

KS20150903

2015-05-18  
Tjänsteskrivelse

Kontor  
Sbk

Handläggare  
Mats Johannesson  
08-5230 6634  
mats.johannesson@sodertalje.se

Stadsbyggnadsnämnden  
Kommunstyrelsen

## Handlingsplan för Fornhöjden

Dnr SBN 2013-02000-010

### Sammanfattning av ärendet

Inom ramen för URBACT II har projektet Re-Block Fornhöjden genomförts under åren 2013-2015 och presenterades vid slutkonferensen i Iasi i Rumänien i februari 2015 och slutredovisades i mars 2015. Detta ärende omfattar det beslut om slutrapporten och handlingsplanen som ska tas i Kommunstyrelsen. Handlingsplanen består av föreslagna åtgärder grupperade inom 12 olika insatsområden. Dessa är tänkta att användas som underlag för beslut i arbetet med utveckling av det framtida Fornhöjden.

### Beslutsunderlag

Slutrapporten (engelska) daterad 2015-02-24  
Sammanfattning av slutrapporterna daterad 2015-02-24

### Ärendet

URBACT Re-Block-projektet i Fornhöjden har varit ett tvåårigt projektsamarbete inom EU mellan åtta kommuner, en region och ett universitet och har letts av Budapest: städerna Budapest/Ungern, Iasi/Rumänien, Gelsenkirchen/Tyskland, Magdeburg/Tyskland, Malaga/Spanien, Salford/England, Vilnius/Litauen; regionen Östra Makedonien/Grekland samt Vergatauniversitetet i Rom, Italien.

URBACT Re-Block Fornhöjdens syfte var

***Förnyelse och upprustning av höghusbeståndet för  
sammanhängande och socialt hållbara gröna stadsdelar.***

Projektet hade inledningsvis följande mål

1. att varje deltagande partner under projektperioden ska arbeta fram *ett lokalt utvecklingsprogram för sin stadsdel* med förslag till samordnade och integrerade strategier, mål och åtgärder för fysisk och social förnyelse och upprustning
2. att programmet tar hänsyn till och inkluderar åtgärder för social och ekonomisk utveckling i stadsdelen
3. att programmet utvecklas i en samarbetsmodell mellan offentliga och det privata aktörer (public/private partnership) framför allt i nära samverkan med lokala intressenter, medborgare och boende
4. att samarbetsmodellen utvecklas och prövas mot tre fokus/teman: fysisk miljö, socialt förändringsarbete och styrningsprocesserna i relation till dessa

Dessa projektmål har utvecklats och omarbetats under projektets gång och projektets resultat har präglats av inspel från främst den stadsdelsgrupp som finns i Fornhöjden för att på så sätt skapa en lokalt anpassad handlingsplan.

Framtagandet av handlingsplanen bygger på de utpekade satsningar som formulerats i stadsutvecklingsstrategin som beslutades av kommunsstyrelsen i februari 2014. Strategin har följande bärande inriktning som sammanfattas i följande fem punkter:

- a) alla områden har unika förutsättningar
- b) fastighetsägare och finansiärer måste vara intresserade
- c) bra samverkan krävs mellan Fastighetsägare-Kommun-Föreningar/medborgare
- d) viktigt att kommunen samordnar/koordinerar sina olika verksamheter/insatser över förvaltningsgränserna
- e) vikten av kontinuerlig uppföljning/utvärdering

Projektets viktigaste insatser och milstolpar i framtagandet av handlingsplanen har varit

1. medborgardialog som genomfördes i augusti 2013 (*punkt a i strategin ovan*)
2. regelbundna möten under 2014-2015 i stadsdelsgruppen som sammankallas av Utbildningskontoret i form av rektorn för Fornbackaskolan. (*punkterna a och c*)
3. workshop i februari 2015 med deltagare från samtliga berörda kontor inom kommunen för avstämning av aktiviteter i handlingsplanen (*punkt d*)
4. fastighetsägargrupp etablerades i februari 2015 och har fungerat som en avstämning i projektets slutskede, gruppen sammankallas av Telge Bostäder. (*punkt b*)
5. utvärdering av strategin påbörjades i mars 2015 (*punkt e*)

Handlingsplanen har flera föreslagna åtgärder inom 12 insatsområden vilka är tänkta att utgöra underlag för de fortsatta prioriteringar som genomförs inom ramen för den

kommunala Mål&budgetprocessen, Telgebolagens ägardirektiv samt insatser beslutade i fastighetägargruppen i Fornhöjden.

Insatsområdena i handlingsplanen är

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| - Styrning                             | - Sociala frågor           |
| - Fysisk miljö                         | - Trygghet och säkerhet    |
| - Utbildning                           | - Ekologisk hållbarhet     |
| - Sysselsättning                       | - Civilsamhället           |
| - Företagande och näringsverksamhet    | - Folkhälsa                |
| - Social sammanhållning och deltagande | - Kultur, sport och fritid |

Inom samtliga insatsområden finns föreslagna åtgärder som projektet bedömt som lämpliga och önskvärda. Avsikten är att dessa ska kunna användas av de olika kontoren, nämnderna, bolagen och övriga som ett prioriteringsunderlag i det framtida arbetet med utveckling av det framtida Fornhöjden.

#### **Ekonomiska konsekvenser och finansiering**

Beslut enligt denna tjänsteskrivelse resulterar inte i några ekonomiska konsekvenser i form av tillskott av ytterligare medel. De åtgärder i handlingsplanen, som respektive aktör planerar att genomföra beslutas av respektive nämnd och bolag inom ramen för ordinarie budget.

#### **Kontorets/förvaltningens förslag till stadsbyggnadsnämnden:**


Föreslå kommunstyrelsen att godkänna slutrapporten inklusive handlingsplanen.

#### **Kontorets/förvaltningens förslag till kommunstyrelsen:**

1. Godkänn slutrapporten inklusive handlingsplanen.
2. Besluta att projektet URBACT Re Block Fornhöjden avslutas



Martin Andrae  
Stadsdirektör



Kenneth Hagström  
Samhällsbyggnadsdirektör

*Beslutet expedieras till:  
SBN, Akten*



Södertälje  
kommun

# Fornhöjden *Fast Forward*

SAMMANFATTNING AV URBACT RE-BLOCK HANDLINGSPLAN 2015-02-24



**är du med oss på resan?**



Connecting cities  
Building successes



# Hej!

Tack för att du tar dig tid i dag. Tillsammans kan vi göra Fornhöjden till ett urbant mönsterexempel i en trygg, välmående och attraktiv stadsdel.

*Vi behöver dig. Är du med oss på resan?*

## PROJEKTÖVERSIKT

RE-Block-projektet startade i februari 2013 och EU-delen ska avslutas i februari 2015. För Fornhöjden innebär det dock att arbetet fortsätter och intensifieras efter att handlingsplanen är klar och beslutad 2015. Då har vi en färdplan för det fortsatta arbetet.

Hittills har arbetet handlat om fysiska och sociala analyser, möten med medborgare och andra aktörer. Möten med stadsdelsgruppen och fastighetsägare äger regelbundet rum. Flera fastighetsägare står i stargroparna för att genomföra renoveringar och tillsammans med kommunen ska utemiljön förbättras.

Tankar kring ekologisk, social och ekonomisk hållbarhet måste formuleras och förankras i en vision för framtiden.

För att öppna för många olika infallsvinklar har vi samlat en bred bas av kompetenser – ni! Tillsammans skapar vi bilder och nya berättelser om ett framtida Fornhöjden.

Men det räcker inte att bara finjustera – vi måste skapa visioner och våga experimentera! Både i den stora och lilla skalan. Hur utnyttjar vi de möjligheter som finns och hur finner vi nya? Hur kan vi möta utmaningarna?

## DET HÄR ÄR FORNHÖJDEN IDAG.

INVÅNARE CA: <b>4000</b>	<b>41%</b> GYMNASIEUTBILDNING - LÄGSTA I SÖDERTÄLJE	UTLÄNDSK HÄRKOMST, CA: <b>75%</b>
BOSTADSRÄTTSPRISER ÖKAT <b>100%</b> SENASTE 3 ÅREN	<b>8</b> OLIKA FASTIGHETSÄGARE	ÖVER 30% I ÅLDERSGRUPPEN <b>20-64</b> VARKEN ARBETAR ELLER STUDERAR
<b>1 km</b> FRÅN PENDELTÅGET	CA: 1700 LÄGENHETER BYGGDA PÅ <b>60-70-talen</b>	OCH <b>20%</b> FÅR FÖRSÖRJNINGSTOD, ARBETSLÖSHETSUNDERSTÖD ELLER SJUKERSÄTTNING

# VISION – FORNHÖJDEN FORWARD

## En hållbar stadsdel i en hållbar kommun – miljömässigt, socialt och ekonomiskt.

### FORNHÖJDEN ÄR:

- en plats för människor med olika erfarenheter, färdigheter och ursprung
- en välmående stadsdel med invånare som känner samhörighet med Södertälje
- en stadsdel med varierade och flexibla miljöer
- ett lokalt centrum för småföretag
- en modell för omvandlingen av miljonprogrammet till en modern stadsmiljö

## Mål och Budget 2015–2017

*Fornhöjden ska utvecklas i samarbete med de fastighetsägare som verkar i området enligt kommunens stadsutvecklingsstrategi.*

(Mål och budget 2015-2017: s.29)

*Vi behöver också lyfta fram vattnet, kulturen, idrotten, naturen och skapa fler mötesplatser för gemenskap och samhörighet.*

(Mål och budget 2015-2017: s.4)

*Arbetsmarknadsinsatser bör stödja det lokala näringslivets behov och den inriktning som sker inom ramen för Södertälje Science Park.*

(Mål och budget 2015-2017: s.20)

*En strategi för utvecklingen av hållbar livsmedelsproduktion och förädling i kommunen ska tas fram och kompetensen inom landsbygdsutveckling ska stärkas.*

(Mål och budget 2015-2017: s.19)

*... mer vistelse utomhus, fler mötesplatser, med terapiträdgårdar, djur i vården, ökad social samvaro och ökad valfrihet i tjänsternas innehåll.*

(Mål och budget 2015-2017: s.24)

*Kommunen ska bevara och utveckla viktiga naturvärden för att gynna biologisk mångfald och stärka människors möjligheter till rekreation.*

(Mål och budget 2015-2017: s.12)

*Centrala mötesplatser ska vara komplement till de mötesplatser som finns ute i stadsdelarna.*

(Mål och budget 2015-2017: s.26)

*Södertälje ska vara känt för sin unika karaktär med sin genuina stadskärna samt för sina sammanhängande grönområden, stadsskogar och vackra parker.*

(Mål och budget 2015-2017: s.28)



## DEN LOKALA HANDLINGSPLANENS INITIALA FOKUS & MÅL:

Att föreslå integrerade och hållbara åtgärder på *kort och lång sikt* för att göra Fornhöjden till ett urbant mönsterexempel på en *trygg, välmående* och *attraktiv* stadsdel.

### ○ ——— Prioriterade förslag från projektet ——— ○

#### MÄNNISKOR & PLATS

EKOLOGI, REKREATION & FOLKHÄLSA

*människan har fler roller än att bara vara konsument av varor - s.4*

- LEKCENTER
- UTVIDGNING AV KOLONILOTTER
- HUNDRASTGÅRD
- GRILLPLATS
- SPONTANIDROTTSPLATS
- GÅNG/CYKELVÄG CENTRUM
- GÅNG/CYKELVÄG ÖSTERTÄLJE

#### UTBILDNING

KUNSKAP & HÖGRE UTBILDNING

*nyckeln är fler som utbildas och fler arbetsplatser - s.4*

- FAMILJECENTER (UTBILDNING)
- SPRÅKUTBILDNING
- PRAKTIK - YTTRE SKÖTSEL
- HANTVERKSTRÄNING
- UNDERVISNINGSTÖD FÖR NYANLÄNDA
- UTBILDNING INOM ODLING

#### SOCIAL HÅLLBARHET

GEMENSKAP, SAMHÖRIGHET & TRYGGHET

*fler mötesplatser för gemenskap och samhörighet - s.4*

- FAMILJECENTER (MÖTESPLATS)
- STADSDELSSAMORDNARE
- PERMANENT STADSDELSGRUPP
- CAFE - (SOCIAL EKONOMI)
- STADSODLING
- UTEGYM
- BELYSNING
- RENHÅLLNING

#### NÄRINGSLIV

ARBETE & FÖRSÖRJNING

*Fokus ligger på små och medelstora företag i flera branscher - s.18*

- LOKAL PRODUKTION
- AKTIVT CENTRUM
- SYSSELSÄTTNING INOM LIVSMEDEL OCH MÅLTIDSSEKTORN
- FASTIGHETSSKÖTSEL
- FASTIGHETSRENOVERING





## ÖVERSIKTSPLANEN BETONAR

- *att förtäta och förbättra vad Södertälje redan har*
- *varierade och flexibla miljöer*
- *förbättrad tillgänglighet och hållbar trafik*
- *ökad social sammanhållning*
- *ett starkt näringsliv och utbildning*

Framtid Södertälje, Översiktsplan 2013–2030

Antagen av kommunfullmäktige 28 oktober 2013

## BRA ATT VETA

### **URBACT RE-Block**

Är ett kortare transnationellt EU-projekt med målet att ta fram en lokal handlingsplan inom ramen för kommunstyrelsens godkända strategi för stadsutveckling i Södertälje. Både strategin och den lokala handlingsplanen har mål på längre och kortare sikt. Strategin omfattar såväl hållbar fysisk och social utveckling som ekonomisk tillväxt och inbegriper infrastruktur, byggbolag, företag, offentlig service och civilsamhället.

### **STADSELSGRUPP**

Den lokala stödgruppen bildades i maj 2013. Den består i huvudsak av representanter från förskolorna och grundskolan, fritidsgården, polisen, den ansvarige för trygghet och säkerhet, hyresgästföreningen och Svenska kyrkans lokala församling, vilka samtliga är aktiva i området. Under 2014 har gruppen utökats med intressenter från lokala gymnastikföreningar, nattvandrarerna, Röda Korset, Naturresurscentrum, socialtjänsten/fältarbetare, socialkontorets kvinnofridssamordnare, lokala samordnare från det allmännyttiga och från de privata bostadsbolagen.

### **HANDLINGSPLAN**

Projektet syftar för Fornhöjdens del till att ta fram en handlingsplan.

Den ska vara förankrad hos medborgarna, fastighetsägarna, kommunen med flera aktörer i Fornhöjden. Planen ska peka ut den organisatoriska, fysiska, sociala och finansiella vägen framåt för Fornhöjden. Den ska antas i kommunstyrelsen som grund för det fortsatta stadsdelsarbetet. Planen görs i samarbete med nio andra städer i Europa. Syftet är att lära av varandra.

### **STRATEGI FÖR STADSUTVECKLING**

Strategi för stadsutveckling bygger vidare på kommunens översiktsplan och prioriterar bland annat kommunens utvecklingsarbete i stadsdelarna. Det betyder att Fornhöjden är prioriterat under de närmaste åren för olika fysiska och sociala förbättringar.

### **ÖVERSIKTSPLANEN**

Översiktsplanen, "Framtid Södertälje", lägger stor vikt vid den sociala sammanhållningen och att kommunen ska fokusera på utveckling som främjar den sociala hållbarheten. Detta för att öka attraktivitetet och den ekonomiska tillväxten på lång sikt. Översiktsplanen pekar ut att Fornhöjden är ett prioriterat område bland miljonprogramsområdena samt att Östertälje är prioriterat bland stadens mera etablerade områden. Både Fornhöjden och Östertälje är utpekade som viktiga utvecklingsområden på grund av deras potential och dess närhet till spårbunden kollektivtrafik.



Connecting cities  
Building successes





# Fornhöjden

## *Fast Forward*

Local Action Plan for Fornhöjden 2015-02-24

## Basics

### Client

Residents of Fornhöjden & Södertälje.

### Project Team

Eva Bjurholm  
Anders Bäcklander  
Mats Johannesson  
Jordan Lane

### Project Partners

Budapest - Hungary  
Iași - Romania  
Vilnius - Lithuania  
Södertälje - Sweden  
Magdeburg - Germany  
Gelsenkirchen - Germany  
Salford - United Kingdom  
Málaga - Spain  
Rome - Italy  
Region of East Macedonia - Greece

### Start date

February 2013

### End date

March 2015

## Key Individuals

### Local Support Group & Organisation

Ann-Katrin Andersson	- Night Walkers Fornhöjden
Ackad Barsom	- Södertälje Education Office
Susanne Bille-Andersson	- Principal, Fornbacka School
Agneta Grunnlid	- SYL Project
Lena Gustafsson	- Fornbacka Preschool
Anna Heikman	- Fornbacka School
Kristina Helles	- Telge Housing Company
Sara Jervfors	- Södertälje Diet Unit
Pia Karlsson Rantanen	- SFRIS
Rana Kasto	- Telge Housing Company
Martin Kesenci	- Fornbacka Youth Centre
Arne Malmqvist	- Night Walkers Fornhöjden
Vilsen Yildiz Maraha	- Red Cross
Lennart Mossberg	- Fornhöjden Medical Centre
Johan Nikula	- Södertälje Social Services
Carina Norlén	- Swedish Church
Kari Rooth	- Women's Rights Coordinator
Jimmy Rosenlund	- Local Security Officer
Anna Sund	- En frisk generation
Taina Sunnarborg	- Telge Property Group
Britt Marie Talonpoika	- Swedish Police
Maria Margareta Tranabacken	- Swedish Church
Wivi-Anne Wikström	- Fornbacka School
Ingrid Wäldenström	- Natural Resource Centre

## A message from our Political Leadership

This local action plan represents the culmination of two years research and analysis in the URBACT RE-Block project. The aim of the project was to create a local action plan while learning from and engaging with our local partners in 10 European cities. It has been a challenging and rewarding journey, but now the real work starts.

Work to date has focused on physical and social analysis, meetings with citizens and other stakeholders through the local support group. Several property owners have started large scale renovation projects and are working together with the municipality to improve both the built infrastructure and the shared social and public space.

Södertälje municipality understands the importance of meaningful integration across all levels of governance and decision making - especially in our own organisation. We have a responsibility to create vital places for our citizens and are committed to a place-based approach that fosters positive community.

Our local action plan presents concrete actions - some of which are already in place, coupled with long term strategic visions for the future.

This plan is a living document that will change with the future needs of Fornhöjden. We do not know where the future will lead us, but we believe this Local Action Plan is a fertile place to start to meet the challenges of yesterday, today and tomorrow for Fornhöjden and Södertälje.



**Håkan Buller**  
Chairperson of the Urban Planning Committee

---

### Political Advisory Committee

Staffan Norberg (V), Håkan Buller (S), Ewa Lofvar Konradsson (MP), Robert Halef (S), Rolf Eriksson (M), Rudi Benedek (M)

## Some quick facts...

### **URBACT RE-Block**

Is a shorter trans-national EU Project with the goal to develop a Local Action Plan within the framework for the Strategy for Urban Placemaking in Södertälje Municipality. Both the strategy and the local action plan share short and long term goals concerning sustainable physical and social development. This will be achieved through the co-ordination of economic growth, infrastructure, construction companies, businesses, public services and civil society.

### **LOCAL ACTION PLAN (LAP)**

The LAP is the goal of the RE-Block Project.

A successful LAP is supported among citizens, property owners, the municipality and other important actors. The plan identifies the organisational, physical, social and economic ways forward for Fornhöjden. It shall be approved by the Municipal Executive Committee as the foundation for future work in the area. The plan is developed in cooperation with nine other cities in Europe to learn from each other.

