ANTICIPATING 2020

PROGRAM
ANTICIPATING 2020

A project spanning over 6 years in Hovsjö, Södertälje,
starting 2014
TO PLAN FOR THE UNPLANNED AND TO PLAN FOR THE FUTURE BY ACTING IN THE PRESENT

The role of the architect, architecture and urban form when working within spatially segregated areas and planning for the future
### TABLE OF CONTENTS

ANTICIPATING 2020 - purpose .......... 6
ANTICIPATING 2020 - focus .......... 7
Challenges ................................................................. 9
Timeframe ................................................................. 10
Framework for the program .............. 12
Invited architects ................................. 13-23

Claustropolis ......................................................... 24-25
An area in transition .................................. 26-27
The Million Program ................................. 28-33
Gentrification and the local ................. 34-35
The Temporary ....................................................... 36-39
Terrain Vague ......................................................... 40-41

Södertälje ............................................................. 43-47

Hovsjö ................................................................. 48-52
Telge Hovsjö’s vision plan ..................... 53-55
Hovsjö site analysis ............................... 56-67
Typologies and courtyards ................. 68-69
Photos from Hovsjö ............................... 70-75
ANTICIPATING 2020

is a program for projects spanning over 6 years

The task: to build a structure or an event, temporary or not, that can inform, spark fantasy, discuss and in other ways be a part of a planning process as well as instant- and future change in Hovsjö. Its purpose is to discuss the existing and possible urban life in relation to planning and “upgrading” spatially segregated areas in general, and the city area Hovsjö in Södertälje in particular.

Furthermore, the ambition is to talk about the politics of planning and building within an existing area. And to question the need of an extensive planning practice and the need for control.

Telge Hovsjö is the municipal company that manages the area. With the appointment of a new CEO in 2008 they have changed their way of working. The focus has since then been on working with social mobilization and creating the best possible conditions for the local public life, by involving the inhabitants in the process. They have explicitly said that the intention is not to force anyone to move after renovations and new constructions. They have no interest in changing the tenants and gentrify the area. Telge Hovsjö is working on a vision for Hovsjö’s future, a plan called “Hovsjö 2020”, hence the name of this project.

The ANTICIPATING 2020 project focuses on what you can do while waiting for the future to come. While waiting for the area to become even more densified. And while waiting for the new shopping malls, restaurants and apartments.

This project is not a critic against creating visions and planning for years ahead.

But it is a way of stressing the importance of action.
TOPICS IN FOCUS

I. The architects and the architecture’s role, what can that be?
II. The public spaces and places that were the outcome and consequence of the functionalist/modernist urban planning. The planning that resulted in a sort of island urbanism - an archipelago of mono-functional suburbs that are poorly connected to each other as well as the city center
III. The notion of temporality and events in relation to architecture
IV. Vague spaces, creative loopholes and to see the existing

Actions and architecture, temporary or not, will be produced once a year by 6 different architects. One architect will create a project each year, with start 2014 and the last project being constructed or performed in 2019. These structures or events has two purposes:

To be a part of creating interesting public spaces, local initiatives and discussions in Hovsjö. To raise a discussion about the local and existing, once place and space.

To be a part of the existing ongoing planning and development process for Hovsjö.

The project can be seen as an experiment on how it is possible to plan.

For whom, by whom and with whom?
QUESTIONS

If cities have to densify, grow and be “upgraded”, how can that be done without loosing the creative loopholes - the in betweens - the vague spaces?

Can the architect make sure that what is being constructed contributes to the social sustainability and mobilization in an area?

How can the architect plan for the unplanned (the future as well as peoples own initiatives)?

GENTRIFICATION

= A social process which consists of individuals with a higher socioeconomic status are moving to a neighborhood that traditionally have been dominated by individuals from a lower social class or ethnic minorities.
TIMEFRAME

What is temporary? 1 year? 5 years? 50 years? The temporary is interesting, it can be mobile and a test. Maybe architecture isn’t permanent? Maybe everything could be said to be temporary? When knowing the end time for a project, maybe then it is temporary, even if that end time is in 50 years.

The projects can be a part of Hovsjö for 3 months or 10 years. Or it can become permanent, meaning a part of Hovsjö’s long term future. The projects can be a test of a function, or maybe a test of a space, or it can be a spatial research. The temporality will be decided depending on the projects nature.

