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# Greening the city

A critical discourse analysis of the urban  
development project Brunnshög

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## Abstract

In recent years there has been a rising trend to develop urban areas to become more sustainable, as an answer to the ongoing climate crisis. However, studies show that labelling the city as sustainable and green may cause equity issues and may lead to what is called green gentrification. This thesis explores the power that actors involved in the process of planning the sustainable city hold. Specifically, it aims to identify and examine the prominent discourses of sustainability surrounding the planning of urban development projects. This is explored through a case study of the ongoing development project Brunnsbög, an urban area located in the northeast part of Lund, Sweden. With a critical discourse analysis of official planning documents and press releases, the study analyses how the Lund Municipality facilitate the discourses to provide their vision of the sustainable city. The study identifies three prominent discourses connected to sustainability: *The smart city, the attractive city and the livable city*. The findings suggest that there are elements in the discourses and how they are constructed that may attract middle and high-income, knowledge-intensive residents while excluding others which may cause equity issues in the future area of Brunnsbög – similar as to what has been seen in other areas undergoing green gentrification.

Keywords: Green gentrification, critical discourse analysis, sustainable cities, Brunnsbög.

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## 1. Introduction

In recent years there has been a rising trend to develop urban areas to become more sustainable (Jong et al. 2015, 32). The wish to incorporate a sustainable perspective into urban planning can be connected to two main reasons. To begin with, there is a rising growing concern globally about climate change. In addition, more than half of the world's population lives in cities, a figure that is expected to rise 60% by 2030 (United Nations n.d.). Consequently, cities are now facing an increased challenge in providing care for a rising population while at the same time trying to reduce their environmental impact for future generations. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, where goal number 11 is to "*make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable*," is one way we can see this global demand for making cities and urban areas sustainable (ibid).

While there is an increasing trend toward making urban areas more sustainable in order to address climate change, recent studies demonstrate a growing concern of inequity in cities (Maantay and Maroko 2018; Anguelovski et al. 2017; Dooling 2009). To plan a sustainable city, all dimensions of sustainable development must be considered: Social, economic and ecological. However, it has been discovered that when planning the sustainable city, the social and ecological aspects of sustainability are frequently overlooked, which can have a negative impact on equity (Curran and Hamilton 2018, 1-2). According to current research, labelling a city as sustainable and green may result in a phenomenon known as green gentrification, which may exclude or displace low-income residents (ibid).

Given this rising concern of green gentrification there is a need to examine how actors involved in the planning approach the sustainable city. This study will explore this problem through the case of Brunnshög, an urban development project in the city of Lund, Sweden. Actors involved in the process of planning the city hold great power in how they want the neighbourhood to look like. Therefore, this thesis will examine how Lund Municipality influence discourses surrounding sustainability by

exploring official planning documents and press releases of Brunnsbög produced by Lund Municipality.

## 1.1 Aim and research questions

### 1.1.1 Aim

This thesis aims to identify and examine the prominent discourses of sustainability surrounding the planning of urban development projects. To be able to explore this more in depth the thesis will focus on the urban development project Brunnsbög, an urban area located in the northeast part of Lund, Sweden.

This thesis strives to uncover the underlying themes, genres and discourses which may influence how the future demographic of Brunnsbög may look like. To do this I ask the following research questions:

### 1.1.2 Research questions

- What prominent discourses of sustainability can be found about Brunnsbög?
- In what way may these discourses influence the future demographic of Brunnsbög?

## 1.2 Delimitations

This thesis will focus on the discourses surrounding sustainability that appear in selected planning documents and press releases related to the urban development project Brunnsbög. The thesis has therefore been delimited to research the discourses surrounding sustainability. Sustainability is a broad concept; in this

thesis, I will only analyse pre-set keywords (see table 1) related to urban sustainability and green urbanism.

Furthermore, a delimitation of this thesis is the choice of the development project and its geographical location. The empirical research conducted in this thesis has been delimited to the urban development project Brunnsbög in the city of Lund, Sweden. Brunnsbög has been chosen as the case of this research since it externally promotes its high ambitions to create a knowledge-intensive and sustainable city.

In addition, this thesis makes a delimitation regarding which involved actors' discourses are being analysed. There are many different actors involved in city planning. I have delimited my study to explore the discourses that are produced by Lund Municipality. This is done for two reasons. After taking into consideration the time for this study I found it necessary to focus on one actor to get a more in-depth analysis. Furthermore, the municipality is an interesting actor to examine since they hold great power when it comes to planning the city and externally communicating their vision.

## 1.3 Background

This chapter of the thesis will present the urban development project which will be used in this study and background information to the concept of the sustainable city.

### 1.3.1 Brunnsbög

Brunnsbög is an ongoing urban development project situated in the northeast part of the city of Lund, Sweden. This new urban area will consist of six sub-areas: Södra Brunnsbög, Centrala Brunnsbög, Råängen, Science Village, Forskningsanläggningarna and Bygatorna (Lund Municipality 2021a).



Figure 1: Map over Brunnskög and its sub-areas (Lund Municipality 2021a).

When finished, Brunnskög is planned to be an area for nearly 40 000 people to live, study and work (Lund Municipality 2021b). Brunnskög has gotten a lot of external attention as a result of its two research institutions MAX IV and ESS. MAX IV was



first established in 2016 and is a Swedish national laboratory that provides both academia and the industry with the worlds brightest X-rays (MAX IV n.d). ESS stands for the European Spallation Source and is a facility which when constructed will be one of the largest science and technology infrastructures (ESS n.d).

Brunnshög is an urban development project with high ambitions. Lund Municipality (2021b) summarises their vision of Brunnshög as “*A world-leading living, innovation and research environment*”. For them to achieve the stated vision, they have put forward three dominant strategies:

1. “The world's foremost research and innovation environment are being developed with MAX IV and ESS as starting engines.
2. Brunnshög will be a knowledge-intensive and global living environment where new solutions for sustainable community building are constantly explored.
3. An international destination for science, culture and recreation is created that inspires discoveries and new knowledge” (Lund kommun 2021b).

### 1.3.2 The Sustainable City

Since the 1900s the concept of the sustainable city has grown more popular (Jong et al. 2015, 32). A trend that can be linked to the growing concern with climate changes and a wish to incorporate a sustainable perspective when it comes to urban planning. Sustainable cities and communities are one of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals which are global goals that should be achieved by 2030 (United Nations n.d.). Indicating the importance of turning cities sustainable.

The concept of the sustainable city is quite like the definition of sustainable development, although in an urban context. The definition of sustainable development was first conceptualised in 1987 in the report *Our common future* by

the United Nations Brundtland Commission (WCED 1987). Where it was defined as “*development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*” (WCED 1987, 41).

