

Case 1: Neighbourhood regeneration in Pori, Finland

Successes

- Several successive projects → more favourable development of the areas, and stimulated dialogue over sectoral boundaries.
- Residents have become accustomed to these types of projects → increased participation.
- Refurbishment of the housing stock and outdoor spaces has improved the quality and appearance of these areas → greater housing satisfaction.
- Renovations in the social-rented housing stock, made possible by state funding.



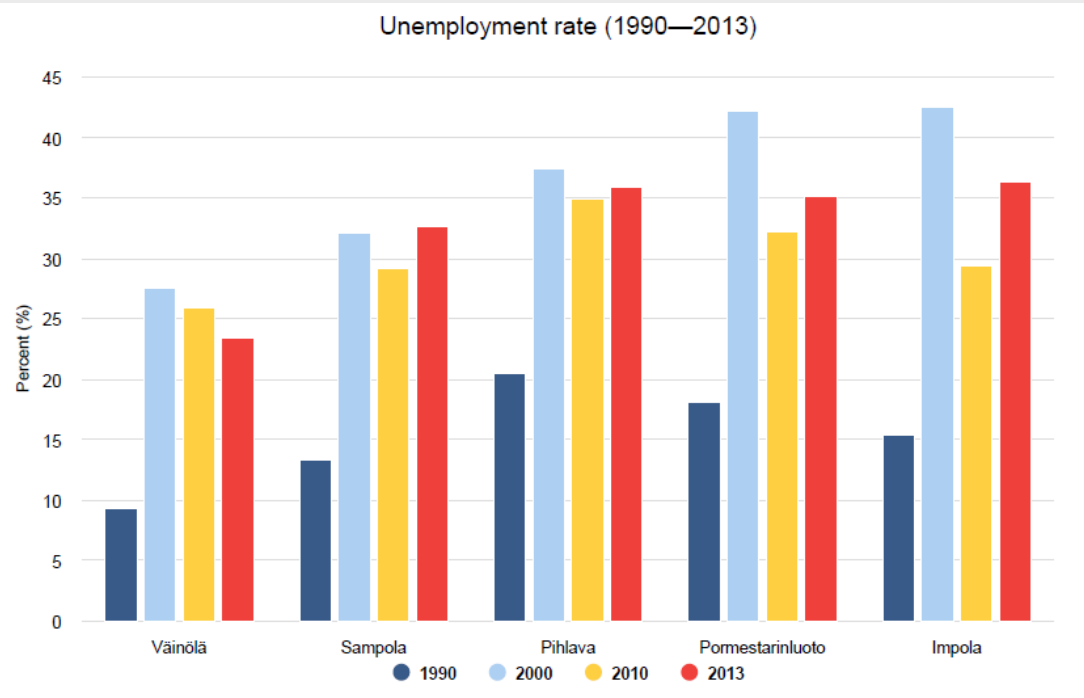
Light-art event organized in Sampola in 2014.
Source: City of Pori. Photo Antti Wallin

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Challenges

- More difficult to address problems connected to broader structural causes.
 - E.g. high unemployment since the early 90s.
 - Changes in household composition.
 - Population decrease is a challenge for maintaining vitality and services.
- Ensuring longevity, as the regeneration projects have relied on a few individuals.
- Increasingly difficult to fund costly refurbishments as real estate values are low.

Unemployment rate (1990—2013)



Source: Housing estate data aggregated from the Grid Database and YKR database by Mats Stjernberg.

