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STOCKHOLM TEMPORARY

**RELEVANCY & POTENTIALS FOR IMPLEMENTING
TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE IN STOCKHOLM**

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Preface

I became fascinated with temporary architecture early in the landscape architecture education and was drawn by the phenomenon's creative, artistic, experimental and social aspects. I was also interested but not so knowledgeable of its potential as a tool for citizen dialogue and in other inclusive processes. I first investigated temporary architecture in my bachelor thesis in 2011. Much has happened since then and nowadays there is a greater amount of references of temporary architecture both worldwide and in Sweden. This latter work and master thesis can thus be viewed as a continuation of my earlier studies where I have tried to narrow down the concept by limiting it to a context like Stockholm. I am still captivated by temporary architecture and I believe that there is a strong link between landscape architecture and temporary architecture. The awareness of temporary architecture's complexity and its possibilities for a city like Stockholm has however grown tremendously for me during the course of this study.

Karl Tyrväinen

Stockholm, January 2015

Abstract

Temporary architecture is an alternative urban planning concept which has been adapted in many cities worldwide during the last decade. There is however no common definition for temporary architecture and it is diversely labelled and applied. In 2013 it also became publicly introduced in Stockholm via the approval of the city's first architectural guideline. Temporary architecture is presented in the guideline as a potential tool for exploring public spaces among other architecture related themes. The ideas for temporary architecture are ambitious and promising. The problem is that they are vague and leaves questions regarding performance unanswered. The latter intends this thesis to examine.

The aim of this study is therefore to identify the relevancy of temporary architecture in Stockholm and explore how it can be implemented in practice in terms of potential strategies and areas. A secondary aim is also to study the definition and meaning of the concept.

Based on literature studies and interviews, the result is that temporary architecture is relevant in Stockholm. Temporary architecture can be used for creating more dynamic and varied urban spaces. It can also be used as an interactive tool between initiators and users. Applicable areas include almost the entire Stockholm but it is rather approaches and strategies that differ concerning their relevancy for the area in where temporary architecture is performed. Possible strategies are; exploring potentials of a place; revitalizing a place, highlighting a place, establishing non-programmed spaces and enabling actors outside the municipality to contribute in projects with temporary architecture as a medium. The meaning of temporary architecture is however more complex to define. To solely set time as the significant aspect is far from enough. My studies shows that it is also important to include intentions and actors in a potential definition of temporary architecture since it can be performed in a variety of ways. Also the symbiosis between context and intention is important and essential for temporary architecture to function as either a tool or as decoration. This thesis also presents a couple of measures that are left to examine before temporary architecture can be implemented as it is described in the city's architectural guideline. More clear is that practising landscape architects and architects in Stockholm are affected by the concept and that temporariness might become integrated as a natural tool among already conventional ones if it will be implemented on a larger scale.

Sammandrag

Tillfällig arkitektur är ett alternativt stadsbyggnadskoncept som under senare tid applicerats i många städer runtom i världen. Dock finns det ingen allmän definition på tillfällig arkitektur utan kan namngivas och utföras på olika sätt. 2013 introducerades även konceptet i Stockholm via publiceringen av stadens första arkitekturstrategi. Publikationen lyfter bland annat fram tillfällig arkitektur som ett potentiellt verktyg för att utforska offentliga rum samt andra arkitekturrelaterade aspekter. De presenterade tankarna om tillfällig arkitektur är ambitiösa och lovande. Problemet är bara att de är vaga och att frågor som rör utföranden lämnas obesvarade. Det sistnämnda ämnar denna uppsats att utforska.

Syftet med denna studie är därför att identifiera relevansen för att implementera tillfällig arkitektur som ett stadsbyggnadsverktyg samt att ge förslag på var och hur det kan tillämpas i Stockholm. Ett sekundärt syfte är även att studera innebörden av begreppet.

Baserat på litteraturstudier och kvalitativa intervjuer är resultatet av denna uppsats att tillfällig arkitektur är högst relevant för Stockholm. Tillfällig arkitektur är ett verktyg som kan användas för att skapa mer dynamiska och varierade stadsrum. Det är även ett verktyg som kan användas i interaktionen mellan avsändare och brukare. Tillämpbara områden omfattar i princip hela Stockholm och snarare är det angreppssätten som skiljer sig åt och som kan te sig annorlunda beroende på var tillfällig arkitektur utförs. Möjliga angreppssätt kan vara att: utforska potentialen på en plats; vitalisera en plats; marknadsföra en plats, samt att som medium etablera ickeprogrammerade platser och möjliggöra för medborgare och organisationer att bidra till stadens utveckling. Vad gäller innebörden av tillfällig arkitektur är den svårare att definiera. Att bara låta tid vara den signifikanta aspekten är långt ifrån tillräckligt. Mina studier belyser att det även är viktigt att inkludera avsikt och aktörer i en potentiell definition då tillfällig arkitektur kan utföras på olika sätt. Även symbiosen mellan kontext och intention är viktig och avgörande för om tillfällig arkitektur ska fungera som verktyg eller som dekoration. Denna uppsats presenterar också ett par åtgärder som kvarstår att studera innan tillfällig arkitektur kan tillämpas såsom det är beskrivet i stadens arkitekturstrategi. Mer klart är att både landskapsarkitekter och arkitekter yrkesverksamma i Stockholm omfattas av konceptet och att tillfällighet kan komma att integreras som ett naturligt verktyg bland redan konventionella om det implementeras i större skala.

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This study would have been difficult to perform without all the support, assistance and inspiration I received from friends, family, colleagues and others who have been important during the process of making it.

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Thank you.

For Tarja

Summary

Temporary architecture is an emerging trend that has been adapted by many municipalities and cities worldwide during the last decade as an alternative method of planning and organizing the city. Temporary architecture is however not a general concept and there is no common definition on it. In 2013 temporary architecture was publicly introduced and mentioned as an urban planning tool in Stockholm with the approval of the city's first architectural guideline, *Arkitektur Stockholm : Strategier för stadens gestaltning*. The guideline serves as a compliment to the city's master plan concerning the city's architectural policies and intends to "raise the level of architecture that will develop Stockholm in the future" (Stockholms stad 2014a). The publication is ambitious and the ideas on temporary architecture are promising but vague. What temporary architecture means, how it can be applied and even its potential relevancy for Stockholm are less visible in the guideline. This together with the lack of a common definition on the concept open up for a scope of different interpretations

AIM AND LIMITATIONS

The aim of this study is to identify the relevancy of temporary architecture in Stockholm and explore how it can be implemented in practice. A secondary aim is to provide a definition of temporary architecture that adapts to Stockholm. The research questions are therefore:

- How can temporary architecture be used as an urban planning tool?
- Is temporary architecture relevant for Stockholm and why, how and where could it be used?

This thesis is limited to landscape architecture and urban planning with a main focus on outdoor public space. Likewise is this thesis based on Stockholm and is written from a sanctioned perspective regarding the city's architectural guideline. Juridical aspects, such as building permits and alike, are also excluded since this thesis is more concerned with potentials for implementing temporary architecture through an authorized perspective.

METHODOLOGY

This thesis is based on literature studies and qualitative interviews and were chosen as methods in order to answer and reflect the research questions. The literature study as a method was given since this thesis is based on a publication. It does however not only deal with materials from solely Stockholm or Sweden. The latter is because temporary architecture is a quite novel concept not only in Sweden, but in urban planning all around the world and the amount of literature is thus limited. International references, as materials from other fields than only landscape architecture and urban planning are therefore also used. The qualitative interviews were also performed due to the lack of literature and to complement the literature study. The interviews are focusing on practical aspects of temporary architecture in terms of for example possibilities and measures for implementing it in Stockholm today. The interviewees are practising architects with experiences of temporary architecture in Stockholm and were chosen because of their knowledges.

TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE AS AN URBAN PLANNING TOOL

Based on studies of reference projects from Berlin, Copenhagen and San Francisco and in conversation with practising architects it can be argued that temporary architecture is possible to use as a tool in urban planning in a variety of ways. The studied reference projects have for example all in common that they are performed on a sanctioned level, but the intentions and approaches behind them distinguishes them. In Copenhagen temporary architecture is integrated in several of the city's guidelines concerning architecture and urban planning and is not only used as a tool for physical alterations but also for improving urban life and stimulating economical growth. The studied project from Berlin are more concerned with enabling citizens to contribute in the making of the city and is rather providing guidance than as authority initiate temporary projects.

A COMPLEX CONCEPT DIFFICULT TO DEFINE

To define temporary architecture is a difficult task since there exists no common definition on it to start with. Temporary architecture could be explained as architecture made with the intention to last for a limited time, but is merely enough. This study shows that it is important to include in the definition the intention of temporary architecture and the actors that are, or ought to be, involved in them as well as determining if they are unsanctioned and sanctioned actions. The latter is for better precise the meaning of the used term since temporary architecture could be performed by anyone, within as outside legal frameworks, and have a different meanings for different persons. A definition on temporary architecture based on a scale between sanctioned and unsanctioned effort tends to make the term a bit technical and is rather important in discussions where the actor is needed to be clarified.

RELEVANCY

In short, temporary architecture is relevant to implement in Stockholm;

- As a tool for gaining knowledge
- Due to urban development projects currently taking form where it can be used as an investigative method for alternative solutions and as a platform for discussions with citizens
- Because it is cheap and effective which also could be used to achieve the city's goal of creating more idea-based projects (Stockholms stadsbyggnadskontor 2014).
- Because Stockholm is in need of more playful, daring and varied experiences. Stockholm have a good supply of public spaces but they are quite similar to each other in functions and design.

PROPOSALS FOR APPLICABILITY

Based on the result from literature studies and interviews several proposals on strategies and possible areas in Stockholm where temporary architecture could be implemented were made.

Temporary architecture can in Stockholm be used as a strategy for:

- Exploring and investigating the potential of a place
- Revitalizing and activating a place
- Allowing citizens to create temporary interventions by applying open and non-programmed spaces
- Marketing and highlighting a place
- Enabling actors outside the municipality to contribute in projects.

Temporary architecture can in Stockholm geographically be applied in;

- Inner city – Public space
- Outer city – Public Space
- Million Programme area
- Cultural and sensitive environments
- Construction yards and similar urban development areas
- The Waterscape
- Unavailable and disused land

These proposed areas cover generally the entire Stockholm, illustrating that temporary architecture is relevant for the whole city. What distinguishes the areas from each other is how temporary architecture could be applied in them. In other words which of the strategies that are most relevant and appropriate for each of the areas.

Finally a proposals of a potential process for temporary architecture as an urban planning tool is presented in this study. The process is named “Open Sketch” in this thesis and origins from a similar process called “Open Source Urbanism” described by Misselwitz, Oswald & Overmeyer (2007). Open Sketch prescribes temporary architecture as a level which is ongoing next to the traditional planning process in a project. The intention is to use temporary architecture as a method for sketching alternatives and solutions on site together with initiators (architects, consultants, organisations and alike) and citizens. The results of the “sketches” are later included in the formal planning process and the aim is to create designs that answers to actual needs, turning planning process more open and accessible.

CONCLUSION - GIVING GREATER IMPORTANCE TO CONTEXT AND INTENTION IN TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE

This study proves that temporary architecture rely on context and intention and that the symbiosis between the two are crucial for the concept. In temporary architecture mindset and opinions among citizens should also be considered as part of the context along with physical aspects of a place. Temporary architecture must answer to its context and present needs at a site to fully be of use as a tool. Otherwise it will only function as decoration and be of no use. Likewise the intention behind a project is crucial for temporary architecture to be of value. The point is that temporary architecture can not be copied if it is to be used innovatively and as a tool.

CONCLUSION - FUTURE PRACTICE

The ideas for temporary architecture that is presented in Arkitektur Stockholm is promising but needs to be developed in relation to practice. Temporary architecture is relevant for Stockholm and if it is to be implemented, either as I have investigated and proposed or in another way, this might affect how we as landscape architects and architects will work in Stockholm. It might for example be more common that architects and citizens will sketch and discuss solutions together since temporary architecture by its nature is an interactive phenomenon which creates strong bonds between the initiator and the ones that are addressed. In either way, temporary architecture might be integrated as a supplementary tool for the landscape architect or architect if it is to be implemented on a larger scale in Stockholm.

Sammanfattning

Tillfällig arkitektur är en växande trend som implementerats i många städer runtom i världen som ett alternativt verktyg för att planera och utveckla staden och stadsrum. Tillfällig arkitektur är dock inget generellt koncept och det finns ingen gemensam definition på det. 2013 introducerades tillfällig arkitektur officiellt som ett stadsplaneringsverktyg även i Stockholm genom stadens publicering av sin första arkitekturstrategi, "Arkitektur Stockholm : Strategier för stadens gestaltning" (Stockholms stadsbyggnadskontor 2014). Strategin kompletterar stadens översiktsplan och är tänkt att "höja nivån på den arkitektur som ska utveckla Stockholm framöver" (Stockholms stad 2014a). Publikationen är ambitiös och i synnerhet är idéerna för tillfällig arkitektur lovande, men något vaga. Till exempel ger publikationen inte svar på eventuella utföranden av tillfällig arkitektur i Stockholm, eller beskriver dess relevans för staden. Eftersom det inte heller finns någon allmän definition på konceptet lämnar detta också rum för många tolkningar.

SYFTE OCH AVGRÄNSNINGAR

Syftet med denna uppsats är att identifiera relevansen för tillfällig arkitektur i Stockholm och undersöka hur det praktiskt kan implementeras. Ett sekundärt syfte är även att tillhandahålla en definition av tillfällig arkitektur som svarar mot behov och möjligheter i Stockholm. Frågeställningarna lyder därför:

- Hur kan tillfällig arkitektur tillämpas som ett stadsplaneringsverktyg?
- Är tillfällig arkitektur relevant för Stockholm och varför, hur och var kan det i sådana fall implementeras?

Denna uppsats avgränsar sig till landskapsarkitektur och stadsplanering med ett huvudfokus på offentliga rum i utemiljöer. Likaså utgår denna uppsats från Stockholm och är skriven utifrån ett sanktionerat perspektiv med hänsyn till stadens arkitekturstrategi. Juridiska aspekter, såsom bygglov och dylikt, behandlas heller ej då syftet med denna uppsats är att studera potentialen för att implementera tillfällig arkitektur från ett auktoriserat perspektiv.

METOD

För att kunna hantera frågeställningarna baserades denna uppsats på litteraturstudier och kvalitativa intervjuer. Litteraturstudien var som metod en självklarhet då denna uppsats utgår ifrån en publikation. Dock hanterar inte litteraturstudien material från enbart Stockholm eller Sverige. Det sistnämnda på grund av att tillfällig arkitektur är en relativt ny företeelse inom stadsbyggnad över hela världen, och att det därför inte än finns en tillfredsställande mängd material tillgängliga, exempelvis avhandlingar och publikationer om detta. Internationella referenser, liksom material från andra fält än enbart landskapsarkitektur och stadsbyggnad, behandlas därför också. De kvalitativa intervjuerna utfördes även på grund av avsaknaden av material och för att komplettera litteraturstudien. Intervjuerna är mer koncentrerade till Stockholm och fokuserar på praktiska aspekter av tillfällig arkitektur, till exempel åtgärder och möjligheter för att implementera det idag. Intervjupersonerna utgjordes av praktiserande arkitekter som har tidigare erfarenheter av tillfällig arkitektur i stockholmsbaserade projekt och valdes för att kunna bidra med insikter och kunskaper baserade på deras erfarenheter.

TILLFÄLLIG ARKITEKTUR SOM ETT STADSPLANERINGSVERKTYG

Baserat på studier av referensprojekt från Berlin, Köpenhamn och San Francisco samt i samtal med praktiserande arkitekter framgår det tydligt att tillfällig arkitektur kan användas som ett stadsplaneringsverktyg på många olika sätt. Till exempel har alla de studerade referensprojekten gemensamt med varandra att de utförs på en sanktionerad nivå, men intentionerna och tillvägagångssättet bakom dem särskiljer sig. I Köpenhamn är tillfällig arkitektur integrerat i många av stadens riktlinjer vad gäller arkitektur och stadsbyggnad och använd inte enbart som ett verktyg för fysiska förändringar utan även för att till exempel utveckla stadsliv och stimulera ekonomisk tillväxt. I det studerade projektet i Berlin öppnar man istället upp för invånare att bidra i stadens utveckling och tillhandahåller istället vägledning snarare än att själv initiera tillfälliga projekt.

ETT KOMPLEXT KONCEPT SOM ÄR SVÅRDEFINIERBART

Att definiera tillfällig arkitektur är en svår uppgift då det till att börja med inte finns en allmän definition på det. Tillfällig arkitektur kan förklaras som arkitektur skapad för att existera under en begränsad tid. Dock är detta ej tillräckligt och i mina studier fann jag att det i en eventuell definition även är viktigt att inkludera aktörer och huruvida en aktion är sanktionerad eller ej. Detta för att bättre kunna precisera vad som menas med termen då tillfällig arkitektur kan utföras av vem som helst, inom liksom utanför lagliga ramverk, och betyda olika för olika personer. Att definiera tillfällig arkitektur efter en skala mellan sanktionerade och icke-sanktionerade aktioner gör dock termen rätt teknisk och är snarare viktig i diskussioner där ett förtydligande av avsändare krävs.

RELEVANS

Tillfällig arkitektur är högst relevant för Stockholm. I korthet är tillfällig arkitektur relevant för Stockholm;

- för att det kan användas som ett verktyg för att samla in åsikter och kunskap
- för att det för närvarande pågår flera stadsbyggnadsprojekt där det kan användas som undersökande metod för alternativa lösningar och som plattform för diskussioner med medborgare
- för att det är ett konstadseffektivt verktyg som dessutom svarar mot stadens ambition av att tillämpa idebaserad stadsutveckling (Stockholms stadsbyggnadskontor 2014).
- för att Stockholm är i behov av mer lekfulla, vågade och varierade stadsrum. Stockholm har redan ett bra utbud av offentliga stadsrum, men dessa är något lika varandra i både funktion och utformning.

FÖRSLAG PÅ TILLÄMPBARHET

Baserat på resultat från litteraturstudier och intervjuer utformades ett flertal förslag på strategier och geografiska områden i Stockholm där tillfällig arkitektur kan implementeras.

Tillfällig arkitektur kan i Stockholm användas som strategi för att:

- Utforska och undersöka potentialen för en plats
- Vitalisera och aktivera en plats
- Öppna upp för medborgare att själva fylla platser med mening och aktiviteter genom att applicera öppna och icke-programmerade platser
- Marknadsföra och lyfta fram en plats
- Möjliggöra för andra aktörer än enbart kommunen att bidra i projekt.

Geografiskt i Stockholm kan tillfällig arkitektur appliceras i;

- Innerstaden – offentliga platser
- Ytterstaden – offentliga platser
- Miljonprogramsområden
- Kulturella och känsliga miljöer
- Byggarbetsplatser och liknande stadsutvecklingsområden
- Stockholms vattenrum
- Otillgängliga och underanvända platser

Dessa områden täcker i princip in hela Stockholm, vilket påvisar att tillfällig arkitektur är relevant för hela staden. Det som dock skiljer områdena från varandra är hur tillfällig arkitektur kan tillämpas inom dem, det vill säga vilken/vilka av strategierna som är mest relevant för varje område.

Slutligen presenterar denna uppsats en potentiell process för tillfällig arkitektur som ett stadsplaneringsverktyg. Processen har i denna uppsats namngivits ”Open Sketch” och är baserad på ”Open Source Urbanism” beskrivet av Misselwitz, Oswald & Overmeyer (2007). I Open Sketch föreskrivs tillfällig arkitektur som en nivå som pågår parallellt med den traditionella planprocessen i ett projekt. Intentionen är att där använda tillfällig arkitektur som en skissmetod där lösningar testas och skissas tillsammans av initiativtagare (arkitekt, konsult, organisation eller motsvarande) och medborgare. Resultatet av ”skisserna” förs därefter in i den formella planprocessen och målet är att skapa gestaltningar som svarar mot faktiska behov och att göra stadsbyggnadsprocesser tillgängligare och öppnare.

SLUTSATS- KONTEXT OCH INTENTION VIKTIGA ASPEKTER AV TILLFÄLLIG ARKITEKTUR

Denna studie visar att tillfällig arkitektur är beroende av kontext och intention och att symbiosen mellan dem är avgörande. Med kontext menas inte bara fysiska aspekter hos en plats, utan också åsikter och värderingar av den. Tillfällig arkitektur måste svara mot kontexten och aktuella behov på platsen för att kunna fungera som tänkt. Annars kommer dess funktion som ett verktyg att vara överflödigt och istället fungera som dekoration. Likaså är intentionen bakom ett projekt viktig och avgörande för om tillfällig arkitektur ens är användbart. Med andra ord går det inte att kopiera en tillfällig installation på en plats

och tillföra den till en helt annan om tillfällig arkitektur ska fungera innovativt och som ett verktyg.

