

Health Research Institute & Faculty of Arts and Design

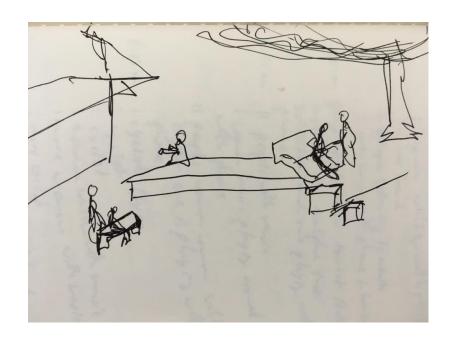
Play across the lifespan and the temporary production of space in cities



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Key message

- Play is complex and needs to have a place in urban design with its temporary transformative and non-instrumentality nature in space
- Qualitative methods reveal more about social quality of space and play rather than quantitative methods only
- Social quality of space through play is high in the middle of an empty space (be seen, or on edges and corners of public space) → messiness vs. open space (Stevens, 2007)
- Birds and loose natural elements add to the quality for play in public spaces (tree droppings, sticks etc.)
- Playful space intervention that seek an audience only work when the time and the space is right (people are attracted by other people is a pre-requisite (Whyte 1980), which was confirmed in the research project)



Cities and everyday life

Cities are inherently complex, messy, constantly changing and evolving.

Jacobs (1961), Gehl (1987), Lynch (1960), Mumford (1937), Appleyard (1981) and Whyte (1980), Alexander (1977)

Variety of stimuli

Research questions

- How can the concept of play serve as a device to advance the understanding of the social quality of public space?
- What are the observable play activities in public space?
- How can we capture and describe the experience as play?
- What is the difference between traditional methods and the new proposed method in understanding the quality of public space?



Source: ubiquity.acm.org

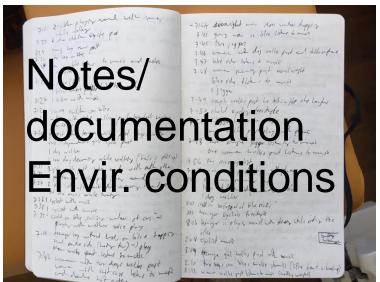
Methods for data collection





Direct observations - video

Photos of artefacts

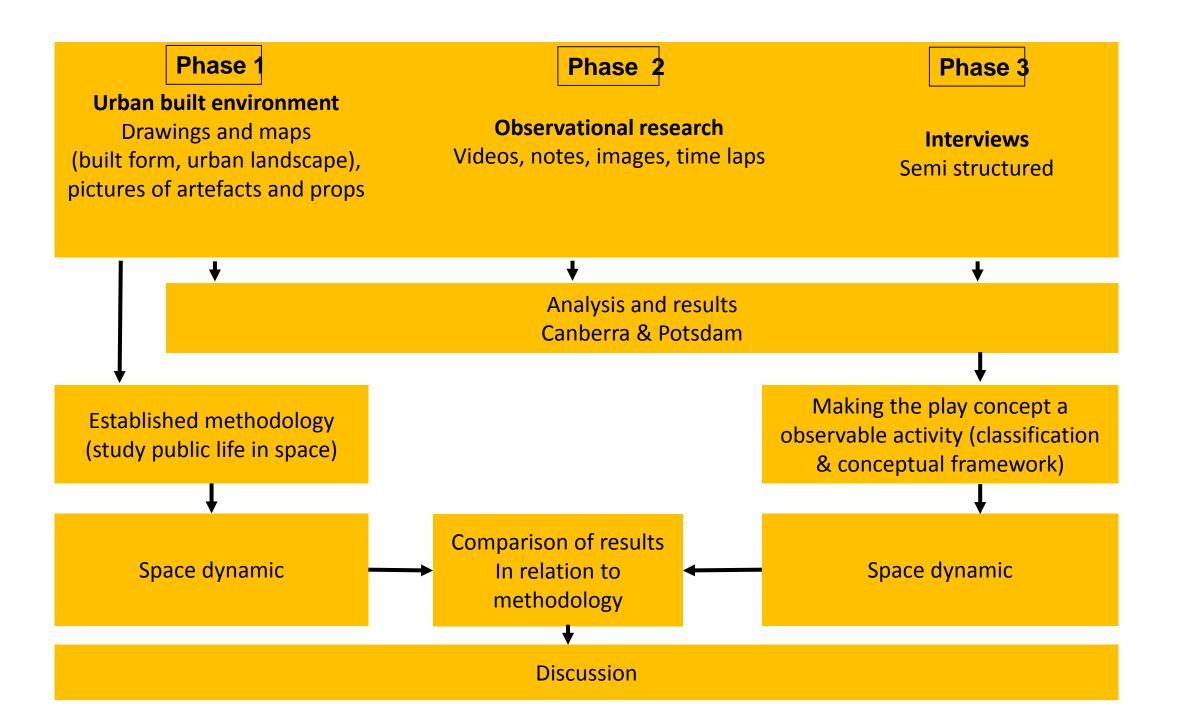


Interview





Noise recording



'Play is a thing by itself. The **play-concept** as such is of higher order than is seriousness. For seriousness seeks to exclude play, whereas play can very well include seriousness.'

Huizinga (1950, p. 45)

'The full variety of play forms only appears with the achievement of a certain maturity.'

Mouledoux (1977, pp. 52-53)

Concept of play - Definition

A intrinsic induced activity. It can include an element of extrinsic motivation that takes place on a voluntary basis and creates opportunities for social inclusion through enjoyment and liberty in its temporary transformational nature.

Furthermore, play constitutes the acceptance of **risk** and embraces attributes such as **spontaneity**, **curiosity**, **creative** processes and **purposelessness** in support of this activity as it happens **outside of the ordinary**. This activity is necessary to human identity as an exploratory pursuit of enjoyment outside of social purpose.

Play and its operationalisation in public spaces



Source: Bobb Edwards https://www.findagrave.com/cgibin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=7367 Roger Caillois (1961)
Classifications of play concept:
Competition,
Chance,
Simulation, and
Vertigo

Brian Sutton- Smith (1997)
Ambiguity of play:
Seven rhetorics of play
(progress, fate, power,
identity, imaginary, self,
firvolous)

→ Play attributes



Source: http://www.cambridgewhoswho.com/M embers/NY/Brian-Sutton-Smith-229572.html

Jan Gehl (2013)

Criteria to assess qualities of public space Optional activities such as enjoyment: possibility for play/ unwinding (play, dance, music, theatre, soapbox speeches)



Source: https://magazin.aktualne.cz/kultura/film/re cenze-lidsky-rozmer-hleda-misto-cloveka-vmegapolich/r~i:article:772610/?redirected= 1504670058

Vertigo

Bicycling Bike racing if alone

Rollerskating Bicycling

Loosing weight
Dancing

Jumping / twisting
Skateboarding

Scooter

Jogging / running

Dancing

Walking with aid

Simulation

Intimacy Affection / compassion

Daydreaming
Fantasy
Imagination
Listening to records/ music

Daydreaming
Fantasy
Imagination
Listening to music

Art project Art project

Flower arranging
TV/film
Watching films
Novels, reading & writing
Travel tourism
Photography
Flower arranging
Watching films
Novels / reading
Travel / tourism
Photography

Shopping Shopping / window shopping

Handicrafts Needlework/ quilting

Night out fun Night out fun

Amusement parks Festivals, Carnival, Mardi Gras etc.

Pets Dog walker

Computer Play on digital device/ virtual reality

Halloween Costume Construction Construction Woodwork Woodwork Gardening Gardening Toys Toys Yoga Yoga Collecting Collecting Backpacking Backpacking Wedding Role play Wedding

Chance

Bird watching Bird watching Crosswords Crosswords Joking **Joking Parties** Parties Gambling Gambling Play with objects Speech play Speech play Bars/ Tavern Bars / Tavern Magic

Playing the piano Magic

Concerts / music Playing the piano
Playing voices
Playing music
Playing voices
Playing voices
Lotteries

Competition

Collections Collections Auto racing Auto racing Football/ cricket Football/ cricket Board games **Board** games Arm wrestling **Ground games** Card games Arm wrestling Martial arts Card games Drinking Martial arts Drinking Street luge Street luge

Multiple options possible for a play activity
Pending on perception and interpretation (natural bias -> validation possible due to video recordings)

Risk is minimised as focus is on space!

