SPACES
OF
WELFARE

Conference
6 - 7 May 2021

Royal Danish Academy

Architecture
Design
Conservation

Spaces of Welfare

Conference
6-7 May 2021

The Royal Danish Academy
Architecture, Design, Conservation
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Denmark
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Contents

Introduction

Welcome to the conference **Spaces of Welfare**!

The purpose of this international and interdisciplinary conference is to discuss the spatial dynamics and implications of the transformations of social welfare provisions since the 1970s through the perspectives of anthropology, art history, architecture, urbanism and related disciplines. This is intended to contribute to an understanding of social welfare provisions focusing on agencies and perceived qualities of social welfare provisions and their close relation to their spatial conditions: the organisation, function and representation of architectural and urban entities and the experience and negotiation of these spaces. When social welfare provisions are spatially consolidated, suddenly restructured in new ways or decentralised, these changes in spatial, architectural or urban disposition fundamentally impact routines of daily life.

We are excited to present the programme, where so many scholars from different research environments get the possibility of exchanging knowledge and perspectives about this urgent field of study. Furthermore, we are proud to present our two keynote speakers, both highly specialised and learned experts of each their field, the architect, Professor Tom Avermaete and the anthropologist, Professor Daniel Miller.

We hope that you will enjoy the various sessions, although online, and that you will find it rewarding to wander between sessions. There will be quite a few breaks, since we know it is hard to stay on zoom for two whole days.

We are looking forward to meeting you at the conference, and to exchanging perspectives on welfare spaces with you.

On behalf of the research group Spaces of Danish Welfare,

Martin Søberg & Kirsten Marie Raahauge

Background and Other Activities

The Research Group: Spaces of Danish Welfare. The conference is connected to the research group Spaces of Danish Welfare (2017-2022), funded by the Danish Research Council and situated at the Royal Danish Academy – Architecture, Design, Conservation. Spaces of Danish Welfare studies the spatial aspects of Danish welfare systems. The research project examines the changes that a number of welfare systems are undergoing in these years through concrete and locally based studies of hospitals, school inclusion, senior housing, security in public space and cities with a decline of welfare. After the start of the research project, more researchers have joined the group. They deal with dementia care facilities, crematoria, city policies and welfare, and the institutional design by the Danish modern architect Kay Fisker.

You can find more information about Spaces of Danish Welfare on the website and the blog.

The Anthology: Architectures of Dismantling and Restructuring. The researchers from the Spaces of Danish Welfare research group will be editing an anthology on welfare spaces (forthcoming 2022) in which the dynamics of welfare systems and spaces are analysed and discussed. These analyses and discussions are unfolded through the concrete sub-projects of the research project, furthermore, it is the ambition to develop a plethora of analytical perspectives and methods, including visual methods of exploring the concrete and complex spatial conditions and transformations in accessible and comprehensive ways. Additional researchers specialised in this field have also been invited to contribute.

The Special Issue of Architecture and Culture: Spaces of Welfare. Connected to the research of Spaces of Danish Welfare, we are also in the process of editing a special issue on Spaces of Welfare of the journal Architecture and Culture. Deadline for submitting a manuscript is 31 May 2021. You can find more information about the special issue here.

Programme 6 May

10:00 - 10:30	**Welcome** Kirsten Marie Raahauge & Martin Søberg		**3: More-Than-Human Welfare** HC Jensen & Anders V. Munch Henriette Steiner Adrien Rigobello & Phil Ayres *Chair: Niels Grønbæk*
10:30 - 12:00	**Keynote Lecture** Tom Avermaete		
12:00 - 13:00	*Break*	14:30 - 14:45	*Break*
13:00 - 14:30	**Track I**	14:45 - 16:15	**Track II**
	1: Publics Nina Stener Jørgensen Abrantes, Lapina & Samson Deane Simpson *Chair: Jesper Pagh*		**4: Standards and Optimizations** Federica Rotondo & Marco Peverini Niels Grønbæk Katrine Lotz *Chair: Deane Simpson*
	2: Ideal Homes Frandsen, Grønlund & Mathiasen Rolf Hugosom Louise Dedenroth Høj *Chair: Katrine Lotz*		**5: Power and Resistance** Morten Nielsen Kajita, Riesto, Schalk & Mack Jesper Pagh *Chair: Runa Johannessen*
		16:15 - 16:30	*Break*

Programme 6 May

16:30 - 18:00   **Track III**

6: Architecture of Identity
Samuel Quagliotto
Signe Sophie Bøggild
Tom Davies & Gabrielle Kielland Friis
Chair: Deane Simpson

7: Models of Community
Maria del Mar Soto
Ellen Braae
Max Pedersen
Chair: Louise Dedenroth Høj

Programme 7 May

9:00 - 11:00	**Track IV**		**11: Forces of Transformation**
			Nikola Gjorgjievski
	8: The Expanded City		Silje Erøy Sollien
	Frida Rosenberg		Kirsten Marie Raahauge
	Guttorm Ruud		*Chair: Niels Grønbæk*
	Marianna Charitonidou		
	Lasse Kjeldsen	13:00 - 14:00	*Break*
	Chair: Louise Grønlund		
		14:00 - 15:30	**Keynote lecture**
	9: Bodytechnologies		Daniel Miller
	Trine Brun Petersen		
	Ian Gwilt & Aprille Chua Jia Qi	15:30 - 15:45	*Break*
	Runa Johannessen		
	Chair: Niels Grønbæk	15:45 - 16:00	**Final remarks**
			Kirsten Marie Raahauge & Martin Søberg
11:00 - 11:30	*Break*		
11:30 - 13:00	**Track V**		
	10: Welfare Revisited		
	Mikkel Høghøj		
	Mette Mechlenborg & Marie Stender		
	Martin Søberg		
	Chair: Katrine Lotz		

Tom Avermaete
Keynote Speaker

"La Fonction Espace Vert": Concepts of Modern Public Space in French Post-war Housing Estates

This lecture is an attempt to reassess the rich conceptual and formal apparatus of modernist public space that was developed in housing estates during the heydays of the French welfare state. It will take as its point of departure the theory of French landscape architect Jacques Sgard, who introduced in 1958 the idea that the post-war modern city did not only consists of the 4 CIAM functions (dwelling, work, recreation and transport) but also encompassed a fifth function: the green space function (la fonction espace vert).

Sgard pointed with his fifth function to an important new feature of the numerous new housing estates (grands ensembles), designed by landscape architects as Jacques Simon, Michel Corajoud and Bernard Lassus, but also by architects and urban designers as Michel Ecochard, Fernand Pouillon and Candilis-Josic-Woods.

This lecture will illustrate that in postwar housing estates by these designers new notions and 'landscape forms' of public space emerged that were informed by three main considerations: identification and participation of inhabitants with their dwelling environment, the democratic appropriation of public space and the role of open space – considered as a productive landscape — as basis for autarky.

The lecture will start to suggest a more precise theoretical framework to qualify this newfangled landscape architecture of modern public space in post-war French housing estates.

Tom Avermaete is Full Professor for the History and Theory of Urban Design, at the Institute for the History and Theory of Architecture (gta) of ETH Zürich, Switzerland. Upon completion of his PhD (2004), he became the leader of the Centre for Flemish Architectural Archives at the Flemish Architecture Institute (VAi), Belgium. Subsequently, Tom Avermaete has been respectively an associate professor and full professor of architecture at Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands (2006-2018).

Avermaete has held several visiting professorships, amongst others at the Politecnico de Milano, Academy of Fine Arts Vienna, Tokyo Institute of Technology and the University of Copenhagen.

Tom Avermaete has a special research interest in the architecture of the city in Western and non-Western contexts. His research focusses on the changing roles, approaches and tools of architects and urban designers.

He is the initiator and coordinator of the EU Research project 'Communities of Tacit Knowledge: Architecture and its Ways of Knowing' (2019-2023).

Daniel Miller

Keynote Speaker

How the Transportal Home Creates Care Transcending Distance

This lecture argues that the smartphone is not just a device which we use but has become a place within which we live. Often when we appear to be sitting in one place, perhaps with other people, we have actually gone back to our smartphone home where we are busy being entertained, communicating with other people or working. We use the term The Transportal Home to describe this, because as well as being a home it is also a place from which we can portal to other people's smartphone homes. One effect of this development has become the possibility of Care Transcending Distance. We use the smartphone to create regimes of care, for example, WhatsApp groups to organise the care of frail parents. This transcends distance since it is similar whether the parent is living in the same town or another country. The rise of Covid-19 made this feature of care transcending distance through the screen a global phenomenon. As time goes on we gain a better sense of both the new possibilities but also the limitations of the transportal home as care transcending distance.

Daniel Miller is Professor of Anthropology at University College London. He is a Fellow of the British Academy. He has written and edited forty-one books, including *A Theory of Shopping* (1998) *Home Possessions,* Ed. (2001), *The Comfort of Things* (2008) and *Au Pair* (with Zuzana Burikova . Recent volumes include *Tales from Facebook* (2011) *Migration and New Media* (With Mirca Madianou 2012), *Digital Anthropology* (Ed. with Heather Horst 2012), *Webcam* (with Jolynna Sinanan 2014), *Social Media in an English Village* (2016), How the World Changed Social Media (with 8 others, UCL 2016) and *The Comfort Of People* (2017). He was the director of the Why We Post Project (2012-2017) and is currently the director of the ASSA project Smartphone and Smart Ageing (2017-2022).

On 6th May 2021 he will be publishing *The Global Smartphone* (with 10 others) and *Ageing with Smartphones in Ireland,* (with Pauline Garvey). Both are available as free downloads from UCL Press. On the same day the ASSA team will launch a free online university course about the anthropology of smartphones on the FutureLearn platform.

He tweets at @DannyAnth

Eduardo Abrantes, Linda Lapina and Kristine Samson
DCA, Roskilde University

The Demise of the Commons?
A Presentation and a Sensory Sound Exploration

This paper engages with the disappearing Amager and Kalvebod commons through 1) a theoretical juxtaposition of commons and publics and 2) a sensory sound installation evoking the multi-layered qualities and voices of the commons.

Amager and Kalvebod commons have a history of entangled nature-cultures. Originally serving as a commons but later used as garbage dump and military shooting grounds, these commons are increasingly becoming a public space for recreational use. However, they also face urbanization and privatization. These different forms of land use and cultural appropriations have, throughout history, formed the commons into a peculiar entanglement of naturecultures with high biodiversity and informal lodging of diverse groups of people.

