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HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT  
OF TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE FOR TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

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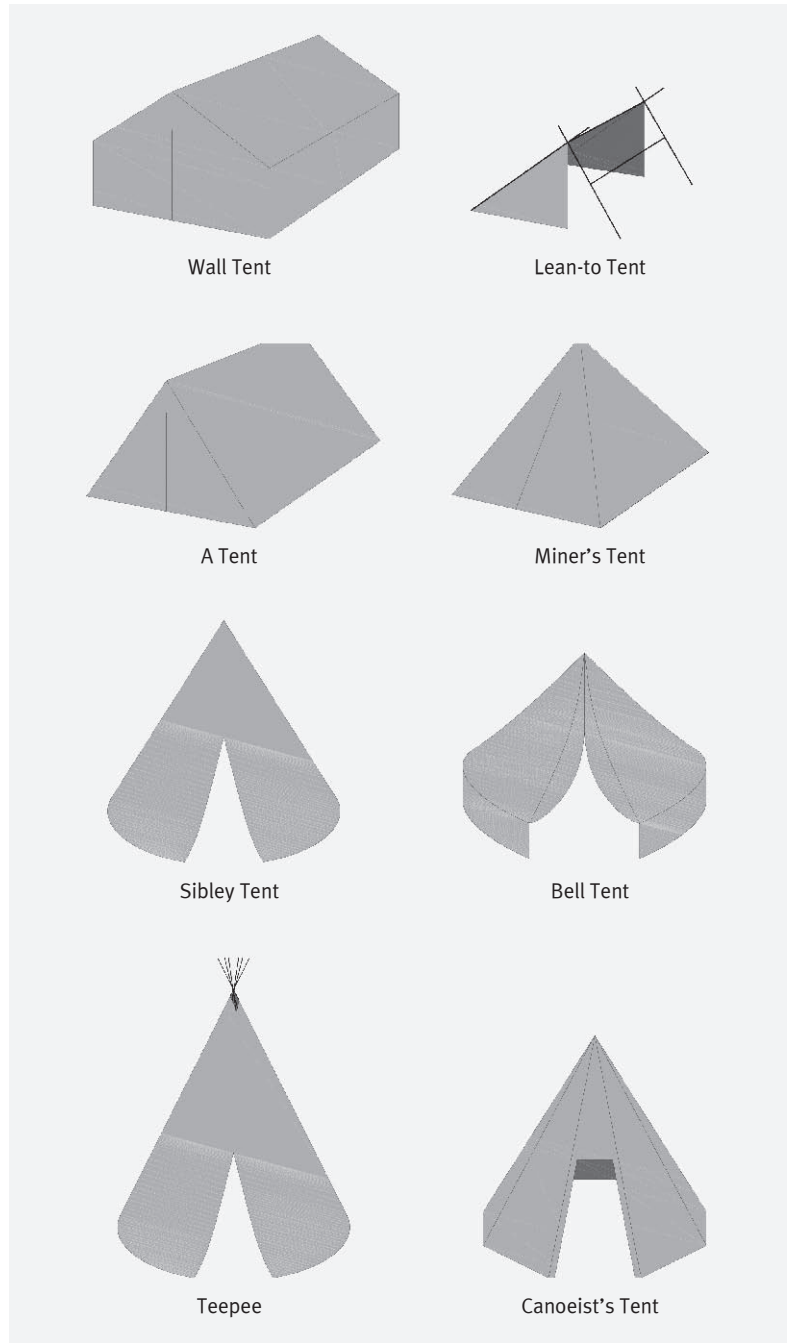


FIG. 1 MOST COMMON TYPES OF TENTS IN DEVELOPMENT PERIOD

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# HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE FOR TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

**ARCHITECTURAL-CONSTRUCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS****PERIODS OF DEVELOPMENT****TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE****TOURIST ACCOMMODATION**

Temporary architecture for tourist accommodation has become increasingly important in sustainable tourism planning, yet it remains underexplored in academic research. This paper aims to define temporary accommodation architecture and identify its stages of development. The focus is on the progress of architectural and structural features of these units in the USA and Great Britain, which are considered pioneers in this sector. The research employs qualitative analysis of literature on temporary tourism architecture and uses

comparative methods to examine the evolution over time. As a result, three development phases were identified and analysed in relation to the broader stages of tourism development. The study also highlights significant inconsistency and diversification in the classification of temporary accommodation units. The main contribution of this research is the introduction of a new typological classification system for temporary tourist accommodations, based on their architectural and structural characteristics.

## INTRODUCTION

Tourism has the potential to threaten its own resources – such as natural environments, spaces, and social fabric – leading international agreements on sustainable development to emphasize the importance of promoting sustainable tourism (United Nations, 2015). In uncertain economic, ecological, and social contexts, flexible temporary architecture within the tourism industry can support sustainable practices (Lucivero, 2012). Temporary architecture covers a broad range of structures and objects, generally defined as systems of varying sizes and functions, including buildings and smaller elements, that emphasize impermanence through the choice of materials, limited lifespan, mobility, and lack of permanent attachment to a specific location (Al-Musawi, Ali, 2025). Closely related is the concept of portable architecture, which refers to structures designed for ease of transport and assembly in distant or different locations from where they were originally created (Kronenburg, 2003: 1). Temporary architecture has more meanings in different circumstances but in the context of this research, temporary architecture for tourist accommodation is defined as the architecture of portable small units for tourist accommodation that are easy to set up and are not permanently connected to the ground. This type of architecture is sometimes installed more permanently, but the term temporary is used because its concept

is based on mobility, changeability and a flexible (Lucivero, 2012; Martín et al., 2020), non-invasive approach to nature (Trisno, et al., 2025) as it is easily installed, removed and leaves a minimal footprint, allowing for easy reversibility of the landscape (Tost, 2015; Berizzi, et al., 2021). It is widespread in the form of tents or, more recently, prefabricated solid units of lightweight materials (huts, mobile homes, etc.).<sup>1</sup>

