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Research Article

A Comparative Study of Tactical Urbanism Practices Applied in Lost Spaces

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Abstract: Today, cities, as dynamic, complex, and fragmented spaces, present various urban problems. Projects proposed through traditional planning approaches are inadequate in solving urban problems because they are resistant to change, have slow-moving processes, and are difficult and costly to remove when they fail to meet user needs. Therefore, tactical urbanism, one of the emerging new planning approaches, emerges as an approach that advocates site-specific and pinpointed methods, emphasizes low cost and low risk, and incorporates flexible and rapid interventions that adapt to change. This study aims to propose solutions for areas defined as "lost space" by utilizing these practices. The issue of reclaiming lost space, an urban problem to which tactical urbanism provides applications, has gained importance due to the density, congestion, and waste of urban land in today's cities. It is also clear that these areas pose problems such as pollution, neglect, urban disconnection, insecurity, and idleness. This study examines lost spaces through a comparative analysis of national and international examples using the tactical urbanism approach. The study determined that tactical urbanism practices are implemented globally at many different scales and functions, and that stakeholder diversity is equally high. The study concluded that tactical urbanism practices are an effective solution for lost spaces. Furthermore, the Kadıköy examples were found to be successful compared to their international counterparts due to their low cost and diversity in terms of participation. However, they were found to be inadequate in terms of functional diversity and flexible spatial production methods.

Keywords: *Tactical urbanism, Lost space, Urban design, Kadıköy, New planning approaches*

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I. INTRODUCTION

Lost spaces are a problem in modern urban systems. Modern cities have experienced rapid and uncontrolled growth due to technological advancements that emerged after the Industrial Revolution. This development has led to the sprawling of cities, their expansion in a void-like manner, and the creation of lost spaces within these voids (Berger, 2006). Furthermore, the increase in vehicle use owing to technological advancements has accelerated this form of urban sprawl. Unplanned and irregularly developed highways, viaducts, bridges, and high-rise buildings have led to the production of lost spaces and complexities in urban networks (Trancik, 1986). In later years, urban models such as zoning have been proposed to solve these complexities. While zoning made urban networks more complex, it also produced new typologies of lost space at the boundaries of the zones. Consequently, city centers have lost value, and abandonment and deindustrialization in these areas have led to lost spaces in the form of abandoned buildings within the city and abandoned and neglected landscapes outside the city. The practice of privatizing public spaces, presented as a tool for urban improvement, has paved the way for the formation of lost urban spaces. The failure to resolve this issue has led to the development of literature on new planning approaches. Restoring lost public spaces to public use is crucial because it helps solve many urban problems. Tactical urbanism, which can adapt to dynamic urban structure, anticipates low costs with small interventions, produces site-specific and needs-oriented quick solutions, creates public awareness among users, and is a participatory approach, is seen as a potential approach and form of application (Shackelford, 2014; Lydon & Garcia, 2015). Similarly, Villagomez (Villagomez, 2010) established a relationship between lost spaces and guerrilla urbanism practices in his book “Insurgent Public Space: Guerrilla Urbanism and the Remaking of Contemporary Cities”, arguing that cities can no longer be managed with traditional planning approaches and that a more democratic, bottom-up planning approach is needed to manage them.

When examining examples of tactical urbanism in lost spaces in Türkiye and the related literature, it is evident that very few studies have been conducted. When searching with the concepts of "tactical urbanism" or "tactical urbanization" and "lost space" or "abandoned space," which are widely used in international literature, very few academic sources are found in Turkish literature. Kut Görgün & Atay Kaya (2024) used innovative methods such as field trips and photo-based research, the six thinking hats method, discussion, and poster presentation in their study with prospective city planners. Using these methods, they obtained students' evaluations of tactical projects implemented in abandoned spaces. This study stands out in the field of education and method development. Vardı Topal (2023) conducted interviews with

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experts from the municipality and conducted field observations in his study on parklets, play streets, and pedestrian plazas in İzmir. In his study, he examined the theoretical development of the concept of tactical urbanism in municipalities. He stated that there are promising practices, but that the studies have not yet reached a systematic level. Kızıltaş & Masatlıoğlu (2024) examined six examples of the application of three concepts—tactical urbanism, urban acupuncture, and urban curation—in undefined spaces in the context of design approach, scale, main actor stakeholders, user participation style, physical impact on the space, and social impact on the space. They stated that all three approaches contain principles that offer solutions to the shortcomings and errors of planning that operate with established top-down decisions. In their study on lost spaces in Ayvansaray Neighborhood, Kösa & Arı (2021) revealed the periods in which the garden culture existed and which abandoned spaces replaced this culture. The authors present tactical approaches for recovering lost spaces within the city through urban agriculture. Yalçın & Kürkcüoğlu (2023) examined the examples of Zümrütevler, Bright Stripes Application, and Campus Martius within the framework of place-making criteria. While examining these three examples, they also revealed the relationship between lost space and tactical urbanism, which are similar concepts in placemaking literature. Ertaş et al. (2022) stated that place-making is a dynamic and adaptable approach that offers the opportunity to transform lost spaces into vibrant, inviting, and inclusive spaces that meet the needs of the community. In their study on the example of Kartal Square Park, they examined the relationship between shared spaces and tactical urbanism. Based on their on-site observations, analyses, and mapping, they stated that tactical urbanism is an important tool for improving the attractiveness and functionality of urban open spaces, creating social awareness and consciousness, and encouraging economic activities based on parameters such as access and connections, activity and use, comfort and aesthetics, and social life. Boz (2016), on the other hand, analyzed abandoned spaces in her field study in Kadıköy Yeldeğirmeni and presented design proposals with a temporary use approach. It was stated that there are shortcomings in the current legislation in our country regarding the evaluation of abandoned spaces and that opportunities are not offered for temporary use to support public spaces. In summary, it has been shown that tactical urbanism, in a limited number of studies conducted in limited example applications in Türkiye, promises potential in lost spaces, but the applications are not effectively implemented. The unique aspect of this study is its comparative examination of local examples in Istanbul and similar international examples of function and scale. Furthermore, this examination was conducted using previously unsystematized criteria and sub-criteria based on an in-depth literature review. This study aimed to systematically reveal the shortcomings, successes, and potential of local examples.

II. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

In this section, the materials, instruments, and devices used should be presented clearly and in detail. Experimental setups, preparation steps, and analysis methods should be described in a way that ensures the reproducibility of the study. The specifications of the devices, equipment, or software used should be stated whenever possible. Standard solutions can be briefly summarized if appropriate sources are cited; however, new components that have been modified or adapted should be described in detail. Furthermore, sustainable analyses and data evaluation approaches should be described, including the benefits of the results and the presentation of the results.

A. Lost Space

Lost space, the fundamental problem of the study, is defined by Trancik (1986) as areas that are undesirable, need to be redesigned, do not create a positive impact on the user, and produce negative consequences for the user. He provides examples of these areas, such as unused waterfronts, abandoned railways, and disused parks. Jacobs (1961), in addition, describes lost spaces as structures, infrastructure areas, and empty spaces that create social and physical boundaries in cities. Therefore, in addition to Trancik's examples, she also gives large hospitals and university campuses as examples of lost spaces because they have abandoned lands and created boundaries with their surroundings. In book Terra Incognia (Bowman & Pagano, 2004), Morales provides examples of unsafe residential neighborhoods and unused industrial areas and mentions that these areas are potential areas for urban space revitalization projects. Bowman (Bowman & Pagano, 2004), however, mentions lost spaces that we are accustomed to since more contemporary examples. Unused plots of land transformed into playgrounds by neighborhood children, abandoned factories bordered by fences and barriers, surface parking lots squeezed between two buildings, and fields where many plants grow uncontrollably have been identified as lost spaces.

The literature on the problems created by lost spaces in cities includes the following headings: idleness, neglect, and pollution; insecurity, urban disconnection; and waste of urban land. Currently, the rate of increase in population density in cities does not parallel with the rate of increase in urbanized land. Therefore, large empty spaces are formed within the city, and neglected areas that cannot be classified as urban or rural are formed outside of it. In Türkiye, while the urban population increased by 2% between 2012-2018, the urban area increased by 9.6% (Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığı, n.d.; World Bank, n.d.). Therefore, urban land is used inefficiently and consumed rapidly. Urban disconnection refers to the physical separation of some areas of a city from urban space and the resulting transportation and access problems (Poyraz, 2021). Large-scale lost spaces create urban disconnection in their surroundings by interrupting pedestrian flow in the city, having sizes beyond the human-scale perspective, and lacking functions at their boundaries. When space does

not create a sense of belonging, meets a need, or offers facilities designed to suit its assigned function, it becomes an undesirable place to use. When space is not used, it becomes derelict, which eventually leads to criminal activity, vandalism, and pollution (Hall, 2010). Thus, a dirty, derelict, and neglected landscape is created in the process. Another problem with lost space is the insecurity that arises in their use. Public spaces, especially at night, where the number of users is low and social control and visibility are poor (streets with ground floor uses reserved for non-residential functions, units closed at night, streets surrounded by high walls of gated communities, and large surface parking lots) create uneasiness in the user due to the lack of security control (Douvlou et al., 2008).

