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**FROM PRACTICE TO THEORY – ACTIVATING PUBLIC SPACE
USING TEMPORARY INTERVENTIONS**

Praktikast teooriani –Ajutiste sekkumiste kaudu

avaliku ruumi elavdamine

Master Thesis in Landscape Architecture

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ABSTRACT

This thesis addresses the topic of temporary interventions in the context of Tartu, Estonia. The research is based on active research method, looking back retrospectively on the temporary interventions that the author of this thesis has personally been involved with. The aim of the research was to analyse these projects thoroughly to find out how they fit in the context of global trends of reclaiming public space and to find out if and what changed through the interventions in the target group of these projects and in the organisers of these events.

The results of the research show that these temporary interventions are a part of the global movement towards a more participatory process of placemaking. Material outcomes created in the interventions should not be the main goals of the projects. The emphasis has to be on the social side of the project and on the continuous use - that would make these projects more effective.

Finally, the most important outcome of the research - these interventions give tools for the organisers to become active people making active places.

Keywords: temporary interventions, activating public space, post-socialist, action research, case study

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KEYWORD DEFINITIONS

The thesis uses a few terms and their interrelations in order to discuss the issues relevant for the research. Below, short definitions will be given to some of the most relevant terms.

Social capital

The term of social capital has been elaborated on by (Castiglione, Van Deth, and Wolleb 2008:41–43). According to them, it is the value of all the resources and benefits that an actor can obtain and control through his embeddedness in relationships to other actors.

Two kinds of social capital have been distinguished by these authors: relational capital and system capital. Relational capital is a social capital which individuals control by their social relations, and in system capital by their embeddedness in a complete system of such relations. (Castiglione et al. 2008:41–43)

The recent Estonian Human development report (Eesti Koostöökogu 2013:75) emphasizes social capital's role “in the existence of an individual's democratic experience and involvement in political life”.

Temporary interventions

In the context of this research, the term temporary intervention is used to describe ephemeral interferences that are in their essence spatial, and happening in urban public space. Various authors refer to this phenomena in different ways and categorise them differently as well. For example, Overmeyer (2007:17) has described temporary use in a following way:

Experimentation, the search for new forms of reanimating and appropriating space is the common thread between numerous temporary projects, the nature and quality of which vary enormously. There are fleeting, transitory events that reside only for a moment in the city or alternatively, those that ‘stay put’ at one location for a longer time, until its more classical use once again becomes viable.

World Landscape Architecture Month

A yearly celebration of landscape architecture and designed public and private spaces, that lasts for 1 month each year. In Estonia it has been celebrated in the month of April (and the name of the festival in Estonia is also shortly – Aprill, with a different subtopic added to it each year), mostly organised by EMÜS – Estonian Landscape Architecture Student Association, and EMAL – Estonian Landscape Architects' Union. The celebration was established by the American Society of Landscape Architecture (ASLA). (American Society of Landscape Architects n.d.)

HOW THE TOPIC WAS REACHED – OF THE PATHS LEADING TO THIS RESEARCH

A note to reader: The use of first person singular in this thesis is intentional with the purpose of leading the attention to the method used in this work – action research. Further explanation about the reasons behind this can be read in the chapter about action research methodology.

I first started to have bigger interest in the post-soviet phenomena as an exchange student during my master studies in Budapest, Hungary. As there was a similar, but at the same time also very different situation compared with Estonia, I started to see the societal processes happening in both countries in a much wider perspective than I had before. The issue of the apparent lack of social capital in a post-soviet context started to interest me as well. I started to feel that there is much more that could be done for our public spaces.

I joined the Estonian Landscape Architecture Students Organisation around the time the association started to celebrate the World Landscape Architecture Month (American Society of Landscape Architects n.d.), which has developed into quite a large-scale movement. Each year, the association has tried to draw attention to an important topic in the urban space of Tartu. Creating temporary installations became one of the main ways of doing this.

I have been involved in some of these actions that have tried to provoke more active involvement from citizens. Mostly these projects have been organised by landscape architecture students, involving also partners who share the same interest - public space and the enrichment of it. These activities started to address a void in our public spaces – the absence of active involvement from people. In time, testing different solutions in the urban space became a more and more purposeful direction for me. That is also when I came to realise that a more systematic and whole approach to these projects could be much more effective in terms of results we were hoping to achieve by organising these interventions – to increase the quality of public spaces. I started to question if what we are doing is having any effect, and if this effect created is sufficient. This is why I planned to analyse these projects and their outcomes.

INTRODUCTION

One should dismiss the simplistic view on success or failure of achieving goals in urban activism. It is more important to take part in the discursive process. Learning how to form an opinion, exchange those views constructively and publicly — that is the real success. (Wagner 2012:4)

This thesis addresses the topic of temporary interventions in the context of Tartu, Estonia. The research is based on active research method, looking back retrospectively on the temporary interventions that the author of this thesis has personally been involved with. The aim of the research is to analyse these projects thoroughly to find out how they fit in the context of global trends of reclaiming public space and to find out if and what changed through the interventions in the target group of these projects and in the organisers of these events.

The research tasks for this thesis are as follows:

- **Study the implementation process of the temporary interventions that have been chosen as case studies for this research**
- **Find out the successes and failures of the interventions**
- **Analyse the interventions' effects on their organisers**
- **Analyse the effects of the interventions on the public**

The topic of temporary interventions was chosen because the author of this thesis has participated in many of them and wanted to find out how the projects fit into the bigger picture – to support the practice up with theory. This topic is relevant because there is an increasing acknowledgement in the Global society for the soft values. Meanwhile, Estonia still needs to build up its social capital and the interventions studied in this thesis have addressed exactly this issue – social capital, while trying to activate public spaces.

In the theoretical part of this thesis the global movement of reclaiming the public space and the motivations and principles behind it will be introduced. The subject of urban interventions is looked into more deeply, finding out what motivates the urban activists and what are the interventions good for. The global movements are thereafter compared with the situation in Estonia and Eastern Europe, finding out the differences and the reasons behind those.

It is followed by the introduction of the methodology used in this thesis, which is based on action research and is using projects, active participation of the author of this thesis has played a big role, as case studies.

Action research is a method that generates knowledge about the interrelationship between human behaviour and sociocultural situations rather than generalizable truths and it is important that it is reported in a form that includes narrative accounts and rich descriptions as well as analysis and interpretation so that readers can make comparisons with their own situations. (Given 2008:4)(Laherand 2008:134)

Subsequently, a short summary of the research process will be described:

- Gathering data of the case studies in a retrospective way, from case studies that took place from the year 2012 to 2014
- Deciding on principles to choose the case studies to focus on; choosing the case studies
- Analysis of the data:
 - Compiling briefs which give overview of the case studies
 - Compiling analysis table of the case studies, dividing gathered information into relevant categories
 - Reflecting on each category and reaching conclusions

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1. RECLAIMING PUBLIC SPACE: A GLOBAL TREND

1.1 Changes in approaching spatial issues

The right to the city is far more than the individual liberty to access urban resources: it is a right to change ourselves by changing the city. It is, moreover, a common rather than an individual right since this transformation inevitably depends upon the exercise of a collective power to reshape the processes of urbanization. The freedom to make and remake our cities and ourselves is, I want to argue, one of the most precious yet most neglected of our human rights. Philosopher David Harvey (2008:23)

In the recent years, there is more and more talk about the soft values in our societies. In connection with this, the movements to reclaim public space for the people have gained more and more ground, and theories of a more liveable environment have become increasingly popular. The grassroots movements, urban gardening, popularisation of a more community-oriented lifestyle – all these are a sign of a shifting paradigm.

1.2 What is behind the demand for a more community-oriented lifestyle and public space reclamation

In the following quote it can be felt that this is the common order of things - the form is there or is created, and when that is done, then come the (new) meanings, interactions, memories and importance. It has been the dominant way to understand the ways places exist.

True enough, we need an environment which is not simply well organized, but poetic and symbolic as well. It should speak of the individuals and their complex society, of their aspirations and their historical tradition, of the natural setting, and of the complicated functions and movements of the city world. But clarity of structure and vividness of identity are first steps to the development of strong symbols. By appearing as a remarkable and well-knit place, the city could provide a ground for the clustering and organization of these meanings and associations. Such a sense of place in itself enhances every human activity that occurs there, and encourages the deposit of a memory trace. (Lynch 1960:119)

It seems that most theories about public spaces have until recently been just that – about the *places*. This has left the *life* in those places to the background. Jan Gehl (2015:6) states the importance of emphasising the urban space as a meeting place with the function of supporting social cohesion and an open democratic society. Also in the work, “Places in the Making: How Placemaking Builds Places and Communities (Silberberg et al. 2013), the researchers claim that although the term placemaking has been around for quite a while now, it has mainly focused on the *place* part of the word, but maybe an even more important part should be the *making*, the process part of the term.

One of Jan Gehl’s (2015:198) principles is - first life, then spaces, *then* buildings. He claims that when the goal is to make public spaces and urban life more attractive, one has to concentrate on human scale, which means changes need to happen in this sequence - prioritizing life and spaces, and only then come the buildings. This means that in a planning process, one should first consider what is going to happen (and what would people like to happen) in an area. And from that, bigger changes can emerge.

John Bela (Green 2014) believes that a change is happening in planning and design, where “the role of a designer is shifting from one who delivers the design products or services to one who’s more creating a platform, in some cases, for participation”. He claims that the time of the traditional designer is over – designers new role is to be a teacher who cultivates platforms for participation. Urbanism created in this way is a synthesis of top-down and bottom-up practices which engage to gain from greater participation a more resilient and socially just metropolis. (Green 2014)

Bela (Green 2014) also states that instead of the approach where a project is complete when the last brick is laid, the new approach is one to test ideas and use *temporary* programs to talk about longer term strategic thinking. “The principle is to change the way people perceive a place BEFORE brick and mortar construction”(Green 2014). This approach is being used more and more in both public and private sector, giving ground to some of the most radical work in urban planning today – abandoning the master plan and looking for more participatory, inclusive and iterative approaches. The plus side of these types of experiments is that they take into account the fact that circumstances change over time and there is no way to know what a site, community or an environment is going to be like in some years. (Green 2014)

Banerjee (2001) talks about this in his article about the start of a movement to reclaim the public realm: So far, too little attention has been given to liveliness as a planning goal, next to the obsession of creating or restoring a sense of community. The author refers to Peattie's work (Peattie 1999), who talks of sociable delights as activities with a purpose. These may include, next to singing in pubs, street dancing and other phenomena, "small-group rituals and social bonding in serious collective action, from barn raisings and neighborhood cleanups to civil disobedience that blocks the streets or invades the missile site"(Peattie 1999).

Fincher (2003:9) agrees with Peattie as well. She believes that Peattie wants the idea of sociability to be included in our planning thoughts, although this idea seems to be far from the idea and practice of developing community. Fincher understands that conviviality is something more fleeting than establishing long-term relationships or connections to a particular space. It is about "the many small connections we make with others that may just make us feel happier or part of a population as a citizen"(Fincher 2003:9).

Banerjee asks if Peattie's ideal of democratic sociability that links people together in collective public actions will die out in the face of the tendency of the market to start providing for these sociable needs of people via creating third places in invented streets and spaces. But he still finds hope for that ideal and the hope for Banerjee comes from the same globalizing economy which produces tensions and contradictions.

The tensions symbolize powerlessness of the local public over global corporate interests; inexorable trends of cultural homogenization; growing income polarization; environmental degradation on a local and global scale; a crisis of cultural, local, and social identities in multiethnic urban communities; and the like. These demonstrations are expressions of frustration over a lack of local control, which increasingly leads to mobilization at the local and neighborhood level.(Banerjee 2001)

Banerjee believes that these tensions are creating community activism, which in some cities has helped to convert abandoned spaces into parks or playgrounds. In addition to this, he brings out immigrant communities who have activated the streets again, or neighbourhood-based NGO-s that take charge of community improvements, while also infusing conviviality and creating third places also in poorer neighbourhoods.

In conclusion, an approach that puts people first has been gaining ground amongst professionals who are deciding the future of urban development. As Bremmer, Marcuse, and Mayer (2012) have written in their book “Cities for people, not for Profit“ - an alternative to the capitalist development in cities has arrived, which some call “the right to the city movement”(Harvey 2008).

2. TEMPORARY USE: THE PHENOMENA

2.1 Intro

As this research looks at temporary interventions, it is important to know the background of what is happening in the world concerning urban interventions: Why are they gaining more and more ground in the practice of urban development, what are they and what do they represent. The information in this chapter will be the main basis for the reflections of this research.

2.2 Urban interventions – how to call them

Different activists like to put different names to various urban activism. John Bela has said (Green 2014): “Tactical urbanism, DIY urbanism. There are a lot of buzzwords floating around out there. We came up with the term user-generated urbanism to capture the change happening in the built environment professions.” Douglas (2013:11) on the other hand defines a similar action, “creative practices aimed at ‘improving’ the local built environment without permission in ways analogous to formal efforts”, DIY urban design. He adds that while while DIY urban design activities are more goal-oriented, active and functional than „just art“ or „just crime“, they are still more subtle, limited and place-based in their focus than some broader political activism or resistance.

2.3 Temporary use – what it is

So there are various activists doing various types of urban activism and calling those activities with different names. But what exactly is temporary use?

Experimentation, the search for new forms of reanimating and appropriating space is the common thread between numerous temporary projects, the nature and quality of which vary enormously. There are fleeting, transitory events that reside only for a moment in the city or alternatively, those that ‘stay put’ at one location for a longer time, until its more classical use once again becomes viable. (Overmeyer 2007:17)

Overmeyer (2007:37) explains that the term temporary “applies to an extremely wide range of concepts and timeframes, from one-off events through to seasonal projects and initiatives that were indeed originally intended for a short run”, turned into more

permanent events due to the increasing professionalism and successive expansion of the project. He adds (2007:36) that temporary use normally describes a stage between past and future purpose of a site.