Conclusions



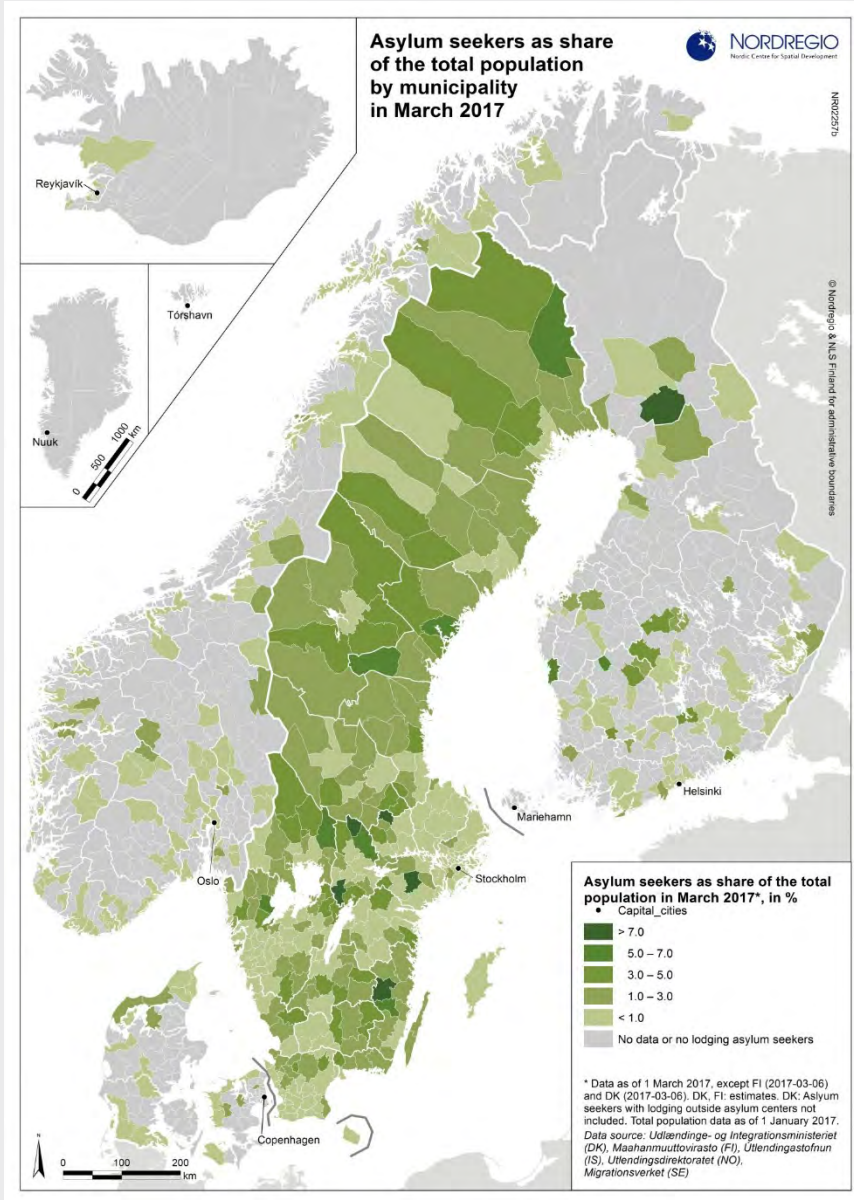
Aerial view of Sampola in more recent times.

Source: Lentokuva Vallas

Common features of area-based regeneration projects:

- Focus on similar areas (post-war housing estates),
- Deal with similar problems (e.g. built environment, housing stock and socio-economic composition).
- Several objectives often pursued simultaneously (place-based and people-based ones).
- Area-based approaches more effective in addressing locally based problems.
- ...but have more limited effects on problems where the causes are located outside the neighbourhood.
- Area-based approaches should not be simply deemed as ineffective, but the limitations of these approaches in addressing specific neighbourhood problems should be acknowledged.

