

(Anti-)Social Stockholm

Understanding interrelations of socio-spatial segregation

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P5 - 2 July 2020



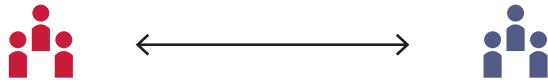
Problem field

Socio-spatial segregation

Definitions

'separateness of residence of population groups, more often than not linked with cultural, ethnical or socio-economical characteristics' - (Smets & Salman, 2008)

'the lack of interaction opportunities in space between different groups' - (Legeby, 2013)



Causes of growing socio-spatial segregation in European cities - (Tammaru et al, 2015)

1. Globalisation - More heterogeneous societies

2. Inequality - Growing income differences and discrepancy of access to public resources

3. Changes in welfare and housing systems - Transferred responsibility from the state to the market (neoliberalism)



Expected ranking and indicator score:

1. London - 16 (most segregated)
2. Riga - 15
3. Madrid - 14
4. Vilnius - 14
5. Milan - 13
6. Tallinn - 13
7. Amsterdam - 12
8. Athens - 11
9. Budapest - 11
10. Oslo - 11
- 11. Stockholm - 11**
12. Prague - 9
13. Vienna - 9 (least segregated)

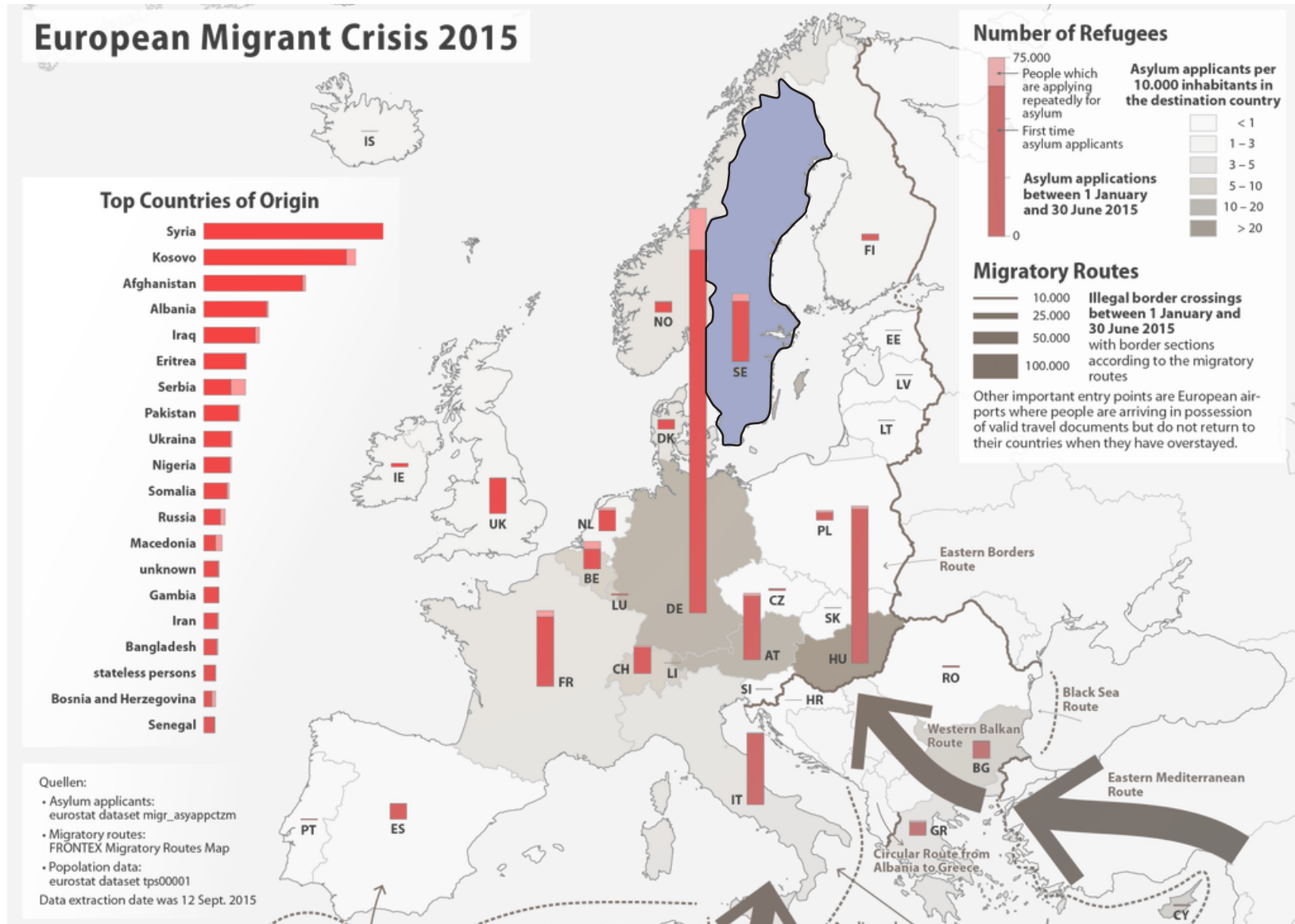
Actual score:

1. Madrid ↑ 2
2. Milan ↑ 3
3. Tallinn ↑ 3
4. London ↓ 3
- 5. Stockholm ↑ 6**
6. Vienna ↑ 8
7. Athens ↑ 1
8. Amsterdam ↓ 1
9. Budapest — 0
10. Riga ↓ 8
11. Vilnius ↓ 7
12. Prague — 0
13. Oslo ↓ 3

Source: Image by author, data by Tammaru et al (2015)

1. Globalisation

Change in population build-up



Source: Eurostat (2015)

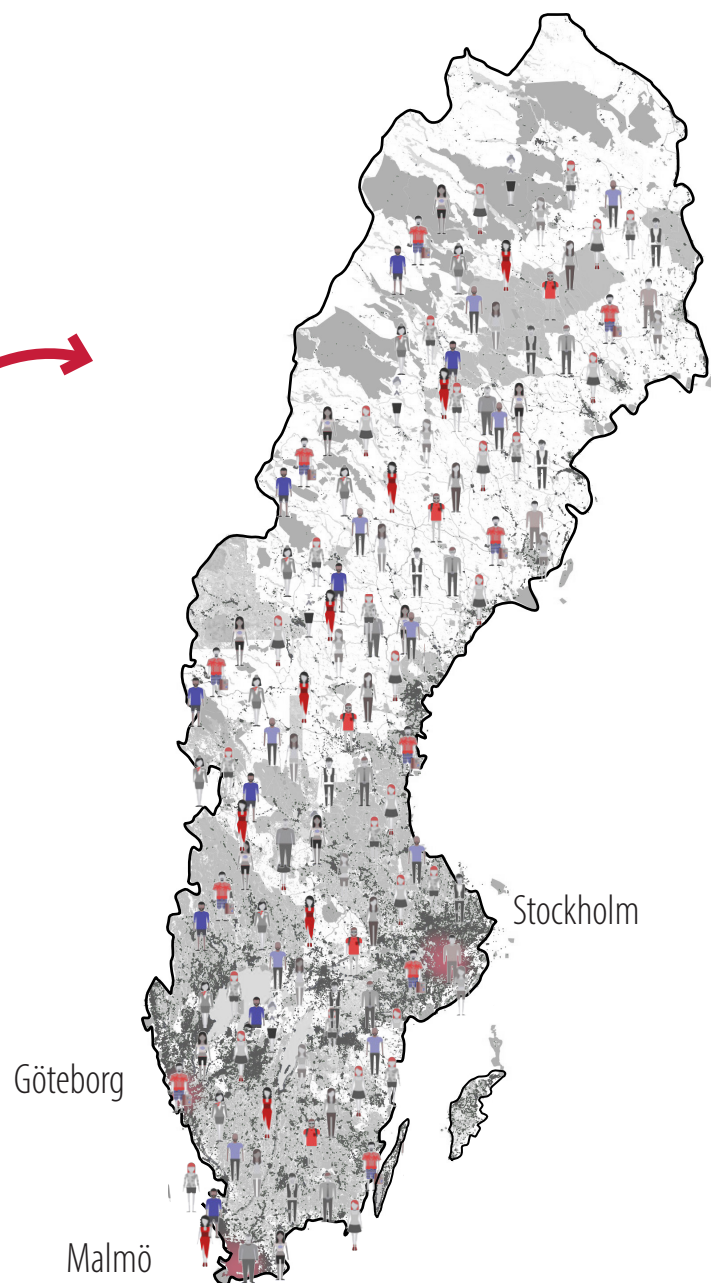
Present situation

To a mixed population

Globalisation

Increased migration

2018 -> **76.9%** native Swedes,
24.1% foreign-background
14.3% of which foreign-born



Where do they come from?

1. Former Yugoslavia (176.000)
2. Syria - (172.000)
3. Finland - (150.000)
4. Iraq - (144.000)
5. Poland - (93.000)
6. Iran - (77.000)
7. Somalia - (69.000)
8. Germany - (51.000)
9. Turkey - (50.000)
10. Afghanistan - (43.000)

Statistics Sweden (2018)

Source: Image by author, data from Geofabrik (2019)

2. Inequality

Obstacles for migrants

1. Understanding the culture
2. Learning the language
3. Finding accommodation
4. Finding a job
5. Getting socially accepted



Insiders and outsiders of the welfare state

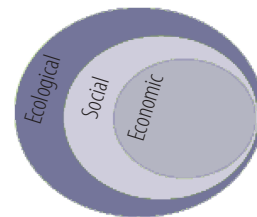
Source: Watson & Jones (2017), adapted by author

3. Changes in welfare and housing systems

Market determines development



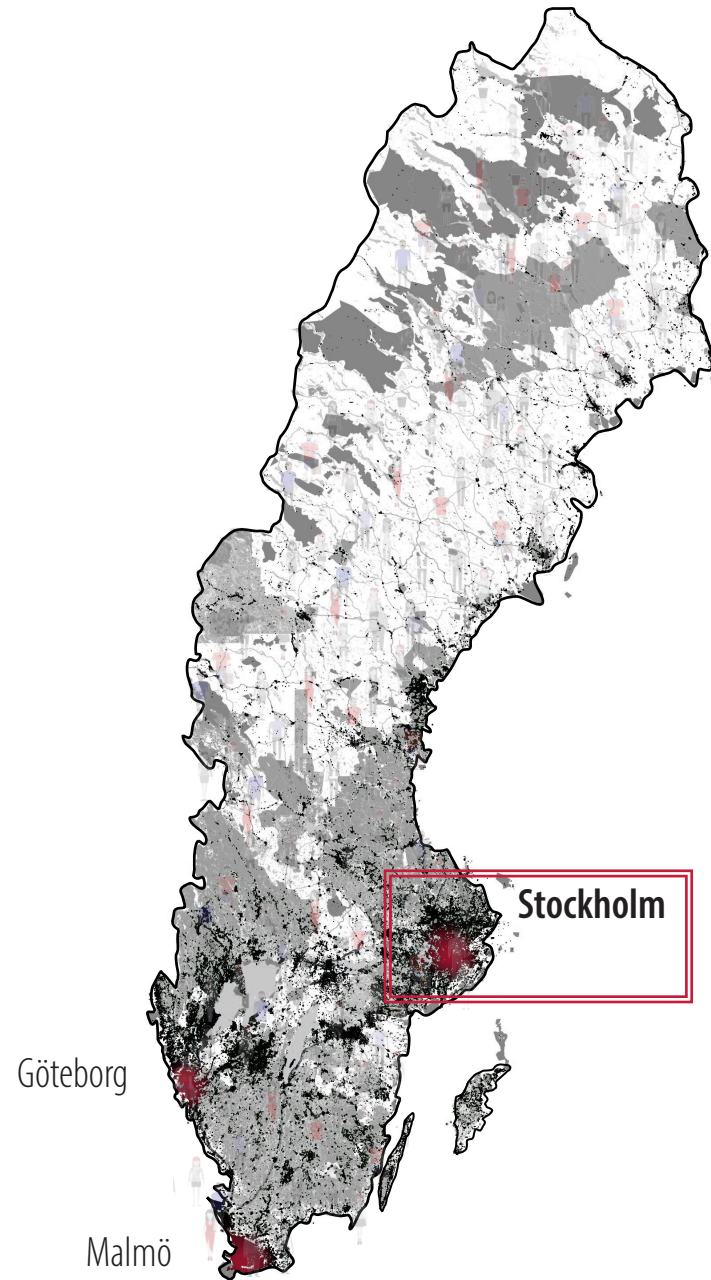
The most attractive metropolitan region in Europe



region should find it attractive. Attractiveness is an individual factor and differs between people – which is why it is important that we put people in focus when we plan. It also means that we can create a region that is ?

Collage from planning documents

Project location

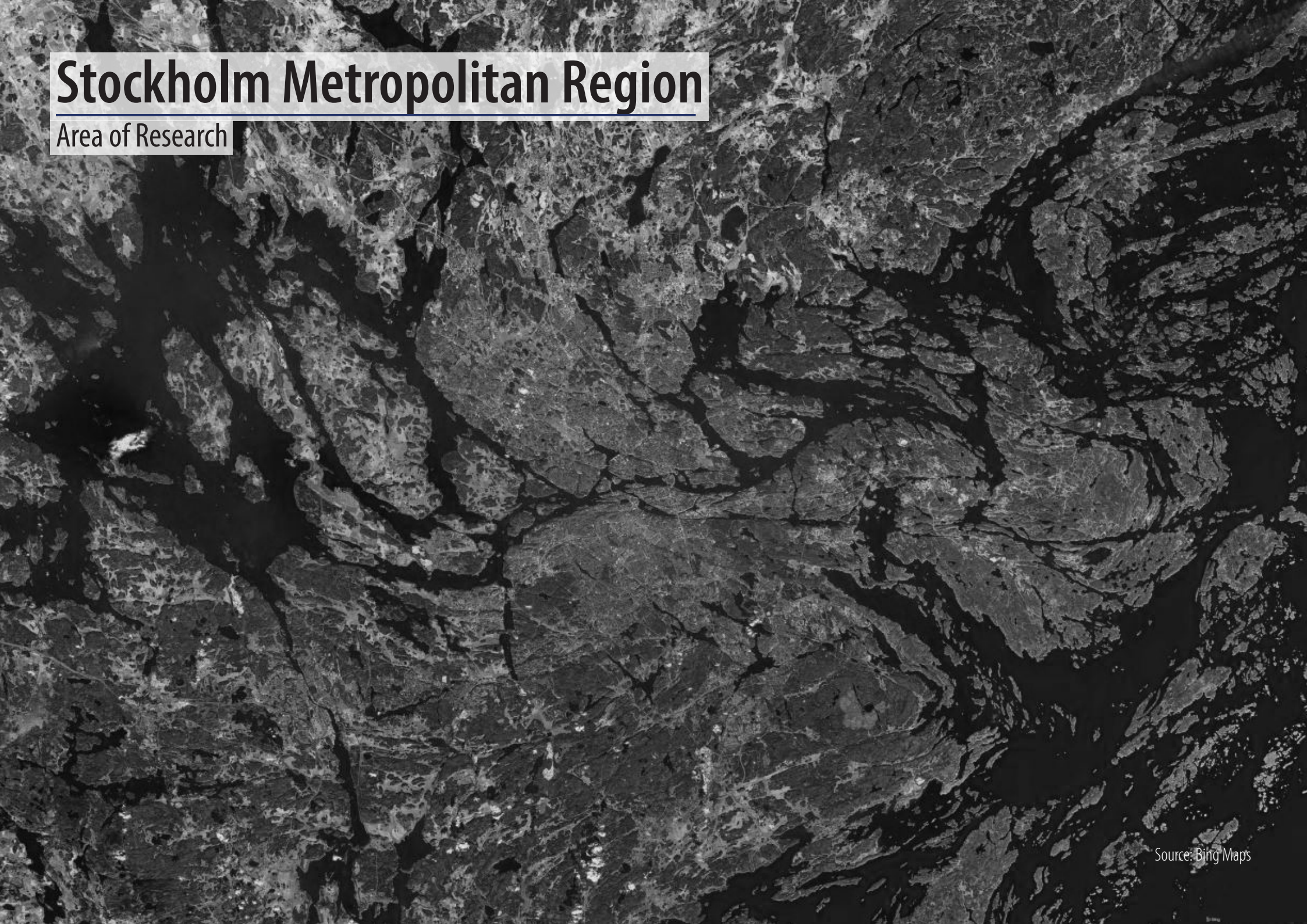


How does this impact
socio-spatial segregation levels
in Stockholm?