SLUTSATS - FRAMTIDA PRAKTIK

De tankar för tillfällig arkitektur som lyfts fram i Arkitektur Stockholm är lovande men behöver förankras i relation till praktik. Tillfällig arkitektur är relevant att implementera i Stockholm och vare sig detta sker utifrån de förslag som jag i denna uppsats presenterat eller på annat sätt så kommer det att påverka hur vi som landskapsarkitekter och arkitekter kommer att arbeta i Stockholm. Till exempel kan det komma att bli vanligare för en arkitekt att tillsammans med medborgare skissa på lösningar och fungera som en diskussionspart då tillfällig arkitektur av sin natur är ett interaktivt element som skapar starka samspel mellan avsändaren och brukaren. Än mer klart är att tillfällighet kan komma att bli ett konventionellt verktyg som landskapsarkitekter och arkitekter använder sig av om tillfällig arkitektur implementeras i Stockholm på en större skala.

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Introduction

Temporary architecture is an emerging trend that has been adapted by many municipalities and cities worldwide during the last decade as an alternative method of planning and organizing the city. Urban Catalyst, which is a study looking at temporary projects in Europe, argue that these type of projects can create ideas and solutions which are not possible to obtain through traditional planning processes (Oswalt, Overmeyer & Misselwitz 2013). Temporary architecture is however not a concept that is well established. There is no common definition for temporary architecture and it has been diversely labelled and applied. One way of explaining temporary architecture is to examine the meaning of “temporary”. Temporary architecture could thus be understood as architecture made with the intention to only to last for a limited time. However, this explanation does not present the concept in terms of performance or its possibilities. These will be explained throughout this thesis.

In 2013 temporary architecture was publicly introduced and mentioned as an urban planning tool in Stockholm with the approval of the city's first architectural guideline, *“Arkitektur Stockholm : Strategier för stadens gestaltning”*. The guideline serves as a compliment to the city's master plan concerning the city's architectural policies and intends to “raise the level of architecture that will develop Stockholm in the future” (Stockholms stad 2014a). Temporary architecture is presented in the guideline as an alternative and promising tool for urban development together with traditional methods, among many other themes.

The guideline is an ambitious publication and was well received by professionals but eventually criticized for being too vague. The ideas about temporary architecture have been said to be intentionally good but too interpretable in terms of who should lead them, who should be involved and what should its function be. For example Hallemar (2013) concludes in *Arkitektur* that if the city has the aim of trying something untested then they will have to either broaden their tolerance to also include temporary initiatives that do not ask for permission, such as street art, or accept that everything temporary can not be formalized (Hallemar 2013, p. 17). This illustrates the main problem, that *Arkitektur Stockholm* does not define temporary architecture in a solid way. Temporary architecture is not a well established concept or practice which opens for a wide range of possible interpretations.

There is a great interest among professionals and politicians to apply a temporary, flexible and experimental dimension in architecture, urban planning and in Stockholm's public spaces. Therefore, according to *Arkitektur Stockholm*, temporary architecture can no longer be perceived as an emerging trend but as a potential tool for urban planning and design in Stockholm. The problem is that what temporary architecture means, how it can be applied and even its potential relevancy are less visible in the guidelines. Therefore there is a need to investigate and explore what temporary architecture would mean for the practice of urban planning and design in Stockholm and how this could be applied in the design of the city's public spaces.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Temporary architecture is mentioned as a promising tool and concept in Stockholm's architectural guidelines, *“Arkitektur Stockholm : Strategier för stadens gestaltning”* (2014), but as mentioned before there is no clear definition of the concept which allows for different interpretations. Furthermore, the guideline does not provide a discussion of temporary architecture's relevancy for Stockholm, nor provides guidelines regarding its performance

and possible ways that it can be implemented in practice. It is crucial to address these problems in order to develop and implement temporary architecture practices in Stockholm.

AIM AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The aim of this study is to identify the relevancy of temporary architecture in Stockholm and explore how it can be implemented in practice. A secondary aim is to provide a definition of temporary architecture that adapts to the needs and opportunities that are currently present in the design of public spaces in Stockholm. The research questions are therefore:

- How can temporary architecture be used as an urban planning tool?
- Is temporary architecture relevant for Stockholm and why, how and where could it be used?

LIMITATIONS

Temporary architecture can be applied in a variety of projects such as in buildings and art installations and in different fields such as art and philosophy. This thesis is limited to landscape architecture and urban planning with a main focus on outdoor public space.

There are many potential actors and embodiments concerning temporary architecture, from unsanctioned and illegal grassroots initiatives to sanctioned temporary projects that are initiated by public authorities. This different type of initiatives will be mentioned in the thesis in order to provide a full understanding of the concept but focus will be given to those initiatives which are authorized by public authorities.

The geographical base for this thesis is Stockholm in reference to the recently published guideline on architecture (2014). References of projects and thoughts on temporary architecture are however taken from other cities around the world but from where a municipality, or public institution, applies similar concepts as temporary architecture in urban planning.

Juridical regulations such as building permits and similar administrative issues regarding temporary architecture will not be included in this work. They are important to evaluate but not crucial since this thesis is more concerned with the conceptualization and potential of temporary architecture from an authorized perspective. Further research might however reveal the need to alter present regulations or introduce special contracts in order to fully implement temporary architecture in Stockholm.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE AND TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE

Temporary architecture is a concept that deals with far more than solely time and urban experimentations. It is a versatile concept that also can include aesthetic, environmental and social aspects; more or less traditional aspects of landscape architecture. Time is of course an important feature in the both, not least in landscape architecture. The experience of a space is constantly shifting through time and seasons. It takes time for a space to reach its intended design and for plant material to form its desirable spatiality. A temporary dimension in landscape architecture is therefore not foreign. Another common aspect that

must be mentioned is scale. Temporary architecture can be anything from a very small scale intervention to also include something in a large scale, as do landscape architecture. Thus, landscape architecture and temporary architecture have much in common and this thesis is based on a landscape perspective regarding for example references.

TARGET GROUP

Potential target groups of this study are practising landscape architects, architects and officials at the planning office or similar organisations dealing with urban planning and design in Stockholm. Other professionals or students with an interest in topics related to public space, landscape architecture and temporary architecture can also take advantage of this work.

DEFINITIONS

Architecture -

is used in this thesis as a collective term for both landscape architecture and “building” architecture.

Authority/institution -

are used in this thesis to describe a municipality, department, city office or similar institution.

Permanent, permanency -

is the opposite of temporary, describing something continuous that is intended to last for a longer time or “forever”.

Temporary, temporariness -

is the opposite of permanent, describing something ephemeral that is intended to last for a limited time (Encyclopedia Britannica 2014).

Urban -

is a collective term for the city, its physical expression, its functioning and its life (Carmona, Heath, Oc & Tiesdal 2010, p.4, see Tyrväinen 2011, p.4)

Urban life -

is used in this thesis as a collective term for the city's social dimension and life

Methodology

This section presents the methods that were used in this thesis, starting with an overview. After this a description of the methods and how they have been used are given in detail. Finally a discussion about the methods is presented.

OVERVIEW

This thesis is based on literature studies and qualitative interviews. They were chosen as methods in order to answer and reflect the research questions.

The literature studies were performed according to the definition described by Hartman (2003), which allows me as an author of this thesis to additionally contribute with personal interpretations with the intention of finding concrete answers reflecting the research questions (Hartman 2003, p. 50, see Tyrväinen 2011, pp. 2-3). The interviews were performed according to many of the requirements for qualitative interviews presented by Trost (1997). These consider preparation, performance and processing of the result. According to Trost (1997) the qualitative interview is suitable for finding nuances, opinions and provides a deep understanding of people's reasoning and actions. Furthermore it allows the result of the interviews to be distinguished from each other (pp.15-16). This method was therefore chosen for the purpose of collecting experience and thoughts on temporary architecture among practitioners in Stockholm. Following Trost (1997) the interviews were done separately and later organized in a structure that makes the result of them easier to follow and examine in relation to each other (Trost 1997, p. 114).

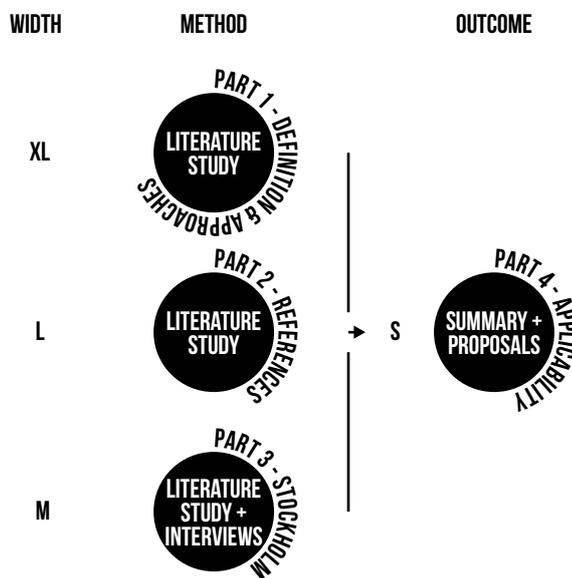


Figure 1. Diagram illustrating methods and the width of each study in this thesis.

This thesis is following a structure regarding the scale and width of the research questions (see figure 1):

Part 1 and 2 are used to answer the first research question which addresses how temporary architecture can be used as an urban planning tool. Both part 1 and 2 are based on literature

studies. In *Part 1* focus is given to the definition of temporary architecture. In *Part 2*, focus is given to a study of how temporary architecture has been performed in other cities and its relevancy in those situations.

Part 3 and 4 are used to answer the second research question which addresses temporary architecture's relevancy in Stockholm concerning why, how and where it could be applied. *Part 3* is based on a literature study and interviews that focuses on the present situation of temporary architecture in Stockholm. *Part 4* summarizes the results from the earlier parts ending with several proposals of possible measures and ways of implementing temporary architecture in Stockholm.

LITERATURE STUDY

Three literature studies were conducted in this thesis. The first one is presented in Part 1 and focuses on the definition of temporary architecture which was necessary to perform in order to gain a better knowledge about the concept. This literature study reveals the width of temporary architecture as a concept concerning for example possible interpretations and actors. Databases that were used to find relevant information in books, websites and articles for this study were Ebrary, Google Scholar, Libris, Primo and Web of Science. Main key words that were used in different combinations to find the materials were; "alternative/experimental planning methods", "temporary", "temporary architecture", "temporary landscape architecture", "temporary urbanism", "tactical", "tactical urbanism", "pioneers".

The second literature study dealt with reference projects and was done with the purpose of investigating how temporary architecture has been done from an institutionalized perspective in other cities. The references are from Berlin, Copenhagen and San Francisco. The cities were chosen due to their differences in economy, size, structure, history and culture and the focus was to examine how the projects are responding to the current situation and context in which they are implemented. The findings from the literature study were later used to discuss the meaning of context for temporary architecture and how it could be adapted to Stockholm. The literature was mainly found on the Internet and through similar databases as in the first literature study. Main key words were mostly concentrated to the names of the projects or the places they've been applied in, for example; "Ofelia Beach", "Kvæsthusprojektet" and "Copenhagen Municipality".

The third and last literature study is presented in Part 3 and focuses on the current situation of temporary architecture in Stockholm and examines policy and planning documents from the municipality. The focus has been to investigate the possibility for applying temporary architecture in Stockholm based on the architectural guideline, and other similar documents. The literature was mainly found on the City of Stockholm's websites and through the newsroom and multimedia PR platform Mynewsdesk. Key words that were used to find the materials were temporary architecture and similar themes, projects relating to Stockholm and the city's architectural guideline such as "Arkitektur Stockholm", "Brukaravtal", "Idébaserad stadsutveckling", "Open streets Götgatan", "Soltorget", "Pilotprojekt Götgatan", "Brunkebergstorg 2014" and "Sommarlyft".

QUALITATIVE INTERVIEWS

Qualitative interviews were made in Part 2 of this thesis in order to find and discuss opinions,

possibilities and experiences of temporary architecture among practising architects in Stockholm. The findings of the interviews were later used to reveal temporary architecture's relevancy in Stockholm together with the results from the literature studies. The interviews focused on practical aspects within temporary architecture, for example possible measures and possibilities with the concept in Stockholm.

According to Trost (1997) the interviewee should steer the interview as much as possible and a questionnaire would thus be unnecessary and excluding. Qualitative interviews are made through a list of topics, or a question guide, that is being discussed which allow the interviewee to freely reflect on the subject. The list should preferably be quite short (Trost 1997, pp. 47-50). A question guide, based on the data that was found in Part 1 and Part 2 and the research question of this thesis, was formulated before the interviews and brought up the following themes:

- Purpose and relevancy
For what potential purposes can temporary architecture be used? Why is the phenomenon interesting for Stockholm?
- Context
Where could temporary architecture geographically and thematically be applied in Stockholm?
- Actors
Who do you see as potential actors?
- Outcome
What outcomes and findings can potentially be made through temporary architecture?

RESPONDENTS

The interviewees were chosen due to their professions and experiences of temporary architecture in ongoing projects in or close to Stockholm. The interviews were made separately in June 2014 and the respondents were;

Alexander Wolfe - architect and co-founder of Guringo, a cross-disciplinary studio working with projects ranging between multimedia, art, architecture and sustainability. An example of a project Guringo and Wolfe have been working with was the temporary re-design of Brunkebergstorg 2014, which was open during the summer of 2014. Brunkebergstorg is a square in the centre of Stockholm that has been underutilized and forgotten for a long time. The aim with the projects was therefore to explore the square's potentials through temporary interventions in collaboration with several actors and participants. Many of the city's departments were involved, for example the City Planning Office, Transportation Office, Real Estate Department and the Culture Administration, and they were all testing and evaluating the process and the coordination between them. Other organizations, for example adjacent properties and food trucks, were also involved and testing different aspects such as their customer base. The project was also used as a forum for demonstrating alternative materials and sustainable aspects in urban development, and as a platform for various performances and activities such as workshops, lectures, debates and concerts¹.

1 Alexander Wolfe, interview 14 06 2014

Elsa Uggla - architect and co-founder of HornUggla which is an office dealing with both architecture and landscape architecture. HornUggla have for example developed own creative methods for dialogues through workshops, activities and various design processes where temporariness often plays an important role. The office has during 2014 been working with for example the connection and accessibility to a nature area in Nacka which is surrounded by major roads. The project focuses on equality, safety and orientation and has been exceeded with citizens through workshops and conversations. One of many interventions they applied as part of the project in Nacka is a temporary photo exhibition in a pedestrian tunnel which was used as a location for workshops. The project in Nacka has been characterized by a very open and flexible process².

Ulrika Stenkula - architect working at White Arkitekter, a multidisciplinary architectural office. White and Stenkula have been involved in the investigations of south Skanstull which has been pointed out as a potential area for densification. The area is characterized by huge bridges, under which it's not possible to build anything. It is under those bridges Ulrika Stenkula sees temporary architecture being a big potential for the site, which in a way already are present via for example a club and temporary allotment gardens. It could be used for marketing and high-lightening the site, as an element reducing the existing barriers and increasing the accessibility of the area. Temporary architecture could also be used on the site during the development phase, since the process will be long going. For Ulrika Stenkula, temporary architecture could be seen as a small investment that generates much into a project, leading to a city with more diverse expressions³.

Sofia Palmer - landscape architect working at White Arkitekter. Sofia Palmer has been involved in a development project of an industrial site in Solna, where temporary architecture has been discussed. The distance between Sundbyberg train station and the site is perceived by many as insecure and dull even if it's short. Different propositions ended up in a temporary design of a fence which had to be put up independently of the project. Due to safety regulation the result became a light installation on the fence which would be up for 5 years. The project is still ongoing and it is not settled if the temporary installation will be made. Even though, Sofia Palmer sees great potential with temporary architecture as being something that could be used to highlight an area as being used for adding and increasing values such as safety⁴.

DISCUSSION OF METHODS

The use of different methods expanded the results which also helped to ensure and validate some of the conclusions that was made in this thesis. For example some parts and opinions that were expressed by the interviews were similar to the results from the literature studies. The use of the qualitative interview also brought up themes and topics regarding temporary architecture that I had not taken into consideration before, and was therefore more suitable as a method than for example a survey or structured interview.

The intention with the qualitative interviews was to reveal how temporary architecture may practically be applied in Stockholm according to the ideas that are presented in the city's recently published guideline on architecture. The initial idea was to gather opinions from the public officers responsible for the guideline as from the municipal departments dealing with urban- planning and development. None of the responsible for the guideline

did however accept my request for a discussion, neither none of the representatives from the city's Traffic Office, Urban Planning- and Real Estate Department I have been in contact with. A discussion with representatives from the city would have added a much more nuanced picture of the possibilities with temporary architecture in Stockholm than is presented in this thesis. It would also have provided concrete answers on how the concept could be implemented. This affected my studies since it missed a full validation from the municipal of my ideas. There is also a greater risk that some errors, such as misunderstandings, might have occurred in my attempts to narrow down and solidify possible field of applications for temporary architecture in Stockholm which are presented in Part 4.

Since I could not get in contact with the public officers I turned my focus to practitioners and interviewed consultants that had experiences with temporary projects. This turned out to be significant to my study since it provided me with a detail insight of people that in my opinion had a greater practical experience than the public officers that I initially wanted to interview.

At the end of my process, I did however receive short replies via email from some of the officials that I initially tried to contact. Many of them expressed a positive attitude towards temporary architecture and for its implementation in Stockholm as a tool for urban development and in learning processes. I also got to know that the topic has been brought up in political discussions in which a few local politicians has shown an interest for the concept⁵. This information was later used in the introduction to Part 3. One of the officials also gave me several tips of closely connected themes to temporary architecture that are discussed and temporary projects that had been done and was at the time being made. These projects and additional themes were later included in my literature study and are further presented in Part 3 of this thesis.

The relevance for Stockholm of the literature study and the selection of materials from international discussions and projects can also be questioned. It can be argued that they apply to contexts that are very different to the Swedish one. The simple explanation to this is that temporary architecture is still quite a novel concept in urban planning and the selection of literature and studies are limited. It was therefore also necessary to investigate similar themes and approaches which did not concern exclusively temporary architecture in Stockholm or Sweden. This proved however to be of great value since it contributed to a deeper understanding of temporary architecture as a concept and its complexity.

PART I

DEFINITION



Figure 2. Riddarholmen July 9, 1967. In the foreground a provisional bridge is visible which complemented the construction of today's Centralbron, located to the far left in the picture. The temporary bridge was later disassembled in September 1967. Photo: I. Gram 1967

"We know that the city is never an end state, but is perpetually evolving"

Bishop & Williams 2012, p. 19



Figure 3. Temporary architecture as souvenir

PERMANENCY VS. TEMPORARINESS

We sometimes believe that the world is permanent. This is more or less an illusion, when in reality everything changes as a part of the cycle of life. Even the human race shows few indications on becoming a permanent feature of the planet (Bishop & Williams 2012, p. 11). The permanency of the city might thus also be questioned. Cities have in history and modern times constantly been altered in use, values, functions and economy. Ware houses are transformed into loft apartments and so on. Structures that we thought and still think are permanent turns indeed out to be temporary.

The concept of temporary architecture is not new. A well-known example of a temporary structure that because of its popularity has become more or less permanent is the Eiffel tower in Paris, intentionally raised for the Exposition Universelle in 1889 (Société d'Exploitation de la Tour Eiffel 2010). Nowadays it serves as a great tourist attraction and iconic landmark, associated with the very image of Paris and France and even possible to obtain as a souvenir (see fig. 3).

Similarly, entire communities have been built up temporary in modern history. Between 1957 and 1963 more than 2000 people lived in a temporary village in Messaure in the Lapland wilderness. Residences, schools, library, grocery stores, local police- and post office and other commercial and administrative institutions were temporary constructed. The village was made due to the construction of a hydropower plant and for the huge amount of work force that was needed. The community later dissolved and the buildings were transported to other construction sites after the finalization of the dam (Fredriksson, B. 2009). The former street grid, road signs and some of the building foundations are still remaining and partly visible among the bushes and trees that has come to taken over the temporary village in Messaure.

Another example of a transforming site with more

outspoken ideas of temporariness is for the area in east London where the Olympic summer games was held in 2012. Most of the venues were temporary built so they could easily be dismantled or altered (see fig. 4). This was meanwhile part of a larger strategy for the former industrial area. The intention was to develop the area by transforming it into a residential area and using the Olympic park as a tool for connecting the adjacent areas after the games, along with for example cleaning the soil and establishing a variety of biotopes (Olympic Park Legacy Company Limited 2012). The use of temporary features did not only allow the site to later transform, it was also a way to save money due to what is usually built during these kind of events and how similar sites around the world tend to be forgotten and costly in the long run. The architect Rod Sheard says that: "It wasn't a limitation on what we could do, but an opportunity" (Orwall 2012).

The concept of temporary architecture is neither a marginal nor novel manifestation in the urban context. What is new is our conception and use of it as a term. The interest for temporary architecture has grown, and are still growing in cities and municipalities around the world. Though, it was not that far away in time when planning was strictly rational and brutal.

