Graduation Plan: All tracks

Submit your Graduation Plan to the Board of Examiners ([Examencommissie-BK@tudelft.nl](mailto:Examencommissie-BK@tudelft.nl)), Mentors and Delegate of the Board of Examiners one week before P2 at the latest.

The graduation plan consists of at least the following data/segments:

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<th><strong>Personal information</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Name</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Student number</strong></td>
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| **Teachers / tutors** | Gerdy Verschuure-Stuip  
Chair of Landscape Architecture  
Arie Romein  
Chair of Spatial Planning and Strategy |
| **Argumentation of choice of the studio** | A social research focused on people on a local scale fits within the History and Heritage group.  
Social transformations with drivers as globalization, rapid urbanization and migration are causes of the pluralistic society we have today. Within such a society, a diversity of people lives in close proximity of each other, with corresponding difficulties and opportunities. There is need for public space which is able to accommodate pluralism. |

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<th><strong>Graduation project</strong></th>
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| **Title of the graduation project** | Malmö: Mind the Gap  
Expanding without excluding |
| **Goal** |
| **Location:** | Malmö, Sweden |
| **The posed problem,** | Driving forces as globalization, urbanization and migration have had a huge impact on the city of Malmö over the last three decades. A major turning point in history was the transformation from a port city to the knowledge-economy city, with a strong environmental policy for sustainable planning and development.  
This resulted in flagship projects known all over the world which assumes they have chosen the right approach. However, at the same time, the city has faced an enormous growth and this growth has mainly benefited the already wealthier residents. Differences in living conditions have been increasing significantly between the groups that have best health and those with the worst. “The trend
of increased social inequalities is in direct conflict with the ambition of sustainable city development.” (CSSM, 2013)

Since 2007 the large scale development project in Hyllie is under construction in the Southwestern part of Malmö. This project seems to be an example of intensifying the urban segregation and Madureira and Baeten (2016) argue that the physical planning in this project pursue approaches that contribute to enhance the barriers in the city. It is designed for commercial activities at the regional scale and focuses on a desired future of wealth, consumption and an imported sense of belonging to a new age of the knowledge economy. With this planning approach it is unable to deal with the current socio-economic issues in the deprived neighbourhoods Holma-Kroksbäck, occurring adjacent to the new district.

This development in Hyllie exacerbates local issues of inequality and polarization close by in Holma-Kroksbäck. A growing gap between two opposite worlds (and groups) is being created next to each other, which has the tendency to lead to a more divided city and social problems in the future. There is a need to enhance the urban cohesion where heterogeneity and differences are tolerated. Public space is an essential part of urban cohesion, as a link between social and spatial cohesion. Everyone should be able to enter and participate in a collective experience, meaning that public spaces should be inclusive.

Main question: How and to what extent can urban design ensure inclusive public space in order to reduce segregation and difference between Holma/Kroksbäck and the large scale development in Hyllie, in Malmö?

Sub questions:
- How have urban policies resulting in large scale development projects influenced the socio-economic situation in Malmö over time?
- What are the physical consequences of the increased social economic and ethnic segregation over time?
- What is the progress in current planning and development of the municipality to reduce socio economic and ethnic segregation?
- Which planning and development measures can accommodate an urban environment for people from diverse social backgrounds?
- Which urban interventions contribute to a physical and social integration between the neighbourhoods Hyllie and Holma-Kroksbäck?
Design assignment in which these result. A network of public spaces between Holma-Kroksbäck and Hyllie. First, accessibility should be improved, as well as flexibility and openness. They should increase possibilities of encounters and exchange between different individuals or groups.

**Process**

**Method description**

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**Research question**

**Sub research questions**

**Dividing city**

**Segregated city**

**Inclusive city**

**Time**

1970-2010

2010-2017

2017-2020

**Scale**

City

District

Public space

**Theory paper**

Neoliberalisation of Malmö

**Research & Analysis**

**Methods**

Historical analysis

Social analysis

Spatial analysis

Empirical research

Comparative case study

**Design**

Challenges

Opportunities

Collective identity

Pluralism

Tolerance

Inclusive public space

Public domain

Neoliberalisation of policy

Labour market

Urban newcomers

Neoliberal planning

Large scale development projects

Social

Exclusion

Diversity

Public sphere

Social

Public space

Scale

Consumption

Spatial

Public domain
**Literature and general practical preference**


FLORIDA, R. (2003) *Cities and the Creative Class. City & Community 2:1, 3-19*


Online resources
**Reflection**

**Relevance**

**Ethical paragraph**

This report is questioning the way our cities are currently organizing growth. When cities are focussed on economic growth and to be environmentally conscious, it will eventually lead to issues of social equity. Sustainable development should have a holistic approach and work with all pillars of sustainability: economic, environmental and social.

