Enabling temporary use of public space

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SUMMARY

Public space, where ordinary situations and everyday life take place, is a concept that has gone from being ignored to becoming the core of urban development. As the interest of public space is increasing, so does the critique. A critique that in Kista criticizes public space for being neglected, segregated and scary. Nevertheless, Kista is standing before several urban renewal projects aiming to be a place of mixed functions and vibrancy. However, these projects are both time-consuming and complex and will not be able to address the issues within the nearest future.

By introducing temporary use of public space, ideals such as placemaking and temporary urbanism may deal with the amount of time being consumed during the planning processes of formulation, approval, adaption and implementation. It is done so by activating space through meanwhile usage. By studying places, functions and actors in Kista, the aim is to develop a method to initiate and implement the concept of temporary use of space, in accordance to the Swedish planning system.

Through a literature review, a city’s function is being analyzed, definitions of public space identified and urban ideals/ theories explored. Furthermore, two urban renewal projects are being studied, where strategic structures of how to develop temporary initiatives is analyzed. From the literature review follows a case study where interviews and observations are being conducted to gain local knowledge and professional expertise.

There are both general drivers and specific features found in Kista arguing for temporary use of space, which results in a strategy and a process. The strategy is of a comprehensive approach aiming to initiate the concept of temporary use while the process is about how to implement temporary activities.

To initiate and implement temporary use of space several strategic structures are suggested. The study suggests an early implementation within a larger urban renewal project, developed together with a vision and municipal plan and program. The method should be of a top-down structure, led by Kista Science City and developed by the City of Stockholm and real estate developers in Kista. The community should act as co-creators during the development and implementation of temporary activities. Space chosen for temporary used should be done so with care, in relation to knowledge of what attracts people and preconditions in Kista. The structure of the process needs to be dynamic, giving room for changes and improvements.
SAMMANFATTNING


Med vetskap om rådande kritik står Kista inför en omfattande stadsutveckling som syftar till att skapa ett modigt, urbant och dynamiskt område med 6000 nya bostäder. Det är ett komplext stadsförnyelseprojekt som visar på en ny mix av funktioner och en ökad population som kan befolka och levandegöra gator, torg och lokaler under dygnets alla timmar.


Resultatet visar på en metod som avser att implementera temporära aktiviteter i Kista har en litteraturstudie genomförd och analyserats, begreppet offentlig rum definierats och stadsplaneringsideal/ teorier undersöks. För att koppla teori till praktik har två stadsutvecklingsprojekt med temporära initiativ studerats, H+ i Helsingborg samt Älvstaden i Göteborg. Utifrån ett teoretiskt ramverk har en fallstudie av intervjuer och observation formats.

Fallstudien syftar till att skapa en djupgående kunskap om hur temporära aktiviteter kan appliceras utifrån Kistas förutsättningar.

Strategin bör implementeras i tidigt skede, i samband med visionen och strukturplanen. Processen är av en toppstyrd karaktär som förslås ledas av Kista Science City, samt utvecklas och implementeras av Stockholm Stad och fastighetsägare i Kista. Platser och aktiviteter av temporär karaktär bör utses med hänsyn till Kistas förutsättningar och långsiktiga planer. Strukturen av processen bör vara dynamisk för att ge utrymme till förändring och förbättring.
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1. INTRODUCTION

Public space, where ordinary situations and everyday life takes place is of high significance and must form the center of attention (Gehl, 1987). Since the 1960s, critical voices have been indicating that something is missing, life between buildings. A common space that has been pushed aside in favor of the car, large-scale developments and rationalized processes (Jacobs, 1961; Whyet 1980; Gehl, 1987). Nevertheless, the concept of public space has gone from being ignored to becoming the core of urban development, a concept that has become an urban policy tool of a wider significance. It is a place for community revitalization, participation and democracy, a connecting tissue between a city’s private spaces and as a mean for global and local inter-city competition. As the interest of public space is increasing, so does the critique. Contemporary urban planning practices, and those responsible for the design, development and management have been criticized for both over- and under-manage public space, resulting in neglected, invaded, exclusionary, segregated, inaccessible, scary and homogenized places (Carmona, 2010a; 2015). While planners and architects are dealing with the issue of space, the concept of life seems to have been forgotten (Gehl & Svarre 2013). A general critique of different character, which to some extent is to be found in Kista.

Kista is a world know science city with prominent companies and innovative research projects (Kista Science City, 2017), in the meantime Kista is also a suburb distanced from the inner-city life. Kista is located in the northern periphery of Stockholm municipality, characterized by a divided urban fabric where a residential neighborhood is located in the west, detached from the business district located in the east. Within Kista, functions are divided from each other putting the issue at a local scale where different groups of people, residents and employees are set apart (Stockholm Stad, n.d. b; 2016 b). A division between a day and night population, leaving the business district empty with the perception of being unsafe. Additional, the critical mass is too small to support fundamental functions of everyday life, there are not enough reasons to move around and reside within and between the two areas. Life between buildings seems to be missing, leaving public space neglected, segregated and scary.

Kista is standing before several urban renewal projects, including an extension of a light rail train and several housing projects (Stockholm stad, n.d. c). Resulting in a future place of mixed functions and vibrancy where the business area is to be supported by a day and night population of an increased critical mass. However, these kinds of development projects are both time-consuming and complex and will not be able to address the issue within the nearest future, leaving Kista with a gap of 8-10 years where the area is going to be as it is today, divided and vacant.

This is where temporary use of space comes in, through ideals of placemaking, everyday-, tactical- and temporary urbanism. As a way of dealing with the issue concerning the amount of time that is consumed during the process of formulation, approval, adoption and implementation of comprehensive urban renewal projects, leaving space either vacant or under-managed (Bishop & Williams, 2012). An issue that can be allocated through short-term actions for long-term change, although it is uncertain how the concept may be applied in Kista.
AIM AND RESEARCH QUESTION
The study examines the perception and use of public space through temporary activities. It requires an initial understanding of what public space is and what functions it holds, but also what temporary use of space means for public space and public life. The study seeks to examine and better understand what effect physical structures and public space has on sociocultural structures and public life. Further, with an understanding of these structures, the aim is to develop a method to initiate and implement the concept of temporary use of space, in accordance to the Swedish planning system. An implementation that may activate Kista through short-term actions, leading to a vibrant environment. To answer the aim, following questions are to be considered;

How can temporary use of public space be applied in Kista while contributing to a vibrant and attractive environment?

· How does urban structure affect people’s perception and use of public space in Kista?

· What drivers are there when initiating the concept of temporary use of space into the planning process and urban renewal projects in Kista?

· What kind of strategic structures is required to initiate temporary use of space and to implement temporary activities in Kista?

STRUCTURE
Chapter one introduces the subject, framing the topic through research problem, aim and questions to answer. The second chapter describes methods to examine and understand the topic, followed by ethical considerations and limitations. Chapter three present fundamental theories and studies that the thesis will be based on, creating a theoretical framework. To connect theory with practice, two urban renewal projects (H+ and Älvstaden) with the aim to develop temporary use of space is being studied. In chapter four Kista is being closely studied through its preconditions and local context. Chapter five presents the method that the study seeks to develop, a result that ends up in an in-between strategy and process. In chapter six the result is being analyzed followed by questions being answered and conclusions made.
2. METHOD
To answer the aim a qualitative method is applied, an approach that gives the ability to develop theories to analyse the issue. Qualitative research is intended to explore the world at its natural state, leading to a richer insight (Flick, 2007). For this study, a literature review is conducted, followed by a case study of semi-structured interviews and observations of the city.

LITERATURE REVIEW
Through an empirical study literature has been reviewed, giving different perspectives and inputs on the topic of public space and temporary use. Since the concept of public space is complex and temporary use of space is ambivalent, a systematic review of the topic has been needed, framing the subject from different perspectives. Hence, public space is defined through different perspectives varying over time, place and fields of scholars, while temporary activities is perceived different whether the initiative is of a top-down or bottom-up structures.

To grasp the concept and to connection public space and temporary use, literature ranging from the 60s planning ideals towards contemporary trends has been reviewed, including both critical and constructive perspective. Furthermore, municipal policy- and planning documents with the aim to develop temporary initiatives has been reviewed, putting the concept of temporary use of space in a Swedish context.

An important aspect to be aware of is that policy- and planning documents are simplified versions of reality and does not always consider whole context. A literature review helps to identify and evaluate drivers and challenges behind temporary ideals and to develop a method on how to initiate and implement temporary use of space in Kista. Nevertheless, different studies might present different arguments, drivers and results where stated benefits may not correspond. Differences that may question the approach of temporary use of space where opposing arguments could make it difficult to capture a comprehensive view, however, the concept is complex and views will differ.

CASE STUDY
A case is an important context to gain deeper knowledge of what is being studied (Flick, 2007). Since the topic of public space and temporary use are both complex and broad the research is restricted to the case of Kista, which along with two urban renewal projects (H+ in Helsingborg and Älvstaden in Gothenburg) of a temporary character has been closely studied. A study of the two cases enable a closer analysis of the topic, adapted whiting the framework of Swedish municipalities, a context that can be applied in Kista. By focusing on Kista and strategic structures of the two cases, the research will not give a complete answer of how to initiate or implement the concept of temporary use. The intention is not to give a complete answer, rather it is to give a deeper understanding for how to move forward and enable temporary use of space in Kista.

Through the case study, both spatial and organizational structures are analyzed, where policy- and planning documents and newspapers articles has been reviewed. Additionally, Kista has been closely studied through observations and interviews.

SEMI STRUCTURED-INTERVIEWS
Through interviews, experience and knowledge from individuals can be analyzed and deeper understood, enabling underlying thoughts and meanings to be expressed (Abrahamson, 2017). Experiences and knowledge is addressed by analysing knowledge and stories from actors within the field of planning or as a member of the community in Kista. Previous to the interviews being conducted, a template of guidance was developed where actors of a varying range of perspectives
were identified and clustered together. Actors were divided in different different groups depending on their purpose of being interviewed. A division based on whether the respondent had local knowledge and is operative at site or nor. Further, this division is based on knowledge regarding ICT, urban planning or local acquaintance. Actors identified as important for the study are municipal authorities from the planning department of Stockholm, real estate developers and tech-companies in Kista, consultants within the field of planning, entrepreneurs, placemakers and members of the community, see appendices A.

After the division, questions were developed and customized for each group and its purpose, although many of the questions were the same or had the same character, see appendices B. Questions were sent to the respondent a short time before the interview were held, giving the respondent a brief insight about the coming meeting. Since the interviews are semi-structured, questions have been acting supportively, giving the respondent the ability to freely discuss around the topic. Everything in a qualitative study cannot be foreseen and through semi-structured interviews respondents are given space to explore what haven not been included by the researcher (Patel & Davidsson, 2011).

An aspect to consider when doing interviews is to be objective, show flexibility and to avoid leading questions. When conducting interviews, some meetings has been formal with clearly stated questions whereas other has been more of a conversation around questions, depending on the situation and each respondent. The interviews were held at the location best suited for the responded. Originally, the interviews only involved face-to-face exchanges (Abrahamson, 2017:147), which is the case for most of the interviews conducted, however, when not possible, interviews were held over telephone or by sending questions and having a conversation over emails.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE CITY

The idea of public life studies is based on observations, to walk around within a certain area while being provided with valuable information about the interaction between users and space (Gehl & Svarre 2013). Through observations, users are not actively involved by e.g. questioning, they are rather observed through movement and their use of space. A movement that can be analyzed to better understand why some space is used while others are not (Gehl & Svarre 2013: 3). Observations may generate valuable information, which in the case of Kista creates a better understanding of how public space are perceived and used, information useful when developing a method for how to initiate and implement temporary use of space.

The first step of conducting a field study is to select a social setting that one wishes to study (Abrahamson, 2017:43). To understand the issue of neglected, scary and segregated space in Kista the focus is turned towards the business district followed by the shopping mall and the residential area. Observations has been taking place by studying streets, open spaces and facilities, and by participating at meetings, workshops and events.

During the research, three workshops has taken place, three workshops of distinctive character that all concern Kista and its future development. The first Workshop conducted is Levande Stockholm where the City of Stockholm presented a concept of temporary and walkable summer streets in Stockholm. The topic was discussed by local actors, such as real estate developers, tech-companies, placemakers and private actors. The Second workshop is Campusplan Kista, a workshop with the aim to deliver a new plan for developing campus Kista. The workshop was initiated by Akademiska Hus as the real estate owner, led by White architects. Additional participants during the workshop were Kista Science city and KTH (teachers and students). At the third workshop, Updaterad Strukturplan, a new version of the municipal plan was presented and discussed. A project group from Stockholm’s
municipality participated along with real estate developers located in Kista, both with the aim and ambitions to develop Kista


When observing Kista, participation in meetings has been the essential source of information. Meetings where the future of Kista has been discussed along with present issues and needs. The first and last meeting was with Fastighetsägarföreningen, an organization of real estate developers in Kista where Kista Science city AB is participating. The second meeting was initiated by the organization Goda Grannars Fika, where local actors and the community meet to discuss Kista and happenings in Kista. The third meeting was between Kista Science City AB and Ericsson, to elaborate on the topic of temporary use and public space along with tech-solutions. The fourth meeting was with Kista i Samverkan, a forum where local actors like real estate managers, tech-companies and Kista Science city meet up with the City of Stockholm to both discuss current issues in Kista along with safety walks around the area.

- Meeting 1: Kista Science City and real estate developers, Kista, 15 March 2017.
- Meeting 3: ICT and smart sustainable cities (Ericsson), Kista, 8 May 2017.
- Meeting 5: Kista Science City and real estate developers, Kista, 23 May 2017.

During observations, several events of temporary character has taken place in Kista, events of different purposes that has attracted new users to inhabit Kista.

- Event 1: Hacks of Sweden, Kista, 11-12 March 2019
- Event 2: Girls in ICT, Electrum, Kista 27 April 2017
- Event 3: Explore – Kista Future Expo, Kista, 31 May 2017

When doing filed work, every researcher is to some degree both a participant and an observer (Abrahamson, 2017:47). Through observations of public space and by participating in events in Kista, the role of an observer has been predominant while through observation during workshops and meetings it has been a mix of observer and participant. Occasions should systematically vary of when places are being observed (Abrahamson, 2017:52), hence observation has been taking place during different periods of the study, from the beginning to end. Observations has been conducted during different times of the day, varying in time and place. While doing filed work, a great deal of activity is occurring around the researcher, hence it is very difficult to capture and fully remember everything seen as it unfolds (Abrahamson, 2017:55). Therefore, during observations photos and notes has been taken to better remember the setting from the moment it was observed.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS
Planning is an intervention in people’s lives, an intervention that changes people’s lives, leading to ethical implications (Lo Piccolo & Thomas, 2008). An implication significant to consider when studying Kista since public space is something that concerns all who inhibits it.

An important ethical consideration of urban research is that the study should contribute to the well-being of the community being studied (Abrahamson, 2017: 29). In relation to this ethical
consideration, the study aims to examine a topic relevant for the community that may contribute with new valuable knowledge. Further, the study should be available for the community (Abrahamson, 2017: 29), hence the result focuses upon integrating the research into already existing panning processes which the community can and should be a part of.

Another significant aspect of ethical consideration is neutrality, meaning, to approach the study without values or attitudes. Although, absolute neutrality might just be a hypothetical ideal since investigators are people that cannot be completely detached from values or attitudes (Abrahamson, 2017:26). Even so, the aim is to achieve as much neutrality as possible. The study has been developed and conducted though what is perceived to as the best possible way, within the timeframe set out for the project. To get a comprehensive view on the topic being studied, a broad perspective among actors has been prioritized.

When conducting interviews, or participating during observations, an ethical consideration considered is the principle of informed consent, meaning that subjects and respondents must be informed of what will occur during the study and that they agree to participate in (Abrahamson, 2017:21). In respect of ethical considerations, the aim of the study along with the intention of each interview has been made clear for all whom has been involved. At interviews, respondents have agreed to be a part of the study where they, in advance, have been informed about the aim of the study, its purpose and the content of the interview. During observations of workshops and meetings, subjects have been informed through a brief presentation that a study is being conducted, followed by its content and aim.

LIMITATION
Public space is a broad and complex concept with different perspectives and ideals of how to create and generate attractive and vibrant places. Since there are multiply ways of how to activate space, limitations are set out to consider the most significant aspect when enabling temporary use of space in Kista.