Source: Image by author, data from Geofabrik (2019)

Stockholm Metropolitan Region

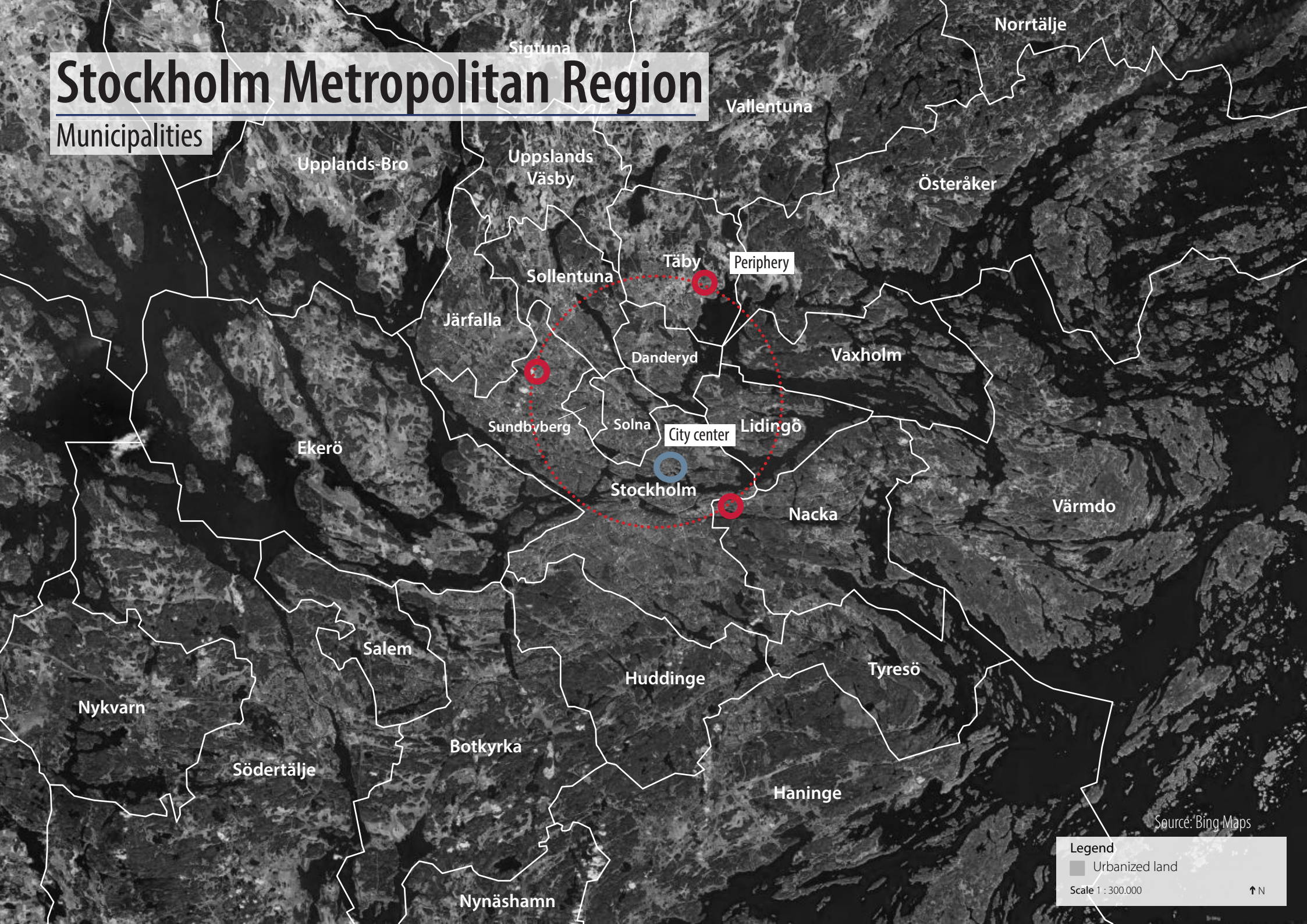
Area of Research



Source: Bing Maps

Stockholm Metropolitan Region

Municipalities



Source: Bing Maps

Legend

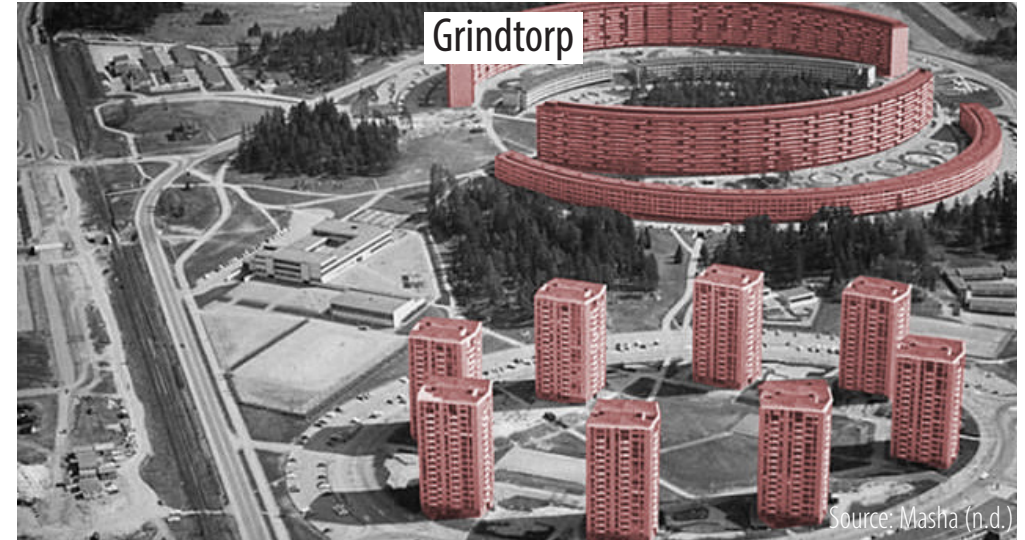
Urbanized land

Scale 1 : 300,000



Stockholm Metropolitan Region

Area of Research



Native-Swedes dense



Immigrant dense



Millions programme era (1965-1974)

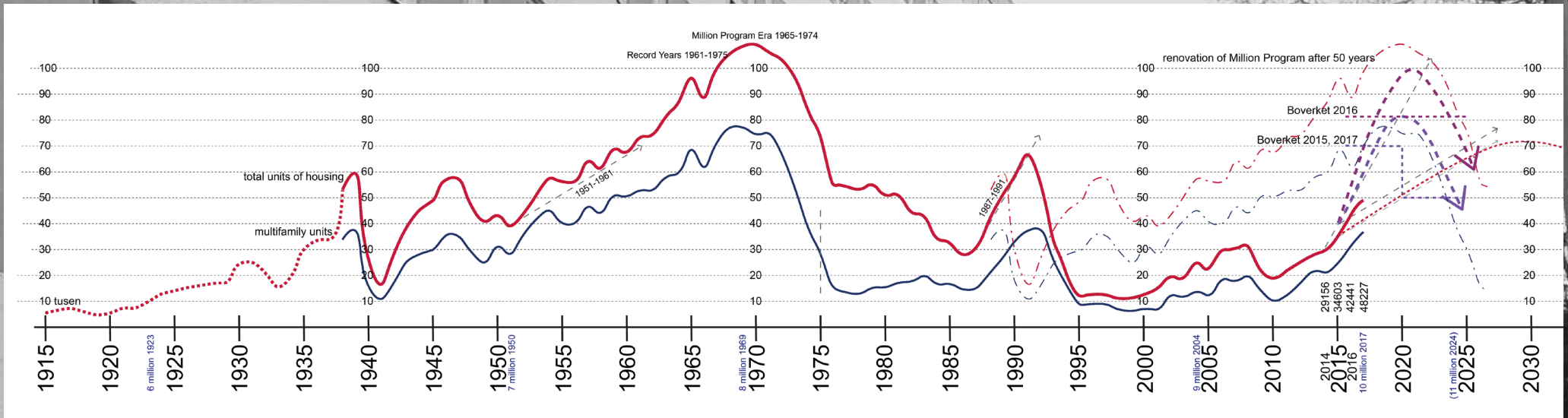
Huvudsta, Stockholm

Solution to housing shortages after World War II

Source: Image by author

Millions programme era (1965-1974)

Huvudsta, Stockholm



Construction of 1.026.000 dwellings between 1965-1974!

Source: Stenberg (2018), adapted by author

Millions programme - solution to housing shortage

Huvudsta, Stockholm

Characteristics:

1. High density
2. Monofunctionality
3. Unappropriated yards
4. Poor local accessibility
5. Public housing dominated

Meant originally for Swedish middle class families

Now inhabited primarily by migrants -> only places available to them

Expansion



Tensta



Rinkeby



Husby



Hallunda-Norsberg



Alby



Fittja



Termövägen



Storvreten



Jordbro

Source: Images from Google Maps

Crime and violence

Rinkeby, suburb in Stockholm

Struggles of integration



Source: Staff (2014)

Crime and violence



Rinkeby, suburb in Stockholm

Struggles of integration

Sweden bomb attacks reach unprecedented level as gangs feud

Sweden's deadly problem with hand grenades

Drug gang violence in Sweden linked to 60% increase in bomb blasts

Here's the new police list of trouble suburbs in Sweden

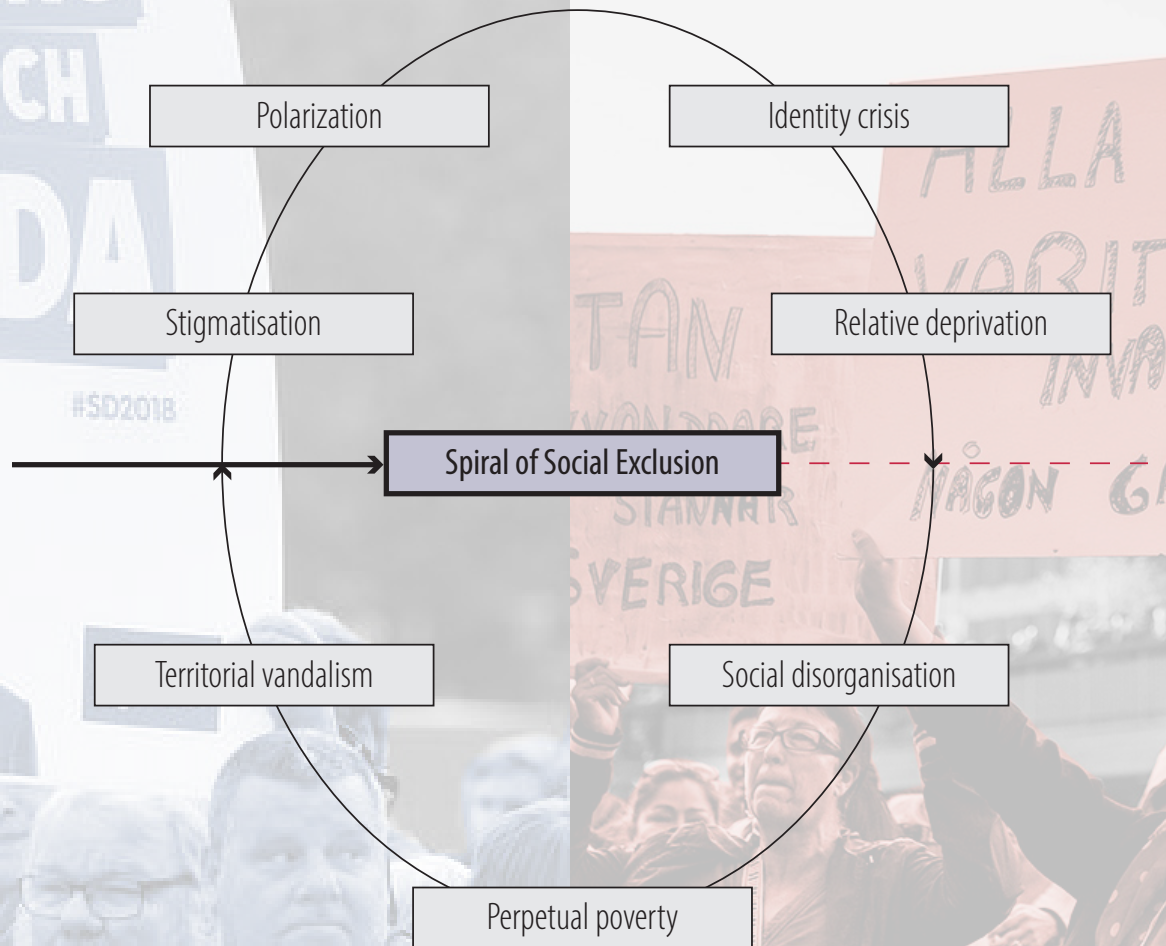
Sweden probes riot in mainly immigrant Stockholm suburb

The suburbs that Sweden forgot

'Segregation in Sweden will continue to rise'

Societal unrest

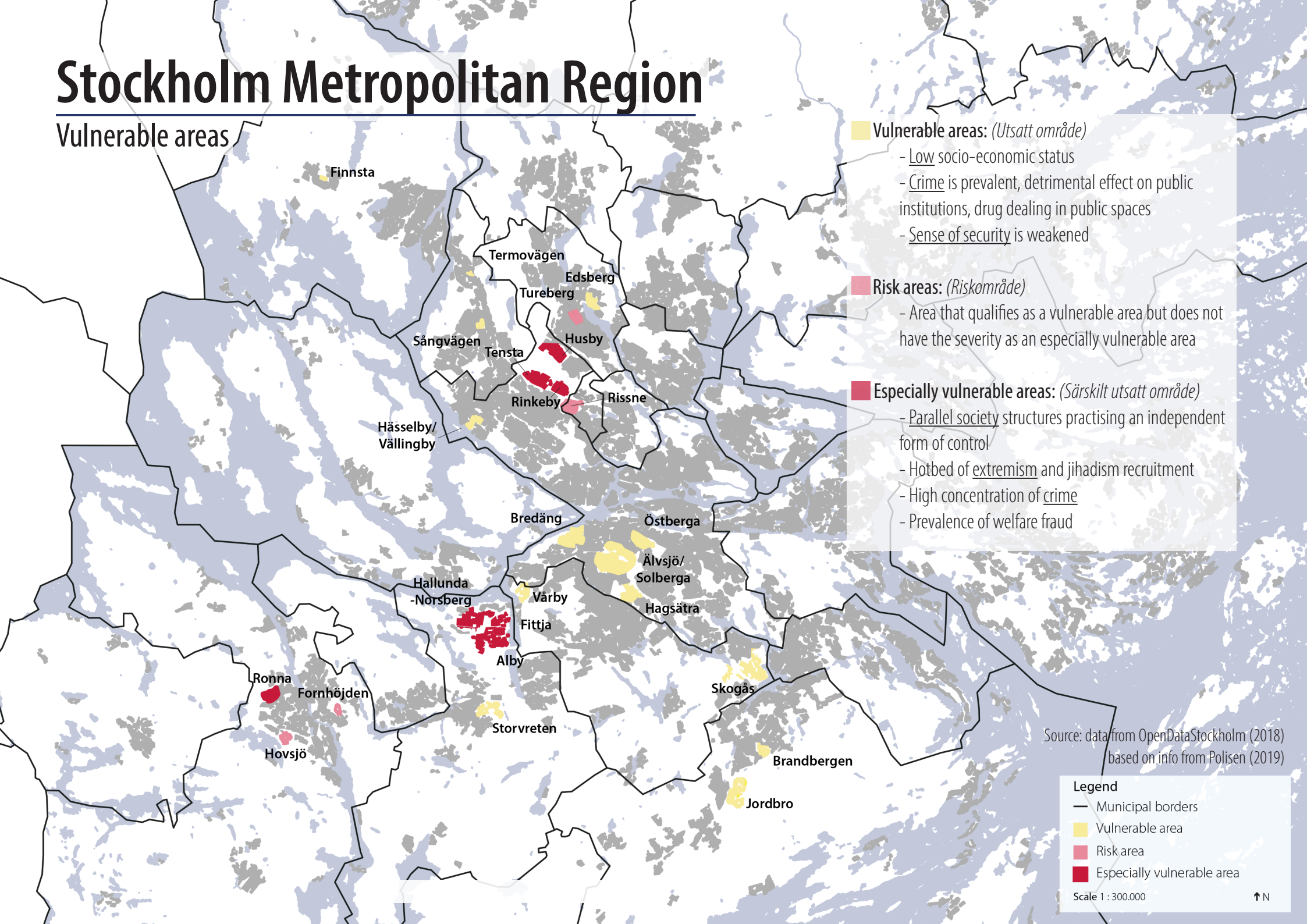
Polarization in politics and media



Source: Sandberg (2018) - Zaya (2015)

Stockholm Metropolitan Region

Vulnerable areas



Stockholm Metropolitan Region

Vulnerable areas



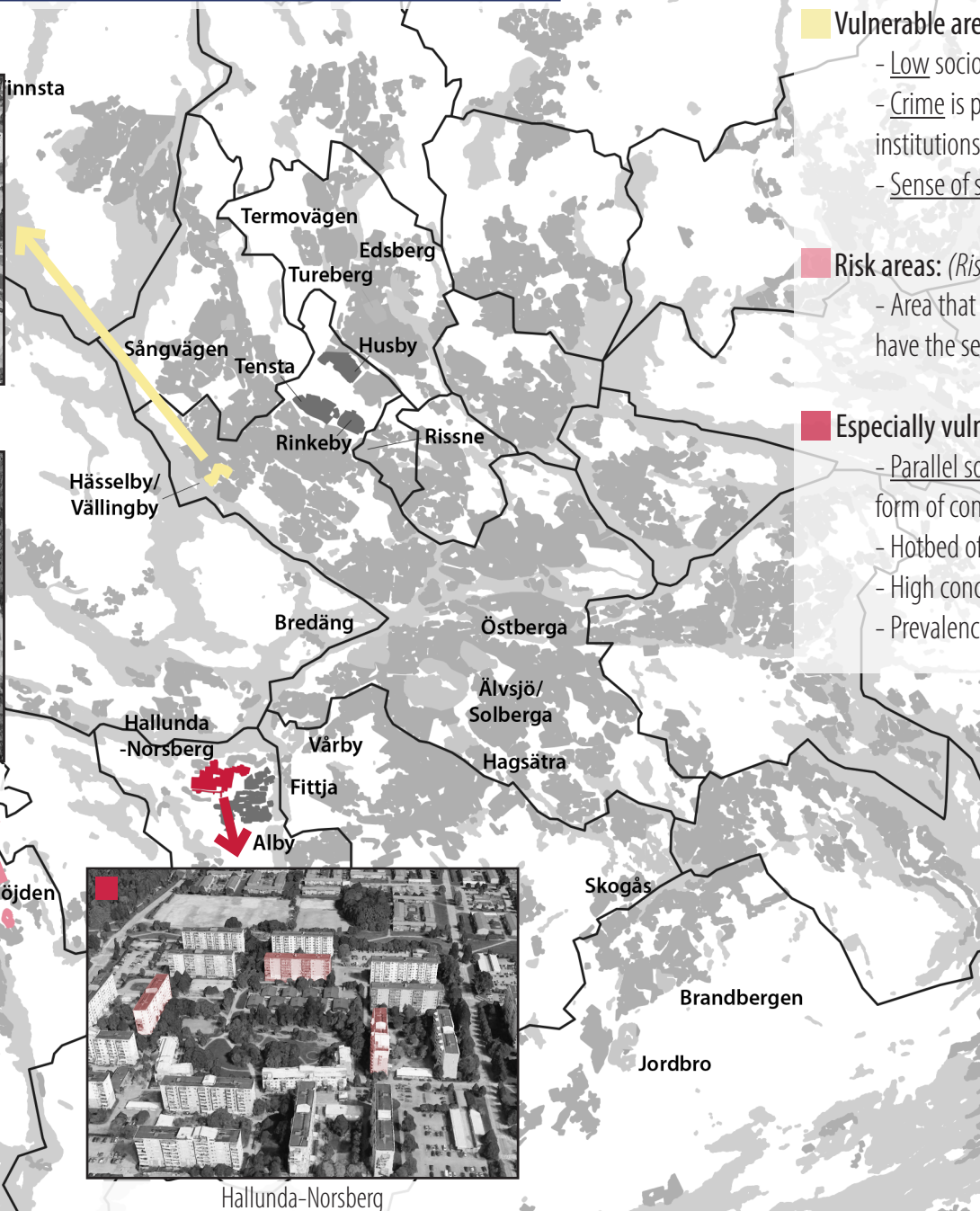
Hässelby-Vällingby



Fornhöjden



Hallunda-Norsberg



Vulnerable areas: (*Utsatt område*)

- Low socio-economic status
- Crime is prevalent, detrimental effect on public institutions, drug dealing in public spaces
- Sense of security is weakened

Risk areas: (*Riskområde*)

- Area that qualifies as a vulnerable area but does not have the severity as an especially vulnerable area

Especially vulnerable areas: (*Särskilt utsatt område*)

- Parallel society structures practising an independent form of control
- Hotbed of extremism and jihadism recruitment
- High concentration of crime
- Prevalence of welfare fraud

Source: data from OpenDataStockholm (2018)
based on info from Polisen (2019)

Legend

- Municipal borders
- Vulnerable area
- Risk area
- Especially vulnerable area

Scale 1 : 300.000



Prestige projects

Inner city densification



Slussen restructuring
Source: Foster + Partners (2016)



Stockholm Royal Seaport
Source: Royal Seaport (2018)



Hagastaden
Source: Municipality of Stockholm (n.d.)

