Meeting CIB W069 - Residential Studies

Programme & Collection of Abstracts

Explorations of Urban Residential Qualities: Situations of Dwelling, Ageing and Healthcaring in Inquiries of Transdisciplinary Nature

14th - 17th October 2015, Chalmers Campus, Göteborg, Sweden
September 2015

City of Göteborg Harbour with Erskine’s SKANSKA building

Invitation

Researchers and PhD Students were cordially invited to submit abstracts for the 2015 CIB W069 conference, which is being held at the Chalmers University of Technology, Campus, School of Architecture, Göteborg, Sweden on 14th-17th October 2015. The conference theme and title is, "Explorations of Urban Residential Qualities: Situations of Dwelling, Ageing and Healthcaring in Inquiries of Transdisciplinary Nature.”

Conference General Theme & Context

The conference organisers welcome transdisciplinary contributions within five sub-themes relating to inventions of new ways of residing. It could be either urban situations of dwelling, ageing and healthcaring or on the topic of specific research methodologies related to the social or architectural analysis and interpretation or ultimate realization of improved life and health qualities in these urban residential processes. Within a general frame of social sustainability the scope of implementations could potentially range from cases of alternative life style impacts, collaborative or radical residential community projects e.g. co-housing to new forms of residential healthcare for the elderly or asylums for refugees towards patient hotels or hospital wards and advanced healthcare in residence. The organizers are looking for relevant cases in the perceived continuum and spectrum of residential situations or for projects of hybrid constellations of different categories of residents in new forms of integrative ways of residing.

A special attention is put on the professional realization and operational implementation of resilient urban and architectural planning procedures, solutions and designs fostering enhanced social reciprocity, a richer life experience of well-being and healthier built environments able to ultimately provide the qualitative offer of a stimulating enriching atmosphere or a convivial ambiance. We also welcome paper contributions of conceptual, theoretical or methodological nature related to these projective project profiles.

The conference is partly intended as a starting point for the identification of potential contributions to an envisaged book publication by the AIDAH recently established research team on the topic of Integrative Ways of Residing: Best Practices towards
Situations of Residential Resilience. It is also intended in preparation for substantial team and commission active participation in the CIB World Building Congress – “Intelligent Built Environment for Life”, 30th May – 3rd June 2016, Tampere, Finland. The CIB W069 conference takes place 14th - 17th October 2015. Abstracts deadline was 1st March 2015.

Conference Sessions Subthemes

- Dwelling
- Ageing
- Healthcaring
- Research Concepts, Theories and Methodologies

Study tour in Göteborg

A study tour in Göteborg in bus is focused on the conference themes of Processes of dwelling, ageing & healthcaring: Urban residential areas: Frihamnen future urban waterfront development & Älvstranden; the Boviera +55 residential co-housing project for the elderly; Östra psykiatriska/Angered närsjukhus/psychiatric clinic with guides Ola Nylander & Catharina Thörn, Inga Malmqvist & Stefan Lundin; ending in Älvrummet Municipal Exhibition Hall with the display of Göteborg’s imminent Urban Futures.

The Primacy of Residential Quality...

‘The better the dwelling of raised resilience, the higher the residential quality of urban life, the less need for expensive and inadequate residential solutions for the ageing elderly and less likelihood of ending up in a healthcaring hospital ward due to improved somatic and mental health contributed by the built residential architectural environment.’

Crits in Exhibition Hall, Chalmers School of Architecture
Conference Venue

The conference will initially start at Chalmerska huset, Södra Hamngatan 11 and continue at Chalmers Campus, Chalmers Conference Centre, Scaniaalen, Chalmers Platsen 1, SE-412 58 Göteborg, Sweden.

Organiser & Scientific Committee

The conference is hosted by Chalmers University of Technology, Department of Architecture and the Division for Building Design, Göteborg, Sweden and the team behind the Strong Research Environment AIDAH, Architectural Inventions for Dwelling, Ageing and Healthcare supported by the National Research Agency Formas 2014-2018. The conference is chaired by the director of AIDAH and co-coordinator of CIB Commission W069 Residential Studies Professor of Architecture Dr Sten Gromark in cooperation with W069 co-coordinator Professor of Sociology Dr Katrin Paadam, TUT, Tallinn, Estonia.

The Scientific Committee includes Roger S. Ulrich, guest professor at Chalmers, EBD expert, and the Steering Committee members of AIDAH, Professor Peter Fröst, Professor Ola Nylander and Professor Inga Malmqvist, Architecture, Building Design with Associate Professors Helle Wijk & Marie Elf, Caring Sciences, along with Dr Architect Morgan Andersson. The Committee members will each chair paper sessions together with key note speakers as indicated below.

Key Note Speakers

The keynote speakers respond in different ways to the conference topic concerning the focused interrelations between intertwined processes of dwelling, ageing and healthcaring:

Pia Ilonen is the Architect of the Tila Project in Helsinki. The housing landscape in Finland remains rather traditional: the existing housing supply in urban areas is very generic, often failing in allowing self-fulfilment of the residents’ needs. Standardised housing design attempts to cater for all lifestyle and family models, even though society continues to change. Back to the City – movement is happening: there is an increasing desire for urban living, along with a need for individuality, flexibility, and a strong sense of community. The Tila Project, a block of 39 flats built in Helsinki at 2011, is based on the idea of providing residents with a living space equipped with only the absolute minimum. The raw-space housing concept allows housing to be customised according to the buyers’ specific needs and wants. The project was realised in two stages: the “frame” was first designed and built by the developer, then came the “infill” phase with the inhabitants building their homes as do-it-yourself projects. The title of keynote address: Exploring: The Tila Project: Frames for Life.

Katrin Paadam is a Dr Professor of Sociology at the School of Economics and Business Administration at the Tallinn University of Technology. Her theoretical interests lie in conceptualizing ways of residing in also symbolically charged spatial-architectural settings as they relate to the construction of meanings, identities and well-being of individuals, along residential histories and social practices, especially in the structural conditions of transforming societies. Together with her team she has been engaged in research of public and private rental housing issues, related market strategies and policies; the latest research include practices in residential and public spaces within processes of waterfront regeneration, urban renewal, gentrification, spatial conversion. She has been a partner in interdisciplinary European and Nordic urban housing projects, also in the research on European identities, and involved in NSBB activities. She was a co-coordinator of the Nordic-Baltic researcher network Visurf and co-coordinates CIB W069 on ‘Residential Studies’. Together with Sten Gromark, Eli Staa and Mervi Ilmonen professor Katrin Paadam is the co-editor of a forthcoming team publication on Ashgate in November 2015: ‘Ways of Residing in Transformation – Interdisciplinary Perspectives.’ The title of keynote address: Dwelling: Ways of Residing: A Conceptual Approach.

