

All inclusive

- a modern integration



Master thesis project
by Alexandra Gustafson
Chalmers University of Technology
2011-2012



CHALMERS

Master thesis project
by Alexandra Gustafson
Examinator Morten Lund, Tutor Daniel Norell
Chalmers University of Technology
2011-2012

INTRODUCTION	1
HOMELESSNESS	4
THE PLOT	10
<i>THE SURROUNDINGS</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>QUALITIES</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>HISTORY OF THE AREA</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>THE FUTURE</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>A KEVINLYNCH ANALYSIS</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>DIVISION OF ACTIVITY</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>TRAFFIC & MOVEMENT</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>PREREQUISITE</i>	<i>26</i>
CONCEPT	28
<i>SKETCH MODELS</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>CONCEPTUAL REFERENCE</i>	<i>33</i>
<i>CONSEQUENCE ON SITE</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>ANALYSIS OF DISTRIBUTION</i>	<i>35</i>
THE PROPOSAL	39
<i>SITEPLAN</i>	<i>41</i>
<i>STREET SECTION</i>	<i>42</i>
<i>DISTRIBUTION OF PROGRAM</i>	<i>43</i>
<i>PLAN DRAWINGS</i>	<i>45-55</i>
<i>ELEVATIONS</i>	<i>56</i>
<i>THE STRUCTURE</i>	<i>58</i>
RESEARCH	59
<i>SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>PREVENTION OF HOMELESSNESS</i>	<i>62</i>
<i>ASSOCIATIONS & NETWORKS</i>	<i>64</i>
STUDY VISIT	66
REFERENCE	74

INTRODUCTION

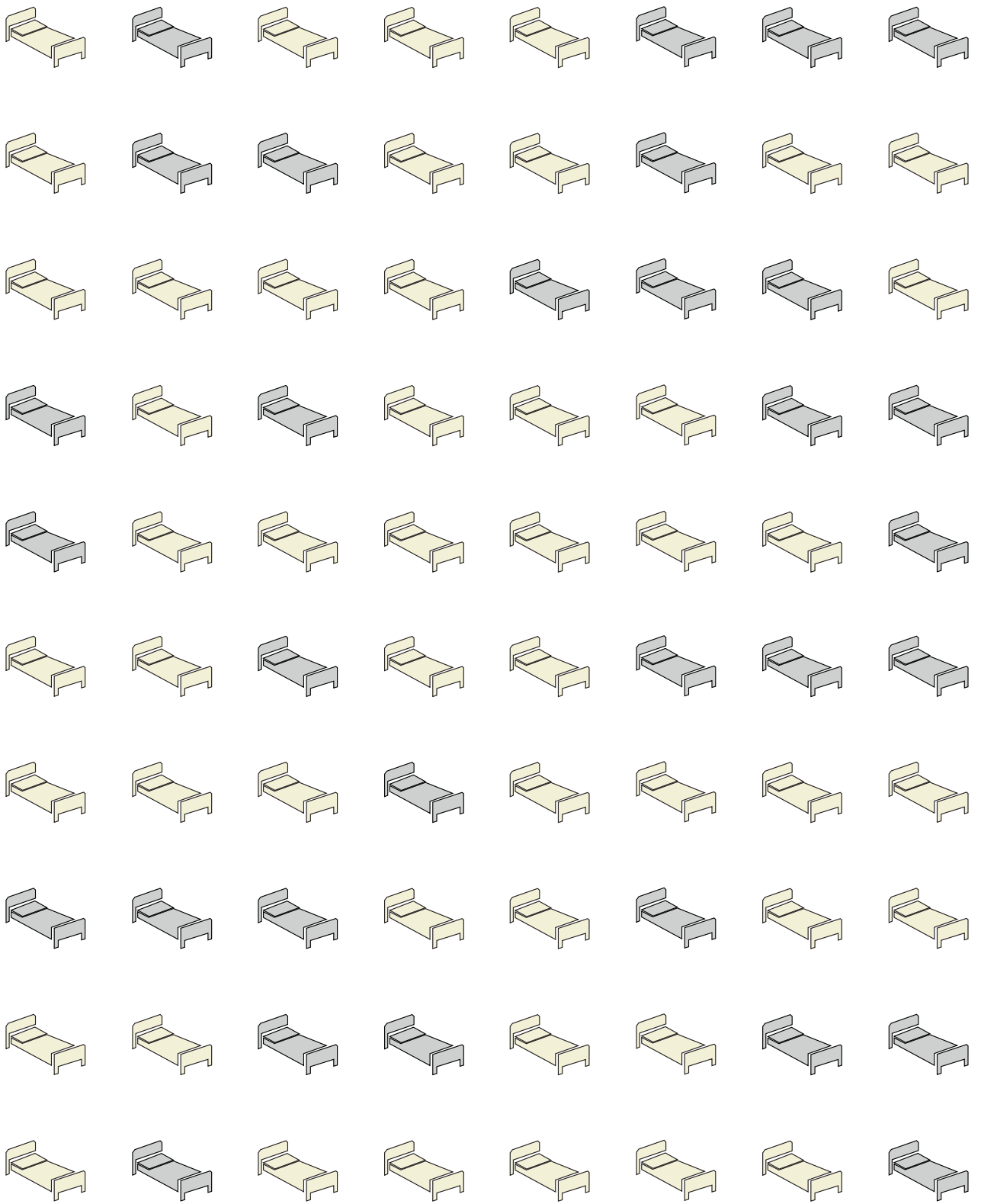
Aristotle have said that “a city is made up of different kinds of people, like-minded people can not get a city to exist”. But how do we humans live together in cities and neighborhoods that are not only built for one type of people? A neighborhood who do not shut out what is abnormal and unusual, but rather calls for tolerance and openness? In today’s Swedish society, benefits from new built housing is in control. Who rather don’t build to an exclusive and vulnerable group where it will not generate a profit. If it’s important to win, can it be encouraged by new constellations and concepts?

The most important concept for every human being is security and it is therefore important that the future architect bear this in mind when designing small-and large-scale projects to encourage liveliness. A comprehensive goal of a cityplan is that it is important to take into account existing social and physical structures, creating vitality, mixing socio-economic groups and to avoid segregation. Suitable large population and natural surveillance and avoiding the city’s division is also important. How do it ensure us planner to include everyone?

This main thought is to elucidate and supply inspiration, rehabilitation and integration for the users to come back to a healthy life. There must be possibilities to meet socialize with people but also be able to step back to a peaceful space, a home. To supply the users opportunity to meet different kind of people in different life situations, the hotel for tourists can provide the tenants to meet different people. The building can work as a transition between two worlds.

Can architecture motivate people who are in vulnerable positions and are stucked in a life pattern that is hard to get out from? Can architecture increase the feeling of safety? Can architecture inspire to a healthier life? Evidence-based design suppose that physical environment can influence well-being, promote healing, relieve pain and stress, and also reduce medical errors, infections and falls.

This is a Master Thesis of a hotel, a home, a building where an excluded group get employment and a space to find a way back to life. For tourists it provide to obvious gain social sustainability just by choose this hotel. A modern integration.



HOMELESSNESS

” Someone who has never lost their own home it is almost impossible to understand what`s happen in the soul with them that stands outside. It is like when one peels an onion. First loses one your room. Later your personal properties one after one. So, all alone esteem disappears and is replaced of alone contempt. It is the heaviest luggage to carry and it becomes only heavier for each year. ”

- Hemlös - med egna ord,

Noone knows exactly how many who are homeless. Several authorities have compiled statistics within a defined area but none of these sources provide a comprehensive picture. Therefore, the National Board of Health and Welfare have the government`s mission to make a national mapping. This have been done four times, 1993 the amount was 9 903, 1999 it was 8 440, in 2005 the amount was 17 783 and in 2011 the amount reached 34 000!

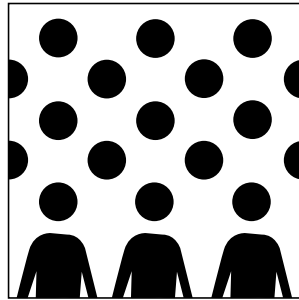
A housing includes facilities for cooking, hygiene and sleep. In addition, frequently areas for socializing, family and formal occasions.” To have a home with a warm bed, kitchen and access to fresh water seems obvious to the most of us. People often have a job and a home that they go to. Homeless people do not have that opportunity. They have little power to have a place that they can use regularly to delineate, individualize and to recover.

The life is unpredictable and some people may face many challenges. A divorce, lose of job, escape from war..etc., can be a trigger for homelessness. Homeless people need to be apprehended by the community to be a part of it.

There is a need of a place that offers a residence, an opportunity for improving the quality of life for a socially excluded group, whose needs reach further than the simple fact of finding a home. My Master Thesis is a house with apartments where homeless people can stay after they arrive from emergency shelters and residence. The house offers employment at the hotel in the building. They must get involved in the hotel daily tasks of maintenance, such as cleaning, washing, gardening, painting,...searching in this way for a personal compromise and positively focusing the respect for the new installation.

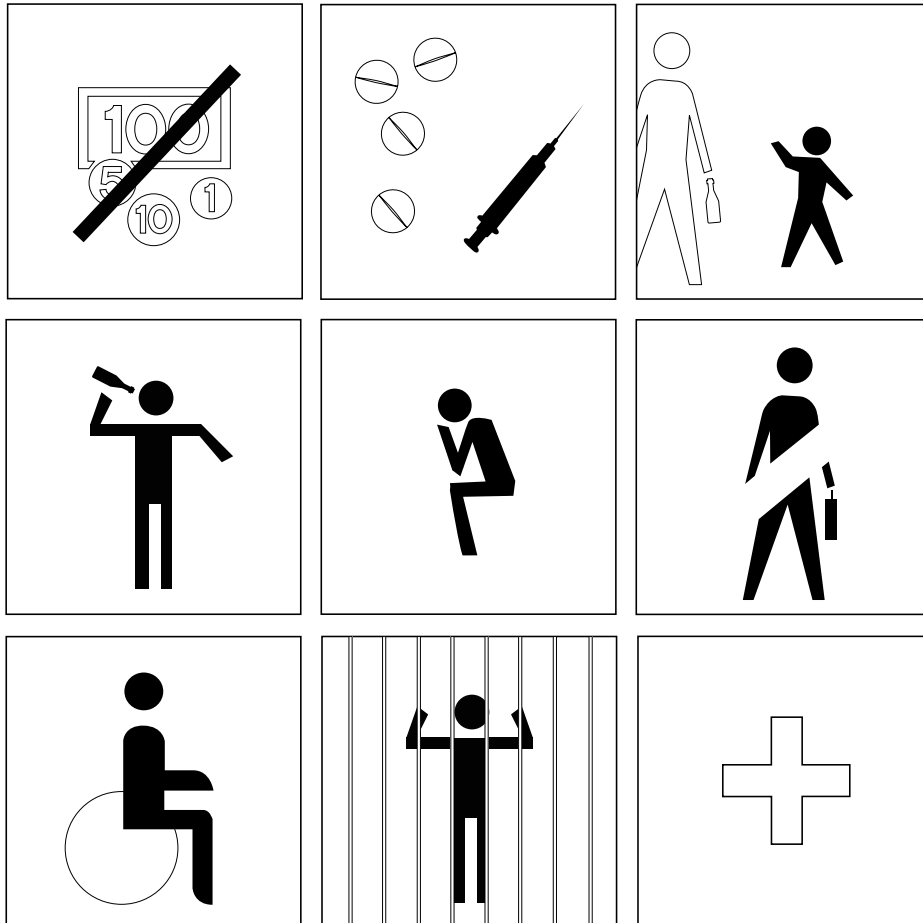
The number of homeless had increased overall compared to the previous survey, carried in 2005. Women and people born outside the Nordic countries had increased among the group of homeless people

The group of homeless people is not a homogenous crowd. The definition of a homeless is some- one who lives in unstable circumstances, A person that sleeps outside or at a home shelter, living at an institution (where you get discharge after 3 months), for example with friends or with help from the municipality because he or she are not approved as a tenant.



3 302 people
in Gothenburg

People face different challenges in life. There are individual problems for each homeless person.



Homelessness in Local Authorities

The survey showed that there is homelessness in 86 percent of Sweden's municipalities. Homelessness is most common in large cities, but also in the smaller municipalities.

The definition of a homeless is someone who sleeps outside or at a home shelter, living at an institution (where you get discharge after 3 months), one that lives in unstable circumstances, for example with friends or one that lives with help from the municipality because he or she are not approved as a tenant.

Situation 1. Emergency homeless, 3 600 people

Approximately 900 people were sleeping outside when the survey was conducted. Around 2700 were living in shelters, emergency accommodation, hotels, camping or hostels.

Situation 2. Homeless within three months, 2000 people

Persons who, within three months would be discharged from a correctional institution, the treatment unit or supported living in social services, government or private health-care providers.

Situation 3. Homeless for future printing, 6 400 people

People in the survey spent on the treatment unit, or in some form of supported housing. Discharge was not scheduled within three months, but housing was not subordinate to any future discharge or relocation.

Situation 4. Short-term sublet or contract without accommodation, 4 700 people. A person who lives contracts loosely with relatives or acquaintances or had sublet for less than three months. They had sought help from social services or other organization to solve their housing situation.

The number of homeless had increased overall compared to the previous survey, carried in 1999. Women and people born outside the Nordic countries had increased among the group of homeless people. A new national survey is planned for the 2011th

Major differences between the sexes

The survey showed that there are significant differences between men and women living in homelessness. There is still much more common that men are homeless. 75 percent of the homeless people are men. More and more women are also homeless or living in shelters. A difference is that the women are younger and have been homeless less than the men. More women are also parents of children under 18. More than 30 percent of those who were reported as homeless in the survey in 2005 were also parents of children under 18.

60 percent of homeless people have substance abuse and dependence problems, while 40 percent have mental health problems. Abuse and dependence are common among men, while psychological problems more often found among women. Divorce and family violence is a common factor in homelessness among women.

Homeless people are an excluded group in the society and are often seen as a homogenous crowd. They have the same problem of not have a place called home. But their reasons are all different from another.



Status in Gothenburg City

What is Gothenburg doing to help their homeless people and to prevent the social segregation? What kind of performance and does it give a good result? The Gothenburg social housing department have changed radical during five years.

During the 90`s Gothenburg plan of housing authority "Altbo" didn't cover the needs for the homeless, partly because they didn't know how many people who was in need and also that the authority was in crisis. Millions of SEK was wasted in expensive housing, the districts didn't have any cooperation between each other and no future planning. The districts weren't even agreed on which type of performance of work they should focus on. Simultaneously the municipality demanded that "Altbo" should increase housing from 800 to 1100. Because of future neighbours complains and appeal of every new building or restorations of old buildings for homeless people, this delayed the process.

During this time the structure of the authority and work was in a big mess. This even showed in the city auditing report that made a research of how the process worked with the question of homelessness in Gothenburg. The report was embarrassing and clearly showed that most of the money went to housing that the Gothenburg city didn't have any deal or permission to cooperate with, for example to hotels and hostels. A new authority and administration established to easier cooperate between different districts. The Social resource administration have now existed in three years to re-organize and put up a structure in the planning of housing. Before this radical change the cooperation failed and cost Gothenburg city several millions. Instead of divide the responsibility between the districts the work have centralized though Social resource administration.

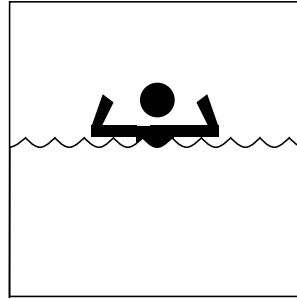
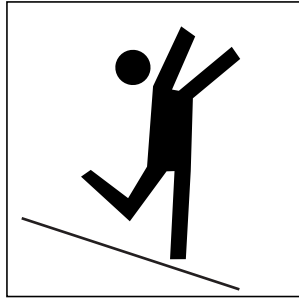
Because of several definitions of homelessness the National Board of Health and Welfare have a high number of homeless people, exactly 3 302 people. That is the highest number in Sweden, in relation of the size of the city. The research of National Board of Health and Welfare is meaning that there are thousands of homeless people in Gothenburg, but it is all about definitions.

The Gothenburg City performance is based on their own statistics, which lower the numbers of homeless people dramatically to 80 people. Because of their statistics they believe that health is raising, homes have fewer debts and the shelters are empty. This is not the reality according to the people that work with homelessness. The politicians don't want to see that their statistics have flaws.

How can the Gothenburg City plan and analyze the costs, if the statistic of the need is insufficient and exclude several definitions of homelessness? The performance of work today is focused on "lively dialogs and looking forward" instead of planning for years ahead. This unstructured planning has increased the costs from 350 million SEK to 390 million SEK in 4 years.

The Social resource administration says they are focused on working with the strategy "Target group-adjusted housing" instead of "Step by step-model" that they have rejected. This have not increased first-own contract among the homeless. I conclude that the "Step by step-model" have transformed to another form and expression. Most of the people stay in the "Target group-adjusted housing" because it's not easy to have a chance for the next step, to get a first-own contract. It helps people with specified needs and rehabilitation, but does it give a permanent home in the end? Maybe it slows down the process of getting an own apartment in the end? What happens with the homeless people that don't have any drug-, alcohol-addiction or mental illness that don't fit in any of the targets? The group of homeless people are heterogenetic. Some people don't have any addiction and just want to have a place called home.

In each problematic situation there is a gradient of how stable or unstable the person is. Some walk on a thin line and some have fallen down to a stormy sea.



