

ENFOLD

|| THE FLEXIBLE WALL SYSTEM FOR HOMELESS SHELTERS ||

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ENFOLD

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■■ ABSTRACT ■■

Safety, privacy and comfort are elements that need to be improved on Swedish shelters. Since several homeless individuals often share bedrooms, it is not uncommon for them to be exposed to violence, harassment and theft or a generally disturbing environment during their stay. These are all contributing factors to an increased difficulty in getting out of homelessness.

Enfold is a flexible wall system that creates a small room around the bed. It gives the user the opportunity to decide over his/her own personal space, close and lock the space behind in need to be alone and store personal belongings inside. With inspiration taken from the Housing First concept, which has proven to be an effective method in combating homelessness, perhaps Enfold can provide a similar result.

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■ ■ 1. INTRODUCTION ■ ■



1.0 AREA OF INTEREST

After watching the documentary *36 Days on the Street* on SVT (Swedish television), I chose an area of interest for my master's thesis.¹ The documentary is about the photographer *Christoffer Hjalmarsson* who decides to try to live as a homeless person for 36 days. During a cold winter month, he goes out from his apartment in Stockholm, without money, no plans on where to sleep during the coming nights and determined to keep off his usual network. During the time on the streets he documents his encounters with a film camera.

For me it was very interesting to hear the stories and see the lives of the people he met. What caught my interest most was the homeless man Martin's,

attitude towards sleeping in homeless shelters. When the discussion of sleeping places is brought up, Martin expresses himself as follows: **“You can get that on a shelter, with a bunch of people you do not want to share bedroom with. With those who are addicts of any kind...and those who do not let other people's stuff be. So... yes, what do you do?”**²

In a homeless shelter you get “a roof over your head” and might get a warm bed to sleep in, but is it safe enough? After asking myself this I decided to find out how the situations on the shelters are and whether Martin's attitude is shared amongst other homeless people.

1.1 INITIAL RESEARCH

To be able to move forward in the project, several shelters and other organizations that help homeless people were contacted. I was hoping to get permission to visit a shelter or arrange an interview with someone involved in the work or with someone who is homeless. The following organizations were contacted.



Faktum, Maria Dahmén (Local editor), Gothenburg

Faktum is the largest street newspaper in Sweden. Homeless people and other people in social exclusion sell it on the streets of many cities, including Gothenburg, Malmö, Lund, Helsingborg, Kristianstad, Jönköping, Växjö and Karlstad. The sellers buy the magazine for SEK 40, sell it for 80 and keep the difference.³



Vinternatt, Europe gate in Malmö

Vinternatt is a winter shelter for homeless EU citizens. The hostel is run through collaboration between the City of Malmö and the Malmö Pentecostal Assembly.⁴



Skåne Stadsmission, Liv Palm (Head of Unit)

Skåne Stadsmission is an organization with social activities that works with people living in exposed life situations, in parallel with business sales in, for example, secondhand stores. It is a non-profit foundation and is funded through donations, grants, contracts and sales proceeds.⁵



Crossroads, Maria Kratz Larsen (Social worker), Malmö

Crossroads is run by Skåne Stadsmission and is a council and support center aimed at EU citizens living in poverty and homelessness in the City of Malmö.⁶



Piletorp and Vallhem, Lollo Dyson (Business Manager), Lund/Malmö

Piletorp and Vallhem are daily homes for homeless people, run by the private healthcare company Förenade Care AB, commissioned by Lund Municipality and the City of Malmö.⁷

It turned out to be more difficult than expected to get permission to visit a shelter due to the privacy regulations. Pending further information from one of the contacted organizations, the project had to proceed. I decided to stay open to the possible need of changing direction and focus on some other area within homelessness.



From the documentary⁸, I wrote down other statements that caught my attention.

Episode 1, Bamse:

“I need feet care”

“How is it that?”

“You walk in the same shoes and do not wash your feet. They crack. It just gets worse and worse. ”

Episode 1, Thomas:

“Where did you have an apartment?”

“In Bromma”

“When was it?”

“Last year.”

“When did you get rid of it?”

“I had it for seven months. My problem was that I invited all the homeless people I know after all these years. Why should they sleep in a shelter when they can sleep at my place? The neighbours complained about the noise in the stairs. Then I lost the apartment. Now, I’m back here again. ”

Episode 4, Thomas:

“In every damn room there are four people. One of them farts and the other one smells bad. You have to put up with that. You feel like shit. You just want to sleep, get warm and go out from there. Some addicts get misfires. They smashed half the ward last night. It’s not their fault. The drugs make them crazy. What to do? ”

1.2 INITIAL BRIEF

Without having decided on a specific area within homelessness to work with, my overall goal with the project (and thus my first brief) was to:

■ Find out how I as a designer can contribute, to improve the situation for either homeless people or people involved in the relief work for homeless people. ■

In order to find this out, some (preferably all) of the following things needed to be obtained in the upcoming research process:

- A clear insight into what it means to be homeless.
- An understanding in what the relief work for homeless people looks like.
- A clear insight into what the situation at Swedish shelters looks like, either through a visit or through interviews or both.



|| 2 . RESEARCH ||



2.0 CROSSROADS VISIT

In the beginning of the research process, the council and support centre *Crossroads* was contacted. The centre is aimed at EU citizens living in poverty and homelessness in the City of Malmö. A visit and an interview were arranged with social worker *Maria Kratz Larsen*.

Prior to the visit, a brief Internet research on Crossroads was conducted to prepare questions for the interview.

What are you doing at Crossroads?

Who comes to visit you?

What is their life situation?

How did they end up there?

What kind of support do they need?

How does the *Europe Gate (Europaporten)* work? (Crossroads cooperates with the Europe Gate to distribute sleeping accommodation, during cold nights, to the most vulnerable EU citizens in the premises of the Europe Gate.⁹)

Who gets accommodation there?

How is this determined?

Do they feel comfortable there?



MEETING WITH MARIA KRATZ LARSEN

During the visit, the questions were not asked to Maria like in a regular interview. Instead she talked and informed me spontaneously. Follow-up questions were sometimes asked and sometimes the prepared questions were used.

Maria says that she has worked with a similar job in Greece, where help was given to vulnerable and homeless Romanian people. She enjoys working as a social field worker because she can thus meet and help many people.

To Crossroads, homeless people of different European nationalities comes to visit. For homeless Swedes another support centre in Malmö is available. It is divided in this way to avoid conflicts and tensions between the visitors. Conflicts are usually about not speaking the same language, having different conditions in society and ended up in homelessness for different reasons. There are many Romanian people who come to Crossroads and who are homeless due to poverty and exclusion in their home countries since several generations back. They come to Sweden in the hope of raising money that they can send home to their families. In Sweden, the social services take care of homeless children, which is why they usually leave their children in the home country together with the grandparents. It is common for the orphaned children not to attend school and consequently without education it is difficult for these families to get out of poverty and exclusion.

Crossroads offers:

- Breakfast every day of the week.
- Showers and access to soap and shampoo. There is a list on which visitors sign up and are allowed 15 minutes to shower.

- Second hand clothing from Crossroads own clothing storage.
- Machine washing of clothes. The staff washes according to a list, where visitors have signed up to have their clothes clean.
- Advice and assistance in applying for a job, writing a resume, buying home tickets, arrange cash (most of them have no bank account and card) and seeking out a lawyer. Many people also get help with purchasing cars, as it is common to also use them as a sleeping place. Since they themselves often do not stand as owners of a car, parking fines can result in the police seizing it and all belongings in it, with no possibility to get it back afterwards.
- Sleeping accommodation in the Europe Gate. The Europe Gate has a total of 40 beds (20 for women and 20 for men). These are available during the coldest months: January, February and March. The staff at Crossroads writes the list and allocate beds to the people who are prioritized because they are older or/and have health issues. There is not enough sleeping space for everyone. Maria says that there is a constant dispute between the City of Malmö and *Skåne Stadsmission*, since the City of Malmö wants to reduce the number of sleeping places for homeless people.

Alternatives to Crossroads:

- One heated cabin in Malmö that can seat 60-70 people. There are no sleeping places here, but there are reclining chairs that allow resting.
- “Café David” has 20 seats.
- “Akutnätter” (Emergency nights) is offering sleeping space for Swedish homeless people.

INSIDE CROSSROADS



Living room:

Here the visitors eat breakfast and socialize.



Clothing storage:

On Fridays the storage is filled with new donated clothes and then many visitors want to be there to get asset to it. The comfy pants are the most popular.



Medical room:

Here, visitors can get help with minor illnesses and get painkillers. If they have more serious health issues, the doctors at Crossroads can remit to *Flyktinghälsan* (The Refugee Health Care) or the Emergency room.



Laundry room:

Four washing machines are used for the clothes that the visitors hand in for washing. Many of them throw away their clothes to avoid carrying them. Crossroads have no possibility to wash these and then donate them again.



2.1 QUOTES FROM “GIVE ME SHELTER”

*Give Me Shelter*¹⁰ is a book that documents the work of the *MADWORKSHOP Homeless Studio* at the *USC School of Architecture* in Los Angeles and their solutions for tackling the city’s homeless crisis through design, compassion and humanity. It also provides an in-depth look at how design can bridge the gap in services to get people of the streets and into housing sooner.

Since the book features content from Los Angeles’s leaders in the field many interesting and useful insights about homelessness was received from reading the book. Some selected quotations and statements from these leaders are presented here.



“Many of us, more than we’d like to admit, are just a pay check or two away from being homeless ourselves. Shelter should be a human right, not a luxury reserved for those who can afford it.”

**Sofia Borges, Director of MADWORKSHOP
& Lecturer at USC
School of Architecture**

“Through creative problem solving we can sponsor ideas that can make small but meaningful differences.”

**Mary K. Martin, MADWORKSHOP
CO-Founder**

“As designers, we possess skills that can bring a level of humaneness to the situation. We could be inventive, creating minimal temporary environments that have an element of safety, security and dignity.”

**David C. Martin, MADWORKSHOP
CO-Founder**

“No matter how or why one becomes homeless, once out on the street these people are subject to the harsh circumstantial conditions that our society imposes on them. Through numerous laws addressing vagrancy and loitering, the very existence of a homeless person can become an illegal act...I work with the ones who have lived on the streets for so long that a house and job are now foreign concepts, unrelated to the daily needs of their existence.”

Gregory Kloehn, Oakland-based Tiny Homes Builder

“Some people cannot handle living in a house. I come over a lot during the first month end tell them to wash the dishes, pick up their clothes, do the laundry. I teach them how to shop at the grocery store. After six weeks or so, they get used to this way of life. They start taking pride in their space, making their beds.”

“Just building little houses for people is not enough. They can't handle how to live in it without supervision, guidance.”

Betty Chinn, Award-Winner of the Presidential Citizen's Medal for her work serving the homeless population of Humboldt County in Northern California

“We found that people who have experienced the trauma of extreme poverty and homelessness greatly benefit from thoughtful design that facilitates healing and connection.”

Mike Alvidrez, CEO for Skid Row Housing Trust

“This idea that social housing or affordable housing should somehow look like low-cost housing is not only a diminishment to the people who live there, but it's like shooting yourself in the foot as a city.”

Michael Maltzan, Award Winning Architect

“Permanent supportive housing is in short supply and new projects can take up to five years to complete... Our intent with Homes for Hope was to quickly fill the transitional gap between the street and that permanent home. Effectively reducing the emergency stabilization time frame from years to weeks. The concept of Homes for Hope is safe, structural, modular, efficient and inexpensive.”

R. Scott Mitchell, Assistant Professor of Architectural Practice, USC Principal, Gigante AG

2.2 MAPPING OF HOMELESSNESS IN SWEDEN

In the spring of 2017, *The Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare* was commissioned by the government to conduct a national survey of the nature and extent of homelessness in Sweden¹¹. This to assist in their strategic work of reducing homelessness. The results are based on data from just over 33 250 homeless people who were reported during the survey week (week 14, 2017).

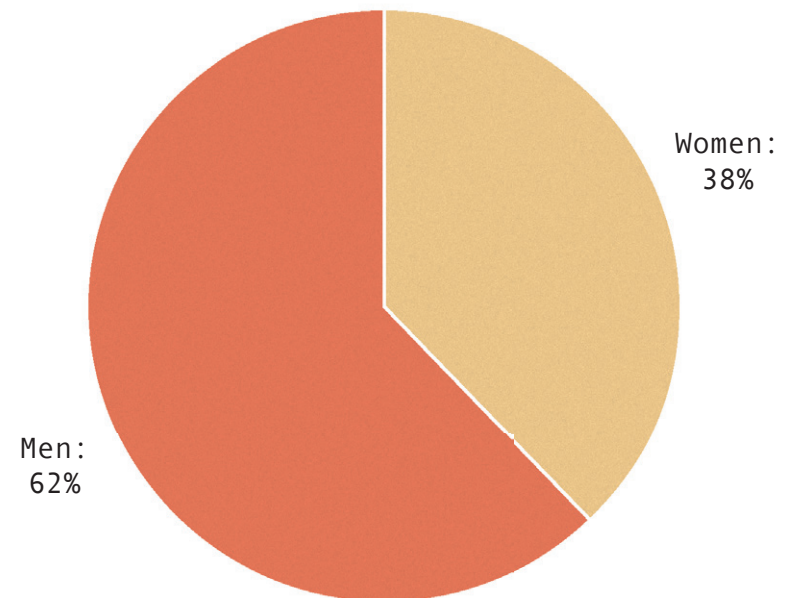
In the project's continued work, the mapping became important in order to be able to demarcate the target group and the context of which the design should be adapted for. Below, the considered most useful information from the survey is presented.

Who is included in the national survey?

- People from the age of 18, who are in one of the four homelessness situations (these will be presented later) and who have either Swedish citizenship or temporary or permanent residence permit in Sweden.
- People under the age of 18 if they live without their parents or family of origin and otherwise meet the above criteria.

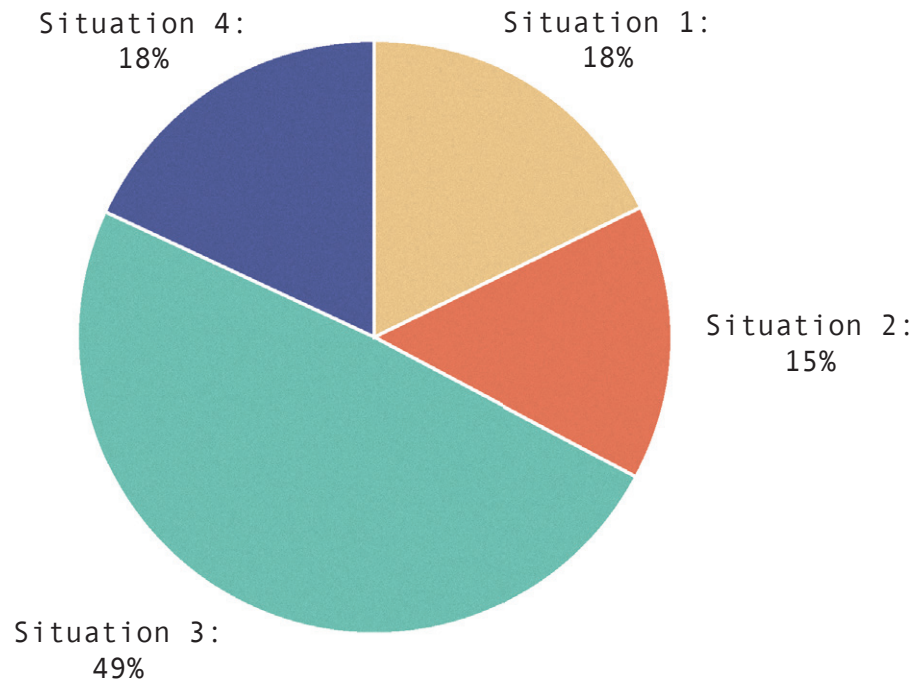
PROPORTION OF HOMELESS MEN TO WOMEN

Men are the majority of the people who are homeless in Sweden. The percentage of homeless men and women was 62% and 38% respectively during the survey week.



HOMELESSNESS SITUATIONS 1-4

The definition of homelessness is broad and includes four different situations that people can be in for shorter or longer periods of time. Here, the different situations and the proportion of people in each category are described.



Situation 1: Acute Homelessness

Includes people that are referred to emergency housing, homeless shelters, on-call accommodations or protected residences. It also includes people who sleep in public premises, outdoors or in stairwells, tents, cars or similar.

Situation 2: Institutional Residency and Support Housing

The person is either ingested or enrolled at a correctional institution, a home for care and housing (HVB), a family home or a SiS institution, or lives on a support residence run by Social Services/Health and Medical Care. The person must move from there within three months, but does not have any own accommodation arranged afterwards. This category includes people who would have been discharged or relocated, but who remain because they do not have their own housing arranged.

Situation 3: Long-Term Housing Solutions

The person lives in housing arranged by the social services, such as trial apartment, training apartment, social contract, municipal contract or similar since he/she cannot get access to the ordinary housing market. These housing solutions come with some form of rental agreement (or contract) where the accommodation is associated with supervision, special conditions or rules.

Situation 4: Self Arranged Short-Term Accommodation

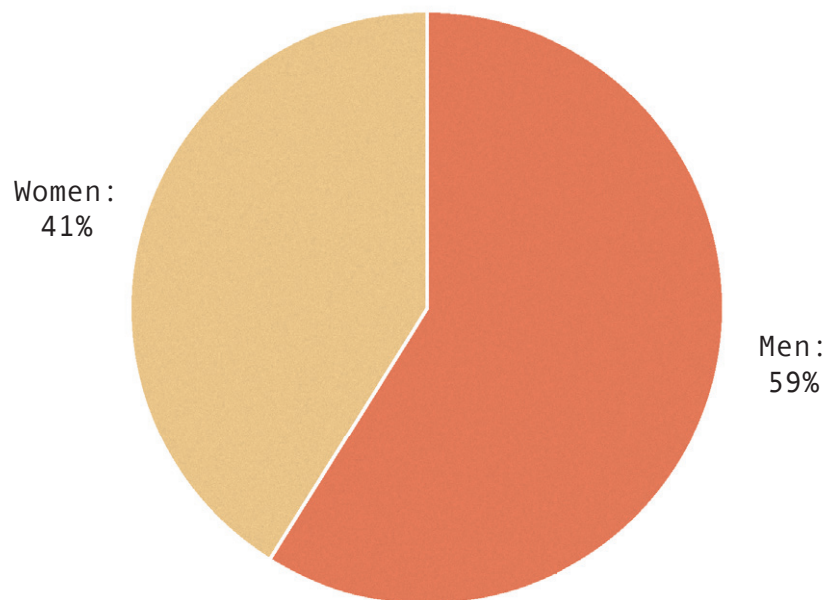
The person lives temporarily and with no contract with friends, acquaintances, family or relatives or has a temporary (maximum 3 month) inherent or secondary contract with a private person.

2.3 ACUTE HOMELESSNESS

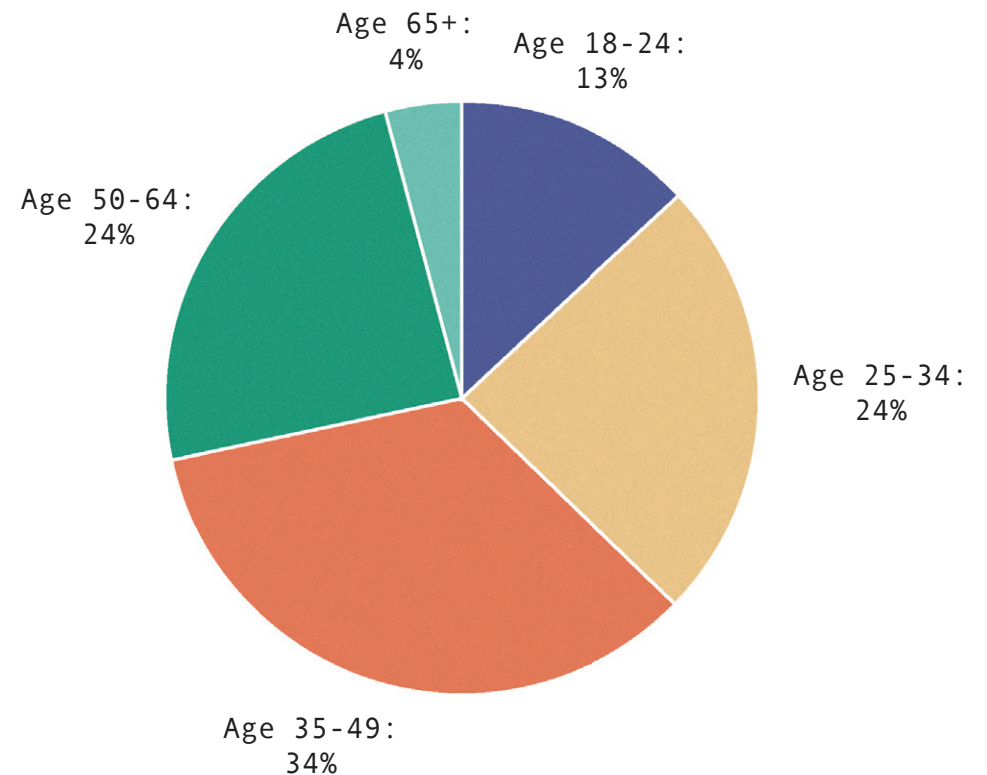
The realization that homelessness encompasses many different situations and sometimes even housing solutions meant that the continued research could be focused on only one of the situations; homelessness situation 1 (acute homelessness)¹². This was because the shelters, which were the first area of interest, belong to this definition.

18 per cent of all homeless people in Sweden are in acute homelessness, which corresponds to just over 5 900 people.

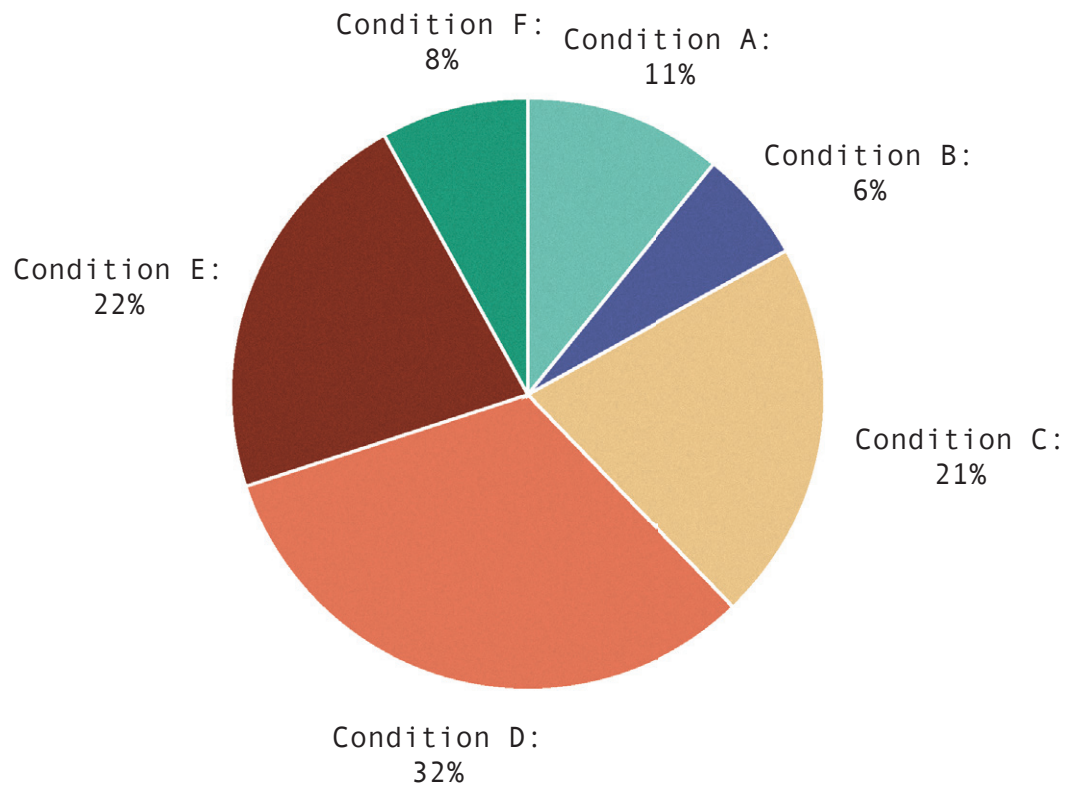
PROPORTION OF ACUTE HOMELESS MEN TO WOMEN

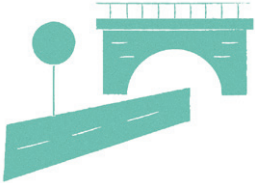







AGE DISTRIBUTION (FROM AGE 18)



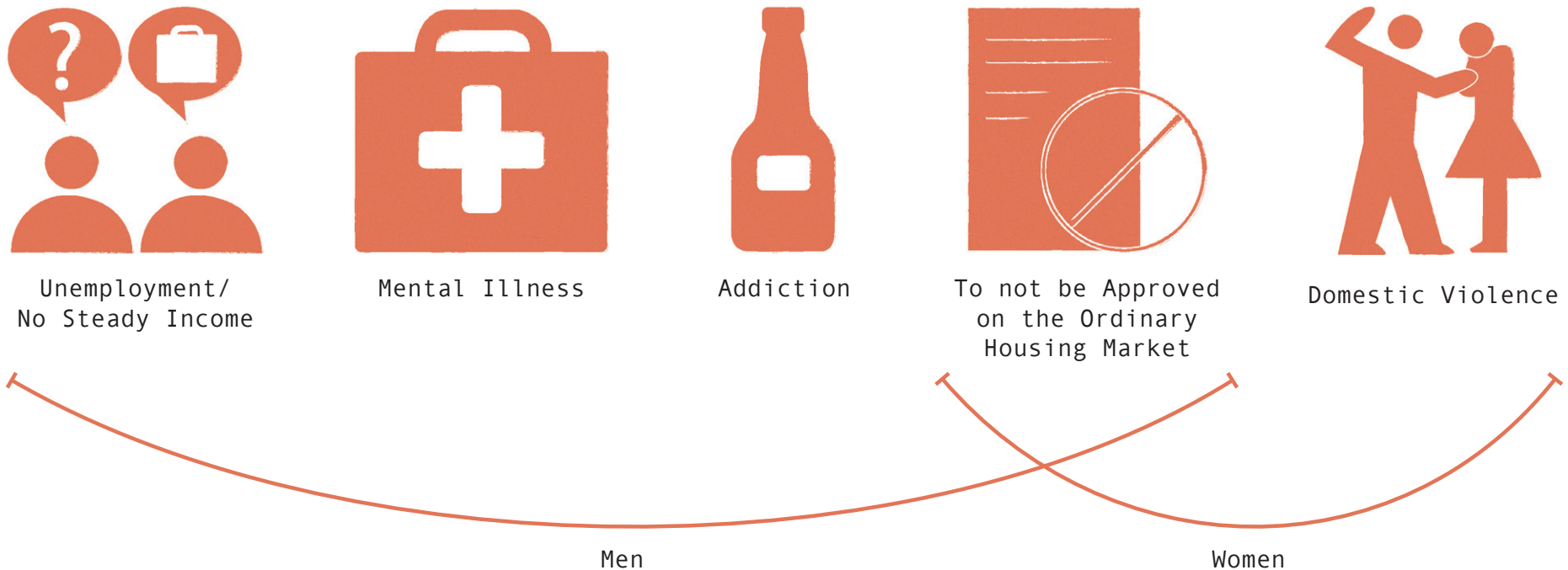
LIVING CONDITION



	Condition A: Public spaces/outdoors
	Condition B: Tent, car, caravan, camping cabin
	Condition C: Shelter, emergency accommodation
	Condition D: Hotel, hostel
	Condition E: Temporary accommodation (on-call accommodation, short-term accommodation)
	Condition F: Protected accommodation

THE MOST COMMON FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO ACUTE HOMELESSNESS

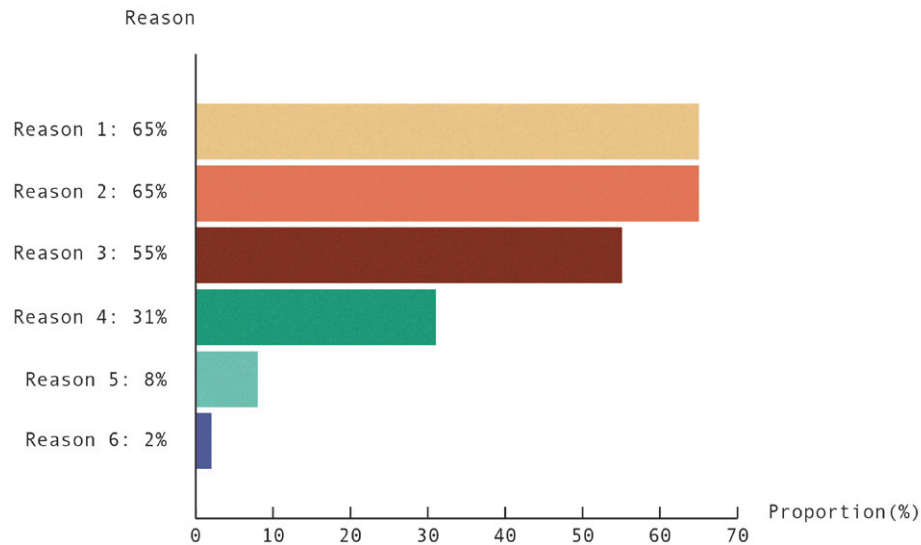
For many people in acute homelessness, several underlying reasons have contributed to the situation. The most common factors for men and women are shown below. To not be approved on the ordinary housing market, was a common factor amongst both men and women.