Outer city expansion



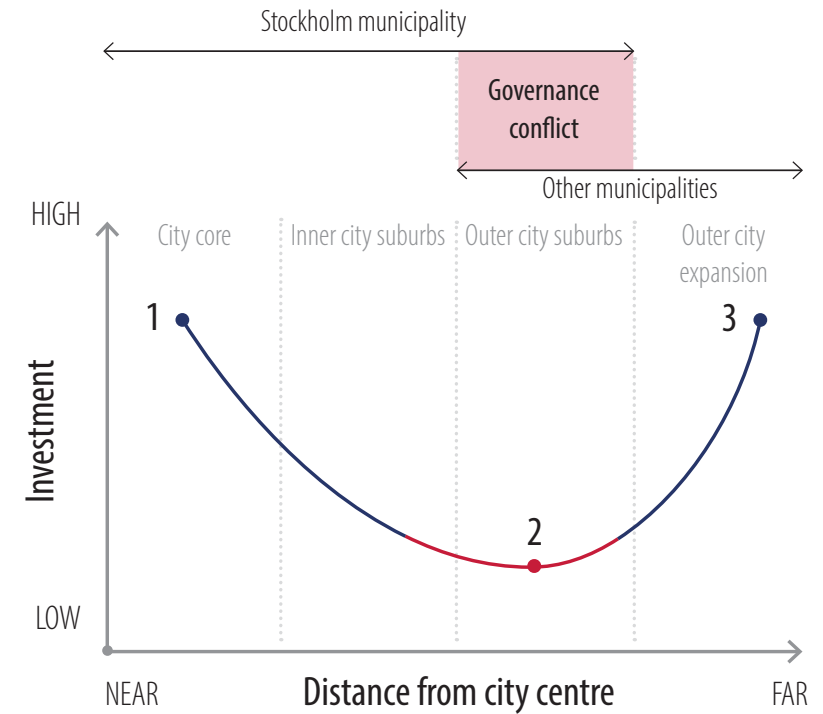
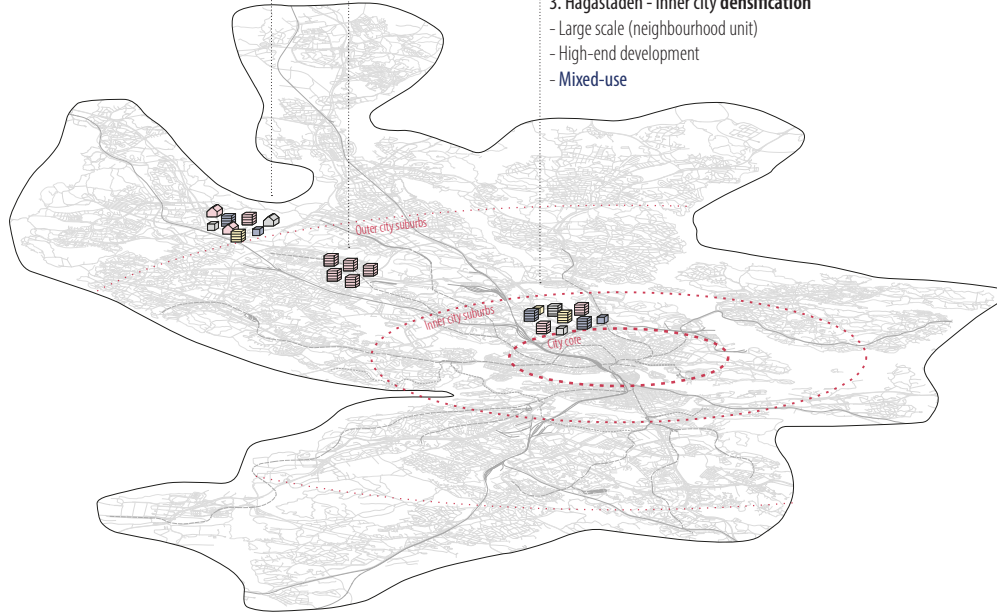
Flemingsberg housing
Source: Tovatt Architects (2018)



Barkarbystaden
Source: Skanska (n.d.)

Patterns of development

1. Barkarbystaden - outer city **expansion**
 - Large scale (neighbourhood unit)
 - High-end development
 - **Mixed-use**
2. Tensta development - peripheral **infill**
 - Small scale
 - Low-end development
 - **Monofunctional**
3. Hagastaden - inner city **densification**
 - Large scale (neighbourhood unit)
 - High-end development
 - **Mixed-use**



Source: Images by author



1. Barkarbystaden - outer city **expansion**

Source: Skanska (n.d.)



2. Tensta development - peripheral **infill**

Source: Studiosuperb (n.d.)



3. Hagastaden - inner city **densification**

Source: Municipality of Stockholm (n.d.)

(Anti)Social Stockholm - Understanding interrelations of socio-spatial segregation

What has been tried?

Desegregation policies



DELEGATIONEN
MOT SEGREGATION

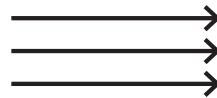


National body against segregation established in 2018

Source: Delegationen mot Segregation (2019)

Knowledge gap

Previous attempts to counter segregation have been **unilateral**, focussing on **one** aspect only

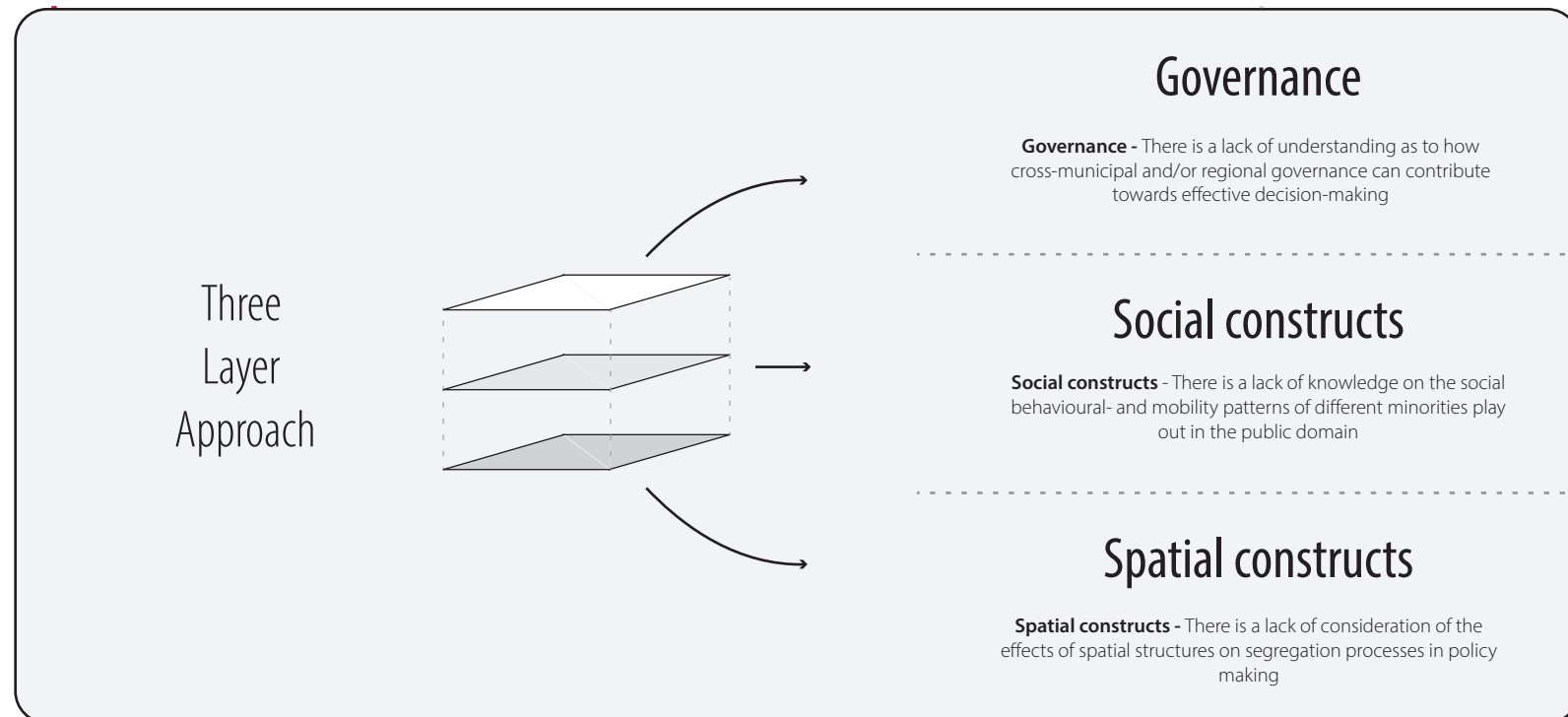


"Evaluations of previous work against segregation has shown that it has been **too narrow**. It has either focussed on school or on housing or on the labour market or on crime. That does not solve the problem. You need to look and work with **all sectors**, not one actor will solve it"

- Interviewee #7

Knowledge gap

There is a **lack of understanding** on how multi-level governance, social mechanisms and spatial structures **interrelate** with regard to segregation processes

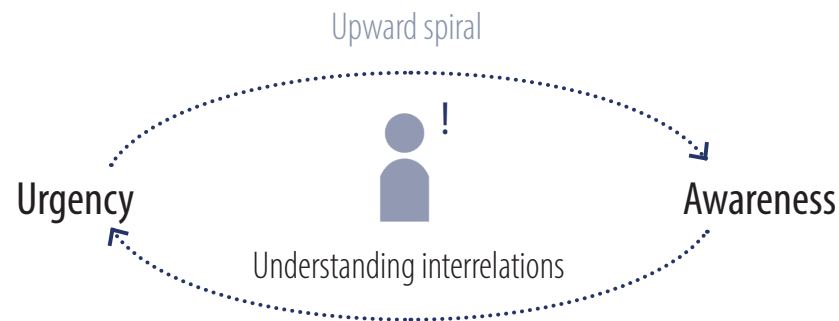


Source: image by author

Research question

Main RQ:

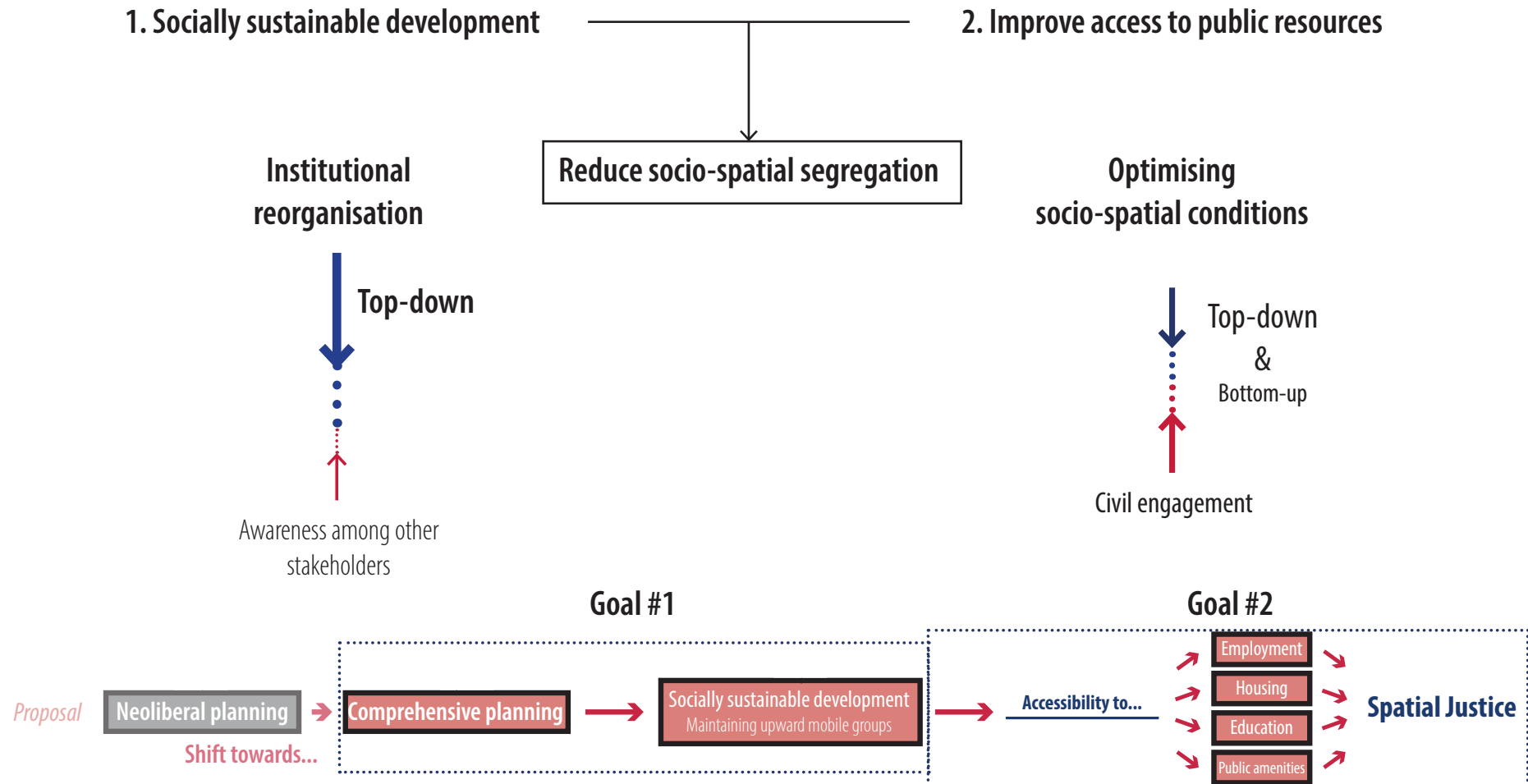
How can a **strategic policy and design framework** help establish coherent relations between governance, social and spatial constructs in decision-making regarding socially vulnerable areas in suburban Stockholm?



Source: image by author

What to do?

Goals

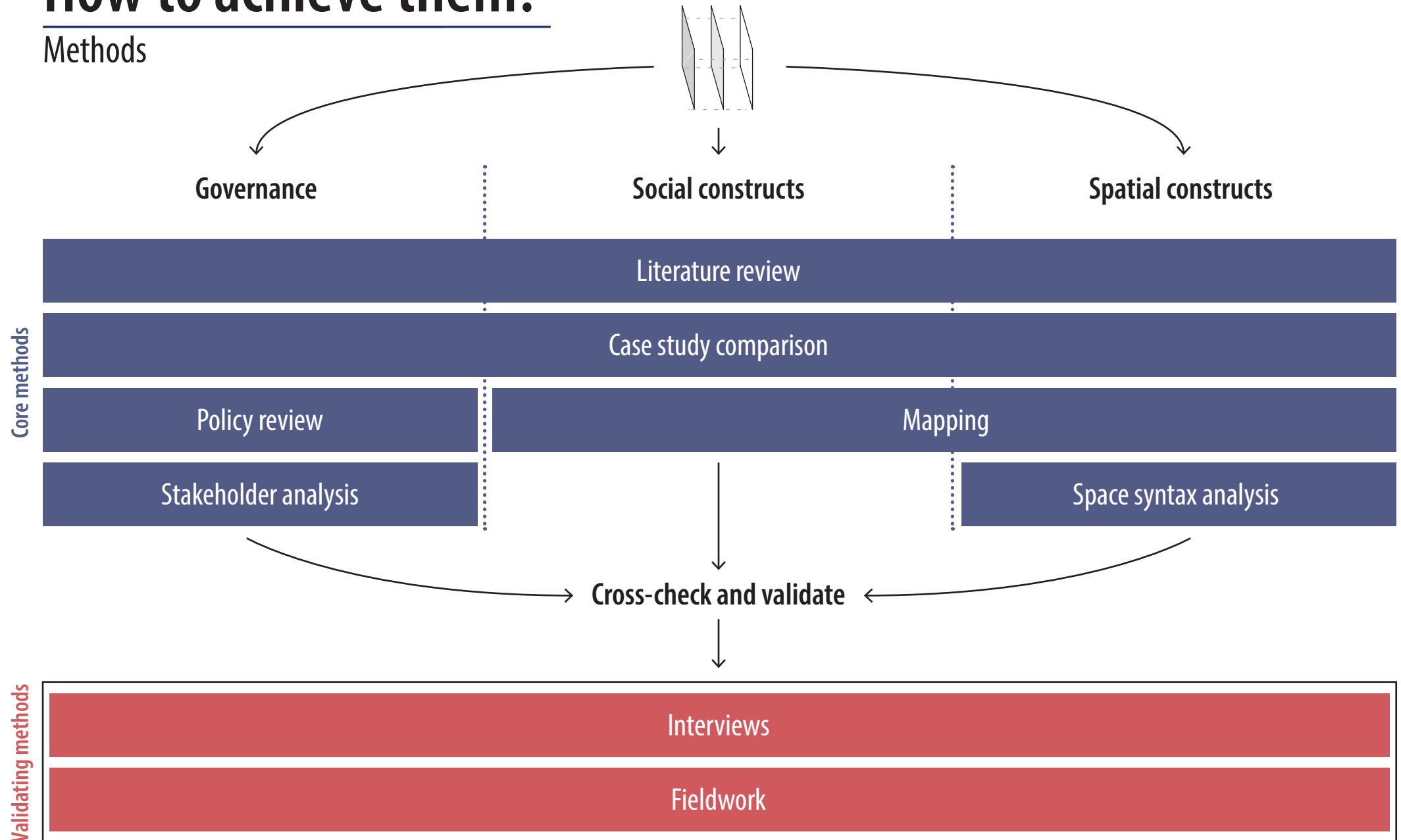


Source: image by author

Source: image by author

How to achieve them?

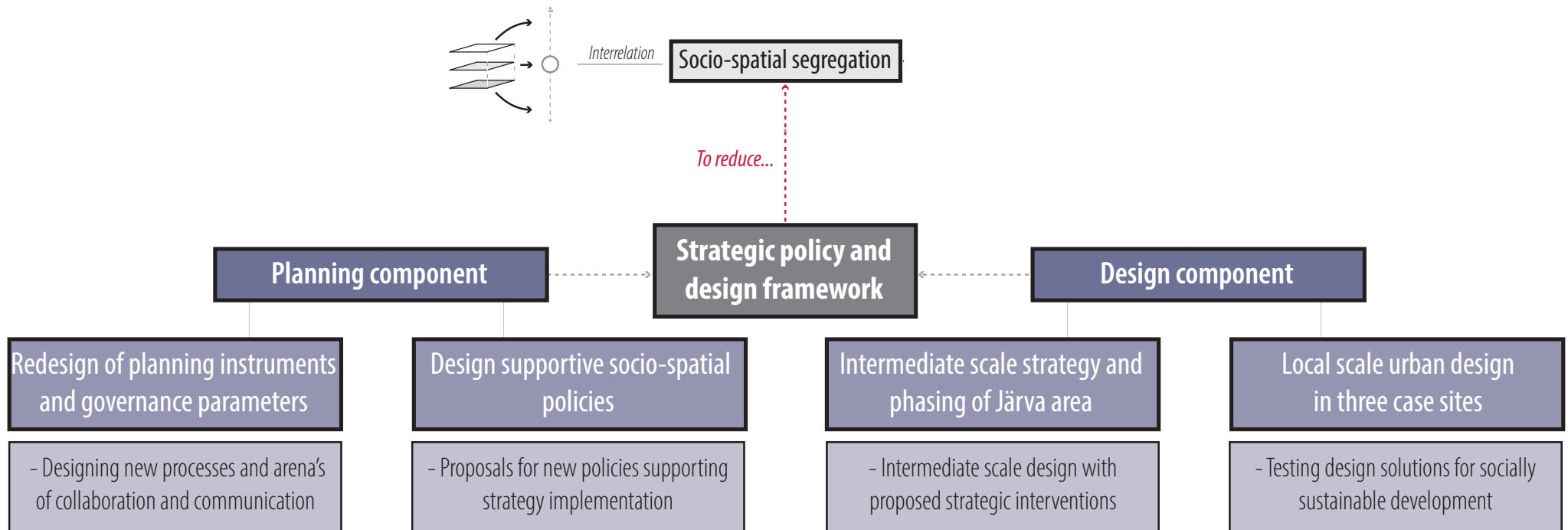
Methods



Source: image by author

How to achieve them?

