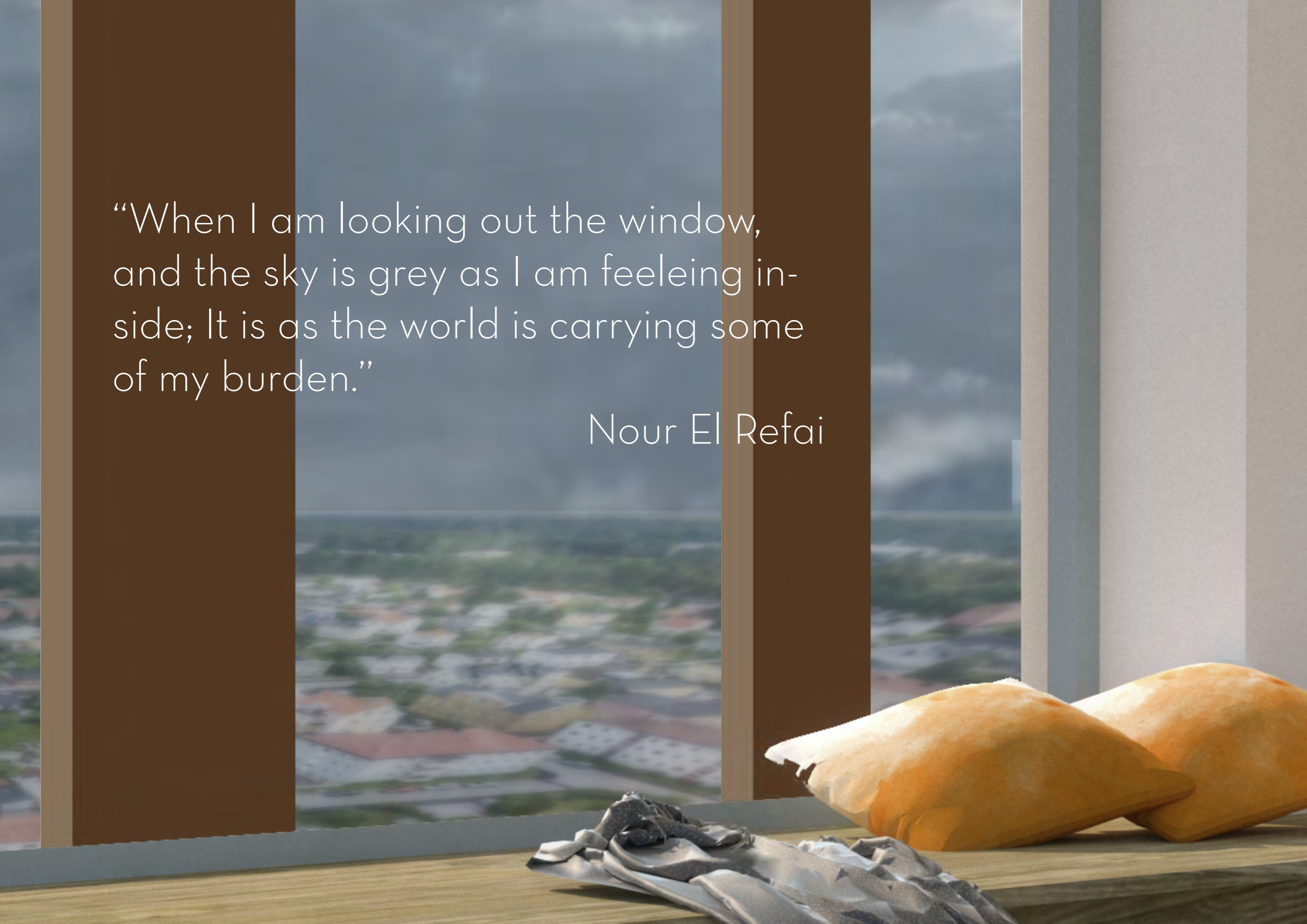




Atmo-
spheric

“When I am looking out the window,
and the sky is grey as I am feeling in-
side; It is as the world is carrying some
of my burden.”

Nour El Refai





How can we meet the needs of the users in the best way?

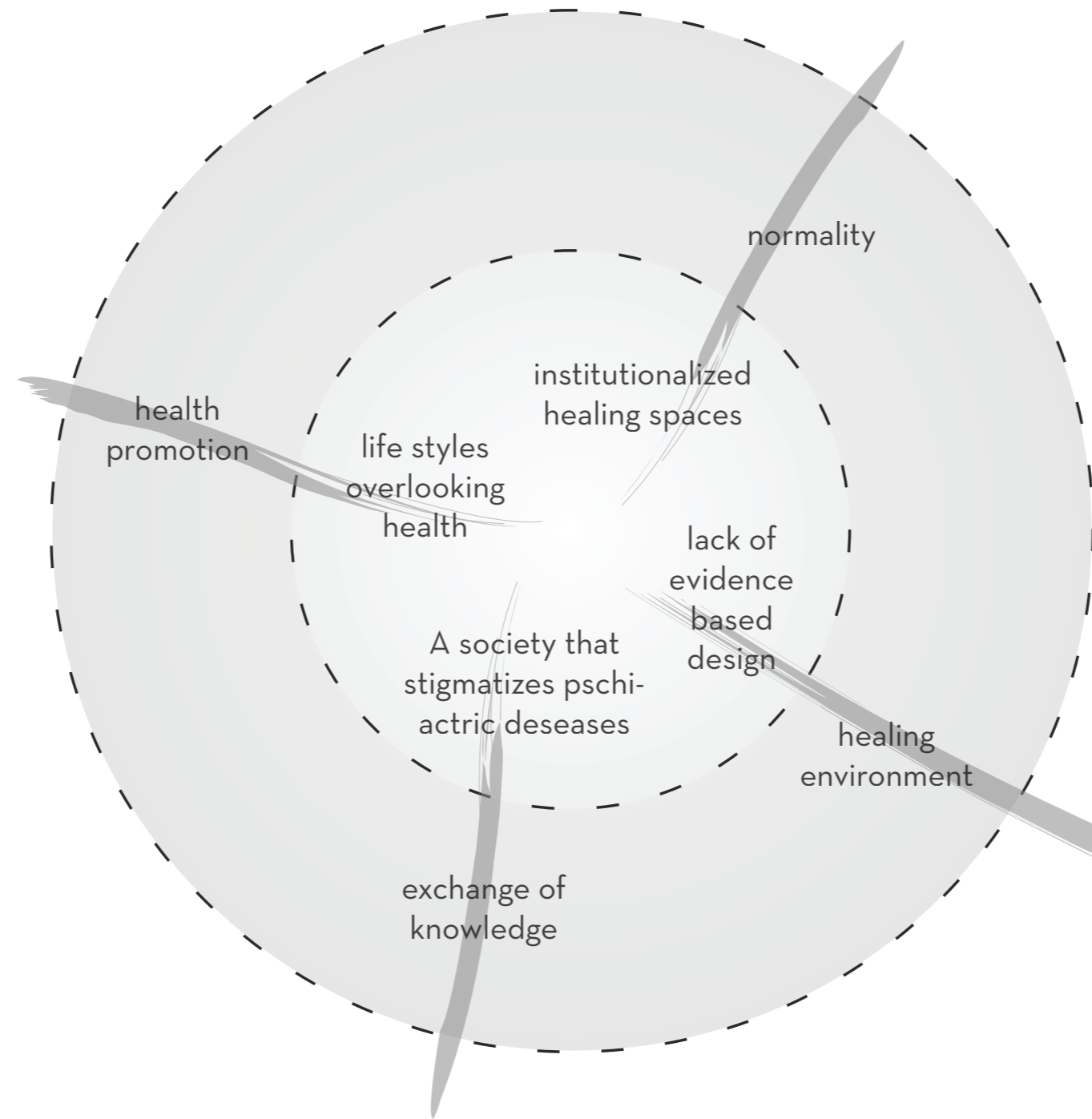


What do we want to give to city with this building?

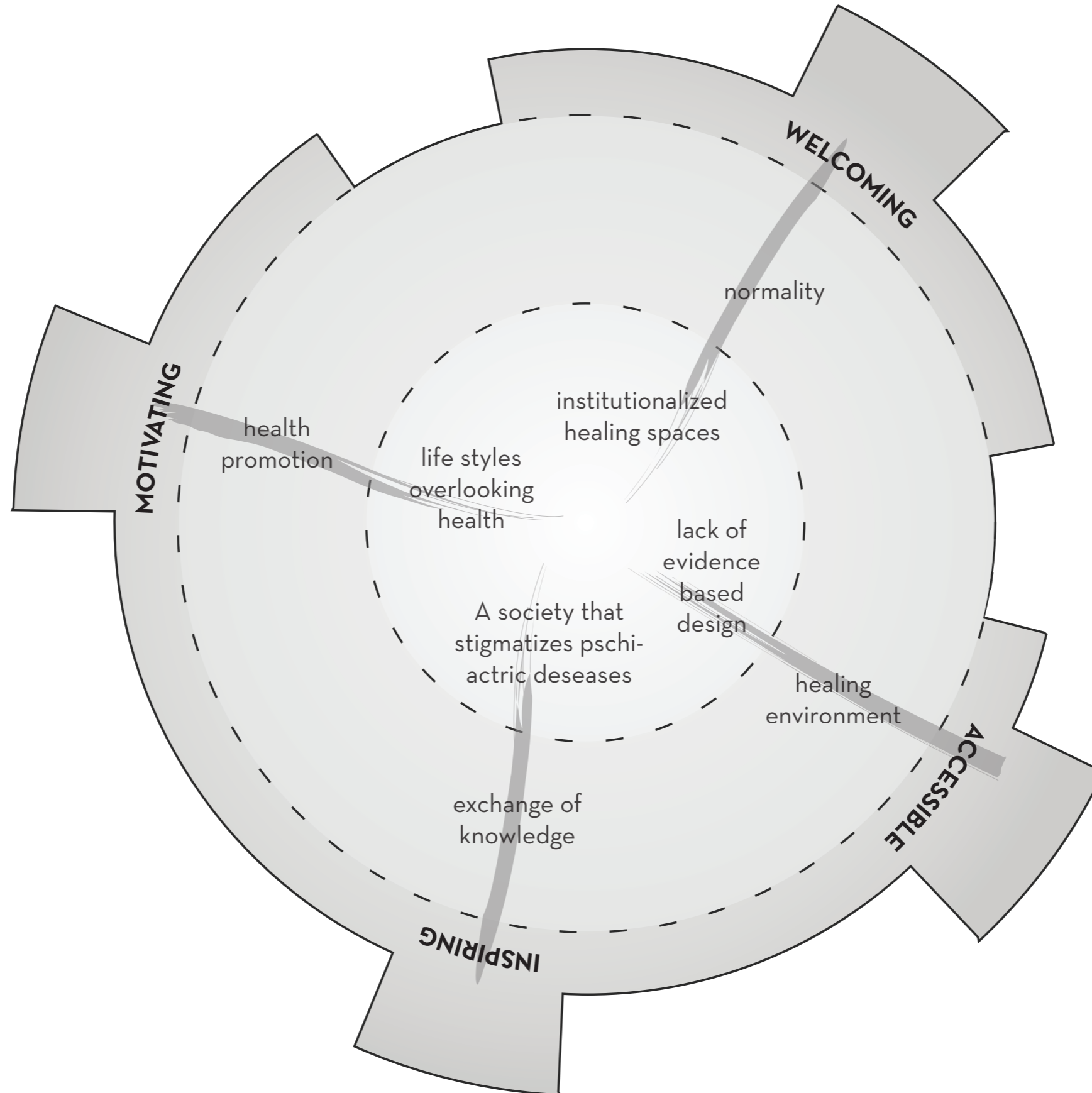
?

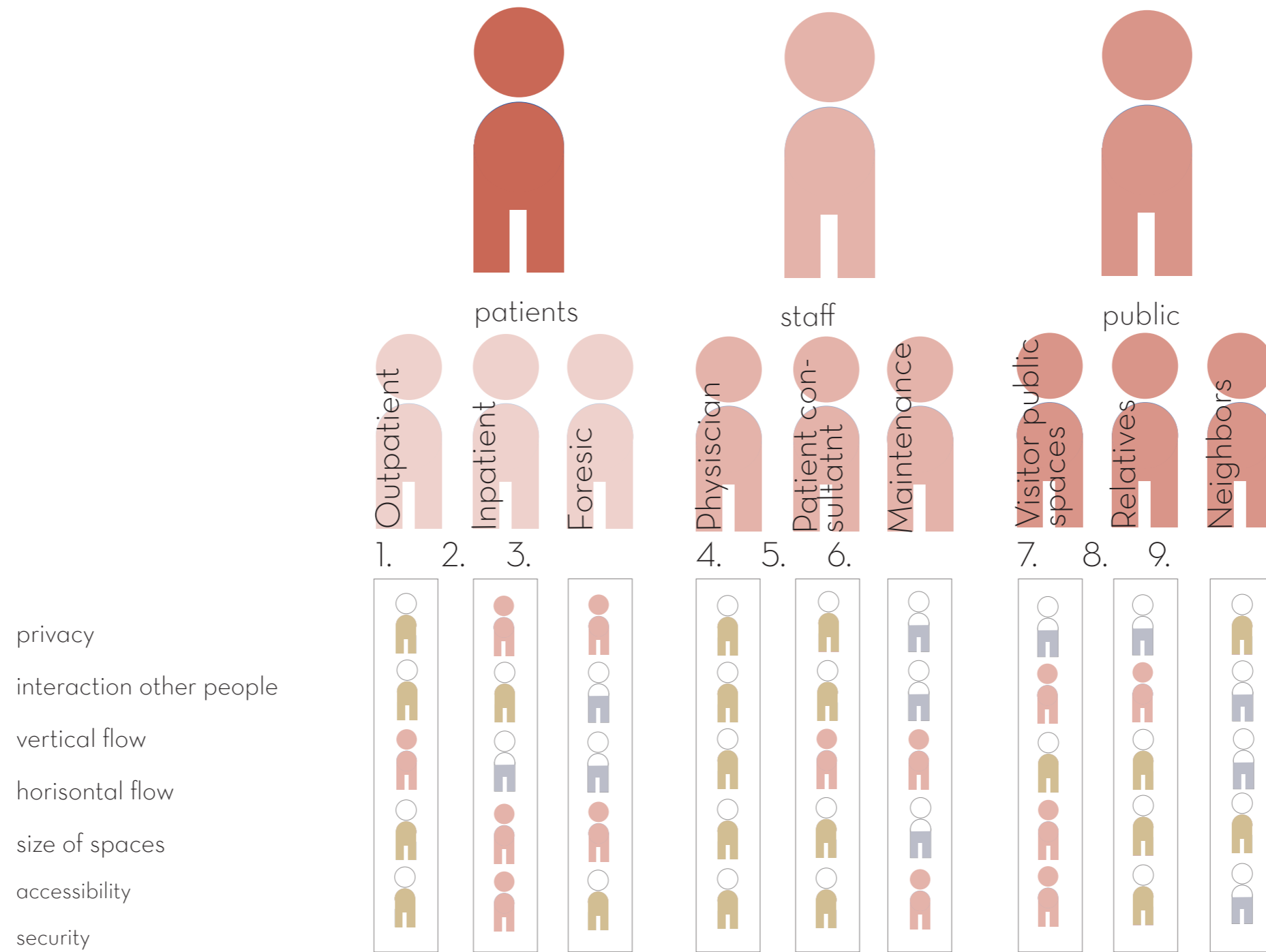






a space that is...





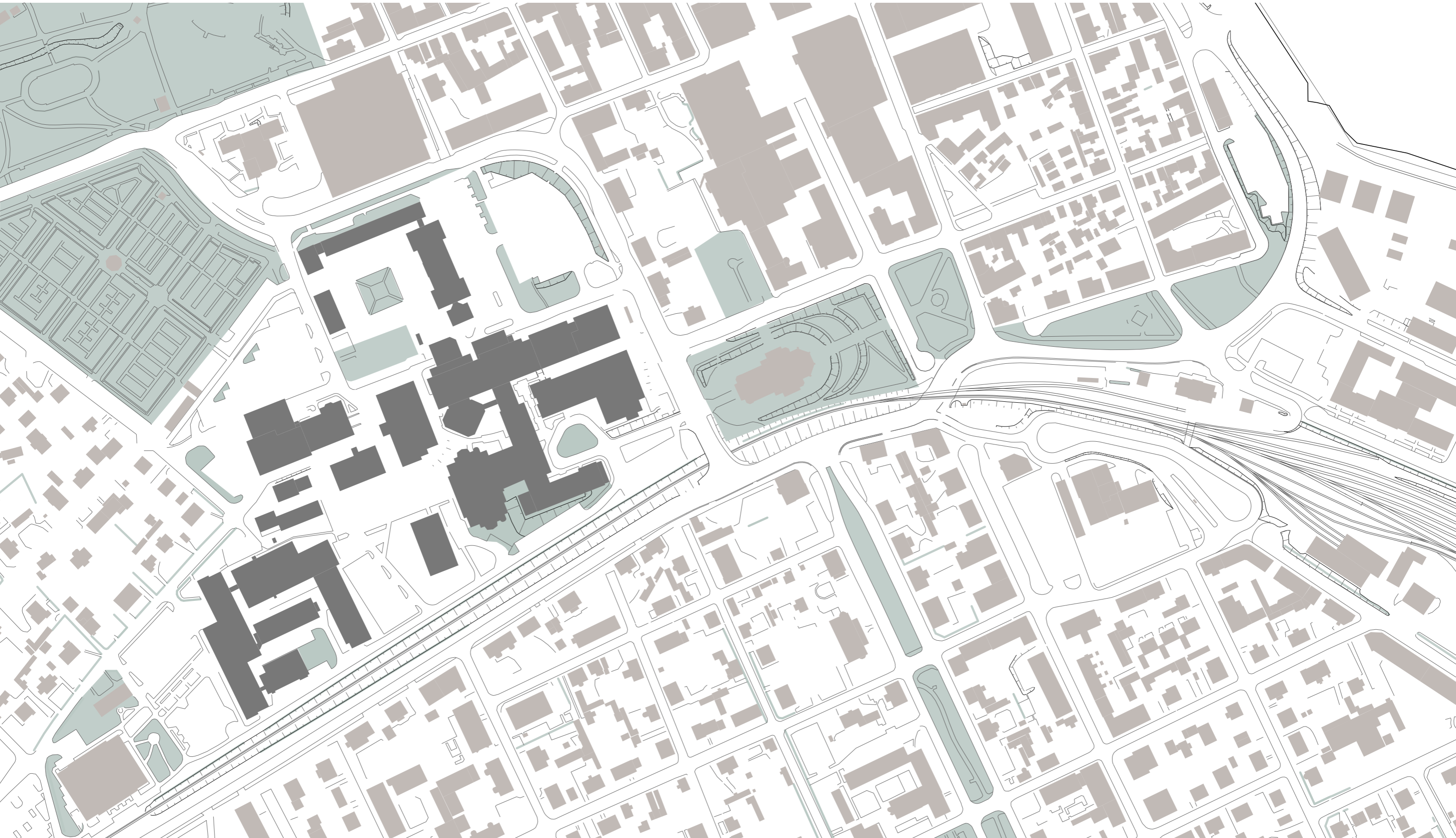


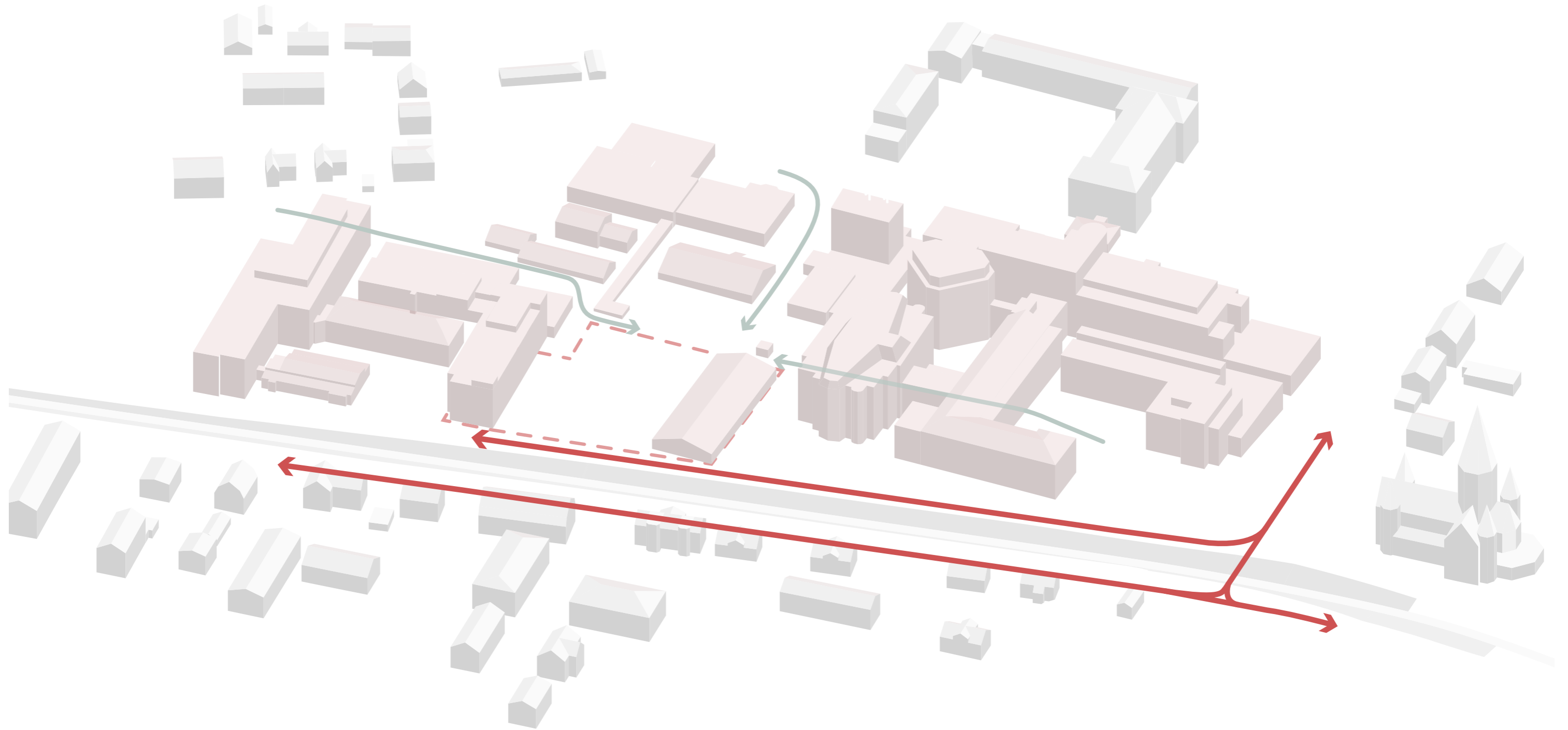
Västervik



Nature Site

Urban Site





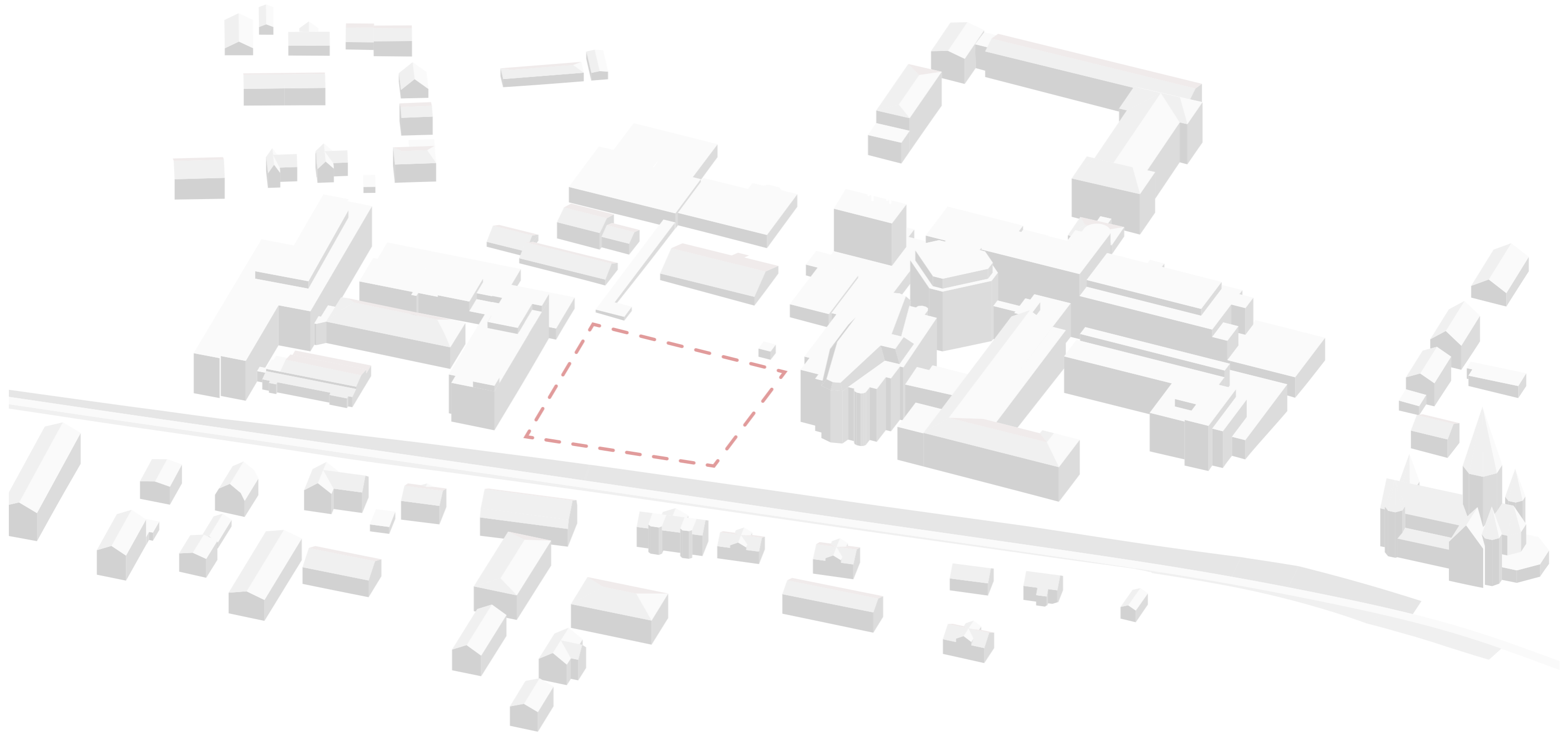
forming the volume

FANNIE RUNNEBERGER

JONATAN SVENSSON

SENA AKCICEK

G
12



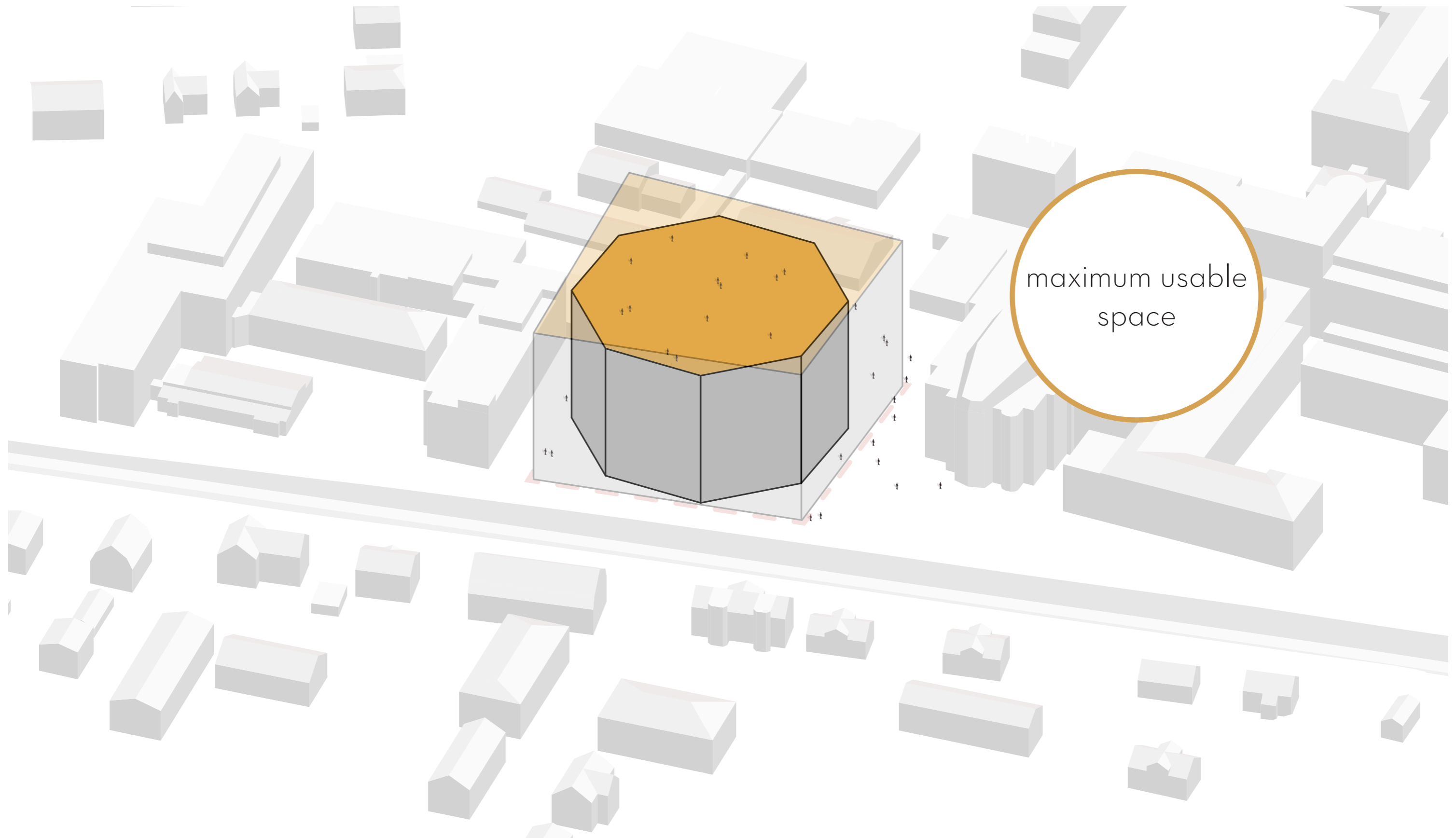
forming the volume

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SENA AKCICEK

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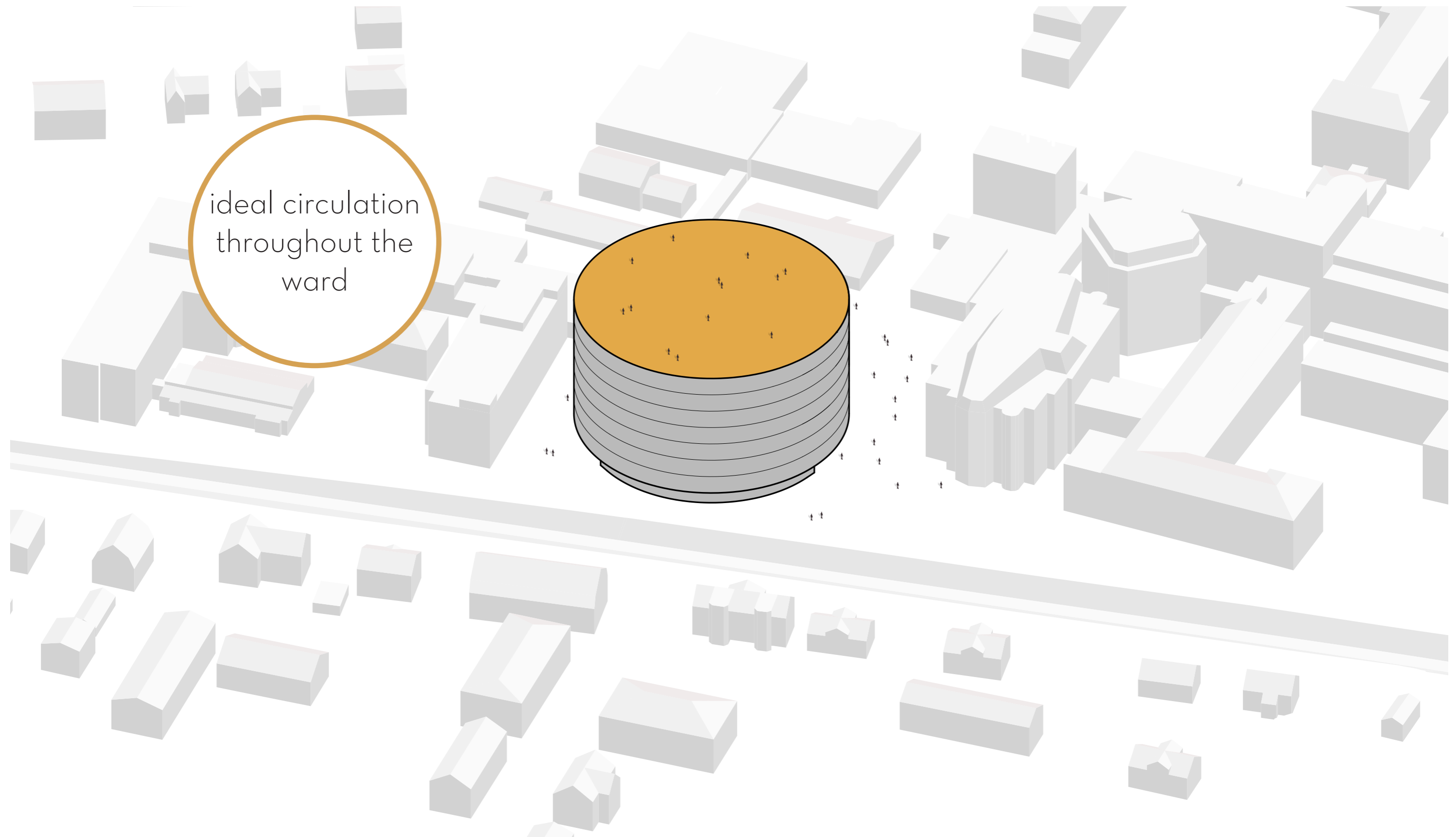
forming the volume

