



CHALMERS
UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY



Bringing Temporary Urban Measures to Life

A Case Study of Hammarkulletorget

Master's thesis in Construction Management

PALINA FRANTS
LAURA MATTSSON GRANLUND

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND
CIVIL ENGINEERING

CHALMERS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
Gothenburg, Sweden 2023
www.chalmers.se

MASTER'S THESIS ACEX30

Bringing Temporary Urban Measures to Life

A Case Study of Hammarkulletorget

*Master's Thesis in the Master's Programme Master's Programme Design and Construction
Project Management*

PALINA FRANTS

LAURA MATTSSON GRANLUND

Department of Architecture and Civil Engineering

Division of Construction Management

CHALMERS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

Gothenburg, Sweden 2023

Bringing Temporary Urban Measures to Life
A Case Study of Hammarkulletorget

*Master's Thesis in the Master's Programme Design and Construction Project
Management*

PALINA FRANTS

LAURA MATTSSON GRANLUND

© PALINA FRANTS & LAURA MATTSSON GRANLUND, 2023

Examensarbete ACEX30
Institutionen för arkitektur och samhällsbyggnadsteknik
Chalmers tekniska högskola, 2023

Department of Architecture and Civil Engineering
Division of Construction Management
Chalmers University of Technology
SE-412 96 Gothenburg
Sweden
Telephone: + 46 (0)31-772 1000

Cover:

Mixköket is a temporary measure located on Hammarkulletorget in Hammarkullen, Gothenburg. *The report's authors produced the cover image.*

Printed by Chalmers Reproservice
Gothenburg, Sweden, 2023

Bringing Temporary Urban Measures to Life

A Case Study of Hammarkulletorget

Master's thesis in the Master's Programme Design and Construction Project Management

PALINA FRANTS

LAURA MATTSSON GRANLUND

Department of Architecture and Civil Engineering
Division of Construction Management
Chalmers University of Technology

ABSTRACT

Globalization has led to urban transformation and challenges in suburban public spaces. As cities expand, suburbs suffer from declining urban functions and loss of historic character. The UN Agenda 2030 aims for inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities. Social sustainability is crucial for suburban development, which requires well-functioning public places. Sweden, including Gothenburg, faces socio-economic gaps, with Hammarkullen being a particularly vulnerable area. Efforts from organizations such as Framtiden and Bostadsbolaget aim to improve conditions, counteract segregation, and increase safety and equality. Temporary urbanism offers potential solutions that require clear guidelines and approaches for social sustainability.

The aim is to investigate how Hammarkulletorget can develop into a meeting place with temporary measures as a planning tool. The goal is to understand how temporary urbanism can promote social sustainability in urban development and formulate a proposal to contribute to the development of Mixköket and the attractiveness of the square. The research outcomes aim to provide Bostadsbolaget valuable insights into the possibilities and implications of implementing temporary measures at Hammarkulletorget. Furthermore, to benefit from understanding the potential of revitalizing the square and promoting social sustainability.

To answer the report's purpose and questions, 17 semi-structured interviews were conducted to understand how other actors work with similar issues. In addition, 21 observations were carried out at Hammarkulletorget to investigate the flow of people. Finally, a literature study was carried out to gather an understanding and perception of the chosen topic.

The results show that to create an attractive meeting place, Bostadsbolaget needs to prioritize activities for young people, engage in civil dialogue and bridge the gap between Hammarkullen's current narratives. Open dialogue and mutual understanding are crucial for progress and change in the area. In conclusion, Bostadsbolaget is recommended to establish the following operations in Mixköket: Jobhub, second-hand and recycling store, creative studios, premises for community life or leisure centers and food from local actors.

Key words: Development, Pop-ups, Sustainability, Temporary, Container, Social, Urban, Vulnerable, Squares, Measures

Väcka tillfälliga urbana åtgärder till liv

En fallstudie av Hammarkulletorget

Examensarbete inom masterprogrammet organisering och ledning i bygg- och fastighetssektorn

PALINA FRANTS

LAURA MATTSSON GRANLUND

Institutionen för arkitektur och samhällsbyggnadsteknik

Avdelningen för construction management

Chalmers tekniska högskola

SAMMANFATTNING

Globaliseringen har lett till stadsförvandling och utmaningar i förorterens offentliga utrymmen. När städerna expanderar drabbas förorter av försämrade stadsfunktioner och förlust av historisk karaktär. FN:s Agenda 2030 syftar till inkluderande, säkra, motståndskraftiga och hållbara städer. Social hållbarhet är avgörande för förorts utveckling, vilket kräver väl fungerande offentliga platser. Sverige, inklusive Göteborg, står inför socioekonomiska klyftor, där Hammarkullen är ett särskilt utsatt område. Insatser från organisationer som Framtiden och Bostadsbolaget syftar till att förbättra villkoren, motverka segregation och öka säkerheten och jämställdheten. Tillfällig urbanism erbjuder potentiella lösningar som kräver tydliga riktlinjer och tillvägagångssätt för social hållbarhet.

Syftet är att undersöka hur Hammarkulletorget kan utvecklas till en mötesplats med tillfälliga åtgärder som planeringsverktyg. Målet är att förstå hur temporär urbanism kan främja social hållbarhet i stadsutvecklingen och formulera ett förslag för att bidra till utvecklingen av Mixköket och torgets attraktionskraft. Forskningsresultaten syftar till att ge Bostadsbolaget värdefulla insikter om möjligheterna och konsekvenserna av att genomföra tillfälliga åtgärder vid Hammarkulletorget. Dessutom att dra nytta av att förstå potentialen i att upprusta torget och främja social hållbarhet.

För att besvara rapportens syfte och frågeställning genomfördes 17 semistrukturerade intervjuer för att förstå hur andra aktörer arbetar med liknande frågor. Dessutom gjordes 21 observationer vid Hammarkulletorget för att undersöka flödet av människor. Slutligen genomfördes en litteraturstudie för att få en förståelse och uppfattning om det valda ämnet.

Resultaten visar att för att skapa en attraktiv mötesplats behöver Bostadsbolaget prioritera aktiviteter för unga, engagera sig i medborgardialog och överbrygga klyftan mellan Hammarkullens nuvarande berättelser. Öppen dialog och ömsesidig förståelse är avgörande för framsteg och förändring inom området. Avslutningsvis rekommenderas Bostadsbolaget att etablera följande verksamheter i Mixköket: Jobhub, second hand- och återvinningsbutik, kreativa ateljéer, lokaler för samhällsliv eller fritidsgårdar och mat från lokala aktörer.

Nyckelord: Utveckling, pop-up, hållbarhet, tillfällig, container, social, urban, utsatt, torg, åtgärder

Contents

ABSTRACT	I
SAMMANFATTNING	II
CONTENTS	III
PREFACE	VI
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Aim	2
1.3 Research Question	2
1.4 Delimitation	2
1.5 Contribution Statement	3
2 LITERATURE REVIEW	4
2.1 Defining Social Sustainability	4
2.2 Development of Public Spaces	6
2.3 Temporary Measures in Urban Development	7
2.3.1 Examples of Temporary Measures	9
2.3.2 From Temporary to Permanent	11
3 METHODOLOGY	12
3.1 Research Approach	12
3.1.1 Literature Review	12
3.1.2 Case Study	13
3.2 Ethical Aspects	15
3.3 Quality Criteria	16
3.3.1 Validity	16
3.3.2 Reliability	16
3.3.3 Topicality	16
3.4 Method Discussion	17
4 CASE STUDY	18
4.1 Hammarkullen	18
4.1.1 Sociodemographic Conditions	19
4.1.2 Infrastructure and Public Transport	23
4.2 Hammarkulletorget	23
4.2.1 Market Position	25
4.2.2 Mixköket	26
4.3 Bostadsbolaget	27

5	EMPIRICAL RESEARCH	28
5.1	The Development of Hammarkullen	28
5.2	Observations of Hammarkulletorget's daily use	32
5.3	Opinions on Mixköket	35
5.4	Challenges with Implementing Temporary Measures	38
5.5	The Strategy to Succeed with Meeting Places	40
5.6	Driving Forces for Urban Development Projects	42
5.7	Inspiration from Other Temporary Measures	44
5.8	Lessons Learned from Previous Projects	47
6	DISCUSSION	49
6.1	The Social Sustainability in Hammarkullen	49
6.2	Hammarkulletorget as a Meeting Place	52
6.2.1	Urban Development in the Inner City Versus Hammarkullen	53
6.2.2	The Impact of Digitization on Hammarkullen	53
6.2.3	Gehl's Three Types of Activities on Hammarkulletorget	54
6.2.4	The Movement Pattern on Hammarkulletorget	55
6.3	Mixköket as a Temporary Measure at Hammarkulletorget	55
6.3.1	Other Suggestions on Temporary Measures at Hammarkulletorget	56
6.3.2	Developing or Disassembling Mixköket	59
6.4	Three Distinctive Aspects of Hammarkullen	60
6.4.1	Local Knowledge and Emotional Attachment	60
6.4.2	Misunderstanding, Polarization, and Anchored Narratives	61
6.4.3	Children and Young People's Need for a Meeting Place	62
7	CONCLUSION	63
7.1	Recommendations on the Design of Mixköket	63
7.1.1	Jobhub	64
7.1.2	Second-hand or Recycling Store	64
7.1.3	Creative Studio	64
7.1.4	Community Life or Leisure Center	64
7.1.5	Local Food Court	64
7.2	Future research	64
8	REFERENCES	66
	APPENDIX I: SAMPLES OF THE INTERVIEW QUESTIONS	71
	APPENDIX II: OBSERVATION PROTOCOL	73
	APPENDIX III: FIGURES OF MIXKÖKET	74

Preface

The master's thesis comprises 30 higher education credits studied full-time from January 2023 to June 2023. We, Palina Frants and Laura Mattsson Granlund, write the work on the Design and Construction Project Management program as a final part of our master's degree. The implementation intends to contribute with supporting theories and practices to promote social sustainability in particularly vulnerable areas using temporary measures as a tool. We have collaborated with Bostadsbolaget on the development of this thesis.

We want to give a big thank you to our supervisor and examiner, Martine Buser, at Chalmers University of Technology. Your expertise, guidance, and commitment have been invaluable. With your support and sincere interest throughout the work process, we have maintained a high quality of execution. Thank you for investing many hours and your skills, which gave us excellent assets throughout the process.

Another big thank you to Jonathan Kvist at Bostadsbolaget for a fantastic reception and ongoing dialogue during the work process. Thank you for allowing us to receive valuable documents within the study's scope and contributing interesting contacts within your professional network.

Furthermore, we also want to thank all the actors who participated in our interviews. With your ideas, knowledge, and interest, the results of our thesis turned out successful. Your insights and perspectives have been essential and instructive, extending beyond what is available in the literature.

Finally, we want to thank our family members who have been mentally and emotionally supportive through this process. Your love and encouragement have been crucial in keeping us motivated and focused.

Gothenburg, June 2023

Palina Frants & Laura Mattsson Granlund

1 Introduction

The section presents the background and problem formulation that serves as the basis of the thesis. The background justifies the report's subject by describing challenges with urbanization, Sweden's progress in applying sustainable development goals, and the strategy for developing vulnerable areas in Gothenburg. It also introduces temporary urbanism to bring new attractiveness to Hammarkullen. Furthermore, it covers the study's aim, research questions, delimitation, and contribution statement.

1.1 Background

Globalization has initiated urban transformation, including new challenges in the public spaces of neighborhoods (Madanipour, 2005). As cities grow and spread more widely, many people end up in neighboring suburbs (UN-Habitat, 2022). The urban functions of these areas often deteriorate, and the public space loses its historical character (Madanipour, 2005). That shows in neglect, decay, and exclusion, while suburbs compete in promoting attractiveness and building confidence in future investment opportunities. For that reason, the UN has set global goals according to Agenda 2030, which deals with sustainable evolution for future generations (United Nations, n.d.). A significant aspect of the dissertation concerns social sustainability in "Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable" (United Nations, n.d.).

Actors in charge of developing and maintaining the suburbs must offer well-functioning public places to be socially sustainable (UN-Habitat, 2022). Today's individualized and technological society has eroded the traditional functions of public spaces as meeting places (Madanipour, 2005). Considering this change, restoring and renewing these spaces' purpose is essential. A critical factor in achieving this is to create new activities and increase security. By introducing a diversity of social and cultural events and promoting a safe environment, it is possible to integrate social sustainability. These measures are essential to improve the social structure and allow the disadvantaged neighborhoods to strengthen their reputation.

Sweden has made progress in applying sustainable development goals, but more effort is needed to achieve social and economic equality (Government Offices of Sweden, 2021). Gothenburg is an example of a city in Sweden with significant socioeconomic gaps (Boverket, n.d). Currently, 12.2% of Gothenburg's population lives in areas with significant socioeconomic challenges. An area experiencing these problems is Hammarkullen in northeast Gothenburg which belongs to the Nordost district (Hernstig, 2016). Göteborgs Stad (2014) expresses a need to strengthen Hammarkullen to become an emphasis ("tyngdpunkt") in Gothenburg. One initiative to improve the area is to expand and add more services and activities to its city square Hammarkulletorget.

Framtiden, a property owner in Gothenburg's particularly vulnerable areas, has developed a strategy in cooperation with other actors within the municipality to improve the housing conditions (Framtiden, n.d.a; Framtiden, 2020). The goal is to counteract segregation, increase safety, and promote equality by removing all particularly vulnerable areas on the police list by 2025. Recognizing the importance of affordable and accessible housing in achieving these objectives, Bostadsbolaget, a non-profit housing company and an affiliate of Framtiden (Bostadsbolaget, n.d.a), plays a

crucial role. By implementing sustainable urban development strategies and connecting to the ongoing planning discourse in Hammarkullen (Carlsson, 2021), Bostadsbolaget contributes to the broader mission of creating inclusive and thriving areas. One of their initiatives proceeds in Hammarkulletorget, an essential part of the Hammarkullen. The company purchased a container building known as Mixköket in 2021, now situated on the square. The idea is for the building to work temporarily but indefinitely, bringing new attractiveness to Hammarkulletorget.

Bishop and Williams (2012) claim that temporary urbanism is an emerging trend that holds the potential to enhance city life and foster vibrant urban activities. In line with this perspective, the development of squares becomes a crucial focal point in achieving this goal (Madanipour, 2005; United Nations, n.d.). Based on previous research, urban developers need more explicit guidelines and approaches for tackling social sustainability and the potential for change with the help of temporary urbanism. Hence, there is a need to study existing research and investments to identify what approaches exist and how projects can look. Furthermore, to understand which prerequisites are required and the existing challenges.

1.2 Aim

The thesis investigates how Hammarkulletorget can develop into a meeting place with temporary measures as a planning tool. The goal is to understand how temporary urbanism can promote social sustainability in urban development and formulate a proposal to contribute to the development of Mixköket and the attractiveness of the square. The research outcomes aim to provide Bostadsbolaget valuable insights into the possibilities and implications of implementing temporary measures at Hammarkulletorget. Furthermore, to benefit from understanding the potential of revitalizing the square and promoting social sustainability.

1.3 Research Question

The study intends to discuss and answer the following question:

- How can Bostadsbolaget work with temporary urbanism to create a more attractive meeting place at Hammarkulletorget?
 - Which are the conditions in Hammarkullen concerning social sustainability?
 - What is required to create an attractive meeting place?
 - How have urban developers worked with temporary urbanism before?

1.4 Delimitation

The study is geographically limited to Hammarkullen in Gothenburg, focusing on the city square Hammarkulletorget. The location is selected because it is an area identified by Bostadsbolaget as unused during site visits and located in a district classified as a particularly vulnerable area. The study primarily focuses on developing the temporary measure Mixköket. However, different designs and possibilities can create risks or be considered opportunities in shaping a socially sustainable meeting place at

Hammarkulletorget. Therefore, the area may need to be supplemented with other measures and in collaboration with several actors, after which further proposals occur.

Furthermore, the study is limited to the competence, knowledge, and insights of actors in different companies working with temporary measures, social sustainability, and development work in vulnerable areas and Hammarkullen. A further demarcation includes the discussion of sustainable development, where the most significant emphasis is on social sustainability, which concerns people and their experience of public spaces. Thus, the thesis excludes economic and environmental sustainability.

1.5 Contribution Statement

The master's thesis contributes to identifying best practices and approaches that urban developers can use to develop guidelines for Bostadsbolaget. It also contributes to a broader understanding of temporary measures and strategies required to apply them in developing vulnerable areas by discussing different designs, challenges, and opportunities. Using the knowledge gathered from the thesis, Bostadsbolaget can develop a more holistic understanding of how the company can work with Hammarkulletorget to create a meeting place using a temporary measure such as Mixköket.

2 Literature Review

The section aims to provide an overview of social sustainability concerning the central area of the thesis, the importance of public spaces for socially sustainable urban development, and how temporary urbanism can strengthen public spaces. The last part of the section describes various examples of popular temporary projects worldwide.

2.1 Defining Social Sustainability

The Brundtland report released in 1987 introduced what is now known as the classic approach to sustainable development (Government Offices of Sweden, 2021). The model emphasizes the interaction between environmental, economic, and social issues to achieve sustainability, see Figure 2.1.

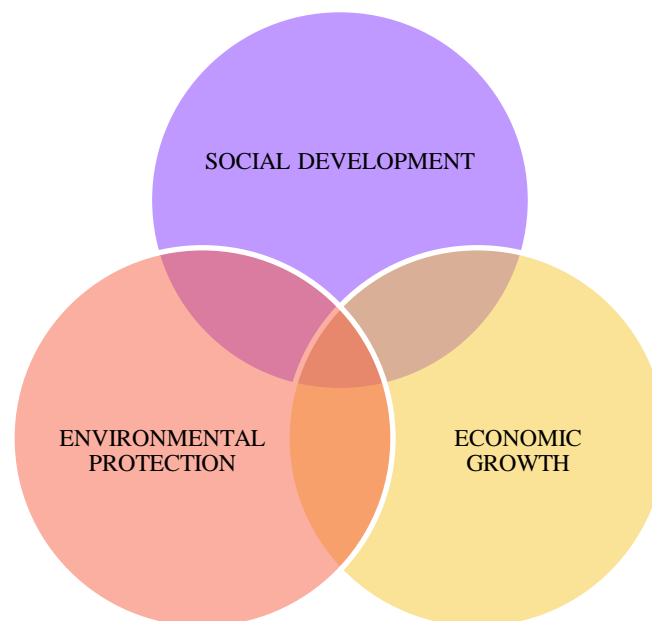


Figure 2.1 The dimensions and interactions of sustainable development (Manzi et al., 2015).

Since the 1990s, several definitions have been produced for social sustainability (Boverket, 2010). Different actors use social sustainability differently, as it lacks an accepted definition (Urban Utveckling, n.d.). However, many agree that cities, urban development, and planning processes must be socially sustainable in the long term (Boverket, 2010). Urban Utveckling (n.d.), which works with socioeconomically vulnerable areas, describes that a social sustainability perspective is about:

"Creating a society where all individuals have their rights respected. Regardless of needs and conditions, everyone must be given the same opportunity for a living environment where they can develop, acquire knowledge, and have the conditions for good health. Therefore, a well-planned urban structure must consider all people's needs and movement patterns. To get there, work must be done on integration, security, accessibility, equality, public health, quality of life, culture, diversity, and more." (Urban Development, n.d.)

According to Boverket (2010), social sustainability is both a process and a condition. It has a holistic view, including various functions, connections between different parts of the city, identity creation, and the possibility of influence and collaboration between property companies, authorities, and the municipality. In this way, social sustainability has partly to do with the physical design of the city but also with the experiences and influence of residents and visitors in the planning process.

Furthermore, social sustainability work can occur in different environments (Essehag, n.d.). In vulnerable areas, promoting a meeting place is essential (Dahlin, 2016). Reviewing public spaces and understanding their use and the people who utilize them plays a crucial role. It contributes significantly to the promotion of diverse social values in city districts. However, knowing that no template can be copied and used is necessary (Essehag, n.d.). Instead, it is about working with the existing conditions and creating a sustainable solution.

Boverket (2010) argues that sustainability is an ongoing process without end. At least, the work required can take many years before the efforts produce effects (Essehag, n.d.). Manzi et al. (2015) present the Egan Wheel, a framework that can help shape and measure social sustainability. The model combines critical elements to evaluate neighborhoods; see Figure 2.2, followed by a description of its elements in Table 2.1.



Figure 2.2 The Egan wheel (Manzi et al., 2015, p. 36).

Table 2.1 A description of the elements of the Egan wheel (Manzi et al., 2015).

Type of element	Description
Governance	People are included in the decision-making process about the community to include everyone's values and opinions.
Transport	The transport facilities, including public transport, help people travel within and between communities, work, healthcare, and other services, as inclusion and integration counteract people's physical exclusion.

Services	Accessible and affordable services for everyone, such as retail, restaurants, groceries, healthcare, and information services.
Environment	People create cleaner, safer, and greener neighborhoods by maintaining public spaces.
Equity	Service, jobs, and educational opportunities are available to people of all ages, races, cultures, sexes, and abilities.
Economy	Possible to earn money, open businesses, and spend wages locally for the economy to flourish, creating a cycle of more jobs and better living standards.
Housing	The buildings are attractive, safe, and valuable for the people using them, and open spaces for people to play and relax.
Social	It is active, inclusive, and safe, where people participate in different events, look out for people, and have respect. There are low levels of crime, drugs, and antisocial behavior.

Manzi et al. (2015) point out that achieving the criteria for sustainable neighborhoods provides opportunities and choices for existing and future residents, meets diverse needs, and contributes to a high quality of life. As part of this effort, districts effectively use natural resources, improve the environment, promote social cohesion, and strengthen economic prosperity.

2.2 Development of Public Spaces

The public space, such as the district square, should be accessible and valuable (Mehta, 2014). Historically, the square's function has reflected society's values and the area's identity and has been where trade occurs (Carmona, 2010; Memluk, 2013). Memluk (2013) describes that residents and visitors from different social and economic backgrounds should be able to gather and use squares on the same terms. Indeed, today's individualized and technological society has eroded the traditional functions of public places as meeting places (Madanipour, 2005). However, it is essential to note that public places are flexible and prone to change (Mehta, 2014). The challenge that Madanipour (2005) sees is improving the squares outside the city centers while mediating the inner cities. Madanipour (2005) believes that municipalities prioritize investments in spaces in the city center at the price of ignoring the squares in the suburbs. Thus, Legeby et al. (2015) point out that the place's location determines whether neighborhood squares have a high concentration of people.

At the same time, Madanipour (2005) explains that a varied supply is essential for people to show up in a place. Gehl (2011) has identified three activities in public spaces that create conditions for attractiveness, activity, and safety. These consist of necessary, optional, and social activities. Necessary activities include daily and mandatory activities, where the public space design has a minor role in the execution. For example, traveling to work, running errands, or grocery shopping is carried out regardless of external circumstances. However, the optional activities are highly dependent on the design of the place since the will and desire to participate determine it. Most recreational activities belong to this type of activity. Examples of optional activities are enjoying the environment, walking, or eating. Above all, these activities require the right conditions, such as location and weather, to carry out. That means that people will only utilize a pleasant public space. Social activities often occur because of other activities and require the presence of other people in the public space. The activities

include, for example, greetings and conversations, children on the playground, or other group activities. According to Gehl (2011), planning the intensity or quality of such activities is not possible, but the conditions for a meeting occur with the right design. Therefore, this category sometimes associates with resultant activities as it interacts with the other two categories.

Thus, it is possible to claim that good-quality squares invite people to engage in activities of their choice (Gehl, 2011). When the physical circumstances are better, people also tend to practice the necessary activities for a more extended period, as activities in squares are a self-reinforcing process. That is because people have experiences and interests in other people, i.e., where other people are, other people also like to stay. In this way, people's activities inspire the activities of others. Whyte (1980) also admits that: "What attracts people most, it would appear, is other people" (Whyte, 1980, p. 19). Hence, there is a clear connection between the quality of the physical design, the scope of the place's activities, and its character (Gehl, 2011).

Furthermore, Agnew and Livingstone (2011) highlight that there is a decisive difference between space and place. Space is considered an abstract concept that only describes the geographical location, while the place shows a different perspective. The authors explain that a place has three dimensions, i.e., location, locale, and sense of place. The location considers the physical place. A locale is where the exchange between people occurs, as well as a place where everyday activities develop. The third dimension, the sense of place, corresponds to the emotional attachment to the place. This sentiment is essential within the theme of social sustainability as it demonstrates the resilience of neighborhoods over time and cohesion within society at large. That means that not only the physical aspects of a space matter but also how it can transform into a meeting place. Therefore, it is also essential to consider the conditions in an area before investing. The emotional attachment to a place cannot be imposed top-down or bottom-up but emerges from a community. For the square to be a natural meeting place, the connection between people and public space must be considered (Carmona, 2010; Gehl, 2011). Buser and Koch (2014) claim that places and supplies that do not match the residents' social culture and habits tend to be unused and cause inappropriate stigma. In the case of mainly vulnerable areas, inadequate commercial ventures risk evoking feelings of failure and a discourse of "us versus them" (Buser & Koch, 2014, p. 928). That builds up conflicts even though the purpose originates from goodwill. Buser and Koch (2014) believe that local welfare and problem-solving skills better mobilize when coming from forces and efforts of the local community.

