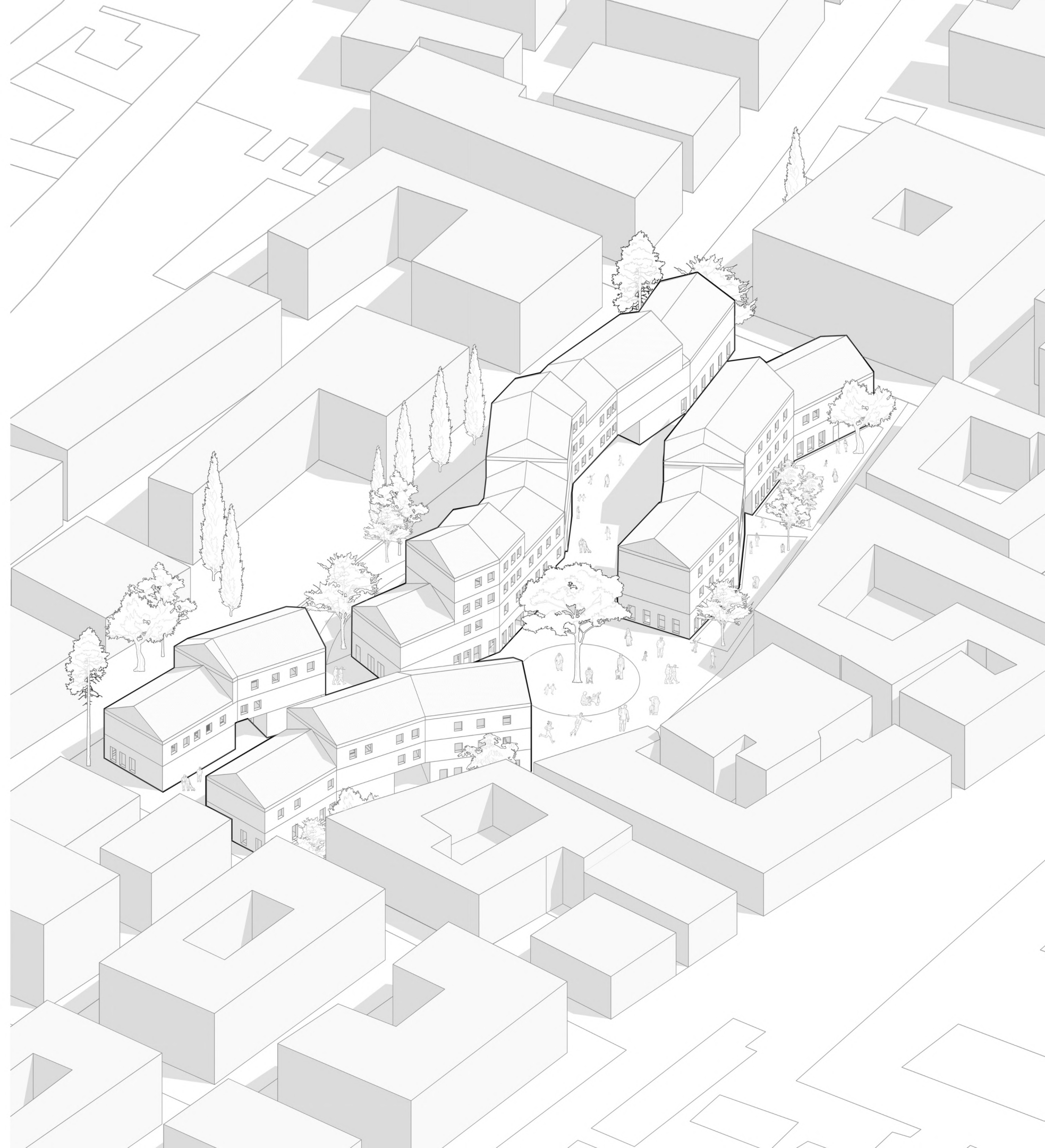


BUILDING BONDS

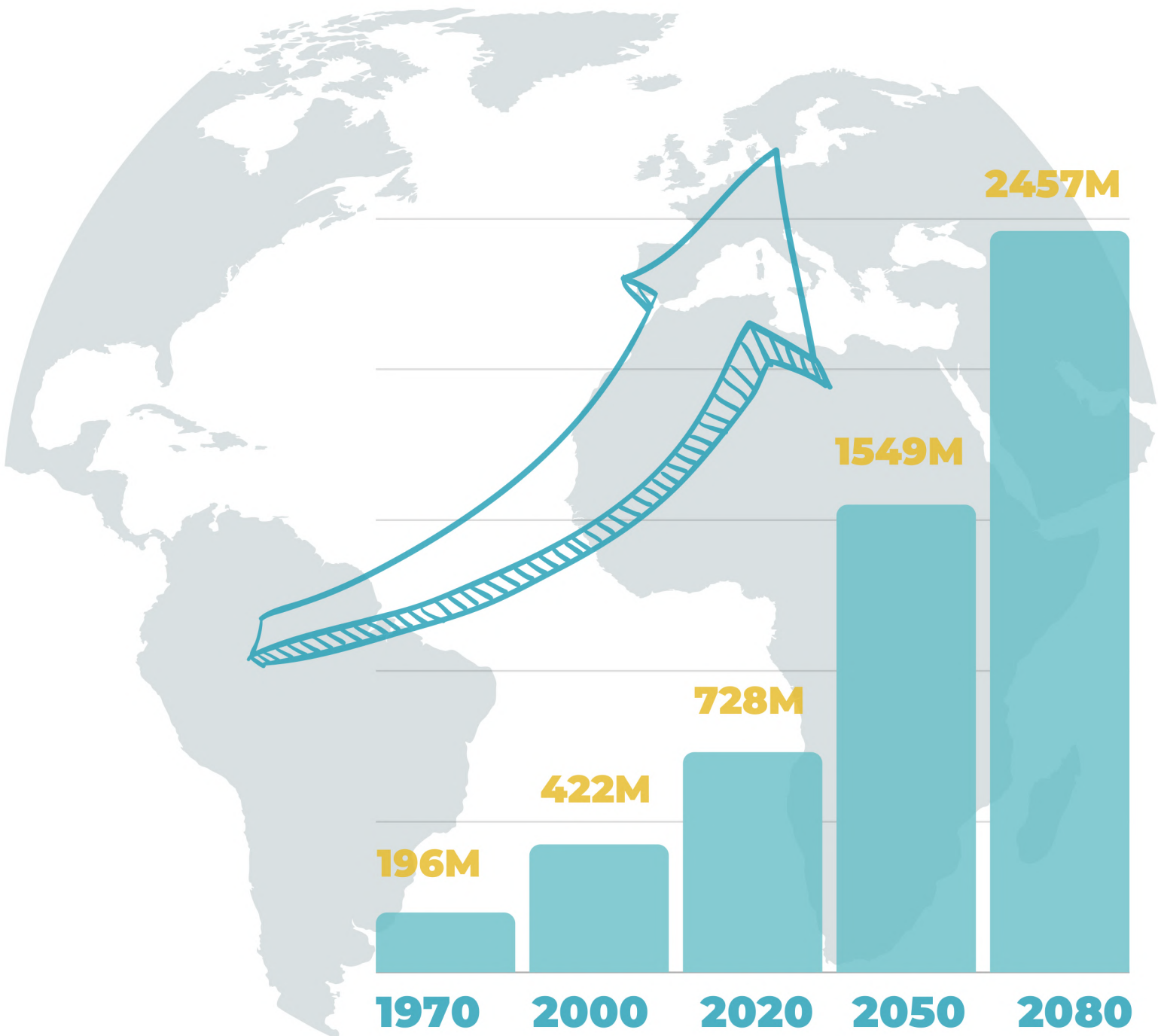
REIMAGINING DESIGN CONCEPTS OF SENIOR HOUSING SENIOR HOUSING

Intergenerational housing requires significant attention as a response to the challenges of aging societies and social isolation. The concept of intergenerational housing involves creating a residential community that brings together people of different ages, with a focus on facilitating interaction, mutual support, and care. This thesis in architecture explores the design of intergenerational housing, with a particular emphasis on promoting social interaction and inclusivity. The aim of the project is to develop a design approach that responds to the needs and preferences of different generations, while also promoting sustainability, accessibility, and affordability. By examining case studies and conducting design experiments, this thesis aims to contribute to the emerging field of intergenerational housing design and provide insights into the potential of architecture to support social and environmental sustainability.

JAMA OSMONOVA
UTSA MASTERS THESIS PROJECT 2023
DR. ANTONIO PETROV



The number of individuals over the age of 65 has nearly doubled since 2000 and will overpass 1.5 billion by 2050 (World Health Organization).



