Aging in Urbanity

A Thesis Presented for the
Master of Architecture Degree
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Brantley Farron Bass

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Initially, I would like to thank my parents for inspiring my thesis topic, and for always being a wonderful support system. I simply would not have the opportunity to achieve my dreams without our family. I definitely want to thank my husband for being so understanding about my decision to return for my Masters degree. You have been my biggest fan.

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ABSTRACT

As the number of Americans over the age of fifty continues to rise, there are growing concerns over the quality of health care facilities and their availability and affordability. There are those who prefer the idea of growing older in a sprawling, suburban landscape, surrounded by nature, and history has proven this to be a normative response to retirement living. Yet, there could be other ways of introducing this type of living in a more accessible, lively and urban environment. There are many different options of living for younger generations and families, so the potential for providing similar options for the aging population is a practical solution. Instead of separating the elderly population in their own cloister, involving them in the community by location and opportunity, can provide a healthy interaction with people of varying social and ethnic demographics. Positioning them in a more urban and exciting setting can potentially influence a more positive and hopeful outlook on their own futures. History has, unfortunately, placed the aging population apart from the hub of community interaction, and subsequently segregated their ability to continue to be involved and influential upon society. My thesis will explore the expansion of the retirement community into the urban fabric, and the physical, mental and societal implications that the design could positively accentuate.

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

The Aging Population

As the number of Americans approaching retirement age continues to rise (see figure 1), the growing concerns over the quality of health care facilities and their availability and affordability rises concurrently. The prevalent molds for existing retirement community designs have been either sprawling, resort-inspired atmospheres, in which the sheer space required predicts their locations in a more remote or suburban setting, or compacted efficiency housing for those seniors which require more care. While each of these situations can yield positive results for their inhabitants, the opportunities to provide varying experiences for the aging population is an idea that has yet to be fully embraced.

The name attributed to the current rising senior class is the “baby boomer” generation. Due to the returning World War II soldiers, an influx in offspring occurred, creating booms in population (ages 65+ currently represent approximately twenty-two percent of the total population according to the U.S. Census) and, consequently, productivity due to need. Unlike their previous generation, the baby boomers have more varied opinions on the ideas of typically traditional values. Growing up in a post-war society, with increasing economic and educational opportunities, they can be associated to a generation of developing affluence and expectance. With such a different outlook on society, it is not surprising that their

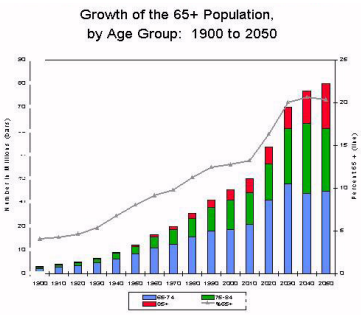

Figure 1: U.S. Census Bureau chart on growth of population age 65+ (www.census.gov)

expectations would differ greatly than their former generation.

Providing Alternatives for the Aging Population

In order to comply with the varying demands of such a large demographic, the opportunistic and cultural values in which they have become accustomed should be taken into consideration the opportunistic and cultural values in which they have become accustomed. For this progressive generation, the implications of accessibility to an urban environment for the active aging population could provide more direct community integration and involvement. By placing their dwellings within an eclectic and energetic environment, typically achieved by the urban setting, their behaviors will tend to mimic the action that they see.

In addition to the mere association with the urban environment, the connection with people of different ages, races, and cultures can produce supportive characteristics as well. Studies have shown that the elderly develop less depressive tendencies with connections to younger generations, especially children, because seeing the positivity and liveliness of a child is a substantial reminder that there is still life to be lived and enjoyed, and new opportunities to be experienced.

While locating senior living opportunities within the suburban fabric can provide some of these characteristics, they are typically stringently organized by set activity schedules, transit schedules. Also, their positions usually do not allow for walkability to points of action outside of their own retirement communities. Without the constancy of their children's activities and their workforce responsibilities to insert them into the community, how can the aging population hope to enjoy the integrational experiences and successful ventures to which they have grown accustomed over a lifetime?

My thesis aims to explore the positive effects of providing elderly care within the urban environment, and the physical, mental and societal implications that the design could further enhance. The physical ability to walk to a market or retail establishment,

interact with varying ages and personalities, and provide services and continue one's responsibilities to the community is crucial for the continuation of such physical, mental and social human needs. By incorporating these necessities, a better quality of life can be achieved.

CHAPTER II
BACKGROUND

There are several factors leading to the need for renovations and innovations in senior living facilities. First, there is the rising number of the aging population to over a quarter of the total population, and its effects socially and economically. Second, most of the current facilities do not address the many advances in design that are proving to be influential, as far as sustainability and alternative care options are concerned. Lastly, there are an enormous number of studies, both on-going and proven, that display the types of care and environments which are the most beneficial to the aging population. Many of these which are applicable and beneficial to whole communities as well.

Rising Senior Populations

As a result of the growing number of post-war, or "baby-boomers," entering the realm of the aging population, the interest in providing them with, not only adequate, but well-designed and optionalized environments in which to safely and happily age, has become paramount. The United States Census Bureau reported that the number of people ages sixty-five and older will rise from the current twenty-two percent to thirty-five percent by the year 2030. This steep climb predicates a large need for additional housing provided to this growing number of seniors. In addition to the amount of housing needed, the ability to provide the necessary care is highly important as well. As Victoria Velkoff with the Census Bureau's Population Division explains, "This rapid growth of the older population may present challenges in the next two decades. It's also noteworthy that those eighty-five and older - who often require additional care giving and support - would increase from about fourteen percent of the older population today to twenty-one percent in 2050."

Existing Design Trends

As a result of the suburban sprawl of the 1950s, the mindset was that the suburbs represented the epitome of American living, and for many baby-boomers, that mindset was ingrained in their social culture. Alternatively, cities were meant for business and commercial locations, not suitable for families looking for safety, space, and a connection with the outdoors. Therefore, senior living facilities were mostly developed within the outskirts of suburban societies, as their ideas of space could only be found in these locations. Cloistered away from the bustling communities found in the urban areas, these situations can have their benefits, such as unendentured space, quietness and safety. However, it can be assumed that providing the necessary interaction with the surrounding community should be taken into consideration as well. Yet, the only abilities to do this, per the typical senior and assisted living complexes, are by mass-scheduled outings with a driver. While this idea has merit in its attempted desire to connect with the community, not being able to express the type of freedom to interact as one pleases, seems more like a prisoner's mentality, rather than a potential functioning asset to the populace. While aging-in-place facilities comply with their "younger" and more able patrons to come and go as they please, assuming they have the capabilities to still drive a vehicle, safety precludes that as one ages and their abilities lessen, they cannot enjoy these simple conveniences. Their dependence on others, like friends and family, to include them in their surrounding community activities grows exponentially.