### **LOCAL SUPPORT GROUP (LSG)**

The local support group was formed in May 2013 and consisted mainly of active representatives from the preschools and elementary school, recreation center and the police active in the area. In 2014, the group expanded to include stakeholders from local sports clubs, neighbourhood watch groups, Red Cross, Natural Resources Centre, social / field workers and representatives from both the public and private housing companies. The Local Support Group is essential to both the formation and successful implementation of the Local Action Plan.

## ...and some more

### **SÖDERTÄLJE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2030**

The comprehensive plan, "Future Södertälje" attaches great importance to social cohesion and development that promotes social sustainability. This can be achieved by creating flexible and varied outdoor environments, improving transport links and building upon the positive elements of Södertälje that already exist today. The comprehensive plan identifies Fornhöjden as a high-priority area, especially given its close proximity to Östertälje - a local transport hub to both Södertälje and Stockholm. The future looks bright for Fornhöjden.

### **STRATEGY FOR URBAN PLACEMAKING**

The Strategy for Urban Placemaking builds upon the comprehensive plan for the entire municipality and prioritises the municipality's development in the city-districts. This means that Fornhöjden is prioritised over the coming years for various physical and social improvements. The strategy is the first step in creating the organisation, structure and systems necessary to work with sustainable urban development.

*Acknowledging that many of us read in different ways & most of us have less time for reading than we would like, this page offers a few suggestions for taking an abbreviated path through this local action plan.*

<b>If you only have time to read one page...</b>	<b>7</b>
Fornhöjden - a quick visual tour	8
<b>strategies &amp; schedule</b> _ read to find out why & when things will happen	
Strategies	16
Schedule	17
<b>actions</b> _ read to find out what we are doing now!	
Permanent Local Support Group	20
Property Owners Group & Agreement	21
Local Placemaker & Co-ordinator	22
Family & Community Centre	23
Urban farming & the Green Economy	24
Waste Management Strategy	25
<b>strategic documents</b> _ read about important documents that influence our LAP	
Södertälje Comprehensive Plan	29
Stockholm Regional Plan 2010	30
Budget & Objectives 2015-2017	31
Strategy for Urban Placemaking	32
<b>baseline studies</b> _ read if you want more in-depth context & information	
Södertälje - history and context	37
Fornhöjden	41
<b>local support group</b> _ read about the focus areas, actions and findings of our LSG	
The Local Support Group	59
Education	60
Employment - business & industry	62
Entrepreneurship	64
Social Sustainability	66
People & Place	68
Eco-Sustainability	70
The Property Owners Group	71
<b>quick wins &amp; building blocks</b> _ how do you know where to start?	
Quick Wins	74
Building Blocks	78
<b>parallel projects &amp; synergy effects</b> _ related projects that complement RE-Block	
Diet for a Green Planet - URBACT pilot transfer	82
SYL	83
Eko-odlarna i Telge - Organic Growers in Södertälje	84
Trygga Fornhöjden	85
Eco School & Green Flag	86
Urban Shepherding	87
<b>final thoughts</b>	





## THIS IS FORNHÖJDEN TODAY.

TOTAL RESIDENTS:  
ca: **4000**  
ca: **41%**  
HAVE PASSED HIGH SCHOOL  
- THE LOWEST IN Södertälje

FOREIGN BACKGROUND:  
ca: **75%**

APARTMENT VALUE INCREASE  
**100%**  
IN THE LAST 3 YEARS

**8**  
DIFFERENT BUILDING OWNERS

OVER **30%**  
BETWEEN THE AGES OF  
**20-64**  
NEITHER WORK OR  
STUDY.

**1km**  
FROM THE STOCKHOLM  
COMMUTER TRAIN STATION

CA: 1700 APARTMENTS BUILT DURING  
**1960-70'S**

& **20%** IN THE  
SAME AGE GROUP RE-  
CEIVE SOCIAL WELFARE,  
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS  
OR SICKNESS BENEFITS



## If you only have time to read one page...

This is a living document. A local *action* plan that is set to evolve, change and adapt with the needs of Fornhöjden and its residents. There is a very real risk that a document such as this is created only to be saved somewhere on a database and forgotten. We can not take that risk. This LAP will inform the future of sustainable urban development in Södertälje.

Fornhöjden is one of Södertälje's four housing areas built during the Million Homes Program in the 1970's. The area has experienced a dynamic shift in image and identity over the last 20 years and is expected to evolve and develop rapidly. Migration, housing shortages, high unemployment, rising property values, Swedish language proficiency and the close proximity to Stockholm present both challenges and opportunities for the future.

The rehabilitation of the Million Homes Program is one of the biggest tasks facing Sweden today. *How do you build cohesive neighbourhoods, positive public space and a transferable model for sustainable urban development in a rapidly evolving social context?*

The Local Action Plan "Fornhöjden Fast Forward", focuses on Fornhöjden and the surrounding environment. The area consists of exclusively high rise blocks which, like the majority of the Million Homes Program in Sweden, require a rehabilitation that takes into account both energy and environmental issues. The housing stock needs to be expanded. There is also a need to connect Fornhöjden with the rest of the city by sensible densification.

Fornhöjden Fast Forward should be read as a part of Södertäljes Strategy for Urban Placemaking. While in an early stage of development, this strategy will guide the future of sustainable development for Södertälje. The aim of the local action plan is to highlight short term actions that can be implemented in conjunction with a long term vision of the quality of life in Fornhöjden - to create a deliberate, phased approach so that we can marry the urgency of now with the wisdom of future capital.

### THE focus of the LOCAL ACTION PLAN IS:

...to propose *integrated and sustainable* interventions, on both short term and long term basis to turn Fornhöjden into an urban example of a *safe, healthy and attractive* place.

### Our areas of focus are:

- *People & Place*
- *Education*
- *Business & Industry*
- *Social Cohesion*

These areas overlap of course. It is impossible to address education without understanding future industry trends, and of course social cohesion can not make space for itself without first addressing people and place.

### The first phase of concrete actions are:

- *employ a local placemaker & co-ordinator*
- *support a permanent local support group*
- *support a permanent property owners group*
- *collaborate with the ongoing renovations*
- *design a family/community centre*
- *support urban farming / jobs in green economy*
- *include Fornhöjden in future plans for Östertälje*
- *evaluate the Strategy for Urban Placemaking*
- *strengthen collaboration across municipal offices*

### OUR VISION for FORNHÖJDEN is:

*A vibrant community in an ecologically, socially and economically sustainable municipality with strong natural connections to the city, Sweden and the rest of the world.*

### Fornhöjden will become:

- a place for people with different experiences, skills and origins
- a thriving neighborhood with residents who feel connected to Södertälje
- a neighborhood with varied and flexible environments
- a local center for small businesses
- a model for the transformation of million program areas to vibrant communities
- an attractive area to live





*Aerial View 01*



*Garden bed*



*Fornhöjden Medical Centre*



*Citizen Dialogue*



*Balcony Fire*



*Aerial View 02*



*Signs*



*A lonely garden*



*Facade Renovation*



*Football Field*



*Allotment Gardens*



*Pedestrian Paths*



*Centrum*



*Unclear Transitions*



*Fornbacka School*



*Garden feature*



*Playground*



*Local Support Group*



*Ground floor apartment*



*Cars on the outside please!*



*Municipal Workshop*



*Allotment Gardens*



*Indoor parking house*



*Urban Farming grows roots*

## Fornhöjden – the good, bad & ugly



*"Guerilla" Gardening - with roses*



*Apple Orchard in Fornhöjden Centrum*



*Water steps in Fornhöjden*



*An indicator of disengagement and unsafe environments*



*Unnecessary barriers prevent people from using public space*



*Unclear transitions between public and private space*

All Images: Jordan Lane

*“How do we ensure that public institutions designed for stability, predictability and compliance can also improve the capacity to anticipate, innovate and introduce proactive interventions in a timely way when the collective interest demands it?”*

*Jocelyn Bourgon, A new synthesis of Public Administration*



STRATEGIES  
& SCHEDULE



Harvest from the allotment gardens.

Image: M...

## Strategies

### Strategies for our Local Action Plan

**Holistic approach** – concerning the district in its context and the social and physical development of the compound. Fornhöjden should be developed according to the intentions of a sustainable community - environmentally, socially and economically.

**Variation** - in housing, tenure, architectural design and content. City is both form and content.

**Social and physical cohesion** - Public space is where you find most inequality and injustice in a city. It is a social problem with a physical and place based solution. There is a need for an improved physical and mental connection between different parts of the city.

**Identity** - It takes a village to raise a child. As an individual, you must be able to have a positive identification with your neighborhood. Fornhöjden must be a thriving neighborhood representing the feeling of homeliness.

**Diversity** – Many of the inhabitants in Fornhöjden represent different income groups and have their origins from different parts of the world and Sweden. People should be proud of their unique neighborhood and at the same time feel that they are part of a larger context in Södertälje, in the region of the world.

**Quality** - Development of existing buildings and environments should be carried out with respect for the qualities that exist, but also knowledge about gaps and shortcomings. New and additional buildings in Fornhöjden should be characterized by high architectural quality and should enrich the district. Fornhöjden must be the best representative of how the Million Homes Program Areas can be developed into modern city districts in their own right.

**Collaboration** - All renewal must start from those who live in the area and be carried out through collaboration.

## Schedule

Fornhöjden Forward	>	Actions & Schedule
2015	>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permanent Local Support Group</li> <li>• Permanent Property Owners Group</li> <li>• Signing of Property Owners Agreement</li> <li>• Actively include Fornhöjden in the development plan for Östertälje</li> <li>• Citizen Dialogue</li> <li>• Build a dog off-leash area (after consultation with residents)</li> <li>• Chicken hatching project at Fornbacka School</li> <li>• Creation of waste management strategy</li> <li>• Östertälje/Fornhöjden Program (development analysis) finalised</li> </ul>
2016	>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design of family &amp; community centre (after consultation with residents)</li> <li>• Implementation of co-ordinated waste management strategy</li> <li>• Varied and flexible social meeting places constructed</li> <li>• Expansion of allotment gardens for both vegetable production and animal husbandry</li> <li>• European Social Fund project Urban Innovation - Fornhöjden focus on Local Production &amp; Green Economy</li> </ul>
2017 - 2020	>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reggio Emilia Education in Fornbacka School</li> <li>• Commencement of renovation projects for multiple property owners</li> </ul>
Beyond 2020	>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Telge Bostäder renovation project "Lyftet" is finished.</li> <li>• Fornhöjden reflects the vision stated in the local action plan and possesses the resources and tools to maintain this quality of life.</li> </ul>

*“Always design a thing by considering it in its larger context - a chair in a room, a room in a house, a house in an environment, an environment in a city plan.”*

*Eliel Saarinen*

ACTIONS

## Permanent Local Support Group



Brainstorming at the Local Support Group

Image: Jordan Lane

Action	>	Permanent Local Support Group
Focus Question	>	How can we build upon the positive energy from RE-Block and ensure a positive continuation in action and governance?
Background	>	The local support group has been the backbone of the work undertaken in Fornhöjden. It is critical that this momentum continues and that the group does not lose focus or momentum. As the group is quite large, it is now time to delegate actions in working groups so we can work effectively.
Vision	>	A permanent LSG that meets regularly, documents the work undertaken and can act as a model for other areas in Södertälje.
Measureable Goals	>	Action Groups within the LSG.
Important Actors	>	Everyone
Milestones & Deadlines	>	March 2015 - Structure for future work to be
Status	>	Local Support Group is permanent.

## Property Owners Group & Agreement



Fornhöjden Medical Centre Healing Garden - property owners taking initiative & making positive change

Image: Jordan Lane

<b>Action</b>	>	<b>Property Owners Group &amp; Agreement</b>
<b>Focus Question</b>	>	How can we undertake co-ordinated actions that benefit Fornhöjden as a whole in an area with a high number of property owners?
<b>Background</b>	>	Fornhöjden currently has 8 different property owners. While diversity can be a strength at times, it can also pose a problem in defining shared responsibility and executing co-ordinated actions.
<b>Vision</b>	>	To create an ongoing and permanent property owners group who meet regularly and set shared goals for actions that benefit Fornhöjden.
<b>Measureable Goals</b>	>	A signed agreement. A visible improvement in the public spaces. A coordinated action in addressing the rubbish problem.
<b>Important Actors</b>	>	All property owners in the area, Södertälje Municipality
<b>Milestones &amp; Deadlines</b>	>	Quarterly meetings.
<b>Status</b>	>	Property Owners Group now meet regularly.

## Local Placemaker & Co-ordinator



*The Apple Orchard in Fornhöjden centrum has great potential for activity*

Image: Jordan Lane

<b>Action</b>	>	<b>Employ a local placemaker in Fornhöjden</b>
<b>Focus Question</b>	>	Who is responsible for co-ordinating the ideas and actions that are presented in the local action plan in order to convert from project based to place based work?
<b>Background</b>	>	In order to continue the work of RE-Block we need a responsible figure to co-ordinate the actions.
<b>Vision</b>	>	A local placemaker shall be responsible for citizen dialogues, co-ordinating the local support group and maintaining dialogue with the property owners group. It is important that this person works strategically and can move between all sectors of sustainable urban development.
<b>Measureable Goals</b>	>	A local placemaker employed by Södertälje Municipality and based in the Urban Planning Office.
<b>Important Actors</b>	>	Södertälje Municipality
<b>Milestones &amp; Deadlines</b>	>	March 2015
<b>Status</b>	>	Achieved.



## Family & Community Centre



A welcoming ground floor can make a large difference in the feeling of the area

Image: Jordan Lane

Action	>	Create a Family & Community Centre
Focus Question	>	How do we create a flexible, dynamic and heart for the work and actions that are planned for the area?
Background	>	We need to create a physical place that is the centre of ongoing work in Fornhöjden. A place people can visit, explore and influence. Residents must be able to feel that the municipality and a brighter future is in within arms reach.
Vision	>	A physical space that is flexible and can be used by all residents of Fornhöjden. The family centre should be inclusive and offer a range of activities and services. The residents will be involved in the process of creating it and responsible for the way it operates. The family centre will reflect the needs of the residents. We do not know what it will look like. This is exciting and daunting at the same time.
Measureable Goals	>	A flexible physical space open to the public.
Important Actors	>	Södertälje Municipality, property owners, local organisations and business
Milestones & Deadlines	>	2015 - inventory and needs analysis. Rapid prototyping of currently available office spaces 2016 -
Status	>	Ongoing.

## Urban farming & the Green Economy



*From little things, big things grow - in the allotment gardens.*

Image: Jordan Lane

<b>Action</b>	>	<b>Urban Farming &amp; the Green Economy</b>
<b>Focus Question</b>	>	How can we build upon existing positive conditions in Fornhöjden in a manner that - increases social cohesion, creates staying activities, educates and creates employment opportunities?
<b>Background</b>	>	When discussing Urban Farming we must raise the conversation beyond allotment gardens and cherry tomatoes. Urban Farming is an effective method to create meeting places, community health, integration and safety, education and knowledge, employment and support, culture and recreation, economy and industry - and a new identity for Södertälje. Framed like this, urban farming is not just a question for the Urban Planning Office, but rather a strategic question with concrete actions and responses that can help Södertälje Municipality realise its ambition to become sustainable.
<b>Vision</b>	>	Local food production creates community and a space for it to grow in Fornhöjden.
<b>Measureable Goals</b>	>	Expansion of allotment gardens. Horses cutting the grass. Chicken coop.
<b>Important Actors</b>	>	Local residents, Södertälje Municipality.
<b>Milestones &amp; Deadlines</b>	>	This action is seasonal - deadlines are determined by the seasons
<b>Status</b>	>	Ongoing.

## Waste Management Strategy



Waste Management demands more than just bins.

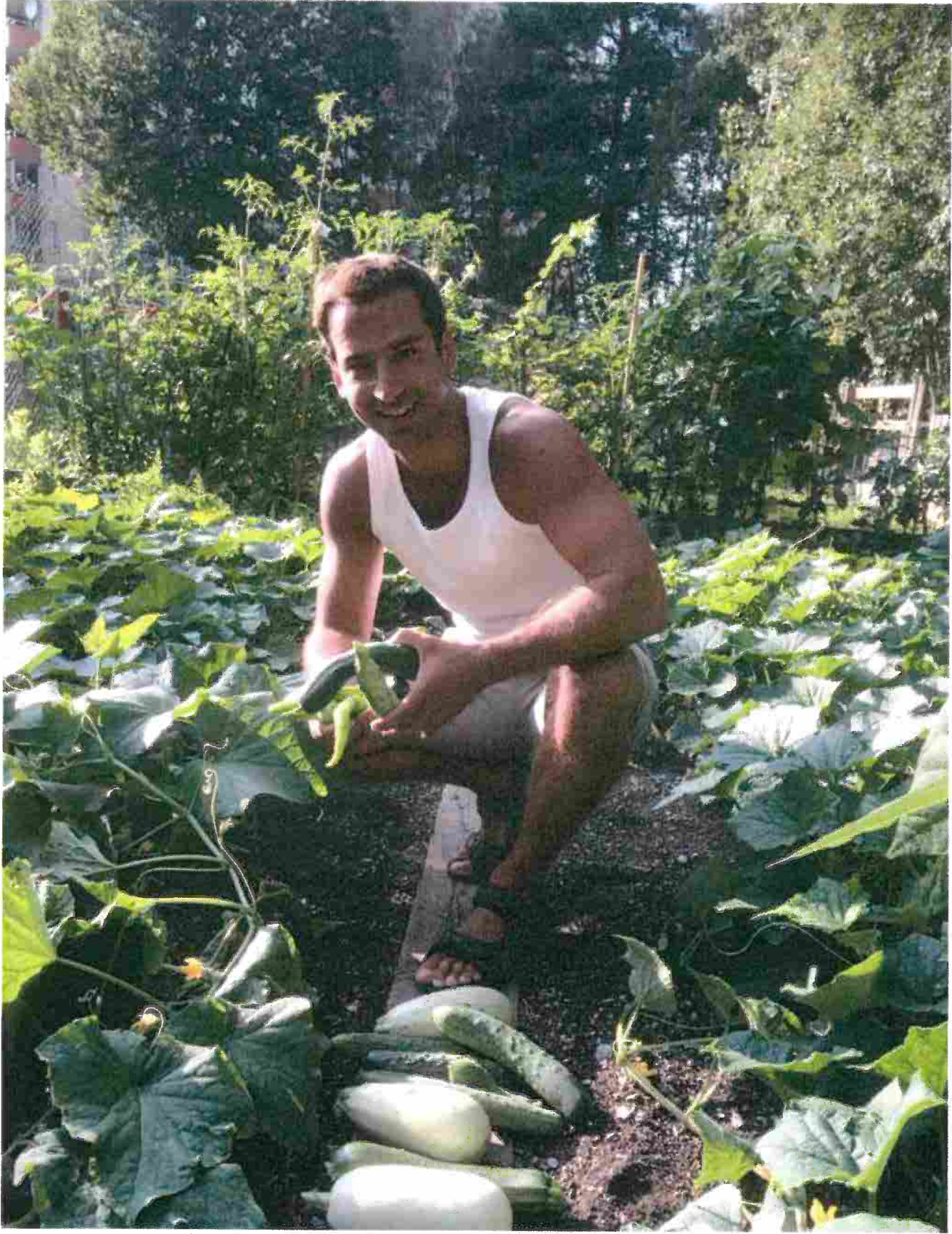
Image: Jordan Lane

Action	>	Waste Management Strategy
Focus Question	>	How can we implement an effective and co-ordinated waste management strategy in Fornhöjden that makes Fornhöjden more attractive.
Background	>	Waste, litter, rubbish, recycling - present a large challenge to Fornhöjden. In order to lift the identity and attractiveness of the area, we first must solve the waste problem.
Vision	>	To create an ongoing and permanent property owners group who meet regularly and set shared goals for actions that benefit Fornhöjden.
Measureable Goals	>	A visible improvement in the public spaces. No litter on the ground.
Important Actors	>	All property owners in the area, Telge Recycling, residents
Milestones & Deadlines	>	Quartely meetings.
Status	>	Ongoing.

