Strategies, Challenges and Outcomes of Ephemeral landscapes: Insights from a Survey of Literature

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Abstract

The word 'Ephemera' has its roots in the Greek word which means 'living for a day' and the term 'ephemeral landscape' represents the 'evanescent' nature of a landscape. Although Ephemeral landscapes are fleeting in Nature, it creates meaningful experiences by making an impact on the surroundings, and influences people's perception of a place. It can act as a catalyst to upgrade, animate, and put dormant sites to use, helps to resolve urban issues and improves the socio-economic and environmental conditions of an area.

The aim of this paper is to research the phenomenon of ephemeral landscapes under three categories that were used as a temporary urban intervention for regenerating derelict industrial sites such as garden festivals, ephemeral parks, beaches and fairs and festivals. Hence, this study has selected 98 relevant literature from 1984 to 2020 to review the articles related to them and summarize the work of various researchers. The strategies, challenges and outcomes have been studied, analyzed and the findings have been outlined for a deeper understanding of this phenomenon. Some suggestions are given for future research for further exploration and research on this phenomenon

Keywords: Ephemeral landscapes, Evanescent, Catalyst, Urban intervention, Regeneration.

Introduction

'Ephemeral' suggests momentary, short term, cursory, transitory, evanescent or impermanent. (Qviström & Saltzman, 2006). Jackson (1984) who was a prominent scholar, writer and researcher on landscapes defined ephemeral landscapes as "a portion of the earth's surface that can be comprehended at a glance" (Jackson,1984). Landscape is a phenomenon that has great potential and one that is constantly transforming; hence at any given moment, it is ephemeral (Atha, 2019). Ephemeral landscapes can be spaces that host various types of events and in the process redefine or transform the very landscape that hosted it. According to Atha (2019), it is an area created and experienced by people for whom its form, however transient, generates and reinforces their collective sense of belonging, cultural identity and place-attachment during the performance of situated cultural practices or rituals. These temporary landscapes originated in the 1950's gradually evolving over time into an episodic phenomenon. It is versatile in which land is used for multiple uses in a brief period (Haydn & Temel, 2006). Mayo (2009) says that ephemeral landscapes can shape as events with a specific time period by the community based on the social conditions. These are strategies based on the local influences, requirements and preferences that might be temporary. However, they

transform a physical space and can leave a lasting memory on the people's minds. Hence, it can be comprehended that landscape is dynamic and the only constant in this is its ephemerality.

According to Trancik (1986), in the modern world, poor planning approaches and master plans that lack visions have led to a large extent of urban land being unused or lying abandoned. Trancik (1986) says that these unused, abandoned, vacant urban lands called 'urban voids' have been created due to poor land management, lack of coordination among the policy and decision-makers, unrealistic development goals, ineffective planning standards and regulations (Aruninta, 2004). A huge amount of urban land has been also left vacant and derelict because of the industrial decline (Kivell and Lockhart, 1996). Trancik (1986) shows that it is globally established that the repurposing of such abandoned or derelict land can provide an impetus to urban growth as most of them lie in the urban centers. These can be viewed as assets that can be initiated into reuse through temporary interventions to improve the urban environments. Bishop and Williams (2012) question the focus on 'permanence' by planners when the cities are constantly in flux leading to functional decline or disuse of urban land. However, in Ephemeral landscapes most often, vacant, abandoned, and derelict lands are used for a brief period of time with a definite agenda and helps to promote a site and create a relationship between the space and the users.

The in-between spaces in such an urban area may be seen not just as a space but an ephemeral object, a site but also as an interesting prospective (Rahmann & Jonas, 2011). An integrated approach that is required to animate sites which have been dormant for long could use ephemeral landscapes as an effective tool to produce change. The goal of ephemeral landscapes is to engender 'landscapes' based on location conversion or by adding events to the site, in order to introduce the role of time and to recycle land to promote inner city living, prevent suburban growth, create economies, and improve perception leading to urban regeneration.