Gerontology Studies

The effects of the built and non-built environment can produce similar and differing reactions for people of various ages. The effects of people with higher exposures to nature, both visually and physically, or other people of differing age groups and ethnicities, or even the effects of being able to continue one's purposeful and recreational activities at will, can produce some very positive conclusions. Albeit, these are only a few of the

many studies that have been conducted concerning the aging population, yet they are the ones directly applicable to the proposed design strategies, as well as the basic design catalysts which will prove to be the most influential and relevant to this proposal.

Figure 2: Woman at window. The potential for depression (Google Images)

Connection with Nature

Studies have shown that both visual and physical connections with nature are integral for better health and well-being. Seniors, or patients, with at least a visual connection with the outdoors have lessened levels of anxiety and depression. It helps to imagine the typical scene depicting the elderly; they are often shown looking out a window (see figures 2, 3). Generally, patient recovery times are increased and elderly patients experience longer life spans when they are able to see nature around them. In addition, according to a series of studies published in the June 2010 issue of the *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, these qualities can be heightened with a physical connection with the outdoors and nature. Exposure to sunlight also aids in reducing depression and stress, but also in alleviating pain and improving sleep. Only upon connection with the outdoors can a person's innate circadian rhythms remain intact, promoting better sleep habits which are integral for better health and well-being.

Figure 3: Man at window. The innate yearning for connection with the exterior environment (Google Images)

Varied Human Interaction

It is an indigenous human desire to interact with others, whether the desire is derived from yearnings for safety, information or simply, fellowship. Yet, this situation cannot be experienced only between persons of the same age, race and background. To fully appreciate our differences and to continually be cognizant of these differences, interaction with children and adults, as well as people of all races, denominations and cultures is necessary. This interaction can produce healthy conversation and thought. Especially important to the aging population is their interaction with children. Studies have shown that merely hearing the laughter and excitement of a child can produce feelings of happiness and relaxation. This interaction is beneficial for both the senior and the child, as the senior will be reminded of new life and purpose, and the child will learn to understand and respect their elders (see figure 4).

Figure 4: Senior interacting with child (Google Images)

Sense of Purpose

In order to feel like a part of a community or a group, people need to have a job, a purpose, a reason to feel as though they are still accountable and important to society. These feelings of purposeless are one of the prevailing fears over retirement to the average person. What will they do with their time? People inherently need to feel that they matter and can make a difference. This basic desire should not change when one enters a senior living facility. The ability to connect with the

community should be more readily available. When people have a job to do, they have a reason for living. Whether it be caring for others, or a job that needs to be completed everyday, that sense of purpose can be the driving force for wanting to live a longer life and wanting to get over an illness more quickly. This is especially crucial to the aging population, where better health and preventative care are of utmost importance.

Case Studies

To better understand the directives of current designers in response to the growing senior population, several proposals and existing projects can be researched. There are many recent projects and proposals innundating the design world that address the rising number of seniors and their need for varying levels of care and living options. As they represent a vast array of competing ideologies, the following case studies provide objective considerations to the specifice directives in which this thesis aims to address.

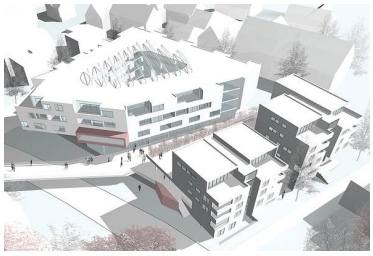

Figure 5: Intergenerational Housing by ASIR Architects (www.asirarch.net)

Intergenerational Housing, ASIR Architects

ASIR Architects is a design firm based out of Stuttgart, Germany. Their Intergenerational Housing project in Bad Rappenau, Germany, is a retail and housing community that reconnects the train station with the inner city via a pedestrian bridge going directly through the site. It creates an urban environment that is continuously active, and also a lively

Figure 6: Pedestrian Bridge in Intergenerational Housing (www.asirarch.net)

atmosphere for the inhabitants, which include both families, and seniors living within the same complex (see figures 5, 6).

Figure 7: View of the ECO-Commons proposal overlooking landscape (www.kuthranieri.com)

ECO-Commons Proposal, Kuth/Ranieri Architects

The ECO-Commons is a very unique proposal for Levittown, New York. As an environmentally sustaining community, it creates new potential for eldercare and senior housing. Lending their focus to providing sustainable education and beautiful landscaping at the same time. The social component of the proposal is intriguing in that, while varying types of housing options are offered for the elderly, the differing ages and ability levels share a common space. This creates an environment conducive for better interaction with all generations (see figures 7, 8).

Figure 8: Birds' eye view of ECO-Commons proposal (www.kuthranieri.com)

Figure 9: Integrational care at FUNdamentals Day Care (www.menorahpark.org)

FUNdamentals Day Care Center

FUNdamentals Day Care Center provides child care for ages six weeks to five years. FUNdamentals provides the same educational programs as any other day care center, however, the employees caring for the children are members of the Menorah Park Center for Senior Living. By bridging the gap between the younger generation and the elder generation, the children, as well as, the seniors can learn. Thus, more positive health benefits for the seniors are provided, and a knowledge and familiarization of other generations for the children (see figure 9).

Intergenerational Living Proposal, Harrison Grierson Architects

This proposal again exemplifies the unique benefits for intergenerational housing, by creating opportunities for co-habitation for different generations. The interior and exterior spaces have both shared and personal space to influence interaction and support as needed. The terraced manipulation of the land creates multiple spaces for communal and personal garden spaces as well (see figure 10).

Figure 10: Intergenerational Living proposal by Harrison Grierson Architects (www.harrisongrierson.com)

CHAPTER III
SITE SELECTION

Three main objectives for a successful senior living environment are utilized through: 1) a connection with nature, 2) varied human interaction, and 3) establishing a sense of purpose. As described in the previous chapter, determining the location of the proposed senior living facility is essential to achieving these objectives. Several factors aid in this process. First, the site needs to be in close proximity to an urban environment, and should encompass many of the features that coincide with that ideal; public transit accessibility, walkability to commercial and retail businesses, and association with a diverse population. Second, the site needs to be in close proximity to a park or green space, or have the ability to house one of its own for community use. Third, space available to house all levels of care within the facility, while allowing each level interaction and visual and physical connections with the surrounding community and nature, is a necessity.

