016). *Architecting interaction*. [Amsterdam]: AKKA Architects.

Humphreys, L. (2010). 'Mobile Social Networks and Urban Public Space, New

lain Morris. (2018) 'The Festival'. Film

Media.' Soc. 12 (5).

IDS Bulletin: Transforming Development Knowledge (2017) "Enabling Online Safe Spaces: A Case Study of Love Matters Kenya" by Van Heijningen and Van Clief. [online].

Inwood, M., (1997). Heidegger: A Very Short Introduction. 1st ed. New York: Oxford University Press.

Ito, M. (2003). Engineering Play: Children's Software and the Productions of Everyday Life. Anthropology, Stanford University: Stanford.

Ito, M., (2008). Introduction. *In: Networked Publics*, 1st ed. London: The MIT Press, pp.1-15.

Iwilade, A. (2018). "New Spaces, New Interactions? Young People's Online Social Networks and Gender Relations in Africa." *SAGE Journals: Your gateway to world-class journal research*. [online] Journals.sagepub.com. Available at:

http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0971852414561613 [Accessed 8 Sep. 2018].

Iwilade, A., (2015). 'New Spaces, New Interactions? Young People's Online Social Networks and Gender Relations in Africa.' *Gender, Technology and Development*, 19(1), pp.70-90.

Jaimangal-Jones, D., (2014) 'Utilising Ethnography and Participant Observation in Festival and Event Research.' *International Journal of Event and Festival Management*, 5(1), pp.39-55.

Jaimangal-Jones, D., Pritchard, A. and Morgan, N., (2014). 'Exploring Dress, Identity and Performance in Contemporary Dance Music Culture.' *Leisure Studies*, 34(5), pp.603-620.

Jamieson, K., (2004). 'Edinburgh: The Festival Gaze and Its Boundaries.' *Space and Culture*, 7(1), pp.64-75.

Janz, N. K., M. A. Zimmerman, P. A. Wren, B. A. Israel, N. Freudenberg, and R. J. Carter. (1996) 'Evaluation of 37 AIDS Prevention Projects: Successful Approaches and Barriers to Program Effectiveness.' *Health Education Quarterly* 23(1): 80–97.

Jarvis, J., (2011). Public Parts: How Sharing in the Digital Age Improves the Way we Work and Live. 1st ed. New York: Simon & Schuster.

Java, A., Song, X., Finin, T. and Tseng, B., (2017). 'Why We Twitter: Understanding Microblogging Usage and Communities.' *In: 9th WebKDD and 1st SNA-KDD 2007*Workshop on Web Mining and Social Network Analysis. New York: Association for Computing Machinery, pp.56–65.

Jensen, E. and Buckley, N., (2012). 'Why People Attend Science Festivals: Interests, Motivations and Self-Reported Benefits of Public Engagement with Research.' *Public Understanding of Science*, 23(5), pp.557-573.

Johanson, K. and Freeman, R., (2012). 'The Reader as Audience: The Appeal of the Writers' Festival to the Contemporary Audience.' *Continuum: Journal of Media & Cultural Studies*, 26(2), pp.303-314.

Johnasson, M. and Kociatkiewicz, J. (2011). City festivals: Creativity and control in staged urban experiences. European Urban and Regional Studies, 18 (4), pp. 392-405. ISSN 0969-7764

Jones, S. (1995). *Virtual Culture: Identity & Communication in Cybersociety*. London: Sage Publications Ltd.

Jones, T. (2011). William Gibson: beyond cyberspace. The Guardian. [online]

Available at: https://www.theguardian.com/books/2011/sep/22/william-gibson-beyond-cyberspace. [Accessed 6 Sept. 2019].

Jstor.org. (2017). The Perception of Time and Space in a Situation of Culture-Contact on JSTOR. [online] Available at:

https://www.jstor.org/stable/2844503?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents [Accessed 23 Nov. 2017].

Jupp, E (2008) 'The Feeling of Participation: Everyday Spaces and Urban Change', *Geoforum*, 39(1): 331–343.

Jupp, E., (2012). 'Rethinking Local Activism: 'Cultivating the Capacities' of Neighbourhood Organising.' *Urban Studies*, 49(14), pp.3027-3044.

Jupp, E., (2013). 'I feel more at home here than in my own community': Approaching the Emotional Geographies of Neighbourhood Policy.' *Critical Social Policy*, 33(3), pp.532-553.

Kalantzis-Cope, P. and Gherab-Martin, K., (2010). *Emerging Digital Spaces in Contemporary Society: Properties of Technology*. 1st ed. London: Palgrave Macmillan.

Kalichman, S., Benotsch, E., Weinhardt, L., Austin, J. and Luke, W., 2005. Internet Use Among People Living with HIV/AIDS: Association of Health Information, Health Behaviors, and Health Status. *AIDS Education and Prevention*, [online] 14(1). Available at: https://guilfordjournals.com/doi/abs/10.1521/aeap.14.1.51.24335 [Accessed 26 April 2021].

Kaplan, B. and Maxwell, J., (2005). 'Qualitative Research Methods for Evaluating Computer Information Systems.' *In: J. Anderson and C. Aydin, ed., Evaluating the Organizational Impact of Healthcare Information Systems. Health Informatics*, 1st ed. New York: Springer, pp.30-55.

Kapp, S. and Baltazar, A., (2010). 'Out of Conceived Space: for Another History of Architecture.' *In: Spaces of History / Histories of Space: Emerging Approaches to the Study of the Built Environment*. Berkeley: University of California.

Kareiva, P. and Bertness, M., (1997). 'Re-examining the Role of Positive Interactions in Communities.' *Ecology*, 78(7), p.1945.

Kasehagen, L., Busacker, A., Kane, D. and Rohan, A., (2012). 'Associations

Between Neighborhood Characteristics and Physical Activity Among Youth Within Rural—

Urban Commuting Areas in the US.' *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, 16(S2), pp.258-267.

Kelle, U., (2001). 'Sociological Explanations between Micro and Macro and the Integration of Qualitative and Quantitative Methods.' *Qualitative and Quantitative Research:*Conjunctions and Divergences, 2(1).

Khalid, N., Jayasainan, S. and Hassim, N., (2018). 'Social Media Influencers - Shaping Consumption Culture Among Malaysian Youth.' *SHS Web of Conferences*, 53, p.02008.

Kidsandyouth.com. (2018). Hashtags and emojis – How social media influences children's use of language | Family Kids & Youth LLP. [online] Available at: http://www.kidsandyouth.com/hashtags-and-emojis-how-social-media-influences-childrens-use-of-language/ [Accessed 8 Sep. 2018].

Kim, H. and Jamal, T., (2007). 'Touristic Quest for Existential Authenticity.' *Annals of Tourism Research*, 34(1), pp.181-201.

King, N. (2004). 'Using Templates in the Thematic Analysis of Text.' *In Cassell, C., Symon, G. (Eds.), Essential Guide to Qualitative Methods in Organizational Research* (pp. 257–270). London, UK: Sage.

Kinnick, M. K. and K. Kempner. (1988). 'Beyond "front door" access: Attaining the Bachelor's Degree.' *Research in Higher Education* 29(4): 299-317.

Kirby, A., (2009). *Digimodernism: How New Technologies Dismantle the Postmodern and Reconfigure our Culture*. 1st ed. New York: Continuum.

Kirsh, D., (1995). 'The Intelligent Use of Space.' *Artificial Intelligence*, 73(1-2), pp.31-68.

Kitchin, R., (2014). 'Big Data, New Epistemologies and Paradigm Shifts.' *Big Data* & Society, 1(1), p.205395171452848.

Klassen, C., and B. Burnaby. (1993) 'Those who know": Views on Literacy Among Adult Immigrants in Canada.' *TESOL Quarterly* 27(3): 377–97.

Ko, H., Cho, C. and Roberts, M., (2005). 'Internet Uses and Gratifications: A Structural Equation Model of Interactive Advertising.' *Journal of Advertising*, 34(2), pp.57-70.

Kociatkiewicz, J. and Kostera, M., (2018). 'The Body in the Library: An Investigative Celebration of Deviation, Hesitation, and Lack of Closure.' *Management Learning*, 50(1), pp.114-128.

Kong, L. and Yeoh, B., (1997). 'The construction of national identity through the production of ritual and spectacle: An analysis of National Day parades in Singapore.' *Political Geography*, 16(3), pp.213-239.

Korn, K. and Pine II, B., (2011). 'The Typology of Human Capability: A New guide to Rethinking the Potential for Digital Experience Offerings.' *Strategy and Leadership*, 39(4), pp.35-40.

Kruse, H. (1993) 'Subcultural Identity in Alternative Music Culture' *Popular music 12* (1), 33 -41.

Kusenbach, M. (2003) 'Street Phenomenology: The Go-Along as Ethnographic Research Tool' *Ethnography* 4 (3), 455-485.

Kwak, H., Lee, C., Park, H. and Moon, S., (2010). 'What is Twitter, a Social Network or a News Media?' *In: WWW '10: The 19th International World Wide Web Conference*. New York: Association for Computing Machinery, pp.591–600.

Lash, S. and Urry, J., (1993). *Economies of signs and space*. 1st ed. New York: SAGE Publications Ltd.

Lawson, B., (2001). The Language of Space. 1st ed. London: Routledge.

Learning for Action. 2021. Participatory Analysis — Learning for Action. [online]

Available at: http://learningforaction.com/participatory-analysis> [Accessed 28 April 2021].

Leary-Owhin, M. (2016). Exploring the Production of Urban Space: Differential Space in Three Post-Industrial Cities. Bristol Policy Press.

Ledford, D., 2014. 'Psychology of Space': The Psycho-Spatial Architecture of Paul Rudolph. [ebook] Yale: Yale Divinity School Religion and Performance of Space, pp.1-20. Available at:

https://www.academia.edu/10200011/Psychology_of_Space_The_Psycho_Spatial_Archite cture_of_Paul_Rudolph> [Accessed 16 December 2020].

Lee, C., Lee, C.C. and Kim, S., (2016). 'Understanding Information Security Stress: Focusing on the Type of Information Security Compliance Activity, Computers & Security', 59, 60-70.

Lee, H, Liebenau, J. (2000). 'Time and the Internet at the Turn of the Millennium', 9(1), pp. 43-56.

Lee, T. and Chang, P., (2016). 'Examining the Relationships Among Festivalscape, Experiences, and Identity: Evidence From Two Taiwanese Aboriginal Festivals.' *Leisure Studies*, 36(4), pp.1-15.

Leenders, M., (2010). 'The Relative Importance of the Brand of Music Festivals: A Customer Equity Perspective.' *Journal of Strategic Marketing*, 18(4), pp.291-301.

Leerssen, J., (2015). 'The Nation and the City: Urban Festivals and Cultural Mobilisation.' *Nations and Nationalism*, 21(1), pp.2-20.

Lefebvre, H. (1974). *The Production of Space; Translated by Donald Nicholson Smith*. Basil Blackwell Ltd.

Lefebvre, H., (2002). *Critique of Everyday Life: Foundations for a Sociology of the Everyday*. 2nd ed. London: Verso.

Lefebvre, H., Kofman, E. and Lebas, E., (1996). *Writings on cities*. Oxford: Blackwell.

Lemos, A., (2009). 'Mobile Communication and New Sense of Places: A Critique of Spatialization in Cyberculture.' *Galáxia (São Paulo)*, 8(16).

Lepp, A., (2014). 'Exploring the Relationship Between Cell Phone Use and Leisure:

An Empirical Analysis and Implications for Management.' *Managing Leisure*, 19(6), pp.381-389.

Lessig, L., (2000). *Code and Other Laws of Cyberspace*. 1st ed. New York: Basic Books.

Lev-On, A., 2021. Uses and Gratifications: Evidence for Various Media. *Researchgate*, [online] Available at:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/314419987_Uses_and_Gratifications_Evidence_f or_Various_Media/citations> [Accessed 28 March 2019].

Liang C, et al. (2014) 'Network Simulation Reveals Significant Contribution of Network Motifs to the Age-Dependency of Yeast Protein-Protein Interaction Networks. *Mol Biosyst* 10(9):2277-88.

Lim, S., Vadrevu, S., Chan, Y. and Basnyat, I., (2012). 'Facework on Facebook: The Online Publicness of Juvenile Delinquents and Youths-at-Risk.' *Journal of Broadcasting and Electronic Media*, 56(3), pp.346-361.

Livingstone, S., (2005). *Media audiences, interpreters, users.* In: Gillespie, Marie. Media Audiences: Understanding media. 1st ed. Open University Press, Maidenhead, UK, pp. 9-50.

Lofland, J., (2002). *Deviance and Identity*. 1st ed. Clinton Corners: Eliot Werner Publications Inc.

Logan, R., (2010). *Understanding New Media: Extending Marshall McLuhan*. 1st ed. Peter Lang.

Lovelace, R., (2016). 'The Data Revolution: Big Data, Open Data, Data
Infrastructures and Their Consequences', by Rob Kitchin. 2014. Thousand Oaks, California:
Sage Publications.

Low, S., (2016). Spatializing Culture. 1st ed. Routledge.

Lui, B., (2015). Sentiment Analysis: Mining Opinions, Sentiments, and Emotions. 1st ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Luo, D, Yang, J, Krstajic, M (2012) 'EventRiver: Visually Exploring Text Collections with Temporal References.' *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics*, 18(1), pp. 93-105.

Lynch, G. (2006) 'The Role of Popular Music in the Construction of Alternative

Spiritual Identities and Ideologies' *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion 45* (4), 481-488

Lynch, M. (2007). *Voices of the New Arab Public: Iraq, Al Jazeera, and Middle East politics today*, New York: Columbia University Press.

Lynch, M. Feb (20070. 'Blogging in the New Arab Republic'. *In: Arab Media and Society*.

MacDonald-Wallis, K., Jago, R. and Sterne, J., (2012). 'Social Network Analysis of Childhood and Youth Physical Activity: A Systematic Review.' *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 43(6), pp.636-642.

Madanipour, A. (1996). *Design of Urban Space: an Inquiry into a Socio-Spatial Process*. New York: Wiley.

Madanipour, A., (1996). 'Urban Design and Dilemmas of Space.' *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, 14(3), pp.331-355.

Maffesoli, M., (1989), 'The Sociology of Everyday Life', *Current Sociology*, 37(1).

Maffesoli, M., (1993). *The Shadow of Dionysus: A Contribution to the Sociology of the Orgy.* New York: State University of New York Press.

Maffesoli, M., (1995), *The Time of the Tribes: The Decline of Individualism in Mass Societies*. London: Sage.

Maffesoli, M., (1996a), *Ordinary Knowledge: An Introduction to Interpretative Sociology*. Cambridge: Polity.

Maltby, J., Day, L., McCutcheon, L., Martin, M. and Cayanus, J., (2004). 'Celebrity Worship, Cognitive Flexibility, and Social Complexity.' *Personality and Individual Differences*, 37(7), pp.1475-1482.

Malterud, K., (2001). 'Qualitative Research: Standards, Challenges, and Guidelines.' *National Library of Medicine*, 358(9280), pp.483-488.

Manago, A., Taylor, T. and Greenfield, P., (2012). 'Me and My 400 Friends: The Anatomy of College Students' Facebook Networks, Their Communication Patterns, and Well-Being.' *Developmental Psychology*, 48(2), pp.369-380.

Marcus A, Bernstein MS, Badar O, Karger, D.R, Madden, S, Miller R.C (2011) 'TwitInfo: Aggregating and Visualizing Microblogs for Event Exploration.' *In: CHI '11 Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems*, Vancouver, Canada, 7–12 May 2011, pp.227–236. New York, USA: ACM.

Marin, L. (1984) Utopics: Spatial Play. UK: Springer.

Markaki, M. (2010). *Digital Cities: Towards a New Identity of Public Space*. London, J. Gehl, Cities for People, 1st ed., Island Press, Washington, DC.

Marques, L. and Borba, C., (2017). 'Co-Creating the City: Digital Technology and Creative Tourism.' *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 24, pp.86-93.

Marshall, C., and Rossman, G. (1999) *Designing Qualitative Research Third Edition*. UK: Sage Publications.

Marshall, P., (1997). *Celebrity and Power: Fame in Contemporary Culture*. 1st ed. University of Minnesota Press.

Marshall, P., (2006). *The Celebrity Culture Reader*. New York. London: Routledge. Marwick, A. and Boyd, D., (2010). 'I Tweet Honestly, I Tweet Passionately: Twitter

Users, Context Collapse, and the Imagined Audience.' *New Media and Society*, 13(1), pp.114-133.

Massey, D. (2005). For space. London: Sage Publications Ltd.

Maturo, C. and Cunningham, S., (2013). 'Influence of Friends on Children's Physical Activity: A Review.' *American Journal of Public Health*, 103(7), pp.e23-e38.

Maxwell, J., (2012). 'The Importance of Qualitative Research for Causal Explanation in Education.' *Qualitative Inquiry*, 18(8), pp.655-661.

Mayer-Schönberger, V. and Cukier, K. (2013). *Big Data: A Revolution that will Transform How we Live, Work and Think.* London: John Murray Publishers.

Mayer, J., Roberts, R. and Barsade, S., (2008). 'Human Abilities: Emotional Intelligence.' *Annual Review of Psychology*, 59, pp.507-536.

Maynard, M. (1994). 'Methods, Practice and Epistemology: The Debate About Feminism and Research' *Researching Women's Lives from a Feminists Perspective*, eds M. Maynard and J. Purvis, Taylor and Fracnis, London, pp 10-26.

Mäyrä, F. (2012). 'Playful mobile communication: Services Supporting the Culture of Play.' *Interactions: Studies in Communication & Culture*, 3(1), 55–70.

McGuigan, J., (2005). 'The Cultural Public Sphere.' *European Journal of Cultural Studies*, 8(4), pp.427-443.

McLuhan, M., (1964). *Understanding Media*. 1st ed. New York: McGraw Hill Education.

McLuhan, M., McLuhan, S., Staines, D. and Wolfe, T., (2005). *Understanding Media*. 1st ed. Cambridge, MA: MIT press.

McMahan, E. and Estes, D., (2015). 'The Effect of Contact with Natural Environments on Positive and Negative Affect: A Meta-Analysis.' *The Journal of Positive Psychology*, 10(6), pp.507-519.

Mensah, E., (2006). 'The Dynamics of Youth Language in Africa: An Introduction.' *EQUINOX Publishing*, 10(1-2), pp.1-14.

Merrifield, A. (1993). 'Place and Space: A Lefebvrian Reconciliation.' *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, 18,(4), pp. 516–531. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/622564.

Accessed 1 Apr. 2021.

Merrifield, A., (2006). *Henri Lefebvre: A Critical Introduction*. 1st ed. New York: Routledge.

Meyrowitz, J., (1989). *No Sense of Place: The Impact of Electronic Media on Social Behaviour.* 1st ed. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press.

Miles, M. B., and A. M. Huberman. (1994). *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Sourcebook*. 2nd ed. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Miller, D., (2000). Citizenship and National Identity. 1st ed. Polity Press.

Miller, T., Birch, M., Mauthner, M. and Jessop, J., (2012). *Ethics in Qualitative Research*. 1st ed. Thousand Oaks, California: SAGE Publications, Inc.

Mlodinow, L. (2013). *Subliminal: How our Unconscious Mind Rules your Behaviour*. New York: Vintage Books.

Moghaddam, F. M., B. R. Walker, and R. Harre. (2003). 'Cultural Distance, Levels of Abstraction, and the Advantages of Mixed Methods.' *In: Handbook on mixed methods in the behavioral and social sciences*, ed. A. Tashakkori and C. Teddlie, pp.51–89. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Mohamad, B., Dauda, S. and Halim, H., (2018). 'Youth Offline Political Participation:

Trends and Role of Social Media.' *Journal Komunikasi: Malaysian Journal of*Communication, 34(3), pp.192-20.

Moje, E., Ciechanowski, K., Kramer, K., Ellis, L., Carrillo, R. and Collazo, T., (2004). 'Working Toward Third Space in Content Area Literacy: An Examination of Everyday Funds of Knowledge and Discourse.' *Reading Research Quarterly*, 39(1), pp.38-70.

Moran, K., 2021. *Millennials as Digital Natives: Myths & Realities*. [online] Nielsen Norman Group. Available at: https://www.nngroup.com/articles/millennials-digital-natives/ [Accessed 20 March 2018].

Morgan, D., (2007). 'Paradigms Lost and Pragmatism Regained: Methodological Implications of Combining Qualitative and Quantitative Methods.' *Mixed Methods Research*, 1(1), pp.48-76.

Morgan, G. (1983) *Beyond Method: Strategies for Social Research.* California: Sage.

Morse, J. M. (1991). 'Approaches to Qualitative-Quantitative Methodological

Triangulation.' *Nursing Research* 40:120–23.

Mossberger, K., Tolbert, C. and Stansbury, M., (2003). 'Virtual Inequality: Beyond the Digital Divide.' *The Information Society: An International Journal*, 20(5), p.409.

Moussa, R., 2019. *The Impact of Societal Transformations on the Urban Spaces During the Local Festivals*. [online] Academic Research Community. Available at: https://press.ierek.com/index.php/ARChive/article/view/358> [Accessed 15 December 2020].

Mu"ller, J, Alt, F, Schmidt, A, Michelis, D. (2010). *Requirements and Design Space* for Interactive Public Displays. Italy: Firenze.

Muggleton, D. (2000) Inside Subculture. Oxford: Berg Publishers.

Muggleton, D., and Weinzierl, R. (2003) *The Post-Subcultures Reader*. Oxford: Berg publishers.

Muhammad, S., Dey, B. and Weerakkody, V., (2017). 'Analysis of Factors that Influence Customers' Willingness to Leave Big Data Digital Footprints on Social Media: A Systematic Review of Literature.' *Information Systems Frontiers*, 20(3), pp.559-576.

Naaman, M., Boase, J. and Lai, C., (2010). 'Is it Really About Me?: Message Content in Social Awareness Streams. In: *CSCW '10: Computer Supported Cooperative Work*.' New York: Association for Computing Machinery, pp.189-192.

Narang RK. (2009). Inside the Black Box. New Jersey: Hoboken.

Németh, J. and Schmidt, S., (2011). 'The Privatization of Public Space: Modeling and Measuring Publicness.' *Environment and Planning B: Urban Analytics and City Science*, 38(1), pp.5-23.

Neuhofer, B., Buhalis, D. and Ladkin, A., (2015). 'Smart Technologies for Personalized Experiences: A Case Study in the Hospitality Domain.' *Electronic Markets*, 25, pp.243–254.

Nicholas, C. (2015). In Search of Covergence, in Search of Consensus: Design Media in a University Architecture Studio. In: Platypus: The CASTAC Blog. Available at: http://blog.castac.org/2015/06/convergence-consensus/ [Accessed 28 April 2020].

Nicholas, C. and Oak, A., (2018). 'Building Consensus: Design Media and Multimodality in Architecture Education.' *Discourse & Society*, 29(4), pp.436-454.

Nicholas, J. (1991). *The Betweeness of Place: Towards a Geography of Modernity*. London: Macmillan Education Ltd.

Norberg-Schulz, C., (1985). *The Concept of Dwelling (Architectural Documents)*. 1st ed. Rizzoli.

Norris, P., (2001). *Digital Divide*. United States of America: Cambridge University Press.

Nowell, L., Norris, J., White, D. and Moules, N., (2017). 'Thematic Analysis: Striving to Meet the Trustworthiness Criteria.' *International Journal of Qualitative Methods*, 16, pp.1-13.

Nunes, M., 2019. Mark Nunes: The Affordances of Place. [Blog] *Media Theory*, Available at: http://mediatheoryjournal.org/mark-nunes-the-affordances-of-place/ [Accessed 29 July 2020].

Oakes, S., (2003). 'Musical Tempo and Waiting Perceptions.' *Psychology & Marketing*, 20(8), pp.685-705.

Oakes, S., 2013. 21st Century Challenges: Tackling the Digital Divide. *Royal Geographical Society*, [online] Available at:

https://www.rgs.org/CMSPages/GetFile.aspx?nodeguid=a83b5d19-793e-415d-ab84-55665397c29a&lang=en-GB [Accessed 26 April 2021].

Obst, P., Smith, S. and Zinkiewicz, L., (2002). 'An Exploration of Sense of Community, Part 3: Dimensions and Predictors of Psychological Sense of Community in Geographical Communities.' *Journal of Community Psychology*, 30, pp.119-133.

Ocw.mit.edu. 2007. *The Tall Office Building Artistically Considered*. [online] Available at: https://ocw.mit.edu/courses/architecture/4-205-analysis-of-contemporary-architecture-fall-2009/readings/MIT4_205F09_Sullivan.pdf [Accessed 28 April 2020].

Offenhuber, D. and Ratti, c. (2014). Decoding the city. Basel: Birkhäuser.

Ogunkola, O. (2018) "Influence of Social Media on Nigerian Youths." [online]

Available at: http://thenationonlineng.net/influence-social-media-nigerian-youths/ [Accessed 18 Oct. 2018].

Oldenburg, R., (1989). The Great Good Place: Cafes, Coffee Shops, Bookstores, Bars, Hair Salon and Other Hangouts at the Heart of Community. 1st ed. New York:

Marlowe.

Oldenburg, R., (2009). Celebrating the Third Place: Inspiring Stories about the "Great Good Places" at the heart of Our Communities. 1st ed. Chicago: Da Capo Press.

Omenugha, K., Uzuegbunam, C. and Ndolo, I., (2016). 'Celebrity Culture, Media and the Nigerian Youth: Negotiating Cultural Identities in a Globalised World.' *Critical Arts*, 30(2), pp.200-216.

Onwuegbuzie, A., Leech, N. and Collins, K., (2012). 'Qualitative Analysis Techniques for the Review of the Literature.' *The Qualitative Report*, 17(28), pp.1-28.

Oppenheim, A., (1996). *Questionnaire Design and Attitude Measurement*. 2nd ed. London: Bloomsbury.

Orb, A., Eisenhauer, L., & Wynaden, D. (2001). 'Ethics in Qualitative Research'. *Journal of Nursing Scholarship*, 33(1), 93-96.

Orben, A. and Przybylski, A., (2019). 'The Association Between Adolescent Well-Being and Digital Technology Use.' *Nature Human Behaviour*, 3(2), pp.73–182.

Packer, J. and Ballantyne, J., (2010). 'The Impact of Music Festival Attendance on Young People's Psychological and Social Well-Being.' *Psychology of Music*, 39(2), pp.164-181.

Pain, R., (2004). 'Social Geography: Participatory Research.' *Progress in Human Geography*, 28(5), pp.652-663.

Pak, A. and Paroubek, P., (2010). 'Twitter as a Corpus for Sentiment Analysis and Opinion Mining.' *In: Proceedings of the Seventh International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation (LREC'10)*. [online] Valletta, Malta: European Language Resources Association (ELRA), pp.1320-1326.

Paleo, I.O., & Wijnberg, N.M. (2006) 'Classification of Popular Music Festivals: a Typology of Festivals and an Inquiry into Their Role in the Construction of Music Genres.'

International Journal of Arts Management, 8(2): 50-81.

Pang, B. and Lee, L., (2004). 'A Sentimental Education: Sentiment Analysis Using Subjectivity Summarization Based on Minimum Cuts.' *In: ACL '04: Proceedings of the 42nd*

Annual Meeting on Association for Computational Linguistics. Stroudsburg, PA: Association for Computational Linguistics, p.271-es.

Papacharissi, Z., (2009). 'The Virtual Geographies of Social Networks: a Comparative Analysis of Facebook, LinkedIn and A Small World.' *New Media and Society*, 11(1-2), pp.199-220.

Park, Y., Jang, S., Lee, H. and Yang, G., 2018. Divide in Ferguson: Social Media, Social Context, and Division. *Social Media* + *Society*, [online] 4(3), p.205630511878963. Available at: https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/2056305118789630 [Accessed 2 August 2020].

Parker, I., (2004). *Qualitative Psychology: Introducing Radical Research*. 1st ed. Maidenhead: Open University Press.

Parsaee, M., Parva, M. and Karimi, B. (2017). Space and place concepts analysis based on semiology approach in residential architecture. [Accessed 2 Nov. 2017].

Partridge, A., (2005). 'Children and Young People's Inclusion in Public Decision-Making.' *Support for Learning*, 20(4), pp.181-189.

Pauly. J.J. (1986). 'The Use of Tone: On Rereading Richard Hoggart.' *Critical Studies in Mass Communication*, 3(1), pp.102-106.

Pempek, T., Yermolayeva, Y. and Calvert, S., (2009). 'College students' social networking experiences on Facebook.' *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*, 30, pp.227–238.

Penfold, R., (2004). 'The Star's Image, Victimization and Celebrity Culture.' *Punishment & Society*, 6(3), pp.289-302.

Perec, G. and Sturrock, J. (1999). *Species of Spaces and Other Pieces*. London: Penguin.

Pesce, M. (2000). The Playful World. New York: Ballantine Books.

Petriglieri, G., 2012. *Moving Around Without Losing Your Roots*. [online] Managing Yourself. Available at: https://hbr.org/2012/10/moving-around-without-losing-your-roots [Accessed 3 December 2020].

Pink, S. (2008a) 'Mobilising Visual Ethnography: Making Routes, Making Place and Making Images'. *In: Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung/Forum: Qualitative Sozial Research* 9 (3), pp.36.

Pink, S. (2009) *Doing Sensory Ethnography*. London: Sage Publications.

Pitts, S.E. (2005). 'What makes an audience? Investigating the Roles and

Experiences of Listeners at a Chamber Music Festival.' *Music & Letters*, 86 (2), pp. 257-269.

Pronovost, G. (1989). 'The Sociology of Time', Current Sociology 37(3)

Proshansky, H., Ittelson, W. and Rivlin, L., (1970). *Environmental psychology. Man and his physical setting. d. by Harold M. Proshansky, William H. Ittelson, Leanne G. Rivlin....*New York: Holt.

Pugh, E., (2014). *Architecture, Politics, and Identity in Divided Berlin*. Pittsburgh, Pa: University of Pittsburgh Press.

Purcarea, T., Purcarea, I. and Purcarea, A., (2018). The Impact of an Improved Smartphone App's User Experience on the Mobile Customer Journey on the Romanian Market. *PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES*, 1(1), pp.579-588.

Purcell, M., (2002). 'Excavating Lefebvre: The Right to the City and its Urban Politics of the Inhabitant.' *Geo Journal*, 58(2), pp.99-108.

Purcell, P., (1981). 'How Designers Think.' Design Studies, 2(1), pp.55-56.

Raessens, J. (2006). 'Playful Identities, or the Ludification of Culture.' *Games & Culture*, 1(1), 52–57.

Ramkumar, R., Kumar, A., Janakiraman, R. and Bezawada, R., (2013). 'The Effect of Customers' Social Media Participation on Customer Visit Frequency and Profitability: An Empirical Investigation.' *Information Systems Research*, 24(1), pp.108-127.

Rao, P., (2006). *Culture Conflicts - Cause And Cure*. 1st ed. Hong Kong: Hesperides Press.

Ray, R, Brown, M, and Laybourn, W. (2017). 'The Evolution of #BlackLivesMatter on Twitter: Social Movements, Big Data, and Race.' *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 40(11), pp. 1795–1796.

Reiss, S., (2004). 'Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation.' *Teaching of Psychology*, 39(2), pp.152-156.

Relph, E., (1976). Place and Placelessness. 1st ed. London: Pio Limited.

Relph, E., (2007). 'Spirit of Place and Sense of Place in Virtual Realities.' *Techné:* Research in Philosophy and Technology, 10(3), pp.17-25.

Resch, B., Sudmanns, M., Sagl, G., Summa, A., Zeile, P., & Exner, J. P. (2015b).
'Crowdsourcing Physiological Conditions and Subjective Emotions by Coupling Technical and Human Mobile Sensors.' *In: T. Jekel, A. Car, J. Strobl & G. Griesebner (Eds.) GI_Forum 2015 - Geospatial Minds for Society*, pp. pending.

Richardson, S. and McMullan, M., (2007). 'Research Ethics in the UK: What Can Sociology Learn from Health?' *Sociology*, 41(6), pp.1115-1132.

Ritzer, G., (2004). *The McDonaldization of Society: Revised New Century Edition*. Thousand Oaks, California: SAGE Publications.

Rivera, L., (2013). 'Changing Women: An Ethnographic Study of Homeless Mothers and Popular Education.' *Journal of Sociology & Social Welfare*, 30(2, Article 3), pp.31-51.

Rohr, R., 2020. *Between Two Worlds* — *Center for Action and Contemplation*. [online] Center for Action and Contemplation. Available at: https://cac.org/between-two-worlds-2020-04-26/ [Accessed 21 January 2020].

Rojek, C., (2001). Celebrity. London: Reaktion.

Rojek, C., (2012). Fame Attack The Inflation of Celebrity and its Consequences. 1st ed. London: Bloomsbury Academic.

Ronneberger, K., (2008). Space, Difference, Everyday Life: Henri Lefebvre and Urban Everyday Life. In Search of the Possible. 1st ed. Milton Park: Routledge.

Rose S, Butner S, Cowley W, Gregory, M, Walker, J (2009) 'Describing Story

Evolution From Dynamic Information Streams.' *In: IEEE Symposium on Visual Analytics*Science and Technology, Atlantic City, NJ, USA, 12–13 October 2009, pp.99–106. IEEE

Rose, G. (2016) Visual Methodologies: An Introduction to Researching with Visual Materials. UK: Sage.

Rose, G., (1993). 'Progress in Geography and Gender. Or Something Else.' *Progress in Human Geography*, 17(4), pp.531-537.

Ross, A., (2008). 'The New Geography of Work.' *Sage Journals*, Volume: 25(Issue: 7-8), pp.31-49.

Ross, P. and Wensveen, S., (2010). 'Designing Behavior in Interaction: Using Aesthetic Experience as a Mechanism for Design.' *International Journal of Design*, 4(2), pp.3-13.

Rossman, G. B., and B. L. Wilson. (1985). 'Number and Words: Combining

Quantitative and Qualitative Methods in a Single Large-Scale Evaluation Study.' *Evaluation Review*, 9(5), pp.627–43.

Rubin, H. and Rubin, I., (2005). *Qualitative Interviewing The Art of Hearing Data*. 2nd ed. Thousand Oaks, California: SAGE Publications, Inc.

Ruddick, S., (1996). *Young and Homeless in Hollywood: Mapping Social Identities*. 1st ed. London: Routledge.

Rudkowsky, E., Haselmayer, M., Wastian, M., Jenny, M., Emrich, Š. and Sedlmair, M., (2018). 'More than Bags of Words: Sentiment Analysis with Word Embeddings.'

Communication Methods and Measures, 12(2-3), pp.140-157.

Rudolph, P., (1965). *The Six Determinants of Architectural Form.* 1st ed. MIT Press. Rudolph, P., (2008). *Writings on Architecture*. New Haven: Yale School of Architecture/Yale University Press.

Ruggiero, T., (2009). 'Uses and Gratifications Theory in the 21st Century.' *Mass Communication and Society*, 3(1), pp.3-37.

Rutherford, J. (1990) 'The Third Space. Interview with Homi Bhabha'. *In: Identity:* Community, Culture, Difference. Ed by Rutherford, J. London: Lawrence and Wishart.

Rydin, I. De Block, L. (2006). 'Digital Rapping in Media Productions: Intercultural Communication Through Youth Culture.' *In: Buckingham, D. and Willett, R., (eds.) Digital Generations: Children, Young People, and New Media,* pp. 295-312. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates: Mahwah, New Jersey.

Saar, M. and Palang, H. (2018). *The concept of space and place*. [online] Lrlr.landscapeonline.de. Available at: http://lrlr.landscapeonline.de/Articles/lrlr-2009-3/articlese2.html [Accessed 8 Sep. 2018].

Saar, M. and Palang, H., (2009). 'The Dimensions of Place Meanings.' *Living Reviews in Landscape Research*, 3.

Sadler-Smith, E., (1998). 'Cognitive Style: Some Human Resource Implications for Managers', *International Human Resource Management Journal*, 19, pp.185-202.

Saif, H., He, Y., Fernandez, M. and Alani, H., (2012). 'Contextual Semantics for Sentiment Analysis of Twitter.' *Information Processing & Management*, 52(1), pp.5-19.

Sainz De La Flor, C., 2020. What's Phygital in the Customer Experience?. [Blog] *We Are Marketing*, Available at: https://www.wearemarketing.com/blog/whats-phygital-in-the-customer-experience.html [Accessed 11 December 2020].

Salinas, L., (2014a). Digital Public Space(s): Redefining Publicness. In Social Media and the Transformation of Public Space. Amsterdam.

Samuels, R. and Taylor, J., (2020). 'Deepening the Divide: Crises Disproportionately Silence Vulnerable Populations on Social Media.' *Journal of Management in Engineering*, 36(6), p.04020083.

Sandelowski, M., (1995). 'Qualitative Analysis: What it is and How to Begin.' *Research in Nursing Health*, 18(4), pp.371-375.

Sandelowski, M., (2004). 'Using Qualitative Research.' *Qualitative Health Research*, 14(10), pp.1366-1386.

Sargent, L., (2010). *Utopianism*. 1st ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Schieck, F.G.A, Fan, S., (2012). Connected Urban Spaces: Exploring Interactions

Mediated through Situated Networked Screens. Santiago de Chile.

Schmid, C. (2018). HENRI LEFEBVRE'S THEORY OF THE PRODUCTION OF SPACE: TOWARDS A THREE-DIMENSIONAL DIALECTIC. [online] Taylor & Francis. Available at:

https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/e/9781135918637/chapters/10.4324%2F97802039332 13-9 [Accessed 8 Sep. 2018].

Schuebel, K. (2006). *Celebrities' Influence on Teenagers' Reading Habits. Teaching Young Adult Literature in the Classroom.* Wisconsin: University in Menomonie.

Schuller, B., Mousa, A. and Vryniotis, V., (2015). 'Sentiment Analysis and Opinion Mining: on Optimal Parameters and Performances.' *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery*, 5(5), pp.255-263.

Schuster, J., (1995). 'Two Urban Festivals: La Merce and First Night.' *Planning Practice & Research*, 10(2), pp.173-188.

Scribd. (2018). SwiftKey Emoji Report | The United States | Data. [online] Available at: https://www.scribd.com/doc/262594751/SwiftKey-Emoji-Report [Accessed 8 Sep. 2018].

Scrivens, R. (2014) 'Geographies of Pilgrimage: Meaningful Movements and Embodied Mobilities', *Geography Compass* 8 (4), 249-261

Shea, G, Longford, M. (2010). *Large Screens and Small Screens: Public and Private Engagement with Urban Projections*. Weimar.

Shusterman, R., (2000). *Pragmatist Aesthetics: Living Beauty, Rethinking Art.*Lanham, Md.: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.

Simorgh. (2000) *Concept of space in architecture* [online] Cyburbia Forum. Available at: https://www.cyburbia.org/forums/threads/concept-of-space-in-architecture.149/
[Accessed 9. Sep.2019]

Siv Svanaes, Hashtags and emojis – How social media influences children's use of language, 25 June 2015.[online] http://www.kidsandyouth.com/hashtags-and-emojis-how-social-media-influences-childrens-use-of-language/. [Accessed 13 July 2018].

Skelton, T., and Valentine, G. (1998) *Cool Places: Geographies of Youth Cultures*. Routledge. New York.

Slouka, M., (1995). War of the Worlds: Cyberspace and the High-tech Assault On Reality: The Assault on Reality. 1st ed. London: Little Brown Book Group.

Smahel, D., Brown, B. and Blinka, L., (2012). 'Associations Between Online Friendship and Internet Addiction Among Adolescents and Emerging Adults.' *Developmental Psychology*, 48(2), pp.381-388.

Smith, C. and Relph, E., (1978). 'Place and Placelessness.' *Geographical Review*, 68(1), p.116.

Soja, E., (1996). Thirdspace. Malden: Blackwell.

Soja, E., (2000). *Postmetropolis*. Oxford: Blackwell.

Soja, E., (2010). Seeking spatial justice. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

Soja, E., Morales, R. and Wolff, G., (1983). *Urban restructuring: an analysis of social and spatial change in Los Angeles*. [S.I.]: [s.n.]. Spaces. pp. 32-34.

Speed, C., (2010). 'Developing a Sense of Place with Locative Media: An "Underview Effect'. *MIT Press Journals*, 43(2), pp.169-174.

Stadler, R.L. (2013). "ICTs as a Tool to Increase the Attractiveness of Public Spaces." Sci. – Future Lithuania.

Stans, S., Dalemans, R., de Witte, L., Smeets, H. and Beurskens, A., (2016). 'The Role of the Physical Environment in Conversations Between People who are Communication Vulnerable and Health-Care Professionals: A Scoping Review.' *Disability and Rehabilitation*, 39(25), pp.2594-2605.

Steffy E. A. Stans, RuthJ. P. Dalemans, Luc P. de Witte, Hester W. H. Smeets & Anna J. Beurskens (2017). 'The Role of the Physical Environment in Conversations Between People who are Communication Vulnerable and Health-Care Professionals: A Scoping Review, Disability and Rehabilitaion', 39(25), pp.2594-2605.

Stevens Jr, P., (2014). 'Culture and Sexuality.' *The International Encyclopedia of Human Sexuality*. Wiley Online Library.

Stevens, M., Rees, T., Coffee, P., Steffens, N., Haslam, S. and Polman, R., (2017). 'A Social Identity Approach to Understanding and Promoting Physical Activity.' *Sports Medicine*, 47, pp.1911–1918.

Stevens, Q. and Shin, H., (2012). 'Urban Festivals and Local Social Space.' *Planning Practice and Research*, 29(1), pp.1-20.

Stevens, Q., (2007). Ludic City: Exploring the Potential of Public Spaces. 1st ed. Routledge.

Stikker, M. (2013) 'Public Domain 4.0.' *In: Hemment, D. et al. ed. Digital Public*.

Stokols, D., (1996). 'Translating Social Ecological Theory into Guidelines for

Community Health Promotion.' American Journal of Health Promotion, 10(4), pp.282-298.

Strasburger, V., Wilson, B. and Jordan, A., (2002). *Children, Adolescents, and the Media*. 2nd ed. Sage Publications.

Streeck, J. (2017). Transforming Space into Place: Some Interactions in an Urban Plaza. [online] Avaible at: https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-642-39931-2 16
Stringer, L. (2017). We Shape Our Buildings | LeighStringer.com. [online]
LeighStringer.com. Available at: http://www.leighstringer.com/we-shape-our-buildings/
[Accessed 2 Nov. 2017].

Sturm, J, Bekker, T, Abeele, V.V, Johansen, S.L, Kuijk, M.V, Schouten, B. (2013). *Playful Interactions Stimulating Physical Activity in Public Spaces*. Paris, France.

Sullivan, L. H. 1896. The Tall Office Building Artistically Considered. Lippincott's Magazine.

Sun, S., Rubin, A. and Haridakis, P., (2008). 'The Role of Motivation and Media Involvement in Explaining Internet Dependency.' *Journal of Broadcasting and Electronic Media*, 52(3), pp.408-431.

Suraez, D., (2010). Freedom. 1st ed. Boston: E.P.Dutton.

Swan, A. and Kendall, P., (2016). 'Fear and Missing Out: Youth Anxiety and Functional Outcomes.' *Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice*, 23(4), pp.417-435.

Sweetman, P., (1999). 'Anchoring the (Postmodern) Self? Body Modification, Fashion and Identity.' *Body & Society*, 5(2-3), pp.51-76.

Sweney, M. (2018). *Is Facebook for old people? Over-55s flock in as the young leave.* [online] the Guardian. Available at:

https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2018/feb/12/is-facebook-for-old-people-over-55s-flock-in-as-the-young-leave [Accessed 8 Sep. 2018].

Synnott, A. (1993) The Body Social. New York: Routledge

Szabó, J.Z. (2015) 'Chapter 4 Festivals, Conformity and Socialisation'. *In: Newbold,* C., Maughan, C., Jordan, J. & Bianchini, F. 1st ed. Oxford: Goodfellow Publishers.

Szmigin, I., Bengry-Howell, A., Morey, Y., Griffin, C. and Riley, S., (2017). 'Socio-Spatial Authenticity at Co-Created Music Festivals.' *Annals of Tourism Research*, 63.

Tapscott, D. (1998). *Growing up Digital. The Rise of the Net Generation*. New York: McGraw Hill.

Tapscott, D., & Barry, B. (2009). *Grown up Digital: How the Net Generation is Changing your World.* (Vol. 200). New York: McGraw-Hill.

Tashakkori, A., and C. Teddlie. (1998). *Mixed Methodology: Combining Qualitative And Quantitative Approaches*. Applied Social Research Methods Series, 46. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Taylor, J., Bennett, A. and Woodward, I., (2014). *Festivalisation of Culture*. 1st ed. Surrey, England: Ashgate Publishing Ltd.

Taylor, S., Bogdan, R. and DeVault, M., (1984). *Introduction to Qualitative Research Methods: A Guidebook and Resource*. 1st ed. Canada: John Wiley & Sons.

Teddlie, C., and A. Tashakkori. (2003). 'Major issues and controversies in the use of mixed methods in the social and behavioral sciences.' *In: Handbook on mixed methods in the behavioral and social sciences, ed. A. Tashakkori and C. Teddlie*, pp.3–50. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Tedx Talks, 2017. *Bridging the Digital Divide | Jim Sevier | TedxGreenville*. [video] Available at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fzokRz1pgb0> [Accessed 26 January 2021].

TedxAthens, 2012. *The Context of our Digital Cultures: Paul Papadimitriou at TEDxAthens 2012*. [video] Available at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hlAvU8PzKQl [Accessed 9 May 2020].

Tesileanu, T. (2015). Is it possible that space is actually a substance that we've observed the properties of but cannot directly observe? [online] Quora. Available at: https://www.quora.com/ls-it-possible-that-space-is-actually-a-substance-that-weve-observed-the-properties-of-but-cannot-directly-observe [Accessed 6 July 2019].

Than, N., 2021. Henri Lefebvre: The Production of Space. [Blog] *Sociological Reasoning*, Available at: https://ngathanblog.wordpress.com/2019/02/17/henri-lefebvre-the-production-of-space/ [Accessed 1 September 2020].

The Times, The Australian (2018) "Students' filter turns internet into safe space for the sensitive" by Mark Bridge. [online] https://www.theaustralian.com.au/higher-education/students-filter-turns-internet-into-safe-space-for-the-sensitive/news-story/4bf19c64e9cf48fdc9feb2baec82eaa6 [Accessed 19 June. 2018].

Thompson, E.M. (2008) 'Is Todays Architecture About Real Space, Virtual Space or What?' *Northumbria Working Paper Series: Interdisciplinary Studies in the Built Virtual Environment*, 1 (2), pp. 171-178.

Thorne, S. (2000). 'Data Analysis in Qualitative Research'. *Evidence-Based Nursing*, 3, pp, 68-70.

Thorne, S. (2009). A Tapestry of Place: Whistler's Cultural Tourism Development Strategy. Consultant's Report for the Resort Municipality of Whistler. Whistler, BC: Resort Municipality of Whistler.

Thorpe, C. and Gregory, J., (2010). 'Producing the Post-Fordist Public: The Political Economy of Public Engagement with Science.' *Science and Culture*, 19(3), pp.273-301.

Thought Catalog. (2017). *Social Media Is Destroying Quality Human Interaction*. [online] Available at: https://thoughtcatalog.com/jessica-serra/2014/09/social-media-is-destroying-quality-human-interaction/ [Accessed 2 Nov. 2017].

Tinati, R, Carr, L, Hall, W and Bentwood, J. (2012) 'Identifying Communicator Roles in Twitter,' *In: Proceedings of the 21st international conference companion on World Wide Web, ser. WWW'12 Companion.*

Tolman, E., (1948). 'Cognitive Maps in Rats and Men.' *Psychological Review*, 55(4), pp.189-208.

Tuan, Y. (1974). *Topophilia: A Study of Environmental Perception, Attitudes, and Values.* New Jersey: Prentice-Hall Inc.

Tuan, Y., (1977). *Space and Place*. 1st ed. Minneapolis, Minnesota, United States: University of Minnesota Press.

Turkle, S. (2011). Alone together: Why we Expect More From Technology and Less From Each Other. Basic Books.

Turkle, S. (2016). Reclaiming Conversation. New York: Penguin Books.

Turkle, S. (2017). Alone Together: Why We Expect More from Technology and Less from Each Other. Basic Books.

Turkle, S., (1996). *Life on the Screen: Identity in the Age of the Internet*. 1st ed. London: Weidenfeld & Nicholson.

Turkle, S., (2005). *The Second Self - Computers and the Human Spirit*. 2nd ed. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Turner, G., (2004). *Understanding Celebrity*. 2nd ed. London: Sage Publications.

Turner, V. (1969) Liminality and Communitas: The Ritual Process: Structure and Anti-Structure. Chicago: Aldine.

Turney P.D., (2002). 'Thumbs up or thumbs down? Semantic orientation applied to unsupervised classification of reviews.' *In: ACL*, pp.417–424.

Turney, P. D., & Pantel, P. (2010). 'From frequency to meaning: Vector space models of semantics.' *Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research*, 37, 141–188.

Ussing, S. and Hoff, C., (2015). *The (Re)invention of Cyberspace*. [online] Nordic Art Review. Available at: https://kunstkritikk.com/the-reinvention-of-cyberspace [Accessed 6 April 2018].

Vaismoradi, M. and Snelgrove, S., (2019). 'Theme in Qualitative Content Analysis and Thematic Analysis.' *Forum Qualitative Social Research*, 20(3).

Valadez, J. and Duran, R., (2007). 'Redefining the Digital Divide: Beyond Access to Computers and the Internet.' *The High School Journal*, 90(3), pp.31-44.

Valentine, G., (2008). 'Living With Difference: Reflections on Geographies of Encounter.' *Progress in Human Geography*, 32(3), pp.323-337.

Valentine, G., Sporton, D. and Nielsen, K., (2009). 'Identities and Belonging: A Study of Somali Refugee and Asylum Seekers Living in the UK and Denmark.' *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, 27(2), pp.234-250.

Van Deursen, A. and Van Dijk, J., (2010). 'Internet Skills and the Digital Divide.' *New Media and Society*, 13(6), pp.893-911.

Van Dijk, J. (2005). *The Deepening Divide: Inequality in the Information Society*. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications Ltd.

Van Teijlingen, E. and Hundley, V., (2002). 'The Importance of Pilot Studies.' *Nursing Standard: Official Newspaper of the Royal College of Nursing*, 16(40), pp.33-36.

Vanky, A., (2014). 'Data Availability / Data Relevance: Evaluating Real- Time Urban Information Usage in Singapore.' *In: D. Offenhuber and C. Ratti, ed., Decoding The City: Urbanism in the Age of Big Data*, 1st ed. Birkhäuser, pp.40-51.

Vertovec, S., (2007). 'Super-Diversity and its Implications.' *Ethnic and Racial Studies: New Directions in the Anthropology of Migration and Multiculturalism*, 30(6), pp.1024-1054.

Vicente, M. and López, A., (2008). 'A Multidimensional Analysis of the Disability

Digital Divide: Some Evidence for Internet Use.' *The Information Society: An International Journal*, 26(1), pp.48-64.

Volchenkov, D., 2018. We Shape Our Buildings; Thereafter They Shape Us |

Grammar of Complexity. [online] Worldscientific.com. Available at:

https://www.worldscientific.com/doi/10.1142/9789813232501_0007> [Accessed 8 April 2018].

Walsham, G., (1999). 'Interpretive Case Studies in IS Research: Nature and Method.' *Operational Research Society Ltd*, 4, pp.74-81.

Walsham, G., (2006). 'Doing Interpretive Research.' *European Journal of Information Systems*, 15, pp.320-330.

Wang, X., Yu, C. and Wei, Y., (2012). 'Social Media Peer Communication and Impacts on Purchase Intentions: A Consumer Socialization Framework.' *Journal of Interactive Marketing*, 26(4), pp.198-208.

Watkins, C., (2006). 'Representations of Space, Spatial Practices and Spaces of Representation: An Application of Lefebvre's Spatial Triad.' *Culture and Organisation*, 11(3), pp.209-220.

Weber, M. (1924). *Gesammelte Aufsaetze zur Soziologie und Sozialpolitik*. Tuebingen: Mohr.

Weinert, J. (2018). *Making sense of Lefebvre's "The Production of Space" in 2015. A review and personal account – Ethnologie in Halle*. [online] Blog.ethnologie.uni-halle.de.

