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KÄRRA AND THE PROJECT SITE



Hisings Kärra is a residential area in the nothern part of Hising island with about 10 500 inhabitants. Back in the 17th century Kärra was part of a small farming village. In the 1960's Kärra expanded since it was part of a housing development. Today, Kärra is a residential area surrounded by green areas and smaller suburban areas. It has good connection to Gothenburg by bus and car since the E6 high way is right next to Kärra in the east. In the middle, Kärra Centrum is located with functions such as grocery store, library, restaurants and smaller shops. As well as two primary schools, pre-schools, dentist, healthcare center and an old elderly care facility.

For future development of the area, Kärra is being part of a new developing program where Kärra and Kärra centrum in particular is planned to expand. As a part of this development a new elderly care facility for people suffering from Dementia is going to be built. For our proposal, we aim to show how the Dementia village can interact with Kärra, striving for an age-friendly society connecting people of all ages.

Reference: http://www5.goteborg.se/prod/fastighetskontoret/etjanst/planobygg.nsf/vyFiler/Kärra%20Centrum%20-%20Utveckling%20av%20centrum%20och%20eventuellt%20 nya%20bostäder-Program%20-%20samråd-Statistik/\$File/Bilaga5Statistik.pdf?OpenElement

HEALTH CARE

PRIMARY SCHOOL /PRE-SCHOOL

COMMERCIAL/ PUBLIC BUILDINGS

KÄRRA CHURCH

SENIOR APARTMENTS

GREEN AREAS



CONCEPT DESIGN PROCESS



1. Existing site includes elderly care, pre-school and healthcare center with park area.



2. Due to the developing of Kärra centrum, we decided to work with the whole site and connecting the Dementia Village with Kärra.

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within site boundaries.



4. The intention for the first proposal was to work with similar shaped units with transparent connections to achieve visual contact with the surroundings.



5. The second proposal with a more organic shape creates a natural connection between the public, the assisted living and the pre-school.



3. To enhance the connectivity between the different age groups, moving the pre-school closer to the project was one of the first descisions made.

second conceptual proposal which confines the project

SITE PLAN 1:1000



DEMENTIA AND OUR AGING SOCIETY

In Sweden between 130 000 and 150 000 people are diagnosed with conditions that cause Dementia, with projections of increase to 180 000–190 00 by 2030 and 250 000 by 2050. Every year 20 000 - 25 000 people start showing signs of dementia. (Socialstyrelsen, 2017)

"Dementia does not just affect older people because it is not just a normal part of ageing, it is a brain disease and is considered to be one of the health care challenges of the 21st Century." (Bill Halsall of the Halsall Lloyd Partnership & MacDonald, 2008)

With symptoms such as memory loss, poor learning, difficulties with language, in recognizing objects, planning and organizing, amongst others, the surrounding environment can play a crucial role in bringing quality of life to people with dementia. Such interventions need to recognize the senses: sight, smell, hearing, and taste.

The way the neighborhood is constructed can also aid/prolong or hinder independence for people with dementia. Close and easy connections to public functions and activities such as library, parks and cafés aids in giving a meaningful everyday life full of activities. The Dementia Village proximity to Kärra center gives plentiful of opportunities for people with light symptoms, but the Village itself provides it for the residents showing more severe symptoms.

To deal with this our Dementia Village proposes:

- Integration with community
- Access to basic facilities within the village
- Activities such as music, crafts, gardening/planting
- Opportunity for exercise
- Safe access to green spaces
- Safety/Privacy
- Visual connection to the outside from all spaces

References:

Socialstyrelsen. (2017). Vård och omsorg vid demenssjukdom Vård och omsorg vid demenssjukdom – Stöd för styrning och ledning Nationella riktlinjer 2017 Stöd för styrning och ledning. https://demenscentrum.se/sites/default/files/globalassets/publicerat_pdf/2017-12-2_vard_och_omsorg_vid_demenssjukdom.pdf

Bill Halsall of the Halsall Lloyd Partnership, & MacDonald, R. (2008). Design for Dementia - Volume 1 - A Guide with helpful guidance in the design of exterior and interior environments. The Halsall Lloyd Partnership. https://www.hlpdesign.com/images/case_studies/Vol1.pdf

BIOPHILIC & SALUTOGENIC DESIGN

Evidence based design show that connecting humans with nature contributes to wellbeing and improves health and recovery. Duarte Dias, (2015)

Early on in the project we decided to work with different kinds of elements to achieve visual and physical connection to nature and creating spaces that are easily perceived for people suffering from Dementia.

It is important for people who suffer from Dementia to feel safe and at home with enough private space, meanwhile it is also important to give them the possibility to feel like they contribute and belong. Feddersen & Lüdtke, (2017) When it comes to the outdoor environments of the facility, all apartments have a large private balcony. The courtyards are private but shared between two units. The square is public and used by everyone, while the semi-private courtyard in between the buildings two wings is a shared space between the elderly and the children in the pre-school.

DESIGN FOR THE SENSES

The landscape of the courtyards are shaped differently, but have the same concept of being sensory gardens. Here you can find different elements to stimulates all the senses, such as flowers and herbs for scent and taste and birds nest and bee hotels for sight and sound.

In the semi-private courtyard, a natural stream follows the terrain from the top all the way down to the pre-school. The stream is not only a biophilic design element but also works as a rainwater management element.

ACTIVITIES

The private courtyards has more relaxing acitivites such as gardening, and different kinds of seating areas. On the square there is a fountain, artwork and activities such as chess and boule. In the semi-private courtyard you also find different kinds of seating areas, gardening and a nice walkway with bridges crossing the stream connecting to the pond next to the pre-school.