Figure 11: Birds' eye view of Watkins Park.

Watkins Park Neighborhood

The area surrounding Watkins Park is directly west of downtown Nashville, Tennessee, across the Interstate 65 corridor. The land was donated by Samuel Watkins in the late 1800s, and became Nashville's first public park in 1909. The park contains several tennis courts, basketball courts, and a baseball field (see figure 11). There is also a library located in the southwest section, which serves the local community. The

Figure 12: Wide sidewalks at Watkins Park in Nashville, TN.

nearby Fisk University to the north, which was founded in 1866 as an educational institute for emancipated slaves, led the neighborhood towards a predominantly African-American settlement. Additionally, the relocations of Meharry Medical University, Pearl High School, and the eventual Tennessee State University to the area were influential to the surrounding culture as well. Currently, the area is home to the afore-mentioned educational institutions, the half square mile Watkins Park, and some newly renovated low-income housing to the south. In between the park and the Interstate 65 corridor is the former Marathon Automobiles Factory, which is currently undergoing renovations.

Figure 13: Marathon Motor Works factory.

Figure 14: View to John Henry Hale neighborhood from site

Figure 15: View of John Henry Hale homes

Figure 16: View to downtown from site.

Marathon Motor Works

The oldest portions of the building were built between 1881 and 1912, and the factory, which manufactured the only car, the 'Marathon', to be built in Nashville, was in business from about 1910 until only 1914. After laying destitute for several decades, plans to redevelop the property into a business and commercial site went into action. Renovations began around 1988-1990, and is still in process today. While keeping its historic integrity, the 32,000 square foot complex now houses various artists', musicians' and photographers' studios, offices, a radio station, fitness center, two distilleries, a cafe and several retail stores (see figure 13).

John Henry Hale Development

Encompassing the areas to the south of the site are the J. Henry Hale homes (see figures 14, 15). The neighborhood is part of the HOPE VI effort to revitalize project housing projects into mixed-income developments. Thereby, improving public safety and reducing crime through the pride of home ownership. The colorful single family and duplexed homes, feature well-maintained landscapes, front porches and wide, well-lit sidewalks. These, more preferred homes, replaced the original rectangular brick buildings, as associated with any typical low-income housing project, on the site.

Site Context

On the site itself sits some unsightly, unused block buildings, but since the renovations and inclusions to the Marathon Motor Works building, the potential that surrounds the site is growing in popularity. With the Marathon building adjacent on the north side, Watkins Park to the west, the housing development to the south, and the Interstate 65 corridor and downtown to the east, the site is sandwiched between several possibilities. The park, abuts the local magnet and high school on its west side and includes an area community center as well as a library. It is also a highly used source of recreation by not only the schools, but also by the families in the neighborhood on the southern side.

In addition to the adjacent properties, the site boasts an unparalleled view of downtown (see figure 16), and is situated along the city's public transit routes, including the trolley route, as well as the Music City Bikeway. The wide sidewalks of the area are ideal for the promotion of walkability, and its uniquely appealing characteristics make it a great up-and-coming location. The inclusion of a senior housing area would be beneficial for both the neighborhood as well as the potential inhabitants.

CHAPTER IV
PROJECT METHODS

Programming Imperatives

In order to provide an adequate living environment for seniors that is both beneficial for them as well as the surrounding community, programming is of the utmost importance (see figure 17). Since the site has already been established in the Watkins Park area of Nashville, Tennessee, it is necessary begin setting the programming for the site and its connection to adjacent lots, and then to continue the programming to the actual enclosed spaces and buildings. There are several characteristics of the proposed program upon which the three main goals of the thesis will address: 1) the importance of a connection with nature through the inclusions of green spaces and site walkability, 2) the neccessity of varied human interaction through accessible community involvement and connectivity, and 3) the potential for purpose-driven activities and working opportunities within the site.

Green Spaces and Walkability

At the forefront is the connection between the senior living facility inhabitants and the adjacent communities. Therefore, ease of access into and from the site is integral to its success, as well as addressing the need for desirable locations within the site. Being placed along a public transit route and the Music City Bikeway, there is a progressive growth of activity in the area. So, a continuation of the widened sidewalks from

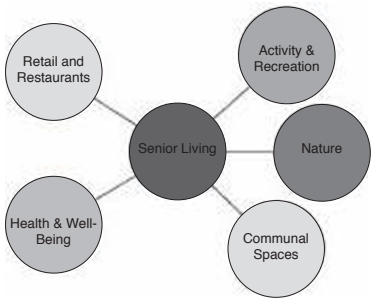

Figure 17: Bubble Diagram of Programming Imperatives

Watkins Park and the John Henry Hale neighborhood onto all corresponding sides of the site will also serve to connect the built environment to the natural environment. Considering the adjacent schools and family neighborhoods, which already use Watkins Park for recreation, the additional outdoor space can provide areas to walk, play, and gather as well.

Community Connection

In addition to the continued green spaces, the actual built environment will be mostly housed on the eastern side of the site, which is closer to the shops and cafes that are already a part of the Marathon Motor Works building revitalization. The main focus, again, for the built portion of the project is integration, involvement and connectivity. With that ideal, as well as regarding the businesses and neighborhoods currently in place, such businesses as a food market, additional cafe and restaurant spaces, and other small businesses shall be included on the lower and more public access sides of the project. Similar to the retail additions in the Intergenerational Housing Project by ASIR Architects, this further enhances involvement with the surrounding community as the seniors will be able to use and work in the spaces along with other members of the city. Its direct connection with both the street as well as the housing units can be integral in providing interaction with the inhabitants and visitors.

Activities and Working Opportunities

The inclusion of various retail and commercial establishments will allow site inhabitants the chance to visit as well as work, if desired. The intent is by localizing the businesses in closer proximity to the living spaces, the availability and potential for working and volunteering increases, thereby aiding the ideas of a purposeful-driven livelihood. An important factor in the site features is the incorporation of the children's recreational center, which will be housed at the southwest corner of the site. Similar the mission of the

FUNdamentals Day Care Center, this allows for the seniors to be involved in children's care and activities, and, as specified in previous chapters, this can be beneficial to both the seniors and the children.