2.4 What is behind the popularization of temporary use?

According to Overmeyer (2007:21), temporary use is a phenomena that has always been around in cities that were built for the long-term. But he claims that recently temporary uses are becoming more and more diverse, occupying a growing number of city locations and are becoming an increasingly important structural component of urban development.

Why is this popularization happening? Overmeyer (2007:21) explains the phenomena with structural changes in the economy: big old industries occupying large sites are being replaced by the service sector industries that require much less space. Production has become decentralised and requires smaller flexible production units be built.

There is another trend – increased demand for affordable space amongst people who want to set up something new in society, often without commercial interest. These might be artists, social initiatives, youth and sport projects. (Overmeyer 2007:22)

Social insecurity and the educated younger generation's lack of prospects of permanent employment are leading a growing number of people to seek a niche in which they can dare try out their own social experiment and strike a balance between material prosperity and community well-being. (Overmeyer 2007:22)

These kinds of initiatives often look for abandoned sites to reinvent them. They adapt well to their new environments, taking full use of it. They value the minimal costs and a space they can redesign after their own wants and needs over an expensively equipped setting. (Overmeyer 2007:36)

2.5 Becoming permanent

There exists also a number of originally temporary projects that stay in one location, eventually growing into a professional project. This way the contribute to the location's long-term, sustainable development (Overmeyer 2007:17). There might be a sense of danger felt about temporary use in general - if it is very successful people might demand that it would become permanent. And sometimes this is not something that developers are keen

on. There are different sides: the developers, the public, the space itself - should it be kept empty to be sure of the future, although the future is never certain, or should there be temporary use - which would act as an advertisement for the *space* for future uses but also would contain a threat for developers that the temporary users will not want to leave (Balicka 2010).

2.6 Where and when – what is temporary use good for

2.6.1 Short-term interventions change long-term thinking

That special something that we were looking for will disappear from that place when it gets too organized (Kui miski on liiga korrastatud, siis sealt kaob see, mida me otsisime. Paiga vaimust ja vaimu paigast (Kaplinski and Mikita 2014)

What is the right way and the right context for a temporary installation? There are many authors who, like Jan Geh (2015), who talk about the importance of the vibrant social life and diverse use of public spaces. A contemporary public space needs to be flexible – the needs and habits of the urban habitant today are in constant fast change – the space needs to reflect this. Temporary interventions are a good way to start the discussion – a way to bring attention to places in need for change.

In her thesis, Vaike Haas suggests that in order to have more active communities, small changes are a good place to start - if chosen wisely they can have big impact. Especially in soviet-era housing areas it is important to somehow facilitate neighbourhood interaction in order to better the situation (Haas 2006:109).

Even a coat of fresh paint can make a difference to a worn-down building; bright colors help set one house off from another...The Lasnamäe streetscape is so monotonous that painting the bridges crossing Laagna Road and labeling them was considered a major way-finding improvement.(Haas 2006:109)

But temporary interventions cannot be all that there is – in order to really make a change, they need to be a part of a bigger goal, and need to get the *people* actively involved and caring about the place. That is why the initial choice of the place should not be an easy decision. But another way to look at it is also that temporary installations might just be for

testing – is this place the right place or should one look for another place where to concentrate their efforts on.

The fact that people do not (seem to) care right away does not have to mean a place with its problems is irrelevant – if even a small change is made, this may start the further dialogue. For example, Lighter, Quicker, Cheaper (Project for Public Spaces n.d.) interventions in public spaces may help in getting the project started and generate interest in the project's more *long-term* goals. "People often forget that underused or vacant spaces are even there, as they recede into the background of daily routines"(Project for Public Spaces 2013). One has to change the way people think about a place before the plan can go into action, to create a place.(Project for Public Spaces 2013).(Silberberg et al. 2013:27)

2.6.2 Solving social issues

According to Tardiveau and Mallo (2014), temporary urbanism can be a form of urbanism that "reveals spatially embedded struggles and opens up opportunities that interlink the socio-political and the spatial spheres". The authors are addressing underused urban environments in deprived urban areas in a way where instead of relying on physical transformation the main focus is on the activation of new relational dynamics, where otherwise ignored or misheard voices can come together. Because of this, the authors (Tardiveau and Mallo 2014) argue for "an activist role for architects and urban designers in an effort to give citizens more local control over urban space and a call for stimulating imagination and innovation". Without helping along the sense of independency and connection for the people, any physical transformation can very easily fall into decline and neglect, especially in deprived neighbourhoods with uncertain futures. The results of these actions should also be rather evaluated in terms of the changes in the socio-spatial relations that the process enabled, instead of the physical outcomes.

2.6.3 Gap-fillers

Temporary use often acts as a gap filler in "former industrial sites, land or commercial and residential properties awaiting development and in disused public service facilities. Such spaces are a constant spinoff of urban development. They occur when buildings or sites become vacant or revoke their original purpose in the wake of de-industrialisation, economic development, surges of urban migration or political events". (Overmeyer 2007:41). In the starting phase especially, temporary users are kept motivated by simply

being able to try out the location(Overmeyer 2007:47). So in a sense it can be concluded that temporary uses promote innovation and urban culture, and they do so in many different ways. They have become a popular ‘first step’ especially for the creative economy start-uppers.(Overmeyer 2007:101)

3. SITUATION IN EASTERN EUROPE – A COMPARISON

3.1 Intro

While there is an increased movement of valuing social capital in the Western world, the situation in the Former Soviet Union countries, and amongst them, is a little bit different. In this chapter the differences of development and possible reasons behind will be looked at. Also some recommendations or hopes for the future will come out.

3.2 A different kind of urban activism in Estonia

3.2.1 Recent trends – reclaiming public space

When thinking about the grassroots initiatives and the way they work in the context of Estonia, there are a lot of aspects that influence it making the situation as it is. One can look at the history and then from our contemporary times find movements which might be a mix of the influences of the past and current global trends, trying to find a common ground. I will touch some of these aspects influencing the situation of civic Activism.

3.2.2 The politics now, social capital and their growth

About active citizenship – why has it been so low, why it is changing and how all of that is connected with our past and politics. Changes that we are hoping for, will happen, but are slow to become reality.

According to the latest Estonian human development report (Eesti Koostöökogu 2013; Kljavin and Kurik 2013:3), the level of active citizenship has risen drastically over the last few years along with the increased demand for a more honest and trustworthy activities from the politicians.

Based on recent developments, we can state that the development Estonia's civil society has reached a level where the citizenry's awareness and knowledge has increased, and the non-governmental sector is no longer willing to have their positions ignored when political decisions are being made. The relative progress made by Estonia's civil society is also confirmed by international comparisons. (Eesti Koostöökogu 2013:74)

The editors of U15 republish an old article from 1997 to show how much in the society has changed (or has not, in fact): Lauristin, Vihalemm and Tallo (2013:5) talk in this article about the development of political culture in Estonia - the totalitarian soviet system destroyed the culture of democracy and crippled the society's ability to self-develop politically. This has succeeded far more thoroughly from the destruction of the national culture. Western analytics believe that the legacy of totalitarianism is the main factor behind the slow development of democracy in post-communist countries. It is becoming more and more clear that the REAL democracy depends on the development of the political culture.

Wagner (2012:4) also has an opinion about the difference of urban activism in Estonia, compared to the 'regular' activism. He describes having experienced "a whole different kind of urban activism ... an activism that was called at times middle class, particularized or tame by the participants". Wagner finally reaches the conclusion that "the civil society in Estonia has not reached a similar point of frustration in dealing with its representational political leaders to take onto the streets like the wide variety of people have done for example in Madrid or Stuttgart".

3.3 Lack of social movements in Eastern Europe

Piotrowski (2009, 2012) explains in his works the differences of the civil societies of Eastern and Western Europe. First, he claims that the attempts to build a civil society in the late 1970s and during the 1980s were in essence a way to fight against the Communist regimes, as it represented something the authoritarian government could not control. After the regime change, a new kind of civil society was artificially created with the help of Western Europe and the US, the main purpose of which was stabilizing the fragile new democracy. The NGO-s (part of civil society) were felt as being dependant on national, local and supranational authorities. On the other hand, the 'alter-globalist' groups emerged, who started to represent grassroots activism while being independent of the state and market. These two sides, while opposing each other, had a similar problem - the scale of Social Activism is considered very low compared to other regions in the world. It is argued that the causes for this are the communist legacy, general disillusionment and disappointment with politics and with everything that happens in public sphere. It comes along with the individualization of everyday life as well as political life.

However, Piotrowski (2009, 2012) claims that recently there is a significant change in the civil society sector in Eastern Europe. The exclusion of grassroots mobilisation groups and social movements can be explained with the fact that the fresh democracies didn't have the need for this during the transition times. Now, with the existing societal structure failing to solve the problems of everyday lives of people, grassroots mobilisation groups and organisations are emerging to fill the gap.

3.4 How Soviet processes are influencing post-socialist cities' development

Borén and Gentile (2007) believe that the key socialist-era legacy aspects that still influence the course of events in a post-communist urban scene are - central planning, land allocation, second economy, defence considerations and implications of the ideological leadership of the communist parties. Robinson (2009) addresses similar issues. Writing about processes shaping the post-Soviet city, he focuses on urban growth and planning, housing, urban social life and the uses of space. He explains the physical and social urbanization patterns of the post-Soviet city, and how the identity and type of a city influence community development needs and potential. Part of the reason why the social capital in post-Soviet countries is low, is the soviet era planning system: "It was intentionally modernist. Mixed use space was not encouraged. The outcome was that zones with mono-functions were vibrant when they were used fully and only at specific times"(Robinson 2009).

Robinson (2009) adds: "Officially, private space did not exist during the Soviet era – everyone had legitimate claims to all spaces because they were considered public space. But it was the "unofficial" private space where social life really happened for Soviet citizens, because people needed real places. People needed places that they had some control over, to instil into them a character and meaning - this was not possible outside, so the only comfortable place was the home, especially its kitchen."

Light and Young (2010) agree with the notion that there is still a persistence of „left over“ spaces of state-socialism. They agree that the reason for this is that remaking space is not quick and straightforward. They, among other authors, write about landscapes being a constant symbol of those in power. Landscape is constructing the identity, thus as the regime changed, there was a rush to reconfigure the spaces, changing the meanings attached to it.

But, the authors (Light and Young 2010) claim that some changes were much more difficult to make than others. One of those difficulties is the large developments – vast areas of socialist-era housing schemes, large factory complexes and public buildings still remain in the urban landscape, used or not. One can also find plenty socialist statues and iconography and mundane spaces of socialism like old shopfronts and public parks, which are part of an everyday urban landscape.

In the end, Light and Young propose a more nuanced approach to the reconfiguration of post-socialist urban space which focuses on specific cities in different contexts and considers the full diversity of change – or lack of it – in socialist urban landscapes. (Light and Young 2010)

3.5 How to go forward

“There can only be change if there is community, people, who are aware of the issue and who care about it.” From documentary *DamNation* (Knight and Rummel 2014)

Robinson (2009) argues that from the Soviet legacy arise also the strengths of the post-Soviet city. He claims those places are now awakening from their comatose existence, unleashing creativity and expression. He also claims that in the Former Soviet Union, one should look more at the *informal* social capital, which he believes has a stronger legacy and is easier to build on because of the continued distrust of formal institutions.

He (Robinson 2009) promotes urban community gardens as one potential community development project idea, not as a cure-all for large scale issues, but as an example step to alleviate some social needs in post-Soviet countries.

The main goals of urban community gardening would be improving community integration and building on existing informal social capital. (---) The Soviet city was developed using the logic of the *mikroraion* (micro-district) where residents within that area could get almost all of their needs met. (---) In short, the positive legacies of the Soviet era (i.e. *mikroraion* logic, neighbourhood committees, existence of informal social, creativity, and resourcefulness) may be utilized to create the successful implementation of community gardens.

An interesting view on ideological urban planning is written by Maré (2008:203), where she is discussing the writing of Walter Benjamin and Asja Lacis (Benjamin and Lacis 1978) and claims that totalitarian regimes idealise architecture for some fixed ideological purpose, but this utopia loses its meaning when a society changes. Thus she recommends urban renewal which is non-ideological and modest, and where the space does not have a fixed or designated purpose or functionality.

Maré (2008:206) suggests that urban public spaces that leave the ideology behind, should become porous – that means, they are able to be invaded by people for constantly changing purposes. Maré claims that permeable urban structures are those that do not resist change or interaction of functions and are thus more “able to accommodate the complexity of modern life and its rapidly changing patterns of behaviour than built environments characterised by inflexible infrastructures”.

4. CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THE THEORETICAL BACKGROUND AND THIS RESEARCH

4.1 Co-dependencies: topic, method, interests

My first general direction of research was the post-soviet heritage, both physical and social. While looking at the directions that we are supposedly headed at and also what is influencing our present and future, I was at the same time participating in those installations that eventually became the data for this research paper. At one point my research topic became clearer – I knew I wanted to look into something very local, very certainly something that might exist only here, in Estonia, maybe even only in Tartu. And the thought came that the solutions that exist elsewhere are probably not right for our own situation here, since every place and moment is unique.

While at the Baltic Landscape Forum (Anon 2014), an local enthusiast in Paldiski told us that there is just *so much potential in that place, but the problem is that the citizens of the place itself are seemingly passive and do not care about the future of their habitat*. At the same time urban activists in both Bucharest, Tartu and Tallinn agree on what is missing in their towns – and that is peoples activity in public space – caring about it, the diverse use of it, the increase in its quality and safety. That is when I realized I can, through my own personal experience (in participation and organisation) compare the actions in public spaces and maybe also the reactions to them. I wanted to know if in post-soviet towns there is a vacuum for much more brave and active use of the public space, and if that is what can raise the quality of life in the communities, raise the identity of places.

