

# TOWN GROWTH FOR 1973

HOW THE SIGTUNA MARSTA COMMUNE CAN, EACH YEAR, DECIDE WHERE TO BUILD WHATEVER NEW BUILDINGS THEY CAN AFFORD DURING THE COMING YEAR.

The planning office of the commune, together with representative users from the population at large, starts by making an annual diagnosis of the region in its current state. To do this, they consider the largest patterns one by one, and ask, for each one, which parts of the commune now satisfy this pattern, which parts most obviously lack this pattern - and, as a conclusion, where it would make most sense to concentrate development to help this pattern during the coming year. We show sample diagnoses for 10 patterns.

This is an example only. Please remember that we are from California, and do not know the details of your situation at all. Even if you follow our method, you will have to do it for yourselves.

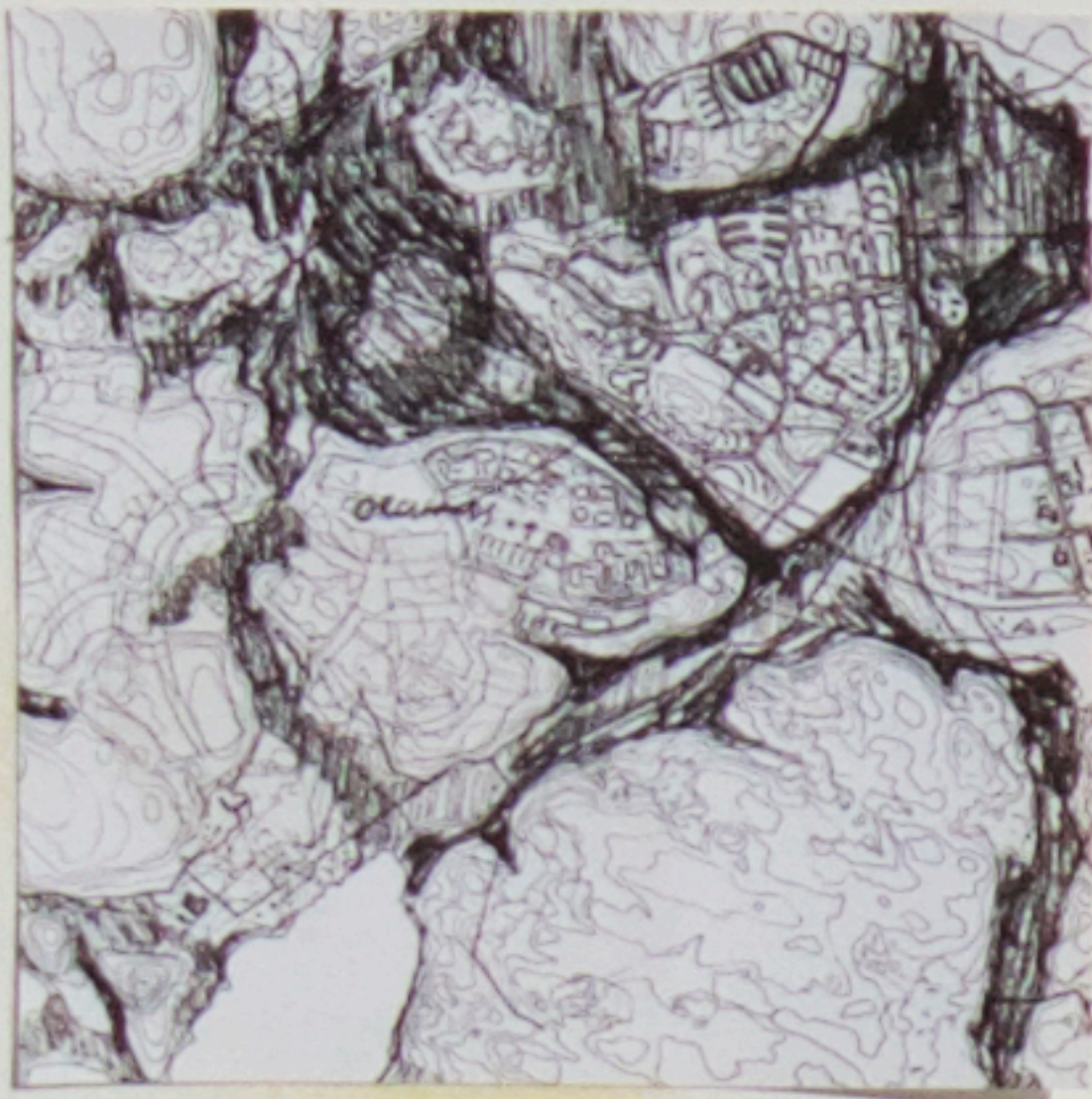
**Old age islands.** This pattern says that old people should gather in loose concentrations of about 50; and that these old age "islands" should be scattered throughout the town, so that every neighborhood contains one. In neighborhoods from which they are missing, ground floor apartments and houses should be modified in size, and cost, and position, to suit old people.