Since there are no citizens living in the business district of Kista, the study does not investigate a citizen’s perspective of how to develop Kista though grass-roots initiatives. Hence, it would not enable temporary use of space strategically but rather end up with sprawled initiatives, which to some extent already exist in Kista. The study will rather include a top-down structure, enabling temporary use of space through strategic structures. Therefore, the focus will be on municipal authorities and real estate developers, actors perceived as stakeholders when developing Kista. Although, the strategy should in later phases include the citizen’s perspective, to meet its users’ needs and desires. When exploring, and analyzing theories, paradigms and cases, the focused will be on strategic structures recommended, required and used when implementing temporary activities.

Through a vision and municipal plan, the aim is to develop Kista towards a vibrant area of mixed use, a status quo within western planning ideals. An ideal that could be questioned through the concept of overlapping space implying that some space should be mixed while others not. While visions and plans aims towards mixed use of space, it is done so with the knowledge that it may result in displacements effects. Hence temporary use of space could take place either way.
3. UNDERLYING THEORIES AND STUDIES

The following section will present fundamental theories and studies significant for the issue of how urban structure affect people’s perception and use of space. A perception that creates a foundation of how temporary use of space may contribute to a vibrant environment.

A CITY’S FUNCTION

The majority of the global population lives in urban areas, a division that puts a great focus on the needs of the ones living and using the city (Gehl, 2010:6). A city is a complex whole made up by its parts, a community defined by its location and personal association (Maunier, 1910). It is the most complex and basic human technologies (Lydon & Garcia 2015:76), a complexity that does not only lie in its definition but mainly in how it is functioning. A livable city is livable thanks to its complexity (Jacobs, 1961:173), it is therefore important to know a city’s social structures, functions, orders and who inhabits it (Jacobs, 1961:36-37).

A city can be understood through different levels, depending on how close it is being studied. The most comprehensive level represents the city (as a whole) followed by the next level of the urban district, while narrowing it down, the last level is represented by blocks and streets. Each of these levels has different functions within the city, in which complement each other through complex networks. All three levels are needed for a prosperous and enduring development of a city (Jacobs, 1961:142). A significant asset at city-level is to connect people and bring them together through common interests, hence the city offers a range of options and choices. It creates a broad foundation of knowledge and experiences of different users that further develops into a variation of functions. A variation that may vary over districts, characterized by its own unique identity. By offering a broad variation and differing places, inhabitants may choose where they want to live, work, interact, and participate in recreational activities (Jacobs, 1961:141). An interesting district has its own identity and special features, attracting its inhabitants but also new visitors, contributing to a diversity of users (Jacobs, 1961: 157). A streets function is to enable eyes on the street, protecting the ones living there along with its strangers using it. The street is connecting everyday life, and by doing so it creates trust and social control, through a responsible and tolerant city life (Jacobs, 1961:144). The city is the framework that creates a network of urban districts with different functions, places and users. Districts that are made up by streets and blocks that connects users and their everyday life.

A significant aspect when aiming for a well-functioning city is to feel safe and secure along the street, with all its strangers. A busy and well-visited street is both safer and more secure than an empty one. To attract people, a street needs clear boundaries between private and public, eyes on the street and a frequent use (Jacobs, 1961:52-57). In cities, street life, crowds and variation is what attracts people, and lifelessness and mountainous functions are doing the opposite. When a park holds just a single function, it becomes a vacuum most of the time during the day where it is being perceived as boring and unsafe (Jacobs, 1961:119-122). On a livable street both users and observers are to be found (Jacobs, 1961:60), seemingly random and insignificant connections that adds on to a rich public life, a connection that further creates trust (Jacobs, 1961:96). Hence, on a vibrant street, different types of people need to be present all hours of the day and together, inhabitants, visitors and workers creates a diversity that enables a frequent use of the street (Jacobs, 1961:179-180). People come where people are, a statement that points out the importance of life and activity as a mean for urban attraction. People are spontaneously seeking other people’s presence, gathering where things are happening. It is shown in the public space when the seats with the best view are used more frequently, and where cafe chairs fronting the street and its life is always taken (Gehl, 2010).
“What attracts people the most, as it seems to be, are the presence of other people” (Whyte, 1980:19).

A vital characteristic of a thriving city is diversity, including a mix of primary and secondary functions, (Jacobs, 1961:176). For that reason, a place should primarily hold functions that attracts people, such as offices, residential accommodations, academia, recreation, museums, libraries and galleries. From this, secondary functions may emerge as a reaction to the primary ones. When these functions are combined in an efficient way, they attract people from different user groups, residing the street through all its hours and of different reasons, contributing to an economic incitement and livable place (Jacobs, 1961:187-189). By offering a variety of functions and activities, a place may offer more than the sum of its parts. A place may thrive when it offers several functions resulting in reasons to be there, including places to sit while enjoying the surrounding or to be a part of an intense conversation (Projects for Public Space, 2009a). If the aim is to create a thriving city, several activities are needed, not monotonous functions of single use. A collection of interesting destinations, places and things to do are necessary if public life is to prosper (Projects for Public Space, 2009b). It is the differences, not the repetition that gives the user a reason to reside within an area (Jacobs, 1961:154).

A city’s function includes the use of public space, functions categorized as necessary, optional and social activity. Necessary activities are compulsory, everyday tasks that takes place with only a little influence from the physical environment. Optional activities concern participation if there is a wish to do so, like talking, walking, go outside and get some fresh air or just sitting in the sun. These kinds of activities take place if exterior conditions are optimal and when the weather and places are inviting. This relationship is particularly important in the connection to the physical environment. Social activities, also called resultant activities, emerge from the two previous activities, hence people are in the same space where they meet or passing just within view (Gehl, 1987). Within cities and its public space, life is represented by high or low intensity of contact of close friendships or passive contacts of just seeing and hearing others. The space between buildings is offering an opportunity to intervene with others, in an undemanding and relaxed way, but if this space of activities is missing, the passive contact will disappear. Since low intensity contact offers other forms of contacts to grow, it is a medium for what is yet unpredictable, spontaneous and unplanned. Hence, the opportunity to see and hear other people in a city or residential areas also implies an offer of valuable information. It keeps us updated about our surrounding, within a social context. What happens between our buildings, in the street, in the park or at the square, is a source of inspiration, citizens get inspired by seeing others in action, resulting in new ideas (Gehl, 1989:19-21).

A significant aspect of a city’s function is social sustainability, a large and challenging concept. In city space, it should give various groups an equal opportunity to access common space and to move around within the city (Gehl, 2010:109). A social sustainable city is a just city including equity, communicative rationality and diversity. Equity refers to actions taken to value the disadvantaged and less fortunate in society. Communicative rationality stands for a collaborative approach, such as democratic decision, broad participation and deliberation. Diversity concern social differentiation without any exclusion and the recognition of difference, this could be when bringing strangers together, to move beyond familiar territories and social networks (Fainstein, 2013). To recognize differences and diversity can be good, hence people are different, with different needs and desires. Therefore, to create a homogenous place is not always the best (Carmona, 2015). By offering a broad variation and differing places, inhabitants may choose where they want to live, work, interact, participate in recreational activities and to practice their everyday life (Jacobs, 1961:141). Urban districts are of different character, and they should be. An interesting district has its own identity and special features, attracting both its own inhabitants but also new visitors, contributing to economic diversity. A vibrant city is a sustainable city, promoting the idea of a city being attractive and open for
all groups of society. If the city is serving a democratic function, where people encounter diversity by sharing the city space, it results in a greater understanding of each other. Social sustainability reaches far beyond the physical structure, it includes social institutions and cultural aspects which has a great significance of how entire cities down to the streets are being perceived (Gehl, 2010:109).

“The city is not only a functional environment, but also an environment of experience. Function has been fairly dominant in the past few decades... However, now we experience, in western economies at least, the shift from ‘making the city’ to ‘being the city’” (Glaser et al., 2012:14).

CITIES FOR PEOPLE
Everything is temporary. Hence, cities, public space and everyday life all has a fleeting character that keeps changing. While cities are filed with unpredictable activities, one could question how anyone can plane how life might turn out. It is difficult to integrate diversity of life into urban planning and architecture, nevertheless it is of high significance if the aim is to plan and develop worthy and diverse public spaces of everyday life (Gehl & Svarre, 2013). Within the field of studying public space, information about what makes good place has been analyzed, resulting in general features found in cities and well-used public spaces. What is wanted is lively, safe, sustainable and healthy cities, which means to invite more people to walk, stroll, bike and reside within a city space (Gehl, 2010).

THE CITY AT EYE LEVEL
If the city is to function as a lively meeting place, it needs to represent a complex city life that is inviting and meaningful (Gehl, 2010). A complexity that through the city of eye level refers to street-level-culture with a blend of cafes, sidewalks, musicians, smaller galleries and bistros (Lydon & Garcia, 2015:75). The ground floor of a building is the most crucial part for the city at eye level. It is what connects a private building to its public surrounding. A ground floors design, land use and function will affect the perception of its building and what impact it has on by-passers, it will further determine how the area is functioning and how it is experienced. Citizens experience the urban in what is call the ‘public realm’, a broader meaning than ‘public space’ that include everything that can be seen, especially at eye level, see figure 1. The ground level of a building is therefor of high importance when walking by or residing at a place. Even if the building is perceived as ugly, an active ground floor may contribute to a positive experience. Through time, during different design perspectives of urban paradigms, many buildings and their ground floors are not designed to suit for attractive public functions. Hence, buildings tend to draw functions inside and direct the attention behind closed facades, like shopping malls and multifunctional complexes for leisure. Furthermore, monofunctional layouts worsen the situation, such as single-use office areas (Glaser et al., 2012).
PLACES FOR WALKING
Pedestrian use of city space is reflecting the condition of life on foot. If conditions are improved, the extent of walking activities will increase, which leads to an increasing use of space through recreational and social activities (Gehl, 2010). In its most fundamental purpose, walking is a mode of transportation that takes people from A to B, but it also provides a direct contact between people and the surrounding community. Walking offers experiences and information while it creates a relationship between people who share public space, a platform of social activities. To offer comfortable and pleasurable walks, the space needs to be relatively freely and unhampered, giving room to pedestrian to navigate around a city’s network of streets and paths. Further, a good city space for walking needs to function all year around, through day and night with its darkest hours (Gehl, 2010: 120).

PLACES FOR STAYING
Stationed activities are represented by places where people will stay for a while, either by standing or sitting, without necessarily knowing for how long. For stationed activities, people seek out places along the edges that offers a good view over the place while at the same time it covers your back, preventing unwanted surprises. Edges is something to lean against, giving a good physical and psychological support along with a pleasant microclimate (Gehl, 2010: 137). When people intend to stay longer and when they find it tiring to stand, they search for somewhere to sit, and the longer they tend to stay, the more carefully they will choose where to sit. The choice will depend whether it is a good location, comfortable seating, a pleasant local climate, an interesting view and pleasant noises. In city space, both primary and secondary seating’s can be found. The primary category is characterised by actual furniture, made for its purpose of sitting at. The secondary category includes whatever physical structure that might offer a good seating (Gehl, 2010: 141). For a place to be successful, it needs to offer a good seating, hence people tends to sit where there are places to sit. Even though seatings should offer comfort through backrest or well-contoured chairs, it is of higher significant that places to sit are socially comfortable, meaning choices of where to sit (Whyet, 1980).
PLACES FOR MEETINGS
Meetings in city space takes place at many levels, it might be passive meetings of simply seeing or hearing, it can also be of a direct and active character, like taking part of a conversation. Meetings can be unexpected and spontaneous, including verbal exchange and short phrases. It may include conversations with strangers, bypasses, family or friends, which are taking place in the middle of a street, next to a bus stops, at some bench or in a cafe. Places for meetings are represented by observers or participants, either by looking at the scene or being a part of it. In various combinations of meeting, regardless its character and purpose, seeing, hearing and talking are three significant features, enabling meetings in city space (Gehl, 2010:148).

The view is an important aspect when it comes to places for meetings, to observe urban life is one of the most important and popular activities within a city, an activity that takes place no matter if we are walking, standing or sitting. To combine several attractions to look at, makes the view even better. (Gehl, 2010:148). The view between outdoors and indoors activities are important, enabling contact between the street and its buildings, particularly at the ground floor.

To hear and talk are two essential qualities for a successful urban space, it enables the opportunity to meet while having a conversation. However, in cities where cars might be dominant, unpleasant noise levels might disturb the ability to have a normal conversation. Here, car free streets, parks and squares might enable a more pleasant and stress-free conversation, giving room for sound of a street musicians, birds and footsteps. By introducing the term talkscapes, physical structures may aim to either create places where one can choose to sit in private or together with others (Gehl, 2010:151-155).

PLACES FOR SELF-EXPRESSION, PLAY AND EXERCISE
Places that enables self-expression, play and exercise promotes a healthy and lively city. These are places of children’s play, festivals, street parties, sport-events and cultural evenings, activities that attracts people and improves physical activity (Gehl, 2010). Place should be based on the principles of fixed, flexible and fleeting characteristics. The fixed character is the city space, the surface and ground structure that needs to be there, an inviting space that may inspire other activities of a more flexible and fleeting character to take place. A flexible space represents additional activities to the daily framework of fixed spaces. A place with a fleeting character include short term, temporary activities and smaller events, from the range of a daily festival to street musicians and fireworks (Gehl, 2010:161).

SENSE AND SCALE
To offer a good place to sit at, stand by or to walk through, the human dimension is crucial for a place to be attractive. It is about how people perceive and experience the physical environment through the senses of seeing, hearing and smelling, feeling and tasting. The senses of seeing, hearing and smelling can be experienced through a far distance while feeling and tasting occurs through a much closer distance. From these senses, the physical structure is being shaped, hence the linear movement and design of paths, streets and boulevards reflect how we see things, which we best do straight ahead. To feel comfortable during a conversation, people need the ability to regulate conversational distance, by leaning back or forth, or to wrap up the situation and maneuver if desired. Through these rules, people can move around among strangers comfortably and secure (Gehl, 2010).

PUBLIC SPACE
A city’s function is about life between building, so called public space. Public space is a term of a broad and mixed meaning, which is why this section will present its concepts and definitions.
DEFINITION
The concept of public space can be found in various definitions and understandings. Public space can be distinguished through the perspectives of form and function (Morton, 2002), followed by features of ownership, control, access and use. Furthermore, definitions may vary depending on fields of scholars, varying over time and place. While planners, urban designers and architects are focused on the physical structure, urban sociologist sees public space in the context of social dynamics. Geographers and political scientists view public space within the context of civil society and the rights of individuals and groups (Mehta, 2014).

The relationship between physical space and people can be described through static and dynamic structures. The static structure is defined by the permanence of stable built forms and shapes, like streets, squares and buildings. Features that through its permanence define reference systems and structures of the environment and how it’s used. The dynamic structure is described through flows of people, their interactions and movement, where citizens may define the way the environment is experienced. Both structures are involved and works within the private and public realm of the city and cannot exist without each other (Haas & Olsson, 2014).

Conventionally, public space is defined as space that can be freely (and legally) accessed by all citizens. Public space consists not only of street, plazas and squares, but also the internal spaces of public buildings, such as libraries or town halls. Located between the private spaces of home and workplace, public space has often been valorized as democratic space of political participation (Caves, 2005). Public space is an arena for equity, diversity, and justice, where marginalized groups can make themselves heard and protest injustice (Haas & Olsson, 2013), but it could also be a place dominated by exclusion and power relations (Caves, 2005). Public space is a wide and complex concept, shaped by historical norms and trends, cultural traditions, political priorities and diverse modes of governance, regulation, legal dominion and investments. Furthermore, public space is shaped by the limitation of professional skills and responsibilities. (Carmona, 2010b).

It is argued that public space publicly owned offers more stable guarantees of access and enjoyment over time (Institutio Nazionale di Urbanestica, 2013). While real estate developers have their interest in long-term commercial exploitation of the property (Oswalt, et.al, 2013), publicly owned places seem to be less subject to legitimate changes of use, typical of private ownership (Institutio Nazionale di Urbanestica, 2013). However, a significant proportion of public spaces emerging as controlled environments are modifying our needs in public life by separating, segregating and filtering both the uses and users. In present time’s public life occurs in privatized environments as well as public space (Banerjee, 2001: Mehta, 2014). Urban designers should therefore focus on supporting and creating opportunities for public life instead of the limited focus on public spaces. (Banerjee, 2001).