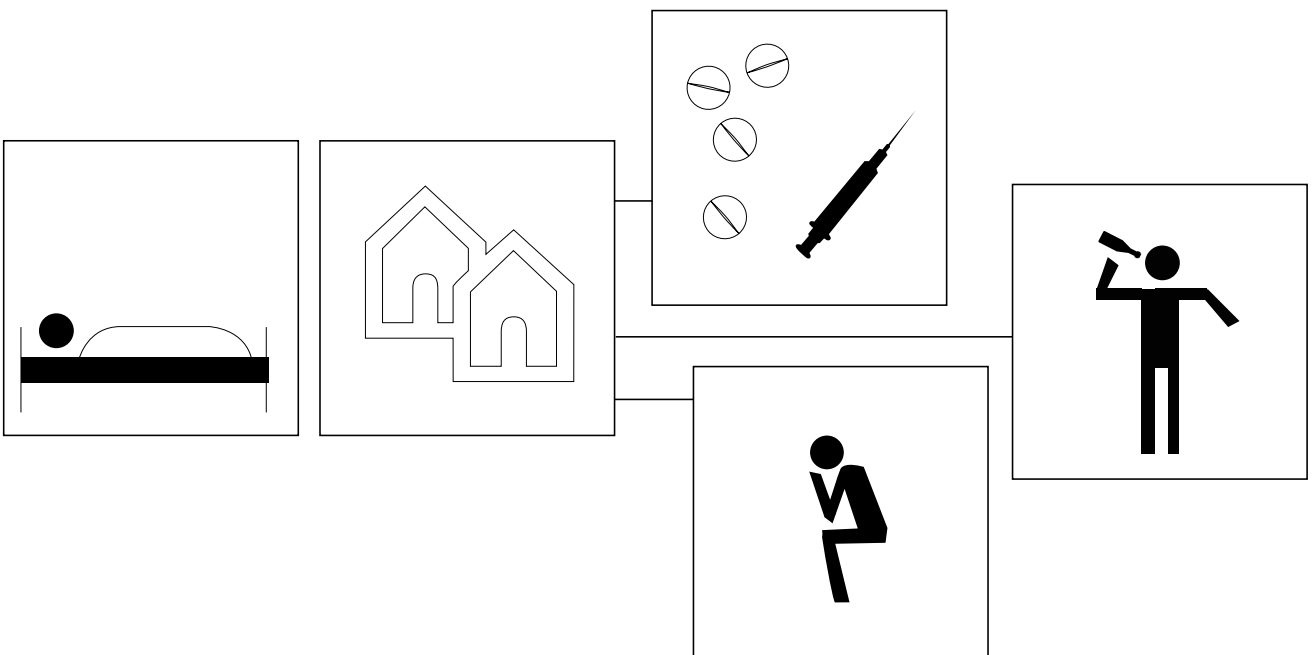
Gothenburg City say that they can offer all roof over their heads. No homeless need sleep on a bench outside. The Social resource administration, that works for the municipality, collaborate with volunteer organisations to reach out to the emergent homeless people. The first stopping point for a homeless is an emergency shelter. Most people stay there from 1 day to 6 months. Most of the shelters are overcrowded.

Emergency shelter

Municipality of Gothenburg	350 beds
Salvation Army	84 beds
City Missionary	62 beds
Gothenburg Salvation Missionary	20 beds
Tot. 516 beds	

Long term housing

Municipality of Gothenburg	167 beds
City Missionary	77 beds
Gothenburg Salvation Missionary	23 beds
Tot. 267 beds	



THE PLOT

THE PLOT

Because that the building is placed on a central spot called Pusterviksplatsen where many people pass every day. This area is a socially unitized, where the homeless don't fall outside. It is an area, where the homeless ones typically walk and spend their days in search over cans or in order to find shelter for the night. It is important that the building should relate to it's urban surrounding and respect the atmosphere of the traditional area, Haga and Vallgraven.

THE SURROUNDINGS



QUALITIES

The location of the plot is in centre of Gothenburg. With a central location it is most accessible for everyone. The strength of the site is that it is placed in a central spot; simultaneously the site is little bit hidden. Close to Järntorget, the canal and a nice view to the famous Feskekôrkan. It has also closeness to the greenery of the Allé.

The site have a strong contrast from hectic city-life to calmness from the water of the canal and the greenery. There are opportunities to make this forgotten spot lively, active and create a new active area in the city of Gothenburg.

CALM

SILENCE

GREEN

WATER

UNACCESSABLE

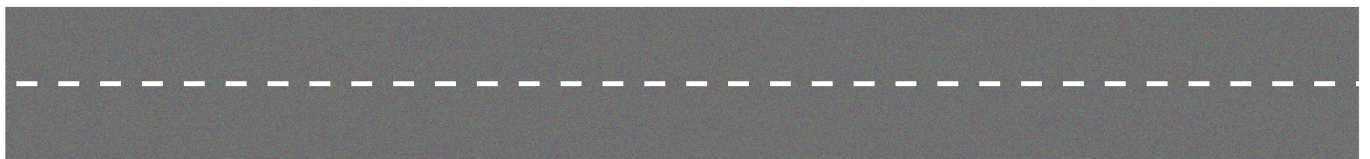
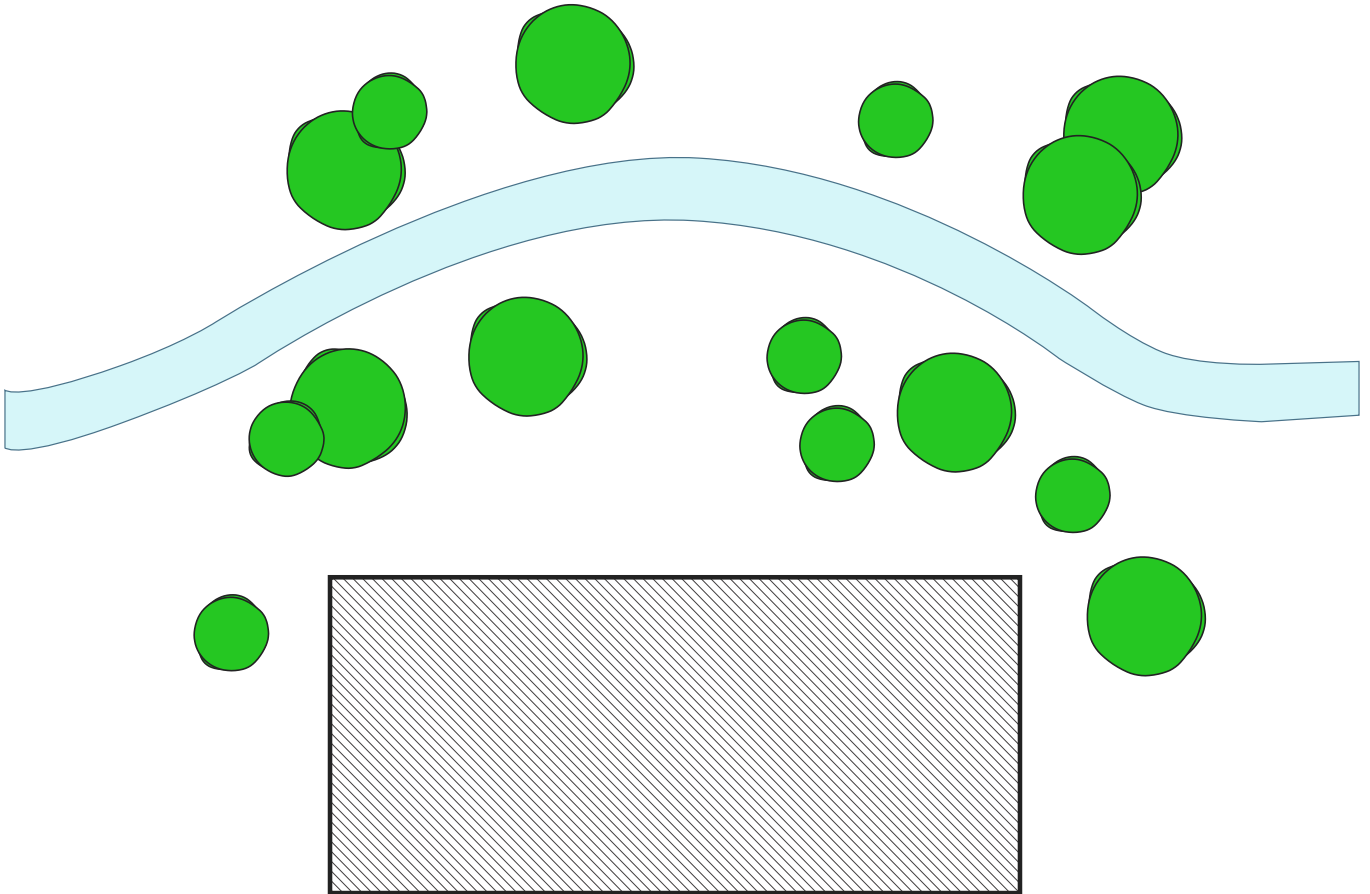
HIDDEN

SEMI-PRIVATE

MOULD

TIMELESS

STROLLING PATH



HECTIC

NOISE

CITY

ACCESSABLE

EXPOSED

PUBLIC

ASPHALT

MODERN

PARADOXICAL

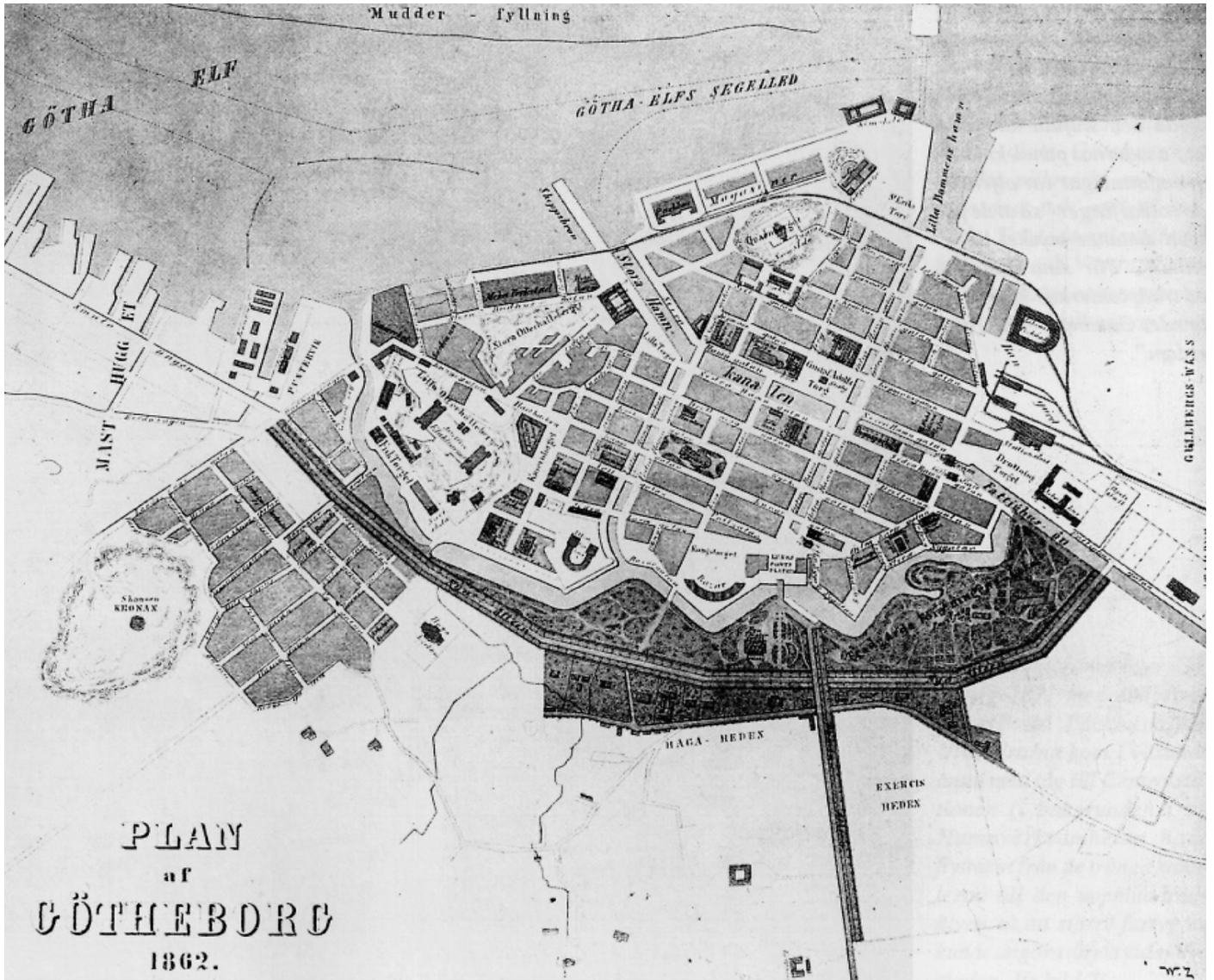
HISTORY OF THE AREA

The city centre is surrounded by a canal that was built by the dutch in 1622. The are near the site is called Rosenlund where the canal lead to the Gothenburg harbour and Göta river. When the fort banks were destroyed in the 19th century and there for the canal got in to an arc shape instead of the original zig-zag-form.

The name Rosenlund (Rosselund 1714, flora 1836) is considered have come from that it have grown a big amount vilda quiet tendon bushes on the place once in the time, and right to forward on 1840-talet.

The Rosenlund bridge was a turn bridge that was built 1883. It replaced Husarbron, a stone bridge with distorted pier that was concructed 1835. At Husarbrons northern foothold was a custom cottage, There the custom checked the imports to the town.

In year 1874 Feskekôrka was built on Fisktorget, that lies at Rosenlundskanalens northern side, Feskekôrka was designed by one of Gothenburg's town architect Victor von Gegerfelt and it carries features of both Norwegian stave churches in wood and gothic stone churches. The style is a mixture of national older Romanticism and bold mould experiments.

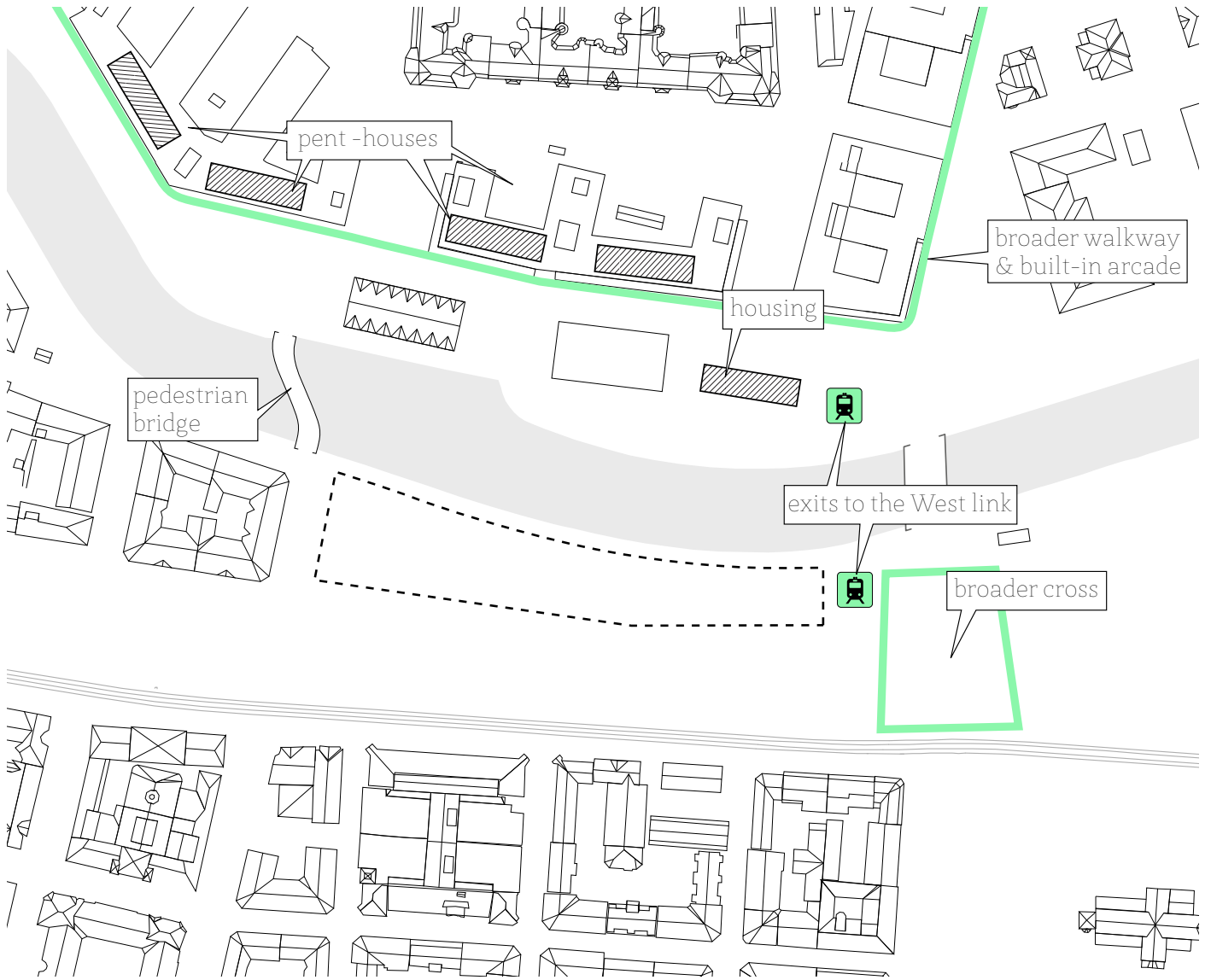


THE FUTURE

The town building office of Gothenburg have two main visions for the city. One is to build sustainable and one is to put the people in focus. The bare area of Rosenlund is nowadays a mostly known for it's prostitution and to buy fish at Feskekôrka. There is an ongoing discussion how to rearm the area to get rid of the prostitution and to attract people to visit and stay in the area.

There are plans to broader the walkway, build in the arcade and an addition of housing to create a lively atmosphere.

The West link is a planned railway with stations under the centre of Gothenburg whose aim is to simplify the communications within Gothenburg, Västra Götaland and nationally. There are future plans of two exits at Rosenlund bridge to one of the station along the West link. This will enhance life and activity around the area.



A KEVIN LYNCH ANALYSIS

The image of the picture-analysis is one method that describes a town nature through the experiences of it. The American city-planner theorist Kevin Lynch has prepared a structural method in order to map people's experiences of the town.

Path is business channels where the people observe the environment around itself. For most people, it is along the paths as the picture of the town is built up and it is on the basis of these as many experiences the town. The paths are the the clearest and most important elements in the town and it's the element that most other elements is arranged and related to.

