

Evanescent Event:
Using the Olympic City as a Catalyst for
Change in Post-Industrial Cities

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Abstract

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How can we become a progressive culture when we can not bear the thought of tearing our buildings down? Is our desire for permanence our greatest weakness? The architecture industry is slowly coming to terms with the future of buildings being designated ten or fifteen year buildings. What does this mean to the modern designer? At what point does a building lose its purpose? As we lose land area due to population growth, climate change, and other factors, the solution to a lack of land could be understanding how to properly demolish existing structures. If structures are built to be broken down, the process is more palatable and affordable, while offering its pieces as new material for use. This concept becomes preservation through memory, spatial cues, and academic rather than physical histories.

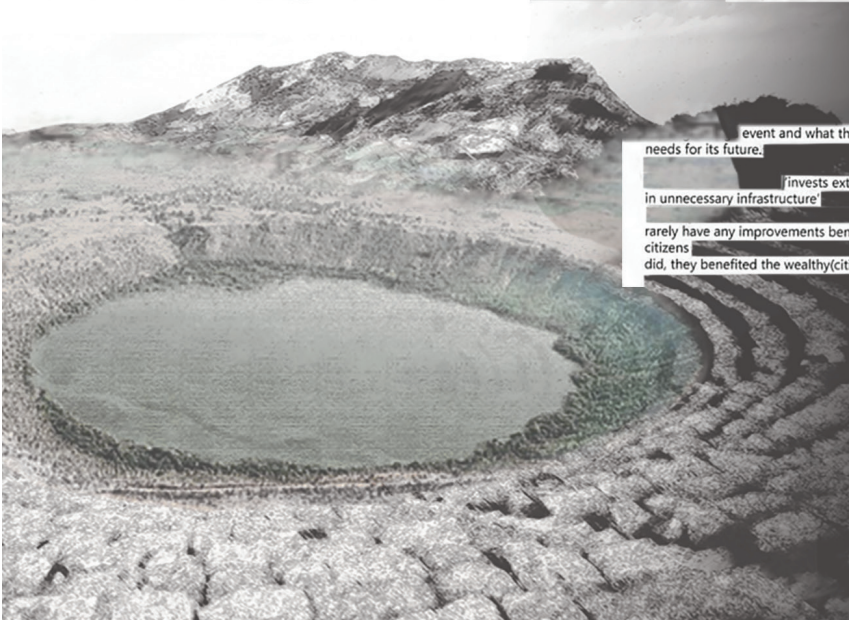
Within these pages is a glance at a counterpoint to monumental buildings, and a proposal for the re-integration of sites and materials into the fabric from where they came. As a pinnacle of unused monuments, Olympic Stadiums and their associated villages are the structures of focus; have they not lost their purpose after three months of hosting Olympic and paralympic games? Olympic stadiums and their surrounding infrastructure systems seem to be just as expensive to maintain, and while their price tags are normally paid off by investors and developers, it is just as often that the burden falls onto local taxpayers, who could be facing the bill for up to thirty years, as was the case after the 1976 Olympics in Montreal.

UN BUILD INGS

the obsolescence of monumental
architectural solutions in a time of
starchitects and grandiose games

AND

the temporary nature of arenas in
contrast to the permanent nature
of their designs and the subsequent
influence on communities



event and what the city
needs for its future.
invests extravagantly
in unnecessary infrastructure'
rarely have any improvements benefited
citizens
did, they benefited the wealthy(citizen).

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PRE FACE

I would like to thank Vikram Prakash, Dr. Bob Mugerauer and Nicole Huber for their guidance as chairs of this thesis. I would also like to thank a variety of professors for their input; Rob Corser, Elizabeth Golden, Brian McLaren.... I would also like to mention the assistance from a variety of friends and coworkers in the field; Harold Moniz, Nathan Copley, Jordan Fust. And always and forever, thank you for the support from my parents, sisters, family, friends, Pippin, Kimberley, Ruby, and most of all, Reo.

ABS TRACT

This thesis uses a site to study a proposal for a series of temporary homes; places it can inhabit without leveling local communities, exploiting taxpayers, or be a burden on local industries. As is the nature of temporary installments which are meant to be re-absorbed, the methods used for implementing a large-scale, responsive, miniature city are different depending on location. With Detroit as an initial study, event programs such as the Olympics are meant to be used as catalysts, inspiring community redevelopment, large-scale overhauls of city planning, gifts to the city in exchange for temporary land use, and the eventual dissolution of architecture into the landscape.

FIG URES

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Figure 48: The blight often found in Detroit neighborhoods manifests in overgrown yards, collapsing homes, and fire-damaged structures.

Figure 49: The State Fair neighborhood offers up a significant portion of land to be redeveloped. Other opportunists have proposed ideas, but none have taken off.

Figure 50: The areas in grey have already been slated for redevelopment as multi-family residential areas, though construction is forthcoming. While these aims are well-intentioned, the neighborhoods they target are not always the hardest hit. The downtown corridor, for example, contains a university, hotels, and more popular buildings. These regions of focus do overlap the neighborhoods of Burbank, State Fair, Northwest Goldberg, and Petosky-Otsego.

Figure 51: Kate is a transplant to Detroit, moving there after finishing college. Though she makes a small living as an artist, she depends upon her farm for food. Her living situation (below) is simple and sparse. Part of this is the nature of the home she chose for herself. When she first moved into her house, there was a home to either side. Now, one is missing, and in that space is her farm. On the other side, she has purchased the foreclosed home, and is now using those pieces to rebuild her own home. This system is a way to easily source "local" building materials that are cheap and not regulated.

Figure 52: The Hildebrand project often found expression in bright homes.

Figure 53: The Hildebrand project also tried using stuffed animals as rain-screens..?

Figure 54: Hamtramck Disneyland is open for public viewing.

Figure 55: Two ladies pose atop cars presumably manufactured in Detroit. In the first half of the 20th century, Detroit was a booming town, growing quickly from its newfound wealth in the automobile and manufacturing industry.

Figure 56: The Olympics are intended to be a catalyst for urban space, transitioning them from prairie back to industry or vice-versa.

Figure 57: Sketches describing the neighborhood context with the insertion of metro lines and digging out the stadium.

Figure 58: The stadium started out more as a “crater” exploding out of the earth.

Figure 59: The entire intervention was a discussion of what was being uncovered, whether it be just in the excavating of the earth for the stadium, or the string theory- where any move would adjust the way of living in the city in an irreversible way.

Figure 60: The proposed transit map is loosely based on other cities' plans and existing proposals for Detroit. This plan makes use of a ring road running through the city, with branches extending into specific neighborhoods and out to the suburbs.

Figure 61: The State Fair neighborhood can benefit from major road and train junctions at its edges. This allows there to be a flow through the site, projecting from a proposed metro stop.

Figure 62: The proposed site plan reclaims the state fairgrounds and inserting a transit hub, housing and small businesses, and culminating in a stadium venue space.

Figure 63: Reducing the number of spectators at the games smooths out the curve and creates a less dramatic shift in city scale and activity. This prevents more violent shifts which could cause problems for future planning. This graphic is also in reference to the idea of how an outsider and designer can really effect change in a situation such as Detroit. Where the idea of the white savior carries a negative connotation, it often goes to the idea of somehow immediately creating a positive delta of change; perceptible only at a distance and running the risk of proposing a solution that would gentrify and divide the region. On the opposite end, too much acceptance of the status quo allows the city to continue slipping in areas where the most help is needed. The solution should be a “soft landing,” i.e. an intervention which slows the descent into increased abandonment and poverty, while acknowledging the existing communities and infrastructures.

Figure 64: The proposed revision of attendance at the Olympics eliminates outside spectators and focuses on the local industry which would arise surrounding the events. Though minimizing spectator attendance, broadcasting and journalism is anticipated to increase, both to reach a broader audience and to make up for the economic changes an event like this would normally involve.

Figure 65: The Greek theater of Dionysus opens up to a scenic background; one that was often partially incorporated into the scenes and visions of the actors

Figure 66: The backdrop of the stadium is the redeveloped neighborhood, with elements of the existing state fair-ground remaining as buildings which have found a new use pertinent to the Olympics. This allows for an informal flow of locals into and out of the stadium.

Figure 67: From the view of locals, Detroiters are placed on a stage where they only see the audience of the world. This allows for a presentation of a truthful Detroit, and obscures the view of locals who may need a blank space to envision success.

Figure 68: It is intended that the site be refilled through processes of time and community. If it is built simply enough, with no massive concrete base, it won't take the dynamite needed, as was in the case of the Georgia Dome or Silverdome.

Figure 69: A section of the stadium briefly studies materials which should be used to construct the earthen crater. First, the excavation can plant grass and turf on the slope, creating a lawn environment for casual spectators and associated picnics or other informal event. Detroit also has a natural limestone deposit, and digging down may unearth some which may be used to help retain the soil. Additionally, the excavated earth can be bermed into a sort of retaining mound. See Figures 70 and 71 for details.

Figure 70: Studies of the relationship between stair and bench.

Figure 71: For more formal seats, one can use wood recycled from nearby homes to form a sort of bench fastened into the earth. These wooden benches then become places to fasten seats- seats which have also been reclaimed from community spaces. The high number of abandoned or unused schools in the Detroit area have a wealth of unused chairs that can easily have their legs removed./

Figure 72: Chad Wright's “Master Plan” encapsulates the approach the stadium is meant to take. Over time, the impact of nature and community dissolve the stadium, resettling the dirt into a flat field, sitting fallow until needed once again.

Figure 73: Illustrations diagram parcels of land that can begin to be reclaimed in Detroit. This purging of soil and site can take on massive dimensions when applied to different neighborhoods and illustrate a Detroit that is more of a series of small garden-city nodes, which can then become more self-sufficient. The concentration here is the neighborhood's recovery, not the entire city's.

Figure 74: Could the event not only catalyze renewal of space, but could it maximize efforts to rebuild from the bones of the past? Can new and old Detroit absorb each other?

Figure 75: A study of two foreclosed and abandoned homes in Detroit. The houses still standing are often the holdouts, some of the last on the street still standing.

Figure 76: This diagram is an initial study into what it means for two houses to be combined into one. Is it a feasible way to reduce waste and need for "new" materials?

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PROBLEM

Stadiums across the United States and around the globe find themselves positioned in neighborhoods that have either been wiped out in order to create their massive forms or removed from communities in order to maximize attendance opportunities. In many situations, the locals are responsible for the negatives the stadiums bring; wiping out smaller scale buildings limits the population throughout the week, tax dollars contribute to building expenses, and difficulties of navigation on high traffic days. In large scale cases, such as the Olympics, stadiums lay empty and begin to fall into derelict memorials to a past event. In considering these issues of large scale, event-based design, I feel that a thesis approaching the topic can bring together all elements of a design education.

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RATIONALE

This project explores options for communities faced with developing a shell for events. It hopes to bring to light issues of current large-scale stadium design, and re-orient design thinking towards the purpose of fields and courts as areas for actors. Can the scale of stadiums become reduced so that more emphasis is placed on the actors, rather than the spectators? How necessary is the large scale, when tickets are so expensive that it isn't an affordable event to attend? Is there a practical way for stadiums to be disassembled? In scenarios, such as Rio, facilities were designed so that they could be de-constructed and contributed to the community, however there has not been follow-through. In prior Olympic plans, similar ideas emerged, but the architects and committees responsible seemed to lose interest as soon as the spotlight shifted. Is there a way to encourage the commitment? Does it fall on the locality to take these projects into their own hands? How can

surrounding infrastructure reduce the footprint of these master plans, and recompose them within the existing fabric of the city? Do we need to have multiple stadiums within the vicinity of each other, or can we use the strategy of New York and overlap uses? How many uses can be found for the same space? Stadiums were used for emergency housing as a response to Katrina- is that a viable option?

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INTRODUCTION

This exploration begins with my own preconceptions of architecture, developed from the past seven years of design school and extending into my personal experiences in the built environment. These themes begin with that of adaptability which I would define as the ability to be absorbed into spaces where one can redesign from within existing forms to provide new functions. This then follows with a discussion of temporality, or understanding the position architecture and its environment have in the dimension of time. The fourth dimension of time includes the legacy of the built environment and site. I looked for a legacy of modesty; in the face of a global culture which prides itself on the monumental expression of wealth and power.

Beyond competitions for tall towers, countries compete every four years to hold a monumental event: The Summer Olympics. These

designs run in opposition to all the values I just stated, showcasing excessive wealth, permanent and intrusive legacies and debts, exacerbating issues of poverty and finances, and excluding locals in favor of wealthier tourists who can afford luxurious and exclusive experiences. Recent Olympics claim to have reduced the strain – with developers in Rio neglecting to mention the favelas decimated in the process of clearing the site and architects saying they offer solutions to ultimately be dismantled (but actually just falling into disrepair already...)

Though pulling from both ends of the spectrum, this thesis looks at bringing all of these elements together. There is a need for more accountability in architecture, and with an example such as the Olympics, values which express the ethics of architecture can be put on display to approach a better, more conscientious design solution

which can be – adapted- across a wide scale of projects.

To Peter Bishop and Lesley Williams, there has never been a sense of the city as a precious repository of civilization in America. It has been adapted, redrawn and refined, with a long history of mapping and remapping, pretending that the land was a blank slate. Is a blank slate the starting point from which to draw inspiration? No, it is a vacant, wasteland. It is not “unused” but ravaged and left void of meaning., Not a “leftover space” but a purposefully demolished space.” This is not adaptable or temporary – it is erasure, and allows for those large developers to insert a master plan unhindered by what formerly existed. These master plans are becoming more unsuited to the pace and culture of modern lives- programmed at one point in time and built over a timeline without enough adaptability. Buildings do seem to be intended, more than ever before, to fulfill a market requirement and be abandoned as circumstances change. Looser planning visions could be brought in here, to allow for the potential of sites to be unlocked by those who would ultimately use them- an organic and self-driven urban development.

Spaces which pertain to this area of adaptability are well-exemplified by the guerrilla infiltration of abandoned buildings in post-war Berlin. This extremely informal – and often illegal – inhabitation of space becomes customized to its new inhabitants by ways of graffiti and simple expressions of dwelling- urban foraging at its finest with old furniture stowed in corners of once -clean homes.

Here, adaptability could find a new form, still in the hands of the people but as a result of purposeful, intent-driven sociological

design. In Meanwhile spaces, adaptability is promised through encouraging social enterprises, community groups, or enterprising individuals to access and create activity in empty spaces, promote a do-it-yourself attitude, and release the choke-hold on energy of innovation. While drawing on the resources of people, situations such as this – with crowd-sourced work efforts- can empower marginalized communities and instill in them a sense of participation- and ultimately ownership- in the creation of their own place.

This innovation comes from a symbiotic relationship between initiators and agents; allowing for an element of agency. In a similar relationship to a politician, communities often need an actor on their behalf, and this actor needs direction from the community. With a large amount of social and cultural capital, energy, commitment, and a willingness to improvise, they can pursue projects with a philanthropic or community initiative. Once the project is completed and open, these actors are still present and can reshape and re-adapt the space to suit their needs; the adaptability keeps it relevant and is a modern response mechanism to evolve the design.

In many of these spaces of “Meanwhile uses” and by Envelope or Rebar, the issue is that they are not always temporary. These interventions serve a greater good, but when found to be valuable, remain in their place. How is it valuable to have spaces where the materials can be recycled, removed, or relocated when they never have a time constraint to do so? Even in the case study in France, the designers, in the same sentence refer to the “impermanent intervention.... And “ensure its longevity.” The designers can rationalize

their longer-term possession of the space as a necessary element in the community; drawing popularity, limiting trash, illegal dumping, and unsanitary conditions.

Mara Ferreri also criticizes the Seductions of Temporary Urbanism through the 'meanwhile' discourse as in these examples, space can be transformed in only one temporal direction, for example, a trajectory of never ending urban economic and real estate development. Social, artistic or political projects of common use and re-appropriation, being an exception to this mainstream imaginary, are relegated to inhabit the space of temporariness. Not only does this vision deny the existence of a multiplicity of time-spaces, but it also designates certain urban actors (such as social entrepreneurs, activists and artists) as the sole agents capable to 'performing' such a rupture (Ferreri). Vacant spaces are only temporarily available to those very ephemeral groups tasked with carrying out the 'creative' activities capable to bring life back to the sites. The temporal direction is dependent upon space: Quoting Ferreri, [T]ime needs space to get itself going; time and space are born together, along with the relations that produce them both. Time and space must be thought together, therefore, for they are inextricably intermixed (Ferreri).

Settlements of the younger generation are becoming more temporary and transient; according to Silvia Bottinelli, as a sort of modern nomadism, shifting from place to place, exploring beyond boundaries of one's own apartment- allowing one to see things never imagined (Bottinelli). These are reactions to a shifting overall climate and although may not directly reflect an acknowledgment of more

temporary characteristics of home, are a result of the technological advances in media, making the entire world a stage.

From a point in my own history, I was surrounded by buildings predating the 20th, and often 19th centuries. So many of these still functioned, and held vibrant life; homes for families, religious structures for communities...permanent brick establishments in the city. They retained characteristics of every point in their past, variations in paint colors and the ever-present graffiti. But these spaces have been predetermined for so long that the city has few parks within the urban grid. Historic preservation is so necessary within cities of the old south that the architectural scene is often one of tenant improvements; tenants in a relatively slow succession, but adapting the spaces over time. Stable structures, here and elsewhere throughout the world, push communities outside into whatever vacant spaces are available (streets, riverbanks, Seattle center doesn't count because it was developed...) into a continuous flow of festivals from April through November.

In light of other temporary festivals and events, there are subtler urban interventions to fill in empty space. These spaces, adapting to the "pauses in property processes," showcase community initiatives and morals- and leaving open spaces for the previously mentioned adaptable projects.

These previous examples have elements of modesty, and from being generated as incremental gains, refrain from being too monumental (some proxy work is though...) Every example I have of Olympic architecture is a far cry from this subtle typology. From this

point, I would like to discuss Olympic architecture that destroyed community relationships, claimed spaces that had not been naturally vacated, and deepened the divide between citizens and their government.

Two extreme examples of where Olympic planning has failed its communities are those in Montreal and Vancouver- where the resulting architecture lacked a connection to local residents and exploited them and their taxes in favor of a hasty and monumental construction process. In the case of Montreal in 1976, the architect of the main stadium was chosen by a political process- but not one of democracy. The lack of connection between the architect and the city's needs eroded any trust between the locals and the governing body, compounded by the hefty price tag incurred from delays and poor decisions including, but not limited to defective building operations, the rapid shift from a modest to an extravagant Games, the absence of a budget, and the acquisition of superfluous and luxurious installations, -resulting in a debt that was repaid over thirty years after the completion of the Olympics and that still prevents the city from gaining any profit from hosting the event.

I would like to commend the projects undertaken in London initially, anticipating that the recent events in Rio are clearer... Rio having taken place this past summer, leveling favelas to create architecture which invited athletes who would ultimately try and create a bad name for locals (Ryan Lochte...). It is too soon to determine the legacy of the architecture in Rio, as the temporary projects seem to still remain in place, monumental stadiums intended to be dissolved

and given back to the community (particularly the handball stadium which was intended to be dismantled and dispersed as four schools).

London seems to be a relatively successful instance of the Olympic legacy and goals, as far as having cleaned up a brownfield site, inserting the community into the discussion, and rehabilitating stadiums into new, useful, and continued lives. The stadiums, such as Zaha Hadid's swimming center, had temporary wings while hosting the Olympics, adapted into a training center post-games, minimizing the scale and reducing the monumentality of the structure. The main stadium has been transferred into ownership by a local football club- though rehabilitation seems to have been a secondary thought and the design (by Populous) was seemingly not intended for adaptability, temporary, or modesty. Even as it finds a new use, the investment has drawn anger and scrutiny from the community; its budget has ballooned into an unanticipated sum and even the new designers acknowledge the needs of the Olympic stadium and a football stadium differ greatly (sight-lines, etc.). A critic does not find the combination of the two initiatives compatible... 'It wouldn't have been that difficult to realize that, unless you purpose-built the stadium to be modifiable, it wasn't going to work. You can't retrofit stadias. You end up with a crap athletics stadium and a crap football stadium.'"

Los Angeles is competing for the next summer Olympics after Tokyo, hoping to win the 2024 bid. However, this does not fit into the character described as suitable for hosting such an event based on my research. There are a series of factors I am using to choose sites; of which I hope to find three suitable ones so that the

approaches can be varied in design while exhibiting similar ideals. According to Eva Kassens-Noor, the optimum layout for a site hosting such an event allows for a compromise between dispersed venues, which incur heavy and expensive logistics and clustered venues put high pressure or demand on the transportation system. As seen in case studies, the space should have some potential for incorporating transit systems, encouraging walking paths, and be accessible to international travel. These spaces need to also take into account a site's former use, and if it can be incorporated into its new use and marketed as an asset. In response to the studies done on Montreal, three possible scenarios can be identified concerning the location of a new stadium – city Centre, edge city and deprived neighborhood – with different implications.' The downtown location offers the possibility of reinforcing the tourist sector as well as the entertaining image of the city as it expands the already existing hosting amenities. The establishment of the stadium within the peripheral zone can, on the other hand, become the catalyst for the development of an entire commercial and economic zone, which would improve the image, the transportation infrastructure as well as the real property value of this area. Finally, the construction of a stadium within deprived areas can be used as an agent of change for both the image as well as the functional orientation of this territory, especially if the planning is connected to other urban interventions (commercial implantation, office spaces, etc.)

In the American context, sites which could prove to be valuable for a large-scale, temporary, yet intrusive intervention, are

those of a "shrinking city" – one in the rust belt, losing its purpose and wealthier populations while the working-class struggles. These cities have the potential to contrast the damaging effects seen in Rio when the population is also impoverished – yet dense. Cities such as Detroit, Cleveland, and Buffalo have faced increased blight, and with a dispersed population within the city, have to potential to revitalize vacant and dilapidated architecture.

I have often said that the most valuable feedback that I ever received in school was from a backhanded remark from a professor who I now consider a friend. In my first ever art class- art for art's sake- I struggled with the demand to create edgy uses of material combinations. My professor took me for a walk. He squatted down on the concrete and pointed to a spot on the ground. "This residue is more interesting than anything you could ever make." He didn't mean "you" as me... He was referring to the idea of memory, potential, the ephemeral... That it isn't as important to create a physical thing which lasts. What I am looking for is a site to make a memory; a significant memory but one that fades and makes spectators question what their real souvenir was. A site that builds upon the character of what has once existed and adapts it into a new cherished history; an urban plan which expresses the community and engages it. Like Archigram, I am searching for a new, highly flexible based approach to urban design

FRAME WORK

FORCED MIGRATION REVIEW dror **KENGO TOKYO**
THE PORCH *no stop city* THE SEDUCTIONS OF TEMPORARY URBANISM
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THE STATIC AND THE KINETIC VANCOUVER
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DISCOURSE OF MODERN NOMADISM

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THE TEMPORARY CITY

To break down what a temporary city is, we need to look at what defines it as temporary. Is it temporary based on its use or its physical presence as a series of buildings and streets? Lesley Bishop and Peter Williams indicate that temporary urbanism is a relationship between consumption and production. Does it produce a sense of community? Are empty spaces incapable of producing the same sense of community that a constructed work is capable of providing? Inevitably, we frame our day to day lifestyles within a lifestyle of consumption, one where we need our environments to sustain and provide for us. Yet, Bishop and Williams attribute that tendency to a response of “temporal factors and now-ism”- the sense that our needs need to be satisfied immediately, which translates into the built

environment demanding an urgency in returns from development (P. B. Williams). Those very short-term benefits are the results investors strive to benefit from in their individual lifetimes.

How does this relate to the Olympics? In regards to the short term, the buildings are constructed and used over a period of time unique to the games; The construction period often lasts only seven years and the actual use of the sites last only a few months. Interest in the short-term profits by investors lack consideration for the users on the other end of the spectrum, leading to responses of “mourning and protest, alongside the outright consumption of arts and sports or leisure activities in public space. It is particularly important in signaling a political inflection to practices otherwise often wholly given over to

the pursuit of profits" (P. B. Williams). In other words, the consumption tendencies of the investor are disproportionately in favor of the investor compared to the actual consumer. This skewed return can only invoke a sense of extreme disparity between the parties and therefore a poor relationship amongst all players. Consumerism, in the Olympic sense, refers to foreign investors and spectators who have the privilege of travel and leisure. We look to sports and the associated facilities as sources for all people to enjoy leisure- though when it moves to a professional scale, those in poverty are excluded. Good intentions of providing entertainment to the masses veil exploitation of the economy, ultimately indicating that sports are in favor of profit.

Williams and Bishop suggest that a method of instigating transient use is "looser planning," or flexibility associated with space. The concept of flexible space in our society needs to be reworked, revised from a current viewpoint which often presents permanence alongside perceptions of wealth and control in contrast to the temporary being a symptom of poverty; temporary homes as a representation of one's lack of ability to afford anything permanent. As Bishop/Williams say, "urban poverty is often characterized by living in... a state of extreme and challenging uncertainty" (P. B. Williams). Can we eradicate that judgment of the temporary? This goes beyond the

tangible urbanity currently present, with organic undertones derived from the "evolutionist paradigm allows that cities arise from purposive intervention, but the outcome is still somewhat organic" (Silva). It is the very way we paint our houses and decorate our stoops that make the neighborhood feel like home. Is this different approach to belonging and "home" a method to normalize transient use?

Where does the stigma of temporary as sub-standard begin and where can it be adjusted to change the misconstrued perceptions? Does it have anything to do with an established anglicized view of preservation and the museum? Bishop and Williams ask you to consider the temporary objects preserved; "Capstones, phone boxes, pot boxes... shop fronts." Even out antique stores and markets preserve trash re-branded as relics and prevent them from being temporary objects lost to a past era. Preferences for the antique are relevant to only one person in one era; the idea of significance as the "aesthetic, historic, scientific, or social value for past, present, and future generations. This object-centric (devoid of life) definition, rooted in the debate propagated by the antiquarians of the renaissance, suggests that significance is static" (Mehrotra).

