



DEMENTIA CARE CENTRE IN ÖNNERED

ARK164 AUT164

- Future visions for healthcare, housing and work 1
: Residential healthcare - housing for seniors
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VILLAGENESS

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IDEA

The task is to draw a so-called dementia village in the district of Önnared. The ways of responding to this task is through to the account of the program. Based on these demands we strived to draw a structure which qualify as a suitable place of living for individuals who yet suffer from dementia.

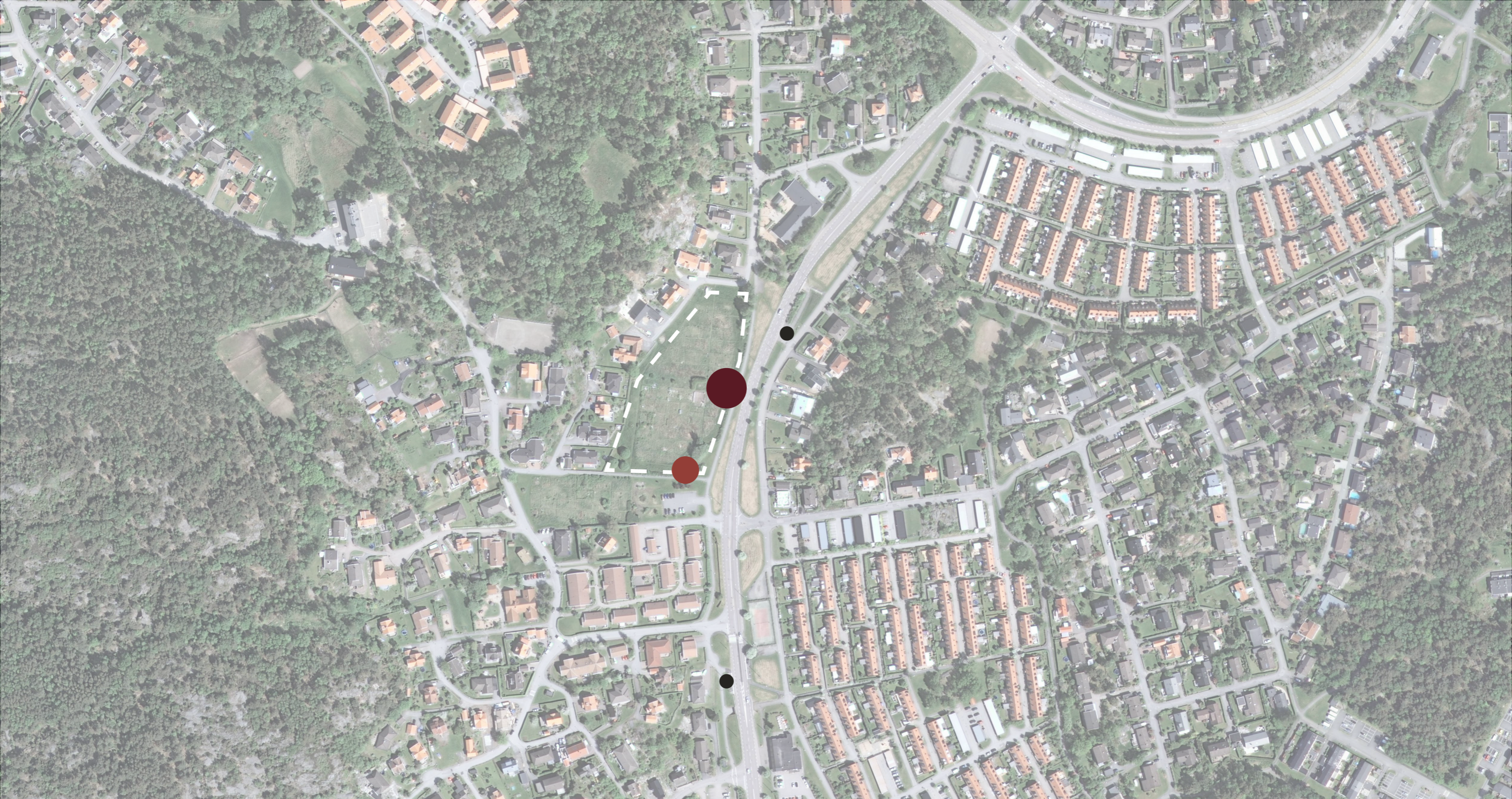
The idea of an nursing home for individuals suffering from dementia to be reinterpreted as an dementia village may be striking as it in other words strive to achieve a sort of a simulation through its architecture and operation, i.e the material and social life of an village.

Such propositions incline the paradox of achieving a identity which does not represent the contextual reality of actually being a institution of care and nursing. Hence, if a original and

authentic village cannot be realized as a result of its actual function as a nursing home, what is the idea of an dementia village?

A different approach may be possible; instead of striving of making one thing into another, one may try to use both things to form a third entity. Through such perspective, a dementia village could be built with the use of the comforting qualities both institution and village.

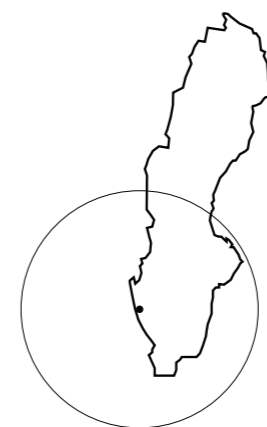
We will never see a village here, but a sense of villagness may be experienced. The dementia village can never offer a free market and full freedom of the village, yet it may offer the same complexity and contradiction within its built environment producing a never ending sense-making of the individuals surrounding.



THE SITE

The project site is located in Önnared, Gothenburg. The main communication to the area is a road on the east side of the project site that connects to rest of Gothenburg. There are mainly villas in the area that have between one to two and half storeys. The main entrance is located in the

middle of the site to give central access to the rest of the dementia village. A walled ramp located south of the site gives access to the underground parking area for staff and delivery area for goods.



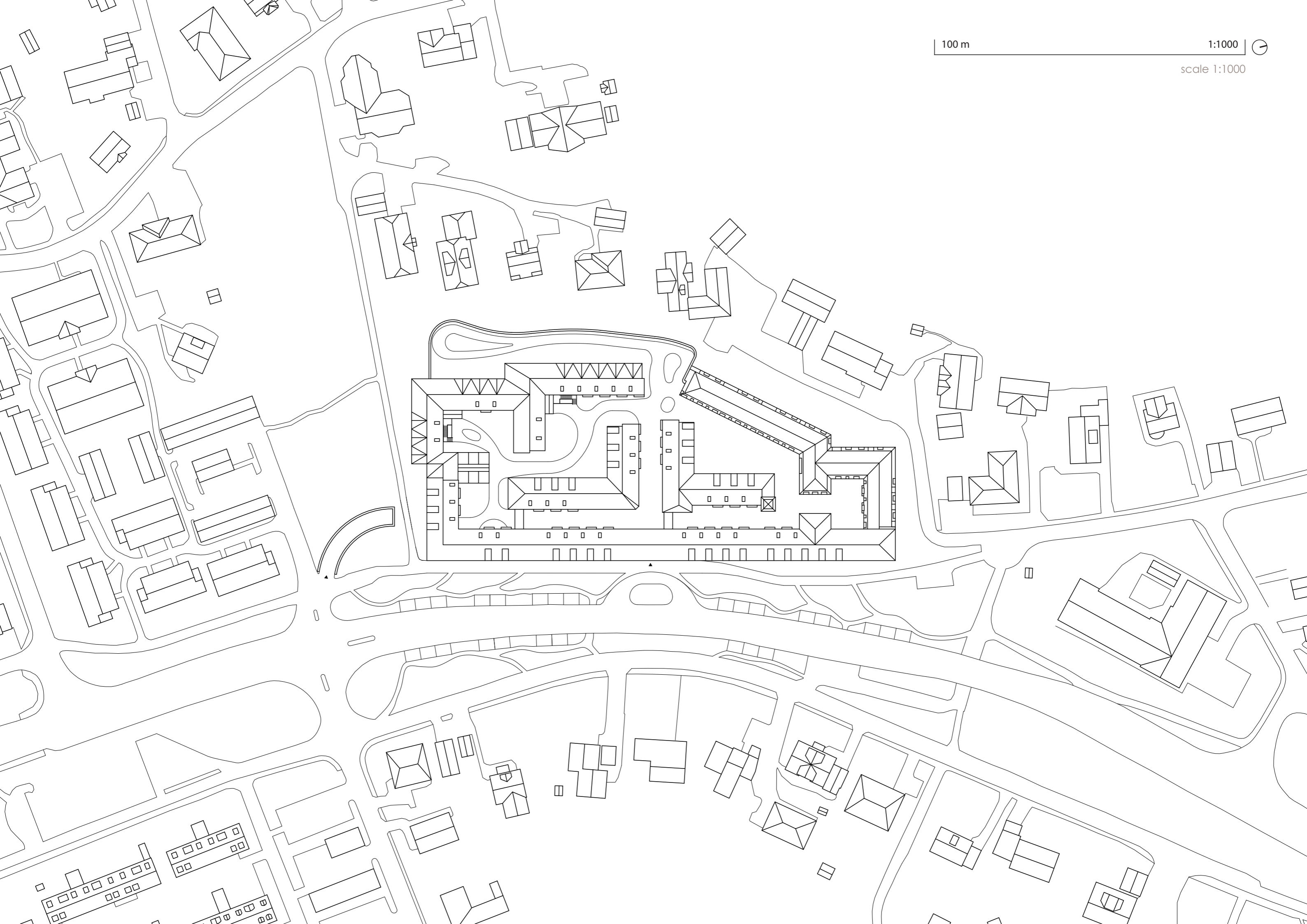
- Bus stop
- Entrance for transport and staff
- Main entrance for visitors
- Project site