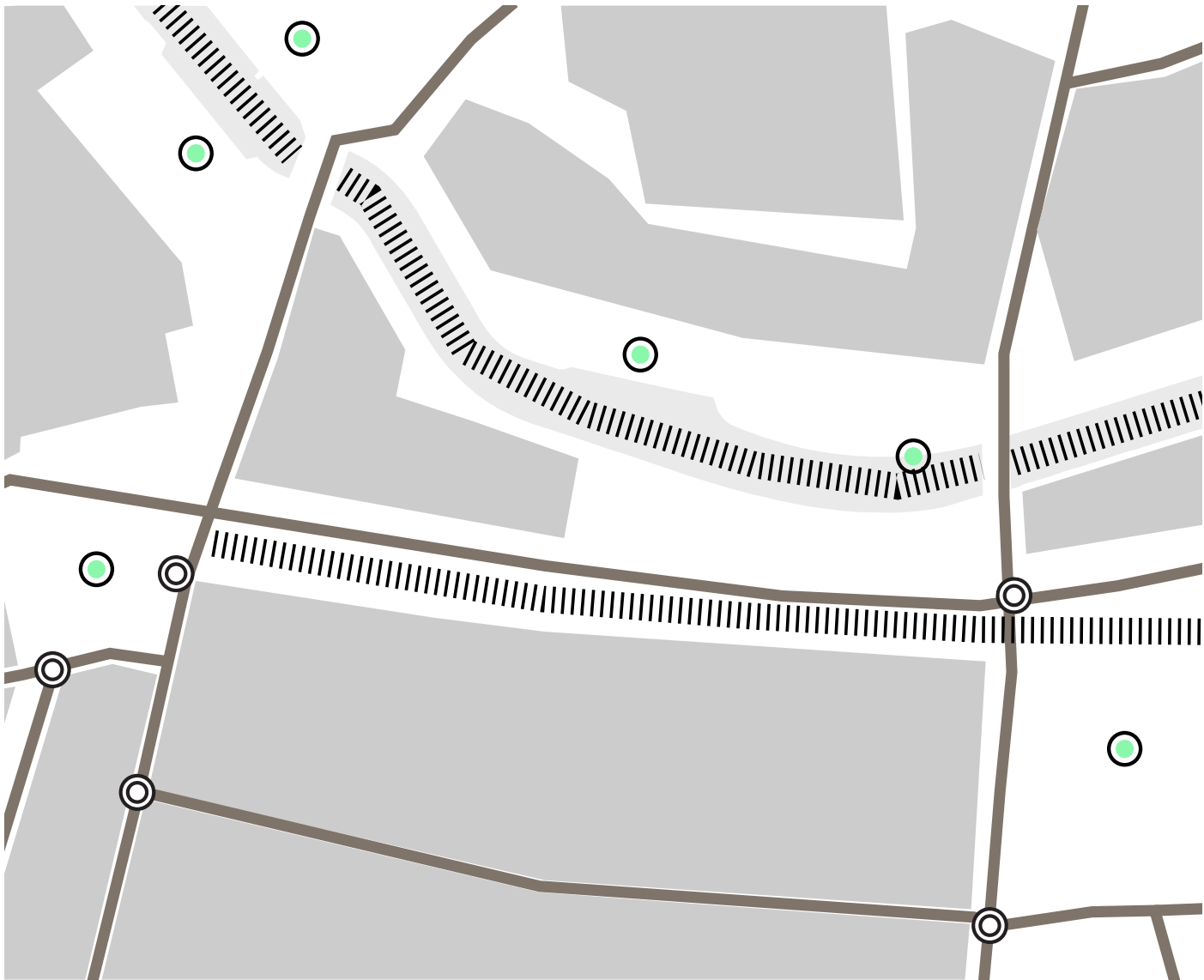
Nodes are strategic points in the town that for example a place where journey direction and journey means is changed. Nodes is between different paths and is often linked to others elements. Square places and crossroads are examples on nodes.

Areas are a part of the town that has uniform nature electrical function. They form together a whole, as man clear knows themselves in or outside. The areas are one very clear element in people's picture of the town.

Boundaries are linear elements that cannot considered as paths. They can indicate a boundary between two areas but can also connect them. Boundaries are important in order to show each areas beginning or end.

Landmark is a reference point that can be seen on long direction and it ease the orientation in the town.

The new Alley is an important path passing the site. There are many people, bikes, traffic passing by during the days to get from one node to the other. Haga is a equivalent area with traditional governor houses. This is a typical Area that is seen as an area of it's own. The canal is beautiful and bring out a magnificent character to Gothenburg but simultaneous it separate the inner centre from the rest of the centre. It is a border but also a landmark because it helps the orientation. Feskekôrka is also a landmark and is one of the famous buildings in Gothenburg.

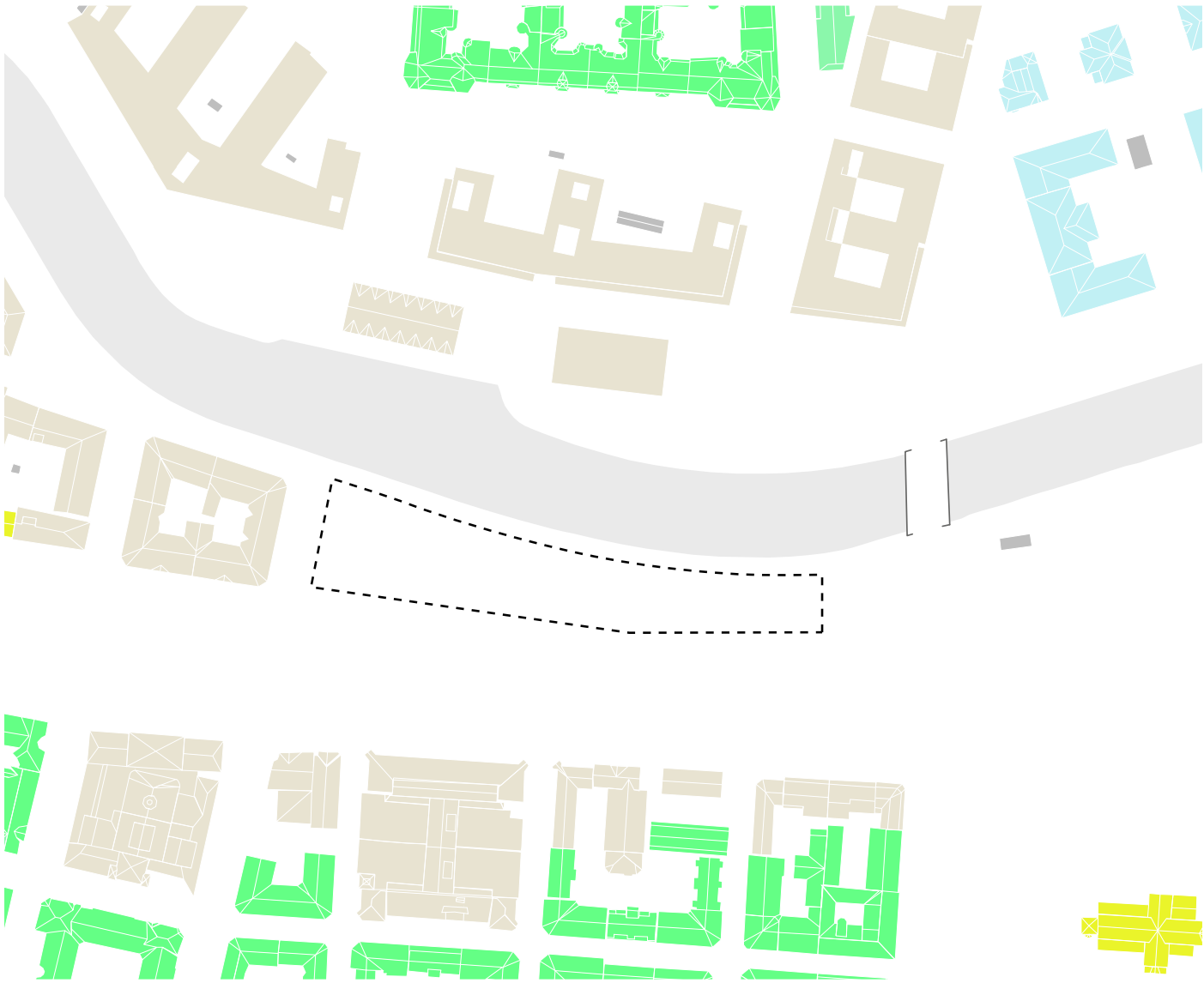


- Path
- Area
- ||||| Border
- Node
- ⊙ Landmark

DIVISION OF ACTIVITY

The area around the site is divided between residential and commercial activities. The residential is mostly in the area of Haga which have a traditional grid-pattern of streets and old governor houses.

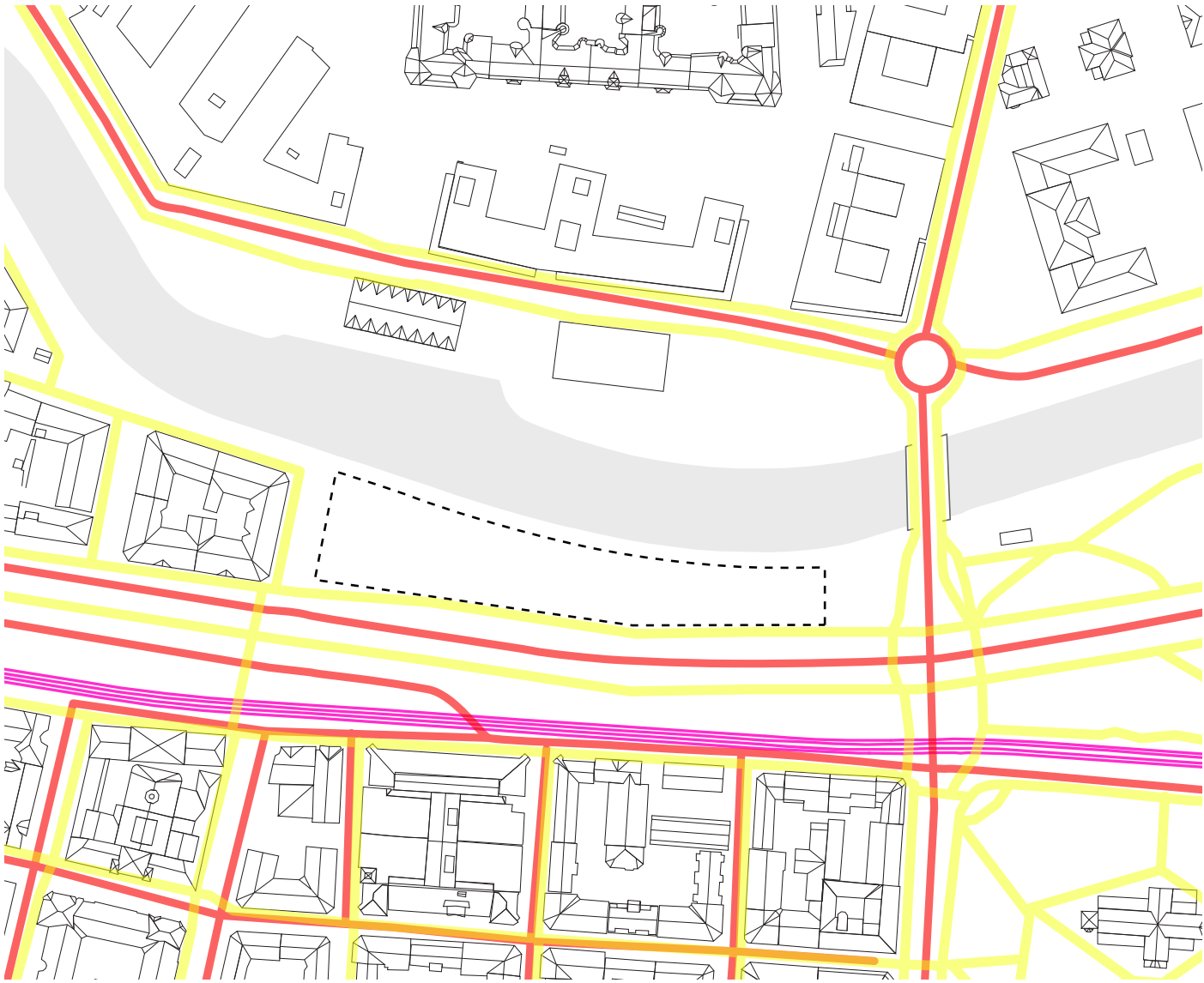
Buildings around the site is mostly commercial with activity mostly during working hours. This create a bare atmosphere during evenings. There is often resident neighbours that complain to plans that include care of excluded groups in the society. They claim "not on my backyard". Because of residents distance to the site it makes their argument unsure.



- Commercial/ Office
- Religion
- Residence
- Education

TRAFFIC & MOVEMENT

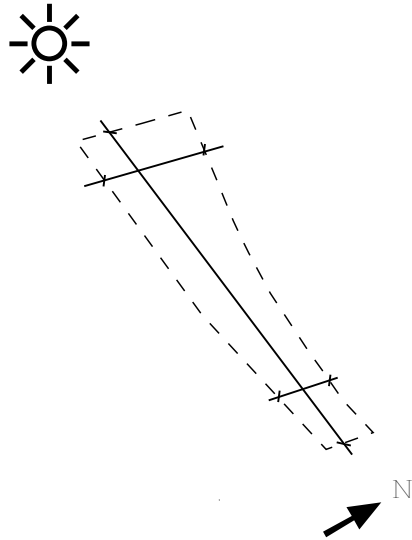
Pedestrians walk mostly in Haga, south of the site. The new alley works most as a transportation path to get from A to B. There are no significant reasons to stay along before Järntorget. This result to an empty space with just the reason to pass the area by walk, bike, car or with the public transport.



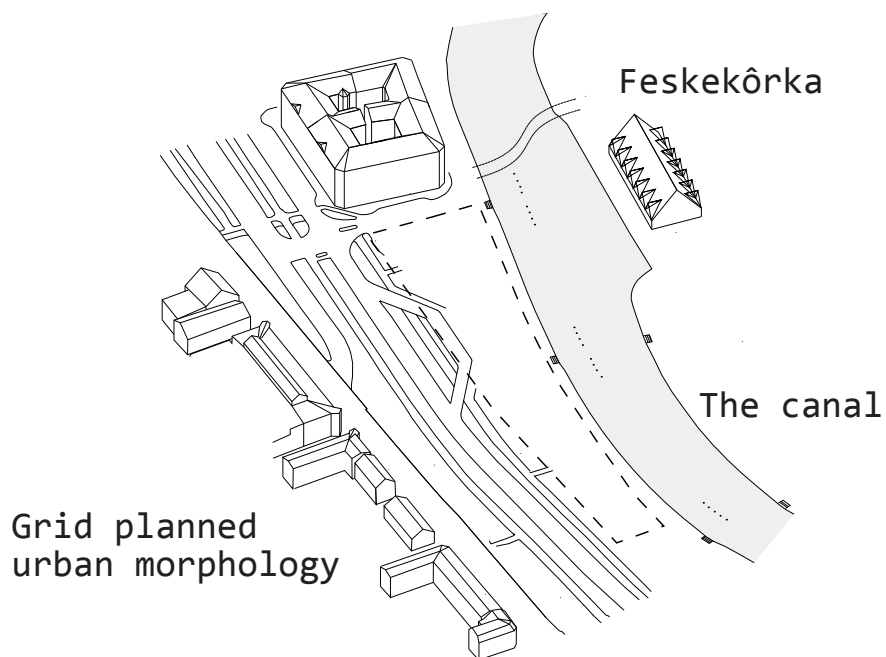
- Walkway
- Traffic
- Public transport



PREREQUISITE

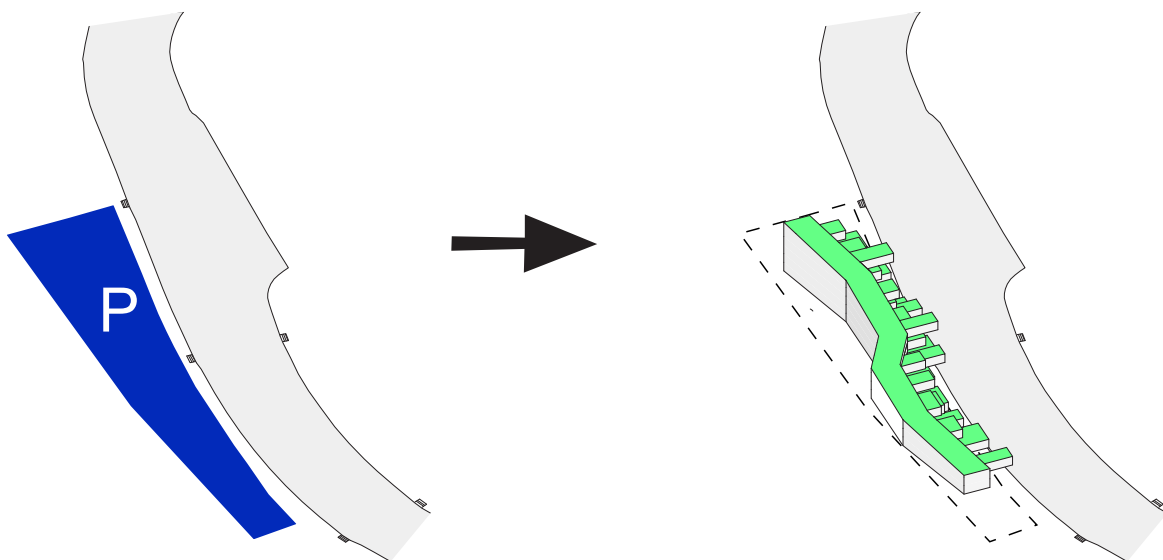


The plot have an area of 4750 sqm. The measurements is 38 meter wide at the widest, 20 meter at the most narrow and 128 meter long. The directions of the site is towards North. Because of distance to neighboring buildings, the site have little shadow.





On the site today there is a parking. The Gothenburg city's vision is to plan for a sustainable future, an environmental approach is to demolish the parking to reduce the traffic in the city centre and build a building to increase social sustainability.



CONCEPT

THE CONCEPT

The project is about long-term housing for homeless people with connection to a hotell, restaurant /café, gym /rehab and care centre.

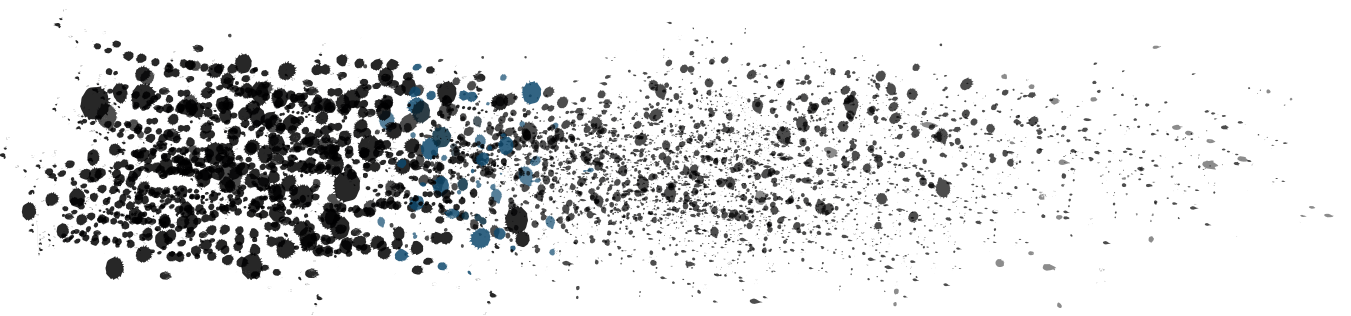
With this mixed program and concept it is important that the building can maintain and provide integrity and freedom, even if you live in a house with close connections to other residents. The building shall accommodate the homeless differences, where you can choose whether you want to be social or not, a place where you can be by yourself without being lonely. The main thought is to provide activities for the homeless people to increase the feeling of responsibility and provide integration of a high level.