Perhaps part of the problem in our current lack of flexibility is that "strategic planning processed have left us... increasingly unsuited

to the pace of modern urban change and leave areas in a curious limbo" (P. B. Williams). If you were to claim that laws weren't restrictive to more organic architectural approaches, one could look at cities such as Seattle for an example of what architecture has done in response to outdated laws. City and national laws came into conflict for accessibility, bonuses for affordable housing don't seem to truly pay off, and green building incentives lag years behind what modern technology is currently capable of achieving. Rejections of HALA by residential communities devastate the pedestrian experience and encourage a traditional apartment or office building which fails to integrate with the neighborhood and complicates parking while continually increasing density. Or, as Paula Silva says, these are situations "in which complexity has been underestimated, denied, ignored and even repressed by planning institutions" (Silva). Mara Ferreri also indicates the limitations currently established, with rules and laws impacting the societal dynamics long-term. Rather than prescribe solutions to problems not yet discovered, temporary interventions can "align with campaigns and forms of neighborhood organizing to identify and preserve public spaces and buildings from neo-liberal dynamics of privatization" (Ferreri). Land use discrepancies should be seen as a process to change and buildings which have been needlessly landmarked (as hinted at

previously in regards to the preservation of the unnecessary antique) prohibit responsive and proper development.

Confrontation between legality and legitimacy might have two main kinds of consequences. Legitimate actions are not continuous and relevant enough to lead to institutions adapting them; or they reach a point that forces planning institutions to adapt. Processes leading to evolution imply continuous and intense interaction between those who carry legitimate aspirations and those who are responsible for the sanction of public and private initiatives. Additionally, these kinds of initiatives formalize design into an intangible and further separates lawmaking bodies - who designers may be unintentionally aligned with - from the actual end user. The United States limits potential for circumventing law, but in environments like Berlin or Bucharest, there is an urbanism created by "those outside the elite domains of the formal modernity of the state. It is a 'pirate modernity' that has to slip under the laws of the city simply in order to survive, without any conscious attempt at constructing a counterculture" (Mehrotra) (Figure 1).

What I would like to point out is that where it was by no fault of any foreign entity, it is true that "industrial decline and suburban development," or white flight, "hollowed out inner city areas," leaving America without the "sense of the city as a precious repository of

civilization” (P. B. Williams). Is that true? Were we totally incapable of regarding our surroundings and carrying with us foresight while the rise of industry around us blinded us with profit? Did we, again, move too fast for ourselves? Of course; this is a lasting conversation. Even now, are we working with enough foresight to remedy situations that could arise with the fall of a newer metropolis? Can Seattle withstand the demise of Amazon and Microsoft? We no longer start cities from scratch, rather we constantly tear down, rebuild, retrofit, or otherwise replace the existing. For now, we battle the “continuing rise in vacant space around the world (as a) result of a greater turnover of land uses today, an ‘accelerated

functionalism’ and ‘ever shorter utilization cycles” (P. B. Williams). With foresight, Ferreri demands that “time needs space to get itself going; time and space are born together, along with the relations that produce them both. Time and space must be thought together, therefore, for they are inextricably intermixed” (Ferreri). If the aforementioned utilization cycles are so short lived, we must anticipate the next transition; spaces to be modified continuously throughout subsequent future generations. Bishop and Williams highlight some characteristics of these spaces:



Figure 1: Urban Spelunking in an abandoned school grounds in Berlin, Germany. This space was reclaimed and destroyed by those on the fringe, often housing members of a counterculture who looked for spaces to reclaim with artwork and graffiti

- Dynamic installations changing... through contributions of its users
- Informal alternatives to traditional official public space
- No predominant codification
- They result in the intensification of spaces and places
- A venue for activities that were not originally intended for those locations
- They are temporary, whether they last a few minutes, or months

A visual interpretation of this opportunity for flexible design is visible in Archizoom's "No-Stop City"; a response to the flaws of society and anticipation of its next steps. Their aesthetic relies on the advancements of technology that they were not yet fully aware of. Resembling more Pac-man mazes, these drawings and renderings indicate moments as a "search for a new, highly flexible and technology based approach to urban design," through a language of "architectural modernism taking on its absurd limits" (Branzi)(Figure 2).

What do these places become post-intervention? It is intended that they either regain or retain a vitality. Ferreri says these spaces "reflect and nurture their vision of the future," in other words, an idealized version of development, with "their" being in reference to urban developers. Perhaps the effort to revitalize is all an effort to preserve profits made off developers...

"Empty properties spoil town centers, destroy economic and social value, and waste resources that we cannot afford to leave idle. Vibrant interim uses led by local communities will benefit existing shops, as well

as the wider town center, through increased footfall, bringing life back to the high street" (Ferreri).

When referring to town centers, the focus becomes how one can revitalize an area to bring back businesses and thereby increase the economic visions which reflect poorly on developers. However, the lead taken by community driven design must in turn benefit the community; these shops and vibrant spaces of the town center must be locally driven and focused as to enrich the lives of the immediate vicinity. Where the unnatural nature of a vacant building or space drives us to initially dismiss an area as undesirable, the space also must

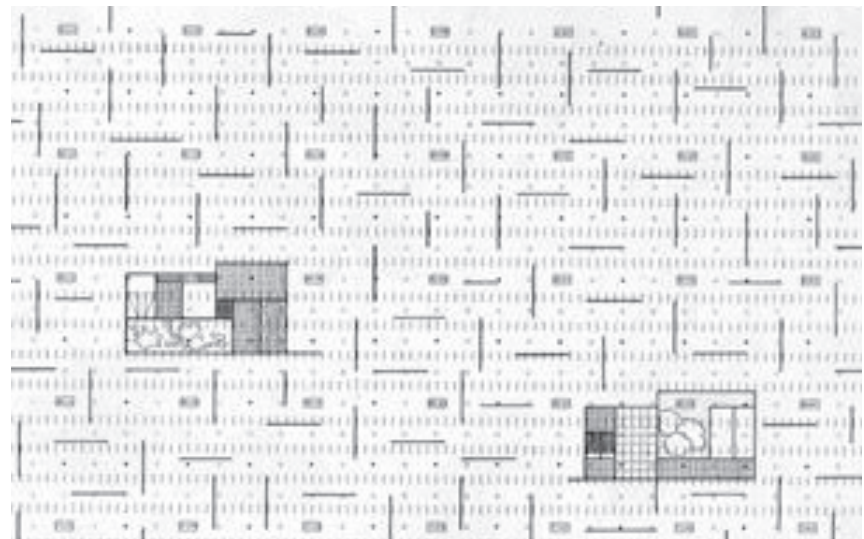


Figure 2: Archizoom's No-Stop City plan resembles a game of Pac-Man but is intended to be an easily modified and component-based modernity; one where it incorporates "radicalizing the industrial component of modern architecture to the extreme

be understood as a fallow storefront; one where it is not necessarily indicative of blight. For them to remain vacant is to leave them wanting for a legal reuse of their space. Oftentimes these spaces are vacant because uses proposed for them are outside the status quo; commercial spaces may only be inhabited by other commercial uses and the lack of flexibility for other use denies individuals' visions of the future. This leaves more room for gaps between use; yet using a space in alternative way offers up new visions of what the future inhabitants can accomplish and what the community actually needs.

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Without opportunities for adaptations, these spaces are forced into abandonment and eventually the "persistent abandonment of cities- or less drastically - of parts of cities" (Silva).

Another consideration for the success of a temporary space involved the players necessary to achieve such a feat. Bishop, Williams,

and Ferreri all reference a variety of players; laws, developers, planners and the general public. If we consider these from a macro to a micro level, the list would still stand as a ranking. However, as we know, cities depend on the people who actually use and inhabit them. Ferreri states, and Bishop implies, that in order to successfully create temporary urbanity, we must surpass practices of laws and developers. In these lulls, we can find temporary and meanwhile uses which will be described further later in this paper. Within this imposition of temporary use into space, we must also realize that it is not only at times when there is a gap in legal developmental processes that can be used to further the community, but it can also be a parallel intervention. These interventions subvert the developer, even lower-level designers and favor grassroots campaigns to appropriate space. Even now, with the encouraged parties, it is seen "more like the inclusion of suggestions filtered by the designer instead of citizens participation being a key part of the proposed" space (Silva). Rather than understand our development as a movement in one plane of time, we can view it as a four-dimensional process, where we no longer "deny the existence of a multiplicity of time spaces," nor only "designate certain urban actors (such as social entrepreneurs, activists, and artists) as the sole agents capable of performing such a rupture" (Ferreri).

There are three main dimensions in which we can break down the temporal direction of time in order to understand how a community may be able to interface with them. These categories, of space, time, and civics, also involve very different kinds of actors and interventions. Where “space” refers to the actual place and materiality of site, time and civics have less of a finite way to insert temporary use. “Space” through, “originates from actions,” therefore being a result of civics (Bottinelli). Yet, time refers to the longevity of use of a site, and in the democracy, we purportedly have, the civics should reflect a conversation throughout the community as to how a space might serve the most interests in the best and most efficient way. These conversations are all flexible, hard to predict, and reflective of more community practice than a designer may be able to harness. At this time, it would be the responsibility of the designer to document and diagram, ultimately trying to accumulate data and feed it back through the community. For urbanity, time refers to a span when the space is applicable; space for development may be forced into new zoning and the civics of societal frameworks are constantly in motion – i.e. a kinetic city. This flexible state transitions into the blank slate of cities. As America developed, it was easier to look at the landscape as a blank slate, where it could be mapped and remapped, tested on grids of various scales and radiating from different

points. Yet, this approach is two-dimensional, and static, where “the static forms a two-dimensional entity on conventional city maps and is monumental in its presence” compared to a city “incomprehensible as a two-dimensional entity... a city in motion – a 3-dimensional construct of incremental development” (Mehrotra). Other multi-dimensional cities manifest in versions of festivals, ranging from the Nevadan desert pilgrimage of Burning man to kinetic cities of Bonnaroo which descend on static cities. These dynamic interventions become cities



Figure 3: The Kumbh Mela is a religious pilgrimage to one of four sites along the rivers of India, returning every 12 years to the same place. This festival multiplies the city population by a factor of 15, but is managed through technological advancements and adjustments. It also uses the city as an active participant; the city must also interact with the flows and customs, celebrate, and embrace the river.

overlaid on top of the permanent and static city. Mehrotra's study uses the mechanisms of the Kumbh Mela to understand how a city of 120 million people can descend upon a city fractions of the size for only one week (Figure 3). Do we need to understand that 3-dimensional map in order to accurately describe worth to a city? It seems that there is also a shift in the way we refer to dimensionality; whether 2-dimensional typical cities are really three-dimensional in practice (because the maps represent buildings) and the 3-dimensional city of motion and increments is indeed a city moving in regards to time.

Bishop and Williams suggest we look to southeast Asia for practices in the temporary and relevant. The overall idea in many examples of traditional temporary structures is that the emphasis on material is reduced in favor of site being the actual provider of a spiritual need. "The focus is not so much on the material aspect of a building, but the spiritual aspect and the site on which it stands" (P. B. Williams). For example, one could consider the Shinto shrine in Japan, where the structures are ceremoniously rebuilt every 20 years (Figure 4). These construction rituals proceed knowing fair and well that the shrine will be torn down and rebuilt again 20 years in the future. The monks connect their building to an event, a point along the spiritual journey, but not the journey itself.



Figure 4: The Shinto shrine, in Japan, is disassembled and rebuilt every 20 years. This practice de-emphasizes the materiality of place holding spirituality.

In other words, western designers must understand that their buildings have a lifespan- one that is relevant to the physical nature of the building and not its use changing over. There are so many numerous examples of instances where Europeans and Americans have insisted upon the keeping of antiquities and treasures when they were meant instead to be returned to the earth. Understanding that this is now not always an option for buildings, what is the closest we can get to have urban spaces be reabsorbed into the environment, whether it's an urban, agricultural, desert, or prairie? These spaces and sites all provide a venue to explore composting or biodegradable architectures of different mediums.

Northern Africa gives us examples of a more primitive,

biodegradable architecture as well. However, many of these examples are not allowed to dissolve, much as how we decide to preserve abandoned stadiums. The more reputable architecture of Mali rises out of the earth in the east of the country; large earthen-brick and mud structures maintained over centuries and landmarked as UNESCO heritage sites. Regionally, communities in Bandiagara and Djenne have been restricted to these earthen construction techniques, while the capital in Bamako has progressed towards a more contemporary expression of architecture. In comparison to Mali's more centralized and developed cities, the question becomes whether representations of earthen and high-maintenance structures are a restriction and fantasy perpetuated by the French colonists. Central to understanding these relationships are the Tellem and Dogon dwellings in the cliffs of Bandiagara, which have a similar material quality to the architecture in Djenne, and in contrast to contemporary architectural solutions provided by a range of architects in the greater Mopti region. There is still a migration of building culture within the Sub-Saharan context in Mali, and the cultural continued inhabitation of these mud structures. The adaptations of these are best exemplified by the French colonialism era Mosque at Djenne, followed by a post-colonial response by the French architect Andre Ravereau and his Centre de Santé. To understand

modern regional architecture, we can study Dutch architecture firm LEVS and their primary school at Tanouan, and Burkinabe architect Francis Keré's work at the Center for Earth Architecture.

Some of these cities in question are not well-documented nor explained by locals. Many of these structures are constantly modified, as with mud construction, maintenance is extremely regular due to erosion. There is also an underlying question of the fetishization of earthen construction methods and material expression by those in the West, in contrast to the local's impression of earthen architecture as being an expression of poverty. Tourism in the region generally thrived on those who came to visit many of the projects mentioned here, and prior to violence in the northern plains in 2012, "Mali was a striking example of a democratic and politically stable African state which welcomed a relatively high number of tourists each year. Most were attracted by the unique mud architecture which is characteristic of Mali" (Van Deusen). The mosque at Djenne has lasted to the present day as an icon of the local city's culture, often drawing tourists to marvel at the example of prolific mud architecture. Seasonally, though, the mosque must be maintained, as the rainy season approaches and the façade needs to be re-sealed. Aware of this kind of restriction to the material, wooden poles had been inserted on the exterior so that masons could climb up and

re-plaster the failing mud (Figure 5). Though the building was produced by foreigners, it has been adopted and protected by the community. It has been reclaimed and reconstructed by “thousands of mud-covered backs rebuilding the mosque in an annual festival... a labor of love” (Beswick). The mosque’s permanence finds significance through modern day and draws thousands to its site. As a community initiative, “around 4,000 volunteers from Djenne and the surrounding towns and villages flock to the mosque” (Out of Time), demonstrating the cause and effect of a unifying monument in the region. Though seen as a primitive building material, unreliable over time, the method of repairs is



Figure 5: In anticipation of the rainy season, the mud-plaster on the exterior of the mosque must be replaced. This is increasingly important with the onset of climate changes that have increased desertification of the region.

advanced. The process takes a quick morning, with an “ability to convey the coordination, energy, and speed of such a process” (Beswick). As the mosque as stood for the past hundred years, Within Futures of Mud, we can watch a family’s trade of masonry extend through generations, but lose significance as the younger generations are pressured with options of moving to the city to pursue education (Vogel). Where this film highlights the craftsmanship of the masons, it calls into question the resilience of the trade as options for modernization increases. Few buildings shown in the film represent a change in the lifestyles or ways of building in Djenne; the most adventurous examples include tiles or the potential of adding cement to the mixture of clay. In regards to the lack of new building methods, the town and mosque are trapped in “a scene that will look no different than it did a century ago. This extraordinary building (The Mosque), like the city it dominates, had resisted (or missed out on) the advance of progress” (Global Agenda).

Within the Mopti region, UNESCO had called attention to the potential loss of history, claiming that “due to the abandonment of the ancient villages in the cliff, the architectural heritage is vulnerable” (UNESCO). Claims such as this pushed for foreign governments and architects to invest in the region, fearful of the loss of an architecture

so unique... In response, foreign entities emerged as architectural saviors for Western Africa. Funded by both the Dutch and Malian government, repairs began on Dogon villages in the early 2000's. Rather than being solely concerned with the preservation for the sake of the community, this initiative by UNESCO and the series of collaborations with the Malian government and a series of Western nations (it was not restricted to the Dutch, but as LEVS is Dutch, it is important to understand their role) repaired "monuments" with tourism in mind. In the words of van Deusen, these "monuments need to be conserved as found" ultimately used as part of "how they create a cultural tourism experience" (Van Deusen). LEVS fit into this story as a member of the fringe; it is hard to understand the savior complex from afar, but their work implies that there is an awareness of what work foreign entities can actually do to benefit locals. However, through encouraging mud construction, the principal, Van Stigt, is also able to find a fascination with what the locals may find quotidian.

Where LEVS engaged the local community was through the means of education and advocacy. Given the opportunity, LEVS provided the Dogon Plateau with a much-needed school building. A departure from the expressions of the Dogon huts, the design took on a contemporary form similar to what was seen in Keré's center in Djenne

(Figure 6). However, as a firm, LEVS had been working on technology to advance the use of earthen-brick. Advancing construction methods in the Dogon plateau for their school at Tanouan, "the school is made out of Hydraulic Compressed Earth Blocks (HCEB)... They are not only sustainable but can also withstand the climate of both hot sunlight and heavy rainfall much better than the traditional clay buildings" (Zilliacus) →The use of local materials and a color palette which fit into the narrative of the Dogon was accepted graciously by UNESCO, but there grew questions about the ultimate intent of UNESCO in the face of contemporary building methods. LEVS felt particularly inspired, in



Figure 6: The primary school designed by LEVS pushes mud-brick construction to be a more advanced construction method. However, this roof was not original, but retrofit as an accommodation to UNESCO's requirements for material expressions to be consistent with the Dogon design principles.

this case, to claim that their type of construction was more beneficial for the community, as previously “large concrete school blocks were built in the area. Not only was this a demonstration of their lack of respect for traditional building knowledge and culture” (Zilliacus) but also the rejection of mud as the only building solution for the Dogon. While the concrete school may have been a departure from the traditional building methods, it is hard to believe that it was done with a lack of respect as opposed to being a solution which could push the community towards more modern building techniques. LEVS also encountered a problem with the idea of preservation impeding progress, as the original design of the school at Tanouan had indicated the use of a corrugated metal roof, much in the same way Francis Keré had used one in Djenne. This design was seen favorably, as “a new mud building with a corrugated roof was a sign of progress and modernity. The corrugated roof, however, was not made of local materials and therefore did not meet the standards of UNESCO’s operational guidelines and was changed” (Van Deusen).

What can be found in this history of construction materials in the Mopti region is a commitment to the use of mud as a building material. This notion, perpetuated by foreign influences on rural West Africa, is resultant of a Western commitment to “preserved as

found,” venerating foreign traditions and using them as sources of tourism and spectacle. Where cultural preservation is necessary and useful, UNESCO’s control of the sub-Saharan building culture seems to undermine the community’s efforts and wishes to become more contemporary and advance themselves technologically. Foreign interests seem to rest in the range of tourism, where Mali can present itself as a destination to witness primitive construction methods of the Dogon and the spectacle of earthen construction processes in Djenne. Where preservation lies, may be in the hands of the people who wish to re-plaster the mosque ceremoniously, continue studies as masons, or return to ancestral burial grounds in the cliffs of Bandiagara as a seasonal and religious practice. Removing the claims that Djenne and the Dogon have to modern architectural expressions, for example corrugated metal roofs, removes any potential for the cities to fully embrace modern times and are instead preserved, biodegradable structures.

Preserving the sites of former Dogon inhabitation eliminates consideration for nomadism in architecture; ignoring the motions and migrations of people within and beyond the city; whether they are flowing into or out of the city, in exile, kept in a prison, or using it as a haven. What I’m getting at here is the temporary nature of home and

place to contrast a specific place as being the only keeper of spiritual significance. How does the nomad's spiritual home differ from the temporary nature of a Dogon hut, or the immaterial Shinto shrine? What spurs this question is the nature of the Olympic games to relocate every four years. Though a few cities have hosted multiple times, the lapse between renders many of the existing stadiums irrelevant or outdated, causing a need for new construction and oftentimes the destruction of the initial stadium.

There is a clear distinction between the causes of nomadism which should be addressed with terminology to start. "The modern nomad" is a traveler with resources and free will, where the "refugee" is a nomad by necessity, be it war, famine, or financial. The initial response to nomadism can often be the "opportunity to travel", therefore, being a "modern nomad," or one with choice (Bottinelli). However, Bottinelli's interpretation is more artistic, referencing artists' works of fluidity; "by the choice of water as a material, (but also) the flux of time measured by physical and chemical alterations." The modern nomad also differs from the standard international traveler in that the traveler "spends short periods of time away and then returns to a sedentary home" (Bottinelli). What differs here is the stability those situations provide. Physicality brings with it a sense of home, while the contemporary hippie is

required to find comfort in a form of community. These kinds of tribes are "organized societies in which subgroups develop specific sets of skills and collaborate for the whole groups survival" (Bottinelli). These groups are inherently part of a counterculture though deliberate as opposed to the unintentional counterculture present in Berlin. "Modern nomadism will destroy capitalist definitions of labor, intended as subordinate, annihilating service governed by the logic of the assembly line" (Bottinelli). This language, of a utopic and anarchist attitude, is still that of community building on a non-linear, multi-dimensional path. A commune, developed by the people in a multiplicity of directions, becomes a community based on use and personality rather than place. However, if these people are a physical space, does the importance of place and action rely on the existence of these people as a place? Nomadism without dependence on place denies the possibility of an impoverished nomad; one who is unable to move past capitalism but relied so heavily on the assembly line. Claiming that travel "allows one to see things never imagined" again locks the door on this being a nomadism of necessity rather than one of privilege. The Olympics also have the privilege of being nomadic, imposing themselves on new cities year after year and rarely pausing to consider the processes of a town. The lack of relevance to place initially makes these spaces so truly

vacant after the event when they turn out not to be nomadic places, but rather nomadic peoples.

The Olympics, with their patterns of development, "travel from one place to another, making it (virtually im) possible to fight over available resources or to organize a rigid societal structure" (Bottinelli). The societal structure shows more contrast to the privileged nomad in levels of respect and self-government. "The difference between camp and city...(is) the suspension of its resident's rights of self-government" (Jelacic). Who really has power or control in any of these situations? At what point are individuals given autonomy- or do they fall in line with those surrounding them, praying for solutions that will solve their woes?

We encounter the contrast of privileged and underprivileged here- and will encounter it again in discussions of the site chosen to host the event. There is no empty, meaningless slate from which we could "build or make a new world based on futuristic technologies and without the condition of pre-existing conflict" (Bottinelli). In a blank-slate utopia, it is impractical to assume that everyone becomes a nomad, dependent solely on community rather than place. As we are not a utopia, we as designers need to find common literal ground for events to coexist; allowing the kinetic city to be nomadic and the static city to preserve its relevance in one place and time. Cities and

sites which only accounted for the existence of one city (such as the kinetic city of instance industry) leave behind them abandonment and disuse. Sites such as rust belt cities, previously under the reign of the American automotive industry are distilled down, extracted from, and left as resource less sites for the lower, working classes. These claimed spaces on the landscape are subject to time and the experience of being inhabited. Once used, they are never pure once again, even if they do not still resemble the brownfield sites of a previously industrial site. "Human mobility does not translate into ephemeral or temporary consequences for the environment" (Jelacic). The kinetic plot of a kinetic city in the form of Detroit and the Olympics, for example, have relatively the same curve; one which takes advantage of a set up and capitalizes on the ability to create a dramatic climax before moving on (Figure 7). The communities which once fed cities are left to cause "suburban settlement patterns a more insidious form of brownfield than disused industrial sites" (Jelacic).

Again, Bottinelli's perspective in this case is that of a Utopian nomadism; a modern community-based initiative where there are opportunities and choices and where the solution and method of achieving it are predetermined. In the world of modern nomadism, there is an alternative when events go awry. These kinds of solutions

are limited to a world of short-terminism, flexible though not definite. A refugee could look at this world and dream of it; a community which ebbs and flows based on cycles of supply and demand. This is the tactic of white saviors in architecture and planning. An approach such as this is taken on by individuals who move to impoverished areas in order to adjust and become part of the "other" yet are still fully capable of returning back to safety and security.

That is not the case for much of Detroit's population. Rather they are a population captured by circumstances established over the last 100 years and not resolved in the conclusion to the rust belt city

plot. These people are refugees in their own homes. These homes eliminate physical nomadism and supplement it with semblances of homelessness. Again, we see evidence of administrative bodies falling behind when addressing the issue. In all spaces, and especially in large scale refugee crises like ones typical of North Africa, "they ignore the inevitable longevity and the typical response stays in a short-term mode" (Harild). These symptomatic prescriptions do little to benefit society in the long term and ultimately do not address the actual underlying problems. It is for this reason that a true refugee can often find themselves stuck in a system for years, unable to move beyond the

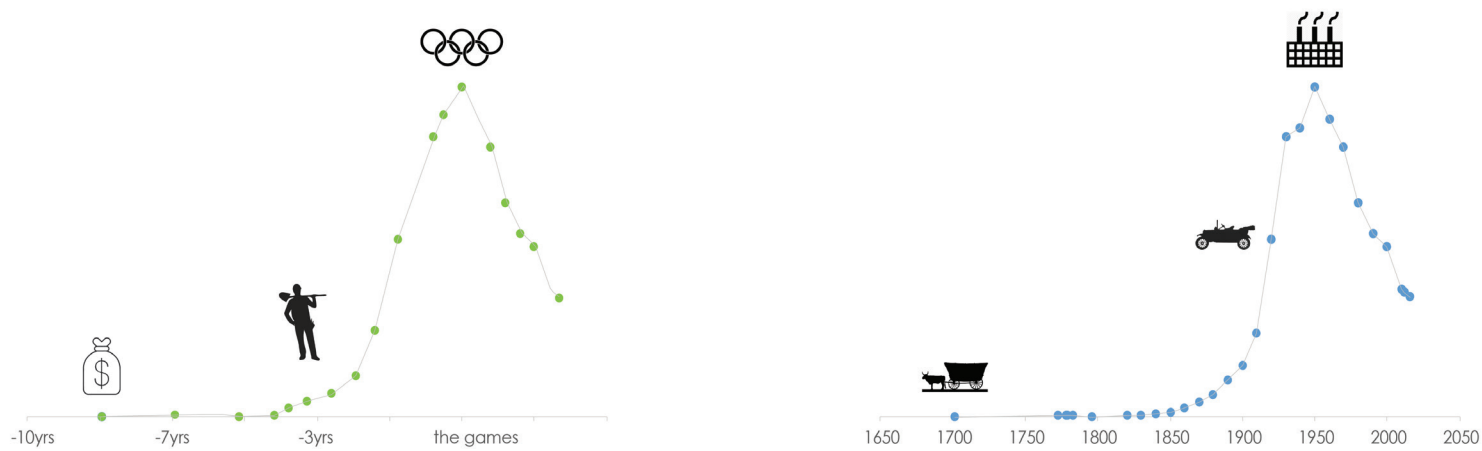


Figure 7: The rise and fall of the Olympic city based on Rio, to the left, closely mirrors the patterns of development in a rust belt city, represented by Detroit's timeline to the right. After bidding for the Olympic games, Rio had about 7 years to develop and construct the city. Detroit, upon gaining momentum from the automobile industry, expanded upon that industry, ultimately peaking around the mid-1950s. Both cities lost their population rapidly after expanding abruptly, and are now facing decay.