The research area encompasses literature in the fields of camping, temporary architecture, and tourism, although a lack of scientific sources was noted (Garst, et al., 2009; Vreš, Demšar Vreš, 2016). *The Book of Camping and Woodcraft* (Kephart, 1906) is a key manual on camping and camping gear, including tents, representing an important reference from the early pioneering days of camping, *The Art of Camping* (De Abaitua, 2011) and *Heading Out: A History of American Camping* (Young, 2017) interpret the development of camping, with references to the development of camping architecture. The issue of (temporary) integration of camps into the landscape is discussed in the article *Architecture for Informal Tourism – Mild Occupation of Landscape through Campsites* (Tost, 2015) and the relationship between camping and nature in the USA throughout history is analysed in the article *A Short History of the Campsite* (Hogue, 2011). The conference report *Camping and Open-Air Tourism: An Opportunity for Sustainable Tourism in Coastal Areas* (Lucivero, 2012) discusses the benefits of flexible, mobile architecture and its origins. On the other hand, the book *Houses in Motion, the Genesis, History and Development of the Portable Building* (Kronenburg, 1995) deals with the development of portable architecture and systematizes the types according to the construction method. It concludes that portable architecture is not limited to a single use and emphasizes its benefits compared to permanent structures, especially because of its prefabricated design and portability. The core focus of the research is on the evolution of temporary accommodation architecture in tourism, beginning with an overview of the broader history of tourism itself for contextual understanding. The article *Prospects in tourism history: Evolution, state of play and future developments* (Walton, 2009) observes development of tourism and gives a critical review of research on the history of tourism. An overview of theories on the history of tourism in the book *Turizam, Ekonomske osnove i organizacijski sustav* (Čavlek, et al., 2011) points to different approaches to understanding the history of tourism. Newer phenomena in camping tourism, which are also reflected in

architecture, are described in articles *Garden Village Bled glamping as an innovative revitalization of degraded landscape* (Vreš & Demšar Vreš, 2016), *Glamping – New Outdoor Accommodation* (Vrtodusić Hrgović, et al., 2018) and *Trends in Camping and Outdoor Hospitality – An International Review* (Brooker & Joppe, 2013).

The temporary architecture for accommodation in tourism is viewed as a secondary topic in the literature on camping or temporary architecture, so its architectural-constructive characteristics have not been sufficiently researched. The article aims to contribute to the research of this growing type of architecture for tourism by analysing the development of its architectural-constructive characteristics.

The research has two goals:

- To determine the periods of the development of temporary architecture of accommodation in tourism and to place them in relation to the periods of tourism development by comparing whether the same or similar events triggered developmental leaps in temporary tourist accommodation as well as in tourism in general.
- To determine the types (typologically classify) of temporary accommodation architecture in tourism according to architectural-constructive characteristics, and in relation to particular periods.

## PERIODS OF TOURISM AND DEVELOPMENT OF TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE FOR TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

There are various divisions of the historical periods of tourism depending on how tourism theorists recognize them. Some associate the beginning of tourism with antiquity (Goeldner, Ritchie, McIntosh, 2000; Gartner, 1996 cited in Čavlek, et al., 2011: 41), others with industrial civilization (Enzenberger, Freyer, 1998 cited in Čavlek, et al., 2011: 41). The third group identifies two key periods in the history of tourism: the era of the privileged classes – such as antiquity's spa tourism and medieval pilgrimages – and the era of modern tourism (Marković, Marković, 1970, cited in Čavlek et al., 2011: 41). Most scholars regard the Grand Tour, spanning

from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, as a precursor to modern tourism (Walton, 2009). The emergence of tourism was facilitated by the development of all relevant factors – initiative, reception, and intermediaries – during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (Cicvarić, 1984, cited in Čavlek et al., 2011: 42), when broader segments of society began participating in travel, marking what is considered its true inception. Burkat and Medlik talk about tourism in terms of technological development and means of travel, identifying the periods before the Industrial Revolution until 1840, followed by the period until 1914 characterized by railways and steamships, and then the development of travel by car and airplane (Burkat, Medlik, 1974, cited in Čavlek, et al., 2011: 43). Freyer observes the stages of development according to the development of means of transport, the motive of travel and the number of participants. He does not consider the pre-stage (up to 1850) as real tourism and divides the stages as follows: the initial stage (1850-1914, train, steamboat), the development stage (1914-1945, train, car, bus, plane) and the high stage from 1945 (car, plane) (Freyer, 1998, cited in Čavlek, et al., 2011: 43). In theories of systematization of tourism, the last phase, after World War II, could be further divided (Čavlek, et al., 2011, p. 43). The book *Naselja, gradovi, prostori* contributes to this approach where Marinović-Uzelac divides the history of tourism into antetourism from antiquity till the *Grand Tour*, paleotourism from 19<sup>th</sup> century till the end of World War II, a period of enhancement of transport, neotourism, the time of the strengthening of the middle class and the emergence of mass tourism, and from the 1990s metatourism, a further increase but also the development of specialized and sustainable tourism as a reaction to mass tourism (Marinović-Uzelac, 1986, cited in Mrda, 2015).