Available at: https://blog.ethnologie.uni-halle.de/2015/08/%E2%80%A8the-production-of-space/ [Accessed 8 Sep. 2018].

Wellman, B., Salaff, J., Dimitrova, D., Garton, L., Gulia, M. and Haythornthwaite, C., (1996). 'Computer Networks as Social Networks: Collaborative Work, Telework, and Virtual Community.' *Annual Review of Sociology*, 22(1), pp.213-238.

Weyl, H., (1952). *Space-Time-Matter*. 5th ed. Mineola, New York: Dover Publications with Methuen & Company Ltd.

Whatmore, S. (2002). *Hybrid Geographies: Natures Cultures Spaces*. London: SAGE Publications Ltd.

Whiting, A. and Williams, D., (2013). 'Why People Use Social Media: A Uses and Gratifications Approach.' *Qualitative Market Research: An International Journal*, 16(4), pp.362-369.

Whittaker, A., Densley, J. and Moser, K., (2020). 'No Two Gangs are Alike: The Digital Divide in Street Gangs' Differential Adaptations to Social Media.' *Computers in Human Behavior*, 110, p.106403.

Whyte, B., Hood, T. & White, B. (2012): Cultural and Heritage Tourism: A Handbook for Community Champions, Ottawa: Federal Provincial Territorial Ministers of Culture and Heritage. Available at:

https://tourismns.ca/sites/default/files/page_documents/cultural_heritage_tourism_handbook_ .pdf [Accessed 30 June 2019].

Wilkie, A., & Michael, M. (2009). 'Expectation and Mobilisation: Enacting Future Users', *Science Technology Human Values*, 34(4), 502-522.

Wilkie, A., 2010. *User Assemblages in Design: An Ethnographic Study*. [online] London, UK. Available at:

https://research.gold.ac.uk/id/eprint/4710/1/DES_thesis_Wilkie_2010.pdf [Accessed 28 June 2019].

Willems-Braun, B., (1994). 'Situating Cultural Politics: Fringe Festivals and the Production of Spaces of Intersubjectivity.' *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, 12(1), pp.75-104.

Williams, J. and Kamaludeen, M., (2017). 'Muslim Girl Culture and Social Control in Southeast Asia: Exploring the Hijabista and Hijabster Phenomena.' *Crime, Media, Culture: An International Journal*, 13(2), pp.199-216.

Willig, C., 2008. Introducing Qualitative Research in Psychology: Adventures in Theory and Method. 2nd ed. Berkshire, UK: Open University Press.

Wilson, J., (2013). 'The Devastating Conquest of the Lived by the Conceived: The Concept of Abstract Space in the Work of Henri Lefebvre.' *Space and Culture*, 16(3), pp.364-380.

Wilson, J., Arshed, N., Shaw, E. and Pret, T., (2017). 'Expanding the Domain of Festival Research: A Review and Research Agenda.' *International Journal of Management Reviews*, 19(2), pp.195-213.

Winkle, C., Bueddefeld, J., Halpenny, E. and MacKay, K., (2019). 'The Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology 2: Understanding Mobile Device Use at Festivals.' *Leisure Studies*, 38(5), pp.634-650.

Wolcott, H., (1999). *Ethnography: A Way of Seeing*. 1st ed. Oxford: Altamira Press. Wolcott, H., (2002). Writing Up Qualitative Research... Better. *Qualitative Health Research*, 12(1), pp.91-103.

Woods, L. (1992), *Anarchitetcure: Architecture is a Political Act.* A.D. Academy Editions.

Woods, O. (2020). 'The Digital Subversion of Urban Space: Power, Performance and Grime.' *Social and Cultural Geography*, 21(3), 293-313.

Wortham, S., (2011). 'Youth Cultures and Education.' *Review of Research in Education*, 35(1), p.vii-xi.

Wresch, W., (1999). *Disconnected: Haves and Have-nots in the Information Age*. Boulder, Colo: NetLibrary, Inc.

Yee, D. (1995). Cyberspace: First Steps Michael Benedikt. Available at: http://dannyreviews.com/h/Cyberspace_First_Steps.html. [Accessed 3 July 2019].

Yee, D., 1991. *Cyberspace: First Steps (Michael Benedikt) - book review.* [online] Danny Yee's Book Reviews. Available at:

https://dannyreviews.com/h/Cyberspace_First_Steps.html [Accessed 21 May 2019].

Ylipulli, J, Suopaja"rvi, T, Ojala, T, Kostakos, V, Kukka, H. (2014). 'Municipal WiFi and Interactive Displays: Appropriation of New Technologies in Public Urban Spaces', *Technological Forecast and Social Change*, 89, pp.145-160.

Zelenkauskaite, A. and Bucy, E. P. (2016) 'A scholarly divide: Social media, Big Data, and unattainable scholarship', *First Monday*, 21(5).

Zelenski, J. and Nisbet, E., (2014). 'Happiness and Feeling Connected: The Distinct Role of Nature Relatedness.' *Environment and Behavior*, 46(1), pp.3-23.

Zhao, D. and Rosson, M., (2009). 'How and Why People Twitter: The Role that Micro-blogging Plays in Informal Communication at Work.' *In: Proceedings of the ACM 2009 International Conference on Supporting Group Work.* New York: Association for Computing Machinery, pp.243–252.

Zhao, S., Grasmuck, S. and Martin, J., (2008). 'Identity Construction on Facebook: Digital Empowerment in Anchored Relationships.' *Computers in Human Behaviour*, 24(5), pp.1816-1836.

Zheng, Y. and Walsham, G., (2008). *Inequality of What? Social Exclusion in the E-Society asCcapability Deprivation | Emerald Insight*. [online] Emerald.com. Available at: https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/09593840810896000/full/html?fullSc=1* [Accessed 8 January 2021].

Zlokazov, K. and Tagiltsev, Y., (2020). 'Youth Notion About Social Space: Interactive, Reflective, and Receptive Components.' *In: International Scientific Conference "Digitalization of Education: History, Trends and Prospects"*. Paris: Atlantis Press, pp.614-620.

Zygmunt Bauman, Z., (2000). 'Time and Space Reunited.' *Time & Society*, 9(2-3), pp.171-185.

박미성 and 최익서, (2016). 'A Study on Cultural Landscape Theory based on Place Identity of Edward Relph - Focused on Sociocultural Activities in Social Media Network', *Journal of Korea Intitute of Spatial Design*, 11(6), pp.85-96.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Interview Transcripts

DLT Brunch Festival

Interview Questions: Physical and digital

1. Why did you attend this event?

2. What are the factors you consider when deciding to attend this festival? (e.g. location

etc)

3. What are the factors (E.g. venue aesthetics, activities etc) that make you use social

media (at this event) the way you do?

4. What is the most important aspect of festivals to you?

Interview Questions: Social media and culture perceptions

1. Why do you use social media at festivals?

2. Do you think social media culture has had any influence on the way you behave and

interact with others, here?

3. Do you think the online communities makes it easier or harder for you to interact with

other people at festivals?

4. What makes you use social media at festivals?

Participants 1 – 3: Group of ladies

Interviewer: Ladies, you all look so fab. How's it going? Are you enjoying the festival?

Lady 1: Oiiiii its so lit!!! It's a vibe!!!

Lady 2: It's a bloody vibe!! Have you seen the food over there

Lady 3: Haha, yeah what they said. I'm so happy we came because we almost didn't.

Interviewer: Oh, I see. Why was that then? What changed your minds?

Lady 3: The location!!! This place is so peng especially when its hot, outside, everyone sipping cocktails...

Lady 1: We came for the vibes [laughs] we wanted to belong [laughs]

Lady 3: Honestly and truly

Lady 1, 2 and 3 [together]: Truly and honestly [laughs]

Lady 2: Let's be serious guys, we have to help Becca. We came especially for the DJ, I can't remember his name but he always plays the best tunes. DLT has a great selfie pod thingy, so we came for that, too.

Lady 3: And the jerk chicken. Oh my days!!! Its so leng.

Interviewer: Okay. That sounds interesting. I had the chicken too, and it hit all the right spots [laughs]

Lady 1, 2 and 3: [laughs]

Lady 3: Alieeeeee!!!

Interviewer: So what would you say were the factors you considered, before coming here?

Lady 2: Erm, location was the biggest and the celebrity artists

Interviewer: Okay, sweet. What about social media – Instagram and Twitter. You guys have it right?

Lady 2: Yeah, of course. Whats your insta? I wanna follow you

Lady 1: Init! Drop that @, girl.

Interviewer: [laughs] yeah, I will don't worry. But first, what makes you use these apps at these types of events?

Lady 1: Record memories, I guess. Its social media, so to just show people I'm social. I have fun and I'm at DLT.

Lady 2: Exactly. I do it for the vibes, to be fair. Let people see I'm enjoying myself and I am at DLT [laughs]

Lady 3: I honestly don't know why I do it, uno. That sounds so mad but I don't. It's just what you do. It's the culture. Our culture [laughs]... You post what you're doing, and then people comment on that – its just what we all do.

Interviewer: Ah, okay. Interesting you said that. Would you say it's the most important aspect of the festival then? Or what you record is the most important?

Lady 3: Ermmm... yeah and no. More yes, actually. I love Insta and I post all the time, so yeah. Everything about the festival is important to me

Lady 2: I think the most important for me is the people, the community, the togetherness of it all. Everyone coming together and chilling, having a vibe and enjoying the cruise together.

Lady 3: Sis said the cruise [laughs]

Interviewer: Interesting you mentioned community. Do you think your online communities makes it easier or harder for you to interact with other people at festivals?

Lady 3: Soooo much easier because I already know them from our convos on Twitter and Instagram

Lady 1: Yeah, exactly. We all met on Twitter uno. This is our first time ACTUALLY meeting [laughs] and we've jelled soooooo nicely. Its mad

Lady 2: Alieeeeee. It breaks barriers, to be honest. I'm more introverted so I wouldn't walk up to these guys to chat you know. I'm not that brave [laughs] Twitter has been like our icebreaker [laughs]

Interviewer: Wow! that's so interesting. So you've never met before today

Lady 2: Never, sis. Our very first time.

Interviewee: It seems like you've been mates for yearsssssss

Lady 3: [laughs] a lot of people have said that to us, today. We just vibe because we're all nigerian and we live in east London. So yeah...

Interviewer: That's so sick! Well thank you ladies. Its been great chatting.

Lady 2: Nah thank you. Its been amazing chatting to you

Lady 1: Well done for doing this man. I could never! I love enjoyment too much. I would be dancing instead of doing interviews [laughs]

Lady 3: [laughs] we know. Thanks, girl. Wish you all the best

Participants 4 - 8: 2 boys and 3 girls

Interviewer: Why did you attend DLT?

Boy 1: It was right near my house, so thought why not? [smirks]

Lady 1: He's chatting shit. He came for the gyaldem [laughs]

Boy 1: Oii you're smoking something. I came for you sugar [winks]

Interviewer: What about you? [looks at boy 2]

Boy 2: Erm I don't know. I guess I came for the vibes, init. See what DLT was saying. See if it was worth the hype [shrugs]

Interviewer: Nice! So has it been worth the hype so far [laughs]

Boy 2: Yeah yeah defo

Interviewer: So, what factors did you consider when you were making the decision to attend?

Lady 3: Where it was, who was gone be there, what sort of extra things will be here

Lady 1: What do you mean extra things? The booth?

Lady 3: Yeah, like activities, games and what not. Like they did at the other DLT

Lady 2: Ahh okay! Yeah same.

Interviewer: Ok then. So lets talk about social media. What factors would you say, contribute to you using insta and twitter, here?

Boy 2: Erm mainly just wanting everyone to see what I'm up to

Boy 1: Contributing to the culture init, the sharing culture [laughs]

Lady 3: Yeah I agree you know. A lot of us have formed this "if we didn't post it, did it really happen" culture and a lot of it is killing our people [laughs] but then we can't do without it

Lady 2: For me its about recording memories. I see nice furniture, I wanna post it. I've videoed and photographed most of the furniture and little pieces here – like the seating there, that balloon wall. Its all soo cool. They took so long to create it, so why not?

Interviewer: That's quite interesting you know. All of your answers really make sense. So you all feel like one big community?

Boy 1: Defo

Boy 2: 100%

Lady 3: No doubt

Lady 1: Defo

Lady 2: Totally! Totally! Totally!

Interviewer: Do you think online communities makes it easier or harder for you to interact with other people at festivals?

Boy 2: I don't think so you know. For me, I think it's a bit harder because you've gotta live up to their expectations. If you feel me. Like online, you can control what they see/know, but in person you're so exposed

Boy 1: That makes sense you know. I see where you're coming from

Lady 3: I never saw it like that but its true. It's the pressure init? Thinking oh my gosh, will they think I'm pretty enough, slim enough or cool enough? Makes sense. My guy is digging deep ya'know.

Interviewer: I couldn't agree more, but let me not keep you guys. I'm sure you wanna go and shake a leg or two.

Lady 3: Girl, I'm shaking everything tonight [laughs]

Boy 1: Damnnnm, ma! You need help moving dem hips? Buss a whine? [laughs]

Participants 9 – 13: 5 girls

Interviewer: DLT has many dates. What made you decide to attend this festival in particular? **Lady 3:** the theme is mad creative.. like who would really be dressing like summer in the winter? Are you dumb? [laughs] We had to come see who was that silly... plus Stormzy posted on his insta that he is gonna be here... so gotta see my boo [laughs whilst making hand gestures] A WHOLE STORMZY!!

Lady 2: I came because these lot dragged me here and obvs, to see Stormzy

Lady 5: I know this guy I was flirting with on Insta is going to be here, so that's mainly why I came

Lady 1: STORMZY!! STORMZY!! STORMZY!!

Lady 3: [laughs] please please please, he is mine! Keep your hands to yourself, sis.

Lady 4: [laughs] are you guys alright?

Lady 3: we're fine, don't worry [laughs] we can share him, man. Don't be like that

Interviewer: So its safe to say that Stormzy is a lady's favourite [laughs]

Lady 1: MY FAVOURITE [laughs]

Interviewer: You mentioned that Stormzy put on his insta that he was coming, did you see it here?

Lady 3: Nah, at home but I saw he was on his way, here.

Interviewer: Oh okay. So you use social media a lot at festivals then? To trail the celebrities? [laughs]

Lady 3: Nah, I'm not a stalker [laughs] but yeah, I use it a lot here. Not just to see celebrities coming. But to also see who else is coming. My followers, online friends... you know

Interviewer: So, do you think seeing your online friends and followers influences you to act a certain type of way?

Lady 3: Not really. Actually, yeah [laughs] I don't wanna come across as a weirdo, in person. Sho get? So yeah, I guess I comport myself a certain way.

Lady 1: We know [laughs] personally, it doesn't influence me a great deal, but small small. It would influence anyone. It might not consciously motivate them, but it would subconsciously. Interviewer: What about the community culture? Black twitter can be quite influential [laughs] am I wrong or am I right? [laughs]

Lady 5: [laughs] sis, you're talking straight facts!!! Its one of the biggest influences. Because it becomes a part of you. You've practiced the norms for so long, that you don't even realise when you are performing like other people, that are a part of the culture. Its actually mad when you deep it

Lady 2: Nahhhh she's right you know. Like I can't imagine not talking the way I do. Or not talking to half the people I talk to. I met most of my friends, now, online you know.

Interviewer: So, is it easier or harder to interact with people in real festivals?

Lady 5: Easier, no doubt!

Lady 2: Oh it's a lot easier

Lady 1: Easy peasy, sis

Lady 3: Easier

Lady 4: Way easier

Participants 14 – 16: 3 males

Physical/digital factors

Interviewer: Ayeee, whats going on? How are you all? Ready for some questions, now?

Man 1: Of course, sorry we didn't call you back. Forgive us!

Interviewer: Nahh, don't worry its cool. So I really just wanted to get your understanding of the festival and some physical aspects about it. All good?

Man 2: Go for it, darling.

Interviewer: Fab! So why did you all attend DLT?

Man 2: I'm actually DJ'ing here in a bit, and these are my boys – got them some free tickets [laughs] so they thought why not?

Man 1: Yeah, exactly [laughs]

Interviewer: Ahh, nice! So are you DJ VI then?

Man 2: Yes, I am [laughs] But besides that, I came for the vibes and the food – oh my gosh, they chicken here is bommmmmmb [chefs kiss]

Interviewer: Wow! In the flesh [laughs] Ahh okay. A lot of people are here for the vibes, I see [laughs]

Man 2: I'm not surprised, to be honest. DLT is more than just a festival, it's a whole experience. The booths, the décor, the personalised bits and how the whole space is crafted out, for them and by them, is just magical man. Hard to explain

Man 3: Do you mind if I add something, Rebecca?

Interviewer: Of course

Man 3: I agree with my dawg. DLT do this thing where they invite you in with their personalisation. Instantly, everything becomes a bit more interesting. Like this cup, I wanna keep it [laughs] to mark the memory [laughs] you feel me?

Interviewer: [laughs] yeah yeah I do. So what would you say are the factors you consider before attending?

Man 1: Who's DJ'ing [laughs] I'm playing. Erm location, defo, and the theme.

Man 2: Same

Man 3: Ermmm... just the theme, for me.

Interviewer: Alright, sweet! You all have social media, right?

Man 3: Yeah

Interviewer: Have you used Insta or twitter here, today?

Man 2: Yeah, course.

Interviewer: Okay. So what factors influence you to use it? Like, what did you post? Why did you post it?

Man 2: I did a couple stories telling my fans where I am, today and just talking about the festival in general?

Man 3: I looked like a right old groupie today [laughs] I was posting him and when he was DJ'ing. But I also posted a few of my mates that I saw here. Haven't seen them in ages, man. So yeah, I would say people and the festival influenced me

Interviewer: Ah, cool! So would you say that's the most important aspect of festivals? For you anyway...

Man 3: Yeah definitely – the people make festivals. The community bring the vibe. Especially this community – our black community. Its like black twitter came out to play here [laughs] Man 2: Honestly man! That's true. That's why I love coming here – the people just bring all the sauce man. It's a festival by us, for us, too. No one dictates.. [shouts] WE RUN TINGS Interviewer: Amazing. Thank you guys for your time, I think you're up to DJ now.

Participants 17 – 22: 4 males and 2 ladies

Social media perception

Interviewer: Awww you guys are a vibe, man.

Lady 1: [laughs] thank you sis.

Interviewer: So first question, why have you been using social media today?

Lady 2: Ermmm to post the vibes going on here, init. Record memories so we can see it a year later

Lady 1: Yeah. I guess I want people to see I came DLT [laughs] this place is popping! I need to be associated with it [laughs]

Man 3: Alieeeee... I'm with you! [laughs] For me, it's a bit more tbf. I run a social page so I like to post events for my followers, get them involved even if they can't be here

Interviewer: Awww aren't you a sweet one [laughs] so would you say the culture influences the way you behave and interact with people, here?

Man 3: Yeah, mostly. Tbh, I do it because I like people to feel included. I don't want them feeling left out because they couldn't get a ticket, or no one would go with them. It's a way to kind of break the boundary. Yeah the culture influences me, it influences me to do good.

Man 4: I would say it does and does not influence me. Its more than an influence, its shaped me, my behaviour, my values and morals, you know. It's a part of me. It is me.

Lady 1: I second that, bro. That's deep, boy. Yeah its me, too [smiles]

Interviewer: So, from your responses I can tell its easier to interact with your online friends and communities.

Man 3: Oh, yeah. They're less judgy, you know. Maybe because everything is more controlled online and you let people see what you want them to see

Lady 2: Yeah, I agree.

Lady 1: 100%

Man 4: For me its different [laughs] I kind of get a bit intimidated when I see online people, in person. I feel like they're judging me – like maybe I'm not as tall as they thought, or as buff. Sho get?

Man 2: I agree uno. I'm not the most physically social. So I prefer mixing online [laughs] its hard to explain in words, but yeah. Its just an online experience, to be honest.

Interviewer: Aww I get you all, this has been great. Thank you so much for taking part.

Participants 23 – 26: 2 males and 2 ladies

Physical and digital | Social media perception

Interviewer: So, why did you attend this festival?

Man 2: Come on, its DLT! You'd be silly to miss it

Lady 2: Tell em, bro. We've been to every single one and its always been an absolute vibe!!!

Man 1: I came for the vibes, and the hunny's [rubs palms] call me Mr Morris [laughs]

Man 2: [laughs] you're so dumb, man. I came because these ladies here, dragged me to the festival

Lady 1: We didn't drag you tho, we asked you nicely to accompany us and you agreed, baby boo.

Interviewer: [laughs] What factors did you consider when deciding to attend this festival, then?

Lady 1: I had to think about who will look after my siblings, because my parents were at work. I then had to think about how I was going to get here, the location, my travel, if my friends were coming and how we would meet, because I will never go somewhere alone. But yeah, I had to think about a lot uno. It was mad.

Man 2: I just had to consider where it was, to be honest and if my boys were coming

Man 1: Same here

Lady 2: I thought about the hall, init. The last DLT was in this shabby area, so if it was there I wasn't gonna attend. But cos I saw its here, I defo had to come by

Interviewer: What are the factors, within the festival, that make you use social media the way you do? Like what things here make you snap etc.

Man 2: The vibe, init.

Man 1: I snapped over their near the balloon wall earlier. The food, seeing friends I haven't seen in time, and just the overall vibe, really.

Interviewer: Ahh, sick. So would you say the factors you just listed are the most important aspects of festivals then? To you anyway.

Man 1: Errrrr yeah I would, uno. The people make the festival, you get me. You can't have a festival without people. It would just be an empty space with decorations, food, speakers, sound system, and what not. But having people make memories, makes it the festival. If you get me.

Man 2: Yeah yeah, what he said [laughs]

Interviewer: Alright, well onto social media. Why do you use it at festivals?

Man 1: Record the memories. Let people know I'm at DLT. Be part of the conversation

Man 2: I'm pretty much the same, but I also like to save the Insta stories on my highlights, so it stays permanently. I like to look back at it when I'm bored [laughs] or if there's no motives on

Lady 2: Its just another way of being to be honest. Like I can't image not using it, not snapping how we're vibing and so on. Could you?

Lady 1: Nahh never, man

Interviewer: That's interesting. So would you say this new social media culture, of always posting the vibe, influences the way you behave and mingle with other attendees?

Lady 2: Influence in a good way, yeah. Cos I've already seen them online, I kinda know them, so I'm cool going up to them to chat.

Lady 1: I guess you could say it makes it easier, in a way.

Interviewer: So, you mentioned that the vibe makes you post on social media, here. Is there anything else?

Man 2: For me, I'd say the different things going on and the attractions – the balloon wall, the cocktails, food, music – everything really

Lady 2: I agree, yeah.

Lady 1: Same

Man 1: Just to add, I'd always say the peng ladies [laughs]

Interviewer: [laughs] thank you, guys. Its been great speaking with you

Participants 27 – 28: 2 females

Physical and digital

Interviewer: Why did you attend this festival?

Lady 1: DLT is a vibe man [laughs] I've missed it once and that day was the worst day. I saw bare insta stories uno, I must belong to the sharing too [laughs]

Lady 2: Honestly, let us belong! [laughs]

Lady 1: No, but on a real. This is like my second time attending DLT and its lit. It's more than a festival. We can do anything here – vibe, chill with our people, and celebrate us. It's like being at home with friends, family and music, obviously. You get me?

Interviewer: *Home? In what way?*

Lady 2: It's the feeling for me [looks at friends and all laugh]. Maybe it's because I'm with my close friends, the music is popping reminding us of our childhood memories and other experiences. It just feels safe, secure like your home.

Lady 1: That's deep. And and the VIP sofa area. Wow, man. I could literally fall asleep – wallahi! Especially when So Solid Crew came on. Are you duuuuuuuuumb?! I had Harvey posters all over my wall, as a kid [laughs]

Participants 29 and 30: 2 females

Physical and digital

Interviewer: What are the factors you consider when deciding to attend this festival? (e.g. location etc)

Lady 1: These are like the fundamentals init. I need to know if I can park my whip here, how far it is from my house and what other shops/bars are beside it for the after party, you feel me?

Lady 2: [laughs] I'm the same you know. Its hard getting here by car, there's never any parking.. so that's a key thing for me, to be honest.

Afro Nation Ghana

Interview Questions: Physical and digital

- 5. Why did you attend this event?
- 6. What are the factors you consider when deciding to attend this festival? (e.g. location etc)
- 7. What are the factors (E.g. venue aesthetics, activities etc) that make you use social media (at this event) the way you do?
- 8. What is the most important aspect of festivals to you?

Interview Questions: Social media and culture perceptions

- 5. Why do you use social media at festivals?
- 6. Do you think social media culture has had any influence on the way you behave and interact with others, here?
- 7. Do you think the online communities makes it easier or harder for you to interact with other people at festivals?
- 8. What makes you use social media at festivals?

Participants 1 – 5: 5 females

Physical and digital

Interviewer: So, lets begin! Why did you attend this festival?

Lady 1: To be honest, these lot forced me uno. But then again I thought it would be a good holiday as well.

Lady 3: Why you lying, man? We didn't force you. You're the one that baited it out [laughs]

Lady 5: Anywayyyy, my reasons for coming was to see Burna Boy, Wizkid and Davido [laughs] oh my word!!! I can't wait to see him up on that stage. Lord help me when I do [laughs]

Lady 1: Ahhhhhh yeah, Oluwa Burnaaaaa [dances]

Interviewer: What would you say were the factors you had to consider when deciding to attend this festival? (e.g. location etc)

Lady 5: Well, we had to plan out hotels, other activities we could do. We actually thought about going to Nigeria from here. See what our real Motherland is saying. But we couldn't get a ticket. But we had to make sure we got this clearance thingy... dunno what it meant, to be honest

Lady 2: Nigerian passport? [laughs] I had to make sure my parents were ok with me coming. I'm 27 but they still see me as a child, so I had to run it pass them

Lady 1: Me too, man. I considered how we would travel around Ghana. So I made sure we had a car and also my license was valid, here

Interviewer: I saw you guys snapping earlier, what factors made you do that? (E.g. venue aesthetics, activities etc)

Lady 5: For me, it was making sure Smade was going to be here – cos apparently he wasn't at the other one.. but I've seen him. He's lucky [laughs]

Lady 1: Ahhhhh, our Oga Smade... big man!!! I'm here for him.. he made all this happen for us... forever grateful to him and his team

Interviewer: Do you think social media culture has had any influence on the way you behave and interact with others, here?

Lady 2: Well, yeah definitely.

Lady 5: Everyone's a bit more cautious about what they post and then how they act in real space – because you want to maintain that persona

Lady 1: A bit like you, sis!

Lady 3: Sorry, Rebecca, someone is calling us over there

Interviewer: Okay, great no problem. I'll let you ladies go, as I think that guy is calling one of you [laughs]

Participants 6 – 10: 5 females

Interviewer: So, without these cultural objects you see around you, what would the festival be to you?

Lady 1: Just the beach, init.

Lady 2: Wow, I really don't know. I guess it would just be a normal festival init. Like, it's a festival now, don't get me wrong. But, as it is now, it's more than that — Wallahi, it's as if I'm in

Nigeria. It's just the Ghanaian flags at the front that brings me back to reality – but so many things remind me of home

Lady 3: Totally get you. I think it will just be another Ghana landscape. Everything and everyone inside, now, makes it Afro Nation. It can't be Afro Nation without their branded pieces, or that huge backdrop at the entrance. Or without Mr Eddi Kudi.. he is the best host, by the way

Lady 4: [laughs] honestly and truly.. he is soooo lit man. Too sick!!!

Lady 5: I hope that answered your question, sis. Sorry we can't stay any longer.. we wanna go to the VIP area, and see if we can get in [laughs]

Participants 11 – 16: 3 females and 3 males

Interviewer: Thanks, guys for volunteering. Means a lot. So I wanna ask you a few questions about social media and festivals. Is that okay?

Lady 1: Sure, girl! Do your thing

Man 2: Shoot!

Man 1: Go for it!

Interviewer: Okay, thank you. Why do you use social media at festivals?

Man 3: Why not?! [laughs] everyone does.. its just what we do, what we're supposed to do

Interviewer: Supposed to do? Could you elaborate, please?

Man 3: It's the norm.. we go somewhere fun, we snap/video and post it on Instagram when we're there and/or Twitter after.. everyone does it. Right guys?

Lady 2: Yeah, exactly! Look all around you, literally everyone has their phones out

Lady 1: Look at that couple whining on each other [laughs]

Interviewer: Interesting. So would you say there's a new culture that influences different types of behaviour? Exhibit A – the couple dancing over there?

Lady 3: Oh most definitely. You wouldn't do that elsewhere like in a grocery store [laughs]

Lady 1: They'd kick you out fam

Man 2: Trustttttttt

Man 1: Its like if you meet someone here, you snap them and yourself obviously.. and show people who you're chilling/vibing with. You get me?

Interviewer: Ah I see. So do you think the online communities makes it easier or harder for you to interact with other people at festivals?

Man 1: To be totally honest, its so much easier. Like me and him, we met on Twitter. We used to buss jokes on Twitter, met at a motive and we've been best friends ever since. Social media or the online communities you said, helps us make real life friends.. first it starts online and then we move to real life, init [laughs].

Interviewer: So would you say that makes you use social media at festivals?

Man 1: Yeah definitely!

Lady 2: 100%

Lady 3: Yeah, that, and the free food [laughs]

Man 3: I agree [laughs]

Man 1: You guys are so black, man.. all you know is free food

Interviewer: [laughs] Anyway, this has been fabulous! Thank you so much for your help

Man 1: No problem, darling

Participants 17 – 19: 3 ladies

Interviewer: What is the most important aspect of festivals to you?

Lady 1: I would say the things you do.. I dunno like activities and stuff

Lady 2: Erm, to me it would be the personalised stuff that really make a festival. But the key performances MAKE the festival sick

Lady 3: Yeah, I agree with them both

Lady 1: I'm so sorry Rebeccca, we're going to have to go

Interviewer: Oh right ok, thank you for this thought

Participants 20 and 21: 2 males

Interviewer: So, first question, do you use social media at festivals? Have you used it today?

Man 1: Oh, yeah of course.

Man 2: Yeah, I do, too. Are we not allowed or something? [laughs]

Man 1: Alieeeee

Man 2: [laughs]

Interviewer: [laughs] nahh, I'm just trying to get an understanding of your perception, to be honest. Okay, do you think social media culture has any influence on how you act or experience the festival?

Man 2: Ermmm, I wouldn't say it does uno. Like I'm quite strong willed. I don't allow other people's opinions or actions or what they're posting to really influence me uno. Like social media is sooooo fake... oh my days. They just show you what they want you to see, not the REAL stuff. This is real, right here. Us being here, and you doing your research – this is real

Man 1: Word, man. What he said. Sis, we gotta go we'll catch up later, yeah?

Interviewer: Yeah, sure! Thank you so much.

Participants 22 – 31: 4 males 6 females

Interviewer: Wow. Such a large group [laughs] Okay, lets get into it. So why did you all attend this festival?

Man 1: We're dancers for Stromzy and Burna Boy.. so work basically [laughs]

Interviewer: Ah, wow! All of you?

Lady 1: Yeah, sis!

Interviewer: Okay, nice. So before taking on this gig, what were the factors you considered, before coming here?

Lady 2: Erm, we had to sort out our hotel, food, car – how we'd move around because we had rehearsals etc, we had to make sure it was a safe area

Lady 3: We also thought about the location of the place, and if we could park here, and stuff **Interviewer:** Okay, nice nice! Do you all use social media?

Lady 4: Yeah, we do. We have a dance group account, as well as individual.. well some of us [laughs]

Man 2: Yeah, I don't have social media

Interviewer: Ah how comes?

Man 3: Because he's boring [laughs]

Man 2: Wasteman.. I just don't see the point of it. Why am I snapping what I'm doing and where I'm going? Its not gonna help me in anyway.. to be honest. It can get very toxic, so I choose to stay away

Interviewer: That's really interesting. So, you're more of a present, guy?

Man 2: Exactly that sis [spuds]

Interviewer: Sweet! So those of you that has social media, what factors influence you to use it at festivals?

Lady 5: Mostly our dancing you know. We get people to film us, post it and then tag us... just so we can get more followers, recognition and bookings, to be honest

Man 4: Yeah, exactly what she said. But personally, I use it sometimes to share whats happening at the places I'm at.. uno in case someone couldn't come here – so I'm like a facilitator.. you get me? [laughs]

Lady 6: You're such a wallard [laughs]

Interviewer: Okay, last thing because I know you've all got to go up soon. What is the most important aspect of festivals to you?

Lady 1: Definitely the people. 100% no doubt

Lady 2: The activities, like celebrity performances. Could you really host a festival, with no celebrity artists? I defo wouldn't come. We wouldn't even come.. because who would we be dancing for?

Man 2: I agree with both of you, to be honest. Yeah we wouldn't have a job without the performances, but aside from work, the people.. community.. festival family are the important and key things that make the festival

Man 3: Sorry Rebecca, guys we've been summoned. Well done, Rebecca. Can't believe you're doing research at Afro Nation.. that's some next dedication right there

Interviewer: It's fine.. I totally understand [laughs] thank you so so much. Have a great show **Multiple participants:** Thank you, sis

Participants 32 – 34: 3 females

Interviewer: Thank you for agreeing to do this, ladies. I'll keep it brief as I know you wanna enjoy, well well [laughs]

Lady 1: [laughs] Its okay, sis.

Lady 2: [laughs] for real, I saw J. and I need to chat to him

Lady 3: [laughs] truly and honestly

Interviewer: Why did you attend this event?

Lady 3: For the vibes mainly.. [laughs]

Lady 2: Honestly that was actually the main reason. That, and a nice holiday – holiday mainly. We were already planning to come, Afro Nation was last minute. Sorry we've gotta go, we wanna leave this place

Interviewer: Oh oh, okay. Thank you anyway

Recess/No Signal

Interview Questions: Physical and digital

- 9. Why did you attend this event?
- 10. What are the factors you consider when deciding to attend this festival? (e.g. location etc)
- 11. What are the factors (E.g. venue aesthetics, activities etc) that make you use social media (at this event) the way you do?
- 12. What is the most important aspect of festivals to you?

Interview Questions: Social media and culture perceptions

- 9. Why do you use social media at festivals?
- 10. Do you think social media culture has had any influence on the way you behave and interact with others, here?
- 11. Do you think the online communities makes it easier or harder for you to interact with other people at festivals?
- 12. What makes you use social media at festivals?

Participants 1 – 6: 6 ladies

Interviewer: What made you come to Recess?

Lady 1: Most people here tbh. Met a few people online, and I knew they were gonna be here. So when we were talking on Twitter a few weeks ago, we decided to link up..

Lady 2: Ah okay. So, not even Headieone or NotSs or Kayden the rappers

Lady 1: Erm, sort of! Don't get me wrong I like their music. But mainly here to see my new mates

Interviewer: So, did you guys also attend the virtual festival No Signal?

Lady 5: Ohhhh, definitely. That was bloody lit!!!! So so so good. I honestly enjoyed it so much. You know whats cool, seeing everyone I was tweeting and mentioning online uno

Lady 6: I know right. Remember K I told you about? I saw him this evening, too. He's a lot more handsome in person [laughs]

Interviewer: Ahh cool. So how would you describe the experience of No Signal and now, Recess?

Lady 3: Its honestly an unforgettable experience. Like D said, its so interesting to see real people.. people that you've been chatting to for bare long, and now we're here in this festival together – we can actually talk to them real real. Its crazy

Lady 6: Exactly what they both.. its like when 2 world collide [laughs]

Lady 1: We're really sorry, Rebecca but we've gotta bounce to another motive

Interviewer: Okay, not problem. Thank you, ladies

Participants 7 – 10: 2 ladies 2 males

Interviewer: What makes you use social media at festivals?

Lady 1: Literally, everyone is on Twitter or Instagram. It's a great place to meet people or follow from festivals like this

Lady 2: Yeah, especially the mandem [laughs] just be like "ah I think I've seen you on Instagram, are you blah blah" trust me, it works every time [laughs]

Lady 1: [laughs] exactly, even with females too. You can literally start off with, "oh my God, I saw your post on this this" it's a good icebreaker, I tell you. It makes interacting a lot more easier, less pressure because we have something in common already

Interviewer: Do you think social media culture has had any influence on the way you behave and interact with others, here?

Man 1: Yes and no – yes because I've been accustomed to the way we act and behave, init. but no, because I don't do everythinggggg that is the norm for us

Interviewer: Can you give an example?

Man 1: Like, I don't post my whole life or all my money moves, on social media. Like some of us do – they have this "if you don't post it, it didn't happen" mentality and I can't stand it. Whats peoples business, though?

Man 2: Alieeeeeee, I don't even have social media and I am glad I don't

Man 1: Yeah, low-key. I'm gonna jump off it soon, cos its getting a bit much now

Interviewer: So would you say the online communities and culture makes it easier or harder for you to interact with other people at festivals?

Lady 1: Sorry, do you mind if I answer?

Man 2: Go ahead, baby. Do your ting

Lady 1: I wouldn't say it makes it harder, sometimes difficult because everything online is black and white – if you don't want tweet, like, share or comment on something you don't have to. No one will disturb you. But here, if you don't mingle, you'll be classified as boring or stoosh, or even stuck up

Man 2: It's funny you said that, because I was going to say something similar – on Instagram and Twitter you can fake it. But not here, everything is exposed and out in the open – its almost like you HAVE to comply to the family rules [laughs]

Man 1: Sounds like unnecessary peer pressure and stress

Man 2: Bruv, it really is you know [laughs]

Interviewer: That's actually very interesting. Thank you so much for getting involved

Man 2: Anytime, my darling.

Man 1: You're so welcome.. keep up the fabulous work, babe

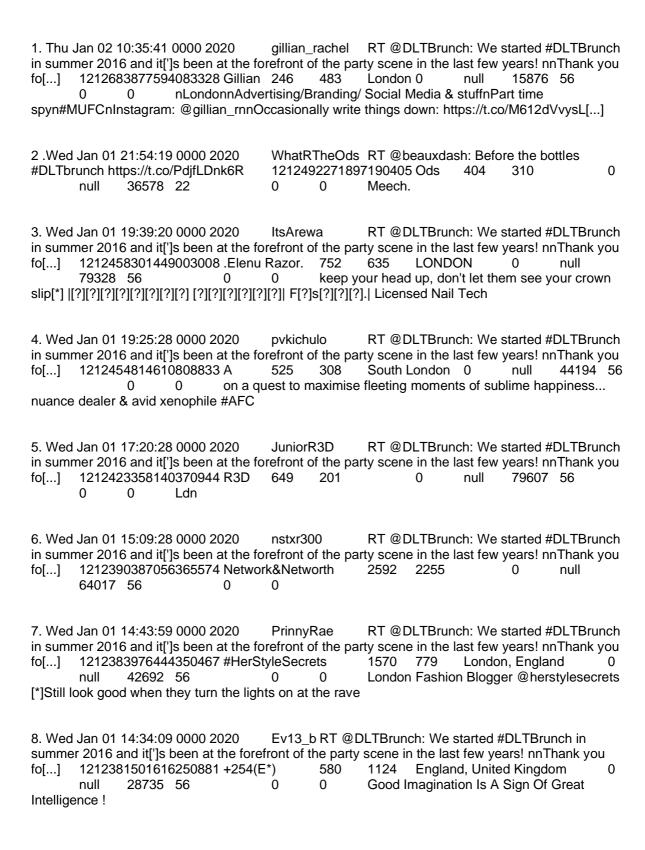
Lady 2: No problem at all Lady: You're welcome, hun

Appendix 2: Abbreviations Dictionary

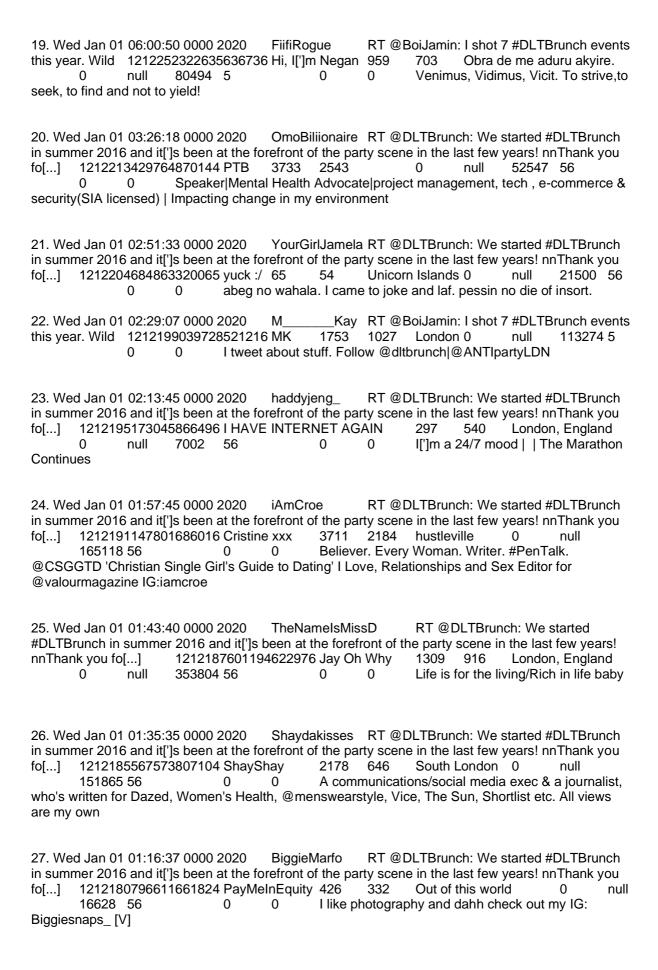
Abbreviation	Meaning
lkr	I know right
Alie	Right?
Peng	Beautiful
Lit	Amazing
Buff	Gorgeous
Stoosh	Stiff
Vibe	Enjoyment
Mazza	Mad
Sick	Amazing
lol	Laugh out loud
fr	For real
Fam	Family (not real family)
Bruv	Brother (not real brother)
Cuzzy	Cousin (not real cousin)
Bosh	There you go!
Leng	Beautiful
Piff	Pretty
Ttyl	Talk to you later
Fomo	Fear of missing out
asf	Angry as f&*^
Don	Champion
My G	My friend
Baba	Master
Skii	Yessss
Yo	Hey
smh	Shake my head
asl	As hell

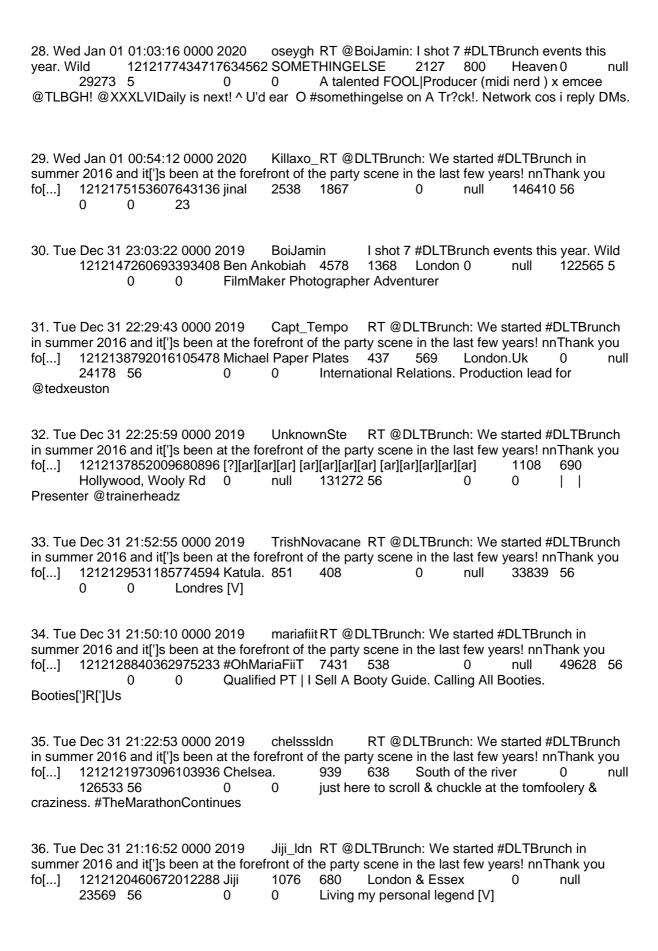
Appendix 3: Twitter Data (Extracts)

DLT Brunch



9. Wed Jan 01 14:22:21 0000 2020 RT @DLTBrunch: We started #DLTBrunch PeaceL8er in summer 2016 and it[']s been at the forefront of the party scene in the last few years! nnThank you 1212378532627845120 Acutie 307 222 London 0 null 27116 56 23|Nigerian| insta- kayterest 10. Wed Jan 01 13:52:11 0000 2020 RT @DLTBrunch: We started #DLTBrunch dase xo in summer 2016 and it[']s been at the forefront of the party scene in the last few years! nnThank you 1212370939020791808 dasÈ 462 521 London, England 0 null Full time mama. Full time fashion student. 28646 56 0 11. Wed Jan 01 13:27:44 0000 2020 BoiJamin RT @DLTBrunch: We started #DLTBrunch in summer 2016 and it[']s been at the forefront of the party scene in the last few years! nnThank you 1212364787629334530 Ben Ankobiah 4578 1368 122565 56 London 0 null FilmMaker Photographer Adventurer 0 12. Wed Jan 01 13:27:28 0000 2020 BoiJamin RT @BoiJamin: I shot 7 #DLTBrunch events this year. Wild 1212364720726036482 Ben Ankobiah 4578 1368 London 0 null 122565 5 FilmMaker Photographer Adventurer 0 0 13. Wed Jan 01 12:23:03 0000 2020 Di artha RT @DLTBrunch: We started #DLTBrunch in summer 2016 and it[']s been at the forefront of the party scene in the last few years! nnThank you 1212348508889657350 diartha 498 292 London, England 0 null fo[...] 68833 56 0 0 #Blanguage || If you know, you know. 14. Wed Jan 01 12:14:58 0000 2020 TrigerianBabe RT @DLTBrunch: We started #DLTBrunch in summer 2016 and it[']s been at the forefront of the party scene in the last few years! nnThank you 1212346472555040768 QVEEN ZA 740 686 Global baby 0 53993 56 0 Artist. Architect. Phillipians 4:13. Instagram: zahza x & I make wigs Instagram: hairbyzhb georginaafuape RT @DLTBrunch: We started #DLTBrunch 15. Wed Jan 01 11:21:33 0000 2020 in summer 2016 and it[']s been at the forefront of the party scene in the last few years! nnThank you 1212333033023520768 .. G|G[*]1614 1334 null 75432 56 fo[...] She believed she couldn't, so God did #BlackLivesMatter iRepair Lace Closures/Frontals/360s @hairpossessions on INSTA or Email: HairPossessions@outlook.com 16. Wed Jan 01 10:47:44 0000 2020 LfcNino RT @DLTBrunch: We started #DLTBrunch in summer 2016 and it[']s been at the forefront of the party scene in the last few years! nnThank you 1212324523573420032 #TBGPOD 421 London, England fo[...] 352 null 51032 56 0 i just retweet. Follow @Podcast_TBG 17. Wed Jan 01 10:39:17 0000 2020 missbusolaa RT @DLTBrunch: We started #DLTBrunch in summer 2016 and it[']s been at the forefront of the party scene in the last few years! nnThank you 1212322396985790465 Marlian.91 6716 153 0 null 0 0 I[']m joss here to laugh ig: beautywithb 18. Wed Jan 01 10:18:00 0000 2020 kwvbnx RT @BoiJamin: I shot 7 #DLTBrunch events this year. Wild 1212317039634866177 .matt 1360 1232 Sneaker hub, 44 IPS ROAD ACCRA I mind my business " | 78874 5 0 0 @sneakerhub_iinc | PHIL. 4:13 | #KURILIVESON | #iShootBxtches @pubgmobile | hustleandmotivate #ripnip

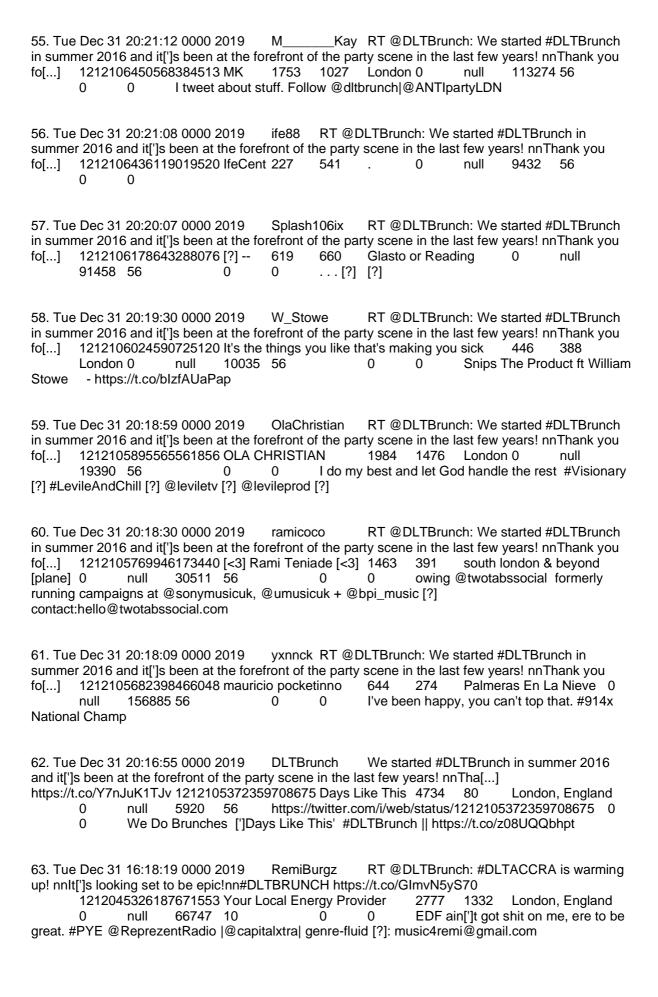




37. Tue Dec 31 21:07:01 0000 2019 RejiYates RT @DLTBrunch: We started #DLTBrunch in summer 2016 and it[']s been at the forefront of the party scene in the last few years! nnThank you 1212117982387683328 #foun 17887 4281 SE LDN null 526376 56 SEO Specialist | Content Creator | 1/4 of @4elementspod | @TableTalkLDN Host | @truetalksshow Member | @tourdenoir Founder 38. Tue Dec 31 21:02:30 0000 2019 RT @DLTBrunch: We started #DLTBrunch SpiderMals in summer 2016 and it[']s been at the forefront of the party scene in the last few years! nnThank you 1212116843411972097 Spider-ManÈ 996 3046 Earth 616 Space Sector 2814 0 N*E*R*D 392333 56 0 39. Tue Dec 31 20:58:17 0000 2019 BarFestUK RT @DLTBrunch: We started #DLTBrunch in summer 2016 and it[']s been at the forefront of the party scene in the last few years! nnThank you fo[...] 1212115785579147274 BarFest UK 2885 1188 United Kingdom 0 4313 0 0 BarFest is the largest & most frequented student themed party in the UK. Held bi-annually across the UK, Overseas & sold out in mins. #BarFest #BarFestDayParty 40. Tue Dec 31 20:56:16 0000 2019 ChantzAfia RT @DLTBrunch: We started #DLTBrunch in summer 2016 and it[']s been at the forefront of the party scene in the last few years! nnThank you 1212115277615370241 [<3] Rick Sanchez[?] 2260 1151 Nowhere. fo[...] 0 155307 56 0 0 Great Spirits have always encountered opposition from mediocre minds | @YouGetPodcast | #God | #Foodian | #MUFC | #AM9 | #BatmanSlander 41. Tue Dec 31 20:54:26 0000 2019 RT @DLTBrunch: We started #DLTBrunch flavourr in summer 2016 and it[']s been at the forefront of the party scene in the last few years! nnThank you 993 1212114814480388097 favour[*][*] 763 0 null 39357 56 0 0 there[']s rice at home x 42. Tue Dec 31 20:53:31 0000 2019 RT @DLTBrunch: We started #DLTBrunch alioxan in summer 2016 and it[']s been at the forefront of the party scene in the last few years! nnThank you 1212114584431136769 abigail. 366 370 East London is Gotham City. fo[...] null In the bleak midwinter, I[']m the Icarus. Etana. 10825 56 0 43. Tue Dec 31 20:52:21 0000 2019 Nana_NGT RT @DLTBrunch: We started #DLTBrunch in summer 2016 and it[']s been at the forefront of the party scene in the last few years! nnThank you 1006 Local Football Pitch/SW X LDN 0 fo[...] 1212114288757919744 El Pistolero[?] 2095 159219 56 0 #PriceyWorld - @Arsenal - In God We Trust [']I Can Deal With Failure, It[']s Not Trying That Will Kill Me['] 44. Tue Dec 31 20:50:48 0000 2019 maryandfrens RT @DLTBrunch: We started #DLTBrunch in summer 2016 and it[']s been at the forefront of the party scene in the last few years! nnThank you 1212113899597836289 nun-ya 1257 332 outchea0 196810 56 null i like to present design, podcasting, events + part time 0 bocatn#maryandfriends 45. Tue Dec 31 20:49:18 0000 2019 myjulies RT @DLTBrunch: We started #DLTBrunch in summer 2016 and it[']s been at the forefront of the party scene in the last few years! nnThank you fo[...] 1212113522450145280 loddy doddy 1061 718 London 0 null 66307 56 follow @TheLP___+ @REC_ESS [:)] 0

LifeWOSpanxs RT @DLTBrunch: We started #DLTBrunch 46. Tue Dec 31 20:44:07 0000 2019 in summer 2016 and it[']s been at the forefront of the party scene in the last few years! nnThank you 1212112218071937024 #CommunityDPod 251 537 London 0 Little bit awkward but in the best way. Writing is my 0 shxt: LifeWithoutSpanxs: #CommunityDPod 47. Tue Dec 31 20:43:45 0000 2019 thelifeofQU RT @DLTBrunch: We started #DLTBrunch in summer 2016 and it[']s been at the forefront of the party scene in the last few years! nnThank you 1212112127869247489 Q 935 375 London, England 0 fo[...] null 26925 56 https://t.co/umH4n7xxMF @dltbrunch 0 48. Tue Dec 31 20:41:13 0000 2019 lowkevpesh RT @DLTBrunch: We started #DLTBrunch in summer 2016 and it[']s been at the forefront of the party scene in the last few years! nnThank you fo[...] 1212111488632135681 estee. 484 327 London, England null 145279 56 0 0 where I need to be 49. Tue Dec 31 20:31:02 0000 2019 tayoiku RT @DLTBrunch: We started #DLTBrunch in summer 2016 and it[']s been at the forefront of the party scene in the last few years! nnThank you 1212108924079480835 DJ TAYO IKU 2755 fo[...] 431 Mama Africa null 21364 56 0 0 ETHNC | Official DJ for @lifeofrae_ | All Enquires at: Tayo.ikumelo@gmail.com 50. Tue Dec 31 20:30:39 0000 2019 banbecca RT @DLTBrunch: We started #DLTBrunch in summer 2016 and it[']s been at the forefront of the party scene in the last few years! nnThank you 1212108829481144326 MBF 440 London 0 14425 56 fo[...] 497 null 0 0 I'm joss a gentle babe 51. Tue Dec 31 20:29:40 0000 2019 partynexthorre RT @DLTBrunch: We started #DLTBrunch in summer 2016 and it[']s been at the forefront of the party scene in the last few years! nnThank you 1212108580456931329 PARTYNEXTHORRE. 3364 London/Toronto 0 955 fo[...] 90287 56 0 24 [?] This life I live is for laughter & enjoymentn[?] ATNA WORLDWIDE n[?] 1/2 of MGG [plane] RT @DLTBrunch: We started 52. Tue Dec 31 20:29:20 0000 2019 TootsVSTheworld #DLTBrunch in summer 2016 and it[']s been at the forefront of the party scene in the last few years! 1212108500043743233 Toots Daniels 7-7 nnThank you fo[...] 2835 775 AT & T stadium 0 null 186126 56 The games gon test you, never fold | freckled boricua #CowboyNation | i like socks | Im not a good idea | @staycmaria @dltbrunch | @AntiPartyLdn 53. Tue Dec 31 20:29:20 0000 2019 15Swiss RT @DLTBrunch: We started #DLTBrunch in summer 2016 and it[']s been at the forefront of the party scene in the last few years! nnThank you 1212108499028791297 Not Derin's Dad Yet London, England 821 847 22391 56 0 Only Jesus is faithful, the rest of us are just null 0 trying. 54. Tue Dec 31 20:26:58 0000 2019 soulohlove RT @DLTBrunch: We started #DLTBrunch in summer 2016 and it[']s been at the forefront of the party scene in the last few years! nnThank you 1212107904498704385 x 887 143 0 null 52447 56 fo[...]