In the report, the Brundtland Commission presented the most referred to model of sustainable development which include three dimensions: The ecological, the economic and the social. All these dimensions need to be addressed to create sustainable development (WCED 1987). To build a sustainable city, many aspects need to be accounted for and integrated. This means that in practice many planners choose to operate from a three-way model that combines the ecological, economic and social aspects of sustainable development (Jong et al. 2015, 32). Much like the one previously mentioned in the report *Our common future* (WCED 1987).

To achieve a sustainable city planners approach it in various ways. When planning the city from the three-way model most planners tend to work towards a sustainable city by planning it to be more self-sufficient in all three dimensions (Jong et al. 2015, 32).

This thesis will examine how the concept of the sustainable city appears in the planning of Brunnshög.

## 1.4 Outline

This thesis consists of six main chapters. The first chapter of this thesis introduces the problem, the aim and research questions, the delimitation of the study and background over the urban development project Brunnshög. This chapter will also discuss previous research relevant to the subject of this thesis.

The second chapter provides and explains the theoretical framework which will be used when analysing and discussing the results. The third chapter provides a detailed description of which methods are used and why.

The fourth chapter provides an overview of the results that were found when conducting the critical discourse analysis and aims to answer the first research

question. The fifth chapter discusses the results put forward in the fourth chapter together with the previous cases and the theoretical framework and aims to answer the second research question.

The sixth and final chapter summarises the findings made from the discussion, my reflections on the study as well as ideas for future studies.

## 1.5 Previous research

In addition to the theoretical framework that will follow and the concept of the sustainable city, I wanted to collect knowledge regarding the subject that has been found in previous research. During my exploration, I found that there has not been a lot of previous research regarding the specific case in question. However, the sustainable city has been a subject often discussed. The following text will provide some findings from previous research.

In the research article, *Physical Planning in Entrepreneurial Urban Governance—Experiences from the Bo01 and Brunnsbög Projects, Sweden* by Ana Mafalda Madureira urban planning policies in two urban development projects Brunnsbög, Lund and Bo01, Malmö are being compared. In the article, Madureira argues that public authority and planners, in a Swedish setting, play a crucial role in the initiation of urban projects. Madureira explores this to challenge the latest research that indicates a shift between urban governance towards entrepreneurial forms.

The article discusses physical urban planning and its adjustments to entrepreneurial urban governance. Brunnsbög is described as an area that changes as a result of external events. In this case the establishment of research facilities that attract knowledge-intensive companies, entrepreneurial activity and the “creative class” (Madureira 2014). The article brings up some interesting perspectives on Brunnsbög. During an interview with Eva Dalman, the project leader of the Brunnsbög project, Madureira finds out that Brunnsbög only got attractive for investors and developers after the research facilities ESS and Max IV decided to

build there. Consequently, this attracted investors that wanted to be a part of the knowledge intense area which has initiated projects of similar character. Such as the building of the tram, rehabilitation of the central station and the creating of “Kunskapsstråket” – a path leading from the centre of Lund to Brunnshög (ibid). Another interesting aspect of the project being highlighted is what makes the area attractive for the developers to invest in. The article suggests that developers are particularly interested in the knowledge-intensive character Brunnshög acquire from being near the research facilities and its potential users from the research and academic world. Madureira argue that the shift towards entrepreneurial urban governance must be understood in a wider context concerning the changes in the housing market and policies (ibid).

There are previous research that has studied sustainable cities with the connection to the green discourse and inequalities in the city. Maantay and Maroko (2018) have done a case study over Brooklyn, New York that found significant income increases in areas near community gardens. However, the study could not conclude if this increase in income was only because of the proximity to community gardens considering there can be many factors to this increase (ibid). Another case study done in Barcelona by Anguelovski et al. (2017) examined the connection between new green spaces in socially vulnerable neighbourhoods and socioeconomic changes. The results indicate that several areas in the old town and industrialised neighbourhoods with new parks had experienced socioeconomic change. The study also showed that areas more isolated from the city centre that became greener also gained vulnerable residents. In the study, it is suggested that a possible reason for this shift is that vulnerable residents had been displaced from the other neighbourhoods.

Jong et al. (2015) explores the different concepts that are mostly connected to the policy discourse of the sustainable city. The study shows a variety of concepts used in academic writing. The study suggests that the large variety may be an attempt to capture the many aspects of sustainable development. Their findings show that the most frequently used category is the *sustainable city* and the second most frequently used category is *smart city* which use has recently gained popularity.

## 2. Theoretical framework

This chapter presents the theoretical framework that will be used in this study. The main theory being used is green gentrification. To understand this version of gentrification, an introduction of the overall theory will be provided. Finally, this chapter present a section summarising how I intend to use the theoretical framework.

### 2.1 Gentrification introduction

Gentrification explains the process in which an area of the city undergoes changes that transform the neighbourhood from a working-class or vacant area into a middle-class residential or commercial area (Lees, Slater and Wyly 2008, xv). Gentrification involves the exploitation of the economic value of real estate. As well as treating residents more as objects instead of subjects that are a part of the upgraded neighbourhood (Berg et al. 2009, cited in Lees, Slater and Wyly 2010, xv). There are many different versions of gentrification and the processes that lead to urban transformation can look different depending on the context, setting and actors involved.

The term gentrification was first coined by the British sociologist Ruth Glass in 1964 when Glass observed distinct processes which would come to transform certain areas in central London (Lees, Slater and Wyly 2010, 4). Glass observed that the working-class quarters of central London were taken over by the middle class. The residences got upgraded, the rent increased and slowly the neighbourhood was transformed. A transformation that displaced the original residents of the neighbourhood (Glass 1964, cited in Lees, Slater and Wyly 2010, 7).

The term gentrification has over the years evolved and many scholars now argue that gentrification is not only a process that takes place in inner cities or historic neighbourhoods. Slater, Curran and Lee (2004, 1145) argue that the term

gentrification includes all processes that involve the production of space for a more affluent and very different incoming population. Similar, Clark (2005, 263) define gentrification as a process that involves change in the population of land users such that the new users are of a higher socioeconomic status than the previous users.

Davidson and Lees (2005, 1165) argue that nowadays gentrification should include new-build developments, considering that the processes of gentrification are operating in a new economic, social, cultural and political context which difference from traditional gentrification processes. New-built developments produce expensive apartments and houses which are marketed to residents that has the economic capital, and the cultural and social capital to want to purchase and rent the residences (Davidson and Lees 2005, 1169).

## 2.2 Green Gentrification

Green gentrification, also known as environmental gentrification or ecological gentrification aims to explain the process in which urban development that focuses on sustainability and “green urbanism” can cause gentrification and equity impacts in cities (Curran and Hamilton 2018, 1). Researchers that are critical to green urbanism emphasises that during these kinds of urban developments both equity and ecological impacts tend to be overlooked (ibid.).

