

there will always be
migration there will
always be migration

S O C I O - S P A T I A L

I N C L U S I O N there will
always be migration **&**

O C C U P A T I O N A L J U S T I C E

there will always be
migration there will
always be migration **I N**

T H E D A N I S H A S Y L U M S Y S T E M there

will always be migration

there will always be
migration there will

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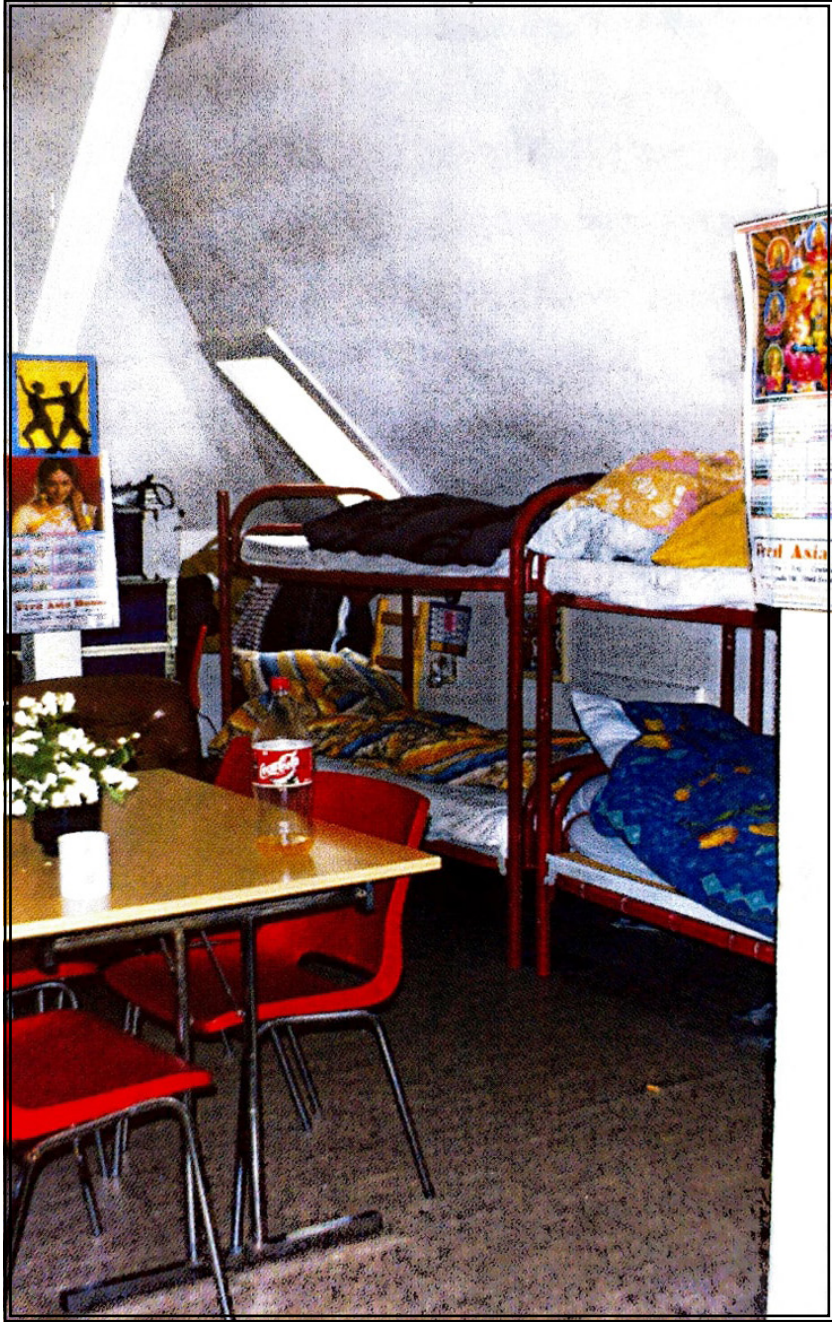
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Spring 2022

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Room at asylum
centre, Middelfart.
Photo credit: (Juhl,
2004, pp 39)



Coffee gathering
of artillerymen at
Sjælsmark Barracks,
1951. Today the
barracks function as
an asylum centre.
Photo credit: arkiv.dk
[16.02.2022]

This thesis project will investigate the future of **spatial planning for asylum seekers** in a Danish context.

The project is grounded in today's highly problematic **legal, social, and spatial divisions** between the newly arrived immigrants and the relatively established reality of the 'the common Dane'.

The intention is to productively work with the complex and nuanced aspects of the **static state of temporality** which today is present for many asylum seekers.

The project will explore **a new building typology for newcomers in a state of limbo** that stands in stark contrast to the typologies used today. By acknowledging the complexities of housing for asylum seekers the project will involve **immigration-relevant office programs and occupational aspects of retail, leisure, and social gatherings**. This new typology seeks to not only be a centralized machine in the city but also **emerge into its corresponding physical context**.

The main focus is on the **socio-spatial facets** and the occupational issues in the matter of **arrival urbanity** - exploring the potentials of architecture and urbanism to engage within these fields and the capacity of connecting to **technologic, economic, and political realities**.

1 (UDHR 14, 1948)

'Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.'¹

Forced migration:

If a person is required to migrate due to war, civil unrest, or persecution.²

2 (Morville, 2018)

Asylum Seeker:

When a forced migrant enters a host country - legal status while waiting to obtain refugee status.³

3 (DRC, 2022)

Refugee:

A person who has been granted a residence permit as a result of priorly being categorised as an asylum seeker.⁴

4 Ibid.

Process of seeking asylum:

Can take from a few months up to 10 years or more.⁵

5 (Bendixen, 2021)

Often described as being in a state of limbo, unable to plan their future, and with limited rights to occupations such as education and work.⁶

6 (Morville, 2018)

Social Inclusion:

The challenge of having to work towards inclusion in a society of which they have little or no prior knowledge while trying to construct a meaningful life and a different occupational identity under entirely new circumstances.⁷

7 Ibid.

Financial situation:

‘Financial support and accommodation for asylum seekers is available in Denmark, but this does not necessarily address the occupational or social needs of asylum seekers.’⁸

8 Ibid.

Geographical isolation:

‘In fact, it might even promote social isolation because the asylum centres are often placed in geographically isolated locations, which makes it hard for asylum seekers to take part in Danish society and to interact with Danes.’⁹

9 Ibid.

Inclusive occupation:

‘Studies show that there is still a lack of inclusive occupations within the surrounding society due to both legal restrictions and the geographic location of the centres. This makes the interaction between the asylum centres’ residents and the local environment difficult, and negatively affects inclusion.’¹⁰

10

Ibid.

Socio-spatiality:

How the built environment and social life that occupies it interact.

Approach

'Politicians, media, etc. often talk about the "refugees", but rarely with them.

Thus, 'refugees' remain an abstraction, a category.¹¹ 11 (Metropolis, 2020)

Such does the Danish art and performance group "metropolis" point to their urban space exhibition "100% Foreign?" - an exhibition traveling around Denmark from square to square in the period 2017-2020.

Categorization of human beings could be seen as an act of dehumanization, as an amplification of divisions between "us" and "them" in relation to societal issues.

How can the profession of architects interfere with such dynamics within the realm of immigration? Dynamics that often seems to be of political and socio-economic matter.¹² 12 (Pater, 2016)

To begin with, there is a need for the architect to react to the common discourses of handling forced migration. A so-called "refugee crisis" needs to be put in the context of a series of events, and not as temporary events that end over time.¹³

This created the responsive acts of the 'Ministry of Immigration and Integration' leading to the Danish asylum system, which is at the core of this diploma project.

13 There will always be (forced) migration - leading to the concerns of e.g. the future climate refugees due to climate change. (Weforum, 2021)



"Great Design":

years. All this time unable to work or go to school. No matter how well-designed a shelter is, refugees would rather live in a house and use the same infrastructure and opportunities as everyone else. The brief reduces the design question to the

Physical / Digital Barriers:

North. We can find the bunker in its physical form of the construction of gated communities, fortified UN compounds, and the deadly border walls between the EU in Mellila (Morocco) and Evros (Greece). But also in the barriers that are increasingly digital and invisible: biometric passports, VISAs, fingerprinting databases, network access, paywalls, trade barriers, and immigration policies.

Changing Imaginatives:

Designers should be aware their work does not end up being used to legitimise a state of permanent temporary living, deliberately created to prevent refugees from coming to Europe. They could instead imagine political or practical solutions that allow refugees the same rights as everyone else, so they have access to the same houses, education, services, and rights as we do. Otherwise designers are affirming the horrible reality of a growing global underclass of the stateless permanently living in shelters, not houses.

"Empathy" (for whom?):

narrative. Refugees are depicted as victims to raise feelings of empathy with the designer, who is considered to be outside the group of refugees.

Credit: (Pater, 2016)

The Danish attitude towards immigration was increasingly positive in the period 2002-2014¹⁴, but since 2015 the concepts of migration has increasingly had a negatively charged sense within politics & media coverage, leading to questions of the impacts of “refugee crises” being a crisis for the immigrants or the arrival country.¹⁵

14 (Rigsarkivet, 2016)

From this derives the approach towards a diploma project that seeks to:

- Question the concept of the current state of the Danish asylum centre in the matter of the role of the architect as a designer.

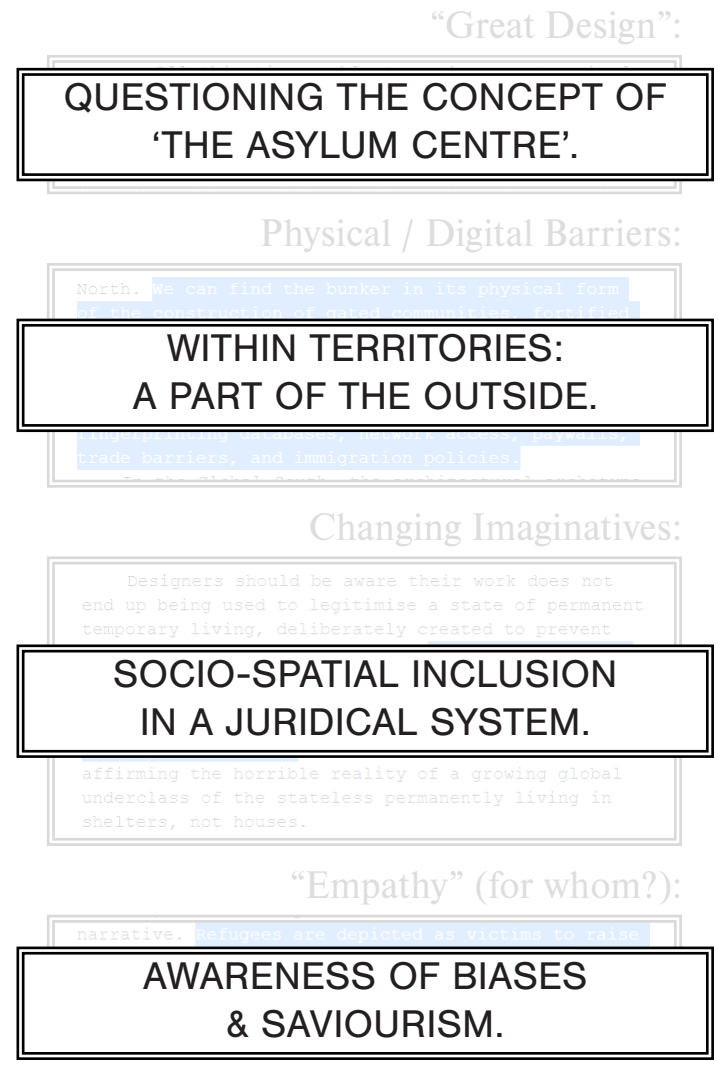
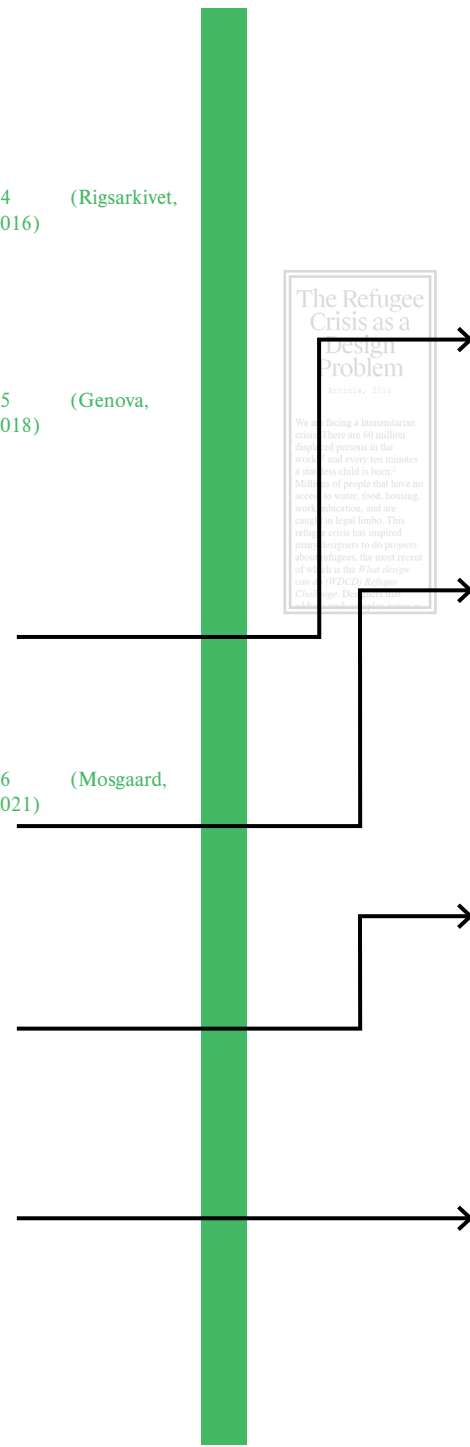
- Explore the possibilities of working within spaces/territories of exception¹⁶, that heavily affect the lives of asylum seekers in Denmark and how those territories overlap with ubiquitous physical and digital barriers.