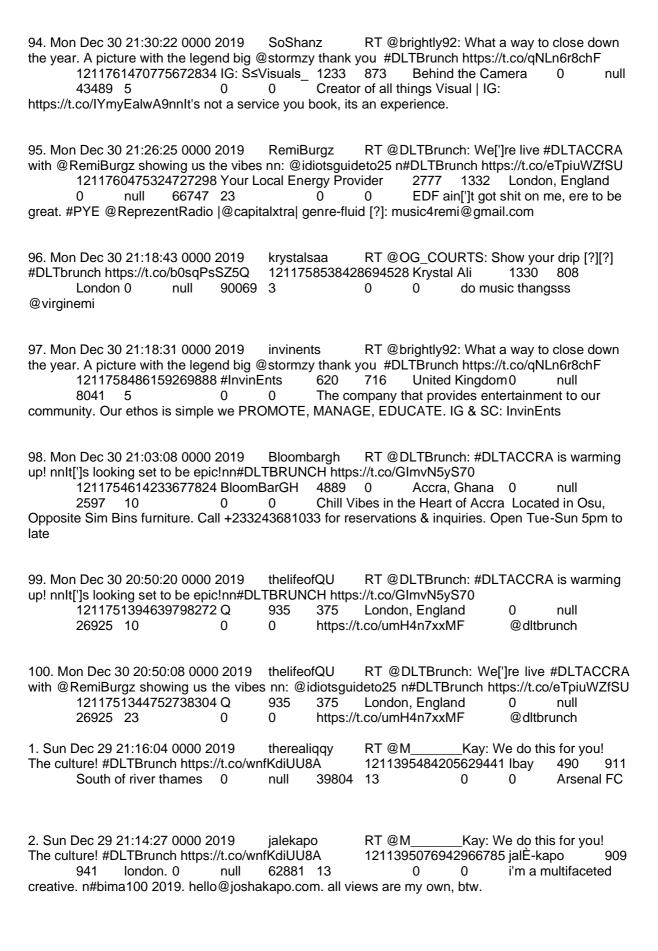
just trying to vibe higher dawg.

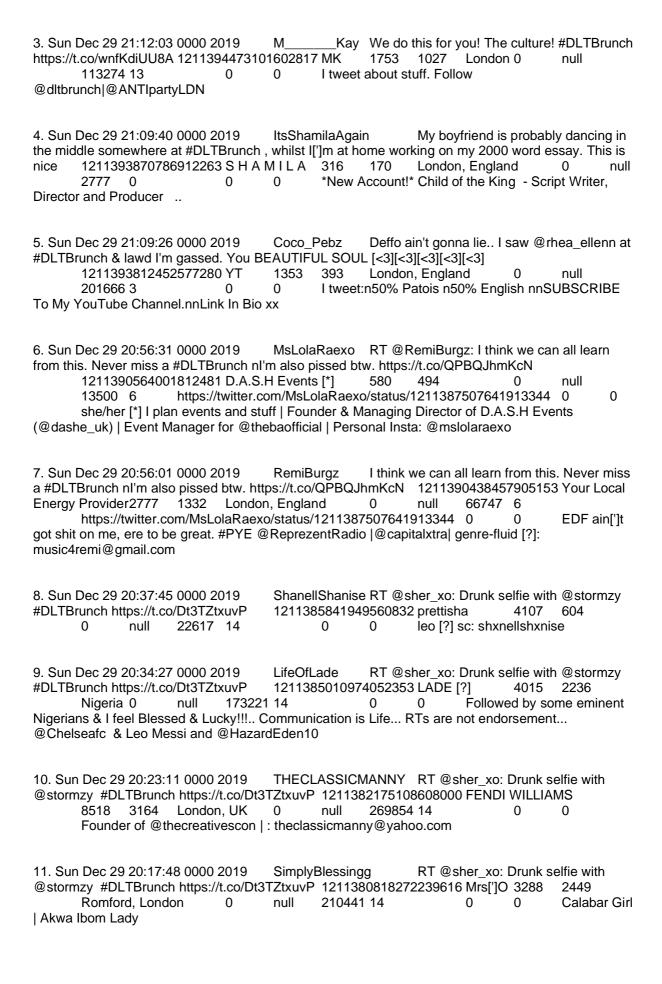


64. Tue Dec 31 14:04:34 0000 2019 annamariedee_ Went to my first #DLTBrunch the other day https://t.co/u2hM3lZdqX 1212011667783081985 AMD. 1457 995 Hackney, London 34508 0 TV + Radio Presenter / Creative Baen 0 0 @LiveWithAM @sanctuaryLDN #AnnasBangers info@annamariedee.com 65. Tue Dec 31 13:12:32 0000 2019 **FLYLUSI** RT @FLYLUSI: So solid Crew(@OFFICIALSOSOLID) at @DLTBrunch #DLTBrunch .. Mazza https://t.co/vzaM92QSdp 1211998574105518081 A G woke up.. fone right by him... 4478 1205 and il be right there... 156901 88 0 Bio: Degradable .. Property null investor 66. Tue Dec 31 11:33:10 0000 2019 RT @MathiasJones: Top 2 From AngieeRose 1211973569468653568 Angela 213 #DLTBrunch https://t.co/hMYi9TpG1M 145 London, UK null 8067 4 0 0 Don[']t Get Lost..Positive Energy & Good vibes only[*] [?][?] 67. Tue Dec 31 11:04:19 0000 2019 jsjemba RT @DLTBrunch: The DLT December tour begins in Lagos! nnHome to our founders and several greats, the saying goes start as you mean to go[...] 1211966305244504064 jem 211 Cambs 0 null 1268 0 0 68. Tue Dec 31 09:22:56 0000 2019 ReeceRav RT @TobsLogic: #DLTBrunch nn Captured by @MidKnightGaz https://t.co/g25wwEXhd2 1211940792614473734 Rav 331 363 East London 0 0 null 23060 11 0 What's your life about? Enlighten me... 69. Tue Dec 31 08:24:45 0000 2019 Damtastik RT @thelifeofQU: Colgate should sponsor @stormzv & I #DLTBrunch https://t.co/B62ItXwDhD 1211926150349504512 GunnaD 647 London, England 0 null 46080 24 0 Silence is also conversation [?] Buff & That [?] Razz[']R[']Us 70. Tue Dec 31 07:46:16 0000 2019 Bossmichaels RT @_lilsrd: Who was the dj at #DLTBrunch with the grey jumper? I liked his set and I[']d like to tell him... [:)] 1211916464132907008 RedStuff 503 12299 5 0 0 461 null i don't catch flights, i catch feelings @DltBrunch #MUFC 71. Tue Dec 31 07:31:42 0000 2019 RT @thelifeofQU: Colgate should sponsor vickiwu @stormzy & I #DLTBrunch https://t.co/B62ItXwDhD 1211912800110628865 Victoria Wu 1173 363 London 0 null 194254 24 0 0 photographer | insta - vickiwu | https://t.co/nJPmpp6350 72. Tue Dec 31 05:56:12 0000 2019 RT @ lilsrd: Who was the dj at #DLTBrunch levselects with the grey jumper? I liked his set and I[']d like to tell him... [:)] 1211888765461041152 Vybzael **Jackartel** 951 421 Somewhere In London 0 54669 5 0 0 Father, Music Lover & Full-time DJ. All views are my own. 73. Tue Dec 31 05:53:56 0000 2019 DLTBrunch RT @ lilsrd: Who was the dj at #DLTBrunch with the grey jumper? I liked his set and I[']d like to tell him... [:)] 1211888198487543808 Days Like This 4734 80 London, England 0 null 5920 5 0 We Do Brunches [']Days Like This' #DLTBrunch || https://t.co/z08UQQbhpt

a great	time. null	121188 5920	3765250 2	2019 2491136 QQbhpt			4734		London	, Englar		ually 0
the yea	ar. A pict 121184 0	ure with 1320438 0	the lege 4993280 She be	2019 and big @ G G[* lieved shossessio	stormzy]1614 ne could	/ thank y 1334 n't, so G	ou #DL	.TBrunch 0 #BlackLi	n https:// null vesMatte	t.co/qNL 75432 er iRepa	n6r8chF 5 ir Lace	
76. Tue	e Dec 31	02:49:3	34 0000 :	2019 men #Dl 9432	ife88	RT @K	ingofKe	ns: DLT 1179917: 0	is a sho	wcase o	f	541
	looking		e epic!nn	2019 #DLTBR	ife88 UNCH I 0			ch: #DL N5yS70 10				
	iBurgz s	howing	us the vi	2019 bes nn: (2 IfeCent	@idiotsg	juideto25					CRA with WZfSU 23	า
	runch ht			2019 9n1kq 116373	121180	RT @B 07827238	•		n, DLT w 424	as a MC 207	VIE London	,
by @M Execu	idKnight 382	Gaz http: Londor wokewe	os://t.co/ n 0 eeklyuk	2019 g25wwEi null Contribu	Xhd2 14102	121180 11	614405	1720193 0	Sincere 0	ely, Jay∃ Music	Γijani and Cult	513
				2019 ttps://t.cc 0		enlegen EXhd2 25059	121180				Brunch r Boy	าท 165
@storn	nzy & I i 2464	#DLTBru 2456 _collectiv	leading e You[ˈ	s://t.co/E	362ItXwI null	DhD 92800	121179 24	928818	9202434 0	Durag 、	•	
	n Dec 30 t.co/UdL 9572		19 0000 lg		natasha 8386568 0	achido 8228870		ae_xcvi_ 467	: #DLTB 398	Brunch fe	elt cutie 0	null

by @MidKnightGaz https://t.co/g25wwEXhd2 1211786878833319937 Ade 579 199 0 null 18702 11 0 0 God's very own Cyber security enthusiast	rea
85. Mon Dec 30 23:10:11 0000 2019 rae_xcvi_ #DLTBrunch felt cutie https://t.co/UdLbCzjmMg 1211786589745156096 r a c h e l. 660 426 X null 20190 1 0 mi o raye oshi	0
86. Mon Dec 30 23:05:41 0000 2019 _Essencex RT @DLTBrunch: We[']re live #DLTACC with @RemiBurgz showing us the vibes nn: @idiotsguideto25 n#DLTBrunch https://t.co/eTpiuWZf 1211785455391432705 . 1772 881 IG:essencex 0 null 42135 0 0	SU
87. Mon Dec 30 23:04:02 0000 2019 RobBruceK RT @DLTBrunch: We[']re live #DLTACC with @RemiBurgz showing us the vibes nn: @idiotsguideto25 n#DLTBrunch https://t.co/eTpiuWZf 1211785042567028736 Robert Bruce 3438 1171 Essex, England 0 null 28105 23 0 0 Broadcaster @CapitalXtra Evenings 7-10pm & HOMEGROWN Sat 4-7pm #IJustFinishedUni Pod Contact: cc@firstaccesssports.com	
88. Mon Dec 30 22:54:02 0000 2019 Rickocastellana RT @thelifeofQU: Colgate should sponso @stormzy & I #DLTBrunch https://t.co/B62ltXwDhD 1211782525569437696 R 442 Glasgow, Scotland 0 null 9364 24 0 0 Product A Thousand Hills TMC	375
89. Mon Dec 30 22:50:52 0000 2019 PapiSoiree RT @MathiasJones_: Top 2 From #DLTBrunch https://t.co/hMYi9TpG1M 1211781729419182080 Papi SoirÈe 378 347 0 null 43216 4 0 0	
90. Mon Dec 30 22:16:19 0000 2019 kehinde_16 RT @DLTBrunch: We[']re live #DLTACC with @RemiBurgz showing us the vibes nn: @idiotsguideto25 n#DLTBrunch https://t.co/eTpiuWZf 1211773035008659456 DJKENZO 645 733 London, England 0 14067 23 0 0 (Upcoming DJ) (Afrobeats Hip-Hop Bashment Genre) Graduate DJ_kenzo1@outlook.com @theplayhousePR	SU null
91. Mon Dec 30 22:07:26 0000 2019 Alamaday RT @yoriyoriyinski: Didn[']t get one full length shot #DLTBrunch https://t.co/O1b6ROMCOK 1211770799872446464 Lami 42 Creative 0 null 17653 2 0 0 I love you nDon't underestimate your own strength.	39 t
92. Mon Dec 30 21:52:13 0000 2019 BeaFierce RT @yoriyoriyinski: Didn[']t get one full length shot #DLTBrunch https://t.co/O1b6ROMCOK 1211766969994747906 Whew ChilÈ [*] 1658 538 [*] 0 null 204926 2 0 0 Carnivalista [?] #ENFP My header is my constant mood.	
93. Mon Dec 30 21:48:35 0000 2019 toofyn4u First time at #DLTBrunch and it was too rammed but at least I got some cute pics https://t.co/IscTFZVCam 1211766052515962881 Oyin[']A 671 510 London 0 null 34774 0 0 0 0 you[']re here and reading this, so it[']d be a shame if you didn[']t follow. IG: oyin_ade	





12. Sun Dec 29 20:11:02 0000 2019 Yam Head RT @sher_xo: Drunk selfie with @stormzy #DLTBrunch https://t.co/Dt3TZtxuvP 1211379118941593600 Kay 1154 369 London, **England** 0 null 117376 14 0 ghanagehl 13. Sun Dec 29 20:10:28 0000 2019 RT @sher_xo: Drunk selfie with @stormzy #DLTBrunch https://t.co/Dt3TZtxuvP 1211378975567687682 Rebekah Vardys Account 523 Philadelphia/London null 44851 14 329 0 purse first. 14. Sun Dec 29 20:04:30 0000 2019 **TopeTops** RT @sher xo: Hi guys, Stormzy is at #DLTBrunch and I got a cute selfie with him xo 1211377474782814210 Temi 2450 Lekki. Nigeria 0 353664 2 0 People Underestimate Me Because I Have A Soft Voice. Don't Flirt With Me, I'll Lead You On; Notorious Tweeter. #TheBigClash #TipsByTemi #TheAfolakeShow 15. Sun Dec 29 20:03:52 0000 2019 PeaceL8er RT @sher xo: Drunk selfie with @stormzy #DLTBrunch https://t.co/Dt3TZtxuvP 1211377313427927043 Acutie 307 222 London 0 27116 14 23|Nigerian| insta- kayterest_ null 0 0 16. Sun Dec 29 20:03:35 0000 2019 iodietweets RT @sher_xo: Drunk selfie with @stormzy 1211377240400957453 JO #DLTBrunch https://t.co/Dt3TZtxuvP 3283 875 London. **England** 0 null 171371 14 0 0 founder @sickavision pr+ influencer thangs boss gal jodie@sickavision.co.uk 17. Sun Dec 29 20:03:29 0000 2019 RT @sher xo: Hi guys, Stormzy is at treeens #DLTBrunch and I got a cute selfie with him xo 1211377217399377921 trina 609 here. null 55227 2 0 0 your favourite Ugandan babes 18. Sun Dec 29 20:03:19 0000 2019 RT @sher xo: Drunk selfie with @stormzy ReiiYates #DLTBrunch https://t.co/Dt3TZtxuvP 1211377173682151426 #foun 17887 4281 SE LDN SEO Specialist | Content Creator| null 526376 14 0 0 1/4 of @4elementspod | @TableTalkLDN Host | @truetalksshow Member | @tourdenoir Founder 19. Sun Dec 29 20:00:36 0000 2019 THAREALJASE09 RT @sher xo: Drunk selfie with @stormzy #DLTBrunch https://t.co/Dt3TZtxuvP 1211376491122089984 JASE @uncxded 527 UK Birmingham 0 null 15905 14 Photographer/Events Orgainiser | Rise Against The Fall | Birmingham Born | Music lover | Follow Uncxded on IG & twitter 20. Sun Dec 29 19:59:07 0000 2019 sher xoDrunk selfie with @stormzy #DLTBrunch https://t.co/Dt3TZtxuvP 1211376119448047616 Sher 862 452 London, UK null LLB Law [?] MSc IB [?] Working in insurance, risk 11378 14 0 0 and investments [?] Netflix Connoisseur [?] Sagittarius [?] Gaza fi life [?] @TableTalkLDN [?] @ACIALDN 21. Sun Dec 29 19:56:17 0000 2019 DJ DNA Great night at #DLTBrunch 1211375405506191361 DNA #DecadeOfDNA https://t.co/7CsY7HuXuM 3813 2222 ⟨T: 51.553987,0.021627 null 171818 1 0 0 OFFICIAL DJ for #TheBigClash & #PitchSundays For Bookings - djdnabookings@hotmail.com nn IG - DENNIS_DNA nSC - dennis_dna

selfie with him xo 1211374842097864706 Sher 862 452 London, UK LLB Law [?] MSc IB [?] Working in insurance, risk 11378 2 and investments [?] Netflix Connoisseur [?] Sagittarius [?] Gaza fi life [?] @TableTalkLDN [?] @ACIALDN 23. Sun Dec 29 19:00:47 0000 2019 Bruh this place is packed! #DLTBrunch tunde_oo 1211361436678656001 Tundss 610 387 null 15842 0 0 Learning Lawyer I Professional Coffee drinker. The Smokin Grill 24. Sun Dec 29 18:59:19 0000 2019 **CMOveks** This place is packed!!!! #DLTBrunch 1211361069299642369 Mobola 1416 629 London 0 null 85834 0 26 | my header says it all tbh | (views my own) | Jer 29:11 25. Sun Dec 29 17:48:33 0000 2019 Kommon4 RealRT @DLTBrunch: Brunchin #DLTBRUNCH https://t.co/Btz3ldFk32 1211343260016414725 Fanteboi Fiifi 727 5001 Accra, Ghana 0 Officially Brand New 2020. Event Executive 5759 12 0 0 @empire ghana Now I[']m tempted to swing by #DLTbrunch 26. Sun Dec 29 17:26:07 0000 2019 Idotnatalie as I[']m home earlier than I thought I[']d be 1211337614323830785 [<3] 2319 London 0 null 61174 0 0 27. Sun Dec 29 17:12:00 0000 2019 Limpmarley RT @DLTBrunch: Brunchin #DLTBRUNCH https://t.co/Btz3IdFk32 1211334061878398977 Marley 1725 719 0 null 131081 12 0 28. Sun Dec 29 16:28:05 0000 2019 hellodillon RT @poppedamolly x: one dlt ticket for sale @DLTBrunch #dlt #dltbrunch (London, box park)1211323010411573249 Dillon 742 76742 1 London 0 null 0 0 People pay me to take photos. I also like dogs. Will accept puppies as payment. https://t.co/HlcxV5SNYL 29. Sun Dec 29 16:26:28 0000 2019 one dlt ticket for sale @DLTBrunch poppedamolly_x 1211322604298129410 moli harvey #dlt #dltbrunch (London, box park) 4548 459 null 79424 1 0 0 it[']s never that deep, professional omo jaiye jaiye. poppedmolly_x@outlook.com 30. Sun Dec 29 16:05:26 0000 2019 tdn2612 RT @TaiyeAG: Don[']t buy tickets from @sophia sswx #dltbrunch #dlt she photoshops the ticket confirmation and blocks after payment 35714 4 1211317311698866176 tan 235 225 null 0 rags to riches. I should be in entertainment tbh. views are my own. 31. Sun Dec 29 15:58:10 0000 2019 RockstarRalphy RT @TaiyeAG: Don[']t buy tickets from @sophia sswx #dltbrunch #dlt she photoshops the ticket confirmation and blocks after payment 1211315483129069570 ralph adeniyi 1100 437 London 0 null 22628 4 https://t.co/WBQVs8oOkQ 0

sher xoHi guys, Stormzy is at #DLTBrunch and I got a cute

22. Sun Dec 29 19:54:03 0000 2019

			23 0000 : nch			300 2881024 God is (Kelvz		any DLT 408	brunch	tickets 0	nul
#dltbrur	nch #dlt 121131 0	she pho 174050 null	toshops 1270534 22215	the ticke The Qu	et confirr eens Ch	nation ar	nd block	s after p 306		Los Ang	geles, C	Α
		ldFk32	54 0000 121131	2019 1388074 0	banbec 1876933 0	MBF	RT @D 497 a gentle	440	ch: Brund London		.TBRUN null	ICH
35. Sun			37 0000 1308932		bule_92 85	21x DLT 315	ticket fo	r sale # 0	dlt #DLTI null	Brunch 733	0	
			121131	2019 1229324			ate Mos	s	ch: Brund 333 to laugh	chin #DL 508	.TBRUN	ICH 0
https://t.	.co/Odcl 2392	UARWC Miami,	aB FL	121131 0	094525 null	7107456 162624	The Sp	ecial Sta	e at #DL ⁻ ark [*][*][* 0 #Godspl] O	2605 Buyin'	ļ
https://t.	.co/Btz3 null	ldFk32 47160	121131 12	2019 0105301 ce what[']	1602304 0	[*]Charr 0	mz[?][?][[*]	ch: Brund 1394 ampaign (631		ICH 0
39. Sun #DLTBr				2019 4818817 0			Two DL 570 0	441	ets for sale London ot Vegan!	most of		∋!
https://t.		ldFk32 12	121130	2019 07995122 0		Chrissy	Ronkz	2210	ch: Brund 785 what you	[plane]	0	nul
	.co/Btz3 null			2019 07003261	Military 1444096 0		1077	508	ch: Brund London Congrat	, Englan	d	ICH 0
https://t.		ldFk32 12		2019 0676262 0		MK	RT @D 1753 about sti	1027	ch: Brund London ow		.TBRUN null	ICH

43. Sun Dec 29 15:23:03 0000 2019 DLTBrunch Brunchin #DLTBRUNCH https://t.co/Btz3ldFk32 1211306644090576896 Days Like This 4734 80 London, England 0 null 5920 12 0 0 We Do Brunches [']Days Like This' #DLTBrunch https://t.co/z08UQQbhpt
44. Sun Dec 29 14:37:31 0000 2019 versacebomb Two DLT Tickets for sale £20 each! #DLTBrunch 1211295183603740673 jade 446 293 London, England 0 null 7618 0 0 0
45. Sun Dec 29 14:21:13 0000 2019 ACupOfCynTea 1 DLT ticket for SALE! #DLTBrunch 1211291082383908864 CynTea #TTTWC 679 644 0 null 18243 0 0 0 Debater Every Wednesday - Trash TV Talk Debate Polls #TTTWC #ThePIMQProject Insta: @acupofcyntea : info@acupofcyntea.com
46. Sun Dec 29 14:15:00 0000 2019pej Looking for 1 X @DLTBrunch Accra Day Party Ticket - Please HMU if you[']re selling one #DLTBrunch 1211289517392646149 pej 219 222 Idn. 0 null 4647 0 0 0 God first.
47. Sun Dec 29 12:42:40 0000 2019 AdriLaBella_ Anyone selling their #DLTBrunch ticket ? Only 1 needed! 1211266281300746245 a. 240 180 0 null 13415 0 0 0 unapologetically me. Home Insta Page : @the_adri_abode
48. Sun Dec 29 12:34:14 0000 2019 JSolz RT @DLTBrunch: All you need to know about #DLTBrunch Anti New Year! n29.12.19 nnSee you tomorrow!! https://t.co/QY3Sb8zSCY
49. Sun Dec 29 11:29:35 0000 2019 _toyoxo RT @_toyoxo: Need X2 DLT (London 29/12) tickets! #DLTBrunch #DLT 1211247891102273538 k 555 358 0 null 41549 2 0 0
50. Sun Dec 29 10:59:24 0000 2019 Rii_HD RT @_teeahh: anyone selling a DLT ticket #DLTBrunch 1211240292017459200 Wholesome HiiDef 1480 881 0 null 91266 2 0 0 Music Lover Events Planner. General Busybody #KQCollective #HiiDefEvents
51. Sun Dec 29 10:56:03 0000 2019 KMoscato_ RT @_teeahh: anyone selling a DLT ticket #DLTBrunch 1211239452338794496 Moscats [*] 1853 1108 North London 0 null 78146 2 0 0 Ghanaian IG: itsmekirsty. #KQCollective @CollectiveKQ #1010Sweet16s @ten10bhvr
52. Sun Dec 29 10:51:28 0000 2019 _teeahh anyone selling a DLT ticket #DLTBrunch 1211238295943954432 nicki walker [*] 907 784 0 null 114438 2 0 0 sc: teeahhh insta: _teeahh_ Idn x birms PA for @DJMadz_UK #KQCollective #1010Sweet16s #SnowDrip @Ten10BHVR

Croydon #DLTBrunch 1211230563610349568 ChairmanOfEnjoyment/Bukky 601 London 0 null 14294 0 0 [?] I come here to laugh and maybe add my own 2pence 54. Sun Dec 29 08:18:44 0000 2019 Omolara_Chicken Please who is selling #DLTBrunch 1211199860155834369 Alao babes Inc. 536 302 London 0 party/brunch ticket? null 13563 0 Just say Hi... Doesn[']t mean you should be 0 0 unfortunate and harass me with rubbish. Thanks in advance. 55. Sun Dec 29 08:13:17 0000 2019 enii olaa Does anyone have a #DLTBrunch ticket for sale. Please let me know thanks. 1211198490057084928 MamaGemini 217 3839 0 God is within her, she will not fall... null 0 0 psalm 46:5nSC: the_babynurseninstagram: https://t.co/09L7W6y8IC 56. Sun Dec 29 03:06:25 0000 2019 PrinceStaples Me at #DLTBrunch tmoro https://t.co/OdcUARWOaB 1211121263051190273 Maxwell Suave 1625 597 London 0 null 74681 1 0 Memoirs of a real nigga 0 57. Sun Dec 29 00:29:41 0000 2019 DeboFamo RT @_toyoxo: Need X2 DLT (London 29/12) tickets! #DLTBrunch #DLT 1211081819954798593 Debo 661 520 London, England 0 null 9051 0 0 IG-Debofamo 58. Sun Dec 29 00:12:42 0000 2019 toyoxo Need X2 DLT (London 29/12) tickets! #DLTBrunch 1211077548685365249 k 41549 2 #DLT 555 358 0 null 0 0 59. Sat Dec 28 22:05:00 0000 2019 ife88 RT @DLTBrunch: We need to know #DLTBrunch https://t.co/Dx7tihlK30 1211045407964446720 IfeCent 227 541 0 9432 4 0 60. Sat Dec 28 20:54:52 0000 2019 JassIsabella25 Any DLT tickets for tomorrow please? 1211027761478995969 Jass 500 234 #DLTBrunch London 0 null 3398 0 | Instagram: JassmineIsabella_ 0 61. Sat Dec 28 19:41:48 0000 2019 thelifeofQU RT @DLTBrunch: We need to know #DLTBrunch https://t.co/Dx7tihlK30 1211009372811354118 Q 935 375 London. **England** 0 null 26925 4 0 https://t.co/umH4n7xxMF @dltbrunch 62. Sat Dec 28 19:32:16 0000 2019 Anyone selling one DLT ticket for tomorrow? raedee 94 #DLTBrunch 1211006971933069312 Rae Dee 40 120 **Grove Street** 0 null 35 Player of songs 0 n 0 63. Sat Dec 28 18:53:02 0000 2019 Anyone selling a DLT ticket for tomorrow? itscvnthiax 1210997097832554498 cyn [*] 1274 London 0 #DLTBrunch null 24874 0 0

MissBee_1601 Anyway, I need to prepare for my flight to

53. Sun Dec 29 10:20:44 0000 2019

64. Sat Dec 28 18:24:11 0000 2019 #DLTBrunch https://t.co/Dx7tihlK30 London 0 null 533 4 here to laugh. Reformed Harlot	DREW_odg RT @DLTBrunch: We need to know 1210989839178457096 Drew 63 122 Kensington, 0 0 Stunt double for DrewsCakes Just
65. Sat Dec 28 18:23:43 0000 2019 #DLTBrunch https://t.co/Dx7tihlK30 null 113274 4 @dltbrunch @ANTIpartyLDN	MKay RT @DLTBrunch: We need to know 1210989720819372032 MK 1753 1027 London 0 0 I tweet about stuff. Follow
66. Sat Dec 28 18:22:27 0000 2019 https://t.co/Dx7tihlK30 1210989402643 0 null 5920 4 #DLTBrunch https://t.co/z08UQQbhpt	DLTBrunch We need to know #DLTBrunch 3730433 Days Like This 4734 80 London, England 0 0 We Do Brunches [']Days Like This'
67. Sat Dec 28 18:17:32 0000 2019 1210988166703910912 Nids. 0 0 [V]	_nidsxo is anyone selling 2 tickets for #DLTBrunch ?? 785 466 Elusive 0 null 97455 0
68. Sat Dec 28 17:18:42 0000 2019 about #DLTBrunch Anti New Year! n29. 1210973360051625987 Ackerm 69940 18 0 nIG: Bamisoulfood	SBLEX_ RT @DLTBrunch: All you need to know 12.19 nnSee you tomorrow!! https://t.co/QY3Sb8zSCY lan 1189 757 Old Trafford[<3] 0 null 0 FOOD, FOOTBALL & MUSIC[<3] n
	lifeofwclassa RT @DLTBrunch: All you need to know 12.19 nnSee you tomorrow!! https://t.co/QY3Sb8zSCY a74 75 Hackney, London 0 null 506 cool down, cool down
70. Sat Dec 28 16:59:22 0000 2019 #dltbrunch https://t.co/nlnXJvYgaj	
71. Sat Dec 28 16:48:20 0000 2019 about #DLTBrunch Anti New Year! n29.1 1210965719065735168 Network 64017 18 0	nstxr300 RT @DLTBrunch: All you need to know 12.19 nnSee you tomorrow!! https://t.co/QY3Sb8zSCY k&Networth 2592 2255 0 null 0
1210965164377493504 [<3]	Dorshiie RT @DLTBrunch: All you need to know 12.19 nnSee you tomorrow!! https://t.co/QY3Sb8zSCY 1424 1341 London 0 null 31014 18 ling & design @CollectiveKQ
73. Sat Dec 28 16:42:15 0000 2019 #DLTBrunch Anti New Year! n29.12.19 n 1210964188769722369 Wholes 91266 18 0 #KQCollective #HiiDefEvents	Rii_HD RT @DLTBrunch: All you need to know about nnSee you tomorrow!! https://t.co/QY3Sb8zSCY ome HiiDef 1480 881 0 null 0 Music Lover Events Planner. General Busybody

tickets.	#DLTB 76742	runch Di 1	м ме	2019 121096 0 ps://t.co/	362390′ 0	1908992 People	Dillon	742	617	London	day party 0 null dogs. Will
https://t	co/nln) null 0	VJvYgaj 11319ئ "You a	121096 5 18 in't no sh	31170758 https://t	3287361 witter.co ou can't	mollymom/DLTB do that s	oo runch/st hit witho	3163 atus/12 out no M	2558 1093051	dltbrunch England 8084202 nku for c	l 0
you? #I	DLTBRU 2558 oter, you	JNCH ht Englan u can't d	tps://t.cc d o that sh	2019 b/YXXwC 0 it without [']t real lif	Ixkcv null t no Moll	121095 113195	9832464 25	1924673	3 mollym 0	00 0	be seeing 3163 "You ain't eets are just
	DLTBru	ınch Ant	7 0000 2 i New Ye 1300864	ear! n29.						ou need t QY3Sb8z 179480	zSCY
know a boricua	bout #D 121094 186126	LTBrund 4806376 6 18 hoyNation	3808257		! n29.12 aniels 7 0	.19 nnSe 7-7 The gar	ee you to 2835 nes gon	morrow 775 test you	/!! https: AT & T u, never	://t.co/QY stadium fold fred	
	DLTBru	ınch Ant 4657130	5 0000 2 i New Ye 0417536	ear! n29.		See you 721	tomorro London	ow!! http , Englar	os://t.co/		
80. Sat DM			3 0000 2 0491136		just_bul 4	ky 21	Anyone	selling 0	#DLTBro	_	ets? Please 0
about #	DLTBru 121093	inch Ant 3948687 0	3554944 0	ear! n29.1 4 Monikal	h lee /ith Mon	See you 3081 ikah Lee	tomorro 519 Show I	ow!! http Podcast	os://t.co/ 0 er Prese	enter host	
			9 0000 2 5818241 0	2019 I Eskimo	ttrill95 VS	Anyone 805	selling I 765	DLT day	party tion		LTBrunch 78814 1

Day party ticket for sale for £35. Dm if interested. @DLTBrunch #DLTBrunch #D
84. Sat Dec 28 14:55:49 0000 2019 krystalsaa RT @DLTBrunch: All you need to know about #DLTBrunch Anti New Year! n29.12.19 nnSee you tomorrow!! https://t.co/QY3Sb8zSCY 1210937404179259393 Krystal Ali 1330 808 London 0 null 90069 18 0 do music thangsss @virginemi
85. Sat Dec 28 14:53:57 0000 2019 MKay RT @DLTBrunch: All you need to know about #DLTBrunch Anti New Year! n29.12.19 nnSee you tomorrow!! https://t.co/QY3Sb8zSCY 1210936933104463873 MK 1753 1027 London 0 null 113274 18 0 0 I tweet about stuff. Follow @dltbrunch @ANTIpartyLDN
86. Sat Dec 28 14:53:37 0000 2019 uagbalaya RT @DLTBrunch: All you need to know about #DLTBrunch Anti New Year! n29.12.19 nnSee you tomorrow!! https://t.co/QY3Sb8zSCY 1210936850178826241 agb1 5058 3491 Norwood 0 null 182645 18 0 0 [?] [?] afc [<3] [?] [ar][ar][ar][ar][ar][ar][ar][ar][ar][ar]
87. Sat Dec 28 14:36:02 0000 2019 ife88 RT @DLTBrunch: All you need to know about #DLTBrunch Anti New Year! n29.12.19 nnSee you tomorrow!! https://t.co/QY3Sb8zSCY 1210932424647032833 lfeCent 227 541 . 0 null 9432 18 0 0
88. Sat Dec 28 14:34:49 0000 2019 MilitaryMillz RT @DLTBrunch: All you need to know about #DLTBrunch Anti New Year! n29.12.19 nnSee you tomorrow!! https://t.co/QY3Sb8zSCY 1210932119415017472 1077 508 London, England 0 null 149425 18 0 0 nnMotivate and Congratulate.nnInsta: Militarymillz
89. Sat Dec 28 14:31:24 0000 2019 TINYMANMUSIC RT @DLTBrunch: All you need to know about #DLTBrunch Anti New Year! n29.12.19 nnSee you tomorrow!! https://t.co/QY3Sb8zSCY 1210931259339399174 Magnum Mike 4057 934 The Mountains 0 null 80102 18 0 0 Artist, Musician, Host & Presenter IG: TINYMANMUSIC Email: TINYMANMUSIC@GMAIL.COM
90. Sat Dec 28 14:30:29 0000 2019 thelifeofQU RT @DLTBrunch: All you need to know about #DLTBrunch Anti New Year! n29.12.19 nnSee you tomorrow!! https://t.co/QY3Sb8zSCY 1210931026136092678 Q 935 375 London, England 0 null 26925 18 0 0 https://t.co/umH4n7xxMF @dltbrunch
91. Sat Dec 28 14:28:28 0000 2019 DLTBrunch All you need to know about #DLTBrunch Anti New Year! n29.12.19 nnSee you tomorrow!! https://t.co/QY3Sb8zSCY 1210930518084202497 Days Like This 4734 80 London, England 0 null 5920 18 0 0 We Do Brunches [']Days Like This' #DLTBrunch https://t.co/z08UQQbhpt
92. Sat Dec 28 14:03:59 0000 2019

		, Englar		0	null	366596		50400	0	0	O	l. :.
a must				nlotsdad/ x - @Ars					0 amboZuri	0 i1	Gratitud	ie is
	nch for tl Watch1	ThaGetB	olid dand ack	2019 ce https:// 298 nlotsdad/	t.co/njM 293	leKnqwg	ıG 0	121091 null	: hes on 1494969 8905 0	•		
		https://t. 217761	co/njMe 60	KnqwgG	121091 witter.cc	4318650	0368000) Pamela		516	unch for London 59488	
dance h	nttps://t.d 4478 https://t	co/njMek 1205	CnqwgG and il b om/Then	2019 121090 pe right th nlotsdad/	ere	6983296 0	A G wo	ke up 1 156901	fone righ		the So s Bio:	solid
@DLTE	Brunch # London https://t ing [+] L	DLTBru Ghana witter.co	nch http 0 om/Afia\	2019 s://t.co/lZ null /anessa_ ss Grad [ZP5nMjo 12921 x/status	WF 3 /121089	121090 962109)188897 6017920	7326080) 0	O Afia	252 Jesus	402 over
	t vibes e	everywhe	ere we g	2019 Jo nnLon 2816768	don & A							
	t vibes e	everywhe 121090	ere we g	2019 Jo nnLon 9007878 0	don & A		e you re	ady for i		TBRUNG		ng null
	rty ticket		for £35	. Dm if in 6 Tommie	terested		Brunch : 396	#DLTBri	unch #DI 0		3runch & 49758	
the bes https://t	t vibes e [] null	121089 5920	ere we g 1994292 28	2019 Jo nnLon 0925185 QQbhpt		ccra, ar	e you re 4734	ady for a	us? #DL	TBRUN(ı, Englar	nd	ng 0
	rty ticket		for £35	2019 . Dm if in 2 Days Li		I. @DLT		#DLTBr		LT	Brunch &	null

5920 https://t.co/z08	3 UQQbhpt		0	0	We Do	Brunche	s [ˈ]Day	/s Like T	his' #Dl	_TBruncl	h
102. Sat Dec 2 for £35. Dm if in 402 Everything [+] I entrepreneur	nterested London/	. @DLTI 'Ghana	Brunch # 0	#DLTBru null	ınch #DI 12921	_T 3	121089	962109 0	6017920 0	Afia Jesus	252 over
103. Sat Dec 2 admission ticke Days L 0	ets for sale like This	e! dm if i 4734	intereste 80	d #DLTI London	Brunch , Englan	@DLTBr	unch 0	121089 null	828749 [,] 5920	1981312 1	
104. Sat Dec 2 dm if interested	d #DLTBri	unch @[3 DLT L 6980475 0) Who's		ets for sa 153	ale! 148
105. Sat Dec 2 tomorrow? 10863	1210896	6671800	020994	[*] L Y N	NNIE[716	a ticket f 686	or #DLT	Brunch 0	null
106. Sat Dec 2 sale at face val null		Brunch					ar.	982	DLTBru 813	nch ticke	et for 0
107. Sat Dec 2 sale at face val England Like This' #DL	lue! #DLT 0	Brunch null	1210892 5920	2876311 2	384064	Days Lil		4734	DLTBru 80 Brunche	London	,
108. Sat Dec 2 #DLTBrunch	1210882					DLTBru 233	unch tic London		ale at fac null	ce value! 6027	2
109. Sat Dec 2 dumbass last n PRINC antisoc	ninute frie	nd???	DLTBr 72	_maksir unch #D Ldn					ticket for 19731949		0
110. Sat Dec 2 #dltbrunch @D 0	LTBrunch		121087	Original 8169395			269	332		, Englan	d
111. Fri Dec 27 Sunday? Let m 0	ne know a	sap! #Dl				Anyone 8184932 0			ckets for 172	this 189	MK

112. Fri Dec 27 16:41:12 0000 2019 JessVMo Are there still tickets available for the #DLTBrunch in Accra? 1210601533882224640 Doja cap 330 292 London, England 0 null 3130 0 0 0 [?]Pro Black, Pro Choice and Pro Common Sense ig: @ sheabutterbabygirl
113. Fri Dec 27 13:40:25 0000 2019 tsvxo_ RT @ThisIsPriincess: Selling 1 DLT anti new year party ticket £16.81. DM me if interested #dltbrunch @DLTBrunch1210556039948623872 T. SV. 825 229 London, England 0 null 134881 5 0 0 All views expressed are that of my own, not my employer! Visionary Creator/Producer: @BlvckCanvasTV #blvckcanvastv
113. Fri Dec 27 13:20:09 0000 2019 MsGenevieve_ RT @ThisIsPriincess: Selling 1 DLT anti new year party ticket £16.81. DM me if interested #dltbrunch @DLTBrunch 1210550939058343936 Gen 5390 666 London, England 0 null 136501 5 0 0 trust me at the top, it ain[']t lonely. solo.
114. Fri Dec 27 12:20:19 0000 2019 Rii_HD RT @ThisIsPriincess: Selling 1 DLT anti new year party ticket £16.81. DM me if interested #dltbrunch @DLTBrunch 1210535881892941824 Wholesome HiiDef 1480 881 0 null 91266 5 0 0 Music Lover Events Planner. General Busybody #KQCollective #HiiDefEvents
115. Fri Dec 27 12:14:55 0000 2019 MilitaryMillz RT @ThisIsPriincess: Selling 1 DLT anti new year party ticket £16.81. DM me if interested #dltbrunch @DLTBrunch 1210534523475308546 1077 508 London, England 0 null 149425 5 0 0 nnMotivate and Congratulate.nnInsta: Militarymillz
116. Fri Dec 27 12:09:14 0000 2019 ThisIsPriincess Selling 1 DLT anti new year party ticket £16.81. DM me if interested #dltbrunch @DLTBrunch 1210533093561503744 Princess. 311 316 London 0 null 8071 5 0 0
117. Fri Dec 27 10:00:11 0000 2019 em_ananas Anyone selling #DLTBRUNCH ticket. DM yes 1210500615647956992 eM-arhh 370 421 London 0 null 6718 0 0 Reclaiming my time. Retweets are not an endorsement. Views are my own
118. Thu Dec 26 23:40:49 0000 2019 Sebby_LO RT @_missxtine: 1 @DLTBrunch anti new year day party ticket for sale. £16.81. DM if interested #dltbrunch 1210344746012598273 Alcohol man 3647 981 London 0 null 63863 2 0 0 I make jokes at my expense In the Alcohol industry
119. Thu Dec 26 23:02:36 0000 2019 yomzworld RT @_missxtine: 1 @DLTBrunch anti new year day party ticket for sale. £16.81. DM if interested #dltbrunch 1210335130474237952 TYS Yomz 304 360 0 null 27866 2 0 0 @talkyourshxt I[']m up to something. I do pods now and then like every Friday. find the link below
120. Thu Dec 26 22:57:27 0000 2019missxtine

464 london. 0 null 5834 2 0 0 27. more life, more everything.

