
THE ACTOR-NETWORK APPROACH

TEMPORARY USE IN PLANNING PRACTICE

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ABSTRACT

The research presented in this thesis study is a venture to explore the Actor-Network Theory (ANT) and the opportunities it offers to planning. Scientific and theoretical literature from planning theory and other fields of study outside of planning demonstrate implications ANT embodies as an ontological and methodological approach, but the contribution of such nature to planning practice is still lacking. By beginning with the origins and the purpose of ANT, this thesis extends qualitative research examining its contributions to planning by breaking the primary research aim down into three sub-questions. The first part of the thesis addresses existing contribution from ANT to planning theory and practice. This framing facilitates the section part of the study that employs Case Study and Narrative methods to illustrate ANT in the practice-based context of Temporary Use. Through four illustrative narratives, the elements and principles of ANT such as *actants*, *black boxes*, *translations*, *inscriptions* and overarching *Translation Processes* are identified and coded. The information from the case study narratives based in the German cities of Wuppertal (NRW), Bremen (HB), the Canadian city of Vancouver (BC) and American city of Seattle (WA) are synthesized to draw new insights for planning practice and also contribute to existing planning theory. The study's findings support ANT as a useful tool to planning include descriptions and process analyses of *contingency* that emerges in temporary use events. More importantly the applied theoretical research details the four examples that narrate co-emergence of actants that as an assemblage are decisive to resulting *cases for contingency*. Through each *case for contingency* is an improved understanding of the complex change on urban environments reflected in the practices through which planners respond.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAA	Autonome Architektur Atelier
ANT	Actor-Network Theory
BC	British Columbia
IB	Immobilien Bremen
NIMBY	Not In My Backyard
NRW	North-Rhine Westfalia
OPP	Obligatory Passage Point
PSMP	Public Space Management Program
RFEOI	Request for Expressions of Interest
ROW	Right-of-Way
SDOT	Seattle Department of Transportation
TU	Temporary Use
URBACT TUTUR	URBACT Temporary Use as a Tool for Urban Regeneration
USA	United States of America
VPSN	Vancouver Public Space Network
WA	Washington State
WfB	Wirtschaftsförderung Bremen
ZNA	Zwischennutzungsagentur Wuppertal
ZZZ	ZwischenZeitZentrale Bremen

Both scholarly and professional planning experts suggest a need for new approaches to fusing scientific insights with professional practice. As of late, critics question the legitimacy of planning practice due to its weakness as an “evidence based discipline,” and argue that it should shed its “pseudoscientific stigma” (Laplante, 2010; Fecht, 2012). In a 2010 article from a prominent professional planning website, Martin Laplante wonders how the planning field, with so much quantifiable data (i.e. densities, parking spot units, etc.), has “so little focus on evidence rather than opinion”(Laplante, 2010)? In an example discussing transportation planning, Laplante notes the lack of evidence-based methodology for diagnostics, treatment and ultimately decision making when planning objectives are not met (Laplante, 2010). By highlighting the long-term and strategic nature of urban planning, he further indicates the convoluted and disjointed processes through which planning happens (Laplante, 2010). In this light it is hard to ascertain methodic empiricism in planning decisions. Seemingly, planning policy is “based on the fashionable beliefs of previous decades” as opposed to studied and evaluated conclusions (Laplante, 2010). In response to Laplante’s inquiry, the questions arise as to whether planning research and decision-making would still be similarly scrutinized if methodic empiricism was considered and taken into account by practitioners, and what or how such “methodic empiricism” should take form?

In 2012 by Sarah Fecht, in the *Scientific American*, emphatically criticizes planning practice for what Jane Jacobs back in 1961 described as its “unscientific thought” (2012). By citing Stephen Marshall (urban theorist, University College London), Michael Mehaffy (urban designer, Structura Naturalis in Portland, Ore), and Geoffrey West (urban growth physicist, Santa Fe Institute), Fecht urgently calls “for a more scientific framework” and the recognition of “a responsibility to use models that are more likely to produce better outcomes” to the forefront of planning practice (Fecht, 2012). Fecht also discusses the dualisms of science and design that should be reconciled in order to understand the complexity of cities and urban areas as study objects in planning (2012). By advancing that planning as a practice “needs to incorporate scientific training into its educational curricula”, and cultivate “a concern for testing and validation, critical assimilation of scientific findings from disparate sources, and dissemination of the most reliable, up-to-date findings” Fecht unknowingly argues for an approach that is both process and element based (2012). To conclude, she echoes Marshall’s comment that “outside researchers” will build a more scientific foundation for

urban designers should the practitioners not do so first (Fecht, 2012). What more could this be than a cue for adapting a new scientific, theoretical, or hybrid approach into planning practice? What if in fact this phenomenon is already emerging?

More recently in 2015, Joe Hurley (RMIT University) and Elizabeth Taylor (University of Melbourne) state that “urban policy practitioners rarely engage with applied urban research outputs . . . despite practitioners identifying research as an important factor in good practice, policy and professional development” in the Australian context (Taylor and Hurley, 2015). Hurley and Taylor’s work highlight a “large and entrenched” gap between research and practice compared to other relevant urban and management fields (2015). They cite barriers such academically biased institutional settings that reward academic publication (as opposed to professional communication) that ultimately impair scholarly motivation to reach out and share work with practitioners (Taylor and Hurley, 2015). Conversely, planning practitioners are also restrained in how much information sharing they can participate due to limited time (Taylor and Hurley, 2015). In the end, meaningful knowledge exchange between scholars and professionals is compromised. Arguably, “[a] culture shift is . . . required in both researcher and practitioner communities to better understand, value and facilitate effective information exchange” (Taylor and Hurley, 2015). In response to the professional and academic concerns introduced above, this study endeavours to explore and illustrate a potential approach that could help support practice-based cases studies with scientific methodology. This potential is the *Actor-Network Theory* (ANT) approach which advocates for a scientific study of how networks emerge by following the actors that construct them (Latour, 1987, 1996, 2005). As technology and science based approach, ANT is gaining ground in fields outside of planning theory and practice (Selman, 2000; Doak and Karadimitriou, 2004; Crawford, 2005; Wessells, 2007). Notwithstanding, planning scholars are also starting to note its advantages in fields not traditionally categorized as pure sciences (Farias and Bender, 2010). In a 2010 urban studies collection featuring ANT, Bender details ANT’s empowering “capacity to bring a different level of empirical transparency [to] planning science,” and its humbling diligence, richness and innovation that reveal transforming networks’ complexities (Farias and Bender, 2010). And thus emerges a budding potential for ANT as a synergistic solution to both academic and professional needs and a better alternative to remedying the weak science in planning.

1.1 GENERAL AND SUB-OBJECTIVES

As described by the evidence cited in section 1.0 demonstrate there is a need for a new approach to understanding both planning practices and its supporting science. While it is too early to conclude that ANT is effective as this new approach, it is opportune to consider how to reach such a conclusion. Correspondingly, this thesis primarily endeavours to explore if the ANT concept is in fact a useful tool for planning. The passage to answering this questions is divided into multiple sections with three sub-objectives that build on each other to provide an academic and practical examination of the ANT approach. The first of the sub-objectives is to answer how knowledge derived from ANT significant for planning theory and practice by first exploring the scientific and theoretical literature behind ANT. The second of the sub-objectives is to experiment with ANT and test it in a practical planning context by addressing how ANT can be illustrated through Temporary Use projects. Only after assessing the theoretical approach through practical scenarios, that this study's literature review and research can respond explain *how* and *why* knowledge derived from ANT is significant to both planning theory and practices and finally answer this study's primary research objective.

2.0 REVIEWING THE THEORY & LITERATURE

How can urban scholars and planners make sense of the growing complexity in urban development? And how does *Actor-Network Theory* fit into this question? Traditionally, either a technical or theoretical lenses has helped us understand socio-urban processes and their outcomes as a result from generally complex, urban change. However, the preconceptions (such as categorization of "what is technical or non- human" versus "human") and consistent juxtapositions (constant comparing resultant from these assumptions) filtered through these lenses has limited and still limits comprehension and appreciation for the socio-urban environment. Scholars such as Beauregard expand on how planning theorists conceive their own theories without recognizing the "necessary and useful" significance of objects in planning theory and practice (Beauregard, R. A., 2012). This traditional and rigid means to making sense of complexity and urban change is perpetuated when human actors as opposed to non-human actors are "privileged" or recognized (Beauregard, R. A., 2012). In this sense, human actors are as perceived the people who participate in daily flows of actions and events. Non-human actors are simply all non- human, material things and concepts that also play a part in these flows and events. By "privileging" human actors and

overlooking the roles of and mode of relating between all participants (human and non-human), planning scholars engage each other in “a tautological conceit” that undermines aims to make sense of an increasingly complex socio-environment (Rocheleau and Roth, 2007; Wessells, 2007; Beauregard, R. A., 2012). In response, ANT provides an alternative approach to exploring and articulating the agency within “new institutions, procedures, and concepts” that constitute the changing world that is hidden when understood through traditional ways of knowledge production (Latour, 2005; Rocheleau and Roth, 2007, Wessells, 2007, 2007). On account of ANT’s compelling potential as a tool for planning practice, the work presented here aims to answer the first of three research questions: *How is knowledge derived from ANT significant to planning theory and practice?* Consequently, the following sections introduces ANT as well as its literary background to substantiate its viability as a paradigm for planning practice.

2.1 ACTOR NETWORK THEORY: WHAT IS IT & WHERE DID IT COME FROM?

In light of recent attempts to find new ways to explain urban phenomena, ANT is growing a following for its unique approach to articulating current socio-urban development (Selman, 2000; Bender, 2010; Beauregard, R. A., 2012). This is no surprise as urban planning is influenced by increasingly complex trends and new technology. As a theory that offers a post-structuralist perspective (borne out of sociological attempts by French theorists to explain the production of scientific knowledge in the mid-1980s) (Crawford, 2005), ANT is considerably methodic (Rydin, 2013; (Crawford, 2005); (Arnaboldi and Spiller, 2011); (Sellers, 2005)). Early theorists such as Foucauld, Deleuze and Guattari conceived network perspectives highlighting material-semiotic, assemblage and other network theories but avoided supporting ANT as a single set of practices (Crawford, 2005). It was not until the mid-1990s that many strands of ANT discourse merged into a generally recognized social theory for which sociologist Bruno Latour is credited (Latour, 1987; Murdoch, 1998; Burgess et al., 2000; Crawford, 2005; Rydin, 2013). The resulting consolidation is a an ethno-methodological perspective that frames phenomena by emphasizing the making and mobilisation of networks as the key to knowledge production and implementation (Callon, 1986; Latour 1988; Crawford, 2005). As a social theory, ANT tries to take advantage of commonalities between science, technology and social studies, by recognizing that it is no longer the natural influencing the technological but a mutual cycle in which both realms influence each other. With this extreme and innovative view on the world, ANT is useful for understanding new, unusual and

complex events (Latour, 1987, 1987, 2005). The theory operationalizes this view by framing events as process outcomes of 'heterogeneous networks' in through which actors are enrolled to lengthen networks and by doing so strengthen and stabilize the relationships and ideological objectives that ground them (Doak and Karadimitriou, 2004).

The range of urban studies that deploy ANT demonstrate an extreme level of transferability. This range and transferability is due to the paradigm's interpretive advantages and flexibility. Early and memorable deployments of ANT include Latour's focus in laboratories that detailed how the "relativist and critical stand is not imposed by us on the scientist we study" but imposed by "the best of all guides, [what the] scientists themselves do (Latour, 1987). Subsequent adoption of ANT in works by other theorists such as John Law have used ANT as a means of exploring space as an enactment process that reifies space not as a Cartesian entity but three-dimensional, process-based entity (Law, 2000). By directly contextualizing ANT in planning practice, Beauregard discusses how place, setting and tools legitimize planners' arguments, technical positions, formality and general importance in the development review process (Beauregard, R. A., 2012). These are but a few of many studies conducted through an ANT approach.

It is now clear that studies integrating ANT are many and diverse, and appear in disciplines beyond its original laboratory roots. Accordingly, ANT work is also encroaching on planning theory and practices with its presence in studies on architectural practice, brownfield regeneration, wetlands conservation and management, rural political conflicts, real estate and housing development, gelleable space to political ecology and much more. (Healey, 1994; Burgess et al., 2000; Selman, 2000; Doak and Karadimitriou, 2004, 2007a; Guggenheim, 2010; Tironi, 2010; Rydin, 2013). The transferability of ANT's empirical tenets facilitates its approach in most contexts. For instance, the edited work *Urban Assemblages: How actor-network theory changes urban studies* by Ignacio Farias shares statements from Nigel Thrift regarding the empirical capacity of ANT to illustrate distinct characteristics of cities and their networks (Farias, 2010). This opinion is not limited to one section of the edited book, but a common thread throughout the entire collection of assemblage-oriented research. Moreover, this situated methodology is echoed by others such as Murdoch in his work on regional economies (Murdoch, 1994), with Doak in his multiple publications on land re-use, land redevelopment, local governance and in Rydin's work planning reform in the UK (2002; Doak and Karadimitriou, 2004; Doak and Parker, 2005; Doak and Karadimitriou, 2007b; Rydin,

2013). In another more abstract and conceptual study about urban cultural and artistic developments, Manuel Tironi explores the link between stability, urban spaces and knowledge through the creative clusters of Santiago's experimental music scene with the help of the ANT approach (2010).

The vast amounts of research and publications that explore science and urban development through the ANT lens undoubtedly demonstrate that ANT has made its mark in planning theory. The information provided only partially demonstrates how information derived from ANT is significant to planning. To fully answer the first of our research questions, one must understand the specifics of the ANT approach and then reflect on its deployment in practice. This leads to the questions of why and how it is becoming attractive as a social theory for interpreting urban changes and trends.

2.2 PURPOSE & PRINCIPLES

ANT is an attractive social theory because of its descriptive and articulate characteristics. These advantages are channeled through the paradigm's key elements and principles. Previous sections briefly introduced ANT's task to diligently trace the connections that construct society and knowledge (Avrahampour, 2007). The purpose for this is to analyze networks "to show how they are constructed, hold together, and affect change" (Murdoch, 1994; Guggenheim, 2010). The way to do this is to observe actors as well as the changes affected by them through their statements and actions. This is not as simple as following network participants without any consideration. In reality, this is a methodic process guided by central principles and terminological tools. The next section will introduce the key terms before outlining the principles in this process.

2.2.1 ACTANTS & TRANSLATIONS: HUMAN AND NON-HUMAN NETWORK PARTICIPANTS

For the purpose of understanding ANT terminology, it is important to emphasize the ANT view that both human and non-human actors are equally recognized. Latour explains this best when describing and arguing 'things' such as texts perform roles in a metaphorical and scientific performance (Latour, 1987). The questions Latour later poses to reflect on this perspective are

“which agencies are invoked? Which figurations are they endowed with? [and] through which mode of action are they engaged?” (2005). These questions are raised to shift the focus from the actor or participant to their modes of interacting in a network (Latour, 2005). To further aid in the process of objectively recognizing network participants, Latour and other ANT scholars use the term *actant* to denote all network actors – both human and non-human (Latour, 1987). The term *actant* was first used to refer to “collective groups of human and/or non-human participants . . . [operating] within [a network or a] structured and structuring field of action” and has since become a distinct element that sets ANT apart from other social theories (Selman, 2000). Again, the neutrality of the term *actant* in network contexts re-orient focus onto actions and interaction of and between *actants* instead of the entities themselves. Continuing with Latour’s example of an *actant* embodied in texts, the act of citing specific allies (in the form of humans – authors, or non-humans – other texts) the interaction between various actants (texts and authors) in the publication process emerges (Latour, 1987).

Furthermore, in the construction of actor-networks, an *actant* can be enhanced through specific roles as an *intermediary* or *mediator*. *Intermediaries* “transport meaning or force without transformation” (Latour, 2005). Using the ‘text’ example again, an *intermediary* takes form in a text that refers to another argumentative claim, but without changing the original claim’s message. By not agreeing, disagreeing or improving on the original argument, the text is simply ‘transporting’ an original meaning without alterations (Rydin, 2013). Despite not altering original claims, *intermediaries* play key roles in stabilizing and extending networks by creating associations or enrolling the support of other *actants* (Doak and Karadimitriou, 2004; Avrahampour, 2007). In comparison, *mediators* create associations and enrol other *actants* but modify the meaning and message that is transported (Avrahampour, 2007). Regardless of how simple *mediators* may appear, they always invoke change that may increase in complexity as they “transform, distort, and modify the meaning or the elements they are supposed to carry” (Latour, 2005). Compared to the neutrality of *intermediaries*, *mediators* affect change and also unpredictable manners (Latour, 2005; Rydin, 2013). An excellent illustration of *actants*, *intermediaries*, and *mediators* is provided by Beaugard through the description of various planning vignettes within which objects such as site plans, models, and photographs are introduced into discussion (Beaugard, R. A., 2012). These tools play communicative roles (as *actants*) in the discussion. These *actants* sometimes provide neutral visuals such as photos and mock-ups (as *intermediaries*) that ensure all participants share the same visualization of the site on which they are working (Beaugard, R. A., 2012). Some of the *actants*

may also provide influential information such as supporting policy (as *mediators*) that may convince some to commit to a project (Beauregard, R. A., 2012).

Equally important to ANT are **translations**. A *Translation* refers to an act or interaction that “induces two mediators into coexisting” (Latour, 2005). Callon and Latour first formally recognize a *translation* as “the interpretation given by the fact-builders of their interests and that of the people they enroll” (Callon, 1986a; Latour, 1987). A *translation’s* contribution to ANT emerges in two different forms. The first definition of a *translation* is fixed as a material outcome and the second meaning expresses the act of how a *translation* occurs within the **Translation Process** (Latour, 1987; Crawford, 2005; Latour, 2005). This section will discuss the former while the active form and the process will be discussed in later sections. To further elaborate on a translation, it is easiest to begin by considering an initial **claim** or **statement** that sets a series events into place. In this sense we are considering a *Translation* from a linguistic perspective in which new interpretation of interests that embody the original *claims* and *statements* (Latour, 1987). The new interpretations of the initial interests reiteratively render themselves into adaptations of the first *claim* that is now either simplified, referred, and eventually legitimized. How the interpretations finally appear as a **fact** depends on the modalities through which actants receive and further perpetuate the *translations*. This explains Latour’s argument that “the status of a statement depends on later statements” (Latour, 1987). Besides potentially legitimizing claims, a *translation* may also resolve early controversies that conceived the claims. To illustrate the progression of a claim towards a *fact*, Latour’s *Controversy Ladder* schematic (Figure 1) breaks down conditions and elements that advance and hinder claims from becoming facts.

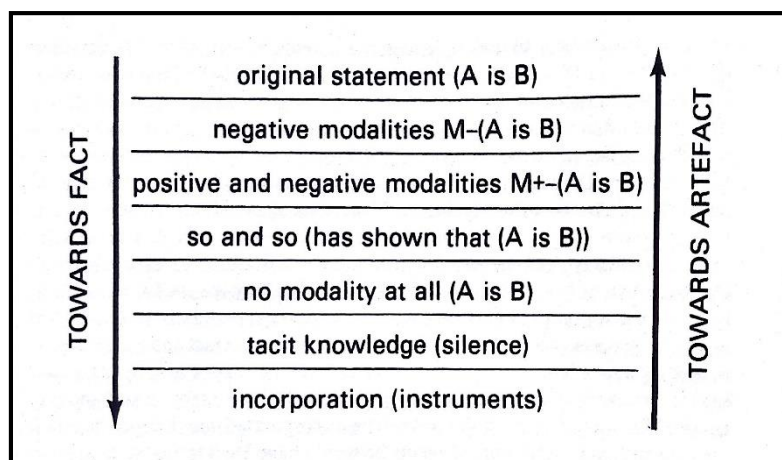


Figure 1 Controversy Ladder (Latour, 1987)

As outcomes of *translations*, **inscriptions** are concrete examples of how later statements confirm the status of earlier statements. *Inscriptions* help in the 'ordering of things' and provide durability to actor-networks (Doak and Karadimitriou, 2004). *Inscriptions* range in strength depending on the form they take. In a housing and land use context, Doak and Karadimitrou provide the example of "mobile homes" as weak inscriptions and the process through which "real estate is bought, sold and redeveloped" as a strong inscriptions (Doak and Karadimitriou, 2004). As the previous examples demonstrate, they may take on various forms that range from textual to more abstract concepts and practices (Crawford, 2005).

Another important ANT concept with technological origins is a **black box** (Latour, 1987; Crawford, 2005; Latour, 2005). A *black box* is a simplification of a concept where relevant information is reduced to inputs and outputs, or transfer characteristics (Latour, 1987). Concepts or entities are "*black boxed*" or become a "*black box*" when they achieve of stability or legitimacy, are "taken for granted or . . . counted as a resource" (Latour, 1987; Crawford, 2005). *Black boxes* as reductions of complicated information, however, may be reopened (Crawford, 2005). This metaphoric 'reopening' means that the internal information (instead of only input and output) of a *black box* is updated and maintained with newly constructed information. For instance, Guggenheim discusses the definition 'building use and types' and how they are changed through *black boxes* (Guggenheim, 2010). Building types are built for specific uses, but often have their original uses changed during their lifetime through *black boxes*. Guggenheim questions how *black boxes* encourage or impede these changes (Guggenheim, 2010). While Guggenheim provides no specific answers as to what the *black boxes* are, readers can come to their own understanding of the range of concepts and entities (i.e. Planning, lifestyle, land use development) that may define the *black boxes* specific to the building type case. Returning to an earlier concept, *intermediaries* also exemplify *black boxes* (Latour, 2005). It is important to note that *black boxes* are not restricted to only the *Translation Process* but can be identified within actor-networks preceding the entire *Translation Process*. It will help to note that the concepts introduced above and how they come together in actor-network analyses will make better sense in illustrative chapters following the next sections that introduce and explain the ANTs principles and its *Translation Process*.

2.2.2 PRINCIPLE 2: AGNOSTICISM OR RADICAL RELATIONALITY

The ANT approach is interested in contextual conversions as well as alterations in content (Crawford, 2005), which means that the journey of tracing actants and their networks must begin objectively without preconceptions about objects, persons, or ideas (Crawford, 2005). Human and non-human participants are equally recognized for the as network participants. Beaugaurd explains this best when describing things as “participants of sorts . . . [that] carry with them information, arguments, and commitments that shape talk and action. They empower and they disempower . . . [and] in the absence of things, there is silence. And, as things are modified . . . deliberations are transformed. (Callon, 1986b, 1986a; Callon, M., Law, J., Rip, A., 1986, Latour, 1987, 1987, 1987; Law, 1992; Latour, 1996, 2005; Beaugard, R. A., 2012; Rydin, 2013). Only after understanding the value of participating actants and their journey can one truly examine *science in the making*. This constitutes ANTs first principle of **agnosticism or radical relationality**. Under the aegis of this principle, actants “define their respective identities, their individual range of actions . . . [and the] choices which are open to them” (Callon, 1986b; Burgess et al., 2000; Rydin, 2013). This is important as actants themselves take up the task of defining and ordering of new knowledge (Latour, 2005), as opposed to the analyst doing this on their behalf. The methodological situationism therefore recognizes the value or agency things (nodes in the network) not for their internal properties but for their individual characteristics in the context of the entire network or “the construction of facts and machines is a collective process (Latour, 1987). Another strength of this approach are its methods to trace to nodal positions of actors and the actions that linkages between the nodes of the network through the *Translation Process*.

2.2.3 PRINCIPLE 2: GENERALIZED SYMMETRY

Following the first principle is the second principle of **generalized symmetry**. This tenet pleads for the use of a “common conceptual repertoire to describe and analyse the relations between humans and non-humans” in order to understand how change happens (Latour, 2005; Farias and Bender, 2010; Rydin, 2013). Simply put, a single set of terms and vocabulary is set to describe the objects and their processes of knowledge construction across social and technical fields. By empirically tracing all the actors within a network and using ANT vocabulary to interpret the

events, ANT encourages the researching analysts to offer “natural objects an occasion to escape the narrow cell given to matters of fact” (Latour, 2005). In the planning context, the perspective broadens by considering all the roles and relations and one comes to “see planners’ agency as [only] one small element within the assemblages of urban development” (Latour, 1987; Clark and Murdoch, 1997; Murdoch, 1998; Doak and Karadimitriou, 2007a; Farias and Bender, 2010; Beauregard, R. A., 2012; Rydin, 2013).

2.2.4 PRINCIPLE 3: FREE ASSOCIATION

The third and final principle is that of *free association* (Callon, 1986a; Latour, 1987; Law, 1992; Burgess et al., 2000; Crawford, 2005). This methodic principle corresponds to the belief that all *a priori* distinctions should be discarded before following actants paths. This translates to the elimination of all assumptions before tracing the construction of networks and knowledge. After the first and second principles, this principle advocates the dissolution of dualisms and dichotomies limiting work that follows science in action. By focusing on the associations between actants (their strengths and modalities) as opposed to compartmentalizing them, a more comprehensive understanding of the technological, natural and social is possible (Latour, 1987).

2.3 TRACING THE (INTER)ACTION

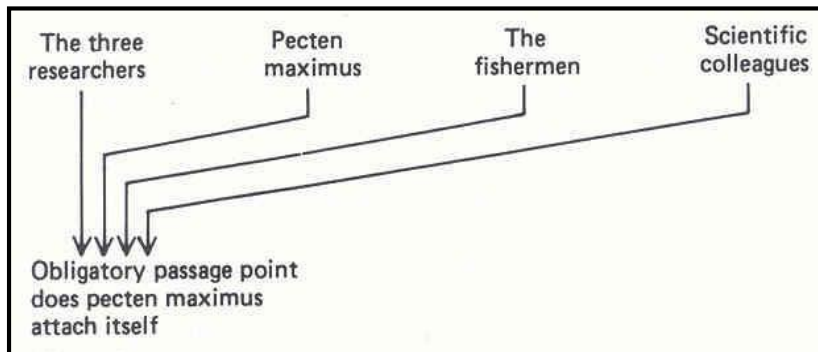
Now that the language and principles necessary to ANT are clear, it is possible to describe ANT’s operationalization. Again, it is important to remember that ANT emphasizes the value of explaining agency through action (both non-active and active) (Bender, 2010). This is key because actor networks are in constant states of change as they consolidate, expand, shrink and extend. This is of particular interest to planning practice because planning processes are not feasible without groups of actants that are represent intersecting networks or constitute the planning process networks. By focusing on the ‘performative’ instead of the ‘ostensive’ definition of the of the actants and their associations (Latour, 2005), ANT dynamically explores events and discoveries. According to Latour (Latour, 2005) and Callon (Callon, 1986a), this ANT characteristic makes it a stronger and more flexible approach for studying new events that focus on why and how controversies specific to

these new events occur. By tracing the performative, the research perspective shifts to how agency and thus legitimacy is exerted through routine actions. As soon as routinisation is used to not only win in a controversy, but also visibly substantiate new actants in a reification process (Latour, 1987). This applies to claims and objects as they become indisputable and black boxed. This opens the study up to not only the actors and networks themselves but the agency and also the value embodied in all material and immaterial actants. Returning to the planning vignettes envisaged by Beauregard, this is apparent when the author points out that all the planning discussions and their outcomes (including their influence on other participants) would be non-existent without all the actants in the meeting room (Beauregard, R. A., 2012). By considering all participants and their performative contributions, the presence of all actants and the means through which they focus deliberations is validated.

2.3.1 TRACING THE TRANSLATION PROCESS

As previously introduced, ANT advances that actor-networks are traced through the *Translation Process*. This process is broken down into the four phases of 1) **Problematization**, 2) **Interessement**, 3) **Enrolment**, and 4) **Mobilisation**. Michel Callon's example of the research incited by scallops in the Bay of St. Brieuc is a prominent illustration of the *Translation Process* (Callon, 1986a; Latour, 1987; Burgess et al., 2000; Selman, 2000; Doak and Karadimitriou, 2004; Latour, 2005; Doak and Karadimitriou, 2007b). After observing farmed scallop larvae in Japan, three researchers publish reports and articles describing the aquaculture process for cultivating the same species of scallop. They then problematize the phenomenon by questioning whether or not this opportunity is also applicable to the Bay of St. Brieuc in France and how such an opportunity could be facilitated. Subsequently, the researchers determine a need and relevant actors (fisherman, researchers, etc.) through whom a network is established to investigate this problem. The **Problematization** in this case is the initial phase in which researchers frame how to investigate the feasibility of scallop aquaculture in the Bay of St. Brieuc. Additionally, they establish an **Obligatory Passage Point (OPP)** for the process which is the gathering of the vital group of relevant actors in this network exploring scallop aquaculture (Rydin, 2013). This is visually presented on the next page (Figure 2), where the paths of different network actants merge in interests and objectives to help stabilize the first phase.

Figure 2 Obligatory Passage Point (OPP) (Callon, 1986a)



Callon emphasizes the active reaction and promotion of a challenging event that develops problem questions and an initial alliance (1986a). Callon also notes that in reality, the *Problematization* phase is not often clear as entities are “formulating their [identities] and goals in a totally independent manner” (1986a).

The next stage of the process is that of *Interessement* within which various actions negotiate and develop stability between currently and potentially involved actors (Callon, 1986a; Doak and Karadimitriou, 2004). During this process, the identity of new actors are established and join the identity of the initial alliance formed during the *Problematization* stage (Callon, 1986a). What is important in this stage are the range of strategies and mechanisms through which new links that interest new actors are formed. Just as relations can be forged, they can also be disrupted. Returning to the illustration of the scallops, researchers and fishermen: the experimentation with towlines as well as new publications from the researchers are actants and strategies that catch the attention of the professional fisherman. Once they are interested in the new alternative aquaculture and convinced to experience the new *interessement* device (the aquaculture set up), they are ready as participants for the next phase of the *Translation Process* (Callon, 1986a).

Following is the *Enrolment* phase which only happens if all means of stabilizing associations in the *Interessement* phase are successful (Callon, 1986a). At this point various transformations take place. Not only is there a transformation in the modality of the claim from a question into a statement or fact, but the actors have been transformed through the attribution of new or different roles (Callon, 1986a; Doak and Karadimitriou, 2004). The latter usually happens with the help of a mechanism or non-human actant, and results in a consensual resolution (Callon, 1986a; Doak and

Karadimitriou, 2004). In the case of the scallops of St. Brieuc Bay as Callon further describes, the scallop larvae themselves are the actants that attach themselves to the towline to prove they are enrolled and that the questionable hypotheses are indeed facts and statements (1986a). The process of scientific and methodic testing with the towlines and the environment are the environmental factors that influence the various negotiations between the researchers, fishermen and the scallops (Callon, 1986a).

Lastly, the final stage of **Mobilisation** completes the *Translation Process* (Callon, 1986a; Doak and Karadimitriou, 2004). In this stage, a combination of human and non-human actions and materials fulfil the negotiated aim and the network stabilises (Callon, 1986a; Latour, 1987; Doak and Karadimitriou, 2004). In reference to the St. Brieuc Bay example, the scallops as actants are finally mobilised (or are successfully farmed). But in order for the statements to be legitimized or *black boxed*, a limited number of representatives must speak on their behalf and also on the behalf of other actants involved. While the initial objectives are realized, this phase is not complete without the representation of final spokespeople who describe the completed *Translation Process* (Callon, 1986a; Doak and Karadimitriou, 2004).

The sum of all the four stages described above constitute the ANT method for mapping how network come together (Doak and Karadimitriou, 2004). By following actants' actions and accounts, it is possible to observe how they individually exert agency. Sometimes, this agency competes with others, other times it aligns and accompanies others. Moreover, Latour emphatically asserts that the agency is strengthened through individuals' actions and accounts, and the continued repetition or adoption of the initial accounts in other participants' later accounts and actions (Latour, 1987). It is this assertion that brings meaningful certainty to the *Translation Process*.

2.3.2 TRACING THE TRANSLATIONS

In summary, a *translation* describes the total actions in the process of converting concepts or entities. A *translation comes into being* with either fixed outcomes (i.e. an *inscription*) and or active procedures of substitution or simplification (i.e. *black boxing*) (Latour, 1987; Crawford, 2005).

According to Latour (1987) and Crawford (2005), *translations* as micro and macro level network processes (active notion) help express how networks contract and expand. A *translation* is also “understood in terms of the translator, the translated, and the translation medium”(Latour, 1987; Crawford, 2005). Therefore, the active *translation* is integral to “establishing identities and the conditions of interaction, and of characterizing representations” (Crawford, 2005). Naturally, there are a variety of ways through which a *translation* emerges. In Latour’s key book entitled *Science in Action*, a typology for *translation* (1987) illustrates the tactics that may differentiate one *translation* from another

1) The first of the tactics requires no complicated maneuvering but is “the easiest means to enroll people . . .[by] pushing their explicit interests (Latour, 1987). This tactic is deemed “precarious” as the fact-builder must first “overcome the indifference of the other groups” and is riding “piggy-back” on other peoples’ claims (Latour, 1987).

2) The second tactic is the opposite from the first and aims to mobilize and gather supporters around the fact-builders own claims.

3) The third tactic, like the first tactic is not oriented towards the fact-builder but other peoples’ interests. The difference is that an incentive or “short cut” is offered to help others more efficiently reach their objectives. This tactic is ideal when the principle means of attain the other groups’ goals are not possible, and when the new incentive is extremely clear and not time consuming.

4) The fourth tactic is more convoluted and requires that the fact-builders create means that requires flexibility for others enrolled to enroll others without a clear way of evaluating the detours nor the possibility “to decide who is enlisted and who does the enlisting”. However, the percept that the fact-builder is in

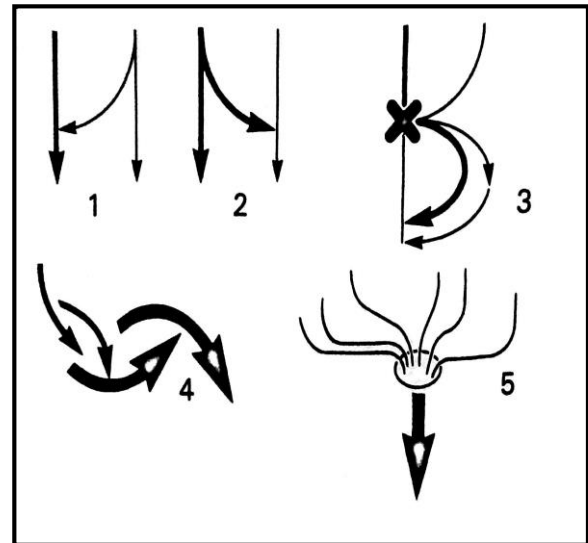


Figure 3 Translation Typologies (Latour, 1987)

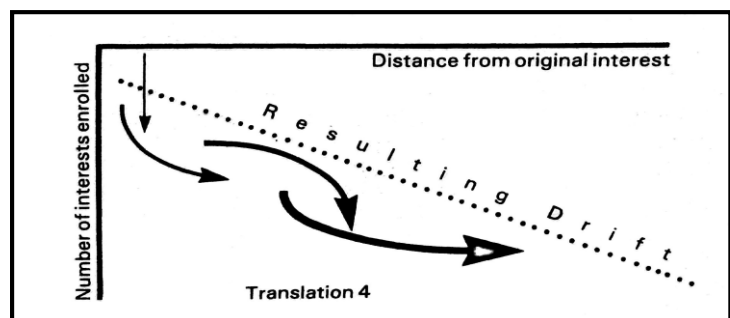


Figure 4 Translations and Drift (Latour, 1987)

command must be clear through the act of reconfiguring diverse interests and goals. A drift from the original interests is very apparent through this tactic as there is a multitude of interests involved and negotiated.