15 (Genova, 2018)

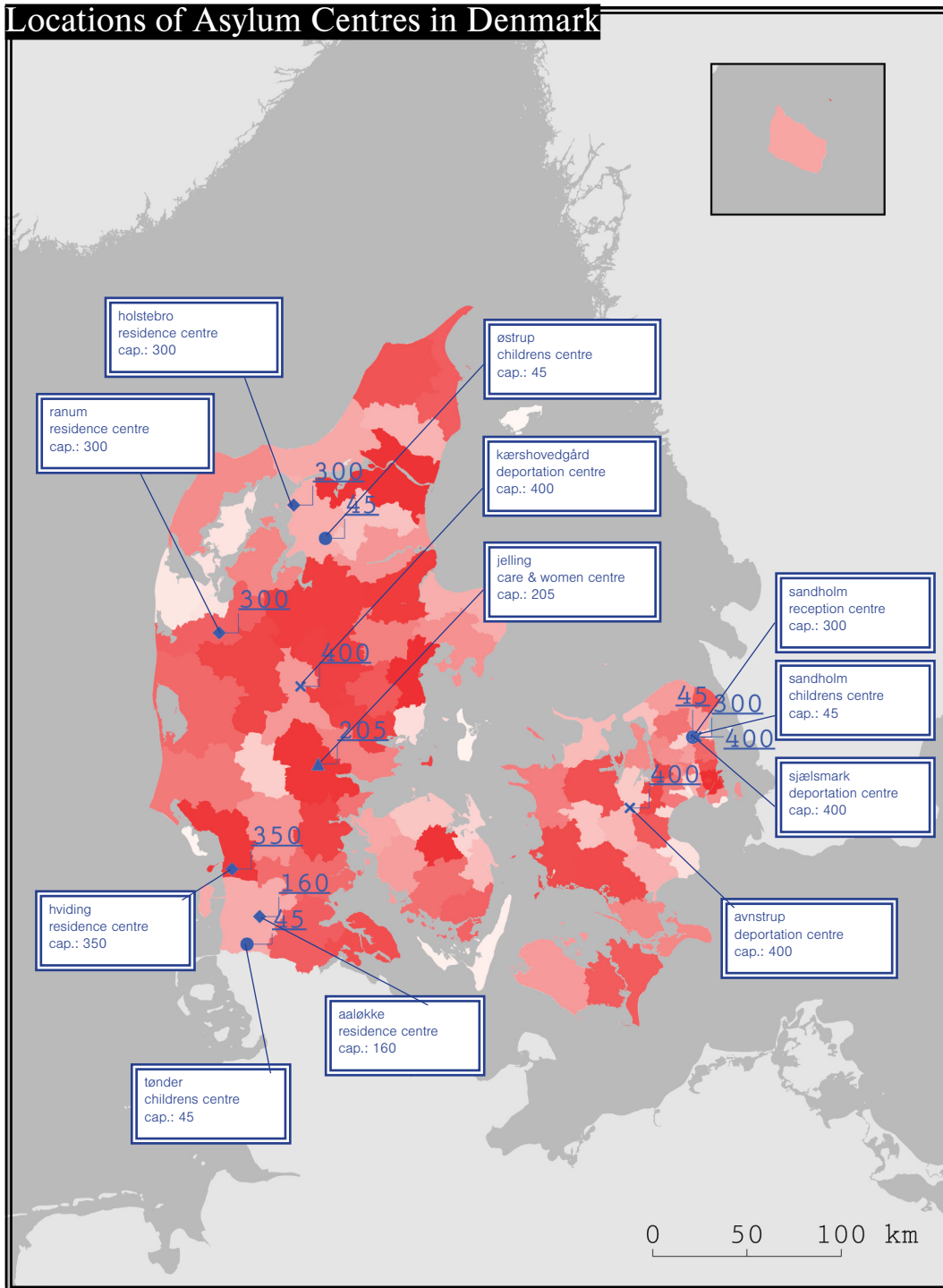
- To work around solutions of an approach for socio-spatial inclusion that points to changing imaginatives of equal juridical treatment regardless of citizenship.

16 (Mosgaard, 2021)

- Create awareness of for who and what a potential empathy is created towards circumstances of exception, and why the architect should interfere within the field of planning for immigration.



Locations of Asylum Centres in Denmark



“Looking at Danish asylum centres where the residents are under circumstances that are for temporary use, in this meaning the waiting position that usually is manifested through what looks like a military barrack. In this position, the refugee has no right of personal impact on spatial expansion - losing their agency over time. Furthermore, the things they are surrounded by are usually restricted to generic inventory/fixtures, which are pre-determined by institutionalized management.

As a space of exception, being excepted from both departure and arrival societal contexts, being outside of juridical order, the impact of biopower is seen as spaces without a determinable future. As a result of the future being moved/displaced repeatedly between one building after the other that are abandoned structures of previous businesses or institutions.¹⁷

17 (Vitus and Smith Nielsen, 2011, pp 26)

Is this creating a present symbolic value of exclusion from both established communities in Denmark as well as the results, which could be seen as failures, of western modern urbanization?”¹⁸

18 (Mosgaard, 2021)

Sketch of movement across Denmark between asylum centres.
Credit: By author.

Disconnected Structures: Today's Asylum Centres

The criticism towards planning of asylum centres in Denmark is typically around the geographically disconnected conditions.¹⁹

19 (Osaland, 2018)

Especially in the early stages of the individual's case handling, where you as an asylum seeker is housed in the reception centre, 'Sandholm'.

As a huge complex in old military barracks right next to current military playgrounds in use today this reception centre is located far away from surrounding local communities of urban character.

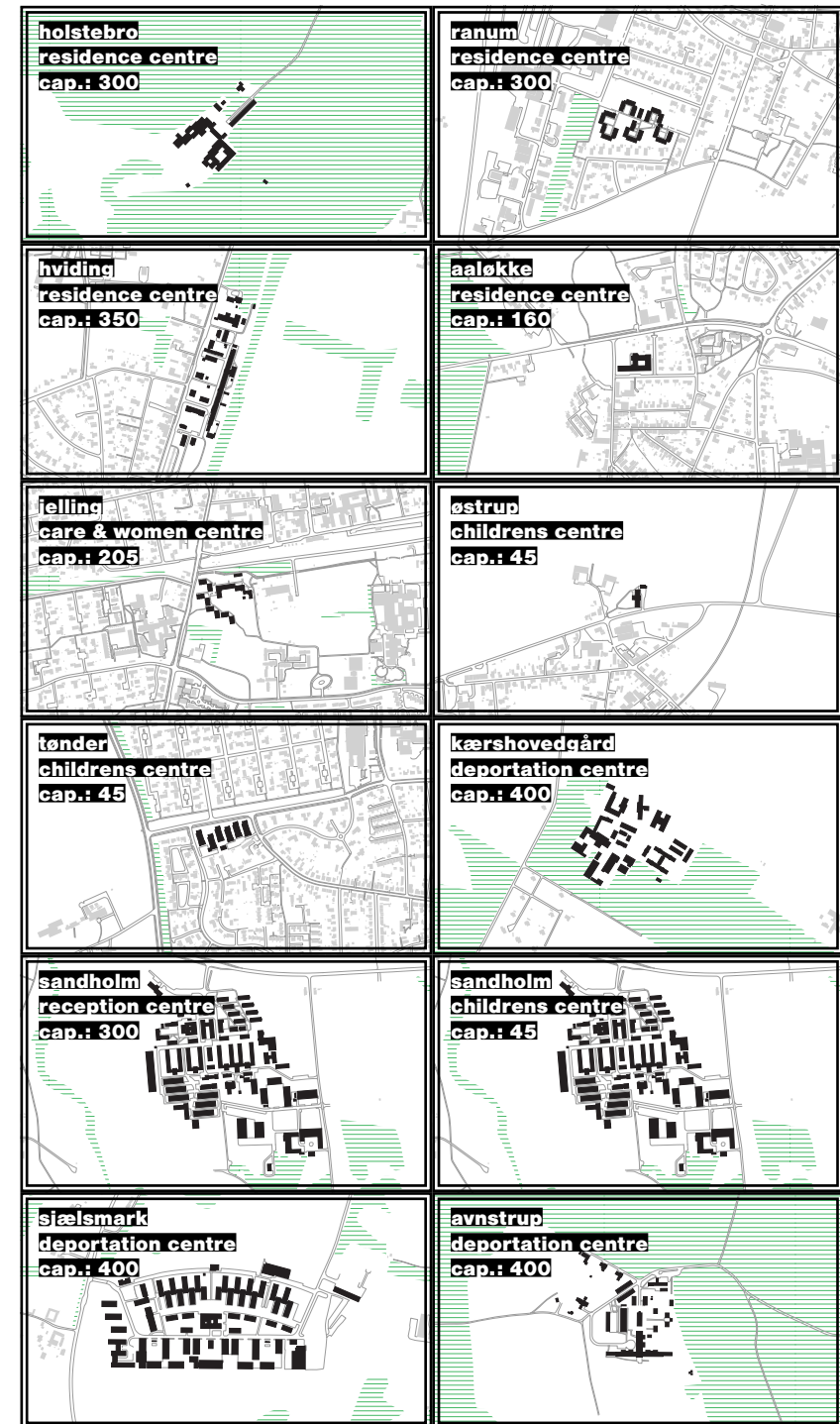
When the asylum seeker is invited for interviews with the 'Danish Immigration Service' one needs to travel all the way to the city of Næstved where they are housed.

Even though you're allowed to work after 6 months of arrival, the limitations of not being able to choose by yourself where to live and work should be seen as a huge obstruction in relation to occupational justice.²⁰

20 (Bendixen, 2021, pp 105)

With the arrival conditions for asylum seekers being of a societal isolated character, there should be an increased focus on the already existing integrational agencies situated more central within the bigger cities as a part of a so-called "immigrant network".²¹

21 (Saunders et al., 2017)



An Asylum Seeker's Ideas for Social Inclusion

'Mohammad²² explained that mental health problems are usually due to the asylum seekers' exposure to traumatic incidents and oppressive governments:

"They come from a diseased society, which is still in them ... This is a dictator's heritage—they are not like you people (the Danes), because they have not experienced a life without disorder".²³

'A critical factor that Mohammad pointed towards is the cocktail of different cultures coming to Denmark, making it difficult to intervene and promote social inclusion - "the interests of an African and a Bengali person are not the same".

Mohammad expressed that he was "faced with this every day within the centre ... because every day is a part of my life".²⁴

'Mohammad's ideas were focused on including the asylum seekers in the daily administration of the centre, as well as in the surrounding society. He wrote that his ideas might help "create a bridge between the residents and the officials ... and with the local people"²⁵

²² A 30 year old journalist seeking asylum in Denmark. 'Mohammad' is a cover name, and his country of origin is as well anonymous, due to safety reasons. (Morville, 2018)

²³ (Morville, 2018)

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid.

