

ÖNNERED

DEMENTIA VILLAGE



"The goal is to create a person-centered place that integrates with the community. The dementia facilities should be located in a meaningful place surrounded by adults and children - and not be hidden away."

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AUT 164

SITE



The site of this project is located in Önnared in the western part of Gothenburg 9 km from the city centre. Önnared is an area with about 3800 inhabitants. The area mostly consists of villas, row houses and a few apartment houses. The area has a school, preschools and good bus connection to both the city and Frölunda torg. East of the site is a bigger car road with a speed limit of 50 km/h. We experienced the road as a barrier that divides the villas into two sides. There is no natural walking connection between the two sides. The site is 12 300m².

In this project we want to create an entrance to the site in the south, turning to the new development with a service home, residential houses and services.



PROGRAM

There is a big and complex program to fit into the site. The dementia village has to function for all the different users that will take part of the space. We think that elderly facilities in Sweden today are often experienced as institutions where the

elderly are not having the same space in the society as people of other ages. Another problem is also that the facilities are not flexible enough to care for people in different stages of dementia, there is a big spectra in the disease that have to be considered.



Home for the elderly in early stages of dementia

5 700 m² residential facilities and supportive spaces divided into 16 units in groups of 6, 8 and 10 apartments. Each apartment is 35 m².



Home for the elderly in late stages of dementia



Work environment for the staff

600 m² staff facility and supportive space.



Meeting point for neighbourhood

400 m² public facilities with services and activities.



Clear use for visitors

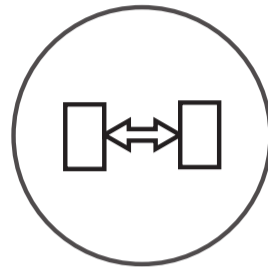
The visitors will be able to use the residential facilities as well as the public.

VISION

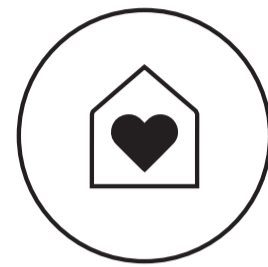
Fit program into the villa context



**small scale
buildings**

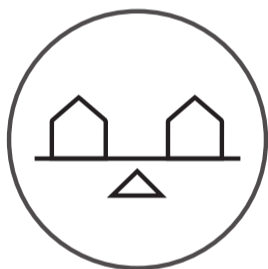


**distance to
the street and
villas**

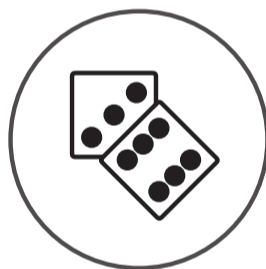


**the feeling of
your own**

Give the elderly space in
the society



**inviting the
neighborhood**

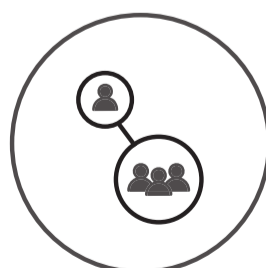


**activities for
people of all
ages**



**strong
meetingpoint**

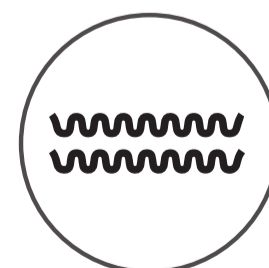
Home for people in all
stages of dementia



**layers of
privacy**

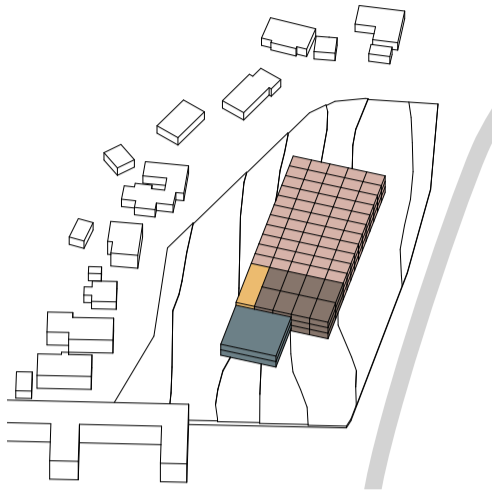


**clear use of
space**



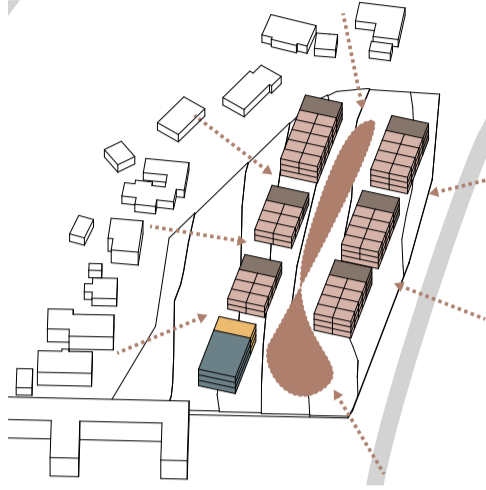
**borders between
spaces**

CONCEPT



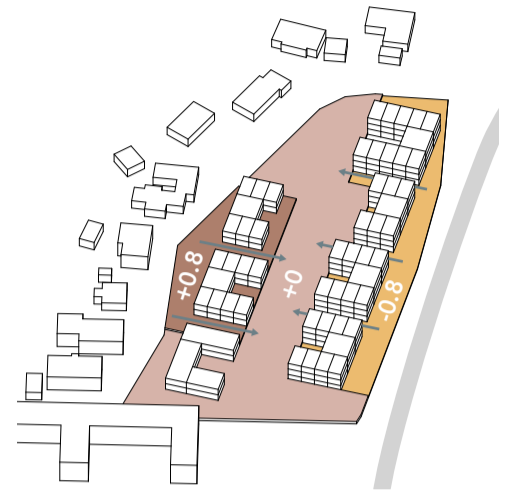
1. Program

-  Divide the program into levels of privacy; residential buildings, staff area and public facilities
-  Main entrance and public facilities in the south for all people in the area to reach
-  Staff facilities in the south close to the entrance



2. Dividing

-  Dividing the program into smaller volumes by the units
-  Create distance between the buildings to fit into the villa context
-  Create a main path in the middle of the site
-  Three stories towards the east side to block of the road
-  All the buildings have one clear function




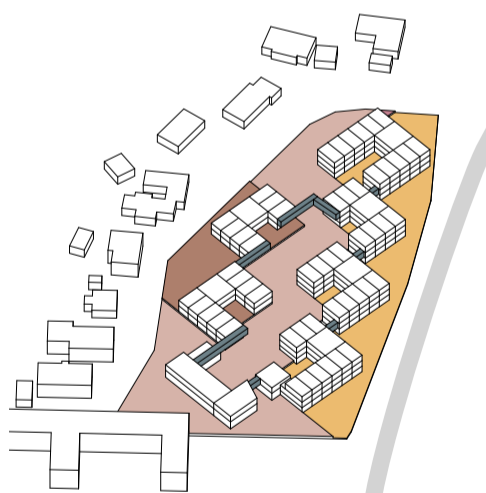
3. Heights

-  All buildings have it's own entrance towards the main path
-  The units have their own private garden
-  Using the heights to make the main path public and the unit garden more private
-  The height differences creates borders between spaces
-  Activities take place in the middle of the site




4. Visibility

-  Tighten the gaps between the residential buildings to make them secondary entrances
-  Turn all the buildings towards the south for better sun condition and to reduce the visibility into apartments
-  Twist buildings to create distance to the street
-  Arrange the public + staff building to make the main entrance inviting




5. Connections

-  Connections between the buildings on the second floor to not close of the site
-  Using the connections to enclose the "inside" area
-  Connection between buildings only for staff
-  Connections only on second floor to keep the village impression of free-standing buildings