**Agricultural valleys.** The pattern says that, for ecological reasons, valleys should be left for nature and farming. The map shows the valleys which should be left intact. The commune should encourage farming, orchards, nurseries, and other soil oriented land uses in these valleys.

**Street theater.** This pattern says that every local region needs at least one place, within 15 minutes of every house, where people can go to see people and be seen. The map shows the place which comes closest to this in Marsta now; with development it could satisfy the pattern.

**Promenade.** This pattern says that every street theater and every community of 7000, needs one promenade - a place where many people may be walking. The map shows the places where this is needed most, and the potential lines for improvement of this pattern.

**Activity nuclei.** Along every promenade, at frequent intervals, there are nuclei of activity. The map shows the places where these nuclei might come, on the promenades shown on the previous map.



**Waters edge.** The pattern says that development should be near water, when there is water nearby; and that there is always a narrow belt of entirely public land along the waters edge. The map shows which waters edges are undeveloped. It is possible that the commune might during this diagnosis, propose building a dam on the Marstaan to flood the upper valley and form a lake, so as to bring existing parts of Marsta closer to a waters edge.



**Mosaic of subcultures.** The pattern requires that communities and neighborhoods be distinct, and separated by boundaries, so that each one can take on its own character according to the people who live there. The map shows the existing communities and neighborhoods by showing the areas between them dark. These dark boundary areas need to be developed and marked more strongly as boundaries. No housing must be allowed to develop in the boundaries.

**Urban ribbon.** This pattern calls for urban ribbons with public transport in them, and narrow enough to give people easy access to surrounding countryside. The map shows those areas which are suitable for new development in ribbons, or where ribbons should be strengthened.

**Scattered work.** This pattern says that it is essential that there be opportunities for closer ties between work and family; possible for children to see men during the day; and possible for women to be less tied to the domestic world only. Marsta is very bad in this respect, since much of it is purely residential. We have marked all those housing areas where there might be space for offices or small scale workshops. The commune might try to persuade Stockholm offices and service employment from Arlanda to locate among the beautiful parts of Marsta.

**Local transport areas.** A local transport area is an area bounded by fast roads, but made so that internal automobile traffic is possible, but discouraged. Valsta and Marsta are two possible local transport areas: Valsta is already well organized; Marsta is deficient. In order to improve this, the use of bicycles should be encouraged by the construction of bicycle paths; minibus service should be provided within each area; and the internal roads, inside each local transport area, should be made harder to drive on (rough surface, more bends, obstacles, etc.).

**South slopes.** The pattern proposed by Erskine says that development should concentrate mainly on south slopes to catch the sun. The map shows the areas, where development might take place.



The final drawing shows how the commune could choose to allocate its limited money for 1973, based on the diagnostic maps. It shows the best sites for the next 600 housing units; the creation of a dam to create more waterfront; the creation of beautiful work environments which will encourage employment to divert from Arlanda and Stockholm; the location of short stretches of pedestrian promenade that will improve existing conditions, and enhance future growth; the location of farms in local valleys to preserve the land, and yet be accessible to people's use; the location of old age islands in many neighborhoods; the beginnings of a general policy to close internal streets, discourage internal car movement, and encourage bicycles and minibuses for internal traffic.

THIS PROCESS GETS COMPLETED BY THE KINDS OF PROCESS DESCRIBED ON THE NEXT TWO PANELS.