PLACE AND PLANNING - A TRANSITION FROM STATIC AND BRUTAL TO FLUID AND TEMPORARY

What modern history tells is that our relation to place has changed. There's been a natural evolution from critic's of the modernistic planning approach to placemaking.

Corbusier states that "architecture is the key to everything" in The Athens Charter, an at the time influential publication from 1943 which present basic ideas and ideology of the Modernistic planning approach (Le Corbusier 1973, p.104). Functional zoning, top-down planning and modernism's technical view on planning



Figure 4. Temporary venues at the former Olympic site in London



Figure 5. Høje Gladsaxe. Pølsevogn or placemaking?

and space, among other themes, became eventually criticized in the 1960's and 70's when there was a growing consensus for social and community aspects in urban planning. Standardizations and the top-down approach in modernism became therefore fully rejected (Kohoutek & Kamleithner 2013 p.90). Modernism's overconfidence in aesthetics and functions became also criticized. The idea of zoning eventually created vast open areas, and along grew the idea of modernism's inability to produce liveable public realm and to reach multiple audiences (Waldheim 2006, p. 38). Rationalizations of urban space led often to anonymous, uninformative and endlessly repeated similarities of places. Place could be seen as being generic, or as being everywhere yet nowhere. According to Relph, "place" consist of varieties and meaningful experiences. The opposite that was created could therefore be seen as "placelessness", lacking qualities of what a place is (Relph 1976). As a reaction a call for a re-discovery of place was needed and the concept of "placemaking" was discovered in the 1960's by works of Jacobs and Whyte. The idea of placemaking was groundbreaking at the time, to design cities that welcomed people, and not just cars and shopping centres (Project for Public Spaces. nd). Placemaking focus on creating an understanding of place by first and foremost design good public space for people.

There was also a shift in economy in many of the industrial nations after the modernistic era which eventually affected the the structure of the city. Industrial production became less important and more service-based economies took form. Former industrial areas in the city suddenly became abandoned. Critical professionals gave birth to the reassessment of city life as an alternative for suburban living where planning and space had to find a new role (Reijndorp 2013, p.132).

From placemaking a more flexible and adaptive approach to place and urban planning has grown till today. There is less a focus on aesthetics and more of a focus on landscape as a medium and system.

Post-modernism shortly returns to historicism and a renewed search for urbanity, contextualism and aesthetics (Ellin 1996). This could also be interpreted as a growing need for places to be different from each other, as a combination of the critiques of modernism and a desire to have individual and unique places, along with new influences and cultures. Aesthetics might be less important nowadays and it's rather the place's condition and possibilities that are in centre and which are useful. Waldheim (2006) views landscape as a medium, and the current notion of place might be something more of a phenomenon which should be adaptable, flexible and part of a resilient system that respond to for example our environmental challenges today.

We have moved from a phase of "solid" modernity to a more "liquid" phase in the last 40 or 50 years according to the sociologist Zygmunt Bauman. The term "liquid" means that as a liquid, its shape won't stay for too long and change will always be present as a condition of human life. In contrast, the "solid" modernity was based on a belief that it would had been able to create a perfect and rational world (Bishop & Williams 2012, p. 21).

Temporary architecture as something flexible, adaptable and alternative goes hand in hand with the altered notion of place throughout modern history (see fig. 6). It is difficult to isolate any single factor explaining the growth in temporary architecture though (Bishop & Williams 2012, p. 35). Historically an awareness of place and the public realm has increased, a shift from ignorant planning to inclusive one and that we might no longer believe in a solid world but a constant changing one. Yet, it doesn't explain the drivers behind the increased interest for temporary architecture among municipalities and alike the last decade.

DRIVERS AND CONDITIONS

The drivers and conditions today that have given rise to

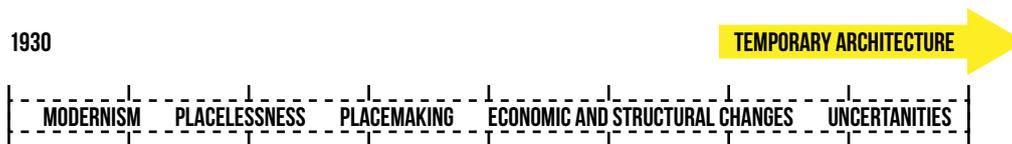


Figure 6. Diagram summarizing the evolution of temporary architecture

temporary architecture could be summarized in one word: uncertainties. Irena Bauman (2012) argues that some of these uncertainties are; approaching peak oil supply and other declines of natural resources, climate change, the impacts of a global financial market, the exposed fragility of institutions, wealth gaps in many western countries, rapid population growth, multiculturalism and technology. There are truly many uncertainties in our lives where the structures of decision making that worked well in the 20th century has changed. This is the liquidity of our times, cities are changing but physically slower than new activities and new conditions (Bauman, I. 2012). The collapse of the global economical boom during 2007-2008 led also to a fundamental shift in how we perceive the world. It has, as Zygmunt Bauman claims, become more fluid (Bishop & Williams 2012, p.23). City authorities have to adapt to these conditions of uncertainty, but are limited due to cuts in their budgets. It is here that temporary architecture might offer a new tool for innovation and experimentation (Bishop & Williams 2012, p. 23).

Planning begins traditionally with an end result being formulated. The following process consider how that result might be achieved. A temporary dimension in planning might challenge this process and reverse it. Often, one begins by formulating the process without defining an ideal final state (Messelwitz et al. 2013, p. 217).

The fact that there is no need to define a final state is what allow temporary architecture to be useful for today's uncertain times. The question however is what defines temporary architecture, and how an authority can use it in practice since it is a contradiction to how cities traditionally have been made.

DEFINITION(S)

There is not only one, but several interpretations on what 'temporary architecture' is or could be.

A simple Internet search on the term generates millions of hits on projects and websites with various ideas, purposes and backgrounds dealing with the concept of temporary architecture. Not only is this confusing but also illustrating the breadth of the concept.

So, what is temporary architecture then? Temporary means that something is made for a limited time, that there is a time perspective in the picture and that the architecture or alteration that has been made are not created with the intention to last. Or as Guggenheim labs puts it in their series of workshops between 2011-2013 about new and present urban trends, temporary architecture "refers to structures that are meant to exist only for a limited amount of time. Sometimes, temporary architecture can also be mobile. Temporary architecture is not created with the goal of permanence - rather, its value lies in the impact it can have on people within a limited period of time" (Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation 2013). The definition of temporary architecture might be easy to grasp but the meaning of it is more difficult. To conclude that the concept is about the intention and time-perspective makes it still a broad term, neither does it say anything on how to practically deal with it and thus opens up for a scope of different notions. What is clearer is that temporary architecture still remains a novelty and more research are needed in this field. It is also too early to speculate if 'temporary' in urban design and planning are beginning to define a new approach, but the innovation and fluidity that such activities might offer questions our twentieth-century notions of control (Bishop & Williams 2012, p. 220). Temporary architecture is according to Bauman (2012) still in its early stages of analysis and theorising, yet an emerging trend. "It signifies a shift from city-making through the construction of permanent physical fabric, to the emphasis on the city as a backdrop to activities, a laboratory for experimentation in new ways" (Bauman, I. 2012, pp. 14-15).

Temporary architecture could also be explained as

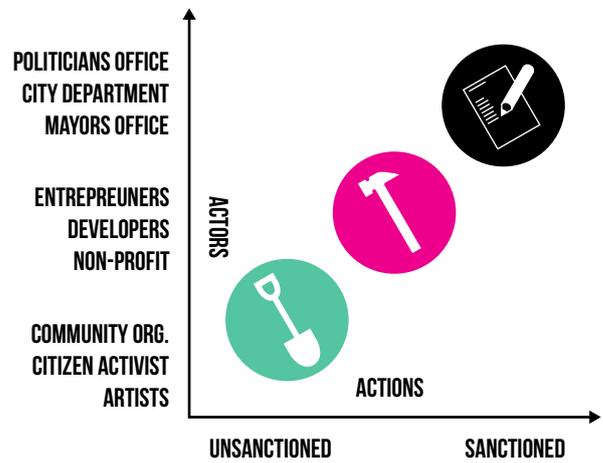


Figure 7. Diagram illustrating the connection between actors and unsanctioned - sanctioned temporary actions. The diagram is an adaption of a diagram developed by Lydon, Bartman, Garcia, Preston & Woudstra (2012, p.7) >

an unconventional method of making cities and urban situations. Yet, temporary architecture cannot be a city in itself, only work as an element or a layer of the city according to Bauman (2012). But even this view could be challenged. If the city are to be viewed as a whole then everything in it should be included from emotions to graffiti, from temporary uses to large scale-urban projects, according to Lehtovuori (2011). He writes about all this as being part of the same kind of dynamic in the city, where neither space, place nor use are to be seen abstractly as separate layers of the city, but as "interwoven socio-spatial processes" (Lehtovuori 2011, p. 84). Even this illustrates the amount of notions existing on temporary architecture and the difficulties there are on obtaining a complete picture of the concept for understanding it.

Another way to narrow down the concept is to focus on how one actually can work and deal with it in practice. This might narrow down the definition a bit and give a hint on what temporary architecture could do if introduced as an urban planning tool. Though, potential approaches vary and are many.

APPROACH(ES)

There are a variety of approaches flourishing about what temporary architecture touches, and it is easy to get lost in the jungle of terms that apparently seems new. These approaches and practices has for example been diversely labelled; "Tactical Urbanism", "Do-It-Yourself Urbanism", "Guerrilla Urbanism", "User-Generated Urbanism", "Open-Source Urbanism", "Pop-Up Urbanism", "Insurgent Urbanism", "Temporary Urbanism", and so on, which are just some of the newly invented neologisms (Stickells 2011, p.217). They are mentioned in contexts such as social theory and political art (Stickells 2011, p.217), global movements of citizen-led place-making (Donovan 2014), or even mentioned in more philosophical terms of rethinking urban space (Lehtovuori 2011), just to mention a few areas.

What these different neologisms have in common and why they are interesting in relation to temporary architecture though, is what actually might define temporary architecture itself. The time perspective in these are not that important and permanence is often absent, the process and impact something might have is often more prevalent and the practice is often unconventional in today's urban landscape. There is a lot of definitions to keep track on when discussing temporary architecture, and new ones seems to be conjured every now and then.

Even if there exist different approaches and movements on similar phenomena as temporary architecture, it is rather how they are exercised that distinguishes them. There is truly a degree of authorization between the approaches, where some are being more approved than others. None of the earlier mentioned concepts directly speaks of 'temporary architecture' however, but indirectly and in other terms. To organize and group different movements in temporary architecture is quite difficult, but there are some that tends to be used as umbrella names.

TACTICAL URBANISM

Pop-Up-, Temporary-, and Tactical Urbanism seems to be quite broad movements or collective names for similar phenomena as temporary architecture, but labelling it different. The latter term is presented in more detail since it is more developed and explained by its creators than others.

Tactical Urbanism is explained as when "short-term action creates long-term change", referring to the possibilities temporary interventions might have (Lydon, Bartman, Garcia, Preston & Woudstra 2012, p.7). Projects are described as 'tactics', as creating laboratories for experimentation where the output could be observed and measured in real time in the city (Lydon et al. 2012, p. 2). An example of a tactical project could be to first test the design of something (e.g. a square) in small scale and



Figure 8. Guerrilla gardening in Neuköln, Berlin

if received well, by for example the citizens, go further on and create it in full scale. Or even the opposite, if it would not turn out well the project could be skipped or developed in another way. In either case time and money would be saved. In conclusion; city-making could thus be viewed more as a tactic (Lydon et al. 2012).

Lydon et al. (2012) identify five characteristics for tactical urbanism which features: "1) A deliberate phased approach to instigating change; 2) an offering of local ideas for local planning challenges; 3) short term commitment and realistic expectations; 4) low-risks with a possibly a high reward and the development of social capital between citizens; and 5) the building of organizational capacity between public/private institutions, non-profit/NGOs, and their constituents" (2012, pp. 1-2).

One could divide projects by interest and actor to get a better understanding of Tactical Urbanism. Lydon et al. (2012) describes that one could view this as a scale between unsanctioned and sanctioned actions where temporary ('tactical') projects could be placed along depending on its degree of authorization (see fig. 7). In other words separate different interests in this field. They also clearly states that there is examples of projects which began as unsanctioned grass root interventions and then later proved so successful that they became sanctioned, or even permanent (Lydon et al. 2012, p. 7). Unsanctioned and sanctioned actions based on tactical urbanism are discussed in the next section. A similar division can be applied in other approaches concerning temporariness, as used to describe and distinguish them.

UNSANCTIONED / SANCTIONED - TACTICAL URBANISM



Unsanctioned tactical urbanism is a form of intervention ('tactic') which is not sanctioned, approved, by authority, aiming to alter or add something in the urban environment. Unsanctioned interventions are not ordered by a client, in a traditional sense. Actors

(or 'tacticians') are for example community organizations, grass root organizations, citizen activist or even artists (Lydon et al. 2012, p. 7). Other forms of 'ism's' which could be placed into this form of 'tactic' are for example DIY Urbanism, Guerrilla Urbanism or, as Jeffrey Hou (2010) names it: Insurgent Urbanism.

Guerrilla urbanism according to Hou (2010) is a practice characterized of "self-help" and defiance, which "recognizes both the ability of citizens and opportunities in the existing urban conditions for radical and everyday changes against the dominant forces in the society" (p.15). He also uses the term "Insurgent Urbanism" for this kind of action, which he states is the ability of individuals and citizen groups to play a distinct part in shaping the urban environment, where citizens take own initiatives to effect changes. Even if Hou writes from an US and post-9/11 point of view, the reason on why guerrilla/insurgent urbanism has come to exist are due to "erosion of public space and public life" (Hou 2010, p.6). The erosion refers to the growing trend of privatization and control of public space. Hou mention other factors as well, for example the need for other cultures and views to be expressed in our public spaces since we nowadays lives in more heterogeneous societies than before (Hou 2010, p.6).

Unsanctioned Tactical Urbanism can be perceived as a counterpart to the established way of plan, develop and organize the city. Hou (2010) even labels this counterpart as creating "insurgent public space" which are more spontaneous and alternative than the normative one (Hou 2010). An obvious example of something that could fit into the description of Unsanctioned Tactical Urbanism is "Guerrilla Gardening" (see fig. 8). Guerrilla Gardening is about creating more greenery and gardening into the urban milieu without any permission, often in small scale and by private persons or groups (Lydon et al. 2012, p.16). It could be done by plant something in the existing fabric of the city, or even added as a new supplement



Figure 9. Park(ing) Day. Photo: Sv Johnson 2008



Figure 10. "Rebrummet" at Carlsberg. Photo: © Tina Saaby

by removing something else, for example paving.



Semi-sanctioned Tactical Urbanism is not a common term but is used here to describe what is between unsanctioned and sanctioned forms of Tactical Urbanism.

Semi-sanctioned actions are not as radical as unsanctioned ones and are often approved by authority. Actors, "tacticians", are entrepreneurs, developers, non-profit organizations or a part of BID (Business Improvement District), just to mention a few (Lydon et al. 2012, p.7). The actors are in other words not from authority, but there is a strong relation between the actors and authority.

An example of what could be categorized as semi-sanctioned Tactical Urbanism is what Rebar calls "User-Generated Urbanism". According to Rebar, User-Generated Urbanism is about creating platforms for e.g. participation rather than traditionally as a designer create products and services (American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) 2014). Rebar is an office in San Francisco which is working actively with urban and public spaces, often with unconventional means. An example of a project which could be categorized as semi-sanctioned tactical urbanism and which Rebar is the founder of is Park(ing) day. Park(ing) day is nowadays a global phenomena, an event happening once a year which was first launched in 2005 when Rebar turned a single parking lot into a park for just a day (ASLA 2014). This was done by simply paying for the parking fee for some hours and then designing and using it in another way during that time (see fig. 9). Park(ing) day is a quite illustrative example of semi-sanctioned tactical urbanism. It is done within the legal frameworks but are neither actually ordered by authority nor a conventional way of developing the city. There is also a great focus on the use and on the user of public space within the projects, since it question the dominance of cars and instead opens up

for another type of use.

It seems that semi-sanctioned temporary actions focus on creating platforms where the use plays a certain role. If unsanctioned/guerrilla urbanism tends to be artistic and slightly illegal, semi-sanctioned then seem to be a bit more organized, approved but, yet, still don't made by authority.



Sanctioned Tactical Urbanism is sanctioned and approved temporary interventions, where an authority, institution or alike, plays a certain part.

Actors or "tacticians" may for example be the city department, municipality or alike (Lydon et al. 2012, p.7). Sanctioned tactical urbanism could in general be explained as when an authority or similar institutions orders, engage or by themselves organize a temporary ("tactical") intervention in an urban situation.

The reasons on why for example a city department would like to create something temporary are many. An example of a municipality that has worked with temporary projects for a long time is Copenhagen. The city architect of Copenhagen, Tina Saaby, defines the temporary as one of a number of tools for dealing with urban issues (Bauman 2012, p.15). Saaby (2012) explains: "in the City of Copenhagen we see temporary measures as a planning method that can be used when planning urban life and architecture in the short term. It does not replace master planning, local planning and other strategic tools. But it can inform, inspire and motivate planning procedures, helping to create urban life" (p. 19). Further, temporary interventions can be used as creating dialogues between the municipality and the citizens and develop and engage urban life. It could also be used for experimenting with new materials, urban design and discover new opportunities (Saaby 2012). The area of Carlsberg is one example from Copenhagen where temporary interventions was used. A huge plot was left in the old city district when the

brewery Carlsberg decided to move their production in 2006. The intention was then to develop the area into something else, but resources were missing due to the financial crisis some years later. Carlsberg together with the City of Copenhagen then began to transform the area by temporary means (see fig. 10). Three temporary spaces were made in 2010 with the intention to attract visitors and enhance urban life, but also to generate interest from investors (Saaby 2012, p. 20).

A common theme among the use of temporary architecture from an institutionalized, sanctioned, perspective is that it can be perceived as a tool for urban planning. Sometimes made as a tool for participation and collecting opinions from the citizens, sometimes not. There are examples where the intention has been to change the value of a place by temporary means, or just be a contributing part on increasing and developing social aspects. There are of course many other reasons and more references of projects and thoughts are presented in Part 2.

CONCLUSION – SANCTIONED TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE?

Whether it is called "tactical urbanism", "temporary urbanism", or something else – there is a huge amount of different labels explaining the same or closely connected urban movements dealing with architecture made with the intention to last for a limited time period. There are also differences among them, or it's rather the reasons within them that may differ a lot.

More important is to divide unsanctioned and sanctioned interventions. Whether to call it tactical or temporary architecture doesn't matter that much. Temporary architecture is a broad term with no general definition behind it but, with inspiration from tactical urbanism, one might start to understand the term better if the division could be applied to this as well. It is easier to divide unsanctioned and sanctioned actions rather than different concepts, which also makes it more

communicable. "Temporary architecture" could mean anything and everything at the same time, from guerilla projects to being a part of an urban development strategy. "Sanctioned temporary architecture" would instead make the discussion a bit more precise if used as a term.

"Sanctioned temporary architecture" could thus be understood as architecture made with the intention not to last but to last for a limited time, that something has been temporary altered to later probably return to its original physical expression, made by or ordered from an authority (e.g. municipality, planning department or institution alike). Terms based on its degree of authorization might make the discussion of temporary architecture quite technical and narrowed though. It's rather the awareness that is important which can be used for clarifications in discussions on temporary architecture.

What is certain is that the interest for temporary architecture in urban planning has grown tremendously the past years among municipalities and cities around the world. Sanctioned temporary architecture can be used as an urban planning tool, for participation, alter the status and usages of places, even for economical purposes, and to expand the experiences of urban life. Its status has begun to change from a trend into an established phenomena and the reasons on why a city would engage itself with temporary interventions are many.

PART II

LEARNING FROM BERLIN COPENHAGEN & SAN FRANCISCO

BER

52°30'1"N 13°23'56"E
POPULATION: 3 375 222
POP. METRO: 4 442 939*

REFERENCE PROJECT:
TEMPELHOFFER FREIHEIT

CPH

55°40'34"N 12°34'6"E
POPULATION: 569 557
POP. METRO: 1 969 941**

REFERENCE PROJECT:
OFELIA BEACH

SFO

37°47'38"N 122°1'56"W
POPULATION: 837 442
POP. METRO: 4 516 276***

REFERENCE PROJECT:
PAVEMENT TO PARKS PROGRAM

This part examines three reference projects from different cities: Copenhagen, Berlin and San Francisco. The references are all sanctioned, approved and dealt with by some kind of authority. The differences are however many. The aim with this part is to illustrate the range of alternatives there are when dealing with temporary architecture and explore its relevance in these cities regarding their current situations.

First a general introduction to the city is presented

following by the studied reference. Each reference project are described in the same way and answers to:

- **BACKGROUND**, what is about, how does it work and what is the purpose?
- **USERS**, who is taking part of it?
- **ACTORS**, who is involved, funding and what is the role of authority?
- **OUTCOME**, what does it answers to?
- **LESSONS**, what can we learn from it?