During the 1960's, Europe, USA and other regions in the west faced de-industrialization that has led to the abandonment of many industries causing economic losses and urban shrinkage. Local infrastructure along with light construction have been utilized to initiate ephemeral landscapes as a tool to activate these sites. In the 1980's, the British Government introduced garden festivals, the earliest manifestation of ephemeral landscapes based on the German model with an aim to revitalize tourism and as a strategy to regenerate abandoned, unused, vacant sites in depopulating cities. Several studies have found that Ephemeral landscapes were initially used to revitalize war-torn cities post world war later to redevelop derelict industrial sites or idle sites to provide public amenities or public spaces. It was observed that they bring about a positive change enabling an unused, abandoned site into usage, thus recycling land. However, there is still a lack of a concrete understanding of what an ephemeral landscape is, how to initiate it and develop appropriate arrangements for one to lead to regeneration.

In India and several other countries of the East, fairs, festivals, carnivals etc. are conducted to celebrate the local culture and tradition which help to forge place identity, sense of community and belonging. Thus, it is relevant to conduct a review of various manifestations of ephemeral landscapes occurring in India and other parts of the world to understand the strategies used to introduce this temporary landscape, the challenges associated and their outcomes on spaces and communities.

The goal of this study is to review research on ephemeral landscapes through secondary data which has discussed this phenomenon through various cases of ephemeral landscapes to understand the strategies, challenges and the effect they have on spaces and communities. Developed upon previous studies, this paper conducted a global review of different types of ephemeral landscapes worldwide from its earliest appearance. Although many previous articles have explored the phenomenon of ephemeral landscape to understand its concept, context and mechanisms, they are largely from a Western perspective and only recently studies have been conducted to understand the Asian context.

In the Methodology section, the research process and the outline of the selected papers is explained. The selected papers are discussed through three aspects: the concept of ephemeral landscape, causes and its role. As for the first aspect, we understand the concept from selected papers to form a general concept and definition. In terms of the second aspect, we understand the causes and the various categories it caters to. Finally, for the third aspect, it aims to analyze the strategies, challenges and the outcomes. Although the categories of the selected research papers are diverse, these papers concur with each other on the key factors of ephemerality and temporary landscapes. In the discussion and the conclusion section, findings have been outlined and some suggestions are given for future research.

2.0 Research Methodology
2.1. Literature Retrieval

The literature survey started with collecting papers written or translated into the English language, and selecting and screening related publications. Several keywords were identified derived from the definition of ephemeral landscapes and some similar concepts like temporary landscapes, ephemeral use, and temporary use. The search rules were Title (TI) = (Urban Regeneration) AND Title (TI) = (brownfields OR vacant land OR abandoned land OR derelict land) AND Topic (TS) = (ephemeral landscapes OR temporary landscapes OR ephemeral use OR temporary use) were used as the Topic Search criterion in the Web of Science Core collection database and google scholar consisting of research papers, articles, reports, books, audio lectures on ephemeral landscapes worldwide.

The research scope is limited to urban regeneration occurring in cities through ephemeral landscapes. Literature between the period between 1984 and 2020 were studied and 212 papers were identified for further screening.

Table 1: Summary of the key concepts about ephemeral landscapes
Source: Author

Sl. No.	Researcher	Year	Key Concept
	Rapoport	1982	• An environment consists of fixed- feature elements, semifixed- feature elements and nonfixed- feature element and the semifixed feature elements can change the environment
1.	Trancik	1986	• Poor planning approaches and master plans that lack vision have led to a large extent of urban land being unused or lying abandoned.
2.	Correy	1987	• The world around us constantly changing including climate, trends, customs etc. • Living things have a life cycle and so do cities like initiation, acceleration stage, deceleration stage, and terminal stage. • Urban spaces, streets and spaces and promenades and public open spaces should be considered as temporary landscape spots
	Kivell and Lockhart	1996	• Huge amount of urban land has been also left vacant and derelict because of the industrial decline
	Lawson	2001	• Fixed-features space (Architectural elements) and objects (semifixed-feature and temporary elements) help to facilitate or prevent user's activity. • Events have the ability to motivate and bring together populations around a common experience
	Carmona	2003	• The changing seasons enable the seasonal temporary landscapes. • This temporal quality creates variety and changes that leads to a enjoyable experience.
3.	Aruninta	2004	• Unused, abandoned, vacant urban lands called 'urban voids' have been created due to poor land management, lack of coordination among the policy and decision-makers,

