

DEN UDSTØDENE BY THE EXCLUSIONARY CITY

En udstilling om design
og jura, der ekskluderer
hjemløse borgere i byens rum

An exhibition on design
and law that exclude homeless
citizens from urban spaces

DEN UDSØDENE BY

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Udstillingskatalog

Oktober 2024

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Du kan finde ph.d.-afhandlingen 'Ekskluderende design – når design skaber eksklusion' (2024) af Carsten Hvid Nielsen på:

<https://www.udenfor.dk/den-udstodende-by>

Tekst af:

Kirsten Skovlund Asmussen

Ole B. Jensen

Pia Justesen

Carsten Hvid Nielsen

Redaktion:

Kirsten Skovlund Asmussen og Pia Justesen

Grafisk design og tryk af udstilling og katalog:

Christina Carlsen / Eks-Skolens Design & Tryk

THE EXCLUSIONARY CITY

An Exhibition on Design and Law that Exclude Homeless Citizens from Urban Spaces

Exhibition Catalog

October 2024

Produced by:

The exhibition has been created in collaboration between Aalborg University and Project Outside. It presents results and insights from the research project »Exclusionary Design – Social Exclusion in Urban Spaces« running from 2021 to 2024. The research project and exhibition are funded by the VELUX FOUNDATION.

You can find the Ph.D. thesis 'Ekskluderende design – når design skaber eksklusion' (2024) by Carsten Hvid Nielsen at:

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Text by:

Kirsten Skovlund Asmussen

Ole B. Jensen

Pia Justesen

Carsten Hvid Nielsen

Editorial team:

Kirsten Skovlund Asmussen og Pia Justesen

Graphic design and printing of exhibition and catalog:

Christina Carlsen / Eks-Skolens Design & Tryk

VELUX FONDEN

DU BEFINDER DIG NU I »DEN UDSØDDE BY«

Du har gået rundt længe, det er ved at blive mørkt, og du er træt. Du har ingen bolig og ingen seng at vende hjem til. Uden penge kan du heller ikke købe dig til en nat på et hotel, eller et hvil på en café, og du ved, at du risikerer at blive fængslet, hvis du tigger. Du føler dig ikke tryk på byens herberger, og i din søgen efter ly andre steder i byen bliver du mødt af skilte med soveforbud, hegn, lukkede porte, bænke man ikke kan lægge sig på og høj musik. Hvor går du hen? Hvad vil du gøre?

»Den Udstødende By« er en udstilling om design og jura, der ekskluderer hjemløse borgere i byens rum.

’Ekskluderende design’ dækker over forskellige designinterventioner, som forhindrer personer i hjemløshed i at anvende byens offentlige rum på måder, de finder meningsfulde eller nødvendige. Det er design, som skaber barrierer for at lægge sig ned, opholde sig i længere tid ad gangen, samles eller få varmen. Sammen med lovgivning og forbudsskilte, som giver mulighed for at straffe personer, der sover og tigger i offentlige rum, presser det personer i hjemløshed rundt i byen. Det skaber følelser hos dem af at være uønskede og uvelkomne – en »afvisnings atmosfære«.

De senere års udvikling har ikke kun gjort byernes rum mindre tilgængelige for hjemløse borgere. Sterile byrum med åbne arealer og færre gratis siddepladser gør det også mindre oplagt for andre af byens borgere at tage ophold i de offentlige rum.

Tilgængelige offentlige rum har den demokratiske fordel, at de tvinger os til at møde og dele plads med mennesker, der er anderledes end os selv. Men når mennesker i hjemløshed og social udsathed usynliggøres, kan de offentlige rum ikke længere øge vores kol-

lektive bevidsthed om, hvem vores medborgere er. Manglende konfrontation med social udsathed giver et forvrænget billede af, hvordan vores samfund ser ud, og gør os ude af stand til at handle og stille beslutningstagere til ansvar.

Byens ’demokratiske DNA’ og sameksistens mellem forskellige mennesker, som byen leverer, når den er bedst, er kort sagt under pres i disse år.

Med udstillingen ønsker vi at synliggøre ekskluderende design og jura, tydeliggøre hvad det tilsammen gør mod byens hjemløse borgere og invitere til refleksion over, hvilken betydning det har for vores samfund. »*Hvem er byen til for? Og hvordan ønsker vi, at vores byrum skal udvikle sig?*«

Den sociale eksklusion i byens rum har konsekvenser for os alle. Alligevel er det en side af byen, som de færreste lægger mærke til. For at vi kan forholde os til eksklusionen, må vi se, at den er der.

Velkommen til Den Udstødende By.

**” HVAD
OPLEVES SOM
EKSKLUDERENDE?**

**WHAT IS
EXPERIENCED
AS EXCLUSIONARY?**

YOU ARE NOW IN »THE EXCLUSIONARY CITY«

You've been walking for a long time, it's getting dark, and you're tired. You have no home and no bed to return to. Without money, you can't buy a night at a hotel or a rest at a café, and you know you risk imprisonment if you beg. You don't feel safe in the city hostels for people experiencing homelessness, and in your search for shelter elsewhere in the city, you're met with signs prohibiting overnight stays, fences, closed gates, benches that you can't lie down on and loud music. Where do you go? What will you do?

»The Exclusionary City« is an exhibition about design and law that exclude homeless citizens from urban spaces.

'Exclusionary design' encompasses various design interventions preventing people experiencing homelessness from using public spaces in ways they find meaningful or necessary. It includes designs that create barriers to lying down, barriers to staying in certain places for extended periods, and barriers to gathering, or finding warmth. Alongside legislation and prohibition signs that allow for the punishment of people sleeping and begging in public spaces, the exclusionary design pushes homeless citizens around the city. It creates a feeling of being unwanted and unwelcome – an »atmosphere of rejection.«

Recent developments have not only made urban spaces less accessible to people experiencing homelessness. Sterile public areas with open spaces, as well as fewer seating options and benches at no cost, also make it less appealing for other city residents to spend time in public spaces.