Afro Nation Ghana

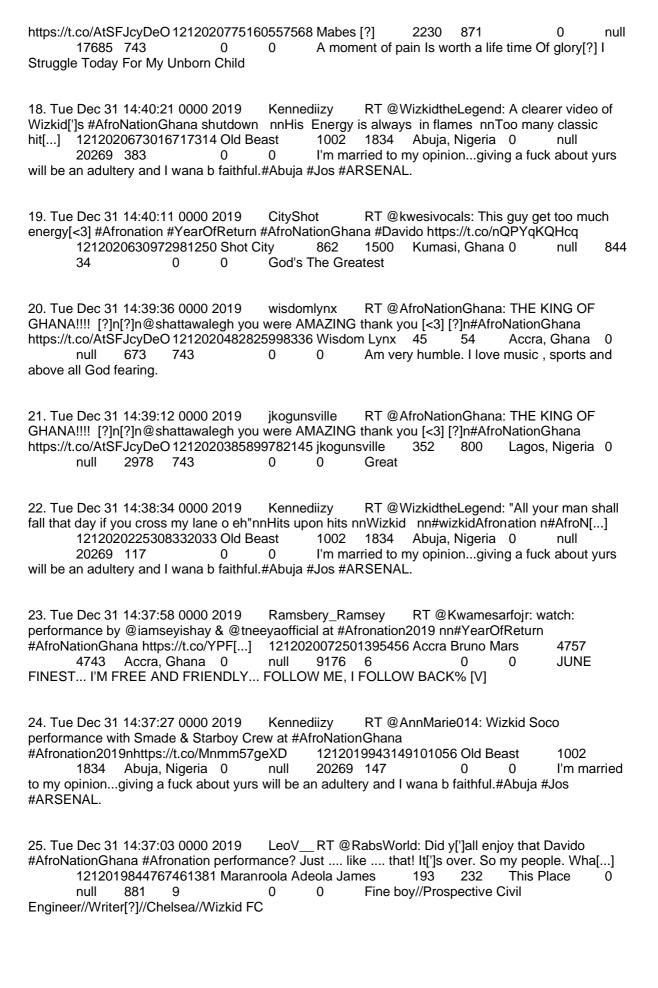
- 1. Tue Dec 31 14:48:11 0000 2019 Ramsbery_Ramsey RT @MMettaleon: King Already @shattawalegh nn#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/uAm3utNy6k 1212022646277316610 Accra Bruno Mars 4757 4743 Accra, Ghana 0 null 9178 35 0 0 JUNE FINEST... I'M FREE AND FRIENDLY... FOLLOW ME, I FOLLOW BACK% [V]
- 2. Tue Dec 31 14:47:37 0000 2019 Kwamesarfojr RT @Kwamesarfojr: watch: performance by @iamseyishay & @tneeyaofficial at #Afronation2019 nn#YearOfReturn #AfroNationGhana https://t.co/YPF[...] 1212022503696154624 Kwame Sarfo Jr. 18865 14998 Ghana 0 null 26263 6 0 0 Entrepreneur | Blogger | A&R | Publicist/PR | Social Media and Digital Marketer | Youtuber | Influencer | Email Kwamesarfojr@gmail.com |
- 3. Tue Dec 31 14:47:11 0000 2019 KingDreGh_ RT @iWakonyu: But yo! @wizkidayo set at #AfroNationGhana was a bashment! 1212022395160190977 King Dre 1144 1195 Accra, Ghana 0 null 725 256 0 0 My New Account, follow for follow, What goes around comes around [<3] https://t.co/WRA2BcX5Rb
- 4. Tue Dec 31 14:47:10 0000 2019 Dolphin_digi @Spacely1z SMH [?][?]...dem give you people stage noor you guys come spoil there...so dem dey do tins?? Next time le[...] https://t.co/sMCjXW8XSn 1212022388038209539 Dolphin.Bakembe 643 669 Motown 0 null 11364 0 https://twitter.com/i/web/status/1212022388038209539 0 0 Depressed Arsenal Fan|Sad San Antonio Spurs fan|Rudy Gay|Auba[?]|Pepe[*]|AmgMedikal[<3]| LamemeGang|. Kwesi Arthur .TH14..Darkovibes.Kanye west..Rihanna
- 5. Tue Dec 31 14:47:10 0000 2019 nstlgc_kky RT @munieeerah: Afronation day 1 vlog would be up on my channel tonight nny[']all are even not readyyyy!!!!nnPlease subscribe and turn o[...] 1212022387736301568 kiks* 859 572 Cape Coast/Abidjan 0 null 1931 5 0 female photographer
- 6. Tue Dec 31 14:47:03 0000 2019 Ramsbery_Ramsey RT @augustiines: See the dance moves Burna Boy dier no size onAFRICAN GIANT. #AfroNationGhana #AfroNation https://t.co/q1LFrCOdVq1212022361794461696 Accra Bruno Mars 4757 4743 Accra, Ghana 0 null 9178 219 0 0 JUNE FINEST... I'M FREE AND FRIENDLY... FOLLOW ME, I FOLLOW BACK% [V]
- 7. Tue Dec 31 14:46:35 0000 2019 Kennediizy RT @wetwizkid: Starboy Wizkid performing #teaseme n#AfroNationonGhone n#AfroNationGhana #Afronation2019 https://t.co/CAZxMLoovD 1212022243645104129 Old Beast 1002 1834 Abuja, Nigeria 0 null 20271 71 0 0 I'm married to my opinion...giving a fuck about yurs will be an adultery and I wana b faithful.#Abuja #Jos #ARSENAL.
- 8. Tue Dec 31 14:45:26 0000 2019 Ramsbery_Ramsey RT @anankani_prince: In less than five minutes, R2Bees have outdone Naira Marley's performance tonightnLevelsn#AfroNationGhana 1212021954217172992 Accra Bruno Mars 4757 4743 Accra, Ghana 0 null

JUNE FINEST... I'M FREE AND FRIENDLY... 9176 33 FOLLOW ME, I FOLLOW BACK% [V] 9. Tue Dec 31 14:44:54 0000 2019 LK shaun01 RT @iamSMADE: OBO is the real BADDEST @iam_Davido Thanks for rocking the stage! Killed It!!! afronationghana [<3] #AfroNationGhana https://[...] 1212021819575853057 Trvp_kiing 1609 0 4771 0 Dreams worth more than money null n 10. Tue Dec 31 14:44:31 0000 2019 Ramsbery Ramsey RT @muse africa: #MuseAfrica Everybody Say Hol It @shattawalegh performing Hol It at #AfroNationGhana Day 2 https://t.co/JIHrNFfpuf 1212021720183386113 Accra Bruno Mars 4757 4743 Accra. JUNE FINEST... I'M FREE AND null 9176 249 Ghana 0 FRIENDLY... FOLLOW ME, I FOLLOW BACK% [V] 11. Tue Dec 31 14:43:14 0000 2019 Ramsbery_Ramsey RT @walkeriain: @Afronation: bringing out the best of Ghana and bringing the best to Ghana. nnLaboma Beach is bouncing -#AfronationGhan[...] 1212021400258646017 Accra Bruno Mars 4757 4743 Accra, JUNE FINEST... I'M FREE AND 9176 Ghana 0 null 118 0 FRIENDLY... FOLLOW ME, I FOLLOW BACK% [V] 12. Tue Dec 31 14:43:11 0000 2019 OBADOLZ RT @keebu keebu: We just came to have a good time because we're here for a long time #AfroNationGhanan @Adedotvn x @tobishiyanbola 2267 1212021388032253958 TJ-MONEY! 2366 Nigeria 0 nStyl[...] "L" stands for Lesson !!!! #Arsenal, peace of mind is 61841 0 0 the goal. Tech is life @bellybopinfo [?][?] my CONTENT is different! new school consulting 13. Tue Dec 31 14:42:53 0000 2019 Ramsbery Ramsey RT @iamSMADE: How I[']m looking at those who were hating.... showing them is love in return. Positive Vibes only. Come watch STARBOY tonight![...] 1212021310429245440 Accra Bruno Mars 4757 4743 JUNE FINEST... I'M FREE AND null 9176 145 0 FRIENDLY... FOLLOW ME, I FOLLOW BACK% [V] 14. Tue Dec 31 14:42:30 0000 2019 Imoemi_ RT @Sakpo007: Friend: Bro, Wizkid killed that AfroNation show mehn, it was a total shutdownnnMe: That's my GOAT nnFriend: I'm also going 1212021214010650624 AndrÈs De Fonollosa 9521 5843 Lagos, Nigeria 0 null Graphic Designer @TheAesthetig | I tweet a lot of music content | Messi Addict! | Barca, Wizkid, Swae Lee, Santi, JB, MI stan | I preach the Android Gospel 15. Tue Dec 31 14:41:32 0000 2019 Luckyeve4 RT @kaydeegh_: What[']s that zalatan doing on #AfroNationGhana stage[?][?] nigga is overrated crowd ain[']t having it. Meanwhile was this the[...] 1212020969973452801 Tacha Luckyeve 49 null 70 Am sample and straight 3593 11 0 0 16. Tue Dec 31 14:40:52 0000 2019 kayorkingin RT @iamSMADE: OBO is the real BADDEST @iam Davido Thanks for rocking the stage! Killed It!!! afronationghana [<3] #AfroNationGhana https://[...] 1212020801744130048 I'm addicted to KAYODE (Cash) 902 4501 1159 Nigeria 0 null 12 0

MaaDondor GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana

17. Tue Dec 31 14:40:45 0000 2019

RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF



- 26. Tue Dec 31 14:36:57 0000 2019 Kennediizy RT @AnnMarie014: Its always special when Wizkid sings the National Anthem, Ojuelegba. nnThe fact he appreciates his fans makes me love hi[...] 1212019815952588803 Old Beast 1002 1834 Abuja, Nigeria 0 null 20269 244 0 0 l'm married to my opinion...giving a fuck about yurs will be an adultery and I wana b faithful.#Abuja #Jos #ARSENAL.
- 27. Tue Dec 31 14:36:35 0000 2019 LeoV__RT @RabsWorld: Did y[']all catch the con-game #AfroNationGhana #Afronation? Yep! Your guy DAVIDO is #lipsyncing Yep. Spoiled microphones al[...] 1212019725036933120 Maranroola Adeola James 193 232 This Place 0 null 881 19 0 0 Fine boy//Prospective Civil Engineer//Writer[?]//Chelsea//Wizkid FC
- 28. Tue Dec 31 14:35:48 0000 2019 GhanaCoutinho7 RT @kojo wiase: iPhone 8+ 256qb temporary Unlocked . Available for *2300ghc negotiable*. PLEASE RETWEET . Call/Whatsapp-1212019528890306560 Sir Emml China 0 0243786435n#Beyon[...] 134 974 null 367 18 0 0 God Lover, Teacher of the Mysteries of God and His words. Brands Expert, Motivational Speaker and Counselor. Trust God
- 29. Tue Dec 31 14:35:30 0000 2019 AddStezzy RT @iamSMADE: OBO is the real BADDEST @iam_Davido Thanks for rocking the stage! Killed It!!! afronationghana [<3] #AfroNationGhana https://[...] 1212019454890131458 LARGEST Master 112 627 null Ikorodu, Lagos State, Call me 0 5459 12 0 you call me Manly Stezzy nl'm very simple as ABC nl'm a musician, song writer and music soul nnDavido stan
- 30. Tue Dec 31 14:35:23 0000 2019 bill_xo_lomon RT @iamSMADE: OBO is the real BADDEST @iam_Davido Thanks for rocking the stage! Killed It!!! afronationghana [<3] #AfroNationGhana https://[...] 1212019422036135937 MR Billy 4252 2083 Lagos, Nigeria 0 null 40231 12 0 0 Strategist | Multichoice staff | food | peruzzi | Davido
- 31. Tue Dec 31 14:35:18 0000 2019 Er_dward RT @itzkukuwaa: Ghana is the new Wakanda. #YearOfReturn #AfroNationGhana 1212019404231389186 Eddie 628 570 0 null 21077 4 0 0 Software Engineer & Site Reliability Engineer. nAstrophile.nl am Iron Man.
- 32. Tue Dec 31 14:34:52 0000 2019 Mac_gh97 RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO 1212019292474097664 Macnutt_gh 406 1500 Kumasi, Ghana 0 null 12934 743 0 0 SPEAK DE TRUTH
- 33. Tue Dec 31 14:34:40 0000 2019 saniabdulaziz4 RT @Dainjunior: Emelia Brobbey is the ambassador for Katanka new car called "Famekc"...awwwwh wonderfulnn#celebration #AfroNationGhana #A[...] 1212019242947764224 4LYF IS MY LIFE 241 593 Ghana Kumasi 0 null 1075 26 0 0 SHATTA MOVEMENT https://t.co/Yc06rwf5ZI LIFE IS ALL ABOUT SHATTA MOVEMENT AND I WILL ALWAYS REMAIN A SHATTA MOVEMENT FAN FOREVER.
- 34. Tue Dec 31 14:34:28 0000 2019 TycoonRazzi RT @iamSMADE: OBO is the real BADDEST @iam_Davido Thanks for rocking the stage! Killed It!!! afronationghana [<3] #AfroNationGhana https://[...] 1212019192653864960 TYCOON AMW 20247 17808 Lagos,

Nigeria AMW/D		null SON[<3]	18059 @space	12 eboimusio	c DAV	0 'IDO[*]	0 n		A MUSIC ther : @c			
#AfroNa	ationGha 1139 contact	ana was 4245 :/Whatsa	3 0000 2 a bashn Nigeria app 0808 mail.con	nent! . 0 86146266	121201 null	912873 3678	2655619 255) Akinlad	u: But yo de Akinsh 0			
skin girl	nVoice 121201 20269	so ange 898695 250	elic n#Afı 2646663		Ghana # ast 0	Afronati 1002 I'm mar	on2019 1834 ried to n	https://t Abuja, ny opini	d: Wizkid .co/9FYv Nigeria ongivin	9ANfZQ 0	null	
better w		nd #Afro 121201	NationG		n@david Michea	do close I Kanyes	d #AfroN 3 2785	NationGI 4153	rica: #Mu nana with Lagos,I tdavid	n the who Nigeria	ole 30 B	
BADDE	ST @ia	m_Davi	do Thanl s://[]		cking the	stage!	Killed It!! Ifeanyio	!! afrona			eal	0
decideo	to take 121201 https://t	half sef 863056	ies every 2594818 om/i/web		he #Afro tetired]	nationG 664	hana co 243	ncerts[Lagos	irror in m] https:// 0 0	t.co/HUI null		5V 0
game #		tionGha	na #Afro	2019 nation? ` 8623889 0	Yep! Yo	ur guy [Sound	DAVIDO	is #lipsy 864	rld: Did y yncing Yo 1407			n- null
came to was[]	ginger 121201 20269	a sleepy 859482 375	2991872		ast 0	back. A 1002 I'm mar	udience 1834 ried to n	connec Abuja, ny opini	n_: Wizki tion and Nigeria ongivin	stage pr	owess null	·
GHANA	\!!!! [?]r	n[?]n@sl			were AM	1AZING	thank yo		onGhana ?]n#Afro			170
BADDE	ST @ia	m_Davi ana http		ks for roo		1004416	Killed It!	!! afrona	amSMAE itionghar kun 0		676	eal

44. Tue Dec 31 14:31:05 0000 2019 sunkanmi 98 RT @iamSMADE: OBO is the real BADDEST @iam Davido Thanks for rocking the stage! Killed It!!! afronationghana [<3] #AfroNationGhana https://[...] 1212018340526469120 David 531 874 null 1702 12 0 Biochemist | digital marketer | isupport #Arsenal .#DavidoAGT 45. Tue Dec 31 14:30:58 0000 2019 Kennediizy RT @Vovla06: #Afronation2019 #AfroNationGhana #wizkid What a performance by @wizkidayo https://t.co/SiYu4kEVrZ 1212018313259298818 Old Beast 1002 1834 Abuja, Nigeria 0 I'm married to my opinion...giving a fuck about yurs will be an adultery and I wana b faithful. #Abuia #Jos #ARSENAL. tmulaanRT @WhitneyMensah: Hey found a little purse with a 46. Tue Dec 31 14:30:45 0000 2019 drivers license and cards at Afronation Ghana 2019. Retweet incase anyone knows or she c[...] 1212018256493662209 Embezzle?! 727 0 null 39995 201 565 0 21. Do everything with love. 0 47. Tue Dec 31 14:30:12 0000 2019 StonedWrita_ RT @iamSMADE: OBO is the real BADDEST @iam_Davido Thanks for rocking the stage! Killed It!!! afronationghana [<3] #AfroNationGhana https://[...] 1212018117414662144 Tolulope 993 Nigeria 0 null 9431 12 0 0 Historian/ A writer/ A Teacher/ Successful Stoner//nFast as the wind; quiet as the forest; aggressive as fire; and immovable as a mountain. 48. Tue Dec 31 14:29:44 0000 2019 itzofficialgb RT @iamSMADE: OBO is the real BADDEST @iam Davido Thanks for rocking the stage! Killed It!!! afronationghana [<3] #AfroNationGhana https://[...] 1212018000964009988 Gbenga Salami 424 1898 Nigeria 0 null 5828 0 0 Unsigned singer...rnYoungster in the makingrnUONOB[<3]rn@realmadrid..... 49. Tue Dec 31 14:28:48 0000 2019 RT @Scripp_T: Wei y3 Asem? Come and pizzainngh sing a, you[']re saying Family matters! The song ankasa we can[']t sing, you[']re adding family matter 1212017765466411008 Pizza Inn Ghana 1632 39 Accra, Ghana 0 #[...] 15178 14 #MustBeThePizza #TerrificTuesday 0 0 50. Tue Dec 31 14:28:30 0000 2019 Talk2jordan_leeRT @iamSMADE: OBO is the real BADDEST @iam Davido Thanks for rocking the stage! Killed It!!! afronationghana [<3] #AfroNationGhana https://[...] 1212017690287759360 JORDAN Jupiter 0 2219 174 null 44799 12 0 0 FCBayern fan / How To Get Away With Murder #HTGAWM / DAVIDO 51. Tue Dec 31 14:28:02 0000 2019 SoulSna60811190 RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO 1212017574399090690 Soul Snatcher 5 null 71 743 Food addict, Travel .. Good life Ramsbery_Ramsey 52. Tue Dec 31 14:26:48 0000 2019 RT @kwesivocals: This guy get too much energy[<3] #Afronation #YearOfReturn #AfroNationGhana #Davido https://t.co/nQPYqKQHcq 1212017262523224065 Accra Bruno Mars 4757 4743 Accra, Ghana 0 null

53. Tue Dec 3' GHANA!!!! [?]I https://t.co/AtS null State Warriors	n[?]n@sh FJcyDeC 47803	attawale 121201 743	egh you v 7216281	were AM 034754 0	AZING 1 Allow C 0	thank yo ash Out	ou [<3] [? 1043]n#Afrol	NationGh The Bay	nana / Area	
54. Tue Dec 3′ purse with a dr she c[] Ghana 0 enthusiast. Ars	ivers lice 121201 null	nse and 7085532 1018	cards at 2004352 201	Afronati	on Ghai JAMZ	na 2019.	. Retwee 709		anyone gon Ad	knows o	or
55. Tue Dec 3′ @iamseyishay https://t.co/YPI null Social Media a	& @tnee [] 26263	yaofficia 121201 6	al at #Afr 6837891	onation2 887107 0	:019 nn# Kwame 0	YearOfl Sarfo Ji Entrepr	Return # r. eneur E	AfroNati 18865 Blogger	onGhan 14997 A&R F	a Ghana ^P ublicist/	0
56. Tue Dec 3' OF GHANA!!!! https://t.co/AtS 25475	[?]n[?]n(FJcyDeC	@shattav	walegh y	ou were	AMAZII	NG than					
57. Tue Dec 37 Thanks for rock https://t.co/s74 0 https:// SMADE ENT L 30th Dec @af	king the s t4bThV2 null www.inst .TD Fou	stage! Kil 121201 90113 agram.c nder @s	lled It!!! a 6719360 12 :om/p/B6 smadeev	afronation 9909312 SvW_1Governts & c	nghana KING S ghDZ/?iç	[<3] #Af MADE gshid=lip	roNatior 29428 409jcrlf	nGhana 261 5	SMADE	Worldw	vide Ceo
58. Tue Dec 3' Performance ir #YearOftheRe Accra, FREE AND FR	n Ghana (turn #Hor Ghana	(AfroNati ne[] 0	ion 2019 121201 null)nnTags 6261732 9176	: #AfroN 937729 111	lationon Accra B	Ghone #	‡Afronati ars	on2019 4757		
59. Tue Dec 3 [,] better way to e Gang w[]	nd #Afrol	NationGl	hana ‼nı	Jahguid n@david Jahguid	o closed			ica: #Mu ana with			llion
1662	52	020000	0	0							

9176 34 0 0 JUNE FINEST... I'M FREE AND FRIENDLY... FOLLOW ME, I FOLLOW BACK% [V]

	.co/AtSF			egh you 589508 743					466		hana r Accra,	
	headline	ed by The 573543 28	e Great 1716864 https://v	STARBO I Olawale	OY @wiz e Hamm tagram.c	kidayo ed :om/p/B6	#afron 2460 StNEbigF	ationgh 2511	amSMAI ana http: gshid=10	s://t.co/q 0	GZfn5wl null	
	<3] #Afr	onation 501909	#YearO		#AfroNat	ionGhar 2788	na #Davi 2609	do http: Lagos,	cals: This s://t.co/no Nigeria L n#DM	QPÝqKC 0	Hcq null	
GHANA	\!!!! [?]n	[?]n@sh FJcyDeC	nattawal	2019 egh you 14686792 0	were ÅN	1AZING	thank yo	ou [<3] [onGhana [?]n#Afro 2489	NationG	hana	null
purse w she c[vith a dri .] 28866	vers lice 121201 201	nse and 450091	l cards at 8022144 0	t Afronat Michae 0	ion Gha I Blignar Remair	na 2019 n i focused	. Retwe 1013 d on you	Mensah: et incase 571 ur journe Y #HARE	e anyone y to grea	knows o	or null
	lo was a	II wet for	r this #A	2019 fronation mayor o	Ghana #	#Afronat			kuulpeep GTHMM5 0		is too Ri 30	sky!
afronati	on with: ://t.co/54 North le	4j97mtIN egon	class pe IPnn#Af 0	rformand]121201 877	full vide 431107 55	o via lin 1191040 https://y	k SYLV <i>i</i>	ozzy1: @ A DEEzy e/IHOulZ	100	storms 348 0	0
	<i>i</i> ith a dri		nse and	l cards at 4674688		ion Gha 168	na 2019 128	. Retwe	Mensah: eet incase 0			
GHANA	\!!!! [?]n		nattawal		were AM	1AZING	thank yo Carter II	ou [<3] [onGhana ?]n#Afro 423		hana	null
		14:14:2 tionGhai			adeola_ Yep! Yo				rld: Did y yncing Y			n-

KelvinGumah RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF

61. Tue Dec 31 14:21:22 0000 2019

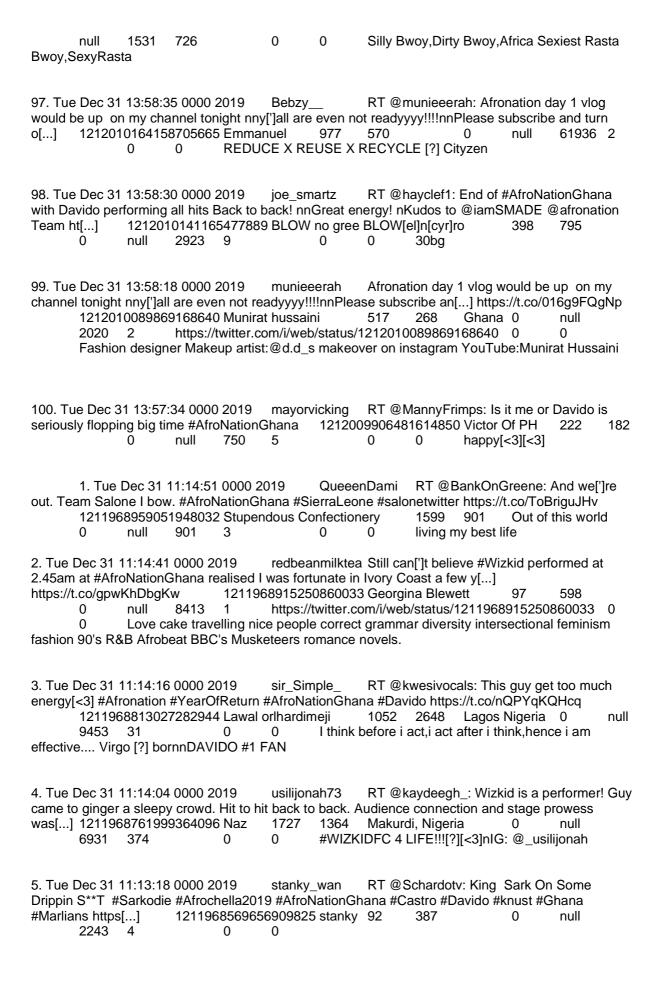
microphone Los Is the greate https://t.co/r	Angeles, est artist in	CA	0	null	5667	19		0	0	1923 @wizkio	505 dayo
71. Tue Dec would be up o[] 121	on my ch	nannel tor	night nny Abdulka	[']all are	even no 271					and turn	
72. Tue Dec GHANA!!!! https://t.co// 402 case you ha	[?]n[?]n@: \tSFJcyDe 2 743	shattawale O 121201	egh you 3972502 0	were AM 2786048 0	IAZINĞ Lomo Always	thank yo 1338 keep yo	ou [<3] [3 1648 ur words	s soft an	NationGI 0		n
73. Tue Dec GHANA!!!! https://t.co//	[?]n[?]n@s	shattawal	egh you	were AM	IAZING Adei	thank yo 1930	ou [<3] [3 1315	nGhana: ?]n#Afrol Jupita ıky n Eli	NationGl 0	nana null	
74. Tue Dec GHANA!!!! https://t.co// 100 nnnnnnnnn	[?]n[?]n@: \tSFJcyDe 40 743	shattawal O 121201	egh you 3721310 0	were AM 0105602 0	IAZING Sticky less frie	thank yo 441 ends less	ou [<3] [1 634 s bulshit	Accra w	NationGl /e dey	nana	null
75. Tue Dec purse with a she c[] 310 again.	drivers lic		cards at	t Afronat	ion Gha osu	na 2019. 872	Retwee	lensah: I et incase ter, youn	anyone 0	knows o	or
76. Tue Dec GHANA!!!! https://t.co// 0 CHELSEA I	[?]n[?]n@: AtSFJcyDe null	shattawal	egh you		IAZING	thank yo	ou [<3] [3 30	nGhana: ?]n#Afrol 38 an //I[ˈ]n	NationGI Toronto	nana , Ontario)
77. Tue Dec GHANA!!!! https://t.co// null Working for necessarily	?]n[?]n@: AtSFJcyDe 14131 Beenie)	shattawale O 121201 O 743 Vords, @	egh you 3516200	0255499 0	IAZING Elorm E 0	thank yo Beenie Author	ou [<3] [1 38628 [?] Publi	-3353 cist [?] P	NationGl Accra, 0 R Consi	nana Ghana ultant [?]	
78. Tue Dec GHANA!!!! https://t.co//	[?]n[?]n@s	shattawal	egh you		IAZING	thank yo		nGhana: ?]n#Afrol 964	NationGl		ına

GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO1212012377962635264 fatawu merlin 145 857 Accra, Ghana 0 null 2595 726 0 0 KINDNESS IS A LANGUAGE WHICH THE BLIND MAN CAN SEE AND THE DEAF CAN HEAR#STAY #CLEAN.
80. Tue Dec 31 14:06:52 0000 2019 CliffordCharli3 RT @yencomgh: Performing at the 2019 #AfroNationGhana, @shattawalegh called on foreigners who are back for the #YearOfReturn2019 to take ad[] 1212012247951839232 Clifford Charlie 9 43 Kumasi, Ghana 0 null 833 136 0 Difficult to understand especially those shallow thinkers
81. Tue Dec 31 14:06:44 0000 2019 Daamilarre RT @AfroNationGhana: KILLIN' DEM! [?]nThe African Giant @burnaboy electrifying the stage on day 1 [*] [?]n[?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t[] 1212012211708846080 Wayne Damzy 2451 1859 Ibadan, Nigeria. 0 null 90006 56 0 0 I[']II keep praying and hustling till I[']m dripping in Gold Chelseafc Music enthusiast Proudly Nigerian #BIGGERTHANSATAN
82. Tue Dec 31 14:06:23 0000 2019 mr_amoah17 RT @ameyaw112: Well done to #AfroNationGhana the visuals I[']m seeing are dope! Looks like it was a successful and well organized event 1212012125843021827 Hoahi 457 410 0 null 2299 27 0 0 Living life on my own terms Enjoy the page @ArianaGrande [<3] @RealMadridCF
83. Tue Dec 31 14:05:30 0000 2019 deja_vuu1 RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO1212011904001966081 SLOW RACE 482 650 Accra 0 null 11694 726 0 0
84. Tue Dec 31 14:05:27 0000 2019 VanBisco GHANA MY FATHER-LANDn#YearOftheReturn n#AfroNationGhana n#Afrochella2019 nnA C C R A on the MapnACCRA the place to[] https://t.co/4Ca7czgOoB 1212011888944529408 VanBisco 20 39 Takoradi 0 null 326 0 https://twitter.com/i/web/status/1212011888944529408 0 0 I love God and country
85. Tue Dec 31 14:05:17 0000 2019 MissIFY_ RT @Marcel_Umeh: Free Spiritn#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/zSMatOogH0 1212011849568399361 ONYINYECHI! 7134 1277 Federal Capital Territory, Nigeria 0 null 376402 2 0 Lawyer. ACIArb
86. Tue Dec 31 14:04:00 0000 2019 _GraceyMae Covered #AfroNationGhana with @wizkidayo @davido https://t.co/r1Oqqn8Krg 1212011527244517377 Accra Babe #Frobeats 1293 614 London, England 0 null 27532 0 0 0 London, UK: #Afrobeats Radio Host @afronationshow @thisiswestside: #frobeats: @stefiagency @pausemaguk: @TheMaeComp #mydreamweddingfair
87. Tue Dec 31 14:03:52 0000 2019 Clark82227228 RT @Clark82227228: @africanbestodd1 you will never fail in life sir thanks for the game you sent me yesterday. i just don't know how to say[] 1212011491253243905 Clark 20 136 Warri, Nigeria 0 null 2 0 0 iust take me to eat sea food abeg

- 88. Tue Dec 31 14:03:43 0000 2019 Saeed89189916 RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO1212011455840768000 Saeed 52 Accra, Ghana 0 215 89. Tue Dec 31 14:03:36 0000 2019 RT @Marcel_Umeh: Free Ken_3dy Spirit....n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/zSMatOogH0 1212011423339073537 Chiemeka[?] 4099 2383 Lagos, Nigeria 0 null 126377 2 Enterprise Sales Associate @paystack ||The fears we don[']t face become our limits, dare to Dream!|| #FocusedandUnstoppable || [?][?] IG: ken 3dy #MUFC #RedArmy #GGMU 90. Tue Dec 31 14:02:27 0000 2019 iconxammy RT @munieeerah: Afronation day 1 vlog would be up on my channel tonight nny[']all are even not readyyyy!!!!nnPlease subscribe and turn 1212011135785984000 Sammy Sparkles 913 682 Lagos, Nigeria 0 null o[...] 48480 2 0 AIRCRAFT MECHANIC [plane]nThe world is mine. 91. Tue Dec 31 14:02:19 0000 2019 KwakuGucci RT @Schardotv: King Sark On Some Drippin S**T #Sarkodie #Afrochella2019 #AfroNationGhana #Castro #Davido #knust #Ghana #Marlians https[...] 1212011102328016896 BLACK LOVE ALBUM [<3] 410 0 null 0 92. Tue Dec 31 14:02:04 0000 2019 _Daerthvader RT @hayclef1: End of #AfroNationGhana with Davido performing all hits Back to back! nnGreat energy! nKudos to @iamSMADE @afronation 1212011039367335936 Bello Nafiu Team ht[...] 1026 1222 Abuja, Nigeria 0 null 73414 9 0 0 I'm human 93. Tue Dec 31 14:01:55 0000 2019 Olahmv02 RT @No ordinarvedem: Wizkid's Lit Performance in Ghana (AfroNation 2019)nnTags: #AfroNationonGhone #Afronation2019 #YearOftheReturn #Home[...] 1212011000079224832 WhealTh-X 1970 null 5881 110 0 An engineer, graphics designer 0 @soft_work01, Aquarius gang, @arsenal Fan #COYG, @cristiano my #Goat // i follow back to back #GTID 94. Tue Dec 31 14:01:24 0000 2019 mylodfinest RT @ameyaw112: Well done to #AfroNationGhana the visuals I[']m seeing are dope! Looks like it was a successful and well organized event 1212010872303960066 Akosombo Kanea 2769 null Medic with Passion for Entertainment. || Michans 0 Global Inc. || Events Expert [?] Concept Developer [?] iHost [?] iPromote [?] Artiste manager @asaasegh2 I follow all!! 95. Tue Dec 31 14:00:22 0000 2019 firstnatbankgh It has been an amazing four days at #AfroNationGhana, one of the biggest urban music beach festivals in the world.[...] https://t.co/ogRwdmxfDi 1212010609983852544 First National Bank GH 3762 Accra https://twitter.com/i/web/status/1212010609983852544 0 Ghana 0 null 1441
- 96. Tue Dec 31 13:59:45 0000 2019 RasNation2 RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO 1212010455989936128 RasNation 74 55 Kumasi, Ghana 0

Facebook @firstnationalbankgh and Twitter @firstnatbankgh #Howcanwehelpyou

Official page for First National Bank Ghana, For customer service, please DM us on



!!!n*28,000 each n*full packaging n*discount on referrals n*Nationwide delivery available [?]call/Wh[...] 1211968420155142146 ADEYEMO ADEKUNLE King 1858 5004 Lagos, Nigeria 0 CTO CloneTech System Integration 0 0 Consulting! Core Network Infrastructure, Wireless Solution, WinServer Solutions, IP Camera & CCTV services & Other ICT Services. 7. Tue Dec 31 11:12:39 0000 2019 EugeneEkuban RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO 1211968402929131520 ekuban & studio1172 905 Birms/Beds 13177 726 0 Closed on Sunday [?] British Born Ghanaian Creative [?] OB nAs seen on @The Dots UK Enquires: Eugene.ekuban@outlook.com 8. Tue Dec 31 11:12:09 0000 2019 iamshaqueoneal RT @muse africa: #MuseAfrica Who was your favorite Headline act @AfroNationGhana #AfroNationGhana #Afronation2019 1211968280140943360 Fine\$\$e or Be Fine\$\$ed [<3] [<3] 443 kumasi 0 1139 Always Believe In Yourself n null 0 0 follow up..nlg:kwaku_onealnlg:iamshaqueonealnfb:Shaque O'Nealnfb page:iamshaqueoneal 9. Tue Dec 31 11:11:38 0000 2019 360Fad Music star, Davido @davido spotted chilling with the President of Ghana, Nana Akufo-Addo @NAkufoAddo and his wife,[...] https://t.co/1rexibh9LM 1211968146757820416 FAD 360 TV 223 893 Calabar, Cross River State https://twitter.com/i/web/status/1211968146757820416 0 FAD360 TV Calabar is your No. 1 Talk, Entertainment and News TV station in the City of Calabar, Cross River State.nWhatsapp 08093159488ntvfad360@gmail.com 10. Tue Dec 31 11:11:37 0000 2019 SouljaBoi55 RT @JrAnthoony: Wizkid's full live performance at #AfroNationGhana #wizkidAfronation #Afronation2019 nhttps://t.co/FwyUayZwiz 1211968142815223808 Soulia 1444 449 Nigeria 0 null 71332 29 https://youtu.be/mXRIEvpWwhg 0 Don't DARE we *\$OLDIER* 11. Tue Dec 31 11:11:22 0000 2019 RT @kanlive_: bredrin #AfroNationGhana _awariyah https://t.co/Hqd5stTTmu1211968082429841408 eden 647 Ghana 0 517 null 13203 14 0 12. Tue Dec 31 11:11:15 0000 2019 sadiqabdulaiabu RT @AfroNationGhana: The original sugar mummy @tenientertainer [?]n[?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/e6t62K75sb 1211968052000120834 BABA SADIQ 4226 416 Accra. Ghana 0 No guts, No glory. CEO, @3musicnetworks | Executive Producer, @3MusicAwards | Co-founder @muse_africa | Convener @kollectivcon | Dir, @fantasydomegh 13. Tue Dec 31 11:11:15 0000 2019 zantyofficial RT @Vovla06: #Afronation2019 #AfroNationGhana #wizkid What a performance by @wizkidayo https://t.co/SiYu4kEVrZ 1211968050007855104 Zanty 81 427 Lagos, Nigeria 0 107 81 https://t.co/vW963O1XXW[...] 14. Tue Dec 31 11:11:07 0000 2019 MilezSurvival RT @iamSMADE: SHATTA WHAT ?? Shatta WALE [<3] afronationghana #Afronationghana WO WO WO !!! https://t.co/dXylaJMlqJ 764 1211968016398929920 Swizz Bank Space 0 7308 896 null 194 https://www.instagram.com/p/B6s4P0oAoo1/?igshid=7szrl101fvi7 0

ADEYEMOADEKUNL2 RT @kingfoyestores: *available now

6. Tue Dec 31 11:12:43 0000 2019

	BELIEVE IN YOU	JRSELF! BE YOUF	R OWN FUCKIN[']	GOD
FIRST	FAMILY NEXT				

GHANA	4!!!! [?]n	11:11:04 [?]n@sha FJcyDeO 726	attawale	egh you	were AN	1AZING	thank yo awer	u [<3] [onGhana ?]n#Afro 40			null
convinc	ced that t.co/v7C Sekond	11:10:38 @LaMem Pm8H[] di Takorad me and I	neGang di, Ghar	is the be 121196 na	est group 7898505 0	p artist ir	n Ghana	[?][?]#		onGhana		not 720
	vith a dri	11:10:17 vers licen 1211967 196	se and	cards at	Afronat	ion Gha	na 2019. 773		Mensah: et incase Accra-ç	e anyone		
tempor 024378	ary Unlo 86435n# null	11:09:40 cked . Av Beyon[] 7041 : @1eder	ailable 17	for *230	0ghc neg 7653407	gotiable* 7055872	. PLEAS Wolph	SE RET 427	WEET.	Call/Wha	atsapp- Ghana	0
endors	ements i 121196 70573	11:09:29 in Ghana 37606711 6 for Prom	now? 816193	#AfroNa kyawpri 0	tionGha nc3 0	na https 3827 don[']t g	://t.co/ph 5001 jet mad	ioj4Gy3 Tema,		0	null	
GHAN/ https://t	۹!!!! [?]n		attawale	egh you	were AM	1AZING 48 Law	thank yo s	u [<3] [3150	onGhana ?]n#Afro 1801 r][ar][ar][NationG Lost	hana 0	null
time wi	th the Pr 121196	11:08:45 resident o 37421390 0 ten me	f Ghana 688256 null	a and the talentry 8668	e First La +artistry 68	ady #Afr - negativ	oNation(Ghana I	= Beyond	o/32cCe	Irwj9 237	176
	ationGh	11:08:43 ana #wizk 37416118	kid Wha	t a perfo	оусе	•	zkidayo l 140	https://t Lagos,	Nigeria	4kEVrZ	null	440
		11:08:23 & @tneey			baka_d onation2				arfojr: wa #AfroNat			e by

https://t.co/YPF Ghana 0	[] null	121196 1420	7331057 5	7983488	BUSAN 0	IGA 0	152 Busang	220 a is a vi	Greater be nnSh	
	ationGha JesusGirl twitter.co #instagra	na #Afro 528 m/bobb m- jesu	Nation h 270 ysgn/sta sgirl_col	nttps://t.c Everyor tus/1211 lections	o/RVov nes Hea 846120	oXCBSv rt 2022113	121196 0 329	729867; null 0	3790977 46638 0	1 #snapchat-
25. Tue Dec 31 made the show Seli_Ko 0	interacti			Selines rn2019 # Accra -	#AfroNa	tion @ec	ana last (Idiek null	day is lit 121196 17025	7083602	ce off just 2419712 0
26. Tue Dec 31 !!!n*28,000 eac 121196 father,I was the Alumnus.	h n*full p 37016321 0	ackagin 1638400 0	g n*disc 'Nifemi When I	ount on 622 was you	referrals 1403 ing they	n*Nation Lagos, l call me	nwide de Nigeria Obafem	elivery a 0 i's son, r	vailable null now he's	[?]call/Wh[] 9319 50 Nifemi's
27. Tue Dec 31 why you and yo Thi[] 121196 6931	our dj are 66947086	using V	Vizkid sc		pe #Afro 1364		Shana st i, Nigeria	age befo	ore you o 0	null
28. Tue Dec 31 Drippin S**T # #Marlians https null	Sarkodie	#Afroch	nella2019	9 #AfroN	ationGh	ana #Ca Tricia[?]	istro #Da [?]	avido #k 83		nana Ghana 0
46638	the energions of the control of the	gy he br 1315776 https://t llajesus	ought or NuellaJ witter.co girl #inst	n stage r esusGirl m/i/web/ agram- j	to the o 528 /status/1 esusgirl_	crowd wa 270 2119669 _collectio	as mad [Everyor 9147943] https nes Hea 15776	://t.co/M; rt 0	0 null
30. Tue Dec 31 GHANA!!!! [?]r https://t.co/AtSI 0 NETWORKING	n[?]n@sh FJcyDeC null	attawale 121196 2362	egh you 66839548 726	were AM 3497920	IAZING WOND 0	ERBOY 0	ou [<3] [? 248 BSC II	P]n#Afro 476 N COMF	NationG Koforid	
31. Tue Dec 31 a good time wit 121196		esident d	of Ghana) spiritua	l man [?]	First La 1891		Nation@ Nigeria	Shana hi 0		ently having 5/32cCeIrwj9 15539 68
32. Tue Dec 31 GHANA!!!! [?]r				LipsyEf were AM					: THE KI NationG	

	null	9703	726	0	0	IG:fav_	doll : e	efya_lips	y [<3]		
from a	bout 1,00 t.co/Ppq 1610	00 per we vymZmfl 0	7 0000 2019 eek to a stagger 121196667797 https://twitter.co t Traveler Lea	ing 10,00 1324934 om/i/web	This Is	Akwasi <i>A</i> Amoako	Agyema 176	n, chief 6 469	ex[] Ghana		ot up
	with a dri	vers lice	9 0000 2019 nse and cards a 6641652862976 0 never b	it Afrona	tion Gha 142			Mensah: et incase 0			
#newy	ear #afro	nationgh	2 0000 2019 nana #newyears 121196657064 0 https:// Jesus Music.	eve #gra 3251207 www.ins	7 Voice o tagram.c	appynew f Consci	year #ı ence	newdeca 51	de 199		0 7bq6
@iams https://	seyishay /t.co/YPF 3720	& @tnee [] 5	9 0000 2019 eyaofficial at #Af 121196643375 0 idn't follow back	ronation 3784322 0	2019 nna 2 Holly follow n	#YearOf 861 ne I will f	Return # 914 follow ba	#AfroNat Nigeria ack as so	ionGhar 0 oon as p	na null	•
Stonel	owoy & N	1ayorkun 121196	1 0000 2019 Burna Boy 6401310838784 0	Wizkid S	Shatta an	d Davido 1931					
@IkeD	eModel:	If it wası .]121196	3 0000 2019 n't hard, everyor 6365277605888 0	ne would		the har 1931				ingsford: null	RT
!!!n*28 I don[']	,000 eac 121196 205205	h n*full p 6632720 550 MUFC [<:	4 0000 2019 backaging n*disc 1705985 Your F 0 3] Gemini[<3].IO	av Small 0	referrals lie I have r	n*Natio 5937 no capac	nwide d 2099 city of ha	Lagos, ate in me	vailable Nigeria ,it[']s eitl	[?]call/W 0	null
u no g https://	o.need n t.co/jgwl 5259	anny o [<[] 6	2 0000 2019 ?][?]n@beccafri 121196610983 0 @gmail.com	ica you v	7 MOON	azing [*] 306	[?]n[?]n: 143		tionGhar 0	na null	ne o,
			9 0000 2019 a bashment!	Homor:	22 86012574			u: But yo Bee	! @wizk 1483	idayo se 2402	t at

https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO1211966717737476096 Maame Afia[<3] 12535 8732 Accra, Ghana 0

Wizkid FC											
42. Tue Dec 3' Pon shows @s https://t.co/eXlo 19534	stonebwo qtHl[]	yb you c	doo all #b	him #20)20goals	#bhim : urniton	#bhim #	ador: Mr AfroNation			/s null
43. Tue Dec 3' love for #AfroN #BhimNationG null	lationon(3hone # <i>I</i>]	AfroNatio	nGhana	a #AfroNa	ation #A	fronatio urniton	n2019 #l		es chopp	oing 0
44. Tue Dec 3′ better way to e Gang w[] 19534	nd #Afro 121196	NationG		n@david	do closed	d #AfroN 1931					
45. Tue Dec 3' GHANA!!!! [?]ı https://t.co/AtS Ghana 0	ո[?]n@s <mark>ł</mark>	nattawale	egh you v 55413266		IAZING 1	thank yo	ou [<3] [onGhana ?]n#Afro 2160	NationG	hana	
46. Tue Dec 3 ² #Sarkodie #Afr https://t.co/2ijL Ghana 0 0 Business: Ema	ochella2 EbdhjG null From S	019 #Afr 121196 3637 Sefwi To	roNation@ 5373676 4 Accra W	Ghana # 998657 https://t /E PROI	Castro # S C H A witter.co MOTE N	Davido RDO m/i/web EWTAL	#knust : - TV /status/ <i>*</i> _ENT	9964 1211965 Online c] 2265 3736769	Accra, 98657	
47. Tue Dec 3 ⁷ temporary Unlo 0243786435n# 6654	ocked . A	vailable	for *2300	Oghc neg	gotiable* 3550976	. PLEAS [?]	SE RET 1120	se: iPhor WEET . (3162 / Farmer	Call/Wha Accra	atsapp-	null
48. Tue Dec 3' GHANA!!!! [?]ı https://t.co/AtS null	ո[?]n@s <mark>ł</mark>	nattawale	egh you v		1AZING	thank yo		onGhana ?]n#Afro 96	NationG		0
49. Tue Dec 3′ purse with a dr she c[]	ivers lice	ense and		Afronat	ion Ghai			Mensah: let incase 0			
50. Tue Dec 3 ² why you and yo Thi[] 121190 null suspended. Yo	our dj are 6510006 1311	e using V 1528064 151	Vizkid so I It's Sola	ng to hy	pe #Afro	Nation 0 306	Shana s Twitter	d: Ok @c tage befo Suspens he1st nN	ore you o sion Pris	come on on	? 0

Lagos, Nigeria 0

null 7551 254

0 0

Capricorn [?]..

51. Tue Dec 31 10:59:07 0000 2019 RT @ARSHORLA_YPT: 3:36am Wizkid DMaskhid done with his stunning proper live band performance. nnYoo, Wizkid has too many hit songs, 1211964996688777216 _omologo 1980 1716 Ondo, Nigeria 0 bangers upon ba[...] IG: omologo nFB: de real iPhedlee 14723 91 0 omologo nSC: iPhedlee nGGMU... Wizkidfc.. Rolnadicts.. Stan seyi.... nI believe we rise by lifting others 52. Tue Dec 31 10:58:22 0000 2019 Mustaph72220643 RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO1211964808146440192 Mus taph Kumasi, Ghana 0 45 201 null 1583 726 0 0 Footballer 53. Tue Dec 31 10:57:41 0000 2019 stich MUFC LOVA RT @caroline4real: This selfie last night though. #HuaweiY9s. #AfroNationGhana https://t.co/LW4IMzXp0J 1211964637350109185 AATROX'S BLADEANDANY ARTHUR 267 Accra. Ghana 0 409 9177 0 0 nickname:STICH build:ver 2.8.0.9v11 Mentality:Blind 10 loyalty is a Sin except to God! Motto:1 me, 1 life, good opportunities:I totally [<3]@ManUtd 54. Tue Dec 31 10:57:41 0000 2019 MhysaAs RT @supaid1: Until next time Afronation it was real ... #AfroNationGhana https://t.co/VmdpBpdKWg1211964636754587650 ass up face down 2941 274 0 null 7290 31 0 0 55. Tue Dec 31 10:57:34 0000 2019 Claw_konaih1 RT @HighSpririt: #KINGOFGHANA underlined nnShatta Waleeee nn#ShattaAtAfroNationn#AfroNationGhana n#SM4LYF https://t.co/BT92xILXzX 1211964607708958720 Caleb Wilson 861 null https://twitter.com/AfroNationGhana/status/1211732237923880962 40419 726 0 0 Just me 56. Tue Dec 31 10:57:21 0000 2019 ins joe RT @yencomgh: Performing at the 2019 #AfroNationGhana, @shattawalegh called on foreigners who are back for the #YearOfReturn2019 to 1211964555703836672 Chief de King 146 take ad[...] 90 7095 0 Jah rules and keeps everything purÈ... #peace. 136 clean white rope around his waist . Always thankful to Thee 57. Tue Dec 31 10:57:16 0000 2019 onyemahemmanue3 RT @wetwizkid: Ok @davido can you tell us why you and your dj are using Wizkid song to hype #AfroNationGhana stage before you come on ? Thi[...] 1211964533461409798 Mazi Destiny 381 714 2382 151 ComediannFastRappernWhatsapp 07018887922 58. Tue Dec 31 10:57:13 0000 2019 idonsnaxxy RT @wetwizkid: Ok @davido can you tell us why you and your di are using Wizkid song to hype #AfroNationGhana stage before you come on? Thi[...] 1211964520626884608 Man_like_blackboi 475 953 Nigeria 0 2109 I want to travel around the World | Meet Beautiful 151 0 Souls | I want Friends in Every City 59. Tue Dec 31 10:56:26 0000 2019 BereniceTagbo RT @makingcheddah: Burna Boy asked us to form a circle and have people dancing it in while Killin Dem was playing. #AfroNation #AfroNationG[...] 1211964324299845632 BÈrÈ 133 189 null 25040 917 Ivorian Princess 0 0

60. Tue Dec 31 10:56:14 0000 2019 ChudeObuaya RT @WhitneyMensah: Hey found a little purse with a drivers license and cards at Afronation Ghana 2019. Retweet incase anyone knows or she c[] 1211964272022044672 Tracksuit Szn 1041 1063 0 null 137177 196 0 0 Psalms 119:11. Biology graduate. Biomedical Science postgraduate. Black Lives Matter. His Glory Alone.
61. Tue Dec 31 10:56:12 0000 2019 acomaruiso1 RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO 1211964264036081666 maruis 4 16 0 null 54 726 0 0
62. Tue Dec 31 10:55:42 0000 2019 mino_grafix Client-@a≤ splendid fashion.nThanks for patronizing us!n.n#fashion #fashiondesigner #tailor #tailormade #logo[] https://t.co/JifeBhTKay 1211964137951158274 mino_grafix 7 13 Lagos, Nigeria 0 null 10 0 https://twitter.com/i/web/status/1211964137951158274 0 0 : Graphic Artist Cartoonist : DM for business only : Minografix@gmail.com LOGO BUSINESS CARD FLYER
63. Tue Dec 31 10:55:39 0000 2019 tneeyaofficial RT @Kwamesarfojr: watch: performance by @iamseyishay & @tneeyaofficial at #Afronation2019 nn#YearOfReturn #AfroNationGhana https://t.co/YPF[] 1211964126098022400 Tneeya (JOLI) 2523 123 0 null 4195 5 0 0 musician. bookings: tneeyamanagement@gmail.com
64. Tue Dec 31 10:55:37 0000 2019 seedorf189 RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO 1211964118191759360 S E E D O R F 2230 2268 Accra, Ghana 0 null 1555 726 0 0 Just a humble guy addicted to this app
65. Tue Dec 31 10:55:32 0000 2019 PythagorasThe20 RT @ARSHORLA_YPT: Kofi Kinaata was supposed to be the opener for the nightI'm sure he felt he was too big to be the first performer, and[] 1211964097736118272 Aposor Gangsta 39 34 Accra, Ghana 0 null 2086 2 0 0 am a fan of @sarkodie @StrongmanBurner @stonebwoy @shatta wale @KuamiEugene @kelvinboy
66. Tue Dec 31 10:55:21 0000 2019 bra_plies RT @caroline4real: This selfie last night though. #HuaweiY9s. #AfroNationGhana https://t.co/LW4IMzXp0J 1211964052500631552 bRa_pLiEs 2443 3230 Ghana 0 null 47241 10 0 0 Scorpio nEverything Man Utd n#ff 2 ff bak#
67. Tue Dec 31 10:54:26 0000 2019 BurnitonNelly RT @eddiefumador: Why is @KinaataGh not performing any more we the fans are worried chale this is so bad #AfroNation #Afronation2019 #A[] 1211963817959337984 Nelly Burniton 1931 1488 0 null 19534 3 0 Bhimnative
68. Tue Dec 31 10:54:22 0000 2019 iamtito_gh RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO 1211963801760866305 Repu Entertainment Chairman'19 1304 1039 Ghana 0 null 11091 726 0 0 Political Science KNUSTnEntertainment critic[V] nArtist manager @WildonMusicn@RepublicHall_Gh entertainment chairman'19nREPU n@iamperscoba

69. Tue Dec 31 10:53:22 0000 2019 dejokecarew RT @kingfoyestores: *available now !!!n*28,000 each n*full packaging n*discount on referrals n*Nationwide delivery available [?]call/Wh[...] 1211963550920593409 [*] 685 Eko Miami null 8757 393781 50 Tomorrow[']s Billionaire. || Full-time Bibliomaniac. || Don[']t forget to 0 shop with @houseofdc 70. Tue Dec 31 10:52:56 0000 2019 karel_tweets RT @WhitneyMensah: Hey found a little purse with a drivers license and cards at Afronation Ghana 2019. Retweet incase anyone knows or 1211963441071738880 Karel 2371 1662 Tema 0 148570 196 she c[...] null Be confident in who you are in Christ Jesus.nnkkobbina@gmail.com 71. Tue Dec 31 10:52:33 0000 2019 Kwamesarfojr watch: performance by @iamseyishay & @tneeyaofficial at #Afronation2019 nn#YearOfReturn #AfroNationGhana https://t.co/YPFi9HOnwq 1211963345596796929 Kwame Sarfo Jr. 18865 14997 Ghana 0 Entrepreneur | Blogger | A&R | Publicist/PR | Social 0 Media and Digital Marketer | Youtuber | Influencer | Email - Kwamesarfojr@gmail.com | 72. Tue Dec 31 10:52:19 0000 2019 thearisen99 RT @kojo wiase: iPhone 8+ 256qb temporary Unlocked . Available for *2300ghc negotiable*. PLEASE RETWEET . Call/Whatsapp-0243786435n#Beyon[...] 1211963287572582400 kwadwo boateng. 91 74 Seoul, Republic of Korea null 1693 0 0 0 17 "May the best of your today[']s be the worst of your tomorrow[']s- SC 73. Tue Dec 31 10:52:08 0000 2019 fendi Usher RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO1211963242702163968 usher fendi 1696 2259 Ghana 0 null 21755 726 0 gamer cool and shy, hate nonsense 74. Tue Dec 31 10:51:46 0000 2019 fasehunola2 RT @kingfoyestores: *available now !!!n*28,000 each n*full packaging n*discount on referrals n*Nationwide delivery available [?]call/Wh[...] 1211963149248876544 Fash Ola 513 506 null 3992 50 Be your legend nnnnContact @aceshoesng _Jayow RT @kojo_wiase: iPhone 8+ 256gb temporary 75. Tue Dec 31 10:51:35 0000 2019 Unlocked . Available for *2300ghc negotiable*. PLEASE RETWEET . Call/Whatsapp-0 0243786435n#Beyon[...] 1211963103157669888 Jay Owusu 363 null 672 0 Unapologetically Happy |Simple|Dimpled|July's Prius 76. Tue Dec 31 10:51:34 0000 2019 laslugar RT @wetwizkid: Ok @davido can you tell us why you and your di are using Wizkid song to hype #AfroNationGhana stage before you come on ? Thi[...] 1211963097809854466 Laslugar Events422 320 Abuja, Nigeria 0 I'm that planner you can count on to deliver that 23145 151 0 0 spectacular event for you. I deal on customised candles, also a florist. 77. Tue Dec 31 10:51:33 0000 2019 Is pY RT @WhitneyMensah: Hey found a little purse with a drivers license and cards at Afronation Ghana 2019. Retweet incase anyone knows or she c[...] 1211963093133275136 Nana Bediid[?] 820 636 Gh null 31083 196 put to death our fears, bring to life our dreams. Oluwa is involved

78. Tue Dec 31 10:51:27 0000 2019 twum_barima21RT @annoying_kobby_: Project Happy n#AfroNationGhana #Afronation2019 https://t.co/8ZcQlilvmD 1211963067057233926 King.Of.The.Bows 429 523 Accra-Ghana null 2333 Extremely jealous. Just so you know. Forget your Dream and follow me! Ghanaboy 79. Tue Dec 31 10:51:12 0000 2019 eworkple RT @WhitneyMensah: Hey found a little purse with a drivers license and cards at Afronation Ghana 2019. Retweet incase anyone knows or 1211963005820440576 Ayigbe Toffee 79 709 Akra. GH she c[...] null https://t.co/7GMZmG91Nn 170 0 0 80. Tue Dec 31 10:50:55 0000 2019 FrankDoe101 RT @koio wiase: iPhone 8+ 256ab temporary Unlocked . Available for *2300qhc negotiable*. PLEASE RETWEET . Call/Whatsapp-1211962933388951552 Your Car Guy 11524 10311 Greater 0243786435n#Beyon[...] Accra. Ghana 0 null 26202 17 0 0 Auto Dealership [?] FAINA AUTO | Atfrank[']s #YourCarGuy 81. Tue Dec 31 10:50:52 0000 2019 Edem41313827 RT @ AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO 1211962922764771328 Edem Empire 525 595 0 Hustler.Night-Walker.Shatta Wale.NAM1.Music.Non-9125 0 religious but there is God. Watch out for My EmpireG-7 82. Tue Dec 31 10:50:36 0000 2019 Ori_O_Biscuit RT @Jonilar: YEAR OF RETURN nWe have landed! Let[']s meet at #AfroNationGhana https://t.co/govCcAC8ph 1211962854905196550 Ori o 461 196 WST LDN 0 null 32803 238 Freelance Graphic Designer Get @ Me IG: @ ori3n Graphics IG: https://t.co/ZV2cAl6iyX[...] nSC: Aka-oreos 83. Tue Dec 31 10:50:31 0000 2019 blackluvtravels African Ancestry DNA Test Results are In!!!nhttps://t.co/tb1R66Ljpe #africa #africanancestry #Afronation2019 #AfroNationGhana 1211962834638249984 Black Love Travels 29 108 https://youtu.be/G8SboP53IWw 0 0 We want to bring you our spin on new places, people, and things blending country and culture [plane][plane] 84. Tue Dec 31 10:49:30 0000 2019 Kys3 RT @supajd1: Until next time Afronation it was real ... #AfroNationGhana https://t.co/VmdpBpdKWq 1211962578647293952 NEMESIS[?][?] 407 Brussels, Belgium null 2798 https://t.co/fkhXuw8UFP Tokos Neti n[']a film 85. Tue Dec 31 10:48:56 0000 2019 NanaKelO RT @kojo wiase: iPhone 8+ 256gb temporary Unlocked . Available for *2300qhc negotiable*. PLEASE RETWEET . Call/Whatsapp-1211962437290864640 Kelly 801 0243786435n#Beyon[...] 839 Accra, Ghana 0 null 12701 17 Psychology & Law || Car & Tech Enthusiast 0 0 || Thinker || World Changer 86. Tue Dec 31 10:48:33 0000 2019 ChurchillJNR1 RT @wetwizkid: Ok @davido can vou tell us why you and your dj are using Wizkid song to hype #AfroNationGhana stage before you come on? Thi[...] 1211962341140680704 Mr Crush 12497 9911 Port Harcourt, Nigeria 0 51504 151 IG: _churchilljunior.. Wizkid FC.. Chelsea Fan [?] .