CHAPTER V
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Through the adaptation of the three main objectives of connection with nature, varied human interaction, and a sense of purpose to the selected site, the resulting development provides an active and integrated site for seniors to age, as well as an integrated urban destination for the surrounding communities. The more influential highlights of the project will be addressed according to the objective in which they are most applicable.

Connection with Nature

Approximately 4.5 acres of the over 6 acre site is outdoor park space (see figure 18), comprised of lush green spaces, shade-providing tree grids, interactive water features, long winding pathways, a large community garden and adult and children's playgrounds. Each space has its own function, and wide promenades are continuous throughout the site to connect each function easily to the next. While the structural grid of the buildings are mimicked in the layout of the trees on site, the undulating paths provide endless routes of walking, whereby promoting exercise and recreation. The interactive water feature provides children with a place to play, and the seniors with soothing sounds and views. The community garden serves as an interactive space for inhabitants of both this site as well as the John Henry Hale

Figure 18: Axonometric of proposed building and park space

Figure 19: View from exterior ramp into site green space.

Figure 20: View from rooftop pool deck.

neighborhood. It encourages the manipulation and ownership of one's personal space, while also encouraging their outdoor exposure.

The built environment of the site will also have a constant connection with nature, as each space within the building will at least have a visual sight-line, if not physical connection, with the outdoors. The main lobby is a fully glassed enclosure (see figures 21, 22), and there are several covered walkways throughout, to display both the garden spaces to those on the more retail-oriented side of the site, and vice-versa. These are oriented as such to promote constant movement from one location to the other. Additionally, the building adjacent to the central retail promenade contains a large three-story atrium space, bathing the interior circulation routes and indoor market space with natural light. The upper floors containing living spaces have several accessible outdoor spaces, both protected and unprotected overhead, to provide seniors with these connections to the outdoors at all levels of the building. To further ingrain this aspect, most living quarters, have private balconies either looking into the hustle and bustle of the retail promenade or into the vast park space. Lastly, the exposed concrete structure along the western portion of the site (see figure 23), provides an elevated and shaded area for people to relax and watch either the recreations occuring within Watkins Park or within the playgrounds and park spaces of the site.

Figure 21: View towards lobby from North.

Figure 22: View from exterior lobby corridor into green space.

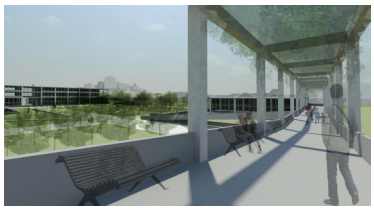

Figure 23: View from elevated trellis into green space.

Varied Human Interaction

Due to the various retail and recreational options the site provides, a more eclectic demographic can be reached. Not only will the inhabitants of the site be encouraged to utilize both the park spaces and the businesses, but also people in the surrounding communities, creating an urban point of interest. In keeping with the intergenerational concepts of the case studies in Chapter II, the available living quarters will be preferentially inhabited by seniors, however some will be open to leasing options for those wishing to experience a co-housing environment. The intent is to provide the inhabitants of all ages a network of neighbors, for which to inspire, grow, and support. Each apartment is suited towards a universally accessible layout, with modern technologies, to be equally appealing to all generations.

Living in the site will also provide a unique way of interaction with people. In order to intensify the desire for human interaction, the apartments are only equipped with smaller efficiency kitchens (see figures 26-28). On every level, large, communal areas will serve as gathering spaces to cook and eat together, and outside of meals, the spaces can also serve as indoor game areas, meetings, and various other congregational means. The double-loaded corridors, which circumvent the atrium allow for interaction at all times coming in and out of one's living space.

Figure 24: View of retail promenade.

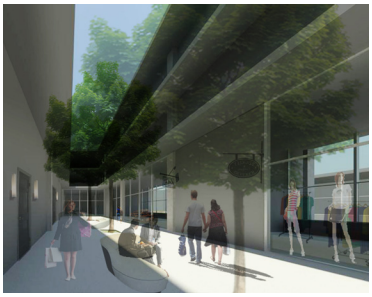

Figure 25: View of interior atrium space.

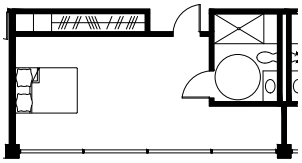

Figure 26: Floor plan of effiency apartment. Not to scale.

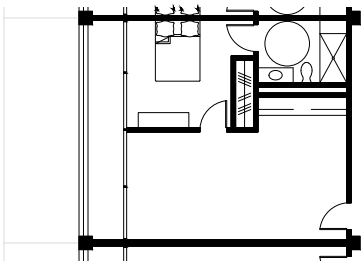

Figure 27: Floor plan of one bedroom apartment. Not to scale.

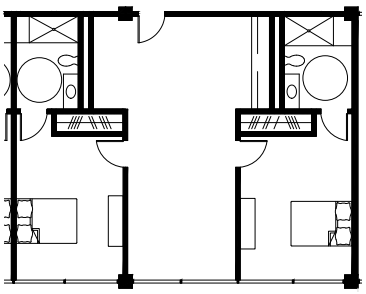

Figure 28: Floor plan of two bedroom apartment. Not to scale.

Sense of Purpose

The proximity of the retail stores and businesses will aid in this portion of the thesis proposal, as well as the children's recreational center and the community garden, as these are all areas in which the seniors can work and volunteer their time. The ease of accesibility through the site, both internally and externally, are heavily influential on an individual's ability to safely occupy and interact with these spaces at all times of day and year.

Conclusion

The aim of this thesis is to break the traditional barriers of senior living environments, and test the theories of three main objectives to ensure successful future designs. Using the guidelines of a contiguous connection with nature, integration with people of various ages, races, and cultures, and instilling within the senior a renewed sense of purpose, are researched and tested within the thesis design model. A positive conclusion derives from the implementation of all three objectives, as singularly, an objective alone will not ensure success. As the number of seniors continues to rise, the need for senior living facilites and the demand for more thoughtfully designed facilities will grow respectively. This thesis attempts to address these approaching problems by placing the importance on the senior's experiences and reactions to the environment in which they age.