Ethos:

Coming from a 'diseased society' makes it hard to be trustful against Danish authorities.

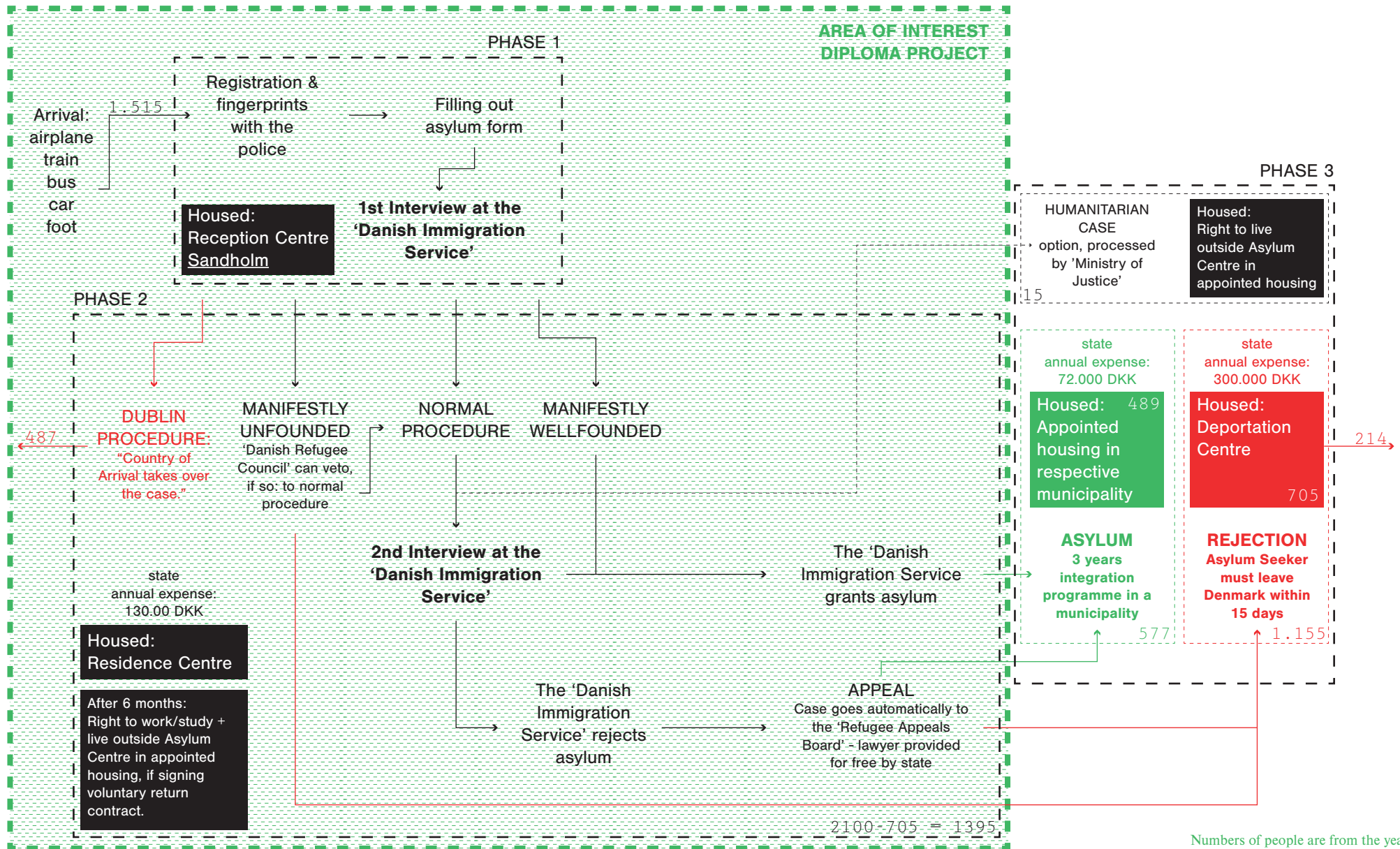
Cultural Inclusion:

The issue of same treatment of asylum seekers despite different cultural background.

Occupational Inclusion:

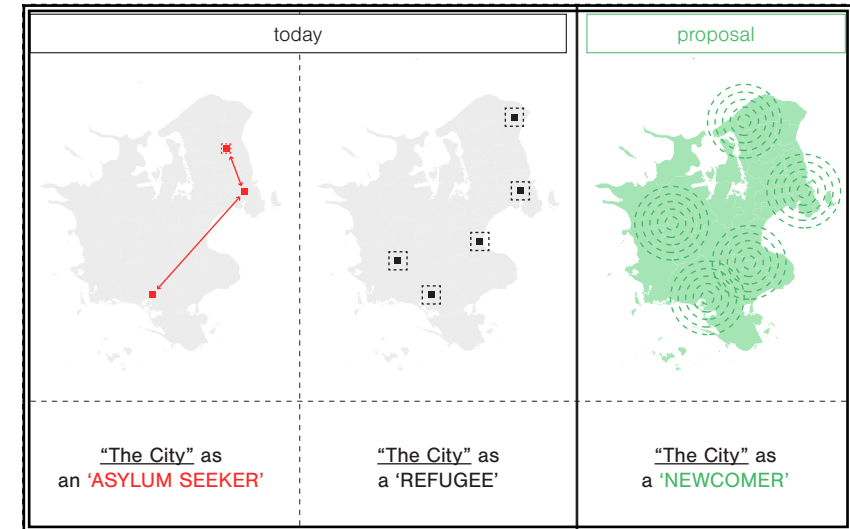
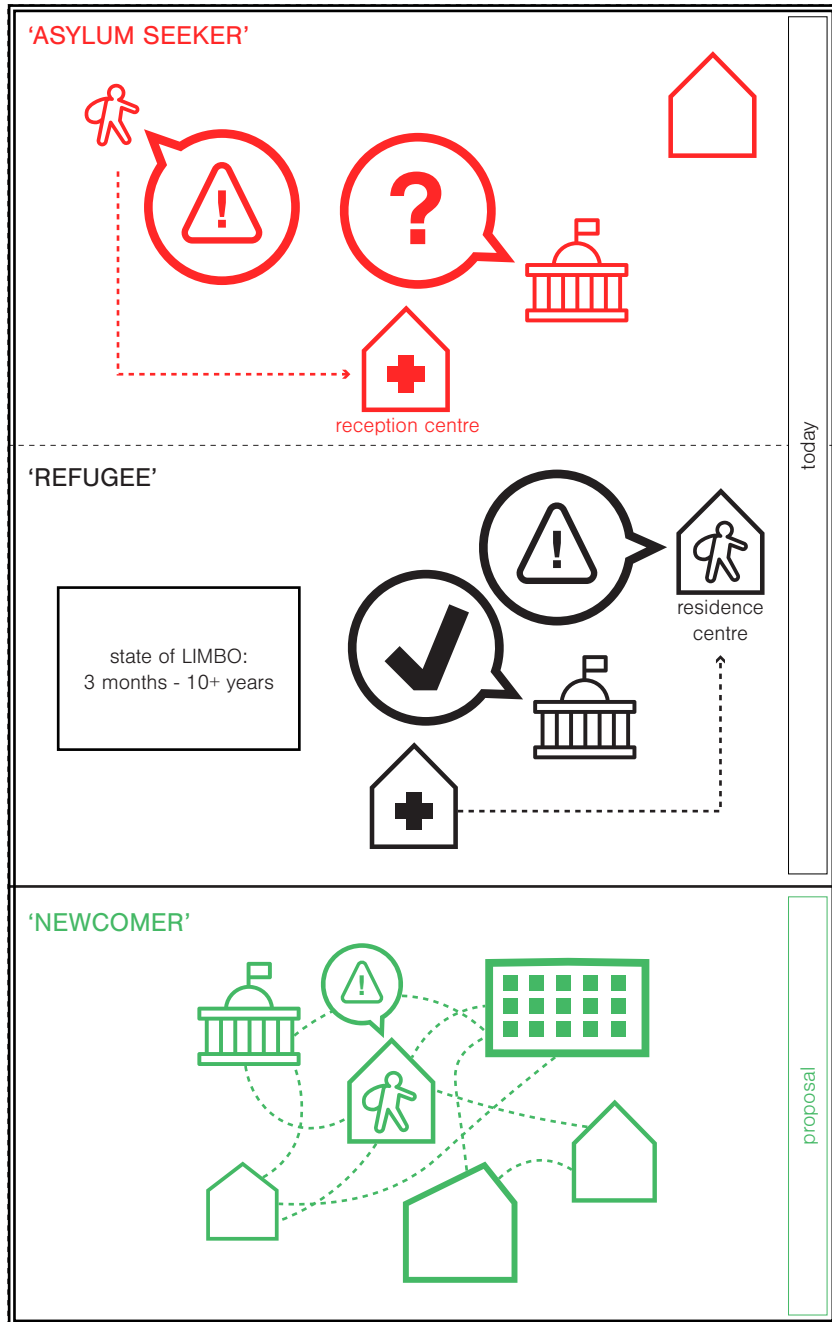
The idea of asylum seekers involved in administration of their accommodation as well as around proximity principles.

LIMBO: State of Exception



Numbers of people are from the year 2020.
 Procedure information: (Refugees Welcome, 2021)
 Statistics: (Udlændingestyrelsen, 2020)

The Spatial Issue of Legal Status



The project suggests changing imaginatives of what could instead be defined as a 'Newcomer', and points to equal rights of the newly arrived people seeking asylum in Denmark and using "The City" as everyone else are allowed to do, as well as the aid to do so. "The City" is referring to the ability to use all aspects of Danish society, the same way Danish citizens are.

The spatial issues of the asylum seekers' legal status are visible in the restrictions of using "The City".

Where the asylum seekers are very restricted to only being a case, the refugee has possibilities of e.g. working but is restricted geographically and legally in the matter of living.

Conflicts of Fear

Denmark is ranked as the 3rd most peaceful country in the world²⁶, which points to a clear contrast of the usual conditions of those countries that asylum seekers are displaced from.

26 (Global Peace Index, 2021)

This potentially creates the kind of fear that is often outspoken through media and political discourses, that we are under the 'risk of losing' our peaceful conditions if we as a nation lets too many people gain their asylum or new lives here in Denmark.²⁷

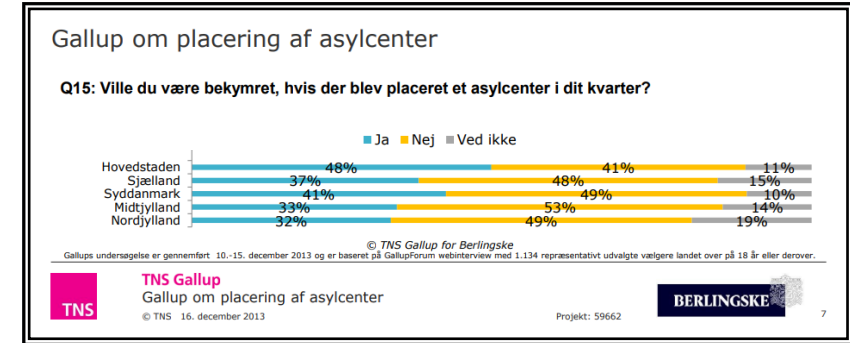
27 (Information, 2016)

These assumptions are visible through analytics of local communities opinions towards concerns of having an asylum centre established in their neighbourhood. E.g., in the region of the Capital, almost 48% of a survey answered that they would be concerned about that matter, but almost 41% also answered that they didn't.²⁸

28 (Gallup, 2013)

In 2021, a Danish documentarist, Helle Toft Jensen, exhibited the possibilities of inclusion within local communities towards asylum seekers. The story of a local community being utterly skeptical in the beginning, but with an increasingly positive attitude over time being a part of a close relationship with the asylum seekers, helping them with as much as possible to achieve safe and peaceful everyday lives.

This is a story of social inclusion and how much of a potential impact it has on the lives of asylum seekers, as not just cases of



'Gallup on the placement of asylum centres' - "Would you be worried, if there was an asylum centre placed in your neighbourhood?" (Gallup, 2013), Credit: Kantar Gallup

the Immigration services, but as qualified life with a future.

As Helle Toft Jensen states in the film, "the most healing thing you can do (...) is to be seen and embraced".²⁹

29 (Jensen, 2021)



Documentary: 'Foreigners in Karl Oves Paradise' / 'Island of Hope', 2021. Credit: Helle Toft Jensen

A:
The Danish government decides that the island of Ærø will house a group of unaccompanied minor asylum seekers (males) in a newly established asylum centre.