Each architect will decide during what time of year they want their project to be constructed/performed. Which means that there could be multiple groups working in Hovsjö at the same time.

Example: An architect that does a project in 2018 might want to work in the area for a few weeks in 2016, 2017 and 2019 as well. Or maybe she/he only wants to work for 1 month 2018. That is not specified in this programme, it’s up to the invited architects.

Interdisciplinary collaborations are welcomed and to invite other people, groups, organizations, sponsors and so on are up to the architects.
FRAMEWORK
The architects are completely free to create their own project, with the inhabitants in Hovsjö. The nature of the participation is up to the architects, in order for the project to be successful a relation with Telge Hovsjö is necessary. If the project is temporary, a plan for dismantling is required.

THE OUTCOME
How will the process feed back into an ongoing planning/vision process? The process surrounding the projects, the knowledge produced and transmitted, might be one of the most important things.

BUDGET
The budget is set to 1 million Swedish kronor (around 116 000 euro). The choice of that sum is because it will somehow set the framework for what kind of projects that are possible. 1 million is a lot of money, and enough to make something that will have an impact. The budget must cover everything. The architects fee, building material, maintenance and so on.
INVITED ARCHITECTS

Why doesn’t one architect do all projects? Simply because it is better to get many peoples voices and ideas heard. As well as the importance of seeing different ways of working. And what effect that can have.

None of the invited architects are Swedish. Which is considered as an advantage even though they don’t speak Swedish and probably don’t have knowledge about Södertälje, Hovsjö, building laws and so on. It could also be an advantage not having prejudiced images about Hovsjö.

2015: TYIN Tegnestue Architects, Norway
2016: Zahra Ali Baba, Kuwait
2017: studio BASAR, Romania
2018: Zus, the Netherlands
2019: L’atelier d’architecture autogérée, France

For 2014 I will make a proposal.
TYIN tegnestue was founded 2008 by G. Gjertsen och Yashar Hanstad, Trondheim. The studio has built many projects on a low budget in areas like Thailand, Uganda, Sumatra and Norway, to mention a few places. They believe that solutions to fundamental challenges requires an architecture that has a purpose, an architecture of necessity.

By involving local residents in both the design and building process in the projects TYIN establishes a platform where knowledge and experiences can be exchanged. All material used in TYIN’s projects are local.

Workshops
“When we realise an idea in a direct way, we get an understanding for the consequences of design. Through workshops with short timeframes and with limited resources we reach a critical point, and architectural progress will be established.”

CASSIA CO-OP EDUCATION TRAINING CENTER
Cassia Co-op Training Centre is a place for knowledge for local cinnamon farmers in Sumatra. The facilities are 600 kvm and the goal is to give local farmers knowledge about sustainable farming. Through providing their employees with safe working environment, decent salaries och health care the center wants to set the standard for other actors in the industry.

Cost: 250 000 NOK (not including sponsors, volounteers, students etc).
(text from www.tyintegnestue.no)
ZAHRA ALI BABA

www.winterschoolmiddleeast.org

Zahra Ali Baba: b. 1983 in Kuwait. She is an architect and a researcher, she studied at the Kuwait University where she graduated in 2008 with her master thesis “Veils: Mapping Ground Tendency”. Zahra has among other things produced a film- and research series called “Dialectic Durations” which investigates the daily life in places.

The Winter School Middle East was founded mainly by her and architect Markus Miessen (Germany). It is a local, small scaled hub that regularly performs cultural and knowledge based activities together with local NGO’s, schools and people. It was founded in 2007 as an idea and a mobile institution, but is permanent today. The school runs workshops based on local initiatives and is based on a design- and discourse led curriculum which combines conceptual and spacial research with radical critic and idea production.

(text from www.winterschoolmiddleeast.org)
Becoming-lives of Diwaniyah

“ We will explore the particular situation of Diwaniyah in both theory and material experimentation through the analytical triad of the lived, perceived and conceived (Henri Lefebvre). Through this field-based research and discussion, a spatio-political understanding of Diwaniyah can be mapped, perhaps only partially so. A lived map of the plight of Diwaniyah includes not only physical and spatial frameworks, but also the choreography and modes of sociality/speech acts it engenders. Diwaniyah, as such, will be examined as an aesthetic phenomenon, a site of and for experience. We shall complicate our ‘lived map’ with the juxtaposition of another triad of hospitality, dissensus and potentiality, in order to arrive at speculative scenarios of Diwaniyah, mapping not only the lived, but also the becoming-life/lives of its future articulations.

