



INBY- VILLAGE IN

AUT164 Future visions for healthcare, housing and work
1: Residential healthcare - housing for seniors

GROUP 7

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SITE ANALYSIS



solid void



landscape



program



transportation



school/religious/senior apartment



industry



Consider the site's potential:

Engaging with the community: It is important to involve the community in the planning and development process to ensure that their needs and concerns are taken into account. This could be done through community meetings, surveys, or other forms of engagement.

Utilizing the site's strengths: Leveraging the strong local economy, rich history, and strong sense of community can help to create a vibrant and livable community that meets the needs of residents.

Addressing challenges: Consider ways to address the challenges of the site, such as creating more public spaces or adapting landscaping and development plans to the soil and climate conditions.

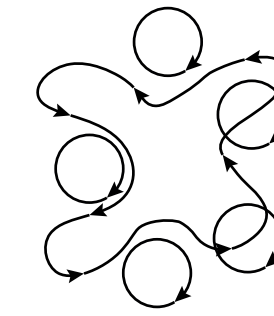
Eco-positive design is a design philosophy that aims to create structures and systems that not only have a neutral or minimal impact on the environment, but actively contribute to the restoration and enhancement of the natural environment. It is a proactive approach to design that seeks to create positive environmental, social, and economic benefits.



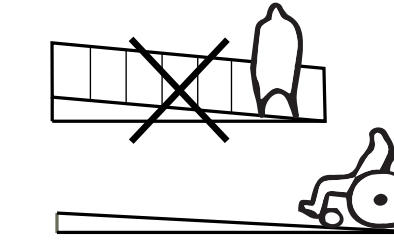
Universal accessibility refers to the design of spaces and buildings that can be easily accessed and used by people of all ages and abilities. This includes features such as ramps, elevators, and wider doorways to accommodate mobility devices, as well as visual and auditory aids for individuals with sensory impairments.

PHILOSOPHY

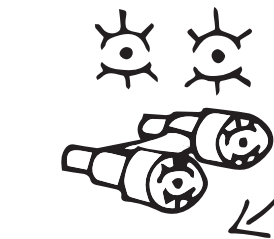
OVERALL MOVEMENT
no dead ends



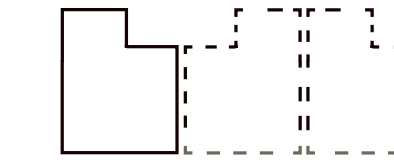
NO RAMPS



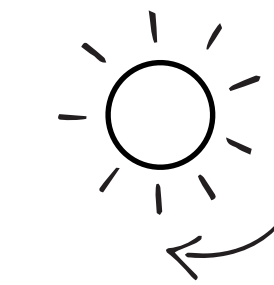
VIEWS



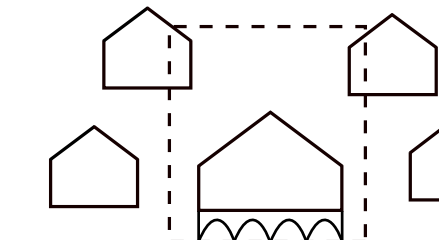
FLOORPLAN MODULE



SUNPATH



CENTRALIZED
around a town square



CONNECTION
with the pre-school



Layout that allows for easy movement throughout the project, with no areas that are difficult to access or get stuck in. This is achieved through the use of interconnected paths, open spaces, and well-placed exits and entrances.

Project aims to take advantage of the height of the site, it is possible to create views that look out over the surrounding area. This can be achieved through the use of balconies, terraces, and other features that allow residents to enjoy the scenery.

Increasing the natural light that enters the building can help create a more comfortable and energy-efficient living environment. This can be achieved through the use of windows, skylights, and other openings that allow sunlight to enter the spaces.