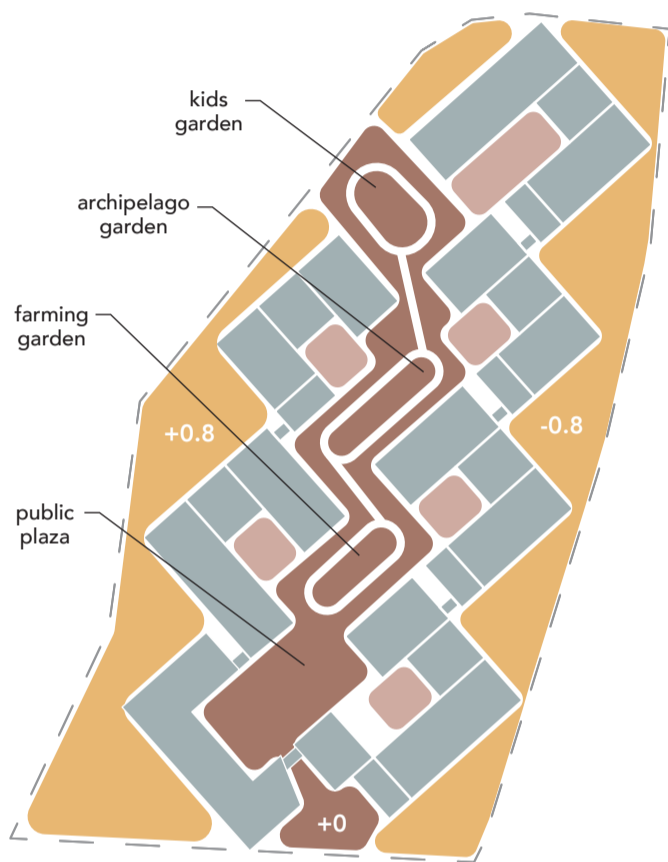
6. Roofing

-  Pitched roof to break down the scale
-  Pitched roof to create the gable of a typical Swedish villa
-  Using the roofs to create a visible differences between residential- and public buildings.
-  Public designed facades towards plaza




GARDENS

The gardens are a big part of the dementia village concept to create the possibility for people to move freely. With the different layers of privacy in the gardens the residents can decide whether they want to stay in the safety of the private garden, or experience the more public main path. This way the outdoor space is functional for people in different stages of dementia. The gardens are designed with different characters to create clear use of space and easier way finding. The characters of the gardens are designed to invite people in different ages and




interests. The plaza is in connection to the public building, further up is the farming garden, archipelago garden with a calmer character and in the north close to a preschool nearby is the kids garden. By dividing the gardens into smaller spaces people will experience a sequence of rooms. This is also a quality for people with dementia to not be overstimulated by too many impressions. People with dementia often tend to walk a lot. By creating walking loops in the gardens they have the possibility to walk around in a safe environment.






Private gardens

-  All buildings have their own private garden
-  The private garden is a meetingpoint for the units in the same building
-  Private gardens for those who are not comfortable with too much stimulation

Activity garden

-  Activities in the middle of the site creates a safe car free space
-  Meetingpoint for residents, visitors and neighborhood
-  Public outdoor space for those who are in an early stage of dementia

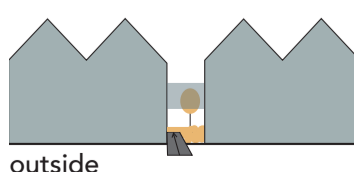
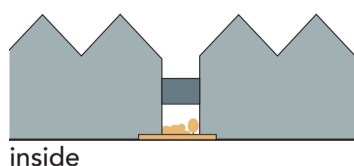
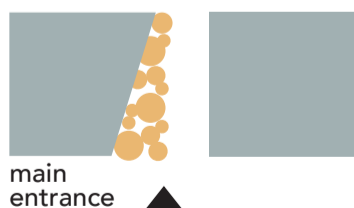
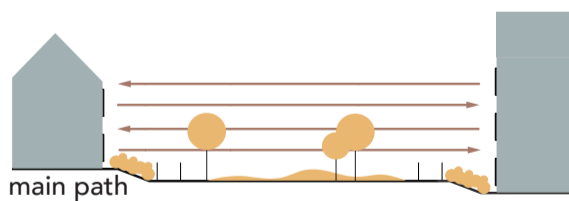
Outside garden

-  Create distance to the street and surrounding villas with vegetation
-  Semi public outdoor space for residents or people passing by
-  The outside gardens create visual borders between the apartments and the surrounding





BOARDERS

We are using the height to divide the spaces into different layers of privacy and to create borders between them. We divided the site into three height levels. The main path in the middle to make




it accessible and the other two to meet the surrounding in a natural way.



Height differences in gardens

-  The heights create distance between the main path and the apartments
-  Low vegetation in the slope outside the the apartment as windows a visual and physical boarder
-  The height difference is breaking the sightlines between apartments
-  The height of the main path makes it inviting and accesable for the neighborhood

Entrances and exits

-  The small gaps between the buildings making the feeling of village scale
-  The vegetation is placed to block the sightline from the inside
-  From the street the people passing by can see the activity in the garden with a path leading to it

