

## Rågsved's Centre

### Resilient Revitalisation in Multi-Ethnic Environments

Capitals require constant adaptation due to growing population, climate change and economic shifts. As capitals contain the majority of the world's population, they have for long been treated as testing ground for resilience and innovation in both theory and practice. The word resilience has become a buzzword in recent urban regional conferences and is spoken of from a vast array of perspectives. However, a widely accepted resilience model which allows a cross-disciplinary application is called the Triple Bottom Line (TBL) or the three P's: People, Planet, and Profit. It captures the essence of sustainability by measuring social, environmental and economic impacts of an organisation on the world.

This research aims to cover the research gap identified by Sharifi (2016) which is to give resilience a dimensioned interpretation. The chosen site for this task is Rågsveds Centre in Stockholm, which will be used as a case study and as a project foundation to address the following research questions.

1. How may future shock occurrences threaten the resilience of Rågsved's Centre?
2. What spatial challenges does Rågsved's Centre face today?
3. What demands would Rågsved's Centre need to meet in order to attain resilience?

Rågsved as a suburb that has gone through extensive social changes since the 1950's with long lasting consequences still visible today. It is a multi-ethnic environment, challenged by criminal activities, segregation and urban growth. Inequities and social cohesion not only spark criminality, but is usually also a result from a poor provision of quality basic services (CIPC, 2010). Rågsveds Centre which lies at the heart of Rågsved carry the infrastructure and urban proximity a successful centre would have. Despite this, it has fallen into decadence. This research seeks to investigate the local conditions through a narrative approach to ultimately provide an alternative resilient architectural vision.