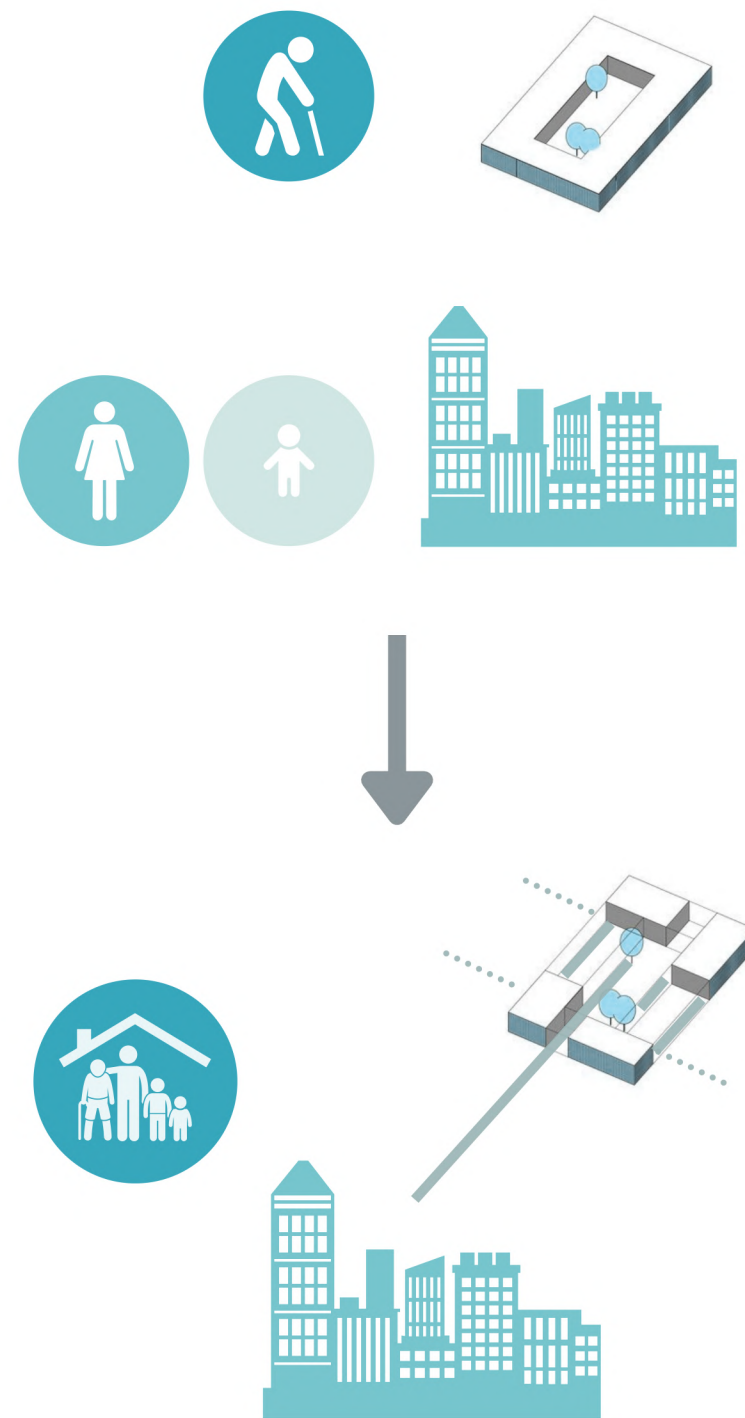
OLDER GENERATION

YOUNGER GENERATION

Let's face it – we do not need special architecture for old people, we need the right architecture for all ages. The problem with designing environments specifically for older people is that nobody wants to move into them: they are the last resort, not the first choice.

“LONGEVITY WAS THE GREAT GIFT OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. LEARNING WHAT TO DO WITH THIS GIFT IS THE GREAT CHALLENGE OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY.” (BALL, 2012)

PROGRAM



The goals of the program are organized in three scales: **people, building, and urban context.**

People:

Residential Units that:

1. accommodate multigenerational families
2. provide a variety of units for a diverse mixture of users
3. define personal boundaries for each residential unit
4. provide semi-private spaces to balance public and private spaces

Communal Spaces/shared spaces that

1. stimulate social interaction among individuals of different ages
2. create intimate spaces for small-scale meetings for residents
3. provide social proximity
4. improve the emotional, psychological, and social well-being of residents
5. foster the notions of choice and independence
6. foster a sense of identity and belonging

Building:

1. Break down the building form into multiple smaller buildings to create a sense of home and pedestrian walkability.
2. Carving out spaces will result in open spaces and alleyways. The buildings will be connected by communal spaces.
3. Pursue fine urban grain design to increase visual communication between inside and outside the buildings.

