



FLUID REALITY

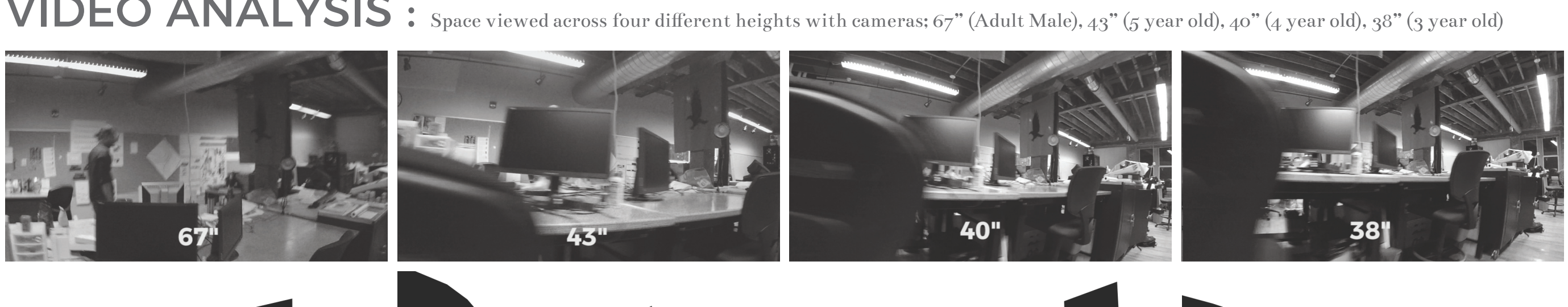


OUT OF SCALE TOYS

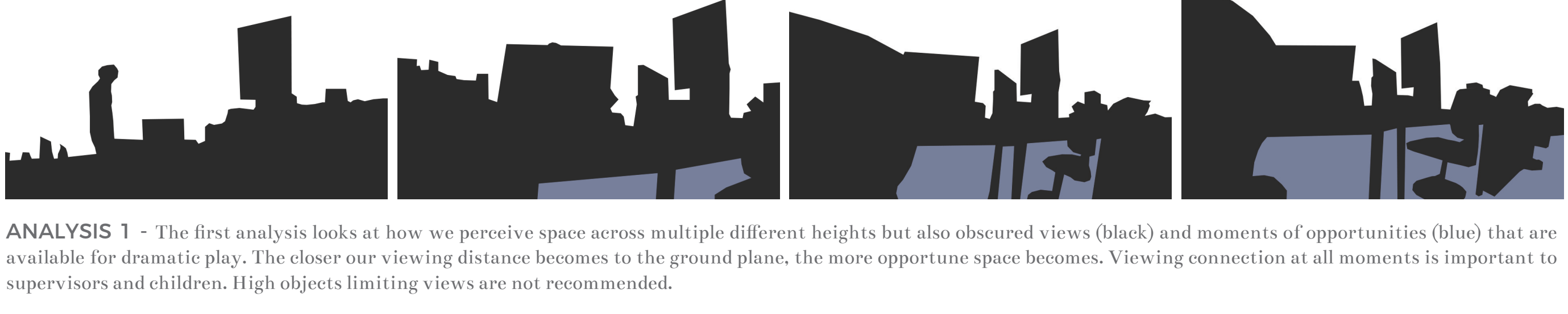


PERCEPTUAL SCALE

VIDEO ANALYSIS : Space viewed across four different heights with cameras: 67" (Adult Male), 43" (5 year old), 40" (4 year old), 38" (3 year old)



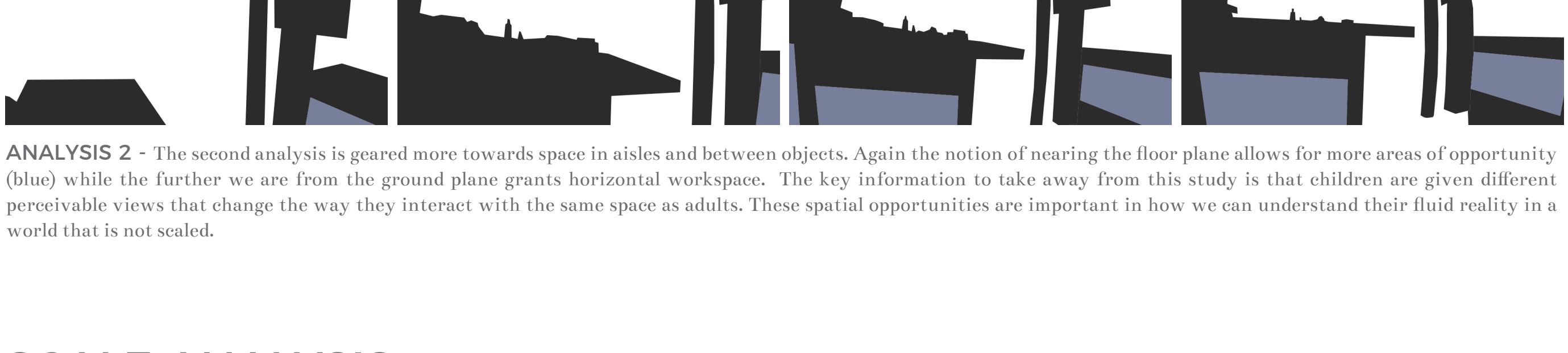
ANALYSIS 1 - The first analysis looks at how we perceive space across multiple different heights but also obscured views (black) and moments of opportunities (blue) that are available for dramatic play. The closer our viewing distance becomes to the ground plane, the more opportune space becomes. Viewing connection at all moments is important to supervisors and children. High objects limiting views are not recommended.