In Re-enchanting the world Silvia Federici differentiates the common from the public. The public is "owned, managed, controlled, and regulated by and for the state, constituting a particular type of private domain" (Federici 2018: 96). This is not to say that we should abandon the state. However, we follow Federici in suggesting that the commons are defined by its multiplicities of use and by the diversity of its cohabitants which can be formulated as an alternative to both public and private understanding of land as regulation and ownership. Hence, the commons are both an entangled territory, and a process of becoming. Put differently, spatial qualities emerge through processes of affective commoning taking place between species and people alike, and contain entanglements

of multiple species and their embodied and affective space making practices in divergent spacemaking practices (Lapina 2017, Fjalland & Samson 2019).

Drawing on material from a cross-disciplinary exploration of the commons held in July 2020, we ask what is lost when the entangled and multi-layered commons become public and accessible for all? For instance, who is expelled when Amager common become part of the liveable city? And liveable for whom? As a sonic and performative enactment of the commons, the conference participant will be able to experience a location based sound installation. The site will, for the duration of the event, become a GPS-tagged zone where anyone on site will be able to listen to a multifocal soundscape through their own mobile devices and headphones - a sonic "commonification" if you will. While each voice has its own refrain and territorial preferences, the listener can only become part of the landscape by her own sensory engagement – and potentially - intrusion into unknown territory. With the sound installation, the presentation seeks to address commons and commoning taking place from situated and affective middles – a middle that is negotiated and processual rather than preconditioned and public.

Literature

Federici, S. (2018). *Re-enchanting the World: Feminism and the Politics of the Commons*. PM Press / Kairos

Fjalland, E. L. P., & Samson, K. (2019). Reparative Practices: Invitations from Mundane Urban Ecologies.Proceedings. *Nordic Design Research Conference*, (8)
http://www.nordes.org/opj/index.php/n13/article/view/472

Lapina, L. (2017). "'Cultivating Integration'? Migrant Space-Making in Urban Gardens." *Journal of Intercultural Studies: Organised Cultural Encounters: Interculturality and Transformative Practices* 38.6 (2017): 621–636.

Eduardo Abrantes is a sound artist and artistic researcher. His practice includes performative strategies, sitespecificity and collaborative compositional processes in its approach to sound art/installation/intervention. He has a PhD in Philosophy/Phenomenology of Sound (2016) and his most current research project is an interdisciplinary exploration of potential intersections between sound art strategies and mental health environments. He is affiliated to VISPER (Visual Culture and Performance Design) research group at DCA, Roskilde University.

Linda Lapina is a researcher, dancer and a migrant. She works as assistant professor of Cultural Encounters at Roskilde University in Denmark. Her research focuses on affects in contested urban spaces; race and whiteness, based on her own shifting migrant positions in Denmark; and intergenerational loss and morethanhuman embodied memory. She is affiliated to the research group Cultural Encounters at DCA, Roskilde University.

Kristine Samson is associate professor, and an urbanist and ecologist interested in landscape formations in pasts, presents and speculative futures. As a researcher she engages with affective, situated and embodied forms of knowing and is currently interested in walking and listening as ways of exploring cultural and environmental ecologies. She has published widely on urbanism, citizenship, urban culture and informal architecture. She is affiliated to VISPER (Visual Culture and Performance Design) research group at DCA, Roskilde University.

Phil Ayres & Adrien Rigobello
Royal Danish Academy

Fungal Hygge

"All hygiene issues are social questions." (Richet 1888)

Hygiene is of a critical influence in the mechanics of spatial welfare and has been instrumental throughout the development of architectural techniques. The establishment of the main design principles for modernism, for instance, was concurrent with an effort to integrate a systemic protection from tuberculosis by bringing natural light and sanitized ventilation to indoors, through a variety of instances such as terrace roofs, mechanized environmental management, and whiteness (Colomina 2003). But with an ever-present effort to embed modern sanitation into its designs, and under a growing pressure of global economy, modernist movements enforced a nature-culture systemic opposition (Latour 1991) that is now deeply embedded in the western built environment and the ways we refer to it. One can even read Le Corbusier as an over-achiever when he declared "the natural ground" to be "the enemy of man" (Le Corbusier 1935). The exploitative relationship we have maintained since - to what is deemed other, namely "nature" - has recently been at the core of revived discussions on interspecies inequalities driven by recent events of a global environmental crisis (Charbonnier 2020). In an effort to get prescriptive against more-than-human ecological inequalities, the present research takes a pro-vocative stand by reflecting upon architectural methods for integrating living fungi in architec-tural design. By designing spaces that are permeable and aim to support the welfare of both humans and another species that is usually evicted because of its decaying behav-ior, we are challenging the exclusive design and maintenance methodologies inherited from modernism. This work draws upon design principles inherited from architectural modernisms and proposes a contrasting design methodology for fostering more-than-human welfare. This work therefore challenges material and systemic considerations of hygiene in the built environment, predicated on isolatory boundary making and human exceptionalism. Further, from a design stand or a solely technical research, we finally reflect on the possibility of a third way towards inclusive architectural companionship (Haraway 1985) that seeks an architectural form of entanglement to support a mutualistic, ecological welfare.

Literature

Colomina, B. (2003). "Skinless Architecture" in Thesis. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Bauhaus-Universität Weimar,* Heft 3.

Le Corbusier (1967). *The Radiant City*. London: Orion Press.

Latour, B. (1993). *We Have Never Been Modern*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

Latour, B. (1993). *The Pasteurization of France.* Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

Charbonnier, P. (2020). *Abondance et liberté*. Paris: La Découverte.

Haraway, D. (1985). *A Cyborg Manifesto*. London: Socialist Review.

Phil Ayres is an architect, researcher and educator based at CITA, Royal Danish Academy, Denmark. His research focuses on the design and production of novel bio-hybrid architectural systems that couple technical & living complexes, together with the development of complimentary design environments. Phil has pursued this research in the context of two EU funded Future and Emerging Technology (FET) projects – flora robotica and Fungal Architectures – acting as a Principal Investigator on both. Phil's teaching roles are focused at Masters and PhD level and he is also the editor of the title Persistent Modelling – extending the role of architectural representation published by Routledge.

Adrien Rigobello is a designer and industrial engineer; he is a PhD candidate at the Royal Danish Academy in Copenhagen within the Centre for Information Technology and Architecture. His research focuses on transspecies design techniques and theories through fungal architectures. Adrien is the president-founder of the NGO design studio thr34d5 which researches inclusive design through craft and digital tools, and is the former academic coordinator of the Advanced Master Design by Data in Ecole des Ponts ParisTech.

Ellen Braae
University of Copenhagen

Reimagined Communities. The Transformation of the Danish Social Housing Estate, Gellerup, as a Reading Glass for New National Ideas of Community Making

Although far from the original content of Benedict Anderson's concept of 'imagined communities' referring to the emerging national states in late 19th century, the idea of communities has played a significant role in 20th century urban planning and still does in urban development discourses. In this context postwar social housing holds a significant position. Both as the main pillar of the materialization of the emerging postwar European welfare states politics at the time and as prime locus for many citizens' life. The numerous housing estates erected in the decades after WWII have been organized as enclaves, as imagined communities in the functionally segregated new city. Here, both the overall location of the housing estate and the internal spatial organization of the buildings and the open spaces designates local communities as imagined by the planners and designers. In particular, the open spaces were designed to fulfil the role of community sustaining medium accommodating individual well-being and social welfare in terms of space for everyday recreation, informal meetings for adults, playgrounds for the children, and a safe circulation system for pedestrians and cyclists.

In this paper, I will examine such ideas of communities in the Danish 1970s social housing estate, Gellerupplanen in Aarhus. Besides its prototypical qualities, Gellerupplanen is of interest as it is currently undergoing the most comprehensive transformation of a social housing area in Denmark and indirectly works as model for the Danish government for how to physically rework so-called hard ghettoes. As such we may consider the way it spells out emerging ideas of redistributed commons and re-engineered communities as prototypical for national ideas of community making. I will correlate my readings with the Norwegian sociologist Aksel Tjora's overview of what we might associate with communality in an attempt to outline today's imaginations of communities in Danish social housing from a spatial perspective.

Ellen Braae, Professor of Landscape Architecture Theory and Method at University of Copenhagen, since 2009. Currently heading the Danish Arts Foundation Committee for Architecture and the research group 'Landscape Architecture and Urbanism'. Her current research focus on 'welfare landscapes' and the role of public space leading the IRFD funded Reconfiguring Welfare Landscapes and the EU HERA funding Public Space in European Social Housing Estates. She is the author of Beauty Redeemed. Recycling Post-Industrial Landscapes (2015) and (with H Steiner) Routledge Research Companion to Landscape Architecture (2018).

Signe Sophie Bøggild
Independent scholar

Migration and the Modernist New Town

I will examine how the postwar New Town is renegotiated as a space of welfare with Gellerupparken in Aarhus as case. As urban utopias, built from scratch without claiming a position of home(land) and belonging, post-war New Towns are characterised by migration. They have no 'original' inhabitants, since everyone is a migrant. Historically welcoming all newcomers, they are Arrival Cities. Thus, Gellerupparken exemplifies a New Town, accommodating generations of migrants. Nevertheless, the state perceives this as problematic, restructuring social welfare provisions via new masterplans.

Initially, Gellerup incarnated the welfare city, staging ideals of the good life from cradle to grave. Today, it is testing transformations of 'hard ghettos' dictated by 'the ghetto package", enacted by Denmark's parliament in 2018. One criterion of becoming 'hard ghetto' is the number of 'non-Western' residents. Gellerup's new masterplan implies demolitions and evictions of residents due to their ethnicity, while building for middle class newcomers to stimulate social balance.

Symbolically (re)connecting city and New Town, Aarhus Municipality has relocated to Gellerup in a new building. Alternative spaces are produced from the bottom-up. Locals appropriate existing structures and landscapes, renegotiating Gellerup beyond mainstream narratives and planning regulations: Andromeda gallery run by locals, creatives inhabiting 'the Collective House', Gellerup Museum's walks with local guides, Bazaar Vest.

These spatial appropriations/reinterpretations indicate that as society diversifies, welfare ideals/narratives of the good life should be formulated in the plural and included in the (re)writing of the history of architecture and the welfare state. Moreover, it proves the potential of modernist structures and public spaces to be reinterpreted by changing inhabitants. Rather than a failed utopia or ghetto, the New Town is a dynamic place, mirroring a welfare state in transition.
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How are New Towns affected by migration? How does it influence renegotiations of home and belonging vis-à-vis the ghetto discourse and demographic changes? Can local culture and (counter)narrative inspire a more inclusive understanding of places like Gellerup?