	Bauman	2004	• "Change" as a permanent setting and not as a temporary situation
	Atha	2006	• It is an area created and experienced by people that generates and reinforces their collective sense of belonging, cultural identity and place-attachment.
	Haydn & Temel	2006	• It is versatile in which land is used for multiple uses in a brief period
4.	Jan Gehl	2010	• Cities are made by people and hence they should be for people • The city is a constant while the temporary landscapes created with temporary facilities based on seasonal and other changes are the flexible elements. • Places must be equitable, healthy and sustainable in order to enhance the quality of urban life.
	Rahmann & Jonas	2011	• The in-between spaces in such an urban area may be seen as an ephemeral object, a site with an interesting prospective
F5.	Bishop and Williams	2012	• Temporary use as a conscious use of a space that is time bound • They called it an intended land use that generates a landscape for a specific period of time • In a cultural context, the temporary landscape acts as a positive force to enforce a sense of identity, brings about social cohesion. • Cities are constantly in flux leading to functional decline or disuse of urban land so the focus must not be on permanent functions
8.	Yoshinobu	2012	• Temporary use of space occurs in the same space giving rise to different landscapes which are ephemeral without actually changing the space. • A temporary landscape is capable of creating a symbolic space through symbolic elements and can create different spatial quality seasonally
12.	Mayo	2009	• Temporary landscapes are place events based on the social circumstances that shape them • These events or landscapes can be planned to not only serve different purposes but also include the ones that are created by Nature. • Temporary landscape is an overlay on permanent landscape. • The outcomes can be either enriching or damaging as some temporary landscapes transform a space without altering its physicality while others completely transform a physical landscape. • The process of developing a site to conduct an event, the act of organizing an event and transforming a place for either its long-term use or a new use follows a distinctive set of processes called "Scenes".
13.	Oswalt	2013	Temporary planning would be about planning in reverse and incubating this dynamic landscape without stating the fixed.
14.	Beekmans and de Boer	2014	• The extemporaneous use of space where a new ephemeral landscape emerges helps provide a new dimension to the urban area, providing it with a sense of purpose and vitality"
15.	Cheshmehgh asabani	2017	• Temporary landscape making it an ever-changing phenomenon that creates changes in the physical landscape while influencing people to have personal experiences and beliefs • Social, cultural and political events and disasters shape a temporary landscape • Ephemeral Landscapes are temporary use of space used as a strategy for the regeneration or social cohesion.

3.0   Types of Ephemeral Landscapes, Their Strategies and Outcomes

During a talk on 'Ephemeral Landscapes; a case for temporary landscape design in a changing society' Correy (1987) defines the term 'ephemeral landscape' and says that most people have the illusion that this world is permanent although the world around us is constantly changing. The climate, trends, customs and the community change and people also change their minds therefore making 'change' the only permanent thing. He also talks about the life cycle of living things where they go through different stages and then perish likewise are great cities also undergo various stages like initiation, acceleration stage, deceleration stage, and terminal stage. Infrastructure activities, and construction could be stalled when there is a change in the government decision or when there is a change in the policy. These situations can lead to temporary abandonment or disuse of land that can cause changes in the sites and landscapes. These lands are a valuable resource in any city that is wasted and could be misused (Correy,1987).

Today, social organizations are also looking at 'change' as a permanent setting and not as a temporary situation (Bauman, 2004). Yoshinobu (2012) correlates the concept of ephemeral landscape and change through an example of the Kibune riverside in Japan where new landscapes are created according to a particular season by providing necessary facilities to enjoy the season. During summers along the Kibune riverside, temporary restaurants are constructed by building platforms on the riverbank to create an interim landscape where food and beverages are served in a traditional and pleasant space. Post summer, when the season changes, the river's landscape also changes and returns to its original state and the temporary landscape of outdoor dining is removed and another landscape takes over the space. This temporary use of space occurs in the same space giving rise to different landscapes which are ephemeral without actually changing the space. It is interesting to note how a non-permanent arrangement creates a beautiful setting and an everlasting memory (Yoshinobu, 2012).