2.3 Temporary Measures in Urban Development

Temporary measures describe the initiative where actors in a city strategically change a place to achieve a specific goal with the idea that the change is temporary (Bishop & Williams, 2012). That usually results in a change in how the place is perceived and used. Molnar et al. (2021) have collected different categories of actions to distinguish them, see Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Different temporary measures according to Molnar et al. (2021).

Type of measures	Description
Temporary urbanism	An umbrella term to describe temporary measures in urban environments (Bishop & Williams, 2012)

Tactical urbanism	A strategy for bringing long-term change to a place through small-scale and low-cost approaches (Lydon & Garcia, 2015)
Guerilla urbanism	Groups and individuals in local society make informal contributions (Herman & Rodgers, 2020).
Pop-up solutions	Commercials make quick, simple, and inexpensive physical interventions in a location.
Urban experiments	Use of a location to test new solutions.

Temporality in cities is not a new phenomenon, as fairs, concerts, and demonstrations have existed as long as cities themselves (Bishop, 2015). Using temporary urbanism as a planning or proactive strategy is a growing phenomenon in urban development (Haugen, 2021). Bishop and Williams (2012) define *temporary measures* as an intentional phase in urban development that consists of innovative and experimental solutions to create new life and activities for the city. Furthermore, Haugen (2021) confirms that these measures should be an alternative planning method alongside long-term planning. In this way, there is space for actors to test actions in urban spaces before being implemented permanently. By adding the temporary time perspective, planning becomes more flexible, which implies opportunities for actors to adapt more quickly to changes and needs. It can also be a driver of change by visualizing new usages to allow residents to get used to new ideas. By this, temporary measures can shape the public, attract attention, and influence institutional actors (Radywyl & Biggs, 2013).

Temporary urbanism is thus about changing a place to achieve a strategic goal, creating new supplies and functions, and changing how spaces are experienced and used (Molnar et al., 2021). There are several uses for the actions, such as marketing the place, testing the sustainability of new solutions, changing the supplies and functions, or communicating with local stakeholders. The project length varies from a few hours to several years, depending on the need and purpose of the investment. Table 2.3 presents different types of measures to implement a change.

Table 2.3 Different types of temporary measures (Molnar et al., 2021).

Type of measure	Description	Examples
Greenery	The use of greenery increases well-being.	Park in a square Urban farming on an unused surface Micropark in a car park
Physical infrastructure	The physical infrastructure creates life, movement, and participation.	Furniture in public places Mobility infrastructure, such as cycle lanes Art installations such as sculptures, light plays, or sound installations Sports and recreation areas such as ice rinks and skateboard park Playground
Businesses and services	Commercial activities and functions generate urban life and strengthen the economic capacity of the place.	Market Outdoor cafe Pop-up store Food truck Event

Residences and premises	Convert or construct residences or premises to meet a temporary need.	Unleased premises lent to associations Temporary housing for immigrants School activities in barracks
Vehicles and transportation	Create vehicle or transportation solutions available for a specific period.	Testing of a new stop Temporary rental bike systems

Matoga (2019) has identified two primary reasons for implementing temporary measures. On the one hand, it is often carried out in shrinking cities or with a connection to a socioeconomic downturn. The second reason takes its basis in growing cities in the form of a strategy for innovative urban planning. Bishop and Williams (2012) also confirm temporary urbanism when areas do not develop due to limited economic viability or planning restrictions. Municipalities and local authorities often identify such places as development areas (Andres, 2012; Colomb, 2012). Thus, Andres (2012) and Colomb (2012) believe that temporary measures are a resource-efficient and tailored solution to manage the places to invite use. However, Van Schaik and Watson (2015) underline an awareness that temporary measures cannot wholly solve deep-rooted neighborhood problems. Colomb (2012) instead describes that it can boost future development because the measures can contribute to a new anchoring and image of the place until a large-scale renovation occurs. Hence, they can add new usages and exchange values to the location, which increases the conditions for economic gentrification of the area (Andres, 2012). In contrast, Van Schaik and Watson (2015) believe that temporary urbanism that serves no purpose is harmful. Half-finished or abandoned projects can be deceptive and leave behind false hopes, which points to the importance of implementing, following through, and completing a strategy.

Temporary measures are often associated with bottom-up governance, where citizens drive initiatives to change urban spaces based on their means and needs (Lydon & Garcia, 2015). More recently, when the phenomenon has become established as a planning method, it has become more common for initiatives to run from top-down governance, i.e., through municipalities and urban developers. In such governance, a statutory provision in Sweden from 1987 (SFS 1987:10) states that citizen participation is required to create influence and dialogue between involved actors. Bishop and Williams (2012) highlight that temporary measures are a way to create this dialogue by bringing the planning to the citizens and physically demonstrating a concrete proposal. In contrast, overview plans are often perceived as abstract and complex for citizens to understand (Molnar et al., 2021).

A correctly designed citizen dialogue in planning processes, such as building social capital, creating legitimacy, and participating in local knowledge, can be decisive for locally adapted solutions (Boverket, 2022). It is thus a significant contribution to increasing social sustainability in vulnerable neighborhoods.

2.3.1 Examples of Temporary Measures

Temporary measures are seen worldwide today and are under development to become a newly established urban planning tool (Haugen, 2021). Interest in temporary measures has become significant in urban planning, where permanent planning gets

supplemented with temporary solutions. Table 2.4 shows several examples of different uses of temporary measures in cities worldwide with different purposes. Important to note is that these examples are not within the framework of vulnerable areas. Also, the target group varies depending on the context, but all include examples of container buildings.

Table 2.4 Examples of temporary measures worldwide.

Name	City, Country	Aim	Functions
Boxpark	London, United Kingdom	It aims to revive the site with different activities (Boxpark, n.d.).	Food, drinks, entertainment, community-led events, virtual reality activities, shops, and hairdressers.
Jubileumsplatsen	Gothenburg, Sweden	It aims to represent a popular food culture of six unique food courts (Fastighetssverige, 2018).	Food and drinks.
Plåtparken	Stockholm, Sweden	It aims to revive and develop a forgotten place to become a vibrant summer oasis (Plåtparken, n.d.).	Food and drinks.
POP Kudamm	Berlin, Germany	It aims to create a "place of participation" where people explore the future together (POP Kudamm, n.d.).	Art, research, and businesses.
Pop-up galleria	Stockholm, Sweden	It aims to expand Gallerian during the rebuild (Fastighetssverige, 2016).	Shopping and restaurants.
Pop-up återbruk	Stockholm, Sweden	It aims to offer people who do not have access to a car a place where they can recycle and reuse (Stockholm Vatten och Avfall, n.d.).	Bulky waste, small furniture, textiles, electronics, and environmentally hazardous waste.
Proxy	San Francisco, United States	It aims to develop cultural curiosities where new operations and ideas are encouraged (Proxy, n.d.).	Art, food, events, retail, and culture.
Village Underground	Lisbon, Portugal	It aims to offer a creative platform for artistic communities focusing on street culture (Village Underground, Lisboa, n.d.)	Food, drinks, studios, and cultural events.
Village Underground	London, United Kingdom	It aims to offer affordable workplaces for creative people struggling to establish themselves (Village Underground, n.d.).	Artists, playwrights, filmmakers, architects, photographers, producers, and startups.

These examples show that temporary measures can have different aims, from reducing void in public places, testing new ideas, or giving people opportunities in the form of work or leisure. However, all temporary measures do not have to consist of container buildings, even if it is a familiar concept. Therefore, these measures can be very diverse. Using temporary measures adds flexibility and is a way to address the changes needed in the public space that are usually difficult to capture (Haugen, 2021). Nevertheless, it is essential to consider that it is challenging to implement all types of activities in particularly vulnerable areas as the areas characterize high unemployment and low-income earners (Polisen, n.d). In addition, the Swedish economy will most likely enter a recession in 2023 (Konjunkturinstitutet, 2023). Both companies and households are under pressure from the higher interest rates and inflation, where household incomes decrease, contributing to lower consumption. Inflation and high prices put many people in worse conditions, especially those having already small margins, such as residents and businesses in underprivileged areas (Tidningen Näringslivet, 2022). As mentioned earlier, many households in these areas already have weak purchasing power, which gets even more reduced and worsens the residents' living conditions. The reduced consumption also means that companies decline sales or hinder competitiveness as all actors in these areas must maintain deficient levels, which depreciates the problematic situation in vulnerable areas.

Despite the increase in the use of temporary measures in urban planning, it is far from all projects that still have a well-thought-out analysis and evaluation of the implementation (Haugen, 2021). Specifically, that applies to measures intended to become permanent. There is room for improvement and development potential for the cities' continued work with temporary solutions.

2.3.2 From Temporary to Permanent

A temporary measure often becomes permanent if the solution enlivens the public space (Herman & Rodgers, 2020). Time Square in New York is a famous example, where the vision was to create a temporary space for pedestrians and to reduce car traffic, which later transformed into a permanent change (Bishop & Williams, 2012). Kamvasinou (2017) claims that temporary measures with a long-term vision increase the chance of being successful. Two options exist when a temporary measures period ends (Haugen, 2021). The decision stands between transforming the implementation into a permanent solution or restoring it to its original condition. The former presupposes that the measure has been successful, i.e., there is careful evaluation and support from the public, stakeholders, and the city. Furthermore, a population survey, the location's conditions, and central stakeholders must be paramount when evaluating the measure's effectiveness and whether the concept is thriving.

3 Methodology

The section presents the study's methodology, selection, and quality assurance. Primary data consists of interviews and observations, supplemented with secondary data from statistics in geographic information systems and theoretical models presented in a literature study. A method discussion is also presented at the end of the section to highlight the strengths and weaknesses of the method selection.

3.1 Research Approach

Several steps are involved in implementing a study (Säfsten & Gustavsson, 2019). A case study of Hammarkullen and specifically Hammarkulletorget is applied to answer the thesis research questions. Based on current circumstances in Hammarkullen as well as the experiences of industry experts, the study covers a relatively new subject area. That requires an open and exploratory approach with a qualitative research strategy, suggested by Säfsten and Gustavsson (2019). Therefore, the study is prompted by an exploratory study, forming the basis for the subsequent qualitative case study, which aims to map Hammarkullen's current condition. Also, to locate potential respondents within the subject. In addition, the study examines several other temporary projects with comparative elements. Figure 3.1 shows the thesis process from start to finish.

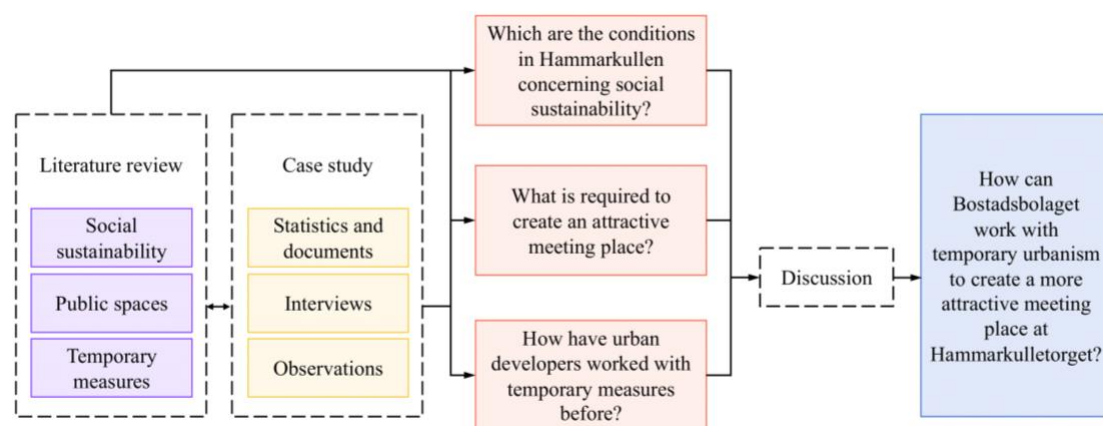


Figure 3.1 Activities of the research process.

The study consists of two empirical parts built up in parallel during the process. The first step includes studies of literature and previous research to create a framework around the topic of the study. In the next step, the case study provides insights and input from statistics, interviews, and observations about Hammarkullen and different temporary measures to relate to the literature review. Continuously, the report addresses the research question based on the conditions in Hammarkullen, considering what is required to succeed with a meeting place and based on lessons learned from other temporary projects. That is evident in the discussion leading to the conclusion.

3.1.1 Literature Review

Säfsten and Gustavsson (2019) state that it is essential to gather what knowledge already exists to understand the most current within the studied subject. Therefore, a literature review is necessary to identify relevant and existing theories. As well as answering the question, it serves as a basis for discussing the empirical data. The

literature review mainly focuses on social sustainability, the development of public places, and temporary measures in urban development. The aim is to create an overall picture of which criteria to meet to promote social sustainability, how to create a meeting place, and what other temporary measures exist.

Google Scholar and Chalmers Library are the databases used to search relevant literature. The literature is reviewed and compared to arrive at a fair interpretation of the facts and the keywords for the searches show in Figure 3.2.



Figure 3.2 Word cloud of the keywords for the literature review. The more frequently the search terms are used, the larger the font shows in the figure.

3.1.2 Case Study

A *case study* is a research methodology that provides an in-depth understanding of a real context (Säfsten & Gustavsson, 2019). The thesis consists of a case study of Hammarkullen and, specifically, Hammarkulleorget. The case is studied qualitatively and described in detail with articles and reports, statistics, observations, and interviews with key persons in the area. Using several methods, called triangulation, strengthens the report's validity (Säfsten & Gustavsson, 2019). By triangulating and applying mixed data, it facilitates understanding a complex context. The case is also nuanced by reviewing existing literature and empirical data. However, the boundary of the case study is not determined until the completion of the empirical result as the focus during the iterative theoretical and empirical choices reconsiders the focus and which themes are considered most important (Säfsten & Gustavsson, 2019).

3.1.2.1 Interviews

The study uses a semi-structured interview technique (Säfsten & Gustavsson, 2019) as qualitative. Using interviews means identifying and observing different elements to understand the respondent's knowledge and experiences in the chosen area (Säfsten & Gustavsson, 2019). The interviews aim to understand the respondent's perceptions, insights, and opinions on Mixköket, development work in vulnerable areas, and temporary measures. The interview questions followed an interview guide, see

Appendix I, which was given to the respondents a few days in advance. There is a high degree of standardization in the conduct of the interviews, as the questions formulate within predetermined themes. The themes and follow-up questions in the guide are added or removed depending on the respondents' area of expertise and how they answered the questions to increase clarity.

The semi-structured interviews consist of 17 respondents, see Table 3.1. The interviews took 40-70 minutes to understand the respondents' contexts and how they work with social sustainability in vulnerable areas or temporary measures. Alternatively, their connection to Hammarkullen and Mixköket. Initially, everyone was estimated and informed that the interview would take up to approximately 60 minutes. The interviews were conducted physically, when possible, and otherwise via Microsoft Teams. The interviews were scheduled between weeks 11 and 13 to maintain a manageable scope for the study. However, it was necessary to conduct three interviews in weeks 15 and 17 due to late responses or valuable recommendations from earlier interviews, which prolonged the process. The sample was goal-directed to identify professional roles with insight, competencies, or experience related to the subject (Säfsen & Gustavsson, 2019). The actors have partly been found through online searches, via activity on LinkedIn, in media such as industry magazines, and recommendations, initially from Bostadsbolaget's network.

Table 3.1 Information about the interview respondents.

Expertise	Professional title	Company	Date
Development work	Head of Development in Tynnered	Bostadsbolaget	2023-03-10
	Property Manager	GöteborgsLokaler	2023-03-15
	Head of Development	Familjebostäder	2023-03-16
	Area Strategist	Huddinge Municipality	2023-03-24
	Sustainability Strategist	Huddinge Municipality	2023-03-24
	Development Manager	Bostadsbolaget	2023-03-28
	Property Developer	Stena Fastigheter	2023-03-31
Hammarkullen	Principal	Angered Folk High School	2023-03-13
	Associate Professor	Chalmers University of Technology	2023-03-14
	New Production Manager	Bostadsbolaget	2023-03-20
	Artistic Tutor	Chalmers University of Technology	2023-03-30
	Head of Development in Hammarkullen	Bostadsbolaget	2023-04-13
Temporary measures	Project Manager in Urban Planning	The City of Gothenburg	2023-03-24
	Head of Business Area	Vasakronan	2023-03-16
	Strategic Business Developer	Jernhusen	2023-03-28
	Project Manager in Temporary Measures	The City of Gothenburg	2023-04-24
	Project Manager	Consultant	2023-04-25

The respondents were entitled to read the concluded interview material to ensure the correct interpretation of the information from the interview. Controlling the respondents' information from the interview is essential to increase the validity. Furthermore, the results are analyzed, which means that the results compare with the theoretical framework. The analysis is based on inductive thematic coding, meaning that the connections discovered in the analysis are transcribed and systematically coded to collect the content within the framework of the developed themes (Säfsten & Gustavsson, 2019). The fact that the coding is inductive means that the chosen themes have not existed before, as it occurs on own analysis of the connections and to answer the research question.

3.1.2.2 Geographic Information System

The statistical data in the result comes from Statistic Sweden's demographic statistical areas (DeSO) and is available in the reference system Sweref 99™. The format is Geopackage which opens in the ArcGIS Online program developed by Esri Sweden. The method implies that different data layers are activated across Hammarkullen, which elicits information about socioeconomic conditions, precisely ethnicity background, employment rate, financial standard, and education level. The reference time for the figures is June 2021. This information utilizes diagrams to illustrate the data. With the help of GIS map tools, digital illustrations of the area are also made to show a perspective on Hammarkullen's conditions and structure.

3.1.2.3 Observations

Observational studies are a qualitative method for investigating people's behavior (Säfsten & Gustavsson, 2019). The purpose of the observations at Hammarkulletorget is to create a perception of the physical environment. The observations proceed from a template created based on four criteria, see Appendix II. The risk with the observations is that personal perceptions indirectly reflect the protocol (Säfsten & Gustavsson, 2019) when considering people's movement and use of the physical environment. The observations occur during visits to the square on seven occasions with a time interval of 15 minutes three times a day, 09:00-09:15, 12:00-12:15, and 15:00-15:15. These have also been supplemented with a current situation analysis of the area via Google Maps and physical visits to identify which activities and functions exist at Hammarkulletorget.

3.2 Ethical Aspects

In preparing the study, protecting personal data, confidentiality, and informed consent is imperative (Säfsten & Gustavsson, 2019). All interviews with the respondents are recorded and transcribed under consent. When publishing and publicizing the master's thesis, anonymity cannot be guaranteed. However, the interviewees should have their information reproduced as they wish. There is no indication of first or last name or gender, but all respondents agree to disclose their professional title and company. The respondents have been made aware of the study's purpose and the use of the results. Furthermore, the respondents admit that the interviews are voluntary and can be interrupted whenever desired.

3.3 Quality Criteria

It is essential to critically reflect on the method and approach that led to the study's findings to ensure its quality (Säfsten & Gustavsson, 2019). According to Säfsten and Gustavsson (2019), qualitative research should aim to achieve high validity and reliability. It includes selection, appropriate interview questions, the observer's ability to see relevant events during observations, and management of the collected data storage. It is also important to note that the commitment to the thesis topic has been high in local news articles and dialogue with the involved actors.

3.3.1 Validity

The study must examine the intended topics to ensure validity (Säfsten & Gustavsson, 2019). Since all interviews have been transcribed verbatim prior to analysis, the validity of the study findings is considered high. The respondents are also knowledgeable and well-orientated in their area of expertise. Continuously in the thesis, whether the answers are from respondents, previous research, or own analysis is also clearly stated. That allows the reader to follow who stands for which facts. The data is analyzed using a source-critical approach to produce a result as close to reality as possible. However, the choice to apply semi-structured interviews results in difficulties in categorizing the results. Each answer is instead worked into the heading best suited to facilitate understanding for the reader. On the other hand, this working method reduces the risk of possible misinterpretations (Säfsten & Gustavsson, 2019).

3.3.2 Reliability

There is a methodology section to strengthen the study's reliability by describing the work process to achieve the thesis results. There are clear instructions on obtaining the selected sources from reliable sources. The use of triangulation further increases reliability by combining several different methods. The results and comparison of the literature review, interviews, and observations show similar results. By using different data collection methods, the study increases the likelihood that the results represent what is supposed to be studied. Another factor affecting reliability is the reliance on subjective interpretation during the observation process, which can lead to the omission of objects or details. However, seven physical observations and one via Google Maps reduce the risk of subjective interpretation. By incorporating multiple sources of information, the risk of error reduces and strengthens the results' overall reliability (Säfsten & Gustavsson, 2019).

3.3.3 Topicality

Topicality increases the study's credibility and authenticity and means that the information collected is current (Säfsten & Gustavsson, 2019). Topicality requirements can vary depending on the amount of research done on the topic. *Temporary measures* are a topic that has recently received increased attention in the construction and real estate industry. The lack of research on temporary measures makes it an essential topic for research and contribution. A knowledge gap can be filled by studying temporary measures, increasing the understanding of the potential and effects on urban development in particularly vulnerable areas.

Interestingly, interviews with various urban development actors have also shown a significant interest in the master's thesis. That supports that the subject is relevant and directly impacts practical applications in the field. Having the commitment and interest of these actors gives additional legitimacy to the study and shows the need to explore temporary measures more closely.

3.4 Method Discussion

The study is not intended to generate generalizable results but rather insights that Bostadsbolaget can benefit from and be inspired by in its development. These insights can be used as a starting point for further investigations and discussions, leading to a better understanding and possible solutions for other companies in similar situations. However, the specific results and conclusions obtained from the study cannot be generalized or applied directly to other companies. By focusing on specific conditions and situations, it was possible to research Bostadsbolaget's unique challenges and opportunities. Therefore, it is essential to emphasize that the results and conclusions from this study should be interpreted and applied with caution, considering Bostadsbolaget's specific context.

Qualitative interviews have been beneficial as concrete and informative responses facilitated comprehension of the topic. The respondents have had the opportunity during interviews to share their expertise and opinions as a basis for the results. A disadvantage of the research on potential respondents was that 17 out of 23 indicated they were available. Two people were unavailable due to a limited timeframe, and four people have yet to respond to the request. These circumstances have a particular influence on the outcome of the results.

The ambition of the study was also to conduct a survey to gain a broader understanding of how residents and visitors in Hammarkullen experience the area. The survey consisted of five questions, one was a multiple-choice question, and four were open about the experience of Hammarkulletorget. It was available in the cafeteria of Angered Folk High School for three weeks, and the school's teachers were requested to inform all students of the survey. Angered Folk High School has a daily flow of around 150 people, but it only resulted in two responses. The goal was to gain a significantly greater range of responses as a more extensive response would be more representative of reality. However, since only two responded to the survey, there needs to be more trustworthiness to make reliable conclusions and follow up on the results. For this reason, the survey was excluded from the study, as the survey would have reduced the report's reliability.

One of the main drawbacks of the observations is the limitation in the extent. Only between 09:00 and 15:15 did the observations take place. In addition, only one observation was conducted during a bank holiday, while the rest of the days occurred on regular weekdays. That means there needs to be more information about the movement on Hammarkulletorget during evenings or weekends to increase reliability. The observations focused solely on the movement of people in the daytime because it was only possible to carry out the observations during these times.

4 Case Study

An analysis of the strategy surrounding temporary measures in urban development projects was conducted by studying Hammarkullen and Hammarkulletorget. This case study is selected because there is already a temporary measure in the area, Mixköket, whose purpose was to promote social sustainability and raise Hammarkullen from being particularly vulnerable. To be able to consider what is essential to achieve in the design of the Mixköket on Hammarkulletorget, the focus is to examine the area's socioeconomic conditions, the infrastructure, and the impact of public transport, as well as what supply and service coverage available today. That is to adapt the action to work in its current context. Also, develop a meeting place aligned with Bostadsbolagets and Framtiden's strategic goals.