Deane Alan Simpson is an architect and urbanist, and associate professor at the Royal Danish Academy School of Fine Arts School of Architecture where he leads, together with Charles Bessard, the
master's program: Urbanism and Societal Change. He is professor of architecture and urbanism at BAS, Bergen; and formerly unit master at the AA, London; associate at Diller + Scofidio architects, New York; and faculty member at the ETH Zürich. He received his master's degree in architecture from Columbia University, New York and doctorate from the ETH Zürich. His research focusing on the architectural and urban implications of demographic change, with a focus on population ageing, has been published as Young-Old: Urban Utopias of an Aging Society with Lars Müller Publishers (2014). He is currently working on two co-edited volumes: Atlas of the Copenhagens (Ruby Press 2015) and The City between Democracy and Security (Birkhauser 2016). The title of Keynote address: Ageing: The Young-Old: Socio-demographic Plastics.

Catharina Thörn is a PhD in Sociology and Senior Lecturer in Cultural Studies at the Department of Cultural Sciences, Göteborg University. Catharina Thörn conducts research on urban change and power relations within the city concerning land use, public space and housing. Last year she published the book Gentrifying together with Helena Holgersson. In the upcoming book Stad till salu - makten i stadskärnan och det offentliga rummet (with N. Hertting and M. Franzén) to be published in the autumn of 2015 she studied the role of public and private partnerships in the city development in Gothenburg and Stockholm. The title of Keynote address: Re-searching Göteborg.

D. Kirk Hamilton, FAIA, FACHA, EDA is a Professor of Architecture at Texas A&M University where he teaches healthcare design at the graduate level. His academic research is about the relationship of evidence-based health facility design to measurable organizational performance. He is currently completing a PhD in Nursing & Healthcare Innovation at Arizona State University, studying nurse movement patterns and interaction with objects in the ICU patient room. The title of Keynote address: Healthcaring: Inspiration And Evidence: The Role of ‘Home’ in Caring for Health.

AIDAH Conceptual Orientation

‘The current residential situation at large is, in many regards and according to many sources, characterised by processes of both accelerating individualisation and accentuated fragmentation of lifestyles. Our strategy is therefore primarily oriented towards residential solutions of integration. We are searching for integrative ways of residing in renewed patterns of hybridisation, e.g. bringing different complementary user demands together in new synergetic urban residential contexts. Recently articulated extended qualitative demands on housing encountered by providers and users alike have led to a number of experimental residential realisations at the very edge of radical invention. These are encompassing situations of healthcare, ageing and dwelling in new ways and surprising constellations of programmatic components. When these life spheres and life phases are brought together in urban residential situations, in different combinations, it becomes clear in what way and to what extent they can potentially make a significant difference in sustainable terms. The virtually added value and decisive impact resulting from these integrative ambitions, in terms of resilient residential quality, becomes evident especially when supported by qualitative and innovative structural, architectural and esthetical contributions of symbolic character.’ (AIDAH document 2013)

Conference programme

The detailed conference and paper sessions programme is available at our website and also included in this document:


Contact Information

Organisation Contact Chalmers AIDAH : Prof Sten Gromark sgromark@chalmers.se CIB W069 Co-ordinators: Prof Sten Gromark sgromark@chalmers.se & Prof Katrin Paadam katrin.paadam@ttu.ee.
You can find more information on the roadmap of CIB W069 Residential Studies on Chalmers AIDAH website:

CIB W069 Meeting 2015:
Explorations on Urban Residential Qualities: Situations of Dwelling, Ageing and Healthcaring. Inquiries of Transdisciplinary Nature.

14th - 17th October 2015, Chalmers University of Technology Campus, Göteborg, Sweden


Sten Gromark, professor: +46703083338 & Nidal Yousif, secretary Nidal.Yousif@chalmers.se

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<td>08.30 Registration &amp; Coffee available Scania Lecture Hall, Chalmers Campus</td>
<td>Coffee available Scania Lecture Hall</td>
<td><strong>Keynote 2</strong> Katrin Paadam: Ways of Residing: A Conceptual Approach; with welcoming note by Sten Gromark</td>
<td><strong>Keynote 5</strong> D. Kirk Hamilton: Inspiration And Evidence: The Role of ‘Home’ in Caring for Health, Intro by Peter Fröst</td>
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<tr>
<td>09.00 <strong>Keynote 2</strong> Katrin Paadam: Ways of Residing: A Conceptual Approach; with welcoming note by Sten Gromark</td>
<td>Plenary Session #1 Chair: Katrin Paadam 4 papers on theme 4 10.15-12.15</td>
<td><strong>Sessions #2AB</strong> Chairs: Morgan Andersson &amp; Inga Malmqvist in parallel Scania + Valdemar 2x4 = 8 papers theme 3/2 10.15-12.15</td>
<td>AIDAH Postseminar on future research strategies and book project</td>
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<td>10.00 Coffee break</td>
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<td>10.15 Early Arrivals</td>
<td>Lunch buffet open Chalmerska huset Lunch on site at Scania Lecture hall</td>
<td>Lunch on site at Scania Lecture hall</td>
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<td>13.00 Chalmerska huset</td>
<td><strong>Keynote 4</strong> Catharina Thörn: Researching Göteborg, intro by Sten Gromark</td>
<td><strong>Sessions #3AB</strong> Chairs: Ola Nylander &amp; Katrin Paadam in parallel Scania + Valdemar 2x3 = 6 papers theme 1 13.00-14.30</td>
<td>Bus departure for City and Avalon Hotel for AP bus, c 45min</td>
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<td>14.30 Coffee</td>
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<td>Bus departure for City and Avalon Hotel for AP bus, c 45min</td>
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<td>16.00 Special <strong>Keynote 1</strong> Pia Ilonen : Dwelling: The Tila Project: Frames for Life ; Introduction Ola Nylander Chalmerska huset</td>
<td><strong>Mingle</strong> Chalmerska huset</td>
<td><strong>Mingle</strong> Chalmerska huset</td>
<td>Conclusions &amp; Business Meeting CIB W069 Chair: Sten Gromark</td>
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<td>17.00 Mingle Chalmerska huset</td>
<td>Inga Malmqvist &amp; Stefan Lundin; ends in Alvrummet Exhibition Hall</td>
<td>Conclusions &amp; Business Meeting CIB W069 Chair: Sten Gromark</td>
<td>Dinner at Hotel Avalon W069 Reunion Dinner Gothia Towers</td>
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<td>17.30 Back to hotels</td>
<td>Departures or bus to S&amp;S for Dinner</td>
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<td>Dinner at Hotel Avalon W069 Reunion Dinner Gothia Towers</td>
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<td>20.00 Dinner at Hotel Avalon</td>
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<td>Robert EKMAN</td>
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**Brf VIVA**, Experimental Residential Research and Innovation Project by Cooperative housing provider Riksbyggen EF, *Positive Footprint Housing*, in cooperation with Chalmers Architecture & University of Göteborg, projected to be built on Chalmers Campus 2017/2018; Architects are Malmström & Edström, Göteborg.
Prel Collection of Abstracts

Explorations of Urban Residential Qualities: Situations of Dwelling, Ageing and Healthcaring in Inquiries of Transdisciplinary Nature

14th - 17th October 2015, Chalmers Campus, Göteborg, Sweden
Social sustainability as Swiss Army Knife.
The application and transformation of a multi-tool concept in a planning process.