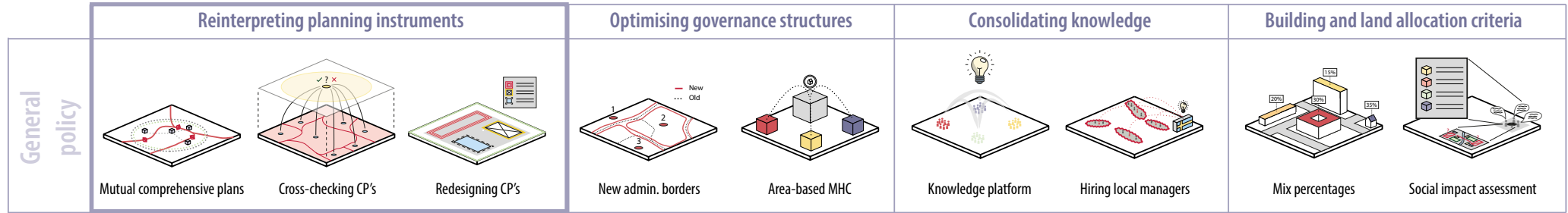
Strategic policy & design framework



Source: image by author

Policy proposals

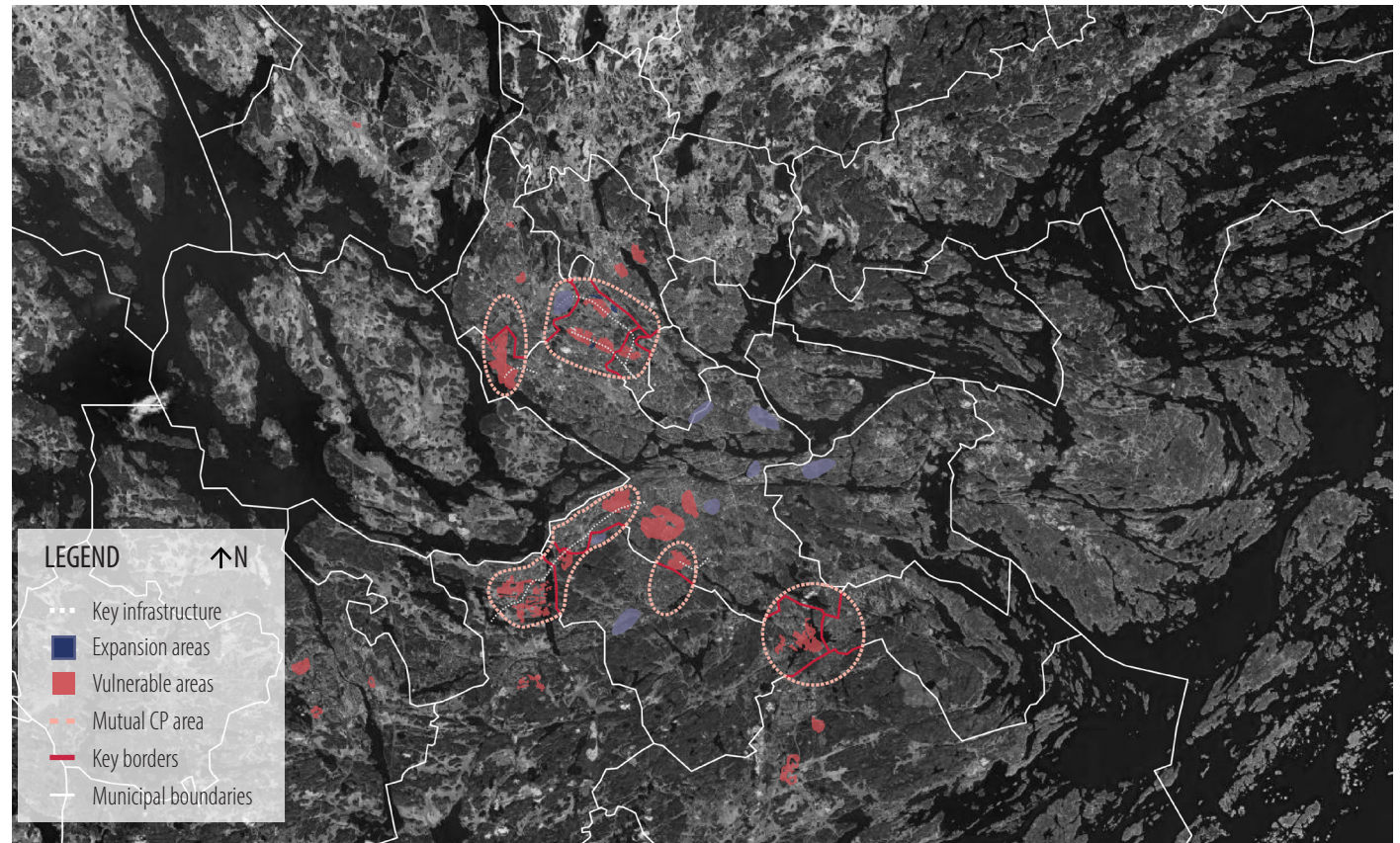
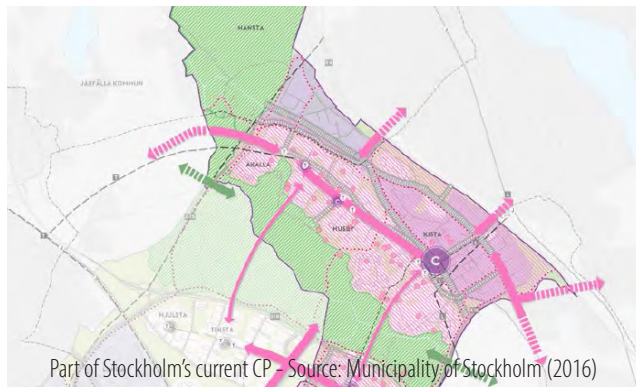
Setting parameters for socially sustainable development



Comprehensive plan (CP) redesign

1. Tool to map risks and possibilities
2. Prescribed detail level
3. Legal framework

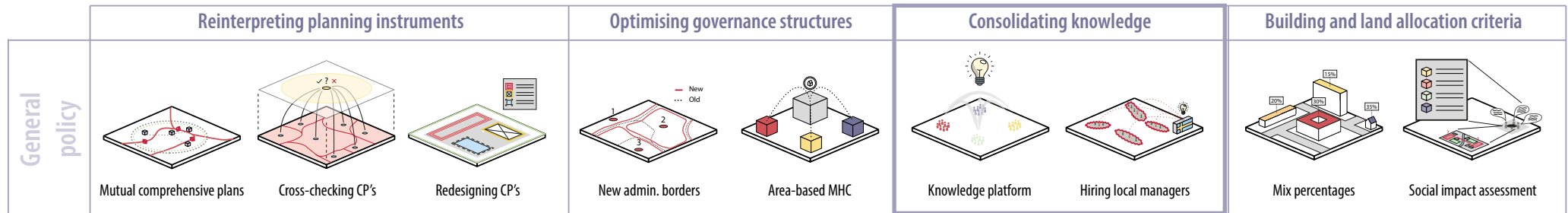
Mutual CP's in critical areas



Source: images by author, background Bing Maps

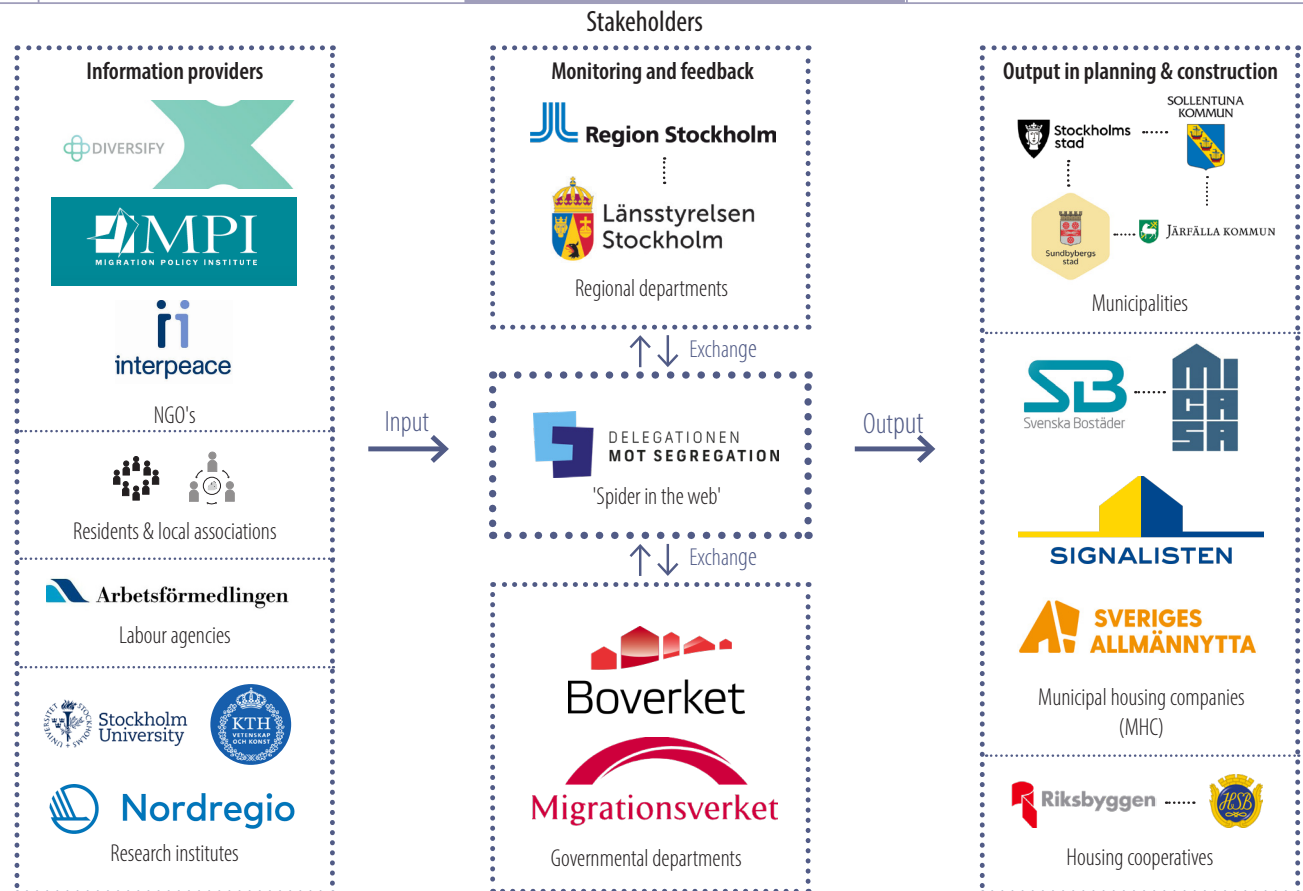
Policy proposals

Setting parameters for socially sustainable development



Knowledge-sharing platform

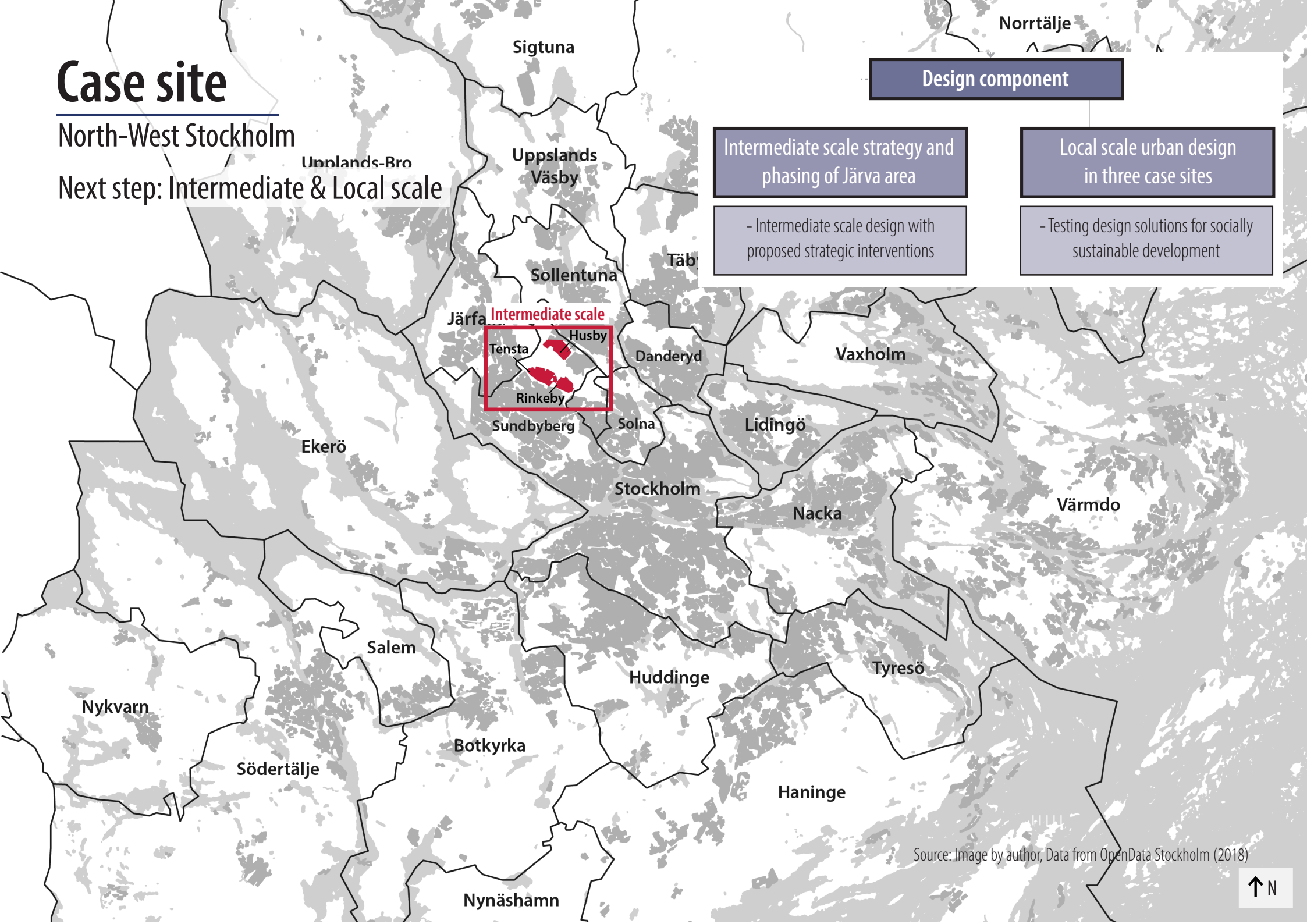
- Delegation against segregation as 'spider in the web'
- Input from research institutes, NGOs, residents and local associations
- Information exchange from national and regional institutions
- Knowledge output towards municipalities and construction parties



Case site

North-West Stockholm

Next step: Intermediate & Local scale



Design component

Intermediate scale strategy and phasing of Järva area

- Intermediate scale design with proposed strategic interventions

Local scale urban design in three case sites

- Testing design solutions for socially sustainable development

Source: Image by author, Data from OpenData Stockholm (2018)



Case site

Järvafältet area

Criteria:

1. Representative urban fabric
2. Close to new developments
3. Close to municipal boundaries
4. Highest degree of urgency

Source: Image by author, Data from OpenData Stockholm (2018)

Case site

Järvafältet area

Criteria:

1. Representative urban fabric
2. Close to new developments
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4. Highest degree of urgency

Barkarbystaden

Akalla

Sollentuna municipality

Veddesta

Husby

Kista

Tensta

Rinkeby

Stockholm municipality

Sundbyberg municipality

LEGEND



- Vulnerable areas
- Development areas
- Planned tunnel
- Metro line
- Metro line planned expansion
- District borders
- Municipal borders

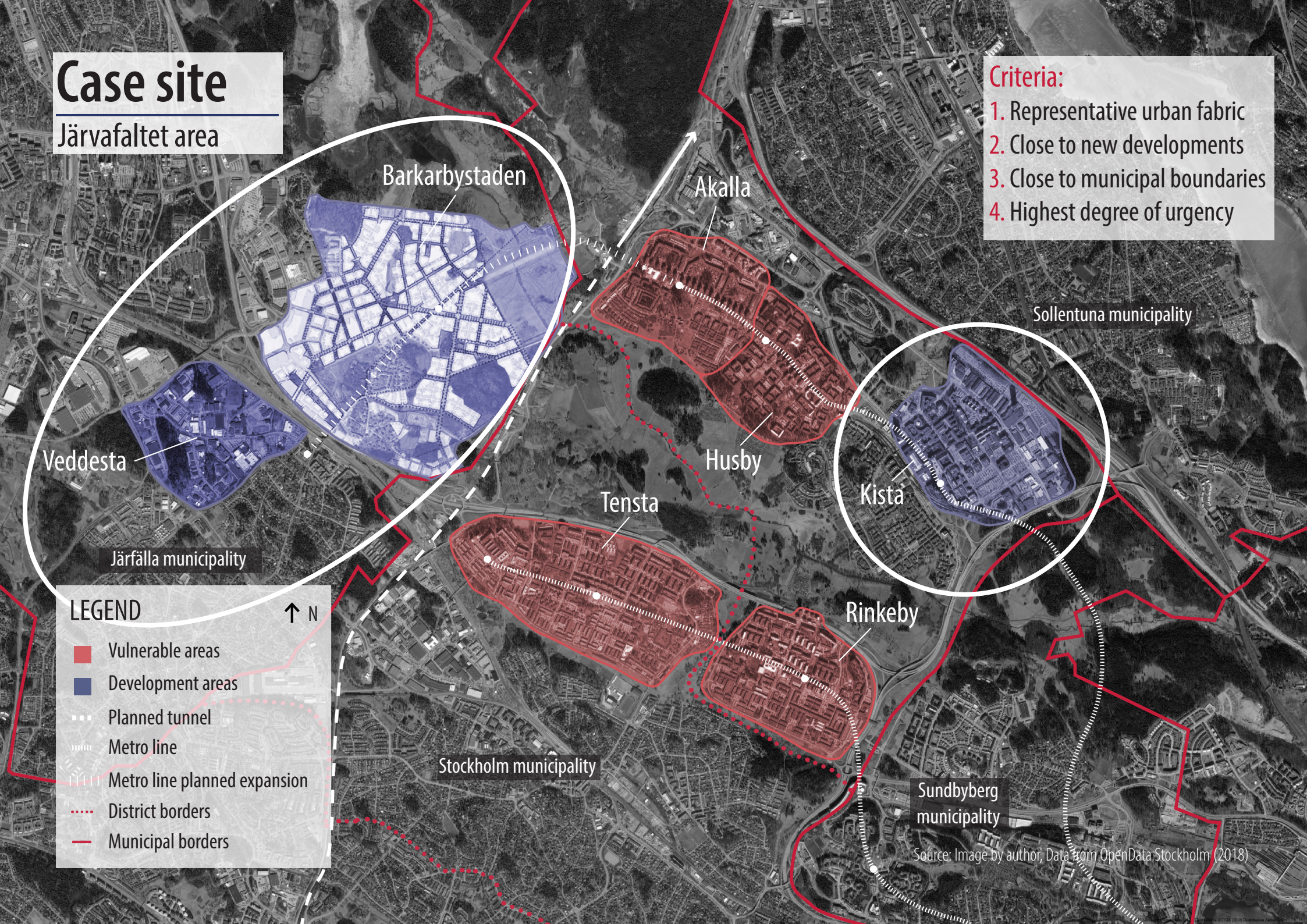
Source: Image by author, Data from OpenData Stockholm (2018)