Qualitative space analysis / diary method

- Subject to subject based play activities (triangulation concept, Whyte 1980)
- Subject and object based play activities (affordance concept; Gibson 1979, Chemero 2003)
- Time based play activities

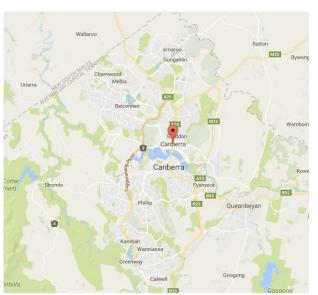
Why street space (shared space and pedestrian zone)?

"Nearly everyone in the world lives on a street. People have always lived on streets. They have been the places where children first learned about the world, where neighbors met, the social centers of towns and cities..."

Source: Appleyard, D., Gerson, S., Lintell, M. (1981). Liveable Streets. University of California Press Berkley. Los Angeles, London.

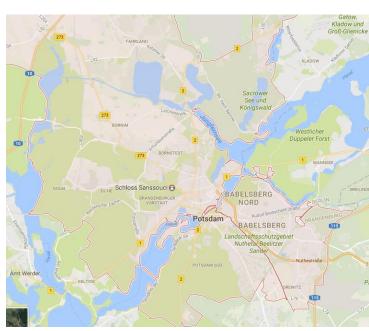
Introduction of case studies (mid size cities)







