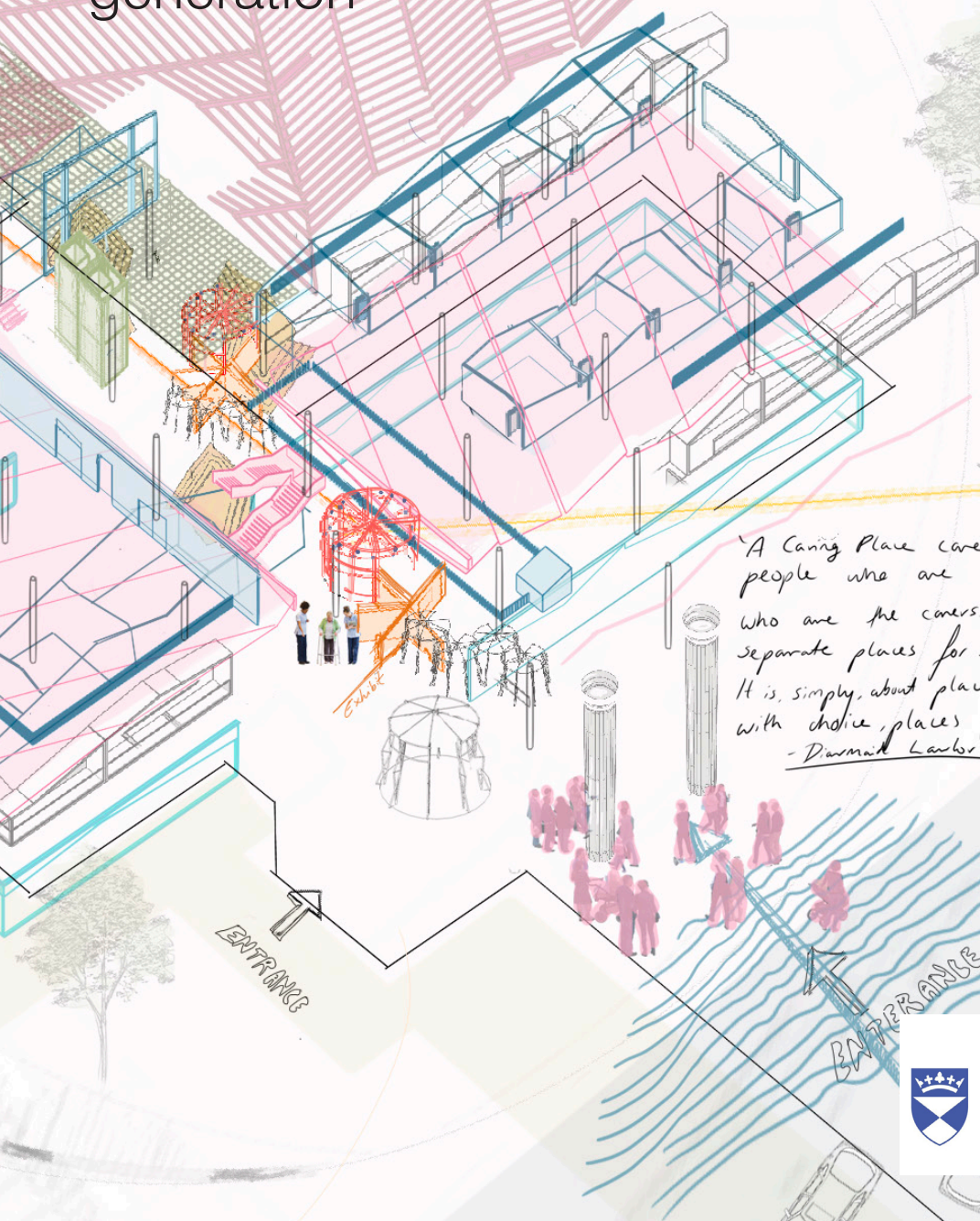


Home Care Home.

Reimagining the assisted living
experience for the ageing
generation



Sun Rise

'A Caring Place covers for the people who are cared for those who are the carers This isn't about separate places for separate groups. It is, simply, about places that work, places with choice, places people want to be.'
- Desmond Lumsden

A92 Bridge Street



Home Care Home

Reimagining the assisted living experience for the ageing generation

Home Care Home is the unique proposal for a care home for the future ageing generation, situated in the grounds of a former Royal Infirmary on the north bank of the River South Esk, where it meets the Montrose Coastal Basin. The care home is divided into two floors; the ground level serves as an open community hub for residents, family members, day care occupants and the public to enjoy every aspect of the space. It is intended to be transformed into a market hall, exhibition space or a performance auditorium, inspired by the ever-changing rockpool environment and the concept of tidal waves, which routinely change their surroundings with every tide. The waves are people who come into the home, constantly bringing fresh and exciting social opportunities for the residents who dwell within. The structure of the care home means residents still keep a form of autonomy over their daily schedule, preserving interests and hobbies in old age and providing a sense of belonging.

The first floor serves the purpose of a residential care home with a mixture of private, semi-private and public spaces to accommodate for the diversity of residents who occupy the space, allowing them to keep their sense of identity.

These spaces are inspired by fishing villages, the rooms however only act as a shell while it is the dwellers themselves who will fill the rooms with their belongings, reflecting on their past and backgrounds and creating the sense of a home.

'Harbour' is a gathering spot where residents can look down onto the 'rockpool', admiring the waves of people occupying the space. 'The Pier', is an outdoor terrace where residents can stay connected with nature while taking in beautiful views of the Montrose Coastal Basin.

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- 04 Spatial Reference/ Inspiration P.20-27
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- 06 Final proposal P.48-79



ZAKLINA ZWIERKO

Hello.

I'm Zaklina, an Interior and Environmental design student at Duncan of Jordanstone University of Dundee. Through the four years of my studies, I have produced a number of projects which each helped shape me into the designer I am today. I am interested in solving real life problems and working alongside people as well as investigating personal subject matters. Within this publication I am proud to present to you my body of work, influenced by numerous research papers and personal observations throughout my time studying and working as a care assistant. Through these experiences and my studies, I have gained a number of skills which helped to influence and give a unique edge to this project. IW



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The Brief

Why?