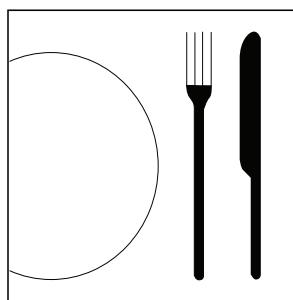
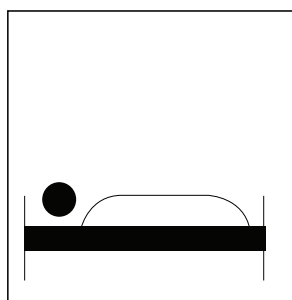
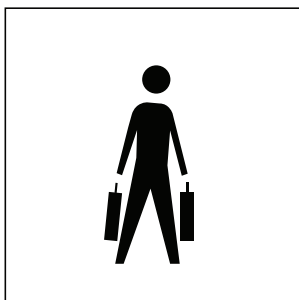
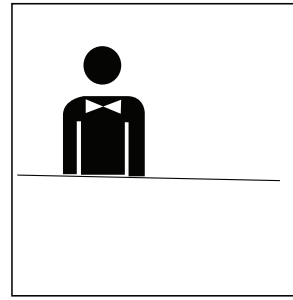
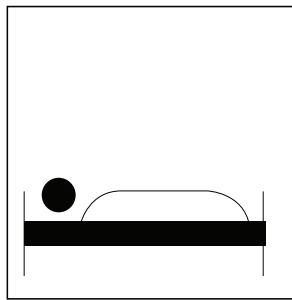
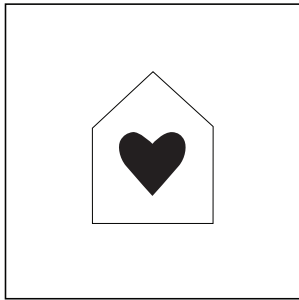
Simultaneously the guests of the hotell will have the possibility to coordinate their stay with the charity by simply choosing to stay in this hotel.

The main thought of this building is to rise the possibility of a home for homeless people. Because of the location and activities in the building the integration and mix of people in different life situations is obvious. It raises the feeling of responsibility of the residents and higher their own self-esteem.

The house can be an alternative instead of the institutions or temporary barracks that focuses on hard-drug addicts and homeless people with major mental problems, where the monitoring and diagnosis is controlling. It should be a home that makes few demands on the homeless and focus on those homeless people that just want to have a place called home. It should also provide help with arrange doctors call or meeting with social advisor, or if they just want to have a conversation with a supportive staff.

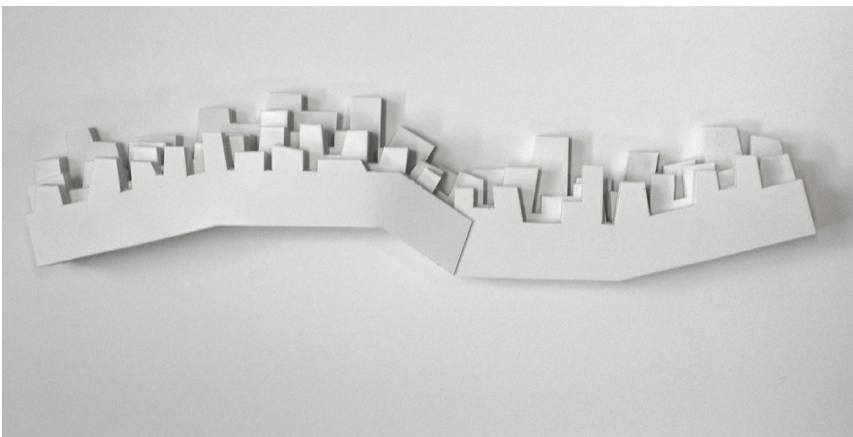
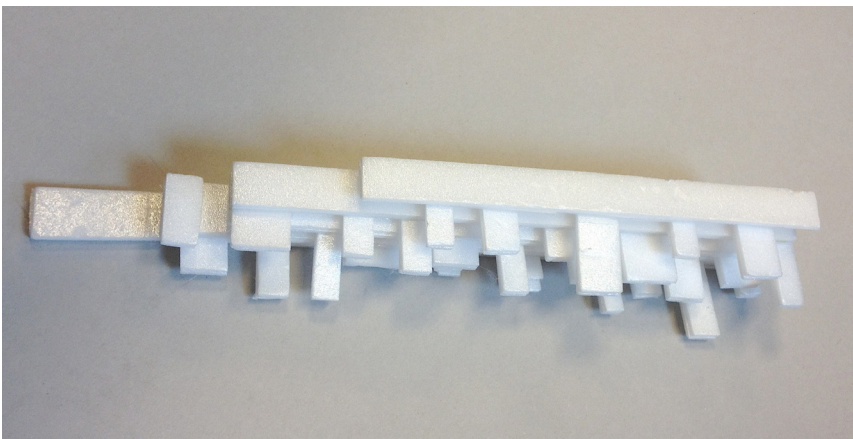
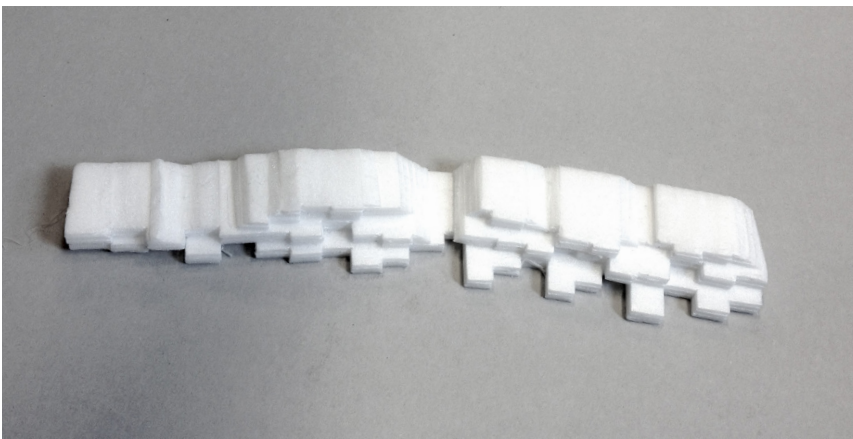
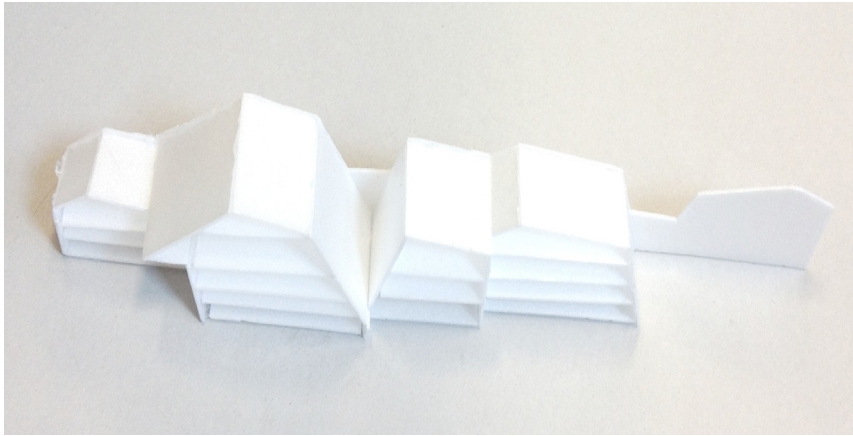
In each problematic situation there is a gradient of how stable or instable the person is. Some walk on a thin line and some have fallen down to a stormy sea.

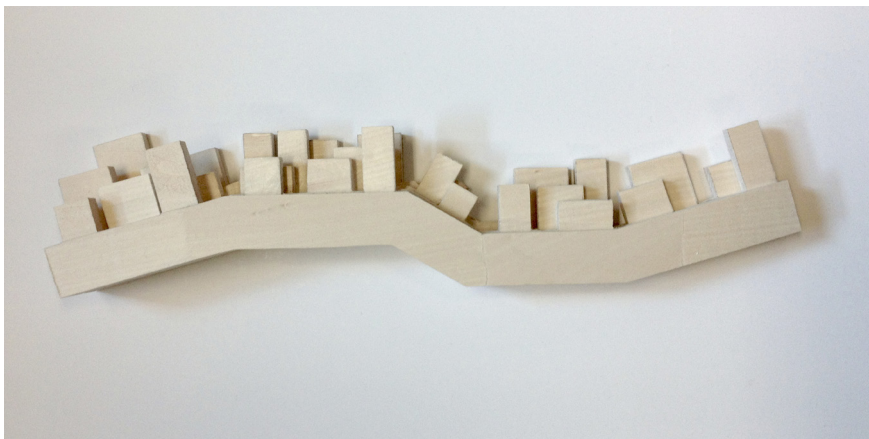
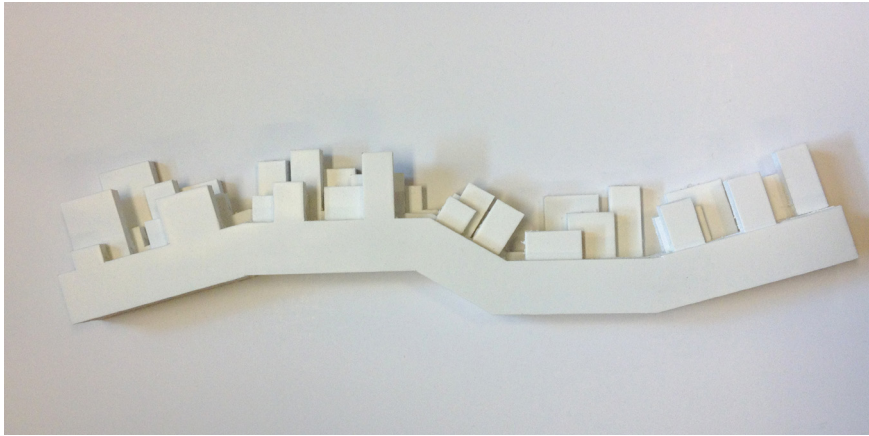




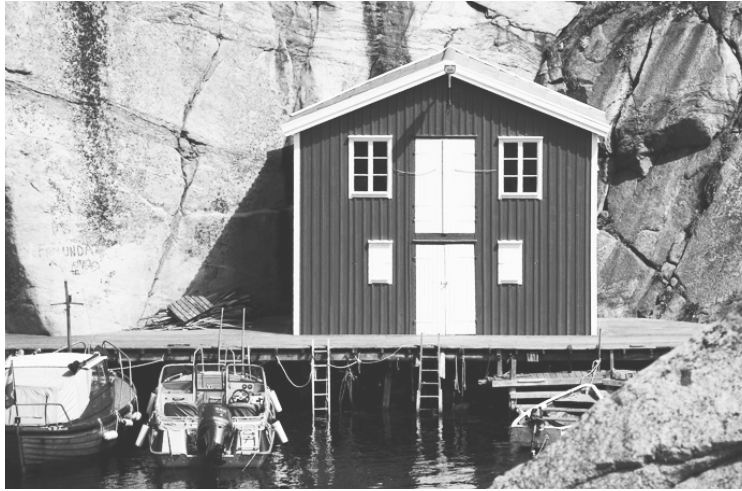
The Gothenburg City earns 20 billion Krone each year on tourism. Besides ordinary tourists that visit Gothenburg for vacation and a tour on Liseberg. It arrives visitors for several conferences and fairs during the year. If companies and private tourists choose to stay at this hotel it enhance social sustainability and support to the activity and the tenants.

SKETCH MODELS

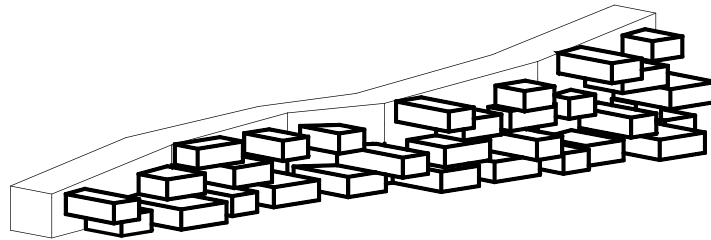




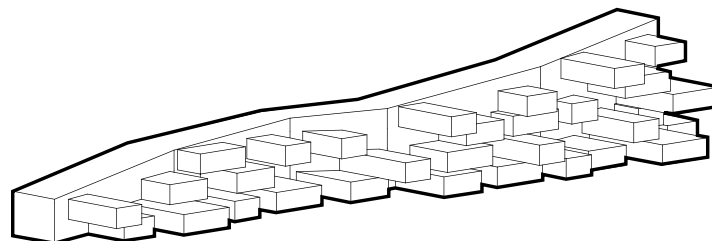
CONCEPTUAL REFERENCE



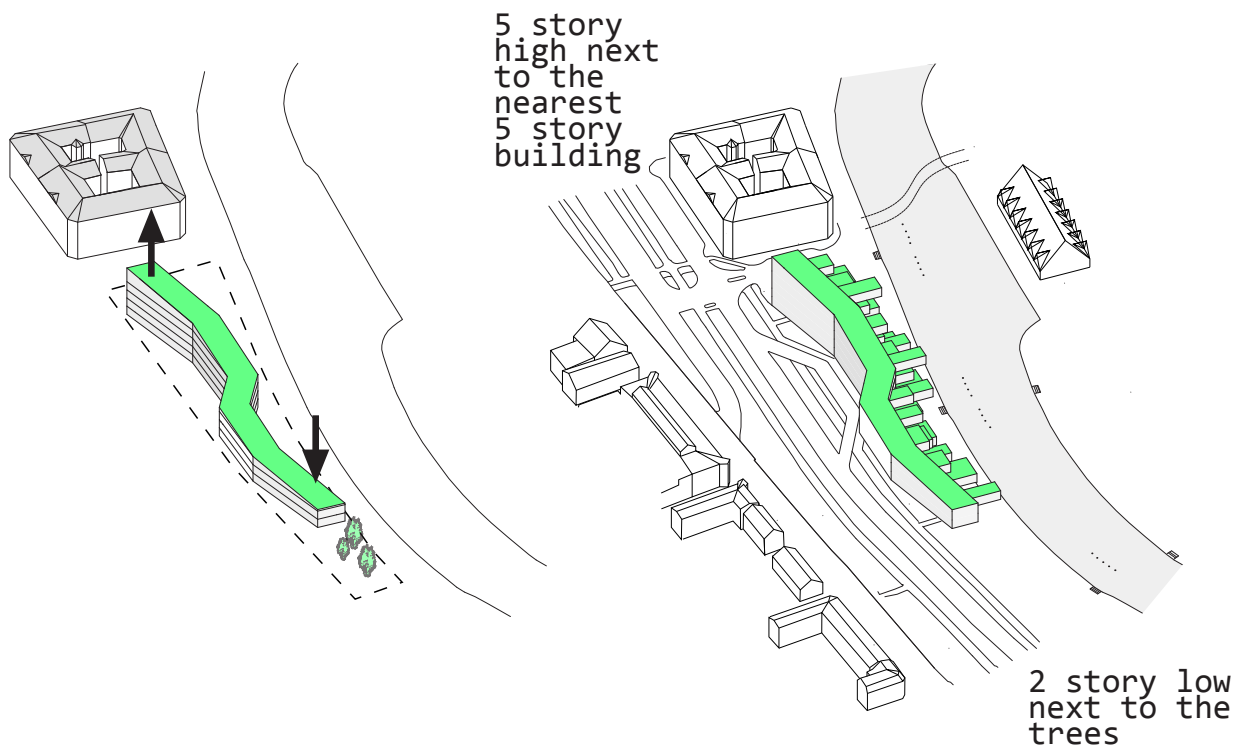
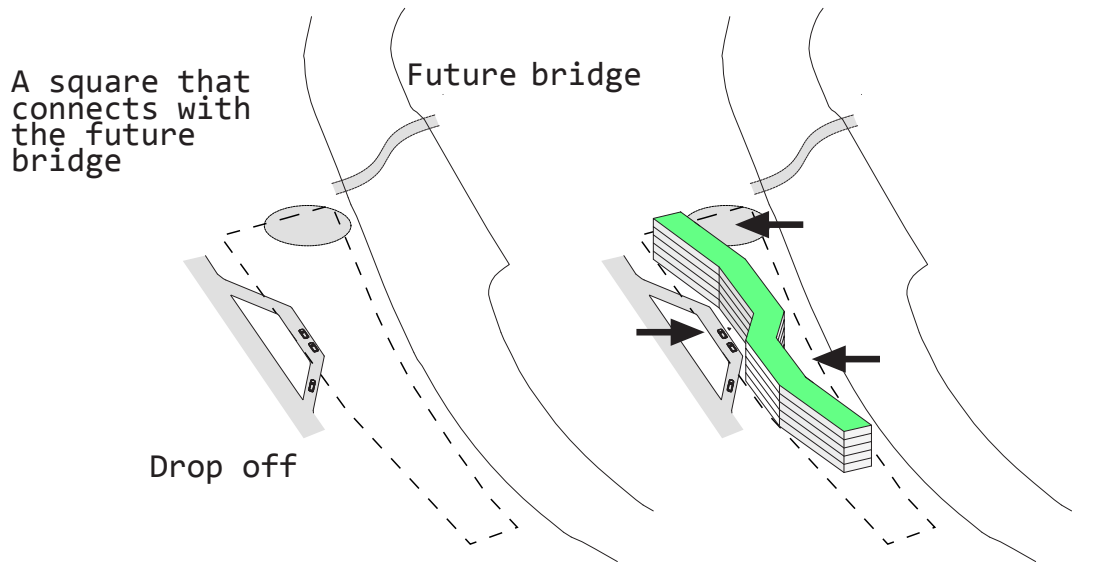
Traditiona small boat house near the water



Reference project Habitat 67 by Moshe Safdie with several small volumes connected to a big volume