4.2 Tartu – where does it stand

Some of the most noteworthy movements that address the social capital issues in a public space context in Tartu, are Urban Festival UIT (a yearly festival that among other things activates otherwise underused places in Tartu), Uus Õu (the “child” of UIT, a first-of-its-kind in Tartu, semi-public community garden) Annelinna portaal (a web portal that joins together several efforts to create a community in Annelinn, a panel housing area in Tartu), Stencibility (A street art festival). In addition to that there are some very active community associations in the neighbourhoods of Karlova and Supilinn especially. The festival that EMÜS organises each year, April (where most of the case studies in this research come from), is in comparison with these events a movement with less influence and scale. But it

cannot be said it is unnoticed, at least in a local, Tartu scale: for example, EMÜS's events are included in the report made by Tartu Centre for Creative Industries (Vaher 2013) about art in the public spaces of Tartu.

4.3 Purpose of this thesis

This thesis addresses the topic of temporary interventions in the context of Tartu, Estonia. The aim of the research is to analyse these projects thoroughly to find out how they fit in the context of global trends of reclaiming public space and to find out if and what changed through the interventions in the target group of these projects and in the organisers of these events.

The research tasks for this thesis are as follows:

- **Study the implementation process of the temporary interventions that have been chosen as case studies for this research**
- **Find out the successes and failures of the interventions**
- **Analyse the interventions' effects on their organisers**
- **Analyse the effects of the interventions on the public**

The topic of temporary interventions was chosen because the author of this thesis has participated in many of them and wanted to find out how the projects fit into the bigger picture – to support the practice up with theory. This topic is relevant because there is an increasing acknowledgement in the Global society for the soft values. Meanwhile, Estonia still needs to build up its social capital and the interventions studied in this thesis have addressed exactly this issue – social capital, while trying to activate public spaces.

5. ACTION RESEARCH METHODOLOGY – REASONS BEHIND THE CHOICE

5.1 Reasons for method choice

When it became clear that I will be looking at the topic of temporary interventions through case studies where I have personally participated, I decided to base my research on the action research methodology. Why a qualitative method? Since I am looking at social issues, and I am interested in learning about the subject in its natural, real environment as well as discovering some new aspects through an inductive analysis, to get to know what is important through the research itself. (Hirsijärvi, Remes, and Sajavaara 2005:155)

Action research method fits my research topic best as it involves and encourages active participation in the phase of collecting material for research. Since the case studies included in this research are the ones I have participated in, it is a good chance to use my personal experiences as a tool for a more in-depth analysis of the interventions.

As an explanation of why I have chosen this particular method and as an introduction for this type of research, a small summary of the principles of this methodology is brought out here subsequently.

5.2 What is action research methodology

According to Given (2008:4), action research is a research methodology suited to researching and supporting change. It integrates social research with exploratory action to promote development. The outcomes of action research are both practical and theoretical: the knowledge that comes from it has a direct and ongoing impact on changing practice for participants and on a wider audience through its publications. Action research is, among others, often used in community development, as it helps transfer research knowledge into changes in practice. (Given 2008:4)

Why is this relevant? As my research concerns a topic in which ongoing change and development of both the project itself and the community is inevitable and also preferable, I have found this method to be a fitting and flexible one for this research.

The pioneer of the action research theory was probably the psychologist Kurt Lewin, who believed that it is not possible to make generalizations about human behaviour that apply to

all contexts. Thus, action research is a method that generates knowledge about the interrelationship between human behaviour and sociocultural situations rather than generalizable truths and it is important that it is reported in a form that includes narrative accounts and rich descriptions as well as analysis and interpretation so that readers can make comparisons with their own situations. (Given 2008:4; Laherand 2008:134)

5.3 First-person singular as part of the method

Because action research is grounded in the values and practices of its participant communities, these researchers focus on *understanding* their own subjectivities and how they affect the research process rather than trying to eliminate them. This kind of reflexivity is centrally important – the self is understood to be a research instrument bringing the researcher’s situational understanding, developed through previous action research, to bear the analysis of social data. Attempts to distance the self from the research is considered to be futile and therefore even a potentially fraudulent stance. (Given 2008:6; Somekh and Bridget 2005:14)

Consequently, action research is normally written in *first-person singular* as a reflexive account that incorporates the critique of the research process with the generation of knowledge. Still, a point to keep in mind is that although some see an exploration of the self and improvement of one’s own practice as the central purpose of carrying out action research, this view might be out of balance – the importance of self-enquiry in action research is more a matter of research quality. In addition, conceptualizing the self as socially constructed and multiple rather than unitary provides many useful insights into the nature of action in action research. (Given 2008:6; Somekh and Bridget 2005:14)

5.4 Insider knowledge

According to Given (2008:6), action research is always grounded in the values and culture of the participant researchers who engage in it and, as a result, is a fluid methodology that adapts to fit different social contexts. And as the engagement of the researchers is such an important part of this research, one of the most important contributions of action research as a methodology is its unique *access to insider knowledge*. Through combining the roles of researchers and practitioners, the otherwise tacit knowledge that guides practice, can be expressed, and thus adding a unique component to the research that is often neglected. (Given 2008:6)

This last point about access to insider knowledge is one of the main connections between this method and my research – I believe it can be the biggest strength of this research and so it is one of the main motivations behind choosing this method as a basis for this research.

5.5 Possible stumbling points to take into account

As a newcomer to this type of research I have tried to stay aware of some of the main issues that might become relevant in this research. Firstly, the possibility of getting/being emotionally involved with the researched topic and or/group (Laherand 2008:227) is something that I am conscious of and will take it into account and try to use it for the advantage of this research.

The nature of this research means that putting down information is difficult – since the data for the research is written down after the events have already happened and since some of the interventions happened more than two years ago, I am aware of some of the information about the project being lost, also considering there is no possibility to go back and repeat the events.

Third biggest issue that I have experienced is how to guarantee the validity of the research results. Hirsijärvi et al. (2005:214) explain the problem of validity in qualitative research – in case studies, for example, all aspects described are unique and there is no two of a kind cases – therefore, a traditional way of proving reliability does not work here. Hirsijärvi et al. continue on to claim that the most important way how to prove validity is to describe the people, the places and actions as precise as possible, since validity means the match between description and the explanation connected to it.

6. PROCESS OF THIS RESEARCH

6.1 General approach

In this chapter I will introduce the ways in which the data for this research was chosen, gathered, analyzed, concluded. The process of all of this has not been a sequence but rather a simultaneously developing process of reflections going forward and backward. For the clarity of this research I will present the process in the order, starting with describing the principles used for the case studies, then the data-gathering method, followed by the process of systematizing the data – firstly, creating an overview (brief) of each project, and then dividing the gathered data into subtopics. The outcomes from these subtopics form the results and discussion of this research, from which conclusions can be made.

Subsequently I will bring out the main phases of this research and will elaborate on them in the further chapters.

Main phases:

- Gathering data in a retrospective way, from case studies that took place from the year 2012 to 2014
- Deciding on principles to choose the case studies to focus on; choosing the case studies
- Analysis of the data:
 - Compiling briefs which give overview of the case studies
 - Compiling analysis table of the case studies, dividing gathered information into relevant categories
 - Reflecting on each category and reaching conclusions

6.2 Gathering data – a retrospective way

6.2.1 General idea

The case studies that are used in this thesis have taken place from the years 2012 to 2014, and at that time without the purpose of using them for this research. Consequently, the data for this research has been gathered, in a way, retrospectively. This does not mean that the data did not exist before now. Rather, the data has been gathered regardless of this re-

search, due to the specifics of the projects themselves, therefore it needed to be re-evaluated and re-formed for the purpose of this research.

An additional point to add here is that I can and will also analyze my own role and actions – at the point of my participation in these case studies there was no awareness that my participation will be assessed. However it has been a very self-reflective journey and a continuous process, where I have always tried to improve my own performance and the outcome of the projects.

Another important aspect in the research is that the goal of the interventions used in this thesis has been, without exceptions, to provoke changes in public space and the results have been then assessed – in the course of this thesis, using the action research method, these results will be put under one common framework. This is one of the most important parts of this research - to gather all the information that exists about the case studies and systematize it. The reader should keep in mind about the conscious effort from my part to also include my own subjectivity into the analysis also my own subjectivity – this is in fact a big part of the research. My attitudes and their change and evolvement are also a testament of change.

6.2.2 Sources of data

A very important source of data is my own observations and the analysis and evaluation of these observations in cooperation with other participants of the projects. A lot of this information has not been written down, but some of it has, in different forms:

- Personal diaries and notes, field notes of projects
- Project proposals for funding; project evaluations, outcome reports for financiers
- Media coverage – articles in local and national newspapers, radio interviews, blog posts;
- Reports, progress notices etc in project web pages
- Presentations, lectures etc to public
- Feedback from public: comments at articles, blog posts, social media sites etc
- Pictures from events, projects
- Feedback meetings amongst the organising team: protocols

6.3 Choosing case studies – principles used

The case studies chosen for this research had to meet the following requirements:

- Projects I have organised/actively participated in + have access to data
- Project key-words: temporary, addressing social capital – activating people and spaces, urban public space- adding value, post-socialist context

Additionally, these projects were the ones I judged to be useful for the research and comparable to each other, and each project should give some new information to the research. At first all the project candidates were listed and after the initial comparison and information gathering the ones that did not meet the common criteria were left out.

Another commonality is that all those projects were low-budget, essentially depending on voluntary work, sponsors and some funding from European/Estonian funds. For example, the 2013 April (Celebrations of the World Landscape Architecture Month) had a full budget (this included all the events of the month) of 1000 Euros, and the costs for each event was mostly in the price-range of 20 to 200 Euros (including the costs covered by sponsors etc).

6.4 Interventions chosen for the research

Subsequently, all the case studies selected for this research are listed. The sequence of the studies is in accordance with the times they were held - starting with the earliest, and finishing with the latest one. This has one additional reason – to see if and what kind of progress has been made through years in organizing the interventions.

The cases are presented here in English. The projects that originally had an Estonian title, have their counterparts in brackets.

1. Lamp shades (Kuplid)
2. Light lab (Valguslabor)
3. Light of poetry (Luulevalgus)
4. Spotlight (Rambivalgus)
5. Bikes out! (Rattad õue!)
6. Let's free urban TarBuk activism

7. Urban_Dream_Scape
8. Pop-up photo exhibition (Fotonäitus PIIR(E))
9. Bridge garden (Sillaaed)
10. Border-crossing guerrilla gardening (Piire ületav gerilja(aia)ndus)
11. My space (Minu ruum)

6.5 Analysis of the results of the interventions

6.5.1 How the system was constructed

The data analysis system came together from various theories. The initial base was from the project management cycle (Perens 2001), which was relevant since all the projects used got their funding by writing a project to financiers, so they share the same system. I also got some practical knowledge about project management in the year 2014 completing an elective course about project management in the Estonian University of Life Sciences and in spring 2015 in the training course WAFER: Volunteer ACT! which improved my knowledge about creating volunteer projects.

This method was combined with case study analysis method, for which I got information from case study method by Mark Francis (Francis 1999) and finally adjusted according to my research goals and the specifics of the interventions.

6.5.2 Project briefs

To give an overview of all the projects, a brief of every project was created, including the main facts about the projects (see appendix A). The overviews' significance lays in explaining the reader of this thesis better what the projects were about.

The topics covered:

- *Project number and name* - Official name used within the project and if needed, with English translation
- *Project map and representative image* - Map shows approximate location where the project took place
- *Keywords* - Describe the main principles of the project

- *Project goal(s)* - Set before the implementation of the project; State what was supposed to be achieved with this project
- *Descriptive images, drawings, schemes*
- *Year and time* - Time that the “main event” took place
- *Approximate duration* - How long the intervention lasted
- *Duration with preparation and evaluation* - From the start of organizing until the end of conclusions
- *Team* - The number of the main organisers of the project
- *Target group* - Who this project was aimed at
- *Partners (Managers)* - Who was responsible for the project and its outcomes
- *Context* – The bigger project, festival, etc this intervention was part of
- *Concept* – Explains the general idea and program of the intervention

6.5.3 Classification of the data into categories

All the gathered data about all the projects was organized into a table to make the data comparable to each other. The categories were at first to cover all the aspects of the projects to then see what becomes more of a relevant information. The table system was changed and adapted according to the projects’ specifics but was mainly also based on the principles as the first table (project management cycle, case study methods, + my own synthesis).

The subtopics covered are as follows:

1. **Project organisation** (Project cycle - planning, implementation, reflection/analysis; Teamwork organisation)
2. **Site** (Was the project site choice in accordance with the goals, the character of the installation, the intended users; Relations with the site owners)
3. **Program** (Implementation part - how was it planned, did it go according to plan; Was the program realistic/relevant)
4. **Media/communication** (How was info about the project spread: Inside-out, outside-in)
5. **Users/use** (Were the amount of users as expected/more/less; What was their opinion, how did they relate to the project)

6. **Outcomes/goals reached** (Were the goals that were set, reached/exceeded; Was something different from the expected achieved instead)
7. **Continuation** (Were there any planned or unplanned activities that "continued" the project/resulted from it)
8. **Impact, significance & uniqueness** (The idea of the project addressed an important issue from a fresh angle/ People took note of the project, reflected on it/ Project's "afterlife" still continues)

Additional subdivisions were also made: the effects of the project and the effects on the makers (organisers) are distinguished, along with dividing all the effects into positive and negative outcomes. In the end they are represented in appendix B as 8 different tables (1 table for each category).

6.5.4 Getting the information for the analysis table

While filling the information about all the projects it became clear that some projects have more and some less information written about them. The information written in the reports, in different feedback, images, videos etc has been also viewed through my eyes – that is, with the experience I have at this moment of time, while having participated in all of these events and now looking back on them to analyse them with a fresh eye again.

The information in these tables does not include all the information gathered but brings out the important aspects that stood out about each project in this category. Sometimes nothing might be written since there is no specific aspect about that project that stood out as a negative or positive example.

7. INTERVENTIONS – A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

7.1 Introduction of the interventions

The topic of this chapter will be the results and discussions that were derived from the gathered data. First, I will present a small introduction about the projects that will be discussed from here on.

