6. Temporary use of urban resources for urban regeneration and social inclusion

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Abstract

The research is directed towards ways and means of temporary use of urban spaces in order to promote urban regeneration and improving social inclusion of such spaces.

The work is directed towards intervention in urban voids in areas at risk of social exclusion, underused soils, spaces for public facilities that they are currently unbuilt, or if available the same building is unused or partially used.

The research includes urban intervention levels linking techniques, media and types of constructions used in public space, contemplating actions ranging from signaling to the execution of installations and temporary pavilions.

It is estimated relevance developing indicators that assess the level of impact occurred in the intervention / temporary urban action in order to revitalize the social identity and improving social inclusion.

Carrying out temporary shares it is seen as an opportunity for finding solutions for sustainable management of urban resources enabling to respond to the needs of each area depending on the particular conditions of the population needs.

Keywords
Urban regeneration, social inclusion, urban, city.

1 Introduction

The research is directed towards the use of public spaces in the city, in the search for alternatives to the initially planned and programmed uses, to respond to new needs demanded by its citizens to improve social relations in the area, carrying out actions aimed at integration and social inclusion of its inhabitants and visitors.
The development of interventions and urban temporary actions is proposed as an opportunity to improve inner city areas and areas at risk of social exclusion.

2 Justification

The research seeks temporary use and revitalization of urban spaces, connected with social activities directed towards social integration and towards social inclusion policies.

The investigation is linked to the principles proclaimed by UN-HABITAT, in terms of obtaining a better urban future, seeking to improve the planning and design, equilibrando economic and environmental aspirations, making processes supporting urban policies, and contributing to the reflection on public spaces (ONU-HABITAT, 2016).

In cities have areas that have limited or reduced use, these being a source of opportunity and service to society spaces. In this regard is observed of relevance the temporary use of underused urban spaces to provide a new service to society (Haydn y Temel, 2003). The implementation of temporary uses (Bishop y Williams 2012) in our cities is crucial for the revitalization of spaces and urban life, achieving adaptive cities (Fernández González 2014) for a new society in evolution and change, unused spaces, public lands, are now a source of inspiration for urbanism (Németh y Langhorst 2013).

The action of the architect in urban space, under the social consideration, reaffirms the relationship between architecture and social engagement, marked forms of urban intervention that address the needs of citizens (Cirugeda, 2016) and urban and architectural actions that give emergency service (Shigeru Ban).

The work seeks the combination of urban spaces, methods, techniques, projects and facilities and by proposing indicators that are useful for the implementation of interventions / urban actions and to evaluate them.

3 Objectives

The objectives of the research are summarized in the following lines (figure 1):

• Classifying forms of temporary intervention in the urban space;
• Identifying types of spaces and areas where implementing dynamic urban and social regeneration;
• Establishing good practice criteria for social and urban intervention;
• Proposing indicators for temporary urban public space actions aimed at improving social inclusion.
• Evaluation using indicators the level of improvement of social inclusion of the areas affected by the intervention/urban action taken.
4 Hypothesis

To achieve the objectives indicated are posed the following questions: Is it possible, based on the analysis of social and urban reality, the approach of interventions in public space that through temporary actions, allow urban and social recovery next to the intervention areas?; Is it possible to establish criteria and principles that define how and manner of carry out actions in underused areas of the city and in areas at risk of social exclusion?; Is it possible to generate temporary intervention models that can be arranged rotatably in the city and generate social and urban benefits in different depressed urban areas of the city?.

The application of solutions to urban and social reality, Can it be extrapolated to other areas and regions?, Can architects develop common solutions to the same problems in different regions?, What techniques and criteria can be suitable?

The possibility of having common solutions to recurring problems in many parts of the world is a position that compatimos along with architect Shigeru Ban (Michel Quinejure 2011).
5 Methodology

To achieve the proposed objectives is posed the following methodological sequence (figure 2):
1. Identification and classification of urban areas with low urban quality and/or social inclusion.
2. Analysis and classification of models and forms of intervention in public space.
3. Analysis of indicators of social inclusion.
4. Application of indicators of social inclusion in urban space.
5. Evaluation through analysis of indicators of actions/urban interventions.

Fig. 2 Methodology

6 Criteria and principles

To address social needs and develop strategies for integration and social inclusion in urban areas we start with the following questions:
The first questions are referred to: What elements?, What urban spaces?, and What develop/perform in urban areas?
Questions relating to participation in interventions/performances urban: Who performed the action?, What activities have to be made and who and when are performed?