The UK population is getting older. The need for well thought-out dwellings for current and future generations is important, not only for our well-being but also for the physical and psychological benefits design can bring to the ageing process. The recent estimates by Storey (2018) suggest that there are 12 million people aged 65 and above living in the UK and by the year 2041 the 1960's baby boomers, currently in their 50's-70's will move into the older age bracket. Not only this but statistics show that by 2066 there will be an additional 8.6 million UK residents aged 65 and over; in context this number is equivalent to the size of the present London population. Historically, multigenerational families cared for their elders, however, due to the economic growth and endless possibilities for a younger generation to travel, the need for better design solutions for the elderly is an important task for designers. These statistics were therefore greatly considered and massively influenced the work in this project, with the mental well-being of the residents and practicality being at the forefront of every decision.

What am I designing?

In my final project I am proposing to reimagine the care home environment. After having first-hand experience working in the social sector I think it's vital for our elders to feel comfortable and valued in old age. Such spaces should focus on residents and the vast diversity of people who dwell within. The home should provide its inhabitants with a sense of belonging while embracing their identities, offering control and autonomy over their personal spaces and a variety of different social spaces to accommodate the varied personalities. By opening the doors to neighbouring communities, this will help to improve the overall mental wellbeing of the residents by bridging gaps between generations and encouraging social interactions. This proposal will take inspiration from existing examples of healthcare architecture as well as research studies which have been carried out in several care homes globally.

Who for?

The design is split in half with ground floor serving the purpose of a community centre open to both the residents and the neighbouring community. The First floor acts as a care home as well as an independent living facility which will act as a retirement based accommodation. These spaces will accommodate a variety of user groups starting from the residents to staff, family, friends and the public.

Reimagining the assisted living environment for future generations.

Factors contributing to the sense of home in a care home

The Built Environment

- The private space
- Public space (shared)
- Personal belongings sentimental / non-sentimental
- Look and feel
- Outdoor and Location

Psychological Factors

- Sense of acknowledgement
- Autonomy and control
- Sense of purpose / belonging
- Preservation of ones habits and values

Social Factors

- Interaction and relationship with staff
- Interaction with other residents
- interaction with family and friends
- interaction with community

Measure of care

Creating a community

A care home is a complex piece of architecture and design as under one roof it serves a dual purpose of a home and a workplace. An accommodation based environment

Plantation is a plant which is one represents the cycle of aging process in a different form. It represents the stages of life from birth, growing, all blossoming to slowly ageing and death.

Handless needs That man is incarnated in space of that he dwells in space means more that he finds himself in a situation there.

Technology?

2080

Rebuilding home environment in later life

Open the care home environment to the town?

Undoubtedly the UK population is getting older. The need for well thought-out dwellings for current and future generations is important, not only for our well-being, but also for the physical and physiological benefits design can bring to the ageing process. The recent

UK population pyramids for past, current and future generation

Last stages of life

People have a strong need for interaction and the residential environment plays an important role in filling this need.

Future Demographics

Make connections

People living together under one roof, mostly with nothing in common, however connected through the built environment.

What is a Care Home?

A care home is a complex piece of architecture and design, as under one roof it serves a dual purpose of both a home and a workplace. It is an accommodation-based environment where residents require personal care including washing and dressing, medical care and hosting for activity programmes. Some care homes can be dual-registered, where both residential and nursing care is provided depending on the occupant's needs and requirements. Establishments can be run by non-profit or privately-owned companies and the architecture of the building can vary depending on design and location, with some homes having been purposely built to serve the need for residential care and others having been adapted from existing infrastructure.



GETTY IMAGES <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/health-52455072>

Personal Observations

Throughout my time working as a care assistant I have observed small problems which could be corrected by adjustments in the facility's design. The main problem is trying to create a sense of community. Care homes can be a stationary environment, however these spaces contain masses of knowledge, stories and offer the unique experience of visiting the past through another's eyes. It is a space which often feels closed off from the community.