*“Design has too often been deployed at the low value end of the product spectrum, putting the lipstick on the pig.”*

*Dan Hill, Dark Matter and Trojan Horses: A Strategic Design Vocabulary*

STRATEGIC  
DOCUMENTS



*Martin Kesenci - Fornhöjden resident shares the Autumn harvest*

Image: Jordan Lane

## Södertälje Comprehensive Plan

Under the Swedish Planning and Building Act, all Swedish municipalities must have a comprehensive plan. In October 2013, the Södertälje City Council Assembly adopted a unanimous decision on a new comprehensive plan: "Framtid Södertälje" [Future Södertälje]. "Framtid Södertälje" connects to the strategy and actions in the regional plan, to make Södertälje one of the regions' eight city hubs.

The plan shows how the municipality will use land and water in the future and how needs will be met in a sustainable manner. The comprehensive plan is a tool for increasing growth in the municipality in the long term and for making Södertälje more attractive to residents, businesses and visitors. The comprehensive plan provides support for the following more detailed planning and project design work. There is a main strategy: *to condense and improve what Södertälje already has.*

A decision has been made on a new strategy for developing the municipality – a shift from opening up new areas for development to expansion by condensing and completing areas that have already been developed.

Prioritised areas in the comprehensive plan are:

- *city center*
- *city's environmental program areas,*
- *municipality's population centers in rural areas*
- *municipality's rural areas*
- *municipality's new business areas.*

---

### Municipal objectives for development

Sustainable development – Södertälje is growing and competition for land, water and other resources is on the increase. The focus will be on long-term sustainability and any change in the physical environment will be assessed from an overall perspective.

#### Greater social cohesion –

A fully functioning physical environment is essential for achieving social cohesion. It is therefore important to work on improving the physical environment, for example parks, green spaces and meeting places, both in and between districts.

#### An attractive city –

The greatest potential for development but also the greatest challenges lie in the city. In order for Södertälje to be become more attractive, the city will be condensed and homes and businesses such as shops, offices and restaurants will be mixed together. In addition, the city's parks and other green spaces will be developed and the area surrounding the Södertälje Canal will be opened up to residents.

#### Develop population centers in rural areas –

Södertälje includes a large, vibrant rural area. New development will be concentrated in or close to the places that are considered to be in the best position to be developed as the centers of their areas. As a result, these population centers, along with their local areas, are given the opportunity to contribute to sustainable development in the municipality and in the region.

#### Varied and flexible environments –

People and businesses seek out environments that arouse their interest and that contain a variety of buildings. It is therefore important for districts to have different kinds of business premises, housing and public spaces that can be used in different ways.

#### An attractive and varied housing supply –

The municipality will have a "plan bank" that contains detailed plans and building permits for new housing in order to meet the needs of a growing population.

#### Strong business and education –

In order to create a well-balanced, robust business community, the municipality wishes to invest in improving the environment for the services sector. The level of education of the population is directly linked to economic development and therefore forms an essential part of the municipality's efforts to create growth.

#### Improved accessibility & sustainable transport –

The comprehensive plan focuses on accessibility. The municipality will work to reduce car traffic in favor of walking, cycling and public transport.

## Stockholm Regional Plan 2010



Resident organised urban farming – a sustainable start to growing healthy community

Image: Jordan Lane

### Stockholm Regional Plan RUFS 2010

Södertälje and Fornhöjden are parts of the wider Stockholm Region with its ´ almost 2 million inhabitants and connect to the Stockholm region’s regional development plan, RUFS 2010. The regional points out Södertälje as one of eight main city cores within the region, for a polycentric and dense urban structure.

RUFS has been designed to make life better for all who live, work and stay in the region. RUFS 2010 expresses the common will for the region’s development up to 2030 and looking ahead to 2050. It has been developed by a large number of players in the region, including Södertälje.

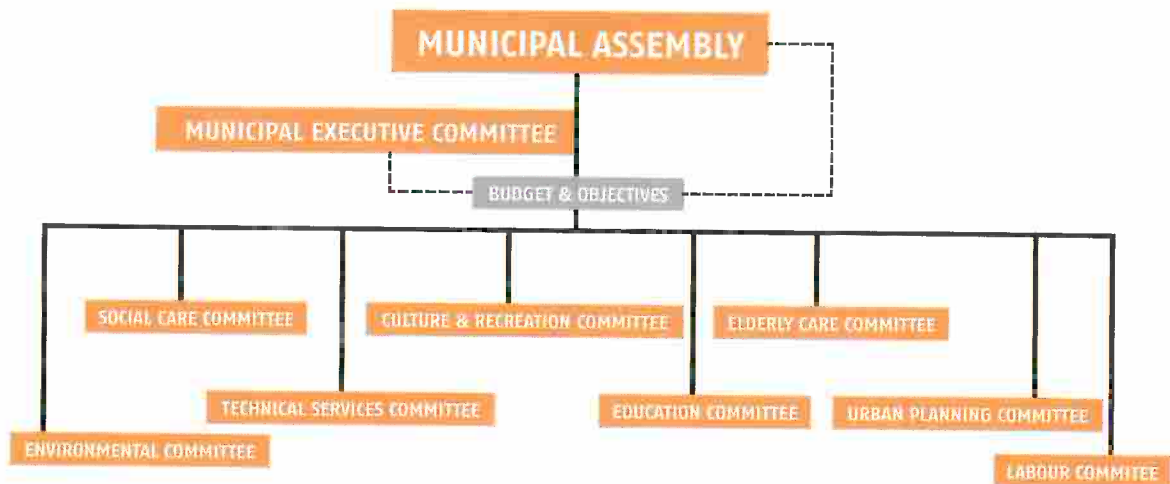
Stockholm County belongs to a growing functional region and the metropolitan area has in the last 10-20 years experienced a very strong growth, being Sweden ´s main engine of growth. This fact has partly contributed to the regional plan, changing from being just a physical plan into a plan where growth and social issues have been integrated.

RUFS 2010’s formal status as a regional planning and regional development instrument means the governance of planning in the county. It is the basis for including municipal strategic planning, regional structural and infrastructure plans. New programs and initiatives, particularly at the national level, have given RUFS 2010 an important function as an expression of the Stockholm region’s collective will. The vision of Europe’s most attractive metropolitan region has the ambition to unite and challenge players in the overall regional development.

Stockholm County forms the administrative boundary of the regional plan. The regional development programs are conducted, however, by an interaction between different actors and surrounding counties in east central Sweden. Issues for Södertälje in line with RUFS are to develop housing and education in line with population growth, to reduce social exclusion, to create basic conditions for security, and to promote growth while reducing climate impact, and to develop the traffic network in a way which supports the polycentric structure in the region.



## Budget & Objectives 2015-2017



Each year the Municipal Assembly of Södertälje creates the Budget & Objectives document. The document points out the important focus committees and the economic situation for a three year period.

A proposal is created by the political majority before the Municipal Executive Committee prepares the document to be agreed upon by the Municipal Assembly.

The focus of the Budget & Objectives 2015-2017 is - *an attractive and sustainable Södertälje.*

Below is a list of 8 recommendations from the current Budget & Objectives document that strengthen the work of RE-Block and provide a roadmap for future work across all committees.

*Fornhöjden will be developed in cooperation with the property owners in the area, in line with the municipality's strategy for urban placemaking.*

(Budget + Objectives 2015-2017: p.29)

*We also need to highlight the water, culture, sport, nature and create more meeting places for community and belonging.*

(Budget + Objectives 2015-2017: p.4)

*Labour market initiatives should support local industry needs and the direction highlighted in the framework of Södertälje Science Park*

(Budget + Objectives 2015-2017: p.20)

*A strategy for the development of organic food production and processing in the municipality shall be created and rural competence strengthened.*

(Budget + Objectives 2015-2017: p.19)

*More time outdoors, more meeting places, with therapy gardens, animals in care, increased social interaction and increased choice of services.*

(Budget + Objectives 2015-2017: p.24)

*The municipality is to preserve and develop important natural assets for the benefit of biodiversity and strengthen people's recreational opportunities.*

(Budget + Objectives 2015-2017: p.12)

*Meeting places in the city centre should complement the meeting places in the suburbs and districts.*

(Budget + Objectives 2015-2017: p.26)

*Södertälje will be known for its unique character with a genuine city center and for continuous green space, urban forests and beautiful parks.*

(Budget + Objectives 2015-2017: p.28)

# Strategy for Urban Placemaking

## City Strategy of Urban Placemaking

With the Comprehensive Plan as a platform, the Municipal Assembly and the Urban Planning Committee have worked out a long term Strategy for Urban Placemaking in Södertälje, which was approved by the City Council's Committee in February 2014.

Among major target areas and objectives, the strategy includes the regeneration project in Fornhöjden and sets the overall organizational framework for the development work. The political decision in the Municipal Executive Committee has formalized the necessary platform to bridge the decision-making and the working group levels, and created the organizational context of the URBACT project process with the Local Support Group.

As the Strategy for Urban Placemaking presents a new way to work with sustainable urban development, it is currently undergoing independent evaluation.

The conclusions from the evaluation will indicate both the strengths and weaknesses of the current strategy and make recommendations on organisational, systematical and structural levels.

The Strategy for Urban Placemaking will also be a living document, from which we can design from patterns to details, capitalising on synergies and remaining flexible enough to apply local ideas to local challenges.

The strategy says...	>	...how we have interpreted & achieved it.
<i>Every area is unique and has its own conditions</i>	>	Local Support Group - has been made a permanent fixture.
<i>The property owners must be engaged with the work.</i>	>	Property Owner Agreement - is being discussed.
<i>Co-ordinated actions between property owners, the municipality and the residents.</i>	>	Local Support Group & Property Owner Group
<i>Interdisciplinary collaboration between specialised areas of the municipality. This is not a question that can be answered by just one office.</i>	>	Workshops and internal working groups - have been held and more are planned.
<i>Continuous feedback and evaluation</i>	>	Evaluation of the Strategy for Local Placemaking - is ongoing. (Spring 2015)

# ONGOING DIALOGUE WITH CITIZENS

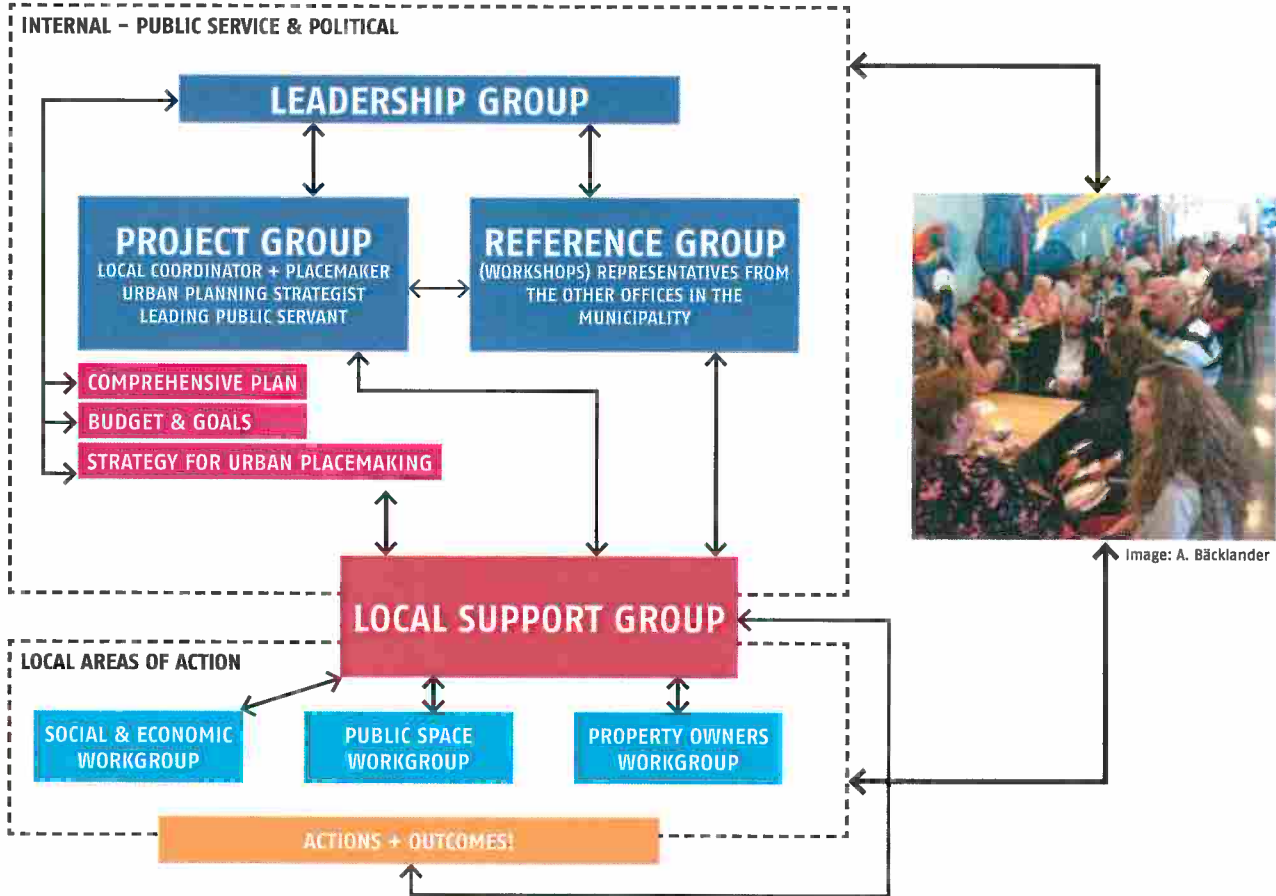


Image: A. Bäcklander



Internal workshoping - Fornhøjden Futures

Image: Jordan Lane



Local Support Group Meeting

Image: Jordan Lane

*“A city without crisis is a city without a future.*

*Stasis is a terminal condition.”*

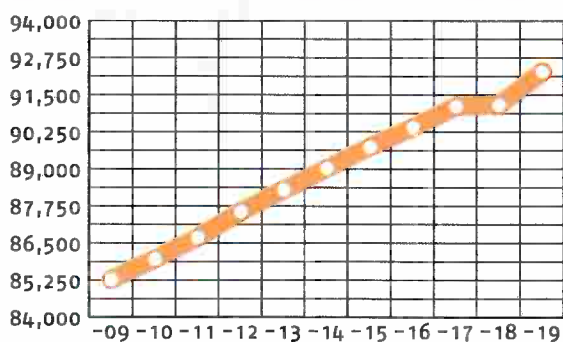
*Lebbeus Woods*

# BASELINE STUDIES

## SÖDERTÄLJE IN STATISTICS

### Forecast Population Growth 2009-2019

As of January 2015, Södertälje has 92 294 residents.



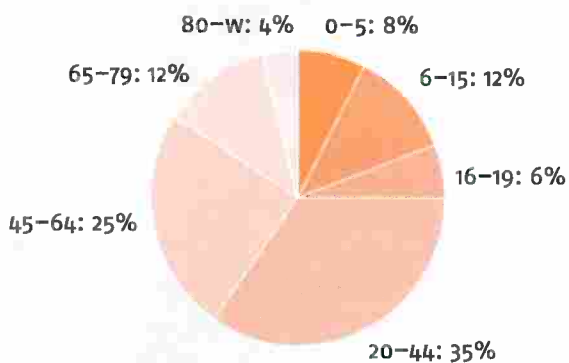
### Inhabitants with a foreign background

Iraq	8,447
Finland	6,604
Syria	5,821
Turkey	5,396
Lebanon	1,919
Poland	1,323
Germany	1,146
Chile	877
Former Yugoslavia	815
Other countries and territories	5,645
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,993</b>

*\* Definition: People either born abroad or people born in Sweden, both of whose parents were born abroad. 44 per cent of Södertälje residents have a foreign background (Sweden: 18.6 per cent). 80 different languages are spoken in Södertälje.*

### Age Profile

Average age 38.9 (national average: 41.1). (2011)



## SÖDERTÄLJE – history and context

### Main Characteristics

Södertälje is situated about 45 kilometers South-West of Stockholm, and lies on a bay of Lake Mälaren, which connects to the Baltic Sea by the Södertälje Canal. The town has nearly 92 000 inhabitants, of which 45.3% have a foreign background. In Sweden, foreign background means that either the people were born abroad or that they were born in Sweden but with two of their parents born abroad. In Södertälje there are 80 different languages spoken.

According to the size of the population, the City of Södertälje is counted as the third/fourth biggest community within the greater Stockholm region.

In the 1960s at the time of industrial boom workers were invited to Sweden mainly from Finland and the Middle-East to reduce shortage in the workforce. The two big companies situated in Södertälje, the truck manufacturer Scania AB and the pharmaceutical company AstraZeneca employing nearly 15.000 people, were part of this and attracted foreigners in high numbers as well.

At the same time the Swedish Government launched a housing programme (Million Programme) with the aim of creating a million new dwellings in a ten year period (1965-74) and making sure that everyone, including the workers from abroad could have a home at a reasonable price and quality and with a range of services available for the different groups of households.

The planning of the new Million Programme residential areas was greatly inspired by early suburban neighbourhoods. Although the programme contributed to a great increase in the living standard in Sweden, the aim of mixing and integrating different groups of households through the spatial mixing of tenures failed.

The Municipality of Södertälje was created in the 1960s by amalgamating three small municipalities as part of the national municipality reform. The town expanded quickly together with the growth of the industry. A lot of rural dwellers made their way to industrial jobs in the town and also immigrants arrived to make use of the attractive labour market.

Four suburban housing areas were built - Ronna, Fornhöjden, Hovsjö, Geneta – most of them were blocks of flats for rent. As of today these are the housing areas which are heavily segregated from the rest of the town, where the majority of the residents settled have a foreign background, and where 25% of the total population live.

Södertälje is in the focus nationally when it comes to issues related to immigration from the Middle East. Sometimes the town is mentioned as the European capital of the Assyrian/Syrian diaspora. In the city, the Assyrian/Syrian population have five churches, two bishops, two soccer teams (Assyriska FF and Syrianska FC), many shops, a community centre, associations and the headquarters of TV Channels of Suroyo TV and Suryoyo Satboth tiwh global coverage. One of the explanations for the large number of Assyrian/Syrian people settling in Södertälje is their similarities in religion, ethnic and geographical history.

Södertälje regards itself as the international capital of Sweden due to the diverse backgrounds of the citizens, and the variety of cultures, beliefs and values living in the town.

Although it is a multicultural city there is little interaction between the different groups, each is living its own life, by its own rules as small isolated societies in the main society.

One of the key challenges for Södertälje now is to create positive and meaningful interaction between these groups, to integrate and work towards stronger social cohesion.



