

Life is Serious; **ART SERENE**

Biography

Bojan Stojković has completed his undergraduate and master studies at the Faculty of Technical Sciences, University of Novi Sad, where he is currently a PhD candidate. He has been working as a teaching assistant at the Department of Architecture and Urbanism since 2016, taking part in courses: Architectural Design, Architectural Technologies - Design Process and Architecture of Exhibition and Events. He is one of the founders and a board member of architecture, culture and art associations Ephemera Collective and Baza - platform for spatial praxis, both based in Novi Sad, Serbia. In the field of professional and artistic production, he co-authored a number of architectural and artistic projects shown at the international exhibitions and festivals with selection committees. His main interests are spatial design and spatial experiments in different kinds of media.

Miljana Zeković, PhD, is a professor of Architecture. Over the years, she has been teaching Architectural Design, Ephemeral Architecture and Architecture of Exhibitions and Events at the undergraduate level, as well as a series of courses in Creative Research at the MA and PhD levels at the Faculty of Technical Sciences at the University of Novi Sad and the University of Arts in Belgrade. Her research interests lie in spatial design and practices, spatial phenomenology, transdisciplinary curatorial practices, and experiments in the domain of architecture and related disciplines. She is an experienced leader of interdisciplinary site-specific workshops and has worked in Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, the UK, the Czech Republic, Finland, China, Taiwan and the Philippines.

TEMPORAL UTILISATION OF ABANDONED STRUCTURES: URBAN ACTIVATION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Bojan Stojković¹,
Miljana Zeković²

¹*Department of Architecture and Urban Planning, Faculty of Technical Sciences, University of Novi Sad, Serbia, bojan.d.stojkovic@uns.ac.rs*

²*Department of Architecture and Urban Planning, Faculty of Technical Sciences, University of Novi Sad, Serbia, miljana_z@uns.ac.rs*

Abstract

In the last decades, a series of economic, political, and social crises and changes have resulted in a significant number of unfinished and abandoned buildings and structures. These structures frequently spark discussions and speculations about the broader implications that caused their appearance and environmental impact. Therefore, this paper aims to underscore the significance of the temporary use of abandoned buildings and its positive impact on the built and unbuilt environment. These buildings often remain excluded from active urban life, altering the urban matrix and settlement structure. Given they are usually located on the periphery of settlements, they inevitably affect the undisturbed natural environment and landscape. With their primary function unrealised, these structures offer opportunities for future reinterpretation and utilisation. Contemporary strategies and methods for temporary use of abandoned buildings offer new and alternative solutions to activate urban spaces and engage local communities through diverse programs. This case study employed a comparative analysis of contemporary architectural practices addressing the temporary use of abandoned buildings. This paper offers three primary approaches that consider the issue. The first approach implies a passive stance towards the building, focusing on the aestheticisation of the structure and its relations with the surrounding environment rather than introducing new temporary uses. The second and third approaches include introducing a temporary utilitarian function and suggesting an active engagement with the building. In the second approach, the designed utilitarian function is eventually executed after its temporary use. In contrast, in the third approach, the ultimate function is altered by the influence of temporary use. The analysed examples lead to the conclusion that such structures' spatial and visual qualities provide a basis for considering abandoned buildings as essential platforms for new social, cultural, and artistic programs and engagement.

Keywords: temporary use, revitalisation, utilisation, unfinished structures, abandoned buildings, meanwhile space