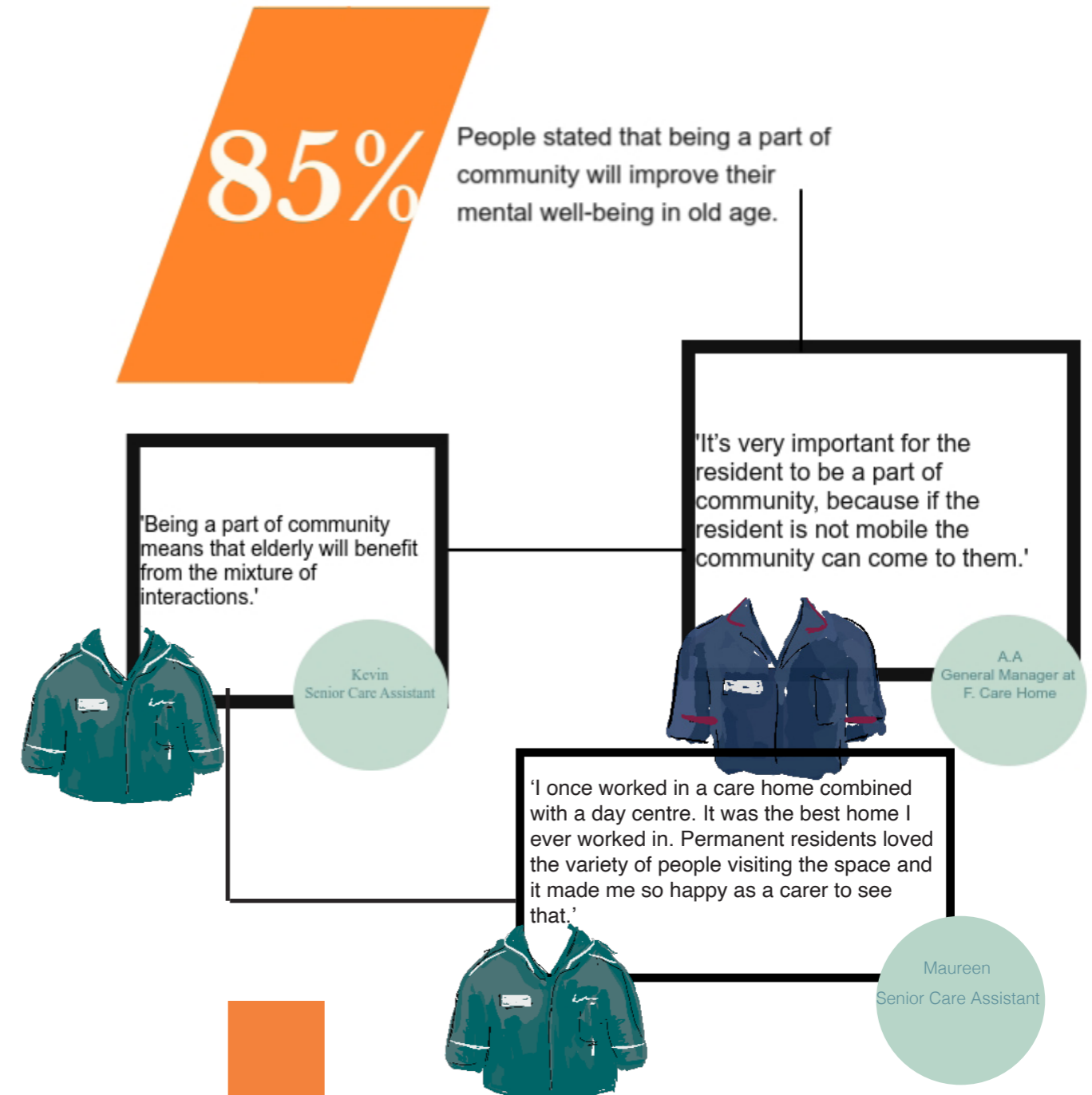


Through personal experience I have noted that a buzz is created when members from the outside community come into the home. This sparked an idea of creating a community hub and a care home where knowledge and stories from the past can be shared and passed down to others, maintaining a sense of identity and purpose in old age. Care homes should be looked at from a different angle than the generic design, although it is usually our last stop in life it should be filled with joy and excitement while embracing the people who dwell within. home.



What is a care home & Why?

Community in old age survey & Interview



Community in old age

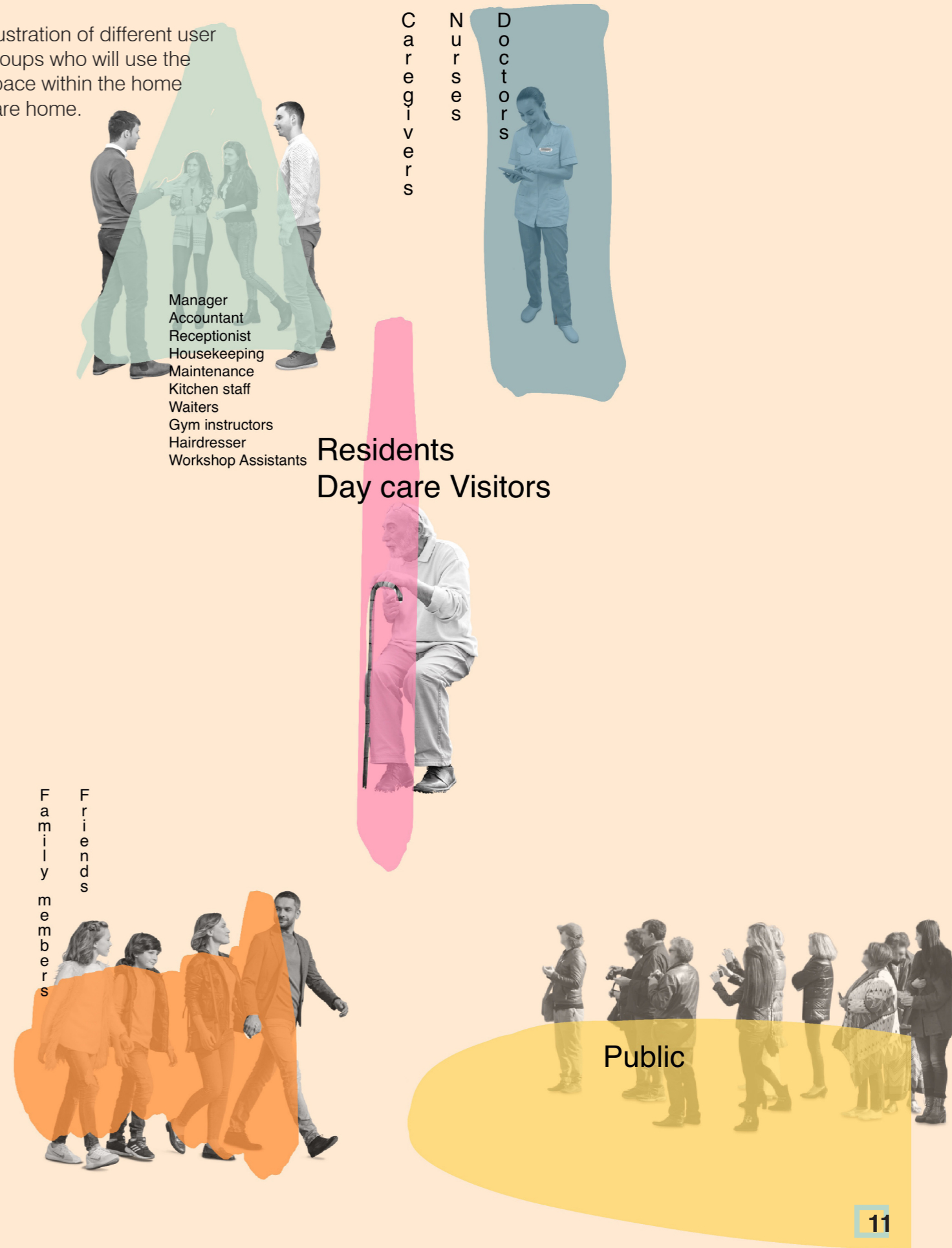
Loneliness, living alone and poor social connections are as bad for your health as smoking 15 cigarettes a day. (Holt-Lunstad, 2010)