Fornbacka - part of the building stock undergoing renovation

Image: Jordan Lane

### Governance

The political decision making body is the Municipal Council Assembly which has all together 65 members. Although the Mayor is the head of the Assembly, she has mainly the ceremonial role of representing the Municipality. The four vice-mayors were nominated in 2010 by the parties which gained the majority within the Council, each of them having their special field of responsibilities. The Council works together with Committees of municipal sectors and districts to deliver municipal services like social care, education, urban planning, job creation, etc. through the Municipal Executive Board. The administration is organised by the Board and the Chief Executive Officer. Services are carried out by the Departments of the Municipality (Care and Welfare, Job Creation, Education, Community Planning, etc.).

The Municipality is currently going through a reorganization applying the LEAN management system to improve efficiency on organizational level. In 2004 the Municipality formed the parent company Telge with 16 affiliated companies being in charge of different services like housing, power trading, port, science center, water, district heating, etc.

### Public Private Partnership

The Municipality of Södertälje is the initiator and partner in public private partnerships aiming at the training and re-training of unemployed people and providing them the chance to receive a permanent job.

There are two joint ventures set up together with Scania AB and other private companies running a number of projects within the labour market area, urban development and rural development during the last 10-15 years.

### Immigration

The last ten to fifteen years there has been a growing number of inhabitants, generally by 1-2 % units per year. Recent figures tell us that there are nearly 92 000 inhabitants in Södertälje of which 45.3 % have a foreign background. The main growth factor is the inflow of refugees from the Middle East, a situation which has been constant since 10-15 years back. At the same time, inhabitants of Swedish origin move out of the city, a so called white flight syndrome. In Sweden, foreign background means that either a person/an individual is born abroad or that he or she is born in Sweden but with parents born abroad.

### Immigration of workers

The immigration process started in the 1960s. At the time of industrial boom, workers were invited to Sweden mainly from Finland and the Southern parts of Europe - Italy, former Yugoslavia and Greece et cetera to reduce shortage in the workforce. The two big companies situated in Södertälje, the truck manufacturer Scania AB and the pharmaceutical company AstraZeneca employing nearly 15.000 people, actively recruited foreign workers and attracted Europeans in high numbers.





### Immigration of refugees & asylum seekers

Apart from a minor inflow of political refugees from especially Latin America, from the 1970's a chain-migration process of mainly Christian Orthodox refugees from Turkey, Lebanon and Syria, started to move in and settle in the City - the majority identifying themselves as Assyrian and Syrians (Syrians in the meaning of Christians in their mother tongue Syriac). For some of them Germany had been a stop-over for a number of years before heading north to Sweden. This process has continued during the past decennials and pitched during the Iraqi war after 2003, with 10 000 Iraqi asylum seekers settling in a couple of years' time, the absolute majority of Orthodox Christian beliefs. Today there is a renewed inflow of Syrian refugees due to the civil war in Syria. Still most of these Middle East settlers are Christian Orthodox. This fact is one of the main push factors which attract newcomers to Södertälje, as over the past 40 years the Assyrian/Syrian diaspora has created a strong minority community of commerce, business, religious and civic institutions and clustered livings in some of the suburban areas and their vicinities.

### Creation of suburbs

In the 1960's the Swedish Government launched a program (Million Programme) with the aim of creating a million new dwellings in a ten year period (1965-74) to sure that everyone, including workers from abroad, recruited for the industrial boom in the 1960' could have a home at a reasonable price and quality and with a range of services available.

The planning of the new Million Program residential areas was greatly inspired by early suburban neighborhoods in the 1930' and 40' with the idea of separating the housing blocks and traffic and creating green spaces for recreation and leisure. Although the program contributed to a great increase in the living standard in Sweden, the idea and aim of mixing and integrating different groups of households through the spatial mixing of tenures was not achieved. Working class and lower middle class tenants became the absolute majority.

In a very short period of time, between 1965-1975 four suburban areas were built in Södertälje, two of them west of the city, one north east of the city and the fourth one, south west of the city, with high rise housing blocks holding a great number of flats.

### Housing

In Södertälje there is a great shortage of housing in the entire municipality. Approx. 26.000 people are queuing for housing on the lists of the two municipal housing companies. There are instances of areas that originally were built to house 5000 but are currently inhabited by 7000 people due to relatives and friends lodging with the tenants

In addition there are 19.000 people commuting to Södertälje every day and only 10.000 people are commuting to Stockholm or the region.



## Fornhöjden

Fornhöjden, a suburban residential area, is one of Södertälje's four segregated, peripheral and deprived areas. Fornhöjden was the last housing area established in the midst of the 1970s with about 1100 flats. Initially all the flats were owned by the Municipal Housing Company of Telge, but in the last 15 years, half of the flats have been sold to private companies and made into condominiums.

Situated on the top of a hill, surrounded by a forest/park, there is a wonderful view on the city from the higher floors of the blocks. Fornhöjden is well connected to the road network, to the commuter train network and the city centre by public transport. The road system of the housing estate is planned in a way that it separates cars and pedestrians. There is a primary school, playgrounds and a shopping centre in the territory. The number of inhabitants is around 4000.

For a number of years Fornhöjden was a lower middle class suburb with residents commuting to employment both in the Södertälje and Stockholm Region. The commuter train to Stockholm City within walking distance attracted residents which during some decades resulted in a scarcity of available apartments. This situation was reversed by the recession in the 1970s and the decline in the industrial sector.

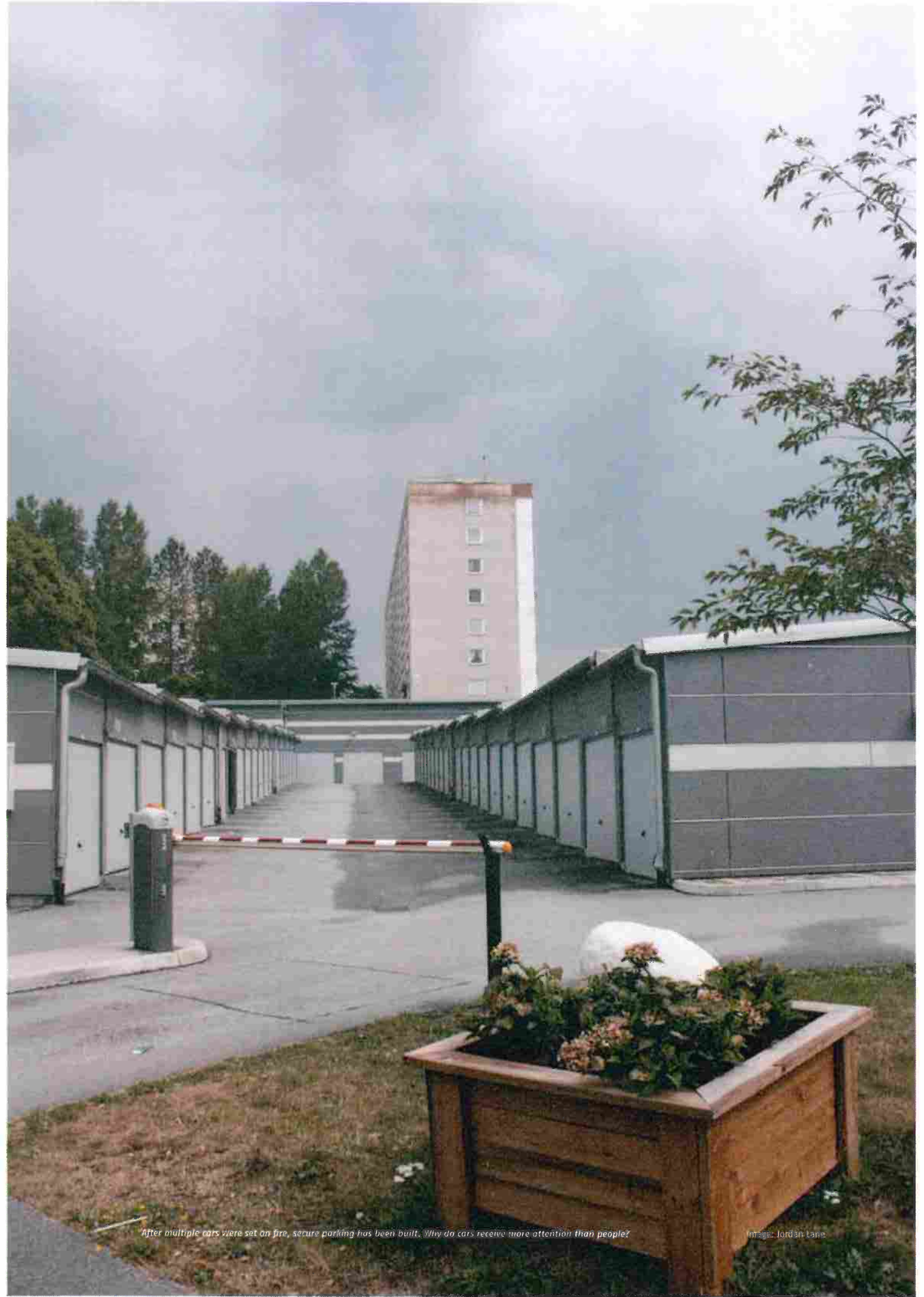
The labour market decreased with consequences for the socio-economic situation of the residents. The situation has significantly worsened in the past ten years, partly due to the war in Iraq which increased the number of Iraqi refugees at a rapid pace. The structure of the population in the area has changed dramatically as original residents moved away and now nearly two-third of the residents living in the area have a foreign background (Assyrian/Syrian and the Iraqi).

Fornhöjden is characterised by a young population due to the fact that most of the newcomers from the Middle East are fairly young, and also that the fertility rate among immigrant women is higher than in Sweden as a whole.

Swedish language is a challenge in the area with the majority of new residents speaking their mother tongue – Arabic and Syrian languages. Swedish is to a very little extent used as a means of communication. The majority of immigrants do not have a proper education, or skills to facilitate the integration process. This fact clashes with the general level of both educational and labour market demands. 30.4% of the population in the age group 20-64 neither work nor study. Unemployment rates vary on a seasonal basis, but in general it is around 14,5%. The employment rate is 55,4% (Södertälje: 72,5%, Sweden: 80%). According to the last monitoring on the pupils readiness to pass from primary and secondary school (grade 1-9) into upper secondary school (grade 10-12), only 53% of the pupils were eligible to enter. Around 15% of the age group 20-64 receives some sort of social welfare benefits due to the individual status – social benefits, unemployment benefits or sickness benefits.

Despite the facts and statistics listed above, Fornhöjden has a very bright future. There is a genuine feeling of hope in the area and many residents are actively making the area a more attractive place to live.





*After multiple cars were set on fire, secure parking has been built. Why do cars receive more attention than people?*

Image: Jordan Lane

Image: Jordan Lane



### Physical environment and infrastructure

For some decades, until the 1990's, there was a scarcity of flats. For a number of years the high rise buildings of Fornhöjden have been the settlement for working-class and lower middle class residents, commuting to jobs both in Södertälje and the Stockholm Region. Fornhöjden had a positive reputation. This situation has changed with the pressure of the general decline of the area and the socio-economic status decline. The very turn-over has occurred in the last 15 to 20 years. There are no empty flats available, and in many cases, families are in need of bigger flats.

According to analysis of needs as they are expressed in the Comprehensive plan, Fornhöjden's physical environment and infrastructure should be developed by condensing and completing the area and connecting to the greater area of Östertälje and the City.

#### Conclusions:

*Status decline in the last 15-20 years, reputation is worsening. Overcrowding of flats. Expansion of new housing sites, need of mixture of housing. The Comprehensive plan underlines Varied and flexible environments and promotes a city to be condensed and homes and businesses such as shops, offices, green spaces and restaurants should be mixed together.*

### Public transport

Regular bus transports connect the area with the Östertälje commuter train station and the city center of Södertälje and industrial centers north of the district. Some of the tours run to the Scania production plant and some of the tours also connect to the main national train station at Södertälje South.

The Commuter train station for the southern part of the Stockholm region and Stockholm City gives an opportunity to reach the whole of the southern Stockholm Region within less than 35 minutes. Conclusions: There is a fairly good availability of public transport system between Fornhöjden and the Municipality and from Fornhöjden/Municipality and elsewhere, especially towards the southern Stockholm region. Time tables and bus-stops must be overlooked.

#### Conclusions:

*The Comprehensive Plan underlines "Improved accessibility and sustainable transport" – The comprehensive plan focuses on accessibility. The municipality will work to reduce car traffic in favor of walking, cycling and public transport.*



Image: Jordan Lane

### OWNERSHIP OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT - divided space

1. TELGEBOSTÄDER	768	5. BORIS FASTIGHETER AB	
2. SÖDERTÄLJE MUNICIPALITY		6. HSB'S BRF TOPASEN	248
3. TELGE FASTIGHETER AB		7. GRAFLUNDS BOSTADER	237
4. PROCARITAS AB		8. HSB'S BRF OPALEN	240



### Public and commercial services

Public services availabilities have changed over time, especially regarding services from the public sector, which have slowly withdrawn in the last 15-20 years.

In the area center of Fornhöjden, there is a concentration of public and private institutions, the main institution being the Fornbacka school site, including classes from 1-6 (age groups 7-12 years of age), special school classes for disabled children, centers for after school care and the Youth Center. There are two pre-school institutions for children from 1-6 years of age. Among the school children, 13 different languages are represented – Swedish, Finnish, Danish, Arabic, Syrian, Spanish, Polish, Hungarian, Serbian, Greek, and sign language. Fornbacka school has acquired a certain ecological and environmental profile included and expressed in all its tuition activities. The Social Services Department of Psychiatry runs a home with eight flats for clients in need of special services.

The National Police opened up an office a couple of years ago, but due to financial restrictions within the police organization, the office is only sporadically opened these days.

Among the private enterprises, there are the Medical Care Center – financed by the Stockholm County on procurement, two hairdressers shops, the food and grocery store, one newspapers and tobacco kiosk, a restaurant, a massage and pedicure shop. The food and grocery store also provides postal services for the area. Within walking distance, one of the two Södertälje based sites of the inter-national pharmaceutical AstraZeneca Company is situated.

### Conclusions:

*Considering the fact that the area is inhabited by 4000 residents, equal to many small Municipality entities in the rest of Sweden, there is a scarcity of both public services as well as commercial services.*

The Comprehensive plan underlines “Varied and flexible environments” – People and businesses seek out environments that arouse their interest and that contain a variety of buildings. It is therefore important for districts to have different kinds of business premises, housing and public spaces that can be used in different ways. This fact must be considered in the further development process.

### Ownership of housing stock

There are about 1100 flats in the area. Initially all the flats were own by the Municipal Housing Company of Telge, but in the last 15 (20?) years, half of the flats have been sold to private companies, some of them made into cooperative ownership/condominiums. There are no detached houses or villas in the clearly defined Fornhöjden area.

The original plans of the 1960` s in preparation of the area also included the “ideology” of supplying playgrounds, sports facilities and green spaces and pedestrian areas for the residents. Cars were more or less not allowed into the million home program areas. This is a “heritage” to consider, when upgrading these residential areas into the 2020` s.

The public areas or spaces are either owned or cared for by the Municipality or by the Public Housing Company of Telgebostäder and the other private companies.

Altogether, there are five housing companies active in Fornhöjden, including the central buildings of commerce. The homes are provided by a number of different property owners - the municipal public housing company Telgebostäder, the private companies Graflunds and Akelius, and the housing cooperatives (condominiums) in HSB. 74.4% of the residents live in rented dwellings and 21.1% in the housing cooperatives (condominiums). There are only a few social flats intermixed in the housing stock. The policy of the Municipality is to spread the social housing flats within the whole of Södertälje, in both private and public housing.

This is also a fact today, mostly due to the general lack of residential apartments and housing blocks in the whole of the Stockholm Region.

### Conclusions:

*The housing stock is more than 40 years old and in need of renovation. Besides there is a need of new apartments/flats for reasons of overcrowding and for persons looking for somewhere to live. Concerning aspects of variety, compared to the prevalent monoculture architecture of high-rise blocks in the area, there are options for new housing constructions and new architectural design.*

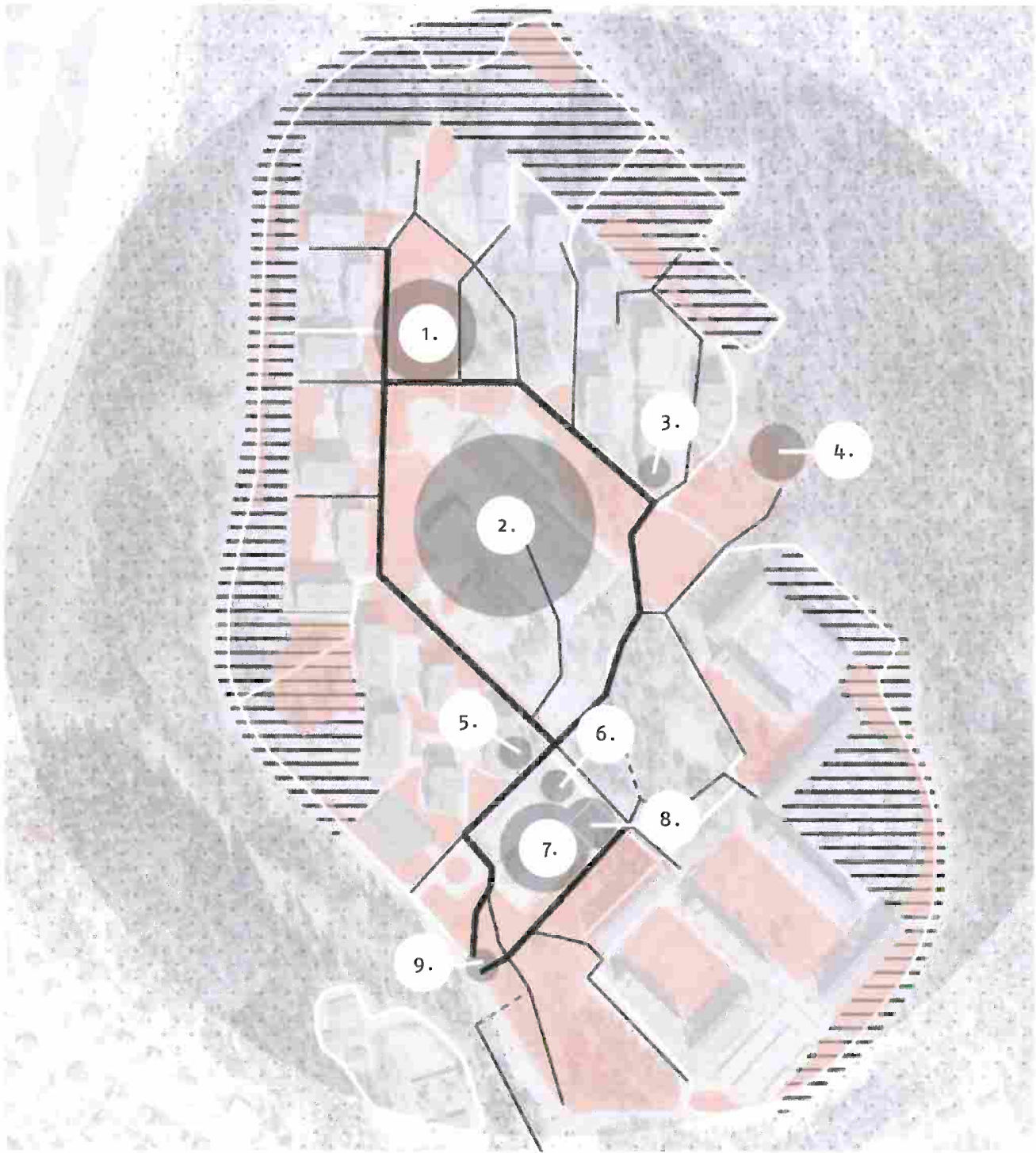


Image: Jordan Lane

## NODES - Points of interest & importance

- |                             |                   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. FOOTBALL FIELD           | 6. PIZZA STORE    |
| 2. FORNBACKA PRIMARY SCHOOL | 7. SUPERMARKET    |
| 3. COMMUNITY SPACE          | 8. DOCTOR SURGERY |
| 4. PUBLIC GARDENS           | 9. BUS STOP       |
| 5. KIOSK                    |                   |





### Demography

There is a slow population increase in Fornhöjden. In 2006, there were 3 400 individuals residing in the area, in 2008 - 3 731 individuals and 2012 - 3 970 individuals. Over the past years, the ethnic mixture of residents has been growing. In 2006, the number of residents with a foreign descent was 59,4 %, in 2008 - 64, 7 % and 2012 - 73, 2 %. The majority of residents with a foreign background has their descent in the Middle East countries - Turkey, Syria, Lebanon and Iraq and identify themselves as Assyrian/Syrians. The Iraqi residents have increased in the last 10 years. A minor group represents the national minority of Finns, but alongside the residents of Swedish descents, they are on the decline.