B:
The citizens of Ærø gather and discuss their concerns about having these foreigners housed within their small community.

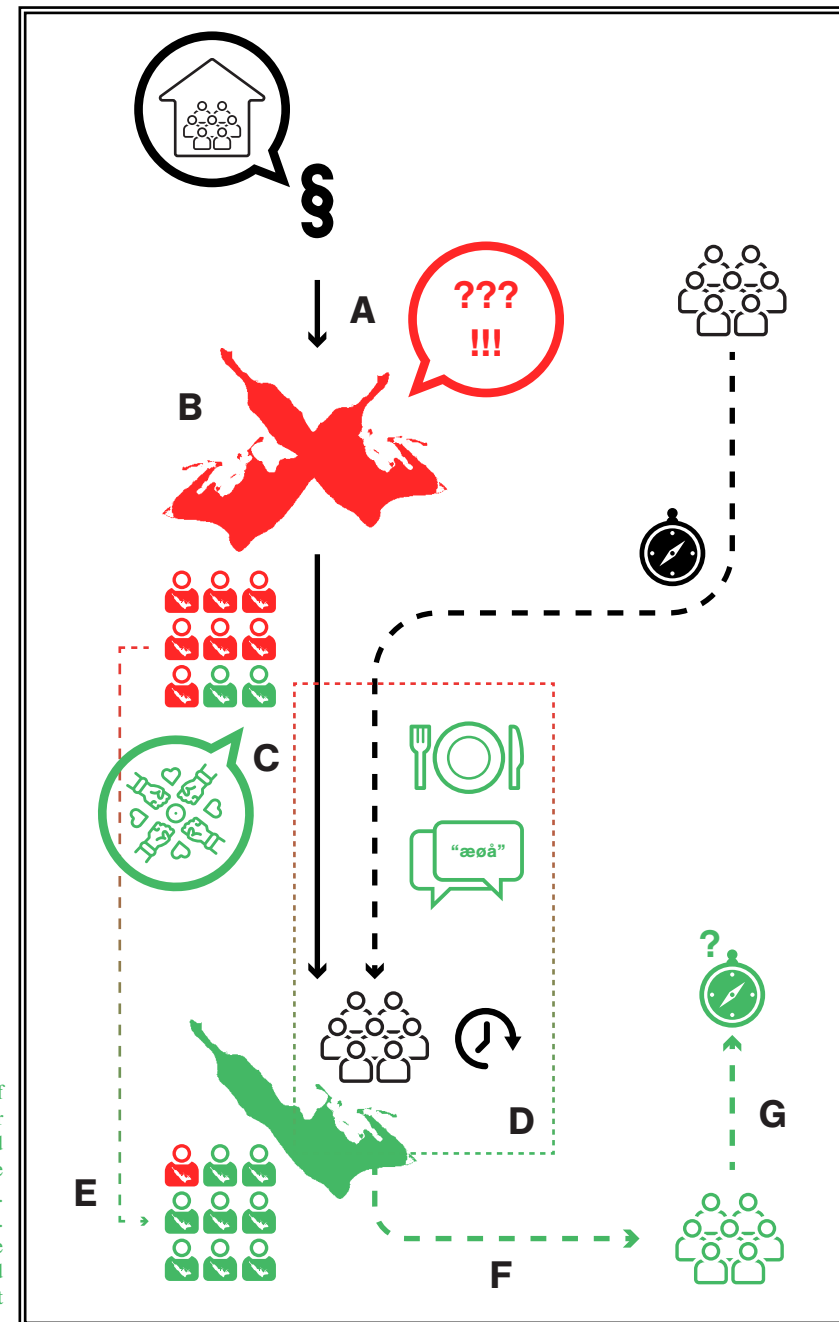
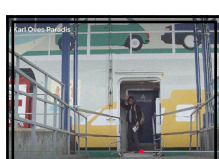
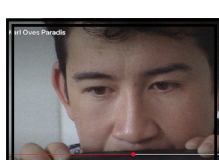
C:
Few of the citizens encourage the whole of Ærø to meet these asylum seekers with a mindset of seeing and embracing them with open arms.

D:
Some of the initiatives to welcome the asylum seekers are to invite them home for dinner once a week and take part in learning the Danish language.

E:
Over time more and more of the citizens of Ærø become more positive towards these new temporary citizens of Ærø (the asylum seekers). The mutual relationship between them evolves into successful social bonds.

F:
The government decides to close the asylum centre due to economic reasons, and the asylum seekers are forced to move to other asylum centres around the country. This results in the Ærø citizens feeling sorry for them but with no power over the decision of closing the centre.

G:
Some of the asylum seekers end up getting a residence permit, some are rejected, some flee from Denmark further into an uncertain future. One of them gets a guardian in one of the Ærø citizens and this ends up being the reason for obtaining a residence permit, after the guardian insists on appealing the verdict.



The story of a group of unaccompanied minor asylum seekers and their meeting with the citizens of Ærø. Credit: By author. Based on the documentary 'Island of Hope' by Helle Toft Jensen.

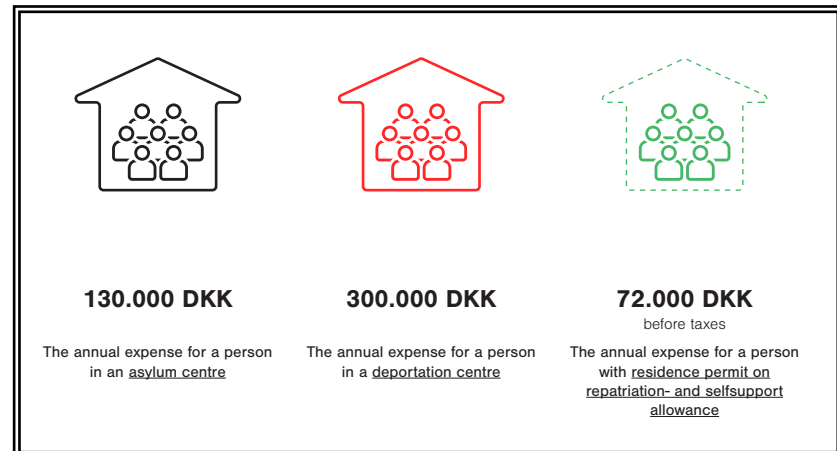
Economic Resilience

In 2016 the 'Housing and Planning Board' established a pool of 640 mio. DKK³⁰ to pay for smaller and flexible 'almene' family housing (refugee housing). Initially, this was meant for approx. 10.000 new homes.

³⁰ See 'Appendix 02'.

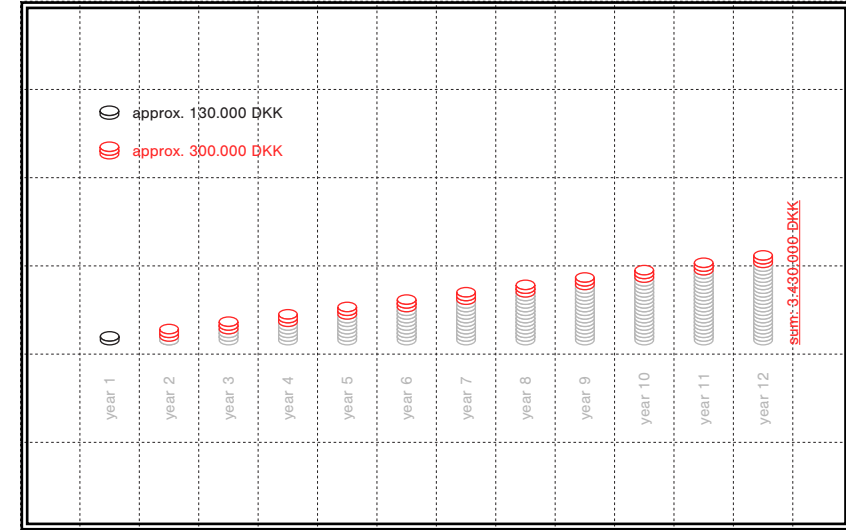
In 2021 only 195,9 mio. DKK has been spent on new housing for refugees. With the remaining almost 450 mio. DKK this project suggests to be more active in the establishment of these new housing opportunities for refugees, but in addition this also for the asylum seekers that are not under the umbrella of the category of "refugee status".

This points to actions in the direction of not only respecting the living conditions of asylum seekers but also for the Danish housing associations to lead the way in the future of planning for immigration.



Comparison of annual expenses by the state in relation to legal status.³² Credit: By author.

³² (Bendixen, 2021, pp 110)



Estimate of expenses on 12 years a rejected asylum seeker. Credit: By author.

“If we had been given a residence permit after 1 year instead of 12 – just think how much we had paid in taxes all these years, how we had contributed to society. My wife and I are highly educated, and this is now wasted. My daughter is soon to start studying medicine. All right, these families cannot be sent home – so give them residence permit.”

Ibrahim, a refugee from Palestine, received a residence permit after 12 years as a rejected asylum seeker.³¹

³¹ (Bendixen, 2021, pp 111)



Old beer garden (eatery) visited by brick workers and hearse drivers, September 4th, 1907. Previously located at the corner of Søndre Boulevard & Enghavevej. Photo credit: kbhbilleder.dk [accessed 16.02.2022]

33 (Pater, 2016)

‘No matter how well-designed a shelter is, refugees would rather live in a house and use the same infrastructure and opportunities as everyone else.’³³

Site Argumentation

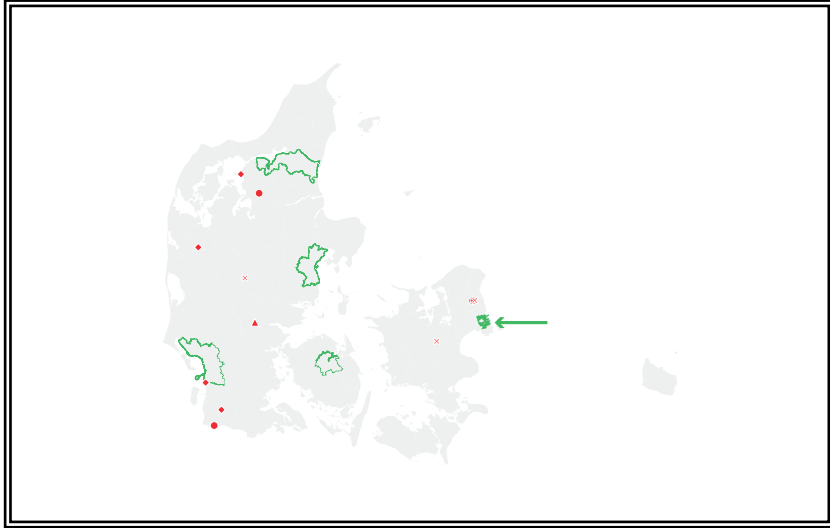


Illustration A. Credit: By author.

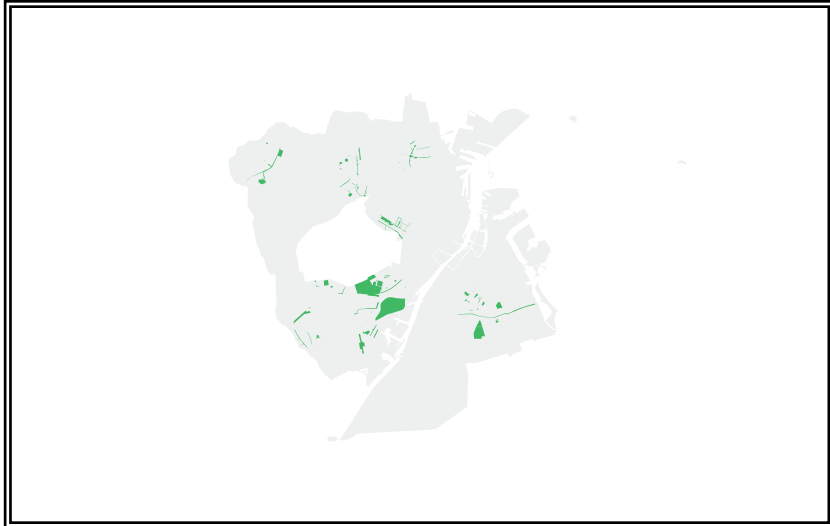


Illustration B. Credit: By author.