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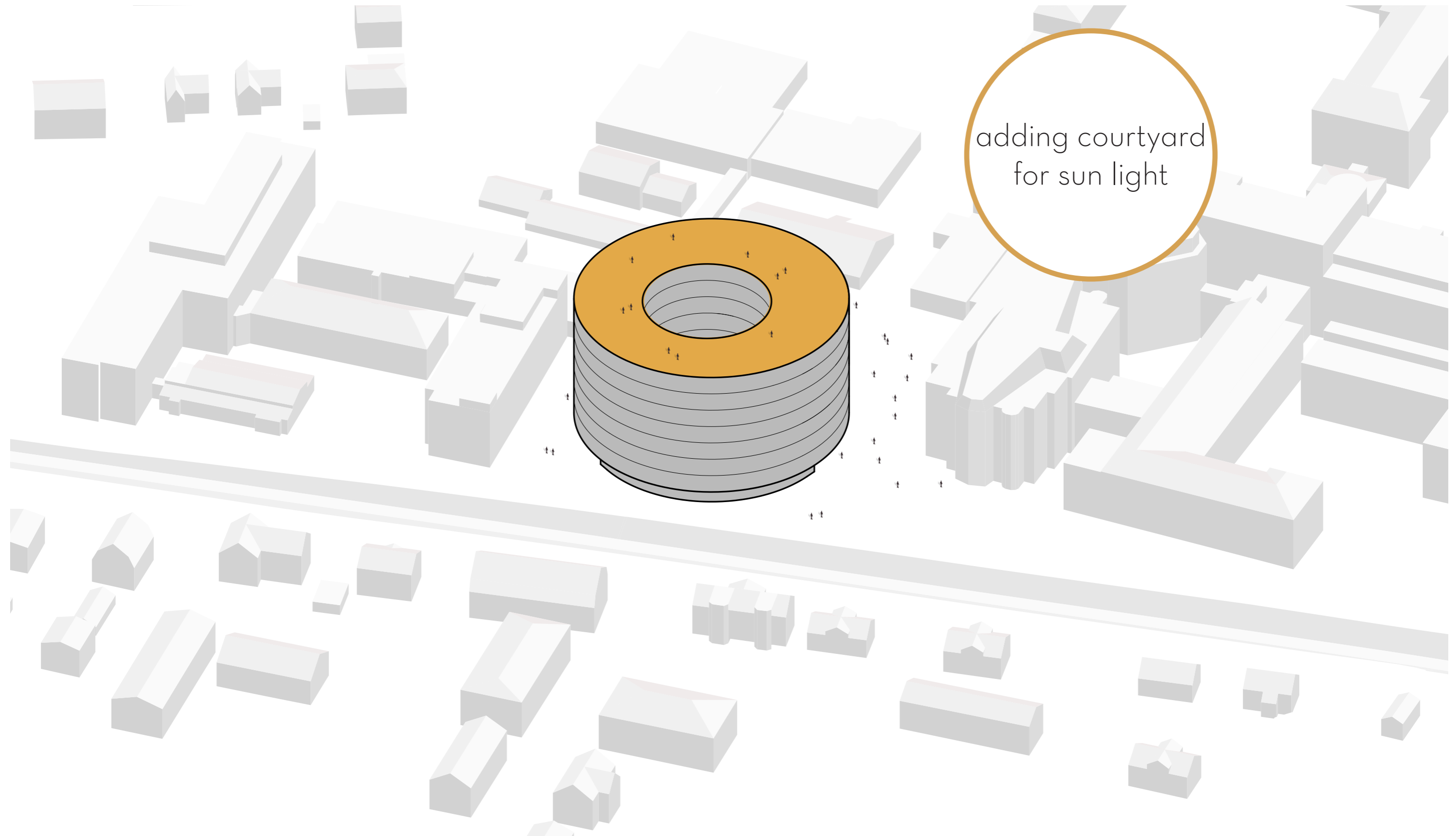
forming the volume

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adding courtyard
for sun light



weather generated movement



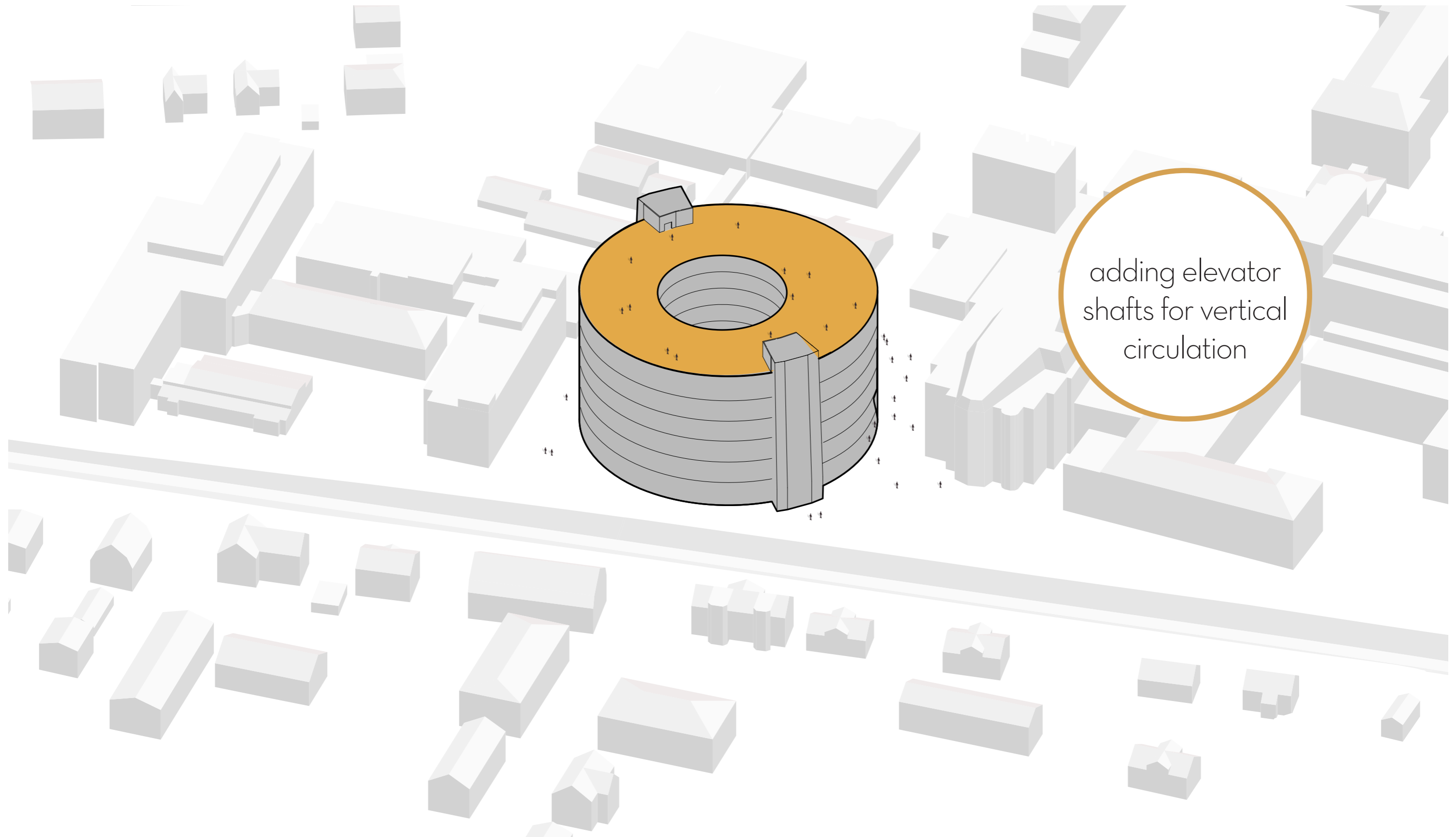
weather generated movement



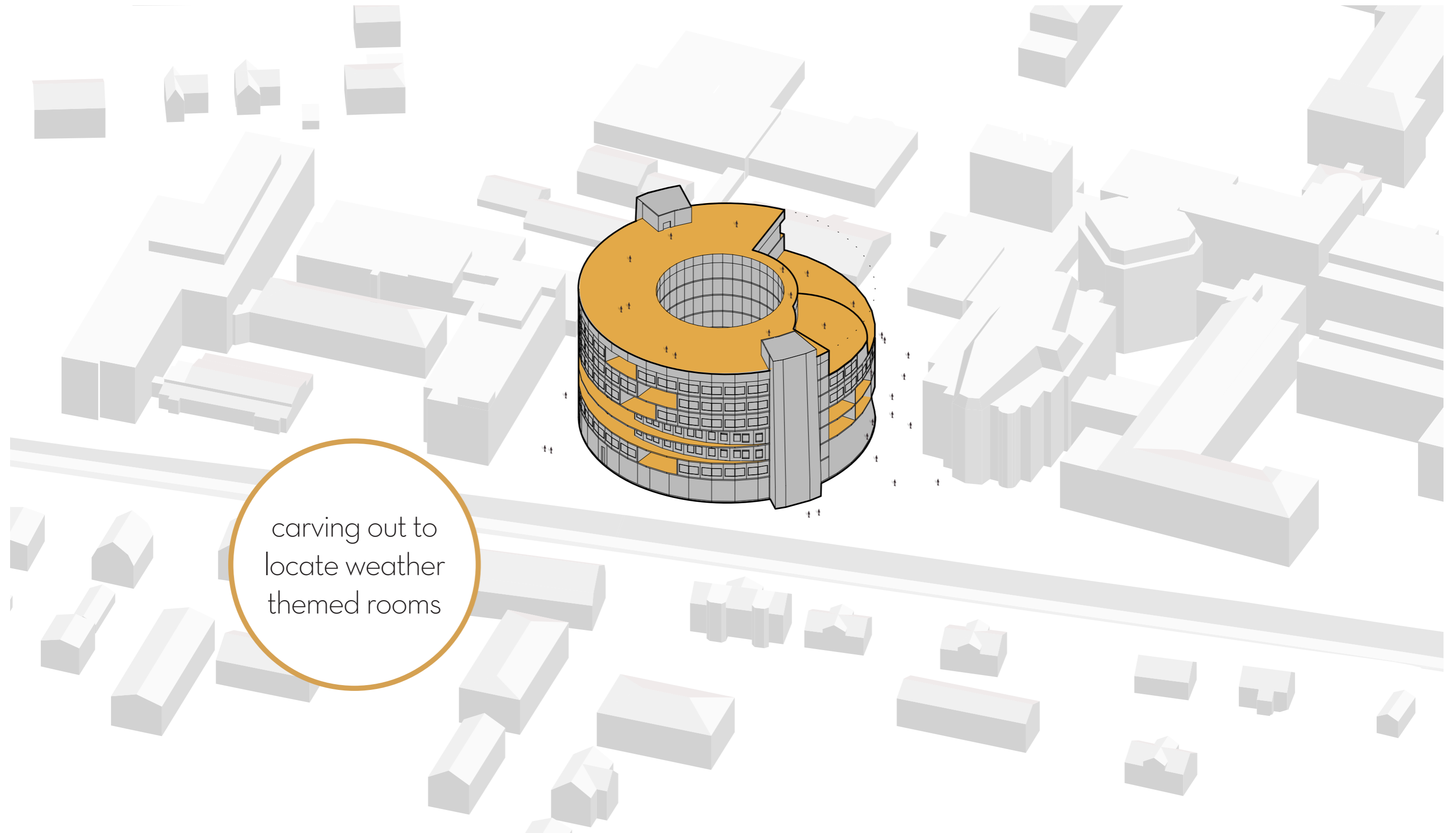
wind reveals on a water surface
as ripples and water drops



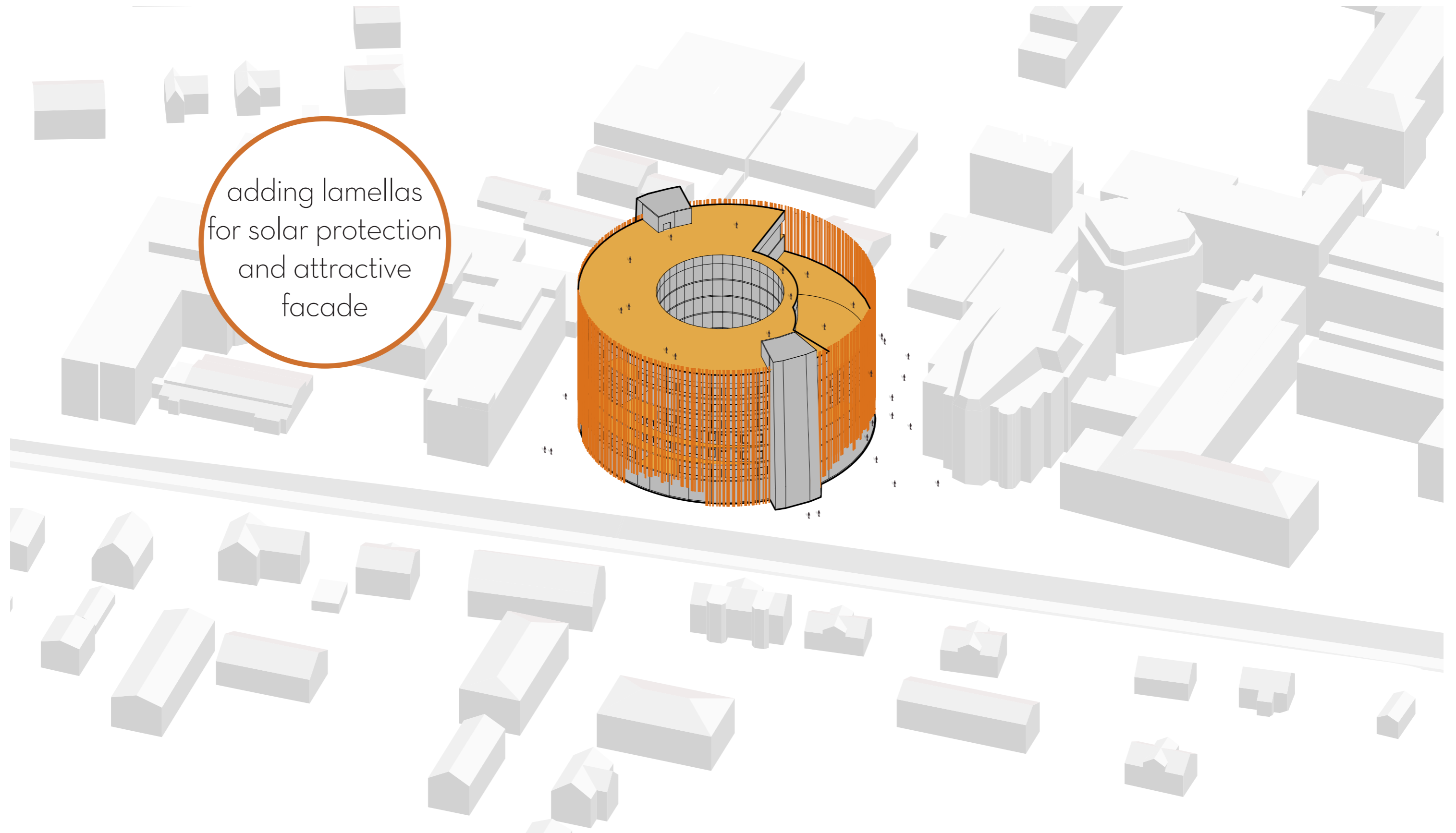
wind reveals on a water surface
as ripples and water drops



adding elevator shafts for vertical circulation



carving out to
locate weather
themed rooms



adding lamellas
for solar protection
and attractive
facade

program and flows

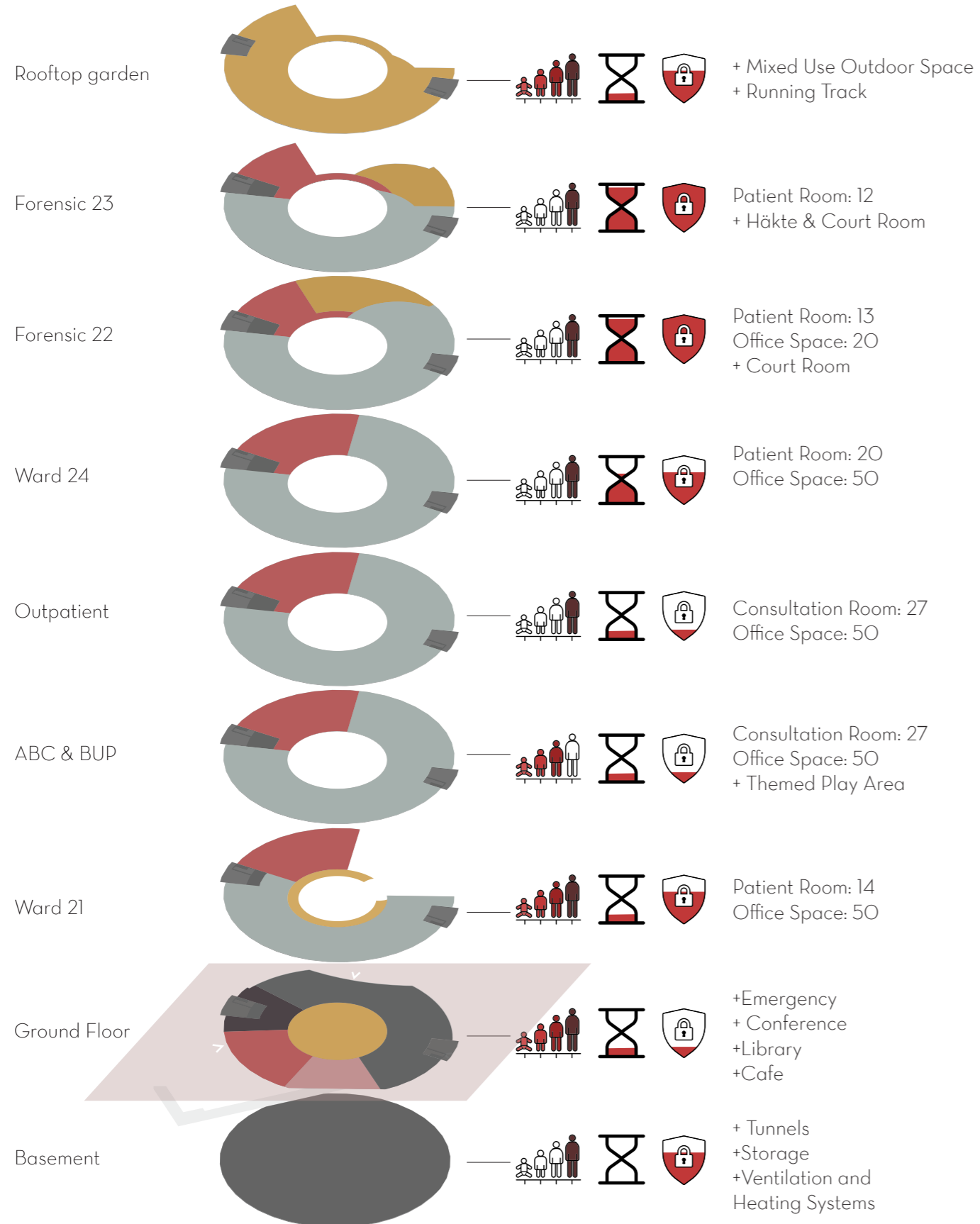
FANNIE RUNNEBERGER

JONATAN SVENSSON

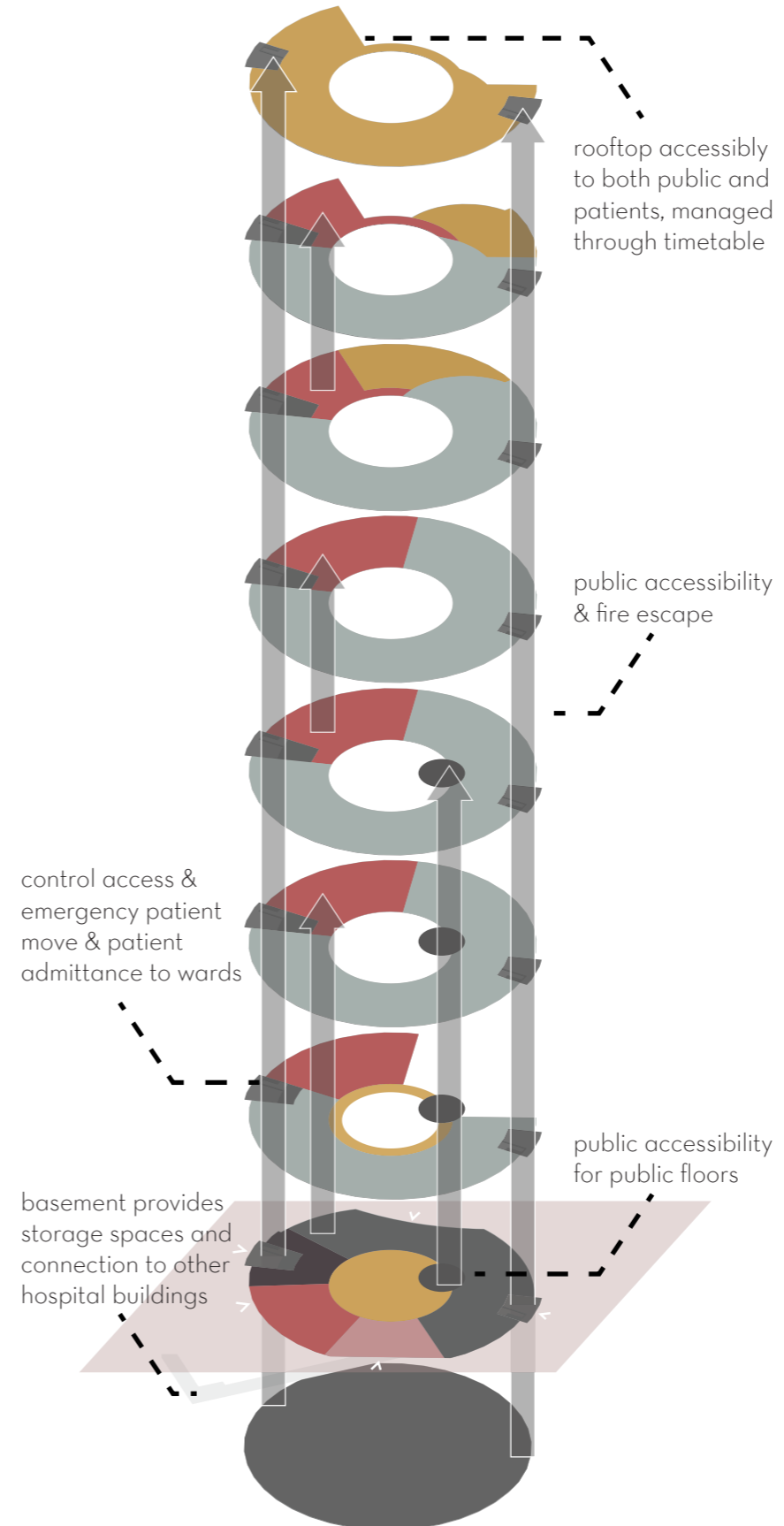
SENA AKCICEK

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PROGRAM



FLows



LEGEND

- age
- length of stay
- security
- wards
- administravite
- greenery
- ambulance hall
- circulation & technical

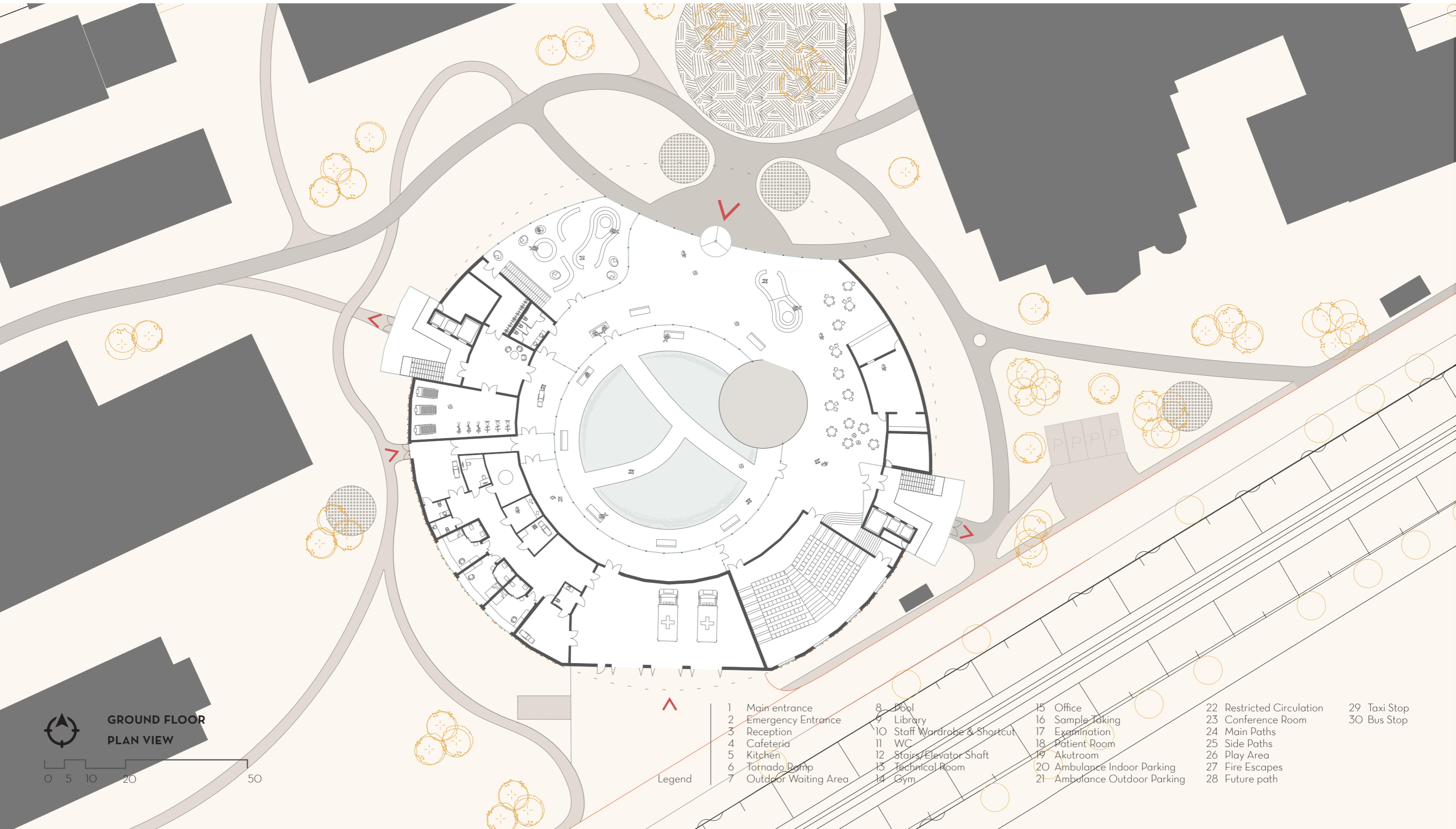
ground floor

FANNIE RUNNEBERGER

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SENA AKCICEK

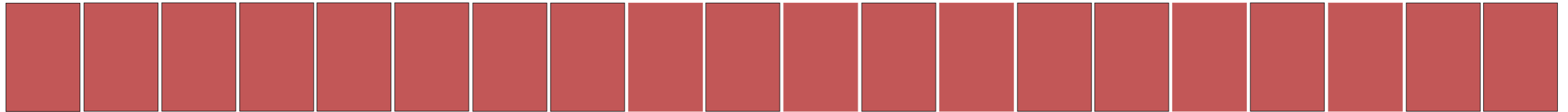
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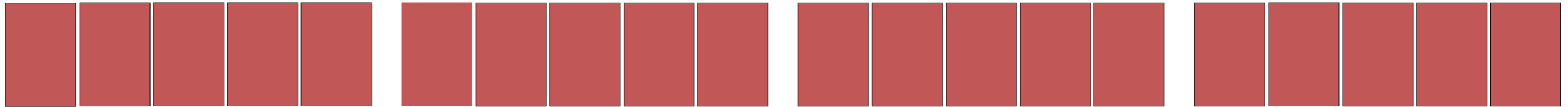


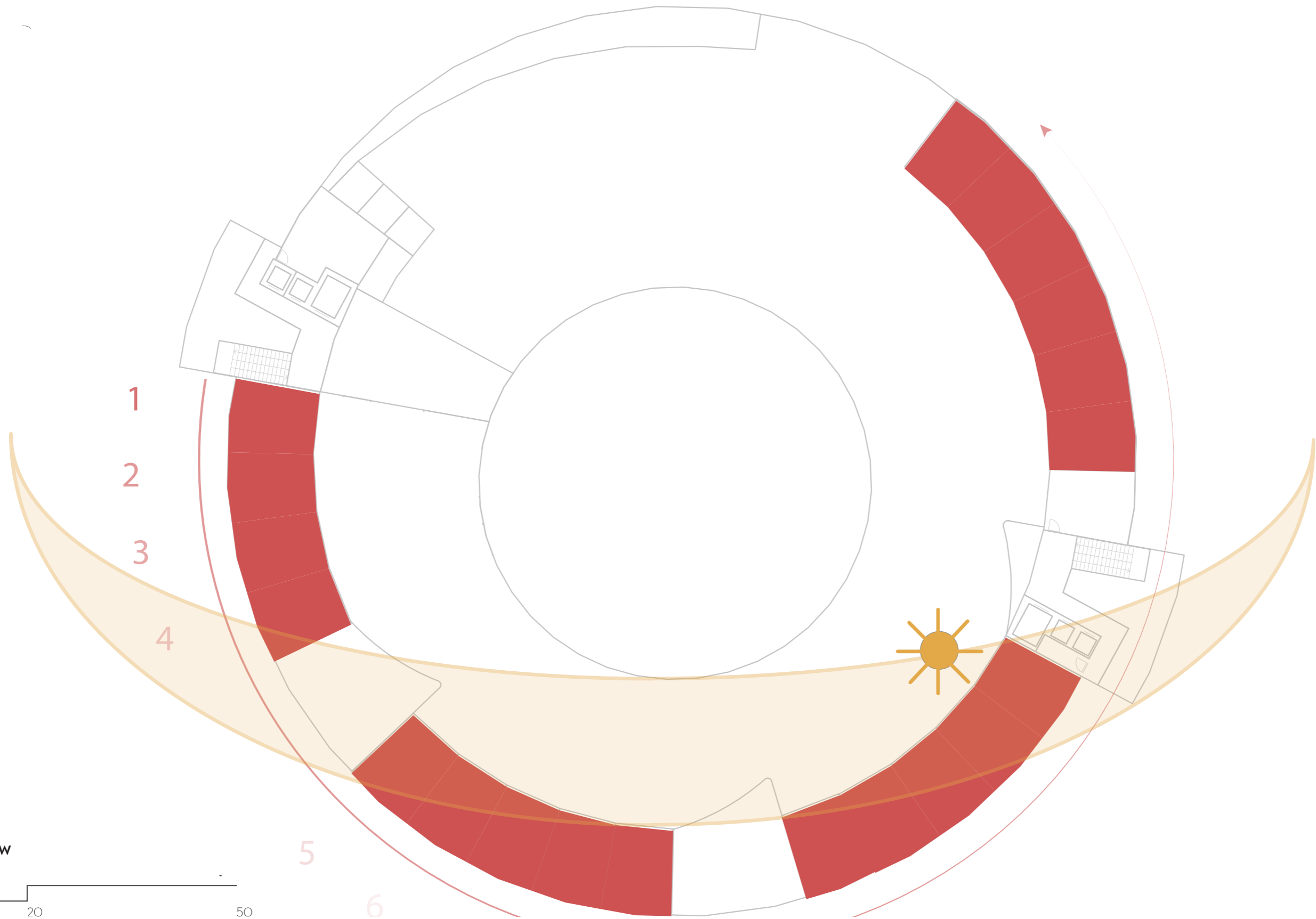
GROUND FLOOR
PLAN VIEW

0 5 10 20 50

- Legend
- | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Main entrance | 8 Pool | 15 Office | 22 Restricted Circulation | 29 Taxi Stop |
| 2 Emergency Entrance | 9 Library | 16 Sample Taking | 23 Conference Room | 30 Bus Stop |
| 3 Reception | 10 Staff Wardrobe & Shortcut | 17 Examination | 24 Main Paths | |
| 4 Cafeteria | 11 WC | 18 Patient Room | 25 Side Paths | |
| 5 Kitchen | 12 Stairs/Elevator Shaft | 19 Akutroom | 26 Play Area | |
| 6 Tornado Ramp | 13 Technical Room | 20 Ambulance Indoor Parking | 27 Fire Escapes | |
| 7 Outdoor Waiting Area | 14 Gym | 21 Ambulance Outdoor Parking | 28 Future path | |