Signe Sophie Bøggild is an MA and Mag.art. (MPhil) in Art and Architectural History, educated at the University of Copenhagen and Goldsmiths, University of London with studies at the University of Roskilde and Paris 8 Vincennes-Saint-Denis. She does research, lectures, publishes and curates in Denmark and internationally on post-war New Towns, urban development and the welfare state. Currently, researcher of postwar welfare urbanism with a work grant awarded by the Danish Arts Foundation's Committee for Architecture and programme curator at Copenhagen Architecture Festival with a focus on welfare architecture and social housing.

María del Mar Soto Cedeño
University of Costa Rica

Domestic Space and Gender Roles: A Contrast between Social Housing in Denmark and Costa Rica in the Second Half of the Twentieth Century

This research interprets and compares the domestic environment of social housing projects built by the Welfare State in the second half of the 20th century in Copenhagen, Denmark and San José, Costa Rica. Using the theories of: "Spatial Trialetics" and gender paradigms, to delve into the implications of use and socialization within the domestic setting, as a container. This investigation analyze the spatial-cartography of the domestic sphere in the Bellahøjhusene Complex (1951) in Copenhagen and the Satellite City of Hatillo (1955) in San José. Looking for an exploration of the projects from a theoretical-historical point of view with two approaches, first by dissecting the buildings individually and secondly through a contrast between them.

This proposal aims to understand how housing has its own syntax and is lived socially by the way it is used and how bodies move through it, deeply articulating the working conditions, family life and gender roles. At the same time that it pursue redefining the social-spatial frontiers and gendered strategies of the domestic space. Studying two divergent welfare social housing cases with different geographical and architectural approaches.

María del Mar Soto Cedeño is an architecture student from the University of Costa Rica, developing her licentiate investigation, after an exchange year programme in Aarhus University, Denmark (2020-2021). Her investigations are focused on inclusive design, feminist urbanism, gender studies and bioclimatic design. During her student years she worked on architecture and management internships. Funded and coordinated two environmental organizations for the Architecture School and the Engineering Faculty.

Marianna Charitonidou
ETH Zürich

Automobile Infrastructure and the Planning of the Great Aarhus Area: 'Boligveje', 'Stamveje', 'Fordelingsveje', 'Primærveje' and 'Motorveje' as Different Models of Mobility

The starting point of the paper is the fact that the automobile is among the actors that had the greatest impact on the welfare landscape. The car introduced into the latter a new rhythm, speed and regime of perception. To examine the ways in which the car, as a physical and perceptual presence, has influenced the design of welfare landscapes in Denmark, the paper focuses on the analysis of road infrastructure in the case of the Greater Aarhus Area and its urban redevelopment plan by a committee that was established in 1961. More specifically, it examines the following five categories structuring the road network around which the planning of the Great Aarhus Area was developed: 'boligveje' (housing roads), 'stamveje' (regular roads), 'fordelingsveje' (distribution roads), 'primærveje' (primary roads) and 'motorveje' (motorways). Its aim is to render explicit how each of the aforementioned types of automobile infrastructure implied another model of mobility. The paper intends to relate these models of mobility to the adopted urban planning strategies' intention to provide to "every individual … equal access to all the benefits that the big city offers without having to experience the downsides which the big city also contains".[1]

Special attention is paid to scrutinizing how the incorporation of the notion of 'mobility' into urban planning, in the case of the Great Aarhus Area, is related to their adoption of concepts and tools coming from urban geography. This cross-fertilization between urban planning and urban geography offered the opportunity to the Danish planners involved in the afore-mentioned project to "regulate the behavioural patterns of the urban dwellers".[2] An aspect that is closely investigated is how the division into 'boligstier' (housing paths), 'kvarterstier' (neighbourhood paths) and 'hovedstier' (main paths) ensured a consistent separation of driving and walking traffic. The separation of pedestrian and automobile circulation was common within the post-war welfare state, as is evidenced by other national contexts such as France, for instance in Georges Candilis, Alexis Josic and Shadrach Woods's proposal for Toulouse-le-Mirail, which was conceived in the framework of the French villes nouvelles project. Comparing the ways in which the division of pedestrian and automobile circulation was addressed within different national contexts in relation to the different agendas of the welfare state, the paper will shed light on how architects and urban planners conceived the car as an important means in the endeavour of architecture to respond to the welfare values of post-war society. Its objective is to show that the emergence of a new understanding of citizens' sensibilities, due to the generalised use of the car in post-war society, should be interpreted in relation to the welfare state.

[1] Juul E. Møller, ed. *Egnsplan for Århusegnen 1966.* Aarhus: Universitetsforlaget i Aarhus, 1966, 10.
[2] Mikkel Høghøj, "Planning Aarhus as a welfare geography: urban modernism and the shaping of 'welfare subjects' in post-war Denmark", *Planning Perspectives* (2019), 11.

Marianna Charitonidou, Dr. ir., is a lecturer and a Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the Institute for the History and Theory of Architecture (gta) ETH Zürich, where she works on her project "The Travelling Architect's Eye: Photography and the Automobile Vision", and a Postdoctoral Research Associate at the National Technical University of Athens and Athens School of Fine Arts. She is the curator of the exhibition "The View from the Car: Autopia as a New Perceptual Regime". She is a registered architect since 2010 and the principal and founder of Think Through Design Architectural and Urban Design Studio.

Tom Davies and Gabrielle Kielland Friis
The Oslo School of Architecture and Design (AHO)

Of Motorcycling, Agatha Christie and the Nimrud Head: How Ancient Tell-Sites Inspired Oslo's Housing

This paper tells the tale of a romance, unusual in its connecting '60s community-focused housing design with crimewriters and prehistoric-heads, between the society daughter of Oslo's Kielland family, Anne Tinne (Cathrine) Kielland Friis (1927-1995) and her Danish husband Mogens Lønborg Friis (1919-2006). Their farflung travels working as archaeologists played a strong influence in their later contribution to the Oslo's Post-war housing. This paper draws together these diverse strands presenting their story and revealing the connection between the celebrated communityfocused housing of Neave Brown, Atelier 5 and others with that of the Friis' and others in Oslo and Scandinavia.

The Friis' met studying in Copenhagen and following a brief period with Danish architects Kay Fisker and Vilhelm Lauritzen, left Denmark to travel and explore a shared interest in archaeology. This came through an opportunity to join archaeologist Max Mallowan and his wife crimewriter Agatha Christie at the Nimrud excavations. On Mallowan's recommendation, they later joined the Danish Royal Expedition to the prehistoric tell-sites of Shimshara (Shemshara), Northern Iraq[1], contributing valuable architectural critique and draftingskills. This later took them to Egypt, Greece and Rome, where they learned much that would later characterise their work as architects.

Arriving in Oslo in the early '60s they began their contribution to Oslo's housing, translating their archaeological experience into the iconic Upper Ullern Terrace (1965) notable in its simplicity and resonance with the communityfocused housing of the time and tackling one of the steepest sites in Oslo. Here they met the contentious housebuilder Olav Selvaag (1912-2002) with whom they produced several schemes, most notably the 'Star Wars'-esque Vestli in East Oslo (1967-78). Anne Tinne was later profiled in an exhibition of inspiring female architects at Paris' Pompidou Centre. This paper presents this journey by motorcycle across Europe and the Middle East and is taken from their uncatalogued private archives. It comes at a time when the post-war heritage of Oslo is being reappraised and seeks to tell that story and reveal their contribution. The paper will be co-written by Tom Davies and Gabrielle Kjelland Friis.

[1] Mortensen, P. (1970) *Tell Shimshara: The Hassuna Period*. Copenhagen: The Royal Danish Science Company Periodicals.

Tom Davies and Gabrielle Kielland Friis have been working together on the archives of Gabbi's parents the architects and archaeologists Anne Tinne (Cathrine) Kielland Friis and Mogens Lønborg Friis for the past year and half.

Tom is currently finishing a PhD in the community and heritage of Post-war housing, which brought him into contact with the Kielland Friis' work and after Gabbi and he got talking about her parents' archives and work as archaeologists, they hit it off and have been enthusiastically engaged on the project ever since. They have researched and written together and presented

widely with a view to finding homes for all the amazing material and writing a book about Anne Tinne and Mogens hitherto unrecognized contributions to architecture and archaeology.

Gabbi who is half Danish and half Norwegian given her parentage is a Project Administrator and leader for Norwegian Consultancy Norconsult. Outside of which she is kept busy curating the large material archive of her parents. Her life has been rich with different approaches to work and residence, where many years were spent living, working, studying Music, and Science of education in Florence, Italy. She played trombone in Ray Bepi Big band in Florence, and the Filarmonica di Fiesole whilst living in Italy and today plays in Oslo's Bestum Stasmusikk and Storbandet Jazzå.

Tom, an archaeologist by trade, has worked in the UK and Norway (where he has lived for 10 years) with community and heritage projects and provided consultancy to development projects and
government and public bodies. Following the PhD which has included live community projects in London and Oslo, he is developing his work with community and heritage through a diverse range of different projects in Norway and the UK and like Gabbi, has a keen interest in music and has for many years written and played songs in bands and solo.

Anne Kathrine Frandsen, Louise Grønlund & Nanet Mathiasen
Aalborg University & The Royal Danish Academy

Light of Welfare: Daylight as an Integrated Quality of the Welfare Housing

The program of welfare architecture takes its point of departure in the modern movement. As a reaction towards the dense overcrowded cities, where people were living close together in poorly maintained apartments providing the residents with a potential health problem, new approaches to dwelling design arose. The social engagement in people's wellbeing had a physical representation in an architectural program. One of the oftenmentioned concerns in the architectural program of the modern movement was: Daylight.

When experiencing the dense city at the beginning of the previous century, it was obvious that the lack of daylight in the dwellings was a significant problem and a natural consequence of that was the ambition to include more daylight in housing schemes. This led to design concepts where large apertures and balconies were included in the design. From the beginning of the 1930s, through the post war period and until now the daylight design continues to attract attention all through the architectural design process.

The objective of this paper is to investigate how the different daylight design and the approaches to designing with daylight at different historical time affects the daylight situation in welfare housing.

The paper compares representative housing examples from the first period of the welfare-architecture (1930-1950) with current housing projects. Both quantitative and qualitative daylight data will be registered and calculated – looking at the following aspects:

- Daylight factor (DF)
- Distribution of light
- Design and position of the aperture
- Orientation of aperture/spaces
- Aperture and the relation to exterior

The paper make use of both on-site registration, simulation and photographic representation of the interior daylight situation. Through a categorisation of the various daylight situations, the impact of the different daylight strategies is studied. Finally, the paper will discuss the qualities of the different daylight design and the affect it has on the experience of the visual environment.