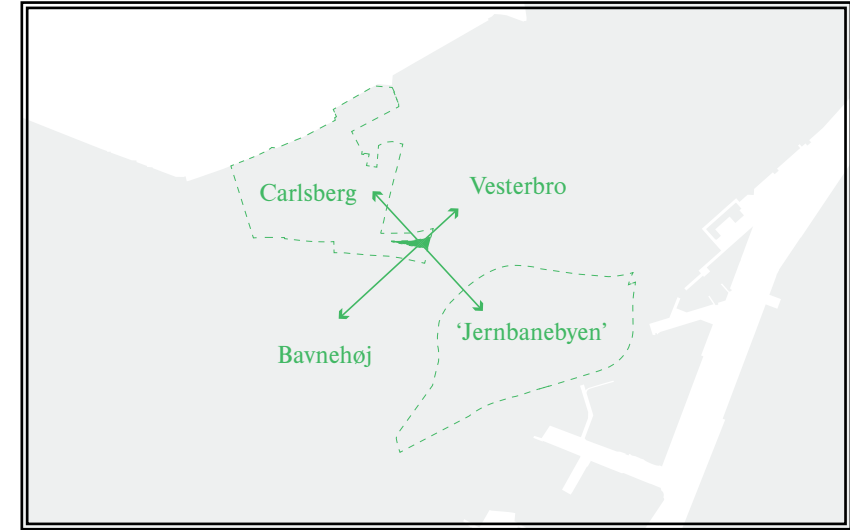


Illustration C. Credit: By author.

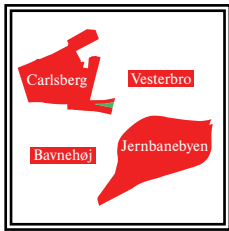
A: The site needs to be located in the capital of Denmark, Copenhagen. Focusing on the current issues of geographical isolation. With further possibilities to adopt a similar approach in the cities with a higher population density.

B: The site needs to be close to contemporary urban development.

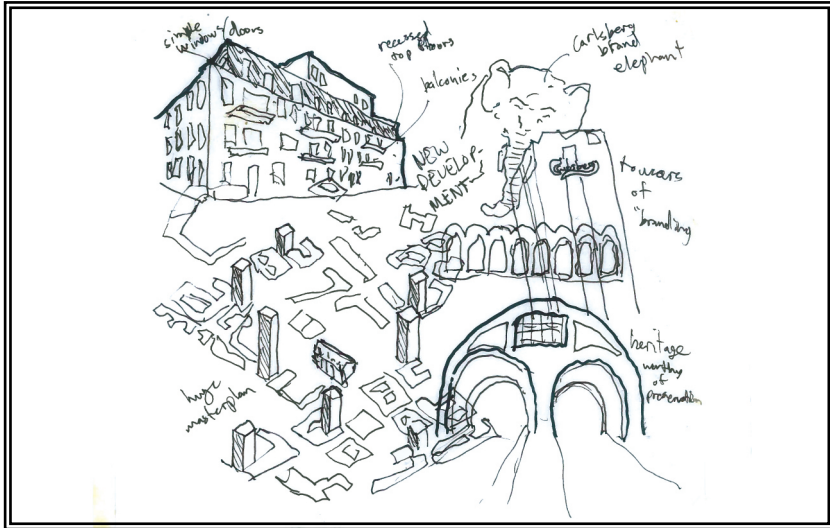
C: Preferred location of the site to be in the junction of urban areas with different characteristics and time of establishment. Located where the former 'Enghave Station' was and waiting for future development (see 'Appendix 01')

Former Enghave Station

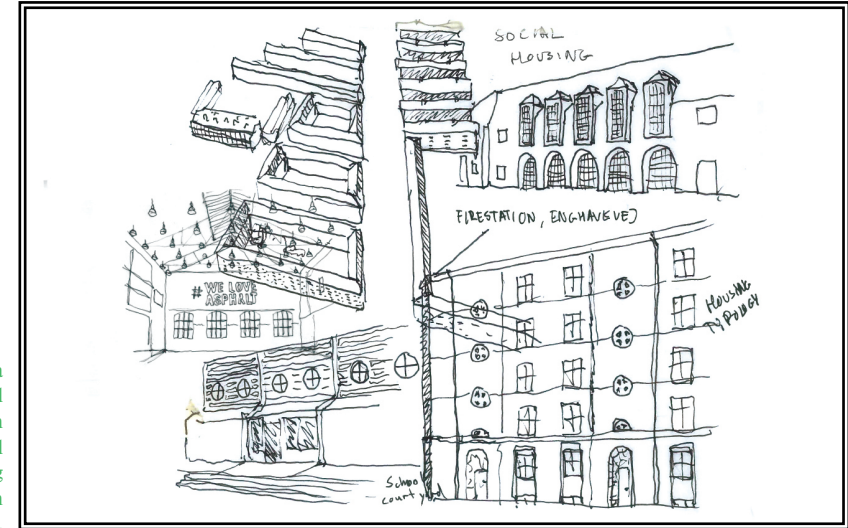
An area in the middle of greater development: Situated in the middle of the four areas of 'Carlsberg', 'Vesterbro', 'Bavnehøj' & Jernbanebyen.



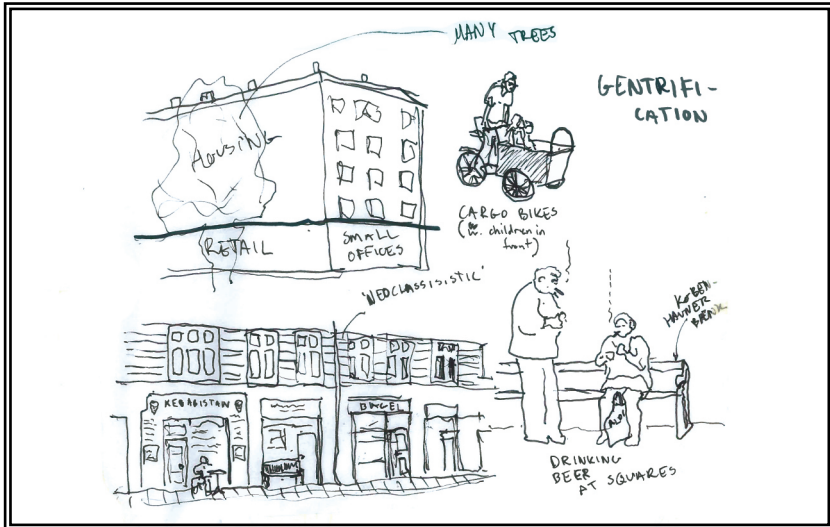
Credit: By author.



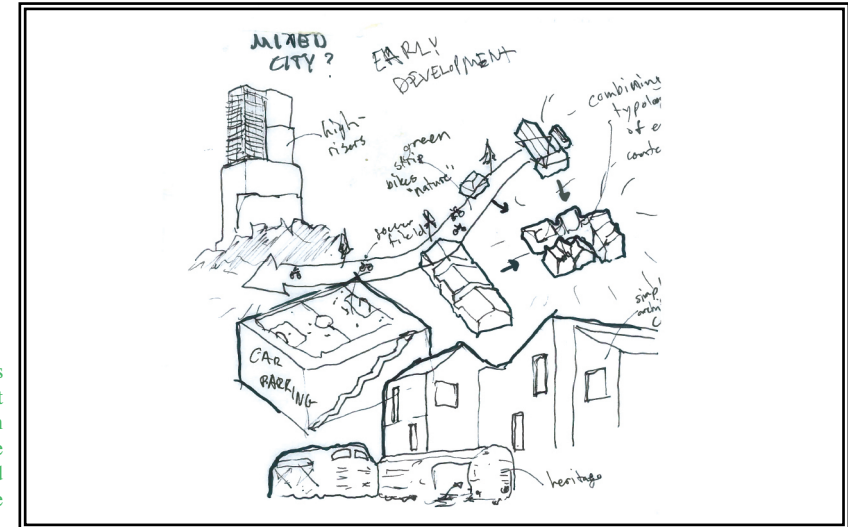
'Carlsberg' is under development close to fulfillment, consisting of expensive apartments and some of Copenhagen's tallest high-rises.



'Bavnehøj' is an area of less resourceful residents, but with many cultural institutions aiming for a young and urban audience.

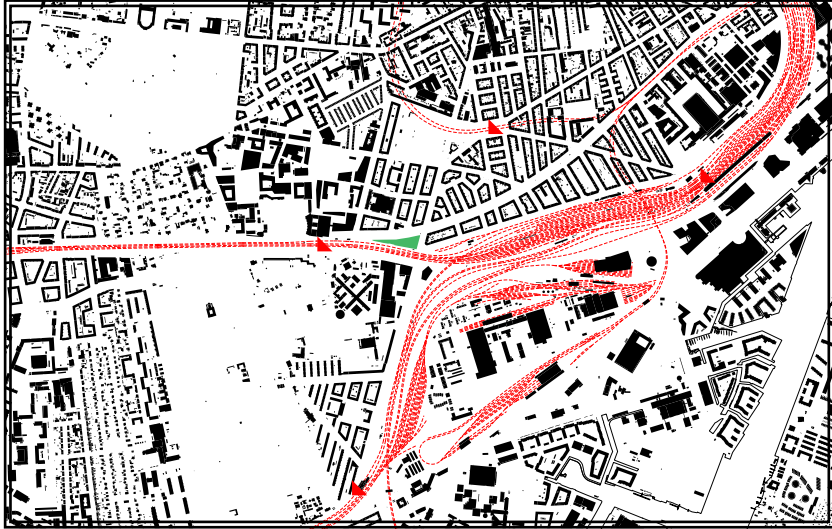


'Vesterbro' is one of the greater gentrified areas of Copenhagen, with a range of cultural institutions.



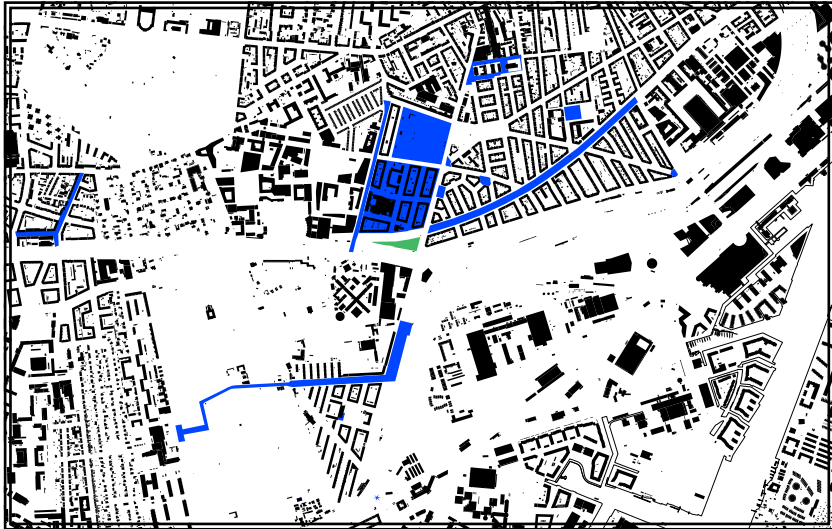
'Jernbanebyen' is under development to be the next step in establishing a whole new neighbourhood with first sod set to be in 2023.