1. INTRODUCTION

The impacts of various economic, political, and social crises and transformations in recent years have resulted in numerous unfinished and abandoned buildings and structures. Such buildings are often the subject of debate and speculation, both regarding their impact on the immediate environment and the various circumstances that led to their existence. These structures are often excluded from active urban life, leading to certain changes in the urban fabric and settlement structure. Frequently situated on the peripheral parts of towns, they inevitably affect the undisturbed natural environment and landscape. Such structures are products of complex causal mechanisms and processes reflective of the characteristic economic, political, social, administrative, and other influences of the time in which they were built. The lack of financial resources, along with complex ownership issues often leads to the neglect of unfinished and abandoned buildings for extended periods, without any attempts to improve or change their condition (Cole et al., 2021) we aim to analyse the state of abandoned properties in Slovak municipalities and present possible solutions for this issue. In the theoretical part, we define abandonment and the tools for abandonment based on the current literature review. Building on this framework, the paper analyses the towns and villages of selected Slovak region, that being Banská Bystrica self-governing region. To map abandoned properties located in a selected region, as well as to identify emotional value of these building and the instruments needed for their reconstruction or removal, a questionnaire was sent to the mayors of all municipalities of over 1,000 inhabitants in the region of Banská Bystrica – a total of 115 municipalities in 2019. This concentrated research on one region enabled us to have a closer look at the status of abandoned structures in municipalities in a typical area of Central and Eastern Europe. We compare the issue of abandonment in the commuter zone (the two largest cities in the regions and their surrounding. The primary factors contributing to the increasing deterioration of neglected buildings or public spaces are economic and demographic changes influenced by the effects of abandonment in urban areas where this phenomenon has been present for an extended period (Balco et al., 2018). They stand as a testament to the circumstances and conditions that led to their abandonment, which along with their physical appearance, significantly contributes to their negative perception. The primary reason for this perception, however, lies in the negative impact these spaces have on the surrounding environment, which can manifest in various ways, such as decreased property values, reduced or virtually non-existent interest in investments for new amenities and programmes, increased utility and maintenance costs, higher rates of vandalism and crime, a decline in ecological and sanitary conditions, as well as an overall deterioration in the living conditions and quality of life for the local community (Cohen, 2001). In terms of negative impact on both the immediate and broader surroundings, it is important to understand that even the most ambitious urban development and revitalisation projects, aimed at improving living conditions and attracting more residents, can fail if the issues of vacant and abandoned buildings are not properly addressed (Accordino & Johnson, 2000).

2. THE POTENTIAL OF THE CURRENT STATE OF ABANDONMENT

Unfinished buildings and structures are those whose construction began but, for the reasons mentioned earlier, was never completed. In some cases, the state of incompleteness is only temporary, after which the construction process is completed, resulting in the successful realization of the building's intended utilitarian purpose. However, this is often not the case, and the state of incompleteness of initiated physical structures remains almost permanent. Unlike unfinished buildings, abandoned buildings once served their utilitarian function, after which their use ceased. Although unfinished and abandoned buildings differ in whether their use was realised at some point in time, what unites and connects them is their current state of abandonment. This condition is evidently linked to the absence of the architectural object's utilitarian function. This absence opens up space for new discussions that could generate potential for their future reinterpretation and use.

2.1 Spatial-Temporal Potential

Considering their current state of abandonment, the events and circumstances that led to this condition, as well as the uncertainty of their future, it can be concluded that these buildings exist in a state of temporary typological, programmatic, and functional uncertainty (Stamenović, 2016)—'trapped' in the moment between their previous and future use (De Smet, 2016) certain sites de (re. This state of utilitarian uncertainty, over time,

could redefine these buildings and establish them as a distinct hypothetical, spatial-temporal architectural category: *interim space in the interim period*. If, within the context of this discussion, the utilitarian function of a particular space is obvious, it can be considered a clearly defined space, easily designated for a specific purpose based on that function. However, if this is not the case, such spaces can be categorised as *interim spaces*, those that temporarily exist between previous and future functions. If such spaces can be defined as *interim spaces*, then the concept of the '*interim period*' would undoubtedly refer to the period in which a building lacks a clearly defined and realised utilitarian function. Accordingly, the *interim period* can be viewed as a temporal 'window' in which new spatial potential for temporary use could be generated. *Interim spaces* in the *interim period* can be considered valuable spatial-temporal resources, whose potential could encourage their temporary, or even permanent use, which in no way needs to be conditioned by their previous typological, programmatic, and functional characteristics.