Anne Kathrine Frandsen, an architect and senior researcher at Institute of the Built Environment at Aalborg University. Her research focuses on user experiences of architectural quality and how sensory qualities such as light or acoustics are created and adhered through the building process. In the recent years, she has focused on the role of architecture when it comes to ensure inclusive environments usable and sensory stimulating for all, especially on how such qualities can be sustained though the building process and experienced in the building when completed, and not merely be an aim of the owner or ambition of the architect.

Louise Grønlund is a Danish architect and assistant professor and the Royal Danish Academy – Architecture, Design, Conservation in Copenhagen. Her research and research-based teaching focus on the aesthetic qualities of daylight and on our perception of spaces. Especially the interplay between daylight and architecture and the appearances of daylight in interior spaces, surfaces, material and in color. The research is bound in a qualitative and phenomenological approach and carried out through a combination of research by design and academic work.

Nanet Mathiasen is an architect and researcher at Institute of the Built Environment at Aalborg University. She specializes in architectural lighting design and holds a PhD on Nordic light and architecture. In her research and teaching, she focuses on the role of daylight in architecture and how various lighting design creates the perceived atmosphere of a space. Within recent years, she has been occupied with sensory stimuli of light and how to include these effects of light in healthcare architecture with the intention of supporting vulnerable people such as elderly people with dementia.

Nikola Gjorgjievski
Aarhus School of Architecture

The Digital Space of Welfare Utopia

The welfare space in the physical realm has been weakened and diffused due to the everincreasing digital pressure to create virtual access to most welfare services and institutions. Morphological transformations caused by decay, neglection, and decreased capacity in the 'visible-welfare-space' are consequences of, as Andrea Branzi puts it, a de facto invisible metropolis that inhabits the physical reality of the city of the 20th century. Nowadays, welfare services no longer correspond to certain spatial features or a building typology. They happen in the 'spacelessness' of the virtual. Functionalism has changed; thus, the welfare institution has changed. It can no longer have only one function but must have as many functions as the user needs, and no architectural typology can cater to these requirements better than virtual space. A plastic example is the change of the marketplace, once the center of daily life, no longer requires the physical space of the market for services to happen. Products are bought via screens, in the non-existent communal space, and then delivered to our homes. Welfare amenities employ a similar logic in modern society. They have changed the daily habits of people and have, therefore, transformed the architectural space of welfare. 21st century welfare is a new cognitive institution: a digital space of telemedicine, online schools, and product delivery. This research paper proposes to investigate how specific spatial welfare typologies from the past have been affected by the wave of digitalization, and to provide a clear theoretical framework that explores the relationship between users, habits, services, and help. In other words, how the life of the digital today, with technology at dis-posal, has transformed spaces of welfare from spatial necessities to virtual realities.

Nikola Gjorgjievski works as a Research Assistant at the Aarhus School of Architecture in Denmark, at the laboratory for Territories, Architecture and Transformation, and in the teaching department for Radical Sustainable Architecture. He previously worked as an associate architect at the UNDP's Climate Change department in North Macedonia, as a research assistant at AHO – The Oslo School of Architecture and Design, and as an external associate and teaching assistant at the Faculty of Architecture in Skopje. He holds a Master's degree in Landscape Architecture (Oslo, 2018) and a Master's degree in Architecture (Skopje, 2015).

Niels Grønbæk
The Royal Danish Academy

A Heated Subject? Extending the Last Journey within the Danish Welfare State

New central crematoria are being built; crematorium ovens are connected to district heating infrastructures; hearses transporting four coffins at a time are following fixed motorway routes; post-cremation retrieving of high-quality metal implants - eventually transformed into jet engine components: all stories that momentarily has caused some public debate but are quickly forgotten again. How is death dealt with in the Danish welfare state? What kinds of prevailing attitudes towards, and thinking about death can be deduced from the ways in which the direct handling of the dead human body within the contemporary welfare state is happening? Far from trying to answer these questions comprehensively, this project looks into expressions of how the handling of death is reflected in and around a significant recent Danish crematorium – Fælleskrematoriet ('The Common Crematorium') by Henning Larsen in the periphery of the town of Ringsted - and the transformations in the regional spatialization of cremation it has caused. State regulated and business model based rationalization of death relative to cremation has been chosen as being at the fringe of more conventional institutionalisations within the Danish welfare state - in order to ask questions about otherness and interiorisation in the welfare state. Through a loosely assemblage theory based analysis, an attempt is made at methodologically passing through a 'flattening' – reminiscent of a diffraction - of the complex 'artefact of cremation' under scrutiny in order to foreground various kinds of human attitudes, thinking and acting having come together to literally in-form Fælleskrematoriet as building and institution. This, in turn, points to a discussion about the spatialization of meetings between living and dead human bodies in the Danish welfare state – and how this might offer insights into aspects of contemporary spatial effectuations of 'welfare'.

Niels Grønbæk is Associate Professor and Head of the Political Architecture – Critical Sustainability international MA program at the Royal Danish Academy(RDA). A member of BFI 17 "Pedagogy", NG has research interests in subject didactics within the field of architecture. Other research interests of NG focuses on discursive and non-discursive entanglements between architecture and politics – currently seen through the lenses of 'welfare' and 'Critical Zone architecture' – and also covering the topics of 'stasis' (civil war) in relation to the Greek polis during the classical period, as well as architectural analysis of examples of mannerist architectures seen as cosmological constructs. NG is member of the research group Architecture, Strategy and Politics at RDA.

Ian Gwilt and Aprille Chua Jia Qi
University of South Australia

An Investigation into the Use of Augmented Environmental Graphic Design to Help Improve Employee Wellbeing within the Healthcare Workplace

This research explores the idea that the deployment of Environmental Graphic Design (EGD), with the addition of digital Augmented Reality (AR) content, can have a positive impact on the work experience and emotional wellbeing of healthcare professionals working within a healthcare environment such as a hospital or clinic. Research todate has been primarily concerned with the impact of EGD and/or AR on the patient experience with less attention given to how these factors might impact on the work experience of healthcare employees.

Although there is a body of research which outlines how AR technologies are being used in business, industry, education, healthcare and the entertainment sectors, there is limited research on how AR and EGD might be used together. For the purpose of this research we have defined the term Environmental Graphic Design to include all 2D visual aspects of wayfinding, communication, identity and information placemaking that connect people to the built environment, and use the term Augmented Reality (AR) to describe an interactive experience that uses digital technologies and devices to overlay the physical environment with located digital content.

In this positioning paper we will outline an experimental case study in which a design prototype will be developed and tested to ascertain the effectiveness of a digitally augmented Environmental Graphic Design intervention on the work experience and emotional wellbeing of healthcare professionals in a healthcare context. A focus group discussion will be conduct-ed to identify the type of AR content and EGD required for the prototype design. User testing of the design prototype will be captured through a think-aloud protocol whereby participants verbalise their thoughts as they experience the intervention. Data collected from field observations and focus group interviews will also be analysed and evaluated using a framework specially devised for the research.

The 'EGDAR' framework integrates the three psychological needs from Self-Determination Theory (Autonomy, Competence, Relatedness) with two spatial design concepts that underpin the combined AR/ EGD model - Salutogenic Design and Positive Technology. The EGDAR framework will be used to code the raw data in order to understand if and how the combined physical/ digital content of an Environmental Graphic Design can help to fulfil and support the psychological needs of healthcare professionals.

Ian Gwilt. Academic/Researcher Designer/Digital Artist. Ian Gwilt is a Professor of Design in UniSA: Creative, University of South Australia, Adelaide. His current areas of research include practice and theory in visual communication design in the context of healthcare and well-being, the development of novel information visualization techniques to facilitate the understanding of data for non-specialist audiences, and the design of hybrid environments and experiences; interactive installations, augmented reality artefacts and locations that shape the experience of public spaces.

Aprille Chua is a second year PhD candidate at the University of South Australia. She is passionate and self-driven towards her research work, themed 'Designing for health and wellbeing'. Her educational background in interior design and work experience as an educator led to her interest in exploring how visual design that incorporates the use of augmented reality can help to improve individuals' wellbeing within the environment. Before devoting her time to research, Aprille has been dedicated to her teaching and mentoring roles for more than 7 years.

Rolf Hugoson
Umeå University

The Meaning of Welfare Space for the Care of the Young and the Old

Built places can be interpreted in accordance with the stated aims of policy makers and architecture offices; it is not uncommon also to listen to inhabitants and other users. Sometimes even casual spectators might be tempted to give their opinion. This paper aims at widening our understanding of welfare services – as well as the welfare state and the welfare city – by analysing various stated aims and more phenomenological interpretations of two specific service units in a Swedish city, Umeå, where recently (2017-2019) buildings for care of the elderly in tandem with childcare facilities have been constructed. Some questions concerning the covid pandemia crisis will also be addressed.

Rolf Hugoson is Assistant Professor in Political Science at Umeå University, Sweden, where he has been teaching since 2008, and where he finished his PhD in 2000 on the political theory of cultural policy. An important research topic since 2008 has been urban history, especially the period 1950-the present.

Mikkel Høghøj
Aarhus University

Negotiating Welfare Citizenship: Mass Housing, Resident Democracy and 'Acts of Citizenship' in 1970s Urban Denmark

In 1970, 'resident democracy' was introduced in the Danish non-profit housing sector, allowing residents to participate actively in the daily management of their estate. Besides installing community participation as a social norm on the estates, this arrangement provided the residents with a platform to collectively oppose both discursive and economic challenges they faced in the 1970s.

Thus, this paper investigates how residents on Danish mass housing estates utilised resident democracy as a platform to negotiate welfare citizenship in 1970s urban Denmark. Focusing on three housing estates - Gellerupplanen, Vollsmose and Brøndby Strand – the paper specifically examines the role of space in a series of conflicts that played out between the residents and various external and internal actors in the 1970s. By analysing the residents' spatial protests as 'acts of citizenship', the paper suggests that although Danish resident democracy emerged from a certain understanding of democracy, it also provided the residents with a platform to expand and transgress this category.

In doing so, the paper demonstrates how Danish modernist mass housing constitutes a privileged case for studying not only how welfare was planned architecturally in the 1950s and 1960s, but also how the social order of the Danish welfare society has been continuously negotiated through the collective efforts of urban communities. More broadly, the paper argues that the angle of the residents opens a window into the social and cultural transformations that modernist mass housing underwent in 1970s welfare Denmark. Not only is the history of the residents largely unwritten, but their practices, protests and perceptions of the estates they inhabited provide valuable insights into how mass housing estates developed as spaces of welfare on the threshold between utopian and dystopian imaginaries.