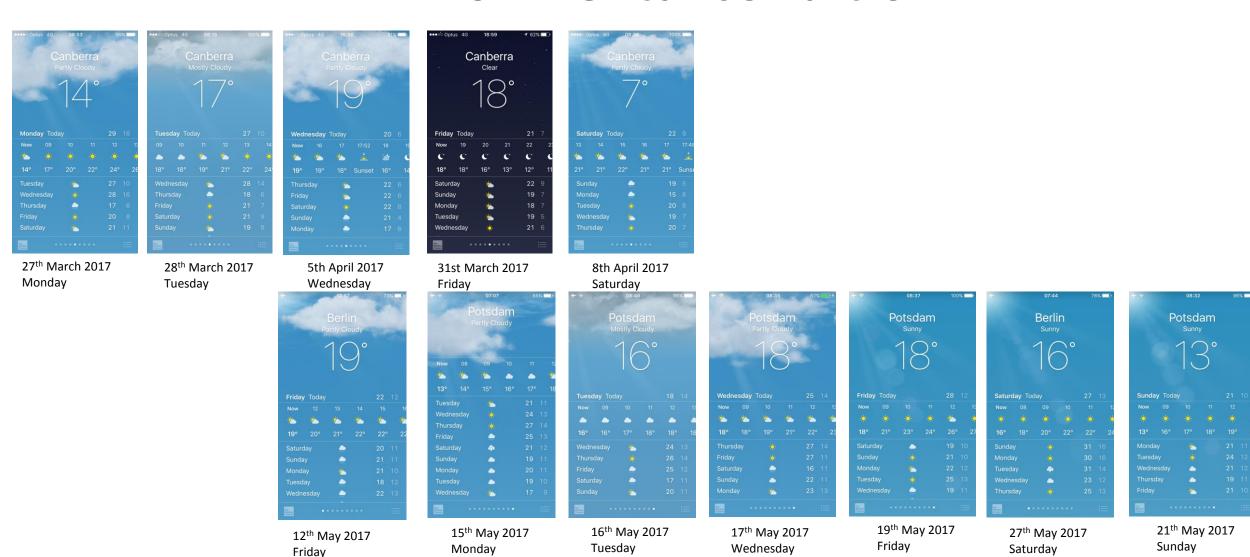






Source: Google Maps 2017

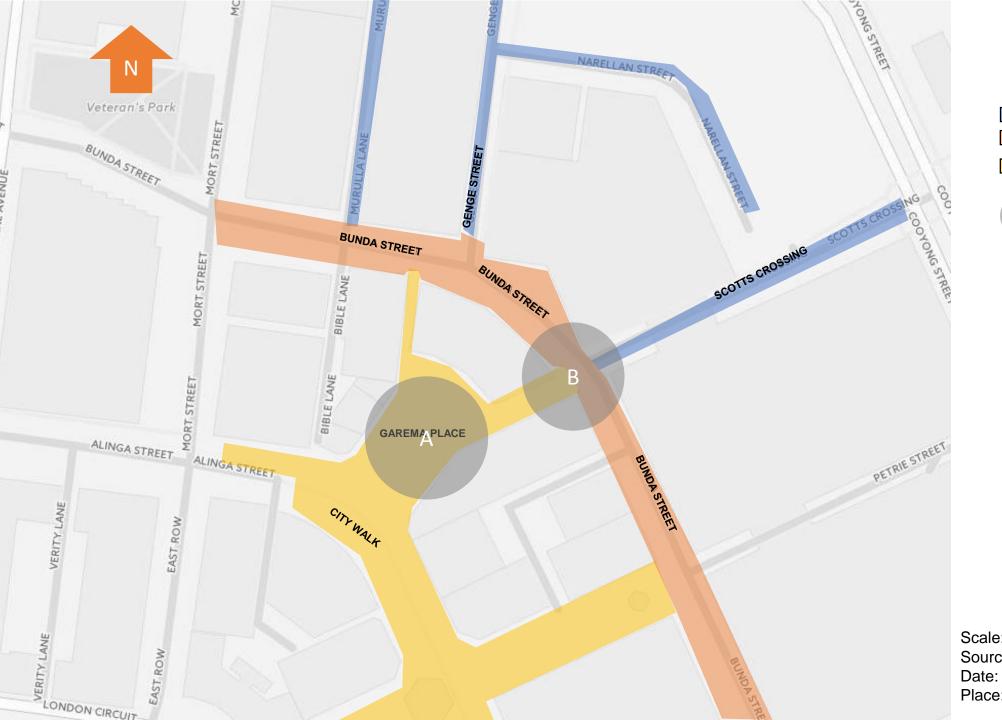
Environmental condition



Little wind, noise level between 58-78 db, shady and sunny spots

Getting a feeling for space





Title: Canberra City Cent

Legend

Street with slow moving vehicles

Shared space

Pedestrian zone



Pilot spots A & B

Scale: 1.2500

Source: own illustration, based on CartoDB

Date: 28th August 2017 Place: Canberra, Australia









Cobble stone footpath mimic pavement painted



Cobble stone footpath mimic pavement grey



stone mimic pavement grey



Cobble stone mimic pavement



Pattern mix of sealed surfaces



Stairs



Permeable tree surface





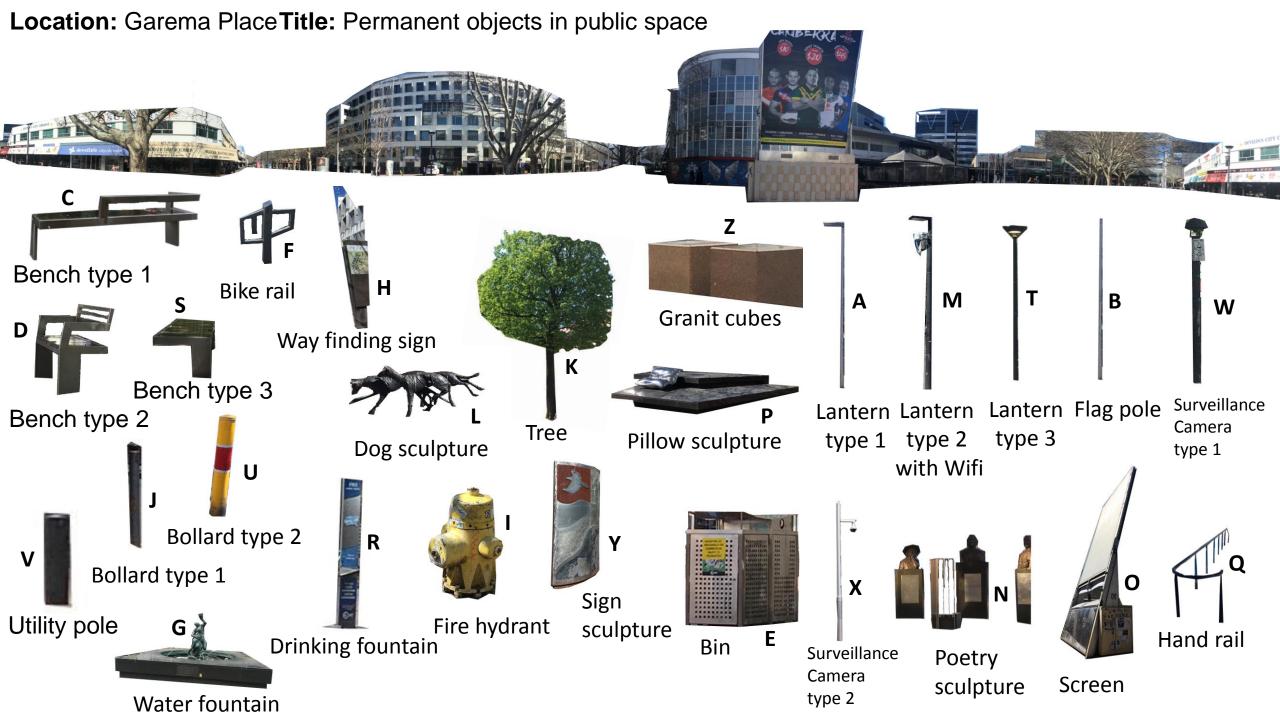
Chess board pavement