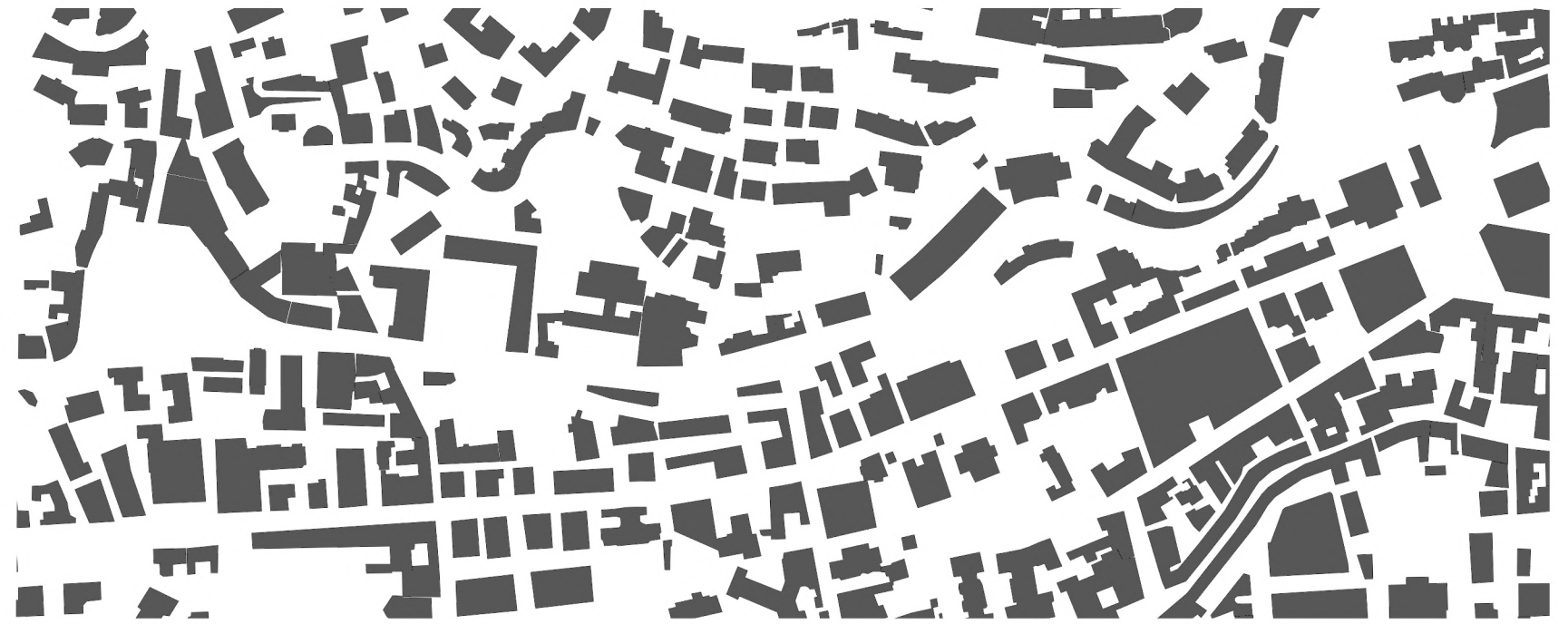
Urban Context:

1. Create a housing community that contributes to existing neighborhoods.
2. Provide open spaces, walkways, and alleyways that link to important facilities in the neighborhood.

