

TEMPORARY REUSE: A CALL FOR POSSIBLE ITALIAN PUBLIC POLICIES

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ABSTRACT

What does temporary use mean? Empty buildings and abandoned spaces which are no longer in use could provide a temporary use in the meantime (interim), the time gap of years and sometimes decades, between the collapse of a previous use and the moment they are turned in new or "definitive" function. The delay in these operations of transformation and requalification of abandoned areas depend on several reasons. Such as the requalification and drainage actions high costs, the political contrasts, the local population reject for unwanted projects, the long time necessary to approve development plans due to unclear regulations and lengthy planning processes, or financial difficulties in improving those renovation projects due to the falling out of public subventions and the shrinking investment-pressure in many abandoned lands.

Where traditional urban planning approaches failed or renewal projects didn't absorb completely the potentials of those areas, often spontaneous colonization use and temporary re-use has arisen and reached innovative solutions in housing, working and spare time architectural design and triggered unexpected urban regeneration process.

How to make a start-up for the research-action TempoRiuso in Italy? Analyzing some foreign examples and comparing with their own urban contest we tried to design an interpretation grid in order to define 5 research items as: urban abandoned areas taxonomy, the populations involved; who are the agents and who gets benefit from using these spaces through temporary re-use proposals; the different time cycles of housing, working and spare time that in these places are possible to set up; 3 macro levels for new facilities and architectural infrastructures commensurated with the specific temporary use provided in these spaces; and finally the rules, the proceeding and the legal guarantees necessary to start up the experimental temporary use projects.

This research focus is to introduce the temporary use projects in most Italian municipalities agenda (and program) for public policies, appealing to Italian researchers and activists to provide the most suitable model for each specific condition.

What is the temporary reuse?

Buildings, urban areas and open spaces are subject to cycles of high and low utilization, during which there are moments of transition, uncertainty and immobility. Economic crises, financial market instability, de-industrialization, political changes, often lead to the collapse of the former intended use and even when there aren't new programs and reuse projects, then there is a "time gap". The causes of delay in the redevelopment of abandoned spaces are varied, often due to the high cost of environmental remediation and redevelopment, to the political oppositions and protests for local projects out of context, or slowness in approving plans and restoration projects, or even to poor economic interest in certain areas.

It is in this "time in between" of old and new use, that it is possible to experience temporary projects and activities (use ad interim)¹, that can offer new scenarios of urban regeneration.

Derelict port arsenals and railway stations, abandoned factories and shopping malls, farms and farm sheds in disuse, buildings and empty apartments in the city, vacant offices and shops, and more widenings and interstitial spaces between infrastructures, uncultivated fields and terrain vagues...

A careful and close look to many areas and vacant lots, that have not yet a definitive new use in some European cities, shows us how, in the absence of real estate development, many areas have become a testing ground for different populations, new forms of art, music, pop culture, as well as the place to start-up for associations related to social projects for temporary student housing, spaces for events, or entertaining, for gardening, informal markets for trade.

The uncertainty and openness of these places has catalyzed new forms of cities (Oswalt 2003)², has inspired temporary activities and projects, has allowed the initiation of self-organized informal economies and new services to local contexts.

Unexpected uses that have often accelerated processes of economic recovery³.

The empty spaces can be understood as urban reserves for testing the collective dreams⁴... For changing periods of time they are spaces resistant to economic pressures and speculations, free to accept and to settle a social capital. These places become a laboratory to observe the tactics of self-organization of the post-capitalist city⁵.

Temporary reuse subjects

Several people live, re-activate, work and redesign many of the urban spaces abandoned or underused, and become key players and sometimes unwitting agents of a much wider territorial transformation. Immigrants and Italian homeless, social workers and street doctors, organizations, foundations,

¹ "Constituting the Interim", the Interim Constitution (the in between status) is a research of STEALTH.unlimited (Ana Dzokic, Marc Neelen) and Iris de Kievith, launched to provide a frame of shared rules and tools for actors who initiate temporary reuse projects and prefiguring scenarios of urban transformation. The publication of the research is ongoing and has been started by invitation of Optrek/laboratorium van de tussentijd, 2010.

² From 2001 to 2003, the international and interdisciplinary research "Urban Catalyst", directed by Philipp Oswalt, Klaus Overmeyer and Philipp Misselwitz of theTU Berlin University, has examined strategies for temporary use in five European cities, Berlin, Amsterdam, Napoli, Wien and Helsinki.