B. Tactical Urbanism

Tactical urbanism, considered the core concept of this study, is defined as a practice that involves short-term, low-budget, flexible, scalable, participatory, informal, spontaneously evolving, community-oriented, site-specific, and critical of existing planning approaches, involving quick installation and removal (Lydon & Garcia, 2015; Shackelford, 2014; Fraker, 2007). Therefore, four fundamental qualities stand out when looking at the definition: site- and need-specific grassroots design inputs, a participatory approach proposing diversity in actor networks, a critical approach to existing planning forms, and the production of a flexible and adaptable space. In our study, these four fundamental qualities were associated with four basic planning approaches to determine the concept's place in the planning literature. The concept was first associated with a critical planning approach. Critical planning includes a wide variety of thought patterns, primarily Marxist approaches; however, the common criticism of many approaches is that the centralization of decision-making and implementation power in the hands of a central administration or a power holder weakens the effectiveness of the processes (Melih, 2017). Tactical urbanism similarly criticizes practices that do not involve urban residents in decision-making processes, arguing that they are insufficient for solving problems. Information should be accurately conveyed to the user, and opinions should be gathered in an effective communication environment during the planning process (Ersoy, 1995). Tactical urbanism advocates for egalitarian negotiation, information, and decision-making processes, where the highest possible level of actor diversity is ensured. Its relationship with participatory planning approaches emerges now. The participatory planning approach advocates for the inclusion of not only those in positions of power but also every individual affected by the change in space in the planning process (Taylor, 1998). Similarly, according to Merker, the basis of the tactical urbanism approach rests on the possibility of establishing a strong network of actors and organizations (Hou, 2010). The third planning theory associated with tactical urbanism is the bottom-up planning theory. Based on the two concepts that Friedmann (1987) describes as democracy and reason, this approach emerges as a negative of the top-down planning forms that have been implemented since the 1960s. Unlike top-down decisions, bottom-up planning advocates the production of space in line with the needs and demands of the city's residents, who are the city's direct users. Tactical urbanism is also related to the bottom-up planning approach by advocating for practices that are site-specific, address existing needs, and originate from the grassroots and spontaneously. Finally, the flexible planning approach, which is related to tactical urbanism in the context of design forms, is an approach related to producing open spaces by considering the solution of unpredictable problems in the long term in dynamic cities. Flexible planning can be seen as a proposal for a transition from rigid, project-based planning approaches to flexible and adaptable planning approaches (Özkan, 2012). Tactical urbanism also views space as an experimental area and advocates the necessity of rapidly changing space when the implemented design is ineffective or when needs change over time. When literature related to the basic planning theories and concepts related to tactical urbanism is examined, certain common points are observed in the applications of tactical urbanism. These common points are grouped under five criteria: low cost and risk, fast and flexible solutions, site specificity and locality, and diversity in the actor network.

The sub-criteria for low cost and risk are the use of low-cost materials, voluntary worker participation, the presence of financially supporting organizations, and easy-to-produce and remove design. The idea of producing spaces using low-cost or recycled materials can be useful for actions such as redesigning the application or terminating it without significant capital losses if the application results fail to achieve the goals (Yassin, 2019). When an application shows a result that provides a solution to a need, it can be said that an effective solution has been produced at a low cost. Tactical urbanism practices argue that large construction processes are not required to plan and design an urban area (Simpson, 2015). The sub criteria for easy-to-produce and remove design corresponds to this approach. The sub criteria of voluntary worker participation generally provide benefits by reducing costs through the voluntary participation of city residents or individuals from civil society organizations. In tactical urbanism practices, citizens minimize labor costs by showing high participation in their neighborhoods (Yassin, 2019). The fact that civil society organizations bear part of the cost by providing financial support is determined as the last sub-criteria.

Four diverse types of actors were identified in the diversity criteria of the actor network. City residents and artists interested in the subject contribute to raising awareness and producing creative spaces. Experts contribute to the management of technical processes, information, and process functioning. NGOs impact the provision of financial resources and publicize applications. Official institutions facilitate the functioning of processes and are effective in conducting official procedures (Stevens et al., 2019; Yassin, 2019).

The site-specificity and locality criteria include the sub-criteria of responding to needs, supporting local production

and users, establishing a relationship with the place, and producing problem-specific solutions. Tactical urbanism aims to develop a small-scale space with local solutions by bringing together local communities and businesses. Also, it includes practices that support locally produced products and local vendors (Lydon et al., 2012). However, unlike holistic planning practices, tactical urbanism effectively and precisely responds to needs. In this regard, Groth & Corijn (2005) state that local qualities that traditional planning cannot perceive in the light of science and authoritarian processes can be perceived through local programming practices. Urban participation is another method that is increasingly applied to local practices. This increase in urban participation stems from the lack of implementation by administrations or the need for site specificity and value creation (Hou, 2010). Tactical urbanism is also a practice that adds site specificity. In this way, it establishes more effective relationships with its location in the design context.

The criteria of quick and flexible solutions consist of the subheadings of providing quick solutions to problems, variable spatial functions, spaces open to functional change, and their impact on the immediate environment. Tactical urbanism aims to change the use of space quickly and to have this capacity. According to Lydon & Garcia (2015), tactical urbanism allows for the rapid improvement, reuse, and reprogramming of public space. However, tactical urbanism also aims to view space as an experimental area, allowing for a rapid change of tactics when the application does not yield the expected result. In addition, the flexibility of an application means that it can be produced in a way that can be applied in different spaces and scales, thus creating positive effects under different conditions (Marshall et al., 2016). This corresponds to the sub criteria of space open to change. Flexible use of space sub criteria is directly related to the flexible spatial design approach. Having multiple functions in a space in the congestion of a modern city and assigning different functions at various times of the day ensures efficient use of space (Lydon & Garcia, 2015). The last criteria, the immediate environmental impact criteria, reveals the power of applications to change and revitalize their immediate environment physically, socially, and economically.

Tactical Urbanism is an application aimed at solving problems related to the production of space, but it has the potential to create awareness and consciousness, especially on scales where it spreads throughout the city or country. This criteria consists of the sub-criteria of creating awareness among city dwellers, reaching the authorities, ensuring continuity in the project, and creating awareness in the community. Hou (2010) emphasizes the sub-criteria of creating a conscious community, stating that short-term, informal, and resistance-based actions have transformative power in society. Lydon & Garcia (2015) mention that the tactical urbanism approach creates big effects with small interventions and gives examples of applications that create awareness in the city. Furthermore, many tactical urban planning practices are adopted and formalized by authorities after being proposed by urban residents. This also proves the permanence of these practices in the community over time.

C. Tactical Urbanism in Lost Spaces

Boz (2016) proposed temporary uses at 4 points in Yeldeğirmeni. Among these usage proposals, there are suggestions that are positioned among the criteria in this study as well. A function has been assigned to the playground area according to need, and recycled materials have been used to serve the purpose of low cost. The open-air library was transformed into a central gathering and information area. Mobile shelves and seasonal spatial arrangements were proposed to ensure flexibility. The activity area has been suggested to be designed as a flexible space for various performing arts activities. The urban garden has been in the neighborhood with the highest sunlight and farthest from the road, and recycled materials have been suggested (Boz, 2016). Boz (2016) evaluated common spaces with access and connections, activity and use comfort and pleasant view, and social life parameters. Kızıltaş & Masatlıoğlu (2024) evaluated the Zümrütevler Application implemented in Turkey and stated that small physical changes made in the space, such as adding facilities and defining areas, have expanding social effects. Because tactical applications strengthen spatial belonging and public life by appealing to aesthetic perception, need and sharing. Kösa & Arı (2021) proposed a design for the application of urban agriculture in tactical urbanism and analyzed lost spaces to realize urban agriculture practices with the garden culture that comes from the past and is on the verge of disappearing. These applications focus on need-based functionalization, site-specific design, and participatory activities. They also aim for low-cost implementation and public awareness. Yalçın & Kürkçüoğlu (2023) evaluated three projects involving the transformation of undefined spaces in their study using place-building criteria and sub-criteria. They noted that these three examples have different classifications: a pilot project, a temporary art installation, and a more permanent place-building project. Therefore, they touched upon the different scales and functions of tactical practice. They stated that these tactical projects contribute to sustainability, respect for past identity, community participation, meeting changing needs, and area vitality (Yalçın & Kürkcüoğlu, 2023). In summary, although tactical urbanism criteria have been mentioned in a limited number of studies, they have not been integrated into an evaluation system. Although various typologies have been expressed, a complete classification method has not been described. Studies are valuable for the evaluation of lost spaces through fieldwork, mapping, analyses, and extensive literature. Significant developments have been observed in tactical urbanism design proposals. This study, with its criteria creation, classification development, and comparative method, has the potential to contribute to the Turkish literature.