ANALYSIS 2 - The second analysis is geared more towards space in aisles and between objects. Again the notion of nearing the floor plane allows for more areas of opportunity (blue) while the further we are from the ground plane grants horizontal workspace. The key information to take away from this study is that children are given different perceivable views that change the way they interact with the same space as adults. These spatial opportunities are important in how we can understand their fluid reality in a world that is not sealed.

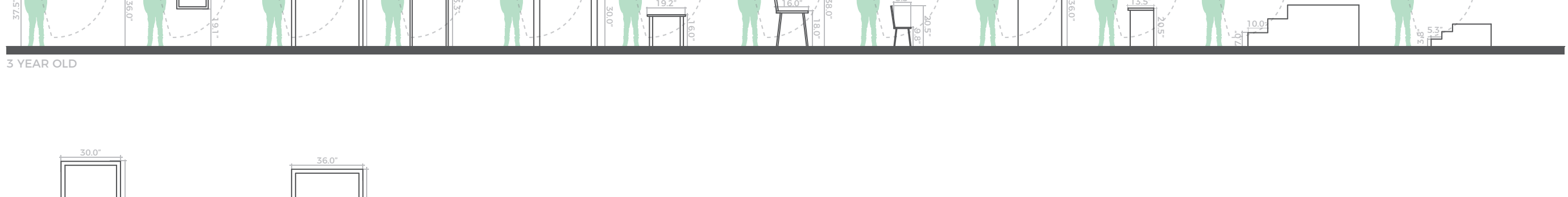


SCALE ANALYSIS

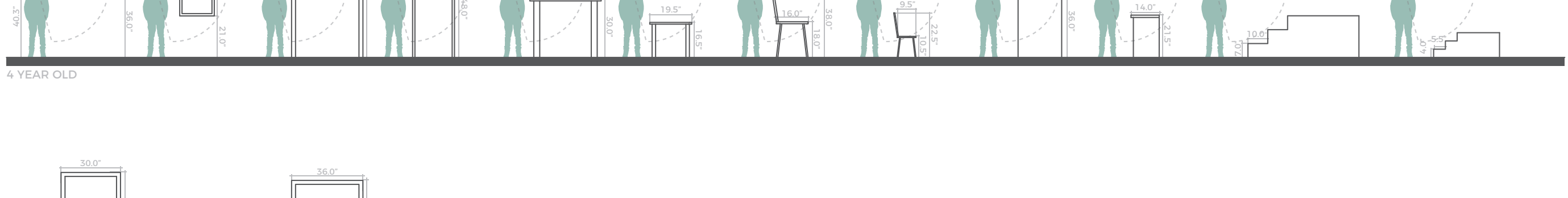


PROPORTION - Building upon the video analysis, the first step was to discern the difference across average height ranges of three to five year olds interactions with common everyday objects and their viewing ranges. These typical objects include doors, windows, chairs, desks, counters, stairs, and coffee tables. Like the video analysis, the purpose of this study was to delineate opportunities of horizontal and vertical space. Each object was scaled based on an average adult sized male proportionally down to the average height of that age group. These measurements became an integral part of the design process based on viewing ranges and age groups that correspond to specific classrooms. Creating specifically designed spaces that match an age group, rather than forcing an adult scaled world back on the children.