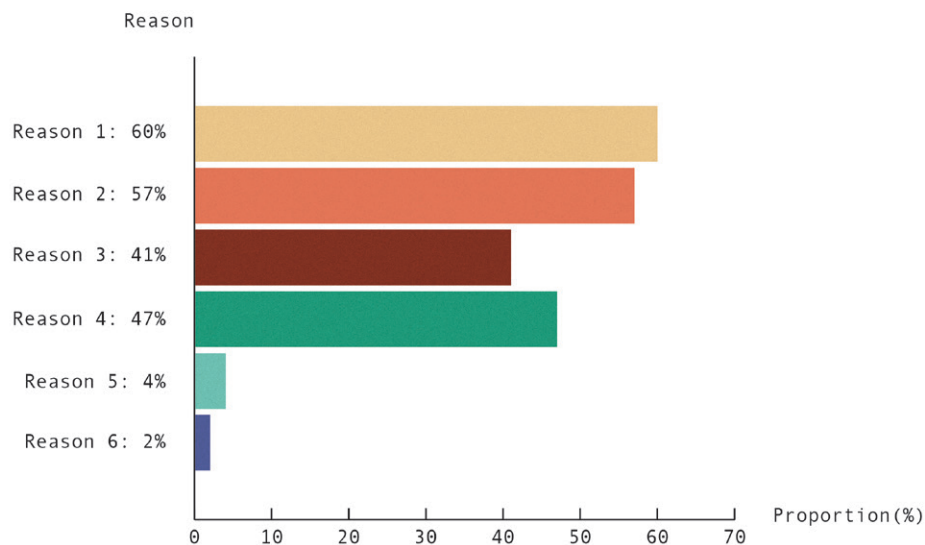
REASONS WHY WOMEN AND MEN WERE NOT ACCEPTED ON THE ORDINARY HOUSING MARKET

For almost one quarter of the people in acute homelessness, who have not been approved in the ordinary housing market, the underlying reasons are described in the survey. Several reasons could be stated.

Women:



Men:

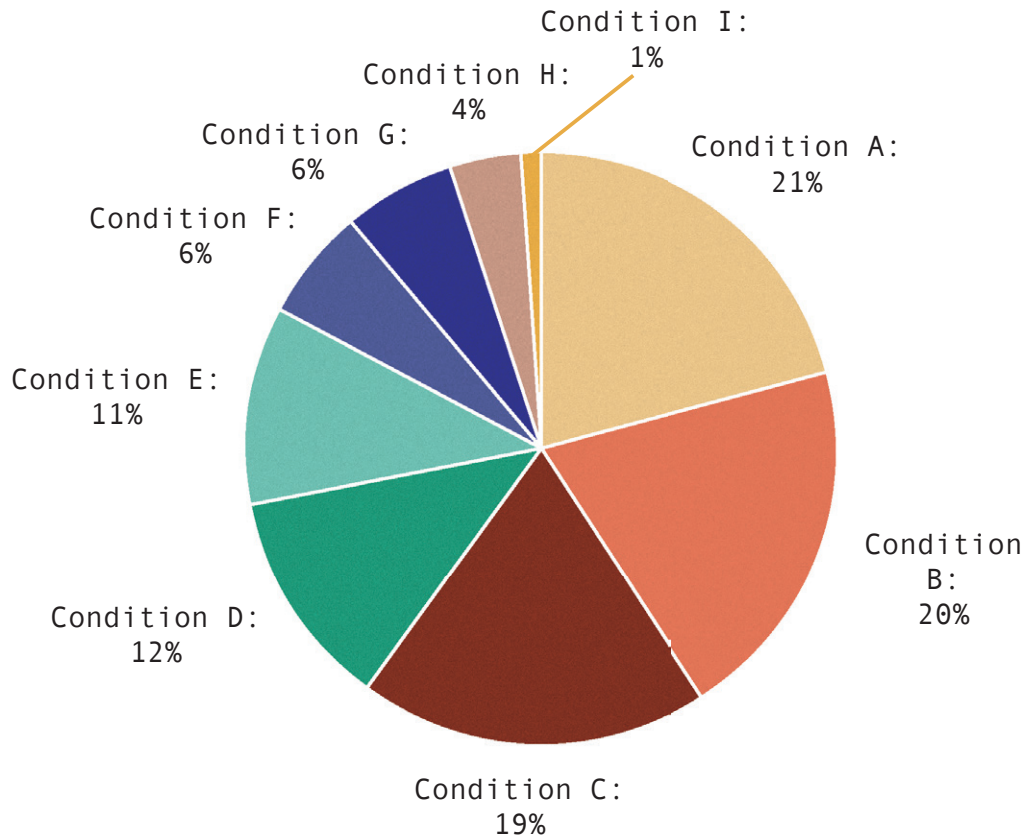


An infographic within a red border that explains the six reasons for not being accepted on the ordinary housing market. Each reason is accompanied by a stylized icon: Reason 1 (two people icons), Reason 2 (stack of coins), Reason 3 (hands holding coins), Reason 4 (bomb with coin), Reason 5 (three people icons), and Reason 6 (no icon).

- Reason 1:** Missing housing references
- Reason 2:** Low income (unacceptable form of income)
- Reason 3:** The landlord does not accept financial support or other allowances as permanent income.
- Reason 4:** Rental debt/payment note
- Reason 5:** Too many people in the household
- Reason 6:** Other causes

PREVIOUS LIVING CONDITION

The circle graph shows that many acute homeless people have been in other homelessness situations before. One fifth had been in acute homelessness even before the current situation. Almost as many have had a first-hand contract or owned their own home before they ended up in the acute homelessness.



Condition A:
Homelessness
situation 1
(Outdoors, tents,
shelters, emergency
housing, etc.).



Condition B:
Own ordinary
accommodation
(first-hand contract
or owned their own
home).



Condition C:
Homelessness
situation 4 (lived
at family/friends,
had a temporary
contract/was
inherent maximum
3 months).



Condition D:
Secondary resident
(long-term contract
at least 3 months).



Condition E:
Homelessness
situation 2 (institution,
health care facility, HVB,
correctional care, etc.).



Condition F:
Lived with the
parents.



Condition G:
Homelessness
situation 3 (training/
trial apartment,
social contract,
transit home).

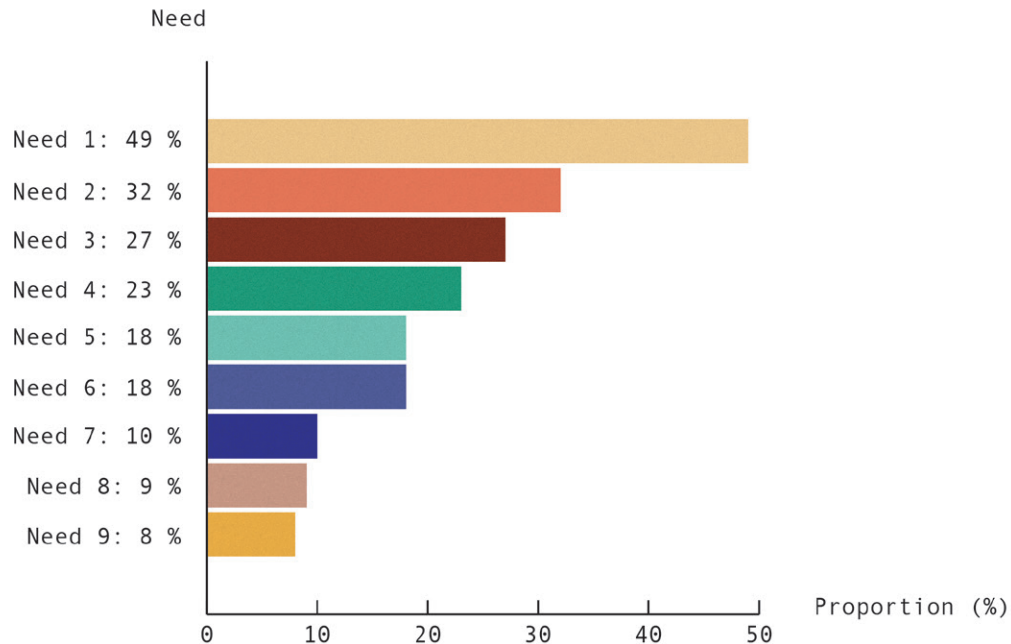


Condition H:
Migration Board's
accommodation,
refugee centre,
asylum residence,
etc.

Condition I:
Other

NEEDS FOR SUPPORT, EFFORTS, TREATMENTS AND CARE

The bar graph shows the needs, which entail support, efforts, treatment or care for people in acute homelessness. They often have several of these needs at the same time.



Need 1: Financial problems (need for financial support or debt restructuring)

Need 2: Addiction

Need 3: Mental illness (need for psychiatric care/treatment)

Need 4: Unemployment

Need 5: Physical/somatic disorders (need for medical care/treatment)

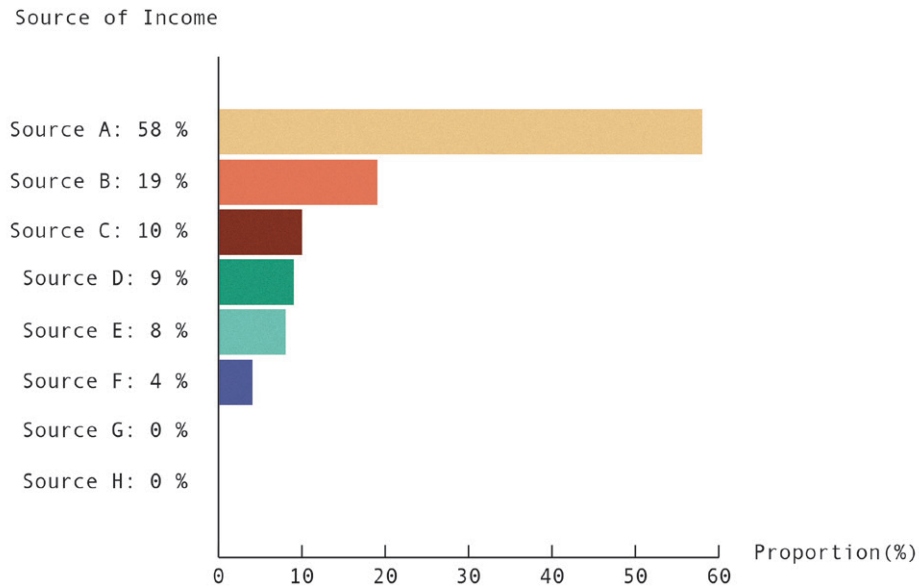
Need 6: No need

Need 7: Domestic violence

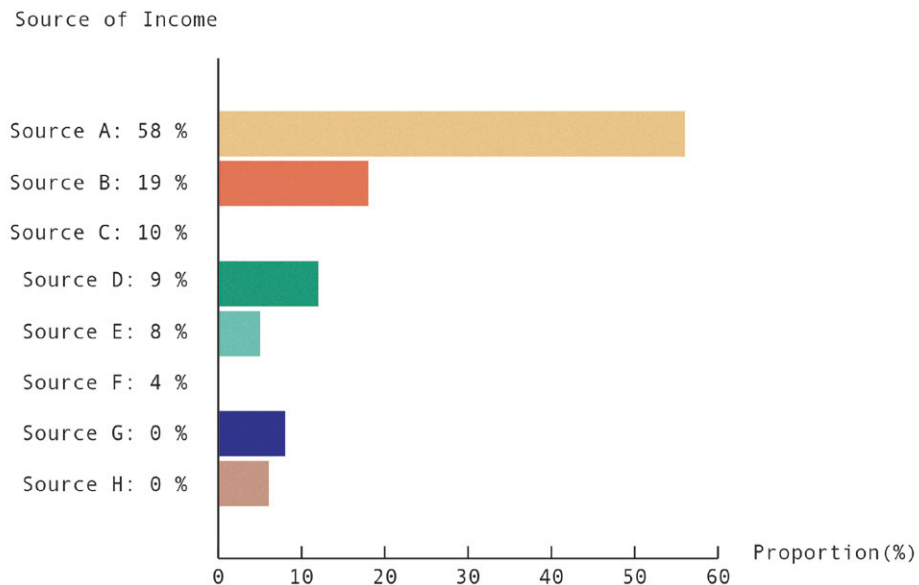
Need 8: Family problems (in relation to children, partners or parents)

Need 9: Problems with mouth and teeth (need for dental care)

Women:











Men:



MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME

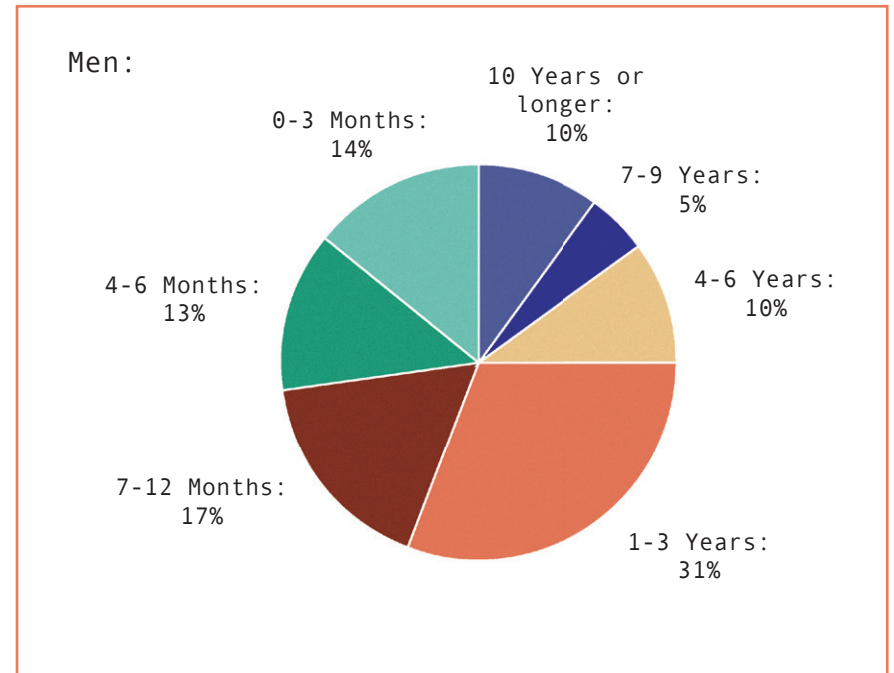
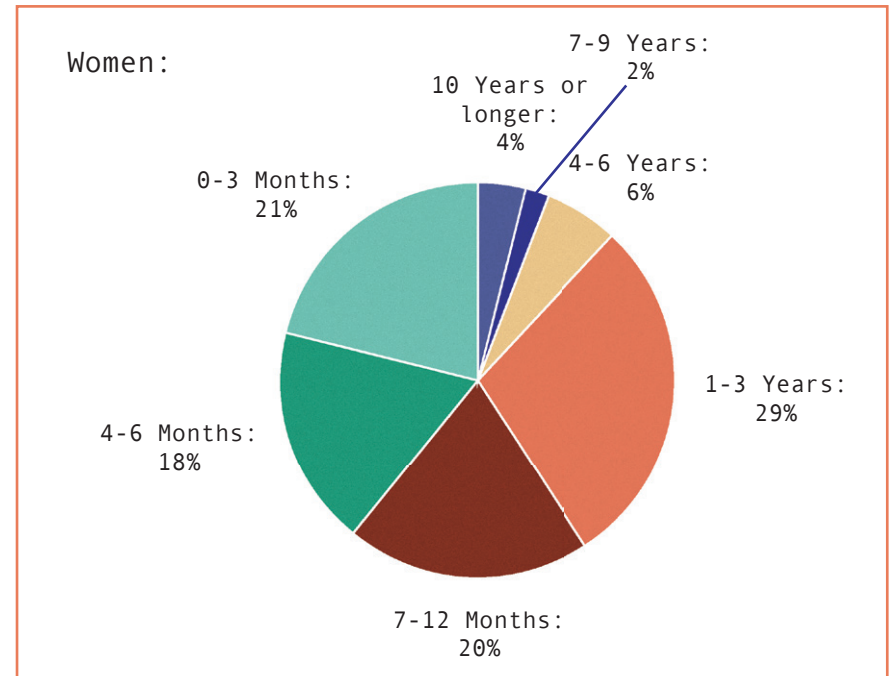
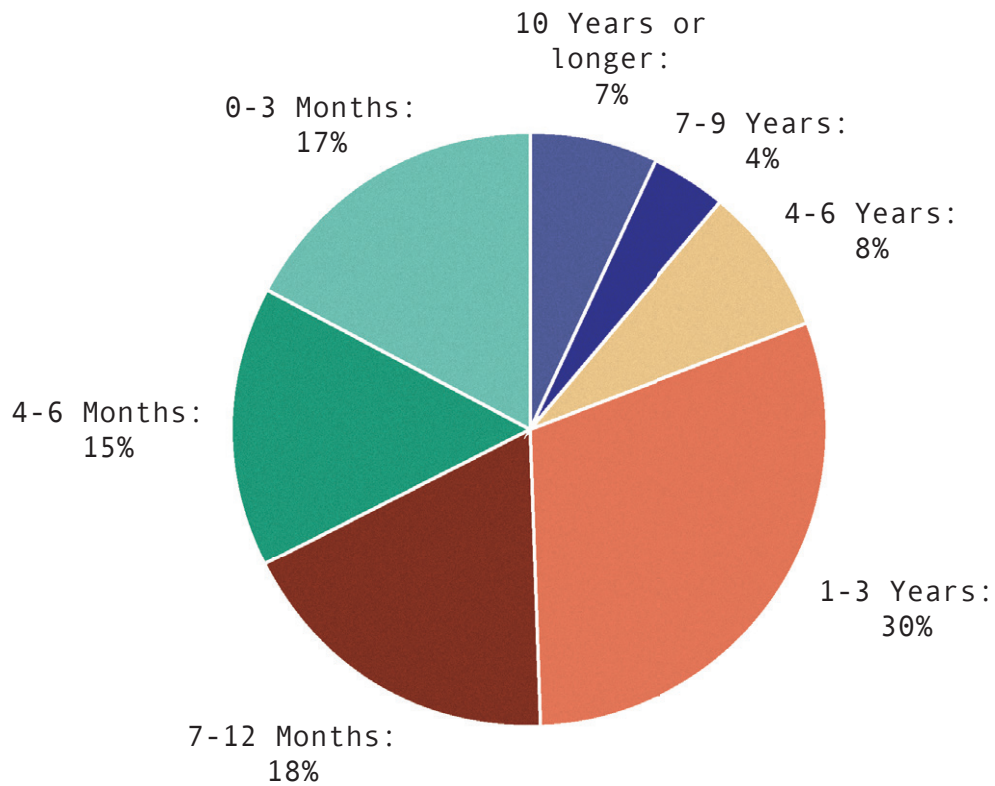
The bar graphs show the most common sources of income among women and men in acute homelessness (two sources could be given).

-  Source A: Maintenance support (financial support)
-  Source B: Unemployment insurance (“a-kassa”, “alfakassa”, activity grant)
-  Source C: Sickness benefit, parental benefit
-  Source D: Sickness compensation, activity compensation (under age 65)
-  Source E: Salary from regular or temporary work
-  Source F: Study funding
-  Source G: No source of income
-  Source H: Pension, elderly care support (65 years or older)

LENGTH OF TIME PEOPLE IN ACUTE HOMELESSNESS HAVE BEEN HOMELESS

The circle graph shows how long people in acute homelessness have been homeless (in any of the four homelessness situations described on page 19).

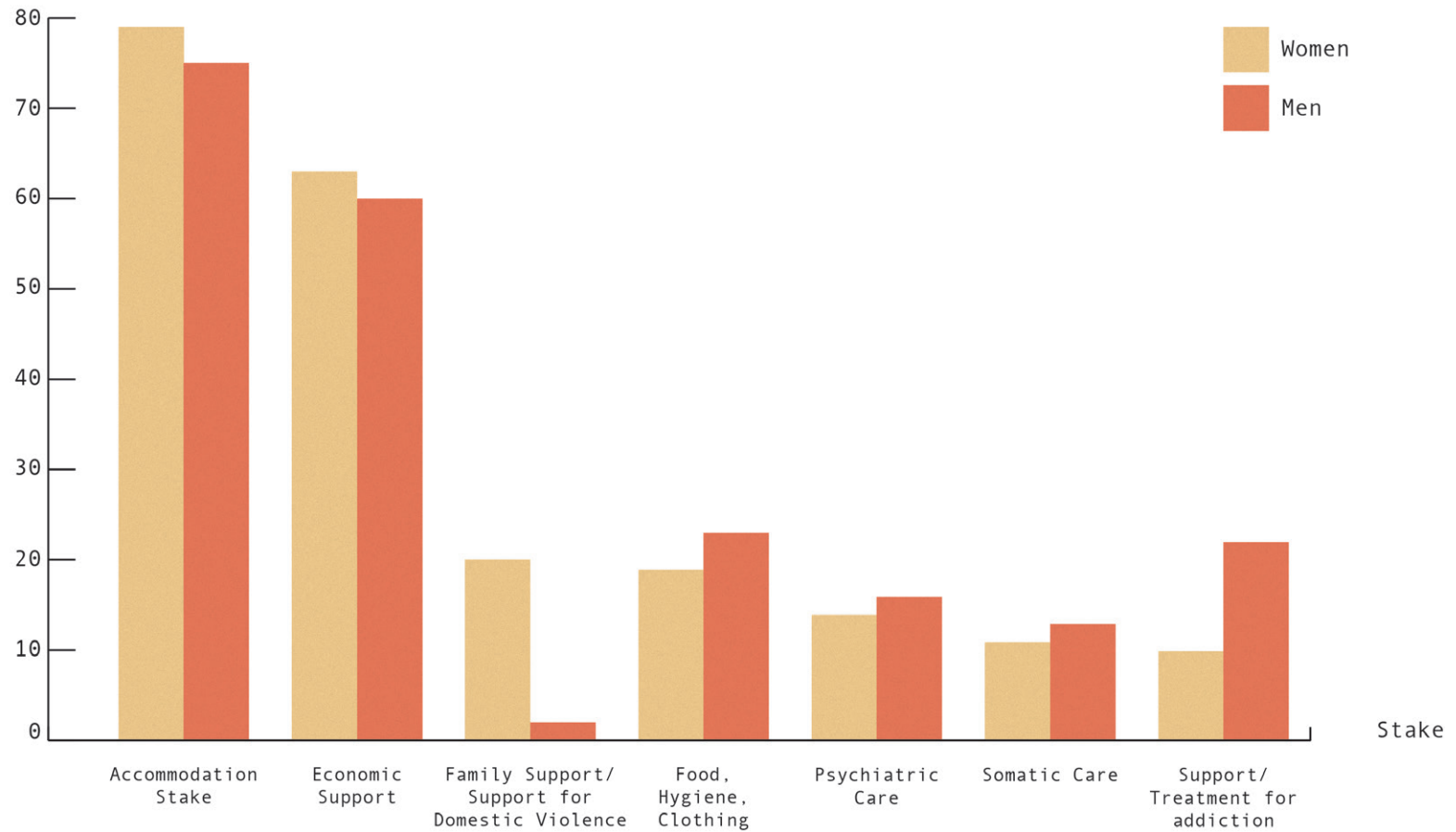
Total (women and men):



EFFORTS DURING 2016

The bar graph shows the relief efforts women and men in acute homelessness received the year before the survey week and broadly reflect their declared needs in 2017.

Proportion(%)





2.4 PILETORP VISIT

At the end of February a meeting with *Lollo Dyson*, manager of the homeless shelter *Piletorp* in Lund, was arranged. The shelter aims towards men and women over the age of 18, with psychosocial problems, drug addiction and/or mental illness. The accommodation is of low threshold character, which means that they receive people with a high frequency of addiction and that it is allowed to use drugs inside.

Because of the confidentiality policy at Piletorp, I could only visit the staff room where the interview was held and was not able to see how it looked inside the facility. After the interview I met with the homeless man Alfred, who lives at the shelter, for a quick unrecorded conversation.



INTERVIEW WITH LOLLO DYSON

Lollo Dyson is also manager over three other shelters in Malmö; *Vallhem*, *Rönbacken* and *Lillhem*. *Vallhem* is for men and *Rönbacken* is for women and these shelters are of low threshold, just like *Piletorp*. *Lillhem*, on the other hand, is a drug-free accommodation.

For what reasons have the men and women, who live here, ended up in homelessness?

There are many different reasons why they have become homeless. Firstly, there is a structural homelessness today, which depends on the difficulties to enter the housing market, if you do not have the financial conditions to do so. This proportion of homeless people has increased.

Other people become homeless because they have had a tough childhood. They may have started early with an addiction or have had parents who were mentally ill and were not able to raise and care for them, so they have fend for themselves through life.

There are also those homeless who have started late with an addiction. This may be because they have suffered from an accident or divorce and have difficulties to move on in life.

Yes, it is much easier than you think to end up in that vulnerable situation.

Can problems arise here on the shelter because of the low threshold?

It is not problem-free, but this depends on mental illness. Then problems can arise when they are in their disease state. Many feel unhappy, self-medicate and therefore have an addiction.

How do you decide who gets to sleep here?

Those who live here have assistance from the municipality of Lund. They are authorized in the social services, where they have a social secretary/administrator

and certain set goals, to ensure that they get their accommodation here. A social assistance period can be a defined number of weeks, months or years.

But we also have “one-nighters” as it is called. These are people who come urgently and want to sleep here for one night. But this can only be done once every six months.

So it does not really work as a shelter then?

No, in the past it was called a shelter, but nowadays it is called a overnight accommodation.

We have another business in the same property as *Vallhem*, called *Nattvilan*. We started it on the first of January this year and there we have 14 beds that are only available for “one-nighters”.

What do the bedrooms look like here? Can several people share a bedroom?

Here there are two beds in each room. In Malmö, on *Vallhem*, there are single rooms and where the residents have a key to their room so they can lock themselves in. On *Nattvilan* there are both single rooms and shared bedrooms and also rooms for couples.

Can they leave their stuff in the room?

Yes, those who are booked for more than one day can leave their stuff in the rooms. Those who are booked for only one night have to bring their stuff with them, as they do not know if they will return the next night. But otherwise, they can keep their things in the room. It is their room as long as they live here and as long as they are booked.

Earlier, before I started working here at *Piletorp*, I know that the residents had to change room every night and that felt unworthy. Now we have changed a lot to make it safer and better for those who live here.

They live two in each room. How do you pair them, so they get on with each other?

Sometimes it is a bit difficult. There are also people who live here who have a job. That target group is called “work and livelihood”. We, the staff, choose not to pair these people with people who have an active addiction. If we have

to do it anyway, it can be difficult for the one who has a job to get a good sleep and wake up in time for work.

Can they trust each other? Can they have their stuff in peace?

It is a bit harder with that part, but every one has its own locker downstairs. We always urge them to lock their stuff in and to not leave belongings that are important in the room. Otherwise you do not know if it still will be there. Since they share rooms, it is also difficult to give them their own keys. Either way they still exceed the personal space of each other.

In Malmö it is completely different as they have responsibility over their own room and also the responsibility to lock their own door.

Why do you think some homeless people do not ask for help?

There are many reasons for that, of course. I think many of them try as far as possible to get out of the situation. If you are younger and have parents, you might try to live with them or with friends. The last option is probably to seek help from someone else.

Then there is also a small group of people who do not want to live anywhere. They want to live on the streets. It is very difficult for me to understand; especially when I think about the cold winter.

How do they manage that?

They sleep under bridges and stairs and find other places.

If they have lived that way long enough, they have become accustomed to a life without obligations. In addition, if they are in an addiction and have been for several years, the only thing that matters is the drug and how to get access to it. This is obviously a tedious job in itself, but it is the primary and perhaps the only thing they have to think about.

When they get out from the addiction, all obligations come back and this is very difficult to deal with for many of them. They have to go to bed in time at night, get up in the mornings and pay bills. That is too much to handle and therefore many people fall back into the old situation.

Often, when you decide to live a drug-free life, you want to change so much in a very short period of time and this almost always strikes back negatively. I think it is important to realize that each thing takes its time; await and grow into each new chapter.

Can they get support with drug detoxification and all that comes with it once they have left the overnight accommodation?

Not the fully support they need. If they end up in a support residency, "home first" or something similar, they probably get support to some extent from an outreaching team. But the complete help that would be needed, for a long time, does not exist.

How many can handle a support residency? Are many people coming back here?

Most often they are. Some move to another municipality, stay there for a while and then come back here again. I see that quite often: "old-new" people who live here.

Do you think there is something that can be improved with the business?

Yes, improvements are always needed, of course. In recent years we have made a lot of improvements and changes in the business agreement. We have made it easier and more comfortable for the residents. For example, what I mentioned before, that they should not have to change room every night and also that they are allowed to stay indoors during the day. I see no reason why they should not. The staff is here, anyhow.

Why was it like that in the beginning?