Railway Infrastructure



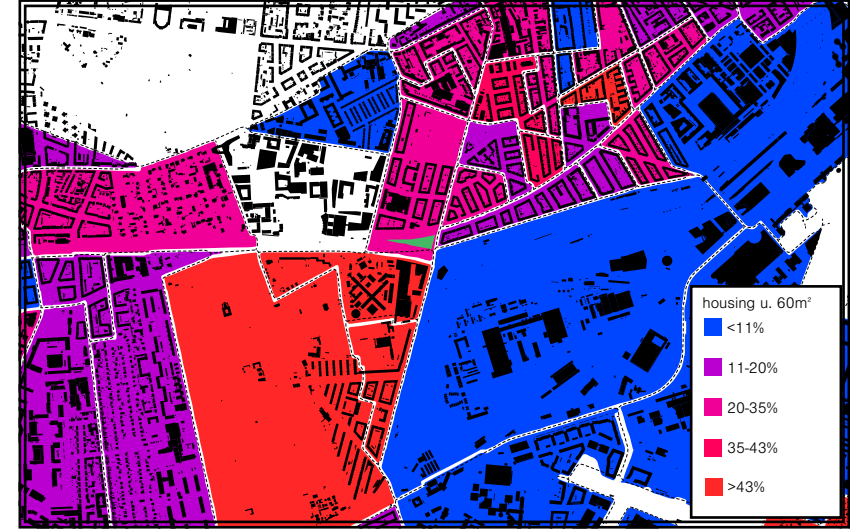
Credit: By author, data from 'dataforsyningen.dk'

Local Urban Development



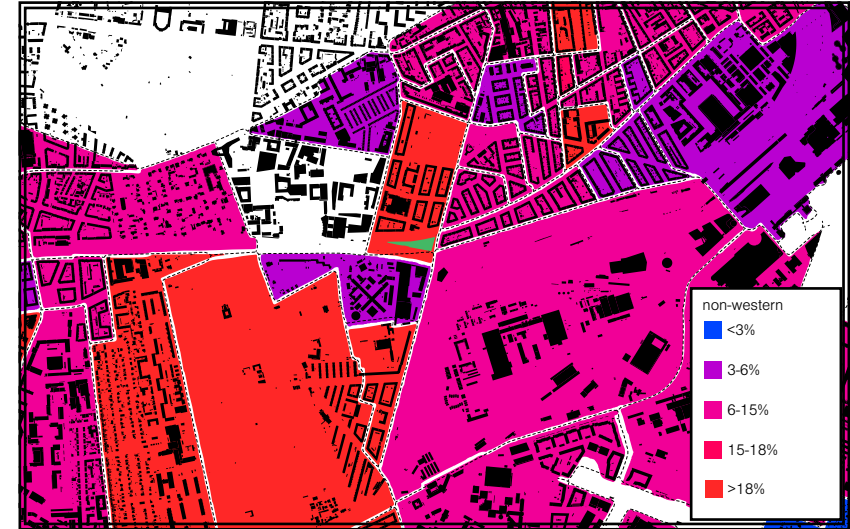
Credit: By author, data from 'dataforsyningen.dk'

% Housing under 60m²

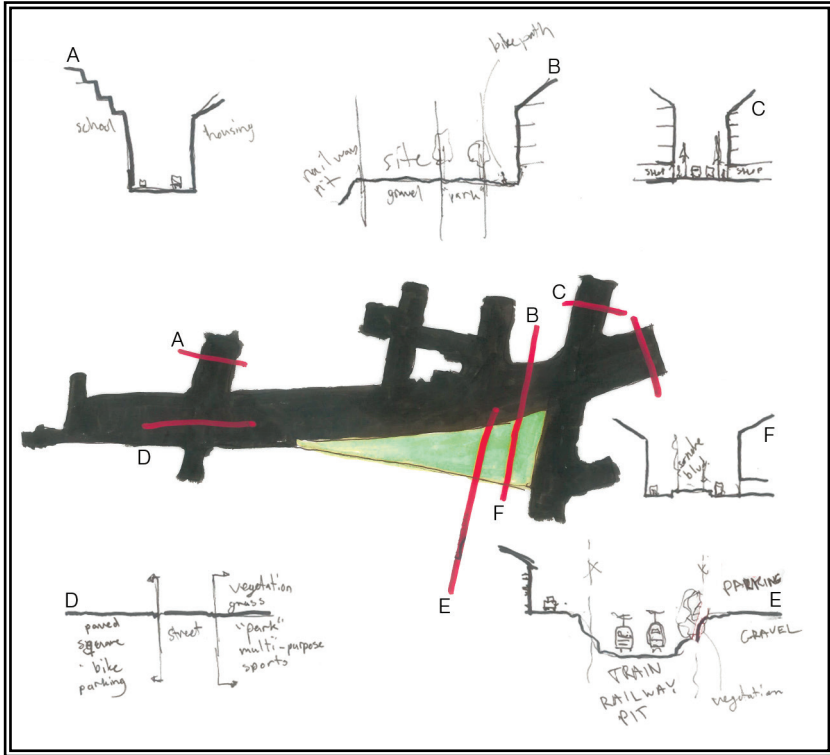


Credit: By author, data from 'dataforsyningen.dk'

% Residents of 'Non-Western' Origin

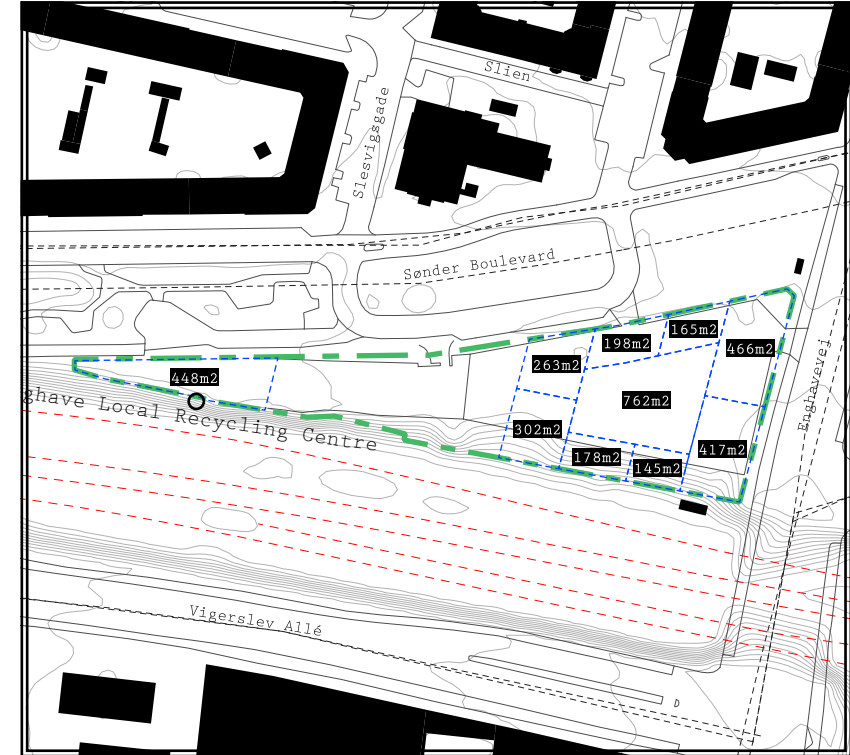


Credit: By author, data from 'dataforsyningen.dk'



Sketch: Urban Space Sections. Credit: By author.

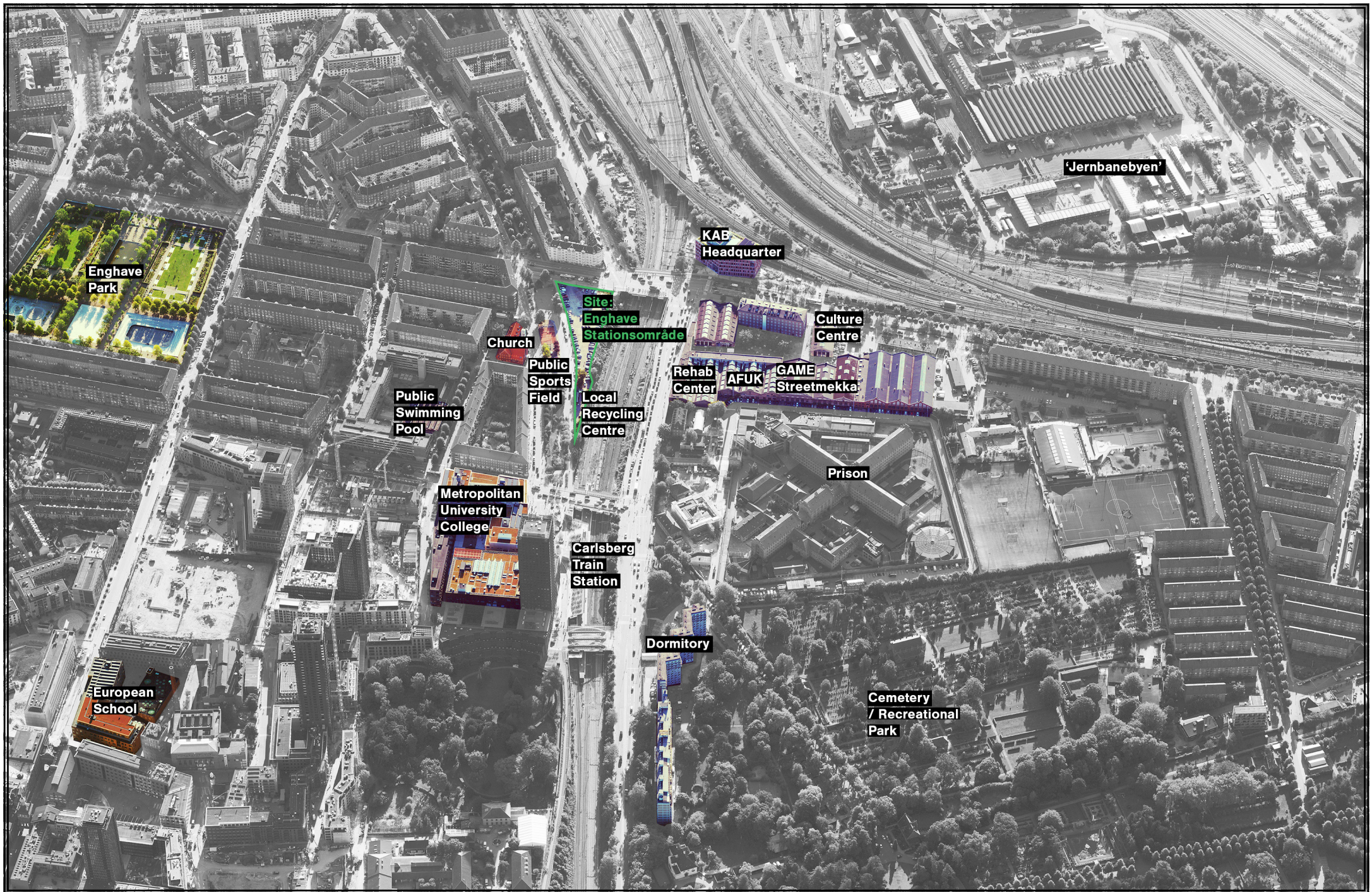
The urban space surrounding the site is characterised by the challenges and potentials of the boundaries of the railway pit, the highly programmed public space facing 'Carlsberg', the dense urban spaces of retail and smaller offices, and the connection to larger recreational urban spaces such as 'Søndre Boulevard'.



Site perimeter & existing appointed building plots. Credit: By author, data from 'dataforsyningen.dk'

The site of "Enghave Stationsområde" is chosen for the following reasons:

1. Urbanity and potentials of being 'an arrival city'
2. Centrality in the matter of the 4 surrounding neighbourhoods' characteristics
3. Waiting for future development to initiate
4. Size
5. Adjacency to occupational possibilities
6. Access to public transport networks



Jernbanebyen

KAB
Headquarter

Site:
Enghave
Stationsområde

Culture
Centre

Enghave
Park

Church

Public
Sports
Field

Rehab
Center

AFUK

GAME
Streetmekka

Public
Swimming
Pool

Local
Recycling
Centre

Prison

Metropolitan
University
College

Carlsberg
Train
Station

Dormitory

Cemetery
/ Recreational
Park

European
School

The program for this diploma project takes its point of departure in the Danish asylum procedure.³⁵

Where it is necessary to be legally recognised as a refugee in the matter of future possibilities in Danish society, I seek to investigate how the asylum seekers from the day of arrival could have better living conditions.

This is what is called phases 1 & 2 in the procedure. Where the limitation of being housed at 'Reception Centre Sandholm' in phase 1, the asylum seeker is left out of any decision-making of where to be housed in phase 2. This is typically related to the procedure ruled by 'equal distribution' between the different residence centres scattered all around Denmark.

This diploma project seeks to explore the possibilities of having immediate housing opportunities within the established urban areas of the greater cities of Denmark.

As a result of that, the different parts of the program should reflect the necessary functions related to both the legal terms of gaining a residence permit and the crucial parts of the establishment of everyday life.

35 The procedure is illustrated on page 20-21.

36 (Morville, 2018)

This is translated into three categories of matter:³⁶

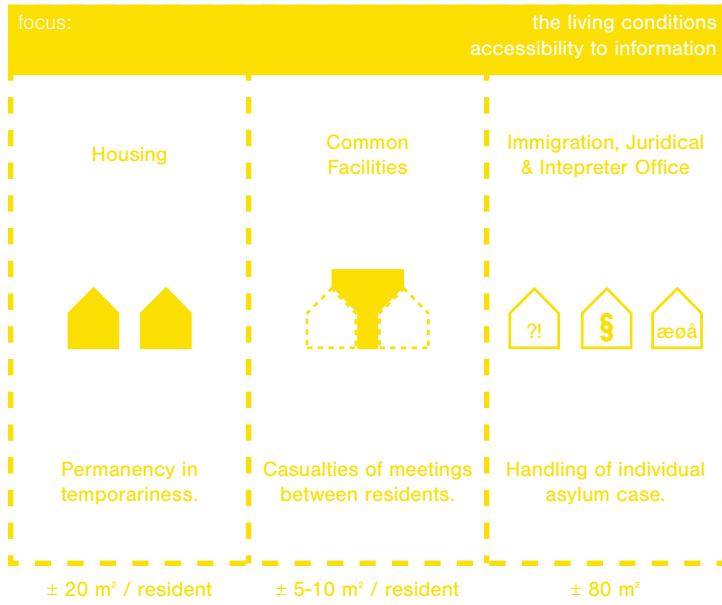
- Objective conditions
- Subjective experiences
- Collaborative circumstances

The **objective conditions** will focus on the actual living conditions as well as the accessibility to information.