SITE

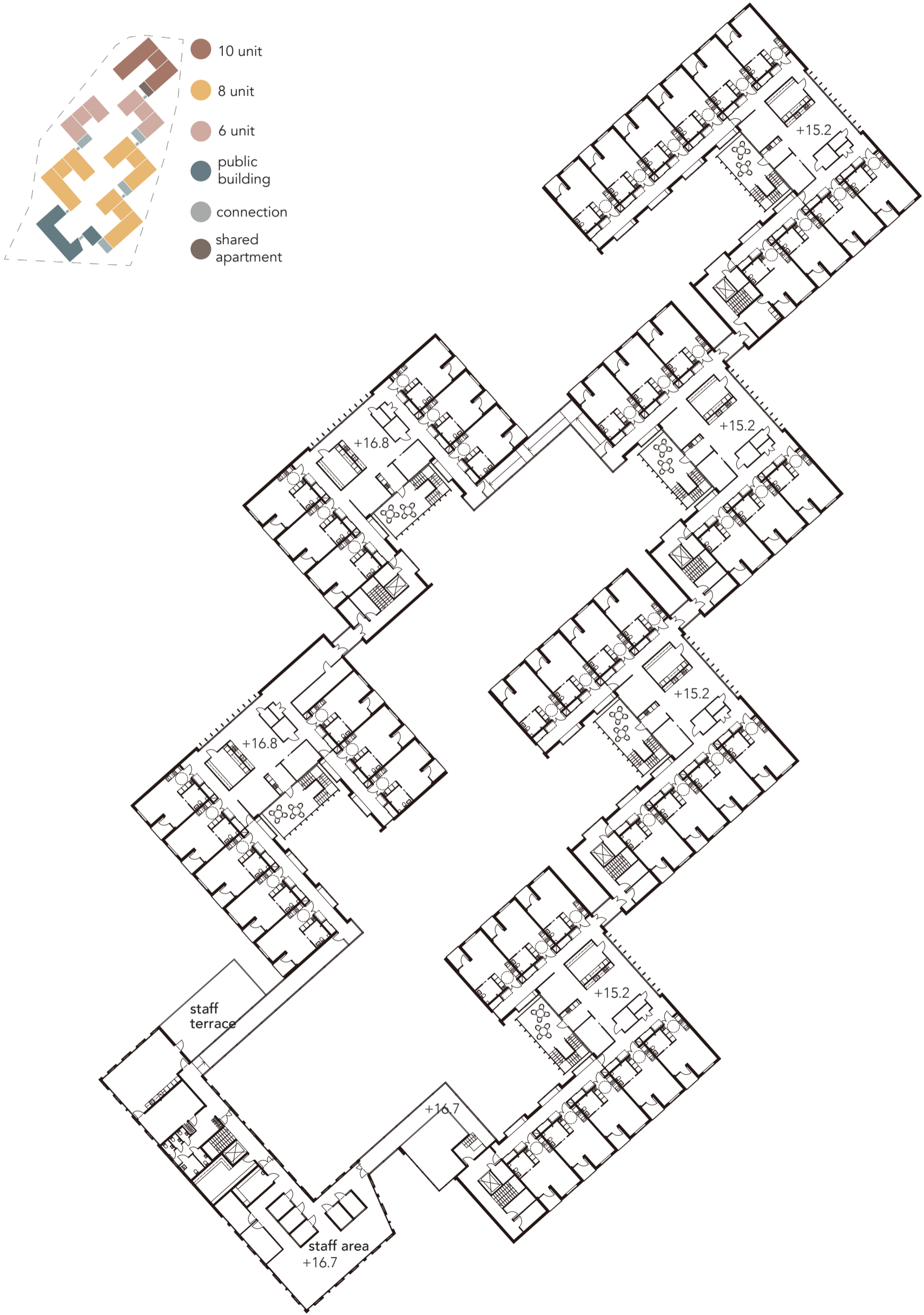


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

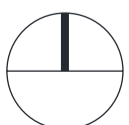
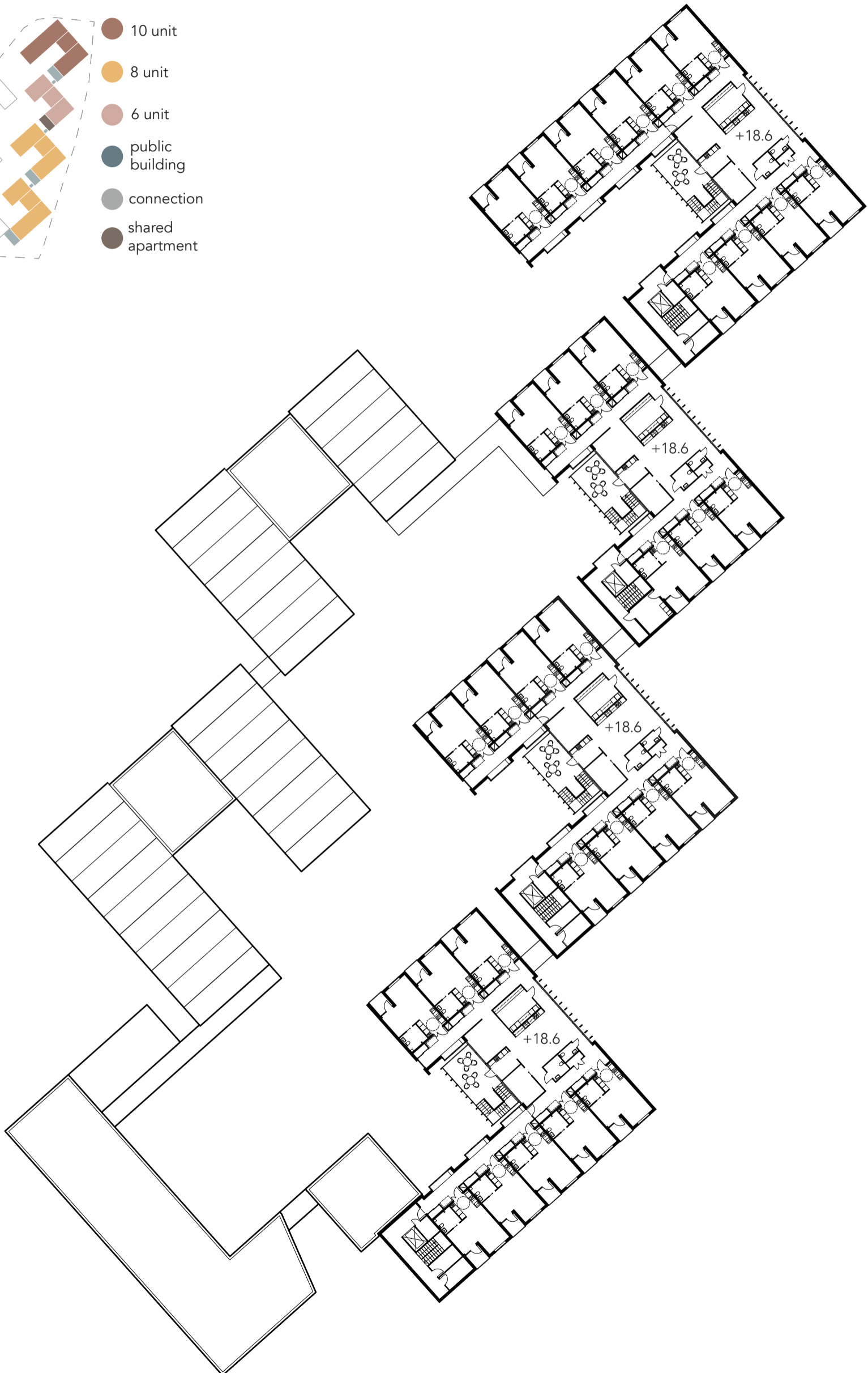
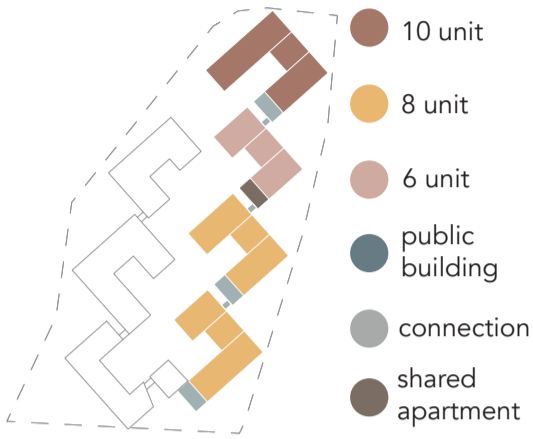


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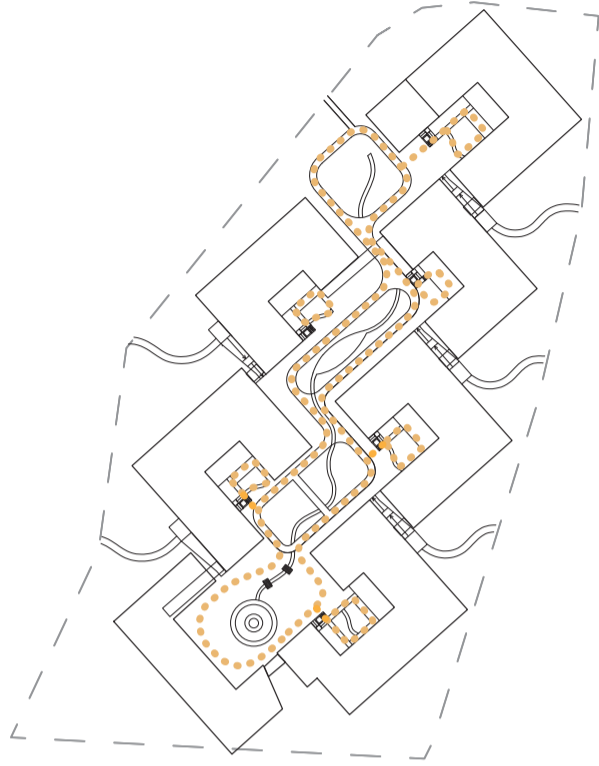
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

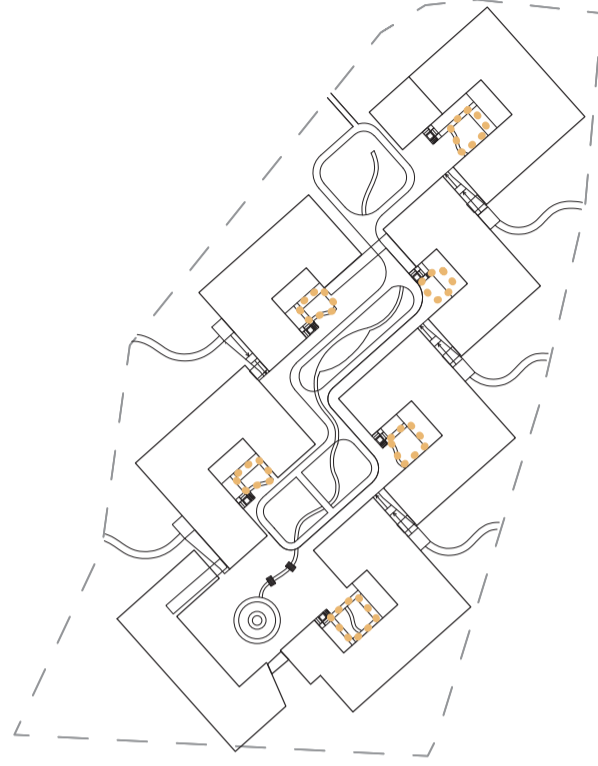


FLOWS



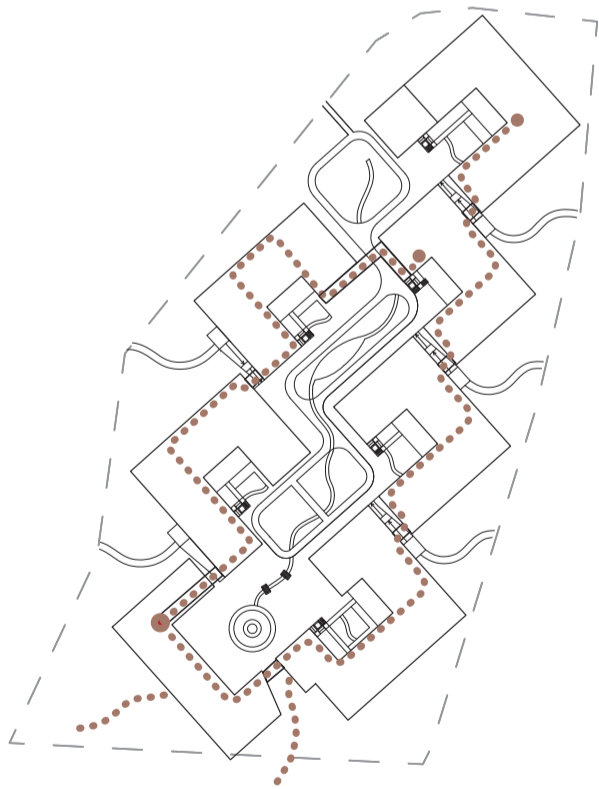
Residential in an early stage of dementia

The residents have the freedom of moving around the site visiting all the gardens. For blocking the exits we have worked with vegetation, technology and staff overlooks to keep it safe.