What I have heard is that the residents then would be prevented from leaving syringes and needles in the rooms and prevented from enjoying their stay here too much. Then the City Mission and not the Social Services administrated the overnight accommodation. They were used to work that way and I am used to work in another way. We have introduced new things that are more humane. Why should we punish people for no reason?

Are the residents satisfied here?

We do surveys a couple of times per year and it shows that more than 83% of the residents are satisfied. That is a good result from the target group.

Are there comments on why the remaining percentage is not satisfied?

Yes, but I think this percentage depends a lot on how the feeling of the day is when the residents fill out the survey. They may have received a no from someone regarding housing or work or are just feeling generally bad that day. And after all, this is not their real home. Everyone wants their own home and provide for themselves.



MEETING WITH ALFRED, HOMELESS

Alfred is actually called something else, but for the sake of integrity, the name has been changed.

Alfred is 76 years old, homeless and lives at Piletorp.

He tells me that he comes from *Kristianstad*, where he used to live with his wife. After she passed away in 2002, he moved to an apartment in Lund and lived there for about 15 years before he became homeless. He lost the apartment a year ago due to alcohol addiction. The booze was a way of stunning his grief. His wife and he had been a couple since they were 16.

Now Alfred lives at Piletorp. He will soon get access to a senior apartment, which he looks forward to. There, the staff will help him with his needs and meals will be served every day to the residents.

He likes the staff at Piletorp, but not other residents. He tries to avoid spending time with them and mostly sits by his own in the shared areas and in front of the television. The others know that they should not trouble him.

When I ask him why, he tells me that he is not there for the same reason as the others. They live there because of drug addiction. Alfred himself has never used drugs, except alcohol.

“I may not appreciate their way to be, but I can still understand why they behave like they do. It depends on the drugs.” He says.

I ask him: **“But you live two people in each bedroom? Do you like the person you are sharing room with?”**

He replies: “I live with a man who is a little bit older, just like me. But he is weird. I do not want to socialize with him. That is why I go to bed in the evenings long before him to avoid it.”

“How do you think security works here? Do you have your stuff in peace?”

“Yes, there is no security problem. I feel safe, but others may not. I think many people respect me because I am older.”

“Do you have family and friends or anyone outside the accommodation that you can spend time with?”

“Yes, I have a big family; 4 children and 8 grandchildren and great-grandchildren.”

He continues and says that the children have supported him as much as they could have and especially now when he has a heart problem. When he lived by himself in the apartment in Lund, it was difficult for them to keep track of his drinking.

“They are not supposed to guard me either. They have their own families and children.”

Alfred also says that his children are calling him every week and quite often they come and pick him up at Piletorp to spend some time with him.



2.5 RESEARCH SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

Once the research had been completed, the questions (those used at the beginning of the project) could be answered:

- What does it mean to be homeless?
- What does the relief work for the homeless people look like?
- How is the situation on Swedish shelters?

By writing a short summary of each question, the answers could be analysed and more specific problem areas could be found, where improvements in the form of design solutions possibly could be implemented.

RESEARCH QUESTION 1: WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE HOMELESS?

The homeless include a heterogeneous group of people. What they have in common is that they are in a more or less uncertain housing situation and have difficulty entering the ordinary housing market.¹³ For some, it means being forced to live on the streets and where every day is a struggle for survival. For others, it means a temporary home, but where the contract or agreement expires after a certain period and no new accommodation after that move is arranged.

Homeless people can be divided into different categories (see pictures to the right), which to some extent reflect the reasons why they have ended up in homelessness from the beginning. In many cases, the categories are cross-border, as several reasons have caused it. In all categories there are people from the age of 18 and up.¹⁴ There are also children who are homeless, but these are not included in the target group that this work focuses on.

The group of structurally homeless people is increasing. This includes both men and women (often families with children) and pensioners who do not have the financial means to have their own home and who do not suffer from addiction or mental illness. This depends on a rigid legal framework where you must meet certain criteria (serious social or medical problems) to get help from social services to find a long-term housing solution.¹⁵



Structural Homelessness

- Due to poverty, unemployment and/or difficulties entering the ordinary housing market, people in this group have no accommodation.



Mental Illness

- Is the primary cause of homelessness within this group.



Addiction

- Alcoholism or substance abuse is the primary cause of homelessness.



Foreign EU Citizens

- Due to poverty, unemployment and/or temporary residence permits, there are no opportunities for an accommodation.

The main findings from the first research question, where I saw that potential improvements could be applied, are the following:

■ Without stable financial conditions and/or with mental/social problems, it is far too difficult to access or maintain a long-term housing solution. ■

■ In order to receive help and support from Social Services, unreasonable requirements must be met. ■

RESEARCH QUESTION 2: HOW DOES THE SUPPORT SYSTEM WORK?

The work to prevent and combat homelessness includes various agencies, both at local and national level. At national level, it is the National Board of Health and Welfare's responsibility to produce data and support for the municipalities in their work to combat homelessness. At local level, the Social Services have the greatest responsibility to ensure that the people who belong to the municipality receive the support and help they need.¹⁶ Homelessness is also a housing policy issue where the municipal politicians must work to ensure that there is access to suitable rental housing for the residents, with fees and requirements that people and families with lower incomes can handle. As the market looks today, where 74 per cent of the country's municipalities state a housing deficit¹⁷, it is extremely difficult for certain groups in society to find such housing.

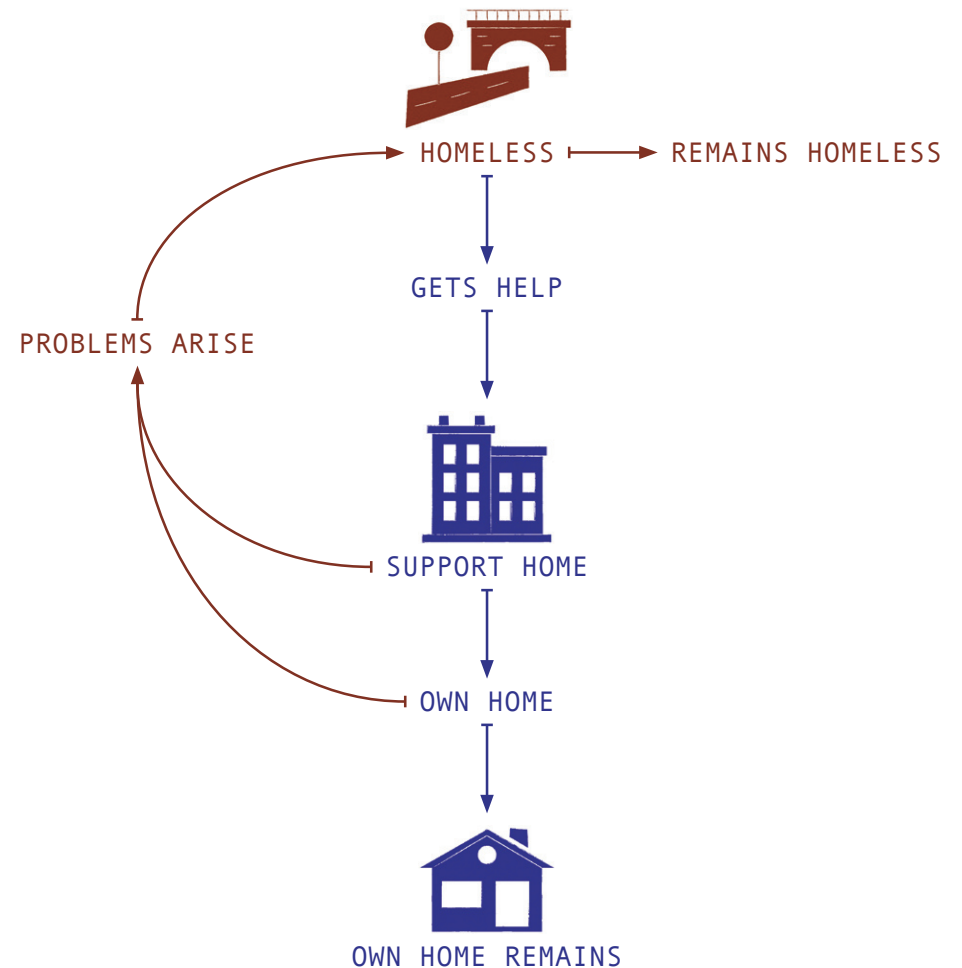
According to the *Social Services Act (SoL)*, every individual has an obligation to support themselves and their family within the framework of their ability, which also means a responsibility to arrange housing. Individuals who do not succeed in arranging their own long-term housing can seek assistance from social services. In order to be entitled to assistance, it is required that the applicant is unable to meet his/her own needs, belongs

to a vulnerable group or has special difficulties in obtaining housing on his/her own. What refers to vulnerable groups/special difficulties is not specified, but presupposes an individual assessment in each individual case. There is thus no general right to receive housing via Social Services if you are homeless.¹⁸ Individuals, who, for example due to poor finances or debts and payment remarks, are unable to obtain a rental contract, have no reason alone to be granted assistance.

Every sixth year, the National Board of Health and Welfare conducts a national survey of the extent and nature of homelessness. This is used as a basis in the municipality's work to counteract homelessness. However, the surveys rarely cover all homeless people due to a number of different factors and the results should therefore, according to the National Board of Health and Welfare, be considered a minimum.¹⁹ It becomes problematic when emergency shelters and day care accommodations, among other organizations, in turn base their available overnight places on these minimum figures.²⁰ There are certainly a large number of acute homeless people who thus do not receive help with overnight accommodation and are forced to sleep outdoors even during cold nights.

The support system of Social Services is planned in such a way that homeless individuals will, in the future, have access to and manage their own long-term housing (see picture to the right). If a person needs interventions or measures from several different agencies, for example both Social Services and health care, this is often documented in *Coordinated Individual Plan, SIP*. The plan must contribute to creating a structure in the collaboration and clarify which actor is responsible for which input, the purpose of this and the activities involved. It must also be clear who is responsible for the follow-up control and when this will take place.²¹

Individuals who are in contact with Social Services can also gain access to a support home where continuous support is provided in the form of tools and knowledge needed to be able to live a safe, orderly and independent life.²² However, it seems that the support provided is not always sufficient. Lollo Dyson said in the interview about Piletorp that many people who have managed to get out from an addiction and moved on to a support home has not received the fully support they needed for a longer period of time. Therefore, they come back to Piletorp and start from scratch again.²³ The insufficient support is also confirmed by reports from *IVO, Swedish Health and Social Care Inspectorate*, which describe shortcomings in the coordination between different agencies for people with substance abuse and addiction problems. Criticism is directed at the investigations made by social services, which do not always grant interventions that correspond to the individual's needs or which have not been suitable for helping the individual out of their addiction and homelessness situation.²⁴



The blue parts of the picture show the steps that the homeless must be helped to go through, to get out of homelessness. The red parts show what reality looks like: where the help is not enough and where many of them fall back into old life patterns.

The main findings from the second research question are the following:

■ There is a shortage of housing on the market that is adapted for households with lower finances. ■

■ People with poor finances, debts or payment remarks do not have acceptable reasons to be granted assistance from the social services. ■

■ The lack of space on acute shelters means that many homeless people are forced to sleep outdoors. ■

■ The support system is often insufficient. Many people end up in acute homelessness again after spending time in a support home. ■

RESEARCH QUESTION 3: HOW IS THE SITUATION ON SWEDISH SHELTERS?

As mentioned on page 37, the support system for the homeless people is built on a step-by-step method. This means that a person who is acute homeless should receive help to get out of the situation, step by step through various forms of housing, arranged by the social services (see picture below). This is to finally “manage your own housing” and qualify for the last step, which involves a first-hand contract on the ordinary housing market.²⁵

Hans Swärd, professor of social work at Lund University, claims that the step-by-step model has major shortcomings. Few people reach the last step on the stairs. It is difficult to create the motivation required since it can take up to four years before you get access to a first-hand contract, especially in the big cities²⁶. Other researchers, who believe that it tends to maintain people in homelessness and exclusion, have also criticized the model. The process contain too many and complicated steps that become difficult to achieve.²⁷

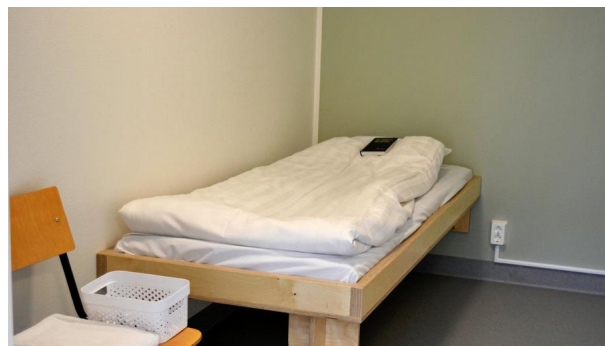
The acute and day care shelters are considered to be temporary solutions. Their function is to be “waiting rooms” where clients can be investigated and observed before they are ready to be transferred to the secondary housing market (a housing market where the social services rent out

apartments in second-hand). Despite this, many researchers believe that the shelters tend to be permanent solutions (long-term housing), which means that the individuals involved end up in a situation of permanent contingency where the shelters preserve their homelessness problem.²⁸ Instead they advocate that Sweden should adopt a national homelessness strategy, where *Housing First* is the prioritized model.

Housing First is a strategy that originates from United States in the 90s and that is based on the premise that having a home is a basic human right. In the model, people in acute homelessness are offered a home (their own first-hand contract) and at the same time receive support to sort out their life problems. The work method has shown good results in the USA, Germany and Finland, among other countries. Within the twenty municipalities in Sweden where the method is used, the results show that eight out of ten people in homelessness with social problems are able to keep their Housing-First-apartment in long-term, which can be compared to the step-by-step method, where only 20-30 per cent stay in their own accommodation. In addition, it shows reduced addiction, improved health, resumed family relationships and better opportunities to apply for jobs amongst the individuals involved.^{29, 30}

PUBLIC SPACES/OUTDOORS





In order for the housing to function as acute or day care shelters with shorter housing periods and due to limited resources, comfort and opportunities for privacy are usually limited. The pictures show examples of how dormitories and bedrooms are designed with spartan furnishings and where often more than one person has their sleeping space.

The contingency in the homes makes its mark on the homeless individuals who utilize the night places and not at least on those who live there for longer periods. The lack of a homely atmosphere is exacerbated when several people are forced to share a bedroom, do not have the opportunity to close the door and lock themselves in and cannot store their belongings in the room without the risk of theft.^{31, 32}

In addition, many acute homeless people deliberately choose not to sleep on shelters. Many, especially women, do not feel safe and other residents often disturb the night sleep. Hans Swärd says that this can cause so-called “shelter effects” which make it more difficult to get out of homelessness and find the strength to fight for a better life. Violence, harassment and theft are common elements that the residents are forced to endure during their stay. The living environment needs to be improved. The shelters must work for a sound environment that does not disturb the night sleep, offer safer sleeping places and take measures against violence and theft.³³

The answers to the third research question generated the following findings:

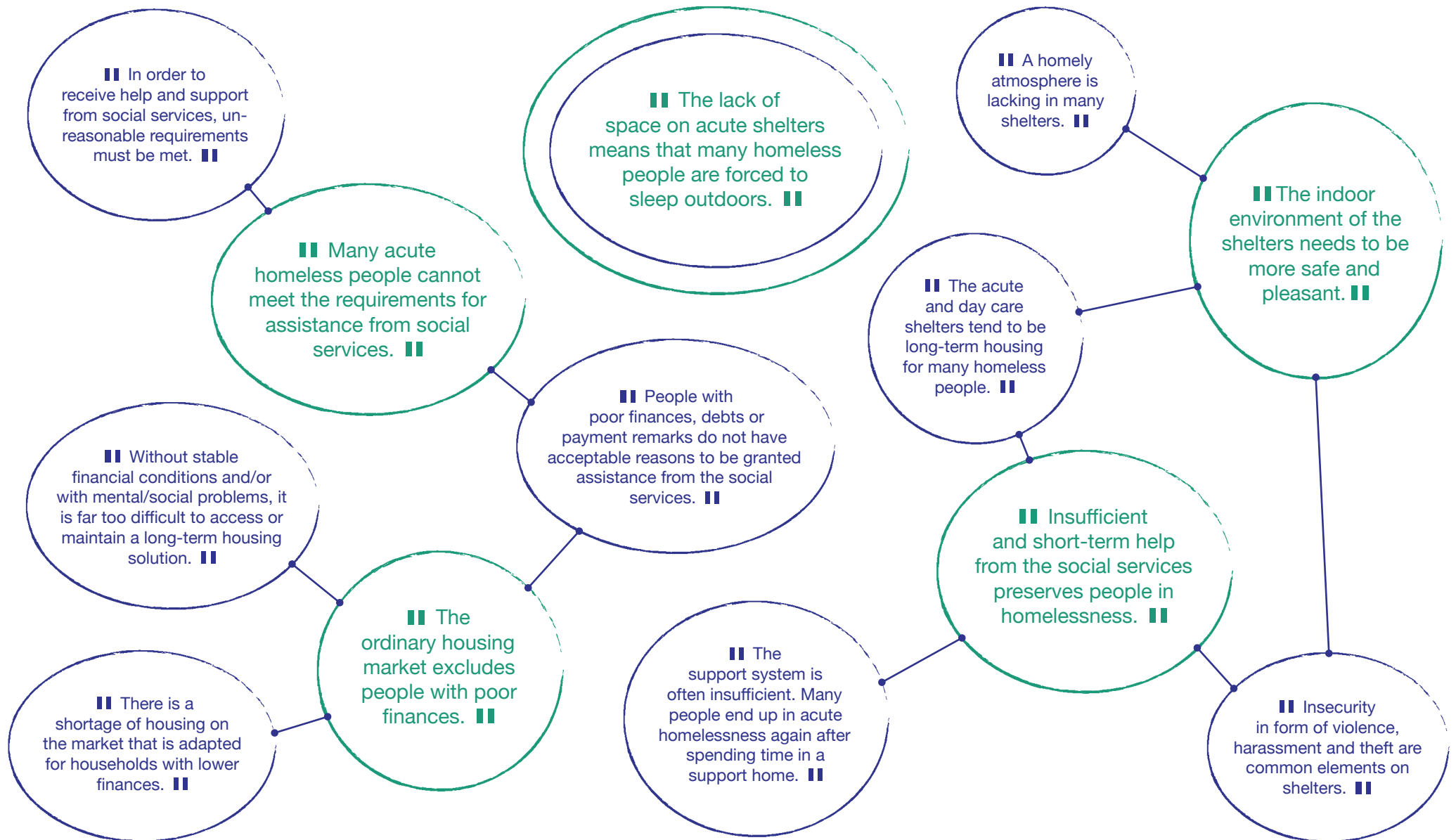
■ The acute and day care shelters tend to be long-term housing for many homeless people. ■

■ A homely atmosphere is missing on many shelters. ■

■ Insecurity in form of violence, harassment and theft are common elements on the shelters. ■

2.6 KEY FINDINGS

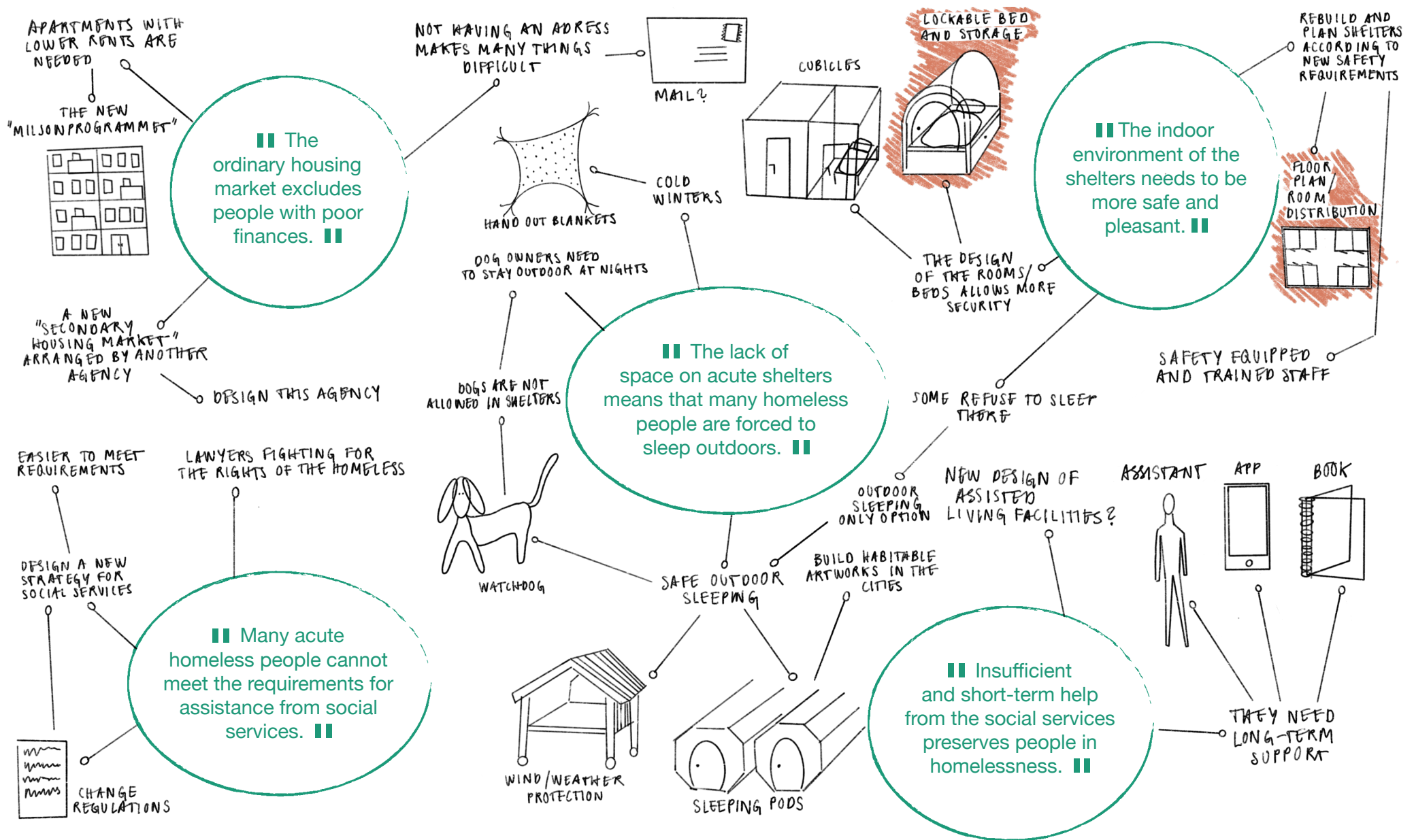
At last, I had nine discoveries that I could compare to each other (blue circles). The realization that many of them were strongly related and rooted in the same issues allowed me to reformulate my key findings (green circles) and thus facilitate the next area of work: the ideation phase.



■ ■ 3. IDEATION ■ ■

3.0 FIRST BRAINSTORMING

Based on the research findings, a brainstorming was made to be able to clarify which area I would eventually limit myself to.



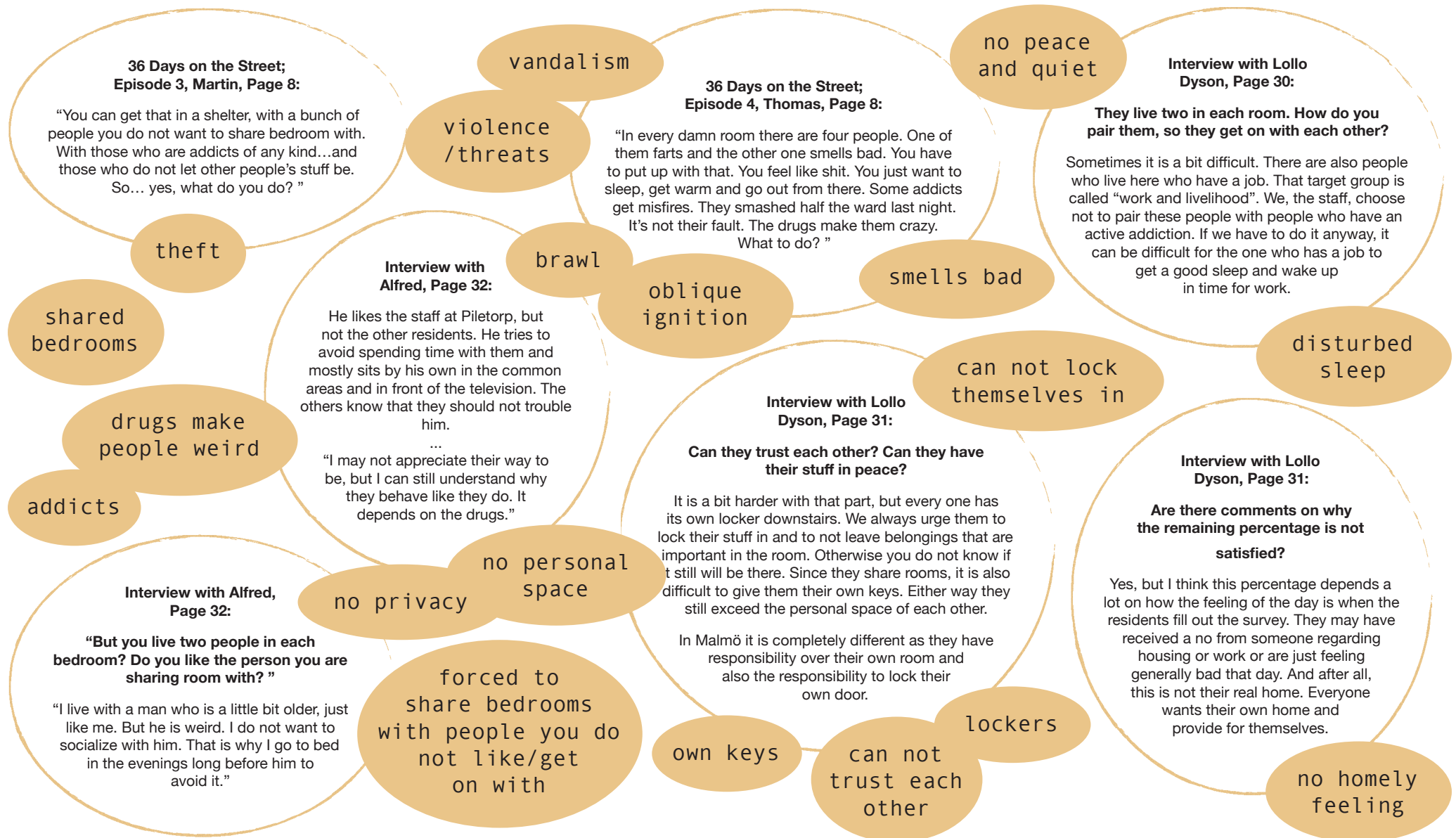
3.1 DEFINING THE BRIEF

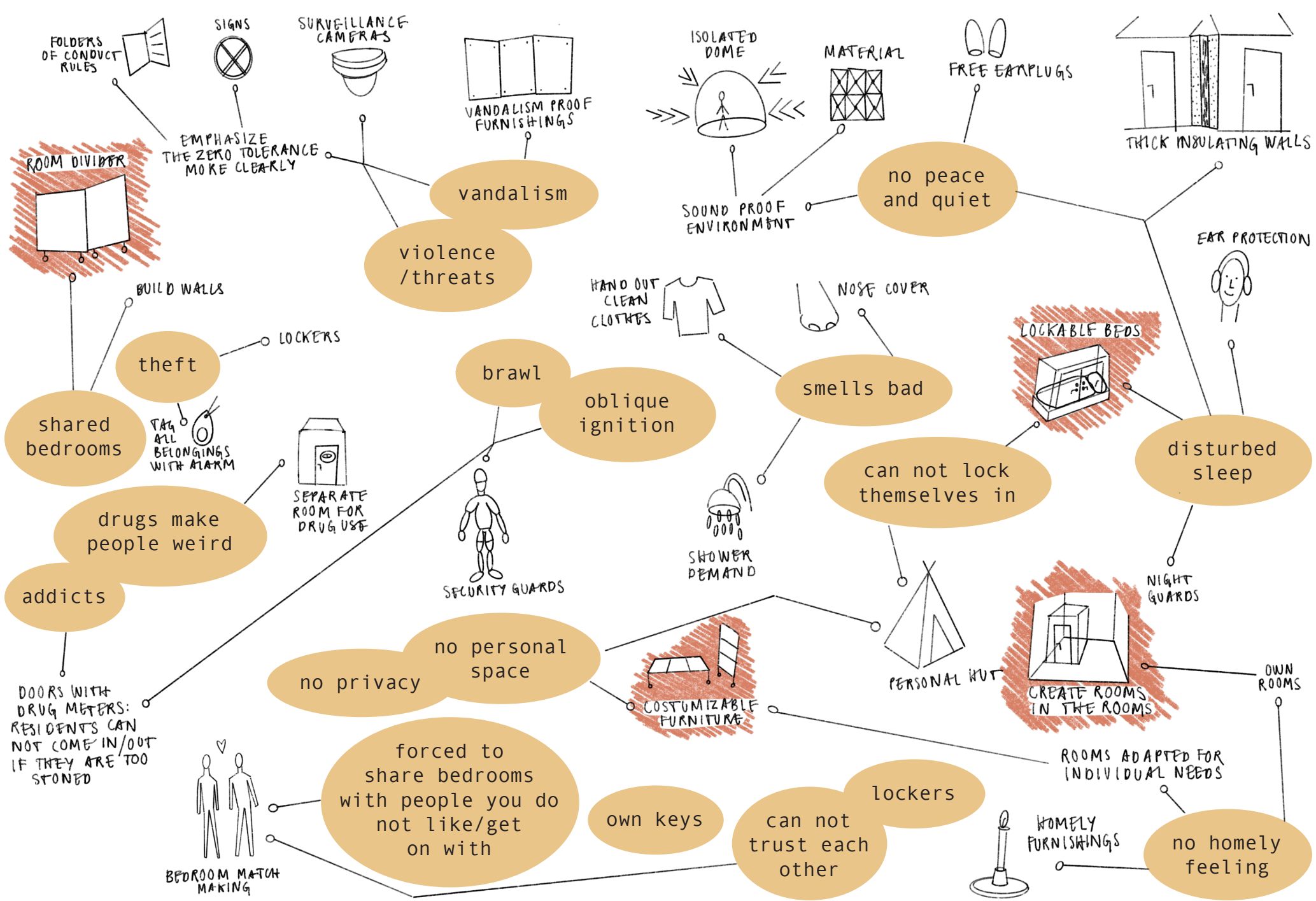
I realized that my first area of interest, which was about finding out what the situation at the shelters looks like (page 9), would also be my final area of work. The research had generated enough information about this and it was confirmed that it was an area where I, as a designer, can contribute with problem solutions. I decided that the target group in focus would be the residents of the shelters and not the staff who work there. The brief was therefore reformulated in the following way:

■■ Improve the indoor environment on the shelters, to increase the security and well being of the residents. ■■

3.2 SECOND BRAINSTORMING

Distinctive statements, from the research, regarding the situation on the shelters became the starting point for a second brainstorming. Keywords were picked out, which could later act as leading words for new thoughts and ideas.