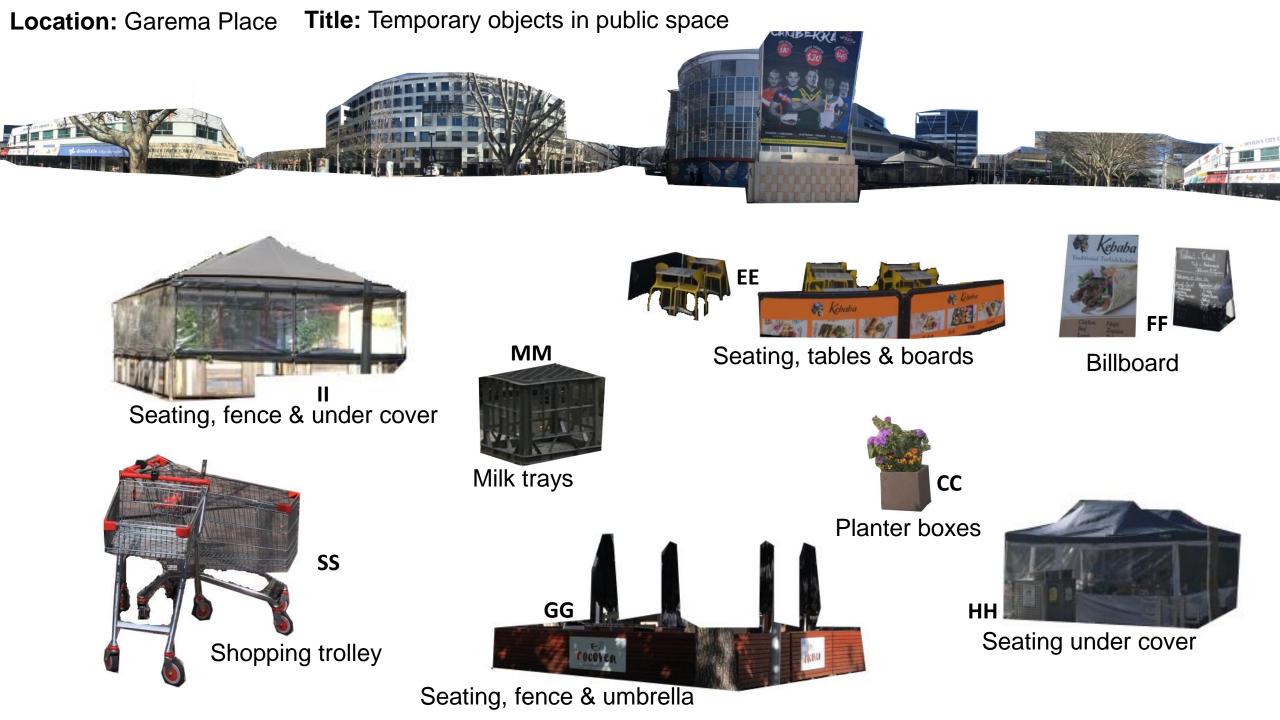


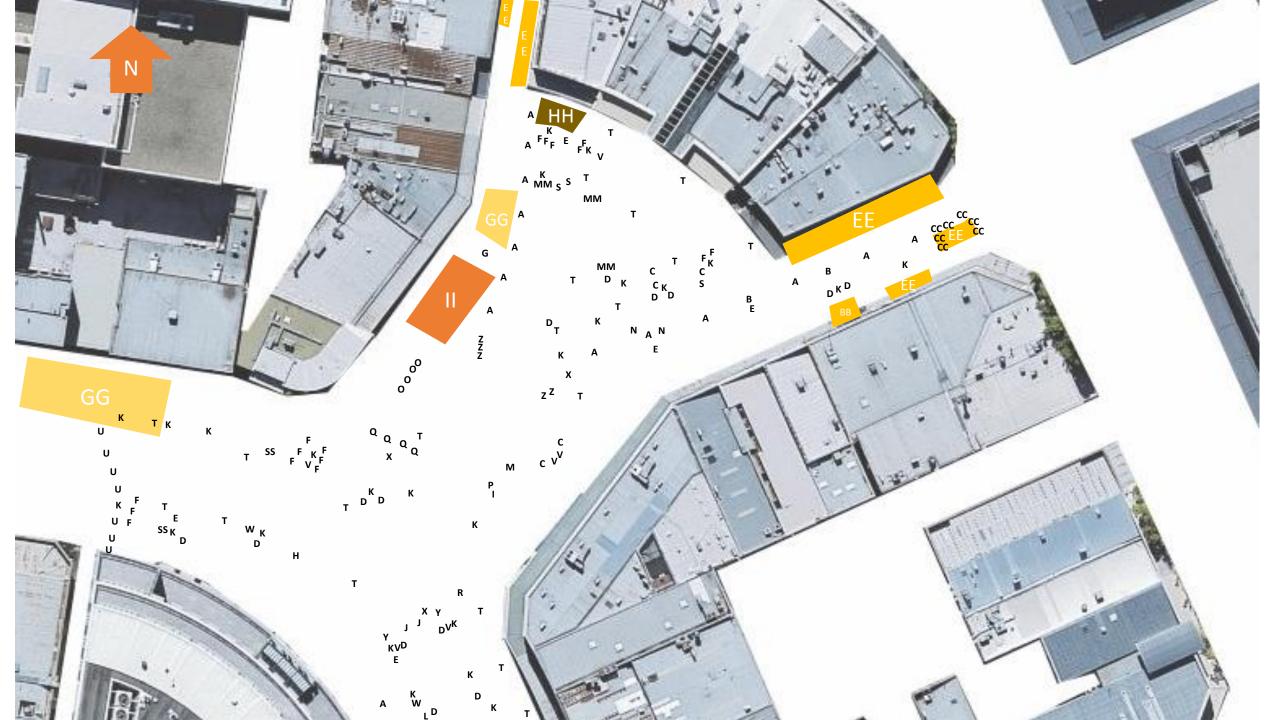
Mosaic

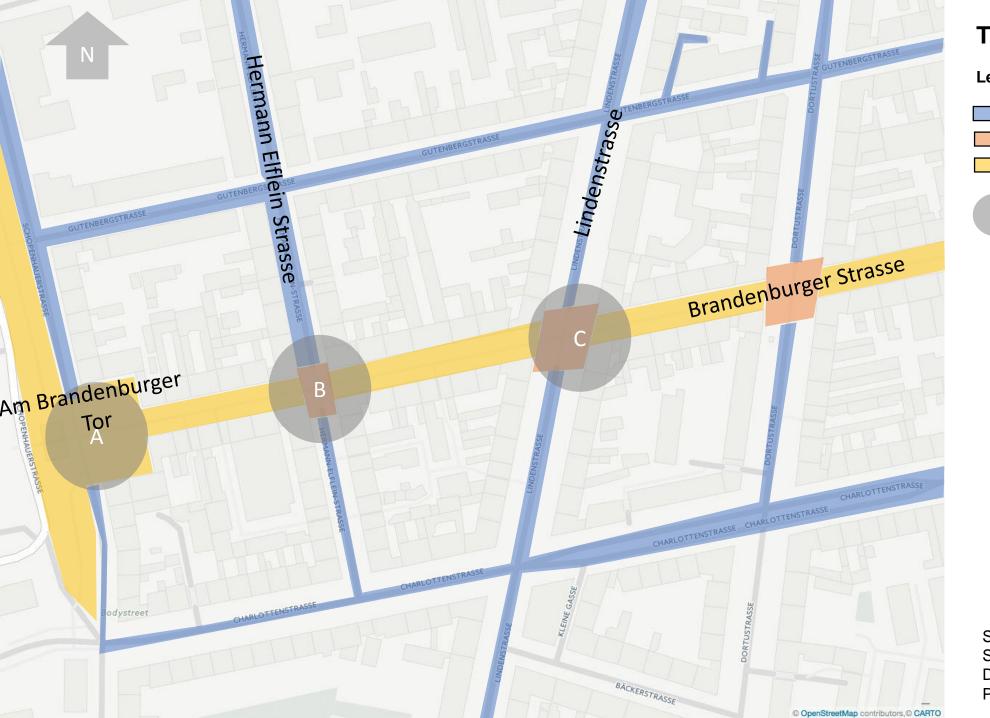












Title: Potsdam City Centre

Legend

Street with slow moving vehicles

Shared space

Pedestrian zone



Pilot spots Section A, B & C

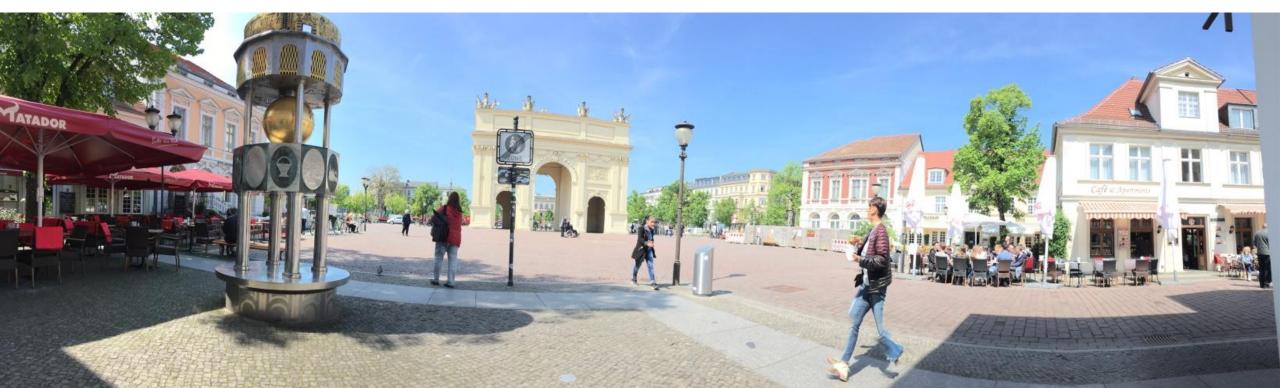
Scale: 1:2500

Source: own illustration, map by Carto DB

Date: 15th February 2017 Place: Potsdam, Germany













Bicycle lane demarcation



Cobble stone pavement



Asphalt & Cobble stone mix pavement



Cobble stone footpath pavement



Cobble stone footpath pavement

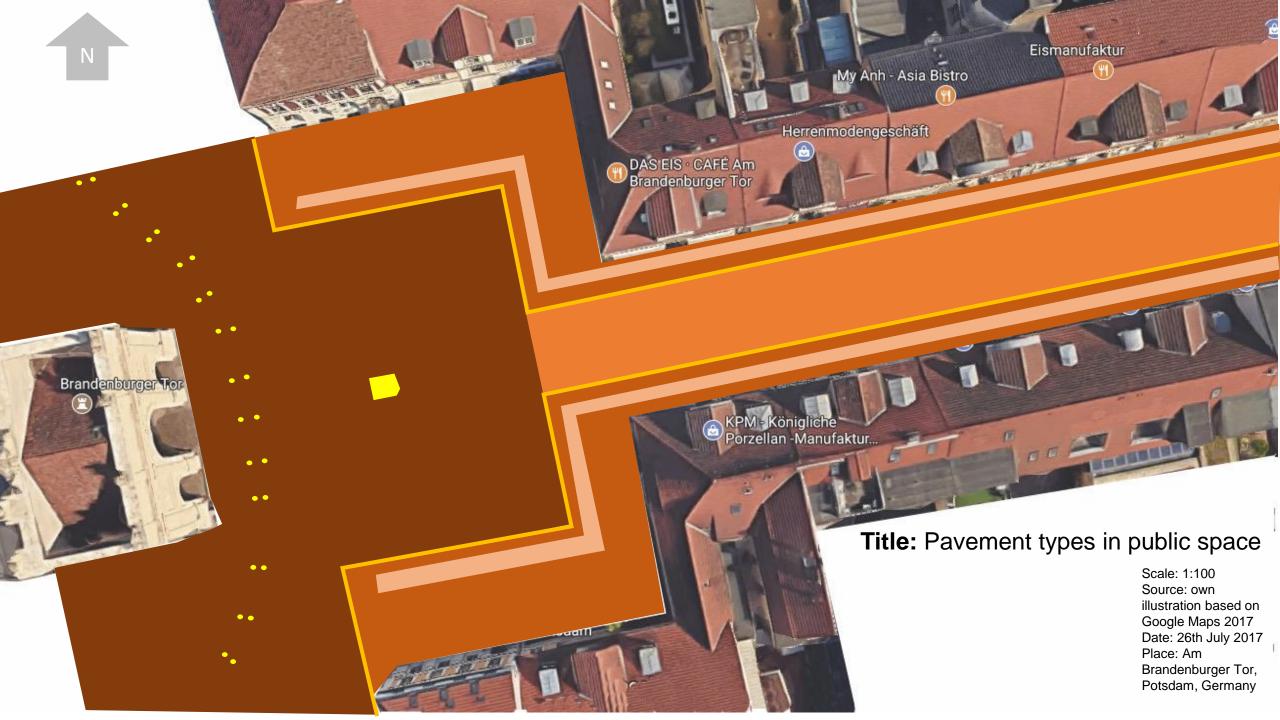


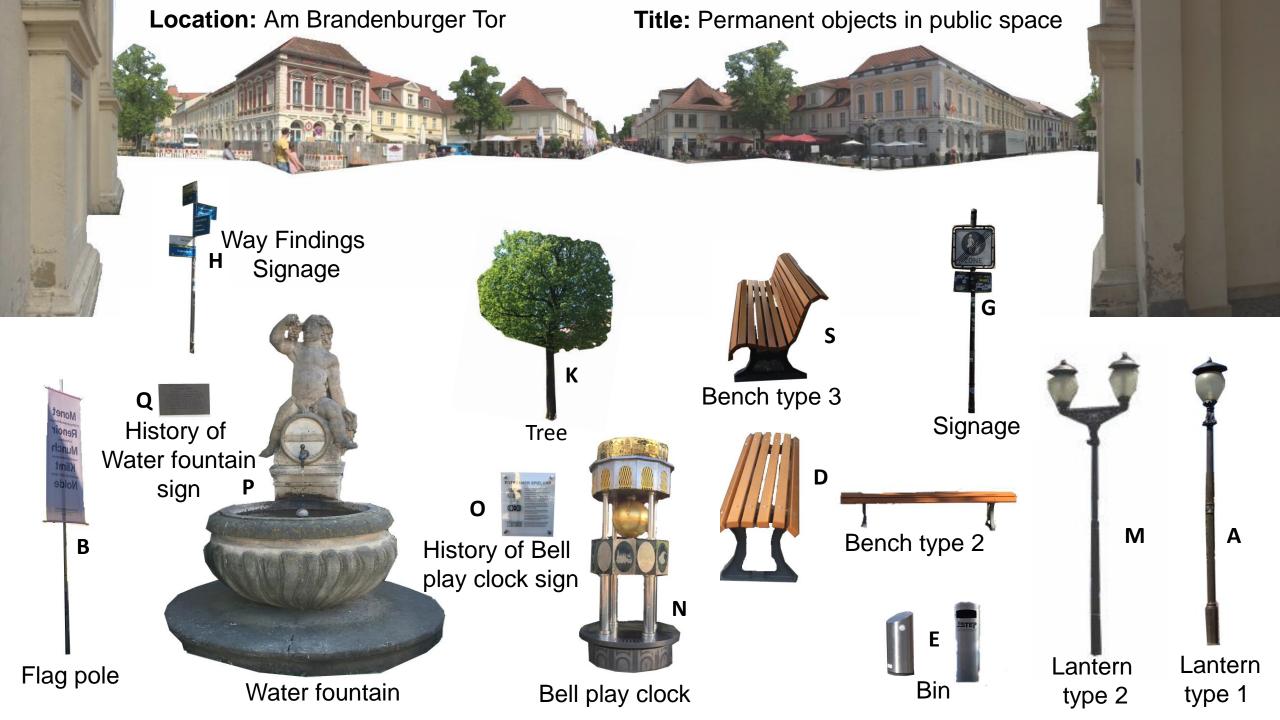
Curbstone

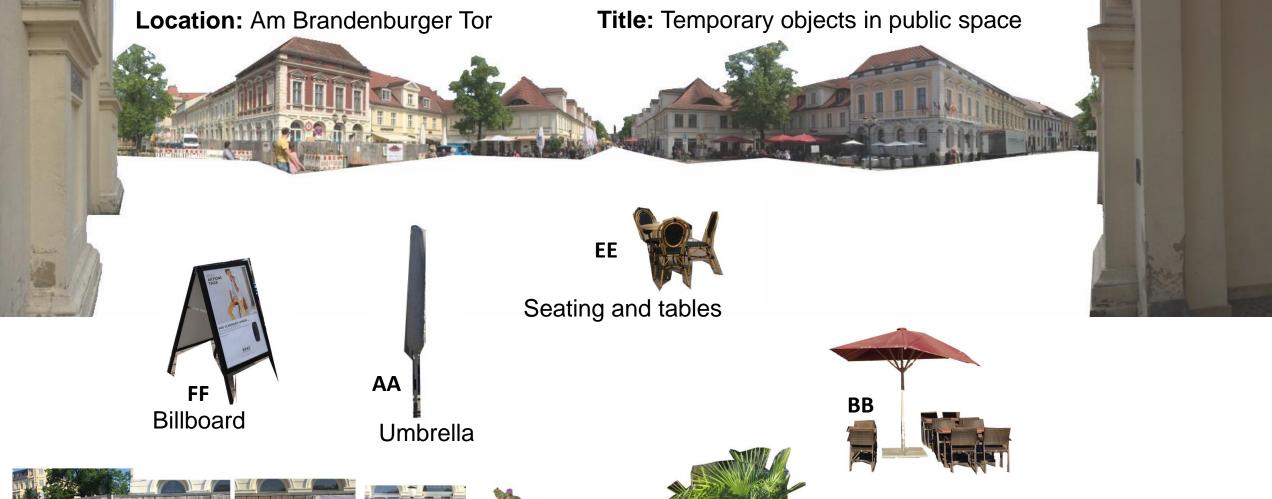