Jan Gehl (2001), points out that cities are made by people and hence they should be for people. He thus focuses on making equitable, healthy and sustainable places in order to enhance the quality of urban life. He explains ephemeral landscape and its elements through the example of how a city hosts activities based on the changing seasons and the landscape. In summer, temporary activities like swimming and kayaking are organized while skating rinks make their appearances in the winter. The same city also hosts various fairs and festivals like markets, carnivals, circuses, festival weeks and all the other events according to the changing seasons. The city is a constant while the temporary landscapes created with temporary facilities based on seasonal and other changes are the flexible elements. (Gehl,2001)

Mayo (2009) considers social events as temporary landscapes. According to him, temporary landscapes are place events based on the social circumstances that shape them. These events or landscapes can be planned to not only serve different purposes such as rituals, epiphanies, crimes wars etc. but also include the ones that are created by Nature. The outcomes can be either enriching or damaging. (Mayo, 2009).

The essence of ephemeral landscapes lies in the exigencies and prospects that are governed by the social circumstances and creates unique memories. Some ephemeral landscapes can change the perception of space through facilities and activities introduced in that space and can also transform the physical landscape either temporarily or permanently. For example, music concerts, garden festivals, fairs etc. temporarily transform a space without altering its physicality while wars, riots, terrorist acts and natural disasters completely transform a physical landscape. (Mayo, 2009).

The process of developing a site to conduct an event, the act of organizing an event and transforming a place for either its long-term use or a new use follows a

distinctive set of processes called 'Scenes'. These scenes may or may not redefine the landscape it is set in (Mayo, 2009). Fairs and festivals are planned activities that are short term events which create ephemeral landscapes and enrich the social fabric of the places. These events may or may not redefine the physical landscape through temporary and permanent change. The ceremonies would incorporate temporary arrangements and objects that signify it and may or may not bring about social and physical change. Some of these landscapes are episodic while some may never occur again making time the core of an ephemeral landscape. 'Corrosive landscapes' include natural disasters and the landscape of terrorist acts, crime and war which may cause permanent change in the physical landscape and the decision to retain it or restore the previous landscape is left to the community (Mayo, 2009).

Bishop and Williams define the temporary use as a conscious use of a space that is time bound. They called it an intended land use that generates a landscape for a specific period of time. In a cultural context, the temporary landscape acts as a positive force to enforce a sense of identity, brings about social cohesion, facilitates recreation and leisure, provides hope, and can be a political statement to challenge the norms, a rebellion etc. The main feature of an ephemeral landscape is that it has to come to end to be identified as temporary and this can be done only after it has come to an end (Bishop, 2012).

Beekmans and de Boer states that "the extemporaneous use of space where a new ephemeral landscape emerges helps provide a new dimension to the urban area, providing it with a sense of purpose and vitality" (Beekmans and de Boer, 2014:263). The only permanence is 'the state of change' which the entire world is adapting to with new ideas. Oswalt points out that temporary planning would be about planning in reverse and incubating this dynamic landscape without stating the fixed (Oswalt,2013). Cheshmehghasabani shows that social, cultural and political events and disasters shape a temporary landscape making it an ever-changing phenomenon that creates changes in the physical landscape while influencing people to have personal experiences and beliefs. Ephemeral Landscapes are temporary use of space used as a strategy for the regeneration or social cohesion. (Cheshmehghasabani,2017)

This paper studied the phenomenon of ephemeral landscapes through three categories like the garden festivals, temporary parks and beaches and fairs and festivals as these were used as a means to regenerate a derelict or abandoned site. These typologies helped to create a new landscape on such sites and provide amenities to the people. The strategies and the challenges have been identified and their outcomes are outlined.