Every development implies certain changes, so certain events determine periods of tourism (Čavlek, et al., 2011, p. 43), which can also be applied to periods of development of temporary architecture for accommodation in tourism. This research determined the periods of development of temporary architecture for tourist accommodation, focusing particularly on the USA and Great Britain, where tourist camping was invented, and the development was most significant. Its progression was explored through relevant literature, which highlighted changes in temporary architecture for tourist accommodation by examining the architectural and structural features of the individual units.<sup>2</sup> The main sources of research are the literature specialized in the research topic, the analysis of applied

<sup>1</sup> Specific types of touristic accommodation similar to temporary architecture are travel trailers (campers, caravans), recreational vehicles (RVs), boats and houseboats (floating homes), but in this research they are considered vehicles or floating structures, not temporary architecture.

<sup>2</sup> Architectural-constructive characteristics of the unit refer to the shape and size, spatial concept and facilities, materials, construction and installation method.

TABLE I CHRONOLOGICAL DISPLAY OF THE PRODUCTION OF UNITS PARTIALLY OR COMPLETELY MADE OF SOLID MATERIALS

Units			Start of production	Manufacturer
Units made of canvas materials	Units partially made of solid materials	Units completely made of solid materials		
		lodge, pod	1960s	<i>Pathfinder homes</i>
tent			1970s	Bushtec Adventure
	yurt		1978	Pacific Yurts
		camping pod	1989	<i>Wigwamholidays</i>
tipi, tent	yurt		1990s	Secret Creek
		tent	1990s	Tentickle
		pod, cabin	2002	Camping Cabins
		pod, cabin	2001	Logcabins.lv
	safari tent		2009	Outstanding
	safari tent		2009	<i>Under Canvas</i> <sup>3</sup>

TABLE II PERIODS OF HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Periods of temporary architecture for tourist accommodation development	Beginning of Historical period	Changes that prompted the development
Development period	1840s	Beginning of tourist trips to nature; improvement of camping gear, roads and transportation
Modern period	1960s	Introduction of modern materials (metal, nylon) instead of traditional ones (wood, cotton); appearance of dome tents
Postmodern period	1990s	The rise in popularity of solid and partially solid units; the emergence of glamping

units in camps through relevant camping associations and specialized tourist portals, and the study of the development of units by major manufacturers, primarily in the USA and Great Britain. Secondary research sources are literature on temporary architecture and tourism.

DETERMINATION OF PERIODS OF HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE FOR TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

The previously mentioned theorists generally regard the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century as the point when modern tourism truly began. Before the 19<sup>th</sup> century, tourism was rare and primarily focused on visiting specific destinations such as spas or religious sanctuaries, rather than experiencing nature. As a result, the earlier development of temporary architecture for tourist accommodation was minimal and mainly consisted of improvised shelters or simple tents used for overnight stays along travel routes. Consequently, the history of temporary architecture for tourist accommodation is typically considered to have started in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, mainly in the USA and Great Britain, when nature began to be viewed not only as an economic resource but also as a space for leisure and recreation<sup>4</sup>. Traveling to nature in the USA started before

the 1840s, particularly to Adirondacks Mountains. After the American Civil War, camping grew in popularity.<sup>5</sup>

The improvement of camping gear, roads and transportation made camping more accessible<sup>6</sup> and at the turn of the century the number of campers grew rapidly (Young, 2017, p. 75). They camped freely, unorganized and without infrastructure anywhere in nature (Hogue, 2011) and began to devastate the environment, especially with cars. Endangering nature raised awareness of nature protection<sup>7</sup>, so camping began to be regulated, and the first organized camps were established.<sup>8</sup> The demand for temporary architecture for tourist accommodation increased, so different types of tents were developed. Further development followed with the rise in standards and leisure time of the middle class after World War II<sup>9</sup>, when the period of greatest growth of camping tourism began.<sup>10</sup> This period of early development of camping itself and various types of tents with wooden construction can be called the **development period**.

The 1960s mark the period of the greatest progress in tent development and can be called the **modern period**. The wooden construction of the tent was replaced by a light metal construction and the cotton canvas by lighter and more practical nylon materials. The emergence of rounded structures in the design of tents was a turning point in the approach and soon many variations of tent shapes appeared. These improvements sig-

3 (Dusek, 2017)

4 Art critic John Ruskin was one of the most influential promoters of nature-loving. His book *Modern Painters* of 1843 praised nature and prompted English tourists to visit France, Italy, and Switzerland (Young, 2017, p. 5).

5 A decisive influence on the popularization of camping was the book *Adventures in the Wilderness; or Camp-Life in the Adirondacks* by Boston pastor William H.H. Murray from 1869. After the book's release, the Adirondack region was transformed by many visitors. This stampede was called the *Murray Rush* (Young, 2017, p. 27).

6 The invention of modern bicycle in 1885 improved the accessibility of the countryside (De Abaitua, 2011, p. 34). The British Thomas Hiram Holding was a pioneer of cycle camping and is considered the founder of modern camping. The appearance of cars, especially the affordable Ford-T models in 1908 and then in 1916, gave further momentum to the development of camping (Young, 2017, p. 94).