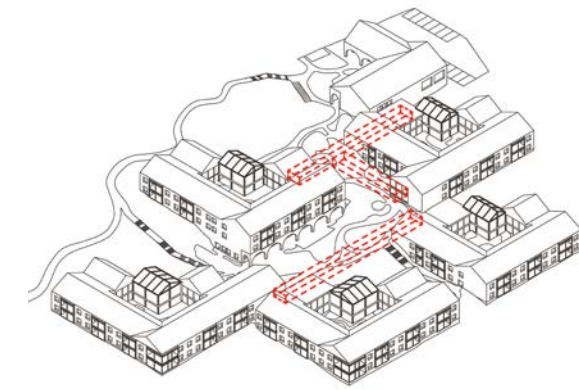
The project is located near a preschool, beneficial to design it in a way that allows for easy access and connectivity. This includes shared outdoor spaces, amenities and even the inclusion of shared facilities within the project itself.

By designing the project to have slopes of 1 to 20 or less, it is possible to reduce the need for ramps and railings, making the project more accessible for people with mobility impairments. Through the use of grading, terracing, and other techniques it creates a gentle slope throughout the topography.

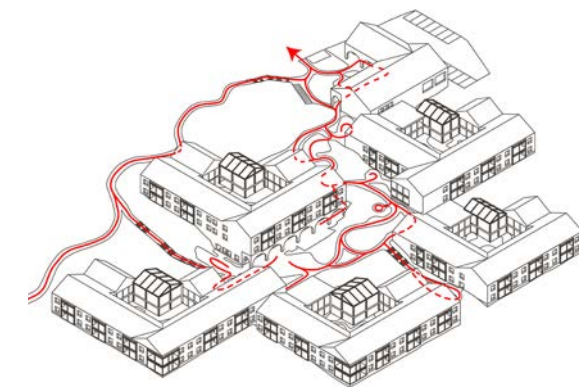
Using the flat as a module can help create a sense of rhythm and massing within the project. This can be achieved through the repetition of similar unit types or the use of similar materials and colors throughout the project.

Shared courtyard and indoor amenity area creates village square that serves as a central gathering place within the project, tying all of the volumes together and creating a sense of community.

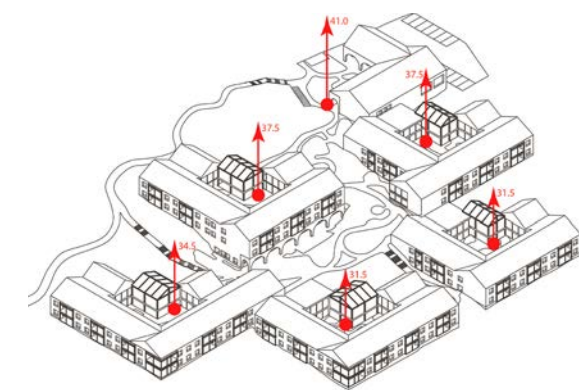
DESIGN APPROACH



Underground



Aboveground

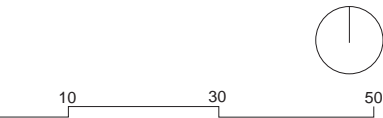


Ground Level



SITE PLAN

1:1000





The plan was drawn based on creating units to the north that are more city-like and units to the south that have scenery and scale that is more sub-urban or rural. This design is meant to accommodate new people from the city of Gothenburg, Partille and Bergsjön and the existing suburban population in Utby. The new villagers in the north feels familiar with a dense townscape and has a lifestyle that welcomes an active atmosphere outside their window, but could also need common spaces that are private and secluded from the wider community to create their own group identity.

The local group in the south demands a less dense landscape outside their flat and is familiar with the surrounding context, but could also want a more active role in the existing community with forward-facing communal rooms to the wider public.