III. MATERIAL AND METHOD

A. *Sample Selection*

In this study, four international tactical urbanism practices and four local practices were selected to explain the tactical urbanism approach, evaluate it as a tactical practice, and compare it. Local tactical urbanism practices were examined in Kadıköy, an area where tactical urbanism practices are relatively more prevalent. Design, Research, Participation (TAK), the Kadıköy Boğada project, the Kalamış Park project, and the Mural Istanbul Festival were selected as the projects to be evaluated. These practices continue to exist as effective and enduring examples in Kadıköy. They are also considered among the most comprehensive and successful initiatives in Istanbul. Although TAK is not a physical implementation project, it represents a tactical move by promoting participatory and user-centered design. In this context, when international examples are examined, the Pop-up Town Hall practice demonstrates similar characteristics to these communities by generating participatory practice and focusing on urban issues. For these reasons, it was selected for the study. The Kalamış Park Transformation project was selected for its transformation of a public space through targeted interventions tailored to specific needs. Although similar projects exist elsewhere, the Underline public park stands out for its comprehensive vision and communication with residents. Its flexible use of space was another reason for its selection. The Kadıköy Boğada project was deemed successful for its ability to repurpose a redundant infrastructure (an empty sidewalk) and create a focal point in Kadıköy. The Open-Air Library project, which also addresses the transformation of an unnecessary infrastructure, was selected as an international counterpart to this practice. Finally, the annual Mural Istanbul Festival was considered successful for visually enriching vacant lots. It also promotes participation by residents and artists. The Guerrilla Gardening example was chosen because it differs in function from Mural Istanbul but is similar in its context to residents' efforts to enhance the quality of vacant lots. The comparative evaluation of selected local and international practices is important in examining the success and development of tactical practices in Türkiye. It is also considered valuable in guiding future tactical practices.

B. *Evaluation System*

This study developed a scoring system that includes criteria and their sub-criteria to evaluate the effectiveness of tactical urbanism practices (Table 1). Tactical urbanism was identified with five criteria. These criteria determined the most used concepts in literature to define tactical urbanism. The implemented examples also revealed shared goals and characteristics, which informed the development of the criteria. Sub-criteria were generated from the differences in the way the criteria were presented. The criteria of place-specificity emphasize recognizing and incorporating a place's unique qualities into design. This can be achieved by meeting an existing need, supporting local production, establishing a design connection with the place, or pursuing a problem-focused solution. In the scoring system, each item is given a score, and the highest score a project can receive is 20. The score for the criteria located at the bottom of each item is evaluated out of four. An intervention meeting of one of the four items demonstrates these criteria as a tactical move. If an intervention meets three of the five criteria with one item, it can be considered a tactical urbanism intervention. This means it meets more than half of the tactical urbanism characteristics identified in the study. During the scoring of the examples, each pair of examples was examined by two expert researchers through visual assessments and documentation analysis, and a joint decision was reached. The experts reviewed the design, construction, and usage phases of each example through the obtained documentation, and decisions were made based on this data. The two experts first conducted separate assessments, then discussed their similarities and differences. One expert is an urban planner, and the other is an architect. They also have expertise in urban design. This allowed for the inclusion of perspectives from different disciplines in the decision-making process.

To objectively assess whether the sub-criteria exist in the applications, it is necessary to clearly define whether certain qualities are present or absent. The criteria for using low-cost products manifests itself in applications, such as the use of recycled products and the selection of low-cost materials. Volunteer worker participation mostly takes the form of city residents, activists, and artists voluntarily participating in the production process through specific workshops and events. Another sub-criteria is the financial support of such applications by civil society organizations and associations, or the sponsorship of the applications by the private sector. Easily producible and removable designs include mobile, foldable, and lightweight urban furniture. Actor diversity refers to the involvement of various stakeholders in design, planning, and production processes. For example, designers and experts managing the design processes, obtaining the public's opinions through surveys or workshops, official institutions managing the permits and official processes, etc.

The sub-criteria of responding to a need means that pinpoint solutions have been provided to a fundamental problem of space. Examples of local production and user support criteria include landscaping in areas with limited green space, creating sports facilities in neighborhoods where sports activities are non-existent, or designing features for nighttime use in abandoned areas plagued by nighttime security issues. The most popular form of local production and user support is designing stalls for street vendors or establishing temporary markets. Establishing a design relationship with the place involves design inputs, such as revitalizing a specific, abandoned typology like the underpass in The Underline project with appropriate designs. Problem specific solutions such as the Guerrilla Gardeners initiative involve creating diverse amenities (seating areas, playgrounds, agricultural spaces, etc.) for the needs of a neighborhood or street on vacant plots of land of different ownership, form, and dimensions.

Providing quick solutions to problems involves applications that do not require large-scale construction processes. Examples include painting floors, adding murals, and seating areas. The ability to use a space for different functions at various times (such as an open-air cinema at night or an event space during the day) is a criteria for variable spatial functions. The flexibility of space implies it is designed to allow the current intervention to be swapped out for a new one. For example, a Pop-up Town Hall is a temporary space established to manage processes and will be replaced when the need for it disappears. Creating a local impact encompasses post-implementation effects such as increased rents in the surrounding street or neighborhood, improved security, increased social interaction, and cleaner streets.

Raising awareness criteria consist of informing city residents about the necessity of green spaces, promoting recycling awareness, or motivating neighborhood participation in public areas.

'Building a conscious community's criteria involves educating the public on specific issues through informative events. City councils or various communities organize events for this purpose. Reaching relevant authorities refers to temporary initiatives created by city residents and informal actors influencing official institutions and becoming permanent. The Open-Air Library is a pilot project of this kind. Project continuity means the project becomes permanent and, in some cases, is implemented in other locations.

Table 1. Tactical urbanism evaluation system matrix (produced by the author)

Low Cost and Risk	**Diversity in the Actor Network**	**Place Specificity and Locality**	**Fast and Flexible Solutions**	**Awareness and Consciousness**	
Use of low-cost products	Participation of urban residents	Responding to needs	Producing rapid solutions to problems	Raising awareness among urban residents	
Voluntary worker participation	Designer and expert participation	Supporting local production and users	Flexible use of space	Reach to authorized institutions	
Organizations that provide financial support	Participation of NGOs and volunteer organizations	Establishing a relationship with the place by design	Space that opens to change of function	Ensuring continuity in the project	
Easy to produce and remove	Participation of official institutions	Production specifically to solving the problem	Creating an impact on the immediate environment	Creating a conscious society	
Criteria score	Criteria score	Criteria score	Criteria score	Criteria score	TOTAL

C. Classification of Application

To facilitate the definition of tactical urbanism practices, the literature review categorized them into four distinct categories: sphere of influence, function, actor diversity, and formality (Table 2.).

Tactical urbanism practices vary in their impact; they can be simply streetscapes or events with a national impact. This is also related to the flexible design approach discussed earlier in this article. Tactical applications operate at both micro and macro scales within urban planning. While large streetscapes, squares, and building-scale represent macro-scale applications, street vendors and street furniture represent micro-scale applications at the urban design level. However, even micro-scale interventions may generate macro-scale impacts. This classification indicates applications with a national or regional impact. (Yassin, 2019) In this study, the sphere of influence classification is divided into five classes: street, neighborhood, district/region, city, and national/international.