Apart from the main groupings, the mixture of residents represents a number of other countries/continents of origin - Europe, Latin America and Africa. A number of languages are spoken besides Swedish - Finnish, Arabic, Suryoyo (Syrian/Aramaic dialect) and Spanish.

Fornhöjden is characterized by a young population due to the fact that most of the newcomers from the Middle East are fairly young, and also that the fertility rate among immigrant women is higher compared to Sweden as a whole.

### Conclusions:

*There is a radical demographic change in the last 15-20 years, from lower middle class and working-class population of Swedish or Nordic descent to a majority of inhabitants of foreign descent, mostly from the Middle East. This fact affects everyday life in the area, in a very diverse manner as expressions of culture, behavior, languages, meetings, mentalities and values. The work on social cohesion issues is to be highlighted.*

The Comprehensive plan underlines "Greater social cohesion" - that a fully functioning physical environment is essential for achieving social cohesion. It is therefore important to work on improving the physical environment, for example parks, green spaces and meeting places, both in and between districts, and to make it easier to use public transport, cycle or walk between districts.

### Socio-economic situation

There is a fairly high amount of unemployment among the inhabitants in the area, especially concerning newcomers and immigrants from the Middle East. Because of none or little contact with Swedish speaking neighbours, the most common languages being spoken are Arabic and Syrian/Aramaic in parts of the housing block areas. Many of the immigrants or residents of foreign descent are low educated and lack adequate skills to facilitate the integration process into the labour market. This fact clashes with the general level of both educational and labour demands within the Swedish labour market. 30.4% of the population in the age group 20-64 neither work nor study. Unemployment rates vary on a seasonal basis, but in general it is around 15 %. Employment rate is 55,4% (Södertälje: 72,5 %, Stockholm: 80 %). Around 15 % of the age group 20-64 receives some sort of social welfare benefits due to the individual status - social benefits, unemployment benefits or sickness benefits

### Conclusions:

*The socio-economic status of the area and of its population has declined in the last 15-20 years. Unemployment and dependency on social benefits are too high. The right measures and activities need to be performed to tackle the decline - Swedish language, education, skills and vocational training and the creation/availability of a labour market that matches the employees.*



Fornhöjden is bicycle friendly.

Image: A. Bäcklander



### Physical Environment

The rehabilitation of the so-called Million Program is one of the biggest construction tasks in contemporary times. More than 25% of the apartments in Sweden and Södertälje are entering a phase that requires large investments.

It is an opportunity to take advantage of the development and remediate the weaknesses that manifested in form and content during their construction. Finding creative methods is necessary, new partnerships, new organizational models and new ways of thinking.

Today we talk about both a neighborhood perspective and a whole-town perspective and it is important to ensure all neighborhoods in its full context. The urban structure is segregating in itself and the documented lack of physical connectivity, several aspects of the urban fabric, and the increasing socio-economic disparities within the urban area, and the entire municipality discriminates against certain neighborhoods and takes away life chances for people.

There is a great shortage of housing in Stockholm County, a recent housing survey by the County Board. Södertälje is no exception. Here are built too few homes, both from population growth and housing policy objectives are. Limiting factors are the economic purchasing power of Södertälje residents and the image of Södertälje. School and security means that many who work in the city choose to live elsewhere.

#### Objectives:

- By the end of 2025, all high rise housing stock in Fornhöjden, is refurbished.
- Energy-efficiency has improved by 40-60 % in all housing
- Additional top-floor constructions are finalized on some of the housing blocks.
- New housing and new sites for housing, offering semidetached houses and/or city villas, have been exploited

#### Strategies:

- Redevelopment and infill should be prioritized in a way so that the social and external environment improves.
- All new buildings must be justified by the reinforcing/strengthening of Fornhöjden in any aspect, or weakens or eliminates anything that is not good or malfunctioning in the area. This applies not only physical consequences of settlement.
- New buildings should strengthen trade and service.
- Operations that do not interfere with each other to be co-located.
- Cultural planning/mapping – highlight art projects – promote the creative city district and open city district.
- Public spaces and places for urban rituals; festivals, plays, meetings will be completed.
- The boundaries between public and private in the urban environment should be clarified
- Identify and strengthen routes and destination points, overcoming barriers.
- Findings from the baseline study: to investigate the option of a joint agreement /company on Urban Development between the Municipality and the Housing Companies in Fornhöjden

### Ongoing renovation & regeneration

In October 2013 the board of the Public Housing Company Telgebostäder launched their regeneration project of “modernization” of 800 flats in the company’s housing blocks in Fornhöjden, affecting the housing blocks of the late 1960’s and early 1970’s. The project is estimated to cost about 500-800 million Swedish Crowns A part of the renovation includes energy efficiency measures, which give an effect of reducing the energy consumption with between 50-60 %. The regeneration work starts off in the spring 2014. There are also plans to add some new flats on top of some of the houses, which can attract new settlers to the area. The Municipality’s Planning of Land Exploitation is involved in the process to



*Fornhöjden is bicycle friendly.*

Image: A. Bäcklander

investigate suitable areas for further constructions in the surrounding area

To finance the renovation the company sold housing stock in other parts of Södertälje, but financing has also to come from tenants' rents. Crucial issues, as for example the amount of rents as a consequence of the renovation, have been negotiated with the Tenants' Association. A new model has been elaborated where the tenants shall have a number of options for the interior renovation of his/her flat to choose between – a differentiated choice, such as a new bathroom or a new kitchen or a totally renovated flat. The level of standard shall affect the future rent to be paid.

Some of Telgebostäder's housing stock in Fornhöjden shall be reconstructed with a new top floor, on the ninth floor. About 40-50 new flats, between 2-4 rooms are about to be built. Telgebostäder keeps a dialogue with the tenants about this measure. This direct dialogue is especially important since the housing company withdraw its financial support to the Tenants' Association and their activity to keep local representatives in several local housing districts in Södertälje, including Fornhöjden. From 2014, the public housing company of Telgebostäder shall perform the dialogue with the tenants themselves. The centralisation of the dialogue to the housing company has been disputed by the tenants and the Tenants' Association. The public housing company insists that they need to be in control of the needs of their own customers/tenants.

The residents of the Fornhöjden are interested in efforts to improve the housing and living situation in the area. This has been shown by the local Citizen's Dialogues and the District's Support Group. There are good starting conditions for a network of people and organizations in Fornhöjden where the schools, churches, health care services, property owners and associations know each other and want to work together.

### Exploitation for new housing sites

Fornhöjden's location with close proximity to both the commuter train to Stockholm and the Stockholm region southern parts / suburbs and a close proximity to the Södertälje city center, provides the district an edge in attractiveness for new establishments and exploitation.

There is a great need to close the geographical gaps between Fornhöjden and the City of Södertälje concerning density and further infrastructure, but also to enhance the areas change and preparedness for energy efficiency and climate change. The newly adopted Master Plan for the Municipality of Södertälje speaks of "a clear relationship between density and durability, and the strategy for the city is that it will grow by condensation in and between existing areas. The goal is to link the physically separated neighborhoods with each other and with the city center, as part of efforts for social cohesion. In this context it is important to include the Fornhöjden in the planning process as a node and the starting point for developing the area's urban qualities - accessibility, public transportation, business clusters, workplaces, density, and access to shops, services, culture and parks.

### Green spaces for inhabitants

Existing green spaces should be linked to a network of green walking paths and bike lanes. The creation of a network - Green Network in Södertälje – from the model Hamburg Grüna Netz in Hamburg - will make it possible to move from the center to the outer areas without using a car.

The aim is to get Fornhöjden dwellers use more bicycles than cars. For example, a "bicycle freeway" can be built linking the Fornhöjden with Östertälje and the other parts of the city including the city center.



### Employment

There has been a continuous decrease in employment rates among residents in Fornhöjden in the last ten - fifteen years – despite the fact of both recession and growth happening during the same period. Employment figures representing the age group 20-64 years of age show that in 2005 - 61, 2 % of the age group were employed; in 2008 -59, 4 % and in 2011 -57, 5 %, which is a slow decrease parallel to the inflow of new inhabitants with no relation to the current labour market. In overall Södertälje, the figures were 75, 6 % in 2011.

Unemployment figures for Fornhöjden in 2013 show that 18, 4 % were out of work, while in overall Södertälje the figures show 11,3 %. Employment is decreasing and unemployment is increasing. 30, 4 % of the population age group 20-64 do neither work nor study. In 2007 15 % of age group 20-64 received social welfare benefits due to their individual status. In 2011, this figure had increased to 20, 4 %.

The labour market decrease also bears consequences for the socio-economic situation of the residents. The situation has significantly worsened in the past ten years, partly due to the war in Iraq which increased the number of Iraqi refugees at a rapid pace. The structure of the population in the area has changed dramatically as many of the working class and lower middle class Swedes move away and now nearly two-third of the residents living in the area have a foreign background (Assyrian/Syrian and the Iraqi). At present there is no data available on the rate of housing allowances, although a rough estimation

should be in accordance with the figures/rates showing the 15 % of the population receiving some sort of social welfare benefits. On the other hand, the figures could be higher since some low- income retired people and low-income students are eligible for housing allowances. At least, there is a retired population in some of the housing quarters, especially in the cooperative housing/condominiums.

Due to a very strong Public Sector in Sweden, the ideas and initiatives of the Social Economy Movement have had difficulties in establishing itself. There are a few Cooperative Initiatives in the City. One of them is the Basta Cooperative, after a model of the Italian San Patrignano enterprise. Basta has become a target for many study visits to Södertälje, and the Cooperative is slowly growing with a strong financial support from the Public Sector, not only relying on one single support unit.

There have been a few attempts to establish other Cooperatives, such as Café 's, Dog Nurseries and Tailoring and Sewing Units, Second Hand Shops, but they have failed according to the slow withdrawal of the public sector 's financial support, before they managed to establish a wider network of business relations.

Research shows that a newly arrived immigrant - refugee, asylum seeker or family connected immigrant – generally speaking - only establish him or herself in mainstream labour market and economic



self-subsistence in about seven years' time. The deficits are to be found in the mismatch between the labour-market's demand on highly qualified and trained employees for highly qualified jobs contra the low level education, skills and professionalism among the majority of the unemployed labour stock. There is also a clash between an upgraded rationalized and highly organized and efficient labor market, not caring or affording the low skilled jobs. On the other hand, when there are low skilled and therefore low paid jobs available, they are not attractive to the unemployed. In some cases, it is more of a rationale for the unemployed to survive on social benefits, than to take a low paid and a low status job. Unfortunately, this situation creates nourishment for the black market and as further consequence, the creation of sub-societal mafia methods and structures.

There are no facts about the impact of the informal economy, though it is a well-known fact that a whole sector of the informal economy has developed during the last 30-40 years in Södertälje. In the last few years, the police and the taxation office have been looking into this fact, since the worst results of this kind of business have established a "black-market" with criminal connotations. Mafia structures are being investigated; criminal violent gangs are being prosecuted. The Municipality is working in close cooperation with the police and other public authorities. For this reason a special Municipal Department of Security has been established.

*Dandelions in the field.*

Image: Jordan Lane

#### Conclusions:

*Labour market demands do not match individuals looking for jobs. Main reasons for the mismatch are no proficiency in the Swedish language, low education, no job experience, low skills. Unfortunately, low skilled job demands have been on the decline the last 20-30 years as a consequence of rationalization. To a certain extent there is also the fact of sheer discrimination, ethnic, religious and towards the older aged job seekers. Despite various efforts, national as well as municipal, to overcome the gap within the labour market, there is still need for new solutions – new methods, new actions, new attitudes – to get to grips with the imbalance.*

Initiatives should continue to make the black-market jobs into legal ones, to stimulate new ideas for cooperatives, promote closer cooperation with NGOs within the third sector economy – such as second hand business and recycling business. Young adults, among them school drop outs - should be introduced to innovation and creative centers made up in public and private partnership.

The Comprehensive Plan underlines Strong business and education – In order to create a well- balanced, robust business community, the municipality wishes to invest in improving the environment for the services sector. The level of education of the population is directly linked to economic development and therefore forms an essential part of the municipality's efforts to create growth.

## Education

There are as a fact, two dimensions of education in Fornhöjden as well as in Södertälje in its entirety – education for the young and education for adults.

The educational level in the Fornhöjden population aged 20-64 years show similar figures as the main overall Södertälje, except for secondary education. 41,9 % has a upper secondary education compared to Södertälje with 47,1 %, as a whole. The lower rates in Fornhöjden tell about the need of raising the education levels, in both the young and the adults.

The changeover from primary and secondary school to upper secondary school is of utmost importance for the students' further outcome concerning post-secondary education. If primary education certificates are not sufficient enough to admit a student's entrance into upper- secondary education, it is a sign of a failure of the school to bring that certain student on the educational track.

The reasons can be many-sided, but a general feature is that many of the students living in Fornhöjden have not had the chance to acquire appropriate schooling from their home-countries, their families might not promote education, because there are no such traditions and they lag behind because of difficulties in learning the Swedish language, which is the main tuition language. They might have lost tuition while being in a refugee camp or while being on the move to Sweden and Södertälje.

Of the students with address in Fornhöjden, 52,1% was eligible for upper secondary school in 2008. At the same time, the result from Södertälje as a whole was that 79 % of students in the 9th grade were eligible for upper secondary school. Fresh data for 2011 has not yet been available.

According to the last monitoring on the pupils' readiness to pass from secondary school (grade 1-9) in upper secondary school (grade 10-12), only 53 % of the pupils were eligible to enter this higher level.

As for the adults, there is a need to acquire full secondary and upper secondary schooling. This might not have been provided in their home-countries. There is also a need for extra tuition in the Swedish language

Alongside ordinary offers within the range of Public Adult Education, some of the adults do need applied activities, according to their individual presuppositions.

### Conclusions:

*There is a need to strengthen young students and their day-to-day school work by offering support to their homework studies and to their language training. Young adults and adults may need individually applied activities, where, for example, practical training in combinations with class-room studies can be an option.*

The Comprehensive Plan underlines "Strong business and education" – In order to create a well-balanced, robust business community, municipality wishes to invest in improving the environment for the services sector. The level of education of the population is directly linked to economic development and therefore forms an essential part of the municipality's efforts to create growth.



Fornbacka School

Image: Anders Bäcklander



### Civic society

During the Metropolitan Initiative period between 1999 - 2006, residents in Fornhöjden organized themselves into local action groups to support the development of the area. One such formation was the Fornhöjden Consultative Body with non-political, but elected representatives from the housing blocks in the area. 20 members were acclaimed by the City Council, they were also paid a fee for participation and had the right to insight and viewpoints on all municipality issues concerning the area.

While the Metropolitan Initiative development process continued, the Consultative Body had a certain amount of funding to decide upon. The Consultative Body was closed down after a decision in the City Council in 2005. Though evaluation showed very positive results regarding the residential participatory process, the political majority in the council referred to costs and the consultative body's irregular relation to the decision making structures.

As a consequence of this decision, the members of the body decided to transform into an association – the "Homestead Association of Fornhöjden". Such an association had the possibility to ask for municipal support in accordance to municipality regulations of support to civic associations for culture, sports and youth activities. Unfortunately, even this association has declined, most probably due to less support from the municipality. On the other hand, the traditional work of the Tenant's Association and its local gathering in Fornhöjden, has taken upon itself the duty to embrace some of the activities that the Homestead Association performed, although the weakness of the Tenants' Association is that it only caters for the member tenants and not all the dwellers, including the cooperative/condominium ones.

During the time of the Metropolitan Initiative, two teams of foot-ball associations were set up and had financial support for team leaders and training staff until just a couple of years ago. There is a strong wish to re-create these football activities. Just recently, a football area with artificial grass was inaugurated.

An annual outcome of the Metropolitan Initiative was the Fornhöjden Festivity Days produced in collaboration between the institutions and organizations in

the area. It is much appreciated by the residents and still exists today, organized by local activists from the civic groups, the City District Group (part of the Local Support Group), the housing companies.

In 2009 cooperation on a regular basis was initiated between the National Police and the Municipality, because of increasing social unrest created by groups of young people in the deprived areas of Södertälje. In Fornhöjden, an Area Based Local Support Group was set up with stakeholders and representatives from the police, school, pre-school, youth center, social services, security workers, local parish workers, tenants' association and the public housing company. Hitherto the Fornhöjden Local Support Group has had a core role in securing certain social issues in the area.

With the intentions of the Comprehensive Plan, to build and rebuild on structures already in place, the URBACT RE BLOCK Fornhöjden project is included in the Fornhöjden Local Support Group's work, which makes out a core platform for stakeholders structure and the development of the area.

### Conclusions:

*Throughout the last 10-15 years, citizens in Fornhöjden have shown a continuous interest in their area, although support from the "official" level Municipality did decline during the same period. There is a basic platform of professional activists in the area, from public services sector and NGO/civic sector, to carry the very local work and local knowledge and experience into the URBACT RE BLOCK Fornhöjden project and – after that – to participate in the implementation of the Local Action Plan. Re-creations of the football teams should be supported, likewise the Fornhöjden Festivity Days.*

### Democracy and citizens' dialogues

In the general elections in 2006, in the district of Fornhöjden, 69, 6 % (from the age of 18) of the voters cast their votes for the National Parliament; 63 % for the local Municipality Parliament and 62,5 % for the Stockholm County Parliament. This was a decrease compared to the previous election four years earlier. In 2010 general elections the outcome was even lower. Compared to the overall results from Södertälje in its entirety, these rates are low. Lower participation in Fornhöjden, might signal disinterest, lack of sense of belonging or sheer lack of information and knowledge about the democratic system.

On two different occasions and in connection to periods of social unrest, citizens' dialogues have been performed on the initiative of the municipality to hear and to understand what suggestions and solutions there were among the residents of the area on how to get to grips with the immediate and long term challenges.

Within the frame work of the URBACT project and another EU-funded project – Strengthening Integration Dialogue Platforms, citizens' dialogue was held in August 2013 with the aim to get fresh viewpoints on strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the area. More than 100 residents turned up, some of them only Finnish speaking or only Arabic speaking, why interpretation was a must. The result of the dialogue is taken into consideration, parts of it for immediate action, some of it for long term action in the present local action plan. Initiatives to the Citizens' Dialogues can be taken either locally or from the Municipality. Upcoming Citizens Dialogue will be in the autumn 2014, when Fornhöjden Local Action Plan shall be presented and discussed before finalizing.