Spatial Agency: Situating the Political

What is and can be the space of politics in our contemporary urban world? This research studio focuses on the spatial agency of the Diwaniyah in the transformation of Kuwaiti urban life. As a designated locus of political life, the Diwaniyah is often portrayed as the traditional backbone of Kuwaiti society. How then could this age-old architectural type serve as an instrument of the rapid modernization Kuwait witnessed over the past century? To understand its particular spatial agency, we will 1) begin by mapping the Diwaniyah as a concrete architectural space in relation to the changing urban fabric of Kuwait; 2) examine its role in the construction and transformation of other social and spatial institutions such as the family and the local government; 3) outline the spatial strategies that have shaped its success in the face of social change.

Studio Diwaniyah

Studio Diwaniyah will be conceived as a 1:1 experimental laboratory.

STUDIO BASAR

www.studiobasar.ro

studioBASAR was founded 2006 by Alex Axinte and Cristi Borcan as an architect studio and a "search-and-rescue" team, who acts for urban interventions and observations. They develop tools in order to be able to adjust to local settings and context and they raise attention to the margins. And to trivial topics like banality, improvisation and illegality as active ingredients in a local urban culture. They have done art projects, installations, research, buildings and much more.

Cristi Borcan, b. 1979, Ploiesti, Romania. Have studied at the Architecture University of Bucharest and graduated in 2006.
Alex Axinte, b. 1979, Ploiesti, Romania. Studied at the University of Architecture and Urbanism Ion Mincu of Bucharest and graduated 2004. During 2006 he was at Map XXL Pépinières européennes pour jeunes artistes in Graz, Austria.
During 2012-2013 they held the residency grant at IASPIS, Stockholm.

PUBLIC BATH

An investigation of future use of streets when/if cars are not used. To rethink the street as something more then a commercial place, park or place for beer consumption. Through an installation that blocks a road they created a pool 1:1. Around the pool there is a platform that functions as a meeting point, stage, arena. But mostly the place functions as a playground open for all.

(text from www.studiobasar.ro)
photos by Mirela Duculescu, www.studiobasar.ro
ZUS [Zones Urbaines Sensibles] was founded in Rotterdam by Elma van Boxel (1975) and Kristian Koreman (1978) in 2001. ZUS researches and intervenes in the contemporary urban landscape with productions ranging from urban plans and architecture to installations and fashion. Within this complex field we find ourselves constantly in between two positions: as co-author and as critic. ZUS works with a belief that every place has the potential to become unique and thrilling. A spatial intervention should therefore always be inspired by the specific qualities of the situation and driven by an optimistic attitude. We have to deal with rapid changing conditions and adapt our tactics to give shape to our constantly modernizing society. With designs for urban districts, parks, public spaces, buildings and installations we try to contribute to a collective and sustainable future. Architecture has become marginalized in the last two decades by responding mainly to the demands of the market. ZUS reclaims the public role of the architect by making social challenges explicit by means of unsolicited architecture and architectural activism. With proposals, exhibitions and publications we not only contribute but also question and criticize the field we work in.

**MY PUBLIC SPACE**

How public is our public space? This is the issue the My Public Space exhibition tried to discuss. Public space is by definition accessible for everyone, but more and more spaces are being privatized, themed or supervised. This leads to spaces designed for specific target groups and less accessible for the general public. Eight correspondents investigated the conditions of urban transformations in Dublin, Copenhagen, Naples, Barcelona, Rotterdam, Tirana, Brussels and Berlin. The results of this research are exhibited in eight kiosks located on different sites in Rotterdam and on the grounds of the NAI. The kiosks location can be found on the website www.mypublicspace.eu. (text from www.zus.cc)
L’ATELIER D’ARCHITECTURE AUTOGÉRÉE (AAA)

www.urbantactics.org

Atelier d’architecture autogérée / studio for self-managed architecture (aaa) is an collective platform that conducts research, actions and analysis on urban mutations and emerging cultural, social and political politics and practices in the contemporary city.