Accessible public spaces have the democratic advantage of forcing us to encounter and share space with people who are different from ourselves. But when people who are

homeless and socially marginalized are rendered invisible, public spaces can no longer enhance our collective awareness of who our fellow citizens are. The lack of confrontation with social marginalization distorts our view of society and prevents us from acting and holding decision-makers accountable.

The city's 'democratic DNA' and coexistence among different people – which the city provides at its best – is under pressure these years.

With this exhibition, we aim to make visible what exclusionary design and law are, clarify what design and law collectively do to the city's homeless citizens, and invite you to reflect on what it means for our society. »Who is the city for? And how do we want our urban spaces to develop?«

Social exclusion in urban spaces has consequences for all of us. Yet, it is an aspect of the city that few people notice. To address exclusion, we must see that it exists.

Welcome to The Exclusionary City.

»It feels really insecure to live on the street because you never know what will happen.«

Marlene, February 2022

»Homeless Problem Weighs Heavily on Copenhagen«

Headline, Jydskevestkysten.dk 2014

»We just end up being thrown from place to place all the time, and they call it urban development. Yeah, right, it's actually the dismantling of us.«

Jacob, July 2022

»When you're alone at night, you're really vulnerable, and it feels damn unsafe. That's why we gather in groups, so we can look out for each other a bit.«

Brian, June 2022

»We design and arrange our spaces with the aim of ensuring satisfied and comfortable customers. Our stations are for travelers, not for people sleeping«

Quote from article, Avisen.dk 2014

»V about Homeless Unrest: Relocate the Shelter from Klosterport«

Headline, tv2østjylland.dk 2018

»It's also about what matters to us as human beings, being able to be in a place where you feel safe and where you can hang out with the people you relate to.«

Daniel, January 2022

»The regulations on intimidating camps are intended to combat the insecurity that may follow when homeless individuals settle in camps...«

Quote from Press Release, Justitsministeriet.dk 2020

»I know some people complain about the homeless, but I think it's also because they don't understand how hard it actually is for us. It's tough and really stressful.«

Heidi, May 2022

»People on the Street Cause Noise and Create a Sense of Insecurity Near Schools and Supermarkets«

Headline, sjællandskenyheder.dk 2020

»It's incredibly stressful not knowing where you will sleep tonight, and you can't feel safe anywhere, neither on the street nor in shelters. There is nowhere to go where you can say that you feel safe, there just isn't.«

Sussi, January 2022

»Several Areas in Nørrebro are Tormented by Homeless Individuals Causing Conflicts and Insecurity: Efforts Underway to Find a Solution for All Parties«

Headline, Københavnliv.dk 2023

»The capital requests help from the government to address Roma people living on the street and causing insecurity«

Subheadline, dr.dk 2017

»In the city, it is becoming increasingly difficult to find a decent place to sleep«

Kasper, July 2022

»It's so stressful being homeless, and we all experience anxiety. The fear of being attacked, the fear of never getting out of this mess, and the fear of falling into addiction. It's so hard and you just get overwhelmed.«

Lykke, January 2022

»Group of Homeless Individuals Created Discomfort for Residents – Now They Are Returning«

Headline, tv2kosmopol.dk 2023

The quotes have all been translated and edited for readability. The original quotes from individuals who are or have been homeless are in Danish and can be found in the PhD thesis 'Ekskluderende design - når design skaber eksklusion' (2024) by Carsten Hvid Nielsen.

Find the PhD and the Danish articles that have been quoted at www.udenfor.dk/den-udstodende-by

TRYGHED FOR HVEM?

Uværdigt, utrygt og stressende er nogle af de ord, der bliver sat på tilværelsen i hjemløshed. Udtalelserne kommer fra personer, som har erfaring med hjemløshed, og som har fortalt om deres oplevelser med ekskluderende design og lovgivning.

Utryghedsskabende, støjende og konflikt-skabende er omvendt nogle af de ord, der bruges om personer i hjemløshed. Trygheden for hjemløse borgere bliver sjældent taget i betragtning i lovgivning og design, der former vores byer.

SAFETY FOR WHOM?

Undignified, unsafe, and stressful are some of the words used to describe life in homelessness. These statements come from people who are or have been homeless, and who have shared their experiences with exclusionary design and legislation.

Intimidating, noisy, and conflict escalating are on the other hand some of the words used to describe homeless citizens. The safety and security of people experiencing homelessness are rarely considered in legislation and design that shapes our cities.

”HVAD GØR DIG UTRYG?

WHAT MAKES
YOU FEEL UNSAFE?

ENHAVNS

AM?





”LIGGER DU

ARE YOU COMFORTABLE? GODT?

AT DESIGNE SIG TIL UBEHAG

Materialer som beton og granit er ofte kolde og hårde. Disse materialer kan afkøle kroppen og skaber ubehag, hvis man forsøger at ligge eller opholde sig på dem i længere tid ad gangen. Bænke og plinte i denne type af materiale kan kategoriseres som ekskluderende design, fordi de ved at påvirke kroppen på en fysisk ubehagelig måde kan presse personer i hjemløshed til at finde andre opholdssteder i eller uden for byens rum.

Ekskluderende design som betonbænke kan også komplicere skadesreducerende gadeplansarbejde. Skadesreduktion er fx, når Projekt Udenfor rådgiver personer i gadehjemløshed til at finde tørre og varme steder at sove, som er løftet fra jorden. Jo færre af disse steder der er, jo sværere et råd bliver det at følge. Det er gennem skadesreduktion, vi kan være med til at reducere de sociale, psykiske og fysiske skader, et liv i hjemløshed kan medføre.

DESIGNING FOR DISCOMFORT

Materials such as concrete and granite are often cold and hard. These materials can cool the body and create discomfort if one tries to lie or stay on them for extended periods. Benches and plinths made of these materials can be categorized as exclusionary design because they potentially force people experiencing homelessness to find other places to stay - either within or outside the city - by creating physical discomfort.