Figure 11. The former airport field

INTRODUCING THE CITY – BERLIN

The economic situation in Berlin has been strenuous for several years, and was the worst affected region in Germany in the recent financial crisis (Sveriges Ambassad Berlin 2012). Berlin also has a surplus of attractive, central and available spaces in comparison to other European cities, consisting of for example former industrial areas (Overmeyer 2007, p.28). Much has been available due to historical-, economical- and demographical changes. The population of Berlin was estimated in the 1990's to have reached 6 million by today, but is in reality circa 3.4 million people (Overmeyer 2007, p.28). All of these factors have led to Berlin's long tradition of temporary interventions and temporary uses of urban spaces, mostly unsanctioned and semi-sanctioned ones. Temporary uses of vacant buildings and sites are important components of the urban development in Berlin (Stevens & Voigt 2007, p.118). Temporary projects are handled in the same way as permanent ones when it comes to building permits, but there are instead many examples of when landowners has rented out their property for a cheap, even free of charge, price. The reason could for example be to reduce vandalism or market the site (Overmeyer 2007). Berlin is a quite permissive city when it comes to temporary projects. Citizens and organizations can for example apply for financial support, assistance from local district management offices, or take advantage of other administrative services that facilitates the realizations of projects. There are also private agencies in Berlin that support and mediate between property owners and initiators (Overmeyer 2007).

BACKGROUND

Berlin-Tempelhof Flughagen is a former airport south of Berlin's city center that was closed in 2008. The airport had earlier been a massive barrier between the conjuring neighborhoods but was opened to the public in 2010.

The area occupies almost 400 hectares consisting of both administrative buildings and a huge landscape field (see fig. 11). The site is named "Tempelhofer Freiheit", and the future development of this site is one of Berlin's major development tasks in the coming years (Tempelhofer Freiheit 2014a). In 2011 a landscape competition was held about the future planning of the field. The winning concept includes for example space for participatory projects and "pioneer" users, which already can be found on the site today (Tempelhofer Freiheit 2014b).

"Pioneer" projects are short-term initiatives that seek to grow into something long-termed. They are temporary projects with no big investors behind them and often made with limited funds. A pioneer project could be anything from a temporary mini golf course to a stage for concerts (see fig. 12-14). Anyone, from individual to organization, with a good idea and a financing concept could apply for a permission to put up a project at the site. New concepts and forms have strategic importance since activities or programs might be included in the development (Jones 2012). The planning of the site focuses on social, cultural and economic diversity. The temporary, "pioneer", projects fits with this principle along with an intention of introducing new terms of civic participation in the city (Tempelhofer Freiheit 2014c). Pioneer projects are localized to three certain spots on the site, "pioneer fields", with different themes; "neighborhood initiatives", "sports and culture" and "knowledge and learning" (Tempelhofer Freiheit 2014d).

USERS

The projects is free for anyone to enjoy, contribute and the park is open during certain hours (Tempelhofer Freiheit 2014)



Figure 12. Detail of a "pioneer" project at Tempelhofer Freiheit



Figure 13. A platform part of a pioneer project at Tempelhofer Freiheit



Figure 14. A temporary intervention in form of an artistic mini-golf court

ACTORS

Tempelhof Projekt GmbH (contracted by Berlin Senate Department for Urban Development) and Grün Berlin manages Tempelhofer Freiheit. The two departments are partly funding the project, but most of the temporary projects are financed by private initiatives. The role of authority is partly to support and cherish temporary projects on the site.

OUTCOME

The pioneering project intends to advance the city's civic participation in planning. It also follows the guiding principles made for the development of the site which are connecting to education, integration, health, sustainable economies, jobs in future technologies, and innovation (Tempelhofer Freiheit 2014c).

LESSONS

The authority at Tempelhofer Freiheit acts like an agent, as someone who gives guidance instead of planning and building projects. It demonstrates that it is possible to open up and organize arenas for citizens to contribute in planning. Tempelhofer Freiheit shows that temporary architecture can be made with small means. They are made with low budgets and are at the same time part of a larger strategy concerning an under-used central area, creating values and urban life. Still, this method answers to the current situation in Berlin.

Tempelhofer Freiheit is an example where citizens are able to truly connect with a site and the development of it via temporary means. The process is very direct, democratic, and maybe an honest way of investigating the potentials of a site through the eyes of the citizens. This might even reduce some misunderstandings in the dialogue between professionals and citizens since an

another element of expression is added. It could also reach out to a broader group of people and attract groups and individuals that are normally difficult to reach in participatory projects via conventional means. The method used at Tempelhofer Freiheit seems to welcome more people to take part of the process and bring important input into it.

In **synthesis** the experience from Berlin and from Tempelhofer Freiheit provide the following three main lessons:

- Temporary architecture can be made with low budgets but still generating great effects
- It is possible to provide and organize arenas for citizens and other private initiatives to contribute in urban planning and in public spaces
- Temporary architecture, methods and strategies are and must respond to the current situation they are applied in.

OFELIA BEACH



Figure 15. Detail of the playfully painted pier. The Danish national opera building is located in the background.

INTRODUCING THE CITY – COPENHAGEN

Copenhagen is experienced with temporary architecture. The interest took start in the middle of the 1990's when private initiators created temporary beach bars, cafés and alike in unused industrial buildings (Realdania 2013, p.7). Temporariness is today a well-integrated concept in the city's urban planning context. The Municipality has published a variety of policy- and strategical document mentioning temporariness as a tool for urban development. Some examples are: “Kickstart København”, a strategy which focus on creating jobs and growth with investments in for example urban environments due to the ongoing financial crisis in Denmark (Københavns kommune 2010), “Gang i København”, a municipal task-force group facilitating for citizens and businesses to create temporary projects (Saaby 2012, p.19), “Mulighed for midlertidige avendelser”, an evaluation and analysis of possibilities to create temporary projects (Københavns Kommune – Teknik og Miljøforvaltningen 2012), and “Midlertidige aktiviteter i byudvikling”, which in fact is a publication from a private organization but supporting urban development projects in Denmark (Realdania 2013, p.2). Guidelines and thoughts on use of temporary projects can also be found in the municipal's masterplan, architectural guidelines and its cultural- and social strategy. The strategic work with temporariness is mainly performed by Copenhagen's Technical and Environmental Administration, Business Management, or the Culture and Leisure Administration (Københavns Kommune – Teknik og Miljøforvaltningen 2012, p.5).

BACKGROUND

Ofelia Beach is the name of a temporary urban space that was created on Kvæsthusmolen in Copenhagen. Kvæsthusmolen is a part of Copenhagen's central harbor and located about five minutes from Kongens Nytorv (Lundgaard & Tranberg Arkitekter 2010a).

Its commercial and industrial use ceased in 2004 and the area has since been planned and transformed into a public recreational space, which lately has been something of a trend with the former industrial harbors of Copenhagen (Dansk Arkitektur Center (DAC) 2014). The development of Kvæsthusmolen is divided in several phases where for example a new theater was established in 2007. Ofelia Beach is a part of the development strategy and was created on the site next to the theater with the intention to examine the potential of the site through experimenting with different alternatives (Lundgaard & Tranberg Arkitekter 2010b). The danish architectural office Lundgaard & Tranberg has been in charge of the whole project and the experiences and knowledge from Ofelia Beach was later integrated in the final planning of the site (Lundgaard & Tranberg Arkitekter 2010b). The vision is to alter it into a public space with a range of urban and cultural activities and to accommodate underground parking spaces underneath it. The whole project is estimated to be finished in 2015 (DAC 2014).

Ofelia Beach was created in 2010 and removed in 2012 when the construction of the permanent design began. The project consisted of wooden platforms, shipping containers and fields of grass, sand and painted areas on the existing asphalted pier (see fig. 15-18) (Lundgaard & Tranberg Arkitekter 2010b). Functions and activities have been varied and it has also been a host for larger events (DAC 2014). Ofelia Beach was also in line with some of the municipal's strategies, for example “Kickstart København”, were the city is “investing itself out of the crisis” via for example its public spaces (Kvæsthusmolen A/S 2011).

USERS

The project Ofelia Beach was made both for Copenhagen's citizens, as well as for visitors and tourists. It was also made for professionals to study and evaluate different uses on site.



Figure 16. Detail of Ofelia Beach



Figure 17. Detail, Ofelia Beach



Figure 18. View towards Skuespilhuset with parts of the seating area and stage at Ofelia Beach visible in the picture

ACTORS

Actors and clients were the Ministry of Culture, the Royal Danish Theatre and Realdania through the organization Kvaesthuselskabet (Realdania By 2013). Realdania is a danish private organization which are investing in philanthropic projects (Realdania By 2013, p. 94). Ofelia Beach, as for the whole project, was mostly funded and donated by Realdania to the city of Copenhagen (Kvæsthusselskabet A/S 2011). The role of authority was with Ofelia Beach to support and engage for example urban life on the site and to study the effect of it.

OUTCOME

The project Ofelia Beach answers to several of the city of Copenhagen's guidelines for architecture, public spaces, economy and urban life. The city's Technical and Environmental Administration's own arguments for temporary interventions could for example be applied to Ofelia Beach. These are; being a tool for supporting urban life, urban transformation, neighborhood development, urban development, being part of a city development strategy and be something that can create life and values during and at a construction site (Københavns Kommune – Teknik og Miljøforvaltningen 2012). Ofelia Beach was mostly used as a part of a development strategy, a tool for experimenting with solutions and to establish the re-design of the site with the citizens.

LESSONS

Ofelia Beach was made despite the financial crisis in Denmark. With Ofelia Beach as a reference, temporary architecture could be seen as a tool made out of small means or budget but generating great effects. Ofelia Beach was also a part of several strategies, and a temporary project can thus be used with different purposes at once.

It also shows that it is possible to create a temporary public space and experiment with solutions in full scale, providing input for the designer, policy makers as making the citizens participate. The participatory aspect with this kind of temporary intervention adds an additional democratic layer to urban planning.

Temporary architecture seems to be well integrated as a method for urban development in Copenhagen and explains why projects like Ofelia Beach are able to take form. The city has good experiences and different publications to lean on when it comes to temporary architecture, which seems important for this kind of projects to be made. It also facilitates the administration between different departments and organizations. The experiences from Copenhagen also show that temporary architecture doesn't necessarily have to be used in development. Copenhagen's approach is quite playful and multilayered and the use of temporary architecture at construction yards is an example where social aspects and urban life are the focus.

In **synthesis** the experience from Copenhagen and from Ofelia Beach provide the following four main lessons:

- Temporary architecture can be a part of several strategies and purposes and integrated in different phases of urban development.
- Temporary architecture can be used to test and evaluate different alternatives
- Temporary architecture can be used to enhance additional values than ones associated with urban development (e.g. urban life)
- Former experiences and availability of guidelines from a city's different departments seems important for this kind of intervention to take form.

PAVEMENT TO PARKS PROGRAM



Figure 19. A parklet with the typical sign on it to the right in the picture, stating that it is public accessible. Photo: SF Planning (AS) 2012

INTRODUCING THE CITY – SAN FRANCISCO

The city structure of San Francisco has encountered different occurrences that have led to its existing fabric. Among these are earthquakes and large scale urban planning projects in the 1950's and 60's. San Francisco has also been through great demographic changes and has become a magnet for some of America's counter-cultures and high-tech companies. A large proportion of the population are highly educated and poverty and unemployment are lower than in America in general (Wikipedia 2014c).

Streets make up more area than public spaces in San Francisco. This has been the background for several projects and programs in the city, aiming to alter and revitalize the streetscape such as the Great Streets Program which were established in 2005 (City & County of San Francisco n.d). Later the Pavement to Parks Program was released by the city in 2010, dealing with streets and urban blocks by temporary means (Pavement to Parks n.d. a).

BACKGROUND

“Pavement to parks” is a program that was developed in San Francisco in which different usages of streets are tested temporarily, converting them into new pedestrian spaces. The background is that 25% of the city's land area consists of streets which in general are underutilized. Streets take even up more space than all of San Francisco's public parks (Pavement to Parks n.d. a).

A Pavement to Parks project intends to function as a public laboratory. The goals with the program are to re-imagine the potential of city streets, encourage non-motorized transportation, encourage pedestrian activity, foster neighbourhood interaction, and to support local businesses (Pavement to Parks 2013). In other words, to reclaim unused pieces of asphalt as public space, but without large capital expenses (Lydon et al. 2012, p.20). Materials vary but should be easily reversible. A Pavement

to Park intervention is called "parklet", and the first one was created in San Francisco in 2010. The program has since been spread and influenced other cities to apply it, mostly in America (Pavement to Parks n.d. b). A typical parklet is made of a platform that sits next to the sidewalk taking up the place of 2-3 parking spaces (Lydon et al. 2012, p.20). Seating, pavement, some landscaping, artistic expressions or bike parking are common features (see fig. 19-22). Some spaces might even be reclaimed permanently as public open space if its performance would prove to be positive (Pavement to Parks n.d. a).

There are several research and official publications available regarding the program. The “San Francisco Parklet Manual” is a publication displaying an overview of goals, policies, guidelines and information on practical information such as how to apply for creating a parklet to preferred materials, safety measurements and accessibility (Pavement to Parks 2013).

USERS

The Pavement to Parks Program is open for everyone to take part of and anyone are welcomed to hand in an application for creating a parklet. The cost for applying and creating a parklet is typically covered by an individual or several businesses that recognize the ability to attract customers (Lydon et al. 2012, p.20). But “while parklets are funded and maintained by neighbouring businesses, residents, and community organizations, they are publicly accessible and open to all” (Pavement to Parks n.d. a). A parklet must according to the program have a sign next to it stating that it is a public space (see fig.19, 20) (Pavement to Parks 2013).

ACTORS

The program is made and organized in collaboration between the San Francisco Planning Department, the



Figure 20. Photo: Matarozzi Pelsinger Builders & Wells Campbell photography 2012



Figure 21. The Parklet as a recreational place next to the street. Photo: San Francisco Planning Department 2011



Figure 22. The Parklets may take different forms, but must follow the same principles such as being easy removable. Photo by SF Planning (AS) 2012

Municipal Transportation Agency, the Department of Public works and the Mayor's Office in San Francisco. Non-profit partners are also contributing to the program (Pavement to Parks n.d. a). The role of authority in the Pavement to Parks Program is to handle the applications for the temporary interventions. It's more of an administrative role where funds and workforce are rather trusted to be found elsewhere.

OUTCOME

The Pavement to Parks Program answers to San Francisco's desire to develop more public spaces out of its unused streets. Both temporary and for creating a basis for future development. Funds and costs are saved since the city rely on others to take part of the program. A win-win situation is created, where the city's aims are done with other or commercial interest wanting to advance their business and possibly attract customers.

LESSONS

Even if the parklets are said to be public, the feeling of publicity might be challenged by how they are designed or by their proximity to a nearby business. Still it shows how temporary architecture could be made and funded by commercial or other interests but still be of use in urban planning. This might be sensitive in some cities and cultures where public and commercial interest are seen as counterparts, but the example from San Francisco demonstrates instead a symbiosis. Clear frameworks and regulations are controlling the accessibility of each project and may be important for this kind of model.

Why this program has been so successful in for example San Francisco and in America might be due to, in general, the high amount of streets, car dependency, shortage of public spaces and different political history and culture in comparison with for example cities in

northern Europe. Expanses, tasks and workforce that are considered naturally covered by an authority in the latter might not be as natural in the US.

In **synthesis** the experience from San Francisco and from The Pavement to Parks Project provide the following three main lessons:

- Temporary architecture can be made as a symbiosis between public and private interests
- Clear frameworks and regulations are probably needed for the control and organization in this kind of model
- Similar models are and must respond to the current situation and culture they're applied in. The Pavement to Parks Program answers to the situation in San Francisco and America.

CONCLUSION

Temporary architecture can be used as a tool in several strategies and with different purposes. It is used in all the references to evaluate possibilities and as a method for citizen participation (mainly in Tempelhofer Freiheit).

Actors might vary but common for all of the references is that there is an authority present which controls it. In Tempelhofer Freiheit citizens and private initiatives are allowed to contribute. The same goes for the example in San Francisco but is made mainly by commercial and private interest since there are both costs and another type of legal framework regarding the “parklets” than in Berlin. All of the references are open to the public though. Former experience and availability of guidelines and strategies concerning temporary interventions are present in all of the studied cities and seems important for this kind of projects to take form.

The references demonstrates different and alternative ways of funding. Ofelia Beach is partly made within a strategy to stimulate the city's economy. Tempelhofer Freiheit demonstrates that temporary architecture can be made with very low budgets by private means and The Pavement to Parks Program illustrates instead a symbiosis between public and private interests where the later are mostly funding the projects.

All of the studied references are also responding to the current situation in the city they are applied in concerning performance, intention and funds. Context seems to be of great importance for the eventual success of each temporary project. For example is the Pavement to Parks Program relevant in San Francisco due to the high amount of streets and lack of public space.

The lesson from the studied reference projects also suggest that the process is important for temporary architecture. Temporariness has in Copenhagen and the project Ofelia Beach been used as a phenomenon available during the development of a site. It has also been used to evaluate how visitors uses and appreciates

parts of the projects, which later been integrated into the development of the permanent design. Temporary means has been used as an investigating tool in a larger process. Alternative designs of the streetscape is investigated in San Francisco through the parklets, and the aim is to later develop them. Tempelhof Freiheit in Berlin allows for citizens and organizations to try different concepts on site which later are evaluated. The processes looks different which also demonstrates that temporary architecture can be used in different ways, in different strategies and with different purposes.

WHAT CAN BE USED IN STOCKHOLM?

Temporary architecture could in Stockholm be used in many ways as in the references, for example in various strategies, for evaluation, citizen participation and even for other values which might not necessarily be directly related to urban development as in Copenhagen (e.g. enhancing urban life). Stockholm and Copenhagen are quite similar to each other in terms of size, culture, climate, range of public spaces and so on. Many of Copenhagen's guidelines regarding temporary architecture could as well be applied in Stockholm but would of course need to be tailored for Stockholm's situation.

The method that are used at Tempelhofer Freiheit would be exciting to apply in Stockholm, but Stockholm has not been exposed to the same kind of aspects as Berlin which eventually made this kind of model relevant. There is not the same surplus of vacant central land, and the economic situation in Stockholm is almost radically different than in Berlin. Parts of the strategy used at Tempelhof could be applied in Stockholm though but with a different embodiment and intentions. Allowing different actors and citizens to shape Stockholm's urban spaces could be a way of for example connecting citizens to areas and revitalize them. The current regulation would probably not allow private initiatives to alter and add objects in Stockholm's public spaces, but there is already

a form of contract available called “brukaravtal” (“user agreement contract”) dealing with a similar theme which are brought up in Part 3.

The availability for private interests to apply for putting up a parklet in the Pavement to Parks Program is also interesting and challenges our notion of actors in the public space. Yet it's about context. A city like Stockholm would not reach the same percent amount of under-used streets as San Francisco, and does have a greater number of public, green, spaces. Even though, parts of this program could as well be made in a city like Stockholm but with other intentions and funding models.

PART III

TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE IN STOCKHOLM



Figure 23. Open Streets at Götgatan 2014

This part investigate temporary architecture's relevancy in Stockholm. First an examination of Stockholm's current situation and documents regarding temporary architecture is made, followed by interviews. The interviews were made

with practising architects with experiences of temporary architecture. Finally potentialities with temporary architecture are proposed in the end.



Figure 24. Brunkebergstorg 2014

CURRENT SITUATION

The architecture in Stockholm has for some time been criticized for being too generic and non-innovative both among the architectural professions as politicians (Bergman 2011). The city architect Karolina Keyzer comments on the work of Arkitektur Stockholm that “we must dare to challenge our preconceptions of desirable additions in the city and try architecture we have not yet seen, when variations can be so much more than differences in colour and materials. To counter the increasing regimentation we must dare to see that architecture is as much about experience, scale, and content than appearance” (Stockholms stad 2014a). In the recent years temporary architecture has gained protagonism within professional discussions as possibly a way to cope with the regimentation that Keyzer refers to. Many of the city's departments view temporary architecture as a potential concept for Stockholm both in urban development and for learning more about the city and its inhabitants. It is perceived as a good quality and a base for citizens to get more influence on their environment. There is also a great interest for temporary architecture among some local politicians⁶.

Temporary architecture has been applied in Stockholm before although not labelled as it. Recent examples of temporary project made by the City of Stockholm are:

Brunkebergstorg 2014

Brunkebergstorg is an underused, centrally located square which was altered with temporary installations, art and events in the summer of 2014 (see fig. 24). The ambition was to draw attention to the place and test a scope of different alternatives, activities, usages on site (Stockholms stad 2014b).

Open Streets

Open Streets was a project in which sections of Götgatan at Södermalm were closed for traffic and used as a public

space during some hours inspired by similar events in for example New York (see fig. 23, 25). The project was made through seven Saturdays in the summer of 2014, and had also been made in 2013. (Stockholms stad 2014c).