7 In the 1920's the botanist Emilio P. Meinecke analysed the tourist devastation of nature and prepared the first environmental protection programs. These included a ban on camping outside the campgrounds and the control of pedestrian and car traffic within nature parks, which led to a reduction in devastation. Many campgrounds in the US and abroad have been designed according to his recommendations (Young, 2017, pp. 158, 168).

nificantly facilitated the transport and construction of accommodation units.

In the last quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century new types of temporary accommodation units emerged, partially or completely made of solid elements (Table I). These types were also used in previous periods, but research on the history of production from bigger manufacturers (mainly in Great Britain and the USA) showed that wider use began in the 1990s and increased towards the end of the century.

The use of solid elements significantly changed tourism and design, so it can be considered that **postmodern period** began in the 1990s and continues to this day, developing in the 21<sup>st</sup> century in several directions. The mainstream of temporary architecture accommodation units in tourism becomes more widespread, providing increasing levels of comfort (Brooker & Joppe, 2013; Vrtodusić Hrgović, et al., 2018) in highly dense and more urbanised camps with a growing share of solid units.<sup>11</sup> Due to mass camping saturation, new trends of camping tourism emerge: *classic* or *cool camping*, return to simple camping, oriented towards minimalism in simple tents (Sladoljev & Pilar, 2019, p. 119) and *glamping*, a type of tourism in mainly luxury and unusual accommodation in natural environment (Vreš & Demšar Vreš, 2016; Vrtodusić Hrgović, et al., 2018) which become more popular. The term *glamping* (blend of glamour or glamorous and camping (Merriam-Webster, n.d.) begun to be widely spread in the United Kingdom and Ireland in 2004

<sup>8</sup> The first organized campgrounds in the USA were clearings marked for camping (Hogue, 2011). In order to protect the environment, in the 1920s experts started to plan and design campgrounds. Among the first were landscape architects Arthur Carhart and Frank H. Culley (Young, 2017, p. 136).

<sup>9</sup> The surplus of military equipment on the market after the war contributed to the popularity of camping.

<sup>10</sup> Camping was also developing in other parts of the world. For example, in Europe, by the end of the 1950s, laws on camping were passed in Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, Portugal, France and Croatia (Bjazić Klarin & Kranjčević, 2023).

<sup>11</sup> According to *The 2023 North American Camping & Outdoor Hospitality Report* sponsored by *Kampgrounds of America, Inc.*, in 2018 there were 38,808,000 camping households in the U.S. and Canada, of which 16.1% in cabins (solid units), 59.6% in tents (canvas units) and 24.3% in RVs. In 2022, the number of camping households grew to 57,885,300, of which 21.2% in cabins, 52.5% in tents and 26.3% in RVs. The above data shows a significant absolute increase in camping households, but also an increase in the relative share of solid units in the total number of camping households (Cairn Consulting, 2023).

<sup>12</sup> African safaris with luxury tents of the 1920s were a predecessor of today's glamping (Vrtodusić Hrgović, et al., 2018). This type of tourism has been present in France since the 1990s, but is becoming recognized in the 2000s (Brooker & Joppe, 2013).

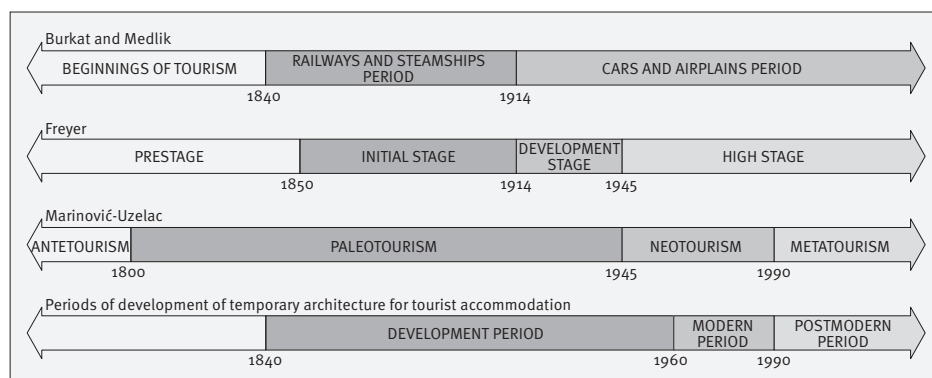


FIG. 2 COMPARISON OF THE TIMELINES OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE FOR TOURISM ACCOMMODATION

(Vrtodusić Hrgović, et al., 2018), although such type of tourism is not new.<sup>12</sup> It can be concluded (Table II) that the history of temporary accommodation architecture in tourism began in the development period with modest improvised tents and shelters and innovative types of tents. The modern period introduced new materials and forms that improved this type of accommodation. In the postmodern period, a pluralism of types, forms, materials and directions of development emerged, and its beginning was the appearance of a wider use of partially or completely solid accommodation units.

By comparing the evolution of temporary accommodation architecture in tourism with the mentioned theoretical divisions that place the emergence of true tourism in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, certain similarities can be noted. The divisions of tourism development partly coincide with the periods of development of temporary accommodation architecture in tourism, and the points of change in both are mainly related to technological progress (transport, construction and materials) and socio-economic changes (wars, economic development; Fig. 2).