Garden Festivals

Garden festivals are a manifestation of ephemeral landscapes that helped to create a new temporary landscape on derelict, abandoned sites. A garden festival is defined as 'a world's fair but with a strong horticultural theme and presence' (Theokas, 2004). These create a new temporary landscape to provide new amenities and they began in Germany after 1945 as an effort to regenerate the post war cities. The 'Bundesgartenschauen' or Garden Festival is held every two years and the International Gartenbau Ausstellung (I.G.A.) is held every decade and this idea was adopted by others in Europe, Asia and the US.

During the 1980's, influenced by the German Bundesgartenschauen (local garden shows) the British government sponsored garden festivals. Liverpool was Britain's first garden festival. Liverpool charted out a successful path as it received acceptance which led to worldwide popularity and this effort helped to change its image from one of decline and dereliction to economic gain. (Holden,1989). Subsequently, garden shows were developed by the Central Government agency; Liverpool's Merseyside Development Corporation at Stoke on Trent in 1986,

Glasgow in 1988 Gateshead in 1990 and Ebbw Vale in Wales in 1992 to boost the economy and the first three were the foremost in Britain. Several short-term and long-term gains were furnished through the Feasibility Report by Brian Clouston and Partners showed that this would generate local employment, remove unattractive and unsafe derelict area, provide recreation and leisure facilities in the area, stimulate local business, attract commerce and investment to the city. In the long term gain it could provide for a new park, suitable land for housing or for commercial use (i.e. a business park) etc.

According to John Heeley and Mike Pearlman, the Glasgow garden festival which was Britain's third venture developed by the Scottish Development Agency; a central government body was the best. This site was a former dockland with an area of 49 ha and as the land was not toxic the reclamation process was simpler. A layer of topsoil was brought to the site and was given three growing seasons before commencing the actual planting for the festival. The riverfront, dockside and some industrial buildings that remained were reused. As a long term plan this site is supposed to be developed for housing, commercial or recreational uses along the riverfront and a seven-ha business park but new development have taken place here. (Heeley,1988)

In India's capital Delhi, Garden Tourism Festival is organized for the past three decades to celebrate Nature, seasons, the rich floriculture and to create awareness about the environment and provide a unique and memorable experience to the visitors. (Anon., n.d.)Similar garden festivals are seen all over the country like the Tulip festival in Srinagar, the Rose festival in Chandigarh, the Lalbagh flower show in Bangalore etc.

Strategies

The garden festivals in India were created to celebrate Nature and the seasons, promote tourism, create awareness about conservation and to showcase the floriculture of the local region. (Anon., n.d.) The Germans started 'Bundesgartenschauen' to regenerate their war-torn cities. (local garden shows) which led to the adopting the idea elsewhere in Europe. The British Garden festivals were created with an aim to encourage tourism in depopulated cities to boost the economy. The fundamental idea was to use derelict land to improve the images by attracting private sector funding, improving the image of the site and the environment and developing the land for economic gain by attracting large number of visitors. The garden festivals were introduced for encouraging the regeneration of urban land, providing leisure and recreational spaces, opening avenues for nature and culture tourism by providing an opportunity for the horticultural and the landscape industry to show its capability and future potential (Beaumont, 1983). The garden festivals in India were created to celebrate Nature and the seasons, promote tourism, create awareness about conservation and to showcase the floriculture of the local region.

Challenges

The short term benefits could be easily achieved, but the long-term strategy may not materialize due to various reasons such as the change in land use, economic viability, wanting to retain the temporary activity. The derelict site could be having various levels of contamination making it hazardous besides being disturbed by the elements of the weather making the reclamation a long, laborious and expensive process. The unused or abandoned site could be exposed to other vagaries of weather bringing down many options of intervention. Although through intervention it is observed that the short-term strategies were realized the long-term strategies did not take shape as planned. Rarely the site could be non-toxic making the reclamation process easy. Land ownership also is a factor that will influence the type of

intervention besides funding. Lastly although a temporary investment has been beneficial it may not be acceptable as a permanent activity. To summarize, the reclamation process is specific to the site and the past industrial activity also determines this.