The functional classification of the applications is similarly quite diverse. Additional functional variations may also exist. Tactical applications generally refer to flexible spaces that cater to public functions. According to Lydon and Garcia (2015), no space in a city must always be used for the same function. An area can be flexibly designed to be used sometimes as a park and sometimes as a street. Therefore, the variety of functions increases as urban needs change. In this study, six functional classifications are provided: green space, streetscape, commercial space, seating areas, cultural activities, and sporting activities.

As examined in the studies, the success of tactical urbanism applications is often related to the number of different actor classes involved (Stevens et al., 2019). Four types of actor groups are defined in the classification. Official organizations and institutions refer to stakeholders who provide financial support and execute official processes. The second group consists of non-profit and volunteer organizations, foundations, and communities. These stakeholders not

only provide financial support but also promote application. The third group includes professionals and technical staff. The fourth group includes non-professional urban residents (users) and artists. They engage in tactical urbanism practices through creative activities and productions (Stevens et al., 2019). Three of these four classes often coexist.

Another classification of tactical urbanism practices reveals their formality. Practices do not always involve official institutions or processes. Tactical actions planned and implemented directly by city residents, associated with grassroots urbanism or DIY urbanism (Pagona, 2013), exist. Furthermore, when practices are accepted as effective solutions, an informal practice can be formalized by official institutions. Therefore, the classification is examined under three headings: formal, informal, and practices that transition from informal processes to official processes. Tactical urbanism, unlike approaches such as guerrilla urbanism or rebel urbanism, aims to involve official bodies in the process.

Table 2. Tactical urbanism classification (produced by the author)

Area of Influence	**Function**	**Actor Diversity**	**Formality**
Street	Green space	Single actor type	Formal
Neighborhood	Street arrangement	Two actor types	Informal
District/area	Sitting areas	Three actor types	Informal to formal
City	Commercial areas	Four actor types	
Country/International	Cultural activity		
	Sporting activity		

IV. EXAMPLES OF TACTICAL URBANISM IN SOLVING LOST SPACES

A. TAK (Design Research Participation)

TAK was established in 2013 as an independent organization with the aim of solving urban problems in collaboration with residents, designers, volunteers and students (Kentsel Strateji, 2021). An examination of the visual created by TAK in Figure 1 reveals that an actor network has been drawn, just as suggested by tactical urban planning practices, and that actor network includes several types of actors, such as residents, volunteer organizations, and local government. It appears open to participatory planning and tactical urbanism practices, including organizing events to facilitate civic engagement, redesigning public spaces in Kadıköy through a design call, restoring the district's lost spaces to residents through the Kıyı Köşe Program, and raising awareness and consciousness through educational programs (Kentsel Strateji, 2021).



Figure 1. TAK participation scheme and call for stakeholders

A study on TAK stated that the institution's existence and its close relationship with the municipality have a positive impact on the production of spaces in the district (Selvin, 2016). The organization's ability to reach authorities and cooperate with them on implementations increases the benefits provided by the projects.

The Coastal Corner Project, implemented within TAK, aims to create significant impacts in unused public spaces in a low-cost way through the creative ideas of designers. Residents select the design proposals, ensuring a participatory process. Voluntary participation reduces labor costs, while supporters provide financial resources (Figure 1). Designers collect data from residents and shopkeepers to understand existing uses and local significance. This ensures that the proposed designs are accepted and used by the community (Kentsel Strateji, 2021). Design proposals that meet specific needs are presented in a way that establishes a connection with their local context. The design proposal in Figure 2

illustrates how space forms a physical connection with its surroundings, while also providing a green public pathway accessible to users of all ages and abilities, including people with disabilities, elderly, and young individuals. Low-cost calculations have been taken into consideration in many applications. The design adapted to the narrow space beneath the concrete pillars, establishing a strong ground connection. The ramp slope was modified to meet accessibility requirements for elderly users and people with disabilities. It achieved a design with an extremely low cost (16,000 TL) through the selection of materials (Kentsel Strateji, 2021).



Figure 2. Kıyı Köşe Public Space Competition Project (Kentsel Strateji, 2021)

Another key criteria in Kıyı Köşe Design projects is that each design strives to raise awareness through a unique vision. The project shown in Figure 3, with the slogan "Energy Step by Step," proposes laying the floor in heavily populated public spaces with piezoelectric mats, generating electricity from the ground pressure generated as users walk (Kentsel Strateji, 2021). This proposal can be seen as a proposal that pays for itself over time and raises awareness about energy conservation. This shows that it meets both the low-cost criteria and the awareness-raising criteria. It also provides a quick solution to the problem by bridging the gap in the pedestrian walkway.

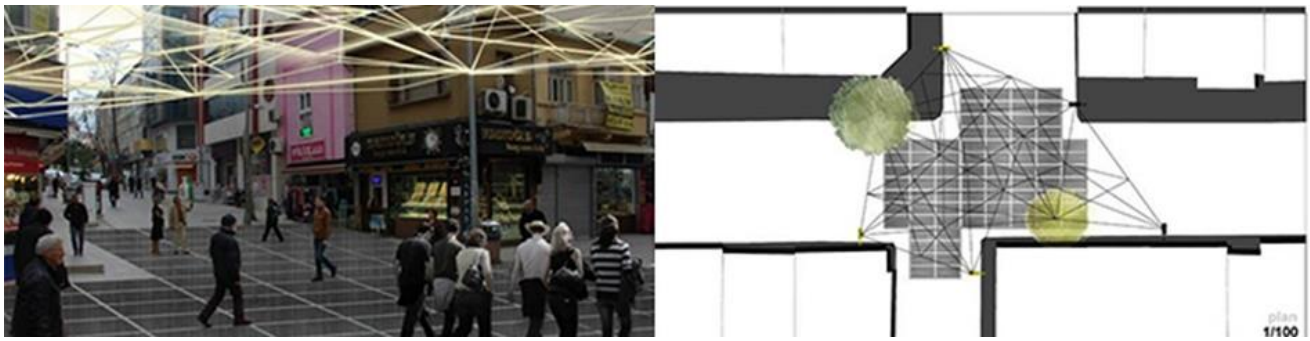


Figure 3. The Electricity-Generating Lighting Project (1) project 3d image, (2) project 1/100 plan (Kentsel Strateji, 2021)

In summary, TAK is seen as a tactical urbanism practice that brings together designers and residents, thus offering the potential to generate solutions tailored to specific needs. Many of the applications are implemented in lost, heavily used but neglected spaces within the city, thus serving as an example of a reuse project implemented through small interventions

B. Kadıköy Boğada Project

The Boğada Project was realized through collaboration between Tandem Turkey, Design Workshop Kadıköy, and the Madrid-based collective Hablar en Arte. This partnership illustrates the actor diversity inherent in tactical urbanism (Herkes İçin Mimarlık, 2021). Tandem Türkiye supports artistic production and intercultural exchange. Hablar en Arte contributes international artistic expertise. Together, they expand the project's sphere of influence and creative capacity. Furthermore, the inclusion of Herkes İçin Mimarlık, -Trak Architecture, and Onaranlar Kulübü within the Re-Lab program demonstrates the unifying power of tactical practices (Herkes İçin Mimarlık, 2021). Analyses were conducted throughout

the event, and based on the resulting data, it was decided to explore a solution to the inadequacy and impracticality of seating in the area next to the Bull Statue, which was heavily used during the day. Observations, interviews, and discussions were conducted with volunteer participants at the selected site (Jooshani, 2021). Participants received welding and material-cutting training in Kadıköy Municipality workshops. This reduced labor costs and enabled residents to carry out the production themselves (Herkes İçin Mimarlık, 2021). From a tactical urbanism perspective, the project can be considered successful. It emphasizes cost-effectiveness and provides a rapid, need-based solution. It also demonstrates international actor diversity and sustained participation throughout the process. Commenting on the project in this context, Genç (Genç, 2018) offers a broader perspective:

"When considered alongside the intellectual (the idea of a citizen-based public space), political (the practice of directly intervening in spaces where daily life unfolds), and design (form and function prioritizing locality and encounters) experiences and aptitudes it has ignited in Boğa, it can be considered a modest element in this struggle."

Figure 4 shows an illustration of the use of the manufactured urban furniture. The image highlights the diversity in the public space atmosphere and usage patterns that emerged after the project's implementation on a previously inadequate hard surface. Furthermore, the ease of production, lightness, and mobility of the furniture are important criteria. The project continues to this day, demonstrating its success.