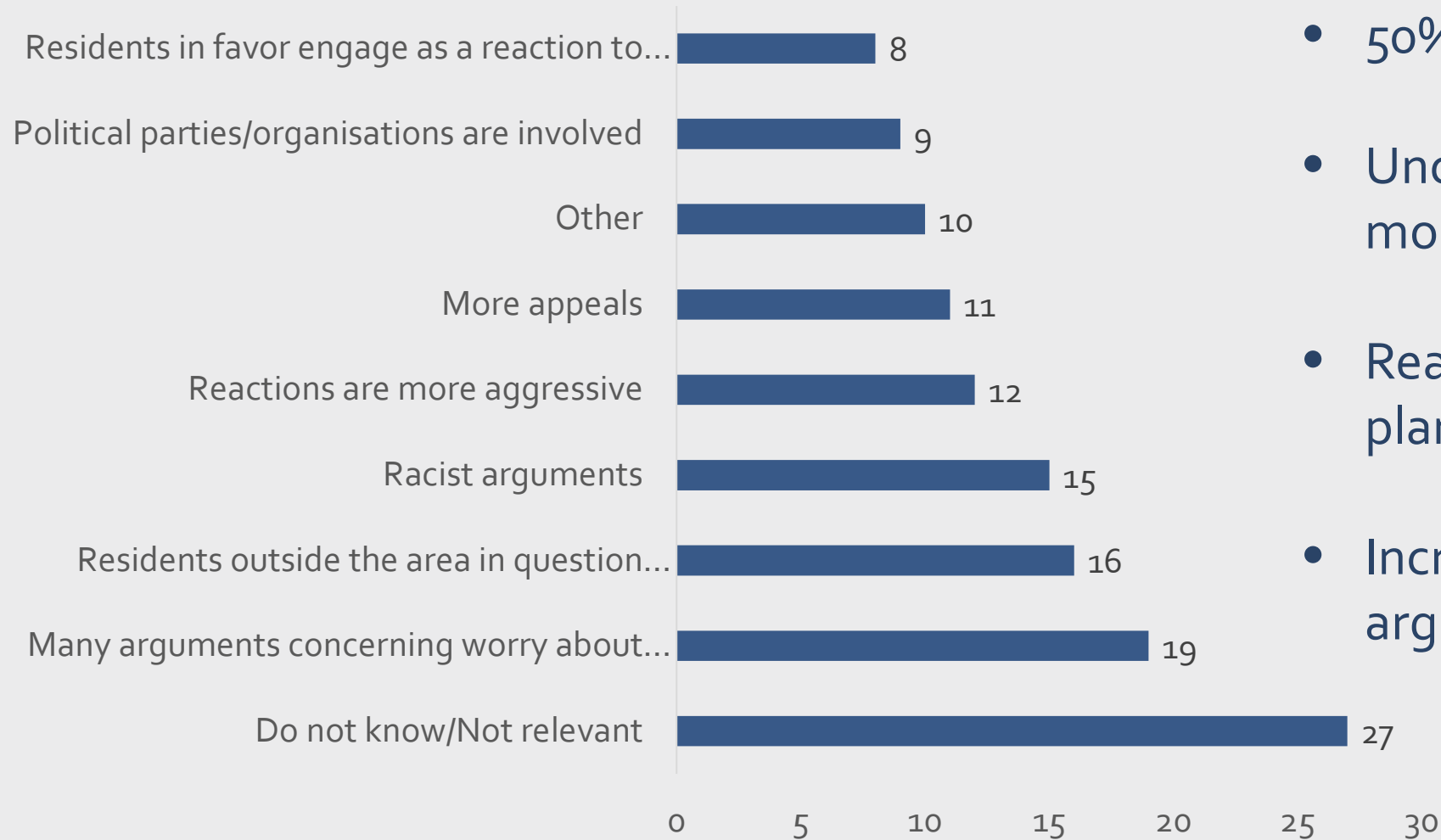
Case 2: Establishing housing for newly arrived refugees, SE



- 2012: asylum seekers > 40 000
 - Uneven distribution of newly arrived refugees
 - Housing shortage
 - 2016: new law on distribution of newly arrived refugees
- Local reactions



Case 2: Establishing housing for newly arrived refugees, Sweden



Findings

- 50% experienced protests
- Unconventional solutions met more opposition
- Reactions differ from other planning processes
- Increased knowledge on which arguments are used

Case 2: Establishing housing for newly arrived refugees, Sweden

Successes

- Integrate dwelling for newly arrived with other housing
- Opposition can contribute to better localization?

Conclusions



New city park in Gellerup.
Photo: Sandra Oliveira e Costa.

Settlement policies for social inclusion:

- Unconventional housing solutions causing more opposition
- Pointing to the role of the receiving society
- The planning process & two-way integration
- Tool in area-based policy

Conclusions



Artwork in a local school in Ásbrú.
Photo: Hjördís Rut Sigurjónsdóttir.

Need for long-term strategies:

- Interrelations between settlement policy and area-based policy
- Varied contexts but similar aims in area based projects
- No universally applicable recipe for creating more inclusive cities
- Long-term planning and continuous effort needed to create inclusive cities
- Preparedness to tackle new challenges

Thank you!

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[Link to the report](#)

[Link to the executive summary](#)