Outcomes of Garden Festivals

Garden Festivals were successful as an element in inner-city regeneration and in creating one of the largest tourist attractions. It succeeded in creating a useable land out of a toxic wasteland or derelict land. This gave an opportunity to have short term and long-term plans to benefit the community through socio economic gains, cultural activities or simply provide leisure and recreational spaces and make land available to them.

Although the long-term goal was to become a catalyst for commercial and industrial development many a time this has not been achieved. Substantial costs have been incurred in the maintenance of these spaces and this could slow down the development of the infrastructure around the site. This intervention has helped to create new jobs during site preparation and the event itself.

In short, garden festivals are seen as catalysts of change. They help to enhance the image of a site, and improve the environment and the surroundings. They make way for a temporary concept of a short-lived landscape creating a recreational activity and spaces for leisure. This has enabled the reclamation of derelict land, create economic opportunities, transform people's perception about the site and has also paved way for long term benefits like utilizing the site for housing, commercial or mixed use fostering urban regeneration. The garden festivals are temporary events, and hence not only the landscape created, but also the revitalization expected after these events, may also be short-lived (Madanipour, 2017)

Temporary Parks /Beaches/ Landscapes

Temporary Parks or Beaches are community spaces created either by the government bodies, entrepreneurs, communities or volunteer groups for all the locals to be able to enjoy the amenities. The aim to create a recreational or leisure spaces for people to utilize, enjoy and relax and this is usually small scale with reasonable investment (Madanipour, 2017).

Ruskin Square was a former railway goods yard located adjacent to the East Croydon Station in London. The 9-acre derelict site has been owned by private developers who were looking to transform the image of Croydon and utilize the land that was in the heart of the city. The private developers had introduced temporary interventions to animate the site and a temporary park has been introduced as a catalyst to redevelop this brownfield site in the heart of the city of London. The designers of "Ruskin Theatre Garden" respected the "spirit of the place" and has focused on showcasing the existing features and qualities of the site (Muf, 2015). In the first phase of the development, a part of the site has been developed as a community space named "Platform" to host local events that could strengthen Croydon's culture and provide an opportunity for the local talent (Platform, 2016). Thus, a new ephemeral landscape was initiated to provide an urban amenity to the community for leisure, to promote the local culture, and preserve the local flora.

The town of Saint Quentin in France had hosted the first artificial city beach in its main square in the year 1996. However, the beach created at Paris Plages in 2002 received a lot of publicity and the idea of 'city beaches' as a temporary phenomenon became popular and an accepted idea. Soon, the idea of ephemeral beaches on inner-urban sites had spread rapidly throughout Europe. These are small scale interventions to transform and provide a unique amenity and experience for a fixed period of time. The characteristics of a temporary 'city beach' vary

significantly but some of the key physical attributes are an accessible urban location, open spaces, large volumes of sand with beach furniture, the necessary ambience and amenities, a connection with the waterfront visually and also physically wherever possible (Stevens & Ambler,2010).

Paris Plages, Berlin's Strandbar Mitte, Amsterdam's Blijburg aan Zee and Bristol Urban Beach are some examples of this kind of landscape. Choblet (2008) explains that there are three aspects to an artificial city beach. They are the setting, aims to be egalitarian, and an ephemeral public space.

Strategies

Temporary parks provide a break out space for all age groups and accommodates a wide range of activities from leisure to business. It could provide a space for children to play, for the local community to congregate and showcase the local culture and tradition, a lunch area for the people working nearby besides providing a habitat to the flora and fauna. The urban beaches were used as a way to rediscover and connect with the city's waterfronts by different demographic groups for various activities. This was appropriated to provide amenities and a beach experience especially to the low-income city dwellers for social inclusivity, recreation and engagement without any major investments.