FLOOR 4
WARD 24
PLAN VIEW



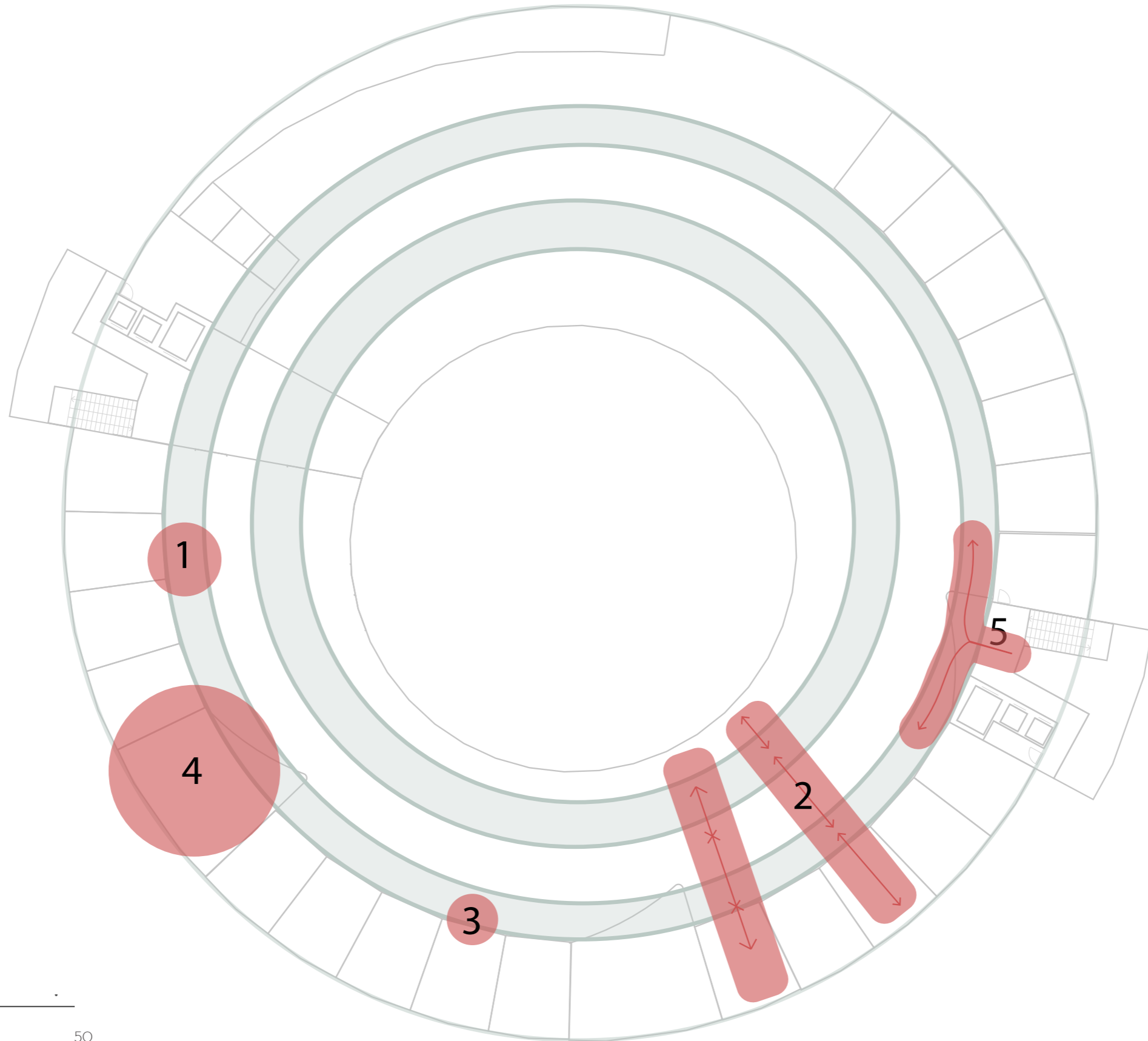
design of wards

FANNIE RUNNEBERGER

JONATAN SVENSSON

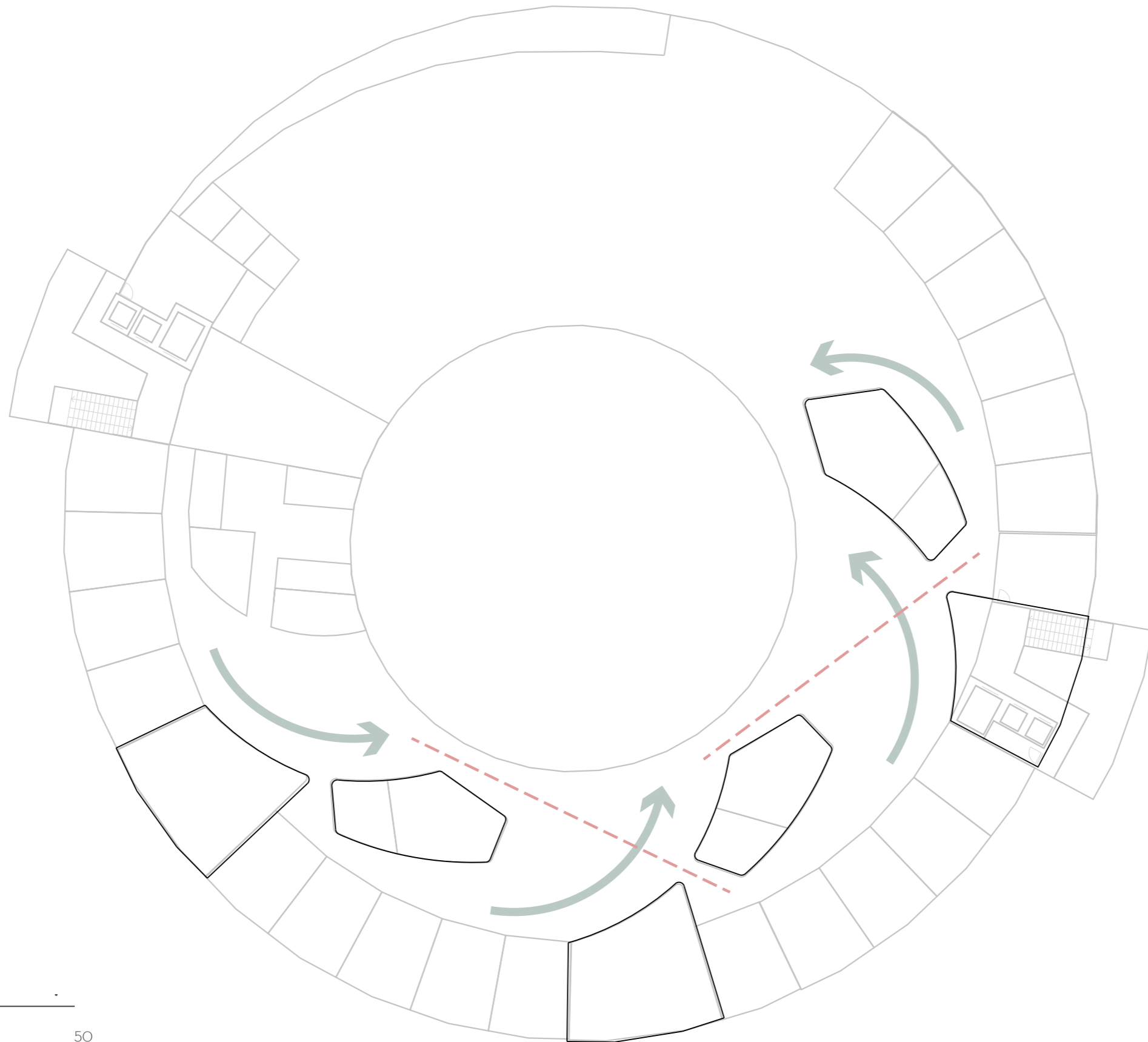
SENA AKCICEK

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FLOOR 4
WARD 24
PLAN VIEW



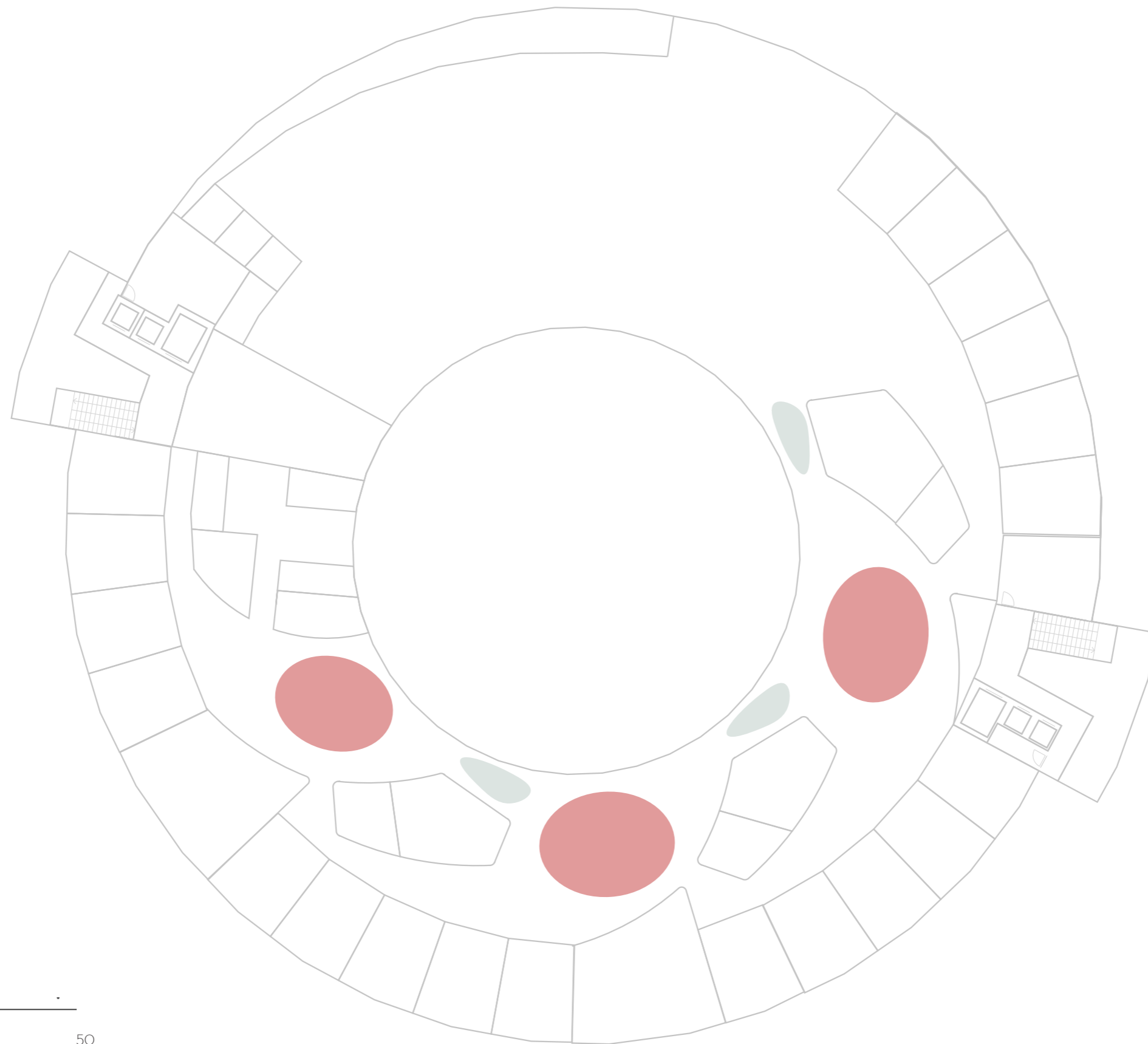


FLOOR 4

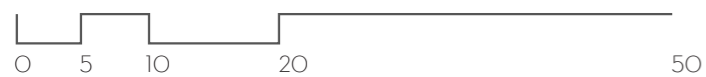
WARD 24

PLAN VIEW





FLOOR 4
WARD 24
PLAN VIEW



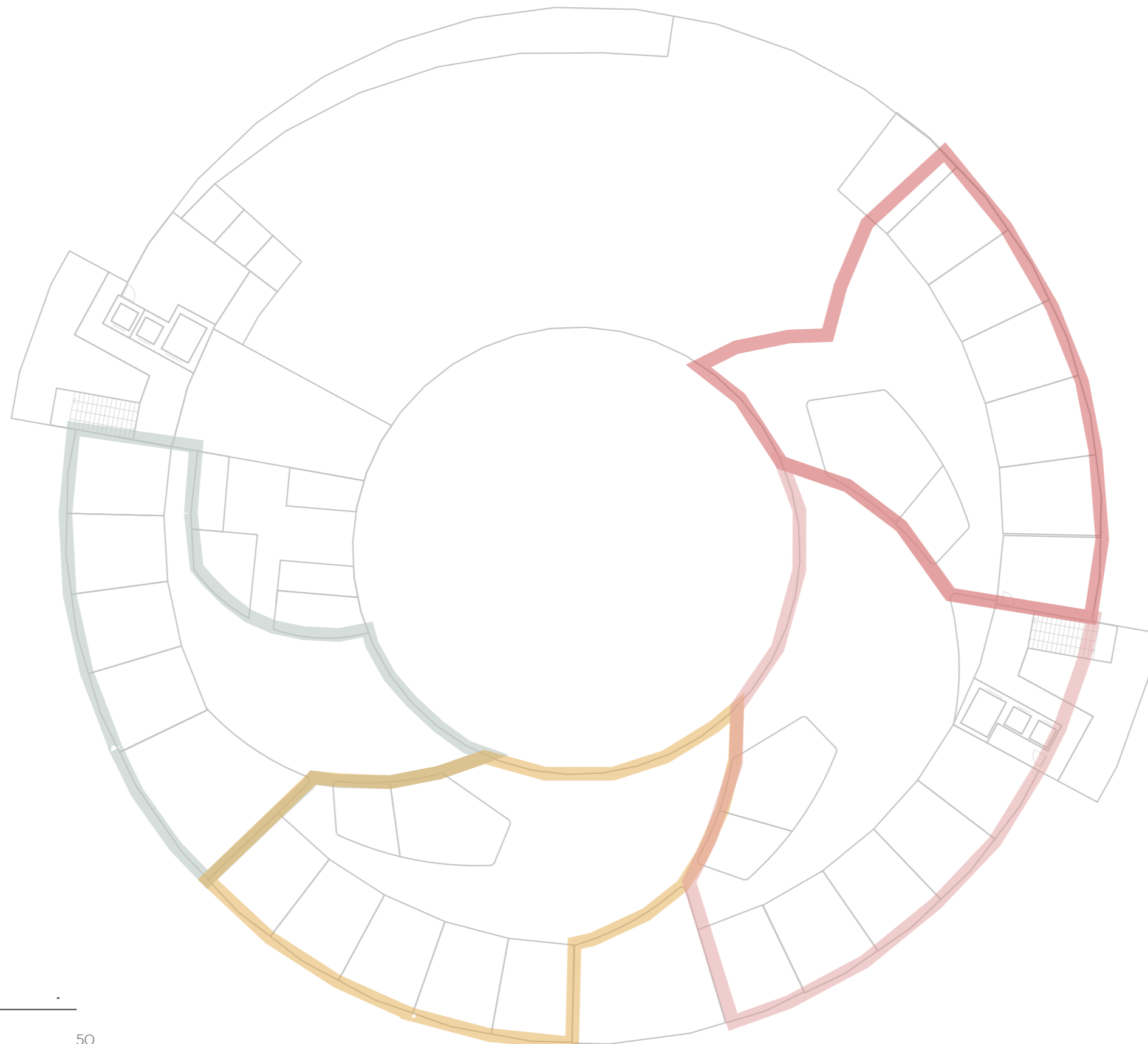
design of wards

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FLOOR 4
WARD 24
PLAN VIEW



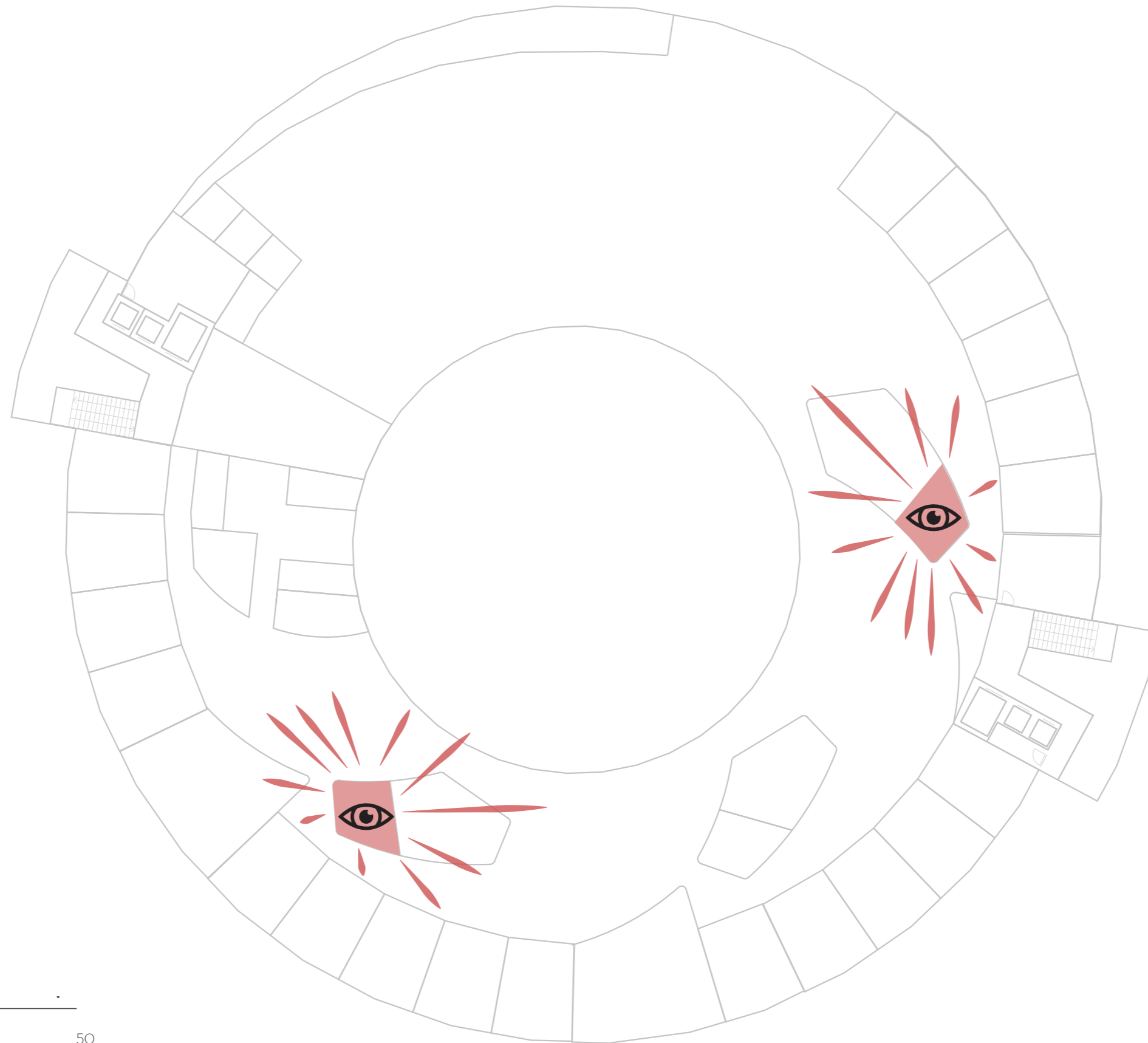
design of wards

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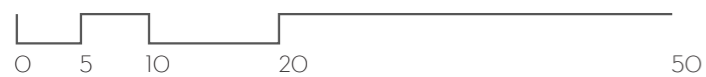
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FLOOR 4
WARD 24
PLAN VIEW



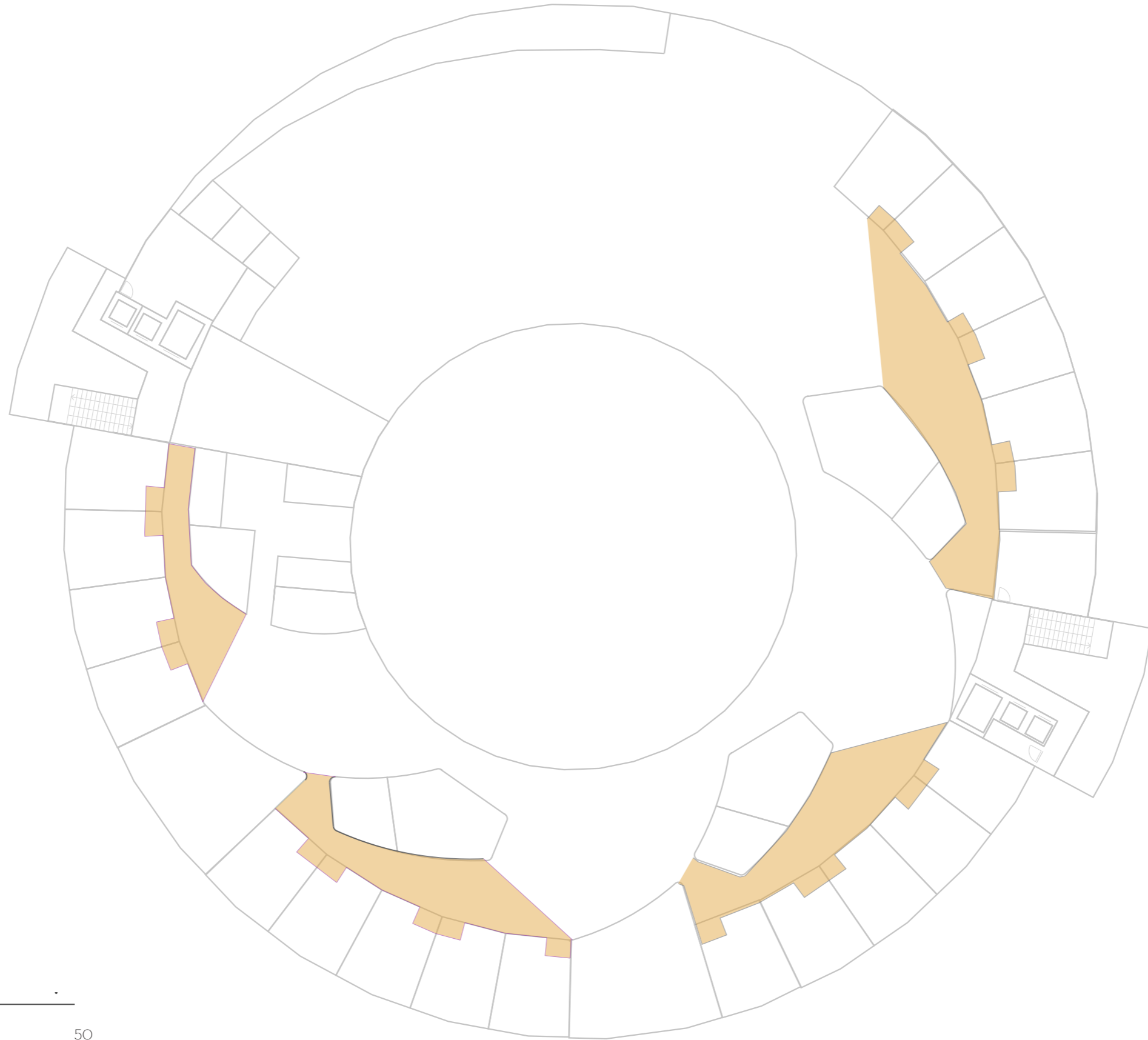
design of wards

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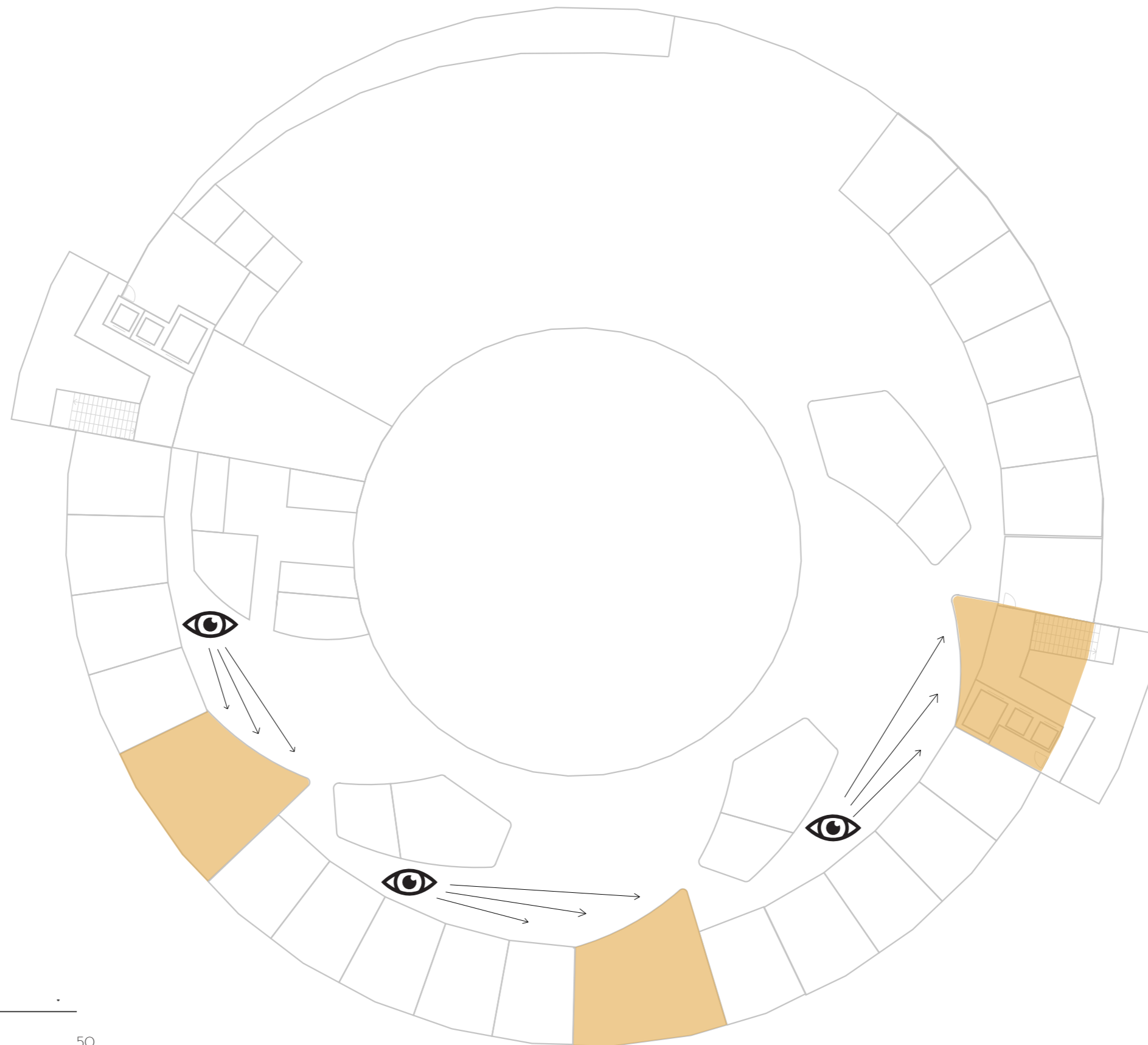
SENA AKCICEK

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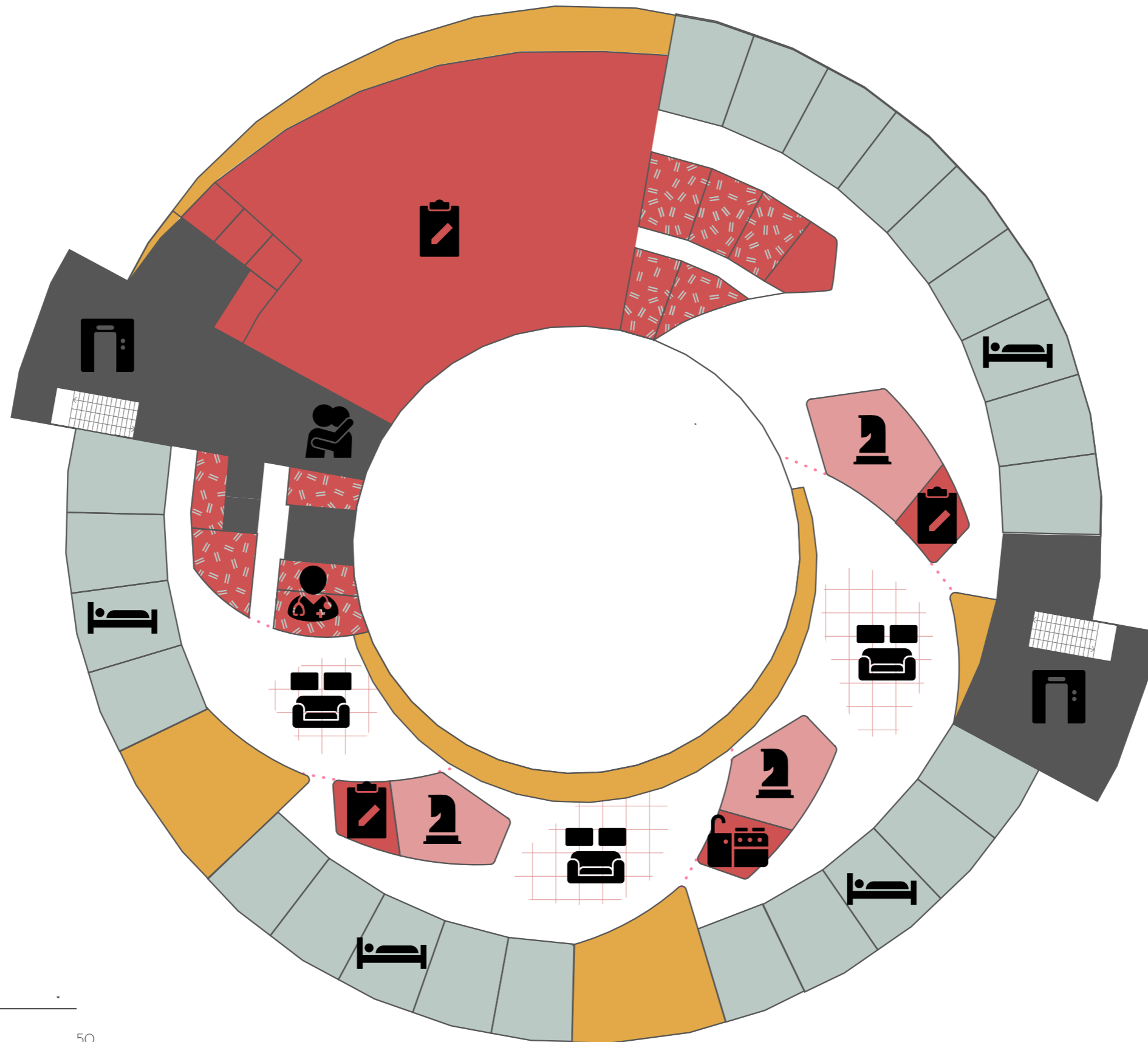
FLOOR 4
WARD 24
PLAN VIEW








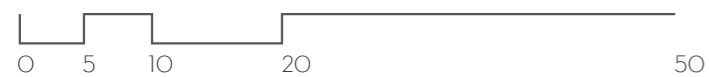
FLOOR 4
WARD 24
PLAN VIEW





-  Patient room
-  Offices
-  Examination Consultation
-  Day rooms
-  Kitchen zone
-  Activity room
-  Circulation areas
-  Visiting rooms

FLOOR 4
WARD 24
PLAN VIEW



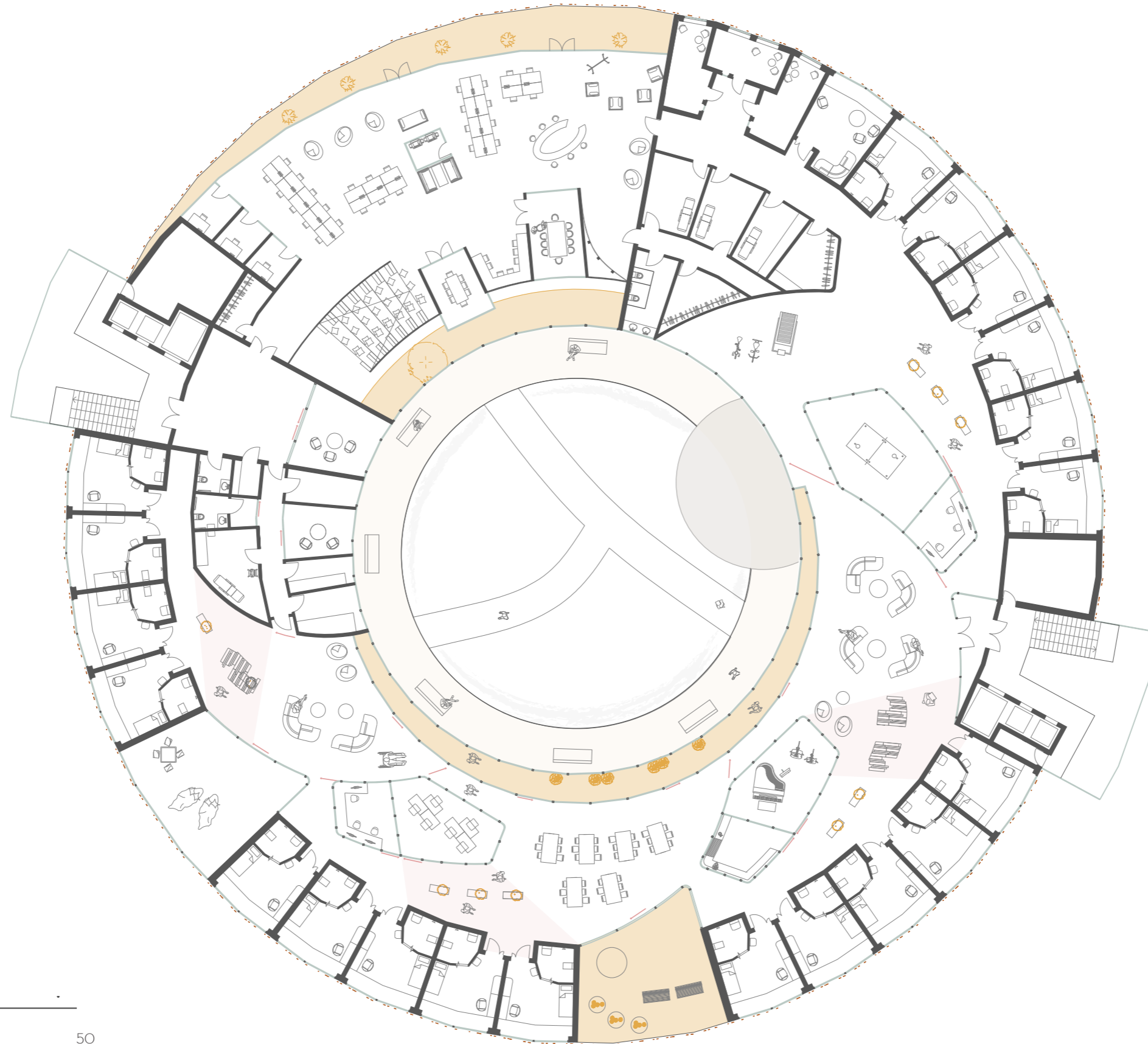
inpatient ward

FANNIE RUNNEBERGER

JONATAN SVENSSON

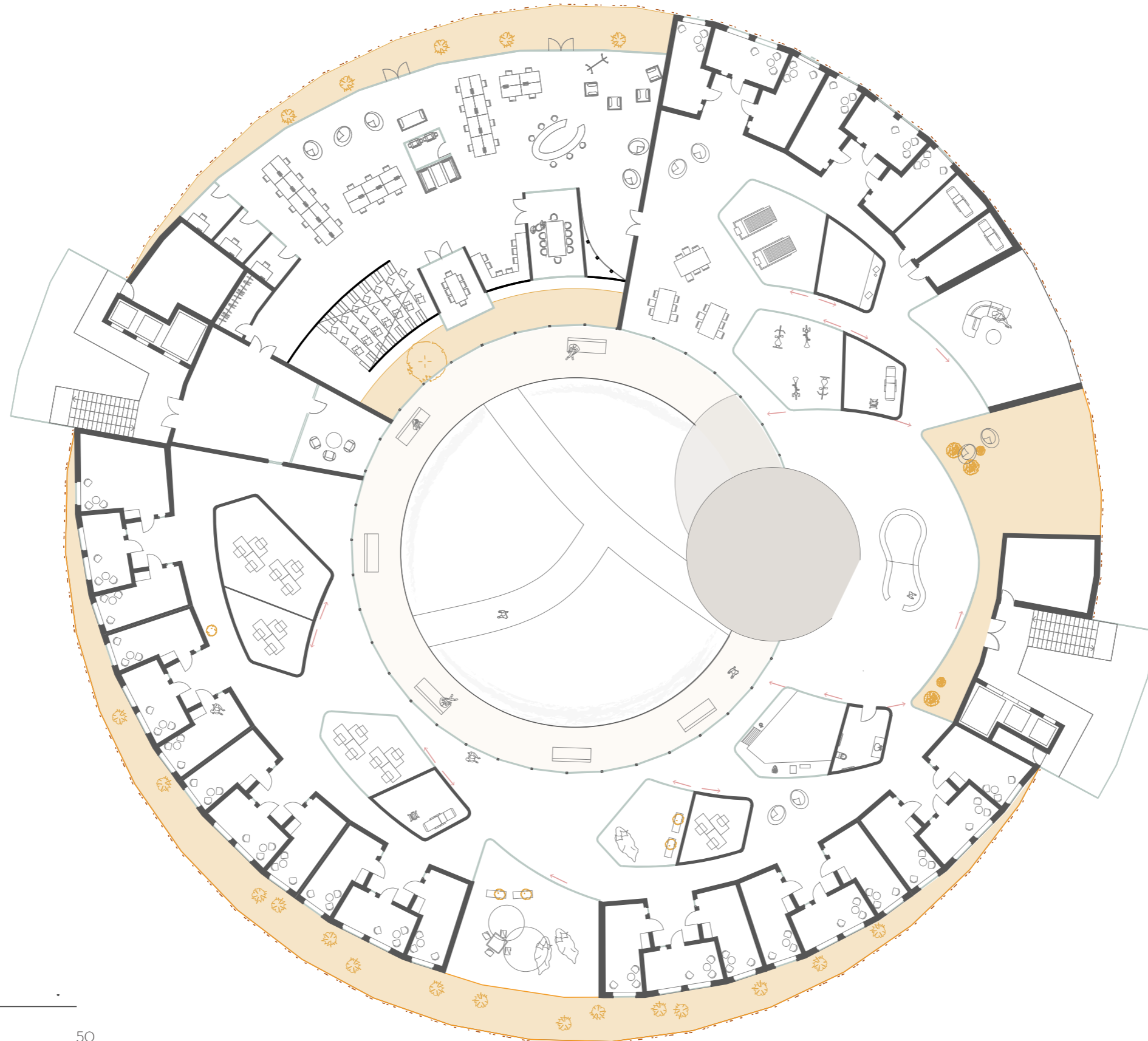
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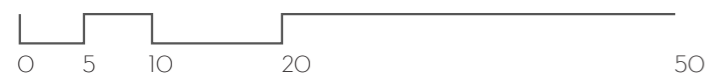