purse w she c[ith a dri] 72576	vers lice 121196 196	nse and 215941	l cards at 4087683	Afronat 0	tion Gha 758 for the f	na 2019. 283	. Retwee		anyone 0	knows on ull	or
	ter get l	Davido d	off the st	2019 age befo 3 smlsher 0	re he pa	asses ou 1166	t!!My e 1272	ears are Nigeria	yalley: #/ hurting a Lagos s ra [?]nWi	already tate	onGhan	a null
89. Tue a good	time witl	n the Pre	esident (of Ghana 7 Junimill	and the 3111	3043	ndy #Afro Lagos,	Nation(Nigeria		tps://t.co null	o/32cCel 6627	rwj9 68
GHANA	\!!!! [?]n	[?]n@sh	nattawal 121196	2019 egh you v 32012160	were AN	//AZING	thank yo	ou [<3] [1	nGhana: ?]n#Afrol 409		hana	0
	rith a dri	vers lice	nse and	2019 cards at 5016706 0	Afronat		na 2019. 34				knows	
	ınts!n#N	larlianFe	est #Nai	2019 raMarley 7915392 0	#Marlia	ns #Mar icle	lianFest0 36	Outfit #p 100	1: Why y camilerin Isengar rProlific	#1Year\ d		
93. Tue purse w she c[ith a dri	vers lice	nse and	l cards at 9817985	ali		na 2019. 876	,	lensah: l et incase 0	,		or
94. Tue n#AfroN				n2019 htt					: Project 1558638		sativa 0	
	1026			2019 n2019 htt 0			vmD		: Project 1552426 0		Tari Portrait	
	Dec 31 <3] #Afr			2019 fReturn #	SouljaE AfroNat				als: This ://t.co/n0			:h

97. Tue Dec 31 10:44 wear pants!n#Marlian #robi[] 1211 0 null			·lianFestOutfit#	?][?][?][?][?] #	arWithPromise
98. Tue Dec 31 10:44 who were hating sh tonight![] 1211 4374 144 property*nnYouth dev	nowing them is love 961349175156736 0	Ogunlade Akins 0 A learn	ive Vibes only. sola .B 186 er in nHospitali	610 Niger ty management	TARBOY ria 0 null *nnIntellectual
99. Tue Dec 31 10:44 why you and your dj a Thi[] 12119612999 null 368 listener.I enjoy chilling	are using Wizkid so 934044161 Oladipu 151	ipo Olamilekan 0 0	oNationGhana 111 456 I am real easy	Ogun state N going to talk to	u come on ? igeria 0 and a good
100. Tue Dec 31 10:4 n#AfroNationGhana # 3041 847 feminist.nnni	Afronation2019 htt 0	_viiolllaa_ tps://t.co/8ZcQlil null 17067	vmD 12119	ing_kobby_: F 0612158592204 0 0	
			na 2019. Retw	eet incase anyo 5 10261 Accra	ne knows or
2. Tue Dec 31 08:31:2019 #AfroNationGha #YearOfReturn2019 t Stadium Junction Practitionern 026744	nna, @shattawaleg o take ad[] 0 null	NukunuSolomo h called on forei 121192783476 7486 136	gners who are	937 2137	J
3. Tue Dec 31 08:31:2 little purse with a drive or she c[] 12119 null 3064	ers license and car 927829660782592		Ghana 2019. F	WhitneyMensal Retweet incase Among La Fa	anyone knows
4. Tue Dec 31 08:30:5 Money follow us in 20 12119277044 3153 19			ttps://t.co/Kwm0 37 Lagos		festival.
5. Tue Dec 31 08:30:9 united! [?]nUSA in th 12119276983 0 0					

Nigeria 0 null 71332 31

1211961452686381057 Soulja 1444 449 0 0 Don't DARE we *\$OLDIER*

	ationGh	ana, @	shattawa	2019 alegh call 86562304	ed on fo	reigners						
	l [!!] #Af	roNatio		2019 #Afronati 5 Shiney 0	on2019	7934590 https://t.c 272 Games		NS8WR	eautifi_: 1u Ghana		s come null	
GHANA	A!!!! [?]r	n[?]n@: FJcyDe		2019 legh you 27503170 0	were AM	//AZING	thank yo		nGhana: ?]n#Afrol			
#wizkid		perform hops GOD	1265	y @wizkid	dayo http planet 2	21	SiYu4kE 0	VrZ null	121192 5731	7468728 81	3311808	0
Baddd #Wizkid on Twit	perform d https:// null ter Inter	ance [< /t.[] 1338 active /	3] full vio 12119 43 Activist #	2019 deo https: 2746666 https://t Attractive	//t.co/yE 0507648 me/Unr Person	2kSq2Y wisdom ulable_x	Ydnn#Af [']s_vibe x	fronatior s 0	n2019 # <i>F</i> 697 0	AfroNatio 603 Am an	nGhana active ni	0
	ationGh	ana, @		2019 alegh call 03810304		reigners						9 to
	time wit	th the P	5364736	of Ghana	a and the 33	104	ıdy #Afro	Nation(
		ana #A 〔1502		2019 2019 http , Abuja.				121192	N: Oh we 7316902			
	vith a dr	ivers lic		2019 d cards a 12994816	t Afronat			. Retwee	et incase			
			:22 0000 n#AfroNa	2019 ationGhai		Cole_ ://t.co/HI					ch love fo 3710529	

THE COLENESS	1059	799	0	null	52409	11	0
0 THE LAYOMIC	COLENE	SS					

16. Tue Dec 31 08:27:50 0000 2019 LayomiCole_ RT @AfroNationGhana: The original sugar mummy @tenientertainer [?]n[?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/e6t62K75sb 1211926925112946688 THE COLENESS 1059 799 0 null 52409 14 0 0 THE LAYOMICOLENESS

17. Tue Dec 31 08:27:34 0000 2019 fiifi_neizer RT @kwesivocals: You[']re still not convinced that @LaMemeGang is the best group artist in Ghana [?][?] #AfroNationGhana https://t.co/v7CPm8H[...] 1211926858905858049 FIIFI 1037 97 Ghana 0 null 24537 34 0 0 ||Award Winning International Actor||[?][?] ||Digital Marketer working with organizations around the world||

18. Tue Dec 31 08:27:13 0000 2019 WilsonKingsford RT @SammyBhim: The reviews that are coming from other nationals and international gatekeepers after @stonebwoyb 's performance at #AfroNat[...] 1211926773358825473 WiLsOn KiNgsFoRd 2091 2093 West 4768 Africa/Ghana/Accra 0 null 118 0 0 day||n||@FCBarcelona is my DNA||n||Music fun||n||wilsonkingsford15@gmail.com||n||Promoter||

19. Tue Dec 31 08:26:37 0000 2019 tolznieee RT @wetwizkid: Ok @davido can you tell us why you and your dj are using Wizkid song to hype #AfroNationGhana stage before you come on?
Thi[...] 1211926622024216578 |/| /- (|-| /- | _ /- 11273 3215 Ibadan, Nigeria 0 null 14647 151 0 0 Nigeria is Beautiful ||||| Our Politicians are
Jackasses ||||| Pro Wrestling Fan ||||| Wizkid FC https://t.co/vzarNIpO

20. Tue Dec 31 08:26:34 0000 2019 jaaybee_vibes RT @iamSMADE: afronationghana DAY 3 headlined by The Great STARBOY @wizkidayo #afronationghana https://t.co/qGZfn5wKwH 1211926608904359936 JB[V] 1711 1643 lbadan, Nigeria 0 null 15272 27 https://www.instagram.com/p/B6tNEbigRQR/?igshid=104wtlpg0oard 0 0 Proverbs 20:13...Exceptionally great...Quantity Surveyor

21. Tue Dec 31 08:26:10 0000 2019 EsmannYiadom RT @yencomgh: Performing at the 2019 #AfroNationGhana, @shattawalegh called on foreigners who are back for the #YearOfReturn2019 to take ad[...] 1211926506345246721 Milan Esmann [?] 113 43 Kumasi, Ghana 0 null 1728 136 0 0 KNUST+nfollow for follow back+ninstargram id is @nana_akwasi_boakyen+music lovern#solomovementn#Acmilan addict n#letstayfocus

22. Tue Dec 31 08:26:07 0000 2019 KendrichShatta RT @AL_AMIN5: #TheKingOfGhana and his name is @shattawalegh Paah Paah Paah nl get goosebumps anytime I watch #AfricanDancehallKing perfor[...] 1211926494831927296 shatta Drch 539 324 Kumasi, Ghana 0 null 16944 728 0 0 A proud memba of Shatta Movement Gaza-nation and G6I0 #Africa Dancehall King @shattawalegh hottest movement in Africa and beyond

23. Tue Dec 31 08:25:59 0000 2019 HostinZuse RT @naijaleak1: Why you should always wear pants!n#MarlianFest #NairaMarley #Marlians #MarlianFestOutfit #pamilerin #1YearWithPromise #robi[...] 1211926460467830785 Hostin Zuse 542 2742 0 null 2377 70 0 0 CEO @ ZUSE FACTS

24. Tue Dec 31 08:25:29 0000 2019 WilsonKingsford RT @IkeDeModel: If it wasn't hard, everyone would do it. It's the hard that makes it great. -@stonebwoyb Man of the Yaer. God bless you

	0	null	2634240 4768 Ilsonking	43		0	0	Every			ana/Accr celona is	
[?]n[?]n https://t	@shatta .co/AtSF 10247	awalegh FJcyDeC 728	3 0000 2 you were 121192 YF #Ma	e AMAZI 6310425 0	NG than 153538 0	k you [< Free Th	:3] [?]n#. 819 iinker Si	AfroNati 913 traight ta	onGhan Loading alker[?][?	a j.!!! ²] @ACI	0 Milan [?]	null
thing yo	ou will se	e today	7 0000 2 IoInn#W 16285250 0	hatsApp 945025	#NairaN	/larley # 102	Pamllerl 443	n #Mbal Nigeria	n #AfroN 0	ationGh null	ana 250	199
underlin	ned nnS	Shatta W 2xILXzX 728	8 0000 2 aleeee n 121192 https://tv noveme	n#Shatta 6248823 witter.co	aAtAfroN 3361536 m/AfroN	lationn# Lil Shat	AfroNati ta	ionGhar 159	na n#SM 469	4LYF	0	NA null 0
	tter get	Davido d	6 0000 2 off the sta 0669440 0	age befo JB[V]	re he pa	sses ou 1643	t!!My e Ibadan,	ears are Nigeria	hurting a	already null	15272	
#AfroNa		ana, @s	6 0000 2 hattawale 6114832	egh calle	ed on for Mamaba	eigners			r the #Ye	earOfRe	turn2019	
Say Ho	l It @sha 121192 49100	attawale :607401 :248 okings :0	7 0000 2 gh perfoi 7357829 02615699	rming Ho Your Fa 0	vorite A	AfroNation dvertise Digital N	onGhana r3479 Marketin	a Day 2 2252 g Ageno	https://t.c Accra_c y nAdve	co/JIHrN GhanaÆ rts & hyp	Ffpuf 0 oe of	null
HORSE		RLIANF	6 0000 2 estTomo Em	orrow #F	6070305	einLago 398785	s #AfroN Adam	lationGh 164	390	airaMarle		null nd
!!!n*28,	000 eac 121192 Lagos, ck music	h n*full p :601731 Nigeria : and exc	3 0000 2 backaging 8764544 0 citing pec to place	g n*disco gwenjev null ople(yo	welleries 11355	eferrals (perfum 50	n*Nation e oil/Acc	nwide de essories 0	elivery a s plug) 0	vailable 624		

- 33. Tue Dec 31 08:24:11 0000 2019 bryan_benjamin_ RT @Scripp_T: Make we Show Some Love to the MC[']s of AFRONATION! Consistent Energy! I Stan[<3] #AfroNationGhana #AfroNationonGhone 1211926009961943040 King_Bryan 485 551 Somewhere in Ghana 0 null 3692 16 0 0 Am no ordinary teen
- 34. Tue Dec 31 08:23:29 0000 2019 AbofrapaEugene4 RT @iamSMADE: SHATTA WHAT ?? Shatta WALE [<3] afronationghana #Afronationghana WO WO WO !!! https://t.co/dXylaJMlqJ 1211925833675358208 Abofrapa 1463 2358 Greater Accra, Ghana 0 null 3677 194 https://www.instagram.com/p/B6s4P0oAoo1/?igshid=7szrl101fvi7 0 Never Hate People Who Are Jealous Of You. Respect Their jealousy. They're Simply Just People Who Think That You're Better Than Them. 4Lyf Is Our Lyf
- 35. Tue Dec 31 08:23:26 0000 2019 yogyog200 RT @wetwizkid: Ok @davido can you tell us why you and your dj are using Wizkid song to hype #AfroNationGhana stage before you come on?

 Thi[...] 1211925820463292416 yogyog 38 29 0 null 1578 151
 0 0
- 36. Tue Dec 31 08:23:26 0000 2019 vandaldebrah RT @makingcheddah: 6lack performing Pretty Little Fears at #AfroNationGhana https://t.co/CXHTdGfKlq 1211925817934196737 Your Favorite Advertiser 3479 2252 Accra_GhanaÆ0 null 49100 80 0 Digital Marketing Agency nAdverts & hype of everything.nBookings :0261569975 EMAIL:vddmagency@gmail.com IG/SC:@VANDALDEBRAHnWe rise by lifting others
- 38. Tue Dec 31 08:22:26 0000 2019 DanielOlamide17 RT @naijaleak1: Why you should always wear pants!n#MarlianFest #NairaMarley #Marlians #MarlianFestOutfit #pamilerin #1YearWithPromise #robi[...] 1211925567450337280 CODED 256 1324 Lagos, Nigeria 0 null 357 70 0 0 #malianz... future billionaire....... Chelsea forever......positive vibez https://t.co/owxHafiURO Mannerz
- 39. Tue Dec 31 08:22:08 0000 2019 AbofrapaEugene4 RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO 1211925493890658309 Abofrapa 1463 2358 Greater Accra, Ghana 0 null 3677 728 0 0 Never Hate People Who Are Jealous Of You. Respect Their jealousy. They're Simply Just People Who Think That You're Better Than Them. 4Lyf Is Our Lyf
- 40. Tue Dec 31 08:22:06 0000 2019 Akinloye702 RT @MiZtA MD: shutdown #AfroNationGhana nwento club that same night en babesnTook flight back to(I don't 1211925482876354560 Akinloye tope know)n[<3][<3][<3] https://t.c[...] 763 llorin null 2928 46 0 0 Big manchester united fan. great upcoming young talented footballernWelcomenThe Best Way To Win Your BETS almost every. you are in the right place
- 41. Tue Dec 31 08:22:02 0000 2019 neefah_xx RT @naijaleak1: Why you should always wear pants!n#MarlianFest #NairaMarley #Marlians #MarlianFestOutfit #pamilerin #1YearWithPromise #robi[...] 1211925468804464641 Neefah 1601 249 Benin-City, Nigeria 0 null

42. Tue Dec 31 08:21:52 0000 2019 neefah_xx RT @daybreakNews2: God Will Purnish #Marlians - Ex #nairamarley fans Fume In Anger After Police Arrested Them In front of #marlianfest Par[] 1211925425817034752 Neefah 1601 249 Benin-City, Nigeria 0 null 54424 10 0 0 ¶Aquarius[?]¶ ¶February's very own[<3]¶ ¶Die hard Chelsea Fan¶ ¶Attractive and Glowing¶ ¶Just Me Myself & I
43. Tue Dec 31 08:21:41 0000 2019 vandaldebrah RT @sadiqabdulaiabu: Come see all these cool kids, dadabee pikins & middle class chicks from the Netherlands & London singing Shatta Wale[']s[] 1211925377360257024 Your Favorite Advertiser3479 2252 Accra_GhanaÆ0 null 49100 404 0 0 Digital Marketing Agency nAdverts & hype of everything.nBookings:0261569975 EMAIL:vddmagency@gmail.com IG/SC:@VANDALDEBRAHnWerise by lifting others
44. Tue Dec 31 08:21:39 0000 2019 mysterrkp RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO 1211925372234862592 . 912 286 0 null 41050 728 0 0 status
45. Tue Dec 31 08:21:19 0000 2019 ShattaSZN RT @HighSpririt: #KINGOFGHANA underlined nnShatta Waleeee nn#ShattaAtAfroNationn#AfroNationGhana n#SM4LYF https://t.co/BT92xILXzX 1211925288210354176 #WonderBoy 2718 787 New Ghana 0 null 9228 728 https://twitter.com/AfroNationGhana/status/1211732237923880962 0 You're dumb and down, I ain't dumb enough. #YoungMoney #SM4LYF
46. Tue Dec 31 08:21:15 0000 2019 iam_tinno RT @kharyne_yalley: #AfroNationGhana y'all better get Davido off the stage before he passes out!!My ears are hurting already 1211925270166421504 Tino 1580 1305 Tema, Ghana 0 null 5216 27 0 0 music lover
47. Tue Dec 31 08:21:08 0000 2019 Oj_Steph370 RT @OmoObaAdekunle_: Is it only Ayo dt perform at d #AfroNationGhananBcoz #AfroNationGhana Is trending nd its only him m seein under d tren[] 1211925238658871302 ojobodo stephen 737 630 Warri, Nigeria 0 null 8551 2 0 0 I love @wizkidayo and @tiwasavage #fever and @Manchester United so much All believe in one love and unity
48. Tue Dec 31 08:20:57 0000 2019 ALamidor RT @WhitneyMensah: Hey found a little purse with a drivers license and cards at Afronation Ghana 2019. Retweet incase anyone knows or she c[] 1211925196090810368 LÔfÎ[?]t [?]Î 17 283 Greater Accra, Ghana 0 null 37 196 0 0
49. Tue Dec 31 08:20:54 0000 2019 Kwaku_Debrah1 RT @ameyaw112: Well done to #AfroNationGhana the visuals I[']m seeing are dope! Looks like it was a successful and well organized event 1211925181951811584 Kwaku Debrah 368 394 Accra, Ghana 0 null 6603 27 0 0 Nurture your mind with great thoughts; to believe in the heroic makes heroes Benjamin Disraeli.nnnEducationist International Relations Philosopher IT

54424 70 0 0 ¶Aquarius[?]¶ ¶February's very own[<3]¶ ¶Die hard Chelsea Fan¶ ¶Attractive and Glowing¶ ¶Just Me Myself & I

- 50. Tue Dec 31 08:20:44 0000 2019 bizzleosikoya RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO1211925139732017153 Bizzle Osikoya 160708 12803 Lagos, Nigeria 0 null 283582 728 0 0 Artist Helper | Talent Developer | A&R | Music & Entertainment Consultant | Digital Marketing. The Plug #ProudToBeMuslim Founder @plugng
- 51. Tue Dec 31 08:20:35 0000 2019 bryan_benjamin_ RT @Scripp_T: Wei y3 Asem? Come and sing a, you[']re saying Family matters! The song ankasa we can[']t sing, you[']re adding 1211925102775996418 King Bryan 485 Somewhere in family matter #[...] 551 Ghana 0 null 3692 13 0 0 Am no ordinary teen
- 52. Tue Dec 31 08:20:32 0000 2019 Shiney79345905 RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO 1211925089949814789 Shiney 31 272 556 Accra, Ghana 0 null 5258 728 0 0 Games
- 53. Tue Dec 31 08:20:16 0000 2019 bryan_benjamin_ RT @Scripp_T: The girl dancing the "parte after parte" As3 P3t3 #AfroNationGhana #AfroNationonGhone 1211925022895484929

 King_Bryan 485 551 Somewhere in Ghana 0 null 3692 8

 0 0 Am no ordinary teen
- 54. Tue Dec 31 08:20:15 0000 2019 vandaldebrah RT @kaydeegh_: @wizkidayo delivered excellent performance. Stage craft, audience engagement and hit after hit, Guy too good. Crowd didn[']t w[...] 1211925019753897984 Your Favorite Advertiser3479 2252 Accra_GhanaÆ0 null 49100 89 0 0 Digital Marketing Agency nAdverts & hype of everything.nBookings :0261569975 EMAIL:vddmagency@gmail.com IG/SC:@VANDALDEBRAHnWe rise by lifting others
- 55. Tue Dec 31 08:20:13 0000 2019 KwameAtoBedid3 RT @ameyaw112: Well done to #AfroNationGhana the visuals I[']m seeing are dope! Looks like it was a successful and well organized event1211925011969253376 OpuroSinApr[?][?] 10361 6149 Tema, Ghana 0 null 19697 27 0 0 Digital marketer @syndicatedcapgh. Owner @eagleyez7. Hype team @WeHypeMediaGh. Influenced by @sarkodie. Rep @iselmedia. Highly unapologetic. Here for fun & biz.
- 56. Tue Dec 31 08:19:58 0000 2019 Blazin_Glory_ RT @ameyaw112: Well done to #AfroNationGhana the visuals I[']m seeing are dope! Looks like it was a successful and well organized event1211924945451855878 @HaveFun 1473 1723 Kumasi 0 null 2468 27 0 0 Alive, Content and Thankful / feel free and have fun / Arsenal fan
- 57. Tue Dec 31 08:19:38 0000 2019 vandaldebrah RT @ARSHORLA_YPT: 3:36am Wizkid done with his stunning proper live band performance. nnYoo, Wizkid has too many hit songs, bangers upon ba[...] 1211924864082305024 Your Favorite Advertiser3479 2252
 Accra_GhanaÆ0 null 49100 91 0 0 Digital Marketing Agency nAdverts & hype of everything.nBookings :0261569975 EMAIL:vddmagency@gmail.com IG/SC:@VANDALDEBRAHnWe rise by lifting others
- 58. Tue Dec 31 08:19:37 0000 2019 anointed_wealth RT @wetwizkid: Wizkid performing Brown skin girl nVoice so angelic n#AfroNationGhana #Afronation2019 https://t.co/9FYv9ANfZQ 1211924859959357442 PROLIFIC ^{^∞} 2255 2256 Lagos, Nigeria 0 null

2522 249 0 0 BiLLioNaiRe AmBiTioN∞^\$nENTREPRENEUR]nTRAVEL PLUG] n#CFC FAN]nWIZKID FC]nI STAN THE GREATEST FOOTBALL OF ALL TIME #CR7]
59. Tue Dec 31 08:19:27 0000 2019 iammutumina RT @ameyaw112: Well done to #AfroNationGhana the visuals I[']m seeing are dope! Looks like it was a successful and well organized event 1211924815080284161 Mu Tu Mi Na [?]1805 5022 Greater Accra, Ghana 0 null 82754 27 0 0 a WOLF would never be a pet
60. Tue Dec 31 08:19:17 0000 2019 Elliotigbe RT @hayclef1: I watched Davido show in afro Nation Ghana livennIf u see any hate speech Just @ menThe crowd no get energy n@Talk2jorda[] 1211924773284057093 Chazzer Ferg 6 179 0 null 113 6 0 0 Shade me? Lol you[']Il be making a mistake
61. Tue Dec 31 08:19:00 0000 2019 Wale_Euro RT @Vovla06: #Afronation2019 #AfroNationGhana #wizkid What a performance by @wizkidayo https://t.co/SiYu4kEVrZ 1211924703973171200 Ade Wa Le 513 2538 Lagos island 0 null 1230 81 0 0
52. Tue Dec 31 08:18:29 0000 2019 vandaldebrah RT @yhays: Lmao Teni kill me she say what kind of dance step is this #Afronation2019 #AfroNationGhana https://t.co/EcMOcymD3g 1211924574343966720 Your Favorite Advertiser3479 2252 Accra_GhanaÆ0 null 49100 142 0 0 Digital Marketing Agency nAdverts & hype of everything.nBookings :0261569975 EMAIL:vddmagency@gmail.com IG/SC:@VANDALDEBRAHnWerise by lifting others
63. Tue Dec 31 08:18:21 0000 2019 kushhimself RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO 1211924541095763969 Kush_taylor_ 400 574 Accra, Ghana 0 null 2513 728 0 0 Kush Taylor
64. Tue Dec 31 08:18:13 0000 2019 WizkidFc RT @kharyne_yalley: #AfroNationGhana y'all better get Davido off the stage before he passes out!!My ears are hurting already 1211924506966732801 ThugLife 3801 1175 Earth 0 null 54664 27 0 0 WIZKID STAN Burna Fan StarboyTerri Stan WIZKIDFC FC DFFICIAL WEBSITE https://t.co/vzarNIpOpT
65. Tue Dec 31 08:17:49 0000 2019
66. Tue Dec 31 08:17:44 0000 2019 ChinonsoAnyaor1 RT @iWakonyu: But yo! @wizkidayo set at #AfroNationGhana was a bashment! 1211924385440894977 Chinonso Anyaora 11 115 Lagos, Nigeria 0 null 15 254 0 0
67. Tue Dec 31 08:17:32 0000 2019 MzbowC RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO1211924336136871936 Mzbow Cerroni 488 134 Koforidua, Ghana 0 null 3479 728 0 0 I'm Not A Millionaire But Watch Me As I Become One Nana Osei

68. Tue Dec 31 08:17:30 0000 2019 vandaldebrah RT @kaydeegh_: Wizkid is a performer! Guy came to ginger a sleepy crowd. Hit to hit back to back. Audience connection and stage prowess was[...] 1211924325324009472 Your Favorite Advertiser3479 2252 Accra GhanaÆ0 0 Digital Marketing Agency nAdverts & hype of everything.nBookings:0261569975 EMAIL:vddmagency@gmail.com IG/SC:@VANDALDEBRAHnWe rise by lifting others 69. Tue Dec 31 08:17:22 0000 2019 JrAnthoonv RT @iamSMADE: afronationghana DAY 3 headlined by The Great STARBOY @wizkidayo #afronationghana https://t.co/gGZfn5wKwH 1211924291459145728 aA. 9089 855 126783 27 https://www.instagram.com/p/B6tNEbigRQR/?igshid=104wtlpg0oard 70. Tue Dec 31 08:17:08 0000 2019 elem1 RT @wifiwrld: Retweet if you are proud to be a Ghanaian #Afronation #wifiwrld #AfroNationGhana https://t.co/hBsVw5j2zX 1211924233955221506 Morgan1 1057 1012 Platform(Field)/7 null 416 1044 God [?] #chopLife Crew [?] Football 0 71. Tue Dec 31 08:17:00 0000 2019 vandaldebrah RT @walkeriain: @Afronation: bringing out the best of Ghana and bringing the best to Ghana. nnLaboma Beach is bouncing -#AfronationGhan[...] 1211924202296623104 Your Favorite Advertiser3479 Accra GhanaÆ0 null 49100 117 0 0 **Digital Marketing** Agency nAdverts & hype of everything.nBookings:0261569975 EMAIL:vddmagency@gmail.com IG/SC:@VANDALDEBRAHnWe rise by lifting others 72. Tue Dec 31 08:16:55 0000 2019 EMPEROR TIM RT @ABYallev: Lol Davido iust came to sing 3lines and expected the crowd to sing the rest as acapella!nnLmao Ei massa did we take your bo[...] 1211924180821778432 teeda__taylor 178 206 lagos 0 null 3197 73. Tue Dec 31 08:16:45 0000 2019 vandaldebrah RT @WizkidtheLegend: A clearer video of Wizkid[']s #AfroNationGhana shutdown nnHis Energy is always in flames nnToo many classic 1211924136630595584 Your Favorite Advertiser3479 2252 Accra_GhanaÆ0 null 49100 382 Digital Marketing Agency nAdverts & hype of 0 everything.nBookings:0261569975 EMAIL:vddmagency@gmail.com IG/SC:@VANDALDEBRAHnWe rise by lifting others 74. Tue Dec 31 08:16:34 0000 2019 Black coco17 RT @ameyaw112: Well done to #AfroNationGhana the visuals I[']m seeing are dope! Looks like it was a successful and well organized event 1211924093370544128 Norma 557 375 PTA/PHB Capricorn[?]ChealseFan[?] Complicated[?]Afi (Friday 0 0 Born)∞ Enyonam (it is well)[?] Proudly Ghanaian/ South African Dual Citizen 75. Tue Dec 31 08:16:11 0000 2019 RT @WhitneyMensah: Hey found a little imoheboh purse with a drivers license and cards at Afronation Ghana 2019. Retweet incase anyone knows or 1211923994485698560 #ImohPotato 1394 1134 Nigeria 0 she c[...] 15865 196 nActor | Singer | Performer | Producer | Story Teller | 0 0 Activist n Award Winning Humanitarian @adansoniafoundation + WEF Global Shaper n#ImohPotato

- 76. Tue Dec 31 08:16:08 0000 2019 jr_oded RT @ameyaw112: Well done to #AfroNationGhana the visuals I[']m seeing are dope! Looks like it was a successful and well organized event 1211923983844675585 Oded Mensah Asare Jr 291 941 Kumasi, Ghana 0 Make Every Second Count #BeInspired To Stay 0 Glued To The Purpose LIVE, LOVE, HUSTLE AND MOTIVATE. 77. Tue Dec 31 08:16:06 0000 2019 RT @iamSMADE: SHATTA WHAT ?? h_wadey Shatta WALE [<3] afronationghana #Afronationghana WO WO WO !!! https://t.co/dXylaJMlqJ 1211923974701113346 Bra Wenger Accra Ghana 523 859 https://www.instagram.com/p/B6s4P0oAoo1/?igshid=7szrl101fvi7 ||Wadey|| DreamChaser || @2131clubs|| Events Photographer || Team Arsenal || Sc Wadevwale || h.wadev20@gmail.com|| ||@IG WebWadev Lens|| real SM Soldier 78. Tue Dec 31 08:15:36 0000 2019 WazzyAyam RT @ameyaw112: Well done to #AfroNationGhana the visuals I[']m seeing are dope! Looks like it was a successful and well organized event 1211923847554961408 Ayam Wazzy 76 252 Λ null 2261 27 0 0 79. Tue Dec 31 08:15:28 0000 2019 vandaldebrah RT @whizkrane: Wizkid entrance at #AfroNationGhana https://t.co/ILi6miuuZz 1211923816563249157 Your Favorite Advertiser Accra_GhanaÆ0 2252 null 49100 7 3479 Digital Marketing Agency nAdverts & hype of everything.nBookings:0261569975 EMAIL:vddmagency@gmail.com IG/SC:@VANDALDEBRAHnWe rise by lifting others 80. Tue Dec 31 08:15:19 0000 2019 ameyaw112 Well done to #AfroNationGhana the visuals I[']m seeing are dope! Looks like it was a successful and well organized event 1211923776662855680 Ameyaw Debrah #ameyawtv 778899 14624 Ghana 0 0 Entertainment & Lifestyle #blogger, #Socialmedia #influencer #contentcreator Funny Guy. #Traveller @ameyawty For bookings contact ads@ameyawdebrah.com 81. Tue Dec 31 08:15:14 0000 2019 QwadwoGh RT @naijaleak1: Why you should always wear pants!n#MarlianFest #NairaMarley #Marlians #MarlianFestOutfit #pamilerin #1YearWithPromise 1211923755691364353 Nameless911 97 0 201 #robi[...] null 1802 0 Live Wild 70 0 82. Tue Dec 31 08:15:09 0000 2019 MolashyBoiz RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO 1211923735025991680 Molashy Boiz 457 980 null 13272 728 0 83. Tue Dec 31 08:14:52 0000 2019 AnnMarie014 RT @mcjltr: Lmaoo davido is intentionally screaming ey #AfroNationGhana 1211923661474713601 [<3] 8360 458 Nigeria 0 11076 3 null 0 Bio's overrated 0 84. Tue Dec 31 08:14:51 0000 2019 AnnMarie014 RT @Cappy son: Davido ti fa igbo before going on stage @ #AfroNationGhana 1211923661189505027 [<3] 8360 458 Nigeria 0 Bio's overrated null 11076 1 0 0
- 85. Tue Dec 31 08:14:51 0000 2019 vandaldebrah RT @jayden_wap: SHATTA WALE nSHATTA WALE nnTHE KING OF GHANA AND AFRICA DANCEHALL!!! [?]

Digital Marketing Agency nAdverts & hype of everything.nBookings:0261569975 EMAIL:vddmagency@gmail.com IG/SC:@VANDALDEBRAHnWe rise by lifting others 86. Tue Dec 31 08:14:08 0000 2019 abdumillz RT @wetwizkid: Ok @davido can you tell us why you and your dj are using Wizkid song to hype #AfroNationGhana stage before you come on? Thi[...] 1211923477613203461 Cinderella Man 3744 2293 Africa to the World null 7612 In your heart 151 n 0 87. Tue Dec 31 08:14:03 0000 2019 market26 ng RT @kingfovestores: *available now !!!n*28,000 each n*full packaging n*discount on referrals n*Nationwide delivery available [?]call/Wh[...] 1211923459586056193 Market26 Auto Dealer 1003 118 Lagos, Nigeria 0 3325 0 Check Media for available Cars nnOnline Market place ||nAuto Dealer ||nCars nBuy || Sell || Swap || Smilen 09069966249 88. Tue Dec 31 08:13:51 0000 2019 kofi_toto RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO 1211923406909820928 Kelvin Blankson 445 1111 In The Chest Of A 13524 728 0 0 If You Ain't On Forbes ... Get Back null To Work! #CFC 89. Tue Dec 31 08:13:42 0000 2019 ololadeokoya1 RT @wetwizkid: Ok @davido can you tell us why you and your dj are using Wizkid song to hype #AfroNationGhana stage before you come on? Thi[...] 1211923369135935488 ololadeokova Lagos, Nigeria 0 72 25 3894 151 Fun guy 90. Tue Dec 31 08:13:22 0000 2019 **BADDOSOURCE** RT @AfroNationGhana: Olamide @baddosneh_ybnl was LITTTT!!!! Baddo [?]n[?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/maifwoyYll 1211923287326023680 OlamideNews 8 2 Everything you need to know about the Legendary Olamide Baddo. 91. Tue Dec 31 08:13:22 0000 2019 RT @kuulpeeps_: "If you no get money, hide AddStezzy your face" @davido #AfroNationGhana #Afronation https://t.co/8kf1EUAl6w 1211923285639868416 LARGEST Master 627 112 Ikorodu, Lagos State, Call you call me Manly Stezzy nI'm very null 5456 30 0 simple as ABC nI'm a musician, song writer and music soul nnDavido stan 92. Tue Dec 31 08:13:14 0000 2019 MolashyBoiz RT @yencomgh: Performing at the 2019 #AfroNationGhana, @shattawalegh called on foreigners who are back for the #YearOfReturn2019 to take ad[...] 1211923251980636160 Molashy Boiz 457 980 null 13272 136 0 0 93. Tue Dec 31 08:12:53 0000 2019 africanbestodd1RT@africanbestodd1: IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN OUR FIXED MATCH TODAYnnCALL OR WHATSAPP +2348176784291nn#AfroNationGhana #99dayswithmercyeke[...]1211923165192040449 AFRICAN **BEST ODD** 1414 4979 central Africa null 63 1 CALL OR CHAT ME ON WHATSAPP +2348176784291nIF YOU ARE READY TO DISCUSS OR PURCHASENA GAME FROM ME., MY GAMES ARE REAL AND TRUSTED.

null

1211923660971421697 Your Favorite Advertiser

49100 728

#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/Lgs3oV3[...]

Accra GhanaÆ0

2252

3479

94. Tue Dec 31 08:12:48 0000 2019 AddStezzy RT @Vovla06: What a way to end the festival. Money follow us in 2020. #AfroNationGhana @davido https://t.co/KwmQEBPNbi 1211923144161792001 LARGEST Master 627 112 Ikorodu, Lagos State, Call 5456 you call me Manly Stezzy nI'm very null 19 0 simple as ABC nI'm a musician, song writer and music soul nnDavido stan 95. Tue Dec 31 08:12:48 0000 2019 RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF maxtyme1 GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO1211923143868203008 RETWEETGAD (maxtymelive) 840 17487 728 null 0 0 Blogger at https://t.co/LxqIFMsFqK, Music/Events promoter, PUBLICISTS, BANKER, #GODfirst !! For bookings : +233501215705 africanbestodd1RT@africanbestodd1: IF YOU ARE 96. Tue Dec 31 08:12:40 0000 2019 INTERESTED IN OUR FIXED MATCH TODAY nn CALL OR WHATSAPP +2348176784291nn#AfroNationGhana #99dayswithmercyeke[...]1211923111408545792 AFRICAN 1414 4979 central Africa 0 BEST ODD null 63 CALL OR CHAT ME ON WHATSAPP +2348176784291nIF YOU ARE READY TO DISCUSS OR PURCHASENA GAME FROM ME.. MY GAMES ARE REAL AND TRUSTED. 97. Tue Dec 31 08:12:35 0000 2019 Hitwaddle I forgot to add Sarkodie will be shutting down again today Count down Africa at the Osu castle[?][?] one man p3 ad3e[...] https://t.co/Hlz6VlfrTn 1211923087723319296 Waddle 2060 0 null https://twitter.com/i/web/status/1211923087723319296 0 0 Α clear rejection is better than a fake promise 98. Tue Dec 31 08:12:25 0000 2019 botaawine RT @yencomgh: Performing at the 2019 #AfroNationGhana, @shattawalegh called on foreigners who are back for the #YearOfReturn2019 to take ad[...] 1211923048884031490 Asaah Marley 80 467 Greater Accra, Ghana 0 When you give, you get back. null MayourOyesco RT @Vovla06: #Afronation2019 99. Tue Dec 31 08:12:25 0000 2019 #AfroNationGhana #wizkid What a performance by @wizkidayo https://t.co/SiYu4kEVrZ 1211923046472331264 OyescoMayour© 74 253 Uyo 0 1st,av a definite, clear practical ideal;a goal,an objectiv.2nd,av d necessary means2achieve ur ends;wisdom,,m'rials,& methods.3rd,adjust al ur means 2dat end

1. Tue Dec 31 05:49:12 0000 2019 2reeski_ RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO 1211887003991715840 ree. 1615 1023 I be changing locations. 0 null 60737 732 0 0 Not That Deep.

#wifiwrld

Summyblack1 RT @wifiwrld: Retweet if you are proud to be

Kumasi 0

#AfroNationGhana

511

Living my best today cos am not promised tomorrow...

100. Tue Dec 31 08:12:05 0000 2019

#Afronation

0

1211922961722155010 S U M M Y B L A C K 1 207

Ghanaian

1044

2. Tue Dec 31 05:49:08 0000 2019 aremzy05 RT @kwesivocals: This guy get too much energy[<3] #Afronation #YearOfReturn #AfroNationGhana #Davido https://t.co/nQPYqKQHcq

https://t.co/hBsVw5j2zX

null

199

3. Tue Dec 31 05:48:56 0000 2019 Vovla06 What a way to end the festival. Money follow us in 2020. #AfroNationGhana @davido https://t.co/KwmQEBPNbi 1211886937012948997 Vo 62 112 I'm where I wanna be 0 null 1278 19 0 0 Fearfully & wonderfully made. Lover of God & life. Enthusiast of all things bright & beautiful. C'est moi.
4. Tue Dec 31 05:48:44 0000 2019 jayanaman RT @ABYalley: Lol Davido just came to sing 3lines and expected the crowd to sing the rest as acapella!nnLmao Ei massa did we take your bo[] 1211886888996528130 [?]Versatile Baldwin Bezos[?] 5508 1202 I'm Mobile 0 null 156077 7 0 0 iMentor people to realize their potential. Build awesome CVs: productivityoptimizer@gmail.com Data Science Enthusiast Pharmacist@NatureFromAddys
5. Tue Dec 31 05:48:31 0000 2019 BillyGifted RT @abiodunsblogng: - @Therichayuba: Wizkid Shutdown Afronation nnWizkid intro to the #AfroNationGhana stage was the most anticipated and i[]1211886832004153344 WIZKID553 265 Bangkok, Thailand 0 null 3496 34 0 0 WIZKID FC,BUSINESS MAN,AZA COMPANY,ASIA TIGER
6. Tue Dec 31 05:48:01 0000 2019 Mandiang_uu RT @supajd1: Until next time Afronation it was real #AfroNationGhana https://t.co/VmdpBpdKWq1211886708695982080 Damesseq [he][he][he][he][he][he][he][he][he][he]
7. Tue Dec 31 05:48:01 0000 2019 mvko19RT @supajd1: Until next time Afronation it was real #AfroNationGhana https://t.co/VmdpBpdKWq 1211886707240558592 EMMA 857 347 0 null 195954 31 0 0 Que mille tombent ‡ ton cÙtÈ, et dix mille ‡ ta droite, tu ne seras pas atteint.
8. Tue Dec 31 05:47:48 0000 2019
9. Tue Dec 31 05:47:05 0000 2019 smartagbeesa RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO1211886471344480256 Smart Agbee 33 447 Ghana 0 null 307 732 0 0 Galatians 6:1 If someone is caught in a sin, you who are spiritual should restore him gently. But watch yourself, or you also may be tempted
10. Tue Dec 31 05:46:25 0000 2019 ChristianAyiku1 RT @KinaataGh: It[']s #AfroNationGhanaOne of the biggest events this December. I will be performing at at 6:00PM this evening. Just Kn[] 1211886303488462849 Christian Ayiku 183 1284 0 null 32 208 0 0 I promote and also a personal hyper
11. Tue Dec 31 05:46:14 0000 2019 AiresLucas2 RT @iamSMADE: afronationghana DAY 3 headlined by The Great STARBOY @wizkidayo #afronationghana https://t.co/qGZfn5wKwH 1211886257036550144 Aires Lucas 583 2178 Luanda, Angola 0 null

1211886990024740865 ____x 284 716 Lagos, Nigeria 0 null 2909 31 0 GodlsTheGreatest

12. Tue Dec 31 05:46:04 0000 2019 DJHUEBLOW RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO1211886216548892672 VILLA D'ESSEL1943 1539 Ghana 0 null 24912 732 0 0 CEO MAISEVILLE GROUPE ENERGY FOR ACCESS SPECIALISTBUSINESS DEVELOPER [?] METALLURGICAL ENG

- 13. Tue Dec 31 05:44:13 0000 2019 kwesivocals Okay so I[']m creating a THREAD on all the dancers that perform at Afronation Ghana nLet me know who you think was[...] https://t.co/TUSOfyJbOb 1211885749441908736 Kwesi vocals 2153 1824 Accra, Ghana 0 null 19254 1 https://twitter.com/i/web/status/1211885749441908736 0 0
- 14. Tue Dec 31 05:43:59 0000 2019 DJHUEBLOW RT @ABYalley: Lol Davido just came to sing 3lines and expected the crowd to sing the rest as acapella!nnLmao Ei massa did we take your bo[...] 1211885693296873474 VILLA D'ESSEL1943 1539 Ghana 0 null 24912 7 0 0 CEO MAISEVILLE GROUPE ENERGY FOR ACCESS SPECIALISTBUSINESS DEVELOPER [?] METALLURGICAL ENG
- 15. Tue Dec 31 05:43:59 0000 2019 Pacvestors1 RT @naijaleak1: Why you should always wear pants!n#MarlianFest #NairaMarley #Marlians #MarlianFestOutfit #pamilerin #1YearWithPromise #robi[...] 1211885692806160385 Pacvestors 7 34 0 null 74 70 0 0
- 16. Tue Dec 31 05:43:37 0000 2019 berlin_jnr RT @lam_Yormight: Ghana people abeg don't kill him for us. That's our national treasure watch till endnWizkid n#AfroNationGhana n#Na[...] 1211885601143902209 Berlin Moore[?] 462 179 Lagos 0 null 11454 86 0 0 WizkidFC
- 17. Tue Dec 31 05:42:58 0000 2019 NDC_TECHIMAN RT @okrah_tv: #AfroNationGhana #MondayMotivation #feelings #Afronation2019 #KalyJayPhotography #BlackLoveAlbum #YearOftheReturn nLegon nn@s[...] 1211885434671947781 JDMAHAMA FOR 2020 47 174 Techiman, Ghana 0 null 214 1 0 0 Supporting @JDMahama to win election 2020. And rescue Ghanaians from this hardship government
- 18. Tue Dec 31 05:42:52 0000 2019 MagikalA RT @yencomgh: Performing at the 2019 #AfroNationGhana, @shattawalegh called on foreigners who are back for the #YearOfReturn2019 to take ad[...] 1211885411112554496 KING #WONDERBOY 5709 345 Ghana 0 null 25083 136 0 0 #positiveVibezOnly #SM4lyf n#LoveOvaHate
- 19. Tue Dec 31 05:42:51 0000 2019 NDC_TECHIMAN RT @okrah_tv:
 #NairaMarleyn#BlackLoveAlbumn#YearOfReturnn#YearOfReturn2019 n#Feelingsn#Marlians
 n#AfroNationnnWatch Davido end the whole #A[...] 1211885408054849537 JDMAHAMA FOR
 2020 47 174 Techiman, Ghana 0 null 214 1 0 0
 Supporting @JDMahama to win election 2020. And rescue Ghanaians from this hardship
 government
- 20. Tue Dec 31 05:42:19 0000 2019 cahthel RT @NSBonsu_: @AfroNationGhana is honestly one of the best music festivals I[']ve been to!nn@shattawalegh was the highlight of my night. #Sha[...]