³ Isabella Inti, "Spazi Urbani Residuali e Azioni Temporanee, un'occasione per ridefinire i territori, gli attori e le Politiche urbane/ "residual urban spaces and temporary actions, an opportunity to redefine the territories, stakeholders and Urban Policies ", doctoral dissertation DrPPT_Dottorato in Pianificazione Territoriale e Politiche Pubbliche del Territorio, IUAV_ Istituto Universitario di Architettura di Venezia, 2005.

⁴ transparadiso (Barbara Holub, Paul rajakovics), "Vacancies and urban reserves" in "Temporary urban spaces", ed. Birkhauser, 2007

⁵ Pulska Groupa, Acts of International Workshop PULA POSTCAPITALYST CITY, 14th-16th August 2009.

charities and citizens associations, local committees, cultural associations linked to the care of the green, art, architects, artists, artisans, administrators and municipal technicians, event planners, music companies, entertainment, cinema, theater, circus, green guerrillas, employees and workers of companies and warehouses for infrastructure, construction and cement workers, parking attendants, prostitutes, drug dealers, street vendors, trade unions, community centers and local development agencies... All people are operators with logic of territorial ownership.

What changes will be the internal / external relationship, for example the communication of the presence of activity at city level and the ability to network with the context.

Another distinguishing feature is the management of the space, such as maintenance and care, and the re-semantic and renaming of places, the opening and closing to the public.

The autopoietic role of a subject with the residual space, will be the measure to represent himself and his activity (Inti, 2005)⁶.

Considering or not the relationship with the institutions and the ownership of property, the ability to self-representation⁷ and communication, planning and space management, we can then identify the different actors of the transformation of residual spaces.

From the '70s to today's the actors and the practices of temporary reuse of abandoned spaces are changing names, instances, roles, attendance, time and strategies of reappropriation. They are actors who express complex situations, sometimes fragmented and difficult to mesh cage in a systematic description.

After the housing occupations and political demands of empty buildings of the '70s and '80s, the self-management of the social centers for youth and the music self-production of the '90s, the situations of "creative conflict" (Cognetti 2003) in the redesign of space in neglected areas as art and community centers of the past decade, which devices are available today to rethink of the great wealth of empty buildings and unused open spaces of our cities ?

At the end of the '90s in many European cities when the social, economic and political conditions made possible no more an informal use of spaces and buildings, new tactics and procedures for the reuse of many of the urban voids awaiting conversion were re-invented.

Many of these practices and experimental projects initiated by cultural organizations, artists, groups of activists sedimented later. Some realities drew up some real user manuals, for example the "Precarious Occupancy Manual" of PRECARE project of the Citymine(d) NGO in Brussels, with lots of rules and practical tips for organizing projects for temporary reuse of buildings and spaces in abandonment⁸.

⁶ In connection with the vision, planning, management We can then identify the different actors of the transformation of residual spaces, like: "mimetic", "crossover", "S.O.S. organization", "Creative-bricoleur", "Networker", "Event planner", "Agent Development". A survey of different populations is present in I. Inti, "Spazi Urbani Residuali e Azioni Temporanee, un'occasione per ridefinire i territori, gli attori e le Politiche urbane/ "residual urban spaces and temporary actions, an opportunity to redefine the territories, stakeholders and Urban Policies", DrPPT, IUAV Venezia, 2005.

⁷ The self-representation and self-production herein refer to autopoiesi, like a process of foundation of themselves, as defined by Varela in "Autopoiesi e cognizione", ed Marsilio, 1985.

⁸ (...)How does the project PRECARE work? Here are the step by step instructions:1. Look for vacant buildings in the city. 2. Identify the owner. 3. Get in touch with the owner and negotiate. Arguments to start a project with the owner: - give a social use to a space otherwise left - offer support to an emerging art / social group (patronage) - contribute to social innovation in the city - prevent property vandalization - through the temporary use, the property is maintained in good condition(used buildings degenerate in a year as well as homes that are used for 5 years) - insurance contracts are guaranteed by an international legal network - the way we work is tested by good practices since 1999 and the collaboration with public authorities (European Commission) and numerous private landowners. 4. Visit the building. 5. Sign a contract with the owner: duration and terms. 6. Analyze for what type and number of users the space it is suitable. 7. Calculate the cost: heating, electricity, water, insurance, restoration. 8. Calculate the cost per square meter. 9. Give the available space to selected groups. 10. Coordinate the organization and management of space through a general meeting once a month. 11. Organize public events aimed at the district and managed by groups that are using the building. 12.