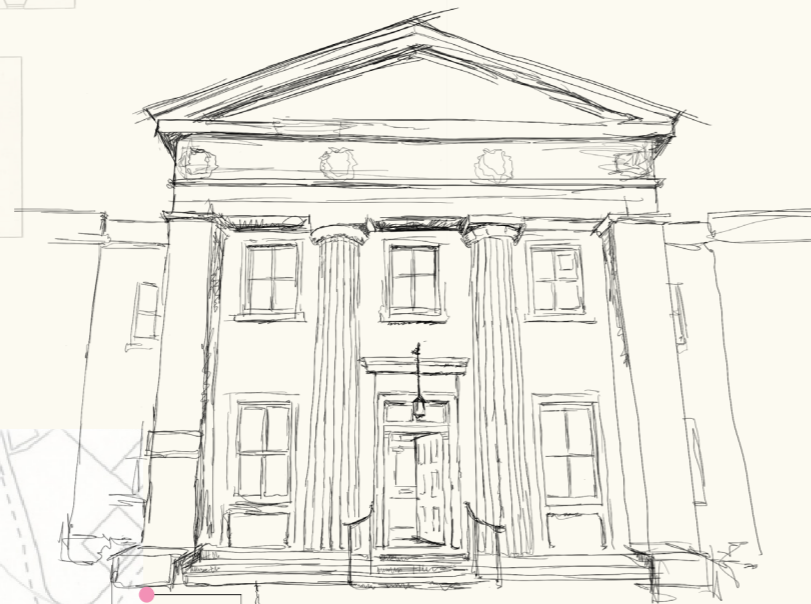
- 1 With the term community and its meaning differing from personal preference and point in life-time. It is a psychological factor which will contribute to the well-being of residents and therefore is a vital necessity. With ageing comes the need for social inclusion and interactions, this is an attribute which becomes even more so desired as the process continues and the inhabitants find themselves less able to keep up with the outside world or as they are left with fewer friends and family.
- 2 Location can play a factor in making the care home environment like a home, especially if the person is relocating towns.
- 3 An environment which also plays an attribute to our well-being is nature; this provides us with a feeling that a building or physical structure simply cannot provide. The feeling of being surrounded by nature is an extraordinary connection that is embedded in our very roots as human beings. This feeling has a positive effect on both people and residents of a care home.

- 4 Sentimental and Social
Photographs and paintings
Entertainment and Comfort
Televisions, Furniture
- 5 Freedom of room layout. Control over own environment. By surrounding yourself with personal belongings the feeling of a home can be achieved, this is because we associate our personal belongs with past memories, people and experiences.
- 6 The access of different user groups will have an overall effect on how people will feel within the space. Relationships with others will have a significant effect on the inhabitants psychological well being.

Illustration of different user groups who will use the space within the home care home.



Location

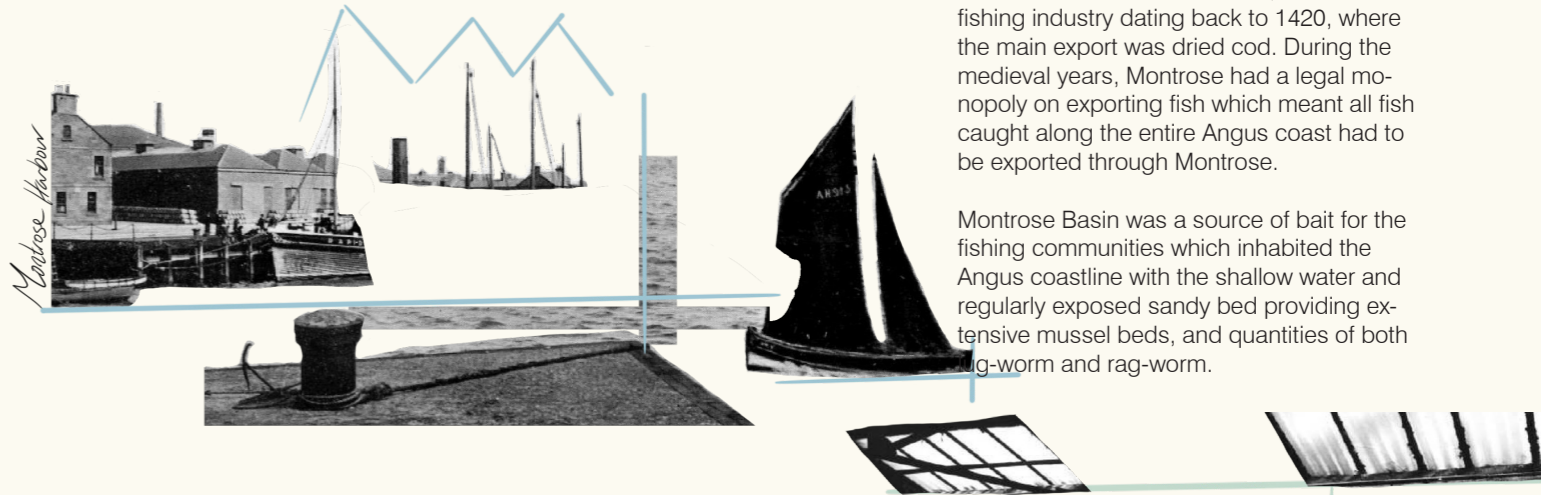


Home Care Home is situated in Montrose, with a population of around 12000. The town is located 30 miles north of Dundee and 40 miles south of Aberdeen. With attractive townscape, harbour and basin, the structure is located off Bridge Street on the edge of the town centre. Originally built as a Hospital it is located on the north bank of the River South Esk where it meets the Montrose Coastal Basin. Surrounding properties are mainly residential with some commercial users close by. The structure has exceptional views over the basin and river. The Structure formally used as a hospital is of traditional sandstone construction Greek Revival Design and 2 storeys in height. Designed by James Collie and William Alexander in 1836, the infirmary served the purpose of a hospital for locals from Montrose. Throughout the years this Victorian piece of architecture brought many lives into this world as well as providing end of life care. It closed its doors in 2018 due to high running costs and the decaying structure making it too expensive to run. Currently on the market for sale, it is an A listed structure.

Ground Floor

Rev 00

Montrose History



1 Montrose is a town that thrived as a seaport, this is reiterated by its motto; Mare Ditat, Rosa Decorat which means 'the sea enriches, the thorn adorns' and portrays its nature as a trading town. Historical data shows that Montrose had an offshore, commercial fishing industry dating back to 1420, where the main export was dried cod. During the medieval years, Montrose had a legal monopoly on exporting fish which meant all fish caught along the entire Angus coast had to be exported through Montrose.