Through urban tactics aaa want to encourage local residents to self-organization and self-management of the urban room. They break contradictions and stereotypes and explores the potential of the contemporary city (in terms of population, mobility and temporality). They can suggest nomadic architecture or mobile architecture, or such kind that can be revoked. Through micro-political actions, they want to contribute to making the city more ecological and democratic, to make places less dependent on top-down control and more accessible to the user. The self-management architecture based on the relationships and processes, desires, knowledge and “know-how”. Such architecture asks for new forms of cooperation, based on the exchange and involve all interested parties, regardless of scale. Their architecture is both political and poetic.

ECO-URBAN NETWORK/ECOBOX

A series of self-managed projects in northern Paris that encourages the residents to temporarily use unused or miss-used places. It started in 2001 and the purpose was to keep the urban biodiversity through co-presence of lifestyles. They started by establishing temporary gardens, ECObox. And they are now platforms for urban critic and creativity and is curated by aaa, residents and external partners and it is for the residents and people living close to the area.

(text from www.urbantactics.org)
THE FUTURE

people will be more isolated and our cities will be even more segregated.

(COSMOPOlis
NU
CLAUSTROPOlis

©)
Socioeconomic differences between groups in society will be even greater then they are today, and the class society will be fixed.\(^1\) The concept and notion of fear and security will influence the urban life and its shape more then it does today. The “island-urbanism” where we construct walls and barriers (imaginary or real) will contribute to the architecture of fear and the metropolis will be the claustropolis\(^2\).

Our society is in constant change due to political and economical conflicts, climate change and natural disasters. More and more people are living in urban areas. Municipalities are having a problem with dealing with the large amount of people moving in to a society, as well as they are having difficulties with maintaining a good living environment for the people that are already living in the cities. Segregation and exclusion from societal life is a big problem in the world and a growing problem, and a reality, in many cities in Sweden.\(^3\) And these cities has yet not managed to find a solution to the problems that create segregation. Instead, many cities are constructing new islands and city areas targeted to groups with a higher socioeconomic status.\(^4\) There is an ongoing, lively, debate about exclusion and segregation in medias, organizations and among the civic society in Sweden at the moment. Segregation is a complex problem, therefore it is possible to assume that the answer has to be either complex and/or intersectional.

So what can the role of the architect and architecture be in relation to mentioned discussion? The built environment has a major impact on all of our daily lives, if you widen the meaning of the word architecture, maybe an answer or suggestions can be found.

\(^1\) PM from Boverkets workgroup City development for integration: “Hur kan man främja integration genom övergripande fysisk planering och stadsutveckling”, 2006, p. 14
\(^2\) Göran Dahlberg, Hemliga städer: Rädslans urbana former, Glänta Hardcore 04, 2010
\(^4\) Södertälje suggestion to Comprehensive Plan 2013, p. 12
AN AREA IN TRANSITION

TO DENSIFY
WHAT?
HOUSE?
PEOPLE?
MEETINGS?
How can architecture contribute to an area's spatial segregation? How can architecture improve an area's spatial segregation? Does the architecture matter at all in relation to segregation?

Segregated areas are usually spatially separated from the city's center. If focus is shifted from that to one specific area, Hovsjö, how can the architect work then? How are the public spaces and rooms organized and distributed within the area? Which rooms are being used and by whom and when? What social processes are underway? And what informal structures are valued by the locals?

Hovsjö is facing change, densification, upgrade and renovations. What role will the built architecture have in this process? And can an architect affect the outcome of a planning process?

A discussion of ownership and the meaning of owning is relevant in relation to who has the right to occupy the public sphere. Who owns the public space? And who has the right to change the public room? Local or not.

Participation in a planning process is important and can have many different forms. To simply ask what people want and write it down is not sufficient and will have no effect. Rooms that people can alter is highly valuable.

Telge Hovsjö has worked with participation in a slightly different manner. The chain of command is visible for the inhabitants and the CEO and other people with power within the company are highly available for the inhabitants. The importance here is to build trust. But they don’t ask people about every project that will happen in the area, instead they include people in the process when realizing the project.
THE MILLION PROGRAM

1/3 row houses/single family houses

1/3 lower multi storey houses

1/3 higher multi storey houses
BACKGROUND

Many of the areas that are considered as being segregated in Sweden were built during the so called Million Programme.