### ARCHITECTURAL-CONSTRUCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE IN DEVELOPMENT PERIOD

First temporary architecture for tourist accommodation was often home-made tents, fixed with ropes attached to pegs in the ground or improvised wooden shelters of branches and wooden stakes driven into the ground. Towards the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century, manufacturers began to develop improved versions of tents and equipment (Young, 2017, p. 77). Many types of traditional tents had been developed before throughout history all over the world, but Horace Kephart, an American travel writer identified seven categories of tents in 1906 (wall, lean-to, A, miner's, Sibley, teepee and canoeist's). A *wall tent*, also known as *safari tent*, has four

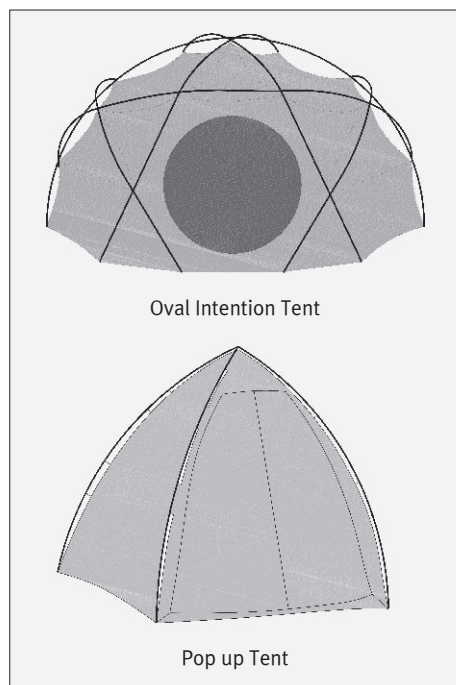


FIG. 3 CHARACTERISTIC NEW TYPES OF TENTS IN MODERN PERIOD

vertical walls and a gable canvas roof. Frame construction may be internal or external. It provides more room and is suitable as an all-season tent and can accommodate a stove. It is preferred for a fixed camp, but on travel, often a more portable shelter is required. A *lean-to tent* was favoured by guides, and others who live in the woods. It has a sloping back side, two side vertical sides and a fourth side open to the campfire. Heat from the fire reflects off the tent roof onto the ground, keeping it warm. For easy portability and easy set-up for summer travel, Kephart recommends an *A tent* with two sloping roof surfaces and two triangular vertical walls at the back and front. In this case, no poles are used, but the tent is stretched between two trees using a strap. A *teepee* is originally a cone-shaped Native American tent with a hole in the roof, making it the only tent that can be heated by an open fire inside. Teepee (also called *tipi*) is the most comfortable, storm proof, portable home for all regions and weather conditions (Kephart, 1906, p. 44). The base of a teepee structure usually consists of a conical frame of 3 or 4 poles to which 20 to 30 lighter poles are added, inclined towards a central point and connected near the top. The adjustable smoke flap was left open at the top, and the flap at the bottom was a door opening (Britannica, n.d.). Pyramidal *miner's* and conical *Sibley* tents have only a pole in the middle and a steep slope that drains rain well, so they can be made of thinner canvas (Kephart, 1906, p. 44). A miner's tent covers a square ground and provides more space than a conical tent. The Sibley tent was developed in 1855 by American army officer Henry Hopkins Sibley, based on the teepee, but using canvas instead of buffalo hide and a pole in the centre. The *bell tent*<sup>13</sup>, similar to the Sibley tent, but with side walls and guy lines, was also often in use (Bell Tent UK, n.d.). A very functional form of tent for all-round service is octagonal *Canoeist's tent*<sup>14</sup> invented by J.E.G. Yalden (Fig. 1).

Tents were the predominant type of temporary architecture for accommodation, however, other types were also developed. In 1919, John W. Gregg developed one of the first campground designs for Marysville, California, where he incorporated innovation – individualized camping sites with little wooden houses (Young, 2017, p. 133). In Great Britain, one of the pioneers of temporary solid units is Sir William Butlin, who opened the first Holiday Camp in Skegness in 1936. In the camp, there were one-room huts with timber frame, asbestos panels and gable roof with overhanging eave (Historic England, n.d.).

## ARCHITECTURAL-CONSTRUCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE IN MODERN PERIOD

Common modern tents can be divided by design into single-pole tent with one pole, ridge tent with at least two poles, frame tent with steep walls, shallow roofs and self-standing frame, dome tent in the form of a hemisphere, pyramid tent, hoop tent where one pole at least is a hoop, single-hoop tent with a single pole in the form of a loop, tunnel tent with parallel hoops, geodesic tent with at least three flexible poles which cross over to form triangles and inflatable tent made of inflatable tubes (Ayakta & HZ, 2018).

Some of these types were used before the Modern period, but the dome tent was a shift from the tent design which remained unchanged since the American Civil War.<sup>15</sup> Mankind has long exploited the aerodynamic superiority of rounded structures: the teepee is an asymmetrical cone, and the *Mongolian yurt* is a round tent with a conical roof. The use of a dome shape optimizes the maximum amount of space with the minimum amount of material, an advantage for the tent as it results in more volume for less weight. Bill Moss and Henry Sibley patented the dome-shaped *Pop-up tent* (Fig. 3) in 1955 (also known as *The Pop tent*) two years before Buckminster Fuller's *Geodesic tent* was patented. Both structures are domed, but very different. *Geodesic tent* was a spherical tent suspended within a geodesic frame by numerous conical supports. It is the strongest type of dome, in which the load is distributed in all directions throughout the entire structure. On the other hand, the *Pop tent* consisted of flexible, lightweight, fiberglass poles that locked into a central hub at the apex of the tent. The advantage of the *Pop-up tent* is that it was quick and easy to set up (De Abaitua, 2011, pp. 239 – 245). Soon, a number of tents of different shapes and materials appeared on the market. In 1960, the American company Eureka! developed a quick-set

<sup>13</sup> The Bell Tent design was first started to be used by European militaries in 9<sup>th</sup> Century, and the design was in regular service with the British Army by the Crimean War (1853-1856) (Bell Tent UK, n.d.). In general, throughout history, armies in Europe and around the world have widely used tents in military campaigns.