In order to get an overview of the projects from the project briefs, look at appendix A. Subsequently I will also give some general background information that is relevant for the purpose of understanding the research results.

Projects 1-5 (appendices A1-A5) were part of a bigger festival held by the Estonian Landscape Architecture Students Organisation (EMÜS) in 2013, 6-7 (appendices A6-A7) are connected since they are an Youth exchange project that happened in two parts, 8-11 (appendices A8-A11) are also part of EMÜS's celebration of the month of Landscape Architecture, but in the year of 2014, and project nr 11 was also a part of another festival called Annelinna festival.

Additional common aspects about all the projects are listed here:

- Funding of projects (project-money, non-profit, low-spending projects, sponsors)
- General motivations: to change something – activate space, make people think about their surrounding space, see more chances in what they can do outside; promoting landscape architecture as a profession for both public and ourselves, the students
- Getting practical real experience in the field of landscape architecture – how to create a space that people enjoy? Creating a chance for students to test their ideas and opinions.

7.2 Introduction into the project analysis system

Each project has been divided into 8 categories. These categories are:

1. Project organisation
2. Site
3. Program
4. Media/communication

5. Users/use
6. Outcomes/goals reached
7. Continuation
8. Impact, significance & uniqueness

All the projects were described according to these categories. Additional subdivisions were also made: the effects of the project and the effects on the makers (organisers) are distinguished, along with dividing all the effects into positive and negative outcomes. The tables with this information can be seen in appendix B. Subsequently, interventions will be compared with each other under each category. The general build-up of these next chapters will be the following:

- Category number x (*Followed by a short explanation of the category*)
 - Summary of the results from this category
 - Effects of the project
 - Effects on the makers
 - Interpretations (that can be made from the preceding information)
 - Outline (most important outcomes) of the topic

The final category, “Impact, significance & uniqueness will also summarize all the discussions from the previous categories.

7.3 Category 1: Project organisation

Project cycle - planning, implementation, reflection/analysis; teamwork organisation. The table with basis information about category 6 can be seen in appendix B1.

7.3.1 Results – Effects of the project

Most of the projects had to deal with limited resources, be it human, financial or material. That means the projects that ended up more successful were the ones where the tasks of people were clearly divided, the idea, preparations and implementation of the project was kept simple and easy to follow, and the program kept flexible for changes.

One of the biggest threats on the organisation came from the nature of these projects – since they were based on voluntary activism, there was never a total certainty of depending

on specific people – that means there should always be a readiness to find new people responsible.

One of the weakest points in the process of the projects has been the reflection-part – to analyse and reflect on the outcomes of the project. This was a part that was often left without proper attention.

7.3.2 Results – Effects *on* the makers

Project organization went the best when it had a definite leader who was acknowledged by the team, and who took the responsibility for being one. In addition to that, abilities to delegate tasks to the team was also important for a better project organisation process. The process suffered when the team was not well-defined or the members changed. Still, flexibility of the project was an important aspect as well – to be able to include everyone needed at the time needed.

Inclusion of external experts to the project made for a better process as well – to improve parts of the project the organisers themselves were not so familiar with.

7.3.3 Interpretations

The main keywords to get from here might be commitment and continuity. The success of the project cycle depends mainly on those aspects. Paradoxically all of these interventions were organized by ephemeral alliances – EMÜS is an association of students, meaning, the membership is changing constantly, and the projects made outside of EMÜS were a one-time-get-together of a group of people. In this way it is hard to demand full commitment from the team, and I am not sure if it even *should* be done. Volunteerism, which was the principle of these projects, comes from inner motivation and should not be forced in any way, although it *should* be celebrated and nurtured. This might be one of the key points in creating a more successful, reliable team for these types of projects.

7.3.4 Outline

Motivating the voluntary organisers of the interventions is a crucial element in the success of a project.

7.4 Category 2: Site

Was the project site choice in accordance with the goals, the character of the installation, the intended users; Relations with the site owners. The table with basis information about category 6 can be seen in appendix B2.

7.4.1 Results – Effects of the project

When choosing the right site for the intervention, the most important aspect about it is to make sure the site choice reflects the character of the interventions well. The intended effects of the installation should be kept in mind. Best results come, if the site itself has inspired the design of the intervention.

Another important aspect about choosing a site is its usual use – who goes there, how much of them, when? This may affect the results of the intervention in a very positive or negative way.

One should not forget the owners of the site – the attitude of the owners can differ greatly. It is useful to get in contact with the owners of the site in advance. Good contacts in the city administration come in handy, and getting in contact with them is often easier from that of private owners.

7.4.2 Results – Effects on the makers

Choosing a site well, or choosing a more challenging site – both give valuable experiences to the organisers. As an example, the site for the Bridge-garden intervention was very challenging in several ways – in how to get people to visit it and how to turn the bridge pieces into a cosy space with furniture built into the pieces.

7.4.3 Interpretations

A connection between the space and the idea is something that makes for a strong project. But the success of this choice cannot always be predicted. These types of small interventions are perfect for testing – is this a place people care about, enough to demand change in it? This aspect is also reflected on by Silberberg et al. (2013:27) and by Project for Public Spaces (2013), when they agree that one has to change the way people think about a place before a plan can be realized, to create a place.

7.4.4 Outline

The choice of the sites of these small interventions is important since these projects can show where are the places located that people feel are in need for change/improvement.

7.5 Category 3: Program

Implementation part - how was it planned, did it go according to plan; Was the program realistic/relevant. The table with basis information about category 6 can be seen in appendix B3.

7.5.1 Results – Effects of the project

For the program to succeed, one important factor is the simplicity of the program – sends a clear message of what is going to happen, which brings more participation. It is good if the program is set and announced in advance, but flexibility should always be maintained.

While the program must be simple enough to grasp, it is good to have some fresh and differently engaging elements integrated into it – that increases the diversity of the participants and makes sure the program has something new to offer.

Time of the year, week, and day are definitely aspects to think about thoroughly, since those things affect a lot – one should look at the purpose of the program and plan the timetable to get the most out of it, thinking about the expected participants. Time of the year is also a sensitive topic – outside events demanding darkness and events that require plants to grow, need different times of the year and those events cannot always be pushed into the framework of one celebration. The interventions Light of poetry, Spotlight, Light lab, could function in the darkness, but in April, when the events were held (during the celebrations of World Landscape Architecture Month), the sun sets quite late.

7.5.2 Results – Effects on the makers

To make the intervention a rewarding experience for the organising team, who are almost always volunteering for their tasks, it is important that the program offers something that they value. A good practice is to give chance for the team to experiment with different ideas and solutions – so they can gain experience and feel they can make the changes happen.

An opportunity to contact with and learn from outside authoritative figures is a good motivation for the organising team as well. The more different partners are involved, the more diverse and fulfilling the learning experience can become.

7.5.3 Interpretations

Key points to have an intervention program that is successful and useful for both the organising team and the public and place that are being targeted, are clarity and simplicity of the program, while at the same time approaching the issue from a fresh perspective, engaging as many and diverse partners as needed.

An important aspect in creating the program could be the idea of not just expecting the public to engage with the intervention, but to plan for it in advance. In the end, the change that is wanted starts from the people and their mindset. So, the opportunities to engage should be indeed, programmed into the idea from the start, not just being an additional aspect. A very easily read idea like the idea of the Lamp shades (thought process: “reading lamps” in front of the library- aha, comfortable cosy atmosphere!) does not need much additional effort for engagement, but, in case the idea is a bit more complex and needs more than just one look to realize the meaning, something more is needed to make it into a success.

7.5.4 Outline

An easy to understand and engaging program makes for a better intervention.

7.6 Category 4: Media/communication

How was info about the project spread: Inside-out, outside-in. The table with basis information about category 6 can be seen in appendix B4.

7.6.1 Results – Effects of the project

Six of the eleven projects have had some coverage in media. With some of the projects (Lamp shades, Light lab, Pop-up photo exhibition), the initiative for this came fully from the side of the media. It can be claimed, that the events organised from under EMÜS have not paid a lot of attention to getting media coverage. A conclusion could be made from this that those projects that were made into a news article, had a bigger message that got noticed more.

The interventions, Let's free urban TarBuk activism and Urban_Dream_Scape, and My space involved different partners and therefore had more platforms where information about them could be spread.

7.6.2 Results – Effects *on* the makers

All the interventions have had quite similar approaches to spreading information about the interventions. The “traditional” channels used are the home page of the responsible organisation (EMÜS, Linnalabor), the event web page (if it exists), and social media (Facebook). The approach used here has been mostly informal and interactive, that means, organisers and possible participants have had the chance to engage in the information sharing process.

Some less typical ways of spreading information: keeping a blog about the course of the project (this was during a longer, ca 10-day project, Let's free urban TarBuk activism), which added a very personal touch to the project, since a summary of the activities of each day was put up.

Besides the virtual information, advertisement posters about the events have been spread in relevant locations (thinking about the target group) and in most cases, information about the intervention has been added in some form also to the physical output of the project as well, to give a chance for an interested onlooker to find more information about the intervention.

7.6.3 Interpretations

With the way most of the interventions were advertised, one might get to the conclusion that there was no goal to get these interventions more widely known. This might be true in some ways, although this apparent outcome actually goes into conflict with the goals that most of these interventions had – to activate public space. I want to emphasize here the *public* which should mean that effort is put into getting the project advertised. Still, this issue is not as simple as this. There might have been a notion amongst the organisers that the project speaks for itself, or a feeling of uncertainty about the project outcomes - something in the lines of “maybe it will turn out bad and then what will happen if we advertise it so much”. Another aspect to this issue is that the organisers have mainly been all from the same background – landscape architecture, and thus somehow see the project from a similar aspect, putting the actual implementation of the project first, and forgetting about the

media/communication side of things. This is another reason why a more diverse team would be useful for the success of these interventions – in that way people with different skill sets, interests and views will make the project stronger from different angles as well.

7.6.4 Outline

More active advertisement of the interventions might be the key to bigger impact, but the spread the information has often been held back by both unwillingness and lack of corresponding skill set.

7.7 Category 5: Users/use

Was the amount of users as expected/more/less; What was their opinion, how did they relate to the project. The table with basis information about category 6 can be seen in appendix B5.

7.7.1 Results – Effects of the project

Getting to know what was the user's opinion of the interventions was one of the most difficult aspects to get to know from the projects. A lot of the evaluation is based on the feeling that was gotten from being at the spot and observing the behaviour of the users. More direct feedback was mostly gotten orally from people somehow related to the project – friends of the organisers, members of EMÜS. For example, a member of EMÜS has written feedback to the Lamp shades project:

I arrived at the library at around 22:30 and was blown away by the image right away when I turned into the parking lot from Ülikooli street. Very striking! I had some company with me, where there were also some neutral people to whom I really didn't even introduce the situation that we arrived into, and when they saw the laps at the side of Tiigi street that were left uncovered, they realized right away that the change is immense and only towards better. Works really well! Good job! (Onlookers' feedback to the Lamp shades project. Author's data 2013)

The general principles of the users would be that creating an approachable atmosphere always helps with engaging more people and also for getting more feedback. During the "Pop-up photo exhibition" some very positive feedback was received from townspeople: "We hope that such fun exhibitions that bring the passers-by a chance to stop and think for

a moment, will also be organized in the future” (Author’s data 2014). This was due to the fact that there was constantly a person next to the exhibition, engaging with people and explaining them the goal of the intervention.

Main reasons for a low participation level seem to have been events with too little advertisement, with locations away from the usual moving paths of people, the feeling of a “private” event (that the intervention is not made for public use).

7.7.2 Results – Effects *on* the makers

It was easier to get to know the effects of the project to the organisers, since always, either orally or written, the results of the interventions were discussed amongst the team and since I have always been a part of the team I have an overview of this information. An example of some written feedback could be from a report that was made after the project “Let’s free urban TarBuk activism”:

„The brightest moments of the urban furniture were the ones where you saw the children swinging, people showing interest and touching our furniture“(Participants’ feedback. Author’s data 2013)

Since most of these events were partially directed towards landscape architecture students, who were also expected to join in actively in the organising of these interventions, it was important to create a sense ownership for these interventions in them, to include them. This feeling of attachment developed when a small task was given to them, or when a project was especially appealing in some ways (like the “Lamp shades” project). The initial inclusion of the people to the project has always been the hardest part – the simplest solution to this has been to contact a person directly with a proposition to be included in the project. Subtle hints have not been very successful.

7.7.3 Interpretations

Firstly, in order to make clear conclusions about the users and the use of the interventions, a lot more attention needs to be put towards this aspect. For example, developing ways to get more precise data on how many people have been engaged with an intervention or ways to get feedback from the participants to make conclusions out of them. So far, the feedback received from all of these events has been randomly received without a system behind it.

About the attitudes and opinions of the users still some conclusions can be made from observations by me and other organisers of the events.

The more successfully received projects are the simplest ones that are easily understood – where the shape of the objects speaks for itself (the “Lamp shades” project). If the project is more abstract (project “My space”) then it is something foreign, which many might not understand and this is something that often creates negative feelings in the public towards the intervention. In addition, if there is no feeling of relatedness to the intervention, then vandalism acts are easier to come.

Community gardening projects are a good example of understandable projects that also engage people. And getting involved in them is very straightforward - by putting your hands in dirt you understand that you have invested in this, and the results are visible right away. The social capital is easier to build in these projects thanks to the common ground of the users/workers in the garden.

7.7.4 Outline

Projects that are more easily understood, tend to be more popular amongst citizens. Also, the aspect of users and their relatedness to the interventions is one that needs more attention to get more diverse and useful data in order to, for example, improve the quality of interventions.

7.8 Category 6: Outcomes/goals reached

Were the goals that were set, reached/exceeded; Was something different from the expected achieved instead. The table with basis information about category 6 can be seen in appendix B6.