The Million Programme were launched during the 1960’s by the Swedish government and the mission was clear - to build one million homes during a 10 year period. In order to meet the extreme housing shortage that was a reality in Sweden at the time due to the fast urbanization of the cities as well as a big labour immigration. The Swedish notion “welfare state” and the functionalistic (modernistic) thoughts about a satellite city formed the basis for how these areas were built. The idea were that the workers of that time would live in one place and work in another. The idea of a strong neighbourhood unit was important. The architect in charge was quoted saying that an area could only work well if people from the same social class lived together, to mix was not ideal.

At the same time the quality of the existing housing stock was poor and thanks to new technology and the idea of the "modern", the government saw an opportunity to create good middle class housing for everyone. But with subsidized rents for the working class, because everyone were entitled to a good home.

In 2004 25% of the housing stock in Sweden were built during this era. A lot of critic against these areas were raised during the 1970’s as well as at present times. Wrongfully many might say. But many areas are stigmatised, have high unemployment rates, high number of refugees and immigrants. They are in some ways excluded.
ISLANDS

enclaves that separates us
ISLAND URBANISM

Uppsala University shows three fundamental aspects on what type of processes and projects that exist when working with planning and segregation:

- Physical/fixed. These aspects are expensive to change, and difficult.
- Relational, communications. Also costly.
- Social and organizational. Like tenure, taxes, subsidies etc.

And the conclusion in this study was that it is cheaper and easier to build new housing instead of trying to change what is already there\(^5\). Which gives us more islands in the bigger city archipelago.

Having different living areas might not be the problem, the problem is that everyone can not choose. But, it is still after the very few percent that can choose that it is planned and built. It is the higher social classes that drives the segregation process.

The islands and enclaves also exists within a housing estate, and forms vague spaces, used and un used. And the public spaces in a neighbourhood has a crucial role:

“To a large degree, public space has been neglected in Swedish discussions on segregation...... It is through public space that people are connected and it is through public space that buildings and neighbourhoods are connected or related to one another. If it is possible to establish that segregation in public space influences, for example, accessibility to other people, movement flows, co-presence in public space as well as accessibility to important functions, then it will be established that urban form has a very direct influence on people’s everyday lives.\(^1\)

---

\(^5\) PM från Boverkets workgroup City development for integration: “Hur kan man frånja integration genom övergripande fysisk planering och stadsutveckling”, 2006, p. 12

\(^6\) Ann Legeby, Urban Segregation and Urban Form, From residential segregation to segregation in public space, KTH Architecture and the Built Environment, Licentiate Thesis in Architecture, 2010, p. 3-4
ISLANDS?
THE HISTORIC CITY AS THE NORM?

After a critic of the modernistic satellite city and the planning politics surrounding it the conclusion could be that the right way of building a city is to copy the historic densified city areas. And to build mixed, with different tenures and typologies within the same area. For real this time, not like in the Million program (where there are mixes of typologies but they are still separated spatially on a local level). And might very well be true. But, in the existing Million program areas people have their lives today. They have their families, work, leisure time and so on in these areas. There is already something good and existing and there are already established structures, informal and formal, and there is a local production of ideas, work and much more. And to say that these areas need to be densified and look like in the inner city or to be mixed up with people from higher socio economical classes in order to function is not the way to go. And furthermore, to say that wealthier people need to move in before investing in the area is definitely not productive.

The prevailing idea in the Swedish society and amongst the architectural profession seems to be that the inner city of Stockholm, the historic dense city with housing blocks around a courtyard, is the correct way on how we should build a good, functioning city. And that this type of city is preferred before the modernist “house in park” typology. In some ways like many of our Million Program areas are like. And they might be right. But, many people do prefer this last kind of typology as well. With areas with no car traffic, a lot of greenery, a slower kind of urban pace and life.

So the optimal solution? There is probably not only one. To have only one strong ideological, structural or societal idea regarding how we build is in a way to repeat the modernistic/functionalistic planning ideal - the notion of that there is only one way.

A way to work could be to see the existing and to see how to build on those particular structures.
GENTRIFICATION AND THE LOCAL

PLACE & IDENTITY
What happens with a city area when it is being “upgraded” and renovated? Is it possible to ensure that the renovations and new constructions doesn’t result in gentrification? Or is it a paradox to have that goal and ambition? When municipalities and others wants to renovate and develop an area to attract new residents and investors, maybe that means the area will be gentrified?