Noisy ecoquartier
Volumes, massing and unornamnted contrasting materials



Nord architects
Concrete arcade with heavy stereotomic arches supporting the tectonic



Selfoss Care home
Glazing, elevation and secondary structure for the project



Standard apartment



Alternative 1



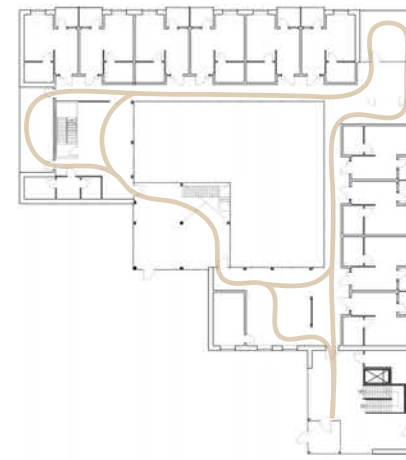
Alternative 2



The apartment is designed with a central division that separates the bedroom from the kitchen and living space. The bedroom is located at one end of the apartment and is designed to be a calm and restful space, with plenty of natural light, WC is reached here to help the resident and staff easily access it. The kitchen is designed with safety in mind, featuring wheelchair accessible countertops, easy-to-use appliances, and ample storage. The living space is located between the kitchen and bedroom and is a welcoming space, with comfortable seating, natural light. Attached to it is the balcony space, providing a place for the resident to enjoy the outdoors. It is designed to be safe, with features such as handrails and non-slip flooring.

All user interfaces should have visual cues, such as color-coded buttons or clearly marked settings, which can help people with dementia remember how to use them. Large buttons and controls, clear and simple instructions, and pictures or symbols to help the person with dementia understand how to use the various settings. Fridges and cabinets are designed with transparent doors, allowing the person with dementia to easily see what is inside without having to open it. This can help prevent them from forgetting what they need or wasting food.

UNIT PLAN
1:300



CIRCULATION

The layout is designed to allow for easy movement throughout the area. The use of interconnected paths, open spaces, nooks and crannies prevents resident from feeling stuck. The design is also accessible to people using a walker or wheelchair, with no dead ends or other obstacles that could hinder movement.



COMMON

The units feature six distinct common spaces, including a dining area, a TV lounge, a green music and activity space, an outdoor terrace, an indoor terrace, and a living room. Each of these spaces serves a different purpose, providing a range of options for relaxation, entertainment, and socialization.