Nevertheless, there is no one-size-fits-them-all solution and the issue of public space needs to be put in a local context (Carmona, 2015). Most critique towards public space is based on a normative notion in which public space should be open and inclusive, filed with social interactions, cultural exchange and political actions. Although it is rarely, if ever, that public space has achieved such a utopian state. The word “public” in public space is not a coherent, unified group, it’s rather a divided society characterized by different socio-economic groups and by culture, age, gender etc. Each of these groups relates to public space in different and complex ways (Carmona, 2015).

Views differ whether public space should be publicly owned or nor. Although public space is not (if it ever was) straightforwardly either open and public or closed and private, instead it is represented by a complexity of contradictions that challenge predominant views of what public space should be. Public space is often shaped through complex partnerships between a wide range of players – public,
pseudo-private and private – with motivations that are equally complex as its meaning (Carmona 2015; Mehta, 2014).

CATEGORIES
Reflecting the diversity of public space, many attempts has been made when categorizing the concept public space. Through different characteristics, Carmona (2010b) has divided the concept into three different perspective of design, socio-cultural and political-economy aspects.

DESIGN
The aspect of design concern physical structures of places and planned functions. It can be classified through the amount of greenery in relation to ‘hard’ surfaces, or how constrained or flexible a place structure might be (Carmona 2010b).

A comprehensive classification of public space is to be found it the Global Space Toolkit, conducted by UN-habitat (2015), a division of public space that guarantee maximum access and versatility. These places, categorized by UN-habitat (2015), are public by the definition of being publicly owned, open and free for everyone. The first category is represented by the Street as a public space. The street is publicly owned and maintained, giving full access to all, at any time of the day, whiteout charge. Within this category, following spaces are to be found; streets, avenues; boulevards; squares; plazas; pavements; passages; and bicycle paths. The second category, Public Open Space, is characterized by places available to all without any charge, normally publicly owned and maintained. In contrast to previous category, these spaces are mainly accessible during daylight hours, here represented by; parks; gardens; playgrounds; public beaches; riverbanks; and waterfronts. The third category is Public Urban Facilities, space that is publicly owned and maintained, accessible and open to its users for free, although, these facilities are in many cases accessible during daylight hours or operating hours, here represent by; public libraries; civic/community centres; municipal markets; and public sports facilities (UN-habitat, 2015).

SOCIO-CULTURAL
The socio-cultural aspect concern function and perception of the physical. There are different ways of how social-cultural aspects are being categorized. Hence, socio-cultural categorizations tend to be fluid and overlapping (Carmona 201b).

The complex perception of public space can be found through the categorization of the way users engage with space, here divided in five categories. The first category is represented by everyday places, space that represent our public realm and everyday venues of interaction. The second category represent places of meaning, a space with associations and meanings that differs from person to person. The third category concern social environments, represented by design that actively encourage social meetings. The forth category, places of retreat, represent places to be alone at, or with the company of smaller groups, either to reflect over thoughts or to socialize at. The last category is negative spaces, represented by antisocial behaviors of disturbing activities that are perceived as threatening (Carmona, 2010b). These categories can further be connected to Gehls (1989) categorization of necessary, optional and social activity. Places might be programed to enhance certain functions and behaviors that Carmona (2010b) and Gehl (2010) describes to enhance optional and social activities. Hence, necessary activities are taking place with little influence from the physical environment, while optional activities take place if there is a wish to do so and where exterior conditions are optimal and places inviting.
POLITICAL-ECONOMY
The category of political-economy touches upon the subject of ownership, responsibility and maintenance, features concerning inclusion, exclusion, accessibility and security issues. Public space can either be public or privately owned. However, it is not always clear whether a place is privately or publicly owned or maintained, or by whom the responsibility is under (Carmona, 2010b).

Carmona (2015) identifies four different types of spaces; public; public-private; private-public; and private. Public and private space are here defined as being purely public/ private owned and used. Public-private space includes places used by the public and owned and managed by actors like charitable trusts, government agencies, education-, health- or cultural establishments etc. Private-public space is privately owned but publicly used. It may include urban blocks that were previously private courtyards within buildings, which now are open for public use as part of commercial refurbishment projects.

Another categorization is exclusionary tactics, preventing different types of users to inhabit certain places. Places might be hidden or camouflaged, which makes it difficult to find or reach. Further, exclusionary tactics includes space where access is denied due to barriers such as walls, gates and checkpoints. Even if space can be access, it could be difficult and uncomfortable to occupy. Another feature of exclusion is to monitor a site, preventing certain behaviors (Carmona, 2010b).

There is a lot of different views, definitions and critiques regarding what public space is and/or should not be. With that said, the purpose of this paper, public space will refer to access and use of space rather than its ownership. Hence, privately owned spaces, such as plinths that are accessible to the public qualify as public space as an important feature of the public realm and how public space is perceived and those publicly owned spaces that are not accessible to the public do not. This puts real estate owners and municipal authorities in a string position since it is them who have access over space (Oswalt, et.al, 2013).

URBAN PARADIGMS
Following section will present urban paradigms, reaching from former planning ideals towards contemporary theories, which though history has formed urban planning in practice.

SHIFTING PARADIGMS
“The ideas guiding the city down different “avenues of thinking” are as diverse as the people who reside in them. The city has the power to absorb and reflect whatever theory is being thrust upon it. In the end, the city will evolve, sometimes for the better, sometimes not; but it will emerge fresh, ready for the next idea” (Giometti, 2006:1).

In historical terms, public spaces were used as space to serve basic needs and to perform several political, religious, commercial, civic and social functions. Today people depend on public space for functional, social and leisure activities—for travel, shopping, play, meeting and interaction with other people (Mehta, 2014). The concept of public space has gone from being ignored to becoming the core of urban development, a concept that now is an urban policy tool of a wider significance. It is a place for community revitalization, participation and democracy, a connecting tissue between a city’s private space and as a mean for global and local inter-city competition (Carmona, 2015). It is varying perception of public space, shaped through different urban paradigms of time.

The varying perception of public space can be found when considering the relationship between social life and urban form (Morton, 2002). It can be described as static and dynamic structures, as the relationship between people (social life) and physical space (urban form) (Haas & Olsson 2013). A relation that has taken two different directions of how urban space is perceived, affecting the
significance of public space through history. The first direction refers to social space where physical structures of the built environment are secondary to its social structures. The second direction is focused on the built environment and its urban form, how it is used, perceived and what meaning it may bring. From an aesthetic perspective, urban form is independent from function, but it could also be the other way around, where function is defining urban form, referring to functionalism. Functionalism is an architectural approach of urban space that though time is the direction that has shaped cities and perception of public space. Contemporary cities, defined by the era of functionalism are characterized by divided and scattered functions of residences, workplaces and leisure activities, isolated from each other where public space is represented by abstract and vague places. While emphasizing function, the paradigm seems to deny and reject any significant spatial representation of urban form. Function should determine the form and by doing so it would answer to social needs. However, this standpoint generates questions regarding the understating and impact urban design had on social life, resulting in a search of alternative understandings and models of architecture (Morton, 2002). From functionalism, criticism has been raised concerning public space and everyday life. Since the 1960s critical voices have been indicating that something is missing, life between buildings. A common space that has been pushed aside in favor of the car, large-scale developments and rationalized processes (Jacobs, 1961; Whyet 1980; Gehl, 1987). Through history, streets have been characterized by a natural set of dynamics, although, during the 1960s large-scale interventions in the urban fabric emphasized traffic, counteracting an integrated system of movement and social and economic life (Glaser et al., 2012). At the same time, environmental design pioneers started to better understand the ever-changing concept of public life and how it interacts with public space and the built environment. It begun at academic institutions and in the end of the 1980s analysis and principles of public space and life were recognized by planning practices. City planners and politicians were aiming to make conditions better for the citizens, it became a strategic goal to create attractive cities, an inter-city competition to attract residents, visitors, employs, investments and knowledge (Gehl & Svarre, 2013: 3).

CONTEMPORARY PARADIGMS
Contemporary urban trends have been developed to better understand and explaining how public space is being perceived. Through the past decades, several theories, approaches, models and ideologies has been shaping the practice of urban planning and design. Some ideals are more dominant than others, seen in practice and academia. The dominant ideals are New urbanism, Post Urbanism, and Everyday urbanism (Haas & Olsson, 2014), a set of ideals that may create a greater understanding of public space and its complex issues. New urbanism, Post Urbanism, and Everyday urbanism all concern public space, shaped through interests and intent to create places of variation, familiarity, interaction and contrast. New urbanism has a traditional approach where public parks and squares are essentials forms. Post Urbanism concern contemporary architectural transformation, globalization and mass media. Everyday urbanism has a character that emphasize the micro sphere of the public realm (Haas & Olsson, 2014).

NEW URBANISM
New urbanism has its roots in the preservation and environmental movement, as a critique towards functionalism (Morton, 2002). New urbanism is created upon the ideas of Jane Jacob where a city and its neighborhoods is a complex structure consisting of interconnected parts (Giometti, 2002). Physically, New urbanism promotes compact and divers structures of mixed-used, transit-friendly, walkable streets that are encouraging social interactions. A typical street would consist of low- and midrise buildings of a continuous street wall, where retail stores are to be located at the ground floor with offices and affordable housing above (Kelbaugh, 2007). New urbanism suggest that good design
may create good social outcomes (Morton, 2002). Although, critique imply that these kinds of communities are both massive and over-planned, giving little room of variation in architectural or economic style (Giometti, 2002). The basic problem of New urbanism, as argued by Morton (2002), is that it promotes yet another universal approach that is depending on the visual attributes to produce social effects. The approach is putting architectural power over behaviour, where urban form is overestimated in compression to social structures. To reproduce traditional neighbourhoods of mixed use and active ground floors does not seem to be enough to address contemporary issues of sustainability, environmental degradation, racial conflict, immigration, economic discrimination, exploitation and uneven resource consumption (Morton, 2002). It is difficulty to implement a project of truly spontaneous diversity since several urban qualities needs to differ (Giometti, 2002).

POST URBANISM
Post urbanism is a critical approach where the name ‘post’ reacts towards the urban fabric by designing buildings to act to differentiation (Giometti, 2002). While embracing dynamic global information and capital flows, the ideal is critical to most traditional forms. Without any formal principles, Post urbanism favours bold design through a satiric and playful way (Kelbaugh, 2007). Post urbanism has little direct reference to the physical context (Kelbaugh, 2007), which further can be described as disconnected and placeless (Giometti, 2002). Through its bold forms, it is questioned whether Post urbanism gives back as much as it takes from its surrounding. Hence, it is perceived as self-contained and centered, adding to a fragmented urban fabric (Kelbaugh, 2007). Each individual design demands its own attention. While buildings are competing with every other building for the dominance of the area, the city becomes a gallery of architecture. However, the absence of an urban fabric prevent architecture from gaining an identity and for the city to develop a community (Giometti, 2002).

EVERYDAY URBANISM
Everyday urbanism is about everyday life, without the necessity of creating an ideal environment. It celebrates and builds on the ordinary (Kelbaugh, 2007). Everyday urbanism does not seek to transform physical structures and for that reason it takes place in the already existing urban environment, along with other urban ideals. Even if Everyday urbanism is a part of the physical, it’s an ideal that is focused on activities taking place and users of places. The ideal is represented by a situational approach that through site specific outcomes are responding to circumstances. Everyday urbanism does not seek to transform places through comprehensive masterplans (Crawford, 2004). Everyday urbanism emphasizes the micro sphere of the public realm (Olsson & Haas, 2014), an informal approach characterized by a bottom-up structure of grass-root initiatives. People may improve a sites physical design and structure through improvisation and adjustments. In practice, the ideal supports activities such as appropriation of space on sidewalks and to use vacant parking lots for informal festivals and commerce. Through a political, democratic and personal approach, Everyday urbanism empower the disadvantaged and marginalized communities. Nevertheless, the ideal should not be mixed with conventional real estate development that are more of a standard “product”, financed by mainstream developers (Kelbaugh, 2007).

TEMPORARY USE OF SPACE
The fabric of everyday life is temporary where temporary use of space is neither new nor unusual (Bishop & Williams, 2016). It is a concept that may include Everyday urbanism and work along with Post urbanism and New urbanism.

Notions that holds a temporary character is often perceived as secondary to more permanent visions, visions that brings a sense of security to most people. However, our society is built on dynamic entities reflecting the movement of time, the great political, social and economic forces that continuously re-
shape cities, towns and neighborhoods (Bishop & Williams, 2012; 11-12). In a contemporary society, through the scale and speed of global urbanization, there is an urgent need to deliver fast, low-cost and high-impact urban improvements (Lydon & Garcia 2015; 64).

Temporary use of space is practiced through a limited amount of time, which often seems to be strongly connected to bottom-up approaches where citizens are making the city (Bishop & Williams, 2012), but it is a concept also represented by city agencies and developers (Lydon & Garcia 2015). Temporary urbanism, Do It Yourself urbanism (DIY), Everyday urbanism, Open-source urbanism, Tactical urbanism and Placemaking are all concepts that enables the fluidity of the urban (Bishop & Williams, 2012). Temporary use of space can be applied through formal or informal activities, and political defiance or government interventions. It can be initiated spontaneously and accidentally or it could be carefully planned. It may occur when a city is growing or shrinking, when resources seems to be limited or to market an area. It may last for a night up to weeks, seasons and years, hence the Eiffel tower and London eye were temporary constructions, which through its popularity has become permanent structures (Bishop & Williams, 2012).

Small-scale interventions of DIY urbanism are initiated by local engagements that are challenging the traditional top-down structure of planning as a reaction towards undesirable problems, which are to be solved and therefore bring to an actual change. Initiatives of DIY is the evidence that there are citizens caring about their community and therefore willing to make it better. While planners attempt to increase public participation though traditional methods of surveys and dialogues, DIY initiatives has already revealed the citizens needs and desires, by participating and transforming parts of their own neighborhood (Finn, 2014).

Open-Source urbanism is aiming towards a more equitable society where knowledge, power and the means of production are just distributed through collaborative design and self-managed spatial commons. The concept should rather be focused on interaction and to fulfill needs and desires rather than exchange and production of profit (Bradley, 2015).

Tactical urbanism is about the process, based on short-term, low-cost and scalable interventions and policies. The approach includes actors such as governments, businesses, nonprofit citizen’s groups and individuals. The process is an iterative development process where neither people nor places are static, which is why Tactical urbanism does not suggest a one-size-fits-all solution but an intentional and flexible responses (Lydon & Garcia 2015; 3). The idea of the process is agile, which means that each revolution quickly improves on the last until a product is ready for the market, if only in a beta form, see figure 2 (Lydon & Garcia 2015; 5). Tactical urbanism can be used to initiate new places or help repairing existing ones (Lydon & Garcia 2015; 4). The approach further suggest that the city should be viewed as a laboratory for testing ideas in real time (Lydon & Garcia 2015; 6), hence results may vary but the process should be trusted (Lydon & Garcia 2015; 20).
Placemaking is about creating great places for people. It is an overarching idea and a hands-on approach for improving a neighbourhood, city, or region. It is about reimagine and reinvent public space through collaborative processes to maximize shared value within a community. Placemaking pays attention to physical, cultural and social aspects that may define a place. The ideal aims to understand people who live, work and play within an area by observing, listening and asking questions. Placemaking can be described as a philosophy and a process, see figure 3 (Project for Public Space, 2016)

Temporary initiatives have many forms, it may include pop-up stores, restaurants and markets (Bishop & Williams, 2012), or as better block initiatives of do-it-yourself bike lanes, chair bombing, play streets and Parklets (Lydon & Garcia, 2015:9). Through a Swedish context there are several temporary initiatives that has been taking place. One example is Pallis, a pop-up park with the character of being a DIY initiative, a first of its kind in Stockholm that changed regulation and how pop-up parks is granted access to space by the municipality (Fastighetsägarna, 19 April 2017). Another example is Levande Stockholm, a top-down initiative promoted by the municipality of Stockholm where a selection of streets during the summer gets transformed into pop-up parks where cars are restricted from the street (Workshop 1, 24 February 2017). These initiatives vary in form and function, but also by whom it’s being initiated by. Actors may vary, including citizens, developers, entrepreneurs, municipalities, business improvement districts, artists, community groups and neighborhood organization, among others (Lydon & Garcia, 2015:9). Actors of a varying character, representing both top-down structures and bottom-up approaches of grassroots initiatives, see figure 4.