100 m

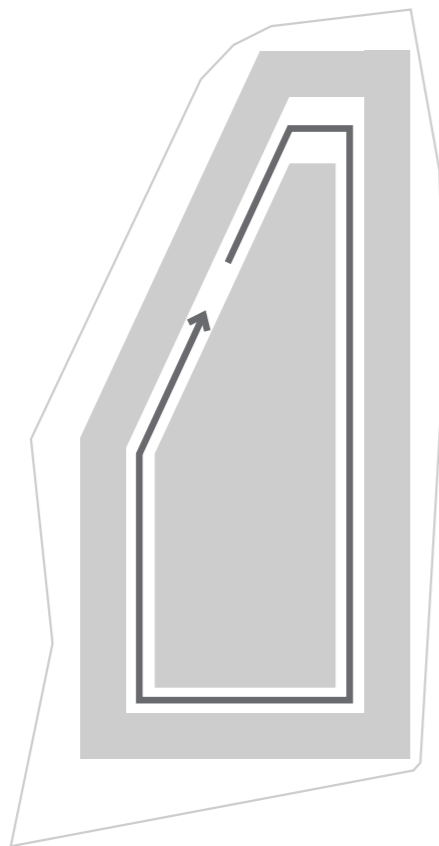
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SITE PLAN: OF THE OUTSIDE SPACES