4.1 Hammarkullen

Hammarkullen is in northeastern Gothenburg, in the county of Västra Götaland, approximately 12 kilometers from Gothenburg's inner city (<https://www.google.com/maps>). The area was built in 1968 as part of the Million Programs to create a new urban development area for people to live and work in (Hernstig, 2016). The designation proceeded from the government's ambition to eliminate the housing shortage by building one million new homes in ten years (Hall & Vidén, 2006). The housing production was facilitated by financing government loans and later became the starting point for public housing companies whose task was ensuring suitable housing. Hall and Vidén (2006) point out that a circumstance that influenced the planning of the new area was the rationalization of construction. A good production economy requires large volumes. The more units within the same project, the lower the unit production costs. The Million Program logic was ideologically supported by creating areas with light and green spaces in contrast to the crowded and harmful environments of the inner city. There was a strong belief in the notion of a modern neighborhood community, where small centers would meet the neighborhood's needs for services to help it become self-sufficient. Therefore, the expansion took place on the outskirts of the big cities.

When immigrants reached Sweden, the Million Program areas were usually their only option, as the cities were expensive and crowded (Hernstig, 2016; Wångersjö, 2016). Areas that once separated the working class instead became areas that separated migrants from other people in society. Hammarkullen became an early problem area marked by solid segregation. It is today classified as one of Gothenburg's *particularly vulnerable areas*, according to the police's list (Göteborgs Stad, n.d.). That means the geographical area has a low socioeconomic status and a high crime rate, leaving the residents in poor living conditions.

At the same time, Wångersjö (2016) believes that the situation in this type of area is often better than the rumors suggest. Million Program areas carry many qualities rarely addressed in the urban planning debate (Hernstig, 2016). Hernstig (2016, p. 26) describes that: "Hammarkullen [...] symbolizes for many the negative side of the Million programs. However, there is a great commitment and togetherness behind the headlines that talk about social exclusion." Hammarkullen has a wealthy cultural diversity representative of at least 84 nations. Once a year, Hammarkullen is recognized when the Hammarkullekarnvalen is held (Hernstig, 2016). The festival lasts three days

Hammarkullen also has a significant proportion of its population in the 25-44 age group, which accounts for 28% of the population. These people can be in their prime working age and positively impact the local economy by creating employment and contributing to consumption. However, this presupposes a certain level of income and low unemployment. Furthermore, the elderly population of 65 years and older comprise a smaller proportion of the population in Hammarkullen, corresponding to approximately 11%. That means the area's need for care and welfare services is not high. However, it also indicates a challenge for older people in the area to access health care services nearby if the services available concerning the population are limited.

In terms of ethnic background, Hammarkullen is one of the most multicultural areas in Sweden, where almost 90% of the residents are foreign-born or Swedish-born with two foreign-born parents. That contrasts with Sweden's average, where approximately 80% are ethnically Swedish, see Figure 4.3. In addition, Figure 4.4 shows that approximately 40% of the residents of Hammarkullen are unemployed, a significantly higher percentage than the average unemployment rate in Sweden, which is barely 10%. That may relate to the proportion of foreign-born in the area who may experience language barriers, discrimination, or other challenges affecting their employment possibilities.

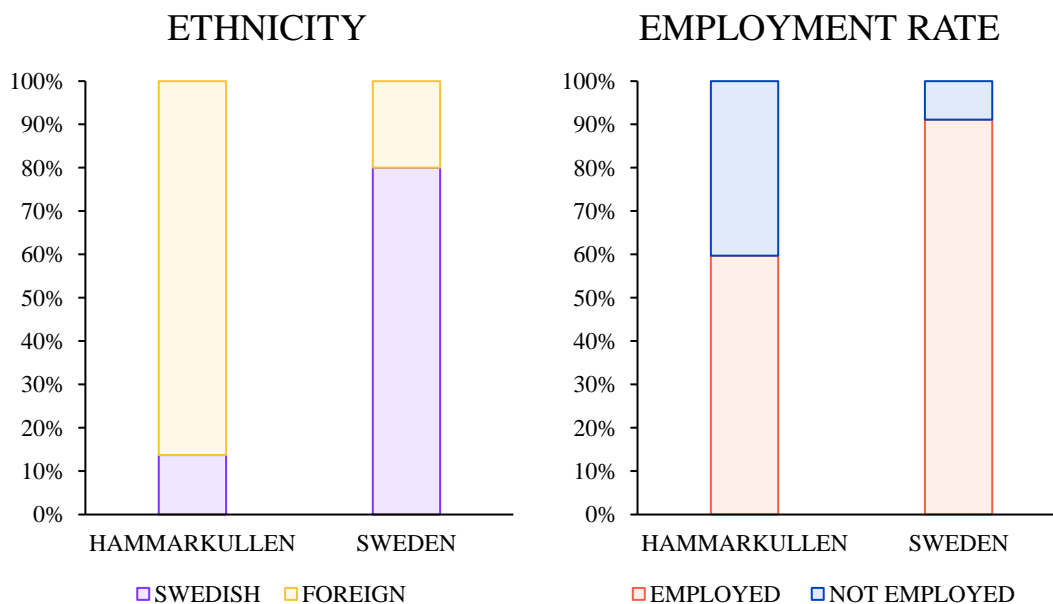


Figure 4.3 Hammarkullen versus Sweden's population based on ethnicity in 2021
(<https://www.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html>; Statistiska centralbyrån, n.d.).

Figure 4.4 Hammarkullen versus Sweden's population based on the employment rate in 2021
(<https://www.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html>; Statistiska centralbyrån, 2022).

Hammarkullen has a broader range of cultures and experiences than other areas in Sweden. This diversity can have both positive and negative consequences. On the one hand, it can create a more prosperous and more varied society with different perspectives, cultural traditions, and lifestyles. On the other hand, it can also present

challenges with integration, understanding, and social cohesion, primarily if cultural differences and language barriers exist. Another observation is that the high percentage of foreign-born and people with foreign-born parents can affect the needs and challenges in the area. Based on the statistics on employment conditions in Hammarkullen, there may also be a need to develop programs to help people overcome language barriers and offer educational support. Targeting entrepreneurs and employers offering employment in the area may also be appropriate, as it is essential for social integration and participation.

Furthermore, Hammarkullen has lower income levels for the population between the ages of 20 and 64 compared to Sweden on average, see Figure 4.5. The median and average wages in the area are approximately 60% and 50% lower than the average in Sweden. The median salary in Hammarkullen is SEK 190,600, meaning half of the population earns more, and half earns less than this. The average salary in the area is slightly higher and is SEK 205,000. Thus, it is interesting to note the difference between the median and average salaries in Hammarkullen. The average wage is higher than the median wage, which confirms that a few people in the neighborhood earn higher wages while the majority earn much less.

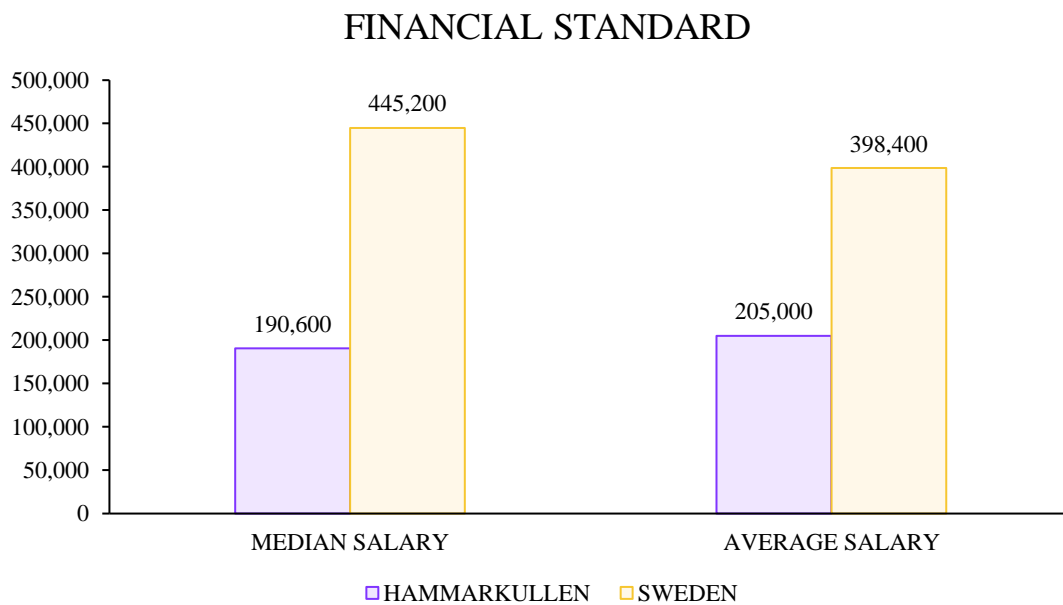


Figure 4.5 Hammarkullen's population according to financial standards versus Sweden in 2021 (<https://www.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html>).

The education level in Hammarkullen illustrates in Figure 4.6. The highest level of education completed varies and includes approximately 4,100 people, corresponding to the population between 25-64 years of age. At first glance, the statistics show that 6% of the area has no education. Here it should be considered that almost 20% of the population do not get represented as they are younger than 25 years of age, even though they either lack education or have a completed elementary, gymnasium, or higher education level. On the other hand, the current population statistics show that 1,300

people in Hammarkullen have completed elementary school education. However, Skolverket (n.d.) states that roughly 60% of those examined in 2022 who fall within the scope of the unrepresented in the statistics do not qualify for studies at the gymnasium, paving the way for alternatives such as criminality.

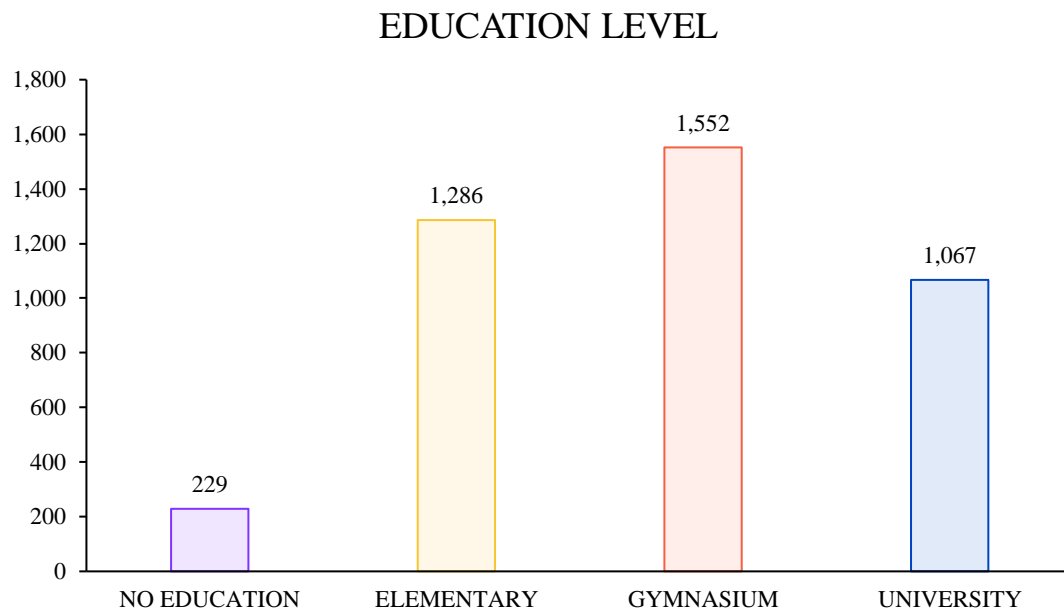


Figure 4.6 Hammarkullen's population educational level in 2021 (<https://www.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html>).

The highest levels of education in the area consist of nearly 1,600 people who have completed gymnasium and approximately 1,100 people who have completed a university or college degree. According to the current statistics, every eighth person has an academic education. That can also justify the area's high unemployment and low income since higher education is often a prerequisite for higher wage growth and increased employment rates. In turn, it affects Hammarkullen's economic development and future opportunities in the longer term, which would be limited in this case. On the other hand, not all jobs require highly educated personnel, so it does not necessarily have to be a risk. At the same time, it is more challenging for an area to attract companies and investments if the right skills are lacking, which justifies more uncomplicated tasks and lower-paid workplaces nearby.

In summary, Hammarkullen has a diverse population with a high proportion of foreign-born, meaning the area has a multicultural and diversified population. Unemployment is high, and the level of education varies, which indicates that there are some socioeconomic challenges in the area. The high percentage of young people in Hammarkullen can also significantly impact the area's economic situation. That justifies the importance of offering education, work, and development. It can be made by creating more educational opportunities, offering more jobs near the home, and improving the quality of life for the residents of Hammarkullen with the proper functioning businesses, activities, and services.

4.1.2 Infrastructure and Public Transport

The traffic planning in Hammarkullen is typical for Million Programs following the SCAFT model with feeder streets and traffic separation (Hernstig, 2016). The model entails entirely car-free residential areas, except on certain access streets that jut out at some points, see Figure 4.7. That has led to a single route in and out of Hammarkullen via the E45 (<https://www.google.com/maps>). Consequently, residential parking lots, green areas, and forests dominate the space between the houses and the driveway, creating a barrier between neighboring districts (Hall & Vidén, 2006). Problems have also occurred due to the construction structure in the area as the driving prohibition got violated and residents disturbed (Bostadsbolaget, 2015). That has led to the implementation of bars adjacent to the center and residential areas.

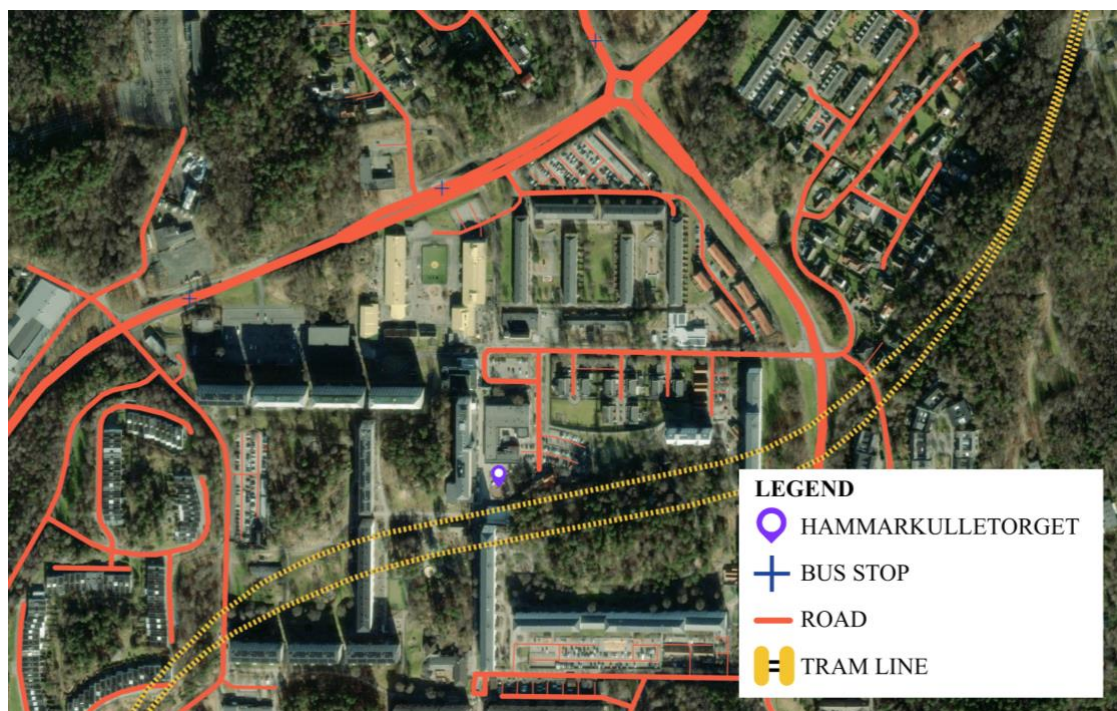


Figure 4.7 The roads and tram line in Hammarkullen.

There was also an idea to build a subway line to connect different city districts like the public transport in Stockholm (Hernstig, 2016). However, the idea never went through, but Hammarkullen got Gothenburg's only underground tram station. The tram line stops by Hammarkulletorget, see Figure 4.7, and connects to Angered and Gothenburg's inner city, with a journey time of 5, respectively 14 minutes with tram lines 4, 8, and 9 (<https://www.vasttrafik.se/>). The trams pass every 5 minutes during rush hours and vary between 5-10 minutes in low traffic. There is also a bus stop approximately 500 meters from Hammarkulletorget. They are all together, covering large parts of Gothenburg.

4.2 Hammarkulletorget

Hammarkulletorget, see Figure 4.8, is the center of Hammarkullen (Hernstig, 2016). The square is centrally located in the area and adjoins essential streets in the district.



Figure 4.8 Hammarkulletorget with premises for different operations to the left, the container building Mixköket in the middle, and the tram stop to the right.

Although the square is a prominent junction and meeting place in the image of Hammarkullen (Bostadsbolaget, 2015), most people use the surface as a passage or shortcut without interacting with the square (Hernstig, 2016). Carmona (2010) confirms that many district squares built during the Million Program are empty today. That is because the square's traditional function has changed; thus, the public space has fallen into disrepair. Some factors that affect attractiveness are the following:

- Hammarkulletorget has limited supplies compared to the proportion of residents in Hammarkullen (LINK Arkitektur, n.d.).
- Nearby neighborhoods have a more excellent range of activities and businesses, which attracts Hammarkullen's population to consume there (WSP, 2022).
- The district has a sparse neighborhood structure, where buildings have spread out, and the densification of surfaces has yet to be prioritized (LINK Arkitektur, n.d.).
- Hammarkullen is one of Gothenburg's particularly vulnerable areas, according to the police's list (Göteborgs Stad, n.d.).

A significant problem affecting Hammarkulletorget today is a need for more activities outcompeted by neighboring districts. Bostadsbolaget (2016) claims that today's square has supplies that cannot live up to the expectations of Hammarkullen citizens. In a neighborhood analysis by Bostadsbolaget (2016), around 90 residents in Hammarkullen participated, of which 60% confirmed a lack of service in the square. It also consists of Hammarkulletorget's desolate surface, which is empty of people and affects the square as a meeting place. Bostadsbolaget (2016) states that the Hammarkulletorget needs more activities and seating, as the place currently consists of a gravel field with no functions. In addition, Boverket (2021) cites that deserted squares are perceived as unsafe and threatening, constituting a security concern. A well-populated square would

instead lead to a more positive image of the area. To advise this, Hammarkulletorget expects to get renovated in a few years (Bostadsbolaget, n.d.a). Due to the time horizon and the fact that the timeline for the renovation plans still needs to be set, Bostadsbolaget has come up with a temporary measure (Carlsson, 2021). The company bought a container building in 2021 called Mixköket, which now can be found on Hammarkulletorget. The initiative made by Bostadsbolaget proceeds from the fact that the container building can increase the area's attractiveness for residents and visitors at Hammarkullenbuilding can increase the area's attractiveness for residents and visitors at Hammarkullen.

4.2.1 Market Position

In Hammarkullen, several amenities exist, including public benefit and profit-making activities, see Figure 4.9. The public utility comprises a folk high school, library, community center, swimming pool, and activity center (<https://www.google.com/maps>). The profit-making activities include a hairdresser, a meat shop with an attached restaurant, two kiosks, an oriental grocery store, a pizzeria, and a Persian restaurant in Mixköket. Besides the existing public benefit activities, Bostadsbolaget aims to establish a job hub ("jobbhub") in the container building to support residents in finding employment (Framtiden, n.d.b).

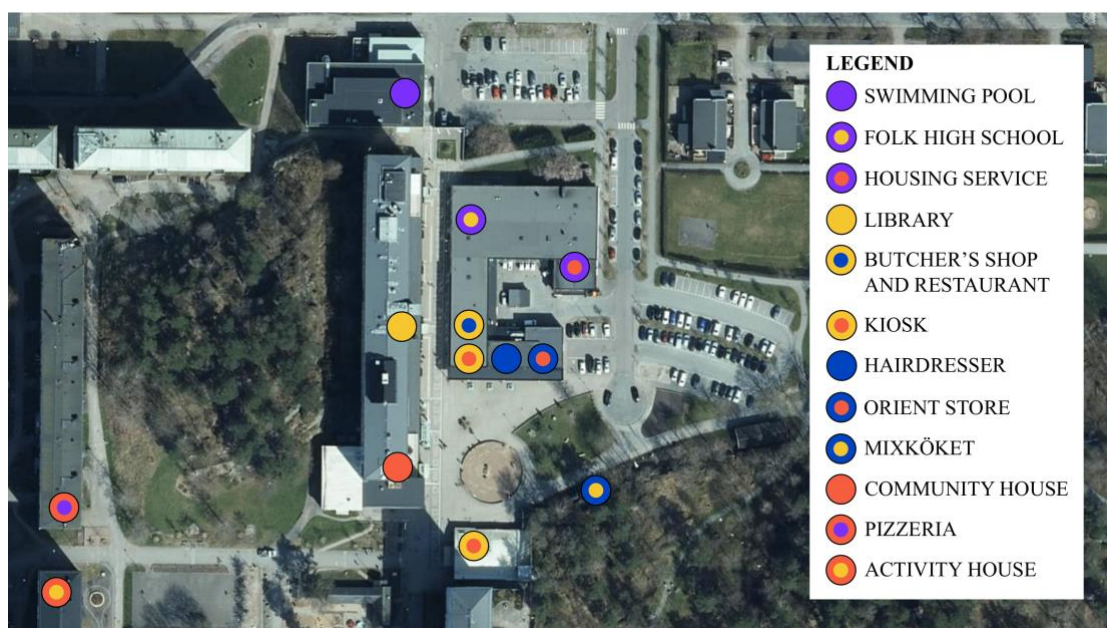


Figure 4.9 Different businesses, activities, and services in Hammarkullen (<https://www.google.com/maps>).

Today, there is low purchasing power in the area and low activity in the square. According to the purchasing patterns, the outflow for daily necessities in Hammarkullen in 2020 was 220 million SEK annually, with a daily necessities index of 11% (WSP, 2022). That is, 89% of residents' consumption occurs elsewhere. The main challenge for businesses in Hammarkulletorget is not necessarily to increase inflow but to reduce the outflow of purchasing power.

By studying the different supplies and services, it is, among other things, noticeable that the grocery store in the square is a private actor with many oriented groceries and

solid local roots compared to the traditional grocery stores. However, the basis of the number of residents makes it difficult to reach market shares within the daily goods segment in the area. That means that traditional chains have little interest in establishing themselves in Hammarkullen despite high demand from the inhabitants (Bostadsbolaget, 2015). In addition, a grocery store would compete and eliminate the current oriental store (WSP, 2022). Furthermore, the range of restaurants could be more substantial. However, the square can accommodate up to two restaurants with correct adaptation to the target group's preferences based on price and eating habits.

On the other hand, crime in the area, such as threats and robberies, can deter new establishments and negatively affect trade, restaurant operations, and commercial operations. In addition, there are today two kiosks at the square with about 50 meters between them. Based on the area's conditions, WSP (2022) reasons for dismantling one of the kiosks to make room for other requested supplies and services or to expand the oriental store.

Bostadsbolaget (2016) states that there are requests for more association premises, a pharmacy, a bank, a health center, and a post office at Hammarkulletorget. There is also a need for entertainment-focused and decorative items such as outdoor areas to hang out in, cafes, and flea markets. WSP (2022) recommends that shops and premises establish where pedestrian and bicycle traffic flow is most significant or next to public transport. A shortcoming of Hammarkullen is that the public transport stop is below ground level. As a result, there are no direct connections between the public transport stop and the trade. Even Hammarkulletorget's location is approximately 3 kilometers from the E45 entrance, affecting the flow around the square. Hence, the co-location of activities that generate visits is vital to increase attraction and simultaneously facilitate handling several matters. WSP (2022) also states the importance of trading places functioning as meeting places.

Furthermore, Hammarkullen has many families with children in the area, but there need to be more stores catering to this group. Therefore, adaptation must fit the area's conditions better. According to Bostadsbolaget's neighborhood analysis, other suggestions for operations are gyms, clothing, and toy stores (Bostadsbolaget, 2016).

4.2.2 Mixköket

The container building Mixköket is located on Hammarkulletorget, see Figure 4.10 and Appendix III for more figures of the building. Mixköket has been on Hammarkulletorget for almost 2.5 years. Initially, a Thai restaurant was established, which closed after approximately six months. After that, the container building was empty. Currently, three out of five premises in Mixköket are empty. The two occupied premises consist of a Persian restaurant and a job hub that supports people in their job search (Bostadsbolaget, n.d). Every Friday, activities for children and young people are also organized by the association Fridays, which then borrows one of the premises in the container building.



Figure 4.10 The container building Mixköket on Hammarkulletorget. The job hub on top to the left, the Persian restaurant on the bottom to the left.