As long as there is no local citizens' center available in the area, the local neighborhood group with representatives of the school, pre-school, youth center et cetera represents through its activities the daily contacts with residents. Other interfaces are the health center and the local business community. The Public Housing Company produces a quarterly information pamphlet, which is distributed in their housing stock. The Tenants' Association distributes a pamphlet on issues of concerns to their tenant members in the area.

Within the framework of the Urban Development Strategy and with the Local Support Group as the platform, the long term intention is to form working subgroups based on three or more themes - physical environment / urban environment, physical rehabilitation and energy efficiency, social development, including security issues, business and growth, infrastructure and accessibility. This is to make the development process more efficient and also to embrace the skills and energy as expressed among the residents.

This activity is supported by the Public Housing Company in their actual refurbishment process. Participants in neighborhood groups will represent both local stakeholders in Fornhöjden as well as professional expertise in their disciplines. Meetings are being held on weekends and in evenings after ordinary working hours. The school canteen and the Youth Center are used as meeting facilities.

### Conclusions:

*Lower participation in Fornhöjden in general elections, as a signal of possible exclusion, should be counteracted by means of mobilization, such as the civic engagement in Citizens' Dialogues and local activities offered by local associations and NGOs, thematic working groups, the promotion of further education in upper secondary schooling, adult education initiatives and Swedish languages training.*

A future Citizens' Center/Hub, either as a separate central building or as an additional construction to the school or Youth Center, will serve as a multifunctional site for a variety of activities carried out in the area. A local municipal coordinator would be optional as one of the requirements to keep up coordination and networking in the area, using a Citizens' Center/Hub as a platform.



### Culture, sports and leisure

Culture and Recreation office has identified a need for increased resources to meet growing social unrest among young people in several districts in Södertälje, also Fornhöjden. To reverse this trend, collaborative operations between several actors in society are needed - social services, police, crime prevention council, NGOs and others.

Recreation and a variety of activities must be available at times when young people need those most. The municipal sports facilities, recreation centers, NGO-supported activities, the outdoor museum Torekällberget, School of the Arts and Cultural Centre Luna are potential venues for all young people throughout Södertälje, including youth in Fornhöjden.

Fornbacka Youth Center increased its opening hours a couple of years ago, but further funding and human resources would be needed to regularly hold open all days in a week, especially in summer time when there are a lot of free time among the youth due to summer vacation.

The Youth Center also needs to work more closely to provide activities for young girls. The vast majority of visitors are boys. Similarly, the newly laid spontaneous sports ground – Fornhöjden Park - serves boys in the neighborhood, so even the new initiatives around the football club and football practice. There are too few activities suitable for girls, a fact to be addressed by collaborative actions between the Youth Center, the School and other Municipality institutions like the School of Culture.

The conditions for compounds with children and youth in the district should be improved. In this context, volunteering potential can be developed in cooperation with associations and those living in Fornhöjden. The process of designing volunteer activities must take place in dialogue with local residents.

### Conclusions:

*Additional resources are needed to keep the Youth Center open at times when the young between 12-18 are free from school. The fact that girls are more or less absent at the Youth Center should be addressed and there should be efforts to create activities applicable/adaptable to their interests and needs. A local*

*Municipal Coordinator should be employed to be the “spider in the net” and work as a link-worker between institutions, municipal sectors/departments, public services, housing company owners and civic community.*



*Residents making a healthy start with urban farming.* Image: Jordan Lane

*“You have to turn everything upside  
down to get it right-side up.”*

*Fred Kent - President, Project for Public Spaces*

LOCAL SUPPORT  
GROUP



Local Support Group meets monthly at Fornbacka School.

Image: Jordan Lane

## Prioritised actions & focus areas from the Fornhöjden local support group

### PEOPLE and PLACE

ECOLOGY, RECREATION + HEALTH

*people have more roles than to just be consumers of goods - (Budet & Objectives - p.4)*

- **FIX RUBBISH PROBLEM**
- **EXTENSION OF ALLOTMENT GARDEN**
- **DOG OFF LEASH AREA**
- **BARBECUE AREA**
- **SPONTANEOUS SPORTS CENTRE**
- **WALKING / BIKE PATH CENTER**
- **WALKING / BIKE PATH ÖSTERTÄLJE**

### EDUCATION

KNOWLEDGE + HIGHER EDUCATION

*the key is improved education and more employment opportunities - (Budet & Objectives - p.4)*

- **FAMILY CENTER (EDUCATION)**
- **LANGUAGE TRAINING**
- **INTERNSHIPS IN GREENSPACE MANAGEMENT**
- **CRAFT + PRACTICAL TRAINING**
- **REGGIO EMILIA EDUCATION**
- **EDUCATION IN ORGANIC FARMING**

### SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

COMMUNITY, BELONGING + SAFETY

*more meeting places to create meaningful community - (Budet & Objectives - p.4)*

- **FAMILY CENTER (MEETING PLACE)**
- **LOCAL PLACEMAKER & CO-ORDINATOR**
- **PERMANENT LOCAL SUPPORT GROUP**
- **CAFE - (SOCIAL ECONOMY)**
- **URBAN FARMING**
- **OUTDOOR GYM**
- **BETTER LIGHTING**
- **IMPROVED WASTE SYSTEMS**

### BUSINESS + INDUSTRY

EMPLOYMENT + LIVELIHOOD

*The focus is on small and medium-sized companies in many industries. (Budet & Objectives - p.18)*

- **LOCAL PRODUCTION**
- **ACTIVE CITY CENTER**
- **EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREEN ECONOMY**
- **PROPERTY MAINTENANCE**
- **PROPERTY RENOVATION**

## The Local Support Group



At the time of the Transnational Peer Review Session in Södertälje in December 2013, the consolidation of a representative steering group on (political) decision-making level and of a coherent working group including the local stakeholders' group were still current important issues to be settled in the URBACT RE BLOCK project in Fornhöjden. The input from the URBACT partner cities gave support to further elaborations, especially on organizational issues.

An interim steering group of the Urban Planning Committee had been in charge of the project since April 2013, and the Local Support Group was constituted in May 2013, mainly by representatives from the already constituted Fornhöjden District's Group, representing the pre-schools and the primary/secondary school, the youth center, the local police, the safety and security manager, the tenants' association, the local parish of the Swedish Church (Lutheran), the district's labour association, all of them active in the area.

During winter/spring 2014, additional stakeholders have joined the group from the Public Pre Schools and Schools Canteen, the Public Environment and Ecology Team, Social Services Department/Fieldworkers, Local Coordinators of the Public Housing Company and Private Housing Companies. This is the first level stakeholders in the wider context of the overall development process. The additional stakeholder process is not yet finished.

Second level of stakeholders in the Local Support Group represent professional actors on planning and monitoring level from the Municipality, the Housing Companies and Regional Authorities. Third level represents the decision-making stakeholders, who are elected members from the Municipal Council Committee.

When necessary, subgroups and/or thematic groups are being formed according to what issues are at stake. On a regular basis, meetings and cooperation on certain issues between the Municipality and the housing stock owners in the area - the Public Housing Company of Telgebostäder, Graflund Company, Ake-lius Company, the Condominiums of HSB Company have been common from past experience. In a similar way, there are regular meetings between the Muni-

city and the National Police on issues dealing with safety and security, between the Municipality and the National Public Employment Agency.

The coordination of issues between these three major groups of interests in the development process within Fornhöjden and the surrounding area still has to be finalized.

Also, there is still a need to promote and establish an agreement or a partnership between the public and private housing companies and the municipality. With the support of the Municipal Statistic Entity, fresh and new data has to be monitored from aspects of socio-economics, physical and environmental/ecological facts.

At present main Stakeholders in the integrated development process of Fornhöjden are represented by different levels of focus, action and responsibilities concerning the target area and the target issues. The Local Support Group is organized in structure of levels according to the setup of the overall Södertälje Strategy of Urban Development, taking into account the various levels of decision legitimacy and stakeholder interests and at the same time considering short term as well as long term intentions and activities. Decision makers' presence in the process is of utmost importance, since they are in charge of annual budgets and finances. The active participation of third level stakeholders, such as regional and national representatives, assesses connection to the wider context, regional or national.

Coordination of and Communications within the Local Support Group is a crucial issue, which relies on each participants' representativeness and ability to work together in the same direction and with the same understanding of the matters.

During the activities of URBACT RE BLOCK Fornhöjden project the Local Support Group has been enlarged and expanded. At the moment, it has three levels of active work: the very local level representing local public professionals, activists from the civic sector including civic associations and local parishes/congregations, representatives of local businesses, representatives of private and public housing companies.



## Education

Fornbacka school is the main meeting place in the district. There, parents, students and teachers meet more or less on a daily basis. Much of the community's values are created formulated and communicated there. It is a place for social education and democracy. Fornbackaskolan certainly has a "midst in the village", not just physically meant, but also from mentality perspectives.

Fornbackaskolan has the vision of being a school, of which students, parents and staff can be proud. Pupils, who leave Fornbackaskolan after the final 6th grade, are expected to have a good knowledge and know-how of social and cultural skills. The overall aim is that all students should be able to develop an approach that involves different opinions and pronouncements are respected, even if they are not shared by all.

Adult education and learning should be flexible and should be delivered to reasonable costs and high quality. It should provide a wide range of educational programs so that residents' general level of education rises. Adult education should be provided according to the needs of the unemployed and the needs of industry. The newly established Polytechnic School will continue to develop in collaboration with the local and regional economy. Courses within the Swedish Language Tuition should, in addition to providing a good knowledge of Swedish be flexible, individualized and provide the basis for increased competitiveness in the labor market.

### Objectives:

- Educational attainment (Educational levels) in the population of Fornhöjden, among young as well as adults, is (are) equal to that of Sodertälje in its entirety and strive to achieve the level of Stockholm County.
- The percentage of pupils in grade 9 with passed exams and access to upper secondary national programs will increase
- The results in adult education shall be improved, in Swedish languages and in ordinary curriculum.



### Strategies:

- Early support initiatives for children in preschool and school.
- Activities in culture and leisure that supports students' achievement.
- More effective interventions for pupils in primary and secondary school in major need of support.
- First Level Teacher System – highly qualified and skilful teachers are being promoted to make a career and to become 1:st level teachers. Half their working schedule is spent in the classroom; the other half is spent coaching fellow teachers in their tuition task. Funding: National Public Education Agency; Södertälje kommun

### Actions:

#### *Primary and Secondary Education*

- Homework support – cooperation between Fornbacka school and Rotary International and Campus Telge University College with the aim of supporting pupils in their home-work. Funded and supported by: Rotary International, Volunteers. Further funding requested.
- Storytelling – project organized by Södertälje Public Library in cooperation with the civic national initiative Berättarministeriet (National Storytelling Association). The activity engages pupils from different grades in the Fornbacka school to do storytelling. Funded and supported by: Södertälje kommun; Allmänna Arvsfonden.
- El Sistema – the project represents the initiative of El Sistema of Venezuelan origin, children learning to play classical instruments together with professional orchestra musicians, created by the economist and amateur musician José Antonio Abreu in 1975. The aim of the project is to strengthen social and cultural development among participating youth through learning to play an instrument in orchestra. Each child has a professional musician as a mentor from the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra in Stockholm. Families are involved in the weekly activities, creating a platform for new acquaintances and friendships. Funded and supported by: Södertälje kommun; Rotary International. Further funding requested.
- Literature reading – training and stimulating pupils to read literature, among them fairy tales and other stories in Swedish language and other mother tongue languages. Funded by: to be identified
- Educational Support – to Arabic speaking pupils, aged 12-14. Funded by: to be identified.
- Voluntary Summer School – basic subject tuition of pupils during their summer vacation. Funding: Södertälje kommun. Further funding to be identified.

#### *Adult Education*

##### *Swedish Language Training Courses*

Beside the mainstream courses at the Municipal Adult Education Institution, there is a need for further practical training of the Swedish language for new coming immigrants. Activities can be offered on a voluntary basis from the Red Cross, Save the Children Foundation and some of the religious parishes. There is work/negotiations in progress on the issue. Funding: voluntary activism from NGO's. Extra funding has to be identified.

##### *Basic Primary & Secondary Education for Adult New-comers/Immigrants*

Hagabergs Folk High School is situated in the vicinity of Fornhöjden. The Folk High School offers basic educational training, including language training and introductions to vocational training in the fields of culture, leisure and health. There is work/negotiations in progress on the issue. Funding: Funding to be identified; ESF options.

##### *Vocational Training College*

Södertälje Yrkeshögskola/Polytechnics collaborates with the local business arena. Training courses are provided according to analysis of needs within the business and employment market. Ongoing courses are Gardening; Dental Assistance; Coordination of Social Care and Services and Logistics manager for Transports. Funding: National Public Education Agency, Södertälje kommun

##### *Academy of Reading and Writing*

Within the framework of Adult Education System, there is support of adults with difficulties in reading and writing, such as dyslexia and dyscalculia. Funding: Södertälje kommun. Further funding to be identified ESF options.

## Employment – business & industry

There is a great need, somehow, to close some of the “attitude” gaps between the main (Swedish) society and the segregated areas. Main topics included into these efforts are first and foremost to raise the educational level, youngsters and adults, including the knowledge of the Swedish language; skills and vocational training, the growth of job opportunities including the establishment of new businesses within the area (areas), within Södertälje and the Stockholm region. As it is today, Södertälje sticks out a national level with the highest rates of social benefit costs. These costs must decrease and the employment must increase.

Unemployment and a large number of people dependent on income support is a major challenge for the Municipality of Södertälje and also for Fornhöjden. Comparing the last ten years of employment rates in Södertälje and its districts, employment rates fluctuate marginally for the better during boom periods, but holding steady at a significantly lower level in Fornhöjden than Södertälje at large. Youth unemployment rates in comparison to other municipalities in Stockholm County are comparatively high in Södertälje. This is also reflected in Fornhöjden, where the number of unemployed young people aged 20-25 years is more than 32 % compared to Södertälje as a whole - 20%.

Too many adult residents of Fornhöjden therefore are dependent on other sources for their livelihood than paid work in the form of employment or entrepreneurship. This fact is also made visible by the facts of low income among inhabitants and dependency on social transfers' funds in the form of social assistance from the municipality, unemployment benefits from the unemployment insurance and medical coverage and housing allowances from the National Public Insurance Agency.

The intention here is also to try to integrate the ideas presented by Södertäljes URBACT transnational colleague from Iasi in Romania, Ms Ionela Holbea who proposed that Södertälje should

- identify jobs suited to the qualification that they hold and/or organizing qualification courses; identifying EU finances for projects that facilitates the organization of qualification courses and job placement;
- the employment agencies and social service groups should work with job-seekers and rehabilitation clients to find suitable occupations and vocational opportunities;
- organize life skills trainings among both youth and residents on various topics according to their needs;
- organize job qualification and requalification of residents with fewer opportunities to get involved in the labour market;
- value their skills and abilities by conducting various workshops on multicultural issues (hand craft, for example) in order to be made public;

### Objectives:

- The employment rate in should increase, both for women and men, in the age group 20-64
- Decrease of unemployment for both men and women, in the age group 20-64
- Percentage of households and / or individuals in the 20-64 age group, with social assistance, should be reduced

### Strategies:

Promotion of

- education
- Swedish language training
- vocational training
- individual action plans for employment
- social innovations
- exploration of new green jobs



### Actions:

#### *Local skills and vocational training*

- In connection to the regeneration activities, Telgebostäder intends to employ between 10-20 local tenants for vocational and skills training. Since employment is high in Fornhöjden, this measure shall make an impact regarding the residents' engagement in the process and also to reduce unemployment. The regeneration shall continue over a number of years.

#### *K2 – Knowledge and Know-How*

- is a project which aims to support unemployed adults – most of them newly arrived immigrants and refugees - into the the labour market. The project is partly financed by the Social Fund and partly by the Municipality and the Swedish Public Employment Services. The method aims to support individuals and companies in the individual establishment process without any costs for either part. In important part of the project is to validate previous education and skills of each unemployed individual. The establishment process is divided into four phases – the planning phase, the recruitment phase, training phase and the establishment (employment) phase. The project has a close contact to a variety of businesses and companies in Södertälje and in the Stockholm region, which is a necessity in the process of matching the unemployed and the employer.

#### *Young in Telge – measures for youth aged 18-24*

- The project aims at coordinating the Municipality's and the Swedish Public Employment Services' measures for the young between 18-24, who do not study or work. The project works with a number of methods, depending on the needs of the youth. There are two main directions – education or work. There are coaching and motivation activities to get them back on track for studying, for vocational or skills training or as trainees in different kind of fields. The project also takes care of and offers free time activities.

#### *ESF Pilot study Urban Innovation*

- The project is a Stockholm regional pre-study financed by the ESF, in collaboration between the County Councils' Department of Regional Planning and the Municipalities of Stockholm, Botkyrka and Södertälje. The aim of the pre-study is to find out what interests and hidden talents there are in some sectors of unemployed people - young adults, who have dropped out of school – and adult job seekers for mobilization into Innovation Teams. The idea is to make an inventory of local needs and to support the Innovation Teams, to create solutions for identified needs.

#### *Telge Growth Company - Telge Tillväxt AB*

- Södertelge Growth is a unique collaboration between the Municipal Company of Telge and seven large Swedish companies. The goal is to halve youth unemployment in Södertälje, while a profitable and commercial operation is established.
- In a public/private partnership the Telge Company, Truck Company Scania, Insurance Company SPP, Manufacturing Company Mekonomen, Insurance Company Folksam, Manpower, Retailer Company KF and Construction Company Peab have established the company Södertelge Growth to employ and help young people get into work. The period of employment is one year with standard wages. During the year, the young adults will take the driver's license, go appropriate training or similar that can open doors to employment in a wider sector of the labour market. The goal is that young people will quickly get a job, and as they disappear into their new workplaces, Södertelge Growth is filled with new young adults, mediated by the Employment Service.

#### *Indicators for achievement*

- Decrease of local unemployment rates
- Decrease of dependence of social benefits
- Increase of skills training
- Rise in income levels among residents



Resident built meeting place at the allotment gardens. Image: Jönköpings kommun

## Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is constantly increasing in Södertälje. Every year around 500 new businesses are established in the municipality. In the last couple of years, a new group of exciting food businesses has been settled in the municipality, both producers and manufacturers, especially within the “green” sector.

Upcoming investments to be made within the real estate sphere in Fornhöjden, because of refurbishment and additional constructions, may also develop local entrepreneurship with emphasis on maintenance and services. There is also the option of a development of the green job sector in collaboration with Södertälje´s various initiatives around the so-called green industries and local vegetable production in the vicinities of Fornhöjden, Södertälje and Järna. With the expansion of the district, by time a larger customer base will appear, making the District Center attractive to new businesses/services of all kinds. When the Citizen’s center/Hub is established, this can also accommodate an ”Enterprise Houses” for traders, with support of different types of entrepreneurs.



### Objectives:

- Growth of entrepreneur and business activities among citizens in Fornhöjden
- Establishment of international business relations – especially with the Middle East
- Fornhöjden´s public and commercial center grows to provide more services, both public and commercial.
- Establishment of “green businesses” and “urban farming” in close collaboration with the “green” district Järna.