LOCATION



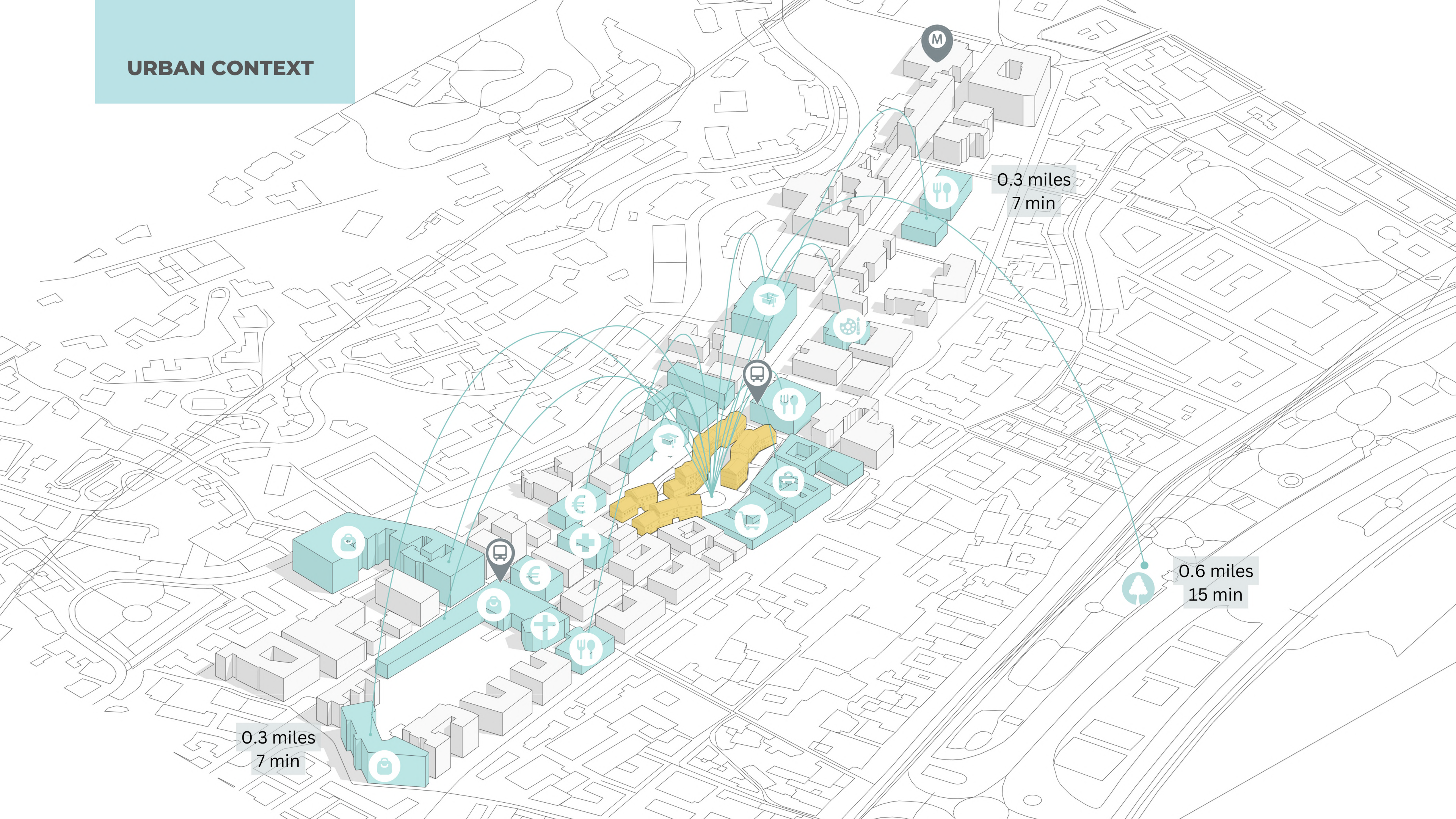
REGION



Inspiration											
Synthesis											
Plan											
Axonometry											

Ideograms

URBAN CONTEXT



0.3 miles
7 min

0.6 miles
15 min

0.3 miles
7 min

DESIGN IMPACT:



SOCIAL



PHYSICAL



COGNITIVE



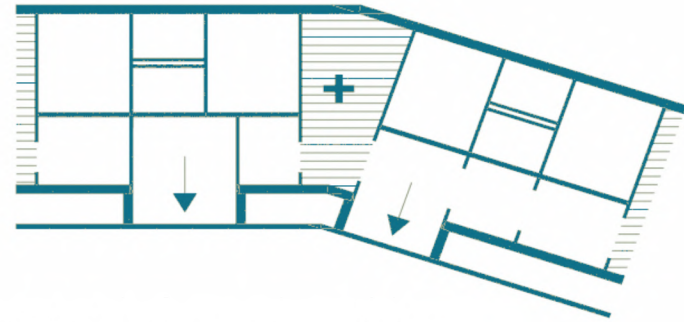
- 1. coffee house
- 2. community kitchen
- 3. gelato shop
- 4. flower shop
- 5. barber/hair salon
- 6. physical therapy
- 7. library
- 8. art class
- 9. fitness room
- 10. yoga room

STREET VIEW

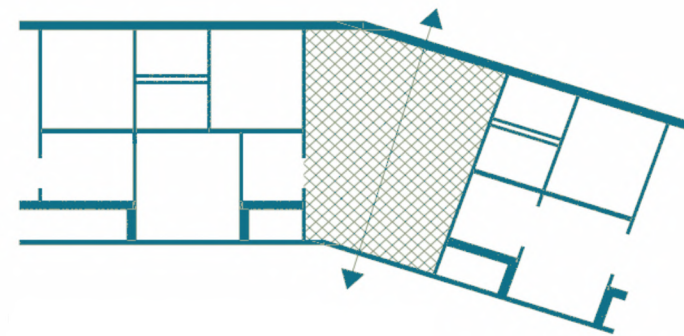
View of the street between the buildings