Exclusionary design, such as concrete benches, can also complicate harm reduction. Harm reduction is, for example, when Project Outside advises people sleeping rough to find dry and warm places to sleep that are elevated from the ground. The fewer of these places there are, the more difficult it will be to follow the advice. Through harm reduction, we can help reduce the social, psychological, and physical damages that homelessness can cause.

**”HAR DU LAGT
MÆRKE TIL
DENNE TYPE
DESIGN?”**

**HAVE YOU NOTICED
THIS TYPE OF DESIGN?**

EKSKLU- DERENDE DESIGN

Ekskluderende design kan inddeles i fire typer:

BYRUMSINVENTAR Fx affaldsbeholdere, hvor man ikke kan få sin arm ned til dyrebare pant-flasker, og buslæskærme, som tillader vinden at blæse lige igennem.

TEKNISKE INSTALLATIONER Fx belysning, overvågning og høj musik, der skaber sensoriske forstyrrelser.

BARRIERER Fx aflåste porte, cykelstativer og plantekasser, der begrænser adgang og ophold.

FRAVÆR Fx manglende bænke og beplantning, der fjerner muligheden for læ og ly i byens rum.

EXCLUSIO- NARY DESIGN

Exclusionary design can be divided into four categories:

URBAN FURNITURE *For example, trash cans where people cannot reach deposit bottles, and bus stop shelters that allow the wind to blow right through.*

TECHNICAL INSTALLATIONS *For example, automatic lighting, surveillance, and loud music that create sensory disturbances.*

BARRIERS *For example, locked gates, bike racks, and plant boxes that limit access and stay.*

ABSENCE *For example, the lack of benches and plants that remove the possibility of shelter and protection from the weather in urban spaces.*

AT SOVE LØFTET FRA JORDEN

At sove direkte på jorden er hårdt for kroppen og øger risikoen for nedkøling, som igen øger risikoen for at blive syg. Pap, madrasser, plastik, liggeunderlag og aviser er blot nogle af de redskaber, personer i gadehjemløshed tager i brug som en del af deres strategier. Andre er heldige at finde en bænk, det er muligt at ligge udstrakt på, et sted i læ for vind og vejr. Det er det bedste, men efterhånden også et sjældent alternativ til den bare jord.

Bænke monteret med armstøtter midt på er blot ét ud af flere eksempler på bænke, der er designet på måder, som forhindrer personer i at ligge udstrakt på dem. Andre eksempler er bænke monteret med borde, svagt hældende eller med riller. Ekskluderende design som disse bænke kan sætte barrierer op for gadesoveres overlevelsesstrategier – de aktiviteter hjemløse borgere må benytte sig af for at håndtere de vilkår, der følger med et liv på gaden.