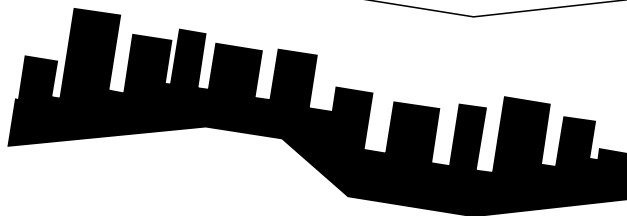
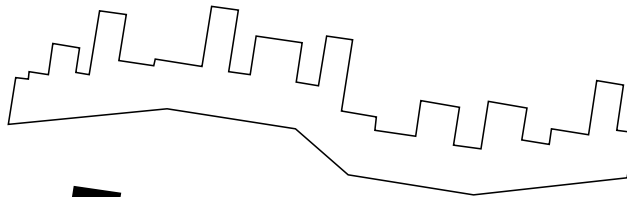
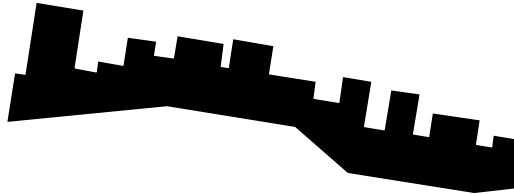
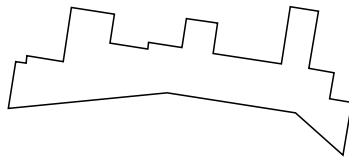
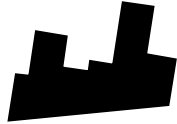


CONSEQUENCE ON SITE



ANALYSIS OF DISTRIBUTION

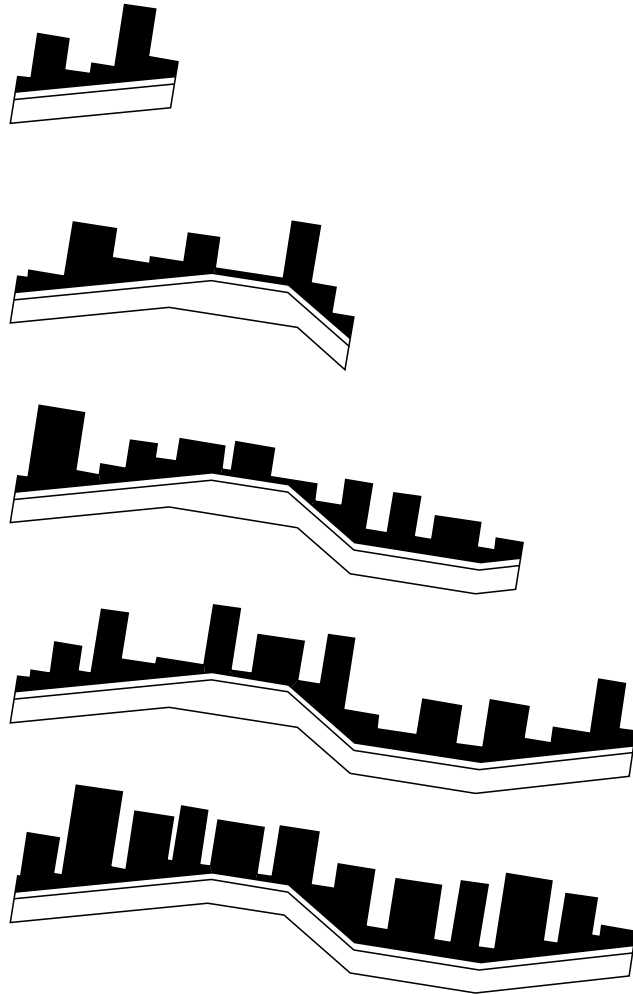
The combination of a hotel and housing for an excluded group in the society challenge the organisation and planning of within the building. How integrated do each group want to be with the other?



Hotel room

Apartment

The hotelguests and the tenants can stay on alternate floor but it would not create an integration within the building.

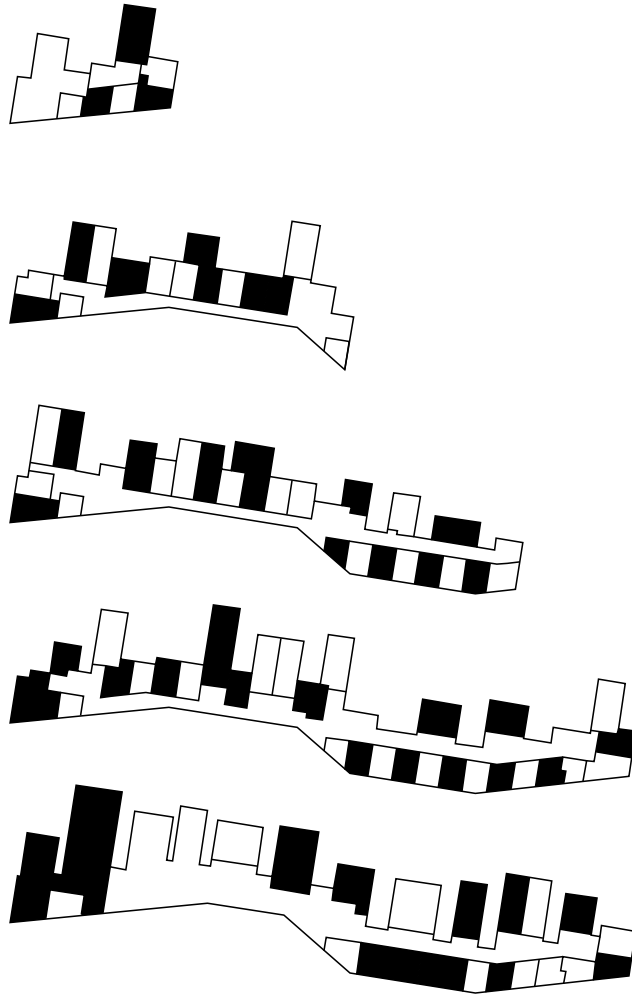


Hotel room



Apartment

The hotelguests and the tenants can stay on each side of the floor. It will create a visual contact but no spontaneous meetings.

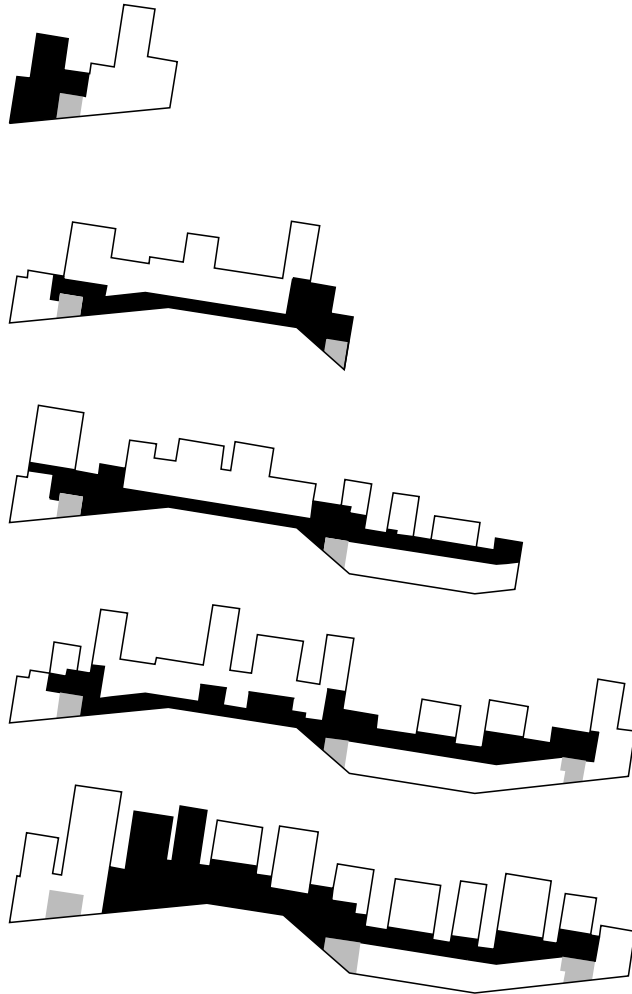





Hotel room



Apartment

The main idea within the building is to create integration between people in different stage in life. A variety and mix of the hotelrooms and apartments will maximize integration and spontaneous meetings withing hotelguests and tenants.



-  Public
-  Stairs & elevator
-  Private

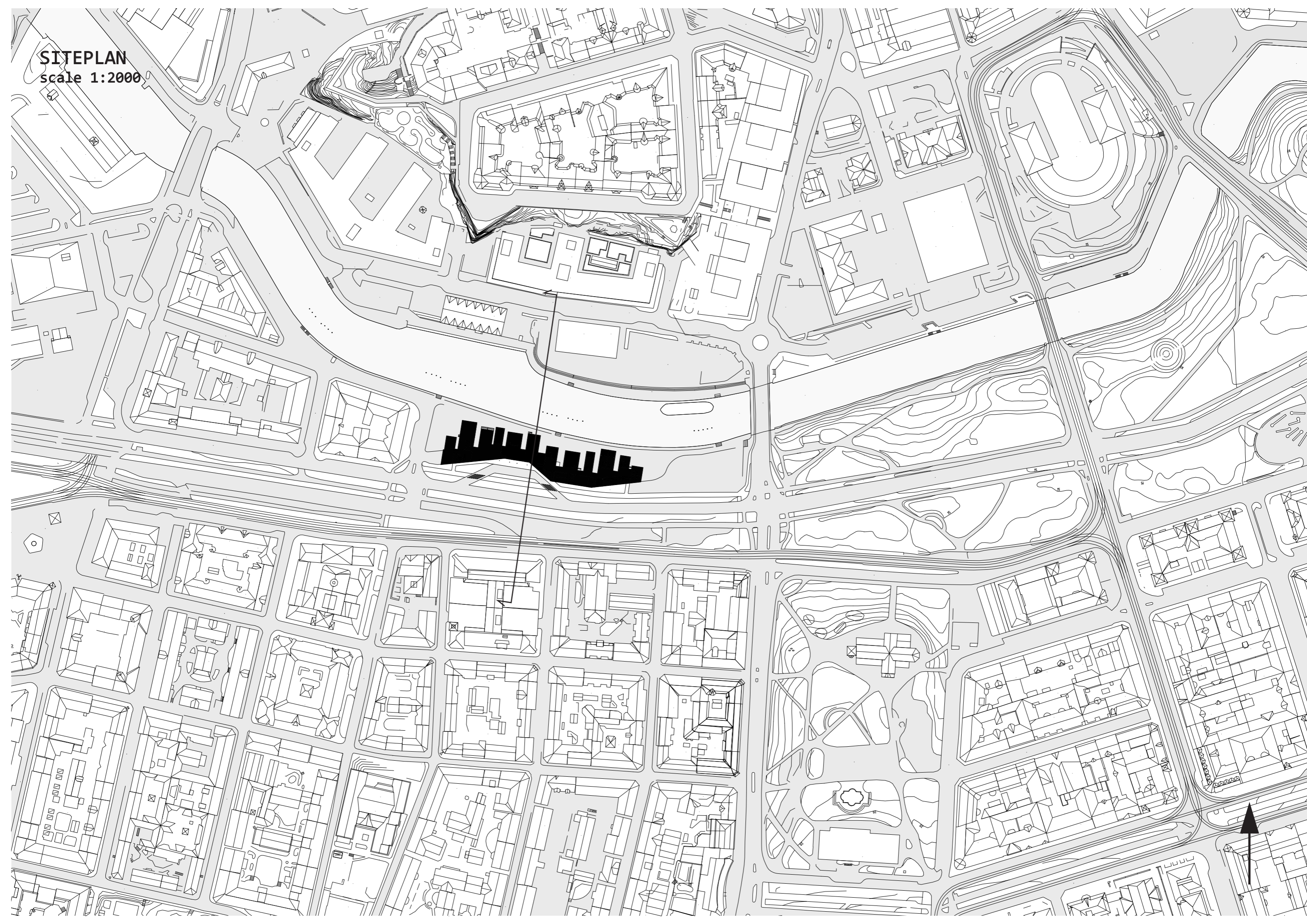
When the hotelguests and tenants are not in their private room they can socialize in the open space on each floor.

THE PROPOSAL

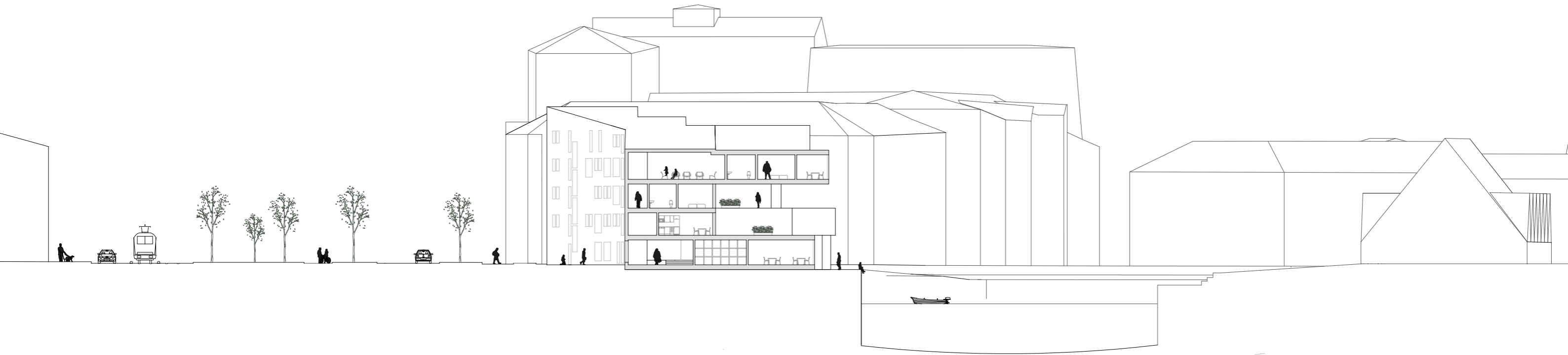
VIEW FROM FISKEKÔRKA



SITEPLAN
scale 1:2000



SECTION



scale 1:400



DISTRIBUTION OF PROGRAM

- Staff room
- Hotel room
- Apartment
- Support center
- Changing room
- Library
- Office & Janitor's atelier
- Lobby
- Meeting room
- Bar
- Restaurant
- Kitchen
- Storage
- Garbage room
- Delivery