Case site

Järvafältet area

Criteria:

1. Representative urban fabric
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Barkarbystaden

Akalla

Sollentuna municipality

Veddesta

Järfälla municipality

Husby

Tensta

Kista

Rinkeby

Stockholm municipality

Sundbyberg municipality

LEGEND



- Vulnerable areas
- Development areas
- Planned tunnel
- Metro line
- Metro line planned expansion
- District borders
- Municipal borders

Source: Image by author, Data from OpenData Stockholm (2018)

Barkarbystaden

New development

Transforming industrial
terrain in mixed-use area

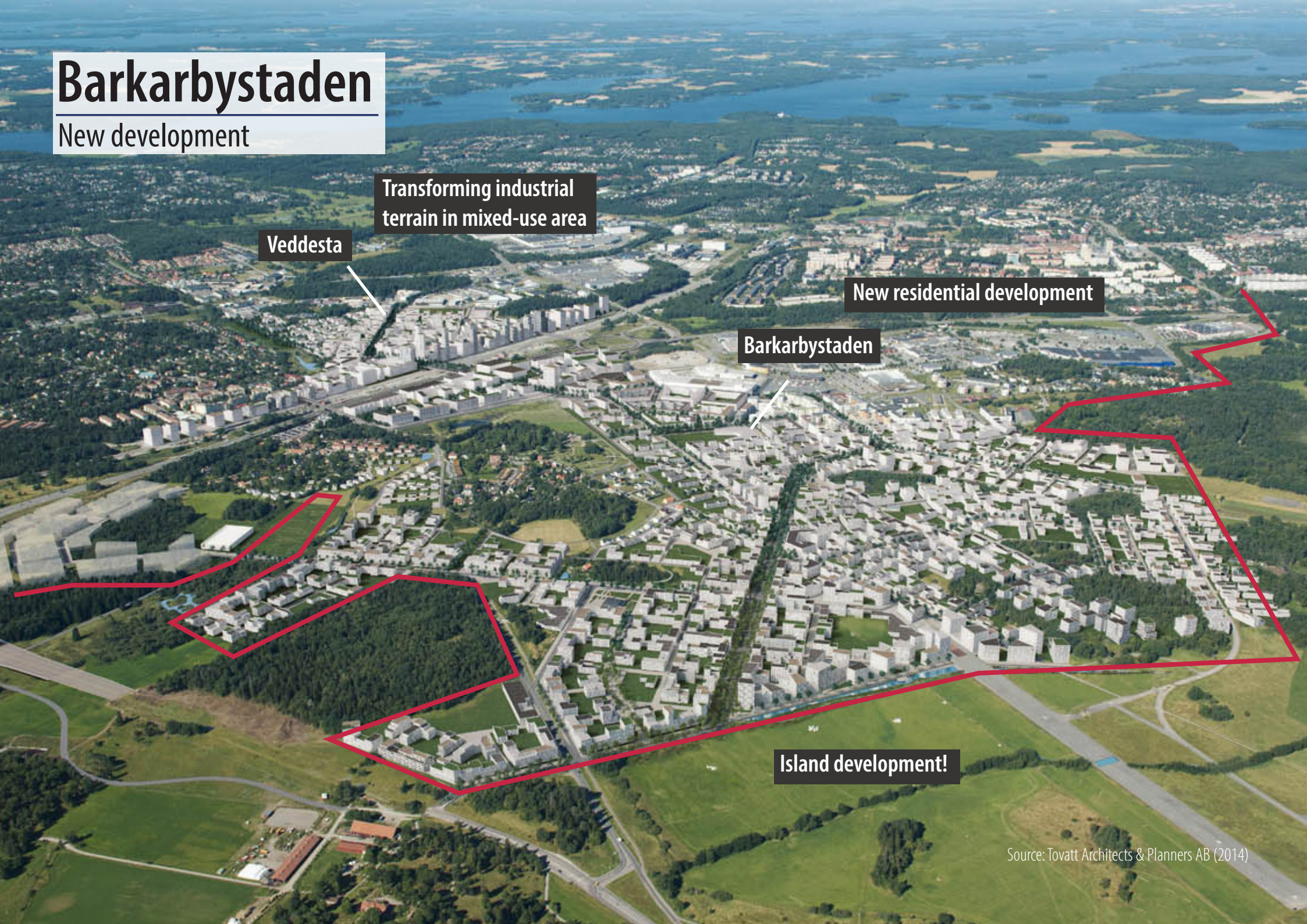
Veddesta

New residential development

Barkarbystaden

Island development!

Source: Tovatt Architects & Planners AB (2014)



Kista

ICT cluster

Rinkeby

Tensta

Husby

Ericsson

Scandic

IBM

Scandic

Source: Johansson (2012), adapted by author



Case site

Järvafältet area

Criteria:

1. Representative urban fabric
2. Close to new developments
3. Close to municipal boundaries
4. Highest degree of urgency

Barkarbystaden

Akalla

Sollentuna municipality

Veddesta

Husby

Kista

Tensta

Rinkeby

Stockholm municipality

Sundbyberg municipality

LEGEND

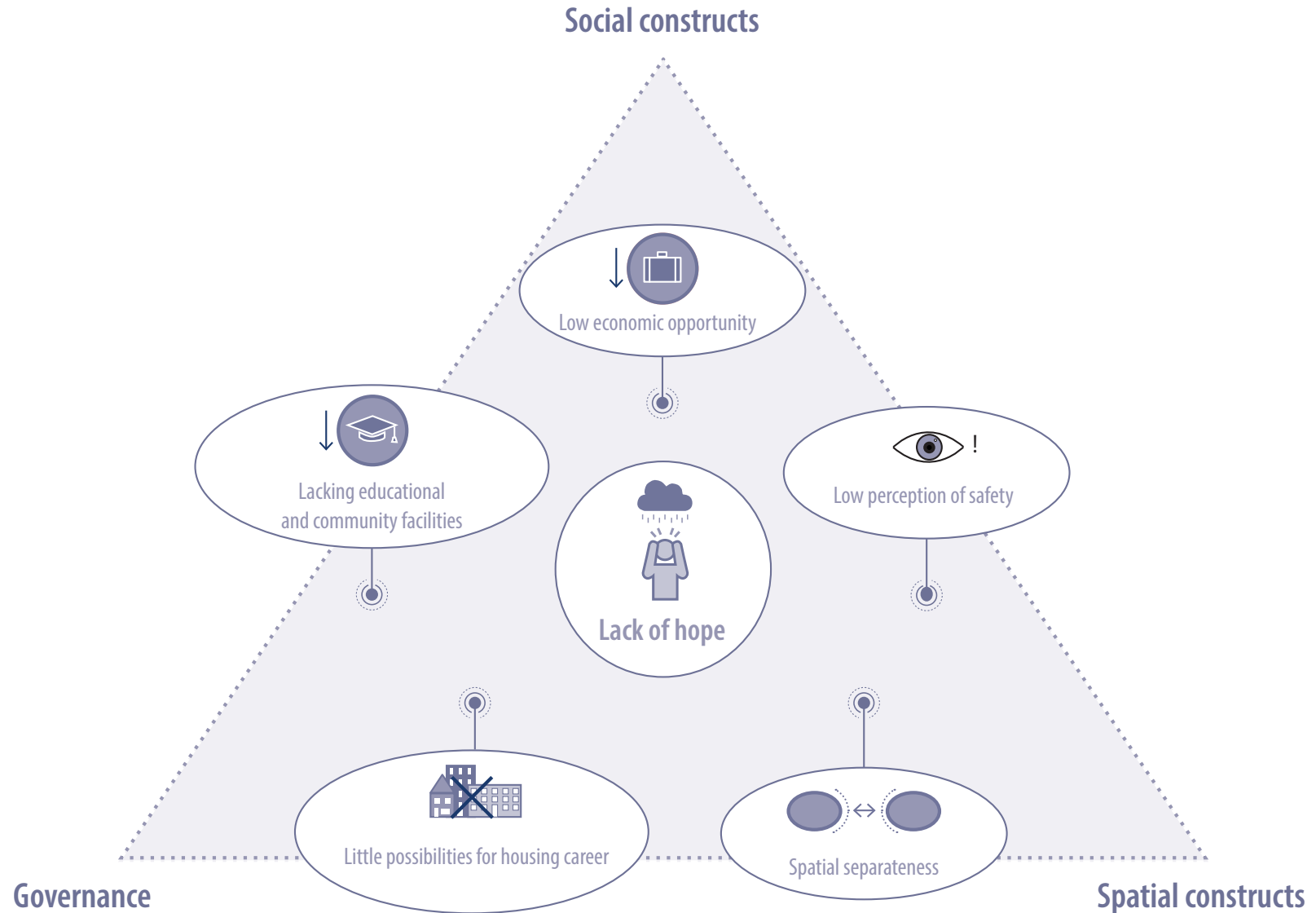


- Vulnerable areas
- Development areas
- Planned tunnel
- Metro line
- Metro line planned expansion
- District borders
- Municipal borders

Source: Image by author, Data from OpenData Stockholm (2018)

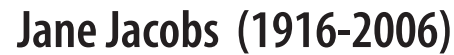
Core issues

Accumulation of welfare problems



Source: Image by author

Design theory



1. 'The district must serve **more than one primary function**, preferably more than two. They must insure the presence of people at different schedules and are in the place for different purposes';
2. '**Blocks must be short**. Streets and opportunities to turn corners must be frequent';
3. 'Districts must **mingle buildings that vary in age and condition**, including a good proportion of old ones. Mingling must be fairly close-grained;
4. 'There must be a **sufficiently dense concentration of people**, for whatever purpose they may be there. This includes dense concentration for people who are there out of residence.'



Case site

Järvafältet area



Source: Bing Maps

Strategy testing

Current situation

Phase 1 - Preparation



LEGEND ↑N

- Nearby centralities
- Patches
- Current metro
- Planned metro
- Green corridor
- Commercial terrain
- Tunnel
- Municipal boundaries

Source: Image by author, background from Bing Maps

Source: Image by author, b. by Bing Maps

Strategy testing

Which areas lack amenities?

Attraction reach

Non-motorised network
800 m walking distance

Phase 1 - Preparation



Husby

Hjulsta

LEGEND ↑N
High reach

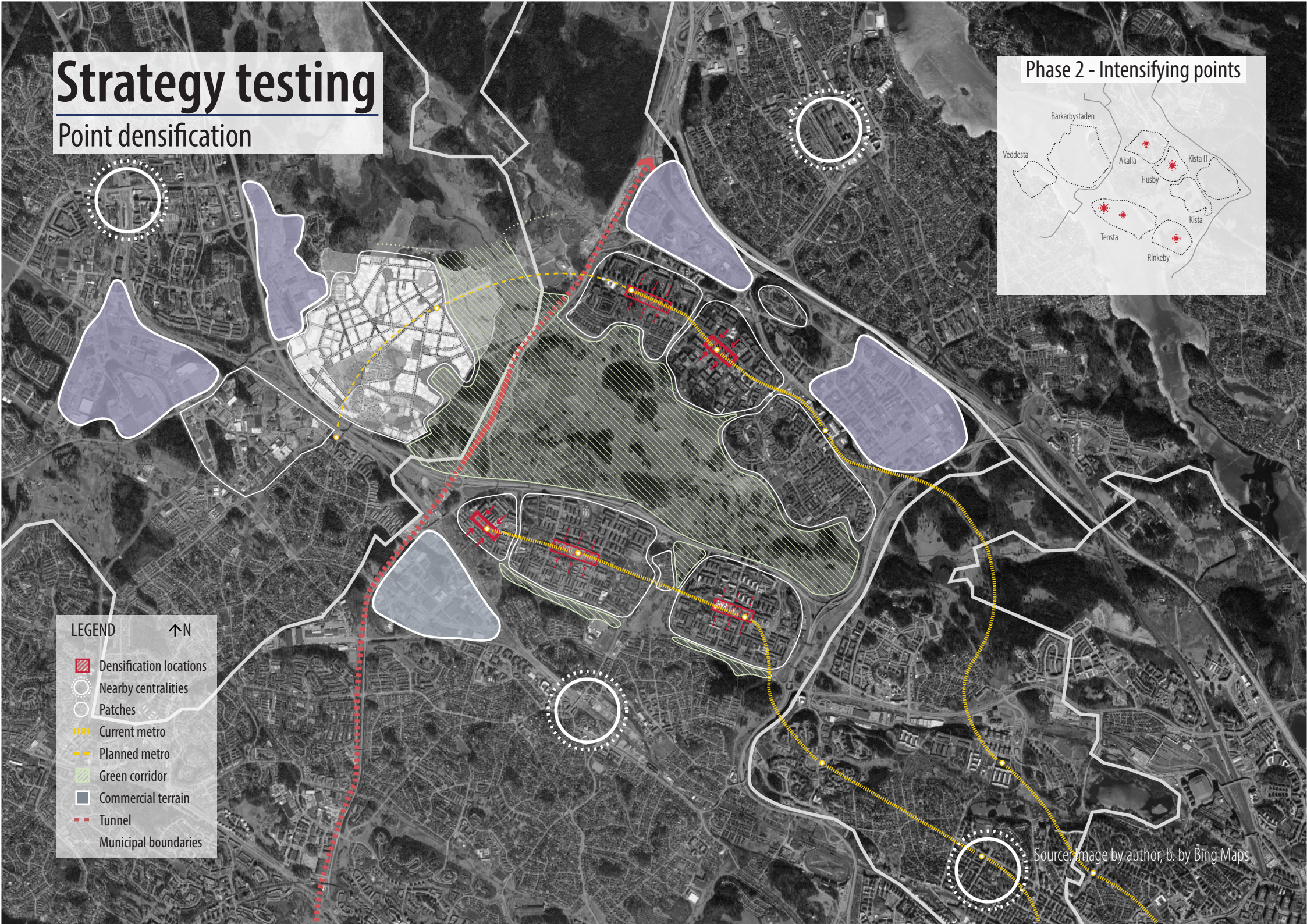


No reach

Source: data from Berghauser Pont, Stavroulaki & Marcus (2019)

Strategy testing

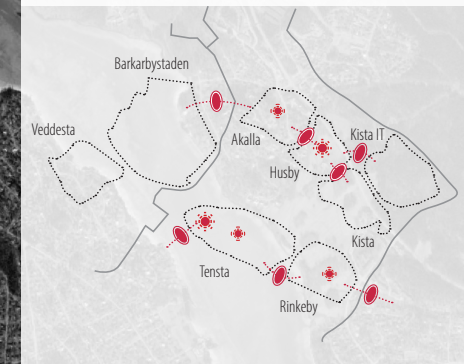
Point densification



Strategy testing

In-Between densification

Phase 3 - In-between densification



LEGEND ↑N

- Densification locations
- Nearby centralities
- Patches
- Current metro
- Planned metro
- Green corridor
- Commercial terrain
- Tunnel
- Municipal boundaries

Source: image by author, b. by Bing Maps

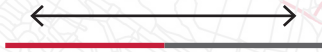
Strategy testing

Which streets have most potential?

Angular integration

Non-motorised network
1500 m walking distance

LEGEND ↑N
(10%) High int.

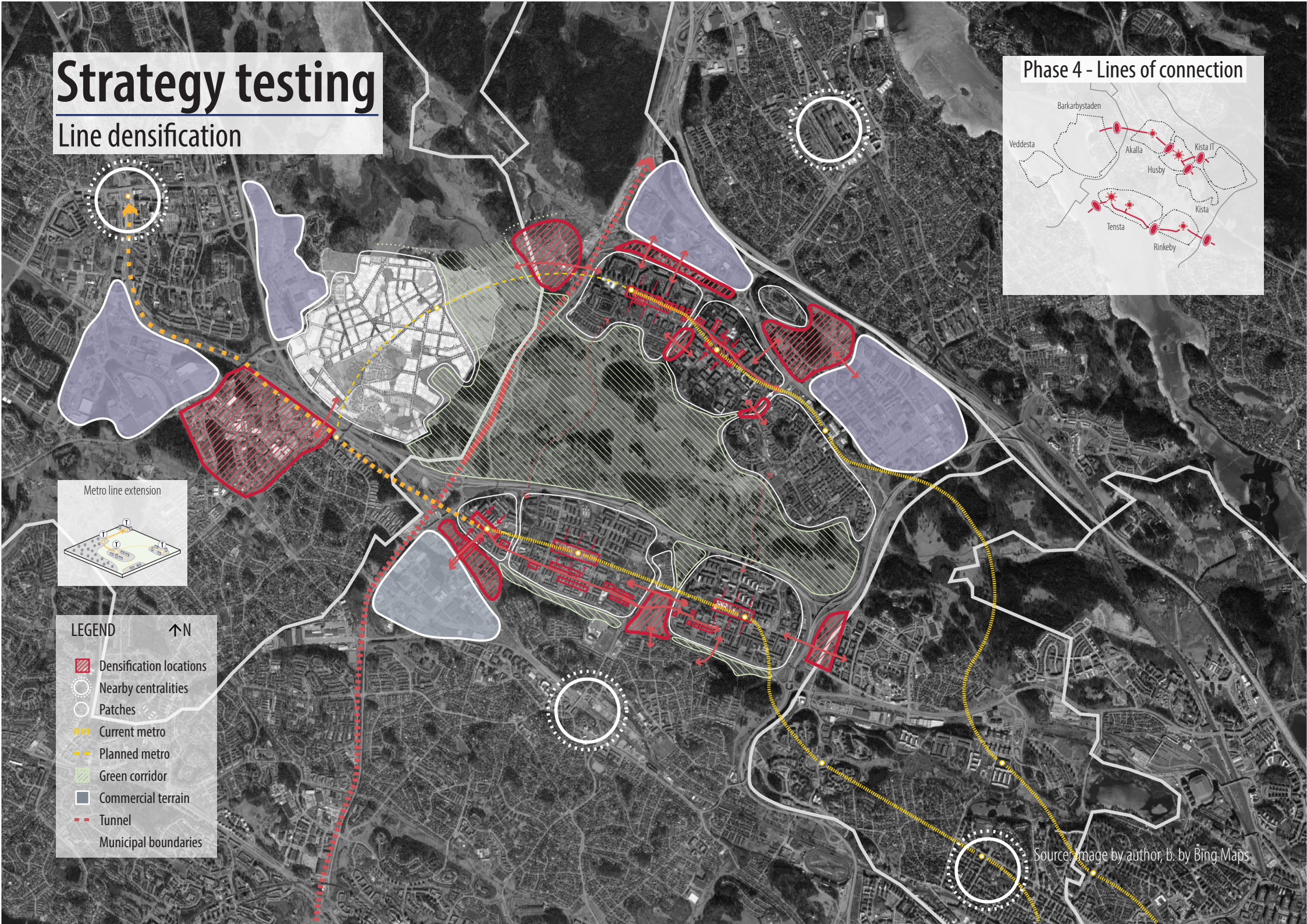


Low int.