Björn Andersson
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Gothenburg, Sweden
E-mail: bjorn.andersson@socwork.gu.se

'Social sustainability' is a concept that has been on the agenda for several years. The discussion started with reference to the Brundtland Report in 1987, though the concept never was mentioned in this text. It was in the following adaption of the report that the well-known three dimensions of sustainability: social, ecological and economic, was delineated. In 2008 the Marmot report, 'Closing the gap in a generation', fuelled the discussion and offered a partly a new entry by using a health perspective. Also the climate crisis contributes to keeping the issue of sustainable development alive. Of the three dimensions outlined the social is often considered the most difficult to define and give substance. Efforts made to create definitions have often resulted in very generic and common sense solutions. A more productive endeavor has been to connect social sustainability to certain keywords like Kevin Murphy’s suggestion (2012): Equity, awareness, participation and social cohesion. However, to be useful in a more concrete context the concept of social sustainability must be further clarified and operationalized. We can see this being done through the development of a range of models and standards. For example, the City of Gothenburg has developed what they refer to as a 'knowledge matrix' where social sustainability is analysed using keywords and a spatial scale. This matrix is much used by the City Planning office.

The planning process has recently been successfully concluded and I have followed this process in order to study how social sustainability is used as a possible steering instrument. My conclusion is that social sustainability is used as a multi-tool in order to serve diverse interests and solve a lot of different problems:

- Trend Tool: function as key expression to position the project as an interesting experiment on the housing market.
- Substantial Tool: serve as a basis for the planning of a social sustainable everyday life in the intended housing block.
- Process Tool: function as a control instrument to make the planning process open and possible to participate in for various stakeholders.
- Brand Tool: function as a trademark for the entrepreneur, which is compatible with the image the company wants to be connected with.
- Inner Organizational Tool: organize the internal processes of the project organization.

Keywords: social sustainability, sustainability, housing, planning
ABSTRACT

The Pumpkällshagen Housing Development

Architecture as Agent and Symbol of Community Transformation

Professor Ola Nylander, Chairman department of Architecture

In 2005, seven years after the dissertation, I got a chance to use the concepts and the theories I developed in my thesis The Home as Architecture. Mikael Bengtsson, CEO of the non-profit housing corporation Viskaforsen, planned to build new apartments in Viskaforsen city centre and had listened to a lecture in which I discussed my thesis and the architecture of the attractive house and home. Mikael Bengtsson’s ambition was to develop Viskaforsen from a society with low status and with migration to an attractive place. As part of this ambition was new and attractive dwellings was also a part of the measures to increase attractiveness. The location of the new houses would be built was Pumpkällshagen, a site in the woods a few hundred meters from the town center. My mission to draw new dwellings answered the hypothesis that the seven concept I developed in my thesis also were of the utmost importance to create an attractive building.

Axiality, enclosure, and circulation have given the houses a rich variety of experiences, with features such as room enclosures, circular loop circulation loops, contrasts between brightly lit, open spaces and more enclosed, intimate ones.

Generality in the rooms’ shape, finishes, and dimensions makes it possible for residents to use their homes in a variety of different ways. This kind of functionality also makes the homes easier to furnish and more accessible. It gives the inhabitants a variety of choices and the opportunity to choose for themselves. The careful choice of materials and careful detailing has resulted in high-quality homes. Wood floors, stone windowsills, wood paneling, and skylights are all materials and details that are not usually associated with rental apartments. These have been important to establishing the identity and status of the Pumpkällshagen homes.

There is a natural sense of territoriality and privacy around intermediate spaces like the stoop, the space outside the kitchen, under each window, and around the trash cabinet. There is a clear delineation of public and private realms, which is essential to neighborhood security. That sense of security is enhanced by an architectural design that discourages crime.

The first houses were completed in 2009, and in 2011 Pumpkällshagen was inaugurated ceremonially by minister Oddur Olafsson. With all of the attention it has received, Pumpkällshagen is becoming a symbol of the new London. The new homes are a lift for the community. Their high quality is helping to enhance the status of the neighborhood.
Contemporary architecture is still rooted in the ideas on building developed with the Modern movement in architecture, a movement that – seen in a broad sense – include different phases from the beginning of the twentieth century until the appearance of Post Modernism in the nineteen sixties. One of the most important and radical figures regarding new ideas on contemporary dwelling is undoubtedly Le Corbusier, who during his whole career was constantly questioning the concept of home for modern man.

In the contemporary research for new, richer and more sustainable housing it is important not to lose contact with the modern development itself, both as origin of the contemporary situation and as holder of ideas that are still relevant for today’s practice. The idea of this intervention is to present some of the new, or even radical, ideas on dwelling that Le Corbusier elaborated during his lifetime and put them in a larger context of building history and development in society.

One specific theme that will be part of the intervention here proposed is the development of the kitchen as a part of the living room, a concept that has become crucial for contemporary dwelling, and that Le Corbusier explored in a radical way in L’Unité d’habitation (1946-52).

Another theme to be included is Le Corbusier’s view on the minimum standards of the dwelling.

Three relevant publications by Johan Linton:


Case Study – an approach to study the complex urban residential processes

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The primary aim of this paper is to discuss the methodological issues of case study research, which is considered particularly useful for investigating contemporary phenomena within real-life contexts when boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident (Yin 1994). We draw on an experience of a case study framing a recently conducted qualitative study having focused on the construction of valued residential and public spaces in the context of urban and residential renewal in Tallinn (Paadam, Siijak, Ojamäe 2014). Applying an approach which we conceive as multiple-case studies with multiple embedded units (cf. Baxter and Jack 2008; Yin 2003) a complex study of interconnected spatial and social processes was enabled: densification, conversion and extension of residential space having set the main context for in-depth examination of individual ways of residing shaped at different interconnected spatial scales of a residence (Paadam 2003; 2007) in gentrified, regenerated and newly constructed urban neighbourhoods.

The paper highlights the advantages of case study in terms of cross-contextual analysis multi-method approach and its capacity to embrace different interconnected urban and residential processes. Hence, altogether ten residential sites were covered by observation in order to identify the specificities of renewal contexts. Residents’ representations based on in-depth interview data were studied by using biographical narrative method to be able to link individual past, present and potential future dimensions towards valued residential and public spaces upon the duality of experienced and imagined socio-spatial relationships. The case study clearly evidenced, for example the continuous importance of earlier individual, especially childhood residential experiences in shaping individual preferences for later choices made during independent residential careers (Bourdieu 1989; Cooper Marcus 1993, Paadam 2003). It also demonstrated individual ways of residing to be substantially informed by lifestyle choices, the scale of which is enlarged due to increasing variety of renewed urban residential contexts. The comparison of cases revealed that the symbolic and practical significance of renewed residential and public spaces is multi-fold on the levels of constructing meanings and individual identities as well as resilient urban practices and as such enhances the overall quality of life in the city.