### Strategies:

- Apply overall Södertälje Growth strategies, intentions and initiatives
- Promotion and facilitation for new business and public services activities in Fornhöjden´s District Center
- Promotion of an institutionalized cooperation between the Chamber of Commerce, Center of New Entrepreneurship, Municipality Business Department, the National Public Employment Agency. The cooperative focus is on newly established entrepreneurs in Fornhöjden. Corporate Social Responsibility is the driving force.
- Focus on international business relations. Considering the availability of languages, knowledge, know-how and international and specific business networks, especially in the Middle East, among some layers of the inhabitants of Fornhöjden, this is a resource to be explored.
- Establishment of Fornhöjden Entrepreneurial and International Business Hub
- Fornhöjden District Center grows in close collaboration with local stakeholders, private and public – Södertälje kommun, commerce, health center and public private housing companies.
- Housing Companies makes an inventory of available business-premises within their
- housing stock for the purpose of smaller entrepreneurial activities

### Actions:

#### *ESF Pilot study of a Creativity and Innovation Center*

- The intention of the pilot study is to support the needs of young adults, some of them school-drop-outs - to offer them a package of facilities for exploring their resources and talents, either for further studies, completing their exams or making tailor-made courses/activities on request. Funding: optional – Municipality; National Public Employment Agency; the ESF

#### *Fornhöjden Business Hub*

- Target-group is young adults/adults with international (or national) business ideas. Optionally to be established by business actors from Fornhöjden and/or Södertälje. Funding: optional - private businesses; National Public Employment Agency; Södertälje kommun, ERDF

#### *International business relations*

- To establish courses exploring and creating the options of international businesses – especially towards the Middle East. Funding: optional - National Public Employment Agency; Entrepreneur Center; Municipality, Chamber of Commerce and others; the ERDF.

#### *Business and employment mentorship*

- Fornhöjden Entrepreneurial and International Business Hub supports business newcomers. Funding: optional – on a voluntary basis with the Chamber of Commerce; Rotary International; Campus Telge University College

### Indicators for achievement

- Increase of young adults, either back to school or into vocational training
- Increase of the number of registered businesses with their “home address” in Fornhöjden
- Increase of the number of Fornhöjden business relations towards the Middle East
- Increase of the number of local businesses and public services in the center of Fornhöjden

## Social Sustainability

**Social Cohesion** is one of the main objectives of the Regional Plan as well as the Södertälje Comprehensive Plan.

In the Peer review Session in Södertälje December 2013, the representatives of URBACT partner city Malaga gave “the recommendations to stimulate the local support group by dividing to group into special working groups. A special focus should be on communication as a tool for involvement and participation. There could also be some specific campaigns brought forward in the area as a measure to stimulate involvement and participation.”

### Objectives:

- Citizens´ participation, men and women from 18 years of age, in the general elections shall increase compared to elections in 2010.
- Relative inequality in economic and social status among citizens´ in Fornhöjden compared to Södertälje and Stockholm shall decrease.
- Sense of Safety and Security among residents in the area shall increase
- Sense of satisfaction of living in Fornhöjden shall increase

### Strategies:

- Improvement of facilities for citizens´/residents´ participation in local and city activities
- Promotion of citizens´/residents´ participation in civic sector and voluntary NGO activities
- Long term continuous measures and actions to support equal opportunities among the citizens of Fornhöjden
- Coordination of communication activities with public and private housing initiatives

### Actions:

#### *Local Placemaker & Co-ordinator*

- The Municipality employs Local Placemaker & Co-ordinator to serve the district and keep up the networking between Fornhöjden´s actors and stakeholders with the Municipality´s central departments and other actors of importance, such as the housing companies, for further development of the areas. Funding: optional Södertälje kommun in collaboration with public and/or private housing companies.

#### *Citizen´s Center/Hub or Idea Store*

- There is an urgent need for a meeting place, asked for by the citizens/tenants/dwellers in the area. The Hub can carry the Office of the District Coordinator. A local municipal coordinator would be optional as one of the requirements to keep up coordination and networking in the area, using a Citizens´ Center/Hub as a platform. The Hub could provide services from the housing companies; services from national institutions like the Employment Agency. The long-term planning process of a future Hub has just started – work/negotiations in progress. Funding: has to be identified. A joint funding between local stakeholders is an option. A future Citizens´ Center/Hub, either as a separate central building or as an additional construction to the school or Youth Center, will serve as a multifunctional site for a variety of activities carried out in the area.

#### *Permanent Local Support Group*

- The Local Support Group is given a permanent status after finishing the URBACT RE BLOCK project. Funding: by cooperative measures and budget from the local stakeholders

#### *Citizens´ Dialogues*

- Citizens´ Dialogues are carried out on a regular basis – at least once a year. It is an instrument for the participative processes, but also a “cross-check” of the development process heading in the right direction. Funding: Södertälje kommun and local stakeholders.

#### *Promotion of civic associations and NGO´s*

- Support to and stimulation of citizens for activities and participation in community event, activities and offers of local associations and NGOs. Funding: Södertälje kommun, NGOs, civic sector associations.

**Social issues** cover a wide range of sectors: Elderly Care, Disability Care, Adult Care and Treatment, Counselling and Social Shelters, Municipal health Care, Income support/Social benefits, Children Youth and Family. The two sectors of Income support and care of Children, Youth and Family are the predominant sectors concerning activities in Fornhöjden.

There are some basic principles concerning issues of Income Support/Social benefits: Income Support/Social benefits should be looked upon as temporary support as the last alternative if no other income can be provided. Each and every citizen of Södertälje (and Fornhöjden) has the obligation to support him or herself and the close family household.

Based on individual circumstances and with the provision of adequate support, all children, youth and adults should be able to live an independent life. Activities of support should be tailored to individual needs from a holistic perspective and in collaboration with appropriate stakeholders. Children and young people should be supported to cope with school and professional life. Interventions for children and youth should be provided primarily based on existing networks and with early intervention, primarily in connection to care at home. Municipal operations and external actors will continue to work together to ensure that all children and young people can manage to cope with school and professional life. Through collaboration with school and family, children and youth have access to individually support to cope with their situation at school or within their homely surroundings.

### Objectives:

- The number of residents in Fornhöjden with regular jobs and income should increase.
- The number of households in Fornhöjden with long-term social benefits should decrease.
- The number of young adults receiving income support/social benefits will be reduced.
- The number of participants, finalizing their activities in local employment programs, should enter into the regular job market
- The results in adult education will be improved, including regular schooling and Swedish language Courses

### Strategies:

- Job and business creation activities will be promoted in close cooperation with labour market and business sector.
- Residents, young adults will be equipped with skills and knowledge to fit into the labour market demands
- The Municipality will complement the National Public Employment Service and offer employment programs and adult education to equip job seekers in the region's labor market.
- Södertälje labor should be a natural part of the Greater Stockholm labor market.
- Activation with "job first approach" means that all adults on their own terms should be as self-sufficient as possible, which is the precondition to be able to live an independent life.

### Actions:

#### *Family (Social) Center*

- A Family Center offers free assistance to all children, youth and parents. The Center can carry family support and guidance, parental education, parental guidance and a variety of other activities. Activities aim at to create a venue for all sorts of families living in Fornhöjden and there should be no costs for visitors. All staff within the family center is bound to secrecy and do not have public authority. The Family Centre provides dialogues with focus on parenthood and children. It may be questions about parenting, conflict, truancy and worry. The Family Centre offers parental guidance and counseling through personal meetings, in groups or separately, or by parental phone. Parental Training courses are for those who have children from 1 year and up to secondary school age. At training tips and advice will be provided on parenting and a chance to share experiences with other parents. Parental Training and advice and support calls are free.

A Family Centre coordinates the different networks, both professionals and volunteers, all with the purpose of creating the good neighborhood. The Family Centre is also integrated into the work on local crime prevention councils, community collaboration, night patrols, creating venues and various events for all residents of the district.

## People & Place

Södertälje Municipality is working to make the community a safe and secure place to live and stay in. This is a work which is performed in close collaboration with the police, the social services and the private and civic sector. Regular day to day work is carried out to protect and prevent criminality, accidents and incidents that can affect residents and visitors. This is integrated in the municipal safety and security work. There is an overall Safety and Security program, highlighting certain activities in close cooperations with the national police.

Parallel to the socio-economic decline in Fornhöjden, a growing number of illegal activities and criminal acts have taken place.

The local Municipal Safety and Security Manager in Fornhöjden collaborates closely to the local branch of the national police, Youth Center, Fornbacka school, Housing Companies and civic sector.

### Objectives:

- The number of reported crimes shall be reduced in comparison with the previous measurement period
- The number of new recruits to crime will decrease
- The number of fires will reduce
- Increased trust and confidence in the police

### Strategies:

- Exchange of information between stakeholders
- Report crime and social unrest
- Prevention work in schools and neighborhoods
- Close cooperation with schools and the national police and other departments of the Municipality, the civic sector and private stakeholders

### Actions:

#### *Neighborhood Security*

- The Neighborhood Security project is a nationwide movement in close cooperation between municipalities, the Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning and the Swedish National Police and tenants' and residents' national and local organizations. The aim of the movement is to prevent crime and to secure safety in public spaces and in housing and villa area districts. The platform states that it is a democratic right to be able as a citizen/resident to feel safe in the public spaces, public pedestrian and cycle paths, in the streets with road traffic, at bus-stops and train stations, in public squares, parking places, pedestrian underpasses, courtyards and entrances, schools and pre-schools, playgrounds et cetera. The Neighborhood Security assists in making surveys and investigations of the safety and security's state of the art and delivers the results for the main stakeholders to make betterments and regenerations.

#### *Local Safety and Security Manager*

- The Safety and Security Manager share his time between Fornhöjden and another district in Södertälje. The aim of the work is to keep a check on tendencies of social unrest, to secure a smooth cooperation between the local representation of the national police, Fornbacka school, Youth Center, civic sector, representatives of the commercial center. Funding: Municipality of Södertälje; the National Police.

#### *Safety and Security Walks*

- "Safety and Security walks are actions, whereby a group of people go through an area and makes systematic inventory of it from a security standpoint. The basic idea is that those who live and work in the local community have the greatest knowledge of it and that their experiences are important to take advantage of.



A safety and security tour usually involve residents of the area, but also representatives of local associations, housing companies, politicians and police. A safety and security tour also gives an opportunity to deepen the democratic discourse between citizens and representatives of public authorities. During the survey places and spaces are being noted, that are perceived as unsafe or at risk of crime scenes, and what specific physical conditions contribute to the problems. The process involves developing proposals for solutions, and security of inventory can then be the basis for both large and small operations. Funding: Municipality of Södertälje, National Police, and Housing Companies in Cooperation.

### *Night walkers*

- Night Walkers is a politically and religiously independent foundation that works to develop, support and promote the night patrols throughout the country. The overall activity is to mobilize young adults and/or adults to patrol city districts at night time, with the aim to keep an eye on what is happening in the area at night time. Fornhöjden has been a part of the Night Walkers Movement in the past, but action should be established again. The aim is to work for young people's best on young people's own terms, thereby building trust and dialogue that were not otherwise possible. Just by building fertile relationships with the young people, a completely different insight and understanding of their situation can be acquired. Funding: Municipality of Södertälje, Housing Companies, Commercial Center, Voluntary Civic Sector

### **Indicators for achievement**

- Increase of social unrest and crime control
- Less recruitment to criminality among youngsters
- Less outdoor destruction



*Another very average playground.*

Image: Jordan Lane

## Eco-Sustainability



Image: Jordan Lane

Södertälje is a member of the National Association of Swedish Eco-Municipalities. The eco-municipality concept was first introduced in 1980. As the eco-municipality model spread to various cities and towns throughout Sweden, a network was created as a way of providing support and assistance to cities and towns undertaking ecological community planning.

The guiding principle of Eco-Municipalities is to encourage development towards a more sustainable society, with a sound environment while at the same time, people have a high quality of life. To assess the eco-development, municipalities can use the eco-association's 12 green indicators to monitor their progress.

In order to become an eco-municipality and join the network, the municipal council or the executive committee must pass a resolution to apply for membership. The local authority must also adopt a strategic plan and program for achieving local sustainability that is in line with the four sustainability principles developed by the Natural Step Framework.

Waste management is a huge issue in a number of housing block areas, including Fornhöjden, where the intention from the Municipality is to sort garbage into different kind of fractions. The system and facilities are provided by the Public Waste Management Company, but only about 40 % of, for example, biodegradable waste is collected, due to residents' lack of knowledge about the importance of the waste

management. Previous municipal waste management projects in cooperation with voluntary adult education institutions have the good experience of the participatory tuition of residents in local areas on the necessity of sustainability and green management. Evidence show that this kind of tuition cannot happen once or twice, but must be on the agenda on a continuous basis must be implemented again in Fornhöjden.

### Green key Objectives and Indicators:

- Carbon dioxide emissions, tons / inhabitant.
- Number of trips by public transport, per capita per year
- Share of renewable fuels in public transport,%
- Percentage of agricultural land with environmental support for organic farming
- Proportion of environmentally certified forests,%
- Percentage of protected land and water areas
- Total amount of household waste incl. producer, tons / inhabitant.
- Heavy metals in sewage sludge, lead, cadmium, mercury, mg / kg dry
- Share of renewable and recycled energy in municipal buildings
- Transport Energy for business travel by car, kWh / annual employee
- Carbon dioxide emissions for business travel by car, tons / annual employee
- Purchasers of organic food in the municipal organization
- Percentage of certified schools / preschools



## The Property Owners Group



Lennart Mossberg from Fornhöjden Medical Centre has created a public garden oasis behind his surgery.

Image: Jordan Lane

While the Local Support Group feels confident in making decisions on a local level, the members expressed the need to create a separate forum for the property owners in the areas.

The property Owners Group has been formed to co-ordinate actions on the scale of the built environment. In comparison to other areas in Södertälje such as Hovsjö which has one property owner, Fornhöjden consists of 9 property owners. While this diversity can be seen as a strength, it also can be a weakness as the decision making process is considerably longer when there are so many stakeholders involved.

The Property Owners Group meets bimonthly and has a representative from every property owner in Fornhöjden.

- Telge Bostäder
- HSB BRF Topasen
- Graflunds
- HSB BRF Opalen
- Akelius
- Telge Fastigheter
- Procaritas AB
- Boris Fastigheter
- Södertälje Municipality

The largest property owner in the area - Telge Bostäder is responsible for calling and running the meetings. It is important that the municipality is not the main actor in this environment as the aim of the group is to foster co-ordination and collaboration between the property owners. The role of the municipality is to create the conditions for this collaboration to take place and to give support to positive initiatives.

The initial focus of the meetings is to create a contract that describes the process of collaboration so that future decisions can be taken quickly.

One of the most pressing and urgent issues the group is addressing now is the waste problem in Fornhöjden.

Every property owner agrees that if we can make a significant and visible change to the public space through a strong waste management strategy, other actions will be made considerably easier.

*“Thus the strategy of successful urban regeneration itself - how you do it - is itself a strategy of premature gratification. Do the best, most sensual and seductive bits first - and fast”*

*Katherine Shonfield & Adrian Dannatt,  
This Is What We Do: A Muf Manual*

QUICK WINS &  
BUILDING BLOCKS



Image: Jordan Lane

## PRIVATE LAWNS AND PUBLIC PARKS

Signs can be helpful. Some even tell you where to find what it is you may be looking for. Others bring your attention to important aspects of your surroundings.

However, signs can also indicate:

1. The system is broken.
2. The reader of the sign does not have sufficient knowledge or information to act appropriately.

Fornhöjden was never designed for people. It was designed for housing. The lack of human scale creates oversized and imprecisely defined public space. This results in people not knowing how to operate within the space.

When people do not know how to act, the easiest

thing to do is put up a sign. If they are then seen acting inappropriately, it is very easy to point at the sign and say you should know better. The only problem with this approach is that it deals with a symptom of and not the cause of the behaviour.

Being too large and with a lack of clarity, the most simple information about the social environment needs to be clear. In order to feel comfortable in public space, residents, visitors and pedestrians need clearly defined public space and understandable transition spaces between public and private realms.

### **ACTION**

*Remove the signs.*

These signs have zero positive effect on the environment. Take them down now.

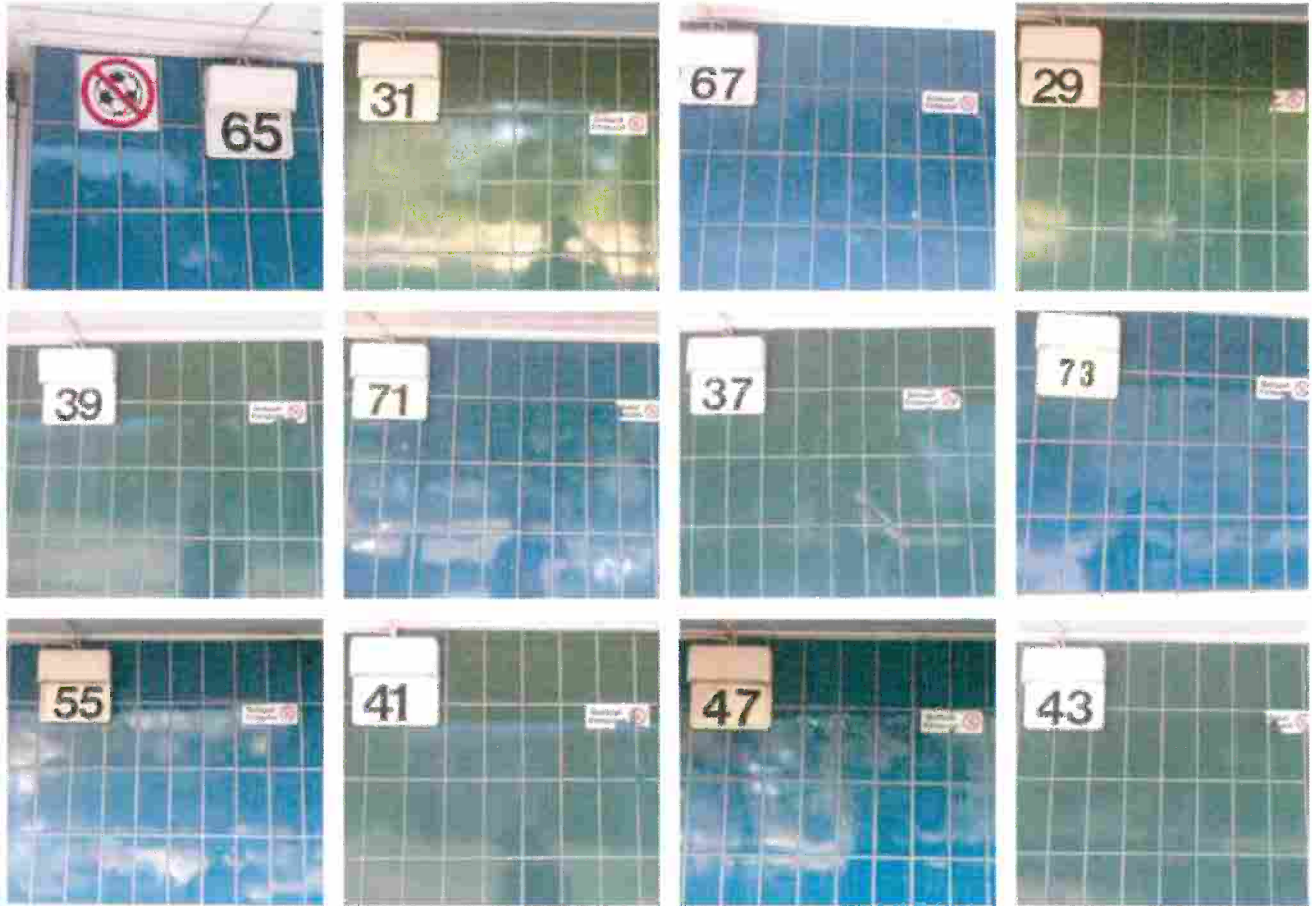


Image: Jordan Lane

## CHILDREN PLAYING = HEALTHY PLACES

*“One common measure of how clean a mountain stream is to look for trout. If you find the trout, the habitat is healthy. It’s the same way with children in a city. Children are a kind of indicator species. If we can build a successful city for children, we will have a successful city for all people.”*

Enrique Peñalosa - Former Mayor of Bogotá.