References:

Feddersen, E., & Lüdtke, I. (2017). Living for the Elderly. A Design Manual Second and Revised Edition. London: Walter de Gruyter GmbH.

Duarte Dias, Bruno. (2015) Beyond Sustainability – Biophilic and Regenerative Design in Architecture. In: European Scientific Journal







SUN STUDY

NOVEMBER 14:00

The south-west facing apartments benefit from the low sun angle during the winter months, having the whole facade washed with natural light and heat.

The roof walking paths provide the top level apartments direct access to the outside, also connecting the Central cores to the Public Building.



JULY 14:00

The two-metre deep inset balconies act as sun shades and prevent the apartments from overheating during the summer months.

The green roof is proposed to help cool down the building in the warmer months as well as a rainwater management strategy.





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SEMI-PRIVATE COURTYARD PLAN VISUAL



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FACADES - 1:500



CIRCULATION



The angled shape of the building comes from the idea of having a circular flow for communication, helping the residents with wayfinding and giving the oportunity to take walks in the building without meeting dead end corridors.

With this shape we were able to place all aparments to the south or southwest and having all the circulation to the north, giving the apartments plenty of daylight.

The building is separated into two wings, following the terrain from the northwest to the lowest point in southeast. The public functions are placed in the northwest on level 11, where the Village meets the pedestrian street leading to Kärra Centrum. The wings follows the terrain and creates a shared garden in between. This space is shared with the pre-school located in the southeast corner of the site, on level 9.

The vertical communication is in the ends of the wings and in the middle of each wing, in the core. This is the main vertical communication for both residents and staff, provided with staircase and elevator.

Since the site has a sloping terrain, the entrances of the building are placed in different levels. The public entrance is located on level 11, residential and staff entrance on level 10 and the pre-school has its entrance on level 9.



PLAN LEVEL12 - 1:500



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FUNCTIONS:





UNITS AREA=921 m²

> ADMINISTRATION AREA=237 m²

STAFF AREA=186 m²

SUPPORT AREAS AREA=10 m²

COMMON AREAS (VILLAGE ONLY) AREA=140 m²

TECHNICAL ROOMS AREA=200m²

FUNCTIONS:

ENTRANCE & COMMUNICATION ZONES $AREA = 97 \text{ m}^2$

FACILITIES (RENTAL OFFICES) $AREA = 272 \text{ m}^2$



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PLAN LEVEL 9 - 1:500

FUNCTIONS:

ENTRANCE & COMMUNICATION ZONES AREA = 56 m^2

FLEXIROOM PRE-SCHOOL AREA=173 m²

Social isolation and stigmatization are common amongst people with dementia. Multiple studies focusing on intergenerational programs between people suffering from dementia and youth, has shown benefits for both groups. Amongst those are an increase in sense of self, joy, a decrease in anxiety and social isolation for people with dementia. The children learn valuable skills such as patience, respect, and empathy, and also how to interact with elderly.

Suitable activities includes:

- Crafting, painting and scrapbooking
- Music and storytelling
- Dance and performing arts
- Gardening and exploring

Galbraith et al. (2015) concludes their study with the following sentences:

"Music, arts-based, and narrative programs were the most commonly described programs. However, the type of program has less of an impact on outcomes than whether it is meaningful and relationship focused, as these factors promote participation, engagement, and personality."

To facilitate an ongoing program and to be able to support a multitude of activities that are meaningful, natural arenas have been created. They are formed by the colocation of the preschool and assisted living, with them sharing flexirooms and the semi-private courtyard. This allows for a wide range of interactions no matter of weather and season. For example, the two western greenhouses can be used to prolong the season for gardening. Teaching kids how to grow their own produce and giving the people with dementia a chance to teach, not only the wonders of gardening but also in an interactive way teaching them how to care for something and codependence that nature rely on. More physical activities can also be explored such as dance and music or strait up play in the varied semi-private garden.

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References:

Galbraith, B., Larkin, H., Moorhouse, A., & Oomen, T. (2015). Intergenerational Programs for Persons With Dementia: A Scoping Review. Journal of Gerontological Social Work, 58(4), 357–378. https://doi.org/10.1080/01634372.2015.1008166

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RESIDENTS ENTRANCE + SERVICE ENTRANCE - 1:250 LEVEL 10





CLUSTER - 1:250

One cluster consists of two units, these share a 'private' courtyard and services located in the circulation core. Each unit is formed by eight apartments that share a commmon room. All apartments are south and west facing and all circulation is north facing. Circulation allows easy access to private and semi-private courtyards, and encourages movement.

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APARTMENT - 1:100



The apartments are grouped in pairs with the doors recessed in niches. The colors and material in these vary to aid the residents in finding their way home.

The pair can be connected to each other via a sliding door in the hallway/kitchen area, to suit a more flexible living for couples. When entering the apartment, you have a sight line out through the glazed balcony door and window.

Storage are located in the hallway, kitchen, above the TV in the living room and in the bedroom. The generous size of the bedroom allows for a flexible placement of the bed, desk and even a TV.

The bathroom connects directly to the bedroom for easy use at night and are equipped with a washing machine / dryer for laundry.

A large inset balcony gives each resident their own private outdoor space facing south and southwest. The balcony provides shading midday under the summer for the large windows, but allows plenty of light in to the apartment during the winter.



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 $BOA = 35m^2$

THANK YOU!