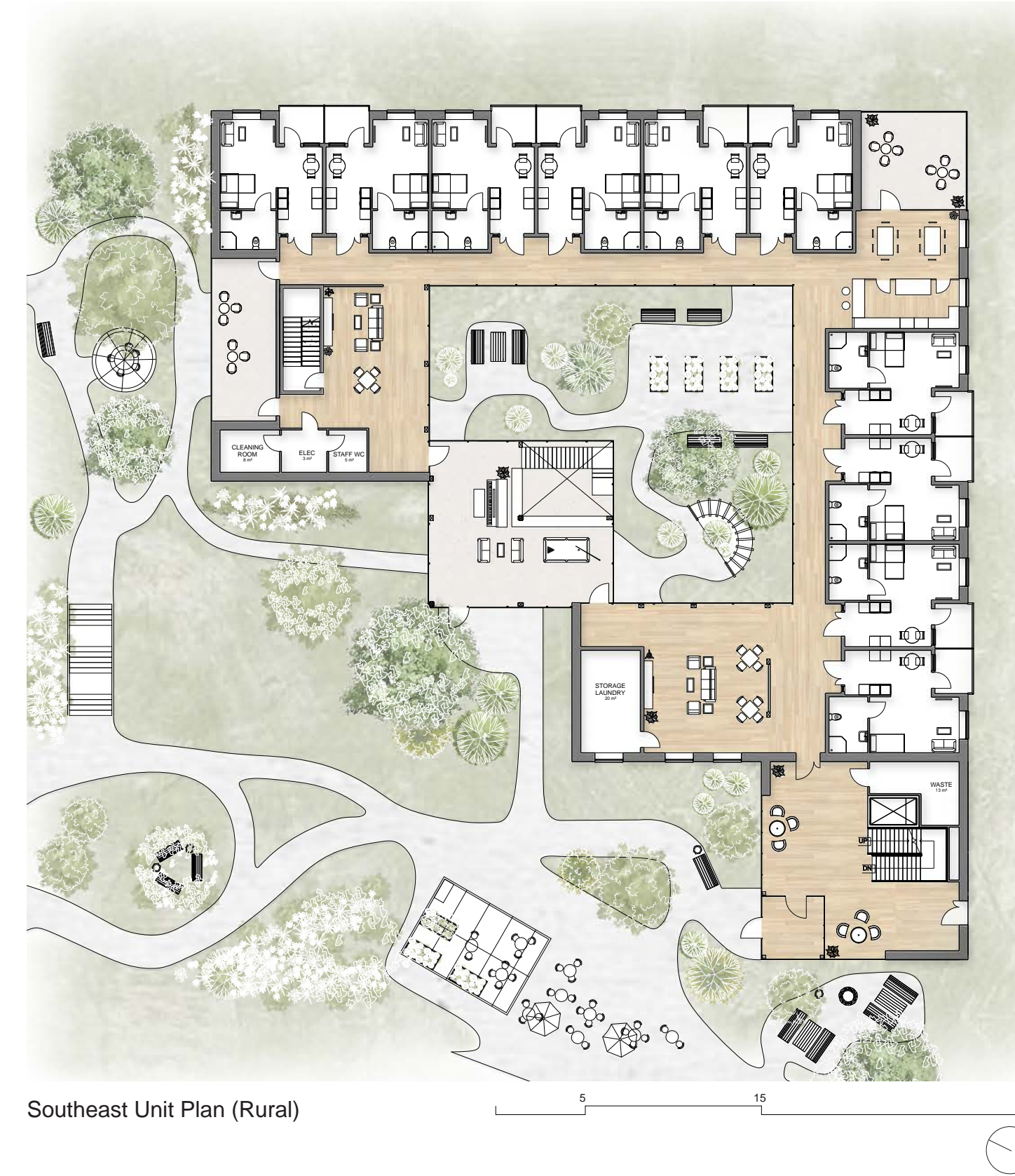
EXIT

The units has three different types of entrances and exits. The first is a public entrance from the main street, which provides access to the general public and maintenance. The second entrance is only accessible to two units, which also connects them to each other. These entrances are typically used by residents and authorized personnel. In addition, the block has a fire escape staircase with an exit on one level, which can be used in case of emergency.



North Unit Plan (Urban)