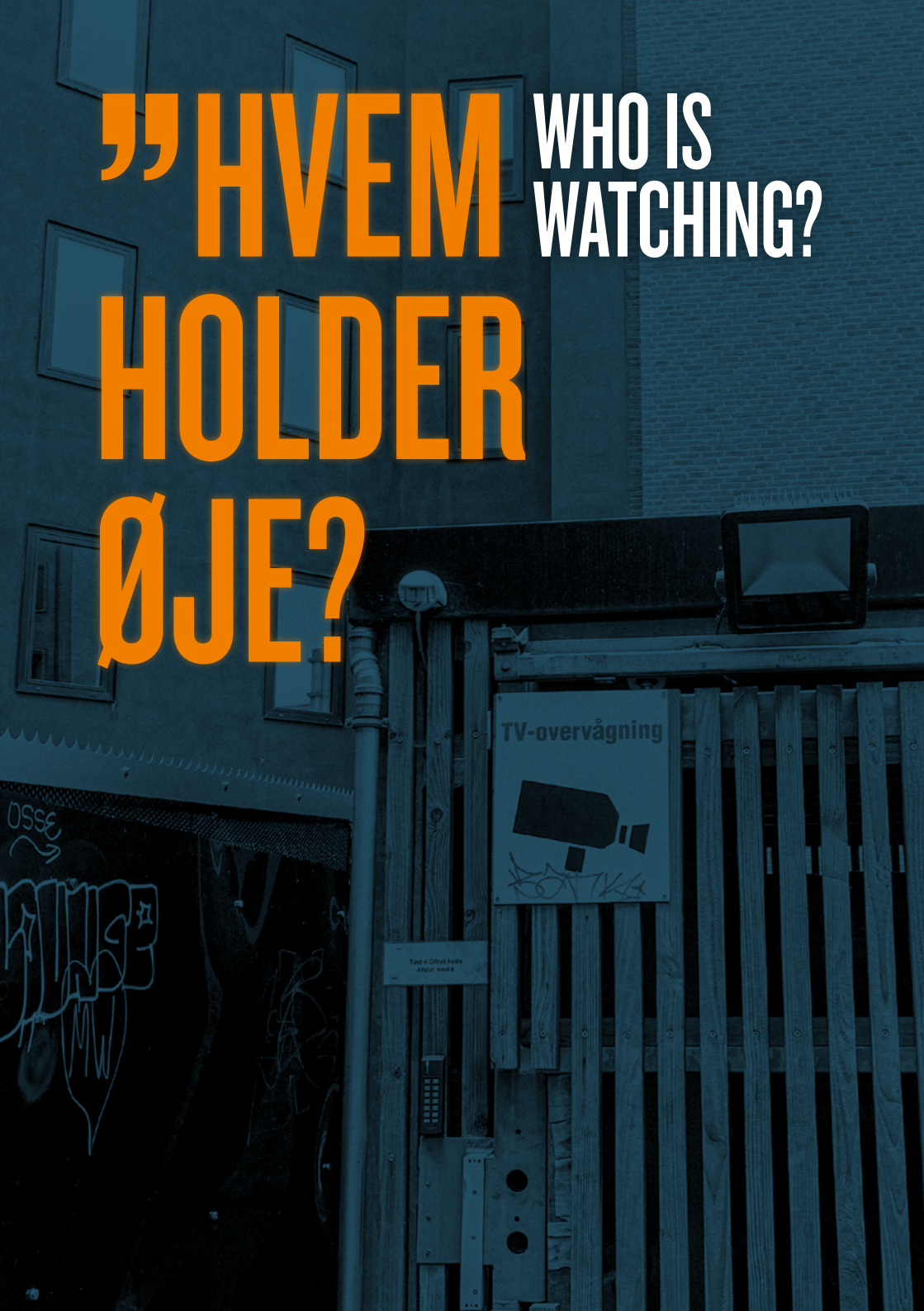
TO SLEEP ELEVATED FROM THE GROUND

Sleeping directly on the ground is hard on the body and increases the risk of cooling down, which simultaneously increases the risk of illness. Cardboard, mattresses, plastic, sleeping pads, and newspapers are only some of the tools that people experiencing homelessness use as part of their strategies. Others are lucky to find a bench where they can lie fully extended, in a place sheltered from the wind and weather. This is the best, but an increasingly rare alternative to the bare ground.

Benches mounted with armrests in the middle are just one example of benches designed in ways that prevent people from lying down fully extended. Other examples are benches mounted with tables, benches that are slightly sloped, or benches with grooves. Exclusionary design, like these benches, can create barriers for rough sleepers' survival strategies – the activities they must use to cope with the conditions that come with life on the street.



” HVEM WHO IS HOLDER WATCHING? ØJE?



OSSE
→

A large, stylized graffiti piece on a wall, featuring a central figure with a crown and various symbols.

Tast 4 tiltræk kode
#44444444

OVER- VÅGNINGS- SYSTEMER

Overvågningssystemer, der monitorerer i realtid, kan være ekskluderende design. Systemerne kan fx bruges fra et kontrolrum til at udsende vagter, hvis nogen sover eller opholder sig et overvåget sted. Personer i hjemløshed har fortalt til forskningsprojektet, at de ved, de risikerer at blive bedt om at forlade stedet af en vagt, hvis de lægger sig der. Det skaber en konstant følelse af usikkerhed og utryghed. Andre fortæller, at visheden om at nogle holder øje med dem omvendt føles trygt.

SURVEIL- LANCE SYSTEMS

Surveillance systems that monitor in real-time can be an exclusionary design. These systems may, for example, be used to dispatch guards from a control room if someone lies down or stays in a monitored area. People experiencing homelessness have reported to the research project that they know they risk being asked to leave by a guard if they lie down. This creates a constant feeling of insecurity and unease. Others have said that knowing someone is watching over them, conversely, feels reassuring.

NÅR 'HOTSPOTS' ØDELÆGGES AF MUSIK

'Hotspots' refererer til områder i byen, hvor Projekt Udenfors gadeplansmedarbejdere forventer at finde flest personer i gadehjemløshed på organisationens årlige nat-tællinger og i det opsøgende arbejde. Om sommeren kan det være en bestemt gade, hvor der er mange dybe facadeindhak, der giver mulighed for at etablere sovepladser i læ. Om vinteren kan det være et sted, hvor parkeringskælderen er åben om natten. Parkeringskældre og stationer står højt på listen over potentielle hotspots om vinteren, da de udgør varme steder i byens rum.

Høj og ubehagelig musik gør desværre, at flere af stederne er uudholdelige at opholde sig i over længere tid. I nogle tilfælde kombineres musikken også med andre typer af ekskluderende design som automatisk blændende lys, hegn og porte. Når faste sovesteder og 'hotspots' som disse ødelægges, og som konsekvens presser personer i hjemløshed ud til mere afsides steder af byen, er det med til at usynliggøre gadehjemløshed. Det gør det samtidigt sværere for opsøgende indsatsere at finde socialt isolerede gadesovere og tilbyde dem den hjælp, de har behov for.


Lyden du kan hører på udstillingen stammer fra optagelser, som Projekt Udenfors medarbejdere har lavet på deres telefon i deres opsøgende gadeplansarbejde.

WHEN 'HOTSPOTS' ARE RUINED BY MUSIC

'Hotspots' refer to areas in the city where Project Outside's outreach workers expect to find the most people sleeping rough during the organization's annual night counts and in the daily outreach work. In summer, it might be a specific street with many deep facade recesses, providing covered sleeping places. In winter, it could be a location where the parking garage is open at night. Parking garages and stations are high on the list of potential hotspots in winter because they offer warm places in the city.

Unfortunately, loud and unpleasant music makes many of these places unbearable to stay in for longer periods. In some cases, the music is combined with other types of exclusionary design such as automatic lights, fences, and gates. When usual sleeping spots like these are ruined, consequently pushing people experiencing homelessness to more remote parts of the city, it contributes to the invisibility of rough sleeping. It also makes it harder for outreach initiatives to find socially isolated rough sleepers and offer them the help they need.

The sound you can hear on the exhibition comes from recordings that Project Outside's staff have made on their phones when they encountered it during their outreach work.



**” KAN DU
SOVE TIL
MUSIKKEN?** CAN YOU
SLEEP WHEN
THE MUSIC
IS PLAYING?



MY WHOLE FAMILY DEPENDS ON ME

Gina

I came to Denmark because I'm poor. I am a Roma woman with many children and a grandson. I must earn an income to take care of the children and my husband, who has diabetes and needs insulin. There is no way to earn money in Romania. When I try to find work, they say I'm illiterate and won't give me a job. It's not like in other countries where the system will help you find a job and get you back on your feet. In Denmark, you can make money because you can collect bottles and get deposits. Sometimes you can make between 400 and 600 kroner a day collecting bottles and you can send money back to your children every week. But that's only in the summer.

The rest of the year you have to beg.

When I was arrested for begging at Copenhagen Central Station, I had been in Denmark for two weeks with my husband. I had seen other people begging and didn't know it was illegal. Two plainclothes policemen arrested me. They watched me and took pictures of me, my cup and my bag of deposit bottles. One of the policemen stood in front of me so that I could ask him for money. He stood right in front of me, and I ended up shaking my paper cup asking for money.