2.2 Ambient Potential

When observing a building, it is often evident whether it is abandoned, with signs such as collapsed roofs, broken windows, overgrown vegetation, trash, and graffiti serving as clear indicators of neglect (Cole et al., 2021). Prolonged disuse and neglect lead abandoned and unfinished buildings to undergo a gradual and lasting transformation of their physical structure, resulting in the emergence of new environmental values and potential uses. Exposed architectural elements—crafted from materials like concrete, brick, steel, glass, and more—take on a unique aesthetic as they decay over time. Combined with wild vegetation, these elements form distinct spatial and visual compositions, offering a raw, unrefined beauty that redefines the character and potential of these spaces (Arboleda, 2017). The introduction of new colors and textures in architectural elements emphasizes the concept of layering visual components, resulting in dynamic, scenic images that become an integral value of architectural space. The potential of such buildings lies in the unique characteristics derived from their current state, which can contribute to the creation of new meanings. By shifting from a passive architectural entity to an active one that fosters interaction and dialogue with users, the performative aspect of architectural space is realized. This performative quality emerges in specific contexts of use or reinterpretation, whether in a social or artistic setting (Žugjić, 2017). In the realm of liminal phenomena—marginal and transitional spaces between dimensions of reality—an abstract spatial category is formed within the observer's mind when engaging with a work of art. This recognition of spatial and temporal relationships relies on the distinctive environmental characteristics of the space, which can be manipulated to facilitate an immersive experience with art or events. Alongside these ambient features, ephemeral architectural solutions play a crucial role in forming liminal spaces. These temporary structures provide a physical framework that supports the emergence of this unique spatial category (Zeković, 2015). Buildings with such attributes possess exceptional environmental and spatial qualities, setting them apart from conventional structures and public spaces. Abandoned buildings, in particular, can offer a metaphysical atmosphere, making them ideal venues for performing arts, installations, and exhibitions. Their spatial potential also makes them suitable for developing socially beneficial programs and activities (Di Prete, 2021). In the context of temporary use, these features become particularly valuable for practitioners in art, culture, and spatial design. Such spaces serve as platforms for experimenting with alternative practices, inspiring innovative approaches, and advancing both theoretical and practical work (Crippa, 2021).

3. POTENTIAL OF TEMPORARY USE

Temporary use primarily refers to the reactivation and revitalization of buildings and spaces that have been in a state of abandonment for an extended period. In recent years, the practice of temporarily reactivating abandoned buildings has increased, driven by various global economic, political, and social crises and changes. Considering all its positive aspects, which include engaging the local community, creatively using existing spatial resources, and stimulating the development of the surrounding built and unbuilt environment, temporary use can be seen as a highly sustainable way of utilizing space (Martelloni, & Porceddu, 2024). Although temporary use is primarily considered and applied within a limited time frame, it can also, in some cases, serve as a tool for finding a permanent solution to the problem of abandoned buildings. These 'remnants' of urban space, often perceived as a negative phenomenon, can, due to their spatial-temporal and environmental potential, represent an exceptional form of renewable spatial resource that does not

require the additional occupation of free public areas, whether as a permanent or temporary solution (Crespi, 2021). The degree of abandonment of these buildings largely determines the possibilities for implementing a temporary programme. Very often, such buildings do not meet the basic safety, sanitary, and technical standards required for the implementation of a public programme. For this reason, alongside the primary spatial framework, it is essential to conceptualise secondary, ephemeral spatial elements and structures. When implementing spatial solutions and experiments related to the temporary use of unfinished and abandoned spaces, it is crucial to carefully consider the ephemeral architectural means and their impact on the surrounding environment. The success of the design largely determines the effectiveness of efforts to reintegrate such buildings into the existing urban fabric of the settlement. For the potential reactivation and use of abandoned buildings to be successfully carried out and made available to future users, it is essential to consider all key elements of the site and the programme. Whether it involves a permanent solution or some form of temporary use, it is also crucial to involve the local community in the decision-making process regarding the design. Reactivating such buildings undoubtedly requires the thorough and comprehensive development of all relevant strategies and methods for temporary use, which would, to the greatest extent, enable the realization of their full potential, as well as the preservation of the memory and character of the location they occupy (Crespi et al., 2017). Besides addressing the issue of abandonment at the level of the building itself, temporary use can also serve as a very useful and important tool for examining and developing strategies to improve specific areas of the neighbourhood. Depending on the situation, these buildings can be temporarily programmed according to the needs of both the immediate and broader context. Contemporary strategies and methods for their temporary use, can, through the exploration of various programmatic contents, offer new and alternative solutions for the activation and revitalization of not only unfinished and abandoned buildings, but also the wider urban area.