- 5) The last tactic is the convergence of all previous *translation* tactics and is an endpoint to the *translation* act.

(Latour, 1987)

2.4 CONCLUDING ANT: BEYOND ITS STRENGTHS & WEAKNESSES

After introducing ANT and its supporting literature, it is evident that the paradigm has not only made a mark in other disciplines but is valued in planning – specifically the theoretical sphere. ANT is increasingly adopted in urban and planning studies. Unlike other traditional and stale social theories, it offers a compelling change in perspective that may better respond to the constant, undeniable and unforeseeable changes in urban development. By focusing on “the abilities of the different actors to accommodate and make sense of each other’s’ worlds”, the ANT paradigm facilitates a “management scheme” that brings different knowledge, experiences and actions” together (Burgess et al., 2000). Indeed it is its post-structuralist approach and richness as a “heuristic device rather than a formal method for studying cities” that will help urban scholars and planning practitioners redefine planning and ultimately improve how experiments in urban laboratories emerge (Farias and Bender, 2010).

Despite the many strengths ANT possesses, many have criticized the social theory for its inability to explain power and domination as a structural element in society (Murdoch, 1994; Farias and Bender, 2010). Much of the criticism is based on the theory’s perspective and interpretation of ‘power’ (Murdoch, 1994; Crawford, 2005; Farias and Bender, 2010). However, reactions to the critiques highlighted that power can be evaluated in various ways and therefore are not strong criticisms. While ANT may not reveal how “structures determine the positions of power for actors,” it can explain states in which power is an outcome (“*in potential*”) and is exerted (“*in actu*”) (Murdoch, 1994). More importantly, ANT may reveal the power flows in networks, and focus not on a compositional but a performative definition and “its effect on others” (Latour, 1987; Murdoch, 1994; Latour, 2005; Rocheleau and Roth, 2007; Rydin, 2013)

As described by Bender, the approach available through ANT is not to draw rigid conclusions about our surrounding but gain “a sensibility that encourages one to think past the outer surface of the urban world” (Bender, 2010). This sensibility is vital to grasping that planning and urban studies are premised on acts for contingency. Contingency is all encompassing and does not restrict itself to human society but all of society – the human and non-human, the material and immaterial. As a result of this, ANT encourages and empowers scholars and practitioners to “intransitive[ly] understand . . . the spatial, the temporal and the network[s]” (Smith, 2010). A priori judgements and presumptuous risks are reduced through the ANT lens and a more raw and honest view of ‘intentional’ and ‘meaningful’ agency is visible (Latour, 2005). Additionally, ANT is empirically committed to “fieldwork and case studies which expose the actor-networks . . . hidden behind categories and terms such as 'structure', 'system' and 'scale'” (Smith, 2010). ANT’s approach to “analysis and politics [orients] in a direction that is both humble and ethically sound” and promises not to “trap the analyst in a bounded space of city “ but openly invites distinct and pertinent contributions to scholarship and politics (Bender, 2010).

In summary, the literature reviewed in the sections above advance scientifically grounded planning theory in a way that divulges hidden intentions and agency. This is made possible with the help of ANT. This literary and theoretical review also answers the first research question of this thesis that attests to ANT’s value in planning theory. ANT’s contribution to planning theory is not only clear but compelling. The analytical angle for which this social theory argues is generative, re-definitive, and “a significant move forward in urban studies” (Bender, 2010). The successive step is to explore the relevance of the social theory in practice. Examples of how ANT has been applied in other practical scenarios include planning as well. Some of these examples are already detailed in the preceding sections. But the work outlined in this research desires to further explore how ANT can respond to the needs and challenges in contemporary planning practice. Accordingly, the following chapter will redirect the research question to ANTs relevance in planning practice. Furthermore, the next chapter will present a thematic context and narratives to frame and illustrate ANT in contemporary planning practise.

3.0 ANT IN PRACTISE

ANTs growing presence in planning theory literature is a testament to the paradigm's versatility. While this is also the case crossing into applied contexts, there is still yet opportunity to explore what ANT can offer to planning practise. Scholars such as Doak and Karadimitrou, and Beauregard are some of few delving with ANT into more pragmatic projects. Compared to the ontological approaches reviewed in chapter 2.0, these scholars walk readers through settings native to practitioners. For instance, Doak and Karadimitrou look at the network through which financial actors are enrolled into brownfield regeneration processes (2007a). By evaluating two brownfield redevelopment case studies based in Paddington Waterside in London, and New Islington in Manchester, the authors develop findings about political discourse and dynamics, 'operating procedures', and external forces that influence the 'soft infrastructure' and indirect but integral role of financial actors in land use planning and development (Doak and Karadimitriou, 2007a). Similarly, Beauregard brings ANT into a practical planning setting through narratives that highlight typically unnoticed non-human actors (2012). By analysing not only the meeting's regular participants, but also space, setting, and specific tools, Beauregard reveals the pivotal roles of average and undiscovered actants (2012). The advantage of recognizing the role and value of previously disregarded actants is a newly allocated legitimacy and agency. Also, actants' flaws and weaknesses are no longer hidden but apparent and made more amenable to improvement. In a profession and field overwhelmed by human-constructed things and concepts, ANT possesses the innovative approach and methods that can move capacities beyond *implementation* and *operationalization* into *amelioration*. Furthermore, such an approach offers the methodology and design that could respond to concerns regarding the legitimacy of science in planning practice as introduced at the start. To begin this assessment process, the next section will set the practical backdrop through which this study's evaluation of ANT will be illustrated.

3.1 CONTEMPORARY PLANNING PRACTICE: TEMPORARY USE

The *Temporary Use* context in planning practice is a suitable ANT backdrop as there is still a gap in knowledge about "the ways in which temporary projects should be incorporated into the practice of planning, and the relationship that planners should have with various other tactical

actors” (Pfeifer, 2013). This observation is current, despite historical evidence demonstrating that various forms of temporary uses have existed since the “16th century [as] unsanctioned booksellers began congregating along the banks of the Seine [in France] to hawk the latest bestsellers” (Lydon, 2012). Indeed, it seems that while small-scale, incremental improvement were not noticed in the past, they are gaining attention now as a means to “more substantial investments” and greater “larger scale efforts” (Lydon et al., 2012). This not only centers the trend as a focus for contemporary and future planning, but impels planning scholars and practitioners to understand ‘how’ and ‘why’ it is an ideal alternative to traditional planning methods. Since the ANT approach is most suitable for exploring ‘how’ and ‘why’ questions, it becomes an appropriate means of considering the characteristics and linkages in *Temporary Use* networks and relationships.

3.1.1 DEFINITIONS & TRENDS

The progressively familiar term ***Temporary Use (TU)*** is a general means of describing the popular method of incremental, and short-term approaches to producing urban interventions (Hollander et al., 2009; LocusLab, 2009; Lydon, 2012; Glick, 2013; Pfeifer, 2013). Despite its newfound sexiness in the urban settings, TU has been a major part of historical urban development, and also continues as it has been in developing cities and countries for a long time (Lydon, 2012). TU is a low-risk way for both community members and municipalities to improve neighbourhoods (Pfeifer, 2013). Over a decade ago, initial studies documented how economic changes in the 1990s hastened German cities to find solutions for increasing inner city vacancy and growing number of brownfield sites (Zehner and Hoffmann, 2007). The result of economic and political changes was that the “classic range [of] instruments developed mainly in the 20th century [were] not only no longer applicable but restrictive to planning innovations” necessary for the transition into the 21st century (Altrock, 2012). The threats of urban shrinkage such as vacant land meant that communities have had to develop “holding strategies and temporary uses [to] promote stability and uphold adjacent property values” (Hollander et al., 2009). Berlin city serves as an “epicenter” of the flourishing TU movement with many examples of completed, ongoing, and new projects (Hollander et al., 2009). After much economic decline, the local and regional government in Berlin promoted *temporary use* strategies to revitalize vacant and dead zones that had become liabilities (Hollander et al., 2009). Subsequent research by urban scholars such as Klaus Overmeyer emerged and documented “the essential characteristics common to effective temporary use initiatives, the kinds of locations most

suited for TU, and the range of development scenarios that [could] occur” (Hollander et al., 2009). The city itself (as a broker linking property owners and new users) further facilitated *temporary use* projects on a number of neighbourhood and district levels, embracing “programs promoting temporary and interim uses of land as a redevelopment technique and philosophy” (LocusLab, 2009). Since then, *temporary use* strategies have become standard and widespread planning approaches in many German and other European cities.

Building further on *temporary use* planning and research, other scholars have developed their own interpretation of planning strategies facilitating ephemeral land use. A more recent evolution of such a study is authored by Uwe Altröck and suggests a new style of “performative planning [that] offers a novel planning perspective that integrates art theory and planning theory facilitate that both productive and responsive roles for the practitioners and the citizens” (Altröck, 2012). Altröck shares a range of *temporary use* projects that feature the harsh challenges of urban redevelopment (2012). Altröck then advances that temporary and cultural projects serve as a means of urban revitalization and public engagement (2012). The practical and temporary transformations demonstrated through these projects include brownfields reconfigured as parking lots, vacant storefronts reused as community libraries and hotels, and even artistic interventions featured in public areas (Altröck, 2012). The *temporary use* projects discussed in Altröck’s performative interpretation feature the development of a new culture that is distinctly more inclusive. The participation of a wide range of characters including everyday citizens, artists, and other professionals shifts the planning culture away from its prescriptive roots to a voluntary culture that impels a community (as opposed to a select few) to take onus for the complex change in their urban settings (Altröck, 2012). Conversely, attention is also brought to the challenges that result from the limited duration and effectiveness of TU. Because the methods are “ephemeral” in nature, their sustainable benefits are often limited, and are merely “temporary distractions that “do not provide the response to important questions about infrastructural decay” (2012). Nevertheless, Altröck’s piece attempts to signal a significant turn in planning practice that rejects traditional planning methods (2012). Instead, he urges scholars and practitioners to pay attention to a new balance necessary to facilitate temporary and performative planning approaches alongside conventional structural and spatial enhancement processes (Altröck, 2012).

Outside of the European continent, a similar call is also sounding as *temporary use* project proliferate due to three general and overlapping trends illustrated in figure 5 (Lydon, 2012). This approach is credited for its ability to allow “a host of local actors to test new concepts before making substantial political and financial commitments” (Lydon et al., 2012). According to a team of urbanists who have documented the rise of *temporary use* projects through ‘Tactical Urbanism,’ major economic triggers have not only “slowed the North American growth machine. . .

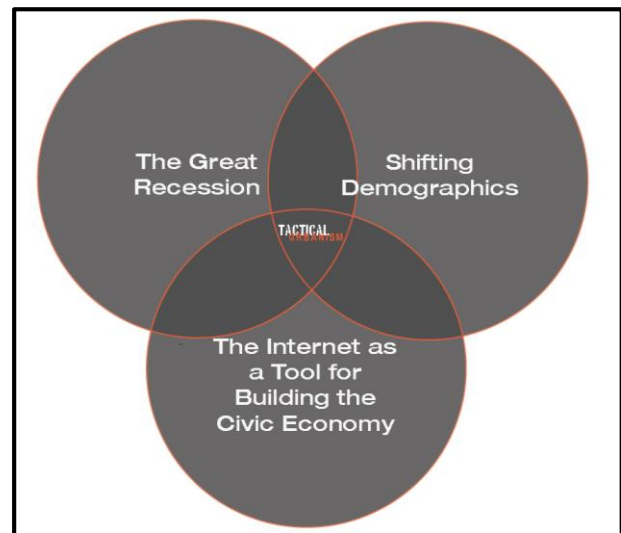


Figure 5 Trends Promoting Temporary use for Tactical Urbanism (Lydon, 2012)

[but] effectively forced citizens, city departments, and developers to take matters into their own hands, get creative with project funding, and concentrate on smaller, more incremental efforts” (Lydon, 2012). Through multiple collaborations led by Mike Lydon, an array of North American *temporary use* projects from within the last 3 years are identified and categorized a comprehensive series of publications on tactical urbanism. Like Altrock, Lydon and his team have find that untraditional populations of community citizens are being drawn into *temporary use* planning processes. Altrock’s observations of new artistic and culturally oriented participants are complemented by the “young and well educated” populations observed in Lydon’s examples (Altrock, 2012; Lydon, 2012). While the North American examples are not concerned with the exact same topic of shrinking cities as in the German case studies, both cultural contexts share similar complex demographic and economic challenges that are inspiring TU in planning practice. The next section will discuss the strategic and tactical purposes of *temporary use* methods in planning.

3.1.2 PURPOSE: TACTICS VS. STRATEGICS

Besides grasping what TU is, discerning its specific purposes in planning practices will provide depth to its appropriateness as a vehicle for the ANT approach. Traditional planning practices have proven ineffective for addressing contemporary challenges. The pressures to experiment through non-threatening methods create opportunities for affordable, short-term

projects are not only effective means of introducing new concepts to urban communities, but also can be “conceived as the first step in realizing lasting change” (Lydon et al., 2012). This juxtaposition of short-term application with potential for long-term sustainability equates to tactical and strategic benefits that scholars and practitioners are now recognizing. Lydon describes this well when he details the effectiveness of small-scale, short-term changes “when used in conjunction with long term planning efforts” (Lydon et al., 2012). Short-term , temporary methods, unlike long-term “strategies” do not require “tedious bureaucratic processes, large up-front investment, and . . . little public input”(Glick, 2013). Strategic, long-term planning involves “many disparate decisions years apart,” and require many planning instruments such as “comprehensive plans through to zoning and permits” (Laplante, 2010). *Temporary use* methods are flexible enough to fit pockets of such disparate and distinct decisions, but also adaptable enough to become sustainable elements of future planning. More importantly, the affordability of *temporary use* experiments provide little risk for both local agencies as well as tax-paying citizens with much to lose or minimal resources to spare (Berg, 2012; Lydon et al., 2012; Lydon, 2012; Glick, 2013). TU also facilitates “opportunities for grassroots economic development, local tourism, and enhanced quality of life for residents” (Hollander et al., 2009). This developmental edge “enable[s] local entrepreneurs to envision new uses for vacant sites that are often former industrial and commercial properties and to transform them into temporary market places, venues for extreme sports and cultural events, outdoor art installations, gardens and agricultural sites, and community gathering places” (Hollander et al., 2009). In an interview with urban scholar Päivi Kataikko, it was revealed that not only is there opportunity through TU for community and entrepreneurial development, but there also “exclusivity” rooted in the limited time frame of the projects that compel typically apathetic or risk averse citizens to interact and participate in their urban environment (Chang, 2014a). The combination of this new willingness to test urban ideas, and capacity to stimulate urban life is such that even does not sacrifice the original urban identity (LocusLab, 2009; Chang, 2014a). Further diverse benefits and strengths of TU are characterized below:

- Purposeful, incremental approach
 - Property value and locational improvement
 - Site or area specific land/building use change and transition preparation
- Local idea development addressing specific local challenges
- Temporary commitment and realistic expectation
- low-risk and affordable experimentation high reward potential

- affordable for both community citizens and local government
- “Added Value” and social capital development through diversity of human actors involved
 - Site or area specific stimulation through “deep” participation methods and self-organization
- An environmentally sustainable alternative to new-build projects that take away green space

(Lydon, 2012; Glick, 2013, *Zwischennutzung.net*, 2014b, 2014a)

The ultimate advantage of TU is that there is great potential for permanent community and municipal acceptance and implementation when *temporary use* projects are successful (Pallagst et al., 2009; Lydon, 2012; Lydon et al., 2012; Glick, 2013; Pfeifer, 2013). How these benefits and characteristics emerge is dependent on the various forms of TU employed, which is described in the following section.

3.1.3 TYPES OF USES

As introduced earlier, TU is an umbrella term for all types of short-term urban interventions. From Park(ing) Day events, Guerrilla Gardening, Open Streets, Parklets to interim use on brownfield sites, the forms in which TU take place are many a varied (Berg, 2012). While they will not be all listed here, ensuing visuals will demonstrate the extent of their variety. Scholars such as Pallagst, Altrock, Lydon, Glick and others have explored ways to categorize and typify TU in European and North American contexts. Pallagst cites green infrastructure as a key type of TU in research on shrinking cities. While Pallagst approaches from a socio-economic point of view, Altrock examines the performative and artistic nature of TU. Other scholars such as Glick categorizes processes initiating TU based on Lydon’s ‘Tactical Urbanism Spectrum’. Altrock’s assessment of *temporary use* types emphasizes the intents of the projects that are not limited to purely pragmatic executions, but also include creative, artistic and aesthetic elements that “integrate planning and participatory processes” (Altrock, 2012). The typically cultural and artistic installations are intended to encourage experimentation on specifically stagnant sites and facilitate ‘umcodierung’ or zoning and land use change (Altrock, 2012). In this sense, TU is perceived in the form of artistry as leverage for not only artistic but urban development (Altrock, 2012). The urban development is only possible through the interaction with the urban environment incited by the installations and projects and the final

emphasis is on the collaborative and exploratory “urbanism” that communicates and articulates “new perspectives and possibilities for space production” (Altrock, 2012).

While Lydon and Glick also share Altrock’s assessment of a performative and interventionist nature of TU that mobilizes communities and stimulates and how they are aware of and consider space, they further these notions by arranging *temporary use* typologies visually (Altrock, 2012). Lydon’s ‘*Tactical Urbanism*’ series is the first to do so through the illustration of TU as a spectrum:



Figure 6 Tactical Urbanism Spectrum (Lydon, 2012)

By cross-referencing and categorizing *temporary use* projects by the actors – ‘tacticians’, and the extent to which the projects are sanctioned, a ‘spectrum’ of TU under the guise of ‘tactical urbanism’ is illustrated. Lydon uses the sub-grouping ‘Tactical Urbanism’ to denote specific types of TU currently identified on the North American continent (Lydon et al., 2012; Lydon, 2012). Despite the use of the term ‘Tactical Urbanism’ as opposed to TU, the author describes the a similar breed of “low-cost, un- semi- and fully-sanctioned” projects aiming improve the urban environment in slightly more aggressive and interventionist manners (Berg, 2012; Lydon et al., 2012; Lydon, 2012). The inspiration for the different moniker comes from the pedestrianization of Times Square in a 2010 Faslanyc blog post discussing “tactical interventions” and “hacks” that is more popular in North American than European literature (Berg, 2012; Lydon, 2012; Lydon et al., 2012).

Building on Lydon’s work, Glick adapts the spectrum and uses the visualization to categorize *temporary use* processes (Glick, 2013). Unlike Lydon, Glick further organizes *temporary use* types by their intended functions which include design build/installation, entrepreneurial, interim use, catalyst, grassroots organization, squatter settlement, and hybrid (two or more of the former) (Glick, 2013). In his study examining the range and variety of TU and its general benefits, Glick’s adaptation of Lydon’s spectrum uses colour coding to indicate the categorized functions he observes in various *temporary use* projects:

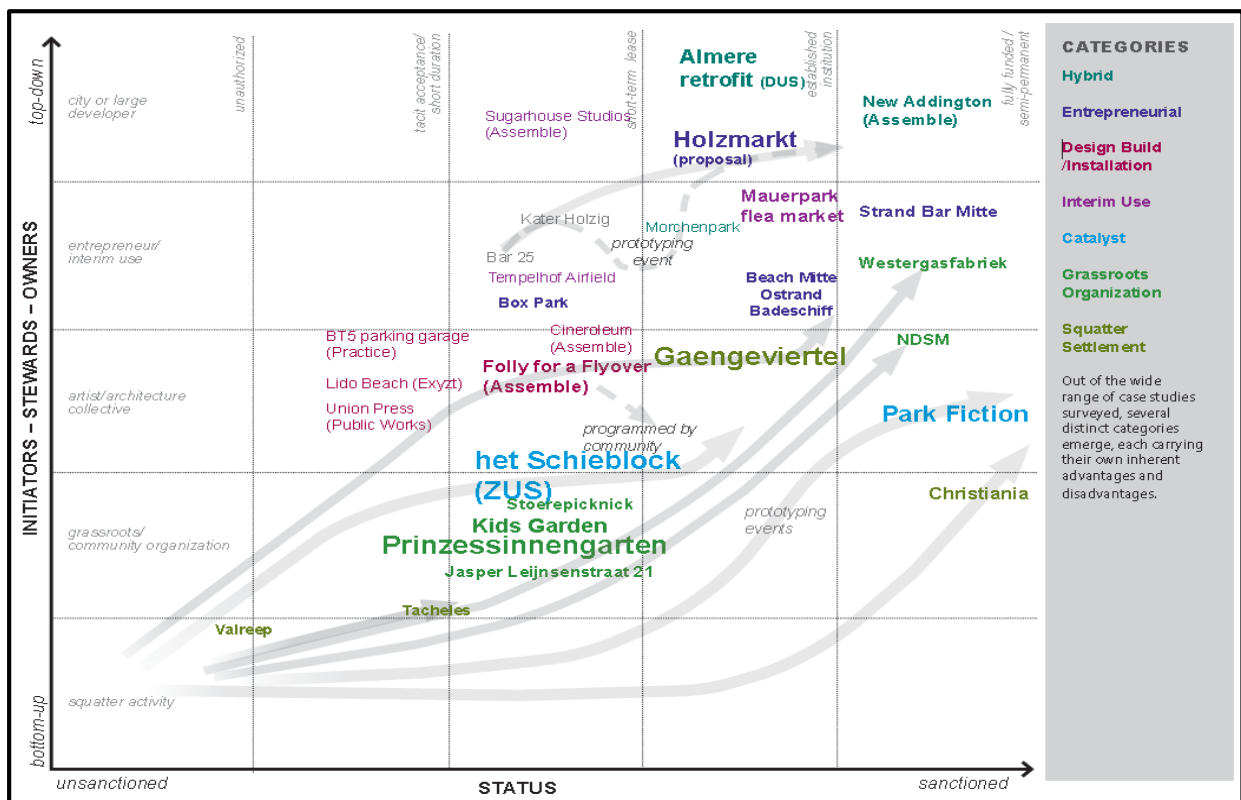


Figure 7 Categorized Temporary Use Process Matrix (Glick, 2013)

Glick’s heuristic visuals are not only intended as scholarly expansion, but also encouragement for “more holistic thinking about how, and for whom urban public spaces are shaped” (Glick, 2013). Even more, Glick proposes more flexible and synergistic planning and design approaches that take into account “outside expertise with local knowledge” (Glick, 2013). The embodiment of this expertise and knowledge is discussed in the following section.

3.1.4 ACTORS: FROM TACTICIANS, INITIATORS AND STEWARDS TO ACTANTS

It is important to examine the participants of *temporary use* projects not just because this thesis examines how and why actors and networks emerge, but because most urban scholars agree that a majority of *temporary use* projects are successful because of the non-planning participants involved (Altrock, 2012; Lydon et al., 2012; Lydon, 2012). Because of the latter, *temporary use* events share similar conceptual emphasis as ANT on modalities and strengths of relations based on action that “arises from the forming of (temporarily) stable links [between human and non-human actors] within networks (Rydin, 2013). While much existing research on TU evaluates the involved human actors, very limited research attributes its successful execution to non-human actors. In the preceding introduction and description of TU, community citizens, artists, non-professionals, tacticians, initiators, stewards, owners, and all manners of human participants are identified. They are credited for collaborative participation in which expertise and “spatially sticky” or local tacit knowledge (Tironi, 2010) involve space, time and exigency to create contingency for *temporary use* events. On the other hand, descriptions of TU and ‘tactical urbanism’ also discuss the concepts as they are applied to specific sites – “the shrinking cities” in Germany (Pallagst et al., 2009) and “the arterials, parking lots, and cul-de-sacs of America” (Lydon, 2012). Why is it, then, that TU is applied to the specific localities and not that the sites, spaces, and events themselves invite the conceptual experimentation? Lydon along with others depict specific spaces that are “human-scaled places, where social capital and creativity are most easily catalyzed” as “pre-requisite[s]” for TU (2012). Similarly, ANT scholars describe the “technologies” such as buildings that “locate”, “classify”, and “coordinate” interactions including urban participation and stimulation processes (Guggenheim, 2010). Is there a reason why participants and actors in TU are articulated by general urban scholars to exclude the most important actants – spaces and events which anchor the projects? Should it not be worthy to note this lack of awareness in the academic and professional literature and improve on this weakness? Before developing more on these questions in the next few chapters, this section will introduce aspects of processes that negotiate and facilitate TU.

3.2 NEGOTIATING THE TEMPORARY

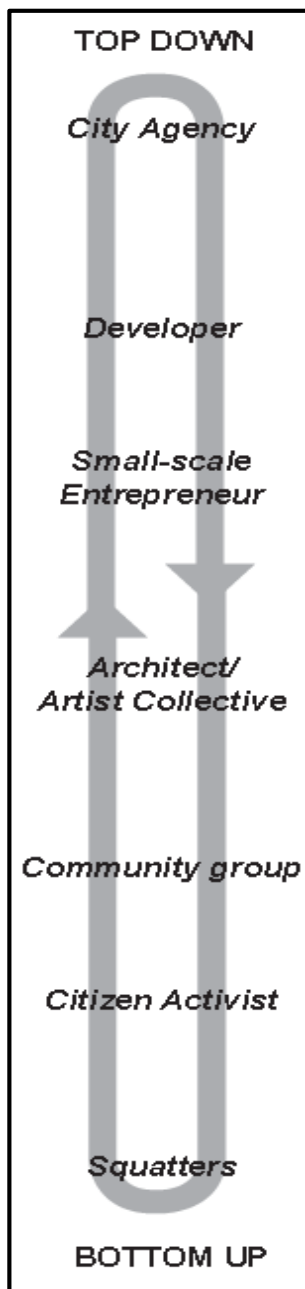


Figure 8 Bottom-up Urbanism as a model of deep participation (Glick, 2013)

Despite TU's benefits, the process leading up to its events are not always clear, straightforward nor easy. Due to the fact that it is not a traditional nor permanent planning approach, formal processes to negotiate and establish TU are often non-existent or impeded by NIMBYism, liability concerns, and regulations (Hollander et al., 2009). As a promoter of TU through tactical urbanism, Lydon states that public processes that supports physical public participation and testing processes increase the chances for success of *temporary use* projects (Lydon et al., 2012). Lydon further explains that honest public involvement yields "unique insights into the expectations of future users and the types of design features for which they yearn" (Lydon et al., 2012). By drawing on the local insights, *temporary use* processes are much like the ANT study of informal processes and networks in the artistic and cultural backdrop of Santiago music scene described by Tironi (2010). These processes draw on crucial tacit knowledge associated with the specific sites that disregard "codification and is acquired and produced in practice by interacting or doing" and only accessible in a shared "common social context" (Tironi, 2010). The informal networks formed by groups of concerned community members are the conduits through which propinquity, interpersonal interaction and bounded spaces became, in sum, the locus of innovation and economic development (Tironi, 2010). Another interpretation of negotiating TU is described through a "deep" participation schematic (figure 4) that highlights 'bottom-up' approaches (Glick, 2013). This interpretation by Glick features the creation of land use and design visions that "emerge out of tightly knit social networks, in which power is more evenly distributed among a broad range of constituents" as opposed to traditional planning decisions that descend "down

centralized chains of command" in the form or classic planning instruments (Glick, 2013). Again the resonance of ANT themes such as emerging networks, and interaction in TU literature.

In closing, TU does not present standardized negotiation processes, vast amounts of institutional planning resources, nor clear regulation and consequential clarity for municipal and public agencies (Hollander et al., 2009; LocusLab, 2009; Lydon, 2012; Glick, 2013). TU in both the German and North American contexts do, however, offer similar insights on TU as “an exciting range of largely untapped, alternative models” for planning with chances for more cross-disciplinary cooperation to aid grassroots and local *temporary use* initiatives (Hollander et al., 2009; LocusLab, 2009; Lydon, 2012; Glick, 2013). Furthermore, TU offers a contextual vehicle with emphases on localized actors and networks, and opportunities for further study of non-human participants, for better ANT comprehension. As such the following chapters will introduce and outline methodology and narrative TU case studies through which ANT may be illustrated and contribute to the final discussion on how ANT is significant to planning theory and practise.

4.0 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES & METHODOLOGY

The research scope and methodology in this thesis is underlined by ANT principles and methods, but requires complementary guidelines for conducting qualitative research. Despite ANT’s methodic principles, case studies and narratives help operationalize this study. This thesis’ attempt to deploy and examine the ANT approach face various challenges in design and structure as simply tracing the construction of networks does not substantiate descriptive and analytical research. Thus, it requires an organized approach that can feature the individuality of projects as the units for analysis, within a thematic study set. Furthermore, logistics also need consideration as the resources to follow science in action for an indefinite amount of time is not a possibility. How such a pursuit of action and networks is feasible within a short time frame and in a descriptive and analytical manner is explained in the sections below.

4.1 SCOPE

Assembled through the preceding chapters are two important layers of this study’s groundwork and understanding that include theoretical abstraction and practical application. ANT’s active approach to viewing how actors and networks come together, incite, and channel change, illuminate pertinent TU processes in planning practise. In order to sharpen the TU vignettes and

narratives discernable through the ANT approach, the rest of this work will indirectly trace the footsteps of temporary use agents through narratives from four case study projects. An initial aim is to understand which actants unite or emerge in networks that encourage and implement TU. Secondly, ANT elements common to all four projects will be identified and deliberated to demonstrate the specific means of enrolment and mobilization that occur in TU. A last focus is to highlight the actants and elements that provide the exigency and contingency for urban change and development.

The literature in the second chapter indicates that the ANT approach has already been considered for a range of urban issues. In consideration of ANT together with TU, however, there is very limited work available. Notwithstanding the knowledge gap, there is enough literature on the two topics separately in general planning and urban studies that guidance for this study is available. At the start of this thesis, one research question and supporting sub-questions were posed:

Primary Research Question: Is the ANT concept a useful tool to planning?

- Sub-Research Question 1: How is knowledge derived from ANT significant for planning theory and practice?
- Sub-Research Question 2: (How) Can ANT be illustrated through Temporary Use projects?
- Sub-Research Question 3: How (or why) is knowledge derived from ANT significant for planning theory and practice?

The primary research objective is to assess *if* ANT serves planning theory and practise as a significant ontological and epistemological concept. The background information presented in the second and third chapters partially address this by establishing a preliminary understanding of *how* ANT is borrowed from other fields of study and adapted for planning theory. This information answers the first sub-research question and advances the work in this thesis to outlining the steps through which the second sub-research question will be answered. By illustrating the active, descriptive and applied research principles advocated by ANT, contribute to the limited body of knowledge on ANT in the temporary use context, it is possible to analyse ANT as a tool in planning practise and formulate a hypothesis that resolves the questions of *if* and *how* (or *why*) ANT is a useful tool to planning practise. As discussed in preceding sections, TU is a strong context through which this is possible. The elements of space, time, and networks shape questions to which an ANT approach can respond.

Since space does not have a voice as humans do but provides a very important bond that bring humans together to negotiate TU, it is an emerging and traceable actant. Furthermore, the ephemeral nature of TU provides distinct temporal boundaries that conveniently contain traceable actants and networks. The succeeding sections break down the methodology by discussing the particular methods, case studies and field work for this thesis.

4.2 METHODS

As the methodology for the thesis work is both theoretical and practical, the research design follows a mixed methods approach. The mixed methods approach allowed for a flexible and exploratory approach integrating qualitative and inductive principles. This is mandated by the ANT's objectives in tracing networks. To set up the practical portion of the research, Case Study approach in combination with Narrative Research guided the research design. The former is a way to intensively study individual units at a detailed level (Flyvbjerg, 2011). This unit-based research design structured the work to focus on developmental factors, events over time, and also the unit relates to its environment (Flyvbjerg, 2011). Generally, case studies help describe and understand research questions focussing on '*how*' and '*why*' phenomena take place as is the case in this thesis (Yin, 2014). After considering various types of case study approaches, the Extended Case Method and Collective Case Study approach were defined as specific techniques of case study method most relevant to this research. Babbie writes that improvements made by Michael Burawoy and other social researchers resulted in the Extended Case Method as an alternative research frame aiming to rebuild and improve on the weaknesses of existing social theories in addition to describing and drawing conclusions through their theoretical perspectives (2004). While this research may not propose a new theory, it proposes a new descriptive context for ANT principles. For this reason, the Extended Case Method – a modified version of the Case Study Method was chosen to complement the narrative technique. A Collective Case Study approach considers and describes multiple cases to inform an issue (Miller Delbert C. and Salkind, 2002b). This is appropriate as this study considers the illustration of ANT in not one case study but four case studies.

Narrative Research is an ethno-methodological technique in social research that makes use of stories and accounts as "instruments for scientific investigation" (Cihodariu, 2012). Adding to the descriptive advantages of case studies, narratives provide a "general means of framing [the]

interpretation and rendering of events and things” (such as discourse, frame, mental model) used (Lejano et al., 2013). Through narratives in the form of accounts, Latour’s appeal to trace social connections and follow science in action is achievable (Latour, 2005). Stories that inform narratives not only express the identities of their owners, but help “model complex realities around us (Lejano et al., 2013). Referencing the work of Barbara Czarniawska, Cihodariu asserts the transferability of Narrative Research in a broad range of academic fields (Cihodariu, 2012). This applicability is also relevant to planning theory and practise, particularly through the ANT approach as narratives reflect the “concerns, hesitations, and ambitions of people as they react to, shape and are shaped by their environment” (Lejano et al., 2013). In studies requiring consistent data for quantifiable analysis the methods, the techniques used here may not be appropriate, however, the combination of Narrative Research and Extended Case Method not only compensate for each other’s weaknesses but best facilitate an ANT approach.