Source: data from Berghauser Pont, Stavroulaki & Marcus (2019)

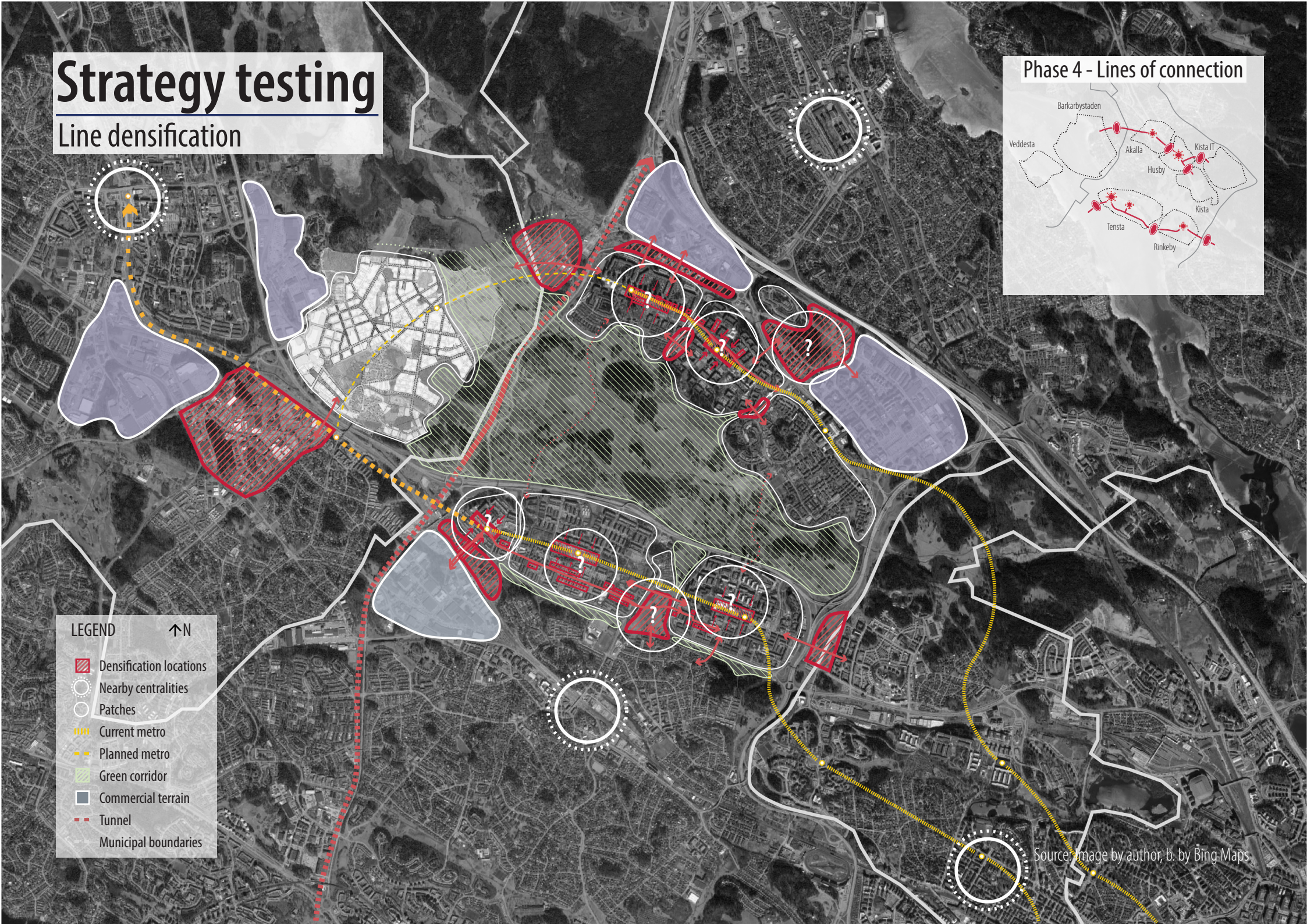
Strategy testing

Line densification

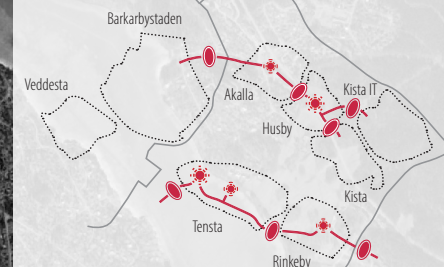


Strategy testing

Line densification



Phase 4 - Lines of connection



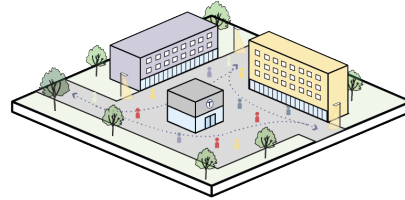
Source: image by author, b. by Bing Maps

Concept spaces

Local scale approach

Centralities

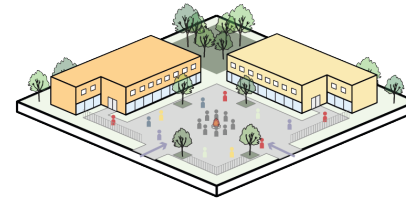
Spaces of encounter



The areas around metro stations that host public services and shops, located in local centres

Community functions

Spaces of gathering

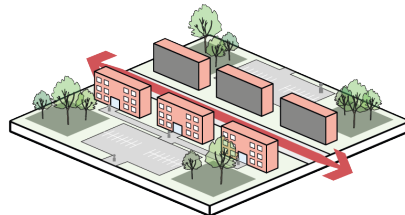


The environment in and around educational facilities, connection with public space and the pedestrian network

Description

Pedestrian routes

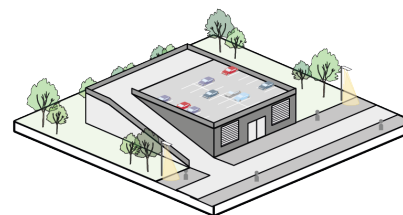
Spaces of movement



Long stretched unconstituted pedestrian routes which cross car arteries with bridges

Parking garages

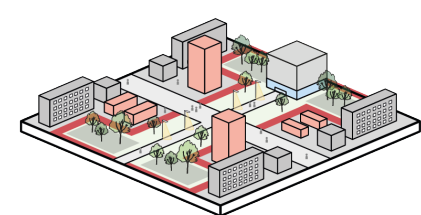
Spaces of stasis



Semi-heighted parking garages serving local residents, ground floor without public function

In-Between areas

Spaces of transition



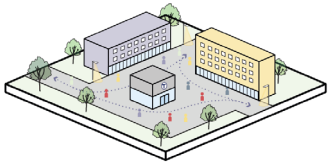
Areas in between neighbourhoods without clear function or purpose, mostly deserted grasslands

Description

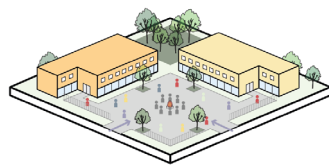
Source: Images by author

Concept spaces

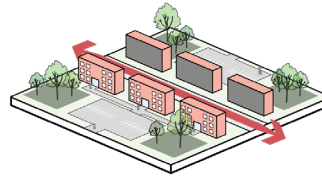
Local scale approach



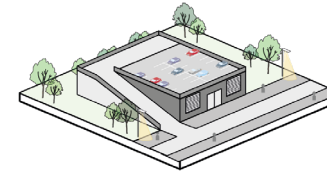
1. Centralities



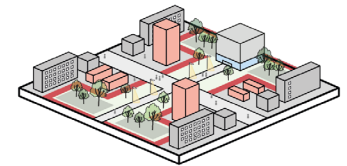
2. Community spaces



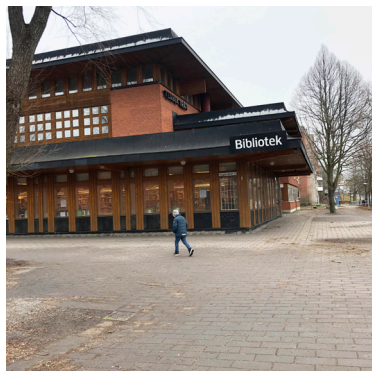
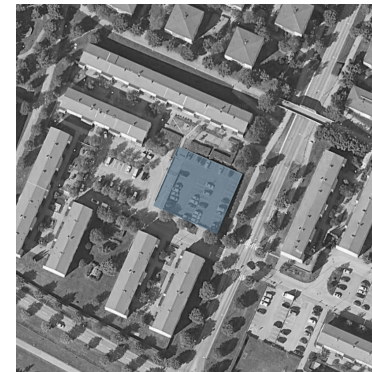
3. Pedestrian routes



4. Parking garages



5. In-Between Areas



Source: Images by author or Google streetview

Design sites

Vulnerable areas

LEGEND



- Proposed metro addition
- Metro station
- In-between area
- Parking garages
- Shops
- Community spaces
- Schools
- Sporting facilities



Pedestrian route



Parking garage



Community spaces



Centrality

1. Tensta centrality

2. Spånga cricket ground

3. Husby Norgegatan



In between-area

Source: Image by author, background Bing Maps

Design sites

Vulnerable areas

LEGEND



- Proposed metro addition
- Metro station
- In-between area
- Parking garages
- Shops
- Community spaces
- Schools
- Sporting facilities



Pedestrian route



Parking garage



Community spaces



Centrality

1. Tensta centrality

2. Spånga cricket ground

3. Husby Norgegatan

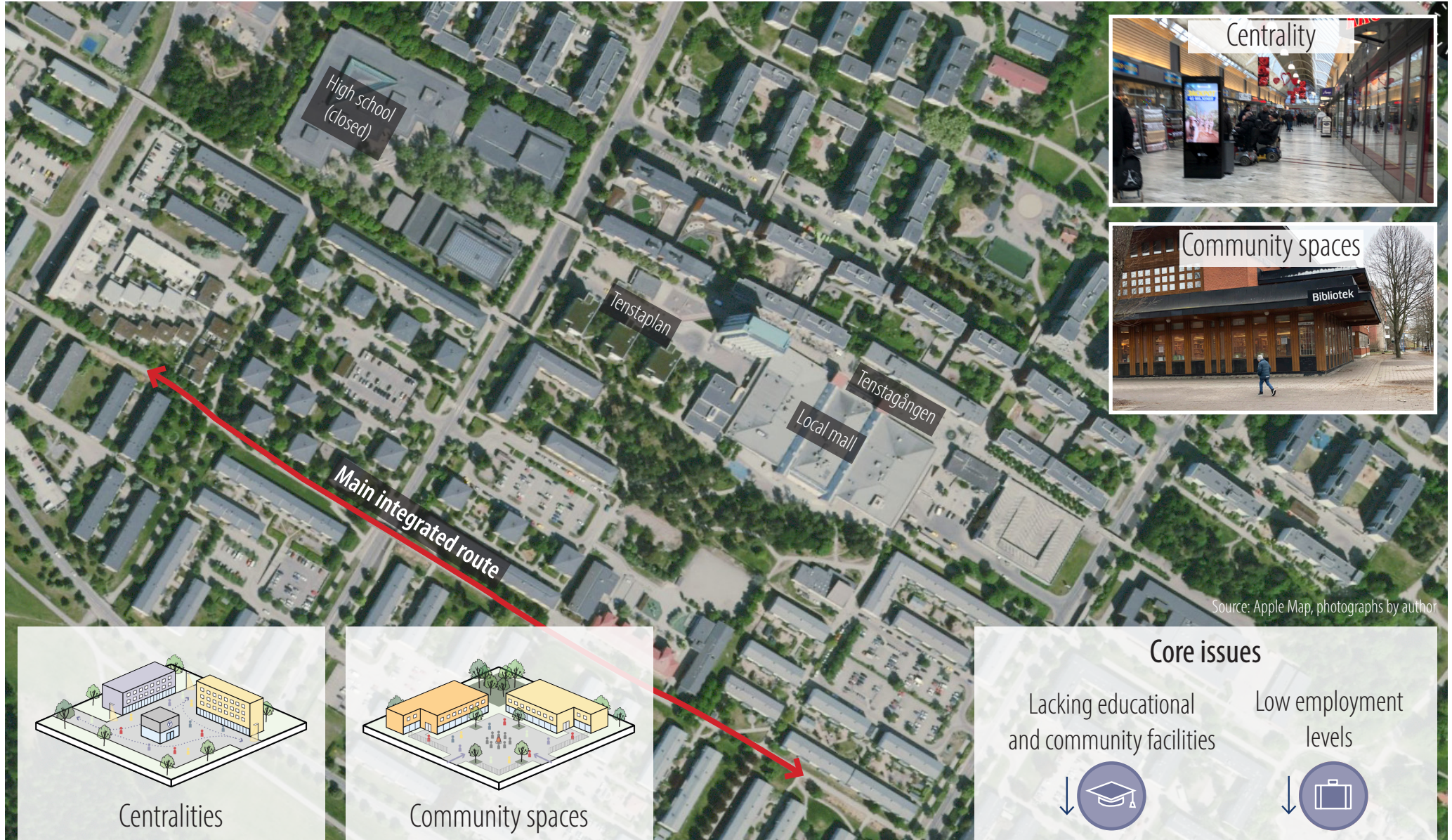


In between-area

Source: Image by author, background Bing Maps

Case site - Tensta centrality

Location



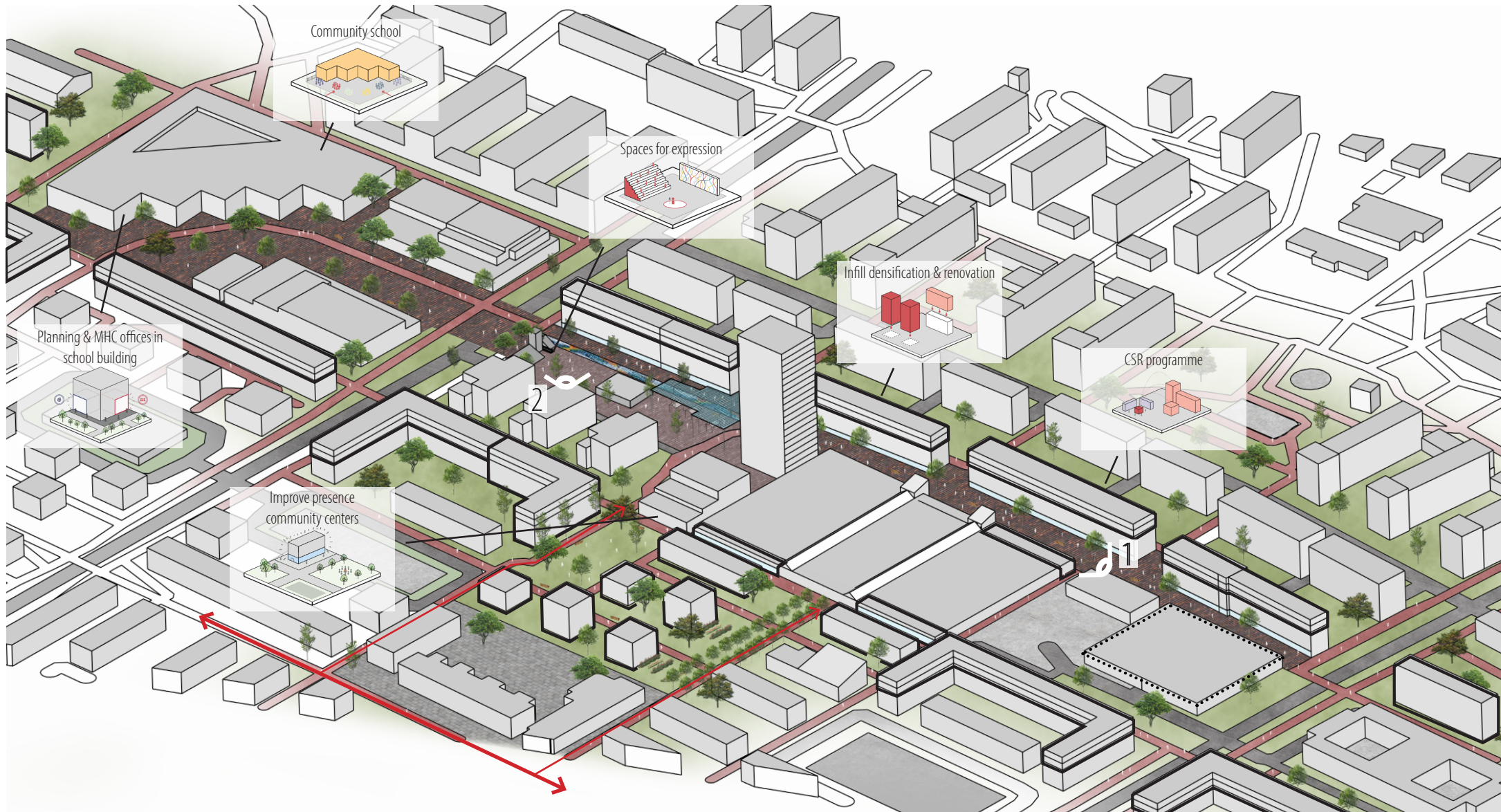
Case site - Tensta centrality

Location



Case site - Tensta centrality

Shaping better conditions for economic opportunity



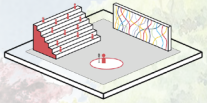
Source: Images by author

Case site - Tensta centrality

Shaping better conditions for economic opportunity

2 Tenstaplan as community space

Spaces for expression



Source: Images by author

Design sites

Vulnerable areas

LEGEND



- Proposed metro addition
- Metro station
- In-between area
- Parking garages
- Shops
- Community spaces
- Schools
- Sporting facilities