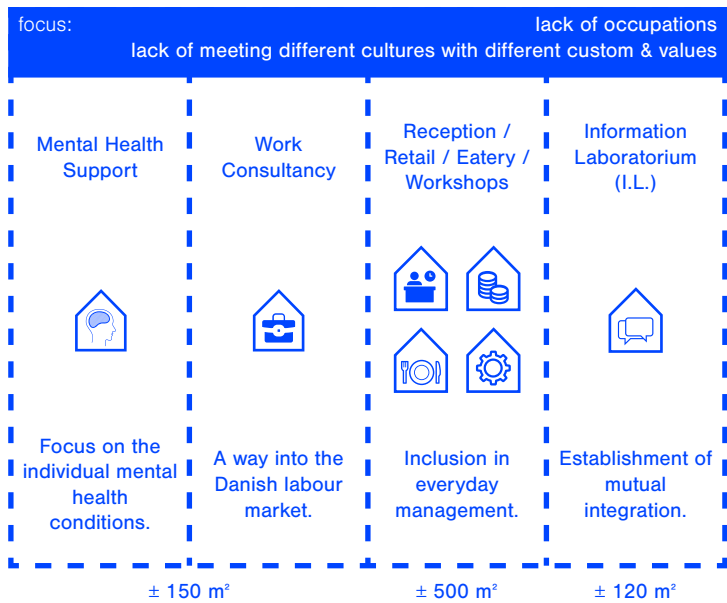
The **subjective experiences** are to include an increasing focus on dealing with a lack of occupation, as well as improvement of the lack of meetings between different cultures with different customs and values.

To emphasize the **collaborative circumstances** the program contains specific ways of creating and maintaining everyday collaboration with locals, volunteers, and relevant disciplines.

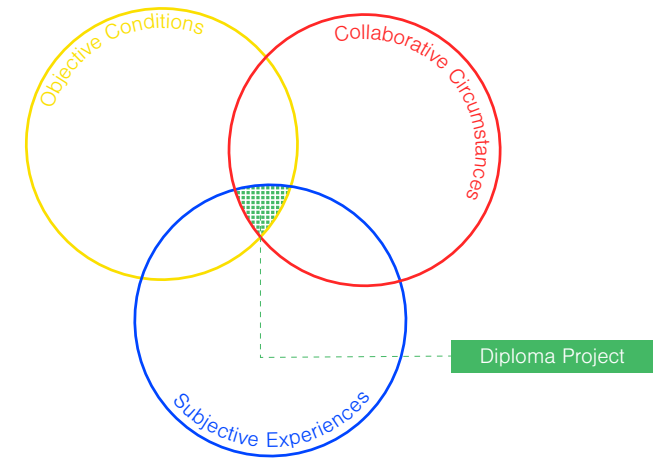
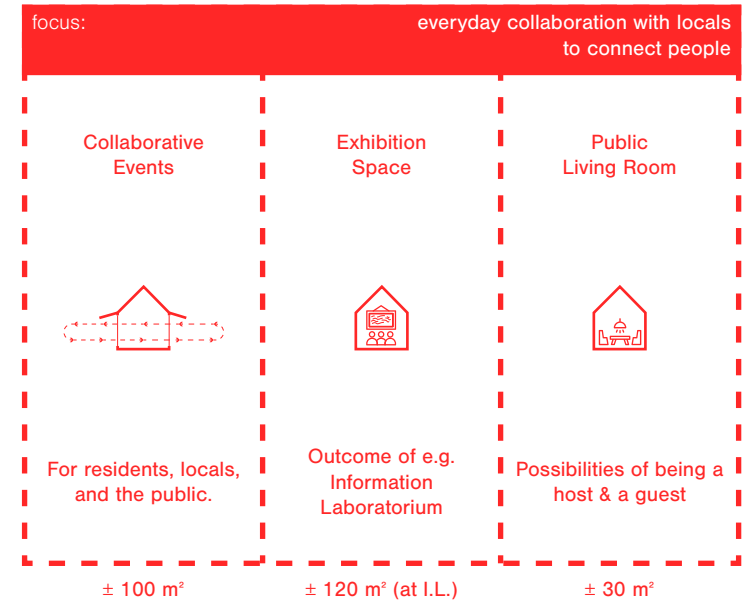
Objective Conditions



Subjective Experiences



Collaborative Circumstances



Diploma project position diagram. Credit: By author.

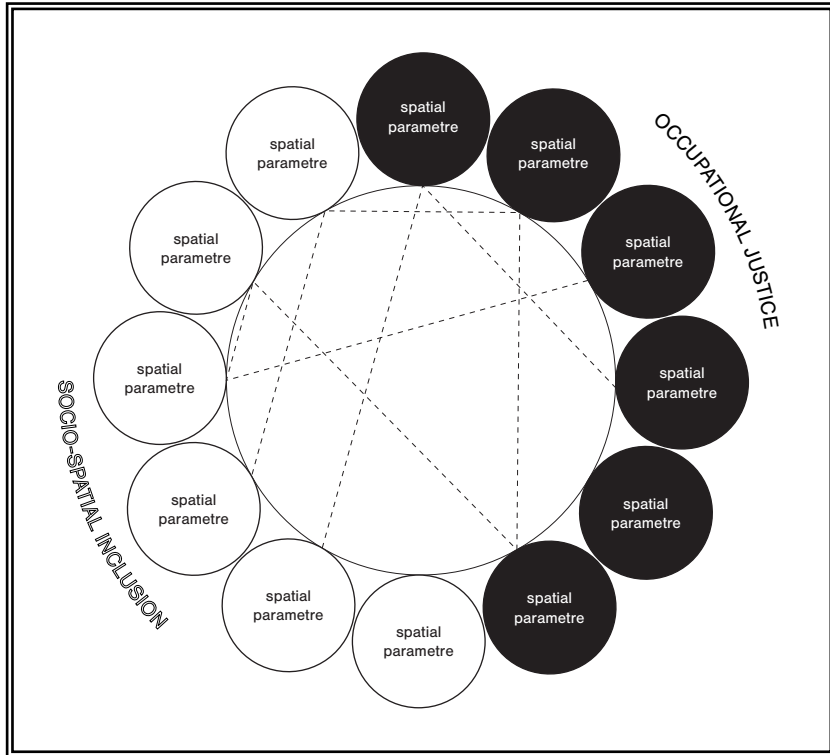


Diagram: Program dependent on spatial parametres. Credit: By author.

The design process of the program is intended to be supported by spatial parametres that depend mutually in relation to either 'Socio-Spatial Inclusion' or 'Occupational Justice'.

These parametres will as well work across categories and potentially be the fundamental part of designing for newcomers.

Above is seen one iteration of how the tool could be used.

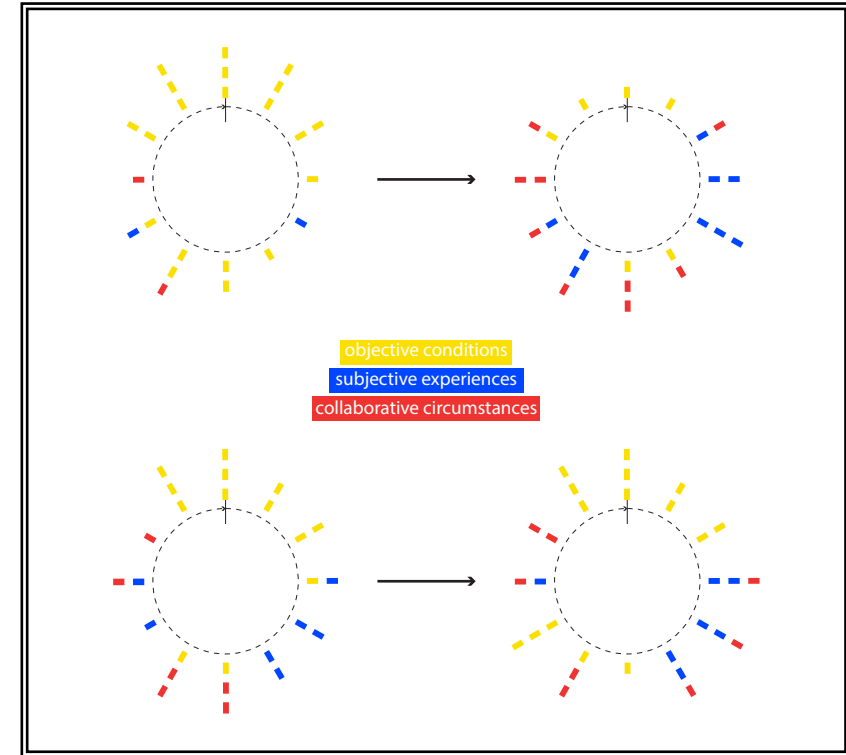
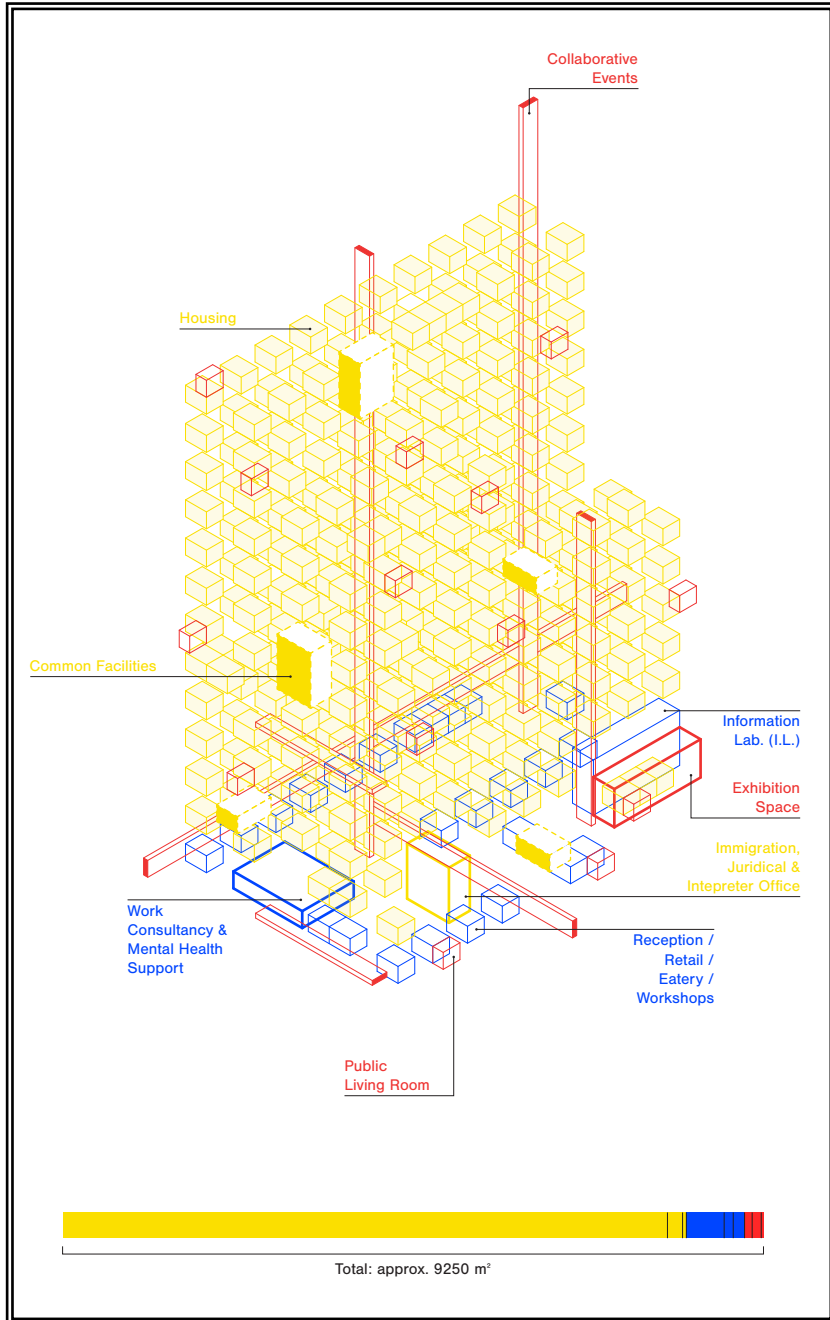


Diagram: Varying state of needs. Credit: By author.