Temporary parks and beaches are usually created on unused, derelict or under-utilized open spaces thus providing additional urban open spaces. These are a part of natural, forgottten river fronts or lake shores. (Stevens & Ambler, 2010). This is a new way of incorporating new type of spaces and new functions into the urban landscape where an urban amenity is turned into a social and commercial activity for economic gain.

Challenges

These are most often economically driven, offer an exotic experience that is not indigenous and therefore do not offer a sense of place. They are used as cataclysmic solutions and are engendered when or where the urban development finance is lacking. (Stevens & Ambler, 2010) The recreational leisure spaces once experienced and accepted by the people would like the continued presence and would not prefer the change.

Outcomes

The temporary park has helped to establish public spaces on revitalized derelict industrial land, reimaging of the area, encourage urban tourism, and provide for a social space for community activities and for development afterwards (Madanipour, 2019). Temporary beaches provided options to reuse a waterfront, provide amenities and hence make more open spaces available to the urbanities. Some of the temporary beaches contribute to the collective memory of the city's residents (Stevens & Ambler ,2010). Publicity and the popularity of Paris Plagis has not only made it episodical but also offers views of the UNESCO-listed historical cityscape. This has contributed to the city's collective memory and has helped the inhabitants to establish a relationship with the site promoting social cohesion.

Fairs and Festivals

Urban festivals represent a city's identity and experiencing them help to understand the long-standing culture and traditions of a city (Robinson et al. 2004; Herrero et al. 2007; Johansson and Kociatkiewicz 2011; Del Barrio et al. 2012; Van Aalst and Van Melik 2012). They reflect the cultural heritage of a place (Gold and Gold, 2005). Falassi defines the concept of a festival as a celebration that may or may not be sacred but is held through customary practices and ceremonies (Falassi 1987:2) The fairs and festivals help to showcase the local culture and traditions and

also helps a local community to socialize, trade and strengthen their bonds. Rupa Sinha & Murdia (2018) point out that festivals depict the culture of a place and have a substantial role to play in promoting cultural tourism. They are utilized as an instrument to contribute to the growth of a host community and boost a regional economy. (Sinha & Murdia, 2018)

There are different kinds of fairs and festivals in India and some of them are the Khumb Mela, Desert festivals, Pushkar fair in Rajasthan, the Crafts Mela at Surajkund, the dance festivals at Khajuraho and Mamallapuram, temple fairs of many ancient temples and churches, and the food festivals etc. These transient temporary events help to create a tourist inflow who get to experience the local community's food, customs, tradition and get a deeper understanding of their culture (Kulkarni & Bhoptakar, 2014)

For example, Surajkund meaning "Lake of the Sun" is an artificial ancient reservoir in a semicircular form with an amphitheater shaped embankment. This was built in the 10th century by king Surajpal of the Tomara dynasty and is located on Southern Delhi Ridge of Aravalli range in Faridabad city of Haryana state about 8 km (5 mi) from South Delhi. An International Crafts fair is held annually in the February that attracts millions of people. The Surajkund International Craft Mela was launched in 1981 by the Haryana Tourism for advancing tourism and developing the local economy. Fairs and Festivals give a chance to the local community to share their way of life and also gives a chance to the visitors to trade, experience and understand the local culture. The celebration empowers the guests to visit the place during the celebration. The guests have unique opportunities to connect with the local networks and through associating, one can learn or encounter the traditions and local culture. Local festivals are progressively being utilized as methods for advancing tourism and developing the local economy (Swapna. B & Thyagaraju. M, 2020). Hence fairs and festivals contribute to the local economy by creating jobs, and opportunities for businesses with greater regularity.