CIRCULATION

Provide residents experiences to walk around the outside spaces



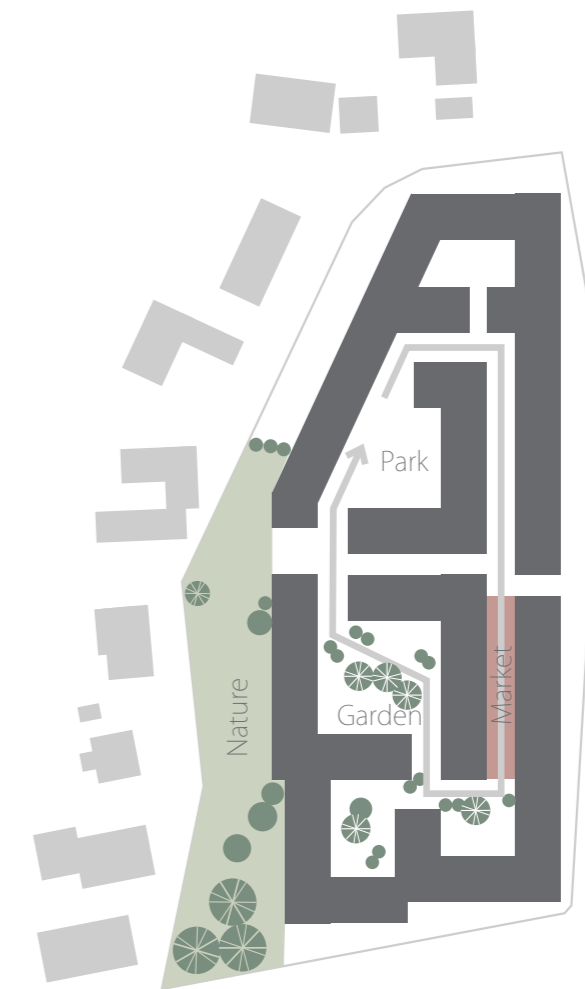
SEMI-PRIVATE

Create some small spaces to make intimate spaces



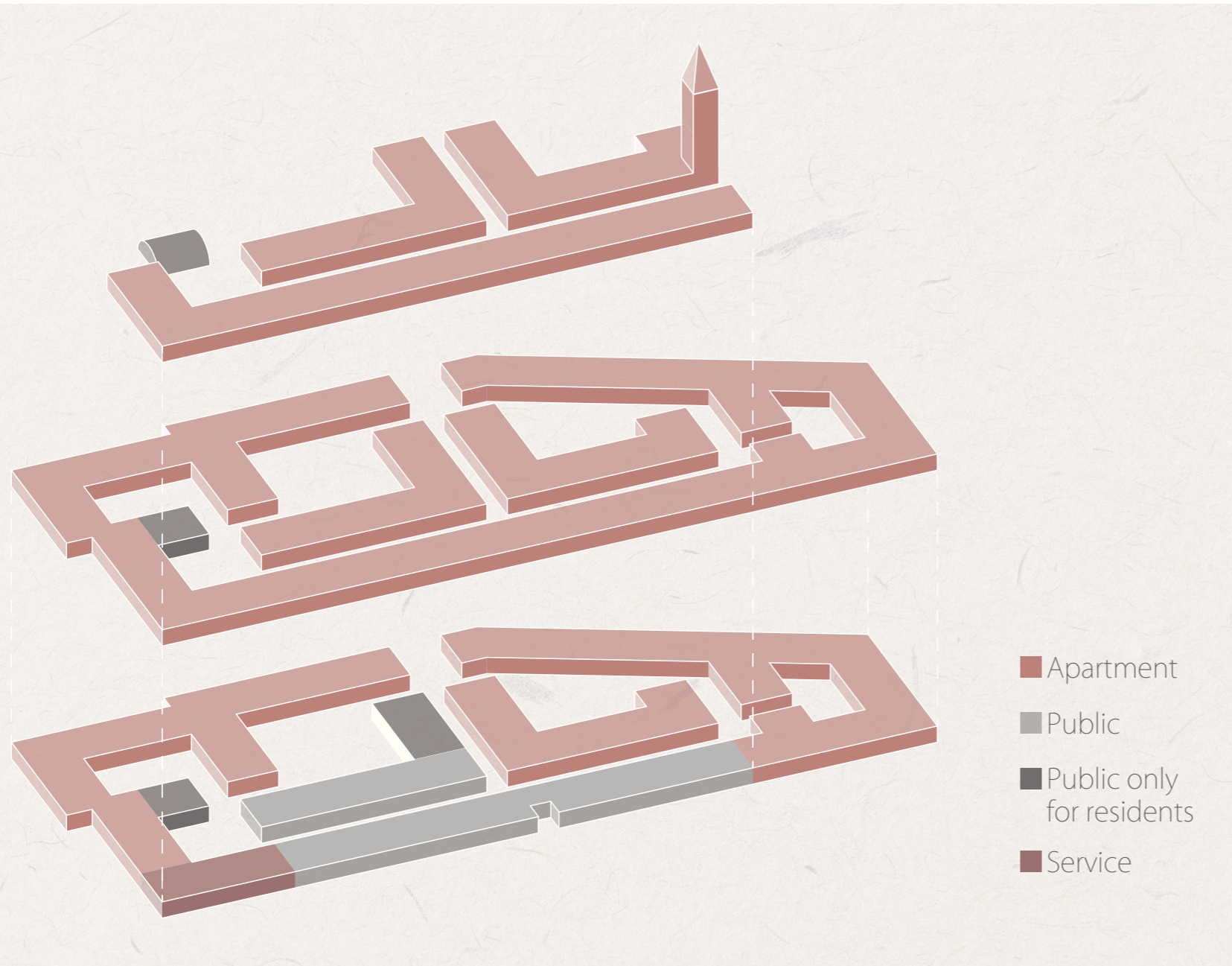
VARIETY OF SPACES

Create different spaces; urban area and residential area



NATURE SPACE

Create a green area located on the outskirts of the village



VOLYME

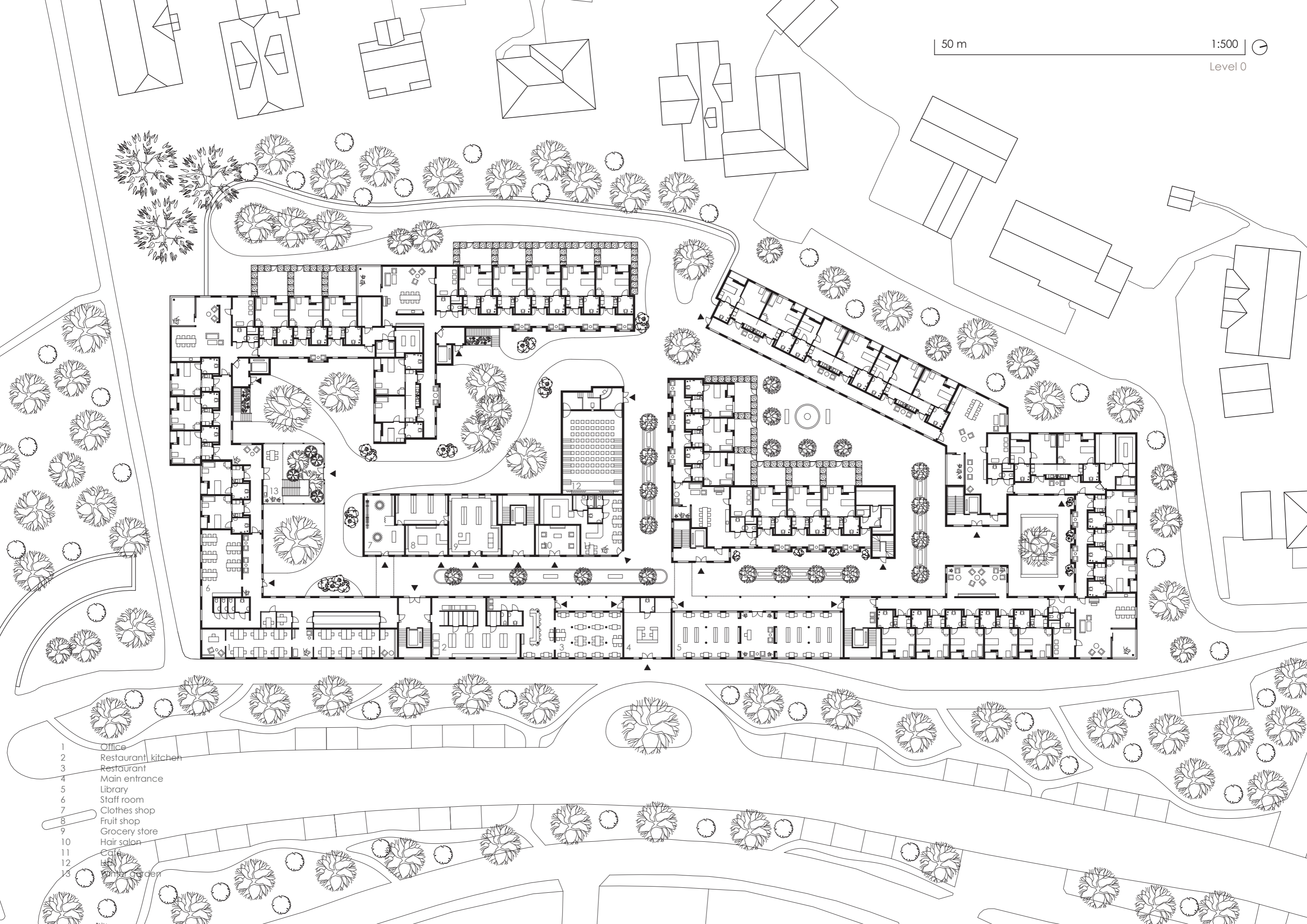
The public facilities is placed next to the entrance to make it available to the public outside the dementia village. Three-story buildings are placed along the market street in order to create a dense atmosphere. The winter garden and the hall are only for the residents and therefore placed further away from the main entrance.

The clocktower and the green house are placed on opposite side within the facility, to facilitate the orientation when walking outside.

50 m

1:500

Level 0



- 1 Office
- 2 Restaurant kitchen
- 3 Restaurant
- 4 Main entrance
- 5 Library
- 6 Staff room
- 7 Clothes shop
- 8 Fruit shop
- 9 Grocery store
- 10 Hair salon
- 11 Cafe
- 12 Library
- 13 Garden