Temporary use of space is a concept that is gaining recognition among public and private sectors since drivers are acknowledged, benefiting both land owners and authorities through commercial advantages and the creation of a ‘sense of place’. The concept may build trust between developers and the community through closer collaborations and for being a wheel of experimentation that can inspire other initiatives in a wider perspective (Bishop & Williams, 2012; 40-42).
As any other urban ideal, critique is pointed out towards ideals of a temporary character. Hence, these kinds of initiatives are often small and local and so are the effects, which is why critique imply that stated positive effects often are overestimated and therefore gives an incorrect picture. Another critique against these concepts is that they legitimize cutbacks in public planning. If a municipality is unwilling or unable to maintain public space, temporary initiatives could be the only way to maintain a place, which results in that cutbacks gets accepted. Another critique implies that initiatives coming from the creative class of citizens-lead projects leads to segregation. Hence, temporary initiatives do not look after a broader target group, instead, it may include some but exclude others. To gain benefits from opportunities one must get involved, be skilful and network (Boer & Minkjan, 2016).

By its very nature, temporary initiatives of a bottom-up character are challenging traditional notions of planning and governance. While user is capable of ‘doing it yourself’ it rises against the status quo of formal planning processes, which are stated to lack creativity, flexibility and efficiency (Finn, 2014). To combine grass-root initiatives with top-down structures is not easy. Masterplanning has been developed through an extensive amount of time, as different fields of knowledge and experiences comes together to consider the complex forces of everyday life and urban structures (Bishop & Williams, 2012, p. 179-180). To enable unregulated processes of grass-root initiatives of a ‘do it yourself’ character, or through private corporations to do whatever, it would be extremely difficult to assure equity without any municipal oversight. To allow unrestrained DIY interventions, it could lead to improvements for a neighborhood, but at the same time it may hasten gentrification and displacement.

Opinions and desires will differ regarding perceptions of aesthetics, public safety, and cultural values. Tensions may occur, an issue from an equity standpoint that cannot simply be overlooked by the municipality. Temporary initiatives of bottom-up approaches are based on compelling arguments and logics, but it may also counterbalance stated benefits, and lead to a complex set of dynamics when taking place next to the planning processes (Finn, 2014).

**MASTERPLANNING**

The following chapter will present the process of masterplanning. A formal planning process with the ability to develop and enhance temporary use of public space.

Masterplanning is a fundamental, urban renewal process enabling different fields of knowledge and experiences to come together and consider the complex forces of everyday life and urban structures.
Although, it’s a comprehensive process criticized for being bureaucratic and time consuming. Hence temporary use of space could represent a dynamic, flexible and adaptive approach, where the city is more responsive to new needs and requirements (Bishop & Williams, 2012). Since Kista is at the beginning of being developed through comprehensive plans and processes (Stockholm Stad, n.d. c: 2016 a), it would be of value to understand the Swedish planning system to see how, where and why temporary use of space could be implemented. Since Kista is located within the municipality of Stockholm, they are the ones who will lead the development of Kista, along with their planning process, see figure 12.

**The Formal Planning Process**

It all starts with an idea, to investigat whether it is possible to implement it at a certain location or not. An investigation that is based on public and private interests, in line with Stockholm’s long-term strategy and comprehensive plan. If the idea is to be aproved by the politicians, the planning process will take of and next phase of planning will be introduced.

The second phase, planning, includes the development of a program, investigations, consultation with the citizens and the creation of a detailed development plan. The program describes conditions and guidelines for the development of a defined area. At the same time as the the program is taking form, a consultation with citizens is carried out while the program is open for changes. During the consultation, citizens and planers may meet and exchange views and ideas, and when the dialogue is over, suggestions will be incorporated into the program. Next steph within the phase of planning is the creation of a detailed development plan that indicate and determine how an area will be used, built and designed, including streets, squares and parks. Once again consultation with citizens is being held where opinions may be heard by the municipality and the plan being reviewed. Then the detailed development plan is presented to politicians in the City Planning Board –where it is being aproved (Stockholm stad, n.d. a).

When it has been approved, a proposals of what to do with the land are being formed, and when a proposal that complies with the detail plan has been choosen and a building permit been applied, the next phase of the planning process is development. So far the planning process has been all about documents, illustrations and investigations, now the development takes on a physical form when its
being constructed. The developer is responsible for the coordination of all work during the construction period.

For the last phase of management the idea has become reality and new users are moving in (Stockholm stad, n.d. a). A phase indicating the end of the planning process, which still may be considered through the perspective and development of temporary use of space, hence city building is a never-ending process where absolute solutions are rarely if ever achieved (Lydon & Garcia 2015:172).

Within the formal planning process, currently the City of Stockholm is developing a new comprehensive planning pointing out Kista as an essential node for future development (Stockholm Stad, 2016a). Further, a municipal plan of Kista is being updated by the municipality along with real estate developers located in Kista (Workshop 3, 13 June 2017; Meeting 5, 23 May 2017; Lindström & Ödmark, 2017). In relation to this municipal plan, within the phase of planning, new development projects have been initiated (Stockholm Stad, n.d.c).

TEMPORARY CASES
The following section will present two Swedish urban renewal projects where temporary use of space is being initiated. The focus will be on strategic structures enabling temporary initiatives.

H+
Urban planning is being criticized for neglecting public space (Carmona, 2010; 2015), followed by bureaucratic and time-consuming planning processes. Hence, temporary use of space enables a dynamic, flexible and adaptive demonstration, where the city is more responsive to new needs, and desires. To ‘plan it’ would mean ‘getting on with it’ (Bishop and Williams, 2012), a creative mentality found in H+, an urban renewal project in Helsingborg.

Helsingborg is a thriving city under expansion. Hence, H+ is an urban renewal project representing a growing city at a striking location next to the ocean with a thrilling living environment (Helsingborgs stad, 2016c). However, this is not a comprehensive view of Helsingborg. The place is divided through mental, physical and economic barriers, separating the northern side from the southern one. The two sides are divided through spatial inequalities and socio-economic differences (Helsingborgs stad, 2011). Therefore, H+ aims to bring the city together, through new neighborhoods including functions of commercial services, offices, housings and green and blue areas and passages (Helsingborgs stad, 2014).

H+ is a comprehensive and complex development project that will both be time consuming and long-enduring. The extensiveness of the project has been identified in an early stage, considered when developing the detailed comprehensive plan (Helsingborgs stad, 2014; 2011). While the detailed comprehensive plan emphasizes the importance of creating a vibrant place during the development, short-term action and temporary use of space were identified as important aspects (Helsingborgs stad, 2014; 2009; n.d. a). Hence, the detailed comprehensive plan describes temporary activities that may create new meeting places and functions meanwhile the project is being developed. To facilitate temporary activities, a vacant site called Oslopiren were chosen to develop the concept (Hardmyr, 2015).

FOLKETS HAMN, #PIXLAPIREN, MAGASIN 405
Before H+, Oslopiren used to be a deserted port of an industrial character with abandoned warehouses, shipyards and docks (Helsingborgs stad, 2014). Through recent years, the quiet and rustic pier has been transformed towards a well-visited and creative place. A transformation that has gone
through several phases of temporary initiatives, evolving over time, experimentation and participation.

Three main initiatives have yet been taking place at the pier; Folkets Hamn; #Pixlapiren; and Magasin 405. Folkets Hamn was the first temporary activity to be initiated, an initiative originated by the municipality during the summer of 2012 and 2013. Folkets Hamn took place at the same time as detail plans for the area were developed (Statens Konstråd, n.d.). Except for making the place vibrant during the development, the initiative also meant to make the planning process transparent by including the citizens through temporary initiatives (Helsingborgs stad, 2011).

#Pixlapiren was the next temporary activity to take place at site. An initiative where the concept of temporary use of space would expanded by increasing the amount of activities at site and to turn it into an all year-around activity place (Rantala, 2015). #Pixlapiren is an activity place with the purpose of changing its character after new needs and desires during a period of 8-10 years, meanwhile and until permanent structures of development will enter the place. Until then, the municipality is lending out its land for meanwhile usage of space through a limited amount of time, which otherwise would result in an empty space characterized by preparatory work of land (Helsingborgs stad, 2016b). Activities taking place at site are to some extent initiated by the citizens. Examples of activities taking place are gardening boxes, volleyball courts, barbecue areas and graffiti walls, see figure 5-8. For #Pixlapiren, the municipality have a budget of 12-15 million SEK to be used over the next coming years, a small number compared to H+ budget in total (Rantala, 2016 b).

The most resent project of temporary character within H+ is Magasin 405. Magasin 405 is an old industrial building located next to Oslopiren where events and exhibitions may take place. Although, since the function of the building is of a temporary character the future of the place is uncertain. However, to maintain the building and its cultural function a competition has been held, giving a direction of how to maintain its historical value while at the same times new developments will surround it (Rantala, 2016 a).

Through H+, the municipality have been the leading actor when developing the concept of temporary use of space. The three initiatives are of a top-down structure, held and lead by the municipality where inhabitants are encouraged to take their own initiatives as co-creators. Challenges identified is the difficulty to reach out to citizens that often do not know about the place. Even if people do know about it, it is hard to get people engaged and to initiate their own activities. To get more people involved, as users or placemakers, the project will reach out to schools to spread the word about the place. Another challenge identified is to attract commercial activity, an essential aspect when attracting people to a site, however, visitors are needed to attract commercial activity (Rantala, 2016 b).
Figure 5. Entrance to #Pixlapiren (Hendess, 2017).

Figure 6. Gardening boxes at #Pixlapiren (Hendess, 2017).
Figure 7. Volleyball courts at #Pixlapiren (Hendess, 2017).

Figure 8. Graffiti wall at #Pixlapiren (Hendess, 2017).
ÀLVSTADEN
Gothenburg is standing in front of its biggest development project of modern time (Göteborgs stad, n.d.). For Gothenburg to grow, an essential feature is to tie the city together, a vision called Älvstaden (Älvstranden Utveckling, 2017 a). While the physical structure of Gothenburg is fragmented, the vision aims to develop the central parts along the river towards a vibrant and attractive city center. To reach the goal, the vision implies to create a cohesive and mixed city with strong connections and vibrant public spaces (Göteborgs Stad, 2012).

Since the development of Älvstaden will be time consuming, the vision suggest that the aim of the development project should be carried out meanwhile, when plans are being made and construction work taking place. While working towards the vision, a transparent planning processes is identified as essential. Hence, Älvstaden will function as a test arena where new ideas, methods and techniques will be tested and developed. Through temporary initiatives, activities may support and develop ideas aiming towards a vibrant city life. Ideas can be initiated as a way of trying out new methods and functions, which eventually can create a natural element within the city (Göteborg Stad, 2012). Through a strategy called Platsbyggnad, a vacant site (Frihamnen) was chosen to facilitate a transparent method of temporary initiatives.

PLATSBYGGNAD
Frihamnen is the first area within Älvstaden where the strategy of Platsbyggnad is carried out. The area lies in the central part of Gothenburg, a place that over time will contain residential buildings and offices, a development that will take 15-20 years to develop. Since it will take time to develop the site, the strategy aims to create activities that through an early stage of the development process may create a place where new ideas can be tested (Älvstranden Utveckling, 2017 a). Frihamnen is a comprehensive project that will be developed through a step-wise approach, allowing functions and qualities to occur over time (Göteborg stad, 2014).

By creating opportunities for activities, people may already now make Frihamnen to their own neighborhood. Hence, an essential feature of the strategy is to involve people and let them decide what the place should contain. During the development of temporary activities, people have been able to participate as placemakers and developers. Kids have developed and built their own playground, and during the summer, youths are working at Jubileumsparken. Through participation, the idea is to make people feel like they belong (Göteborgs stad, n.d.).

It is the planning department at the municipality and Älvstranden Utveckling (a municipal development company) that has developed and implemented the strategy (Älvstranden, 4 May 2017). Hence, it is a strategy that works in parallel with the planning process and development of Gothenburg. The strategy should be implemented in an early stage of the planning process, before detail plans are being made. Hence, temporary initiatives should be able to inspire future programs and detail plans. When testing new ideas, initiatives are characterized by a smaller scale activities that parallel to the planning process are evaluated. If the idea does not seem to work, the process allows actors to rethink and try something new. If the idea seems to work, it may be scaled up and developed (Älvstranden, 4 May 2017). Jubileumsparken is a physical place of fixed character, although activities taking place are of a fleeting character. Today, the place holds functions such as an outdoor swimming pool, a sauna, farming boxes and a roller derby tracks, and more are to come, see figure 9-11 (Göteborg stad, n.d.). Platsbyggnad is stated to be a general method that could be applied elsewhere, and while ideas and initiatives are being tested and evaluated so is the method. When implementing the concept of Platsbyggnad, the biggest challenge identified is the issue of how to found the project (Älvstranden, 4 May 2017).
Figure 9. Jubileumsparken, sauna open for the public. (Alicia Fagering, 2016).

Figure 10. Jubileumsparken, gardening plots. (Alicia Fagering, 2016).
KEY NOTES

From H+ and Platsbyggnad, key features of spatial and organizational character have been identified, representing features of why the concept of temporary use of space should be implemented and how see table 1. Both cases are municipal-led initiatives, representing a top-down structure where the municipality or a municipal organization has been leading the process while citizens act as co-creators. The concept of temporary use of space has been initiated together with, and as a part of a larger, comprehensive urban renewal project. The two cases suggest an early implementation within an already established planning process. Space that has been chosen for each project has been a vacant site owned by the municipality. When initiating the concept of temporary use, a timeframe is set out for how long temporary activities may prolong, until the site gets developed and reaches its ‘permanent’ structure. Even if a timeframe is set, the concept is flexible where there are no absolute solutions of what activities might take place or how the concept will evolve. Each concept is of an agile character where the process of development is equally important as the result of each activity. Through the process, activities have been tested, evaluated and improved. The aim of each project has been to develop a vibrant site for the citizens to use meanwhile plans have been developed. The two concepts have engaged citizens through a new perspective where they have been engaged by developing activities and working at site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Why</th>
<th>How</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activate vacant space</td>
<td>Municipal led, top-down structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engage citizens</td>
<td>Citizen initiatives, co-creators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testing new functions</td>
<td>Agile process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creates an identity</td>
<td>Early implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room for errors</td>
<td>Parallel with the planning processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited resources needed</td>
<td>A part of an urban renewal project</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Table 1. Key features of why the concept of temporary use of space should be implemented and how.
4. KISTA

The following section will present the case of Kista. First, a background indicating the significance issue in Kista will be presented, followed by preconditions describing the current situation, and possibilities valuable when enabling temporary use of public space.

BACKGROUND

To describe Kista is not easy, depending on what scale the area is being studied the character of the place may change. Through a local perspective, at district level, Kista is divided in two. One side consist of a residential area represented by a suburban identity, while on the other side there is a business area that through international tech-companies and ICT innovation goes under the name Kista Science City, see figure 13. At a comprehensive perspective, Kista can be seen as one, a non-scattered area, although what happens then is that one of the two identities seem to be representative for the whole area. Hence, at city scale Kista is mainly seen as a suburb to Stockholm inner city but at a global perspective it’s a world known ICT-cluster (Lindström, 2017). There are two identities in one place that makes the area hard to define, even more so since it varies over scale.

FIGURE 13. A DIVIDED STRUCTURE OF KISTA.
Geographically, Kista is an urban district located in the northern part of Stockholm municipality, an area bordering Husby, Akalla, Tensta, Rinkeby and Järvafläktet. Additionally, Kista boarders Sollentuna and Sundbyberg municipality, see figure 14 (Stockholm Stad, n.d. b; 2016 b). Stockholm is a fast-growing region and today about 12 000 people live in Kista, a number predicted to increase towards 23 000 people within the year of 2025. In addition to previous numbers, Kista holds a strong day population where over 42 000 people are working within the area (mainly in the business district) (Stockholm Stad, 2016 b). Kista is under change, not only seen in previous numbers of a growing population, it is happening through comprehensive and municipal plans that are being updated by the City of Stockholm and real estate developers (Workshop 3, 13 June 2017). Furthermore, new housing projects are being developed through visionary images, building permits and preparatory work of land (Stockholm stad, n.d. c). Changes that are aiming towards an area of mixed functions and use of space (Lindström & Ödmark, 2017).