4.3 Bostadsbolaget

Bostadsbolaget is one of Sweden's most prominent landlords and the oldest public housing company in Gothenburg (Bostadsbolaget, n.d.a). It was founded in 1945 to work for the public good, reduce the housing shortage and offer good standard buildings. The company belongs to Framtidenkoncernen and is an affiliate of Framtiden, owned by the City of Gothenburg. Framtiden has established clear ownership directives for Bostadsbolaget's business to break segregation and increase safety and equality in Gothenburg (Framtiden, 2020). The company has identified a short-term and long-term strategy for working with that. The short-term strategy is known as Superförvaltning 2020-2025. It includes several initiatives within the housing management, such as renovation and refurbishment, focusing on increasing safety and attendance. The long-term strategy is called Framtiden Stadsutveckling 2020-2030 and focuses on creating a belief in the future for citizens in these development areas. The strategy partly involves measures to reverse the development of Hammarkullen to remove it from the police's list of particularly vulnerable areas.

5 Empirical Research

The section presents a compilation of the interviews with the respondents according to Table 3.1. The results divide into themes based on the responses to the questions in the interview guide, see Appendix I. Several categories were identified, including a description of Hammarkullen, opinions on Mixköket, and examples of challenges, strategies, driving forces, inspirations, and lessons learned from working with temporary measures. The empirical research also consists of observation studies from Hammarkulletorget to identify the movement flow and understand how people use the square during certain times of the day. The observation proceeds from Appendix II.

5.1 The Development of Hammarkullen

Hammarkullen is an area with many social problems. The Head of Development in the area representing Bostadsbolaget explains that the most significant social problem in Hammarkullen is poverty. There is also a considerable part of segregation and mistrust of authorities as disinformation campaigns have a foothold in the area. The respondent further emphasizes declining scores and a low proportion of high-performing students. Students not passing primary or secondary school creates more difficult conditions to develop and enter society. In the worst case, it leads to alienation and criminality. The New Production Manager at the same company mentions a need for more security in Hammarkullen as people only dare to go out in daylight. The Head of Development in Hammarkullen has a similar opinion and believes that a culture of silence and fear originates from the criminal influence in the area. People are not inclined to report incidents to responsible actors or call neighbors for help. The respondent also contends there are more people than there is room for in the apartments in Hammarkullen, which means that children, teenagers, and young adults need a place to hang out. They may not have the opportunity to bring friends home, which results in them hanging outdoors in the area, which can be seen negatively due to the presence of criminals.

The Project Manager in Urban Planning at the City of Gothenburg considers the situation in Hammarkullen ambiguous. The respondent implies that, on the one hand, some statistics show that it has socioeconomic challenges. On the other hand, it is also an area with solid local anchoring where many people are involved in the local community. The Associate Professor at the Chalmers University of Technology has been active daily in Hammarkullen for almost 40 years and is researching the area's social sustainability. The respondent states that Hammarkulletorget was very interesting in the 70s when it developed. For instance, Sweden's most profitable grocery store was established in the area then. However, slowly but surely, the residents in Hammarkullen changed, leading those who lived there from the beginning to return to the inner city of Gothenburg. Then the banks, the health centers, and the police office gradually closed.

The Artistic Tutor representing the Chalmers University of Technology has expertise in work of social inclusion in vulnerable areas; the respondent describes that for 50 years, Hammarkullen has served as a box into which individuals who cannot afford to live elsewhere turn. The fact that the area classifies as particularly vulnerable is a lot about segregation and not the physical built environment. The Artistic Tutor continues and claims that green areas in Hammarkullen provide a safe place for children to play, which comes from building the area according to the SCAFT model. The New Production Manager from Bostadsbolaget and Project Manager in Urban Planning at

the City of Gothenburg argue that there is a history of Hammarkulletorget which explains why the square looks like it does but highlights that not much has changed. However, the Principal of Angered Folk High School has its workplace next to the Hammarkulletorget and reasons the square has improved over the years. There have been some renovations at the businesses, and occasional activities are occurring. It is also noticeable that some people hanging around the square interested in making money from criminal activity have moved to other places in Hammarkullen. The Head of Development in Hammarkullen explains that even if the development has progressed, they are still in the initial stage of the transformation. Today, the area's supply range cannot fulfill the resident's needs. In recent years, urban development in Hammarkullen has been downgraded instead of upgraded. Thus, many residents want something to happen, but trust must be more vital for change to occur. The respondent does not believe that a new square automatically contributes to eradicating the social problems in the area but reasons that it has a positive impact in the long term. The New Production Manager mentions that it is crucial to change Hammarkullen ahead of the significant renovation of Bostadsbolaget to gain the residents' trust.

Furthermore, the Head of Development in Hammarkullen contends that Bostadsbolaget looked for possibilities on the market to begin the development of Hammarkulletorget. They received a tip that a container building, today's Mixköket, was for sale and thus became the starting point for new activities on the square. The New Production Manager implies that another temporary building would occur if Mixköket had not been for sale. The respondent states that Bostadsbolaget was looking for a unique building, but not in a provocative sense. Instead, something that attracts attention rather than ordinary construction sheds. However, what is rare with Hammarkulletorget is that Bostadsbolaget primarily works with housing and does not usually develop squares. Bostadsbolaget thus has insufficient competence and needs support from Göteborgslokaler, who previously owned the square. The company bought the square because they had better financial conditions to develop the area than GöteborgsLokaler, who previously owned it. The Associate Professor claims that Bostadsbolaget purchased the square as a positive action. However, the company did not consider Hammarkullen a civil society with such firm wishes. Bostadsbolaget arrived with power concerning vision and money, which became problematic for the residents. Instead of the company supporting the current civil society, the respondent argues that it created "two arenas" against each other, creating tension between the residents and the company.

According to the Head of Development in Hammarkullen, the purpose of the purchase is to build Hammarkullen out of exclusion. The respondent describes that the container provides added value for residents as it creates the possibility to generate movement and security. The New Production Manager further highlights that Mixköket puts faith in the future as the respondent encourages that there is a symbolic value in it. The Head of Development in Hammarkullen emphasizes that Bostadsbolaget has temporary planning permission on the square and that the container building will not remain after the completion of the permanent renovation. Although, the respondent explains that the container building is still in its infancy. However, the New Production Manager shares a different idea and reasons that if the temporary measure contributes to the meeting place, it can fulfill a permanent role in consideration of the design of the new square.

Nevertheless, the process of placing the container cannot be considered problem-free. According to the Head of Development in Hammarkullen, it has been more work than

they could have imagined and claims: "We have to be self-critical. We are not a company that runs restaurants; we have no experience with that. We imagined something that did not correspond to reality." In the same way, the Consultant hired by Bostadsbolaget emphasizes that the biggest mistake with the investment of Mixköket is that Bostadsbolaget did not consider which activities should exist in the building. There were no clear principles for how to cooperate or what the objective was in the planning phase. The Head of Development in Hammarkullen implies they were probably too naive and thought the outcome could have differed if they had included respondents' opinions on the temporary measure. The company did not conduct a specific citizen dialogue about the proposal since the purchase happened spontaneously.

Bostadsbolaget has previously had some dialogue with the residents to understand what they demand and need at Hammarkulletorget. The New Production Manager emphasizes that the results indicate the same thing; the residents want a large food chain, health center, and pharmacy. However, the Head of Development in Hammarkullen thinks the residents' needs are complex to enforce, considering the competition from nearby areas and limited-service areas. The Property Manager at GöteborgsLokaler, explains that some people believe the typical square functions the same way today as it did before. However, it is more common for banks, post offices, and bakeries to close rather than open new ones. The respondent states that people in vulnerable areas also believe that "it was better before" and questions why certain businesses or operations do not exist in the area when they rarely are available elsewhere. The respondent highlights that this mentality harms actors' development work. Therefore, the Head of Development in Hammarkullen argues that a citizen dialogue has not continued as it can easily disappoint people when the proposals do not carry out. Residents think Bostadsbolaget "does not keep what they promise" when they cannot offer specific businesses due to the risks when establishing in the area.

The Principal, Associate Professor, and Artistic Tutor, all active actors in Hammarkullen, confirm the high degree of uncertainty at Hammarkulletorget. There is a strong sense of instability as the knowledge about the plans or design of the square with the residents is almost nonexistent. As the square as a meeting place means a lot to the residents, it signifies that Bostadsbolaget must consider Hammarkullen's different backgrounds, ethnic affiliations, and roots in other countries. According to the Artistic Tutor from the Chalmers University of Technology, Hammarkullen has needed development for a long time. Now, when it has begun, it has progressed very quickly. The respondent states it is strange that the actors working on the development have been fully aware of existing studies and knowledge about Hammarkulletorget but have yet to use the opportunity to utilize it as the basis for purchasing the container building. The Artistic Tutor highlights that every time something new happens, the reaction from the residents is that: "Here you do something again without asking and looking at people's needs." It is not a matter of resources, but Bostadsbolaget needs to be more responsive.

The New Production Manager at Bostadsbolaget argues that it is very popular with meeting places but that the concept usually sounds better than its physical form. The risk with the container building is that it has the opposite effect and does not work according to the plan. However, the respondent does not believe that the reason why Mixköket has not worked well is not because it is temporary. Bostadsbolaget commissioned an analysis by WSP showing Hammarkullen's market position, which

stated that the trade potential is low. The Head of Development in Hammarkullen also describes that the results show that more than two restaurants are not profitable on the square based on the area's consumption level. In addition, the Principal at Angereds Folk High School explains that people only visit Hammarkulletorget for specific matters or during special events, such as Hammarkullekarnevalen, and not necessarily there to eat. However, the Project Manager in Urban Planning from the City of Gothenburg mentions that the conditions for getting to Hammarkulletorget with public transport are well-functioning, as it is possible to get around fast and efficiently. The Consultant believes that if Bostadsbolaget had considered the analysis of Hammarkullen's market position, they would have understood that Mixköket is not the right temporary measure for the situation. The container building primarily fits restaurant operations, and converting the premises to other uses is expensive. However, establishing several restaurants in Hammarkullen is unrealistic. The Artistic Tutor adds that the square is uncomfortable as an outdoor meeting place because it is outdated, consists of few activities, and does not integrate with the surrounding nature. The respondent also describes the use of Hammarkulletorget:

“The square looks empty during the day because people living in the area are at work or school, which is natural in a residential area. If the square is being used during the day, then it means that unemployment is high. There is also no activity that creates life during the day in the square. On the other hand, in the evening, on weekends, and in the summer, the square is used very intensively.”

A similar view emerges from the Consultant, who reasons that Hammarkulletorget is a residential area center, meaning the structure has a limited adaptation to commerce, see Figure 5.1.

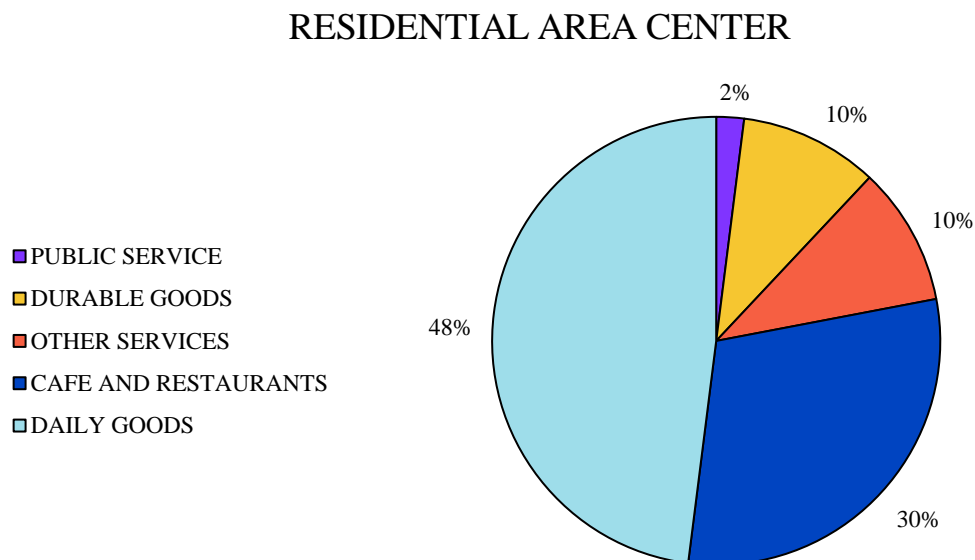


Figure 5.1 The attractiveness of trade in a residential area center (Project Manager at a consulting company, personal communication, April 29, 2023).

Nonetheless, the New Production Manager at Bostadsbolaget considers they made a reasonable decision about the investment of Mixköket. Removing the container building at this point only conveys that Bostadsbolaget does not believe in Hammarkullen. The respondent ends with: "The solution is not always to think one extra time; sometimes, you must decide to do something. Otherwise, the risk is that nothing will happen, leaving it to its fortune."

5.2 Observations of Hammarkulletorget's daily use

On seven different days and on three different occasions per day, observations have been carried out at Hammarkulletorget to understand how people use the place. The observations consider how many people are just passing by, visiting one of the nearby businesses, Mixköket, or socializing in the square, see Figures 5.2-5.5.

Figure 5.2 presents statistics of passers-by walking through the square to other destinations without specific interest in Hammarkulletorget or its surroundings. The people's primary purpose is to use the square as a thoroughfare. The observations show that most people pass by the square rather than interact. On average, approximately 60 people pass by the square between 09:00-09:15 and 90 people between 12:00-12:15 and 15:00-15:15. Although the number of people varies depending on the day, time, and weather conditions. However, it is possible to notice a clear trend that more people pass by during sunny conditions with higher temperatures. In comparison, fewer people pass by in cloudy conditions with lower temperatures.

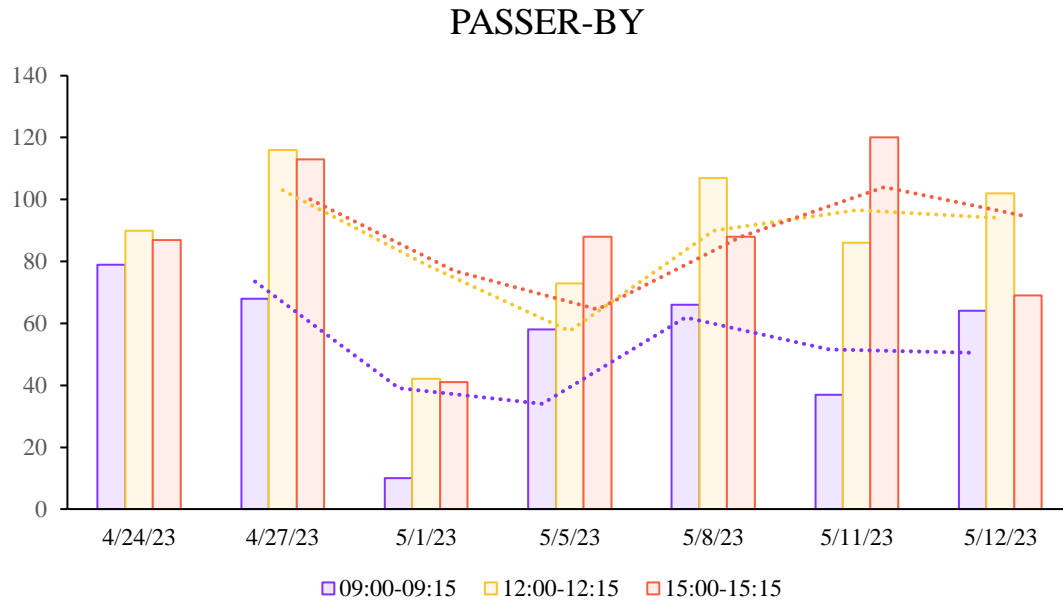


Figure 5.2 The number of people passing by Hammarkulletorget between 09:00-09:15, 12:00-12:15, and 15:00-15:15.

Furthermore, the number of people passing by simultaneously on different days also differs. For example, only ten people passed by on May 1, 2023, at 09-09:15 while 66 people passed by on May 8, 2023, at 09-09:15. On April 27, 2023, at 12-12:15 most people passed by, with 116 people. In this case, May 1 was a bank day when many people were off from school and work. The weather conditions were also rainy, which

contributed to the reduced movement. Meanwhile, April 27 and May 8 are considered regular working days.

No specific target group is defined but a mixture of different age groups and ethnicities. It is possible to identify children and teenagers on their way to school, adults walking to work or passing service personnel and pensioners. Passers cross in different ways, such as by scooters, bicycles, or walking with a pram or walker.

The second observed criterion was surrounding businesses and services, see Figure 5.3. Time and weather conditions determine the proportion of people who visit different operations. In general, more people visit these during warmer and sunnier weather. However, the number of visitors increases during lunchtime, with most people between 12-12:15. This may be related to the lunch break for people who work or study nearby. For example, on May 8, 2023, the services and businesses had the most visitors during lunchtime, more precisely, 78 people.

BUSINESSES AND SERVICES

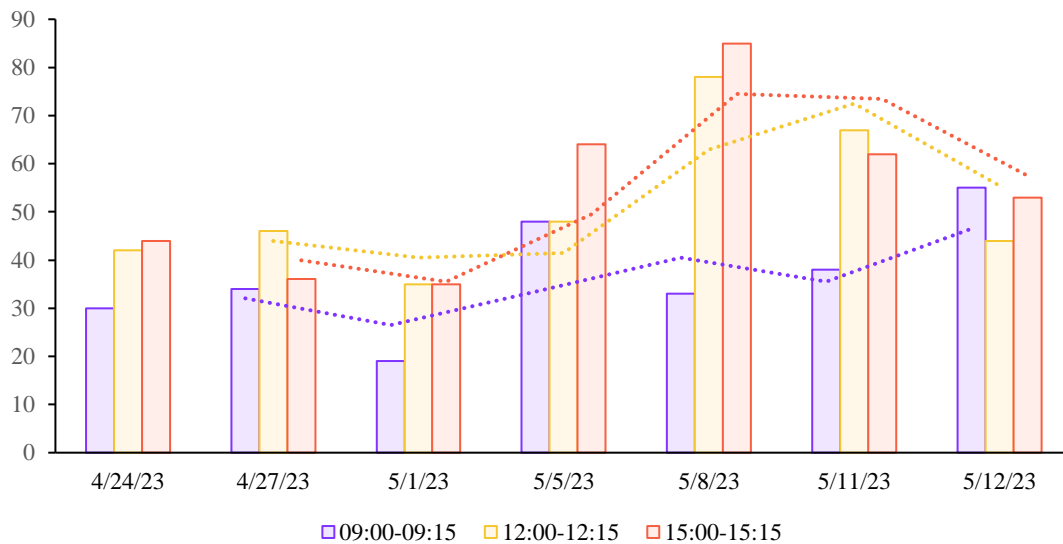


Figure 5.3 The number of people visiting different businesses and services at Hammarkulletorget between 09:00-09:15, 12:00-12:15, and 15:00-15:15.

On the other hand, only 19 people visited the site on May 1 during the morning hour. Although on average, roughly 40 people visit Hammarkulletorget's other activities between 09:00-09:15, and approximately 50 people between 12:00-12:15 and between 15:00-15:15. Clearly, people in the area had a great interest in using the various services and supplies these businesses offer. The services and businesses that were primarily well-visited were Angereds Folk High School, the oriental store, and the kiosks. The second most popular attraction, besides the three operations mentioned, was the library, frequently used as a meeting place by primarily children and teenagers between 12:00-12:15 and 15:00-15:15. Additionally, there were visits to the hairdresser, community house, butcher's shop, and its belonging restaurant.

Another group observed was those who actively stayed or socialized at Hammarkulletorget, see Figure 5.4. These people stayed and integrated with the square.

The observations show that only a few people hang out in the square compared to those who pass by or visit nearby services and businesses. On average, two people hang out at Hammarkulletorget between 09:00-09:15, six people between 12:00-12:15, and usually nine people between 15:00-15:15. It concludes that more people socialize in the afternoons compared to the mornings and lunchtimes. The activities include various things, such as standing and talking to each other, relaxing on benches, talking on the phone, eating lunch, playing with children, or feeding pigeons.

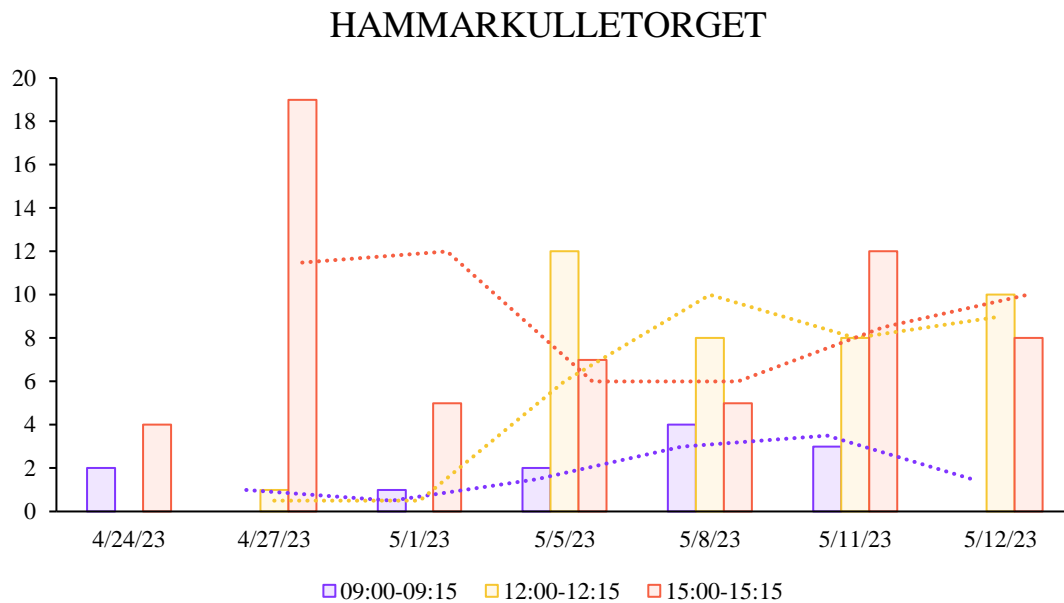


Figure 5.4 The number of people hanging out at Hammarkulletorget between 09:00-09:15, 12:00-12:15, and 15:00-15:15.

Furthermore, the observations show that the number of people socializing at Hammarkulletorget increased during May, which likely depends on the weather affecting the number of people hanging out. People want to be outdoors when it is sunny and warm. Two days also stand out: April 27 and May 11 between 15:00-15:15. During these days, an association is visible on the square, where they display a table with books in all different languages. Based on the observations, they talk to passers-by, hand out or exchange books for free, and provide coffee and cookies. This activity attracts many people and not necessarily to get a book. Also, to invite conversation where larger groups of teenagers gathered and mingled.

The container building Mixköket was the last aspect observed, illustrated in Figure 5.5. The observations contributed to understanding Mixköket's role and how visitors use it today. The number of visitors to the container building is the lowest of the total observation. Averagely, one person visits the container between 09:00-09:15, three people between 12:00-12:15, and five people between 15:00-15:15. There are three odd occasions on April 27 between 12:00-12:15 and on May 5 and May 12 between 15:00-15:15. In April the first spring sun peeked out. The door to the Persian restaurant was open, playing loud music. These two factors seem to have attracted the people during the lunch break. For the occasions in May between 15:00-15:15, activities were held by the association Fridays, which organizes activities for children and teenagers one day a

week in Hammarkullen. Many people gathered here to participate in various activities; in this case, they had a mini museum one day and a masquerade another day.

MIXKÖKET

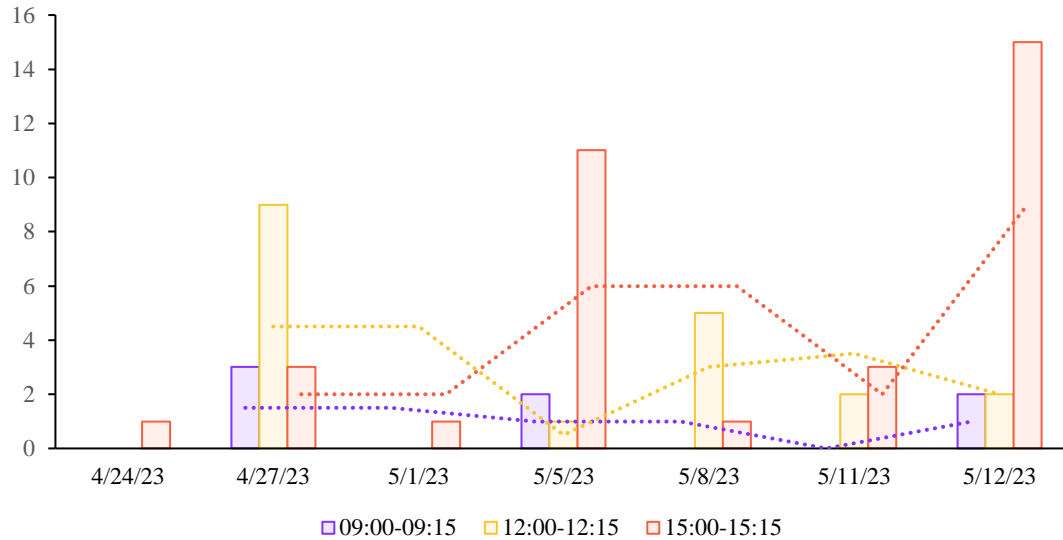


Figure 5.5 The number of people visiting the container building Mixköket at Hammarkulletorget between 09:00-09:15, 12:00-12:15, and 15:00-15:15.