Pilot project on Götgatan

A potential design of Götgatan was tested between spring and summer of 2014. Temporary furnitures and painted fields gave cyclists and pedestrians more space of the existing street section (see fig. 26). The intention with the pilot project on Götgatan was to test and evaluate a possible alternative and reduce the number of car lanes (Moderaterna i Stockholms stad 2014).

Soltorget

Soltorget is a temporary square that has been made due to reparations and improvements of spaces in the city centre of Stockholm which are estimated to be done in 2018 (see fig. 27). Painted surfaces and yellow coloured furniture makes the square (Stockholms stad 2013).

Sommarlyft

Temporary, yellow coloured, furnitures designed to stick out was placed at Sergels torg, Soltorget and Sergelgatan in the summer of 2014, which also had been made earlier (see fig. 28). They created temporary meeting and resting spots, and consisted of benches and plant boxes (Stockholms stad 2014d).

The above mentioned projects might not outspokenly be about temporary architecture. It illustrates however that the City of Stockholm has begun performing temporary interventions and that the idea of temporary architecture is not alien.

DOCUMENTS AND POLICIES

Some concepts and policies that focus on similar aspects of temporary architecture are already available



Figure 25. Open Street



Figure 26. Pilotprojekt Götgatan

in Stockholm. The City of Stockholm has for instance policies for what they call “idea-based urban development” (idéburen stadsförbättring) which is about the possibility of taking up proposals received from citizens. Ideas are prioritized if they follow the principles of being innovative in the sense of improving, activating and revitalizing public spaces and are clearly demarcated in time and budget (Stadsledningskontoret Förnyelseavdelningen & Stockholms Stad 2013). “User agreements” (brukaravtal) is also discussed, which means that citizens can be allowed to manage a piece of land in for example a park via an agreement concerning citizen or organization and district administration (Stockholms stad 2010). Otherwise only Arkitektur Stockholm, the city's first architectural guideline, mentions temporary architecture and the phenomena as a tool for urban development and experimentation.

TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE ACCORDING TO THE CITY OF STOCKHOLM'S ARCHITECTURAL GUIDELINE

Arkitektur Stockholm contains strategies and guidelines for the architecture and future development of the city on a general level. Temporary architecture is mentioned throughout the document as a concept that can be used in the urban space, urban district and in urban processes. It touches subjects such as urban development, urban planning processes and urban life. “Innovative, green and temporary architecture are presented next to knowledge as necessary tools that builds up the city's cultural heritage with a focus in its public spaces” (Stockholms stadsbyggnadskontor 2014, p. 7).

Temporary architecture is according to Arkitektur Stockholm an additional tool that can be used in the urban-process and development of the city and implemented through experiments with temporary urban spaces and parks (Stockholms stadsbyggnadskontor 2014, p.34).

Temporary architecture is also seen as a **cost-**

effective tool for untested solutions by initiators and users in the city's public spaces and for encouraging **dialogue**. It is said to even help the city to **achieve its goal of creating more idea-based projects** (Stockholms stadsbyggnadskontor 2014).

Arkitektur Stockholm notes that temporary architecture can contribute with **new knowledge and input about the city's public spaces** and for the general **discourse on urban planning in Stockholm**. This is because, new **usages** can be discovered, the **urban life** can be altered and alternative ways of affecting changes are demonstrated at the same time. Arkitektur Stockholm also suggest that temporary architecture could contribute and be used for **social cohesion** and **gathering of knowledge of different urban districts and opinions** from their inhabitants. **Urban identities** can be developed or altered via use and evaluation of temporary architecture in new district development. Furthermore, temporary architecture may be used for **attracting visitors** and for discovering new uses of a place. To temporary use and alter vacant buildings and spaces can contribute to a **value increment** of a site which in itself might generate **possibilities for new urban development** (Stockholms stadsbyggnadskontor 2014). Arkitektur Stockholm also states that temporary architecture can “**develop Stockholm into a more curious, dynamic city with engaging experiences of architecture and culture**” (Stockholms stadsbyggnadskontor 2014, p.62).

Although Arkitektur Stockholm presents a wide variety of potential uses for temporary architecture there is still no reference of its relevancy for Stockholm or of potential areas it could be applied in. There are however some areas in Stockholm that the guideline considers to be of special interest for the development of the city. According to Arkitektur Stockholm these areas are (Stockholms stadsbyggnadskontor 2014);

- The city's existing **urban spaces**, which are expected



Figure 27. Soltorget



Figure 28. Sommarlyft

to increase in use and importance due to the growing population.

- **City**, the central area of Stockholm which is expressed as large scale and monotonous, yet of great importance for the whole city.
- The areas between the buildings such as **streets, squares, parks** and the **city's waterscape**, where **recreational values and urban life are developed**. There is a desire to alter and reverse the traffic hierarchy in the streets so that pedestrians and cyclists are on top. The city's direct contact with the lake Mälaren is expressed as an important feature and as the biggest and most coherent public space in Stockholm and is therefore important. The aim is to increase accessibility, activities and recreation values on land next to and on water.

The above mentioned areas are not mentioned in terms of potential areas for temporary architecture. It is however possible to imagine that temporary architecture could be applied into them which in that case would correspond to the city's desire of enhance these as their desire of implementing temporary architecture.

Themes that are expressed more generally as interesting for the city to develop are for example; urban farming, architecture that allows for change over time, Stockholm's identity and cultural history, advanced cooperation between different departments, actors and professionals, citizen dialogues, cultural diversity, accessibility, safety and economic- social- and environmental sustainability. The guideline also calls for an experimental take on urban planning in smaller scales, encouraging "research on new technologies and progressive landscape architecture" (Stockholms stadsbyggnadskontor 2014, p. 30). Yet again, this is expressed in general terms but could be interpreted as interesting themes to investigate by for example temporary architecture or via other methods.

CONCLUSION

Temporary architecture and similar alternative ideas are still uncommonly used and tested in Stockholm despite the strong desire to apply these expressed in for example Arkitektur Stockholm. No specific or official ideas exists about neither where and how temporary architecture could be applied nor its relevancy for Stockholm yet.

CONVERSATIONS

Since there are only a few official ideas regarding temporary architecture in Stockholm, interviews with practising architects were instead done in order to compile opinions and possibilities with the phenomenon based on their knowledges. The interviewees have experiences of temporary projects in or close to Stockholm and were therefore interesting to interview. Similar themes that were studied in the reference projects in Part 2 were also discussed in the interviews.

Following sections presents summaries of the result from the interviews with Alexander Wolfe, Elsa Uggla, Ulrika Stenkula and Sofia Palmer and are organized according to the themes that were discussed.

PURPOSE AND RELEVANCY

To adequately make temporary architecture of use one must first define its relevancy and purpose to that context its applied in. The interviewees were therefore asked questions regarding potential purposes temporary architecture can be of use, as why the phenomenon might be interesting for Stockholm.

The interviewees all agree that Stockholm is in need of temporary architecture. Alexander Wolfe mentions that Stockholm is in need of a bit more daring and experimental approach to architecture and that the city lacks of playful places. Stockholm's public spaces are unfortunately often quite similar to each other in terms of for example functions. Temporary interventions could be one way of alter this situation. According to Wolfe there is a lot of creativity in Stockholm and thus a good basis for implementing and cherish temporary architecture⁷. Elsa Uggla also relates to the latter and argues that the city, as with everything, is in need of contrasts between time, functions and programs. Stockholm lacks a bit of this variety and there seems to be a widespread anxiety and cautiousness in new developments. New projects

are rarely challenging in their designs and seems often to have been made to suit as many opinions as possible. They are also most likely designed to last for huge time spans which is good but might hinder other aspects such as flexibility. The city tends to become generic and inflexible for different and future needs when no great variations are made in our public spaces in first place. Uggla mentions Tokyo as an opposite example where there exist an almost non nostalgic view on the city, which has made it easier for experimentation and experimental architecture. Temporary architecture could thus loose up Stockholm a bit on its own premises, adding more playfulness and life to our urban spaces⁸. Ulrika Stenkula also mentions that temporary architecture might be a potential tool used for bypassing just that general anxiousness about challenging and new architecture in Stockholm. Temporary architecture is by its nature often more accepted due to the time perspective⁹.

It is also relevant in Stockholm since there are currently many large scale urban development projects taking form which will alter and create new images of the city. Temporary architecture could be included in these processes, invite and discuss them with citizens as allow people to take part and contribute in the making of them. They will also be under construction for several years, where a temporary dimension could create something meanwhile according to Sofia Palmer¹⁰.

Based on the above it can be argued that temporary architecture is relevant in Stockholm. Stockholm lacks of playful, experimental, and varied urban spaces according to the interviewees. The cautiousness for new architecture may in the long run lead to a generic one, where places and functions approach each other to that extent they become similar. Stockholm's public spaces are already quite similar to each other when it comes to functions and programs. Along with large urban development projects taking form, there is the need for investigating and experimenting with architecture. Temporary architecture

could be a tool filling this gap in Stockholm and be used to challenge our notions of the city.

CONTEXT

This section is related to the previous in terms of understanding temporary architecture's potential role and relevancy in Stockholm. Following section explores where temporary architecture could possibly be of use in Stockholm and the interviewees were asked questions regarding where this could be applied geographically and thematically.

According to Alexander Wolfe temporary architecture could be used in any urban environment in Stockholm, it would only just add another dimension to that place and make the city a bit more daring as it is about place-making¹¹. Ulrika Stenkula expresses a similar opinion and sees any kind of urban situation and place as potential areas for temporary architecture, as long as it does not prevent the rest of the city's urban life but rather contribute to it. It's more about scale and how "temporary" the temporary architecture is¹². All of the interviewees expresses and shares this notion, but some field of areas and places was also brought up as potential examples.

Sofia Palmer sees places which are undergoing alterations and urban development areas as potential areas for temporary architecture. One example is Slussen, a central node which is both in need of development and which already has begun. The project has been heavily discussed. Temporary architecture could in those situations be used during the construction as a platform for discussion, for getting input, anchoring and display the proposal for citizens, function as a temporary public space during the actual construction, as for many other reasons. It would be interesting, exciting and educational if used in similar processes¹³.

According to Elsa Ugglå temporary architecture is interesting for both the inner and outer city and views

the general polarization between them and the large focus on just the inner city as frustrating. The conditions are however different depending on location and must be taken into account if to implement temporary architecture in the whole city. There is in general a great commitment among citizens in the outer city to their environment, a local pride and places full of contrasts which are worth to manage and develop. A different kind of attitude to the environment can in general be found there if compared to the situation in the inner city which is slightly more uncompromising and unwilling to accept alterations. The outer city is in general more open and permissive by nature, and there is also much more space available for experimentation. One example could be the Million Programme areas which in general have a surplus of space. The complex situation in the inner city, on the other hand, opens for temporary interventions to affect changes in places which are sensitive to alterations and which generates many discussions and opinions. Examples of this can be cultural sites and the waterscape in the inner city of Stockholm. Temporary projects would probably be easier for people to accept in this kind of areas and could thus be used as a strategy before developing proposals for permanent changes. It is in a way easier to get away with temporariness and could in the long run be used to anchor or test projects among citizens. Temporary architecture could be viewed as an addition in the inner city and as an injection to encourage other values to formalize in the outer city¹⁴.

Ugglå also mentions the lack of open, allowing and non-programmed spaces in Stockholm. The public spaces in Stockholm are often programmed for certain uses, but could as well just be open. The power of the flat open grass or concrete floor is tremendous and allows users to by themselves fill them with meaning and activities. One example is the skate culture in Stockholm where some open places are re-made by small means as skate parks, for example the pond when empty next to the City library (see fig. 29). Temporary architecture in Stockholm

11 Alexander Wolfe, interview 14 06 2014

12 Ulrika Stenkula, interview 23 06 2014

13 Sofia Palmer, interview 24 06 2014

14 Elsa Ugglå, interview 19 06 2014

could also be about and allow for this kind of spaces to exist, where citizens can use them as they please. We must release our notion that places must be programmed in detail and open up for the unexpected¹⁵.

Opinions on where and how to apply temporary architecture in Stockholm differs between the interviewees. Nonetheless they agree that it has to be based on the specific conditions of the place and thus making it difficult to generalize. It's rather about specific situations. The major urban development projects that are about to take form in Stockholm is one potential area where temporary architecture could be applied in the process of. For example in Slussen or in Årsta. The outer city is also a potential area for temporary architecture, in particular in the Million Programme areas where a lot of underutilized and open space can be found. As a contrast, the inner city is in great need of more open and allowing spaces, where temporary architecture also could be applied in forgotten and sensitive environments in Stockholm.

ACTORS

Potential actors must be defined to better precise how to deal with temporary architecture in practice and it would facilitate the process of developing this concept as an official method in Stockholm. Questions regarding potential actors and role of authority were therefore discussed with the interviewees.

All of the interviewees mentions that temporary architecture and projects should be available for everyone and thus inclusive, but they have an open picture regarding potential actors. The City of Stockholm, consultants and organizations are in general expressed as potential group of actors by the interviewees. Ulrika Stenkula mentions that it's not easy to pin down since temporary architecture questions whom and how the public spaces are used. There are already some examples of organizations and

companies running temporary businesses and creating temporary meeting spots in Stockholm. Stenkula consider this as quite good for a city like Stockholm which is very seasonal, and where temporary cafés, clubs, allotment gardens and alike contributes to and expand urban life throughout the seasons. The seasonal differences in Stockholm argues in itself for temporary architecture and opens up for alternative ways of using public spaces between for example summer and winter¹⁶.

Ulrika Stenkula also sees that consultants can propose or implement temporary installations by own initiatives with the purpose of collecting input for the city or for their own projects. Juridical issues, such as building permits and applications, must be solved and facilitated for temporary architecture before the latter might be possible¹⁷. These ideas are supported by all the interviewed consultants, who expresses a positive attitude towards temporary architecture and views it as a tool for testing ideas and receiving inputs with for a project. However, Elsa Ugglå also mentions economical aspects and budgets as issues that hinders the involvement of consultants in temporary projects since temporary architecture not is taken seriously enough yet. This must be changed, as well as the awariness of decent budgets for temporary architecture must be raised¹⁸. Sofia Palmer also mentions the economical aspects of temporary architecture, but claims that some costs might be reduced. For example, there might not be the need of solid blueprints as in permanent projects. Idea sketches might be enough from the side of consultants if to be actively worked with in Stockholm¹⁹.

According to Alexander Wolfe urban planning is about more than only architecture and mentions as an example that other aspects such as art also could be used to develop and investigate potentials of the city. Temporary architecture could likewise for example be exceeded by artists and performances as architects and architecture²⁰.

Based on the above, there are few limitations regarding

potential actors for temporary architecture. There is a great interest to work with this kind of phenomenon in projects from the consultants' side, but the need for a clearer strive and directives from the City of Stockholm are mentioned by many of them for it to blossom. The status of temporariness must be raised, but it might still be used as a cost effective tool.

OUTCOME

It is important to examine what temporary architecture might provide that other already established methods can not, in order to finally examine its relevancy for Stockholm and its areas of use. The interviewees were therefore asked questions regarding potential outcomes and learnings we could make from temporary architecture as a method.

Temporary architecture offers great possibilities according to the interviewees as unconventional solutions can be tested temporary. If it by any reason would not work it could just be dismantled or altered, or be further developed. According to Alexander Wolfe the documentation of it might however tend to become the most important aspect of this kind of projects, which it does not have to be. Temporary architecture should instead be used in and viewed as a process²¹. Elsa Ugglå agrees and mentions that interactive aspects must be included in the processes for interesting inputs to fully become formalized by contributing citizens and users. Elsa Ugglå also mentions that it's about increasing the bottom-up perspective in planning. Temporariness opens for the unexpected and makes architecture more adaptable. Temporary architecture opens up for citizen dialogue and participation, which Elsa Ugglå also mentions must not necessary be performed with the intention that a final result have to be concluded. Sometimes a dialogue could just be made for the sake of the dialogue²².

Many of the interviewed consultants are mentioning the dialogue as a potential field for temporary architecture in Stockholm. Ulrika Stenkula points out that the City

of Stockholm has experimented with this before and refers to a quite newly take on exposing development proposals when they are displayed in temporary pavilions in for example the suburbs. Ulrika Stenkula found this as a good example of when the city is being more visible among citizens and when interactions are created through architecture. Temporary architecture could very well be used in the same way according to Ulrika Stenkula, by creating temporary meeting points. She also sees the potential of letting temporary architecture acts as laboratories, and to market and high-light areas in Stockholm that are in need of it²³.

Sofia Palmer mentions that temporary architecture also can be used for similar reasons as permanent architecture, for example promote security and re-program and alter urban spaces, but temporary. A different kind of creativity and freedom is created when the permanent perspective dissolves. According to Palmer temporary architecture naturally raises the availability to experiment and adds more playfulness to the city²⁴.

RISKS

There are some risks about temporary architecture as well. Sofia Palmer mentions that it is important to define the time period of a temporary intervention early in the beginning, when it will be over and for what purposes it's being used. The risk is that it might be perceived as shabby if not taken care of properly. Decay and roughness might be charming in some cases, but dangerous under municipal auspices. If not proper and steady made the opposite effect may be achieved, for example attract vandalism instead of developing an area. Sofia Palmer also mentions that there is a risk with temporary interventions following a specific style and design that pleases certain social groups. She argues that it does not necessary have to be like that. A temporary intervention can be attractive for both an underground culture as well as be appealing to a "mature" group of people²⁵. Questions regarding

21 Alexander Wolfe, interview 14 06 2014

22 Elsa Ugglå, interview 19 06 2014

23 Ulrika Stenkula, interview 23 06 2014

24 Sofia Palmer, interview 24 06 2014

25 Sofia Palmer, interview 24 06 2014

land tenure might also emerge if actors other than the city engage in a temporary intervention. In this case user agreements need be clarified and deepen the cooperation between the city's different departments and other partners²⁶.

FURTHER MEASURES

Stockholm's ambitions regarding temporary architecture are positively met by all of the interviewees. Yet many of them consider that there is still some work left before it can be fully practiced. The City of Stockholm has identified a need for temporary architecture but they will have to define what temporary architecture is for Stockholm, and how to work with it²⁷. Arkitektur Stockholm is a good start but will have to be anchored practically in order to effect changes. Administration and support for enabling temporary architecture in Stockholm is needed, as well as a structure or method that deals with the phenomenon²⁸.

CONVERSATIONS - CONCLUSION

Based on the above section temporary architecture can in Stockholm be considered as a possible feature for investigating unconventional solutions and as a tool for experimentation. It can also be used for dialogue purposes and thus add important input into a project. It could also be used differentially during the seasons, add values and high-light urban areas. Some of the interviewees also mentioned potential risks with temporary architecture. This includes decay and vandalism as well as questions regarding land tenure. This is possible to reduce by formalizing clear visions and agreements among concerned parties.

Furthermore, based on the interviews it can be argued that to fully and practically make temporary architecture possible in Stockholm the city must:

- Clearly define what temporary architecture is and means for Stockholm.
- Clearly define how to work with it (for whom, reasons and potential actors).
- Support and develop strategies and methods for dealing with temporary architecture among all of the city's departments.
- Develop and facilitate the juridical process.

A concrete start could be that all of the city's departments concerning public- and urban spaces, urban development, architecture and culture works out own guidelines on temporary architecture to facilitate eventual cooperation between each other, as to other partners. A possible reference is Copenhagen Municipality which has great experiences, strategies and guidelines of temporary architecture among many of the city's different departments concerned with urban development and urban life.



Figure 29. When empty - the pond next to Stadsbiblioteket is frequently used by skaters, illustrating the need for open and flexible spaces in Stockholm

PART III

SUMMARY + PROPOSALS



Figure 30. Stockholm from above

This section summarizes and discuss the result from earlier parts of this thesis regarding temporary architecture's relevancy and possible areas of use in Stockholm. Finally proposals on potential strategies, areas, applications and process for implementing temporary architecture are suggested based on the synthesis of this work.

RELEVANCY

Based on Stockholm's architectural guideline and the opinions of several practising architects it can be argued that temporary architecture is relevant for Stockholm. What temporary architecture could actually mean for Stockholm requires however further discussion.

In short, temporary architecture is relevant for Stockholm;

- As a tool for gaining knowledge
Both Arkitektur Stockholm and the interviewed consultants argue for temporary architecture's potential as something that could be used for investigating places, challenge our notions of the city, initiate discussions and try untested solutions.
- Due to urban development projects currently taking form
Related to the previous bullet point, temporary architecture could be integrated as a tool and method for investigations and discussions with citizens in the many urban development projects that are at the present planning to take form in Stockholm.
- Because it is cheap and effective
Temporary architecture is argued to be a cost-effective tool which could be used to achieve the city's goal of creating more idea-based projects (Stockholms stadsbyggnadskontor 2014).
- Because Stockholm is in need of more playful, daring and varied experiences
Both Stockholm's architectural guideline and the interviewees argues that the city's urban spaces is in need of more playful, daring and varied experiences regarding designs and programs. Arkitektur Stockholm mentions for example that "temporary architecture can develop Stockholm into a more curious, dynamic city

with engaging experiences of architecture and culture" (Stockholms stadsbyggnadskontor 2014, p.62). It also explains why the idea of temporary architecture recently has begun to formalize in Stockholm, as a reaction and potential tool to counter the growing regimentation in architecture we have experienced the past decade (Bergman 2011).