The development of Kista is however both time-consuming and complex (Stockholm stad, n.d. a) and will not be able to address the issue of a divided structure within the nearest future. This is where temporary use of space comes in, as a mean to activate space though small-scale interventions, meanwhile plans are being developed (Bishop & Williams, 2012: Lydon & Garcia 2015). Temporary activities may deal with the amount of time consumed during the planning process of formulation, approval, adoption and implementation. An issue that can be allocated through short-term actions for long-term change (Lydon & Garcia, 2015). Although, it is uncertain of how the concept may be applied in Kista. By studying and getting to know Kista, a concept of how to apply the concept temporary use of space may be developed.
PRECONDITION
The following section will present physical and social structures identified and analyzed when studying Kista. Preconditions that describes what is there, what seems to be missing and what possibilities it might lead to when enabling temporary activities.

WHAT IS THERE
When studying Kista, several features are recognized, including physical structures, social relations and functions. The main features discovered when studying the urban fabric of Kista are:

- A divided Structure
- Tall, bold buildings
- A street network with primary and secondary streets with overpasses
- Public transportation (subway, bus, commuter train and soon to be a light railway train)
- Divided functions (housing, work, commerce)
- Day or night population
- Real estate clusters
- ICT innovation (tech-companies and academia)
- Organizations through collaboration
- Plenty of parking lots
- Vacant lots and closed facades

When entering Kista by the subway there is a clear border between the two areas where the residential area is located on the west while the business district is located to the east. Already at the entrance to Kista people are divided whether they turn left or right, meaning whether they work or live in Kista. Without any natural cause or clear purpose of crossing borders, people in the area usually don’t, and that without knowing what features the “other” side holds (Kista Folkhögskola, 19 April 2017; Akademiska Hus, 30 March 2017). However, there is one place in Kista where people from both sides naturally move around, making themselves visible to each other and that is in the shopping mall, Kista Galleria. Hence, Kista Galleria is located between the two areas, in direct connection to the subway station. Through observations, Kista Galleria are pretty much the only place in Kista where there is a natural flow of people from both sides, a flow of people that last through the whole day (Kungsleden, 27 March 2017).

A physical structure that connects the two areas is Kistagången, a street that is stretching from the football court at the end of the residential area all the way towards the boarder of Sollentuna, where the business district ends. When heading toward the business district, Kistagången is the main street with a continuously flow of people during working hours. It is a primary street that connects the subway station and the shopping mall together with Kistamässan and the commuter train in Helenelund, Sollentuna, see figure 15. Next to Kistagången, as the busiest street in Kista Science City, one of few parks is to be found, Grönlandsparken. With its central location in the middle of the business district, the park is often described as the heart of Kista Science City, even though it’s underused and perceived as unsafe (Klövern, 29 March 2017). Along Kistagången, several crossroads create a street network with primary and secondary streets, although, except from Kistagången these streets do not have a continuously flow of people and therefore described as underused and unsafe (Klövern, 29 March 2017).
The physical structure that divides Kista was developed and constructed between the years of 1972 to 1980 as the last development of the million-program era. While the accommodations had a high standard, the surrounding area were criticized for being stereotypical and large-scaled. The aim was to develop a so-called ABC-city where different functions of housing, commercial activity and work space were in the same sphere but separated from each other (Stockholm stad, n.d. b). An idea that meant to reduce travel distance for the residents by locating homes close to workplaces, shopping centers and the metro. Unfortunately, the development did not turn out that way since the residential area was developed before companies had been able to settle down and established their businesses, and when they finally did, the residents had already found jobs elsewhere (Bengtsson, 2014). This is a feature that remains today, where the ones living in Kista are not the ones working there and the ones working there lives at other places in Stockholm. The result ends up in a demographic division between the areas, which ads on to the physical barrier (Stockholm stad 2016 b: Klövern, 29 March 2017: Kungsleden, 27 March 2017).

Another physical feature characterized by its time from when Kista was developed is overpasses, which are separating car traffic from pedestrians. It is a common feature in Kista that makes it difficult
for people to orient at site (Akademiska Hus, 30 March 2017; Trivector, 6 April 2017), see figure 16-18. Further, the street network in Kista Science city is stated to be over-scaled for the type of activity that takes place today, streets are wide-ranging (Kungsleden, 27 March 2017) and block-structures are stretching out, counteracting an urban structure (Klövern, 29 March 2017). Although, originally Kista was planned as an industrial area for manufacturing and logistics operations of heavy traffic passing by, activities that characterized the area during the 70s (Lindström & Ödmark, 2017, Bengtsson, 2014). There is still some industrial activity in the outskirt next to E4, but this type of activity has been decreasing through the years when Kista has grown and becoming the largest hub of information and communication technology (ICT) (Bengtsson, 2014). It was in the early 80s as office works were getting established and during the mid-80s laboratory work and research of higher education became a common feature in Kista. In the 90s Kista was mentioned as a science park, positioning Stockholm as the capital of internet in Europe and as the world fifth largest ICT-cluster. Through the 2000s, by enhancing a dynamic business community, a well-functioning property and labour market, higher education and research, communications and IT-infrastructure, Kista could become what it is today, Kista Science City (Lindström & Ödmark, 2017).

![Figure 16. An overpass at Kistagängen](image-url)
Figure 17. An overpass towards Kista Galleria.

Figure 185. An overpass towards Kista Stadsbyggnadsförvalting.
The character of Kista has been changing through the decades, including the built environment, which today are varying in scale of modest buildings to tall towers (Bengtsson, 2014. Today, three bold, tall buildings are to be found in Kista, indicate where Kista Science City begin and ends, see figure 19. And more are to come, through plans of implementing a sports hotel and new office buildings (Stockholm Stad, n.d. c). The changing character is not only seen in the built structure but also through activities taking place inside the buildings, where industrial activity has been replaced by ICT innovation and research. Although, what is significant for Kista is the activity that seems to be missing (Lindström, 2017). There is a high rate of vacancy in Kista where facilities are empty, either because it is being reconstructed when facing new tenants or because there are no tenants willing to move in. Some buildings are waiting to be demolished since the structure can’t meet new needs of how offices are used and planed for today’s activity. Hence, there has never worked as much people as it does in Kista today but with an activity based landscapes the space is used differently, more efficient. This leaves a lot of space unused (Kungsleden, 27 March 2017), hence vacant ground floors and empty buildings are evident when observing the area.

Behind the development of Kista being an ICT cluster of innovation stands a collaboration between the business community along with the academia and the public sector, also called the tipple helix. Together in 1986 they formed the Electrum Foundation with the aim of making Stockholm region a world-leading hub for electronic research, which today are represented by ICT innovation. Electrum Foundation has two non-profit subsidiaries: Stockholm Innovation & Growth (STING), a business incubator for startups, and Kista Science City AB (KSCAB), an operative entity of Kista science city, promoting both ICT innovation and urban development (Kista Science City, 2017). In the early 2000s, The City of Stockholm, the academia and the business community formed a common vision that meant to grow Kista from a science park into a science city. Once companies such as Ericsson and IBM moved in to the area during the 70s, other pioneering companies, both Swedish and international,
were quickly to follow. So did The Royal Institute of Technology and Stockholm’s University that today are established through programs, which further enhance the character of being an ICT cluster (Bengtsson, 2014). Today, Kista is stated to be one of the nation’s most important business district (Stockholm, 2016 a).

Through tech-companies, along with the academia, the area holds a strong day-population of about 42 000 people (Stockholm Stad, 2016 b). Hence, the eastern area is vibrant during the day, but since functions are divided it also makes the place empty after working hours and on weekends. Kista Science City has an uneven flow of people and therefore perceived as unsafe during certain hours of the day (Klövern, 29 March 2017). This is an issue recognized among actors in Kista. To deal with it the issue actors are working together, seen in different organizations and collaborations of non-profit and commercial actors. The most prominent organisations are Kista i Samverkan, Goda Grannars Fika and Fastighetsägarföreningen, which by different means attempts to make Kista a better place, through short-term and long-term actions (Meeting 1, 15 March 2017; Meeting 2, 27 April 2017; Meeting 4, 9 May 2017).

*Kista i Samverkan* is mainly working with the issue of safety within the area, an organization that includes actors such real-estate developers, tech-companies, the traffic department of Stockholm municipality and Kista Science City AB. The aim is to make the area safer through shared responsibility. During meetings, the issue of safety is being discussed followed by safety tours around the area where shortcomings in public space are being identified and restored (Fastighetsägare i Järva, n.d.)

*Goda Grannars Fika* is an organization initiated by *Kista Träff*, a conference establishment located at Kista Folkhögskola in the residential area of Kista. The purpose is simply to meet, establish new contacts and to discuss shared spaces within the area. Discussions that concern improvements, changes and initiatives are the core of the conversation. Through this gathering of different local groups of people, the purpose is to make each and different group visible to each other, decreasing the division between the two areas (Kista Folkhögskola, 19 April 2017).

*Fastighetsägarföreningen* is an organization that consist of real estate developers with properties within Kista Science City and together they are working towards a development of a dynamic, daring and urban area. Even if they have their own incentives when developing Kista, they have recognized the benefits of doing so through collaboration where they together are more powerful when collectively working for a bold development of Kista (Workshop 2, 18 May 2017). In general, real estate owners in Kista have properties that are clustered together, leading the attention not just towards each individual building but also to the space in between (Klövern, 29 March 2017: Kungsleden, 27 March 2017).

The large amount of tech-companies and employs, which through the years has increased in Kista, puts a pressure on the physical environment. In the beginning of 2000s the first long-term strategy, a municipal plan, was developed for Kista (Bengtsson, 2014). To preserve the area’s international attractiveness, goals were formulated, aiming for a more city-like environment, resulting in an municipal plan (Stockholm stad, 2016 b) and today, about 17 years after the municipal plan were first developed it is being updated. The updated version consists of a vision that aims towards a brave and dynamic urban area (Lindström & Ödmark, 2017). A vision that builds on what is already there, but where new functions and structures are being implemented, adding to a mixed structure and use of space in Kista (Meeting 5, 23 May 2017; Workshop 3, 13 June 2017).
WHAT IS MISSING
Even though Kista holds many qualities, there are room for improvements by develop existing structures and to add missing features. Generally, life between buildings is what seems to be missing, a state that depends on several interlinked aspects. The main aspects missing are:

- Life between buildings
- Mixed functions
- Mixed population
- Critical mass
- Anchor points (destinations, places and functions layered together)
- ICT in the public realm
- Active and open plinths
- Flexibility

Kista offer a variation of actors, represented by companies, business leaders, employees, students, scientist, industrial research institutes, residents and visitors, a broad variation of people inhabiting the area. However, the sharp division between the residential area and business district has been criticized for contributing to the issue of segregation. Even if the area as a whole is represented by a day and night population, which could enable a vibrant and dynamic use of space through all its hours, that’s not the case. Since the area is divided both through physical and social structures and functions, the business area gets empty when the working day is over. The residents simply have no reason to inhabit or use the space represented by the business area (Bengtsson, 2014). Through observations, a mixed use of functions seems to be missing. If a fundamental function such as housing does not exist, neither does a night population that after working hours could inhabit the space and overlap the day population of workers.

Another feature that seems to be missing through observations is a critical mass that further could support a wider range of primary and secondary functions. Although, through workshops and interviews the critical mass is proven to increase with time since over 6000 dwellings are being planned in the business district (Workshop 3, 13 June 2017). What also seems to be missing, identified by local real estate developers, is anchor points. Destination and places worth visiting (Kungsleden, 27 March 2017; Klövern, 29 March 2017, Akademiska Hus, 30 March 2017). Today, the only two places that attracts visitor to Kista are Kista Galleria and Kistamässan (Klövern, 29 March 2017).

Even though the area is characterized by ICT, it is taking place behind closed doors, an issue recognized by several actors in Kista. When walking around in Kista, there is only tech-company’s logos that indicates what kind of place Kista Science City is. The visibility of ICT seems to be missing from the public realm, invisible for the public eye. This could further be connecting to the fact that a lot of buildings don’t have open and active ground floors. Instead, a lot of buildings are represented by blank walls, blinds and vacant ground floors, see figure 20-24. Another missing feature, connected to physical structures and functions is flexibility. Both places and facilities has static structures and functions, even if the demand or target group are changing (Kungsleden, 27 March 2017). Places are not always adapted after flexible use of space, where access to fundamental assets like electricity and water might be missing and counteract temporary initiatives (Kista Stadsdelsförvaltning, 19 March 2017).
Figure 20. Inverted façade along the shopping mall towards Jan Stenbäcks Torg.

Figure 216. Empty and vacant faced along Kistagången.
Figure 22. Vacant entrance and ground floor along Isafjordsgatan.

Figure 23. Inverted façade along Kistagången.
NURTURE THE POSSIBILITIES
Through existing features and missing functions, several possibilities may occur, enabling temporary use of public space. The following aspects are identified as the most significant ones:

- Municipal plan, vision and expo 2024
- Unused space and vacant facilities
- Places with flows of people
- Driven actors
- Strong identity
- Sprawled temporary initiatives

Through a long-term perspective of development, things are in movement and Kista is under change. While the city of Stockholm is pointing out Kista as a strategic node for further development (Stockholm stad, 2016 a), the municipality together with real estate developers are developing plans of how to transform Kista into a vibrant, daring and urban area (Workshop 3, 13 June 2017). These are long-term plans that creates a possibility when introducing temporary activities. Hence, same committed actors that are steering the planning process could be involved thorough the process of implementing temporary activities. A commitment that would enable long-terms vision to be translated to short-term actions, resulting in a more flexible and dynamic development. Furthermore, since an expo is being planned in 2024, there is a gap in time that can be filed with temporary activities, with the purpose of tying out future functions that the municipal plan is aiming to achieve, see figure 25.
This gap does not only include time but also space, when observing Kista there is a lot of empty and vacant space that could be put in use. Unused space and vacant facilities in Kista creates a possibility to implement missing functions and to try out future ones. It might represent a fixed network of streets of a fleeting character, described by Gehl (2010), enabling temporary use of space. Kistagången and Grönlandsparken are identified as two places where there is a continuously flow of people (Klövern, 29 March 2017), which therefore creates a possibility to implement temporary activities since people are already present to some extent. Along Kistagången several vacant facilities have been identified though observations, facilities that could be put in use, even just for shorter leases (Kungsleden, 27 March 2017). Temporary activities could open closed facades by activate ground floors and store fronts that today are empty. Examples of public space for temporary use, suggested by Lydon and Garcia (2015:6), are vacant lots, empty storefronts, overly wide streets, highway underpasses, surface parking lots and in general underused places. These are spaces to be found everywhere Kista, especially in the business area, see figure 26-29. From a spatial perspective, Kista would be a place where a lot of temporary activity may take place.
Figure 26. Vacant and empty store front.

Figure 27. Large-scale street.
Figure 28. Overpass.

Figure 29. Plenty of parking lots.
A feature enhancing the opportunity of implementing temporary use of space is committed and driven actors that often seems to collaborate though different organizations (Meeting 1, 15 March 2017; Meeting 2, 27 April 2017; Meeting 4, 9 May 2017). Real estate developers are committed to develop the area towards a vibrant place (Workshop 1, 24 February 2017; Workshop 2, 18 May 2017; Workshop 3, 13 June 2017). They have the resources to carry out projects but also a responsibility. Generally, real estate developers in Kista have properties located in cluster, which makes it relevant to plan and care for life in between buildings, our common space, see figure 30. Other actors that creates an opportunity are local actors with local knowledge and expertise, people who inhabits the place and therefore might know how it is functioning, and what functions are desired. Local actors have been involved in previous projects like Kista Food market, attracting a lot of lunch guests (Auel, 6 April 2017). Then there is the academia in form of Stockholm’s University and The Royal Institute of Technology, which through projects has been proven to contribute to inhabit public space and making it vibrant thorough temporary events and initiatives by attracting new users of space (Event 1, 11-12 March 2017; Event 2, 27 April 2017).