Furthermore, the weather does not seem to affect the number of visitors to Mixköket, except for April 27. That is due to the amount varying regardless of the weather. However, it is not possible to draw any other clear conclusions.

In summary, the number of people passing by, integrating with the surroundings, or socializing on Hammarkulletorget varies depending on the day, time, and weather conditions. A clear trend is that more significant movement appears during sunnier and warmer conditions. However, all observations vary in amount, depending on several factors such as the day of the week, time, and specific events or activities in the area, affecting what people choose to do. That provides an opportunity to understand what can affect the movement and what initiatives or temporary measures are required to attract more visitors.

5.3 Opinions on Mixköket

All respondents answered if Mixköket could contribute to a better meeting place in Hammarkullen. Most of the answers were optimistic about container building as a concept. The Head of Development in Tynnered favors Mixköket and contends that making something extraordinary out of the container building is possible. According to the Head of Business Areas at Vasakronan, all activation with the right content can create an enjoyable meeting place. However, the Associate Professor within social sustainability implies that a temporary measure, such as Mixköket, can be implemented if there is an existing need to fulfill. The Principal at Angereds Folk High School states that Bostadsbolaget has not done a sufficiently good preliminary study. The respondent doubtfully questions how many "yes" they would have received on an actual proposal.

Thus, the Project Manager in Urban Planning claims that it is essential to develop functions locally; otherwise, it communicates that there is no long-term plan for the area.

Some of the respondents were also negative about the container building at Hammarkulletorget. Mixköket on the square appeared unexpectedly, and the local actor, the Associate Professor, argues that this kind of initiative must develop more organically when a surface is full of friction. Both the Head of Development at Tynnered and the Property Developer at Stena Fastigheter, also an actor in the development work of Tynnered, claims that a container building only works in the right place, which is not in a particularly vulnerable area. The respondent from Stena Fastigheter further highlights that Mixköket is an already unsafe and harsh-looking building in its construction. When it ends up in a challenging climate, the experience of insecurity increases.

Although there are divided opinions on whether Mixköket can contribute to a better meeting place on Hammarkulletorget, all respondents agreed that the container building follows certain risks. The Associate Professor reasons that when developing a square, it is easy to focus too much on strategies that should manage to make a square become active. However, it is not about making a square active but making residents feel it is theirs. Furthermore, the respondent emphasizes that there are two adverse effects of Mixköket:

"One is that it represents them [residents in Hammarkullen], then someone from outside comes again to fix Hammarkullen. The second is that it can increase vandalism. It is not our square; it is someone else taking over it so that it has a dissolving effect."

A container building is usually associated with trashy surroundings. Therefore, the Sustainability Strategist at Huddinge Municipality believes there is a risk that it will become a rubbish environment and look dilapidated in Hammarkullen. Furthermore, the Head of Development in Tynnered and the Head of Business Areas at Vasakronan agree that keeping the environment clean and organized is essential to avoid becoming a meeting place for criminals. If it becomes unsafe, the Principal at Angered Folk High School explains that there is a risk that it will become a square with a bad reputation. The Artistic Tutor and the Project Manager in Temporary Measures also underline that Mixköket can contribute to an unsafe place as high-rise buildings and a hill hide it. That is because the container building's location is in the corner of Hammarkulletorget, which separates it from the other services and supplies in the square.

The Principal also underlines that one risk could be that Mixköket out-competes the already established operations in Hammarkullen if the container building suddenly becomes very popular. The Associate Professor mentions that some functioning businesses in Hammarkullen no longer receive the same resources from Bostadsbolaget because the company is starting its initiatives. That has resulted in businesses having a more challenging time outlasting. The Principal agrees with the Associate Professor and claims that Bostadsbolaget does not consider the existing businesses but is competing against already promising businesses instead of having a dialogue and cooperating with them. Therefore, Bostadsbolaget must rethink its communication with citizens and businesses in Hammarkullen. The Principal further contends there was no dialogue about the container building as it happened spontaneously. At the same time, citizens and companies are asking for transparency and dialogue. The Project Manager

in Urban Planning considers a similar opinion. According to the respondent, the residents may perceive Mixköket as the permanent solution to strengthen the area. Thus, the respondent states it is essential to communicate changes.

Although the respondents describe several risks with Mixköket, they also argue for possible opportunities with container building. The Head of Development in Tynnered implies that this temporary measure can create jobs. The Sustainability Strategist at Huddinge Municipality and the Head of Business Areas also highlights that it can provide opportunities for local entrepreneurs in Hammarkullen. Then there is a possibility for them to be seen and operate in their area. Furthermore, the Head of Development in Tynnered and the Artistic Tutor explain that one possibility with a Mixköket is that it is easier to experiment with container building in terms of rebuilding, splitting, or adding a floor. The Artistic Tutor also mentions that the architecture and trend of container buildings have been around longer in Europe. The respondent underlines that such a meeting place brings cultural life.

To establish a container building in a particularly vulnerable area, all respondents agree that the business must be adapted to attract visitors. The Head of Business Areas underlines that Bostadsbolaget must be clear about the risks of operating in a particularly vulnerable area with the established actors in the container building. The Head of Development in Tynnered and the Strategic Business Developer believe that driving spirits who understand the more significant societal benefit is needed. Therefore, the Associate Professor and the Principal implies employing people from the local community is essential. They consider local entrepreneurs to have a network in Hammarkullen, which would attract more people and create a pleasant meeting place.

The Artistic Tutor states that functionally it can be good to focus on something other than the typical businesses by offering activities such as cultural associations, music studios, art, and workshops. The respondent describes activities that are more radical and culturally connected to Hammarkullen as an opportunity. The Artistic Tutor claims that Hammarkullen has many cultures, and Mixköket could be the culture center. The Project Manager in Urban Planning agrees and highlights the following:

"Fill the container with a museum, walking library, or other things that have not existed on the square to attract people to Hammarkulletorget. It would allow people to see parts of the city that they otherwise would not have because I do not think the container building alone can attract people from central Gothenburg to Hammarkullen."

Furthermore, the New Production Manager at Bostadsbolaget and the Principal at Angered Folk High School argue that Mixköket must meet a need as much as possible. It is not just about filling the container with different businesses. There must be businesses that people want and are relevant. On the other hand, the Head of Development at Familjebostäder and the Head of Business Area at Vasakronan emphasize that businesses that serve food and coffee are the right way to go because food always attracts people. However, the Strategic Business Developer at Jernhusen underlines the importance of understanding which food offerings fit in to make it an exciting food destination. At the same time, the Consultant explains that a meeting place can consist of more than just food, especially in a particularly vulnerable area with insufficient purchasing power. The respondent reasons that the Mixköket should be a

place where people meet to socialize and not necessarily spend money and propose that a second-hand shop could operate the container building.

The Area Strategist, Project Manager in Urban Planning, and Property Developer state that creating a destination suitable for all ages is essential for children, young people, and pensioners to feel included. The Project Manager in Temporary Measures contends that Hammarkulletorget currently does not contain playgrounds and would benefit from play areas to encourage people to remain on the square. The respondent further implies that a meeting place should fit all people.

5.4 Challenges with Implementing Temporary Measures

Since Bostadsbolaget has challenges with the development of Hammarkulletorget, the actors are encouraged to explain how they experienced implementing temporary measures. In addition, the work to achieve social sustainability in vulnerable areas and the challenges they encountered during these processes. Several respondents agree that finding the right actors to drive the initiatives is a significant challenge. The Head of Business Areas states that finding actors who want to establish themselves and develop in a temporary measure can be difficult. That is because it is a new type of design that entails certain limitations in execution. The respondent claims they succeeded well thanks to good resources and a working group focusing on communication with interested actors. The Strategic Business Developer also describes that their project went well but argues difficulties finding the right businesses immediately. Two to three companies could maintain profitability throughout the four-year project period, while the other half of the container building changed businesses occasionally. The respondent highlights that the most challenging aspect of the collaboration is to convey and create the vision that they have with their tenants: "We wanted to build a sense of the future city, while some of the tenants thought that it would become part of Gothenburg's central station [which was located next to the temporary project]." The Consultant reasons that actors who invest without vision and goals run a greater risk of project failure. According to the respondent, an advantage is to develop a business model for initiatives such as temporary measures. The New Production Manager also emphasizes the importance of all partners sharing common values and visions about the society they want to create.

The Head of Development in Tynnered mentions that the implementation process is complex and confirms the challenge of finding well-chosen partners. On the other hand, the respondent describes difficulties with choosing the right initiatives and evaluating different projects' effects on the improvement work. The Property Developer at Stena Fastigheter claims that this type of project requires many resources in time and money but rarely produces direct results. The Associate Professor also believes that several actors in Hammarkullen carry out various initiatives independently but without connecting to common goals or considering the resources available in the surrounding area. Therefore, the respondent considers the process more straightforward if more actors with different areas of expertise are involved in the same investment decision.

Furthermore, the Artistic Tutor states the challenge of understanding the agenda of specific development projects, whereby "the dialogue aspect has [in Hammarkullen] been the hot potato that nobody wants to carry." The respondent considers many ideas, needs, and explanations motivating various projects, but the driving actors avoid implementing them. That also makes it more difficult for the actors to make the

residents not feel abandoned. The New Production Manager and the Project Manager in Urban Planning emphasize the challenge of getting people to dare to believe in temporary projects. It is difficult to convince people to believe the result can be good. Thus, it is essential to maintain the project's high quality rather than compromising it.

On the other hand, the New Production Manager at Bostadsbolaget implies it is relatively easy to keep a project ongoing for six months to a year. However, it becomes more difficult over an extended period. Some respondents also claim that a challenge is to meet the needs of residents and those who work and operate in the square. The Project Manager in Temporary Measures describes that people need help to accept when places turn into temporary measures rather than look at what they used to do. Thus, getting people to respect the change is challenging and requires the residents' understanding. Otherwise, there is a risk of conflict with the local community. The respondent also argues that change work is about showing that actors dare to invest in the development of an area and not remove values from the residents.

Another recurring factor complicating the challenges is the socioeconomic conditions in vulnerable areas. The Head of Development at Familjebostäder and the Property Developer at Stena Fastigheter contend that it is challenging to create a belief in the future if children and young people fail at school, go hungry, or do not have an ideal environment to develop. Then it is no longer about urban development and the physical built environment but about support from authorities in social administration. The Area Strategist at Huddinge Municipality reasons that these conditions can often improve with the help of social efforts by actors working for education and jobs. In the longer term, in this succeeded work, there is a risk that something arises that the Area Strategist and Sustainability Strategist describe as the paradox of happiness:

"The happiness paradox is a problem that means that no matter how much actors work with initiatives that promote education and jobs in a vulnerable area, these individuals with jobs will eventually move elsewhere. Individuals lift, but the area does not lift, creating a negative migration balance."

The happiness paradox is a complex problem as it is natural for people to seek better opportunities and living conditions. The Principal at Angereds Folk High School explains that a third of the population in Hammarkullen moves in and out every year, so getting these people to stay in the area is a challenge. According to the Project Manager in Urban Planning and the Artistic Tutor, the media image of Hammarkullen is an additional factor that drives the happiness paradox. The Head of Development in Hammarkullen underlines that people usually do not think positively about Hammarkullen. That prevents both private individuals and businesses from wanting to move to or establish themselves in the area. The Artistic Tutor explains that the problem is firmly rooted in how the media portray Hammarkullen with horror headlines about the presence of the police in the area and the classification as a particularly vulnerable area. Furthermore, the respondent mentions that it is ironic that the actors' efforts lead to a negative discourse instead of reducing crime and rumors about the area. The Principal at Angered Folk High School also claims the problems with the prescribed targets for particularly vulnerable areas:

"Having the focus on getting rid of crime is more about dealing with [criminal] people's lives, which I think is the wrong approach. Instead, they [actors] should focus on how to make this

[Hammarkullen] a fantastic area where everyone thrives and feels good".

The Property Developer at Stena Fastigheter considers that most people who live in the area are not criminals and that the focus must be on getting the people to dare to stay in the square and own that place. However, the respondent implies that it is easy for the wrong types of businesses to enter, even if it is a small percentage. The Property Developer states: "In the best of both worlds, we would have had bakeries everywhere in Gothenburg [...], but you [urban developers] have to understand their target group and have a responsibility to get the right businesses there." The Property Developer and the Consultant each bring up an example highlighting the importance of having brave actors who dare to invest in vulnerable areas. The Property Developer describes an example where a pizzeria in another vulnerable area, was threatened and, under constraint, became part of organized crime.

Similarly, the Consultant mentions another example where a restaurant in a particularly vulnerable area was threatened after one to two weeks of establishment. The respondent claims that the operator "more or less became terrified" after the perpetrators forcibly decided which suppliers the company was allowed to buy from to run the restaurant. In this way, they took control of the business, leading to the actor only daring to open the restaurant for a limited time during the day and then disestablished it.

However, the Associate Professor emphasizes the global goals and Agenda 2030, which is about how countries build sustainable societies and cities. The respondent argues that if ignoring the socioeconomic and criminal problems that characterize Hammarkullen today, the area would be ten years ahead of many other cities based on sustainable goals. Hammarkullen is ahead of its time in terms of being remarkably energy-efficient and having a low water consumption, which can position the area as a model for other cities to follow in terms of environmentally friendly practices. However, the Associate Professor justifies that many positive changes have yet to be invested in as it is a particularly vulnerable area.

5.5 The Strategy to Succeed with Meeting Places

A question was posed to all respondents requesting what they think is essential to consider when creating a well-functioning meeting place in a square. The fact that meeting places are created based on the residents' needs, in collaboration with various actors, and that it is inviting both during the day and in the evening are common denominators in the respondents' answers. In addition, security is an essential prerequisite, after which the Property Developer and the Consultant highlight women and children as an essential contribution to success in achieving it. According to the Property Manager at Göteborgslokaler, they had a good mindset about being welcoming and constantly working with dialogue from the beginning during a previous urban development project. The respondent explains that they had a citizens' office activated with different activities at different times of the day. It was very popular with the residents of the area, and the respondent continues:

"We had morning meetings with coffee and lecturers and informed people about what was happening in the area. Since a construction process was to be carried out, we talked about what would happen in two months, then in six months, and so on. The school, the police,

Västtrafik, and other important social actors were there. [...] We also invited constructors who got to present the upcoming refurbishment and construction."

The Principal at Angereds Folk High School also explains that bringing the residents along on the journey of change is extremely important. That is to tackle all the different opinions that may appear by explaining which benefits the projects generate and what it means for the whole. The Associate Professor also mentions the importance of involving the residents and implies that when the civilian population themselves claim to have been involved and contributed to a change, the actors then can admit that they have succeeded. The Property Managers state that actors need to be available to dialogue with residents to clarify why the change and development work occurs. The respondent considers ensuring they speak the "same language" throughout the process is essential. When private actors, civil society, and authorities work together, more perspectives can also be captured and thus contribute to better development. The Project Manager in Urban Planning claims that actors must clearly understand how communication should occur during the process. A challenge in Hammarkullen has been that there are many voices and viewpoints, but it has been difficult for individual citizens to know whom they are talking to and where their viewpoints lead. The respondent describes that it contributes to problems growing when the urban developers ignore the local knowledge and vice versa. Different projects can also fail depending on how they get presented and who is responsible for implementing the initiative. Creating meeting places based on needs is something the Head of Development in Tynnered also highlights as a matter of course.

On the other hand, the Head of Development in Tynnered considers that as an actor, it is impossible to believe in all meeting places themselves. In combination with everyone's participation, a meeting place can be destructive. Some people want to get served without getting involved in the issue of, for example, the renovation of Hammarkulletorget. According to the Head of Development in Hammarkullen, Bostadsbolaget has repeatedly gone public and asked what the residents demand in Hammarkullen. Today, the respondent experiences that people are fatigued from continuously getting questioned from the citizens' perspective.

Additional aspects that most respondents have in common are accessibility and adaptation. The New Production Manager, the Area Strategist, the Head of Business Areas, and the Strategic Business Developer indicate that the purpose of squares is to activate and create movement both during the day and in the evening as it generates security. In turn, the Strategic Business Developer explains that it does not have to be the same intensity during all hours of the day. On the other hand, the respondent describes that there should be both activities with fixed times and flexible activities that vary during different times. The Sustainability Strategist emphasizes that the meeting place must be adapted to function: "Many times in planning programs there should be shopping and cafes, but only by that urban developers exclude the people who cannot afford to buy a coffee for SEK 40." The respondent reasons it should be affordable to be at a meeting place as it otherwise abandons more people than it welcomes. The Property Developer at Stena Fastigheter confirms that restaurants are often an essential denominator in urban development but are challenging in areas already strongly fortified with socioeconomic challenges. The Sustainability Strategist also raises the problem of recruiting labor from other districts when new businesses open in vulnerable areas. The local workforce is often further away from the labor market, after which the

risk is that residents are once again excluded by only turning to already established actors. At the same time, municipalities often state that they build a city for everyone, which the Sustainability Strategist questions and believes they do not. The respondent considers non-commercial and free activities to create more significant flows in vulnerable areas. Making more tools available to fulfill people's needs completes succeeding in a meeting place easier. When the Artistic Tutor replies about creating a well-functioning meeting place, the respondent claims: "A good meeting place is the type of meeting place that I cannot imagine because it should surprise me during the creation. A preconceived meeting place has a higher risk of dying than living." Seeing a meeting place as a continuous, accessible, and creative process is the most important thing, according to the respondent. The Artistic Tutors reason that the people in the area determine how well the meeting place works.

5.6 Driving Forces for Urban Development Projects

There is no doubt that the upgrading of particularly vulnerable areas is an essential issue for the respondents. However, finance is crucial for any company to drive development change work in vulnerable areas. Several respondents claim the residents' wishes are essential but highlight the authorities' attitude to social work as decisive. Stricter requirements from authorities, municipalities, and industry players are the most vital driving forces. It is apparent from the Head of Development in Tynnered, the Head of Development at Familjebostäder, and the Head of development in Hammarkullen, who are all municipality-owned by the City of Gothenburg, that clear objectives and directives for the sustainability work from Framtidskoncernen set the framework and are the driving force of the three actors. The shared strategy deals with socioeconomic issues, making housing safer, and increasing integration and participation through housing development. The Area Strategist and Sustainability Strategist also work with urban development projects in another municipality, intending to solve the segregation issue and consider that the driving force comes from the municipality-wide strategy. However, the issue of sustainability is the responsibility of several different actors. The Property Manager describes that they only work with properties, which means they do not work to help people, for example, to get a job. The respondent thus implies that all actors have different roles in sustainability work and, in addition, different obligations.

Furthermore, the Project manager in Urban Planning and the Project manager in Temporary Measures emphasize the cooperation between the actors as a decisive aspect for creating force in measures. The Head of Development at Familjebostäder explains the situation in another vulnerable area. The action plan led to the district gaining a positive direction and better classification based on the police list. Efforts were made in cooperation with the housing companies to secure the living environment, the police to deal with crime, and actors within school and association life to offer support and activities that benefit children and young people. The respondent clarifies: "The police usually say that they work with people who are already on the wrong side of the law, while we [housing companies, schools, and associations] have to work on prevention so that they do not end up there." The Project Manager in Temporary Measures underlines that the focus must be improving the conditions for children and young people to secure areas.

Another fundamental driving force, according to several respondents, is having people in the companies who are active and driving in social sustainability work. The Consultant agrees that site development should operate by common goals, including

residential development, commercial properties, and activities that make residents and visitors want to stay in a place. On the other hand, the driving forces must be discovered by someone taking up a banner and saying, "we have to do this." Suppose there is no commitment from those participating in the collaboration and striving towards the same goal. According to the Property Manager, the initiative will fail in that case. The respondent continues to explain that all parties must be aware of which actor is doing what, then there must be driving spirits in the work who are passionate about this type of improvement work.

To achieve the goals set by Framtiden, all respondents agree that the companies must listen to the residents and include their needs in decision-making. In turn, the Head of Development at Familjebostäder, the Development Manager, and the Property Developer state that it is the residents who use the meeting place, and therefore it needs to be as fulfilling as possible for them and involve as many people as possible. By conducting citizen dialogue, people in the area can propose new ideas that enrich proposals and changes. On the other hand, the New Production Manager at Bostadsbolaget believes that dialogue processes only sometimes can give residents what they want. A place that cannot meet residents' expectations may result in no one using it. However, the Associate Professor explains that businesses must interact with the area when they invest in temporary activities in the square. The respondent uses a metaphor to describe this:

"Imagine that civil society today plays the blues on Hammarkulletorget and Bostadsbolaget plays in a band with wind instruments. Suddenly Bostadsbolaget comes out and plays with their band in the square and drowns out the blues music. This means that two different styles of music meet [...] both with good intentions and the desire to create a dynamic and positive Hammarkullen. I wish instead for the two forces to meet in a third arena [...] where you listen to each other and create new music together."

The New Production Manager argues that Bostadsbolaget would like to make Hammarkullen a fantastic area and get all kinds of "exciting" businesses there. On the other hand, it is precisely this that the respondent considers to be the biggest challenge in vulnerable areas. The Project Manager in Urban Planning explains that "spontaneously, all initiatives to improve and develop an area are good." However, the respondent contends that the residents in the district ultimately decide whether an initiative is good regardless of the different motives for the driving forces by the different actors. Therefore, initiated projects need to include some local knowledge. According to the Principal at Angereds Folk High School, actors need to focus on how they communicate with the residents of Hammarkullen. The Head of Development in Tynnered agrees and claims that dialogue with associations and businesses is also essential. At the same time and as mentioned before, approximately a third of Hammarkullen's residents move in and out every year, which motivates dialogue with the constituent businesses in the area. The Consultant also clarifies that a prerequisite is to work with entrepreneurs and visionaries who are brave and stubborn to get others to push forward.

The economy is also a constantly recurring aspect highlighted in the interviews. It is apparent from the Artistic Tutor and the Property Developer that it is difficult for actors

to engage urban developers in this type of project since the financial gain is limited or, in some cases, completely nonexistent. The New Production Manager explains that there are always reasons why things turn out differently, but there is always a reality where someone also must pay for the project. A market-level economy drives companies in Hammarkullen, likewise, all other actors in other areas. At the same time, they try to compete in an area where the economy is already under pressure, which means that they cannot remain profitable. The Strategic Business Developer at Jernhusen states that actors with much money can manage for a long time without profitability, but embracing those lacking financial resources is more challenging. The Artistic Tutor points out that the more significant players: "Develop the city based on economic sustainability, while the social issues, when they are most pressing, are left to the local community to solve." Both the Artistic Tutor and the Property Developer find it ironic that Gothenburg is constantly under construction with prestigious buildings such as Karlatornet and Västlänken or implementing significant investments to expand the city center to Frihamnen. At the same time, Gothenburg statistically has a low population in the city center compared to cities such as Stockholm and Malmö or other major European cities. The respondents emphasize the importance of the monetary sums in these projects and what change a fraction of this could have brought in vulnerable areas. Today, urban development depends on creating more money from the city instead of taking care of and strengthening the weaker parts.

5.7 Inspiration from Other Temporary Measures

The respondents presented their working processes when creating other temporary measures to contribute to new ideas and inspiration in future development work. That includes already completed projects, recently started ones, and solutions still in the planning stage. To meet social sustainability challenges, all respondents state that temporary measures are a central tool for actively strengthening a location. The New Production Manager describes that investments in temporary measures are about creating faith in the future for the people in the city. Namely, actors invest in the area while working on permanent projects.

Similarly, the Area Strategist highlights the construction industry's long lead times, which require temporary measures to activate an area. During the interviews, the Head of Business Areas at Vasakronan mentions a temporary measure while renovating a shopping center. The area around the construction site was made more attractive and inviting by installing containers with restaurant facilities during renovation. The containers activated the entrance to the mall and made it feel less enclosed, despite the ongoing construction. The exterior design carried over to the interior, with temporary kiosks inside the mall. The framing carried through in a way that gave good visibility to customers passing by, resulting in a good market for shopping. The Head of Business Areas at Vasakronan argues that it is essential that the shopping center still experiences as available. However, it should be open throughout the building project and further states the following:

"I strongly believe in leaving it available even though the place is being rebuilt. It makes it feel like it is as usual, even though it is slightly different. [...] When you change the built environment, flows and people's behaviors also change. Retaining commercial businesses despite redevelopment was extremely important and positive for us as

property owners and the city's people. [...] Activating creates security and reduces risks of large dark areas."