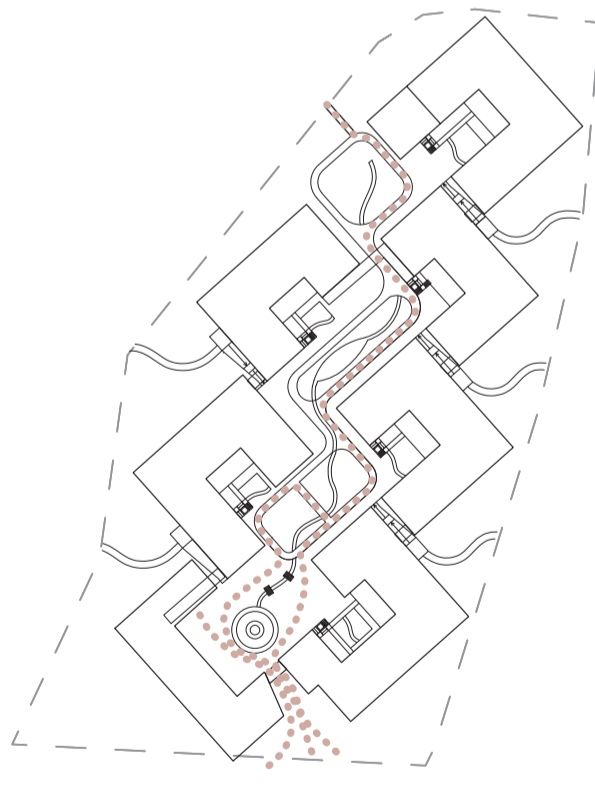
Residential in a late stage of dementia

The residents can stay within the safety of their own unit and private garden. The neighborhood is not invited to this area.



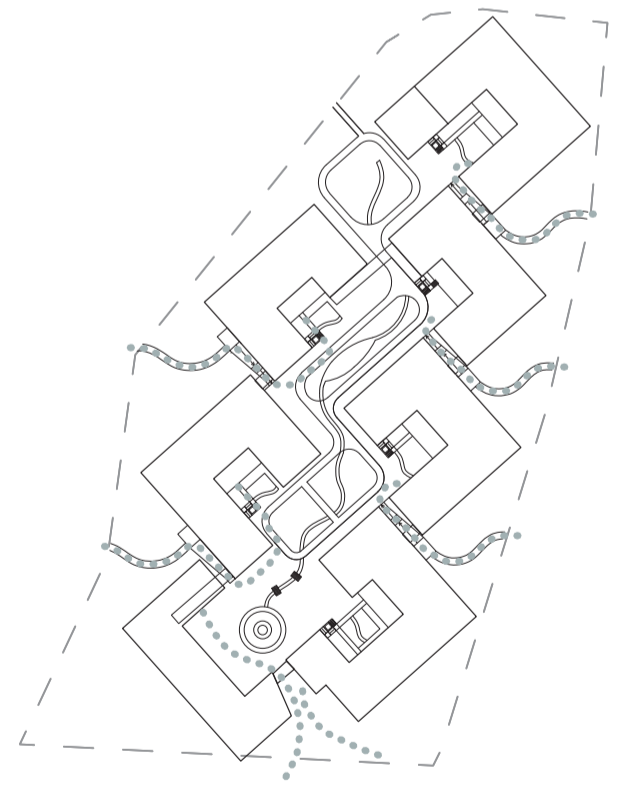
Staff

The connections between the buildings allow the staff to move between units and the staff area inside if the wish.



Neighborhood

The neighborhood is invited to the plaza and activity gardens on the inside of the dementia village. This way we allow the elderly to stay in their safe space while still getting the chance to interact with the neighborhood.



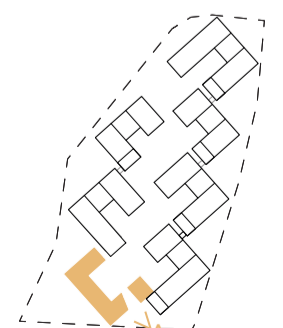
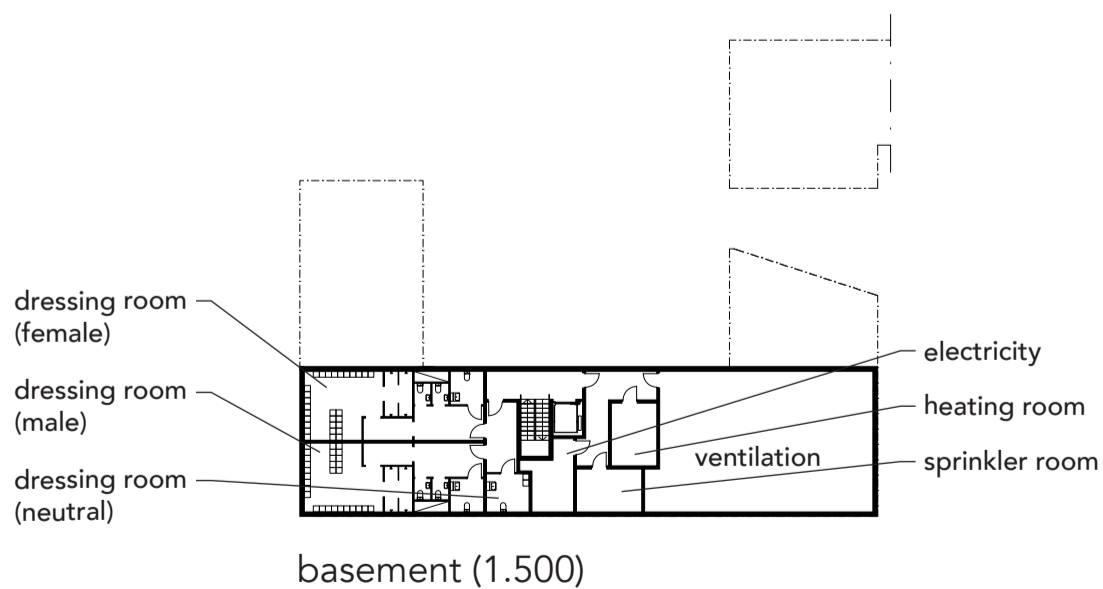
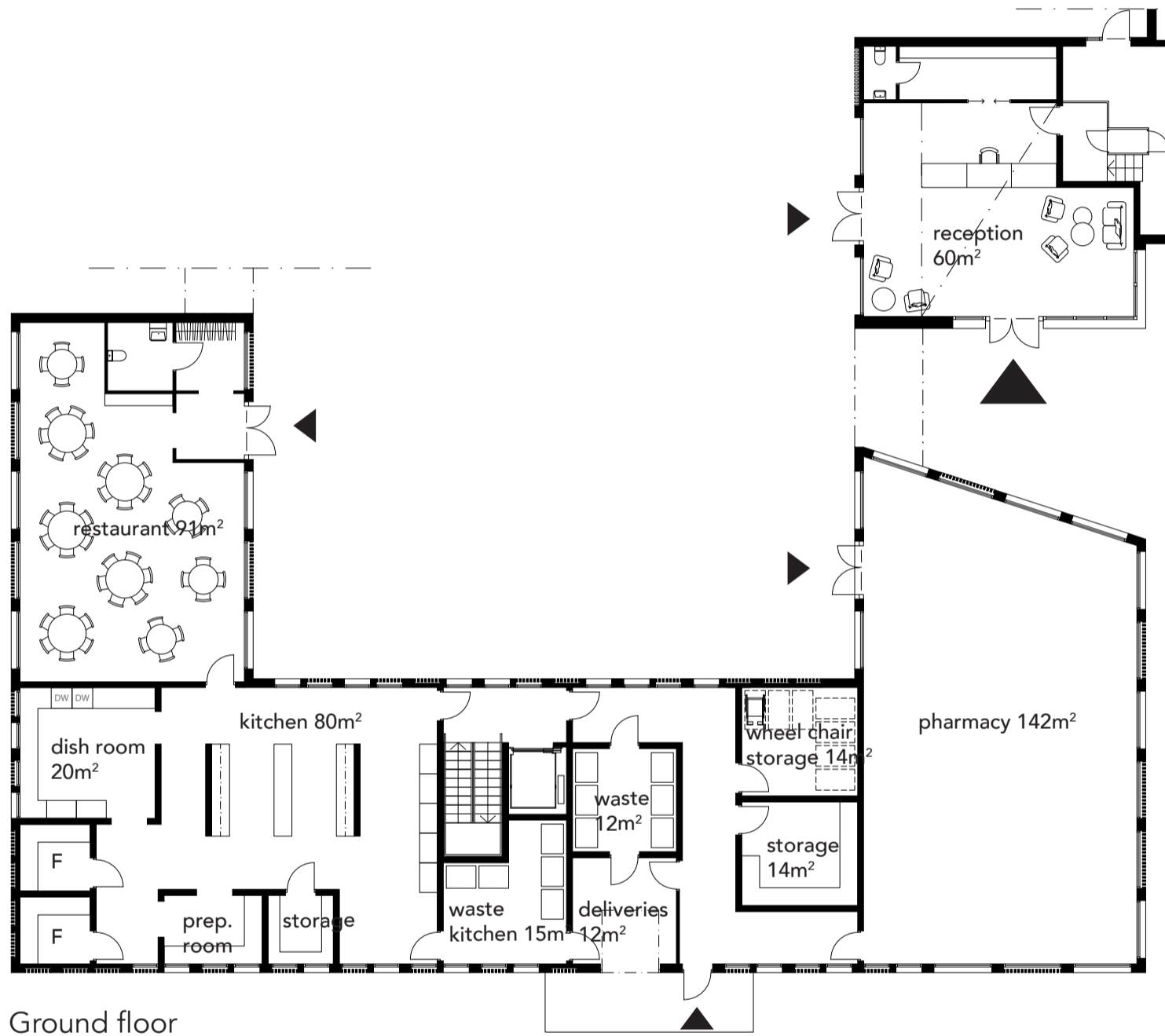
Visitors