FLOOR PLANS

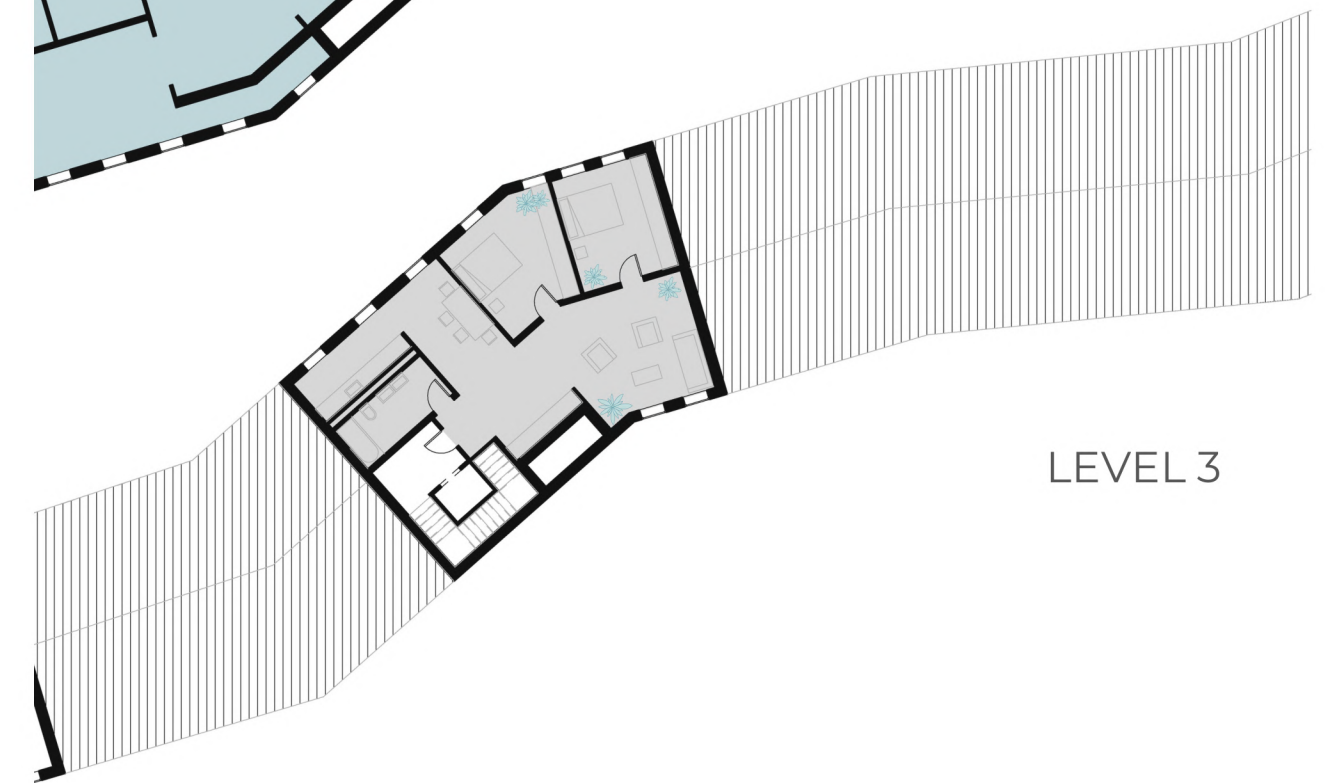
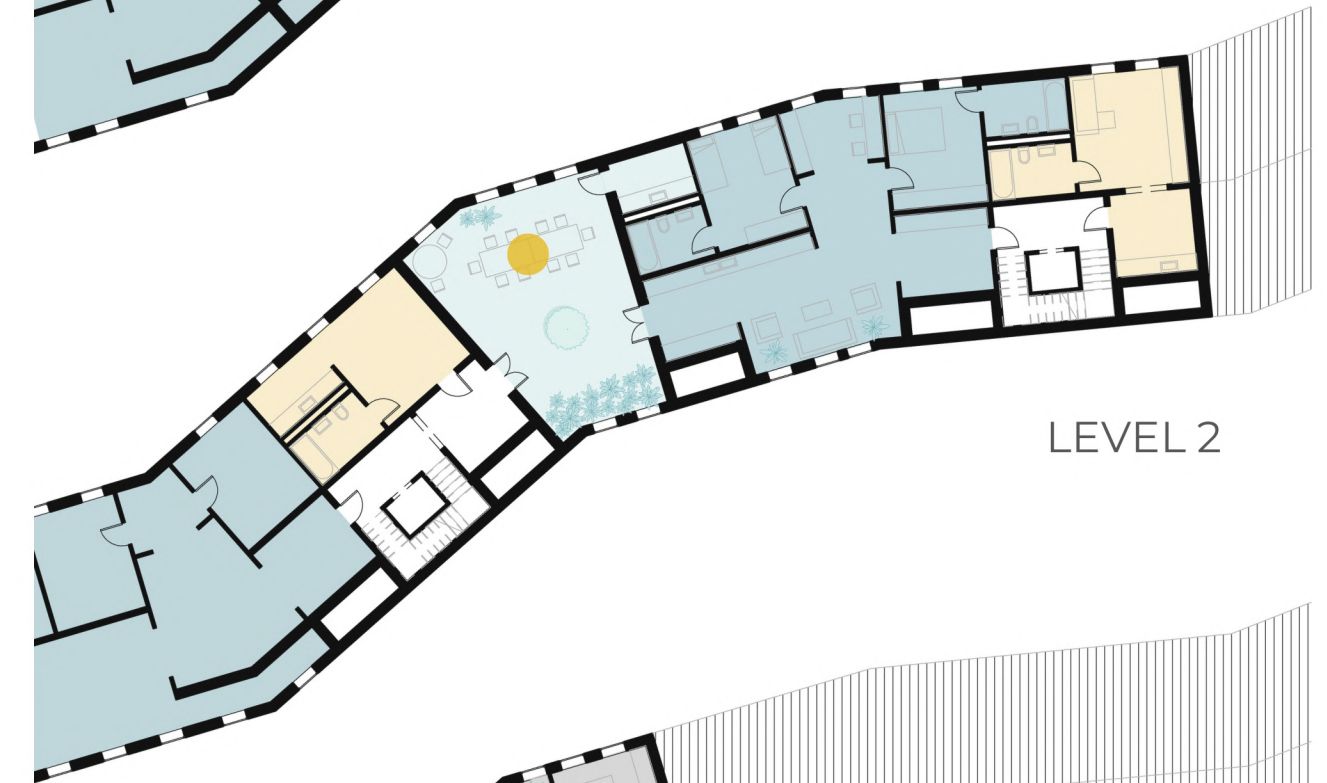