It starts with the recognition of social inequalities. This is mostly reflected in peoples’ health, whereas for good health the most important factors are gainful employment and reasonable employment conditions. This goes back to the core of human rights, where people should be able to support oneself and have opportunities for development. Resources should be accessible for everyone. Those labelled as ‘strangers’ or ‘others’ face multiple disadvantages, often are these the ethnic minorities.

Social inequalities are already based in the production of our cities and are not the outcome of insufficient distribution of the urban wealth. Therefore, as urban planners and designers we have to be critical and ask ourselves crucial questions: who are we making our cities for and how do organize the urban space? Working towards the inclusive city, public spaces form a framework for encounter, collaboration and tolerance and where social cohesion and a sense of the commons may be enhanced. When recognizing the inequalities and knowing how we can reduce it, the only ethical option is to do so.

**Scientific relevance**

This report contributes to the academic fields by combining two different fields of study with each other, the field of urbanism and and the field of sociology. In cities, these two fields intertwine, with the urbanism field as the physical interaction of places while sociology reflects the human interaction. There are many more perspectives of looking at the city and a combination of two perspectives has advantages but also disadvantages.

Physical interaction in cities reflects the relations between the ‘built’ environment; buildings, places, landscapes. Cities are in a sense urban spaces which are linked to other spaces and have particular forms of physical, economic, social and institutional organisations (Beall, 1997). Power and space are related to each other and when cities grow, there will be more competition for space. The physical environment is where the human interaction takes place. Structures and patterns of space have impact on these interactions and the role of urban governance, planning and design is therefore to facilitate an environment for a diversity of people and participation. The human interaction is translated into societal characteristics, a diversity of social groups with cultural values and dynamics. As Beall (1997) says: “Woman and men, the elderly, children, teenagers, disabled people, racial, ethnic or religious minorities, refugees and newcomers, migrant workers the wealthy, people in poverty – all have contrasting needs and contributions to make and they experience and engage with the physical environment in different ways.”

Righard, Johansson & Salonen (2015) describe how a new urban questions have raised, due to globalization processes. Society changed over time, due to the restructured welfare state, economy and labour market. Urbanization, migration and social inequality are discussed and become part of the role and functioning of cities. In this sense, sociology and its expression in a social context, is worth to use with urban analysis. Salonen (2016) also mentions: "People’s circumstances need to be understood in terms of the ways things work in their environment. Neighbourhood development cannot be understood without placing it in context, where that context is the city or society as a whole.". He argues a need for socio-dynamic analyses of the
social transformation of cities where different internal and external aspects are interwoven with the urban fabric of the city.

Social relevance
This report contributes mainly to the local context of Malmö. Place specific the development of Hyllie glances over aspects of equity and integration while the city is facing problems of socio-economic and spatial segregation (Madureira & Baeten, 2016).

The report is focused on these specific districts with two different worlds next to each other. However, issues related to equity and integration within cities are relevant to more Western cities in the world. Globalization processes as we see them in Malmö are going on in many places. Especially in the Scandinavian countries where inequality has been increasing in the last three decades. As Richard et al (2015) states: “Migrants are typically overrepresented in the groups lagging behind, and the patterns of inequality tend to overlap with residential segregation in the cities. Moreover, in Scandinavian cities, as in many other countries, we also see social conflict and even violent unrest, as in 2008 in Rosengård in Malmö (..).”

The Commission of a Socially Sustainable Malmö is working on the trend of increased social inequalities. Holma-Kroksbäck is highlighted as one of the four focus areas (CSSM, 2013). This shows the importance and relevance of this research. Holma-Kroksbäck is a deprived area with a high unemployment rate, many foreign born people and regularly incidents related to violent unrest, see the news item on the right (figure XXX). Shootings and car fires are the result of these criminal actions and this influences people’s safety feeling in the public space. A webpage of the municipality describes the importance of inclusion in a diverse city (Malmo Stad, 2017) where two of the most important tasks of the municipality are to help people feel safe and ensure that they feel included and involved.

This report shows how the ongoing segregation in Malmö could be reduced by creating inclusive public space. This method could be applied in many other places which are challenged by neoliberal development with driving forces as globalization, urbanization and international migration.

**Time planning**

![Time planning diagram]

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CSSM: Commission for a Socially Sustainable Malmö
Malmo Stad: Municipality of Malmö
Malta Stad: City of Malmo