»A little money, please.« »Five kroner for medicine, please.«

That's what proved to him that I was begging. When I asked him for money, he started to smile and laugh. He took out his ID from his inside pocket and said he was a policeman.

»You are now under arrest.«

In March 2024 Gina was sentenced to 14 days in prison by the City Court of Copenhagen. Two out of three judges, however, decided to suspend her sentence, citing Gina's situation with illness in her family. It was a rare ruling, as Danish courts usually do not take personal circumstances into account when deciding on begging cases.

KRIMINALI- SERING

Er man fattig og hjemløs, kan tigteri og overnatning på gaden være nødvendigt. Når staten forbyder tigteri og overnatning sendes der tydelige signaler om, at mennesker i hjemløshed er uønskede i byen. Der er tale om regler, som straffer livsnødvendige hverdagshandlinger i det offentlige rum, og derfor i realiteten udgør en kriminalisering af gadehjemløshed. En tilgang, som er omkostningstung for staten og fører til social eksklusion og stigmatisering af mennesker i hjemløshed.

CRIMINALI- ZATION

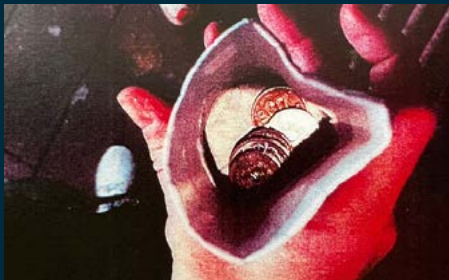
If you are poor and homeless, begging and sleeping on the street may be necessary. When the state bans begging and overnight stays, it sends clear signals that people experiencing homelessness are unwanted in the city. These are rules that punish essential daily activities in public spaces, thus effectively criminalizing street homelessness. This approach is costly for the state and leads to social exclusion and stigmatization of people experiencing homelessness.



Judgment: Imprisonment for 14 days and confiscation of sign



Judgment: Imprisonment for 14 days and confiscation of sign



Judgment: Imprisonment for 14 days



Judgment: Imprisonment for 20 days



Judgment: Imprisonment for 20 days



Judgment: Imprisonment for 14 days



Judgment: Imprisonment for 14 days



**”SKAL MAN
STRAFFES
FOR AT
TIGGE?**

**SHOULD
BEGGING
BE PUNISHED?**

ANHOLDT OG DØMT

Politiet tager ofte billeder, når de anholder mennesker for »utryghedsskabende tiggeri«. Billederne på de foregående sider er eksempler fra konkrete politisager. De viser mønter, kopper og tiggeriskilte, der er indgået som bevismateriale i retssager om tiggeri.

Alle billeder er fra sager, hvor mennesker er blevet fundet skyldige i at tigge. Ofte har de fået en fængselsdom på 14 eller 20 dage. Til sammenligning havde de typisk blot fået en bøde, hvis de havde været skyldige i butikstyveri.

ARRESTED AND CONVICTED

The police often take photographs when they arrest people for »intimidating begging«. The images on the previous pages are examples from individual police files. They show coins, cups, and begging signs that have been used as evidence in court cases about begging.

All images are from cases where people were found guilty of begging. They often received a prison sentence of 14 or 20 days. In comparison, they would typically have only received a fine if they had been guilty of shoplifting.

URBAN RUTE 5 • KØBENHAVN



NØRREPORT STATION

RÅDHUSPLADSEN

ENGHAVE PLADS STATION

ÅBNINGSTIDER

VINTER 7.30-18.00
FOR- OG EFTERÅR 7.30-20.00
SOMMER 7.30-23.00

Velkommen

URBANE RUTER

Gennem 'urbane ruter' har personer i hjemløshed udpeget elementer til forskningsprojektet, som de oplever ekskluderer dem fra byens offentlige rum.

URBAN RUTE 4

Daniel viste rundt i området ved Islands Brygge. På ruten udpegede han blandt andet skrå bænke, hårde materialer og aflukkede områder som ekskluderende design.

URBAN RUTE 5

Lykke udpegede på ruten adskillige elementer i indre by som ekskluderende, fx opdelt bænke, hegn ved varmeudluftning og parker, der aflåses om natten.

URBAN ROUTES

Through 'urban routes,' people experiencing homelessness have identified things for the research project that they feel exclude them from the public spaces of the city.

URBAN RUTE 4

Daniel gave a tour around the area near Islands Brygge. On the route, he identified examples of exclusionary design, such as slanted benches, hard materials, and enclosed areas.

URBAN RUTE 5

Lykke pointed out several elements in the inner city as exclusionary, such as divided benches, fences near heating vents, and parks that are locked at night.

Welcome to Møllegade local recycling station and ByOasen

Please show consideration for the area and other visitors

It is not allowed to stay overnight in the area or at the recycling station or ByOasen

Overnatning på legepladsen og i ByOasen er ikke tilladt

Arrangering af arrangementer i ByOasen og på legepladsen er ikke tilladt

For information on rules and rights (in Danish), visit www.kk.dk



Velkommen til Møllegade Nærgenbrugsstation og ByOasen

Visk af visse respekt for området og de andre besøgende

Overnatning på legepladsen er ikke tilladt

Arrangering af arrangementer for arrangeret kan medlems forbrug og andre aktiviteter er ikke tilladt

For information om regler og rettigheder, se www.kk.dk



”HER MÅ

DU IKKE

SOVE

YOU ARE NOT
ALLOWED TO
SLEEP HERE

Privat område
vedligeholdelse
ophold forbudt

Overtrædelse af reglerne kan føre til anmeldelse
til politiet, med henvisning til lov
om mark- og vejfred



Velkommen

Overnatning ikke tilladt
Accommodation not allowed



Læg affald i affaldskurven.
Undlad at skade planter, blomster og dyr.



Hunde må ikke tages med i anlægget.
Brug af alkohol og euforiserende stoffer er ikke tilladt.



Cykling er kun tilladt for børn under 7 år.
Køretid og parkering med motor køretøj kræver særlig tilladelse. Handicap køretøj er tilladt.