The ethnologist Elisabeth Högdahl writes about the gentrification process as a producer of alienation - that it does that the residents already living in the area doesn’t recognize it any longer. Having access and being included in an areas local community can sometimes be created by an imposed exclusion. Stigmatised areas that have bad press, high unemployment rates, high number of crimes and vandalism can also create a high level of solidarity. There is a difference in areas that has a high level of bonding or a high level of bridging. Whereas Hovsjö could be said to have a high level of bonding (strong local feel created by a forced exclusion) instead of having a high level of bridging (area connected physically and in other ways to the society).

Following quote from Högdahl's thesis shows how one of her interviewed persons, Salma, living in Woodstock, South Africa, reasons around her children’s attachment and links to their own living area:

“It is also a decision on my part to make sure that the children are integrated into the Woodstock community... and not, you know, take them to a better resource community to have them educated there, and then they will be alienated to the children that they grew up with in the street, all friends they actually know... It’s a though one, it’s not an easy one, because... people often challenge me on that, and say, well there is one thing to look at community development, and it’s quite another thing to look at your children’s upbringing, and I don’t see that they are separate at all...” ¹

---

¹ Högdahl Elisabeth, Gåra gata, Om gränser och kryphål på Möllevången och i Kapstaden, Gidlunds Förlag, Lund, 2003, p. 132
ARCHITECTURE IS SLOW.
THE TEMPORARY VS. THE PERMANENT

how the temporary, the test and the process can become
or inform the permanent

The temporary has become the international established tactics that is being used when residents tries to change their local environment. Could these processes be incorporated in a slower municipal planning process? Or is it a paradox? Tactics are usually the actions taking agains governmental strategies, as a critic.

Hovsjö, like many similar areas, are tired of projects. Outsiders show up and try to make something “fun”, and then leave. This project could be seen as one of those, but does it have to?

The answer could be both yes and no.
Yes if the projects are seen as irrelevant by the residents.
No, if the temporary is seen as something that can organically change, and the power to change it lies in the local community.
And no, if the projects are implemented in a serious manner, and if the purpose is to talk about permanent change and ones own place is clear. And no, if the inhabitants trust the project and the participants.

It is important in areas like Hovsjö that the actors are there to stay, and have long term plans. But at the same time, it is of great importance that the inhabitants see change and progress. See action.
WORK SPACES 3 YEARS
THEATRE 6 MONTHS
TERRAIN VAGUE AND LOOPHOLES

how do you define the vague? is it necessary?
how can the architect form a tactic around keeping the existing
un programmed qualities in an area that faces change?

The so called SLOAP1 areas (spaces left over after planning) are the places in between
the islands/enclaves that was shaped by the surrounding structures. These places can
be called the inverted architecture or the negative shape of architecture. Or they can be
called Terrain Vague as the Spanish architect de Sola-Morales called them.2

Vague spaces exists everywhere. And they have qualities of course, but for
who? Someone who has a strong voice and can make sure that those places are kept
when an area is developing? Or for someone that doesn’t have a say? Are the spaces
vague in its program or are they spatially and architecturally vague?

These places are planned to some degree, but they haven’t always been
created in order to house a certain function. Which sometimes is its quality. The site
doesn’t have to be empty at all, it can already have an important function in creating
spaces and histories that doesn’t have a place in the official public room. Lefebvre talks
about appropriation, how people occupy a place, regardless of the architects, planers
and developers plans. “When architecture and urban design project their desire onto
a vacant space, a terrain vague, they seem incapable of doing anything other than intro-
ducing violent transformations, changing estrangement into citizenship, and striving
at all costs to dissolve the uncontaminated margin of the obsolete into the realism of
efficacy.”3 The ethnologist Elisabeth Högdahl talks about creative loopholes and the
street as creator of the city and the urban life. The main idea here is for the architect to
see the existing and to value that in an unconventional way.

---

8 Oxford Dictionary of Architecture & Landscaping: Useless bit of ground left between
streets and rigidly rectilinear buildings of International Modernism
10 ibid, p. 112
SÖDERTÄLJE
a city of islands

Inhabitants in the municipality: 87,685
Sweden's 20th largest

Inhabitants in the urban area: 64,619
Sweden's 16th largest

Inhabitants in the city core: 11,000
Södertälje - Stockholm
ca 35 km
SJ/regional train = ca 20 minutes
Commuter train = ca 50 minutes

Södertälje - Eskilstuna
ca 77 km
SJ/regional train = ca 1 hour
Södertälje is an interesting city in many ways. It is an old industrial city and Sweden’s 20th largest municipality, with almost 88 000 inhabitants, and it is situated 35 km south west of Stockholm. During the 1960’s and 1970’s thousands of people immigrated to Södertälje to work. From 1980’s and onwards Södertälje has become the home for many refugees and immigrants, mainly Assyrians, Syrians, Swedish Finns, Armenians and Iraqis. Around 40 % of the population has roots in other countries then Sweden.