7.8.1 Results – Effects of the project

The goals that were set for the interventions were mostly fulfilled. This is thanks to the goals of the interventions being rather realistic, because of their focus on process, not a certain numerical or more specific goal. Examples of process-based goals: experimenting with out-door lighting (“Lamp shades”, “Light lab”), encouraging bicycle use (“Bikes out!”), activating public space (“Let’s free urban TarBuk activism”, “Urban_Dream_Scape”). These types of goals for the interventions imply the thoughts behind

them – that the interventions are a testing ground for evolvement of new practices, uses, attitudes towards the surrounding. So the real value in these interventions is this – they are the first step in the process of change. There just needs to be someone to continue on with the second and third steps.

7.8.2 Results – Effects *on* the makers

The goals of the interventions were mainly focused on the project outputs. The makers' end of the project has been given less attention to, except for the projects that were in big part directed towards the development of the participants (“Let’s free urban TarBuk activism” and “Urban_Dream_Scape”). But although the goals of developing leadership competences, construction skills, knowledge in lighting systems or others, were not initially written down in the official project descriptions, they were always mentioned in the outcomes of the projects. This means that these goals could and should be already included in the initial phases of the project (which could help improve the quality of getting those skills) since they were important enough to mention them in the feedback. This also leads me to think again on the issue of volunteerism – one of the biggest motivators for the volunteers is the possibility to increase their skills in some ways.

7.8.3 Interpretations

The goals that these interventions tried to achieve prove that these projects have all dealt with the issue of social capital in some ways. By trying to activate public spaces, these interventions seem to be a part of the increasing movement towards a society rich in social interactions. This movement is in its' essence similar to what is happening globally, but taking into account the local situation which has some differences due to historical reasons (soviet past).

I believe it is important for the landscape architecture students to get to know an alternative way of approach to spatial developments – a way where landscape architect is creating a platform for participation instead of delivering ready-made design products, as John Bela has said (Green 2014).

7.8.4 Outline

The goals of these interventions show them to be a part of the global movement towards a more participatory process of placemaking.

7.9 Category 7: Continuation

Were there any planned or unplanned activities that "continued" the project. The table with basis information about category 6 can be seen in appendix B7.

7.9.1 Results – Effects of the project

With most of these interventions, the organisers considered them to be a one-time-events and had no specific plans preceding the interventions about reusing the idea or the physical output of the projects. So it happened in several cases that this idea or chance to have an “afterlife” to these projects came as a surprise and the organisers were not ready for it. This resulted in some of the potential of the projects being lost, since normally the easy way out was taken (“My space” and “Light lab” projects).

With some other projects, things have gone differently. The idea of two successful events (“Bikes out” and “Pop-up photo exhibition) has been reused, making them into continuous “traditional” events belonging to the program of April (World Landscape Architecture Month celebrations).

The lamp shades from the “Lamp shades” project turned out to be almost too popular for the organisers to handle. The physical installation has found repeated reuse and this year there is a plan to reuse the idea and the shape and build some new ones with the same principle.

Only the two international projects (“Let’s free urban TarBuk activism” and “Urban_Dream_Scape”) have had the idea of continued use of the results of the projects in their original plan. These projects show the fact that the results of the intervention can be put to more use if that aspect the project is being thought through before.

Planning for the continued life and effects of the interventions should not hinder the possibilities to accept additional new opportunities. As happened with this project:

I am very happy to share with you that our TarBuk furniture was very popular at Emajõe Festival. Even better, it will be also presented at Suursoo Lodjafestival (for people who love nature and trip by barge) and then will arrive at home, to Anne Youth Center . If there is no more interesting offerings. (Organiser’s announcement about „Let’s free urban TarBuk activism“ project. Author’s data 2013)

7.9.2 Results – Effects *on* the makers

Having the project continue in some way after the initial intervention demands more from the makers. It means they should be able to take responsibility for the outcomes. This might be one key reason for the non-continuation of most of these interventions: since the organisers were mostly university students, they did not feel they can give enough commitment to the projects. In case the interests of the project and the organisers go into conflict, problems like who is responsible for the maintenance of the physical output (urban furniture, installation etc) of the project.

On the positive side, organisers get a lot of new contacts who might become their partners in future projects. This point should definitely not be undervalued.

7.9.3 Interpretations

Although the interventions are temporary, the results are not - and this is a key element when planning and approaching these types of projects, especially in cases where a physical output is created, since the installation has to go somewhere after the temporary event is over. If only for the sake of sustainability, there should be a plan for what happens after. Also, with planning an afterlife for the intervention comes the extra profit of the project living on and having a greater effect.

7.9.4 Outline

Physical outcomes created in the interventions should not be the main goals of the projects: the emphasis should be more on the social side and on the continuous use, otherwise all the effort made can go to waste.

7.10 Category 8: Impact, significance & uniqueness

The idea of the project addressed an important issue from a fresh angle/ People took note of the project, reflected on it/ Project's "afterlife" still continues. The table with basis information about category 6 can be seen in appendix B8.

7.10.1 Intro

This category which will be about the impact, significance and uniqueness of the interventions, could be also looked at as a conclusion of all previous categories, as it looks back on all the aspects of the interventions and tries to see what are their most important outputs.

7.10.2 Results – Effects *of* the project

What are the key points to note from these projects? Firstly, the issue that is addressed has to be a relevant one that people care about and relate to. For example, the event “Bikes out” addressed the growing amount of bicycle-users in Tartu.

Less is more. If the project idea is simple but the output catchy, more people will be able to relate to it. This is what happened with the project “Lamp shades”. Continuing on, if the idea is more difficult, the output should be then simpler, or vice versa. If both aspects are hard to grasp, the intervention might not reach the audience. This is what probably happened with the event “My space” and “Light lab”.

Cooperation is an aspect that should not be undervalued. Involving experts from different fields has benefits in many levels. “Urban_Dream_Scape” and “Let’s free urban TarBuk activism” involved people with different backgrounds and the result of the intervention project became a lot more nuanced thanks to the input of everyone involved.

One should be realistic with the resources available. Before venturing on with a grand project, it should be first carefully considered if everyone involved is ready to take on the scale of the project. If not, both the project and organisers will suffer the consequences. An example of this could be given with projects “Border-crossing guerrilla gardening” and “Spotlight”.

7.10.3 Results – Effects *on* the makers

From the planning stages, through the testing stages and to the final products, seeing everyone do what they do best and reprise their role day after day evokes a feeling of accomplishment. Trial and error is the way to go. That and power tools. (Participant feedback on “Let’s free urban TarBuk activism” project. Author’s data 2013)

Whatever their ideas, process, results, all of the interventions gave valuable experiences to the makers (organisers). As most of the times the organizing team consisted of landscape architecture students, some conclusions can be made about them: while organizing these events, the concentration was on the interventions, not on ourselves, the organisers. But finally, the outcome for the organisers themselves might have been the more important part of this process. These activities outside the curriculum were building better landscape architects: activating them, giving them tools for change, giving them confidence about their abilities:

I am not one of these people, like a Florence Nightingale, who stands and gives soup to the poor. What we want is to enable the poor no longer to accept soup queues and produce their own soup. Wolfgang Nowa in Rosa et al.(2013:10)

7.10.4 Interpretations

7.10.4.1 Activating ourselves

As the authors of Handmade Urbanism (Rosa et al. 2013:10), I believe that enabling citizens to become active themselves is the best way forward. I have realized that most of these projects, while trying to be the enablers, might have felt more top-down to people. But also, it seems that for ourselves, the organisers, these projects were the enablers.

In a sense, EMÜS (where most of the team organizing these interventions are members of) can be seen as a community, but not location-based like those commonly talked about in Estonia (in Tartu for example Karlova selts, Supilinna selts), but interest-based. People joining this community have to have initial interest, but from then on it is a mutual learning process. In Tartu, similarly interest-based communities activating public spaces might be for example the community centre “Uus Õu” (which has mostly cultural-theatrical background) and festival “Stencibility” – common interest (passion) being street art.

7.10.4.2 Short term events with long-term effects

I wonder how *usefulness* could be measured – have these projects really had an effect that the makers wanted, or have the effects been even greater than that? What is clear is that citizens are becoming more active, and landscape architects roles are changing more and more into those of guides, and creators of platform instead of creating places all by themselves. And these projects have included a number of landscape architecture students who have become aware of this type of *alternative* direction.

On the one hand, the long-term change in peoples' attitude is more prone to come if they feel connected with the issue, the project. On the other hand it is hard to measure the change a specific project has had on the target group – we can only see the general tendencies and those might just be an expression of general societal change. But showing an example of what can be done, first, to even create the idea in people's minds of the possibilities of activism, is important.

7.10.4.3 Activating people and places

In the European Landscape Convention (CLRAE 2004), the importance of people is emphasized - it is they who *define* the landscapes.

The principles for valuing a place highly differ from person to person. It is also true that often we do not see the true value and potential of our everyday environment.

This is why, besides the landscapes that are exceptional for us, we should learn to value also the ones that seem to be the most common or even unwanted – those landscapes might be something very special for someone, or, even, judged according to different principles, they might “become” extraordinary.

Involving people and making them see a familiar place from a different perspective can let them discover new values in their surroundings. Because in many cases it is not the space that needs to change, but the attitude of the people in it.

7.10.5 Outline

Life makes the place. Pay attention to everyone in the spaces – creating places!

8. CONCLUSIONS: KNOWLEDGE FROM THE INTERVENTIONS AND THIS RESEARCH

8.1 Outcomes of the research

Firstly, I want to bring out all the key ideas that came out from analysing the different aspects of the temporary interventions studied:

Motivating the voluntary organisers of the interventions is a crucial element in the success of a project. Already in the starting phases of the data analysis I came to an understanding that the organisers play a very big role in the interventions and their success.

The choice of the sites of these small interventions is important since these projects can show where are the places located that people feel are in need for change/improvement. The usefulness of these types of small interventions came out here – relatively small costs and flexibility allow them to become the starting point of changes. With them one can test if a place or an idea is important enough for the society to move on with it.

An easy to understand and engaging program makes for a better intervention. Less is more. Simplicity is the key, since it allows more people to understand the issue in hand.

More active advertisement of the interventions might be the key to bigger impact, but the spread the information has often been held back by both unwillingness and lack of corresponding skill set. This brings us back to the importance of the organisers and their motivation.

Projects that are more easily understood, tend to be more popular amongst citizens. Also, the aspect of users and their relatedness to the interventions is one that needs more attention to get more diverse and useful data in order to, for example, improve the quality of interventions. Although this research started with the idea to find out more about the social effects of the interventions that were chosen as study objects, because the common aim of them has been a more active public space, it turned out that the research results did not allow to measure this. Instead, the question arose: How do you measure the increase of social capital? To make real claims in that area, a different research approach is needed. Indeed, while trying to analyse how the interventions were perceived by people, it turned out that a lot more attention needs to be put towards this aspect, to get data on how

many people have been engaged with the interventions and how to get feedback from the users.

The goals of these interventions show them to be a part of the global movement towards a more participatory process of placemaking. Placemaking is a process that puts people first.

Physical outcomes created in the interventions should not be the main goals of the projects: the emphasis should be more on the social side and on the continuous use, otherwise all the effort made can go to waste. This is one of the key answers to the question – how to make these types of temporary interventions more effective, successful, overall – better. These projects have potential to develop into something more, but for this some criteria has to be met – and these criteria are talked about above.

Life makes the place. Pay attention to everyone in the spaces – creating places! Pay attention to the people has also another meaning. During this research it was discovered that the effect these interventions have had to the participants themselves, might be the most important part. As was discussed already in the theory of this thesis, active people are what make the spaces active. And these interventions are something that give tools for the organisers to become active placemakers.

8.2 About using the action research method

It is hard to know if one is plausible – since one cannot and should not assume to be impartial, it is a matter of understanding one's own input – how limited am I? To analyse oneself, and to try to see it from a bit of a distance. Since there is so much of my own personal experience-based analysis – the whole process became somehow very personal.

Also, it must always be considered when using the knowledge gained – that the *results are case-based, and are not a generalizable truth*. There are no absolute truths and the more specific and site-based a solution is, the better. So in this case, when talking about such small-scale and short-lasting events, this method is relevant.

PRAKTIKAST TEOORIANI – AJUTISTE SEKKUMISTE KAUDU AVALIKU RUUMI ELAVDAMINE

RESÜMEE

Selles magistritöös uuritakse ajutisi installatioone Tartu, Eesti kontekstis. Uurimustöö meetod põhineb tegevusuuringule, uurides tagasivaatavalt töö autori osalusel läbi viidud linnaruumi elavdada püüdvaid ajutisi sekkumisi linnaruumis.

Tegevusuuring kujutab endast meetodit, mis uurib sotsiaalseid olukordi, ning mida viiakse läbi eesmärgiga parandada tegevuste kvaliteeti. Teadmised, mida saadakse, on pigem inimekäitumise ning sotsiaalkultuuriliste situatsioonide vahelised kui üldistatavad tõed.

Uurimustöö eesmärgiks on antud sekkumisi analüüsida ning saada teada, mis nende läbi muutus – projektide osalejais ning sihtgrupis. Seda tehakse, toetudes teoreetilisele taustale, mis selgitab globaalseid trende linnaruumi inimesekesksemaks muutmisest ning üha populaarsemaks muutuvatest linnaruumisekkumistest eesmärgiga anda võim ruumi kvaliteedi rikastamiseks inimeste kätte.