4th STORY
+ 12.00

3rd STORY
+ 9.00

2nd STORY
+ 6.00

1st STORY
+ 3.00

GROUND FLOOR
+ 0.00



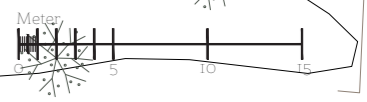
VIEW FROM RESTAURANT



GROUND FLOOR

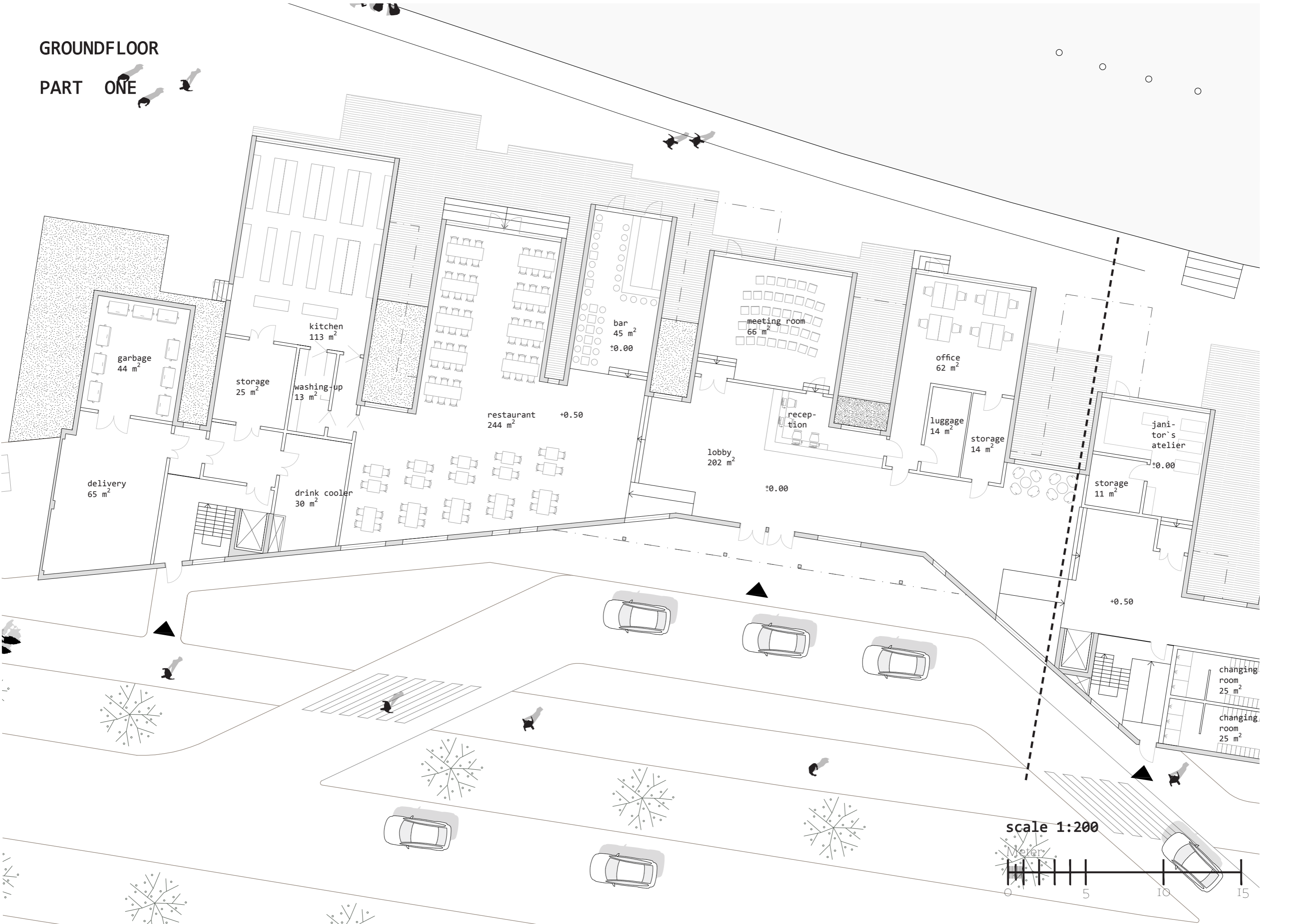


scale 1:400



GROUND FLOOR

PART ONE



GROUND FLOOR

PART TWO



1st STORY

PART ONE



scale 1:200



1st STORY

PART TWO



scale 1:200



2nd STORY

PART ONE



scale 1:200



2nd STORY

PART TWO



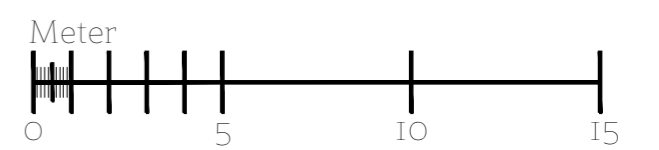
scale 1:200



3rd STORY



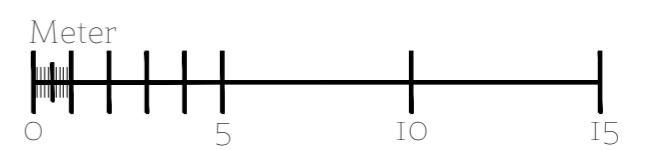
scale 1:200



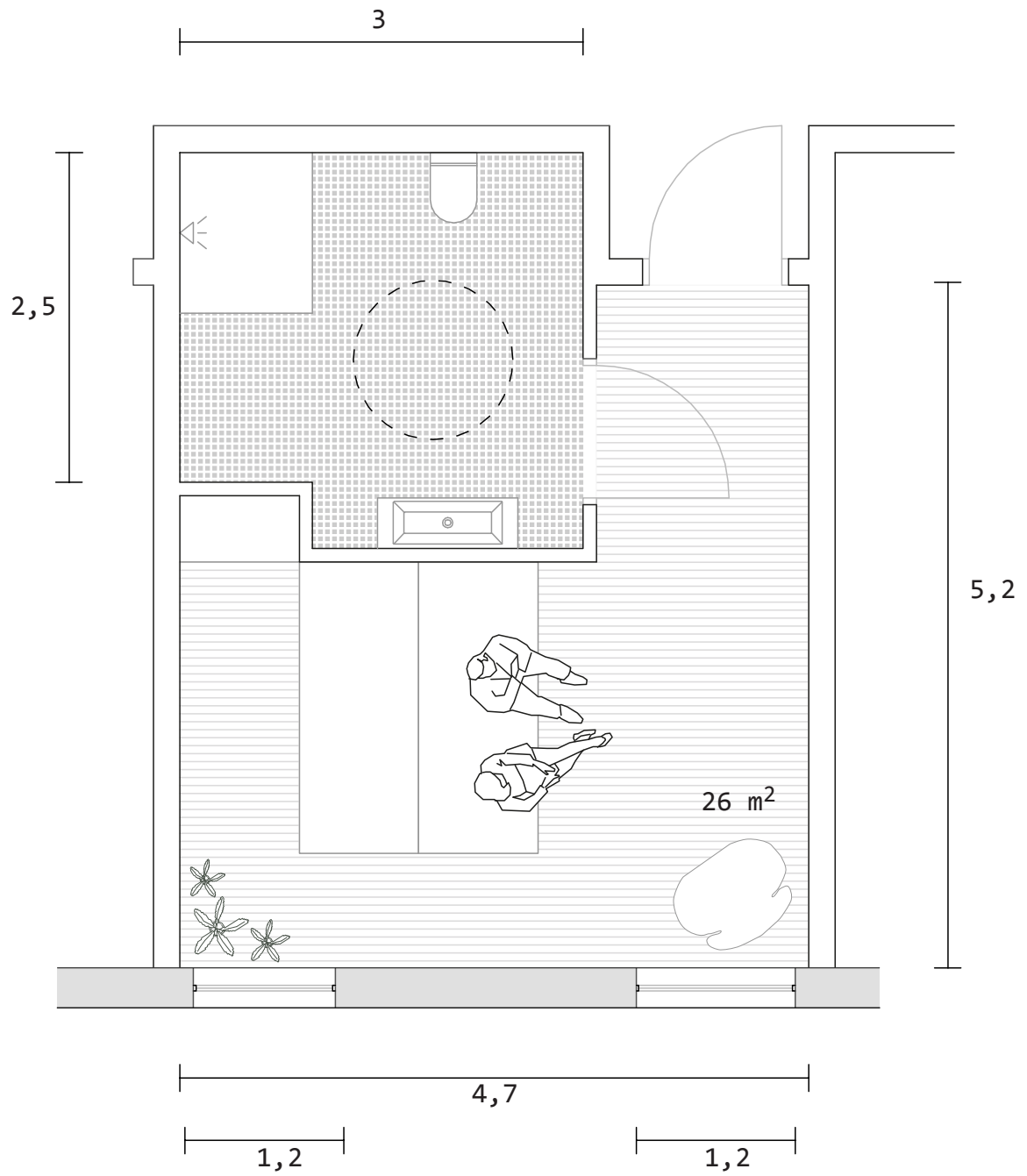
4th STORY



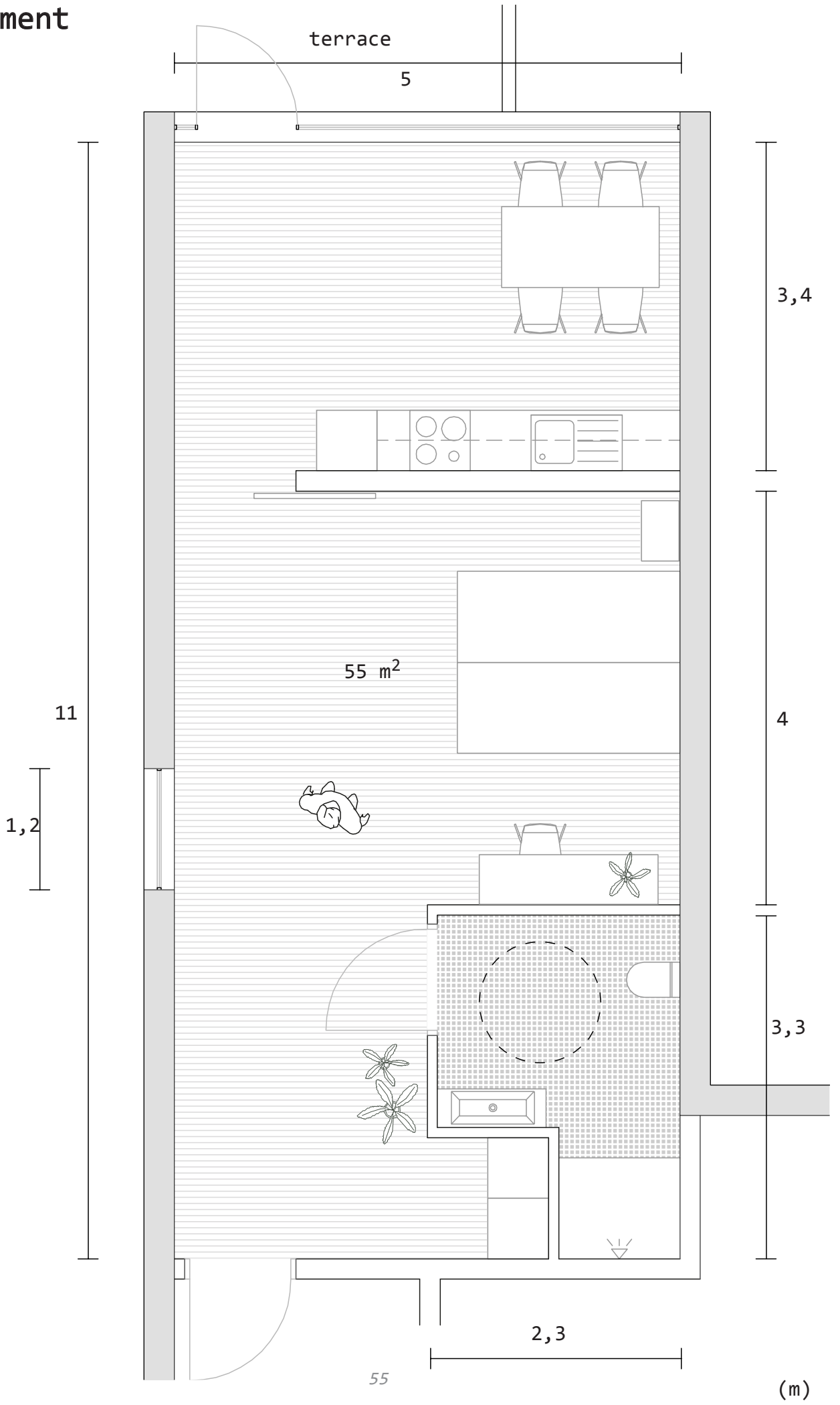
scale 1:200



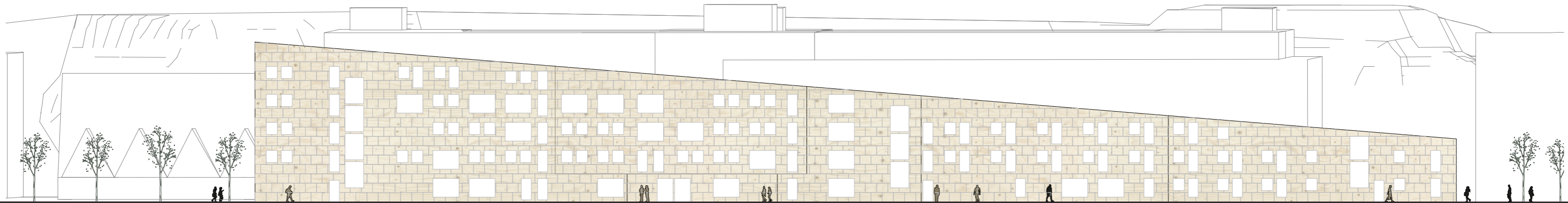
HOTEL ROOM



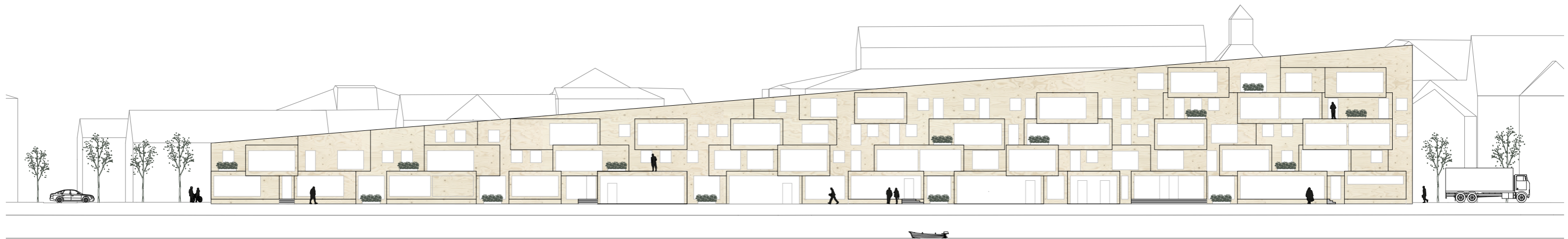
Apartment



Elevation South



Elevation North



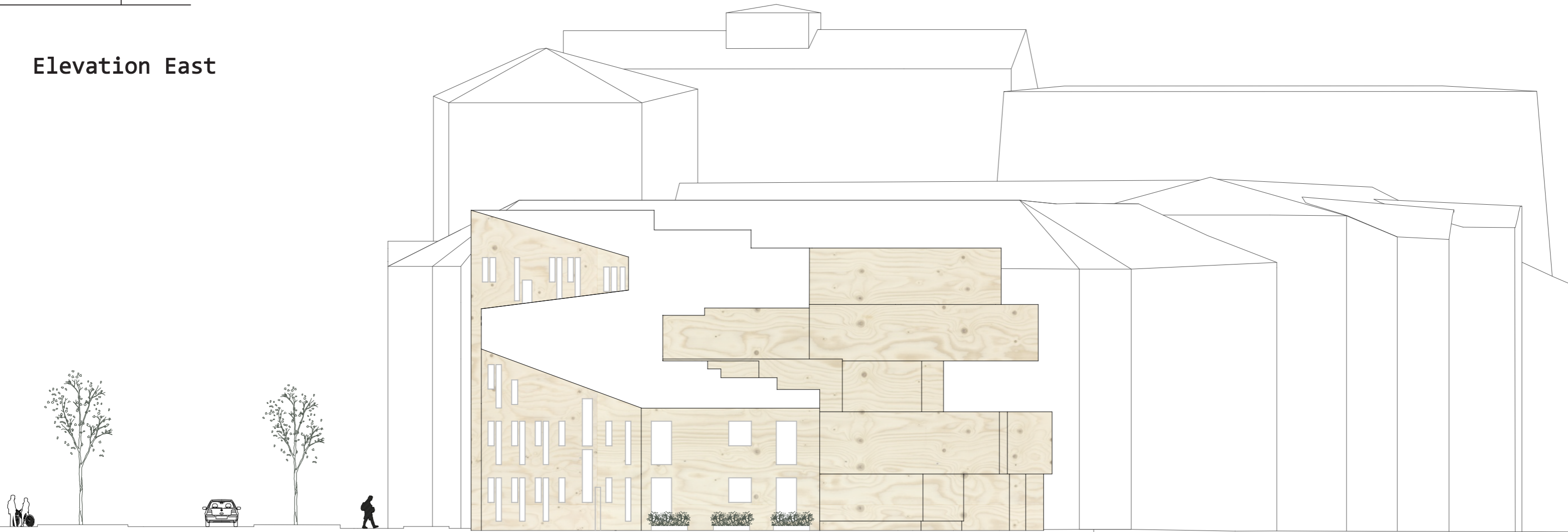
scale 1:400



Elevation West



Elevation East



scale 1:200

Meter



THE STRUCTURE

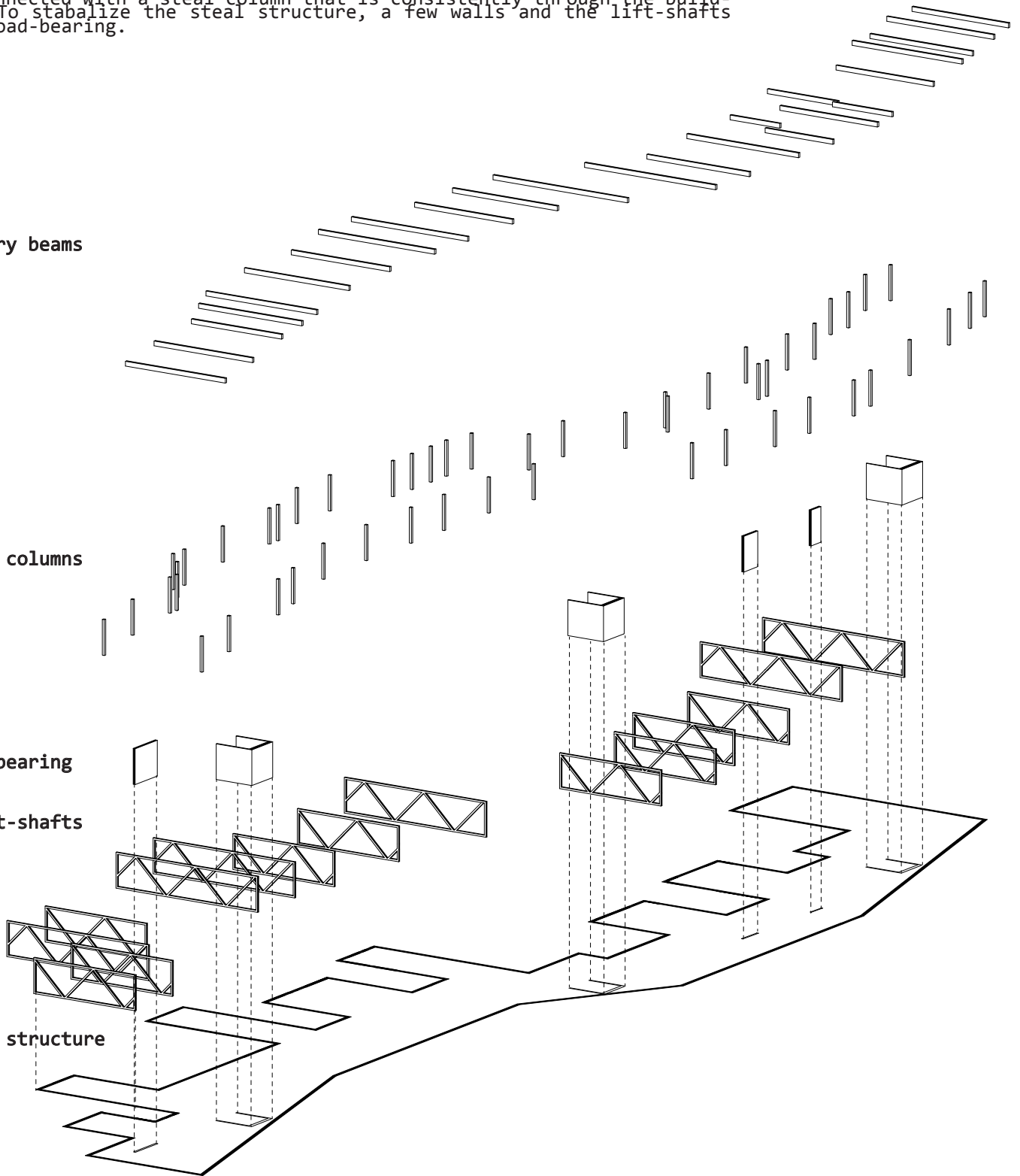
To be able to handle the load of the cantilevers, framed truss structure is connected with a steel column that is consistently through the building. To stabilize the steel structure, a few walls and the lift-shafts are load-bearing.

primary beams

steel columns

load-bearing walls
& lift-shafts

truss structure



RESEARCH

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

An ecological sustainability is to reduce the impact of nature and have a long-term conservation of waters, soil and ecosystem productivity. Economic sustainability, is to conserve human and material resources in the long term. Social sustainability, is about building a long-term stable and dynamic society where basic human needs are foregathered. How is that possible?

In 1981 the environmental analyst and writer Lester Brown introduced the concept of "Sustainable development". With this concept he was involved in the UN-report "Brundtlands-report" that UN General Assembly in 1983 appointed a World Commission on Environment and Development, popularly known as the Brundtland Commission after its chair Gro Harlem Brundtland. The mission was to seek a revitalization of environmental cooperation. The focus was to "... meet present needs without compromising those of future generations to meet their needs".