From the analysis of some case studies in Amsterdam, Brussels, Berlin and Milan, we can see that the processes of temporary reuse have in common some actors and fundamental trustee steps (Pagliaro, 2010).

The type of the owner (public or private) of the abandoned building or land, who for his own will or for request of others, provides the empty space, maintaining the property.

Then there is the intermediary (cultural association, cooperative, NGO, government) that manages the entire organization of the process of the temporary re-use, and facilitates the passage of information, documents, administrative permits between the property and the future temporary usufructuaries.

The intermediary outlines the contract guide lines as requested by the owner, and in accordance with the approval and control of the public administration (for example when the space must be returned and what kind of actions are allowed), and finally provides a legal guarantee (often a bank guarantee) on the return of the space at the end of the temporary project. The intermediary in possession of a detailed form on space and time limits that the project of temporary reuse must comply, provides the space to the usufructuary who takes it in charge, by signing a contract of loan for temporary use (becoming the bailee of the space) with the owner (Bailor).

Sometimes it is a double-free loan agreement between the property and the intermediary, who becomes manager of the space, and between the manager and the temporary tenants.

The temporary usufructuaries (often young professionals, artists, students, artisans, associations) can now enjoy the space and begin the planned activities and validated by the intermediary, for the time period set out having full responsibility for their outcomes and possible problems. At the end of the period granted for the temporary reuse of the space (end of the contract of loan for use), the temporary usufructuary has to return the space to the intermediary, providing to restore it following the contract conditions.

Rules and re-use cycles

What proposed by the researchers and activists of Temporiuso 9 in Milan is to launch projects that use the abandoned or underused existing buildings and the empty open spaces, public or private owned, to reactivate them with projects related to the world of culture and associations, to the start-up of craft and small enterprises, to the temporary accommodation for students and low-cost tourism, with contracts for temporary use and to rent control.

Rather than leaving the urban voids waiting for economic resources and new uses, isn't it more realistic to introduce a new cycle of life in the "time in between" in those spaces, be it a week maybe tied to a cycle of exhibitions of an artist, or 3-5 years combined with a cycle of a student housing, or 2-3 years tied to the start-up and incubation of artisans, associations, studies of young creative? Currently there isn't a real international codification and regulation, nor Italian, of the temporary re-use processes of empty or underused buildings and areas,

Make sure that the terms of the contract will be respected and that the owner will receive the building to its original condition (...), from the website <http://www.precare.org>.

⁹Since 2008, associations cantieri isola, precare.it and some researchers and students of the laboratory multiplicity.lab , DiAP, Politecnico di Milano, have initiated discussions, workshops and pilot projects identifying architectural levels to start temporary reuse projects. Part of this research it is published in "TEMPORIUSO. APPLICABILITÀ DI PROGETTI EUROPEI DI RIUSO TEMPORANEO DI SPAZI IN ABBANDONO A MILANO, DIFFUSIONE DI ESPERIENZE PILOTA / TEMPORIUSO. APPLICATION OF TEMPORARY RE-USE EUROPEAN PROJECTS FOR MILAN SPACES IN ABANDONMENT, DISSEMINATION OF PILOT PROJETS" on the website www.temporiuso.org.

and each country has its own legal instruments that make possible this type of intervention.

These are the contract of loan for temporary use for activities of cultural associations, for artisan workshops, residential / workshops for artists, office / study for young professionals and creative, or more the concession of temporary use for social and cultural events such as festivals, concerts, flea markets, art installations and performances...

Contracts are often free loan or social rent and make clear the mutual responsibilities of both parties (Bailor and Bailee), define the duration, the purpose of temporary reuse, what is permitted or not.

To facilitate these processes, some associations, such as international NGOs Citymine(d) in Brussels, or the cooperative association Gradol6 and Cantieri Isola in Milan, offer themselves as intermediaries between the Bailor and the Bailee, suggesting to the owners of empty buildings new project scenarios, and drawing the public attention on the empty spaces with calls for ideas, supporting the artistic associations in the start-up, making suggestions in the definition of a financial plan for the maintenance of the property, the communication to the outside of the district and to the city, and the collectivization and networking of different skills.

In many cases, the contract for temporary use is defined between the property and the intermediary subject, an association, NGO or cooperative that becomes the manager subject for the spaces and the start-up course of the realities that will benefit the space as workshops, studios, workshops or users during events and openings to the public.

Some experiences of social claiming of abandoned spaces by artists and activists have marked the history, drawn design courses and rules of use, set the bases for future public policies of temporary reuse.