Man må kun grille ved de opstillede grillborde og parkgriller. Åben ild er ikke tilladt.
Overnatning på legepladsen er ikke tilladt.



Voksne må ikke opholde sig på legepladsen, såfremt de ikke er i følgeskab med børn.

Under dit ophold på legepladsen skal du efterleve parkeringsreglerne og parkeringsreglerne. Overtrædelse kan medføre bortsending eller bøde efter Overtrædelse af reglerne. Se www.kk.dk, under Løve og rettigheder.

Du kan søge om tilladelse til at afholde arrangementer i byens parker, anlæg, på legepladser mv. hos Teknik- og Miljøforvaltningen. Se www.kk.dk.

KØBENHAVNS KOMMUNE
Teknik- og Miljøforvaltningen

Mølle Brygge 17 751 33 66 34 60
2300 København S park@natur@ord.kk.dk

NÅR SØVN KRIMINALISERES

Forbud mod »utryghedsskabende lejre« og overnatningsforbud i parker kan gøre det svært at finde et sted at sove i byens rum. Skilte, som forbyder overnatning, er udtryk for et overlap mellem ekskluderende jura og design. Forbuddene er baseret på lovgivning, og skiltene har piktogrammer, der er designet til at kommunikere forbuddet. Overnatningsforbud griber ind i et basalt menneskeligt behov – søvnen.

PARKSKILT

I 150 parker og grønne områder i København er der opsat ordensskilte, som forbyder overnatning. Ordensreglerne håndhæves af politiet, og en overtrædelse kan straffes med bøde. Mange af byens parker er ellers oplagte steder for personer i hjemløshed. Her kan man finde ly for dårligt vejr, en bænk at sidde eller ligge på, og man kan få adgang til toilet og rent drikkevand.

POLITIPLAKAT

Politiets plakat skal forklare forbuddet mod »utryghedsskabende lejre«. Når politiet vurderer, om en lejr er »utryghedsskabende«, lægger de vægt på antallet af personer i lejren. Det har også betydning, om sovestedet er etableret med overdækning, telt, madrasser og personlige ejendele. At sove flere sammen og have udstyr til vind og vejr er nyttige strategier til at takle livet på gaden. Men det sætter samtidig personer i gadehjemløshed i risiko for at få bøder og zoneforbud.

WHEN SLEEP IS CRIMINALIZED

Ban on »intimidating camps« and prohibitions against overnight stays in parks can make it difficult to find a place to sleep in urban spaces. Signs prohibiting overnight stays are examples of an overlap between exclusionary law and design. The prohibitions are based on legislation, and the signs feature pictograms designed to communicate the ban. Prohibitions against overnight stays interfere with a basic human need – sleep.

PARK SIGN

In 150 parks and green areas in Copenhagen, there are public order signs prohibiting overnight stays. These regulations are enforced by the police and violations may result in a fine. Many of the city parks are otherwise ideal places for people experiencing homelessness. Here, one can find shelter from bad weather, a bench to sit or lie on, and there is access to toilets and clean drinking water.

POLICE POSTER

The police poster aims to explain the ban on »intimidating camps«. When the police assess whether a camp is »intimidating«, they consider the number of people in the camp, and whether the sleeping place is set up with coverings, tents, mattresses, and personal belongings. Sleeping in groups and using outdoor equipment can be useful strategies for coping with life on the street. However, it can also put people sleeping rough at risk of getting fines and zoning bans.

AT FÅ VARMEN UDENFOR

Personer i gadehjemløshed kan benytte forskellige strategier til at få varmen i årets koldeste måneder. De kan fx opholde sig på bibliotekerne i dagtimerne, og hvis de er heldige at have det gule sygesikringskort udenfor den bemandede åbningstid. De kan finde en soveplads i en parkeringskælder, hvis de er heldige, at der er en, der står åben, og som ikke har installeret høj musik. De kan også holde sig vågne om natten på en af byens døgnåbne fastfood-restauranter eller stationer, hvis de er heldige ikke at blive smidt ud af en vagt. Andre igen kan være nødsaget til at få varmen fra en af byens varmeriste.

Varmen fra en rist kan være afgørende i årets koldeste måneder. Men varmeriste på skrå, eller monteret med metalbare over, gør dem uegnede som hvile- og soveplads. Projekt Udenfor har set eksempler på, hvordan personer i gadehjemløshed i stedet lægger sig ved siden af risten, direkte på den kolde jord. Ekskluderende design skubber på den måde ikke altid gadesovere ud af byen og ud af syne, men kan forringe vilkårene på gaden her-og-nu.

STAYING WARM OUTSIDE

People experiencing street homelessness use various strategies to stay warm during the coldest months of the year. They might spend time in libraries during the day, and if they have a Danish health insurance card, they can also stay outside the staffed opening hours. They may discover a sleeping spot in a parking garage if they are lucky enough to find one that is open and doesn't have loud music playing. They can also stay awake at night in one of the city's 24-hour fast-food restaurants, or a station if they are fortunate not to be kicked out by a security guard. Others may be forced to get warmth from one of the heating vents in the city.

The warmth from a vent is not just comfortable when there are no other alternatives. It can be vital during the coldest months of the year. Heating vents that are slanted or equipped with metal bars make them unsuitable as resting and sleeping places and act as barriers to one of the survival strategies that rough sleepers may use during wintertime. Project Outside has seen examples of people who lie directly on the ground, next to the vent. In this way, exclusionary design does not always push rough sleepers out of the city and out of sight but may deteriorate the here-and-now conditions on the street.



NEVER INTENDED TO FALL ASLEEP

Two women from Romania were charged with spending the night at the City Hall Square in Copenhagen. They had fallen asleep on a heating vent.

One of the women described that she had not planned to sleep at the square that night in September 2019. She had been drinking coffee and fell asleep early in the morning. She had not seen the sign prohibiting overnight stays and could not read it either. The woman had been in Denmark for six months to find work and a place to live. She had slept a little in the Maria Church on Istedgade during the day, where she also washed herself and her clothes. She usually did not sleep at night. She kept herself awake with coffee.