The visitors can enter the dementia village by using the smaller entrances between the buildings since they are familiar with the site. They can also enter by the main entrance and reception.

PUBLIC & STAFF BUILDING

The public- and staff building is the main entrance of the village, located in the south in connection to the roundabout, service home and the neighborhood. The building is enclosing the plaza and offers public services such as a restaurant, reception and pharmacy. The main entrance is open to invite the neighborhood into the area. We solved the security of the residents by blocking

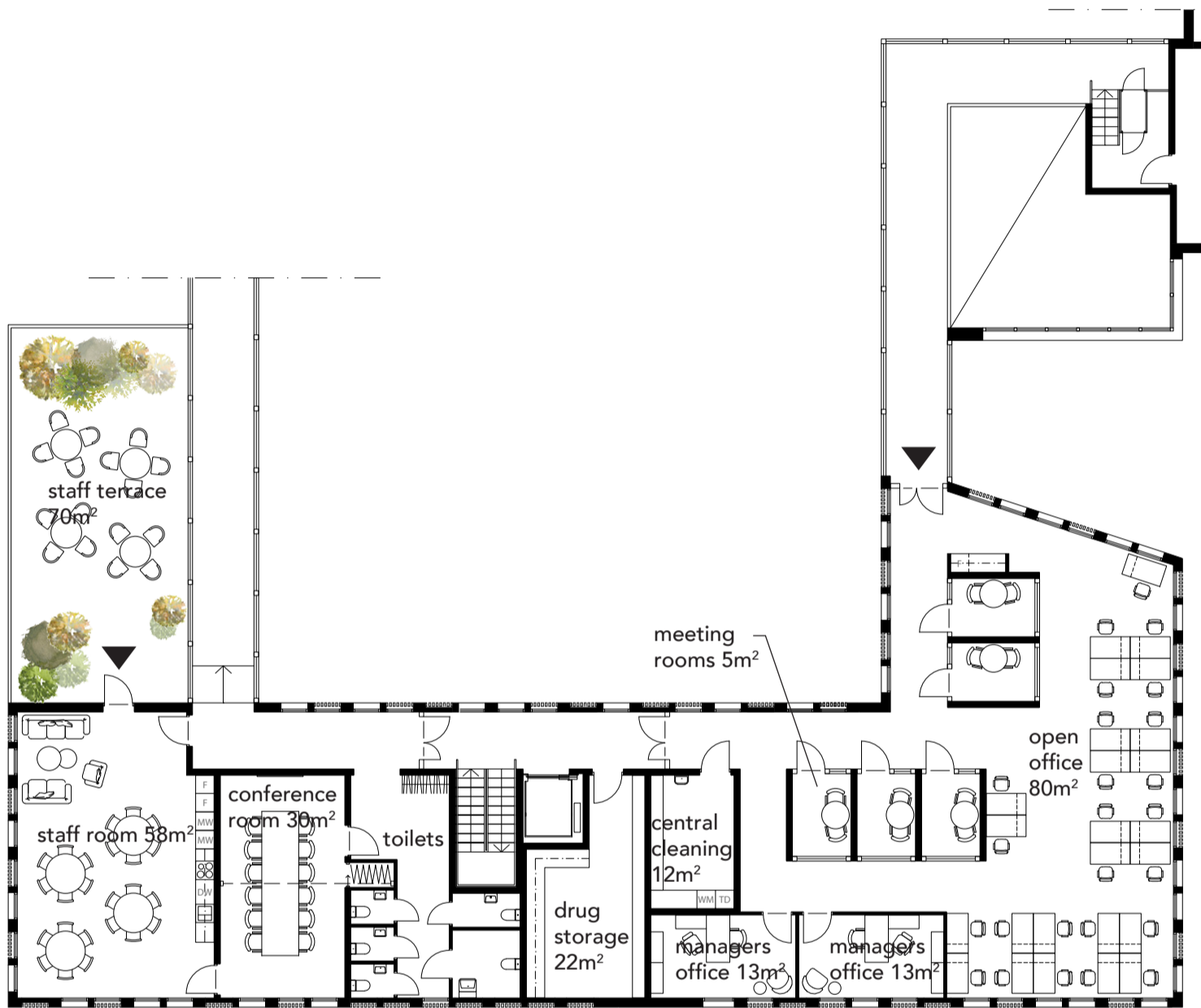
the sight lines with vegetation and the shape of the building and to locate the reception where the staff can always have an overview of the main entrance. By also using technology such as trackers these three strategies work together to create a safe space for the residents that is still open for the public.



PUBLIC & STAFF BUILDING

The staff area is on the second floor of the public building. There is an administrative area, staff room and terrace to create a private space for only the staff. The public building's facade

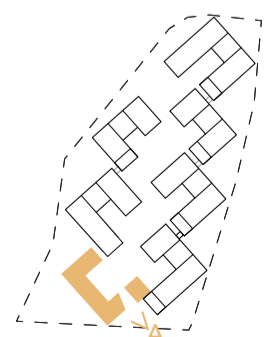
is differs from the residential buildings to show the different use of them. It is also to designed to get the expression of a public building with a heavier material and big windows.