Põhilised uurimisülesanded antud töös olid:

- Uurimustöösse kaasatud ajutiste sekkumiste läbiviimisprotsessi uurimine
- Sekkumiste õnnestunud ning ebaõnnestunud osade väljaselgitamine
- Uurida, kuidas mõjusid sekkumised organiseerijatele
- Uurida, kuidas mõjusid sekkumised avalikkusele

Uurimusülesandele vastuste leidmiseks tehti järgmisi tegevusi:

Uuritavate projektide kohta tagasivaatavalt info kogumine; Uurimuseks sobivate projektide väljavahimine paikapandud kriteeriumite järgi;

Kogutud informatsiooni analüüs: uurimuseks valitud projektide kohta kokkuvõtete koostamine; projektide edasiseks analüüsiks mõeldud tabelite koostamine; koostatud tabelite põhjal olevast informatsioonist järelduste tegemine kategooriate kaupa (kategooriad olid näiteks kohalik, sekkumise programm, meediakajastus jms)

Uurimustöö tulemused näitavad, et antud ajutised sekkumised on osa globaalsest liikumisest kaasavama paigaloomise protsessi suunas. Sekkumiste materiaalne väljund ei tohiks

olla sekkumiste peamiseks eesmärgiks. Pigem peab keskenduma projekti sotsiaalsele küljele ning tulemuste kestlikkusele – see muudaks sekkumised efektiivsemaks.

Olulisim järeldus uurimusest - selliste sekkumiste organiseerimine annab tegijatele tööriistad, et neist võiksid saada aktiivsed inimesed kes loovad elavaid kohti.

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Photos and illustrations in appendices

The photos and schemes used in the appendices come from personal archives and the archives of EMÜS (Estonian Landscape Architecture Students Association). The author of this thesis thanks the authors of the photos and illustrations used in this thesis: M. Alvela, K. Kuuse, E. Rudi, G. Niin and other concerned members of EMÜS.

APPENDICES

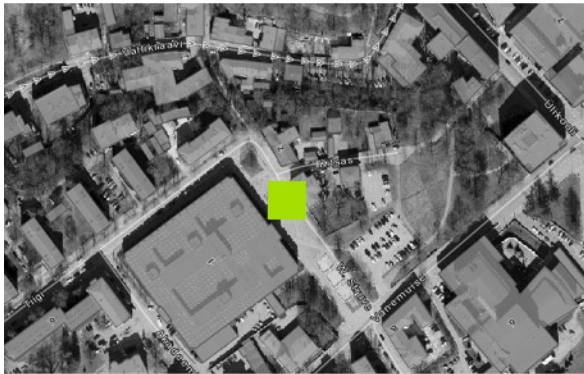
APPENDIX A: Project briefs

List of projects:

1. Lamp shades (Kuplid)
2. Light lab (Valguslabor)
3. Light of poetry (Luulevalgus)
4. Spotlight (Rambivalgus)
5. Bikes out! (Rattad õue!)
6. Let's free urban TarBuk activism
7. Urban_Dream_Scape
8. Pop-up photo exhibition (Fotonäitus PIIR(E))
9. Bridge garden (Sillaaed)
10. Border-crossing guerrilla gardening (Piire ületav gerilja(aia)ndus)
11. My space (Minu ruum)

PROJECT NR 1

LAMP SHADES (KUPLID)



Location map: Maa-amet



Putting up the lamp shades (Photo: Kuuse, K.)

LOCATION: Tartu, town centre

KEYWORDS: **Lighting installation:** Furniture, workshop, public event, atmosphere, temporary

GOAL(S): Experiment with outdoor lighting; soften up the environment; less light pollution

TIME: 2013 spring

DURATION: 2 weeks

DURATION WITH PREPARATION/EVALUATION: 3 months

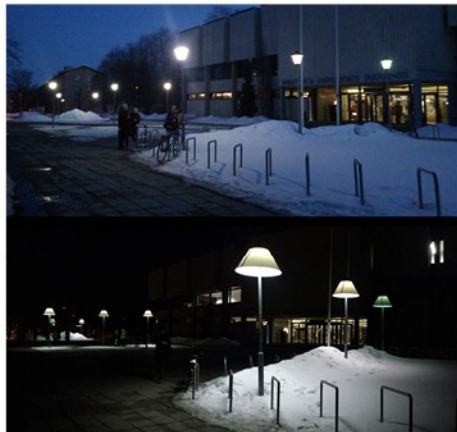
TEAM: Ca 10 people

TARGET GROUP: Residents of Tartu, visitors of Tartu University library

PARTNERS (MANAGERS): EMÜS

CONTEXT: World Landscape Architecture Month celebrations in Tartu - Light in urban space

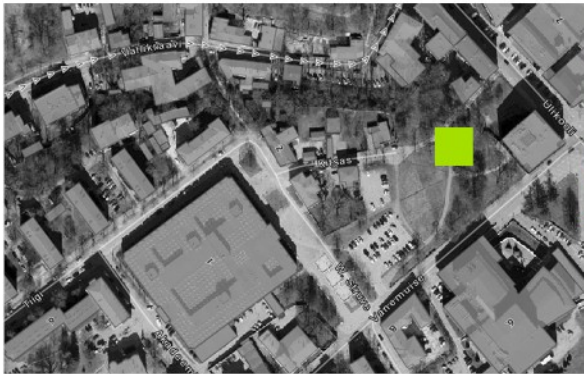
CONCEPT: The usual lamp shades in front of Tartu University library are temporarily covered with lamp shades shaped like “the reading lamp”. The shades direct and concentrate the light towards the ground, softening the atmosphere and reflecting the context of the adjacent library.



From building the shades to installation to afterlife in other places (Uus Õu, Viljandi Pärimusmuusika ait respectively) (Photos: Author; Gloria Niin; Uus õu; Patrik Tamm, Viljandi pärimusmuusika ait)

PROJECT NR 2

LIGHT LAB (VALGUSLABOR)



Location map: Maa-amet



First night with no artificial light (Photo: Kuuse, K)

LOCATION: Tartu, town centre, underused green space

KEYWORDS: **Furniture installation:** workshop, public event, atmosphere, experiments, temporary, light

GOAL(S): Activate and draw attention to an underused space; experiment with outdoor lighting (+ lighting experiences for landscape architecture students)

TIME: 2013 spring

DURATION: 2 weeks

DURATION WITH PREPARATION/EVALUATION: 3 months

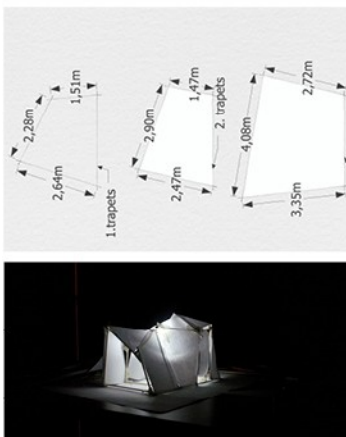
TEAM: ca 10 people

TARGET GROUP: Residents of Tartu, users of the area, landscape architecture students

PARTNERS (MANAGERS): EMÜS

CONTEXT: World Landscape Architecture Month celebrations in Tartu - Light in urban space

CONCEPT: Interactive installation. A lightweight construction pavilion was built in a dark, underused green space. Inside and around that, different interesting light-experiments will be made to draw attention and light to the area.



From planning the construction, to its erection, to destruction, to events (Schemes and photos: Author; last picture: Rudi, E.)

PROJECT NR 3

LIGHT OF POETRY (LUULEVALGUS)



Location map: Maa-amet

Poetry on the townhall wall (Photo: Rudi, E.)

LOCATION: Tartu, townhall square

KEYWORDS: **Lighting installation:** atmosphere, cooperation, public event, temporary, light

GOAL(S): Increase public awareness of different possible uses of light in urban space; atmospheric light

TIME: 2013 spring

DURATION: 1 evening

DURATION WITH PREPARATION/EVALUATION: 1 month

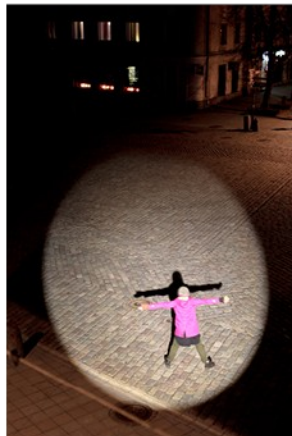
TEAM: Ca 10 people

TARGET GROUP: Residents of Tartu, visitors of the town centre

PARTNERS (MANAGERS): EMÜS

CONTEXT: World Landscape Architecture Month celebrations in Tartu - Light in urban space

CONCEPT: A light installation in the townhall square: instead of usual lighting, different texts from Estonian poets are projected to the ground and walls.



Poster of the event; Adjusting the focus of the light; Final outcome (Poster: EMÜS; Photos: Rudi, E.)

PROJECT NR 4

SPOTLIGHT (RAMBIVALGUS)



Location map: Maa-amet



One of the spotlighted alleyways (Photo: Alvela, M.)

LOCATION: Tartu, town centre, near townhall square

KEYWORDS: **Performance:** atmosphere, public event, temporary, (spot)light

GOAL(S): Increased public awareness of different possible uses of light in urban space; lighting up unusual and dark alleyways with creative activities under spotlight

TIME: 2013 spring

DURATION: 1 evening

DURATION WITH PREPARATION/EVALUATION: 3 months

TEAM: Ca 10 people

TARGET GROUP: Residents of Tartu, visitors of town centre

PARTNERS (MANAGERS): EMÜS

CONTEXT: World Landscape Architecture Month celebrations in Tartu - Light in urban space

CONCEPT: In different dark passageways that lead to courtyards near the townhall square, art is being created (graffiti; improvised writing & music), while a spotlight shines on them and the darkness of the normally unused spaces.



Improvised writing on the wall & live music; Live graffiti happening (Photos: Alvela, M.)

PROJECT NR 5

BIKES OUT (RATTAD ÕUE)



Location map: Maa-amet

Experimental bicycle factory fixing up bicycles (Photo: Härma, A.)

LOCATION: Tartu, town centre

KEYWORDS: **Inclusive action:** bicycles, educational, cooperation, public event, temporary

GOAL(S): Encouraging bicycle use; helping people with simple bicycle maintenance; improving public knowledge about traffic rules and techniques

TIME: 2012, 2013, 2014, spring

DURATION: 1-2 days

DURATION WITH PREPARATION/EVALUATION: 1 month

TEAM: Ca 5 people

TARGET GROUP: Residents of Tartu, (potential) bicycle users

PARTNERS (MANAGERS): EMÜS, Tartu Experimental bicycle factory, Estonian road administration

CONTEXT: World Landscape Architecture Month celebrations in Tartu

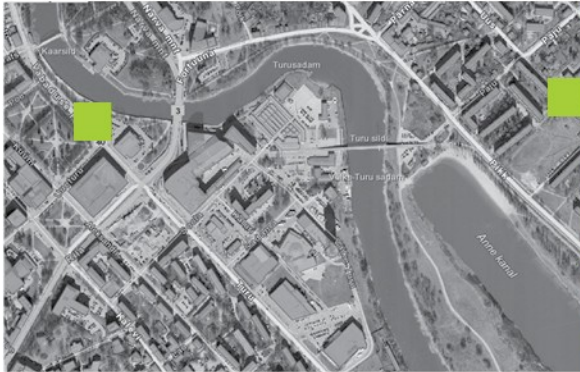
CONCEPT: An event to bring more cyclists out and about. A stand is put up where all passers-by have a chance for basic maintenance-work on their bicycles, learn about cycling rules and do some fun exercises to measure their cycling skills.



Testing cycling skills; Bicycle gathering; Overview from street (Photo 1: Rudi, E.; Photos 2-3: Härma, A.)

PROJECT NR 6

LET'S FREE URBAN TARBUK ACTIVISM



Location map: Maa-amet

Kids testing the furniture (Photo: Mets, K.)

LOCATION: Tartu, Emajõe festival; Tartu, Annelinn, Anne Youth centre

KEYWORDS: **Furniture installation:** workshop, public event, cooperation, temporary

GOAL(S): Developing competences in leadership; activating public space, activating urban citizens

TIME: 2013 summer

DURATION: 10 days

DURATION WITH PREPARATION/EVALUATION: 5 months

TEAM: Ca 30 people

TARGET GROUP: Urban activists, residents of Tartu

PARTNERS (MANAGERS): Asociata Komunitas, Urban Lab (Linnalabor)

CONTEXT: Youth in Action program: Youth exchange between urban activists from Romania and Estonia

CONCEPT: Active urban citizenship. Bringing together young urban activists from Romania and Estonia, encourage ourselves and others to express views about our living environment and evolve urban space through initiatives.



Last touch of the furniture workshop; Testing furniture in the Emajõe festival (Photos: Mets, K.)



Location map: Google maps



Event day in the park with built furniture (Photo: Komunitas)

LOCATION: Romania, Bucharest, Carol park

KEYWORDS: **Inclusive furniture installation:** workshop, public event, cooperation, temporary

GOAL(S): Developing competences in leadership; activating public space, activating urban citizens

TIME: 2014 spring

DURATION: 10 days

DURATION WITH PREPARATION/EVALUATION: 5 months

TEAM: Ca 30 people

TARGET GROUP: Urban activists, residents of Bucharest

PARTNERS (MANAGERS): Asociația Komunitas, Urban Lab (Linnalabor)

CONTEXT: Youth in Action program: Youth exchange between urban activists from Romania and Estonia

CONCEPT: Active urban citizenship. Bringing together young urban activists from Romania and Estonia, encourage ourselves and others to express views about our living environment and evolve urban space through initiatives.