The other woman explained that she was aware of the ban against overnight stays at the City Hall Square. She had bought coffee around 4 AM and sat on a warm heating vent to drink it. She never intended to fall asleep. The woman had been in Denmark for two weeks to collect deposit bottles. It was the first night she slept at the City Hall Square.

The Foreigner Control Section of the Copenhagen Police was on an early morning operation, targeting people sleeping on the street. They already had two detainees in the police car at that time. At the City Hall Square, they saw the two women sleeping with blankets over them on the heating vent. The women were lying about three meters from a sign prohibiting overnight stays.

The patrol had a Romanian interpreter with them, who asked the women to pack up and informed them that they were under arrest.

In February 2023, the City Court of Copenhagen found that the women had slept at the City Hall Square with blankets over them three meters from a sign prohibiting overnight stays. The two women were therefore found guilty. Because of their low income, their fine was set at 500 DKK. If they could not pay the fine, the alternative punishment was four days in prison.

In November 2023, the signs prohibiting overnight stays were taken down and today, you cannot be punished for sleeping at the City Hall Square.



MANCHESTER



DENVER



ROM



ATLANTA



BARCELONA



LONDON

ET INTERNATIONALT FÆNOMEN

Verden over er byers offentlige rum og pladser genstand for design og kriminalisering, som tilsammen skubber nogle af de mest sårbare borgere væk fra byernes centre. En af årsagerne er urbanisering og øget konkurrence mellem byerne, som medvirker til gentrificering, højere ejendomspriser og en stigende kommerciel udnyttelse af byrummene. Det skaber mindre råderum for personer i hjemløshed.

AN INTERNATIONAL PHENOMENON

All over the world, public spaces and squares in large cities are subject to design and criminalization that altogether push some of the most vulnerable citizens away from city centers. One reason for this is the urbanization and increased competition between cities, contributing to gentrification, higher property prices, and a growing commercial exploitation of urban spaces. This creates less room for people experiencing homelessness.

THE CRIMINALIZATION OF POVERTY INTERNATIONALLY

HUNGARY

In 2018, the Hungarian Constitution was amended to establish a general prohibition against rough sleeping. Today, national and local legislation authorizes fines and imprisonment if an individual stays in public spaces for extended periods, sleeps, has a wash, eats, dresses, or takes care of animals. If the individual cooperates with the police and leaves the street for a hostel or a night shelter, there will be no punishment.

In recent years, the police have not actively enforced the overnight ban. However, there has been an increase in begging cases, that are punished with fines and imprisonment. In Hungary, it is also illegal to search for food in dumpsters (dumpster diving).

USA

In 2023, 650,000 people experienced homelessness in the USA, the highest number since 2007. At the same time, American states have increasingly enacted regulations imposing fines and imprisonment for survival strategies such as begging, sleeping in public spaces, and staying in encampments.

In June 2024, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that punishment for rough sleeping and encampments does not constitute “cruel and unusual punishment” – even in cases where there are no alternatives like night cafes and shelters. The ruling opens the door for cities across the USA to impose fines and imprisonment on people experiencing homelessness for sleeping in public spaces.

AUSTRALIA

In the most recent Australian census, there were nearly 123,000 people experiencing homelessness. Across Australia, people experiencing homelessness face penalties for violating various public order regulations. These include fines for sleeping in public spaces, setting up camps, urinating, or drinking alcohol.

The criminalization of begging was abolished in Queensland and Victoria in 2023 but remains illegal in all other Australian states. Punishment for begging does not require that a person has acted aggressively – simply asking for money or goods is a sufficient ground for imposing a fine or imprisonment.

ANDRE VEJE AT GÅ

Med udstillingen »Den Udstødende By« har vi søgt at give dig indsigt i nogle af de magt- og eksklusionsprocesser, som buldrer løs i vores centrale bymidter i disse år. Samtidig har vi søgt at vise dig nogle af de aktuelle nedladende diskurser om mennesker i hjemløshed og deres overlevelsesstrategier.

Ekskluderende design og jura forringer levevilkårene på gaden og skaber dårlige forudsætninger for, at personer i gadehjemløshed kan bevæge sig ud af hjemløshed. Samtidig komplicerer den sociale eksklusion i byerne det opsøgende gadeplansarbejde. Vi er også bekymrede for, at eksklusionen kan øge stigmatisering af personer i hjemløshed i det hele taget.

Kort sagt løser ekskluderende design og lovgivning *ikke* problemer med hjemløshed i vores samfund.

Lige nu sker der heldigvis også skridt i en mere inkluderende retning, der forbedrer hjemløse borgeres ret til frit at færdes i det offentlige rum og til at gøre ting, der er nødvendige for at overleve.

I forskningsprojektets levetid har Københavns Kommune tilsluttet sig »Rettigheds-erklæring for Personer i Hjemløshed« – en samling af 11 grundlæggende menneskerettigheder. Tilslutningen var medvirkende til, at Københavns Borgerrepræsentation besluttede at fjerne soveforbudsskilte på Rådhuspladsen i november 2023. Dem, du netop har set på udstillingen. Kommunen skal i efteråret 2024 behandle et forslag om at ændre ordensskiltene i byens 150 parker og grønne

områder, så det ikke længere skal være forbudt at overnatte der.

I Projekt Udenfor har vi udarbejdet »Danmarks kortet« – et redskab, hvor alle kan bidrage med at synliggøre ekskluderende design i Danmarks byer ved at indrapportere eksempler på fænomenet. I forskningsprojektet har vi udviklet begreber som »afvisningens atmosfære« og »go og no-go zoner« for at skabe et ordforråd, der sætter os i stand til at forstå fænomenet »udstødelse« i den nutidige by. Og til overhovedet at starte en samtale om, hvad udviklingen betyder for menneskers livsgrundlag. Vi har også arbejdet med en rettighedsbaseret tilgang til hjemløshed, der udstikker en helt anden vej at gå.