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APPENDIX A

Photo Inventory

Figures within text, Large scale

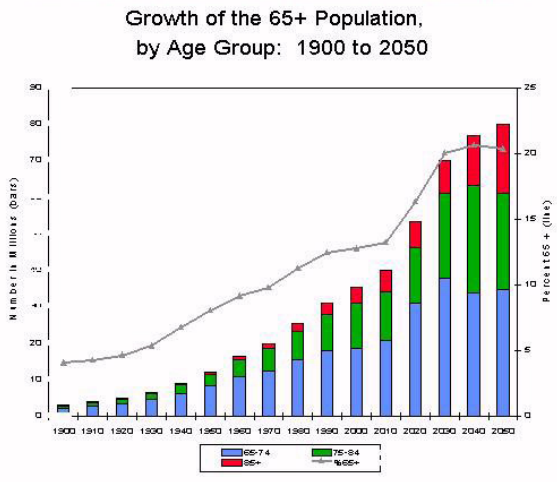

Figure 1: U.S. Census Bureau chart on growth of population age 65+ (page 1)

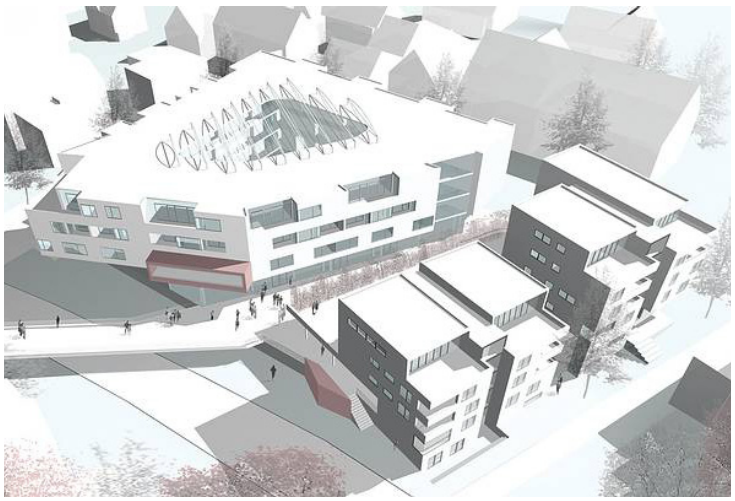

Figure 5: Intergenerational Housing by ASIR Architects (page 8)

Figure 6: Pedestrian bridge in Intergenerational Housing (page 8)

Figure 7: View of ECO-Commons proposal overlooking landscape (page 9)

Figure 8: Birds' eye view of ECO-Commons proposal (page 9)

Figure 10: Intergenerational Living proposal by Harrison Grierson Architects

Figure 11: Birds' Eye view of Watkin's Park in Nashville, TN (page 11)

Figure 12: Wide sidewalks along Watkin's Park in Nashville, TN (page 11)

Figure 13: Marathon Motor Works Factory (page 12)

Figure 14: View to John Henry Hale neighborhood from site (page 12)

Figure 15: View of John Henry Hale homes (page 12)

Figure 16: View to downtown from site (page 12)

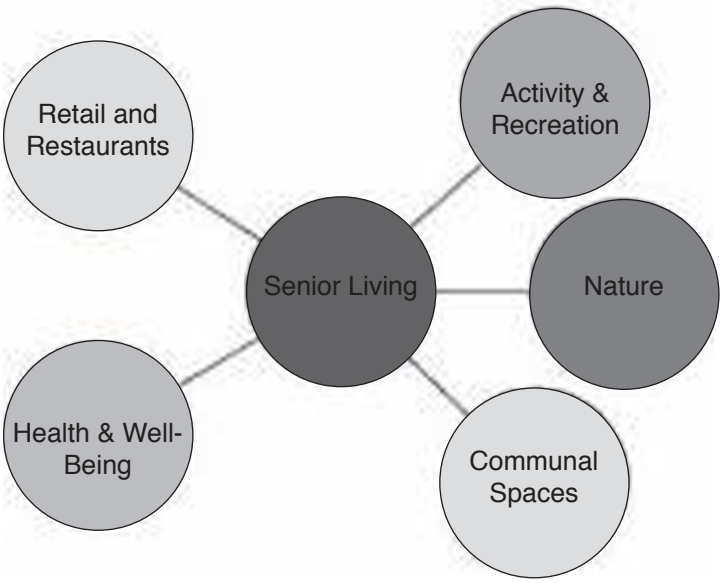

Figure 17: Bubble diagram of programming imperatives (page 14)

Figure 18: Axonometric of proposed building and park space (page 17)

Figure 19: View from exterior ramp into site green space (page 17)

Figure 20: View from rooftop pool deck (page 17)

Figure 21: View towards lobby from North (page 18)

Figure 22: View from exterior lobby corridor into green space (page 18)

Figure 23: View from elevated trellis into green space (page 18)

Figure 24: View of retail promenade (page 19)