Second floor



Public facade



PERSPECTIVES



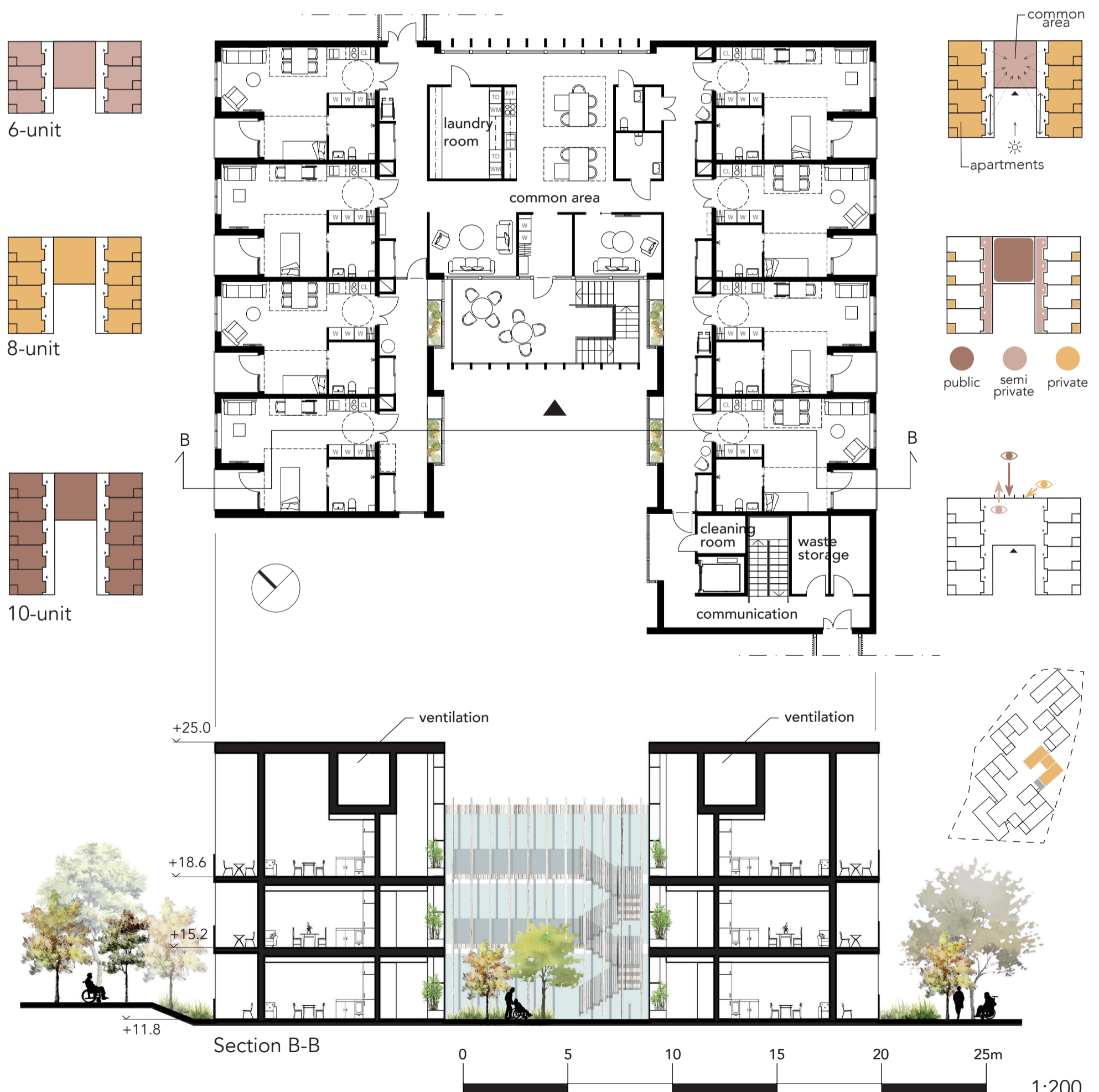
UNIT (STANDARD FLOOR PLAN)

The different sized units are arranged in the same way (standard floor plan), adding or taking away apartments. The unit is designed as a U-shape with the common area between two rows of apartments. The idea is to make the common area visible from all the apartment entrances and to keep the corridors as short as possible. In the common area, as well as in the gardens, there is also a possibility to walk around in a loop. From the corridor and common area the residents can see into the private garden.

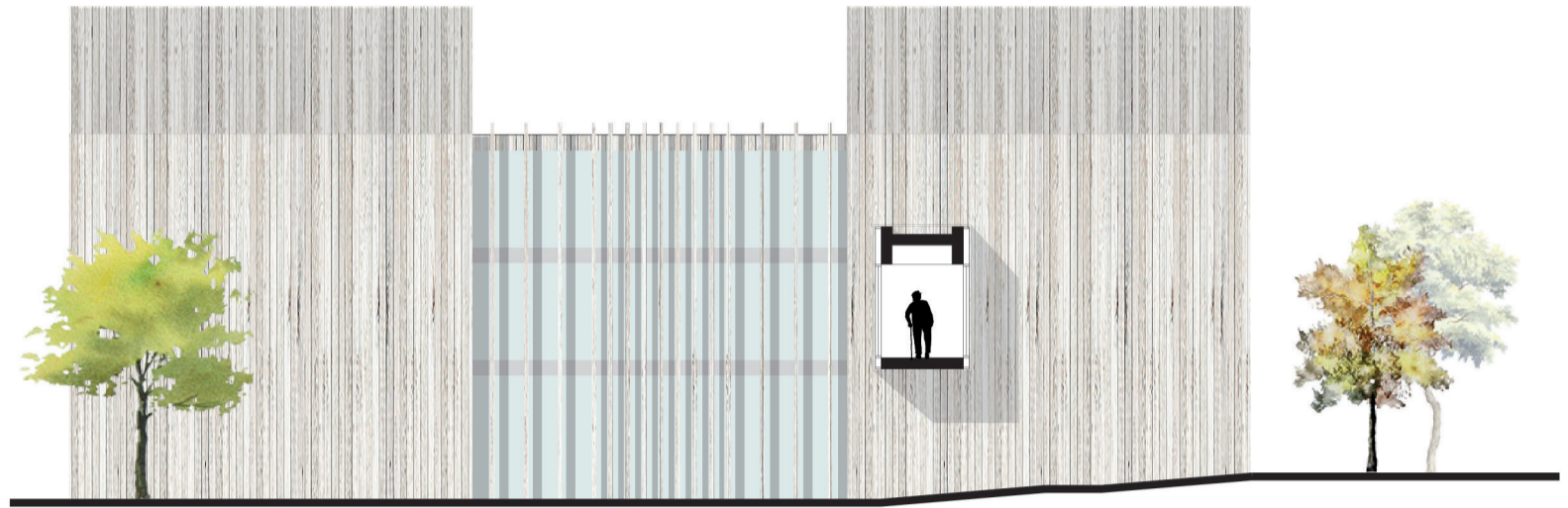
The unit has different layers of privacy. The apartment and balcony is the most private, the corridor is semi private and

the common area is the most public. Outside the apartment entrances the residents have a space to furnish themselves to make it homelike and to improve way finding. The corridor is divided with vegetation to make it an experience.

The facade of the common area and apartment volumes are differed to further break down the scale of the building. The common area has a more public character and it is more transparent. The wooden raster works as a visual block. When you see the building from a longer distance you experience it as transparent but the closer you get the more of the windows are blocked by the wooden raster because of the building's angle to the road.