Mikkel Høghøj is a cultural historian specialised in 20th century Nordic and European urban, planning- and welfare history. In his PhD thesis, he investigated the socio-cultural history of Danish modernist mass housing in the post-war decades, focusing on the relations between the built environment and the social and cultural transformations of Danish society in the context of the welfare state. In his current postdoc project, he explores the cultural and political history of urban water in Copenhagen in the 20th century, drawing upon theories from governmentality-studies, urban political ecology, STS and urban environmental history.

Louise Dedenroth Høj
The Royal Danish Academy

From Old Age Storage to Dementia Urbanism Potentials and Dilemmas in Welfare Spaces of Care for Elderly People

Care is one of the foundational areas in the whole notion of welfare, and the institutional model of care for the elderly has been developed in close relation with the welfare society. The first part of this article explores the entanglement between the spatial conditions of these facilities and the understanding of who the elderly people are and how to treat them in the best possible way, articulating different care paradigms and ideas of welfare, which is today based on much more individualized values. While these are explored in relation to broader discussions in an international context, the focus is on the particularities of the Danish model and the Danish welfare thinking.

The second part of the article is focusing on the great challenge of these facilities today, related to the increasing number of people with dementia. A case study is presented of an emblematic dementia care home in a Danish context. This shows many of the current ambitions to deinstitutionalize and create a homely environment, but at the same time it is highlighting the struggles and negotiations in these architectures related to issues of home and institution.

The work presented in this article draws upon fieldwork, historical material, interviews, and spatial analyses developed through mapping and analytical drawings.

Louise Dedenroth Høj is a PhD student. She is trained as an architect from the Royal Danish Academy of Architecture in 2013. With a background in architectural practice, she is now doing her industrial PhD at Friis & Moltke Architects, in collaboration with the Royal Danish Academy of Architecture. Her project focuses on the development of care typologies for elderly people and explores the interrelation between the architecture and the everyday life in current care facilities for people with dementia.

Hans-Christian Jensen & Anders V. Munch
University of Southern Denmark

Artificial Landscapes and Total Environments: 'Environment' as Key Term in the Design Debate around 1970

'The Depressive Deep Freezer Called Model Housing' was just one of the many critical descriptions of the industrialised housing of high modernism around 1970. Critiques of alienating and inhumane planning and housing came from many sides and commented on both social, psychological, political, ecological and aesthetic problems. But one thing in common was the notion of 'environment', or 'miljø' as it was called in the Scandinavian debates. This notion performed as a lens both to gather – but also to muddle – the many perspectives together. The notion carried meanings as both habitat (Canguilhem), creative milieu (Constant) and spatial design. The critics looked at both physical environment and social milieu (Gehl) and experimented with total environments, open systems and participatory building (Ussing & Hoff) to create awareness and find new ways of planning spaces of welfare. In these ways the notion of 'environment' was central to ideas of a both mental, cultural and physical transformation throughout any scale. "Design means coming to grips with our environment and doing so from a socially responsible viewpoint. [...] Our environment consists of landscapes, regions, cities, climates, shelters, tools, devices, informations, products, happenings, messages and much else." (Papanek 1970b) And even the education of architects and designers should be reformed according to this broad understanding of environments. It opened a general debate on public design and institutional aesthetics.

We will sketch the complex discourse on environment in Denmark and Sweden around 1970 and look into some of the dilemmas of mediating the environments as well as solutions to make people participate and grasp the wishful emancipation. The muddling of aspects and the dilemmas are still stumbling stones to our debates of both spaces of welfare as well as 'environmental' sustainability today.

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Hans-Christian Jensen, PhD, Associate Professor at Department of Design and Communication, University of Southern Denmark. Teaches Design Studies, Design Culture and Design Management. Recent publication in English (co-authored with Mads Nygaard Folkmann) "Subjectivity in Self-Historicization: Design and Mediation of a "New Danish Modern" Living Room Set", *Design and Culture*, Vol. 7, Issue 1, 2015.

Anders V. Munch, Dr.Phil., Professor in Design Culture, University of Southern Denmark Kolding. PhD-dissertation *Der stillose Stil. Adolf Loos,* Wilhelm Fink Verlag 2005. Postdoctoral dissertation *Fra Bayreuth til Bauhaus,* Aarhus University Press 2012. Co-editor of *Design Culture. Objects and Approaches,* Bloomsbury 2019. Danish board member of Nordic Forum for Design History. Head of a workshop series on *Nordic Design Cultures in Transformation 1960-80* together with Kjetil Fallan and Christian Zetterlund.

Runa Johannessen
The Royal Danish Academy

Medicalized Hospital Architecture and the Crisis of Care

This paper explores the prevalent idea of *healing architecture* in contemporary Danish hospital architecture. Healing architecture is often used as a slogan and typically elaborated in affirmative ways in academic literature, policy papers and architectural popular journals. The interest in healing architecture became a concrete enterprise with the advent of the 2007 Structural Reform, when the state's massive capital investment in transforming and future-proofing the hospital system and building stock presented a historical opportunity to recalibrate the relation between architecture, medicine and welfare on a large scale.

I propose the term *medicalization* as a name for the current move toward healing architecture. By *medicalized architecture,* then, I mean the spatial formats of hospital buildings and environments that are designed to act as a medical remedy— as a therapeutic, prophylactic or recuperative instrument able to cure or care. Instead of asking whether architecture is actually capable of curing or caring, in this chapter I explore healing architecture in relation to the welfare system's 'legitimacy crisis' (Pedersen 2018) and its need to affirm institutional care. In other words, I propose to shift the focus from approaching healing architecture as a slogan to reading it as a symptom, namely, as a sign of a crisis of care in the welfare system under the impact of neoliberal rationality.

In order to understand the intersection of medicalized architecture and the welfare system's crisis of care, the chapter pursues two lines of inquiry. The first is a historiographical account of the political geography of the hospital system alongside the transformations of hospitals as medicalized spaces in the era of welfare. The second is an analysis of the contemporary case of a *multisensorial* delivery room in Herning, where the architectural environment is designed to boost the production of oxytocin in the laboring woman.

Runa Johannessen, PhD, Assistant Professor at the Royal Danish Academy – Architecture, Design, Conservation. Specialized in the political instrumentation of architecture in sites of societal transformation and conflict. Johannessen has pursued her postdoctoral research on the Danish hospital system as part of the research project Spaces of Danish Welfare.

Nina Stener Jørgensen
Estonian Academy of Arts

Form Follows People

Bettering daily life on all levels of society through design has always been a hallmark of Scandinavian architecture and the cornerstone of so-called welfare architecture. The ways in which this honorable goal has been believed to be best achieved has developed from the 1960s focus on public participation and advocating, to various forms of integrating future users in the design process.

Today the City of Copenhagen's special attention to the quality of outdoor spaces and increased pedestrianisation of infrastructure has resulted in a renewed focus on the development of user involvement. In order to understand this new strain of welfare architecture, this paper looks at Danish office COBE's transformation of Nørreport in central Copenhagen, from run-down station to so-called *urban living room*.

By mapping pedestrian movement, COBE imagined how people would naturally move if they were released from the constraints of cars, bicycles stands as well as traffic lights. Following the dictum: "Form Follows People" COBE not only used the patterns generated to create the infrastructural layout when redesigning the station's above ground plaza, but also claimed that the station was in fact "designed by people". A striking architectural reasoning where the public was both framed as a vital prerequisite to the design but also as
the unaware producers of space.

This paper traces this particular type of mapping back to the teachings of Jan Gehl, whom COBE highlights as an inspiration for their urban scale projects. The schemes of pedestrian movement Gehl developed with his students in the 1960s bear striking similarities to those of COBE, however without the immediacy of the critique of modernism; how can this gesture be perceived today. This paper aims to ask how we can begin to understand designs such as COBE's Nørreport; designs that do not claim to be participatory as such, yet formally maintain the social agenda of participation and welfare politics.

Nina Stener Jørgensen is a PhD student at the Estonian Academy of Arts, Faculty of Architecture, where she graduated from in 2018 with a MSc. Engineering in Urban Studies. Studying architectural models of participation from the 1960s in light of today's so-called smart city, her PhD research focuses on producing a genealogy of what could be referred to as a post-participatory condition in architecture.

Heidi Svenningsen Kajita, Jennifer Mack, Svava Riesto and Meike Schalk
University of Copenhagen & KTH

Between Technologies of Power and Notions of Solidarity: A Response to the Danish "Ghetto Plan" and Swedish "Utsatta Områden"

Over the last decades, a significant paradigm shift about notions of solidarity as a core value of the "classless society" within Nordic welfare states has occured. Global economic shifts, climate change, and forced migration challenge earlier conceptions of the boundaries of welfare state communities. This is reflected in the rise of assimilation policies with the Swedish categorization "utsatta områden" (vulnerable areas); and in the drastic example of the Danish so-called "ghetto plan". Officially entitled, "A Denmark without Parallel Societies – No Ghettos in 2030," the plan applies to designated "hard ghettos" by reducing their stock of family dwellings, by enforcing mandatory childcare for families on social benefits, and by requiring longer sentences for local crimes.

To support its initiatives, the "ghetto plan" uses infographics along with photographs of deteriorating concrete and children with certain words (like "vulnerable" and "reform"). In response, we study evolving notions of solidarity by closely examining documents related to the "ghetto plan" and "vulnerable areas" with particular focus on the pairings of images and words that government actors use to present statistical findings, social orientations, and spatial hierarchies. These documents are positioned as political tools connecting technologies of graphic design, architecture, and planning to concepts like "parallel society," "segregation," and "mixed city," often simplifying complex conditions in ways that causally link the built environment and social problems. How do images and words work in parallel to create the sense of inevitability that underscores documents such as the "ghetto plan"? How do extreme practices of coercion and demolition become normalized when translated into visually appealing action plans? The presentation critically concludes by calling for an ontological re-framing of solidarity that values, nourishes and adds to 'what is there'.

Heidi Svenningsen Kajita, architect, is assistant professor at University of Copenhagen and currently Visiting Fellow at Newcastle University funded by Independent Research Fund Denmark. Drawing on emerging ethnographic-architectural methodology, her practice-based research concerns relationships between architects' practices and processes; building norms; and lived experiences. She has taught extensively in schools of architecture, design and art – specialising in didactics for situated and collaborative praxis. Heidi is co-founder of Bureaus – a platform for spatial design, research and strategies.

Jennifer Mack is Associate Professor at KTH Royal Institute of Technology. Broadly, Mack's work focuses on social change and the built environment, with ongoing research on the architecture and planning of mosques and churches in Sweden and on how discourses of sustainability and democracy are used in the renovations of the green, open, and public spaces created around Swedish multifamily housing during the 1960s and 1970s.