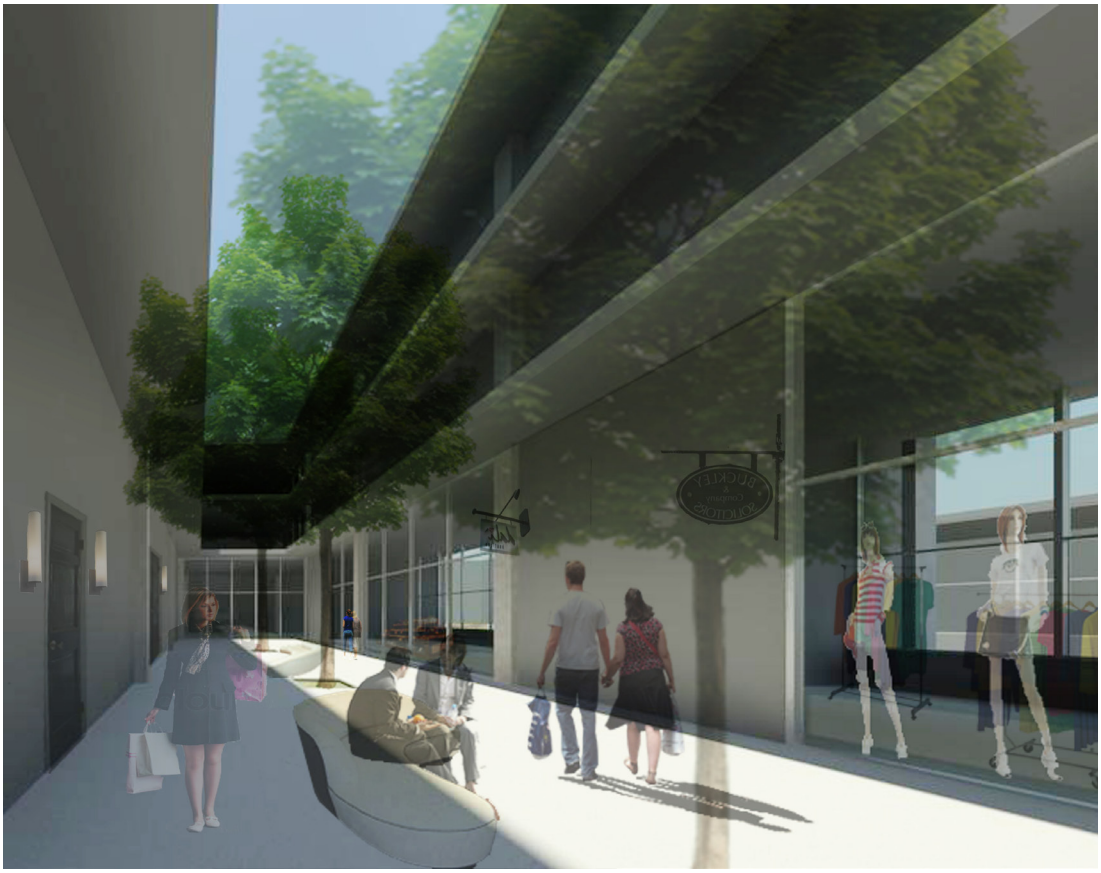

Figure 25: View of interior atrium space (page 19)

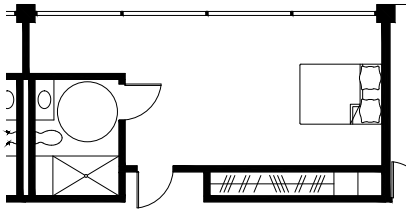

Figure 26: Floor plan of efficiency apartment at 1/8” scale (page 19)

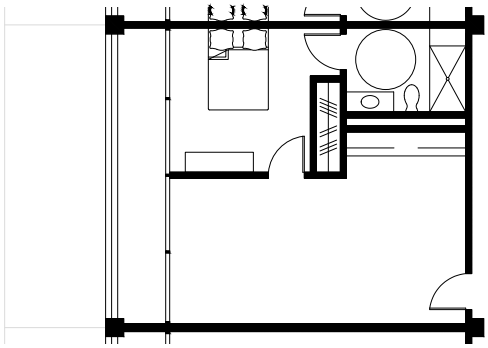

Figure 27: Floor plan of one bedroom apartment at 1/8” scale (page 19)

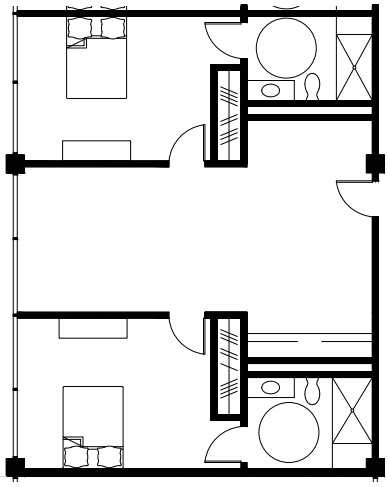

Figure 28: Floor plan of two bedroom apartment at 1/8” scale (page 19)

