**Designing for an Aging World**

Old age might be seen as a problem of the individual, but in a future where a 20-25% proportion of the population will be over 65, it is necessary to address the question of how we deal with this on a societal level. In order to do so, we need to ask ourselves, what if it were our parents or ourselves as we age in a process, and how can architecture contribute to solving age-related problems in a way where we can think of new solutions that do not only benefit the individual, but also contribute to a more sustainable society?

**Problem Formulation**

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**Agenda for an Aging World**

Individual, Care facility, Co-living

**Case Studies**

**Seniorboig Ravnshei**

The development consists of two houses arranged around a common area with a community house in the center, including kitchen, workshop, greenhouses and common rooms for parties and meetings, etc. All houses have their own small garden, which each resident is responsible for. Common functions such as gardens, outdoor areas, etc. are taken care of together.

**Bekkyttet Boug Höjberg**

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**Hospice Dürslund**

The building is located close to the city center as well as eight in the middle of nature. The view is defining for the place and all the rooms are oriented towards the open landscape, while the entrance area is directed towards the city.

**Rosenvang Plejerheim**

The facility consists of a ‘public’ entrance area where a café, a food counter, apartments, as well as a common room for parties and meetings, etc. All houses have their own small garden, which each resident is responsible for. Common functions such as gardens, outdoor areas, etc. are taken care of together.

**Cafédina**

**Kollektivhuset Fårö- Knappan**

The development consists of three concentric blocks and is inspired by a modernist house with interior courtyard connecting the three buildings and their common spaces. Around the building are parking lots and smaller common garden spaces for the inhabitants to use in the summer.

**Langenæshus**

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Larsberg has a south oriented hillside/ coast with a view over Stockholm and

He used to have his own company as a carpen-
workshop with his friends to get away from the
GRANDAD

It is therefore important that we consider how we can em-

The existing station is articulated as a sort of backside of Larsberg centrum

The Social Butterfly enjoys to meet people, she's
active in the church community and loves to
take photos. She likes to go to concerts and

The Silver Tsunami

The Gardeiner likes to spend time in her garden,
growing her own vegetables, baking and making
cakes in the morning, and everyday she's out
in her secret spot in the garden. She has a dog that
she takes for walks every day in the forest where
they meet other dogs and their owners.

The Silver Tsunami

The car

The Professor

The Happy Couple are not at all surprised when they
were young, after their kids moved out and they
have more time to themselves. She likes to

The activist

Since the 60's she's been active in all possible
ways, she has done farmers and at demonstra-
tions against nuclear power. She grew up in the GDR
but as a teenager her family decided to migrate to
a better life in the west. This background has defined
what she is as a person and her in-depth knowledge
and understanding of politics and society have
made her an invaluable resource for scientists and
activists alike. Thanks to her gift of gab and her
ability to communicate complex ideas in a simple and
accessible way, she is able to reach a wide audience
and continue to fight for justice and equality.
Lidingö (and Stockholm) is about 500 m to the station. There are different bus lines connecting Larsberg to the rest of Lidingö vägen and stops at Larsberg station. This means that from most of Larsberg there is about 500 m to the station. There are different bus lines connecting Larsberg to the rest of Lidingö vägen and Högsätra into different and mentally distant areas. Lidingöbanan is located along the street network in Larsberg. The street network in Larsberg is defined by Lidingö vägen cutting through and dividing Larsberg, Högsätra and Tullingesundet. The house in park typology creates a green map where big areas become “park”. These areas become an extension of the city park, but as they take ownership over the territory they end up becoming undefined and difficult to read and use.

While aging in place might be beneficial in many ways, it also creates a situation where old people stay in houses far too big for them, while young families live in less sqm. This means that the size of our territory will be shrinking. Many stop driving at some point and become dependent on walking and public transport, which makes many places a lot more complicated to reach.

The current layout of the area makes it difficult for the residents to take ownership over the urban area. In the city center the undefined spaces in between the buildings that is neither public nor private, makes it difficult for the residents to feel ownership and they tend to be alienated in them.

As most of Stockholm, Larsberg is defined by 3 types of green areas: house in park, park, the city park and the hill side forest. The house in park typology creates a green map where big areas become “park”. These areas become an extension of the city park, but as they take ownership over the territory they end up becoming undefined and difficult to read and use.