Figure 4. The Use of Urban Furniture in the Boğa Project (Herkes İçin Mimarlık, 2021)

C. Kalamış Park Collective Transformation Project

The project, initiated to increase the functionality of Kalamış Park, improve problematic uses, and enable users to engage in various activities together and comfortably, included the design of a skateboard track, basketball court, beach volleyball court, running track, and the surrounding landscaping (Figure 5). Additionally, to enhance the park's functionality, a bicycle rack, skateboard repair stand, lockers, recycling bins, and picnic tables were also incorporated into the landscape. Seating areas built parallel to the skate track provided both recreational opportunities and demarked the boundaries of sporting activity areas. User needs were analyzed before selecting the features. Residents were contacted through an open call to express their concerns. Nike's motto, "Nobody Can Stop Us/Sport," emphasizing the power of movement, was applied to the wires using pixel work. Through this slogan, Nike, Onaranlar Kulübü, and Kadıköy Municipality emphasized participation, citizen rights, and sports awareness. The message encouraged residents to express themselves in public space. The Kalamış Park Collective Transformation Project also utilizes materials obtained by recycling waste generated from the production of Nike products for the basketball court and running track flooring and seating units (Arkitera, 2020).



Figure 5. Kalamış Park Transformation (Arkitera, 2020)

The project meets many of the criteria of tactical urbanism. By emphasizing concepts like functionality and comfort,

it transforms the project into a needs-based practice. It also implemented this initiative by consulting with residents and establishing a participatory framework. As a collaborative effort between financially supportive organizations like Nike, an expert organization like Onaranlar Kulübü, residents, and the Kadıköy Municipality, which serves as the executive, it creates a strong network of actors. While ensuring the use of inexpensive materials with recycled products, it also raises awareness of the concept of sustainability.

Figure 6 shows a bird's-eye view of the project, before and after. It can be argued that the aim is to revitalize the area with diverse colors, thus encouraging the use of this previously lost space. Apart from this, there are no noticeable changes in the landscaping or the artificial turf pitch. However, the coloring has been a quick and effective attempt to revitalize the space.



Figure 6. Kalamış Park Before and After (1) image before intervention, (2) image after intervention (Arkitera, 2020)

D. Mural İstanbul Festival

Mural Istanbul events have brought street art to many neighborhoods in the Kadıköy central district, particularly Yeldeğirmeni, and have been running since 2012. The produced works enhance the quality of the street experience by beautifying the city's empty, abandoned walls. These artworks, encountered randomly and surprisingly in daily life, disrupt the standard and singular design language of the city, offering residents an artistic exhibition and urban experience (Toy & Görgülü, 2018). Murals, one of the tactical street art forms in the city, are small tactical interventions produced in many cities, especially in Latin America, to enliven spaces and attract attention (Simpson, 2015).

Figure 7 shows images of some selected murals. The images show that the murals are mostly located in small vacant lots. Many of these lots are used as parking areas due to their dysfunction. This suggests that one of the aims of street art is to revitalize the spaces they occupy and rid them of their eerie appearance. However, due to their lack of functionality, other small-scale interventions are also needed to revitalize these spaces.



Figure 7. Murals in lost spaces used as parking lots (featured by the author)

Another purpose of this type of street art is to convey a message, raise social awareness, or raise awareness about a topic. The word graffiti, the basis of murals, is defined as visualizations conveying a message, often political, and applied to surfaces such as walls and sidewalks through slogans, sentences, icons, and images written in locations where they will reach the most people (Erdoğan, 2009). This corresponds to the awareness-raising criteria in tactical urban planning. The images in Figure 8 also contain such messages. Image 1, "Resistencia," (resistance) was depicted during the Gezi Park protests in 2013. The mural also bears the inscription "Memoria Resistance" (memorial of resistance). Therefore, this image is dedicated to a significant social memory of the city in which it is depicted and contains a message (Erdoğan, 2009). Image 2 is depicted with the title "Pray for Rain." It has been stated that the artist established a relationship through drought and wanted to draw attention to climate change (Urbanite, 2017). In this context, these art elements tend to establish a relationship with their surroundings.



Figure 8. (1) Mural named ‘resistancia” (2) Mural named “pray for rain” (3-4) other murals in lost spaces in Kadıköy (featured by the author)

While Kadıköy is just beginning to embrace the tactical urban planning approach, it is one of the most productive districts in Istanbul in this regard. This encourages future tactical projects in this area. Furthermore, the openness and enthusiasm of both official and voluntary organizations for such practices make Kadıköy a potential destination for these projects. The district offers both small-scale projects, such as street installations, and larger-scale projects, such as Kalamış Park. Residents are more familiar with and experienced in participatory practices than in many other districts.

E. Pop-up Town Hall

Opened in 2011 as a collaboration between BMW and the Guggenheim Museum, the laboratory, titled "City Lab," aimed to generate ideas to solve problems in urban space (BMW Guggenheim Lab, n.d.). As shown in images one and two in Figure 9, the laboratory hosted free exhibitions and concerts and conducted urban studies and workshops. (BMW Guggenheim Lab, n.d.). Through these activities, the area gained public character. Residents directly expressed urban problems, and a participatory space for idea production was created.



Figure 9. (1-2) Images from events at the BMW Guggenheim Laboratory (3) Lost space before intervention, (4) laboratory building after intervention (ArchDaily, 2021)

Figure 9, three, and four photos of the area show before and after the intervention. Residents, experts, and volunteer organizations participated in the tactical intervention implemented here, creating a participatory discussion environment with a wide range of stakeholders. The space, with its functionally flexible and adaptable design approach, stands out for its ease of construction and dismantling, as well as its risk-free implementation. Indeed, this laboratory is described as a "mobile laboratory" on its official website, and thanks to this simple design, it has been installed in New York, Mumbai, and Berlin (BMW Guggenheim Lab, n.d.). A site-specific and site-connected design was created in a lost space. The laboratory was constructed on a site that had been demolished in the first half of the twentieth century to make way for traffic on Houston Street. The parcel remained abandoned for years. After the collapse of a former tenement building, it became infested with rats. After the New York City Parks Department granted the BMW Guggenheim Laboratory permission to use the site for the project, the parcel was cleared and paved with paving stones (BMW Guggenheim Lab, n.d.). A lost and cramped space has been reopened for use in an original way. As a result of these efforts, a tactical urban planning initiative with high potential for raising public awareness of urban issues has been implemented.

F. Open Air Library

Designed in 2005 in Magdeburg, Germany, the library was initiated by the public using beer crates as building materials to meet the needs of the neighborhood. The project, which had the potential to raise awareness about recycling and sustainability (Figure 10), also positively impacted the urban image of the area, which was characterized by abandoned industrial facilities. Residents subsequently embraced the project, providing over 20,000 books. Later, the area hosted various festivals, attracting the attention of the federal government. In 2006, the government began supporting this project as a pilot project (ArchDaily, 2021)

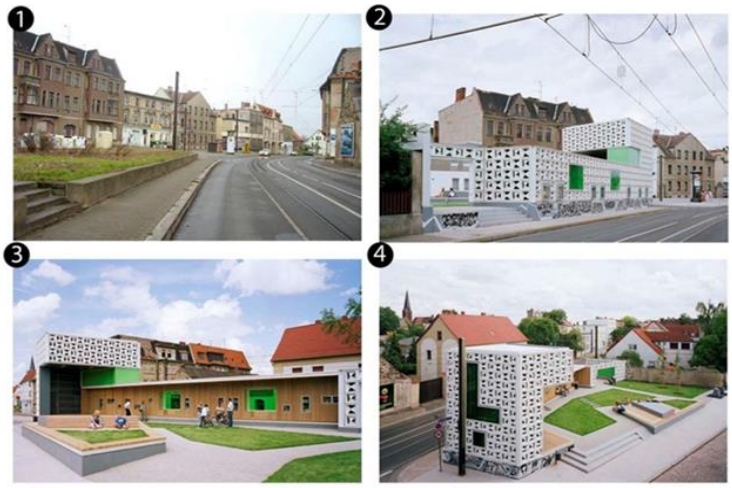


Figure 10. (1) Lost Space before intervention, (2-3-4) Open Air Library final project image (ArchDaily, 2021)

The images in Figure 10 show that beer crates were used as building materials. Residents also participated directly in the production process. These factors positioned the project as a low-cost tactical intervention. Furthermore, the rapid production of recycled materials made it a low-risk, quick-fix solution. Bringing together residents and government agencies, the project has become a lasting project due to its variable functional areas and its ability to address needs. In this context, it serves as an example of informal initiatives becoming formalized. It is a project that highlights an existing urban problem to authorities and impacts its surroundings accordingly.