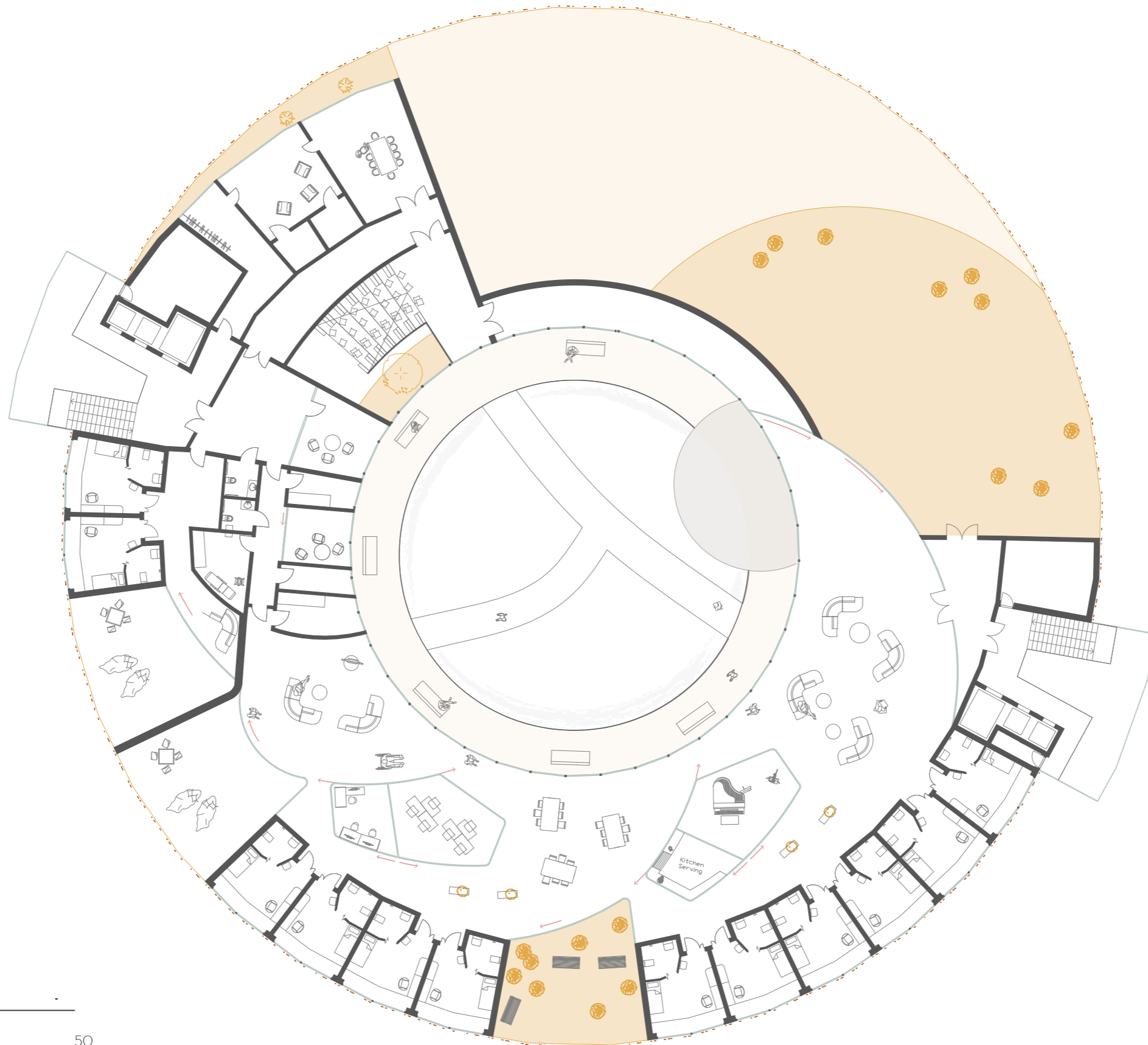
floor 4
ward 24
plan view





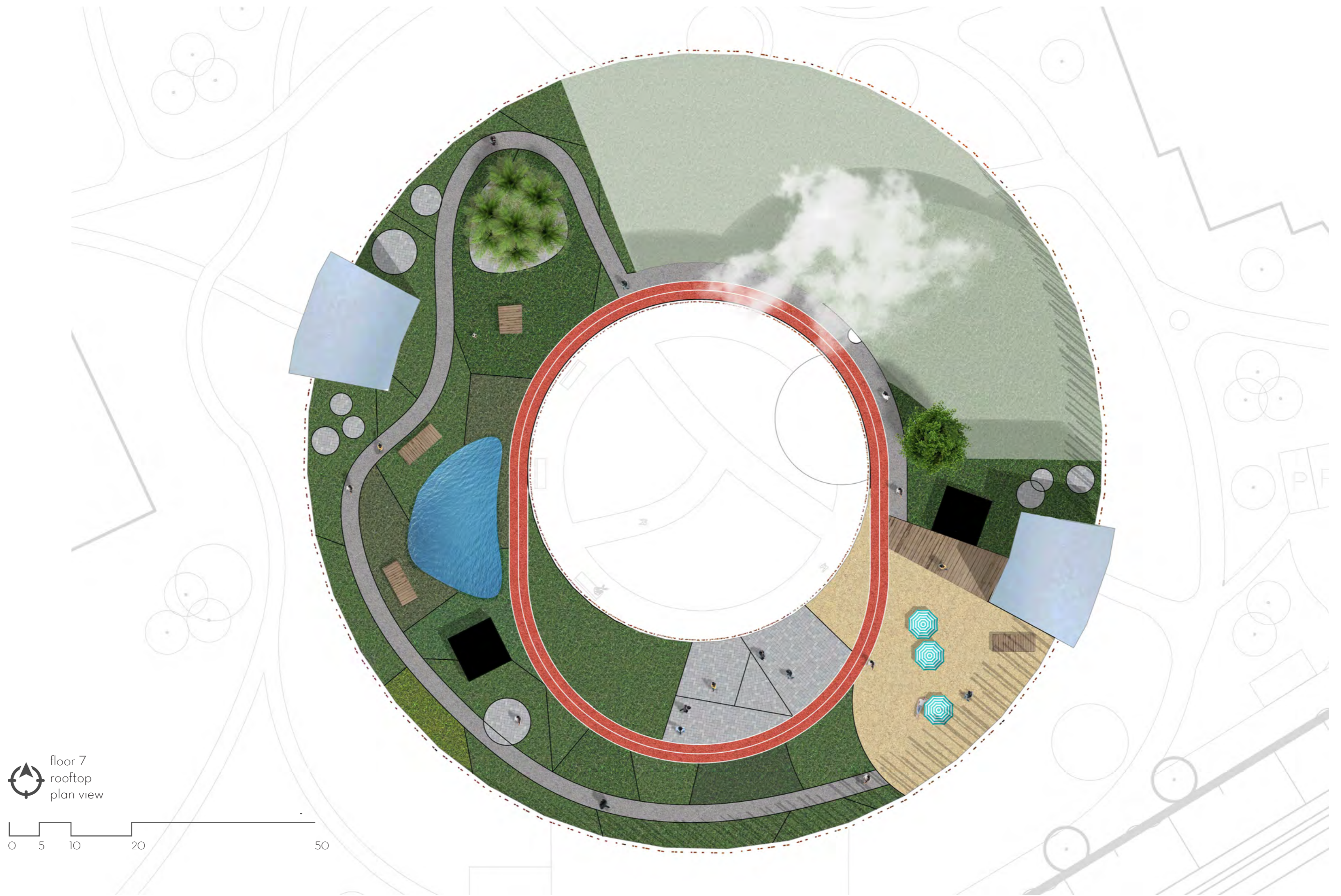
floor 2
ABC & BUP
plan view





floor 6
ward 23
plan view





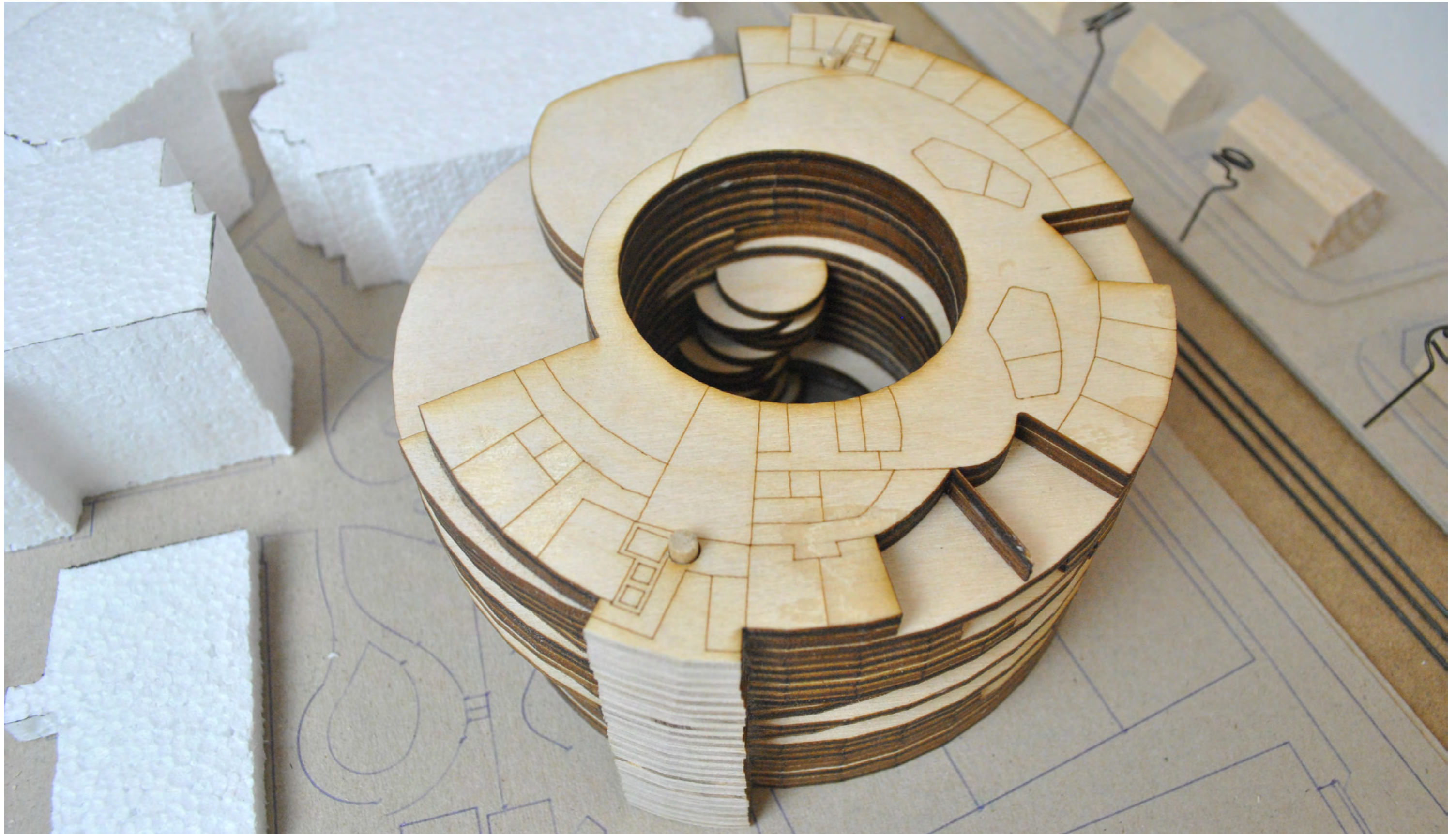
use of gardens in forensic wards

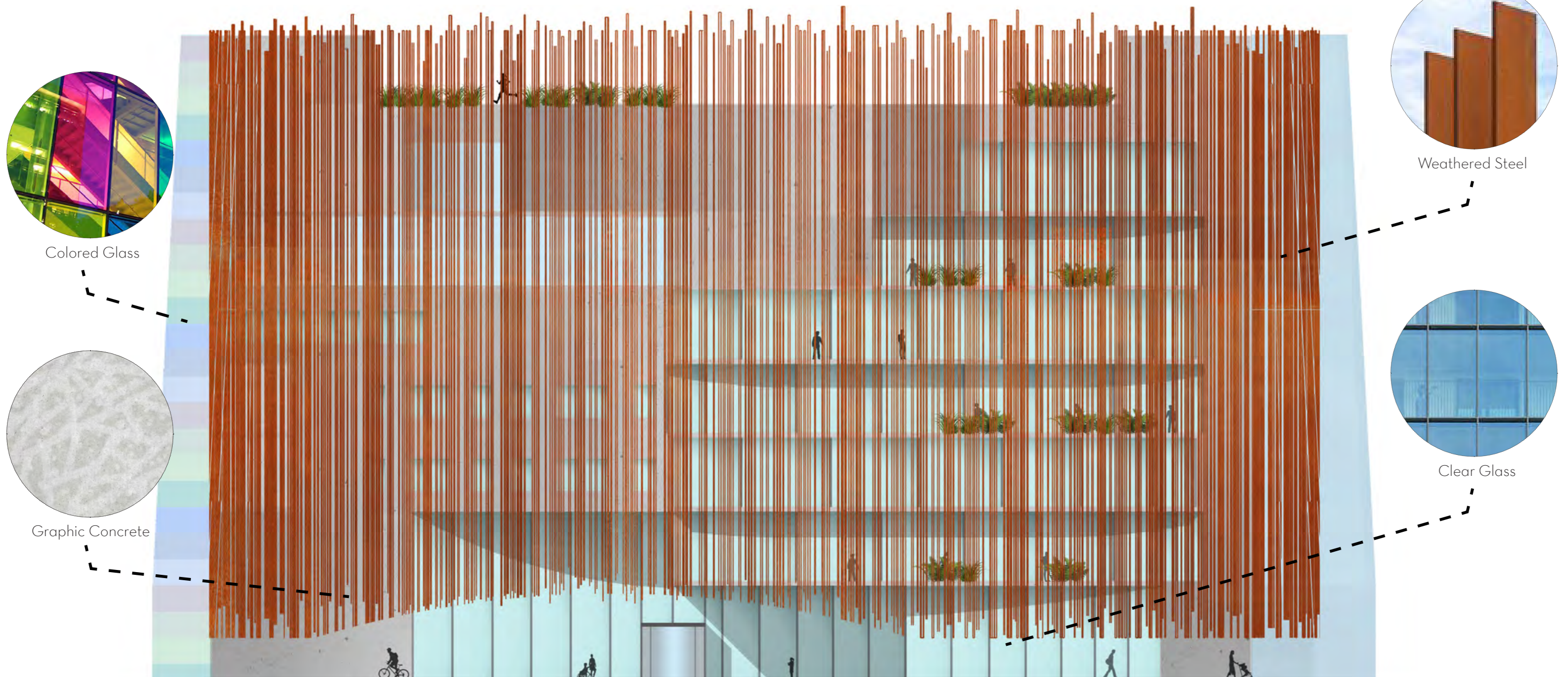
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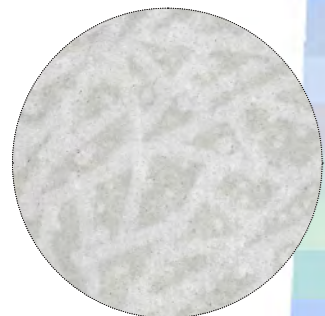
SENA AKCICEK

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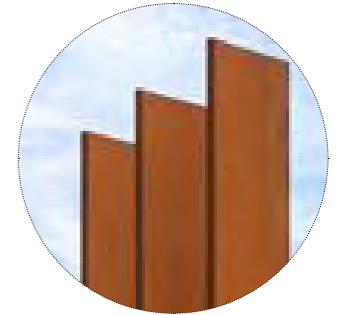




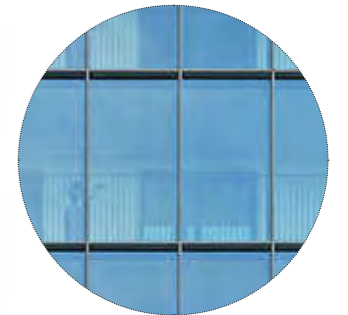
Colored Glass



Graphic Concrete



Weathered Steel



Clear Glass

view from ground level

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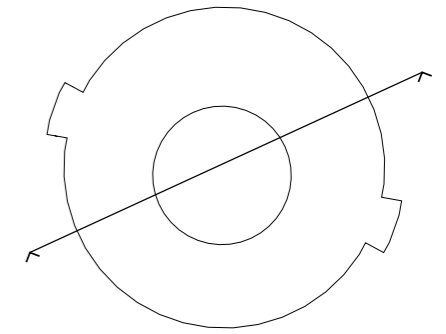
section

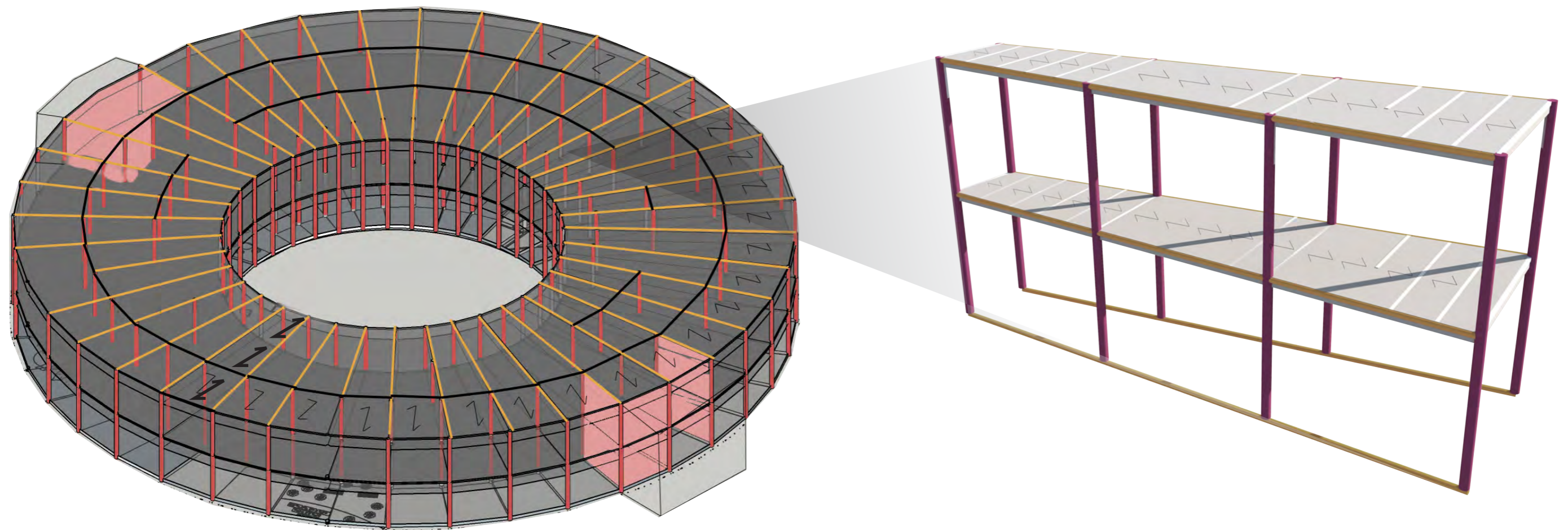
FANNIE RUNNEBERGER

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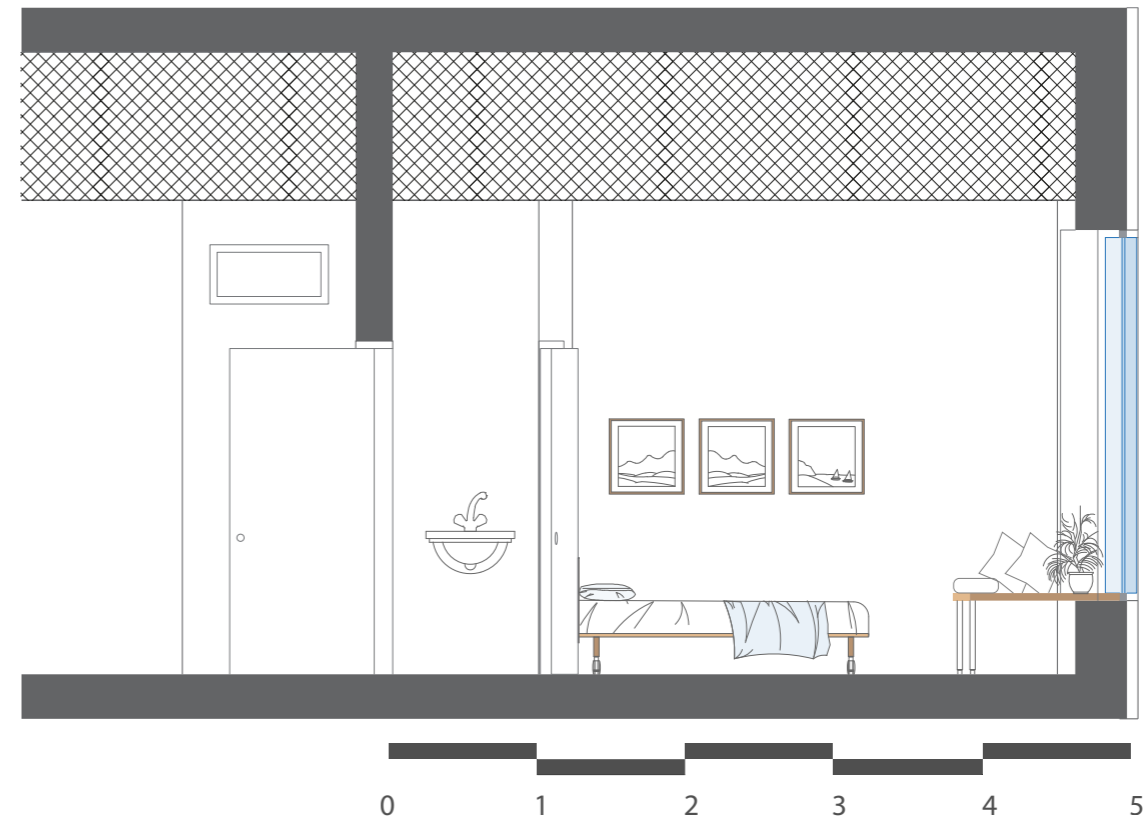
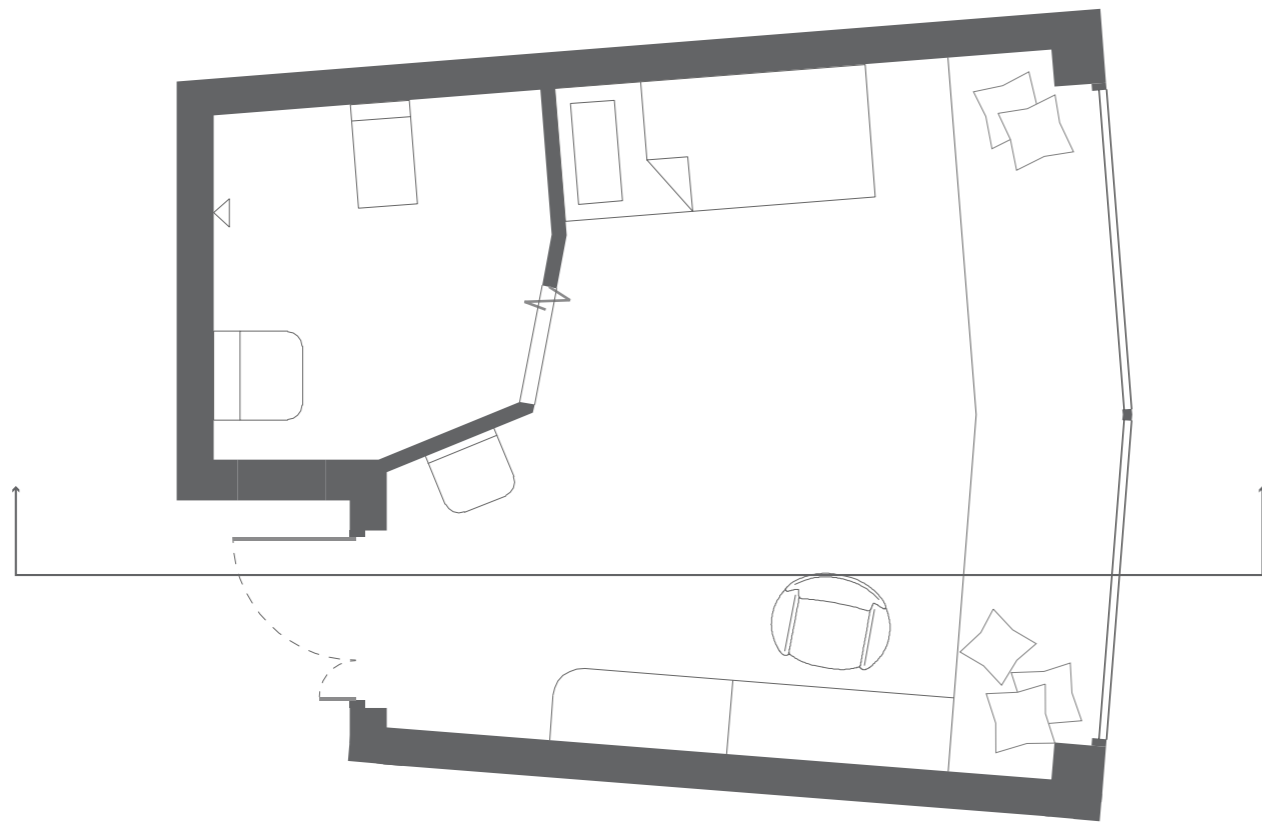
patient room

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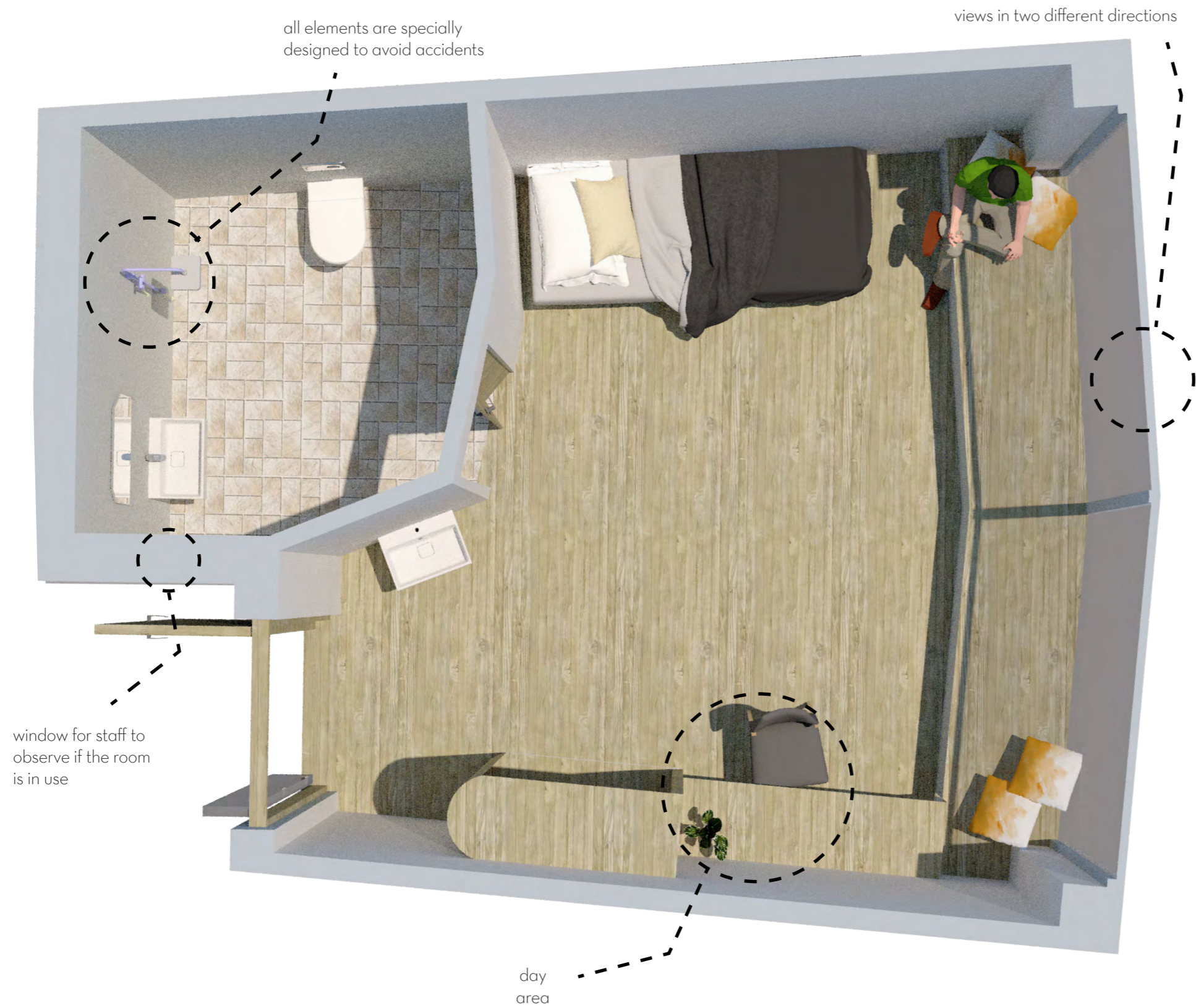
patient room

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public/private zones



wheelchair accessibility



asy access from bed to bathrooms



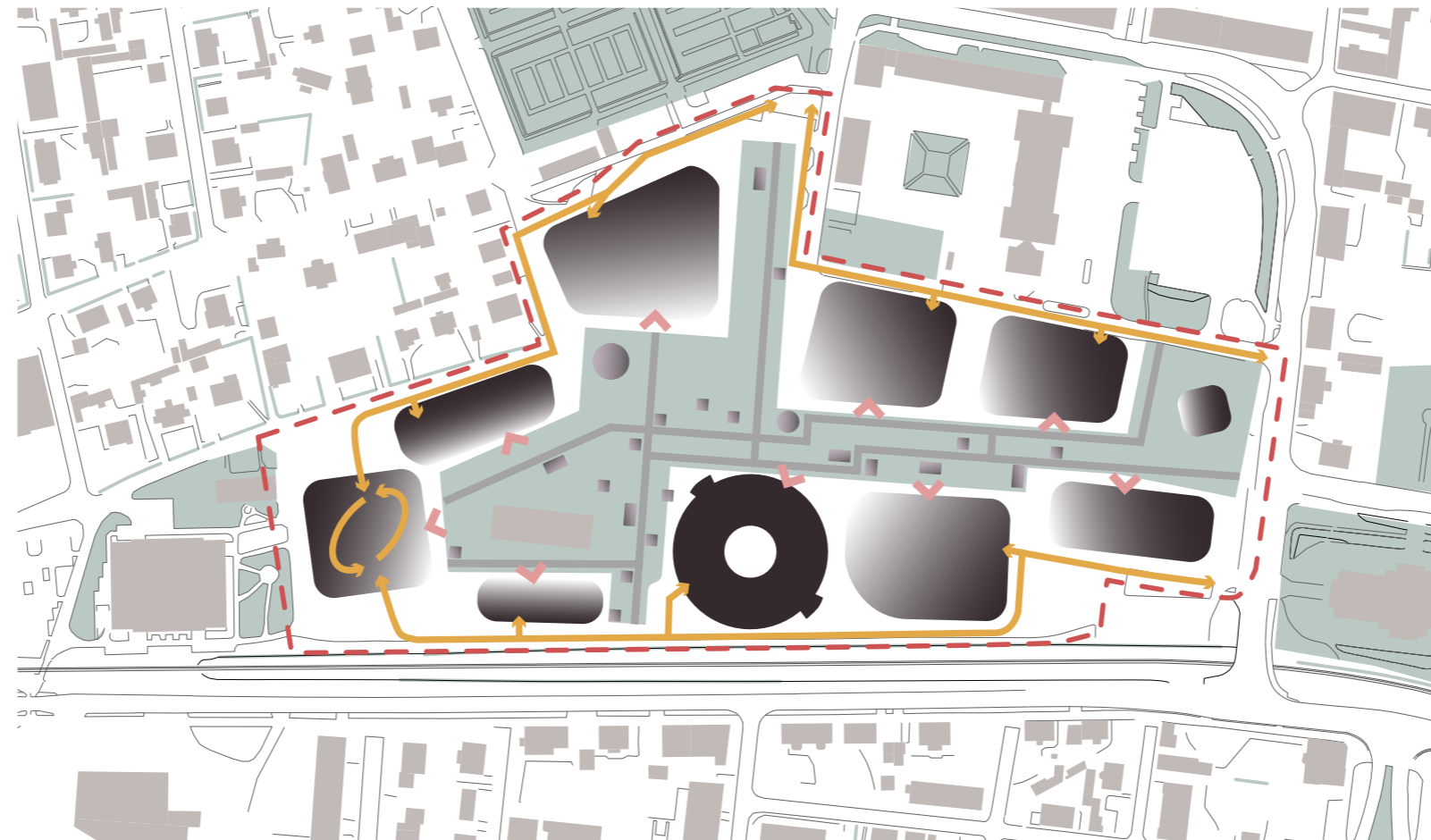
future - zoom in to public space

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urban concept

- new hospital buildings
- new public functions
- hospital site
- vehicle access
- main entrance



attractive green vehicle storage



kiosks all over the park



use of weather theme in public space



zoom-in

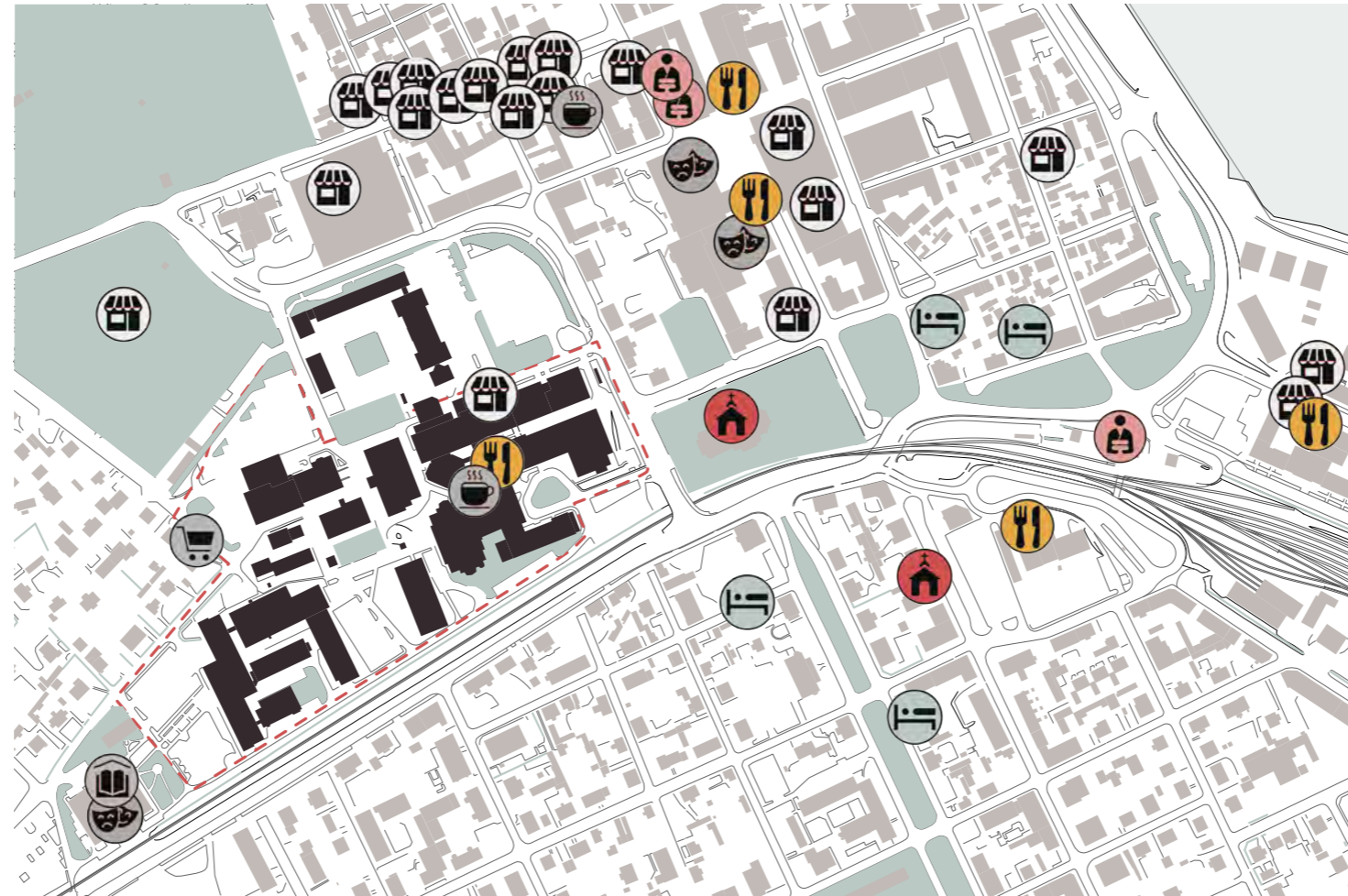


Atmo-
spheric

context



Västervik is located on the east coast of Sweden and belongs to Kalmar county. It has around 20,000 inhabitants. It is closely tied to Kalmar and Växjö, consequently Västervik Sjukhus does not only serve to city of Västervik but also to the towns and cities close-by.