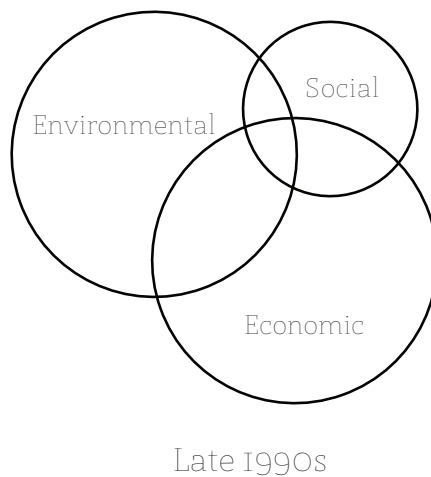
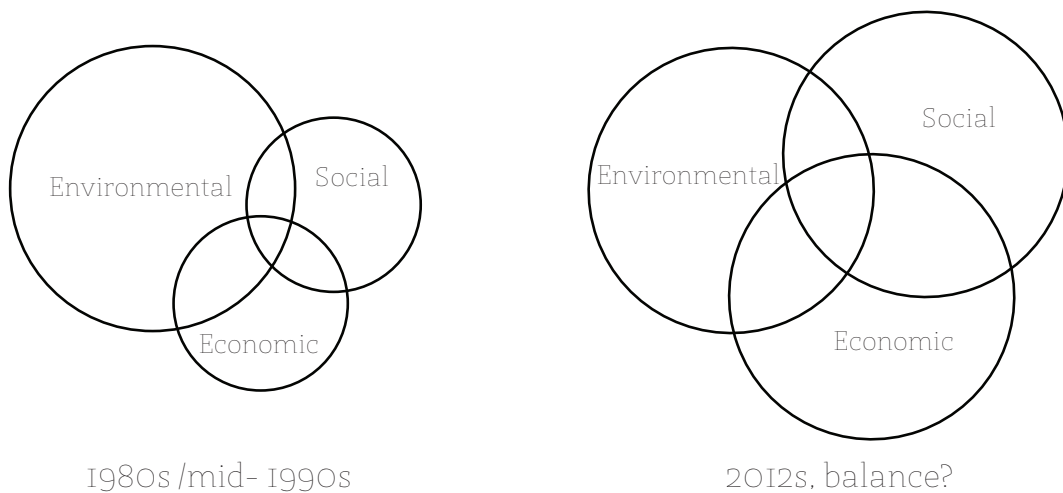
The physical environment was naturally central to the Commission, but it laid out a much broader perspective on environmental concept and noted that the environment does not exist freely from people's actions.

In its report in 1987 entitled Our Common Future pleaded Commission for a sustainable society in which development takes place in a balanced way and strengthen existing and future opportunities to satisfy "human needs, aspirations and hopes." The social environment became as important as the physical. Brundtland Commission discovered the importance to "enhance poor people's self-reliance and local autonomy in their own neighborhood associations." By supporting these people can "self-reliance and citizen participation" increase. In this way the Commission tied together ecological, economic and social factors - sustainability concept's three pillars - the whole that is necessary to achieve a sustainable society.

The UN-report was published at a time when the environmental movement grew strong and awareness about the protection of our natural environment was growing among the public. People's activity focused on sorting garbage and buy organic products, therefore the social pillar came into the background. The international environmental policy debate has centered on the ecological pillar. It also tends in literature to see the environmental pillar as the absolute core of a sustainable society. The economic and social pillars becomes as it were helpers to the ecological and subordinated to this.

The concept of social sustainability has not been given a definition that everyone agrees on, but now there is ongoing work on trying to understand what social sustainability means both analytical-theoretical and practical politics. What most seem to agree on is that the social dimension is about people and their relations. In a socially sustainable society, people must have sufficient natural power to influence society in a desirable direction.

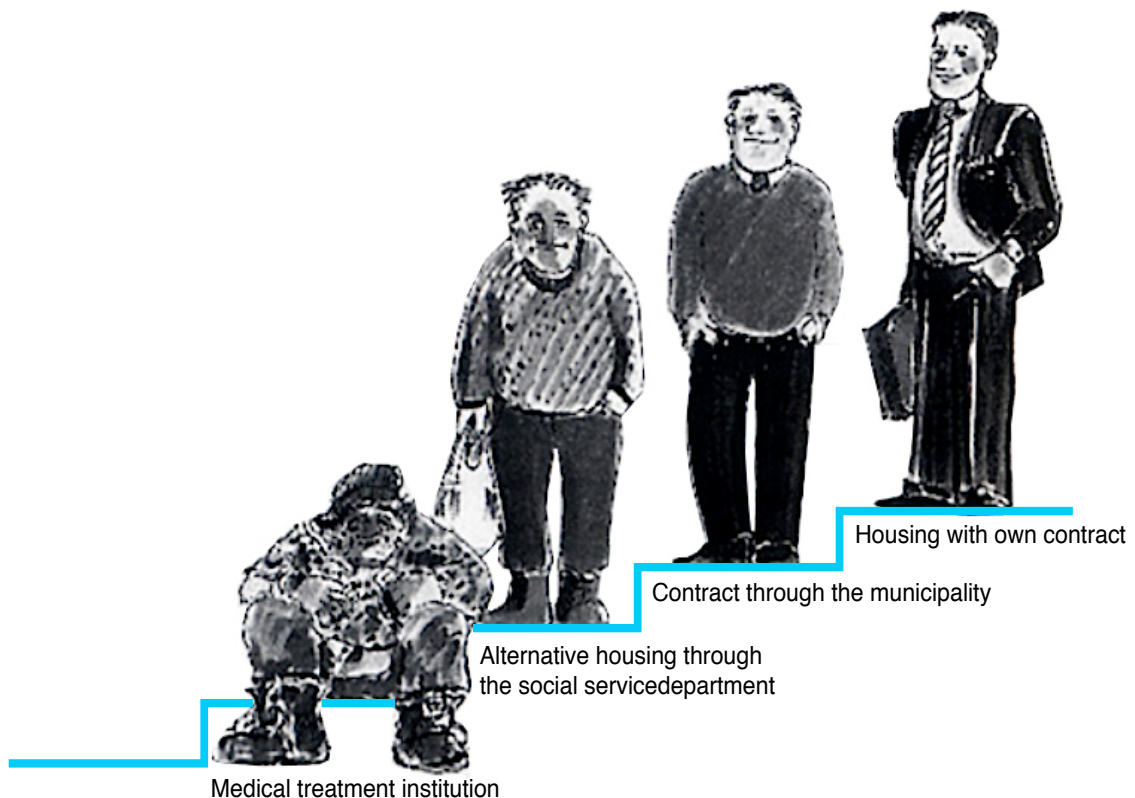
Sweden have come a long way in terms of ecological sustainability, the challenge is constantly on the agenda. But in terms of social sustainability it is more difficult to incorporate in practical politics because of the suspended definition. Whould it be easier if there was a framework to relate to? If there were, what would be included and can it be the same for all countries? What defines social sustainability?



PREVENTION OF HOMELESSNESS

Ever since year 2002 the Swedish government have worked on to reach more knowledge and strategies to prevent homelessness. In order from the government the National Board of Health and Welfare worked in cooperation with National Board of Housing, the Swedish Enforcement Authority, the Correctional Treatment Authority and the Swedish municipalities and the county councils in the country to develop prevention of homelessness. In the year of 2007 the government presented the completed review with the headline "Hemlöshet - många ansikten, mångas ansvar" (Homelessness - different faces, severally responsibilities) to coordinate further work on the homeless and to prevent eviction and homelessness among children, in accordance with the government's strategy for 2007-2009.

A crucial question is which starting point will guide the choice of housing settlements? Is the goal a home, or should it be seen as a means for each individual to become drug free?



The issue of housing as a goal or means is essential to distinguish the leading ideas behind the two housing solutions, "Step by step-model" and "Housing first". The idea behind "Step by step-model", which means that social services clients step by step have to qualify for a variety of accommodation options to finally reach the goal: its own first-hand contract in the regular housing market. Under step model applies therefore for the client and to qualify for next steps and to "learn" to live. There has long been criticism of the stair step model, partly because the forcing the homeless to again and again break off from a living and it rarely leads to a first-hand contract.

How can people who have to worry about where they will sleep tonight or where their next meal is going to come from, start to think about their depression, anxiety or schizophrenia? From this philosophy the other model called "Housing first" was found. It is based on voluntary and less damage control rather than total abstinence from drugs. It helps the homeless to get a home without any conditions. The homeless should not be forced into treatment but get offered individually accommodate support when he or she wants it. "Housing first" was evaluated internationally with good results. A knowledge overview, in which the National Board of Housing has gone through of international published research, the impact assessments of various housing programs, shows and supports this strategy, which is tested in U.S., Germany and Finland. For example in New York, where residential of deficiency is high, showed that over 80 percent of them who participated in a Housing First program had managed to keep their homes.

The homeless people are a heterogeneous group with different needs. Regular surveys are a prerequisite to gain insight on how the group of homeless people look like and to meet the need for new housing. One challenge is to find methods and combinations thereof, which may act preventively, that are preventing people becoming homeless. For a person who lost the mount on the housing market have difficulties to return. It is therefore important to act quickly and actively to achieve "turning points". There is a need of an inventory of the housing solutions offered and definitions that clarify the content of these. It is important to strive towards evidence-based housing efforts and methods that are documented, monitored and assessed.

ASSOCIATIONS & NETWORKS

If you are homeless, and unable to arrange an accommodation in the regular housing market, the social safety net should help you with support to housing. You should contact the social services office in the district you are written in for help to find housing. Gothenburg city claims to be able to offer everyone shelter. Noone should have sleep in a stairwell or on a park bench. To reach out to the homeless there is a "Seeking unit", where field assistants work. They also cooperate with Rescue Mission and the City Mission field workers. Their mission is to make contact with people who sleep outside and motivate them to accept help. City of Gothenburg and the Social resource administration supports organisations in the field of homelessness, with over 3.4 million in 2012.

Gothenburg Rescue Mission is currently working with a homelessness both in emergency and long-term relationships that leads to change. It is not only sporadic contacts and urgent action on the town, but also on long-term relationships and change processes, which allows them to maintain an overall picture of the situation, health status and what the needs are. An important part of the fieldwork is to be a link and bridge between the victim and social services, health services, psychiatric services, government, treatment units and others.

Gothenburg City Mission ultimate ambition since they founded in 1952 is to help people in vulnerability. Most of the City Mission Social activities funded by the collected money. That way, they stand outside of the public society's social system, even if they cooperate very much with the municipality. Today, they are facing homeless people in a variety of situations and in different places. Gothenburg City Mission think it's time to take homelessness work a step further than just talking about a bed for the night.

The Salvation Army engaged in social work because the Bible says that we humans are responsible for each other. The social activities is an important part in the Salvation Army and they want to focus on taking care of the whole person. It occurs all the time new areas of social care and need, they want to be a support if or in which the public social services are inadequate. Funding goes to using big fundraisers each year where they go out to the public and appealing for donations to their business. Many bequeath money to the business and many individuals, companies and associations are submitting unsolicited gifts. The locations of their homes and treatment centers usually paid by the municipality.

Faktum is a street newspaper that helps homeless people with employment and income. Newspaper vendors buy a newspaper for 25 SEK and sell it for 50 SEK, the difference is retained by them. Newspaper sales can help the homeless back toward a more orderly life. The main objective of newspaper sales is more than just making money. They must take responsibility, create routines and appear in a new social context.



**Göteborgs
Stad**



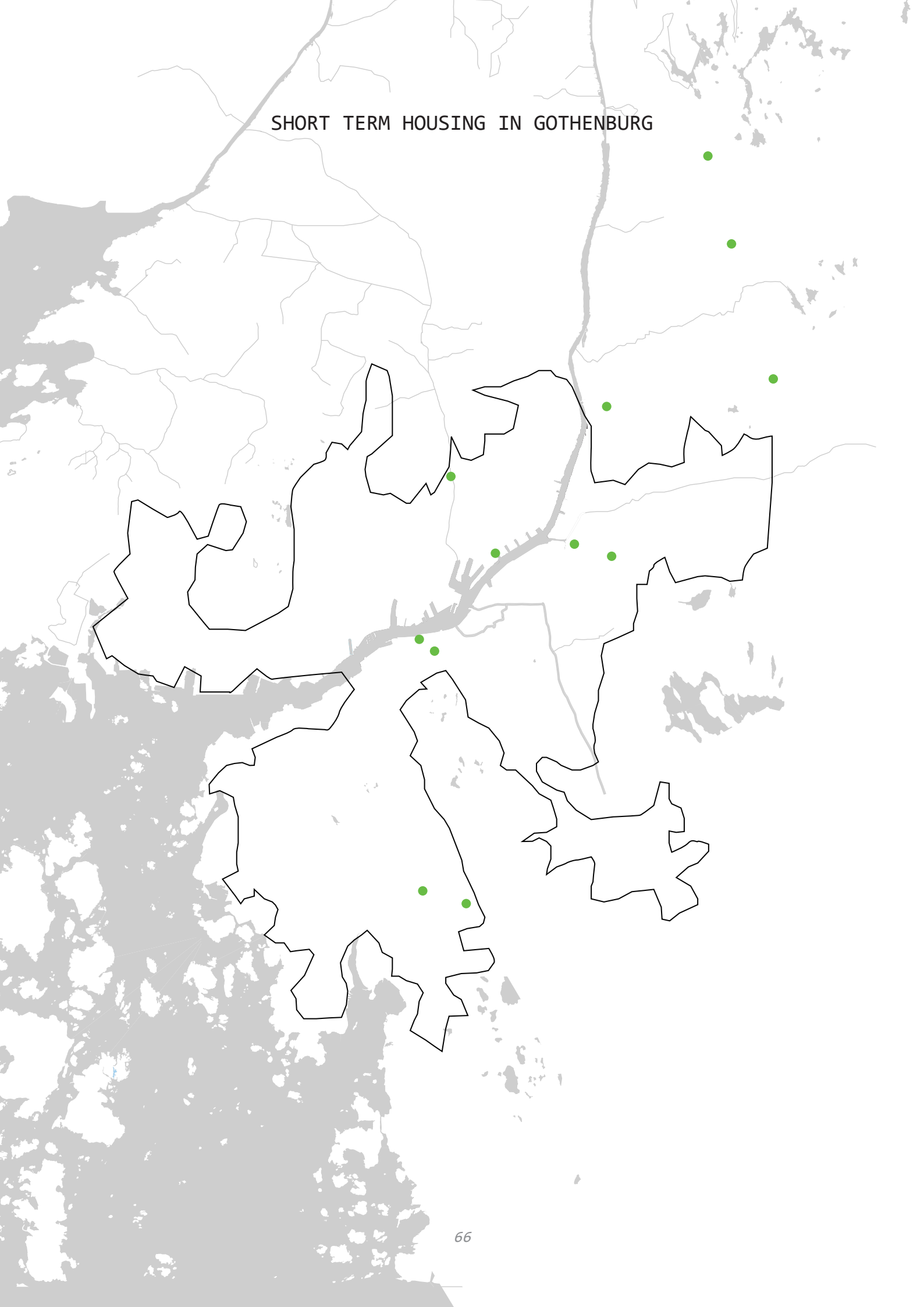
**GÖTEBORGS KYRKLIGA
STADSMISSION**



faktum

STUDY VISIT

SHORT TERM HOUSING IN GOTHENBURG



STUDY VISIT AT GATLJUSET

Gatljuset means streetlight and this shelter costs 12 million SEK per year to run. It's a short-term housing and it has existed in 7 years. It is runs by the aid organisation "Stadsmissionen" that operate in all of Sweden.

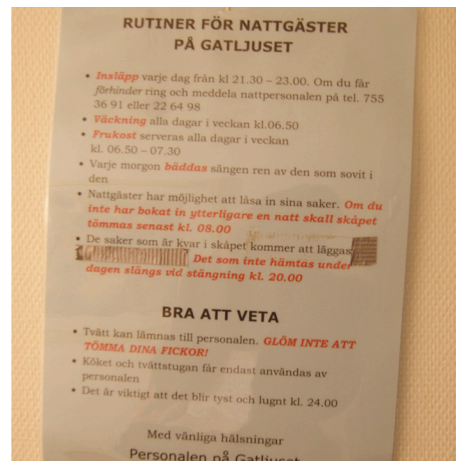
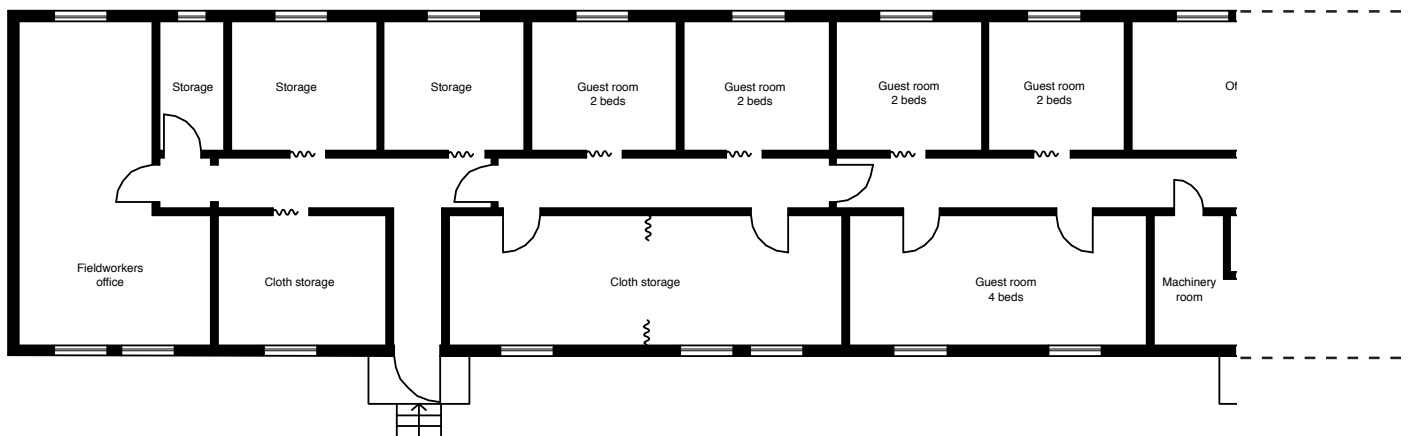
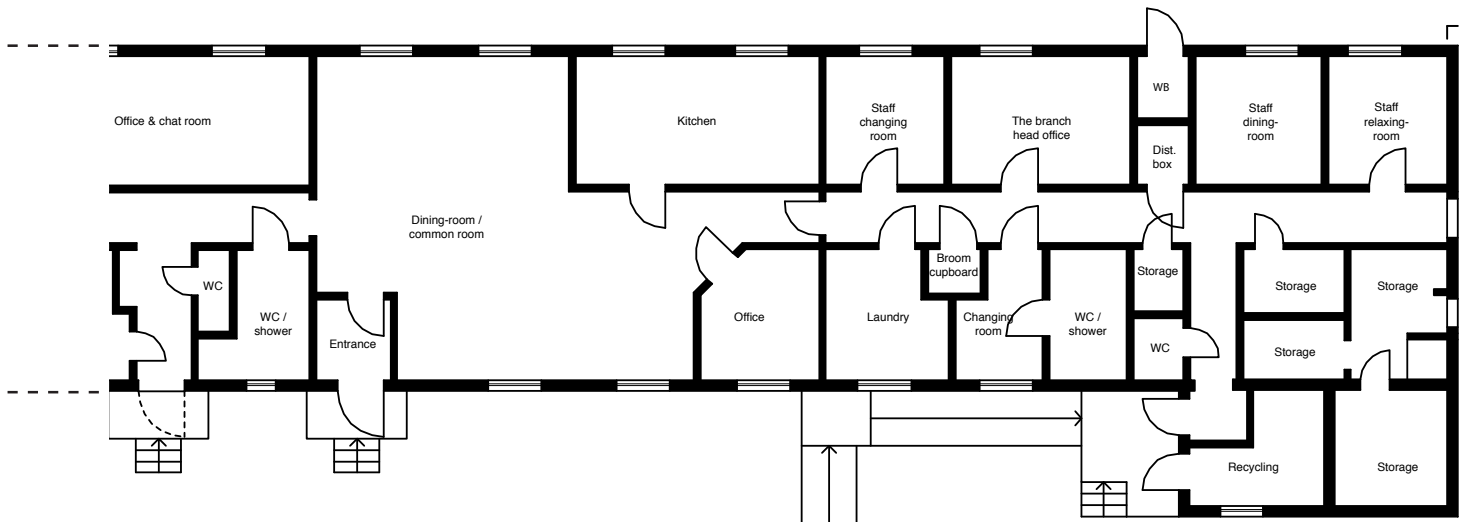
At Gjutjärnsgatan on Hising island you can find this red temporary barrack that nowadays have transformed to a more permanent building without permanent building contract next to a heavy trafficated road.