The city has many challenges with organized crime, high unemployment rates in some areas and lack of housing to mention a few things. BUT it also has a lot of positive aspects. One being the combined knowledge from the world with having many residents with roots in other countries, another the many small companies, and also the big industries like Scania and Astrazeneca, another being the beautiful nature and a strong local community feeling, and so on.

The city has a well integrated core, but there are many islands/housing enclaves outside the center. 4 of these areas are classified as being segregated by the Swedish state and have therefore been in the focal point for many programs and projects. The local government talks a lot about the problems these 4 areas have in their comprehensive plan for 2013 and onwards, and they are trying to formulate answers to many of the problems.
HOVSJÖ

CONSTRUCTED 1971-1975

INHABITANTS: 5380

The official number of residents are higher according to the municipality, who estimates the number of residents to around 6000.

Hovsjö is situated on a hill about 2-3 km south west of the city center and a walk to the center takes about 30 minutes. There are two bus lines and the fastest takes about 10 minutes to the city. The area is cut off from the city by the highway E20 in the north. To the west it borders to the lake Måsnaren and a forest area, in the south to allotment gardens and agricultural landscape. In the east and south east Hovsjö borders to Scania's industrial and test driving areas.

Hovsjö is one of many areas that were built during the Million Program era, and it was originally built to house the large number of migrant workers that were moving in to Södertälje from both smaller Swedish cities as well as from other countries. But the economy stagnated and shortly after completion the area stood almost empty for a number of years, but Hovsjö became populated during the 1980’s again.

There are 2200 dwellings in Hovsjö where 1957 are in multi storey houses, and 243 are in row houses. Telge Hovsjö owns and manages 1655 of the apartments and all the row houses, which are all rentals. Remaining 320 apartments are owned by Riksbyggen (were bought 1985-1991) and are owner cooperatives. 82% of the residents have roots in other countries where the majority are Assyrians/Syrians and the biggest group after that are Swedish-Finns and Armenians. Around 20% of the rental apartments are changing tenants every year. 50% of those who can work have a job. The average income in 2006 was 100 000 SEK.
Hovsjö has had some problems with crime (organized and not), vandalism, bad publicity in media and so on during the last 10-15 years. The municipality therefore created the so called “Hovsjösatsningen” (almost “Investing in Hovsjö”). And in 2007 they appointed a new CEO, Patrik Derk which changed the mode of working. The focus for Telge Hovsjö has since then been on creating social capital and working with social mobilization and building trust. The residents should feel they own their place, according to Telge Hovsjö. A majority of the board members in Telge Hovsjö are residents in the area.

The investment in Hovsjö from 2010 consists of 81 million SEK, where 40% are from Tillväxtverket (the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth, and is a national agency/state department) and 60% from Telge Hovsjö.

During the summer 2008 Telge Hovsjö started Hovsjö Sommar (Hovsjö Summer) which is a project where the youth of Hovsjö gets summer jobs working with taking care of the public areas in Hovsjö. All the work they carry out are about caring for the area; constructing a new lawn, painting fences or picking up trash for example. The thought behind this is, besides the fact that the people are earning their own money, that the things you are a part of creating you don’t destroy as easily.

Telge Hovsjö has together with an organization called Basta (works with rehabilitation through work experience) created the project Hovsjöbyggarna (“Hovsjö builders”) where residents get training in construction work and are working in the area.
TELGE HOVSJÖ’S VISION “HOVSJÖ 2020”

The think tank that has created the vision document for Hovsjö consists of managers and CEO in Telge Hovsjö and Telge, architects, engineers and consultants. They are currently working on a vision document for “Hovsjö 2050”.

The document is not to be seen as an actual building or action plan for Hovsjö. Instead it has been a way for Telge Hovsjö to formulate what kind of area they want Hovsjö to become. And in the opening pages of the document the state that they want Hovsjö to become the best urban area in Södertälje. Which is a high goal but something they believe are do-able.