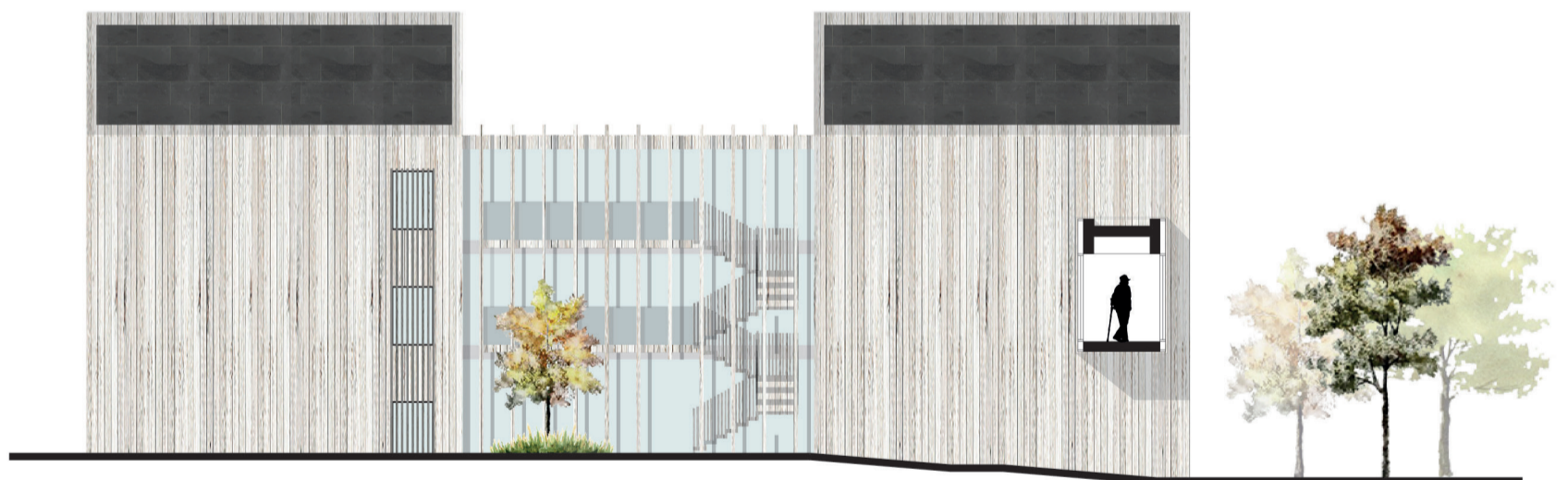
FACADE



A. north facade



B. outside facade



C. south facade

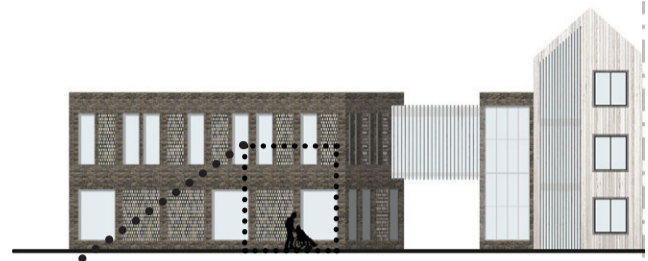


D. inside facade



1:200

FACADE INZOOM



Facade inzoom apartment house



Facade inzoom public building



MATERIAL



Organowood

Organowood is a Swedish modified timber where silicon compounds are bonded to the wood fibers. The timber requires minimal maintenance and does not need oiling. The material retains its natural color and over time takes on an attractive silver-grey shade.



Bricks

The public building is designed with a facade with Danish bricks in different shades of warm brown tones.



Solar PVs

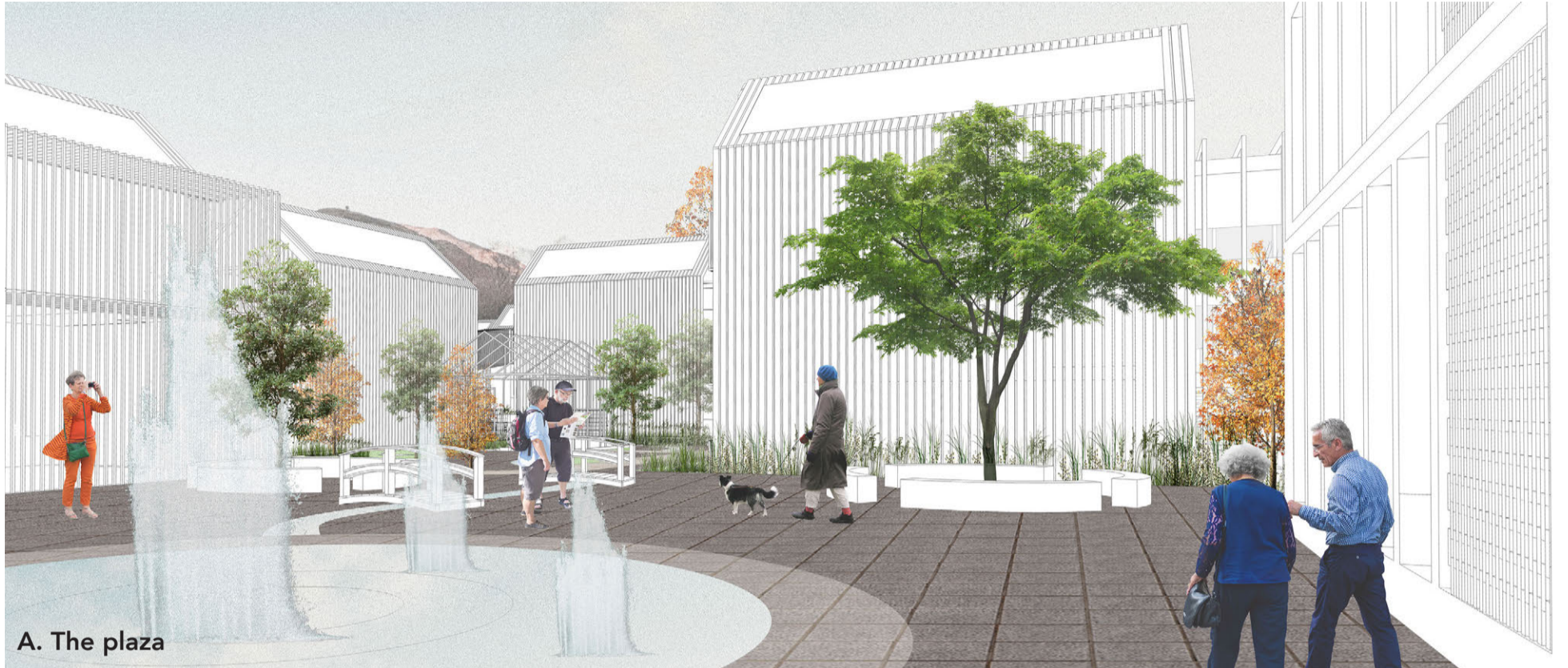
The solar PVs we use on the west and south faced roofs are integrated in the roof covering, both to save the material of the roofing and to esthetically be a part of the design.

GARDENS



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SEQUENCE IN ACITIVY GARDENS



A. The plaza



B. The farming garden



C. The archipelago garden

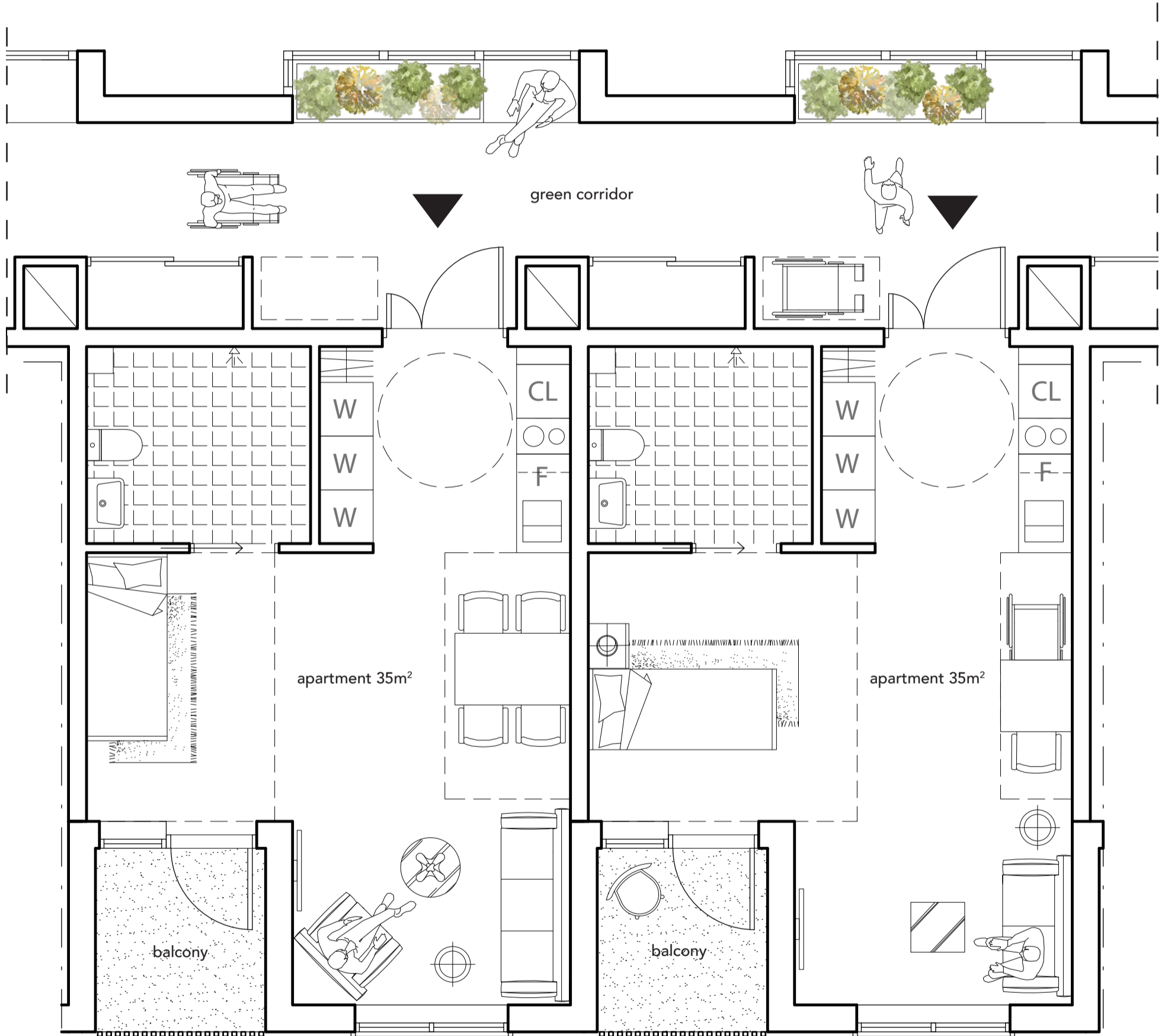
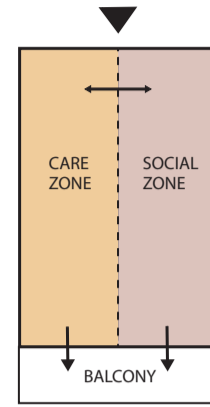