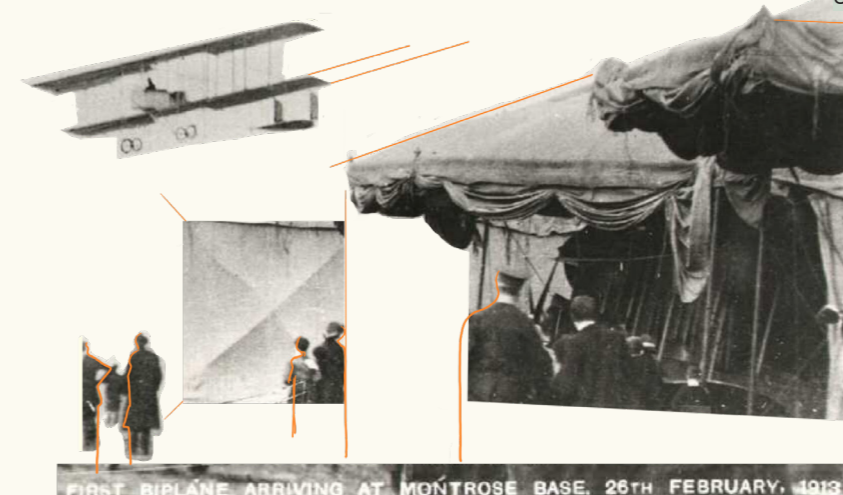
Montrose Basin was a source of bait for the fishing communities which inhabited the Angus coastline with the shallow water and regularly exposed sandy bed providing extensive mussel beds, and quantities of both rag-worm and rag-worm.

2 During the 16th century, Montrose had a thriving tobacco trade, vessels would leave the harbour for North-America, taking cargoes full of locally manufactured textiles, and returning with holds of tobacco leaves.

At the end of the 1700's, the town became one of Scotland's main timber ports. Pine came imported from Scandinavia and Canada for the British market and to be treated and re-exported to America as dressed timber. These trading ships often carried extra cargo, emigrants who were bound for life in the New World.



3 On 26th February 1913, RAF Montrose opened to become the first operational military airfield in the UK and the first military airfield in Scotland. The airfield trained and stationed some of the best and most well-known pilots and squadrons from all over Europe and the allied nations, playing a pivotal role in both World Wars. Post World War 1 one of the airfield grounds were used for the production and maintenance of the Lewis machine gun and in 1936 was re-opened as 'No.8 Flying Training School'. After World War 2 the airfield was used for the repair and maintenance of a range of military aircraft, before it was permanently closed in 1952.



PINK-FOOTED GEESSE



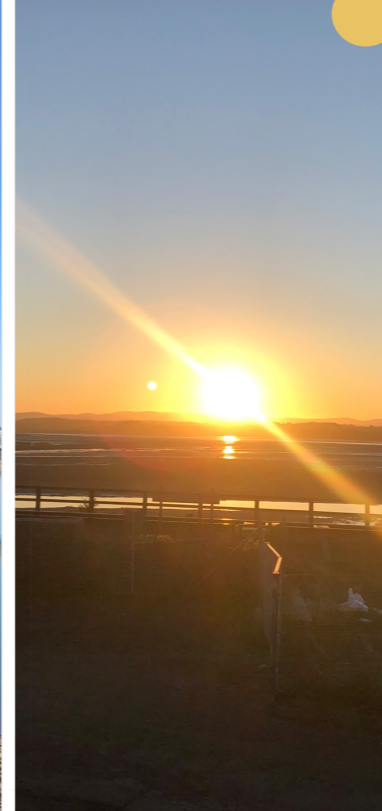
Railway Bridge



Under the bridge



Views of the sunset over the tidal Basin from west side.



Tidal Basin



Small Park at the back of site



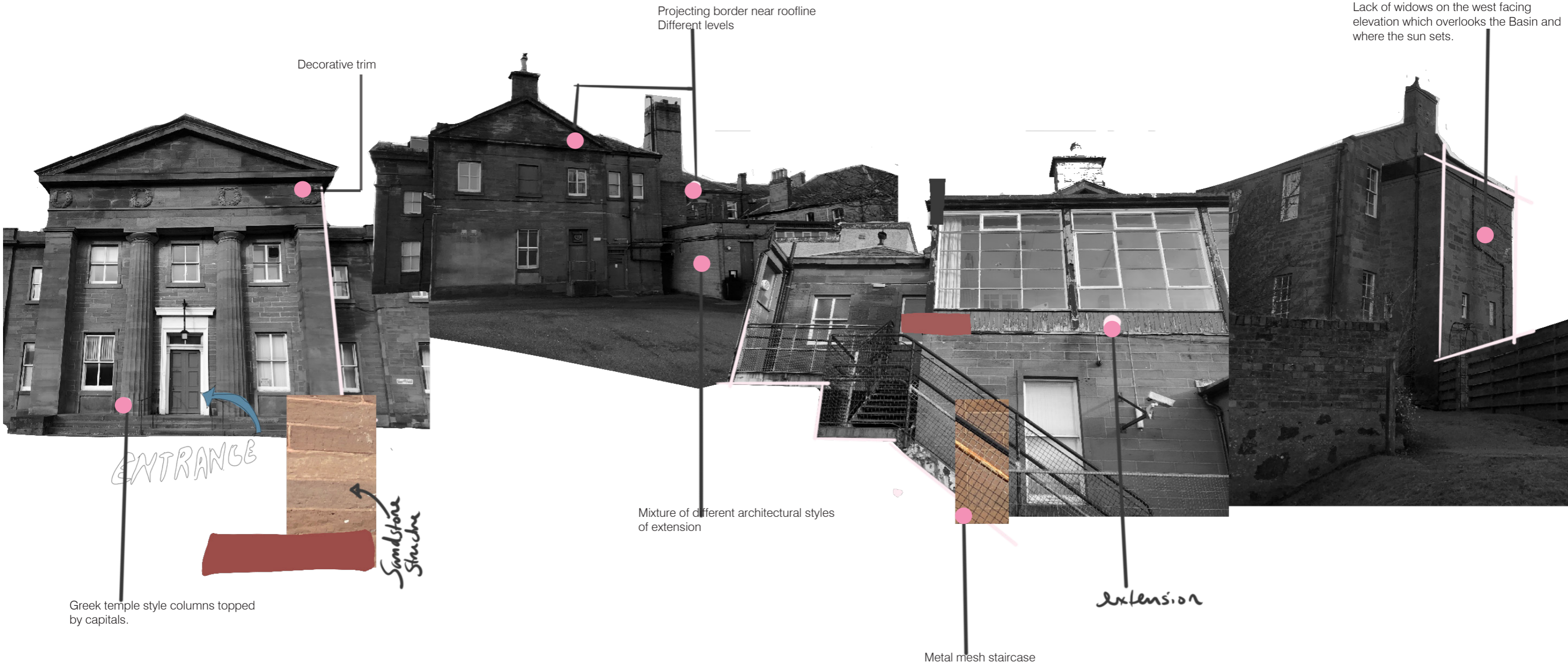
The location of the home care home, situated overlooking the Montrose coastal basin, makes for stunning scenery directly visible from the South and West side of the building. This is ideal for anyone looking to relax, being surrounded by breath taking views or for nature lovers who can spectate the diverse range of vibrant wildlife that inhabit the nature reserve. The Montrose Coastal Basin is popular with bird-watchers who come from all over to view the different bird species, hosting huge numbers of migrating pink-footed geese annually.