The project is also important in terms of re-functioning a dysfunctional median strip, which is a lost space. In this way, an area that was unsettling and lacked life was made safer under the control of the city dwellers with a pinpoint intervention.

G. The Underline

The Underline, a project to transform a large-scale lost space into an urban park, is designed under the Miami subway line. This area has problems such as dysfunction and inactivity as a lost space, lack of landscaping and pedestrian access. With the project, the area gains the function of a backbone by bridging the gap in the pedestrian network with a 16 km long bicycle and walking path (Figure 11) and a 400 km long path (The Underline, 2021). Thus, the urban discontinuity created by this area is addressed with a site-specific and site-related design solution through a tactical urbanism move. At the same time, the surrounding urban networks are positively affected by the new connections created through the project.

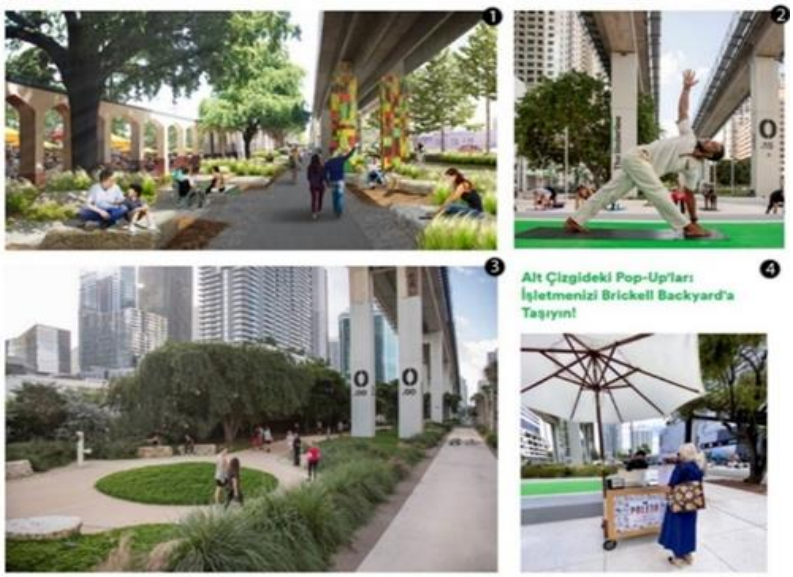


Figure 11. (1) The Underline Project walking path (2) image from an event (3) image from landscape (4) announcement image for pop-ups (The Underline, 2021)

The first phase of the area is designed for sports, games, and nature activities (Figure 11, Image 2). A running track, exercise equipment, and basketball and football courts have been established. The project opened to the public in 2020 as the first phase of a large urban green space initiative. In the following stages, an art and craft incubator area, a Greentech concept zone focused on sustainable technologies, and an active recreation area are planned. This demonstrates the flexible spatial production criteria of tactical urban planning initiatives. Therefore, it is an area with multifunctional spaces. (The Underline, 2021)

This project also invites local street vendors from the city to the space, supporting local products and vendors. Street vendors can apply through the project website. Portable kiosks, pushcarts, and food carts are provided within the area. (Figure 11, Image 4). This situation corresponds to the criteria of local user and location-specific production as a tactical urbanism initiative (The Underline, 2021).

Residents were invited to discuss the ideas put forward for the project via the website. During these meetings, idea-generation surveys and workshops were conducted. Residents were presented with alternative proposals for the use of space. At the final meeting held on March 25, 2021, the completion status of the park, which was developed in stages, was discussed with residents (The Underline, 2021). Thus, various actors (volunteer organizations, experts, and residents) were brought together for the project as a tactical urbanism approach. It was also stated that financial support was provided by official organizations in the City of Miami and the State of Florida (The Underline, 2021). This added a formal dimension to the implementation, involving official institutions and making the project more efficient.

H. Guerilla Gardening

Guerrilla gardening can be defined as the unauthorized conversion of unused or abandoned land owned by another

person or institution into a garden (Hung, 2017). Therefore, the fundamental problem of these spaces is their dysfunctional nature and lack of landscaping. It is believed to have been first initiated by the group known as the "Green Guerrillas" in New York (Adams, n.d.). These practices, which aim to raise awareness about the lack of green spaces in the city, are a popular example of transforming lost spaces (Figure 12). Preventing urban waste and its potential for pollution provides a solution to a widespread urban problem. The spaces created involve minimal intervention, allowing for potential functional changes, and represent an initiative tailored to the needs of that street.



Figure 12. (1-2) Guerrilla gardening practices (Guerilla Gardening, 2021)

From a tactical urban planning perspective, it is an informal, high-awareness, low-cost, and low-risk practice, thanks to its ease of production and volunteer workforce. Its strengths include its ability to address the need for rapid solutions to the lack of green space and urban waste in the city. Its implementation in numerous cities and its impact beyond its initial location mean that it serves to raise public awareness.

Guerrilla gardeners argue that leaving any urban space vacant, unused, or devoid of landscaping is unacceptable. Therefore, they implement landscaping on any vacant urban plot, with or without permission. This way, they bypass cumbersome bureaucratic processes and rapidly beautify the city (Aydın, 2019).

İ. Comparison of Examples

The first comparison was made between two volunteer organizations implementing tactical urbanism practices: TAK (Design, Research, Participation) and Pop-up Town Hall. As shown in Table 3, TAK meets the low-cost and low-risk criteria to a higher degree compared to Pop-up Town Hall. It also addresses issues such as the use of recycled products and energy production from movement, as seen in coastal projects. In contrast, Pop-up Town Hall does not have any initiative regarding the use of low-cost products. Similarly, when considering the diversity criteria in the actor network, TAK is seen as a more effective application in the context of working with an official organization like Kadıköy Municipality. This is because Pop-up Town Hall exhibits an attitude that excludes official organizations. This negatively affects its applicability in the processes related to obtaining authorizations and permits. While TAK focuses on needs-based applications (such as bridge generation for transitions), pop-up town hall focuses on problem-solving (such as giving functionality to dysfunctional areas). In Pop-up Town Hall, the organization reclaimed a narrow and shapeless lost space within its building for public use. This intervention emphasizes its relationship with the place. It also addresses a need by creating a space where urban problems can be discussed. In contrast, TAK applications have proposed, for example, energy-generating LEDs, but lack detailed information on their implementation stages. Furthermore, while TAK stands out with projects that offer quick solutions such as urban furniture and demountable floor panels, Pop-up Town Hall distinguishes itself with its flexible approach, thanks to the multi-purpose and adaptable nature of the building. Pop-up Town Hall undertakes the task of raising public awareness through various meetings with city residents. On the other hand, TAK is significant because it has been able to reach relevant authorities and has attracted attention with its projects on critical issues. Kadıköy Municipality supported and participated in the announcements made to ensure user participation in the design and construction phases of the projects.

Table 3. Comparison of TAK and Pop-up Town Hall (The criteria provided are shown in green.)

Low Cost and Risk	**Diversity in the Actor Network**	**Place Specificity and Locality**	**Fast and Flexible Solutions**	**Awareness and Consciousness**
Use of low-cost products	Participation of urban residents	Responding to needs	Producing rapid solutions to problems	Raising awareness among urban residents
Voluntary worker participation	Designer and expert participation	Supporting local production and users	Flexible use of space	Reach to authorized institutions

Table 3. (cont) Comparison of TAK and Pop-up Town Hall (The criteria provided are shown in green.)

Organizations that provide financial support	Participation of NGOs and volunteer organizations	Establishing a relationship with the place by design	Space that opens to change of function	Ensuring continuity in the project
Easy to produce and remove	Participation of official institutions	Production specifically to solving the problem	Creating an impact on the immediate environment	Creating a conscious society
Total:14				**TAK (Design, Research, Participation)**
Use of low-cost products	Participation of urban residents	Responding to needs	Producing rapid solutions to problems	Raising awareness among urban residents
Voluntary worker participation	Designer and expert participation	Supporting local production and users	Flexible use of space	Reach to authorized institutions
Organizations that provide financial support	Participation of NGOs and volunteer organizations	Establishing a relationship with the place by design	Space that opens to change of function	Ensuring continuity in the project
Easy to produce and remove	Participation of official institutions	Production specifically to solving the problem	Creating an impact on the immediate environment	Creating a conscious society
Total:11				**Pop up Town Hall**

Table 4 compares two examples, Kadıköy Boğada and the Open-Air Library, which have a local impact and revitalize underutilized public spaces in their respective areas. Looking at the overall score, the Open-Air Library is seen as a more successful tactical urbanism application. The library was successful due to its initial use of low-cost products (using old wheels in production) and creating awareness among residents about the benefits of recycling. As a result, it attracts the attention of official institutions and is selected as a pilot project, taking into consideration its support for the local economy. Boğada Project does not produce an economic or environmental impact in its immediate vicinity, does not aim to support local producers. Additionally, it does not contain a vision that generates awareness and does not contain low-cost products and is not supported for implementation elsewhere. In contrast, the Boğada project is more successful locally due to the diversity of its actor network compared to its international counterpart. This is achieved through the presence of both national and international volunteer organizations such as Onaranlar Kulübü, Herkes için Mimarlık, and Hablar en Arte. The project is also considered important in terms of providing a quick solution to the seating area and dysfunction problem. The Open-Air Library is not a quickly produced solution, and NGOs did not participate in the actor network.