4. CASE STUDY

An analysis of relevant examples from contemporary architectural practice that explore the temporary use of abandoned buildings in various ways, reveals three most common approaches, which will be discussed further in the text. The first approach involves a passive stance and primarily focuses on the aesthetic enhancement of the building and its ambient qualities. In this approach, the ambiance of the primary spatial framework of the abandoned building is focal and is considered the starting point for the realization of a spatial installation. Through its contextualization and reinterpretation via various media, the building itself is often presented as a kind of architectural *readymade* art piece (Arboleda, 2017). This consideration heavily relies on the idea and principles of *readymade* art, according to which any object can become an artwork depending on how its context and mode of observation are altered (Goldsmith, 1983). The second and third approaches involve the introduction of a temporary utilitarian function and advocate for an active relationship with the object. They differ in that, in the second approach, the designed utilitarian function is ultimately realised after the temporary use, while in the third approach, the final utilitarian function of the object is altered as a result of the temporary use. By analysing relevant examples of the mentioned approaches, this paper aims to highlight the diverse possibilities for the temporary use of abandoned buildings and their positive impact on the immediate built and unbuilt environment, emphasizing that their spatial and environmental qualities can serve as the foundation for their consideration as renewable spatial resources and platforms for new alternative, social, and cultural-artistic content and activities.

4.1 Case 1: *Super Limbo*

Super Limbo (“Sharjah Architecture Triennale,” 2023) exemplifies the first of the aforementioned approaches to the temporary use of abandoned buildings and represents an ephemeral spatial installation created within one of the largest unfinished buildings in the United Arab Emirates—*Sharjah Mall*. As part of the programme for the second edition of the *Sharjah Architecture Triennale* in 2023, spatial installation is created by a group of architects and designers named *Limbo Acra*, in response to the Triennale’s theme: ‘*The Beauty of Impermanence: An Architecture of Adaptability*’.

Made of recycled woven textile strips connected to the existing architectural elements at different spatial levels, the *Super Limbo* installation attempts to establish a dialogue with this unfinished building, aiming to

reshape its narrative and highlight its currently underutilised spatial potential (Architekturtriennale Sharjah, 2023). Emphasizing the significance and potential of the temporary use of this unfinished and abandoned building, *Super Limbo* invites visitors to interact, encouraging them to develop and enhance their individual spatial experience through the collaboration of unique ambient qualities and ephemeral spatial elements. This approach is significant because it shows that even brief temporary actions can highlight the qualities, possibilities, and potentials of unfinished and abandoned buildings, thereby changing their often negative perception, and encouraging a more positive stance toward them in the future.



Fig. 1. Super Limbo spatial installation (“Limbo Accra Turns Half-Built Sharjah Mall into a ‘Symbol of Potential,’” 2023)

4.2 Case 2: *Le Tri Postal*

Le Tri Postal (Dejemeppe, 2020) belongs to the second approach to the temporary use of abandoned buildings, which involves introducing a temporary utilitarian function that concludes after a certain period, followed by the revitalization and reconstruction of the original designed function of the building. This example involves the temporary use of the former central administrative building of a distribution centre in Brussels, which ceased operation in 1997 due to a change in ownership of the building. While awaiting revitalization and the reestablishment of its original function, the building remained abandoned for more than twenty years, until an initiative from the local community emerged for its temporary use.



Fig. 2. Le Tri Postal workshop (“Le tri postal,” 2022)

After a certain period, the local authorities decided to support this initiative, enabling social organizations to use the ground floor of the building within a clearly defined and limited period. From November 2019 to April 2022, under the management of the local association *Communa* (“Le tri postal,” 2022), various socially beneficial public services and spaces were temporarily activated within this building, including a multifunctional hall for hosting diverse public events, a bicycle repair workshop, an incubator for the development of socially responsible projects and assistance for vulnerable groups, as well as several art studios and workshops. This example clearly demonstrates that such an approach to temporary use, even within a limited time frame, can serve as an important and useful spatio-temporal resource, made available to meet the needs of the local community, while awaiting a more permanent, long-term solution.