The west-end park is a stone-throw away from the site, providing a quiet green area with a cycle path, public seating and large areas of grass which can be used for a range of leisure activities or picnics.

Home Care Home is easily accessible with excellent transport links, it is a short walk from the Montrose Railway Station, which offers regular train journeys all over Scotland, with Dundee and Aberdeen only a short ride away. It is easily accessible from car being situated near Montrose town centre, a short drive from the A90 motorway which connects the cities of Aberdeen and Dundee. There are a number of bus stops nearby which can be used for transport all over Scotland.

There is plenty of shopping opportunities nearby, with large supermarkets such as Tesco and Aldi within 200m of the location, and smaller local shops providing a range of goods on Montrose high street which is also within walking distance.

Montrose Royal Infirmary Observations



Bowhouse market site visit.

The market aims to connect local small growers and producers with restaurants and shoppers, selling some of the finest produce harvested from the local land.



ENTRANCE

Mobile cafés and food stalls provide a wide variety of food choices

Live DJ set, creates an exciting atmosphere while enjoying good local food

Hay seating area bringing the outdoor farm environment inside

The line up at the market changes throughout the year, being planned around the seasons with regards to which product is seasonally fresh and available. Produce includes alcohol, charcuterie, dairy, meat, fish, fruit and veg and much more.

Humanitas Bergweg
EGM Architects 2013

Located in Rotterdam Netherlands built in 1996, the concept behind it is the 'apartment for life', with a recent renovation by EGM Architects in 2013. The emphasis being on positive well-being of its residents and enhancing the ability to live independently throughout the ageing process.

The communal living room has an opening to the surrounding neighbourhood. The purpose of this is to reinforce social connections with approximately 20 activities planned per week in this space. The principle behind the design is autonomy, giving the occupants freedom of choice, the 'use it or lose it' approach which in Dutch philosophy is related to personal goals and strength and provides encouragement of living independently as long as possible. (Ijeh, I. 2013). The philosophy of the apartments for life will have a positive impact on its occupants letting the elderly age in a controlled environment but where there is still a sense of independence and choices are made through preference. This piece of architecture allows interaction to happen in an interesting way and by adapting such choices it is evident that the dwellers feeling of inclusion will be fulfilled.

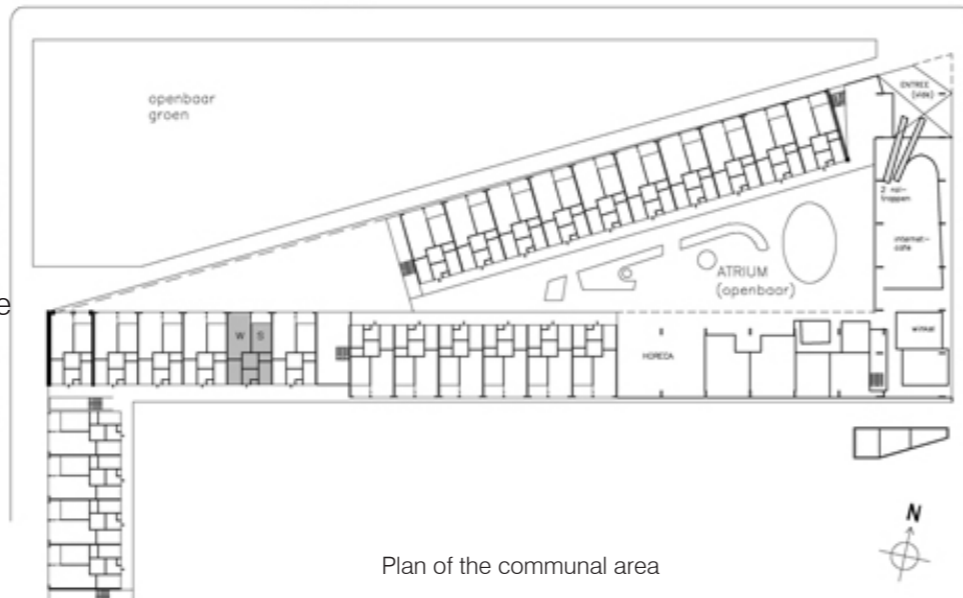


'Atrium'



'Atrium'