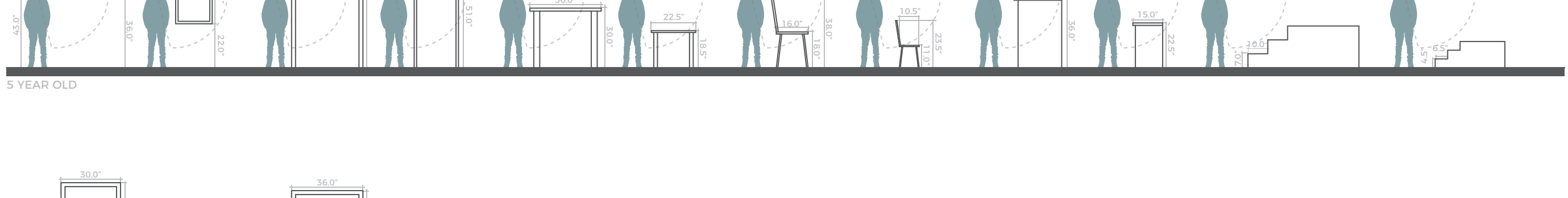
PRECEDENT ANALYSIS



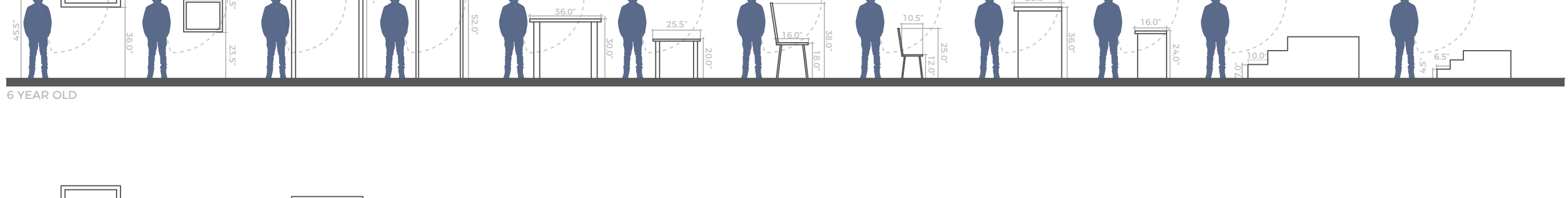
BORNEINSTITUTIONER - Borneinstitutioner has several attractive qualities which have been mimicked in the design process. The project contains a centralized gross motor area that lends itself to the different classroom areas. Once inside the classroom each space has its own door to the outside landscape. This is coupled with varying ceiling heights that provide interest and the ability to move based on behavioral patterns.



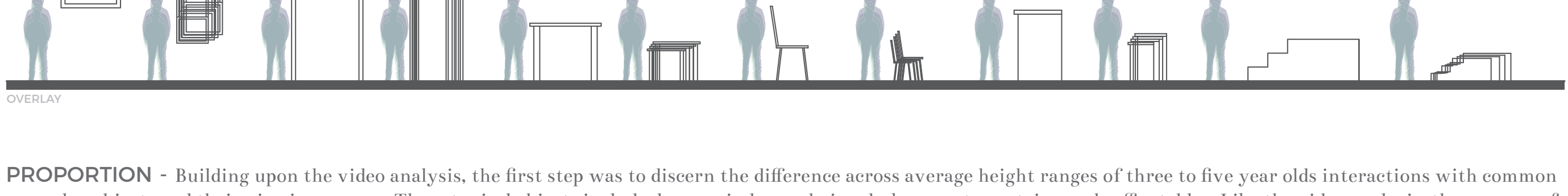
CHILDREN AND FAMILY CENTER IN LUDWIGSBURG - This typology of this building, rather than being a typical care center for children, is a combination of family apartments. Again a strong point of this project is its varied ceilings and natural minimalist form. The minimal color palette allows the children to create interest and morph the white walls of the space.



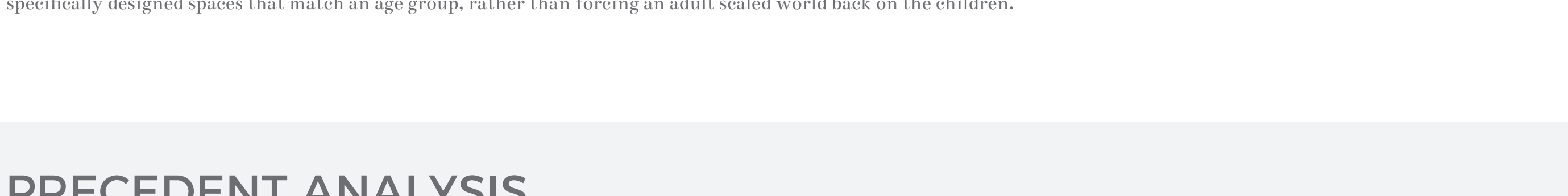
ORGANIC CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER - wraps itself around the children. The classrooms, like Borneinstitutioner, have access to the exterior. From inside the classrooms the organic form depicted on the exterior undulates and maximizes the combination of gross motor and circulation space.