<sup>14</sup> In his book *Canoe Cruising and Camping*, canoeist Perry D. Fraizer singles it out as his favourite tent (Kephart, 1906, p. 45).

<sup>15</sup> However, dome tents were known before. English officer Godfrey Rhodes in the Crimean War in 1854 designed it based on the model of circular Ottoman military tents. At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, explorer Frank Herman Gotsche, inspired by the igloo, designed the *VXL tent* for polar expeditions, and in 1914, explorers Ernest Shackleton and George Marston designed a dome tent for Antarctica (De Abaitua, 2011, p. 248).

*Draw-Tite® tent*, with a practical free-standing external frame, and Jack Stephenson and his company *Warmlite* in 1961 produced *Elliptical Arc*, an extremely strong, lightweight tunnel tent. In 1972, Skip Yowell designed the *Trail Dome*, a tent with an outside aluminium construction and polyester walls. Mark Erickson and Bob Gillis of the *North Face* in 1975 introduced the *Oval Intention tent* (Fig. 3), a geodesic dome with an outside construction (De Abaitua, 2011, p. 256).

Except for the mentioned examples from Marysville and Skegness in early 20<sup>th</sup> century, no data was found about the wider use of solid units for temporary architecture for tourist accommodation before the last quarter of the century.<sup>16</sup>

### ARCHITECTURAL-CONSTRUCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE IN POSTMODERN PERIOD

Since the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, tents have been made from even lighter, stronger and more elastic materials (Trisno, et al., 2025), albeit without any significant changes after the modern period, but the use of partially solid and solid units increased. New types were assembled at the campsite or as fully equipped ready-made units brought from the factory and placed on the campsite. Partially solid units resemble tents because of the canvas envelope but contain solid surfaces. The most common partially solid units are bell tent, safari tent, yurt or geodesic dome with a wooden floor platform supported on short wooden or metal poles driven into the ground or small concrete foundations, sometimes with solid inner walls (Fig. 4).

Solid units are made entirely of solid materials of various shapes and can be found in various materials (wood, steel, plastic etc.) and forms (huts, pods, containers, tree houses etc.; Fig. 5).

In this period, the term glamping units is also used, which are usually partially solid or solid

units.<sup>17</sup> Such types often offer luxury that includes kitchens and bathrooms, so staying in them is often more like staying in house than camping. The use of bathrooms and kitchens in temporary units, which was a rarity before 21<sup>st</sup> century, results in the construction of a more complex infrastructure in camps (Garst, et al., 2009). Due to their more complicated set-up, sometimes including infrastructure, the units are not suitable for owning and setting up personally but are rented by the guest in the camp as previously set up (Brooker & Joppe, 2013). The basic principle of assembling such units is like previous ordinary tents, but technologies and materials are developing.<sup>18</sup> In some units, the share of solid elements increases, primarily for inner walls where bathrooms, kitchen elements and installations are placed. Floors and walls are made of a light wooden and metal structure covered with prefabricated wooden, plastic, composite or similar panels. Direct contact with nature becomes a growing trend in camping (Garst, et al., 2009), so units are sometimes placed in unusual ways on the ground, water or trees, which may require innovative constructions. An important element of a glamping unit is the terrace as an extension of the unit's floor platform. The units are usually carefully placed in the environment to preserve the natural ambience, so the platforms are made of light prefabricated structures. It is also common to use cables and special ways of non-invasively supporting the platform on the ground (thin steel rods stuck in the ground) which are easy to remove and thus return the campsite to original state. However, the term glamping is not clearly defined and for marketing reasons is used very widely and indiscriminately – from mobile homes densely arranged in rows in classic camps to exclusive and unique forms of accommodation in the wilderness. Units with a roof made of tensile fabric modelled on a bedouin tent supported by poles and tightened with ropes are also being developed. Underneath the tensioned canvas can be a partially solid or solid unit (Fig. 6).

Mobile home also known as a house trailer, park home, trailer or trailer home is a subtype of solid units. Mobile homes are generally larger than other solid units but still adapted to road transport since they are completely manufactured in factory, and brought or towed fully equipped, placed on the ground and connected to the infrastructure. With its equipment and appearance, they are similar to permanent houses and have more rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom, etc. It is usually an insulated metal construction clad in steel panels, PVC, timber or composite materials. This form of solid units goes back to the early years of cars and motorized

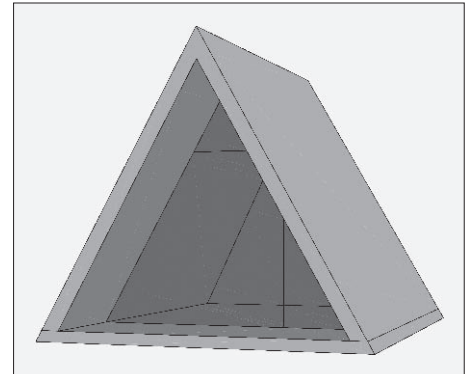
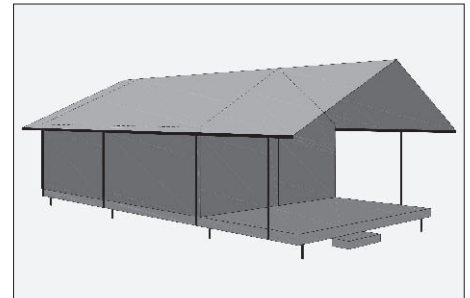


FIG. 4 SAFARI TENT WITH CANVAS ENVELOPE, SOLID PLATFORM AND SOLID INNER WALLS

FIG. 5 SOLID UNIT

<sup>16</sup> However, this type of architecture is being considered. In 1935, in France, L'Architecture d'Aujourd'hui announced a competition to design a lightweight, portable housing unit, inexpensive and made of recyclable parts, that could accommodate a family and be placed in any location (Lucivero, 2012).