4.2.1 RESEARCH PROCESS & ANALYSIS

The literature review includes scholarly, popular and professional literature in both English and German. A range of online search engines and databases provided a means to find and collect relevant academic papers and articles (i.e. Taylor and Francis, ScienceDirect, EBSCOhost, Springer, and Google Scholar). Popular and professional literature citing expert opinions, presentations, anecdotes, conference proceedings and planning research from sources such as Planetizen and Scientific American, and local media support the thesis argument as well. Also contributing to the literature review, hard copy books recommended by ANT and TU experts were sourced through traditional catalogue searches at the Technical University of Dortmund libraries. Despite the poor coverage on ANT and TU combined, there is an abundance of literary resources available on ANT and TU separately. The review of the two groups of literature informed the qualitative research design and process. The research design’s union of theory and practice determined the final mix of methods, featuring case studies and narratives as the most suited methods for organizing the field-work and analysis. The ANT approach asserts no *a priori* inhibitions, thus pre-meditated quantitative research instruments (for data collection only) such as surveys and tables were not required. In addition to the literature review, personal interviews with academics at the Technical University of Dortmund and the University of Washington Tacoma contributed to this study’s research organization and design. The timeline for the start of the literature review began with the start of

the thesis project in the fall of 2014. The figure below breaks down the research work schedule determined during the start of this study.

Figure 9 Research Work Schedule

Research Schedule: October 2014 – May 2015			
DATE	MILESTONE: description	DATE	MILESTONE: description
6 October 2014	Project Start	13 February 2015	No Milestone. Interim Writing.
27 October 2014	Milestone 1: Draft thesis outline, start literature review, update meeting with advisors	27 February 2015	Milestone 7: Van interview completed and transcribed. West Coast field work in Seattle (SEA). Draft Background for SEA Case Study
10 November 2014	Milestone 2: Schedule GE case study interviews: Wuppertal & Bremen	13 March 2015	Milestone 8: West Coast field work integrated into report. Completed drafted sections on West Coast case studies, update advisors. Start analysis.
17 November 2014	Milestone 3: Draft sections for theory, Post-Industrial context, intro to German case studies, update meeting with advisors	27 March 2015	Milestone 9: Draft comparative analysis sections in report. Revise already completed sections,
1 December 2014	Milestone 4: Schedule and confirm West Coast case study interviews: Vancouver & Seattle	3 April 2015	Milestone 10: First revisions, pass on to others willing to review sections, update meeting with advisors
16 January 2015	Milestone 5: Complete and transcribe Wuppertal & Bremen interviews. Draft section introducing West Coast case studies, revise other sections, update meeting with advisors	17 April 2015	Milestone 11: Second and Final revisions - pass on to others willing to review sections
30 January 2015	Milestone 6: West Coast field work in Vancouver area (Van). Continue drafting of background for Vancouver case studies	1 May 2015	Project End: Thesis submission.

4.2.2 CASE STUDIES & QUALITATIVE INTERVIEWS

Not only did the extensive review of literature provide a general orientation for determining case research methods, it also informed which projects in which cities would be appropriate case studies. Through ANT speech, a case study is a black box. Just as it is a unit of analysis confined by time and place, it features a phenomenon such as a program, event, activity or process that is the focus of the study (Miller Delbert C. and Salkind, 2002b; Flyvbjerg, 2011). In addition to defining the units to be analysed, case studies also set the context for the case. This context may include but is not limited to a physical, social, historical or a mix of the former (Miller Delbert C. and Salkind, 2002b). Accordingly, this study features best-practise examples of TU and expertise that are not only contextualized but localized in particular places (the soft neighbourhoods and communities) and spaces (the hard, physical and technical surrounding). By doing so, in combination with the ANT approach, the research concentrates on temporary use actants and the process (through which initial actants enrol and mobilise final actor-networks) compelling physical change. Through this hybrid method, it is possible to consider detailed developmental factors, relations of these factors to the environment within the illustrated TU realm (Miller Delbert C. and Salkind, 2002a; Flyvbjerg, 2011). Considering the above, appropriate case study projects were determined and contacted through email in the fall of 2014 to gauge their interest for participation in the study. Target organizations were defined as private, public, or hybrid organizations working on projects promoting TU at the municipal level. The contacts roles and activities with actor-networks for TU as a part of spatial urban change were also conditions as target organizations and representatives. Factors for such spatial urban change included but are not limited urban renewal, spatial activation, place-making and ether examples discussed in the second and third chapters. Subsequent correspondences via email with the final four case study organizations confirmed interview dates and interviewees. Interviewees also served as points of contact post field-work for follow-up questions. The interview contacts for Wuppertal, Bremen and Seattle remained the same throughout the research process. The interview contact for Vancouver was changed in March and April due to sudden availability of an individual directly implicated with the temporary use project featured for Vancouver. The originally proposed interview contact was kept as a general reference for TU for this study¹.

Limited time for field-work and data collection dictated that the science in action be traced through narratives transcribed from qualitative interviews. Please refer to the Figure 9 for details on

¹ The interview notes are included in the appendices. Refer to Appendix E

the research timeline. As an “interaction between an interviewer and a respondent in which the interviewer has a general plan of inquiry but not a specific set of question” qualitative interviews provided flexibility and depth of understanding (Babbie, 2004). Qualitative interviews also provided effectiveness “for studying subtle nuance in attitudes and behaviors and for examining social processes over time” (Babbie, 2004) through the narratives that respondents provided. Narratives provide another means for understanding networks. Agreeing with Mark Granovetter, scholars supporting the use of narratives in environmental network research describe how trust embodied through shared information can be transferred through shared narratives (Lejano et al., 2013). In light of this, narratives are not only instrumental to qualitative interviews but also to the modalities of interactions they describe and consequently “key elements that construct a network” (Lejano et al., 2013). Thus, four semi-structure interviews were conducted for this research. The interview format allowed for the discussion of TU as a general topic and also the freedom to follow up on specific topics raised by the respondent (Babbie, 2004) with regards to their best-practise project. The interviews intended to capture details such as black boxes, actants, interaction modes and strengths contributing to a final ANT coding and analysis of TU. Specific interviewees were determined after contacting target organizations through email to gauge their participation interests. Initial interviewees and organization were determined through broad internet searches and the literature review while academic and professional recommendations were later considered. Final interviewees included planners, practitioners, community activists or individuals with combination of the above as described in the figure below:

Figure 10 Initial List of Interviewees and Organizations from Winter 2014-2015

Organization: Project Name of Representative	Region: Location	Title & Project Description	Interview Date
Zwischennutzungsagentur Wuppertal (ZNA): Arrenberg Is(s)t Rolf Martin	Wuppertal, Germany	Temporary Use Agent for urban development of brownfield sites	28 November, 2014
Zwischen Zeit Zentral Bremen (ZZZ): Plantage 9 Oliver Hasemann & Daniel Schnier	Bremen, Germany	Temporary Use Agent for urban development of brownfield sites	5 January, 2015
Vancouver Public Space Network (VPSN): Robson Redux Andrew Pask	Vancouver, (BC) Canada	Founding Director with the VPSN and also a planner with the City of Vancouver that organized the 2014 design-build competition: <i>Robson Redux</i>	29 January, 2015
SDOT Public Space Management Program: Pilot Parklet Program Jennifer Wieland	Seattle, (WA) USA	Manager and Planner with the <i>Parklets Project</i> at the Public Space Management Program with the Seattle Department of Transportation	24 February, 2015

Figure 11 Updated and Final List of Interviewees and Organizations from April 2015

Organization: Project Name of Representative	Region: Location	Title & Project Description	Interview Date
Zwischennutzungsagentur Wuppertal (ZNA): Arrenberg Is(s)t Rolf Martin	Wuppertal, Germany	Temporary Use Agent for urban development of brownfield sites	28 November, 2014
Zwischen Zeit Zentral Bremen (ZZZ): Plantage 9 Oliver Hasemann & Daniel Schnier	Bremen, Germany	Temporary Use Agent for urban development of brownfield sites	5 January, 2015
City of Vancouver: Viva Vancouver Krisztina Kassay	Vancouver, (BC) Canada	Lead urban planner with Vancouver's public space management program based in the city's engineering department	April 24, 2015
SDOT Public Space Management Program: Pilot Parklet Program Jennifer Wieland	Seattle, (WA) USA	Manager and Planner with the <i>Pilot Parklets Project</i> at the Public Space Management Program based in the Seattle Department of Transportation	24 February, 2015

The interview durations ranged from 40 minutes to two hours depending on the interviewees availability. Each interview was held face-to-face and recorded with a hand held audio recorder. All interviewees agreed to the recording of the meetings. Transcriptions and interview notes contributed to the data-collected and were offered to interviewees both during the meetings and after the meetings so that accuracy and transparency of the information collected was assured. With the information provided through the interview, key human and non-human actors were identified and considered. This process informed the coding of the collected data. Following this, a narrative context was induced to describe the case studies pre- and post-TU projects. Recognizing that narrative can illuminate insights for event-centered and experience-centered accounts(Andrews et al., 2013), the combination of Narrative Research and the ANT approach was justified. According to the ANT approach, the act of recording accounts is a form of tracing social connections and agency (Latour, 2005). By taking the narrative data and identifying the ANT elements (i.e. black boxes, actants, translations, intermediaries, mediators etc.), the network tracing advocated by Latour is codified. Subsequently, the data collected is analytically digestible and easier to organize into tables and other visualizations. This is also a form of synthesis and analysis much like other theoretical approaches such as Grounded Theory Method that emphasize patterns that indicate relationships between concepts (Babbie, 2004). Grounded Theory Method's emphasis on research procedures such as systematic coding, memo descriptions "is important for achieving validity and reliability in the data analysis" (Babbie, 2004) and is similarly called for the ANT approach that "follows scientists

moves” and “trace[s] social connections” (Latour, 1987, 2005). Another familiar and supporting tool, narratives provide insight to narrative and network and process-based patterns. Narratives are a direct means of “trac[ing] social connections” and “writing down accounts” required through ANT (Latour, 2005). Thus, an appreciation for narratives is not only an appreciation for the networks that inform them (Lejano et al., 2013) but the hidden patterns and processes that inform their analysis. Also, by accepting the meaningful connections TU narratives present, it is also possible to accept their roles in connecting the various actants, agency and actions in a network(Lejano et al., 2013), which constitute this study’s ANT approach to TU case studies. The next two chapters that introduce the case study projects and also the analysis will better illustrate the narratives and elaborate their integration with an ANT approach.

4.3 FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Just as criticisms on the ANT approach is presented earlier in this study, so too should weaknesses of the discussed design and methodology be considered. Throughout this chapter arguments in support of the decided methods and techniques are outlined and critically reflect on the best means to operationalize this thesis’ research. Nevertheless, previous criticisms on the methods and techniques counteracting the effectiveness of the study must be acknowledged. For example, the narratives provided through the qualitative interviews provide valid accounts from the interviewees’ personal perspective. This is, however, undermined at times by the reliability of the information as narratives are sometimes biased and treated with suspicion (Andrews et al., 2013). In addition, narratives have been criticized as overly complex, simple, lengthy and even “conventional” (Andrews et al., 2013). This is understandable as narratives are a “language act” determined not by the analyst, but the respondents themselves (Lejano et al., 2013). Despite these uncontrollable influences, it must be emphasized that measures developed through the early stages of the research (literature review, appropriate case study determination) attempt to minimize these concerns. Alternative approaches such Grounded theory also provide methodology resembling what is used in this study. However, the objective to “construct” a theory through the inductive method (Babbie, 2004) does not align with the objective to examine and evaluate an existing theory (in this case, ANT) as is desired here. In consideration of future studies, it would be advisable to interview multiple representatives and participants of the same organizations and projects so that a comprehensive cross-referencing of statements and facts is possible. This would be advisable, however, only with ample planning and time for the data collecting, processing, and analysing.

The case studies in this thesis present ‘best-practice’ referred from the literature review in the first two chapters. The first two are from the country where TU is planning strategy originated (Germany), and two countries where it is now increasingly popularized (United States of America and Canada). The case study projects are located in the northwestern German cities of Bremen (HB) and Wuppertal (NRW), and the cities of Vancouver (BC) and Seattle (WA) in the Pacific Northwest. The cities were selected for various reasons including the extensive material available on their TU projects at local and regional levels as well as the reputable quality and impact of the projects. For instance, both Wuppertal and Bremen are featured on *Zwischennutzung.net* – a website promoting TU and “other informal methods of urban development” (Zwischennutzung.net, 2014a). The organization behind the latter of the two projects is even featured as a model with the URBACT *Temporary use as a tool for urban regeneration* (TUTUR) program that promotes TU in European cities (URBACT Pilot Transfer Network, 2015). The North American cities, likewise, are also featured in studies, press releases, and multiple publications cataloguing tactical urbanism for pioneering work (Arieff, 2011; Lydon et al., 2012; Lydon, 2012; Saffron, 2012; Azure, 2013; Pfeifer, 2013; Barker, 2014; Fellows, 2014; Giovanneti, 2014; Capitol Hill Seattle Blog, 2015). In each of the cases are best-practice examples introduced and discussed by the interviewees themselves. As outlined in the previous chapters, one representative was interviewed for each case study project. The representatives requested for interviews were selected based on their direct experiences and participation in the projects. Their narratives in addition to background literature from the projects inform the temporary use vignettes and provide content for the ANT illustrations of each case study presentation.

Lastly, all case study projects currently manage or previously managed temporary use projects in which the municipal government, community organizations, and individuals participated. While the motivations for temporary use between the German and North American cities vary, and are differentiated by two distinct cultures with their own respective planning styles, they share similar network processes through which the projects have been established and supported. It is important to note that ensuing analysis will consider the differences in TU for the case studies as well as the actor-networks implicated in the temporary use projects.

5.1 RENEWING URBAN SPACE

The German cities are indicative of the *'Stadtumbau'* or federally funded 'Urban Renewal' program projects that occurred in both Eastern and Western Germany (Froessler, 2010; ZZZ Bremen, 2010; Zwischennutzungsagentur Wuppertal [Wuppertal Temporary Use Agency], 2014; Elisei, 2014). The funding directed through this program targeted cities victim to post-industrial challenges such as urban shrinkage that hit the nation after the 1960s (Hollander et al., 2009). With the support of government funding and neighbourhood level support, the cities of Bremen and Wuppertal implemented TU through calls of proposals from private and public local agencies. The definition for TU the following vignettes is again generically emphasized and range from 1 day (singular or repeated) events up to 1 year-long events (Chang, 2014b, 2015a). Succeeding sections are two narratives that illustrate the particular use of TU to renew declining areas within or near urban centers.

5.1.1 WUPPERTAL: "ARREBERG IS(S)T"

Spring of 2007 marked an important day for TU in Wuppertal. For a town in the northwestern German state of North-Rhine Westfalia that was suffering the structural change and declining population, where unit after unit of empty storefronts proliferated the urban core help in



Figure 12 Vacant Streets in Central Wuppertal (Original)

the form of something other than governmental hand-outs was necessary. The congested hustle, steel and stone charm, and energy from the era of the early founders or "*Gründerzeit*" was fading (Froessler, 2010). Fading in Wuppertal's people, its vitality, and even in its own colours. Not only had the industry changed, but the culture. Shops stood empty as people started shopping elsewhere, and streets remained forlorn and empty even after the start of weekday business hours. It became clear to the local government that something needed to fill



Figure 13 An Example of Vacant Storefronts in Wuppertal (Original)

the empty buildings, empty streets and empty city with life again. Since the 1970s, the population was already on a decline and projected to descend further than the 356,000 citizens and the once lively industrial buildings and industrial sites would no longer be filled with workers but remain only as deep scars from economic structural change (Ressort Stadtentwicklung und Städtebau

[Department of Urban Development and Construction], 2008). Not only would the degeneration be an economic challenge, but also a demographic challenge as the population statistics dropped and showed symptoms of continuing slump into 2025 (Ressort Stadtentwicklung und Städtebau [Department of Urban Development and Construction], 2008). The city had to find a way to interrupt the overwhelming economic degeneration and through this began the problematisation for TU. That spring in 2007, the city of Wuppertal established a temporary use agency or *Zwischennutzungsagentur* (ZNA) with lofty goals to create new innovative concepts for the old empty buildings, if not at least fill them with conventionally prohibited uses (Froessler, 2010). Thus established the claim that TU could serve as a way to solving the economic and urban challenges in Wuppertal.

ZWISCHENNUTZUNGSAGENTUR WUPPERTAL: ZNA

With funding pooled from the “Urban Renewal West” (*Stadtumbau West*) and the “Social City NRW” (*Soziale Stadt NRW*) programs, the municipal government was able to facilitate urban renewal with the help of a small team of three people as the temporary use agency. Rolf Martin, a planner with his own practice was contracted as the leader of this team that responded to real estate owners, and other city district interests requiring advice and support services for citizens interested in TU (Zwischennutzungsagentur Wuppertal [Wuppertal Temporary Use Agency], 2014). As the next step to problematisation of TU and urban regeneration, Rolf Martin and the temporary use agency were enrolled as new actants to mobilize further support for the claim that TU could aid with urban regeneration. Little did, Rolf Martin realize how his experiences as in the private and non-governmental sectors as a planner would help him with the urban challenges and project –

some of which were riddled with issues due to municipal departmental discrepancies – for the next five years until the subsidies for TU ran out in 2012 (Chang, 2014b). In an initial description by Martin of what the ZNA brought to the urban neighbourhoods in Wuppertal, the first of ANT elements (the ‘TU’ black box) emerges in the temporary use network invoked by the municipal actions²:

As a result of this overall project, temporary use was consistently repeated and also recognized and experienced by individuals. The creative population, the owners, the politicians, the local government and staff, they have in essence all developed a basic understanding of the value of temporary use. And so no one can really say that it is no longer an issue.

Beyond the initiatives aims to revive vacant storefronts and buildings, and improve the visual and living quality of the urban neighbourhoods, the canonization of TU and what the strategy to offer as a short-term but strategic coordination and initiation of abandoned and unused spaces in a meaningful way not only was recognized but became an accepted form of municipal policy (Zwischennutzungsagentur Wuppertal [Wuppertal Temporary Use Agency], 2014). With the “Urban Development Concept Wuppertal” (*Städtebauliche Entwicklungskonzept Wuppertal*) released as municipal policy guiding TU and urban redevelopment in 2007, a key actant was deployed to enroll and mobilize further actants in TU initiatives (Froessler, 2010). Through the development policy a range of information and conditions would be diffused to the citizens and urban practitioners to such an extent that its role as a mediator emerges: transforming the policy statements into action statements that would guide and provide legitimacy to temporary use projects in Wuppertal. Specific content in this policy included spatial delineation of redevelopment neighbourhoods, and areas of actions and measures such as the following:

- advisory services for private land and property owners;
- Conversion of vacant shops;
- promotion of private investment under a court and facade program;
- measures to increase the attractiveness of the living environment;
- Improvement of the district Images;
- new and redevelopment of brownfield sites, including the demolition of buildings.

(Froessler, 2010)

² Refer to Appendix A for full interview transcript

Eventually nearly 300 interested individuals who would actually connect with the ZNA team and in essence, be enrolled and in some cases mobilized by the network deployed through TU (Zwischennutzungsagentur Wuppertal [Wuppertal Temporary Use Agency], 2014).

ARRENBURG, AFTER

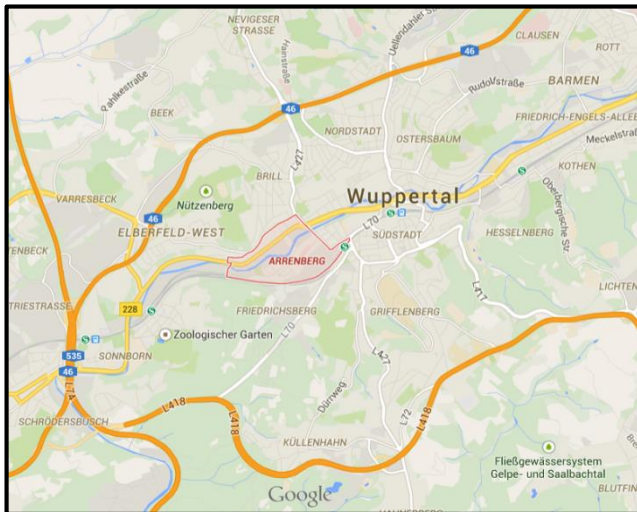


Figure 14 Arrenberg within Wuppertal City (Google Maps)

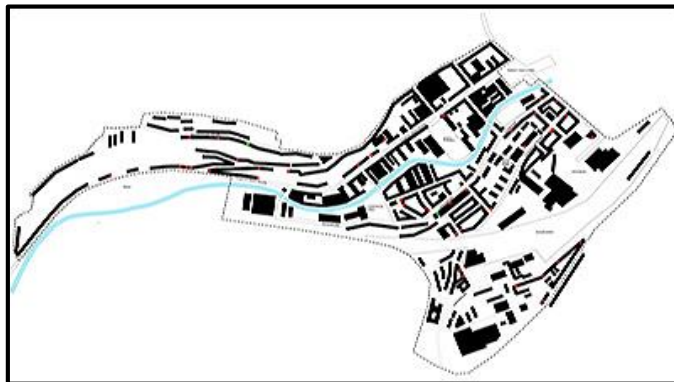


Figure 15 Arrenberg City Area Micro-Locations (Zwischennutzungsagentur Wuppertal [Wuppertal Temporary Use Agency], 2014)

One particular project would stand out for how it furthered and continues to further the urban and regenerative intentions initiated in 2007. This particular project would be based in the south western neighbourhood of Arrenberg in Wuppertal and illustrate the enrolment and mobilisation phases. As one of the earlier projects established by the ZNA, the project “Der Arrenberg is(s)t” would help with urban redevelopment and community building with citizens and specific vacant on Ernststraße und Simonsstraße

(Zwischennutzungsagentur Wuppertal [Wuppertal Temporary Use Agency], 2014). Beginning in 2008, the active and innovative project would use themed communal meals as a means of enrolling and mobilizing specific and key community

leaders in relevant vacant sites as an emphatic means of translating the

significance and opportunity provided through TU (Zwischennutzungsagentur Wuppertal [Wuppertal Temporary Use Agency], 2014). Six dinners was organized over a year and hosted 12 to 20 guests including citizens involved in culture, politics, local government, and community organizations for the purpose of raising awareness on TU, community priorities and most importantly network building. Rolf Martin who initiated this project, describes the value of networking as the key objective:

It was my concept. In the first year, we went into that part of the city and met with active community committees and boards. We spoke with them, and at that time, school meals was a big topic. So children and their diets at school required attention as they did not have enough to eat. There were other topics, but eating and diet always came up again. And so, through the constant surfacing of this topic we decided to bring everybody together to eat. . . So we decided to come together and organize dinner. . . We said we will have 12 to 20 guests or participants. Then we held interviews in the city district with actors we already knew and asked them "who should be invited to these events?" So we conducted an investigation and surveyed contacts there. . . I found that it was very important to organize the dinner meet-ups at different places that brought us to new contacts we found out about through the people who lent the space and also the participants. And also, it was good to demonstrate how we could set up a gala dinner in the spaces - demonstrate that they were not useless and that it was not hard to bring a new use to the spaces. . . One particular actor - Stephan Frischermayer had a special part in this entire project. . . [He] is a native Arrenberger. Whereas the companies don't have the inside connections and contact to the neighbourhood and community. There, Stephan facilitated a lot as he grew up in the area and knew everyone. So, the investor in this case had no contacts...with SF he would not have been able to do what he did - be supported and accepted into the society.

By organizing and hosting the dinners that brought concerned citizen and major community leaders together, the ZNA would catalyse something more beyond the temporary use of a building of an evening dinner. The potential of the rooms and buildings at which the dinners were hosted were also illuminated. In a way, the opportunity for spaces released the agency that they as actants had, presenting and convincing the dinner guests that they were more than just vacant, run-down buildings. Additionally, specific community citizens emerge as mediators, channelling the spirit of the program with such persuasion that they connect new people with the native neighbourhood members and mobilize even more network supporters in the process. So continued the enrolment and mobilisation of other community actants aiding in the response to urban degeneration. Concurrent challenges with policies and permitting from other municipal departments had hindered many projects at that time. But the dinner events provided a different type of translation opportunity that leap-frogged the permitting hurdles that had hindered many other temporary use applications as Rolf Martin explains:

There were no official applications for the uses or dinner events - so they were "illegal" events, but we always spoke and coordinated with the owners. But on the municipality's side of things - with the Building (Regulations) Department, there were no interactions. In our case they were really short uses with a clearly manageable group. Never more than 30 people in the building. I would also say, there was no need for permits.

In statements on temporary use events and applications, Martin explains that the lack of communication between the Development and Building Departments prior to the establishment of the ZNA would lead extreme challenges after one and a half years into the funding program:

Then the ZNA started, and ran for about one and a half years - almost two year before the Building Department came in and intervened. They were curious about what we were doing and told us that we were not allowed do what we were doing. . . [the lack of integration between the two departments] the Building Regulations dictated conditions and things suddenly were not possible and delayed or hindered. For example, with the Olga Project there was one temporary use idea that was entirely abandoned because requirements were too expensive - I mean they had to invest €10,000 for fire control. There was a room that was to be used for a concert, and according to the Building Regulations only one level was matched all the conditions for use, but not the building. So it just did not make sense or work anymore because only this one tiny part of the entire building was allowed for use. There were, of course, good reasons - to avoid injury, potential problems, etc. but with the requirements, the condition just did not live up to temporary use expectations.

Martin further explains that state-level building regulations enforced at the local level did not recognize TU and thus impeded the progress of the ZNA to such an extent that the program was paused for a year (Chang, 2014b). The lack of recognition and lack of legitimacy for TU resulted in a lack of cooperation and exorbitant costs for projects with no long-term guarantee. At this particular phase of the network building process, the emergence of the Building Regulation provides a new mediator that changes the cause of the program and entire network for the worse as Martin narrates:

And it came to the point where even parking places had to be provided. And in cases when the applicants could not conform, they had to pay. In the case with one parking spot, they had to pay €1,800 if they could not ensure the spaces. Luckily, this worked out as the owner used his own parking space in another location. But the thing was that the state of costs for the time frame of the temporary use projects were just inappropriate. And it came to a point where [the program] could not go anywhere.

Despite the permitting and policy frustrations from building regulations, the Arrenberg dinner project evolved and proved the creative contingency facilitated through ZNA's temporary use methods. In 2009, the year after the end of "Der Arrenberg is(s)t," the neighbourhood association "Aufbruch am Arrenberg e.V. was formed (Zwischennutzungsagentur Wuppertal [Wuppertal

Temporary Use Agency], 2014; Aufbruch am Arrenberg, 2015). In a final venture, the dinner guests would unite for an art project located in Gutenberg Square and generate a soft form of urban renewal (Zwischennutzungsagentur Wuppertal [Wuppertal Temporary Use Agency], 2014; Aufbruch am Arrenberg, 2015). The agency compelled by specific vacant buildings within Arrenberg had then expanded to the complete Arrenberg neighbourhood, enrolled and united citizens and leaders in a newly mobilized network. To this day, the network exists and continues to build and construct on the work started by the ZNA in 2008 through further projects and events on the topics such as climate change, food sharing, and youth to name a few (Aufbruch am Arrenberg, 2015).

While the original claim for TU as a means to solving the economic and urban challenges in Wuppertal was not fully perpetuated, and altered version of that claim did emerge for the Arrenberg neighbourhood in Wuppertal did. Instead of repeated temporary use projects, one temporary use project consisting of dinners hosted in empty buildings enrolled specific locations, concerned citizens and eventually enacted a completely new network. The latter pursued objectives to address economic and urban challenge at a local scale through a complete *Translation Process* in which intentions from the original claim was and still is perpetuated at a local scale.

5.1.2 BREMEN: “PLANTAGE 9”

Soon after ZNA’s success in the Arrenberg district, another temporary use project in the sluggish, port city of Bremen followed. Like Wuppertal and other European cities, Bremen experienced post-industrial challenges in the 1980s and 90s as shipyards, ports, and other industrial areas along the Weser



Figure 16 Vacant Industrial Brownfields in Bremen (Original)

River closed (URBACT Pilot Transfer Network, 2015). In contrast to Wuppertal, Bremen’s vacancy opportunities lay not in urban neighbourhoods, but along the outskirts (URBACT Pilot Transfer Network, 2015). The city saw the vacant buildings, and brownfields as chances for economic

development and revitalization and thus created the temporary use agency *ZwischenZeitZentrale Bremen* (ZZZ) in 2009 with funding from the “National City Development Policy” (*Nationale Stadtentwicklungspolitik*) (URBACT Pilot Transfer Network, 2015). This event constituted the problematisation of economic degeneration similar to Wuppertal, but supported a slightly different claim that TU could help with economic regeneration through partnerships and projects specifically supporting local businesses.

With further support from local level government departments such as the Senate for Building, Environment, and Traffic, the Senate for Financial Affairs, the Senate for Economic Affairs, Labour and Ports, and funding pooled from the federal- and municipal- level governments, the pilot agency was handed over to Oliver Hasemann and Daniel Schnier with experience running their own non-profit planning practice called the *Autonome Architektur Atelier* (AAA) (URBACT Pilot Transfer Network, 2015). The publicly owned company *Immobilien Bremen* (IB), as well as the local economic development agency *Wirtschaftsförderung Bremen* (WfB) were also partners supporting the pilot program initiated through ZZZ (Plantage 9; ZZZ Bremen, 2010).

Figure 17 Vacant Industrial Buildings in Bremen (Original)



Due to the municipality’s sensibility to the need to support small-medium businesses as the new means of invigorating the economy, additional policies were enrolled by the municipality to facilitate TU in addition to departmental support (Elisei, 2014). Policies such as the new land use plan and municipal programs such as the “Social City” (Soziale Stadt) promoted and continues to promote the networking of people and places (ZZZ Bremen, 2010; Elisei, 2014). Furthermore, the “soft urban policy” represented by the ZZZ crossed all other planning policies to build project-based synergies, encourage meaningful urban transformation through bottom-up collaborations through alternatives means of socio-economic and cultural behaviours (Elisei, 2014). So began the enrolment of administrative actants and the interessement with local actants.

AWAKENING SECOND HAND SPACES

After establishing the ZZZ, further actants were enrolled to help interest and enroll ensuing actants. A website and a steering committee were organized from the start of Bremen's TU movement to inventory and guide projects (Elisei, 2014; Chang, 2015a). Additionally, conference events were organized to help establish and construct a temporary use network and also enroll additional support for TU in Bremen. Oliver Hasemann³ describes the significance of the first event, "2nd Hand Spaces: Sustainable Design for Urban Change through Temporary Use," organized in 2010 that also helped with the success of their initial projects (ZZZ Bremen, 2010):

From the beginning we saw the need to watch and visit other cities to share experiences and ideas about our projects and ideas. On the other hand we were able to invite other people from both outside and inside of Bremen. So the international conference included people from Switzerland and was relevant to European urban planning. There are several agencies or institutions to make TU a recognized method for managing abandoned spaces. Through this we share our ideas and gain a new network and the book (Second Hand Spaces) published in 2012 for our Europe-wide network. So...but [also] we wanted to learn from other cities. We have gone to other cities as well. But this particular event that we put on did not require registration fees which resulted in a good mix of participants - experts, young professionals . . . 200 people in all. The event was structured with a very theoretical program for the first day and the second day was filled with workshops. Our idea was to have a conference in vacant sites unlike typical conferences. So we features sites from our projects to demonstrate TU.

While the website served as an early intermediary for TU in Bremen by providing summaries of potential temporary use spaces for potential owners and users (URBACT Pilot Transfer Network, 2015). The Steering Committee and informational events and relevant

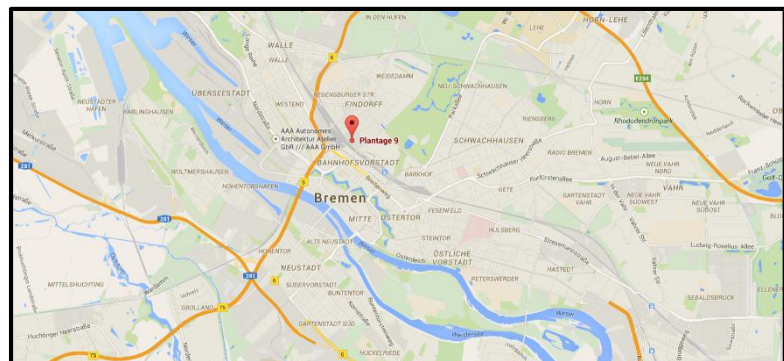


Figure 18 Plantage 9 City Context Map (Google Maps)

materials became mediators in the course of TU in Bremen. By bringing a diverse representation of experiences together and also publishing their own knowledge to share with other municipalities, ZZZ actively participated in the creation and shaping of policy claims that TU is an effective method and solution for economic development through the aforementioned mediators. At the same time,

³ Refer to Appendix B for full interview transcript

the ZZZ initiated further enrolment and mobilisation of other networks. The majority of initial projects began on publicly owned sites and facilitated TU while incubating many entrepreneurial projects. One of the most successful and earliest example is the *Bricolage Plantage* that would later be renamed *Plantage 9* – also the address of the building site (Plantage 9; URBACT Pilot Transfer Network, 2015; Chang, 2015a). *Plantage 9* began as an abandoned store house with a rough area of 1,600 m² originally built in the 1950s for a textile factory that was later home to a fire protection company (ZZZ Bremen, 2012b). Once the municipality acquired the building in 2009, zoning and development plans illustrated plans for the building to be demolished despite its good structural quality and a road in its stead to be built (ZZZ Bremen, 2012b). According to Hasemann, however, it would not be until meetings on creative centers in Bremen in 2009 that another actant emerged and mediated the change of the building's use:

At that point I saw a picture of the building during considerations for something like Plantage. I then thought that we needed to visit the site. . .Someone from the Economic Board showed pictures of this space. So...and I saw it and thought that it looked very interesting - to me. But not to the others who attended. And I said 'Ok...maybe we can visit the place and check it out. . We went and assessed the building and thought that it was a very interesting heterogenic space: it has storage and working space, and offices. When we actually visited the site, we were like 'Yeah, this place works.' I mean the others thought it's old and there was not enough infrastructure, but to us it was perfect And at that point there was a mixture of people looking for spaces for ateliers, offices, and even cooking space [as] the Vegan Bar was looking for a place to cook and experiment. With those interested people we organized a visit to see what the actual potential was . . . In June 2010, 50% of the spaces in that building were sub-rented. And the next month, more or less all the other people showed up.