This version of gentrification, therefore, emphasises the social outcomes that are associated with green urbanism (Dooling 2009, 630). Planners that have an ecological agenda when developing the city can produce injustices such as low-income housing being replaced by green areas and the exclusion of homeless people from public areas (Dooling 2009). This version of gentrification also emphasises the ecological outcomes associated with green urbanism. The critique of this is that the greening of urban areas might not cause true ecological improvement but is simply an aesthetic change (Curran and Hamilton 2018, 3).

Green gentrification tend to operate under the label of the sustainable city and actors involved in the development uses the trendy discourses of the urban environment movement to their advantage. Developing urban areas to fit the label of the sustainable city, therefore, tend to become a high-end development, which may exclude or displace low-income residents. Green urban initiatives tend to find areas that are not economically valuable and turn them profitable by greening them. By marketing the areas as green the area attracts investors which increases the economic value of the area. Marketing is therefore often seen as the critical factor for why the areas cause gentrification (Curran and Hamilton 2018, 1-2).

## 2.3 Theoretical approach

In this thesis, I will be focusing on the social impacts that green gentrification emphasises and not the ecological impacts. The reason for this is that my discourse analysis aims to examine the potential future demographics of the urban area of Brunshög. This thesis is, therefore, more concerned with the social impacts that the theory of green gentrification critically highlights.

Since Brunshög is a new urban area being developed this thesis also goes with the premise that gentrification not only regards re-development but that it involves the production of new space as well.

## 3. Methodology

This chapter presents the methodology that was used for this thesis. It presents the method chosen, how the material was collected and analysed. This chapter also discusses the advantages and disadvantages of the selected methodological approach.

### 3.1 Research design

In this study, I have chosen a research design in the form of a case study with a qualitative approach. This form of research design allows me to examine how the selected theory and concepts presented in this thesis is expressed in a specific setting. In this thesis, the geographical unit that will be analysed is the location Brunnsög. Brunnsög is an urban area in the northeast part of Lund, Sweden. The case study is also bound to a specific unit of actors, Lund Municipality. I have done this since I aim to understand the discourses that the municipality produce and maintain.

There are many advantages to conducting a case study. Flyvbjerg (2011, 314) argues that the main advantage of a case study is that it provides in depth information and details about the specific setting. By conducting a case study of Brunnsög I can examine more in depth the discourses surrounding the sustainable city.

Bryman (2012, 69-70) highlight the fact that a recurring concern of a case study research design is the question of generalising. The findings of an individual case cannot generalise a whole research subject. In this thesis, I will only acquire findings on discourses of the sustainable city in this specific case and setting. A disadvantage of a case study can therefore be to implement the finding in other settings (ibid). Having this concern in mind, the purpose of this study is not to offer a generalisation of all sustainable cities. This thesis is intended to provide insights into this specific case and its unique situation. Flyvbjerg (2011, 305) argues that even if case studies



might not formally generalise a problem each case study can be collected into a knowledge accumulation in a certain research field. I find that exploring the case of Brunnsbög in depth is therefore important since its findings may contribute to this accumulated knowledge and further research.

The overall research design of this thesis is a case study. However, in a case study, multiple methodological approaches can be used (Flyvbjerg 2011, 301). In this thesis, I have decided to analyse the case with a qualitative approach by conducting a critical discourse analysis.

### 3.2 Critical Discourse Analysis

The purpose of this study is to identify and examine the prominent discourses of sustainability surrounding the planning of the urban development project Brunnsbög. Besides identifying the discourses this study also intends to add a critical approach to the discourses. I have therefore decided to conduct a critical discourse analysis since I aim to compare the discourses of sustainability with the phenomena gentrification and critically examine how it may affect the demographic of the chosen geographical location.

A discourse analysis focus on language and how it maintains and produce the social world (Bryman 2012, 528). Compared to a discourse analysis, a critical discourse analysis highlights the role of language as a power resource and how discourses are constructed and maintained in relation to a particular phenomenon (Bryman 2012, 536-537). Fairclough (2003, 21-23) argues that texts need to be seen as part of social events, which are created by a complex chain of social structure, social practice and actors mediating them. Actors cannot change the social structure, but they have power in how they choose to present and provide meaning to texts and the social elements they contain (ibid). Texts can be viewed as a network that contains different discourses, genres and themes that draw upon and articulate each other (Fairclough 2003, 3).

When analysing the chosen textual material, it is therefore necessary to consider their relationship to one another and to look for recurring genres, themes and discourses. As we do so, we can also discover assumptions that are made in the texts. What is said in the text is always in relation to what is not being said (Fairclough 2003, 17).

One should know that a textual analysis will always be very selective since the researcher chooses to ask certain questions about social events and text. The researcher therefore also choose to not ask other questions (Fairclough 2003, 14). In this analysis, I will only focus on the discourses related to sustainability which means I make an active choice to not look at other discourses which exist in the texts.

### 3.3 Selection of texts

The data collected has been from official planning documents and press releases from Lund Municipality. This material will form the basis of my analysis. It should be noted that all the material collected is in Swedish, as the author of this study I have therefore analysed it in Swedish before translating it to English when presenting the results. Appendix A present the full list of material being analysed.

It should also be mentioned that all the material in this analysis is secondary and has therefore not been produced by me the researcher. I have chosen secondary material since I aim to find out how sustainability is written about from Lund Municipality's perspective.

#### 3.3.1 Official documents

The documents that were chosen as material are official documents related to the planning of the city area Brunnshög. Three zoning plans were chosen: Östra Torn

27:2 (Patentkvarteren), Östra Torn 27:2 (Torgkvarteren) and Östra Torn 27:13 (Science Center). A zoning plan is a detailed plan over a chosen area and explains how streets and buildings are to be used, designed and placed. A zoning plan is a legal document that is binding for subsequent decisions (Lund Municipality 2021c). I have chosen zoning plans since it fits the intent of my research, which is to find discourses surrounding Brunnshög. A zoning plan provides details in line with my research. On the other hand, a comprehensive plan would provide more visions of the city since it is a strategic document that explains how the municipality intends to use its land, water and urban area (Lund Municipality n.d.-a). A comprehensive plan would not provide the details needed for the chosen case which is why I have chosen to analyse zoning plans instead of the comprehensive plan of Lund instead. The urban development project Brunnshög is still a project in the process that limit the number of available documents. The zoning plans chosen were the ones available at the time when this analysis was conducted.

### 3.3.2 Press releases

All the press releases have been collected from Lund Municipality's news archive (Lund Municipality n.d.-b) To select press releases related to my thesis I decided to compile a pre-set criteria to guide my selection. First and foremost, no press releases have been collected after the 28<sup>th</sup> of November 2021. This is the date where all the material had been collected. The selection has only been on texts about Brunnshög. To find press releases related to the research questions I have chosen certain keywords related to urban sustainability and green urbanism. These can be found in table 1. It should also be noted that word inflections related to the keywords were also searched for. For example, for the word "grön" press releases that included "gröna" also showed up in the search.