It is concluded that applying case study approach proves to be justified especially in complex urban residential research with multiple cases bridging the boundaries of spatial and social processes.

Key words: case study, biographical research, ways of residing, urban renewal, residential space, public space, valued space
Improved outcomes in a Level III NICU using Family Centered Neonatal Care and Design Dialogues

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Neonatal Medicine at Karolinska University Hospital is northern Europe’s largest neonatal department with 72 NICU beds in two different sites. As its site in Huddinge, a total renovation of the department was conducted in 2007-2011. Here, a Family-Centered Neonatal Care (FCNC) model, comprising of parental support and facilities, which enables parents to stay in the NICU 24 hours per day with their infants, was assumed to improve the infant’s development as well as short term health outcome and length of stay. It also includes a vision of a coherent chain from intensive care to neonatal home care.

The renovated department has 32 beds including 12-18 for tertiary intensive care and 18 beds for intermediate care respectively. Regardless of level of care, all newborns can have their parents living with them right next to the baby 24/7. Single rooms with shower and toilet for all families, large care surfaces, and the possibility of isolation are also built-in barriers to stop the spread of multi-resistant bacteria.

The new care model and supporting facilities were developed using a joint stepwise democratic process that was conducted in two multidisciplinary groups, for the design process and philosophy of care respectively. In the design process, Design Dialogues was used, it is a research based multi-professional methodology involving planning process grounded in the Scandinavian tradition of co-design and shared decision-making. The developing process of the new philosophy of care where conducted according to the principles of action research and included theoretical review of the literature, two separate workshops, group discussions and brainstorming about practical applications of the FCNC. The joint process provides an example of innovation in which a new way of working supported the development of new facilities unique in many respects in neonatal medicine, following a non-separated care philosophy.

An evaluation of the process and intervention studies after two years in use has been done. The process, care environment and the procedures of the mothers’ materninity care were found to be very important to minimise the separation between the infants and the parents. Implication of new family-centered care philosophy was hence facilitated and mother-infant separation due to postpartum care was significantly reduced, from 82% to 18%. Furthermore, no transmission of multi-resistant bacteria between patients, reduced nosocomial infection, shorter length of stay and high compliance to basic hygienic regimens were found (93%).

Keywords: Family Centered Neonatal Care; Design Dialogues 3. Shared Decision-Making 5. Coherent Care Chain 4. Maternal-Infant Separation

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EVICURES

A end-user orientated design model for intensive and intermediate care facilities
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The EVICURES project benefits multiple end-user orientated methods for designing new, healing facilities for intensive and intermediate care in Seinäjoki Central Hospital. In this project staff, management, patients and their families and other partners (other hospitals, companies and institutes) jointly participate in the design work from the very beginning. The EVICURES project utilizes research information of evidence-based design (EBD), end-user's knowledge and opinions and an extensive multidisciplinary network and its innovation expertise. In addition, the study of operations seeks to improve the quality and effectiveness of intensive care and increase patient and staff satisfaction.

The four methods utilized in this EVICURES project constitute from computer supported cooperation work (CSCW) i.e. the collaborative design work in cave like virtual environment (CAVE), workshops for staff encouraging to rethink the operations and supporting the change by the Foresight Framework and Pathfinders methods, implementing pre-occupancy evaluations to ICU staff, patients and their relatives concerning the environmental effects and physical studies of stress, optimal room temperature and acoustics. In the beginning of this project we have utilized a systematic literature review of EBD research in intensive and intermediate care environments.

The objects of the EVICURES project form of to assess EBD impacts on care results, incidence of complications, cost-effectiveness and improvement of staff welfare, to study changes in operations and the effects of environmental factors (acoustics, lighting, temperature and spatial solutions) on care results, productivity, quality of working life and staff welfare, to utilize the research results in the design of new intensive and intermediate care facilities in CAVE and to present the EVICURES results. In order to provide other hospitals the EVICURES design method information for the future design of intensive and intermediate care facilities.

EVICURES project is funded by the Finnish Funding Agency for Technology and Innovation (TEKES).

Keywords: evidence-based design, intensive care, intermediate care, end-user participation, virtual environment, computer supported cooperation work, pre-occupancy evaluation, hospital design

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High technology environments
Operating Theaters and Intensive Care environments

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Keywords: high technology, healthcare architecture, hospital design, Operating Theatre, Intensive Care Environment

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Abstract

The high technology environment for healthcare is highly resource consuming in terms of economic investment, operating costs and human resources. The key task for healthcare architecture is to create environments that can support the recovery of the patient and also increase the performance of healthcare workers. At the same time, the healthcare buildings need to interact with the technology development that takes place not only in today's requirements, but also for future changes. Much of today's healthcare high technology environments has negative side effects on patients and staff. Identified and recognized basic environmental elements of healthcare architecture must be considered in order to provide positive effects on patients and staff.

This article discusses the role of architectural design and its possible successful contribution to improved patient outcomes and healthcare professionals' working conditions in the high technology environments.

The study examined a group of elements particularly recognized for high technology environments that have impacts on patient recovery and staff wellbeing. These include orientation, spatial organization, workplace design, patient place, air quality, noise, light conditions, thermal climate and elements that are orientation, distractions, hygiene and support possibility.

For data collection, a setup combination of qualitative and quantitative methods were applied.
Conceptualizing the sustainable home:
Explorations of alternative home practices

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How we design, build and manage our living environments is instrumental in the environmental, socio-cultural as well as politico-economical implications of the built environment. A main indicator of resource use in particular is moreover found in individual residents’ ways of life, as well as aspects of material, spatial and thermal standards that influence the energy and resource intensity of contemporary home life. Of interest to the presented research is how residents’ perceptions of home, housing development and living standards relate to environmental attitudes and interpretations of sustainability. It explores perceptions of and the potential for less resource intensive home-related practices, primarily linked to voluntary simplicity, living smaller, as well as sharing spaces and resources in or in relation to the dwelling.

A mixed methods approach is used to study residents’ perspectives, with empirical material from two different studies in two varying contexts: an urban tenant-owned housing association in Gothenburg; and semi-rural households in the Municipality of Alingsås. In the first study, questionnaires were distributed to all households within a selected housing association, with a response rate of 51% (n=156). By recruitment through the questionnaires, follow-up interviews were conducted with 22 of the households. A second study revolves around narratives from people that have intentionally chosen to live in various alternative ways, where seven deep interviews, following a more ethnographic approach, offer valuable empirical insights.

The studies provide a basis for exploring alternative home-related practices. The efficacy of current ‘green’ housing development is discussed, as well as the willingness among residents to reduce resource use in relation to more or less normative representations of home. The need for understanding residents’ dispositions and the implications this might have for targeting the resource intensity of homes in more or less radical ways is emphasized, in order to develop future approaches and policy.

Keywords: housing; home, household practices, environmental attitudes, low-impact living, sustainability, resource use

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Person-centeredness in relation to patient safety for patients > 80 years of age: a study on inpatient care at an acute care hospital

An Intervention study

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There is a strong evidence-based relation between aging, frailty, suffering and taking costs for society. Especially inpatients aged over 80 years have a fast increase in costs. It is also a well-known fact that the proportion of older persons in society is increasing.