Brainstorming ideas for furniture; Discussing construction methods (Photos: Asociația Komunitas)

PROJECT NR 8

POP-UP PHOTO EXHIBITION (FOTONÄITUSPIIRE)



Location map: Maa-amet



Exhibition (Photo: EMÜS)

LOCATION: Tartu, different locations

KEYWORDS: **Inclusive action:** mobile, public event, inclusive, voting, temporary

GOAL(S): Create discussion about borders; give possibility for public to express their feelings about borders; invite people to notice their surroundings

DURATION: 1 month

DURATION WITH PREPARATION/EVALUATION: 4 months

TEAM: Ca 5 people

TARGET GROUP: Residents of Tartu

PARTNERS (MANAGERS): EMÜS

CONTEXT: World Landscape Architecture Month celebrations in Tartu - Borders in landscape (architecture)

CONCEPT: The 2014 Month of Landscape Architecture was about borders and boundaries that you can perceive. To find out the different approaches, photos were collected in two categories, throughout February and March:

1. Boundaries in nature and landscape architecture
2. Invisible boundaries



People viewing the exhibition at the riverside; Diploma for one of the winners of the photo competition (Photo: EMÜS; Diploma: Ingver, A.; EMÜS)

PROJECT NR 9

BRIDGE-GARDEN (SILLA-AED)



Location map: Maa-amet



Entrance to the installation (Photo: Author)

LOCATION: Tartu, Supilinn, around abandoned bridge pieces

KEYWORDS: **Inclusive furniture installation:** furniture, workshop, abandoned space, semi-public event, temporary

GOAL(S): Draw attention to the abandoned pieces of a former bridge; Test alternative use possibilities; Create a secret community garden; include local community

TIME: 2014 spring-autumn

DURATION: 6 months

DURATION WITH PREPARATION/EVALUATION: 9 months

TEAM: Ca 10 people

TARGET GROUP: Residents of Supilinn, Tartu, participants of April 2014, landscape architecture students

PARTNERS (MANAGERS): EMÜS

CONTEXT: World Landscape Architecture Month celebrations in Tartu - Borders in landscape (architecture)

CONCEPT: The area with the bridge structure was transformed into a temporary environmental artwork and semi-public recreational site by turning the Iron bridge frames into different hang-out areas.



Building the installation; One set of benches (Photos: EMÜS; Author)



Location map: Maa-amet



Seed packs (Photo: Villem, J)

LOCATION: Tartu, different locations

KEYWORDS: **Performance-installation:** bicycles, gardening, abandoned spaces, semi-public event workshop, urban food

GOAL(S): Introducing guerrilla-gardening to a wider audience; reclaiming abandoned spaces with plants; introducing alternative approaches to green spaces

TIME: 2014 spring-summer

DURATION: 2 days

DURATION WITH PREPARATION/EVALUATION: 3 months

TEAM: Ca 5 people

TARGET GROUP: Landscape architecture students, people interested in guerilla movement

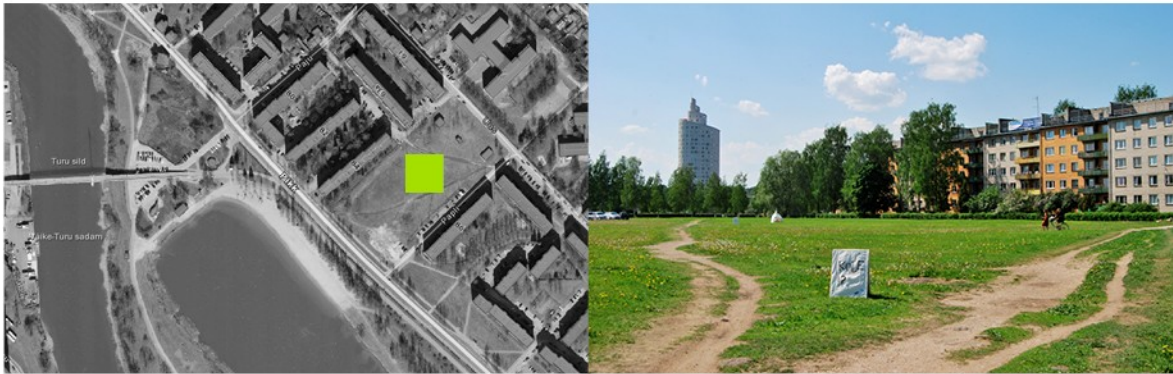
PARTNERS (MANAGERS): EMÜS, Estonian Alliance of Young Gardeners

CONTEXT: World Landscape Architecture Month celebrations in Tartu - Borders in landscape (architecture)

CONCEPT: Reaching and crossing borders in landscape architecture? This Event aimed at increasing the diversity of green spaces by creating and spreading seedbombs and plants to different derelict areas in Tartu. First, a seedbomb-making workshop was organised, and after, the seeds were spread via a bike-tour of Tartu.



Making seed bombs; Bike tour to spread the seeds (Photos: Villem, J; EMÜS)



Location map: Maa-amet

Installation on an empty field (Photo: Kongo, A.)

LOCATION: Tartu, Annelinn, underused green space

KEYWORDS: **Performance-installation:** art, furniture, asking questions, panel house area, workshop, (semi-)public, temporary

GOAL(S): Getting people to contemplate more on their surroundings and the activities allowed in them

TIME: 2014 spring

DURATION: 1 day

DURATION WITH PREPARATION/EVALUATION: 5 months

TEAM: Ca 10 people

TARGET GROUP: Residents of Annelinn, visitors of Festival of Annelinn

PARTNERS (MANAGERS): EMÜS, Anne Youth Centre

CONTEXT: YWorld Landscape Architecture Month celebrations in Tartu - Borders in lanscape (architecture); Festival of Annelinn in Tartu

CONCEPT: Focusing on the undefined border between private and public space; To illustrate this, a temporary “cocoon of solitude” was built and around it signboards which raised questions about what can or can’t be done outside in Annelinn and how public or private people feel in that place.



Construction of the cocoon; Come in!; Backside (Photos: Villem, J; Aas, E, Kongo, A.)

APPENDIX B: Project analysis tables

List of categories:

1. **Project organisation** (Project cycle - planning, implementation, reflection/analysis; Teamwork organisation)
2. **Site** (Was the project site choice in accordance with the goals, the character of the installation, the intended users; Relations with the site owners)
3. **Program** (Implementation part - how was it planned, did it go according to plan; Was the program realistic/relevant)
4. **Media/communication** (How was info about the project spread: Inside-out, outside-in)
5. **Users/use** (Were the amount of users as expected/more/less; What was their opinion, how did they relate to the project)
6. **Outcomes/goals reached** (Were the goals that were set, reached/exceeded; Was something different from the expected achieved instead)
7. **Continuation** (Were there any planned or unplanned activities that "continued" the project/resulted from it)
8. **Impact, significance & uniqueness** (The idea of the project addressed an important issue from a fresh angle/ People took note of the project, reflected on it/ Project's "afterlife" still continues)

Category 1				
PROJECT ORGANISATION (Project cycle - planning, implementation, reflection/analysis; teamwork organisation)				
nr	Name/type		Effects OF the project	Effects ON the makers
1	Lamp shades/ Lighting installation	+	Initial strong and simple idea kept the process focused	Definite project leader who involved the team, was consistent
		-		
2	Light lab/ Furniture installation	+	A through planning of the physical outcome of the installation; extensive reflections on the results	Main organisers got a lot of support from the April festival team - common project, common responsibility
		-	The organization of the program, division of tasks and responsibilities among the team was incomplete	The core team of the project changed in the middle; Key figures were not available at all times - harder to reach the goals of the project
3	Light of poetry/ Lighting installation	+	Simple and straightforward idea - easy to follow through with limited resources available	Definite project leader with clear responsibilities and ideas about the project
		-		
4	Spotlight/ Performance	+		Strong feeling of responsibility towards project from project leaders – tried to make the project happen in spite the lack of resources
		-	The success of the project depended on good weather which did not arrive. Time and costs needed for the success of the event were proportionally too high	Organisers did not have enough time to plan the event properly, did not delegate tasks to others (no-one to delegate to?)
5	Bikes out!/ Inclusive action	+	Simple and clear idea - easy to organise and justify	Inclusion of bicycle and traffic experts - increased feasibility
		-		
6	Let's free urban TarBuk activism/ Furniture installation	+	Project type - EU Youth in Action program of Youth Exchanges - demanded clear organisation and project description and evaluation; Learning process became conscious for everyone involved	Participants gained experience and skills in organizing the program of a 9-day learning experience
		-	Rigid project demands made it harder to be creative with the process	Rigid project demands made it harder to involve all the people that were needed. Participants opted to do all the tasks themselves, could have involved more experts from different fields
7	Urban Dream Scape/ Inclusive furniture installation	+	Project type - EU Youth in Action program of Youth Exchanges - demanded clear organisation and project description and evaluation; Learning process became conscious for everyone involved	Improved ability to lead a design project from the beginning to the end – how to explain and “sell” others an idea, take advice but still keep one's own idea, mentor and be mentored, cooperate, be the leader and decision maker of a project. Professional trainers mentored activities and made project development smoother
		-		Many people were involved temporarily - teamwork suffered - participants learnt less from each other

Category 1 continuation				
8	Pop-up photo exhibition/ Inclusive action	+	All the project phases were thought-out in a systematized way - clear and easy to follow process	Definite responsible leader of the project
		-	No conclusions about the outcomes - the end of the exhibition is not the end of the project	
9	Bridge-garden/ Inclusive furniture installation	+	Through preparations for the installation construction allowed the process to go smoothly - clear view of what and how to build; Space was left for creativity and unexpected situations	Enthusiastic project leader who was an example to others - motivation-wise
		-	Limited resources put limitations on the outcomes of the process. Recycled materials did not last long, but then again - the installation was meant to be temporary	Potential to involve more people - experts from different fields – increased project quality - physically and learningwise; Attractiveness for the participants should have been thought-out - what can they get from this experience, in addition to what they give
10	Border-crossing guerrilla gardening/ Performance-installation	+		Inclusion of experts about plants and guerrilla gardening - outcomes more thought-out, feasible
		-	Monitoring the outcomes: the capacities, responsibilities and method to measure the success was not thought-out	
11	My space/ Performance-installation	+	Program was not set until the last moment – possibilities for improvised creativity	Inclusion of different partners, creative teamwork, sharing experiences – stronger project
		-	Initial idea changed a lot; organisers changed. Uncertain plan for continuation (especially what to do with the constructed structure)	

Category 2				
SITE (Was the project site choice in accordance with the goals, the character of the installation, the intended users; Relations with the site owners)				
nr	Name/type		Effects OF the project	Effects ON the makers
1	Lamp shades/ Lighting installation	+	Relevant and striking site choice: reading lamps in front of the library resulted in impressive, positive impact on public	Idea of the project was strongly connected with the exact place - the place created the design
		-		
2	Light lab/ Furniture installation	+	Land owned by the town - positive and supportive attitude and actions from Tartu city administration	
		-	Dark and underused park - increased the risk of vandalism, <i>but</i> this was part of the experiment as well, and the results expected. Not many people visited the site during the evenings - no habit. But this aspect was also part of the site choice: a test of what will happen in the area with the intervention.	
3	Light of poetry/ Lighting installation	+	Town hall square - location in the centre of town where a lot of people can experience the performance	
		-		
4	Spotlight/ Performance	+	An intriguing site choice, passageways - places that are normally not used besides for passing them by, were occupied by specific actions, creating a unique atmosphere	
		-		
5	Bikes out!/ Inclusive action	+	Busy pedestrian street in the centre of Tartu - a lot of people passing by (with bicycles)	
		-		
6	Let's free urban TarBuk activism / Furniture installation	+	Different locations: two festival sites and eventually a youth centre; ensured that the furniture that was built, got to be seen and used by the youth	
		-		
7	Urban_Dream_Scape/ Inclusive furniture installation	+	A central well-visited park in Bucharest: a lot of users. Building site: a centre visited by a number of people; project became more visible + extra helping hands	
		-		
8	Pop-up photo exhibition/ Inclusive action	+	Moving location of the exhibition: allowed different people to experience it + showcased alternative ways exhibitions can be held	
		-		
9	Bridge-garden/ Inclusive furniture installation	+	Location drew attention to the otherwise forgotten bridge pieces at the riverbank - a potential location for a public space	An interesting challenge - to make abandoned bridge pieces into a furniture installation
		-	Location was cut off both visually, spatially and in people's minds: getting people to use the space was hard; opportunities for vandalism (some of the furniture got destroyed)	

Category 2 continuation			
10	Border-crossing guerrilla gardening/ Performance-installation	+	Analysis of the spaces of Tartu: location of spaces abandoned and uncared for
		-	Several sites spread all over the town: surveillance of the project results became difficult (time and resource consuming). Wrong sites for the purpose of the project: more comparative observations should have been done
11	My space/ Performance-installation	+	Place has potential for a more diverse use: drawing attention to this
		-	Big space for a small installation; people were in a hurry to pass by, not to stay; very hot and bare space - uncomfortable for a longer stay

Category 3				
PROGRAM (Implementation part - how was it planned, did it go according to plan; Was the program realistic/relevant)				
nr	Name/type		Effects OF the project	Effects ON the makers
1	Lamp shades/ Lighting installation	+	Simple and clear idea and program: the point was understood easily	Clear leader of the idea of the project - clear division of responsibilities
		-		
2	Light lab/ Furniture installation	+	Open program: room for experimentations with lighting solutions, chance for new, improvised activities	Good ideas and different experiences - people got together and shared, learned from each other about lighting outdoors
		-	Not many people visited the site during the evenings - no habit. But this aspect was part of the site choice: a test of what will happen in the area with the intervention. The weather did not support the program. Event demanded darkness but in April it is light for quite long: time for light-events had to be quite late: less people	Not having the program clear before the event made things difficult: no clearly appointed charges for events, so all events were not realized. The leader of the project did not want to be a decision maker for the program
3	Light of poetry/ Lighting installation	+	Clear and simple program and its timeframe: concentrated and well-organized activities	Positive interaction with city government: team was trusted with the lighting system of the main square of the town – increased awareness of possibilities
		-	Event demanded darkness but in April it is light for quite long: time for light-events had to be quite late: less people	
4	Spotlight/ Performance	+		
		-	Event demanded darkness but in April it is light for quite long: time for light-events had to be quite late: less people	The proposed program was too ambitious to fulfil: had to be cut down significantly
5	Bikes out!/ Inclusive action	+	Good time of the year and day for people to take out their bicycles, refresh their knowledge on cycling + check conditions of their bicycles	Hands-on experience with meeting people, promoting biking culture etc
		-	Time of the project happening was fixed - depending of the spring, it could be too early or too late for the event- hard to predict this beforehand. Hard to choose the time of the day - who to concentrate on, working people or students?	
6	Let`s free urban TarBuk activism / Furniture installation	+	Relevant and diverse program. Every aspect was thought through to the end - the effects of the actions are not going to vanish into thin air	Experience in leading workshops, building teamwork: working in teams where some members are from a foreign culture – how to explain your ideas and thoughts? Increased skills in combining visual, body and verbal language together