Pedestrian route



Parking garage



Community spaces



Centrality

1. Tensta centrality

2. Spånga cricket ground

3. Husby Norgegatan

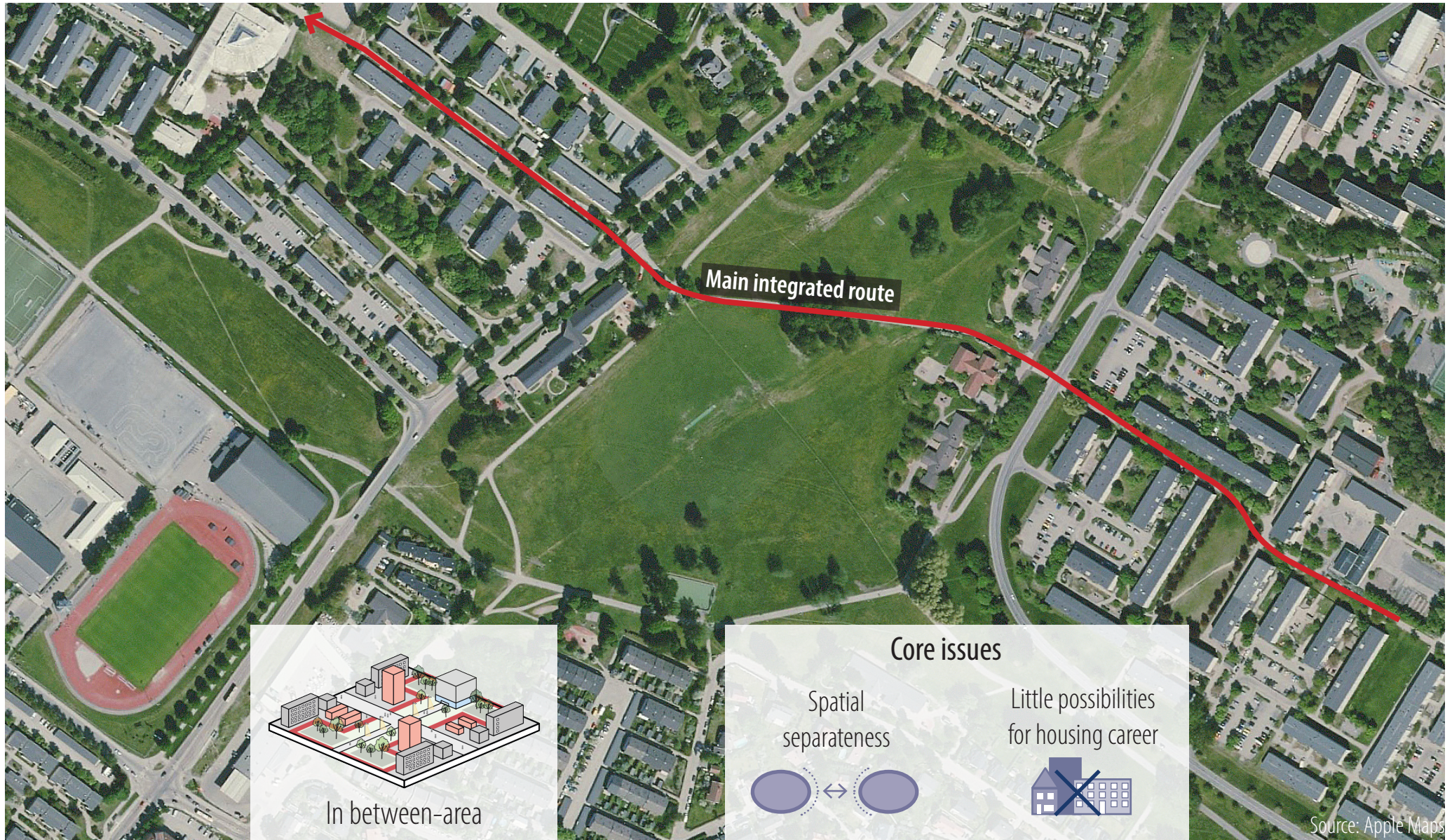


In between-area

Source: Image by author, background Bing Maps

Case site - Spånga cricket ground

Location



Case site - Spånga cricket ground

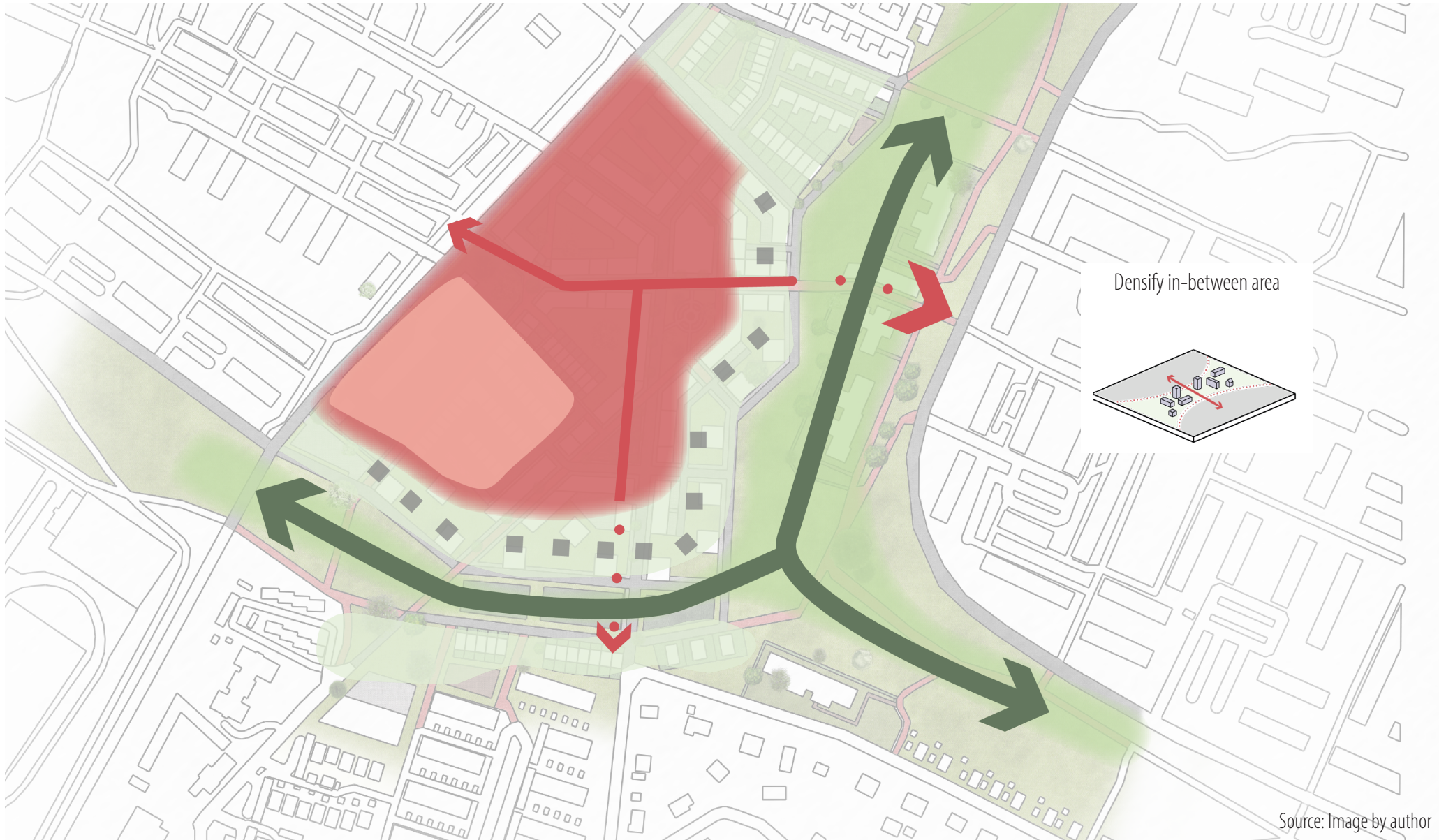
Location



Source: Image by author

Case site - Spånga cricket ground

Continuing the landscape



Source: Image by author

Case site - Spånga cricket ground

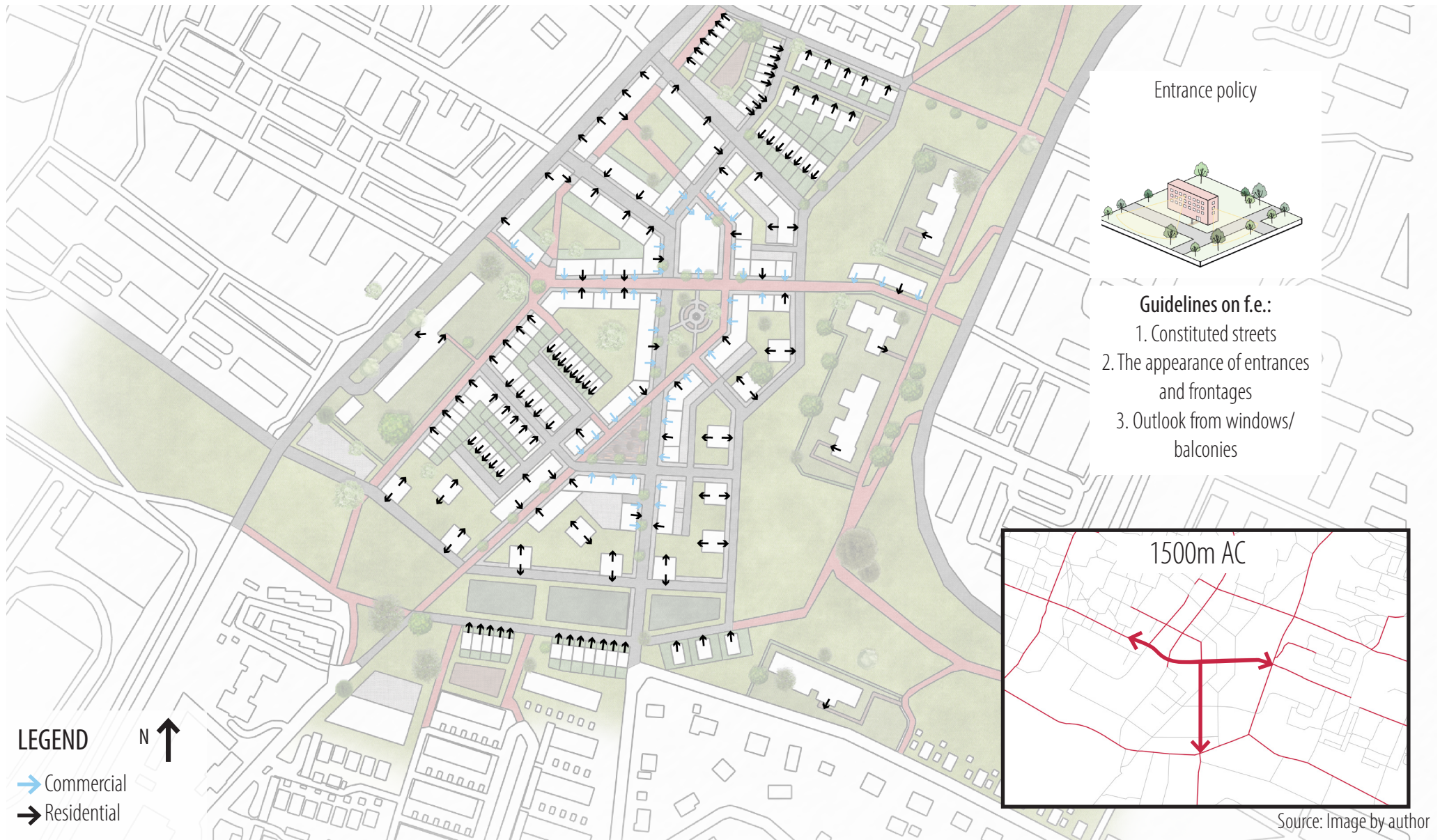
Activity along main integrated axis



Source: Image by author

Case site - Spånga cricket ground

Constituted streets



Source: Image by author

Case site - Spånga cricket ground

Diverse living environments



Source: Images by author

Case site - Spånga cricket ground

Diverse living environments



Source: Images by author

Case site - Spånga cricket ground

Diverse living environments

2 Continuous landscape with main route 



Source: Images by author

Design sites

Vulnerable areas

LEGEND



- Proposed metro addition
- Metro station
- In-between area
- Parking garages
- Shops
- Community spaces
- Schools
- Sporting facilities



Pedestrian route



Parking garage



Community spaces



Centrality

1. Tensta centrality

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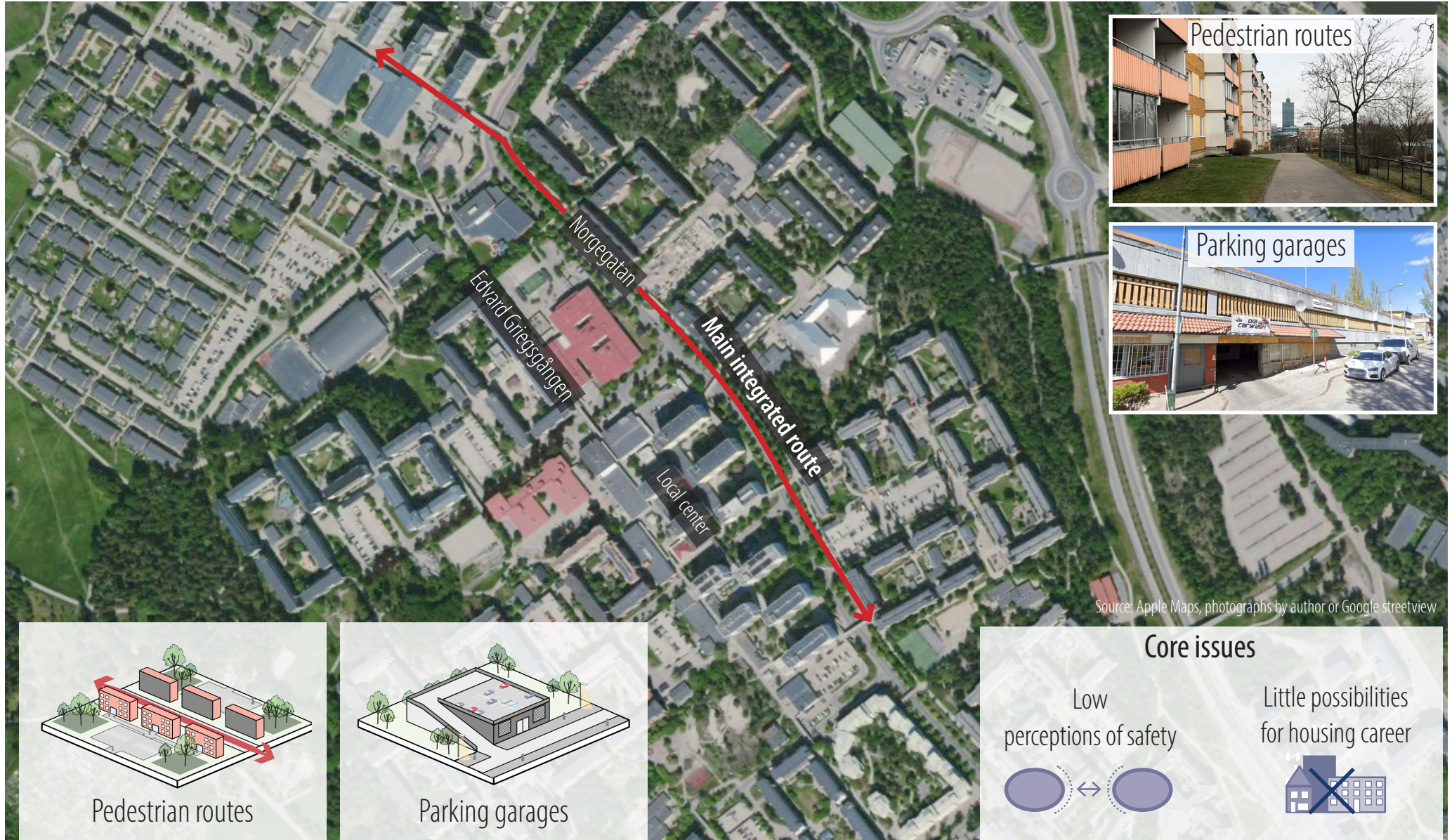