One of the challenges that healthcare is facing is to maintain a care characterized by a high degree of patient safety and quality of care in line with the aging population. There is evidence pointing out that the length of stay for patients in inpatient care doubles because they were injured during their hospital stay and thereby suffering from adverse events. At the same time we know that there is evidence for that long periods of hospital stay is a risk itself for older persons, and that long hospital stays contribute to a reduction of older persons' cognitive and everyday functioning.

Patient safety has its focus on promoting the patient from injury. It is a dynamic and complex process because of the diversity of interactions within the healthcare system. The healthcare service can thus be regarded as a system that accommodates both socially and technologically complex structures that separately or combined can be the actual cause of that patient injuries occur.

The mechanisms and structures underlying the design of patient safety in healthcare need to be clarified in order to increase understanding and knowledge of how healthcare injuries can be prevented. To ascertain the knowledge base in the field a survey is carried out concerning existing evidence. In the first place, subsequently interviews with healthcare professionals, patients and families will be carried out. Based on the stories they share we will learn of their experiences and perceptions and thus acquire knowledge on how patient safety is created. This collective knowledge will ultimately form the basis for the development of a patient model to be taken into consideration on a person-centered approach. The theory is that a better understanding of the mechanism needed to support the design of a safe environment for the patient, may contribute to a reduction of the occurrence of preventable adverse events.
Healthcare architecture for health and well-being

From hospital to neighbourhood care (PROARCH)

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Background: PROARCH will study how, and in what way, healthcare architecture can influence health-promotion. An understudied but highlighted e.g., by the International Network of Health Promoting Hospitals (INHP), initiated by the World Health Organization’s (WHO). Health-promotion has been defined as the process of enabling people to increase control over their health and its determinants (WHO, 2005). Although resources have been allocated to prevent illness, such as health information and support for behavioural risk factors (Wilson, 2015), healthcare tends to primarily focus on treating diseases when they occur (Wilson, 2011). More upstream and proactive solutions are wanted i.e., identifying people at risk of illness and built in health-promotion in all policy interventions (Wilson, 2015).

Aim: The overall aim is to explore how healthcare architecture can contribute to health and well-being in an outpatient healthcare context. The research questions are: How can health-promoting architecture be defined and measured? How can new healthcare environments support health and well-being in the neighbourhood? A further aim is to identify the key factors of the architecture and how they interact with contextual factors in order to increase the understanding of how and what supports health-promoting.

Methods: PROARCH has started with a systematic review on how health-promotion architecture can be defined and measured. Further on, a full-scale study of Angered Nearby hospital in Sweden (finished 2015) is planned. Angered, outside of Gothenburg, is a part of the Swedish Million Program with a weak socio-economic status. Data collection corresponds to mixed methods with clinical outcomes and interviews in addition to process and outcome data from non-participant observations and semi-structured interviews. The findings will be compared to the design intentions, developed in

Keywords: health promotion, architecture, healthcare, healthy buildings, actor network theory

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The Detail Planning of Architecture Space for the Decontamination Room in the Hospital Emergency Department

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ABSTRACT: The space and structure planning of hospital emergency departments is a very important and complex issue. An important unit of emergency departments is the decontamination room, which is unique, independent, and distinctive. This unit faces toxic chemical, biological, and radiological contamination; it involves the process of medical staffs, the treatment of patients, and the safety of environment. It is worth discussing the space configuration of this unit, investigating different design strategies, and integrating them.

This article analyzes the characteristics of toxic chemicals first, and then discusses the line of movement for medical treatment. A decontamination room is divided into three different zones: “Hot Zone”, “Warm Zone”, and “Cold Zone”. The “Hot Zone” is the most exclusive zone; it must be protected and be controlled. The space is considered about the drain and ventilation. The “Warm Zone” is the treatment area. This zone is considered by medical staff demand. Finally, the “Cold Zone” is connected with the emergency room. The movement line is the point and the patient care is considered. Sometimes we will set a “Command Post” to monitor the whole situation. On this site, the commander can make decisions, e.g., the patients' fragile policy and medical manpower distribution. All these space configuration plans are very important for hospital architecture.

In this article, we also consider the responsibility of environment protection. The design of the drain and ventilation system in the decontamination room is very important. We try to set some simple guidelines for the improvement strategy of architecture space for the hospital decontamination room. A conceptual exhibition is discussed to provide a new perspective point of hospital building structure arrangement.

Keywords: Hospital design; Hospital decontamination room; Hospital space configuration; Hospital Emergency Department
Strategic interaction in health care FM
- integration of development processes

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Abstract

The field of FM is continuously challenged to deliver the best possible service when planning of facilities and establishing of services related to facilities is considered. The utmost challenge is to become an active part, even integrated, in the organizational development of the client. The question raised here is how FM professionals can achieve design solutions, and usability and functionality of premises that meet the users’ requirements and what processes that are needed to achieve that.

The paper, based on a case study of a hospital design project, discuss experiences from the process of establishing a relationship between the FM processes, the organizational development and the development of health care processes. The result indicate that there needs to be a process for this integration established already in the organizational development to prevent gaps to occur between on one hand the staff involved in organizational development and those who are not and between the ones involved in developing the premises and those who are not. To do this there however needs to be a long term relationship that allows for such interaction.

Key words: max 10 separated by comma, keyword 1, keyword 2
Evaluating social environments: a case study of residential satisfaction in elderly shared-housing settings in Cape Town, South Africa

Susan Ndagire and Keith Cattell

Abstract

The aim of the research was to identify residents’ perceptions of the social climate in shared housing settings, a non-conventional housing initiative being undertaken by non-profit organisations for the low-income elderly population group in Cape Town, South Africa. A multiple case research study involved 45 participants living in 7 of the 12 shared houses affiliated to the Neighbourhood Old Age Homes (NOAH) organization. Using the Sheltered Care Environments Scale (SCES), participants answered 63 ‘Yes / No’ questions aimed at revealing their opinions of the pattern of behaviour in the homes. The initial findings detected overall satisfaction amongst most residents regarding interfacing social dynamics, suggesting high levels of perceived independence, self-disclosure and residential influence. Mixed results were generally observed regarding interfacing social dynamics related to levels of physical comfort, organization in the homes, cohesion and conflict resolution. The findings suggest that although all the factors identified play a vital role in residents’ experience of satisfaction in shared housing settings and are very useful in identifying the existing evolving residential realities as perceived by residents in shared housing settings in the South African context, each factor should be further observed to ascertain its influence on the opinions of each resident.

Keywords: Residential satisfaction, residential social environments, shared housing settings
Residential design implementing social sustainability
Towards a paradigm shift within design thinking

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The ongoing demographic transformation challenges existing residential design. Meanwhile, rules and regulations conserve a conventional approach on the subject. The housing market is considering the residence as a commodified lifestyle question, not focusing on long-term residential resilience. These preconditions imply a wide gap between accelerating diversity in articulated consumer preferences and appropriate offers on the housing market. This situation challenges residential life quality, in particular regarding issues of social sustainability. In order to obtain a sustainable housing stock we have to develop a new focus and new perspectives for the design profession.