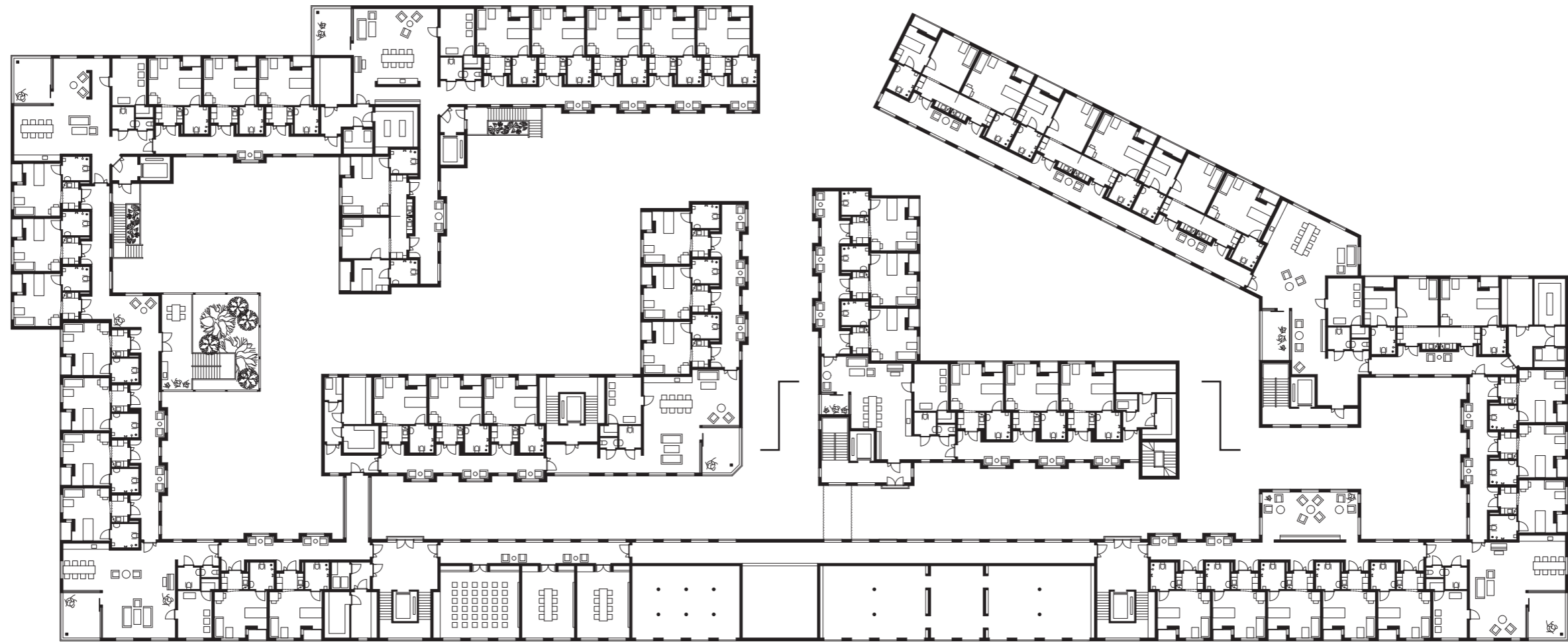
50 m

1:500

Level 1

A-A

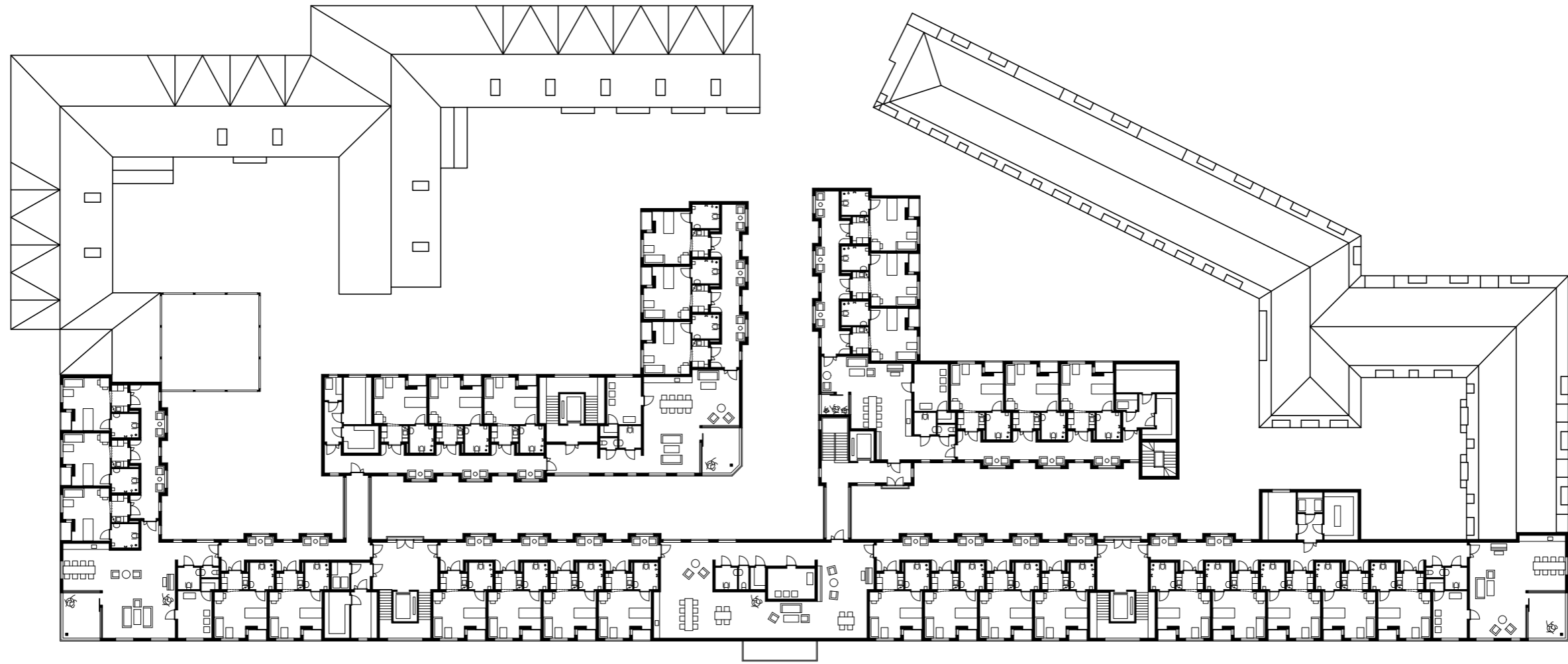
B-B



50 m

1:500

Level 2

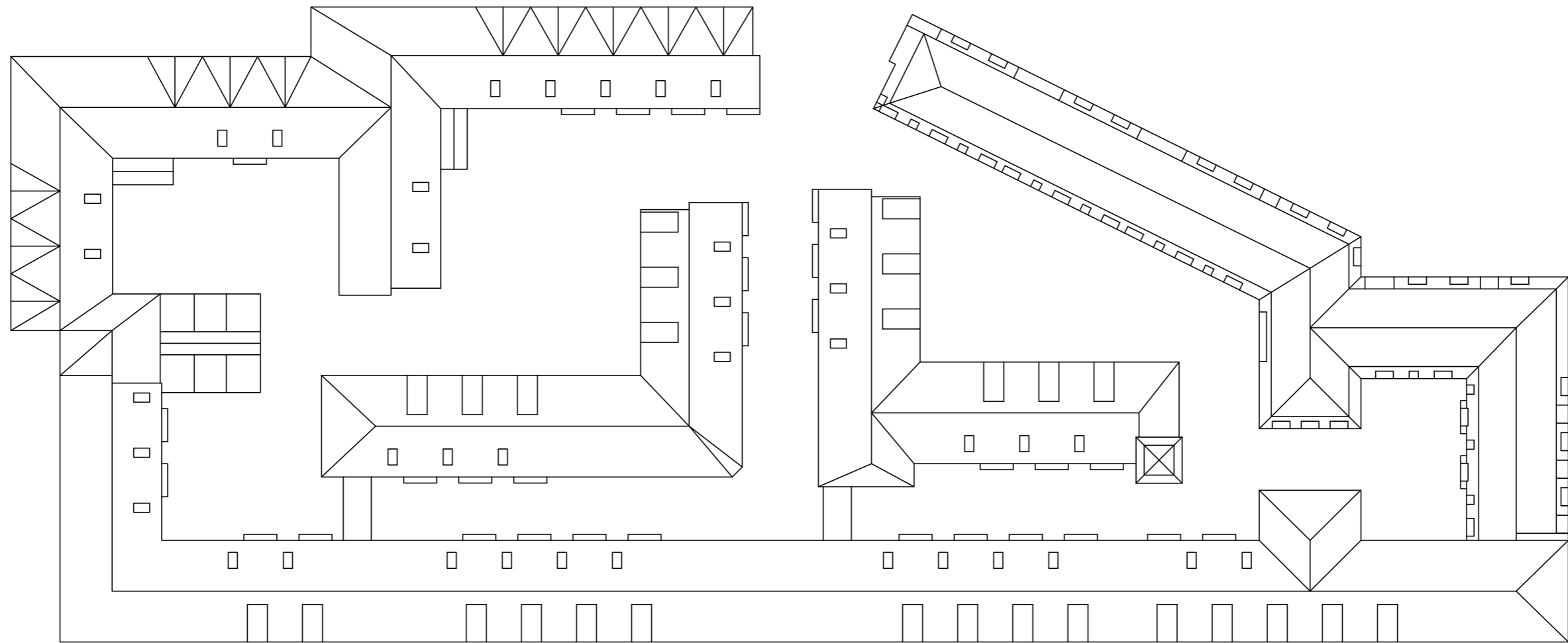