In between-area

Source: Images by author, background Bing Maps

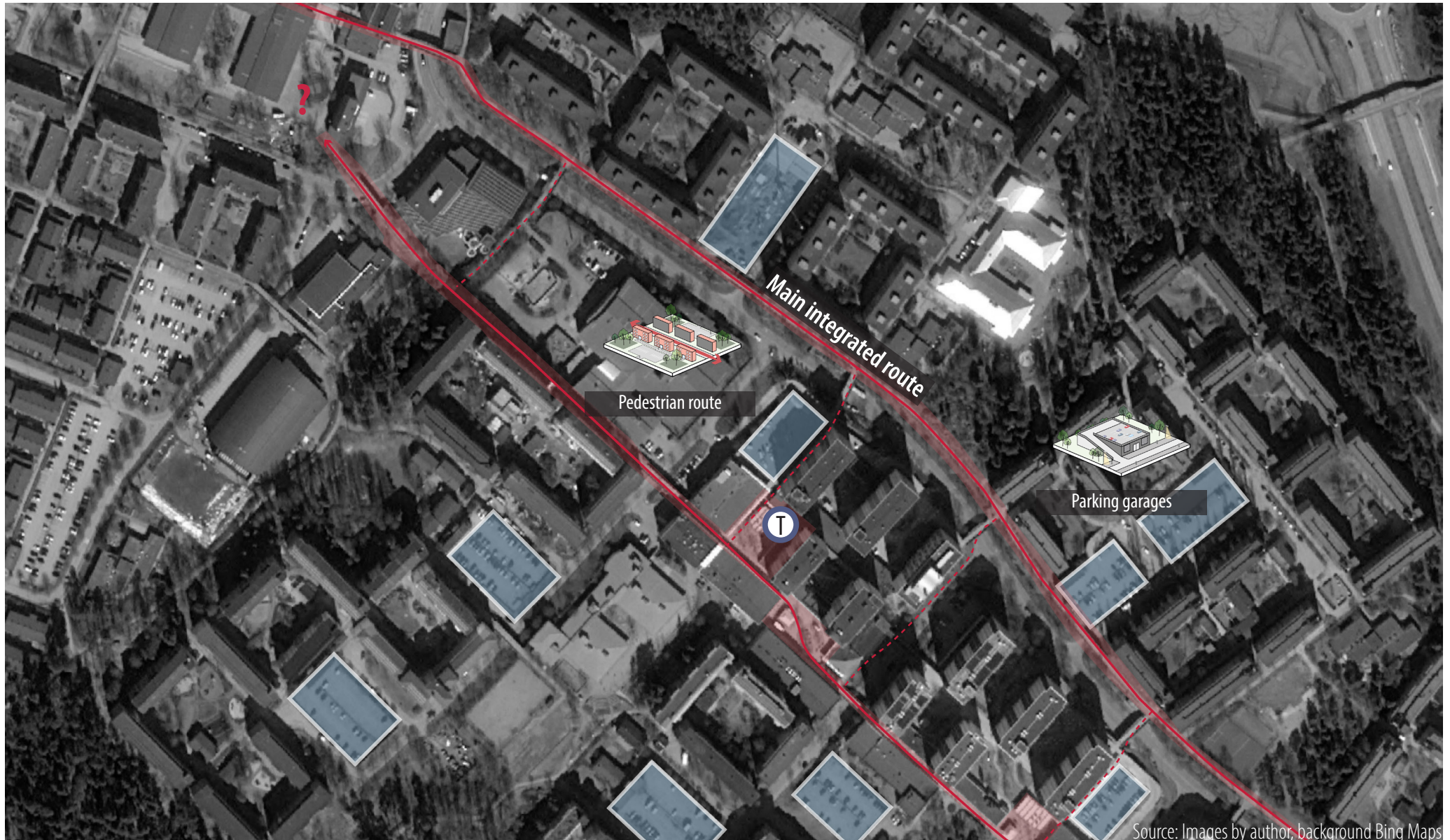
Case site - Husby Norgegatan

Location



Case site - Husby Norgegatan

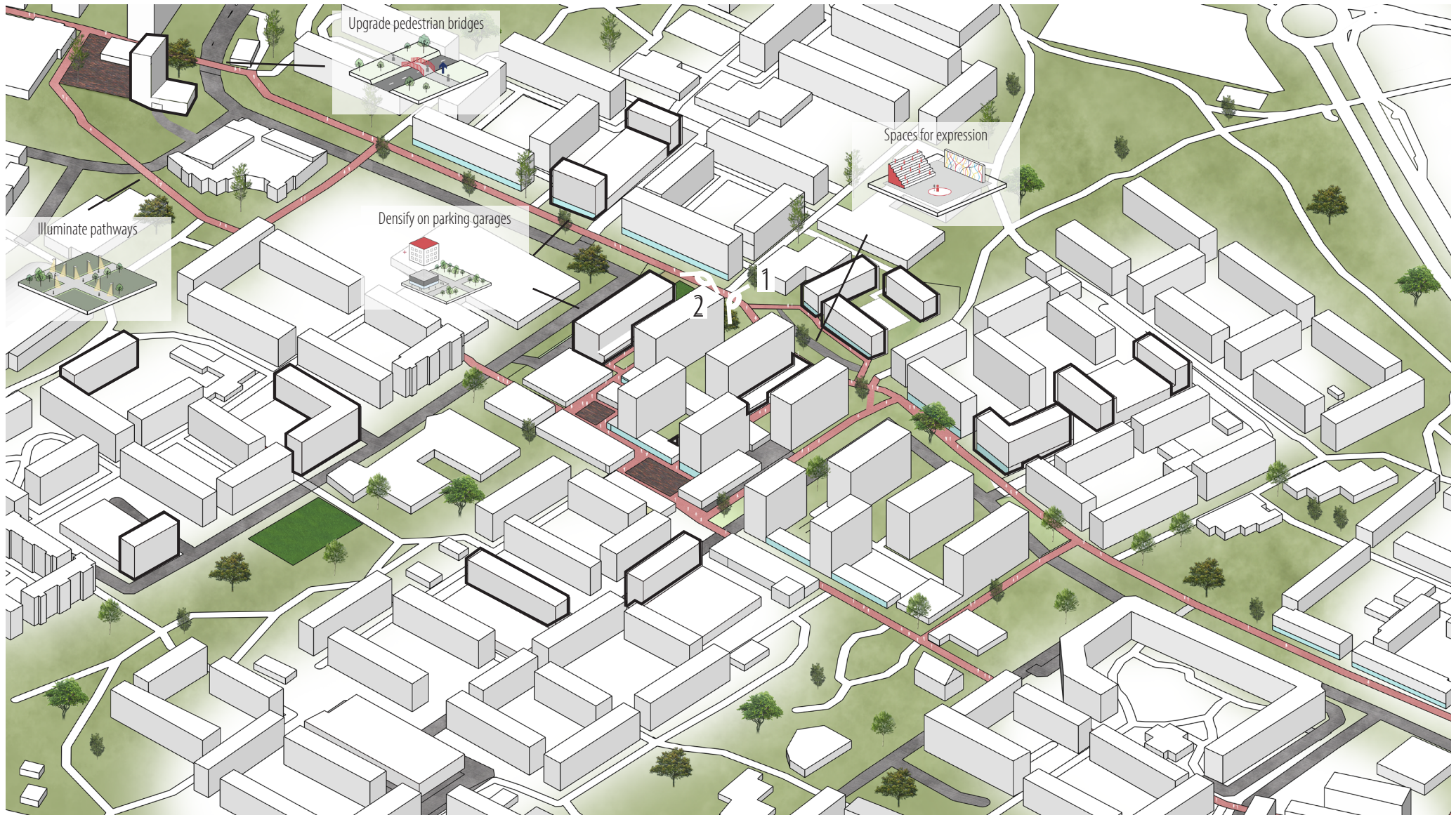
Location



Source: Images by author, background Bing Maps

Case site - Husby Norgegatan

Safe and attractive routes with destination quality



Source: Images by author

Case site - Husby Norgegatan

Safe and attractive routes with destination quality

Norgegatan crossover park with open-air cinema

1 Norgegatan crossover park with open-air cinema



Source: Images by author

Stakeholder engagement

Case site - Spånga cricket ground

Inform ○



Convince →



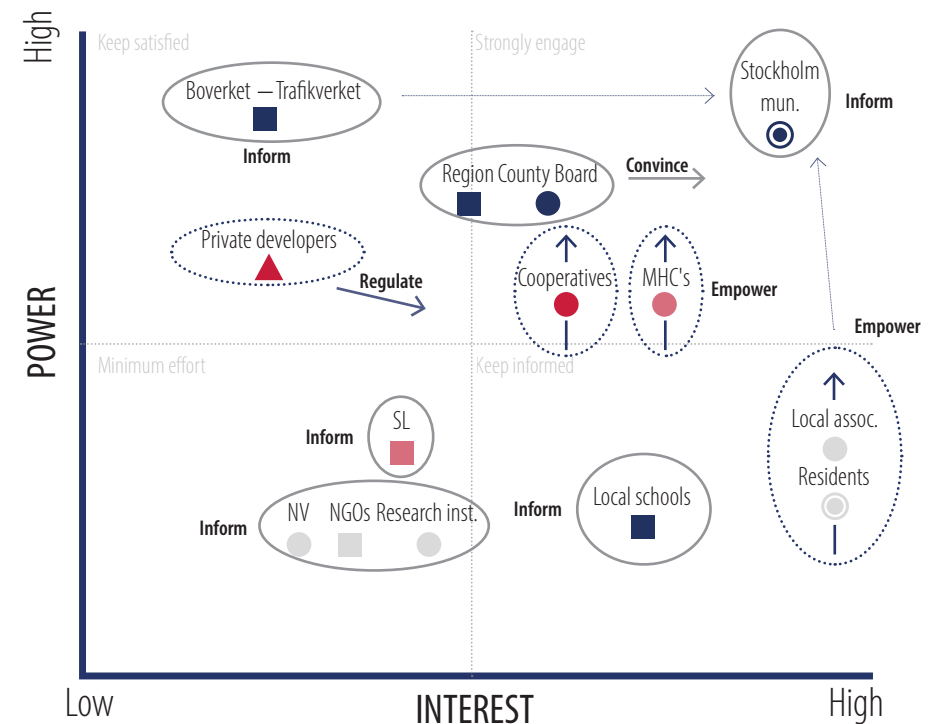
Empower ↑



Regulate →



Case site - Spånga cricket ground



LEGEND

Sectors

- Public sector
- Semi-public sector
- Private sector
- Civil sector

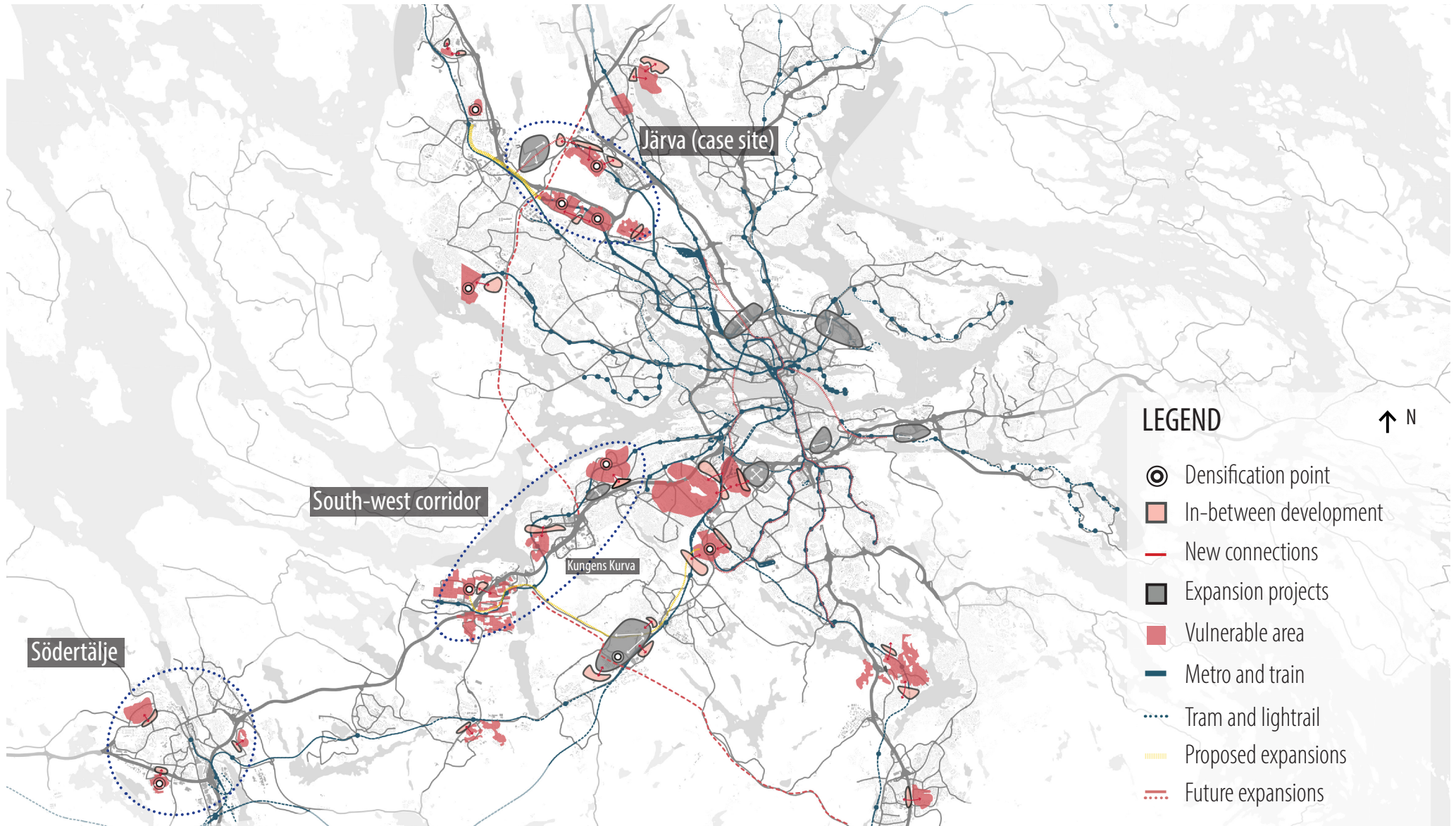
Types

- Lead stakeholder
- Supporting stakeholder
- Neutral stakeholder
- Adversal stakeholder

Source: Images by author, logo's by respective entities

Streamlining the approach

Transferability to other areas



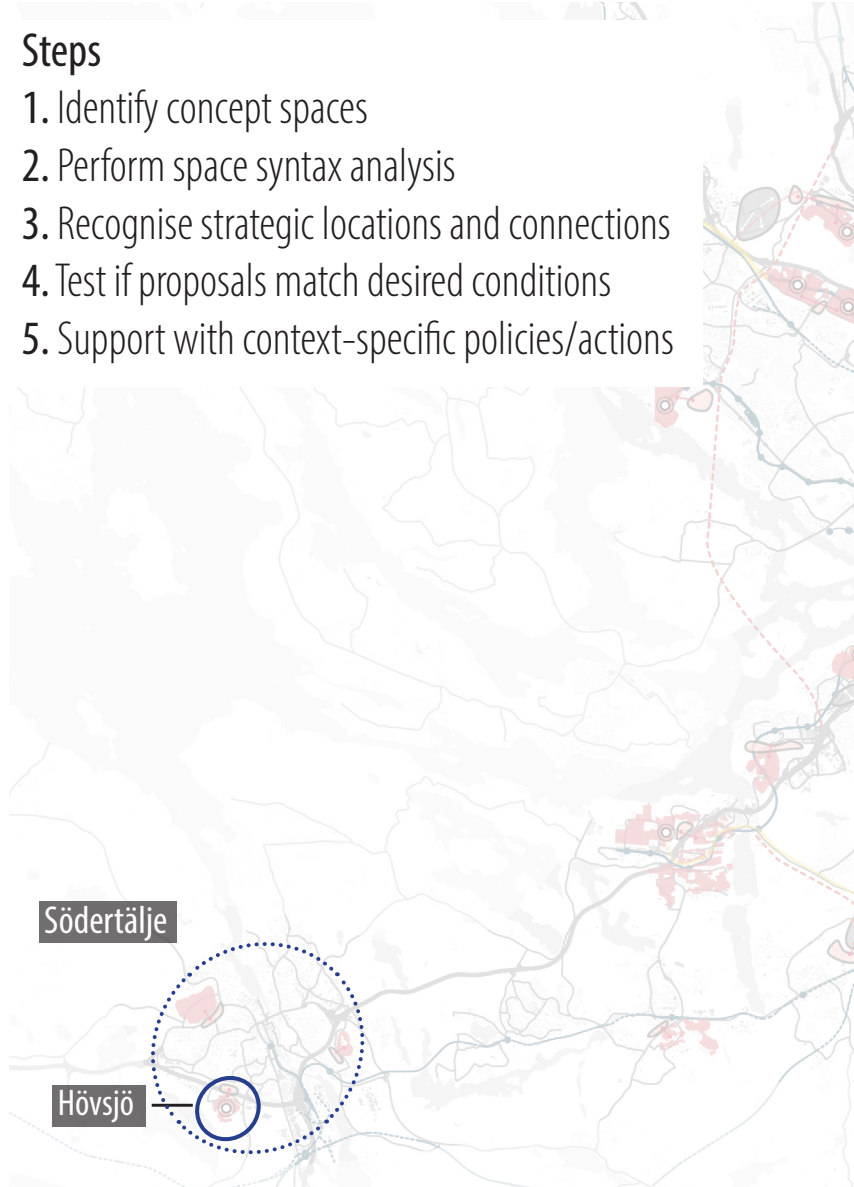
Source: Images by author

Streamlining the approach

Transferability to other areas

Steps

1. Identify concept spaces
2. Perform space syntax analysis
3. Recognise strategic locations and connections
4. Test if proposals match desired conditions
5. Support with context-specific policies/actions



Source: Images by author, background Bing maps

Conclusions

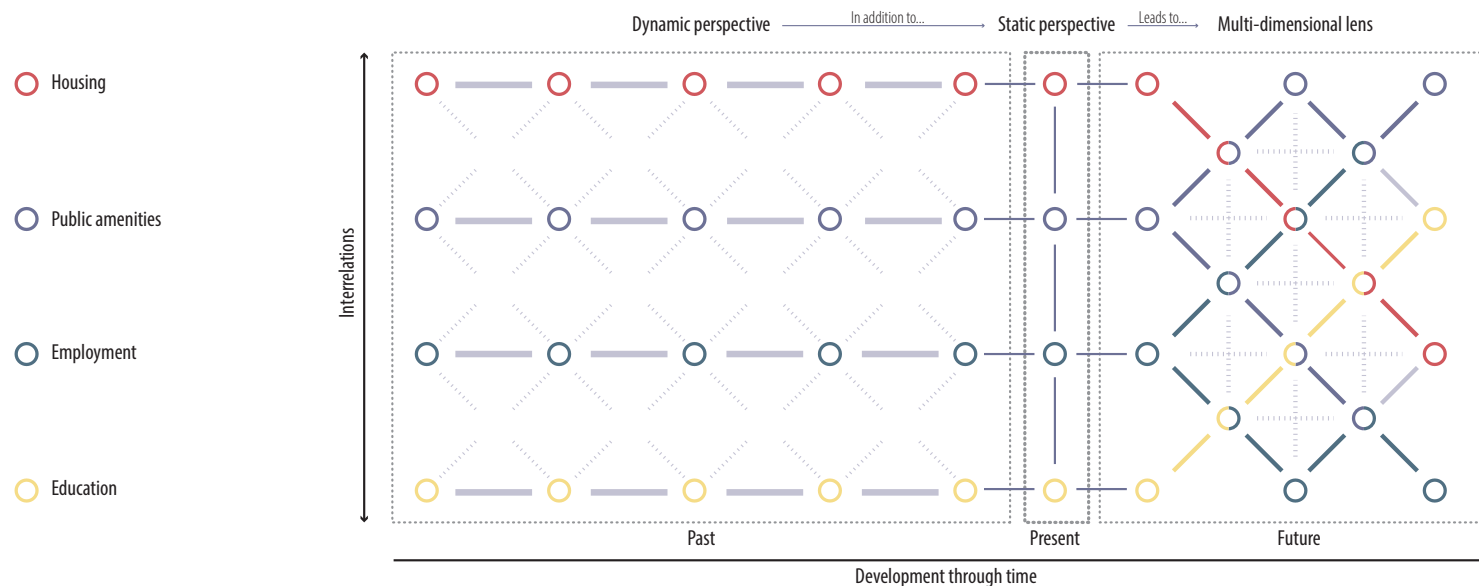
Key takeaways

How to understand socio-spatial segregation?

- A multi-dimensional lens with a dynamic and static perspective
- A product of a socio-cultural process through time – not as a symptom model

How to reduce it?

- A holistic, multi-scalar approach with a long-term aim
- Improve knowledge consolidation and distribution
- Reform planning instruments that allow for social value implementation and regulation
- Shaping conditions that allow people to make better choices



Conclusions

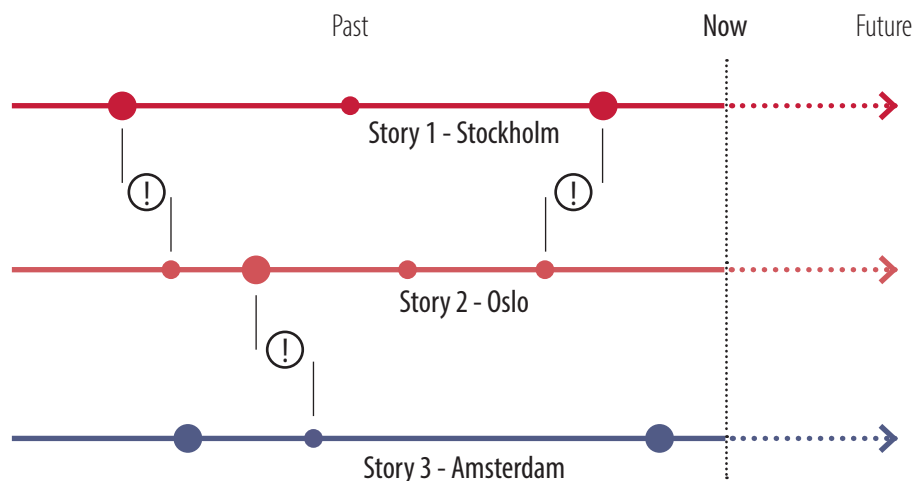
Key takeaways

New question:

- How can we use these lessons to help increase knowledge on segregation in a wider European context?

Experiment with:

- Contextual, narrative-based comparison



Expected ranking and indicator score:

1. London - 16 (most segregated)
2. Riga - 15
3. Madrid - 14
4. Vilnius - 14
5. Milan - 13
6. Tallinn - 13
7. Amsterdam - 12
8. Athens - 11
9. Budapest - 11
10. Oslo - 11
- 11. Stockholm - 11**
12. Prague - 9
13. Vienna - 9 (least segregated)

Actual score:

1. Madrid ↑ 2
2. Milan ↑ 3
3. Tallinn ↑ 3
4. London ↓ 3
- 5. Stockholm ↑ 6**
6. Vienna ↑ 8
7. Athens ↑ 1
8. Amsterdam ↓ 1
9. Budapest — 0
10. Riga ↓ 8
11. Vilnius ↓ 7
12. Prague — 0
13. Oslo ↓ 3

Source: Image by author, data by Tammaru et al (2015)

Thank you!