3.3 CONCEPTS

At this moment, three concepts could be distinguished from the ideas found in the brainstorming sessions. Simple sketches, which are presented on the next page, further explain the initial thoughts of the concepts.

1.

■■ THE DREAM SHELTER ■■

If a new acute or day-care shelter is to be built, how should it be planned and designed to achieve security and wellbeing among the residents?

The basis for the insecurity problems at many shelters lies in the fact that space is limited and that often several residents are forced to share bedroom/dormitory. In addition, conflicts can easily arise as the clients often is of mixed sort. Most shelters has a given target group, but it is difficult to follow especially in small towns where there is usually only one shelter option for all homeless citizens.

Without considering economic and spatial constraints, I began to think about how the floor plan can be arranged to achieve security and increased wellbeing.

2.

■■ MODULAR FURNITURE ■■

How should furniture be designed to fit into the indoor shelter environment?

As previously mentioned, the residents of the shelters often have to share a small living-space, where opportunities for privacy are limited and where personal needs are not taken into account. By designing modular furniture adapted for the typical shelter environment, the sleeping areas can be made safer, more functional and also be customized according to the individual needs of the long-term guests.

3.

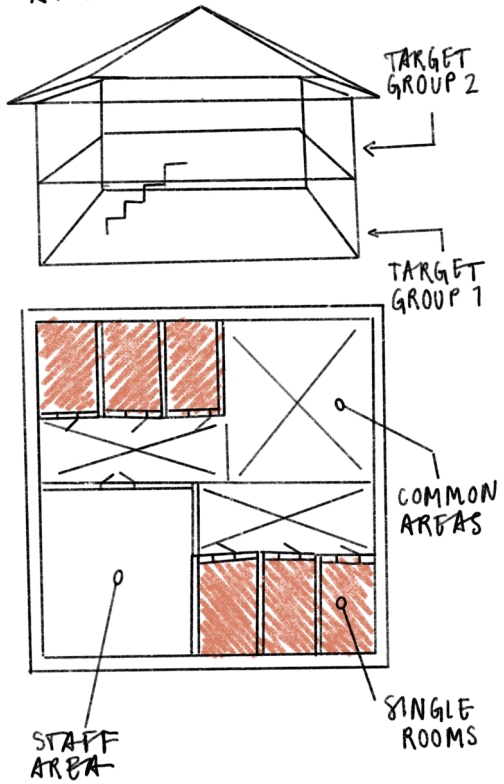
■■ ROOM DIVIDERS ■■

How can the sleeping areas of the shelters, which are shared by several guests, be divided to create more privacy, security and wellbeing?

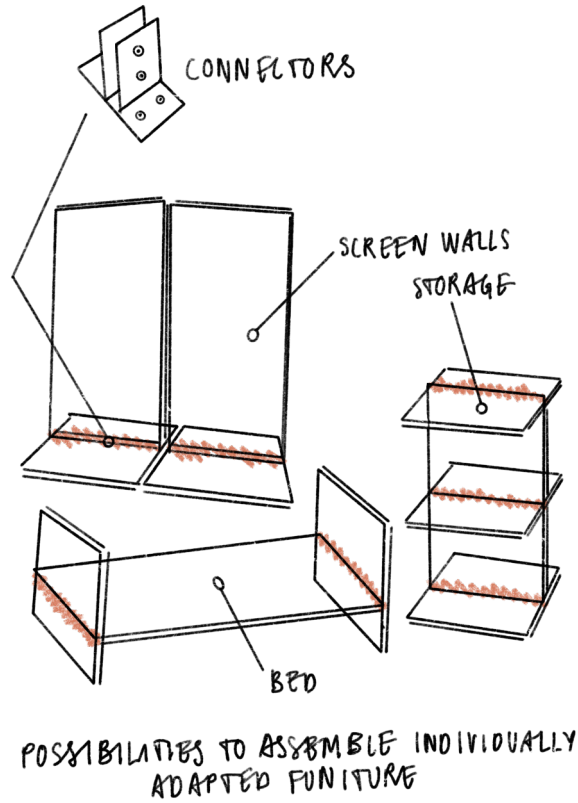
Research shows that the opportunities to get out of homelessness decrease for those individuals who live on shelters where there is insecurity in the form of violence, threats and theft. It also shows that the opposite effect can be achieved by initially offering a safe home (Housing First), where they can lock their own door and have responsibility over their own space. By designing a room divider adapted for the shared sleeping areas and therewith offering a homely environment, perhaps a similar effect can arise?

1.

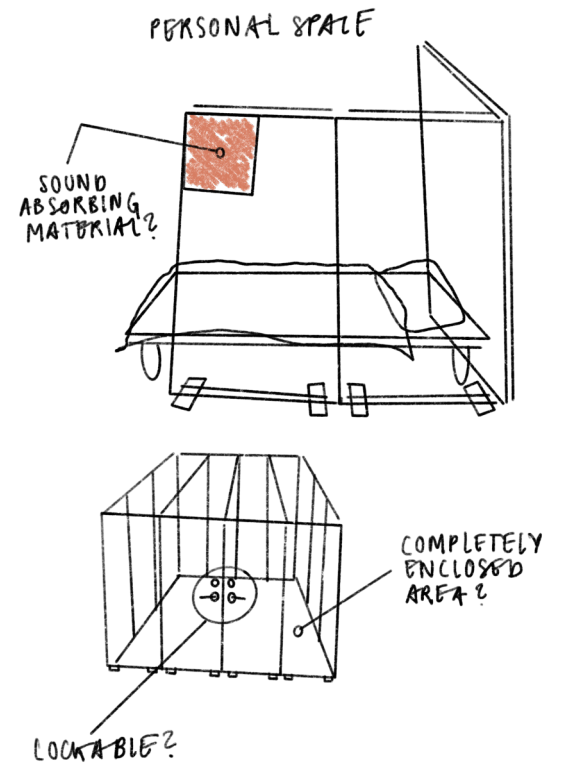
DIFFERENT TARGET GROUPS AT DIFFERENT FLOORS?



2.



3.



3.4 DEVELOPING CONCEPT 1

I started developing the concept of “the dream shelter” to see where it could lead me: if it could lead me to a final design solution or if new ideas on other concepts could emerge from it.

FUNDAMENTAL IDEA

As long as the housing market does not include everyone and the support system cannot offer well-founded and effective help for acute homeless people, shelters will be needed. Therefore, the dream shelter must be a pleasant and safe place. By being just this, but also by offering an environment as homely as possible, it will not “cement” anyone in homelessness (more on this is explained further on).

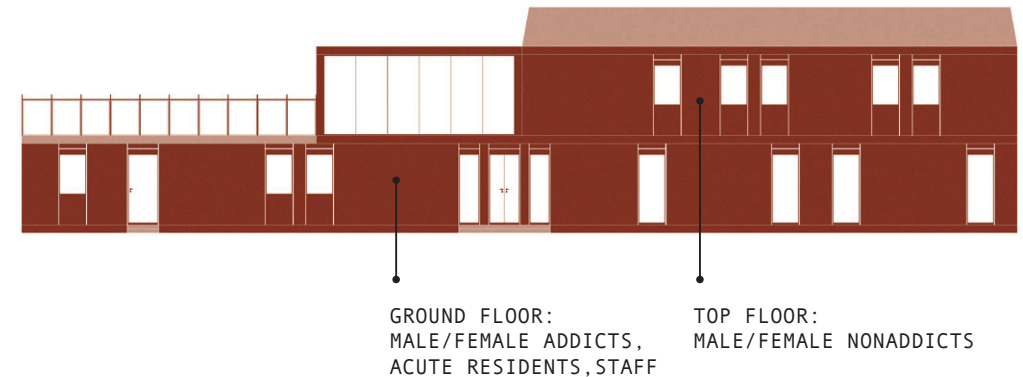
TARGET GROUP

The dream shelter must be adapted for and offer sleeping places to a mixed target group. This includes male and female addicts and male and female non-addicts (structurally homeless or homeless due to social/psychological problems). Just like at Piletorp, the residents must be in contact with the social services for assistance and thus have a predetermined period of residence (X number of days, weeks, months or years) with a chance of extension. The contact with social services is important for the residents to be able to get a chance to upgrade in the “step-by-step” housing arrangement and not get stuck in their current life situation.

There will also be acute sleeping places available for those individuals who have no on-going contact with the social services.

ROOM DISTRIBUTION

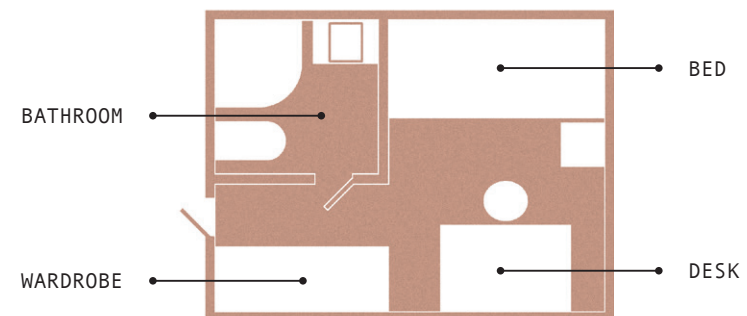
Dividing the bedrooms and living rooms for addicts and non-addicts into separate areas can increase security and prevent disagreements between the target groups. In the Dream Shelter, the rooms for addicts and acute residents are distributed over the ground floor, while the bedrooms for non-addicts are located on a second floor. Staff room and restaurant kitchen are also located on the ground floor.



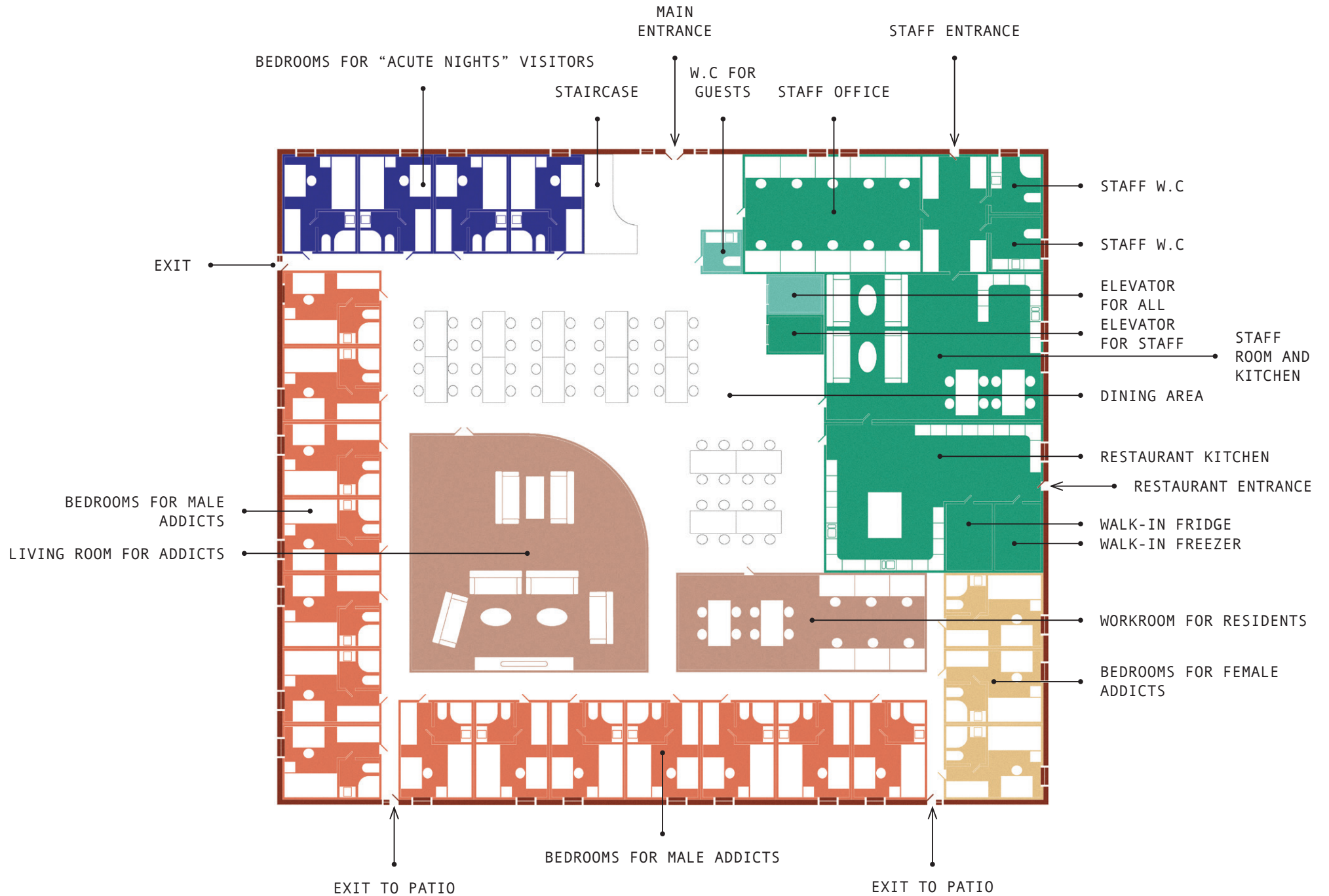
BEDROOMS

In the Dream Shelter all residents have their own room. Each bedroom is furnished with a bed, a wardrobe and a desk and it also has an adjoining bathroom. The design of the rooms thus mimics small apartments without kitchens and gives the residents opportunity to manage and be responsible for their own private space.

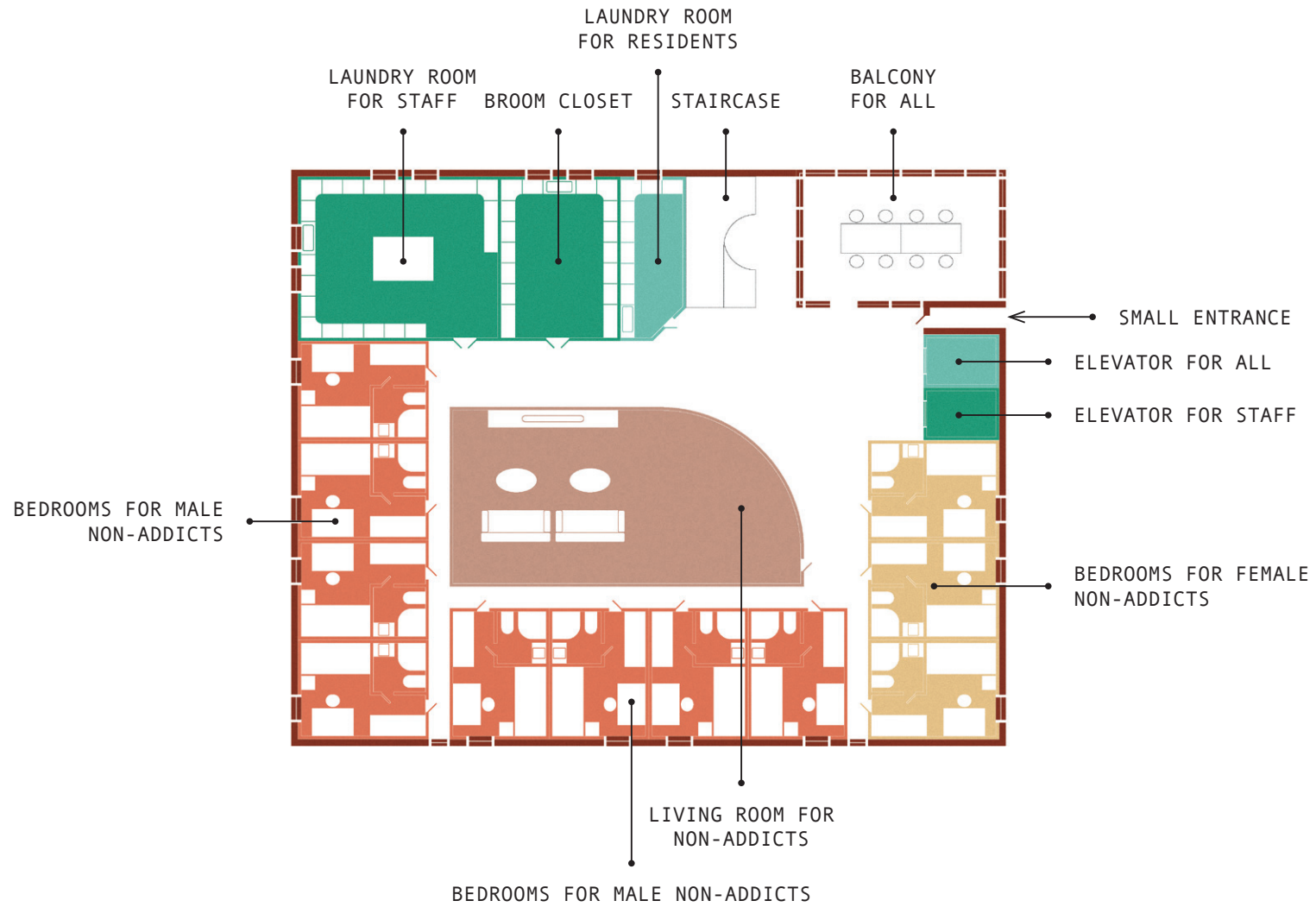
The security of being able to lock the door to the room must also be fulfilled, by giving the residents personal keys. As a security measure, staff will have master keys to all rooms. Residents in the acute bedrooms receive keys that are only active during their stay.



GROUND FLOOR



TOP FLOOR



3.5 CHANGING DIRECTION

After receiving feedback on the Dream Shelter from Lollo Dyson, I realized that the task of planning a shelter is much more complex than expected. The comments from Lollo gave me the following thoughts:

■■ GROUPS DIVIDED? ■■

The division of different target groups in the accommodation is not optimal as many of the groups are cross-border. There may be homeless individuals who suffer from both substance abuse and mental illness. Should these be placed on the floor for addicts or the floor for non-addicts?

■■ THE LIMITED SPACE ■■

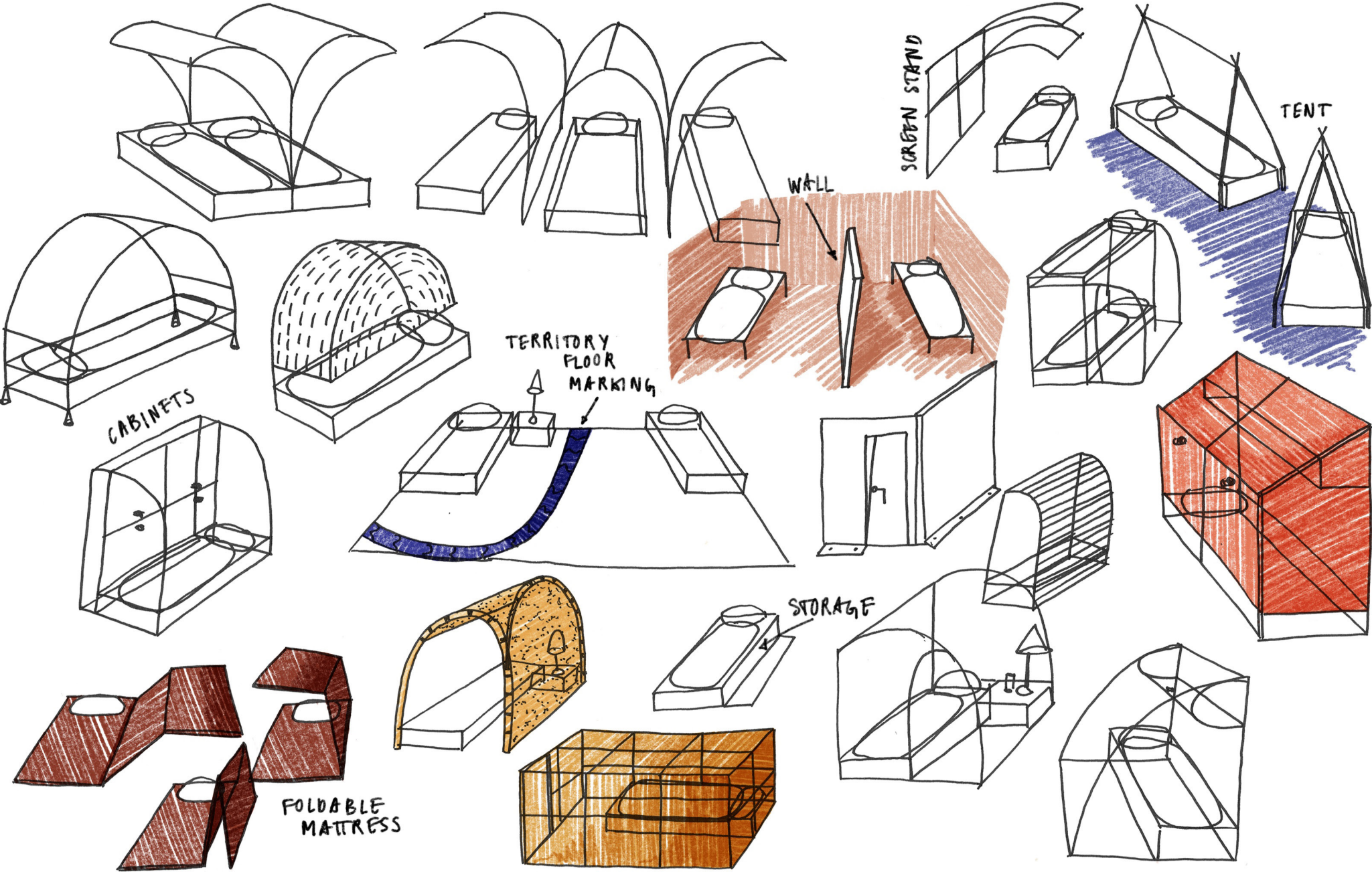
The sleeping space that is available will be fully used, regardless of the target group division. So if, for example, a non-addict enters the shelter and there are only rooms for addicts available, he/she will be placed in such a room. There may also be situations where the demand for housing is greater than what the accommodation is adapted for. Thus, the rooms can be shared between several people even though they are single rooms.

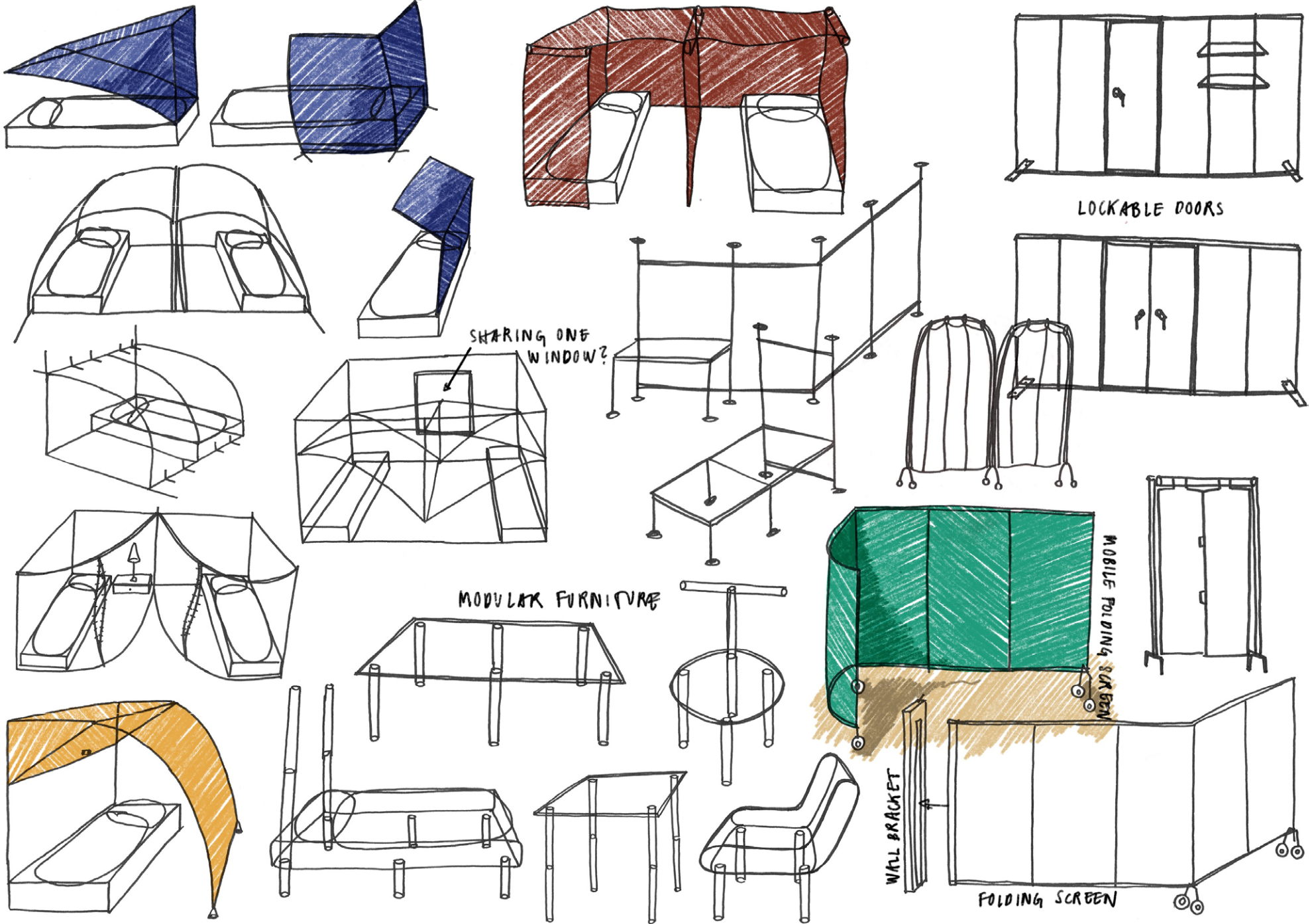
■■ JUST ANOTHER SUPPORT HOME ■■

Lollo points out that the best solution is to offer individual rooms with door keys to the residents. She also says that there are many addicts who want their own housing, but cannot handle it. An option is support homes in where they can live in as home-like conditions as possible (own room/own apartment) and at the same time receive support from trained staff. Thus, the dream shelter would function just like a support home.

With the new insights: that the insecurity conditions on the shelters require a different and more realistic solution, where the lack of space and the “acute situation” are increasingly taken into account, I chose to leave concept 1 and instead continue with concept 2 (modular furniture) and concept 3 (room divider).

3.6 SKETCHES





3.7 FINAL BRIEF

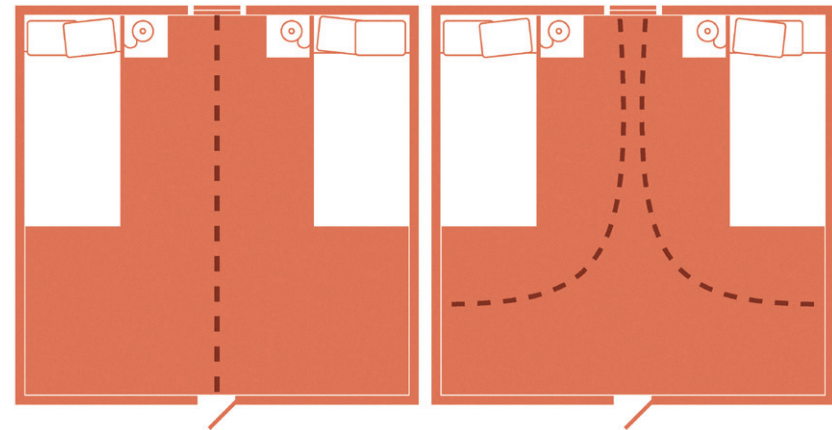
After making simple sketches of concept 2 and 3, I realized that my biggest interest was in developing concept 3 (room divider). As the time spent for the ideation phase was running out and a final focus was required, the final brief was formulated:

■ ■ Design a room divider for the shared bedrooms of the shelters and create more privacy and security for the guests. ■ ■

The following thoughts arose regarding the brief and became important in the continued work of finding a final design idea.