Figure 19 Plantage 9 Facade (Original)



As of July 2010, *Plantage 9* became the working home for 30 artists, photographers, university graduates and also teachers enrolled and mobilized by artists interested earlier (Chang, 2015a). Its “heterogeneous” combination of rooms and spaces turned into offices, warehouses, workshops, social space and canteen facilities that responded to the needs of the diverse group of users (ZZZ Bremen, 2012b). With the help from the first conference from 2010, feedback as well as a workshop organized before users moved into the building aided in the design and transition of the project from

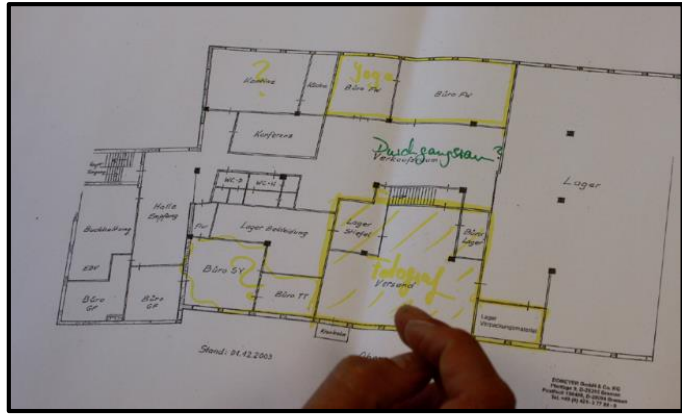


Figure 21 Workshop Visuals (ZZZ Bremen, 2010)

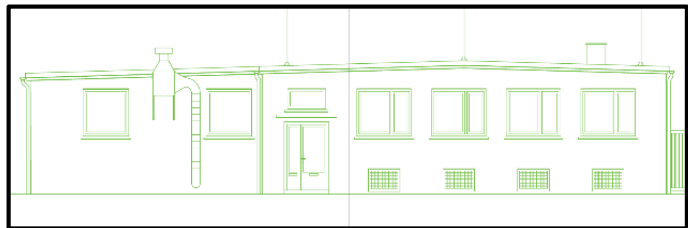


Figure 20 Building Façade Sketch (*Plantage 9*)

temporary to sustainable community workplace (ZZZ Bremen, 2010). The transition is described by Hasemann below:

We started the project as a middle manager. We rented the building and found the suitable renters. The city was not going to take the risk so we filled that place. The deal was that they could have the space free for one year, and after that they would have to pay. We then explained the conditions to the renters and explained how they needed to manage the rental themselves after the year. So we were moderating the process of becoming self-reliant for the users. So we played a part for the city and helped make the contract. But this only worked because there were so many people inside and after some time they/we could all see they wanted to stay. They needed to contribute to repairs and upgrades - particularly bringing the buildings up to code for fire safety. This was quite expensive and only worked because a 3 year financing scheme that would pay the investment back to the city through the rent.

Hasemann further explains that once the year was complete, the users formed their own tenants association and initiated the process of transferring the responsibility for building management:

In the middle of 2011 the process to change the contract began which allowed the association to be the main renters from the city January 2012. April of 2012 we actually handed the keys over. So the entire process was roughly one and a half years. We say that but we have not actually proved it. 30 firms/start-ups have begun in this building for €1 per

square meter and this was the main idea to provide affordable work spaces. After the one year, they then had enough momentum to start get their own collective thing going called Plantage 9 as opposed to Bricolage Plantage (which we had provided as a project name). That change was a democratic process that helped form their identity.

By this point, the group of human actants enrolled and mobilized as renters evolved into mediators that further translated TU claims into fact. The act of establishing their own association and taking over the rental agreement with the WfB concluded this process in April of 2012 (ZZZ Bremen, 2012b). In addition to the many mediators and intermediaries involved in this successful case study from Bremen, the creation and construction of trust as a part of the temporary use network was pivotal (ZZZ Bremen, 2010). Not only did the trust strengthen the relations in the network, but it provided “opportunities for exchange and learning” that strengthened the group dynamics (URBACT Pilot Transfer Network, 2015).

Much like the Wuppertal example, policies such as building codes and zoning maps presented hurdles to the implementation process of TU. In brief statements, Hasemann describes the opportunities for TU “difficult” as TU has only recently been permitted on various sites due to a “tacit acceptance or tolerance” despite building code restrictions (Chang, 2015a). Hasemann further explains that the local government managed the project as if the plans for a new road did not exist as officials could not technically “make any building improvements with the zoning plan still in place” (Chang, 2015a). As for building improvements to bring the site up to standard, ZZZ contributed €10,000 to improvements while the remaining estimate of €100,000 was budgeted with the new three year-long contract between the new renters association and Bremen city (Chang, 2015a). Not only did the policies and contracts in this best-practice example emerge as actants, but they defined themselves as actants with negative modalities around which other actants had to manoeuvre.

Beyond the key influence of non-human actants, the Bremen case study illustrates a successful process for actants in the form of heterogeneous spaces, documents, visuals and people who collaboratively construct networks. Like Wuppertal and despite many challenges, the temporary use agency in Bremen developed a legacy recognizing TU (URBACT Pilot Transfer Network, 2015). Early reactions to TU were also uncertain, but the commitment with which Bremen City and the ZZZ pursued TU as a generator for grassroots economic development resulted in the black boxing of TU as a means for testing potentially sustainable uses for difficult spaces (ZZZ

Bremen, 2010, 2012b; URBACT Pilot Transfer Network, 2015). Moreover, the role of space and place is significant in the Bremen example as well. According to the ZZZ and other temporary use academics, the key is to “find and select the [spaces and] places to put in the game of the re-use” and allow the “second hand places” to be found again with new opportunities as drivers for business, employment, and other qualitative features that improve “the civic fabric of the city” (ZZZ Bremen, 2010, 2012b, 2012a; Hasemann and Schnier, 2014; Elisei, 2014). And through this emerges another process of problematisation, interessement, enrolment, and mobilisation.

5.2 REMAKING URBAN PLACE

Unlike the previous two vignettes, the next two take place on the North American continent and illuminate how TU is used to reactivate declining spaces and disrupt standard planning practices and regulations to create unique community places. This place-making perspective emphasizes temporary urban interventions of the quick and affordable nature to intentionally remake the urban environment as livelier spaces (Berg, 2012). Again, a combination of municipal support and local knowledge facilitate projects. Furthermore, the next two vignettes illustrate how specific spaces are remade into particular public places for social and community improvement through the increasingly popularized methods of tactical urbanism. Problematisation emerges not as a result of TU in combination with economic decline, but instead because of mixed motivations from TU and place-making. The last two case studies will reveal the interessement, enrolment and mobilisation of TU networks as tactical narratives in North America.

5.2.1 VANCOUVER: “ROBSON REDUX”

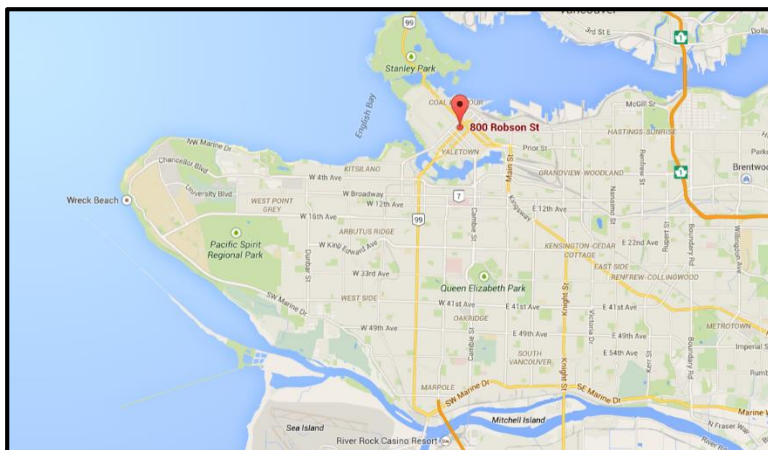
In the coastal city of Vancouver in the westernmost Canadian province of British Columbia, TU is gaining awareness as “an ephemeral activation of space” that includes both spatial and material components (Chang, 2015b). The municipality’s capacity in this regard is to not only activate existing spaces, but also animate “orphan spaces” through “highly experimental and radical public art (Chang, 2015b, 2015d). In this sense, the Vancouver view on TU is not strategic nor focused on urban and economic regeneration as illustrated through the two previous case studies. During the Olympics, not only did the city’s population grow with international visitors beyond its

rough average of just over 600,000 (City of Vancouver, 2015b), but so did the city’s awareness purposeful pedestrian space. Unlike the German case studies where stagnation in the economy, population and demographics resulted in an exigency to find new planning practices to revive space, Vancouver and its surrounding region have suffered from much of the opposite – the largest population growth in the entire region with more than 31,000 persons (the majority in Vancouver) and incredible economic development (BC Statistics, 2014) and a new possibilities for experimenting with space. The history of growth and diversity is not only reflected in the city’s population but also in the multitude of international events hosted in the city and its surrounding municipalities (City of Vancouver, 2015a). This growing range and diversity is also recently reflected in the array of the municipality’s temporary use programs and events such as parklets, car-free days, and design-build competitions (Chang, 2015d). As the next and contrasting ANT analysis of a TU case study, this section will narrate the development of the space management program *Viva Vancouver*. The case study will illustrate the origin of the program’s *Robson Redux Competition*, through which TU is black boxed and further temporary use networks constructed.

IN PURSUIT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE

In 2009, the City of Vancouver began initial experimenting with TU through a pilot program entitled *Summer Spaces* (Translink, 2011; Chang, 2015d). Krisztina Kassay⁴, currently a lead planner with the municipality’s space management program describes the start of this exploration as a “top-down” direction to investigate the possibility of a public square on the 800-block of Robson Street as a part of a “downtown public space plan” that would help establish *Viva Vancouver* in 2011 (Chang,

Figure 22 Vancouver Context Map of 800-Block Robson (Google Maps)



2015d). This direction began the problematisation of a claim that there was a potential for a permanent public space and further space management that included temporary use in Vancouver. Once the direction was mandated, the intersestement of new actants in the form of staff and new programs

⁴ Refer to Appendix C for full interview transcript

initiated enrolment and mobilisation of further network actants to support TU. That change from the pilot program into a space management program shows the translation as well as the emergence of the program as an intermediary. According to the city’s description of the program, “*Viva Vancouver* is a program that transforms road spaces into vibrant pedestrian spaces” by cooperating with other community actors (City of Vancouver, 2014d). The program implements TU as “short-term street closures throughout the year, creating public spaces for walking, lounging, and lunching” (City of Vancouver, 2014d). Of the various public spaces the program created, 800-block Robson has been highlighted through one of the program’s popular events – *Robson Redux*.

Figure 23 800-Block Robson Street (City of Vancouver, 2014c)

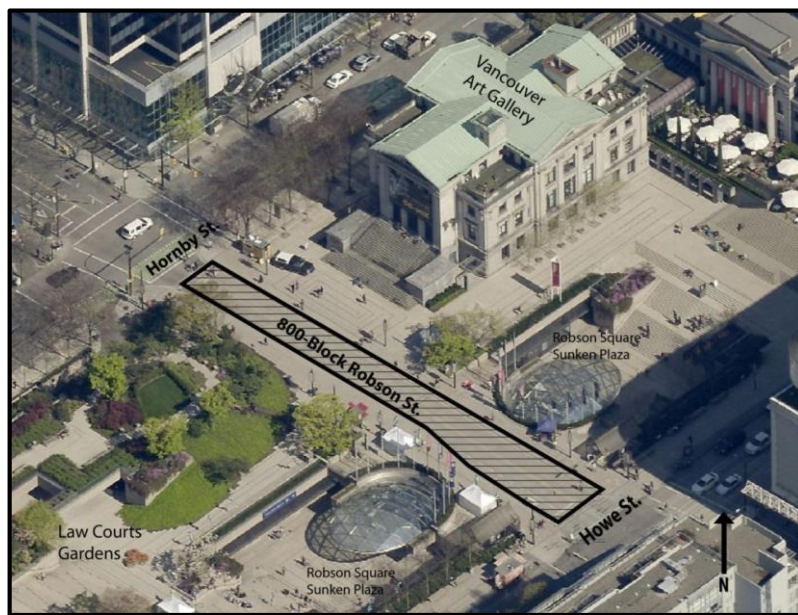


Figure 25 Robson View from Steps (Viva Vancouver, City of Vancouver, 2015)

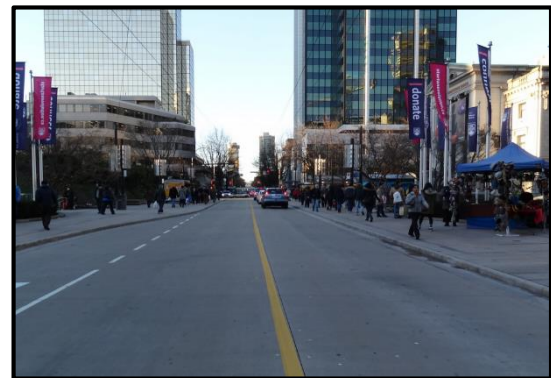


Figure 24 Robson Facing Hornby Street (Viva Vancouver, City of Vancouver, 2015)

The story to how *Robson Redux* came out of *Viva Vancouver*, begins in a place that “represents a rare opportunity to celebrate Vancouver’s vibrant—yet often overlooked—urbanism”(City of Vancouver, 2014c). As a place with year-round visitors, “permanent furniture,” “passive space,” “an inviting natural element,” the space became one of the event homes to the 2010 Winter Olympic Games (City of Vancouver, 2014c, 2014a). During this time, the 800-block of Robson Street centered in the Robson Square complex (refer to Figure 11, was restricted to a pedestrian only plaza for Olympic events (City of Vancouver, 2014c, 2014a). Prior to the Games, Robson Street was only classified as an “arterial” road vital for vehicles and public transportation connecting downtown neighbourhoods. Also, the street was ranked as the third busiest street in all of Vancouver, and currently borders a block with “one of the highest levels of daily pedestrian traffic in the city” (City of Vancouver, 2014c, Chang, 2015b, 2015d). During the event, the local government noted the meaningful interaction the space and the event temporarily offered to locals and international visitors. In this moment, both Robson Street and the Olympics emerged as mediators in the construction of the space management program’s networks. Later that year, City Council further reflected this observation in a Council direction to examine the creation of a public square in the 800 block of Robson. In this moment, Council defined its role as an intermediary with the help of additional mediators embodied by the reports and directives that supported TU in the city (City of Vancouver, 2014a; Chang, 2015d). It was not, however, until after the Olympics in 2011 that the program successfully landed its first temporary use event due to contingency channeled through the international event’s temporary conversion of 800-Robson block into a pedestrian plaza, and a chance delay of returning the vehicles to that part of Robson Street. According to Kassay:

The 800-block of Robson Street was a very important gathering place during the Olympics. And immediately after the Olympics, some construction took place on the site . . . There was some repairs that had to happen to the membrane [and cement slab] underneath and between the sidewalk and the ice rink below.

Figure 26 Picnurbia 2011 (Spacing, 2011)



At the same time, a municipal cooperation on a tactical, street project meant for the Mount Pleasant neighbourhood had just been rejected by residents due to concerns about street closures (Chang, 2015d). The artists of the project *Picnurbia* and City officials suddenly approached an opportune challenge in the aim to introduce tactical urbanism to

Vancouver when the construction work on the 800-block of Robson street finished one month early, and officials from the local transport authority contacted the *Viva Vancouver* staff to inquire about the possibility of delaying the return of vehicles to Robson Street:

And while we were being told by many in the neighbourhood to not site the Picnurbia project in Mount Pleasant (Main & 10th), my colleague got a phone call from Translink. What happened was that the construction and repair work on 800-Robson Street finished about one month early but Translink wasn't ready to have the buses return to the streets so they didn't want to reopen the street from construction until September so they asked, "VIVA, is there anything that you can do?" and we said, "Yes! We sure do." And, that's how Picnurbia ended up on 800-Robson Street in August 2011. So, it was kind of a happy accident that someone at Translink contacted us and said "We don't want the buses coming back before September." So we landed Picnurbia for just over two weeks in August and we tested it.

The delay defined a new agency and a new mediator within in the extending network of actants that compelled TU to take place on Robson Street. Together with two-week long, pop-up park (Picnurbia) contingency was created for future temporary use events and installations. The astoundingly popular response to the tactical installation on Robson Street thrust the space management program into a process that would evolve Robson Street into a place characterized by connection, and planning practice into more TU welcoming and artistically accessible event. Thus confirmed the positive modalities and translations between the Olympics, Viva Vancouver, and all other actants that (up until Picnurbia) were enrolled and mobilized in the creation Vancouver's temporary use network. The TU initiated by Picnurbia (2011) was followed by the installations Pop Rocks (2012), Corduroy Road (2013) and even featured in international and design magazines (City of Vancouver, 2014c; Chang, 2015d). Further support for TU and the initial claim for the permanent closer of the Robson plaza to vehicles was demonstrated with petitions from a community group, the Vancouver Public Space Network in 2011 (Fung, 2012). Despite the growing attention and popularity, the City Council interacted again in Vancouver's evolving temporary use network and released a new directive at the end of 2012 to close the 800-block of Robson Street to vehicles only during the summer season while still investigating the possibility of establishing the space as a permanent public square (Ludwig, 2012). This compromise introduced a new mediator that limited to temporary time-frames. In parallel, the planning process behind the Robson's TU experiences began evolving as well:

We were getting a lot of media and a lot of attention and, frankly, people just loved it. And, so we brought it back again in 2013. But each year that we put out a request for ideas we

got fewer and fewer responses. In 2012 we had about 15 submissions, in 2013 we had 8, and the quality of the submissions was also diminishing. So the entire process was really losing energy. . . One of the reasons we started getting fewer submissions was because we were not clear on what our project budgets was. . . . At the City, you can use different processes to engage groups to do work for you. You can do a Request for Proposals, you can do a Request for Expressions of Interest [RFEOI] and we did an RFEOI because that appeared to be the best existing City process that we could use without creating an entirely new process. The template was, however, really intimidating for many designers to read. It was inaccessible, way too bureaucratic and heavy. They couldn't understand what we wanted.

Kassay clarifies that it became clear that the location and the events were not the cause of the declining submissions. In fact, the planning tool used to mediate the process was insufficient and did not translate the necessary information in a manner acceptable to the necessary audience:

There was no clear budget but that was our own fault as we did not put the information in there. And the document it was not 'talking their talk'. And so we got some feedback from our previous designers and they basically said, "Viva, wake up. Realize that you actually have to put a budget into your call. And you need to make it a design competition because that is what designers like and know." And so, we went away and completely retooled our approach.

After reviewing and updating the TU embodied by the summer installations on Robson Street and the planning instrument through which the program communicated about the competition, the space management team noticed a change in responses. Robson's TU experimentation was officially launched in 2014 with a new

Figure 27 Robson Redux 2014 'Urban Reef' (VancCityBuzz, 2014)



website, new external jury, a new design brief and brand as a design-build competition requiring an entry fee for submissions (City of Vancouver, 2014b; Chang, 2015d). That summer, over 70 entries from Europe, Asia, and North America would compete to transform Robson Street, between Howe and Hornby Streets into temporary, summer installation, open 24 hours a day (City of Vancouver, 2014b). The winning team who conceptualized *Urban Reef* described that the location of the installation had a "certain magnetism" that was naturally activated but could better facilitate

activities through temporary, summer installations (City of Vancouver, 2014b). And so, the final translation of the various temporary experiments on Robson Street emerged as the *Robson Redux*. Since summer of 2014, the design-build competition has continued and received even more submissions – over 80, in its second year running. Since Vancouver’s first temporary use pilot program in 2009, it is clear that the city’s space management program is actually meeting objectives and facilitating a change on “iconic 800-block of Robson Street, in the heart of downtown Vancouver” (City of Vancouver, 2015c). Notwithstanding the successful translation of TU in this narrative, there are still challenges as the traffic congestion and public transportation changes due to the temporary events continue to inconvenience locals (Translink, 2011; Chang, 2015d). Moreover, business improvement associations in the area continue to express concerns and oppose the temporary disruptions (Chang, 2015d).

More important lessons from this narrative is the contingency for experiences and connections created on the street. Reflecting on the value and merit of TU, Kassay argues that there is significance in contingent events regardless of whether they become permanent or not (Chang, 2015d). Interestingly, Kassay also notes that the site on which *Robson Redux* events are located was originally planned as for pedestrian only (Chang, 2015d). The original vision by Arthur Erickson was designed as a pedestrian thoroughfare, and never intended to include vehicles until a compromise in the 1970s (Chang, 2015d). What factors led to the historic change is not relevant in this study. But the participants and drivers relevant in remaking the 800-block on Robson Street as the place it was meant to be is of most significance. As Kassay states:

What we have to remember though is that as soon as you close the street and introduce a new element, it also begins to change the relationship that people have to one another, the relationship of other elements of the block, to other streets. There is a whole new idea of connection between people, between things on the block. Suddenly it's bigger than the form we've introduced and then if you put the next layer on top of that, there are bigger questions around public space. So how do you really show leadership in public space development? What does it mean? Why are we doing it? What are the bigger values and questions in play?

Vancouver’s case study is a narrative about creating place, and not simply space. Unlike the previous two case studies, the dire need for reactivation is lacking. In its stead is an opportunity to remake a place as it could be, but more importantly as it should be. In this venture, opportune alignment of many actants made it possible for TU to become canonized and black boxed. From the

alliance of international, technical, tactical, pop-up events, launched a complex and on-going enrolment and mobilisation of diverse actants in a network that provides powerful contingency for TU and planning practice. While the long-term fate of the Robson plaza is uncertain, Kassay is correct to describe the *Robson Redux* as a “reminder that [Vancouverites] don't know what [they] want to do for the long-term with this space (Chang, 2015d). At the very least, their experiences show that new planning actants such design-build competitions provide just as much agency and legitimacy as other planning tools.

5.2.2 SEATTLE: “PILOT PARKLET PROGRAM”

Like Vancouver, the bustling city of Seattle in Washington State presents TU from the perspective of how general spaces are remade into particular places. The city lies on the west coast of Washington state in the USA and is the 23rd most populated city in country with a population of over 208,000 as of 2010 (Seattle Department of Planning and Development, 2015b). Similar to Vancouver, Seattle’s population grew healthily between 2000 and 2010 by 8% as did its economy supported by citizens working in a range of industries including arts, business, science and technology (Seattle Department of Planning and Development, 2015b; Seattle Department of Transportation, 2015c). Not only is the population in Seattle growing, but the demography presents a contrasting setting with a high concentration of working-age groups and young professionals migrating into the urban environment (Seattle Department of Planning and Development, 2015c). According to Jennifer Wieland, the city planner with the Public Space management Program⁵, these trends shape how spaces are used and growing demands for more vibrant and social spaces through methods such as TU (Chang, 2015c). Thus the claim for TU in this instance is not to renew degenerating urban spaces but remake urban spaces as “people places” (Seattle Department of Transportation, 2015a).

Similar to the preceding three case studies, TU in the City of Seattle has a general definition. But unlike the other three examples, the terminology used to denote TU is carefully debated and selected. A key actant for TU in Seattle, Wieland describes its contested definition and the many terms used to describe TU below:

⁵ Jennifer Wieland was the principal planner and contact during the life of the Pilot Parklet Program. As of March 2015 she is practising planning privately. Please refer to Appendix D for full interview transcript

...We have had a lot of conversations about [TU] lately. In part because we are struggling with what's temporary vs. what's interim vs. what's pilot. We use all of those words interchangeably even though they don't mean the same thing. And so, I would say that we use the word 'pilot' to describe something that we are trying out. And we tend to talk about pilots more programmatically. We use the word 'temporary' to talk about anything that could go away - it doesn't necessarily have a duration attached to it. And then we're using the word 'interim' to talk about things that could last no more than five years. I guess we tend to think that 'temporary' is one to three years, 'interim' is three to five years, and 'pilot' is the label that you slap onto something so people feel like it's going to be ok.

By delineating their temporary use projects through the term 'pilot,' TU is black boxed through a translated version of TU nuanced with a programmatic approach to street-based experiments (Chang, 2015c). Not only does 'pilot' become a translation of TU, but it also becomes a mediator as the programmatic vehicle for implementing TU. In a city where over 25% of paved surfaces are public rights-of-ways (ROWs) managed by the Department of Transportation, meaningful public space is uncommon and pressured by changing trends such as higher rates of cycling and pedestrianism (Seattle Department of Planning and Development, 2015a; Chang, 2015c). Unlike the post-industrial examples, the role of TU is not to renew declining spaces, but to critically remake spaces as public places "where people want to be" (Chang, 2015c). By referring to the continuum for tactical projects by Lydon and his team, Wieland details how the Seattle municipal government approaches TU:

So we think about [TU] a lot just in terms of where we as a city fall in that continuum and at what point a project stops being tactical and starts being something that is just part of a government's toolbox. And so, I guess we have shied away from the term tactical because - for the same reason I think everybody else is. It's a strong word and it's got pretty negative connotations. And so, I think that maybe that's why we've tended more toward the 'temporary' or 'interim'. . . I think what we as a government want to capture out of tactical urbanism is the ability to respond quickly to people's needs and the ability to test things. I think that those are the components that we have to get better at.

Despite revealing wariness of 'tactical urbanism' Wieland cites parklets as the best-practice illustration for TU and tactical urbanism in Seattle. 'Parklets' originated in San Francisco as a spontaneous and tactical conversion of parking spaces into small parks (Seattle Department of Transportation, 2015b). According to Wieland, parklets are not only the physical extensions of

sidewalks onto streets, but an exchanged typology of public space that “signal” a desire for people to consider and use ROWs differently (Seattle Department of Transportation, 2015b; Chang, 2015c).

PARKLETS FOR THE PEOPLE

Officially launched in the summer of 2013, the *Pilot Parklet Program* was a product of the Public Space Management Program (PSMP) out of the Seattle Department of Transportation (SDOT) that previously managed the Food Truck and Sidewalk Café Program (Seattle Department of Transportation, 2015a; Chang, 2015c). The translation process began after the city problematized TU through a prioritized list of programs “including a pavement to parklet program” (Chang, 2015c). Fortunately, the problematisation of TU not only occurred with administrative agencies, but also at the local level with business owners as three local organizations applied to the program in the first experimental year. The first of these parklet applications was from Rachel Marshall, the owner of the Montana Bar at Howell and Olive Way in the Capitol Hill neighbourhood (Seattle Department of Transportation, 2015a; Chang, 2015c). As local businesses needed temporary spaces, the problematisation bypassed the interessement phase and led directly to the enrolment of new actants including business owners, spaces, and other community members. Wieland describes



Figure 30 Example of Street ROW with no Parklet

Figure 28 Location Map of Montana Bar in Capitol Hill Neighbourhood (Google Maps)

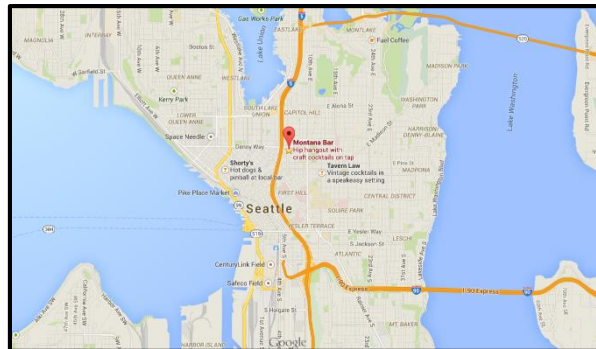
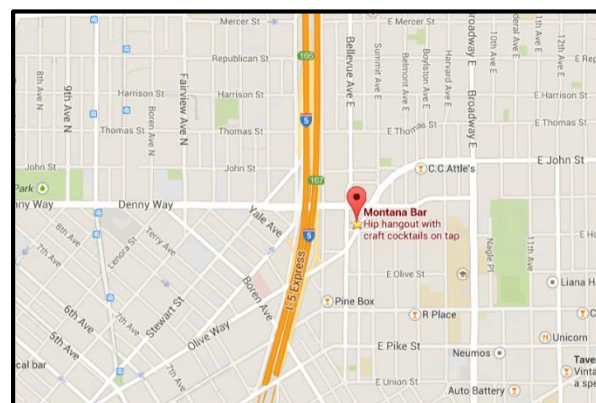


Figure 29 Context Map of Montana Bar in Seattle (Google Maps)



Rachel Marshall as a key “champion” of the parklet program during its pilot period, but also emphasizes the location and space that facilitated the Montana Bar as an ideal place for a parklet:

So the one thing that is interesting about their location is that they have a very narrow sidewalk which meant that even though they wanted a sidewalk cafe, there's no way that they could fit

that in without having the parklet in the parking lane to provide a bit of buffer there. So, it's a place where sidewalks are so narrow, you can't have the outdoor seating that you really want to see to activate a streetscape. So that was one piece of it. Capitol Hill is our densest neighbourhood. It's our neighbourhood where we definitely have parking challenges but we also have the most people on foot or on bike. And one of the things I remember Rachel saying early on is that 90% of her customers come on foot or by bike. And so to her, that parking space in front of her business was useless. It wasn't providing her any value. So those are the components of that particular space.

Again, the characteristics of the space created exigency to remake the space. The descriptions of the space and storefront outside of the Montana Bar incited momentum and thus an agency for transformation. As a result of this transformation, a raised, seven meter long parklet was constructed outside of the Montana Bar in 2013, just in time for *Park(ing) Day* – an event celebrating the conversion of public parking spaces into pedestrian friendly public space (Fucoloro, 2013; Seattle Department of Transportation, 2015a). This is possible after further actants in the form of applications, plans, photos, public notices and diagrams were submitted to and accepted by relevant authorities (Wieland, 2014; Chang, 2015c).

While the construction for the parklet and conversion of the ROW cost Marshall over \$20,000 USD (Wieland, 2014; Seattle Department of Transportation, 2015a), her project along with two other projects in that first year would set the standard permitting and process for other parklets to come:

Well I think it's fair to say that for the very first year in 2013 we did fudge it. Because at that point it was just the three businesses that we were working with and so we immediately started looking to other cities to see what guidelines they had in place just because we knew we needed something and it had to be defensible. It's very difficult to

Figure 31 View of Montana Bar Facade and Parklet



Figure 32 View of Montana Bar Parklet onto E Howell Street and E Olive Way

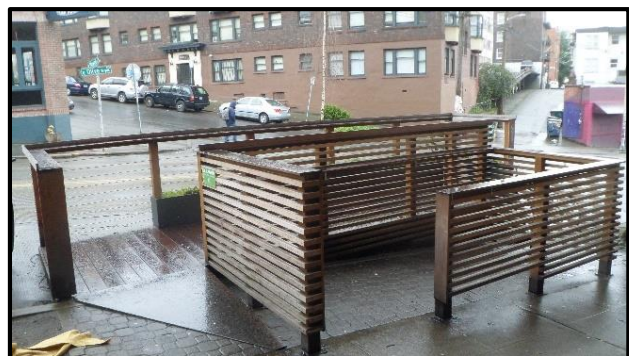
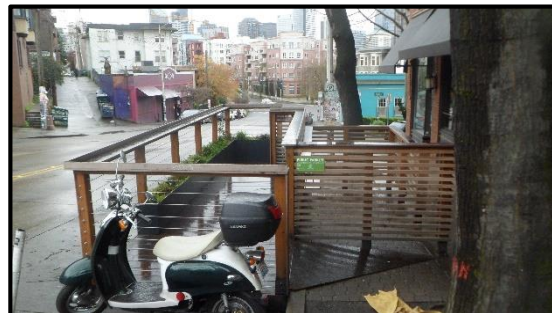


Figure 33 View of Parklet from Montana Bar (Original)

say "no" or "yes, you can do that" if you can't point to another city and say "well, they did it this way in San Francisco or this way in New York...that worked...that didn't." So we definitely made it up as we went along that first year. We drafted a very quick set of guidelines that we pulled from other cities but we were refining in real time and we didn't exactly know what the process

looked like that first year either. . . For the second year when we decided we wanted to extend the pilot program and do a call for applications, we had started to formalize our guidelines based on what we learned in that first year. Because we felt like it was hard for people to come in and not have any certainty about what to expect. We tried to be very careful about leaving people as much flexibility as possible but we tried to also give a little bit of information about timelines, and costs, so that they could do a little bit of planning. So I think the reason for doing that in 2014 was selfish in one sense in that it made it easier for us to move through a process when it was defined. It also made it easier to have conversations with the public, with our management, our elected officials when we were able to spell out what a process looked like and let people know when they could be involved. (Capitol Hill Seattle Blog, 2015)



Figure 34 Side-view of Parklet and Bike Racks

The city staff and citizens experimented further in 2014 with 12 more parklet applications.

As a result of the successful experiments over the two years, the program officially became permanent in 2015 (Chang, 2015c). The contingency proved through the tactical projects resulted not only in a sustainable program, but further supporting documentation such as the *Parklet Handbook*. The program and its handbook are two prime instances of newly emerged mediators and inscriptions that continue to enroll and mobilize further actants as

Figure 35 Montana Bar Parklet as a "People Place" (Seattle Department of Transportation, 2015a)



the program continues in 2015 along with a new pilot *Streatery Program* (Seattle Department of Transportation, 2015c; Chang, 2015c). This new pilot program builds on the parklet program and facilitates the permitting process for businesses to serve food and drink in the new public places (Seattle Department of Transportation, 2015c). It also represents a translation of the now black boxed parklet, an element from the earlier claim now made artefact. Unlike the preceding case studies, legacy in the policy is also clear as parklets receive official recognition and definition as

temporary places that can maintain permanent presence through renewal permits (Wieland, 2014). In this light, the ephemeral spontaneity of tactics operationalized through parklets is no longer relevant, but the direct impact on governance and space’s agency is extremely clear. The latter is most evident in the new language citing considerations such as “neighbourhood context,” “location on block,” “street slope,” “curb use,” and “utilities,” for ideal parklet places (Seattle Department of Transportation, 2015a). Further details such as level of pedestrian activity, ideal speed limits of streets, and even visualisations of the new application and permitting processes (see figure 20) are also included in new policy released for 2014 and 2015 (Wieland, 2014).

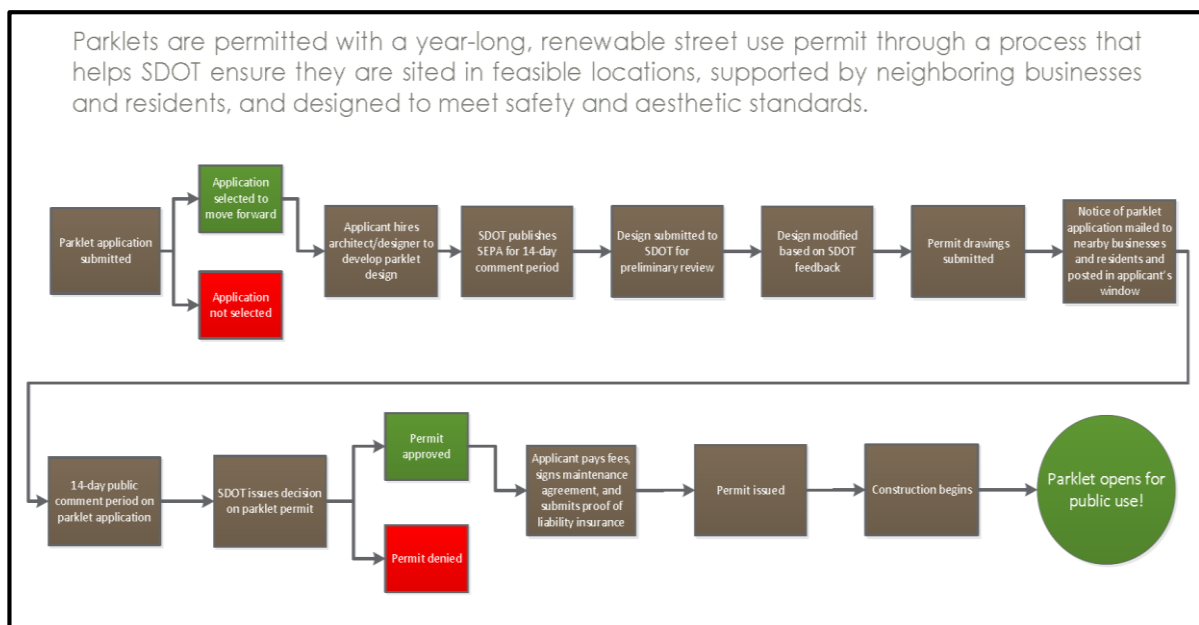


Figure 36 Permitting process for Parklets (Wieland, 2014)

The extent to which the initial TU claim is reified in the Seattle case study is perhaps the strongest illustration of problematisation, interressement, enrolment, and mobilization. Not only are the ANT phases most clear and consistently relevant, but they depict the construction of temporary networks that become permanent networks. Like all the preceding narratives, TU in the specific form of parklets is black boxed by Seattle’s citizens and more importantly municipal government. There is also a very clear reification of the original claim to use TU to reconsider public space. This is all possible due to the support of a range of human and non-human actants including business owners, planners, visual documents, specific sites, and concluding policy documents.