Svava Riesto, Associate professor of Landscape Architecture at the University of Copenhagen. Her research addresses the politics of historiography and the uses of heritage and place narratives in contemporary urban renewal projects. Drawing from critical heritage studies, she studies postwar housing as an emerging form of heritage. Currently, she is leading the work package on living heritage in the European project PUSH: Public Space in Social Housing (HERA 2019-2021) and in the project Reconfiguring Welfare Landscapes; The past, present and future of the green open spaces of Danish social housing estates (Danish Independent Research Fund, 2017-2020).

Meike Schalk is an architect, associate professor in urban design and urban theory at KTH School of Architecture. Her research inquires discourses of sustainability and democracy in urban planning through practice-based research methods, feminist and intersectionality studies. Schalk has examined historical and contemporary shifts of welfare spaces and policies in housing in Sweden and Vienna. She is part of the group Action Archive dedicated to urban research through approaches of oral history and participatory historiography.

Lasse Kjeldsen
Aalborg University

Urban Practitioners' Approach to Social Sustainability in Disadvantaged Social Housing Estate Redevelopment

The paper investigates social sustainability strategies in the case of redevelopment of disadvantaged social housing estates. I pose the questions: How do urban practitioners perceive and address social sustainability in disadvantaged social housing redevelopment? Particularly: How do practitioners propose to deal with issues of community, social equity and inclusion, and participation in redevelopment and regeneration processes?

The paper is based on an empirical analysis of urban practitioners' response to the Danish so-called Parallel Society Agreement (PSA) of 2018 that imposes mandatory redevelopment plans to fundamentally change the housing tenure composition in 15 disadvantaged estates. The paper draws on 27 individual and group interviews with 33 urban practitioners – such as planners, architects, developers and community workers – involved in redevelopment projects in five Danish social housing estates: Tingbjerg, Ringparken, Vollsmose, Gellerup/Toveshøj and Bispehaven.

Social housing developments are important welfare spaces designed to provide quality housing for all. With the introduction of the PSA, however, selected estates are subject to mandatory redevelopment, particularly stressing "mixed city", urban integration and tenure mixing. The objective is to relieve concentrated disadvantage and enhance social mixing. The research literature warns us, however, that social mixing does not per se make for well-integrated and socially sustainable communities. On the contrary, estates redeveloped to enhance social mixing have often been marked by significant intergroup social distance and tensions. Furthermore, social tenants have often been marginalized and participatory mechanisms thwarted. Arguably, successful redeveloping socially disadvantaged estates into mixed neighborhoods calls for specific attention towards promoting social sustainability. In this paper, I investigate how urban practitioners perceive the challenges of social sustainability, and how they plan to address them.

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Lasse Kjeldsen is an Industrial PhD-fellow in the Department of The Built Environment at Aalborg University, and Chief Advisor at the Centre for Urban Regeneration and Community Development (CFBU). Lasse has a MA in Political Science from Copenhagen University and 10 years' experience as evaluation consultant within social and community work. Lasses research interests lie in the area of disadvantaged social housing redevelopment, social mixing, social sustainability, and the coupling between community development and urban regeneration. Lasse is currently conducting an action research field work in connection with the urban redevelopment program for the social housing estate, Tingbjerg, in Copenhagen.

Katrine Lotz
The Royal Danish Academy

Are We All Here? On Restructurings of Inclusion and Space in the Danish Public School 1993-2020

The issues of what children should learn and how they should be taught is obviously of common interest, and The Common Public School – in Danish *Folkeskolen* - has been a hot topic in Danish politics since before the days of the democratic constitution of 1849. Also, the separation of children of the same age in different tracks in order for them to be taught various levels of the curriculum has been a recurrent and contested issue in the political and public debate and subject to changes in legislation, especially since the beginning of the 20th century. The most prevalent word in this debate during the last 3 decades, 'inclusion' has clear spatial implications. Etymologically, it implies a spatial position; if you are included, you are here - at this place at this time. If you are excluded or segregated, you are not here, you are elsewhere, at another place, in another space.

Through a range of empirics across spatial scales and registers, this paper seeks a multifaceted take on the various kinds of work that is done to uphold both the idea and the law of the welfare amenity of inclusion in the wake of continuous economic, social and spatial restructuring of the field. What kinds of work gets to be acknowledgeable when empirics and analysis also involves aspects of the spatial dimensions of restructuring? Can we add to our understanding of the inner workings of the welfare-systems related to special-needs education in Denmark, when space and the spatial consequences of particular restructurings are presented and developed as registers among other registers?

Inspired by the works of John Law, Bruno Latour, Annemarie Mol it is asked how 'inclusion' is *done* across decades and spatial scales, and how space is impacted and impacts the various policies and discourses. Also, focus is on how the current ideal of 'the inclusive school' is carried out in the spaces and scenes of everyday life, and how changes in the political administration and discursive understandings changes the infrastructure.

Katrine Lotz is an associate professor, Head of Institute at The Royal Danish Academy, Institute of Architecture, Urbanism & Landscape. She holds a longstanding research-interest in the study of the multifaceted and intertwined relations between society and architecture, especially as it plays out within urbanism and planning, and within educational spaces and architectures. The initiative 'Form til Velfærd/Forming Welfare' sparked both public debate on the issue and the research-anthology of the same title.

Mette Mechlenborg and Marie Stender
Aalborg University

The Problem of Representation: Holes in Spaces of the Welfare State

Several studies account for the stigmatization in disadvantaged areas and its negative consequences for the inhabitants, also in a Danish context. However, research literature has so far only given limited attention to the relationship between stories of the welfare state and its excluded spaces, such as the recent proclamation by the former Danish Prime Minister of disadvantaged housing areas as constituting 'holes in the map of Denmark'. Based on empirical case studies in 8 disadvantaged Danish housing areas that are currently regenerated (the so-called 'hardest ghettos') this paper analyses how 'the holes' are represented by local and national written media during a 12 months period, and how these media representations are perceived and appropriated locally by people living in the areas. The presentation demonstrates how media in some cases detach local areas from their spatial, specific context and make them representative of an antidote to the ideal story of the welfare state in order to regain order and control. Further, our analysis shows how residents cope with such media stigmatization through various tactics of appropriation and resistance, positioning different moral aspect of their neighbourhood. In general, media representation of hard ghettos both shakes up and reinforces a common place identity and shows how stories and place identity are linked. In a larger scale these representations are an insight into the Danish welfare states cope with spatial transformation, social disintegration and fundamental problems of representation of equality. Originally designed as the quintessence of welfare spaces providing decent housing, community and security for all, these housing areas have today come to occupy the reverse role, as representing the spatial limits of welfare, community and security.

Mette Mechlenborg. Senior researcher at BUILD Aalborg University. PhD from Cultural Studies at Southern University of Denmark (2012). Mechlenborg has a profound knowledge on homemaking and housing in a cross-interdisciplinary research field. She has a deep interest in theories on space and place making, especially Lefebvre, and the entanglement of the cultural, the social and the physical.

Marie Stender. Senior researcher at BUILD Aalborg University. Anthropologist from University of Copenhagen (2006), and PhD from Aalborg University, Media, Architecture and Design (2014). Stender's research focusses on the relationship between social life and the built environment, particularly on placemaking processes, social sustainability and architectural anthropology.

Morten Nielsen
National Museum of Denmark

Spaces of Withdrawal: Welfare Cities Without Citizens

The making of vibrant welfare cities is often guided by ideals of egalitarianism, strong civic participation and a benevolent public administration. In Denmark, such ideals have come together in the recent tendency among urban practitioners and politicians to promote mixed-income housing and 'compactism' as harbingers of 'urban liveability', that is, socially sustainable urban development. Still, at the same time as spatial proximity, cultural diversity and inclusion across different income levels are being promoted as the pillars of welfare urbanism, a growing number of urban residents withdraw from conventional forms of participation, such as neighborhood associations, interest-groups and local municipal institutions. For various reasons, such forms of participation fail to address the concerns that the residents might have and are therefore incapable of producing the forms of urban citizenship that they expect and require from a consolidated welfare city. Based on a discussion of recent changes in Danish urban welfare policies, this paper will discuss urban withdrawal as a reflection of critical dilemmas that are wedged into the fabric of Danish welfare architecture.

Morten Nielsen is a social anthropologist and is currently a research professor at the National Museum of Denmark where he heads the Research Center for Social Urban Modelling (SUMO). Based on his fieldwork in Mozambique, Scotland, and USA, he has published on issues such as urban citizenship, time and temporality, comedy, human creativity, urban aesthetics, materiality, infrastructure, and political cosmologies.

Jesper Pagh
Roskilde University

The Battle for Amager Common

In early spring of 2021, protesters chained themselves to the fence around a construction site at Vejlands Allé in Copenhagen, blocking access to the site for the landowner, the publicly owned Copenhagen City and Port Development Corporation, and its contractors. Green fanatics infringing on property rights and opposing the efforts of creating affordable housing in Copenhagen to some, righteous rebels on behalf of nature and future generations to others, eventually the protesters were removed by the police. The conflict and arguments from both sides have been heavily covered in the press, but how did it ever get this far? For more than 40 years, urban development in Copenhagen has been a rather dry and apparently highly successful undertaking with long-term strategic planning as a key in the city's resurrection from post-industrial bankruptcy to an acclaimed position as one of the world's most liveable cities (Andersen & Winther, 2010; Bisgaard, 2010; Pagh, 2014; Simpson, Gimmel, Lonka, Jay, & Grootens, 2018) with only little public attention and next to no protests in the public realm over specific projects nor the overall strategies. This paper covers the course of events from 2016 that led to the blockade in 2021 with the change towards entrepreneurial urban governance (Harvey, 1989) in urban politics in Copenhagen since the early 1990s as a broader context for understanding how the balance between planning for a green, growing or just city (Campbell, 1996) has changed with it. As part of a larger case study of planning in Copenhagen, this paper analyzes the interplay between planning, politics and popular protest with a focus on rationality and power (Flyvbjerg, 1998, 2004) and the significance of discourse and narratives (M. A. Hajer, 2006; M. Hajer & Versteeg, 2005; Jørgensen & Philips, 1999) to discuss what this might mean for the future of planning in Copenhagen.

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Jesper Pagh holds an MA in Architecture from the Royal Danish Academy in Copenhagen and a PhD from Roskilde University where he is now an assistant professor in urban planning. His research focuses on the relationship between the social, political, economic and material aspects of the built environment as it emerges in the intersection between the formal, the real and the realised planning in particular in contemporary projects in Copenhagen, which he follows through close case studies. Pagh is former director of the Danish Association of Architects and former editor at The Danish Architectural Press.