As being a world leading ICT-cluster, tech-companies are an important actor, fundamental for its strong identity. In Kista, companies like Ericsson is working with urban development and digitalization combined, through projects within the theme of smart cities. Projects that could be played out in real life, at the street, creating the possibility of enhancing the identity through temporary activities (Meeting 3, 8 May 2017). Tech-companies can both be a part of the urban environment through their presence in Kista but also though ICT innovation, like smart houses, transport infrastructure and social functions (Ericsson, 4 April 2017). There are ideas and solutions of how technology and innovation may take place in the urban realm, and by working together with other actors, these ideas could reach
a new arena and type of users (Ericsson, 4 April 2017; Meeting 3, 8 May 2017). A strong identity is a possibility where Kista as a world know ICT-cluster could be an identity not only at a global level but at city level. To bring out ICT innovation to public space, it needs to be facilitated, though 5G transmitters, tools for measurement and infrastructure needed to steer and enhance future digital function. In Kista 5G is available, and can be accessed along Kistagången, from the football court towards the exhibition. An opportunity where the identity of Kista could be enhances, a development of technical solutions that could make places even more exiting (Stokab, 27 March 2017).

During the years, temporary projects are to be found in Kista, even though they are sprawled over time and space. Projects that has been taking place are Kista food market (Auel, 6 April 2017), a basketball tournaments (Kista Folkhögskola, 19 April 2017), hackathons (Hack of Sweden, n.d.; Event 1, 11-12 April 2017) and events by student organizations, like Girls in ICT who invited younger girls to Kista to explore ICT and technology for a whole day along with tech-companies (Event 2, 27 April 2017). By studying previous examples one can learn, get inspired and develop the concept if it seems to be successful (Lydon & Garcia, 2015). Furthermore, real estate developers and the municipality of Stockholm is positive towards temporary use of space, actors that has participated during workshops when initiating the temporary concept of Levande Stockholm (Workshop 1, 24 February 2017). Also, temporary initiatives are mentioned when discussing the municipal plan, as a method to activate the area meanwhile and to test new functions (Stockholm Stad, 2 May 2017).

Kista is under change of becoming a vibrant place, seen in numbers of an increasing population and new development projects taking place (Stockholm stad, n.d. c), it is just a matter of time. Until then, ideals of temporary use, visions, plans and projects may be a possibility to making a place vibrant meanwhile. (Lydon & Garcia, 2015, Bishop & Williams, 2013; Finn, 2014; Crawford, 2004; Projects for Public Space, 2016). From an early stage, ideas could be tested, evaluated and improved, aiming towards long- term changes (Bishop & Williams, 2013) of becoming a daring, dynamic and urban place (Lindström & Ödmark, 2017). Since actors already are involved and ready to contribute to the development of Kista (Workshop 1, 24 February 2017), space and facilities are available, along with new functions wanted there is a possibility to initiate temporary activities while contributing to an attractive and vibrant environment.

EMPIRICAL FINDINGS
Through interviews, workshops and meetings, views differ of how to develop Kista through long-term changes and short-term action. Views that generates conflicts, but synergies as well.

LONG-TERM CHANGES
Kista is under change, a development perceived as necessary among actors interviewed and through observations during meetings and workshops. Actors are aware of that Kista is perceived as less attractive because of neglected and vacant public space and monotonous functions. Hence, there is an excitement about the future, an optimism resulting in a vision aiming towards a brave, dynamic and urban area. While contemporary planning ideals aims towards a mixed use of space, so dose actors leading the development of Kista. Hence, through the vision and municipal plan has the City of Stockholm and real estate developers developed a plan of mixed use of space, with a varying range of function and open ground floors. A planning ideal that according to Kungsleden (a local real estate developers) is important when attracting different groups of people to an area, including residents and employees. To create places of mixed function, it requires a development that changes both physical structures and social functions. A perspective prominent while participating at meetings and workshops with local real estate developers. However, a development should be done with care to
already existing structures and functions. Hence, real estate developers are concerned of how to develop the area suitable for present tenures, the tech-companies and futures ones, the residents.

To develop Kista means to intervene and change existing structures and functions. A development with the aim to implement new functions, in relation to already existing ones. However, the non-profit organization Kista Science City and local real estate developers see a risk that new functions may displace existing ones. A risk where housing and welfare properties may displace tech-companies and research facilities. These are functions and tenants that creates the identity of Kista Science City as a world known ICT cluster of innovation. An identity that the organization Kista Science City and real estate would like to enhance rather than build away. An identity that does not always seems to match with contemporary planning ideals or the development of the municipal plan. However, workshops have been held to deal with these issues and to overcome such risks, although it is still unclear how. Even if actors agree upon developing Kista, views differ of how to encounter existing structures with new functions of contemporary planning ideals. While real estate developers are of a typical private character, the City of Stockholm is typically of a public character. Hence, they are both stakeholders when developing Kista, but with different incentives.

**SHORT-TERM ACTIONS**

Even if views differ of how to develop Kista through a long-term perspective, actors recognize the potential temporary use of public space may have and what benefits it could lead to.

Real estate developers see temporary activities as a mean to create a vibrant and an attractive environment, to meet the issue of vacant, neglected and scary places. Hence, they are aware of the complex and time-consuming process of masterplanning. When introducing the concept of temporary use of space, the focus is on outdoor space, like streets, parks and squares. What seems to be difficult is to inhabit vacant facilities since laws and bureaucracy are stated not to be flexible enough. It could therefore be a risk to sign a temporary, unfamiliar tenant, which is not the typical tech-company. While vacant facilities are difficult to inhabit, real estate developers identify open and active ground floors as important for an attractive and safe city. Hence, synergies could occur if temporary activities would take place in vacant facilities, where new function and activities could be developed while empty ground floors would be inhabited, however that is not the case.

The city of Stockholm would like to develop temporary use of space as a mean to try out new functions, in accordance to the vision and municipal plan. Through temporary activities, function can be tested and evaluated, leading the process of urban development forward. However, there is a concern that temporary activities could be disconnected from the development of Kista. Since the City of Stockholm do not want to ‘own’ the process since it would inhibit its flexibility, local real estate developers are recognized as an important actor. As a private actor involved with the development of Kista, the process could be of a flexible character, which may implement temporary activities suitable within a local context. When interviewing Fastighetsägarna (a property federation), the local context is identified as an important aspect when implementing temporary activities. To enable temporary use of space through a local context, initiatives should be suggested by local actors, which might enhance a place identity. However, Fastighetsägarna finds it odd since there is a lack of technology in public space, even if Kista goes under the name Kista Science City, referring to a cluster of ICT innovation. By making ICT and innovation more visible, experience and knowledge could create synergies. Although, the technology is kept behind closed walls for a reason, where tech-companies value security issues higher than activating public space.

Tech-companies, here represented by Ericsson and Stokab, recognize the possibility of temporary activity to enhance the identity of Kista. It is a branding-tool that could enhance a company’s visibility.
while testing new functions and technology’s. However, there is an issue identified by Ericsson who indicate that public space is of a too low standard for technology to take place. For tech-companies to display their products in public space, a first initiative must be to manage well-kept places, a responsibility that the City of Stockholm and real estate developers needs to take. Hence, Ericsson is working with research that is going t be visible in the public realm, although pilot-studies are taking place abroad, leaving Kista with technology developed behind closed doors. If fixed structure of streets, squares and parks would be of a higher standard, it would enable flexible and fleeting activities of to take place.

The community see temporary use of space as a mean for inclusion and to create attractive places through a local context. New anchor points could increase the movement between the two places, making different groups of people visible to each other. Further, temporary activities could include local actors and citizen participation. Although, to be a part of the process the community must be given access to space, by real estate developers and the municipality. An issue that has been identified by Rinkeby-Kista Stadshandelförvaltning and Auel (a local entrepreneur). To enhance and enable temporary activities, Rinkeby-Kista Stadshandelförvaltning imply that infrastructure, like electricity and water, needs to be available and easy accessed. Auel requires that local entrepreneurs and enterprisers must be given the chance to participate and influence of what is happening at local scale. Hence, it would be better to let a small business inhabit vacant space with a subsided rent, rather than letting facilities be empty and vacant. Through a local context, a small business would create a vibrant and active ground floor.

SIMILARITIES
Similarities to be found between Kista, H+ and Älvstaden are vacant sites that could be put in better use along with the fact that Kista is in the beginning of a new urban renewal project, including vision, programs and municipal plans where temporary use could be mentioned. Differences would be that the municipality would not alone be a leading actor since real estate developers have access over a lot of (vacant) space that could be developed. Additionally, there is no single, large site that needs to be develop, instead it would concern several sites of smaller character along with empty facilities.

5. RESULT
The following chapter presents the result, an in-between planning approach enabling temporary use of public space to be initiated and implemented in Kista.

IN-BETWEEN PLANNING
In-between planning is an approach that is focused on doing, meanwhile the processes of masterplanning is developed, as if time and space in between would be equally important as the permanent result. Although, a city’s development is an everlasting process where absolute solutions are rarely, if ever, achieved (Lydon & Garcia 2015; 172).

Masterplanning is a fundamental urban renewal process that enables different fields of knowledge and experiences to come together and consider the complex forces of everyday life and urban structures. It is about creating value through social capital, civil worth, urban efficiency, residential neighborhoods and attractive environments (Bishop & Williams, 2012, p. 179-180). Urban qualities, that in Kista means to create a dynamic, daring and urban environment of mixed used of space, including new dwellings, service functions and greenery (Lindström & Ödmark, 2017). However, masterplanning are practiced through an extensive amount of time, where the process of formulation, approval, adoption and implementation are both complex and time-consuming (Bishop & Williams,
This becomes an issue since public space in Kista is identified to be neglected, vacant and unsafe, a statement evident during workshops, meetings and interviews. Even if the issue is recognized, the time-consuming process of master planning will not be able to address the issue within the nearest future. By implementing temporary use of space initiatives of a smaller and sequential character could reveal the potential of a site though a step-wise approach (Bishop and Williams 2012, p. 179), dealing with the issue of neglected, vacant and scary places through immediate actions.

While temporary activities may be applied in various ways (Lydon & Garcia, 2015), the method suggest a top-down structure that combines masterplanning with temporary ideals. The structure is developed to work in parallel with the planning process used by the City of Stockholm. Temporary activities initiated should enhance the long-term vision and municipal plan, which in a later phase may influence and inspire programs and detail plans.

The method is divided in two, a strategy and a process. The strategy is of a comprehensive approach aiming to initiate the concept of temporary use while the process is about how to implement temporary activities.

**STRATEGY**

The strategy represents a short-term perspective of how to activate vacant space, aiming towards the long-term vision and municipal plan. With inspiration and influence form ideals of a temporary character, the vision has been developed towards a strategy that mainly consider short-term actions. The purpose of the strategy is to create a shared consensus among actors, a direction of how to initiate and develop the concept of temporary use of space.

The strategy is based on a vision that aims to develop Kista towards a daring, dynamic and urban district within the year of 2024. Aspects that aim to enhance innovation and the will to experiment (daring), to welcome changes in public space though shared responsibility (dynamic) and to develop attractive streets and mixed function (urban). These aspects represent long-term changes, which through urban ideals of a temporary character, along with preconditions in Kista has be translated into short-term actions.

The strategy of short-term actions is represented by scalable initiatives, flexible use of space and temporary activities, see table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vision</th>
<th>Long-term changes</th>
<th>Short-term actions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daring</td>
<td>Enhance innovation and the will to experiment</td>
<td>Scalable initiatives</td>
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<td>Dynamic</td>
<td>Welcoming changes of public space through shared responsibility</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Vibrant life through attractive streets and mixed functions</td>
<td>Temporary activities</td>
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*Table 2. The vision of long-term changes translated into short-term actions.*
SCALABLE INITIATIVES
Daring actions encourage innovation and allows for experimentation, which through a short-term perspective is represented by scalable initiatives. Scalable initiatives should be small and direct, increasing the ability to try out new functions and ideas. Scalable initiatives represent an iterative process where each initiative may quickly improve on the last. The approach suggest that the city should be viewed as a laboratory for testing ideas in real time, a test arena where results may vary but the process should be trusted.

FLEXIBLE USE OF SPACE
A dynamic place is welcoming changes, which through short-term actions is represented by a flexible use of space, characterized by a variation of function. For a place to be flexible, it should be responsive to different settings of varying character. We live in an ever-changing environment where desires and needs keeps on changing. Through a flexible use of space, functions and activities could be more responsive to its users, which may vary during the day.

TEMPORARY ACTIVITIES
An urban structure should create a vibrant city life, which through short-term action means to implement temporary activities. Temporary activities may activate vacant space while at the same time creating ‘a sense of place’, giving the site an identity. The fabric of everyday life is very much temporary, hence temporary activities and usage of space is neither new nor unusual. It is practiced through the use of space with a limited amount of time, which are to be used to initiate new places and functions or help repairing existing ones.

PROCESS
Opportunities to apply temporary use of space are everywhere. Citizens may use it as a tool to draw attention to perceived shortcomings in physical design, while municipal authorities and organizations may use it as a tool to widen the sphere of public engagement and to test aspects of a plan (Lydon & Garcia 2015: 171). In Kista, the process is mainly a tool for the municipality and real estate developers to activate vacant space, to test new functions of future plans and to widen the sphere of public engagement.

With inspiration from urban ideals of a temporary character, along with experiences from H+ and Älvstaden, a process has been developed, adapted the planning process used by the City of Stockholm. The process is of a top-down character for the municipality a real estate developers to follow when implementing temporary use of space in Kista. The processes are of an agile character and may reoccur whenever needed, phase of development, sites, actors and desired functions may vary.

- Planning process, The City of Stockholm
- Build, measure, learn process
- The placemaking process
- H+
- Älvstaden

**Figure 31. Processes and projects that has formed an in-between planning process.**
Along with the planning process of Stockholm, the in-between process has been developed in relation to the municipal plan, with the consideration of that an expo is being planned. While the expo is indicating a timeline of when things in Kista are about to be ‘done’, the municipal plan represents a guideline of how to get there. The in-between planning process is correlating with these two but is focused on what happens meanwhile, from how the place is being used and perceived today towards a future structure of a vibrant place, see figure 32.

**Figure 32. An in-between process of an agile character, working along future visions (expo) and formal planning ideals (municipal plan).**

When developing a process suitable for Kista, inspiration has been collected form the two cases, H+ and Älvstaden. Through both cases, temporary activities have been implemented along a formal planning process like the one Stockholm is using. Hence, they are all going under the Swedish planning system. Here, aspects of an early implementation have been highlighted along with a top-down structure with the municipality as the leading actor with access over space. Further, temporary initiatives are a part of an already existing planning process, complementing each other, and to some extent by having an agile character, see figure 33 (Helsingborgs stad, 2016a; Göteborg Stad, n.d.).

**Figure 33. Planning process from the city of Stockholm with temporary activities in parallel. Based on figure by Stockholm Stad (n.d.a).**
To add the dimension of temporary use of space, two processes of a bottom-up and agile character has been chosen as inspiration. Both coming from established concepts of tactical urbanism and placemaking ideals. The two processes are similar, highlighting the importance of understanding the place and whom are using it. Furthermore, the two processes are of an experimental character including short-term, low-cost solutions that are supposed to be tested and re-evaluated trough long-term improvements, see figure 34-35 (Lydon & Garcia, 2015; Projects for Public Space, 2016).

**IN-BETWEEN PLANNING PROCESS**

The development of Kista is not linear and neither is the in-between planning process, where different steps are overlapping each other, equally to the phases of development at different sites in Kista. The top-down process is divided in five steps; define; evaluate; ideate; prototype; and reevaluate, see figure 37.

**IDENTIFY AND DEFINE:**

Start the process from a simple idea by identifying a space available for temporary use. It may be streets, open spaces and urban facilities available for the public. It may be vacant, neglected and underused space, or it could be a place where there is a flow of people but functions seems to be missing or new ones desired. It could also be functions that actors would like to try out for future purposes.

**ANALYZE:**

Analyze the space that has been chosen after variables important for further development and suitable activity. It might be size, location, conditions, current use, surrounding structures etc. A question to be answered is *what phase of development does the site concern?* The question may determine for how long a temporary activity may endure, before moving on to next phase within the formal planning process. Some activities might be better practiced during some phases and others not, or they could reoccur through different phases. Different phases may further involve different actors as different sites may need different permissions when activating space.

**IDEATE:**

Create a vision of what kinds of initiatives might take place at site and what value it may result in.
Research and develop ways to address space and wanted value. Look at examples, take inspiration and adapt to the local context of Kista. Involve citizens, entrepreneurs and placemakers as co-creators to gain local knowledge and to develop placemaking ideas.