50 m

1:500



Roof plan

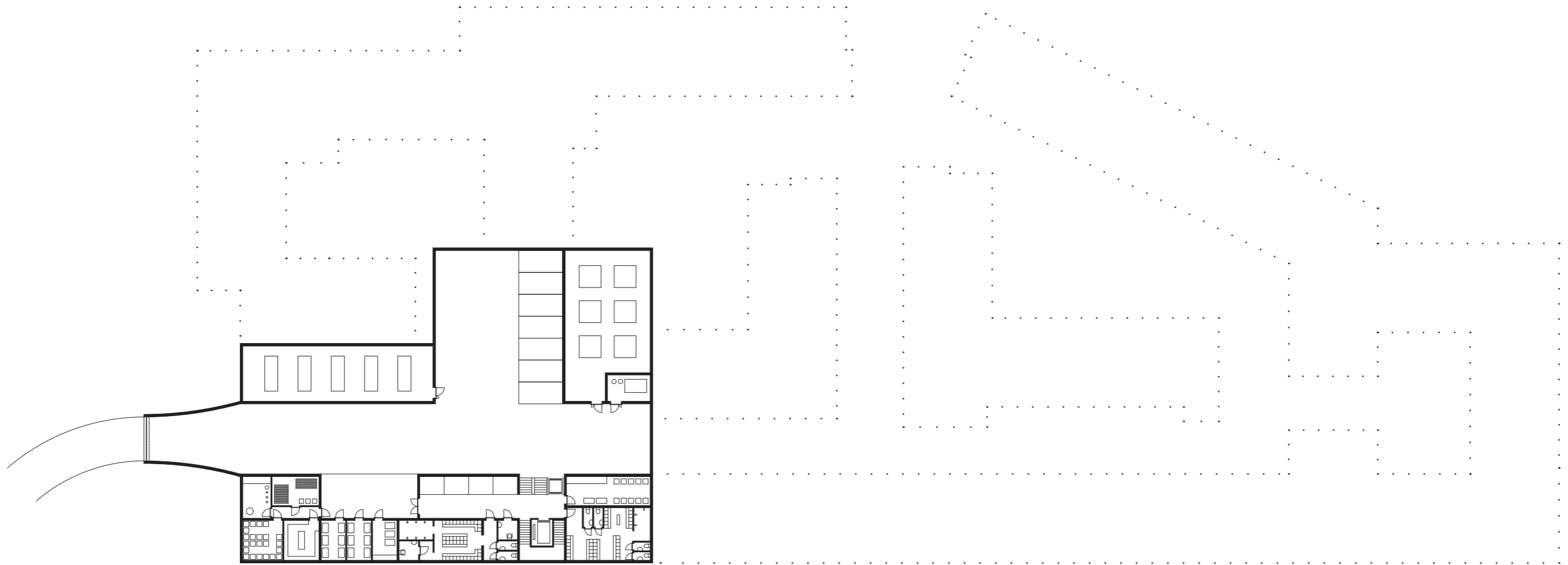


50 m

1:500



Level -2

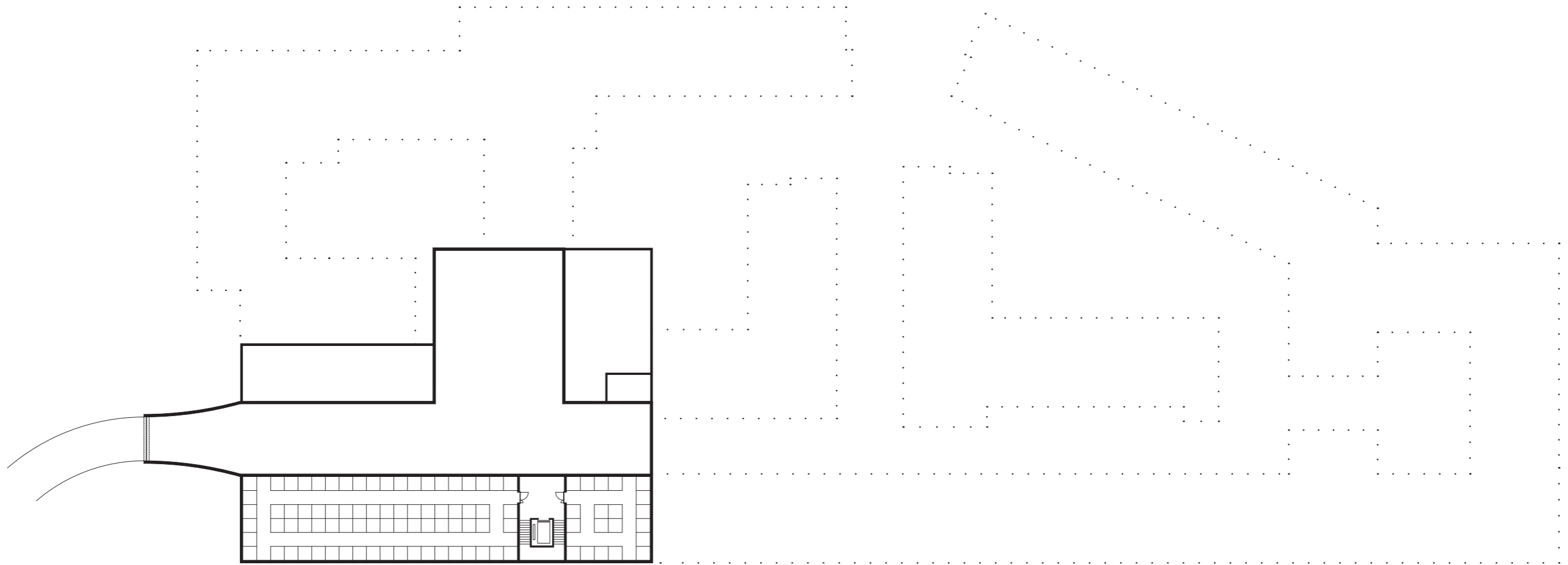


50 m

1:500

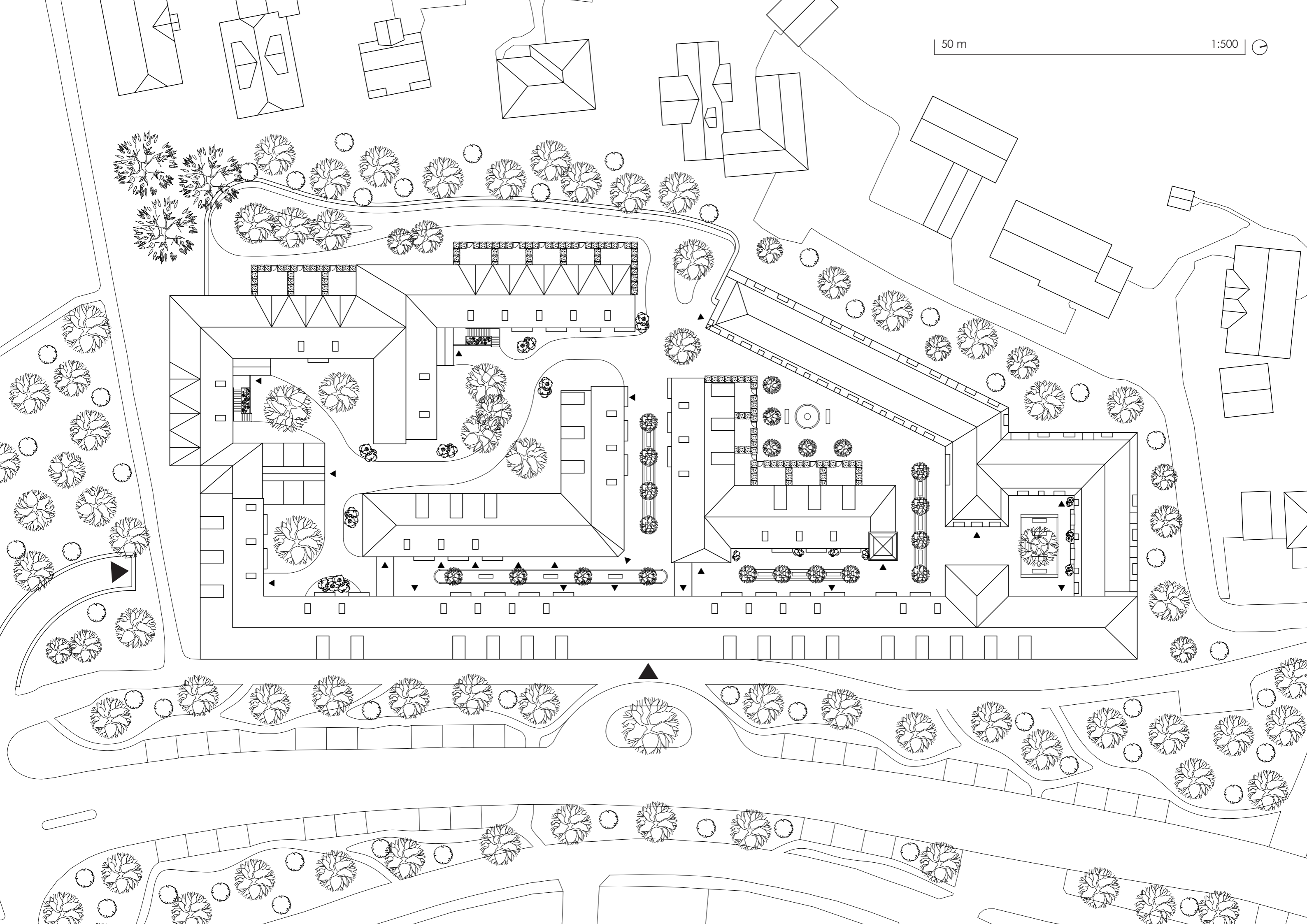