	121188 83	3527425 236	6617472	Morgan 0	eL new 0			1 enjoys I		n, TX	0	null
One of	the big	gest eve 522757	ents this	2019 Decemb LUCKY 0	er. I wil MANKC	l be perf	orming a 2077	at at 6:00 1185	PM this	evening	g. Just Ki	
[?]n[?]n https://t.	@shatta	awalegh	you wer	2019 e AMAZI 5159152 732	NG than	nk you [<	<3] [?]n# ı eL new	AfroNati ton	onGhan	a 1	Housto	
take the	bottle h	nit @dav ago Gemini	rido ein h 839	2019 nead #Af 681 er , #wiz	roNatior Lagos,	nGhana : Nigeria	#Afronat 0	tion2019 null	121188 15444	509166 1	5973248	
OF GHA	NA!!!!	[?]n[?]n -JcyDeC	@shatta	2019 walegh y 5052294 0	ou were	AMAZI PRAY	NG than 365		3] [?]n# <i>l</i> ACCR <i>l</i>	AfroNatio A0		
fucking	mad #	#AfroNat	0 0000 2 ionGhan 0	na		502547		Thes: Da Oaiya k 0			37	as .
GHANA https://t.	l!!!! [?]n .co/AtSF null	[?]n@sh FJcyDeC 2499	nattawale 121188 732	2019 egh you v 4973654 @rap_di:	were AM 1982657 0	IAZING R. Dizz 0	thank yo le Most Pi	732 romising	n#Afro 605	NationG		40
GHANA https://t.	.!!!! [?]n	[?]n@sh FJcyDeC		2019 egh you v 4818440 0		1AZING	thank yo	froNatio ou [<3] [? 342				null
y'all bet	ter get 121188 10303	Davido (3470442) 27	6844160	2019 age befo Fair B (I 0 time)'	LAMBO 0	asses ou [<3][<3]) God firs	it!!My 6 1400 st-Barcel	214 lona fan(hurting a	already 0 ssi)Biç	null g brother	
wear pa #robi[]	ints!n#N	/larlianFe		2019 aMarley 0095104 0	#Marlia		lianFest	aijaleak1 Outfit #p 4041		#1Year		

30. Tue Dec 31 05:39:35 0000 2019 _Haryomideh RT @naijaleak1: Why you should always wear pants!n#MarlianFest #NairaMarley #Marlians #MarlianFestOutfit #pamilerin #1YearWithPromis #robi[] 1211884585946144769 BlaQDiamond 1926 2087 Akure, Nigeria 0 nu 1001 70 0 Kinesiologist Madrid[?] Cr7 Godson	
31. Tue Dec 31 05:39:17 0000 2019 Christopher4772 I know how long it took me to convince myself that your games are not fouls, and within this short while I'm alread[] https://t.co/XvDhJFWM0e 1211884511480422400 CHRISTOPHER. E 71 266 Abuja 0 null 58 2 https://twitter.com/i/web/status/1211884511480422400 0 0 A wise person should have money in their, not in their heart Gunners	
32. Tue Dec 31 05:39:14 0000 2019 Emmanue_OK RT @Vovla06: #Afronation2019 #AfroNationGhana #wizkid What a performance by @wizkidayo https://t.co/SiYu4kEVrZ 1211884497207205890 Mr. Name 208 1047 Kaduna, Nigeria0 null 4638 81 0 0 Sylvester, Gentle	
33. Tue Dec 31 05:39:04 0000 2019 barakmunin RT @muse_africa: #MuseAfrica What a better way to end #AfroNationGhana !!nn@davido closed #AfroNationGhana with the whole 30 Billio Gang w[] 1211884457235537921 Barak 894 1000 GH 0 null 5543 50 0 Football in my DNA Manchester United	
34. Tue Dec 31 05:38:47 0000 2019 Adeyemi33358334 RT @ABYalley: Lol Davido just came to sing 3lines and expected the crowd to sing the rest as acapella!nnLmao Ei massa did we take your bo[] 1211884383633920002 ojuelegba 213 575 lawanson surulere 0 null 840 7 0 0 WIZKID do no wrong in music	
35. Tue Dec 31 05:38:43 0000 2019 Eriksen_jnr RT @muse_africa: #MuseAfrica What a better way to end #AfroNationGhana !!nn@davido closed #AfroNationGhana with the whole 30 Billio Gang w[] 1211884366726619141 KING_Kobb[?][?][?][?] 484 834 Accra, Ghana 0 null 557 50 0 0	n
36. Tue Dec 31 05:38:35 0000 2019 Michael80866225 RT @iWakonyu: But yo! @wizkidayo set at #AfroNationGhana was a bashment! 1211884334304677888 Michael 1 23 0 null 56 254 0 0	;
37. Tue Dec 31 05:37:52 0000 2019 KamalYoungKeda RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO 1211884152909443072 TrustTheProcess 1468 1671 0 null 1784 732 0 0 If it ain't about money I don't enter the group chat #DreamChaser Fc Barcelona I love Messi I TTP	
38. Tue Dec 31 05:37:29 0000 2019 AiresLucas2 RT @iamSMADE: Legends @wizkidayo x @akon on stage last night. Together We Move afronationghana #afronationghana [<3] #SMADE https://t.c[] 1211884057262526464 Aires Lucas 583 2178 Luanda, Angola 0 nu 2904 101 0 0 Jurista, ouvinte de boa m'sic-a	ıII
39. Tue Dec 31 05:37:13 0000 2019 iamjoshLegend RT @yencomgh: Performing at the 2019 #AfroNationGhana, @shattawalegh called on foreigners who are back for the #YearOfReturn2019 to take ad[] 1211883990388531200 Josh The Legend 867 1904 Lagos, Nigeria 0 null 1408 136 0 0 love is life. no time for hate. follow I will follow back)

#AfroNationGhana was a bashment! 1211883963914084354 CANADIAN JUKUN PRINCE 13007 254 1956 Jos, Nigeria God | Family | Communityn- Lazy Writer... 41. Tue Dec 31 05:36:52 0000 2019 RT @asied_uwaa: ya'll that's my nnaemeka_ahube sisterrrrrn#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/MV2xB0mEwF 1211883900118749184 wise-man 785 9504 Lagos, Nigeria 0 null 33 Jovial.. 1226 0 principled and spontaneous 42. Tue Dec 31 05:36:33 0000 2019 asiulo1 RT @MensClinicLagos: Is Premature Ejaculation posing a threat to your sex life? Are you finding it difficult to get it up or sustain it? .[...] 1211883821714624512 Chiderah Asiuloka 125 291 Lagos, Nigeria 0 null 229 Λ Lover of God, Fashion enthusiast, Bsc Computer Sci, Biz page on ig @ ace fashionn, Movies, traveling, Social media content writer @MensClinicLagos. 43. Tue Dec 31 05:35:54 0000 2019 fest silva RT @ntsifuaba: Favorite set tonight @r2bees!!!nn#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/XTv7Hgahgz 1211883657041973249 Stewie Griffin 2417 2357 0 null 258706 38 0 0 The Secrets have Secrets! 44. Tue Dec 31 05:35:22 0000 2019 bitcoinwurld RT @dr abakaewusi: Davido for share the money plus we, we sing pass him Herh this guy be fraud #AfroNationGhana #AfroNation #davido 1211883522291572737 N.I.G.G.A 632 613 World...0 null 10723 5 0 The Hate U Give Little Infant Fucks Everybody "T.H.U.G || L.I.F.E" 45. Tue Dec 31 05:35:13 0000 2019 saratogainvest1 RT @JrAnthoony: Wizkid's full live performance at #AfroNationGhana #wizkidAfronation #Afronation2019 nhttps://t.co/FwyUayZwjz 1211883486715486208 saratogainvestment 374 56 null https://youtu.be/mXRIEvpWwhg 0 Simplicity, we live by 1330 29 Λ 46. Tue Dec 31 05:35:03 0000 2019 RT @RabsWorld: Did y[']all enjoy that bitcoinwurld Davido #AfroNationGhana #Afronation performance? Just like that! It[']s over. So my people. Wha[...] 1211883445007331328 N.I.G.G.A 632 613 World... 0 null The Hate U Give Little Infant Fucks Everybody "T.H.U.G || L.I.F.E" 47. Tue Dec 31 05:34:54 0000 2019 napsterly RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO1211883406499426305 GAGLOZOU TV 411 896 Aflao Akporkploe Ghana 2224 0 0 0 null 732 Official email is napsterly@live.comnFacebook account is Gaglozou Ernest nInstagram is gaglozou tv MoMo # 0244188632 48. Tue Dec 31 05:34:48 0000 2019 RT @yencomgh: Performing at the 2019 holidaegh #AfroNationGhana, @shattawalegh called on foreigners who are back for the #YearOfReturn2019 to 1211883380696068096 Holidae Gh 2670 Accra, Ghana 0 take ad[...] 2699 null

Angyu D4th

RT @iWakonyu: But yo! @wizkidayo set at

40. Tue Dec 31 05:37:07 0000 2019

@hn1n	nuzik @I	hn1ladyz	<u>.</u>			·	J					
	and expe		crowd	to sing th 1 N.I.G.G	ne rest a 5.A	s acape 632	lla!nnLn 613	nao Ei r World	nassa di 0	d we tak null	came to e your be 10723 6 L.I.F.	o[] 7
came to was[]	o ginger	a sleepy 3334922 0	crowd.	2019 Hit to hit 7 Ab‡mÏ #FelaLi	t back to [?][?]d·	back. A 1108	udience 479	e connec Nigeria	ction and	stage p	69840	•
GHANA	4!!!! [?]r :.co/AtSI		attawal	2019 egh you 3333989: 110	were AN	//AZING	thank y	ou [<3]	onGhana [?]n#Afro 24			/n,
underlii	ned nnS		aleeee 121188 732	nn#Shatt 3333989	aAtAfrol 3891073 witter.co	Nationn# B Holidae om/AfroN	#AfroNa e Gh NationG	tionGha 2670 hana/sta	2699 atus/121 <i>1</i>	14LYF Accra, 1732237	Ghana 9238809	0 962
game i micropl		[] 16	na #Afro	2019 nation? 33249179 0	Yep! Yo	N.I.G.G	DAVIDO 3.A	is #lips 632	yncing Ý	ep. Spo World.	0	on- null
#AfroN		anaOn	e of the	2019 biggest 33212550 0	events t	his Dece	ember. ifi		KinaataG performi 274		6:00PM : 0	this null
to upgr	ade my #AfroNa null		tan sub: 121188	2019 scription 33119420	from sta		Premitory [?]	ım. Wha 731		nl stan a Accra,	Ghana	vant 0
didn't g [?]musi	o that ta 121188 185428	3308603 3 13 nthemer	most sh 7835777	2019 nit Davido 7 [?]LYZ/ 0 n[?] [?]@	A[?] 0	ccellent t 4679 [?]#Anf	onight . 1726 R #PR @	#AfroN ON A @BRYA	ationGha TL NEAF NTHEME	ana R YOU ENSAH[′		who null

Up coming Artist Plz also add and Follow me

0 0

9592 136

57. Tue D #AfroNation take ad[24 laptop + h	onGha .] 4887	na, @s 121188 136	hattawal 3052839	egh calle 9911425 0	ed on for Onikurr 0	reigners r	who are	back fo 2159	or the #\ 1497		eturn2019 null	
58. Tue D y'all bette 12	rget [Davido d		age befo N.I.G.G	i.A	asses ou 632	t!!My (613	ears are World.	hurting 0	already null	ionGhana 10723 6 L.I.F.E	27
59. Tue D wear pant #robi[] ni picture. *I	ts!n#N ull	larlian Fe 121188 9126	est #Nair 2882425 70	aMarley 5401344	#Marlia Josh[?] 0	ns #Mar Swags 0	lianFest 3055 Life is a	Outfit # 3381 a canvas	oamileri Almos s; keep ¡	n #1Year t at the to painting t	op till you ge	mise 0
60. Tue D #AfroNation take ad[29 @quamin pforeigne	onGha .] 9692 ıa_mp	na, @s 121188 136 [?]Entre	hattawal 2842592 preneur	egh calle 2075776 0	ed on for Ekow M 0	reigners ⁄lensah Chemic	who are 2424 al Engir	back for 1453 neer[?]A	or the #\ Earth rtiste Ma	/earOfRe 0 anager	eturn2019 null	
61. Tue D moments https://t.cc 7	with S o/vfx06 1044	hatta W Sod6MU 732	/alenpaa 121188	h paah p 274699′ witter.co	oaah nn# 1316993 om/AfroN	#AfroNat [<3] lationGh	ionGhai 19680 ana/stat	na #Afro 14883 tus/121 <i>1</i>	Nation Blue E 1732237	9238809	I 0	null 0
62. Tue D incredible https[]1: 0 FC #BAF	perfo 21188	rmance 2661658 0	from my 8140674 Living a	bro. Tha Minant and Lear	anks for 1555 ning!nW	last nigh 690 eb progi	it. [<3] a ramming	fronatio 0 g/ Graph	nghana null iic desig	#AfroNa 21677 nernFoo		na
63. Tue D always we #1YearWi	ear pa	nts!n#M	arlianFe	st #Naira			ns #Marl goodlu	ianFest	Outfit #p e 5	amilerin 86	ou shoul Apapa echanical	0
64. Tue D GHANA!!! https://t.co Ghana 0	!! [?]n o/AtSF	[?]n@sh	nattawale	gh you		1AZING	thank yo	ou [<3] [ro	?]n#Afro 461	1123		
	froNat	ionGhai 257230		davido	closed #	AfroNati		a with th		e 30 Billio	a better won Gang null	

purse with a drivers license and cards at Afronation Ghana 2019. Retweet incase anyone knows or she c[] 1211882535753539585 Wesonga Emmanuel 488 324 Nairobi Kenya 0 null 39878 197 0 0 A man has no bio	
67. Tue Dec 31 05:31:25 0000 2019 Riendewisdom1RT @naijaleak1: Why you should always wear pants!n#MarlianFest #NairaMarley #Marlians #MarlianFestOutfit #pamilerin #1YearWithPromis #robi[] 1211882528795217920 Riendewisdom 3 16 Okitipupa, Nigeria 0 null 90 70 0 More of a thinker than a doer but am evolve to be more of the doer	
68. Tue Dec 31 05:31:03 0000 2019 TeshieHero RT @yencomgh: Performing at the 2019 #AfroNationGhana, @shattawalegh called on foreigners who are back for the #YearOfReturn2019 to take ad[] 1211882438739267584 Neiborhood Hero 461 1123 Accra, Ghana 0 null 4932 136 0 0 Shattamovement inna me blood)
69. Tue Dec 31 05:30:52 0000 2019 peekiw RT @yencomgh: Performing at the 2019 #AfroNationGhana, @shattawalegh called on foreigners who are back for the #YearOfReturn2019 to take ad[] 1211882390580281345 pros pee 1213 1044 0 null 6288 136 0 0 Mum,Man United, SM4lyf. in that order[?])
70. Tue Dec 31 05:30:41 0000 2019 kaydiz_1 RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO1211882347387346950 Kwame Fosu 1667 1439 Accra - Ghana 0 null 18862 732 0 0 Over here we measure success by how many people successful next to you!	
71. Tue Dec 31 05:30:37 0000 2019 cecil_oppong Davido is a whole mood n#AfroNationGhar https://t.co/0rBR0ZjqjQ 1211882330199072768 Cecil Oppong 711 1630 Ghana and USA 0 null 2387 3 0 0 Love yourself	na
72. Tue Dec 31 05:30:36 0000 2019 peekiw RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO1211882326323531776 pros pee 1213 1044 0 nu 6288 732 0 0 Mum,Man United, SM4lyf. in that order[?]	ıll
73. Tue Dec 31 05:30:29 0000 2019 Dream_ChasersII RT @supajd1: Until next time Afronation it was real #AfroNationGhana https://t.co/VmdpBpdKWq 1211882293100503041 Jelybae. 439 276 Cotonou 0 null 62504 31 0 0 Jelissa #teamrayhanemrv	
74. Tue Dec 31 05:29:50 0000 2019 OaiyaK RT @kwesivocals: @davido is on a different level [<3]Money is sweet oo Herh!!!! #AfroNationGhana #YearOfReturn2019 #Davido #Risky https:[] 1211882131384877056 Oaiya Kingsley 69 37 Lagos, Nigeria 0 null 3153 8 0 0 Be real	
75. Tue Dec 31 05:29:39 0000 2019 Amankwah1995RT @yencomgh: Performing at the 2019 #AfroNationGhana, @shattawalegh called on foreigners who are back for the #YearOfReturn2019 to take ad[] 1211882083666268160 YearOfReturn 725 1019 Accra, Ghana 0 nu 9583 136 0 0 PROUD TO BE GHANAIANDONT FORGET TO FOLLOW BACK	Ill

Mmayabi

RT @WhitneyMensah: Hey found a little

66. Tue Dec 31 05:31:26 0000 2019

	time witl	05.29.26 h the Pres 20395505 68	sident c	of Ghana MR Billy	and the	First La 4253	idy #Afr 2083		Shana ht Nigeria	tps://t.co	/32cCel null	rwj9
	ay to er	05:29:25 nd #AfroN 1211882 50	ationG	hana ‼nı	n@david	lo close	d #AfroN arkcess)	NationGh 115			ole 30 Bi	
He[']s n #AfroNa	ow my F ationGha Accra	05:29:23 Favorite nana #Afro 0 r FeamMan	n@sha [] null	ttawaleg 121188 7123	h nShat 2019262 228	ta Wale 2779392	is Living Ohene 0	Korante 0	period!!! ng Straight	!!! 243 t,Aspiring	278	
OF GH/ https://t	ANA!!!! .co/AtSF null	05:29:21 [?]n[?]n@ FJcyDeO 1 3200 7 or die in the	shatta 121188 732	walegh y 2010878	ou were 3320640 0	AMAZI TheGar 0	NG thar nble The sky	nk you [< 888 y is fallin	609 g the wir	AfroNatio Accra, (nGhana Ghana	a 0
#Timoth	ny.nEbe gs[] 7644	05:29:14 God wey 1211881 24	punish	you lyda	at.n#Tim Mr. Ofo	othy n# ri	YearOfF 2710		Ghana n Gh	#AfroNa [·] 0	tionGhar null	na
	ationGha	05:29:04 ana, @sha 1211881 136	attawal	egh calle	ed on for	eigners	who are	back fo				
A Video	Directo	05:28:56 or, Photog 119061885 226	rapher,	Model 0	Coach. n	nA I nee	ed is a S 226	(wakuGri Single RT 821 ng #TooN	From W Greater	/hoever Accra	Reading	
	time witl	05:28:52 h the Pres 1887444 68	sident c	of Ghana	and the	First La 1450	dy #Afr 3218		Shana ht Nigeria	tps://t.co	/32cCel null	
	What a	05:28:38 performa avorite Aw BTC brea	nce by ⁄ori Boy	@wizkio /3792			SiYu4kE	#Afronat EVrZ null		1830900		

85. Tue Dec 31 05:28:34 0000 2019 OaiyaK RT @kwesivocals: This guy get too much energy[<3] #Afronation #YearOfReturn #AfroNationGhana #Davido https://t.co/nQPYgKQHcq 1211881812072550400 Oaiya Kingsley 69 37 Lagos, Nigeria 0 null 3153 Be real 86. Tue Dec 31 05:28:18 0000 2019 shattawalegh RT @yencomgh: Performing at the 2019 #AfroNationGhana, @shattawalegh called on foreigners who are back for the #YearOfReturn2019 to 1211881743755685888 SHATTA WALE 1547033 476 A GHANA MI SEH 14955 136 AFRICAN DANCEHALL KING .. No null 0 0 long talk.. #WonderBoy #ShattaMovement #SM4Lyf Bookings: shattawalebookings@yahoo.com 87. Tue Dec 31 05:27:56 0000 2019 Oheneba MP RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO1211881654509285376 Village Drunkard 5277 1527 Village null 31781 732 When everything seems to be DOWN, know that GOD is UP to something. ff'd by @AsanteKotoko_SC & @LFC #YNWA #Boxing #Music @StrongmanBurner [']s Fav Wordsmith 88. Tue Dec 31 05:27:47 0000 2019 PChofulRT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO 1211881614797660160 paa choful 490 769 Ghana 0 null A financial Advisor|| A shatta Sark Bhim And AMG fan, actually i like music|| Man United fan ||Entrepreneur ||0555008863. 89. Tue Dec 31 05:26:47 0000 2019 ebow_Beezy RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcvDeO1211881362837430277 Papa Essel 201 465 Accra. Ghana 0 null 3420 0 0 Quantity Surveyor [?][?], C. E. O of Nortssel And Co Engineering Consults 90. Tue Dec 31 05:26:38 0000 2019 RT @KwakuGriffin: Hello I[']m Kwaku Griffin, voungwisefc A Video Director, Photographer, Model Coach. nnA I need is a Single RT From Whoever Reading 100 This[...] 1211881327391387648 Accra Youngwise F.C 260 Okwahu Park, Accra 226 AYFC mission is to foster the physical, mental and emotional growth and development of Ghanaian youth through the sport of soccer at all levels of ages. 91. Tue Dec 31 05:26:00 0000 2019 fweshclint RT @iamSMADE: King Wiz @wizkidayo incredible performance from my bro. Thanks for last night. [<3] afronationghana #AfroNationGhana https[...]1211881166665637888 Duppy freestyle 3018 3248 Anywhere you want me to be null 33624 216 #wizkidfc #fcbarcelona #messifanboynInstagram: @fweshclintnLifestyle: what i know and am capable of would scare d shit outta youn chisomstanislaus@Gmail.com 92. Tue Dec 31 05:25:54 0000 2019 buckgodd01 RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcvDeO 1211881141067800576 Buckgodd Ghana northern 0 null 14 Buckgodd Artist/Musician 732 AfroBeat/AfroPop/AfroFusion For bookings contact Buckgodd01@gmail.com

dat4renaboy

GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana

93. Tue Dec 31 05:25:35 0000 2019

RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF

- https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO 1211881061296283649 Ekow Mensah 2424 1453 Earth 0 null 29692 732 0 0 Chemical Engineer[?]Artiste Manager @quamina_mp [?]Entrepreneur [?]Clean Environment Advocate Dms Open for business pforeignermensah@gmail.com
- 94. Tue Dec 31 05:24:47 0000 2019 BigTimesGH RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO 1211880862117179393 #Bigtimesgh 4829 1893 Sekondi Takoradi, Ghana 0 null 25782 732 [*]fficial Twitter page for 0 0 BigTimesGH||News,Music,Videos,Lyrics,Events & More||Contact Us: +233 (0)243080776, +233 (0)275404301||Email: bigtimesgh@gmail.com
- 95. Tue Dec 31 05:24:41 0000 2019 mykorf RT @ElzRayan: #Wizkid #shotoniphone #AfroNationGhana @wizkidayo @AfroNationGhana nLove him! [<3] https://t.co/ID9psHFnYy 1211880835282063360 Your Favorite Awori Boy3792 3467 Lagos 0 null 13614 2 0 0 BTC breakup [?][?]
- 96. Tue Dec 31 05:24:36 0000 2019 Madzadza RT @AfroNationGhana: KILLIN' DEM! [?]nThe African Giant @burnaboy electrifying the stage on day 1 [*] [?]n[?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t[...] 1211880814985842688 Odwa. 1449 669 eBhayi naseMthatha 0 null 91168 56 0 0
- 97. Tue Dec 31 05:24:33 0000 2019 DoffachiAfrica RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO 1211880803996774401 Doffachi Africa 6622 4521 Africa 0 null 23782 732 0 0 Social media / Digital marketer, Blogger, stringer; @Getrichmusicinc . Publicist @ShattawaleGh @sarkodie
- 98. Tue Dec 31 05:24:26 0000 2019 N_QOpare RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO1211880771788722176 Nana Opare 276 71 Accra, Ghana 0 null 6087 732 0 0 Rules goes with Boundaries and With me I have no boundaries becoz Jah has given me the power to do anything I put my mind to it hence the name Unruled.
- 99. Tue Dec 31 05:24:16 0000 2019 elorm_trybes RT @HighSpririt: #KINGOFGHANA underlined nnShatta Waleeee nn#ShattaAtAfroNationn#AfroNationGhana n#SM4LYF https://t.co/BT92xILXzX 1211880732563517440 ELORM TRYBES 4358 1963 TEMAGHANAWEST AFRICA 0 null 139929 732 https://twitter.com/AfroNationGhana/status/1211732237923880962 0 0 High Life is where we come from,Good music I pray from Ghana,let's do good music for the world§ jnrametepe@gmail.com
- 100. Tue Dec 31 05:24:15 0000 2019 shattawalegh RT @AfroNationGhana: THE KING OF GHANA!!!! [?]n[?]n@shattawalegh you were AMAZING thank you [<3] [?]n#AfroNationGhana https://t.co/AtSFJcyDeO 1211880728155303936 SHATTA WALE 1547033 476 A GHANA MI SEH 0 null 14955 732 0 0 AFRICAN DANCEHALL KING ..No long talk.. #WonderBoy #ShattaMovement #SM4Lyf Bookings: shattawalebookings@yahoo.com

No Signal/Recess

1. Mon May 04 14:16:23 0000 2020 pennyswxrld RT @NSG: Africans and Caribbean[']s we are so great! God bless #NS10v10 1257313127131049993 448 718 null 42988 2599 0 0 2. Mon May 04 14:16:20 0000 2020 ruth_blahk RT @NativeMag: "Okay let Vybz Kartel have at least 1 song" #NS10v10 nnWizkid FC: https://t.co/3yb5Q90pgc 1257313114426499072 ruth blahk 2342 364 0 null 10367 4820 snapchat-ru th6. RT @archtypeUK: Something amazing 3. Mon May 04 14:16:18 0000 2020 MissAdeolaa happened last night. Hits from Vybz Kartel and Wizkid went head-to-head on @theresnosignall's #NS10v10.[...] 1257313102434992129 adeola 99 60 London, England null 1547 488 0 here when I[']m bored x | BA (Hons); LLM| 25. 4. Mon May 04 14:16:08 0000 2020 Renzeeto RT @Wretch32: You lot gonna make me lose the Mobo & Vybz lose this clash #NS10v101257313062513602562 Airmax Baby95 800 LDN null 11755 32 Just out here because we all Got2Eat 5. Mon May 04 14:16:05 0000 2020 larry_hyper RT @therawdeeya: Is this the Wizkid you

people are toying with? #NS10v10 https://t.co/aPOYQTrREP

1257313047837736960 Ginger Papi

itself
6. Mon May 04 14:16:03 0000 2020 CoolGeek14 RT @AfroB_: Ojulegba touches the soul. I had this song on repeat for months. @wizkidayo #NS10v10 1257313041265254401 Cool Geek 1272 1001 0 null 29599 1119 0 0 Kind.Understanding.Sapiosexual.LoneWolf/TightPack.Ambiverted.I go at my own pace.nl try to not fit in How else would you notice me?
7. Mon May 04 14:16:02 0000 2020 AdebayoMachala1 RT @KraksTV: Wizkid -10nVybz Kartel - vibes nnRT if you're Team Wizkid FCnn#NS10v10 https://t.co/mx5qzyYHKj 1257313037779791880 Adebayor 106 149 0 null 1505 2823 0 0 Your regular reckless badboy
8. Mon May 04 14:16:01 0000 2020 A_Mc1 RT @kimkors_: This is going to give me nightmares #NS10v10 https://t.co/hwAFkoVX9R 1257313033522561027 A:. 139 305 0 null 4806 733 0 0 I'm just here to retweet.nn
9. Mon May 04 14:16:01 0000 2020 sirporsh01 buh really tho. What'd u guys expect. I mear there's currently no artiste in Africa that can battle wiz of hits m[] https://t.co/e2R4b87VjC 1257313032272703505 holamieleykan 174 653 Nigeria 0 null 301 0 https://twitter.com/i/web/status/1257313032272703505 0 0 Fun loving,jovial n cool to hang out withnemail : sirporsh01@gmail.com Maaad Chelsea fan
10. Mon May 04 14:15:58 0000 2020 WizardOfAccra RT @PulseNigeria247: Wizkid FC, If you were repping @wizkidayo in this battle tonight what would be your final 5 songs? #NS10v10 1257313021942067202 unruly 7729 4069 0 null 86792 681 0 0 I'm a financial wizard,I can turn a dollar to 100, music ,lifestyle & fashion critic,stopped aging in 2017,Menist.
11. Mon May 04 14:15:55 0000 2020 WizardOfAccra RT @EmmaNyra: I trust Wizzy tho. My guy loves his nap time. When he wakes up he will join us! #NS10v10 1257313007505338371 unruly 7729 4069 0 null 86792 467 0 0 l'm a financial wizard,I can turn a dollar to 100, music ,lifestyle & fashion critic,stopped aging in 2017,Menist.
12. Mon May 04 14:15:54 0000 2020 MannyOgun RT @KeishaBobbi: 89k people. n99 countries. nBlack music. nBlack owned business. nnWe love to see it #NS10v10 1257313002929311749 Emmanuel 828 872 0 null 17096 1291 0 0 Actor https://t.co/jdcH3SgDfY
13. Mon May 04 14:15:52 0000 2020 LaSwaveTweets RT @OluwaJBeats: OWNER IS IN THE TOP 100 OF THE MOST SHAZAM[']D SONGS IN THE UK!!! MAAAAAD!!!! #Owner #Ns10v10 https://t.co/EiEYWblRvE https:[] 1257312997279592452 KING SWAVE KOE OUT NOW 2057 898 Essex/HTX 0 null 79299 180 https://twitter.com/oluwajbeats/status/1248609388593418249 0 0 FOREVERUGLY + @HellaTurntUK © info@laswave.co.uk The Trillest Around #KOE
14. Mon May 04 14:15:50 0000 2020 Hegines RT @stefflondon: Tonight has been Lit Wizkid is Lit Kartel is Lit 2 Amazing Artist!!! #NS10v10 1257312986001051649 Juls[<3] 1841

1361 0 Lagos 0 null 30215 1408 0 0 i am fun

blog music lover Soccer[?] lovermovies Sc @kobb_y1 Whatsapp @0553650802 IG @kobb_y Freedom is never free

15. Mon May 04 14:15:49 0000 2020 RT @BeverleyMeya: Burna and his mum Ark_B_Ballin are an absolute vibe #NS10v10 https://t.co/caSndPT5Ug 1257312981731303424 Big ArkÆ Floating in Your Thoughts [*][?] 0 339 null 19424 3418 LR [plane] TX Rising Artist [plane] NEW MUSIC SOON!!! IG: arkthedon SC: ballisife_quan #FreeMyBros #FreeDodi #RIP17 #RIPTrey #RIPAbby #RIPRaegan #FreeSleepy 16. Mon May 04 14:15:48 0000 2020 Samzyrollex1 RT @omojo : LMFAOOO I[']M CRYING I hate Nigerians bro #NS10v10 https://t.co/kzE3LBIrFg 1257312976589082624 559 1646 Ondo, Nigeria 0 [?][?][?][?][?][?][?] s[?][?] [*] OSS-Connect[?] | @Arsenal Fan, Graphics Design 4224 2034 0 Analyst. ∂ Every bro must know that a goal without a plan is just a dream ©2020. 17. Mon May 04 14:15:47 0000 2020 RT @hussainimk: Wizkid FC. [<3] make this Mhoyosore go viral #NS10v10 https://t.co/aTNQQbvzEe 1257312975360110594 Moyosusan 257 186 2269 Ibadan, Nigeria 0 518 0 0 Crazy,goofy,weirdo.....#wizkidfc 18. Mon May 04 14:15:47 0000 2020 call zaddy RT @Abbah bawaa: Someone said Wizkid have turn Vybz to an upcoming artist... Wizkid fc don[']t have chillnn #NS10v10 https://t.co/vCPrCWic[...] 1257312975154606080 Mr Brezzident 7832 7739 I'm Not In This World 0 null 62440 74 0 0 LFC [<3] Wiz Kendrick 19. Mon May 04 14:15:46 0000 2020 King Bunt RT @ky das: Gaza is forever #NS10v10 https://t.co/zGyeyrZXvg 1257312971526553601 GrafikDread 466 551 [?] 0 40668 23 0 Graphic Designer - #Gaza4Lyfe Hormone Monster #ParentalAdvisory 20. Mon May 04 14:15:44 0000 2020 GonnabeGR8T RT @Sisay1406: When Jamaican twitter Catch Vybz Representative #NS10v10 https://t.co/yzBYcofr3I 1257312960877191173 Envoy Zenith 697 null 1057 LDN 27092 2726 0 0 Jesus First! Future @FormulaDrift Champion Snap:GonnabeGR8T #SRCD 21. Mon May 04 14:15:43 0000 2020 omarifihosy #NS10v10 is the best thing to come from lockdown so far 1257312959031701512 The Titan 535 641 Just about null Really & Truly | Herts 5195 0 0 22. Mon May 04 14:15:43 0000 2020 MsFren RT @ MsFren: Belly flat, belly mark upnBig fat cocky make ya pussy cock up#NS10v10 1257312955546259469 SexyBuffalo 1055 551 United Kingdom 0 null 56472 18 I got hot sauce in 0 0 my bag swag['] aphroditV 23. Mon May 04 14:15:42 0000 2020 RT @ShvonGredlev: Can we just take a

moment to give DJ Larni the accolades he deserves for that set #NS10v10 https://t.co/idxJTuxeuW

391

394

I used to play tennis....

London, England

1257312953432342529 becoming....

0

0

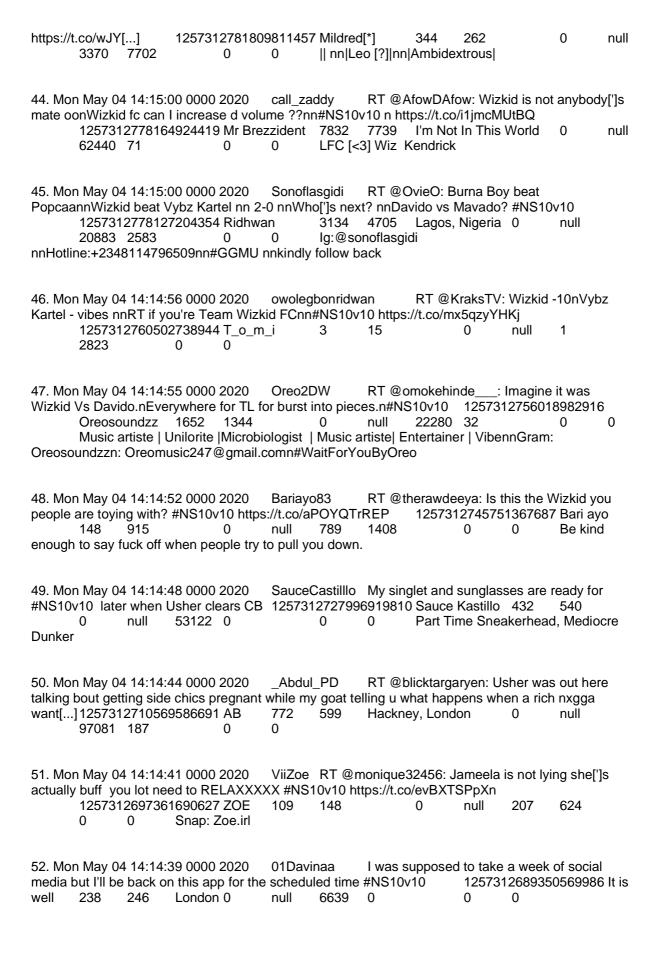
4725

177

null

- 24. Mon May 04 14:15:39 0000 2020 amarachi_xx RT @Kingwole: In celebration of Wizkid's impressive win tonight, shall we all rise up for the national anthem! #NS10v10 https://t.co/xEDSOo[...] 1257312942707507202 DobalE 535 171 Basking in God's Goodness if my friends ever feel sad and they need to talk to 19201 865 0 somebody... they always know im right there... only 2-3 missed calls away - stolen tweet 25. Mon May 04 14:15:39 0000 2020 RT @imaabasieea: I'm so emotional right call_zaddy nownGod bless Wizkid and Wizkid fcn#NS10v10 https://t.co/um1knXEqYi 1257312942455848965 Mr Brezzident 7832 7739 I'm Not In This World null 62440 31 LFC [<3] Wiz Kendrick 0 0 26. Mon May 04 14:15:37 0000 2020 aphroditV RT @ShvonGredlev: No Signal really taking their name a bit too seriously right now #NS10v10 1257312934465691655 becoming.... 394 London, England 0 null 4725 371 0 0 L used to play tennis.... 27. Mon May 04 14:15:37 0000 2020 RT @BET: Vybz Kartel vs Wizkid NkwochaKelechu1 Who y'all got? #NS10v10 1257312930657234947 Nkwocha Kelechukwu 9 Abuja, Nigeria 0 9552 null 40 0 0 Am just easy going with a lot of do and don[']t 28. Mon May 04 14:15:34 0000 2020 _aphroditV RT @ShyonGredley: Stefflon Don didn[']t send in a voice note for Burnerboy but did for Vybz... hate to see it #NS10v10 https://t.co/XN1Qz2vdrc 1257312920507019266 becoming.... 394 391 London, England null 0 4725 231 0 0 I used to play tennis.... 29. Mon May 04 14:15:32 0000 2020 iardenaa RT @tolly t: No Touch A ButtonnNo Romping shopnNo Benz Punani nNo FevernnAny sha, God knows how to confuse our enemies. UP NIGERIA!#NS10v10 1257312912428785666 jardenaa 61 64 null 44 744 0 0 30. Mon May 04 14:15:30 0000 2020 RT @ShyonGredley: Win or lose today, it _aphroditV has been a great day for music and the black community and I hope this can inspire the creation of[...] 1257312904006623232 becoming.... 394 391 London, England 0 null I used to play tennis.... 4725 418 0 0 31. Mon May 04 14:15:30 0000 2020 donoliver9 RT @KraksTV: Wizkid -10nVybz Kartel vibes nnRT if you're Team Wizkid FCnn#NS10v10 https://t.co/mx5gzyYHKj 1257312903914377217 makuo peter 58 307 nigeria 0 null 1073 2823 0 Football lovenManchester united nMusicnIntrovert...nMicrobiology(Unn)n#Wizkidfc.n#Marlian.n#Burnafc 32. Mon May 04 14:15:28 0000 2020 SadeegFaroog RT @omojo : The real reason why Wizkid can[']t ever really lose an online poll #NS10v10 https://t.co/VlnRp8mYwT 1257312894439452673 Abakar Lyon 1184 1205 Nigeria 0 null 13407 404 0 RIJF Maryam Rabi'u[<3][<3][<3][<3]nRIJF Maryam Zakkah[<3][<3][<3]]n#KtTwitterConnect2020
- 33. Mon May 04 14:15:26 0000 2020 abzysamuel RT @treleven_: Only Kartel clash that would make sense is darkskin Kartel vs lightskin Kartelnn#NS10v10 https://t.co/LbtZiG47Fj

	125731 54683		1023492	2 abzysar 0	muel 0	749 I hate h	497 umans	South I	ondon	0	null	
34. Mon		4 14:15:2 287415! 0		EmË	emelou 393	jr 314	Fam Ni Canada		are Elite null	#NS10 ⁻ 6309	v10 0	
nWizkid	tonight	4 14:15:2 [?] nn2 2869755 0	kings ce 5969536	lebrating	here 368				ig: Burna b/WBUdx null		day night 521	[?]
are an a	absolute	4 14:15:1 vibe #N 466 0	NS10v10 370) https://t	.co/caSi Von Tra	ndPT5Ug app's Cri	g ib	125731 0	2854333			1
sense is	darksk	in Kartel	vs lights	2020 skin Kart #DANC	elnn#NS	S10v10 ł	nttps://t.d 334	co/LbtZi 380	G47Fj	, Englan		ке 0
GOD BI #NS10v	LESS 9.	JA. NAT	ONAL A	2020 ANTHEM 125731	PLEAS	E STAN	D !! nn@	wizkida 2586	ayo you r	eign fore	IVOLVEI ever. Nigeria	
happene #NS10v	ed last r 10.[] 49262	125731 488	s from V			Vizkid w arta	ent head 2358	d-to-hea 1091	JK: Some d on @th Shoo t@DJSca	neresnos 0		ent1
flags fro		bio. We 468	see you 349	#NS10v Randall	10 https stown, N	s://t.co/hl MD	OWHH1	ewAU null		2817318 848	our jama 3752256	ican 0
can[ˈ]t e	ver real Cool G Kind.U	ly lose a eek nderstan	n online 1272 ding.Sa _l	1001	S10v10 ł II.LoneW	nttps://t.c 0	o/VInRp null	8mYwT 29599	125731 404	2809886		0
				2020 3419782 0	Aslgoud STORN 0	/IYwing	827	832	on: But K kenya palescer	0	till worlbo	OSS
				2020 EM PLE <i>l</i>					WA IS IN ou reign fo		D. GOD #NS10v1	0



the_moonhead RT @ghaffie_: #NS10v10 only one Wizkid! 53. Mon May 04 14:14:38 0000 2020 nShot by Me!!!n#Wizkid https://t.co/xOvY9ZQolq 1257312686229950465 Saitama 1068 null 29004 321 0 Sic Mundus Creatus Est. n #cfc #thinkdpr 54. Mon May 04 14:14:37 0000 2020 Mukhtar79769475 RT @andrefazaz: OLUWA IS INVOLVED. GOD BLESS 9JA. NATIONAL ANTHEM PLEASE STAND !! nn@wizkidayo you reign 1257312681150668801 M.ghost83 forever. #NS10v10 https://t.co/wJY[...] 749 Kano Nigeria null 207 7702 0 0 IS Statistician& business. 0 55. Mon May 04 14:14:35 0000 2020 donoliver9 RT @1Mally : RT if you[']re proud to be a WIZKID STANnnnWIZKID FC 4Life[<3]n#NS10v10 https://t.co/EdJk4xgFRH 1257312674477563911 makuo peter 58 307 nigeria 0 null 1073 810 0 Football lovenManchester united nMusicnIntrovert...nMicrobiology(Unn)n#Wizkidfc.n#Marlian.n#Burnafc 56. Mon May 04 14:14:34 0000 2020 ravager_girl RT @BlaqBonez: they shouldn[']t have given vybz kartel wizkid, they should have given him Blagbonez #NS10v10 1257312668433571840 Kanvinsola 818 449 Happy place null 12815 1805 foodie islam [?] 21 [*] 0 Salam salam 57. Mon May 04 14:14:34 0000 2020 kayolagbaiye RT @omojo__: LMFAOOO I[']M CRYING I hate Nigerians bro #NS10v10 https://t.co/kzE3LBIrFg 1257312666667773954 Akintunde Olukayode Olagbaiye 395 Lagos, Nigeria 0 7144 1531 null 2034 0 Accountant. Public Affairs analyst. Corporate and Public governance enthusiast. Lover of Country music and Jazz. Serial critic... 58. Mon May 04 14:14:32 0000 2020 PFrimpmans RT @TavoAFC: Wizkid x Burna Bov x Davido Fans celebrating the huge victory tonight, knowing we resume argument first thing Monday morning #[...] 1257312658857975812 #ltzDaveFamouz 4247 4814 48417 8412 0 0 #ItzDaveFamouz #Scorpio ||Blogger||Actor||Student Journalist||GIJ||nhttps://t.co/0xGROiE2j5 @FCBarcelona fann@warriors fann#MusicLover 59. Mon May 04 14:14:30 0000 2020 imtheonlyon1 RT @_Pengeth: Results after that #NS10v10 https://t.co/riFtNzRu4N 1257312650364547091. 2335 2093 care?? 0 null 6039 1882 0 0 This life u gats think twice.....ndie hard Wizkid FC 60. Mon May 04 14:14:28 0000 2020 hiremideh RT @OvieO: Burna Boy beat PopcaannWizkid beat Vybz Kartel nn 2-0 nnWho[']s next? nnDavido vs Mavado? #NS10v10 1257312644408594438 Ayo 222 0 null 608 2583 65 I'm bad for your health 0 61. Mon May 04 14:14:25 0000 2020 MariamM75545418 RT @frank barnard: https://t.co/6sInrO8trT May 04, 2020 at 02:55PM Twitter 1257312630118559744 Mariam Mohammad 49 16 n null 1288 0 18nUniversity of jordan [<3]nIslamic Banking and 3 0 finance

	an ex k] 63122	icked 129 873	d me 5731: 3	out for 262809	0 2020 simply as 96954372 0	sking if h	ne gives	head I 917	guess I 666	karma co	omes bad 0	ck in the null	/
63. Moi here tal want[king bo	out ge	etting	side c	hics preg	IH nant wh 333	ile my go 154	 at telling Leicest	g u wha			sher was a rich nx 26982	gga
64. Moi Nigeria Nigeria	or Nige 250	erians 130	s dec 02		jam you.	RodyD ₁ #NS10 ^s null						ame aga nu deyen God,	
	nRT if y	ou're	e Tea	ım Wiz	0 2020 kid FCnn 5 salami 0	#NS10v				НKj	-10nVyb null	z Kartel	-
66. Moi offensiv	e and	shit a	bout 4546		ash. Stop		ad vibes 2093	man its Why do	all light u care	hearted ??	. Well do 0	e getting one to[] null I Wizkid	
	absolut 104	e vib 150	e #N 06	IS10v1 God's	0 2020 0 https://t Green Ea o me. Tha	t.co/caS arth	ndPT5U 0	g null		1259131		l his mun ' Mi Verd 0	
68. Moi #NS10\	•	os://t.	co/riF				molaOlu 2581464 1882				s after th 716	nat 269	
	are toy djchar 0	ing w lycha @[rith? : Irles DJCH	#NS10 9 IARLY	0 2020 v10 https 209 CHARLE comnfor b	://t.co/al Lagos, S nn#Tl	POYQTrl Nigeria HEPRIN	REP 0 CEOFM	125731 null nDEEJ	1257904 113 AY,ART	4573186 1408 ISTnfor b		0
	gerians 2093	bro Wh	#NS′ ny do	10v10 l u care	nttps://t.co	0				LMFAC 7358722		I CRYIN0 2335 0	G I This
71. Moi #NS10\		os://t. 60	co/9s 54	xGSk\ 1408	/PPI	125731 witter.co	liSomeoi 2556282 om/therav	2032134 wdeeya/	larry	193	612	Ireland	0

72. Mon May 04 14:14:02 0000 He[']s the Champion. He[']s the https://t.co/JUBLj8UO0212573 null 110542 1232 no one, peace of mind over any	Crown. 1253446	He[']s the	e Indhab	oski bahose	#NS10v10 9522	9320	World (
73. Mon May 04 14:14:02 0000 talking bout getting side chics pwant[] 125731253271005594 28262 187 insta:pogohontas snapchat: og	oregnant 0 sir lucio 0		goat tel	RT @blickta ling u what h 538 478 a enthusiast.	appens who	en a rich 0		
74. Mon May 04 14:13:58 0000 vibes nnRT if you're Team Wiz 125731251553018675 null 1083 2823 smartnJune babynGemini	kid FCnn	#NS10v	10 https:		/YHKj 3 Calaba	r, Nigeria	а (0
75. Mon May 04 14:13:56 0000 Wizkid is Lit Kartel is Lit 2 Ama 344 2338 Greate Keep them close Æ OVO			10v10 0	RT @stefflo 1257312510 null 170 chester [?]U)786428945 13 1851		Obrien Ke	o Î
76. Mon May 04 14:13:45 0000 #NS10v10 125731246312 74500 0			Chayy <3]	Excited for t 1750 193		s CB bat Present.		null
77. Mon May 04 14:13:43 0000 PopcaannWizkid beat Vybz Ka 125731245364323123 6039 2583	rtel nn 2-		2093	RT @OvieC ? nnDavido v Why do u ca u gats think	vs Mavado? are??	#NS10 0	null	C
78. Mon May 04 14:13:42 0000 that need to be played tonight # slow nCau[] 125731245012 267 4 Developer[?]. #faithoverfear	#NS10v1		emind M 145		hnConfessi don, Englar	ions part nd	IInNice & 0 r	
79. Mon May 04 14:13:37 0000 #NS10v10 https://t.co/7G2Ksi1 London, England @ARGTalent		dipod 125731 null		RT @NAIJA 1091904 Dipo 715		rican Gia 422 0	ints 309	
80. Mon May 04 14:13:36 0000 GOD BLESS 9JA. NATIONAL #NS10v10 https://t.co/wJY[] LDN/Liverpool/Manchester	ANTHEM		E STAN	OLE OUT				

my views α opinion if u don't like them catch a bus 188 to tower bridge α the right thing ok thank u :) free all my bros

81. Mon May 04 14:13:34 0000 2020 OssaiTheMostFly RT @OvieO: Burna Boy beat PopcaannWizkid beat Vybz Kartel nn 2-0 nnWho[']s next? nnDavido vs Mavado? #NS10v10 1257312417656107009 Home for the Drenched Puppy 142 307 Abuja, Nigeria 0 null 844 2583 0 0 Graphic Artist. Photo and Video Illustration. Forever United

82. Mon May 04 14:13:33 0000 2020 tobiloba__ RT @NSG: Africans and Caribbean[']s we are so great! God bless #NS10v10 1257312412782309376 Tobi 3138 1689 London - Essex. 0 null 115229 2599 0 0

83. Mon May 04 14:13:32 0000 2020 simoner_b RT @ Sisay1406: When Jamaican twitter Catch Vybz Representative #NS10v10 https://t.co/yzBYcofr3I 1257312410135785474 Simone B. 280 343 0 null 9232 2726 0 0

84. Mon May 04 14:13:32 0000 2020 xander_jayden RT @Ebuka: We[']re all Ikog Bona tonight!!!nn#NS10v10 1257312406461493249 Mr xander Endowed[?][?] 171 1170 Lagos, Nigeria 0 null 2710 1961 0 0 telegram: Mr_xander1nIG: mr_xander_endowednWhatsApp: 08136167191nfB:Xander Jayden walter

85. Mon May 04 14:13:24 0000 2020 Tobbyakog RT @stefflondon: Tonight has been Lit Wizkid is Lit Kartel is Lit 2 Amazing Artist!!! #NS10v10 1257312374056292352 Tobi Akog. 1008 972 Lekki, Nigeria 0 null 40499 1851 0 0 Reality preacher||Be selective in your battles, sometimes peace is better than being right. The God's eye view. Introvert [?] [?] [?] n @Eminem @50cent @MentallyAwareNG

87. Mon May 04 14:13:23 0000 2020 the_semaroo RT @NSG: Africans and Caribbean[']s we are so great! God bless #NS10v10 1257312368465305601 Not today 479 295
Abuja, Nigeria 0 null 21089 2599 0 0 One a kind very simple but complicating a strong woman [?] July 23rd @the_semaroo for the gram.