PROTOTYPE:
Experiment by planning a project that can be carried out quickly and without great expense. Deliver a first draft that later can be improved. It is a step-wise approach, made for trying. Involve citizens, entrepreneurs and placemakers as co-creators to gain local knowledge and to develop placemaking ideas.

REEVALUATE:
Test the project, gather feedback, evaluate the outcome and learn from it. Scale up the project if successful, change the concept if needed and listen to the users. Involve citizens, entrepreneurs and placemakers as co-creators to gain local knowledge and to develop placemaking ideas.

FIGURE 36. THE IN-BETWEEN PLANNING PROCESS.
6. DISCUSSION

Kista is under change where mixed functions, active ground floors, walkable streets and public transport will create new physical and social structures. In parallel with this transformation, temporary use of space may contribute to a vibrant environment meanwhile visions, plans and construction work takes place. To apply the concept of temporary use of space in Kista, the result aims to develop a strategy and process of temporary actions, adapted to the Swedish planning system and preconditions of Kista. The strategy and process has been formulated based on theories and studies dealing with the issues of a city’s functions and public space. Through previous projects of a temporary character within Swedish municipalities, experiences and knowledge has been collected. Together, theory and practice have formed and inspired the outcome of an in-between planning approach to be implemented in Kista. Nevertheless, even if the concept temporary use of space seems to work in theory and other projects, the concept has its challenges that may differ depending on where, how, why and by whom it is being initiated. Therefore, a discussion will be carried out, analyzing reasons of why to implement temporary activities in Kista and what challenges that may come from it.

ANALYSIS

The following section will analyze the concept of temporary use of space through the perceptive of being implemented in Kista. Hence, both possibilities and challenges are to be found that may affect how the concept of temporary use of space should be developed in Kista.

DRIVERS

When implementing the concept of temporary use of public space, several drivers has been identified that may enhance physical structures and social functions is Kista. The main drivers are identified as;

(1) the ability to create vibrant and attractive places;
(2) it allows for a flexible and dynamic use of space;
(3) it may support small-scale interventions;
(4) it may enhance citizen participation;
(5) it may create a ‘sense of a place’.

A VIBRANT AND ATTRACTIVE ENVIRONMENT

One of the most fundamental arguments behind temporary use of space is the ability to create a vibrant and attractive environment. An argument that is based on the ability to act fast and immediate, in parallel to already existing structures and development projects (Bishop & Williams, 2013; Lydon & Garcia, 2015; Crawford, 2004; Finn, 2014, Projects for Public Space, 2016). Temporary use of space is not an ideal that act on its own, it is dependent on the physical environment of streets, squares, parks and the overlooked space between, below and above our private buildings (Crawford, 2004). For a place to be attractive it needs a frequent use of people, and in return, people need a reason to walk by (Gehl, 2010). While fixed streets in Kista are monotonous and empty, they are enabling a flexible and fleeting character, allowing short-term actions and temporary initiatives to take place, which may result in a mix of functions.

Even if temporary activities may create vibrant and attractive places in theory, it does not guarantee success out in real life, which is of a much more complex structure. Throughout the study, there are several variables that has been overlooked, variables beyond physical structures and temporary functions that may affect use of space. Therefore, a critique pointed out towards these concepts of a temporary character is whether stated positive effects are overestimated. Hence, initiatives are often small and local and so are the effects (Boer & Minkjan, 2016). There is a risk that ambitions set out for temporary projects would be misleading and the result could therefore be a failure. Nevertheless, one failure does not represent the whole concept and the process should be trusted (Lydon and Garcia, 2015; 20). The process has been proven to be successful through the case of H+ and Platsbyggnad by activating vacant space, giving the site value, adding missing functions and by meeting new desires.
Even if H+ and Platsbyggnad are struggling with citizen’s engagement and finding financial support, they have still succeeded by activating empty sites, where they still are learning and evolving form the process. The two cases are within a Swedish context, with similarities to Kista and its physical structure, by supporting temporary use of space, similar benefits could occur in Kista.

A FLEXIBLE AND DYNAMIC APPROACH
Temporary initiatives allow for a flexible and dynamic use of space, an adaptive approach reflecting the time of globalization and urbanization of an ever-changing environment. It represents a city that is more responsive to new needs and desires of its users. Since the majority of the global population lives in urban areas, there is a greater need to focus on our cities and the ones living in them (Gehl, 2010: 6). However, cities are made up by complex structures (Maunier, 1910), which are argued to become even more complex through ethnical, cultural, economic and social differences. A complexity found in Kista where these differences are evident through a divided population and structure. Further, as cities are getting increasingly dense through new developments and crowds, a range of users and lifestyles broadens the use of urban space (Bishop & Williams 2012). These complex structures of urban user’s make it impossible to plan for a static crowd, which is the way public space needs to be, flexible and dynamic.

This dynamic and static relation are to be found in Kista, through the concept and use of open landscapes and vacant office buildings. When the way of how we work change, so does the way of how office buildings are being used. In Kista, some of the vacant space can be traced back to the transformation and implementation of open landscapes. Hence, even if there has never worked as many people in Kista as today, buildings are empty. This could be an indication that space needs to be more flexible. For future concerns, millennials are preferring flexible schedules over static ones, a group of employees that today represent 30% of the workforce, which will increase to 50% in the year of 2050. One could assume how the flexible trend will develop within the future. On top of that, technology has allowed people to work from anywhere making the space itself more flexible (Lydon & Garcia: 74-75). As buildings are static, temporary use of space may inhabit vacant buildings through a flexible and fleeting character.

While Kista is getting denser through new developments and an increasing population (Stockholm Stad, 2016 b), new users and lifestyles will put an increasing pressure on the physical environment, which is why public space needs to be flexible and dynamic. Temporary use of space may act and respond to its citizen’s needs and desires in a more flexible way.

A SUPPORT FOR SMALL-SCALED INTERVENTIONS
Temporary use of space may support small- scale interventions, creating an opportunity for local actors and entrepreneurs to take place in the urban setting. Actors that otherwise could not have done so because of limited resources. Local actors may contribute to a local context while it at the same time stimulate economic activity. Although, from previous case of H+, commercial activity seems difficult to implement even if it has been identified to be a feature of high significance when attracting people. However, in return for commercial activity to occur, a critical mass is needed.

For small-scale interventions of local actors and entrepreneurs to occur, space needs to be available. Space that real estate owners and the City of Stockholm have access over, which they need to make accessible by granting permission and by lending it out. By inviting new actors that might not be the typical tenant, overlooked and yet unknown functions could occur, creating new desires and increasing the value of the site. Although, to grant space to unfamiliar, temporary users means to take a risk and to do things differently, which is easier said than done. Nevertheless, access to space is a fundamental aspect when carrying out new functions or business ideas, like in the case of Kista food market, a temporary initiative that took place during the summer at a parking lot next to Kistagången.
Space along with water and electricity was granted by real estate developers. An initiative that made employees move around within the area, increasing the flow of people and life between buildings, even if was just for a couple of hours during lunch time.

A critique against these concepts is that they legitimize cutbacks in public planning. While grass-root initiatives may deal with neglected space, which the municipality have access and responsibility over but are unwilling or unable to maintain, DIY initiatives might be the only solution. Even if these temporary initiatives have positive effects and are functioning well, they depend on social engagement by volunteers. Since they are occasional interventions, it makes them highly vulnerable. They might disappear, unwillingly, as fast as they popped-up (Boer & Minkjan, 2016).

AN ENHANCED CITIZENS PARTICIPATION
Temporary use of space may increase and diversify citizen’s participation during the whole planning processes. Opportunities to initiate temporary activities are everywhere, available for citizens, municipalities, real estate owners, organizations etc. While citizens from the community may use temporary ideals to deal with shortcomings in physical design, the municipality may use it to enhance public engagements and to test new functions of plans (Lydon & Garcia 2015:171). To implement temporary use of space within the field of urban planning and design, it could result in closer collaborations between users of space and actors within formal planning processes. Together, they may define needs and desires to act on through temporary activities (Bishop & Williams, 2012).

Through Platsbyggnad citizens were invited to participate during the development of Jubileumsparken. By creating opportunities for activities in Jubileumsparken, people may already now make the place their ‘own’. An essential feature when developing Jubileumsparken has been to involve people and let them decide what place should contain. People have been able to participate as construction workers, creators or developers. An idea with the intention to make people feel like they belong in that place, by letting them be a part of the development. Temporary use of space might be used as a placemaking tool, creating cities for people, by the people (Projects for Public Space, 2016). To engage citizens in an early stage, temporary activities could be implemented in parallel with the planning process, making the development of Kista more transparent. Through a transparency planning process, citizens can gain a richer insight of what is going on.

Bottom-up interventions of a temporary character are often small, local and incidental, so are the effects. Therefore critique imply that stated positive effects often are overestimated and therefore gives an incorrect picture. Temporary initiatives may not be able to become an actual ‘counter power’, even if there is a need for a wider political movement of how public space is being managed. Although, by implementing temporary activities in parallel to the planning processes, bottom-up initiative could have an influential position. When the municipality is to develop public spaces, they could enable a physical structure of a fleeting character where people can co-design places through temporary and scalable initiatives (Boer & Minkjan, 2016).

A ‘SENSE OF A PLACE’
Temporary activities may activate space by creating a ‘buzzing’ effect that attracts new users to a site. By activating space, a site value could increase, both for its users and landowners. Hence, from a vacant site a ‘sense of a place’ may occur.

Temporary initiatives may change the feel of an area, turn a negative image to a positive one, or to enhance and strengthen a positive one. It may improve weaker neighbourhoods, activate vacant space and give a site its meaning. These improvements may further increase social capital and welfare of its users. From a landowner’s perspective, temporary initiatives may create a market profile for a site or building, a profile that can enhance its eventual ‘permanent’ development. It may be applied as a
market strategy where non-commercial use may attract commercial use, leading to commercial advantages. However, if the purpose is only to be a market strategy it would perhaps not benefit the citizens, at least not all of them. A risk that could occur is the issue of gentrification, where citizens-lead projects can have segregating effects (Boer & Minkjan, 2016). Hence, temporary activities could be used as a market strategy only, increasing the value of a site, without the ideals of making places for people.

Through the case of #Pixlapiren, temporary initiatives is being developed to meet its users’ needs and desires and to form an identity of the place in an early phase of development. Hence, it is both a tool to increase social capital and to create a market strategy, promoting the developments permanent structure. In the case of Kista such an approach could be a strategy that is strengthening the neighbourhood, while at the same time marketing the area and its future development. The two strategies of different character do not have to exclude each other, instead they could strengthen the argument of why to implement temporary use of space, benefiting stakeholders and users.

CHALLENGES
By introducing a new concept and breaking old habits of how things are usually done, new challenges are inevitable. An issue that occurs when introducing the concept of in-between planning. Although, it is only natural that tension will occur since temporary initiatives may interrupted the formal planning process along with its permanent structures. By introducing meanwhile usage of space, questions of access and use of space will occur, along with organizational structures and how to implement projects and realize its purposes.

ACCESS
The concern of access over space puts real estate developers and the municipality in a strong position (Oswalt, et.al, 2013). In Kista, the City of Stockholm decides what would be a suitable land use through plans, permissions and taxes while real estate developers decide whom to reside within their buildings. For ‘outsiders’ to gain access, without regulation or taxes, could be to create a positive incentive (Oswalt, et.al, 2013). Hence, in the case of Kista, real estate developers have already recognized the benefits of temporary use of space and hired a non-profit organisation (Glad Stad) that works with placemaking to activate space though temporary actions. However, so far temporary activates in Kista have mainly been concerned with how to activate outdoor space but not how to deal with empty store fronts and ground floors.

The strong position that real estate developer’s holds may cause themselves problems since whit it comes responsibility and legal obligations to safeguarded the property against risks. This is a risk that often becomes a problem for temporary, short-term leases (Oswalt, et.al, 2013). This is a conflict that recently occurred in Kista, preventing temporary tenants to take place in one of the vacant properties. If this issue is not being dealt with, the problem will remain, leaving store fronts and facilities unused, where the city at eye level seems to be empty and unsafe. One way to solve it could be with contractual agreements, however a discussion of such a solution is beyond the limit of this study.

While real estate developers have their interest in long-term commercial exploitation of the property (Oswalt, et. al, 2013), the municipality should assent to the good of the citizens and propose to open the property for temporary use. If space should not be granted or accessed by temporary users, a variation of temporary activities would be limited to the ones having access over it. By limiting potential users, broad variation of initiatives would be lost.

The municipality could together with real estate developers and Fastighetsägarna (an organization representing real estate developers) and Svensk Handel (an organization representing commercial
activity), create a framework agreement regarding temporary use of space. This agreement could facilitate and introduce temporary use of public space. An agreement between different actors could answer to questions that needs to be agreed upon, like the right of cancellation of temporary tenants if a ‘permanent’ tenant is to be found. Or how commercial actors may be invited earlier in the process of development by implementing functions meanwhile the place is being developed. Furthermore, such an agreement should be flexible, enabling a broad variation of temporary initiatives, which yet is to be unknown. Although, such a solution needs to be further investigated, which is beyond the limit of this report.

It is argued that public space publicly owned offer a more stable guarantee of access over time in relation privately owned public spaces. Hence privately owned spaces are less subjective to legitimate changes of use (Instituto Nazionale di Urbanestica, 2013). This makes the municipality an important actor when granting access. Although, in present times public life occurs in privatized environments as well as in publicly owned spaces (Banerjee, 2001; Mehta, 2014) and therefore focus should be on supporting and creating opportunities for public life instead of the limited focus on public space (Banerjee, 2001). While design, land use and functions of ground floors has an impact on its by-passers and how an area is functioning (Glaser, et.al, 2012), real estate developers is equally important in Kista when granting access to facilities.

ORGANIZATION
So far, in-between planning assumes that real estate developers and the City of Stockholm are somehow in charge of the process since they have access over space and therefore a responsibility to engage other actors. They should therefore be in consensus and well informed of how to approach the concept of temporary use of space. While smaller actors, like citizens, entrepreneurs, placemakers and NGOs have no actual legal claim over the space needed for temporary activities, a shared consensus and willingness to implement temporary initiatives is required. Through a shared consensus, different actors are given the chance to contribute with opinions, knowledge and experiences. Through such an approach an entirely different set of actors will become a part of the planning process. Actors with differing incentives and with non-financial power will play an important and critical role while developing Kista through different phases and perspectives.

An important question of an organizational character is whom should ‘own’ the process, meaning, who would gather other actors to implement, maintain and develop temporary activities. Temporary initiatives that may develop from small acts does not do so without leadership. Hence, a process requires a leadership that can bring a lot of people together into the process of temporary use of space to better understand what would be possible and desired to achieve (Lydon & Garcia 2015: 90).

While the city of Stockholm suggest that the process would be more flexible if someone else ‘owned’ it (Stockholm Stad, 2 May 2017), a suitable actor to consider would be Kista Science City AB (KSC). KSC is a non-profit organisation that goes under the City of Stockholm (Kista Science City, 20107), which therefore looks after the interest of the public while enhancing an increased flexibility. KSC is a local actor with knowledge and good connections with other relevant actors, such as public and private actors of both bottom-up and top-down character, with local knowledge or professional expertise.

Except having an ‘owner’ of the process, it would be of value to display actor’s roles, responsibility and expectations. The city and real estate developers have already been identified as the leading and main responsible ones. This, based on the notion of having a strong position within the planning process, along with professional knowledge. It is therefore their responsibility to add resources and facilitate temporary projects and users. Another important actor to have in consideration when developing Kista through both short-term actions and long-term changes are local tech-companies. An actor with the ability to carry out ICT to the public sphere. They are not responsible to provide space like the
municipality or real estate developers, but rather to inhabit it, through innovation and tech-solution. Through temporary activities tech-companies could making themes visible while strengthening the identity of Kista being an ICT cluster. Tech-companies are also a financially strong actor, especially the larger ones in Kista. However, they do not have access over space or the same professional skills when it comes to urban development. Citizens and local communities are the reason why temporary initiatives should be implemented and therefore the most important actor to always have in consideration, it is their desires and needs that should be valued. The local community is a local expert who know how the area is being perceived and used. Through temporary initiatives, their role could vary from being just a visitor to being a co-creator with ideas, visions and expertise that may shape activities taking place. Additional actors valuable for the process are placemakers and entrepreneurs that may contribute to the local context by develop placemaking ideas and features of a creative character. They know how to implement small-scaled interventions of a varying character that may activate space through new functions and site-specific events.