Creating a long-term plan is essential for temporary measures to work and benefit. All respondents agree that temporary measures cannot solve all social problems but can work and contribute as a supplement to enliven a place. The Development Manager underlines a physical change initiated in a vulnerable area with a consulting company in charge and citizen dialogues carried out before renovating the square. From the interviews conducted with the residents, it was clear that they required a lively square with a grocery store, a meeting place, and the opportunity to exercise. That led to the construction of a built-in staircase on the square; see Figure 5.6, which the respondent considers ironic and portrays the actors distortedly. Therefore, the Development Manager considers that temporary measures must be strategically planned, have a long-term focus, and above all, be designed based on the needs of the residents. The Head of Development at Familjebostäder and the Project Manager in Urban Planning are also apparent in their answers when they explain that temporary measures must adapt to suitable types of activities.



Figure 5.6 The built-in staircase in a vulnerable area's square as an attempt to meet the resident's needs.

In contrast, the Property Developer at Stena Fastigheter claims that implementation is about more than what gets implemented but how it gets done. The respondent states that when actors have succeeded in creating a buzz around a temporary measure, they must ensure that it does not live freely but that development and long-term sustainability are guaranteed. In addition, the Property Developer reasons that it cannot be "a gimmick" for companies to invest and do something for their brand only. Actors in vulnerable areas must implement initiatives to strengthen the district.

The Sustainability Strategist argues that Huddinge Municipality believes in creating value for upcoming initiatives in temporary measures to develop into permanent projects. The Project Manager in Temporary Measures at the City of Gothenburg answers similarly. The respondent highlights their project within temporary measures, converting a parking lot into a summer pedestrian street from May to September. The result consists of sheet metal modules in the form of furniture, trees, and artificial grass with play facilities. The modules used during 2022 were very robust as the color was quite intense. The Project Manager in Temporary Measures believes that the purpose of the temporary solution was to create a greener, quieter, and likable street where people can meet. Before, it was a car-driven place where businesses and residents had communicated that people were driving fast, whereas they felt unsafe when walking on the street. However, the plan is to continue with the project in 2023 to turn it into a permanent pedestrian street. Nevertheless, until then, the strategy is to test different ideas until the City of Gothenburg finds a solution that best fits the residents and businesses.

Furthermore, the respondents who work or have worked with temporary measures discuss whether other companies, municipalities, or projects in the real estate industry have inspired their strategy. Most respondents state that the temporary solutions' design often arose from coincidence. The New Production Manager at Bostadsbolaget claims that the building did not play a significant role in their solution. The respondent refers that they became aware that a container building was for sale when planning to implement a temporary measure. However, the temporary measure could have also had a different appearance. The central aspect was that the temporary measure would be considered provisional and work in a place with a temporary construction permit. The Strategic Business Developer at Jernhusen and partly responsible for one of the projects in Table 2.4, answers like the New Production Manager: "An employee scanned what possibilities there were [...] and landed on some form of container solution, but it could still have been in wood material [if it was better available in the market]". Many container buildings were on the market during their project, which became crucial for the result. According to the respondent, the most essential thing during the project was that the construction could fit on the site for three to four years. The Head of Development at Familjebostäder has also been curious about container buildings. The respondent believes it is a practical solution with an evident need but limited monetary capacity and a temporary building permit.

The Head of Development in Tynnered, the Sustainability Strategist at Huddinge Municipality, and the Property Developer at Stena Fastigheter have considered converting larger waste areas such as parking lots. The Head of Development in Tynnered and the Property Developer involved in developing the same vulnerable area consider a temporary measure still in the planning phase. They have proposed using a parking lot as a temporary meeting place for young people. The idea is to use a temporary building to rent toys from a toy library and to have a surface where kids can paint on the ground. The temporary solution plans to last for 3-8 months. However, they expect to dismantle the building if there is no capability to keep it engaging after three months. The Property Developer highlights the importance of: "Taking something so hardened and boring [parking lots] and bringing it to life" with colorful paint as a tool. The Sustainability Strategist has gained inspiration from "Rosen's röda matta," a project in Malmö that is a practical example of the Property Developer's description. Rosen's röda matta is an activity area developed to attract young people to the public space. The Sustainability Strategist at Huddinge Municipality is thus planning a festival

in the summer of 2023. The festival includes three days of concerts, poetry, beach volleyball, and food trucks. The festival's location is generally messy and trashy, and the goal is to test whether it is possible to create a meeting place that can remain on the site when the festival is over. The Development Manager explains that they have been to Malmö and visited Helamalmö. The organization works for social justice and sustainability, focusing on children and young people in the city by creating social and physical activities and contributing to education.

Regarding other container building projects, the Head of Business Areas at Vasakronan and the Strategic Business Developer at Jernhusen have looked at several other examples in the outside world. The Head of Business Areas describes Boxpark in London as an inspiration, a food and retail park made from converted shipping containers. There is also a description of this temporary project in Table 2.4. Furthermore, the Strategic Business Developer underlines that their project group went on a study trip in Hamburg when the phenomenon of containers spread to study their physical capacity. Continuously, Jernhusen had a dialog with tenants in Gothenburg who had already tested and established this type of design.

5.8 Lessons Learned from Previous Projects

As previously established, economic aspects are a limitation for change work in vulnerable areas, and cooperation is a fundamental prerequisite to implementing change. With all types of investment, there is always some uncertainty about whether it will pay off. The respondents clarified what lessons they gained from their previous experience to motivate and facilitate the development of new solutions. The Head of Development in Tynnered explains that more than adding lots of activities and creating an amusement park to make it fun in a place is required. The Property Developer agrees, arguing that there is a limit on how to empower those living in vulnerable areas. The respondent believes it risks becoming social washing and claims it only does a little to introduce many different activities if it differs from what the people demand. Therefore, it is essential to sometimes stand outside the project and understand people's needs. The Project Manager in Temporary Measures reasons actors often believe a temporary measure is more accessible to implement than it requires in practice. However, changing people's immediate environment will always arouse reactions. The respondent further highlights that it is impossible to be optimistic and believe everyone will be happy, but expecting many to dislike the idea is essential. People who react negatively are more likely to be heard than those who react positively. It is essential to take the negative votes into account, but at the same time, it is a balancing act as many are also positively affected. On the other hand, the Property Developer mentions that actors sometimes want to do things for publicity, which do not necessarily have to do with a destructive agenda. Nevertheless, the respondent implies that it is essential to distinguish between activities undertaken for publicity to evoke the interest of the municipality and activities explicitly undertaken for the benefit of the citizens.

The Head of Development at Familjebostäder emphasizes that bravery, trying new things, and having room to fail are essential. The Head of Development in Tynnered agrees that it is essential to be brave but also expresses: "It is important to kill your darlings. What does not work, end it immediately while having patience. There are many paradoxes in this." The Head of Development at Familjebostäder explains that when a temporary measure has not gone well, it has not necessarily been a bad idea,

but cooperating has been challenging. That is, above all, when it comes to new initiatives that often turn out to be something other than initially intended. The respondent continues by claiming that there must be several perspectives and larger forces, as not only one actor can solve complex social problems. The Development Manager states that collaboration is essential and describes a previous project involving many young people in the area. They were very involved and raised many questions about the area's development.

Therefore, the Project Manager in Urban Planning believes that Hammarkullen's residents should be involved differently. The area has previously been tested and activated with the collaboration of local actors to test new initiatives. However, this work paused because Bostadsbolaget reasoned they should wait for the new detailed plan on Hammarkulletorget before continuing. The respondent underlines that it would have benefited from continuing to carry out tactical efforts during the planning phase to make it visible that the development work is going on rather than ending it. Although, the Strategic Business Developer and the Project Manager in Temporary Measures highlight that temporary measures require significant resources. They can often get reused several times, but they cost as much as starting new projects in similar sizes. Therefore, building temporarily is usually not cheaper.

The Head of Business Areas at Vasakronan highlights that the process becomes more accessible with dialogue about why a place's appearance changes during refurbishment. It is important not to apologize for the circumstances around a project but to continually communicate what gets created so people have a positive feeling about it. According to the Project Manager in Temporary Measures, people will always react positively and negatively to changes in the built environment. Thus, it is essential to consider that a temporary measure may benefit one group and disadvantage another. However, the Consultant states that people often appreciate when things happen in their surroundings and that it creates expectations. However, when people get used to a change, a need is created for something new and even better. The respondent emphasizes the importance of following up on projects with collaboration, courage, and sensitivity to achieve successful results.

6 Discussion

The section presents a thematic discussion of the insights and compelling topics developed during the work. Each theme is analyzed with substantiated reasoning to address the study's research question, where the theoretical framework and case study conclusions anchor the empirical evidence in previous research. In the discussion, an assessment of social sustainability in Hammarkullen is made based on the Egan Wheel (Manzi et al., 2015) and how Hammarkulletorget functions as a meeting place today and highlights factors that influence this. The development work with Mixköket also discussed understanding which activities are required for the container building to be attractive and other relevant temporary measures to work within the area. In conclusion, we highlight three aspects crucial to achieving real change in Hammarkullen.

6.1 The Social Sustainability in Hammarkullen

As argued in previous research by Manzi et al. (2015), the Egan Wheel is a framework that can help shape and measure social sustainability in areas. Each of the eight criteria in the Egan Wheel is evaluated with the conditions in Hammarkullen to assess and justify whether the area is socially sustainable.

1. The first factor in the framework is to ensure that people living in an area have a voice in the decision-making process about the development of their surroundings to refer to it as having well-functioning governance. We believe that the governance element is unfulfilled because Hammarkullen's residents, according to several respondents, confirm that the residents have not been included in the decision-making process of, for example, Mixköket and the renovation of the square. The interviews show that the container building was established without warning and thus could not develop regarding the residents' values and opinions. Their community and participation thus do not pervade the development of the area. Bostadsbolaget in Hammarkullen claims to have carried out citizen dialogue in the past. However, it is impossible to use it because the residents demand activities that Bostadsbolaget cannot offer. Meanwhile, it appears from other local businesses that Bostadsbolaget has yet to consider a great deal of information regarding the area.
2. Concerning transport in Hammarkullen, this parameter assumes having well-functioning connections by car via the E45 and public transport that covers large parts of Gothenburg. The building structure is limited since there are no roads inside Hammarkullen, only to the area. At the same time, it is confirmed during the interviews that this structure is essential for creating a safe area where children and young people can move freely. On the other hand, the enclosure area means that Hammarkullen neither invites nor excludes the outside world from visiting Hammarkullen (Hall & Vidén, 2006). Regarding public transport, the primary stop has frequent departures with a 5-minute interval that travel either northeast or towards the center of Gothenburg (<https://www.vasttrafik.se/>). No bus line connects directly to Hammarkulletorget, but it is approximately 500 meters from the square. The buses also pass regularly, making getting to other parts of the city easy. WSP (2022) recommends establishing shops and premises where the traffic flow is most significant in an area or connection with public transport. A bus line connecting to Hammarkulletorget could, therefore, according to WSP (2022),

contribute to promoting the local economy, as the range of services would thus be exposed directly to those who travel by public transport. People do not necessarily need to cross the square to use this.

3. The third aspect of the Egan Wheel (Manzi et al., 2015) concerns that the range of services in a neighborhood should be accessible and affordable for all people. In Hammarkullen, maintaining a competitive service offering has been difficult due to socioeconomic challenges (Göteborgs Stad, n.d.; <https://www.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html>). Residents' limited purchasing power has led to businesses in the area finding it difficult to survive financially, especially in the restaurant industry. The interview results concretize this by explaining that only purchasing power exists for establishing no more than two restaurants. It also appears that food chains are not interested in opening in the area due to the risk of limited profitability. That shows that it is difficult to create stable and sustainable businesses in the area without considering the socioeconomic conditions. In addition to restaurants and grocery stores, the residents of Hammarkullen have requested several different services that are important for people's well-being, such as healthcare and pharmacies. Healthcare operations are often not profitable, but despite this, there are difficulties in finding actors who are willing to establish themselves in the area. Residents must seek healthcare elsewhere, which can be difficult and costly. Therefore, we reason that weak purchasing power is not an argument that residents in vulnerable areas should not have access to an established grocery store, health center, or pharmacy; this criterion is deemed unfulfilled.
4. Furthermore, Manzi et al. (2015) discuss the environmental criterion for classifying areas as socially sustainable. We assess that this is fulfilled in Hammarkullen as the square is well-kept, safe, and healthy. As mentioned earlier, the square has a design that protects people from car traffic, which creates a safe and clean environment for pedestrians. Another critical factor is the area's proximity to parks and green spaces that provide residents with outdoor space, which can positively influence their quality of life (Hall & Viden, 2006).
5. Justice is essential for a neighborhood to classify as socially sustainable. Hammarkullen is a multicultural neighborhood with a diversified population (Wångersjö, 2016). However, there is limited access to workplaces in the area, which leads to higher unemployment compared to the average for the whole of Sweden (<https://www.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html>). However, it is essential to note that the public transport in Hammarkullen is well-functioning and densely trafficked, which makes it easy to get to workplaces and secondary schools in other areas. Another essential aspect to consider is access to education and opportunities for personal development. Hammarkullen has several preschools and elementary schools in the area, a folk high school that offers education, and a job hub where residents can get help with their job search (<https://www.google.com/maps>). The fact that there are educational opportunities, functioning public transport, and support for the unemployed shows that it is independent of age, race, culture, sex, and ability.
6. Creating economically sustainable neighborhoods is a significant challenge and an unfulfilled criterion in Hammarkullen. An essential aspect of achieving this

is that people should have room to earn money, start businesses and spend money locally for the economy to flourish (Manzi et al., 2015). An area like Hammarkullen, which suffers from low-income levels and limited purchasing power, limits the ability to attract businesses that can offer jobs and higher incomes to residents (WSP, 2022). This situation gets complicated due to the happiness paradox, where people in the area who get a better standard of living move to better areas. That holds down the purchasing power and economic activity in the long term. In this context, it is also important to note that the economic aspect is not only about creating jobs and higher incomes. It is also about creating an equal distribution of resources and opportunities for all district residents. However, creating more vital economic conditions in neighborhoods requires an overall strategy that can include investments in infrastructure, public spaces, and housing to attract more target groups. Furthermore, collaborations between companies and public institutions, such as schools and health centers, can stimulate the local economy by increasing local demand for goods and services.

7. In assessing Hammarkullen, the housing criterion cannot be considered fulfilled. The area is mainly part of the million programs (Hernstig, 2016), which means that a large part of the buildings is similar and monotonous in their appearance and architecture. That significantly impacts the area's attractiveness on the lower scale. Furthermore, reflecting on Hammarkullen's residents' safety and property value is appropriate. Since Hammarkullen was built in the late 60s, keeping the buildings in good condition is challenging, meaning that the buildings most likely require renovations to improve safety and comfort. The case study also describes the buildings as "old" and "concrete." Regarding public spaces that ensure play and relaxation, the area has, as previously mentioned, many green areas. There are also several playgrounds and sports facilities for children and young people, but more is needed to fulfill the criteria, according to the Egan Wheel (Manzi et al., 2015).
8. The last factor is the social element. In the results, it emerges that Hammarkullen has a robust civil society and many good intentions, which creates an inclusive and respectful atmosphere in the area. In the case description, Hammarkullekarnevalen is an example of a wide range of cultural events that attract people from different backgrounds to participate. These factors contribute to a strong and vibrant community. However, negative aspects also affect the social and cultural climate. As mentioned earlier, the police have classified Hammarkullen as a particularly vulnerable area (Göteborgs Stad, n.d.), noting that there is some crime, drugs, and antisocial behavior. In the interview results, there is information that actors in Mixköket, among others, have been threatened and lost control over their operations. This criminality creates a feeling of stigmatization and stereotyping of Hammarkullen, which affects how the outside world sees the area. According to several respondents, there is a negative media image of being fortified with Hammarkullen. At the same time, the social climate in the area cannot be assessed based on a single factor, as it is a composite whole of various factors that affect the area. On the other hand, strong community ties and the breadth of cultural activities can reduce the adverse effects of crime in the area. However, it requires that actors continue to support and develop it.

A review of the Egan Wheel (Manzi et al., 2015) indicates that Hammarkullen only fulfills three of the eight criteria. These consist of transport, environmental, and equity prerequisites, see Figure 6.1. There are challenges in Hammarkullen when it comes to fulfilling the other five criteria to classify as a socially sustainable area. It is also important to note that the different criteria are interconnected and that deficiencies in one criterion can affect other areas of social sustainability. Therefore, it requires work to improve the shortcomings in Hammarkullen while maintaining the already fulfilled aspects. Overall, such improvements can be achieved by increasing access to community services, improving housing and social conditions, and reducing crime and insecurity.



Figure 6.1 Fulfilled (blue) and unfulfilled (yellow) criteria to classify as a socially sustainable area.

6.2 Hammarkulletorget as a Meeting Place

An introductory statement in the theoretical framework is that Memluk (2013) claims that all people should be able to stay in squares with the same premises. That means that Hammarkulletorget, as a social function, must offer a meeting place regardless of socioeconomic background. Nor should there be clear groupings that exclude other people. The result shows that everyone can meet and socialize at Hammarkulletorget without discrimination. A mix of people of different ages, genders, and origins was identified during the observations, indicating that the square is a meeting place for many people. Memluk (2013) also mentions that the availability of this type of public place should have a decisive role in promoting social cohesion and counteracting societal segregation. In this regard, it is possible to question whether the design of Hammarkulletorget or the area's residents contributes to people staying in the square without being excluded. The observations conclude that the surrounding activities do not promote social cohesion. However, the success factor lies in the residents who encourage relationships by accommodating people and greeting passers-by.

At the same time, during the interview study, there are mentioned shortcomings in Hammarkulletorget when it comes to meeting the needs of specific target groups. An example is that there is no playground in the square. This limitation can affect families with children, making it less attractive for them to stay there. Providing adapted facilities and activities for more target groups is essential to create a more inclusive and attractive environment.

In addition, Hammarkulletorget consists of a large open area with few services, businesses, and restaurants. That means there is a risk that clear groupings form long-term when people are limited to specific places around the square based on interests and preferences. Suppose there are more businesses in the square. In that case, these groupings will not be as clearly visible as the activity, and the movement in the place will be more significant and the interest in other operations. The fact that there is a need for more activities and supplies that meet the needs of the residents in Hammarkullen also indicates a lack of diversity in operations.

6.2.1 Urban Development in the Inner City Versus Hammarkullen

Madanipour (2005) mentions in the literature review that actors often prioritize investments in the city center. This theory suggests that there are economic and political incentives to develop and improve cities, which can lead to a neglect of suburbs and vulnerable areas such as Hammarkullen. The interview study confirms that public and private actors build in Gothenburg's inner city to meet needs and requirements that do not exist. If a small portion of the budget invested in the city center instead gets used to improve Hammarkullen, it would more significantly impact the overall city's social sustainability.

However, it is essential to note that there are several perspectives to consider in the matter. On the one hand, investments in Gothenburg's inner city can positively affect the city by creating an attractive and competitive environment. That attracts businesses, tourists, and residents, contributing to the city's economic growth. These investments can also be part of a strategy to improve the city's infrastructure, such as the Västlänken, which benefits all residents. However, in the case study, it is evident that the accessibility between Hammarkullen and Gothenburg is good and is not necessarily the type of investment the area benefits from the most.

On the other hand, looking after the needs and challenges in vulnerable areas is also essential. Hammarkullen has specific housing, work, education, and social services. Therefore, there is criticism of the prioritization of the city center because it can lead to even more significant social and economic inequalities if resources and opportunities do not distribute equally. The risk is that the social context for Gothenburg as a city deteriorates, highlighting the importance of meeting the needs of all residents, which is also a recurring aspect of the results.

6.2.2 The Impact of Digitization on Hammarkullen

Madanipour (2005) states that functions in today's squares have replaced traditional functions due to digitization. We agree that digitization has changed how people carry out specific tasks and interact with the various functions of society. On the other hand, Madanipour (2005) points out that digitization does not undermine Hammarkulletorget's importance as an essential social function. Based on personal

experience, digitization has brought many advantages and conveniences. By being able to do banking online or send letters electronically, people no longer need to visit these institutions in the same way as before. It saves time and allows people to do certain errands anytime and from anywhere. It is a positive development for tech-savvy people with access to the internet and digital devices.

However, it is essential not to neglect the negative consequences of an increasingly digitized society for some people. In the interview study, people are in greater need of physical meetings, lack access to digital resources, or have limited technical knowledge. Therefore, residents in Hammarkullen are dissatisfied that institutions such as post offices and banks have closed. It shows that there is still a need for traditional institutions and service functions at the local level. It is also worth noting that digitization only equally enforces some social groups. Inequality in this matter risks further strengthening the segregation between different groups in society.

Another critical aspect is the need not to exclude the local workforce by introducing new digitized functions. As mentioned in the case study, Hammarkullen has a higher percentage of unemployed, and when digital services replace traditional institutions, job opportunities also decrease. Therefore, necessary to balance supply and suitable activities to ensure work opportunities and service for the residents in the area.

6.2.3 Gehl's Three Types of Activities on Hammarkulletorget

Gehl's (2011) theories about three activities essential for attracting people to a public place are a compelling framework for analyzing the situation at Hammarkulletorget. According to observational studies, most visitors to the square are there to carry out necessary activities, such as getting to Angered's folk high school, the oriental store, or the kiosks. For these people, the design of Hammarkulletorget plays a minor role as they only spend a short time in those places (Gehls, 2011).

It is also clear that the design has a greater meaning for those looking for optional activities on Hammarkulletorget. Gehl (2011) emphasizes that people engage in activities more often when the place invites them. In the square, however, there are areas for improvement in offering these activities and insufficient seating for socializing. The observations show that many people are standing and conversing as if they are on their way somewhere else. That may explain why fewer people are socializing in the square compared to the number of passers-by. It is worth noting that the lack of freedom of choice and necessary activities affects the activities that occur on Hammarkulletorget. Gehl (2011) explains that social activities occur in the presence of other activities or people. Therefore, it is crucial to have a sustained flow of people to create a lively and attractive square. The observations at Hammarkulletorget support this theory by showing that gatherings increased when associations occupied the site. It suggests that when more people gather, it is more likely that even more people will be attracted there (Whyte, 1980).

Gehl's (2011) theories are valuable for improving Hammarkulletorget as a more attractive public space. By offering more optional activities, such as a playground for children, and creating comfortable seating, the square can become more inviting for people. Compared with today's conditions, it would at least become more attractive for women and children to stay longer and engage in social activities. Promoting a diverse

range of operations and events would also be beneficial to attract more people and create a dynamic and vibrant square.

6.2.4 The Movement Pattern on Hammarkulletorget

The results show a difference in the movement pattern on Hammarkulletorget during weekdays and holidays. These observations link to Madanipour's (2005) argument that supply is essential in attracting people to a public place. Based on Madanipour's (2005) theories, the limited supply in the square can be why most people pass by without stopping or visiting the surrounding services and businesses. On the other hand, the observational study shows that the oriental store and the kiosks on Hammarkulletorget are popular attractions regardless of the day, time, and weather. That is because these businesses offer necessities all people require.

The interview study also suggests that there should be more movement on Hammarkulletorget during weekends and public holidays compared to weekdays because people are off from school or work. Otherwise, there is a risk that the people who stay in the square during the day are unemployed. However, the observations show the opposite. The results show that the fewest movement on Hammarkulletorget occurs during bank days or holidays. It is worth noting that it was rainy on this day, which impacted people's movement patterns.

On the other hand, the most significant flow of people occurs between 12:00-12:15 on weekdays during several observations. It is possible to conclude that people are at school and work as they move around the square and the nearby operations during lunch break. That contradicts the claim in the results that high movement during the day on weekdays does not necessarily have to be associated with high unemployment in Hammarkullen.

6.3 Mixköket as a Temporary Measure at Hammarkulletorget

Implementing temporary measures in particularly vulnerable areas is theoretically considered an effective method for temporarily promoting a place (Bishop & Williams, 2012; Matoga, 2019). Despite this, implementing such measures does not guarantee success, as confirmed by the challenges surrounding Mixköket. These challenges include limited resources in terms of staff and planning, unclear goals and visions, and difficulties in addressing the socioeconomic problems of the area.