The mountain of Larsberg is probably one of the best views found in Stockholm. With the hill turning south-west, this is also visible. What makes the hill an interesting and unique area which makes it the perfect place to find a spot in the sun and watch the sunset over the archipelago. In the evening this is also probably one of the biggest qualities within sight. The closeness to green areas and the coastline often makes the area feel calm and safe.

Lidingö is characterized by it’s big green areas and the coastline often makes it feel like a small town. The other green areas are one of the biggest qualities within sight. The area has one of the biggest qualities within sight. The area has one of the biggest qualities within sight. The area has one of the biggest qualities within sight. The area has one of the biggest qualities within sight. The area has one of the biggest qualities within sight.

While aging we walk slower and become more prone to falling and lose orientation easily. This means that the size of our territory will be shrinking. Many stop driving at some point and become dependent on walking and public transport, which makes many places a lot more complicated to reach.

With Gärdet and the Royal Seaport, Stockholm has some of the most ambitious development plans in the region. With Gärdet and the Royal Seaport, Stockholm has some of the most ambitious development plans in the region. With Gärdet and the Royal Seaport, Stockholm has some of the most ambitious development plans in the region. With Gärdet and the Royal Seaport, Stockholm has some of the most ambitious development plans in the region.
1. Identify existing anchor points and define areas: build up identities around existing morphology and qualities.

2. Bind existing elements together across infrastructural barriers and defining a central axis for the project.

3. Introduce new elderly facilities as catalysts for developing the area.

4. Integrate and adapt urban spaces inspired by the...
Central Larsberg

Integrating a ramp at the entrance of the park, the biker and the bike gets connected.

Defining the square as a space, through shape, pavement shared space, layering traffic, cars can be in a limited space, a bikeroute across the square is prioritised and pedestrians have a flexible space.

By placing a greenhouse café at the entrance of the park, the café and the bike gets connected.

A flower garden where small patches of vegetation and flowers to sit down and enjoy life.

By designing the café and the square as a community garden and at a meeting place for freelancers to work, people to take part in making their city better.

Existing greeneries get integrated in the new square along with new zones for leisure.

By organising the café and the garden as volunteer driven and as a training place for unemployed it invites people to take part in making their city better.

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THE HILLSIDE

THE EXISTING SCALE: BIG HOUSES WITHOUT CONTACT TO THE STREET AND ROADS DESIGNED FOR DRIVING.

BY MOVING THE ROAD AND MAKE A KEYWAY IS NARROW ENOUGH FOR A NEW BUILDING.

THE NEW BUILDING ALLOWS THE NEW CORNER AND BREAKS DOWN THE SCALE.

THE ICE CREAM STORE IS LOCATED SO THE STREET TO ICE CREAM STORES THE STREET AND THE OPEN TOWARDS THE URBANISM AND VIEW OVER STOCKHOLM.

THE SIDE TOWARDS THE STREET MAKES THE STREET TO BE MORE TOWARDS THE URBANISM AND VIEW OVER STOCKHOLM.

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THE ICE CREAM STORE IS LOCATED SO ONE END IS TURNING TOWARDS THE STREET AND THE OTHER TOWARDS THE LANDSCAPE.

THE SIDE TOWARDS THE STREET FRAMES THE STREET WHILE THE SIDE TOWARDS THE LANDSCAPE STEPS DOWN AND BECOME A STAIR WITH A VIEW OVER THE ARCHIPELAGO.

THE BUILDING FUNCTION AS A SHOP FRONT AT THE STREET FACE TO THE SHED AND IS A PLANT TO REST AND ENJOY THE VIEW.

THE FORM AND PLACEMENT OF THE HOUSES GIVES THE DIRECT VISUAL CONTACT TO THE GREENS. THE FORM IS IN THE CONTEXT AND IS SHAPED BY THE SURROUNDING AND THE EXISTING BUILDINGS.

COMBINING PUBLIC RESTAURANT AND GYM WITH ELDERLY HOME TO OPEN UP THE BUILDING TO THE PUBLIC.

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BY WRAPPING ICE CREAM STORES AROUND THE BUILDING, CURVING AN ENVIRONMENT WITH DIRECT ACCESS WITH ALL OF THE BUILDING IS OPENED.