The study constitutes a part of a larger research project. The Positive Footprint Housing project, wherein the licentiate thesis concentrates on the notion of residential flexibility and how it relates to aspects of social sustainability. It also focuses on how social sustainability issues can be enacted into the practice of residential floor plan design. The methodological approach is based on a mixed method research where a case study and research by design are employed. The work embraces a theoretical perspective based on assumptions from Schneider and Till, and tries the hypothesis of residential flexibility constituting a critical precondition for a socially sustainable residential process.

Findings from the research show that flexibility in residential design represents an important factor in the realization of a sustainable society. The work results in the elaboration of a model for implementing social sustainability aspects into the design work to promote a future sustainable housing design. The continuing research intends to address the complexity of residential user participation and accompanying social consequences.

This paper concentrates on the latter part of the licentiate thesis. Presenting the process and results from the research by design work in a master studio environment.

Keywords: residential flexibility, flexible housing, social sustainability, residential design, residential process, user participation
Diversity in townhouse complexes in South Africa:
Exploring integrative ways of residing towards greater residential resilience

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Cities change, people change, ways of residing change. South Africa has experienced significant transformation the past twenty years and this has also influenced the ways of residing. In a spirit of reconciliation and an attempt towards greater urban integration, there has been a continuous call for integrated development through the incorporation of diversity in residential environments. This paper will focus on diversity in townhouse complexes, utilising a number of case studies on different townhouse complexes in various cities and towns in the country. The primary aim of the project was to determine residents' understanding of and perceptions towards diversity in a residential environment where people stay much closer to their neighbours that have traditionally been the case in the country. The investigation explored various factors contributing to diversity (including race, income, age and family types) and focused on both social and spatial diversity. Following this, the paper will then reflect on the implications of these findings for greater residential resilience.

Urban resilience has been a well-researched field in ecological studies and has recently become part of urban planning and architectural studies in relation to sustainability and planning for climate change. The potential exists for much of the emerging work on urban resilience to also be reinterpreted in terms of new ways of residing and emerging demands for greater quality and well-being in residential environments. Diversity is a well-known attribute of resilience and has been linked to the creation of more livable and convivial environments offering a richer life experience. Hence, it has the potential to contribute to greater residential and ultimately urban resilience. In this way, the paper will investigate new ways of dwelling in South Africa and simultaneously try to offer a conceptual lens to begin to understand aspects of residential resilience in the continuously changing environment of South African cities.

Key words: Residential transformation in South Africa, Townhouse complexes, diversity, urban resilience

1 University of Pretoria
TRANSFORMATION OF URBAN CENTRAL PLACES IN KAUNAS IN POST-SOVIET PERIOD

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TRANSFORMATION OF URBAN CENTRAL PLACES IN KAUNAS IN POST-SOVIET PERIOD
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Neighborhood concept makes the basic idea of complex housing clusters in the city as a part of the ideas of New Urbanism. Even if it is seen as a relatively new idea, its theoretical roots could be traced back to the Chicago School of Sociology and various forms of its realizations could be seen through all urban history.

Success of the implementation of Neighborhood idea and its character depends on many factors: historical background, social capital, spatial configurations, effective combination of bottom up and top down planning tools, etc. Transformation of the city into urban network according to Neurath theory allows us to see the structure and hierarchy of urban central places as one of the essential factors in understanding the character and hierarchy of neighborhoods in a city. Research conducted at KTU is focused on investigation of transformation of urban central places (CP) in Kauan at 1935-1988-2014, CP are investigated in relation to the rest of urban system and changes of the way of life. The results of investigation of the urban central places in 2014 are presented in the article.

The applied investigation methodology was focused on identification of CP. The two essential concepts of the CP theory were applied: range and threshold. The first step: identification of the most reachable places or potential CP, Space syntax model was used for the above mentioned purpose, The angular segment analysis of the street network was performed while experimenting with three types of radii: angular (least angle path), metric (least length), segment step (fewest turns). Global and local integration and choice at various radii were calculated. At the global level the results of all three analyses were similar, but at the local levels with angular radii the angular radius demonstrated the most realistic results if compared to the urban processes observed in reality such as allocation of the commercial areas and services, Investigation results with the angular radii were chosen for the further analysis. The second step: threshold. The earlier investigations performed at KTU revealed dependency between the density of the inhabitants and the influence of synergetic features of public spaces, e.g., big enough flows of people in the most integrating public spaces and attraction of public crime events, 1000 inhabitants per km² were chosen as the preliminary threshold for appearance of at least partially functional "traditional" urban central place. Method of overlapping layers of services was employed to identify the central places inside the defined area or on its border. The third step: typology of the central places and its evolution within the investigated period were identified, Investigation results have revealed some interesting regularities. e.g.: - Density of inhabitants corresponds to the allocation of at least partially functional "traditional" central places in the city. This type of CP can act as an ascertainment point in generation of neighborhoods.
- Specific type of specialized central places outside the "downtown" housing zone has appeared since 1990 on the roads with the highest choice levels. This fact correlates quite well to the peripherical city phenomenon and appearance of gated communities in the area,
- Live clustering urban services at different hierarchical levels in different types of CP of the city were identified, it could be used for various scenario of neighborhood analysis,
- Dependencies between spatial configuration of street network, allocation of housing and appearance of precise types of CP were identified,

Keywords: max 10 separated by comma, keyword 1, keyword 2

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Residential well-being and atmospheres

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Exploring the issues of well-being means dealing with conditions for human everyday life. With a constantly growing knowledge about the interplay between physical environment and human being, it is of great importance to gain further knowledge, specifically focusing on residential architecture. Facing an urgent need for building residential situations, there is a great opportunity to investigate people’s needs and wishes, keeping a long-term perspective in mind. Not only for the sake of the individual, but also for society at large.

This work takes off in a search for a deeper understanding about what concepts and conditions that create residential situations promoting well-being in a long-term perspective. Initially the concepts of well-being and atmosphere will be used and analyzed. Further analysis will show their conceptual relevance and possible overall importance. The work will also pay attention to the growing field of neuroscience and its understandings of the human brain in relation to space and the experience of it.

Through literature reviews, conceptual analysis and empirical studies an iterative process will identify and develop concepts and conditions important to residential well-being and atmosphere.

A desirable outcome of this work could be an identification of concepts that prove to mediate residential well-being and atmosphere. These concepts could be of multiple nature representing both “morphological” qualities but also aspects of usability and the meeting of other demands in our daily residential life. In what ways can these concepts support each other and when are they even intimately intertwined? Will they help us get a better understanding of how to design residential structures of today and tomorrow? Will they help us judge what is of crucial importance for a residential structure supporting well-being?

Key words: Residential, atmosphere, well-being, future, neuroscience and architecture

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The new forms of living: the case of Milan.