Bergwegplantsoen



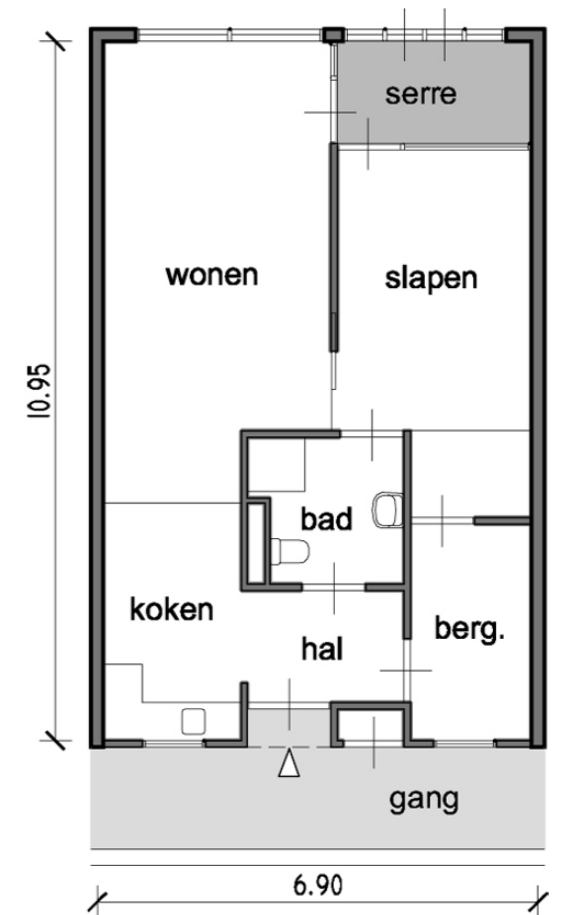
Plan of the communal area

The apartment for life is designed carefully to encourage social interactions; each floor has a living room, kitchen and laundry room. Residents are allowed to eat their meals in any area from personal space to living room or restaurant, providing autonomy and control over parts of daily routines. The special layout of the Humanitas Bergweg encourages residents to live as a community. The design concept is formed around the creation of public space like the 'village square' which is encouraged to be used by residents and members of the surrounding community. The atrium can be observed from the apartments where residents can overlook a busy environment without participating.

This allows people with physical limitations who have no remaining family or friends left to benefit from social interactions in communal spaces, all owing to the layout of this design. Theoretically this reduces the chances of social exclusion for those who would otherwise be isolated by physical barriers and suffering from loneliness. As a result, it will give a sense of acceptance and belonging which will create a more homely atmosphere.



Illustration of the Atrium spilling onto the street



Plan of the Apartment

Examples of architecture for ageing population and health care facilities



1 Greenwich housing
Bell Phillips Architects
 Bungalows designed after the council identified the number of retirement age tenants occupying large houses. With this in mind the architects came up with a solution of bungalow dwelling for the ageing population who wish to downsize.

2 Cancer centre
Nord Architects 2005
 A place for recovery, healthcare cancer centre facility for patients in Copenhagen

3 Selfoss Care home
Laving close to nature and family (2017)
Nord Architects
 Place where the elderly live in close connection with the surrounding nature and in varied social networks adjusted by the individuals needs and preferences.

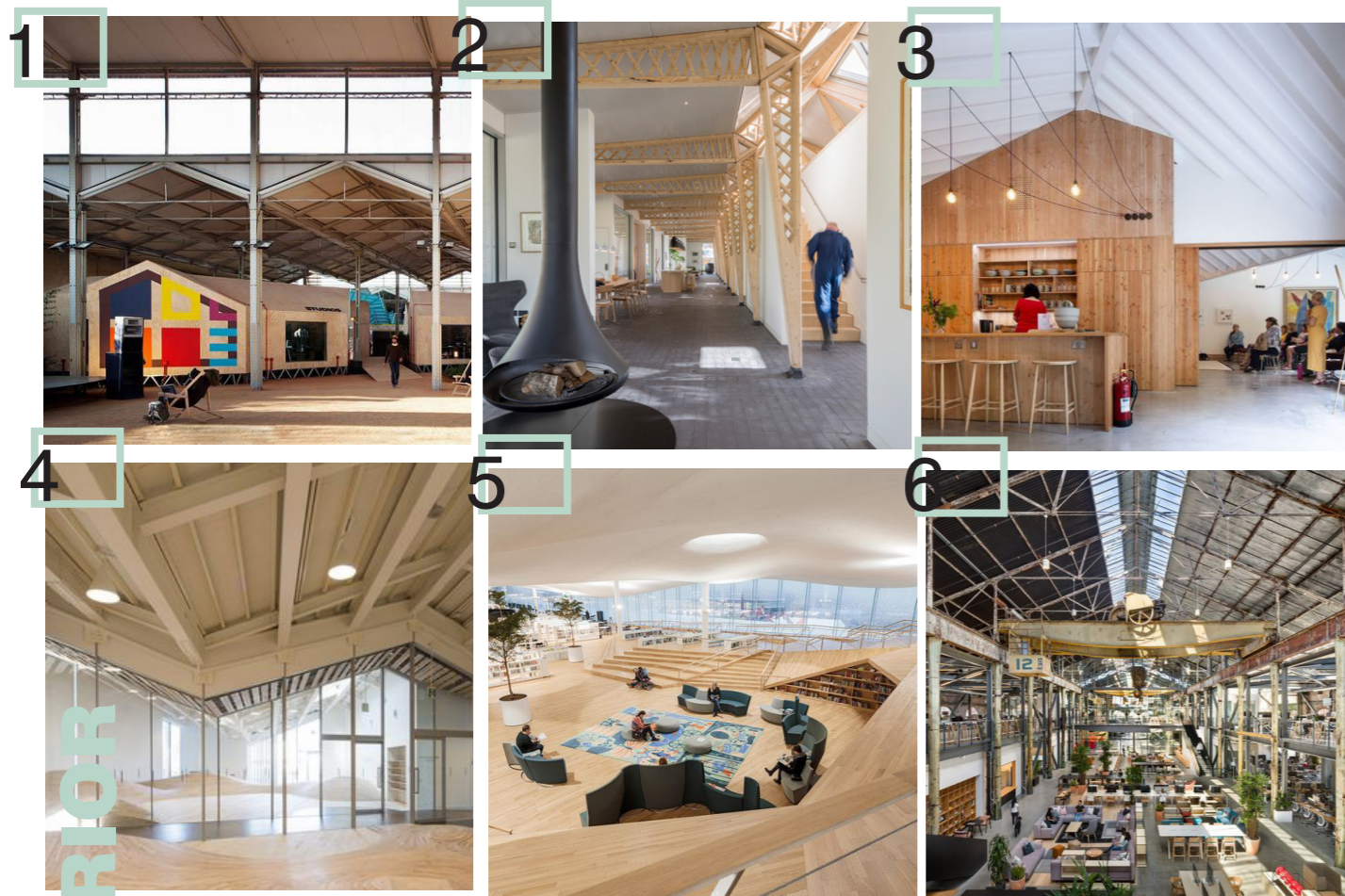


1 New Ground
Pollard Thomas Edwards
 Senior co-housing project in the UK. Creates 25 bespoke homes and several shared spaces that establish a sense of group identity and community.

2 Bioscleave
Madeline Gins and Shusaku Arakawa
 A dwelling which is intended to conquer the ageing process. The design is intended to keep the user's senses active in an interesting and engaging manner through architectural elements and its characteristics. It encourages residents to be actively challenged within the space, using tactile materials and irregular pathways, the user's mind is actively working while navigating the space. The vivid colours and different patterns constantly challenge the brain.