## Criteria selection

1. The text is about Brunnshög
2. The main text contains one or more keywords related to sustainability

*Table 1: Keywords used in the text selection*

Swedish keywords used	English translation of the keywords (translated by the author)
Hållbarhet	Sustainability
Miljö	Environment
Framtid	Future
Grön	Green
Urban utveckling	Urban development
Social	Social
Ekonomisk	Economic
Ekologisk	Ecological

When starting the selection there were in total 123 press releases about Brunnshög. After the selection process, the press releases used for the actual analysis were a total of 90 press releases.

### 3.4 Analytical approach

As previously mentioned, this study will conduct a critical discourse analysis. However, a critical discourse analysis often gives the researcher room to form their approach in how they chose to conduct their analysis. When analysing this amount of material, I found it necessary to have a plan on how I should approach the

analysis. The analysis of the collected material has been done in three overall steps: Identify, categorise and analyse.

Considering that sustainability is a broad concept and can involve many different aspects. To analyse the material, I have selected certain keywords that will help identify themes and categories related to the discourse of sustainability. The keywords chosen are the same used when selecting the material (see table 1).

To assist me in my analysis, I have used the Qualitative Data Analysis Software NVivo. When conducting the analysis NVivo helps me with organising, coding and analysing a larger amount of data. In the software, I primarily used the function called text search to go through the collected data and find the pre-set keywords (see figure 1). During the coding of the material, I was looking for reoccurring themes, genres and discourses related to each keyword. After the preliminary coding of the material, I could look at the different relations between the keywords, analyse the surrounding text and retrieve the prominent discourses. Bryman (2012, 578) remarks that a potential issue with coding might be that the context of the specific text and/or wording might be lost. I have actively tried to limit the extent of this concern by reading the text surrounding the keywords and reading through the material multiple times. By doing so I intend to capture the context in which the discourse appears.

The reoccurring discourses were organised into categories to identify the most prominent discourses surrounding sustainability. After I had categorised the most prominent discourses, I analysed them using the following three questions:

1. “What is the discourse doing?
2. How is this discourse constructed to make this happen?
3. What resources are available to perform this activity?” (Bryman 2012, 529).

These questions guide me throughout the discourse analysis. When doing the analysis, my focus will be on question one and two, since question number three in many ways is answered in the choosing of material being analysed. Specifically,

press releases which is marketed outwards and planning documents that guide how the area should look like.

## 4. Analysis

This chapter will answer the first research question by presenting the prominent discourses of sustainability that has been found when doing the analysis. Let us first once more present the first research question which will be answered in this chapter.

*Research question 1: What prominent discourses of sustainability can be found about Brunnshög?*

The prominent discourses found during the analysis are explained further in how they appear in the material. When doing the analysis three prominent discourses has been found related to sustainability: *the smart city, the attractive city and the liveable city*. Many of these prominent discourses have similarities with each other which will be briefly discussed during this part.

All the quotes that follow have been translated from Swedish to English by the author of this thesis.

### 4.1 The smart city

Throughout the analysis discourses related to the smart city can often be found. These discourses highlight innovation, knowledge, smart infrastructure and collaborations as means to develop a sustainable city. The concept of the smart city references cities that want to achieve sustainable economic development. Smart

cities emphasise innovation, infrastructure, mobility and modern information to achieve this (Jong et al. 2015).

In the texts, sustainable mobility services are one of the discourses in focus. The newly built tram is often referred to as a necessity to achieve the vision of Brunnsög. The following quote is from one of the press releases that talk about the installation of the tram in Lund.

“The tram is important for Lund's development and crucial for supporting the new district of Brunnsög, with ESS and Max IV”  
(Lund Municipality 2020a, *my translation*).

The press release continues with Anders Almgren (S), second vice Chairman of the Municipal Board of Lund, leaving the following statement:

"The tram through Lund is being built to cover future needs, create accessibility and is important for Lund's development" (Lund Municipality 2020a, *my translation*).

The tram is also often mentioned in regard to create accessibility as well as connecting the central Lund to Brunnsög. It can be seen as a resource to make Brunnsög a more accessible area to visit. In the discourse of the smart city, public transport is to be effective and more attractive (Haarstad 2017). The tram is a recurring theme that flows through many of the discourses, not only the smart city. The tram is not the only mobility that has been found during the analysis regarding creating accessibility.

“Along the Lund C–ESS tramway there are bike lanes with good accessibility and a shortcut into the central parts of Lund as well as to the largest workplaces in the municipality. The rental bike system may have a station at the tram stop” (Lund Municipality 2021d, 13, *my translation*).

The quote above discusses another form of mobility, here in the form of bike lanes. The bike lanes can be related to an effective and smart infrastructure considering the good accessibility with shortcuts. The rental bike system is a modern system that provides a sustainable alternative to the residents. The mobility infrastructure can be related to having a connective city. The following quote from one of the press releases describes the route named Kunskapstråket.

"The route [kunskapstråket] connects the historic central city with the unique high-tech research and business environments in northeastern Lund. In the area, several actors collaborate on sustainable urban development" (Lund Municipality 2014a, *my translation*).

Here the quote highlights the importance of the connection between the centre of Lund and Brunnsög which can be associated with having a smart infrastructure. In this quote, we can find another discourse related to the smart city. The collaboration of different actors. The smart city discourse is frequently linked to collaboration with various actors. Collaborations are often viewed as attractive in these discourses since it incorporates solutions to different problems, such as sustainability challenges (Haarstad 2017). The following quote is from a press release that talks about a new collaboration deal between Lund Municipality and Lund University with the purpose to meet future challenges such as ESS, Max IV and Brunnsög



together.

Here Anders Almgren, Chairman of the Municipal Board of Lund, states:

"In the future, we see great opportunities to develop our business through the academic expertise that exists within the university " (Lund Municipality 2014b, *my translation*).

The quote above demonstrate that knowledge is valuable to develop Brunnskög and the research facilities by connecting academic expertise as an opportunity and strength. It also linked to the view that collaborations will be helpful in future challenges.

Further discourses found during the analysis highlight innovation connected to sustainability. The following quote talks about the first finished building in Brunnskög, Parasollet. A student accommodation that has been labelled Sweden's first student accommodation with the Nordic Swan Ecolabel (Lund Municipality 2019a).

"The roof has been lined with solar cells that are connected to an advanced battery, where the energy surplus is stored to be used later. The solar cells also provide the house's own electric carpool with energy that the students in Parasollet have access to. In the house, there are also e-commerce boxes installed for residents to pick up and return their ordered goods – directly adjacent to their own home" (Lund Municipality 2019a, *my translation*).

The discourse of innovative housing continues in another press release:

“The six-store building will house some 60 rental apartments. Cultivation should characterise the entire property – in the courtyard, in the stairs and terraces. Fruit trees, berry bushes and areas for own cultivation will be located in the courtyard. Rainwater ponds and rain beds should collect water naturally – which in turn is used to irrigate the crops” (Lund Municipality 2019b, *my translation*).