To get a bed here you need to book in advance during the day. The staff needs to know who is coming and for those that are new they have a 30 minutes chat to get to know and try to motivate them for positive future. The staff can never force the guest to therapy conversation to motivate them to stop drinking or taking drugs. The guests need to decide themselves if they want help.

The staff allows that the guests are affected by alcohol or drugs but they are not allowed to use it or keep it inside the shelter. The drugs are mainly the problem, the addicted are more whimsical than the alcoholics.

The shelter have 12 beds, divided in 2 beds rooms and one 4 beds room. Every room have a window in the door for the staff to look inside the room to control that the guests follow the rules. They are mostly occupied by man during the day because many people choose to be awake during the night.





STUDY VISIT AT TILLFÄLLET

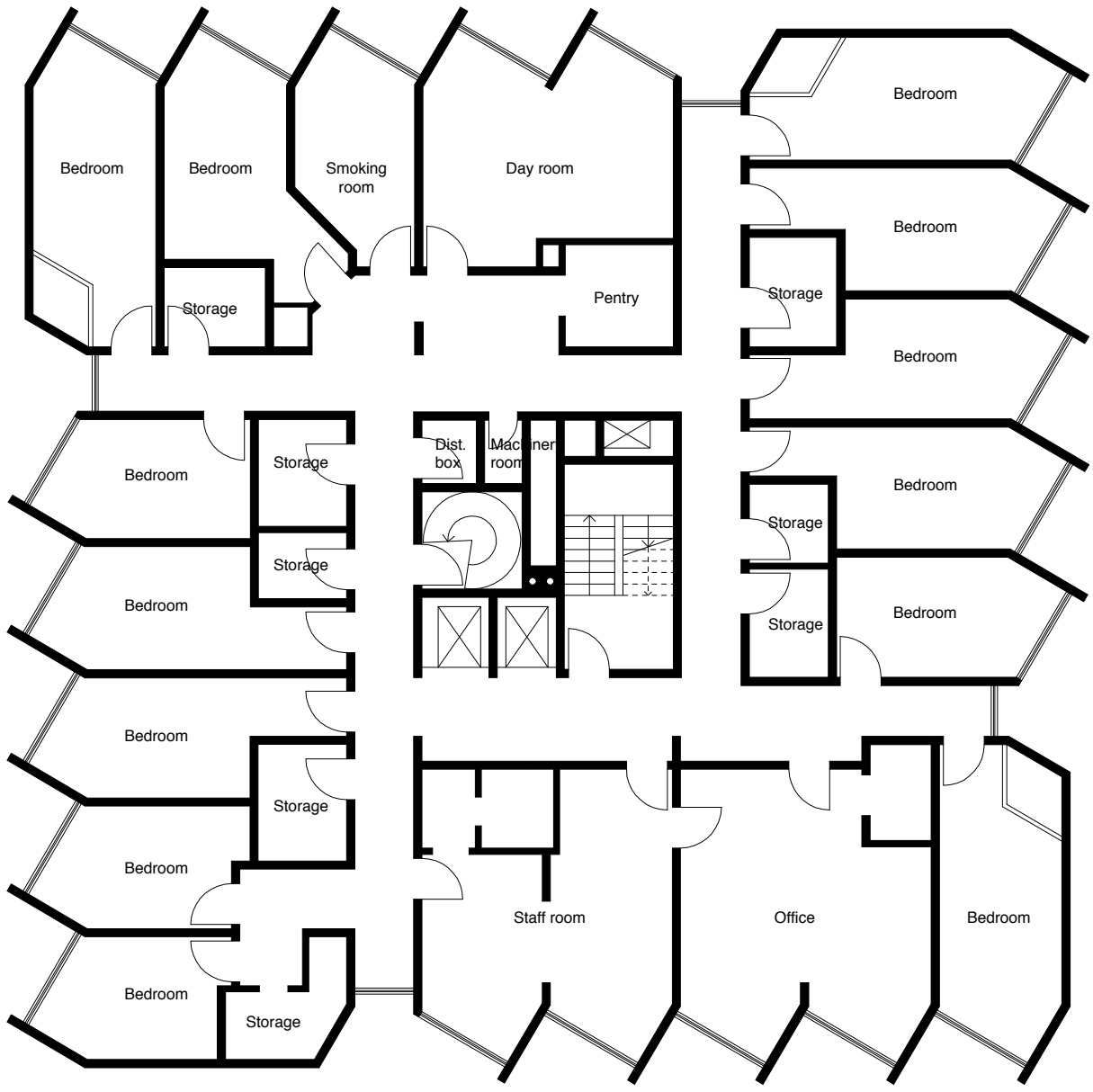
Tillfället means an optimistic moment and is a 9 story high building placed to the partihalls near Olskroken in Gothenburg. This is a short-term housing for people that are in need of roof over their heads. The building is depressing grey and the closest neighbours is the railway and industrial buildings.

At the entrance you find a reception with a securityguard that control who´s enter the building and with no forbidden items such as alcohol, drugs and weapons. But he´s not allowed to body search the guest.

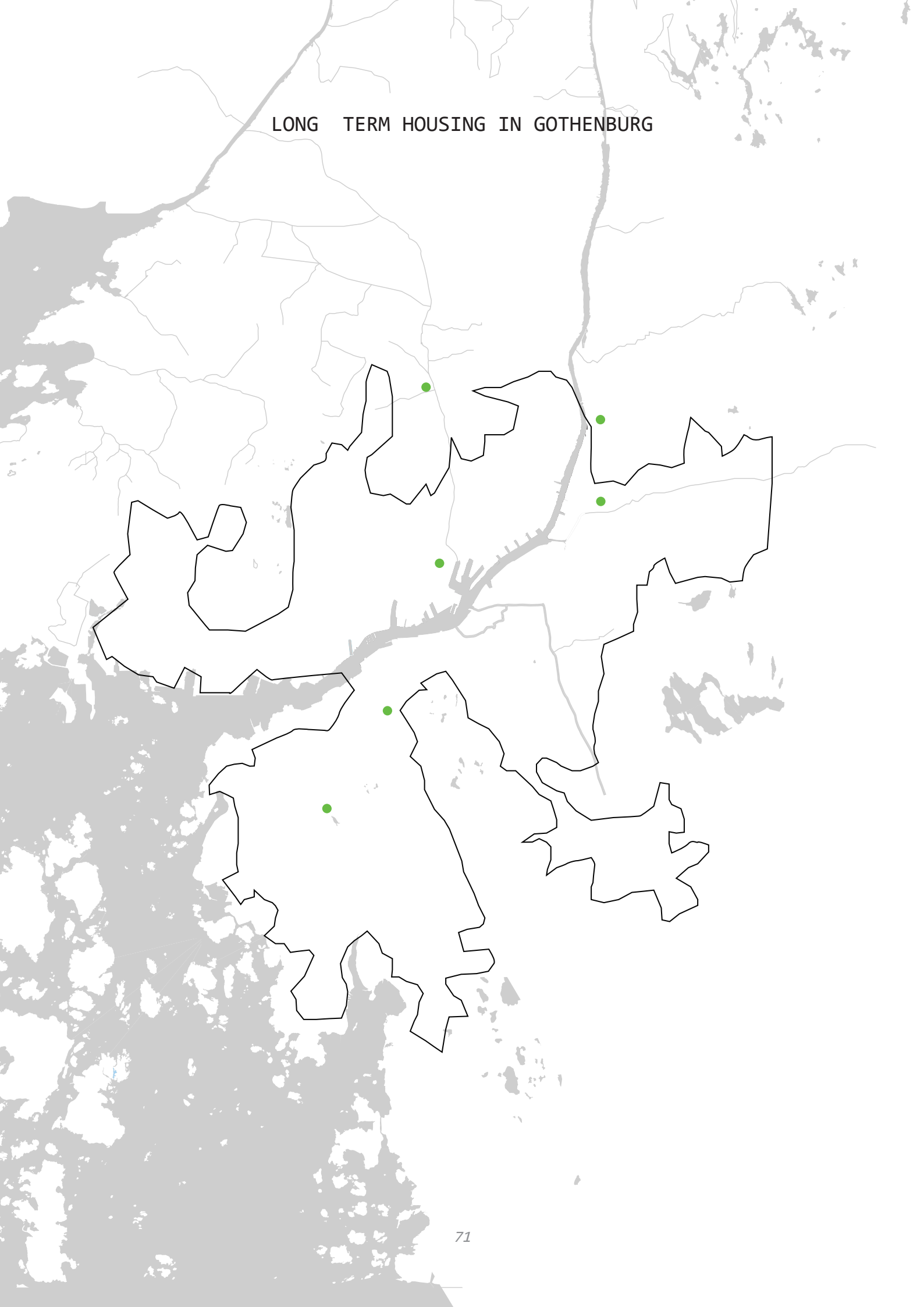
Every floor looks the same with a corridor that circlce around the main core with elevators and stairs. On every floor fits 30 guests with 7 persons from the staff. They work to motivate the guests and try to help them with personal problems, if they want. Sometimes there can be emergency situations and cause danger for the staff. To prevent accidents the staff are equipped with an alarm. One press means assistans from the rest of the staff, two press means call for the police. But two press is rarely needed. To provide safety to the guests, they get a card as a key that only access the floor where they have their room. They also have access to floor 4 where there is a health care centre. On the ground floor there is the Sobering unit and the Seeking unit.

Most of the guests stay here 6 mounths some a year. The problem is that there is few possibilities for the guests to move to a more permanent housing.





LONG TERM HOUSING IN GOTHENBURG



STUDY VISIT AT THE YELLOW HOUSES

The yellow houses consist of 11 houses on a green plot in the industrial area of Gamlestaden. It is one of the few long-term housing for homeless with a permanent building contract. This housing focus on people that recover from alcohol and drug addiction and is one of 8 “Target-group-adjusted housing” in Gothenburg.

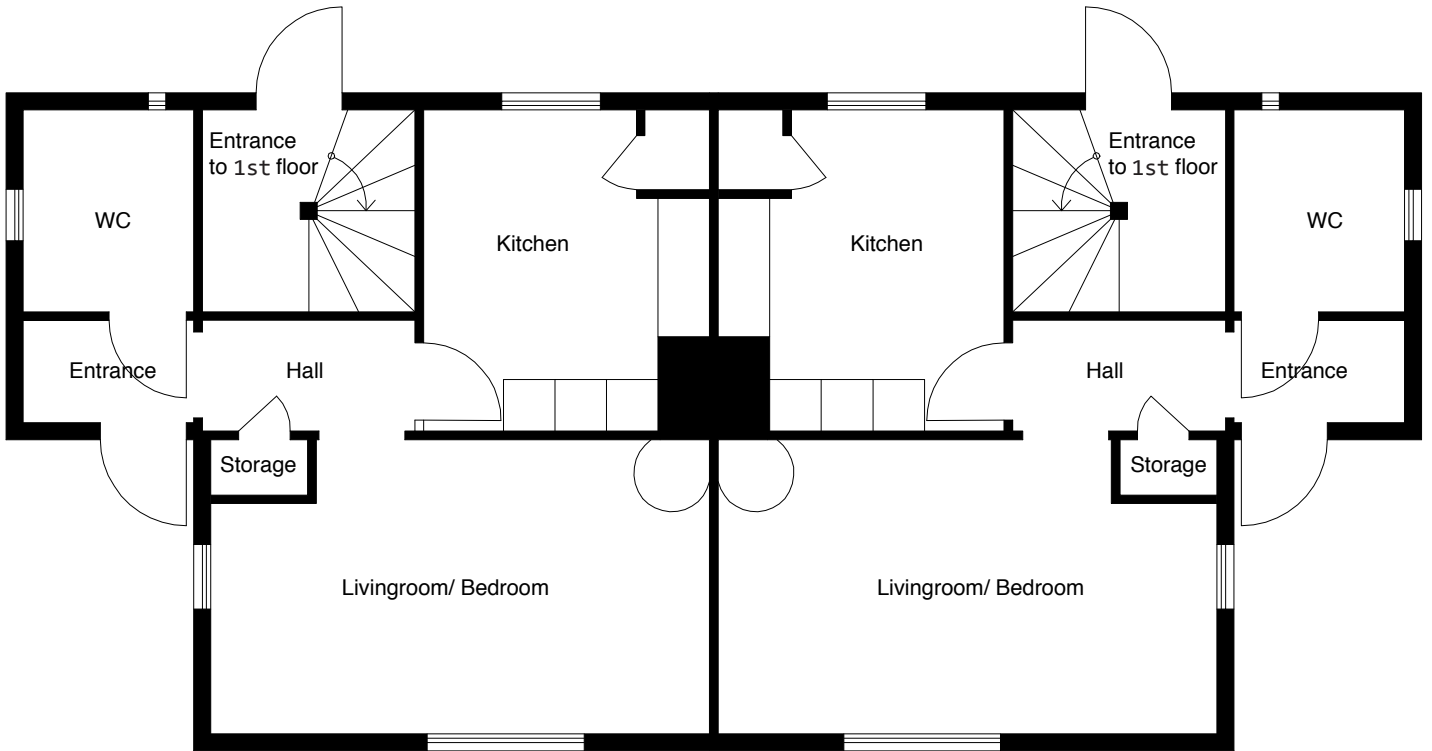
The area have a 32 apartments in total. Most of the houses are with one room, kitchen and bathroom but 18 of them have two rooms. Four of the buildings are culture marked, the rest of the buildings are built in the 90´s in a similar design.

At the yellow houses they work from a psychosocial approach and supports and motivates the residents to cope with independent living. They work with contact and offers individually tailored support. Here the residents can participate in employment as cafes and garden / workshop work. But they can never get paid for the work. Because it is runned by the city, there can not be any profit from the activities.

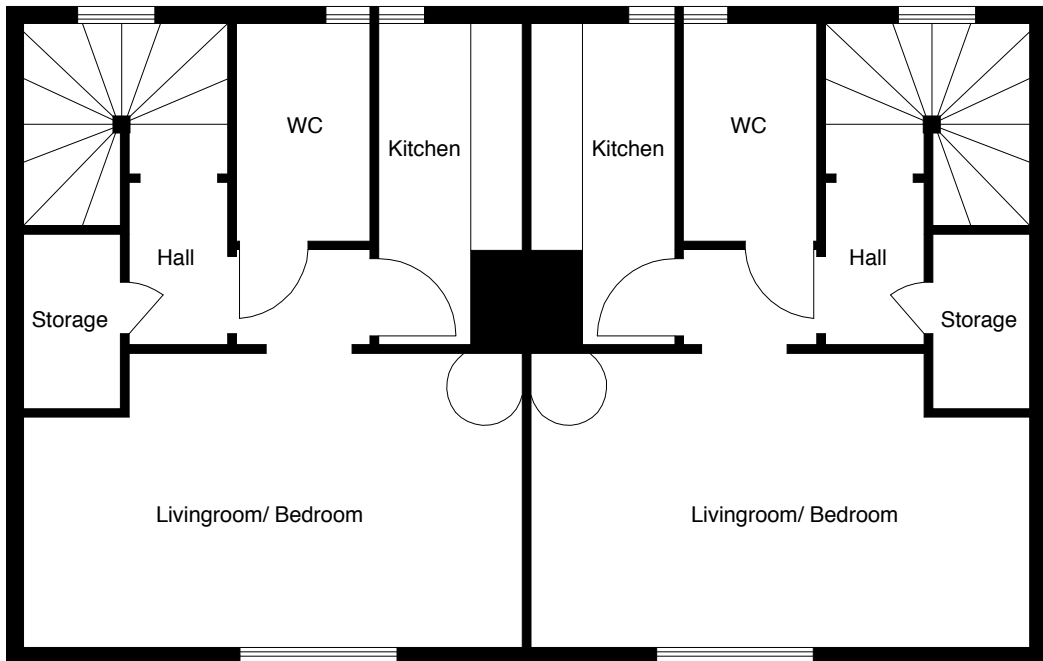
In the mainbuilding there is a few chat rooms, where the staff can motivate each residents and help them to organize their life. It is very common with fall-backs, espacially when the income supports get paid in the end of each month. But with the staffs help they get motivation quicker to stay sober.



GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



REFERENCE

Rapports:

En fast punkt, Vägledning om boendelösningar för hemlösa personer

- The National Board of Health and Welfare, 2010

Boendelösningar för hemlösa personer -en kunskapsöversikt, En systematisk kartläggning av internationellet publicerade effektutvärderingar

- The National Board of Health and Welfare, 2009

Hemlös 2011, En statusrapport om det offentligas stöd till människor i hemlöshet, med utökat fokus på unga i hemlöshet

- Stockholms Stadsmission 2011

Utvärdering av "Hemlöshet - många ansikten, mångas ansvar", Delrapport

- Socialhögskolan 2010:1

Magazines:

Evidensbaserad praktik, 1-2011

- The National Board of Health and Welfare, 2011

Gatljus, 4-2011

- Kvartalstidskrift från Göteborgs kyrkliga Stadsmission

Books:

Bailey Joe, Social Theory for Planning

Eriksson Thomas, Trygghet i Boende

Interviews:

Stadsmissionen

Jutemar Lasse, Head of Gatljuset

Tillfället

Gustafsson Robert, Head of Tillfället

The yellow houses

Uusitalo Lena, staff member