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## **UŻYTKOWANIE TYMCZASOWE W PROCESACH PRZEKSZTAŁCEŃ MIEJSKICH**

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## Abstract

By observing architecture and urban planning of contemporary cities, which are a reflection of several eras, marked by history, transformed, often ruined and rebuilt, we can experience two, seemingly contradictory impressions - a sense of durability, but also the transience and impermanence of form. Temporality, which may be associated with danger and lack of stability, with the transience of everything that surrounds us, is also the most natural feature that characterizes not only built space, but most of all human relations with the environment. For centuries, urban space has been used by residents for everyday activities - work, play, sport or communication. The method of 'usage' of the city usually took an unstable, variable and dynamic form, and it has remained so until today. Along with the progressing globalization, development of new technologies and transport, however, new challenges have emerged and models of space usage have changed - the need for flexible, sustainable actions appeared, which were adapted to the increasing pace of life and changes that have been part of the 21st century. Temporary structures have evolved and transformed, appeared in space in new circumstances, other conditions, and non-traditional forms providing new content. Currently, temporary use includes spaces and places that previously only took a permanent form, resulting from the implementation of projects coming from the hands of the designer-creator. The role of social inclusion in the processes of planning and shaping urban spaces has strengthened. The way of cooperation has also evolved today, involving many entities linked together in interdependent networks. Temporality has become a feature that is used to create places and can result in a lasting spatial result. The structure combined with action temporarily affects the intervention space, while in a long-term way it changes the environment or stabilizes transformations at the place of action. At the same time, based on research and observation of practices of temporary use, it can be stated that many implemented projects, despite their planned use, leave no implications. Temporality in space creates a fleeting potential that, left alone, fades. A measurable spatial result requires conscious action to consolidate positive effects, strengthen and make use of the generated potential. The effective use of temporary use has become a research problem and a topic of discussion in the field of science and practice. The potential has been noticed by designers looking for alternative creative options, NGOs implementing programs involving citizens in urban planning and management, the private sector using activities that attract attention and interest to achieve their own commercial goals, as well as by city authorities who have gained a new tool for implementation local and supra-local tactics and strategies. Many modern cities use temporary use to initiate, support or implement spatial transformations, but these methods, as indicated by critical voices in scientific discussions, require improvement in the context of effective actions and compatible with public good as well as supporting urban strategies in an effective manner. The doctoral dissertation is based on the thesis that temporary use, which leaves lasting results in space, does not occur as a separate, individual activity, but is one of the elements of the process of designing, organizing and implementing transformations. This process should be coherent, coordinated and managed, purposeful and organized, and the methods should be adapted to the conditions and local potentials. A component that can be planned, in such an elusive form, which is temporary space, is a sequence of parallel and co-occurring activities connected with each other - themes, time, space, events or community. To confirm the thesis, studies of foreign cases were conducted in which temporary use played a key role as a method of shaping space. These are cases considered to be model in terms of organizations for which the result of the intervention is currently determinable. The projects were analyzed for the occurrence of a wider context of the transformation process and to characterize the course of this process. In-depth studies of selected cases, including: Allen Street and Pike Street pedestrian boulevard in New York, the Carlsberg brewery area in Copenhagen, the city park at the former Berlin airport - Tempelhofer Feld, and the city void( urban emptiness?) at 100 Union Street in London; concerned practices for which, on the basis of research, the existence of related, diverse methods of action was found, the sum of which led to permanent urban transformations. The study of foreign practices has been supplemented with realisations that have appeared in Polish cities. Polish cases were examined in terms of similarities and differences, in relation to foreign cases, occurring in the course of shaping transformations. Foreign models,

presented using the author's graphic method, proved to be a clue to a more effective use of temporary use in Polish cities. For each of the models, barriers to implementation of the planned activities were indicated, and circumstances and conditions that should be met in order for the method to be adaptable in other conditions, including the space of Polish cities, were determined.