Figure 8: Refugee camps, like this one from the UN Human Rights Campaign, often last longer than anticipated, as solutions for refugees are often unable to be truly temporary- the white tent is a symbol of the refugee, unable to control their environment.

camp (Figure 8). This is indicative of a flawed system which is poorly equipped when faced with the real issues behind displacement and possibilities for integration.

“If the policy framework stays in a short-term humanitarian mode during protracted displacement, there is every potential for this to breed exclusion, poverty, degradation, possible radicalization, and new conflict and violence as well as significant economic and fiscal pressure on host countries” (Harild).

These conditions are already present in abandoned rust belt cities and most famously in Detroit. As if the situation in Detroit had not been apparent enough, the renewed discussion in the past few years regarding poverty in central Michigan has been renewed by

conversations on Flint, Michigan. Located just 70 miles away from Detroit, the response in Flint was also treated symptomatically and in a short-term approach manifested in initial social media outrage and shipments of water bottles. Where we can say definitively that the shipments helped, the cause was not addressed and the solution was simple: for outsiders to throw money at, assume they fixed the problem, and ignore the trash and literal sewage still being created. At what point did Flint become a humanitarian crisis as opposed to one responded to by locals? Is modern humanitarianism crowd sourced through social media and GoFundMe’s? What other angles can we point this camera at, to bring in interest and finances from outsiders? These interests must be short term. The way we process information is at a pace where we almost anticipate the next crisis (especially apparent in September 2017’s natural disaster climate). In all, not only are cities limited to short-terminism, but so are our well-intentioned humanitarian efforts and actions.

Again, these refugee cities need a new form of mapping; a multi-dimensional approach which can include more than space-time. “A linear sequencing of humanitarian and development assistance is unhelpful and counter-productive, it is of paramount importance to look into the drivers of violence and displacement in the first place”

(Harild). The short-sighted solutions turn over hands, allowing for specific ownership or control of the situations to terminate and thereby end. Transitions for this should also be smooth – not creating a hand off but a more continuous strategy. This limits the planar, sequential map and provides opportunity to map the real interpersonal aspects necessary for supporting a community: “direct and indirect economic, environmental, social, macro-economic and political impact of the displacement situation on both the displaced and host communities” (Harild). Unavoidably interwoven, these factors paint an image of who is capable of garnering success in a city.

39

CASE STUDIES

The previous pages may have indicated that any prior intervention was incorrect or otherwise unsuccessful. That has not necessarily been the case. Smaller, grassroots design groups have found ways to engage across borders, catering to non-profits, open spaces, and “meanwhile uses.” Where the most notorious designs for poverty may come out of Samuel Mockbee’s Rural Studio, his means and methods come across as honorable and intentional. Sometimes forgotten though, or otherwise poorly maintained and neglected, these spaces also have a timeline for when their use is needed. Architects laud his and his students designs and interventions, but the short-term community benefits (Lions Park, Church) lost meaning to the people they once served. As opportunities for students to engage became more

prevalent, the community seemed to lose grip over its ownership. The following examples have not been verified to have the same effect, as many are disassembled or otherwise deactivated, but overall concepts offer theories on how we can intervene in the urban realm.

A prevalent concept for many interventions has been “meanwhile use” or:

“The temporary use of vacant buildings or land for a socially beneficial purpose until such a time that they can be brought back into commercial use again. It makes practical use of the ‘pauses’ in property processes, giving the space over to uses that can contribute to quality of life and better places whilst the search for a commercial use is ongoing” (Consulting).

These pauses make more sense for the lived-in and more popular urban environment or spaces which will eventually be filled and are only vacant between leases. The concept would then be stretched to say it could be applied to spaces where no new lease is within sight. However, if the reason is to find occupiable space short term, the meanwhile use makes sense. Vacant buildings, as previously mentioned, come associated with the stigma of poverty or a slew of other false explanations for why they fell and remained vacant. The modern consumer can then look at the site differently, since “in place of empty buildings and land sites that cause blight and waste resources, (there) will be hotbeds of innovation, creativity, enterprise and community activity – all in spaces that would otherwise be dead.” (Steele). These organizations, must once again, come up against legality and regulations which were oftentimes the reason for vacancy in the first place. We return to the problem of lawmaking bodies being inefficient and falling behind in their treatment of vacant spaces, zoning, and occupancies. Simple gestures, intended to be non-invasive come at odds with these institutions; “a youth arts project addressing the spiral of decline at a secondary shopping center was held up for weeks by being asked for a Flood Risk Assessment as part of their temporary change of use application... it literally takes months to get the simplest

tenancy agreement” (Steele).

Meanwhile uses are a fair method of responding to the pace of modern life, increasing speed and shortening the term of a lease when necessary or slowing down for full lease terms when possible. “This captures the essence of meanwhile – making it happen right now” (The Meanwhile Foundation). Methods of filling in empty storefronts addresses complications of waste as well- no longer claiming a streetscape when not in use. What are the aims of these meanwhile interventions?

- “stimulating new footfall, by introducing a regular street market
- encouraging local enterprise and test trading opportunities.
- bringing three redundant units back into use to encourage local enterprise by refurbishing and launching three retail incubators for new business start-ups.
- installing local art and planting displays in and around vacant units to create an attractive and unique shopping environment
- become an integral part of how the public and private sector manage their assets efficiently” (The Meanwhile Foundation)

From here, we can investigate the actual applications of these principles in spaces that are not solely reclaimed as part of a shopping experience.

A brief glance, these include St. Blaise by Atelier d’Architecture Autogeree, Hunter’s Point and Proxy by Envelope A+D, and The Porch by University City District.

St. Blaise

Perhaps appealing as the most local-level intervention out of these examples, Atelier d'Architecture Autogeree initiated a discussion within the community regarding a "neglected passageway, between two buildings in a densely populated outer suburb of Paris" (Autogeree). This side, bounded by distinct boundaries of two neighboring buildings- could have easily transitioned into a formal development project. Instead, it was turned into a community garden, a community center, and a space for innovation (Figure 9). In order to get to the point of inserting the final community center, the atelier ignited partnerships with a participation process including:

"Installations, exhibitions, mobile devices, and public events",
"local authorities, local organizations, professionals, and residents"
(Autogeree).

These urban players allowed for the growth to be gradual and not as an explosive singular event, slowly catering to the many needs of a neighborhood. By acting as consultants rather than as designers, AAA allowed the neighborhood to have autonomy in its reuse of space. Ultimately, the involvement of the neighborhood contributed to the self-management by participants, which perpetuates the project as long as there are willing locals to help. Additionally, this less-constructed and



Figure 9: St. Blaise locals can often be found tending to the garden which now grows in an alleyway between two buildings.

more informal level of involvement means there is room for continued intervention and interest- or a manageable scale for individuals to gather and remove if deemed unnecessary. What this creates is a responsive built environment- one that the residents can adapt to their own comfort and interests, much as how you could adjust furniture in your living room. As the AAA described the project, there is a "collection of desires" exhibited in this space.

What are the specific characteristics of this project which can be translated or adapted? Or are these hyper-local desires? Assuming human nature is similar, some of the ideas have properties which can translate.

First, "transforming the walls into interactive devices, which rather than separate people bring them together." This idea is simple- walls are barriers, both to outsiders and insiders. Party walls to a community space initiate a conversation across the "open" plot, extending relationships (Figure 10). What began serving the direct residents on either side of the open passage now plays host to the many public activities and is open to all in the locale. Rather than represent boundaries, these walls now hold tangible things- plants- for residents. Second, the new public square is a venue for interaction and "community activity, such as exhibitions, debates, poetry readings, concerts" ... and countless other opportunities for use (Autogeree). The community building references the physical material value of space as an object, but also embraces the spiritual value of a more enriched community, spurred by opportunity for collaboration. Third, the garden, persistent in our contemporary urban designs, emerges as a symbol of self-sufficiency. A green space, it provides food and entertainment, engaging locals. Not only is it a space for gardening, but it also includes "composting and water recycling to deal with waste and generates its own energy through solar and rainwater harvesting systems attached to the roof of the main structure. The site works as a complete closed-loop system and is therefore self-sufficient" (Autogeree).

Beyond the initial cleanup and revitalization of a negative space, the site in St. Blaise has been given life. As a community construction process, this has included education and learning which could expand further beyond the town. Residents could draw inspiration and move with these ideas to other towns and encourage civic dialogue to approach subjects of community engagement with abandoned space. "The process of development can be replicated and applied to any place so as to tailor the site specific to its users with the potential to



Figure 10: Diagrams of the site at St. Blaise incorporate an informal fluidity where processes, flows, and people can continuously interact with the space.

create slightly different spaces” (Autogere). If there were initiatives taken by community members so that these interventions could be implemented with less outside agents coming into play, it could increase hyper-local representation. The concept becomes full circle and then becomes a sustainable model for vacant space where residents have the agency to change it themselves. Individuality and ownership can then create a greater sense of community pride as well, re-establishing vicinities as having specific character deemed appropriate by the residents. These forms of construction, developed gradually and as a civic effort can then respond to political discussions and exchanges to promote similar projects

Hunter’s Point + Proxy

Envelope A+D out of California has found a niche in developing plots left over from city plans and temporary lulls in processes. Both of these examples were initially proposed as temporary installations on sites meant to return to developers after a period of ownership by the community. Development had stalled out due to economic reasons and this pause gave way to a new series of actors and desires for both Hunter’s Point and Proxy. Rather than push these sites towards their predetermined future as sites of housing



Figure 11: Locals paint the pavement at Hunter’s Point.

development, principles found in AAA’s project in St. Blaise were extended to San Francisco.

Again, in Hunter’s Point, autonomy and general democracy were provided to the local neighborhood in efforts to truly find solutions that would benefit and represent the communities (Figure 11). The approach was “incremental, community-led, design forward” ... and used “an array of interim use projects to gather and test ideas for the sites future purpose,” thereby working to “cultivate a deeper, substantive dialogue” (Envelope A+D). Though many of these included spaces have similar themes to the work at St. Blaise (job training, movie night, festivals, etc.), Envelope points out an important tool

that this type of intervention can be used for; the site pulls dates relevant to the “sites ongoing development, including projects such as streetscape and shoreline development” (Envelope A+D). Though the work was not made to be permanent, it drew attention to parts that would be necessary to keep in place if the site were to be developed. Now the project life is extended, “fostering community access to and enjoyment of the sites shoreline” and including an “extension of... the Blue Greenway, a bicycle and pedestrian path running along the San Francisco waterfront” (Envelope A+D). Not only has it resolved needs for connectivity to the greater metropolitan area of San Francisco, but this also allows for the project to extend its reach and bring in outsiders. This then creates an intervention that is not hyper-local but is relevant to surrounding communities as well who can supplement lulls in local community use. The new destination deems it an event space, not an occasional pause on a path.

Pushing deeper into their explorations on the use of interstitial space, Envelope A+D engaged with an open site elsewhere in the city. Proxy was envisioned as a solution to vacant space in a “long-struggling neighborhood on the brink of transformation; the removal of the 1950’s-era freeway had ended an era of blight and created parcels for much-needed housing” (Envelope A+D). As this space was opened up

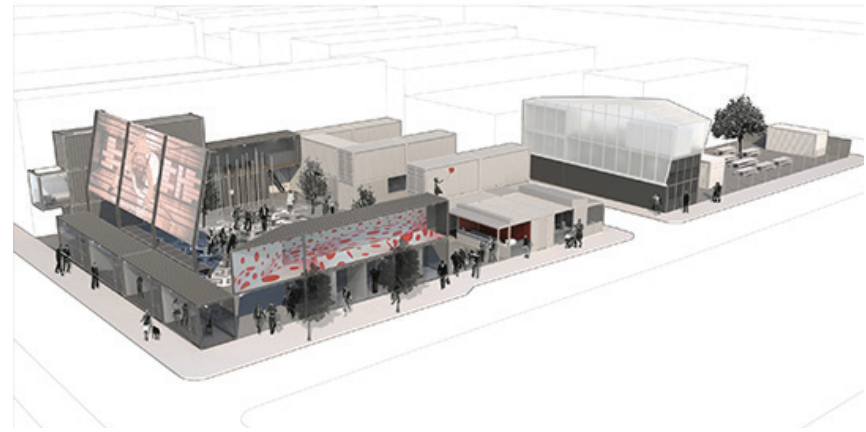


Figure 12: Envelope A+D’s diagram of how Proxy filled the leftover space from a removed highway. This site heavily features a movie screen and outdoor areas.

for development in the late 2000’s, developers backed out and the plots were left vacant yet full of potential. With the idea that development would be forthcoming after the recession, any solution had to not only be cheap and non-committal, but ultimately planned to be removed quickly. These limitations don’t cater to the typical processes of architecture and therefore had to practice many similar protocols as the two prior projects. Rather than run with “flexible” urbanism, this site engaged in a nimbler urbanism (Figure 12). “Changing public perception of what is possible and allowing the city to become a more open and playful concept” allowed the interventions to also reflect the shapes it inhabited (Envelope A+D). Pushing the envelope on what

can be hosted in these spaces allowed for the play to bring joy and interaction. Envelope opens up the possibility that, if these projects become successful, they lose their future as a temporary intervention. Rather, it could “peek out a few more years or be incorporated into the new building” (Envelope A+D). At what point is it determined that this temporary intervention should become permanent? If we look at any construction in the built environment, we are already essentially creating temporary interventions on meanwhile space, testing solutions for their receptiveness and relevance. The designers went into Proxy assuming that it was a short-term lease and that the structures would



Figure 13: Proxy made use of a site that catered to a leisure class; one that could enjoy community movie nights sprawled on blankets on the pavement.

dissolve when other uses re-emerged as feasible site developments. This mindset determined the use and the construction; movie nights with backdrops of shipping containers meant to be easily lifted into and out of the site (Figure 13). When there is no follow through on this, and the containers stay in the lot, either being used or ultimately becoming irrelevant, there is no completion of the design. This is not successful temporary interventions, nor meanwhile space.

These examples are meant to be temporary, meanwhile uses. As the community became more involved and the projects became more successful, the interventions seemed to be seen more and more as permanent community fixtures. Is it okay for someone to terminate that use, and is it too forceful, too violent, too sudden to remove that from the community? Or should we give architectural and spatial signals which indicate the ultimate dissolution of these meanwhile spaces? For Envelope, they introspectively understood this conundrum; “it’s going to be hard to say game over. That was the biggest issue in all of this; people have a lot of issues when it comes to new uses... people get used to what’s been there, people benefited” ... “the community gets used to open spaces” (Envelope A+D). Envelope also challenges the idea of ending at a different point in the lead-up to success; capping the curve at a point where it is not destined to immediately become a

vacant space. “How does leaving on an up note transform that arc...” or where “going out of business doesn’t necessarily equate with emptiness or disuse?” (Envelope A+D). In an idealized approach to economics, the idea of ending before things go downhill, or knowing when to stop is valuable; it allows for subsequent resolutions to expand and grow upon what has already been done, rather than forcing them to scrap everything and start over. If you leave while things are moving in a progressive fashion, that momentum can build a stronger foundation.

The Porch

Principles of the Porch by University City District follow the same trend as the prior projects, again emphasizing the use of residents’ opinions to generate ideas for temporary space redevelopment (Figure 14). However, UCD looked more deeply at the people or actual agents of change. People who are capable of using time, resources, and their own drive to invest themselves in a project have “a large amount of social and cultural capital, a high degree of energy and commitment, and great willingness to improvise” (University City District). In other words, younger generations seem to be better equipped to inspire temporary use solutions. These people are willing to “work rapidly and flexibly, to apply an experimental, largely improvised approach to



Figure 14: The Porch incorporated a series of interventions on the site, including a swing intended to both catch passerby and to be a destination.

problem-solving; to operate at a low cost, and to tolerate an element of temporal insecurity” (University City District). An advantage of using many younger individuals to execute this work is the understanding that they are often more aware of means to achieving end goals, such as abilities to access information, create plans, and formalize documentation.

Another point which UCD reveals is that “temporary uses do not arise in isolation but in clusters” (University City District). This idea is continuous with a point found in all of these interventions. If these agents of change travel, they can bring their ideas and learned methods with them. These connections and clusters form amongst themselves

a greater sense and scale of community and foster a varied system of networking. In turn, that network can be an equivalent to the very adaptability of the structures described. In this process, agents- not the higher-level politicians or designers- can “empower marginalized communities by instilling in them a sense of participation in the creation of place,” finding solutions to “serve local needs and create tangible outcomes” (University City District).

Thankfully, this community attitude can move further from the individual and specific community and start to drive programmatic change from the city level. In similar methods as discussed by Bottinelli earlier, these projects can inspire challenged to planning institutions. Driving programmatic change from the city level is a conversation and response between the designers and the lawmaking bodies; one that should be more fluid and respond faster alongside development. Flexible spaces are generally not currently addressed through a method that promotes their use or is done easily. These projects then serve to “effect positive changes on the planning, building, and health codes to allow thoughtful proposals for temporary used to be more easily implemented” (Nunn).

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STADIUMS AND OLYMPICS

Where the ideas of temporary cities and meanwhile uses have examples to test their approaches, the basis of their concepts are indeed representative of an imaginary society. They apply to spaces deemed unworthy to developers; spaces unworthy often until they are successfully filled with a “temporary” and inspiring use. Because of so many topics previously outlined – namely the guerilla nature of these projects – these are homegrown and organic. In this way, they are responsive to locals’ wants and needs. This is because they are designed with the local in mind as the client or consumer. The profits are intangible; a sense of pride, community and usage.

Few project types contrast that approach to design as much as stadium design. The lack of community engagement is present

on a variety of scales, and where we can use the American football stadium to explain some failings of the stadium, the Olympics can elaborate on shortcomings of an entire system devoted to athletic stages of entertainment that ultimately exclude communities. While this research delves into a stark contrast to the idea of grassroots resign, it is important to remember that these two types of development have not been previously compatible. The analysis of each is not necessarily in the same format either; temporary use tends to be studied in a more qualitative manner than the quantitative analysis of the Olympic City. However, this division should not be so different and if the line were to be blurred, it could serve to further the positive local impact of the Olympics while allowing ideas of tactical urbanism to spread with the



Figure 15: A player walks across the field of what remains of Tiger Stadium. Local community groups maintain the field, removing debris that was not purged after the demolition in 2009. All that remains is the pitch and the iron gate surrounding the field.

games. Much as the temporary projects do, the Olympics should evolve on a case-by-case basis. Yet, the approach to the Olympics has not varied much in the late 20th to early 21st centuries. To illustrate the lack of foresight in Olympic planning, these stadiums and cities will be explained in a chronological order, leading up to the present day. I will not mention every example of the games, as that history extends beyond relevance, but chose to highlight Montreal as a worst-case scenario and the games post-1992 as that is when athlete housing became part of the scope of Olympic village construction. Previously, the Olympics had used nearby universities as a foundation for housing the athletes, either using existing dorms or collaborating on dormitory projects which would then be absorbed by the institution.

At a smaller and more local scale, we can see that individual stadiums are often foreign to the urban fabric and subverted to areas that are undesirable- spaces that could also be considered for temporary interventions and meanwhile spaces. Yet there are seemingly three methods that have been established for how to deal with stadiums in the American context. The first, and earliest, is the stadium that nestled into the urban fabric by necessity. These stadiums became obsolete as guidelines for field sizes became more controlled and capacities were not taking advantage of all those willing to purchase tickets. Slowly, these stadiums are dissolving, being destroyed much as Tiger field was in Detroit in 2009 (Figure 15). The two more contemporary forms of development for mega stadiums fall into two types: Rural Stadiums, where the stadium is placed in a field outside the city or Warehouse Stadiums, where the stadium emerges in a lesser-used warehouse district (Figure 16A and 16B). Both solutions cut the stadium off from the city, generally by transportation limitations. Rural stadiums are only accessible through driving outside city limits. In placing the stadium in previously unclaimed space, it is not limited by surrounding buildings and parking can sprawl outwards from the stadium footprint. This is more common in less industrial towns; Fedex Field for the Washington Redskins and Gillette Stadium for the



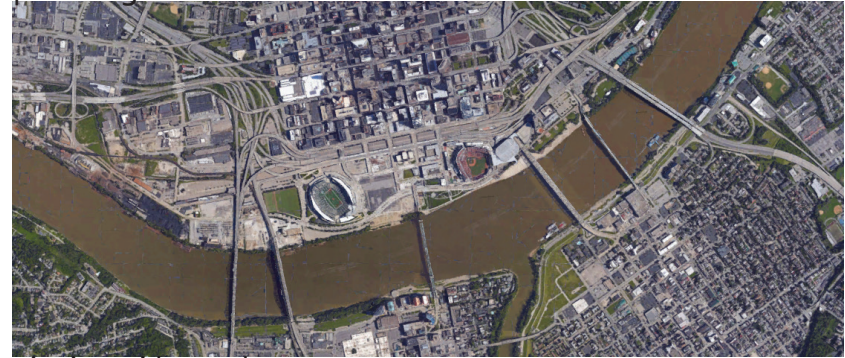
arizona cardinals



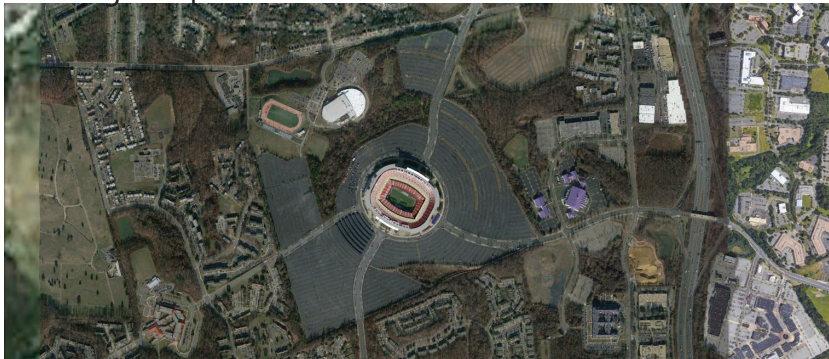
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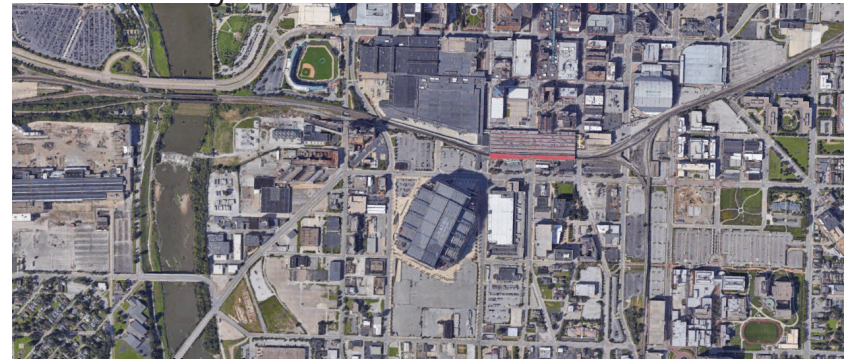
new england patriots



cincinnati bengals



washington redskins



indianapolis colts

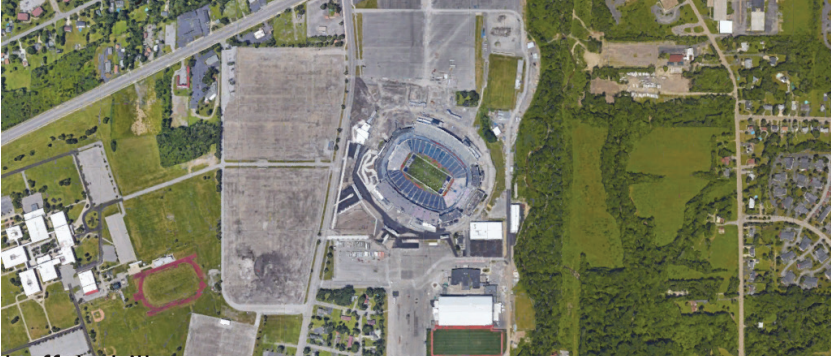
Figure 16A: Stadiums to the left are "rural stadiums," where the field has been placed in a field with parking allowed to sprawl. To the right, Warehouse stadiums are in an urban context but often along the waterfront and cut off to the rest of the city by means of a highway or other infrastructure.



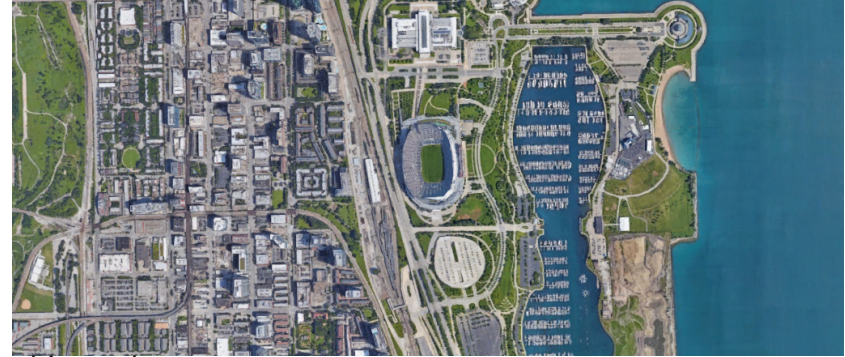
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seattle seahawks



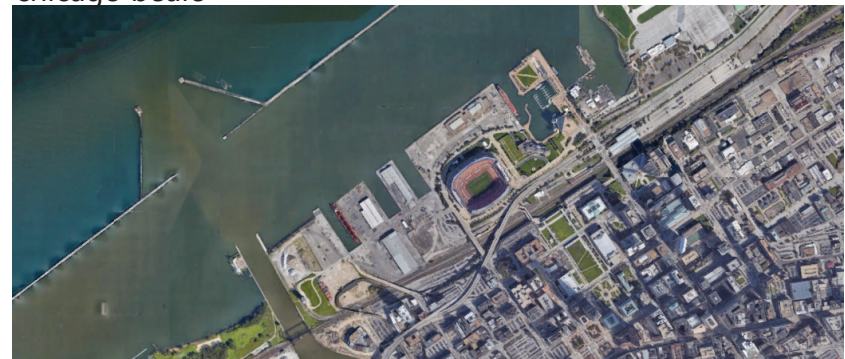
buffalo bills



chicago bears



new york giants and jets



cleveland browns

Figure 16B: Stadiums to the left are "rural stadiums," where the field has been placed in a field with parking allowed to sprawl. To the right, Warehouse stadiums are in an urban context but often along the waterfront and cut off to the rest of the city by means of a highway or other infrastructure.