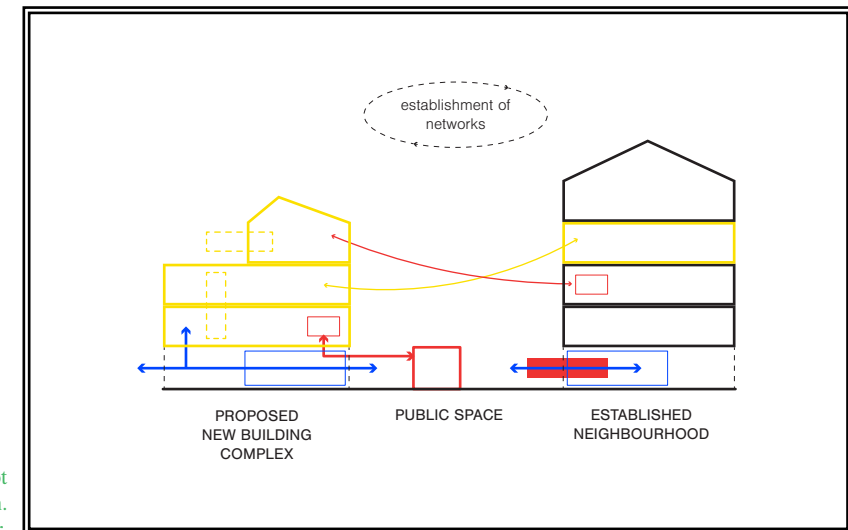
As a part of the designing for newcomers, the varieties of routines and everyday needs will be critically assessed through acknowledgment of the different phases of being a newcomer and of how much importance the objective, subjective and collaborative aspects have.



Program concept axonometric diagram.
Credit: By author.

This is the first iteration of a potential program and its spatial manifestation. The idea is to house approx. 100 households equivalent to around 400 residents. The residential part of the program is situated on the top floors of the building complex to point to the private needs of each resident. On the ground floor, the idea is to have public and semi-public functions. With the overall structure of the complex, it is possible to have an inner courtyard as it is well-known from the surrounding buildings in the area.

The ground floor is as well open along a path relating to the corresponding urban fabric. To emphasize a fluid transition between the surrounding neighbourhoods and the building complex itself, the collaborative events are intended to be connecting the spaces of living, occupation, and the public.



Program concept section diagram.
Credit: By author.

Precedents



'MANY', Keller Easterling, 2018

'MANY' is an online platform that facilitates migration through an exchange of needs, linking local bound needs to arrival qualifications, benefitting from migration networks.³⁷ (Easterling, 2018)



'Trampoline House', NGO, Contemp.

'The house is a gathering place for displaced people as well as Danish citizens and international residents, who think that the Danish asylum and refugee policy has become too tight, and who work for a more humane and inclusive refugee policy in Denmark together.'³⁸ (Trampoline House, 2022)



'Welcome House', Municipal Offer, Contemp.

'A daily open meeting place for Copenhageners with a refugee background and other citizens. Together with the house's employees, they plan and run integration-oriented activities that have both a social and a learning purpose.'³⁹ (Welcome House, 2022)



An exhibition of a 'crash-course' in the theory and practice of migration - through provocative and direct insights into the realities of people immigrating.⁴¹

41 (Geheim, 2010)



'GET AWAY!', Geheim Agentur, 2010

'As the artist explains Seamless Transitions "is not about the individual stories of immigrants and borders" but instead about "the unaccountability and ungraspability of vast, complex systems: of nation-wide architectures, accumulations of laws and legal processes, infrastructures of intent and prejudice, and structural inequalities of experience and understanding."⁴⁰

40 (Bridle, 2015)



'Seamless Transitions', James Bridle, 2015

Boards in the public telling the stories of 100 citizens that has achieved Danish citizenship in the period of 1956-present.⁴²

42 (Metropolis, 2020)



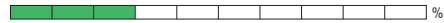
'100% Foreign?', metropolis, 2017-2020

Urban Scale:

1:1000:
urban strategy mappings
urban strategy proposal

Exploring:

Through the development of the urban strategy, drawings and models of mappings will set the scene for the specific interventions as an overview of the urban scale proposal. The urban strategy proposal will be spatially manifested through an axonometric drawing, putting into relation all the different elements of e.g. established networks in relation to the corresponding neighbourhoods.



Local Scale:

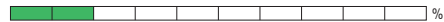
1:500
site model

1:200
building complex model
plan/section/elevation drawings

Exploring:

The spatial context of the project both through diagrammatic and architectural representation of the local bound concepts.

The organisation of the building complex and the edge zones in relation to private/semi-private/semi-public/public aspects.



Architectural Scale:

1:50
section model
plan/section/elevation drawings
axonometric drawing

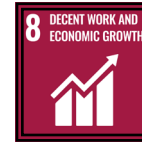
Exploring:

The potential scenarios being played out in everyday meetings and lives. The specific character of building tectonics, transitions, and materiality - this could potentially point to the phenomenological framework of the architectural proposal.



GENDER EQUALITY:

Ensuring equal treatment of asylum seekers despite gender.



DECENT WORK & ECONOMIC GROWTH:

Empowering occupational justice for asylum seekers as an interest for the Danish welfare system.



REDUCED INEQUALITIES:

Equal treatment in the matter of human rights despite citizenship.



SUSTAINABLE CITIES & COMMUNITIES:

Mutual integrational approach towards local communities and establishment of sustainable inclusive urban development.



PEACE, JUSTICE & STRONG INSTITUTIONS:

Promote inclusive societies & provide access to justice & accountable institutions for asylum seekers/refugees.

Limitations

Within this diploma project, I seek to find solutions around planning for asylum seekers. The intention is in relation to that to acknowledge the limitations of the assumptions of what architecture / design can do.

I see the following aspects as part of the limitations of how architects work within the coming diploma project:

- Working with spaces of commonality, I acknowledge the limitations of what they actually could do for people in a state of exception. Just because they are there and would work in other contexts, the assumptions of them working as spaces of mediation between asylum seekers and the actors around their arrival lives needs to be critically assessed.

- The assumptions of the newly arrived asylum seekers to be able to jump right away into a 'new life' needs to be critically assessed. Awareness of individual needs and vulnerable aspects are very important to take into consideration when designing for inclusive socio-spatiality.

- Limitations of architecture / design needs to be put into relation to other aspects of the lives of asylum seekers such as mental health, juridical agency, concerns about the future, relations between cultural differences, the need for occupation, needs for safety, inherited traumas, the need for being seen and embraced, also in the matter of cultural similarities, integration seen as a mutual effort between asylum seekers and surrounding communities as well as governing actors, etc.

Appendix 01: Current Development Plan



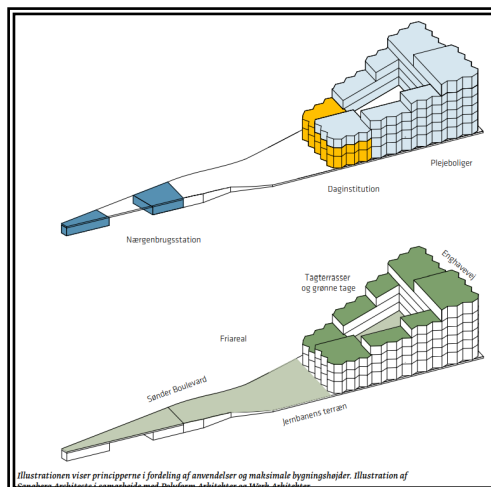
Lufbfoto med lokalplanområdets beliggenhed ved den nu nedlagte Enghave Station. Foto af Københavns Kommune 2015.

CURRENT LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN:

elderly homes
daycare
local recycling centre

FACTS:

site area: approx. 4.700 m²
floor area: approx. 8.700 m²
plot ratio: 185%
max. building height: 22 m
max. floors 6



Illustrationen viser principperne i fordeling af anvendelser og maksimale bygningshøjder. Illustration af

Appendix 02: Pool of 640 mio. DKK for 'Refugee Housing'



Sagsnr.
IM 448950

Notat om boligtyper til hjemløse

Doknr.
30.09.21

Dette notat vil redegøre for antals- og bevillingsmæssige forhold vedrørende forskellige typer af almene boliger, der kan anvendes af hjemløse eller andre udsatte grupper samt flygtninge boliger.

Flygtningeboliger

I 2016 blev der afsat en pulje på 640 mio. kr. til støtte til kommunernes betaling af kommunalt grundkapitalindsud i mindre, fleksible almene familieboliger. Tilsagn skulle afgives i 2016 eller 2017. Det var anslået, at ordningen ville medføre nybyggeri i størrelsesordenen 10.000 boliger.

Pr. 31. marts 2021 er der aktive tilsagn til 3.113 boliger i 99 projekter i 32 kommuner. Af disse er 4 regnskabsmæssigt afsluttede. Der er givet tilskud på i alt 195,9 mio. kr.

Tabel 1: Tilsagn til etablering af flygtningeboliger i perioden 2016 - 2017

Til-sagsår	Antal boliger	Bevil-ling (mio. kr.)	An-vendt (mio. kr.)
2016	219	640,0	14,8
2017	2.894		181,1
I alt	3.113	640,0	195,9

Note: Opgjort pr. 31. marts 2021

Kilde: Bolig- og Planstyrelsen og Statsregnskabet, forskellige år

Startboliger

Startboligordningen blev etableret som et tilbud til unge, der har behov for voksenstøtte i tilknytning til boligen/bomiljøet på baggrund af bevillinger fra satspuljen på i alt 131,2 mio. kr. (2012-pl) i perioden 2012-2015. Derudover blev der i 2013 tilført 12,5 mio. kr. (2013-pl) i uforbrugte midler fra Energibesparelser i den almene boligsektor og i 2014 5,0 mio. kr. (2014-pl) i uforbrugte midler fra Støtte til boliger til unge.

Der er givet engangstilskud til ombygning af almene ungdomsboliger, der skal anvendes som startboliger (fx til indretning af fælleslokale) og til løbende tilskud til sociale viceværter. Tilskud til viceværter er givet for en 15 årig periode, dvs. frem til og med 2030.

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<https://www.drc.ngo/da/vores-arbejde/ydelser-og-losninger/asyl-og-repatrering/det-danske-asylsystem/om-at-fa-asyl-i-danmark/hvad-er-asyl/>
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Michala Clante Bendixen (2021) A Firm Hand - Denmark's policy on rejected asylum seekers and return

(Gallup, 2013)

Survey performed by the Danish analytical office 'Kantar Gallup' in 2013.

Survey on a representative group of the Danish population of their view on multiple questions around establishment of asylum centres.

<https://webtest.kantargallup.dk/storage/reports/September2019/41qf15artonRW4OPzZr5.pdf>
[accessed 10.02.2022]

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[accessed 13.02.2022]

(UDHR 14, 1948)

The 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights' (UDHR), Article 14. 'Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 (General Assembly resolution 217 A) as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations.'

<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>
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(Osaland, 2018)

<http://refugees.dk/fokus/2018/november/sociale-skadevirkninger-i-det-danske-asylsystem/>
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<https://us.dk/publikationer/?categorizations=9145>
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Juhl, Veronica. 2004. No-Land. Frederiksberg: Introite! Publishers.

Education:

2011-2014: Vestfyns Gymnasium
Spring 2015: Den Skandinaviske Designhøjskole
2015-2018: Bachelor Architecture,
The Royal Danish Academy
2020-2022: Master Architecture,
The Royal Danish Academy

Work Experience:

2015-2022: Teacher, seasonal
Den Skandinaviske Designhøjskole
2018-2019: Student Employee,
NOVA5 Arkitekter, Copenhagen
2019-2020: Student Employee,
NORR Architects, Toronto
Spring 2020: Teaching Assistant, full time
Den Skandinaviske Designhøjskole

Voluntary:

2015-2021: Board member of 'former student assoc.'
Den Skandinaviske Designhøjskole
2019-2021: Chairman of 'former student assoc.'
Den Skandinaviske Designhøjskole

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