

EXTENDED ABSTRACT

*TEMPORARY URBAN INTERVENTION, INTEGRATION,
PLACEMAKING*

DDR STATEMENT

Design Driven research is one of the most significant potentials within the doctoral research of young architects around the world. The research method through projects and models enables the provision of an alternative perspective in the consideration of possible solutions and demystification of the established paradigms of existing knowledge. It encourages new ways of thinking, acquiring and disseminating knowledge in the form of a project or a scientific model. New forms of expression and research also offer greater diversity in the solutions offered, which are crucial for the scientific and technical progress of the profession.

ABSTRACT

The integration of temporary urban interventions in public spaces encompasses the process of their typological classification, evaluation and placement into public space. The optimal integration of temporary urban interventions ensures improvement, activation and development of public urban space, while less successful examples cause difficulties in its use and meaning, which is both a research incentive and confirmation of the topic's relevance. The research is conducted through typological classification of public spaces with regard to their relevance. In this way, we distinguish three types of public space: currently relevant urban space, public space that is losing its significance and unconsolidated urban spaces. In terms of typological classification of temporary urban interventions in regard to their impact on public space, we identify those that intensify, redefine or initiate certain spaces. The research establishes criteria that enables the typological classification, evaluation and placement of temporary urban interventions into public space.

The research method is based on a review and analysis of existing studies, as well as original scientific research through catalog processing and case study analysis of comparable examples of temporary urban interventions in public spaces of selected European cities.

Over the past few years, we have witnessed an increasing presence and, at the same time, an inflation of the meaning of temporary architectural interventions in public space. From strategic to individual initiatives, there are more and more examples of temporary occupation of space. As the number of such interventions increases, the question of their quality and reasonableness arises. What is the real potential of temporary interventions in the context of the new normal, and does society manage to reach it? What are the real benefits of temporarily occupying an urban space, and can they encourage lasting change in the context of the space in which they are located? The topic of the research is to find the optimal relationship between the choice of location for the accommodation of a temporary architectural intervention and its typology. The research considers that the morphological, functional and spatial connection between certain urban locations and the typology of temporary intervention has not been sufficiently researched.

The author finds the stimulus of research in a paradigm shift, which in the past decade makes temporary urban interventions the subject and initiator of new spatial and functional settings of public space. In many recent works, they aim to engage and encourage the overcoming of more serious issues of status and use of public urban space, and indicate possible scenarios for the development of unused and neglected urban spaces. Temporary interventions often provide direction in the emergence of a long-term purpose of certain urban areas, while numerous authors confirm their symbolic, educational and placemaking role.

Regardless of the positive effects of temporary interventions in public space, there is a possible failure of temporary urbanism, which is manifested in the gentrification of space through strategically ill-considered temporary actions that do not reach their full potential and predetermined role. This is manifested in a series of generic pop-up pavilions whose function is mainly self-promotion or economic profit, which inhabit the space parasitically and non-contextually. Inconsistency of decisions in the bottom-up approach (led mainly by groups of young enthusiasts) leads to the danger of subordinating space to selected young consumers without creating a complete and inclusive neighborhood, while the danger of top-down approach lies in generic conceptualization of space due to rapid profits and rising land prices. Emphasizing the mentioned obstacles and temptations, it is crucial in the future research to determine the criteria for valorization and affirmative integration of temporary interventions in the urban space. In the past 10 years, many authors have explored the benefits and phenomenon of temporary interventions, and the pioneers of current knowledge about the phenomenon of temporary use are Oswald, Overmeyer, Misselwitz with their book *Urban Catalyst* (1). The book distinguishes typologies of users of temporary interventions (distinguishes start-ups, migrants, system refugees, drop outs or part time activists), typologies of purpose of temporary interventions (distinguishes reserve / niche, playground or incubator), and the ratio of intensity of occupying space (stand in, impulse, consolidation, coexistence, parasites, subversion pioneer and displacement relationship). Significant theoretical and research activity in this area is offered by both Haydn and Temel (2), offering an analysis of selected examples of temporary purposes and their characteristic properties. Observing the typology of temporary interventions through morphological, spatial, and content characteristics of the intervention, previous research offers a record of possible relationships between space

and intervention, but does not offer a proposal or study of redistribution of such typologies in the city.