Max Pedersen
The Royal Academy

Senior Co-housing in Denmark: Outline of an Alternative Way of Housing in Old Age

Senior co-housing communities offer a relatively new but increasingly popular housing option for the elderly in Denmark. The first Danish senior co-housing project was built in 1987 and since then it is estimated that further 300 has been established. The projects vary considerably in size, but the majority of facilities consist of between 20 and 30 dwellings. It is characteristic of all senior co-housing facilities that the residents have their own individual dwellings and share a common house or a common room. The Danish Center for Social Science Research estimate that almost 200.000 citizens above the age of 52 years consider moving to co-housing facility. A number far exceeding the number of available dwellings.

This paper is based on a comprehensive mixed-method study comprising both a large number of interviews and two offline and one online survey. The study takes a generalistic approach to senior co-housing and sets out at clarifying basic questions such as: what are the demographic characteristics of the resident groups? And, what is the motivation for moving to an age restricted environment? The main focus of the study is on everyday life and social interaction within the resident group. The study reveals that senior co-housing facilities can differ substantially regarding the nature and extent of common social activities within the resident group. However, the study also shows that the vast majority of residents experience that they benefit from being part of a tight social network in their immediate residential environment. One essential benefit being that the neighbors support and help each other with a va-

riety of tasks and challenges of everyday life. The study also reveals that the mutual support in senior co-housing rarely crosses the line to actual caregiving and private matters such as contacting a public authority. Thus, the study indicates that senior co-housing is no alternative for the care and home care provided by family and the welfare state.

Max Pedersen is an anthropologist and a PhD student at the Royal Academy at The Institute of Architecture and Design. His main field of research is senior housing and especially senior co-housing. The subjects of his research range from the history of senior co-housing in Denmark to the social interaction within the resident groups of these age restricted and "children free" environments. He has carried out several studies about senior housing for both municipal-ities and non-profit organizations. Also, he has worked as a consultant for private developers.

Trine Brun Petersen
University of Southern Denmark

The Snowsuit as a Technology for Outdoor Play

This research paper investigates the snowsuit as an essential, but unheeded part of the "welfare network.". The function of the snowsuit is essentially to provide efficient protection against the harsh Nordic climate, and it can therefore be considered as "micro-architecture", which translates between the child's individual body and the kindergarten as a welfare institution. Outdoor play is considered particularly healthy and stimulating for children, and the snowsuit may be viewed as a textile-spatial technology for enabling this.

As a product typology the snowsuit can be traced back to the interwar period's play suits. Early snowsuits were either light offering little warmth or warm, but bulky and heavy thus impeding the child's freedom of movement. The invention of nylon completely changed the parameters of this design dilemma and made it possible to produce snowsuits with were simultaneously warm, light and strong, and the snowsuit had its definitive break-through in the 1970s, when working mothers and professional daycare increased the demand for easy-care fabrics and rational wardrobe management.

In order to shed light on the snowsuit and its role in the network of the welfare state, the study draws on Actor-network theory, particularly recent work which link ANT to design. Essentially descriptive and empirical in character, ANT offers a framework for tracing the multiple associations between human and non-human actors, which of which the snowsuit is a part. The study draws on the Finnish company Reima's archive, which offers technical drawings, product photos and company records as well as supplementary interview material. The paper argues that the snowsuit increased the "kindergarten-ability" of children and hence forms a small but essential part of what holds the welfare state together.

Trine Brun Petersen is Associate Professor at the Department of Design and Communication, University of Southern Denmark, where she teaches Design and Fashion Culture. She obtained her Ph.D. from Design School Kolding/Aarhus School of Architecture on prison design and how design might be used to orchestrate behavior. Her recent research interest centers on clothing and fashion in everyday settings with a particular focus on how clothing constructs and disciplines users. Her current research project focuses on the material culture of childhood with particular interest in how children's clothing as a commercial and cultural phenomenon. She has published articles on children fashion and dress in international journals and anthologies and is currently coediting a book on Green Design Culture with Rosita Satell and Tau Ulv Lenskjold.

Marco Peverini & Federica Rotondo
Polytechnic University of Milan & the Polytechnic University of Turin

Yes, You Can! Standards, Practices and Projects of Contemporary Living

Standards and regulation have played a fundamental role in the production and transformation of housing and living spaces since the 70s. They represent a civil and cultural achievement, but some regulations are today holding back the experimentation of housing solutions able to better adhere to emerging housing profiles. Looking at current trends, it is possible to recognize a clear demand for innovation in housing provision, but the design of responses in the form of policies and projects clashes with the inertia to change and evolve of the system of existing standards and norms.

The thesis of this paper is that some of the regulatory constraints that have guided the characteristics of housing supply so far should be reconsidered as the housing demand and needs change. This could be possible by adopting a multidisciplinary approach that considers the architectural, urban and socio-political dimensions. This is not banal: the constraints related to laws, decrees, regulations, regulations are often assumed as inescapable a priori. The paper explores the possibility of moving within the (more or less) tight margins of discretion in interpreting actual norms as opportunities for experimentation by relevant actors in the process, e.g.: planners, architects, civil servants, inhabitants and so on.

The main aim of this contribution is to discuss the spatial configurations and socio-political implications of projects and policies that put under discussion actual regulation in the light of contemporary housing needs. Starting from a set of Italian and European cases, in the framework of a research program funded by Polytechnic of Milan, the paper focuses on the practices of design, adaptation and use of new and existing housing stock that have been able to highlight tensions and critical junctions with respect to current regulations.

Marco Peverini. Master's degree in Architecture and Building Engineering at the University of Perugia with a thesis on urban policy analysis. PhD candidate in Urban Planning, Design and Policy at the Department of Architecture and Urban Studies of the Politecnico di Milano. Deals with housing and urban policies, with reference to the theme of housing affordability. He is coordinator of the Working Group "Social housing: Institutions, Organisations and Governance" of the European Network of Housing Research (ENHR).

Federica Rotondo. Ph.D. student in the interuniversity's programme of Urban and Regional Development at Politecnico di Torino and Università degli Studi di Torino. Double master's degree in Urban Planning and Policy Design at Politecnico di Milano and in Sciences and Techniques of Urban Environment at École Centrale de Nantes and École Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Nantes. Research interests stand at the intersection between urban transformations, urban governance and transition studies in low-carbon society.

Samuel Quagliotto
University La Sapienza

Danish Welfare as a National Identity

Can Danish Welfare architecture be the quintessence of Denmark's architectural identity? In order to establish a common thread, through which it is possible to systematise architectural and urban themes that have repercussions and are updated over time we propose a collection of Danish residential projects covering a time span since 1400 AD. to present day. The aim is to encode those traits that define the architectural space of Danish Welfare. To determine a starting point for the Danish archaic urban dimensions the analysis of the urban composition and the proportions of the building volumes of the villages of the late Middle Ages is necessary. More-over, to understand how to build in an effective way for the working class we consider Kartoffelrækkerne and Brumleby. From here the attention is projected on Kay Otto Fisker who had a key role in designing residential buildings for welfare and through which he was able to update the vocabulary of Danish architecture. Reaching 1970, the attention goes on the work of Tegnestuen Vandkunsten and on the theoretical contribution of Jan Gehl. The paper will end with a comment on the text by David Sim and two contemporary projects: Krøyer Plads from Cobe - Vilhelm Lauritzen and Støberikvarteret from Effekt. Analysis of these two projects will be proposed to highlight the affinity of themes and design processes with the other projects on display. The vision we want to propose with this paper is that there is a continuous and peremptory investigation by today's Danish architects towards those projects of Danish Welfare architecture. The hypothesis submitted is that there is no longer any difference between architecture and Welfare architecture.

Today's Danish architects project their design investigations towards a high qualitative degree of space, useful for welcoming the everyday life of all citizens.

Samuel Quagliotto is an architect and, at La Sapienza in Rome, he is a PhD in Architecture with a doctoral thesis on Kay Otto Fisker, Subject Expert and teaching assistant. His architectural researches concern the Scandinavian countries; in particular he investigates the Danish architecture of the '900. His research fields focus both on the city, trying to synthesize the eurythmy generated by the composition of the different buildings, and on the intimacy of the interiors. In 2014 he founded atelier QUAGLIOTTO with the intention to investigate the combination of functionality and intimacy to design an everyday architecture.

Kirsten Marie Raahauge
The Royal Danish Academy

A Welfare Situation in Tønder

This paper deals with the city of Tønder. It explores what happened to the city, as the welfare institutions were relocated from smaller to larger cities in Denmark. Based on fieldwork in progress in the city of Tønder (put on halt by the covid-19 lock down), the paper deals with an issue to be found many places in the world, namely the peripherialization of the province. Hereby, it touches upon the topic of how center and periphery are enmeshed in each other, discussing the double figure or moebius band of being both a center and periphery, while at the same time becoming periphery. Furthermore, the article deals with the absence of what used to be present, namely the institutions and the life of the city formerly enhanced by the institutions. The pivotal point is the transformation of the landscape of welfare institutions and the impact of this transformation on the surrounding social and spatial environment. Tønder has become less vivid, also, it has been put in a waiting position. Furthermore, I propose that the network of civil society and the "welfare" that comes from this network is strengthened or maybe it has become more visible. This is happening while at the same time the institutionalized "welfare" of the state decreases. In conclusion, I point to the future of Tønder. From having been "the welfare city" (and a model of Danish welfare society after WWII close to the German Border), in these years, it is becoming a city of private funds. The Tønder marshes have become a UNESCO world heritage site, and this has caused the area to be opened up for new interpretations. Larger funds have invested huge sums in lifting the city and the landscape of the marshes, turning Tønder into a tourist city. By becoming renovated and turned into a tourist site, Tønder might also become a simulation of itself, showcasing what used to be the everyday life of the city, and what used to be happening between the welfare institutions that were once there.

Kirsten Marie Raahauge, professor wsd, PhD in anthropology. Leader of the research project Spaces of Danish Welfare; KMRs contemporary project: The outskirts. Head of Centre for Interior Studies. Field of research: anthropology of space and materiality. Fieldwork: the periphery, welfare spaces, houses and homes, neighbourhoods, urbanity, landscapes and haunted houses. KMR has worked at several universities, since 2009 at the Royal Danish Academy.