This is the case of Amsterdam where a group of artists and squatters in the late 90's started claiming events, an on-line mapping of neglected urban spaces (<http://www.vrijeruimte.nl>) and a press campaign, which forced the government to design a comparison. Public competitions of ideas were held to rethink public buildings and open spaces with temporary projects and activities for a period of five years, before demolition or final reuse. From that experience the Bureau Broedplaatsen was born in 2000, an Office for the creative temporary reuse of abandoned spaces of municipal property, ([Http://www.bureaubroedplaatsen.amsterdam.nl](http://www.bureaubroedplaatsen.amsterdam.nl)), dedicated to this kind of practices, setting out the loan contracts for the artists and creatives, provides financial support to individual projects and updates the online mapping of municipal spaces awaiting renewal process, and available as studios, workshops, laboratories, "factories of creativity."

With the exception of the Dutch capital for all the other cases, also including the Italian situation, which is the instrument most frequently used by authorities to unblock the process of habitability permits and temporary use?

It is usually the "ad hoc" municipal decision for each space and reality, which defines the possible activities, those who can benefit, the legal guarantees and the time for release.

However, many companies end up to desist in the projects, because without serious public policies, each proposal is likely to fail in a sea of bureaucratic quibbles and exhausting waitings.

Infrastructures for temporary reuse projects

The temporary reuse projects take place in open spaces or abandoned buildings. These spaces, such as former industrial buildings, become a sort of

"container"¹⁰ of new temporary functions. To allow the inclusion of these functions it may be necessary to secure the premises used, with "basic" interventions like the removal of debris, a minimum structural consolidation, the installation of fire protection systems, the equipment or the restoration of basic infrastructures. The new inserted functions could need the architectural support for their completion. The quality and cost of architectural interventions are commensurated with the type and duration of temporary reuse of the property and can therefore be divided into different levels¹¹. "Level 0" provides the insertion of interior, exterior and temporary exhibits, that are easy to remove, the use of recycled materials or fully recyclable, basic infrastructure and furniture (wood pallets, former billboards, scaffolding innocent pipes, processing waste plastic, wood, metal sheets and even video-projection sheets, electric generators, camping gas cookers, tents and signs with coordinated graphic projects). "Level 1" provides primary stable infrastructure plant (light, electricity, water, sanitation) in addition to the interior, exterior and temporary exhibits, that are easy to remove and the reuse of waste materials or completely recyclable. The "Level 2" includes in addition to the provision of primary stable infrastructure plant (light, electricity, water, sanitation), the installation of architectural permanent light structures but always structurally independent from the building (Mural facade, site-specific public art projects, mezzanines, spaces "box in the box", container). These different intervention ways are commonly found in many temporary reuse projects both Italian and foreign. It is possible to observe a double frame of understanding or "framing" (Schön, 1989) in the mode of action and commitment of many activists, architects, designers, craftsmen and artists in designing and re-infrastructure abandoned spaces. From one side, a situationist¹² approach, ironic and sometimes provocative such as the pneumatic architecture of Küchen monument of raumlaborberlin¹³ that allows you to stay, eat, dance for an evening inside a bubble of plastic membrane inflated for a few hours in residual spaces beneath an overpass, or the "socializing" road signs¹⁴ and the street furniture of esterni in Milan creating relaxation zones with deck chairs, umbrellas, hammocks and invite you to rest in abandoned areas or in the midst of construction cranes and scaffoldings... The other side a mode of design intervention that could be called "technology of survival" (often viewed and communicated with a strong graphic design corporate identity) and light urbanization (Oswalt, Misselwitz, 2003) which, while not giving up devices and ad hoc technical inventions, pursues the goal of reuse, recycling, feasibility of projects with materials and local skills, following a trend that from Buckminster Fuller, comes to the current projects of self-construction of community centers, schools, hospitals of Architecture for Humanity¹⁵ in developing countries, through Cedric Price.

¹⁰ "The city as a hull" it is an alternative theory of urban planning and bottom-up design. It provides a skeleton, a shell, where the end user has to decide which building elements to construct, how to manage and how to finance them. In this way a design mode was born, with use and maintenance of buildings more flexible. In B. Hogervorst, P. Buchel, "Het Kerend Tij / The Turning Tide", Ed. De Appel, Amsterdam, 1997.

¹¹ See footnote 9.

¹² Think of some science fiction interventions like "l'architecture mobile" of Yona Friedman or to the visions of "Walking city" of Archigram in the 60's. In K. Frampton, "Storia dell'architettura moderna", Ed. Zanichelli 1993.