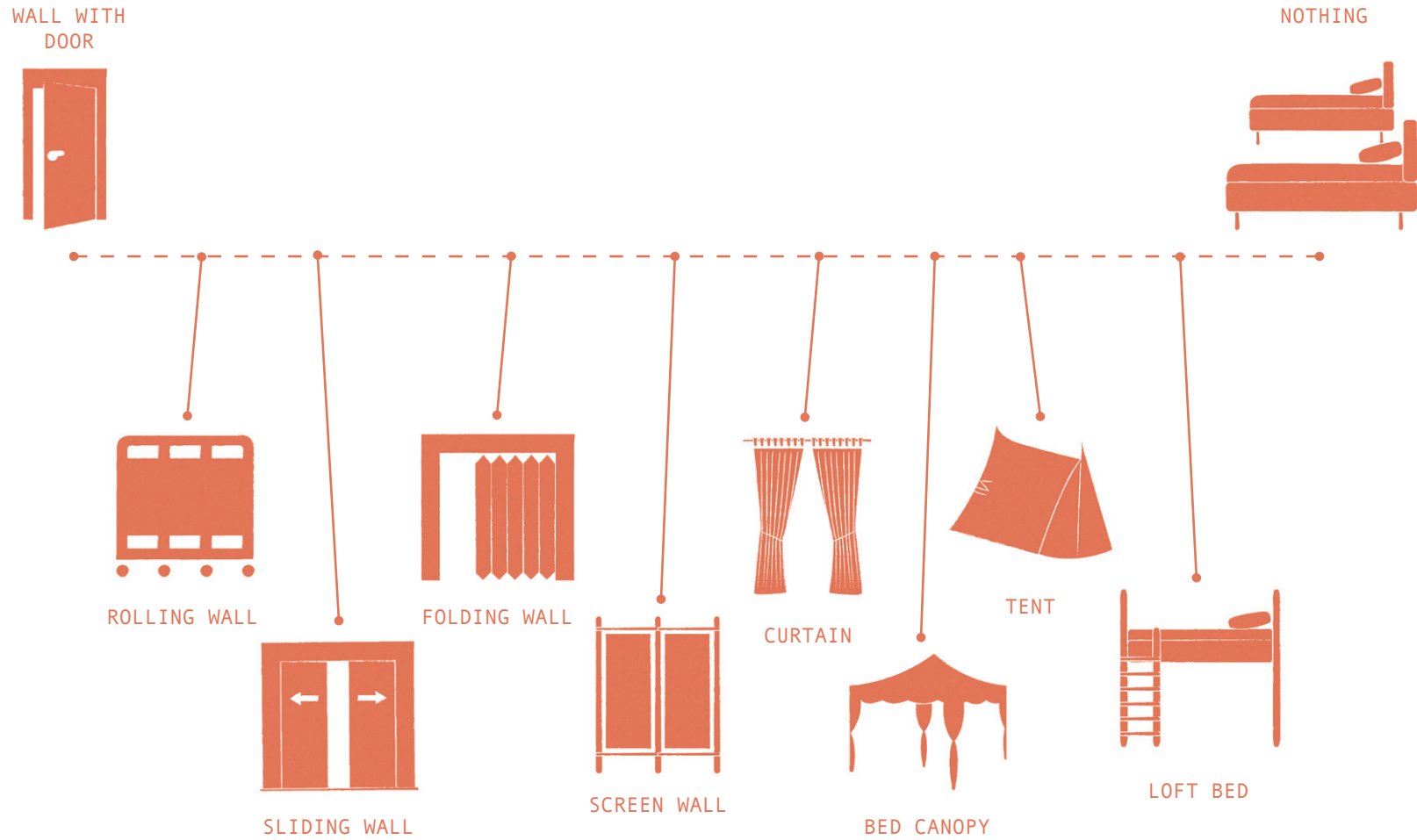
SHARED OR INDIVIDUAL ROOM DIVIDER?

Should the room divider be a common unit shared by all guests in a bedroom or should it be personal and adapted for a single guest?



HOW CAN A ROOM BE DIVIDED?

On a scale from minimal partition (nothing) to maximum partition (building a new wall) of a room, what other options are there?



3.8 SKETCH MODELS

In the continued work to try to find a final design idea, sketch models were created. Different functions, shapes and structures could now be analysed more in detail. In the end, I had made 26 models that could be divided into different categories.

Stationary Bed Screens - additional furniture for the shelter's existing beds that encapsulates the bed and creates a personal space.

Bed Designs - New designs of beds where the personal space is in focus.

Foldable Walls for Two Beds - Extendable room dividers adapted for several beds.

Foldable Walls for One Bed - Extendable room dividers adapted for one bed.

Stationary Room Divider - Static furnitures adapted for one or two beds.

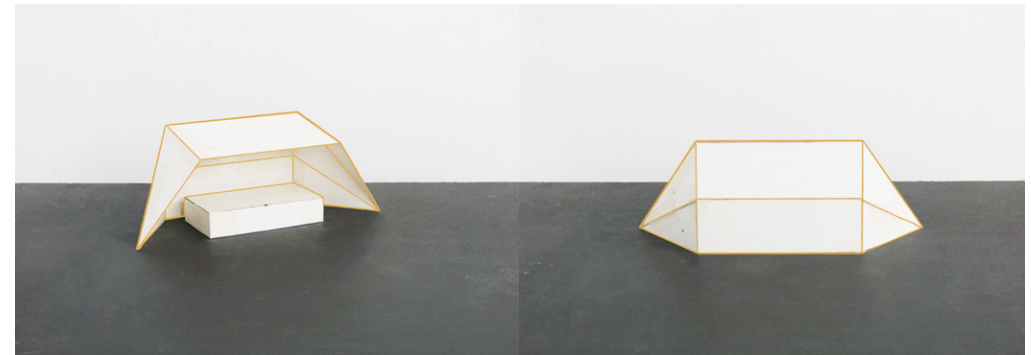
Structure Addition to One Bed - Additional structures for the shelter's existing beds that encapsulate the space around the bed and creates a small room.

STATIONARY BED SCREENS



1.a

1.b



2.a

2.b

BED DESIGNS



1



2



3



4

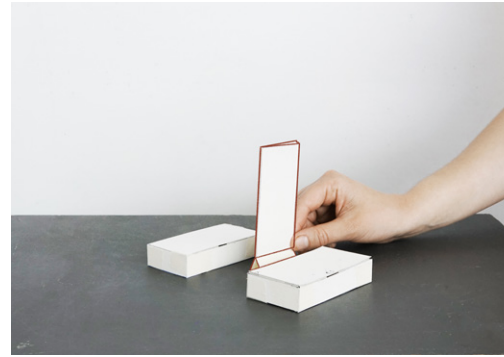
■■ FOLDABLE WALLS FOR TWO BEDS ■■



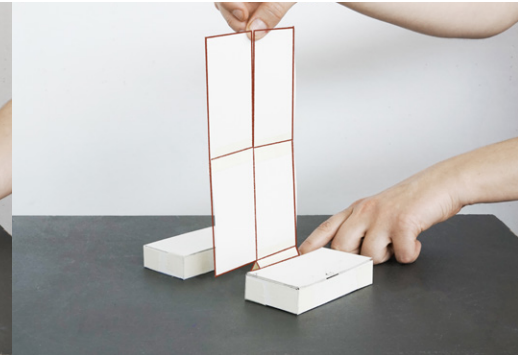
1.a



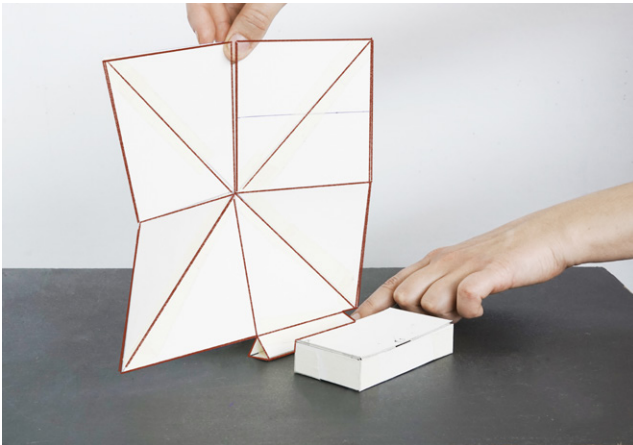
1.b



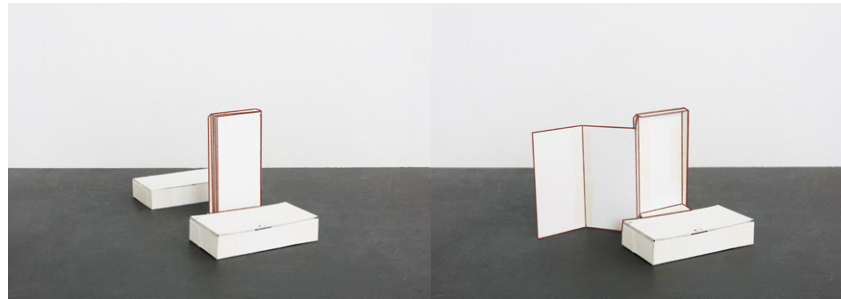
2.a



2.b

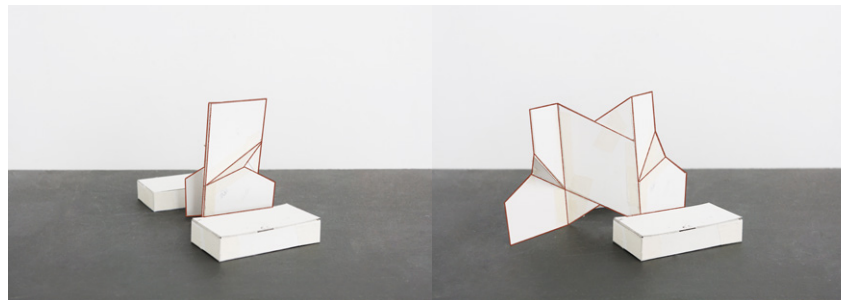


3.a/3.b



4.a

4.b



5.a

5.b

■■ STATIONARY ROOM DIVIDERS ■■



1

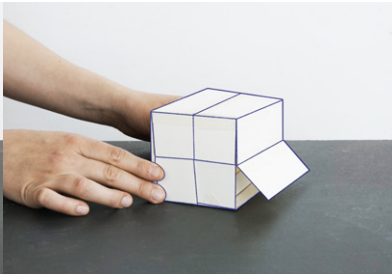


2

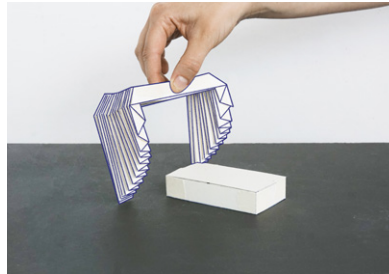
■■ FOLDABLE WALLS FOR ONE BED ■■



1. a



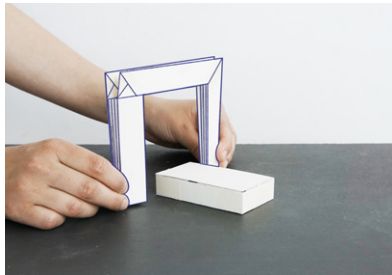
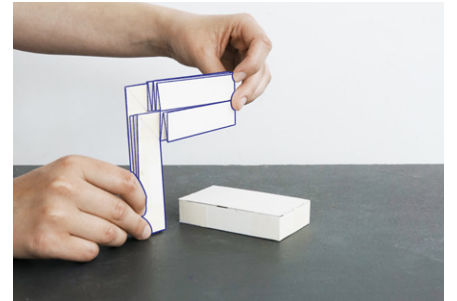
1. b



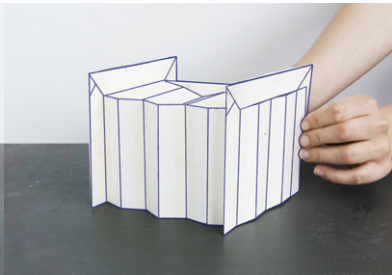
2. a



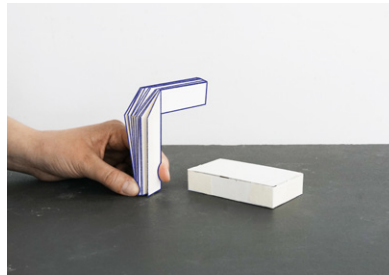
2. b



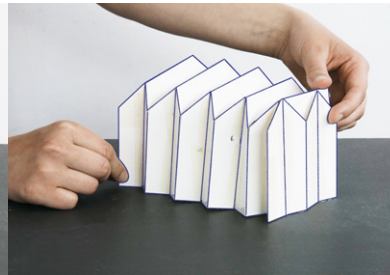
3. a



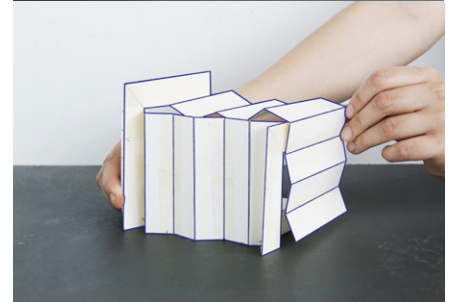
3. b



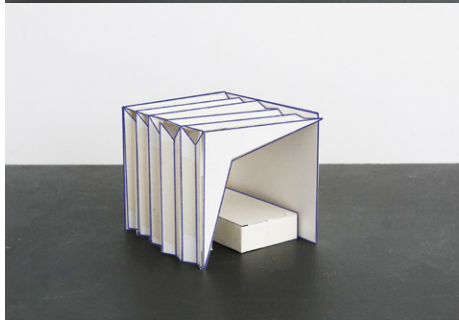
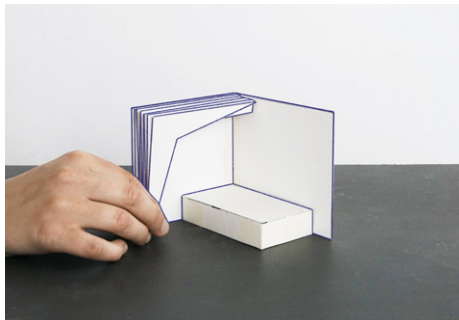
4. a



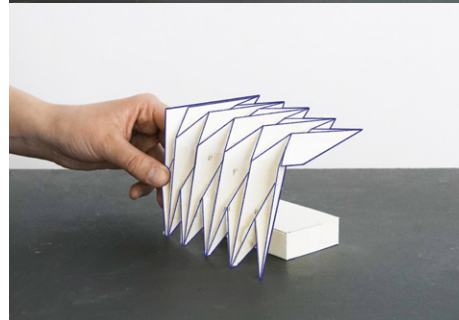
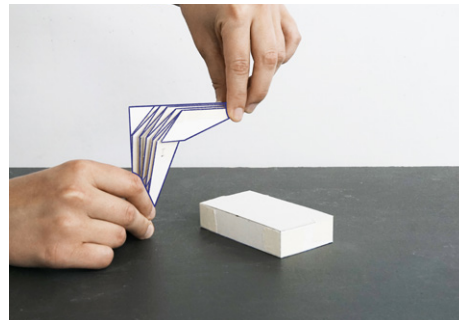
4. b



5. a/5. b



6. a/6. b



7. a/7. b



8

■■ STRUCTURE ADDITION TO ONE BED ■■



1.a

1.b

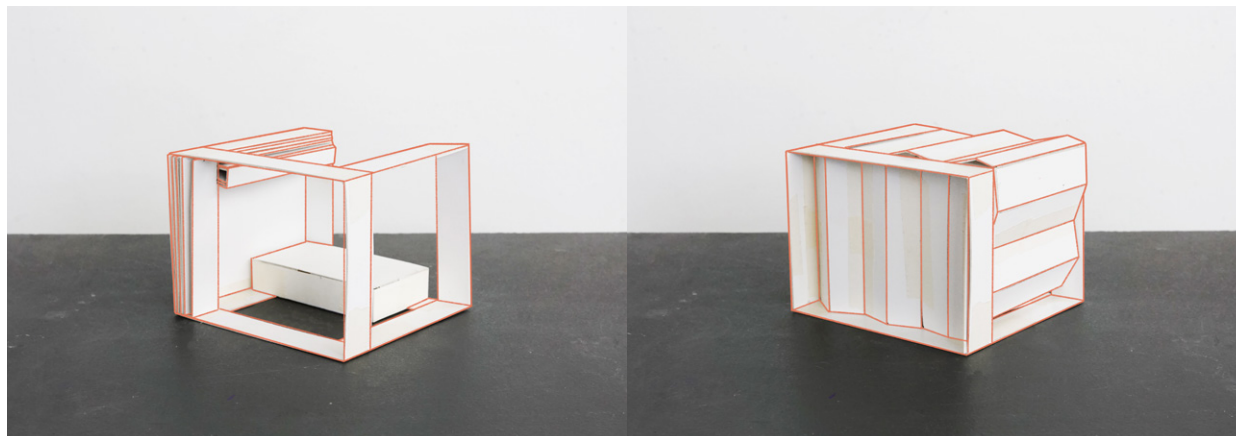
1.c



2



3



4.a

4.b



5.a/5.b/5.c

3.9 FINAL IDEA

Finally, I had an idea that I felt satisfied with and decided to realize (Structure Addition to One Bed - Number 5). The design is an additional structure to the beds that are available at the shelters and should be easy to assemble at the intended location. It consists of a stationary part in which the bed is placed inside and an extendable part that will create a small room around the bed when it is folded out completely. The walls can also be locked in their extended position, to increase the safety of the user.



■ ■ 4. REALIZATION ■ ■

4.0 SPECIFICATIONS

In order to be able to begin the realization, specifications needed to be identified and formulated. I therefore again asked Lollo Dyson, manager of Piletorp, for feedback on the final idea and the following comments were received.

■■ In terms of working environment, it can be difficult to clean the walls of the room divider. There will be a lot of extra space for the cleaning staff to clean. Some guests stay at Piletorp for only a few days, which can mean that five to six people move out and as many move in during the same day. ■■

■■ The solution can work for the guests who live there for longer periods. Then they would probably want to store their things there and have a small table, a stool and a lamp next to the bed. ■■



CREATE PRIVACY

In the shared rooms at the shelters, the product should create privacy for the guests who live there for longer periods of time.



REDUCE VISIBILITY

The product should prevent the user from being observed by other guests.



CREATE A FEELING OF HOME

It should be possible for the user to personalize the product.



CREATE SECURITY

The product should give the user a sense of security.



IMPERMEABLE

To create security, the product must prevent violence against the user and also theft of the user's belongings.



LOCKABLE

The user should be able to lock him/herself and his/her belongings inside the product.



DURABLE

The product material should be resistant to vandalism and high wear.



FLEXIBLE

The product should be easy to use.



ADAPTABLE

The product should be adaptable for different room and bed sizes.



HYGIENIC

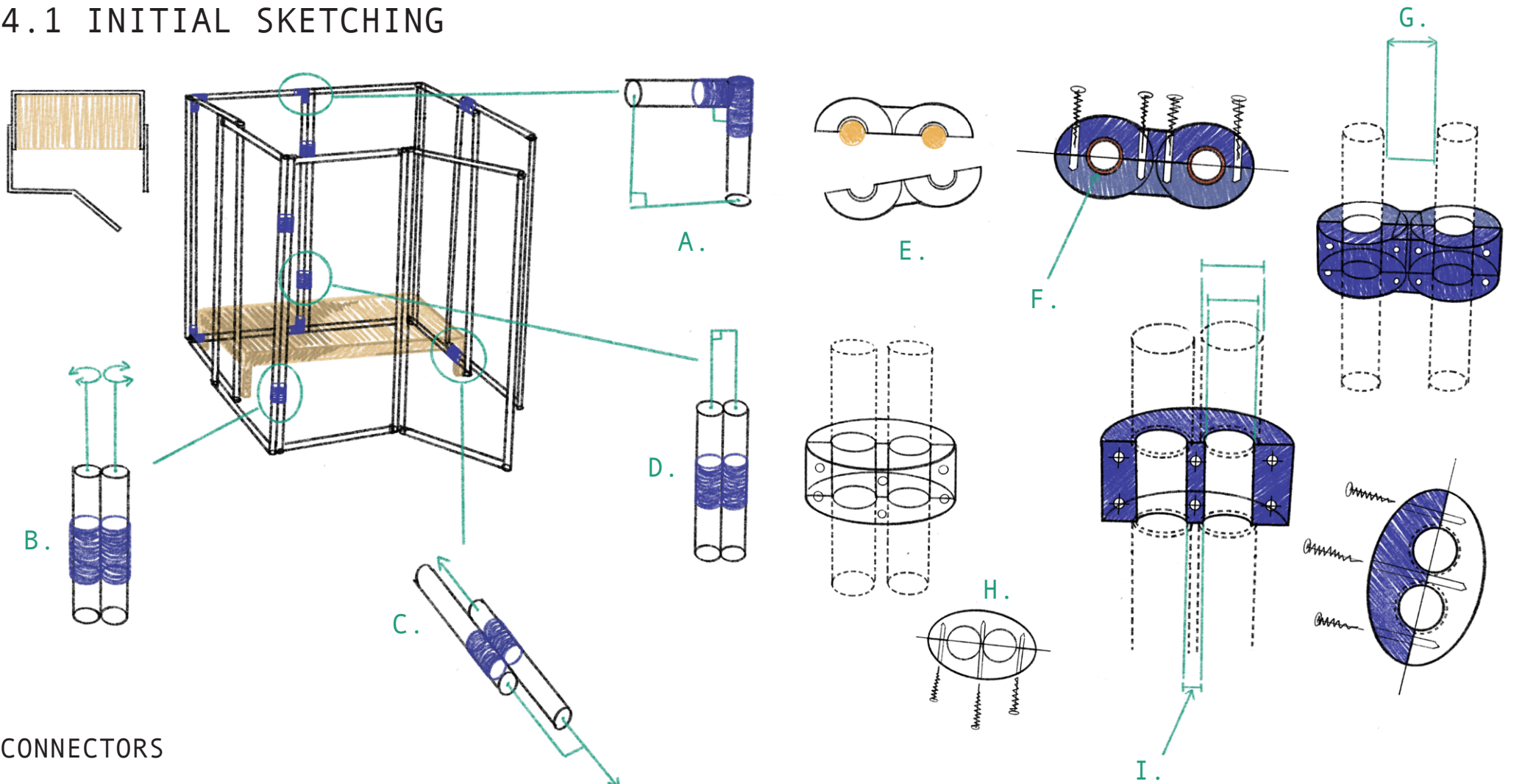
The product should be easy to clean.



CHEAP

Since most shelters have limited financial resources, the product should be cheap to purchase and maintain.

4.1 INITIAL SKETCHING



CONNECTORS

To keep the parts of each individual wall on the room divider assembled (A), but also to connect the walls to a complete structure (B), I started sketching on connectors that could meet these criteria. For the walls with sliding function (C) and folding function (D), I wondered if the same interconnection principle could work for these purposes as well.

The connector should be in two parts to facilitate mounting on the dowel rods (E). The first idea of a connector has room for eight screws and has an additional material inside the holes (F) that reduces the friction at the

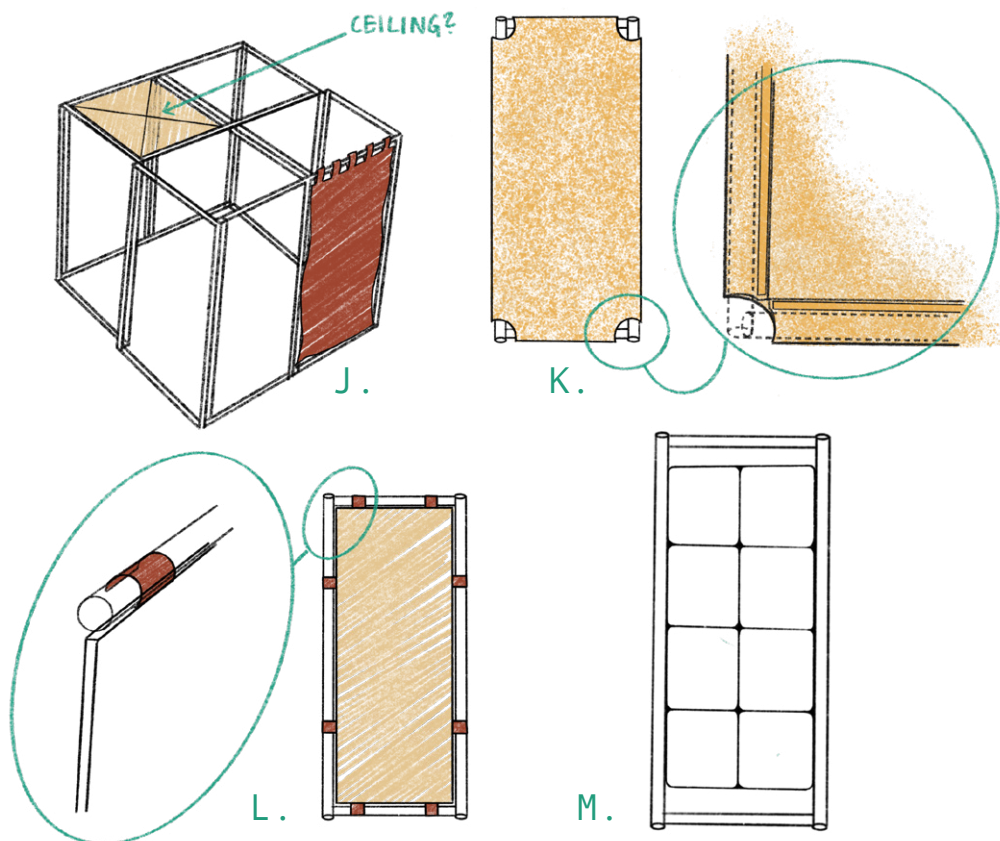
torque. The realization that there would be a far too large gap (G) between the connecting dowel rods forced me to rethink its design.

By making the connectors in the shape of an oval and by only making room for two screws instead of four in its middle part, the gap can be reduced (H). To further reduce it, I got the idea to make the diameter of the dowels smaller where the connectors are to be placed (I). In this way, the connectors can also be kept in place and not slide down for the rod at the torque. However, this solution will not work for the wall sliding function as it requires that the rod can run freely in the connection.

WALLS

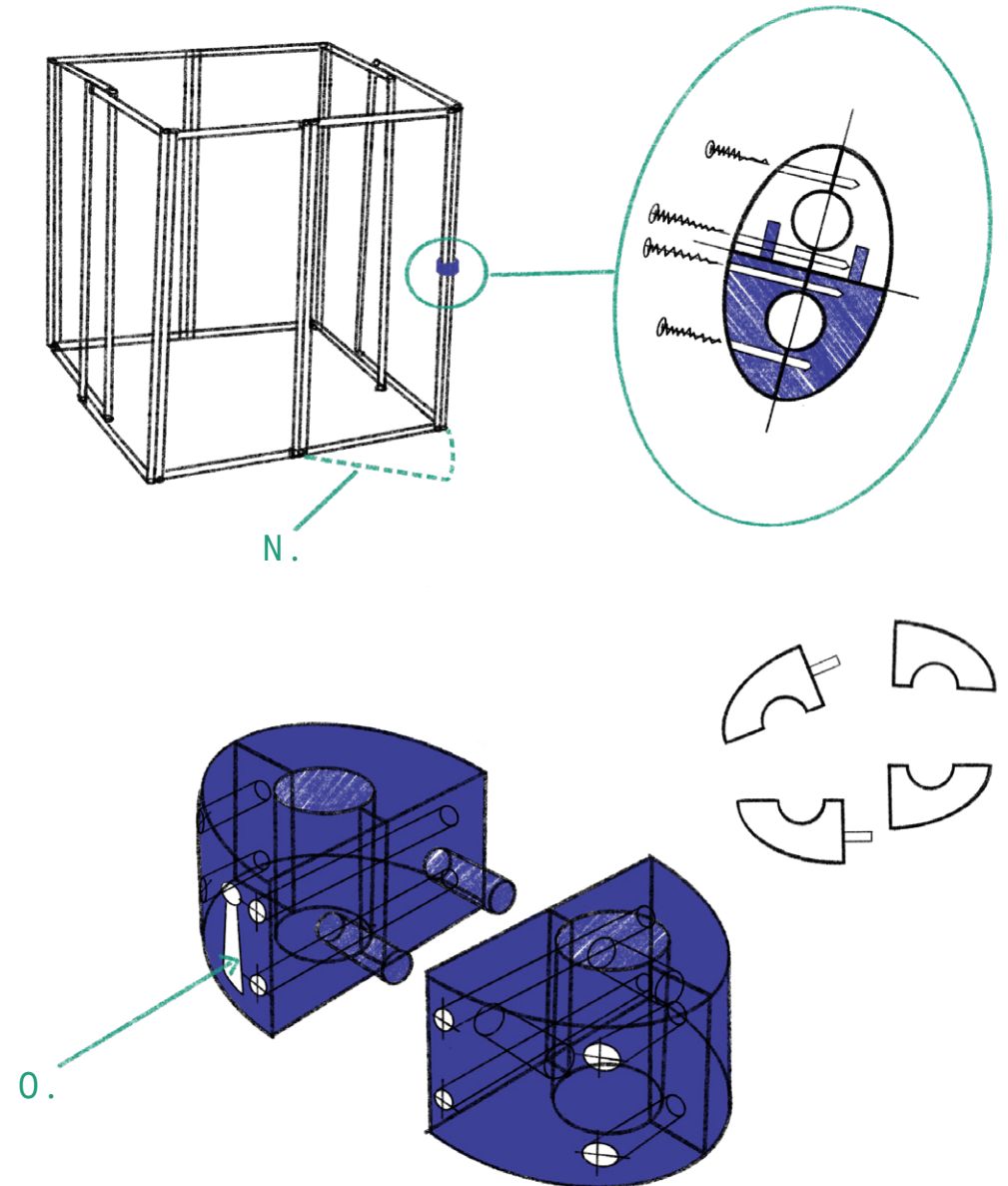
In addition to the room divider's skeleton (load-bearing structure) consisting of wooden dowel rods, the material and construction of the walls needed to be determined. Since they must be able to withstand high wear and be lightweight to facilitate the folding and pulling operations, the design must be adapted accordingly. The ideas I came up with are described below together with sketches.