It is important to emphasize that temporary measures alone are insufficient to solve all underlying problems in a particularly vulnerable area (Van Schaik & Watson, 2015), which is also confirmed by all respondents in the interview study. An integrated and holistic strategy that includes temporary and long-term efforts is required (Haugen, 2021). Van Schaik and Watson (2015) discuss that projects without clear goals can lead to feelings of abandonment, emptiness, and false hope, as these goals cannot realize. The result shows that the case of Mixköket has aroused these feelings among the residents due to Bostadsbolaget's investment in Mixköket without a clear vision and goals. That has neglected the importance of creating a sense of ownership and participation among residents.

Andreas (2013) and Colomb (2012) further claim that temporary measures are resource-efficient and tailored solutions to change and offer opportunities in a place temporarily. A respondent from the interview study agrees and argues that temporary measures are practical solutions when the actors have a limited budget. However, this does not agree with what several respondents admit and what emerges in the theories of Bishop and Williams (2012). They question the idea that temporary measures are resource-efficient solutions and imply they require similar resources in implementation and maintenance as permanent projects of the same scale. Although temporary measures can reuse in different locations, significant effort and investment is required to adapt and transport them. Therefore, it is usually not cheaper, but it involves a different working method compared with permanent projects. The result shows that a temporary measure can only be a successful driving force for the area's future development if practical cooperation exists between different actors. It is essential that different stakeholders, such as residents, businesses, public institutions, and civil society, work together towards the same goal according to a shared vision. By creating a consensus and solid collaborative culture, the potential of the temporary measures can be maximized and ensure that it is not just an isolated event but also lays the foundation for a sustainable and positive development of the area.

According to the interview results, Bostadsbolaget has failed to communicate the purpose of Mixköket. Instead, it gives the impression that the container building reflects Bostadsbolaget's investment in Hammarkullen, which raises questions about what image a container building gives in a particularly vulnerable area. The results describe that such buildings are associated with unsafe and messy environments. Haugen (2021) also points out the importance of clearly presenting the temporary measure, vision, and goal. Partly because these can change over time but also so that the residents understand them. That will likely motivate the residents to adopt new ideas and promote changes. In the case of Hammarkulletorget, Bostadsbolaget has not managed to engage the residents, which can be reflected in their inability to understand the purpose of the container building today (Molnar et al., 2021).

Haugen (2021) further discusses in theory that a temporary measure should be a supplementary planning method to a long-term plan. Mixköket is not perceived as a supplement to a long-term plan because actors within the same company give different answers to what the container building should contain or when it will dismantle. The rationale behind the measure varies, where one purpose of Mixköket has been to move existing actors into Mixköket during a renovation of the square, which is impossible due to a lack of space for them to stay there. For example, moving Angered Folk High School into the container building is impossible because the premises are too small and currently adapted for restaurant operations. At the same time, another vision was to continue operating restaurants in all areas of the container building despite the low purchasing power, thus giving the building its name Mixköket. Therefore, a clear vision and goals are lacking, which creates difficulties in making the container building work.

6.3.1 Other Suggestions on Temporary Measures at Hammarkulletorget

According to WSP (2022), it is challenging to establish various businesses in a particularly vulnerable area such as Hammarkullen due to high unemployment and a large proportion of low-income earners. Therefore, it is essential to adapt the activities to the conditions prevailing in the area. Aggravating factors include higher interest rates

and inflation, leading to higher prices and poor financial conditions for many, especially those already in financially vulnerable situations (Tidningen Näringslivet, 2022). This means that innovative solutions are needed to make public places more attractive. The theoretical framework presents various purposes for container buildings beyond just operating as a food truck. It suggests different uses such as cultural events, recycling purposes, and creative studios for crafts, music, and photography. Similar suggestions are also proposed from the results when several respondents describe the advantages of establishing businesses that promote culture in Hammarkullen. It includes examples such as cultural associations, art exhibitions, and workshops. These kinds of businesses are more innovative and have strong cultural connections to the area. The importance of this is also established in the observations, which show that different associations, for example, Fridays in Mixköket, where many children and young people want to participate in various activities. During the interview study, suggestions were also made, such as establishing a mini museum and walking library in the container building to attract people from other areas outside Hammarkullen. A more dynamic and inclusive environment can be created by promoting cultural activities in Hammarkullen. The container building can be a versatile platform to promote creativity, community involvement, and opportunities for people in Hammarkullen and attract visitors from other parts of the city.

Furthermore, Molnar et al. (2021) highlight several temporary measures that do not have to consist of a container building, considering factors such as greenery, physical infrastructure, businesses and services, residences and premises, and vehicles and transportation. By applying these examples to the situation in Hammarkullen, we can motivate further proposals to bring life to Hammarkulletorget.

6.3.1.1 Greenery and Physical Infrastructure

Hammarkulletorget is currently not an attractive place for activities and socializing. The observations show that most people pass the square without stopping, while those staying there often stand up and socialize. To improve the site's attractiveness and value for residents and visitors, Bostadsbolaget can implement similar measures as one of the projects presented in the results, where a well-trafficked street was converted into a pedestrian street. A more pleasant and inviting environment is created by using simple furniture, modules, trees, and artificial grass. Increasing seating, tables, and other amenities in the square can offer a place for people to sit down and relax. Modular elements that can be rearranged and adapted as needed can also promote flexibility and creativity in using Hammarkulletorget. This would encourage people to stay longer, socialize and participate in various activities that can be organized on-site. To improve the comfort of the square, green areas and works of art can also be integrated into the design of the place. Trees and plants can create a sense of nature and provide a pleasant atmosphere. Artwork can be visually appealing and act as a conversation starter for visitors.

Another possibility to improve the space on Hammarkulletorget is to use the existing parking area next to the square. Although parking is essential to facilitate accessibility to the area, the parking space can be designed to enable activities during designated occasions. This can be done by arranging temporary activities, such as a car boot sale every Saturday for a few hours. This event could encourage people to participate by offering a place to sell, buy or trade clothes, objects, and furniture. By promoting reuse and a circular economy, the car boot sale can contribute to reducing waste and the need

to transport items to second-hand shops in central Gothenburg. Alternatively, attract people from outside to participate. It would thus allow people to interact and strengthen the community through sharing and trading.

The results also present ideas for turning parking lots into meeting places for children and teenagers. This is by using a hardened and dull place where children can paint on the ground to bring life to the place. According to the interview study, this measure can also contribute to increased security if more children and women are there, which is an essential factor in creating a meeting place. In addition, we believe that a playground connecting with the services and businesses is a tool to get this target group to stay at Hammarkulletorget for longer. The respondents also highlight examples such as light plays and sound installations as tools to enliven places.

6.3.1.2 Businesses and Services

From the case study, we know that Hammarkullen is a multicultural area in Gothenburg struggling to attract restaurants and promote economic growth on Hammarkulletorget. As mentioned earlier, one of the main reasons for the lack of restaurants in the area is the weak purchasing power of the residents. Therefore, alternative strategies should be explored to promote the food culture in Hammarkullen and the original purpose of Mixköket based on the container building's name. One solution to the weak purchasing power is to focus on temporary events and use food trucks to attract visitors to the area. Instead of trying to establish permanent restaurants on Hammarkulletorget, Hammarkullen can take advantage of the popularity that the Hammarkullekarnevalen already has. It is an opportunity to market the area as, for example, a food destination, as the carnival attracts many people from central Gothenburg. Further, to promote the culture in Hammarkullen, the contents of Mixköket can be adapted according to the season and other events. For example, spring or Christmas markets and celebrations of holidays such as Eid al-Fitr can be organized where locals and visitors can try out activities, visit pop-up stores or enjoy seasonal food. In addition, festivals and other cultural events can attract a wider audience and strengthen the area's brand as an exciting destination.

In addition, the possibility of offering seating and tables adjacent to restaurants in Mixköket can be attractive to visitors where people want to socialize and enjoy their food outdoors, especially in warm weather conditions. It can also help increase security by preventing unwanted groups from freely congregating in a convenient location and causing trouble. At the same time, it is essential to consider the possible negative consequences of an exclusionary practice if people must consume to use the seats. It can limit access to these spaces for people who cannot afford to consume or may not want to eat at that restaurant. This can create inequality and reduce accessibility for other target groups. To balance these factors, Bostadsbolaget should consider having some of the seats available to the public without any requirements for consumption. This would create a more inclusive and accessible environment for all who visit Hammarkulletorget and could promote social interaction and meetings between different groups. In addition, these benches can increase the flow of people, leading to even more people choosing to eat at a restaurant anyway.

6.3.1.3 Residences and Premises

Currently, not all spaces in Mixköket on Hammarkulletorget are used. An opportunity for Bostadsbolaget is, therefore, to offer these premises to non-profit organizations and associations. By making these available for free or at a favorable rent, the company can actively contribute to improving the square as a meeting place. Instead of having empty and unused premises, the container building can be filled with activities. Local actors likely already have established networks and relationships in Hammarkullen. By using Mixköket as a base for their operations, they can use these networks to attract family and friends to the square. This will generate increased interest and act as an attractive force to attract more visitors to Hammarkulletorget. As suggested by Whyte (1980), people attract people.

6.3.1.4 Vehicles and Transportation

Public places are essential in promoting community development and creating a vibrant environment where people can meet, interact, and benefit from various services and shops. In this context, the tram station at Hammarkulletorget is disadvantaged due to its location below ground level, meaning people are not directly exposed to the square. Even the location of the current bus stop, approximately 500 meters away, limits people's direct contact with the offer on Hammarkulletorget. To increase exposure to the square and promote the local economy and create a more vibrant commercial area, a more visible and accessible bus stop can act as a natural entrance to the square. In this way, the possibility of spontaneous visits and impulse purchases increases.

An interesting option to further promote the community and create an attractive environment is to install stations to loan sports and leisure equipment. By offering the possibility to borrow inline skates, skateboards, and kick-bikes like a library, this initiative would promote active movement and create a more dynamic public environment. Children and adults could take advantage of these opportunities for activity and thus be encouraged to a healthy lifestyle. This sports and leisure library can also be a gathering place where people can meet and interact.

6.3.2 Developing or Disassembling Mixköket

Haugen (2021) and the interview results highlight the lack of a transparent process for developing and dismantling temporary measures. There is a lack of an overall strategy to determine when and how a temporary measure should be discontinued. In accordance with some of the respondents' views, it is suggested that a temporary measure should be disassembled if it does not work. At the same time, the importance of patience and carefully considering the consequences of removing a temporary measure is highlighted. Although Mixköket is usually empty during the day, according to some respondents, removing Mixköket at the moment is more harmful. If Mixköket were discontinued, it would create even more concern and anxiety among residents. Haugen (2021) underlines the need for a straightforward process and overall strategy for developing and disassembling temporary measures. It is essential to carefully evaluate the effectiveness and consequences of disassembling a temporary measure. The same principle applies when it is time to close Mixköket permanently after the square's renovation. At the moment, Bostadsbolaget seems to have different opinions on whether Mixköket should be given a permanent role. According to Bishop and Williams (2012), it is possible to transition from a temporary measure to a permanent solution.

However, it is usually temporary measures with a long-term vision with the greatest success that will be permanent. With this in mind, it is necessary to carefully analyze Mixköket's current role and assess its success and effects on the square and its inhabitants. An overall strategy should be developed to decide whether Mixköket should become a permanent part of the square's structure. It is also essential to involve and consider residents' opinions and needs in decision-making. A well-planned transition from a temporary measure to a permanent solution can help maintain the square's positive development and create a sense of security and stability for the residents. It can also help avoid any adverse consequences of an abrupt change or uncertainty about the square's future.

6.4 Three Distinctive Aspects of Hammarkullen

The section presents three distinctive aspects of Hammarkullen through interviews, observations, and analysis. These factors provide a deeper understanding of the area's character and challenges. By discussing these aspects, we can raise awareness of the factors affecting the area and enable successful change. The identified themes for discussion are Hammarkullen's emotional attachment to Hammarkulletorget, established narratives that characterize how actors, residents, and the media talk about Hammarkullen and the importance of creating a meeting place aimed at children and young people.

6.4.1 Local Knowledge and Emotional Attachment

In the interview study, it appears that several residents in Hammarkullen did not understand and were thus disappointed when Bostadsbolaget put the Mixköket on Hammarkulletorget. That is because people in the area already had a strong emotional attachment to the square, after which Bostadsbolaget chose to implement their visions with more significant resources without interacting with civil society. According to Agnew and Livingstone (2011), local knowledge is an essential factor that affects people's emotional attachment to a meeting place. Not seeing from the residents' perspective during the establishment has thus created concern and misunderstanding.

At the same time, Bostadsbolaget believed that their investment would add something positive to the residents of Hammarkullen. Although there are good intentions behind their decision to invest in Mixköket, according to Agnew and Livingstone (2011), it is impossible to impose an emotional attachment top-down to an existing meeting place. An emotional attachment must be grounded in relationships and an established community. Therefore, it is possible to interpret Bostadsbolaget's actions as an attempt to change or improve the area's community by adding something new that was not local knowledge. That led to the residents negatively perceiving the actions because the company did not consider the current need sufficiently. However, Lydon and Garcia (2015) argue in contrast with Livingstone and Agnew (2011), claiming that it is possible to change the perception of urban spaces top-down and bottom-up. Lydon and Garcia (2015) justify that initiatives have become more familiar to assume from a municipal-wide top-down strategy. Mixköket is an example of a temporary measure initiated based on a top-down approach, but the difficulty has then been in influencing the community's attachment to the Hammarkulletorget. According to Livingstone and Agnew (2011), this is even impossible as the residents will not automatically appreciate the container building only because Bostadsbolaget has put it there. The company's image of the

project does not correspond to the residents' reality, contributing to low emotional attachment and legitimacy towards the company. The result shows the difficulties in balancing different interests and perspectives.

Conversely, more prominent actors may have visions and resources contributing to positive changes. On the other hand, involving residents' needs is essential to create sustainable development in urban planning and development. According to Boverket (2022), a well-conducted citizen dialogue and consideration of the residents' needs often leads to a successful result. Therefore, Bostadsbolaget should improve its citizen dialogue and involve the residents in future decisions and visions for the area. This way, they can create a more collaborative process to operate more efficiently and favorably for all parties.

6.4.2 Misunderstanding, Polarization, and Anchored Narratives

According to Buser and Koch (2014), the lack of understanding between Bostadsbolaget and the residents leads to conflicts and establishes a feeling of "us against them" (Buser & Koch, 2014, p. 928). On the other hand, citizens need to understand the financial limitations of companies concerning profitability. At the same time, the residents interpret this as meaning that they do not deserve "better" than, for example, a second-hand shop and blame Bostadsbolaget for it. Therefore, Buser and Koch (2014) point out the importance that the activities must be consistent with the culture and habits of the residents. Otherwise, this also leads to the stigmatization that actors do not consider their needs and wishes.

Despite good intentions from Bostadsbolaget, the results show that Mixköket is not necessarily about participation. That has led to the discourse that citizen dialogue has become a "hot potato" where it has become challenging to involve the local community effectively. Additionally, Buser and Koch (2014) highlight the stigmatization arising from an actor with extensive financial resources investing in Hammarkullen to "fix" the area, which the residents interpret as a threat. The result thus shows a clear contrast between the Bostadsbolaget and the civilian community, who have developed their respective narratives about the situation and created a gap between the two parties. That has led to a situation where the respondents from the interview no longer have a unique version and description of the development at Hammarkulletorget. Instead, two different narratives emerge that characterize the area, or three if considering the story of the media image as well. By repeating these versions, they have gained a foothold with the actors and the civilian community, which means that these perspectives are difficult to change. When the same argument presents repeatedly, it becomes a challenge to open to new perspectives and alternative possibilities. In admitting its limitations, Bostadsbolaget contributes to stagnation, where progress and productive action appear inaccessible. This stagnation puts people in a limited position and prevents them from exploring new solutions and ideas to face the problems of the square.

However, it is essential to mention that polarization and fixed mindsets are not limited to Bostadsbolaget. Even the civilian community is tied to their narratives and perspectives, leading to their burst understanding of the company's intentions. This lack of mutual understanding contributes to increased polarization and impairs the possibilities for cooperation. When individuals and actors find themselves in such a situation, it also becomes difficult to achieve real change. This attitude reduces the

willingness to listen and understand the other party's points of view. That limits the possibilities for dialogue and compromise, which complicates attempts to deal with the problems in Hammarkullen constructively.

Bostadsbolaget should therefore consider collaborating with different actors and make new attempts to include the residents in Hammarkullen instead of trying to develop the area independently. Ultimately, both the company and the residents have the same goodwill. However, improving a particularly vulnerable area is a complex and challenging task. Therefore, different skills, resources, and perspectives are essential for a more holistic and efficient development process.

6.4.3 Children and Young People's Need for a Meeting Place

Overcrowding is one of the social problems in Hammarkullen presented in the results. The smaller homes and larger families with children entail restrictions that can create physical and psychological discomfort for children and adults. Especially for children, limited space can affect their opportunities for play, movement, and privacy. In addition, it can lead to conflicts and tensions within the family, which can negatively affect their psychosocial development. Even adults can experience stress and well-being problems due to the lack of space and privacy.

The observations confirm that many children and young people actively seek out the library as a meeting place. That may be a reaction to the overcrowding conditions and limited space in their homes. Today, the library offers a meeting with a relatively spacious and accessible space for the public. This observation underlines the importance of creating more places for children and young people to spend their free time and promote their well-being.

Another critical factor to consider is that 60% of the primary school students in Hammarkullen lack a gymnasium qualification, according to Skolverket (n.d.). That is a worrying fact and indicates that there are challenges with education and future opportunities for children and teenagers in the area. Initiatives such as opening part of the Mixköket to get help with homework and furniture such as sofas where children and young people can hang out could give them a place to relax, hang out with friends and get support. By offering these opportunities, children and teenagers could engage in meaningful activities and social interaction, contributing to personal development.

These initiatives can be led by someone else rather than Bostadsbolaget but by community youth centers which are usually popular destinations for many children and young people. Creating more leisure activities and meeting places can offer these children and teenagers better conditions. Increasing eligibility for gymnasiums in the area can help open opportunities other than criminality and improve the prospects in Hammarkullen.

7 Conclusion

The aim is to investigate how Hammarkulletorget can develop into a meeting place with temporary measures as a planning tool. The goal is to understand how temporary urbanism can promote social sustainability in urban development and formulate a proposal to contribute to the development of Mixköket. Through a literature study, semi-structured interviews, and observations, it can be concluded that Hammarkullen is not socially sustainable today. There are still many challenges in Hammarkullen concerning the governance, services, economy, housing, and social criteria for Hammarkullen to be classified as a socially sustainable district. On the other hand, it is an area that is evaluated to have a mixed culture, good connections to more significant parts of Gothenburg and is surrounded by lots of greenery and space for recreation.

To work with temporary measures to create a more attractive meeting place at Hammarkulletorget, it is therefore essential that Bostadsbolaget prioritizes children and young people in the development work and strengthens the residents' trust through citizen dialogue. Several residents do not understand Mixköket's purpose and are thus disappointed with Bostadsbolaget as they have not integrated the changes in the square sufficiently with civil society. Therefore, the situation in Hammarkullen is characterized by two distinct narratives, one from Bostadsbolaget and one from the civilian population. These narratives have become established and reinforced through the repetition of arguments and lack of mutual understanding. The result is a polarization that limits the scope for change and prevents exploring alternative solutions.

It is necessary to promote open dialogue and mutual understanding to break this polarization and create conditions for progress. By acknowledging and challenging the existing narratives, it may become possible to build bridges between different perspectives and open new options for action. This requires a willingness from both Bostadsbolaget and the civilian population to listen to each other and to be open to reconsidering their arguments and positions. Only through such a dialogue can we expect a development where change can be achieved in Hammarkullen.

7.1 Recommendations on the Design of Mixköket

Currently, not all spaces in Mixköket are used, and a possible solution for Bostadsbolaget is to offer businesses free access to these premises. Offering businesses favorable rents is more beneficial than having empty premises, as it will attract more people to the square. It is challenging to establish various businesses in a particularly vulnerable area such as Hammarkullen due to high unemployment and a large proportion of low-income earners. Therefore, we propose that non-commercial and free activities should be established in Mixköket by allowing everyone to engage in social activities. Based on the results, Bostadsbolaget is recommended to combine community development, sustainability, creativity, and social commitment, which in many ways already exist in Hammarkullen but need attention. By implementing our proposals on activities in Mixköket, represented in Section 7.1.1-7.1.5, Bostadsbolaget can create an attractive meeting place that promotes social integration and improves the quality of life for the people in Hammarkullen.

7.1.1 Jobhub

Keeping the existing job hub in Mixköket is an important measure to support the unemployed in Hammarkullen. By maintaining the job hub, Bostadsbolaget can offer a vital resource to combat the current unemployment rate and promote economic well-being.

7.1.2 Second-hand or Recycling Store

Creating a store for second-hand and recycling in Mixköket is essential for several reasons. First, it promotes sustainability by promoting reuse and reducing waste. Second, it offers opportunities for local people to buy affordable clothing and products. See the example Pop-up Återbruk in Stockholm presented in Section 2.3.1.

7.1.3 Creative Studio

Creating space for a creative studio where people can play music or practice art provides a place for self-expression and creativity. It allows local people to develop their talents and interests while creating a community of artists and musicians. Bostadsbolaget promotes creativity and cultural exchange in the area by offering opportunities to rent or borrow these studios.

7.1.4 Community Life or Leisure Center

Creating premises for community life or leisure centers is an important meeting place for children and young people in Hammarkullen. It can provide a safe and stimulating environment where they can engage in various activities, including help with their homework and social support. Offering furniture such as large sofas can also create a comfortable and relaxing atmosphere that encourages conversation and interaction instead of children and young people sitting in the library. Such locals promote social interaction, knowledge exchange and create a sense of community.

7.1.5 Local Food Court

To collaborate with local actors, for example the association Hoppat which runs catering, to offer food in the Mixköket. Firstly, it boosts the local economy as they already have an existing network of friends and family in the area. It also promotes the diversity of food culture in the area, which could make Hammarkullen an exciting destination. Bostadsbolaget can strengthen cooperation with associations and promote community engagement and local integration through such an initiative.

7.2 Future research

This study has created an understanding of how urban planners can work with temporary solutions to create a meeting place in a particularly vulnerable area. A future research study that would have been interesting is which approaches are most effective for evaluating social sustainability in temporary measures in particularly vulnerable areas. The respondents in this thesis have pointed out the need for a well-functioning method for measuring social sustainability in various projects. Further research could thus investigate how to measure and quantify social sustainability in these contexts and

develop appropriate evaluation tools and methods. It is helpful to investigate how different aspects of social sustainability, such as social justice and equality, can be integrated into the evaluation process to provide a more comprehensive picture of the social effects of temporary measures in particularly vulnerable areas.

8 References

- Agnew, J. A., & Livinstone, D. N. (2011). *The Sage Handbook of Geographical Knowledge*. Sage Publications.
- Andres, L. (2012). Differential Spaces, Power Hierarchy and Collaborative Planning: A Critique of the Role of Temporary Uses in Shaping and Making Places. *Urban Studies*, 50(4), 759-775. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0042098012455719>
- Bishop, P. (2015). From the Subversive to the Serious: Temporary Urbanism as a positive Force. *Architectural Design*, 85(3), 136-141. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ad.1913>
- Bishop, P., & Williams, L. (2012). *The Temporary City*. Routledge.
- Bostadsbolaget (n.d.a). *Uppdrag & Vision*. Retrieved January 23, 2023, from <https://bostadsbolaget.se/omf-bostadsbolaget/uppdrag-vision/>
- Bostadsbolaget. (n.d.b). *Framtidsvisioner för Hammarkulletorget*. Retrieved January 17, 2023, from <https://bostadsbolaget.se/nyabostader/framtidsvisioner-for-hammarkulletorget/>
- Bostadsbolaget. (n.d.c) *Välkommen till Framtidshubben*. Retrieved June 15, 2023, from <https://bostadsbolaget.se/nyabostader/framtidsvisioner-for-hammarkulletorget/>
- Bostadsbolaget. (2016). *Stadsdelsanalys: Hammarkullen*. <https://www.bostadsbolaget.se/wp-content/uploads/Stadsdelsanalys-Hammarkullen-161220.1.pdf>
- Boverket. (n.d.). *Göteborg*. Retrieved March 14, 2023, from <https://segregationsbarometern.boverket.se/kommun/goteborg/>
- Boverket. (2010). *Socialt hållbar stadsutveckling*. <https://www.boverket.se/globalassets/publikationer/dokument/2010/socialt-hallbar-stadsutveckling.pdf>
- Boverket. (2021). *Begreppet "social housing"*. <https://www.boverket.se/sv/samhallsplanering/bostadsmarknad/olika-grupper/hushall-begransad-ekonomi/begreppet-social-housing/>
- Boverket. (2022). *Varför satsa på utökad medborgardialog*. <https://www.boverket.se/sv/PBL-kunskapsbanken/teman/medborgardialog/utokad/>
- Boxpark. (n.d). *About*. Retrieved January 26, 2023, from <https://www.boxpark.co.uk/about/>
- Buser, M., & Koch, C. (2014). Tales of the Suburbs? - The Social Sustainability Agenda in Sweden through Literary Accounts. *Sustainability*, 6(2), 913-923. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su6020913>
- Carlsson, J. (2021, November). Nytt torg i Hammarkullen kan kosta 500 miljoner. *Sveriges Television*. <https://www.svt.se/nyheter/lokalt/vast/startskottet-for-ett-helt-nytt-torg-i-hammarkullen>
- Carmona, M. (2010). *Public places - urban spaces: the dimensions of urban design* (2. ed.). Architectural Press.