4.3 Case 3: *Peckham Levels*

Peckham Levels (“Peckham Levels,” 2019) belongs within the third approach to the temporary use of abandoned buildings, involving the introduction of a temporary function, which alters the final function. This building was originally constructed in the 1980s in London’s Peckham neighbourhood as a supermarket, which also included a covered public parking garage spanning seven levels. In the 1990s, the supermarket closed and a new function—a multiplex cinema—was introduced into the existing space. This led to a significant decrease in the need for the parking garage, leaving the majority of the garage area abandoned. Due to prolonged neglect and abandonment, there was an inevitable rise in vandalism and crime, which had a negative impact on the surrounding area of the building. In response to this condition, at the initiative of a group of citizens called *Bold Tendencies* (“History of Bold Tendencies,” n.d.), the abandoned garage began to be occasionally used for various public social and cultural events. Due to the significant success of the activities organised by *Bold Tendencies*, the local authorities decided to repurpose the garage, for which an architectural competition was organised. Involving the local community in creating a new spatial plan for the area and launching an architectural competition helped ensure the success of the repurposing project and its long-term use. This defined the permanent social and cultural function of the abandoned garage.

With the implementation of the winning design by the architectural studio *Turner Works*, the interior of the old abandoned garage was completely reconstructed in 2015, reflecting the spirit of the place and the aesthetics of the existing state of the building. The seven levels of the garage, including the roof, were repurposed into new areas for public social, cultural, and commercial activities. This approach to temporary use particularly relies on the active participation of the local community, which can significantly impact the success and sustainability of a temporary solution. In other words, if the temporary use of an unfinished or abandoned building is deeply rooted in the needs, habits, and activities of the local context, it can easily be transformed



Fig. 3. Peckham Levels interior corridor (“Peckham Levels,” 2019)

5. DISCUSSION

The analysed examples demonstrate successful implementation of temporary uses for unfinished structures, highlighting the three most common approaches to their utilization identified through this research. The selected examples represent each of the three approaches discussed in the study. They were chosen for their effectiveness in temporarily repurposing abandoned structures, demonstrating a positive environmental impact and transforming the perception of these spaces. The first example, *Super Limbo*, adopts a passive approach to the building in terms of introducing a specific utilitarian function. It primarily focuses on short-term activities that mainly rely on the ambient qualities of the space. This case is significant because it highlights the potential for changing the perception of this phenomenon and encourages future research and analysis. The second example, *Le Tri Postal*, involves active engagement in introducing a specific utilitarian function that can last for a longer, albeit limited, period of time. The significance of this example is in demonstration of the possibility of the temporary usage of the building in state of abandonment, prior to its planned final reconstruction. *Le Tri Postal* highlights the significance of abandoned buildings as a unique spatial-temporal resource that can be of a great value to the local community, even within a limited timeframe. The third example, *Peckham Levels*, also involves the active use of a building for a longer, indefinite period of time. Unlike the previous examples, *Peckham Levels* demonstrates an additional potential of temporary use to explore and permanently reshape the future function of an abandoned building, driven by the needs and activities of its immediate environment. All the previously analysed approaches highlight the diversity of possibilities for temporary use and its potential to reveal, explore, and reshape the narratives associated with the phenomenon of unfinished and abandoned buildings.

6. CONCLUSION

The lack of utilitarian function and abandonment of a building should not necessarily be viewed as negative phenomena. On the contrary, if we could shift our perspective and adopt a positive stance toward abandoned buildings, these spaces could reveal potential for spatial experiments and explorations that conventional

public buildings cannot accommodate. Whether as a temporary or permanent solution to the issues of unfinished or abandoned buildings, strategies and methods of temporary use can serve as a useful tool for exploring all the potential programmatic possibilities of a building or a space. Considering all the relevant examples of contemporary architectural practice and the approaches they adopt, it could be concluded that successfully implemented projects of temporary use and the repurposing of unfinished and abandoned buildings and structures clearly demonstrate the potential of these renewable spatial resources and their ability to reshape, stimulate, and improve the social and urban development of an area (Di Prete, 2020). Such temporary spatial interventions have the ability to activate and connect various members of the local community by introducing new public spaces and programmes, turning unfinished structures and abandoned buildings into unique social hubs. Promoting the issue of temporary use encourages alternative practices in the fields of art, culture, and spatial design, while fostering the development of new approaches and concepts in theory, research, and practical work. The various approaches to the temporary use of abandoned structures, along with their positive impact on the immediate surroundings, clearly show their potential. These spaces and their ambiental qualities can serve as starting points for reimagining them as renewable resources and platforms for new social and cultural activities.

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