- J: Drapery in coarse fabric that runs along the upper bars of the structure.
- K: Coarse fabric that surrounds the dowel rods and is attached to the reversed side of the fabric using Velcro.
- L: Wall in wood or composite-material that is attached with fabric bands.
- M: Sound-absorbing panels.



LOCK FUNCTION

The walls must be lockable in their fully extended position (N). By integrating a lock in the connector that will be placed on the outer wall (O), lockability can be achieved.

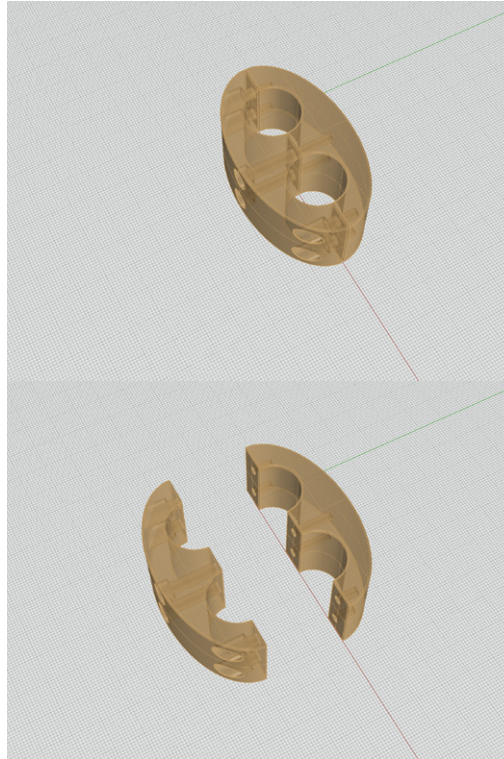


4.2 TESTING

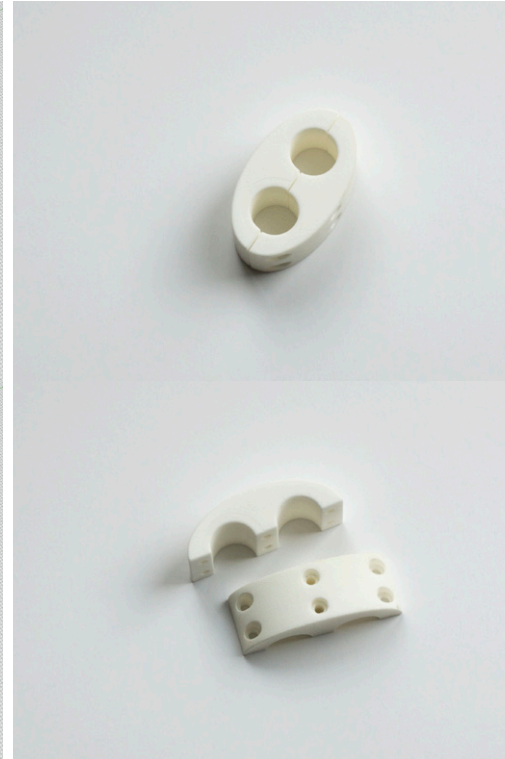
FOLDING PRINCIPLE



In order to know whether the connectors are suitable for the folding operation, it was required for the principle to be tested in reality. In a first model, two holes were drilled in a piece of wood in which two dowel rods were lowered. In this way, the ability to rotate the rods in the holes could be tested.



Since the principle worked well in the sketch model, I decided to 3D model the desired design of the connector.

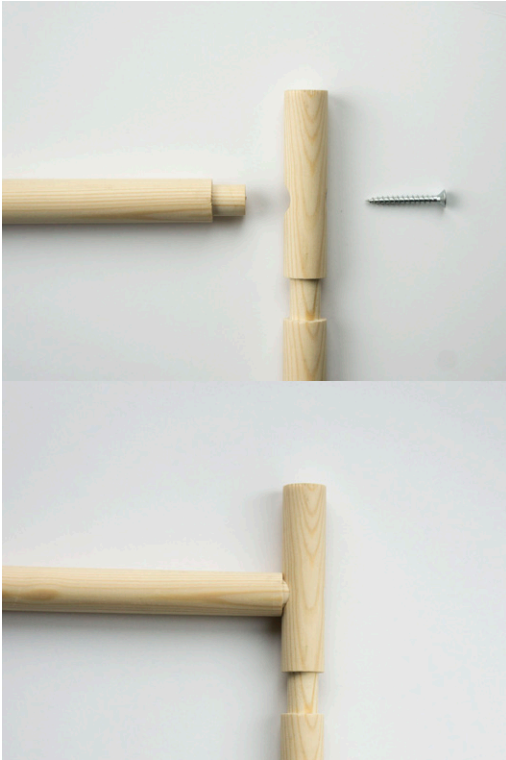


The connector was then 3d-printed in a plastic-based powder printer. With the method, a high finish and smooth surface could be achieved, which was desirable to reduce friction at the torque.



On two dowel rods with a diameter of 27 millimetres, two sections with a smaller diameter of 19 millimetres were turned. Here the connector was then fastened. Now the principle could be tested in its desired design, which turned out to function as desired.

OTHER CONNECTIONS



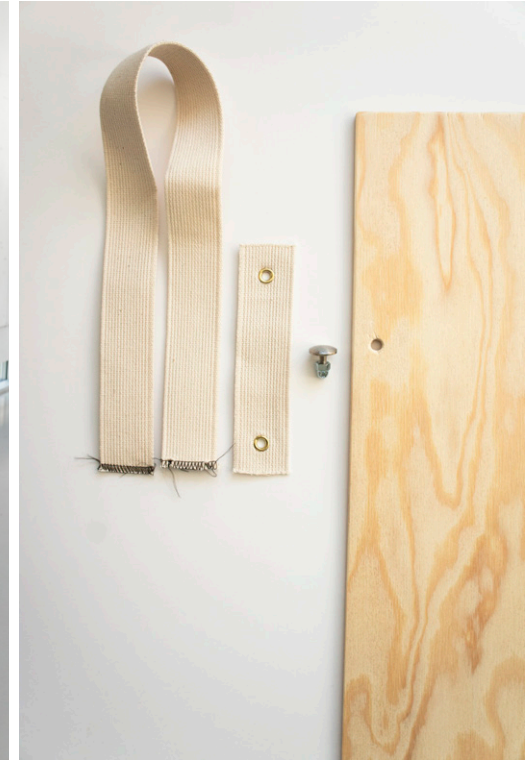
To connect the dowel rods to each wall section, a smaller diameter was turned on the ends of the short rods. These were then inserted into drilled holes on the ends of the long rods and fastened with screws.

SIZE



Since the connectors for the wall folding operation does not work for the pulling operation, I decided to use sliding door fittings. How the design is adapted for these is presented later.

WALL COVERAGE



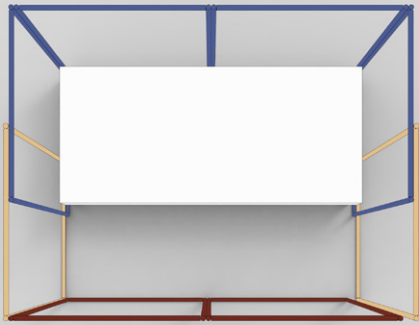
As wall coverage, I chose to use plywood sheets. This is to achieve the criterion that the room divider must be impermeable and withstand high wear. The sheets should be attached to the dowel rod structure with coarse weave bands, which in turn perhaps can serve as wall storage.

4.3 3D SKETCHING

To get a more realistic overview of the room divider's construction and proportions, I continued to sketch in a 3D modelling program.

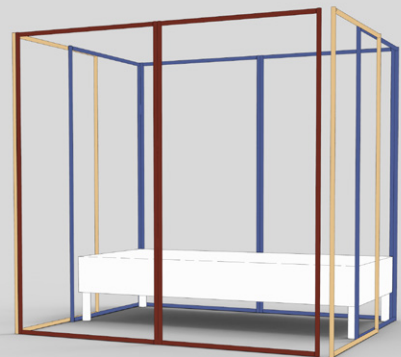
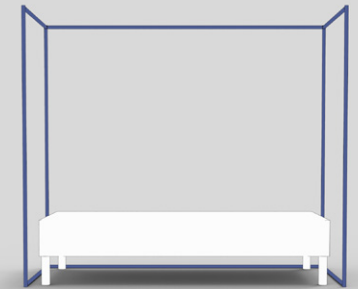
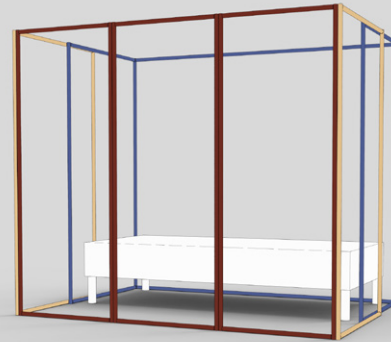
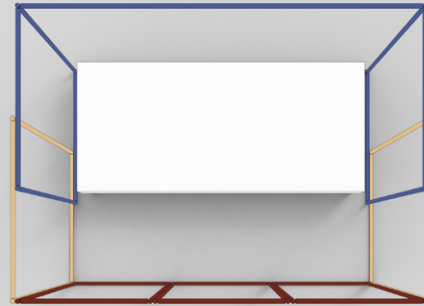
1

To make the room divider modular, I tried to find a construction where all the walls are in the same size. But since the sliding walls (yellow parts) run on the outside of the walls on the short side (blue part), a gap occurs at the closing position of the folding wall (red part).



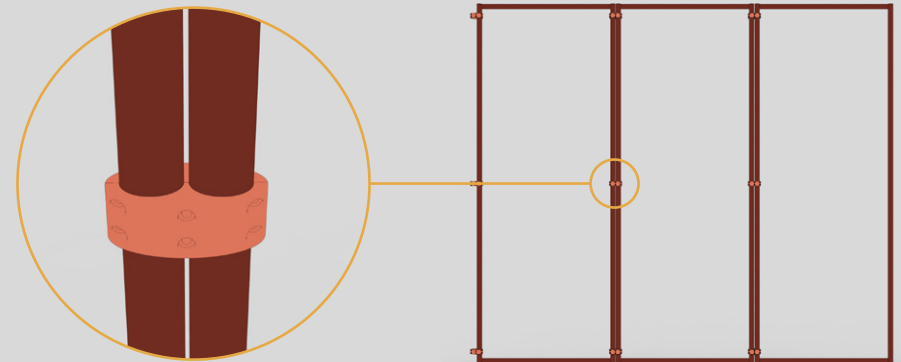
2

I realized that the walls on long side and the short side must have different widths to get good proportions. Since the stationary part (blue part) should not be able to move, it is also not necessary that it consists of modular walls, but can instead be a composite part. This will both reduce material consumption and facilitate assembly.



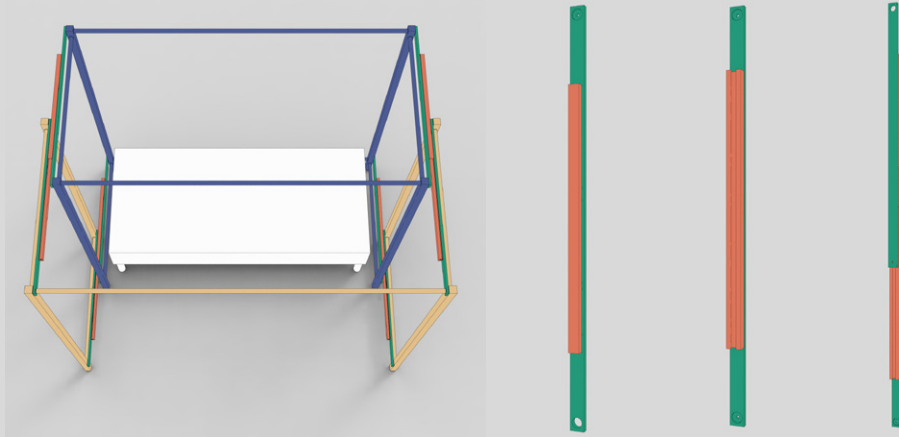
3

In order for the folding wall to be user-friendly and withstand frequent use, I decided to reduce the width of each wall section and have three sections instead of two. To achieve sufficient stability at the folding operation, I realized that three connectors must connect the sections to each other.



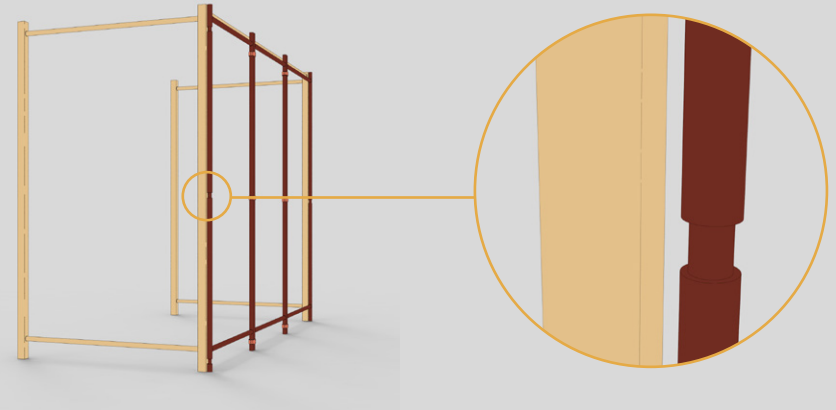
|| 4 ||

To be able to use sliding door fittings for the sliding walls (yellow parts), the fittings must be mounted on separate wooden planks (green parts), which in turn are mounted on the walls. To enable this, it is required that the round dowel rods in the corners are replaced with square dowel rods.



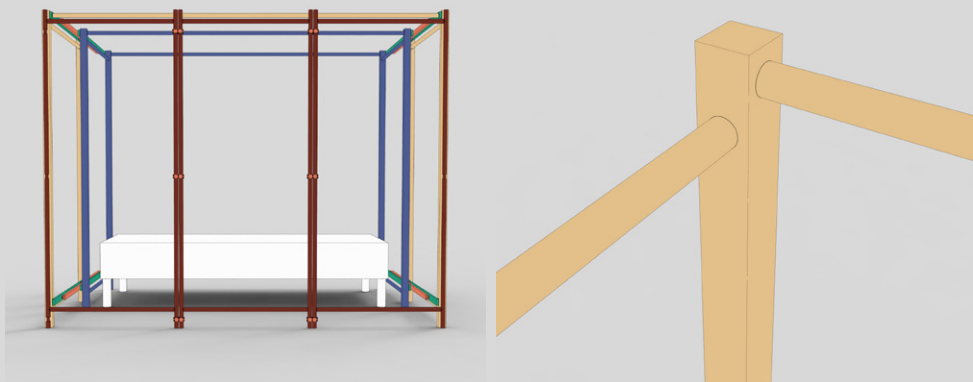
|| 6 ||

The assembly between the square dowel rod of the sliding wall (yellow) and the round dowel rod of the folding wall (red) cannot be achieved with the original design of connectors, as these are adapted for two round rods of the same size. It therefore became necessary to find another solution for this.



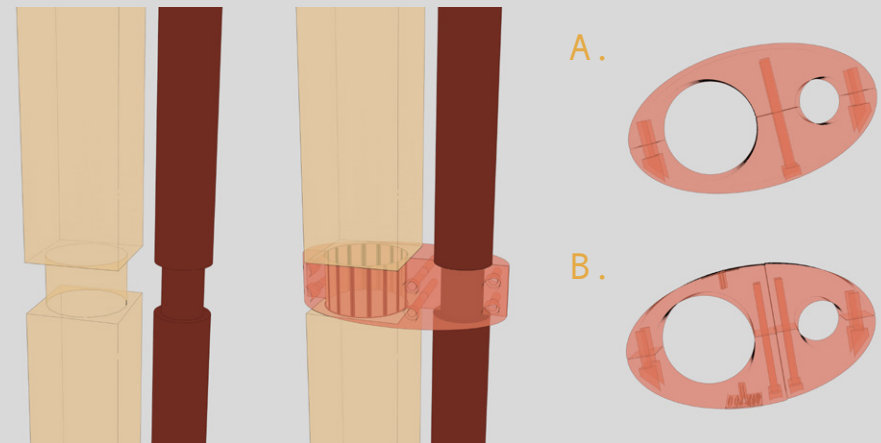
|| 5 ||

It must be possible to vacuum and clean the floor around the room divider. Therefore, the horizontal dowel rods should be mounted, on the vertical rods, with some distance from the ground. Variation in height of the horizontal dowel rods, on the short side and the long side, will also increase the stability of the structure, as their insertion holes in the corner bars will not be placed in the same height position.



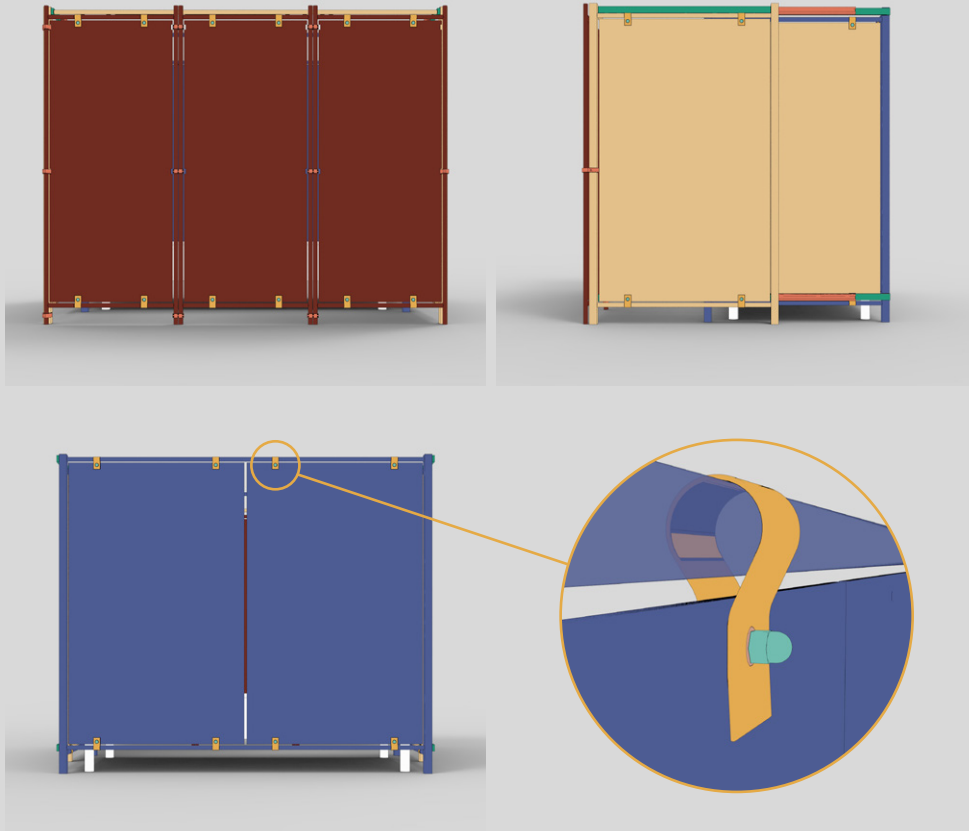
|| 7 ||

I realized that the areas of the square dowel rod, where the connectors are to be attached, could just like on the round dowel be turned down to a smaller size. After testing, a diameter of 40 millimetres could be achieved, without the risk of the rod breaking at the turned areas. This required a new variant of connector (A) with two holes in different diameters. I also changed the connector with lock function according to the new variant (B).



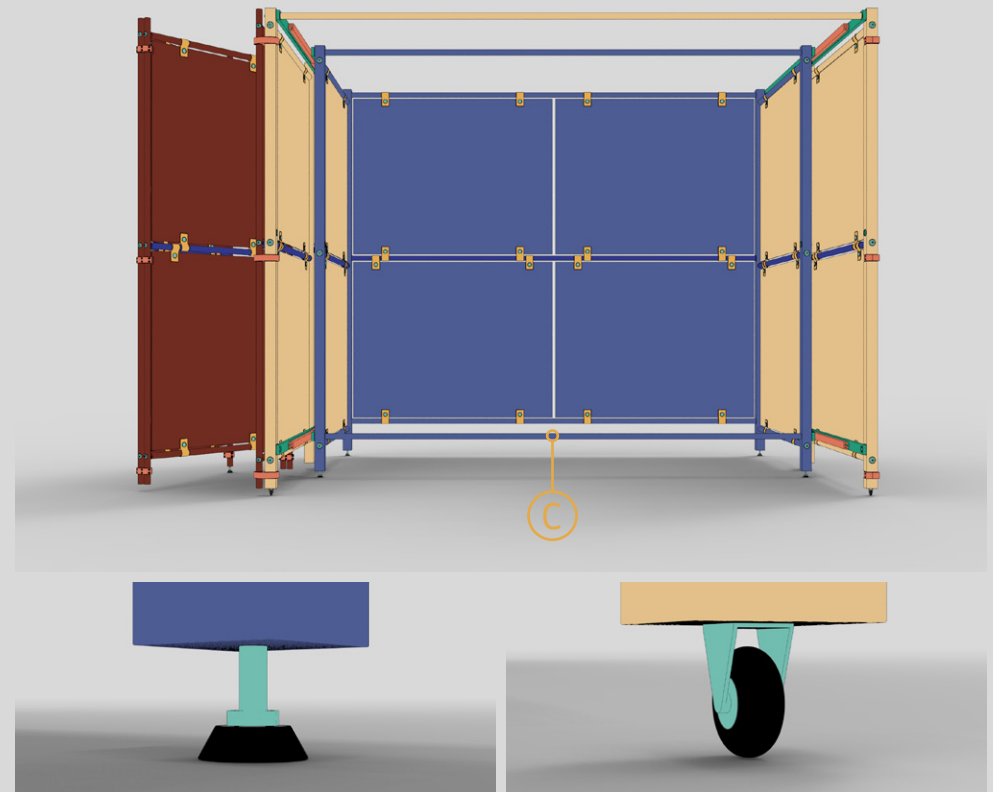
|| 8 ||

As previously mentioned, the walls should be covered with plywood sheets suspended with weave bands. Since the width of the wall sections varies, the plywood boards also need to vary in width. To keep down the number of different modules for the room divider, I decided to make three size variants. One small for the folding wall (red), medium size for the sidewalls (yellow) and large for the back walls (blue).



|| 9 ||

As the prototype was built in reality (next chapter), changes to the design had to be made to increase stability. The plywood walls were made in half of their original size and a dowel rod was placed in the centre of each wall section (dark blue parts). It also became necessary to stabilize with a dowel rod that ran along the floor inside the structure (C). However, since the bed should be placed right next to it, this should not bother the user.



|| 10 ||

It also became necessary to add wheels and feet to the construction, to reduce the appearance of scratches on the floor.

4.4 BUILDING THE PROTOTYPE



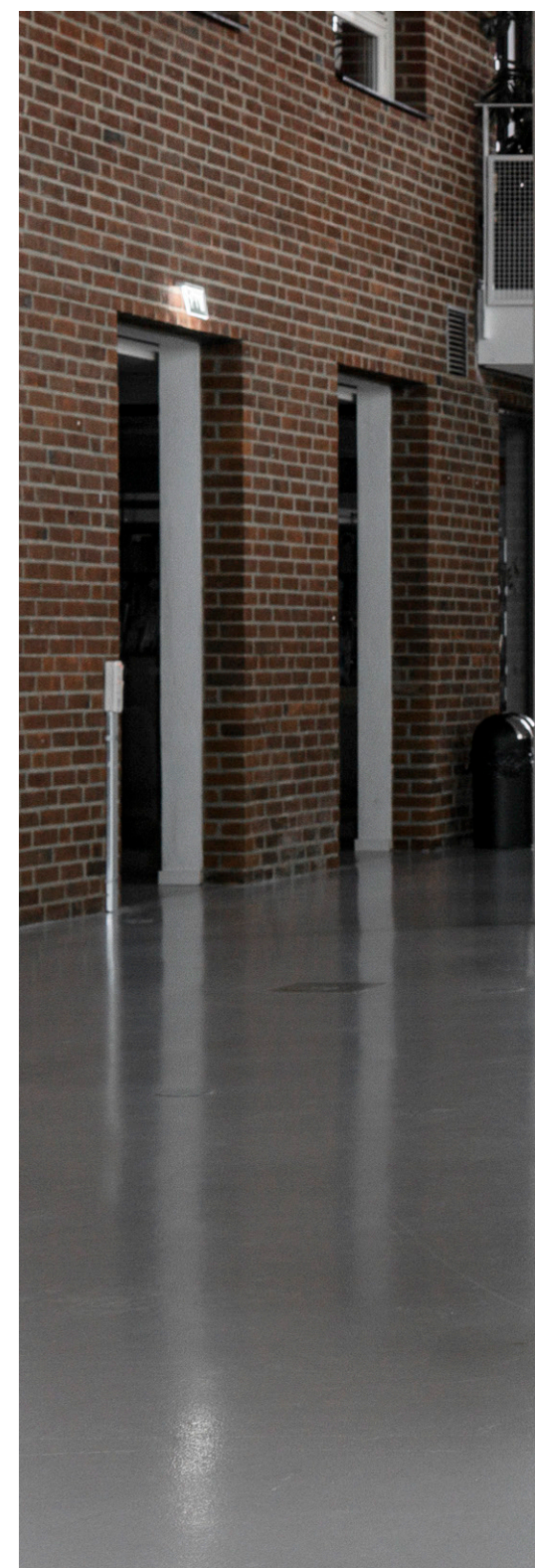
TURNING ◯

◯ ADJUSTING ◯

◯ ASSEMBLING ◯

◯ INSTALLING

|| 5.RESULTS ||





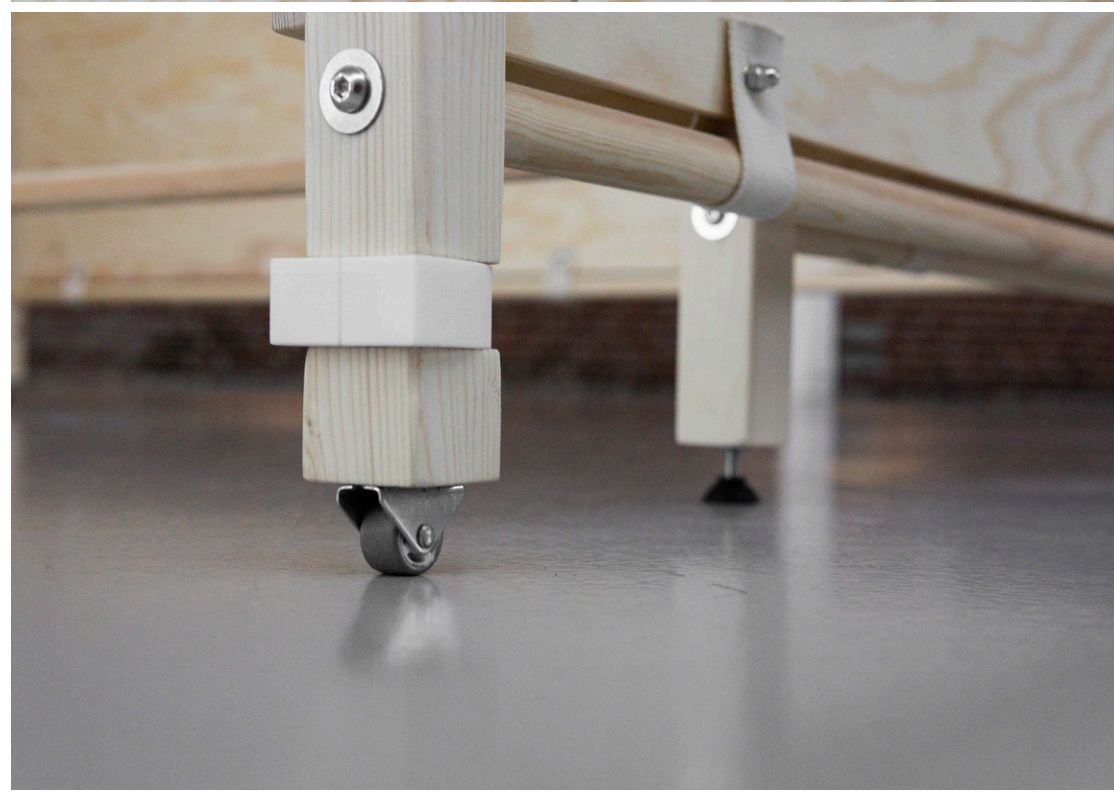
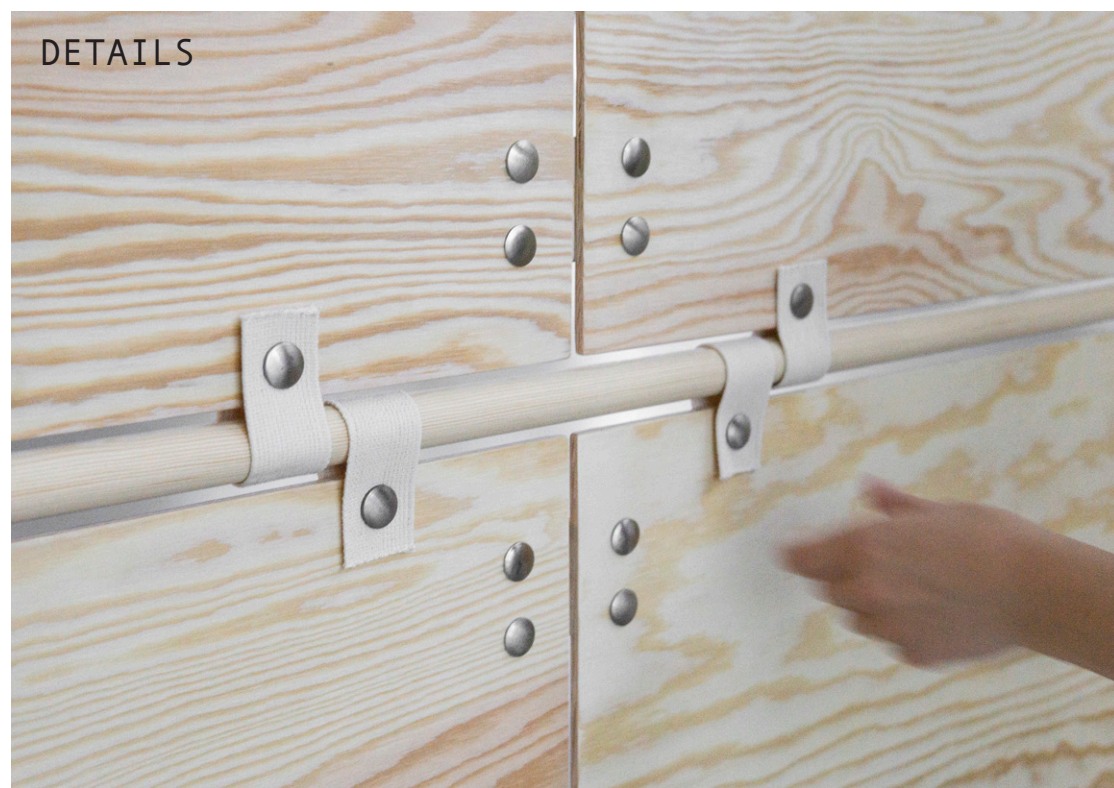
5.0 FINAL PROTOTYPE

Enfold is a flexible wall system intended to be used on Swedish shelters, where different groups of homeless people come to live for a certain period of time or just stay overnight. The design, which is an additional structure to beds that are already available at the shelters, will increase security and privacy for the user whose bedroom often is shared between several individuals at the same time. It consists of a stationary part, in which the bed is placed inside and an extendable part with foldable walls and creates, in its fully extended position, a small, lockable and enfolded room.