In the quote above we can detect innovative solutions connected to future housing. The text discussed cultivation as the main reason for the building being sustainable. The cultivation is also connected to the building identity, as cultivation should characterise the whole building. Here the innovative discourse also comes back to smart infrastructure.

In another quote, the discourse of smart infrastructure can also be found. Here Skanska’s Project Manager Mattias Lövbom states:

"Between the beams, any material can be used – grass, stone or asphalt. In Lund there will be mostly grass, but inside the city centre and at the stops, paving stones are used. Grass is a green feature of the urban environment that also suppresses noise, takes care of stormwater, binds particle pollution and contributes to biodiversity" (Lund Municipality 2017a, *my translation*).

The quote above talks about different materials which can be used between the tram beams. The text highlight that the green feature grass contributes to multiple ecological aspects which provide the aspects of multiuse infrastructure. This aspect

of multiuse infrastructure can also be seen in the quote below which talks about the park named Vindarnas park in the central of Brunnsbög.

“At the same time, the park will serve as a fairly large stormwater delay reservoir. Therefore, the centre of the park is submerged and there should be inlets and outlets from the stormwater pipes. The submerged areas can be temporarily flooded by large amounts of rain, but the rest of the time is used as visiting areas” (Lund Municipality 2021d, 24, *my translation*).

When doing the analysis some material also directly mentioned the word smart in close connection to Brunnsbög. In a press release the phrase “*Lunds newest and smartest urban area*” is written at the beginning of the main text when describing Brunnsbög (Lund Municipality 2017b, *my translation*). In another press release the phrase “*Smart cities with Lund Innovation*” is part of the heading (Lund Municipality 2013, *my translation*). Here the new project Lund Innovation is explained as a project that will find modern solutions to create a sustainable city in the path named Kunskapsstråket in Lund.

## 4.2 The attractive city

Throughout the analysis, an emphasis on showing the city as attractive and having a strong connection to sustainability has been found. In the text, Brunnsbög is often referred to as world-leading, an ideal and unique area.

In one press release Anders Almgren, (S), Chairman of the Municipal Board in Lund, states:

“The report [European Cities and Regions of the Future 2016/17] is a clear confirmation that Lund is an attractive city to the outside world. Gaining international recognition as one of Europe's most accessible cities spurs our desire to continue to develop. We have many opportunities and challenges ahead of us, where MAX IV, ESS, Brunshög, the construction of the Lund C-ESS tram and high-speed trains are some of the pieces of the puzzle in the work to become even better” (Lund Municipality 2016, *my translation*).

The quote above is a statement by Anders Almgren (S), chairman of the municipal board in Lund, after the city of Lund was voted one of Europe's best cities in the category of Connectivity (Lund Municipality 2016). The quote shows how Lund is seen as an attractive city to the outside world. Most of the future challenges that are stated are related to Brunshög: The new research facilities MAX IV and ESS, Brunshög and the tram. These challenges are described as ways to continue the development of the city of Lund. Here the discourse of urban sustainability is connected to the development of Brunshög and how it can add to the attractiveness of the city.

The discourse of connecting Brunshög as an attractive part of the city Lund is continued in another press release.

“Lund Municipality participates in the property fair Mipim, 14-17 March, to attract companies and international investors to the municipality. This year, during the fair, Lund Municipality will release two new building rights, one of which will be in the new phase in the unique district of Brunshög” (Lund Municipality 2017c, *my translation*).

The quote above addresses the Lund Municipality's participation in the property fair Mipim to attract companies and international investors. Here the discourse of the attractive city appears in which information is stated in the text. Two new building rights are being released in Lund, the one that is being mentioned is the one located in Brunnsög. The word unique is also added before the given location, which highlights the uniqueness and attractiveness of the district. The press release goes on with another quote by Anders Almgren (S), Chairman of the Municipal Board of Lund, who states the purpose of the municipality's participation in the property fair.

"A crucial purpose of our participation at Mipim is to market Lund as a place to build new properties. Not least, it concerns Brunnsög, a new district planned to be the same size as Trelleborg, with international research facilities, tram and an internationally leading sustainability profile" (Lund Municipality 2017c, *my translation*).

The quote above highlights that the priority is to market Brunnsög as a new place to build properties. The purpose is to attract international investors, if the purpose is succeeded international investors would be drawn and involved in the building projects. Here the size of Brunnsög is also highlighted by comparing it to the city of Trelleborg. The quote continues by highlighting the internationality of the district and its sustainable profile.

The discourse of Brunnsög being attractive is also being written regarding its future buildings, how they will look like and who are building them.

". . . the future townhouses in Brunnsög have several well-known architects and architectural firms [appointed to build them]" (Lund Municipality 2017d, *my translation*).

“ . . . in finished condition, the architectural townhouses will be a welcome addition to give Brunnsbög character and a bustling environment” (Lund Municipality 2017d, *my translation*).

The quotes above appear in a press release regarding a competition that was held for the future townhouses in the central part of Brunnsbög. The competition was held to let architects compete for building rights instead of traditional contractors (Lund Municipality 2017d). In the quotes the architects appointed to build the townhouses are described as well-known and that the finished houses will provide Brunnsbög character and add to its surrounding. The emphasis on this provides us with the information that the houses will look attractive as well as they will be built by attractive architects and firms.

The discourses of the attractive city and sustainability innovation and research are often being related to Brunnsbög. Here the discourse of the smart city and attractive city intersect.

“With Brunnsbög, we can be at the forefront and show the world that innovation, research and sustainable urban development go hand in hand” (Lund Municipality 2014c, *my translation*).

“Brunnsbög aims to become the world's foremost research and innovation environment. This includes being a European example for sustainable urban development. The tram is part of the vision for the area. Lund's strengths with knowledge-intensive activities, charming urban environments and an international population develop further as the city grows towards the northeast. In Brunnsbög, the heart and brain

will meet” (Lund Municipality 2014c, *my translation*).

In the quotes above it is shown how Brunnsög is talked about as a role model for sustainable urban development. Knowledge and innovation are highlighted as strengths that make the city attractive to the outside world. The discourse of the smart city and attractive city intersects since elements of the smart city (the tram, research and innovation) is in the text connected to being world-leading and a European example for sustainable urban development.

### 4.3 The livable city

When doing the analysis, one of the most prominent discourses found connected to social and green is related to the livable city. The concept of livability can include many aspects related to the quality of life including working environment, cost of living, safety, well-being and opportunities for social interaction (Romão et al. 2018). The analysis emphasises making the city liveable to its residents by incorporating social spaces, green pathways and closeness to both nature and recreational areas. Discourses falling under this category can in many aspects be seen as part of the attractive discourses as well but here the focus is more on making the area attractive to its residents.