Jeffrey Hou, professor and chair of landscape architecture at the University of Washington in Seattle and author of "Insurgent Public Space: Guerilla Urbanism and the Remaking of Contemporary Cities", argues after a symposium about insurgent urbanism in Stockholm that Stockholm has a good range in size and types of public spaces already and is not in need of insurgent, temporary interventions (Hou 2012). Hou writes from an, often, American context where he has observed public space partly shrinking as become more privatized. This has created the need for informal, insurgent, temporary public space to formalize (Hou 2010). Even if Stockholm have a good supply of public spaces, they are still in need of development, nuances and more playfulness which temporary interventions could add to these as well. Stockholm might not be in need of insurgent urbanism in the way Hou describes it, but a temporary dimension in its public spaces is however still relevant to imply. Hou also argues that public space is never complete, but needs constant vitalization and active participation from citizens (Hou 2010). The argument for a temporary dimension in Stockholm even strengthens from this reasoning since temporary architecture could be used as a tool for facing regimentation, challenging norms, present alternative uses and designs of public spaces and invite citizens to participate in the making of the city.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE IN STOCKHOLM

Following is a summary of measures that has been presented in this thesis that must be solved before temporary architecture can be implemented on a large scale in Stockholm.

- The city of Stockholm's ideas on temporary architecture as presented in Arkitektur Stockholm is promising but needs to be developed in relation to practice.

The same goes for the definition and meaning of temporary architecture which the city must better define. Based on my study, a possible definition suitable for Stockholm would take approaches into account. Temporary architecture could thus be defined in terms of unsanctioned, semi-sanctioned and sanctioned actions. "Sanctioned temporary architecture" is therefore architecture made with the intention to last for a limited time made from or ordered by an authority, for example a municipality or planning department. Unsanctioned and semi-sanctioned temporary actions would of course also be interesting in Stockholm. Temporary architecture is not only reserved for professionals and sanctioned efforts. The city of Stockholm has even expressed a desire to open up for others to contribute in the making of the city via what they call "idea-based projects" (Stadsledningskontoret Förnyelseavdelningen & Stockholms Stad 2013). The city of Stockholm therefore needs to take a stand in whom they see as possible actors for temporary architecture. The question is if the city is mature enough to release a bit of the control or in other way enable for these kind of actions.

- Administration and support are needed to enable temporary architecture due to currently missing structures and methods for dealing with the concept.

A concrete second step could be if the city's different departments dealing with architecture, planning, urban spaces and cultural activities formulates own guidelines for temporary architecture. Not only would this be good for the recognition of the concept, it would also facilitate coordination and cooperation between the different departments internally as in collaboration with partners externally.

- Juridical aspects need to be considered in terms of permits and alike.

This would probably facilitate for professionals and organizations to contribute with proposals and actions. A great support and interest already exists among for example professionals and consultants in Stockholm.

AREAS AND STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTING TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE IN STOCKHOLM

Vacancy and abandonment seems often to be the reasons for temporary interventions to take form. In cities like Berlin it is partly about centrally located former industrial land. The properties are often expensive to manage and to develop. There is also a great surplus of this kind of sites in Berlin. That is why these spaces and structures allows for temporary interventions and use (Misselwitz et al. 2013, p. 53). For unsanctioned and semi-sanctioned temporary initiatives is it often the specific purpose that leads to the selection of a site, and vice versa. For example easy access but distance from residential areas are important factors for the selection of locations for temporary clubs in Berlin (in other cities as well). The initiator generally benefits from the presence of similar activities that already exist and are close (Misselwitz et al. 2013, p. 54). Sites that lie outside current economic interest and that are also perceived as "cool" are also important factors for this

kind of initiatives to take form in for example Berlin (Arlt 2013, p.81).

The same accessibility of vacant and centrally located land cannot be found in the centre of Stockholm. Most of it has already been developed or is under development due to high demands of for example housing. In the city centre the only potential sites for this kind of informal and formal temporary architecture to evolve are the areas underneath bridges where it is not possible to build. Other than that it is only in the outskirts of the city where easy access and distance from residential areas can be found. The Million Programme areas is an example of this which have a surplus of space.

Compact cities featuring a great amount of underutilized walkable urban fabric is according to Lydon et al (2012) best suited for temporary improvements and investigations. Social and creative capacity is easier to catalyse in this type of environments than in sprawled and auto-centric environments, which might call for other types of interventions to effect changes (Lydon et al. 2012, p.3). This is written from an American point of view and differs from the situation in Stockholm where the suburbs are denser. Yet it is relevant since temporary architecture is better applied in a dense inner- or outer city area having a greater impact than in decentralized smaller places outside of Stockholm or Sweden in general. This is however a very general description for potential areas and it is important to identify more specific ones in order to be able to discuss temporary architecture's potential implementation in Stockholm and how it could be of best use.

There is not much mentioned in Arkitektur Stockholm about specific potential situations or sites where temporary architecture could be applied in. It is however possible to interpret some of the formulations in the guidelines regarding temporary architecture to be used in areas of Stockholm that are planned to be developed. These together with the places the interviewees mentioned provide some **areas** that are suitable for temporary

architecture. These areas are:

- Existing urban and public spaces (streets, squares, parks)
- Inner city areas
- Outer city areas
- Million Programme areas
- Cultural or likewise sensitive environments
- At construction yards and urban development areas
- Stockholm's waterscape and in connection to lake Mälaren

The same applies for potential **strategies** and according to Arkitektur Stockholm and the interviews temporary architecture may be used and contribute to:

- Develop and increase social cohesion
- Develop urban life and characters
- Gather knowledge and opinions
- Market and increase the value of a site
- Attract visitors
- Develop activities, values and varieties in existing urban spaces
- Develop and form a basis for citizen dialogues
- Allow for citizens to take part of and contribute with the making of the city

The city of Stockholm also mentions additional themes worth working with on a general level which are (Stockholms stadsbyggnadskontor 2014):

- Urban farming
- Flexible architecture
- Cultural diversity
- Accessibility
- Safety
- Economic-, social- and environmental sustainability
- An experimental take on urban planning.

It should be added that both the city and consultants expressed that temporary architecture is in general perceived as a tool for urban development and planning. It can thus be understood that any place or site in the city is suitable for implementing temporary architecture. This needs to be better explained as different parts of the city have different needs which temporary architecture can answer differently to. All “strategies” are not suitable for all “areas” however. Temporary architectural strategies and approaches that would work for some areas might not work for others. For example, there is a need to develop activities, values and varieties in the inner city of Stockholm concerning its existing urban and public spaces and uses of them. Public spaces in the outer city might also be in need of development, but marketing and attracting visitors, increasing social cohesion and by making them characters on their own would be more appropriate. These two examples are very general but the point is that temporary architecture can be applied in different areas with different strategies in mind. In the following sections the relation between areas and

strategies is developed more in detail through some examples



Figure 31. Illustration. Stockholm from above + conclusion

IMPLEMENTING TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE – PROPOSALS FOR STOCKHOLM

Following section gathers the findings from my study based on literature, reference projects and interviews. The outcome is several proposals which intends to illustrate how temporary architecture can be applied in Stockholm.

STRATEGIES

The strategies are based on results from the studied reference projects, interviews and hints from the architectural guideline on potential applications for temporary architecture in Stockholm. The strategies are based on a sanctioned perspective, meaning that the actor is either the City of Stockholm, one or several of the city's departments or partners representing the latter such as consultants or organisations. The strategies describes possible approaches for temporary architecture and for what purposes it could be applied. They could both be used as single or combined strategies with temporary architecture as the medium.

ATTRACT



Attract is about highlighting, marketing and emphasizing a place.

Attract is made by developing the attractiveness of a place. The intention with the strategy Attract is to draw attention to a place, attract visitors, businesses, workforce or increase its value. Attract might later form the basis for further development of a site. Attract may also be performed in symbiosis with parties other than mere authority and for example private organizations together with the municipality or representatives from the latter might also be suitable actors. Temporary architecture could thus be viewed as a catalyst for changes, creating meeting places and highlighting for example societal issues.

Attract is a proposed strategy based on approaches to temporary architecture that can be found in references such as the Pavement to Parks Program in San Francisco and in references from Copenhagen.

ENABLE



Enable allows citizens, organizations and alike to take part of and contribute in projects.

Enable is made by facilitating for citizens, organizations and alike to take part of and contribute in the making of the city by formalizing their ideas or by giving full power to them in the planning and design process. Actors accept for authority are naturally citizens and organizations following the Enable strategy. Authority acts however as the responsible partner whose primary job is to facilitate or realise initiatives developed by others.

Enable is a suggested strategy based on the municipality's vision of applying idea-based projects, which is about taking up proposals received from citizens and implement them. Furthermore it is based on references such as Tempelhofer Freiheit in Berlin which proves that it is possible to organize and approach this kind of actions.

EXPLORE



Explore is about investigating the potentials of a place.

It can be made through for example studies of how people are using a place or by evaluating the result of processes and solutions. Following the Explore strategy, temporary architecture can be seen as a stage or platform for discussions and observations. Eventual means can be dialogues and workshops, and the intention with the strategy Explore is to gather opinions and gain knowledge of a site or design alternatives.

Explore is a suggested strategy based on the general view of temporary architecture as a tool for collecting input and creating dialogues with citizens. Furthermore, it responds to the need for a more dynamic and alternative method for citizen participation in Stockholm.

OPEN SPACE



Open Space is about the flexible and non-programmed space

Open Space is made by allowing places to be free of functions and programs. The intention with the strategy Open Space is to ease the control and allow for others to fill it with meaning and functions. Open Space can be made independently of the idea of temporary architecture.

Open Space is a suggested strategy based on the idea of flexible architecture which is currently missing in Stockholm. Stockholm's public spaces are in general quite rigid and similar to each other in functions and designs and some of these are because of their location or other factors used by many different users, with different interests and needs. Open Space suggest that a space can be in constant change for satisfying those different needs; one day a skate park, another day a meeting place for elderly or a playground for children.

Revitalize can be made through for example adding activities and functions into existing urban spaces that are underutilized or lacks urban life. It can be made to create and deepen the connection between people and places that might have been forgotten or lost their meaning. The intention with the strategy Revitalize is to alter the notion and use of urban spaces.

Revitalize is a proposed strategy based on the anxiousness for an increasing regimentation of the architecture in Stockholm, the views on Stockholm's public spaces as similar to each other in functions and designs, and to the idea of using temporary architecture as a cheap and effective way to revitalize and affect changes to areas.

REVITALIZE



Revitalize is about reviving and activating a place.

AREAS

Following are proposals of areas where temporary architecture potentially can be applied in Stockholm. The proposed areas illustrates examples of where the previous presented strategies can be applied within, as single or in combinations.

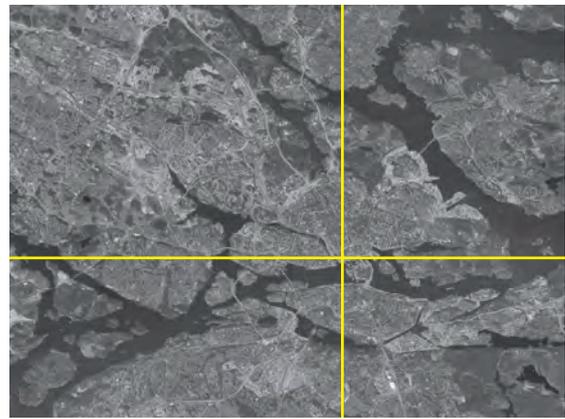


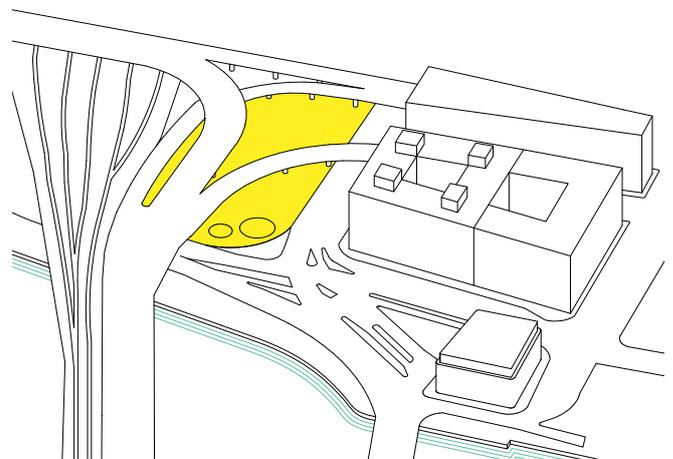
Figure 32: Location of Järnvägsparken.
Base map: © Lantmäteriet, i2014/764

INNER CITY – PUBLIC SPACE

Example: Järnvägsparken

Challenge: some of Stockholm's urban spaces in the inner city are underutilized due to for example the modernisation of the city core in the 1960's which created devastating effects for pedestrians and urban life. Motoring was prioritized before other means of traffic which has lead to the existence of great amount of road infrastructure in the inner city. The latter separates many spaces from one another and has made them inaccessible and unpleasant to visit. Järnvägsparken is an illustrating example of this challenge since it is wedged between major roads and seldom visited or used - even though it is a public space (see fig. 32, 33).

Figure 33: isometric view of Järnvägsparken with the potential area highlighted



Potential temporary architectural strategies:



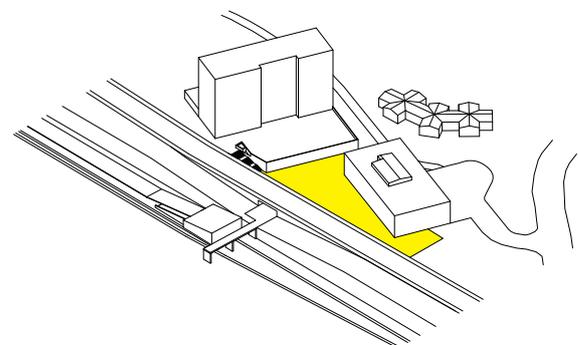
OUTER CITY – PUBLIC SPACE

Example: Axelsberg

Challenge: There is almost a definitive boundary between the inner- and outer city of Stockholm. This is partly due to natural causes since Stockholm consists of different islands, but also due to different planning ideals that have shifted during the time when the city has expanded. This has not only created physical boundaries but also different way of thinking about these areas resulting in different planning approaches between the two. The suburbs and the outer city have thus a larger surplus of underutilized urban spaces. The city also continues to expand and some suburbs cannot longer be perceived as detached from the inner parts of the city. It is therefore crucial to develop some of these outer public spaces in order to enable further development and expansion of the city.

Axelsberg is an area in between the inner and outer city of Stockholm (see fig. 34, 35). Not only might it be possible to develop this area further regarding for example densification – it is also possible to increase the values on the site and develop an character that would be unique and exciting on its own premises.

Figure 34: isometric view of Axelsberg Centrum with the potential area highlighted



Potential temporary architectural strategies:



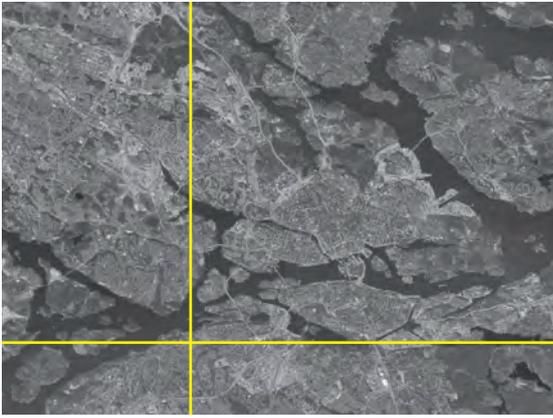


Figure 35: Location of Axelsberg.
Base map: © Lantmäteriet, i2014/764

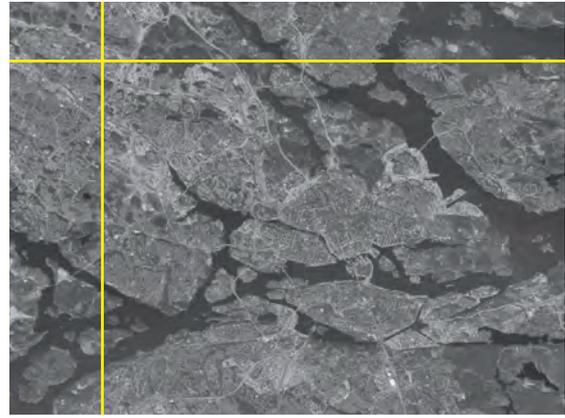


Figure 36: Location of Rinkeby.
Base map: © Lantmäteriet, i2014/764

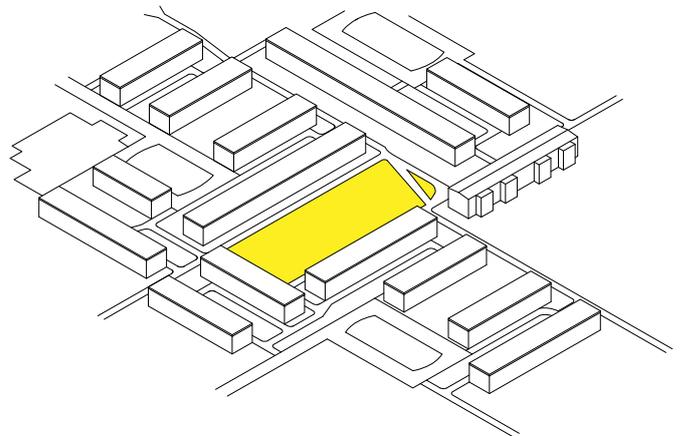
MILLION PROGRAMME AREA

Example: Rinkeby

Challenge: the Million Programme areas were constructed following the modernistic planning approach. This means that their structure is quite rigid and that alterations are difficult to make. Places in these areas have in general weak connections to each other since there is a blurring between private and public boundaries due to for example how residential buildings, public parks and public institutions such as schools and services are organized in the landscape together with the separation of different means for traffic. The scale is also quite generous between these, resulting in a great amount of underutilized urban spaces. There are also social- and cultural differences in these areas and it is therefore crucial to include opinions among residents in eventual development of places that would answer to their own premises and needs.

Rinkeby is a characteristic example of a Million Program Area – traffic separated, large scale and surrounded by roads and with a wide range of underutilized, but close to nature, urban spaces (see fig. 36, 37).

Figure 37: isometric view of a residential area in Rinkeby with a potential area highlighted



Potential temporary architectural strategies:



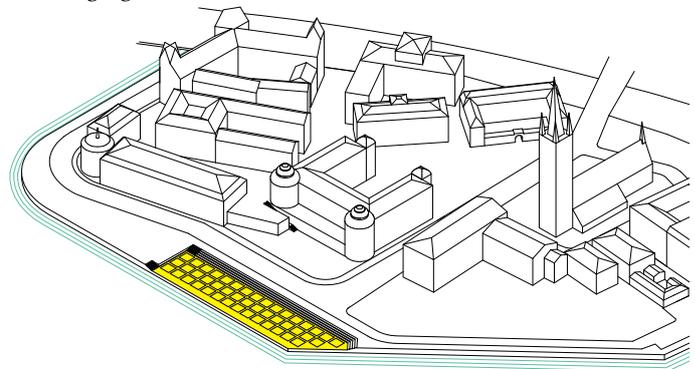
CULTURAL AND SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS

Example: Riddarholmen

Challenge: many of Stockholm's cultural and historical spaces have long ceased to respond to our current ways of living and are in need of more playfulness, daring architecture and varied functions. They are however difficult to alter due to for example their cultural importance, conservative values of the cityscape or because of a general anxiousness for new and challenging architecture. The latter might originate from the massive urban renewals that took place in the 1960's which even by then was heavily criticized.