¹³ The design and performance Küchen monument are described in the book "acting in public" of raumlabor with J. Maier., ed. jovis verlag GmbH, 2008; the project of raumlabor and Plastique Fantastique was present as inflatable membrane to house temporary the headquarters of the magazine DOMUS, at the XXII Biennale di Venezia 2010; the project Küchen monument was also presented in the exhibition "Mies van der Rohe 2009 Prize for Contemporary Architecture", Triennale di Milano, 2nd -31st October 2010.

¹⁴ See the project of esterni "Segnaletica Sperimentale / Experimental Signs", urban signs of signage, create areas of socialization and integration, they are of identical size and shape to the existing ones, revised and reinvented to stimulate new behaviors, report new and different road routes, with simple messages and unsettling the perception of space. For example the signs: Obligation of greeting, proceed to step dance, Periphery, this is a square, they are filming you and so smile!, Spot area polluted by advertising, prohibited performing. www.esterni.org.

¹⁵ Projects with low-tech technologies and methods of intervention of self-construction for new housing, hospitals, schools, community centers, are described in the book "Give a damn. Design like you. Architectural responses to Humanitarian Crises" of Architecture for Humanity, ed. Thames&Hudson, 2006

Milan, testing soils

It was during the Erasmus period in Delft in 1995, that a heated debate took place at table with a Dutch roommate who made me change my mind about how to use temporarily abandoned buildings along a canal. Here, the City gave the opportunity to a dozen students to set up the student rooms and common areas for about three years, before the renovation of the buildings, all at a nominal rent of 80 guilders per month (80 euros per month today) , but following some strict rules of cleanliness and safety, in fact, no pets, limited access to outside visitors, public parties with notice to the police... When I asked why students had not at that point occupied the premises and spent the money to improve housing conditions of the building, my Dutch friend was furious and asked me to read a brochure entitled "Anti-Kraak BV" (Association of anti-occupation), and then talk it over. Well, it can be considered my first manuscript collected for the topic of the PhD research on the temporary reuse¹⁶. In subsequent years, both in the Netherlands and Germany I was able to experience firsthand, different possible temporary uses of space in abandonment, both as a workplace, such as in Rotterdam in an old factory on the harbor, where artists' studios and architectural firms had a three-year temporary contract, or in Berlin, where the re-use of basements, former shops and commercial spaces, but also residual open spaces in the central districts of Mitte and Prenzlauer Berg allowed the flourishing of unforeseen public activities such as flea markets, teaching farms for children , tempoere gaerten (temporary gardens) or "illegal bars" (bars and restaurants with permission of use for only one evening a week), the village of wagenburgen for family of artists and the temporary offices of young architects in the containers along the Spree. Back in Milan, in my hometown, the desire to investigate the real possibility of initiating temporary reuse projects, led me and dozens of activists and researchers to a long process of experimentation, which is still in process.

From some estimates, Milan now has an offer of surface disposal of approximately 3,730,000 square meters, more than 1 million square meters of abandoned railway stations, about 1 million square meters, between the barracks and drill-grounds, about 50 farms and farm sheds in disuse, more than 80,000 vacant apartments and 70 vacant buildings in the city and real estate agencies complain that about 885,000 square meters of offices are vacant.

While waiting for the new PGT (Piano Generale del Territorio /Urban plan) to be approved and that this huge disused surface is reused for the construction of new parks, social housing and services to citizens, can we see the birth of subsidiary services (and not substitute for permanent services), with temporary re-use projects for these areas to make them available to people looking for work spaces, leisure facilities or temporary housing at low cost?

Just think about the question of the approximately 45 thousand non-resident students (out of 170,000 enrolled) who come to live in the city each year and seek an accommodation, or more than 460 art associations, cultural, environmental groups based in the city with a high-cost and how many would still need to share space for their activities, or even the ability to host low-cost tourism to EXPO '2015 of about 16 million visitors expected during the six months of exhibition, or, finally, the presence of about 93,000 small businesses in the Province of Milan and how many were due to "exit" from provincial capitals because they were unable to support too high rents.

¹⁶ See footnote 3.

For some years Cantieri Isola and precare.it cultural associations and multiplicity.lab, laboratory of the Department of Architecture and Planning at the Politecnico di Milano, started the research-action "Temporioso". Applicability of European projects for temporary reuse of spaces in abandonment in Milan, dissemination of pilot experiences "(www.temporioso.org).