Throughout the analysis, an emphasis on including green infrastructure has been found. The green is in these discourses often connected with the creation of social spaces for residents.

“The small free spaces should be made extra qualitatively green and pleasant. Private balconies should be supplemented with communal patios etc. for spontaneous meetings and other social activities on the

courtyards. These patios are also protected from traffic noise. Play areas for the youngest children should be available on the patios. These can also be supplemented with green communal roof terraces” (Lund Municipality 2021e, 33, *my translation*).

The quote above explains how the free areas of the zone Torgkvarteren should be used. Here the word green can be found in two places. The type of greenery is not defined or further explained. Green in this text is related to the creating of social attractive areas.

Another discourse found about greenery and livability is related to creating a network combined of parks and green paths in the city.

“The residential blocks will be divided by green paths, both smaller parks and tree-lined alleys. The idea is that the green paths will be connected to the parks around the block and together form a network through central Brunnshög” (Lund Municipality 2020b, *my translation*).

The quote above describes the residential area named Portkvarteren, which will be located by the entrance of Brunnshög. The text talks about how green paths and parks will form a well-connective central Brunnshög. This discourse has been categorised into the livable city, but it has aspects related to the smart city as well since it highlights the multiuse of the green infrastructure.

In another quote, we can also find the theme of green. Here related to the park named Kunskapsparken. Which is described as a park that will connect the urban to nature.



“Kunskapsparken, located in the borderland between the urban environment and the surrounding landscape, aims to become a green oasis with plenty of space for recreation, exercise and cultivation” (Lund Municipality 2020c, *my translation*).

The quote above portrays the park as a green oasis in relation to the phrase’s recreation and exercise. These two phrases can be associated with having a healthy city where the residents have the possibility for these activities near Lund.

The analysis has also found that the parks are a high priority. One press release talk about how the parks are constructed before the buildings are completed. Which allows the residents to have access to it as soon as they move into the new neighbourhood.

“By constructing the parks before the buildings are completed, residents get access to park environments directly from the day they move in, while vegetation is allowed to grow in peace and quiet – completely in accordance with Brunshög’s park strategy” (Lund Municipality 2020d, *my translation*).

The discourses found related to the livable city have had a strong connection to green infrastructure as a method to achieve this. Lees and Demeritt (1998, 340) argue that representing the city as livable can play a role in accelerating the process of gentrification.

## 5. Discussion

This chapter will attempt to answer the second research question by discussing the prominent discourses found and relating them to the theoretical framework and previous research. Let us start by once more presenting the research question this chapter aim to answer.

*Research question 2: In what way may these discourses influence the future demographic of Brunnsög?*

My findings suggest that there are three prominent discourses related to sustainability in the case of Brunnsög: *the smart city, the attractive city and the livable city*. All three discourses can be intersected with each other. All prominent discourses incorporate greenery in one way or another in connection to sustainability. A finding from the analysis is that the green often has no extra information on what kind of greenery it is referred to. Nor is it mentioned the purpose of its incorporation. This might indicate that the green is more of an aesthetic change (Curran and Hamilton 2018, 3). The green can also be constructed in this way as a way of marketing the area as green and sustainable. A discourse that could attract investors and raise the economic value of the area and lead to gentrification (Curran and Hamilton 2018, 1-2).

The park named Kunskapsparken is described as a green oasis (Lund Municipality 2020c). Previous studies suggest that green spaces in the urban area can create green gentrification and rising income per capita in the areas (Anguelovski et al. 2017; Maantay and Maroko 2018).

The research facilities ESS and Max IV are often mentioned in the text, and they are closely connected to the discourse of the attractive and smart city. Madureira (2014) mentions that the facilities are the main attraction for getting investors to Brunnsög.

The article also mentions that developers are especially interested in the knowledge-intensive character of the neighbourhood and its potential users consisting of people from the academic world (ibid). The discourses found during the analysis have a high association with knowledge and research as well as collaboration between the municipality and the university (Lund Municipality 2014b). Like the research that has been done previously on Brunnsög (Madureira 2014) the discourses of the knowledge-intensive identity of the area are maintained. Brunnsög is being connected to the identity of being smart and innovative.

The tram is being mentioned as a way of creating accessibility. However, depending on one's socioeconomic status it might not always be the case. Considering the geographical location of Brunnsög this might dictate who can and cannot live in the area.

It would be hard not to interpret that the high investment in the area will influence the future demographic of Brunnsög. The discourse of the smart city is also one connected to the goal to achieve sustainable economic development (Jong et al. 2015). Considering that Brunnsög is also a development project with newly built buildings that tend to have a higher price point and that may influence who will be able to afford property or rent in the area. How Lund Municipality will combat this is not included in the material analysed which could indicate a potential future challenge. A usual critique of green urbanism is that equity impacts tend to be overlooked (Curran and Hamilton 2018, 1).

## 6. Conclusion

This thesis has provided knowledge of how Lund Municipality influence and maintain discourses related to sustainability when it comes to the planning of the urban development project Brunnsög in Lund, Sweden. It did so by *identifying the*

*prominent discourses of sustainability that can be found about Brunnshög and examined how these discourses may influence the future demographic of Brunnshög.*

During the analysis three prominent discourses were identified: *the smart city, the attractive city and the livable city.*

Innovation, knowledge, collaborations and smart infrastructure were highlighted as means to develop a sustainable city in the discourse of the smart city. In the discourse of the attractive city, it was shown that emphasising sustainability in the texts was a way of presenting Brunnshög as an attractive, unique and world-leading area. In the discourse of the livable city, it was found that the discourses focused on making the city livable by incorporating social spaces, green pathways and closeness to nature and recreational areas. The analysis found that introducing green characteristics into social areas was frequently associated with the assumption that green is always a good thing.

These three prominent discourses were revealed to frequently intersect, draw on and maintain each other. In all three prominent discourses a focus on greening the city was found. Green infrastructure and aspects were accompanied with the assumption that it is a known fact what green entails and that incorporating it is always a positive thing. This may suggest that the green is an aesthetic element to make the city more attractive for its residents as well to the outside world. The analysis also revealed an intersection between the smart city and the attractive city. Brunnshög is referred to as a role model for sustainable urban development and that knowledge and innovation are strengths that make the area attractive to the outside world.

My findings suggest that there are elements in the discourses and how they are constructed that may attract middle and high-income, knowledge-intense residents while excluding others. The main elements can be concluded to be lack of accessibility and attracting investors by highlighting the sustainable, green and innovative city. The main way the texts mention accessibility is the tram that goes through the central of Lund to Brunnshög. However, depending on one's socioeconomic status the tram may not provide accessibility for all residents. By

attracting investors to the area, the high investments may contribute to accommodation that is not affordable for everyone.

Based on the findings it would be difficult not to anticipate that there will be equity issues in the future area of Brunnsög – like we have seen in other areas undergoing green gentrification.

