longevity
:: urban retirement living
:: How can architecture improve the healing, living quality, and longevity of those who dwell in and experience it?
Architecture is a part of everyday life and has the ability to embrace the health, safety, and prosperity of those that interact with it in a habitual manner all the while imparting qualities that express new advances through design and technology.
Mixed-use senior retirement facility
It is through architecture that one can convey the possibility to enhance the life of those who occupy the space through design and technology.

When improving the design of remedial and residential care, one has the ability to help improve the longevity and quality of life. The ability to improve and design a space where residents don’t feel the need of assistance from others, but more dependent on their own capabilities to care for their own selves is essential.

This design will promote socializing with neighborhood-like housing instead of long corridor residential spaces. It will also promote an active and healthy lifestyle with the circulation focusing on the ease of mobility, common outdoor space to interact and move about, as well as ease of access to needed services to promote independence.

“We must make our cities and architecture more social, accessible, healthy and add services and volunteering programs to compensate for upcoming social and physical deficits, which will benefit all age groups.” - M. Hollwich
unifying idea

:: To successfully design a multi-use complex with a focus on the retirement lifestyle. With the ability to offer the need for independence as well as a sense of community for support through design, future residents will be able to focus on furthering their own personal livelihood.
This is a topic of concern due to the increasing number of elderly (baby boomers) needing and seeking for retirement housing, as well as their personal need for independence as they age while still being connected with society, and at the same time removing the clinical and negative connotations around past retirement facility designs.
key ideas

sense of place
interlocking of generations
mixed-use space
relationship between private and public space
old and new
community driven
natural ventilation
natural daylighting
relation to the elderly
### [major project elements]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residential spaces</th>
<th>Public spaces</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>apartments</td>
<td>fitness center</td>
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<tr>
<td>atrium</td>
<td>spa</td>
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<tr>
<td>community greenhouse</td>
<td>salon</td>
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<tr>
<td>community library</td>
<td>restaurant</td>
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<tr>
<td>community kitchen</td>
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<tr>
<td>activities room</td>
<td>grocery</td>
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<tr>
<td>small activities/craft room</td>
<td>physical therapy</td>
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<tr>
<td>theater space</td>
<td>retail</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>art gallery/retail</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### [minor project elements]

- mechanical
- storage
- public restrooms
[1] COFFEE SHOP: 1243 sf
[3] APT. ENTRANCE: 2807 sf
[4] PHYSICAL THERAPY: 1853 sf
[6] POOL MECH.: 760 sf
[7] ART RETAIL: 1012 sf
[8] RESTAURANT: 3367 sf
[1] SPA : 1565 sf
[3] FITNESS : 4002 sf
[5] MEN'S RR : 908 sf
[6] WOMEN'S RR : 908 sf
[7] EXERCISE ROOM : 1505 sf
[8] EXERCISE ROOM : 1326 sf
[1] APARTMENT (x 7) : 480- 560 sf
[2] THEATER : 1767 sf
[3] COMMUNITY KITCHEN : 1767 sf
[1] APARTMENT (x 16) : 480-815 sf
[2] LIBRARY : 1210 sf
[1] APARTMENT (x 18) : 480-815 sf
[2] CRAFT ROOM : 625 sf
[1] APARTMENT (x 16) : 480-815 sf
exhaust air extraction

operable windows

stacked effect ventilation
[ QUESTIONS ? ]

Thank You