New England Patriots are both far outside city limits. For Warehouse stadiums, the existing infrastructure of transit systems often is a boundary for the site, cutting the warehouses off from the rest of the city. These stadiums are inserted into the urban fabric by ways of reclaiming large urban parcels, but lack the necessary transit options that would include them more intimately with the rest of the city. Not only do these stadium plans cut the stadium off from the rest of the city, but Warehouse stadiums are especially persistent in their unimaginative and redundant designs.

These issues only magnify when found at an Olympic scale. Rather

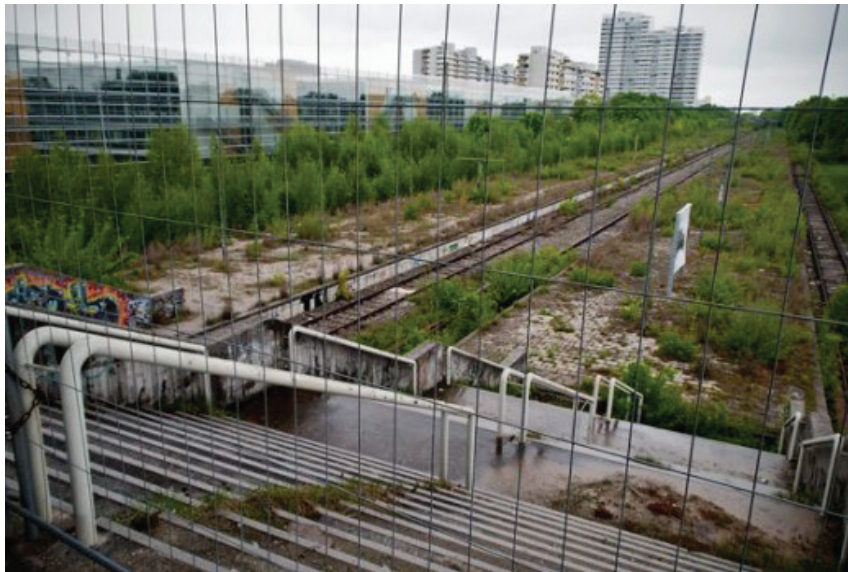


Figure 17: Munich's train stations from the 1972 Olympics are overgrown and no longer in use.

than cut one or two stadiums off from the rest of the city, the Olympic village creates a localized city for once single event, often cut off by claiming an area not previously developed. These areas then transition into abandonment, occasionally visited by a tourist or a smaller-scale spectacle. This is not a new problem, but more rapid cycles of disuse over the last few Olympic cycles. This history essentially reflects a typology of building construction and competition for countries to host more and more fantastic games, competing with the monumental image of Berlin's Olympic games hosted by Adolf Hitler in 1936. Tales of abandonment include Munich's dilapidated train stations and Sarajevo's



Figure 18: Sarajevo's Olympic Village is a run-down ghost town



Figure 19: Tallibert's stadium in Montreal. The roof is meant to be retract but has failed many times in the past.

overgrown structures (Figure 17 and 18).

Hosted in 1976, the Montreal Olympic games have been "considered amongst the scientific community to be the perfect model of post-Olympic failure" (Lefebvre). While the actual events of the games proceeded with little issue, the finances and reconstructions have been costly disasters, impacting the budget so much that it took over 30 years to resolve. Assuming that the stadium was presented as a money-earning endeavor for investors, without consideration for the local community's interactions with the design, "attention was given to the economic and tourism spin-offs of the games, causing the authorities to overlook infrastructural aspects of the project (urban revitalization, the role of the sports facilities, the subsequent conversion of the Olympic



Figure 20: Tallibert's stadium fell far enough behind schedule that it was not finished when the games opened in 1976. This view also shows the athlete's housing tower in the background.

villages, etc.)" (Lefebvre). Not only has the financial burden plagued the city, but the stadium also only have cycles of use in summer months, rendering it vacant and useless five months out of the year (Figure 19). Some of these complications are derived from problems in planning; changing architects based on personal preference and corruption and little to no citizen input.

"Moreover, local participation, the branding and revitalization of the site also needs repositioning in terms of its recreational and tourist potential following international examples... Thus, social and educational activities, engaging the local population, and following sporting and cultural trends could also be combined with commercial, profitable, and visible events organized for a local, national, and international clientele" (Lefebvre).

These elements were not present in the construction of Tallibert’s Olympic Stadium in Montreal, and for that and other reasons, it failed. Not only was the financial burden great, but it was not finished until 1987 and even after that point, other features failed (Figure 20). The roof collapsed, and efforts to rebuild and retrofit the stadium became so extravagant in cost that it essentially became more expensive to keep than it would have been to destroy.

For reference, the cost of the Olympics being staged in Montreal was not excessive compared to what we are now facing. In all terms of the word “excess,” the games are proving to be more of a

wasteful experiment than a productive one. For the amount of money that countries and taxpayers pour into the event, they receive little and oftentimes corruption and bankruptcy ensues. Our spending as a society on the games is still shying away from the extremes of the games at Sochi and Beijing, but even with reduced numbers indicate a money vacuum which can detract from other community efforts throughout the country (Figure 21).

Have we learned from the mistakes made in Montreal? Shouldn’t that price tag have been a signal to the rest of the world that extravagant and abrupt urban development would burden taxpayers

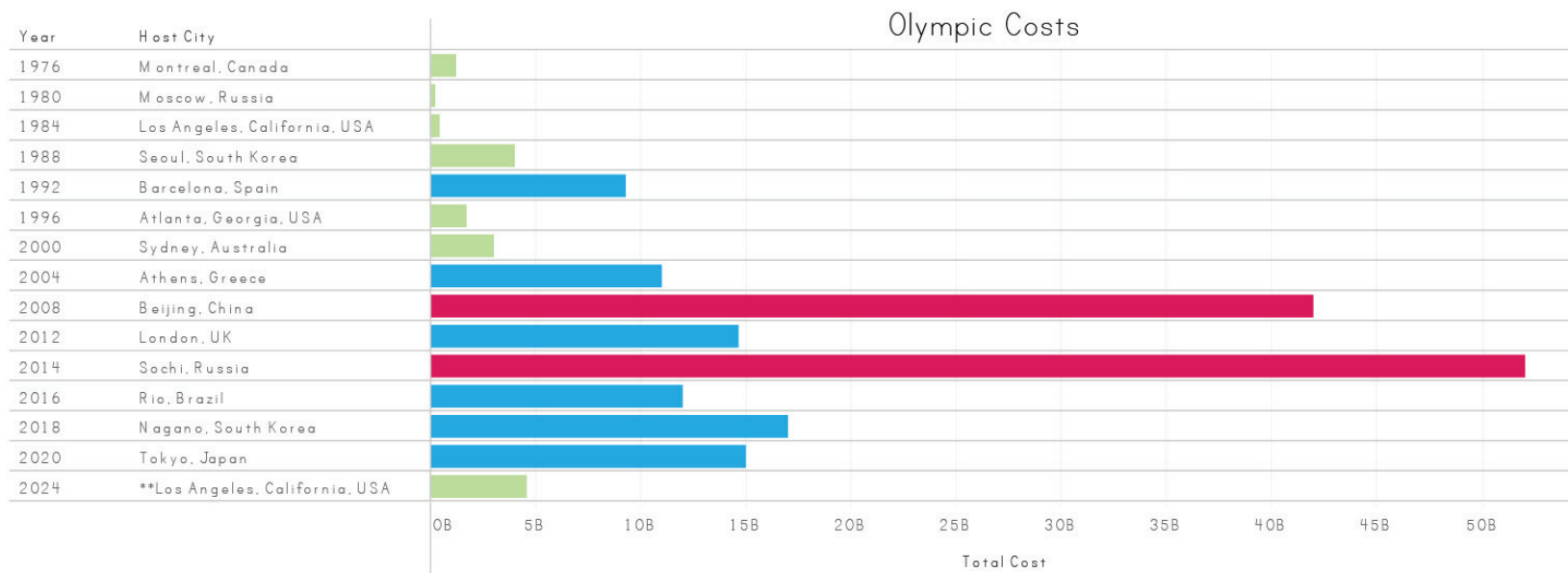


Figure 21: The total Olympic City costs over the past 4 decades have fluctuated greatly, alongside pressures to create more extravagant experiences and shifting the concept of Olympic housing from being adjacent to universities in favor of creating luxury condos. There has also been a greater level of design and corruption in more recent years, provoking costs. Most events hover between 10 and 15 billion dollars – a number still indicative of a major undertaking.



Figure 22: The Olympic village at False Creek, part of Vancouver's 2010 Olympic development failed to find residents immediately after the games due to poor construction, non-competitive pricing, and a typology not analogous with the rest of Vancouver. and provide no real positive impact on the city?

Vancouver 2010, the only winter Olympics of note in this paper (because Sochi information is currently hard to come by) had been losing money and not gaining it back as of a study in 2016. Similar to what happened in Montreal and in other Olympic host cities, the costs fell back onto taxpayers, many of whom would never encounter nor experience the Olympic village. These losses are found specifically in the Olympic Village, as Whistler has been (before and after the games) a successful ski resort. In anticipation of the Olympic games, city planners and developers threw aside experience in favor of processes which seemed like tracks to economic gain. Designs fell short, and the Olympic village was approached with a new building concept; one foreign to

Vancouver with larger footprints and lower buildings (Figure 22). "Had high density towers been constructed by experienced developers and contractors, they would have easily been occupied and rented or sold after the Olympics," yet instead the city opted for foreign developers unfamiliar with Vancouver's markets out of New York (McCarthy). Not only was it a foreign investor, but on record they only paid the city \$29,000,000 out of \$200,000,000 for the land. This came back to haunt the city, and with the failure of the housing to sell due to poor workmanship and overpriced units, the city took on yet more financial responsibility for the actions of Olympic development. "The Olympic athlete's village will lead to one of the biggest financial losses in the city of Vancouver's history" (Mail).

London had a better experience with the Olympic city for their games in 2012. Though still a costly endeavor, efforts in the London plan helped to further the relationship of the site to the city after the games had ended. AECOM included habitat reconstruction in their master plan, incorporating a "brown roof and more than 100 bird and bat boxes" meaning that "deconstructing or demolishing this building would waste a huge amount of embodied carbon and leave the Olympic Park Legacy company with a difficult job compensating for the loss of habitats" (Waite). In addition, the Lower Lea Valley which

hosted the event had previously been brownfield; “derelict and slack spaces” which through the redevelopment of site has allowed for “the soil has been cleaned, rivers regulated, power lines diverted, and many waterways bridged on an unprecedented scale” (Tomlinson). Through urban renewal, a process of turning over not only building use but land use and restoring habitats, the interventions in London did more than accomplish an environment for the spectacle of sport (Figure 23). Additionally, these developments did not focus solely on the games or high-rise dormitory style apartments for athletes, but actually looked at what elements were necessary to make this a functional neighborhood.



Figure 23: AECOM’s Master plan for London anticipated uses after the games and tried to incorporate the site as a new neighborhood within the context of the entire city.

It was imperative to the future of the site for it to be able to transition seamlessly into a lifestyle that included infrastructure, institutions, education, retail, hospitality, healthcare and schools. It is linked into the existing city, in an “‘open’ urban system, rather than one that turns its back to the surrounding city” (Burdett).

“The introduction of the Games has created the potential to redress the industrial decline of the valley and provide a means for central government to invest in a way that would not otherwise have been achievable. The fact that large areas of the Lea have gone undeveloped for so many years is testament to the difficulty of the task. It has taken two back-to-back megaprojects – Westfield and the Olympic Park – to make the site inhabitable. The soil has been cleaned, rivers regulated, power lines diverted and many waterways bridged on an unprecedented scale. While the Olympic project has tackled the challenge head on, it has created a new fringe along the periphery of the development site, which in turn faces development pressure. The Olympic Park and surrounding areas are predicted to grow by up to around 30,000 homes in the next 20 years, 7,000 of which will be on the Olympic Park site. The main challenge faced in the fringe is to connect with both the wider districts and also into the Olympic Park. The very large event that is the Games will be inwardly focused and, although this will shift once over, the change will take time. The fringes need to prepare” (Tomlinson).

Elements of the London Olympics were not meant to only be absorbed back into the city but were also intended to be disassembled and reused post games (Figure 24). The main stadium, designed by Populous, was intended to create a stadium which could accommodate the crowds of the Olympics and then be reduced into a “25,000-seat

mixed-use facility afterwards. But in 2009, with construction already underway, the newly installed head of the Olympic legacy team, Margaret Ford, proposed that the plan for a demountable stadium able to reduce to 25,000 seats be scrapped. Instead-amid hopes that England might host the 2018 World Cup-Ford wished to keep the full 80,000 capacity to allow the stadium to host football matches," which ran into complications for a variety of reasons (Figure 25). The first one being that changing a design mid-construction has consequences, especially when that design is on a finite schedule and must be designed with the intent for it to be modifiable. The specific requirements of an Olympic

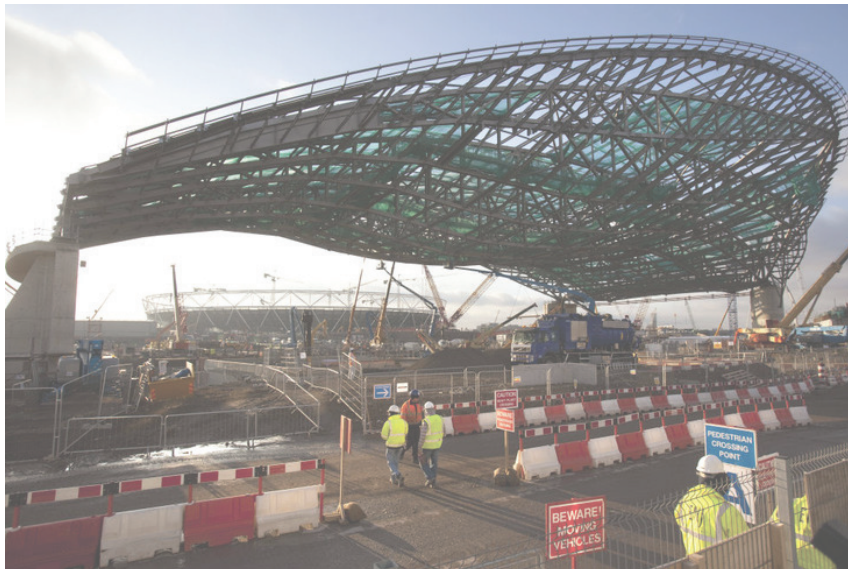


Figure 24: Zaha Hadid's Aquatic Center originally was built to house a much larger audience. The wings were disassembled after the Olympics and now it serves as a training center for the UK Olympic team.

stadium do not cater to an easily modified design. As we now know, and they could not have foretold in 2009, London did not win the bid for the 2018 World Cup. Even so, counting on a second use of the stadium and a relatively quick return of a mega-event is short-sighted. Will desires for a stadium change over this time, necessitating that the Populous Olympic Stadium be destroyed entirely to make way for a new stadium?



Figure 25: Populous's main stadium has been transformed into an arena for the West Ham soccer team - a costly construction process but one that keeps the site in use. Instead of the original 80,000 spectators, it can now hold 64,000.

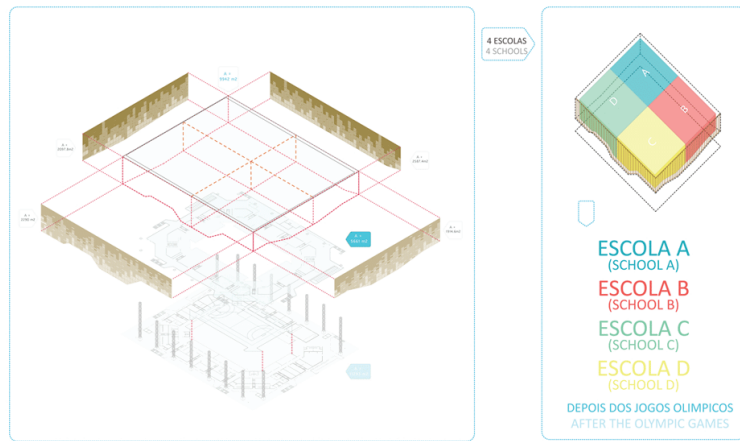


Figure 26: The handball arena, designed by ANDarchitects was originally designed based off the designs of four nearby schools, intending that the structure should be disassembled and reassembled in the community. This has not happened.

Rio was intended to have 7 of its structures be disassembled after the finale of the games, with some being reassembled as schools or pools in communities nearby (Figures 26 and 27). This is probably not a fair trade considering the 67,000 families whose homes were uprooted...These promises have fallen through at the price of corruption, lack of follow through, and lack of foresight; foreign architects also are not on hand to see the successful "completion" of their projects and have limited oversight in the process. Instead of finding new lives, the venues are in a state of disrepair and require disposal as opposed to reuse (Figure 28). Does it only allow the building to lose relevance faster if the materials are less permanent? Is it, then,

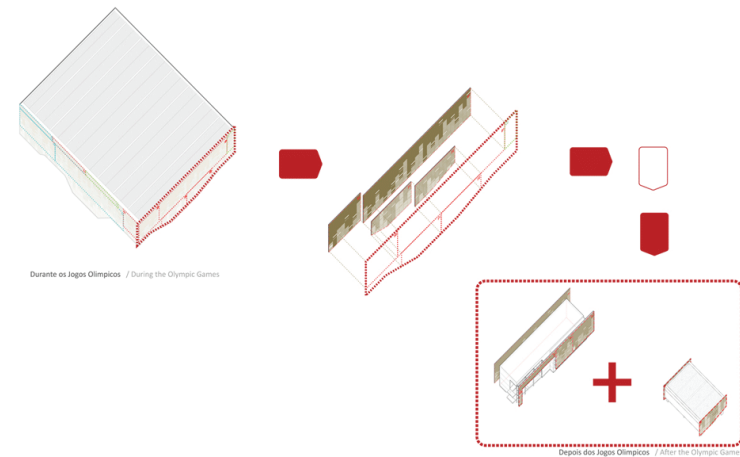


Figure 27: Diagrams of the assembly of ANDarchitects stadiums indicate a simple, component-based process for construction. However, this meant that it can be built cheaply and quickly.



Figure 28: The aquatic center was supposed to be divided into community pools but instead is tattered and in disrepair. The standing water in the pools is not safe for people to swim in.

a result that these buildings lose relevance? Or, is it the city's loss of relevance (Figure 29)?

Cities which competed in the last bid for an American Olympics, including San Francisco, Boston, and Washington DC, whose populations are similar to the scale of an Olympic city population, shown here to be around 720,000 people (Figure 30). These numbers reflect a wide range of people who could interact with the local community as well (Figure 31). Is there something about the number of participants that can be adjusted for less impact? Isn't the event the 22,000 athletes?



Figure 29: The athlete's housing, hastily developed, is relatively unoccupied. In order to build the stadiums, an existing neighborhood of nearly 70,000 Brazilians was evicted from their favelas.

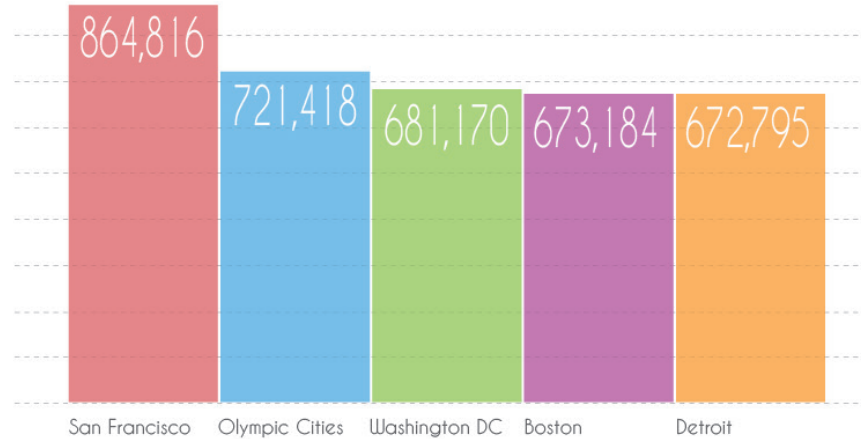


Figure 30: Populations of larger American cities are similar in comparison to population numbers of the Rio Olympics. These numbers mean that the insertion and removal of an Olympic City is equivalent to removing an entire functional city.

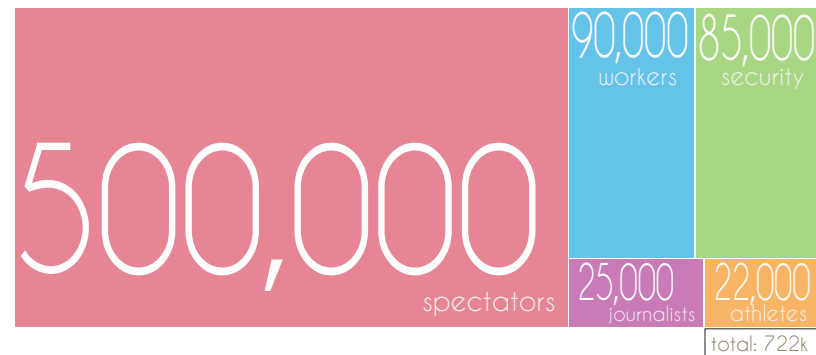


Figure 31: The makeup of an Olympic city relies heavily on the spectators who appear as tourists. However, the focus of the events is really on the 10,500 athletes.

SITE DET ROIT

neighborhood selections
mapping
diagramming

transportation
outside perceptions
education
possibilities

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SELECTING DETROIT

For experimentation on the guerrilla – influenced Olympics, a site chosen is an entire city. At the urban level, impacts of adding a new overlay of an additional, kinetic city can be studied more fully and the components of the Olympics can be implemented in a sequence that allows it to truly shift the role of the Olympics in the city. Considering the recent American push for the Olympic games and the fact that we have not had a summer Olympics since 1996, cities across the United States were considered as stages for these games. More specifically, I looked for rust belt cities that have been mapped once and are now being presented as blank slates open for urban experimentation.

Lefebvre’s study of the Montreal Olympics also identified three options “concerning the location of a new stadium – city centre,

edge city and deprived neighborhood – with different implications.” American cities often offer up all three situations in close context; as mentioned before, the rural stadium is much like the edge city and the urban stadium is more like the city centre. Most importantly, choosing the third option- deprived neighborhood- “can be used as an agent of change for both the image as well as the functional orientation of this territory, especially if the planning is connected to other urban interventions” (Lefebvre).

What is essential to the city is also means of transportation into and out of the city. Shy of trying to design an entire city, the Olympic city must have access to an international airport; one that can handle traffic relative to the scale of the Olympic community. At this point,

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Detroit became options for the project (Figure 32). Additionally, this city should be able to handle an influx of population on its roads, therefore must have a road system which either previously exists and has access throughout the city or should have plans for a system in the near future. For this reason, West Virginian towns were excluded as their access is not as feasible for other rust belt cities. All of the prior locations also engage issues of segregation and income disparity following mid-century white flight into suburbia which allows inner cities to be centers of non-white communities. This means that the suburbs of such cities can supplement costs of the Olympics



Figure 32: This aerial view of downtown Detroit captures the skyscrapers of what should indicate a city center. However, the parcels leading up to downtown seem totally abandoned.

which the inner-city residents cannot forgo. Considering the funding of the Olympic City by the IOC and eventually taxpayers, this system brings the future of downtown into the hands of the surrounding communities as well. Upon further investigation into the trends of cities which lost a significant portion of their population and property values, Detroit sunk to the bottom in comparison, revealing a trend of other cities having the ability to rebound and recover while Detroit never sprung back from the decline after jobs moved out of the city in the 1970's (Figure 33).

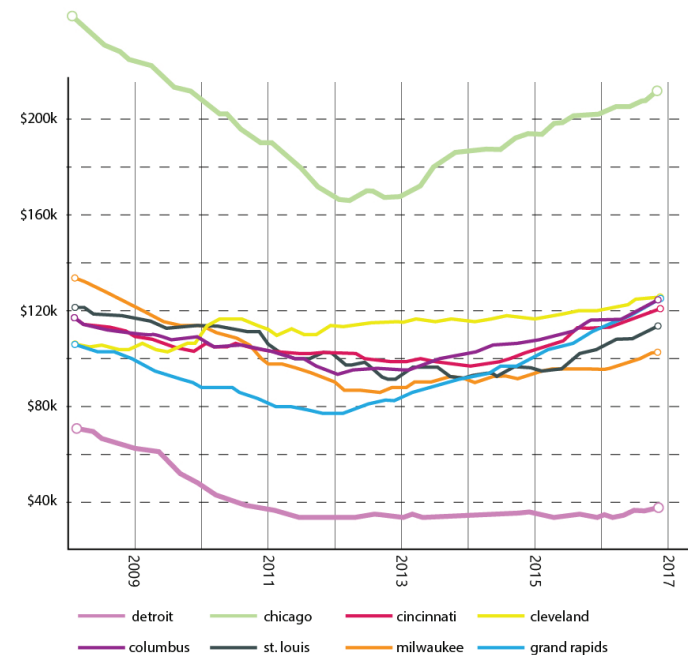


Figure 33: Detroit's industries dipped along with other Midwestern cities around 2020, but while many recovered, Detroit is still struggling with low property values.