6.0 DISCUSSION: ANT & TU ANALYSIS

The narratives in prior sections tease out information that constitute a surficial ANT analysis. To augment this analysis, this next section will present key, detailed information coded through ANT analysis. As described in chapter four's methods' sections, coding of the information informed the ANT analysis. A key point of this analysis is the relational and procedural reflections that come out of ANT approach's strength for understanding the creation of networks and knowledge. Additionally, the ANT entails principles that redefine agency for both human and non-human participants and encourages this consideration without traditional dichotomies. Building on these principles of *agnosticism, generalized symmetry, free association*, as well as the all-encompassing view that "ANT sees spaces and time as emerging from processes and relations" (Latour, 1987, 1992, 1993, 1996; Doak and Karadimitriou, 2004; Crawford, 2005; Latour, 2005; Bender, 2010), the ensuing sections presents the key information coded and described through this analysis process evaluating both ANT and TU.

6.1 (ANT)ICIPATING CONTINGENCY

The narratives in the previous sections outline the Translation Processes through which each of the case studies progresses. While the claims, the Problematization, Interestment, Enrolment, and Mobilisation are identified and explained a tabulated break-down is also available as a reference (see Appendix E). Building on this foundation for analysis, it is important to synthesize and understand commonalities and patterns in such a way that a clearer, more efficient, and new means of communicating is possible. Respectively, this study proposes a new insight out of this ANT experience that conveys the process through which contingency emerges in the temporary use narratives. A resulting formula can then be distilled (*Situation A + Conditions for Contingency* → *Situation B*) to express overarching developments from before, during, and after TU scenarios is possible. This formulaic *Case for Contingency* is presented on the next page. These findings describe and explain conditions in an event that bears contingency through relational processes assessed through ANT. This is not to be misconstrued with an assessment of cause and effects.

Figure 37 Descriptive Table of the Formulaic Case for Contingency

Formulaic Case for Contingency	'Situation A'	'Conditions of Contingency'	'Situation A'
	PRE – TU Scenario	Moments of TU <i>What happened? Who and what are conditions for contingency?</i>	POST –TU Scenario
Wuppertal – ZNA: Der Arrenberg is(s)t	Abundance of vacant buildings and empty urban core. Detrimental to visual and living quality in urban Wuppertal.	Dinner events hosted in local empty buildings. Reawakening of the spaces themselves but the neighbourhood community as well	TU is black boxed as it is accepted by locals. TU created incentive and contingency for spin off neighbourhood networks. No TU event continued through this network.
Bremen – ZZZ: Plantage 9	Abundance of vacant buildings and brownfield sites. Lack of diversity in the economic development of the city.	Photo triggers the evaluation of building with 'heterogeneous' space. Subsequent conference events gain interest and ideas and also help with the development of projects such as a co-working space.	TU is black boxed and accepted by locals and also encouraged. TU created incentive and contingency for spatial and managerial experimentation. No 'pure' TU event is continued, but a semi-permanent association for co-working space is established.
Vancouver – Viva Vancouver: Robson Redux	No permanent pedestrian or public plaza in urban core.	Various pop-up and pilot projects with parks and artistic installations.	Change in type of planning tool used to facilitate the event. Policy change reflected in the inclusion of this design-based tool. TU events still continued.
Seattle – PSMP: Pilot Parklet Program	Lack of quality public spaces or "people places" in dense urban core.	Pop-up parklets that are allowed semi-permanently with renewal applications.	Inclusion of this TU into permanent policy. Direct policy change. TU events continue in a semi-permanent fashion and have evolved to include a second pilot program.

In all of the cases, there is a pre-TU situation that calls for intervention. This intervention takes form through the assembling of actants that co-emerge and create a *case for contingency* that consequently enrolls and mobilizes for new actants and processes in addition to the regular planning practise and routines. The notion of 'contingency' emerges through conditions such as actants or their interactions in the narratives which are emphasized as a necessary for cultural and policy shifts unique to the cultures and regions in the case studies. In both the German case-studies, long-term objectives for urban and economic improvement motivate the use of TU in their narratives.

Greater underlying challenges with general development drive the need to consider and include TU as a planning practise to experiment and encourage change as demonstrated in the comparative diagram:

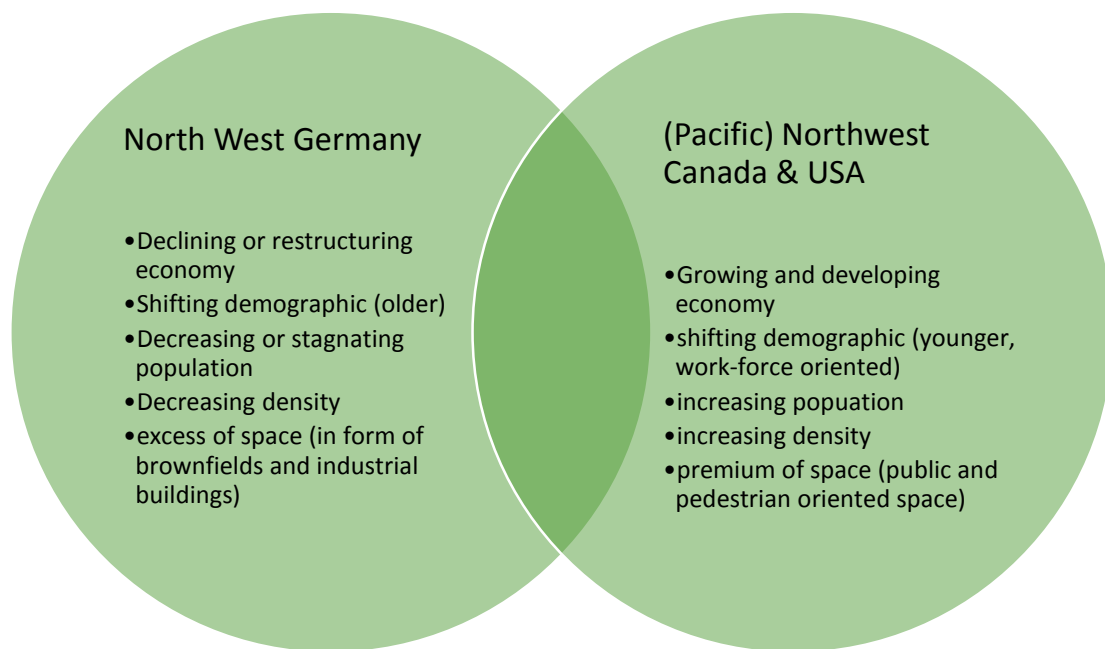
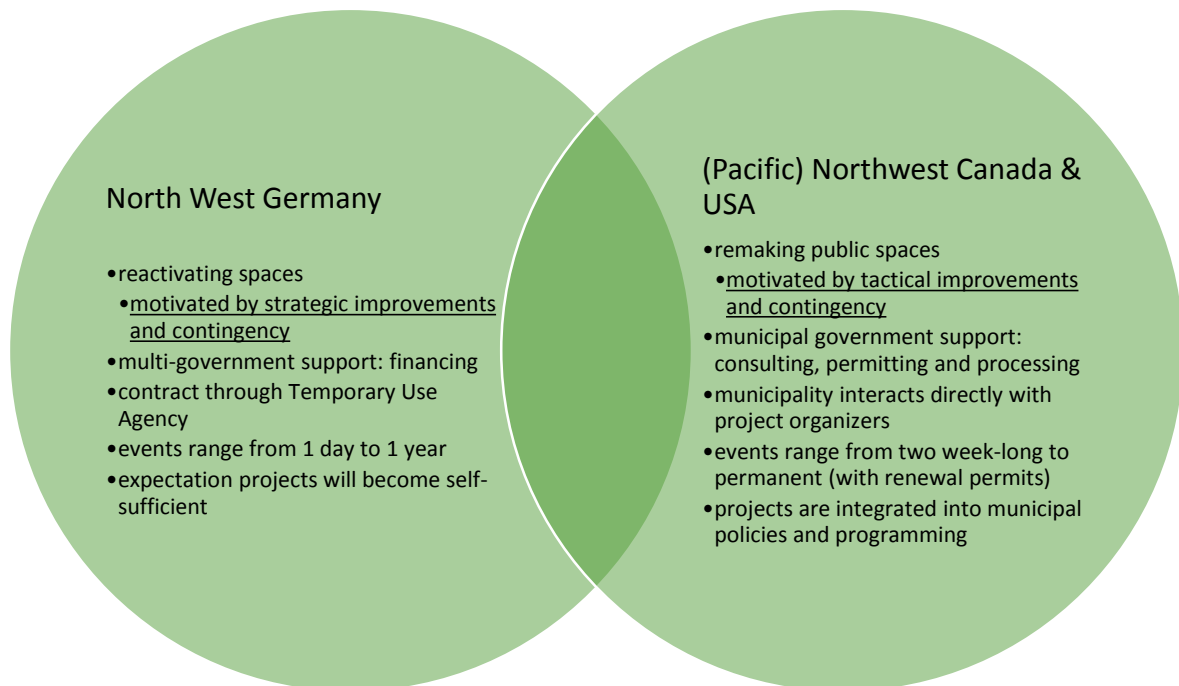


Figure 38 Regionally and Culturally Comparative Diagram of Developmental Drivers for TU

Since the views in the German case studies **strategically** focus on encouraging and stimulating basic economic activity, their temporary use contexts are set up much differently and lead to a much different situations. Compared to the German narratives, the North American stories focus on a stage of development and progress that is beyond and more gentrified than the German narratives. Their case studies present tactically focused objectives encouraging and creating next-generational notions for quality and improved, public space. As a result, the use of TU for its tactical advantages perform differently, and result in different *Situation Z* narratives.

Figure 39 Comparative Diagram of Tactical Advantages of the TU Case Studies



The hopes to stimulate the economy in the German examples are accompanied by expectant attitudes that local actors to take ownership of projects after the multi-level government financial support is ended. These patterns match and support much of the literature by authors such as Pallagst, Altrock and others (cited in Chapter 3) on the German post-industrial regeneration programs. This is reflected in the lack of policy change and impact. While this perpetuates the ephemeral nature of TU, it also shows that the impact is not necessarily policy intended, but culturally intended. The greater acceptance and even encouragement of TU demonstrates a social shift. But this may still be challenged in the future by policy and regulations that have not followed the process. As a general trend, the opposite is the situation with the North American case studies. The TU events are temporary in nature, but integrated into policy and program in part or entirety after enough affordable and publicly accepted testing as described by authors such as Lydon, Glick and others referenced in chapter three. The motivation here is not for spatially nor culturally intended, but policy and program intended. This inherently provides better sustainability for TU in an altered or adapted and permanent form. This also reduces the exclusivity of TU to truly ephemeral or spontaneous events as become less ‘temporary’ and more permanent.

6.2 (ANT)ICIPATING PATTERNS IN PLANNING PRACTICE

One of the patterns found through this study generalize that the cultural and policy shifts relevant to TU are not mutually exclusive as the last two case studies have also demonstrated both. TU is a planning practise that is applicable in a range and even contrasting scenarios, and provide positive results in both abstract and concrete formats. An additional and vital observation is that TU provides chance and opportunity to refract space -and place-based planning practices into endless dimensions for change. Whether these dimension are one or a combination of concepts such as urbanity, built environment, culture, and policy amongst many others. By analysing the case studies with an ANT lens, the significance of these refracted concepts are heightened as they are recognized as equal actors – actants, in the planning practise that facilitate TU. While ANTs different perspective and new terms for equal and universal agency may not initially seem simple nor innovative, the theoretical approach does later reveal new a compelling layers of analysis. The possibility to segment processes and within the processes, scale the level of analysis down to the network participants as described by the first and second ANT principles (refer to chapter 2.3) is truly insightful. Not only is a direct comparison of relations and causal events possible, but it is possible to coherently explain how the elements at their most details level (as actants) and also at their more general process levels (Translation Process phases) interact.

More importantly, the capacity to scale analysis that allows for detailed studies of specific actants and how they succeed or fail to enrol and mobilize other actants is pivotal to planning practise. This is due to the fact that planning practice is directly grounded in physical and complex change that must increasingly take into account more influences. To be able to take all the actants into account, but explain stronger or weaker influences through the modalities and the increasingly numerous actants is a direct advantage offered through the ANT approach. For instance, each of the case studies began with multiple actants as part of the temporary use networks but grew, extended, and in some cases drastically altered their networks (refer to chapters 5.1 and 5.2). The objectives of ANT approach to trace the network changes provided an unbiased opportunity to ask who and what are meaningful actants are and why are they so by identifying the mediators and intermediaries with strong modalities that perpetuate or alter the claim while also enacting new actants. The following figure presents such relevant descriptions for the temporary use narratives previously illustrated.

Figure 40 ANT Analysis Table of Cases for Contingency and Respective Key Actants

	'Case for Contingency'	Key actants	
	Moments of TU <i>What happens? Who and what are conditions for contingency?</i>	Effectiveness (+/-)	Modalities, description of influences <i>*correlate with numbered actants in previous column</i>
Wuppertal	Dinner events hosted in local empty buildings. Reawakening of the spaces themselves but the neighbourhood community as well	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Storefronts in which the dinner events were hosted (+) 2. Stephan Frischemayer (+) 3. Building Regulations (<i>Bauordnung</i>) (-) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Positive modality, perpetuates TU claim: "transported" dinner guests to the temporary potential of the space. 2. Positive modality, perpetuates TU claim and also creates new claim for Arrenberg neighbourhood: connected ZNA with many other actants 3. Negative modality that hindered TU claim: created significant financial difficulties that hindered TU claim in the long-run
Bremen	Photo triggers the evaluation of building with 'heterogeneous' space. Subsequent conference events gain interest and ideas and also help with the development of projects such as a co-working space.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Photo of <i>Plantage 9</i> building site (+) 2. <i>Second Hand Spaces</i> Conference (+) 3. Un corrected zoning plan (-) 4. Municipal Departmental Steering committee 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Positive modality, perpetuates TU claim: inspired ZZZ to visit building for TU 2. Positive modality, perpetuates TU claim: supported ZZZ with creation of management system for TU in <i>Plantage 9</i> and connected ZZZ with further TU networks 3. Negative modality, hinders TU claim: according to this actant the existence of <i>Plantage 9</i> is not legal. Other actants disregard 4. Positive modality, perpetuates TU claim: nodal actant that connects ZZZ with actants
Vancouver	Various pop-up and pilot projects with parks and artistic installations.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2010 <i>Olympic</i> event (+) 2. Council directives in 2010 and 2012 (+/-) 3. 800-Block of Robson Street (+) 4. The first successful pop-up park <i>Picnurbia</i> in 2011 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Positive modality, perpetuates TU claim: actant that triggers TU as a means for a permanent objective 2. Neutral modality, perpetuates and alters TU claim: dependent on the feedback of all other actants, this actant influence on a greater number of actants in the network 3. Positive modality, perpetuates TU claim: original location for pedestrian space that is "obvious" location for TU tests 4. Positive modality, perpetuates TU claim: initial pop-up park that both strongly and positively influenced all other actants
Seattle	Pop-up parklets that are allowed semi-permanently with renewal applications.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rachel Marshall (+) 2. The location at Montana Bar and side walk that lacked space (+) 3. Parklet Pilot Program (+) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Positive modality, perpetuates TU claim: initial "champion" that helps start pilot program 2. Positive modality, perpetuates TU claim: the site that showed lack of public space and potential as "people's place" 3. Positive modality, perpetuates TU claim: programmatic approach to experimenting and implementing TU

In essence, the findings of this study are similar to others that reveal performative ‘things’, ‘quasi-objects,’ and new assemblages, deliberations, systems for organization through networks, and ultimately a universal agency (Latour, 1987; Doak and Karadimitriou, 2004; Avrahampour, 2007; Tironi, 2010; Beauregard, R. A., 2012). These actants and the network assemblages they form are noticeably highlighted in the narratives from the case study interviews and further emphasized in statements from, and follow up questions answered by the interviewees. Moreover, their traced connections with other actants demonstrate clear deployment of new and pivotal actants in the process of exploring and implementing temporary use claims. The relevance here to planning practice is the illumination of practise based tools and programs that are highly effective or conversely outmoded. As outlined in Figure 40, a collection of key actants are deployed required in each of the case studies to facilitate the temporary use event. Within this collection, each actant is highlighted regardless of its human or non-human composition, but for its performative influences that enrol, impede, or alter extensions of temporary use networks. New planning practises emerging and evolving such as illustrated through the North American case studies and *Tactical Urbanism*. Even more interestingly, they are doing so in the form of hidden practises that emerge illegitimately regardless of regulation as in the German case studies. An even pivotal finding is that the actants that emerge and the interactions through which they enrol and mobilize fulfill the *case for contingency* discussed previously. Without ANT and its means of articulating how actants emerge, assemble, and relate there is no means of describing and explaining the conditions and cases that create contingency in the temporary use narratives.

These collective insights from ANT present a clearly effective tool for planning theory and practice. Not only is the ANT approach substantiated for planning theory, but it offers the chance for planning scholars and practitioners to evaluate relevant and current planning tools and processes. Due to the lack of *a priori* notions, traditional planning actants (such as building regulations and instruments illuminated in the first two case studies) can be evaluated as equals amongst other actants. A new typology and weight of how these tools relate emerge. Knowing this, practitioners and scholars can identify weak planning actants for elimination or amendment. Lastly, the analysis drawn from ANT gives a chance to integrate new and non-traditional actants (such as tactical and design based tools in the last two case studies) can be identified and integrated into planning practise. Thus, the ANT proves its theoretical value for perceiving change in the practices through which the urban environment is planned.

7.0 CONCLUSION

Altogether, the contents of this thesis have aimed to determine if the ANT concept is a useful tool to planning. Through a lengthy background review of both theoretical and practical sources, it is undoubtable that ANT has and continues to impact planning theory. Work exploring ANT in urban contexts such as brownfield redevelopment and financing, underground cultural scenes, spatiality, planning consultation demonstrate definitive traces of ANT that are also surfacing in planning practice. As a result the findings from this study determine that ANT is in fact a useful tool to planning. The theoretical approach's unique interpretations and means of articulating change in the urban environment offers an approach that dismantles and investigates networks and the process through which they emerge and extend. Its abilities to scale from network elements to network segments and entire networks make it a highly adaptable approach. Furthermore, the recognition and agency that ANT allows for human and non-human network participants, surfaces truths regarding existing weak planning actants that are impede or hinder planning processes. This was clearly demonstrated in the case studies in which planning and development policies and regulations challenged and ultimately hindered planning processes and the actants pursuing TU. On the contrary, new potential planning actants also surface. What is innovative is that they do not appear as traditionally planning practices or instruments, but have the potential to be adapted and integrated for planning practise. The examples with design-build competitions and parklets illustrated the potential of such new practices and planning actants, and also the means through which they were tested and adapted for strategic, long-term planning.

7.1 CHALLENGES: *CONTINGENCY* INSTEAD OF *POWER*, *CAUSE & EFFECT*

While ANT is highly useful for understanding the processes in which actants emerge, and enroll others in the extension of a network, it does not provide a certain explanation of the cause and effects of events. This potential area for confusion must be heeded and noted as the ANT approach seeks to describe and explain the relations of the events in the form of actants. In detail, the illustration of ANT through temporary use narratives strives to show this by narrating the situational assemblage of actants that come together, enact each other and create contingency for new situations. This point of note is also highly relevant to critiques of ANT regarding power. ANTs approach is not meant to explain power and domination as structural framework to which most are

accustomed society (Murdoch, 1994; Farias and Bender, 2010). Indeed its inability to explain power in such a way, is in fact as Murdoch states, its strength as it means to interpret power as outcomes (“*in potential*”), as acts of exertion (“*in actu*”) (Murdoch, 1994), and also what this study proposes as measures of contingency. In this sense, the research presented here confirms the work of others that use ANT to perceive power as performative flows and effects in networks, and not on a compositional arrangements (Latour, 1987; Murdoch, 1994; Latour, 2005; Rocheleau and Roth, 2007; Rydin, 2013). Nevertheless, this thesis presents an introduction of how such research can be forwarded in other facets of planning practice and deserves further investigation.

7.2 SCIENTIFIC NEEDS AND PRACTICAL LEGITIMACY

This study initially outlines increasingly popularized and academic interests to substantiate the science in planning. While corresponding possibilities to respond to this call to better ground planning practice in science are endless, the ANT approach presents valid and appropriate philosophy and methodology as a solution to this concern. Its historic roots in technological science present direct methods and procedures that scientifically substantiate findings. Additionally, its applicability to all contexts of network and knowledge creation make it accessible to scholars and practitioners alike. The fact that ANT is adopted in fields of research outside of planning demonstrates an effectiveness for research. The next step is that we learn from the ANT tenets to ‘translate’ its claims to ‘trace science in actions’ and facilitate the access for planning practitioners. The principles and concepts of ANT are veritably radical and innovative, but difficult to adopt without commitment and time. To articulate *agnosticism*, *generalized symmetry*, and *free association* requires that first complete understanding and secondly, discipline to trail both human and non-human actants and record their performative legacies without *a priori* assumptions. Resources such as time, patience and energy to follow through with the process are in most planning practices limited. However, the willingness of planning scholars to collaborate with practitioners facilitates opportunities for fruitful results if not an altered ontological perspective. The concepts such as *actant*, *black box*, *translation*, *inscription*, and with which ANT communicates its *Translation Process* are also a new vocabulary the non-technological scientist must learn. But beyond this initial hurdle, ANTs language presents a distinct way of regarding urban environments and portraying the observations in a way that is extremely relevant with the increasingly technological world. Latour’s argument to dispel the exclusivity of agency embodied in humans is fair. As described by Avrahampour, Latour’s campaign to correct social theory and its anthropocentric fields of studies is

indeed an attempt at fixing faulty attitude (Avrahampour, 2007). While it may have seemed that the radical extension of agency to all things is silly, the growing interest in ANT demonstrates that is no longer so. It is only a matter of time before such a philosophy is fully embraced by planning practitioners and legitimized. This thesis is one step in the journey to trace this process.

7.3 CONCLUDING THOUGHTS: THE ANT CASE FOR CONTINGENCY

Through the fusion of ANT and planning practise, both scholars and practitioners are provided the opportunity to be humble and acknowledge that humans are not the drivers of change in the world. It is in fact many and all things that affect change in varying degrees of magnitude or separation. The illustrative context of TU is one example presented in this thesis. This, however, does not mean it cannot be transferred to other practice based scenarios. This thesis has also looked at ANT in four different temporary use scenarios. This range presents the unique cases amongst others for a contrasting experience that highlights the range and adaptability of ANT. It also highlights the range and development of TU in reality and respective *cases for contingency*. The strategic and tactical evolution of TU reflect regional and cultural nuances that give rise to different typologies. ANT facilitates the examination how this is development, implemented, and perpetuated. Additionally, ANT facilitates an analysis of the network participants and how they come together as conditions for change. The contingency illustrate here is clearly relevant for the temporary use case studies in this thesis. This experimentation with ANT and contingency, however, must not be limited to here. There is still much for ANT to contribute to planning, and planning to contribute through ANT.

Research integrating ANT and planning in general is still progressing. Although the study presented in this thesis presents a step forward and demonstrates ANT can positively contribute to both planning theory and practice, it can still be improved upon. The work present here is a chance for further problematisation, interessement, enrolment and mobilisation in a greater scheme of ontological and epistemological understanding in the planning. Four case studies were presented in one type of practice was contextualised. Still, each case study can be individually strengthened or more added. Other planning-practise contexts should be tested and the ANT principles further experimented and adapted. And so the thesis concludes with the expectations that ANT contributions further “be debated, falsified, [and] replaced” – just as Latour himself also finally encouraged (1987).

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APPENDIX A

Interview Transcript: Rolf Martin, Zwischennutzungsagentur Wuppertal (ZNA)
November 28, 2014 at 10:00 am

C: Ok, interview with Herr Rolf Martin. Would this be easier if I posed the questions in English or German?

M: We'll just try it out, and see how it goes.

C: Ok. Herr Martin. Can you give me a brief intro to temporary use project:

M: Besides Zwischennutzungsagentur (ZA)? Ok. I work in Stadtumbau. I work with actors in various parts of the city and am involved with development projects with them to help and support urban development. So I work in Hoerde and Bielefeld. In Hoerde, we are working on establishing a club association that supports and brings together the neighbourhood. In Bielefeld, I work with a garden project in a residential area with primarily apartment buildings and social disparities. Through these projects residents can create community or resolve conflicts. Topics such as quality of life and sense of place are relevant and addressed in this project and area.

C: So is Stadt Umbau a part or responsibility of the Municipal Government.

M: Yes. So there are a couple of programs - *Sozialer Stadt*, and the other is *StadtUmbau*.

C: So in the framework of Temporary Use, how did ZAW start?

M: So financing of the program came out of *Stadtumba West*...over 4 years.

C: Was that starting in 2007 then?

M: Exactly, but it ran until 2012 as there was a pause of just over a year. It was really a catastrophe. It is stated somewhere in the Budget. I think we were only provided 160,000 or 200,000 euros...so not particularly that much. And this supported a team of three people. Exactly, and there was the pause in the middle of the project which was a result of a problem with the project commission process. But___

3:02 C: Continuing. So if you could give an example of a best practise, a very successful project with the ZAW...which project would that be?

M: We spoke about the "Der Arrenberg is(s)t" project - that would be an example. The OLGA project, which has unfortunately ended because of lack of finances, is also an example of a successful project. And in essence, the ZAW project in general - how it created discussion and raised awareness about temporary uses - is another example of a success. As a result of this overall project, the theme was consistently repeated and also recognized and experienced by individuals. The creative population, the owners, the politicians, the local government and staff, they have in essence all developed a basic understanding of the value of temporary use. And so no one can really say that it is no longer an issue.

4:48 C: Ok, I think I will continue at this point on with dinner meetup project aka the "Der Arrenberg is(s)t" project because I think it might be easier to concentrate on a smaller and more specific project. Um. So from the beginning....how was the beginning? Was there funding in place? Or was this an idea from the local citizens? And how did the process develop?

M: So, this was the coming together of two specific projects that developed. So firstly, there was the idea from the neighbours of Uhberg to find temporary uses for storefronts. And then at the

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same time, through the *Stadtentwicklung* program financing. So *Stadtumbau West* had a development concept for temporary use as a project point, and before this there was an investigation or feasibility analysis completed by the Planning Department office. So there was an indicator that we had to facilitate some sort of temporary use and in parallel this had already developed. And at that point it was fairly easy to say "we support this" and can make this happen. Another project is the "Die Geruech(t)ekueche" project which, right from the beginning, transitioned from not being a temporary use project, but carried over by us.

C: Ok, so there was already a concept there...and just a matter of finding a space. And was this project linked to the dinner meet-ups?

7:05 M: No. They are separate. The latter was more about displays and tours through culinary experiences.

C: That's ok. We don't have to go into detail there.

M: So, the first was really about meeting and eating.

C: Ok. So that started in 2008. Who organized these meet-ups?

M: It was my concept. In the first year, we went into that part of the city and met with active community committees and boards. We spoke with them, and at that time, school meals was a big topic. So children and their diets at school required attention as they did not have enough to eat. There were other topics, but eating and diet always came up again. And so, through the constant surfacing of this topic we decided to bring everybody together to eat. So the theme or topic was simply there and needed to be discussed. So we decided to come together and organize dinner.

C: So other actors invited to these dinner meet-ups - who were they?

9:15 M: We said we will have 12 to 20 guests or participants. Then we held interviews in the city district with actors we already knew and asked them "who should be invited to these events?" So we conducted an investigation and surveyed contacts there.

C: So these surveys were with contacts that you got later on? Or just through telephone surveys?

M: No, the contacts we had already. We simply used the existing contacts and introduced them to the project.

C: Can I get these contacts later?

10:18 M: Yep. The contacts were through the *Bezirkssozialdienst* and the *Quartiersmanagement* at that time (which in the meantime does not exist anymore). There were also two or three private contacts. And we also asked them with who we should speak. We also talked to acquaintances from municipality also working on similar topics, so our employers and asked them with whom in other departments we should talk. We also asked at every dinner meeting "who else should be invited?" or "who else should be at the table?" We had a list of

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about 30 to 50 people who would be responsive to such an invitation. We found out afterwards about other contacts from owners of certain sites such as key real estate agencies and investors.

C: And from these results, you found further contacts for the next list of guests.

M: Exactly, so by each dinner there was a topic of discussion. "Why they were invited" themes such as art & culture, neighbourhoods, I can't remember them all anymore...but we always had different themes. And guests relevant to these themes were then invited. There were also people who simply wanted to be included, or had empty sites available for use...uhm. So yes, owners, regular neighbours, city administration and staff, politicians, so always someone from the range different fractions. This also included some political party members as well.

C: So the places where they met - where they always the same?

M: No, these were always different places that were empty. We always used vacant storefronts, and opened them for the one day event. We brought in a kitchen and set up a table of food. We always had a chef that created a three-course menu with three different wines

C: ... gourmet!

M: yes, it was not simply thrown together. Per person we spent about 40 euro. And we will never do it again while it was simply expensive. But the atmosphere was always really jovial, and everything was well set up and decorated...with linen, cutlery, flowers, candles, service as well. We had professional servers in addition to the chefs, and even a Table Host or "Tischdame" for the discussion. The ZAW was always neutrally present as a guest. We ourselves were the organizers, and the hosts, but my colleagues always as guest. They had no leading role.

C: so very neutral...

M: the Table Host had specific responsibilities such as welcoming and introducing guests and facilitated/moderated the discussions. Content-wise she did not say a lot, but had to make sure that conversations were running. Later on in the evening, the Table Host becomes less important as most of the guests are conversing and networking on their own.

15:27 C: Did other temporary use projects result from the six dinner meet-ups?

M: For the Arrenberg District...um...yes. Some of the actors kept meeting up after this project - monthly, and eventually established their own club/association supporting the improvement and development of that particular city district.

C: Okay. This is the "Aufbruch am Arrenberg e.V."

M: Exactly. One particular actor - **Stephan Frischermayer** had a special in this entire project. Arrenberg itself is dominated by an investor who had purchased an old hospital and renovated it as a condominium or owner-occupied apartment. His name is **Bodo Kuepper**. He is also a key player and has done much. There were many companies, ranging from car dealerships to lawyers who were residents of the area. This is not the case in other districts. SF is a native Arrenberger. Whereas the companies don't have the inside connections and contact to the neighbourhood and

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community. There, SF facilitated a lot as he grew up in the area and knew everyone. So, the investor in this case had no contacts...with SF he would not have been able to do what he did - be supported and accepted into the society. So in this case there was no becoming of an actors who developed the district, instead a businessman got involved, reacted, and worked with together with the neighbourhood actors. SF is also a bit of a businessman. He renovates houses and also purchased an old school and established a cafe in this old school building. This particular business is now really successful and is "town center" where everyone goes. Whether it's a place where people go to eat, or meet in the evening to play cards, or artists gather...also *Sommerfest* takes place there.

18:31 C: And this is all in Arrenberg district...

M: Exactly, very central.

C: Does he do much with temporary use?

M: In that time as ZA, we collaborated a lot with SF as he was an individual who opened a lot of doors for us. When we wanted to do something with temporary use, we spoke with him and shared ideas with him to then obtain the appropriate contacts. For instance, there was a very closed Italian community, and SF knew them. So it was easier for us to network through him as he was a key agent who was absolutely important.

C: So he opened these doors and through this process, we have talked a lot about human actors. I have a few notes for non-human actors or actants. So how important where these aspects to temporary use. For example, how did you guys choose which location for the dinner meet-ups? Or were permits necessary? For the media - was there a website or a newsletter through which these events were made public?

20:16 M: I found that it was very important to organize the dinner meet-ups at different places that brought us to new contacts we found out about through the people who lent the space and also the participants. And also, it was good to demonstrate how we could set up a gala dinner in the spaces - demonstrate that were not useless or not hard to bring a new use to the spaces. There were no official applications for the uses or events - so they were "illegal" events, but we always spoke and coordinated with the owners. But on the municipality's side of things - with the Building (Regulations) Department, there were no interactions. In our case they were really short uses with a clearly manageable group. Never more than 30 people in the building. I would also say, there was no need for permits. In the case of the Olga project it was the opposite. We needed 8 months to just to get the amended use permit.

C: And when was that? Was that also in 2007?

M: No, I don't when it started. I have to think about that....maybe 2010...2009 into 2010.

C: That is ok, we don't need to get into that in detail. I know have insight into the Arrenberg dinner meet-ups. Would it be ok if I followed up later, through email just to get the names?

M: yes.

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C: Ok, I have now a few general questions. In general, when someone who is interested in using a site comes to you - you described there's a few phases of this process: consulting, intensive consulting... we can pause now....?

M: Yes, so you have seen the evaluation or analysis in the report?

C: yes...

M: The vacancies were recorded and they were between 24 and 27% for all storefronts in this area. One describe this as a calm or dormant vacancy situation. That meant our strategy was to take the space seekers and tried to find an appropriate space for them. So someone would come in and say "we have a school or dance project or would like to set up a gallery, can you show/give us the available spaces?" So we then handed over the addresses of the owners and helped put them into contacts.

24:23 C: And how did you from the different locations select a specific address to pass on? Was there a databank?