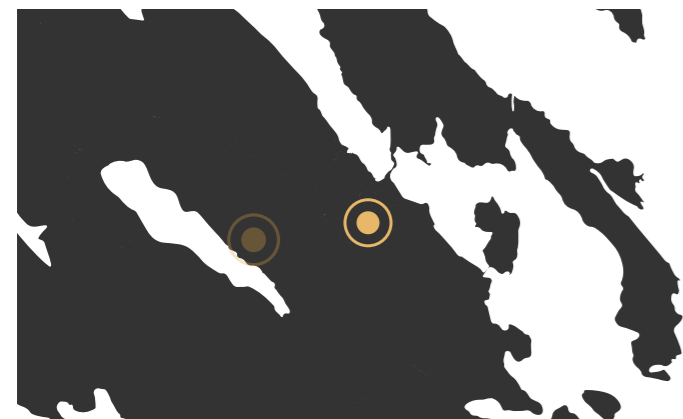
CONTEXT OF THE VÄSTERVIK SJUKHUS

Västerviks Sjukhus is located in the city center of Västervik. It is surrounded by many public functions such as restaurants, cafés, shops, schools, hotels, markets, theaters and religious facilities. To the south it is cut by train rails and further it is mostly residential areas.

One can see the hospital site brings in the green with the artificial pond and gardens in the heart of the hospital, never the less the rest of the greenery is mostly some grass and row of trees surrounding the parking lots. Stadsparken and the cemetery are two big plots of green in close proximity.

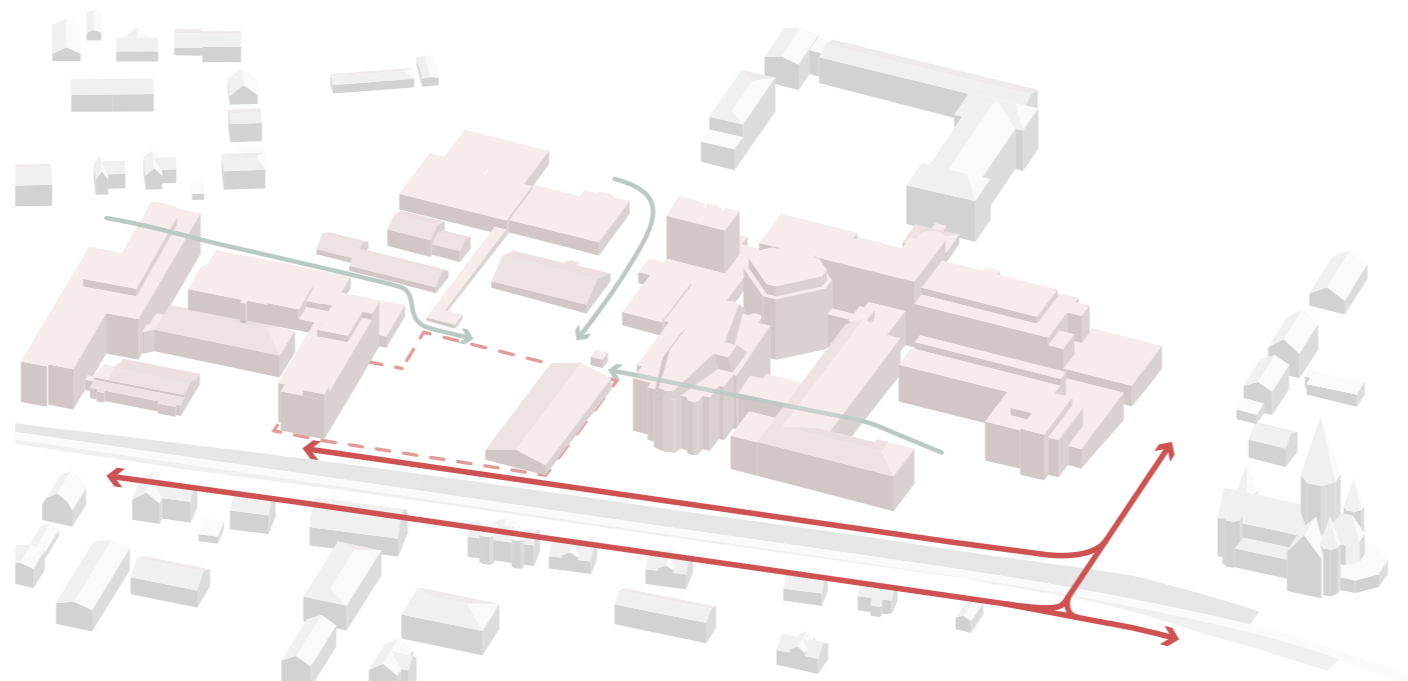
The visitors of the hospital can reach to the hospital with their cars or by public transportation. There are bus and train stops surrounding the hospital. While train provides an easy access for many patients coming from further locations (Kalmar County) it also becomes a boundary/obstacle.

There are many parking lots spread all over the hospital site. Nevertheless they are very unattractive and takes a big amount of the area that hospital owns. On the other hand the spread positioning of the parking lots allows fast and easy access to the building both for the patients and staff.



LOCATION OF URBAN SITE IN VÄSTERVIK

The urban site, which is located in a central position of the hospital premises, was chosen. Often patients with psychiatric diseases also have somatic problems, therefore it can provide proximity to other health facilities. Placing the psychiatric care at the same place as somatic care also reduces the stigma around mental illnesses.



Dissimilarities and fragmentation of the hospital premises and flows of the site

CONTEXT IN HEALTHCARE

In the past, the focus was primarily on the medicines and the machines, and other external attributes. Nevertheless perspectives are changing nowadays. We believe in the holistic movement in healthcare, with focus on the patients and their relatives.

The current psychiatric facility at the hospital does not support this perspective on healthcare. The unites are old and to small. Currently three patients are sharing the same room.

vision

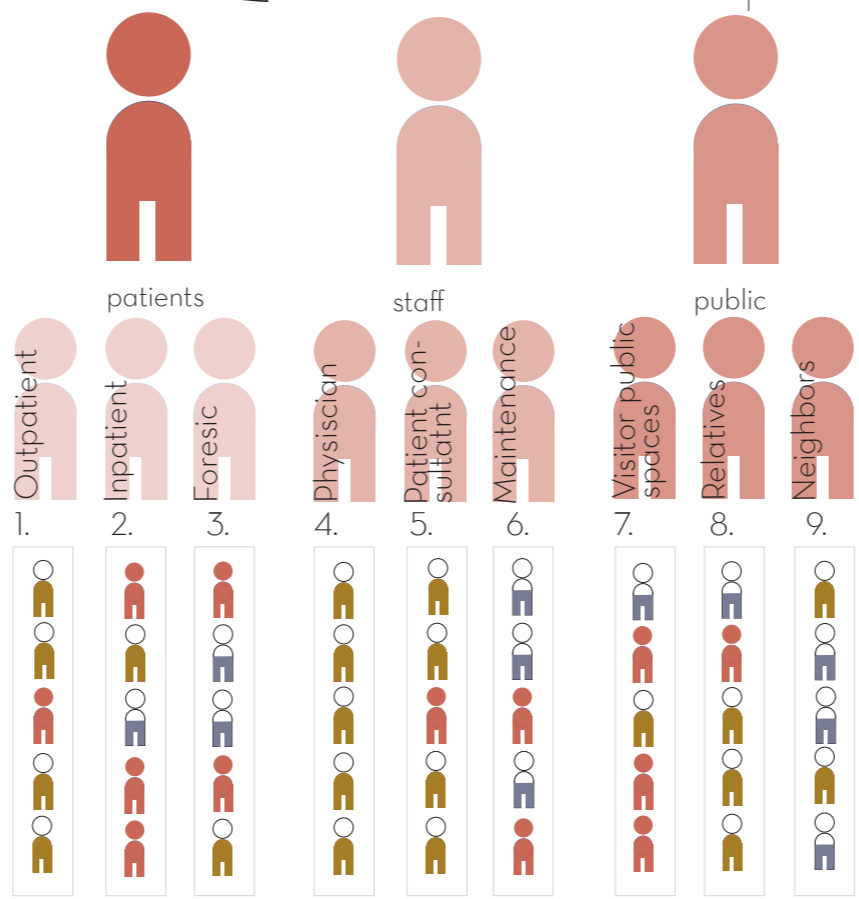
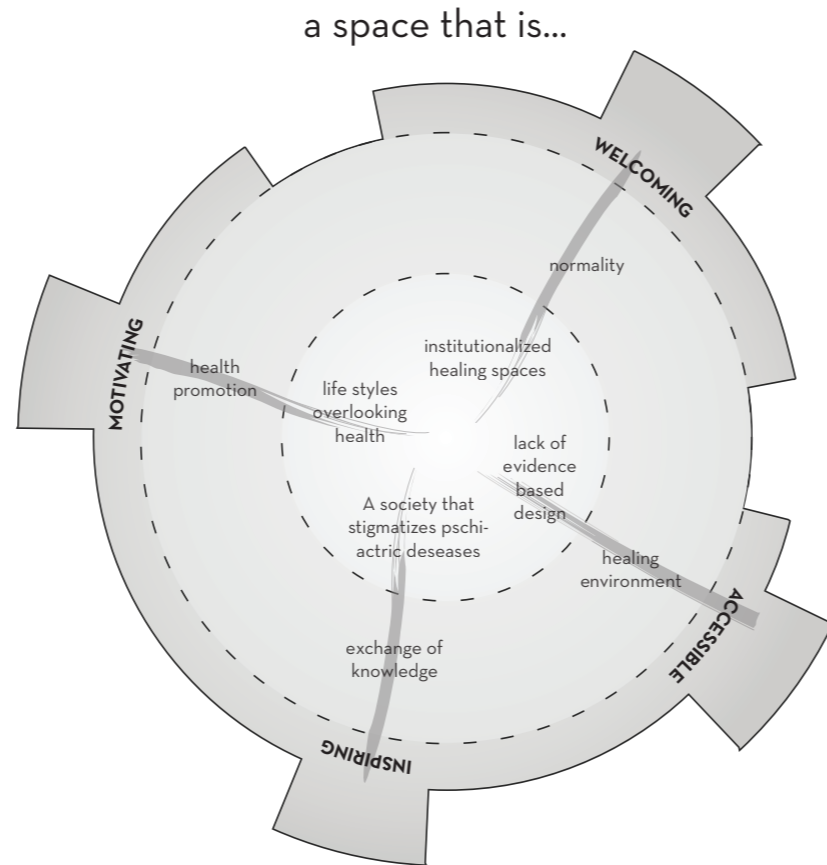
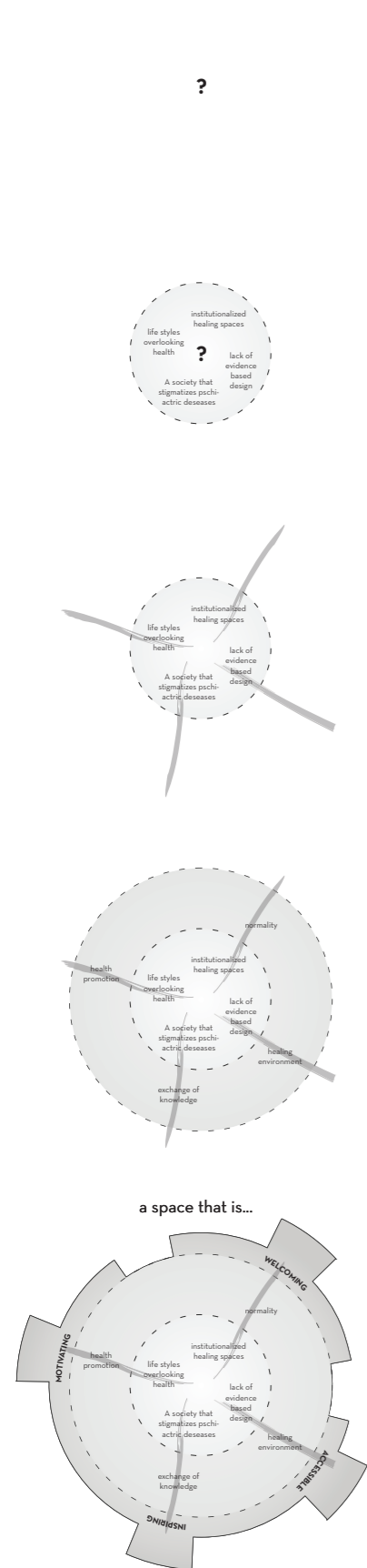
step one:
Current facilities do support modern perspectives on healthcare

step two:
Problems identified in the current hospital architecture & functions

step three:
Solution through good design

step four:
Solutions are; health promotion, normality, healing environment, exchange of knowledge

step five:
All the aims and goals brings the concept of a welcoming, inspiring, motivating, accessible hospital of Västervik



- privacy
- interaction other people
- vertical flow
- horizontal flow
- size of spaces
- accessibility
- security

WHY?

The old psychiatric facility of Västervik neither provides the needs of the city nor the patients. What have changed since the time it was built? The society we are facing today is completely different than the needs of the 20th century. Health facilities as strict institutions are not appealing, does not feel good to be in let alone being healing. The design of the old hospital environments lack the qualities that are indicated to be important by research informed design. Also they do not promote/nudge towards healthier habits. Nowadays we also completely overlook health's importance in our life styles. Not just our physical health but also the mental health. The society does not accept how common the mental illnesses are, does not have awareness on this topic and eventually stigmatizes all mental related-conditions.

How?

Stigmas are needed to be broken by creating environments to spread knowledge on these unspoken topics. Providing spaces that fosters interactions, conversations and discussions will expand the knowledge of the society. By using RID (Researched Informed Design) the new psychiatric facility can be a well-designed healing environment. It can be designed for achieving a home-like feeling to spread the idea of normality and nudge people to make healthier decisions such as taking the stairs instead of elevators. Therefore architecture of the new hospital plays a crucial role to achieve all these aims at once. It can provide comfortable healing space for users and it can be a great tool to fight off the stigmas psychiatric diseases have while spreading normality through knowledge exchange.

WHAT?

The aim of this project is to create a space that is welcoming, accessible, inspiring and motivating. By providing well-thought spaces, it aims to make the lives of the staff easier and in this way it can attract/retain more health workers with lower turn-over ratios.

FOR WHO?

The building design will be focused to fit the needs of three groups of people: patients, staff and the public. The different groups have different needs and wants in privacy, interactions, flows, size of spaces, accessibility and security. Identified people affected by the design of the building:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Patient visiting outpatient ward | 6. Maintenance staff member |
| 2. Patient in inpatient ward | 7. Public visitor to cafeterias etc |
| 3. Patient in forensic care | 8. Relatives to patients |
| 4. Employee of staff eg. physician | 9. Neighbours to hospital area |
| 5. Patient consultant | |

themes & strategy

WEATHER AS STRATEGY

Weather is an aspect of nature that was chosen for this project to uplift the well-being of patients. Additionally it brings normality to inpatient wards, where the patients do not have access to outdoors. Weather, is also understanding. It can build empathy. When a patient feel upset, a cloudy sky addresses to the feelings better than a bright day. Or snowfall might reduce the anxiety of a person by its slow and smooth movement. The common areas of the hospital is designed to bring weather related feelings to users to be achieved through installations or architectural features.



weather generated movement, motion of plants shadows hinting the wind outside



weather generated movement, existence of shadow and light



wind reveals on a water surface as ripples and water drops



water surfaces reflecting the wind generated waves on the ceiling of the room

HEALTH PROMOTION

In our project we have a broad perspective on health promotion, to promote health on many stages. This building, with its big volume, will be seen from a far distance. It will be a landmark that strengthens the awareness of mental illness which is still stigmatized. By placing the building in the center of the hospital area, and in an urban location, the building shows that mental illness is a disease just like any other.

In our opinion, a psychiatric hospital must have a presence spreading health awareness to its surrounding. Therefore we have tried to think from the user perspective in each step. First of all, our aim with this building is to break the stigmas that psychiatric diseases have, spread normality and do these through research informed design. To promote mental health, we present this building as a spot of exchange of knowledge on mental health related issues. Every point of the building is designed to create interactions, consequently knowledge transfer and normalization of mental health related issues.

The ground floor is a welcoming public space for the citizens, with café, library and an auditorium. This is a place for knowledge exchange in two directions to build a relation between the professionals and the public. We are making incentives for spontaneous meetings by creating a welcoming lobby and open office space.

Mental illness is often connected with somatic diseases. We strongly believe that the health of the body and the mind are interdependent. An environment

that invites to outdoor activities, physical activities as well as relaxation, is a key factor for mental health. An important part of this project is the accessible, safe and generous outdoor areas. Moving our bodies instead of depending on the technical elements, such as elevators, is the first step for a healthy body. Therefore the building is equipped with interesting weather related interactive elements to create 'curiosity' and nudge to wonder around. This feature does not only address to its main users but also to the general public. Therefore also has a greater chance of spreading knowledge.

The vertical circulation elements are designed to make people want to take the stairs/staircases instead of elevators. For example the main vertical staircases have atmospheric conditions such as foggy weather and rainbow. We intend to nudge once again, by adding the staircase space between two office floors to aim the motion of staff. Finally, there's a running track on the rooftop that gives possibility of continuous running in open air without obstacles.

The hospital also provides many meditative spaces in different points of the building to be able to relief the tension of everyday-life but also the stress that patients might have before visiting the doctors.

RESEARCH INFORMED DESIGN

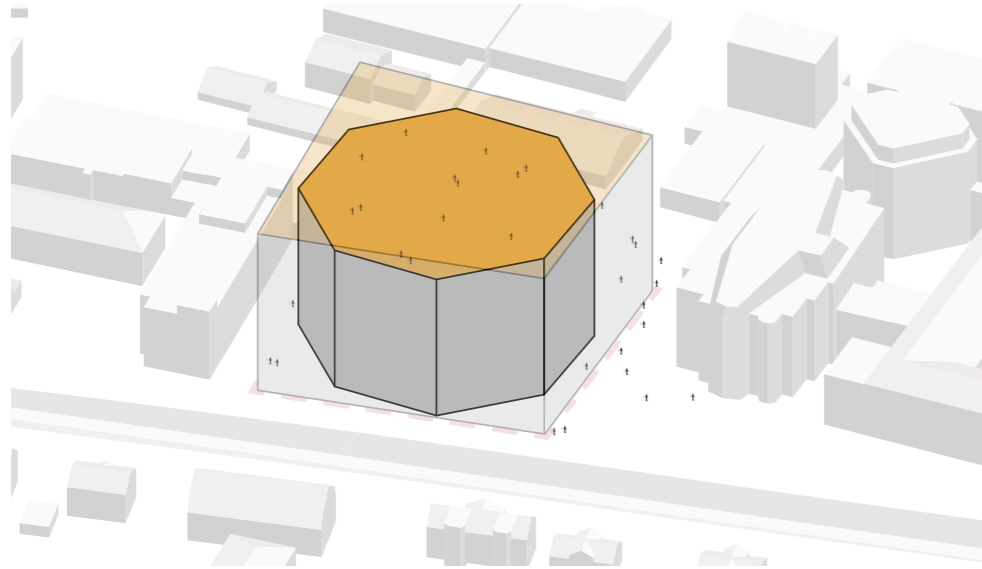
To consider research in the design process gives a lot of potential when it comes to improving the quality of the design.

Research indicates strong connections between the physical environment and well-being of patients in all kinds of hospital facilities. Research is showing that higher exposure to daylight reduces the risk of being depressed and improving the quality of sleep for patients. The patient rooms are placed towards the outside of the building and facing mainly to the south. This gives a high amount of daylight inside the room but also provides good privacy for the patients. Research informed design also shows that there are a lot of benefits from having single patient rooms instead of patients sharing the same room, for example improving the quality of sleep.

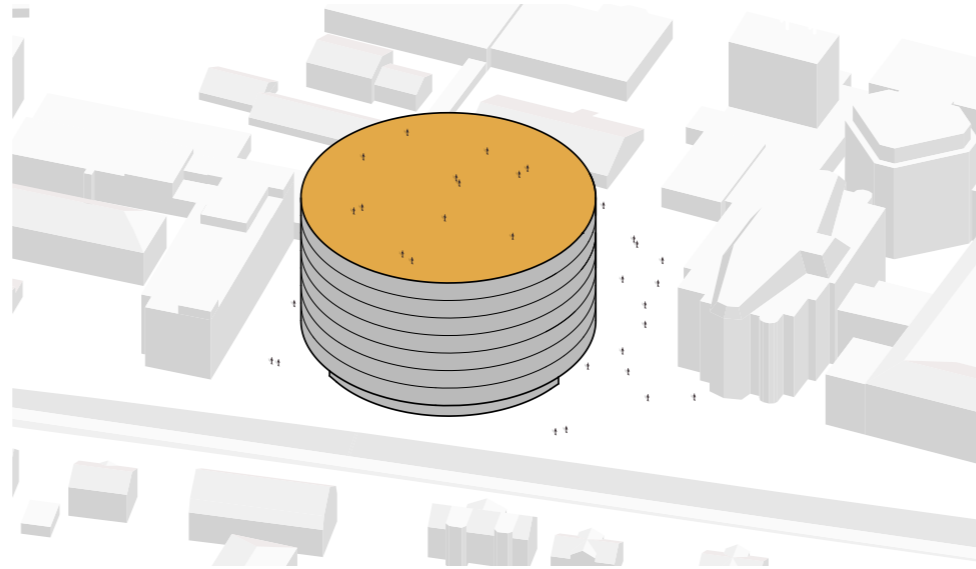
FUTURE PROOFING

It is important to prepare for the unpredictable, which of course is a contradiction in itself. How would a preparation for something unknown even work? In this project, there is some extra height between the slabs to be prepared for other uses, like somatic healthcare, for example.

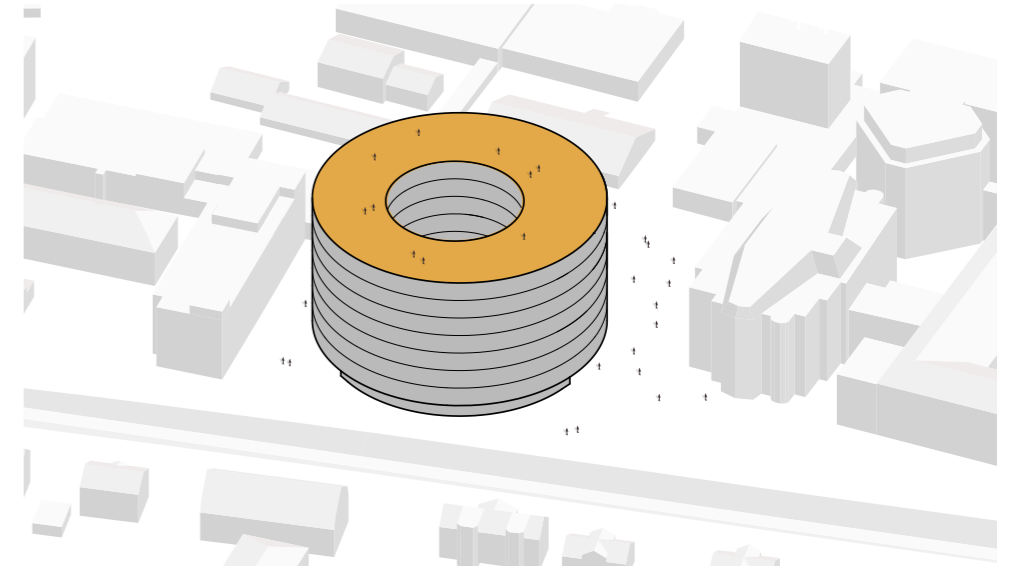
forming the volume



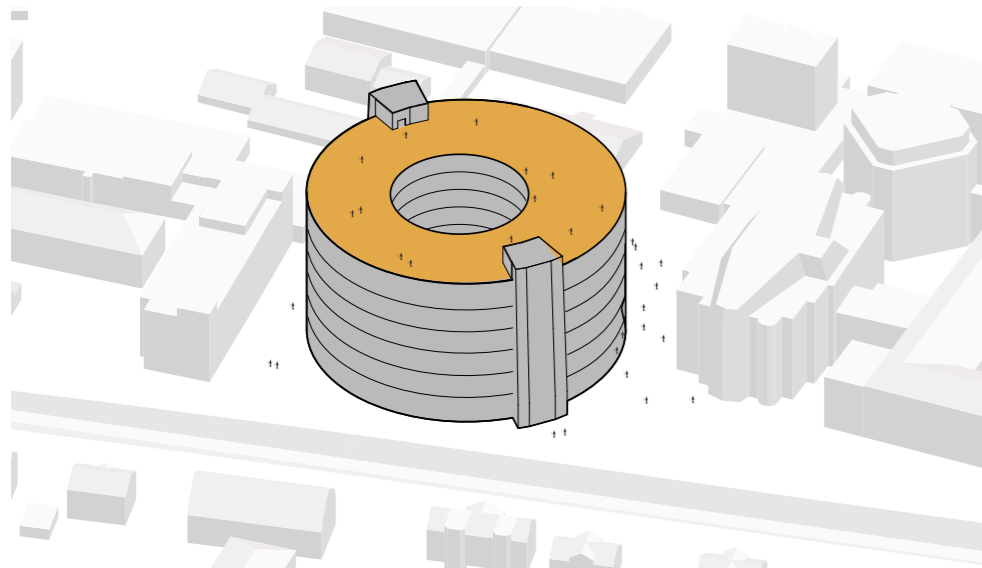
Step 1
the maximum usable space in the chosen area would be a cube, but following the flows, a smoother volume is needed for easier accesibility.



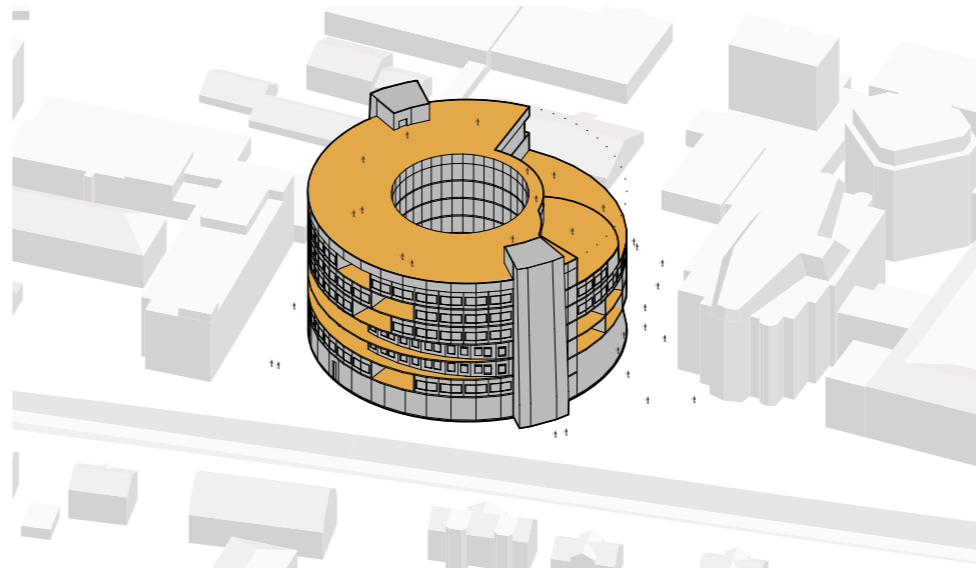
Step 2
ideal circulation can be achieved with circular volume throughout the ward



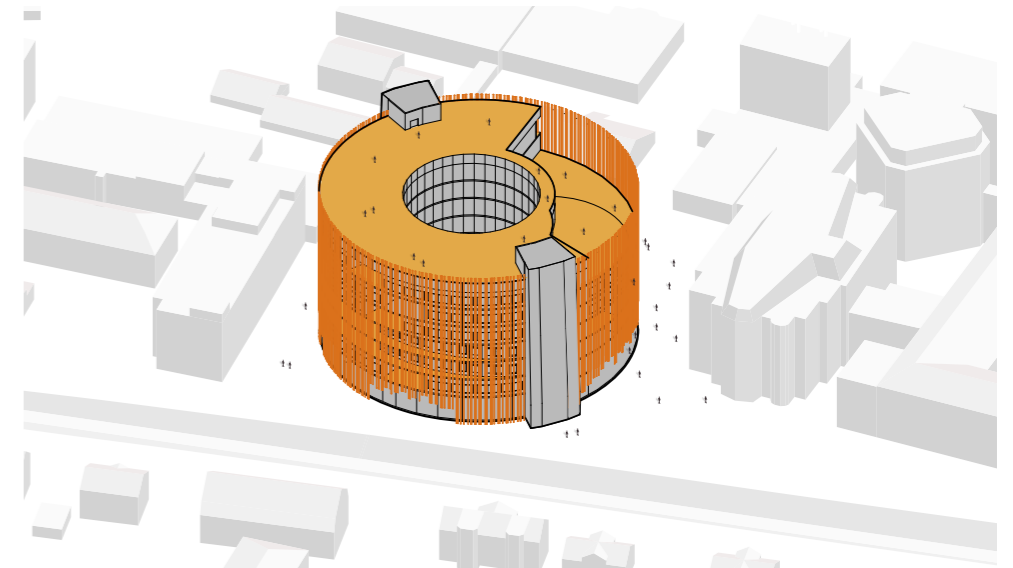
Step 3
adding courtyard for daylight



Step 4
adding vertical circulation volumes

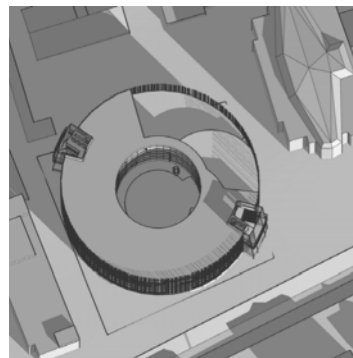


Step 5
carving out weather related spaces and providing green to all floors

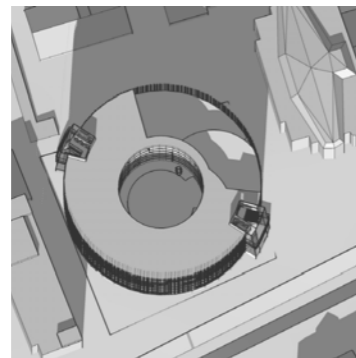


Step 6
adding lamellas to add fluidity to the facade and provide privacy for patient rooms and consultation rooms

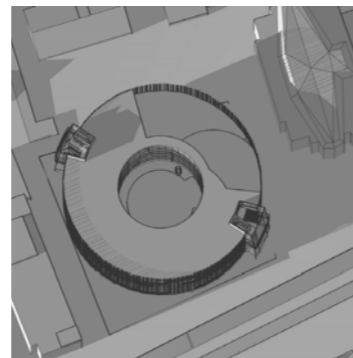
analysis



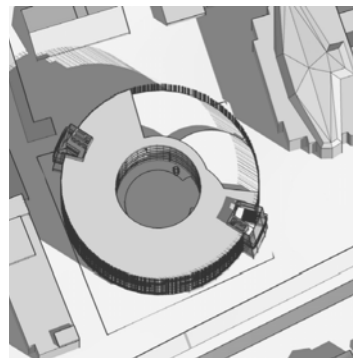
January 9.00



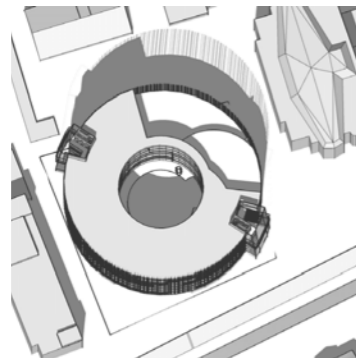
January 12.00



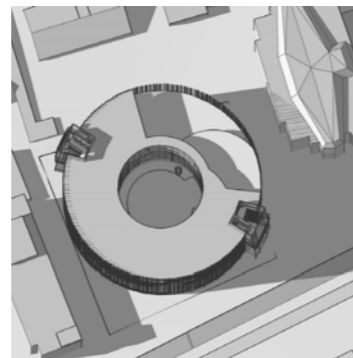
January 16.00



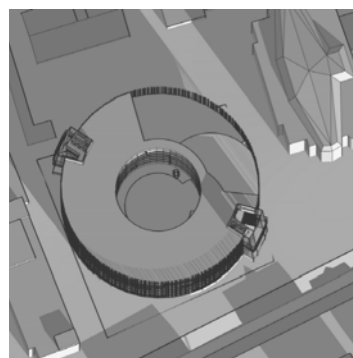
July 9.00



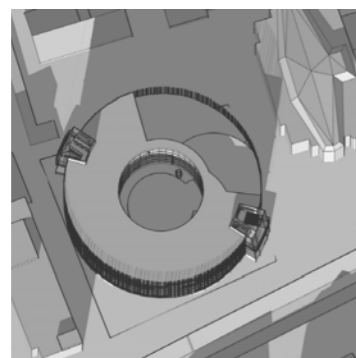
July 12.00



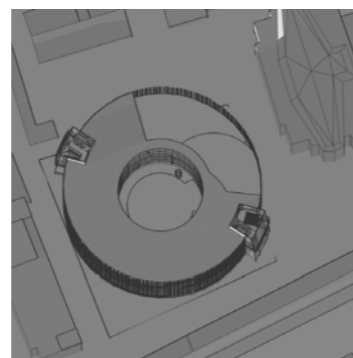
July 16.00



October 9.00



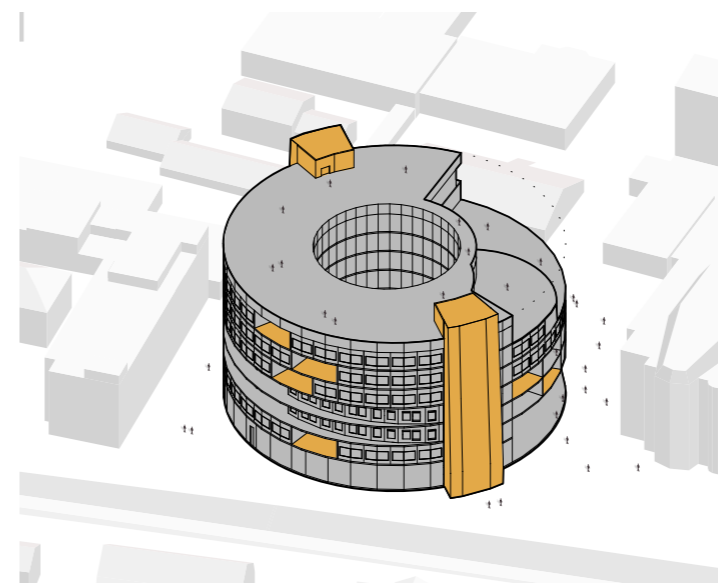
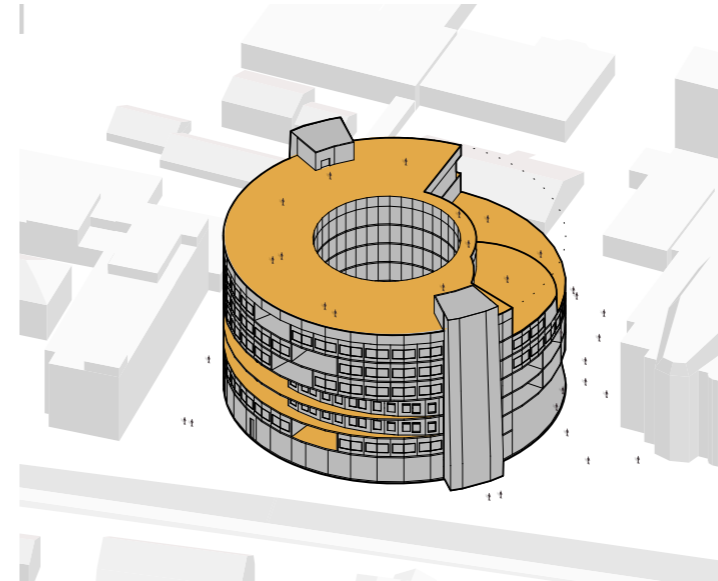
October 12.00



October 16.00

SOLAR ANALYSIS

The daylight was considered during the design process, most of the carved-in areas are located on the south side of the building.