Strategies

Festivals promote local culture and traditional practices besides boosting local economy, creating jobs and reinforcing place identity, sense of community; bringing about social cohesion. This in turn helps to protect the heritage and historical landmarks, sanctuaries besides preserving the culture and tradition of the place. Fairs offer a platform for talented artists painters, weavers, sculptors and craftsmen to come together and display their art and craftwork in a proper setting. This gives a chance to the tourists to appreciate and experience the local community's way of life without influencing it. Hence, fairs and festivals are used to host cultural practices, further trade, celebrate seasons like the harvest and practice faith while promoting tourism, boosting the economy, building community ties and identity.
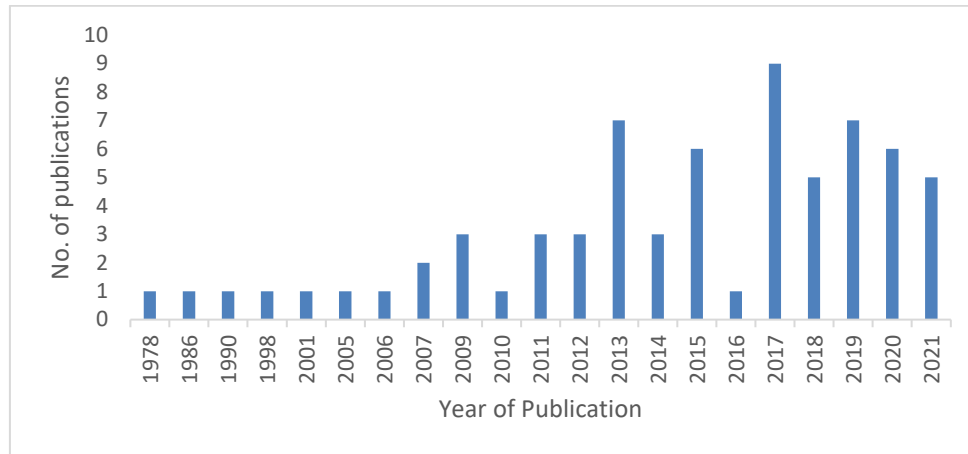
Challenges

Unsustainable use of resources could affect the local community in the long run. Safety and Cleanliness are challenges that are difficult to be handled during the upsurge. Need for a complete Tourism Management Plan. The success of these fairs is based institutional integration but which may not always go as planned or within the time frame.

Outcome

Fairs and festivals help in increased tourist activities bringing in people from various walks of life. These create platforms for the artists all over the country and abroad to interact, showcase their arts and crafts and make business. They also create tourism opportunities providing different experiences in turn this helps in

image enhancement, tourist expenditure and brings in foreign investments. All these activities help to protect the heritage and historical landmarks of the place, preserve the cultural identity thus reinforcing sense of community and bringing about social cohesion.

Graph 1: the number of publications in a particular year
Source: Author

4.0 Findings

A systematic survey of literature to study the strategies, challenges and outcomes of the three typologies of ephemeral landscapes chosen has shown that they helped to bring about a positive change and helped in regenerating derelict industrial sites. It was found that Ephemeral landscapes could be an effective tool for strategic spatial development and can be at different locations, of various scales initiated by different kinds of representatives like a government, private parties or a local community. These interventions could be used as a means to change the state of a derelict or unused site, increase the vitality of the space paving way for future developments.

They form a stage between redundancy and permanence while acting as a catalyst that would help to unlock the potential of dormant sites. They have been instruments of change providing for economic opportunities, improving social, cultural and environmental condition besides preserving the history of a site. They provide facilities to create a lasting experience and strengthen the collective memory of the community. Such initiatives provide use values, place-making, social interaction, and offer economic options while providing the communities with new ways of imagining their neighborhoods and cities to achieve goals that are beneficial to them.

5.0 Conclusions

The future development trends of using these typologies of ephemeral landscapes as tools for regeneration would involve research on the framework to understand the most suited typology for the communities, manage the footfall and assess the impact of small and large ephemeral landscapes on the community. Ephemeral landscapes help in formulating new ideas, developing the idea to appropriate space that provides a unique experience and lasting memory. Thus, it is important to strengthen the role of ephemeral landscapes as this creates "use" for the idle land between the previous and future use thus bringing back neglected but valuable pieces of urban land into use. Although this temporary landscape might be dismantled, they create an enriching and memorable experience for the people and helps to establish a connection with the sites. This also helps to change the image of an area, attracts private funding, improves infrastructure, helps to establish a temporary or a permanent after use.
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