M: Hmhm. We captured at the beginning all the vacant sites. This information was then put into a Databank and a map, and we had a list of addresses from the municipality with ownership information. But this was often outdated information. The addresses did not always match, telephones numbers or ownership relationships had changed and this was probably the hardest work in the whole process - who is the appropriate authority responsible for the building. Sometimes, someone has moved to the Fiji Islands, some are owned by property management firms in Frankfurt or Berlin, many owners have migrant backgrounds. That is another issue. They could be Italian, or Turkish who are owners and difficult for us to establish contact...to communicate and convince them about the value of temporary use

C: Yes, it's not a traditional concept for use...

M: Exactly, and with them it is just no accepted. And to do this over telephone just did not work. With a lot of the Germans we simply cold-called them. One can say that it was totally important to repeatedly call them and stay in contact...then they would at some point understand and agree. So the relationship building with them was essential and also super challenging. We had to convince them that their buildings did not have the market value they thought, or that the building altogether could not bring in the money they wanted.

C: They did not want to hear this news.

26:58 M: No, I mean who calls strangers up and tells them this. I mean they thought it was nonsense or that we were trying to mislead or swindle them. That was the reaction. But as we kept contact over a few years it worked in some cases. I would say that this became an essential responsibility for the ZA.

C: So you just said that it took time, over years in fact. Was the absolute start then 2007? I mean I see here that there are contacts noted down from 2007, and then in 2008 a similar number of

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people who had their first consultations. Were the consultations in 2008 a result of the contacts from 2007?

M: Hm, the first consultations....how can we explain the relation? I have to think a bit. On one hand, I think these numbers were just statistically very practical....I believe, it was actually, that after someone had a first consultation and we had built a relationship with them, then they would not agree immediately in the second meeting. Instead, we need to follow up with maybe ten other meetings, telephone calls, or interviews in order to discuss and negotiate all the details. So then could we come to a meeting point. Then would we go and view the storefront, and then would be bring in potential users. Then we would support both sides in the defining of the requirements. The owner would then say what do I want to allow in this space and we have to speak with them, and explain this to the users along with their rights and obligations. Then would we discuss and agree on the other points, and maybe they would not agree. They would go off to their own parties to discuss this points separately, and we would all come back again. And this is how it general worked. In the easiest case, they met, agreed, and organized the temporary use together. This, however, not always the case.

29:38 C: And, other than these negotiation meetings that you coordinated, did you help with anything else? For example, introducing them to the permit process?

M: We took control of this. This was one of our responsibilities - to organize the entire permitting process and the applications. We also in part, for example...I don't know...provided technical infrastructural information as we had the connections to certain organizations. And through them we had a sense of directions. We also had our own budget and could also support the running of certain projects. For instance, we could subsidize energy costs, honorariums, furnishing. That was then, yeah, a separate budget.

C: Ok..um was this also....well there was permits...I also read a section on the Building Regulations and there was for instance fire control applications. Yeah...I know that this was a headache

M: Yes...that was hell...Interestingly enough, as the project was announced and started in Wuppertal, the Development Department had not talked with the Building Department. That meant they had no contact. Then the ZA started, and ran for about one and a half years - almost two year before the Building Department came in and intervened. They were curious about what we were doing and told us that we were not allowed do what we were doing.

C: huh...

M: And then they came into the game. This was not an integrated concept with these two departments

C: Was that done on purpose?

M: No, this was just forgotten and it then caught up with our process and made things difficult. This was because the Building Regulations dictated conditions and things suddenly were not possible and delayed or hindered. For example, with Olga there was one temporary use idea that was entirely abandoned because requirements were too expensive - I mean they had to invest

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10,000 Euro in fire control. There was a room that was to be used for a concert, and according to the Building Regulations only one level was matched all the conditions for use, but not the building. So it just did not make sense or work anymore because only this one tiny part of the entire building was allowed for use. There were, of course, good reasons - to avoid injury, potential problems, etc. but with the requirements, the condition just did not live up to temporary use expectations. The actual problem is embedded in the County level Building Regulations. So in the NRW law there is not even a definition for temporary use. Only the legislation in Berlin recognize temporary use. There - temporary use is laid out and defined. That means that there is a legitimate status for temporary use - whether it is for one day or 27 years, but this is not the case in NRW. It simply does not exist. Only is normal use legitimate.

34:08 C: Ok. That definitely challenges things.

M: And it is here at this level where things break down. That means that there was no cooperation. There was only opportunities to make things conform to regulations. So forwarding the necessary use amendment applications, or to apply for a permit for an event to take place in a certain time-frame. This also meant, that there were the same costs as for a normal application. One must submit applications, prepare the relevant plans and drawings. Things would be approved, or granted...fire control provisios need to be included. Details relevant to fire control - marked exits, smoke detectors, blocked rooms had to be noted. And it came to the point where even parking places had to be provided. And in cases when the applicants could not conform, they had to pay. In the case with one parking spot, they had to pay 1,800 euro if they could not ensure the spaces. Luckily, this worked out as the owner used his own parking space in another location. But the thing was that the state of costs for the time frame of the temporary use projects were just inappropriate. And it came to a point where it could not go anywhere. Then the business of temporary use changed. It was more focused on consulting and bringing people together. But we stopped promoting and reporting the projects on our website because the Building Regulation Department was following our projects there. Or we would tell the people that they are regulated by law to amend the use of their sites, but we left it to them. No one will control or follow up on them, but we left it as their own decision. We would advise them to watch out for certain things, but we stopped promoting on our side of things because we could not under the observation of the Building Department. And so in these cases, we held 'informal' consultations but were just could not do anything anymore.

37:17 C: So this situation with the Building department, did it begin in 2008

M: I would say it began between 2008 and 2009....at the very latest after the Arrenberg project. So with the Olga project - this was the main case where we starting dealing with these issues.

37:57 C: Where there, then, any attempts to adapt these county level regulations.

M: Well, there were different discussions that came out of this between the ZA, the Development Department and the Building Department. Erhm, but the Building Regulations is itself authorized to change the legislation. So they have to respect the state level regulations, and the state level regulations can only be amended by state level ministries. And temporary use projects are not big enough to carry enough weight to do this. We have this small project of 5 years with a budget

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volume of 300,000 euro in an unimportant city such as Wuppertal addressing vacant buildings - with that is there simply not enough momentum to affect change at the state level.

C: But were there not other cities dealing with similar projects and challenges.

39:05 M: Yes and no. The state level regulation is bound to the Building Regulation Book. And therein is there flexible allotted to the administrative staff to make decisions or exceptions in Building Regulation cases. There has to of course, be political will - so a political mandate, that is prepared and supported by the involved Building Departments. They are responsible to set up the necessary parameters. And this was not the case in Wuppertal, where they are severely understaffed. They simply could not consider temporary use as they are occupied with daily tasks. And this is different from city to city. In some places, this is a high-priority issue with a different understanding and approach to organizing projects. In our case, I think it was an issue of attitude, and a matter of engaging that department too late in the process. That is why they were not happy. The people at the Building Department were ready to answer our questions, but not prepared to do more than they had to. I mean there is a big difference there....we could not change that.

C: So the Building Regulations Department drastically changed the process for temporary use projects.

41:32 M: yes.

C: So there were then less projects.

M: I would not quite say that. There were a lot of projects that succeeded in the shadows and developed on their own. The one thing that we could not do was press work as we could not advertise the success. We of course, documented the projects but once they were done the Building Department could not do anything about them. But we could not actively or proactively promote our work.

C: So this was not only the case with the Website, but also the newsletter?

M: I don't know this anymore....

C: Because I read that there was various means of media: website, radio, etc.

M: Yep we did introduce a lot over local television broadcaster and radio, but we focused on projects that did not use space but neutral spaces such as windows.

C: Ok. So this was then another strategy - a partial temporary use. So I just want to follow up on the website. Did you gain a lot of interest from the website?

M: I don't really know....with press and media, there was a range of things people responded to. For instance we went to different meeting, such as the *Freieszene* - the artists, and introduced the project. We visited a range of community board, and political meetings. And through home owners we did not have a lot of success in establishing contacts. Instead, through neighbourhood

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groups and other contacts who would pass on information and contacts. So through the relations of the area. And then of course through direct telephone calls.

C: Is it possible to say that there were was a percentage of users generated through the media or the call.

M: I think most significant were the meetings, and then word of mouth. So recommendation

C: And this was the majority.

45:34 M: Yes. I was say this was the case. Since the press and media in Wuppertal is actually really limited - there are only two newspapers: one is a promotional rag and the other is really the *WestDeusch Zeitung* (regional paper). There is also a few scene based publications magazines...but that is about it. It's also just a thing with a network...because it just goes faster.

C: Right, and there is also the aspect of trust.

M: Yes, and also accessibility. It's easier to simply say to someone at an event "Oh, that's the person you should talk to"...a situation that you might find on the street where you can comfortably approach and talk with someone.

46:30 C: OK.

M: This is also a side of Wuppertal. It's not such a small city, but it has fairly tight networks.

C: And in this case this there are advantages and disadvantages, such as with the Building Department.

M: Yep. But with that aspect, they are not dependent on the neighbourhood networks. They are more so public or civil domain. But I would say that broadcasting for example through neighbourhood networks is most definitely noteworthy. I mean through this channel can one activate, steer, invite....it is, what should I say, abstract. It's not always tangible what happens there, but through my position it became clear that communication through word of mouth was hugely essential.

47:31 C: Ok. And now with these community organizations or boards. Can you remember how many you dealt with?

M: So in each of the city district, there is a district conference ...so a union of active members of the community. The majority of which are involved with social (support) work: churches, schools, kindergartens, religious groups, and some city, civic and citizen based groups. So there are also city groups such as interest or cultural groups etc. In one case were at a real estate agent meeting, and introduced the project and discussed with them what we could do.

C: So there was definitely 6 to 12 different groups.

M: Yes exactly. There were five city districts and within each there was a minimum of two groups or meetings we visited and of course the groups at the general city level.

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49:56 C: Good. I have more information in my head than I have noted down...but I definitely learned a lot more than I expected...particularly with this Building Regulation challenge. Do you have more time, or should we end here?

M: I would suggest that today is not good for more, but we can definitely meet up again, or telephone if you would like.

C: Could you

Roughly end of Interview

APPENDIX B

Interview Transcript: Oliver Haaseman, ZZZ (Zwischen Zeit Zentral Bremen)

January 6, 2015 @ 10:00

1:07 Introduction of ANT, its uniqueness, and origins

2:59 Could you explain how exactly you guys got involved with the ZZZ...how did that sotry begin.

O: I mean it's kind of like....we started with the AAA as a kind of a project idea in 2006. It was about testing things...a means to keep busy during the pause between our studies and work. We had an idea to give urban walks in Bremen into places quite unknown to the public even if they were in the middle of the city. We did a walk around here in the area in 2006 but this was quite unknown to many people. At the same time, the City of Bremen made a study or more precisely asked the office of Baumgart and Partners to make a study about temporary use in Dortmund because this office was doing a study about temporary use in Germany in General. And so there was a connection between the Department of Economy here and Baumgart's office, and they were thinking about possible ways to deal with the brownfield here in the harbour side. In 2007, they made an ausschreibung or a description for a temporary use agency for only the harbour area of Bremen - so not the entire city. At the same time, we were organizing these urban walks at which 160 showed up. So, the board of economic support, turned to us and asked us if we could apply to this contract competition. This was a point that we have not really shared much.5:58 Then we started to get involved with this temporary use scene. In the end, Baumgart and Partners from 2007 to 2009, received funding for temporary use on this site. But we as AAA were doing several other temporary use projects, they were in charge of the agency but we were involved with other projects. The first agency set up by Baumgart was call 'Landnutzen'6:28 So this project ran in the summer of 2007. It was not in the harbour side, but in an area with much social housing that was undergoing revitalization. Part of this was part of the demolition of old buildings as a part of the 'Umbau' program. We used one of these potential tear-down buildings as an area for an art project (10,000 sq meter). There were around 100 people from all over the world who lived there for one month. This was set up as a competition within which over 12 (80 artists and over 20 helpers)7:57 to come for a short period (1-2 weeks). In 2008 we did a project here on a brownfield site and in 2009 we did another project close to the harbour. What was very important at this time was our participation in a program to support start ups. Our idea was to support a temporary use agency, so we very much discovered how to work in this field as well as how to work professionally or in an office.

R: So this was a training and development opportunity almost.8:45

O: And in 2009, the city of Bremen made a competition for a temporary use agency in Bremen. So we along with Baumgart's office applied. But at that point, we were supposed to manage this temporary use agency and name it ZZZ. A major difference with the structure of the first temporary use agency is that the ZZZ is for all of Bremen (so not only specific sites) and it's not as well, it's a kind of a broad idea that is supported by the Senate of Economy and Harbour, but as well as the Senate for Planning, and since 2012 the Senate of Culture. And there is also Bremen's economic development agency as well as a real estate and development agency who are also dealing with publicly owned properties - especially vacant properties.

R:So they are also partners in all of this. 10:17

O: Exactly. ZZZ is financed by the Senate of Economy and Harbour, the Senate of Ecology and Traffic and the Senate of Finances. This means we need to address the different ideas and perspectives...

R: As well as the various jurisdictional boundaries that are crossed and shared...

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O: Yes...I think this is one of few projects where different administrations need to work together with each other. We have monthly meetings where we all meet and discuss the projects and current problems.

R: So is the Senate equivalent to a city council?

O: Well, the Senator more or less is kind of like a minister in of a Bundesland, but as Bremen only has city status, he is the political head of the administration.

R: Ok. So in terms of working together from the beginning11:52...the Senator of <http://otranscribe.com/Economy> and harbour...

O: I should add, the decision to give us the responsibility for the agency....our opinion is very much based on the fact that we were not only going to have...be like a mediator in the process of temporary use but also making our own projects. Because we were used to starting and managing our own projects, the idea was to not only be a connector but initiate projects as well.

R: So you guys were basically supposed to (from the beginning) to do more. And that is different from other ZA?

O: Yes. I would say yes. We are very much connected to the people doing the projects. Not so much to the owners or the administration.

R: Do you know how many submissions in total were received for the competition?13:27

O: I am not sure. 2009, there was at least three: Baumgart, us, and at least someone else. But I don't think this information was discussable. For 2012 there was a new competition and I am not sure how many people responded other than us. The competition was a European-wide call, but the conditions were extremely local.

R: So after this contract ended in 2012. You guys applied again and continued until 2016?

O: Yes. exactly. And what changed was the financing. In the first 3 years 50% was financed by the federal government and right now it is 100% funded by the city.

R: Was that the original plan? to change the funding scheme?

O: Exactly. At the beginning the application was for a federal program called _____ which funds pilot projects exemplary for other cities. It's basically a lot of meetings and report writing but it was important to do this as a means of knowledge and research exchange. And that is what the program was about....and this is comparable to other fields. So the government could only fund projects that provided knowledge transfer and exchange opportunities.

R: Now following up on information on your website, there is info from conferences as well and I take this was/is also a part of the condition?

O: Exactly.

R: Do you think this has really been useful?

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17:56O: I think this was something that we wanted to do as well. From the beginning we saw the need to watch and visit other cities to share experiences and ideas about our projects and ideas. On the other hand we were able to invite other people from both outside and inside of Bremen. So the international congress/conference included people from Switzerland and was relevant to European urban planning.17:59 So there are several agencies/institutions to make TU a recognized method for managing abandoned spaces. Through this we share our ideas and gain a new network and this book (Second Hand Spaces) published in 2012 for our Europe-wide network. So...but actually we want to learn from other cities. So we have gone to other cities as well. But this particular event that we put on did not require registration fees which resulted in a good mix of participants - experts, young professionals....200 people in all. The event was structured with a very theoretical program for the first day and the second day was filled with workshops. Our idea was to have a conference in vacant sites unlike typical conferences. So we feature sites from our projects to demonstrate TU.

R: Were there as many people at the 2nd conference as there were at the first one?

O&D: Yeah...about 100 at the second event. Maybe there was a bit more at the first event which had more people from Hamburg and the second event was more international. We have people from all over Germany as well as the Netherlands. By doing this, ZZZ was fulfilling conditions and also received many invitations to present about ZZZ at other places.

R: How did the other places hear about ZZZ? What was the intention for them to invite ZZZ to share information?

O:21:48 Yes, I mean. Of course, there were existing networks. For example, Bremen is working with Leipzig and Nurnberg to learn from each other's experiences in planning. And so this was a network of which we could take advantage. I would say that we also did a lot of social networking, public engagement and involving ourselves in local and planning networks. So through this we were able to connect to others who knew the people we knew. The people with whom we were working with here in Bremen also actively suggested us to their contacts. But at some point, other cities invited us as they wanted to try and implement the ZZZ model. The other aspect is that we have a really good network on cultural industries. Through this we were invited to present information to support start ups and entrepreneurial projects. Local initiatives are coming to us as well for the same reasons - they are then lobbying their own cities to implement something like ZZZ.

R: Have you received much feedback as a result of these invitations from those wanting to implement something like ZZZ? Or even new contracts?

O: We have not had much feedback. Many cities agree that the ZZZ is a good idea but they more often have specific follow-up questions. For example, we have received questions about how we deal with building code challenges. How can we allow for temporary use. But most cities see that Bremen has enough funding to support something like ZZZ and acknowledge that they do not have the financial resources available "copy" us. Other cities do have a temporary use agency but finance these agencies differently. For example in Stuttgart the ZA is financed by the Economic Port but they deal with restricted types of sites/spaces.27:03 We understand temporary use as a debate about empty spaces which cannot/do not work anymore on the regular market. In Bremen it's more like...it's comparable...we would say business owners don't have to pay anything besides running costs. In Stuttgart you have to pay running costs and rent as well. In Hamburg they are doing something similar as well but inside their creative agency.

R: So where does the funding to subsidize come from? As they don't have to pay any rent, but only utilities...

O: Well, I mean it's only 1 year without rent, but after that they must pay. So it's more relate-able to an activation

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or establishment in a space. This is also only possible within public buildings because the city has a directive to address TU and regular rent policies. Of course private owners are much more skeptical about this concept. We visited many empty spaces that were vacant for years - you could smell it and see it. But they still were not convinced about supporting TU as they expected regular rent. They would not even discuss lowering their rent standards they expect for their property.

R: So the majority of the projects take place in public buildings?

O: In the beginning public buildings accounted for pretty much all the sites.

R: Has there been an increase in the number of private buildings added to the list of sites?

O: At the moment we are talking with some private owners. This is a result of a couple of factors 1) growing acceptance for TU after they saw our best-practice projects, 2) our partner Immobilien Bremen (a publicly owned company) they have reduced their supply of vacant spaces for us. There is a strong demand for vacant space due to the growing number of refugees that Bremen has to put up. Now, every vacant space is assessed for its potential as a refugee shelter. If a building is deemed fit for a refugee shelter, the opportunity for TU is then gone. On the other hand they are supposed to sell all their vacant sites, but this current political challenge makes it difficult to facilitate TU projects. So at the moment, the conditions for TU projects are not the best.

R: So how...the sources of your TU spaces are dependent mostly on public buildings. But now there is a growing number of private owners who are starting to open up to TU and offering their spaces. Additionally, cooperation with Immobilien Bremen provides some sites, but due to policies to provide shelter for refugees you are not able to provide TU space nor mix TU projects into the spaces.

O: Well, we would like to do this, and there are good ideas combining housing with other ideas such as student accommodations or mixed-use but at the moment this is not working in Bremen. We have talked to the Senator of Social Housing? and have promoted those ideas but it is quite difficult. I think they are also limited with resources now and probably need more staff working with such concepts and projects. Last year we visited an huge storage/warehouse building and came up with an idea with creative clusters facilitated through TU. But the situation changed radically as the politicians and officials have decided to use the space to house refugees. Of course there is money for dealing with this topic so it has financial and political precedence. And it is also something that the city is mandated to do. Whether they have the finances or not they have to house refugees instead of a creative cluster. This situation also provides an advantage to the owners as they will try to convince the city to use their properties - particularly those with properties that are not in the best of conditions. The city is doing their best, they are using mostly their own buildings. In the 90s, the conditions were worse - people could rent the worst buildings to the city. Now there is an expectation or standard about the state of the building. And...well...maybe it is more expensive to do this with public buildings, but the physical state and standards of the buildings are much better.

R: With the projects ZZZ has dealt with, you have mentioned a 1 year contract...is this applicable to all of the projects? On top of that was is the definition of TU?

O: For us, TU ranges from 1 day to 1 year. We do have projects that have been leased for more than one year but under difficult conditions. There are many short-term projects that go for 1 to 3 months 36:14 or even a few weeks - those are more like exhibitions. We don't however, do really short-term projects because it is simply too much work for such a short period. That is why we try to concentrate on bigger buildings as you can support more people and you develop an idea for a reuse for those buildings, such as was the case with the *Plantage*. This was

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really a 1 year TU project and right now it is used under regular conditions as a best-practice case [hands a publication over]. So the renters are actually still using this building and it is working out well for them.

R: I actually went by yesterday and saw the full list of renters. So was this publication actually from you? or did they start their own association?

O: Yep. We started the project as a middle manager. We rented the building and found the suitable renters. The city was not going to take the risk so we filled that place. The deal was that they could have the space free for 1 year, and after that they would have to pay. We then explained the conditions to the renters and explained how they needed to manage the rental themselves after the year. So we were moderating the process of becoming self-reliant for the users. So we played a part for the city and helped make the contract. But this only worked because there were so many people inside and after some time they/we could all see they wanted to stay. They needed to contribute to repairs and upgrades - particularly bringing the buildings up to code for fire safety. This was quite expensive and only worked because a 3 year financing scheme that would pay the investment back to the city through the rent.

R: So39:31What was the timeline for the whole process from when ZZZ first took over the building?

O: That was 2010. In the middle of 2011 the process to change the contract began which allowed the association to be the main renters from the city January 2012. April of 2012 we actually handed the keys over. So the entire process was roughly 1.5 years. [Interjection from D: Europe's cheapest start up center]. We say that but we have not actually proved it. 30 firms/start ups have began in this building for 1 euro/sq meter and this was the main idea to provide affordable work spaces. After the one year, they then had enough momentum to start get their own collective thing going called *Plantage 9* as opposed to *Bricolage Plantage* (which we had provided as a project name). That change was a democratic process that helped form their identity. We had the idea of *bricolage* which refers to the markets for make-shift or tinkered creations in France. Kind of like a DIY idea. So we wanted the name to have a symbolize the cultivation the various firms. But the renters did not like the quasi-hobbyist references of *bricolage*. They were a bit too serious for it. So the majority vetoed the original name. In the end *Plantage 9* stuck....a compromise between the original and the address. The original came from a collaborator from Berlin. She worked on the tent stations at the central station in Berlin 2006 for the world soccer championship screening - kind of an *city camping* project that normally was allowed. The old building that was used for the tents is now a spa. But thie TU tent project was a great project for people to meet and the brain-child of Sarah Oswald? But every TU project has an end....so that is the fine that the project ended.

R: Denotations with TU? What is your opinion? Have you heard of tactical urbanism?

O: I mean the criticism of the TU term is very much based on the fact that it only provides an in-between use. It only fills the gap for something new. Our understanding is that TU is part of the new use...it is part of the process. You are not only filling the gap but setting the scene for the next use. So the people will not move out, but will want to establish themselves in the place. This is of course a best-case scenario. For instance, at the moment we are doing a project at the Loydhof (indoor shopping center) which was purchased by the city and then sold again for a new retail center. So, there is an understanding that the old buildings there will be torn down in the next couple of years. The site is of course is very attractive as it is located in the city. It's not so attractive for regular renters but from other alternative renters we are receiving much interest due to its location. There are also several projects that we helped facilitate in the inner city area. But they were different as they were experimental ideas from entrepreneurs. So we had a cafe, a co-working space (they moved to Theater Bremen). Comparatively *Plantage* is now a continuing project that is no longer considered TU. We are now thinking about an area....the storage use area would have been great to experiment with TU...it has very few infrastructure, not much light, but

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definitely useable for ideas such as exhibits, indoor sports. We have people who ask us to help them find space and it would not be difficult to find uses for the space. At least for a short period of time. And if it is successful, then more investment could be sourced and even staggered rent so that a mix of affordability is offered.

R: You mentioned something useful.... There is demand? So do users come to you and ask for space for specific things, or availability of space?

O: Exactly. And as time goes on there is even more demand.

R: And how do the people find out about ZZZ then?

O: At the beginning 51:03 new contacts were introduced through existing contacts of/inside of projects. This was also the case with the *Plantage*. After a couple of artists moved in, they helped others find out about us and the *Plantage* and then others would approach us. Of course, there was also a lot of publicity through the media. We even had students set up a questionnaire to see how many people knew about us. I think the result was something like 20% of the Bremen population.... so not a small number. I can't even remember how many articles the local press wrote about us.... at least 40 or 50. But the demand is from regular people as well who surf the internet as well. They approach us like the would from property brokers. We are definitely well known with people in the start up crowd, and also with students looking for exhibition spaces. We do get a few strange ideas as well. Someone wanted to set up a betting office yesterday. They of course should not talk to us though...

R: 53:40 Linking back to *Plantage*.... how did you guys get this project started?

O: We were initially involved in discussions about a creative center in Bremen. In May of 2007-2008 there were discussions on how to support the creative class in Bremen and at one point there was a meeting with the different institutions and stakeholders. At that point I saw a picture of the building during considerations for something like *Plantage*. I then thought that we needed to visit the site. We went and assessed the building and thought that it was a very interesting heterogenic space: it has storage and working space, and offices. And at that point there was a mixture of people looking for spaces for ateliers, offices, even cooking space. Like the Vegan Bar was looking for a place to cook. With those interested people we organized an visit to see what the actual potential was. We then started meeting here (ZZZ office) and discussing the particulars of who needed what kind of space. In June 2010, 50% of the spaces in that building were sub-rented. And the next month, more or less all the other people showed up.

R: So this was 2010 that the first discussion started? 55:50 And then, when did you guys complete the site visits?

O: Well it must have been in January or February 2010. And then exactly the first Second-Hand conference was in May 2010. And the workshop was already in the *Plantage* then on the second day.

R: So it was really quick then... going in and setting it up.

O: 56:17 Yep. And it was quite easy at that point as it was owned by the city. Hmm. It was supposed to be demolished because in the earlier planning there was road that was supposed to be built in this area. But this never came to be. And yeah... you couldn't ... I think it was difficult for the city to find renters.

R: ... to lease it out. So how did you - do you remember the first moment that you heard about it or saw it. Was it in a folder or? did someone tell you about the site?

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O: There was this meeting that a referred to earlier about a creative center at which some one from the Economic Board showed pictures of this space. So...and I saw it and thought that it looked very interesting - to me. But not to the others who attended. And I said 'Ok...maybe we can visit the place and check it out.' When we actually visited the site, we were like 'Yeah, this place works.' I mean the others thought it's old and there was not enough infrastructure, but to us it was perfect.

R: 57:49 So it was a good thing that he showed the photos as you would not have noticed or become aware of the space.

O: I mean, at the beginning of ZZZ, we were talking with the different members of our Steering Committee, like we talked to the Economic Board - about which empty spaces they had. We talked with the Immobilien Bremen which offered us two buildings - one was an empty jail, the other one is the Sportamt which is still in a temporary use project. But there were reasons for which they were not good. For instance they were in poor shape, and it was impossible to sell it because the building code does not allow any other uses other than the one which was already there. And there is no private player involved to move it forward. And there are not so many users who are comparable. And the Sportamt is because it was in a flooding area. And I think they don't really want to continue using the area there. At least not maybe leisure or sports, so this one is only used in the summer months ...

R: For summer occasions...

O: 59:15 Yeah...it's difficult with the building code as it has been four years since they started permitting temporary uses on the site - I think. And there's is tacit acceptance or tolerance for uses if they have been established (despite building code restrictions). But year..

R: So...ok. Just to understand the state of the building at the time. 59:47 So, the building was supposed to be demolished in 2010 - the Plantage building...

O: No...yeah...well the city needed to board it because they wanted to make this street. And...but then...I think the plans to make this road never concretized. The city had to care for the building, but maybe they didn't even have the money to demolish it. So they just had it. Like they had a lot of buildings.

R: Right. But then the condition of the building at the time ... so you did mention that there was brandschutz (fire protection) - did the building meet building code? Or did it need a lot of permits and upgrades.

O: Yeah, well something we just started and the process began to have/to see what we needed. So this was something that showed up after the temporary use project started. But this not directly the way...and right now we are very much - especially because you can't make quarters looking very keen in this area we need to have...to check this out..to see if it works with the building code and fire protection etc. How many units/sites we can use and which uses are permitted etc.

R: So basically from 2010 up until now, no building inspector has come in and said...

O: No no no...in 2011 when we were going in to establish this for the long term all this stuff came up - fire protection etc. And they invested around 100,000 Euro in the building - to bring it up to a useable standard. This included retrofits such as new doors in addition to bringing it up to code.

R: So basically...make it meet the code

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O: Which...I mean 62:16 it's interesting because on the building/zoning plan the planned road is still there. This is an exceptional case as they technically could not make any building improvements with this plan still in place. But they handled it as if the road would not be there...

R: Have they changed the plan now?

O: Not yet. They want to but...

R: And um, I am curious because 100,000 Euros is a lot of money for improvements. So did Plantage 9 themselves have to come up with financing to bring the building up to code ?

O: Well we provided some money initially because we were responsible for the shape of the building. We did not have to finance everything, so we provided 10,000 Euro came from "us" or the users, and ZZZ also had some money, and the remainder came from the city. But this was only possible because of the 3 years of the new contract. The sum of the rent was projected for 100,000 Euro.

R: So the city would be eventually paid back through the rent. I get it.

O: 63:46 Like, the rent is supposed to take from this building is somewhere around 49,000 Euro per annum. This is the amount assessed when the city purchased the building. They paid roughly 700,000 Euro for the building and they need to take I think 7% of the value as rent at least. If you compare this rent value to other fees in the neighbourhood it is quite a lot. But for the first few years we did like a growing rent. So in the first year they only had to pay 25% no 50% of the rent value, and in the second year this increases to 75% and then 100%. I think they even stretched it. So from 2012, they have paid 3 years and I think they are going to stay on this site as they don't want to move. One problem they have at the Plantage is the high cost for the heating.

R: Due to poor insulation?

O: Yeah. The building was built in the 60s, and the roof as well as the walls are poorly insulated. Well it's ok as the prices for heating are quite low.

R: Are there plans to change the system? or does that depend on the people at the Plantage 9 and the association there...

O: 65:49 Well, I think for this building it is in the category of buildings which the city does not want to own for long term use. So, in this case, they are not allowed to modernize anything. If the people from Plantage would like to do it on their own, then it is ok. I mean they will repair things, but they will not make a major investment in anything. This building is sold anyway, and we have move out by the end of March (in reference to ZZZ building).

R: So, to understand the potential scenarios...once all the costs are paid off through the rent would the city simply give the building to the user's association?

O: I think at some point the new building frame is made, and it is certain that there will be no road through the site, then there is a possibility that they may sell it to the users. But I think the city is not allowed to simply sell the building off to the users. If they did so, then it would have to be kept quiet and not made public.

R: In a normal situation, if it was a normal property buyer they would have to file all the permits to change the zoning etc.

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O: I am not sure if there is any idea such as this being discussed. In the last few years, the dynamics have been complex in the city. And this is also relevant to the Plantage. For instance, across from the parking lot near the Plantage site there is a bowling center in the building, and there was even a controversy there. There was a supermarket on the ground floor of the building until 2007/2008, and it has been empty since then. I think they want to put in a supermarket again, and if this happens...there will be more density in this area. There are new developments going up in the mix of garages there. At some point they will want to have a better connection here (near the Plantage site). And in this street over here, for some years there was a brownfield and now there are new apartments. And there is also a new hotel in the area.

R: So, they are trying to change the industrial feel of that area.

O: Very much so. And of course you have the tunnel with the former storage station which is a hotspot for artists/musicians needing space. So the better connection would also benefit them, and then on the other side you have the military building which is empty at the moment but will be partly used in the near future for the refugees. We wanted to do something there for the past two years as well, but this building belongs to the federal government which is even more difficult to deal with.

R: 70:44 Ok, in terms of the process from 2010 up until now, there's been not only the zoning plan - you have mentioned this as a document that's influenced the process. There's also the (because of the Fire Protection) the Bauordnung that has been pretty influential for changing the use of the building. Has there been any other laws or important documents that have facilitated or impeded that building's change of use?

O: Hmm...well....I would not say that....something that has supported the process - but that is not truly a document, but more politics is the Agenda supporting the Creative Class. Because at that point in 2010-2011, there were not so many hotspots in Bremen. And the project was supported Economic Board and the Department of Information Management. So they supported the project because they were supposed to deal with this. A lot of the politicians very much supported the project. And this was the same in the local area. Because this road along the Plantage building at the time was fairly empty, they had problems with vandalism. So people were very happy about more life on the street and more people using the area. And Findhoff - this neighbourhood - is supposedly still a quiet sleepy part of Bremen. There is no fancy activities. It's populated with families mostly - you can see that with all the apartment buildings there.

R:73:35 Then trying to understand the Bauordnung here in Bremen, I have a question as the Wuppertal representative expressed that there is actually no definition for TU. As a result they had a lot of difficulties with permitting or making the TU projects run. They kind of had to tell some of the users "officially you are not allowed to do this, but we are going to turn a blind eye (the agency that is) and you can do it on your own." Is this also the case in Bremen? or is TU a recognized use within planning policies?

O: 74:13 It's kind of both. I think in some cases it is pretty much a "let's just do it" mentality. We tell people to not tell us too much about the use, because if we do know, then we have the obligation to do something about it.

R: So it is pretty much the staff that are allowing this...

O: Yeah, if it were not the people who were supporting it in the administration it would work. They could permit everything according to their interpretation. But as well, there are of course opportunities to make exceptions on a legal basis for Bauordnung. And the same for Fläche - Bauordnungs Planungs recht. The exceptions more or less are possible because the situation is going to be solved more or less. The problem or the bad situation is not

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something that is we want for a long time, but after a certain time, this will change and to say the legal form will start again. So you can make exceptions for Bauordnung, and this is also the same for use. This is something some people already worked on. I have chatted with people who have worked on how you can make exceptions within the building code.

R: That's what I have heard. For instance in Berlin, there they recognize TU officially unlike most other cases. So has Bremen taken some inspiration from Berlin and implemented that here.

O: I would say so. They have made their own exceptions and experiences and credit should also be given to the steering group as well. I mean, we have good connection to the Planning department and other people through one of the guys through the steering group. But of course, like Daniel - in the last month he went with one of our project makers to a house. They needed to make secure the structure with stability frames/belts etc. So they talked to each other about this topic of legalizing those projects under such circumstance. So there are projects where the space can be used, but there are some major structural aspects that need to be addressed for safety reasons. Mind you, the building code is very strict in Germany. The fellow from our building department - Tong Wu says that it can be so strict, but people can fall asleep and accidents will still happen.

R: 78:36 Who else is on the steering group and did they come into existence back in 2009/2010 when ZZZ was formed?