The project proposes to use the existing empty buildings and open spaces, abandoned or underused publicly-owned or private, to reactivate them with projects related to the world of culture and associations, crafts and small business, temporary reception for students and youth tourism, with contracts for temporary use and rent-controlled apartments.

In 2009 and 2010, the challenge to rethink abandoned spaces and buildings as an opportunity to activate temporary reuse projects was taken by the government of Sesto San Giovanni, near Milan.

In the former Stalingrad of Italy about 1 million 500 thousand square meters of brownfield sites are still waiting for funding for environmental remediation and their final conversion. Pending the achievement of projects and programs related to international competitions and the PGT, the government has launched a challenge to the promoters of temporary reuse and socio-cultural event organizers. The spaces of industrial archeology of Carroponate have been entrusted ARCI Milano, that organized concerts and summer music PataPalla, happenings related to the World Cup 2010. In the former concierge Breda, the Department of Culture of Sesto San Giovanni, the MilanoMetropoli Development Agency and the Cantieri Isola have launched a call to host with a free loan some realities of land art and landscape architects (the call was won by the artist Ettore Favini and the group of young architects Atelier delle Verdure). In the Glassworks Vetrobalsamo, in the former Tower of models, and in some empty office buildings an international seminar and workshop with students, of DiAP, Politecnico of Milan and NABA (Nuova Accademia di Belle Arti Milano) were organized. They have thought about the abandoned spaces as "Citadel for temporary reuse", spaces with hub and hostels for young workers. Finally, a new incubator project for the reality of fashion and sustainable design, MADE IN MAGE, was launched this fall 2010 in the ex Falck Magazzini Generali (Falck general stores), thanks to the collaboration with the laboratory multiplicity.lab of DiAP, Politecnico of Milan, with the advice of cantieri isola association and esterni, the organizers of Fa' la cosa giusta!, the trade fair of the critical consumption and sustainable lifestyles, the teachers and students of scenography of NABA and the craftsmen and designers Controprogetto. Investing in these projects does not necessarily mean that the government abdicates to make final plans and services, but it experiments practices, functions and emerging economies, which could then take root and spontaneously regenerate parts of the city in ruins.

The vision and a call for national public policies

What vision, what purposes and results do we suggest, propose and activate in our Italian cities? The economic and urban planning aims that temporary reuse projects intend to pursue are urban regeneration in terms of redevelopment of the building patrimony, the subtraction of the same to vandalism acts and decay, the containment of the land use, the possibility of reintroducing a production cycle in the "time in between" the old and new use of abandoned buildings or spaces, that can serve as a free zone to experiment, a "free-zone and testing-zone" (Breek, de Graad 2001), to test and look at new populations and new forms of cohabitation, self-management and collectivization of living and working spaces. "(...) If the new projects and activities are successful, well, here we can

benefit from new urban spaces and activities, otherwise we always have time to go back (De Klerk, 2008)".

The social goals visible in many of the temporary reuse projects undertaken will be the ability to accommodate and incubate people from different cultures and disciplines and in this way implement the exchange of knowledge, regenerate and leave to sediment a social capital.

The empty spaces can be understood as urban reserves for testing the collective dreams. Spaces for temporary use often hosting self promoted services by local communities, and subsidiary projects of the third sector that are struggling to survive at the current real estate prices. In addition, temporary reuse policies (often combined with policies of international competition in attracting cultural youth) can support, network and sometimes be the new container for self-managed spaces. They get in this way, that legal recognition and temporary use contracts for the socio-cultural offer, the management and the recovery of abandoned areas.

A final consideration concerns our role as planners, architects, social workers. In a context where individual trajectories are on the move, can you pursue a profession that teaches us to design and build spaces with no time-use? How to adapt our design skills to the speed of the changing needs of contemporary society?

We should perhaps take this "being in transit of people and places as an opportunity to renew our design tools (Saskia van Stein, 2010).

Some examples of temporary reuse projects in Europe and the first experiments in Milan Temporiuso research provide some tools and we would like to share some methodological suggestions like: the launch of award invitations and competitions of ideas for the temporary reuse, the start-up and management of temporary use spaces, the creation of an accessible database to match supply and offer of temporary use spaces, to the identification of a management model through a temporary use Desk.

Finally, the hope of this research and the call to Italian researchers and activists, is a request for discussion and a better synergy, to ensure that the temporary reuse practices can finally become part of the agenda and thoughts of public policies of many Italian cities, considering from time to time the management model appropriate to the local context.

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