GREENERY IN THE BUILDING

Green outdoor areas are provided in many points of the building to make sure all types of user takes advantage of the green areas.

WEATHER IN THE BUILDING

The so called weather rooms are located throughout the building to provide different atmospheres to patients where they can choose the mood to be in. There are also other architectural elements where the weather theme was implied such as the main vertical staircases have atmospheric conditions such as foggy weather and rainbow. The beautifully designed staircase floats in the full height volume while the glazings reflect on the white walls creating depth and visual effects of fog/rainbow. Additionally the 'Tornado staircase' located in the inner courtyard showcases another atmospheric experience to the public.

site



SITE PLAN

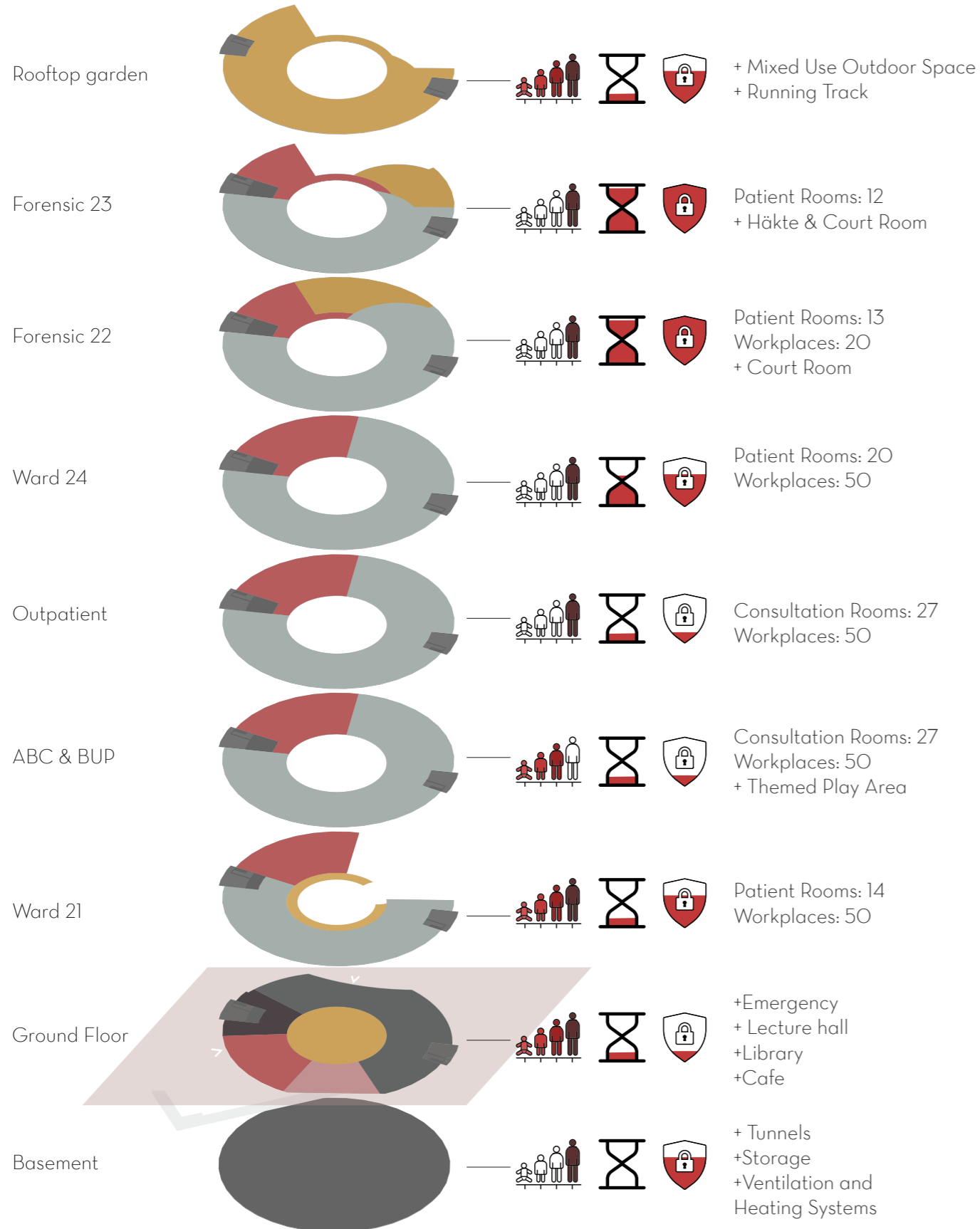


URBAN SECTION

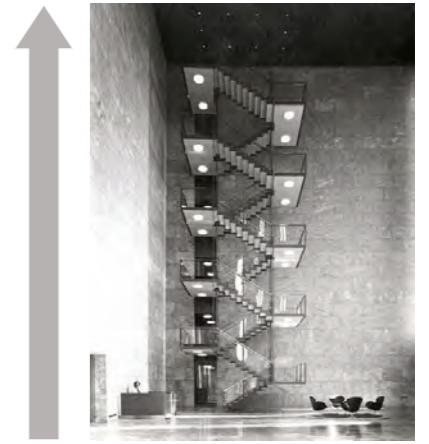
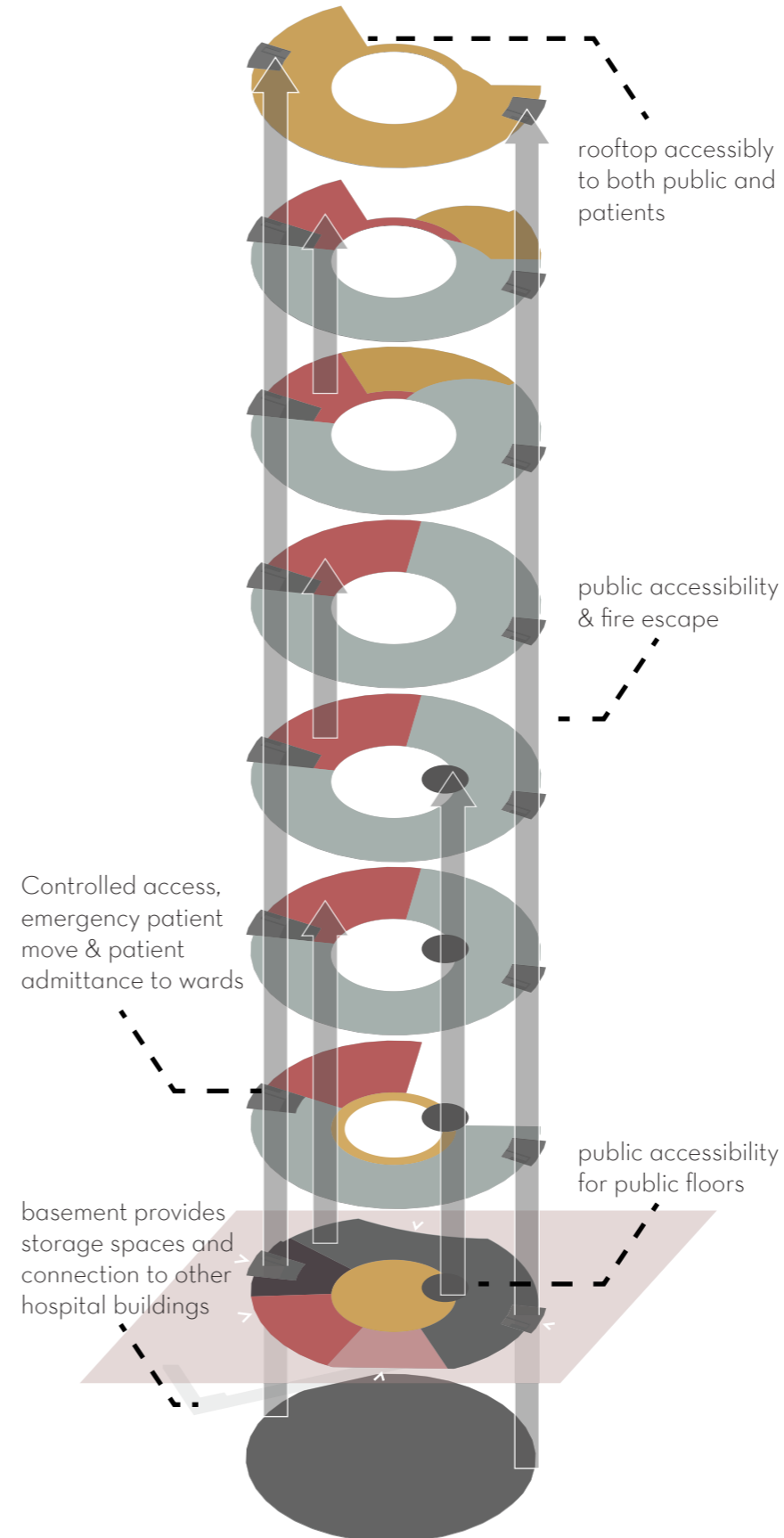


understanding the building

PROGRAM



FLOWS



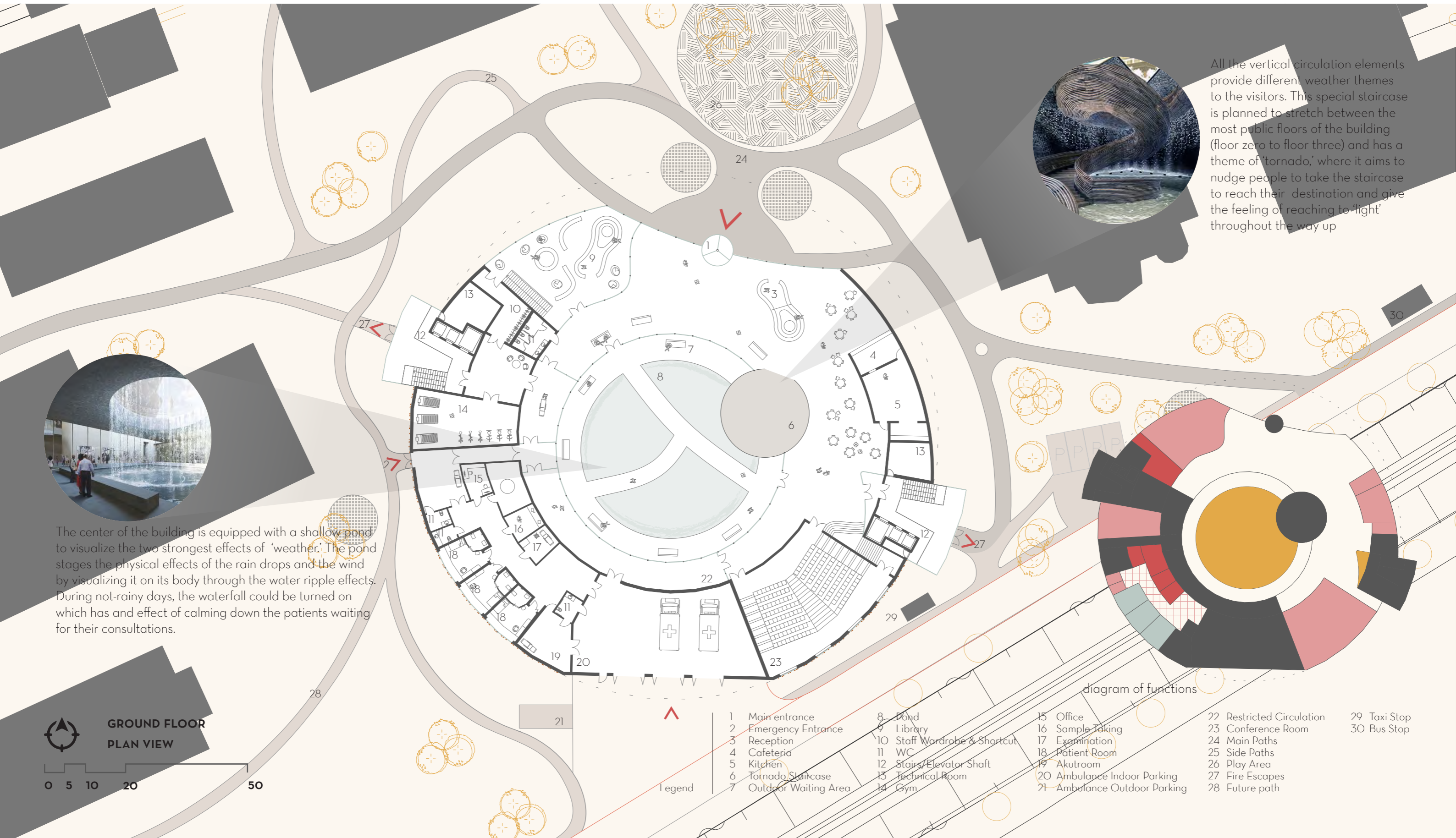
>> Reference, Copenhagen National Bank by Arne Jacobsen

The main vertical staircases have themes of atmospheric conditions such as foggy weather and rainbows. The beautifully designed staircase floats in the full height volume while the glazings reflect on the white walls creating depth and visual effects of fog and rainbow.

LEGEND

- age
- length of stay
- security
- wards
- administrative
- greenery
- ambulance hall
- circulation & technical

ground floor



All the vertical circulation elements provide different weather themes to the visitors. This special staircase is planned to stretch between the most public floors of the building (floor zero to floor three) and has a theme of 'tornado,' where it aims to nudge people to take the staircase to reach their destination and give the feeling of reaching to 'light' throughout the way up

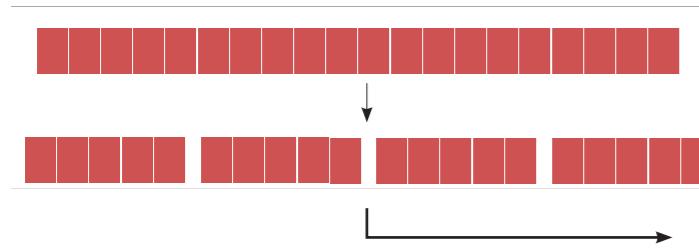
The center of the building is equipped with a shallow pond to visualize the two strongest effects of 'weather': The pond stages the physical effects of the rain drops and the wind by visualizing it on its body through the water ripple effects. During not-rainy days, the waterfall could be turned on which has an effect of calming down the patients waiting for their consultations.

**GROUND FLOOR
PLAN VIEW**

0 5 10 20 50

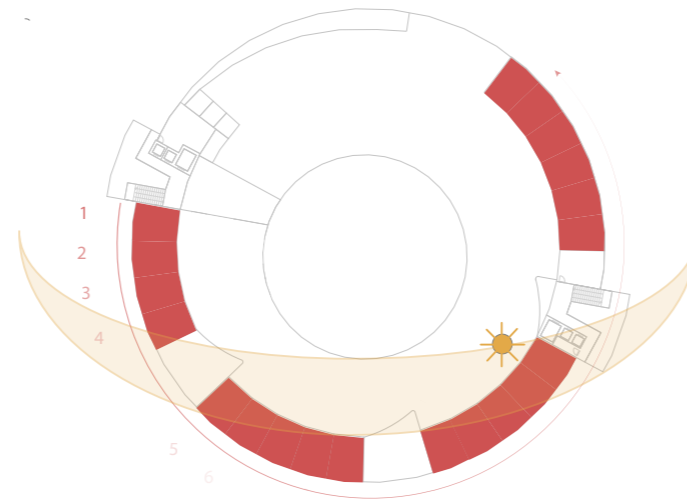
- | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Main entrance | 8 Pond | 15 Office | 22 Restricted Circulation | 29 Taxi Stop |
| 2 Emergency Entrance | 9 Library | 16 Sample Taking | 23 Conference Room | 30 Bus Stop |
| 3 Reception | 10 Staff Wardrobe & Shortcut | 17 Examination | 24 Main Paths | |
| 4 Cafeteria | 11 WC | 18 Patient Room | 25 Side Paths | |
| 5 Kitchen | 12 Stairs/Elevator Shaft | 19 Akutroom | 26 Play Area | |
| 6 Tornado Staircase | 13 Technical Room | 20 Ambulance Indoor Parking | 27 Fire Escapes | |
| 7 Outdoor Waiting Area | 14 Gym | 21 Ambulance Outdoor Parking | 28 Future path | |

floorplan ward 24



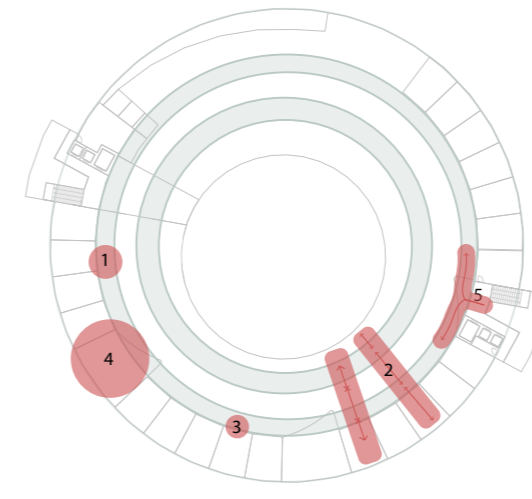
GROSS AREA NEEDED FOR PATIENT ROOMS

The placement of the patient rooms was the primary concern for the form of the ward, consequently the building.



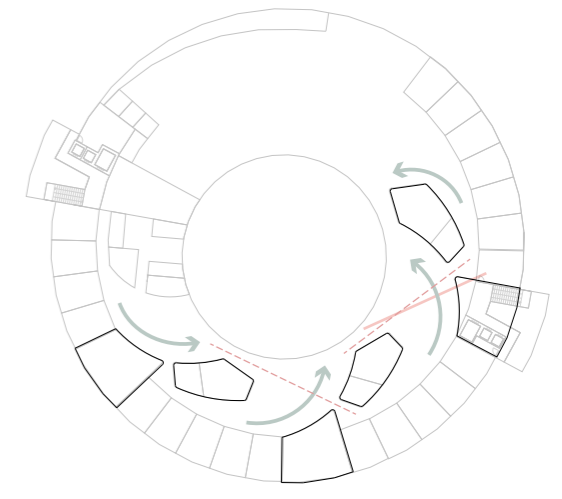
PLACEMENT OF PATIENT ROOMS

Organization was done to provide the following needs:
 1. All patient rooms must be exposed to sunlight
 2. All patient rooms must be located on the outer facade, if possible on the south for privacy reasons



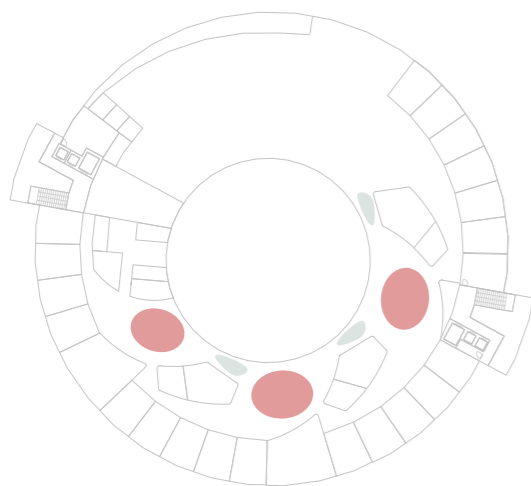
FAILURE OF DOUBLE CORRIDOR PLAN

1. Too long corridors only for circulation
 2. Lack of movement between the inner and outer circle making them not integrated
 3. Lack of privacy outside patient rooms
 4. Limited presence of weather rooms
 5. Permitting only one way of access to reach a destination adding higher risk of accidents most common in corridors¹



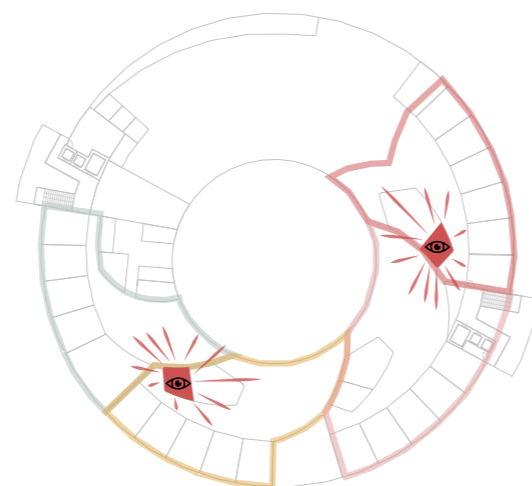
MOVEMENT IN PLAN

To solve the previously stated issues, activity & nurse rooms has developed a special form to support the movement from the outer circle (more private) towards the inner circle (more public) as well as creating diagonal shortcuts.



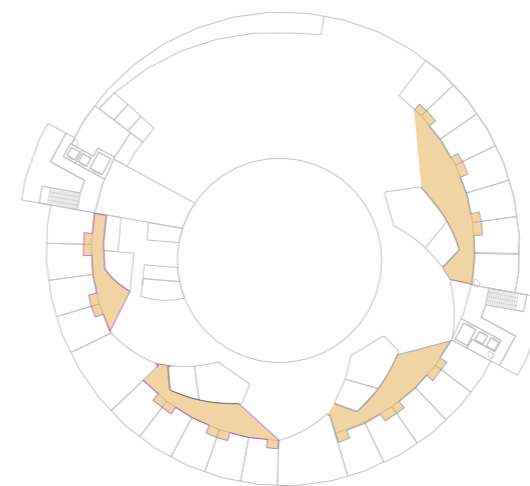
LESS SPACE FOR CIRCULATION, MORE FOR INTERACTION

Corridors are architectural elements solely used for circulation. In this design, the idea of 'corridors' are avoided, instead spaces with multiple functions were implemented to serve both as day rooms, activity rooms and communication areas.



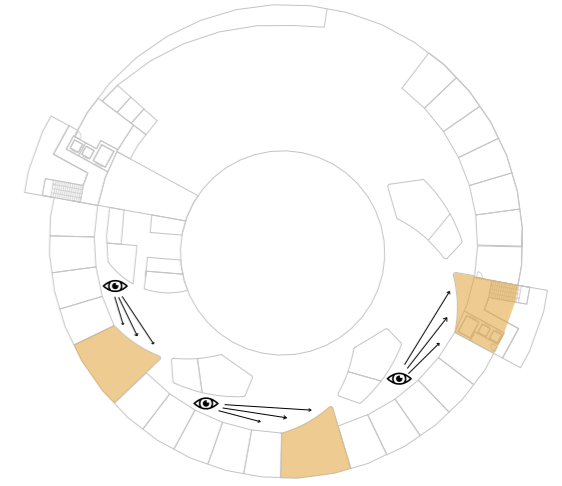
CREATING NEIGHBORHOODS

Ward of 24 rooms being divided into four neighborhoods each including five private rooms, one social room, one activity room or kitchen and one weather room. In this way the strategically located two team stations have great overview of the wards.



PRIVACY OUTSIDE PATIENT ROOMS

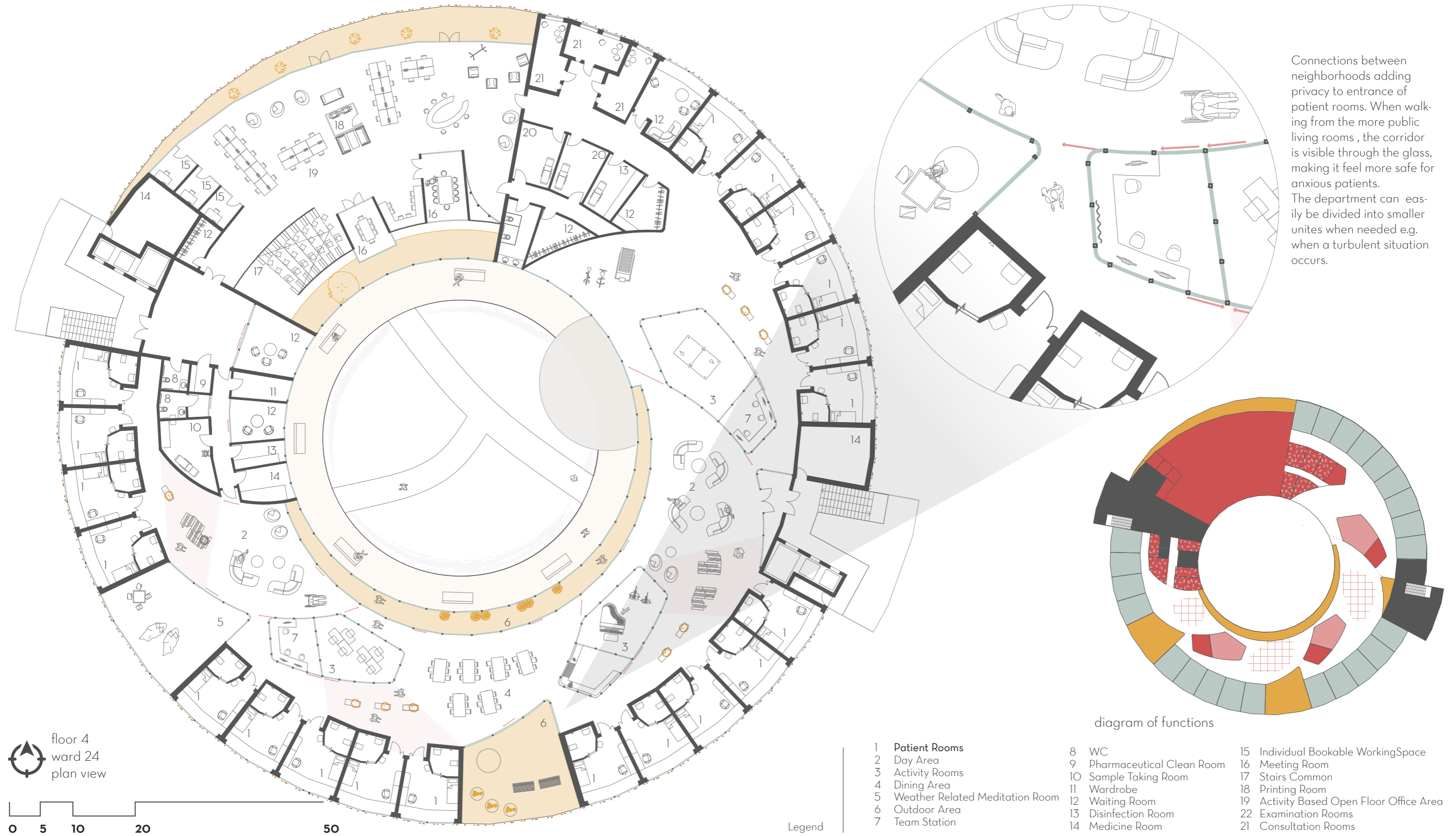
Form of glazed activity rooms are creating areas relatively more private for patient rooms



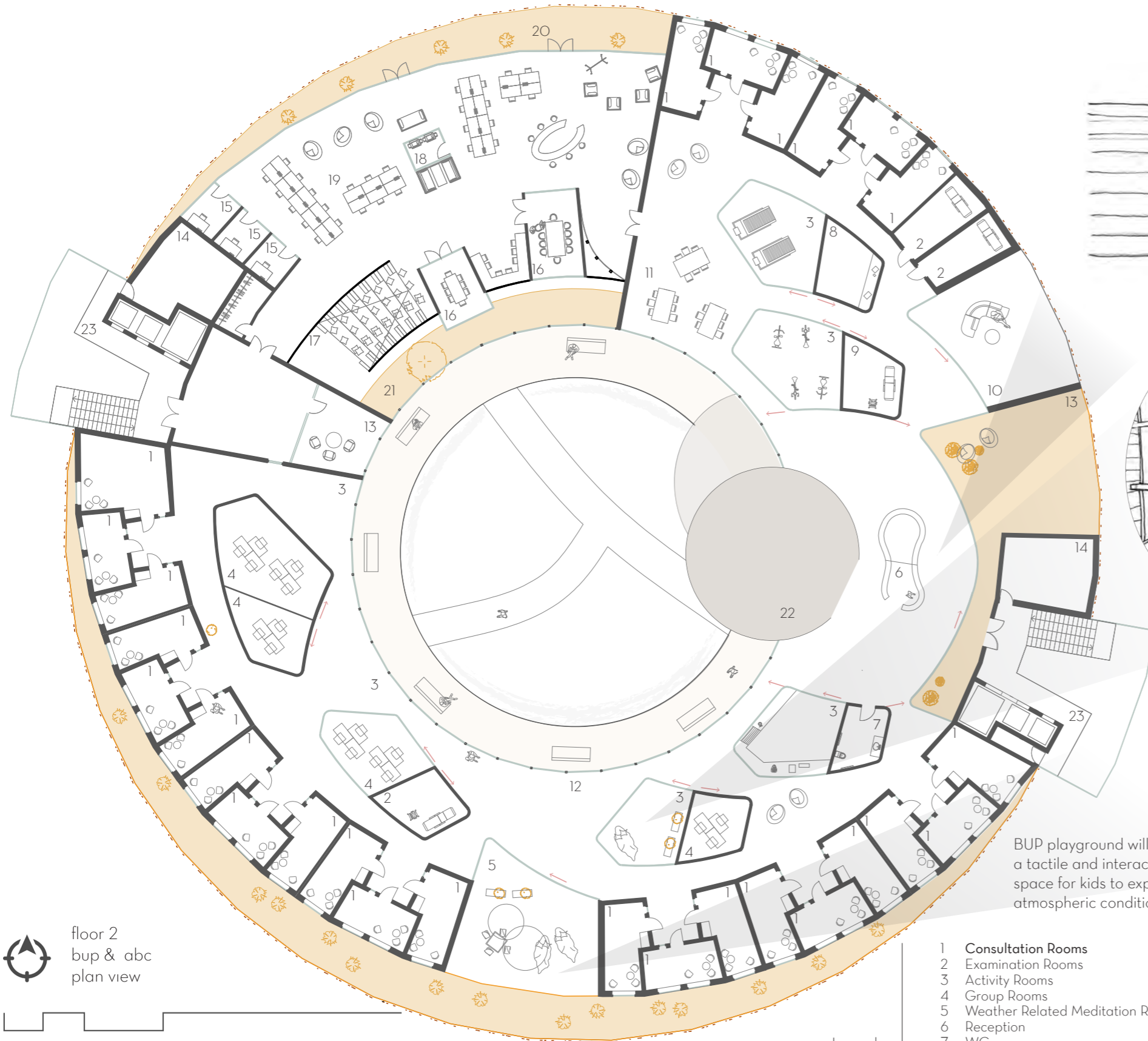
WEATHER ROOMS VISIBILITY

To increase the visibility of weather rooms through the ward, the form is curved out

inpatient ward



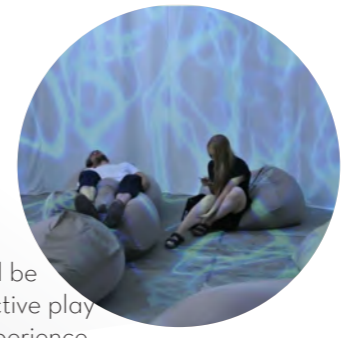
outpatient ward



The departments are strategically located to be able to share an attractive, health-promoting entrance to the second floor. The 'tornado staircase' and elevator shafts merge in a space where way finding is guided by the curvy shapes of the reception and activity rooms.



The shape of the reception area provides easy access to both departments regardless if you arrive from the 'tornado staircase' or the elevators.