O: Exactly, this was part of the original concept. To have a steering group with members from the different departments and having them act as an advisory group once or twice a year. And the steering group is very important...at least the members are quite high in the hierarchy of the city administration. Some are more like delegates for their departments who take information back to their teams. So we have had at least two guys from the planning department and another from the economic department who have and can strongly support the project.

R: So 2010 into 2011, basically you guys had a really important role with Plantage 9. And then after, the whole contract for them to manage the building on their own took about a year to set up - so from 2011 to 2012. After 2012, did ZZZ still play a very big role in managing that space and the people there?

O: No.

R: I am curious about the rental contracts. Did you guys have to create your own rental contracts for this project or is there a template contract?

O: Yes, well...the one in the Plantage is very close to the version given to us by the Economic Department. They have a temporary for us when we took on the role as subcontractor. And we developed another one for _____.

R: Are there permits that are also tied to these contracts? Or is it only the rental contract that allows them to use this space.

O: 82:40 Kind of, it is integrated in such a way that the user or the partners are responsible to care for the permissions/permits for the uses. I think if you would set up a contract with a private owner it might be a bit different. And the fact that the building is a public buildings makes things easier in a way as well. At the same time, this does not mean that things are not strict as people in the administration are not allowed to do things at their own risks either. I mean, if you have a private contract...they just simply right what they are (not) allowed to do etc....but you might not care about it. In a sense, they have to go through the bureaucracy and busy work but there

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are not as many challenges. At least this is what we have been told by those processing the forms. If you are not going to make an official change in the use of your building for instance, you will never have to talk to a building inspection representative. They do not have the human resources to follow up on everyone. So you can be sure that in 10 years, possibly no one might follow up on your case. Only if you go through the proper processes, then you have to interact with city staff. At the same time you are responsible for any implications of the changes.

R: Interesting. 85:34 I thought it was a bit different here. Or at least that some of the policies might be different. The Economic department that you have mentioned who provided this contract - are they part of the city? what is their profile?

O: They are a city owned corporation aka the Wirtschaftsfoerderung (WfB). And they are officially a sub-group of the Senate for Economy. The Senate is more of a controlling instance where as the WfB is doing business more or less.

R: 86:43 Good. So just to kind of give you an idea. I will probably feature the Plantage in the Bremen case study which is why I am asking so much. So we have covered the building, the documents... in terms of finding the first renters. How did you find them all? Can you recall specifically who they were? and how it lead to the entire or final group?

O: I think well...Moe was a neighbour of one of the neighbours in the office. He asked us initially about space to test out the idea of a Vegan Bar with a kitchen. So he needed some place to test his out other than his mobile shop. Jascha - we knew through a colleague. He was supporting us throughout the conference with technical stuff. He needed a space for storage. So he was a friend of a colleague. Sebastian and Martin asked us quite early on as well...they were a friend of a friend. Most of the renters here knew through people we knew and simply asked us for space. A couple of artists had an atelier near here and we did not know them, but they approached us by themselves.

R: But they all came by themselves to you guys.

O: 90:02 Yep.

R: So the people have also changed over the last few years?

O: Some are still there, but there's been an evolution of the collective that originally used the Plantage site.

O & D: Some renters have moved on to their own permanent spaces. For example, the fellow who had his own kitchen now is running a permanent restaurant. So, he started with a food truck, then the kitchen space, and now a restaurant - the Vegan Bar. He was also key to the collective as the other people would gather because of the food, and in a sense this particular renter - Mark - was a heart to all the people there. Now the group is mostly artists. So we wanted to start out with a good mixture of diversity which unfortunately is no longer the case. It was also difficult at the beginning with the artists as their arrogance alienated themselves from the others. So in the 12 months when we were the managers of the building, we had monthly meetings with the 30 people there. The topics of the meetings were always about maintenance things such as toilet paper...like you might find in a co-housing/residence. As the sub-renter from the City we always had to be there from 2010 to April of 2012....so 16 months. It was difficult in the winter as the heating system is very old in that building, and everyone was freezing during the winter. It was difficult for us as we had signed a contract with the city and we had to manage and maintain the entire structure with only rental fees of 1 euro per month. We had to cover all the obligations...fortunately this ended in 2012. At some times we were really anxious about all the responsibilities,

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and the renters often called us. This truly was the cheapest start-up center in all of Europe 98:04

[Interruption]

R: I think I have most of the information I need. I only have one last question with regards to the tools: websites, promotional materials...was that ever a focus for marketing or raising awareness?

O: We did make flyers, and had a homepage (which we actually need to update). The brochure for Plantage 9 was very important, especially in 2010 as a means of gaining support...so a political leverage. Social media and newspapers were also extremely important. 101:15 I think especially here in Bremen and the administration as they could share what they were doing and supporting - particularly for the politicians. For instance, the former Senator for Building...he really promoted us and visited us at the office often and would bring other political guests. So our project gained a lot of support with politicians, specifically with those in the green party. When ever they had new projects for elections, they would often reference our projects. So even if there are a few politicians who are not big fans of ZZZ, there is enough awareness and momentum to support us in the long run because of the political attention we have gained. But for working it is simply good to have a strong relations with the administration. What else...we also had advertising on local streets [shares material], but the most important is our internet presence. We had facebook, and videos ... but the publications were also important to legitimize the work we had done and successes we had accomplished. In a sense this work was not a need...but a must.

[End of Part 1]

Ratatouille: Space Analysis

0:07 D: So for designers and actors in creative industries is it very important to have a room to create something? Yes. The space that they use is like the clothing that they wear and speaks to their personality and character. You don't want to have a new loft or office near the waterfront with chic embellishments. For everyone or milieu you need space. And for the creative space...if you have done something....or you go into a room as a community and there is an exchange or transfer between the different characters. So we wanted to start not only one roof/space for one person. So we go into a bigger abandoned building with many people and it's like a testing field/laboratory of ideas. You wait 1 or 2 years and then there's a crowd or the community's been able to create their concept. For every activation of abandoned space, you need a concept. But the aim is not the concept but to create communities in the abandoned spaces. So we want to compare the two ideas. And in this Ratatouille, we had a lot of interviews with people in Bremerhaven to identify what kind of spaces they are looking for and what they need. At the end you get a typology. We then compared what it was like there with our situation here in Bremen and other cities, and then made suggestions for which spaces should be supported. Looking at Bremerhaven, we ended suggesting that they start with a smaller meeting point at which people could meet and exchange ideas themselves - this suggestion was near existing attractive areas. This recommendation is contrary to the ideas with which we have worked with - starting in areas of the city where there are not many creative people hanging around. This is very much about cultural and creative spaces in Bremehaven that could be used. Well, here in Bremen, we would do another task. This was mentioned in the TUTUR - the Hemelingen - the old brewery site. This area is an old, working-class industrial area. There is also an old meat factory located there. So the plan is to move our office there. We would be true pioneers there as it is a bit far out.

Places that have history do have a certain trait that attract people. The infrastructure is not always most suitable... etc...

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Interview Transcript: Krisztina Kassay, Viva Vancouver of City of Vancouver

Thursday, 24 April, 2015 @ 15:00 PST

K: great so let me just grab your outline, which I enjoyed reading, but than kind of felt unacademic. There are some big words in there.

0:22 R: Thats okay, so the thing is, its actually better if we keep it unacademic, what it really boils down to is just to understand the different kind of actors, the different kind of tools. So the ANT theory, the part you are referring to of being a little academic just recognizes agency and non-human things, so technology and tools like twitter, the websites or anything. I really do not want to setup too much. I just want you to kind of speak to your experience with the start of Civa Vancouver as well as the Robson Redux.

1:01 K: Okay, alright

1:03 R: If there is anything that you need clarification on, with regards to the material that I provided I can help you with that before starting out.

1:13 K: Oh no its fine, I understood the hist of it. I understood where your work is going and obviously have not been in a university for a while and I was like "I miss this" because yeah it was fun to read that. So alright, Whats your first question about Robson Redux.

1:33 R: Yeah, well kind of give you a context. I have read as much material that I could get online about the Robson Redux. As well, I have talked to Paula Huber and Andrew Pask about temporary use. But what I would like to do is to get some of more, the inside information in regards to the petition as well as the series of events that happened after the Olympics that happened, that got Robson Redux rolling. So I am wondering if it might be possible if you can explain to me how did council reach the decision that allows the robs and redux to take place as a seasonal event?

2:20 K: Well, Council . . we did not need council approval to do Robson Redux.

2:29 R: ok

2:33 K: Council basically and this is part of my presentation back in Seattle, I can give you the story of how it happened.

2:44 R: That would be great

2:44 K: So really quickly, Viva Vancouver was a pilot program back in 2009 and we were called Summer Spaces at the time. And that just gives you a bit of grounding of when we started. But Viva or that pilot Summer Spaces and the desire for experimenting with street space as public space was a council direction. So that was very much top down and council driven that that city staff begin to explore this. So that's how we got started. And in 2011, after 2 years of sort of piloting and experimenting and analyzing data results and all that, we created a new program called Viva Vancouver. And at that time, to get ideas from the community we put out a request for ideas. A pretty broad call to community groups saying "Hey do you have an idea what you want to do? tell us and then we will evaluate it and maybe you get some money and some resources to do it." And in 2011 we got that idea called "Picnurbia" and it was supposed to go, I dont know how familiar you are with Vancouver, but it was supposed to go on the Mount Pleasant neighbourhood on 10th avenue. Do you know where that is?

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4:25 R: Yes I do, yeah

4:23 K: it is supposed to be right at Main and 10th on 10th avenue, by the Ukrainian church and all that - the place that sells perogies. Anyways, so we where working with the super young designers which essentially just graduated from SALA and they had a cool idea and we said ok, let's see what we can do. We got a lot of push-back from the community, so the surrounding residence who lived there. They basically showed up at a meeting with pitchforks and burning torches and essentially told us to go away.

5:04 R: wow

5:04 K: So they were not interested in us being on that block because that would have meant an entire full block closure for an entire summer. And no one wanted that, except for the designers and us. So now, 800th Robson street was a very important gathering place during the Olympics. A`nd right after the Olympics, construction sort of happened basically there was some repairs that had to happen to the membrane underneath and between the sidewalk and the ice rink underneath. So that slab there - they needed to do some repair work and . . .

K: The Olympics in 2010 and it was supposed to basically reopen September 2011. And while we were essentially being told to go away from Mount Pleasant (Main & 10th) because nobody wanted our Picnurbia project, my colleague got a phone call from Translink. And what happened was the construction and repair work finished about 1 month early but Translink wasn't ready to have the buses go back out onto the streets so they didn't want to reopen the streets from construction until September so they said "Hey Viva, is there anything that you can do?" and we said "Yes! We sure do" and so that's how Picnurbia ended up on Robson in August 2011. So, it was sort of ...like ...kind of a happy accident that someone at Translink contacted us and said "We don't want the buses coming back before September." But everyone involved in that project basically said that they didn't want the streets reopened until September, so was there something that we could do. So we landed Picnurbia for just over two weeks in August and we tested it. And it was so popular, and people loved it so much, we were like "hey, we're onto something" why don't we try to find some more designers that might be interested in doing another cool idea. We had a bit of a budget, so we brough Pop Rocks out in 2012 because we were getting published in Dwell Magazine and all these fancy international design magazines. We were getting a lot of media and a lot of attention and frankly people just loved it. And, so we brought it back again in 2013. But each year that we put out a request for ideas we got fewer and fewer responses. In 2012 we had about 15 submissions, in 2013 we had 8, and the quality of the submissions was also diminishing. So the entire process was really losing energy. And Viva Vancouver was getting a pretty back rep. out there in the design community because at that point we were of the mind that we really don't have that much of a budget as a program to begin with. We were really hoping that the exposure and the central location, and the fact that it will be published in magazines was motivation for groups to essentially half-fund their own projects. And we were ... it became pretty obvious that we were out to lunch on that and we started getting fewer submissions because we were not clear on what our budgets was. Plus we used this really...at the city you can use different processes to engage groups to do work for you. You can do a request for proposals, you can do a request for expressions of interest and we did a request for expressions of interest because that was the existing process that we could use as a template without creating an entirely new process. The template was, however, really scary for many designers to read. It was inaccessible, way too bureaucratic and heavy. They didn't even understand what we wanted. There was no clear budget but that was our own fault as we did not put the information in there. An we, and it was not 'talking their talk'. And so we got some feedback from our previous designers and they basically said, "Viva, wake up. Realize that you actually have to put a budget into your call. And you need to actually make it a design competition because that is what designers like and know." And so, we went away and we basically retooled our approach. We created a stand-alone website, we set up an external jury, we created a brand new design brief. We had a way more expanded outreach list. All of a sudden a

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lot of the international design forums picked it up, so we attracted international submissions as well. And we charged a fee. A modest entry fee to offset some of our other related costs. These costs included things such as printing, and people's choice awards. There are also all kinds of other costs related to running this competition. [There was an evolution of the outreach tool to make it more appropriate for a design-based audience]

R: Thank you for divulging some of the insights there. It's actually really interesting to see there was an evolution of the tool that was use as opposed to the original call for proposals/expression of interest. You guys actually had to use more of a design based tool to reach out the the appropriate artistic audience and competitors. Do you think that will stay that way for other future Robson Redux proposals to come? or will there be a newly adapted tool from this experience for other future general planning competitions in Vancouver?

K: So your question is: can something be created from the design-build competition experience that could be used as a planning tool going forward? other than the how-to manual? I can see there being a how-to-guide. I don't think this sort of things would work in just any old space. I think there needs to be some interest and traction already in the space. I mean yes our design-build competition is open to people from anywhere around the world. But the majority of people who enter are from Vancouver or the Vancouver area. I don't know though...it's a really good question. What do you think it could be?

R: Well the reason why I ask the question is that I am trying to get at the different types of planning tools that are being used and that are changing because of the different demands that TU, in general, is now imposing on planning processes as well as planning projects. So, in the cases that I have mentioned in my outline seem to either have policies and planning instruments in place that don't work. And so a lot of what happens is that there are tacit agreements that are made to bypass these regulations that don't help the processes or there are new tools being created. In the Seattle circumstance, there are new regulations that they would in the future use as a reference to amend ROW bylaws. And so, I am trying to see if that is potentially a case for the Robson Redux or as a specific program in the Viva Vancouver case...or whether it is something that is in limbo.

K: It's in limbo, I mean to keep Robson Redux contextualized there is always this bigger question make floating over whether or not it will ever become a permanent public space. Like, some people view what we do as simply a precursor to a permanent plaza. I would argue that this project - what we do on Robson has merit and value whether or not the space eventually becomes permanent or not. I think we do offer . . . the experience that we create on the street and the themes of connection that we are exploring such as social connection in our design brief and what or how we try to make that real on the street is pretty special. It doesn't have to be within the context of a permanent plaza. We could very easily continue the design build competition within the context of a permanent plaza as well, and maintain it as a seasonal highlight - much like what they do in the Times Square for Valentines day (they bring out the hearts), or in the Flat-Iron district they also have a Christmas timed holiday experience with a temporary structure as public art. Essentially it become more like public art . . . highly experimental and radical public art I hope. But, I guess your question is what can come out of this that can be applied to other cases. The most important thing here is our ability to come back year after year to this perfect sunny, summer, space is that it is already a really well loved, and really well liked space. There is a broad community ownership and interest. People buy into the space as a pedestrian space because they already hang out there. So...

R: Do you think that the Robson Redux makes that particular location even more of a special space? Or does it remake that block entirely and take it to a whole new level?

K: I would say yes because it is new and it is not. This is because what we do on 800 Robson actually fulfills Arthur Erickson's original vision for that block which was always intended to be pedestrianized. It was never intended to

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have vehicle traffic go through. That's how those three blocks were built. The block that has the art gallery and the law court complex . . . those blocks were designed to have 800 Robson be a pedestrian thoroughfare. It was never meant to have vehicle traffic on it. That was negotiated at a later date - it was the great compromise of 1979 or around that time. And that sadly was traded off the table. So I think what we do, which is seen as "wow, your taking 800 Robson to a new level" I just think and would argue that we're fulfilling the original vision by Arthur Erickson.

R: Ok, you had mentioned that the original plan for Picnurbia was intended for the Mount Pleasant neighbourhood. In a lot of the material I have read, it seems like the timing was important with the end of the Olympics, and how people had perceived that plaza as a very good pedestrian base. But in your description, it was opportune that Translink had this one month gap to fill. If that window of time was not there - that time within which Translink needed to keep that area free of buses, how likely would it have been that this place-making experience would have taken place on Robson? How important was Robson as the particular place to host this competition as opposed to any other plaza-esque space in Vancouver.

K: Well going forward, I would say that Robson is the obvious place, but had that first two-week experience never happened would Viva Vancouver have fought a good fight on something to open up Robson? I don't know. At that time we did have some direction from Council to look at the opportunity (immediately after the Olympics) . . . Council did say to explore the opportunity to turn 800 Robson into a permanent plaza. I think it first got raised very quickly in 2010, 2011. It came up pretty fast after the Olympics. If it hadn't been for the Olympics . . . we could be still working on the 800 Robson permanent plaza question without Robson Redux being there. But Robson Redux really does keep it alive and it keeps the the question there. It reminds people that we have not answered it. It's absolutely an annual reminder that we don't know what we want to do for the long-term with this space. I don't know what would have happened had Picnurbia never gone onto Robson. I mean . . . I think we would still be required to come up with an answer. But I think our answer will be much better informed as a result of this. I mean, maybe it would have come up. Maybe someone would have still come up with the idea to test it in the summer time. But I don't know this for sure. Yeah. I don't know what would have happened. It all just aligned. But Council had asked us the question pretty quickly after the Olympics to explore the possibility of turning 800 Robson into a permanent plaza. You can find that online somewhere. We were directed to explore it.

R: I did find some Council reports and minutes....

K: Maybe I have something here...Here it is. On December 2nd, 2010 Council directed staff to continue working on a downtown public space plan including the examination of a public square on 800 block Robson Street. So December 2nd 2010.

R: Yeah, I have the November 2012 date following that...

K: Yeah so when we put in Picnurbia in 2011, we already knew that Council wanted on some level for us to examine the possibility of 800 Robson Street being permanent. So, it was probably in the back of our minds, but it was never something directly . . . I don't know . . . I don't remember us thinking "Yeah, this is a great way to examine the permanent question" it was honestly, "Oh my gosh, where are we going to put Picnurbia? We've made a commitment to these designers and we want to create this structure. Where the heck are we going to put it?" And it just so happened that we had this block . . . already closed and that's what made it ok to put it in. Nobody was suddenly put out. It didn't involve changing traffic because traffic had already been rerouted.

R: If anything the designers are getting a better block for exposure.

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K: Yes, absolutely. They're like "This is the best thing that ever happened to use! That meeting was horrible but wow, it worked out really well!" They were busy high-fiving themselves for sure.

R: Is it true....I was told that the Robson block is the third most busy street for pedestrians of all Vancouver.

K: I think it was in 2008, but I think the latest pedestrian count shows that it has fallen a bit. You can find that information online somewhere. I mean it is still up there. We do our pedestrian counts annually which is different from the big pedestrian study that happens every five years. Viva Vancouver captures its own pedestrian counts. There's roughly 2000 people per hour on the street during the summer in a day. And then the City of Vancouver's pedestrian study and is extremely thorough and covers practically every intersection in Vancouver and you can look and see what it says for Robson. Let me know if you have trouble finding that.

R: Were there any specific community groups that had a role in this project? Some of the articles online say that the VPSN seemed to have some sort of clout in supporting the motion at the time, and I think they also had their own petition at that time for Robson Redux?

K: It was not in support of Robson Redux but just in support of the closure. Yes, they were in support of the closure. They did a petition in I think 2011 . . . actually let me look. Yes, they VPSN presented the public with two petitions in 2011. Right because they were trying to not have the area opened to traffic at all because the area had already been closed since 2010. So what about their petition?

R: And how important was it to have their petition for the closure as well as keeping the area for TU? Could you describe that?

K: Well, VPSN's petition was I would say . . . it was important for showing us that there was general support out there for the general closure. It showed us that there was strong interest from people in the city for that spot to remain closed all year long. I would say in the summer of 2011, we were not all that sure if we would come back in 2012. And I would say that the VPSN petition was important but we also did some of our own data gathering work as well. And our work showed some of the same results. Anyway, we felt that it was popular and well-received enough that bringing the experience back was ok as the expectation was there. I mean knew that generally Council would be supportive of a seasonal summer closure. Picurbia wasn't perfect as we had issues with homeless people who moved in on it and we learned a lot about what works and what doesn't work. But overall, the feeling was pretty positive around as nobody had ever done it before. I think VPSN was one of a number of factors that showed us there was public support.

R: Could you describe some of the other factors that showed support and some of the other factors that might have hindered the process of implementation?

K: Again, Robson Redux did not officially show up until 2014. But in terms of just doing a temporary closure, I mean we did have our own monitoring program. And what we saw was really the results of which we thought were interesting and we thought our own data collection and analysis showed something that was good and interesting. We thought we were onto something. So we had our own data. Well another important influencing factor was New York. Looking at what Janelle Sadik-Khan was doing and that's why meeting her was so cool. I mean she pedestrianized Times Square, Broadway . . . they were for me a huge influence for what was possible on streets. They were huge. And I constantly pointed at their pictures and said "If they can do it, we can do it." That is honestly what I did in meetings. So yeah, the work that she did was huge because it was North America. Often they say "Well, they do it in Europe" and then the response is "But that is Europe". But she did it in North America. She raised the bar.

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R: So there were other case studies to look towards. In addition to using them as inspirations was there any contact there for help with policy formation?

K: No, we figured that out ourselves. We looked to San Francisco for help on the parklet program. We did look at (when came time to launch Robson Redux in 2014) we looked at Winnipeg's Warming Huts competition. They do an annual design build competition in the winter on the river. The other example is PS1 MOMA in New York. They do a satellite location in Queens called PS1, and PS1 MOMA holds an annual design build competition in their courtyard. So we looked to them and their process for inspiration. Once we decided that we really wanted to go with the design build competition we just started researching all the other design build competitions.

R: At that point in time were there planning or general policies or precesses that were hurdles to the Robson Redux? Well Viva is based out of Engineering and I think that was and is very important starting off because it is the Engineering department that has the control of streets and streets ROW. So once this department decides they want to close a street down, it's done. The decision is made. And so it's strategic to have Viva in engineering is what we are focusing on is road-space reallocation. And so were we are own worst enemy at times? overall? Sure but when it came to 800 Robson, I think that the Olympic experience combined with a very strong sense from Council that the expectation around public space is shifting and getting raised things were easier. Through Engineering we were able to get buses rerouted. The groups that have been challenging are the West-End Business Improvement Association (BIA). They do not like this. The seniors that live in the West-End also don't like this because of the bus rerouting. The Downtown Vancouver (DV) BIA has been supportive up until this year. But not they have publicly come out as against the seasonal plaza, though if you read. . . If you read this article that was published, they essentially say that it is bad for business if the buses are rerouted. But Viva's monitoring program shows that we have talked to all the surrounding businesses and no one is being negatively impacted. So if you read between the lines, because it actually says very clearly at the end of the article that the DV BIA does not want a permanent plaza. So I think the DV BIA is talking about the temporary use as a way to manoeuvre around the permanent question. Really, they have been quietly supportive of the Robson Redux up until this year.

R: So it was unexpected. . .

K: It is and it isn't. They have some members that don't like it. But it's not like anyone is losing parking of anything. There are bus and traffic reroutings and probably a little more congestion because of this. Yeah and the West End BIA does not like that the bus does not go all the way down into their BIA. The number 5 Robson Bus has been a really important route as a part of the bus network. So its disruption for an entire summer is complained about. But every year the complaints become fewer and fewer.

R: Definitely more awareness and exposure may help accept the project in the long run.33:47 I am wondering how big of a role did technology play in spreading the awareness and is it sill very important or something that you need to maintain the projects?

34:10 K: It's very much important. I mean we have a very modest communications budget. We can even call it meagre. So social media is critical to us in getting the word out about the competition and what we are doing. We also have an extensive contact list that we are cobbled together of this past year. That is rvery targeted to design groups, firms, on-line, design forums. But I would say yeah, no having a website a website that is dedicated to Robson Redux is critical. In fact I would love to see it improved and try to find a way to make it even better. But right now I am not quite sure what the resource implications are going to be for that. But yeah...

35:06 R: did the experiment. get other to help with the public realization or something, yeah. then ok ...

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35:15 K: oh sorry , i just meant, what did you say about

35:22 R: i had meant that am perhaps you guys have to look towards others to maybe help with the spreading of awareness, or at least, like publishing of stories or kind of like news about coming events am...

35:37 K: Yeah, one things we did is we entered into partnership with the Museum of Vancouver this past year and all our events took place at the Museum of Vancouver that had to do with Robson Redux. So we piggy backed on top of their membership, enlisted their channels. So that really helped.

35:59 R: interesting, but thats a good way to kind of help each other out and also gain something out of the process.

36:09R: Last few question so i know that we are almost hitting an hour here, so i don't want to keep you so long and thank you so much by the way that is really great that i have been able to have some of your words of wisdom to add to the whole narrative here.

But Viva Vancouver program has been also described as a department, i just wanted to clarify that it is in fact a department that is a sub-department of engineering or is it a program that is funded by various foundations than funds and grants but is managed an.

36:44 K: Who are we and where do we sit? We are a City of Vancouver funded program and Robson Redux is on a very basic level one of many projects - temporary use projects - that the Viva Vancouver project does. And Viva Vancouver is a City program that lives in the Engineering department. We are very cross-departmental in our approach. We work with people with all kinds of departments to land our projects. For example Public Art (the City of Vancouver's public art program) put ten thousand dollars towards our budget this year. Which meant we tried to encourage artists to be on design teams. And Public Art is really stepping up and wanting to partner internally within the city and say that they see value in what we are doing and they want to help make it even better. So while we live in engineering, we work with many departments.

37:58 R: you guys, setup, quite a bit. and i have told also and i have seen that. that you have a key role to manage some of the programs. can you describe your own personal experience with the viva Vancouver program. whether if that role has stayed the same or evolved over the years that you have been involved.

38:27 K: It has evolved a lot. So I am a planner and I ran the pilot back in 2009. So I have been in here from the very beginning, when this was just, a shadow of its current incarnation. I would say that what I see as critical to my role is to remind the people that I work with, here in engineering, that there are some bigger and higher level think that we need to think about. A lot of the attention (and that is rightfully because this is engineering) is on the object form and the structure. So whether it's a parklet or Robson Redux is a lot of focus and attention on what it is that is being built and brought into the space. And that's a huge part of it, because without it nothing really happens. So what we have to remember though is that as soon as you close the street and bring new element in, it also starts to sort of change the relationship that people have to one another, the relationship of other elements of the block, to other streets there is a whole new idea of connection between people, between things on the block. Suddenly it's bigger than the form and then if you put the next layer on top of that, there are bigger questions around public space. So how do you really show leadership in public space development? What does it mean? Why are we doing it? What are the bigger questions. And we don't do a very good job of that in Viva. But I would like to do us a better job of looking at the value of the connection and change that we are bringing to a space. We collect a lot of data about it but we are not actively using that data to craft a narrative or to say "Here is the public space agenda and here is how we are pushing that agenda'. It tends to be "Look how groovy it is," "let's sit enjoy the sun." Which

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is nice and what you need to do is all about that, but we need to step back and look at the big picture it's about a lot more than that. And I see my role as the planner - as a person that constantly reminds, and constantly says "Hey folks, yes we need to know what screw they are using in the structure but at the end of the day there is more going on than that." So that is what my job is. I am not interested in the nuts and bolts, structural part of it. That is not my strength at all.

41:28 R: you are more the strategic thinker behind about it all

41:29 K: Yeah, I mean right now Viva does not even really have a 2-5 year plan about what it wants to accomplish in the next several years. So right now I am really pushing that we sit down and think more strategically about what our mid-term objectives are. And we tend to be really good (partly because we are partly engineering) at reacting to what is happening on the street, or what somebody wants, of how do we adjust it and how to physically make it work. And then we are just getting better at that community kind of layer of it.

42:17 R: definitely thought that you are bringing the human element, the really not tangible element to all those engineers in the department there.

42:28 K: I try. I try every day but I think as a department, Engineering has really come along way. I really can not say this enough but the Olympics were an absolute game changer in peoples minds about what is possible with streets. And if you are actually look into the Transportation 2040 Plan, in those section that deals with walking, there is an entire sub-section devoted to public spaces. So the fact that public spaces is connected to walking, which is connected to transportation, even exists, would not have happened, if the Olympics had not happened. I would highly recommend that you would find the walking section in the transportation 2040 plan, and you take a look at what it lists there about public spaces and vibrancy and street energy and all that good stuff and there is that little section in there and that is why we are doing what we are doing.

43:36 R: yea, well sounds like i kind of wish i had perhaps, sounds like earlier, i should be focusing perhaps not at the viva Vancouver program but the Olympics altogether , but i will keep that for a future project that comes along.

43:46 K: Yeah for your PhD, but I mean, it was a huge collective AHA moment - internally here at the City and for the entire population of Vancouver to go "wow! we can really be on streets and it's ok, and it's not a one day festival!" Because that's what people have known up until then.

44:12 R: right, there is actually more to it than everything that sponsor?

44:18 K: That is honestly, to go back to one of your questions. If I consider anything that has been a challenge for me in the early years. It was definitely coming up against the questions "Don't we already do this? Don't we already do one-day festivals? Don't we already have festivals? Don't we already close streets? Why do we want to do more?" and trying to explain to people closing a street at a greater frequency or for a longer duration is very different experientially from car-free day festival on the street. That was one of my earliest humps to get over.

44:58 R: right, it's not so much about the time, the temporal, it's more so that, as you are saying that the space and the connection change.

45:08 K: Yeah, Because when you keep a block open to pedestrians for over two month, compared to opening a street for one day, it is really different.

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45:16 R: it is, it is for sure

45:22 K: And that took a long time for people to understand.

45:24 R: Yeah, I think someone had described especially with the plaza there, there are so many kind of orphan spaces or nooks and crannies? that people can discover and you don't really think about it until you set into that event, or sat there with that pedestrian oriented event where you can actually really not in the like, in embrace it, that actually enjoy it. but take your time to enjoy the space there

45:47 K: Well, is that all your questions?

45:54 R: you have actually answered, tiny surface, you have gone through all the questions that I need, and I am truly very great full am I only just wanted to check do you want me to send you a copy of what I have when I am done, or the transcript even before I submit?

46:13 K: I am going to assume you recorded this?

46:14 R: Yeah

46:14 K: No you don't need it, you don't have to send me the transcript but if you send me the draft where you talk about Robson Redux that would be great. Because sometimes, you know, when you know all the details to something. not everyone connects the bits in the right order all the time. So I would love to see a draft of what you create.

46:41 R: Yeah I can definitely do that.

46:47 K: I can just look it over for accuracy that's all. And so that Vancouver Public Space Network. The work they do as public space advocate is huge but overall they don't sometimes they work with us with Viva on small little projects here and there. They show up and have an event here and there in one of the spaces we created but they don't typically work very close with us. They always have a lot to say and they definitely have a direction they like the things to go in and we know what that is and so we really value . . . They did actually helped us with doing some of our monitoring. We were doing behavioral mapping. Its sort of a method to code what people are doing at the street to look at space performance. And They were critical in helping to establish a methodology for doing that. So they help us, a lot, kind of in bits and starts, where they can sort of help us.

48:00 R: okay, well I do understand, I wish is why I was really keen on trying to get your insight into this. But I will finish the narrative or the section of Vancouver on the Robson Redux within the next few days so I can definitely get that to you. And the narrative basically is a bit simplified because I cannot tell the entire story but the jist of it is to capture more so the role of the space - that particular space or place and how it really transforms or provides contingency through temporary use. So I hope its okay with you that I will write it from that perspective. But I will keep everything as true as I can to the resources online as well as your contributions for which I am really grateful.

48:48 K: Use the parts that you need to and that's the thing . . . temporary space you come up against a lot of people who are like "Well, why even bother?" or "The only reason you should do something on a temporary basis is because it's going to become permanent." and I don't agree with that 100 percent. I think there is something very special about something being a ephemeral and it's not a waste of money.

49:11 R: Exactly

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49:15 K: And that's an attitude we come up against a lot: "why on earth would you spend so much money? 40,000 dollars on something that just goes away!" Well there is something more going on.

49:25 R: for sure yeah,

49:28 K: Ok. Cool good luck , I look forward to your email.

49:27 R: thanks again, i hope you have a great weekend, and I will be in touch with the draft with the next few days, wish you all the best then

49:25 K: Thank you Robin, bye!

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Interview Transcript: Jennifer Wieland, Public Space Management Program of SDOT

Tuesday, 24 February 2015 @ 10:00

R: Brief Intro of the thesis concept....

R: To begin, I know that you are the point of contact for the Public Space Management Program (PSMP). What is your role...or what you do specifically there?

J: So we built the PSMP in 2013 and I joined this division - "Street Use" to build the program, and part of what we did was pull together some existing programs (Food Truck Program, Sidewalk Cafe Program) and then prioritize a list of new programs that we wanted to build including parklets - a pavement to parklet program, and "Place Streets". So, now we have about 40 programs that we manage as a part of PSMP. Some of it is building new programs which means best-practices research, identifying a policy framework, identifying guidelines and working with stakeholders and then actually moving into implementation.3:22 Others of our programs are pretty much established, so it's just the ongoing maintaining management. We've got about 20 people that work in PSMP. Everybody from permit reviewers and inspectors to folks that do policy and code change. So we're a full service, one-stop, shop for any source of creative uses of the right-of-way.

R:3:47 Do you only management the Parklet program at this point?

J: No, I am one of two managers of the PSMP. So, we divide different areas. My background and expertise is more in the program development side of things. I am a planner. My co-Lead is more on the legislative side of things - she is really good with code and processes. So we split. So, yes, I have responsibilities for the Parklet Program but we jointly manage Public Space Management.

R:4:22 So you complement each other there. Ok, so...in your capacity - as a representative of the Public Space Management Program as well as the SDOT, can you define/describe what temporary use (TU) is for Seattle?

J:4:51 In terms of what is TU?

R: Exactly

J: No. However we have had a lot of conversations about that lately. In part because we are struggling with what's temporary vs. what's interim vs. what's pilot. We use all of those words interchangeably even though they don't mean the same thing. And so, I would say that we use the word 'pilot' to describe something that we are trying out. And we tend to talk about pilots more programmatically. We use the word 'temporary' to talk about anything that could go away - it doesn't necessarily have a duration attached to it. And then we're using the word 'interim' to talk about things that could last no more than five years. I guess we tend to think that 'temporary' is one to three years, 'interim' is three to five years, and 'pilot' is the label that you slap onto something so people feel like it's going to be ok.

