

5 key steps of Tactical Urbanism projects



Choosing the place

The site for implementing the tactical urbanism project needs to be selected. Public participation starts from here.

Context evaluation

The chosen site needs to be analysed to better understand its context, as well as the opportunities and constraints involved. The current status of the site is mapped methodically, while the desires and needs of citizens are surveyed.



Design and preparation

Conceptual design options are developed in a collaborative idea-generation process. Necessary resources should be identified and secured. Besides public participation, the involvement of local stakeholders is of utmost importance to obtain the necessary permits and approvals.



Implementation and evaluation

The execution of the design, which can happen during the set timeline of the project. After the implementation, the opinion of users and stakeholders should be monitored regarding the results and impact of the intervention.



Follow-up

Changes and improvements can be applied. Similar actions can be carried out in other parts of the city, or if the intervention was successful, it can become a part of the official urban development plans.





Typical examples of tactical urbanism



Open streets

Providing spaces for walking, cycling and social activities
Increasing awareness about the negative effects of car use in urban areas

Play streets

Creating protected, safe places for kids and families to be more social and active



Build a better block

Promoting more liveable streets through the smallscale transformation of street sections, abandoned areas.



Intersection repair

Repurposing neighbourhood street intersections as community space, contributing to improved safety and creating a community place for people living in the neighbourhood.



Food truck

Providing low-cost quality food, while simultaneously activating underutilized sites and social groups





Typical examples of tactical urbanism



Pavement to park

Reclaiming underutilized street/road as public space

Pavement to plazas

Reclaiming underutilized squares (asphalt) as public space inexpensive materials and implementing rapid transformation



Park(ing) day

Reclaiming spaces from cars by temporarily transforming parking places into public spaces.



Pop-up cafés

Promoting outdoor seating and community life in the parking lane



Park mobile

Using a mobile, easy-to move unit that can be quickly deployed in different places to temporarily add more neighbourhood green space and public seating





Typical examples of tactical urbanism



Weed bombing

Drawing attention to
destroyed neighbourhood

Depave

Reducing storm water by
removing solid surface and
turning it into a green,
permeable area.



Guerrilla gardening

Using small, unused urban
spaces to introduce more
greenery and community
gardening into urban
environment

Chair bombing

Improving the social wellbeing
of neighbourhood by
recovering waste materials
and activating public use