## 6.1 Reflections

I hope that this thesis has provided knowledge to the relevant subject of the sustainable city, especially considering the Swedish setting with the interesting case of Brunnsög. When doing the discourse analysis, I could not help but wonder which other discourses would have arisen if other keywords were being used. The discourse analysis in its nature is very selective to what the researcher chooses to analyse. Therefore, I hope more research on Brunnsög and its discourses will appear in future academic texts and literature.

There is much future research that can be done related to the discourses of the sustainable city and Brunnsög. Brunnsög is not a finished project but a project constantly being developed. I reflect that the discourses that can be found now are more related to making the city attractive in a way to attract investors and developers. It would be interesting if a similar analysis on Brunnsög was done in the future to see if the discourse of the attractive city is maintained or if it has changed. Or if there has already been some change between the years that have available material.

This thesis has focused on discourses found in the texts but there is plenty of image material included in both the press releases and the official documents. How the images are constructed in maintaining the discourses would be an interesting project to analyse.

Lastly, this thesis focused on Lund Municipality as the actor, and we therefore only got findings on the discourses constructed and maintained by them. It would be

interesting to see future research that focuses on other actors' perspectives such as private real estate companies and developers, the current residents or the future residents to find out their own individual thoughts and experiences of Brunnsög.

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## Appendix 1: Compilation of coded material

### Press releases

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#### Press releases

Lunds kommun. 2020-02-07 15:55 CET. *Då börjar spårvagnarna rulla i Lunds kommun.*

Lunds kommun. 2016-03-15 13:20 CET. *Lund rankas som en av Europas bästa städer.*

Lunds kommun. 2018-09-04 08:00 CEST. *Fullspäckt program under Kulturnatten.*

Lunds kommun. 2014-11-26 07:50 CET. *Kunskapsstråket visar vägen – så skapar vi framtidens hållbara Lund.*

Lunds kommun. 2017-03-08 14:13 CET. *Lunds kommun vill locka investerare på Mipim.*

Lunds kommun. 2014-12-12 13:00 CET. *Tätare samarbete mellan Lunds kommun och Lunds universitet.*

Lunds kommun. 2009-12-16 11:20 CET. *1,8 miljoner kronor till Hållbara Lund NE/Brunnshög.*

Lunds kommun. 2010-11-29 15:39 CET. *48 miljoner kronor till Hållbara kunskapsstaden Lund NE/Brunnshög.*

Lunds kommun. 2016-12-15 18:27 CET. *650 nya bostäder på Brunnshög*

Lunds kommun. 2017-11-16 06:56 CET. *Arkitekter bygger unika radhus i Brunnshög.*

Lunds kommun. 2014-06-03 15:29 CEST. *Arkitekturskulpturer från Solbjer dyker upp på Skissernas Museum.*

Lunds kommun. 2014-05-19 07:33 CEST. *Arkitekturworkshop på Brunnshög – PopUpSolbjer.*

Lunds kommun. 2013-01-15 10:47 CET. *Biogas ger 3000 nya jobb i Skåne.*

Lunds kommun. 2018-04-19 20:06 CEST. *Bostäder och arbetsplatser för en växande befolkning.*

Lunds kommun. 2014-01-31 07:00 CET. *Brunnshög och MAX IV i fokus på MIPIM.*

Lunds kommun. 2018-10-12 08:00 CEST. *Då går första flyttlasset till södra Brunnshög.*

Lunds kommun. 2020-02-13 18:34 CET. *Entrén till centrala Brunnshög börjar ta form.*

Lunds kommun. 2021-08-19 19:33 CEST. *Ett steg närmre förverkligandet av domkyrkans område i Brunnshög.*

Lunds kommun. 2017-08-23 20:26 CEST. *Fiskodling och forskningssamarbeten vann juryns hjärta.*

Lunds kommun. 2018-06-27 09:07 CEST. *Fjärrvärmeprojekt i Lund visar vägen till en klimatsmartare framtid.*

Lunds kommun. 2014-03-05 08:00 CET. *Fokus på stadsplanering i årets mångfaldsrunda.*

Lunds kommun. 2015-10-05 10:20 CEST. *Förordning avseende stadsmiljöavtal kan öppna för statlig medfinansiering av Spårväg Lund C-ESS.*

Lunds kommun. 2013-10-04 08:45 CEST. *Första etappen av Brunnshög konkretiseras.*

Lunds kommun. 2019-01-28 08:00 CET. *Första flyttlasset har gått till södra Brunnshög.*

Lunds kommun. 2017-10-11 11:45 CEST. *Första rälsen på plats för Lunds spårväg.*

Lunds kommun. 2017-02-09 15:21 CET. *Första spadtaget för spårvägen i Lund (uppdaterat program).*

Lunds kommun. 2017-09-27 11:13 CEST. *Första spadtaget i södra Brunnshög.*

Lunds kommun. 2019-04-11 18:31 CEST. *Forum Medicum ger Sölvegatan mer liv.*

Lunds kommun. 2018-02-12 17:47 CET. *Framtidens boende på gång i Brunnshög.*

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Lunds kommun. 2010-10-01 14:06 CEST. *Hållbar dialog präglar miljöveckan i Lund 2010.*

Lunds kommun. 2013-09-17 12:00 CEST. *Hållbart samarbete runt kretsloppssystem på Brunnshög.*

Lunds kommun. 2013-09-13 10:19 CEST. *Hållbart samarbete runt kretsloppssystem på Brunnshög.*

Lunds kommun. 2012-11-05 11:36 CET. *HÅLLER DET? tankar kring ett växande Brunnshög.*

Lunds kommun. 2019-09-04 17:12 CEST. *Hans Juhlin blir ny stadsbyggnadsdirektör i Lund.*

Lunds kommun. 2017-10-04 16:44 CEST. *Högtidlig invigning av Brunnshög.*

Lunds kommun. 2017-06-08 10:36 CEST. *Hotellprojekt med skybar i Brunnshög.*

Lunds kommun. 2017-08-24 19:57 CEST. *Huvudkontor till Brunnshög.*

Lunds kommun. 2015-10-22 08:16 CEST. *ICA bygger livsmedelsbutik i Brunnshög.*

Lunds kommun. 2018-03-27 14:18 CEST. *Innovationsprojekt för trygg torgmiljö får halv miljon i Vinnova-bidrag.*

Lunds kommun. 2021-03-11 08:03 CET. *Klart vilka som får bygga i ett av Brunnshögs topplägen.*

Lunds kommun. 2020-04-16 08:00 CEST. *Klartecken för Lunds första Byggemenskap.*

Lunds kommun. 2019-03-21 08:59 CET. *Klartecken för nytt bostadshus i Brunnshög.*

Lunds kommun. 2017-09-14 11:29 CEST. *Kunskapsstråket är nominerat till årets planpris.*