Table 4. Comparison of Kadıköy Boğada and Open-Air Library (The criteria provided are shown in green.)

Low Cost and Risk	**Diversity in the Actor Network**	**Place Specificity and Locality**	**Fast and Flexible Solutions**	**Awareness and Consciousness**
Use of low-cost products	Participation of urban residents	Responding to needs	Producing rapid solutions to problems	Raising awareness among urban residents
Voluntary worker participation	Designer and expert participation	Supporting local production and users	Flexible use of space	Reach to authorized institutions
Organizations that provide financial support	Participation of NGOs and volunteer organizations	Establishing a relationship with the place by design	Space that opens to change of function	Ensuring continuity in the project
Easy to produce and remove	Participation of official institutions	Production of the solution specific to the problem	Creating an impact on the immediate environment	Creating a conscious society

Table 4. (cont) Comparison of Kadıköy Boğada and Open-Air Library (The criteria provided are shown in green.)

Total:10				**Kadıköy Boğada Project**
Use of low-cost products	Participation of urban residents	Responding to needs	Producing rapid solutions to problems	Raising awareness among urban residents
Voluntary worker participation	Designer and expert participation	Supporting local production and users	Flexible use of space	Reach to authorized institutions
Organizations that provide financial support	Participation of NGOs and volunteer organizations	Establishing a relationship with the place by design	Space that opens to change of function	Ensuring continuity in the project
Easy to produce and remove	Participation of official institutions	Production specifically to solving the problem	Creating an impact on the immediate environment	Creating a conscious society
Total:12				**Open Air Library**

Two examples showing similarity in function and scale, Kalamış Park and The Underline projects, are compared in Table 5. In terms of overall score, both projects appear equally valuable as tactical moves. This is because The Underline supports local producers by assisting street vendors. The project, situated beneath a viaduct, responds directly to site-specific conditions. By reinforcing spatial continuity, it mitigates urban fragmentation. Furthermore, the activation of the space enhances perceived security in the surrounding area. This process has also positively impacted its surroundings by integrating urban networks. Kalamış Park, on the other hand, is a project with a weak design context, lacking support for local producers and failing to provide a visible environmental impact. However, the Kalamış Park project is considered significant because of its use of low-cost materials in areas constructed from recycled plastics and the resulting awareness of recycling. Also, it is responding to the needs and rapid implementation of the project. Because it provides a quick and specific solution to the problem of dysfunction in the park. In contrast, The Underline project required a longer construction period due to the inclusion of a building component. For this reason, it does not meet the low-cost criteria of tactical urbanism. Moreover, it does not primarily aim to raise public awareness.

Table 5. Comparison of Kalamış Park and The Underline (The criteria provided are shown in green.)

Low Cost and Risk	**Diversity in the Actor Network**	**Place Specificity and Locality**	**Fast and Flexible Solutions**	**Awareness and Consciousness**
Use of low-cost products	Participation of urban residents	Responding to needs	Producing rapid solutions to problems	Raising awareness among urban residents
Voluntary worker participation	Designer and expert participation	Supporting local production and users	Flexible use of space	Reach to authorized institutions
Organizations that provide financial support	Participation of NGOs and volunteer organizations	Establishing a relationship with the place by design	Space that opens to change of function	Ensuring continuity in the project
Easy to produce and remove	Participation of official institutions	Production specifically to solving the problem	Creating an impact on the immediate environment	Creating a conscious society
Total:11				**Kalamış Park Project**
Use of low-cost products	Participation of urban residents	Responding to needs	Producing rapid solutions to problems	Raising awareness among urban residents
Voluntary worker participation	Designer and expert participation	Supporting local production and users	Flexible use of space	Reach to authorized institutions
Organizations that provide financial support	Participation of NGOs and volunteer organizations	Establishing a relationship with the place by design	Space that opens to change of function	Ensuring continuity in the project
Easy to produce and remove	Participation of official institutions	Production specifically to solving the problem	Creating an impact on the immediate environment	Creating a conscious society
Total:11				**The Underline**

Table 6 compares two small-scale applications aimed at using small, irregularly shaped, and unusable plots of land in the city: Mural Istanbul Festival and Guerrilla Gardening. Overall, Guerrilla Gardening stands out as a more effective application. This is because it addresses the need for green spaces, responds to the unique problems of each location on

its own scale, with a specific function tailored to the street's issues, and incorporates flexible designs open to functional changes. Furthermore, as a protest the lack of green spaces, it is an initiative aimed at creating conscious society about green space needs and impacting its immediate surroundings. In contrast, Mural Istanbul does not demonstrate sufficient effectiveness in solving the problem of lost space; it only draws attention to the problem of space. Furthermore, it doesn't even provide any functionality, let alone offer a change in function. The murals created lack a unique quality specific to the location; they are esthetic and eye-catching design elements that can be used anywhere. Therefore, their power to influence their immediate surroundings is low. Their most effective features are their success in transforming them into regular events in collaboration with official institutions and the powerful expression of the problems of the communities in which the murals are located. This expression also receives support from official institutions. In addition, the murals touch upon local political or social issues, establishing a context with the place. The drawbacks of guerrilla gardening include the lack of official organizations and access to them, and the production of goods that are not specific to the local context.

Table 6. Comparison of Mural Istanbul Festival and Guerrilla Gardening (The criteria provided are shown in green.)

Low Cost and Risk	**Diversity in the Actor Network**	**Place Specificity and Locality**	**Fast and Flexible Solutions**	**Awareness and Consciousness**
Use of low-cost products	Participation of urban residents	Responding to needs	Producing rapid solutions to problems	Raising awareness among urban residents
Voluntary worker participation	Designer and expert participation	Supporting local production and users	Flexible use of space	Reach to authorized institutions
Organizations that provide financial support	Participation of NGOs and volunteer organizations	Establishing a relationship with the place by design	Space that opens to change of function	Ensuring continuity in the project
Easy to produce and remove	Participation of official institutions	Production specifically to solving the problem	Creating an impact on the immediate environment	Creating a conscious society
Total:8				**Mural İstanbul Festival**
Use of low-cost products	Participation of urban residents	Responding to needs	Producing rapid solutions to problems	Raising awareness among urban residents
Voluntary worker participation	Designer and expert participation	Supporting local production and users	Flexible use of space	Reach to authorized institutions
Organizations that provide financial support	Participation of NGOs and volunteer organizations	Establishing a relationship with the place by design	Space that opens to change of function	Ensuring continuity in the project
Easy to produce and remove	Participation of official institutions	Production specifically to solving the problem	Creating an impact on the immediate environment	Creating a conscious society
Total:11				**Guerilla Gardening**

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In the Discussion section, the successes and shortcomings of local and international applications were discussed within the context of the literature. Local examples scored 10 points for the low cost and risk criteria, whereas international examples scored 9 points. In this context, local examples are successful in terms of the criteria. They gain points primarily because their designs are easy to produce and dismantle and because volunteers actively participate in the process. When looking at the sub-criteria, the fact that designs can be produced and removed without risk and that the public is willing to participate as workers stand out more. In addition, Jooshani and Polat (2022), based on in-depth interviews with the designers of the Boğada project, reported that the application employs economical construction methods and can be implemented at full scale. These economical methods may be the production of urban furniture by volunteer participants using carpentry methods. Local examples also stand out with low-cost materials, such as the use of recycled plastic in Kalamış Park. For a successful tactical move in the context of the low cost and risk criteria in Turkey, Vardı Topal (2023) also gave the example of a parklet in Karşıyaka, İzmir. It stated that nearly 220 users worked first in the construction of the containers, where they would conduct the design process, and then in the construction of the projects. Boz (2016) stated that even children participated in the construction process and made murals for the application he studied. In relation to the easy production sub-criteria, he stated that the Coastal Corner Program attracted attention with its rapid applicability, creating a shock effect. Kut Görgün & Atay Kaya (2022) also mentioned the Barbaros Village Festival area in their study as a successful application involving interventions that can be changed in the short term and easily removed. In summary, cost and risk analyses are correctly identified in local examples, and the findings are effectively reflected in the application.