Riddarholmen illustrates this paradox. It is placed in the centre of the city and is one of the top historical sites in Stockholm, offering a great view of the whole city. Yet

Figure 38: isometric view of Riddarholmen with a potential area highlighted



Potential temporary architectural strategies:



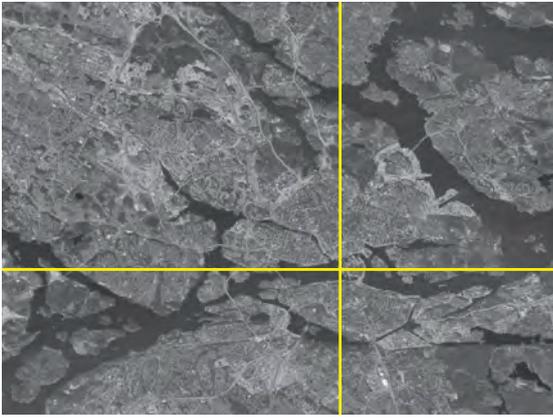


Figure 39: Location of Riddarholmen.
Base map: © Lantmäteriet, i2014/764

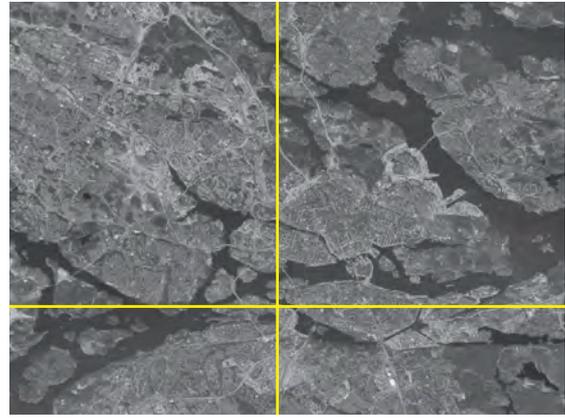


Figure 40: Location of Lövholmen.
Base map: © Lantmäteriet, i2014/764

it is partly inaccessible due to the huge infrastructural road that separates Riddarholmen from the rest of the city (see fig. 38, 39).

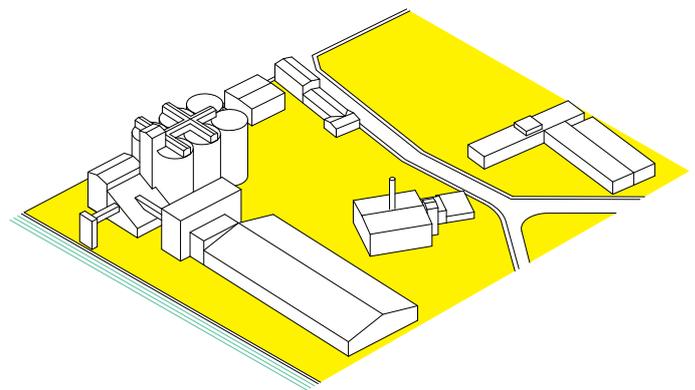
Figure 41: isometric view of a section of Lövholmen with a potential area highlighted

CONSTRUCTION YARDS AND SIMILAR URBAN DEVELOPMENT AREAS

Example: Lövholmen

Challenge: there are at the time many large scale urban renewal projects happening in Stockholm. Former functions and design of a site are to be altered which demands to be anchored with citizens in terms of information, discussions and dialogues. Inputs from citizens might also be crucial for existing and coming values at the sites. Urban renewal projects are often made through long time spans and are naturally creating gaps, barriers and might empties the sites of urban life before they are completed.

Lövholmen is one of few remaining industrial areas close to the inner city of Stockholm which is planned to be developed into a residential area. The plans have been criticized since Lövholmen except for the industry is associated with for example cultural events and clubs and is appreciated by some for just its industrial and different character (see fig. 40, 41).



Potential temporary architectural strategies:

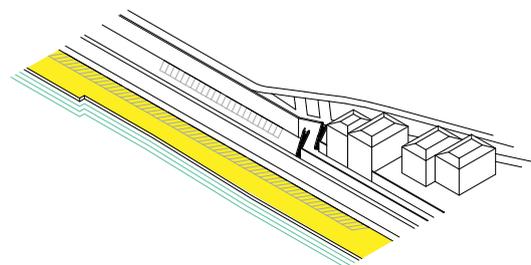


Figure 42: isometric view of a part of Söder Mälarstrand with the potential area highlighted

THE WATERSCAPE

Example: Söder Mälarstrand

Challenge: Stockholm's waterscape is an important feature in Stockholm and its biggest and most coherent public space. The city tends however to turn away from the lake and huge part of Stockholm's quaysides are underutilized. A possible explanation might be the shift in economy where former harbour related industries have been relocated to sites outside of the city. The quaysides offers great views of the city but needs to be developed in order to increase other recreational values and accessibility.



Potential temporary architectural strategies:



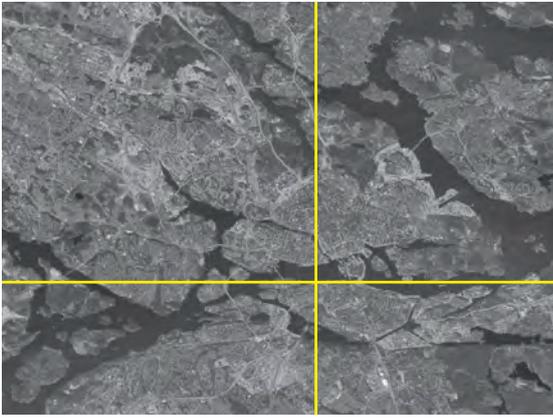


Figure 43: Location of Söder Mälärstrand.
Base map: © Lantmäteriet, i2014/764

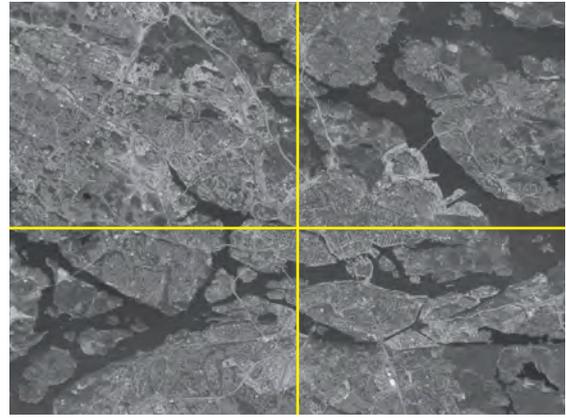
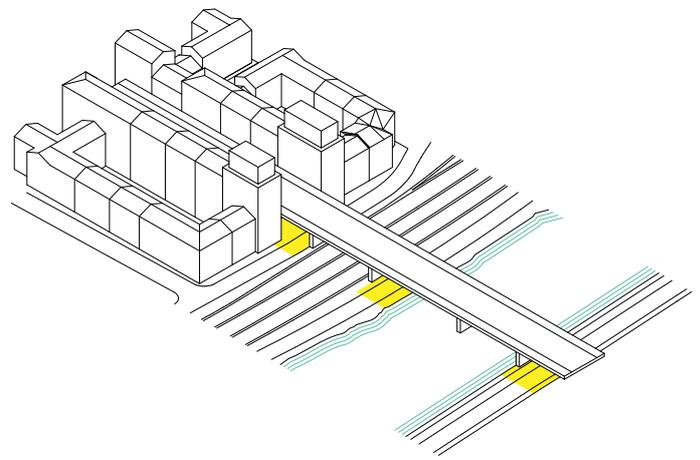


Figure 44: Location of the Sankt Erik's bridge.
Base map: © Lantmäteriet, i2014/764

Söder Mälärstrand illustrates a quayside in Stockholm that offers a great view of the city and close connection to the lake Mälaren, but is used more by cars and for car parking than a public space (see fig. 42, 43).

Figure 45: isometric view of the Sankt Erik's bridge with the potential areas highlighted



Potential temporary architectural strategies:



UNAVAILABLE AND DISUSED LAND

Example: Underneath the Sankt Erik's bridge

Challenge: the many bridges in Stockholm implies that there is a significant number of spaces underneath them that are not possible to develop. They are often unattractive and inaccessible despite that in most cases they are in close connection to the lake Mälaren. The same goes for the different man-made hills in Stockholm which are rather the opposite to the bridges but similar in challenge.

The Sankt Erik's bridge bridges between Kungsholmen and Vasastan which are both popular and neat areas. In between is a canal and a path that leads to the Lake Mälaren (see fig. 44, 45). The area underneath the bridge is however underused despite these great attractions.

TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE AS A PROCESS

The following sections discuss temporary architecture as a process. First a study and discussion of a process called "Open-Source Urbanism" is presented. This is used in the final section to suggest a process that is tailored for the city of Stockholm.

OPEN-SOURCE URBANISM

Processes are important features of temporary architecture, either as a part of a process or used as the process. The studied reference projects in Part 2 have in common that they intentionally are made out of evaluating and learning processes. Tempelhofer Freiheit distinguishes itself in the way that users are encouraged to contribute and act as "pioneers". This is an optimum way to truly gather the ideas of citizens in the urban planning process. The method used by the Tempelhofer Freiheit project relates to what Misselwitz, Oswald and Overmeyer describe as "Open Source Urbanism" (Misselwitz, Oswald & Overmeyer 2007). Open source is referring to a term related to computer programming in which the user (programmer) has free access of a programs source code and is thus able to modify and alter it to the better (Nationalencyklopedin 2014). Open Source Urbanism shares the same kind of open attitude towards alterations, but instead of a computer program the user is allowed to modify and develop an urban intervention. In Open Source Urbanism authority encourages others to develop a project, participate and thus lays down the "rules of the game". This is made in three levels which are simultaneously ongoing. One is the formal planning process such as the development of master plans, competitions, and so on. Another one is concerned with informal activities such as projects made on grass root levels, temporary interventions, and further. Between these levels is an actor operating as a "spider in the web" whose task is to mediate between the two different interests aiming to bring them together (see fig. 46). The process is open and solutions are developed through "process-oriented solutions", using the resources at hand. The informal projects are studied throughout this process and some of their ideas are later included in the final design (Misselwitz et al. 2007, pp. 106-109).

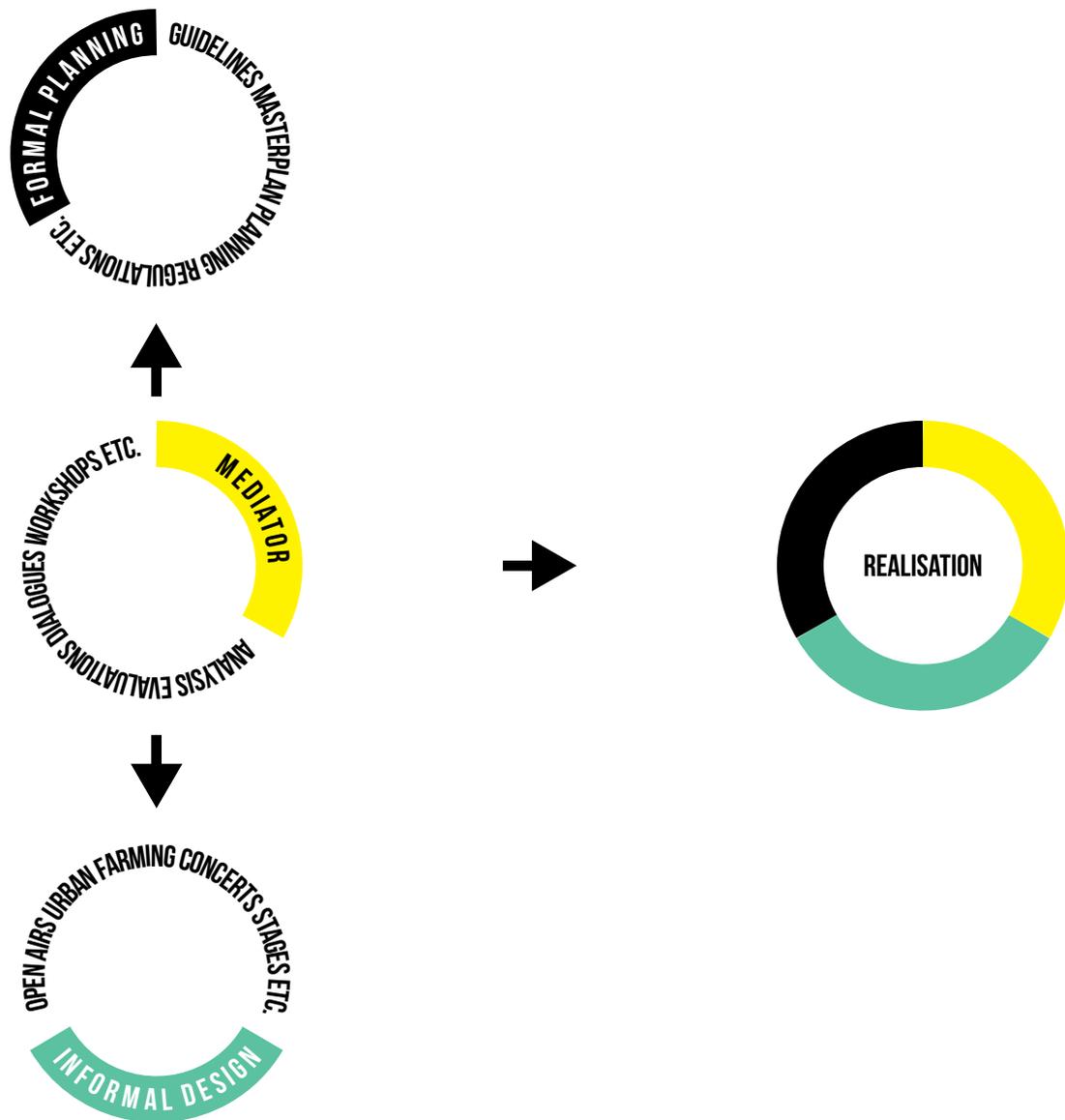


Figure 46. Diagram illustrating the Open Source Process / Open Source Urbanism and the connection between the different levels

OPEN SKETCH – A TAILORED PROCESS FOR TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE IN STOCKHOLM

The studied reference projects, such as Ofelia Beach in Copenhagen, proves that different alternatives of functions and programs for a public space can be temporary tested in full scale. Intentions for creating these tests can vary but are mainly investigating a site's potential and the impact of a prospective design through the reaction of users, citizens or visitors. Functions, programs and intentions may however be altered during the process and are based on temporary interventions.

The Open-Source process developed by Misselwitz, Oswalt and Overmeyer (2007) is interesting but, based from the results of the interviews in part 3, would probably be difficult to apply in Stockholm. Partly because it's never been tested before but also due to for example a rigid planning system and the city's zero-tolerance policy for graffiti and street art (Stockholms stad 2014e). A process dealing with temporary architecture that would be suitable for Stockholm could however be based on the Open-Source idea, but slightly altered to face Stockholm's current situation. For example must the level in where informal activities are tested be tailored these factor since the question of alternative actors in Stockholm's public spaces is sensitive.

Based on the Open-Source process, a modified version of the process could still be made in three levels with a formal level on one hand and an experimental and flexible level on the other. The latter is however more appropriate to be performed and organized by professionals rather than users and individuals in terms of developing temporary interventions and design alternatives. The mediator can still be present, but would in this process mediate more between different design alternatives and discussions as an investigator. The role of the investigator would therefore be to analyse positive and negative impacts on for example movements or

peoples use and perception of a site caused by different temporary interventions. The investigator could also initiate discussions or collect opinions and inputs from users with temporary architecture as a framework and platform (see fig. 47). Depending on the outcome of the tests, findings might later be included in the final design and form basis for an eventual alteration or argue against it. In either way it will enrich the project. This suggested process for temporary architecture could thus be viewed as an "open sketch" in which citizens and users are invited to take part of the design process and "sketch" together with the city and professionals in full scale.

The earlier presented proposals of strategies for temporary architecture in Stockholm; Attract, Enable, Explore, Open Space and Revitalize could be performed according to the Open Sketch process. This process might in some cases not be suitable for all the strategies but can be viewed as a general basis. For example could the strategy Revitalize be made independently of an idea of a result that would for example be used as a basis for further development, thus inflicting that the role of the investigator would be superfluous.

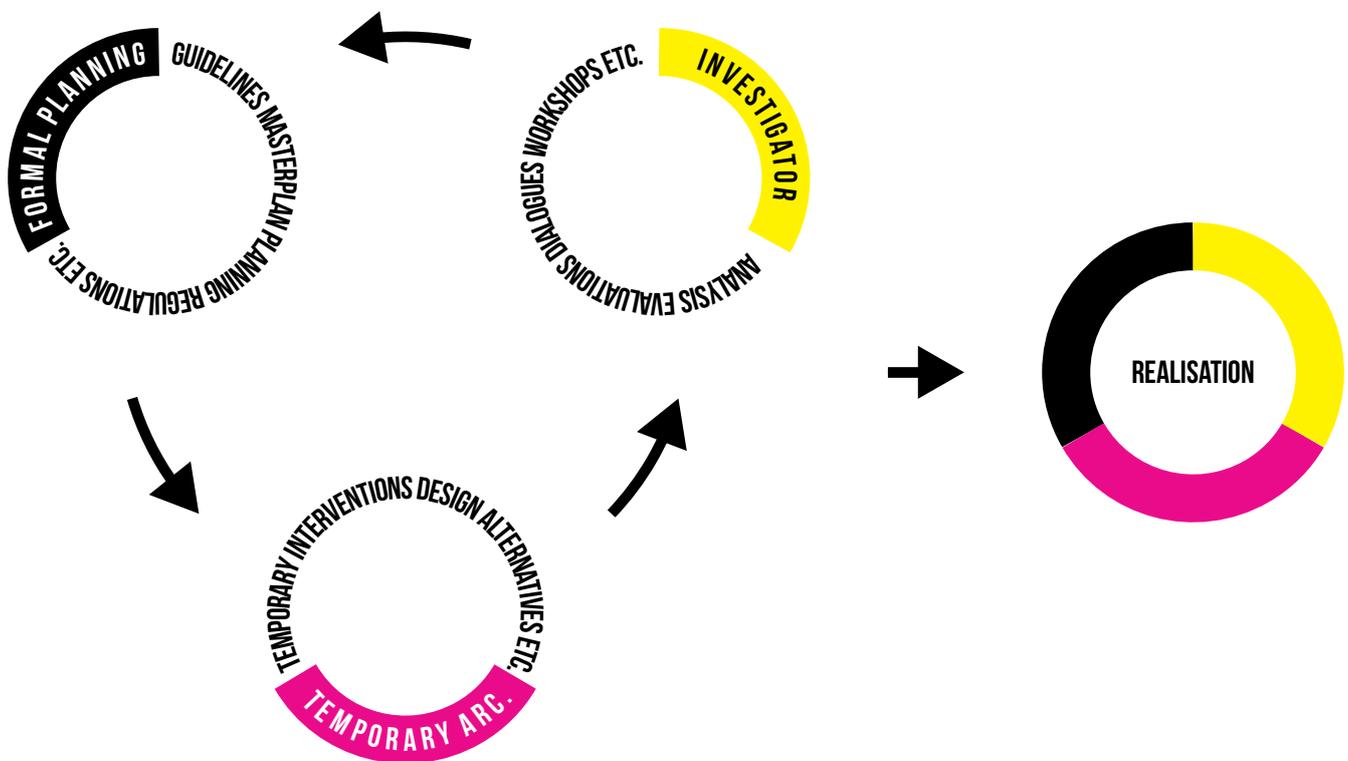


Figure 47. Diagram illustrating the Open Sketch Process.

The idea of open source, where users, citizens and alike, are invited to by themselves create and alter temporary interventions is not included in this proposal. However, citizens and visitors are still contributing indirectly by their use of the site and it is possible to imagine that ideas and inputs are collected and later realized in the project or even in temporary ways to directly investigate its potential.

Activities and functions will stay or be removed constantly from the project in this process, maybe even included in the planning process and become permanently established. Through this process, solutions are tested and sketched in full scale based on a collaboration between professionals and users contributing to closing the gap between these two actors. Instead of an “open source process”, this suggested process should be viewed more as an “open sketch process”.

Discussion

A general comment on the process of making this study is that it has been far more complex than I first had assumed. I started with a naive and simplified notion of what temporary architecture could be which was challenged during the course of this thesis. This study merely scratches on the surface of what temporary architecture could be but I hope it can be of some use in the process of adapting it in a city like Stockholm. The overall performance of this thesis regarding aim, research questions, result and methods are discussed below. Further research questions are also suggested and presented in the final sections.

REFLECTIONS OF AIM AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The aim of this study has been to identify temporary architecture's relevancy in Stockholm. A secondary aim was also to explore the definition of temporary architecture. The research questions were therefore formulated as follows:

- How can temporary architecture be used as an urban planning tool?
- Is temporary architecture relevant for Stockholm and why, how and where could it be used?

The answer to the first question is that temporary architecture can be used as an urban planning tool in a multitude of ways. A study of the definition shows that there exist a variety of approaches and similar themes that are investigating the city through temporariness. The range spans from ordered, sanctioned, to unordered, unsanctioned, initiatives and in different scales. References from different parts of the world also confirm temporary architecture as a multilayered concept. References from Berlin, Copenhagen and San Francisco were studied in this thesis. The use of temporary architecture as a tool on sanctioned levels is common throughout the studied cities. What is different in the studied cities is the different use of temporary architecture and the purpose that they have during occupancy. Temporary architecture is for example integrated in many of Copenhagen's guidelines regarding architecture and urban development. It is however not only used in as a way of creating physical changes in the city but also for other purposes such as developing and improving urban life.