BUP playground will be a tactile and interactive play space for kids to experience atmospheric conditions

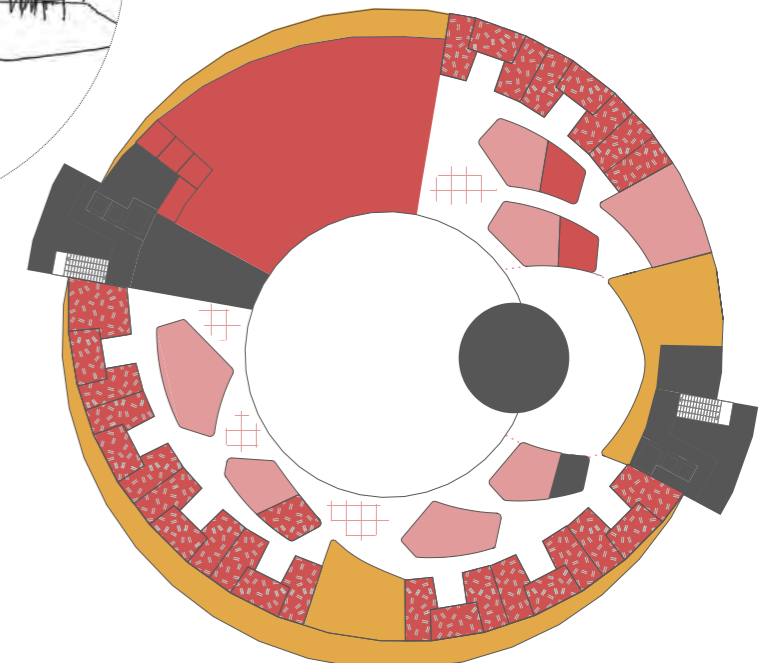
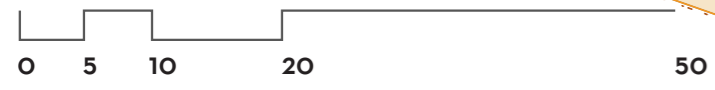


diagram of functions

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1 Consultation Rooms | 8 Pharmaceutical Clean Room | 15 Individual Bookable WorkingSpace | 22 Tornado Staircase |
| 2 Examination Rooms | 9 Sample Taking Room | 16 Meeting Room | 23 Stairs/Elevator Shaft |
| 3 Activity Rooms | 10 Day Rooms | 17 Stairs Common | |
| 4 Group Rooms | 11 Dining Room | 18 Printing Room | |
| 5 Weather Related Meditation Room | 12 Play Area | 19 Activity Based Open Floor Office Area | |
| 6 Reception | 13 Waiting Room | 20 Outdoor Garden | |
| 7 WC | 14 Technical Area | 21 Indoor Garden | |

floor 2
bup & abc
plan view



Legend

forensic ward

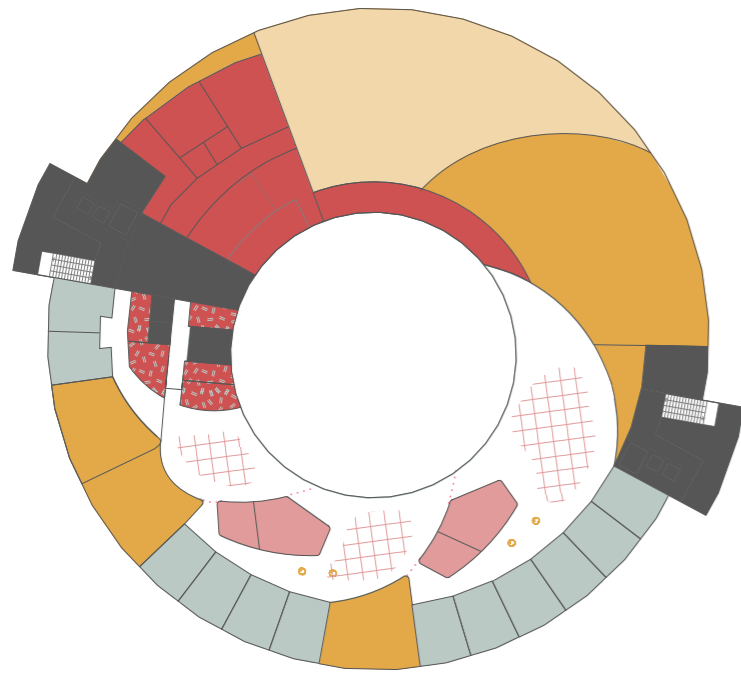


diagram of functions



Waiting room for court officials

Court area is designed to provide two separate entrances for authorities and the patient.

Häkte area has a discrete access and also a weather related room that can be used as a day room.

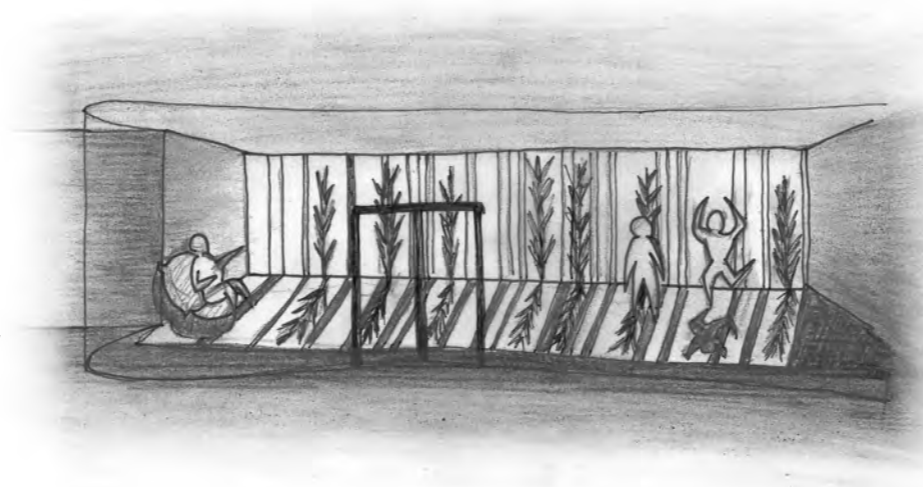
The corridor creates closed connection between the ward and the office area



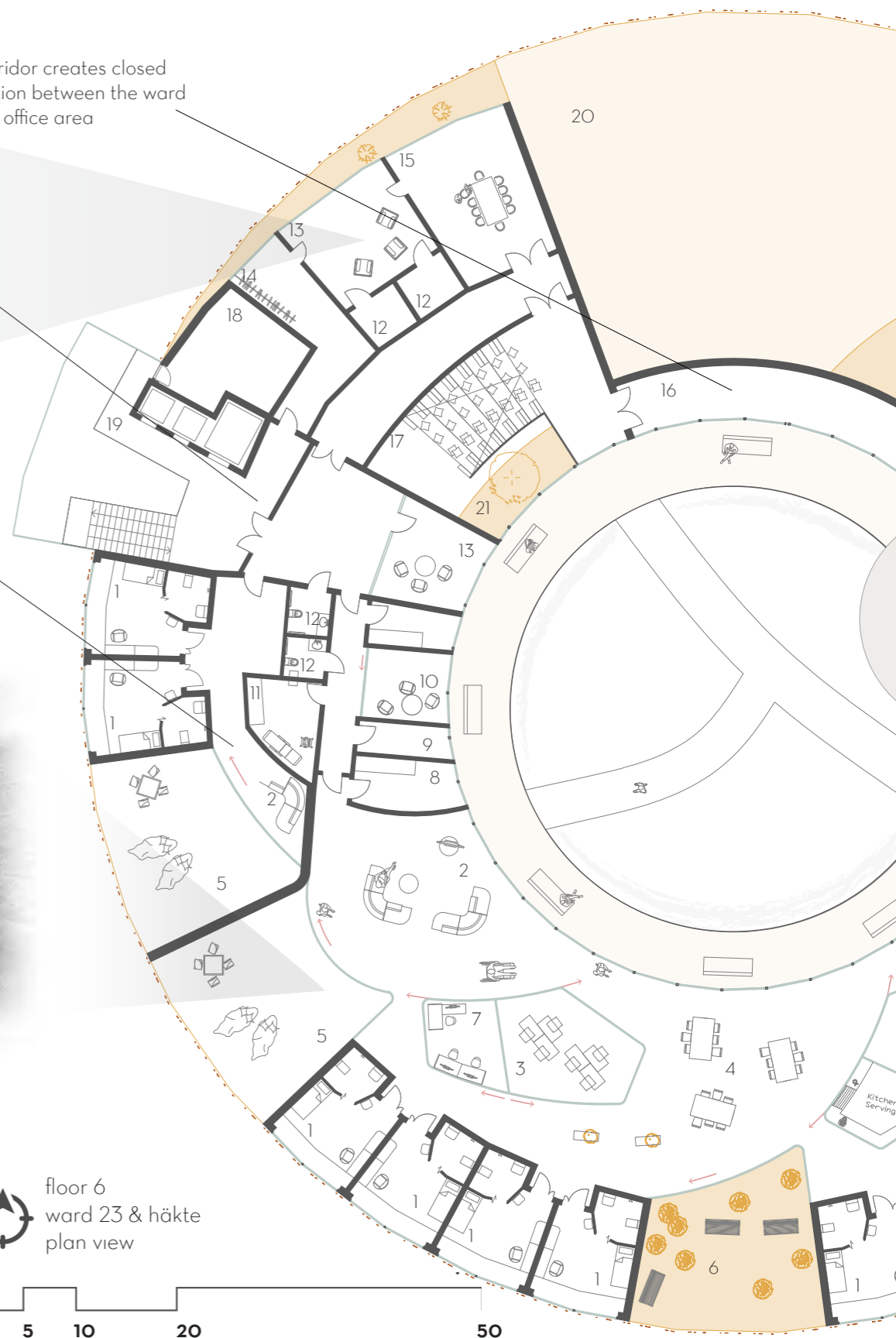
1/ 500 model

The forensic ward patient rooms have the view towards the residential context which is low-rise to maximize the privacy of the patients

The weather rooms aim to bring nature in to the building and provide spaces for different atmosphere where patients choose. This room's location facing west allow patients to appreciate the light/shadow play during sunny days.



Sunset room



floor 6
ward 23 & häkte
plan view

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Patient Rooms | 8 Medicine Room | 15 Court Room |
| 2 Day Area | 9 Disinfection Room | 16 Quick Access to Ward |
| 3 Activity Rooms | 10 Waiting Room | 17 Stairs Common |
| 4 Dining Area | 11 Sample Taking Room | 18 Technical Room |
| 5 Weather Related Meditation Room | 12 WC | 19 Stairs/Elevator Shaft |
| 6 Weather Related Outdoor Area | 13 Waiting Room | 20 Outdoor Garden |
| 7 Team Station | 14 Court Separate Entrance | 21 Indoor Garden |

Legend

other wards

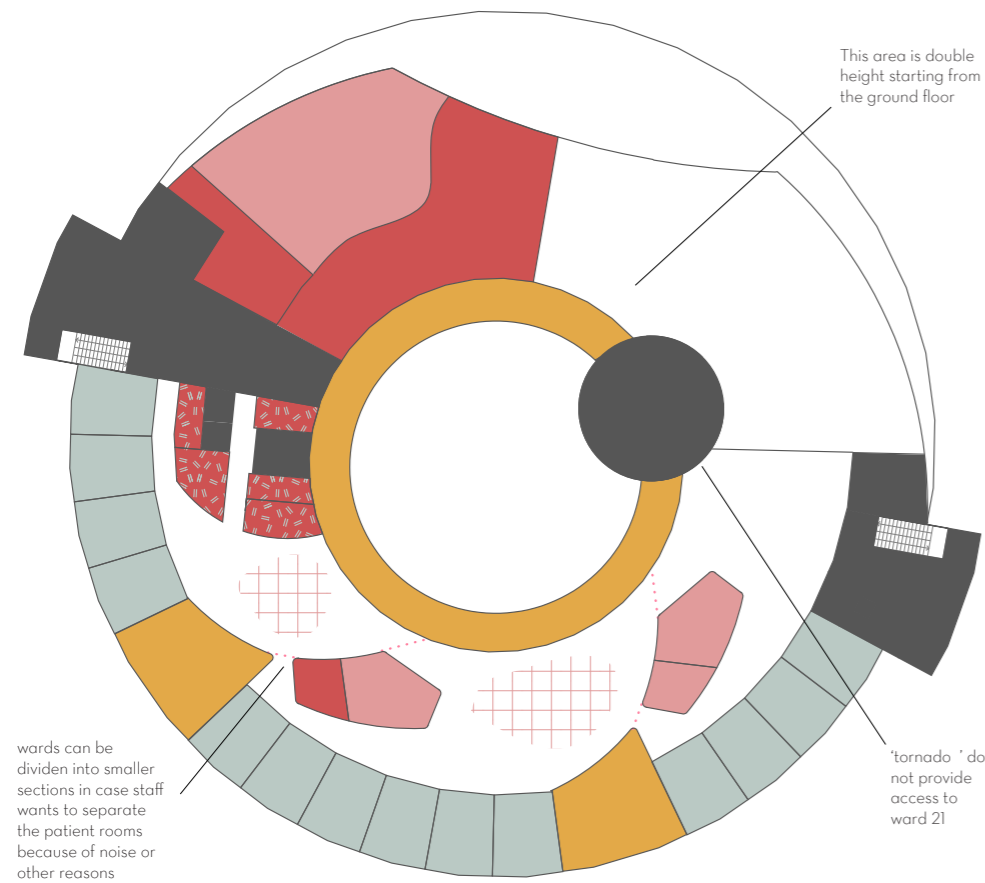


diagram of functions - ward 21

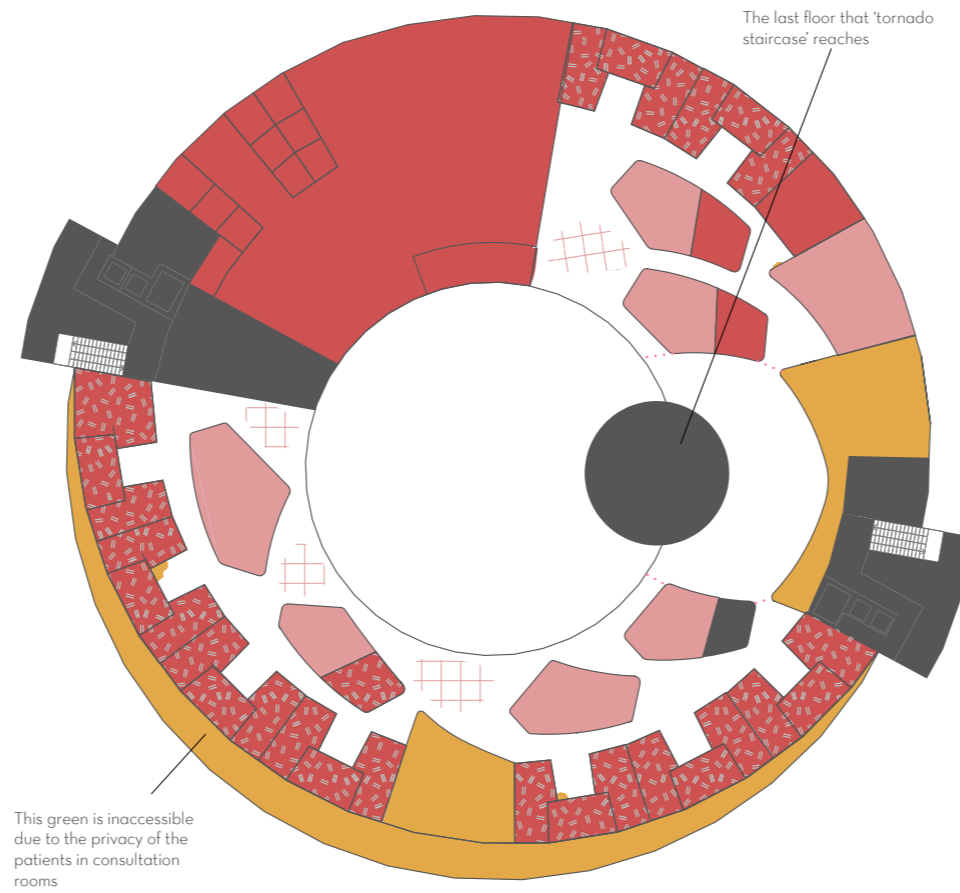


diagram of functions - outpatient

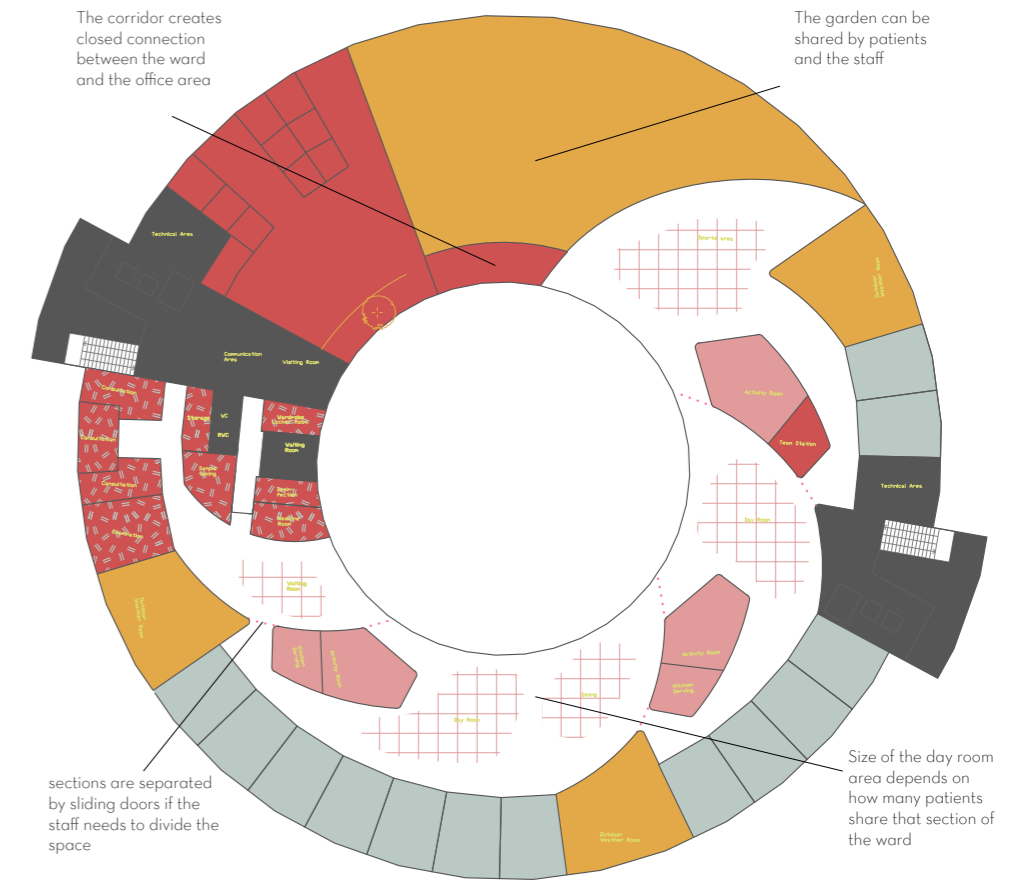
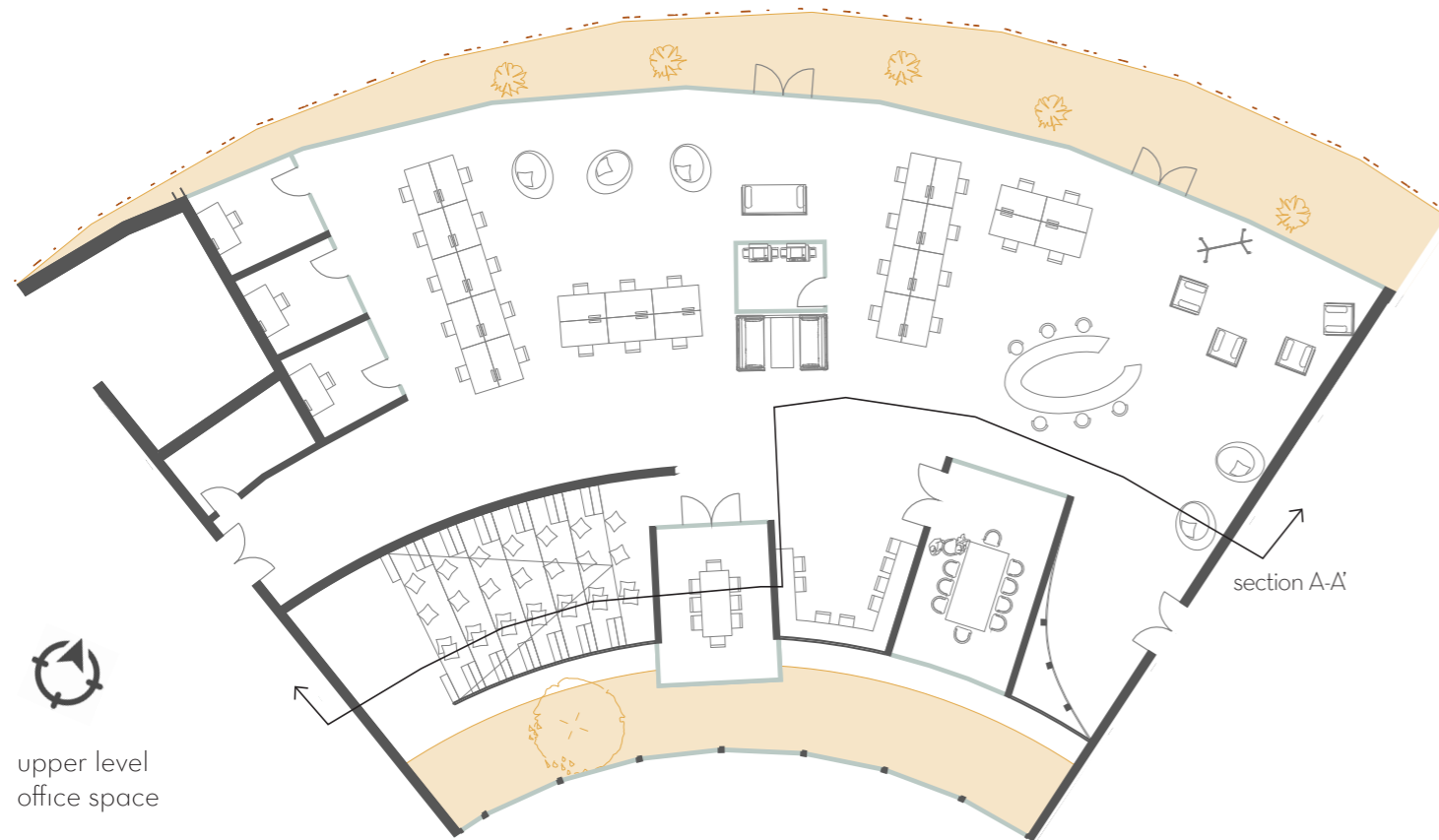


diagram of functions - forensic ward 22



- Legend
- public areas
 - staff areas (office, technical)
 - consultation & examination
 - day & activity rooms
 - open day rooms
 - patient rooms
 - greenery

administrative area



REFERENCES



colored glazed boxes for transparency in exchange of knowledge



staircase for conferences and informal meetings



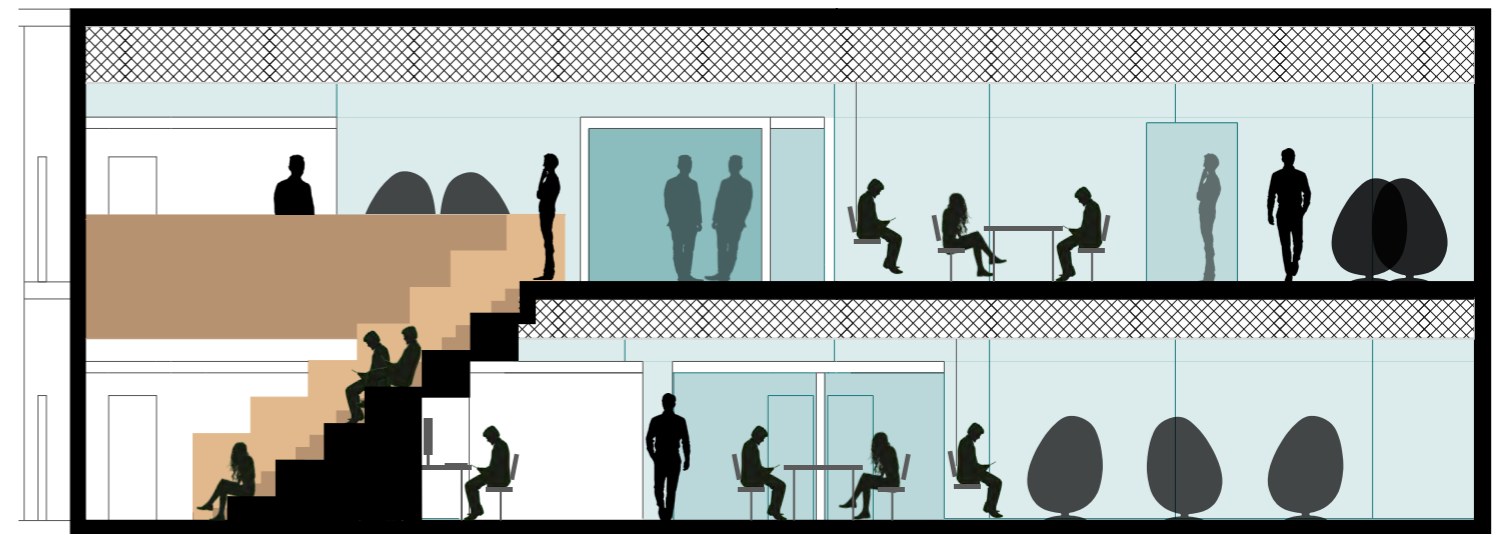
implementation of green into the office area



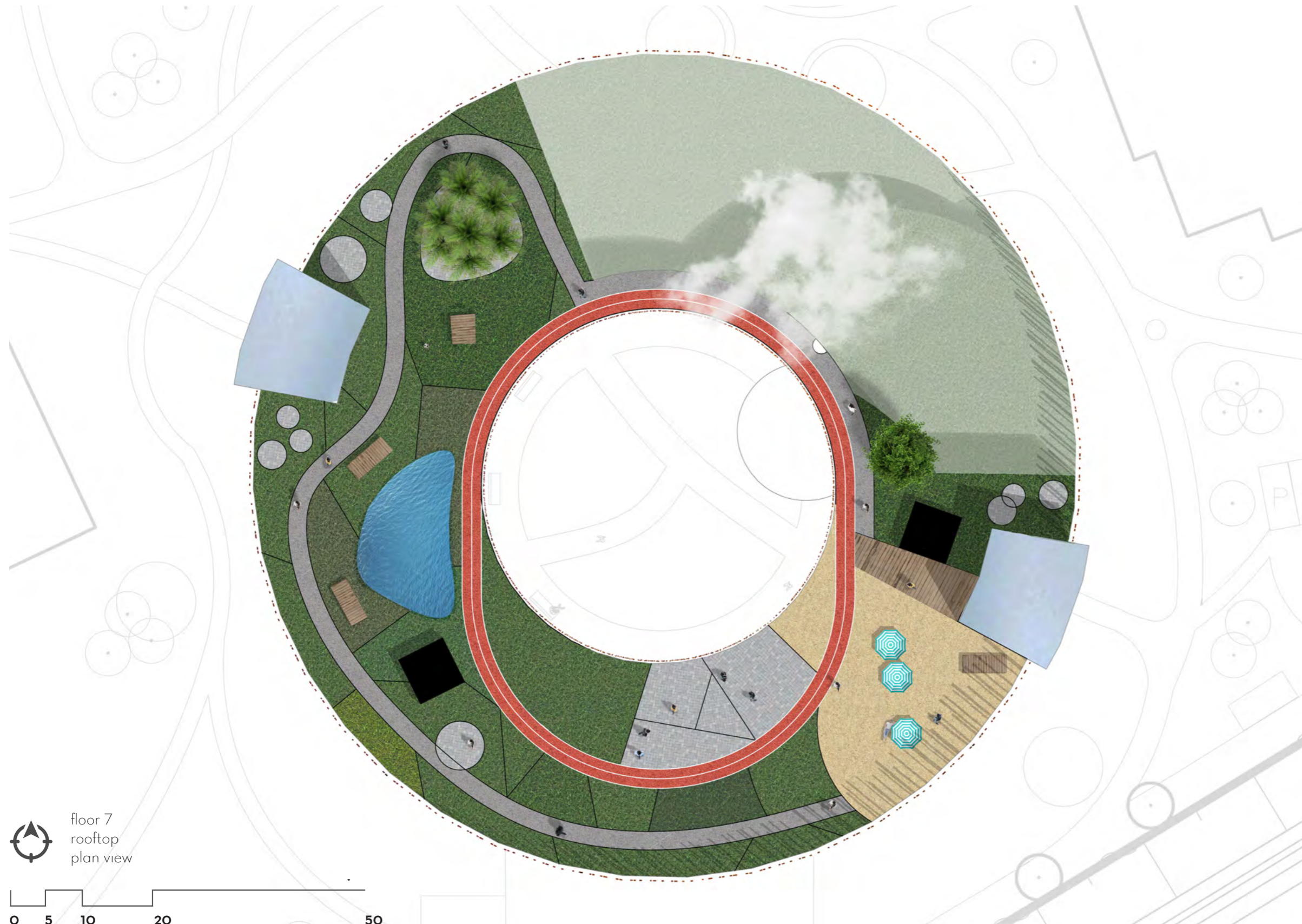
providing variety of working environments (casual, formal)

Office areas designed to repeat itself every 2 floors. While first floor has direct access to indoors green, upper floor is connected to the lower floor by a staircase which provides a presentation/conference space for the staff. To make it an activity based office, different kinds of working spaces are provided. Lower floor has mainly individual working places where one can book a room

and work in silence or work on row of tables. Below staircase there are computer work stations. On the other hand upper floor is more interactive, there are meeting rooms, a round table for 'fika' and discussion corners. It also has an access to outdoor greenery looking towards the north.



rooftop



Rooftop provides a safe outdoor environment where a variety of different activities can take place. The place can be used by inpatients with the supervision of staff. And on the other times where inpatients are not allowed to use the rooftop, with a system of timetable, the rooftop can be opened up to the public.

proposed timetable for rooftop access

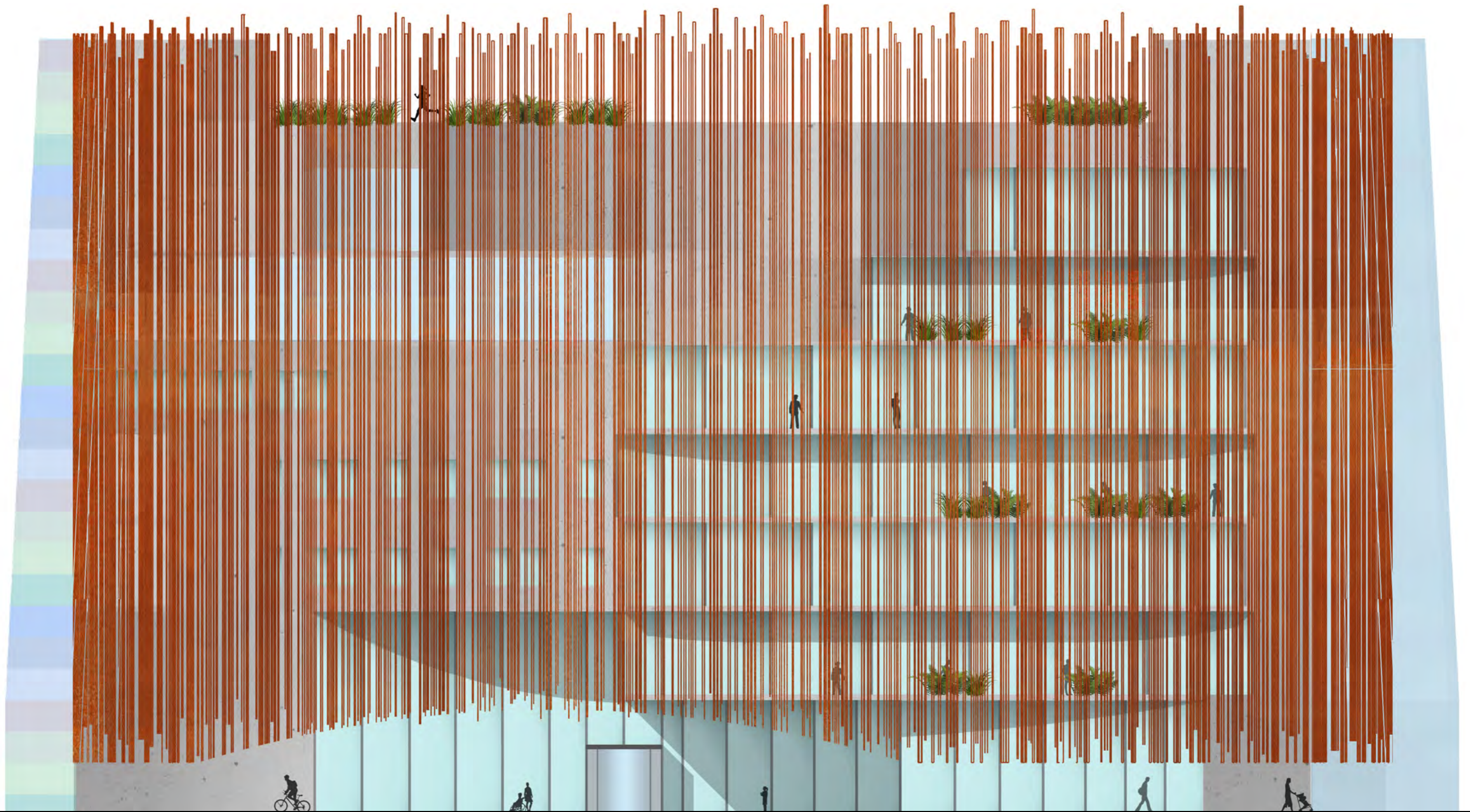
10:00-11:00	Ward 24	
11:00-12:00	Ward 21	
12:00-15:00	Public	
15:00-16:00	Staff	
16:00-17:00	Ward 24	

The rooftop is partially public limited by the timetable. When the patients are brought to the rooftop with supervision, the public is not allowed. But during the public hours anyone can go up to this level. In this way building gives back to the city. There's a weather-related meditation room on the rooftop which can be used by staff or patients.

floor 7
rooftop
plan view



north facade



section



materials & structure

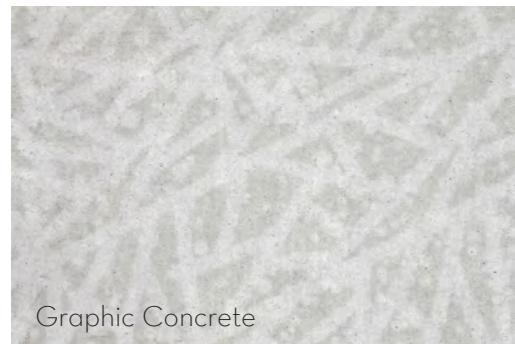
MATERIAL ZOOM-IN



Colored Glass



Weathered Steel



Graphic Concrete



Ash

Colored and Frosted Glass
 Use: Elevator Shafts with 'rainbow' or 'foggy sky theme'
 Colors are great way to give an identity to a space, while a colorful glazing may resonate with patients and have a therapeutic effect.

Clear Glass
 Use: Exterior Glazing and Activity/Weather Rooms
 Sun has benefits such as mood-lifting, ability to focus better and be calmer.(Nall, R; 2018) Therefore clear glass was used to maximize the sunlight indoors

Graphic Concrete
 Use: Exterior Walls
 Each element in this hospital building's design tells a story. The exterior walls partially hidden behind the lamella's will have the patterns that resemble natural formations.