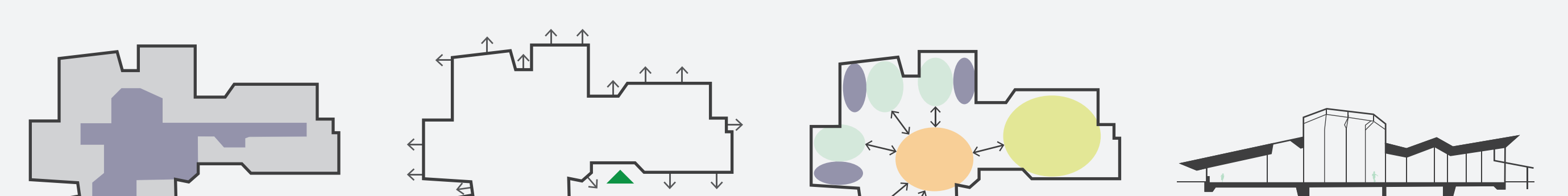
DELFT MOTEFFORI - Similar to the other precedents here, Delft combines gross motor space with circulation to maximize active play areas. Each room is equipped with a private space for children to nap or be alone with. The central gross motor area also features a pit with boxes that pull from it to be rearranged and morphed based on the children's desires. An adaptation of this has been used to vary floor heights within the project left.



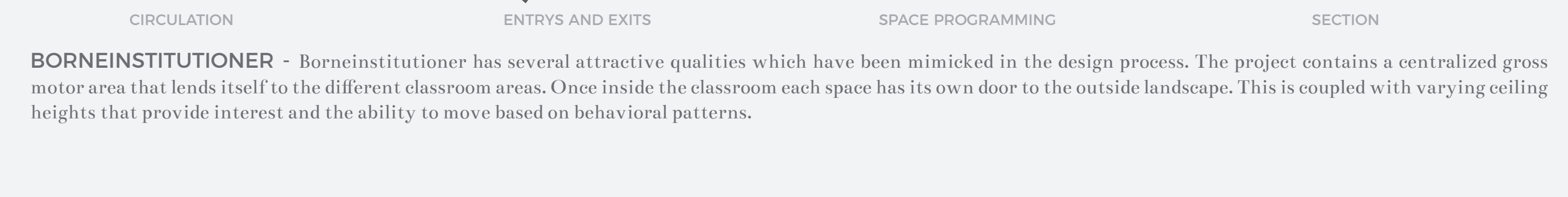
FUKUMASU BASE AND KINDERGARTEN ANNEX - The Fukumasu Base has an interesting take on interior space. Spaces within the outer rectangular shell represent homes or small houses to relate identity to new transitioning children. Circulation space however is quite limited and interior walls are left unfinished exposing the studs and minimizing area to hang drawings and pictures.



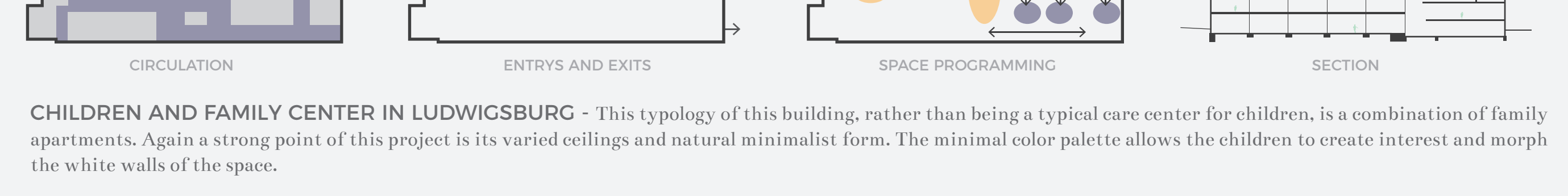
HAKUSUI NURSERY SCHOOL - Hakusui Nursery School is built upon a hill allowing for a more dramatic section and floor plan layout. Each of the different tiered areas has its own classroom space with a long drawn out stair on the north and south sides to connect them. Within the structure the columns are exposed resembling a forest like area.



KINDERGARTEN IN GUSTALLA - This Kindergarten utilizes a minimalist palette and form that compliment its landscaped background. The classrooms have organic forms in section that wrap around the children and provide comfort while a mirror wall at the end of each classroom reflects and extends the space and light within.



RAA DAY CARE CENTER - The strongest piece of the Raa Day Care Center is its undulating roof forms. These peaks provide interest and proportional scale where needed. They also limit views from the exterior as to the roof of the child's scale.



THE BIRDS NEST - The Birds Nest is an addition to an existing school. The interior space is open with a centralized restroom. The building is elevated off of the ground to not limit views to the exterior playground.