R: Because of it's experimental connotation. The urban laboratory. I find it interesting that you use the term interim as it seems to be a very British term. Even in Vancouver that term did not come up. But to follow up on that, there has been - at least in the North American context - this trend or growing awareness for tactical use or tactical urbanism. So, how does that tie into the definition for TU?

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J: 6:29 It's interesting. Have you seen the continuum for tactical projects?

R: Yes.

J: So we think about that a lot just in terms of where we as a city fall in that continuum and at what point a project stops being tactical and starts being something that is just part of a government's toolbox. And so, I guess we have shied away from the term tactical because - for the same reason I think everybody else is. You know it's...it really..

R: is a strong word?

J: It's a strong word and it's got pretty negative connotations. And so, I think that maybe that's why we've tended more toward the 'temporary' or 'interim'. We also struggle a little bit with the fact that as a city governments, when we talk about tactical things and we talk about lighter, faster, cheaper - people are like "Why are you not spending the right amount of money on me?" And if you are doing fast, it means that you are not involving the community in the way that you should be. So all of those words are also a little bit loaded. Um...but I would say that probably the easiest example for the city to think about it in terms of tactical projects is are role in "Park(ing) Day" and the fact that is probably THE example of a tactical project - the original 'Park(ing) Day' that was just taking a parking space for two hours. And now it's something that we've embraced, and we promote, and we really encourage people to take part in. We also did a 24-hour installation that was an intersection closure, and we hosted a scrabble game. And so that kind of thing I would classify is even more tactical than temporary. But yeah, we tend to say to use 'temporary' instead of 'tactical'.

R: 8:31 Interesting. Um. It's also like this 'tactical' is becoming more mainstream but is also in reality not a relevant nor attractive of a term for municipal governments. So maybe researchers or advocates - or advocacy planners are making it out to be more than it is.

J: Right. And I think what we as a government want to capture out of tactical urbanism is the ability to respond quickly to people's needs and the ability to test things. I think that those are the components that we have to get better at.

R: Ok. So in terms of an exemplary project for TU - what would you say is THE project/program that defines best practice here?

J: I think the Parklet Program is a very good example of that. So, we launched our pilot Parklet program in the summer of 2013. And have 15 different locations that are part of the pilot. Just this past weekend we announced that the pilot is no longer a pilot. It now is a permanent program, and so we've opened up another call for applications and launched a new pilot associated with it which is called our 'Streatery' program. So that's a combination of a side-walk cafe and a parklet. I brought you a little print out so that you could take that with you. Yeah, so the idea of being able to offer table services in a parklet for a certain portion of the day, but have it also be public open space.

R: Ok. Interesting.

J: 10:22 So in my mind, the Parklet Program is a good example of not only a successful pilot but also the ways that we are encouraging people to think about using a space on a temporary basis but really with the intent to signal that we want to use the ROW differently. We want to use our streets and sidewalks differently. And so, this is a way to try something out and see how it works for your neighbourhood. And if it's great...wonderful! Maybe at

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some point it becomes a permanent curb bulb or a full-block curb extension. And if it doesn't work? Okay, it can go away.

R: Yeah. That's cool thought that there is a second evolution or phase to the Parklet Program in the form of the Streatery Program. That's really exciting. With this new pilot program actually a suggestion from other applicants or participants of the Parklet Program?

J: 11:20 Yes. It was something that came...so very early on, so actually our first Parklet in Seattle is a weird one because it has a parklet and a sidewalk cafe immediately adjacent to it. So it's a curbside sidewalk cafe. And it's hosted by a bar, and from the beginning they asked if they could provide liquor service in the parklet. We said "No, it's public open space always open for anybody." And we said "You know, we'd be glad to think about that a little bit down the road." And then we did have a couple of other restaurants that came in as part of the pilot program that said "You know, at some point I would really love to be able to offer table-service here." And we decided to focus on parklets at that moment in time but consider the other possibilities. So it seems like as we were ready to transition the Parklet Program, it was a great time to try out this other avenue and see if it could be successful.

R: Right, and what was the ... or which eatery or establishment was it that first went?

J: It's 'Montana Bar' on Capitol Hill.

R: 12:26 are there any specific people at that establishment who were key to this process?

J: Yes. Rachel Marshall is the owner. And she's been a great champion for the Parklet Program from the beginning and I think would be a good representative of the Streatery Program as well!

R: Probably also a champion who encourages and supports others to pursue the experimentalism as well.

J: Yeah, definitely.

R: It's a great idea as well. It benefits not only the public. The government is seen as a cooperative agency that wants to include them, and business owners can also benefit from the increased business...so why not?

J: Exactly.

R: 13:14 Was there at any moment a consideration for business owners to simply extend a patio as opposed going for the parklet or streatery idea?

J: Like do a permanent curb extension? It's always an opportunity for people, like if somebody approached us and said "Hey, I want to spend the money. I want to do the engineering work. I am going to deal with the drainage issues because I think it is really important to extend the curb right here." We would love that. It's just that it is such a huge investment for an individual business to think about making that we haven't had anybody do it yet. The Parklet or Streatery approach is a much, much more affordable way to get the same benefit.

R: So I read up on the website that permits were roughly \$150 each?

J: 14:04 The first year of permitting ends up being about \$1000 because it's the reviews and the actual permit issuance. And then each year it's \$140.

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R: Right I remember also seeing that about the review and application process. How much is the permanent option in comparison to the Parklet option.

J: Total costs? or just permitting?

R: Permitting for comparison purposes.

J: You would easily be at probably \$5000 because the level of review that would be required is so much more significant. Because you would be changing the drainage patterns and so you would have to deal with all of the stormwater issues. Whatever other infrastructures on the street you would have to deal with that as well. And you know, you'd be talking about concrete as opposed to wood. And then I think your installation costs would be in the \$100,000 to \$150,000 depending on the work you had to do versus \$15,000 to \$30,000.

R: That's what I thought but I just wanted to confirm the numbers. Yeah...that is quite a bit more. So moving. The Parklet has come to exemplify TU. You had mentioned that there were three pilot programs in 2013, and you have named one of them. Can you perhaps how space placed a role? So not the actors or how you as a representative of the city had been motivated to do going with that space. And in doing so, can you tell me the specific site or location?

J:16:26 Yeah, sure. So, I will go to Montana Bar again. So the one thing that is interesting about their location is that they have a very narrow sidewalk which meant that even though they wanted a sidewalk cafe, there's no way that they could fit that in without having the Parklet in the parking lane to provide a bit of buffer there. So, it's a place where sidewalks are so narrow, you can't have the outdoor seating that you really want to see to activate a streetscape. So that was one piece of it. Capitol Hill is our densest neighbourhood. It's our neighbourhood where we definitely have parking challenges but we also have the most people on foot or on bike. And one of the things I remember Rachel saying early on is that 90% of her customers come on foot or by bike. And so to her, that parking space in front of her business was useless. It wasn't providing her any value. So those are the components of that particular space.

Another one that I think is slightly interesting from a different perspective is our second parklet which is in the Chinatown/International District. Parking is a very sensitive issue in Chinatown right now and so it was the Business Improvement Association that was leading the charge on the Parklet which we felt great about. It meant that the Business Association was saying there is a better use of the space. What they ended up doing was finding a space where parking wasn't currently allowed. So the 30 feet between a stop sign - you're not allowed to park within 30 feet of a stop sign. And so they took that space and created a Parklet in it. So it's a spot that isn't good for anything and now they have a new public space there. So those are a couple of examples with characteristics of the place that really drove what the Parklet hosts were wanting to do.

R: Right. So with Montana Bar it seems like there was a very clear need for using unused space. With the second example you mentioned in Chinatown, the space within a stop sign - was it purely policy that was stopping people from using it?

J: 19:11 Yeah. There's a traffic safety reason which is visibility improvement. This way it is easier to see a pedestrian who is trying to cross the street to see oncoming bikes, and cars. It's easier for a car or bicyclist who's approaching an intersection to see a pedestrian who's trying to cross if there's nothing in that space. And so, we're very very restrictive about what that kind of space can be used for.

R: So in their case, did they also turn the Parklet into a patio space for people to sit out on? or was it different?

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J: Yeah, it's a very simple Parklet. And it's next to a Bubble Tea shop. And it provides certainly space for customers to come out with the the Bubble Tea, but it's also a great community aspect.

R: Ok. Just to get to know their case better. It's very rare that you have a collective that comes out. So the ID Business Improvement Association came out and lobbied, but based off the description it seems that only the Bubble Tea Shop benefited from the actual Parklet - in terms of hte increased traffic and activity. Do you know or have some insight as to why the shop owner had not themselves come up with this idea or why they might have approached the Business Improvement association first?

J: 20:45 No, the BIA had actually been looking at another location initially and then relocated the idea for the Parklet. I ...it's interesting. We've had a mix in terms of our pilot Parklets. We've had three of them done by an individual business. And then the other three have been either a group of businesses or a community organization. And so, I think that now as the program moves from pilot to permanent we will see more business owners that will see that this is a business opportunity and will take the initiative. But for the Chinatown ID Parklet, it was really about the Business Improvement Association saying "You know what? We need some more public space in the neighbourhood. We've got an opportunity to be a part of something new and try it out and see how it works. And we'll find a business that is excited about doing it." So yeah, there's was a bit of a different approach.

R: Interesting. That's cool since they were engaging themselves.

J: And there's was crowdfunded as well. I mean we've seen that now with a couple of our Parklets. They use a variety of different funding sources but that when was funded by a Kickstarter campaign and so it really is a community space.

R: That is definitely very exciting. So, all three parklets in 2013 were very much grassroots projects. Montana Bar, the BIA, and the third one...

J: The third one has not been built yet. That one is City Hostel in Belltown and that was a single business owner who approached us and he has just had a difficult time getting his funding together to build it. So even though we still talk about him as a part of the Parklet Program, there is no actual parklet there. And then we've got the next 12 that came in in the second year of the pilot program.

R: So, progressing from simply grassroots interests in 2013 with the three applications, and the last year had 12, and an additional upcoming deadline for more applications, what was it that motivated the staff and city council in Seattle to look at it and start reviewing policy or permitting process to solidify this as a pilot program. I mean the other case studies I have interview have told me that regulation is much to difficult to change so they fudge a little bit or they simple don't have a review process (such as is in Vancouver) despite recognizing a need for this change. In the case with Seattle, it seems very different as the change started from the beginning.

J: 24:41 Well I think it's fair to say that for the very first year in 2013 we did fudge it. Because at that point it was just the three businesses that we were working with and so we immediately started looking to other cities to see what guidelines they had in place just because we knew we needed something and it had to be defensible. It's very difficult to say "no" or "yes, you can do that" if you can't point to another city and say "well, they did it this way in San Francisco or this way in New York...that worked...that didn't." So we definitely made it up as we went along that first year. We drafted a very quick set of guidelines that we pulled from other cities but we were refining in real time and we didn't exactly know what the process looked like that first year either. It was sort of like "well, you give us some drawings and we'll review them and tell you what to change." And then we remembered we had

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to do public notice, so it definitely evolved over that first year. For the second year when we decided we wanted to extend the pilot program and do a call for applications, we had started to formalize our guidelines based on what we learned in that first year. Because we felt like it was hard for people to come in and not have any certainty about what to expect. We tried to be very careful about leaving people as much flexibility as possible but we tried to also give a little bit of information about timelines, and costs, so that they could do a little bit of planning. So I think the reason for doing that in 2014 was selfish in one sense in that it made it easier for us to move through a process when it was defined. It also made it easier to have conversations with the public, with our management, our elected officials when we were able to spell out what a process looked like and let people know when they could be involved. And then, the other side of it was really trying to make things easy for the applicants. We wanted it to be something that community groups could take advantage of, and that it didn't have to be a business coming in through the door with all their funding in place to make it happen.

27:12 And so then this year, you will see, if you visit our website again (just yesterday it was updated with all of our latest materials), so this year when we transition the program into a permanent program we have a parklet handbook that talks about all the requirements, the design guidelines, the review processes, and the costs. So that is a sizeable document that's now available. We also have a Streatery Supplement that really explains the streatery program. So each year we're building the amount of information we have.

R: Is the handbook by any chance this here?

J: No, that is the old document. You'll find the new one up now, but you might have to refresh your browser. It's called the 'Parklet Handbook' and it's got all the new forms, requirements, etc.

R: I will have to look that up for sure. You must have had a pretty big influence in the creation of that document?

J: Yeah we had a great team that was working to make it something that was reader-friendly, easier for people to use, and then had a lot of review around the department as well so that this time when we received applications we'll be able to point to the guidelines. It'll help us improve and streamline the process a bit as well.

R: In a way it also helps cement the concept of parklets as a program...

J: Absolutely. Now it's a thing that has a handbook! It can't go away...

R:29:17 In terms of the time line and how things progress, the staff were a part of this process. I am wondering if you can expand when and how the interdepartmental group or committee as well as the dialogue with the city council. So first question, was there full support from council from the beginning or were there certain champions who pushed the program along?

J: That's a great question. We didn't need any formal blessing from city council to move forward. We will for Streateries if that progresses as we will require some code changes. But as we were thinking about a pilot program, we did have great support from the mayor's office and then also a few key council members who were really supportive of all things public space. They were excited about the fact that we were building a public space management program and really supportive of parklets. So Council Member Sally Bagshaw was one who was a great champion for open and public space. Mike O'Brien, and then Tom Rasmussen were probably my three key Council Members. But it definitely was one of those situations where we had broad support. We weren't fighting our elected officials on this. It was something they definitely supported and encouraged us to keep moving forward with. Which makes it easier.

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R: So the Council Members, and the Mayor's Office were on board. The Interdepartmental Committee - where they a part of that? How do they fit into all of this?

J: We pulled them together at the very beginning of 2013 and they were there before everything. The way that they help shaped the Parklet Program was they helped us prioritize among all the different public space management programs and parklets was at the top of that list. So that group was definitely a supporter of building a pilot Parklet Program. But that group's work ended in June of 2013. So we brought them together for a very short period of time and then let them go. They have continued to be champions of the program.

R: Who are specific members of this interdepartmental group or was it a constantly changing group of representatives?

J: 32:20 No, we had folks from most every city departments. We had one representative from each city department. It was half internal, and half external. So some of the external stakeholders we had were individuals from the Downtown Seattle Association, the Chinatown/ID Business Improvement Association. We had a couple of folks that had worked on public space initiatives in a much more tactical way - so people who had been a part of guerrilla installations in the past. We brought them in as members of the committee. We had some designers and some planners. It was a pretty broad-based group with about 35 people as a part of that task force. And so, I think that having that group together identify what public space management was and help set priorities for the program really helped ensure that we were going to have buy-in from the Council and the Mayor.

R: Right because you guys were going in organized with pretty much everything in place. All you needed was a bit of reviewing but no extreme amount drafting or planning.

J: Right. Because the hard work comes each time start a new program. So you say "Here's what public space management is. These are our priorities, Here's our five-year work plan. Mayor and Council do you support this?" Everybody nods their heads, and then we say "We're going to start tackling the priority one which is the pilot Parklet Program." And so, if we ever were questioned then we had the work plan for the Public Space Management Program to refer back to and the work of that stakeholder group.

R: 34:15 Wow. Very very organized. It truly is. As it's not only that the value of TU has been canonized into the community but that policy and practice don't reflect these values. So there is no legacy. But that is not the case in Seattle. Now following up on this, I am wondering if you could tell me which cities you guys looked to as best-practice examples for your own guidelines and were there many?

J: There were a lot. So San Francisco is everybody's go to just because they do have a Parklet Manual and have the most experience with this program. So we looked at them. There was also a document out of UCLA from a number of years ago looking at Parklets. I can't remember the name...but it was all about parklets. And then we looked at the programs in LA, Portland, NY, Chicago, Boston, Vancouver, and Montreal.

R: Was there discussion with people from there? Or did your team only look at what they had done?

J:35:59 Both. We sort of started...I had a couple of Graduate Interns that helped do a lot of the best-practices work. They started by doing a broad search for resources available and then found our counterparts within each of those cities and started working with them directly. Oakland is another city. And then I was down in the Bay Area for a conference and had a chance to meet with the managers from San Francisco's Parklet Program and Oakland's Parklet program and so we did some face-to-face work as well to understand what was successful for each of the cities.

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R: That was probably was a bit more fruitful as some of the insights you can't communicate on paper were available.

J: Well there are some things you don't want to put into an email right?

R: 36:47 Yeah. In case certain names should not be shared. Okay. and so this process of research was pretty much the entirety of 2013? or did it extend into 2014?

J: It continued. Because even as we were learning things through that first year we would call somebody in another city and ask for their tips and advice. And then even as we started thinking about a Streatery Program, we started to wonder what other cities had similar programs. So it was then another round of research.

R: Are you still in discussion with any of these other cities.

J: I don't want to say regularly, but I would say every few months there is some conversation that happens. And then we are hearing all the time now from other people that are thinking about building a Parklet Program and want to know about our experience. So I think that sort of information sharing has been pretty powerful. It has certainly helped us in getting to where we are at, and is now helping others too.

R: In terms of the list of cities that you guys had looked to, was that information found only through the Graduate Interns' research? Are there other partnerships or associations of public space management programs or temporary use/urbanism alliances that have helped facilitate communication and knowledge sharing? Or is most of the information sharing still fairly informal?

J: It's still pretty informal. I think the most formal exchange is probably through an organization called NACTO - National Association of City and County Transportation Officials. And it includes 11 or 13 different cities I think? NACTO published an urban street design guide a year ago or a couple of years ago and it actually talks about parklets. So that organization I think has been really powerful in terms of demonstrating a set of guidelines. It talks about interim projects and ways that cities can implement interim projects. So that is probably the most established group. But then I would say that the American Planning Association, the Association of Pedestrian and Bicycle Professionals - all of those organizations are talking about things like parklets, tactical projects, TU, reallocating the ROW and so more and more you start to see communities of practice form even if it is not an actual organization.

R: So even though there is no formal set ups, but there are a lot of other informal set ups that are helping to float the notion of parklets...

J: Yeah...thinking about how we use the ROW differently. I think it is very hot right now when it comes to planning.

R: So, with regards to how we use public space - why do you think it is so important right now? What are some of the meaty core values that motivate us to look at public space differently?

J: I think for us and what I have seen in other cities is as our cities continue to grow and densify - we've sort of seen nationally a return to cities in many ways. There was the flight to the suburbs and now people are wanting to come back to live in cities. And so as this trend continues, there is an increasing need for people to have some type of public space. We're also seeing a shift in how people are traveling because we just don't have the space to accommodate all the cars that people might want to drive. So there is a renewed focus on public transportation,

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bicycling, and walking as modes of transportation - not just as recreational opportunities. And then when you look at the actual space that is available in the city: so using Seattle as an example, we have about 12% of the city which is parkland. So it's owned by the Parks department. And 27% of the city is ROW which is managed by the Department of Transportation. So that is everything from building face to building face. It includes your sidewalk, your planting strip, parking lane, and your travel lanes. 27% is a lot more than 12%. So thinking about how we make a quarter of our space work for more than just moving people through but actually creating places where people want to be is critical for us.

R: In terms of the process of establishing TU, the space is clearly important in terms of looking at changing trends. Has public engagement also been a factor? What I mean is that the experimental nature of TU requires more discussion sometimes. In this light, has the increased use of TU also been of means of leveraging more community awareness and participation in general?

J: 43:04 Yes. That's critical because know that the traditional modes of public outreach don't work. Hosting a community meeting in the basement of a church or school is just going to draw the same people who have always come out to public meetings. It doesn't engage people in a particular idea or place. So when you are talking about something new that people haven't had the chance to experience, I would absolutely agree that having the opportunity to show people what it's like in a physical space is huge. Because then people will think about it differently. With Parklets for example, it is not just an abstract thing that takes away a parking space. They become a place, at which people want to be and that people can see themselves in. And so I think that aspect of TU is an opportunity to broaden how we do public engagement and to really help people try something out as opposed to just labeling it as different and not liking it right from the start because it is different.

R: Do you think that with this renewed focus on TU as a way of engaging in planning will help change planning or help it evolve because you are no longer just thinking about the permit, or how top-down officials should implement or regulate zone but that is truly becoming a more bottom-up or mixed/integrated approach.

J: Definitely. Absolutely. I think that showing our commitment to testing things, showing our commitment to evolving a project over time as people try it out as we understand what works and what doesn't....I think that is really important. I think it also shows our willingness to go to where people are as opposed to just expecting that people are going to come to us and tell us what they want. Because people don't have the time to do that.

R: And the masterplans are not always things they can easily find and say "Okay, that's it."

J: Right, it's difficult to get your head around.

R: For sure. Can you envision that at one point in the future, in this light, there might not be masterplans?

J: I think so. I have to acknowledge that I come from experience with masterplans. At my first DOT job was working on a pedestrian masterplan. I do think there is value at a city-wide level in setting your vision and goals and having that overarching planning and framework. I do think that's important. But I definitely agree with you that when it comes down to is, it is impossible to look at a set of solutions across the entire city and know what is going to work. And so, the city definitely is getting into what we might call and implementation plan. We're definitely looking more at a local level then. Whether it's neighbourhoods or we're looking at transitioning into council districts later this year. And so then I think we will be doing not just neighbourhood planning but a lot of district planning as well.

R: Okay. Without taking too much more of your time I am wondering if you can say a few words on the permanency of parklets in existing policy?

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J: Yeah. It's here to stay. The Parklet Program is a permanent program and we will be talking about it in other documents like our ROW Improvements Manual. And that is a document where you are a City Project Manager or a Private Developer and you want to know what are the standards as I am rebuilding a street. That document will now not only talk about just sidewalk width, bike lane width, but also parklets. So I think that will become more and more formalized. With the Streatery Program, we will do an evaluation similar to Parklets. And if it's a successful pilot then I see that transitioning into a permanent program as well.

R: How soon do you see that the permanency of the program will be undisputed?

J: My guess would be that after this round for our call for applications for Parklets, it will really start to feel like a real thing for people. I mean you are right - we took off the word 'pilot' but there still is that getting it into people's consciousness in a way that really gives it it's light. So I would think that sometime in the next year you will really here people start to talk about Parklets as something we do in Seattle. Streateries - I am imagining that the pilot program will run for a year or maybe two years. So, probably in the next two to three years it will become something that people really think of as permanent.

R: Okay. That is actually really optimistic and encouraging.

J: 50:00 It is 😊

[Closing remarks]

APPENDIX E

Interview Notes: Andrew Pask, Vancouver Public Space Network/ City of Vancouver

Thursday, 9 January, 2015 @ 10:00

*No interview transcript, only interview notes

Vancouver Profile:

Population: roughly 600,000

Program through which temporary use projects are facilitated

- Viva Vancouver
 - Robson Redux
 - 800 block of Robson Street
- Policies
 - Temporary Special Zone Permits
 - Case by case review
 - “public space” = roads/curbs

Andrew Pask is a founder and the Director of the Vancouver Public Space Network (VPSN) and also an urban planner with the City of Vancouver

1. What is “Temporary Use” and its place in Vancouver’s urban planning?

TU has a broader definition that is not set and activity dependent. The definition you might find in Vancouver reflects this and most importantly incorporates a material/spatial component that is not just limited to streets. In essence it is an ephemeral activation of space that can happen through an array of spatial and public programs.

In Vancouver, the municipality’s capacity in this regard is to not only activate existing spaces, but also animate “orphan spaces”. These capacities can still be strengthened.

The term “Tactical Urbanism” in my opinion is a more confrontational and interventionist in nature. The term is also vaguely militaristic as are others such as “stealth intervention”. There is no reason why we cannot stick to traditional terms such as “community.....” as they are warmer and more welcoming concepts. Additionally, the focus should be on involving others in “place-making,” followed by filling the space with a new use.

2. The VPSN is involved in TU through awareness raising. Their explicit interests as a part of more general objectives is about making temporary more acceptable and strategic. They participate through project-creation and implementation, collaborations, and also advocacy. They support by reporting to council or lobbying for funds. For instance they have facilitated projects involving guerrilla gardening and sky-train parties. They agree that the TU permitting process takes too long currently and encourages the review of the licensing/permitting process.

While the micro-processes involved with TU have evolved, the overall planning system has not. If this was addressed, the entire process would be streamlined, and offer official sanctions and ultimately result in more successful projects.

3. Their guerrilla events (ie. Sky train parties) have achieved their own sense of legitimacy when the public transport authority invited VPSN to help organize an event. The authority aided in this process by

APPENDIX E

providing more staff/security, and trains. There was a request to the VPSN to go through more official channels to organize future events, but a tacit agreement has emerged over time. Another example of an event is the “Riley Park – Active Fiction” event that they coordinated with SFU.

4. With regards to place-making and inclusiveness, there would be more comfort with official sanctions. There should be no reason to associated anxiety with place-making. In the end, it empowers the people with the concept of public space.
5. The site for the Robson Redux is a high pedestrian zone with significant history. The courthouse is located there along with the art gallery. It begs to question why there is no public square there as those significant buildings bring a focus into that area as a public gathering space. It has a plaza but there are also nooks and crannies in which people can sit, rest, chat, etc. As a result of the 2010 Olympic, the area was closed off for events and activities. This event catalyzed the creation of the design-build competition as a means of maintaining the spirit of the place and taking advantage of the 3rd most walked street in Vancouver.

Three councillors put forward a motion that VPSN advocated. This was supported by a petition to maintain the area as a pedestrian only zone. Unfortunately, they did not win. They did, however, win a compromise. At the heart of the resistance were transit conflicts that still need to be resolved. The compromise would allow for the area to be designated as pedestrian only during the summer months. The transit authority (Translink) has been invited to help review the bus 800 Robson block rerouting.

The square is owned by the province, but other agencies involved are the Art Gallery, the Law Courts, the Downtown Vancouver Business Associations, other businesses, and to a minor degree Tourism Vancouver.

TU projects merit testing/experimentation....particularly in dense cities.

APPENDIX F

	Wuppertal	Bremen	Vancouver	Seattle
Claim	<p>There is a long-term need for reactivation of empty storefronts in the urban districts of Wuppertal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TU is the method through which this will be implemented in the short-term. 	<p>Economic development is required through alternative methods supporting industry and specifically small-medium businesses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TU is the vehicle for this strategic objective. 	<p>We have a potential for permanent public space but desire to explore this potential first before implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TU is the means through which this experimentation emerges 	<p>We need to rethink quality public spaces as "people places".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TU is a vehicle for this process
Problematisation	<p>The discussions around health, nutrition, children, and other community concerns incited a process to combine TU and community improvement. This resulted in mobile dinners organized by the TU agency (ZNA), as the events to combine both.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The agency needed to find sites that connected with key community actants and themes for the mobile dinners. 	<p>The need to not only fill vacant buildings and sites with uses, but also provide stimulus for new program management inspired the municipal government to set up a TU agency (ZZZ).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The agency need to find the sites and the potential renters/businesses and connect them 	<p>The positive experiences from the 2010 Olympics as well as the 2010 Council directive to look into the Robson Plaza as a permanent public space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The event propelled this process, but Council's decision provided legitimacy 	<p>Park(ing) Day became event towards which the first parklet was propelled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rachel Marshall of the Montana Bar required improved public space for her customers
Interessement	<p>Direct networking and recommendation from key actants determined locations, topics, and new actants to interest in the community building and TU process embodied in <i>Arrenberg Is(s)t</i>.</p>	<p>Direct networking and brokerage of sites from the agency potential sites and users. Organization of conference style events to gain momentum.</p>	<p>Interessement for TU and Robson, began in parallel with the <i>Summer Spaces</i> program that required a space for the pop-up park <i>Picnurbia</i>. As city staff realized they had no interest in the originally intended neighbourhood and location, they started looking and discussing with other actants elsewhere.</p>	<p>Rachel Marshall requested the city for permission to extend her curb space. This began a process of official consulting and experimentation with TU in the form of a parklet.</p>
Enrolment	<p>Guests were invited to locations and facilitated in discussion that would carry on beyond the auspices of the dinner. These actants provided contingency for the neighbourhood level actants to develop their own momentum.</p>	<p>Direct negotiations between the agency with sites (publicly owned building meant for demolition), renters (artists, entrepreneurs) and owners (the municipality) determined what actants were required for and made a part of the TU network. This phases provided contingency for a one year pilot that would further evolve.</p>	<p>The development of the pop-up park <i>Picnurbia</i> resulted in TU on the 800-Block of Robson Street. This successful event peeked the interests of all citizens of Vancouver, and other agencies (i.e. Translink) to cooperate and provide contingency to further TU events on the location.</p>	<p>With further grassroots support from two other projects, Marshall's "championing" of parklets helped the city launch the pilot program in 2013.</p>
Mobilisation	<p>The contingency and impetus for improvement formalized with the community association <i>Aufbruch am Arrenberg</i> that continues to work in a direction not relevant to TU, but to the development of the neighbourhood.</p>	<p>The testing of the agreement for a year led to the formal mobilisation of a co-working space's association (<i>Plantage 9</i>: new assemblage within the network) that negotiated their own longer term use of the building. The mobilisation was in fact a restructuring of some of the original users, and excluded the agency. Ultimately, there was contingency for something, but not TU.</p>	<p>The formal mobilisation began with the evolution of the planning process instrument that resulted in a design-build competition. Not only did this new actant help define the TU event and installation, but it also defined the new design-based networks that would shape future events.</p>	<p>The initiated process continued with much public consultation including applications, public notices, and eventually the parking ROW was mobilised in the final form of the parklet. This also provided contingency to the formal adoption of the parklet program.]</p>

APPENDIX F

*coding denoted in brackets	Wuppertal	Bremen	Vancouver	Seattle
Actants: Mediators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State-level Building Regulations (Bauordnung) – <u>negative modality</u> (W.M.BR) Urban Development Concept Wuppertal or <i>Städtebauliche Entwicklungskonzept Wuppertal</i> (W.M.SEW) The Arrenberg is(s)t dinners (W.M.AID) Aufbruch am Arrenberg is the resulting neighbourhood organization that took TU beyond its spatial improvements to a social and community movement (W.M.AA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ZZZ - They are expected to not only mediate other citizens TU interest but also initiate their own projects (B.M.ZZZ) The renters took up the TU but made it permanent (B.M.R) <i>Second-Hand Conference</i> (B.M.SHC) photo of building site that enrolled ZZZ because of the visual characteristics it shared (B.M.P) Zoning plan does not officially recognize the <i>Plantage 9</i> – <u>negative but benign modality</u> (B.M.ZP) Bauordnung does not recognize TU – <u>negative modality</u> (B.M.BR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 800 block of Robson as the site for Robson Redux (V.M.RB) 2010 Olympic events (V.M.OE) Picnurbia (2011) as the pilot experience/event (V.M.P) Translink happy accident (V.M.T) Council Directives (V.M.CD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parklet Pilot Program (S.M.PPP) Narrow side walk and parking space in front of Montana bar. (S.M.MBSW)
Actants: Intermediaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zwischennutzungsagentur Wuppertal - ZAW (W.I.ZAW) Der Arrenberg is(s)t as a TU project that facilitated neighbourhood revitalization and neighbourhood engagement (W.M.DA) Stephan Frischer was a key intermediary in all of the projects (W.I.SF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various municipal departments – 1)Senate for Economic Affairs, Labour and Port (B.I.SELP), 2) Senate for Building Environment and Traffic (B.I.SBET), 3) Senate for Financial Affairs (B.I.SFA), 4) Wirtschaftsförderung Bremen (B.I.WfB) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viva Vancouver city program (V.I.VV) Council (V.I.C) VSPN petition supporting Robson closure (V.I.VP) Urban Reef as the first design-build competition (V.I.UR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rachel Marshall as a supporter for the Parklet program (S.I.RM) p1: Jennifer Wieland and the space management program (S.I.PI.SMP)
Black Boxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TU as it is later accepted and acknowledged by citizens Funding programs such as Sozialer Stadt, and Stadumbau West (W.BB.SS & W.BB.SW) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding programs such as Sozialer Stadt, Stadumbau West, and Nationale Stadtentwicklungspolitik (B.BB.SS, B.BB.SW & B.BB.NS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robson Redux, Design-Build competition as artistic and Tactical installation (V.BB.RRDB) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> p2: The Parklet Program (S.BB.PP) Parklets as a permanent type of public space feature (S.BB.P)
Translations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act of dining together brought various guests together and changed the TU into a neighbourhood movement leap frog type of translation that resulted in neighbourhood building(W.T.DM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act of managing the building, ZZZ brought together the future (and permanent) renters of the TU project that would also result in the permanent renting of the building (B.T.MB) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act of piloting of TU programs (V.T.PP) Act of consulting with Design Community (V.T.CDC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act of piloting program a (S.T.PP)
Inscriptions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plantage 9 brochure in 2010 was not only physical proof and illustration of TU success in Bremen but helped leverage further political will for future support (B.In.B) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robson Redux 2014 - Urban Reef as the first official design-build installation (V.In.UR) A how-to-manual for the design brief for the competition (V.In.M) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Parklet outside of Montana Bar (S.In.P) Parklet Handbook (S.M.PHB)

APPENDIX G

Interview Notes: Dipl.-Ing. Päivi Kataikko from TU Dortmund

Tuesday, 11 November, 2014 @ 11:00

*No interview transcript, only interview notes

re Temporary Use in Germany and NRW

- She participated with students in a temporary use project in Dusseldorf
 - Partnered with Aachen
- Time was a key issue
 - Allows for experimental culture
- Activity had to be exclusive
 - Not normally allowed to create excitement
 - TU dispels fears of restrictions on uses and relevant time frames
- A means of validating ideas
 - Locals are more willing to experiment or try new things
- Enrolment of actors done but need visible demonstrations
 - Transparency is key
- Contacts:
 - Dirk Haas (Legenda)
 - Re.flex Arch & Urbanist
 - 02019991241
 - Rolf Martin (Zwischennutzungsagentur Wuppertal)
 - 01794972585
- **German laws do not facilitate temporary use!!!**
 - Experience from 2005

APPENDIX H

Interview Notes: Dr. Anne Taufen Wessells, University of Washington, Tacoma

Wednesday, 25 March, 2014 @ 11:00

*No interview transcript, only interview notes

re ANT and Temporary Use case studies

- Important to look at how to explain the ANT in the TU context
 - Narrative approach?
 - Economic approach?
 - Social?
 - Why not looking at the TU as an interjection of sorts
- Focus on Narrative
 - Many various types: policy narratives, narrating self into existence...
- Perhaps look at the change from Status quo to a Desired Future Outcome
 - Use narratives to explain
 - From $x \rightarrow y$ but for all case studies?
 - Feature the TU:
 - Seattle: parklets
 - Vancouver: robson
 - Bremen: building
 - Wuppertal: neighbourhood
- Consider how to frame!
- Names to look up:
 - Maarten Hajer
 - Discourse coalition
 - Dvora Yanow & Peregrine Shwartz-Shea
 - Method, interpretive policy
 - Story & Space
 - Merlijn van Hulst
 - Planning theory, story telling, modes of planning practice