- Colomb, C. (2012). Pushing the Urban Frontier: Temporary Uses of Space, City Marketing, and the Creative City Discourse in 2000S Berlin. *Journal of Urban Affairs*, 34(2), 131-152. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9906.2012.00607.x>
- Dahlin, Å. (2016). *Från delad till enad stad: översiktsplanering för social hållbarhet*. <https://insynsverige.se/documentHandler.ashx?did=1854605>
- Essehag, A. (n.d.). *Vad är social hållbarhet?*. Ramboll. Retrieved February 21, 2023, from <https://se.ramboll.com/press/artiklar/vad-ar-social-hallbarhet>
- Fastighetssverige. (2016). *Boxpark till centrala stockholm*. <https://www.fastighetssverige.se/artikel/boxpark-till-centrala-stockholm-22623>
- Fastighetssverige. (2018). *Jubileumsplatsen - en försmak av Region City*. <https://fastighetssverige.se/artikel/jubileumsplatsen-en-forsmak-av-region-city-28527>
- Framtiden. (n.d.a). *Nu öppnar Mixköket i Hammarkullen*. Retrieved May 15, 2023, from <https://framtiden.se/blog/2022/05/31/nu-oppnar-mixkoket-i-hammarkullen/>
- Framtiden. (n.d.b). *Strategi för utveckling av Göteborgs särskilt utsatta områden*. Retrieved March 14, 2023, from <https://framtiden.se/blog/2020/07/01/strategi-for-utveckling-av-goteborgs-sarskilt-utsatta-omraden/>
- Framtiden. (2020). *Framtidenkoncernens strategi för utvecklingsområden*. https://goteborg.se/wps/PA_Pabolagshandlingar/file?id=25791
- Gehl, J. (2011). *Life between buildings: using public space*. Island Press.
- Government Offices of Sweden. (2021). *Report on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. https://www.government.se/globalassets/government/dokument/regeringskansliet/agenda-2030-och-de-globala-malen-for-hallbar-utveckling/voluntary-national-review-vnr/voluntary_national_review_2021_sweden_report_on_the_implementation_of_the_2030_agenda_web.pdf
- Göteborgs Stad. (2014). *Strategi för utbyggnadsplanering - Göteborg 2035*. https://goteborg.se/wps/wcm/connect/2b48a33f-df7f-4109-8f7e-6a188582c2cc/up_slutrapport_lag.pdf?MOD=AJPERES
- Göteborgs Stad. (n.d.). *Utsatta områden - Polisens definition*. Retrieved January 16, 2023, from <https://goteborg.se/wps/portal/enhetssida/statistik-och-analys/geografi/utsatta-omraden>
- Hall, T., & Vidén, S. (2006). The Million Homes Programme: A Review of the Great Swedish Planning Project. *Planning Perspectives*, 20(3), 301-328. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02665430500130233>
- Haugen, K. (2021). *Forskningsöversikt - Temporära åtgärder inom stadsutveckling: Former och utvärderingsaspekter*. RISE. <https://www.ri.se/sites/default/files/2021-06/Forsknings%C3%B6versikt%20-%20Tempor%C3%A4ra%20%C3%A5tg%C3%A4rder%20inom%20stadsutveckling%20-%20former%20och%20utv%C3%A4rderingsaspekter.pdf>

- Herman, K., & Rodgers, M. (2020). From Tactical Urbanism Action to Institutionalised Urban Planning and Educational Tool: The Evolution of Park(ing) Day. *Land*, 9(7), 217. <https://doi.org/10.3390/land9070217>
- Hernstig, J. (2016). *Våra torg: en vandring genom historien*. GöteborgsLokaler.
- Kamvasinou, K. (2017). Temporary intervention and long-term legacy: Lessons from London case studies. *Journal of Urban Design*, 22(2), 187-207. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13574809.2015.1071654>
- Konjunkturinstitutet. (2023). *Inflationen exklusive energi blir hög hela 2023*. <https://www.konj.se/publikationer/konjunkturlaget/konjunkturlaget/2023-03-29-inflationen-exklusive-energi-blir-hog-hela-2023.html>
- Larkin Square. (n.d) *About Larkin Square*. Retrieved February 7, 2023, from <https://larkinsquare.com/about/about-larkin-square/>
- Legeby, A., Berghauser Pont, M., & Marcus, L. (2015). *Dela[d] Stad: Stadsbyggande och segregation*. <https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:881194/FULLTEXT03>
- LINK Arkitektur. (n.d.). *Hammarkulletorget - Min plats på jorden*.
- Lydon, M., & Garcia, A. (2015). *Tactical Urbanism*.
- Madanipour, A. (2005). Public Spaces of European Cities. *Nordisk Arkitekturforskning*, 18(1), 7-16. http://arkitekturforskning.net/na/article/viewFile/192/155?fbclid=IwAR1d8Fcon_T
- Manzi, T., Lucas, K., Jones, T. L., & Allen, J. (2015). *Social Sustainability in Urban Areas: Communities, Connectivity, and the Urban Fabric*. Earthscan Publications.
- Matoga, A. (2019). Governance of Temporary Use. *Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers - Urban Design and Planning*, 172(4), 159-168. <https://doi.org/10.1680/jurdp.18.00052>
- Mehta, V. (2014). Evaluating Public Space. *Journal of Urban Design*, 19(1), 53-88. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13574809.2013.854698>
- Memluk, M. Z. (2013). Designing Urban Squares. *Advances in Landscape Architecture*, 514-530. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5772/55826>
- Molnar, S., Andersson, L., Haugen., & Schnurr, M. (2021). *Handbok - Utvärdera temporära åtgärder i stadsmiljö*. RISE. <https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1588109/FULLTEXT01.pdf>
- Plåtsparken. (n.d). *Om oss*. Retrieved March 1, 2023, from <https://www.platparken.se/om-oss>
- POP Kudamm. (n.d). *About Us*. Retrieved February 22, 2023, from <https://popkudamm.berlin/en/about/>
- Polisen. (n.d). *Utsatta områden - polisens arbete*. Retrieved March 27, 2023, from <https://polisen.se/om-polisen/polisens-arbete/utsatta-omraden/>
- Proxy. (n.d). *About Proxy*. Retrieved February 7, 2023, from <http://proxysf.net/about/>

- Radywyl, N., & Biggs, C. (2013). Reclaiming the Common for Urban Transformation. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 50, 159-170. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2012.12.020>
- Sangeeth Gandhi. (2022, December 12). *Hammarkullen* [Video]. YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mNVg7uIMZkc&ab_channel=SangeethGandhi
- SFS 1987:10. *Plan och bygglagen*. Socialdepartementet. https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/plan--och-bygglag-198710_sfs-1987-10
- Skolverket. (n.d.). *Grundskolan - Slutbetyg årskurs 9*. Retrieved March 26, 2023, from https://siris.skolverket.se/reports/rwservlet?cmdkey=common&geo=1&report=gr_bet yg2017&p_sub=1&p_ar=2022&p_lankod=&p_kommunkod=&p_skolkod=47120557 &p_hmantyp=01&p_hmankod=2120001355&p_flik=HI
- Statistiska centralbyrån. (n.d.). *Inrikes och utrikes födda efter region, ålder och kön. År 2000 - 2022*. Retrieved May 15, 2023, from https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START_BE_BE0101_BE0101E/InrUtrFoddaRegAlKon/?loadedQueryId=130497&timeType=top&timeValue=1
- Statistiska centralbyrån. (2022). *Arbetslöshet i Sverige*. <https://www.scb.se/hitta-statistik/sverige-i-siffror/samhallets-ekonomi/arbetsloshet-i-sverige/>
- Stockholm Vatten och Avfall. (n.d.). *Pop-up återbruk*. Retrieved March 27, 2023, from <https://www.stockholmvattenochavfall.se/har-lamnar-du-avfall/lamna-avfall-privatperson/har-lamnar-du-avfall/pop-up-aterbruk/>
- Säfsten, K., & Gustavsson, M. (2019). *Forskningsmetodik: för ingenjörer och andra problemlösare*. Studentlitteratur.
- Tidningen Näringslivet. (2022). *Nya smällen förvärrar utanförskapet - "Knappt lönt att jobba längre"*. <https://www.tn.se/arbetsmarknad/22675/nya-smallen-forvarrar-utanforskapet-knappt-lont-att-jobba-langre/>
- UN-Habitat. (2022). *World Cities Report 2022: Envisaging the Future of Cities*. https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2022/06/wcr_2022.pdf
- United Nations. (n.d.). *Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. Retrieved 27 January, 2023, from <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>
- Urban Utveckling. (n.d.). *Social hållbarhet*. Retrieved February 27, 2023, from <https://urbanutveckling.se/social-hallbarhet/>
- Van Schaik, L., & Watson, F. (2015). *Pavilions, Pop Ups and Parasols: The Impact of Real and Virtual Meeting on Physical Space*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Viktor Nordling. (2021, December 14). *Hammarkullen - Mixgården* [Video]. YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0muAXQGnmCw&ab_channel=ViktorNordling
- Village Underground Lisboa. (n.d.). *Corporate*. Retrieved May 26, 2023, from <https://www.vulisboa.com/en/corporate/>
- Village Underground. (n.d.). *About*. Retrieved January 26, 2023, from <https://www.villageunderground.co.uk/about/>

Whyte, W. H. (1980). *The Social Life of Small Urban Spaces*. Conservation Foundation.

WSP. (2022). *Analys av Hammarkullens marknadsposition*.

Wångersjö, M. (2016). *Hammarkullekarnevalen: de första 40 åren*. Hammarkullekarnevalen och ABF Göteborg.

Appendix I: Samples of the Interview Questions

Personal background

- Can you tell us about yourself and your profession?
- How would you describe your organization and role in your project or area?
- What experiences do you have with temporary measures?

Experiences of Hammarkullen

- What is your connection to Hammarkullen?
- How do you think that Hammarkulletorget is used and by whom?
- What have been or are the biggest social problems in Hammarkullen that have had to be remedied or are still being remedied?
- How would you describe the situation and development at Hammarkulletorget?

The working process in other projects

- Can you tell us about a project where you worked with temporary measures?
 - What type of investment was made, where and how did the process take place?
 - What was the purpose and goal of the project? What problems did you want to solve?
 - Why did you implement this type of activities?
 - How did you find actors for the establishment?
 - How did you reason about the duration of the project?
- Are there any actors, projects or people, municipalities that you were inspired by?
- Were citizen dialogue or other investigations carried out prior to the construction? If so, what was the conclusion?
- Would you say that the project turned out as you had envisioned from the beginning, or has it changed over time?

The strategy when working in vulnerable areas

- What have been or are the biggest social problems in the area that have had to be remedied or are still being remedied?
- What do you think is most important for creating a good meeting place?
- How do you see temporary urbanism and temporary solutions as a way of working and planning?
- What driving forces do you think should be behind various social efforts?

Examples from ongoing or projects

- Which initiatives and efforts do you consider having been the most successful and most beneficial?
 - Why do you think the results were so good?

The challenges

- What challenges have you experienced in the development of the container building or in vulnerable areas?
- What could you have done to succeed even better with the container building?

Lessons learned from previous experiences

- What do you think the municipality or private actors gain from implementing temporary projects?
- Do you have any lessons learned from other projects in vulnerable areas or work with temporary project that was a good idea but did not out so well or vice versa?
 - Any project where you had lower expectations, but which turned out to be a success?

General thoughts of Mixköket

- Do you think Mixköket could contribute to a better meeting place in a vulnerable area?
 - What other solutions do you think are required?
- What do you think is important for people to want to visit Mixköket?
- What opportunities do you see?
- What risks do you see?
- What could have been done to succeed even better?
- What do you think the operations need to be adapted when the building is in Hammarkullen?

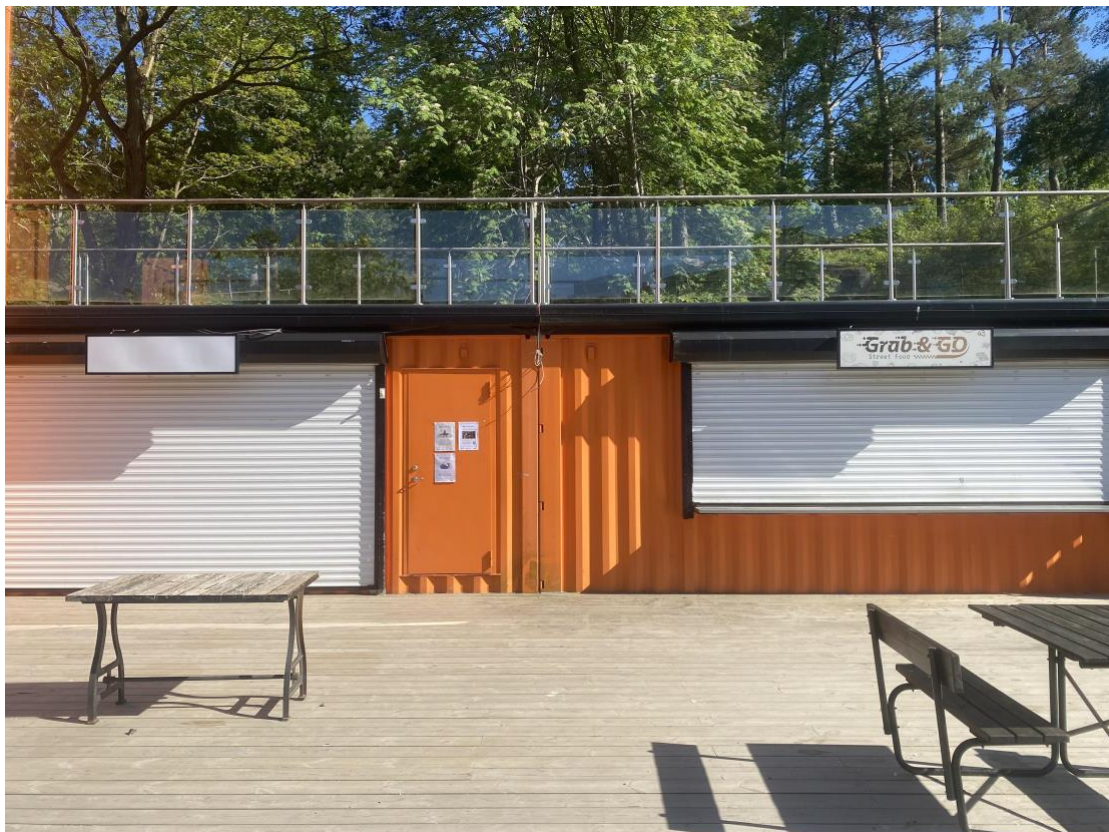
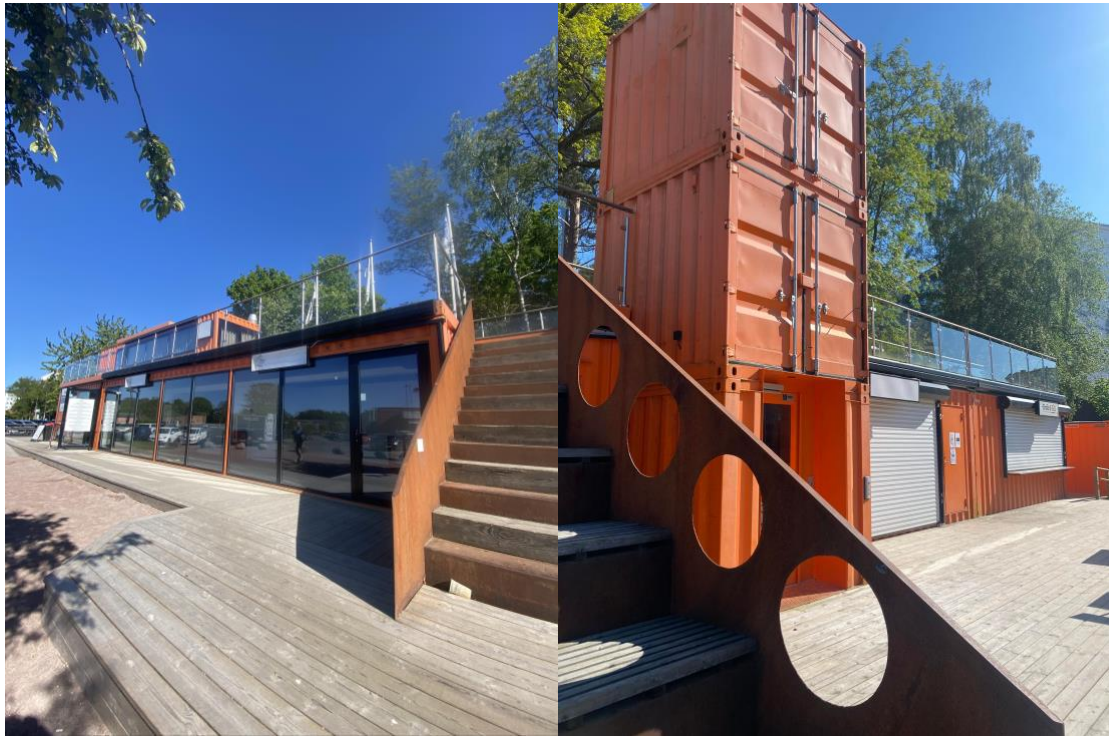
Other

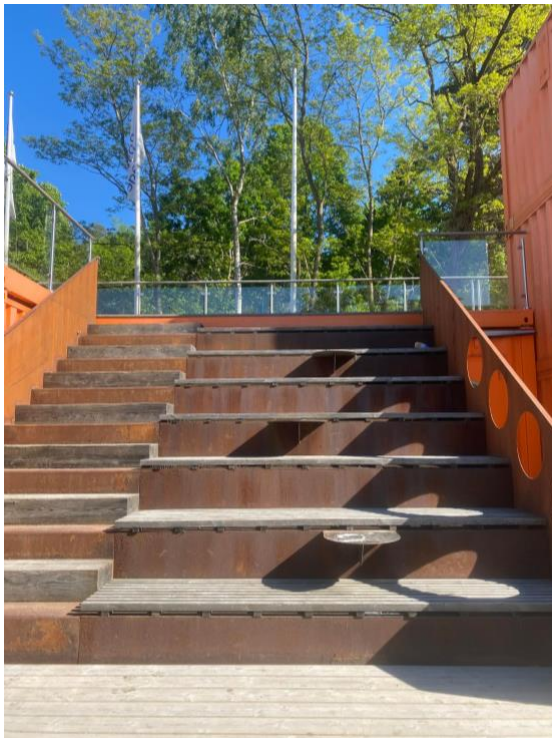
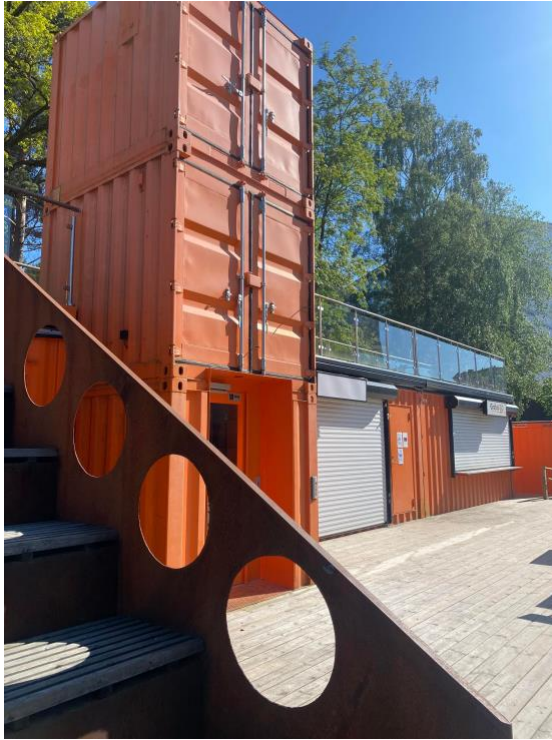
- Is there anything you would like to add?

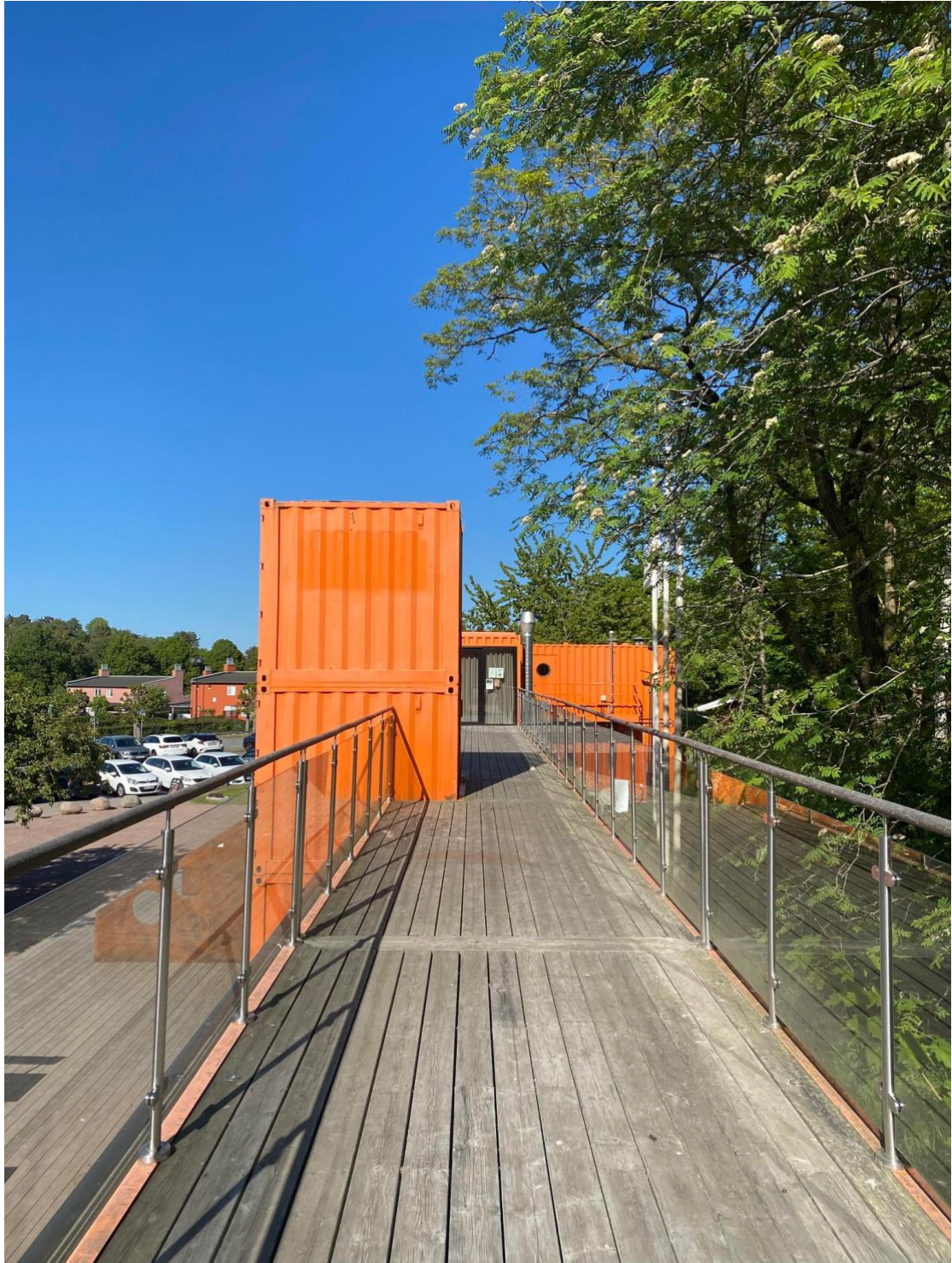
Appendix II: Observation Protocol

Date and time:	Quantity	Comments
Passers-by at Hammarkulletorget		
Hanging out at Hammarkulletorget		
Visits operations in Mixköket		
Visits other businesses and services		

Appendix III: Figures of Mixköket







DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND
CIVIL ENGINEERING
CHALMERS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
Gothenburg, Sweden 2023
www.chalmers.se



CHALMERS
UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY