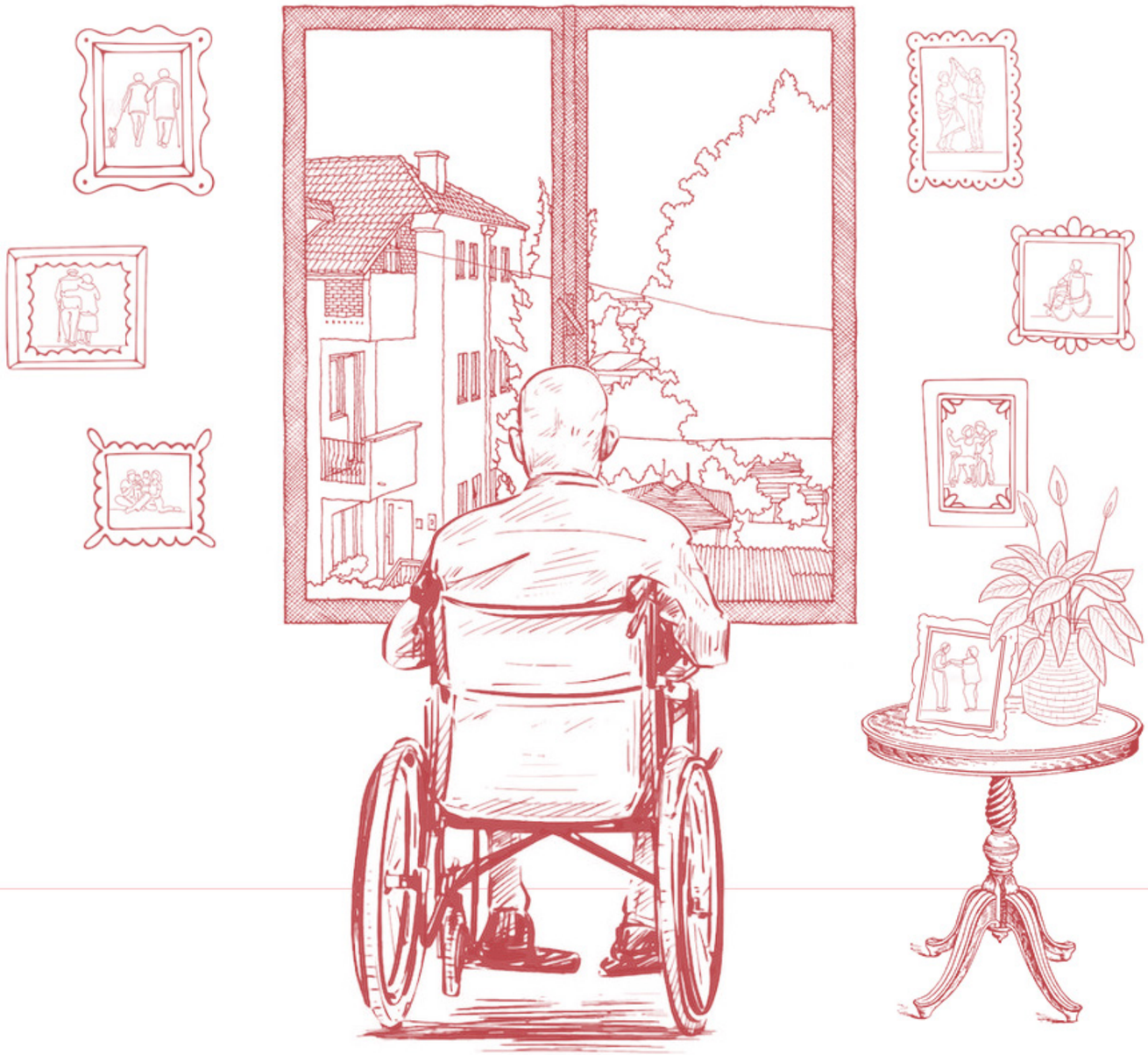
P5 PRESENTATION: DESIGNING DIGNITY

Designing care facilities to enhance autonomy and quality of life for people with dementia



Dwelling Graduation Studio: Designing for Care in an Inclusive Environment
Marjolijn van der Veen, 5881919
20.06.2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

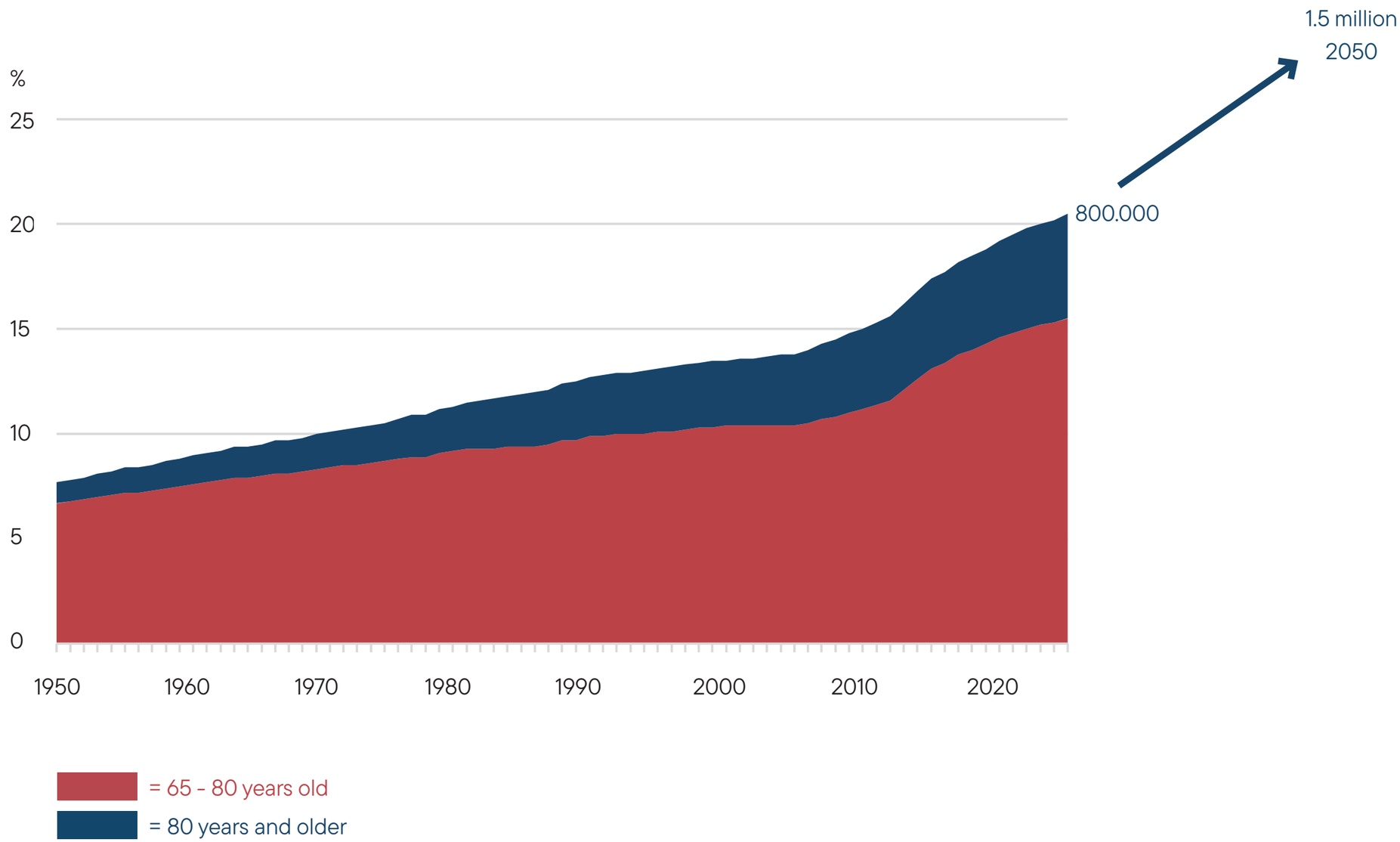
1. Research
2. Location
3. The project

‘Outside these walls is the real world. In here, you drift away. And if you do nothing, you fade’ - Ad

From the book VerpleegThuis by Teun Toebes

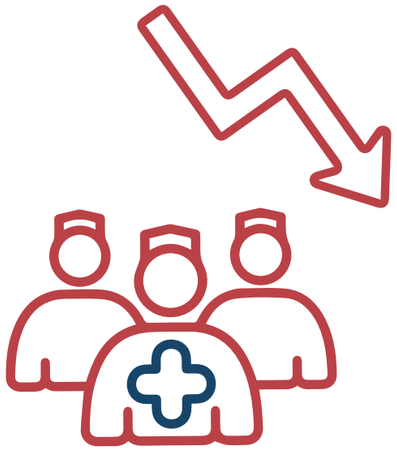
1 IN 5 PEOPLE WILL GET DEMENTIA

PROBLEM STATEMENT



PROBLEM STATEMENT

The increasing number of elderly people with dementia



The growing shortage of healthcare staff

Insufficient focus on well-being, autonomy, quality of life and social integration in care complexes

POSITION

Autonomy on the 3 different scales (environment, building & room)

Quality of life

Social integration with the neighborhood

Different solutions for different cultural groups

RESEARCH QUESTION

‘‘How can a care facility for people with dementia be designed to foster a humane and inclusive environment, with a focus on promoting autonomy and quality of life, for example in a neighborhood like Tarwewijk?’’

RESEARCH QUESTION

‘‘How can a care facility for people with dementia be designed to foster a humane and inclusive environment, with a focus on promoting autonomy and quality of life, for example in a neighborhood like Tarwewijk?’’

*1. How can the **surroundings** of a care facility contribute to fostering a humane and inclusive environment, with a focus on promoting autonomy and quality of life?*

*2. How can the **layout of a care facility building** contribute to fostering a humane and inclusive environment, with a focus on promoting autonomy and quality of life?*

*3. How can a **residents room** in a care facility contribute to fostering a humane and inclusive environment, with a focus on promoting autonomy and quality of life?*

4. What specific needs does the Tarwewijk neighborhood have concerning care and housing for people with dementia, and how can these needs guide the design and integration of such facilities?

FIELDWORK

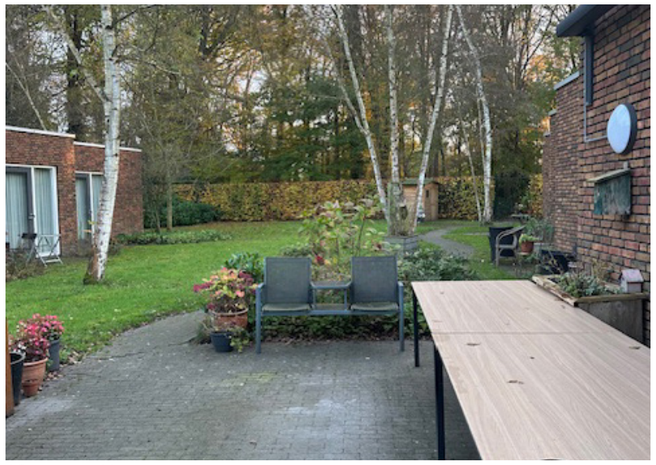
RANDERODE, APELDOORN

(Zorggroep Apeldoorn, n.d.)

(Own work)

BOSWIJK, VUGHT

(EGM Architecten, 2011)



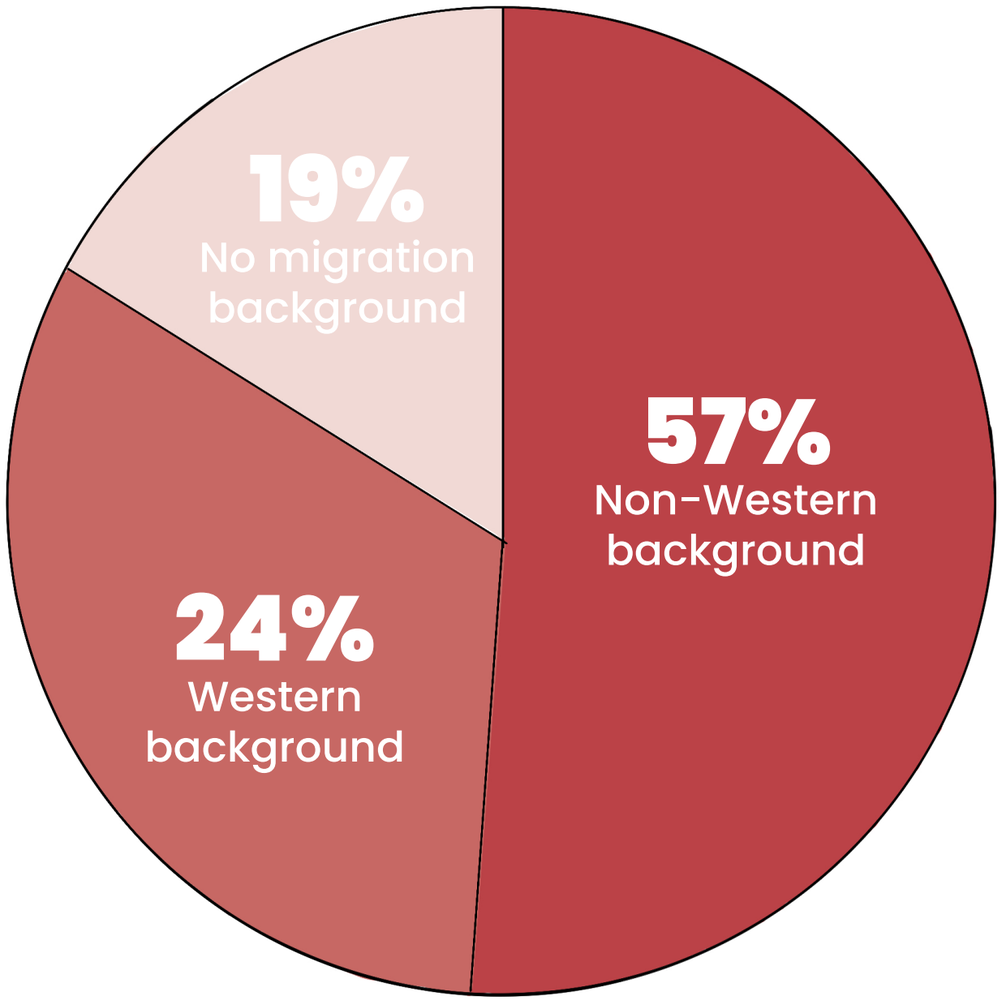
(Own work)

REIGERSHOEVE, HEEMSKERK

(Stichting Reigershoeve, 2024)

(Own work)

DIVERSITY TARWEWIJK



CONVERSATION WITH A PERSON WITH A MOROCCAN BACKGROUND AT THE HOUSE OF HOPE IN TARWEWIJK

"In Moroccan culture, **caring for one's parents is a deeply ingrained tradition**. Elderly family members are not placed in nursing homes but are instead **cared for at home until the end of their lives.** Grandparents often hold a central, authoritative role within the household."

CONVERSATION WITH A PERSON WITH A SURINAMESE BACKGROUND AT THE HOUSE OF HOPE IN TARWEWIJK

"Many people with multicultural backgrounds often **prefer to care for their own parents** rather than placing them in care homes."

CONVERSATION WITH A PERSON WITH A TURKISH BACKGROUND AT THE MILLINXPARKHUIS

"**In the Turkish community, it is customary for children to care for their parents, often inviting them to live in their homes.** Sending elderly parents to a nursing home is not part of the cultural norm. One Turkish individual described temporarily relocating from the Netherlands to Turkey to care for their parents."

Environmental scale

ORIENTATION & ACCESSIBILITY

Providing a sense of purpose or reward for using the walking paths by adding destinations

Place resting benches at regular intervals alog walking paths, ensuring they are wheelchair accessible and provide shade

Incorporate recognizable landmarks such as flower-beds, small animal enclosu-res, or sculptures to help residents orient themselves and have experiences and activities while walking

Ensure pathways link the care facility to the local community, allowing re-sidents to walk to local desti-nations like parks or shops

Design clear paths with consistent materials and colors to ensure safety and accessibility for residents using mobility aids

PRIVACY & SOCIAL SPACES

Create social zones in the environment to stimulate interaction and connection with the neighborhood

Create small seculded areas within the landscape where residents can enjoy some privacy

Position the care facility in a central or easily accessible neighborhood location

OUTDOOR ENVIRONMENT

Ensure that water features are safely fenced to prevent accidents while still provi-ding a calming atmosphere

Provide enough green and blue spaces, as this is linked to a better quality of life

AUTONOMY

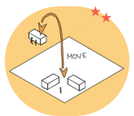
Connect green spaces in urban areas to enhance bio-diversity, attract wildlife, and provide engaging environ-ments for residents

Varying lampposts, benches, and street furniture can act as landmarks, helping orientation

Provide safe color-coded routes throughout the neighborhood to offer clear guidance, helping residents navigate spaces inde-pendently

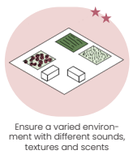
FAMILIARITY

Create paths that connect to familiar local areas, such as the village center, to help residents maintain routines and feel at home



Ensure the facility is located near a neighborhood so people with dementia don't have to move far, allowing them to remain in a familiar environment

SENSORY ENGAGEMENT



Ensure a varied environ-ment with different sounds, textures and scents

Ensure views of a nearby playground or an animal enclosure, creating lively and dynamic visuals

Provide soothing sounds in the environment, such as flowing water or birds

Incorporate fragent flowers in the environment, like lavender, to stimulate the senses

Provide different textures in the outdoor environment like rough stones, smooth grass or textured bark

Building scale

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Design simple floor plans. Use straight, L or H shaped corridors for clear sightlines

Avoid dead-ends. Place seating areas at the end of a corridor

Include seating areas along walking routes to provide rest points and serve as informal meeting spots and landmarks within the building

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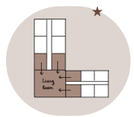


Position dwelling doors to open directly into shared living areas to avoid long corridors

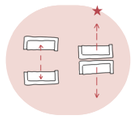
Ensure direct visual contact with key spaces like the dining room, kitchen and living area

Include spaces with different characteristics to encourage social interaction

Create social spaces near windows

OUTDOOR ENVIRONMENT

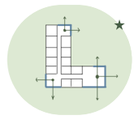
Design sightlines to allow individuals to observe social spaces without physically being there



Use sociopetal and so-ciofugal layouts to promote privacy / social spaces

Use looped walking paths through the inner courtyard

Design inner gardens with unobtrusive barriers, like hedges, to reduce feelings of confinement



Provide communal areas with windows offering views of the garden from multiple directions

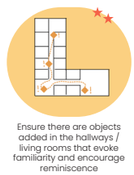
AUTONOMY

Design winter gardens or verandas for year-round outdoor experiences

Create small living units for 8-10 residents to enhance comfort and autonomy

Ensure residents can independently access safe (outdoor) spaces like gardens

FAMILIARITY



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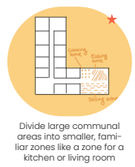


Divide large communal areas into smaller, fami-liar zones like a zone for a kitchen or living room

SENSORY ENGAGEMENT

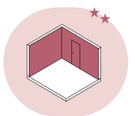
Ensure a contrast between walls and floors to define room boundaries

Prevent windows that go all the way down to the ground

Avoid shiny materials for flooring, as they can create the illusion of wet surfaces

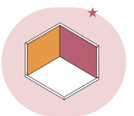
Avoid strong contrasts in flooring, like dark tiles on light floors

Highlight doors to accessible spaces with contrasting colors



Ensure doors to private spaces blend into the surrounding walls

Provide enough natural daylight to support a regular sleep-wake cycle



Use warm colors

Room scale

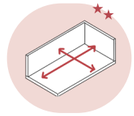
ORIENTATION & ACCESSIBILITY

Incorporate familiar items near the room entrance like a cabinet or artwork

Design the entrance space with a recess to integrate personal items effectively

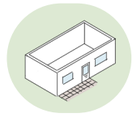
PRIVACY & SOCIAL SPACES

Design personal rooms with separate zones to create a home-like atmosphere



Create enough space in the room to accommodate family members and other visitors

OUTDOOR ENVIRONMENT



Include small terraces where residents can place chairs

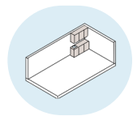
AUTONOMY

Provide direct access to an inner courtyard from residents' room

Design enclosed balconies for residents on higher floors to enable private outdoor access

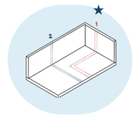
Ensure that rooms without direct outdoor access have views of greenery

Design private bathrooms with sufficient storage space and a direct line of sight from the bedroom

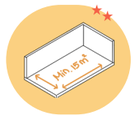


Include a small kitchenette with basic amenities

FAMILIARITY



Offer at least two room layouts, allowing residents to choose their preferred option

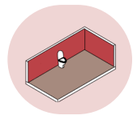


Design rooms that are at least 15m² to accomodate personal furnishings and activities

Provide a windowsill for displaying personal items

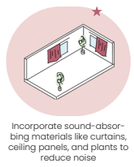
SENSORY ENGAGEMENT

Ensure minimal contrast between floor materials of private rooms and corridors



Use contrasting colors between the toilet and toilet seat. As well as between the toilet and the wall, and the wall and the floor

Provide good noise insulati-on to ehance comfort



Incorporate sound-absor-bing materials like curtains, ceiling panels, and plants to reduce noise

Different cultures Tarwewijk

Environmental scale

ORIENTATION & ACCESSIBILITY

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Place resting benches at regular intervals alog walking paths, ensuring they are wheelchair accessible and provide shade

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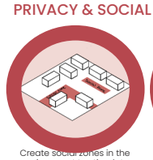

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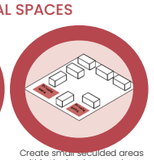

Create small secluded areas within the landscape where residents can enjoy some privacy

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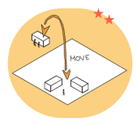

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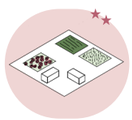

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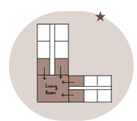

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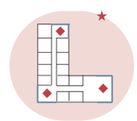
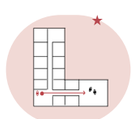


Create social spaces near windows

OUTDOOR ENVIRONMENT



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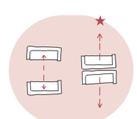

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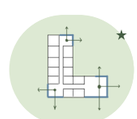

Provide communal areas with windows offering views of the garden from multiple directions

AUTONOMY

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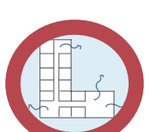

Ensure residents can independently access safe (outdoor) spaces like gardens

FAMILIARITY

Ensure there are objects added in the hallways / living rooms that evoke familiarity and encourage reminiscence

Divide large communal areas into smaller, fami-liar zones like a zone for a kitchen or living room

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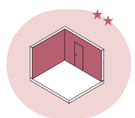

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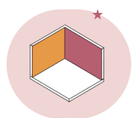

Use warm colors

Room scale

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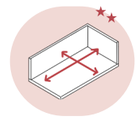


Create enough space in the room to accommodate family members and other visitors

OUTDOOR ENVIRONMENT

Include small terraces where residents can place chairs

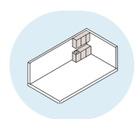
AUTONOMY

Provide direct access to an inner courtyard from residents' room

Design enclosed balconies for residents on higher floors to enable private outdoor access

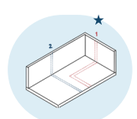
Ensure that rooms without direct outdoor access have views of greenery

Design private bathrooms with sufficient storage space and a direct line of sight from the bedroom



Include a small kitchenette with basic amenities

FAMILIARITY



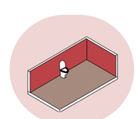
Offer at least two room layouts, allowing residents to choose their preferred option

Design rooms that are at least 15m² to accomodate personal furnishings and activities

Provide a windowsill for displaying personal items

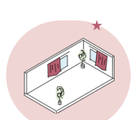
SENSORY ENGAGEMENT

Ensure minimal contrast between floor materials of private rooms and corridors



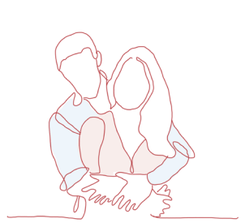
Use contrasting colors between the toilet and toilet seat. As well as between the toilet and the wall, and the wall and the floor

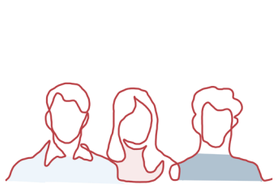
Provide good noise insulati-on to ehance comfort



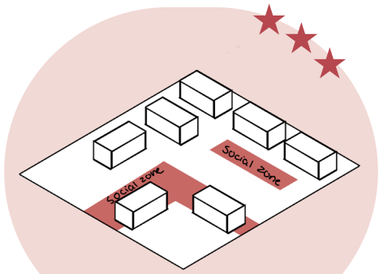
Incorporate sound-absor-bing materials like curtains, ceiling panels, and plants to reduce noise

Different cultures Tarwewijk

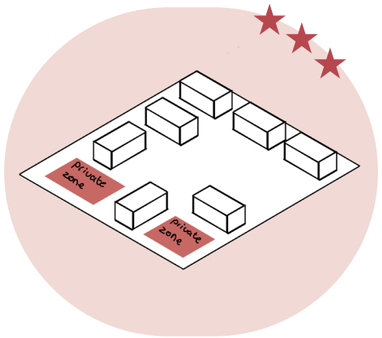




Environmental scale

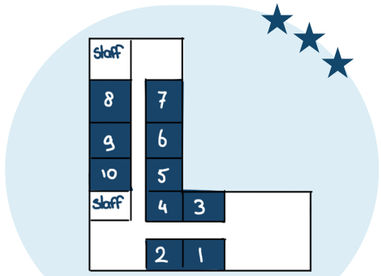


Create **social zones** in the environment to stimulate interaction and connection with the neighborhood

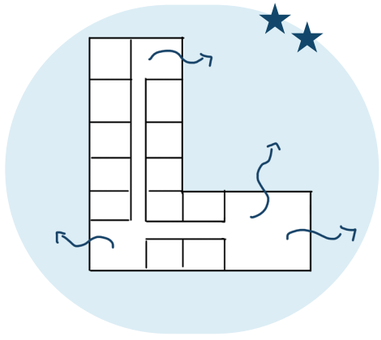


Create **small secluded areas** within the landscape where residents can enjoy some privacy

Building scale



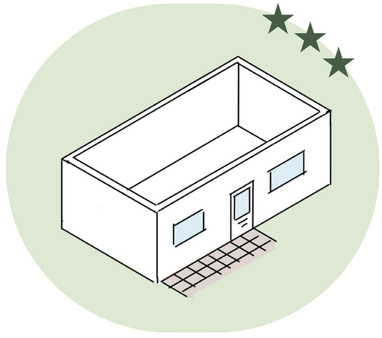
Create **small living units** to enhance comfort and auto-nomy



Ensure residents can **in-dependently access safe (outdoor) spaces** like gar-dens

Room scale

Design personal rooms with **separate zones** to create a home-like atmosphere



Include **small terraces** whe-re residents can place chairs

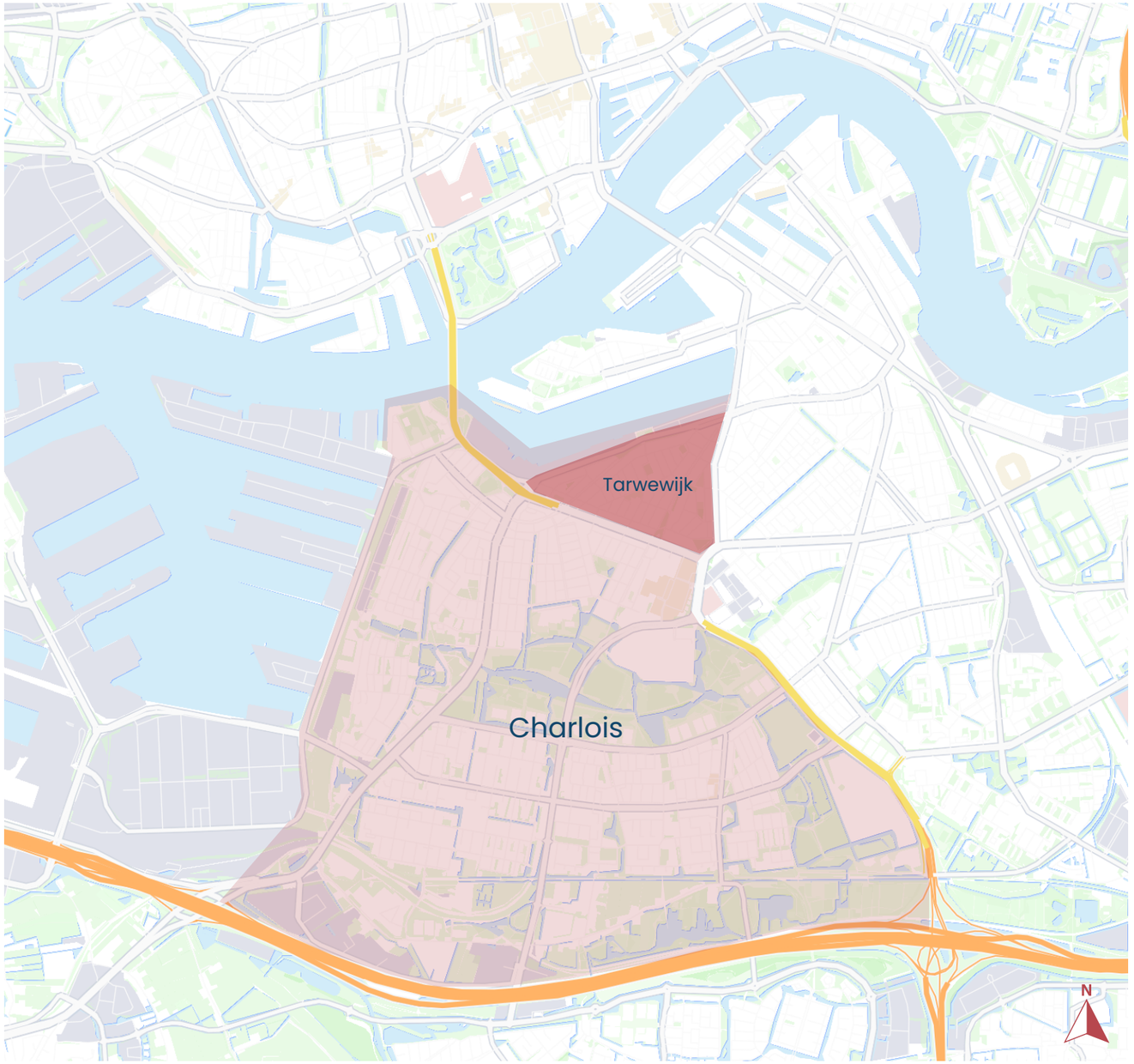
Different cultures Tarwewijk

LOCATION

ROTTERDAM
DE STAD VAN
DE BRUGGEN, DE TUNNEL
DE SCHEPEN
DE KADES
DE HAVENS, DE KRANEN
DE KUIP EN
GEEN WOORDEN
MAAR DADEN
AFIJN
LAAT JE FIJN ZIJN

Harmonie

LOCATION



RELEVANCE

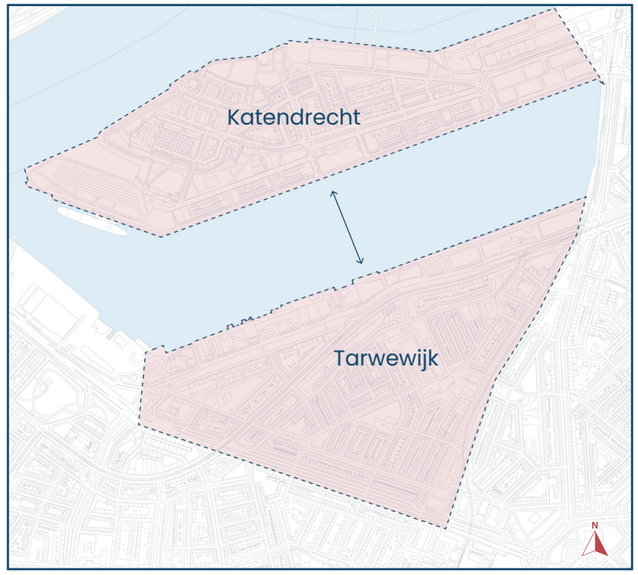
Amount of elderly Tarwewijk

12.322 residents

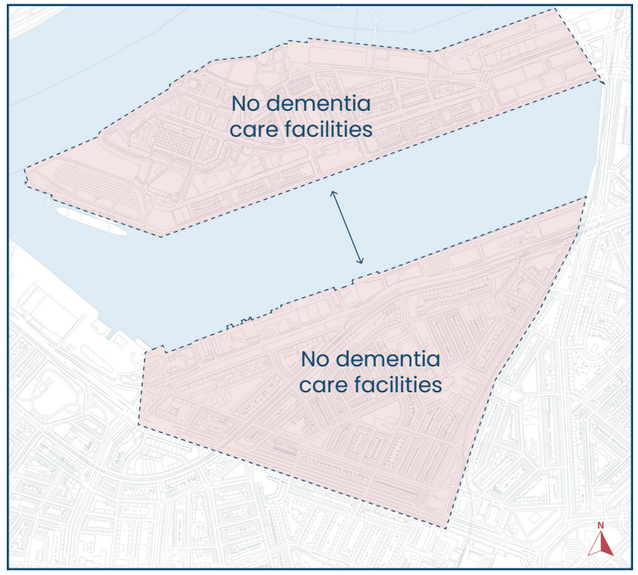
986 elderly

198 people with possible dementia in the future

Future connection



No small scale dementia care facility



URBAN SITE 1:5000

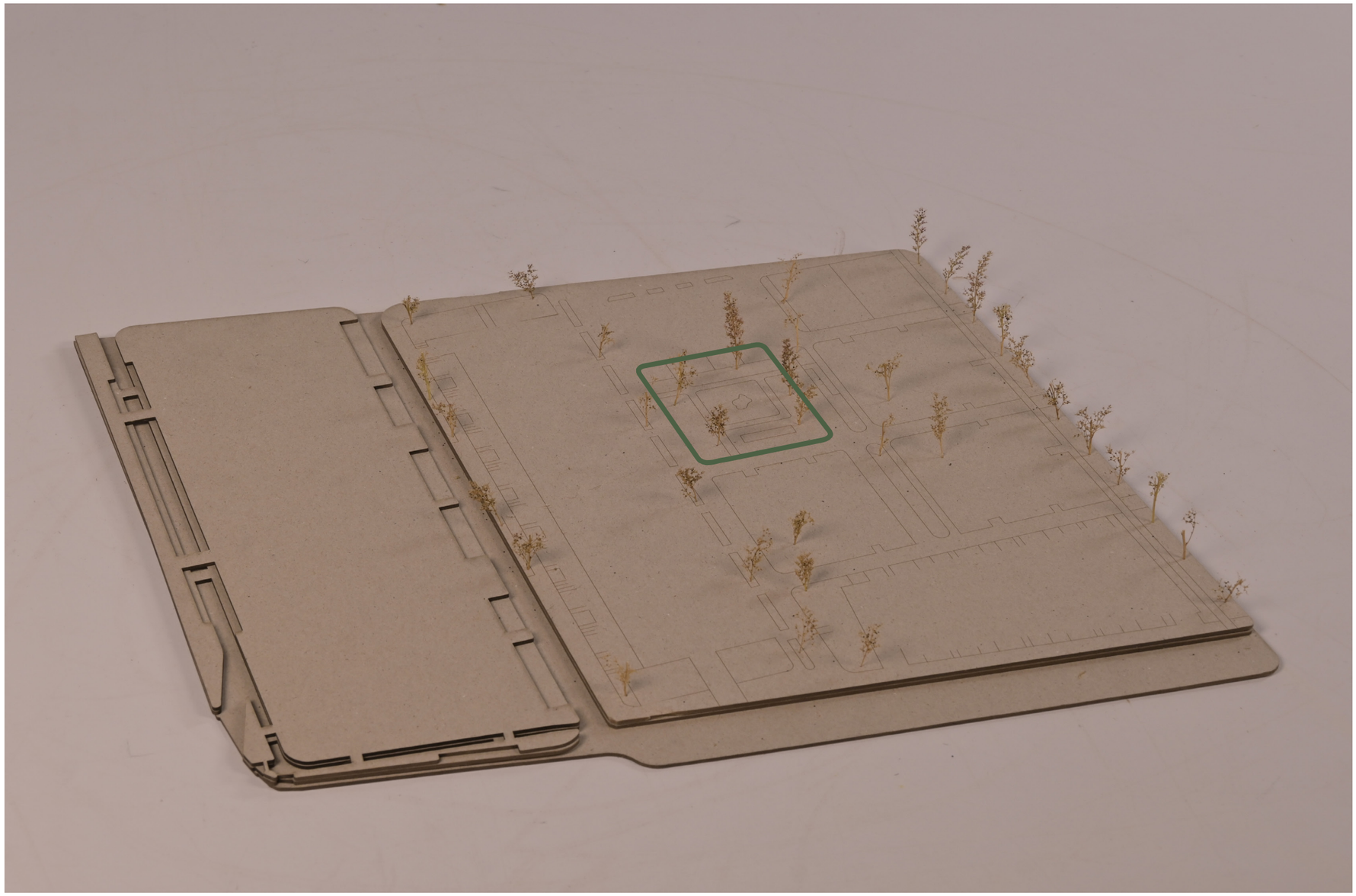
N

Zuidplein

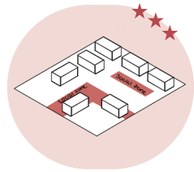
Hospital

SCHEMATIC URBAN PLAN

SCHEMATIC URBAN PLAN



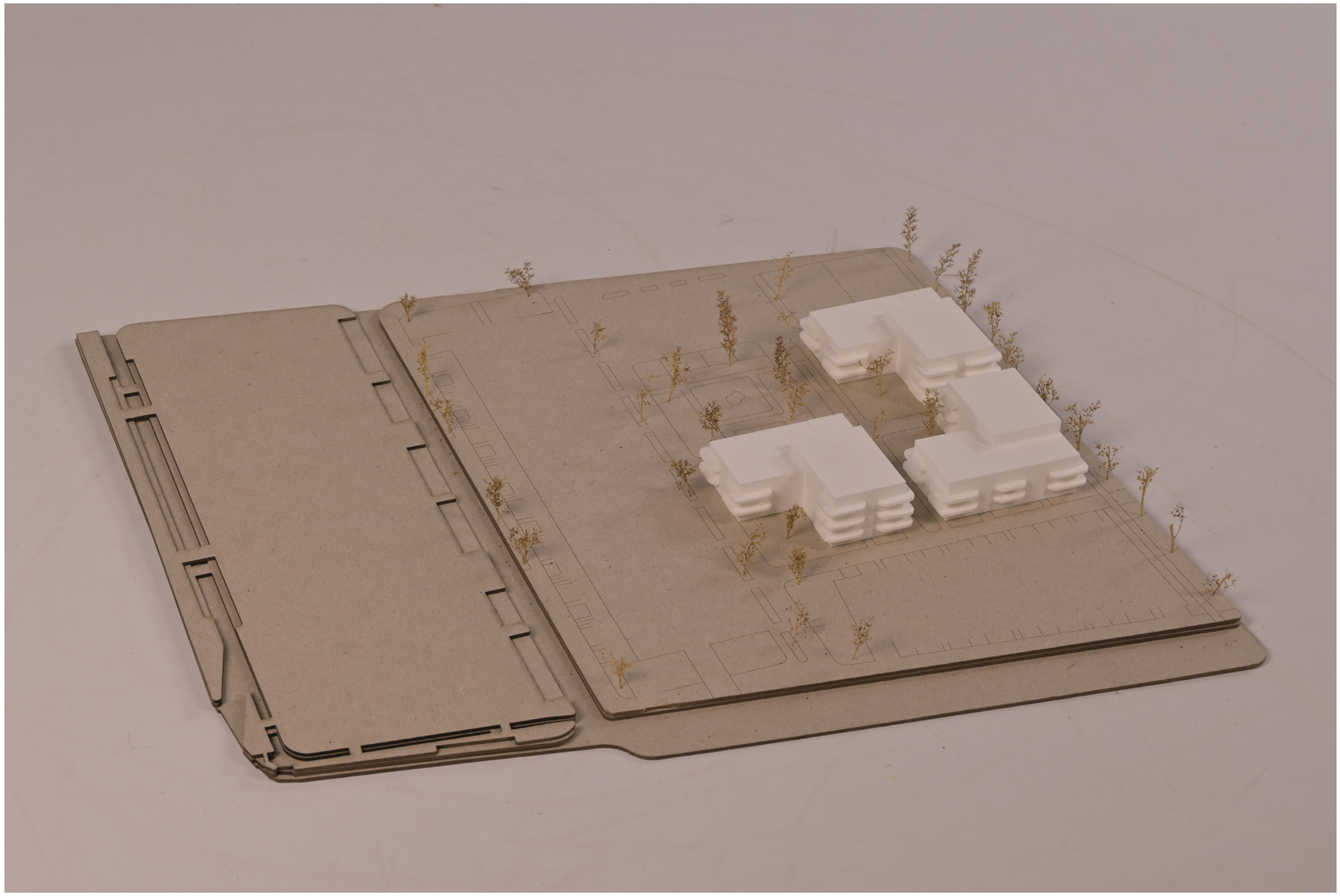
1. Creating the main social zone



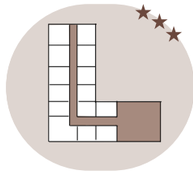
Create **social zones** in the environment to stimulate interaction and connection with the neighborhood

Provide enough **green and blue spaces**, as this is linked to a better quality of life

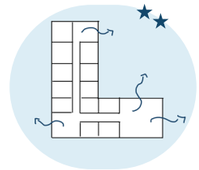
SCHEMATIC URBAN PLAN



2. Elderly with dementia at close proximity from the main social zone

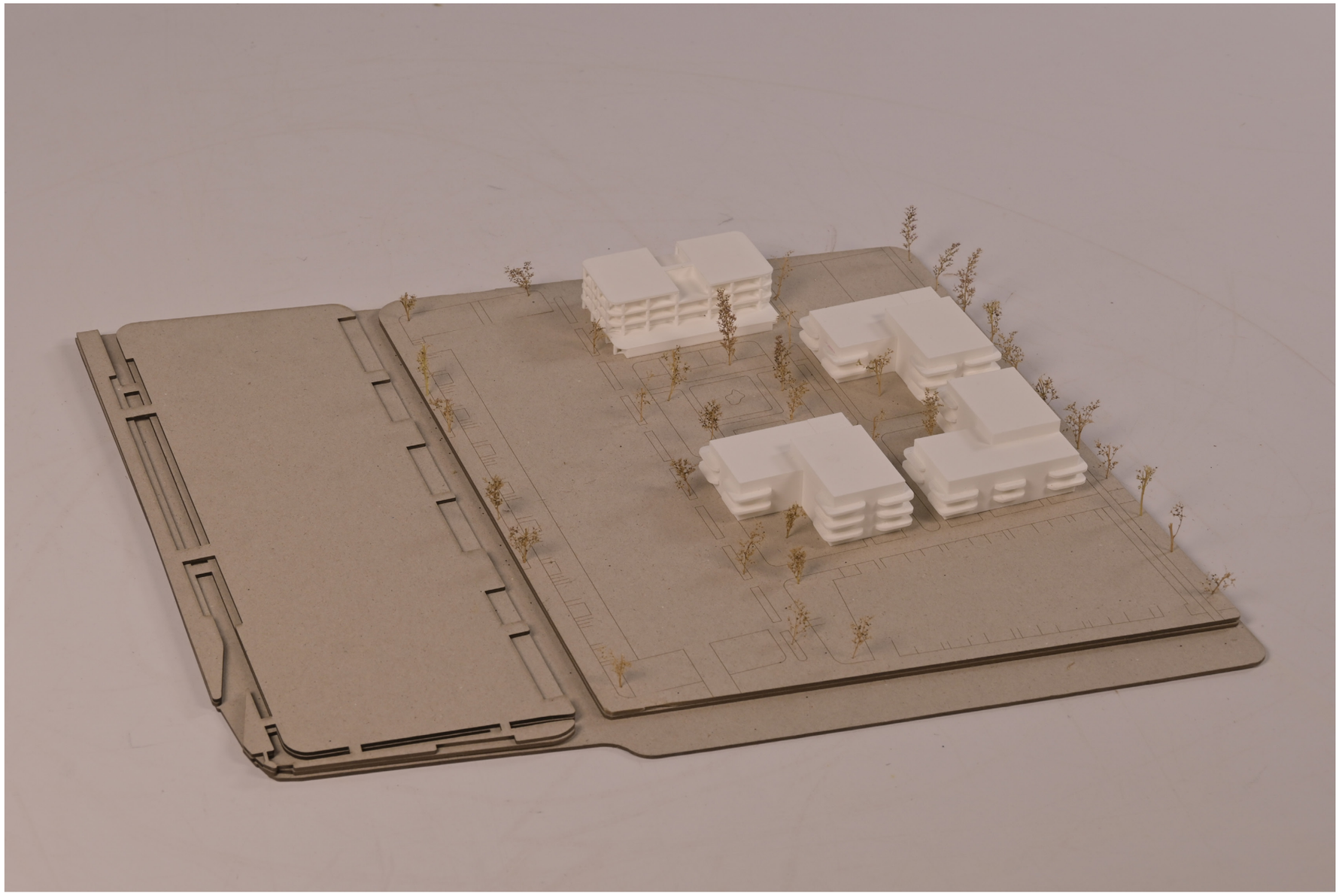


Design **simple floor plans**. Use straight, L or H shaped corridors for clear sightlines

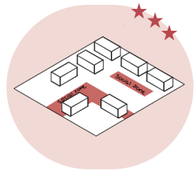


Ensure residents can **independently access safe (outdoor) spaces**

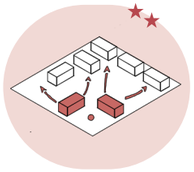
SCHEMATIC URBAN PLAN



3. Block with public ground floor to connect with the neighborhood

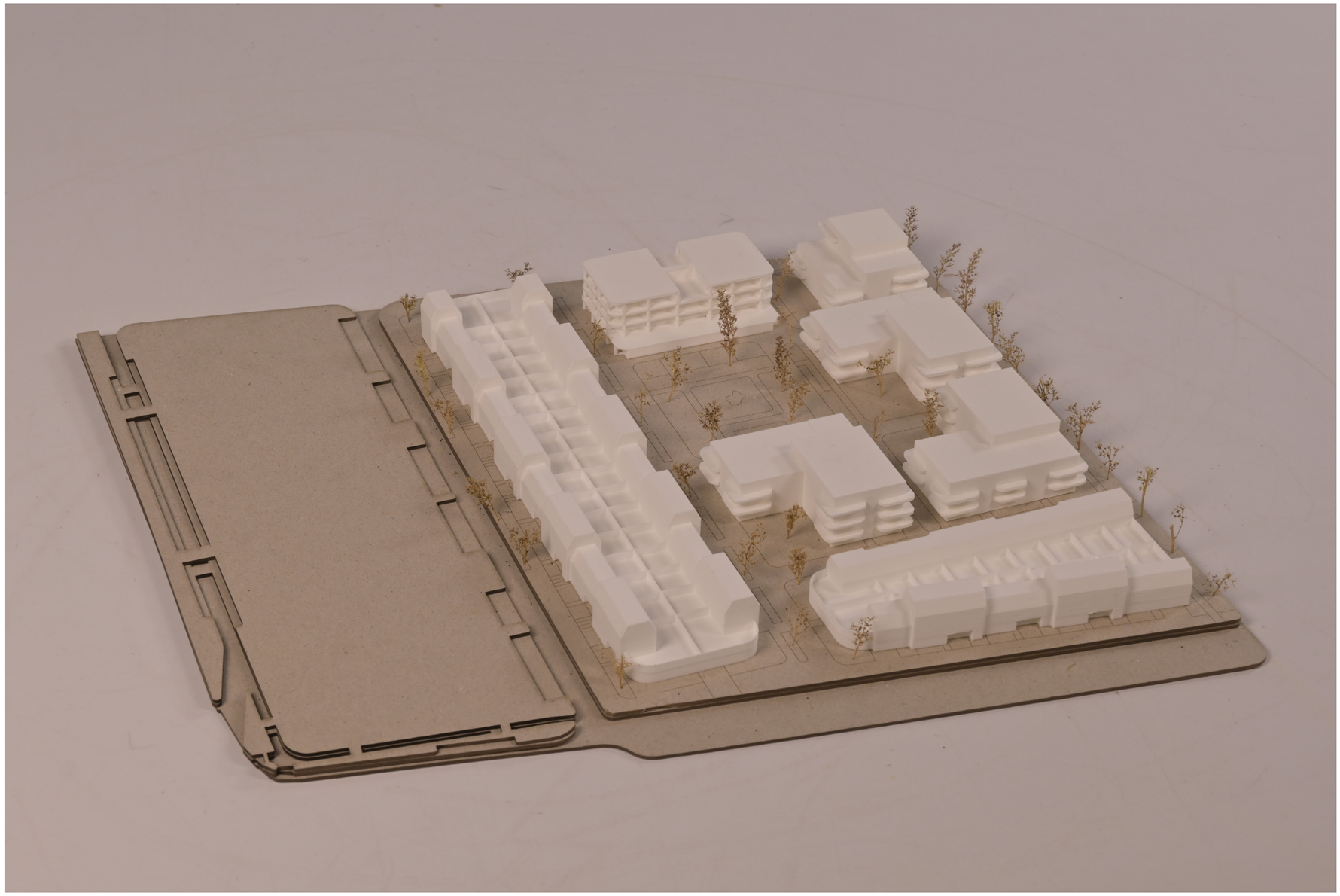


Create **social zones** in the environment to stimulate interaction and connection with the neighborhood



Position the care facility in a central or easily accessible neighborhood location to ensure **better integration of the facility into the surrounding community**

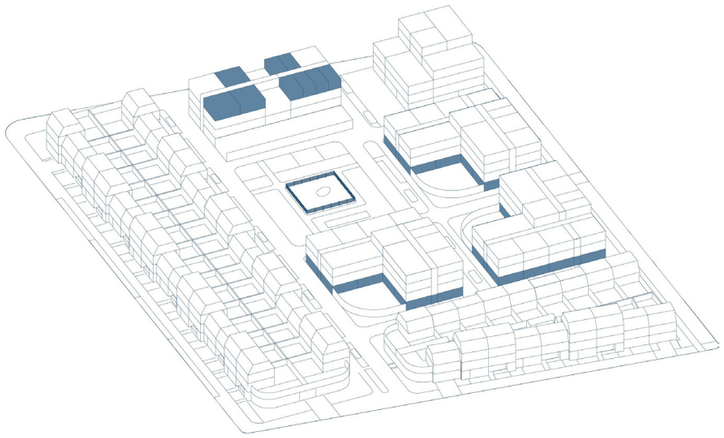
SCHEMATIC URBAN PLAN



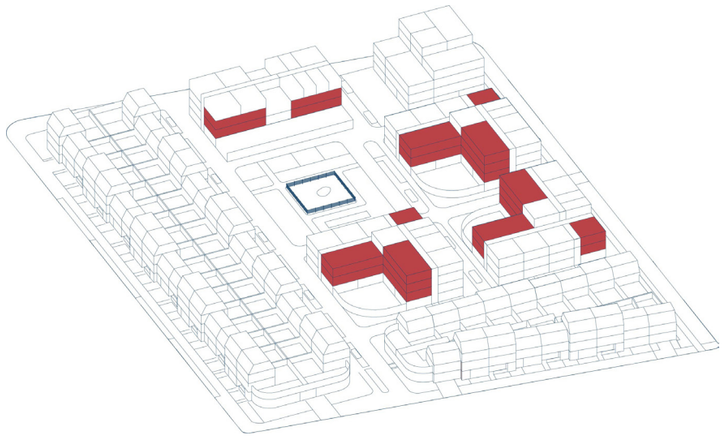
4. Intergenerational living housing along the busiest edges creates a safe inner space for the elderly with dementia

TYPOLOGIES

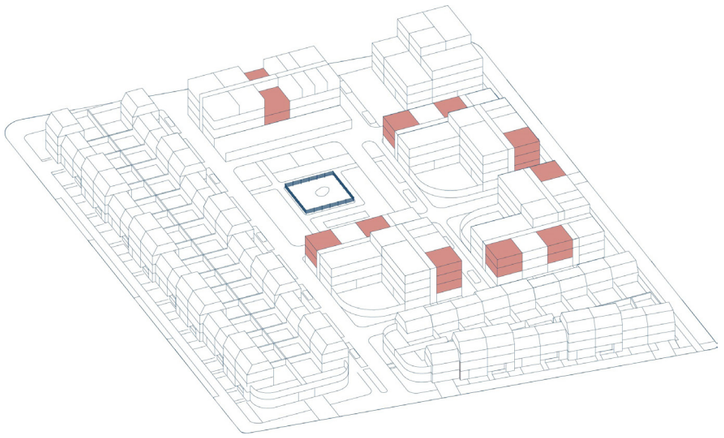
24-hour dementia care



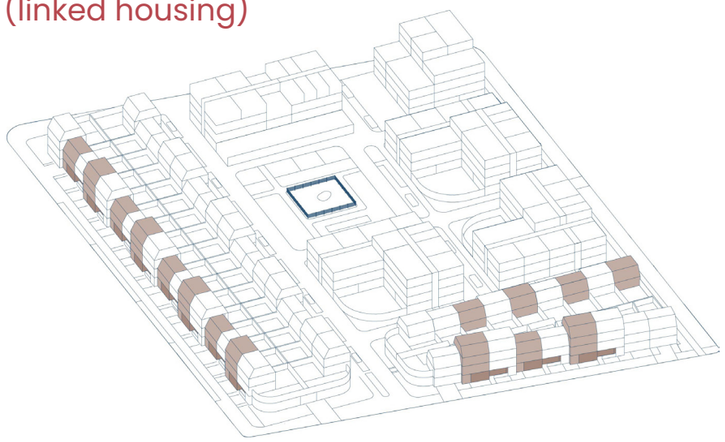
Assisted living apartments



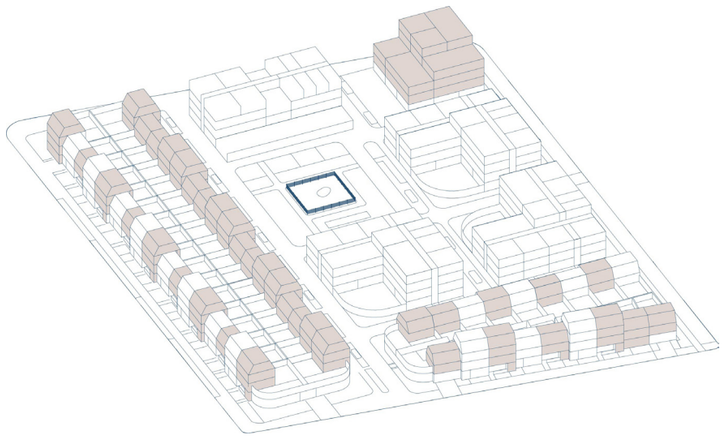
One bedroom apartments



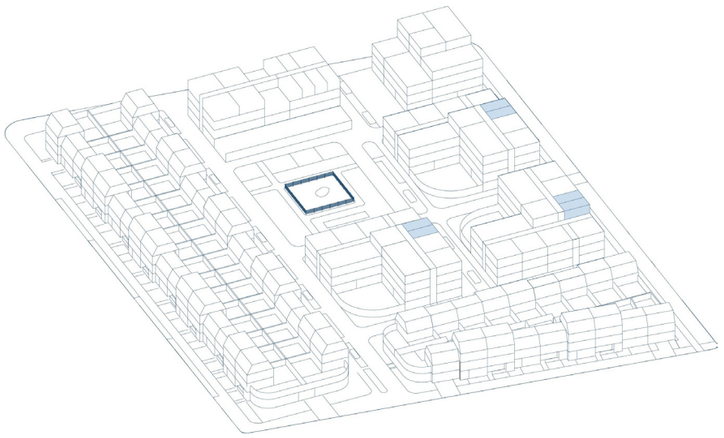
Intergenerational housing
(linked housing)



Regular apartments

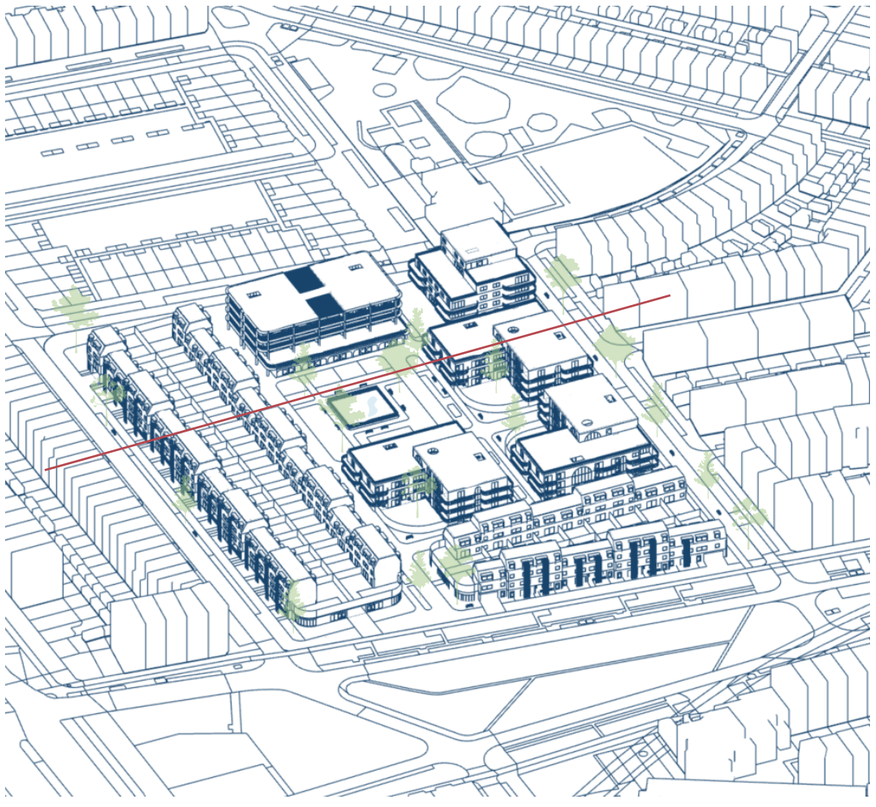


Guest rooms (family visiting rooms)



PLAN SECTION

1:500

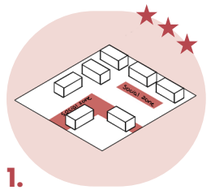


AXONOMETRY

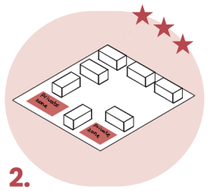
3D VIEW PARK

PROJECT PLAN 1:1000

IMPLEMENTED GUIDELINES ENVIRONMENTAL SCALE



1.
Create **social zones** in the environment to stimulate interaction and connection with the neighborhood



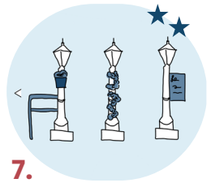
2.
Create small **secluded areas** within the landscape where residents can enjoy some privacy

3.
Incorporate **landmarks** for easy navigation

4.
Connect green spaces in urban areas

5.
Provide **enough green and blue spaces**

6.
Place **resting benches** at regular intervals

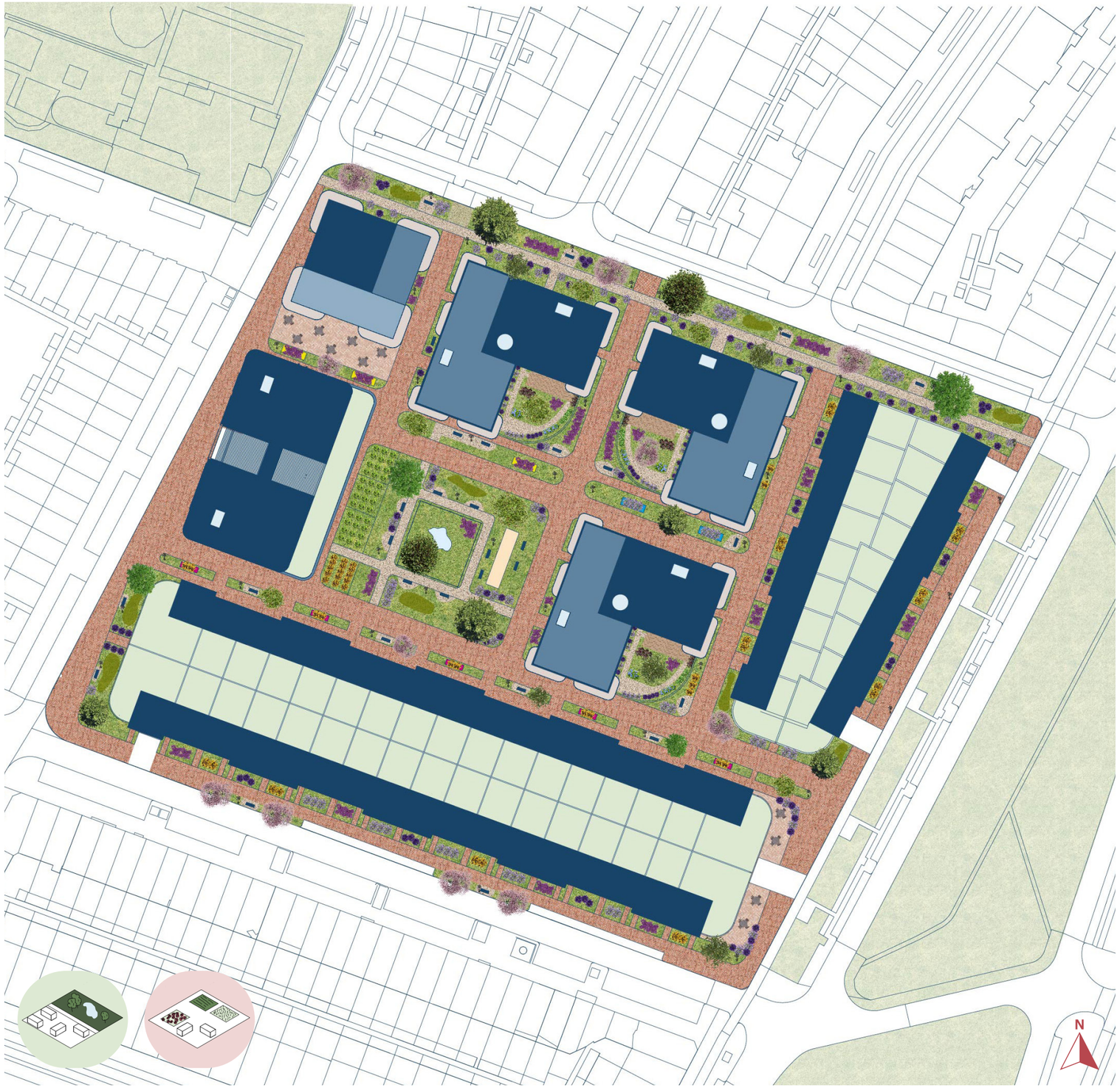


7.
Varying lampposts, benches, and **street furniture** can act as landmarks

8.
Ensure a **varied environment** with different sounds, textures and scents

PROJECT PLAN 1:1000

PROJECT PLAN 1:1000



Birds in Tarwewijk

Coal tit | Blue tit | Blackbird | Starling | Greenfinch | Sparrow | Wren

(Vogelbescherming, n.d.)

LEGEND

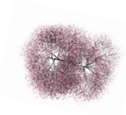
Trees

= Lime tree
- *Tit birds*
- *Blackbirds*
- *Wren birds*

= Beech tree
- *Tit birds*
- *Blackbirds*

= Apple tree
- *Blackbirds*
- *Greenfinch bird*
- *Tit birds*
- *Wren birds*

= Pear tree
- *Blackbirds*
- *Tit birds*
- *Starling*
- *Greenfinch bird*



= Cherry tree
- *Blackbirds*
- *Tit birds*
- *Starling*

= Maple
- *Greenfinch bird*
- *Tit birds*

Plants

= Sunflower
- *Tit birds*
- *Greenfinch bird*
- *Starling*
- *Sparrows*

- *Squirrels*
- *Bees*

= Loosestrife
- *Greenfinch bird*
- *Tit birds*

- *Butterflies*
- *Bees*

= Violets
- *Tit birds*

- *Butterflies*
- *Bees*
- *Bumblebees*

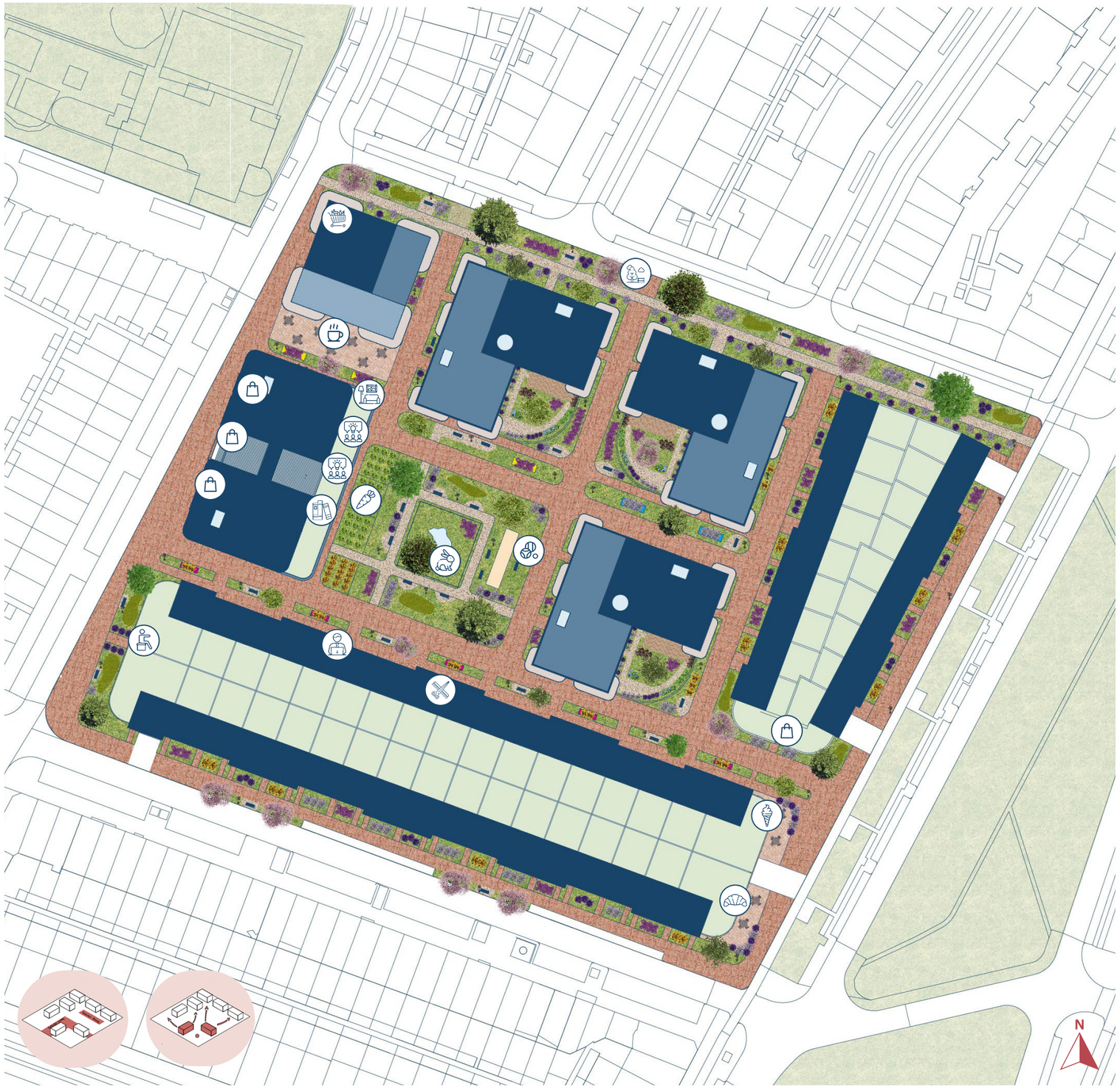
= Lavender
- *Butterflies*
- *Bees*
- *Bumblebees*

= Herb garden
- *Mint*
- *Thyme*
- *Carrots*
- *Strawberries*

Water management

= Wadi’s

PROJECT PLAN 1:1000

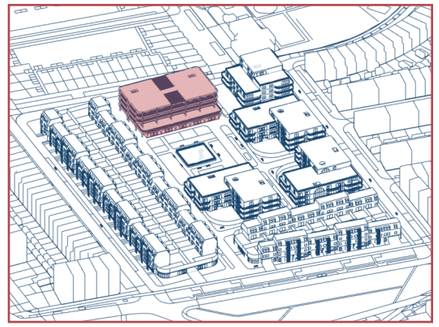


Legend ground floor functions:

- = Library
- = Workshop rooms
- = Collective living room
- = Physiotherapy
- = Joules de boules
- = Connecting park
- = Café
- = Shops
- = Supermarket
- = Hairdresser
- = Petting zoo
- = Ice cream shop
- = Bakery
- = Vegetable garden
- = Office

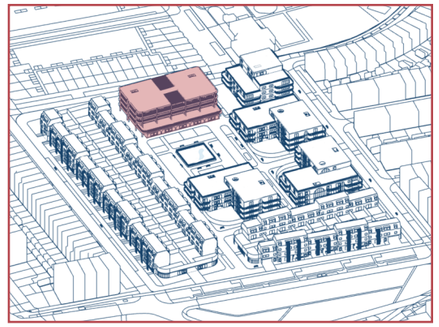
LETS TAKE A WALK...

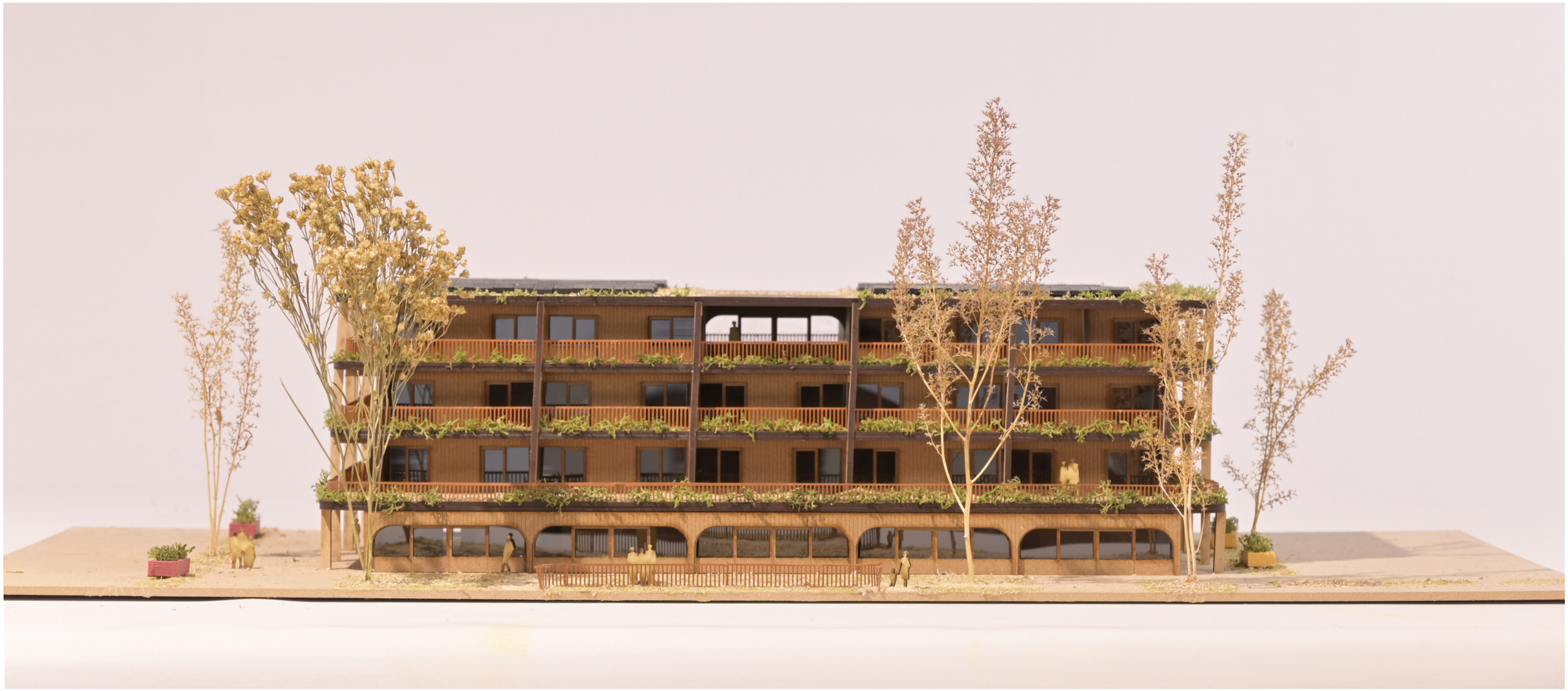
BUILDING A



LETS TAKE A WALK...

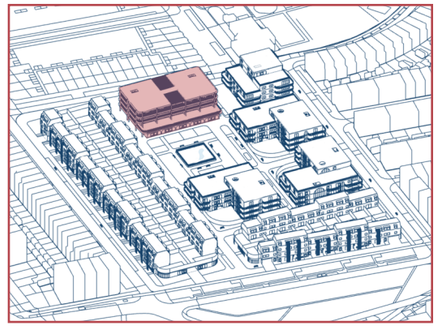
BUILDING A



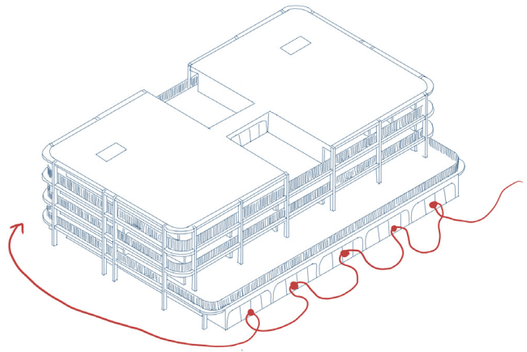


LETS TAKE A WALK...

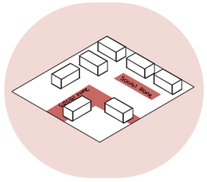
BUILDING A

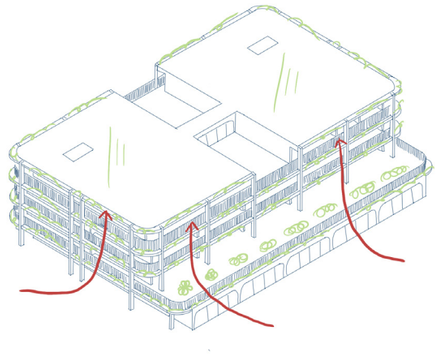


IMPORTANT DESIGN FEATURES

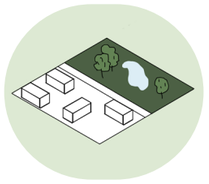


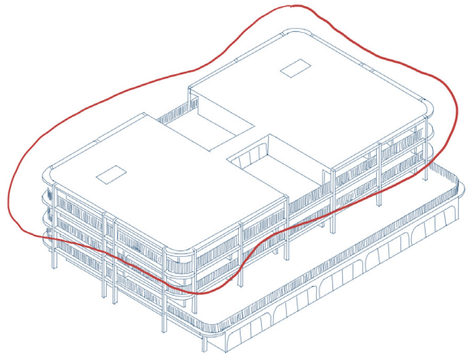
Ground floor social spaces



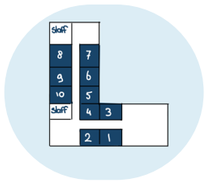


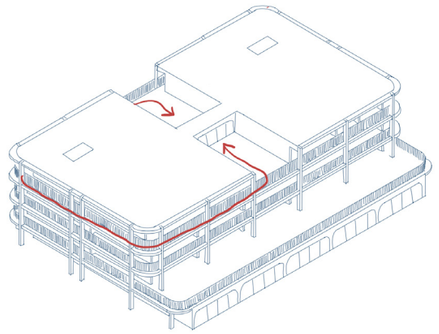
Adding to biodiversity



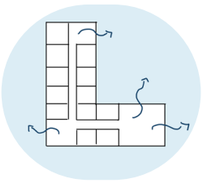


Small care facility severe dementia upper floor

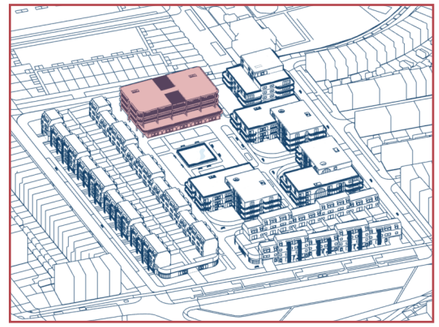




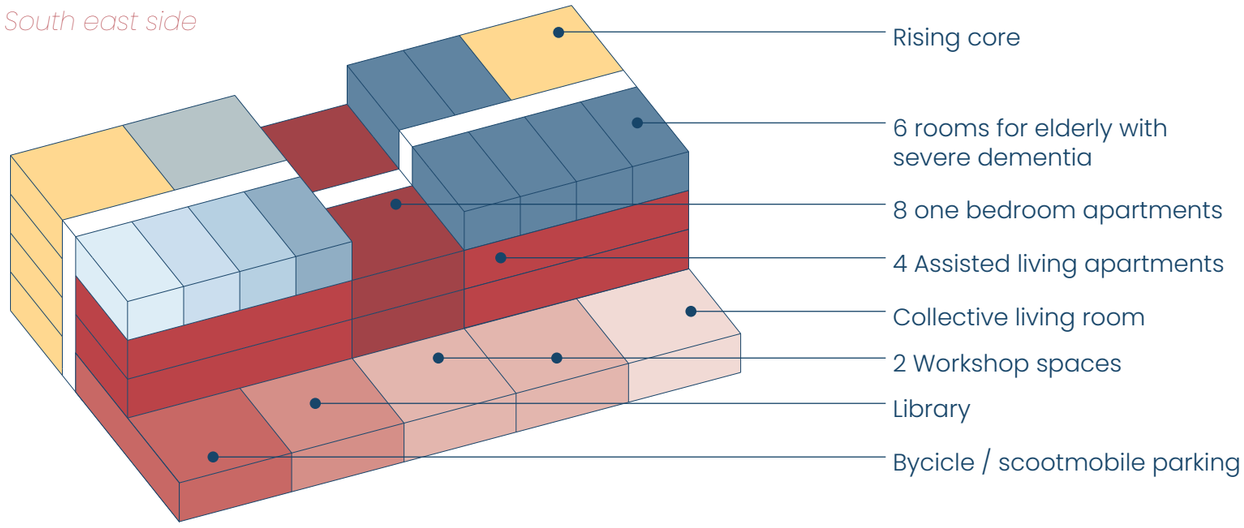
People able to walk around / access the garden



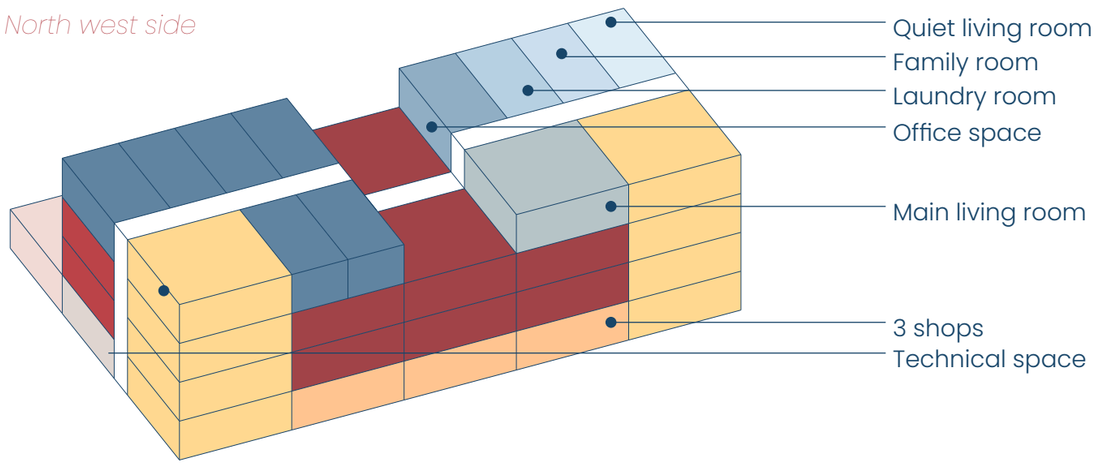
FUNCTIONS



South east side



North west side



MATERIALS

East facade
1:200

3 Shades of Accoya wood cladding

(Accoya, n.d.)

(Accoya, n.d.)

(Architextures, n.d.)

- *CO2 neutral*
- *100% recyclable*
- *Calm & warming atmosphere*

Green roof

(SpiritEnergy, n.d.)

Safe plants in planters

oct - may
may - oct

= Violets
- *Tit birds*
- *Butterflies*
- *Bees*
- *Bumblebees*

Jun - sep

= Bellflower
- *Tit birds*
- *Sparrows*
- *Butterflies*
- *Bees*

jun - aug

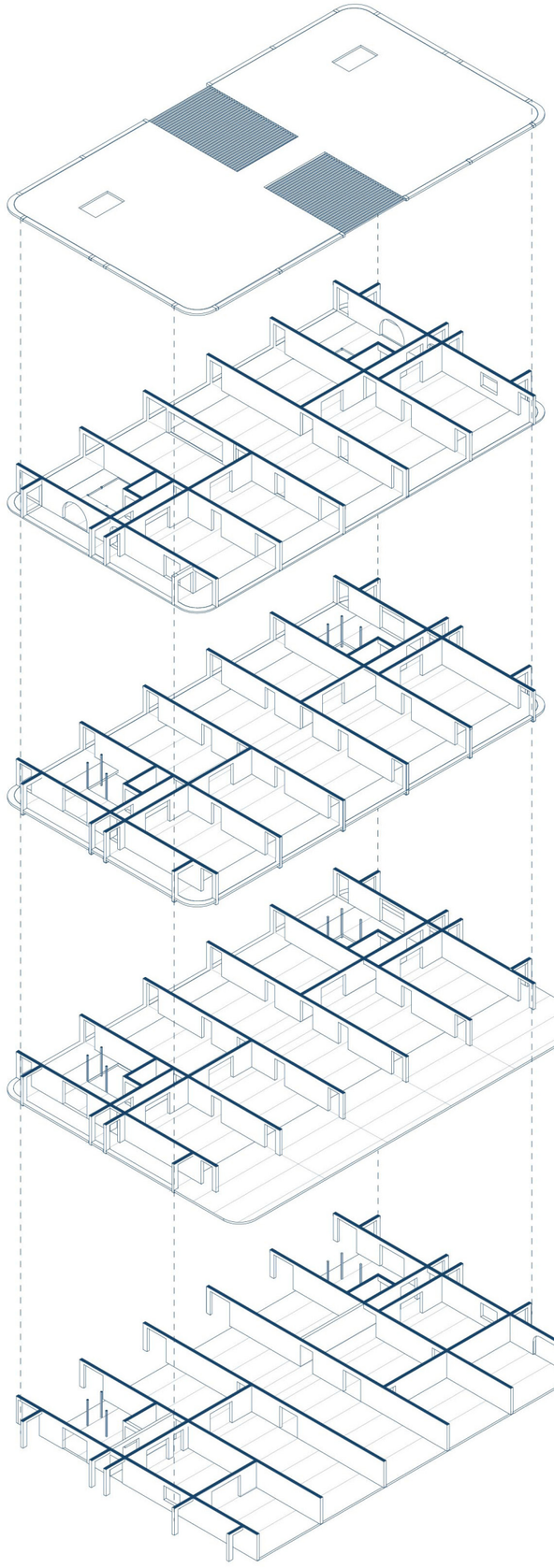
= Lavender
- *Tit birds*
- *Bees*
- *Bumblebees*

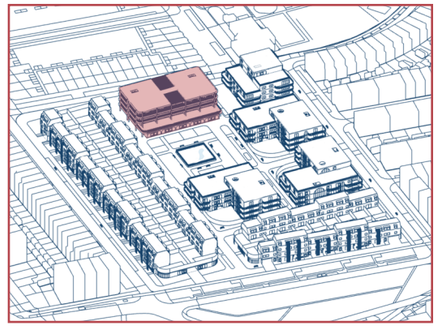
Mar - aug
Evergreen

= Spider plant

CONSTRUCTION

1:500





LOAD BEARING WALLS

CLT

(Novatop, n.d.)

- Stores CO2
- Low environmental impact

NON LOAD BEARING WALLS

Timber frame construction

(Wandshop, n.d.)

- Carbon negative
- Biodegradable

FLOORS

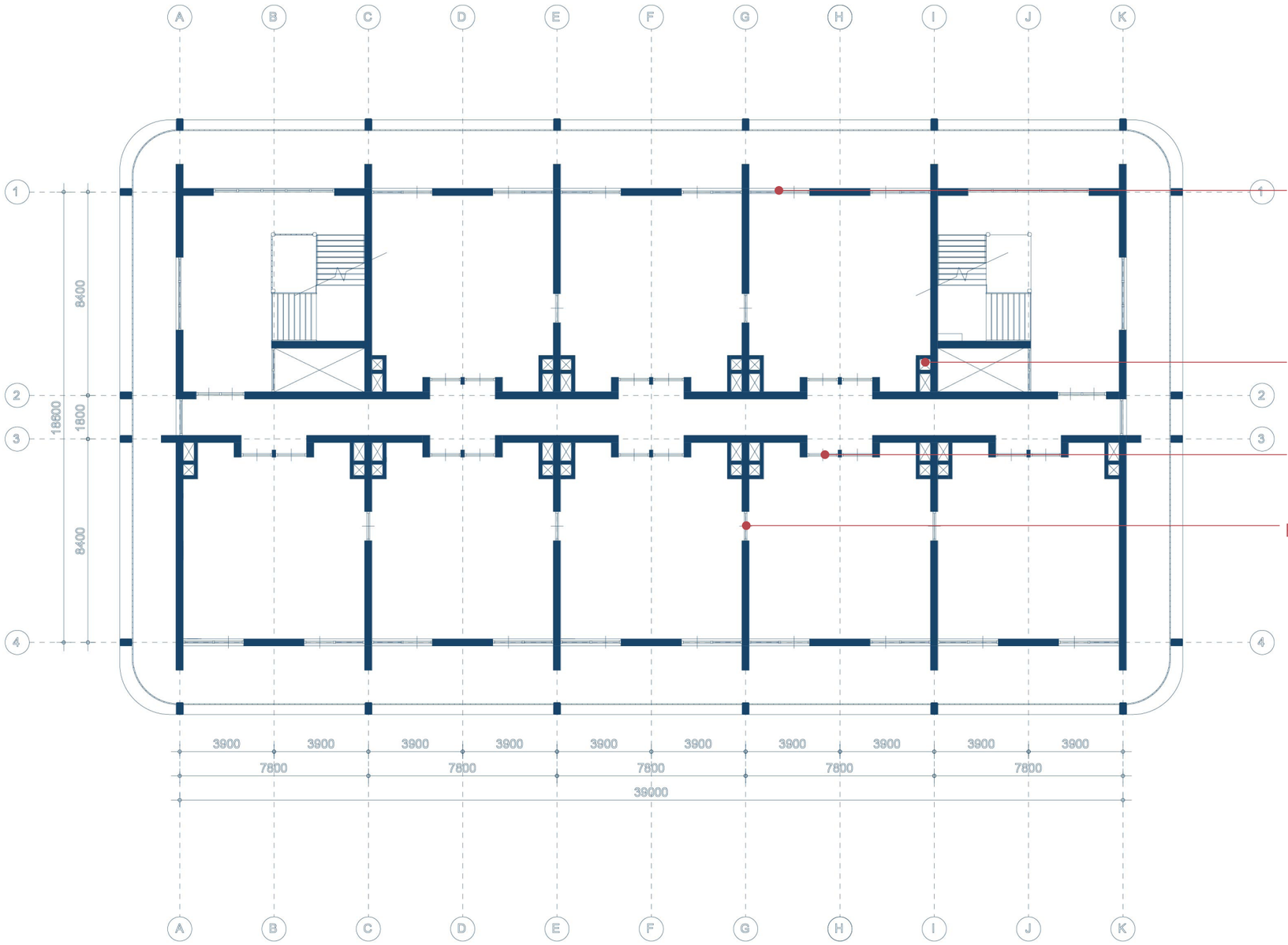
Kerto Ripa

(Woodteq, n.d.)

- Wooden hollow floor
- Place for insulation / installations

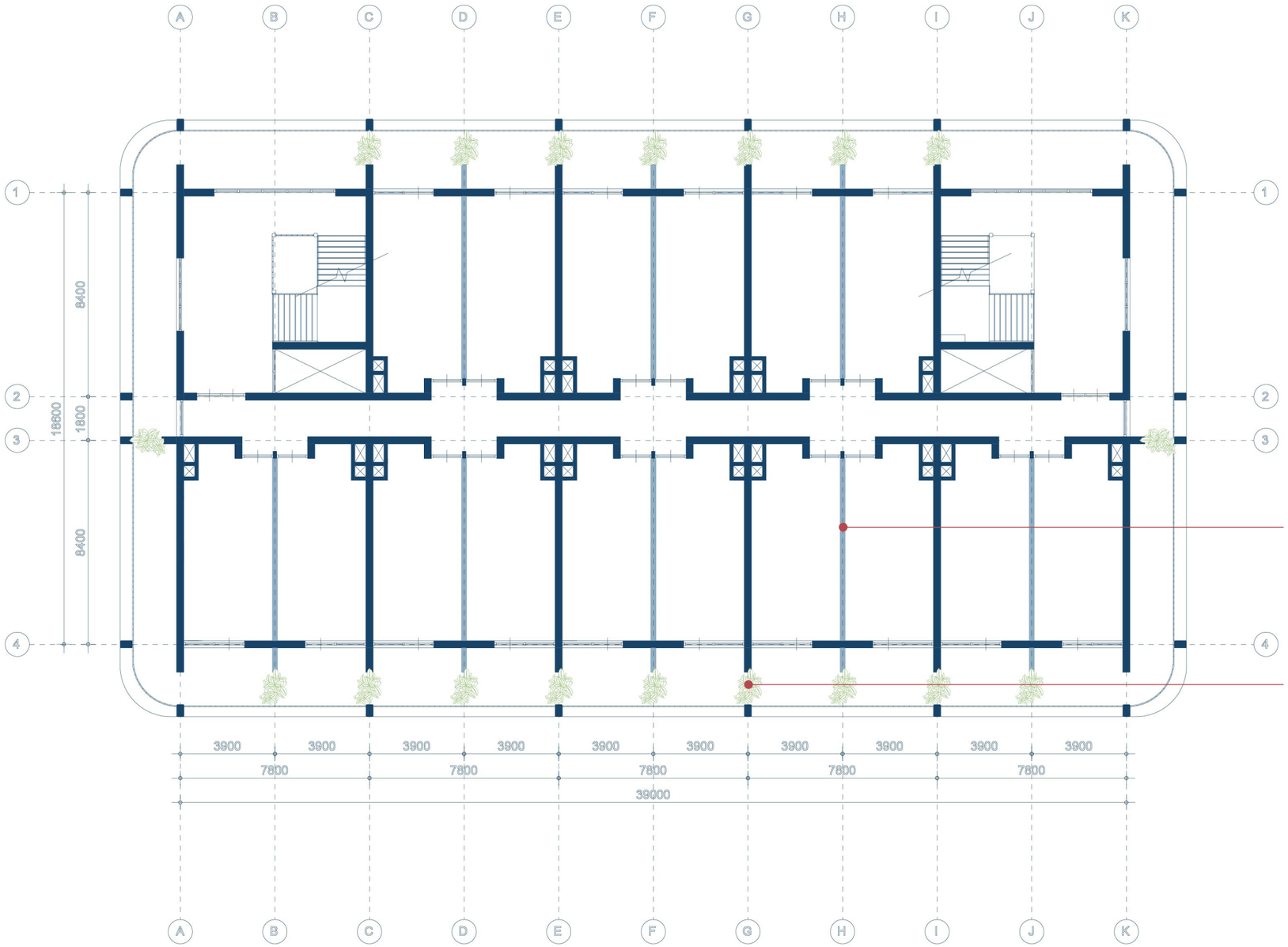
FLEXIBILITY GRID 1:200

Second floor



FLEXIBILITY GRID 1:200

Second floor



DWELLING SCENARIOS

PLEASE STAND UP AND TAKE A LOOK...

DWELLING SCENARIOS

PLEASE STAND UP AND TAKE A LOOK...

DWELLING SCENARIOS

PLEASE STAND UP AND TAKE A LOOK...

DWELLING SCENARIOS

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DWELLING SCENARIOS

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DWELLING SCENARIOS

PLEASE STAND UP AND TAKE A LOOK...

DWELLING SCENARIOS

PLEASE STAND UP AND TAKE A LOOK...

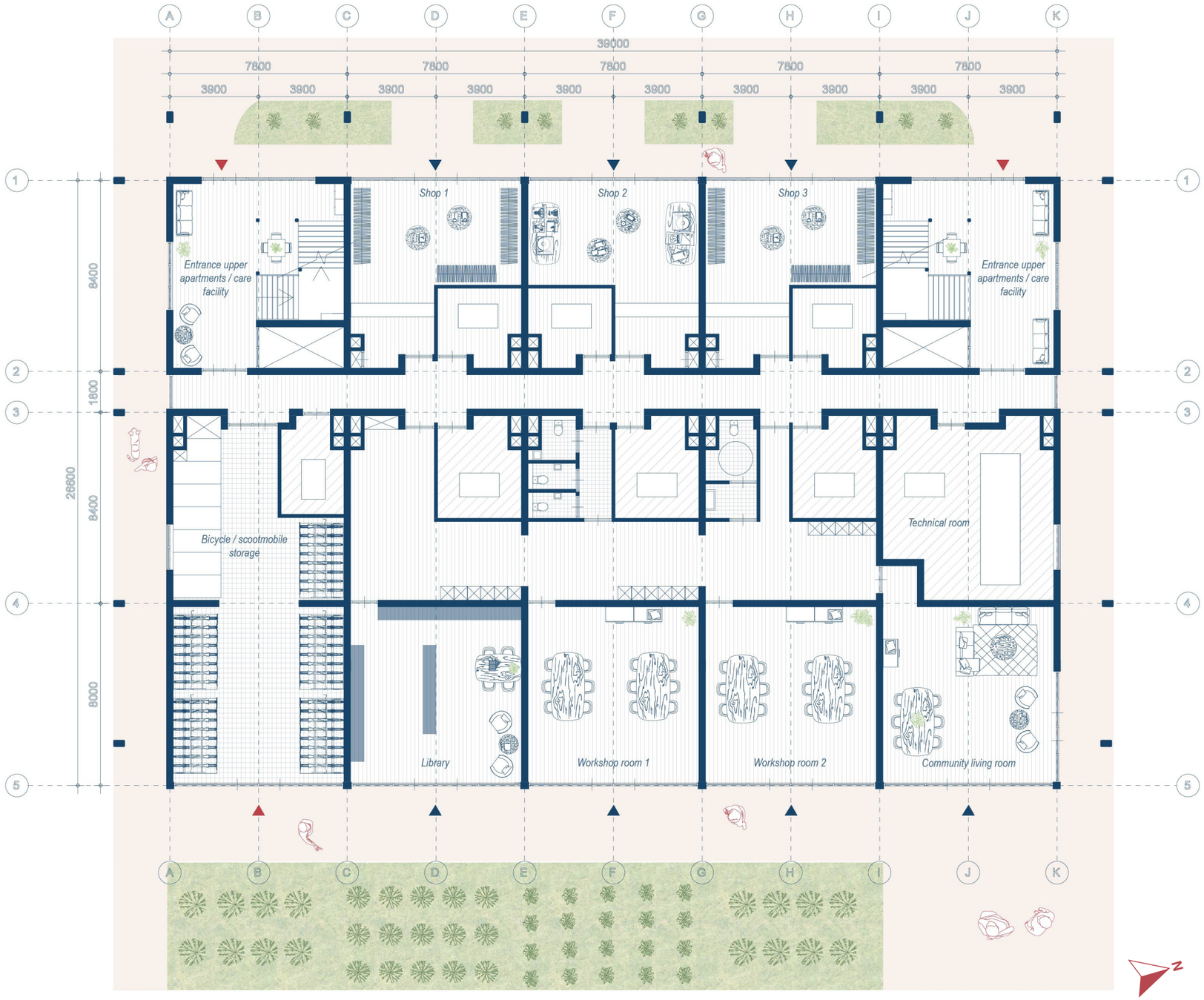
WEST FACADE

1:200

ENTRANCE SPACE

GROUND FLOOR

1:200



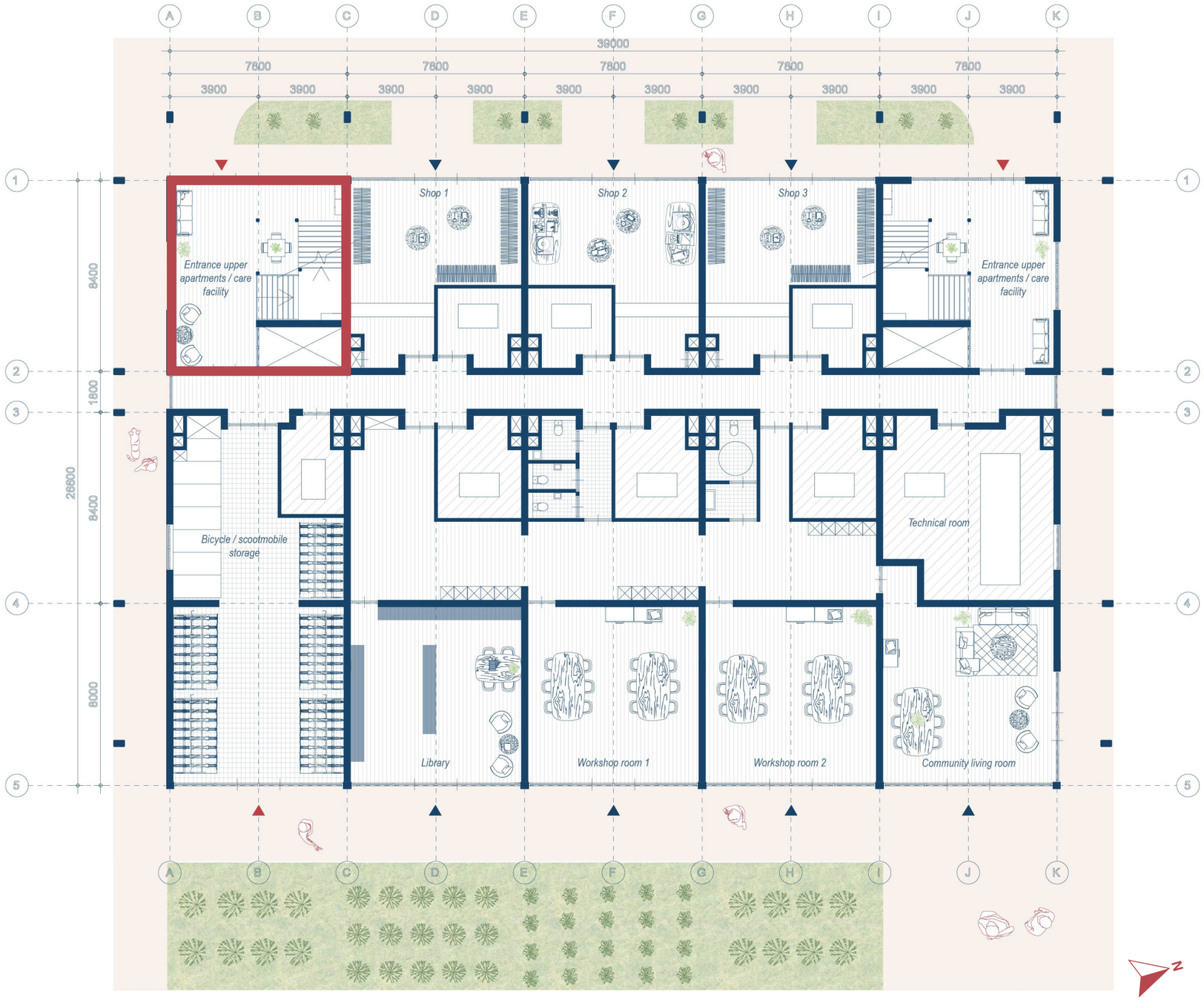
Legend

= Public entrances

= Entrance for the residents

GROUND FLOOR

1:200



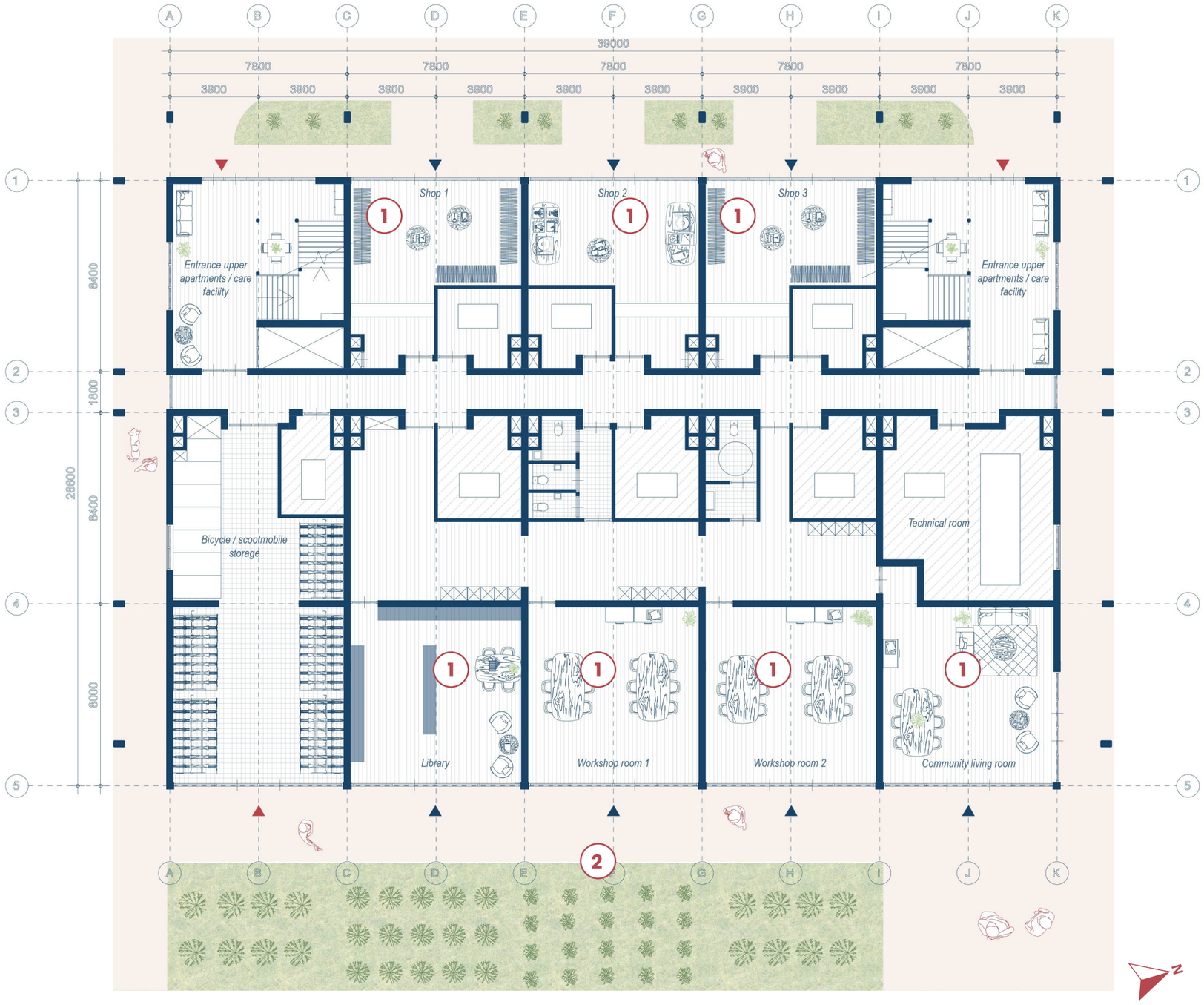
Legend

= Public entrances

= Entrance for the residents

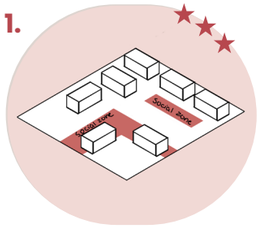
GROUND FLOOR

1:200



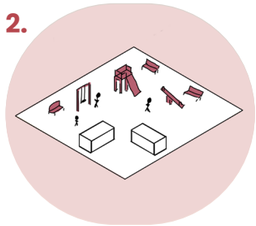
Used guidelines

1.



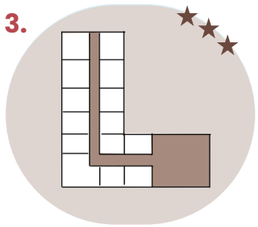
Create **social zones** in the environment to stimulate interaction and connection with the neighborhood

2.



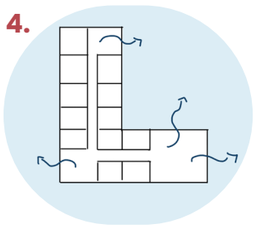
Ensure views of a nearby playground or an animal enclosure, creating lively and **dynamic visuals**

3.



Design **simple floor plans**. Use straight, L or H shaped corridors for clear

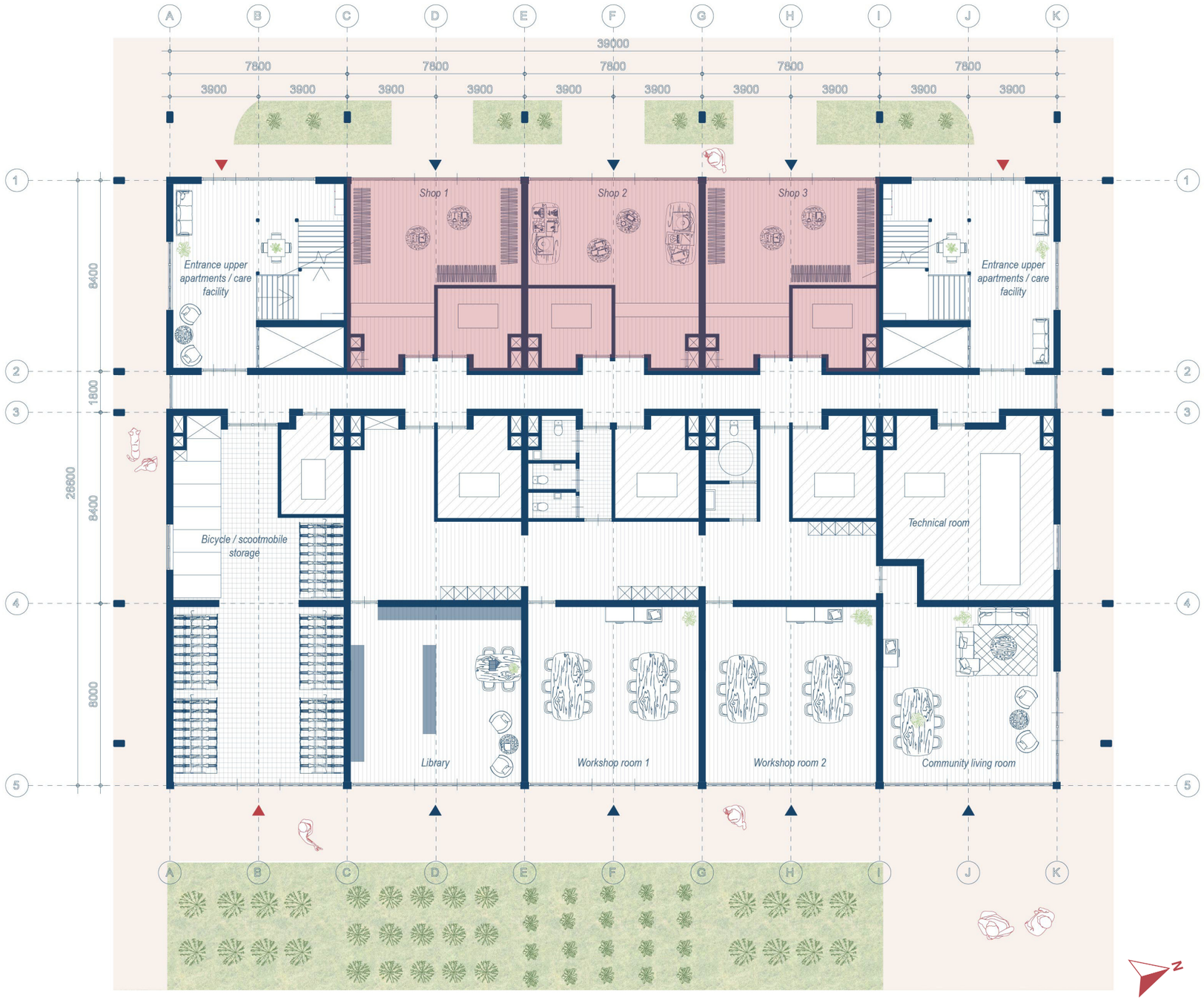
4.



Ensure residents can **independently access safe (outdoor) spaces** like gardens

GROUND FLOOR

1:200



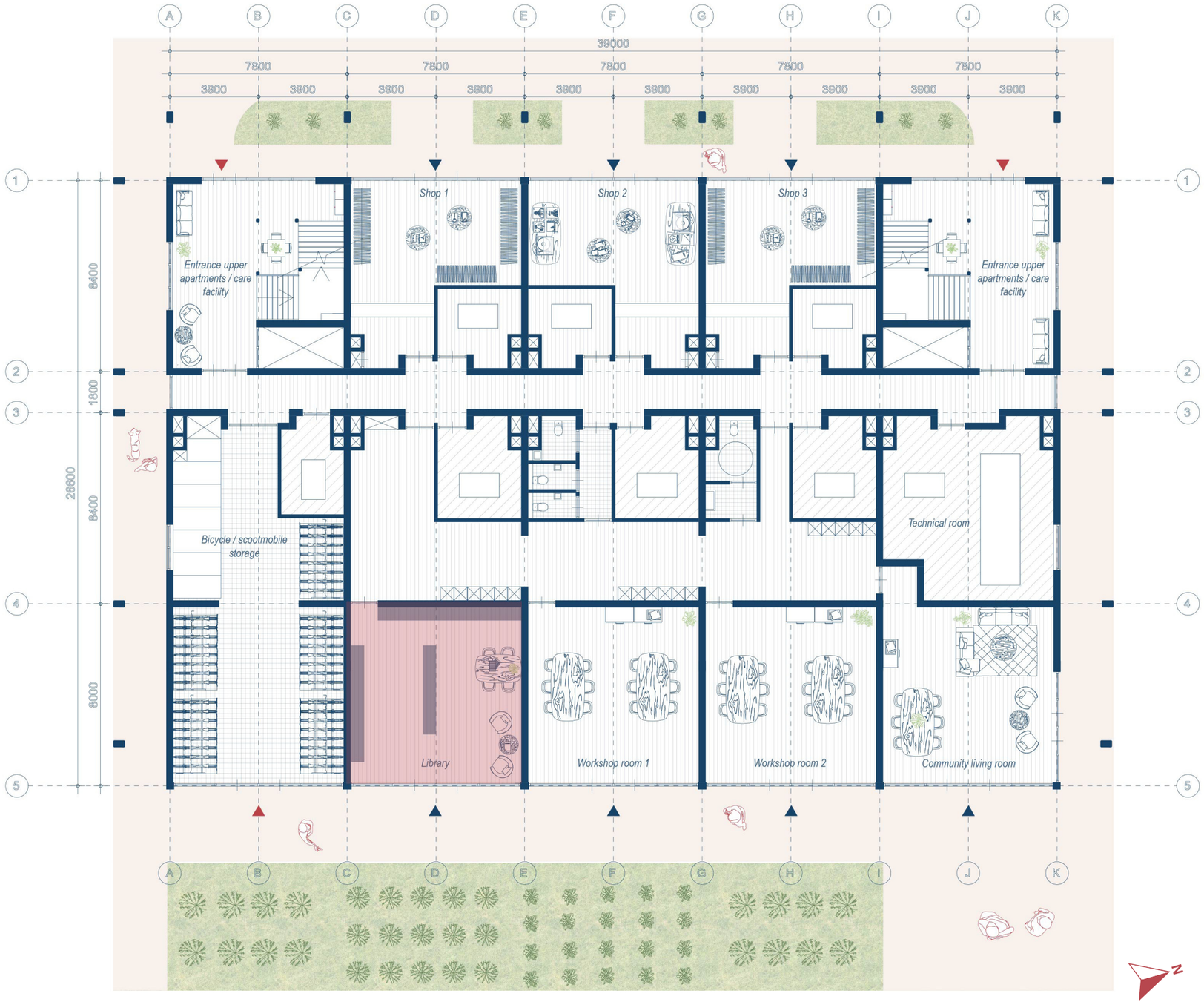
Legend

= Public entrances

= Entrance for the residents

GROUND FLOOR

1:200



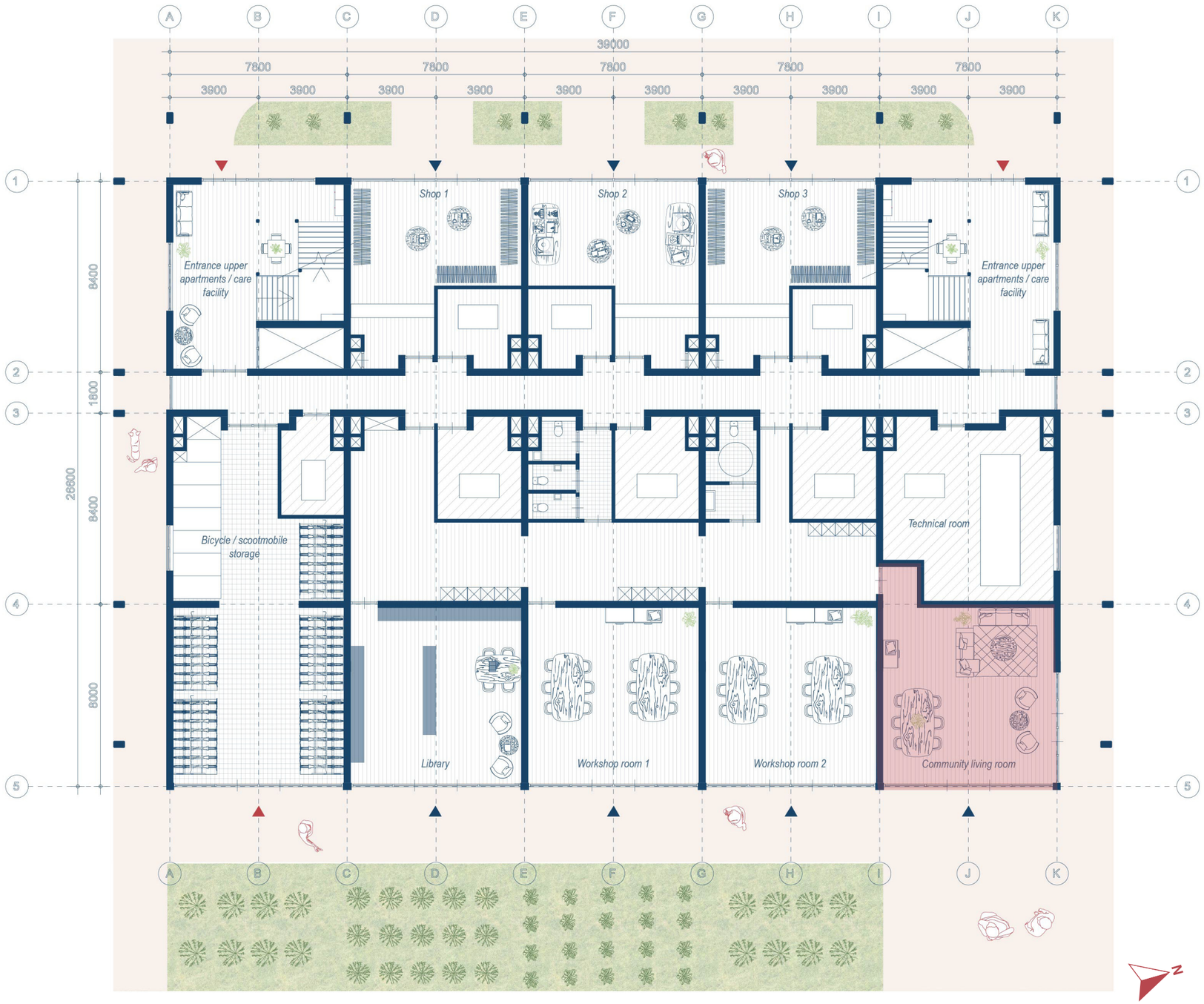
Legend

= Public entrances

= Entrance for the residents

GROUND FLOOR

1:200



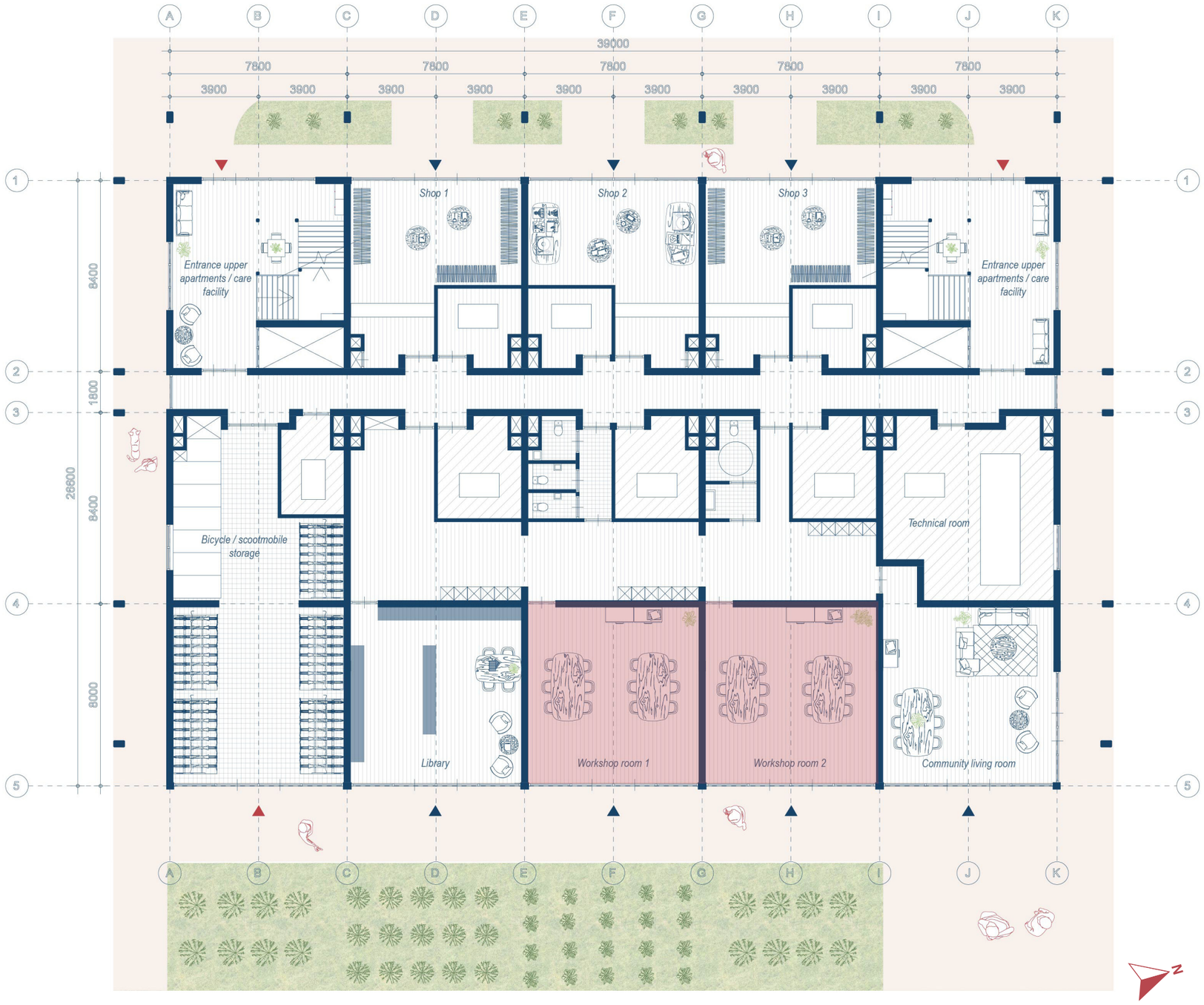
Legend

= Public entrances

= Entrance for the residents

GROUND FLOOR

1:200



Legend

= Public entrances

= Entrance for the residents

WORKSHOP ROOM

FIRST FLOOR

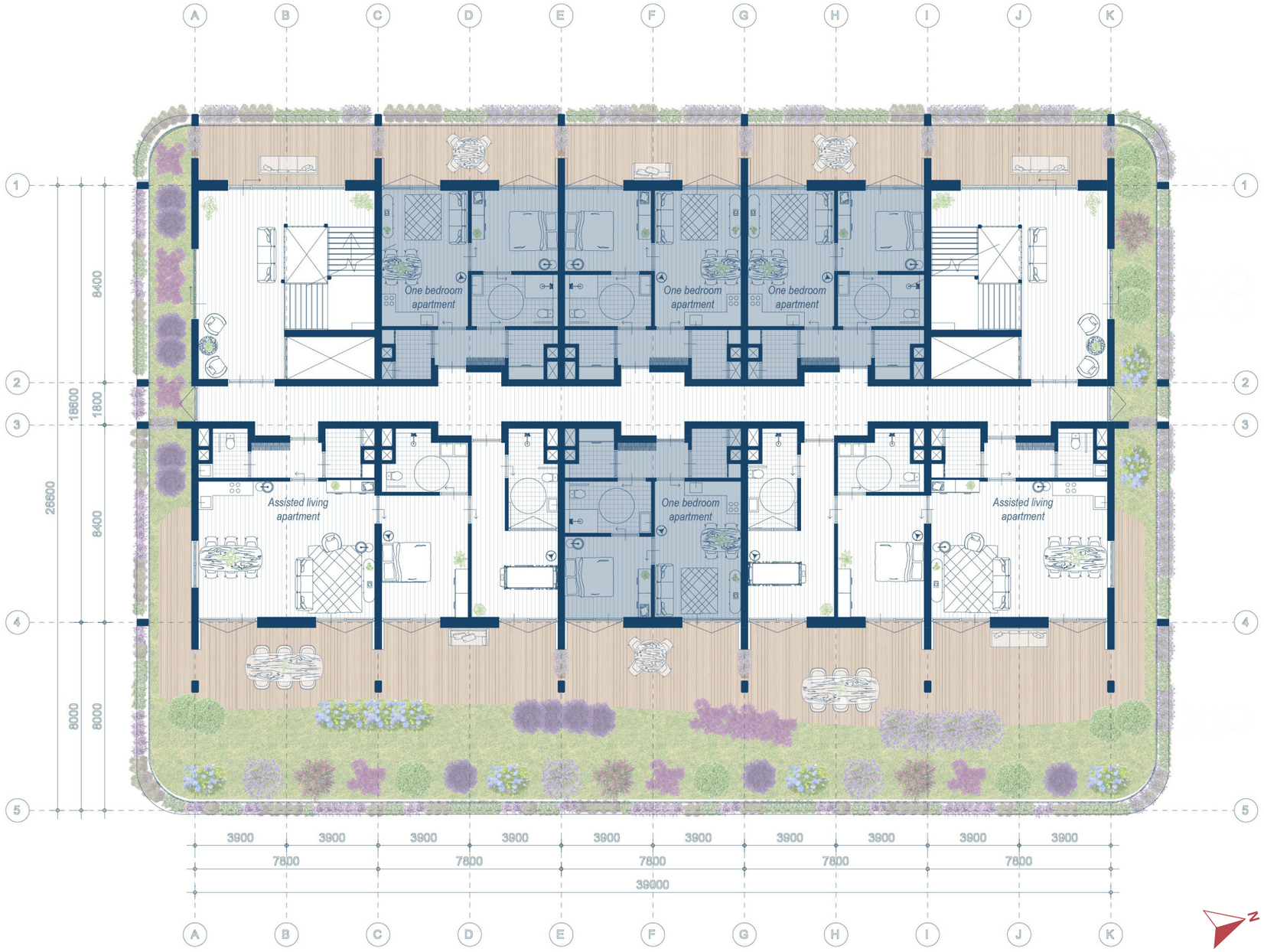
1:200

FIRST FLOOR

1:200

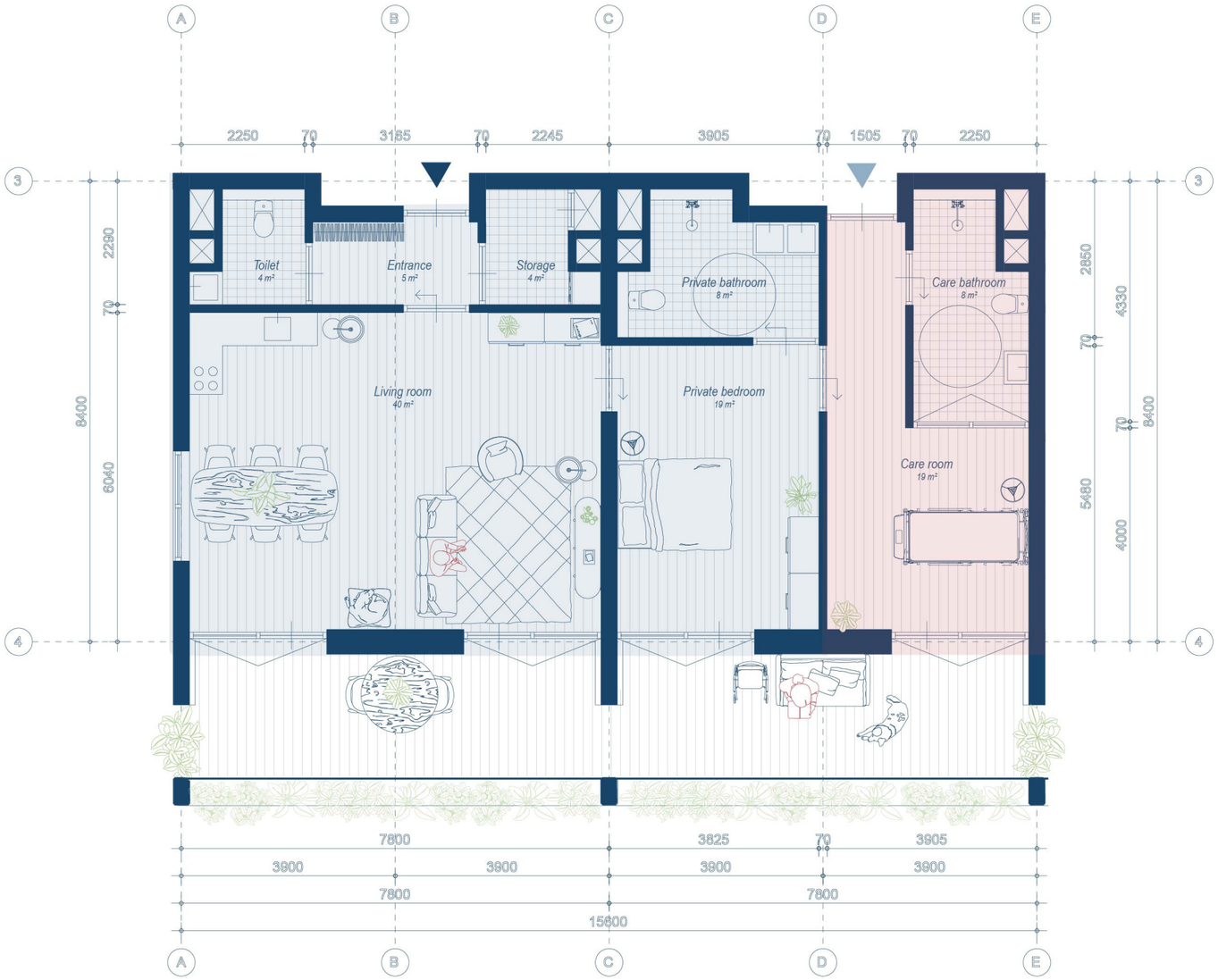
FIRST FLOOR

1:200



ASSISTED LIVING APARTMENT

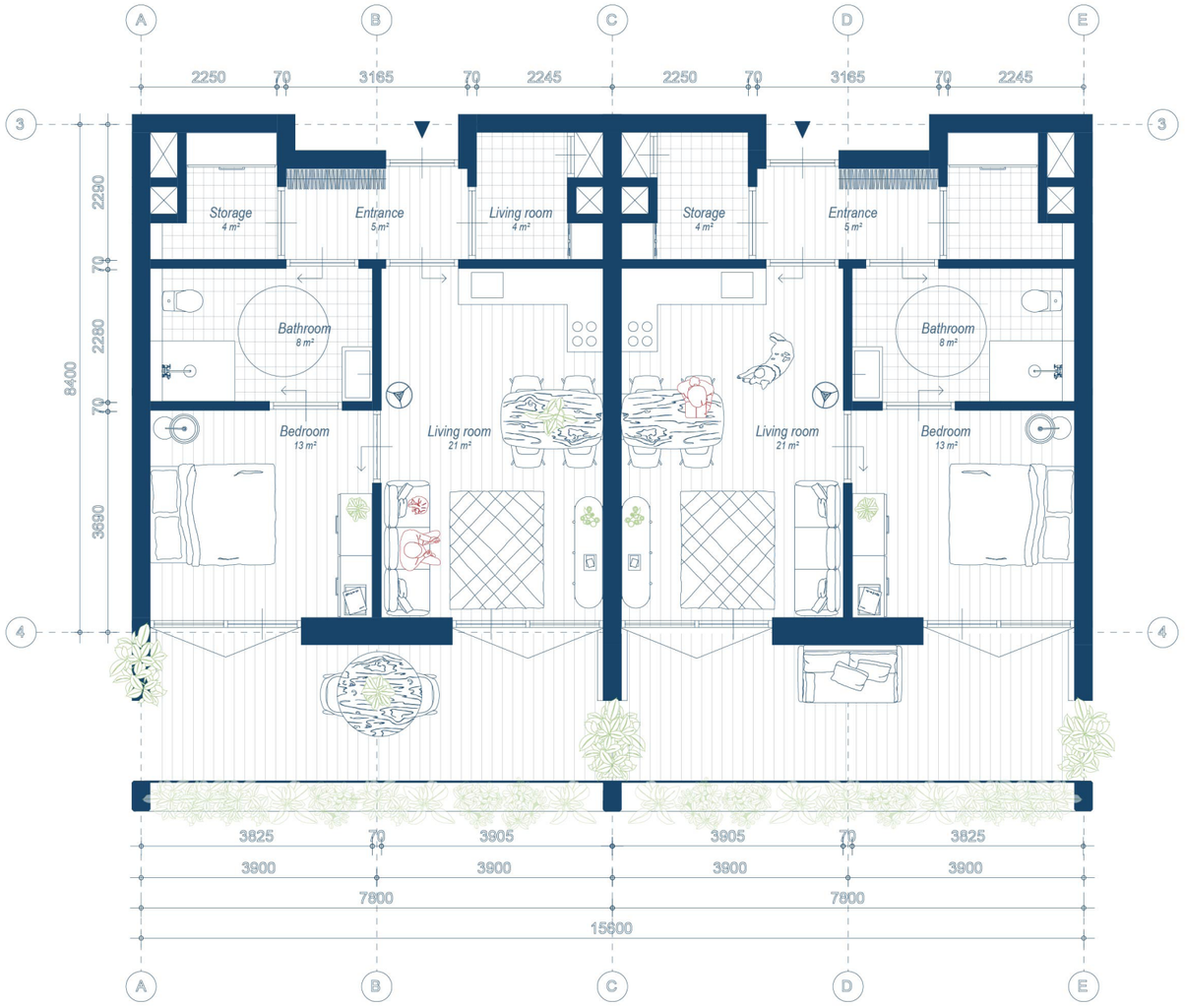
1:100



107 m²

ONE BEDROOM APARTMENT

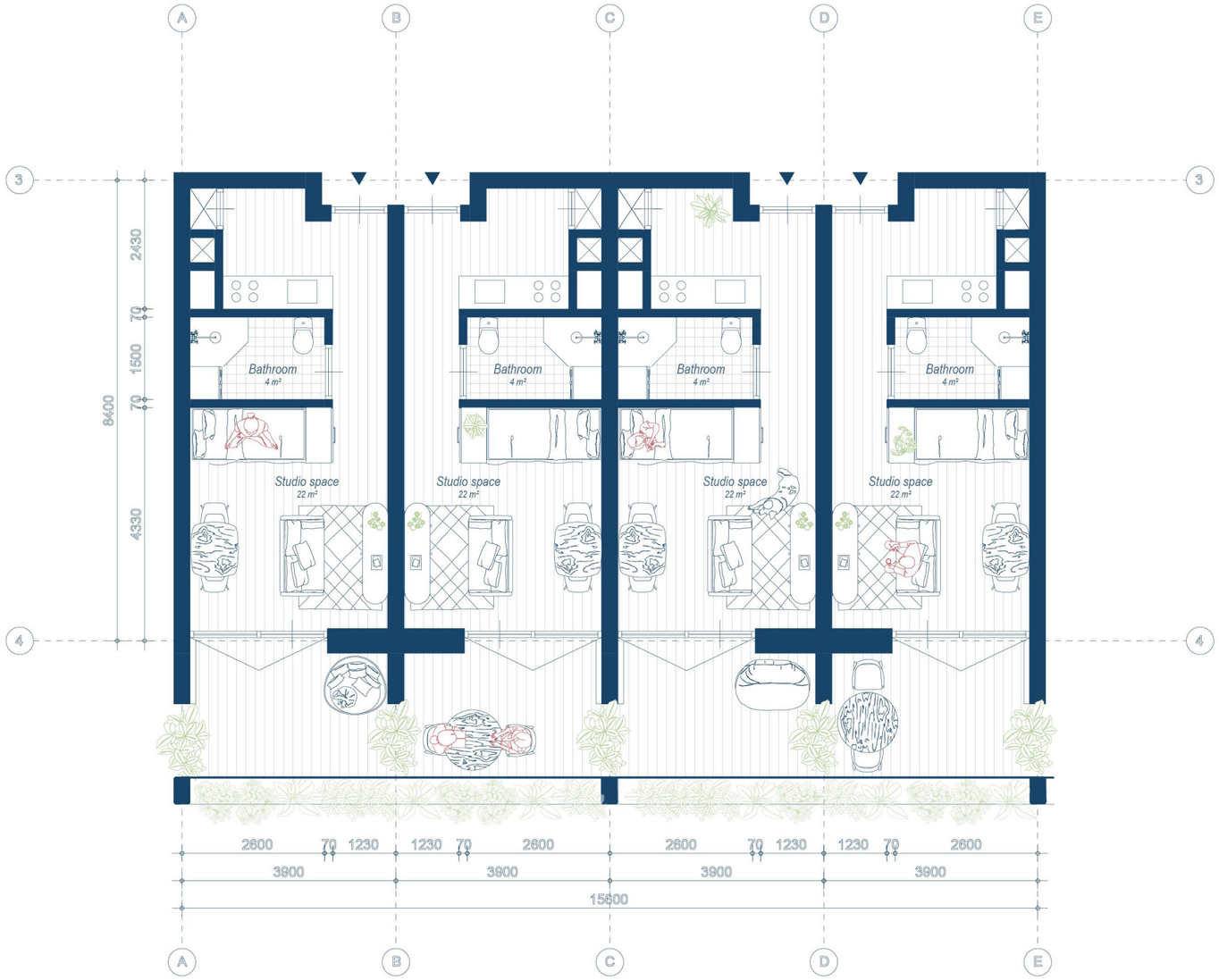
1:100



55 m²

FUTURE OPTION: STUDIO SPACES

1:100



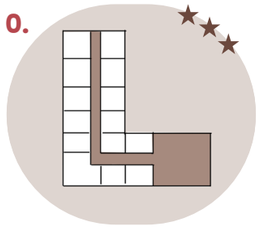
26 m²

THIRD FLOOR

1:200

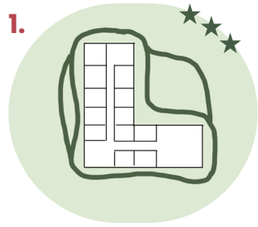
Used guidelines

0.



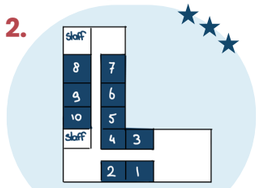
Design **simple floor plans**. Use straight, L or H shaped corridors for clear sightlines

1.



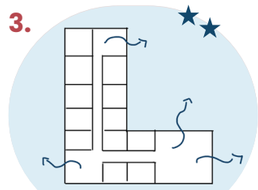
Use **looped walking paths** through the inner courtyard

2.



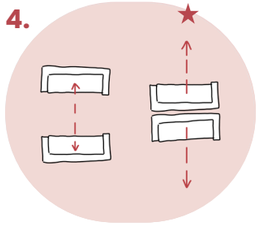
Create **small living units** to enhance comfort and autonomy

3.



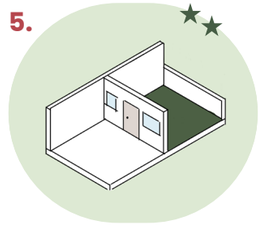
Ensure residents can **independently access safe (outdoor) spaces** like gardens

4.

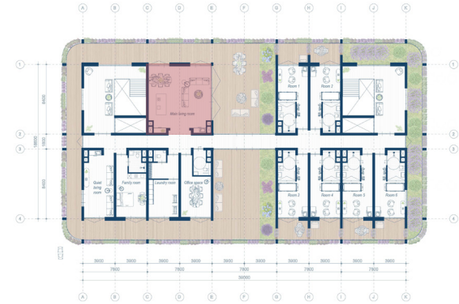


Use **sociopetal and sociofugal layouts** to promote privacy / social spaces

5.



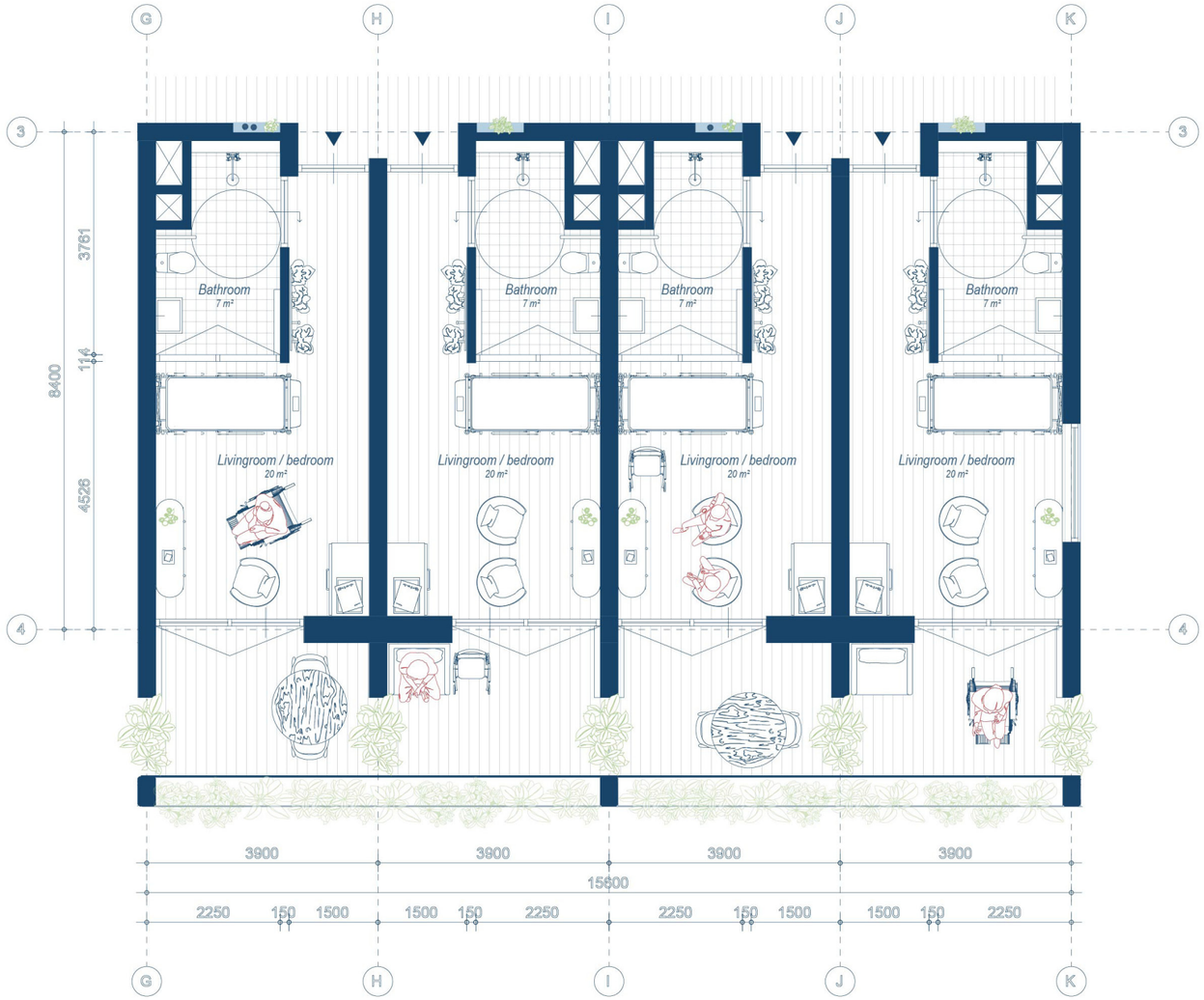
Design **enclosed balconies** for residents on higher floors to enable private outdoor access


Main living room
Quiet living room
Family room
Activities room
Wheelchair
Room 1
Room 2
Room 3
Room 4
Room 5
Room 6
Room 7
Room 8
Room 9
Room 10
Room 11
Room 12
Room 13
Room 14
Room 15
Room 16
Room 17
Room 18
Room 19
Room 20
Room

LUXURY HOUSES
Cool Hotels
LUXURY FOR CATS
Garden & Outdoor Design
Kitchen Design
ANTARCTIC
EXECUTIVE ESCAPES
LUXURY GARDENS
Aesthetic Surgery
MAPPLETHORPE
TULIPS
Design museum Gent
ANDO
LOOS
THREE THIRTY

ROOMS SEVERE DEMENTIA CASES

1:100



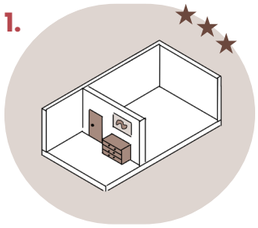
27 m²

ROOMS SEVERE DEMENTIA CASES

1:100

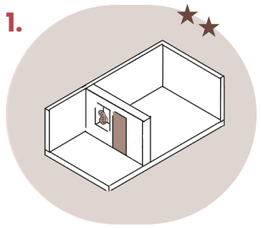
Used guidelines

1.



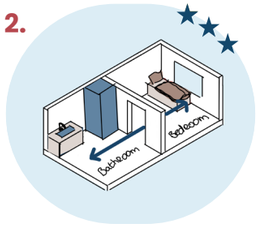
Incorporate **familiar items near the room entrance**

1.



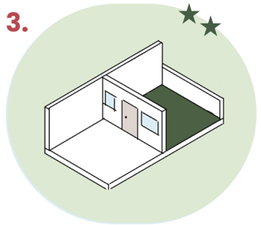
Design the entrance space with a **recess** to integrate personal items effectively

2.



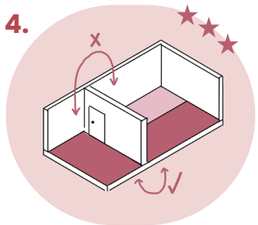
Design private bathrooms with a **direct line of sight from the bedroom**

3.



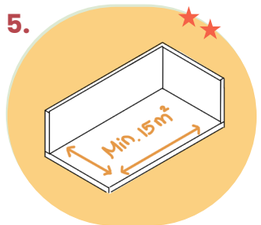
Design **enclosed balconies** for residents on higher floors to enable private outdoor access

4.



Ensure **minimal contrast** between floor materials of private rooms and corridors

5.



Design rooms that are **at least 15m²** to accomodate personal furnishings and activities

27 m²

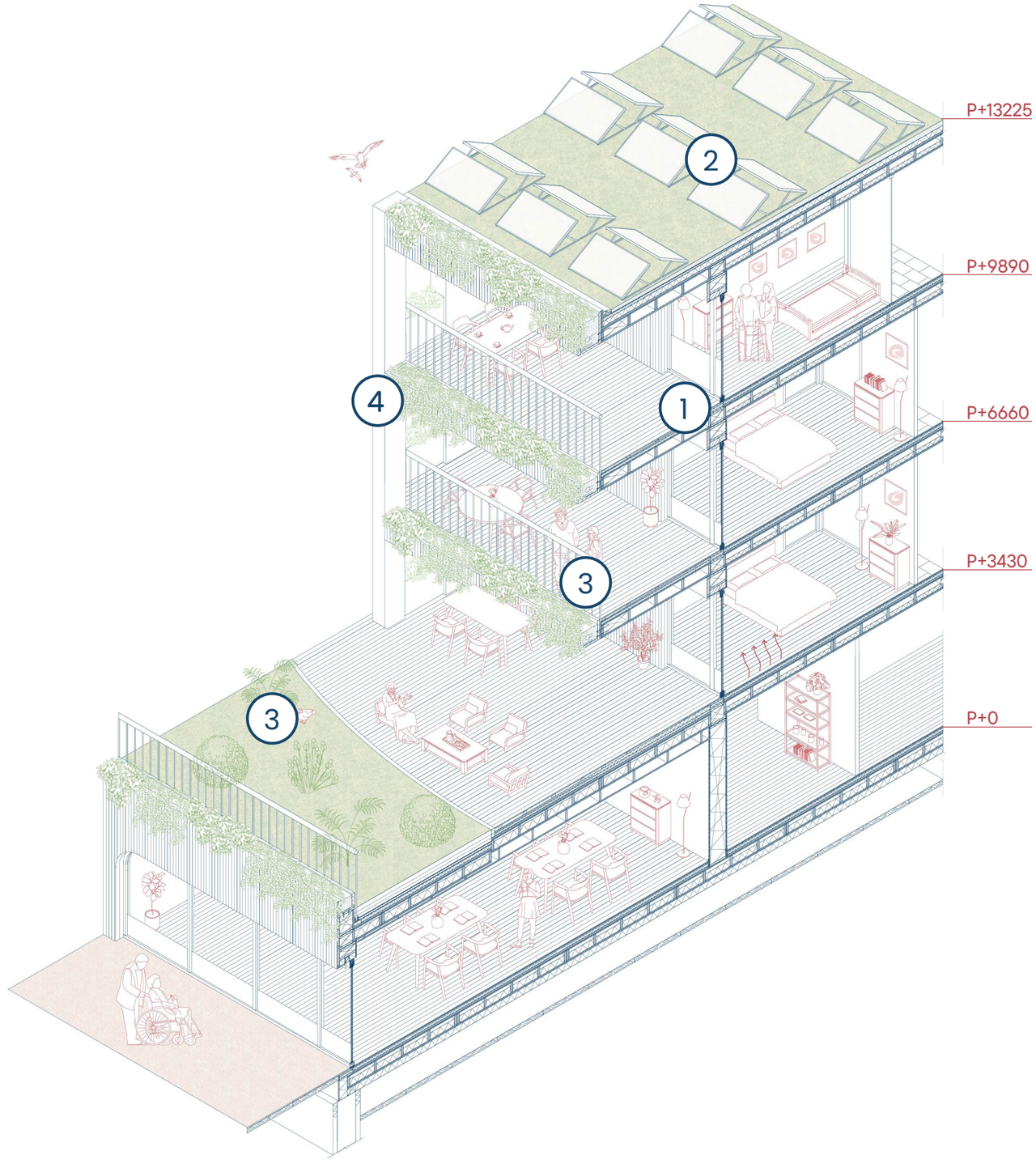
CLIMATE ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN PRINCIPLES

1. The 2,4 meter overhangs provide sufficient shade on the balconies during summer. As a result, the sun will not shine directly into the rooms in summer, helping to reduce heat in these spaces.

2. The green roof helps cool the PV panels, which increases their efficiency.

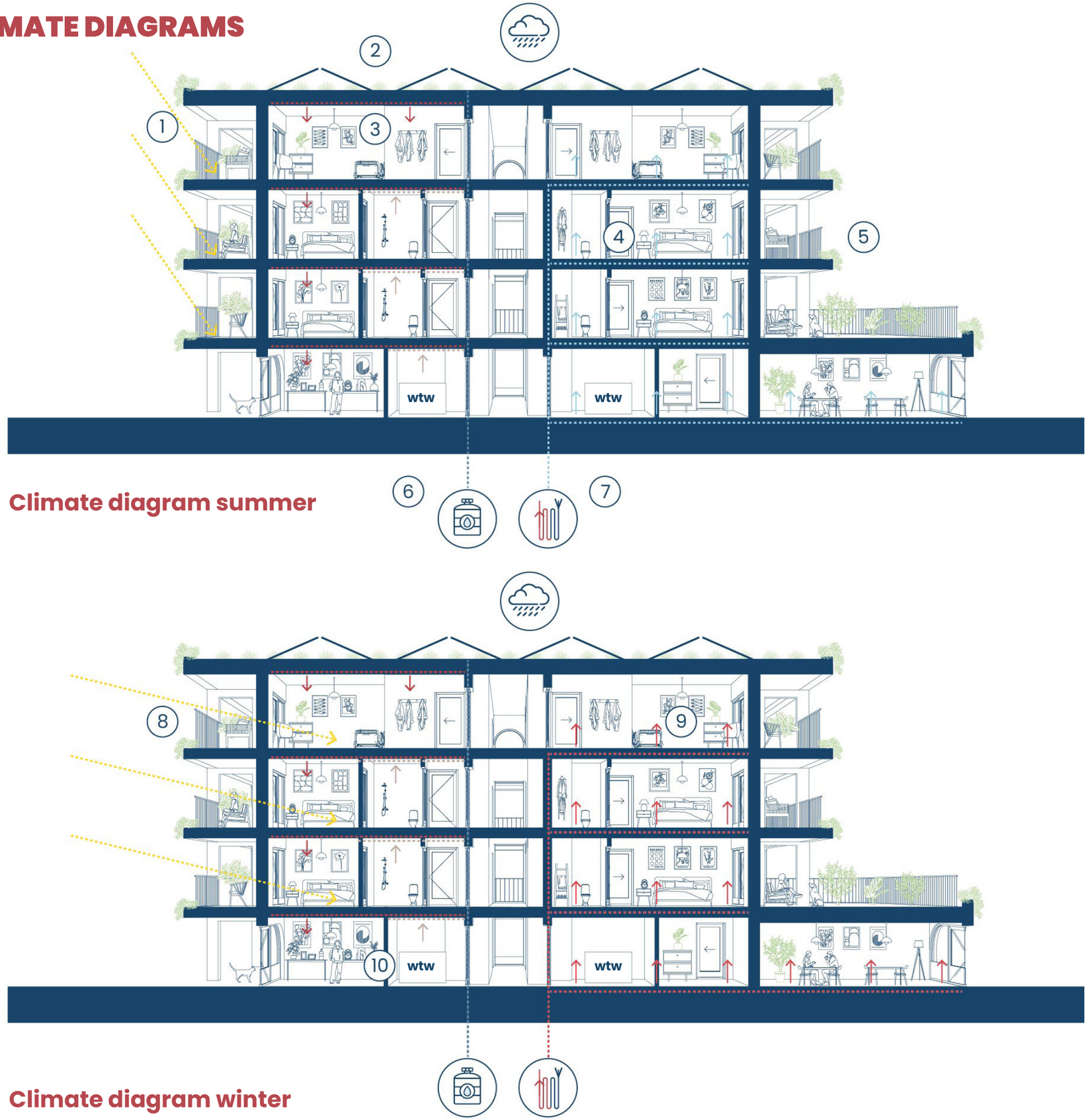
3. The plants on the balconies & the biodiversity garden improve air quality and enhance the biodiversity.

4. Rainwater falling on the balconies is drained through a hollow column. The collected water can be used to irrigate the plants on the sides of the balconies.



CLIMATE DIAGRAMS

1:200



Climate diagram summer

Climate diagram winter

1. The 2,4 meter overhangs provide **sufficient shade** on the balconies during summer. As a result, the sun will not shine directly into the rooms in summer, helping to reduce heat in these spaces.

2. The green roof helps cool the PV panels, which increases their efficiency.

3. Ventilation system D will be used, supplying fresh air to living areas while extracting polluted air. **With heat recovery, it can reclaim up to 95% of the heat from extracted air**, reducing energy costs. This system also ensures a constant flow of fresh air and stable indoor air quality for a more comfortable living environment.

4. In summer, cold water flows through the floor heating system, keeping the apartment cool.

5. The plants on the balconies **improve air quality, provide natural shade** in summer and **enhance the biodiversity.**

6. The Pluvia system **collects and stores rainwater from the roof**. This water can then be used for irrigating plants, flusing toilets, and running washing machines.

7. A WKO (Warmte Koude Opslag) system stores **thermal energy in the ground**, using it for heating in the winter and cooling in the summer. This system is energy-efficient and reduces the need for conventional heating and cooling methods.

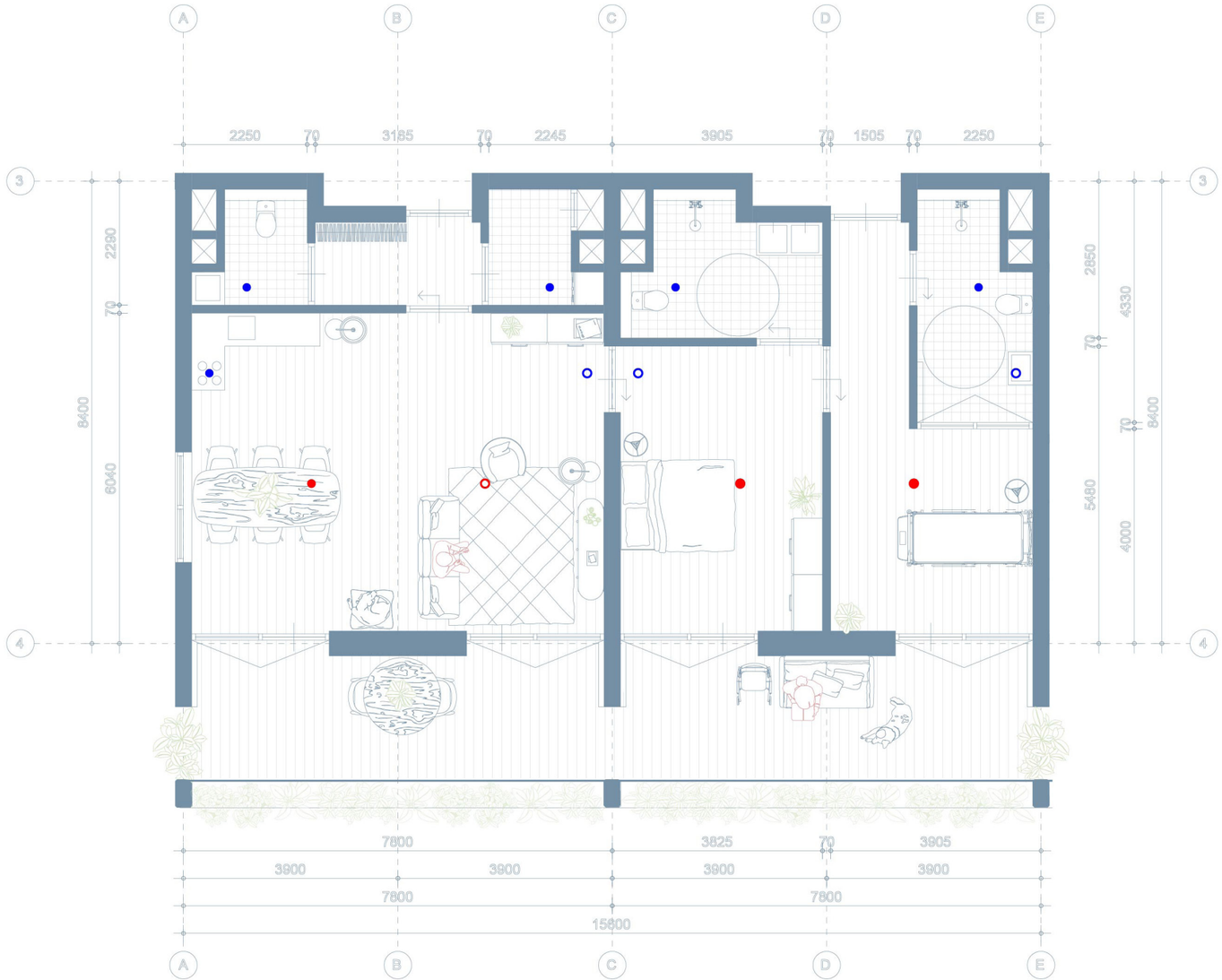
8. In winter, the sun is lower in the sky and will shine into the living room.

9. In winter, warm water flows through the floor heating system, keeping the apartment warm.

10. On the ground floor, air handling units with heat recovery are installed as part of ventilation system D. These units supply fresh outdoor air and extract stale indoor air, while simultaneously recovering heat from the outgoing air to preheat the incoming air, contributing to an enery-efficient and comfortable indoor climate.

FLEXIBILITY VENTILATION SYSTEM

1x Assisted living

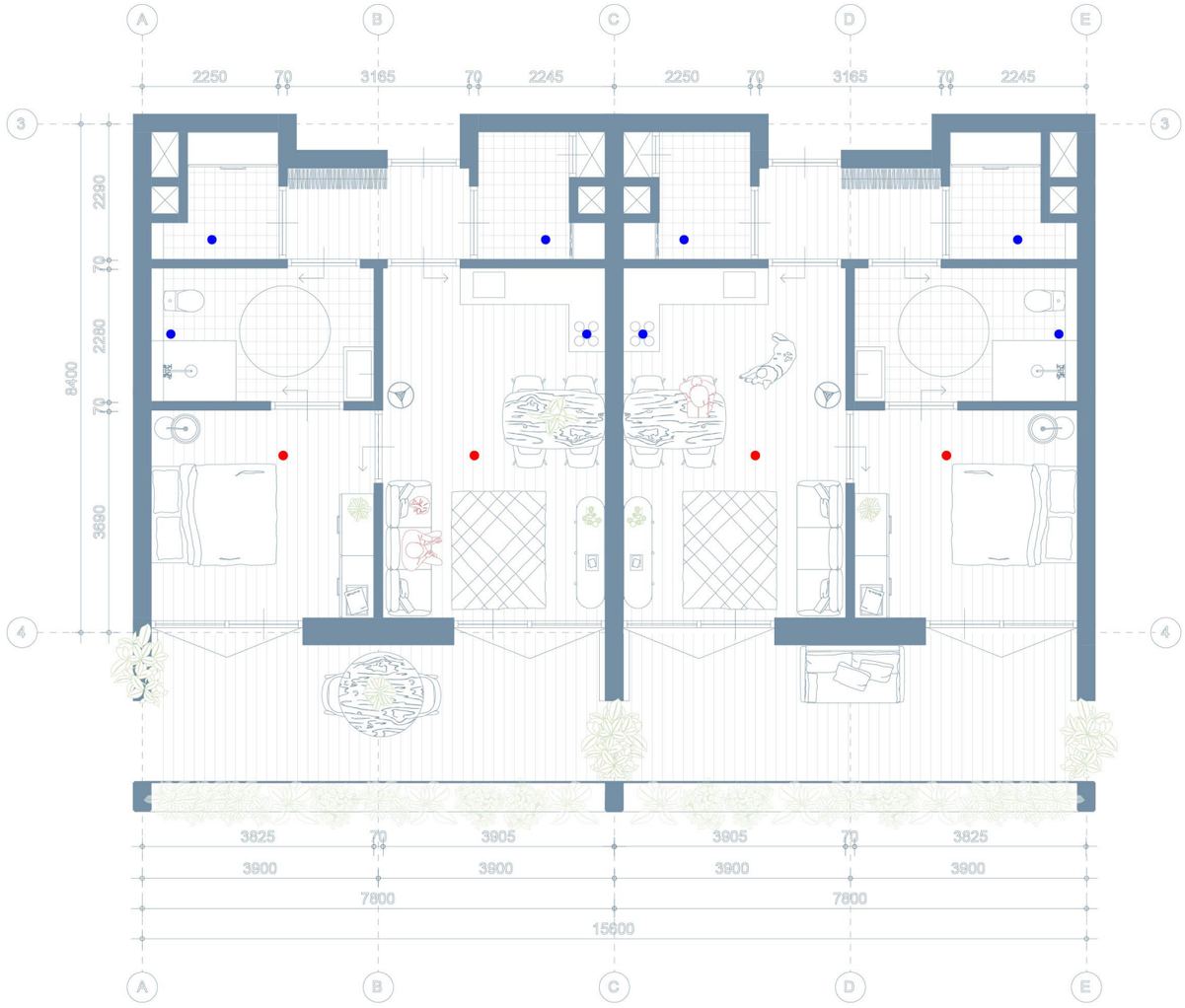


Legend

- = Air exhaust in use
- = Air exhaust not in use
- = Air supply in use
- = Air supply not in use

FLEXIBILITY VENTILATION SYSTEM

2x one bedroom apartment

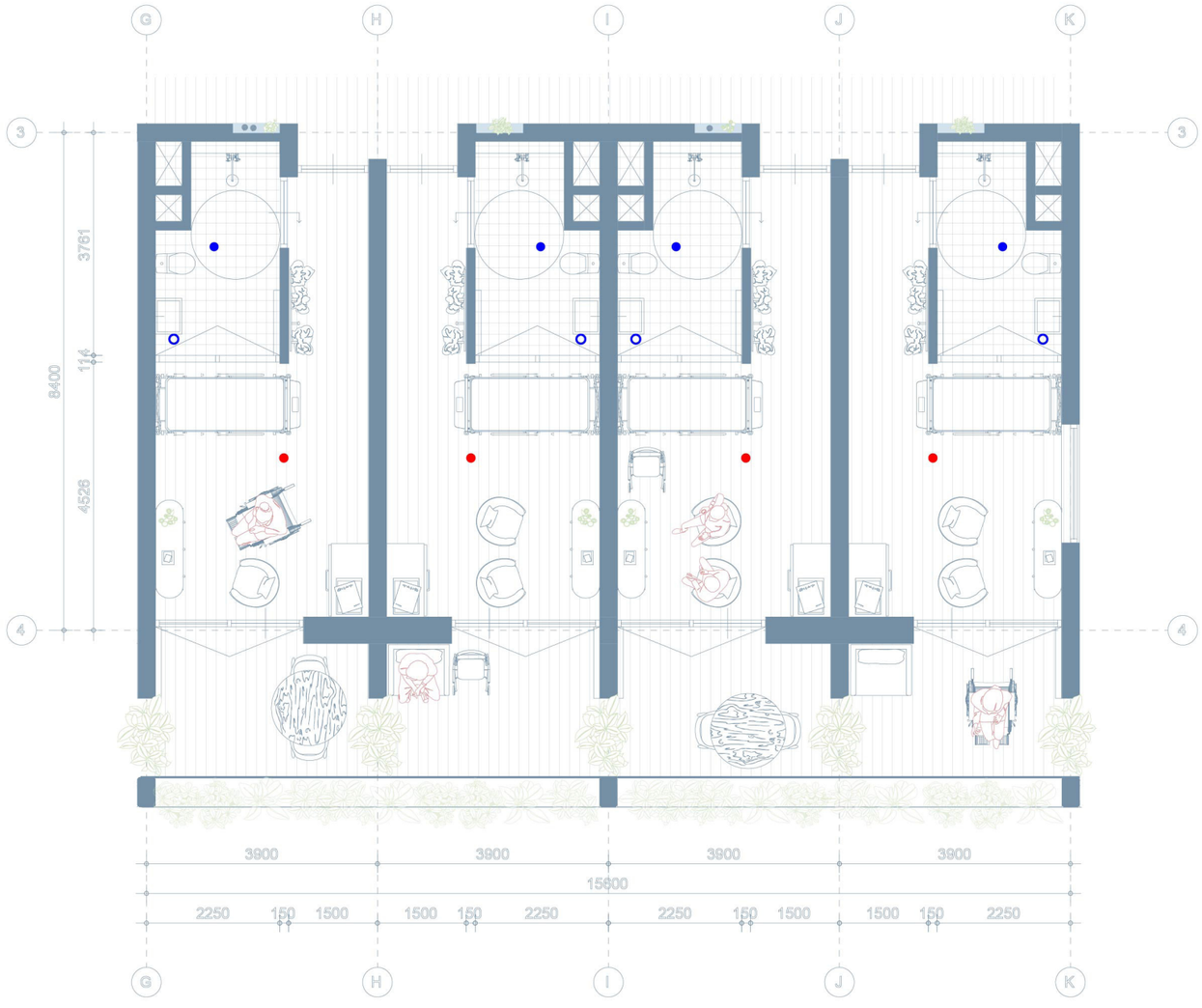


Legend

- = Air exhaust in use
- = Air exhaust not in use
- = Air supply in use
- = Air supply not in use

FLEXIBILITY VENTILATION SYSTEM

4x room for elderly with severe dementia

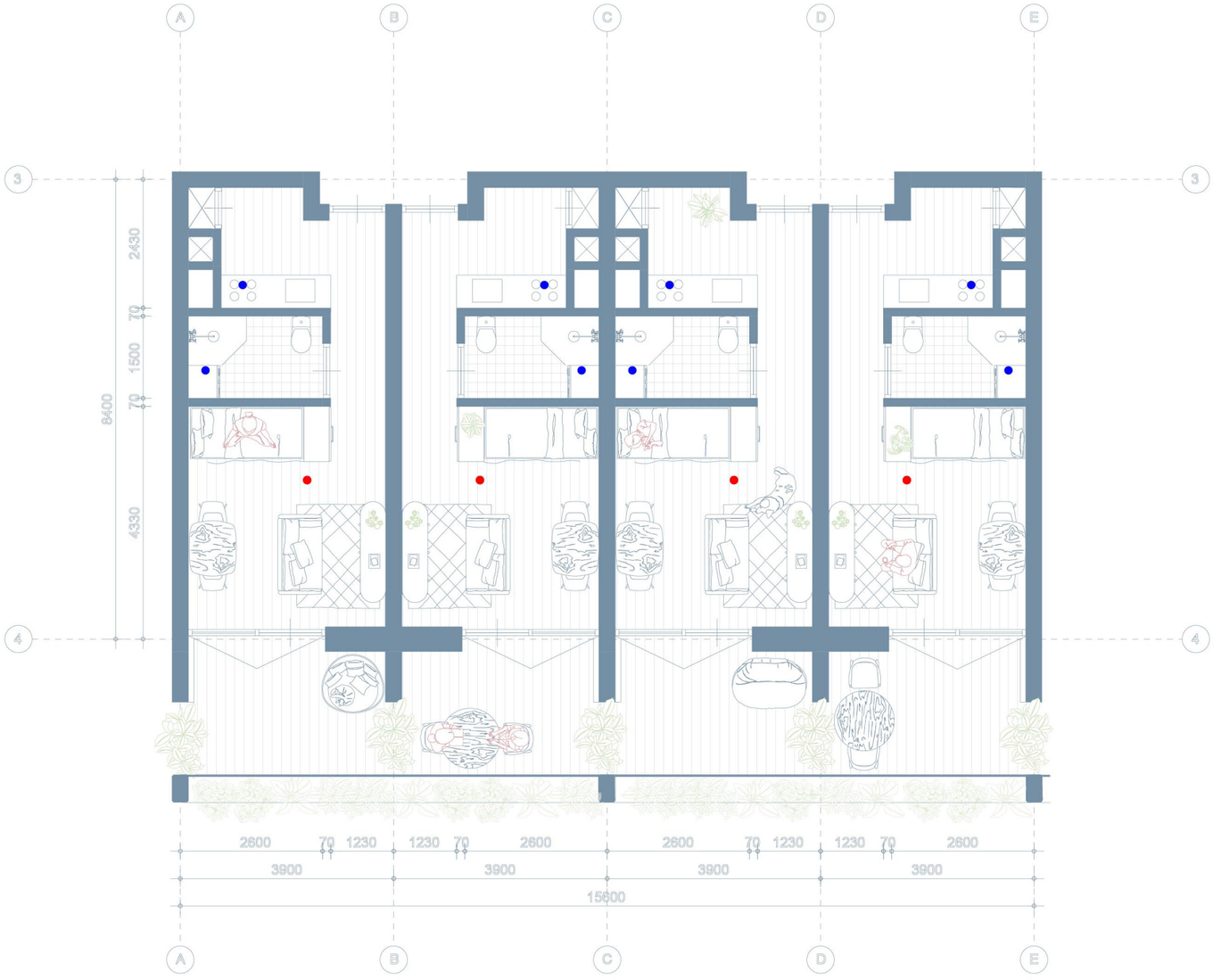


Legend

- = Air exhaust in use
- = Air exhaust not in use
- = Air supply in use
- = Air supply not in use

FLEXIBILITY VENTILATION SYSTEM

4x studio spaces

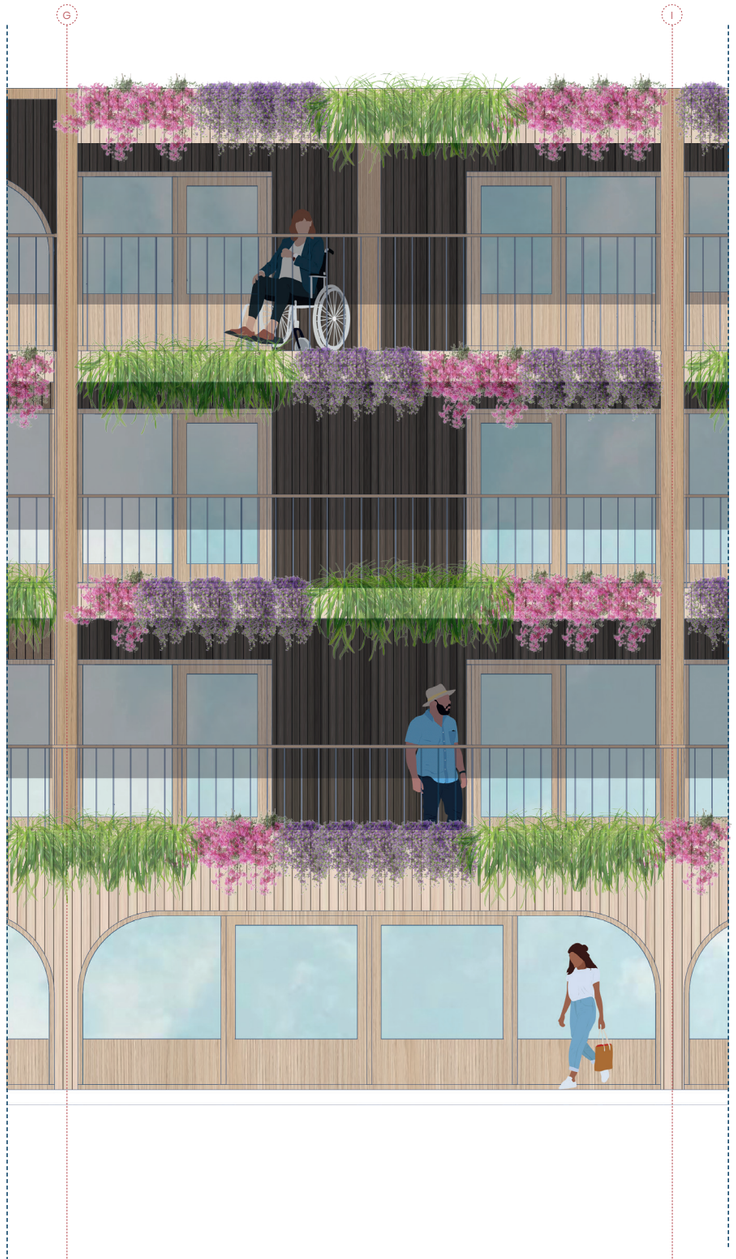


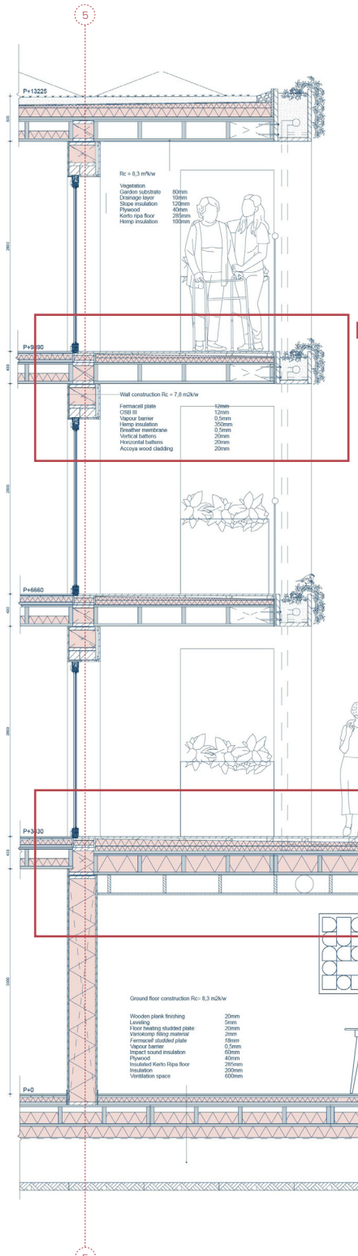
Legend

- = Air exhaust in use
- = Air exhaust not in use
- = Air supply in use
- = Air supply not in use

FRAGMENT

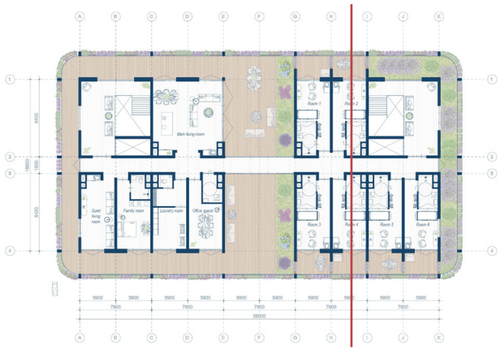
1:25 (scaled with 30%)

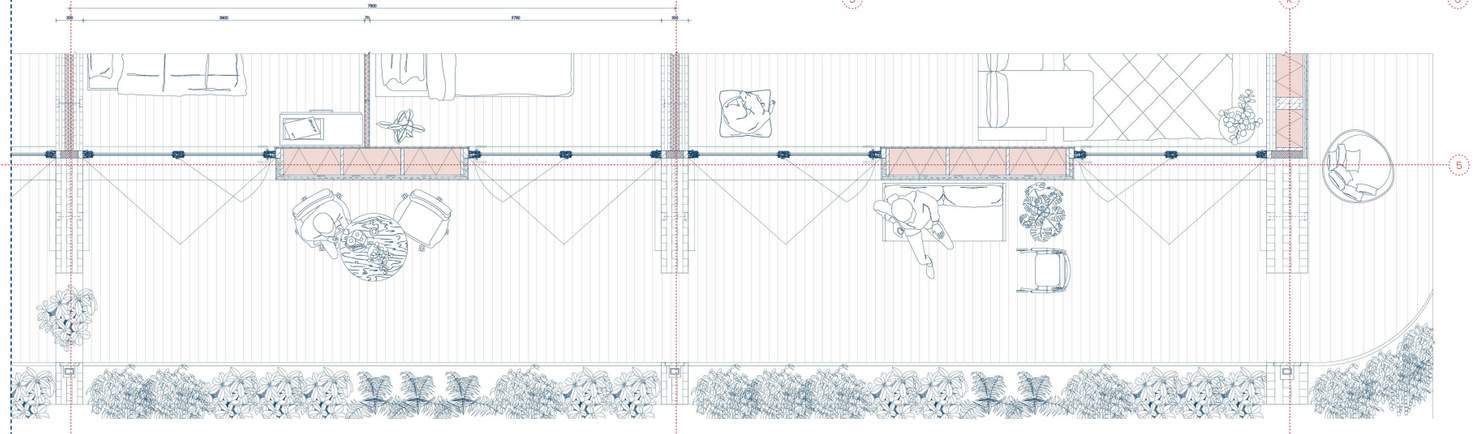




Detail V2

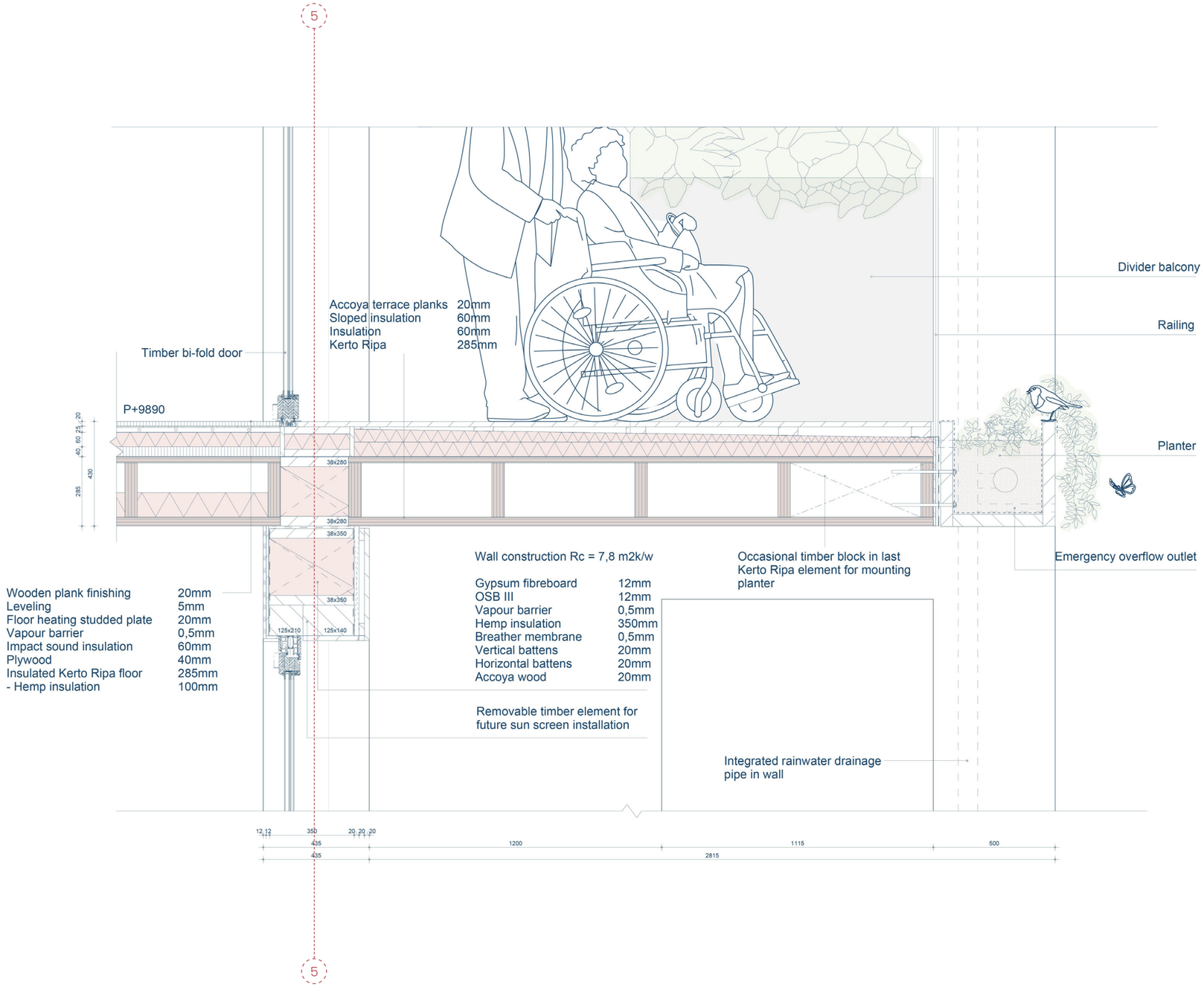
Detail V3





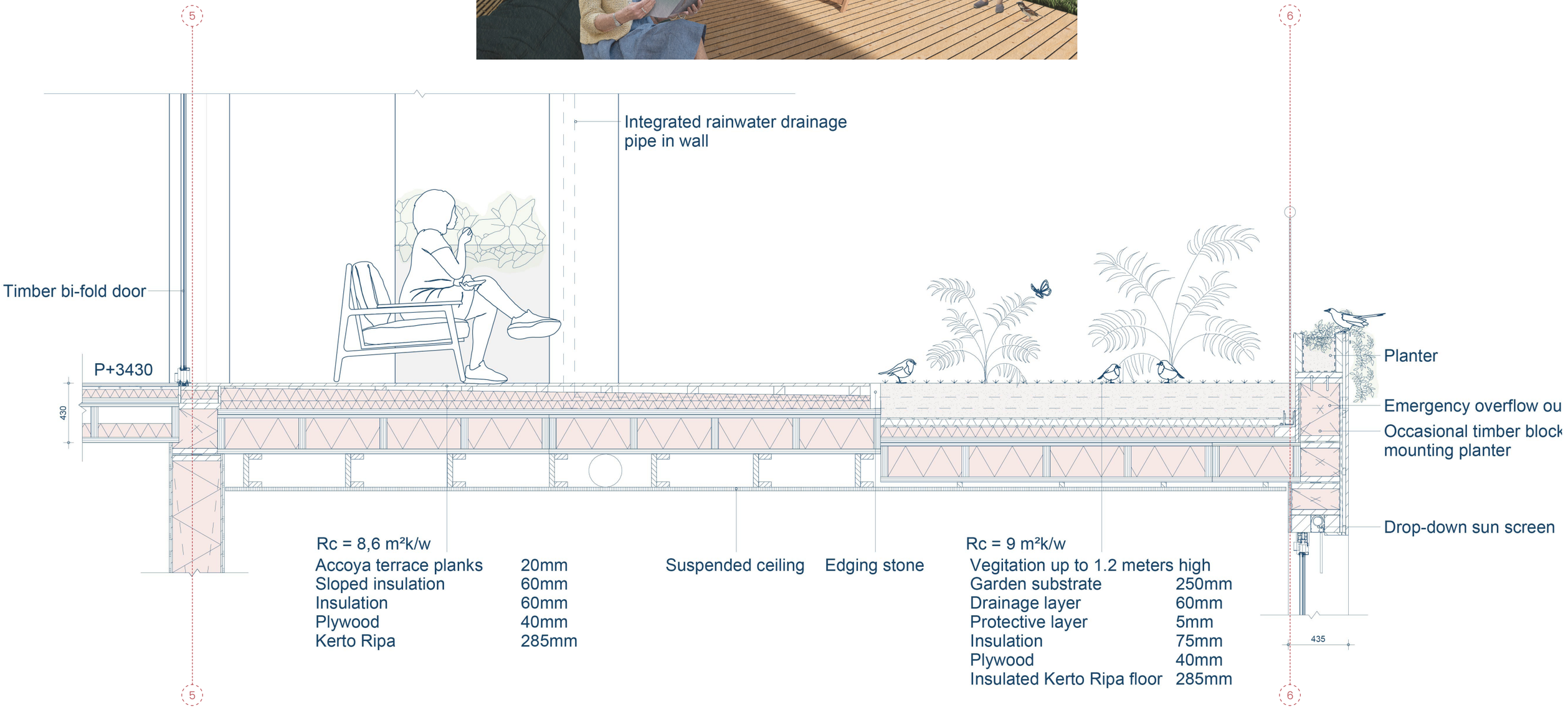
DETAIL V2

1:10 (Scaled with 50%)



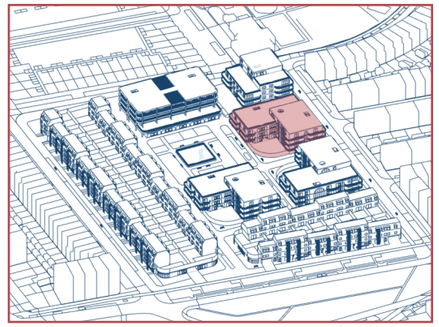
DETAIL V3

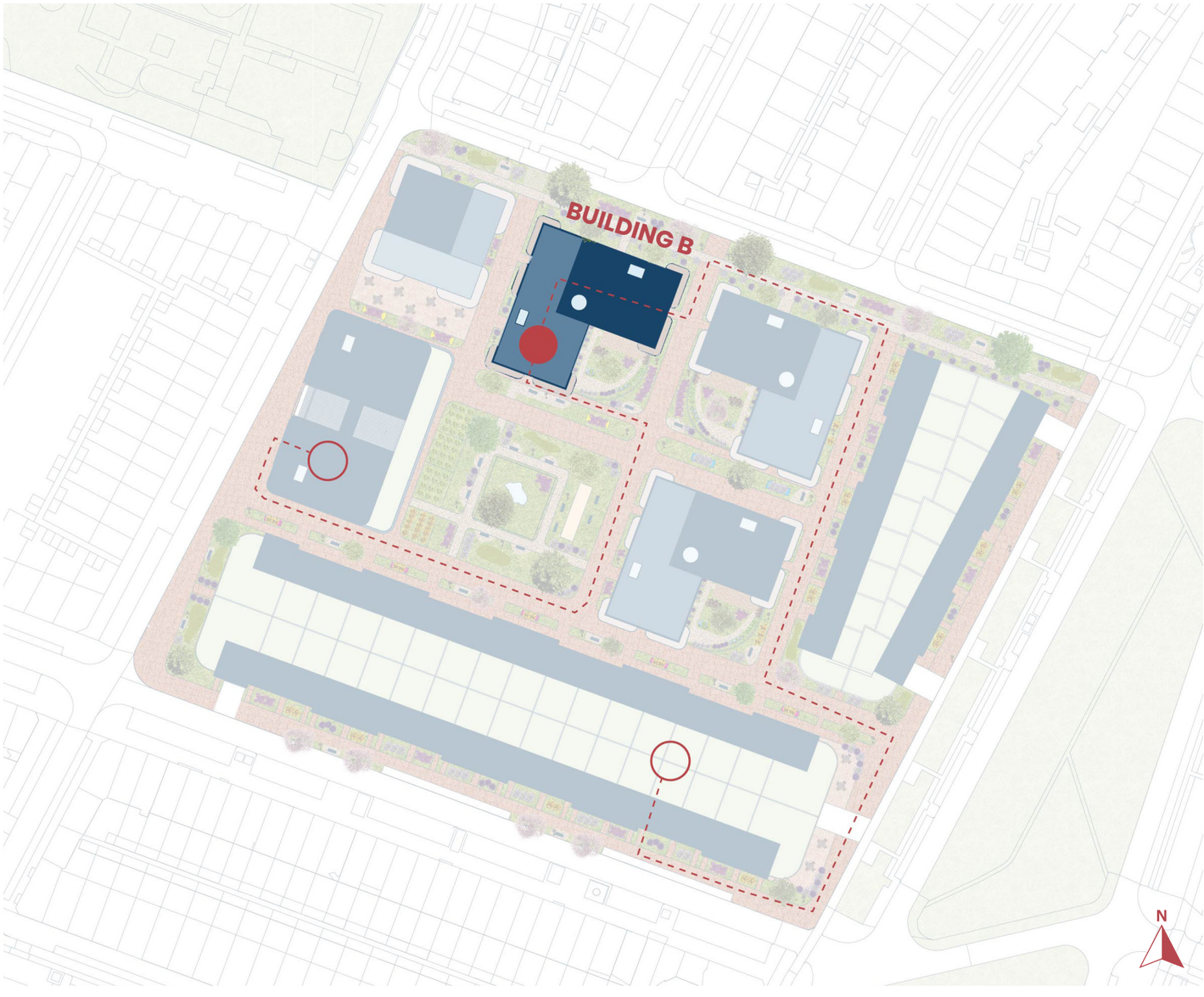
1:25 (Scaled with 85%)



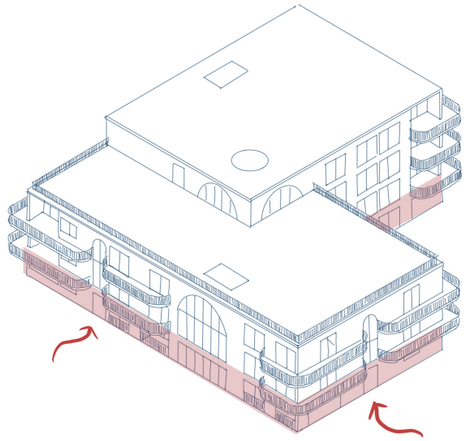
LETS TAKE A WALK...

BUILDING B

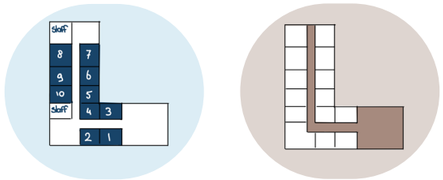


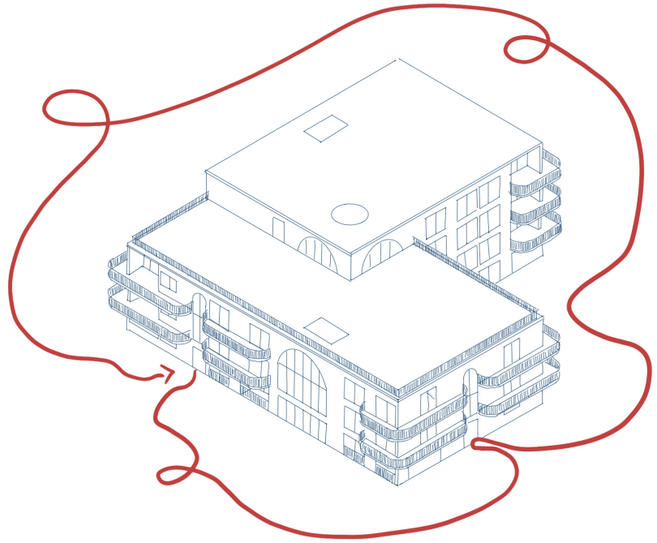


IMPORTANT DESIGN FEATURES

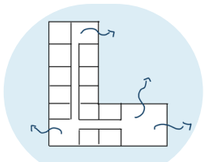


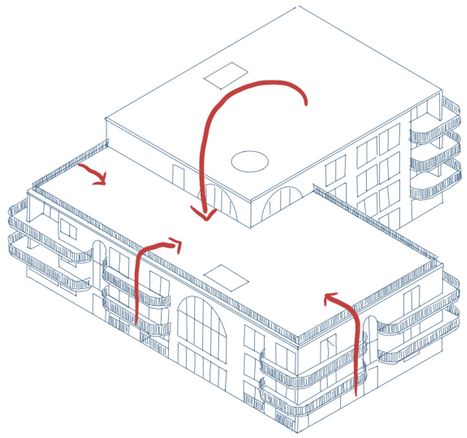
Ground floor dementia



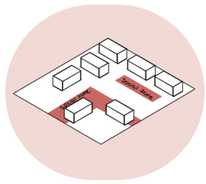


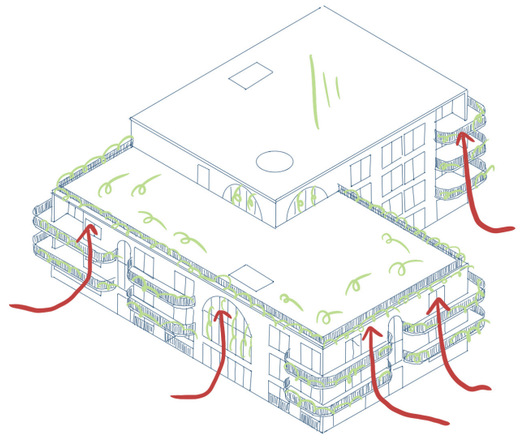
Autonomy to go outside



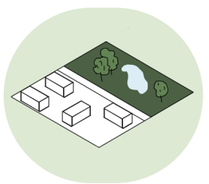


Public roof

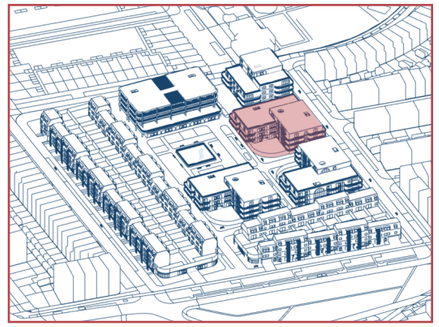




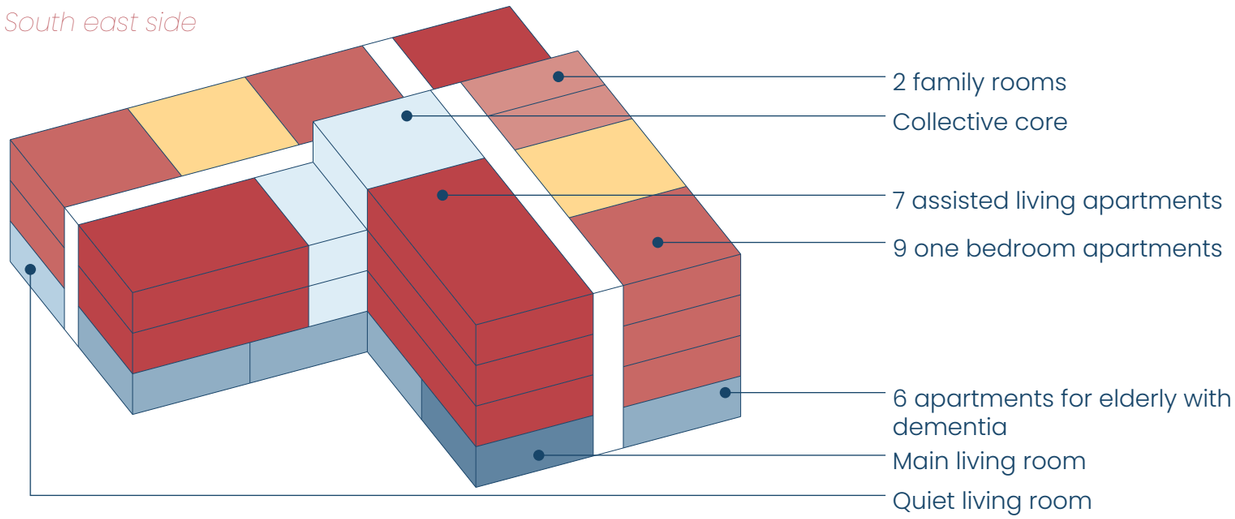
Biodiversity



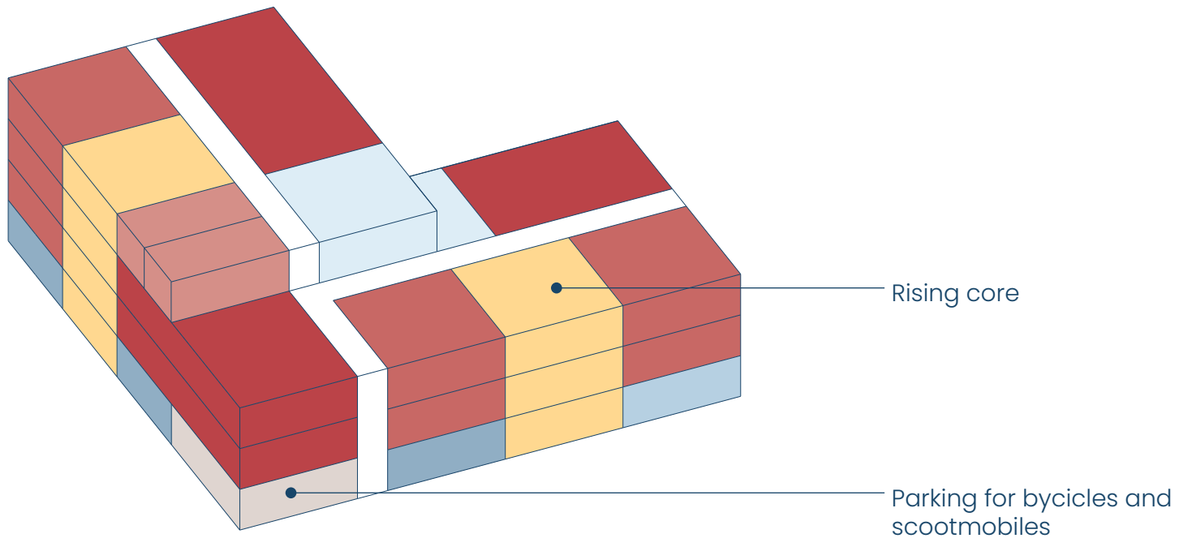
PROGRAM



South east side

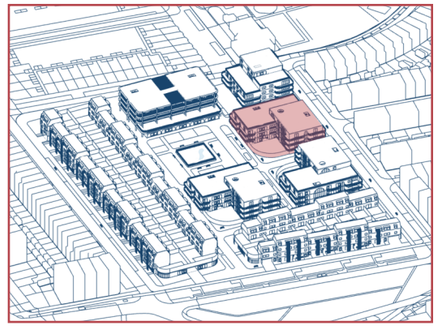


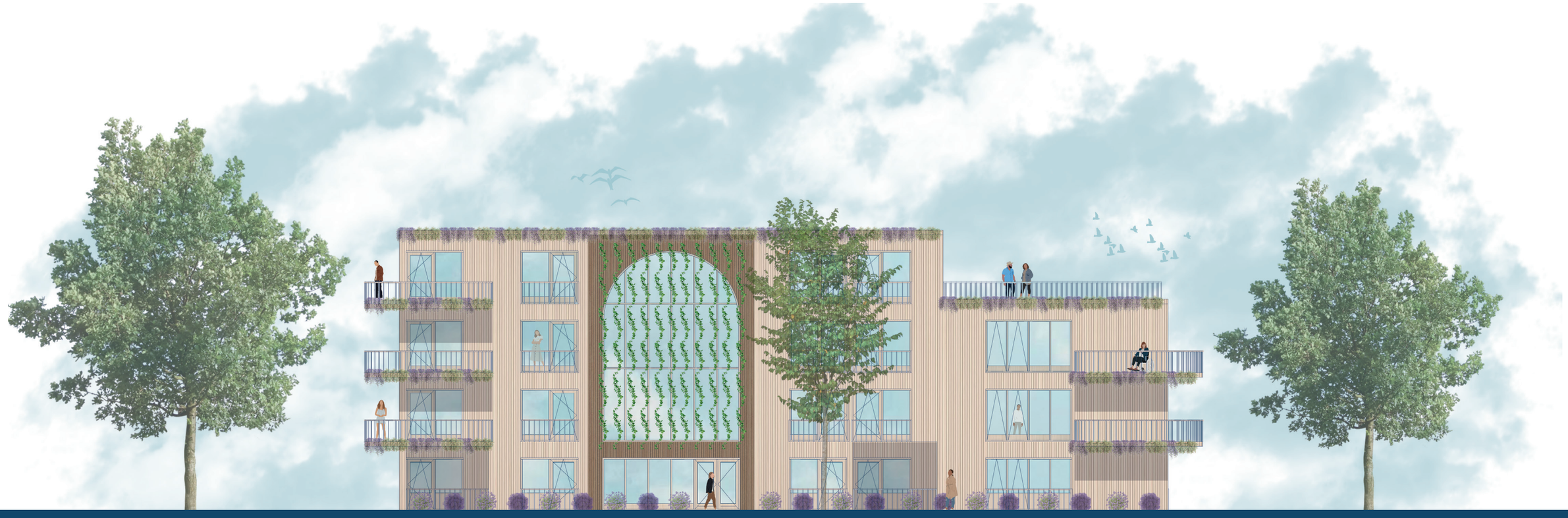
North west side



FACADES

1:100 (scaled 60%)

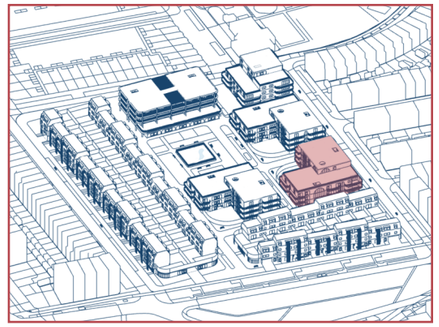


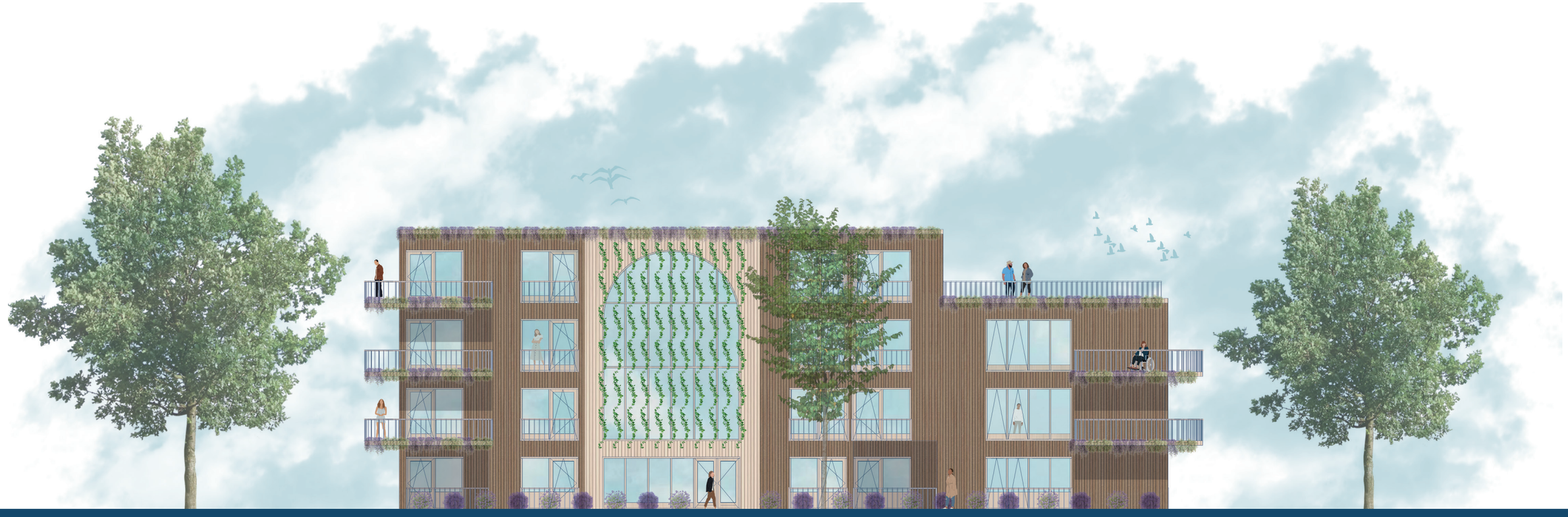


North facade

FACADES

1:100 (scaled 60%)

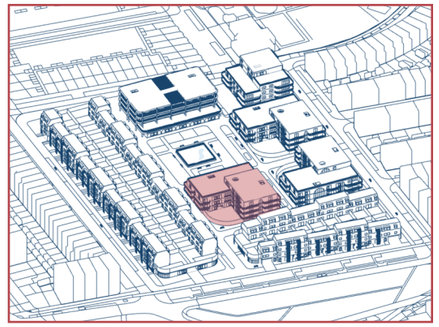


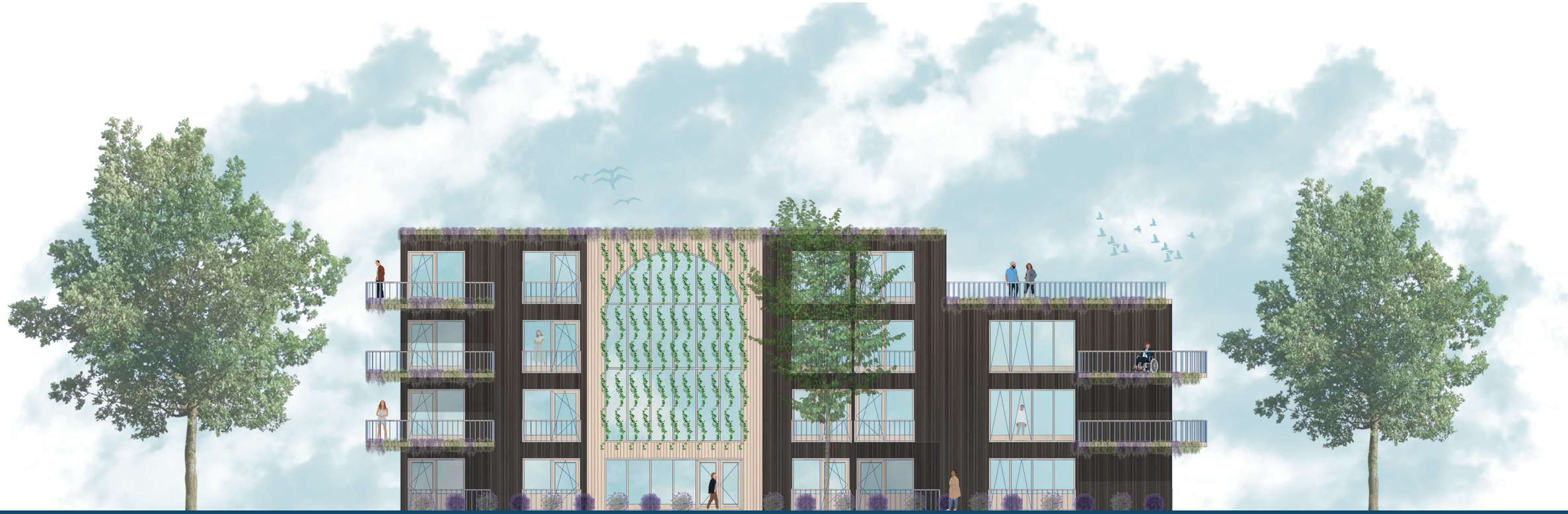


North facade

FACADES

1:100 (scaled 60%)

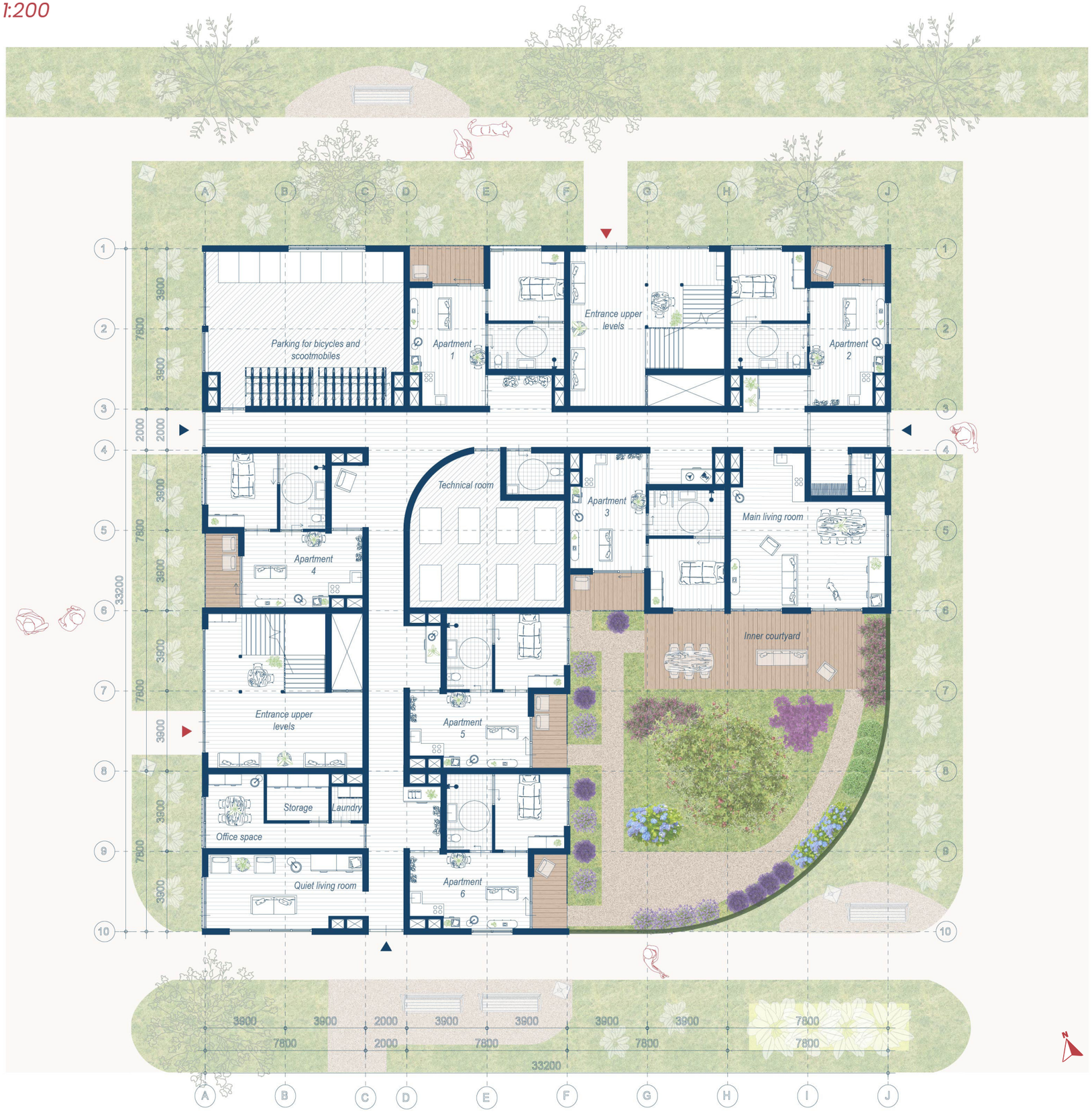




North facade

GROUND FLOOR

1:200



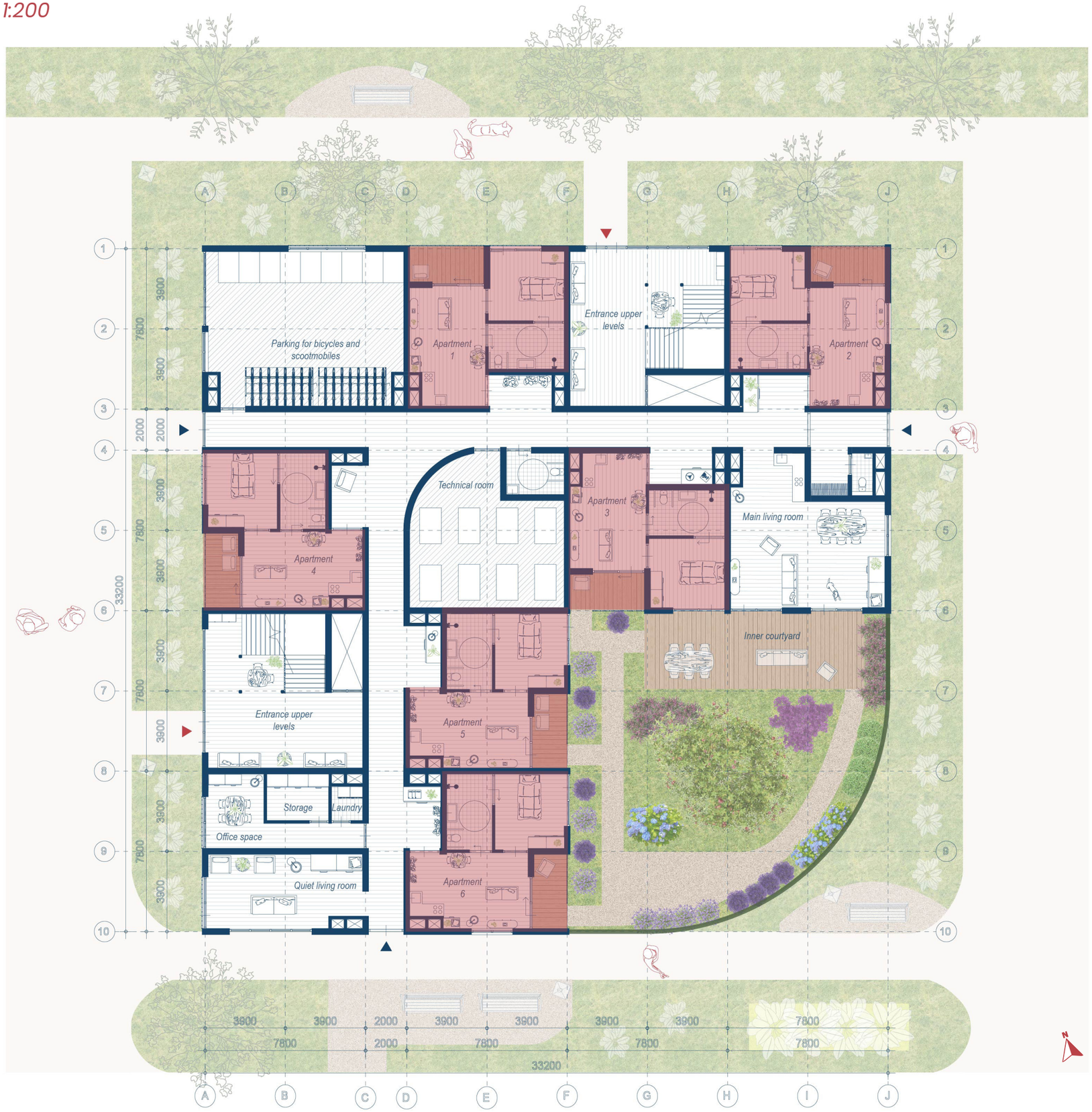
Legend

= Entrance dementia facility

= Entrance upper levels

GROUND FLOOR

1:200



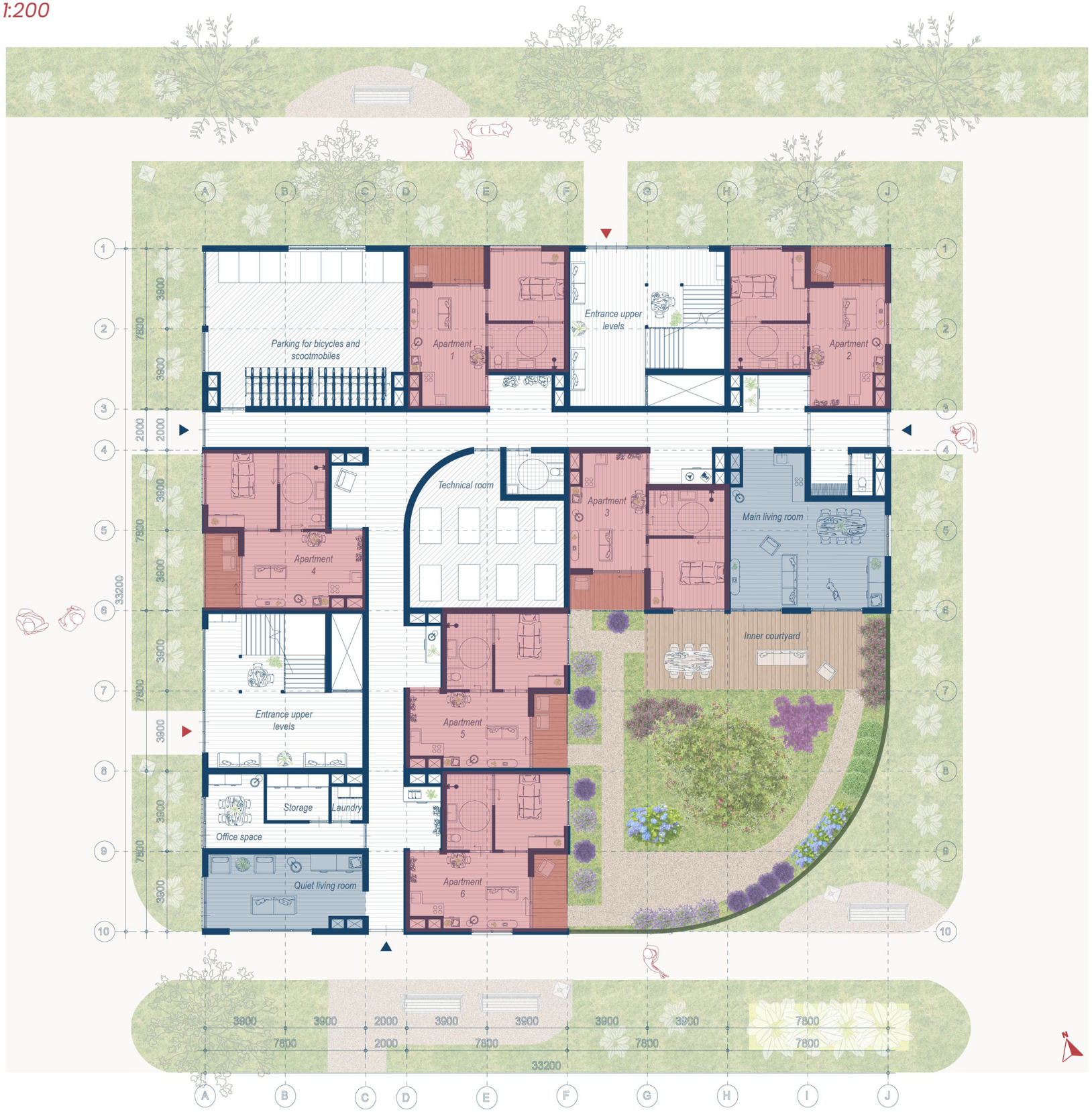
Legend

= Entrance dementia facility

= Entrance upper levels

GROUND FLOOR

1:200



Legend

= Entrance dementia facility

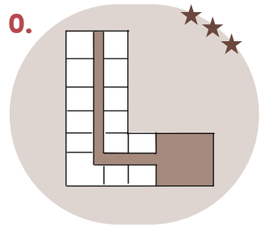
= Entrance upper levels

GROUND FLOOR

1:200

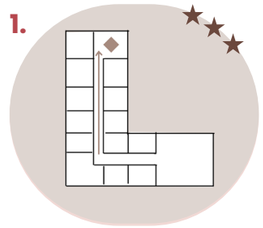
Used guidelines

0.



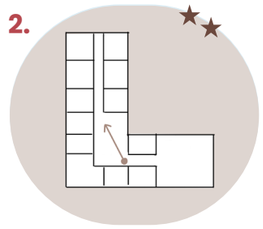
Design **simple floor plans**. Use straight, L or H shaped corridors for clear sightlines

1.



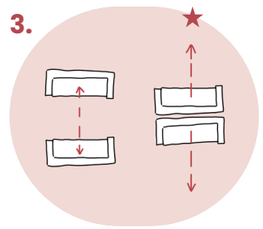
Avoid dead-ends. Place seating areas at the end of a corridor

2.



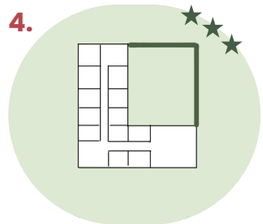
Create **gentle turns** in corridors to avoid sharp angles

3.



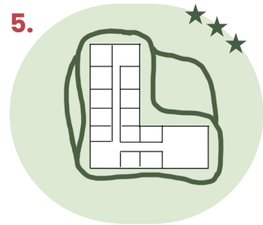
Use **sociopetal and sociofugal layouts** to promote privacy / social spaces

4.



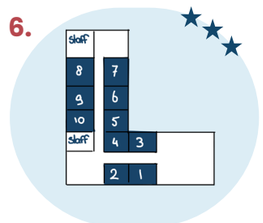
Design gardens with **unobtrusive barriers** to reduce feelings of confinement

5.



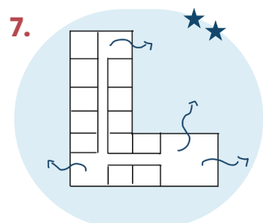
Use **looped walking paths** through the inner courtyard

6.



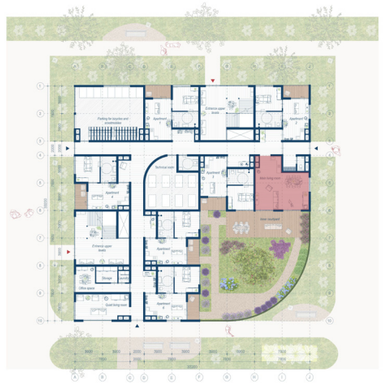
Create **small living units** to enhance comfort

7.

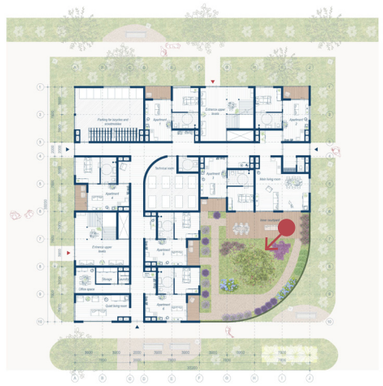


Ensure residents can **independently access safe (outdoor) spaces** like gardens

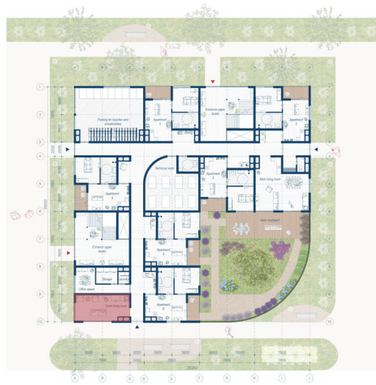
MAIN LIVING ROOM



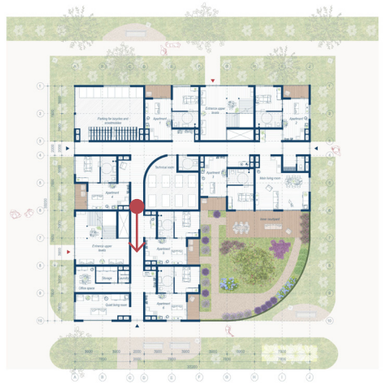
PRIVATE GARDEN



QUIET LIVING ROOM



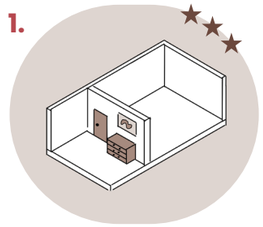
CORRIDOR



ROOM FOR ELDERLY WITH DEMENTIA

1:50

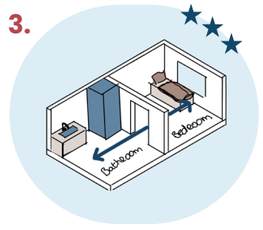
Used guidelines

1. 

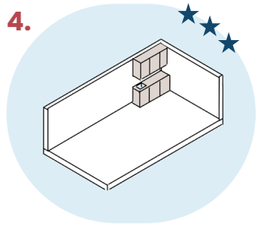
Incorporate **familiar items near the room entrance**

2.

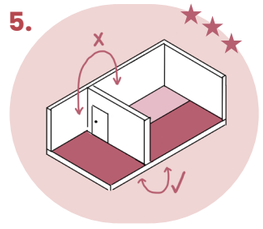
Design personal rooms with **separate zones** to crea-te a home-like atmosphere

3. 

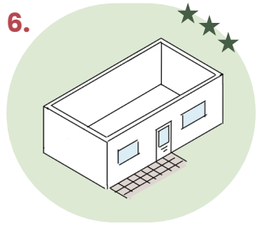
Design private bathrooms with a **direct line of sight from the be-droom**

4. 

Include a **small kitche-nette** with basic amenities

5. 

Ensure **minimal con-trast** between floor mate-rials of private rooms and corridors

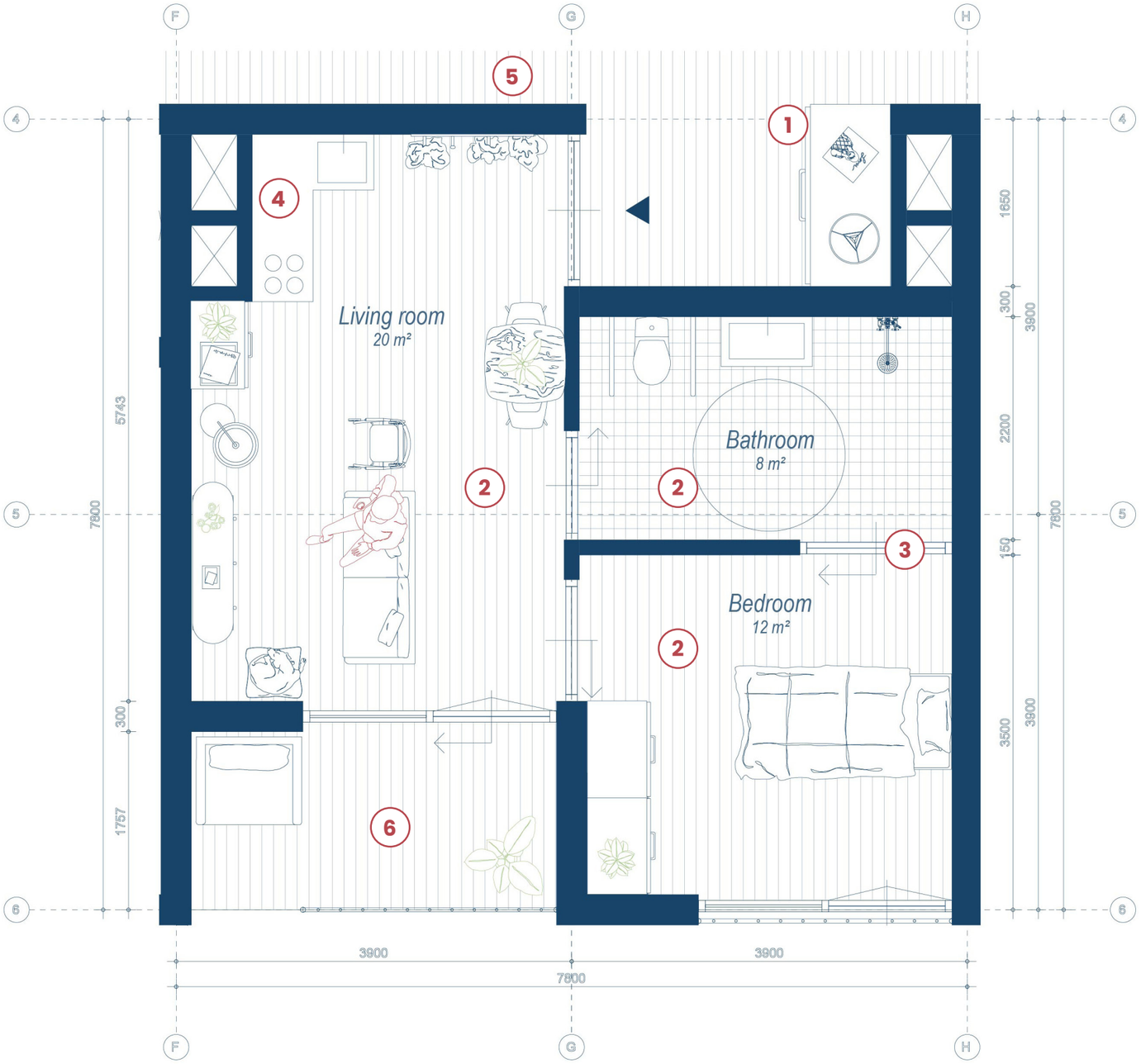
6. 

Include **small terraces** where residents can place chairs

40 m²

ROOM FOR ELDERLY WITH DEMENTIA

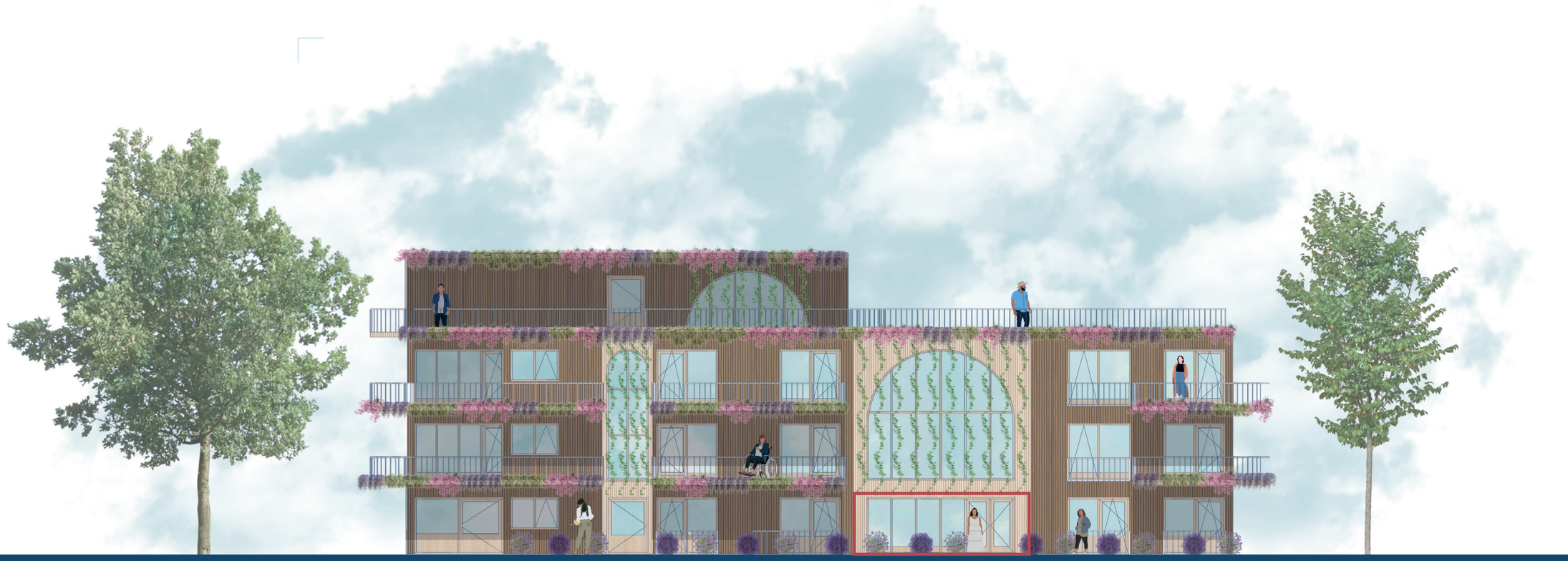
1:50



40 m²

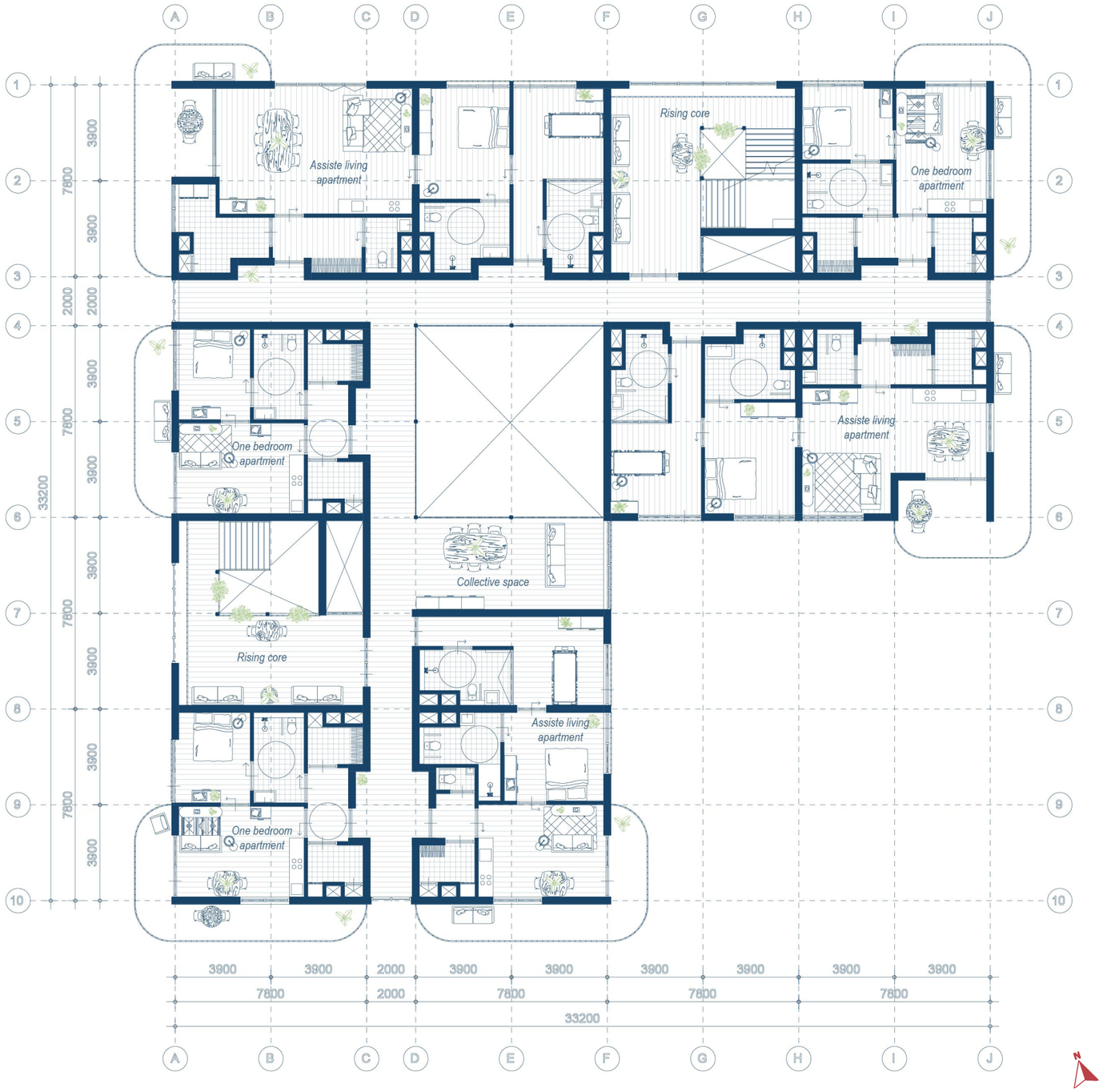
WEST FACADE

1:100 (60% geschaald)



SECOND FLOOR

1:200



SECOND FLOOR

1:200

SECOND FLOOR

1:200

THIRD FLOOR

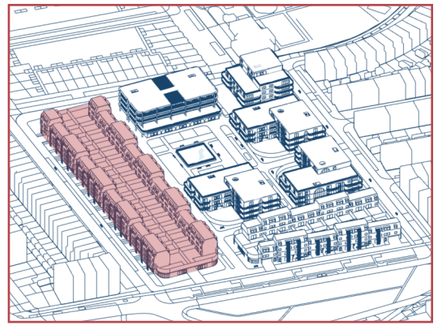
1:200

THIRD FLOOR

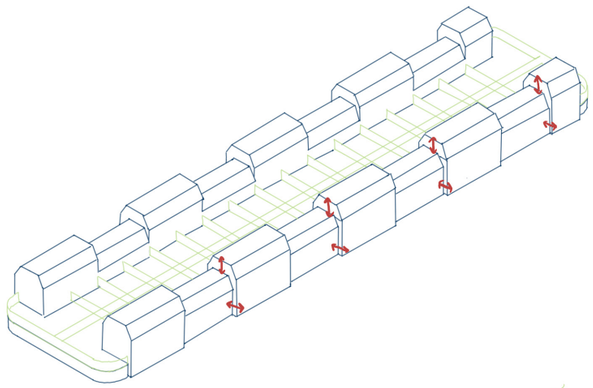
1:200

LETS TAKE A WALK...

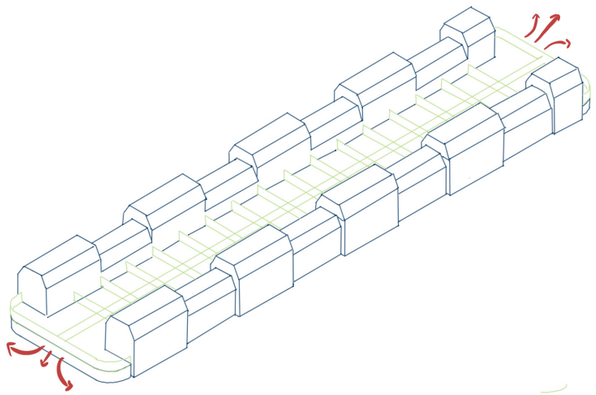
BUILDING C



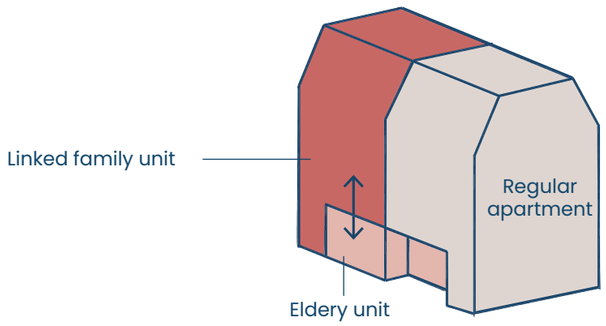
IMPORTANT DESIGN FEATURES



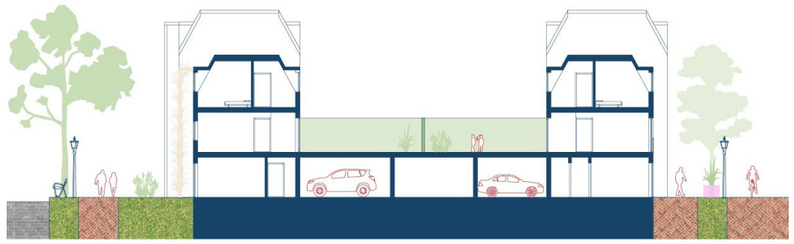
Variation in facade line



Activate corners

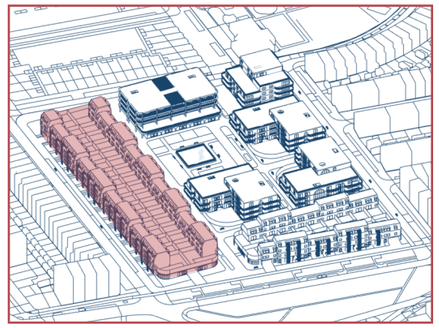


Ground floor elderly upper floor family

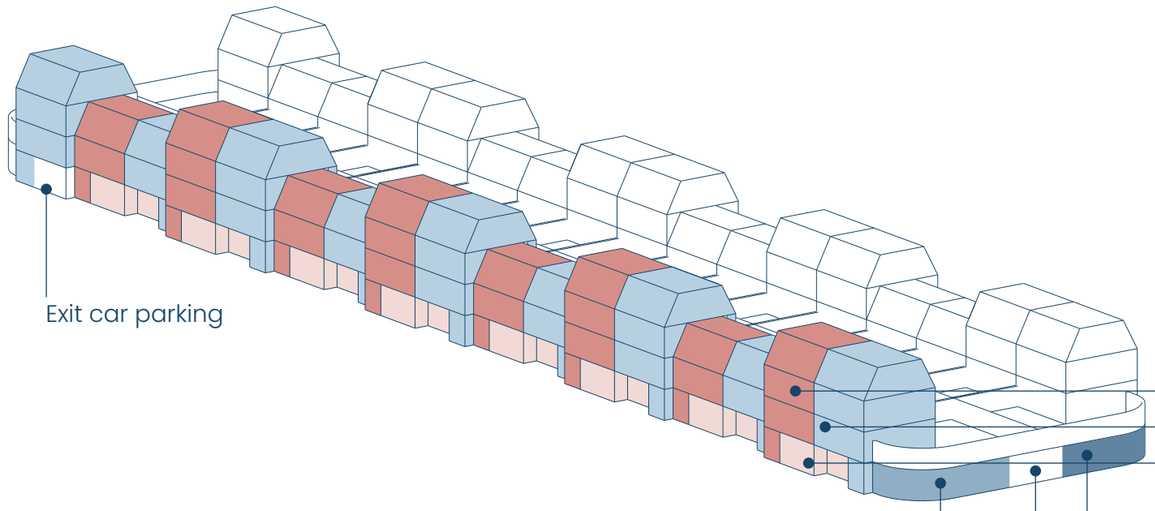


Parking lifted

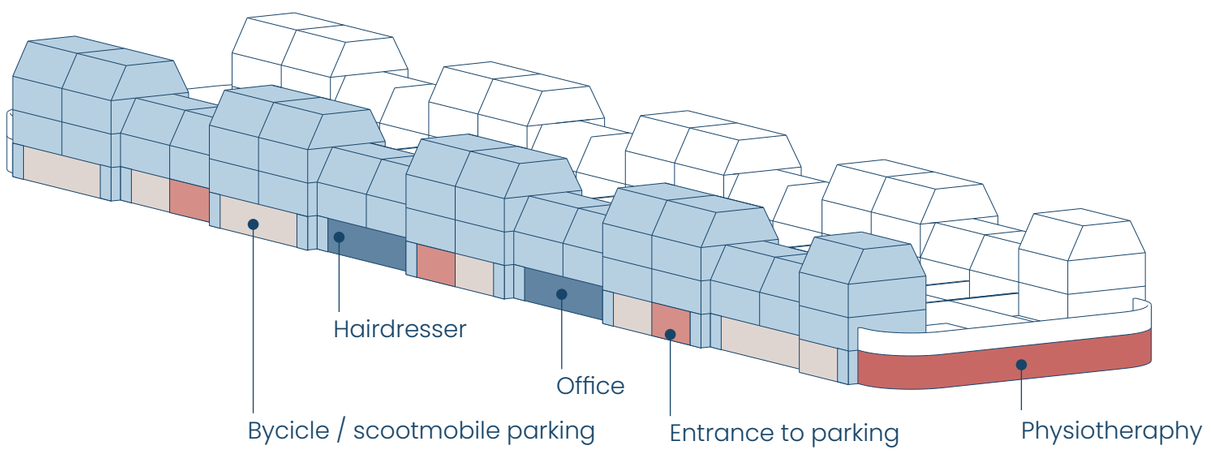
PROGRAM



South east side



North west side



SOUTH FACADE
1:400

3 Shades of Accoya wood cladding

(Accoya, n.d.)

(Accoya, n.d.)

(Architextures, n.d.)

Eco-friendly roof tiles with 60% lower co2 emission

(Laumans, n.d.)

GROUND FLOOR TOTAL

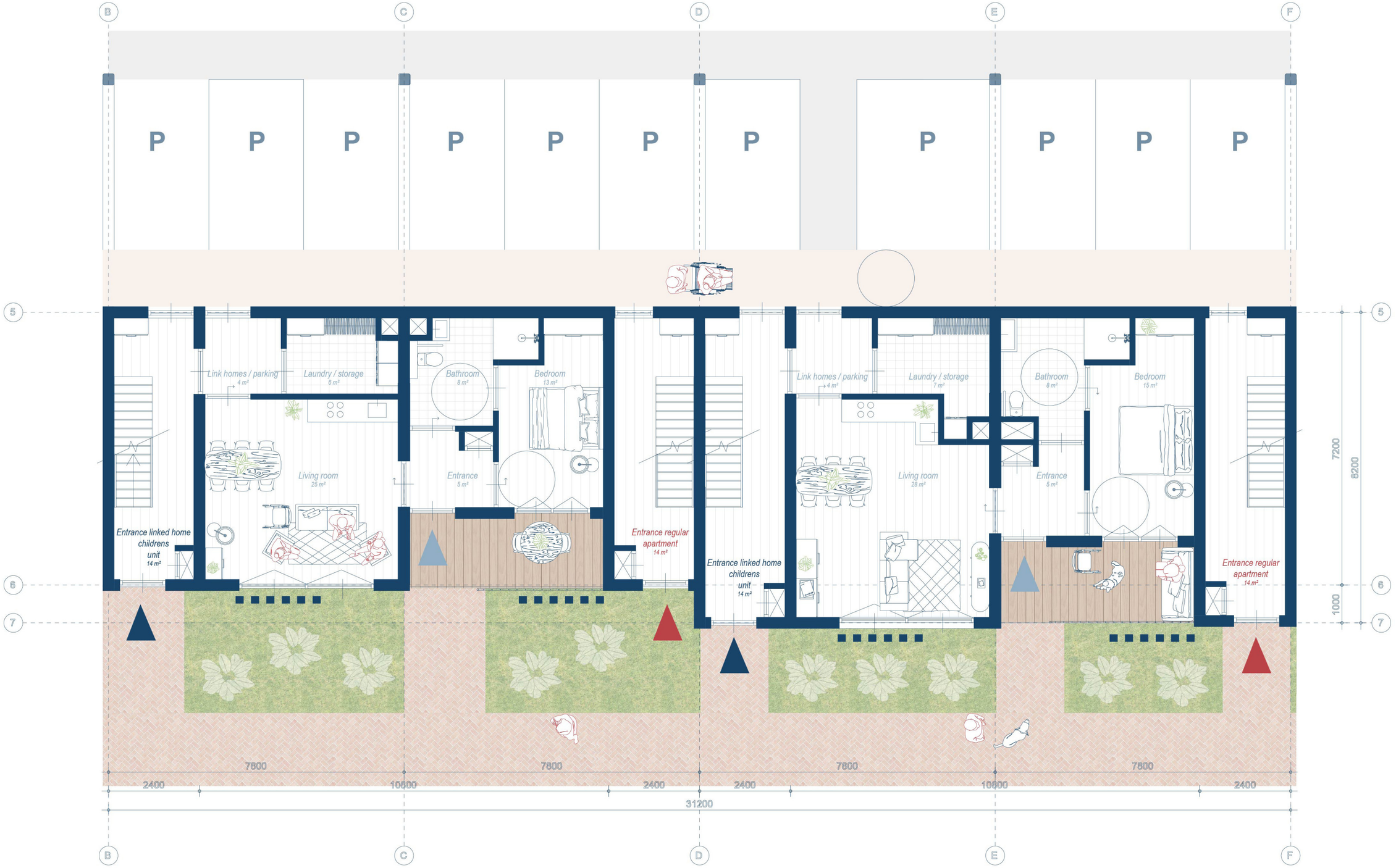
1:500

GROUND FLOOR TOTAL

1:500

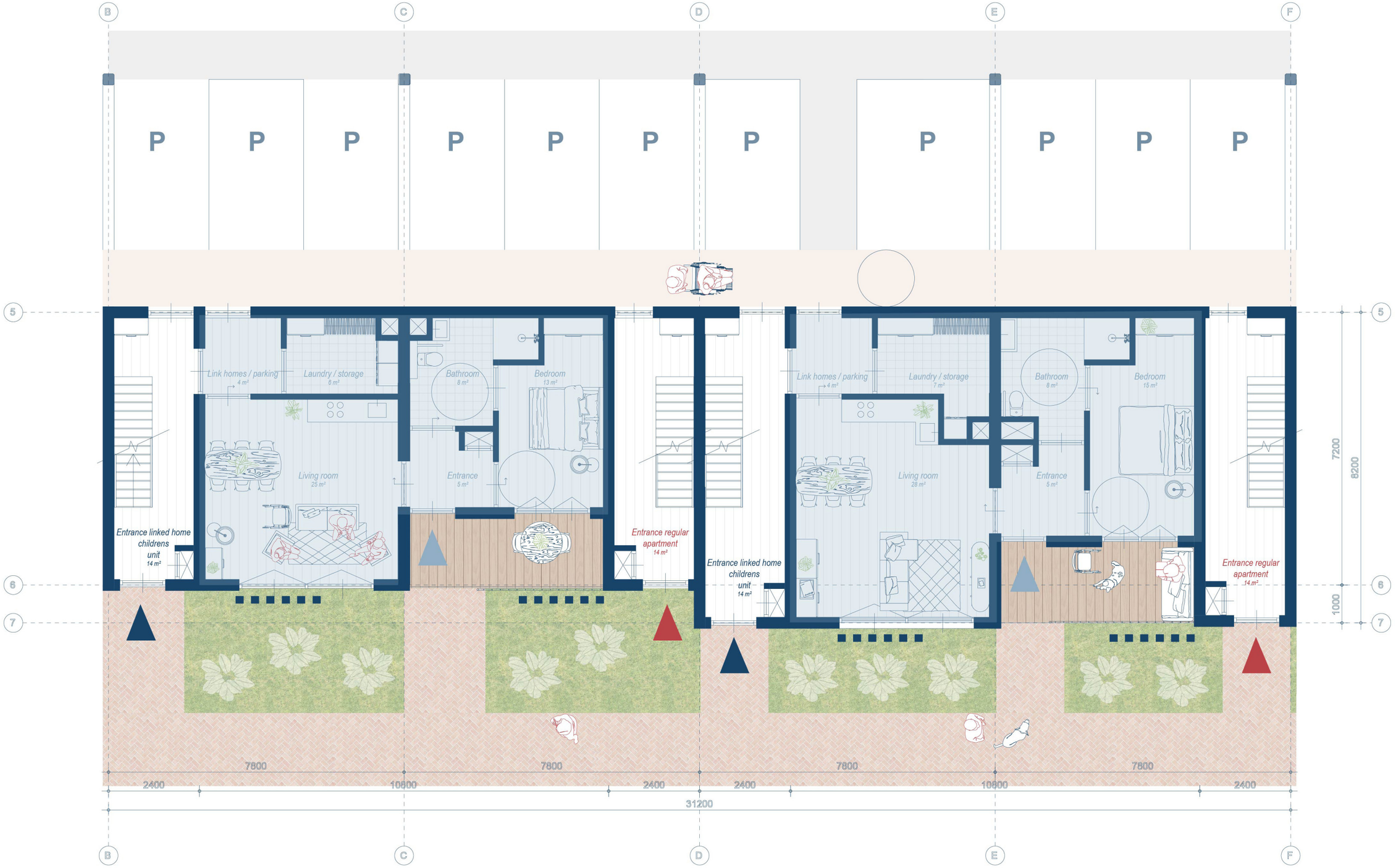
GROUND FLOOR

1:100



GROUND FLOOR

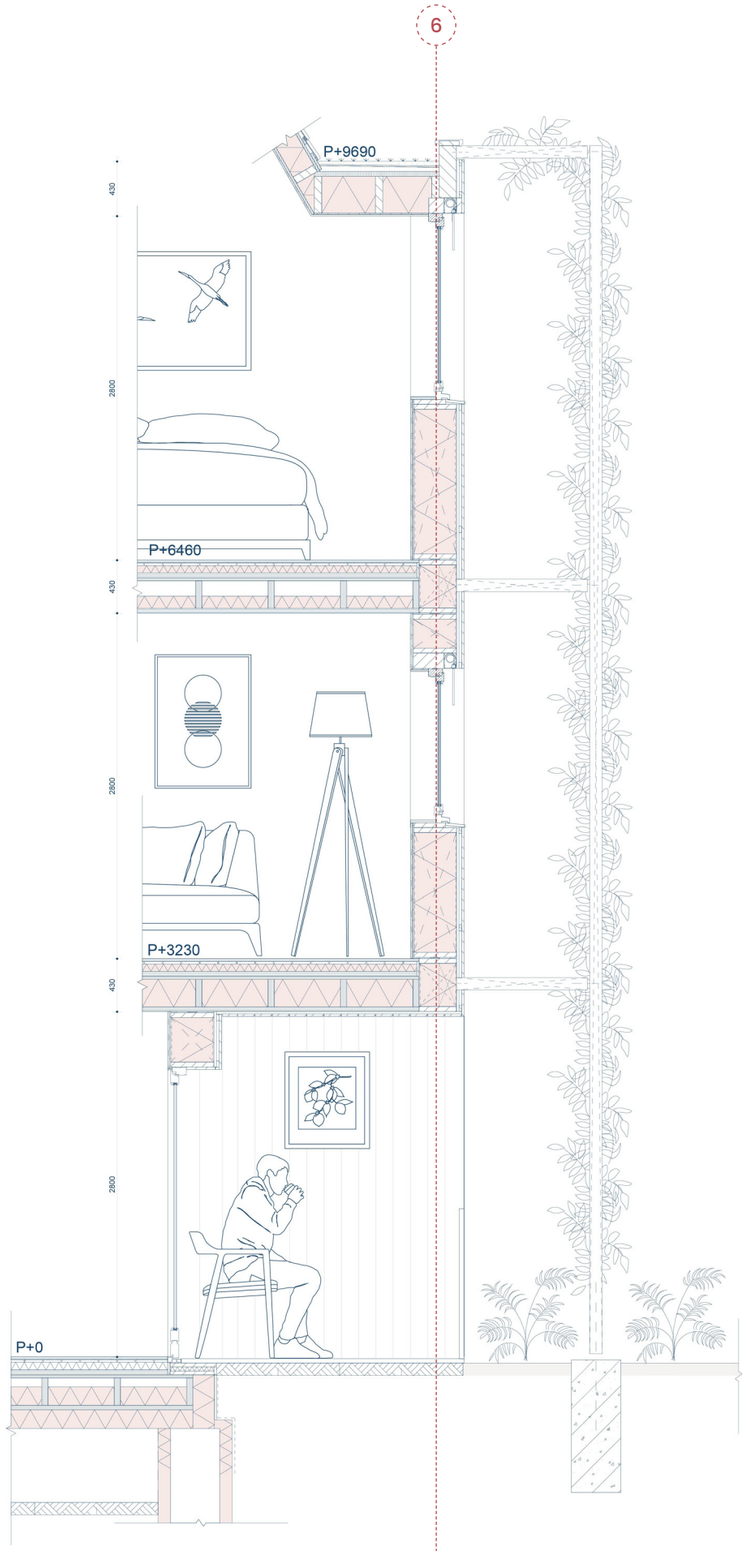
1:100



ENTRANCE ELDERLY UNIT

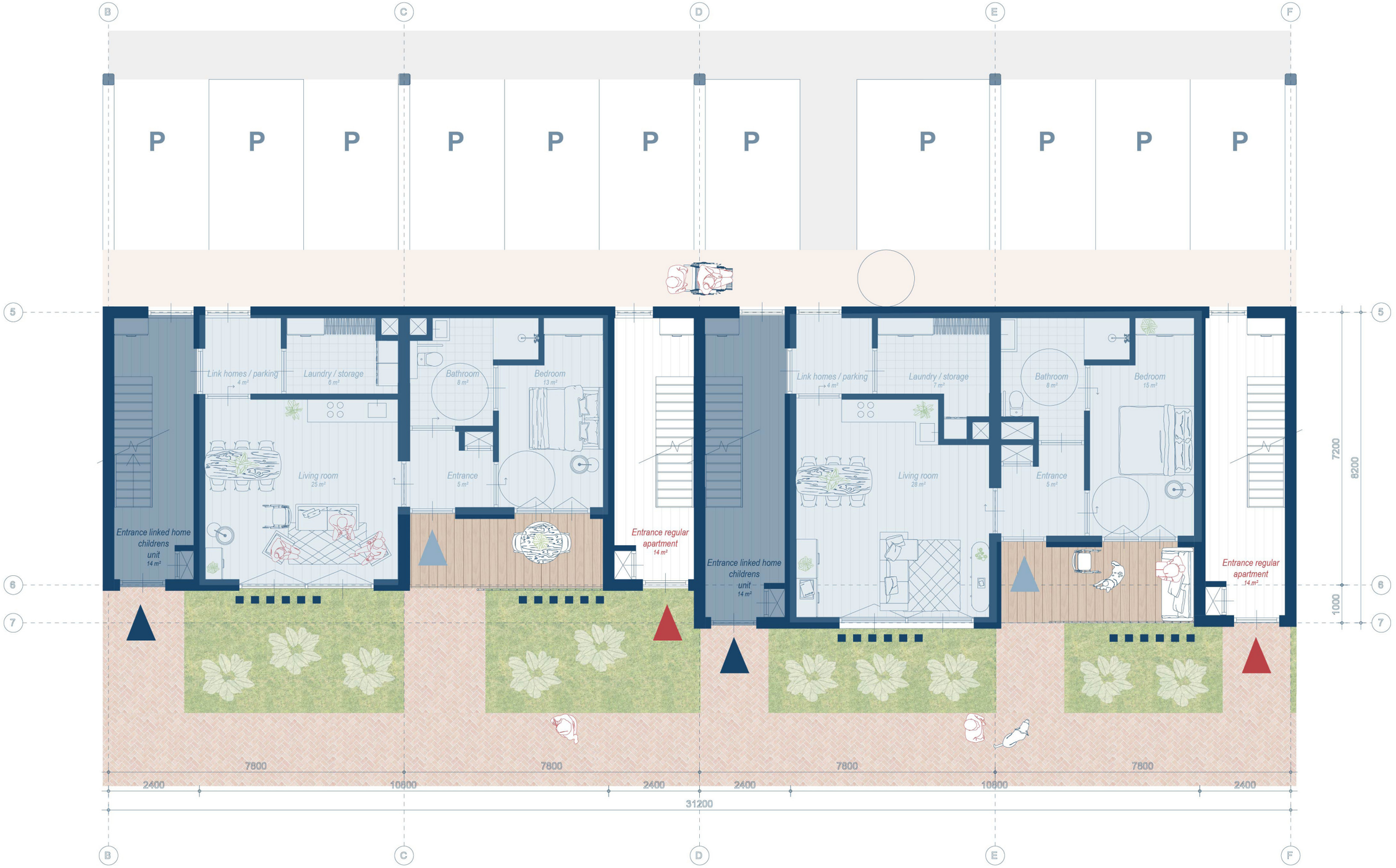
FRAGMENT VERTICAL

1:25 (scaled with 50%)



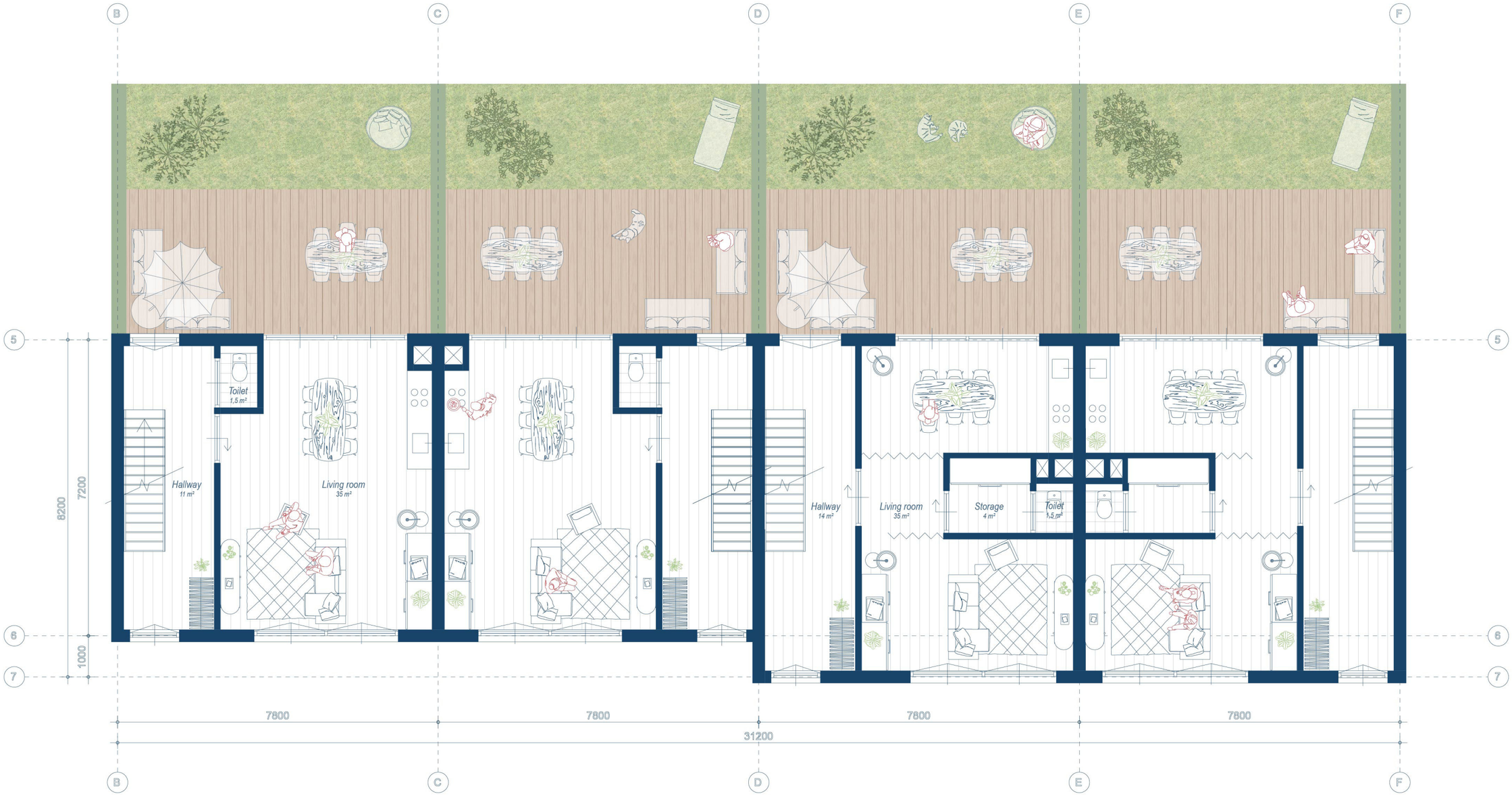
GROUND FLOOR

1:100



FIRST FLOOR

1:100



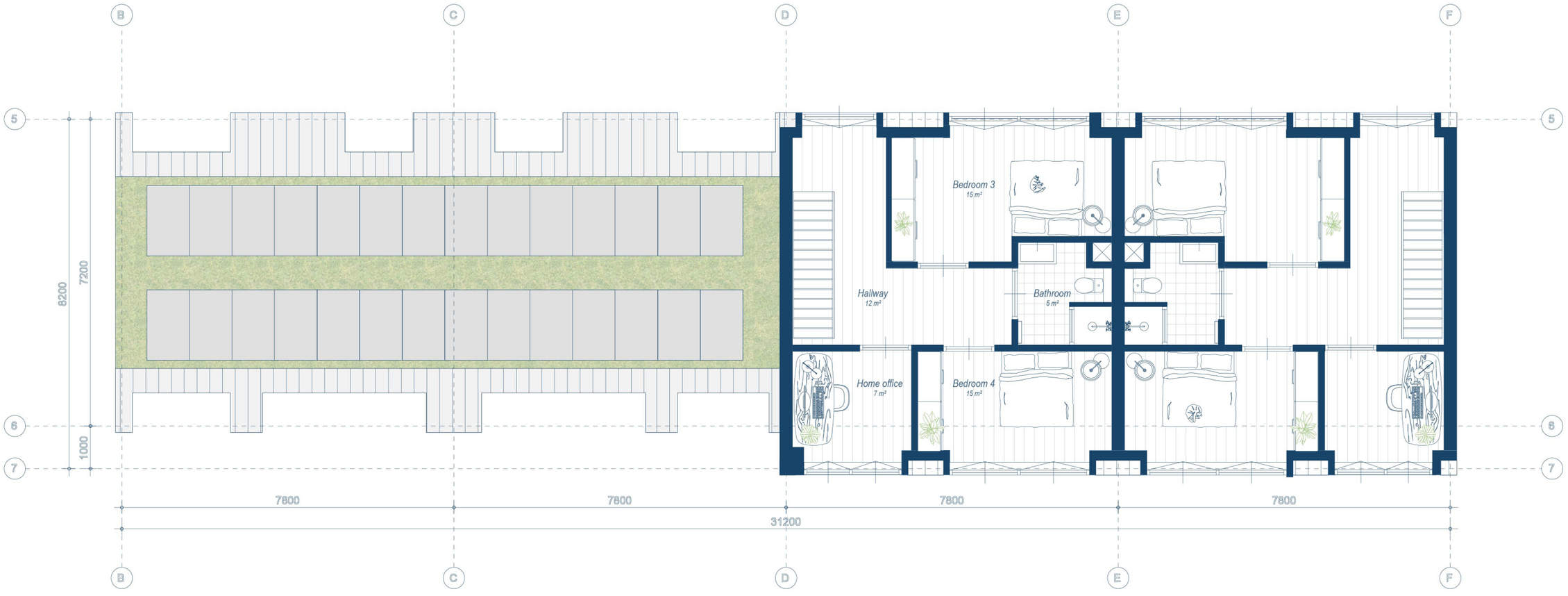
KITCHEN FAMILY UNIT

SECOND FLOOR

1:100

THIRD FLOOR

1:100



SUMMARIZED

Autonomy on the 3 different scales (environment, building & room)

Quality of life

Social integration with the neighborhood

Different solutions for different cultural groups

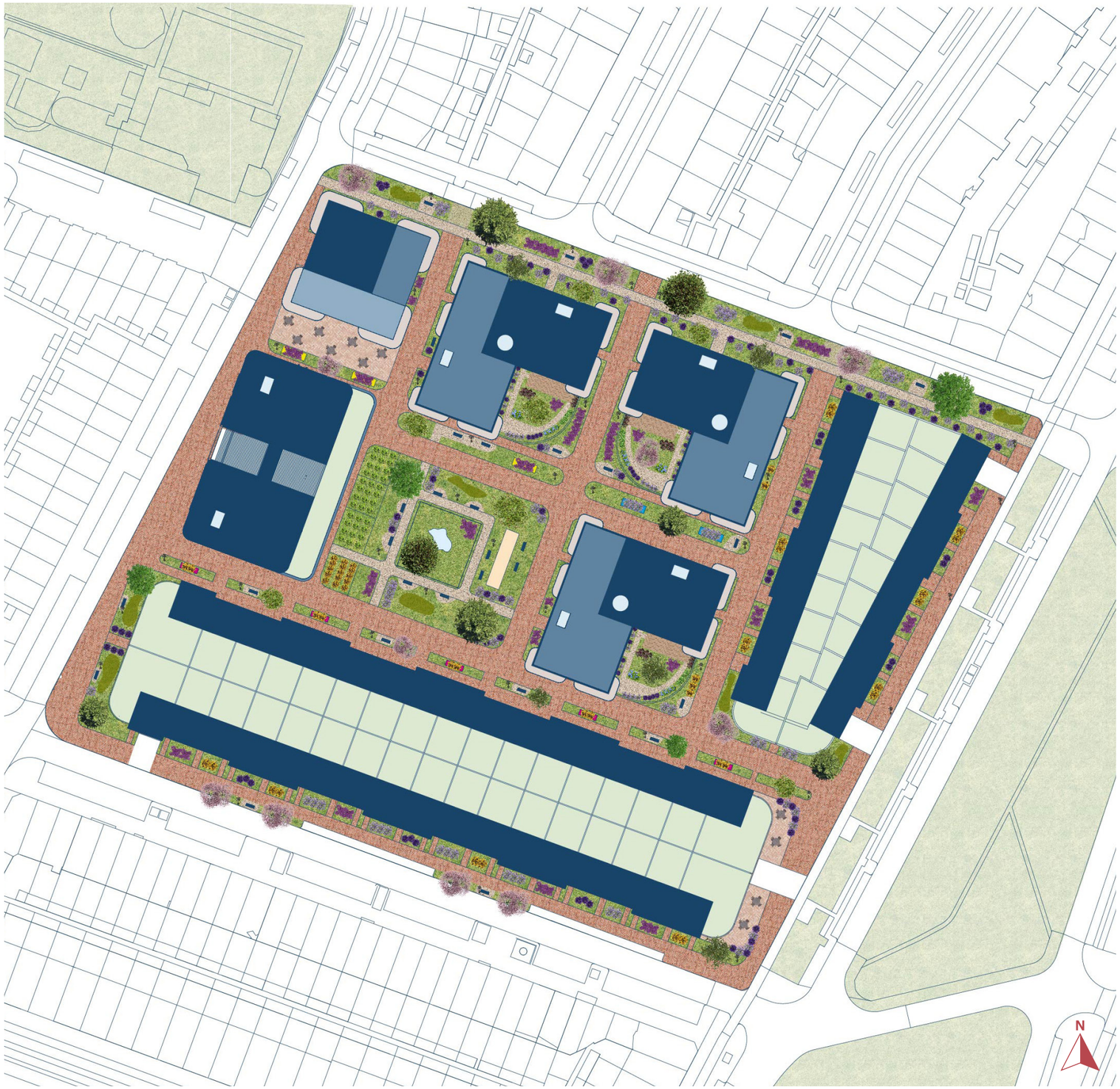
A resilient neighborhood where care and community grow together

Couple Bakker

Couple de Vries

Family Yilmaz

Couple Kharraz



Miss Kowalska

Family Jensen

Student Rohan

Not just static care facilities, but an adaptive living environment for the future

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!

Are there any questions?