Design experimentation of social housing and of service management.

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After the latest and renewed interest in housing policy, which began in the last ten years in Italy there is a development of a new interest in design experimentation relating both the morphological structure of the house and the supply of services and their management. For a better understanding of the research it is necessary to read the new scenarios that specify the changes in supply and demand of living; sustainable development; new patterns of use of dwelling; new scenarios in the housing market and construction industry. Today the increase of new types of users produce a diversity of needs that must be reflected in the development of the space-functional usability of the house, in the identification of the services to be integrated and in their management. Investing on the experimentation of flexibility for new types and forms of aggregation means increasing the living quality checking area. The same time, the economic field. This occurred in some cases through the two basic principles: the creation of an urban system, and the urban functions with activities addressed to the neighborhood or to single residence and the development of the concept of flexibility that considers both the technological and distributional upgrade of the building, and the possibility of experimenting with the adaptability of internal service spaces and certain special residence,

These experiments were produced in Italy through the actions promoted by Fondazione Housing Sociale which, since 2000, deals with private social building. Analyzing the main actions of the foundation Cemai di Cambiamento (2012) and Borgo Sostenibile (2015), made in Milan, the research
Townhouse for life

VERMA #1 / HASU #2

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Abstract

In order to develop cities in a sustainable manner, new housing typologies that are energy-efficient and affordable are needed. Furthermore, due to the demographic development, accessibility is becoming a significant issue. Currently, Helsinki is promoting strongly new housing areas introducing townhouse buildings. This paper describes one aspect of a multidisciplinary research and development project on Energy Efficient Townhouse (EET). According to Finnish Land Use and Building Decree, a residential building and associated spaces shall meet the requirements for accessibility in case of an apartment block. Today, the requirements on accessibility do not apply to a townhouse building as it is regarded as a single-family house.

A Finnish Townhouse is a newly emerging housing typology in Finland. It is regarded as an affordable urban version of a single-family house, aimed mainly for families with children. However, according to the Finnish Dream Home (FDH) survey, also couples and one-person households in all age groups expressed interest towards the townhouse concept. A townhouse with a small private garden, easily accessible parking solution and access to common green areas, can be developed as a lifetime home promoting wellbeing of seniors, as has been suggested in the workshops as part of the FDH study. Furthermore, possibility to separate the building vertically can enhance multigenerational or communal housing solutions.

In this paper, the study consists of comparative analyses of existing townhouse buildings including building plot, attachment to the street and common green areas. Analyses of existing townhouse buildings using building codes for accessibility are conducted and reflected with the most current research. Finnish Dream Home survey and the workshops. The aim is to improve the usability and show the potential of future townhouse building. The results of the project will be a guideline for an accessible townhouse. The Energy Efficient Townhouse – project will end in a pilot construction.

Key words: Townhouse, Lifelong Housing, accessibility

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Fig. 1. Finnish Dream Home workshop. (Photo: Ulpo Kojo)
Functional demarcations of communal spaces in assisted living for older persons

Different design approaches to the ‘home’ concept

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A mixed methods design was adopted to explore how common spaces in assisted living (AL) facilities in Gothenburg, Sweden were used. Using observations, interviews and questionnaires, the experiences of residents, staff, relatives and other stakeholders were related to the demarcation of the personal sphere in AL. They were asked to compare AL to the concepts of ‘home’, ‘hotel’ and ‘institution’.

The apartments were regarded as the individual ‘homes’, but the sitting and dining rooms were perceived as ‘places where you socialize’ or ‘laugher’. The communal kitchens were not used by the residents and were more perceived as the staffs’ working space, placing them further away from the personal sphere.

Common rooms for social activities in AL can be seen as an extension of the apartment or of the private sphere. Common rooms also represent an extension of the collective or public sphere in to the private or semi-private sphere. These overlapping spheres give the rooms an undefined position between the personal and collective domains. In addition, the users’ perceptions are not uniform.

A generality of common spaces’ design is necessary but counteracts personalization. The results suggest that it is relevant to adapt the ‘home concept’ to the apartments as they can be personalized. It also suggests a possibility to adapt the ‘hotel concept’ to the common spaces, as they are communal and should be generally likeable by most people. This may be true to a certain degree, but; in AL you are a ‘resident’ whereas in a hotel you are a ‘guest’. This presents a problem in adapting the hotel concept in AL and calls for a typological discussion when designing for common spaces. AL facilities, as these spaces are part of the home environment of the residents. To design for residents or for guests, respectively, entails different approaches

Key words: assisted living, common spaces, hotel concept, collective, home, personalization
Implementation and evaluation of strategies for patient safety for older people living in ordinary housing with home health care - An intervention study
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Patient safety in municipal elderly care is of national and international concern and comprise both a physical and psychological dimension in health care, WHO highlight the importance of research in the field of developing and implementing evidence-based strategies for safety requirements for frail older people living at home. This project intends to describe the risks and develop for older people who are in need of home care living in ordinary housing. and implement and evaluate an intervention that strengthens senior safety of a person-centered perspective.

The project is based on two theoretical perspectives: person-centered care and preventive medicine. Person-centered care is regarded as the ideal of professional associations, governmental agencies (National Board) and research, It is grounded on the notion that the care is performed in partnership with the older person, in respect of the elderly’s preferences, habits, wishes and ability to make decisions concerning their own health and daily life. This is in line with the requirements of health promotion and prevention and a holistic and adaptive perspective in health care. Patient Safety Culture is a central concept in the project and stands for “shared values regarding safety for the elderly, which manifests itself in attitudes and actions in the workplace”. Patient Safety Culture also includes a committed leadership with a focus on systems, structured monitoring, reporting, and attention of potential risks in a learning organization.

There is a lack of knowledge concerning how a patient safety culture can be systematically promoted and implemented within the person-centered municipal elderly care. There is also a knowledge gap about what strategies older people use to eliminate hazards in their living environment.

The project aim to:
• describe patient safety with respect to risks and deviations, older people’s experience and carers’ experiences from a physical and psychological perspective within ordinary housing.
• implement and evaluate a person-centered intervention to enhance safety for the elderly.

The presentation focuses on the first step of the project.
WHEN MOVING IN TIME IS NOT MOVING IN TIME
The case of pensioners moving to the seaside in Belgium
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The Belgian population is ageing at a steady pace. Research so far indicates that a majority of people want to stay in their house – often family owned. This which is recognised and even stimulated by a broad range of policy arrangements. Although the ageing in place ideology is widely supported, problems are detected. First is that a large group of elderly lives in maladjusted housing. A second follows from the specific spatial configuration of Belgium, characterised by sprawl. Since this kind of extended urban sprawl is home to a large majority of the elderly generation, ageing can become problematic for two reasons. First, people living in regions of urban sprawl are remote from even basic facilities (groceries, bakeries, butchers, ...), and even more from care facilities. As one gets older, mobility can decrease. The issue is that regions of urban sprawl are spatially maladjusted environments for ageing people. The second challenge concerns the provision of care. Sprawl renders it difficult for care to be provided in an adequate way; firstly because the density is not high enough to provide specialised services in a compact way and secondly because home care is often not very efficient and sustainable in terms of time and costs due to the long distances that need to be covered.