Detroit's declining industries relocated blue-collar jobs and left the locals struggling to remain afloat. Henceforth, it has had a variety of people who have drawn over its maps, suggested opportunities for improvements, begun grassroots efforts to rebuild and stabilize the economy. These efforts have brought in people who have shifted the dialogue in Detroit, and changed statistics to make it appear as though the city is improving (Figure 34). However, neighborhoods in the metropolitan area have continued to hemorrhage. people and the

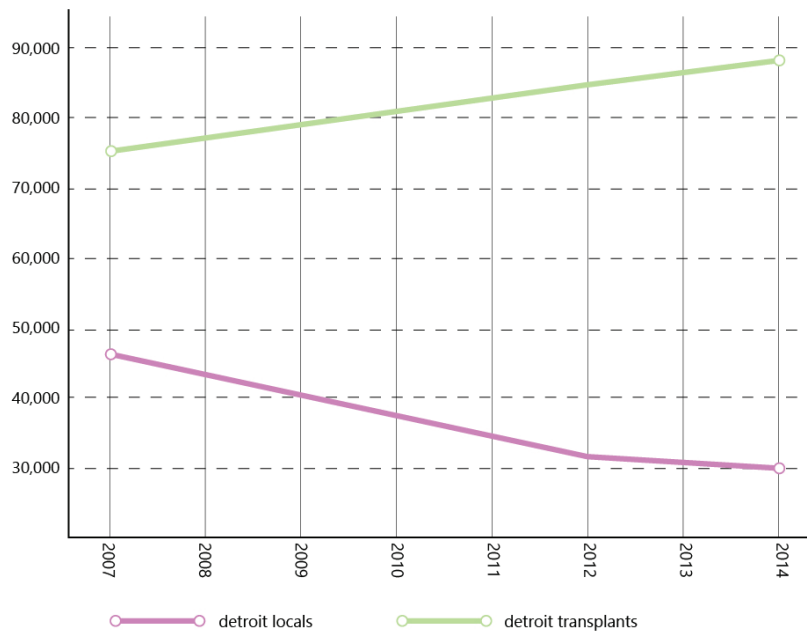


Figure 34: Detroit locals are losing out to transplants to Detroit, earning on average around \$30,000 per household compared to an average nearing \$90,000. This graph is generally averaged together to give an appearance of growth in Detroit.

local population and buildings are still being vacated. This is developing more seclusion; creating a city of suburbs without any strong urban neighborhood mediating between the suburbs and downtown.

Property values are still diminishing as the effects of arson, looting, and general anxiety to move out of Detroit have evaporated populations and the occupation of homes in neighborhoods throughout the city. Being a sprawling city, I focused on a series of neighborhoods to illustrate the amount of property which can be reclaimed (Figure 35).

Data from groups within the city, notably Motor City Mapping and Data Driven Detroit, account for sites with arson, buildings that need to be demoed, illegal dumping, brownfield, public land, and land that needs maintenance, or opportunities for cleanup and reversal of "ruin porn." Instead the focus can return to neighborhood identity and preserving what there is that remains.

These neighborhoods also provide nodes where one can begin to study the dynamics of the city and how people flow through it. What the investigation of transit revealed is a transportation system which ultimately fails the people it should be serving (Figure 36). In any modern city, and especially ones with a high population of low-income residents, the systems of public transport must be efficient enough to serve as a primary means of transportation. Detroit's system is currently

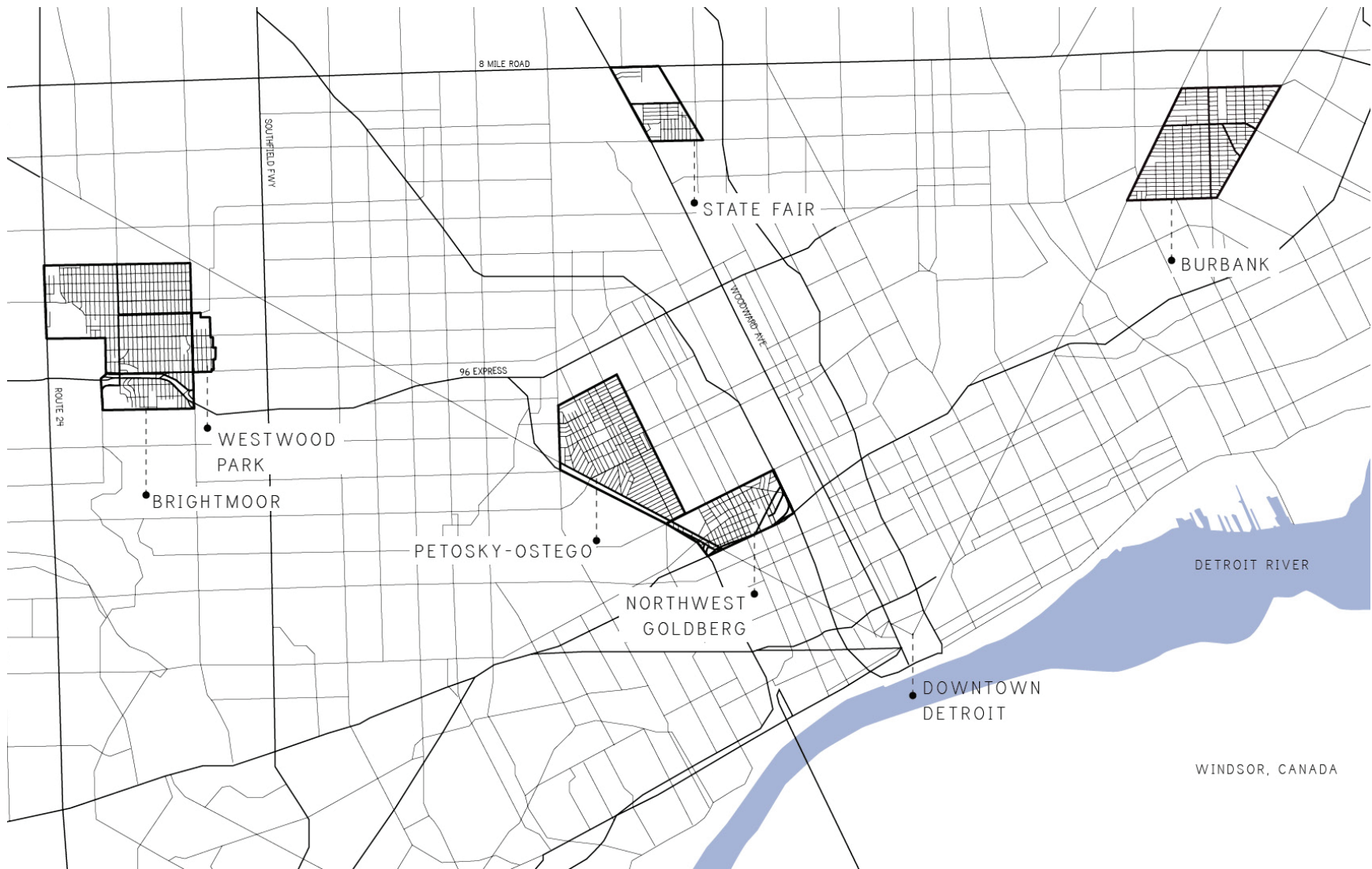
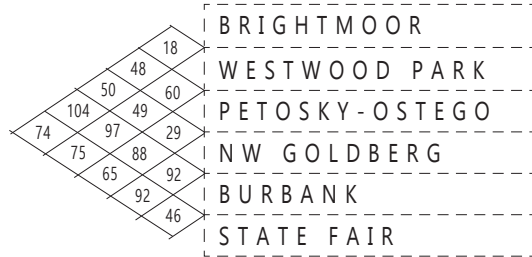
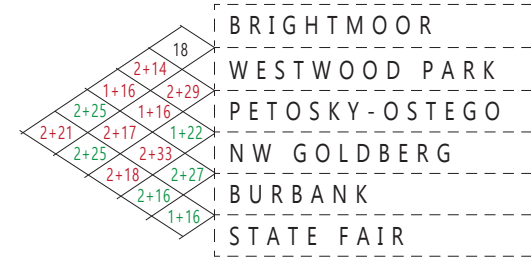


Figure 35: Map of Detroit and the six neighborhoods of focus which were used to study land use and transit.

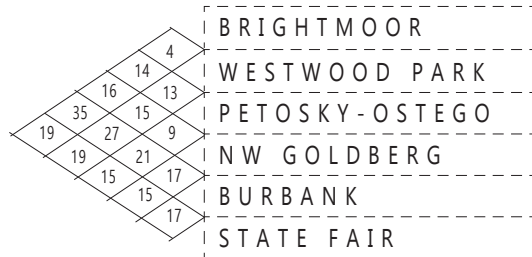
PUBLIC
TRANSPORT
TIMES
(MINUTES)



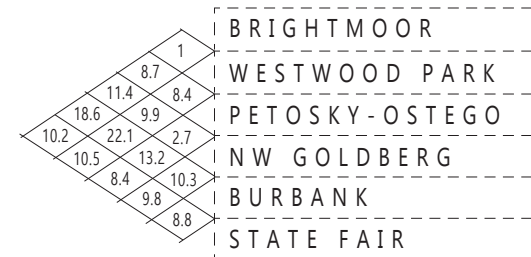
PUBLIC
TRANSPORT
CONVENIENCE
(TRANSFERS+WALKING TIME)



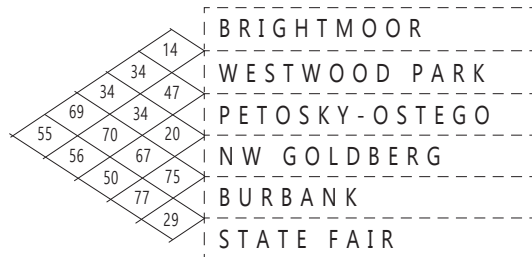
VEHICULAR
TRANSPORT
TIMES
(MINUTES)



DISTANCE
TRAVELED
(MILES)



DIFFERENCE
IN TIME
TAKEN
(MINUTES)



DIFFERENCE
IN SPEED
(MPH)

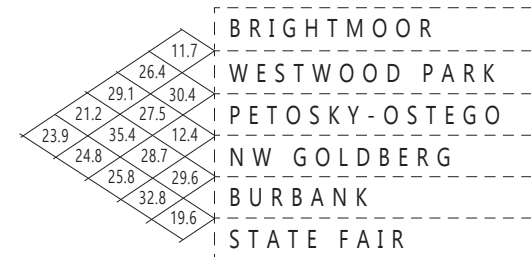


Figure 36: Transit times throughout Detroit reflect a city with limited transport access and demanding of citizens. Charts can be read by looking for the diagonal intersections of two neighborhoods. Convenience also ranks the system by color, where red indicates buses that only come once every 45 minutes to an hour, where green means buses come every 20-30 minutes.



Figure 37: Brightmoor's brings in youth from the neighborhood and educates them on how to grow their own sustainable futures. inefficient and primitive enough that it perpetuates problems within the city. Travel times are significantly higher than they are in many other cities, assuming that one catches all of their connections and is capable of walking to the nearest stop. Families which are most likely already over-extended can not be expected to relegate hours of their day to accomplish simple daily tasks.

These neighborhoods of study carry with them a variety of characteristics, being located in different proximities to amenities of Detroit. These neighborhoods were looked at through the lens of how much area needs to be reclaimed. Through data mapping sources, one can take layers of sites that need reparations or restoration and overlay them to understand how much of the neighborhood is blighted.

Brightmoor was selected as a neighborhood hosting the highest



Figure 38: The Brightmoor neighborhood encompasses a significant portion of Eliza Howell Park. The current fabric is composed of a significant number of decaying holes.

levels of criminal activity and major percentage of vacant homes (Figure 38). As part of the Western edge of Detroit, the roads from Brightmoor feed directly outside the city into more privileged and affluent neighborhoods. Community groups have mobilized around a new industry of local farming and urban agriculture, pushing Brightmoor towards a self-sustaining future (Figure 37). Per a resident:

“Few neighborhoods are as well-suited to animals as Brightmoor. In addition to the supply of vacant land, the area’s parks and the way the Rouge River winds through have drawn a hardy and growing crowd of DIY gardeners and urban farmers who keep chickens, ducks, and more. That’s helped lay the groundwork for innovative land uses, and even now the city is deciding which neighborhoods will allow agricultural animals” (Jackman).



Figure 40: Hubert Massey led an artistic mosaic revolution in Westwood Park, reclaiming the public park space with a group of volunteers.

Westwood Park was analyzed as a more intimate neighborhood, bordering Brightmoor to its east. The neighborhood has not lost the massive amount of population as others (Figure 39). However, it has managed to incorporate artists' endeavors to keep the image of a self-made Detroit intact, bringing in more experience to generate artwork and promote community (Figure 40).

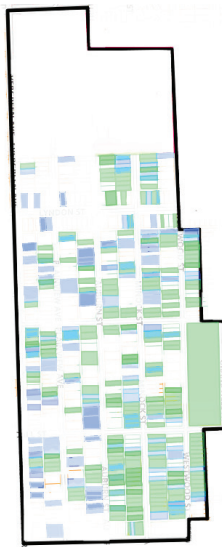


Figure 39: Westwood Park has not lost the same density of maintained and occupied homes as its neighbor, Brightmoor.

Petosky-Otsego, formerly a focal point for chart-topping rock stars in the 60's and 70's, recently lost a significant amount of its population. Deemed not to be a risk in 2014, the neighborhood became a blighted site in subsequent years (Figure 41). However, the neighborhood has direct access to downtown, schools which are still functioning, and highways into and out of the city. The Grande Ballroom, previously host to acts such as The Who and Pink Floyd, transitioned into a church and now sits vacant (Figure 42).



Figure 41: Petosky-otsego sits at a grid shift in Detroit, where the highways which radiate from the city center hit an orthogonal cardinal direction grid



Figure 42: Ads for performances at the Grande Ballroom.

To the south of Petosky-Ostego is Northwest Goldberg, a neighborhood featuring a Collegiate Preparatory High school, the home of Motown at Hittsville USA, and vibrant community members (Figure 43). Much of the neighborhood is still in use, and its proximity to Wayne State University and a local hospital help keep the neighborhood relevant (Figure 45). Local artists also flavor the community, especially in the case of the MBAD African Bead Art Museum (Figure 44).

At the Northeastern edge of Detroit is Burbank, a community which has lost half of its population since 2012. The patterns of abandonment indicate that southern portions closer to the inner city have been abandoned first, leaving the school and residences to the north intact as parts of the neighborhood (Figure 46). Beyond being a sort of urban-suburb, the neighborhood does not yet have a strong identity or community base to give it a foundation moving into its future.



Figure 43: Diana Ross and the Supremes visit Hittsville USA in it's heyday, when it was the center of Motown

Figure 44: The MBAD Bead Art Museum provides a unique flair to the northern edge of Northwest Goldberg.



Figure 45: Northwest Goldberg has its fair share of land that needs to be reclaimed, but the pink also indicates the educational aspect of the site which could be expanded upon.

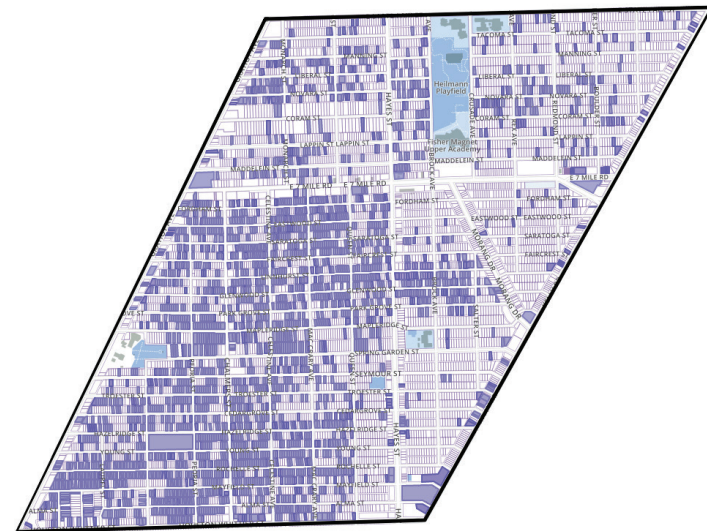


Figure 46: This map of Burbank illustrates a neighborhood only partially vacated. The dark purple indicates vacant sites, while the light purple has hope of hanging on.

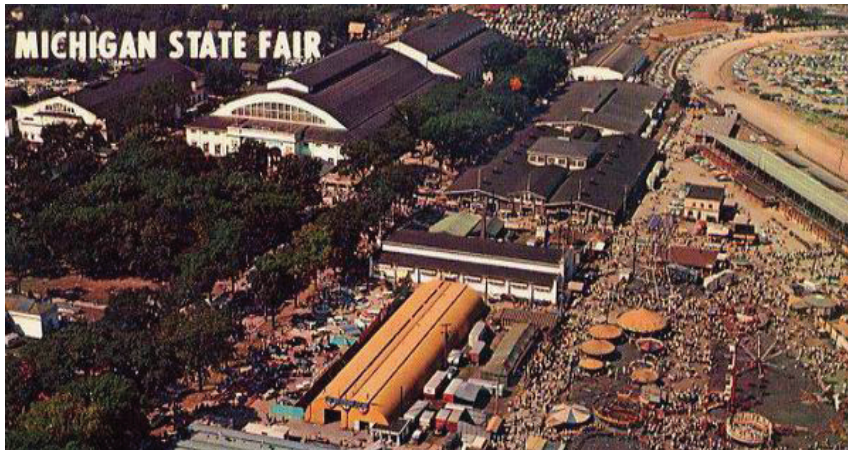


Figure 47: The state fairgrounds formerly hosted events intending to draw in people from both the inner city and the suburbs. This site hosted acts such as The Supremes and promoted industrial advances. Some structures still stand.

The State Fair neighborhood hits an odd combination of site use. Formerly used as the state fair grounds until they lost funding in 2010 and moved outside the city, the site has retained the structures and parking lots from these past events (Figure 47). Ultimately, this creates an entire industrial site that is no longer used, with boundaries to the north (8-mile and a Meijer), east (train tracks), and west (Westwood avenue) being major access points. The residential section of State Fair, to the South, is relatively abandoned save for a recent Mega Church project (Figure 48). In essence, this site is on the edge of a city, is part of the city, and is polluted land-land that needs tilling and cleanup (Figure 49).



Figure 48: The blight often found in Detroit neighborhoods manifests in overgrown yards, collapsing homes, and fire-damaged structures.

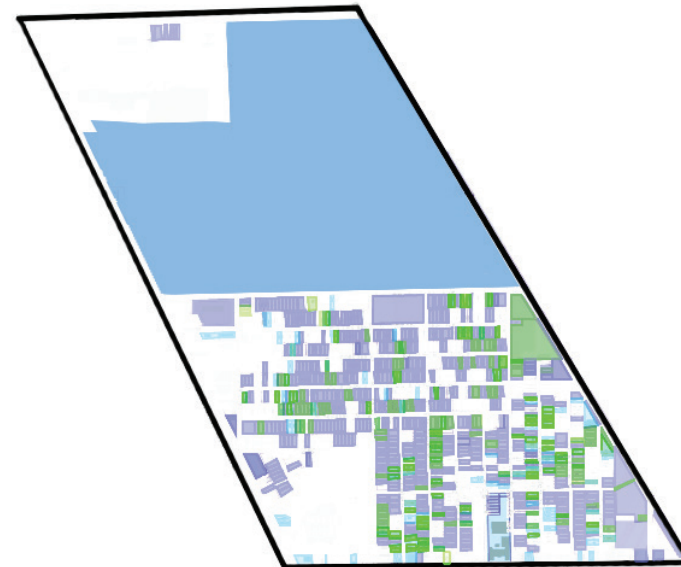
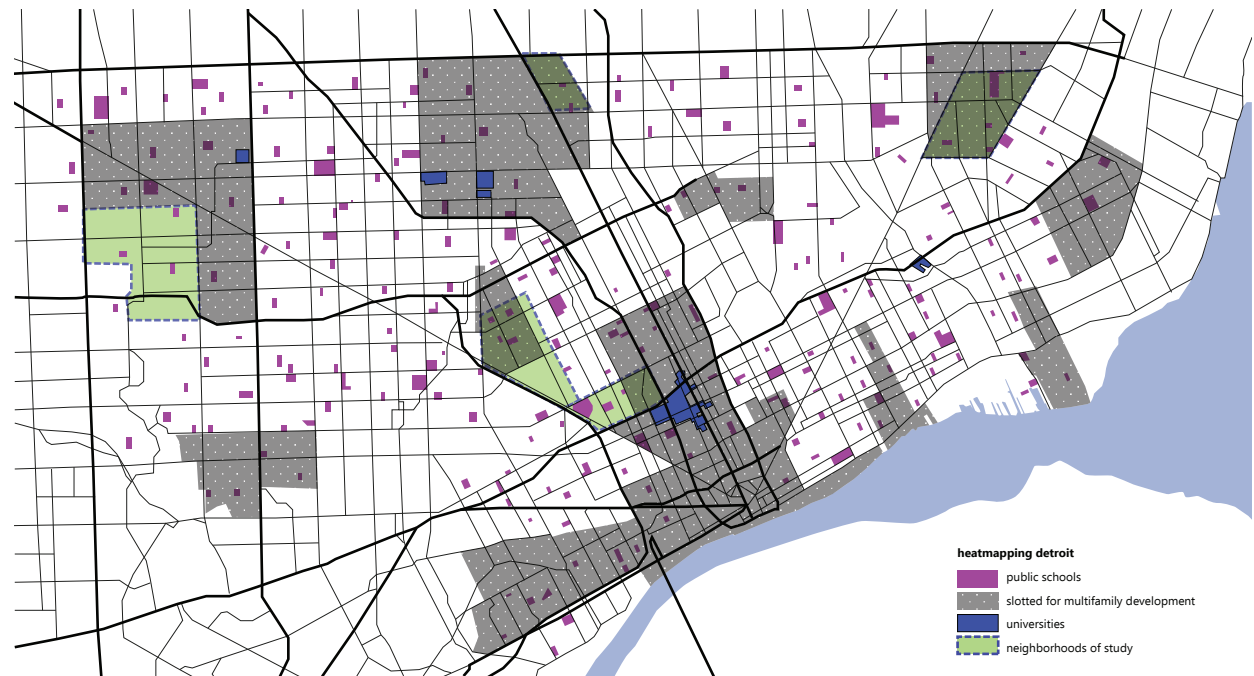


Figure 49: The State Fair neighborhood offers up a significant portion of land to be redeveloped. Other opportunists have proposed ideas, but none have taken off.

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UP & COMING DETROIT

Figure 50: The areas in grey have already been slated for redevelopment as multi-family residential areas, though construction is forthcoming. While these aims are well-intentioned, the neighborhoods they target are not always the hardest hit. The downtown corridor, for example, contains a university, hotels, and more popular buildings. These regions of focus do overlap the neighborhoods of Burbank, State Fair, Northwest Goldberg, and Petosky-Otsego.



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WHY DETROIT AS A DESIGNER

The selection of Detroit for this thesis carries with it the faint stench of white savior-ism. There is no way for an outsider to avoid that very conundrum in a situation such as this; where I have the time, capacity, and tools to analyze the current situation of Detroit without having ever experienced it as a true local. My impressions don't carry the same emotions and stories; they are not mine and at no point is this intending to provide the solution to a complex metropolitan dynamic which has been addressed many times over the past few decades. What the selection of Detroit is really trying to comment on is the contrast of excess and poverty in America. Disparity between classes of people as they are represented in architecture are apparent throughout the country. However, in trying to reduce the footprint of the Olympic

games, I am also trying to gesture towards the current extravagant approach to the Olympics when they end up similarly abandoned and disregarded; places which once shone and have been diminished and left at the hands of locals with limited control over the situation.

The real people, not developers or those with the ability to migrate, are left with dilapidated structures, burned out homes, intrusions which destroyed their neighborhoods and livelihoods. Can we give the control back to the community?

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MY DETROIT

In 2010, I participated in a group project for revitalizing a segregated, impoverished neighborhood in Richmond, Virginia. This region of the country is not affected by blight, but has experienced a great amount of social and political damage and limitations through processes set in place following white flight out of the city, and highways which were inserted to ensure that predominantly African-American neighborhoods were cut off from opportunity. This project led to an invitation to Detroit, at a community design convention. The week-long trip highlighted possibilities for the community, some of its strengths, and some of its potential going into the future. A major takeaway is that the young, adventurous, and artistic types are making a major impact on their communities (Figure 51).



Figure 51: Kate is a transplant to Detroit, moving there after finishing college. Though she makes a small living as an artist, she depends upon her farm for food. Her living situation (below) is simple and sparse. Part of this is the nature of the home she chose for herself. When she first moved into her house, there was a home to either side. Now, one is missing, and in that space is her farm. On the other side, she has purchased the foreclosed home, and is now using those pieces to rebuild her own home. This system is a way to easily source "local" building materials that are cheap and not regulated.

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DETROIT'S ARTISTIC EXPRESSION



Figure 52: The Hildebrand project often found expression in bright homes.



Figure 53: The Hildebrand project also tried using stuffed animals as rain-screens..?

This adventure also explored other parts of the neighborhood in Hamtramck, where native Detroiters have been experimenting with self-expression and wacky art for decades. Hamtramck Disneyland, founded by a Ukrainian gentleman, exploded into a back alleyway (Figure 54).

Vibrant artistic expression also flourished in the artists commune of the Hildebrand Project, where houses were painted and decorated with non-traditional media (Figures 52 and 53).



Figure 54: Hamtramck Disneyland is open for public viewing.



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DETROIT HISTORY

In order to understand Detroit, it is also necessary to look at the progression of events which led Detroit to the point it is currently at.

Detroit found its niche at the beginning of the 20th century, booming with an influx of demand for blue-collar labor as a result of the auto industry kicking into gear and two world wars (Figure 55). Flooded with production and manufacturing, the city formed an economy almost entirely dependent upon the automobile industry. American-made, at that point in time, meant Detroit-made for many companies; General Motors, Ford, etc. However, with the increase in industrialization came the ability for factories to migrate closer to the towns they were producing for and eventually leave the United States altogether in favor of cheaper labor abroad.

What had also happened was that the more wealthy white

people, those higher up in the production line, were able to leave the metropolitan area behind and extend into the more suburban areas around Detroit proper. These boundaries were distinctly outlined by infrastructure or other architectural works which would limit the ability of people to cross literal edges.

Looking at the map of Detroit, it seems that the highways deliberately cut off the city from the North and the West, isolating it from the rest of Michigan. These lines are still visible today, with some of the wealthiest counties in the country being located just a short drive from burned-out and forgotten homes of the labor force.



Figure 55: Two ladies pose atop cars presumably manufactured in Detroit. In the first half of the 20th century, Detroit was a booming town, growing quickly from its newfound wealth in the automobile and manufacturing industry.