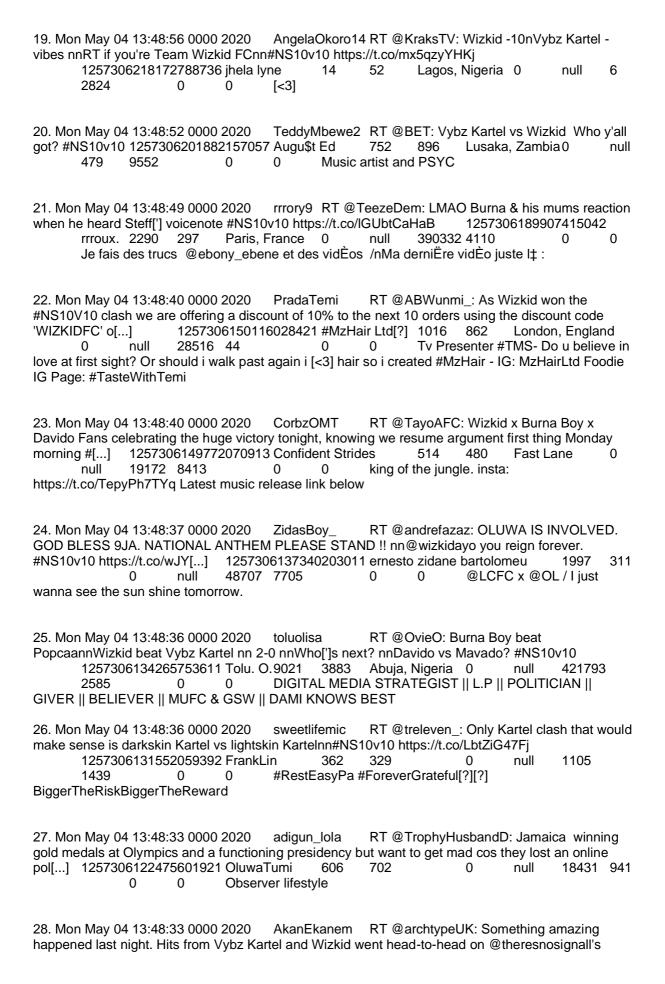
88. Mon May 04 14:13:21 0000 2020 revvyderhymes RT @_Kruddz: Fammmmmmm don[']t ever compare no one to WIZKID again from today on !! This song can bring tears to your eyes God bless wizkid.[...] 1257312361607651328 Bra revvy [<3][<3] 3424 78 Ghana 0 null 140452 1235 0 0 Chelsea FC [<3]nMore nShe's bherla ushering agencynSohelpmeGod]God is greatnGod is the greatest[<3]

89. Mon May 04 14:13:19 0000 2020 imtheonlyon1 RT @real_babymimi: Shoutout to Jamila nnShe did the damn ting for Wizkid nn#NS10v10 https://t.co/TON0l0e4cR 1257312351679770626 . 2335 2093 Why do u care?? 0 null 6039 1789 0 0 This life u gats think twice......ndie hard Wizkid FC

90. Mon Ma Gaza Niger Jamila[] 298 mysterious.	rians 89	DJ La		ty Kana I	M1llionz	Starbo nous so	y One M ul	lan Ram 182	nz Soco 613		ameela L 0	
91. Mon Ma happened I #NS10v10. 588	ast n []	ight. H	its from \	/ybz Kar	tel and V	Vizkid v	vent hea 134	d-to-hea				null
92. Mon Ma are an abso [*] 430 thank God	olute O	vibe # 299	NS10v10 Bruxell) https://t es	ItsChan co/caSr 0	ndPT5L null	Jg			Burna and 15179527 0 [?]		
93. Mon Ma smoked the Oy this, say a p	FOF o, Ni	RMER geria	Worl Bos				y RT @F 1234240				e Wizkio 332 re seein	
94. Mon Ma Davido Far morning #[. 123	ns cel]	ebratir		ge victor	y tonight	, knowi ocoÆ[?	ng we re	sume a 794	rgument	first thing		у
95. Mon Ma come toget speechless 38'	her tl 5.[]	he incr	edible cu	Itural pov	wer we h	ave? T 2698		like, wo	nderful t nam, Lor	ndon		null
96. Mon Ma voting for V 125	ýbz I 5731:	Kartel (230516	despite o 69068037	ur disagr		#NS10				The entir Ip0J null	e Caribb 684	ean 418
97. Mon Ma as a proud 125 0	ay 04 30B0	3 I vote		S10v10	#NS10vs					is for the w1HnIdj5 26		so
98. Mon Ma nNO RAMF #NS10v10 nul REALITY - #AllMyView	PÍNG I #Lyri	SHOF 12573 31685 icsAnd	nNO DU 1230032 1127 Vibes #Iç	MPA TR 8869891	Sir Dav 0	O GOC 0s 0	DD REPF 420 A TWE	RESENT 379 EET WE	TATION Londo TWEET	n, Englar TOGET	NURL Bo	
99. Mon Ma nnDon[']t te 125	st ou	ır musi		uelegba t		orld!!!! ı			10 https:	d 10 - 0 V //t.co/2R loa, Nigel	gC2UDh	Wn 0

null wattpad addic	9102 t. Sociolo	1203 gist. Pure Bliss I	0 over.	0	Don't s	tress me	e.nnSlim	and bea	utiful.	
Kartel 181	Wiz Kid	3:02 0000 2020 n#NS10v10 http o, Ontario s of good karma	s://t.co/r 0	d4tkOimi null	uP 51126	125731 242	way th			Vybz 531
	g the first	2 0000 2020 to trend with ov 6544899 Onyii Rare Breed		rillions (the day 50			rd: WIZK In400k p null			
Paid!nn#NS1	0v10	2 0000 2020 125730636629 0 null apchat- OAA_1	98939 98939	O Your fri			gbe: Hai hood Niç 0		n	? 399
	celebratin 125730	0 0000 2020 g the huge victo 0636151320985 0	ry tonigh	ıt, knowir ulu		sume ar 176	gument			у
4. Mon May 0 @wizkidayo # null Oba014@gm	NS10v10 22632	125730635987 1042		imagery 0 Obas_i 0	magery	2502		lbadan,	Nigeria	0
5. Mon May 0 !!!!!!! #NS10v ² 3279		7 0000 2020 0634835567821 0 0	3 Isaac	ah_isaad 1419 he proce	2751		on: But K Kenya		still worlb null	oss 876
6. Mon May 0 GOD BLESS #NS10v10 htt GA 0	9JA. NAT	IONAL ANTHE			ID !! nn@	wizkida kay	az: OLU\ ayo you r 31 ch die try	eign fore 58		
	/10 https:/	7 0000 2020 //t.co/bWqSVme tish Columbia	duwaw YgC 0		RT @H 06303858 9606		jado: I ca 2 David	an[']t see 244 0	this vide 226 0	eo
#NS10v10.[6936	t night. Hi] 125730 5 494	3 0000 2020 ts from Vybz Ka 0628862871961 0 ategy. @jutment	7 jalÈ-ka 0	Wizkid w po co-four	ent head 1107 nder of @	d-to-hea 980 archtyp	london. euk. i do	neresnos 0 merch,		
9. Mon May 0 Wizkid winnin		2 0000 2020 Vybz Kartel #N\$		ndaniyela nttps://t.c						

	2214 bredda	950 #SSS	Namek	0	null	176791	940		0	0	Only mo	ek
nSPEN and Wa Stratfor	ID THE atch Her rd S Ler	4 13:49: DAY WI e: https:/ e 0 runeIUni	TH MEnr //t.co/Jq[null	าVYBZ K	ARTEL 125730	SHOUL	D HAVE	eeyanaA WON?? Bennie 0	n#NS10 7421		Subscribe Brookly	
#NS10	v10 sho	ws what'	s wrong	2020 with the 3677952 0	black co				njoying l		sic from a	a null
Davido	Fans ce	125730	g the hug	2020 ge victor 2279552 0	y tonight	, knowir	g we re		gument		g Monda	y null
IT THA		IGGEST	PROBL	2020 EM IN L 6262225 0	IFE IS T	HAT HE	HAS TO					
vybz ka	artel wizl chichi	kid, they 1170	should h 568	2020 nave give ur Dey, it	en him B 0	laqbone null	z #NS10 24401	0v10 1805		shouldn[ˈ 6246962 0		
		4 13:49: e vibe #l Behind	NS10v10	2020) https://t 0	Azeem_ .co/caSr null			everleyN 125730		urna and 9847554 0		
	annWizk		/ybz Kar	2020 tel nn 2- ! ICY CY 0	0 nnWho	[']s next 2214	t? nnDav 950	Namek	/lavado?		v10 176791	
	annWizk		gt;>&g	gt; Vybzn S ICY CY	n 2 - 0 n	nWho['] 2214	s next? 950	hrisbolut #NS10 [,] Namek	v10	na Boy &	gt;>& 176791	_
	absolute 706	667	NS10v10 Pretoria	2020 https://t a, South ns Mand	Africa	ndPT5U 0	g null	14823	621820 3421	urna and 6355456		n 0



	50357	494		2212487 0 ead. insta	0 a @akar		st [ˈ]Don		i, Englar ire get to	nd o your he		null
			31 0000 /t.co/bW 1160		OnyiiTri ∕gC				Onyii	an[ˈ]t see 36	this vide 50	eo
	tps://t.co		31 0000 3dCl1 1124		lafalita 6111448			40	731	just gon All over aking you	like da a	air in
31. Mor idea of	drawing	Vybz Ka	artel with	2020 Nizkid Major o 0	in the fire	st place 1564	made a	huge m Bethleh	istake. # nem, NC	oever br NS10v1 0	ought the) null	е
	are toyir 200	ng with? 134	#NS10v Kano, N	Nigeria	://t.co/aF	OYQTr null	REP 738	125730 1408		his the W 5027968 0		
	can[ˈ]t ev	ver really	y lose ar 5876227							The rea	l reason	why
			27 0000 I 125730 75		GreatO ⁻ 4666375 0		RT @bl 48	licktarga 68		nis is fact Columbia		0 0
amazin @there	g happe snosigna London	ned last all's #NS , Englan nforevery	S10v10.[. nd ybodybla	its from '] 0	Vybz Ka 125730 null	6088103 44666	Wizkid v 3264269 494	vent hea sisterw	nd-to-he oman[?] 0		1607 safiya	the
won.nG fight, w	haná vs [] null	Nigeria 125730 5724	608809 1105	nNow .	Jamaica Aweke 0	vs Nige	ria, we w 261	on agai School	n. All in : Shenya	vs Nige one day. ang Hom of the Po	nWe[']re e:Jos,	0
	n but wh	ere was	19 0000 .n1.Clar 3881984 0	ks, 2.stra	wzrdkel aight jea 153 [?]		itted, 3.ir		1.summe	real tho, er time, 5 0	. be[]	uick 538

38. Mon May 04 13:48:14 0000 2020 a_carollinnaa RT @BeverleyMeya: Burna and his mum are an absolute vibe #NS10v10 https://t.co/caSndPT5Ug 1257306040246267907 [el][th]g[cyr][?] 506 463 Olh,,o, Portugal 0 41413 3421 0 [?]18n[?]algarven[?]gemini 39. Mon May 04 13:48:13 0000 2020 iam_dimax RT @BET: Vybz Kartel vs Wizkid Who y'all got? #NS10v10 1257306036421025794 Dimax 6806 with your girlfriend 6555 I draw and try to keep calm 13827 9552 0 0 40. Mon May 04 13:48:12 0000 2020 rrrory9 RT @felixlove336: Burna Boy and his mom n#NS10v10 nWizkid https://t.co/30e6eaBTHd 1257306033988354049 rrroux. 2290 Paris, France 0 null 390332 23 0 Je fais des trucs @ebony ebene et des vidÈos /nMa derniËre vidÈo juste l‡ : 41. Mon May 04 13:48:11 0000 2020 Fortunelgb RT @Kamari_Danae: The fact that the hosts are begging the audience to be nice and respectful is funny af. Imagine having Nigerians and 1257306029584334850 Fortune 758 591 Leicester/Lagos 0 Jama[...] null 23350 1141 0 0 tycoon 42. Mon May 04 13:48:09 0000 2020 ChantzAfia RT @blicktargaryen: Usher was out here talking bout getting side chics pregnant while my goat telling u what happens when a rich nxgga want[...] 1257306021711605764 [<3] Rick Sanchez[?] 2391 1181 London, England 0 173856 188 Great Spirits have always encountered opposition from mediocre minds | @YouGetPodcast | #God | #Foodian | #MUFC | #AM9 | #BatmanSlander 43. Mon May 04 13:48:07 0000 2020 SosoTheWanderer RT @TrophyHusbandD: Jamaica winning gold medals at Olympics and a functioning presidency but want to get mad cos they lost an online polf...] 1257306011615916034 kinetic energy 1144 668 Tomorrowland 0 Naijamerican . Lover of traveling, science & elephants. #ALLBlackLivesMatter; she/her/ella 44. Mon May 04 13:48:03 0000 2020 OluweJ RT @BlaqBonez: they shouldn[']t have given vybz kartel wizkid, they should have given him Blagbonez #NS10v10 1257305996080414720 oluwe iackson 2554 304 akoka 0 276607 1805 0 null 0 CEO Akinbee enterprises, expert in interior and event decoration... 45. Mon May 04 13:48:03 0000 2020 Sophiat97 RT @NativeMag: "Okay let Vybz Kartel have at least 1 song" #NS10v10 nnWizkid FC: https://t.co/3yb5Q90pgc 1257305994079551493 ArchbishopofBants. 345 649 0 null 47556 4821 0 Disclaimer: What I repost does not always reflect my personal views. 46. Mon May 04 13:48:00 0000 2020 Dwayne Yeboah RT @Ghanasfinestx: Back in the day my Jamaican ex kicked me out for simply asking if he gives head... I guess karma comes back in the stran[...] 1257305983895797765 CoronaNextDoor 1246 1080 London, England 0 null 80031 873 0 28 Jollof Rice is my saving grace |

happened last night. Hits from Vybz Kartel and Wizkid went head-to-head on @theresnosignall's

diyaaaedwards RT @archtypeUK: Something amazing

47. Mon May 04 13:47:56 0000 2020

cruise	#NS10v	4 13:47:5 10 nigga bath [<3] I love M	is havin 481	g fun htt	ps://t.co/ Lagos, N	Nigeria .	VJcM 0	125730 null		olo: Burn)318720 11		
	Fans ce	4 13:47:5 elebrating 125730	the hug	ge victory 1535809	Bernard	, knowin	g we res 1223	sume arç	gument f 0	x Burna first thing null		у
offensiv	e and s 125730 1185	4 13:47:5 hit about 05955064 2474 Sport The	this clas 1139778	sh. Stop Jessber 0	being ba ry 0	ad vibes 80 "The Lo	man its 114 rd Is My	all light l Enfield, Shepha	hearted. London		ne to[] null	
	resente	4 13:47:5 ed tonight 525 UFC				SEYmG				s how the		
#NS10\ Air[<3][/10 http: 772 <3][<3][4 13:47:4 s://t.co/70 Tema, (<3][<3] [< reetMixta	G2Ksi17 Ghana <3][?][?]	PI 0 let make	125730 null	5926907 6580	772928 715	Bra.Vog	gelaar #E 0	ican Gia 3lackLov 0		371 the
	g Twice 125730	4 13:47:4 As Tall f 05917445 0	or Wizki	d tonight rrroux.	. We lov 2290	e to see 297	it.nn#N: Paris, F	S10v10r rance	nhttps:/		3d[] 390332	25
		4 13:47:4 ple are to 822		th? #NS1	10v10 ht			TrREP		eya: Is th 5909925 0		
		4 13:47:3 d all the v B 0	vay. nn 4541	nn#NS1	Ijebu-Od	tps://t.co de, Nige	/nrgRV8 ria	8Vr4B 0	null	nnWe a 5880745 77633	5263107	
	Fans ce	4 13:47:3 elebrating 125730	the hug	ge victory 2617601		 , knowin 2974				x Burna first thing null		у

#NS10v10.[...] 1257305965646376962 OluwaLydia 57 39 0 null 1268 494 0 0 - eu n"o falo portuguÍs

match f	for Wizki 125730 75776	d consid 583047 280	lering the 2314884	2020 e fan bas I Uwa 0 e about r	seWizl 1660 0	kid FC&ç 236	gt;>&g Benin-C	gt;n#NS [*] City, Nig	10v10	0	null	
		vibe #1 4842	NS10v10	2020) https://t	t.co/caS				579915			n 0
Davido mornin	Fans ce g #[] null	elebrating 125730 64306	g the hug 579193 8413	2020 ge victor 5025158 Free S	y tonigh YOUR 0	t, knowir BEST C 0	ig we res V WRITI Please	sume ar ER [?] re direc	gument 2704 t yoursel	first thing 1380 f to @me	g Monda ontegoha	0
	minutes Gandia	of Ushe 391	er and Cl 331 ccloud.co	2020 hris Brov Old Tra om/DJ_J O DI WO	vnnnhttp lfford, Gl lukess/th	s://t.co/k hana nehype-h	nYfM4e 0	vkb null	125730 49235	5784754 32	1421762	
	of tonigh	t's #NS1	10V10 to	2020 remind 3460225 [?] // NO	y'all to b				Jayy: Sh the white 0			688
		e to WIZ	KID aga	2020 iin from t 4239875 0		!! This s 468			Fammmears to you			
			S10v10 ł	2020 https://t.c	Pooj co/RhTLo 1051				omedian: 9731078 0		enes froi 55	m 79
	5384	all YOU 773	DID THA	AT!!! #N\$ n0	null	https://t. 244743	co/xw6b 8	FxFoxA	_	5754702		
vibe co				ajbeats/s nts @Sh			9104232	2432	0	0	a bad lii	I
	1675	vibe #1	NS10v10 0	2020) https://t null A. Educa	19241	ndPT5U			Meya: Bu 05753423 0			
	n May 04 ned last r			2020 /ybz Kar	ItsMard tel and \				JK: Som d on @th			

#NS10v10.[] 67048	125730574680 494	0140294 Ak 0 0		5044 s 12:18	3957	Nigeria	0	null
Catch Vybz Rep	4 13:47:02 0000 presentative #N London, Engla	S10v10 http	r_capone s://t.co/yzBY null		125730			an twitter Capone 748 0
Davido Fans ce	4 13:47:02 0000 elebrating the hu 125730573755 8413	ge victory to	SAY koke		2371			
talking bout get	4 13:46:55 0000 ting side chics p 571117789594 0 0	regnant whil	e my goat te 94	lling u wh		ens whe		out here nxgga 10521 188
	4 13:46:55 0000 n repeat for moi 4045		-)v10				the soul. I O. T _viral Orientation
	4 13:46:55 0000 urumo has to be 125730571082 null 25356 on	e the best Mo 1617665 The		n duo yo	u[']II see 470	on the i 632	nternet t still gon	
nSPEND THE I and Watch Hero 1566	4 13:46:53 0000 DAY WITH MEn e: https://t.co/Jq London 0 usic Head of ⊉gmail.com	nVYBZ KAR [] 129 null 150	5730570317 6233 10	.D HAVE 5172098	WON?? God[']s 0	n#NS10 Favourit 0)V10nnS te iWork ir	Subscribe 4563 n TV
expected nDem Benin-0	4 13:46:52 0000 nolition destruction City, Nigeria InTeachernNot y	on anihilatior 0 nul	II 75776	0125730 514	5699010)265089 0	Uwa 0	!!! 10 - 0 As 1660 236 Proud EDO
	4 13:46:48 0000 gt;>>> # 206		•		FC_Cary ≣4) 9173377 T
#NS10v10 http 3379 https://t	4 13:46:46 0000 s://t.co/xw6bFxl 575 UpTwr witter.com/oluw for Charlie Mas	FoxA 125 n [?] Essex ajbeats/statu		7919242 null 9104232	#Romar 20656 2432	nceMeO 8 0	UTNOW 0	/[!!] Shared

76. Mon I GOD BLI #NS10v1 n	ESS 9J 0 https	A. NAT	IONAL A 'JY[]	NTHEM	PLEAS	E ŠTAN	D !! nn@	wizkida iral				D. 0
77. Mon I #NS10v1 Nigeria 0 girlnAqua	0 https)	://t.co/qi null	f0vNR88 75776	36j 1746	125730	5663119 0	9560705 0	Uwa Proud I	1660 EDO	3: Wizkid 236 :)]	FC tonig Benin-C	
78. Mon I people ai #WizkidF 2 Branding	re toyin C #MA 202297	g with? RLIANs 1408	#NS10v 57410	10 https: 25005 0	://t.co/aF Fan Of 0	POYQTrl C. Rona	REP Ido & Ma	125730 an unite)561896 d		Law Le null	
	nWizkio	d beat V 5615388	ybz Kar		0 nnWho	4541	:? nnDav 3249	vido vs N Ijebu-O	de, Nige	? #NS10	0	null e
	t now 863	Plantair 261	n #NS10 London	Ov10 http	os://t.co/a 0	aOONgY null		125730		otGame 3487872 0		
81. Mon https://t.c		J1uQivd			roshie_ 5910528 0		2998	icktarga 803	ıryen: Th	nis is fact 0	s #NS10 null	0v10
82. Mon l talking bo want[] 1	out getti	ing side 560176	chics pi	regnant v	while my	807		nat happ New Yo				e
83. Mon I happened #NS10v1 1 IG/SC: V	d last n 0.[] 13707	ight. Hit 125730 494	s from V	ybz Kart	tel and V	SSFUL.	ent head 2189	I-to-hea 907	d on @t South I		signall's 0	null iguk
84. Mon I nNO RAM #NS10v1	MPİNG 0	SHOP	NO DU					ESENT				
85. Mon l are an ab					KAEBi_ .co/caSr					urna and 1075713		

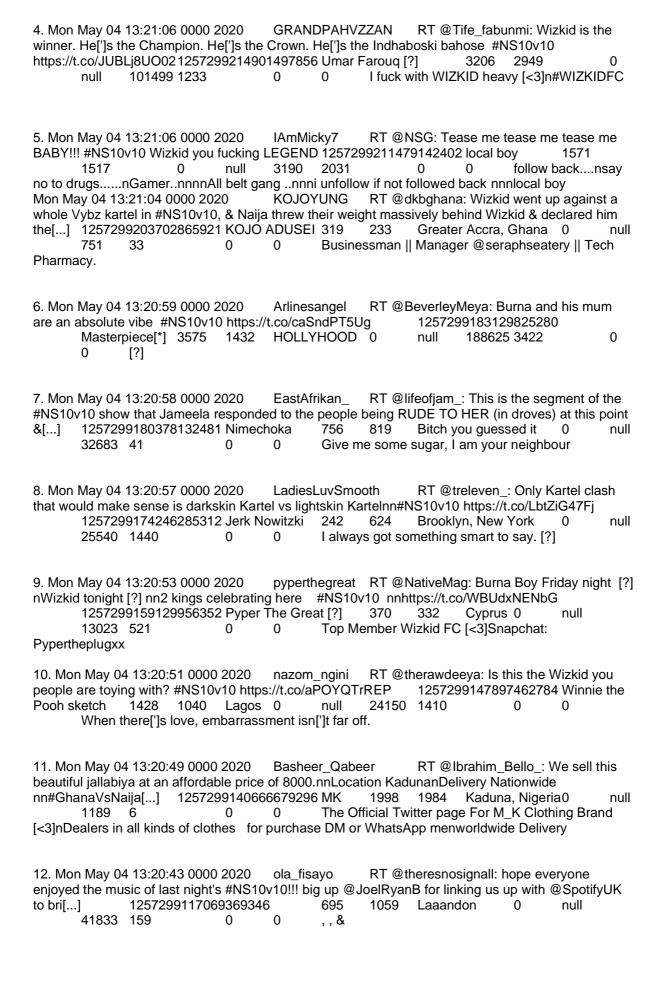
	://t.co/jnjURsj26 n Till I Die apher/Videogra	c 125730 0 null oher Ridin Cloud	055143937 20927 1 ds Wit Sir N	80227 Petey 910 Mike In My Jo	shotya 0 ordan 3's,	551 0 LOVE M	617 Y	
	5512913203202		2751	ast night #NS 0 #Bluearmy #	null	10445		re
		nave given him E Yola, Nigeria	Blaqbonez 0 n	#NS10v10 oull 20970	125730 1805	5511525	040128 0	0
89. Mon May 04 Davido Fans cel morning #[] 67527 @ConsentWork	ebrating the hug 1257305501479 8413	ge victory tonigh	it, knowing tossi Just 2	we resume a	irgument f Abuja, I	first thing Nigeria	y Monday 0	y null
	lown I might ju PPABLE DJ SH	st fall down and	l cry #NS1 1197	0v10 12573 0				
91. Mon May 04 happened last n #NS10v10.[] 41407	ight. Hits from \ 125730549411	ybz Kartel and	Wizkid wer			neresnos	ignall's	null
92. Mon May 04 listening in on th null			054824960	i Loooo The r 153254 ess Soundcloud -	366	at voted 306	•	ay O
		ct, run it back for	r the mad o	RT @EmmaN dem. #NS10v 668		egba to	the very 25782	733
		rena, Wembley.	#NS10v10 744 F	RT @Chisom_) https://t.co/2 FAMILY CIRC DTIVATED	2D4kutyH _l		rna null	

3120 4471 Bloemfontein, South Africa 0 null 0 no such thing as a life that's better than yours.

0

9455 3421

	own son	g is LEC	55 0000 GENDAR LE DJ SH IN GOD	Y! Huge IABA	tune! #	OPPABL #NS10v1 1197 VIZKID F	0	125730 0	apizzy: ˈ 05459536 null			es[ˈ]
x David	lo Fans	celebrat	55 0000 ting the h 05458886	uge victo	ory tonig	ght, know	ing we r				x Burna ng Mond 0	
Popcaa	nnWizki 125730 2585	id beat \ 0544325	51 0000 Vybz Kari 64169607 0 er[?][?] C	tel nn 2-0 'Tem 0	0 nnWh 1452 A Real	1437 ist Wres	t? nnDa\ Yola, N tling is li	vido vs l igeria	Mavado? 0	#NS10 null	v10 20970	
dancing	y to Wizk 125730 null ondfmzi	kid[']s Pa 543662 5738	50 0000 akurumo. 22974978 541 sic Submi	This is a EastMa	an entir deTravi 0	e vibe! # is 0	NS10v10 1893 Produc	0 [*][<3] 1927 er Sour	https://t. Always nd Engin	co/lxN7e On Roa eer DJ	d	m 0
	y FC [?][125730	?]nnhttp 543107	49 0000 ps://t.co/y 8088704 pple.com	⁄7a5E4Z ⊢mjb	Bia #NS 715	398	Wizkidfo LUNDU	https:// JN				5
Fans co	elebratin 125730 2152	ng the h 1542741 8413	5:48 0000 uge victo 2348939 com Uni	ory tonigl only1ola 0	ht, knov	ving we i u	resume 396	argume 393	nt first th Lagos [ning Mor [?] ilorin	iday moi	rning null
	ep after 0		5 0000 2 4 tho. But 5218			lanced_ 0 125729 0		7092864	196 Hov	1885	e that. M 383 ive Direc	
	SS !!!!!!! AYIGB	#NS10v				ENT_OV 8841729 3280				. 37	artel is s 418 OF STRE	
	d the mu	sic of la	97 0000 2 1st night's 159 159	#NS10\		g up @J	oelRyan 756	B for linl 819	Bitch yo	p with @ ou guess	Spotifyl	0



happen #NS10v	ed last r /10.[] 34524	night. Hit 125729 499	s from V 19117015	2020 /ybz Kart 5011328 0 ant to kno	tel and V Alexand 0	Vizkid wo der don[']t n	ent head 492	d-to-hea 1945	d on @tl Bronx,	heresno NY		null to
14. Mor [?]nJam	naica	[?]nn.nl	Nigeria h	2020 andled t De Bruy 0	hem wel /ne		v10 nnW 393	Vho[ˈ]s n Louisia	iext?? na, USA		?] nGhar null	na
			36 0000 G2Ksi17 715			m_ 9084974 0				rican Gia 352	ants	0
16. Mor Wizkid i	n May 04 is Lit Kai 706	1 13:20:0 rtel is Lit	31 0000 : 2 Amaz 0	2020 ing Artis null	_zullyto t!!! #NS [*] 1225	10v10					oeen Lit sulyman	95
	hana vs	Nigeria	, we wor	3348614	lamaica	vs Niger	ia, we w	von agai	n. All in 873	one day	eria, we .nWe[']re the rainb	
	nWizkic	l fc can 905380	l increas	2020 e d volui ploque 0	me ??nr	#NS10v	10 n htt _l Kalakut	ps://t.co. a Repul	/i1jmcMl		anybody null	/[']s
	ate. Bac YoungJ 0		466	n stop, v 647	ve stan a Ibadan,	a king. # NIGERI	NS10v1 A	0 0	125729 null	903479 8384	kid Is Not 3967616 246 WizkidF(i
	me to gi 125729 49701	ve ever 903123	yone a fa		e. Lol. E	even if it[ayDay	']s 10 se 612	conds, 700	Wizkid v Lagos,	vill still w Nigeria	ortening trin over[0 rough Ch] null
	n May 04 n n#NS1 3788		22 0000 125729	2020 9026514 0	giftedjo: 1411521 0	Gifted	237	100	ana Nig Edo, Ni dfc till de	igeria	BEES 0	null
	/10 wiz RÈpubl	kid is no	20 0000 ot your m golaise	nate !!!!!!	MrFrand 125729 null					exy girl f 211 0	rom ghai 233 Come ii	

23. Mon hate Nige	erians b		10v10 ht		jensen_ b/kzE3Ll 1194						CRYING I ay God 33	0
24. Mon Starboy[- T Distributorubyeden	<3] Fitanic[′) orn*IG:	#NS10\ ?]Oxyge 0 @rubyk	/10 #Wiz ene *PWAN kingspeci	kidfc http 738 Real Es alzn*Fb:	os://t.co 882 state Pa Ruby E	/jnuTgbL Uyo, Ni rtner (Fo	.3SP geria r Lands/	125729 0 (Houses)	8974656 null	6077824 7914	515	
morning :	ans ce	lebrating		ge victory	/ tonigh	t, knowin 					Boy x g Monday null 73	;
26. Mon those goi Covid19[1 you want	ing to w] I761	ork tod 125729 123	ay, beca 18955370	use they)708995 0	candie	choice s ee[*] No Twit	staying h 560	iome, ke 503	ep them Asaba,	away fr Nigeria		
27. Mon May 04, 2 #[ar][ar][a https://t.c	2020 at ar][ar][a	t 03:15F ır]_[ar][a	PM Twitte ar][ar][ar]	er [ar][ar]_[125729	895187][ar][ar][TSD Cr	ar][ar][aı eate	r]† #[ar]n 3	s10v10 [.] 10	0)
	nWizki 125729 38553	d beat \ 8942389 2585	/ybz Kart 9366784	el nn 2-0 MrKayK 0	alu 0	o[']s next 1227 Political	? nnDa\ 3704 Safety	/ido vs N Lagos, Officer	urna Boy ⁄lavado? Nigeria Concept	#NS10\ 0	null	
	ner v C	hris Bro		ht #NS1			JNAC11		125729		irls turning 7231873 null	
30. Mon !!!!!!! #NS					MashS Mbogi (Gathee	449	tefflondo 570 ooys are		artel is s 0	still worlboss null	S
31. Mon tonight st England tweet lyri	till #NS	10v10 0			Ayyleal 2081921 2	hx Mrs Ra <u>y</u>	RT @Loymond 0	ouisDee 742 0	592	Manche	g with Ushe ester, nyself and	er
32. Mon	May 04	13:19:	59 0000	2020	ffs2790	5130	RT @K	RUZAA_	_: Not ev	en salty	but the pol	ls

are a fuckery and invalid. Burna Boy doing a live and swaying the results alongside Wizkid postin[...]

	125729	0893102 0	7005440 0		queen do babyy		13		0	null	561	246
	I did a c	over of	56 0000 Brown Sl 7051392 0	kin Girl E	By @Bey	/once an						
got? #N		125729 9553	55 0000 98917143		Mr Dani		542	507	Lagos,	Nigeria	0	y'all null
He[']s th	ne Chan .co/JUB null	npion. H	55 0000 e[']s the 2125729 1233	Crown. I	He[']s the	e Indhab African	oski bah Juice	ose #N 1533		Warri, N	Nigeria	0
	125729 96690 ash, cha	890891 449	54 0000 0252032 my baes	[<3] 0	25170 0	23470 By Grad	vamps l e throug	band foll gh Faith	lowed 8/ zayn, jb	16/17 , 1D boy	0 s,5SOS	null
Wizkidn	n#ŃS1 0	0v10 null	52 0000 125729 8384 orn Wizl	8902983 343	3888896	YoungJ 0		466	ana Nig 647 eo Anima	Ibadan,	NIGER	
got? #N	S10v10	125729	52 0000 98901473 0	3751044	Bishop	Bishop 34 nical Eng	88		0	vs Wizki null	d Who : 401	y'all
	/10 http: Kwara,		50 0000 0tWzXl9o 0		maxihoo 125729 149	od96 8892661 138	_		m876JA od Olatu 0	_	99	x/ 159
			41 0000 I counting		_Jayyyy nn#NS1 null				ck: IG Liv 4876288 0			en 822
		fcztycW	41 0000 125729			RT @Y	GBMilar 175	no: Me ri 235		#NS10v Kingdom		null
	/10 https		40 0000 15WETrh			RT @do 8850659 34275	758080				nd 95	74

got? #NS10v10 1257298844070621187 scottyy 561 680 Lagos, Nigeria 0 9553 0 0 #starboyworldwide! niG: https://t.co/vzoVK3xbsQnEntrepreneurnphotographer [<3]nLIVERPOOL [<3] 44. Mon May 04 13:19:35 0000 2020 RT @BET: Vybz Kartel vs Wizkid Who y'all Cedar30bg got? #NS10v10 1257298830678089737 Cedar30bg 59 77 Nigeria 0 null 746 studentndreamchasernbornhero 9553 0 0 45. Mon May 04 13:19:34 0000 2020 cc pixart RT @andrefazaz: OLUWA IS INVOLVED. GOD BLESS 9JA. NATIONAL ANTHEM PLEASE STAND !! nn@wizkidayo you reign forever. #NS10v10 https://t.co/wJY[...] 1257298826278457345 Creative Director 888 1024 TEMA.GH 0 null 2735 7706 Creative Director Clients: #Willisbeatz #Rufftownrecords #VGMA21 #TMA20 #DjBreezy #DCryme #Imagebureau #StayJay #Ogidibrown . #2mgmusic Photograph and Video 46. Mon May 04 13:19:33 0000 2020 Sr controvasial RT @OvieO: Burna Boy beat PopcaannWizkid beat Vybz Kartel nn 2-0 nnWho[']s next? nnDavido vs Mavado? #NS10v10 Lagos state 1257298822998437889 kindly follow back 1588 3190 null 4829 2585 0 0 Lord of Winterfell joshuabillionz RT @therawdeeya: Is this the Wizkid you 47. Mon May 04 13:19:33 0000 2020 people are toying with? #NS10v10 https://t.co/aPOYQTrREP 1257298821694054402 YE 276 CLOUD 9 0 null 4977 1410 0 0 ILIBRA[?] |BLOGGER| |foodie |future swimming world champ| MAN UNITED DIE HARD |I follow back y[']all 48. Mon May 04 13:19:29 0000 2020 esi vxe RT @rtmdarren : Wizkid: "See that sexy girl from Ghana"nnGhanaian girls: n#NS10v10 https://t.co/cigoEB7Ito 1257298804291895298 175 United Kingdom 0 10027 1981 235 null 0 0 00abolaji RT @lijendary: Listen. How do I buy shares 49. Mon May 04 13:19:28 0000 2020 in Recess #NS10v10 1257298803368980483 BABA NLA 878 421 0 null 13465 4 0 0 @gauchoworld _zullyton 50. Mon May 04 13:19:27 0000 2020 RT @theresnosignall: hope everyone enjoyed the music of last night's #NS10v10!!! big up @JoelRyanB for linking us up with @SpotifyUK 1257298799019487233 amosa sulyman 95 to bri[...] 706 null 1225 51. Mon May 04 13:19:24 0000 2020 tee endowed RT @Bro olla: Uganda vs Nigeria, we won.nGhana vs Nigeria, we won nNow Jamaica vs Nigeria, we won again. All in one day.nWe[']re the 1257298783639080964 Tee endowed 168 Lekki. Nigeria 0 fight, w[...] 172 Muslimah nAllah first nDaughter of mercy nhijab 653 0 0 lover [<3][<3][<3][<3][<3]nFamily first npolitical scientist[?][?][?][?] 52. Mon May 04 13:19:22 0000 2020 abulgassim29 RT @Papii Abz: YOOOOO! WIZKID HAS AMMMMOOOO FOR DAYSS! #NS10v10 1257298778643746816 muhammad[*] 90 123 1630 Nigeria 0 null 477 0 0 Easy to understand

starboyscotty

RT @BET: Vybz Kartel vs Wizkid Who y'all

43. Mon May 04 13:19:38 0000 2020

	#NS10v1		20 0000 125729	8768023	3748609) '	367	286	Magic (City	oor with 0 is the thi	null
nNO R	AMPÍNG v10	SHOP 125729	nNO DU	MPA TR 5079938	UCK nN the real	O GOOI	D REPR 2229	ESENT. 683			FEVER VURL BO null	oss
Davido morning	Fans ce g #[] 3190	elebratin 125729 8413	g the hug 98716999	ge victor 5866625	y tonight local bo 0	t, knowin by follow b	g we res 1571 ackns	sume ar 1517	gument	0	Boy x g Monday null ernnnn	
				jGTIQ5J				6225280		306	pusssyyy 254	/
57. Moi vibes n	nRT if y	ou're Te 9868482	am Wizk 1135360	2020 tid FCnna Adenug 0	#NS10v [·] ba	10 https: 378	//t.co/m> 445	κ5qzyY⊦ Lagos	łKj 0	-10nVyba	z Kartel - 5487	
	with this	photo. 9867983	Retweet	2020 if you se King In 0	e it. #N	S10v10 i	nttps://t.d 14429	co/xaMN	/laYRgH	K	Somethin	ng is
was rep	oresente nino∞K	d tonigh ARTEL	t #NS10 2021	v10 https	s://t.co/H	ISEYmG 0	DcJj null	125729	867336	s how th 2337795		ean 0
He[']s tl https://t	he Chan	npion. H Lj8UO0: 2052		2020 Crown. I 18666492		e İndhab	oski bah 1800	nose #N 1968	IS10v10 Somew	here saf	e winner. e i MD in	0
sitting i	n his cril 125729 10502	o reading 9866089 116		and wate BrainGa 0		s suppor 1663	t him ev 1630	en tho h Lagos,	ne[']s up Nigeria	against a	gine Wizk a giant I[. null oost wa]
	t about t	his clas	2417538	eing bac	d vibes n 566			earted. \			offensiv 2475	е

up!! #NS10v1 4207 Fed[?][?][?]	0 12572	9865842	2403072	Mr. Clea	an[?]	132	289	United	States	0	null
64. Mon May (#NS10v10 null //n@NairaPart	12572 29057	9865286 ′0	4929792	STARG 0	SIŘL 0	3668 DJ +Hu	439 ustler +0	NYC I Sypsy W	LDN LA oman [?]	GOS	
65. Mon May (won.nGhana v fight, w[] 25617 Karis Internatio	rs Nigeri 12572 1106	a, we woi 9861978	n nNow 3 0210689 0	Jamaica Toju An 0	vs Nige nadedon	ria, we v 1879	von aga 1149	in. All in Lagos	one day	.nWe[']re null	
66. Mon May 0 enjoyed the moto bri[] 15913 Neeta [<3] plea	usic of la 12572 159	ast night's !9858798	s #NS10\ 7456001 0	/10!!! big Oluwas 0	g up @Jo ekemi[< I'm Aqu	oelRyan 3][?] arius H	B for lin 1170 ealth m	king us u 953 atters W	up with @ Ilupeju	Spotify 0	null
67. Mon May (mate oonWizk 12572	id fc car		se d volu	me ??nn	ή#NS10ν	10 n htt	ps://t.co	/i1jmcM			
68. Mon May (are an absolut 1074 IG:RE	e vibe <i>‡</i> 1088	::26 0000 #NS10v10 [?]WOF SART) https://t RLDWID	i.co/caSr E[?]	ndPT5U 0	g null	125729 39708	9854243 3422	7101570	Croissa 0	m ant O
69. Mon May 0 got? #NS10v1 80258											
	ou're To 985212 2824	eam Wizk 81134605	id FCnn 5 Papa F 0	#NS10v [*] rom The 0	10 https: Station Feminis	//t.co/m 653 st,nPhot	x5qzyYl 211	НKj	-10nVyb 0 ive Direc	null	-
71. Mon May (probably one o mil[] 12572 11462 ACE, rugby n	of the gr 985188 5 2	eatest nig 23202817	hts in Af	robeats	history, i 2316	nVybz K 521	Cartel vs I don't		DM's		arter null

72. Mon May 04 13:18:19 0000 2020 Tife_fabunmi RT @Tife fabunmi: Wizkid is the winner. He[']s the Champion. He[']s the Crown. He[']s the Indhaboski bahose #NS10v10 https://t.co/JUBLi8UO021257298510388609026 Tife 46840 24731 Wherever food is. null 98550 1233 Learn. Unlearn. Relearn. Talent Manager. tifefabunmi@gmail.com 73. Mon May 04 13:18:15 0000 2020 Dos_Kii RT @AfricaFactsZone: Wizkid's 2011 Superstar album has reentered the UK Apple Music Charts ahead of the Wizkid vs. Vybz Kartel voting conte[...] 1257298493707780096 Doskii 1108 1348 Ilorin, Nigeria 0 null [?]free spirit[?]self made [?]Mufc die hard 1281 0 0 mf[?]nmicrobiologist[?] 74. Mon May 04 13:18:11 0000 2020 itz kessynton RT @therawdeeya: Is this the Wizkid you 1257298480940429313 Mr Segun[?] people are toying with? #NS10v10 https://t.co/aPOYQTrREP 992 738 World 0 null 29967 1410 0 0 WOLF [?]n#MUFC [?]nnMedic 75. Mon May 04 13:18:10 0000 2020 pheonixtyga3 RT @BET: Vybz Kartel vs Wizkid Who y'all got? #NS10v10 1257298474514685953 pheonixtyga 1102 883 0 null 766 0 Recording & performing Artist Moremi out now 0 https://t.co/0ZX3XnnIms 76. Mon May 04 13:18:10 0000 2020 Cartertweet2 RT @KraksTV: Wizkid -10nVybz Kartel vibes nnRT if you're Team Wizkid FCnn#NS10v10 https://t.co/mx5qzyYHKj 1257298474069921792 Carter tweet 100 1 0 null 25 2824 0 77. Mon May 04 13:18:09 0000 2020 Tomz OJ RT @omojo : The real reason why Wizkid can[']t ever really lose an online poll #NS10v10 https://t.co/VInRp8mYwT 1257298472299933696 678 1214 London 0 null 4567 404 0 0 Investment Banker | Finance + & RE Enthusiast. | 78. Mon May 04 13:17:56 0000 2020 Sr_controvasial RT @BET: Vybz Kartel vs Wizkid Who y'all got? #NS10v10 1257298417337937921 kindly follow back 1588 3190 Lagos state 4829 Lord of Winterfell null 9553 0 0 79. Mon May 04 13:17:56 0000 2020 maloboi RT @omojo__: The real reason why Wizkid can[']t ever really lose an online poll #NS10v10 https://t.co/VInRp8mYwT 1257298415060504576 Mohammed Umoru 48279 404 755 574 Festac, gidi null 0 0 FORZA MILAN #GEMINI #FIFABOSS Prince_1Klaus RT @OvieO: Burna Boy beat 80. Mon May 04 13:17:55 0000 2020 PopcaannWizkid beat Vybz Kartel nn 2-0 nnWho[']s next? nnDavido vs Mavado? #NS10v10 1257298412619337731 Your Stubborn Neighbor1952 1044 Red Sea 0 /[?] [?][?][?][?][?] s[?][?]s[?] [?][?][?][?][?][?][?]s[?]'[?] [cyr][?][?][?][?][?][?]/ UNIBEN RT @andrefazaz: OLUWA IS INVOLVED. 81. Mon May 04 13:17:53 0000 2020 iheartsoares

GOD BLESS 9JA. NATIONAL ANTHEM PLEASE STAND !! nn@wizkidayo you reign forever.

#NS10	v10 https 0	s://t.co/w null	/JY[] 1323	125729 7706	8403295	5408129 0	Nworgu 0		resely ne on IG		425 telvis_
	an & Zin	nbabwea	53 0000 an Twitte 9584513	r link up	right no	w #NS10 account	0v10 http	os://t.co/ 384	kYgrylW		an, null
happen	ed last r	night. Hit 125729	50 0000 s from V 8390926	ybz Karl	tel and V	Vizkid w	ent head 254				
village- & up[heads as] 125729	ssociatio 838476 0 /]@own	0627200 0 bossLiB	mplainir A m hus LIFE IZ	ng & grun sreey B.O.B:	mbling o 11046 singlev	f nepotis 9596 when an	sm & fav earth opportu	oritism b 0 nity mee	y NCDC null t	ebook C, Prioritising 19501 99
	reatest r	nights in 837549	46 0000 Afrobea 5634944	ts histor	y, nVybz		vs Wizki 399	d had n		quarter r	probably one nil[] null
86. Moi #NS10			46 0000 8372194 4977				RT @M ck Lord of	1588	3190	boy is th Lagos s	
	/10 shov 125729 0	v that Ja	6101376	esponde feyi	d to the 265	people b 209	J	JDE TO 0	HER (in null	droves) 46494	at this point
	a lot of J MAGIC	lamaicai	815				RT @S e [?] #N 33632	S10v10			I[']m not 0962818 0
	AMPÍNG	SHOP	8339885	MPA TR		O GOOI	REPR	ESENTA 1108	O CLAR ATION F London	OR MI V	VURL BOSS
10-0 to Presely	Wizkid #	#NS10v′ 425	38 0000 10 https:/		iheartsc PlyeY9x null				ts_: Vybz 7316737 0		after losing I Elvis- follow me

can[']t ever really lose an online poll #NS10v10 https://t.co/VlnRp8mYwT 1257298335628578819 Bello Umar 513 709 Abuja, Nigeria 0 null 4723 404 0 You Never Walk Alone 92. Mon May 04 13:17:35 0000 2020 RT @andrefazaz: OLUWA IS Imperia43940438 INVOLVED. GOD BLESS 9JA. NATIONAL ANTHEM PLEASE STAND !! nn@wizkidayo you reign forever. #NS10v10 https://t.co/wJY[...] 1257298327290462209 Imperial 42 0 121 null 133 7706 PvschoKina 0 0 93. Mon May 04 13:17:34 0000 2020 **GAZZYOLA** RT @BET: Vvbz Kartel vs Wizkid Who v'all got? #NS10v10 1257298325616934913 Omo iya loja 1631 667 LagosIUS null #Jagznation|photographer|director|Chelseafc 68799 9553 0 94. Mon May 04 13:17:33 0000 2020 Chygrysky RT @AfricaFactsZone: Wizkid's 2011 Superstar album has reentered the UK Apple Music Charts ahead of the Wizkid vs. Vybz Kartel voting conte[...] 1257298318851440645 jijiwa (Zanna Ribadu) 404 466 adamawa state. Nigeria 0 40550 1281 null 0 0 check my profile 95. Mon May 04 13:17:30 0000 2020 jamesesther723RT @Shawnifee: Burna Boy and his mum dancing to Wizkid[']s Pakurumo. This is an entire vibe! #NS10v10 [*][<3] https://t.co/lxN7eGoZA4 1257298305823932416 @Hadassah 1272 2024 Federal Capital Territory0 null 661 541 0 96. Mon May 04 13:17:20 0000 2020 larry_m_quintonRT @AfricaFactsZone: Wizkid's 2011 Superstar album has reentered the UK Apple Music Charts ahead of the Wizkid vs. Vybz Kartel voting conte[...] 1257298265873305600 Kim Jong-Larry 660 521 Pyongyang 0 0 Father | Bipolar | Nike sneaks Junkie | Die Hard @KaizerChiefs Supporter | Madakweni | IT Specialist | Music | 97. Mon May 04 13:17:19 0000 2020 JujuWithDaJuice RT @TrophyHusbandD: Jamaica winning gold medals at Olympics and a functioning presidency but want to get mad cos they lost an 1257298262547202048 J U L I A N online pol[...] 2718 1902 University of Shoki 0 null 230053 941 O I am not African because I was born in Africa. I am African because Africa was born in me #YourFavoriteBartender 98. Mon May 04 13:17:15 0000 2020 AguaWoman19 RT @winnieloyd: WIZKID breaking his own record of being the first to trend with over 290k (the day BSG dropped) nn400k plus now... He ow[...] 1257298246076108800 Obìrin Aqua [<3] 139 415 Lagos, Nigeria 0 991 98 0 Wizkidmania, Tacha Stan, CR7 NO1 FAN, CardiBian[<3] 99. Mon May 04 13:17:13 0000 2020 Kingpraxiis2 RT @YinkaPost: Wizkid[']s twitter followers is even more than population of Jamaica TWICE! nnHow do you expect Vybez Scatel or what is he cal[...] 1257298233593942016 K I I N G [<3](NEW ACCNT) 777 1371 Indianapolis, IN 0 God's Son[+]nProspective RDN [?][?]and Health-care Professional InMessi FC | FCB Stan | Multi-talented MfnnOLD ACCOUNT GOT DEACTIVATED AT 3.2K FOLLOWERS. IFB

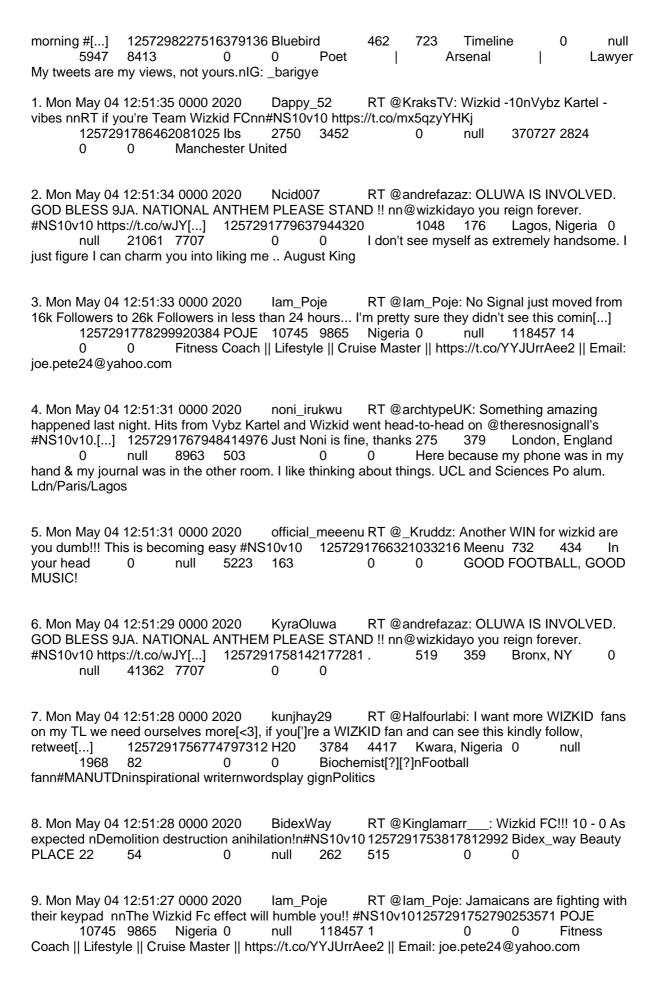
91. Mon May 04 13:17:37 0000 2020

el__magnifico RT @omojo__: The real reason why Wizkid

x Davido Fans celebrating the huge victory tonight, knowing we resume argument first thing Monday

100. Mon May 04 13:17:11 0000 2020 raymond_banana

RT @TayoAFC: Wizkid x Burna Boy



1405 So Flo. 0 null 76386 3423 11. Mon May 04 12:51:26 0000 2020 RT @NSG: Tease me tease me tease me heisvalid BABY!!! #NS10v10 Wizkid you fucking LEGEND 1257291746976899073 THINK 1291 Port Harcourt, Nigeria 5847 2031 An artist nSkit 0 null 0 0 writer nAm Social, Funny... nI love women older than me . nDon't know If Am Me!!!!!! nAnd I love PH [<3]nJust Follow Me Dwang RT @blicktargaryen: Usher was out here 12. Mon May 04 12:51:26 0000 2020 Sashaaaxo talking bout getting side chics pregnant while my goat telling u what happens when a rich nxgga want[...] 1257291746205147136 sasha 1318 498 london. 0 null 34268 189 Λ n i really don[']t be tweeting. snap; ms_sbee 13. Mon May 04 12:51:22 0000 2020 RT @archtypeUK: Something amazing _TwoFootIn happened last night. Hits from Vybz Kartel and Wizkid went head-to-head on @theresnosignall's #NS10v10.[...] 1257291731118231553 Oxtail Carti 1845 London, England null 79189 503 0 @DazeDiner_ | They All Wanna Party With Carti _feyiakins 14. Mon May 04 12:51:19 0000 2020 RT @archtypeUK: Something amazing happened last night. Hits from Vybz Kartel and Wizkid went head-to-head on @theresnosignall's #NS10v10.[...] 1257291716668936198 H[*] 932 617 KENT/LDN 0 129251 503 0 0 Isaiah 40:31 | 23 | IG: feviakins | Economics Graduate 15. Mon May 04 12:51:16 0000 2020 melcky noni RT @TavoAFC: Wizkid x Burna Bov x Davido Fans celebrating the huge victory tonight, knowing we resume argument first thing Monday morning #[...] 1257291703758848001 EZEKOYE OBINNA.M 175 529 ibadan city nigeria null 1989 8416 stick 2 wat u no hw 2 do best and 0 don't b a copy #HLR.... #diehardarsenalfan [?] (working hard to become a professional footballer) #AFC 16. Mon May 04 12:51:16 0000 2020 brandypapii You lot think Look At Me Now is a good song just because people were rapping like machine guns?? #NS10v10 1257291703452606464 3622 600 United Kingdom 0 null 31265 0 17. Mon May 04 12:51:16 0000 2020 imthemaussade RT @TayoAFC: Wizkid x Burna Boy x Davido Fans celebrating the huge victory tonight, knowing we resume argument first thing Monday 1257291703003856896 1261 morning #[...] 331 Nouveau-Brunswick, Canada 39893 8416 0 0 Trynna think of brillant caption but realized null am Brain dead. grootsupa engin 18. Mon May 04 12:51:14 0000 2020 RT @TavoAFC: Wizkid x Burna Bov x Davido Fans celebrating the huge victory tonight, knowing we resume argument first thing Monday morning #[...] 1257291695265386497 i_am_grootsupa_engines 543 817 0 294 null 8416 0 0 Emphasizes on cars that impact the world.n New account! n FollownWE LOVE CARS

VivaciousBeee RT @BeverleyMeya: Burna and his mum

1257291751934615555 B.J

10. Mon May 04 12:51:27 0000 2020

are an absolute vibe #NS10v10 https://t.co/caSndPT5Ug

19. Mon May 04 12:51:12 0000 2020 A n@KWESIARTHUR_ nibi Like this Brother n#daterush n@the_law_him[] 12572916 null 2420 3 0 Yfm102.5,Saturday[']s 3-6pm on @Y1025f	r sammy murde 689099739138 a 0 I fm MC ªPolit	alvinotchere Host of @Yce_k	urna all n#Ghan 1728 731 umasi	0
	heojiAVO F 2572916811096 0 (606402 Monkey	Y47: African Gia D Luffy 630 ⊉indecisivetobi F	463
Ojuelegba, a proper Wizkid classic. Chai. I	Pure evils #NS		Them close chu 1679184404480 0 0	
22. Mon May 04 12:51:09 0000 2020 kg Wizkid from now on #NS10v10 https://t.co/LADY 3418 1975 North London 0 kennyxxxx insta:k.barbiexx	/38RvDksGle 1		/ybez has to do 003403 MARLIA 0	
missed out, so so many #NS10v10 https://			a: Soooo many 1 1666676948993 0 daniella	
24. Mon May 04 12:51:03 0000 2020 T May 04, 2020 at 02:50PM Twitter #[ar][ar][ar][ar][ar][ar][ar][ar][ar][ar]	⁻][ar][ar][ar][53633 TSD Cre	ar][ar][ar][ar][ar] ate 3	10	-
25. Mon May 04 12:50:59 0000 2020 Davido Fans celebrating the huge victory t morning #[] 1257291633864912896 J_ 55732 8416 0 0	tonight, knowing _hus 1463 3	we resume arg 329 Black E	Wizkid x Burna gument first thing arth, WI 0	
	rankzm F 2572916315077 0 (759105 Francis	Y47: African Gia M. 2	nts 28
27. Mon May 04 12:50:54 0000 2020 Ia with your favorite Wizkid songs that they d 1257291614076182529 That OUT 10808 203 0 0 Hobbies: Burna Boy Wizkid C.Ronald	lidn[']t play tonig SIDER 2 Music lov	ht. Mine all the 2830 1142 ver I love to R	0 etweet than Twe	man[] null et RT

28. Mon May 04 12:50:54 0000 2020 lam_Stenier RT @Zaddy_Clinton: Burna boy and his mom dancing to our National anthem Ojuelegba.nnWizkid is a national treasure #NS10v10 https://t.co/l[...] 1257291614025854981 crËme de la pipi2430 628 Depends on account balance 0 75904 235 null 29. Mon May 04 12:50:49 0000 2020 nudisha This is very necessary and relevant! Especially after last night #NS10v10 nnSo catch this episode of series 1 and w[...] https://t.co/fMkIXEEqnx 1257291591573700608 LovMyLocs_n 221 SOUTH EAST LONDON 628 0 https://twitter.com/i/web/status/1257291591573700608 0 7700 13 0 Bajan Jamaican Multi-dimensional. Blvck Canvas TV member [?][?] All views are my own and not affiliated with any company or persons 30. Mon May 04 12:50:49 0000 2020 RT @BeverleyMeya: Burna and his mum raiBANZZZ are an absolute vibe #NS10v10 https://t.co/caSndPT5Ug 1257291590013530112 rainelle 1291 336 NJ 0 null 39634 3423 0 0 1: princessrainell RT @KRUZAA_: Not even salty but the polls 31. Mon May 04 12:50:48 0000 2020 I_Am_Ednas are a fuckery and invalid. Burna Boy doing a live and swaying the results alongside Wizkid postin[...] 1257291586117009409 CHINO 2237 847 Wakanda null Cinematographer | Mad About Visual Art | But hey, it's never that serious thoughnhttps://t.co/8bGKyWEz8I[...]nn@Arsenal [?]nnFOLLOWS YOU 32. Mon May 04 12:50:47 0000 2020 westbla55256526 RT @the_loyl_: Wizkid wherever he[']s Rn; #NS10v10 https://t.co/45vqyUMADt 1257291584049156096 west black 7 146 0 null 35 7 0 0 Strange 33. Mon May 04 12:50:44 0000 2020 taiwoatkins RT @MayAkpan: Please say a prayer for my little nephewnnHe is two (2) todaynn#NigeriaVsAmerica n#NCDC n#NS10v10 1257291572334518273 Taiwo Akintunde 700 https://t.co/zLt0DYCYH5 725 Here and There 0 77794 31 null 34. Mon May 04 12:50:44 0000 2020 Iam_Poje RT @Iam_Poje: These Songs don't belong to Wizkid nnMaleek Berry ft Wizkid _ The Matter nOlamide ft Wizkid _ Kana nR2bees ft WiZkid _ Slow 1257291572066095104 POJE 10745 9865 Nigeria 0 null 118457 7 Fitness Coach || Lifestyle || Cruise Master || https://t.co/YYJUrrAee2 || Email: joe.pete24@yahoo.com 35. Mon May 04 12:50:44 0000 2020 Ncid007 RT @KWESIARTHUR_: Eii please unless he plays the Jam#aican national anthem ooo. #NS10v10 1257291569369174017 1048 176 I don't see myself as Lagos, Nigeria 0 null 21061 183 0 0 extremely handsome. I just figure I can charm you into liking me .. August King 36. Mon May 04 12:50:40 0000 2020 Ncid007 RT @Kamari Danae: The fact that the hosts are begging the audience to be nice and respectful is funny af. Imagine having Nigerians and 1257291554261254149 1048 176 Lagos, Nigeria 0 Jama[...] 21061 1141 0 I don't see myself as extremely handsome. I just figure I can charm you into liking me .. August King CityBoyCassan RT @treleven_: Only Kartel clash that would 37. Mon May 04 12:50:40 0000 2020

make sense is darkskin Kartel vs lightskin Kartelnn#NS10v10 https://t.co/LbtZiG47Fj

38. Mon May 04 12:50:36 0000 2020 DeejaySwingz RT @itsSkrilla: This clash should of been on SetGoodTuesdays nnThere shouldnt be bare chattings in a clash #NS10v10
39. Mon May 04 12:50:33 0000 2020 dmxni_ RT @BeverleyMeya: Burna and his mum are an absolute vibe #NS10v10 https://t.co/caSndPT5Ug 1257291526058708993 daniel 203 191 0 null 2643 3423 0 0 pls don[']t take me serious
40. Mon May 04 12:50:33 0000 2020 MimsWorldWide Game Changer @wizkidayo #congrats on the #ns10v10 Your People Are Fuckin Proud Of You Lion https://t.co/kclife0N6E 1257291525870018564 MIMS 1486 963 WorLdWide 0 null 6137 0 https://www.instagram.com/p/B_xD2byFwT_/?igshid=1ay15o9taskkk 0 0 Performing Hip Hop Artiste: For Bookings / [?] +2348102410940 Emial: MimsWorldwide@gmail.comnLink BeLowTo DownLoad (OG)
41. Mon May 04 12:50:32 0000 2020 solabuolusesi RT @BET: Vybz Kartel vs Wizkid Who y'all got? #NS10v10 1257291521084309504 KingGidi 154 340 Lagos, Nigeria 0 null 3244 9554 0 0 God's very own
42. Mon May 04 12:50:31 0000 2020 Ncid007 RT @EmmaNyra: Ojuelegba to the very end! Our national anthem! In fact, run it back for the mad dem. #NS10v10 1257291515656908802 1048 176 Lagos, Nigeria 0 null 21061 733 0 0 I don't see myself as extremely handsome. I just figure I can charm you into liking me August King
43. Mon May 04 12:50:28 0000 2020 BoujeeeBoi RT @BeverleyMeya: Burna and his mum are an absolute vibe #NS10v10 https://t.co/caSndPT5Ug 1257291503094894592 Lover Of Christ 1756 4966 Nigeria 0 null 6430 3423 0 0 Barcelona [?] Catalyst God Christian I love Books Appreciate Nature Let him without sin be the first to cast the stone . Libra [?]
44. Mon May 04 12:50:25 0000 2020
45. Mon May 04 12:50:25 0000 2020 haywhybams17 RT @iam_nicholasafo: I will say it again wizkid is not your mate, wizkid fc una too much @burnaboy and mama burna thanks to everyone that m[] 1257291489626988550 Ayobams 75 223 0 null 113 9 0 0
46. Mon May 04 12:50:24 0000 2020 Timzy14 RT @andrefazaz: OLUWA IS INVOLVED. GOD BLESS 9JA. NATIONAL ANTHEM PLEASE STAND !! nn@wizkidayo you reign forever.