Photo Inventory

Figures not within text, Presentation materials

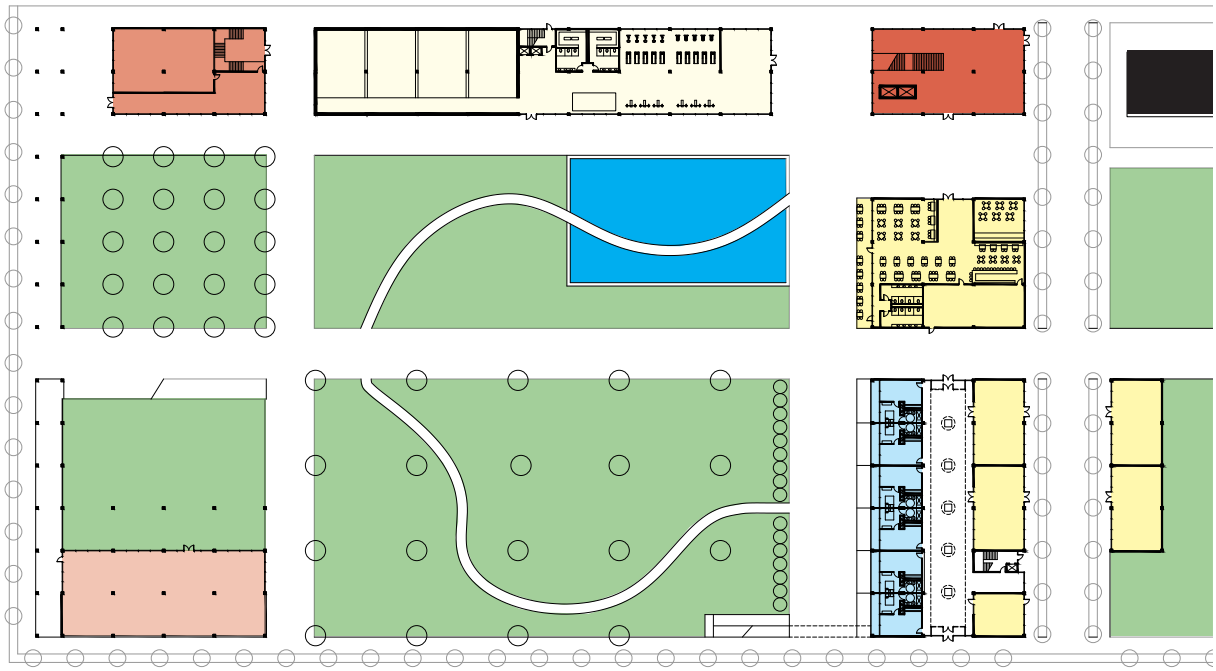

Figure 29: First floor plan with site context

lobby | gym/wellness center | spa/salon | retail/business | water feature/pool

living | communal space | green space | children's recreational center

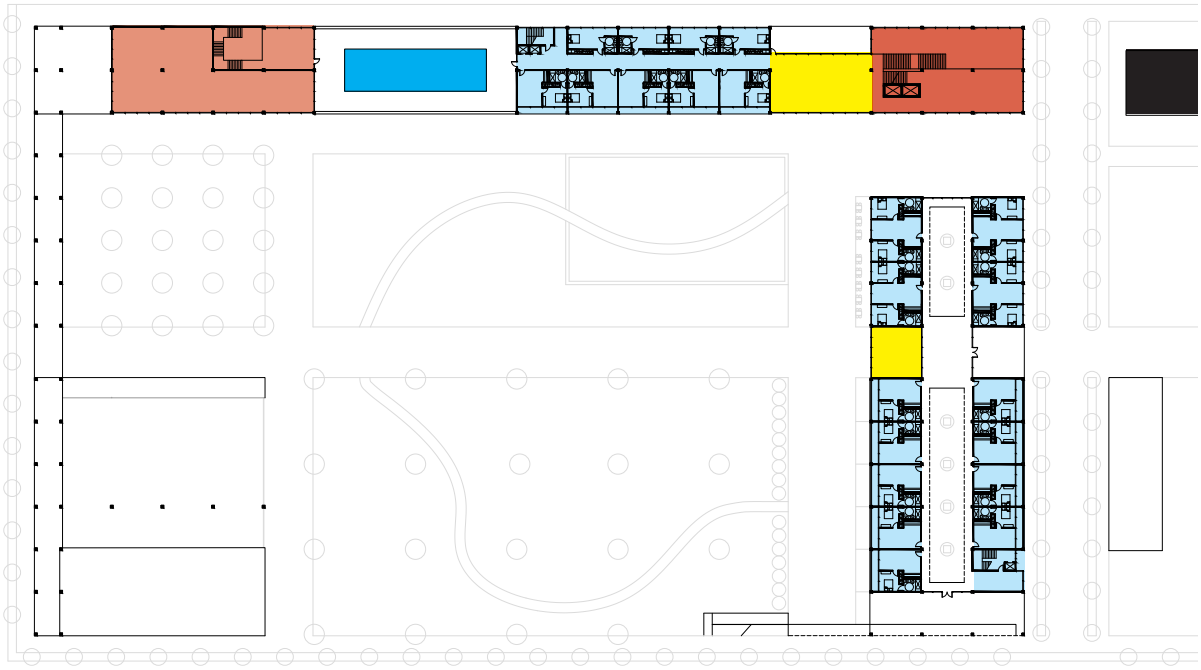

Figure 30: Second floor plan

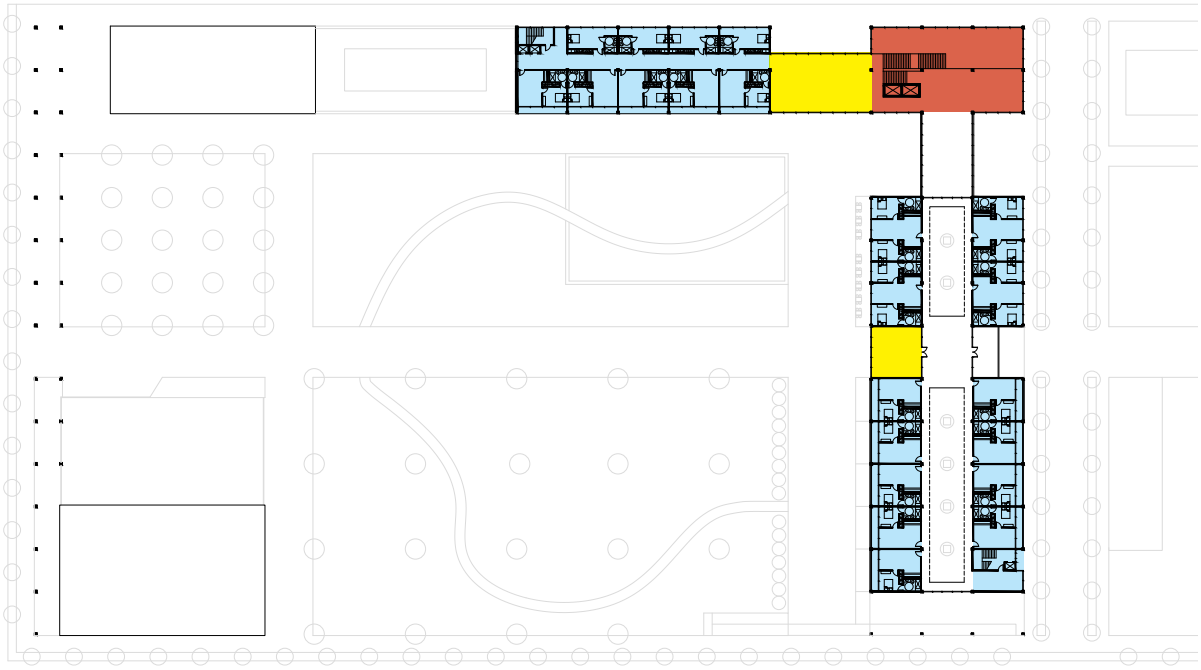

Figure 31: Third floor plan

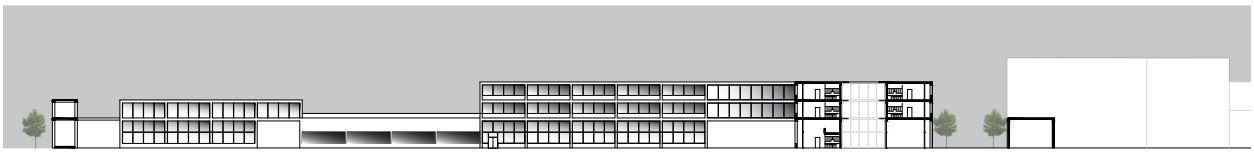

Figure 32: North-West section and elevation

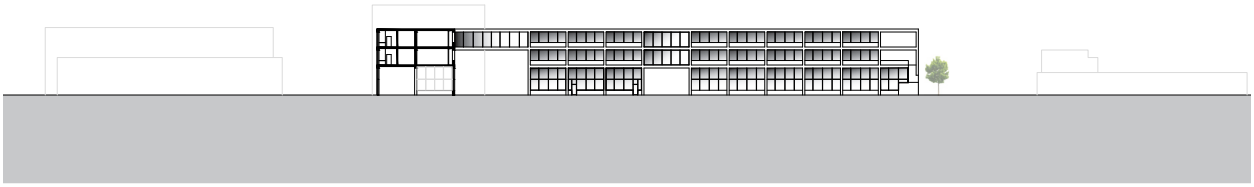

Figure 33: North-East section and elevation

APPENDIX B

Case Studies

Intergenerational Housing, Bad Rappenau, Germany
ASIR Architects, Stuttgart, Germany