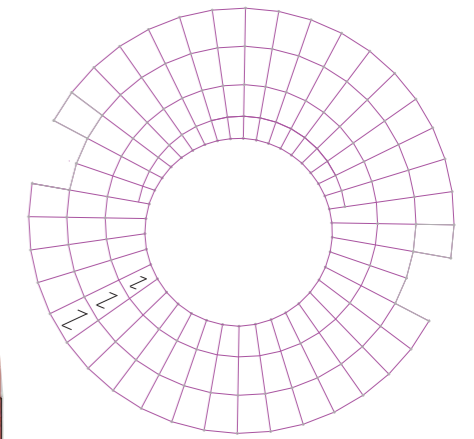
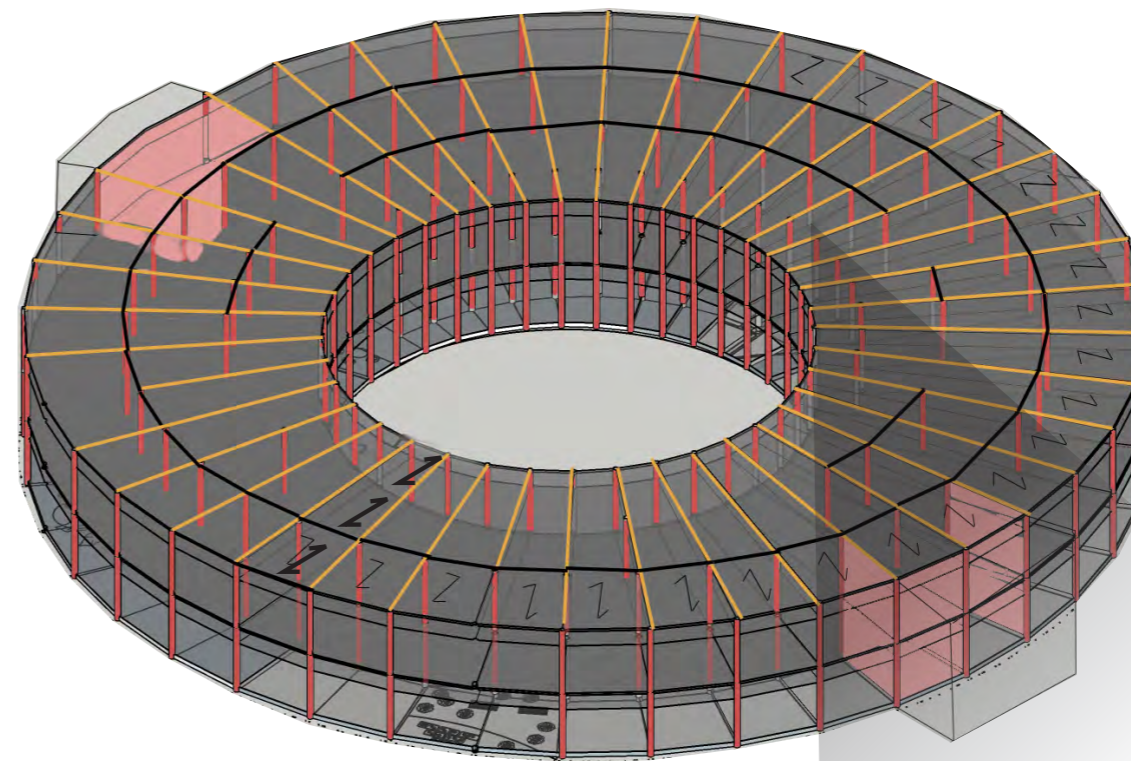


Clear Glass

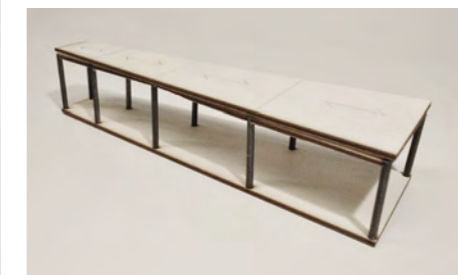
Bright wood, Ash/Birch/Treated Oak
 Use: Indoor
 Creating a light atmosphere when used for the wall-mounted furniture in the patient rooms, gives a home like feeling

Weathered steel
 Use: Facade lamellas
 Thin lamellas for sun protection. Weathered steel is a living material changed by the weather therefore contributes to the idea of buildings interplay with the weather

STRUCTURAL DETAILS AND TECHNICAL ELEMENTS



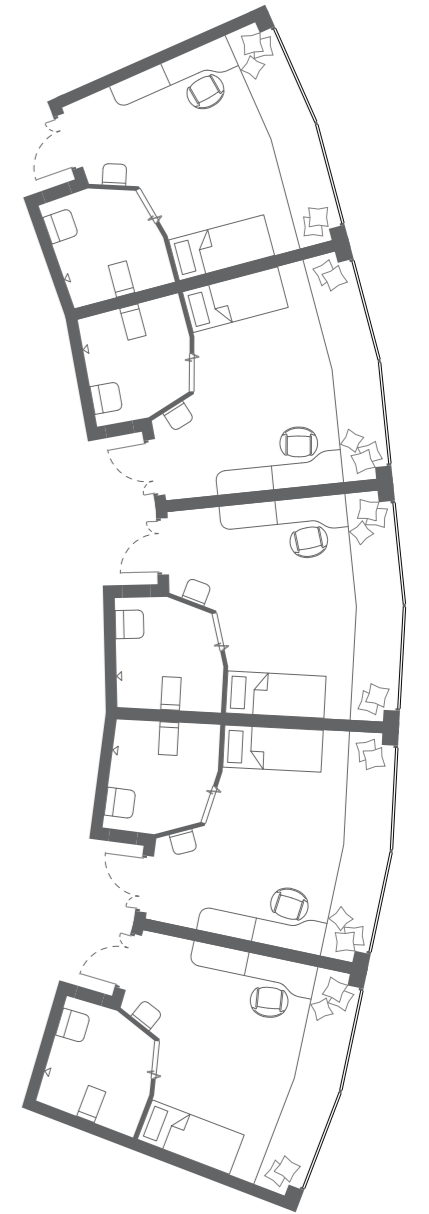
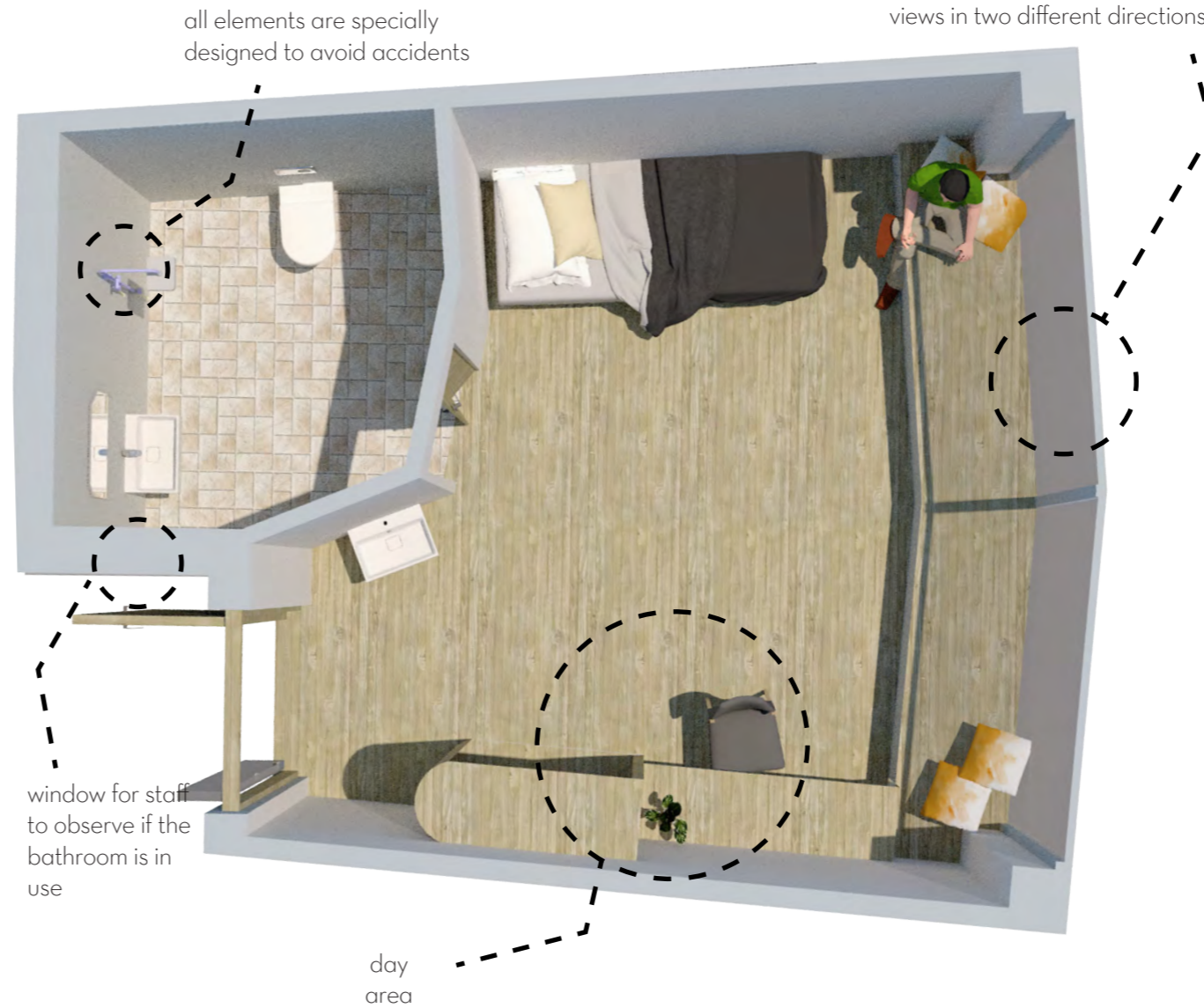
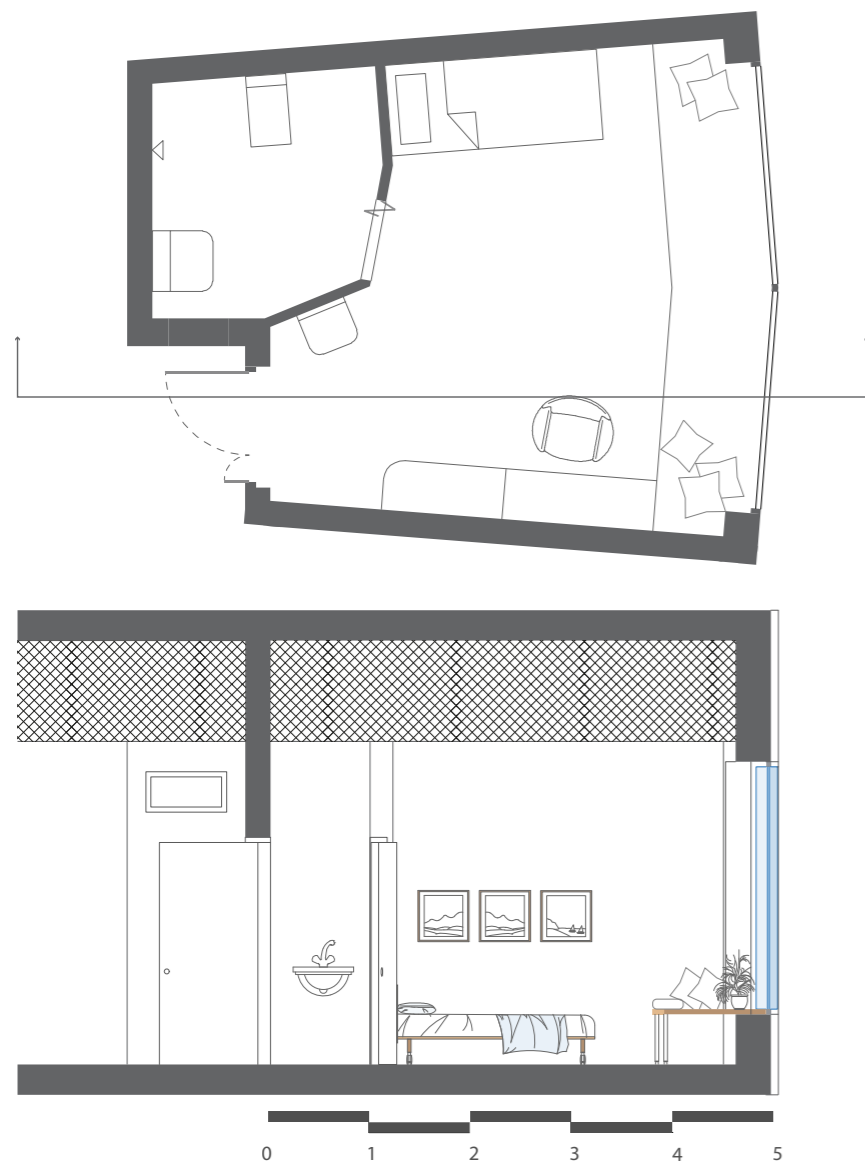
Structure is composed of columns and floor slabs. Primary beams are marked in yellow, secondary beams in black and load bearing stabilization walls around the elevator shafts are in pink.



patient room



patient room



Patient rooms are designed to provide a home-like environment to patients. To be able to ensure both the privacy and the security of the room's owner, public/private zoning strategy is used. The patient can be checked quickly by the staff through the small glazed door even while it is closed. In this way the patient isn't disturbed when they are spotted safe in the day areas (so called public) of the room. In case the staff is worried the patient is not safe, they can open the doors and check out the room quickly without entering.

The rooms are modular therefore all patients are treated equally. At the same time all rooms designed to be accessible to patients with wheelchair. In this way, it also provides future-proving if the hospital is converted to the somatic diseases care.

Due to the form of the building, rooms are in pentagonal shape which allows each patient views towards two directions.



public/private zones



wheelchair accessibility



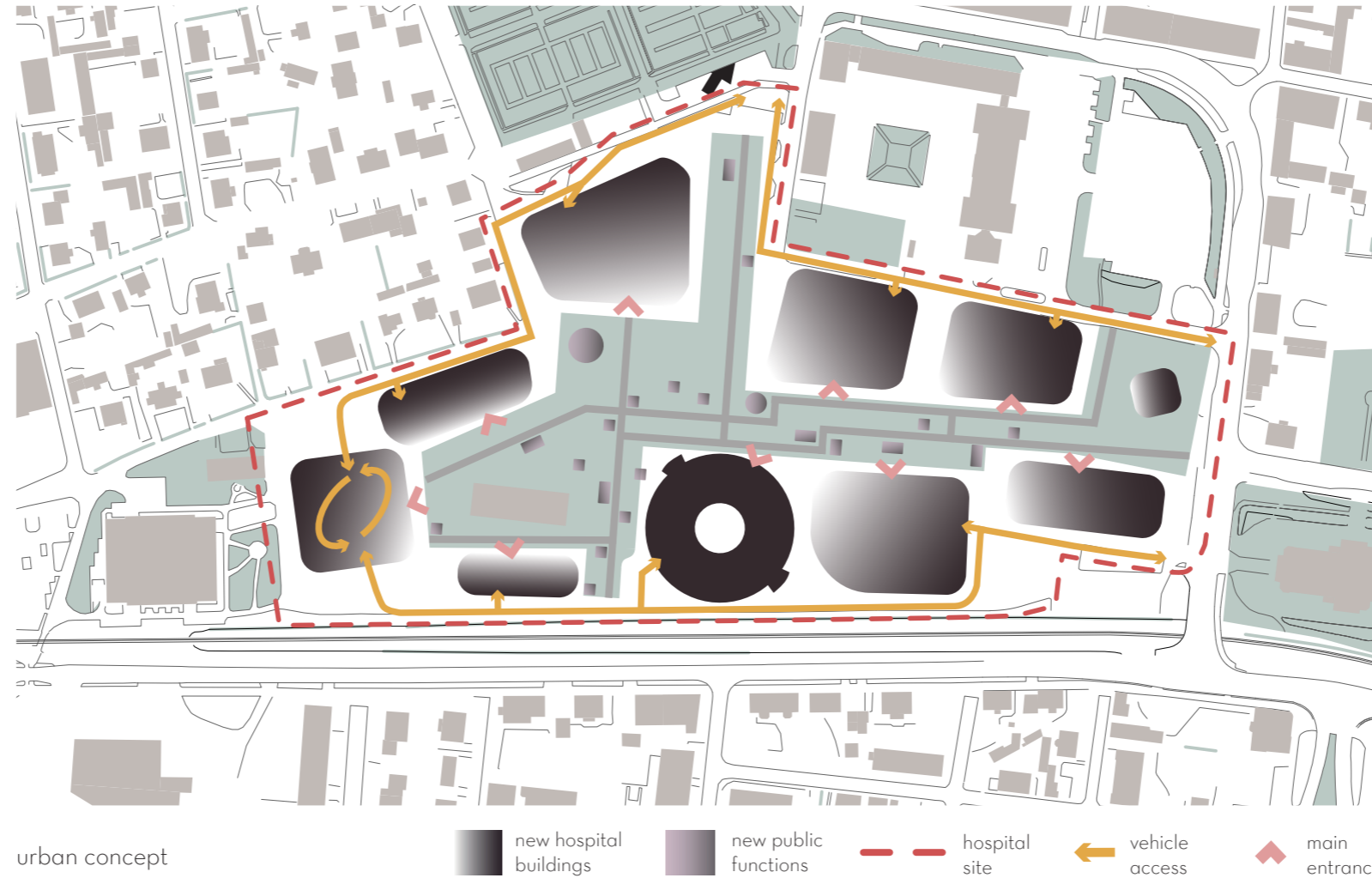
easy access from bed to bathroom, reduces the risk of patient injuries¹¹

Rooms are connected in groups of 5-6 to avoid the corridor-like feeling. The repetition is broken with different objects/functions according to the ward. Two patients rooms are sharing the technical shaft for the bathroom. The doors being closer to the next room strengthens the sense of "neighbors"

future vision

VISION FOR THE FUTURE

We suggest a concept for the urban development of the hospital site in 50 years, where the slow mobility is the main transportation in the site. Therefore a green, pedestrian- and bike-friendly park stretches throughout the site and acts as a backbone structure for the flows. Public functions such as playgrounds, cafés & kiosks can be located in this slow mobility area to attract many people, regardless if they are patients or not. In this way, the hospital can give back space to the rest of the city. Vehicles including ambulances and private cars have access only to the peripheries of the site. All the emergency departments are located by the peripheries to provide direct access to the ambulances. An attractive looking multi storey car-parking structure is located on the west end of the park, where all the cars are parked together. Patients and their families coming with the car, can continue their journey to any hospital building by enjoying the park, which aims to reduce the stress and calm down before the consultation with the doctors. As it can be seen, the new Psychiatric Facility becomes the center of the hospital site. This is to show the importance of our mental health and can be interpreted as our overall health depends on our mental health. Other buildings added later on always respects the form of the Psychiatric Facility and acts context-sensibly.



attractive green vehicle storage



kiosks all over the park



use of weather theme in public space

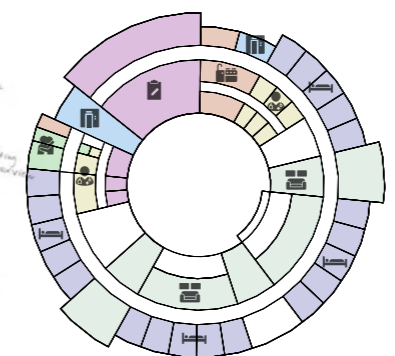
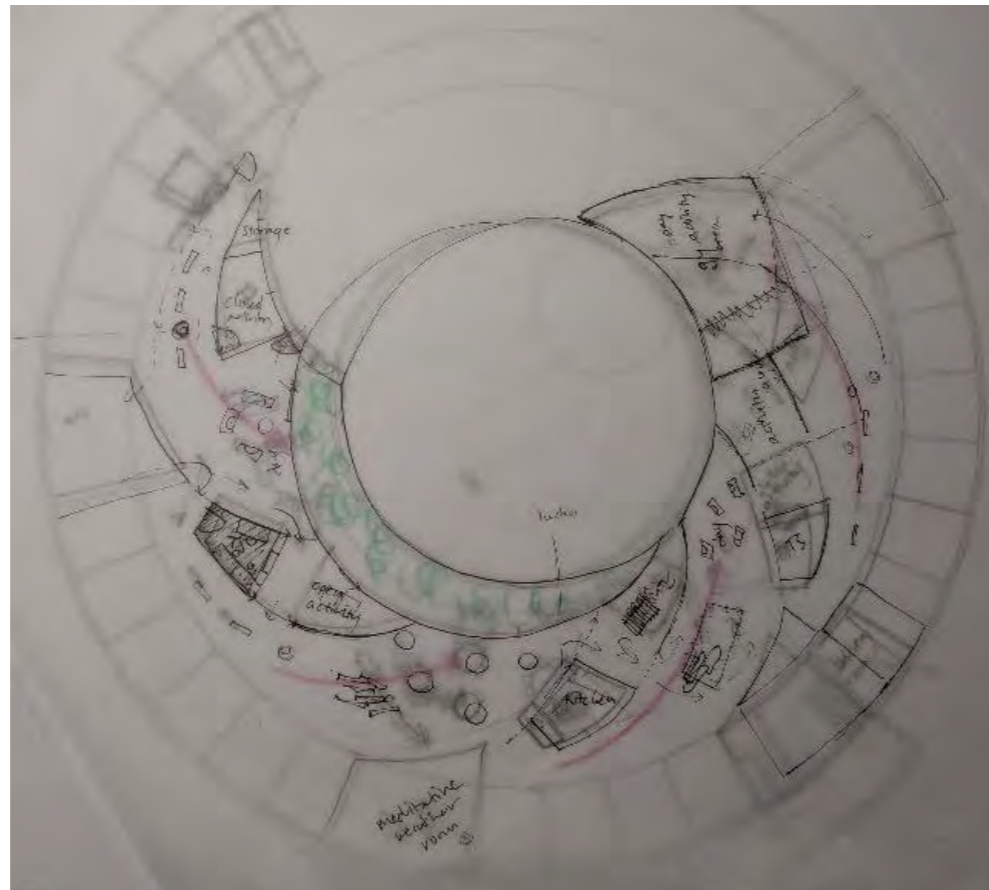
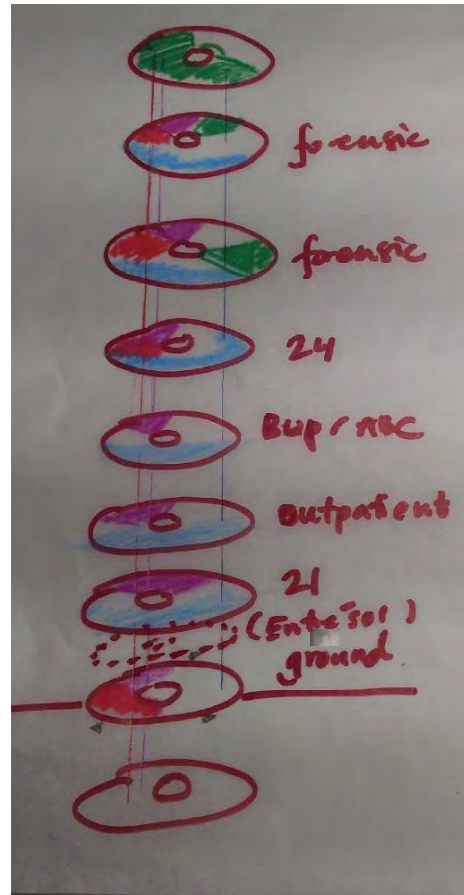


zoom-in

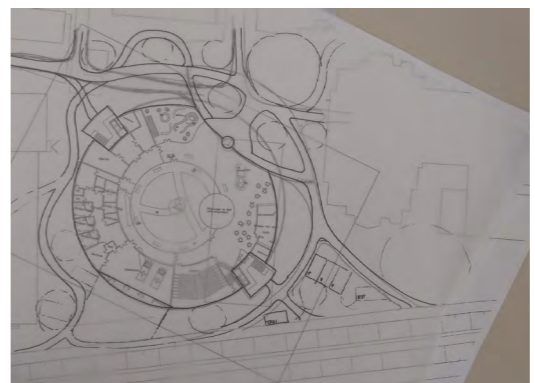
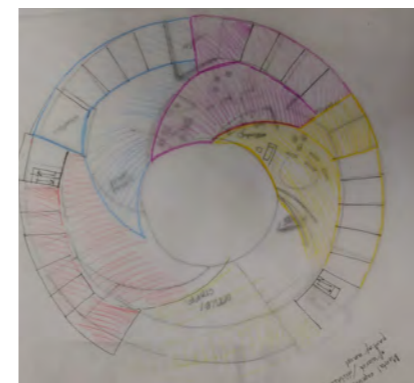
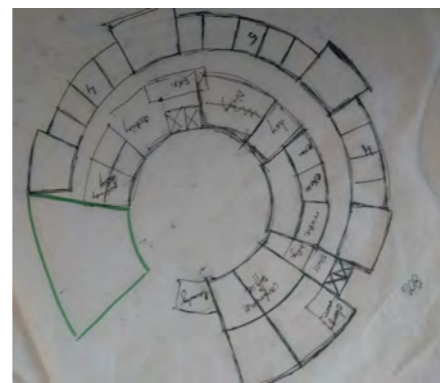
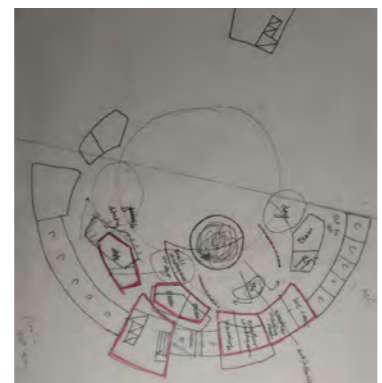
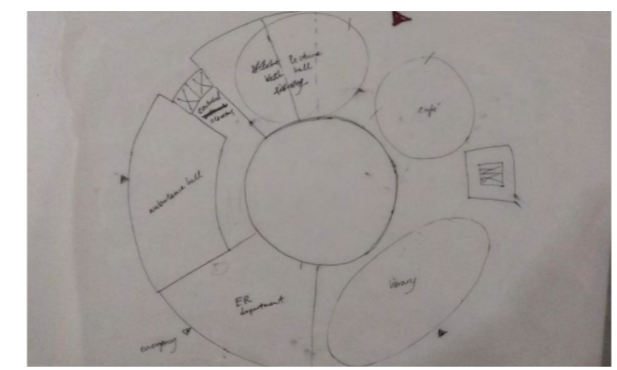
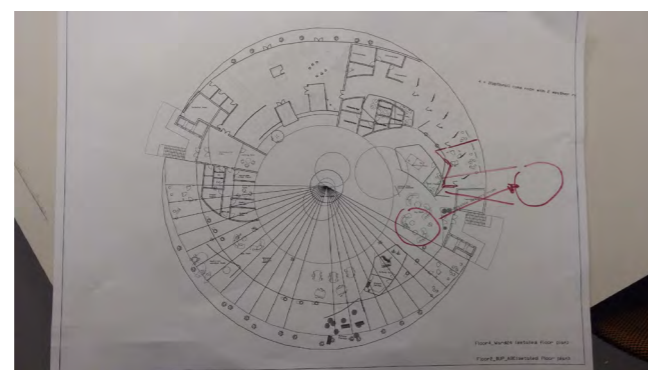
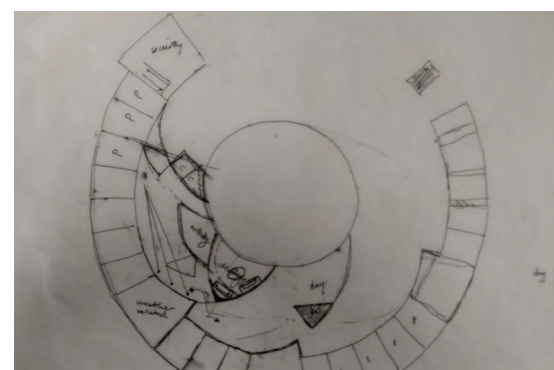
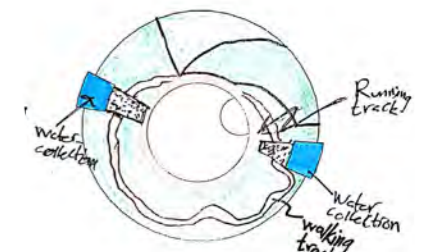
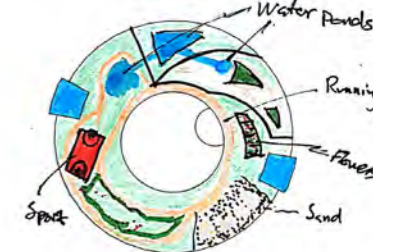
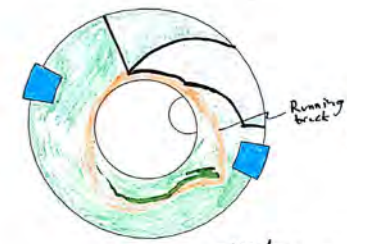
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process: ward layout



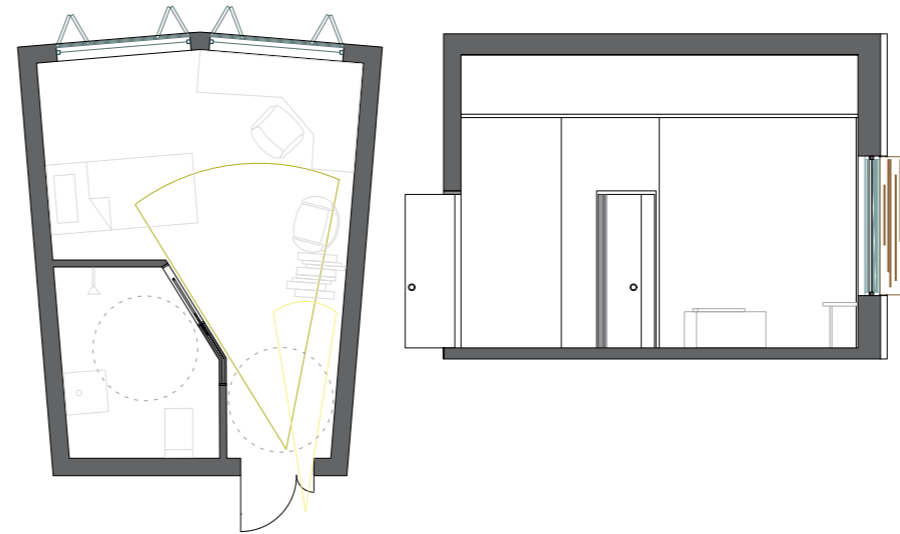
Rooftop Design



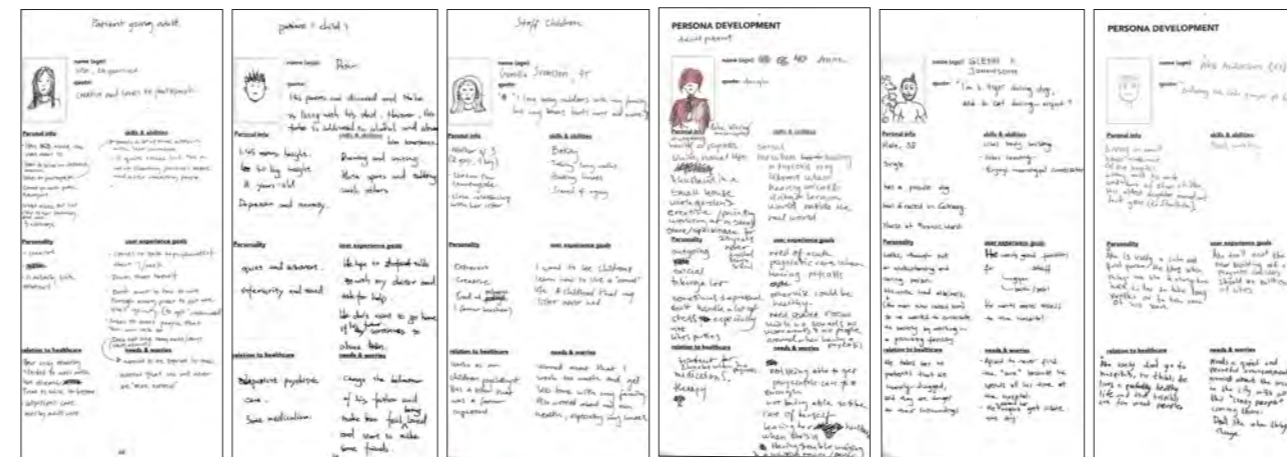
process: patient room evolution



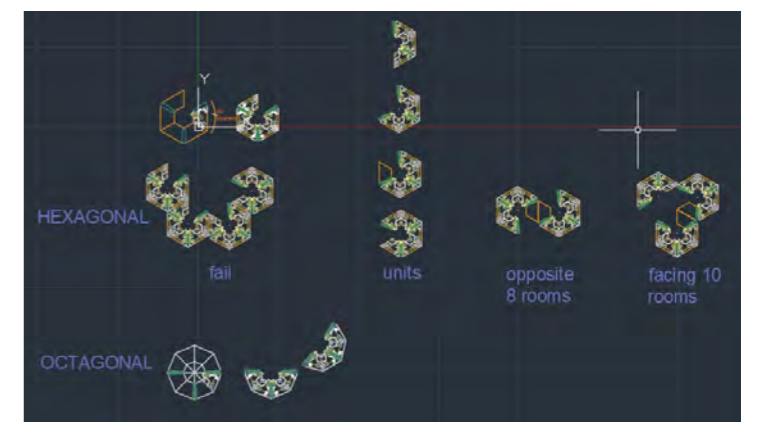
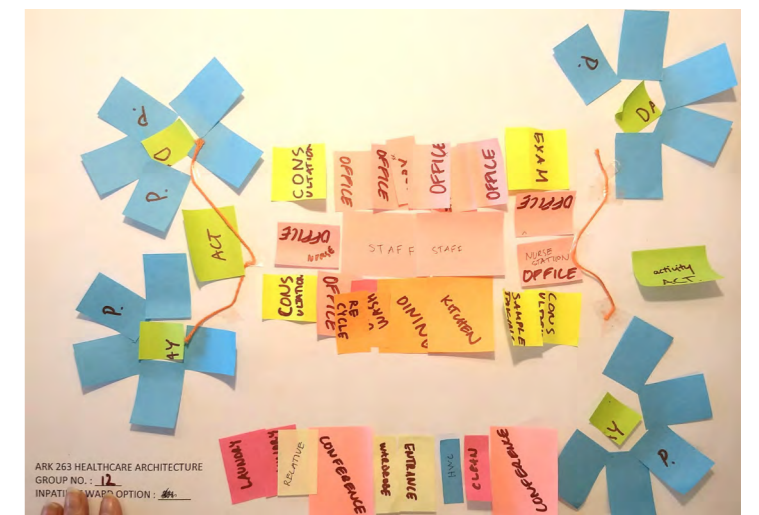
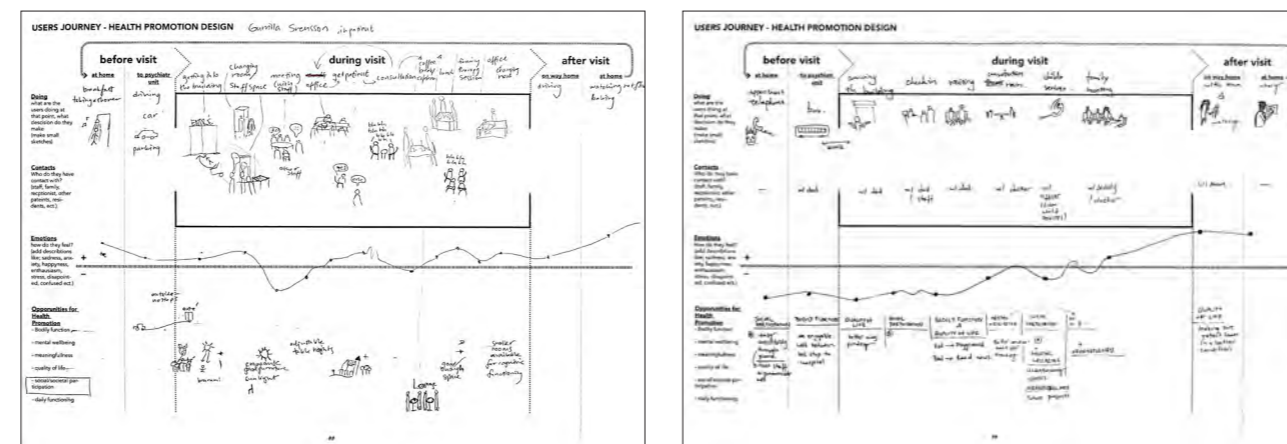
models of ward room



workshop personas



user journey map



process: concept & massing

SPIT MODELS



MASSING STUDIES