Lunds kommun. 2014-01-22 19:39 CET. *Lånecyklar i Lund.*

Lunds kommun. 2018-03-13 12:30 CET. *Lund bäst uppkopplade stad i Europa enligt ny rapport.*

Lunds kommun. 2014-03-10 14:46 CET. *Lund håller seminarium på MIPIM om MAX IV.*

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Lunds kommun. 2011-06-29 12:00 CEST. *Lund utsedd till Sveriges bästa hållbarhetskommun 2011.*

Lunds kommun. 2021-06-17 17:23 CEST. *Lund välkomnar Saab affärsområde Kockums till Brunnshög.*

Lunds kommun. 2013-01-24 08:30 CET. *Lund värd för konferens om kunskapsstadens utveckling.*

Lunds kommun. 2018-09-11 08:00 CEST. *Lundakonstnärer tänjer gränser på Kulturnatten.*

Lunds kommun. 2014-03-13 21:23 CET. *Lundaseger på Mipim.*

Lunds kommun. 2018-08-14 13:15 CEST. *Lunds cyklister samlar smart cykeldata.*

Lunds kommun. 2021-10-21 20:43 CEST. *Lunds högsta hus planeras i Brunnshög.*

Lunds kommun. 2013-03-11 08:00 CET. *Lunds kommun ställer ut på fastighetsmässan.*

Lunds kommun. 2018-08-23 19:59 CEST. *Lunds nya översiktsplan godkänd av byggnadsnämnden.*

Lunds kommun. 2013-07-03 08:29 CEST. *Malmö och Lund vill satsa på hållbar utveckling – vad händer när staten bromsar? I Almedalen idag.*

Lunds kommun. 2010-05-25 14:10 CEST. *Nålad resväg.*

Lunds kommun. 2017-10-19 20:31 CEST. *Nästan 1000 nya bostäder i Brunnshög.*

Lunds kommun. 2017-02-15 15:11 CET. *Nu är bygget av spårvägen i Lund invigt!*

Lunds kommun. 2020-12-11 11:16 CET. *Nu blir Lund en spårvagnsstad.*

Lunds kommun. 2020-04-06 10:35 CEST. *Nu börjar anläggandet av Lunds nya stora park.*

Lunds kommun. 2017-03-06 13:35 CET. *Nu flyttas åtta av Clemenstorgets träd till Brunnshög.*

Lunds kommun. 2015-07-06 07:00 CEST. *Nu inleds byggandet av den nya stadsdelen i Brunnshög.*



Lunds kommun. 2017-10-05 14:15 CEST. *Nu monteras första rälsen för spårvägen i Lund.*

Lunds kommun. 2018-06-07 15:13 CEST. *Nu startar planeringen av den sydvästra delen av centrala Brunnshög.*

Lunds kommun. 2017-08-10 13:54 CEST. *Ny detaljplan på gång för Forum Medicum.*

Lunds kommun. 2010-02-15 08:00 CET. *Ny tjänst för medvetna resval.*

Lunds kommun. 2013-09-20 16:05 CEST. *Ny utställning på Stationen i Lund om de offentliga rummen i kvarteret Solbjer.*

Lunds kommun. 2013-03-15 13:39 CET. *Ny webbplats för spårvägsprojektet i Lund, [www.spårväglund.se](http://www.spårväglund.se).*

Lunds kommun. 2016-12-13 08:22 CET. *Nya boplatser för fåglar och fladdermöss i Lund.*

Lunds kommun. 2018-03-20 12:34 CET. *Nya metoder ska få Clemenstorgets träd att fortsätta må bra.*

Lunds kommun. 2018-06-19 21:22 CEST. *Nya riktlinjer för parkering.*

Lunds kommun. 2018-03-14 20:07 CET. *Nytänkande kvarter vann plats på första parkett i Brunnshög.*

Lunds kommun. 2017-10-03 10:13 CEST. *PÅMINNELSE Första spadtaget Brunnshög.*

Lunds kommun. 2017-08-10 13:57 CEST. *Plats för många nya arbetsplatser i Brunnshög.*

Lunds kommun. 2020-08-14 07:50 CEST. *Pressinbjudan: Skolgårdar i Lund blir mer jämställda och inkluderande i höst.*

Lunds kommun. 2010-08-23 15:30 CEST. *Pressmeddelande: Den hållbara kunskansstaden Lund NE/Brunnshög till fördiunad prövning*

Lunds kommun. 2020-07-02 11:11 CEST. *Save the date: Invigningen av spårvägen blir den 12 december.*

Lunds kommun. 2013-06-18 05:33 CEST. *Smarta städer med Lund Innovation: Unikt samarbete i nytt innovationsprojekt.*

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Lunds kommun. 2020-10-16 13:28 CEST. *Spaden i marken för Brunnshögs andra etapp.*

Lunds kommun. 2015-12-17 12:20 CET. *Spårväg Lund C – ESS beviljas statlig medfinansiering via stadsmiljöavtal.*

Lunds kommun. 2013-04-30 07:50 CEST. *Spårväg Lund C-ESS: Samråd och aktiviteter i maj och juni.*

Lunds kommun. 2016-02-08 12:57 CET. *Spårvägen Lund C – ESS är med i Sverigeförhandlingen.*

Lunds kommun. 2012-09-27 11:30 CEST. *Stadsodlingsprojekt lanseras på skördefest.*

Lunds kommun. 2017-06-08 20:58 CEST. *Större forskarhotell på Brunnshög.*

Lunds kommun. 2021-11-24 20:39 CET. *Sveaviken Bostad vann ”andra chansen” i centrala Brunnshög.*

Lunds kommun. 2016-05-23 10:17 CEST. *Välkommen till workshop om social hållbarhet i Brunnshög.*

Lunds kommun. 2013-07-25 12:00 CEST. *Välkomna till Brunnshög och en spännande sagovandring!*

Lunds kommun. 2013-10-08 14:53 CEST. *Vinnaren utsedd i tävlingen om kvarteret Solbjers offentliga rum - första etappen av Brunnshög konkretiseras.*

## Zoning plans

<b>Document</b>	<b>Information included</b>
Lunds kommun. 2021. <i>Detaljplan för del av Östra Torn 27:13 (Science Center) i Lund.</i>	Detailed information about how streets and buildings are to be used, designed and placed in zone 27:13 (Science Center) in Lund.

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Lunds kommun. 2021. <i>Detaljplan för del av Östra Torn 27:2 (Torgkvarteren) i Lund.</i>	Detailed information about how streets and buildings are to be used, designed and placed in the zone 27:2 (Torgkvarteren) in Lund.
Lunds kommun. 2021. <i>Detaljplan för del av Östra Torn 27:2 (Patentkvarteren) i Lund.</i>	Detailed information about how streets and buildings are to be used, designed and placed in zone 27:2 (Patentkvarteren) in Lund.