1257291553074184199 City 602 460 053216 0 null 34691 1440 0 0 #[?]cityhamilton

	null	16555	7707		0	0	Not you	r regula	r quiet g	juy .		
	on. He[ˈ 125729 1926]s the C 148177 1233	rown. He 5321088	e[']s the I	ndhabos	ski baho: 395	se #NS ² 477	10v10 ht Kwara/l	ttps://t.c Lagos	ne winneı o/JUBLj8 0 ∂nnWizk	BUO02 null	the
people a	are toyir 1612 Enginee	ng with? Your D r blogg	reams jer DON	10 https: 0	://t.co/aF null	OYQTrl 7999	REP 1411	125729	147968 0	his the V 2351104 0 D. FOLL	Tochi Mobile	u 925
			21 0000 ₁ 10				Starboy		rAnthoo 32	ny_: Beiı	ng a wizł 0	kid null
50. Mor people a FATHEI	are toyir R	ng with? 90	19 0000 #NS10v 585 IG: divof	10 https: Camero	://t.co/aF oon	POYQTrl 0				his the V 0535552		
at least	1 song" £J£MBI 0	#NS10 ¹ [?]© 0	15 0000 v10 nnW 843 GOD-1 Exclusive	izkid FC 731 ST! n#RI	: https:// Right al MA #LIL	t.co/3yb nead of y	5Q90pgd you	0	125729 null	y let Vyb. 9144929 24702 day one	4622721 4821	
			12 0000 unny v#N null		125729					_ID: Ahh ors	tonight[' 43]s 75
		presenta	11 0000 ative #NS n, Englan	310v10 I	Cicirose https://t.o					n Jamaica 8607491 0		r 593
happen	ed last r	night. Hi 125729	07 0000 ts from V 91415912	/ybz Karl		Vizkid w e		l-to-head 474	d on @t	nething a heresnos 0		
	the histo	ory of At 141487	07 0000 frobeats 1904256	nnOjuele	egba on	Burna[']: 7957	s IG live 7642	with his Lagos,	family i Nigeria	One of the s all you 0 ddictnlip	need t[.]

#NS10v10 https://t.co/wJY[...] 1257291488263897089 Timmy 763 834 Lagos, Nigeria 0

56. Mon May 04 12:50:06 0000 2020 olly_urdreamguy RT @TayoAFC: Wizkid x Burna Boy x Davido Fans celebrating the huge victory tonight, knowing we resume argument first thing Monday morning #[...] 1257291413030658052 Man like Mo' 564 1006 Lagos, Nigeria 0 0 DreamChaser [?].Sc:ollie don | My team is #United 13567 8416 0 .. we brag different [?] 57. Mon May 04 12:50:05 0000 2020 RT @MaleekBerry: Starboy is the tweet king_ejembi #NS10v10 1257291408546856960 £J£MBI[?]© Right ahead of you 731 GOD-1ST! n#RMA #LILWAYNE #420nREAL null 24702 4977 0 0 Gee since day oneÆ.nReaL Madrid!! n#KingEjembiExclusiven#«okPara 58. Mon May 04 12:50:05 0000 2020 PrudentOzomma RT @Presico1: Wizkid Fc lets retweet this nn #NS10v10 https://t.co/NCWIobyz7F 1257291406923706369 Prudent 93 881 Nigeria 0 null 2896 548 0 0 nAccountant-nEntrepreneur 59. Mon May 04 12:50:03 0000 2020 CassPlc RT @archtypeUK: Something amazing happened last night. Hits from Vybz Kartel and Wizkid went head-to-head on @theresnosignall's 871 #NS10v10.[...] 1257291399340441600 King Cass 649 0 null 84688 503 0 It's in your best interests to remember my name. 60. Mon May 04 12:49:58 0000 2020 Shabi_jnr RT @Real_jaeflex: Another person I[']m really happy for this night is @adekunleGOLD, Some people don[']t understand that something happened th[...] 1257291376921845760 Shabi. 9447 8393 Nigeria 0 null 7971 18 An Optimist|footballer|undercover Yoruba boy|Manchester 0 United|Just cruise| 61. Mon May 04 12:49:57 0000 2020 DJGANJ RT @stefflondon: But Kartel is still worlboss !!!!!!! #NS10v10 1257291374069780482 #doingword 8858 3022 Accra/Ghana null 52876 3280 0 0 Official DJ of the #MMRS on @Y1079FM .for events,parties,co operate socializing etc .. CALL +233244818498 .. EMAIL : jude.bentum@yahoo.com. RT @X_marksthe: I[']m not even bothered 62. Mon May 04 12:49:56 0000 2020 Itskaliuk Atleast I found all my Caribbeans on the TL #NS10v10 1257291371603537921 Kal-i (Cal-eye) not London, United Kingdom Cali not Kal-E 519 264 0 null 8922 SC: itsKALiUK Insta: itsKALiUK Soundcloud: itsKALiUK 0 63. Mon May 04 12:49:56 0000 2020 NdubestConnect RT @omojo__: LMFAOOO I[']M CRYING I hate Nigerians bro #NS10v10 https://t.co/kzE3LBIrFg 1257291369070170113 IDOKOJA, C E (NDUBEST) 1239 640 Enugu, Nigeria 0 null 7308 2039 0 Common sense ain't common after all! 64. Mon May 04 12:49:54 0000 2020 RT @andrefazaz: OLUWA IS INVOLVED. mx1anin GOD BLESS 9JA. NATIONAL ANTHEM PLEASE STAND !! nn@wizkidayo you reign forever. #NS10v10 https://t.co/wJY[...] 1257291359595216896 mx1anin 3 0 null 7707 0 0 1 65. Mon May 04 12:49:53 0000 2020 power_thy RT @andrefazaz: #NS10v10 pepper dem pepper let them know wetin shele #Wizkidfc https://t.co/PcGeCK1als 1257291355480641537

	Thy_po	ower 0	468 Insta: th	326 ny_powe	Dublin (r	City, Irela	and	0	null	12936	8	
Wizkid going p	is Lit Ka Lagos, erson. V	rtel is Lit Nigeria Vho take	2 Amaz 0 s life the	2020 cing Artis null way it c ger #Can	t!!! #NS1 22252 comes. C	10v10 1852	125729	1354931 0	1109889 0	lastborr Huh! I a		
		4 12:49:5 s://t.co/7(null						AIJABO Selina I	Y47: Afri Hagan	ican Gia 11	ints 22	
vibes n	nRT if yo 125729 0	ou're Tea 133973 null	am Wizk 5224325 21257	2020 id FCnn# i »[?] ̆ L·ː 2824 i MUSI	#NS10v1 ‡rÌn Ãbe	10 https:/ ji 0		5qzyYH 7028	Kj betweer	n the mo	z Kartel - oon & sui ichester	
idea of	drawing 125729 0	Vybz Ka 1325856	artel with 6243712 A fuckin	n Wizkid 2 Sugar ng PSYC	in the firs 511	st place 448	made a	huge mi 0	stake. #ľ null	NS10v1 4670	654	Э
	ain Bolt o		tonight.							d ironica 16608	ally becar 394	me
people	are toyir	ng with?	#NS10v	2020 10 https: 0	://t.co/aF	OYQTrl	REP	125729		273793	/izkid yo Patrick	
	wizkid fo	4 12:49:4 or the W!! na[?][?]	! #NS1	2020 0v10 http 728					1300925	_	']s such : 0	a 0
about #	NS10v1 1917	641	or ENTE Ireland	RTAINN	1ENT PU null	JRPOSE 24106	S only!! 274	125729	1292326 0	985729 0	nMy twe Okeke [RIP MU	?][?]
	v10 shov		meela r	esponde 2 Jaida E	d to the	people b	eing RU	IDÉ TO 1 1371		droves) looks, s	ment of t at this patunting	

- 75. Mon May 04 12:49:30 0000 2020 its_Deeeeena RT @DAFLOWABIOYE: Wizkid should be paid for running a free promo for vybz kartel & Jamaican music generally .. He bossed the world boss [...] 1257291258973900800 Topshotta 1138 456 Everywhr I'm supposed to be... 0 null 60419 22 0 0 I'm xoxo special.....the world is mine!! Im not Mrs.Right, yeah, i'm childish AF......#SCORPIO# IG:Deeeeena_ #HERB# #IDFWU#. #RIP LEO#
- 76. Mon May 04 12:49:28 0000 2020 Elliotsaucy RT @Bro_olla: Uganda vs Nigeria, we won.nGhana vs Nigeria, we won nNow Jamaica vs Nigeria, we won again. All in one day.nWe[']re the fight, w[...] 1257291252401389568 Sterlingg 1287 5000 Accra 0 null 6579 1108 0 0 Sports WWE Lifestyle TV Shows Sports Commentary staunch BarÁa fan. nfollow [?]
- 77. Mon May 04 12:49:23 0000 2020 Seyi_OG RT @theresnosignall: hope everyone enjoyed the music of last night's #NS10v10!!! big up @JoelRyanB for linking us up with @SpotifyUK to bri[...] 1257291231274708994 Seyifunmi. 732 826 Lagos, Nigeria 0 null 7502 159 0 0 Westside nigga xxx
- 78. Mon May 04 12:49:22 0000 2020 Banku_nTilapia RT @BeverleyMeya: Burna and his mum are an absolute vibe #NS10v10 https://t.co/caSndPT5Ug 1257291226639933445 Archimedes 8076 5184 Ghana 0 null 201801 3423 0 0 Sports || Man Utd || History || World Politics || Science || Arts || Photography || I ff bk
- 80. Mon May 04 12:49:18 0000 2020 TINYMANMUSIC #NS10v10 Pre Wave Una https://t.co/sAA32R9d3F 1257291208361234432 Magnum Mike 4087 825 The Mountains 0 null 83068 56 https://twitter.com/j_snipezz/status/1257026482322518017 0 0 BE CALM AND REPEAT THE PROCESS [?] Email: TINYMANMUSIC@GMAIL.COM
- 81. Mon May 04 12:49:16 0000 2020 | lxsayn RT @rtmdarren_: Wizkid: "See that sexy girl from Ghana"nnGhanaian girls: n#NS10v10 https://t.co/cigoEB7Ito 1257291201042153481 Li 20 25 southeast Idn 0 null 101 1991 0 0 dtb4life
- 82. Mon May 04 12:49:14 0000 2020 morayoabiola RT @chidimaaa: Imaooo burna[']s such a mood. wizkid for the W!! #NS10v10 https://t.co/eE9mkLg5TI 1257291191420366848 morayo 2540 546 London, England 0 null 10352 1523 0 0 fitness enthusiast! [?][?] home + gym workouts[?][?] insta: @morayoabiola

got? #NS10v10 1257291163943436289 Otunba Stanli 4245 4507 Music Is Life null Music Connoisseur 85. Mon May 04 12:49:05 0000 2020 ebay_kokeh RT @AfroB_: Ojulegba touches the soul. I had this song on repeat for months. @wizkidayo #NS10v10 1257291157194903553 EBAY koke 2848 2371 103975 1120 0 Manchester null 0 United 86. Mon May 04 12:49:05 0000 2020 Osasigbins5 RT @ Kruddz: Another WIN for wizkid are you dumb!!! This is becoming easy #NS10v10 1257291155919814656 Osas igbins 445 null 1567 163 Love listening to good 0 music- Huge fan of Naija songs but I fk more with starboy sound[V] 87. Mon May 04 12:49:02 0000 2020 Batshuayi_Ahmed RT @MaleekBerry: Starboy is the tweet #NS10v10 1257291143366225920 Batshuayi 139 0 null 86 4977 0 0 @fireboy_dml fav 88. Mon May 04 12:48:58 0000 2020 Ola_Wa_Le RT @WizkidSource: Stream @wizkidayo[']s #JORO from his upcoming album, "Made in Lagos" nnWe[']re almost at 40M views! #NS10v10 https://t.co/B[...] 1257291127121641472 lam_pumpkin 446 448 0 5595 0 Soundman [<3][<3] 89. Mon May 04 12:48:57 0000 2020 lam_olapompy RT @theresnosignall: hope everyone enjoyed the music of last night's #NS10v10!!! big up @JoelRyanB for linking us up with @SpotifyUK to bri[...] 1257291120016527360 Talk2Pompy 27 53 Lagos, Nigeria 0 null 145 0 Goalline agent || Football lover [<3] || Die hard Chelsea Fan | Lover of good music.... wizkid fc | make friends | Follow I follow back... 90. Mon May 04 12:48:56 0000 2020 RT @archtypeUK: Something amazing mariapigeon happened last night. Hits from Vybz Kartel and Wizkid went head-to-head on @theresnosignall's #NS10v10.[...] 1257291119257403392 lisa mafia info@mariapearl.co.uk 0 1230 751 45190 503 null 0 doing it for lil saint, always. 0 91. Mon May 04 12:48:56 0000 2020 MagCrazyNerd RT @blicktargaryen: Usher was out here talking bout getting side chics pregnant while my goat telling u what happens when a rich nxgga want[...]1257291116707282944 10142 627 BANANA ISLAND 187267 189 IG: @Xolie ngema nnnnnnnn@heisrema's MOM[<3] 92. Mon May 04 12:48:55 0000 2020 Oghene GP RT @OvieO: Burna Boy beat PopcaannWizkid beat Vybz Kartel nn 2-0 nnWho[']s next? nnDavido vs Mavado? #NS10v10 1257291112949178369 Godspower Ovbije 3275 3108 Warri, Nigeria 0 null 0 0 Part-time Actor|| Warri Boy|| IG: oghene gp || Chelsea Fan|| || Social Dude|| Educationists || Marketer || I Follow Back || 93. Mon May 04 12:48:55 0000 2020 imdeo RT @Alex Houseof308: Wizkid FC tonight #NS10v10 https://t.co/qf0vNR886j 1257291112152211456 Dr. Chemist~ 395 477 1926 Kwara/Lagos MUFC X Cristiano 0 null 1746 0 0 Ronaldo nn∂∂nnWizkid Fan | nn∂∂nnUnilorin breed || IFB

OtunbaStanli

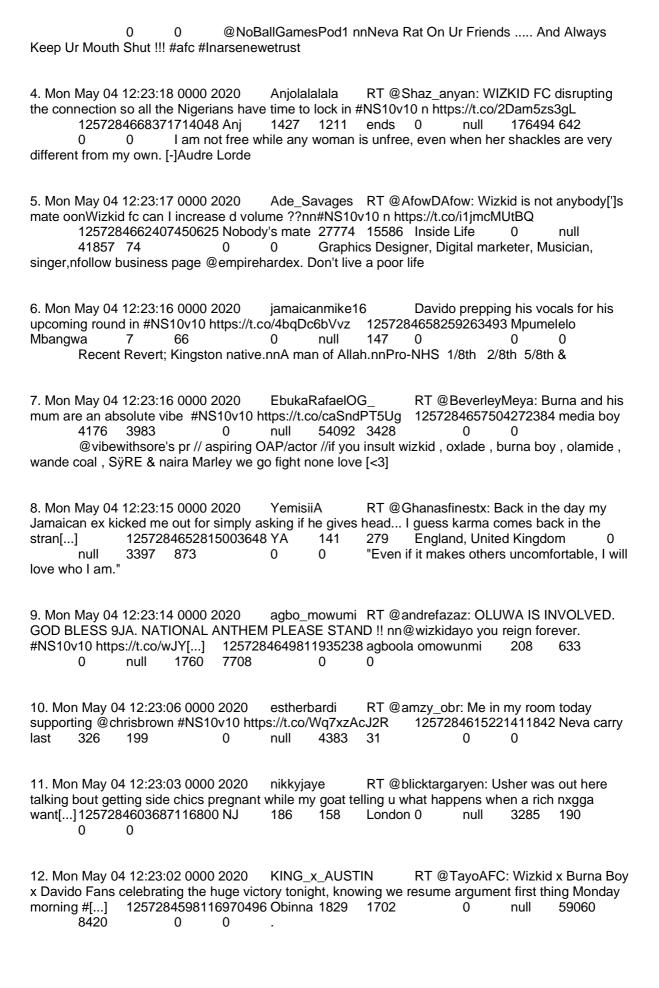
RT @BET: Vybz Kartel vs Wizkid Who y'all

84. Mon May 04 12:49:07 0000 2020

Starboy[<3] #NS10v10 #Wizkidfc https://t.co/jnuTqbL3SP 1257291108629073920 Okeke [?][?] 24106 515 641 Ireland 0 null n RIP MUM Romans8:31~ If God be for me, who can be against me | Med. Pharm Scientist | Igbo [*] 95. Mon May 04 12:48:53 0000 2020 NattJohn10 RT @blicktargaryen: Usher was out here talking bout getting side chics pregnant while my goat telling u what happens when a rich nxgga want[...] 1257291103826477056 Man like Nat 338 529 null 46496 189 0 ecclesall rangers ifc They call me man like nat 0 0 96. Mon May 04 12:48:52 0000 2020 OliverHervis RT @Zsauceboi: Wizkid took on a legend and doesn't even score one.nnNo come closer, No Holla at your boy, No Daddy yo, No fever and still 1257291100378877952 Gentle but wicked f[...] 1697 1915 on earth 0 null 64622 154 0 Here to catch fun, @wizkidayo stan, i do bant too but don't take them personal 97. Mon May 04 12:48:52 0000 2020 __yemi RT @TayoAFC: Wizkid x Burna Boy x Davido Fans celebrating the huge victory tonight, knowing we resume argument first thing Monday morning #[...] 1257291100047507459 HOME[?]EVERYDAY 635 null 2647 0 0 https://t.co/rl43fzfMSs 98. Mon May 04 12:48:45 0000 2020 samolu1188 RT @JrAnthoony_: Wizkid's Superstar Album is still the best debut album by a Nigerian artiste since forever #NS10v10 1257291069902987264 Samuel Olusegun 475 582 Akoka, Nigeria 0 null 4005 255 0 0 Manchester United/ wizkid fc/ Wizkid 99. Mon May 04 12:48:43 0000 2020 ohail lexa RT @X marksthe: I[']m not even bothered Atleast I found all my Caribbeans on the TL #NS10v10 1257291061929615362 A SAV 2458 2260 Jamaica 0 null 31659 256 0 0 I wax. ~ law & philosophy undergrad~ 100. Mon May 04 12:48:41 0000 2020 iamzell_ RT @Papii_Abz: I[']m so proud of Wizkid FC, the vote ting is making me smile! I[']m taking a screenshot for future purposes #NS10v10 15687 15475 Nigeria 0 1257291056833531904 [?][?] 75416 580 null All I do is Swipe | Wizkid There[']s no choice, and we all know: bi 1. Mon May 04 12:23:21 0000 2020 **DManuria** ojuelegba ohhh....of course Wizkiiiid omo naija #NS10v10 1257284681487319040 Daoudjibi Manuria 12 44 0 null 142 0 Una no va sin la otra 2. Mon May 04 12:23:21 0000 2020 adeleke_aquila RT @JAE5_: see dat sexy girl from ghana #NS10v10 wizkid is not your mate !!!!!! 1257284680161931265 Ambitious Leke 2319 5005 Home Of Peace And Comfort's 0 null 12118 802 O The Adept Proficient Writer | DM/s Only For Promo's And Advert Mail n: Adelekeaguila@gmail.com,n Am Here For Promotion's | Ads Only ,nIG:Adeleke Aquila RilwanLucas 3. Mon May 04 12:23:18 0000 2020 RT @lifeofjam: This is the segment of the #NS10v10 show that Jameela responded to the people being RUDE TO HER (in droves) at this point 1257284668916932608 Akh 3934 1282 465996 41 &[...] South London 0 null

JessicaOkeke RT @papaya ex: You guys, Wizkid

94. Mon May 04 12:48:54 0000 2020



don[']t ever compare no one to WIZKID again from today on !! This song can bring tears to your eyes God bless wizkid.[...] 1257284589078396928 Kavaniii 1613 585 A place 0 24936 1236 Somtochukwu IG~ Kavaniii.szn 14. Mon May 04 12:22:59 0000 2020 KobbyCarter7 RT @OvieO: Burna Boy beat PopcaannWizkid beat Vybz Kartel nn 2-0 nnWho[']s next? nnDavido vs Mavado? #NS10v10 901 1257284588193435650 Kobby Carter 225 Kumasi, Ghana 0 Amo Fosu Jnr is my name n I am a student and I 2459 2587 0 love been with good friends around me iam_jagaboss RT @therawdeeya: Is this the Wizkid vou 15. Mon May 04 12:22:57 0000 2020 people are toying with? #NS10v10 https://t.co/aPOYQTrREP 1257284579590844425 JAGA @wizkidayo 1912 2810 Nigeria 0 null 14232 1411 0 0 @chelseafc Music Lover [<3] https://t.co/luXuvjddgW 16. Mon May 04 12:22:57 0000 2020 Sello_Israel RT @TayoAFC: Wizkid x Burna Boy x Davido Fans celebrating the huge victory tonight, knowing we resume argument first thing Monday 1257284579121119235 rooi van skelm 778 850 Kempton Park, South Africa morning #[...] null 3326 0 0 | never imitate | pave my own lane | 8420 Dont be jealous..let it motivate you | most importantly I'd like to believe how I live my life is fair and honest 17. Mon May 04 12:22:53 0000 2020 hintboy1 RT @DeanCoxi: LMAO Burna Boy & his mums reaction when he heard Steff London[']s voicenote... #NS10v10 #ghanavsnigeria #nigeriavsghana #W[...] 1257284564063567874 SILLY CUM 5 18 null 165 0 0 Educated mhieee 18. Mon May 04 12:22:50 0000 2020 SaffronDem RT @archtypeUK: Something amazing happened last night. Hits from Vybz Kartel and Wizkid went head-to-head on @theresnosignall's #NS10v10.[...] 1257284549907820546 Seffi 199 211 London, England Procurement professional. Photo taker. by heritage. 3076 508 0 LDNR by birth. Views are my own. RT @kkarissa : This is how the Caribbean 19. Mon May 04 12:22:47 0000 2020 saaadgrls was represented tonight #NS10v10 https://t.co/HSEYmGDcJj 1257284536557359109 ~ 324 null 14706 1162 ves 20. Mon May 04 12:22:46 0000 2020 kingjames_n RT @DuchessT_: RT if you voted for Wizkid all the way to the end. Wizkid FC n#NS10v10 [<3][<3] https://t.co/2hBNroKYr3 1257284533965201410 Nentawe KingJames 142 473 Federal Capital Territory, 0 statistitian in the making Nig 0 260 1068 null 21. Mon May 04 12:22:46 0000 2020 samarie RT @archtypeUK: Something amazing happened last night. Hits from Vvbz Kartel and Wizkid went head-to-head on @theresnosignall's #NS10v10.[...] 1257284533206073345 S[*] 1850 634 null 144980 508 Teacher & Writer. Mrs & Mother. Check out my blog and books 22. Mon May 04 12:22:45 0000 2020 RT @TayoAFC: Wizkid x Burna Boy x Suleiman_sd Davido Fans celebrating the huge victory tonight, knowing we resume argument first thing Monday

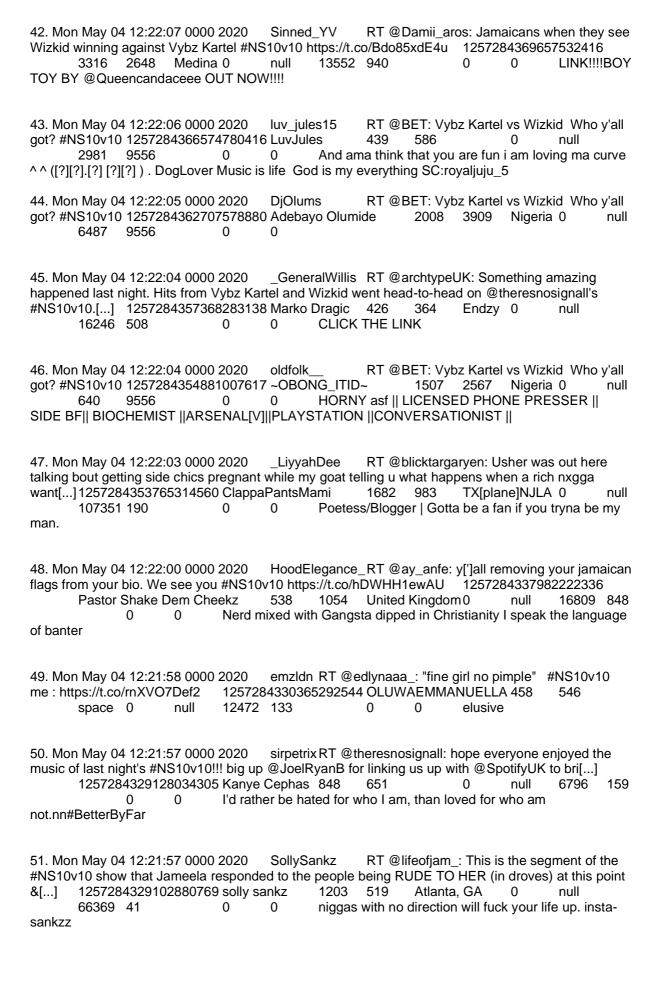
Kavani75743971

RT @ Kruddz: Fammmmmmm

13. Mon May 04 12:22:59 0000 2020

morning) #[] 11253		3452881	4657537 0	Halal 0	489	512	Abuja,	Nigeria	0	null	
visuals t England	that FIN	ISHED 0	42 0000 ME #NS null n tweets	\$10v10 5043		nae 4514327	RT @M 7539713 0		172	169	es. It[']s T London not funn	,
	S10v10 173	125728 3282	41 0000 3451322	2020 0169731 0	Isaakibi Tebyek 0	Caasi	24	253	Nakuru	ı,kenya	still worlb 0 s towards	null
those go Covid19	oing to v [] 75776	vork tod 125728 123	ay, beca 3450070	2020 luse they 8569088 0 e about r	had no Uwa 0	choice s 1660		ome, k Benin-	eep then City, Nig	n away f eria	0	ot all
				2020 TNQQbv null	Olawalv zEe 350		RT @hi 4486796			-	<3] make rd	this 5
Davido	Fans ce	lebratin 125728	g the hu	2020 ge victor 9720960 0	y tonight	t, knowir			rgument		a Boy x g Monda 0	y null
Davido	Fans ce	lebratin 125728			y tonight	t, knowir igger	RT @Ta ig we res 10606 I[?]Musio	ume a 7745	rgument	first thin	g Monda null	у
	ed last r	night. Hi		/ybz Kar 7066496	tel and V Ri	485		l-to-hea [plane]	0	heresno null		508
	the mu	sic of la	3445979			g up @Jo	oelRyanl 656	3 for lin 877	Londor	up with (n, Engla	@Spotifyl	0
		#NS10	27 0000 v10 nnW 455	2020 /izkid FC 2345	Kellyke : https://				125728		oz Kartel 8086400 0	

	n May 04 onWizkid										anybod	y[ˈ]s
	1257284		6599937	Bobby	22953			0	null	78710	74	
GOD B #NS10	n May 04 LESS 9J v10 https: rt, Nigeria	A. NAT ://t.co/w	IONAL A	NTHEM	I PLEĂS	SE STAN	D !! nn@	wizkida	yo you	621		
Summe	n May 04 ertime? To 1257284 3310 herapist[ouch A 143755 783	Button? 9201793	Fever? SANCH 0	Dumpa 1179 0	Truck??' 358 [?]Sout	?nnVybz Cyprus h Coast	to The l Menace	t RIDDIN JK :[?]MSK	MS!nn#N 0		
talking l	n May 04 bout getti]1257284 8728	ng side	chics p	regnant [,]	blackos while my 78 0	y goat te 76	lling u w Englan		oens wh d Kingdo	om		e null
	n May 04 winning a 327					onson https://t.c 3245				aicans w 34428168 0		ijoga
	n May 04 absolute 427					ndPT5U				urna and 7967616		
	n May 04 g artist! Y 1257284 10644	ou kno 140164	w how o	ld this so	ong is ai			ning feed				null
	n May 04 #Clarks # 109053 Directo	ŧNS10v 6147	10 https London	://t.co/4l , Englan	JsSNxhi id	0	125728 null		2418433	ngland a 3 Gaza G		f O
got? #N	n May 04 IS10v10 191602 .ntSaba	125728 9556			Ahmad Ahmad 0	[?]	1464	646	Stretfo	vs Wizk rd End ase you['	0	null
41. Mor	n May 04 1257284 6359					ela_ 672 orn[?] sco	447	London	0	ht on #N null	S10v10 45858	



52. Mon May 04 12:21:57 0000 2020 donchdeejay RT @donchdeejay: YOOO AN BOMBARDING @levselects THINKING nnTHEY COULD OF DONE BETTER, COMING SUGGESTIONS nnNEED TO GO LOOK AT THE[] 1257284326603005953 DONG 1923 641 London/Birmingham 0 null 53931 83 DJ	G WITH
53. Mon May 04 12:21:56 0000 2020 its_neyomei RT @BeverleyMeya: Burna ar are an absolute vibe #NS10v10 https://t.co/caSndPT5Ug 125728432334823014 Chinubarumogu955 993 Lagos, Nigeria 0 null 6488 3428 0 [<3]nProudly Dimpled!nFuture Doc	
54. Mon May 04 12:21:53 0000 2020mdongo RT @kimkors_: This is going to nightmares #NS10v10 https://t.co/hwAFkoVX9R 1257284311310630913 MD 613 Dublin City, Ireland 0 null 27295 733 0 0 what happens, boy, keep that motherfucker rollin[']	to give me 546 No matter
 Mon May 04 12:21:53 0000 2020 COUNTRY_YOO RT @DjDrumbaetz: T song that said it all #NS10v10 https://t.co/aMPhXASTRK 1257284309007896576 COUI 2111 1898 Umuahia, Nigeria 0 null 8066 1 Rap/Music Advocaten[?]Law Student[?]nMy Parte after Parte cover video and a now.!! Download link is below 	NTRY_YOO 0 0
56. Mon May 04 12:21:52 0000 2020 NayDior_ RT @kimkors_: This is going to nightmares #NS10v10 https://t.co/hwAFkoVX9R 1257284307426648064 doja dior 0 null 59983 733 0 0 insta: nxy.dior	1498 519
57. Mon May 04 12:21:50 0000 2020 tz_bhanji RT @WizkidSource: Stream @#JORO from his upcoming album, "Made in Lagos" nnWe[']re almost at 40M views! #Nhttps://t.co/B[] 1257284299960745984 Wiz'Stan 729 814 0 36911 265 0 0 Manchester United FC Labile Pogba Messi Stan	IS10v10 null
58. Mon May 04 12:21:50 0000 2020 trending_medic RT @omojo: LMFAOOO I['] hate Nigerians bro #NS10v10 https://t.co/kzE3LBIrFg 1257284298203435010 Lidoc 50931 8832 Lagos, Nigeria 0 null 152442 2039 0 Male//Christian//Medicine//Sports//Writer//Chelsea FC//ucheprince61@yahoo.com//Skeptic//Rational Thinker//Pessimist//DM[?] only for biz	aine 0
59. Mon May 04 12:21:48 0000 2020	next round 181
60. Mon May 04 12:21:46 0000 2020 gnashingnal RT @BET: Vybz Kartel vs Wizgot? #NS10v10 1257284282004930564 Anloga 2350 2267 Uptown Energy 0 7965 9556 0 0 Blockchain enthusiast [?] Manchester KNUST [?]	null
61. Mon May 04 12:21:44 0000 2020 iFrankkie RT @Odunuga_4real: Nigeria nNigeria has DavidonNigeria has OlamidenNigeria has Burna boy nNigeria has Tiwa Sa	

Nigeria 0	null	5314	34			0	God firs		Роп па	rcourt,	
62. Mon May 04 the views of the 125728 73439	contest 427265	ants on	#NS10v1 you[']ll r	l0 do no never be	t reflect	the view 389	s of No 3 558	Signal.	re'd like t 0	o clarify	that
63. Mon May 04 #NS10v10 https West Yorkshire Zulus [?] [?]	://t.co/jn	jURsj26		125728	Deepz 4268667	125760		830	677		
64. Mon May 04 WIZKID STANn 125728	nnWIZK	ID FC 4	Life[<3]n Wiz'Sta	#NS10v n	10 https	://t.co/Ed 814	dJk4xqF	RH 0	null	ud to be 36911 ssi Stan	811
65. Mon May 04 Davido Fans cel morning #[] 214507	lebrating 125728	the hug	ge victory 3732929	tonight /	, knowin	g we res 2139					y
66. Mon May 04 got? #NS10v10 95562	125728		1490754			2623	ET: Vyb. 2670	z Kartel	vs Wizki 0	d Whoy null	/'all
67. Mon May 04 happened last n #NS10v10.[] 184107 because of Jesu	ight. Hit 125728 508	s from V 4239793	ybz Kart 3500160 0	el and V Ruth 0	Vizkid we 1846 God, Mu	ent head 973 usicals,	l-to-head London Psychold	d on @th , Englan	neresnos d	signall's 0	null ere
68. Mon May 04 Who y'all got? # @AfrikanLaxboy	NS10v1 0	0 null	125728 4145	4233959 199	_axboy 9297025 eatsn#Afi	JoeLax 0	Laxboy 0		оу		l 351
69. Mon May 04 Isha[']a! 2nd hal gyae gyimie 0 cheatLIVE LIFE	f is all W 1072 0	/izkid Ins 886 I don[']t	sha[ˈ]Alla Dansom know yo	h #NS10 nan, Acc nu but I[']	ra-Ghan II find yo	125728 a	4222986 0	977281 null	sua_nya 12683	659	
	d beat V	ybz Karl			o[']s next		vieO: Bu vido vs M 3909		#NS10\	/10 null	

RT @kkarissa : This is how the Caribbean 71. Mon May 04 12:21:28 0000 2020 Acefisher1 was represented tonight #NS10v10 https://t.co/HSEYmGDcJj 1257284204095844353 60 null 20 1162 72. Mon May 04 12:21:26 0000 2020 BledClot RT @_Pengeth: Results after that #NS10v10 https://t.co/riFtNzRu4N 1257284196902592516. 164 0 null 9902 1883 #CFC O 0 RT @TrophyHusbandD: Jamaica 73. Mon May 04 12:21:25 0000 2020 OvialnChambers winning gold medals at Olympics and a functioning presidency but want to get mad cos they lost an online polf...] 1257284194717351936 Ekweozor Emeka 356 1239 Lagos, Nigeria 0 null 40331 941 0 Lawyer ||Sports Enthusiast|| Poet|| ChelseaFan emekaekweozor2@gmail.com 74. Mon May 04 12:21:24 0000 2020 Aj_moneyy RT @_iamtomi: This is the best Wizkid's Ojuelegba performance [<3]nn#NS10v10n https://t.co/1NWDVOPpRc 1257284188929167362 Prince Abolade 1780 4958 somewhere in Nigeria 0 null 4509 691 life is a balance btw good and bad. nna Liverpool fan YNWA 75. Mon May 04 12:21:23 0000 2020 JessicaOkeke_ RT @PulseNigeria247: Who else felt this way when Ojuelegba came on? #NS10v10 https://t.co/EOoSmgA8Gd 1257284183925444609 Okeke [?][?] 1917 641 Ireland 0 null 24106 622 RIP MUM Romans8:31~ If God be for me, who can be against me | Med. Pharm Scientist | Igbo [*] frush11 RT @KraksTV: Wizkid -10nVybz Kartel - vibes nnRT 76. Mon May 04 12:21:16 0000 2020 if you're Team Wizkid FCnn#NS10v10 https://t.co/mx5qzyYHKj 1257284154028429312 REASON TDE 107 362 Kaduna 0 null 1406 2824 0 0 77. Mon May 04 12:21:16 0000 2020 SkWyla RT @theresnosignall: hope everyone enjoyed the music of last night's #NS10v10!!! big up @JoelRyanB for linking us up with @SpotifyUK to bri[...] 1257284153969647616 #Nasty Out Now! 27 38 London, England #WYLA #TASTEPARTIES null 169 159 DJ/Musician/Events Manager - Soundcloud- SK WYLA - Follow Me Up FOR BOOKINGS/ENQUIRIES - dj_skwyla@hotmail.com 78. Mon May 04 12:21:15 0000 2020 HugoPhilz RT @BlagBonez: Jamaicans when Wizkid beats vybz cartel 10-0 #NS10v10 https://t.co/uxdYGxRZd9 1257284150169608193 The Oracle PLANET MARS 0 553 null 5652 1200 0 0 thanks for checking.nbye 79. Mon May 04 12:21:14 0000 2020 RT @theresnosignall: hope everyone chillzchillie enjoyed the music of last night's #NS10v10!!! big up @JoelRyanB for linking us up with @SpotifyUK 1257284145572708353 Corona is Temporary! But GAZA IS FOREVER 1188 London, England 0 null 45608 159 0 1/4 of @LetsTalkPRJCT | Presenter @bangers banter | Clothing @whyimdope | Battle Rap Enthusiast 80. Mon May 04 12:21:13 0000 2020 RT @lifeofjam_: This is the segment of the TossItOver_

#NS10v10 show that Jameela responded to the people being RUDE TO HER (in droves) at this point

0 81. Mon May 04 12:21:12 0000 2020 rukky oma RT @TayoAFC: Wizkid x Burna Boy x Davido Fans celebrating the huge victory tonight, knowing we resume argument first thing Monday 1257284140648615937 aunty half-caste 2204 1216 My happy place 0 In a life-long relationship with food. IG: @rukky.oma 27215 8420 0 0 82. Mon May 04 12:21:12 0000 2020 RT @lifeofiam: This is the segment of the sociallyanti #NS10v10 show that Jameela responded to the people being RUDE TO HER (in droves) at this point 1257284139348361216 oh no sis 3936 2433 0 null 172236 41 &[...] 0 0 hey maid 83. Mon May 04 12:21:08 0000 2020 sunkanmee1 RT @papaya_ex: You guys, Wizkid Starboy[<3] #NS10v10 #Wizkidfc https://t.co/jnuTgbL3SP 1257284122491445249 [?][?][?] 921 874 Nigeria 0 1195 515 0 0 Graphics Designer || null I follow back | #mufc | Unilorin 84. Mon May 04 12:21:08 0000 2020 lozpatriciaa RT @Cory_outside1: Vybz calling the DJ like eh bwoi , what kinda fuckery yuh ah deal with #NS10v10 https://t.co/cvgDu2gvCo 1257284121073721344 Lozpatricaa 10 27 Leicester, England 0 null 171 354 0 0 85. Mon May 04 12:21:07 0000 2020 LateefA09065011 RT @theresnosignall: hope everyone enjoyed the music of last night's #NS10v10!!! big up @JoelRyanB for linking us up with @SpotifyUK to bri[...] 1257284119211499521 Lateef Adebayo 183 surulere 0 null 2169 159 0 0 wizkidfc..wizkidstan 86. Mon May 04 12:21:07 0000 2020 Namastebwoy RT @iamSMADE: Wizzy baby loke loke #NS10v10 1257284117085016065 Umar Faroug 1368 2842 Some where in earth 10644 1080 0 null 0 87. Mon May 04 12:21:07 0000 2020 k1ddyk1ddy RT @hussainimk: Wizkid FC. [<3] make this go viral #NS10v10 https://t.co/aTNQQbvzEe 1257284116585877504 K1ddyk1ddy Ogun, Nigeria 0 null 145 520 0 Ibraheem Habeeb || Manchester United | #wizkidfc | Aspiring photographer | old account @horlajidey21 | [?][?][?] jervicemaster RT @theresnosignall: hope everyone 88. Mon May 04 12:21:06 0000 2020 enjoyed the music of last night's #NS10v10!!! big up @JoelRyanB for linking us up with @SpotifyUK to bri[...] 1257284113683361792 jervice ProEra Nuno 365 465 Manchester null 21354 159 JA 0 0 89. Mon May 04 12:21:06 0000 2020 ToniTeeTones RT @archtypeUK: Something amazing happened last night. Hits from Vvbz Kartel and Wizkid went head-to-head on @theresnosignall's #NS10v10.[...] 1257284111733047296 toni childs 1191 701 Dreamville #ColeWorld 0 48920 508 OB/GYN. null 0 0 kingavrymusic RT @MoTheComedian: Jamaican, 90. Mon May 04 12:21:04 0000 2020 Ghanaian & Zimbabwean Twitter link up right now #NS10v10 https://t.co/kYgrylWuCE

&[...]

1257284144004042752 -

977

708

LDN

0

null

32228 41

1257284105785532416 King Avry 1494 922 Harare, Zimbabwe 0 null 13715 1800 0 0 G.O.E ArtistnBookings: bookkingavry@gmail.comnPress:publicmenaceafrica@gmail.com
91. Mon May 04 12:21:04 0000 2020 DjDrumbaetz This was the song that said it all #NS10v10 https://t.co/aMPhXASTRK 1257284105055670273 I.G: dj_drum_baetz (therhythmgod) 15073 12380 0 null 30179 1 0 0 Call for any kind of DJ events. download your unlimited love songs below.
92. Mon May 04 12:21:03 0000 2020 OMGKOFI RT @TayoAFC: Wizkid x Burna Boy x Davido Fans celebrating the huge victory tonight, knowing we resume argument first thing Monday morning #[] 1257284101020712960 Nungua Dr Strange 10410 9783 Accra to Sunyani 0 null 6690 8420 0 0 Critical Nurse ∂ Christian[?] ∂ Network Marketer ∂ Humanitarian∂ FC Barcelona Fan ∂ Proudly ∂ #Follow4Follow ASAP
93. Mon May 04 12:21:02 0000 2020 timothyxcix RT @archtypeUK: Something amazing happened last night. Hits from Vybz Kartel and Wizkid went head-to-head on @theresnosignall's #NS10v10.[] 1257284098562932736 99 340 226 London, England 0 null 11523 508 0 0 My mum[']s favourite content creator, and potentially yours too
94. Mon May 04 12:21:01 0000 2020
95. Mon May 04 12:21:00 0000 2020 ProsperOnyeji1 RT @theresnosignall: hope everyone enjoyed the music of last night's #NS10v10!!! big up @JoelRyanB for linking us up with @SpotifyUK to bri[] 1257284087376752640 PROSPER 155 319 Lagos, Nigeria 0 null 875 159 0 0 beware
96. Mon May 04 12:20:55 0000 2020 haywhybams17 RT @fox_supp: Na una dey compete. Wizkid is a god, he competes with nobody, if you are wizkid fan, retweet and love #NS10v10 @AnnMarie014[] 1257284067030171651 Ayobams 75 223 0 null 114 13 0 0
97. Mon May 04 12:20:55 0000 2020 TomiObafemi RT @archtypeUK: Something amazing happened last night. Hits from Vybz Kartel and Wizkid went head-to-head on @theresnosignall's #NS10v10.[] 1257284066942095361 slim 867 558 3. 0 null 66535 508 0 - I'm glad that God still hears a sinners prayer.
98. Mon May 04 12:20:55 0000 2020 adeleke_aquila RT @RealDreylo: Wizkid is even doing Social distancing on the score board. A king I Stan! #NS10v10 Ojuelegba waynn [] 1257284065587331081 Ambitious_Leke2319 5005 In Home Of Peace And Comfort's 0 null 12118 1117 0 0 The Adept Proficient Writer DM/s Only For Promo's And Advert Mail n: Adelekeaquila@gmail.com,n Am Here For Promotion's Ads Only ,nIG:Adeleke_Aquila
99. Mon May 04 12:20:54 0000 2020 NotOnTwirra RT @blicktargaryen: This is facts #NS10v10 https://t.co/PwTJ1uQivd 1257284064920338432 miri 2021 618 0 null 177734 75 0 0 do you have a hoiyl?

100. Mon May 04 12:20:54 0000 2020 fenniejay RT @_TwoFootIn: Chris Brown gonna win tonight #NS10v10 1257284063704072192 surviving quarantine 774 472 London, England 0 null 9197 10 0 0 22.

Appendix 3B: Examples of Tweets From all Festivals







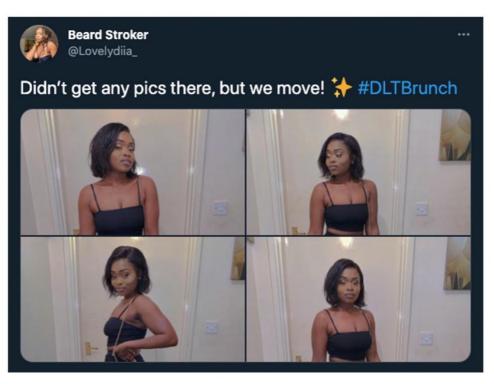




















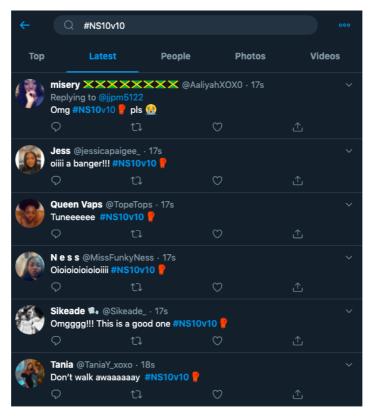


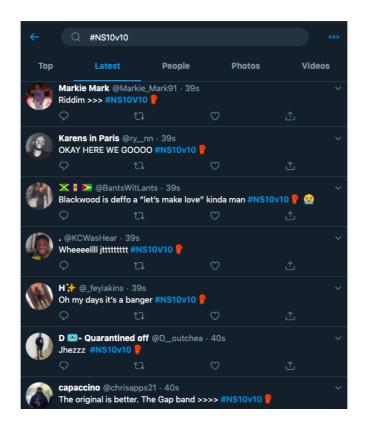


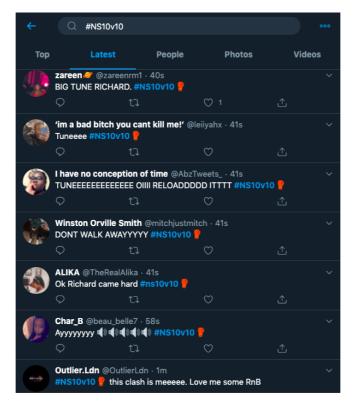


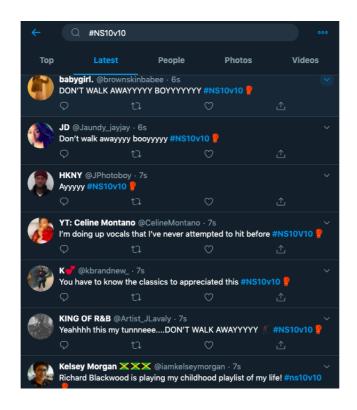


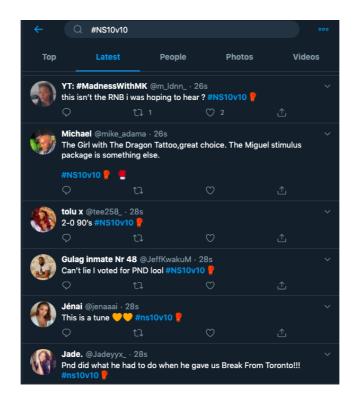


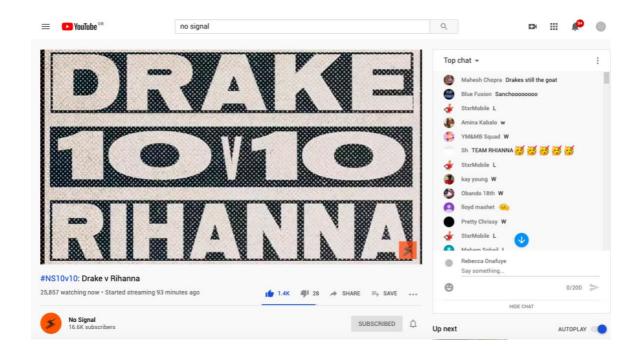


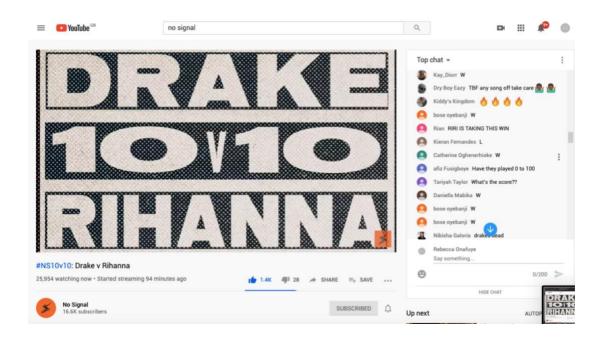


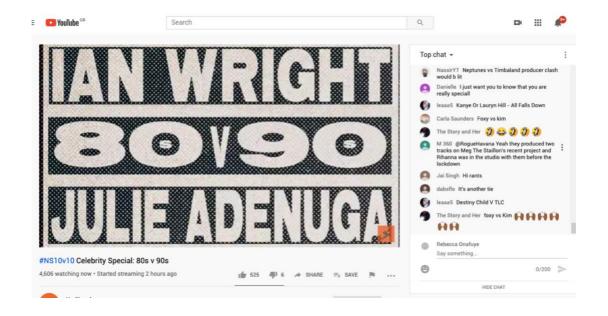




















Appendix 4: Instagram Data (Extracts)