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GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

What this solution proposes is not a design to be repeated, rather a process to question and design by. In trying to marry two opposing forces, coerced into coexistence by existing Olympic planning practices, these ideas spin the chronology of abandonment and use (Figure 56). These "forces" are delineated by the local stage versus the global stage; the blight in Detroit which exists as a result of a crumbling economy in contrast to the traditional shiny extravagance of an Olympic city. What happens in the future for each of these places is the inverse; if the Olympics generally turn to a state of disuse and decay when their buildings are no longer needed, can that be somehow treated in a way similar to what Detroit could use for rebuilding? In bringing Detroit to a point where it is no longer associated with blight and poverty, or

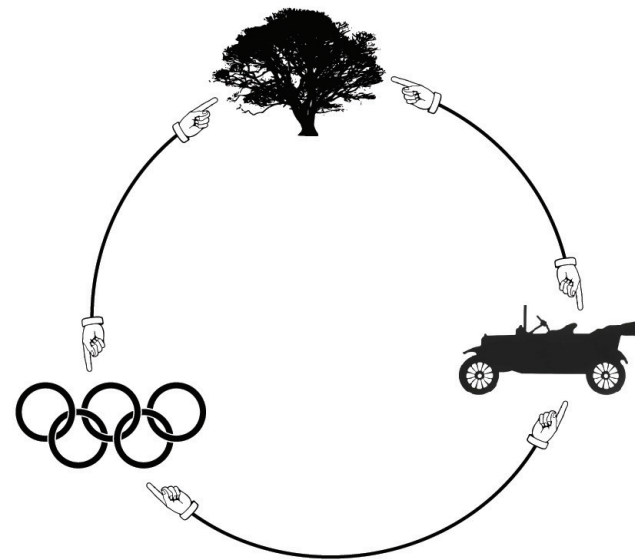


Figure 56: The Olympics are intended to be a catalyst for urban space, transitioning them from prairie back to industry or vice-versa.

as a site appealing only as ruin porn, can the relationship between a massively funded event and the need for space provide benefits to the city it inhabits?

The evanescent event is a disappearing act. It starts with a marriage of two event cities; cities which are often represented as fantastic or fabulous; Detroit as a flourishing industrial mid-century metropolis and the Olympic city's monumental extravagance. We know that these cities hit their pinnacle of population and then fall into blight and disrepair. This thesis looks at how the finale of these cities might change if the two were brought together. Are there opportunities for the needs of the Olympics - and the needs of Detroit to overlap? This thesis is a challenge to monumental buildings and a proposal for the reintegration of sites and materials, dissolving into the fabric and sands from where they came. Evanescence, in this way, is the fleeting event; a memory of an event which fades and vanishes. Architecture, in this sense, is a process by which there is no true stage of completion, a play whose acts extend infinitely.

Sites of temporary or meanwhile projects change the face of city neighborhoods, but ultimately can just become interventions of gentrification. Those living in poverty cannot appreciate the insertion of such projects into their lives. What ends up happening is that these

goals of temporary use fall through; they become permanent, and the creators even refer to their "impermanent intervention" and how to "ensure its longevity" in the same sentence.

These projects do not reach completion- the effort to disassemble is often missing and even if it were to be disassembled, where do those pieces go?

Through Mara Fererris words, urban interventions also "designate certain actors such as artists, as the sole agents capable of forming a rupture" with planned spaces. City spaces are unchoreographed, at the mercy of people and time, yet the relationship between people and places become stronger as individuals find more opportunities for expressions of ownership. With less prescribed control, there is opportunity for expression. With expression comes identity. In identity, there is ownership- a component that effective community design must hand over so that individuals and communities can have self-determination.

EVAN-
ESCENT
EVENT

TRANSIT state
fair **STADIUM**
NEIGHBORHOOD

evanescent
BRIGHTMOOR
RUST BELT boom and
bust **POPULATION**
neighborhood **events**
HOUSING

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INITIAL SKETCHES

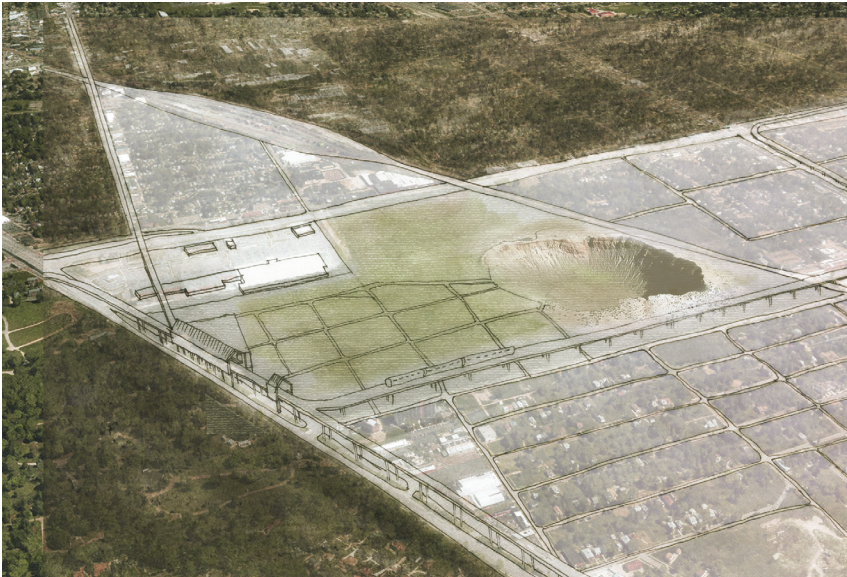


Figure 57: Sketches describing the neighborhood context with the insertion of metro lines and digging out the stadium.

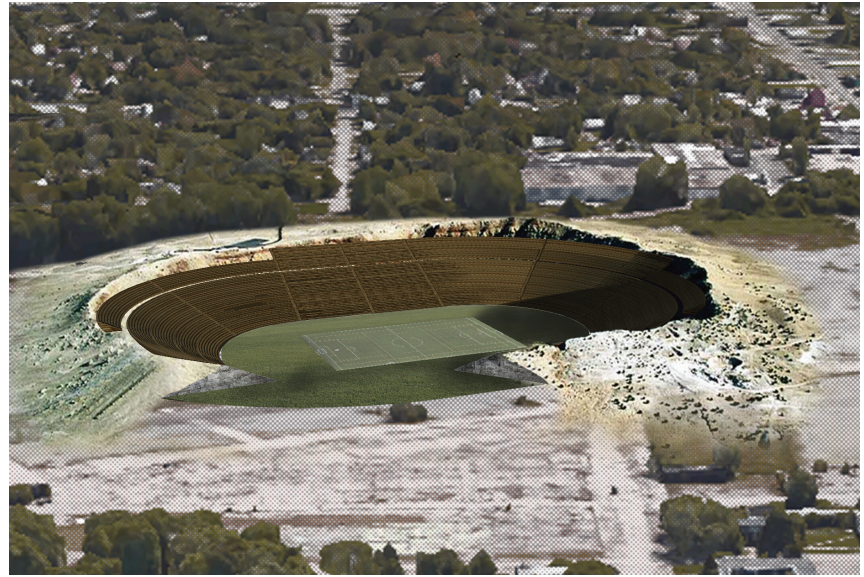


Figure 58: The stadium started out more as a "crater" exploding out of the earth.

Originally, this project started as a study of the impacts of stadiums on communities, trying to understand what kind of built work would least impact the neighborhoods established. There were many theories in this; disassembling architecture, ephemeral architecture, deployable architecture, moving architecture, architecture of people and society, and biodegradable architecture. It came to my understanding that these solutions all leave waste behind to an extent, much like the current practices of the Olympics do. The Olympics come across with the best of intentions, beneath all the conspiracy, and if their construction weren't so irrelevant post-games, it could truly serve to benefit the communities. Therefore, there was a focus on how transit could really be this lasting element; one that weaves through the city fabric and embraces it, intentionally permanent. Yet, it seemed as if the stadium disappeared from sight, no local would be disturbed. From these came the idea of a stadium which wasn't biodegradable based on technologically-advanced materials, but a simple act of creation and dissolution. This meant that the community could be in control, the pieces wouldn't leave tattered, and there would be a major intervention that disappeared afterwards. The site opens up to absorb the shock of a massive crater, but heals itself afterwards, patching the hole in the ground (Figures 57,58, and 59).



Figure 59: The entire intervention was a discussion of what was being uncovered, whether it be just in the excavating of the earth for the stadium, or the string theory- where any move would adjust the way of living in the city in an irreversible way.

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APPROACHING THE EVENT

The first step to resolving problems in Detroit is an advanced transit system. Looking at the network I've studied, it highlighted issues with the current systems in Detroit. As an impoverished person, it is necessary to rely on systems of public transportation for all necessities; transit, gathering food, getting to school, etc. Systems which perpetuate a state of poverty are systems which do not allow for the mobility of these people, or systems that limit their access. In Detroit, there is a bus system but it is unreliable and inefficient, assuming you are capable of walking for half an hour. Per Enrique Penalosa, mayor of Bogotá,

"A developed country is not a place where the poor have cars, it's where the rich use public transit."



Figure 60: The proposed transit map is loosely based on other cities' plans and existing proposals for Detroit. This plan makes use of a ring road running through the city, with branches extending into specific neighborhoods and out to the suburbs.



Figure 61: The State Fair neighborhood can benefit from major road and train junctions at its edges. This allows there to be a flow through the site, projecting from a proposed metro stop.

As a component which is also necessary to the Olympics, this system can be thought of as a gift from the Olympic committee to the city of Detroit (Figure 60). These stops, overlaid and interacting with each neighborhood from earlier, expand citizens' access through the city and stop in places which will be relevant post games; they do not center on the venues but are connections which include the venues.

Looking more in depth at one site, the state fair neighborhood, we can study aspects which are important overlaps between the Olympic city and traditional city. The site can serve as a significant junction for major intersections of rail lines, transit coming in from the wealthier regions north of the city, and retain a residential scale (Figure 59).

This thesis argues that an Olympic site must include more than just a focus relevant to the event and the games. This keeps the sites of

the event from being boom & bust neighborhoods. In order to be successful, smaller neighborhoods need to be divided up with relatively self-sufficient functions relevant to any kind of city life. The site can be divided up – a gradient of overarching necessary components (from transit, to residential development, to a venue space) before culminating in an overall plan (Figure 61). This site, as part of the urban fabric, then has the possibility to grow and expand; concentrating populations in one denser planning vision to promote identity, community, and eyes on the street before expanding into other urban landscapes.

This scope is made more manageable by a proposal to adjust the impact of the games. If you can reduce the impacts of the spectators, then the burden placed on the city will be greatly reduced and the focus can be on the actual city, the athletes, and the residents as opposed

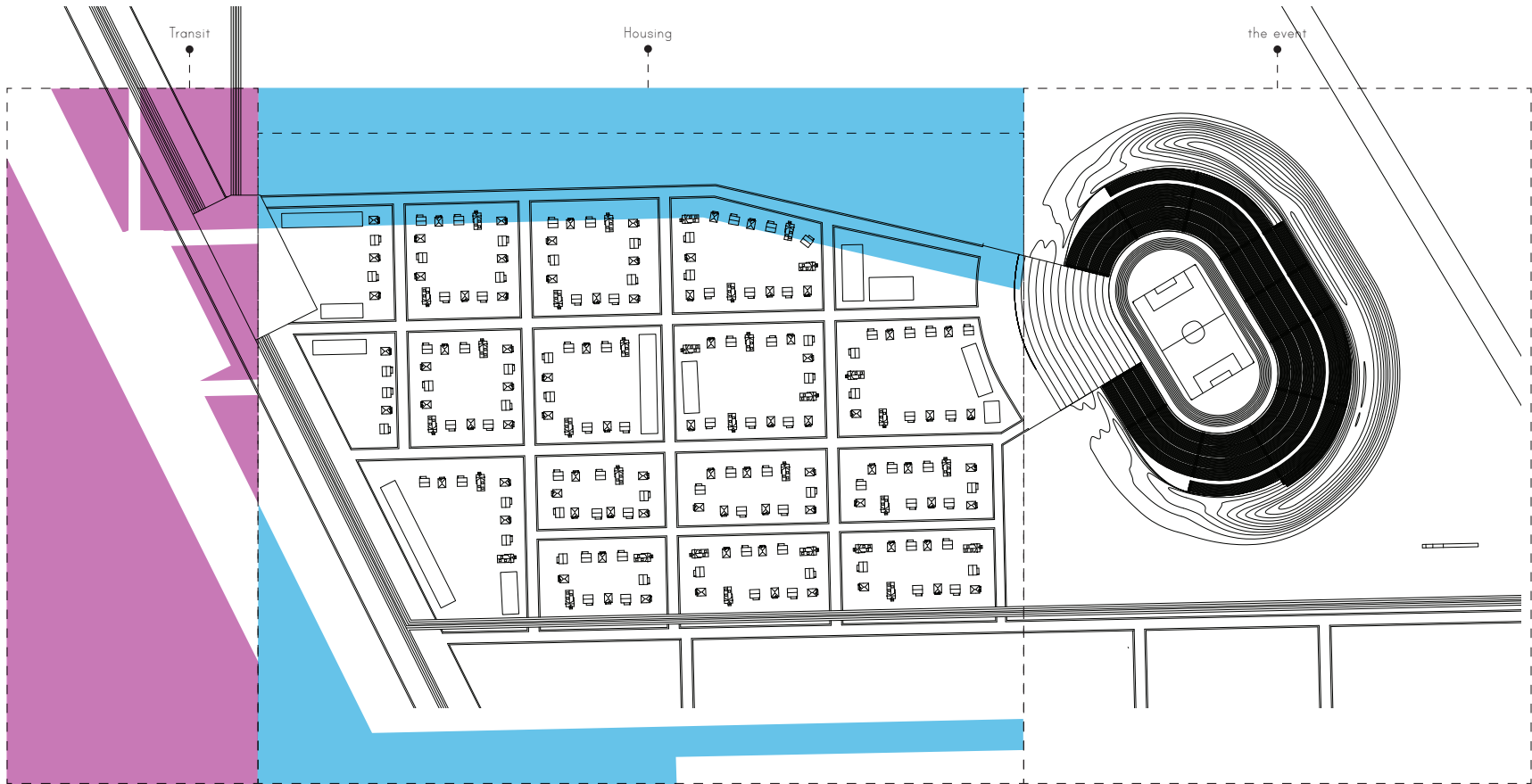


Figure 62: The proposed site plan reclaims the state fairgrounds and inserting a transit hub, housing and small businesses, and culminating in a stadium venue space.

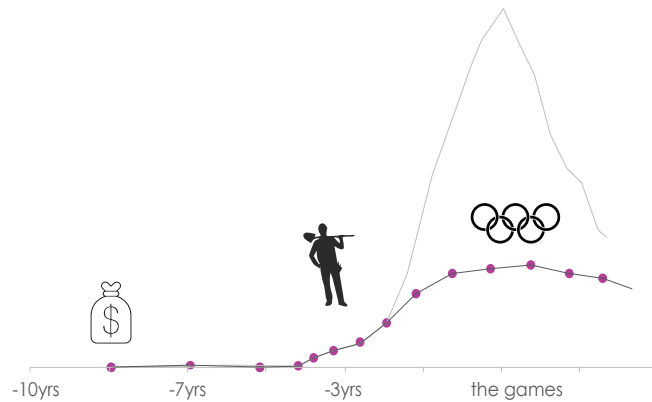


Figure 63: Reducing the number of spectators at the games smooths out the curve and creates a less dramatic shift in city scale and activity. This prevents move violent shifts which could cause problems for future planning. This graphic is also in reference to the idea of how an outsider and designer can really effect change in a situation such as Detroit. Where the idea of the white savior carries a negative connotation, it often goes to the idea of somehow immediately creating a positive delta of change; perceptible only at a distance and running the risk of proposing a solution that would gentrify and divide the region. On the opposite end, too much acceptance of the status quo allows the city to continue slipping in areas where the most help is needed. The solution should be a "soft landing," i.e. an intervention which slows the descent into increased abandonment and poverty, while acknowledging the existing communities and infrastructures.

to foreign tourists (Figure 63). Attendance at the Olympics is dipping, and with the rise of accessible social media, we have the opportunity to shrink the physical audience.

If we eliminated outside spectators, focused on the athletes, only allowed the media and locals, and increased broadcasting so that it's not limited to one company (NBC in the US), we could shrink the population to being under 100,000, comparable to a large music festival

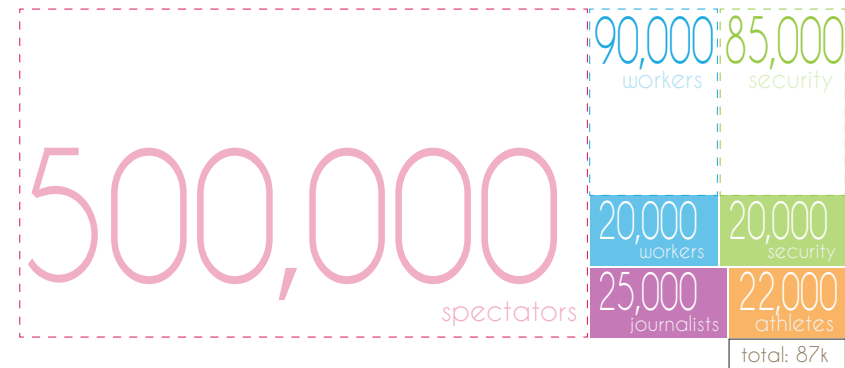


Figure 64: The proposed revision of attendance at the Olympics eliminates outside spectators and focuses on the local industry which would arise surrounding the events. Though minimizing spectator attendance, broadcasting and journalism is anticipated to increase, both to reach a broader audience and to make up for the economic changes an event like this would normally involve.

(Figure 64). Rather than being a necessary part of sporting events, it has been proven that attendance at these events has little effect on performance of the athletes and is therefore not integral for the event to take place. One study concluded that,

"Different from the empirical evidence of previous literature, the results of this paper suggest that the impact of pressure on individuals' behavior is very small. Using different definitions of the dependent variable and specifications, we do not find any significant effect of attendance on the outcome of the game" (Guillen).

Another summarized that the analysts "fail to find evidence of performance under pressure being affected by home status, attendance, and whether or not the game is in the playoffs. In fact, they are fairly immune to factors that we hypothesized may cause anxiety throughout games" (al.)



Figure 65: The Greek theater of Dionysus opens up to a scenic background; one that was often partially incorporated into the scenes and visions of the actors

If we consider the Olympics really as a theater, more of a spectacle which is put on by actors and attended by spectators, we can use examples of the Greek amphitheater to inspire some ideas of how communities come together in public space. Rather than the coliseum, which was closed off from the city and more of a monument, the Greek amphitheater opened up the backdrop to the surroundings, allowing the spectators to understand the context and the relationship of all aspects visible in the performance (Figure 65). Not only was it entertainment, but the amphitheater also had a place in the urban culture where the government wanted to encourage-and would pay-poor locals to attend.

Considering the extremely flat terrain of Detroit, a great grading feat would need to be achieved in order to accomplish a topographical

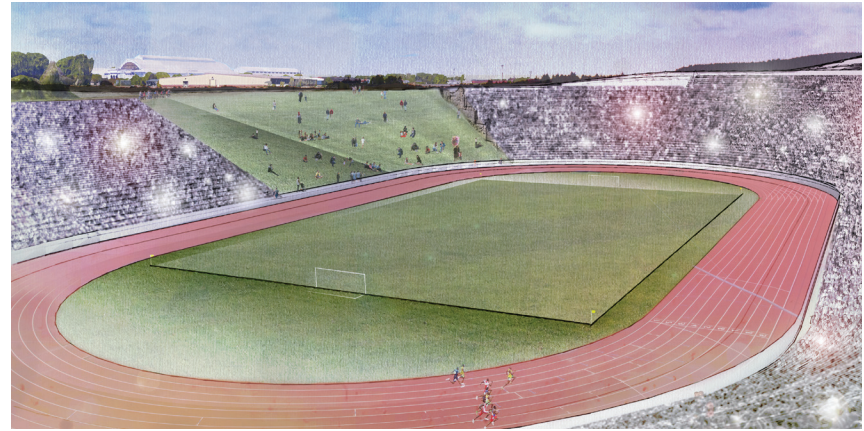


Figure 66: The backdrop of the stadium is the redeveloped neighborhood, with elements of the existing state fair-ground remaining as buildings which have found a new use pertinent to the Olympics. This allows for an informal flow of locals into and out of the stadium.

amphitheater design. However, the idea of scraping up earth is not incongruous with furthering Detroit. Excavating pavement, brownfield, and other remnants of industries past allows for site use and cleanup simultaneously.

In this new scooped out quarry, events can take place which refocus the journalists' lenses onto a spectacle while keeping Detroit present in the shot (Figure 66). here, local Detroiters can actually float in, an informal intersection of the two cities.

The ability to control who floats in allows for a more intimate experience; one where people can socialize, be on a playing field, and be present to represent whichever part of Detroit is necessary (Figure 65). It's a way to say "we, as Detroit, made this happen."

It's also okay to let that go. Just as the sandcastles are washed



Figure 67: From the view of locals, Detroiters are placed on a stage where they only see the audience of the world. This allows for a presentation of a truthful Detroit, and obscures the view of locals who may need a blank space to envision success.

away as tides change, so can the site be refilled (Figure 67). As a necessary component for completion, this crater is filled in. as simply as an assembly line, it can be covered, planted over, and returned to a fallow state, much as it was before the presence of Detroit as an industrial city. Rather than residing as urban prairies, with building decay strewn about, these sites return to fallow land resting until Detroit ultimately returns as a city, or becomes evanescent; a memory of Midwest America.

It can be allowed to decay, dissolve, and erode back into the hole it was dug out of if we pay attention to how we construct temporary structures. Rather than create architecture for disassembly (as was done and proven to fail in Rio), we can choose materials which purposefully biodegrade over time (Figure 68 and 69). Due to the nature of the stadium being part of the earth already, the soils start to crumble

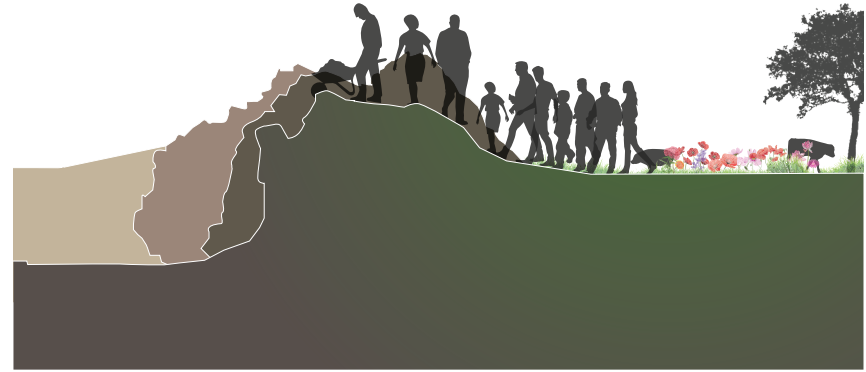


Figure 68: It is intended that the site be refilled through processes of time and community. If it is built simply enough, with no massive concrete base, it won't take the dynamite needed, as was in the case of the Georgia Dome or Silverdome.

and sink away. The informal slope for locals to spectate is nothing more than a grassy lawn, natural yet able to slow erosion through the tiny holds of roots . Any sort of retaining structure should be composed of earth-brick, a practice that should be totally constructed by locals. While these bricks dissolve into the ground, those involved with the construction of the stadium and its associated architecture can use that knowledge to broaden their tool-set, and translate into jobs for the lead-up to the Olympics, during the games, and in the future.

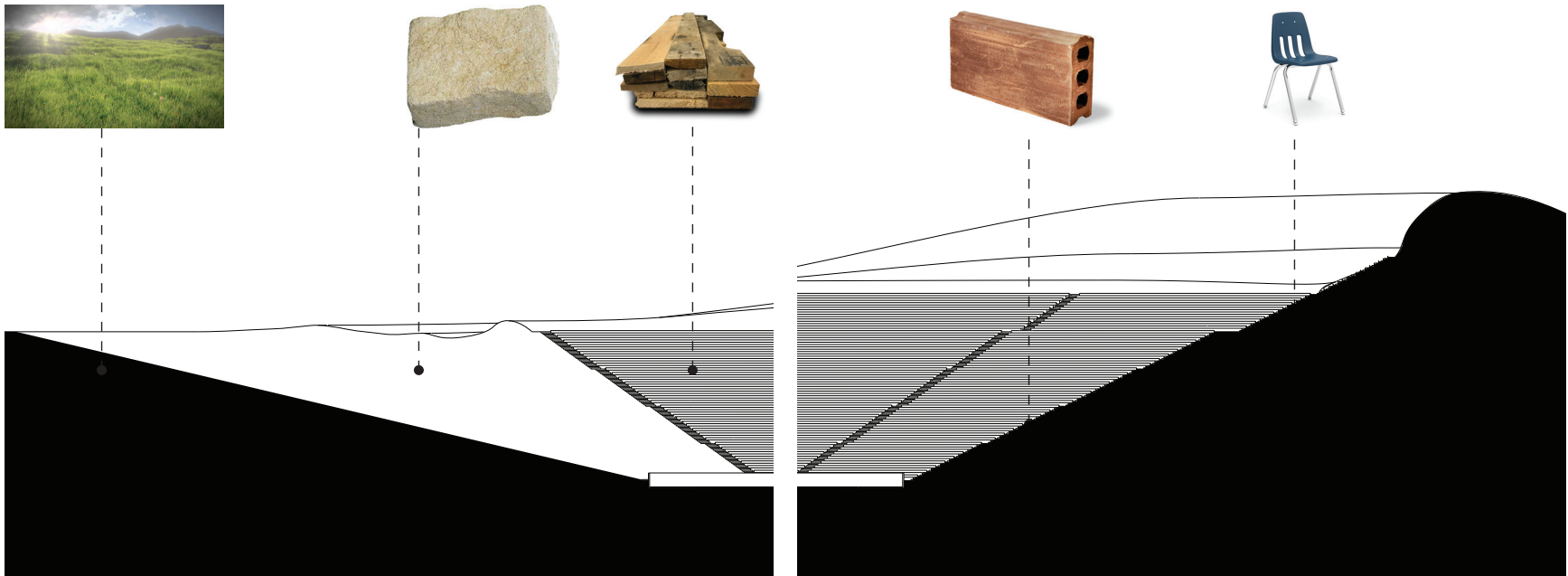


Figure 69: A section of the stadium briefly studies materials which should be used to construct the earthen crater. First, the excavation can plant grass and turf on the slope, creating a lawn environment for casual spectators and associated picnics or other informal event. Detroit also

has a natural limestone deposit, and digging down may unearth some which may be used to help retain the soil. Additionally, the excavated earth can be bermed into a sort of retaining mound. See Figures 70 and 71 for details.