The second research questions deals with temporary architecture as an urban planning tool with a focus on the possibilities of adapting it for Stockholm. The city mentions a few possible areas of use but on a quite general level in their architectural guideline. Practitioners were therefore interviewed in order for me to further formulate possible areas and potential use of the concept in Stockholm. The result exposes a variety of possible purposes, strategies and areas where it can be used. Temporary architecture could for example be used as a tool for dialogues with citizens and users of a place, for experimentation of different design alternatives and integrated in urban development processes. The results from the literature study and interviews were later used as a base for proposals on how and where temporary architecture may be applied in Stockholm. The result is that temporary architecture can be used for:

- Exploring and investigating the potential of a place
- Revitalizing and activating a place

- Allowing citizens to create temporary interventions by applying open and non programmed spaces
- Marketing and highlighting a place
- Enabling actors outside the municipality to contribute in projects.

Temporary architecture can be applied almost anywhere when it comes to geographical areas. However different areas of a city would require different approaches. For example the inner and outer parts of the city have different needs that temporary architecture could address differently. The inner city is in general sensitive for changes and thus in need of new impressions and alternative usages which could be applied temporarily. The suburb is rather in need of marketing itself and build up own urban characters.

In relation to the general aim of this study, it can be said that temporary architecture is highly relevant for Stockholm. It is for example relevant as it can counteract the rigidness of the way that the city is currently developed by introducing more daring and experimental architecture. There are also many large scale urban development projects which will be implemented in the coming years in which temporary architecture could be integrated into as a tool for anchoring the projects, for collecting inputs or as something that might replace and substitute values on the sites during the construction phases. More arguments are presented in Part 4 but temporary architecture could in general loose up Stockholm a bit on its own premises, adding more playfulness and life to its urban spaces. Stockholm has a good variety of public spaces but the problem is rather that they are quite similar to each other in functions, programs and designs. Temporary architecture could address these issues and either alter or present different usages.

Achieving the study's secondary aim of providing a definition on temporary architecture that is useful for practice in Stockholm has been a difficult task since there is no common definition on the concept to start with. To say that temporary architecture is architecture made with the intention to last for a limited time is not enough. It is too vague and opens for a large scope of different notions and approaches. This study shows that it is important to include in the definition the intention of temporary architecture and the actors that are, or ought to be, involved in them as well as determining if they are unsanctioned and sanctioned actions. In this sense a more useful definition for a sanctioned practice of temporary architecture in Stockholm would be temporary architecture is architecture made with the intention to last for a limited time made from or ordered by an authority, for example a municipality or planning department. If this would be an useful definition for the practice of temporary architecture in Stockholm or for other cities remains unknown for now.

GIVING GREATER IMPORTANCE TO CONTEXT AND INTENTION IN TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE

Temporary architecture is much about the intention and the symbiosis between the initiator and the ones that are addressed with a project. Temporary architecture is also much about context, much more than I first had assumed and possibly even greater than in "permanent" projects. Context and intention is crucial for temporary architecture as it creates an infinite

number of possibilities, some of which are shown in this thesis.

The design and outcome of a temporary intervention is related to context. In short it is the context that sets the parameters for an architectural project, but in temporary architecture mindset and opinions among citizens and users should also be considered as part of the context. For example might a temporary intervention at one spot take a specific form and deal with tasks and values that would not be needed at another location. The point is that temporary architecture and the temporary intervention must correspond to the context and to current needs in that situation in order to be of value. Otherwise it will only function as decoration and be of no use as a tool (see fig. 48).

Intention is another crucial aspect in temporary architecture. The Pavement to Parks Program in San Francisco and especially the Parklets (explained in Part 3) are fascinating and creative examples of experimental, temporary, interventions. They work fine in San Francisco since the intention is to highlight the high amount of streetscape in the city and exploring alternative usages. In another city, say Stockholm, it would probably be fun and exciting but not necessary in the same way as in San Francisco since Stockholm have a good amount of public spaces and is probably a much more pedestrian friendly city in comparison. The parklets would in other words not be so successful in Stockholm as in San Francisco unless the program would be altered and the project could have another intention that responds better to the needs of Stockholm.

My point is that temporary architecture cannot be copied if it is to be used innovatively and as a tool. It is truly about context and intention.



Figure 48. Temporary architecture is very much dependent on context, intention and people/users if to function as a tool and not as decoration.

REFLECTION OF PROPOSALS AND FUTURE PRACTICE

In Part 4 possible measures, geographical areas, strategies and processes that could be suitable for temporary architecture and its eventual adaptation in Stockholm are proposed. These proposals are based on results from literature studies and interviews in earlier parts and are discussed below.

MEASURES

Possible measures for implementing temporary architecture are for the city of Stockholm to first and foremost define what they mean with “temporary architecture” and their approach to it, as facilitate administration and support for it. Another measure could be for the city's different departments to come up with own specific guidelines regarding temporary architecture. That would facilitate the internal work and coordination between the departments as external work with other partners. Juridical aspects also needs to be

studied in terms of temporary building permits. Last, but crucial, the city needs to take a stand in whom they picture as potential actor.

The measures derives from the studied reference projects in Part 2, mostly Copenhagen which has great experiences with temporary architecture on a sanctioned level, and from the conversations with practising architects in Part 3. The interviewees have all experiences of temporary architecture in Stockholm and I feel strong confidence that many of their views and suggestions for improvements are consistent with actual issues regarding the phenomenon. It is however most likely that there exists more measures and aspects yet unsaid in this study since it lacks the notions, opinions and experiences from the municipal itself and how the city values the potential for implementing temporary architecture in Stockholm.

STRATEGIES AND AREAS

The suggested proposals that are presented in Part 4 reveals possible strategies and areas for temporary architecture in Stockholm. Temporary architecture could be applied in every part of the city in short. It may appear banal, but it is rather the intention and focus that is more crucial than the geographical site for temporary interventions. The intention may vary depending on the situation. For example could a temporary intervention deal with issues in the inner city that would be different in the outer city, and vice versa.

The proposals became not as I had expected during the course of this study. Initially I had an idea of developing suggestions on specific areas in where temporary architecture could be applied in. The result from the studied references and the interviews illustrated however that temporary architecture is much more than a question of specific sites and the idea of developing strategies originated with this insight. It is possible to dismiss the proposals for being too generally applicable but they derive from the results of this study and from an intention of proving temporary architecture's potential for Stockholm as far as possible. I have also deliberately not valued the various strategies and areas to each other due to the latter. If this study would had delivered specific proposals and valued them to each other in terms of for example level of impact and applicability - a generalisation would had been made. This would had conflicted with the aims of this study and was therefore not done. It is however possible to question why examples of specific sites are presented next to the proposed areas. These are to be seen solely as illustrations since the descriptions of the proposed areas otherwise would tend to become too abstract. The intention is also to present the different scales of possible areas, thus demonstrate the width of potentials.

THE PROCESS

The process that I suggest for Stockholm in the end of part 4, labelled "Open-Sketch Process", is an attempt to display a possible way to work with temporary architecture on a sanctioned level. It is not a groundbreaking process but quite simple and can be viewed as a huge sketching phase in scale 1:1. Different solutions might be tested temporary on a site which gradually are evaluated by their popularity and use, for example in terms of flow patterns and how people interact and move in the new design. The input is later integrated into the formal planning process and forms the base for the future design of the site, inspired by projects like for example Ofelia Beach in Copenhagen. Activities and

functions that are being appreciated are being kept and those who were less successful could be skipped. In this way citizens and visitors are contributing indirectly in the design and planning process. This suggested process is neither perfect nor complete and will need to be further developed if temporary architecture would be established as a formal planning practice by the City of Stockholm.

The “Open-Sketch Process” was inspired by “Open Source Urbanism” developed by Misslwitz, Oswald and Overmeyer (2007). The Open Source process is characterized by an openness that allows for others than solely authority to contribute and put up temporary interventions that later are evaluated and integrated into the formal planning process. The suggested process can be viewed as a simplified version of the latter. It departs from the idea of making a fully open process and is more adapted to Stockholm’s conditions. Stockholm has for example a policy of zero tolerance to street art such as graffiti and I have assumed that this kind of open processes would be difficult to implement by not adding a level of control into it. This could however be facilitated in many ways, and goes for example back to the earlier mentioned measures where the city needs to evaluate current juridical aspects and define potential actors. The participatory aspect does not necessarily have to be included in temporary architecture at all and it could likewise be used to test specific designs as for adding revitalisation and playfulness to a place. I believe however that it is important to include the participative aspect with temporary architecture if used as an urban planning tool and it would be of small use in urban planning processes if not the user (citizen) could interact with it.

IN RETROSPECT

Temporary architecture is relevant in Stockholm and if it is to be implemented, either as I have investigated and proposed or in another way, this might affect how we as landscape architects and architects will work in Stockholm. In my proposals, not at least for the process I have proposed, the architect can be viewed as an investigator studying how an intervention correspond to a site and user. Temporary architecture does not necessarily have to be viewed like this but I think it would be important for the architect to collect input and interact with citizens in some kind of way if the concept is to be seen as a sketching phase. In either way, temporary architecture might be integrated as a supplementary tool for the landscape architect or architect if it is to be implemented on a larger scale in Stockholm.

These ideas would had been interesting to investigate in practice and an evaluation of the proposals for temporary architecture made as real cases could have added and increased the validation to these thoughts and the result of this thesis. Testing the proposals could have been useful to highlight how the work of landscape architects and architects would be affected and as an evaluation of the proposals themselves. This was an initial aim of this study but had to be removed due to the significant amount of time and resources that this would have required.

A real case could also been used to test how the image and use of the city might be affected. Although I did not test it in real life an assumption is that the image and use of the city and its public spaces will alter if temporary architecture will be applied to a greater extent. The rigid processes that characterise the current development of the city could be tackled and new designs, values and uses of the city could be tested. A more dynamic and varied city could be the result of these tests if they are later applied.

Though a side effect might be that temporary architecture will be viewed solely as a

layer, as a quick-fix or just as an addition to a public space. The challenge lays therefore on our conception of temporary architecture and to respect it as an integral concept within other processes of the city if to be taken seriously as something that might affect changes.

REFLECTIONS OF METHODS

This thesis was done through literature studies and interviews. The methods are further discussed below regarding their relevancy and the performance of them in this study.

LITERATURE

This thesis began with a literature study investigating the definition of temporary architecture. I have deliberately labelled the studied concept as “temporary architecture” due to the term that is used in Arkitektur Stockholm (“tillfällig arkitektur”), as to facilitate the process of making this study.

The range of information that deals with temporary architecture in relation to public space and from an authorized perspective is in general limited. There exists however far more themes and concepts that deals with similar ideas as temporary architecture and it was therefore necessary to include some of them in order to gain a full understanding of temporary architecture itself, for example Tactical Urbanism which is well described by its founders. One reason to the lack of literature might be due to that temporary architecture still remains a novelty in urban planning. The lack of publications also goes back to the question of definitions since there is no common definition on this concept. It might also be diversely labelled depending on the practitioner, situation and user. To illustrate, Copenhagen is referring this concept as “midlertidig arkitektur” (temporary architecture) in their guidelines but San Francisco is not at all referring their Parklets and Pavement to Parks program as temporary architecture but rather as temporary public space. The two cities are dealing with temporariness in urban planning but not talking about it in common terms. This makes “temporary architecture” quite weak as a term and in the long run difficult to discuss and implement since it raises questions regarding meaning, performance and practitioner. There is however a way to bypass this discussion, and that is if the city or municipality (for example the City of Stockholm) by themselves comes up with an own definition of it, or rather defines their own approach to it.

The search for relevant literature was mainly done on Internet and via articles online. I have strived to relate my study to scientific articles and information published from renowned media as for example certain types of magazines, scientific journals, sites and from authorities such as municipalities and their different departments. This was important since this thesis is concerned with temporary architecture from a sanctioned perspective. There is however a limited number of articles, books and policies handling with temporary architecture from this perspective and the range of blogs and other semi-informal sources dealing with similar themes are far more. Some of the latter have been used in this thesis to complement in specific cases where they have provided insights that I have not been able to find elsewhere.

The selection of literature had been different if this thesis had started from another point of view with other practitioners in mind. It is possible to imagine that a greater extent of informal sources, such as blogs, would had been more valuable and interesting to study

if this work would had been more concerned with for example unsanctioned temporary actions.

The discussion of available materials and formal and informal sources goes back to one of the lessons I have concluded in this work; that temporary architecture is a broad concept with notions and approaches that varies depending on its degree of authorization (practitioner) and to who's being addressed.

The search for literature regarding the studied projects was considerably easier to conduct since these are well known and have been documented. The focus of investigating projects made on an authorized level made it also easier to find documents published by organisations and municipalities that carried them out. Yet again, less is found in journals and books and more can be found on webpages, blogs and through similar semi-informal channels.

REFLECTIONS OF INTERVIEWS AND SELECTION OF CONTRIBUTORS

The interviews are a major part of the reasoning and results I have processed concerning temporary architecture and its relevancy to Stockholm. They both validated and challenged many of the ideas that emerged in the literature study.

The qualitative interview was chosen as a method in order to gather nuances and opinions from the interviewees. The interviews could be made openly via the method provided by Trost (1997) and the contributors were allowed to steer the interview in order to add information and remarks which might otherwise not have been mentioned. I got a good insight into the interviewees' experiences with temporary architecture and opinions about the phenomenon in relation to Stockholm.

Many arguments and answers were consistent to each other even though the interviews were made separately. The result from the interviews could thus be interpreted as valid and as a summary of common notions among professionals in Stockholm. I did however only interview four people and it would of course had been better for the result's validation to interview more practitioners and people from other fields. But with the purpose of this study in mind, I think that these four people gave me a good understanding of the topic and helped me answer my research questions in a satisfying way. Especially since they are experienced with the topic in relation to Stockholm.

All of the interviews were recorded except for one. I had to rely on notes in the latter and it is possible to imagine that errors in form of misinterpretations from my side might have occurred when it later was processed. The recordings were strictly for personal use and for me to be more present in the dialogues by reducing distractions such as note writing. This also made it possible for me to go back to the interviews which might have counteracted eventual misinterpretations.

The selection of contributors is discussed earlier in this thesis (under Methodology). I did not manage to interview anyone from the municipality itself and it would of course had been interesting to include ideas and thoughts from for example the publishers of Arkitektur Stockholm or for example officials from the Planning Department. This would had supplemented the other interviews and is crucial for understanding temporary architecture from the municipality's side as for revealing how they are expecting it to be applied in Stockholm. I therefore had to focus more on the potentials for temporary architecture to be implemented in Stockholm rather on practically.

FUTURE RESEARCH

From this study several themes that require further research have been identified in order to establish temporary architecture in Stockholm. I have touched some of them briefly but was not able to investigate them further due to their extent and since they were not directly linked to the aim of this work. More accurate measures and potentials for temporary architecture than the ones that are presented in this thesis could have been added if some of these themes would have been discussed in detail. Therefore a brief reflection of these themes is presented below.

GENTRIFICATION

In March 2014 I attended a seminar at White Arkitekter in Uppsala where temporary architecture, innovation and creative city building were discussed. The gentrification dilemma was also mentioned and was brought up by Irene Molina, professor in Social and Economic Geography at Uppsala University, as a problematic phenomenon caused by for example the branding of areas as creative and thus attractive for a certain type of social group. Temporary interventions were discussed as a possible feature that might create this type of gentrification, and exacerbate it. Some ideas that are presented in Arkitektur Stockholm, or that were found in the interviews and studied projects demonstrate that temporary architecture has the potential to highlight and market areas. In general terms this might be seen as a good thought but it could also lead to an undesirable form of gentrification which in the end might lead to a segregated city. A certain degree of gentrification might however in some cases be positive if the intention is to highlight an underused area. Further research looking at the negative and/or positive gentrification effects of temporary architecture is needed.

JURIDICAL ASPECTS AND ACTORS

Temporary architecture raises questions and uncertainties regarding juridical and practical aspects. It is not very clear on how temporary architecture may be applied in Stockholm on a sanctioned level (or semi-sanctioned either) since few official documents, except for Arkitektur Stockholm, mention the concept. This makes questions such as performance, eventual assignments, applications, funding models and eventual permits difficult to grasp. There are some policies that touch on concepts or practices similar to temporary architecture (for example “idea-based urban development” -idebaserad stadsutveckling- and “users agreement” -brukaravtal-). Therefore, further research is needed to reveal practical possibilities and eventual juridical measures. It would also be interesting to investigate potential actors and their opportunities of creating temporary architecture, which also goes hand in hand with uncertainties regarding practical and juridical aspects. The city has so far only defined a desire to work with temporary architecture but not potential actors. Temporary architecture could both cover initiative from grassroots to more formal interventions. It would therefore be interesting to study possibilities for different actors to contribute with and create temporary architecture in Stockholm within the legal frameworks and perhaps re-evaluate them.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

Temporary architecture is often mentioned as quick, cheap and effective. The city of Stockholm is for example referring to temporary architecture as a “cost-effective tool” (Stockholms Stadsbyggnadskontor 2014, p.7). There are references of projects from all around the world which have been funded by various means, by an authority or by private initiatives. Temporary architecture is probably a cost-effective tool due to its widespread use around the world, but how effective may it be, and what other costs and services might it reduce in urban development in that case? And what kind of funding models for it would be suitable for a city like Stockholm? Further research that answers these questions could be useful for implementing temporary architecture on a wider scale.

URBAN LIFE

The social aspects of temporary architecture in terms of how it may alter and develop urban life would also be interesting to examine and document. The city's guidelines does for instance already mention that temporary architecture could be used as a tool for social cohesion and gathering of knowledge and opinions (Stockholms Stadsbyggnadskontor 2014). Temporary architecture is not only about testing designs, it is also much about activating people and communities. Aspects of urban life such as movements, attractiveness, use, attachment and social integration could be studied in connection to temporary architecture. A study focusing on the social life and social aspects of temporary architecture could add arguments for implementing it as a tool.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

My sincere hope is that this study can be of use for spreading and increasing the knowledge of temporary architecture in Stockholm and to other cities. I also hope that this work will inspire others to practice the phenomenon. Temporary architecture is a concept with almost infinite possibilities that allows for a re-discovery of the city. Temporary architecture is about questioning our use of the city and current norms. It is about expanding our views and create good and dynamic public spaces. All of this can be achieved through such a banal thing as challenging the time perspective. It is this that makes temporary architecture so fascinating as a tool. So simple and banal, yet so complex and relevant.

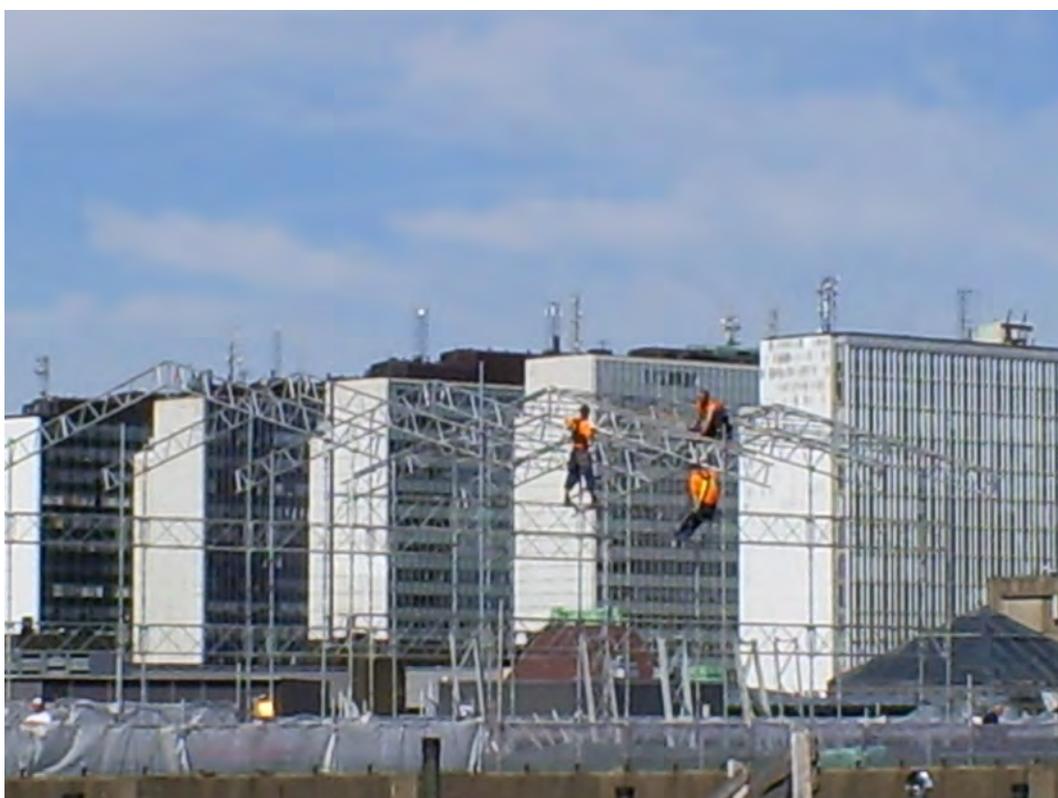


Figure 49. Hötorgsskraporna in the background which in the 1960's replaced the no longer existing Klarakvarteren. In the foreground, something else being built or maintained. Buildings, places, notions - the city is evolving all the time and perhaps the idea of permanence is more alien than temporariness in architecture.

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