Pattern mix of sealed surfaces















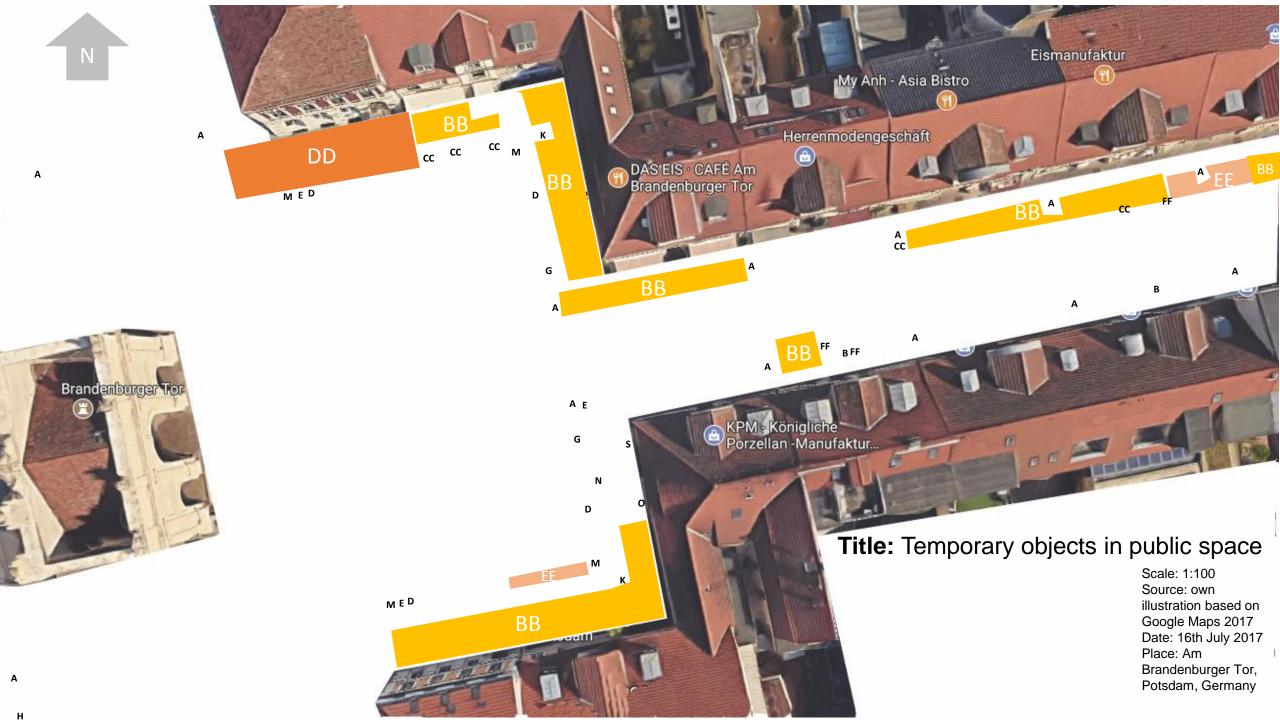




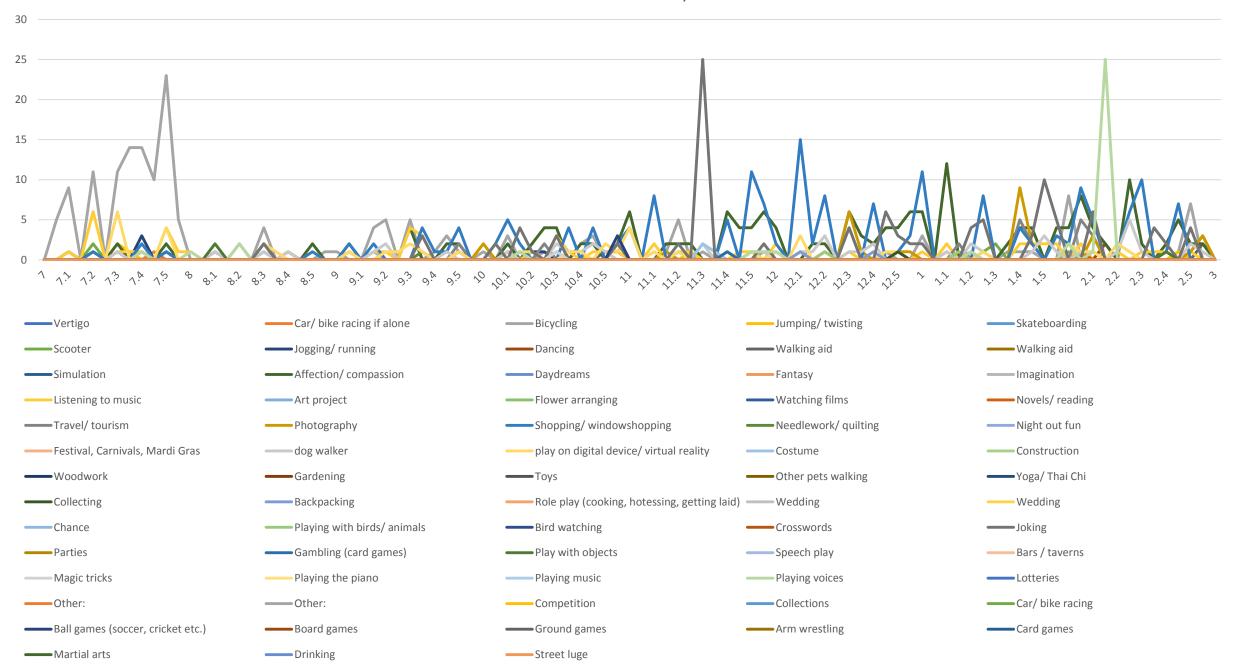


Chairs, tables and umbrella

DD Construction fence

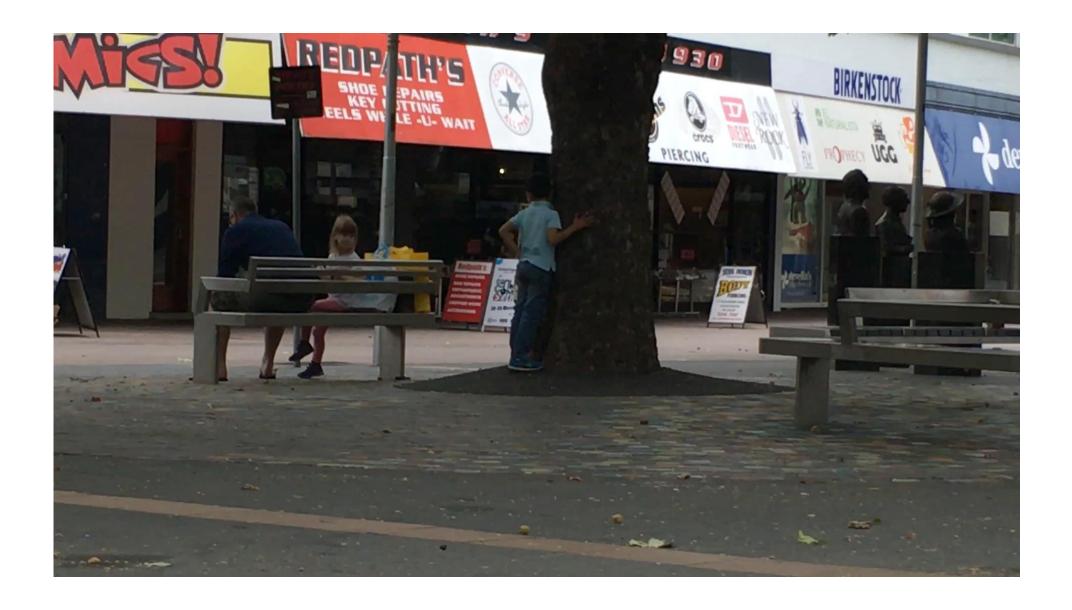






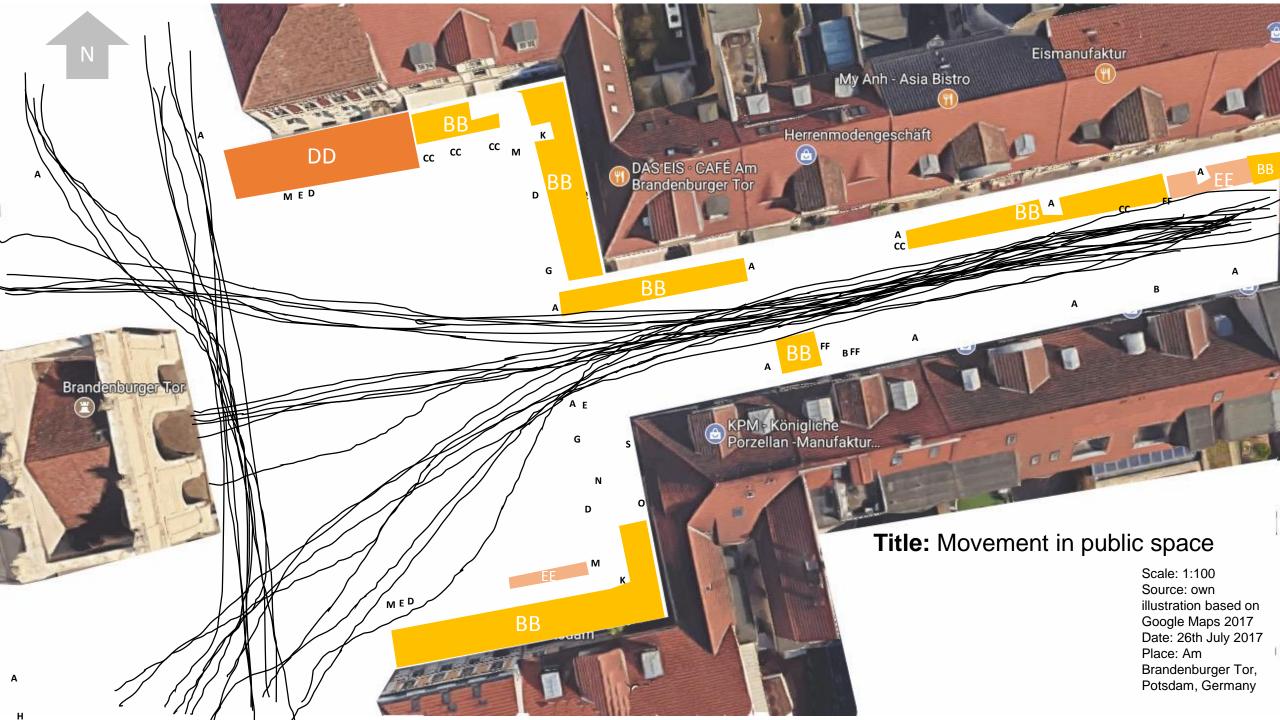
Canberra Monday

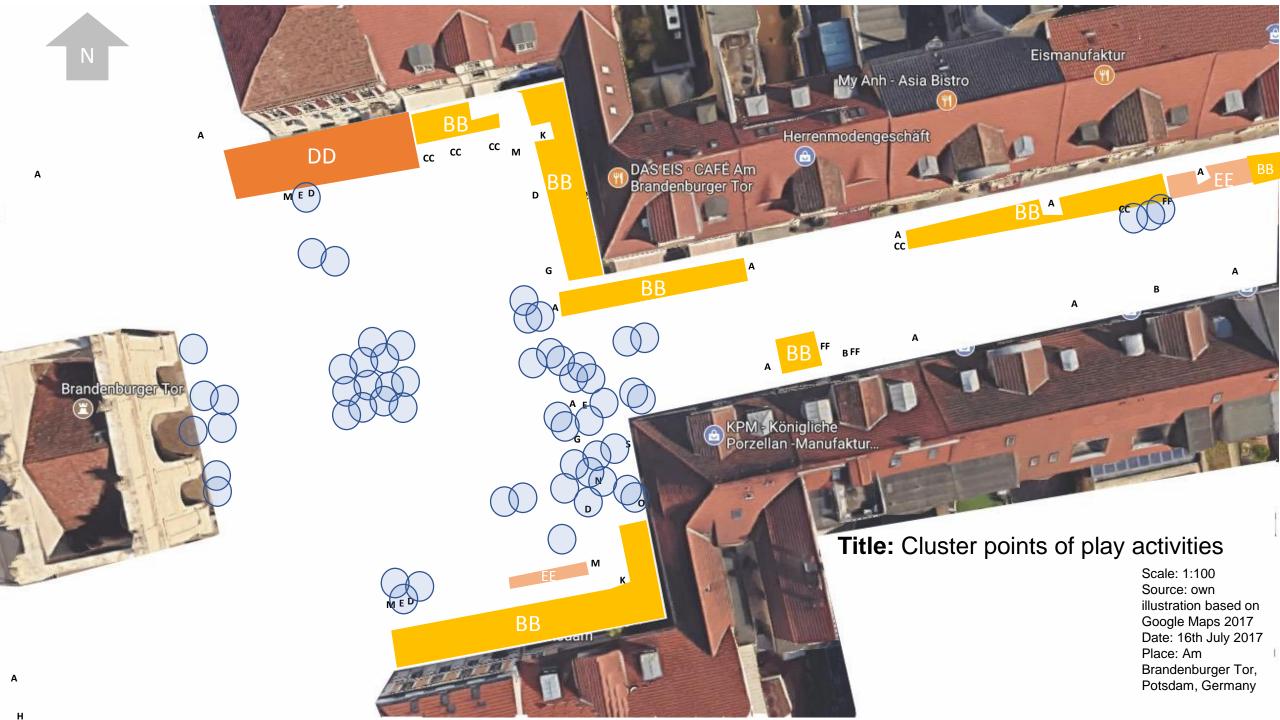












Play activity 1: 16th May 2017 3.04 pm





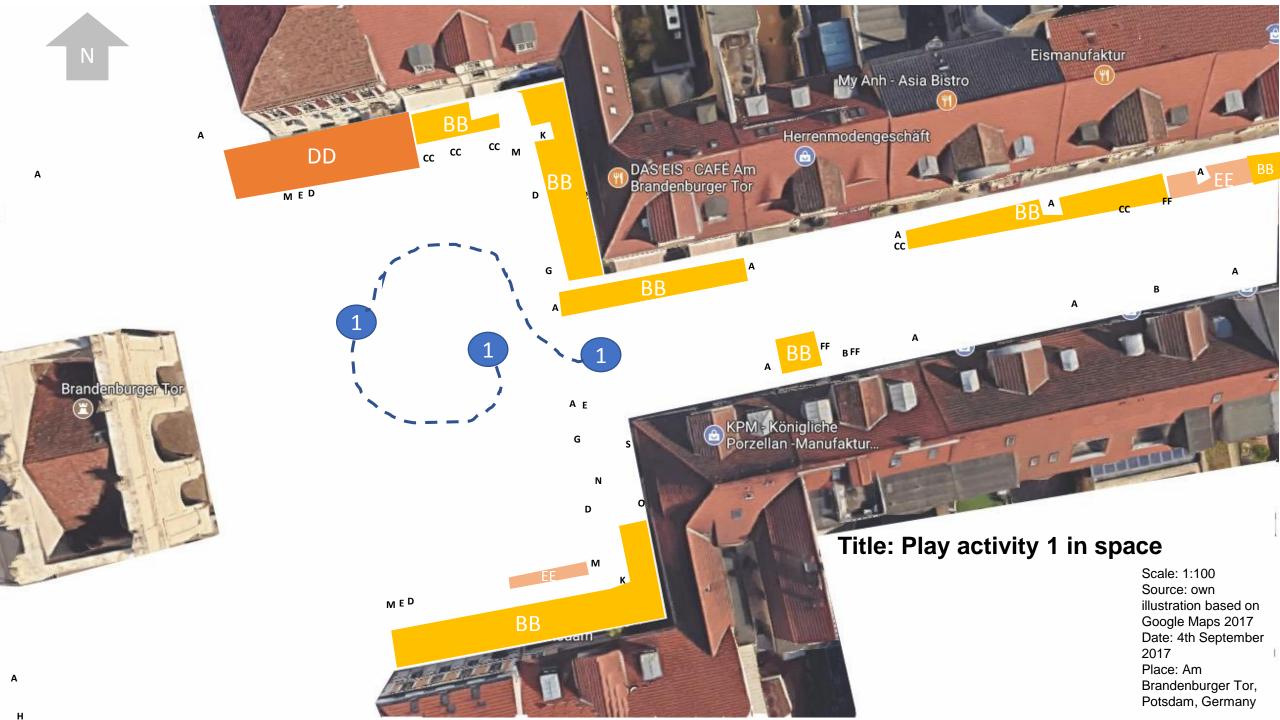












Play activity 1 in space

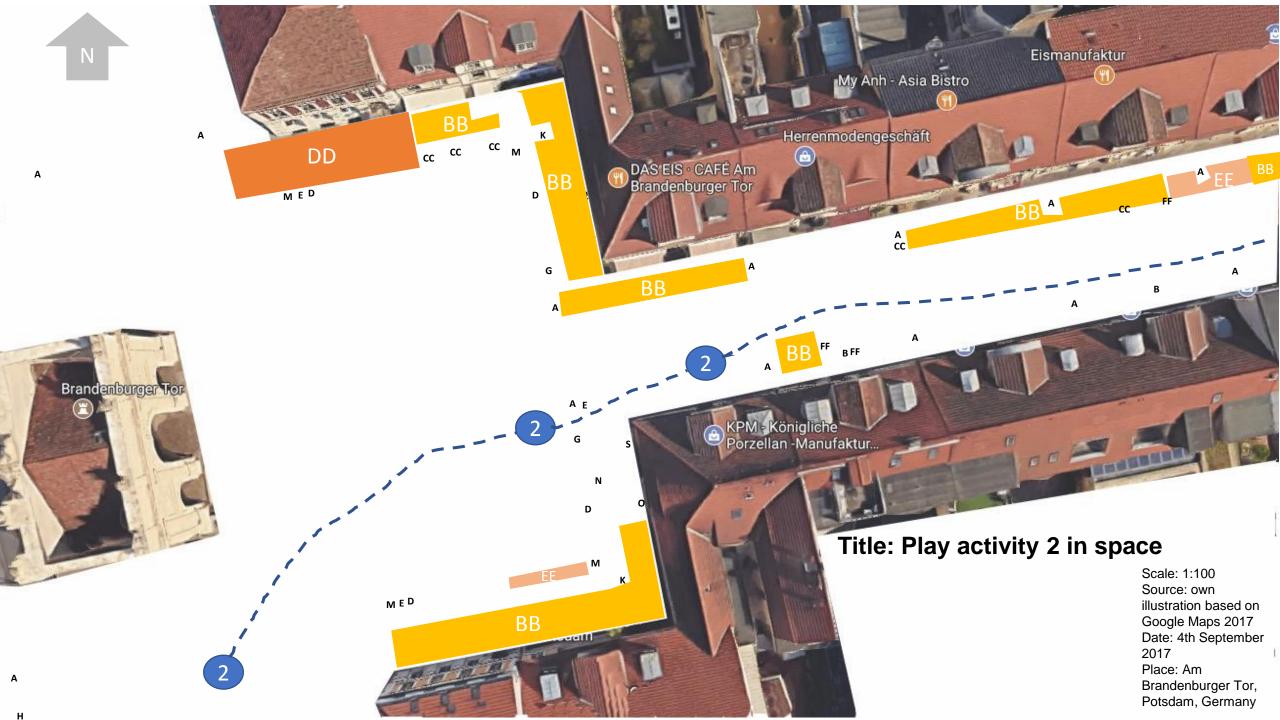
Criteria	Description
Play activity Potsdam	Vertigo Girl runs around and catches bubbles, starts from the Brandenburger Strasse towards the square and around the bubble creator.
Space / environmental implication	The activity took place in a vehicle free space, with many pedestrians around. In order to unfold, the activity required sufficient space for independent mobility and stable weather conditions. Spectators witnessed the activity from coffee shops, benches and were standing at the fringe of the square. The space was empty, but a change in pavement (the mosaic) became the set up point for the bubble creator. He chose to set up in the direction of the pedestrian zone. The Brandenburger gate provides an eye pleasing setback for the activity.
Time	16 th May 2017 3.04 pm – 3.06 pm / 2 minutes
Micro climate* (wind/ sun/ trees/ water)	Given that the weather condition was overcast- overshadowing was not relevant to the activity.
Objects/ props/ features*	Except the mosaic and the gate, material was required to create the bubbles. The bubble creator temporary consumed space in order to enable a temporary production of space for the target group as well as the spectators.
Self- congestion Social contagious/ triangulation*	The dynamic interaction of actors created a temporary space where social cohesiveness could occur. The activity enabled passive and active activities: passive spectators from the outside dining areas, sitting on benches and standing around the fringe area took part through smiling, joking, stopping watching while eating ice-cream. The most active actors were children, however occasionally adults participated too.
Food and other economic implication (retail)*	donation based activities by parents, to enable joyful activities for their children.