UNIT PLAN
1:300

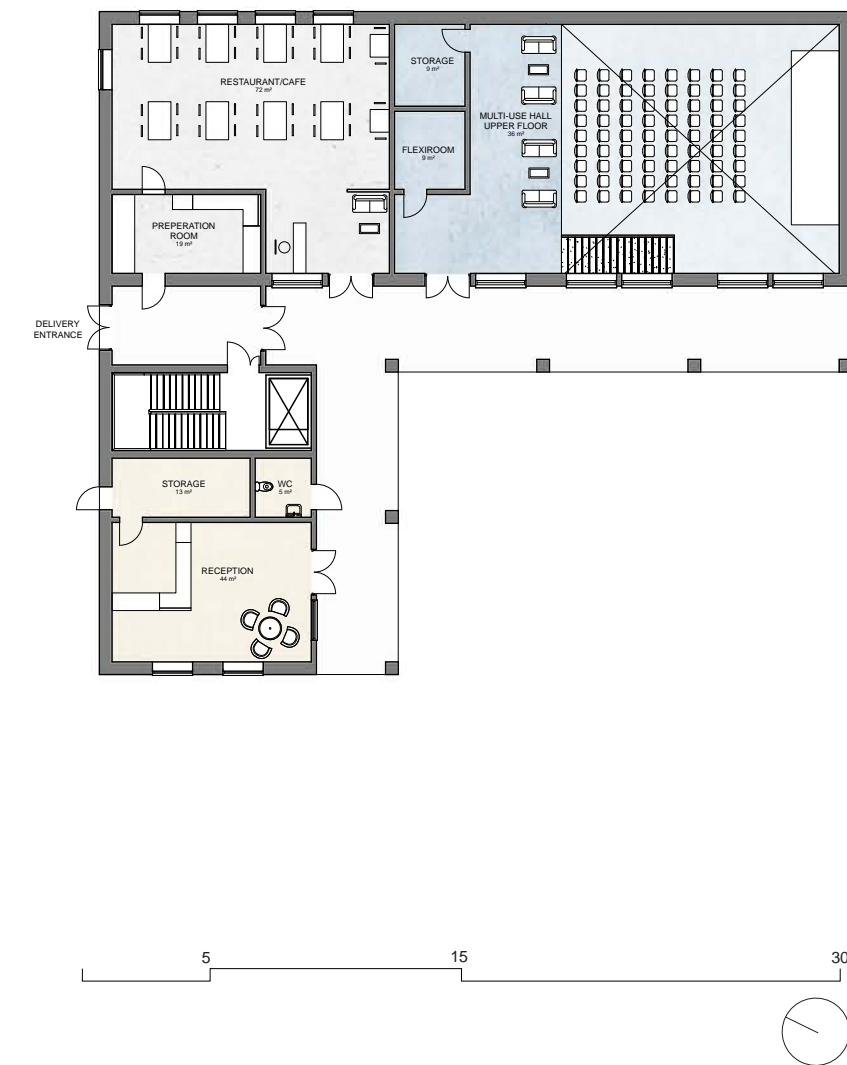


Southeast Unit Plan (Rural)



PUBLIC PLAN

Entrance Building
1:300



PUBLIC PLAN

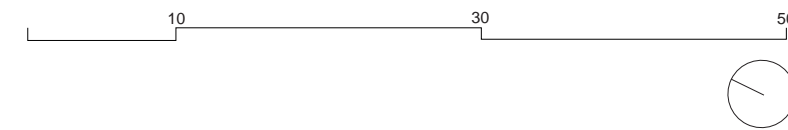
Main Common Building
1:300



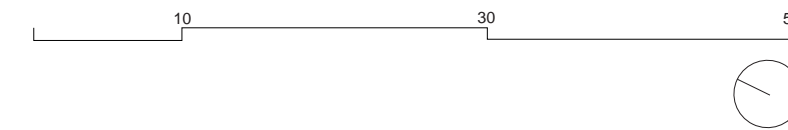
PLAN +31,50
1:500



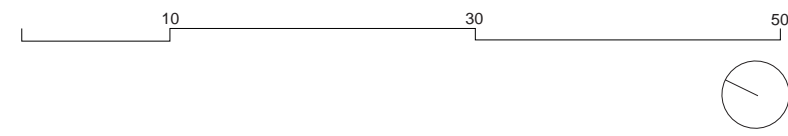
- Number Of Apartments
- # 96
- Apartment Area
- 35,25 m²
- Northern-Units Area
- 679 m²
- Southern-Units Area
- 776 m²
- Public Building Area
- 509 m²
- Semi-Public Arcade Area
- 579 m²
- Miscellaneous Area
- 810 m²
- Total Square Meter Area
- 9270 m²
- Minimum Ceiling Height Private
- 2.5 m
- Minimum Ceiling Height Public
- 3.5 m
- Straw Insulation
- U-value 0,123 W/m² Fire rating F90



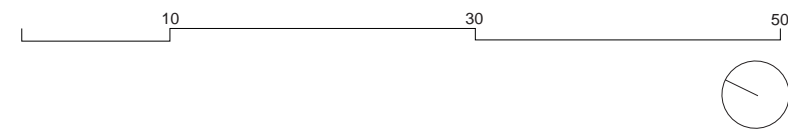
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PLAN +37,50
1:500



PLAN +40.50
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THE END