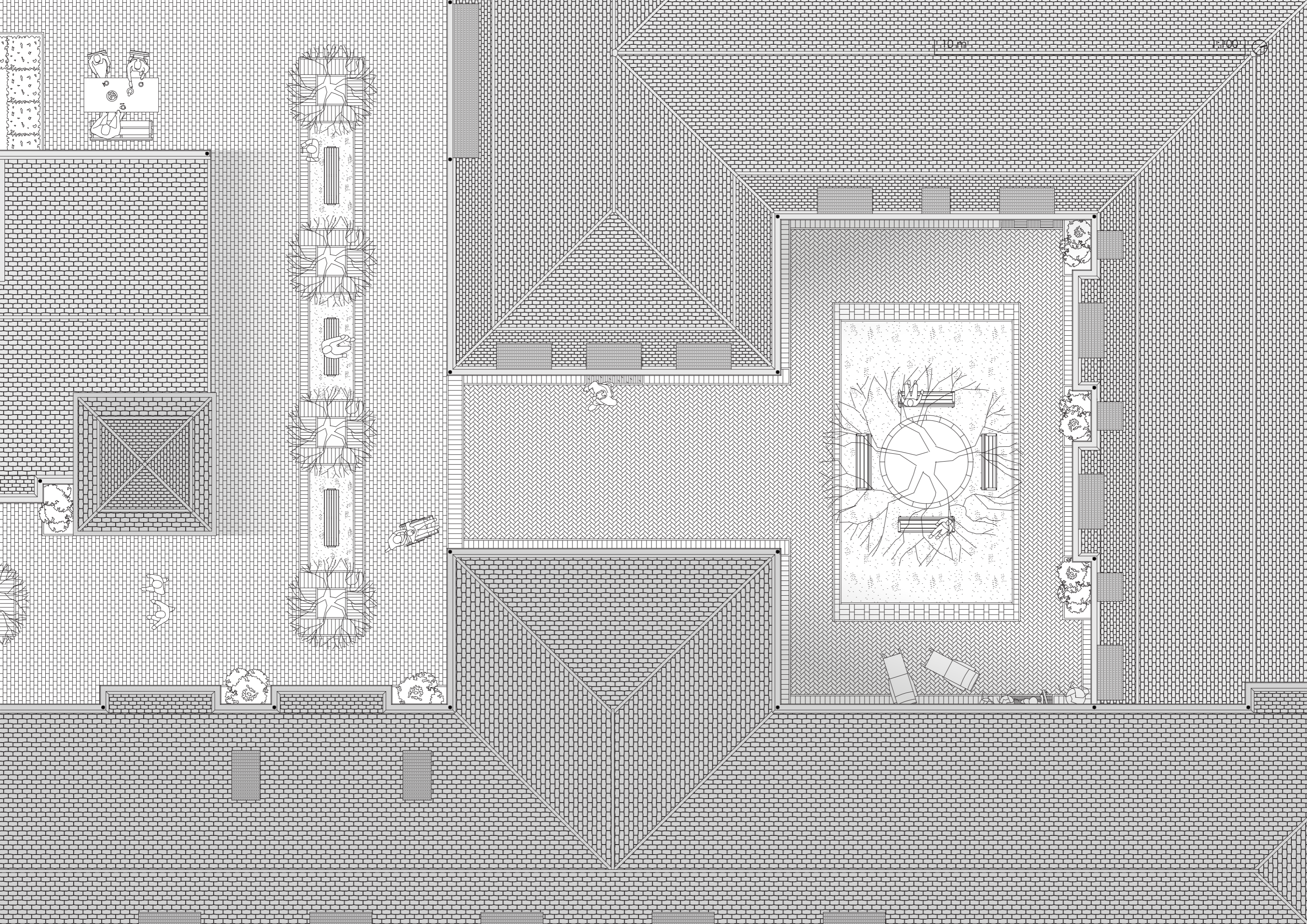
Level -1



50 m

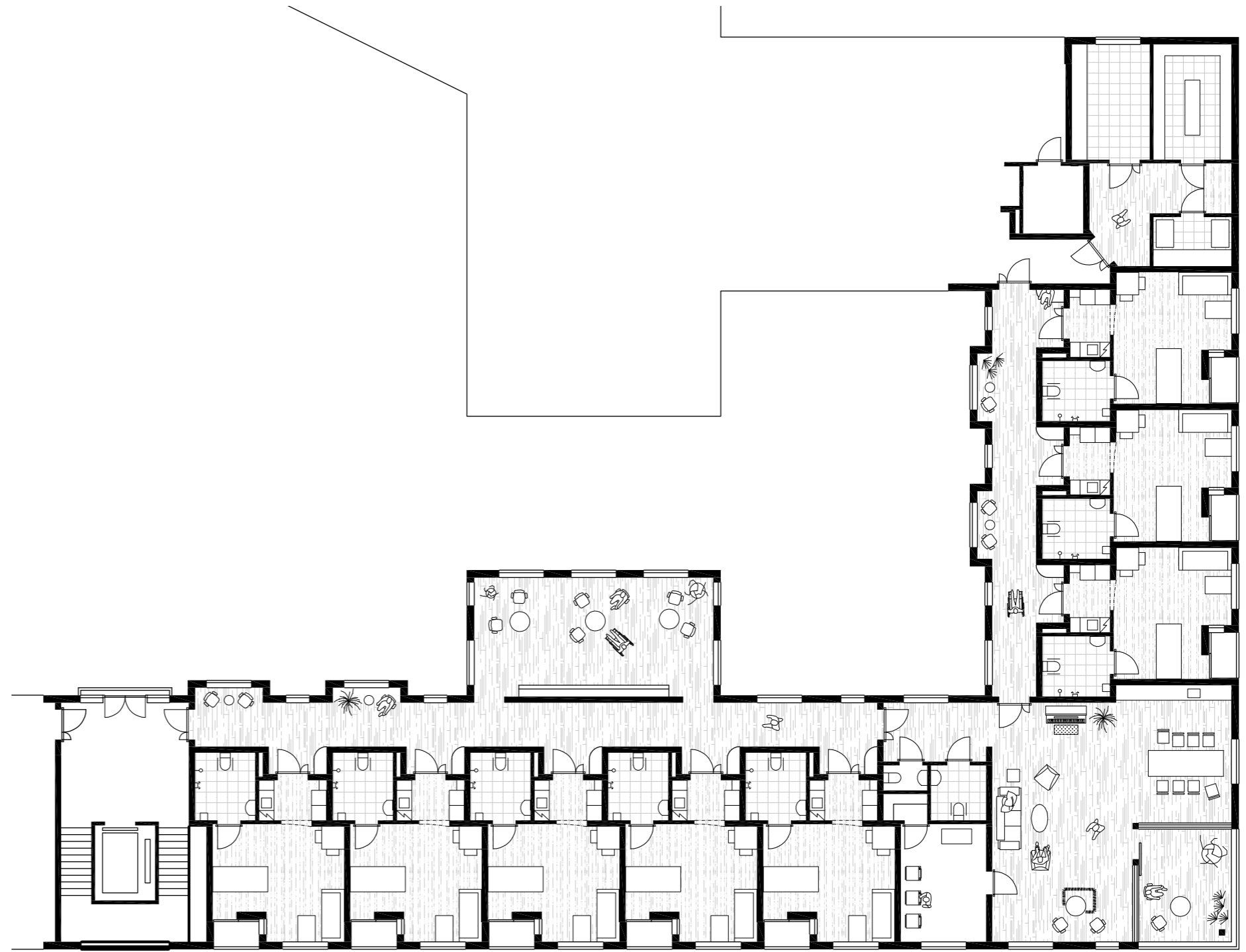
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10 m