Broad spectrum approaches to attitude and behaviour change need careful consideration before implementation. It is not that they are don’t work, on the contrary, sometimes they work too well and eliminate not only the target activity but other subsequent activities that may have taken place.

The stickers must be working. As no ball games were witnessed when conducting site analysis.

Unfortunately, no other play was witnessed either. This may have to do with the high quality sporting field in the centre of the residential area that is designed for ball sports.

Either way, the stickers should be removed as they are not a healthy influence on a positive public environment.

### ACTION

#### *Remove the stickers*

There is a synthetic grass football pitch now in the centre of the area. The stickers have no purpose anymore.



Image: Jordan Lane

## BIN AND BENCH URBANISM

“People tend to sit the most where there are places to sit,” concluded William H. Whyte in his book *The Social Life of Small Urban Spaces*.

Social activities depend on the presence of others in public spaces. Quality seating provides staying opportunities. A staying opportunity is an invitation from the environment to “stay just a little bit longer”. It could turn a walk to the shops into a walk plus a conversation with a neighbour if the external conditions are favorable.

Seating needs to be positioned properly, well constructed and varied.

Seating provides a starting point for contact.

The current seating quality, variation and positioning in Fornhöjden is a disaster.

Residents need a place where chance encounters can take place naturally and regularly. This is essential in order to create a lively public space.

### **ACTION**

*Better seating and more of it.*

Seating does not have to cost much. It can be co-designed with residents, students and other stakeholders.

Get a group together and build better seating in places attractive to people to sit.



Image: Jordan Lane

## BALCONIES TELL NO LIES

The balcony can represent what our indoor environments strive to be, and guide us to what our outdoor environments could provide.

The balcony blurs the line between public and private space. By allowing residents a defensible outdoor space, they are invited to show what they wish the external environment could provide.

Below is a list of elements that are present on the balcony in Fornhöjden.

### COMFORT

- seating
- lighting
- climate control
- warmth

### SERVICE

- washing line
- bicycle storage
- satellite dish mount
- storage area

### PROTECTION

- glazing
- flyscreen
- umbrellas
- extra refrigerator
- washing line
- hanging rugs
- curtains

### ENJOYMENT

- edible plants
- decorative plants
- play area
- dining area
- object of renovation
- lookout
- bird houses

### ACTION

*Read the balconies*

Pay careful attention to detailing balconies. After all they create a large part of the public image of the building. Use careful material choices and please do not colour them brown.

Use the list as an indication of what is desired in the public realm by the residents.

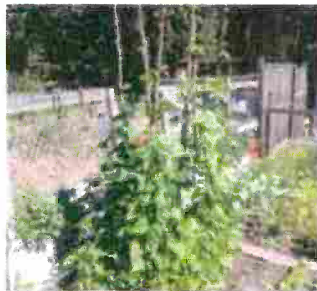
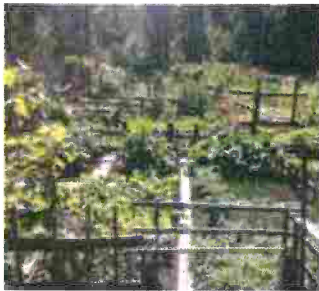
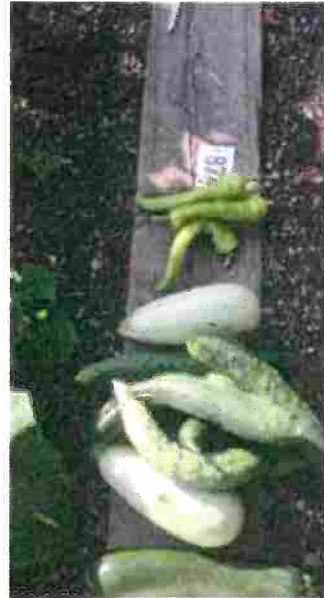


Image: Jordan Lane

## GROW, BLOOM & THRIVE

*“the relationship between food and cities is endlessly complex, but at one level is utterly simple. Without farmers and farming, cities would not exist”.*

Carolyn Steel - Hungry City

The allotment garden area provides a great starting point for building relationships in Fornhöjden. It is also the only example in the area of residents creating communal seating arrangements. The place also provides an environment where social activities can take place.

However, the colony lot area is one of the most contested spaces in Fornhöjden. There are more people that want to grow than the space allows for. A turbulent history with chaotic organisation and under the

table deals has created a negative association with the allotment gardens at the municipal level. However we must look beyond this to see the positive opportunities that can be created. We need to build upon the seeds of community that have been planted in the garden beds.

### HOW TO BUILD

*Expand the gardens at a manageable rate.*

1. Through dialogue, find the demand for allotment gardens in the area.
2. Help residents expand the gardens themselves
3. Create organisational structure with residents.
4. Plant seeds.
5. Harvest.
6. Share.





Image: Jordan Lane

### QUALITY NOT QUANTITY

*“One difference between indoor entertainment and outdoor play is the outdoors has an endless capacity to surprise. It’s joys are unscripted, it’s discoveries your own,”*

George Monbiot, Feral - On the frontiers of Rewilding

Fornhöjden has many playgrounds. Almost one per apartment building.

While this may indicate an abundance of playground choices, it also shows the division between different areas and the overall theme of quantity over quality.

The area does not need 15 swings and 15 sand pits. It needs a diversity of playscapes and play choices that support a range of age groups and activities.

The playgrounds are a good place to start to change the public life of the area. What would a playscape that encouraged and engaged residents from 6 years to 66 years look like? What elements should it have? Where should it be placed? Who should finance and maintain it?

### HOW TO BUILD

*Build half of an amazing playscape, not many bad ones.*

1. Co-ordinate with property owners to finance
2. Through dialogue, find out wishes of residents.
3. Start small, with quick, light and cheap actions
4. Find out what works and build on from there.
5. Play!

*“It is difficult to design a space that  
will not attract people.*

*What is remarkable is how often this  
has been accomplished”*

*William H. Whyte*

PARALLEL PROJECTS  
& SYNERGY EFFECTS

## Diet for a Green Planet - URBACT pilot transfer



Organic vegetable in Mollet del Valles - project partner in Spain



Images: Christian Fern

Lunch - according to Diet for a Green Planet concept

### Diet for a Green Planet

Food and agriculture accounts for a key part of global environmental challenges including climate change, biodiversity, nitrogen and phosphorus. Diet for a Green Planet is a way for every person who eats food to engage and become part of the solution.

The Diet Unit of Södertälje municipality has had a key role in the development of this practice by successfully implementing the ideas broadly in the public kitchens under strict budget conditions.

A key part of the practice is that it has challenged attitudes around food and shown a potential to be a powerful tool for combating climate change and other global ecological challenges – and at the same time raise the general quality of the food served, promote health and empower personnel – within the same strict food budget. This makes public meals a driver for sustainable development.

Through the projects the Diet Unit has been involved in and through the continuous close cooperation with the BERAS Secretariat the development of the practice has had a continuous connection to research and global network resources and especially Baltic Sea Region. Thanks to this the Diet for a Green Planet concept stands on a solid ground.

### The basic principles of Diet for a Green Planet are:

- Good and healthy food
- Organically grown and ideally from Ecological Recycling Agriculture farms
- Less meat, more vegetables and wholegrain
- Seasonal food
- Locally produced
- Reduced waste

Fornbackaskolan in Fornhöjden is engaged in the project and here two URBACT projects create a crossover of mutual interest for the ideas of long term sustainability and integrated approaches. The Fornbacka school kitchen and its staff and pupils are deeply involved in waste management and learn about good and healthy food, seasonal food, less meat, more veggies, which makes out the future for a Green Planet.

Diet for a Green Planet means environmental and climate friendly food with high quality. It raises awareness of the environmental impacts of the food that we eat, how it is produced and what we can do to contribute to a positive change in the world.

Diet for a Green Planet is important to Fornhöjden because it offers concrete ways to use local resources and encourages local and organic producers as a way to contribute to sustainable rural development. It enables cities to work together to develop solutions to major urban challenges and to share good practices.

### SYL



Images: Christian Fern

*An example of what SYL could create – La Tavella, Spain – is a social enterprise that provides education and employment in the food industry.*

### SYLEN

Is an initiative financed by Samordningsförbundet in Södertälje. Active partners include the Södertälje Diet UNit, Destination Södertälje and Arbetsförmedlingen.

The aim of SYL is to create employment and education opportunities in the entire food industry - everything from paddock to plate

By utilising the existing facilities of the Södertälje Diet Unit and creating partnerships between public and private groups, SYLEN has the aim of growing education, employment and language training to fill the demand in the food industry.

On an individual level, the aim of SYL is to help participants to become employable - with the opportunity to work in the municipality kitchens, private restaurants or to even start their own business.

### Goals

- Reduced unemployment in the target group
- Increased co/ordination between Arbetsförmedlingen and the different units in Södertälje municipality
- Increased the regional competence of food production and
- Create more employment opportunities and businesses working from "paddock to plate".

SYL is important to Fornhöjden as there is a high level of unemployment in the area. By offering a targeted approach to individual needs and wishes, SYL offers participants to improve language skills, receive work-based training and find meaningful employment.

Lowering the level of unemployment in Fornhöjden is a critical step in the process of creating social cohesion. If meaningful work can be found for the residents it will have a catalysing effect for a positive future.

## Eko-odlarna i Telge – Organic Growers in Södertälje



Harvest time for Eko-odlarna



Starting to plant out at Skillebyholm

Images: Samordningsförbundet

### Eko-odlarna i Telge (Organic Growers in Södertälje)

Eko-odlarna is an initiative that is designed for two main target groups -

- Long term unemployed people who would benefit from further Swedish language training
- People who would benefit from workbased rehabilitation

Eko-odlarna seeks to solve two challenges by linking a surplus (unemployed residents) to a shortage (locally produced food) through education, training and language skills. By using food as a tool for workbased rehabilitation we not only grow competencies in participants but also fill a demand in the municipality for organic local production.

The role of the municipality in this project, and especially the Urban Planning Office is to create a better system of making land available to individuals and organisations who want to strengthen the green economy through locally produced foods and services.

Currently it is quite difficult to secure land for organic growing without a large network of contacts and resources. We hope to improve this process to encourage more people to become involved in the green economy.

### Goals

- To create new job opportunities in the green economy (especially the production of organic food) for people who currently neither work or study.
- To use the production of organic vegetables as a method to create places for work and language training

### Vision

- Organic Growers establish themselves on the market as reliable producers of organic vegetables.
- The members of Eko-odlarna will not be dependent on social welfare payments.
- To pave the way for more "paddock to plate" business and training initiatives.

Eko-odlarna is important to Fornhöjden because it is an opportunity to create workbased training in the green economy. Residents in Fornhöjden may be able to join the project or even create a similar initiative.

## Trygga Fornhöjden



Image: Magnus Grimstedt

### Trygga Fornhöjden

*Safe Fornhöjden* is a project initiated by Fornhöjden Sporting Organisation in collaboration with the Swedish Red Cross. The project aims to create local ambassadors by offering regular educational opportunities to a small, diverse group of young 'at risk' residents.

Over the past few years Fornhöjden has gained a reputation of being a dangerous area. Regardless of the amount of truth in this statement, Fornhöjden has come to be associated with burning cars and crime.

In August of 2013 a resident survey was conducted - many residents named car-burning as one of their greatest fears. The remaining months of 2013 and was relatively calm, however the Autumn of 2014 began on a bad note -

- arson attack at the local supermarket
- increased amount of refugees settled in the area
- increased resistance and protest fuelled by the unrest in the middle east
- religious graffiti in the area

At the same time, Fornhöjden is undergoing a large renovation and period of change. There are many positive effects that will come from this - for example a high number of internships that could be made available to youth in the area.

How do we find ways to ensure that the negative past does not overshadow the positive future?

Trygga Fornhöjden is important to Fornhöjden because it creates something money can't buy - social capital and ambassadors of the area. It provides a tangible and attractive opportunity for young residents to develop as individuals by helping the area they live in.

We believe the best people to stop youth criminal activity are the youth themselves.

## Eco School & Green Flag



Image: Jordan Lane

### Eco-school and Green Flag

Fornbacka school is a member of the organization International Green Flag schools and the Eco-Schools in Sweden. In Sweden the movement is organized by The Keep Sweden Tidy Foundation, a creator of public opinion that promotes recycling and combats litter through public awareness campaigns, awards and environmental education. The Foundation strives to influence people's attitudes and behavior in order to encourage a sustainable development.

Keep Sweden Tidy is a non-profit organization with wide support from other non-profit organizations, associations, national and local authorities, as well as from the business and public sectors. Today it is also one of the market leaders within environmental education, providing courses, environmental teaching methods and educational material to public schools and the business sector.

On an international level, Keep Sweden Tidy is a member of the Keep Baltic Tidy organization and Agenda 21 Baltic. It has also been partner and lead partner in several international projects concerning the marine environment, for example Save the North Sea and Baltic Sea Breeze.

In Spring 2015, Fornbacka School will start a chicken hatching program through the Green Flag program. This is the first concrete step to creating the social structure necessary for larger concepts such as urban shepherding to take root. Seven eggs will be hatched and the children will have the chance to learn about the process and actively participate throughout. The hope is that afterwards, a permanent chicken house could be built in the area to create a meeting place and a platform for social cohesion.

Green flag and the Eco-School program is important for Fornhöjden for many reasons.

- Fornbacka School is the social and geographical centre of Fornhöjden
- Educating children is vital to a healthy and positive future
- Children can then teach parents and other family members important topics such as recycling and composting



## Urban Shepherding



Images: Jordan Lane

### Urban Sheperding

Urban Shepherding is a concept designed by architect Jordan Lane that creates and connects local food systems, advocates regenerative urban landscapes and supports resident run initiatives. It is guided by a vision of applied experimentation and scalable and replicable actions.

#### Urban Shepherd asks the questions -

- How can we reintegrate cities with the ecosystems that sustain them?
- Can this be achieved in a manner that can cultivate community and redefine public space?
- Can public space become productive, connected and regenerative?

Urban Shepherd is not so much about having a greenhouse, chickens, sheep and a vegetable garden, but how those elements are tied together to create functional interconnections between healthy public space and social activity.

#### Vision

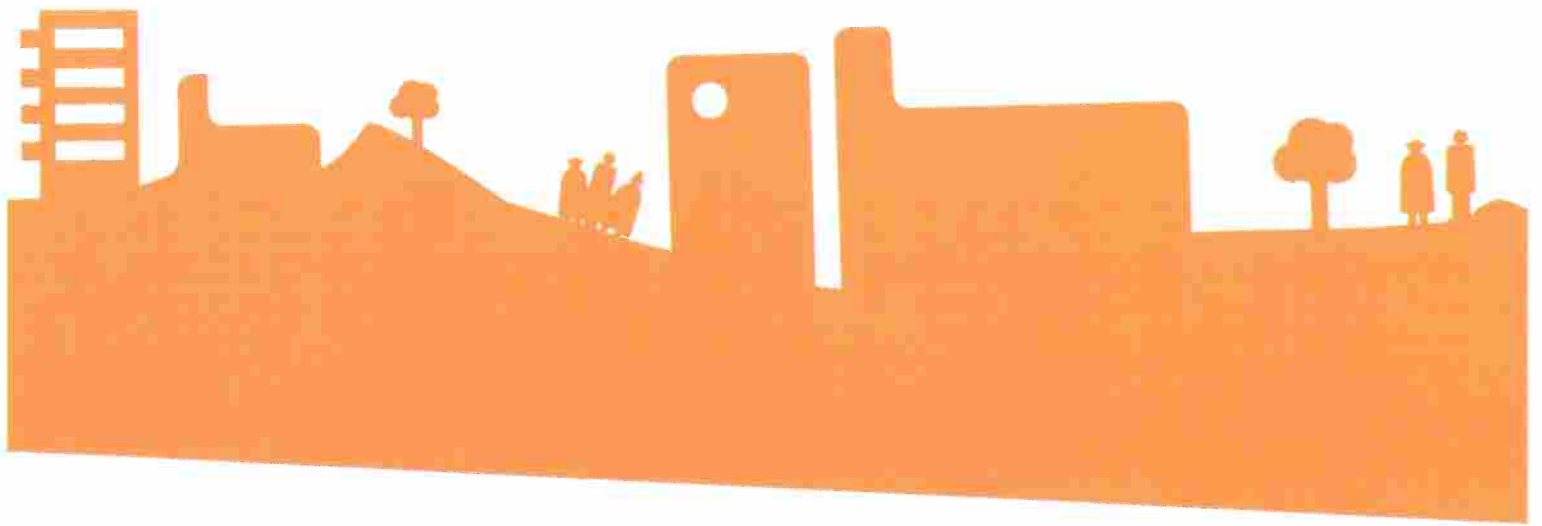
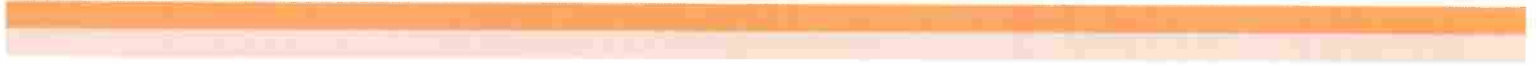
Urban environments that meet current human and ecosystem needs without compromising the requirements of future generations of plants, animals and humans.

Urban Shepherd can take on many forms, at many scales. From worm composting to using draught-horses to cut the grass the goal is to recreate the urban fabric with the ecosystems that support it.

Urban Shepherd is important to Fornhöjden because it complements all of the current projects and creates countless synergy effects.

*“In contrast to ecological resilience, social, urban and cultural resilience could be adaptive and transformative, inducing change that offers huge potential to rethink assumptions and build new systems. It is this transformative quality that interests us...which is not only about sustainability but also about change and re-invention.”*

*Doina Petrescu - TRANSLOCAL ACT*





## § 103 Handlingsplan för Fornhöjden

Dnr: SBN 2013-02000-010

### Sammanfattning av ärendet

Inom ramen för URBACT II har projektet Re-Block Fornhöjden genomförts under åren 2013-2015 och presenterades vid slutkonferensen i Iasi i Rumäningen i februari 2015 och slutredovisades i mars 2015. Detta ärende omfattar en slutrapport och en handlingsplan som ska godkännas av kommunstyrelsen. Handlingsplanen består av föreslagna åtgärder grupperade inom 12 olika insatsområden. Dessa är tänkta att användas som underlag för beslut i arbetet med utveckling av det framtida Fornhöjden.

Stadsbyggnadsnämnden föreslås tillstyrka ett godkännande av slutrapporten inklusive handlingsplanen.

### Beslutsunderlag

Samhällsbyggnadskontorets tjänsteskrivelse 2015-05-18

Slutrapporten (engelska) daterad 2015-02-24

Sammanfattning av slutrapporterna daterad 2015-02-24

### Yrkande

Ordförande Håkan Buller (S) yrkar bifall till kontorets förslag.

### Proposition




Ordföranden ställer proposition på sitt bifallsyrkande och finner att nämnden beslutat i enlighet med det.

### Stadsbyggnadsnämndens beslut

Godkännande av slutrapporten inklusive handlingsplanen tillstyrks.

Beslutet skickas till  
Kommunstyrelsen

Akten

Justerandes signum 	Anslagsdatum 2015-06-16 	Utdragsbestyrkande 
--	---	---