In this paper we examine an alternative option: moving in time. In Belgium many pensioners move to the seaside after retirement. In this paper we use the results of focus groups to evaluate the moving in time alternative. We will highlight some strengths (health, availability of services) and some weaknesses (the lack of specialised housing and care; the preparedness for alternatives when mobility decreases; the role of the children)

Key words: ageing in place; moving in time; focus groups; Belgium

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CIB W109 Meeting Oct 14th – 17th Chalmers Architecture, Göteborg Sweden
Explorations on Residential Qualities: Situations of Dwelling, Ageing and Healthcare.
Inquiries of Transdisciplinary Nature.
Integration models for elderly care:
the Dutch answer to a system in transition

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The system based on functionally distinct building types, where care for the elderly is provided by specific caregivers who completely regulate their lives, is obsolete. New care policies for the elderly have evolved towards a community-supporting approach over the last twenty years. This is the case in the Netherlands, where today the new housing for this type of care appears to be a normal residence with special extras, which can be easily adapted to specific needs when necessary. The success of this new type of residential homes rely on an efficient combination of individual and communal facilities ‘all-in-one’, which has also allowed to go beyond the traditional standardised levels of care: domestic help, home care and medical support.

The experience of the wocoo, the residential care complex, which was previously conceived to fill the gap between nursing homes and ordinary housing, belongs to the past for the Dutch healthcare authorities. The renaissance of the elderly care services passes through a new model that involves actively the community.

The attention has switched from a sectoral to a geographical level, from the scale of a building to the scale of the entire urban district, from an inmunual to an extramural perspective. The wocoo, that is how this new model is called, shows a clear intent in implementing the care process in a normal urban context: integratic residential care or service zones. This new vision changed the position of the care provider, as well as their care management policy, which shifted from a supply to a demand regulation allowing them to become social entrepreneurs.

This paper aims at adding a contribution to the current debate on new forms of housing for the elderly, showing the Dutch experience over the last twenty years in this field and the solutions that have been found.

**Key words:** elderly care, healthcare, urban development, residential, ageing

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Housing Concepts For and By the Elderly
From Subjects of Design to a Design Resource

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The elderly people are often perceived by housing professionals as a homogeneous group with special needs mainly related to physical accessibility and services. This is challenged by the ongoing diversification of lifestyles and emphasis on individuality and experiential qualities in housing. Recently, there has been a rise in Finland in urban housing projects initiated by groups of elderly people. Here, the seniors are searching for ways to ensure their wellbeing and social relations in old age. The new solutions developed by them counteract the way of living suggested by mass market senior housing and challenge the view on the elderly as a uniform, conservative mass.

Combining approaches from design studies and housing research, this paper presents a comparative analysis of four recent Finnish senior housing concepts that represent both a conventional producer-driven (for the elderly) and a resident-driven (by the elderly) approach. By housing concept is meant a novel, intentionally differentiated housing solution where the core idea is replicable, meaning that it can be realised as diverse locally adapted architectural solutions. Through the case concepts, the paper opens up the seniors’ dwellings as a composite product and the role of the residents in shaping it. Based on the analysis, the key characteristics of the two distinctive ‘design logics’ or approaches to residential development targeted at seniors are outlined. The study shows that elderly people can be a potential resource for design with in-depth experiential knowledge and capability to innovate.

Key words: senior housing, housing concepts, co-design, radical innovation

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Abstract to CIB W069 Residential Studies


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Many assisted living facilities are located on the outskirts of urban areas. This might be due to lack of available land in central urban areas, and the higher land costs associated with central areas of an urban structure. It might also be a result of a presumption that older people need a peaceful, quiet surrounding in old age, close to green areas, which would then be a better alternative than the city centre. However, research has shown that urban living is more health-promoting than rural living to older people. This presentation aims to discuss pros and cons of the location of assisted living facilities in central or peripheral urban places. Different aspects will be highlighted with support of the three researchers’ studies of assisted living. Some examples of aspects are as follows:

Social aspects: a centrally located facility is more easily accessible to friends and family who visit the older resident. This type of facility may be reachable by foot and bicycle or by public transport, especially in bigger cities.

Accessibility: accessibility to services of various kinds is higher in a central location, for instance shops and restaurants.

Stimulation: a centrally located facility might provide more interesting views, such as of people passing by. Green outdoor areas for walks are often more generously catered for in a peripheral location.

Building design: a peripherally located facility can benefit from a more generous and open space design, where separate outdoor areas for each flat can be provided.

The presentation concludes that there are a number of arguments for the construction of assisted living facilities in central urban areas. The main argument for a peripheral facility is the healthier surroundings it might offer.
What localization has the highest prevention potential?
Implications of a register study

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Abstract

The ageing societies in most developed countries around the world, is forming the background to this study. Focus will be on the possibilities to prevent in advance instead of retrospect to reduce the risk for injuries for the elderly, by examining the frequency of injuries, especially fractures, on different localizations in the residential areas.

For both all injuries, and injury events resulting in fractures in the indoor areas, the habitable room is the most common place. We also found age- and gender specific injury patterns, which implicates the necessity for secondary prevention strategies. By examining the results in relation to prevention research, we formulate strategies to reduce the risks, by targeting the extrinsic risk factors.

Keywords

Injury, Risks, Ageing in place, elderly, seniors, Sweden, Injury Data Base, prevention
Residential Healthcare

The importance of apartment floor-plan for delivery of care and healthcare in private homes

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The background to this study is the aging societies combined with the fact that other solutions for housing and care of old persons have to be developed, if society shall be able to handle the amount of elderly in the population. The private home for the elderly is already, and will increasingly become, the workplace of staff in healthcare and home care. Qualities in design of Assisted-living facilities has been studied by several Swedish researchers, but there is a need for research and innovations regarding how apartments within ordinary housing can promote a comfortable life in older age. Residential healthcare is a new research area, facing the lack of knowledge on ordinary housing when care and healthcare is delivered. The main research question was: What are the obstructions and opportunities when healthcare and care are performed in home environments? In this ongoing pilot study the aim is to assess floor-plans of apartments for seniors, considering possibilities for a good life and personal integrity for the inhabitants also when the care-work is delivered. The studied material are floor-plans in apartments for seniors, recently built in western parts of Sweden, as well as suggestions designed by architectural students in master-level.

Architecture is including several values of which some can be measured, such as the complex concept of accessibility, considered to be significant for elderly in ordinary housing. Analysis of accessibility is done by the assessment tool Housing Enabler. But qualities must also be considered from an architectural standpoint as also including values that are hard to measure. The immeasurable values of apartments can be identified as qualitative aesthetic and symbolic qualities. Some initial findings are related to physical vicinity of bedroom and

bathroom, while other findings are related to possibilities to separate between private and less private space in the apartment.

Keywords: Ageing in place, elderly, seniors care at home, residential healthcare, apartment, floor-plans

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