Frida Rosenberg
KHT Royal Institute of Technology

The Stockholm Suburb Högdalen and the Repercussions of Exploiting Suburban Community

Högdalen, a suburban community outside Stockholm, planned and built in the 1950s is prototypical differentiating from the ABC –format of Farsta and Vällningby. City planning director Sven Markelius directly influenced the significant mix of typologies, which illustrates the welfare state planning objectives where two different ideal meet: 3-4 story buildings with gable roofs along the Folkhemmet (the peoples home) ideals and 9-11 story high-rise buildings including new modern building techniques using the grind form method, which was a precursor to the prefabricated concrete panel system.[1] The city center was a combination of shopping, library, a swimming pool, cultural facilities and included a large school designed by Carl Nyrén. Since 1974, the school building has partly been deteriorating and partly appropriated due to a low number of children in the area. In 2010 the building was sold by the municipality to the building company Veidekke. Today, the proposed development in Högdalen is an additional 530 apartments and a new school building. The demolition preparing for densification is a financial product that meet both ends—the municipality and the company Veidekke. But what happens to the suburban community?

This paper will problematize the role of a community built into the urban plan and what are the necessary aspects of community that needs to be considered in regard to the quest for housing. The City of Stockholm's political decisions - 140 000 new apartments in 2010-2035 exploits properties nearby existing infrastructures with an agenda to densify. Yet how does it affect co-living between the buildings?

[1] The area of Högdalen is divided into smaller neighborhoods aiming for a variation in building heights within the smaller unit. One neighborhood contains: One or two 9-11 story high-rise buildings; up to five 3-4 story low-rise buildings; a courtyard with playground and parking lots.

Frida Rosenberg holds a PhD in architecture and is a lecturer at the architecture school at KTH Royal Institute of Technology teaching a Housing Studio and History/Theory courses. Her research consults historical trajectories of housing and building development as a leverage in understanding current progression in industrial building technologies and social conditions of housing. She also has a dedicated interest in cross-border relations between Sweden and the United States in order to frame a critical history of domestic architecture. She is author of *The Construction of Construction: The Wenner-Gren Center and the Possibility of Steel Building in Postwar Sweden.*

Guttorm Ruud

The Oslo School of Architecture and Design (AHO)

Critique and Transformation. Perceptions of Architecture and Welfare around 1970 and Today

In the history of post-war welfare state expansion, the roles of physical planning and architecture are constructed in terms of spatial manifestations of the political ideology, economic growth and social distribution of the welfare state. However, these historical welfare state measures are commonly argued to be incompatible with present-day ideology and way of life – supporting claims that postwar historical spaces of welfare must be adapted and transformed to accommodate contemporary demands. The reasons can be found not only in the changes in welfare provisions since the 1970s but also, in the parallel historical development of discourses of welfare, architecture and planning: the 1970s critique of satellite towns – as welfare spaces – is a historical background for the presentday perception of architecture and planning's roles in addressing the challenges of present-day welfare. While my focus is on the history of the Norwegian welfare state and Oslo satellite towns in addressing these issues, I also draw parallels to international discourses – including the recent debates of the challenges of large housing projects in Denmark. This may serve as a foundation for theorisations of the historical transformation of the relationships between architecture, welfare and everyday experience.

Guttorm Ruud. PhD, Institute for Form, Theory and History (FTH), The Oslo School of Architecture and Design (AHO). Thesis: *Sites of crisis. Histories of the satellite town* (submitted 2020).

Deane Simpson
The Royal Danish Academy

Spaces and Measures between Welfare State and Security State

The departure point for this paper is the perspective that spatial formats of Nordic welfare systems can be read as 'welfare plastics' – as welfare 'frozen in matter.' The paper focuses upon public spaces and the public realm in their transformation as a 'welfare plastic' – after 2001, and particularly since 2011 – under the dynamics of securitization. Here the presence of expanding physical security measures in public space is investigated, in the context of existing theorizations of these developments as an articulation of the reorientation of the role of the state, and its welfare priorities, away from social security toward physical security (Graham 2011, Kaspersen 2013).

The paper investigates public space transformation within the urban core of Denmark's capital, Copenhagen, addressing the drivers, planning and implementation processes of adopting physical security measures (PSM); their impact in the spatial restructuring of the city; and their role in producing an evolving form of urban spatial politics and welfare.

By placing the contemporary spatial and material conditions and performance of particular spaces in 2020 in relief with those of the same spaces a half century earlier – in 1970 at the height of the so-called 'golden-age' of the Danish welfare state – the paper attempts to draw out some of the implications of shifting urban welfare imaginaries and ideals readable from the welfare plastics themselves. The work draws upon fieldwork, analysis of photography, mapping, media reporting and public discourse, and interviews, in dialogue with related theoretical discourses on securitization.

Deane Simpson is professor of architecture, urbanism and urban planning at the Royal Danish Academy where he leads the Masters program Urbanism and Societal Change. Educated at Columbia University and ETH Zürich, he has previously taught at the AA London, and the ETH. His research addresses contemporary urban themes such as: the spatial implications of demographic transformation; the informational city; and the securitization of public space. He is author of *Young-Old* (Lars Müller, 2015); and co-editor of *The City between Freedom and Security* (Birkhäuser, 2017); *Forming Welfare* (Danish Architecture Press 2017); and *Atlas of the Copenhagens* (Ruby Press, 2018).

Silje Erøy Sollien
Aalborg University

On the Possibility of Housing in Capitalist Ruins: Where Do We Find Welfare?

Housing as real estate is the safest investment vehicle for capitalist accumulation at the moment, as described by Ryan-Collins (2017; 2019) and others. The fact that these financial products also are dwellings for people and their everyday life, is mostly a secondary or tertiary function of the real estate. See eg. the film 'Push' by Gertten (2019), quoting a.o. Sassen (2012). What strategies are possible in order to make the dwelling function and the inhabitants more central to the processes of developing housing and thus increase welfare for the inhabitants and for the cities?

This paper discusses recent European models for inhabitant-controlled and speculationfree housing developments and attempts to introduce similar approaches in Denmark – as well as attempts to resuscitate the remains of the older tradition of speculation free cooperative housing which since has become marketregulated. Which of these models – across the tenure forms of owneroccupied, shared equity cooperative and rental – are possible in Denmark today? What are the barriers for their further development to help affordable housing, social sustainability and thus for more housing welfare to regain space in housing development processes?

The title is directly inspired by Anna Tsing's work on the state of capitalism, decline of the welfare state and a more-than-human sociality, as is the wider theoretical understanding of the field of housing and its global context seen through architectural anthropology. The research methodology focuses on a scrutiny of legal, financial and cultural constraints found through deploying a number of specific housing projects for analysis according to an approach inspired by Albena Yaneva's (2009; 2012) work on architectural controversies, actor-networks and ethnography.

Silje Erøy Sollien, Architect, Ph.D. Post doc industrial researcher at Vandkunsten Architects and BUILD, Aalborg University. Architect, urban planner and architectural researcher specializing in housing and urban development. Focus on the relations between organization, planning and the materiality of housing production. Experience mainly from Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Henriette Steiner
University of Copenhagen

Gigantic Welfare Landscapes and the Ground beneath Høje Gladsaxe

This paper conceptualises the idea of the 'welfare landscape' in relation to post-war Danish social housing architecture and politics. It argues that the importance of multiscalar relationships is key to the category of the welfare landscape as such, and that this relationship to scale crucially involves a sense of gigantic abstraction. To discuss the consequences of this insight, I turn to the work of architectural historian and Lefebvre scholar Lukasz Stanek and his application of Foucauldian concepts of instrumentalization and biopolitics in relation to post-war social housing. My paper takes as its case study the Høje Gladsaxe estate, one of Denmark's bestknown modernist projects from the mid-1960s. I analyse how the estate is portrayed in two fictional works: the animated film Bennys badekar (Benny's bathtub) from 1971, and the novel Jorden under Høje Gladsaxe (The earth beneath Høje Gladsaxe) from 2002. While a study of two fictional works does not suffice for a fullfledged cultural-historical analysis, they allow me to interrogate the concept of the welfare landscape in connection to the question of scale and scalability, in the context modern industrial culture and its past and current crises.

Literature

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Henriette Steiner and Kristin Veel: *Tower to Tower: Gigantism in Architectural and Digital Culture* (Cambridge, Mass. MIT Press, 2020)

Henriette Steiner is Associate Professor at the Section for Landscape Architecture and Planning at the University of Copenhagen. She holds a PhD in Architecture from the University of Cambridge, UK, and was Research Associate in the Department of Architecture at ETH Zurich in Switzerland for five years. In 2018, she was visiting Associate Professor at the Department for Urban Studies and Planning at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) for six months.

Martin Søberg
The Royal Danish Academy

Images, Agencies and Imaginaries of Welfare Space

Realization of the Danish welfare state relied on certain aims and imaginaries concerned with how to induct different kinds of social equality, collectivity, universality and distributions of services and resources. Such aims and imaginaries intertwined with various kinds of materialization and spatialization in architectural form (Swenarton et al. 2015). Attempting to identify a particular intensity in these concretizations in Danish politics and architectural discourse may point to the 40 years period between the 1933 Social Reform and the 1973 European Community membership and landslide election, what one might describe as the *golden years* of the Danish welfare state. My particular interest in this paper is the role and agencies of images in the articulation, distribution and materialization of those aims and imaginaries in architectural culture, that is, how the aims and imaginaries were expressed through visual means, as images rather than concepts (Colomina 1994). With images of "welfare architecture" or perhaps more precisely "welfare imaginaries" published in the Danish professional architectural journal *Arkitekten* between 1933 and 1973 as an empirical basis, the paper addresses the question: How, by whom and why was the physical and symbolic manifestation of a Danish welfare society in built structures and spaces – or the lack of such structures and spaces – visually represented between 1933 and 1973 and how do these images reflect specific imaginaries of a welfare society and of welfare space? Hence, I attempt at a discussion of the relations between images as discursive means of expression and particular biopolitical and symbolic machines as related to questions of welfare and its

materialization (Wallenstein 2009). Rather than relying on argumentation and deduction, these images are symptoms of world-making, presented in an affective, heuristic and hence, perhaps, particularly effective manner (Didi-Huberman 2018).

Martin Søberg, PhD, is Associate Professor in architectural theory, poetics and artistic research at the Institute of Architecture and Culture, Royal Danish Academy. Trained as an art historian at the University of Copenhagen, he holds a PhD in Architecture and specialises in 20th and 21st century architectural visual representations, media and poetics. He is currently completing a monographic study of the Danish modern architect Kay Fisker (forthcoming, Bloomsbury, 2021) and is co-editor of the books *The Artful Plan: Architectural Drawing Re-configured* (Birkhäuser, 2020), *What Images Do* (Aaarhus University Press, 2019) and *Refractions: Artistic Research in Architecture* (Architectural Publisher B, 2016).