Questions concerning to What elements are executed in public space?, What is the theme of the actions to take?

Questions that are directed towards the way of life of citizens, What cultural and social aspects are crucial for improving relations between the parties? What social and cultural aspects share their citizens?, Is it possible to establish common links to share all its inhabitants?

Questions directed to the knowledge of the social and urban reality, What social issues are relevant to improving social inclusion in urban spaces of cities?, What elements must evaluate to identify the degree of social inclusion of an urban public space?

Questions directed toward the generation and realization of models and systems of action, Is it possible to develop types of intervention for improving social inclusion in cities?, How would we specify the types?

7 Location and identification of urban areas:

This section is directed towards the search criteria for the identification and location of urban areas with poor quality and at risk of social exclusion.

Criteria to consider in the search for public spaces (figure 3):
- They must be spaces located inside or within the limits of the consolidated urban fabric and which can respond to a fragmented urban reality.
- They must be underused public spaces or have the ability to accommodate temporary uses and activities.
9. Models and forms of intervention in public space:

Forms of intervention are defined according to the spatial arrangement of the composite elements. In this sense we can establish the following classification (figure 4):

- Linear Interventions.
- Surface Interventions.
- Three-dimensional Interventions.
- Interventions by open volumes.
**Linear Intervention**, understood as signaling/dial in the public space of lines, open curves, sharp curves, discontinuous sections, incurred for the purpose of describing an action that is developed in public space.

**Surface Intervention**, in the sense that uses the signaling / marking areas in public spaces, so that the action is located on a concrete and specific area of urban space.

**Three-dimensional Interventions**, volumetric elements are used for defining urban spaces, enabling mark their boundaries, identifying and highlighting each of the areas

**Interventions by open volumes** (or planes), in this case it is allowed access of people into the elements that form the urban action, enabling the implementation of actions and activities within or between the volumes.
10. Social inclusion indicators

Interventions/temporary urban actions are directed towards improving the social inclusion.

To promote the development of urban interventions we propose indicators for evaluation of results as well as the choice of areas where intervention.

In search of indicators we start with work by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OCDE), where Spain working groups are involved and analyze areas and disadvantaged neighborhoods. Of the work emerged from the report “Integrating distressed urban areas” (OCDE 1998), we highlight the work of Hernández Aja (2008) describing local indicators and studying aspects of the quality of urban life, and we highlight the study of Navarros Rodríguez y Larrubia Vargas (2006), proposing indicators to measure the social vulnerability.

Analyzing the indicators, we see global / general thereof, and the difficulty of applying them directly to our field of study. However, we can select a set of indicators that are the basis for the proposal of indicators aimed at our study.

So we consider the indicators related to the quality of life of urban space, estimating that the quality of urban life can be constituted by environmental quality, welfare and identity (Hernández Aja 2009).

Noting the following indicators:
- Regarding to environmental quality: quality of urban spaces; consumption of natural resources; emission and waste treatment.
- Regarding to the welfare: employment; resources and equipment; urban structure.
- Regarding to identity: ownership; participation in the production environment; social relations and partnership.

Considering complex indicators for evaluating the quality of life of the indicators proposed by Hernández Aja, we extract:
- Consumption of external resources in relation to the own.
- Economic resources dedicated to projects to improve the urban environment.
- Equipment peatonalmente accessible in less than 15 minutes walk.
- Composition of associations and social composition of the area.
- Time required for access of citizens to green areas and services.
- Surface of green area per inhabitant.
- Equipment and furnishings of public space in relation to the length of road.

Building on the data analyzed, we propose indicators directed towards our field of study, in order to assess:
- Choosing the soil in which develops intervention / urban action.
- Assessing the result of the intervention/urban action in relation to the degree of improvement in social inclusion.
- Assessing the degree of consolidation of the intervention / performance in the social and the urban fabric.

11. Criteria for urban intervention

In this section we consider initial criteria to be considered in the initial planning and development of the intervention/urban action:
- Knowing the social reality near intervention area.
- Looking for common elements, among the people it is aimed intervention, related to their culture and traditions.
- Going to the origins, to primary sources, from them to build a new reality today, dynamic and present.
- Seeking customs and traditional Jobs foundations for economic and social revitalization of urban and social fabric.