IMPLEMENTATION

Once temporary initiative has been granted access and when organizational structures and actors roles has been defined, the next question concern the ability to realize temporary initiatives and envisioning plans.

To start with, it is important to know when and to what extent a site may be accessible for temporary use. For each individual place, conditions will change, making it more appropriate to implement some activities over others. When implementing temporary use of space into the planning process, it is done so through a comprehensive perspective of all phases of development, including ideation, planning, construction and management. However, each phase has different preconditions, both through the formal planning process itself and through physical structures. It includes actors involved, sites available, functions needed, critical mass of interest and time of when something occur, features that will shape temporary activities initiated and how users will respond to it. It is therefore important to be aware of what each phase may bring when it comes to challenges and possibilities, and to know how a place is functioning and what might attract people to that site.

When implementing a temporary activity, an early implementation would be preferable since space is characterised by fleeting character, enabling temporary use of space. Therefore, it would not be as much to take into consideration as if the area would be constructed and inhabited with neighbours and business. During the development of Kista places characters will change. Hence, it could be easier to initiate temporary projects in the beginning of the development when there is still a lot of empty and vacant space. Since the process is of an agile character, an early implementation would be to prefer, giving temporary initiative its space needed to test, experiment and evolve. An early implementation enables temporary projects to influence programs and plans that later will steer the process of development. A strategy that is seen in the case of Platsbyggnad where some of the temporary initiatives has become permanent (Göteborg Stad, 2012). Nevertheless, this does not mean that next coming phases are less important when it comes to implementing temporary initiatives. Places and facilities may still be empty and pop-up stores can still be a magnet that attract new visitors to a site. Lifestyles and urban users are of a dynamic character and so should the development of Kista be.

From previous cases, financial support and citizen’s engagement has been proven to be the biggest challenge when implementing temporary activities (Rantala, 2016 b; Älvstranden, 4 May 2017). Financial support might not be a problem for actors such as the City of Stockholm, real estate developers or larger tech-companies, however if a group of citizens want to initiate a temporary project, financial support might be crucial. In Helsingborg, co-creators may apply for a scholarship to
initiate an activity (Rantala, 2016 b) while in Gothenburg the whole project are managed by the municipality including Älvstranden Utveckling (Älvstranden, 4 May 2017), which also includes financial coverage. Depending on how temporary projects may be implemented in Kista, the question remains of how to deal with the financial question. Although, if a temporary initiative is to be considered within a larger development project, the cost of carrying out such an approach and activity will be insignificant compared to the project as a whole.

When it comes to the issue of engagement, real estate developers along with the municipality seems to be committed to develop the area, not just through long-term visions but through immediate actions of temporary character. However, it is not these actor’s engagements that seems to be critical, it is the citizens that might be difficult to engage. An issue to be considered when taking a step further of implementing the concept of temporary use of space. In Helsingborg, a next step is to actively reach out to target groups like school classes (Rantala, 2016 b) while in Gothenburg youths are hired to work at site during the summer (Göteborgs stad, n.d.), which perhaps might spread the word about the place. Citizen’s engagement is something to consider when developing the concept in Kista, although Kista has its own preconditions, other actors involved and its own community that might require other methods to increase the engagement. To find out, one should try and see what works, by evaluating and improving along the way.

Another issue that has become evident during the case study of Kista is to lower thresholds and to make it easier to take initiative, which could be enabled through increased flexibility and transparency. There is a lack of communication and collaboration between actors, either they do not know about each other or whom to contact. It concerns fundamental issues as available infrastructure and how to get power for a temporary food truck, or to know who owns the site. The issue of actors having a hard time to finding each other affects the willingness to take initiatives, which might result in nothing gets done. To lower these thresholds, transparency should be increased, which could be enabled through a digital platform as a supporting tool. It could be a platform with a structure that allows different actors to ‘meet’ and exchange ideas and resources. By creating a platform, actors could connect, come together and create synergies by enhancing each other’s ideas and resources. Through the discussion, different actors have been identified to have certain roles, roles that need to work together. Since all actors should be involved on equal premises, they are depending on each other, the platform would suggest both a top-down structure and a bottom-up approach of smaller and larger initiatives and projects, varying in scale of time and resources. Although, to create a platform further investigations would be needed.

While the platform would represent both top-down and bottom-up initiatives, the method presented are of a top-down character that still results in a strong position for the City of Stockholm and real estate developers. However, when developing the method, it was done so through a combination of a top-down and bottom-up structure, where a top-down structure is represented by the formal planning process and larger actors while the bottom-up approach is represented by local users and temporary ideals. Even if they stand on opposite sides of how things usually are done when developing public space, they do not necessarily exclude each other, instead synergies may occur. Through the long-term vision and municipal plan, Kista is being developed through ideals of New urbanism, including mixed use of functions, active ground floors and walkable streets (Kelbaugh, 2007). Through the ambitions of developing tall buildings and bold architecture, Post urbanism is another planning ideals seen in Kista. While formal planning ideals struggles to develop places that are truly spontaneous (Giometti, 2002), temporary urbanism could enable a variation of spontaneous urban qualities. Hence, temporary ideals have a more spontaneous approach, focused on behaviour through desires and needs. An implementation of temporary use of space does not exclude previous
planning ideals but should work along with them, to enhance each other. This is why an early implementation of the strategy is suggested. To implement the strategy into the vision that is steering the development of Kista, it would embed temporary ideals along with an already established planning processes, making temporary use of space more self-evident when developing the area.

CONCLUSION

How can temporary use of public space be applied in Kista while contributing to a vibrant and attractive environment?

To create a vibrant and attractive environment, an in-between planning approach is suggested. To initiate temporary use of space in Kista a strategy has been developed where the concept of temporary use of space have been modified in accordance to an already established, long-term vision of Kista. It is a strategy that creates a shared consensus of how to respond to temporary initiatives. To implement temporary use of space in Kista, a process has been developed where bottom-up structure of a temporary character is combined with a top down approach represented by a formal planning process. The process creates a framework enabling temporary initiatives to occur between phases of development. To enhance the strategy and the process, supporting tools could be implemented, see figure 37.

**FIGURE 37. SUGGESTED STRATEGY AND PROCESS WITH SUPPORTING PLAN, FRAMEWORK AND TOOL.**

How does urban structure affect people's perception and use of public space in Kista?

Through the perception of the physical environment influencing social structures, public space in Kista are too often neglected or vacant and therefore perceived as unsafe. Ground floors are empty and facades are closed. There is not much life between buildings, except during working hours and mainly at Kistagången. Even though the area holds a strong day population inhabiting the place during the day, the place will not make it without an equal flow of people without damaging its capability to generate diversity. Divided functions, monotonous use, vacant space and large scaled structure, with disorienting overpasses does leave the area less attractive, resulting in lack of people. Nevertheless, this perception and use of space cannot solely be explained by its physical character, other fields of scholar would be needed to get a comprehensive view regarding its reasons, which have not been considered within the frame of the study.

What drivers are there when initiating the concept of temporary use of space into the planning process and urban renewal projects in Kista?

There are both general arguments and specific features found in Kista that may result in positive effects, which is why temporary use of space should be initiated and implemented in Kista. Temporary use of space can create vibrant and attractive places; it allows for a flexible and dynamic use of space; it may support small-scale interventions; it may enhance citizen participation; and it may create a ‘buzzing’ effect. Through these arguments, it is clearly stated that temporary use of space has its own
qualities that should not be a mere substitute for a permanent structure of a final vision. There is several conditions in Kista that allows for temporary initiatives to take place, possibilities like the development of the municipal plan and an expo. Further, a lot of unused space and vacant facilities of a fleeting character are available, enabling opportunities to initiate temporary activities without too many restrictions. Driven actors are a strong force in Kista, actors who are both willing to invest and curious on how to develop the concept of temporary use in Kista. Finally, there are desires and needs of new functions that could be allocated through temporary use of space. Therefore, leading actors should initiate the concept of temporary use of space along the formal planning processes, as a strategy and process. Which may work along and complement already existing planning ideals in Kista.

What kind of strategic structures is required to initiate temporary use of space and to implement such activity in Kista?

To initiate and implement temporary use of space there are several structures requiring to succeed with such a concept. First, an early implementation of the concept would be necessary, while space is still vacant and ‘loose’ and there is a lot of room (time and space) to try out the new concept. The concept of temporary use should be initiated and implemented in agreement, and along with a formal planning processes, which creates a direction of how to develop an area. Resources need to be allocated to initiate the concept of temporary use of space, especially in the beginning since the concept is new and unfamiliar. The implementation would require a top-down structure represented by the city and real estate developers and their access over land. It would require a shared consensus and willingness of how to implement temporary use of space between leading actors. Better communication and close collaboration between different actors are required to facilitate initiatives. Easy access to fundamental setups like water and electricity to facilitate temporary use would be necessary when implementing the concept. Space chosen for temporary use should be done so with care, in relation to knowledge of what attracts people. Temporary activities should benefit the community. The structure of the process itself needs to be dynamic, giving room for improvements.

FURTHER STUDIES

To investigate the topic further, deeper studies along with different views on the topic could be applied. Since the study is focused on a top-down perspective when applying temporary use of space, the focus for future studies could take another view when looking at temporary initiatives from a bottom-down approach of grass-roots initiatives. Another perspective would be to look at the concept of temporary use from a non-western perspective. Perhaps, the perspective would not be applicable in a Swedish context and the purpose would therefore be something else, although it would be of value to broaden the perspective and to find new, and unexpected solutions.

To further investigate the topic of temporary use of space in Kista, it would be interesting to not just investigate what could make the place vibrant but also to look at the perspective of inclusions. How such ideal could overlap space between divided structures, both physically and mentally, would it be possible? Another interesting view would be to study if stated effects from real cases holds true to what is promised. What are the effects and how can that be measured in a place like Kista, where real estate developers and the community may have different views of the result and what is perceived as attractive and successful.

A suggested method of in-between planning could be developed through supporting plans, frameworks and tools. Further studies could be applied on organizational structures where actor’s roles are being closer studied along with responsibility, expected contributions, and willingness to participate and collaborate. Important actors identified in Kista are real estate developers that per-se could be further studied along with facilities and frameworks of agreement. It is still an issue how to solve vacant facilities when it comes to bureaucracy, laws, norms and risks. Another issue that
occurred during the study is the lack of transparency. An issue that through further investigation could be solved.
REFERENCES


## APPENDICES A

### External subjects
Limited local knowledge and not operative at site.

- Fastighetsägarna
- Stokab
- Trivector
- Älvstrand (email)

### Internal subjects
Local knowledge and operative at site.

- Akademiska Hus
- Auel
- Ericsson
- Kista Folkhögskola
- Klövern
- Kungsleden
- Rinkeby-Kista stadsdelsförvalt.
- Stockholms Stad (phone)

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APPENDICES B

URBAN DEVELOPMENT (FASTIGHETSÄGARNA)

Kista

1. Vad har ni för relation till Kista? (skola, jobb, boende, besökare, aktiviteter etc.)
2. Vilka utmaningar och möjligheter ser ni med området?
3. Vilka offentliga rum och funktioner saknas i Kista?

DET OFFENTLIGA RUMMET

4. Vilka offentliga rum kan bidra till ett levande och inkluderande stadsliv?
5. Vilka funktioner kan bidra till ett levande och inkluderande stadsliv?

AKTÖRER

6. Vilka aktörer kan bidra till ett levande och inkluderande stadsliv?
7. Vad är fastighetsägarens roll i att skapa ett levande och inkluderande stadsliv?
8. Vad kan bidra till ett ökat samspel mellan olika aktörer för att utveckla ett levande och inkluderande stadsliv?

HYRESGÄSTER OCH BESTÄND

9. Vad behövs för att temporär användning av lokaler är att föredra framför vakanta lokaler?

URBAN DEVELOPMENT (TRIVECTOR)

KISTA

1. Vad har ni för relation till Kista? (skola, jobb, boende, besökare, aktiviteter etc.)

DET OFFENTLIGA RUMMET OCH FUNKTIONER

2. Vilka offentliga rum kan bidra till ett levande och inkluderande stadsliv?
3. Vilka funktioner kan bidra till ett levande och inkluderande stadsliv?

GATAN SOM OFFENTLIGT RUM

4. Vilka gatustrukturer kan initiera ett ökat flöde av människor i rörelse?
5. Vilka funktioner och aktiviteter behövs för att aktivera en gata?
6. Vilka utmaningar och möjligheter medför gatan som offentligt rum?

TEMPORÄR ANVÄNDNING AV GATAN

7. Vilken funktion kan projekt, likt Levande Stockholm, skapa?
8. Vilka utmaningar och möjligheter medför temporära användning av gatumiljön?
9. Vilka regler och lagar möjliggör eller hindrar initiativ för temporära aktiviteter och funktioner att ta plats i gatumiljö?
REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT:

ÖVERGRIPANDE

1. Vad är er målbild, som fastighetsägare, för Kista på kort och lång sikt?
2. Vad är ert bidrag till ett levande och inkluderande stadsliv i Kista?
3. Vilka styrkor, svagheter och möjligheter ser ni med området?

HYRESGÄSTER OCH BESTÅND

4. Vilka hyresgäster bidrar till ett levande och inkluderande stadsliv?
5. Vilka hyresgäster vill ni ha?
6. Hur ser ni på långa eller korta kontrakt med hyresgäster?
7. Varför samlar fastigheter i kluster och hur påverkas det offentliga rummet av denna klusterverksamhet?
8. Vad upplever ni att hyresgäster efterfrågar, nu och framöver?

DET OFFENTLIGA RUMMET OCH FUNKTIONER

9. Vilka offentliga rum kan bidra till ett levande och inkluderande stadsliv?
10. Vilka funktioner kan bidra till ett levande och inkluderande stadsliv?
11. Vilka offentliga rum och funktioner saknas i Kista?

TEMPORARY DEVELOPMENT:

1. Vilka aktörer har skapat och driver metoden Platsbyggnad, och vad har olika aktörer för roll och ansvar under processens gång?
2. Hur har platsen Frihamnen valts och vad gjord att det resulterade i en park eller skulle resultatet lika gärna kunna blivit något annat än en park och i så fall vad?
3. Kan metoden Platsbyggnad appliceras i andra områden och/ eller stadsbyggnadsprojekt? (Är metoden platsspecifik eller generell)
4. Vart i planprocessen kommer Platsbyggnad in och hur påverkar metoden permanenta beslut, så som detaljplaner?
5. Hur utvärderas och följs temporära åtgärder upp för att bidra till den långsiktiga visionen?
6. Vilka utmaningar och möjligheterna medför metoden Platsbyggnad och det temporära åtgärderna?
ICT:

INTRODUKTION AV ÄMNE

1. Vad är ICT?
2. Vad är ICT i Kista?

ICT I DET OFFENTLIGA RUMMET

3. Vilken inverkan har ICT på det offentliga rummet?
4. Hur kan ICT utvecklas ur ett rumsligt perspektiv?
5. Hur kan ICT attrahera människor till att vistas i det offentliga rummet?

DET OFFENTLIGA RUMMET OCH FUNKTIONER

6. Vilka offentliga rum kan bidra till ett levande och inkluderande stadsliv?
7. Vilka funktioner kan bidra till ett levande och inkluderande stadsliv?
8. Vilka offentliga rum och funktioner saknas i Kista?

COMMUNITY:

INTRODUKTION

1. Vad har ni för relation till Kista?

KISTA

2. Vilka utmaningar och möjligheter ser ni med området?
3. Vilka offentliga rum och funktioner saknas i Kista?

DET OFFENTLIGA RUMMET

4. Vilka offentliga rum kan bidra till ett levande och inkluderande stadsliv?
5. Vilka funktioner kan bidra till ett levande och inkluderande stadsliv?
6. Vad har relationen till olika aktörer (myndigheter, fastighetsägare, finansiärer etc.) för betydelse vid aktivering av en plats i det offentliga rummet?
7. Hur skapar man en plats om utrymmen inte är givet?

DET OFFENTLIGA RUMMET I KISTA

8. Vilka aktiviteter kan aktivera kista/ en plats i Kista?
9. Vad kan initiera rörelse av människor mellan Kistas olika delar? (bostad, galleria, arbete)
10. Vem kan bidra till ett levande och inkluderande stadsliv i Kista?