WALL STORAGE



DETAILS





5.1 FINAL RENDERINGS

Safety, privacy and comfort are elements that need to be improved on Swedish shelters. Since several residents often share bedrooms, it is not uncommon for them to be exposed to violence, harassment and theft or a generally disturbing environment during their stay. These are all contributing factors to an increased difficulty in getting out of homelessness.

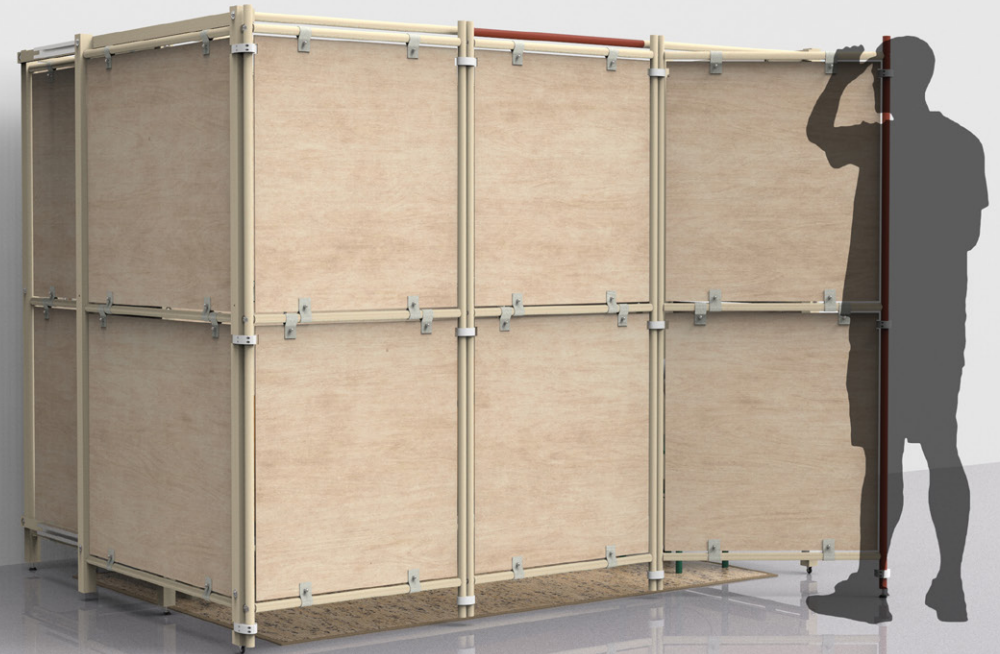
Enfold creates a small room around the bed and gives the user the opportunity to decide over his/her own personal space, close and lock the space behind in need to be alone and store personal belongings inside. With inspiration taken from the Housing-First concept, which has proven to be an effective method in combating homelessness, perhaps Enfold can provide a similar result.

CLOSING FUNCTION

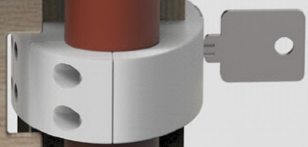
Enfold consists of a stationary part in which the bed is placed inside and sliding sidewalls with an associated foldable wall. To pull out the sidewalls, the user grabs the part of the upper dowel rod that is marked in red and the size of the space can then be varied as desired.



The foldable wall is used to screen the space. When fully unfolded, the user can also lock the space from the inside or outside with a key (see picture on next page).



Location of Lock



ENVIRONMENT

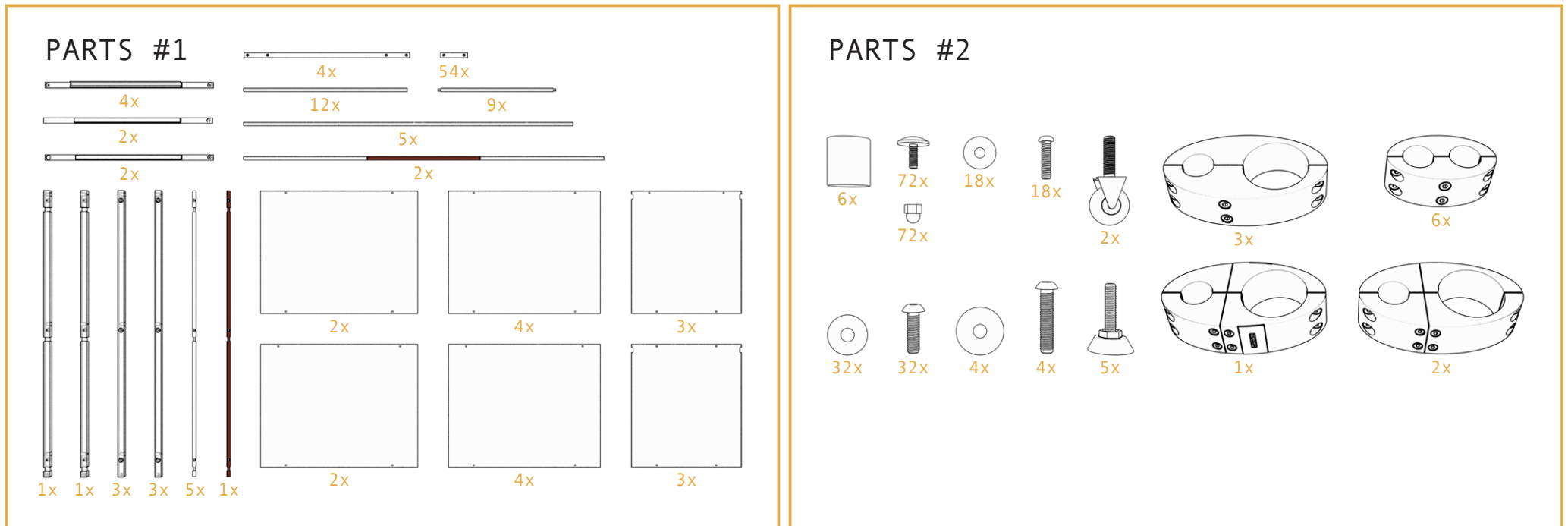
The inside of Enfold holds, in addition to a bed, also a side table and gives the user the opportunity to store things underneath the fabric bands of the walls. To enhance the personal and home-like feeling, paintings can be hung on the walls and light sources can be added inside the environment.

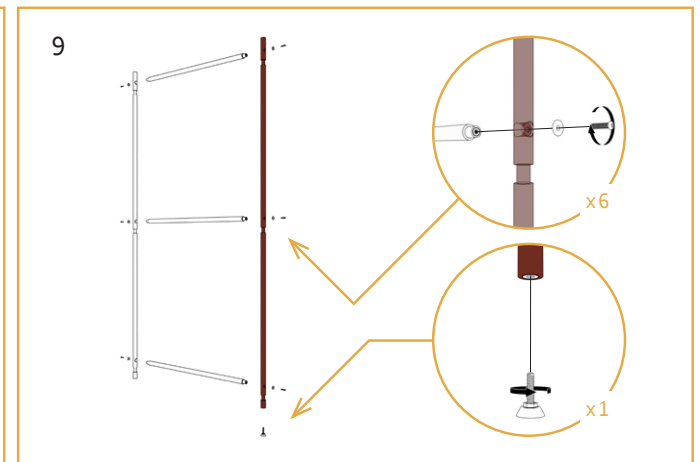
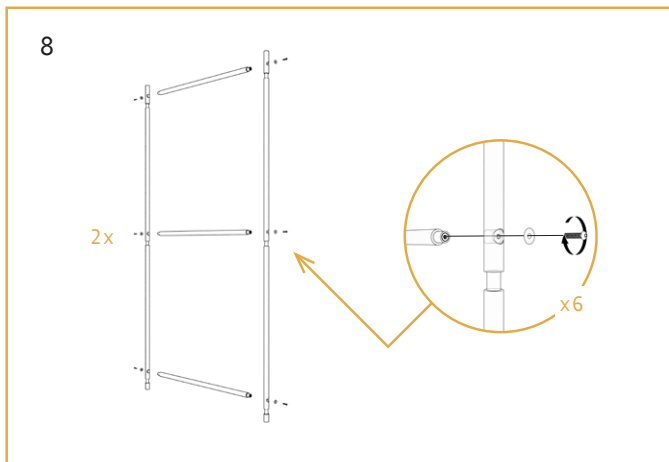
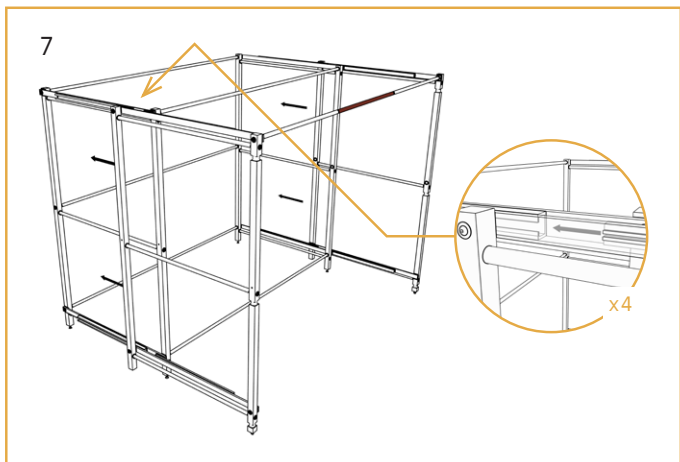
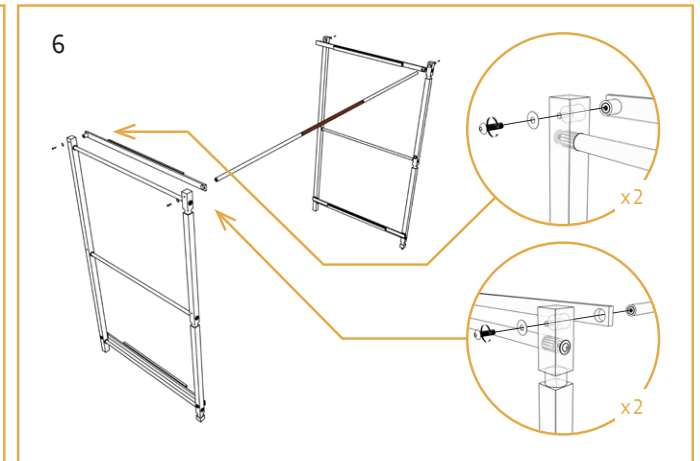
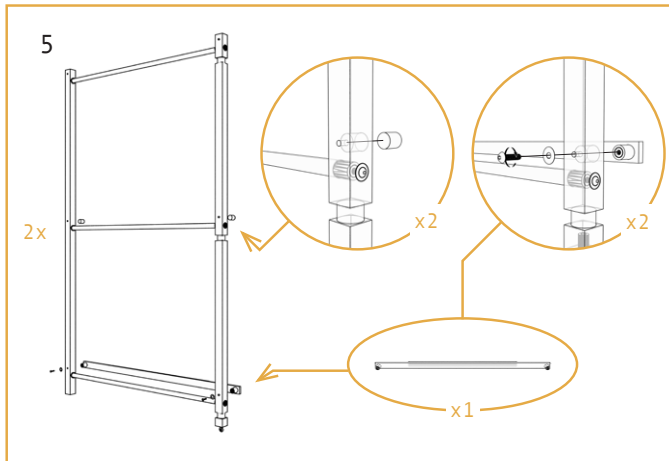
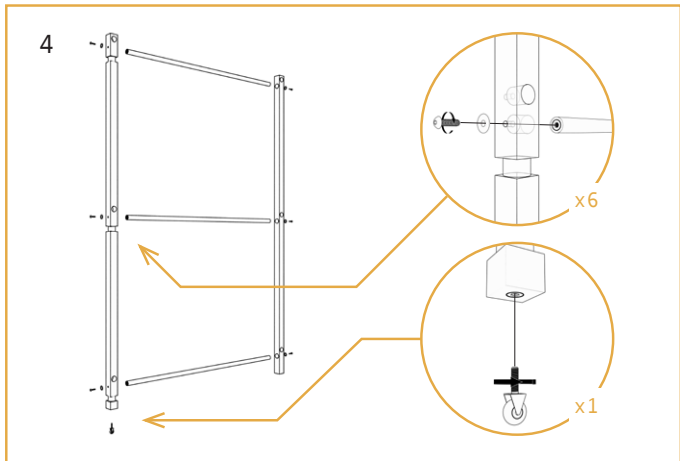
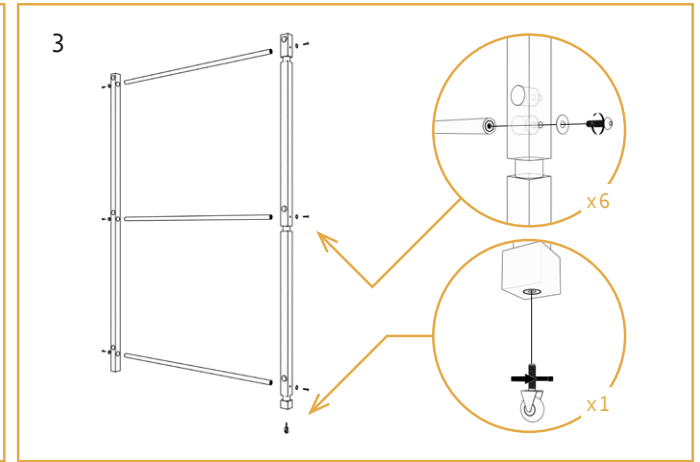
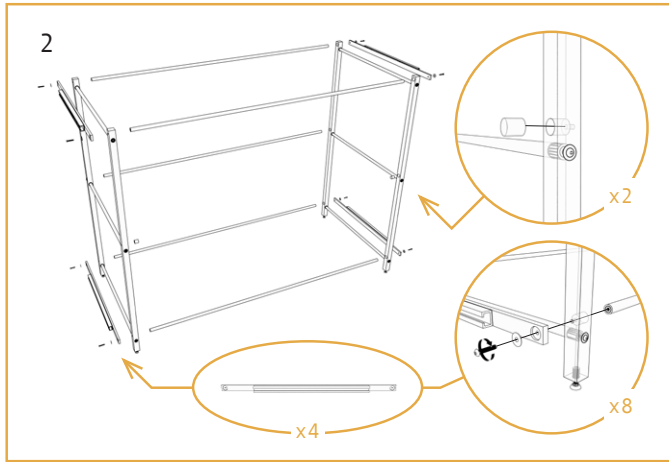
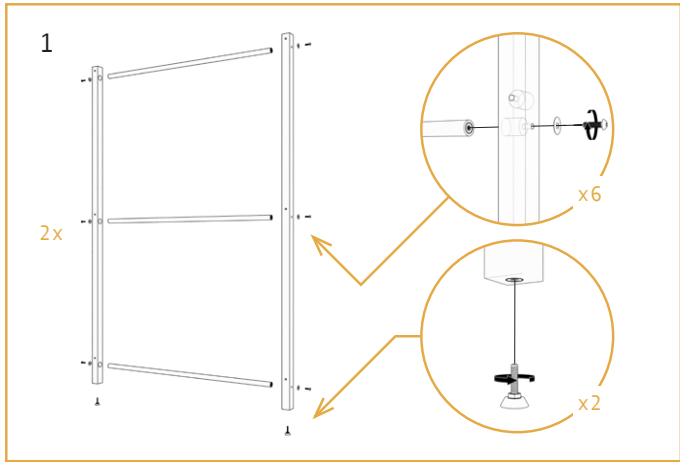
During the most hectic and disturbing hours on the shelter, the hope is that enfold will create a safe and secluded place to be for the homeless individual using it.

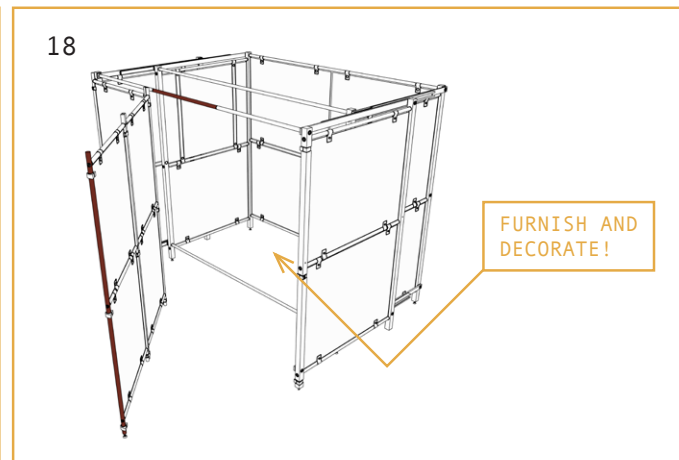
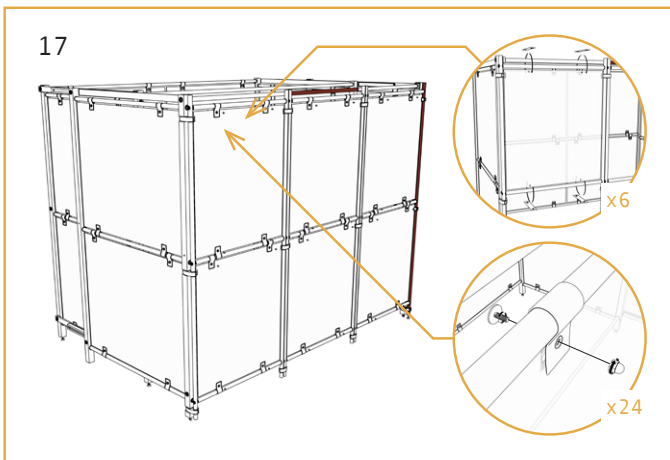
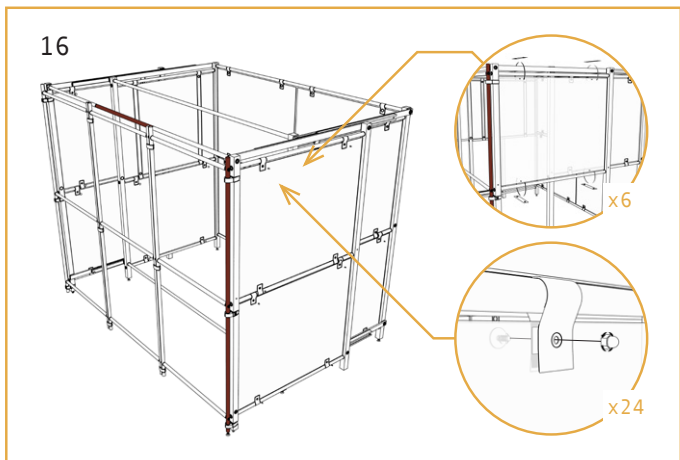
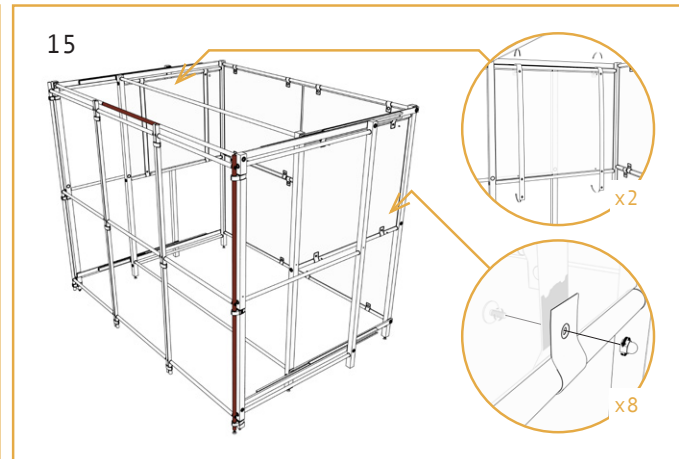
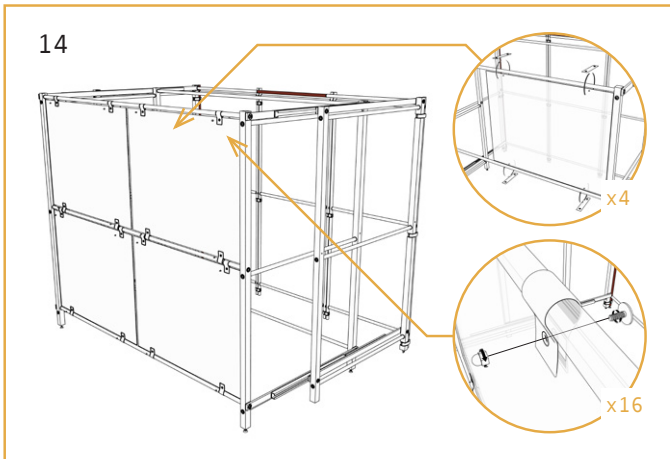
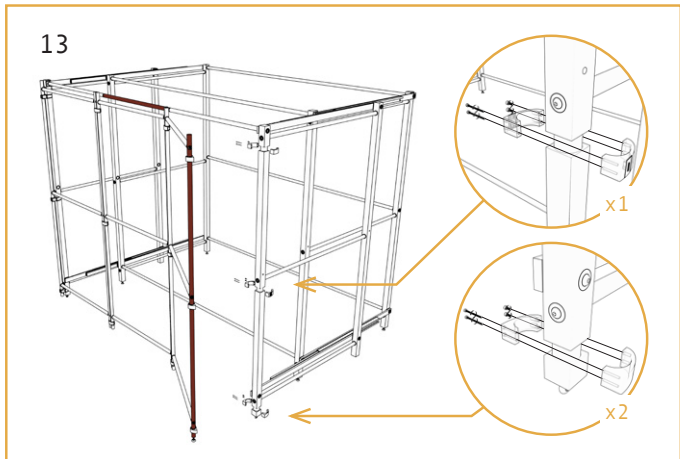
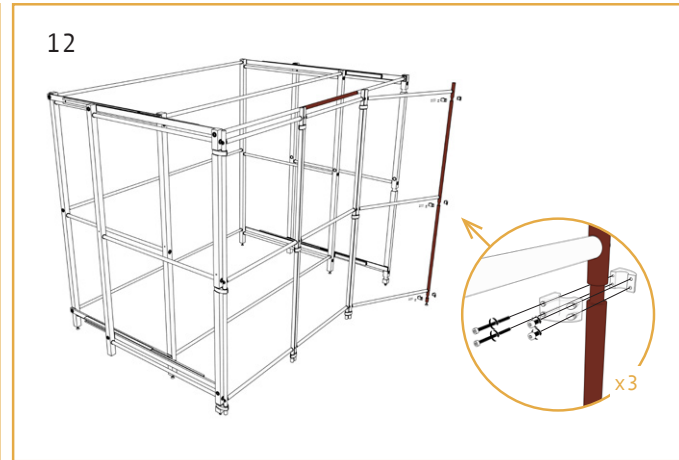
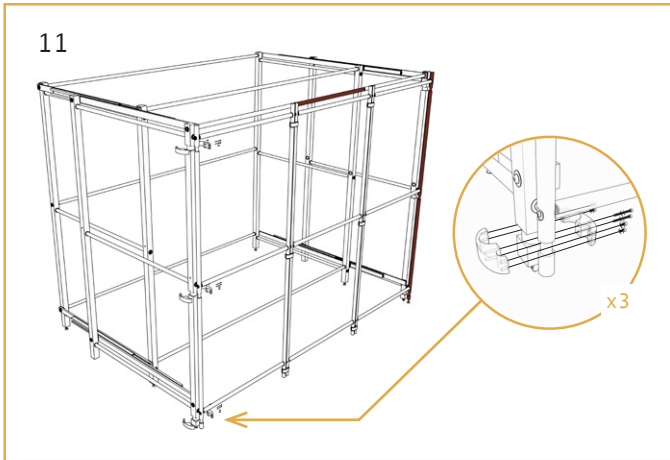
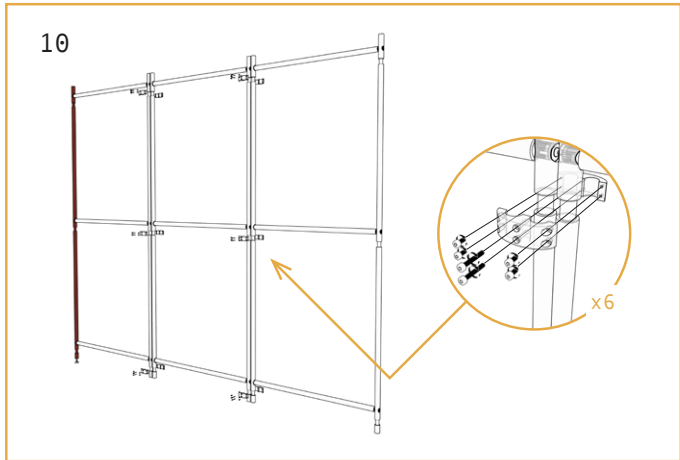


5.2 ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

Enfold is packaged and delivered in a flat pack and can easily be mounted by the janitor of the shelters, with the help of the joining assembly instructions.