joining two modules created semi-private spaces inside units



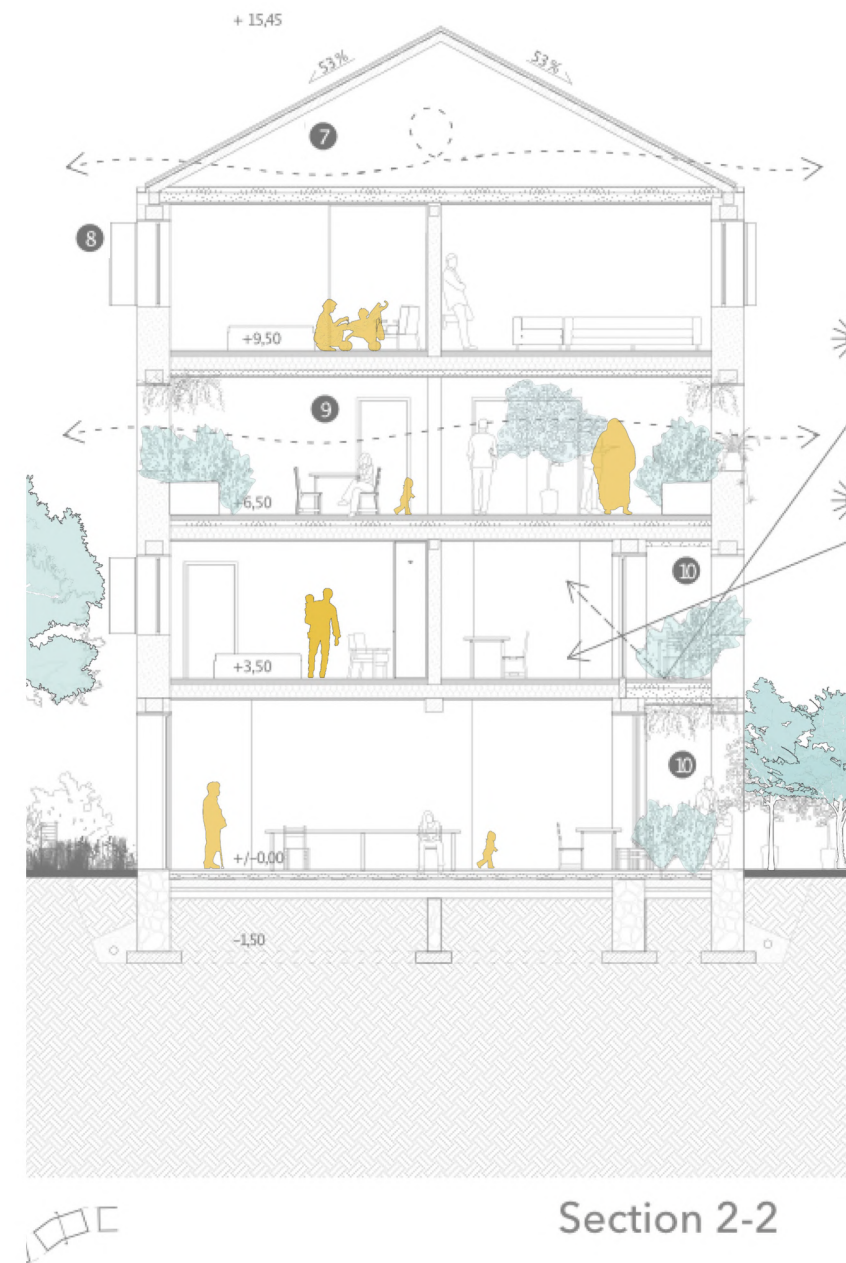
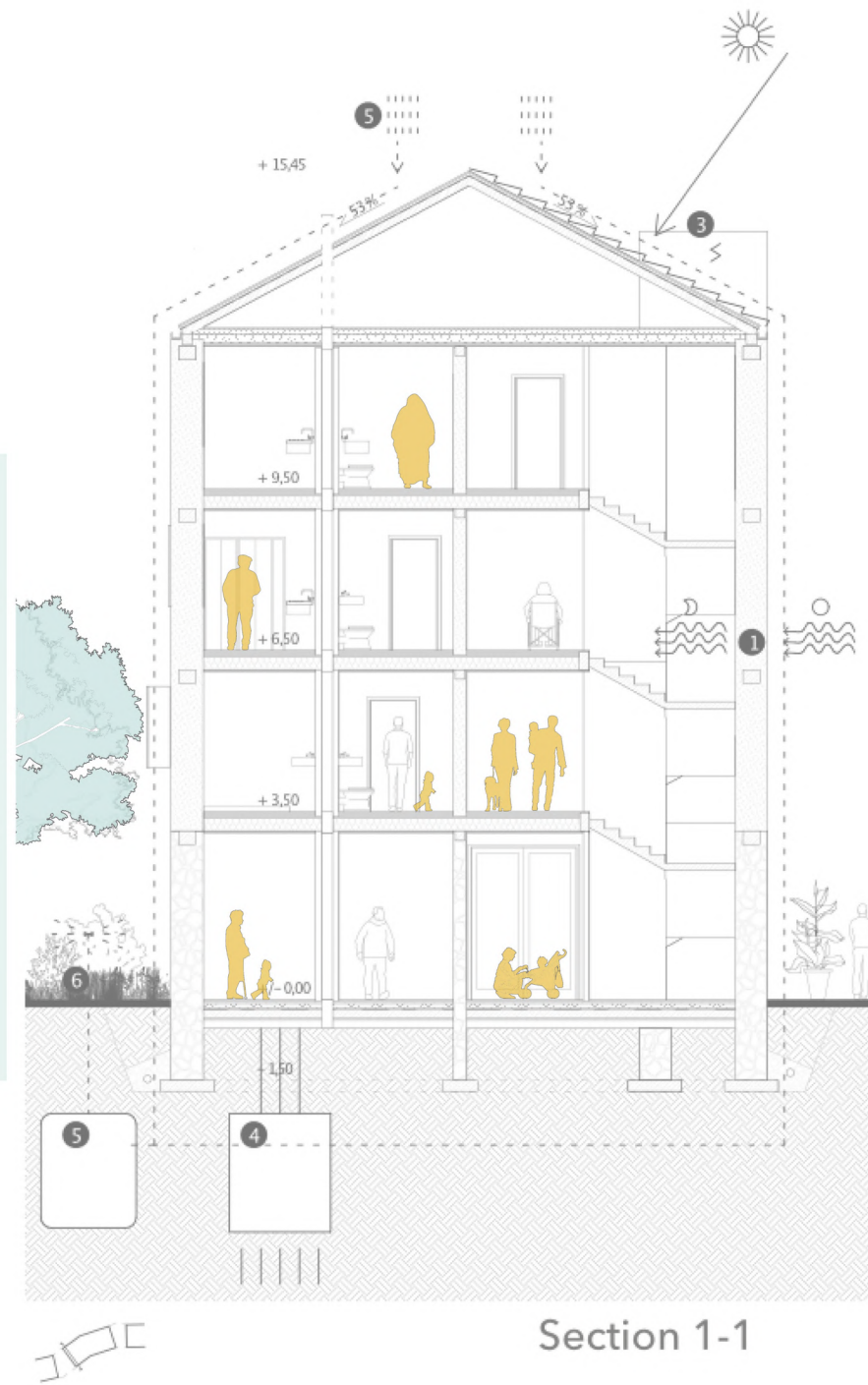
Garden breezeways are public spaces inside the buildings

- large co-living unit
- studio unit
- medium co-living unit
- couples unit
- garden breezeway



SECTIONS

1. thermal storage wall
2. low-carbon material
3. solar panels
4. ground-source heat pump
5. rainwater harvesting system
6. use of rainwater for site irrigation
7. ventilated attic
8. window shutters
9. garden breezeway
10. bufferr zone



THANK YOU



References:

Ball, M. (2012). *Livable Communities for Aging Populations: Urban Design for Longevity* (1. Aufl.). Wiley.

Farrelly, L. (2014). *Designing for the third age: architecture redefined for a generation of "active agers"* (1st ed., Vol. 228). Wiley.