The initial aim of investigating the role of temporary architecture and the relationship between perceived temporary and permanent architecture became more clear and focused as the research and design process progressed through the course of the academic year.

The design investigation emphasized the experimental and role of temporary architecture. Temporary architecture are generally less intimidating, of a smaller scale, involve easily workable materials and can therefore be produced quicker. This quality proved important in building models and prototypes for the design.

The concept of a mutually beneficial, symbiotic relationship and the hierarchical layering of temporality and permanence that emerged together with the text requirements were the drivers that guided the design process.

This conceptual approach can be seen in the design in the following examples.

The insertion of the Temporary Theatre (guest) as a whole into the existing permanent structure (host) depend on and benefit each other. The existing space restrictions determined the space created by the insertion although to permanent attachments were made except for the two window panels that were removed and replaced with permanent sliding doors. This is the permanent sacrifice of the existing building for the Temporary Theatre but will benefit the existing building after the insertion has been removed.

The new temporary access ramp will attract attention to the building and will provide easy and visible access.

Drawing people directly of the street into the theatre like a root drawing water from the ground the ramp will give life to the theatre. The public interface and the shaded space created underneath the ramp will become a host to be appropriated for social interaction and informal trade.

The scaffolding structure of the ramp will be the most permanent layer supported by the ground of the sidewalk and in turn supporting the oriented strand board cladding and the shade cloth which is the more temporary layers. The most temporary layers will be the varnish finish of the OSB, advertisements and poster and finally the human activity.

The X-board screens in the foyer are constructed from two interdependent parts; the sloped screens obstructing the view to the back of house spaces and the tree cutouts providing perpendicularly support. The screens are supported by the existing floor and intern supports the felt covering.

The cardboard drum light diffusers are dependant on the existing trusses (most permanent) from which they are suspended. The acrylic ‘gobo’ discs are supported by the cardboard drums and the coloured gels (more temporary) lie on the acrylic discs. The light that is diffused form the most temporary layer.

The screens that divide the foyer space from the auditorium space swivels and slides on a track that are temporarily fixed to the trusses and consists of a frame covered with canvas. The more temporary canvas creates a substrate for paint, lighting effects and projections which are the most temporary layer.

The ceiling panels are also temporarily suspended from the existing trusses. The white translucent acrylic panels are a neutral base for lighting effects and projections (most temporary) The panels can be removed, broken up into individual pieces, stacked and relocated.

The cardboard swivel chair (supported by the floor) is constructed from a cardboard drum that houses the cardboard sheet cutouts that creates a seating surface to which the pillow is placed. The pillow itself is made from a rubber weaved mat (two interdependent elements) and a piece of foam with a felt cover. The most temporary layers are the felt cover that can be removed and washed changed and the person sitting on the chair.

The examples illustrate how the design was driven by the concept and supports the argument that the temporary and the permanent are layered and interdependent, benefitting instead of opposing each other.
005. LIST OF REFERENCES


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