Figure 34: Diagrams and photos of Intergenerational Housing (www.asirarch.net)

ECO-Commons, proposal for Levittown, New York
Kuth/Ranieri Architects, San Francisco, California

Figure 35: Diagrams and renderings of ECO-Commons (www.kuthranieri.com)

FUNdamentals Child Care, division of Menorah Park Center for Senior Living, Cleveland, Ohio (additional photos not included)

H.O.M.E., Housing Opportunities & Maintenance for the Elderly, Chicago Illinois
Photos below: Natalie Salmon House, Pat Crowley House and Blackhawk Manor

Figure 36: Photos of H.O.M.E. facilities (www.homeseniors.org)

Intergenerational Living proposal
Harrison Grierson Architects (with Intergenerational Living Society of New Zealand)

Figure 37: Rendering of Intergenerational Living (www.harrisongrierson.com)

APPENDIX C

Site Analysis

Figure 38: Nolli plan of downtown Nashville

Figure 39: Neighborhood Identification

- Marathon Village
- Watkins Park
- Interstate 65
- Downtown
- Cumberland River
- Marathon Music Works
- John Henry Hale Neighborhood
- Capitol Building & Site
- Fisk/Meharry Neighborhood

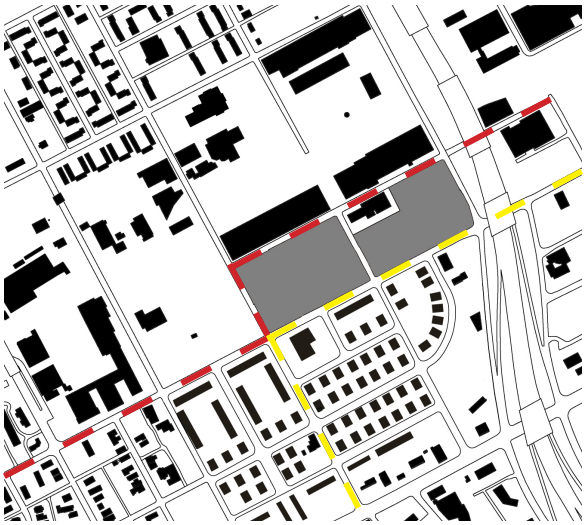

Figure 40: Transit Accessibility
Music City Bikeway
Nashville MTA Route

Figure 41: Greenspaces
Grassy Areas
Pervious Paving

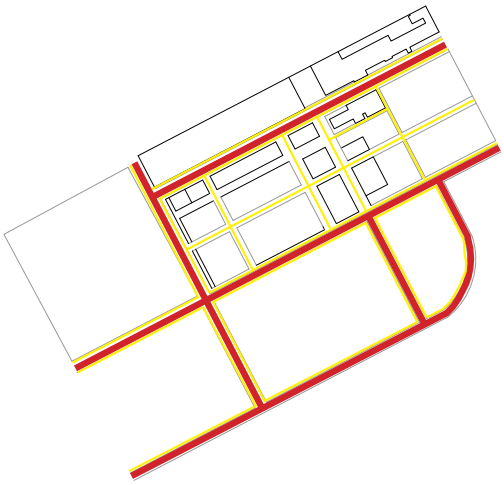

Figure 42: Circulation
Vehicular Routes
Pedestrian Routes

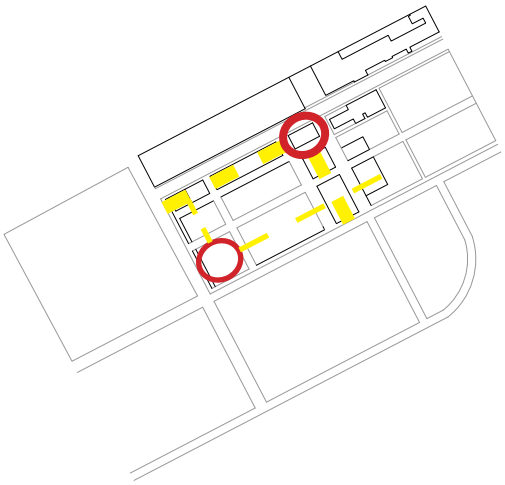

Figure 43: Intensity Nodes
Areas of high concentration
Areas of medium concentration

Site Photos

Figure 44: Site Photo 1

Figure 45: Site Photo 2 (Google Images)

Figure 46: Site Photo 3

Figure 47: Site Photo 4

Figure 48: Site Photo 5

Figure 49: Site Photo 6

Figure 50: Site Photo 7

Figure 51: Site Photo 8

Figure 52: Site Photo 9 (Google Earth Image)

Figure 53: Site Photo 10 (Google Earth Image)

Figure 54: Site Photo 11 (Google Earth Image)

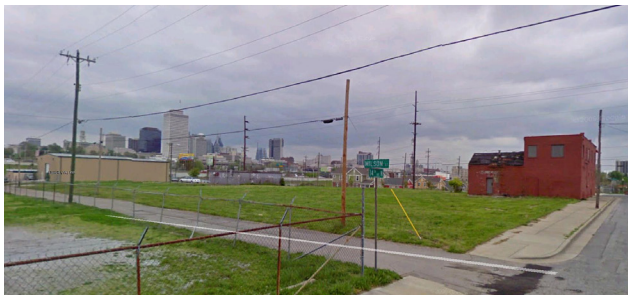

Figure 55: Site Photo 12 (Google Earth Image)

VITA

Brantley Bass (Beeler) was born and raised in Spartanburg, South Carolina. She received her Bachelor of Science in Interior Design from the University of Tennessee, as well as minor degrees in the French Language and Business Administration in 2006. After working in the field of architecture, in and outside of the United States, for several years, she returned for her Masters of Architecture. She and her husband, Jeff Beeler, will celebrate their second anniversary on May 14, 2011 (three days after graduation).