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ARCHITECTURAL AND URBANISTIC CRITERIA FOR THE INTEGRATION OF TEMPORARY URBAN INTERVENTIONS IN PUBLIC SPACES

ARHITEKTONSKO-URBANISTIČKI KRITERIJI ZA INTEGRACIJU PRIVREMENIH URBANIH ZAHVATA U JAVNI PROSTOR

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Date of public defence: December 16, 2024

The dissertation has 192 pages of the main text, 78 pages of research catalogue units, 96 bibl. units, 9 chapters, 2 illustrations, 33 tables, and 15 footnotes.

The doctoral thesis examines the process of integrating temporary urban interventions into public spaces in cities. This process is perceived as the interrelation between the compatibility of the status of the existing public space and the impact of the temporary urban intervention, with both elements realising their maximum potential. Nowadays, when temporary urban interventions have become a prevalent and easily accessible tool for economic, market, and institutional presentation, the research problem is manifested in the lack of guidelines in the design and selection of locations for temporary urban interventions, and in the absence of criteria for their integration within the field of professional and scientific literature.

The subject of this research is to determine the compatibility features of temporary urban interventions and public space, conditioning the integration of temporary urban interventions into public space. The results of the research are presented through 3 main research chapters.

The first part of the research resulted in the criteria that define the status of public spaces and affect their capacity to accommodate specific types of temporary urban interventions. The research was conducted through an analysis of 25 examples of existing public spaces before and independently of the placement of temporary urban interventions in order to determine their capacity to accommodate such interventions. The chosen examples were analysed within research Catalogue 1, which through a tabular system of 4 groups of criteria analyses selected examples of existing open public spaces of varying sizes, locations, morphologies, purposes, and levels of development. The result is a typological division of existing public spaces into four different types, distinguished by their spatial, programmatic, user, and identity status: attractive spaces, spaces of reduced attractiveness, unused spaces, and undetermined spaces of natural environment. The typological division of existing public spaces based on their status differentiates the types of public spaces according to their ability and

capacity to accommodate temporary urban interventions.

The second part of the research resulted in the criteria that define the impact of temporary interventions on public space and determine the selection of their location within specific types of existing public spaces. Research was conducted through an analysis of 25 examples of temporary urban interventions of varying sizes, purposes, programmes, and physical characteristics through a tabular system of criteria through research Catalogue 2. The selected examples included temporary urban interventions that were placed in selected public spaces, also analysed in the research. The result is a typological division of temporary urban interventions into five different types, distinguished by the relations between their current spatial, programmatic, user, and identity impact on public spaces. The types identified include temporary artistic installations, temporary additions of urban equipment or infrastructure, temporary spatial-programmatic additions, temporary complete spatial-programmatic adaptations, and temporary generation of new space. The typological division of temporary urban interventions based on their status distinguishes types according to their impact on public space, conditioning their placement within specific types of existing public spaces.

The third part of the research resulted in the criteria for a mutual compatibility between the types of existing public spaces and temporary urban interventions, defining a successful integration of temporary urban interventions into public space. The new criteria for the integration of temporary urban interventions into public space are created based on the values from four groups of criteria for the typological classification of existing public spaces (obtained from Catalogue 1) and the typological classification of temporary urban interventions (obtained from Catalogue 2), and they study the spatial, programmatic, user and identity compatibility of temporary urban interventions and public space. The research was carried out by studying the interrelation between the current sta-

tus of the existing public space, which is measured by its capacity to accept the temporary urban development (K) and the impact of the temporary urban development on the public space (U). The relations between the capacity of public space (K) and the impact of temporary intervention (U) were observed for each individual group of criteria (spatial, programmatic, user and identity) separately, and they determine the optimal value of compatibility between public space and a temporary urban intervention for each group. Fulfilment of conditions for each group is a prerequisite for successful integration. Each of the four compatibility groups results in 3 basic relations that show the optimal compatibilities, always realized between equal levels of public space capacity and the impact of temporary urban interventions. Based on the above, optimal compatibilities are achieved by the combinations of low capacity values of public space, corresponding to a low impact temporary urban intervention (K1-U1), moderate capacity values that correspond to moderate impact (K2-U2), and high capacity values of public space that correspond to a high impact temporary urban intervention (K3-U3). Apart from the optimal compatibility relation, observing each of the groups reveals the variations in compatibility, occurring in each group. These variations indicate possible relations of over-stimulation or under-stimulation of public space.

The conducted research and obtained results help define the importance of the conditions and capacity of a particular public space when planning temporary urban interventions in its area, as well as the danger of improper integration that does not result in the desired effects on the space. The basic research goal of establishing criteria for the integration of temporary urban interventions into public space has been fully achieved, confirming the main research hypothesis, which states that the selection of the location and integration of temporary urban interventions into public space is conditioned by a complex system of criteria of mutual spatial, programmatic, user and identity compatibility of types.