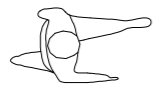
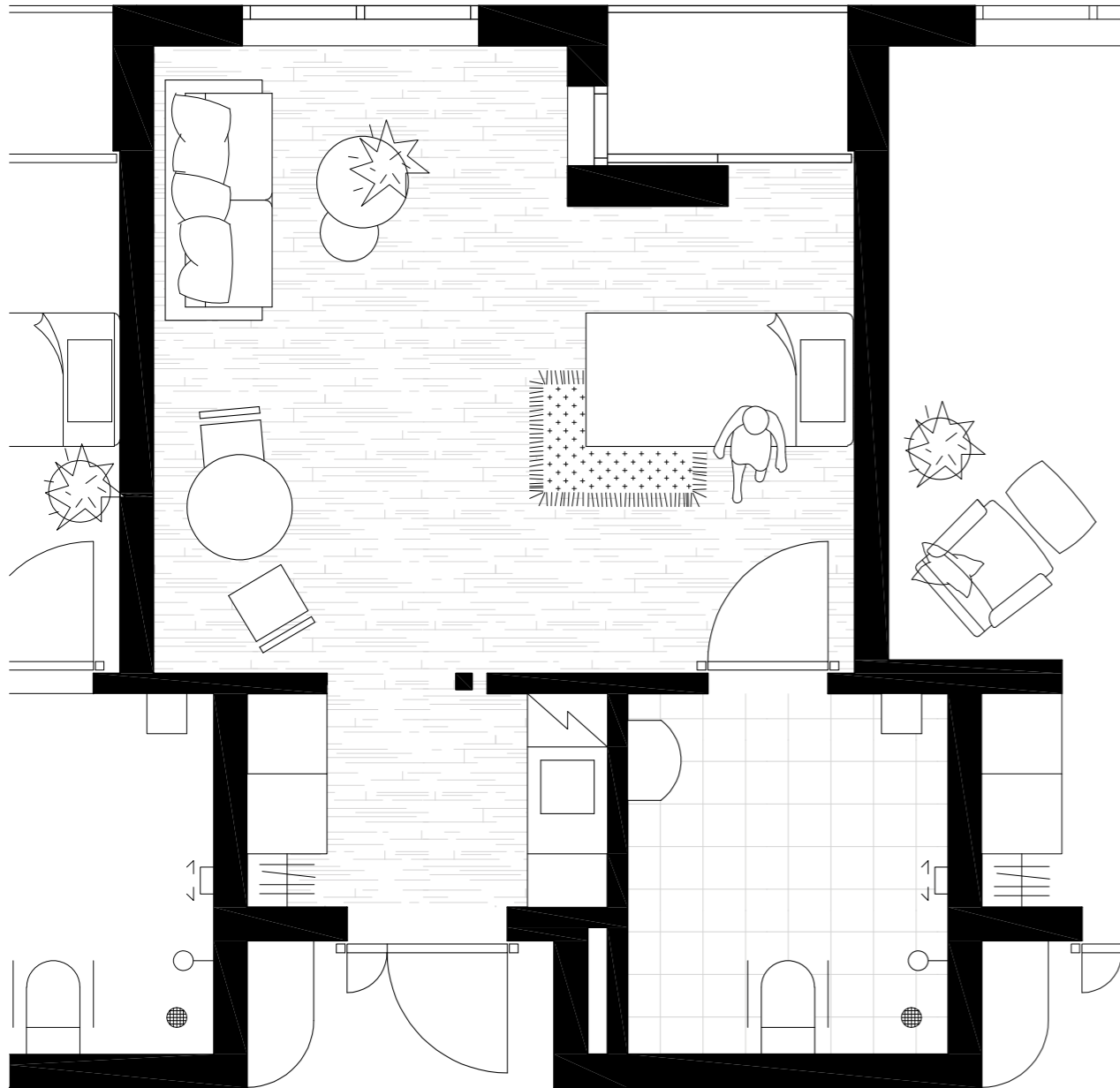
1:100



THE UNIT

The unit has a one-sided hallway to bring natural light into the corridor. The visual connection to the outside may improve orientation along the hallway. The corridor is divided into sequences of small rooms with niches and bay windows to create a rhythm as one moves or sees through it.

Each unit has a winter garden with a generous amount of windows which can be opened depending on the climate. The common space is placed in the center of the two corridors to facilitate wayfinding for the residents and also give the staff a quick overview of the unit.

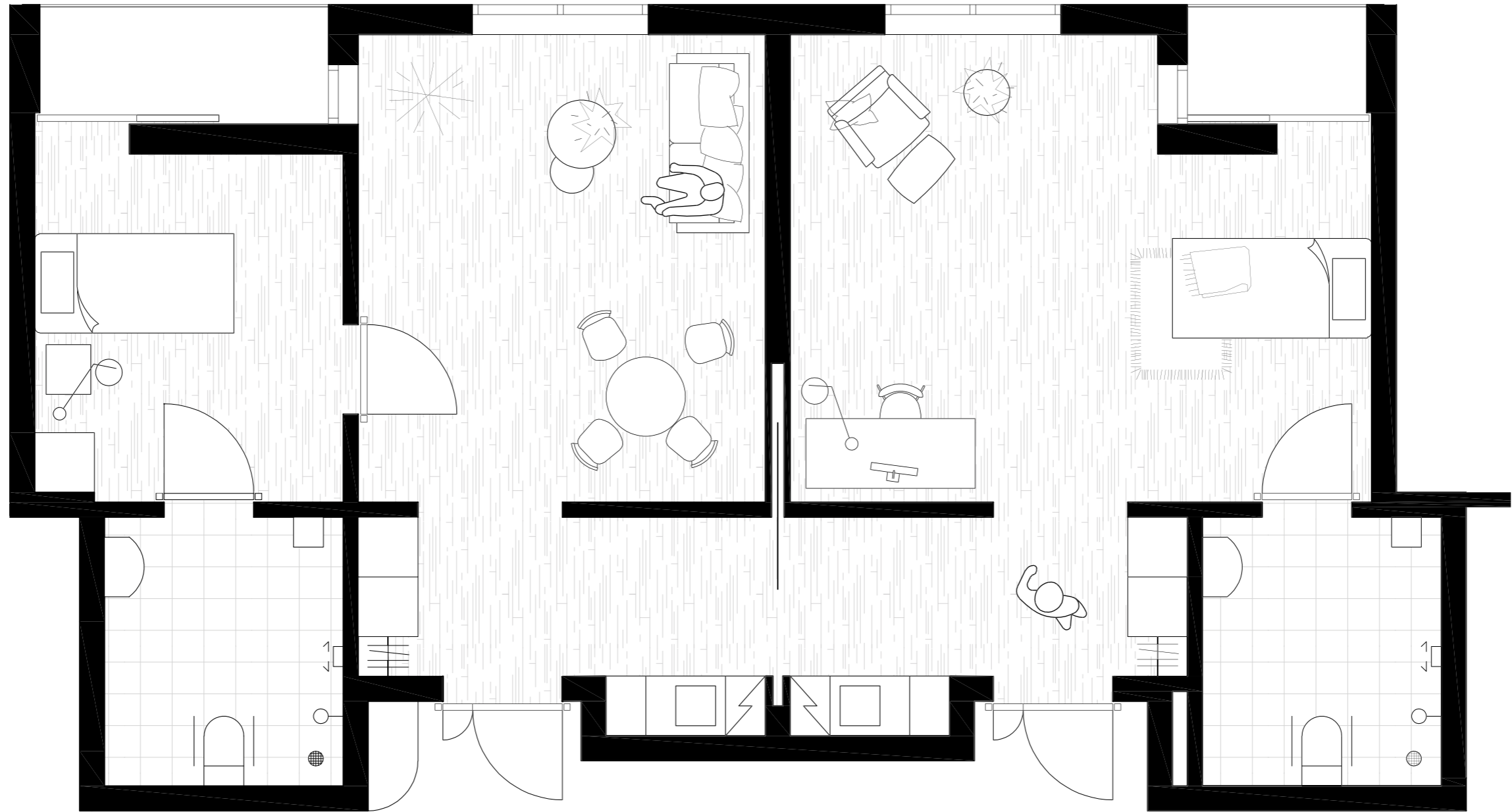


APARTMENT



The apartment is divided in four spaces; entrance hall, living room and bedroom. The height and geometrical difference of the ceiling within the main space strive to enhance the experience of two different rooms, yet still provide an visual panorama and communication of the apartment. The lower ceiling above the bed allows for a more discrete installation of a stationary ceiling lift

that can be concealed behind the panel if not used. The bathroom is dimensioned to fit various situations which may occur within nursing home for elderly, such as showering of bedridden residents which require a shower stretcher and one or two assisting staff.



DOUBLE APARTMENT

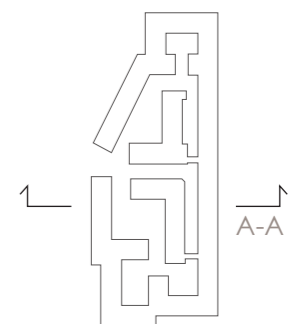
The wall dividing the apartments can be opened and closed depending on the situation. This makes it possible to have a shared apartment and still having the opportunity to have a private bedroom space if the residents wish for it. When open, the kitchen is extended to improve its use.



SECTION A-A

The plan contains various heights of buildings. Along the west facing border a elevated wild vegetation forms a visual border and transition between the neighbors and the facility. Buildings along the west side rise two storeys up meanwhile structures along the east side are three

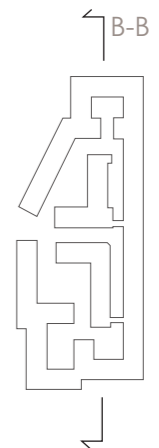
storeys. The structures along the west end are lower in order to ease its spatial relation with the surrounding. The clocktower may provide orientation both inside and outside the facility.

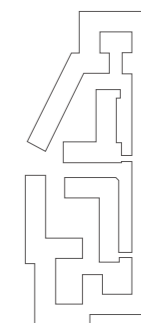




SECTION B-B

The middle building to the left contains various public boutiques, services and cafés along the street. On the southern side a two storey public greenhouse in glass and painted steel forms a recreational refugium for those with a botanical interest. The northern side to the right contain lower buildings in relation to the surrounding morphology, while the south facing spatial bodies rise higher.