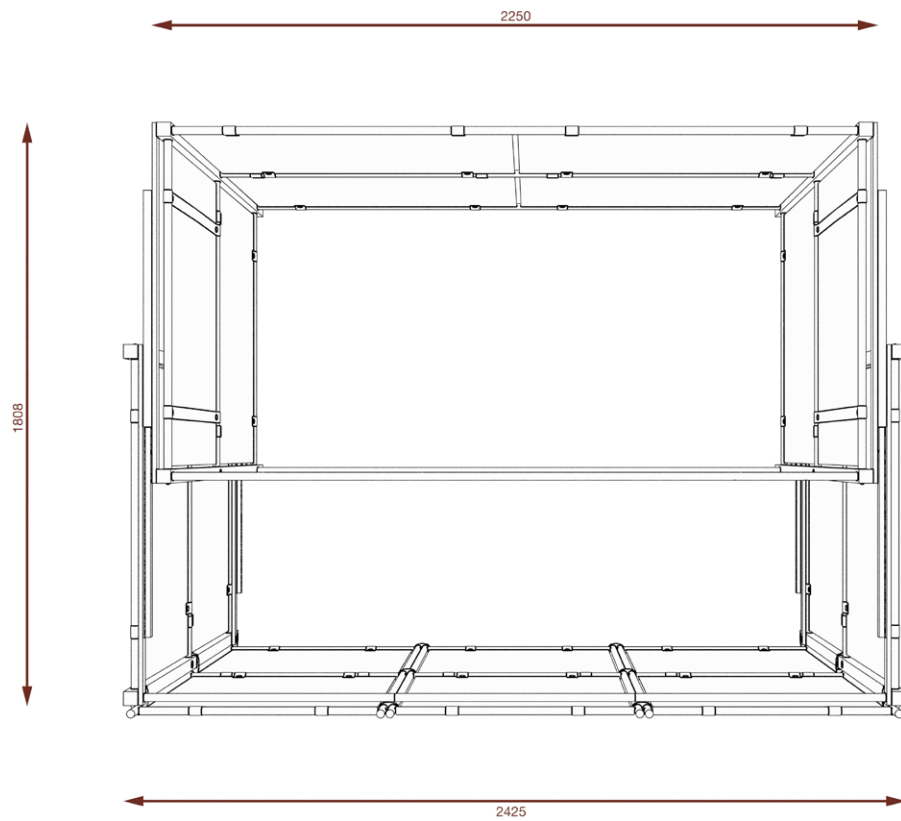




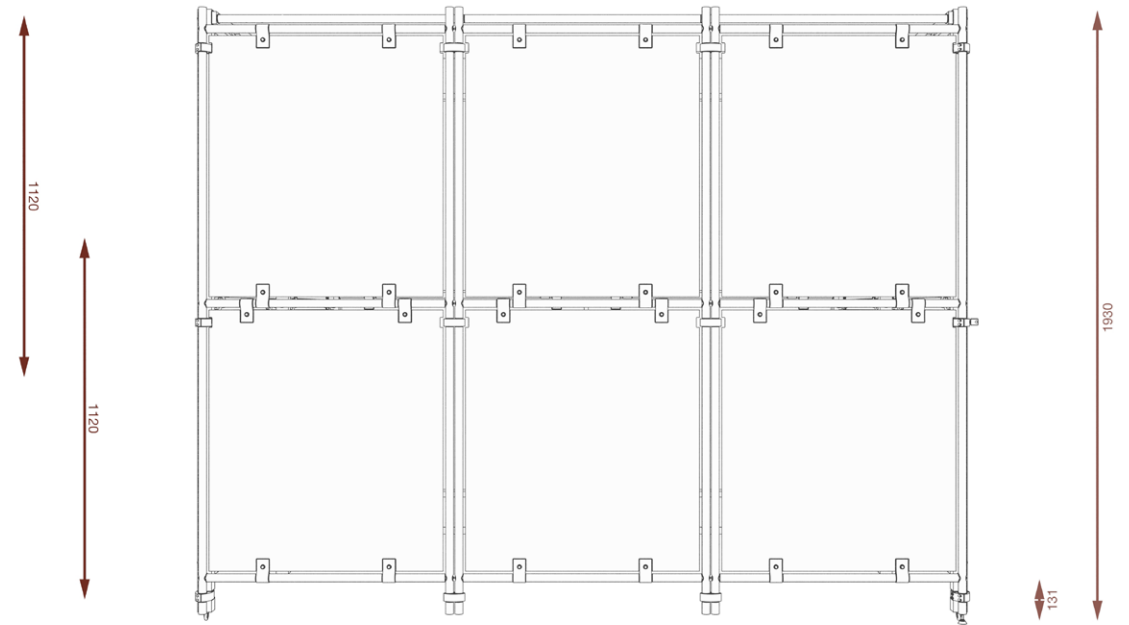


5.3 TECHNICAL DRAWING

|| TOP ||



|| FRONT ||



|| 6. REFLECTION ||

This project is about a heavy and extensive subject and during the work I often had to remind myself to try to focus on a specific area within homelessness: an area where I, as a designer, can contribute. But since there is such a strong confidentiality policy on the shelters, it became almost impossible to get an overall picture of what the situation looks like for the homeless people who utilize the night-places or live there and what needed to be added in terms of design.

Nevertheless, I think I managed to identify and confirm a fairly large problem area and find a design solution that to some extent can work to improve the security of the bedrooms shared by several guests.

When I presented the idea to Lollo Dyson, she had thoughts on the hygienic aspects of Enfold: that there will be a lot of extra wall space to clean for the cleaning staff at the shelters. With this in mind, it would have been a better solution to cover the walls with for example curtains or fabric, instead of plywood sheets, as it then can be removed and washed in a washing machine. However, with such a solution the design would then have had to compromise on safety. For me, it therefore felt more important to create a design with impermeable walls rather than walls that are easy to clean.

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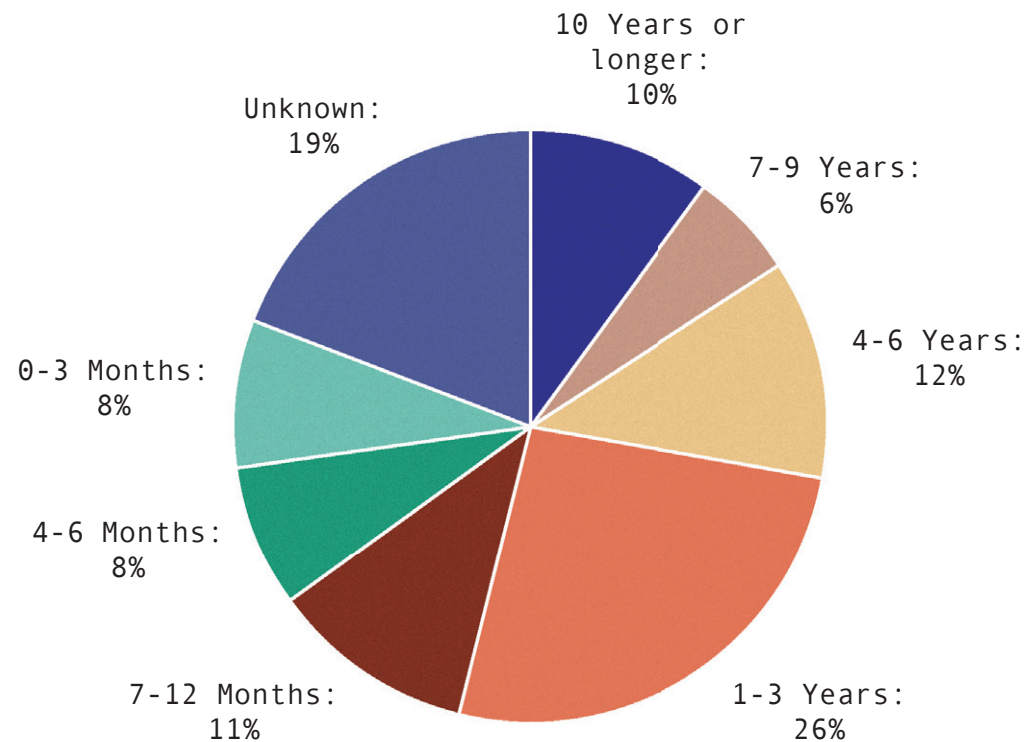
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 - EXTRA MATERIAL FROM MAPPING OF HOMELESSNESS IN SWEDEN (PAGE 18)

LENGTH OF TIME BEING HOMELESS

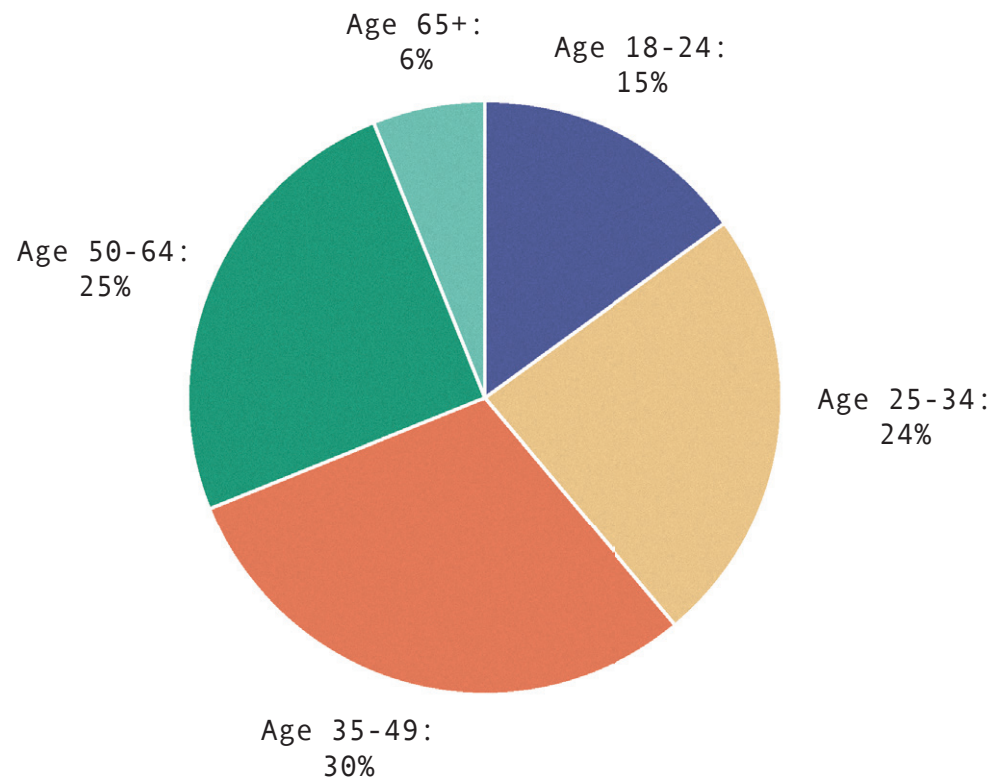
The graph shows the time people (in proportion) have been homeless before the measuring week. This affects their opportunities to enter the ordinary housing market and otherwise live integrated in society. The longer people are out of the ordinary housing market and are unable to support themselves, the greater the risk that they will remain homeless.



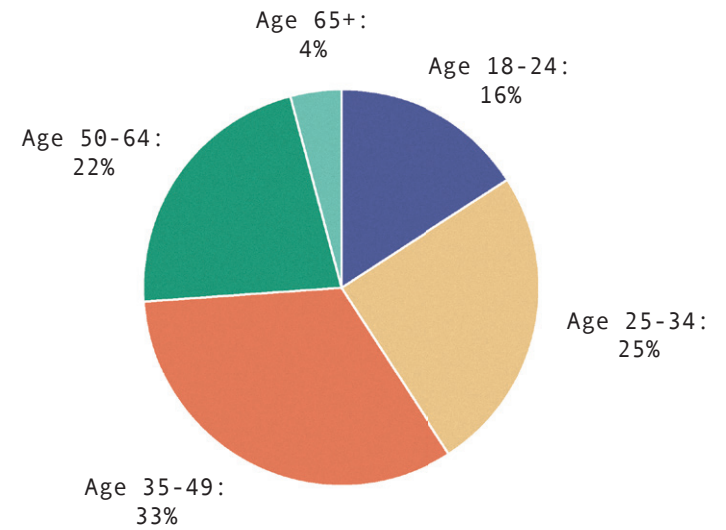
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOMELESS PEOPLE (FROM AGE 18)

The average age is 39 years for women and 41 years for men.

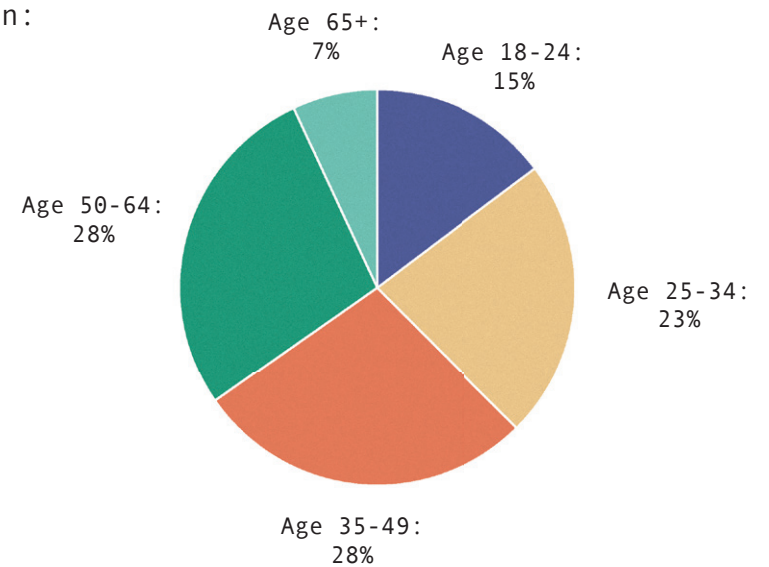
Total (women and men):



Women:



Men:



APPENDIX 2 - PREPARED QUESTIONS FOR THE INTERVIEW WITH LOLLO DYSON (PAGE 30) .

- Vilka söker sovplats hos er? Ålder? Kön?
- Hur har de hamnat i hemlöshet?
- Hur bestämmer personalen vilka som får nattplats på Vallhem/Piletorp?
- Hur fungerar incheckningen?
- Hur ser sovrummen/salarna ut? Är det flera sängar i samma rum eller en säng per rum? Vad får de boende tillgång till (kudde, täcke, lakan)?
- Finns det möjlighet för mig att ta en bild på ett sovrum?
- Finns det förvaring för de boendes saker? Finns det skåp med lås?
- Varför finns det/ finns det inte?
- Om ni tar emot personer med hög missbruksfrekvens, hur funkar det?
- Kan dessa dela sovrum med andra?
- Hur fungerar säkerheten, för de boende och för personalen, på Vallhem/Piletorp?
- Hur fungerar utcheckningen?
- Finns det något som du tycker kan förbättras med verksamheten?
- Du är verksamhetschef för Rönbacken också? Fungerar verksamheten på liknande sätt där?

APPENDIX 3 - FULL INTERVIEW WITH LOLLO DYSON (PAGE 30).

Jag undrar lite om verksamheten. Är du chef för både Vallhem, Piletorp och Rönnbacken?

Mmm... och så har vi ett boende till som heter Lillhem och det är också för hemlösa, men drogria. Eller rättare sagt att man inte brukar droger i boendet/i huset över huvud taget och man har inget missbruk så att säga.

Här på Piletorp och på Vallhem, är det blandad målgrupp eller bara missbrukare som bor här?

Det är missbrukare, med psykisk ohälsa.

Kan det uppstå problem på boendet på grund av att de är missbrukare?

Ja, alltså nu har vi jobbat med målgruppen i så många år. Det är klart att problemfritt är det ju inte, men det är mer problem åt andra hållet när det handlar om psykisk ohälsa. Då kan det uppstå lite problem när de är inne i sitt sjukdomstillstånd. Många mår dåligt och därför självmedicinerar dem och har därför ett missbruk.

Då är alkoholmissbruk också inräknat?

Ja, precis.

Bor det både män och kvinnor här?

Ja, här ska vi ha plats till 4 stycken kvinnor och 22 män.

Varför är det uppdelat så?

Det är mer känt att missbruk förekommer i större skala hos män. Sen är det också så att det finns ett dolt missbruk hos kvinnor, men att de inte gör sig till känna. Som kvinna skäms man över sitt sätt att leva helt enkelt. Därför söker man sig ofta till de missbrukande männen och kanske befinner sig i en relation som inte är hållbar. Att välja mellan att antingen stanna kvar i relationen och bli utnyttjad på annat sätt eller att leva i hemlöshet, väljer många av kvinnorna att stanna kvar så långt det är möjligt.

Hur har männen och kvinnorna som bor här hamnat i hemlöshet från början?

Det ser jätteolika ut. För det första så finns det en strukturell hemlöshet idag och som gör att det är väldigt svårt att komma in på bostadsmarknaden över huvud taget, om man inte har ekonomiska förutsättningar. Den delen av hemlösa har ökat.

Andra har haft en tuff barndom och uppväxt. De kanske har börjat tidigt med ett missbruk, för att klara sig själva. De har kanske haft föräldrar som mått psykiskt dåligt och inte har klarat av det här med att uppfostra barn.

Det finns också de som börjar sent med ett missbruk. Det kan bero på att de har råkat ut för en olycka eller skilsmässa och har svårt att ta sig vidare i livet.

Ja, det finns många anledningar till varför man hamnar i hemlöshet och det är mycket lättare än vad man tror att hamna i den utsatta situationen.

Hur bestämmer ni vilka som får nattplats här? Eller får de bara stanna här en natt?

Nej, de som bor här har ett bistånd från Lunds kommun. De är auktoriserade i socialtjänsten, där de har en socialsekreterare/handläggare och vissa uppsatta mål, för att säkerställa att de ska få sitt boende här. Men vi har också "en-nattare" som det heter; att man kan komma akut och söka en natt. Det kan man bara göra en gång i halvåret, så det är ju ingenting som är utbrett. Utan det ska ju gå genom förvaltningen.

Så det finns bara en nattplats per person per halvår? Så det är inte öppet bara en natt per halvår?

Ja precis, vi har öppet här 24 timmar om dygnet, så det är personal här dygnet runt. Får man då ett bistånd så kan det vara x-antal veckor/månader. 2 år, så det ser lite olika ut.

Hur fungerar det på Vallhem?

Där är det likadant. Målgruppen är också den samma, personer med missbruk och psykisk ohälsa.

Så det fungerar inte riktigt som ett härbärke då?

Nej, förr i tiden kallades det härbärke, men numera kallas det dygnsboende. Vi har en till verksamhet i samma fastighet som Vallhem, som heter Nattvilan. Den har vi börjat med den första januari i år och där finns det bara nattplatser. Det är väl kanske det samma som den gamla beteckningen för härbärke? Där har vi 14 platser som bara är aktuella över natten.

Hur ser sovrummen ut här? Får flera personer dela ett sovrum?

Här är det två sovplatser i varje rum. I Malmö, på Vallhem är det enkelrum och där har de boende en nyckel till sitt rum så att de kan låsa om sig. På Nattvilan sover de två och två eller i enkelrum. Där finns det också plats för par, så kallat parboende.

Har de tillgång till kudde och täcke?

Ja alltid. De har också tillgång till sängkläder och möjlighet till att tvätta sina egna kläder.

Och de kan lämna sina grejer i rummet?

Ja, de som är bokade för dygnet kan lämna sina grejer. De som är bokade för natten får ta sina grejer med sig, för de vet ju inte om de kommer in nästa kväll igen. Men annars, på dygnsplasterna, får man ha kvar sina saker på rummet. Det är deras rum så länge de bor där/så länge de är bokade.

Tidigare, här på Piletorp, vet jag att man fick byta sängplats varje natt och det tyckte jag kändes lite ovärdigt. Men nu har vi varit här i tre år och då har vi ändrat om en hel del, för att det ska kännas tryggare och bättre för den som bor här.

De bor två i varje rum. Hur delar ni upp för att dem ska fungera ihop?

Ibland är det lite svårt. Vi har en annan målgrupp här också, som vi har fått efterhand och den är "arbete och försörjning". Så vi tittar först på målgrupperna; "missbruk" och "arbete och försörjning". För det finns folk som bor här som har ett arbete och då väljer vi att inte lägga de tillsammans med de som har ett aktivt missbruk. Om vi skulle göra det ändå, kan det bli lite svårt för den som har ett arbete att få sova i lugn och ro och komma upp i tid på dagen.

Kan de lita på varandra? Får de ha sina grejer ifred?

Det är lite svårare med den biten, men var och en har sitt eget klädskap på

nedervåningen. Vi uppmanar de alltid till att låsa in sina saker, att de inte ska lämna ifrån sig det som är betydelsefullt och viktigt uppe på rummet. För annars vet man ju inte om det finns kvar. Eftersom de delar rum så är det också svårt att ge dem egna nycklar, för de kommer ju ändå in i varandras utrymme.

I Malmö är det helt annorlunda eftersom de har ansvar över sitt eget rum och även ansvaret att låsa sin egen dörr.

Du sa att vissa kunde bo här i flera år. Sen när de flyttar ut, hur kommer det sig att de flyttar ut? Har situationen blivit stabil?

Ja, då har man väl antingen rättat upp den ekonomiska biten, fått en sysselsättning av något slag eller att man kanske har fått ett eget boende. Vissa har fått den restriktionen av sina handläggare – att söka jobb och boende aktivt – och då får de presentera det vid nästa möte.

Har ni handläggare här på plats?

De har handläggare på Kristallen (Lunds kommunhus). När det är möte går de dit och träffar dem och ibland kommer handläggarna hit för att träffa klienterna.

Är handläggarna från socialtjänsten?

Ja de är från socialtjänsten.

Varför tror du att vissa hemlösa inte ber om hjälp? Du sa att många kvinnor skäms över sin situation, men om de vet om att de kan få väldigt bra hjälp om de ber om den, varför gör dem inte det?

Det finns ju såklart många anledningar till det. Jag tror att det är så att man försöker så långt det går. Om man är yngre och har föräldrar, kanske man försöker bo där eller så bor man hos vänner. Det sista är ju att man söker hjälp från någon annan.

Sen finns det också den lilla gruppen av människor som inte vill bo någonstans, utan de vill bo på gatan. Det är ju väldigt svårt att förstå det, jag menar när det är vinter, kallt och allt.

Hur klarar de sig då?

Ja alltså, de ligger ju under broar och trappuppgångar och hittar andra ställen. Det är jättesvårt för de här personerna att vara inomhus helt enkelt. Sen är det ju också så att om de har levt såhär tillräckligt länge, har de vant

sig vid ett liv utan förpliktelser och måsten. Om de dessutom är inne i ett missbruk, har varit det i flera år och ska ta sig ur det, så kommer alla måsten tillbaka. Det enda måstet man har i ett missbruk är ju att skaffa drogen. Det är naturligtvis ett jäkla slitjobb, men det är det primära och kanske det enda man har att tänka på. Sen när de vaknar upp ur missbruket, kommer alla andra måsten och de tycker många är jättesvårt att hantera. De ska gå och lägga sig på kvällen, de måste gå upp på morgonen och de ska betala räkningar. Det blir för mycket och därför är det många som trillar tillbaka in i den gamla situationen.

Många gånger är det också så att, när man går in i en drogfrihet, vill man förändra så mycket annat på väldigt kort tid och det brukar nästan alltid slå tillbaka negativt. Jag tror att man måste inse att var sak tar sin tid, se tiden an helt enkelt och känna sig in i varje avsnitt.

Kan de få stöd med det, när de har tagit sig ur verksamheten?

Inte det fulla stödet som man hade önskat. Går de in i ett boende, ”bostad först” eller någonting sådant, är det kanske lite mer kontrollerat där. De kanske har ett uppsökande team där, men direkt den hjälpen som skulle behövas finns inte. De kan ju gå och prata med en psykolog, men jag känner att det är den här handgripliga hjälpen de skulle behöva mer av och under en ganska lång tid.

En mentor?

Ja precis.

Om man har bott här och får ett boende efteråt, är det en annan typ av stödboende eller en permanent bostad?

Man kan få både och, men oftast så är det ett stödboende. Har man ett missbruk så börjar man med det drogfria boendet, för att se om man klarar av den biten först och om man gör det kan man få någon annan form av boende, en stödlägenhet eller ett eget boende. Det tillför socialtjänsten.

Hur många klarar av ett sådant boende? Är det många som kommer tillbaka hit?

Oftast är det ju det. Vissa flyttar från kommunen, till ett annat ställe och är där ett tag och sen kommer de tillbaka hit igen. Det ser jag ganska ofta, nygamla människor som bor här.

Hur gamla är dem?

18 år och uppåt. Vi har haft några som är 20 år, men de är inte långvariga här, tack och lov.

För att det har blivit bättre?

Ja.

Är det vissa, som bor här, som har familj och barn?

Ja.

Hur hanterar dem det känslomässigt?

De hanterar det på olika sätt, men det är nog ingen skillnad mellan hur män och kvinnor hanterar det. Det är ju sårbart även för männen att prata om. Mannen kanske befinner sig här i den här situationen, när fru och barn befinner sig någon annanstans. Eller så har han varit med om en skilsmässa, flyttat ifrån fru och barn, inte klarat av sitt eget boende och så har han hamnat här.

Finns det hjälp av psykolog här?

Nej inte här på boendet, här finns det bara personal.

Hur började du arbeta med detta?

Jag har arbetat med det är i drygt 20 år. Jag satt tidigare som områdeschef inom en hemtjänstgrupp, ett privat företag i Malmö och sen skulle jag avveckla det. Det företaget som jag arbetade åt skulle precis starta en annan verksamhet, Lillhem. De sökte personal dit och då tyckte jag att det lät intressant. Det skulle vara ett drogfritt boende, göra vissa insatser och följa de boende. Sen, efter det, hamnade jag här på Piletrop och är fortfarande kvar.

Från början var jag på den psykiska banan och hade inte särskilt mycket kunskap om missbruk och om målgruppen som bor här, så det har varit väldigt lärorikt.

Tycker du att det finns något som kan förbättras med verksamheten?

Ja, förbättringar behövs ju alltid såklart. Nu har vi gjort väldigt många förbättringar här under de senaste åren och många förändringar i avtalet. Det handlar om att vi har gjort det enklare och mer bekvämt för de boende. Till exempel det som jag nämnde innan; att de inte ska behöva byta rum varje natt och att de får vara inomhus på dagen. Jag ser ingen anledning till varför de inte skulle få vara inne på dagen. Det är ju personal här oavsett.

Varför var det så från början?

Det vi har hört var att man skulle förhindra att de lämnar sprutor och kanyler på rummen och att de inte skulle bo in sig. Det var ingenting som socialtjänsten bestämde, utan det bestämde stadsmissionen som var här tidigare. Så var de vana vid att jobba. Jag är van vid att jobba på ett annat sätt och därför har vi infört nya saker. Det är mer humant. Varför ska man straffa människor utan anledning?

Du sa att de får vara inne på dagen. Vad sysselsätter de sig med?

Vissa sitter och tittar på tv. Det finns lite möbler och utrymme på övervåningen i korridoren. Där sitter dem och tittar på tv, läser, spelar spel eller gör någonting annat. Eller så kanske de tittar på en film i lugn och ro för sig själva.

Skaffar de vänner här?

Ja absolut. De umgås ju med varandra.

Hur trivs de boende här?

Vi har enkäter som vi delar ut ett par gånger om året och tittar man på dem så är det från 83 % och uppåt som är nöjda. Då får man se ett gott resultat från den här målgruppen.

Finns det kommentarer om varför den resterande procenten inte är nöjda?

Ja, men jag tror att denna procent beror mycket på hur dagskänslan är när de boende fyller i enkäten. Man kanske har fått ett nej från någon angående bostad eller jobb eller mår allmänt dåligt den dagen. Och det är ju trots allt så, att de har ju inget eget hem och det här är ju inte deras hem. Alla vill ju ha ett eget hem och kunna låsa om sig.

Tror du den hemkänslan är bättre på Vallhem, där de har ett eget rum?

Ja, det tror jag spelar roll.

Fungerar det likadant på Rönnbacken?

Rönnbacken är bara för kvinnor, men det fungerar likadant som på Vallhem.

Finns det stora skillnader i hur ni jobbar med män och kvinnor?

Nej, egentligen inte. Vi har ett liknande avtal på både Vallhem och Rönnbacken, så därför ska det inte skilja sig åt i utförandet så att säga. Den enda skillnaden är att, på Rönnbacken, från och med den förste januari kan

man antingen bli bokad av socialtjänsten eller att komma in direkt. Det finns alltså även direktintag. Då kan man som kvinna välja hur man vill göra och det finns den kategorin av kvinnor som vill ha mer frihetskänsla och bara komma in på direktintaget. Så om man inte har någonstans att ta vägen på natten kan man gå till Rönnbacken och kolla om det är ledigt. Det är ju inte alltid. Det är en chanstagning.

Tycker du att det borde finnas fler platser på boendena?

Inte om man tittar på statistiken. Här i Lund, till exempel, kan jag inte se att det behövs fler platser. Vi har plats för 4 kvinnor och 22 män och det har hänt att vi har ökat upp antal platser för kvinnor. När vi ökar upp en till plats åt kvinnor, blir vi tvungna att stänga 2 platser för män. Det har inte varit värt det och då placerar vi i stället den här kvinnan någon annanstans i kommunen.

Dock har platserna varit mer belagda än tidigare, efter augusti förra året.

Hur kommer det sig?

Det har jag ingen aning om, för vi har ju inte fått en annan målgrupp heller.

Men märker du av om hemlösheten har minskat eller ökat generellt?

Nej hemlösheten minskar nog inte. I Malmö stad, från 2015, har den stagnerat och inflyttningen på boendena är inte som den var innan 2015. Vi har ju 38 platser på Vallhem och 14 på Nattvilan och det är det antalet platser som visade sig behövas av statistiken från föregående år, om man ser till målgruppen. Det har också bott andra där, som inte tillhör målgruppen och det är inte meningen. De ska placeras någon annanstans.

Vilka tillhör inte målgruppen?

De strukturellt hemlösa, alltså de som inte har ekonomiska förutsättningar till en egen bostad, men som klarar av allt annat vad en bostad innebär.

Men de kan gå till Lillhem?

Ja, absolut.



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