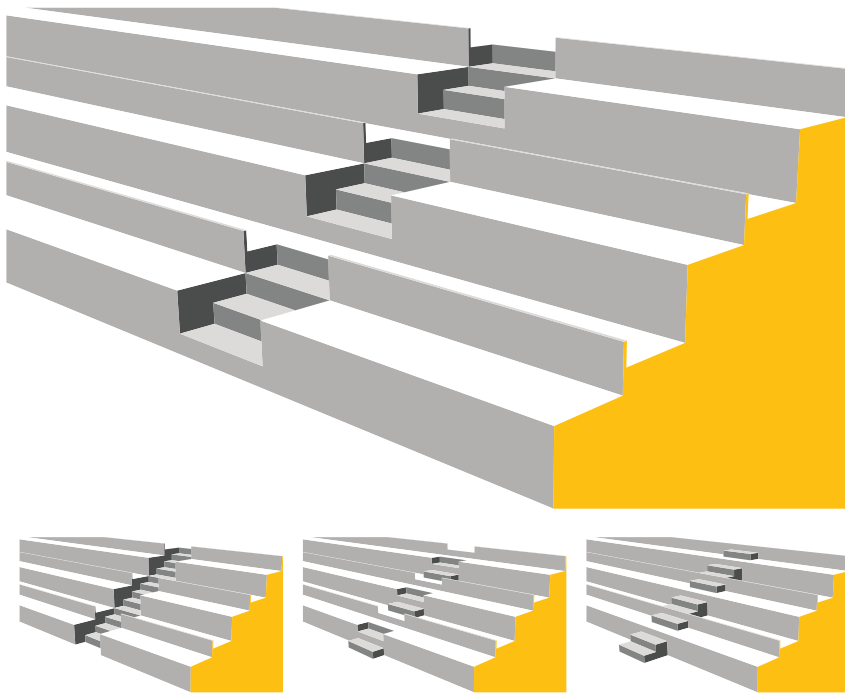


Figure 70: Studies of the relationship between stair and bench.

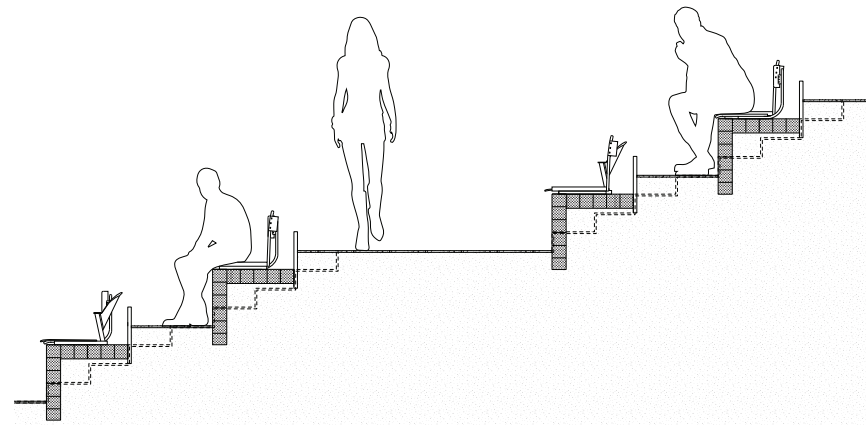


Figure 71: For more formal seats, one can use wood recycled from nearby homes to form a sort of bench fastened into the earth. These wooden benches then become places to fasten seats- seats which have also been reclaimed from community spaces. The high number of abandoned or unused schools in the Detroit area have a wealth of unused chairs that can easily have their legs removed./

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CONCLUSION

As a broad study of what I believe architecture could and should be, events should be used as a tool for gathering and enhancing local communities. Much as the tides change for nature, the flows of architecture need to be more responsive, realize that they have to be able to transition more fully, and accept their impermanence (Figure 72). Events are an intermediary step on a road to recovery- whether that recovery is represented as blossoming plants-industrial or vegetative- is up to the actual people (Figure 73).

Ultimately, I believe that allowing our buildings, and planning for them- to disappear, is more suited to our pace of culture, our lives, and our architecture.



Figure 72: Chad Wright's "Master Plan" encapsulates the approach the stadium is meant to take. Over time, the impact of nature and community dissolve the stadium, resettling the dirt into a flat field, sitting fallow until needed once again.

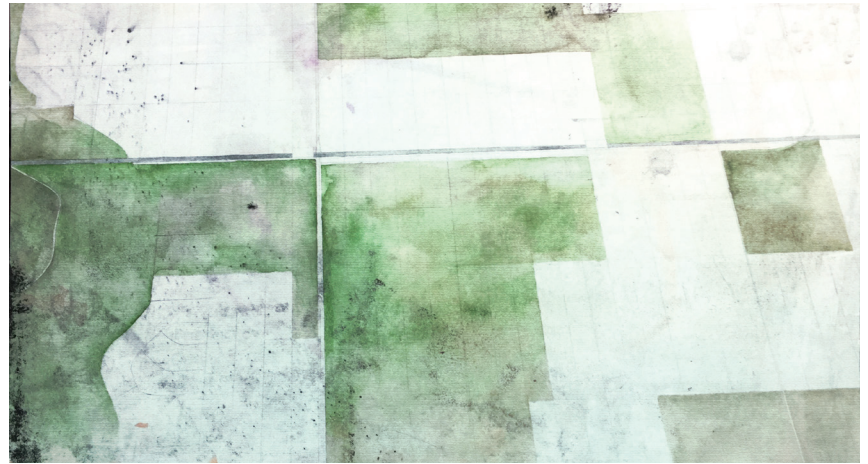
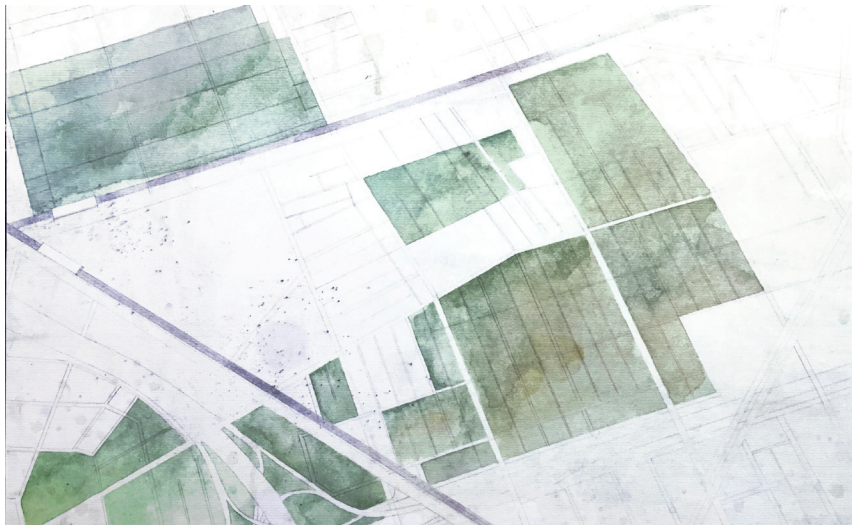
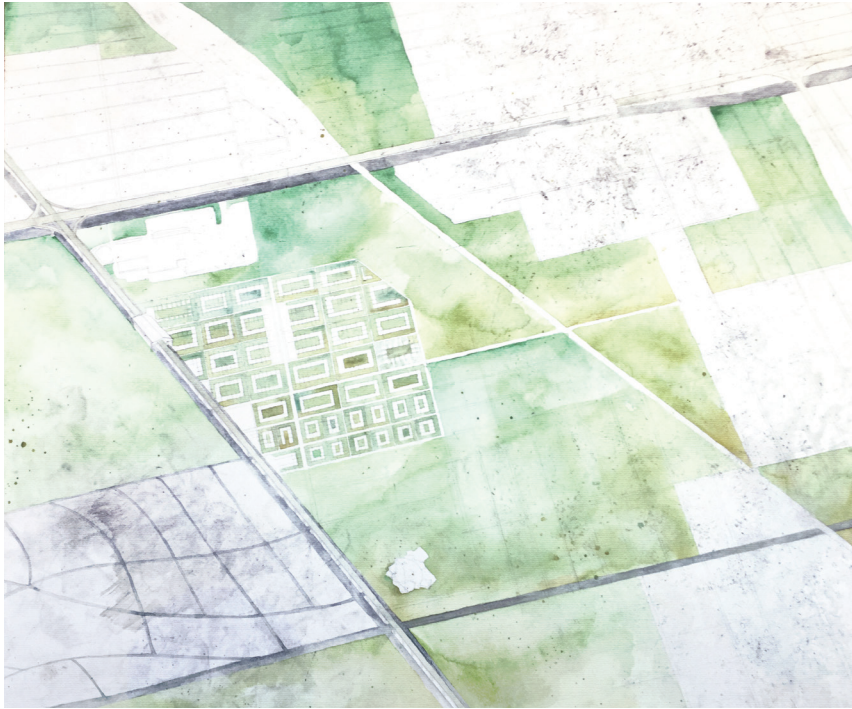


Figure 73: Illustrations diagram parcels of land that can begin to be reclaimed in Detroit. This purging of soil and site can take on massive dimensions when applied to different neighborhoods and illustrate a Detroit that is more of a series of small garden-city nodes, which can then become more self-sufficient. The concentration here is the neighborhood's recovery, not the entire city's.



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END NOTES

If this research were to be continued, it would have to first extend to ideas of housing could be reabsorbed into the urban fabric. As much of the applications of design theories were explored in a use that would disappear over time, the issue of housing in Detroit is so complex and intricate that it could be a series of theses in itself. A few ideas which did not yet have enough ground and would have detracted from the focus of this conversation centered on the idea of how houses reabsorb each other. Currently, practices involve acquiring building materials from other run-down homes in order to rebuild. The proposal for how to approach housing started in a crop-cycle diagram similar to the diagram of how Olympics and events can be used to recirculate and till urban space (Figure 74).

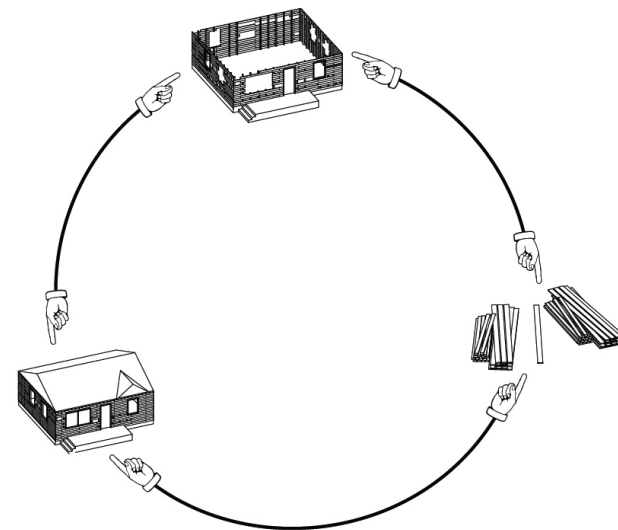


Figure 74: Could the event not only catalyze renewal of space, but could it maximize efforts to rebuild from the bones of the past? Can new and old Detroit absorb each other?

Based on research on the housing typology in Detroit, there is a question as to whether or not the traditional style of home should be repeated, or if Detroit needs a new housing typology (Figure 75). The houses, as they stand, do not seem to be abandoned for lack of the house serving the former resident, but rather as the city no longer being desirable. These decaying homes still have worth in their materials, and if they could be gutted and reconstructed from inside, could probably viably function as homes once again. To cheaply reconstruct, the houses can reabsorb one another to make a complete home (Figure 76).

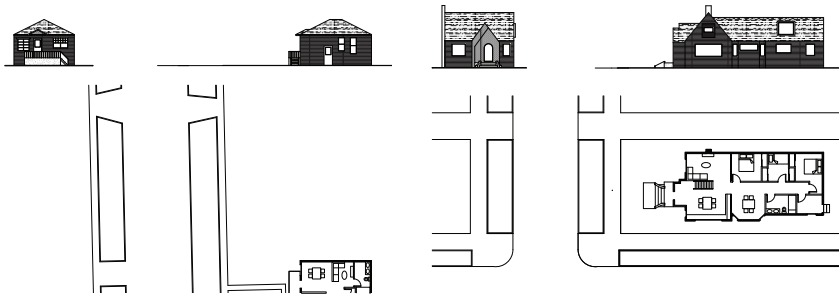


Figure 75: A study of two foreclosed and abandoned homes in Detroit. The houses still standing are often the holdouts, some of the last on the street still standing.

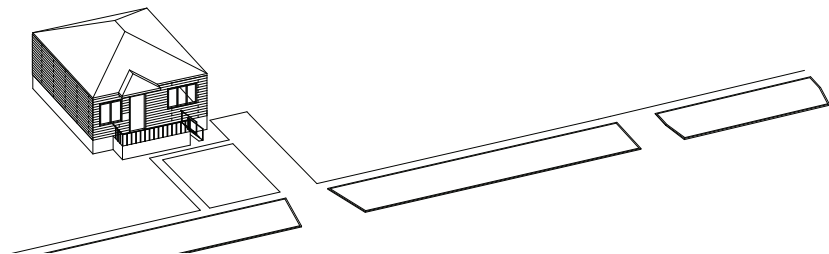
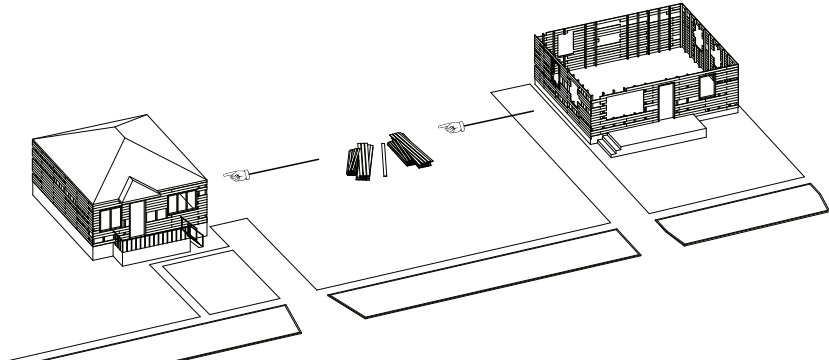
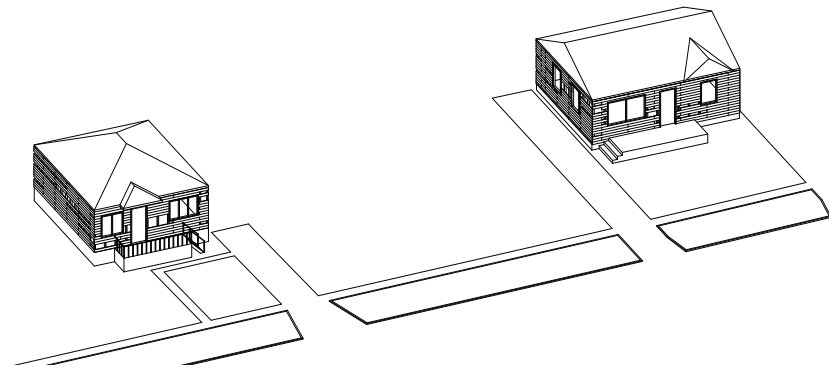


Figure 76: This diagram is an initial study into what it means for two houses to be combined into one. Is it a feasible way to reduce waste and need for "new" materials?

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APPEN DIX

this appendix contains documentation scans of my personal research process; one where every note was typed and filed in its own book. these pages were then refined through printing them out and cutting out irrelevant words, hoping to make connections through the holes of the paper to start a new narrative.

2012 - LONDON OLYMPICS
 MASTER PLAN
 AECOM

one case in which processes lose out to the 'architectural lack of interest' onto its absurd limits: urban sites into culturally, which could lead to it being demolished. consumption, pop art, an industrial-commercial language, would bring ecc there is no sign of anyone taking it over after the Games, and the planning conditions require it is taken down if no tenant is found by 2017.'

'With 55,000m² of concrete flooring and a 30,000-tonne concrete frame, and a range of habitats provided by the 2,500m² brown roof and more than 100 bird and bat boxes, deconstructing or demolishing this building would waste a huge amount of embodied carbon and leave the Olympic Park Legacy Company with a difficult job compensating for the loss of habitats.'

split into as many as four separate units for legacy use after the Games. The Olympic Park Legacy Company will decide the future tenancy of the venue.'

search for a new, highly flexible and technology-based approach to urban design will be converted into a neighbourhood with 2,818 homes, including 1,000 family homes with three or four bedrooms. The rest of the properties range from studio flats to five-bedroom apartments. The area will also include a school, shops, bars, clinics and parks.



'The lower Lea Valley is a largely brownfield area that represents a gap in London's intricate street pattern - what would appear on a map to be a large empty space. potential to redress the industrial decline of the valley and provide a means for central government to invest in



a way that would not have otherwise been

'The soil has been cleaned, rivers regulated, power lines diverted, and many waterways bridges on an unprecedented scale'

'Peaks and troughs have left an abundance of

derelict and slack spaces. Some lie empty,

colonising these spaces; in many locations this adaptation has become a defining

respond to local conditions" (Tomlinson).

2012 - LONDON OLYMPICS
 MAIN STADIUM
 POPULOUS

"Suburban se ballooning costs of converting the Populous-designed stadium to football use. Last year, ppens in business where "Human mobility dd at£272 million. Discovering the actual cost will be £323 million, his successor Sadiq

a new probe, prompting the resignation of London Legacy Development Corporation boss David Edmonds." design competition like the one for intractable-adium, where the schedule and the budget a|'An athletics track in a football stadium doesn't work, as the sight-lines are all wrong."

"The original 2005 bid promised to create an 80,000-seat stadium and convert it into a 25,000-seat mixed-use facility afterwards. But, in 2009, with construction already under out of touch with the real world.e immediate site and the addi|proposed that the plan for a demountable stadium able to reduce to 25,000 seats be scrapped. Instead-amid hopes that England might host the 2018 World Cup-Ford wished to keep the full 80,000 capacity to allow the stadium to host football matches. In the end, West Ham signed a deal in 2013 for a 99-year lease on the stadium, slimmed down to 60,000 seats.

Boff says: 'It wouldn't have been that difficult to realise that, unless you purpose-built the stadium to be modifiable, it wasn't going to work. You can't retrofit stadia. You end up with a crap athletics stadium and a crap football stadium.'

'The geometry needed for an Olympic Games is like a coliseum. It will never have the steeper angles that football requires to bring the crowd closer to the action.' The new structure ops, and no investment in special equipment is required. Putting together these plain "little" technologies will allow us to

six times the weight of its predecessor putting up a huge monument, planned in such a way that it can be partially dismantled to form a facility with as few as 25,000 seats after the games..." (Reid). "Although several Olympic stadia have been converted so they could host subsequent sporting events, the London stadium is believed to be the first to be expressly designed to function as a smaller structure afterward" (Reid). "The lightest Olympic stadium ever, requiring just 10,700 metric tons of steel compared with thte 110,000 metric tons used in Beijing's National Stadium" (Reid).



"The steel columns... have bolted connections rather than connections welded on site.



structures steel rakers with...dowels rather than welds"

include a school, shops, bars, clinics and parks. Delancey and Qatari Diar, the property arm of the Qatari sovereign wealth fund, trumped a rival bid from Wellcome Trust and Hutchison Whampoa, owned by Hong Kong's billionaire Li Ka-shing.



PROXY Envelope A+D

A placeholder for more permanent site with complex social and historical relationships to the surrounding flexible urbanism—for the world's rapidly changing cities.

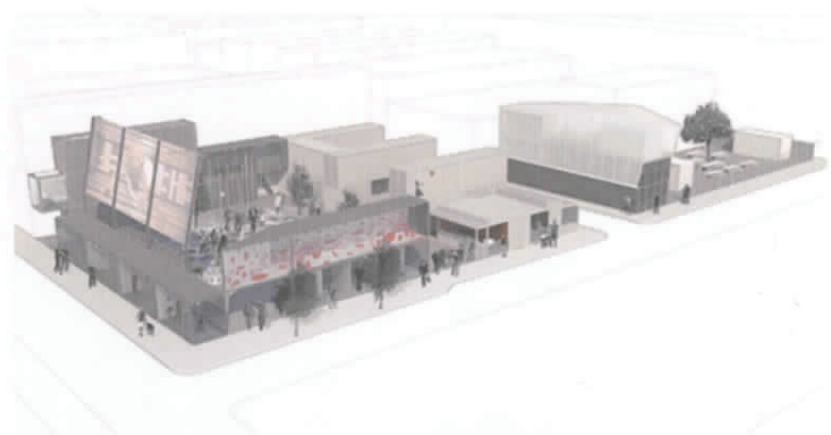
projects to gather and test ideas for thoughtful experimentation and changing public perception of what is possible and allowing the city to become a more open and playful construct. The agility and flexibility of interim uses short lifespan on the site, prototype and refine potential uses for potentials of impermanence, stressing the importance of presence, heightened engagement and of seizing the moment the long term

long-struggling neighborhood on the brink of transformation; the removal of the 1950s-era Central Freeway had ended an era of blight and created parcels for much-needed housing. When recession threatened to stall development for years, the community sought interim uses to activate the vacant sites. Initially proposed with a lifespan of just two to three years, PROXY now will remain in development including

projects such as practitioners and Proprietary vacant/underused lots left over
Fostering community access to and enjoyment of the site's shoreline was the impetus for Autonomy where exploration and innovative praxis can take place outside market dynamics and incorporates an extension of the Blue range of options depending on the specificity of each site.

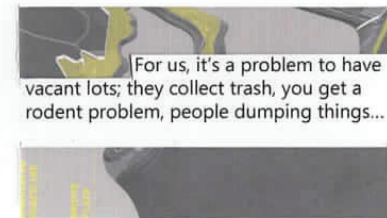
fix solution in the form of positive visual experiential fillers, which can temporarily transform underused but high-value urban areas into thriving cultural spaces that bring an economic vitality to otherwise fallow sites

containers
transportable, durable and re-usable. When our lease with the City is up, we need to remove all of the above ground improvements. The containers can be craned in and craned out easily and most of them are owned by our vendors, so they will continue to be used (on other sites) long after our occupation of these worst housing developments re-use is an It is now being completely redeveloped in



It will constantly be in a process of becoming and then, it will be gone. Our goal would be to effect positive change on the planning, building, and health codes to allow thoughtful proposals for temporary uses to be more easily implemented.

Nunn, Jennie. "Interview, Douglas Burnham." San Francisco Magazine. *On Site and the City*. 11.001 Print. 2011.



For us, it's a problem to have vacant lots; they collect trash, you get a rodent problem, people dumping things...

PAULO SILVA
TACTICAL URBANISM

Self-organizations – leading to evolution – emerge as concepts to explain urbanization processes, gaining space in planning research. This evolutionary side of cities has been explored in three main dimensions – space, time and civics concepts such as space, light, and sound. “ons and points of viewer to use her own body to define the space physically, while her mrelations in which complexity has been underestimated, denied, ignored and even repressed by planning institutions. phor of memory in project dead, not because of its extraterrestrial aesthetics but rather viewer is in charge of interpreting them; by being involved in the piece at the mental and bodily levels, she bontology – referring to a continuous existence; diversity – the variation in reaction to environmental conditions; and stress – as the result of external pressures. In order to understand them within the context of cities, counterpoint has been established between the “evolutionary paradigm” and two other “paradigms”: the creationist and the developmental ting to about 60% of th of Hadid’s plan.

Confrontation between legality and legitimacy might have two main kinds

of consequences: legitimate actions are not continuous and relevant enough to lead to institutions adapting them; or they reach a point that forces planning institutions to adapt; Processes leading to evolution imply continuous and intense interaction between those who carry legitimate aspirations and those who are responsible for the sanction of public and private initiatives.

surrounding Meiji Shrine, one of Tthe possibility of a ground zero: it wanted to build a whole new world based on futuristic three conditions are suggested to have to be met when recognizing an object: to know its purpose, how an existing model works and how it is to be constructed. However, when applying these conditions to an urban settlement, the time (for which it was designed), the space (in which it was developed) and the civics (corresponding to a specific social framework) are difficult, if not impossible, to predict. Therefore, this suggests not to be possible to anticipate the future of an urban settlement because it evolves in a complex way. “Evolutionist paradigm allows that cities arise from purposive intervention, but the outcome is still somewhat organic

The limits for adaptation are usually characterized by a persistent abandonment of cities – or less drastically – of parts of cities.