Category 3 continuation				
		-	Too many activities in too little time: not enough time to concentrate on specific activities, not enough resting time for participants	Project involved people who were strangers to each other - inadequate teambuilding in the beginning of the project lead to segregated teams and ineffective teamwork
7	Urban_Dream_Scape/ Inclusive furniture installation	+	Good balance between work and leisure, theory and practice	Participants developed their skill in bringing ideas to life: calculating, finding technical solutions; how to make the designed object durable, safe and still looking aesthetic. Division into international teams helped improve group-work and self-expression skills
		-	Uncertainty of the location the constructed furniture was going to be put up: designing and building process more difficult	
8	Pop-up photo exhibition/ Inclusive action	+	Time was left for each phase of the project. Information was announced sufficiently early	
		-		
9	Bridge-garden/ Inclusive furniture installation	+		
		-	Physical part of the installation was organised but not the part how to get the people to use it	Project construction depended on voluntary help - more thought could have gone into how to get people to help + how to reward them for their efforts
10	Border-crossing guerrilla gardening/ Performance-installation	+	Diversity of program - involved people differently in separate phases - workshop for creating seed bombs, bike tour for their division	
		-	Inflexible event time (month of April): the weather was too cold at the time, which resulted in the seeds not germinating	
11	My space/ Performance-installation	+	Part of a bigger event: more attention, bigger context, diverse viewership	
		-	Idea remained too abstract: hard to grasp for the target group	

Category 4				
MEDIA/COMMUNICATION (How was info about the project spread: Inside-out, outside-in)				
nr	Name/type		Effects OF the project	Effects ON the makers
1	Lamp shades/ Lighting installation	+	Article in Postimees (nationwide newspaper); Post in a blog about (art) interventions in urban space	Information on EMÜS website and Facebook, April website; Information about the project was attached to the project; advertisement posters;
		-		
2	Light lab/ Furniture installation	+	Article in Postimees; radio interview for Kuku Raadio	Information on EMÜS website and Facebook, April website, Information about the project was attached to the project; advertisement posters
		-		
3	Light of poetry/ Lighting installation	+		Information on EMÜS website and Facebook, April website; advertisement posters
		-		
4	Spotlight/ Performance	+		Information on EMÜS website and Facebook, April website; advertisement posters
		-		
5	Bikes out!/ Inclusive action	+		Information on EMÜS website and Facebook, April website; advertisement posters
		-		
6	Let's free urban TarBuk activism / Furniture installation	+	Article in Postimees	Keeping a blog about the project on Linnalabor's website, after the event, summarizing booklet, a discussion-event introducing project results
		-		
7	Urban Dream Scope/ Inclusive furniture installation	+	Coverage in Romanian media	Blog posts about the projects on Linnalabor's website; Writing an article to U magazine + coverage from Romanian side
		-		
8	Pop-up photo exhibition/ Inclusive action	+	Article in Postimees	Information on EMÜS website and Facebook, April website; advertisement posters Information about the project was attached to the project
		-		
9	Bridge-garden/ Inclusive furniture installation	+		Information on EMÜS website and Facebook, April website; advertisement posters; Information about the project was attached to the project area
		-		
10	Border-crossing guerrilla gardening/ Performance-installation	+		Information on EMÜS website and Facebook, April website
		-		
11	My space/ Performance-installation	+	Information in Annelinna festival website; interview to local media; Post in a blog about (art) interventions in urban space	Information on EMÜS website and Facebook, April website; Information about the project was attached to the project area
		-		

Category 5				
USERS/USE (Were the amount of users as expected/more/less; What was their opinion, how did they relate to the project)				
nr	Name/type		Effects OF the project	Effects ON the makers
1	Lamp shades/ Lighting installation	+	Users felt connected, affected by the installation; blog post, comments on Facebook and news article as an example of good feedback	
		-		
2	Light lab/ Furniture installation	+	With good weather, lots of passers-by, using the way as a short-cut : direct feedback that the installation had positive effect on their sense of security (more light, more action)	People who built the furniture felt an attachment and responsibility for the of the project and advertised it to others
		-	"Regular use" of the space was unconsidered: bench next to area was frequented by alcohol-consumers.	The chance given to the EMÜS people to take part in the testing events, participation in the events, was lower than expected
3	Light of poetry/ Lighting installation	+	The cosy atmosphere created in the town hall square attracted people to take notice of it	
		-		
4	Spotlight/ Performance	+	Passers-by were intrigued by the events happening in this semi-public space; their behaviour was mostly window-shopper-like	
		-	The amount of public was less than expected: weather and rushed program. People were afraid to approach the limelight and people acting under it, in the passageways	
5	Bikes out!/ Inclusive action	+	Event was very popular amongst passers-by, bikers. Some came on purpose to let their bikes be checked up free of charge, to start biking season. Different age groups participated - children, youth, grown-ups	Popular event amongst organisers team as well - support was shown by the active presence of people from EMÜS
		-		
6	Let's free urban TarBuk activism / Furniture installation	+	The main target group - youth, accepted the furniture right away. Good exposure in a festival-setting. It was asked to use the furniture in another festival before going to its final stable location	Participants (furniture builders etc) got to immediately see the results of their work - how the furniture was used, accepted, what were the flaws, good sides
		-		

Category 5 continuation				
7	Urban_Dream_Scape/ Inclusive furniture installation	+	The outdoor furniture was accepted right-away by the people: they started it, took part in the questionnaire, games and discussions; official guards of the park also relented and started to play with children instead of trying to keep us out from the grass	Participants (furniture builders etc) got to see immediately the results of their work - how the furniture was used, accepted, what were the flaws, good sides
		-		
8	Pop-up photo exhibition/ Inclusive action	+	Quote from the feedback form: the feedback of the townspeople was generally positive and inspiring - there is hope, that such "fun exhibitions" that bring the passers-by a chance to stop and think for a moment, will also be organized in the future	The participants of the photo competition would be interested in the continuation of photographing interesting topics connected to landscape architecture also in the future
		-		
9	Bridge-garden/ Inclusive furniture installation	+	For some users this became a half-secret location. New graffiti emerged on the walls, showing the area was found and used by some alternative crowds	Landscape architecture students and some locals participated in the construction - good experience for testing and learning about construction and design
		-	The area did not start working as a local public space: known for only a few people, left unnoticed. Locals were not included enough in the process of making the project and felt no connection to it, no right to visit the place. As seen by the leftover trash and the vandalism, the secludedness of the place encouraged more shadier activities happening	
10	Border-crossing guerrilla gardening/ Performance-installation	+		
		-	Project was not advertised: a few public got involved. Less people were interested in the preparation but more wanted to just see the results	More people were expected to join from EMÜS: the event was not made attractive enough. The theoretical explanation about the issue remained incomplete
11	My space/ Performance-installation	+	Passers-by were curious and noticed the event: positively intrigued, did not know how to address the project - this type of events normally do not happen in the area	
		-	Unofficial public space, unaccustomed user - constant guarding necessary: when unguarded, things got stolen	

Category 6				
OUTCOMES/GOALS REACHED (Were the goals that were set, reached/exceeded; Was something different from the expected achieved instead)				
nr	Name/type		Effects OF the project	Effects ON the makers
1	Lamp shades/ Lighting installation	+	Initial idea and effect (to experiment with out-door lighting; soften up the environment, achieve less light pollution) was reached and exceeded - positive reaction was bigger than expected	Future cooperation with other activists in Tartu
		-		Positive results demanded more than was in makers' capacity to do after the official end of the project
2	Light lab/ Furniture installation	+	The idea of experimenting with light and construction in an unguarded place succeeded - some fears about what could happen were erased, some maintained or added	Organisers got valuable experiences on lighting design, organisation, group dynamics
		-	Not all the planned events were held: bad weather, time + other limits, too big expectations	
3	Light of poetry/ Lighting installation	+	Increasing public awareness of different uses of light in urban space; atmospheric light, poetry and light getting together	Cooperation experience with city government and external experts
		-		
4	Spotlight/ Performance	+	Increasing public awareness of different uses of light in urban space; lighting up unusual and dark alleyways with creative activities under spotlight	Knowledge on lighting systems
		-		
5	Bikes out!/ Inclusive action	+	Encouraging bicycle use; helping people with simple bicycle maintenance; improving public knowledge about traffic rules and techniques	
		-		
6	Let's free urban TarBuk activism / Furniture installation	+	Activating public space, activating urban citizens	Developing competences in leadership
		-		
7	Urban_Dream_Scape/ Inclusive furniture installation	+	Activating public space, activating urban citizens	Developing competences in leadership
		-		
8	Pop-up photo exhibition/ Inclusive action	+	Creating discussion about borders; giving possibility to public to express thoughts about borders; invite people to notice their surroundings	
		-		

Category 6 continuation				
9	Bridge-garden/ Inclusive furniture installation	+	Drawing attention to the abandoned pieces of a former bridge; Testing alternative use possibilities; Creating a secret community garden	Creative construction skills
		-	Including local community: only a partial success. Question arose: how to include more people	
10	Border-crossing guerrilla gardening/ Performance-installation	+	Introducing guerrilla-gardening to a wider audience; reclaiming abandoned spaces with plants; introducing alternative approaches to green spaces – Knowledge of how people react towards unexpected changes in their environments	Experiences about implementing guerrilla principles in local conditions
		-	Physical output of the project was not a success. But a part of that intervention was the uncertainty of the results, which one has to take into account, while not forgetting to take responsibilities	
11	My space/ Performance-installation	+	Getting people to contemplate on their surroundings and the activities allowed there: people were curious about the installation, several stopped to have a look at it and engaged with it (written feedback)	Creative construction and cooperation skills
		-	It remains unsure how the installation was perceived	

Category 7				
CONTINUATION (Were there any planned or unplanned activities that "continued" the project/resulted from it)				
nr	Name/type		Effects OF the project	Effects ON the makers
1	Lamp shades/ Lighting installation	+	Several offers to reuse the lamp shades: were used in different events afterwards; The „after-life“ of the lamp shades is still continuing	
		-	No previous decision what to do with the shades afterwards	
2	Light lab/ Furniture installation	+	The construction was taken to the University of Life Sciences Landscape architecture department's building, where it was kept up for some months	
		-	No proper plan about what to do with the installation (physical) after intervention. No official conclusions from the results of the lab experiments	Problems with who was responsible for the maintenance of the remaining structure
3	Light of poetry/ Lighting installation	+		
		-	No continuation, no feedback asked from the public	
4	Spotlight/ Performance	+		
		-	No continuation, no feedback asked from the public	
5	Bikes out!/ Inclusive action	+	The event's success led to a continued cooperation with partners and the event was repeated several years	
		-		
6	Let`s free urban TarBuk activism / Furniture installation	+		Participants got new contacts, both locally and internationally: continuation projects with the partners
		-	After the intervention, the use of furniture lasted, creating a problem: who and how will maintain the furniture	
7	Urban_Dream_Scape/ Inclusive furniture installation	+	The furniture created had the purpose of being reused in the events of the hosting organisation - it became a new mobile asset for their events	Continued contact and cooperation with project participants
		-		
8	Pop-up photo exhibition/ Inclusive action	+	The same concept of a public outdoors exhibition of a photo contest was reused the next year (2015), with a new topic	
		-		

Category 7 continuation				
9	Bridge-garden/ Inclusive furniture installation	+	Installation was kept in place until it deteriorated: experience on how long such an installation could last in an unguarded urban space	Organisers got valuable information and inspiration for new projects
		-		
10	Border-crossing guerrilla gardening/ Performance- installation	+		
		-	No proper follow-up on how the project resulted	
11	My space/ Performance- installation	+	The installation was taken to the Landscape Architecture department building in Estonian University of Life Sciences, where it now serves the purpose of a resting place, meanwhile raising questions and inspiring students	
		-	where to use physical installation after intervention: could have been thought out more, to promote the purpose of the installation	

Category 8				
IMPACT, SIGNIFICANCE & UNIQUENESS (The idea of the project addressed an important issue from a fresh angle/ People took note of the project, reflected on it/ Project's "afterlife" still continues)				
nr	Name/type		Effects OF the project	Effects ON the makers
1	Lamp shades/ Lighting installation	+	Project was surprising and well-received by all sides involved. Important topic - standard light solutions and simple ways to change them	Contacts and involvement into other. Realizing the importance of thinking about the long-term results and possible continuations of successful projects
		-		
2	Light lab/ Furniture installation	+		A valuable lesson in cooperation, communication and organization
		-		
3	Light of poetry/ Lighting installation	+	It is not hard to create a big effect with simple means	
		-		
4	Spotlight/ Performance	+	Questioning if it is better to push through an event or to cancel it if it is known the goals cannot be fulfilled	
		-		
5	Bikes out!/ Inclusive action	+	Relevant issue at the moment - popularity of cycling is increasing every year	
		-		
6	Let's free urban TarBuk activism / Furniture installation	+	Cooperation makes for a better result. More motivation when you know your actions are of use to someone	International project – bigger diversity of the experiences, sharing ideas. Fresh look on local issues from foreigners: project becomes more exotic
		-		
7	Urban_Dream_Scape/ Inclusive furniture installation	+	Right timing and context is very important. Also effective capable leaders	
		-		
8	Pop-up photo exhibition/ Inclusive action	+	An idea that is easy to understand can be put to a new and surprising context – this principle works, possibly also the other way around. But probably not when both idea and context are foreign.	
		-		
9	Bridge-garden/ Inclusive furniture installation	+	A project situated in a secluded and unused space needs a lot of energy to make it work	
		-		
10	Border-crossing guerrilla gardening/ Performance-installation	+	One has to think of all the project phases and if there enough resources to follow through	
		-		
11	My space/ Performance-installation	+	Abstract concept in an abstract space is hard to understand for the public	
		-		