<sup>17</sup> Glamping is often oriented towards luxury, so the units can also have hot tubs and saunas.

<sup>18</sup> Some modern safari tents come to the campsite as a box on a truck. The box is placed in the planned position on small foundations, and the sides of the box are unfolded into a horizontal surface and become a solid floor with fully equipped sanitary facilities in the middle with solid inner walls. The tent canvas with substructure is mounted over the entire assembly.

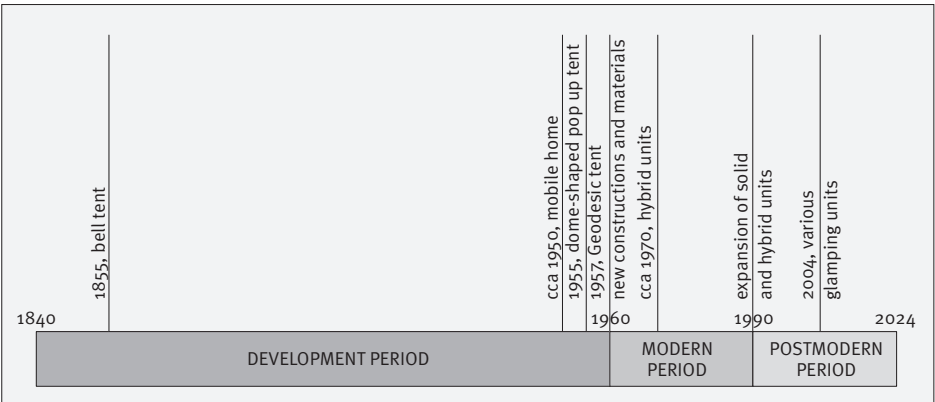
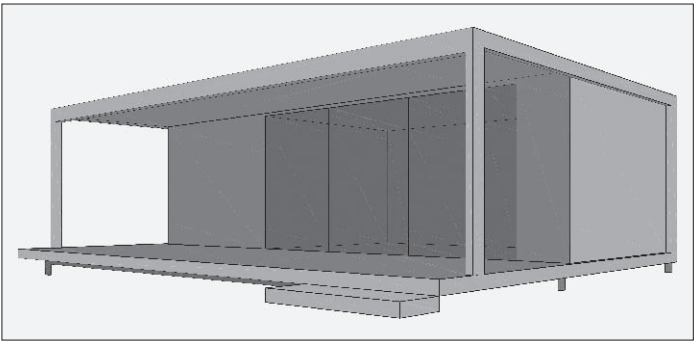
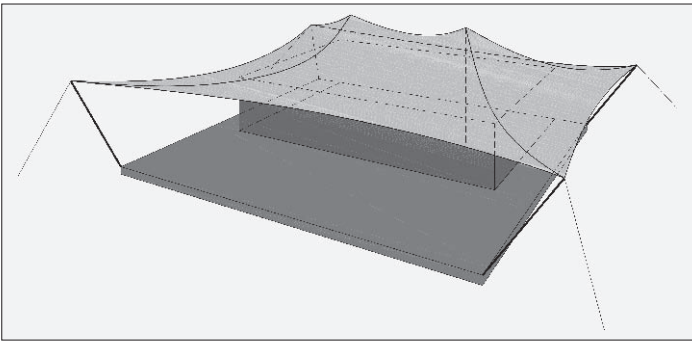


FIG. 6 UNIT WITH TENSILE FABRIC ROOF

FIG. 7 MOBILE HOME SOLID UNIT

FIG. 8 TIMELINE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE FOR TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

highway travel. It was derived from the travel trailer, a small unit with wheels often used for camping, which first appeared in England by 1906, and soon in the USA (Young, 2017, p. 212). In the USA, mobile home units were marketed to people whose lifestyle required mobility. However, in the 1950s, they were marketed primarily as an inexpensive form of housing, designed to be set up and left in a location for long periods (Trabattoni, 2024, p. 9), but over time they began to be used for tourism, especially in Great Britain (Fig. 7).

Tents were used for various purposes before tourism (military campaigns, nomadic, trade and research trips, fairs, hunting). Thanks to this heritage and the simplicity of construction, from the beginning of camping tourism, tents were the dominant type of accommodation, and the increase in the use of solid units occurred at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century with changing trends, increasing luxury and attracting more diverse types of tourists. Figure 8 shows the sequence of development of accommodation units and the emergence of certain types of units.

TYPOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION ARCHITECTURE IN TOURISM

There are different typological classifications of temporary architecture for tourist accom-

modation found in literature (Kronenburg, 1995; Twose & Perkins, 2015). By observing numerous types of units, diversity and overlap in type classifications have been identified. Research from different sources used for this paper shows that the units differ in a variety of characteristics (shape, construction, material, installation method, size, etc.), but that according to architectural-constructive characteristics, a typological systematization can be established derived from architectural factors (type of unit envelope) and constructive factors (construction) into **canvas units, hybrid units and solid units**.