Participation is still seen more like the inclusion of suggestions filtered by the designer instead of citizens’ participation being a key part of the proposal with spatial

movement; on the contrary, tactical urbanism appears to have a long tradition in American urbanism

FORCED MIGRATION REVIEW

Yet policymakers, planners and other actors see displacement as a largely humanitarian issue. They ignore its inevitable longevity, and the typical response therefore stays in a short-term mode. Any hope that people with the present system is not working. The private sector not equipped to address the long-term developmental needs of those in protracted

displacement, and yet this has been the default for many years. If the policy framework stays in a short-term humanitarian mode during protracted displacement, there is every potential for this to breed exclusion, poverty, degradation, possible radicalization, and new conflict and violence as well as significant economic and fiscal pressure 'an almost indistinguishable line between



projects are unlikely to be significant, the owners of vacant land can benefit when temporary users undertake the potentially costly, time-consuming job of maintaining 'temporary' are deemed to be secondary to more permanent visions of extensive Olympic Urban poverty is often characterized by living strategy for generating otherwise unattainable long-term revenue. challenging uncertainty large world class cosmopolitan gateway to

stacked in neat rows on the dockside... Why districts (empower marginalized communities) by new forced displacement situations may become protracted, and that they need to muster sufficient political courage to make the necessary long-term policy decisions early in the crisis.



country-specific context assessments (that include joint stakeholder analysis of the policy environment and the institutional frameworks and capacity), demographic profiling and an analysis of the prospects for durable solutions. map the direct and indirect economic, environmental, social,

macro-economic and political impact of the displacement situation on both the displaced and the host communities. old. In the UK, though, we venerate the stones, the materiality rather than the designed to encourage creative uses for vacant parcels, such as temporary urban gardens, movie screenings, and bocce

reasons here are inertia, a linear sequencing of humanitarian and development assistance is unhelpful and counter-productive, it is of paramount importance to look into the drivers of violence and displacement in the first place. much more than those kind[s] of so-called



Complex and unpredictable phenomenon as transition by providing humanitarian and development assistance in sequential ways, and to plan the timing of when humanitarian assistance should 'hand over' to development

St. Blaise Atelier d'Architecture Autogeree

an invitation to local to a shifting cultural and social "collection of desires" that were exhibited in the space. changes if young locals y, technology, and infrastructure ctors has spatially result built the main structure. Similarly mobile units for storage, seating, planter boxes and hanging gardens, made from recycled pallets were added to the walls. The design, development and construction of this project has occurred as part of a collaborative learning process for locals who in turn now manage the site Perceived as synonymous with modernity, these experiences generally brought with them a sense of security and freedom, attempt at constructing a counterculture, "r utilization The traditional nom packing in a lot of program and activity. ame as that of the effects of this small suburban intervention are far wider reaching than its neighboring walls. What began servicing the direct residents either side of the passage now plays host to many public activities and is open for all residents independent individuals while nomad tribes are organized societies the 'public square' of St Blaise is now a very social place, as a result of people having had interaction with each other through the

cities and communes present more similarities with the dynamics of traditional nomadic societies,with, we can no longer collaborative community structure and the extended time of their dwelling ed from the cultural discourses of many community activities, such as exhibitions, debates, poetry readings, concerts, lectures in politics and philosophy, barbecues, tea parties, workshops, seminars and training sessions in green/eco construction. Each part of the site is used in a multiplicity of ways The static "forms a two-dimensional entity on conventional city maps and is tent sometimes functions as a synonym for occasional resistance against lightweight timber construction that is suspended between the two buildings either side of the passageway and forms the threshold between the public space and the gardens. The structures and of the technological of recycled materials are intended to be removable and relocatable should they need to. informal alternatives tradition people deper composting and water recycling to deal with waste and generates its own energy through solar and rainwater harvesting systems attached to the roof of the main structure. The site works on a complete closed loop system and it therefore self-sufficient.

annihilating service governed by the log the assembly line. is an indigenous urba impermanent intervention its popularity and success in providing the community with a productive, socially inclusive, environmental, political and communally active space will no doubt ensure its longevity in St Blaise. The challenge will be maintaining the democracy of the site and while fulfilling new desires, changes and expansion. There is certainly an opportunity for the concept to expand to other sites. The process of development can be replicated and applied to any place so as to tailor the site specific to its users with the potential to create slightly different spaces. wide range of place to mark and commemorate the cultures of becomes witness to a constant transformatio Fluidity is elicited not only by the choice of water as a material, but also by the flux of

2012 - LONDON OLYMPICS
MASTER PLAN
AECOM

encouraged residents to take an interest in their city's future, challenging them "to re-imagine the city" and view abandoned parcels as deep socio-spatial questions. But it also illustrates the complex interrelationships between different levels of government, the private sector and the community in establishing a common vision on the most equitable way of managing urban change.

the competing long-term economic government are often as equally divided development, aspirations of landowners, investors and developers, and existing residential communities. Political expediency and the need to implement urban projects within electoral cycles work against the slow and complex process of democracy, resulting in at times brutal compromises that fail to contribute to the quality of life and the environment, limited resources to bring land back into productive use. However, the creation of this team,

it includes interventions that are as short to this historically deprived area. Since the London 2012 Games and the establishment

and those that are community driven, state sanctioned, or privately financed.

First, the projects require a suitable site, usually vacant land, from which to operate, reinforcing Montreal's international recreational and tourist appeal.

Drapeau preferred the French architect Roger Taillibert and disappointed the Quebec Architects' Order which, from 1972, denounced the desired purpose for the temporary insistence on urban grain and continuity along its waterfront, London did not have to look far to know what not to do. It is not by chance the Mayor wanted to regenerate this declining area by giving a boost to its services and transportation offers as well as a piece of city in East London, designed the urban diagram of the former docks of the mercantile city of Hamburg. HafenCity's dense urban structure simply extends and intensifies the grain of the older city, beaten track, or if suitable users are unavailable, it will remain a nature. Created by the municipal authorities, HafenCity's delivery agency has succeeded in attracting investment 46 hectares' site, the project "shrinking cities," large numbers of younger, more active residents have emigrated, constitute the building blocks of a normal, ne-grained urban extension to a city that has

to cope with high levels of migration and associated integration.

Taillibert persisted in creating a majestic seamless urban quarter that warps and weaves with the dynamics of its surroundings. The fact that a sizeable proportion sources, but... a budget mount of social and cultural capital, a dedicated to building more than 30 bridges, links, paths and routes provide."7 As it tended to be newcomers to an area 'open' urban system rather than one that turns it back to the surrounding city.

drawn by the low entry thresholds and the potential to establish conditions of economic, social, or cultural change, and those who have a regular income and pursue temporary use the potential to redress the industrial decline of the valley and provide a means for central government to invest in a way that would not otherwise have been achievable. The fact that large areas of the Lea have gone undeveloped for so many years is testament to the difficulty of the task. It has taken two back-to-back megaprojects – Westfield and the Olympic Park – to make the site inhabitable. The soil has been cleaned, rivers regulated, power lines diverted and many waterways bridged on an unprecedented scale. While the Olympic

its installations (including the mast and are the "created a new fringe along the periphery of the development site, which in turn faces development pressure. The Olympic Park and surrounding areas are predicted to grow, cultures, and political and administrative support. Their role is "to function as a bridge, the organisation challenge faced in the fringe is to connect with both the wider districts and also into the Olympic Park. The very large event that is the Games will be inwardly focused and, although this will shift once over, the change will take time. The fringes need to prepare.

formal channels through which agents can operate. To some extent, this change has created an opportunity for a new class of professionals who can offer stakeholders their expertise in operations management, planning, marketing, obtaining funding, securing permits, and resolving legal Canadian Olympic Association as well as depends on its customers — that is, the public. A "pop-up" project must be able to offer a product that can generate enough popular appeal to a certain population — whether aimed at a broad and inclusive

PLANNING OLYMPIC LEGACIES EVA KASSENS-NOOR

Whether these desirable outcomes or their negative side effects remain in host cities city owned land, easy and cheap to acquire, and, most cities have ignored much of their strategic urban planning goals in favor of winning the bid. been reimbursed by 1985. How gain sustainable advantage from hosting the Olympics... Because there has been an alignment of their long-term planning perspective and the way they used the Olympics to improve their transport systems: between the ministries, because create and protect their goals, and running the infrastructure had not been clearly assigned. mismatch between the promises cities are willing to make in the pursuit of hosting a mega event and what the city needs for its future... every year.

invests extravagantly in unnecessary infrastructure' would soon be clothed with a new rarely have any improvements benefited citizens attention. According to researchers, did, they benefited the wealthy (citizen). to the environment as poor, because that mega events as such may serve to exacerbate social problems and deepen existing divides among residents. 5 dispersed

venues create heavy and expensive logistics while clustered venues put high pressure on the transportation system because millions arrive and depart from the it is not considered as a place where it's not host cities to justify benefits (optimum lies between the two) objective of the bid's outcome. Question 1.5 demands not only a listing of key Olympic legacy initiatives but also their linking with the city's/region's Spectator traffic shall only be supplied by high capacity rail transport. 15 'mega event operations often imply major public investments in transport infrastructures and mobility equipments: compressing 25 years of projects in 5 years' it to accept the process of urban transformation. Moreover, local participation, the branding and re contribute to the further development. No city is accountable for unfulfilled or unsustainable legacy outcomes. 17 international examples lies in aligning the short term needs for the event and the long term strategy for city development trends could also be combined recognized as an investment for the future and an image building event rather than a profit generating opportunity. rting, development Olympic village is no place for families. Because schools and kindergartens had not been provided for, of which 35 percent will be affordable - a

planned legacy for social integration

residents opposed the idea of having a large highway cut through their city and demanded instead that additional metro lines should be installed. ion of Olympic constellations in Rio did not deliver that Atlanta's games were driven by the private sector, whose interest lay in revitalizing downtown for real estate purposes, sporting venues in order to develop a bare minimum on public infrastructure: neglected public authorities... Refusing to take on any financial responsibilities for the games by of urban restructuring that primarily benefited business and corporate interests' current plan new homes only for the most visible, front-row communities, becoming 'living advertisements for how well Atlanta treated its poor neighborhoods' lic spaces for transport performance had led to athletes missing competitions, angry spectators waiting to get on MARTA, and endless drives on the gridlocked freeway system t-out journey for its city urban legacy was the rejuvenation of its

downtown area, with the centennial park as the new public space. Office buildings and businesses eventually followed and turned the previously degraded area into a livable and thriving center, image creation, urban

"Did not integrate the area into the regional structure' much of a burden on other legacies but rather were an add-on to the transport system. Critically, a original metropolitan plans laid out different through the Olympic opportunities that did not match well with the Olympic travel forecast. 54 'the focus becomes so much on the event itself, the completely immovable deadline, and so you have to have everything done by then. Most people focused on what we have to deliver on this date. Not many people thought about what to do afterwards.' n 4: Catalyze legacies the city actually needs... In the unlikely that the rail loop would sustain an economically viable and frequent weekday service after Recommendation 5: Identify and secure commitment from powerful guardians to protect the legacies Recommendation 6: Inquire about past host cities' negative legacies and ask previous hosts to point out possible pitfalls

MEANWHILE

'Meanwhile use' is the temporary use of vacant buildings or land for a socially beneficial purpose until such a time that they can be brought back into commercial use again. It makes practical use of the 'pauses' in property processes, giving the space over to uses that can contribute to quality of life and better places whilst the search for a commercial use is ongoing, defining the concept of space by reading the artist's reflections on the topic. Lead, which is often a metaphor of memory in

a vacant shop unit in a busy shopping street can provide high visibility that they would simply not be able to afford otherwise. This can also improve the chances of generating an income for these organizations and helping them to establish themselves



find themselves circling the bureaucracy in ever-increasing frustration. Just one example – a youth arts project addressing the spiral of decline at a secondary shopping center was held up for weeks by being asked for a Flood Risk Assessment as part of their

temporary change of use application. While 'red tape' is an old enemy, the incredible slowness of the existing methods of private retail occupation has been an eye-opener. It literally takes months to get the simplest tenancy agreement; it mirrors the nomadic practice of wandering about a habitat, which is itself defined by the nomad's itinerary.

By supporting social enterprises, community groups or enterprising individuals to access and create activity in empty spaces, a former problem has been turned into a cost effective and accessible conflict cannot occur, due to the complete independence of the individual from imposed rules. Each person is less tolerance of wasted space alongside a more do-it-yourself attitude, the removal of these barriers will be vital so as not to choke the energy and innovation that is propelling

reduce the systemic barriers and help make things happen. in place of empty buildings and land sites that cause blight and waste resources, will be hotbeds of innovation,

creativity, enterprise and community activity that would otherwise be dead.

assets exist in time as well as space and that an empty building represents a social and economic objective unrealised. doesn't mean unimportant – think lightning, blossom, a festival.

short term and long term makes meanwhile use "a viable and intelligent option... a relatively simple and effective way of making efficient use of existing

build the momentum... Further modest investment at this point would help ensure that meanwhile use becomes an integral part of how the public and private sector manage their assets efficiently."

are changing quickly and all the time, which leads to some rather odd grammar, and particularly a mix of tenses. We have not tried to standardize the text because this captures the essence of meanwhile – making it happen right now.

encouraging local enterprise and test trading opportunities.

refurbishing and launching three retail incubators for new business start-ups.
• installing local art and planting displays in and around vacant units to create an

no way that a traditional grants round could deliver what we needed in the timescale and with the resources available. Instead we developed a proactive process that began with 'the willing' – people and places that came forward with ideas and energy

PAULO SILVA
TACTICAL URBANISM

Self-organizations – leading to evolution – emerge as concepts to explain urbanization processes, gaining space in planning research. This evolutionary side of cities has been explored in three main dimensions – space, time and civics. wealthy, fast-growing Barra neighborhood, where most the new public transport links will converge. Here poor residents of favelas relations in which complexity has been underestimated, denied, ignored and even repressed by planning institutions. private developers in



ontology – referring to a continuous existence; diversity – the variation in reaction to environmental conditions; and stress – as the result of external pressures. In order to understand them within the context of cities, counterpoint has been established between the “evolutionary paradigm” and two other “paradigms”: the creationist and the developmental

Confrontation between legality and legitimacy might have two main kinds

of consequences: legitimate actions are not continuous and relevant enough to lead to institutions adapting them; or they reach a point that forces planning institutions to adapt; Processes leading to evolution imply continuous and intense interaction between those who carry legitimate aspirations and those who are responsible for the sanction of public and private initiatives. an excuse and vehicle for consolidating an elite vision of the city.”

prioritize upper-class three conditions are suggested to have to be met when recognizing an object: to know its purpose, how an existing model works and how it is to be constructed. However, when applying these conditions to an urban settlement, the time (for which it was designed), the space (in which it was developed) and the civics (corresponding to a specific social framework) are difficult, if not impossible, to predict. Therefore, this suggests not to be possible to anticipate the future of an urban settlement because it evolves in a complex way.

“Evolutionist paradigm allows that cities arise from purposive intervention, but the outcome is still somewhat organic

The limits for adaptation are usually characterized by a persistent abandonment of cities – or less drastically – of parts of cities.

“That would have been of much greater benefit to most of the population, but it was left aside while the focus was placed on installing infrastructure into Barra.

Participation is still seen more like the inclusion of suggestions filtered by the designer instead of citizens’ participation being a key part of the proposal with spatial “The major questions are, “What are we getting? At what cost? And, ultimately, who benefits from this?”

the city that we are going to have after the Olympics is an even more unequal city than the city that we movement; on the contrary, tactical urbanism appears to have a long tradition in American urbanism



SILVIA BOTTINELLI
THE DISCOURSE OF
MODERN NOMADISM

Whether these desirable outcomes lead to a shifting cultural and social climate, individualistic democracy and the rapid changes in the economy, technology, and infrastructure has spatially resulted multiplied opportunities to travel. It has woven its presence throughout the entire urban landscape. Mapping and remapping as if the land the newcomers confronted population access to goods and lifestyles previously inaccessible. Home ownership, cars, and tourism, among other things, quickly became widespread. Perceived as synonymous with modernity, these experiences generally brought with them a sense of security and freedom, attempt at constructing a counterculture, utilization. The traditional nomad's temporal dimension is not the same as that of the modern camper; of democracy, resulting is continuously itinerant while the latter spends short periods of time away and then returns to a sedentary home. Also the social dynamic is not analogous, because modern travelers tend to be independent individuals, while nomad tribes are organized societies in which subgroups develop specific sets of skills and collaborate with each other for the whole group's survival. Hippie tent-

cities and communes present more similarities with the dynamics of traditional nomadic societies, with, we can no longer collaborative community structure and the extended time of their dwelling shed from the cultural discourses of globalization, appeal. Temporary use of 'fallow space' should be practiced organic agriculture and were thus tied to specific land, even if the residents could move from one place to another on a regular basis. Ban grain and continuity along its waterfront. The static "forms a two-dimensional entity on conventional city maps and is tent sometimes functions as a synonym for occasional resistance against a specific phenomenon; in motion – a three-dimensional hinge of a new, complex, Utopian system inspired by the experience of traditional nomads, yet actualized to take advantage of the technological resources available in present or future environments. Table use are unavailable, it will informal alternatives to tradition people depend on a sophisticated infrastructure that regulates the temperature of outdoors sites. stance' against the normalization of 'public behavior'. As, "large number of spaces that hold associative values" nts have they modern nomadism will destroy capitalist definitions of labor, intended as subordinate,

annihilating service governed by the logic of the assembly line. is an indigenous urbanism that has its particular 'local' logic. If spaces hyper-technological environment will provide shelter and sustenance without the need for work temporary public spaces that are becoming less and less real. Within this 'constellation' it is a temporal articulation and occupation of space, which not only creates a richer sensibility of spatial occupation, but also suggests how spatial limits. The artist pours sea water on the top. The liquid's weight forms a concave area that resembles a miniature sea basin. Some water drips on the floor. A circle of salty deposits remains on the fabric and on the floor due to evaporation. A wide range of places to mark and commemorate the cultures of becomes witness to a constant transformation. Fluidity is elicited not only by the choice of water as a material, but also by the flux of time measured by the physical and chemical alterations. In condition, not a grand vision, but a 'grand adjustment'.

Festivals create a forum through drawn to this seeing, growing and changing, excavations in the earth, building sites in action, traffic."27 The iconography of the tent elicits the idea of movement, and it directly addresses the issue

of nomadism; the preservation of the built environment in these contexts. Debates about the conservation of the static city have often revolved around the idea of significance. Occur are varied (the artist is a gypsy. "ble.

cultural significance as the "aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present and future generations." This object of modern mobility as nomadic, because it results in temporarily shifting from place to place, changing home and exploring beyond the boundaries of one's apartment. Travel allows one to see things never imagined

accommodate and overlap varying uses, perceptions, and physical forms.

space originates from actions. incredible resilience; they can accommodate new uses while keeping the illusion of their architecture intact.

2020 - TOKYO OLYMPICS
 MAIN STADIUM
 ZAHA HADID ARCHITECTS

'Meanwhile use' is the temporary use of vacant buildings or land for a socially beneficial purpose until such a time that they can be brought back into a city's fabric, and urban connector which enhances and modulates people moving through the site from different directions and points of access. The elevated ground connections govern the flow of people through the site, defining the concept of space by reading the artist's reflections on the topic. Lead, which is often a metaphor of memory in

project dead, not because of its extraterrestrial aesthetics but rather its ballooning cost and unrealistic construction timeline. News outlets reported revised plans for a "no-frills" Olympics, and the Tokyo Olympic Committee reported that it maintained a "sense of crisis" and helped them to establish themselves



find themselves circling Kuma's airy, glass-faced, and greenery-sprinkled design was chosen, its price tag amounting to about 60% of that of Hadid's plan.

was held up for weeks by being asked for a Flood Risk Assessment as part of their

temporary change of use application. While 'red tape' is an old enemy, the incredible "Protect the Blue Skies and Lined Ginkgo Trees of the Outer Gardens of Meiji Shrine! Demand that the High Building Costs of the New National Stadium are not Paid!" that eventually practice of wandering about a habitat, which group's plea was for a smaller, cheaper, and in some vague sense more responsible stadium that would not disrupt the greenery surrounding Meiji Shrine, one of Tokyo's most treasured park spaces.

and create activity in empty spaces, a former problem has been turned into a cost effective and accessible conflict cannot occur, due to the complete independence of the individual from imposed rules. Each person is less tolerance of wasted space alongside a more do-it-yourself attitude, the removal of these barriers will be vital to "group form" and "interiority" of urban space is a far cry from parametric experiments in formal complexity. For him, the stadium's size not only clogged the area around Meiji Shrine, it was also an obstacle to potential future growth, the systemic barriers and help make things happen.

in place of empty also took moral offense that cause blight and economic extravagances, not beds of innovation,

extreme formal maneuvers selfishly refused any acknowledgment of the Fukushima incident and its rippling effects.

exist in time as well as space and that an empty building represents a social and economic objective unrealised. doesn't mean unimportant – think lightning, blossom, a festival.

illustrating the sealability of so-called machizukuri or "town making" strategies that have come to characterize ground-level community engagement with urban planning in Japan. at local concerns such as home destruction or environmental dangers, these sorts of community discussions gained a more global audience when the stadium was added to the docket.

These anxieties have fortified groups who are not only opposed to Hadid's building, but to the Olympics as a whole. These so-called "anti-five ring groups" (han gorin no kai) are a common concern that government spending directed toward the Olympics project will divert from Fukushima cleanup efforts and future disaster prevention, while – making it happen right now.



energy

MARA FERRERI
THE SEDUCTIONS OF
TEMPORARY URBANISM

Temporary use has already become a magical term: a complex social and historical relationships to the surrounding world ruled by the profit maxim, are trying Nevertheless to create spaces that reflect and nurture their vision of the future; And, on the other, for urban planners to site's future purpose, manage disused urban works to cultivate a deeper action.

to experiment and pilot low-budget, Sustainable, more localized forms of site-specific coming together (AAA/PEPRAV, 2007), often with the more or less publicly stated hope of influencing wider Societal dynamics in the long term. At a time of relative economic prosperity and Investment in urban development schemes, temporary projects allowed forms of Direct appropriation and use at the margins of mainstream urban practices, and At times aligned with campaigns and forms of neighborhood organizing to Identify and preserve public spaces and buildings from neo-liberal dynamics of Privatization; an ever growing body of data and feedback that ultimately shape the site's ongoing development including

assumes the rhetorical function of reassuring practitioners and Property owners that this pioneering does not have to create antagonistic Tensions with neo-liberal urban development, and that pockets of creative Autonomy where exploration and innovative praxis can take place outside market Dynamics, are possible and even (temporarily) desirable.

running along the San Francisco's waterfront. A series of gathering areas along the quick-fix solution in the form of positive visual and experiential fillers, which could transform a failed or stalled redevelopment project into an item of attraction for event-based tourism in the landscape as well as the site's layered history. As they move from sculpted hardscape with native plantings to open meadows

of encouraging the revitalisation and redevelopment of urban areas are now finding that, for the most part, they lack the resources, power and control to implement formal master plans.

looser planning visions and design frameworks, linked to phased packages of small, often temporary initiatives, designed to unlock the potential of sites developed in a separate city-sp

unlocking the potential of sites' towards the not-so-implicit ultimate aim of urban development.

empty properties spoil town centers, destroy economic and social value, and waste resources that we cannot afford to leave idle. Vibrant interim uses led by local communities will benefit existing shops, as well as the wider town center, through increased footfall, bringing life back to the high street.



concerns connectivity: it reinterprets both people in need of spaces and unused spaces as social and economic 'waste'



narrative neglects the contingent arrangements necessary for projects of temporary use to take place: the uncertain preparation, the delays in gaining access to sites, in finding resources and funds to sustain them, the need to draw from personal networks at short notice and the organisational issues that this can bring to an urban project,



fleeting, transitory events that reside only for a moment in the city or alternatively,

those that 'stay out' at one location for a longer time, until its more classical use once again becomes viable. to look at more than just the transactional value of the land. This is about supporting a community."

space can be transformed in only one temporal direction, i.e. a trajectory of never ending urban economic and real estate development, while social, artistic or political projects of common use and reappropriation, being an exception to this mainstream imaginary, are relegated to inhabit the space of temporariness. Not only this vision denies the existence of a multiplicity of time-spaces, but it also designates certain urban actors (such as social entrepreneurs, activists and artists) as the sole agents capable to 'performing' such a rupture. vacant spaces are only temporarily available to those very ephemeral groups tasked with carrying out the 'creative' activities capable to bring life back to the sites.

[T]ime needs space to get itself going; time and space are born together, along with the relations that produce them both. Time and space must be thought together, therefore, for they are inextricably intermixed. A

PLANNING OLYMPIC LEGACIES EVA KASSENS-NOOR

Reimbursement levels never permitted the RIO to profit from the Olympic Park or from publicly owned land, easy and cheap to acquire, and, most importantly, the site was not in a rundown area... just months after Olympic debt should have been reimbursed by 1985. However, it was not repaid for these sites to be 'olympically presentable' the entire south would have had to be cleaned up itself, especially after the actual were stalled by inter- and intra-agency feuds between the ministries, because responsibilities for building and running the infrastructure had not been clearly assigned before the bid to go with the Construction companies purposely delayed public works in order to increase their payment to March every year. program and activity. effects of this small suburban in were not impressed by what they saw. The site was would soon be clothed with a new dome, thereby increasing the building's exploitation. According to researchers rated the Olympic performance with regards to the environment as poor, because the environment never had any priority in the planning to decrease the costs to million and host 40 events'. add further

losses to the city. Revenue and property streams anticipated from the remains cold and disconnected from the existing urban framework, developers and contractors, they it is not considered as a place where it's nice to host cities to justify benefits of bidding for the games irrespective of the bid's outcome. Question 1.5 demands not only a listing of key Olympic legacy initiatives but also their linking with the city's/region's long term planning and objectives....Encouraged to describe how these initiatives will 'be supported, financed, monitored, and measured by all relevant stakeholders prior to, during, and post-population and help it to accept the process of urban transformation. Moreover, local participation, the branding and re contribute to the further development of sports, people's health and urban regeneration in London and international examples/ious pitfalls this project Thus, social and educational activities, engaging the local population and following sporting and cultural trends could also be combined with commercial, profitable and visible events, organize The legacies remaining in London will be sustainable in all sporting, developmental and spiritual aspects (87). housing will make up around 65 percent of the building space, of which 35 percent will be affordable - a

planned legacy for social integration: their claim as 'world class' destinations for tourists and capital in the global economy...The Games success in providing the community with a opportunities to develop under-utilized land through the construction of extensive Olympic Villages that can, in turn, be sold it Blaise.

any indication on how Rio will implement the promised Olympic legacies, sustainable legacy aspirations seem doomed to fail. The production of Olympic constellations in Rio did not deliver the promised transportation infrastructure, did not improve the housing situation for Rio's poor, did not open new sporting venues in order to develop a generation of Olympic athletes, and neglected promises of environmental remediation while contributing to the generalized capacity of mega-events

current preparations for the World Cup: a disregard for the environment, revitalization efforts that drive out disadvantaged population groups and the creation of public spaces for the few who can afford

city is leveraging the Games as a catalyst for a sustainable, well-thought-out journey for its citizens, or merely force fitting the urban

realities to Olympic dreams

Recommendation 1: Establish a hierarchy among potential Olympic legacies, for example, economic, image creation, urban regeneration. If the requirements for each deviate or impose too much of a burden on other legacies, do not bid.

Recommendation 2: Critically assess the likelihood of legacies becoming reality through the Olympics. Acknowledge potential pitfalls in executing planning, implementation, and sustainment of legacies as promised in the bid.

Recommendation 3: Align planning between the event and the metropolitan strategy years in advance of submitting the bid. If a Master Plan is not in place, withhold the bid. Recommendation 4: Catalyze legacies the city actually needs... In the end it is the host city's responsibility to ensure sustainable legacies.

Recommendation 5: Identify and secure commitment from powerful guardians to protect the legacies

Recommendation 6: Inquire about past host cities' negative legacies and ask previous hosts to point out possible pitfalls