D. The kids garden



APARTMENT

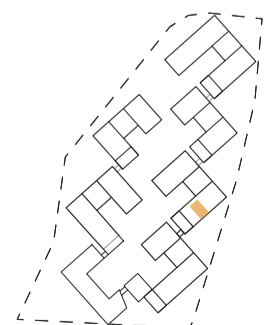
Önnered Dementia Village consists of 35m² apartments. The apartments consists of two zones. The care zone is where the bedroom and bathroom are in close connection. The social zone is the kitchen and living room. The idea is that the person living there can change the furnishing of the apartment to expand and reduce the two zones depending on their stage of dementia. When entering the apartment you see straight to the window on the other side, you also have an outlook from the bed.



Apartment for residents in an early stage of dementia



Apartment for residents in a late stage of dementia

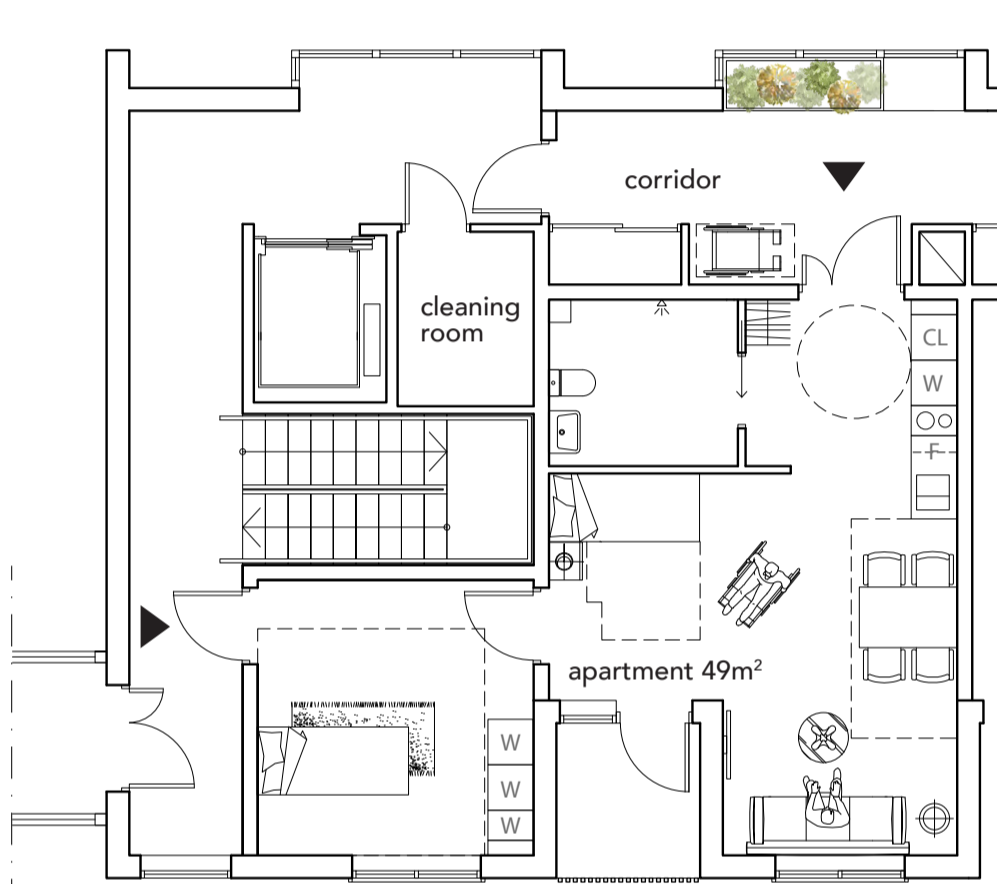
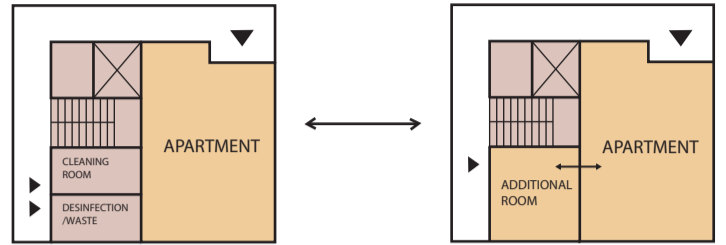


PERSPECTIVES

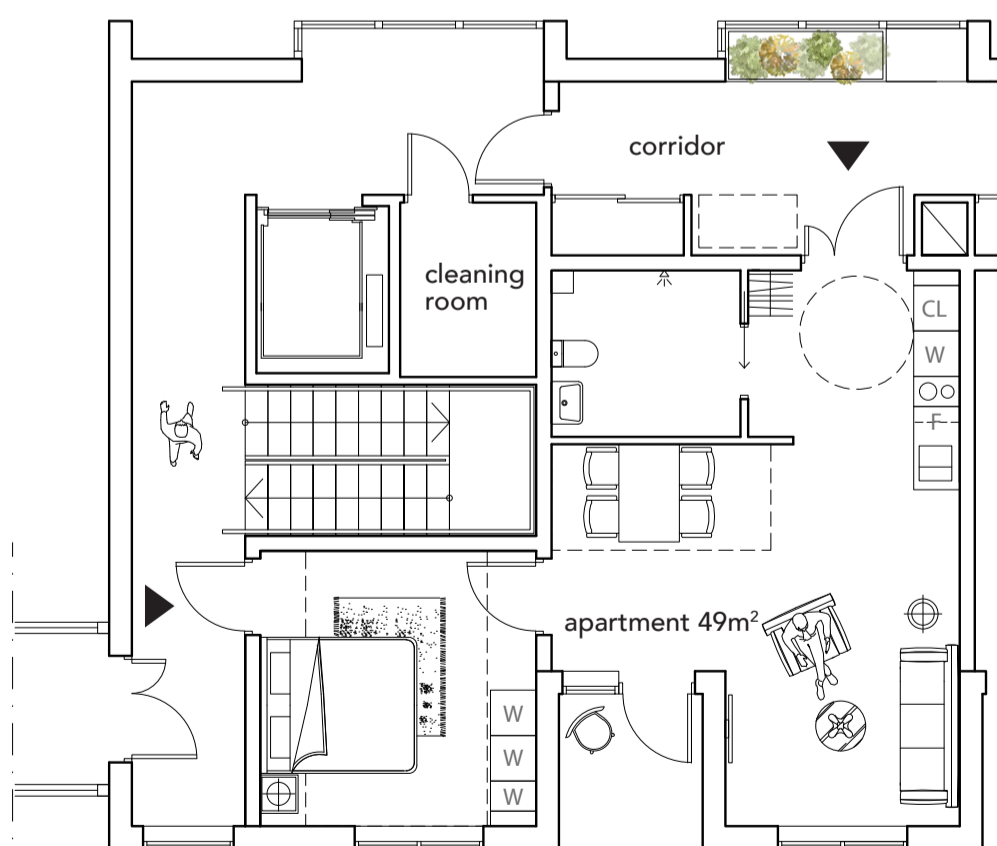


SHARED APARTMENT

Three of the units have the possibility to expand one apartment into a bigger one for a couple to live there. The apartment closest to the vertical communication can use an extra room with an entrance door from the corridor creating an extra bed room. When the unit is in no need of a shared apartment this space is used for storage and waste. As well as in the standard apartment it is possible to change the furnishing to fit the different stages of dementia.



Shared apartment for two residents. One in an early stage of dementia and one in later stage



Shared apartment for two residents in an early stage of dementia