About the mode of intervention in the public space through architecture and temporary installation:
- Actions must have the broad social participation of its neighbors.
- Sustainability and easy installation and implementation are essential principles in the design process and manufacturing elements.
- The temporality, installation and maintenance of the elements must be taken into account from the beginning.
- The buildings and equipment must be commensurate with their urban reality, considering economic and functional aspects in the disposition of its elements.

About the scale and measure of intervention in urban spaces:
- The intervention in urban areas should be gradual. Managing resources and implementing them should correspond with the growth of the actions implemented.

About the actions and activities in the areas where we intervene:
- The proposed actions should enable the social debate and foster the development of activities for its citizens.
- Activities should be social, cultural and traditional.
- Activities should promote civic meetings and partnership.
- Activities should encourage forms of production linked to tradition and to the next trade, careful management of own resources.
- Activities should include collaborative actions.
13. Interventions and urban actions

In this section they are concretized interventions that cater to unique and specific situations. For the implementation of interventions in other urban areas is required prior study.

It is observed positively that urban actions generated in the citizen interest, curiosity and value of the object observed and experienced.

It is presented first a single element, the implementation of hopscotch painted on the floor of the city of Seville for the Flamenco Biennial, the simple act of remembering elements of cinch leads to the cultural reality of flamendo with proximity and proximity and ease. (EUROPA PRESS – 8/09/2016).

There are actions in which citizens collaborate actively implemented relevant actions but with limited budgets, developed multiple interventions in the city of Salta in Argentina (Ministry of Government Salta 2016).

Actions which make up the work and traditions and that provides the substrate current and cultural reality of the city, this is the case of the municipality of Mértola in which tradition is present in their current actions and its commitment to archeology (Torres 2007).

Urban interventions that unite tradition and execution of unique elements of street furniture, such as the execution of awnings from crochet recycled plastic materials (Elperiodicoextremadura 2016).

Interventions involving an important part of society, we see examples in the Recovery Services Public Places Program Neighborhood Mine Metropolitan Municipality of Lima (Peru), or interventions in San Vicente de Moravia (Costa Rica).

Actions that promote action and social and urban debate are examples the interventions architect Santiago Cirugeda.

Interventions, proposals and actions are aimed at establishing dialogue and rapprochement towards a common, immediate reality, always alive and lived, containing the temporality of urban action and seductive magic power (Ferreti, 2015) that can generate social inclusion in its scope of action.

14. Evaluation of the intervention/urban action

To obtain indicators aimed at evaluating intervention / urban action we start the analysis of indicators made above.

From the analysis indicated we extract the following elements we extract:
- Area for intervention.
- Activities. Number, type and duration.
- Resources. Own, external and waste management.
- People. Participants and visitors.
- Duration of intervention/urban action.
- Time walk from areas near the project area/performance.
- Distance between the intervention area and nearby facilities.
- Associations located in the area near to the intervention.

From the above elements we propose related indicators with:

Environmental quality:
- Proportion of area used for development activities and available surface for conducting the intervention.
- Proportion of recycled and reused resources and other resources.

Welfare:
- Participants and number of jobs created and maintained after the urban intervention.
- Area of temporary spaces for public service.
- Surface improved by urban intervention in relation to the available surface.

Identity:
- Number of participants and visitors and duration of the event.
- Proportion of area occupied by the development of activities and participants.
- Number of participating associations.

Quality of life:
- Area occupied by activities.
- External consumption to the activity and own products.
- Provenance of people who attend and/or participate in activities.
- Provenance of people who are part of associations.
- Increase in the number of members/supporters to several associations.
- Number of people that distant from the area of intervention a 15-minute walk or 10 minutes by public transport.

15. Conclusions

To improve social inclusion in our cities, from temporary interventions It is necessary the correct choice of the target area and evaluation of the ability to generate and regenerate activities, and also the creation or participation of associations.

For the success of the intervention / performance it is important to the level of ease of access and arrival on foot or by public transport to the area, the participation of associations in the activities planned, incorporating the tradition and customs in generating activities and management of own resources, and the simple addition of new partners in associations. Mediante el desarrollo de actividades temporales buscamos generar una conciencia colectiva que fomente la transmisión de valores socia-
les y culturales que hagan que los ciudadanos sientan la identidad y estén incluidos dentro del tejido social y urbano de nuestras ciudades.

15. Sources