Men det er ikke i sig selv nok at afskaffe kriminaliserende lovgivning og ekskluderende design, hvis vi vil skabe en mere inkluderende by. Vi har brug for bedre offentlige faciliteter for alle, og for adgang til betalelige boliger og social hjælp for byens hjemløse borgere. Ingen skal leve under uværdige kår på gaden.

Så kan vi gøre noget ved Den Udstødende By, eller er det for sent?

Ingen udvikling står alene. Viden og opmærksomhed er forudsætning for en fælles ansvarsfølelse og en social forandringsvillighed. Og det grundlag bliver heldigvis også stærkere disse år. Det er det, der gør os i stand til at handle og sammen gøre en positiv forskel for vores allesammens byrum.

Tak for dit besøg.

HOMELESSNESS IS NOT A CRIME!

VIENNA

Vienna has been a human rights city since 2014. One of the city's goals is to ensure that public spaces are accessible to everyone, including people experiencing homelessness.

In Vienna, to be homeless is not considered a crime and as a main rule, it is permitted to sleep on the streets and beg. The philosophy is that people experiencing homelessness should be included rather than criminalized in public urban spaces. Therefore, the city designs its public spaces to accommodate homeless citizens.

LISBON

Lisbon has a 2024-2030 action plan for preventing homelessness, which aims at social inclusion and improving living conditions. The action plan has been developed per Portugal's national strategy for the integration of people experiencing homelessness.

Begging and sleeping on the streets are not criminalized in Lisbon. Station buildings are open to people experiencing homelessness, and the approach by the police is generally focused on helping individuals get ac-

cess to relevant services. There is a widespread attitude among the city's residents and politicians that they do not wish to criminalize but rather to humanize people experiencing homelessness.

GDANSK

Sleeping on the streets and in station buildings is permitted in Gdansk. As a main rule, begging is also allowed. The city has adopted a human rights-based approach to homelessness, and negative prejudices among politicians and city residents regarding people in homelessness are decreasing.

In 2020, Gdansk signed the European Homeless Bill of Rights. Following this, the city published a report in 2023 detailing the development and status of the 11 human rights outlined in the declaration. The report emphasizes, among other things, that people in homelessness have the right to use public spaces and to move freely around the city.

OTHER PATHS TO TAKE

With the exhibition »The Exclusionary City,« we have sought to give insight into some of the power and exclusion processes that are rampant in our central urban areas these years. At the same time, we have aimed to show some of the current derogatory discourses about people experiencing homelessness and their survival strategies.

Exclusionary design and law worsen the living conditions on the streets and create poor prerequisites for people to move out of homelessness. At the same time, social exclusion in cities makes outreach work on the streets more complicated. We are also concerned that the exclusion will increase the stigmatization of people experiencing homelessness in general.

In short, exclusionary design and legislation do not solve the problems of homelessness in our society.

Fortunately, steps are also being taken in a more inclusive direction, improving the rights of homeless citizens to move freely in public spaces and to do what is necessary to survive.

In the lifetime of the research project, the City of Copenhagen has joined the »Homeless Bill of Rights« - a collection of 11 fundamental human rights. This adoption contributed to the City Council's decision to remove the signs prohibiting overnight stays at the City Hall Square in November 2023. The signs you have just seen in the exhibition. In the fall of 2024, the city will consider a proposal to change the public order signs in the city's 150 parks so that it will no longer be forbidden to stay there overnight.

At Project Outside, we have developed the »Map of Denmark« - a tool where everyone can help make exclusionary design visible in Danish cities by reporting examples of the phenomenon. In the research project, we have developed concepts such as »atmosphere of rejection« and »go and no-go zones« to create a vocabulary that enables us to understand the phenomenon of »exclusion« in the contemporary city. And to start a conversation about what this development means for people's basis for living. We have also worked with a rights-based approach to homelessness, pointing to a wholly different path to take.

But simply abolishing criminalizing legislation and exclusionary design is not enough to create a more inclusive city. We need better public facilities for everyone and access to affordable housing and social assistance for the city's homeless citizens. No one should live in undignified circumstances on the street.

Is there anything we can do about The Exclusionary City, or is it too late?

No development stands alone. Knowledge and awareness are prerequisites for a shared sense of responsibility and a willingness for social change. Fortunately, this foundation is also getting stronger these years. It is what enables us to act and together make a positive difference when it comes to our shared urban spaces.

Thank you for your visit.



The benches on Vienna's pedestrian street are designed with backrests and armrests on two sides, while the other two sides are long, flat, and wide. These benches provide a free resting place — both during the day and at night — for all of Vienna's residents, tourists, and migrants.

PROJECT OUTSIDE

Project Outside is an NGO that has been working for and with the most marginalized members of society since 1998. The organization combines outreach work on the street with collection and dissemination of knowledge about homelessness and social exclusion.

The outreach work is directed at people who live and sleep on the streets and struggle with

severe social, psychological, and/or physical problems. The commonality among this group is that they do not receive the help they need, should receive, or in many cases are entitled to. The purpose of collecting and disseminating knowledge is to document, inform, and create debate about the situation for homeless citizens and to contribute to improving their living conditions.

EXCLUSIONARY DESIGN – SOCIAL EXCLUSION IN URBAN SPACES

The research project is based at the Department of Architecture, Design, and Media Technology at Aalborg University. Since 2021, the project has been examining exclusionary urban development and investigating how law and design »collaborate« on social exclusion in the city. Alongside traditional research dissemination, the project aims to contribute to a broader societal dialogue about the social exclusion of people experiencing homelessness in urban spaces. The project is led by Professor Ole B. Jensen and human rights lawyer, Ph.D. Pia Justesen.

The project's steering committee includes the organisations Project Outside, SAND – The Danish National Organisation for Homeless People, The Compass – DanChurchSocial and The Homeless Unit of the City of Copenhagen. The research project runs from 2021-2024 and is funded by VELUX FOUNDATION.



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