A canvas unit is a type of temporary tourist accommodation architecture predominantly made of canvas, most often with a substructure of linear or curved elements (rods, sticks, arches). Hybrid unit has canvas envelope, but also contains solid flat elements (floor platform, inner walls). Solid unit is predominantly made of solid elements (horizontal, vertical, inclined, curved) with or without substructure.

According to the established typological classification, canvas units are various types of tents, tensile units, pneumatic units, yurts (Mongolian circular tent), teepees (Indian tent) etc. Hybrid units can be tents, yurts, geodesic domes etc. with solid floors and sometimes with a bathroom with solid walls inside the tent. Solid units can be cabins, pods, huts, lodges, mobile houses etc. (Table II).

CONCLUSION

The development of the observed type of tourism is accompanied by the development of temporary architecture of tourist accommodation, driven by innovations and the emergence of new types of units, which is expected since architecture follows the needs of society.

The development of the units was observed through their architectural and constructive characteristics during the defined periods. No significant change in the size of the units has

TABLE III TYPOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATIONS OF UNITS FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES SYSTEMIZED INTO 3 BASIC TYPES: CANVAS UNITS, HYBRID UNITS AND SOLID UNITS			
Source from literature	Canvas units	Hybrid units	Solid units
Houses in Motion: The Genesis, History and Development of the Portable Building <sup>19</sup>	Tensile unit Pneumatic unit	Flat pack unit	Combined system Module
On the Edge Glamping: Design investigations in the New Zealand Landscape <sup>20</sup>	Tent (luxury / safari / tepee / yurt)		Pods (domes/eco pods) Nature space (tree house / igloo / cave / on water)
Croatian Camping Association	Tent	Glamping tent	Mobile house Glamping house
worldofglamping.com <sup>21</sup>	Tree houses (tent / other) Wild stays without ensuite bathroom (tipi / bell tent / pod / other glamping)	Tent structure with ensuite bathroom (luxury and boutique / safari / yurt / domes, bubbles)	Lodges and villas (safari lodge / tented villa / cottages villas in nature / overwater villas and bungalows / luxury huts)
glamping.com	Tent	Tent Yurt	Cabin Hut and cottage Treehouse Unique and unusual
Rulebook on the classification and categorization of catering establishments from the group of camps <sup>22</sup>	Tent	Glamping equipment	Glamping house Mobile house
Tourist Camping Law, Croatia 1955 <sup>23</sup>	Tent		Other temporary facilities
Camping and Open-Air Tourism: An Opportunity for Sustainable Tourism in Coastal Areas <sup>24</sup>	Tent		Mobile home

TABLE IV PREDOMINANT TYPES OF UNITS ACCORDING TO PERIODS OF DEVELOPMENT			
	Development Period 1840-1960	Modern Period 1960-1990	Postmodern Period 1990-
Types	canvas units (home-made and various manufactured tents) / <i>in situ</i> made shelters	canvas units (various manufactured tents, dome tents) / solid units (mobile home)	canvas units (various manufactured tents, dome tents) / hybrid units (glamping tents, Geodesic domes etc.) / solid units (various types, mobile home)

been noticed, except for the appearance of the mobile home, which is a specific subtype of solid unit originally intended for permanent housing. Regarding the spatial concept, facilities and equipment, canvas units of modern period retain the characteristics of their ancient predecessors, and their development is manifested in improvement of materials, construction and installation method. It can be concluded that the main difference from the first modest units of the development period to the modern luxury units of the postmodern period is wider application of hybrid and solid units, often with kitchens and sanitary facilities, which changed the direction of development by attracting tourists unaccustomed to ascetic camping (Table IV).

In the postmodern period these types have significant growth in absolute numbers and relative proportions compared to canvas units. The new direction changed the paradigm of camping, which arose from attraction to nature and escape from city life in the de-

<sup>19</sup> (Kronenburg, 1995, p. 8)  
<sup>20</sup> (Twose & Perkins, 2015, pp. 18-19)  
<sup>21</sup> The World of Glamping platform rebranded as Authentic Luxury in 2023.  
<sup>22</sup> (Republic of Croatia, Ministry of Tourism, 54/2016; 68/2019; 120/2019)  
<sup>23</sup> (Bjazić Klarin & Kranjčević, 2023)  
<sup>24</sup> (Lucivero, 2012)

velopment period, to imitation of the city life in the postmodern period. Mass camping in the modern period and the need for an increasingly extensive infrastructure of camps and the units in the postmodern period has led to the question of what kind of nature tourism awaits in the future.

This research defined the temporary architecture of accommodation in tourism, periods of its development and typological classification according to architectural-constructive characteristics. In the following research, the development of the relationship between the units of temporary architecture of accommodation in tourism and landscape should be explored. This architecture is marked by its reversibility and harmony with natural surroundings; thus, future research should examine the connection between temporary tourist accommodation units and their landscapes, along with the criteria for their placement. It is likely that this type of tourism will increasingly prioritize higher comfort levels, resulting in greater popularity. However, as mass and urbanized camping reach saturation, new trends are emerging that emphasize a closer relationship with nature. Therefore, the sustainable development of this tourism form should emphasize careful construction and the conservation of natural landscapes.

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### ILLUSTRATION SOURCE

FIGS. 1-8 Authors

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