The document states that housing for almost 4000 new residents will be built. Hovsjö is already one of Sweden’s most densified areas. It states that the scary parking garages (told by residents) will be changed in to housing and in the future the traffic separation will be cancelled and streets with car traffic will run through the estate, not around it as it is today. New shopping malls and stores are planned.

There are many things in the vision plan that might be questioned. And many things that might be seen as positive.

The projects crated in the ANTICIPATING 202 project can act and react in accordance with, or in critic, of the vision plan. That the plan isn’t going to be realized, in the sense that all the houses and shopping malls will be built exactly like in the document, isn’t of importance for this project. The main point in the ANTICIPATING 2020 project is the focus on acting, and focus on the process that will create new thoughts and ideas that can alter, inspire and change an existing or future vision plan. The thing that is important with the Telge Hovsjö’s vision plan is that it exists. There is something to react on.
HOVSJÖ AS IT IS TODAY

1. Multistorey houses (3&5 fl.)
2. Row houses
3. Parking garages
4. Green open park area with fountain
To the blocks, 150 apartments
3. Multistorey houses, 550 apartments
4. Tower blocks, 250 apartments
5. Housing on existing parking structures, 125 apts
6. Row houses, 75 pcs

1. Tower blocks, 150 apartments
2. Multistorey houses, 550 apartments
3. Tower blocks, 250 apartments
4. Housing on existing parking structures, 125 apts
5. Row houses, 75 pcs
6. Townhouses, 50 pcs
7. Tower blocks, 150 apartments
8. Row houses/villas, 35 pcs
9. Town villas, 125 apartments
10. Center with markets, stores, apartments
EXISTING MULTI STOREY HOUSES 3 AND 8 STOREYS
EXISTING ROW HOUSES
EXISTING PARKING GARAGES
landscaped and partly programmed areas, some
green, small undulating elevations, but mainly flat
green area, sloping towards the main road
hilly forest terrain, sloping down away from the
estate area in all directions
Dwellings - Configuration

apartment blocks around the central green, public, area

1 unit =
2 courtyards & 8 buildings

1 courtyard =
1 courtyard & 4 buildings

There are 11 courtyards in the area
1 private - 10 public (semi-public)

Each courtyard has a playground, the size and state varies

3 storey apartment building
□ 8 storey apartment building
□ courtyard

In every unit, throughout the estate, the lower building is to the west to make the courtyards light

To the right: 2 courtyards
An example of buildings dimensions, (somewhat average) in the row north of the green middle area
Dwellings - Typologies

There are 2200 dwellings in Hovsjö. 1957 of these are in apartment blocks, 243 is in row houses.

61 rowhouses

24 three story high apartment blocks

24 eight story high apartment blocks

Pedestrian access and service vehicles

Access with car and service vehicles

Pedestrian access and service vehicles

Entrances are towards the courtyard

Service buildings between the courtyards
LITERATURE AND REFERENCES


*Fakta om Södertälje* (facts about Södertälje), Södertälje municipality, 2011

*Framtid Södertälje*, Södertälje Comprehensive plan, 2012-2013


Högdahl Elisabeth, *Göra gata, Om gränser och kryphål på Möllevången och i Kapstaden*, Gidlunds Förlag, Lund, 2003


Oxford Dictionary of Architecture & Landscaping:

Vision Hovsjö 2020, 2008
ACTORS IN SÖDERTÄLJE AND HOVSJÖ THAT HAS BEEN IMPORTANT FOR THE PROJECT

Residents in Hovsjö

Telge Hovsjö, Patrik Derk, CEO

Kulturföreningen Molto, Rodolfo Alvarez

Berättarministeriet, Ilona Aworhum

Assyriska Föreningen, Nurzan Besara

El sistema, Södertälje Kommun, Eduardo Morris

Stadsscenen Estrad, Södertälje Kommun, Peter Taberman

Leaders and pedagogs at the youth center in Hovsjö

Visitors in Hovsjö

Svensk Byggtjänst, Jörgen Hallström
ANTICIPATING
2020

A diploma work in architecture by

Johanna Fager
School of Architecture
Royal Institute of Technology

Design Process Studio
Supervisor: Anders Wilhelmson

Stockholm
May 2013