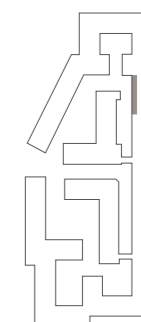
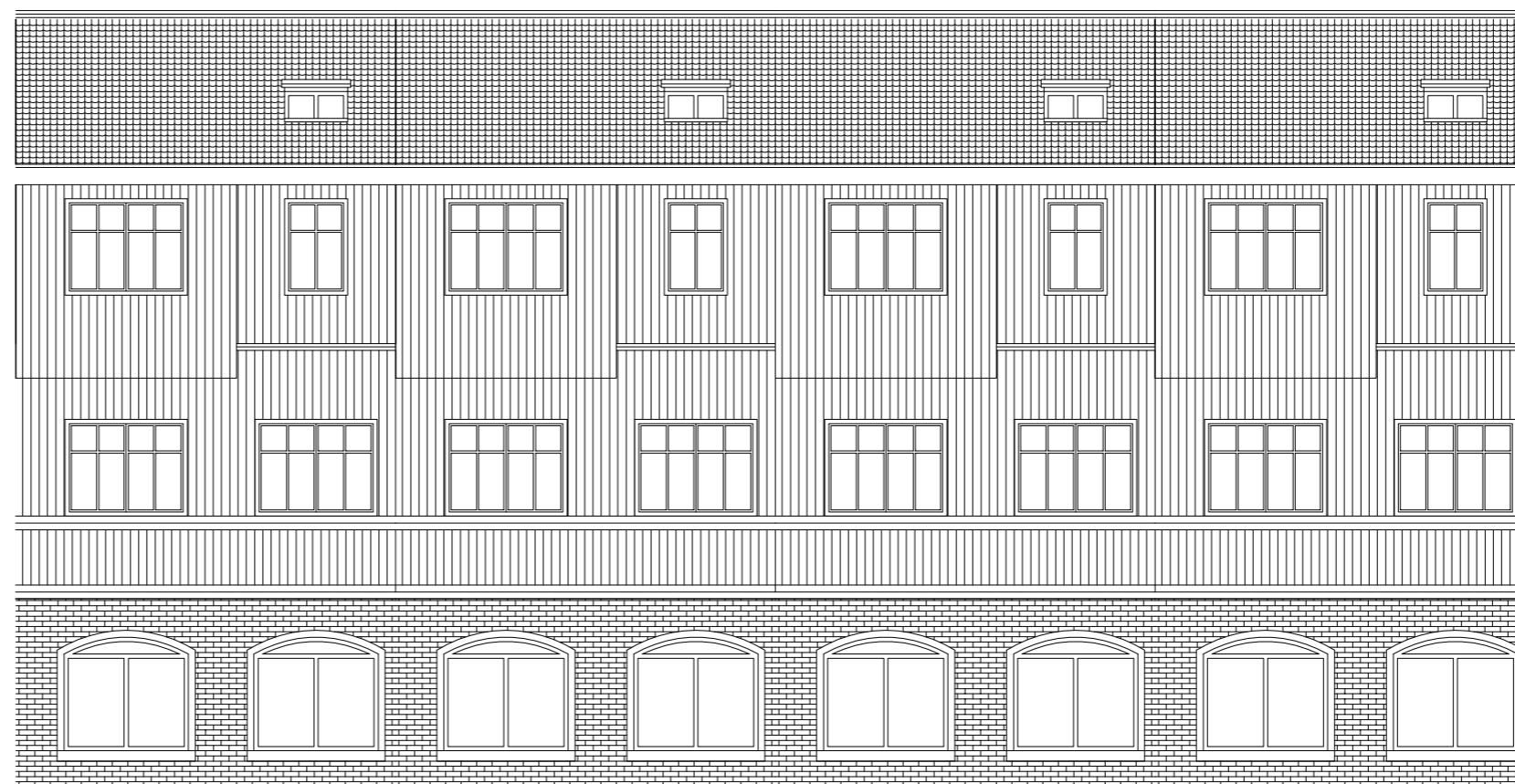


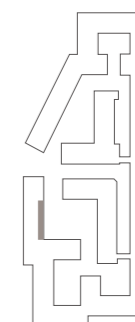
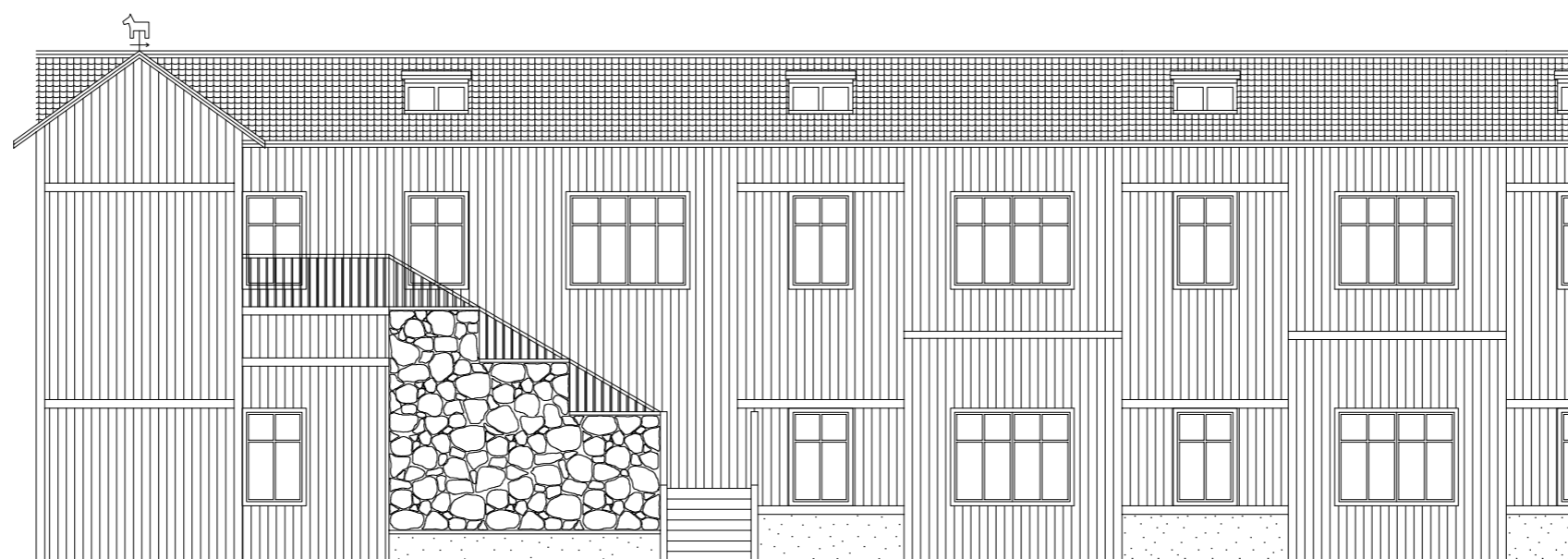
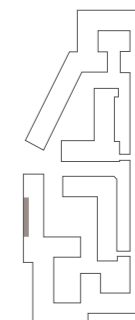
FACADE

The facade is structured as one brick and two wooden storeys. The pitched roof is dressed in roof tiles made out of terracotta. The facades differ from each side as a consequence of the one sided corridor with windows and bay windows on one side and rooms and apartments on the opposite side.

The interposed balconies on the top floor feature a levitated roof in order to assure a good amount of light within the interposed balcony and interior space, while at the same time form a horizontal rhythm along the pitched roof.

As a result of this complexity, the building features two facades of different character, one may be more fitting for a public street canyon with its strong horizontal movement of windows while the other side invites a more private and vertical display through the showcase of the balconies and windows of private residents.





The facade is structured as two wooden storeys occasionally featuring a plastered plinth. The low pitched roof is covered with terracotta shingles and attic-looking windows which illuminates the entrance to the apartments along the hallway. Multi-storey bay windows runs along the facade forming niches both in- and outdoors. The upper storey is accessed through the outdoor stairs

in stone and iron railing or by elevators indoors. The elevator is situated within the vertical "lodges" that are crowned at the top of their hip roof with a Dalecarlian horse.

The apartment on the top floor share a ceiling design which is unique compared to the lower levels. Thus the roof formation differ from one side to the other as one feature a front-fac-

ing pitched roof, forming the silhouette of an house. Thus, as this side of the facade faces the neighbouring villas it present itself as a body of row houses rather than a residential block.