^{*}criteria based on Whyte (1980). The Social life of Small Urban Spaces.









Play activity 3 and 4: 12th May 2017 4.29 pm



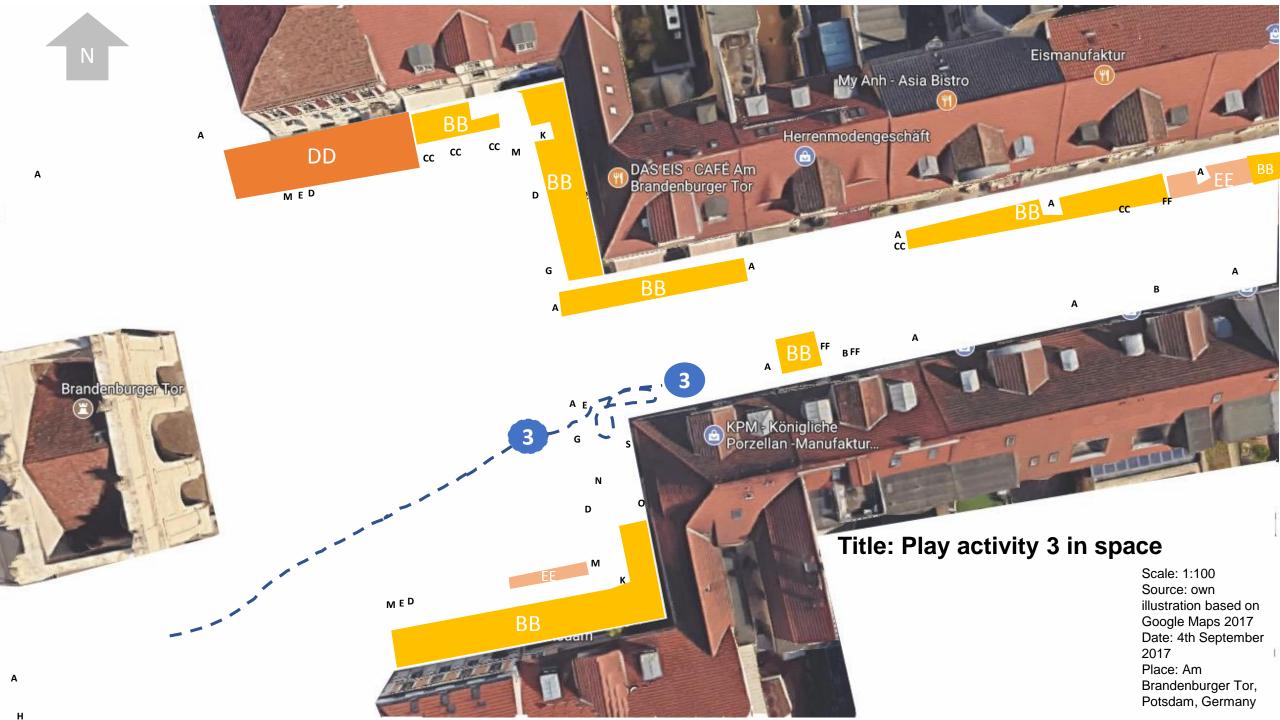


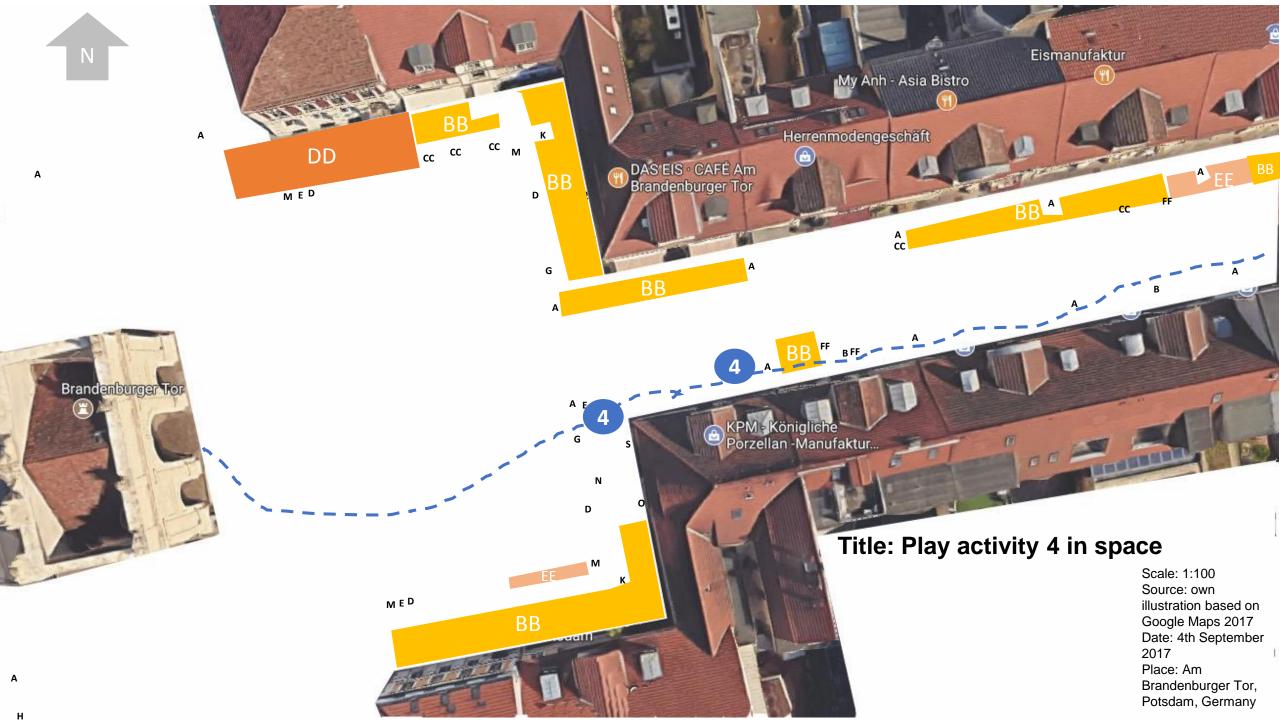












Reflection on the pilot

Observation on play activities: vehicles interrupt play













Cycling, skateboarding can become a play activity













Cycling, skateboarding can become a play activity





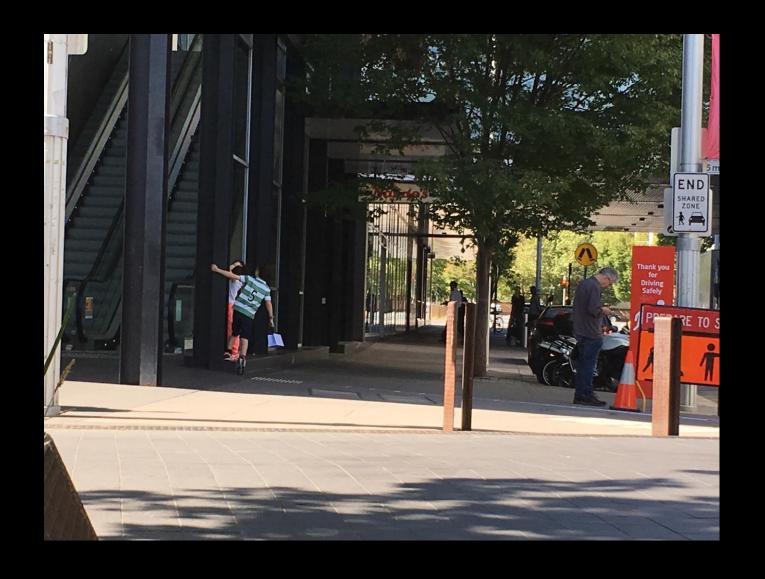








The edge / corner and thresholds are more important than you might think!



Free open space and objects (space features) can support play



































































Playing with birds/ bird watching/ animals





Listening to music

























Digital device/ virtual reality (smart phone)









Is production of a non-physical space a social

quality in public space?



No production of space \rightarrow no physical social contact

Discussion

- Play happens and finds a way
- Seek validation of definition of play activities as an urban experience and its operationalisation in public space

Thank you!

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