Local examples received 13 points in actor diversity, whereas international examples received 12 points. Volunteer organizations and authorities particularly actively support local examples. The ability of volunteer organizations such as Onaranlar Kulübü, TAK, and Kadıköy Municipality to act together yields an unbelievably valuable result in this regard. Jooshani and Polat (2022) evaluated both the Kadıköy Boğada and Kalamış Park projects. In the Boğada project, designers, students, local users, and Kadıköy Municipality participated collectively. Kalamış Park, on the other hand, benefited from the presence of a sponsor, which provided greater freedom of action. Kut Görgün & Atay Kaya (2022) stated that there was support from official and volunteer organizations in the arrangements made for the festival, but the daily practices were spontaneously produced by the local people. Çınar & Yirmibeşoğlu (2020) evaluated the Roman Gardens example, another local example, on common ground with Guerrilla Gardening, noting that the participants carried out the practice despite it being unauthorized and illegal, while 'Oyun Engel Tanımaz' Project carried out in Bursa is a great example of participation. Therefore, in Türkiye, city residents, official institutions, and volunteer associations have a willing and possessive attitude toward changing and transforming the space they use.

While local examples received 6 points in the criteria of site originality and locality, international examples received 9 points. The reason for this difference is primarily that support for local production is not included in the vision of local projects, and the designs lack site-specific qualities. Also, the context of the projects in the place is generally weak. They are not a function or design belonging to the contextual quality of that place. For example, the murals in the Mural Istanbul project do not contain a site-specific function or design quality; they can be used at any point. In contrast, Guerrilla Gardening builds different functions at each point based on the potential of what that landscape allows. In contrast, a study on the evaluation of Kalamış Park (Jooshani & Polat, 2022) mentioned that the experts who conducted the project had a design idea aimed at meeting everyone's needs. The Zümrüt Evleri Project addressed deficiencies in pedestrian safety and public space along a route used daily by three schools. The intervention responded directly to the specific needs of the area. (Yalçın & Kürkcüoğlu, 2023). Another example is the "Notice Your Neighborhood" project conducted by TAK in Kadıköy. The study mentioned that the project produced strategies in the context of local identity and urban aesthetics and that the project included playgrounds, public book exchange furniture, Lego on broken walls, etc., and site-specific design practices. In this context, the Underline project, an international example, is expected to inspire local examples by renewing the urban disconnect, a major urban problem in the area, in a way that is appropriate to the specific typology of the space.

Local examples received 5 points in the criteria of quick and flexible solutions; international examples received 8 points. Local applications are more successful in providing quick solutions to a problem, but they are weak in terms of designing the space to serve different functions or including flexible design inputs. For example, while TAK projects do not define flexible usage areas or a space open to change, the Pop-up Town Hall has the potential to host all kinds of events with the space it provides. It is built to be moved to another location if not needed. In Türkiye, the festival in Barbaros Village, where Kut Görgün & Atay Kaya (2022) conducted their field study, is an example in this context. Temporary furniture and canopies at the festival express the changeability of the space. In addition, the fact that the space serves as a parking lot outside of the festival also indicates a multi-functional area. The Boğada project is also a successful example of producing a quick solution to the existing seating and gathering area problem. In in-depth interviews on this subject, the designers stated that it was designed to meet a specific need for improvement (Jooshani & Polat, 2022). The "Repair Your Neighborhood" project by Onaranlar Kulübü was cited as one of the few local initiatives aimed at producing flexible solutions. The project offers creative and context-sensitive design approaches. Among international examples, the Open-Air Library should be highlighted as a positively impactful example in terms of urban planning and economic development and should serve as an inspiration for local examples. The ability of such small initiatives to influence their surroundings is proof of a remarkable success.

Finally, in the awareness and consciousness criteria, local examples received 8 points; international examples received 7 points. The success of the projects in these criteria is not significantly different. While local examples stand out in their ability to reach relevant institutions, international examples are highlighted for their potential to create a conscious society. Mural Istanbul and TAK projects have transformed their implementations into continuous events by involving official institutions. In contrast, Guerrilla Gardening and Pop-up Town Hall do not collaborate with official institutions. In this context, the Zümrüt Evler Project is a local project that has been able to reach relevant institutions and ensure the permanence of the area through a testing method. The space has been designed, tested, and made permanent through interventions such as pedestrian crossings, turning radii, speed bumps, and paving stones to prevent parking, phased painting of vehicle roads, the addition of trees, artificial grass, small trash cans, benches, and large plants, etc. (Yalçın & Kürkcüoğlu, 2023). A prominent local project in the context of awareness is Mural Istanbul. While walking through Kadıköy, residents encounter these artworks in their daily routines. The murals prompt reflection on the themes and social messages they convey. Toy & Görgülü (2018) stated that the artistic products in the Mural Istanbul Festival are effective in creating a sense of awareness and bringing together different stances and freedom of expression with the city dweller. Another project on awareness is the 'One Day a Month, the Street is Ours Events' implemented by the Street is Ours Association. It conducts various projects to create awareness about the human-centered use of streets dominated by cars and to produce alternative solutions (Türkoğlu & Terzi, 2021). Finally, in a case study conducted on parklets and pedestrian plazas in Izmir, it was said that the Municipality values awareness projects and organizes bicycle events every

year, in the meetings held with the experts in the municipality for a project on shared bicycle paths. The aim of raising awareness and educating people about the fact that bicycles are also vehicles and that their rights should not be violated was considered valuable in this study (Vardı Topal, 2023) In summary, local examples show their effectiveness in this context and follow their international counterparts.

VI. CONCLUSION

In summary, tactical urbanism is widely seen as an effective practice for reclaiming lost spaces for public use. An examination of tactical urbanism practices at different scales in Türkiye indicates that Kadıköy stands out as a relatively successful district, producing successful projects. This success is primarily due to the presence and effectiveness of the organizations implementing these projects. Participatory approaches, low-cost initiatives, and awareness-consciousness are prominent features of the projects. The use of voluntary participation, recycled materials, and economical methods for low cost is frequently found not only in the selected applications but also in other studies in literature. Similarly, studies have frequently addressed the concepts of participation and actor diversity within national examples. The collaboration between the municipality, citizens, and volunteer organizations in Kadıköy should serve as an example for other districts and cities. Local actors, official and volunteer institutions, particularly in cities like İzmir, Bursa, and Istanbul, often support these projects. In terms of awareness and consciousness, national publications highlight issues such as promoting bicycle use, raising awareness through artistic production, and promoting green spaces and public space awareness. The selected examples appear effective in making projects sustainable and convincing official institutions to ensure their permanence. However, site-specific authenticity and flexible, rapid solutions remain underdeveloped in Türkiye, both in practice and in the academic discourse. The Kadıköy applications and literature are insufficient in terms of flexible spatial production and design inputs that respond to needs. Likewise, multi-purpose spatial configurations and functional adaptability remain limited. Therefore, these projects are open to design development. Projects should incorporate context-sensitive design inputs, generate flexible design approaches, and detailed needs analysis. International examples may serve as valuable references for future local applications. When the entire evaluation process is examined, criteria related to cost and risk have necessarily developed due to factors such as limited budgets and difficulty in securing financial resources. In other words, the economic needs of our society seem to have necessitated this development. Another conclusion that can be drawn for Turkish examples is that society is open to collective actions. Many applications have involved participants from all levels. Similarly, social visions such as raising awareness, ensuring a conscious society, and reaching official institutions have also found a place in the applications. However, innovative design strategies—such as context-driven design, flexible spatial configurations, lightweight and mobile structures, and spaces tailored for local vendors—remain insufficiently developed. In other words, these topics have not been prioritized and have not yet been developed in the Turkish perspective. This article underlines these shortcomings with the aim of disseminating these practices and producing academic publications. This scoring method will allow for objective evaluation of future tactical projects during the design phase, making it easier to identify shortcomings. Additionally, the scoring system can be applied to completed public projects to assess their status as tactical interventions and to identify further development potential. Furthermore, the study proposes a comprehensive evaluation framework for tactical urbanism, contributing to the definition and classification of tactical interventions.

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