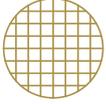
Future research seeks to prove that by analyzing the typologies of potential urban spaces we can offer a valid redistribution of typologies of temporary interventions through the city area, depending on the typology of available spaces. The optimal integration of temporary urban interventions ensures improvement, activation and development of public urban space, while less successful examples cause difficulties in its use and meaning, which is both a research incentive and confirmation of the topic's relevance. Hyperproduction of various pop-up interventions is often not appropriate and in accordance with the character of the space (eg. festival events in protected urban areas that prevent normal functioning and use of space), while in some cases the typology of temporary intervention misjudges user needs (eg. pre-designed pavilions the context of an urban neighborhood that shows the need for much more concise interventions). The research aims to offer criteria for integration, which encompasses typological classification, evaluation and placement of temporary urban interventions into public space. The research starts from the assumption that the typology and level of development of a certain space determines its potentials and the direction, possibilities and limits of temporary architectural intervention in that area. The most relevant contribution on this topic is the research of Finnish theorists and architects Panu Lehtovuori and Sampo Ruoppila(3) who in their scientific work establish the division of space into types with regard to the existing spatial conditions and the status of space at the time of observation. They distinguish three types of public space: currently relevant urban space, public space that is losing its significance and currently underused areas, according to set criteria (use of space, attention and flux of people, apprehension and meaning, development perspectives). The assumption is that the obtained typologies of space can accept only certain typologies of temporary interventions. In accordance with the obtained typologies of spaces, the purpose of the research is to determine the architectural-urbanistic criteria that define different typologies of temporary urban interventions. It is assumed that the criteria determining the function, intensity of space occupation, user groups and different driving initiatives (from top to bottom down) will define the different typologies that will be recommended for integration into the previously mentioned typologies of space. The common characteristics of temporary urban interventions will determine their typological classification. The premise of the research is to obtain 3 typologies of temporary interventions with regard to their impact on space: temporary interventions that they intensify space, those that redefine space, and interventions that initiate space. The research will be set up through the analysis of existing successful examples of temporary urban interventions through the set of criteria.

1. Oswald, Philipp; Overmeyer, Klaus; Misselwitz, Philipp. (2013), *Urban Catalyst: The Power of Temporary Use*, Berlin: JOVIS Verlag
2. Haydn, Florian; Temel, Robert (2006), *Temporary urban spaces : concepts for the use of city spaces*, Basel:Birkhäuser
3. Lehtovuori, Panu; Ruoppila, Sampo (2012), *Temporary uses as means of experimental urban planning*, in: SAJ Serbian Architecture Journal 4, pp. 29-54

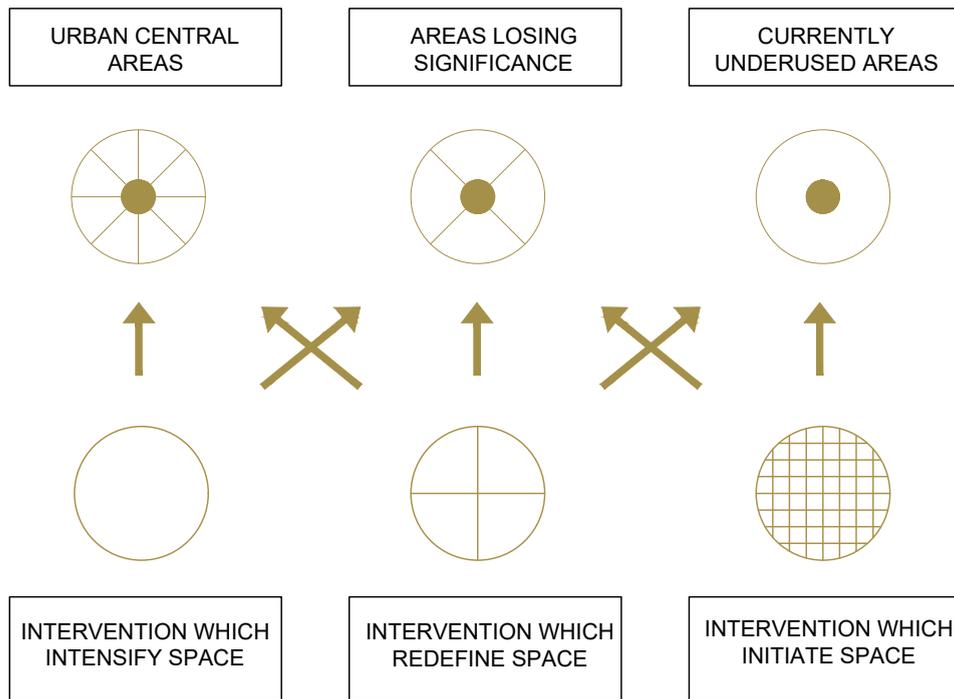
(fig. 1) Typology of urban spaces

			
FUNCTION	defined	defined but wakening	not defined/ loose
ATTENTION AND FLUX OF PEOPLE	high	some, could be better	none
APREHENSION/ MENAING	fashionable/ classic/elitist	out of fashion	edgy/daring/promising
DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES	stable/ lack of new	redevelopment	open/risky
IDENTITY	high	once firm / losing	none
TYPOLOGY OF SPACE	URBAN CENTRAL AREAS	AREAS LOSING SIGNIFICANCE	CURRENTLY UNDERUSED AREAS

(fig. 2) Typology of temporary urban intervention

			
PROGRAM	polivalent/undefined	defined and singular	defined and complex
DURATION	short/ less than a week	less than a month	less than a year
APREHENSION/ MENAING	expressed authorship and appearance, art	impact on neighbourhood, contextual	complex, contextual, impact on community
PARTICIPATION	user is observer	user is participator or organisator	user is observer and participator
INTENSITY OF OCCUPYING SPACE	low/stand in/impulse	parasite/coexistence	consolidation / impact with context
TYPOLOGY OF URBAN INTERVENTION	INTERVENTION WHICH INTENSIFY SPACE	INTERVENTION WHICH REDEFINE SPACE	INTERVENTION WHICH INITIATE SPACE

(fig. 3) Crossprogramming of typology



(fig. 4) Predicted optimal types of integration of temporary urban installation into public space