3 Santa Rita Geriatric Center / Manuel Ocaña
2003
 The idea behind this design is to create a characteristic atmosphere in a vital space where spare time prevails and where residents spend the last years or months of their lives.

Inspiration



INTERIOR

- 1 Red Bull Music Academy
Langarita-Navarro Arquitectos
- 2 Maggie's Centre Manchester
Foster + Partners'
- 3 Maggie's Centre Cardiff
Dow Jones Architects

- 4 Towada Community Plaza
Kengo Kuma
- 5 Oodi Helsinki Central Library
ALA Architects
- 6 Gusto Headquarters
Gensler



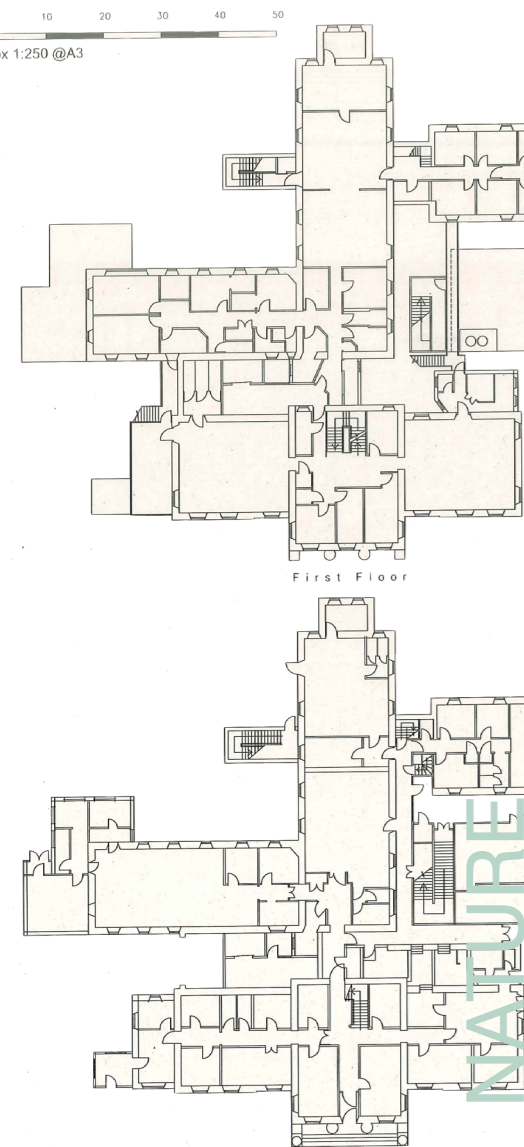
ARCHITECTURE

- 1 Woodwork Facility
3+1 Architekti
- 2 Sotelia Hotel
Enota
- 3 WikiHouse Workplace
Hawkins/ Brown

- 4 Kaluga Floating Sauna
Rintala Eggertsson Architects
- 5 Translucent Gems for India
Markus Heinsdorff
- 6 Lugano Kindergarden
Bruno Fioretti

Inspiration

FRIST FLOOR

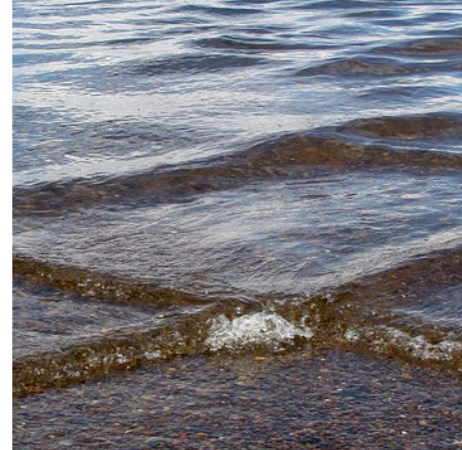


Dane Walker. (2015). Beautiful Baklandet, Trondheim.



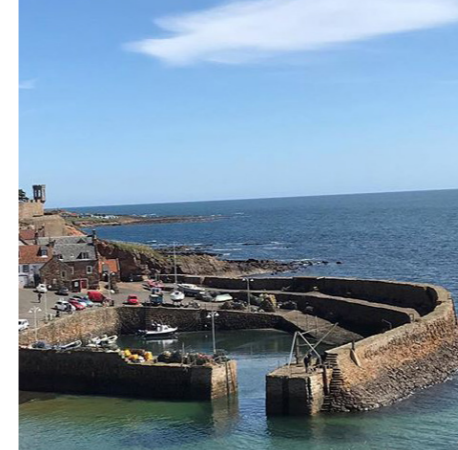
Reflection Fishing Villages
Residential Pods
GROUND FLOOR

Curious World . (2019). Square Waves - Dangerous Natural Phenomenon



Waves Crashing
Roof Structure

Ken Bagnall. (2020). Crail Harbour



Harbour
Primary Path

Liam Kay. (2018). Hastings Pier sold after charity owner went into administration.



Pier
Primary Path Vantage Point

Mike Campbell. (2019). Brighton West Pier



Array
Structural Support

Linnaea Mallette. (2020). Seagull On Rocks By The Sea.



Rockpool
everchanging environment
with every tide.

Dane Walker. (2015). Beautiful Baklandet, Trondheim.



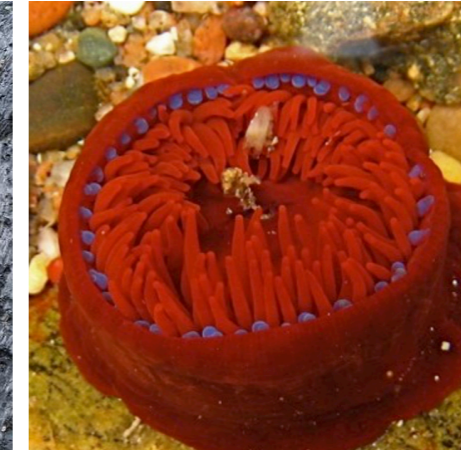
Rocks
Varying levels of rocks allow
for natural seating.

Brooks Hays. (2017). Limpets repair their damaged shells with biological materials



Limpets
Market Space

Vanessa Amaral-Rogers. (2015). 7 beadlet anemone facts you need to know.



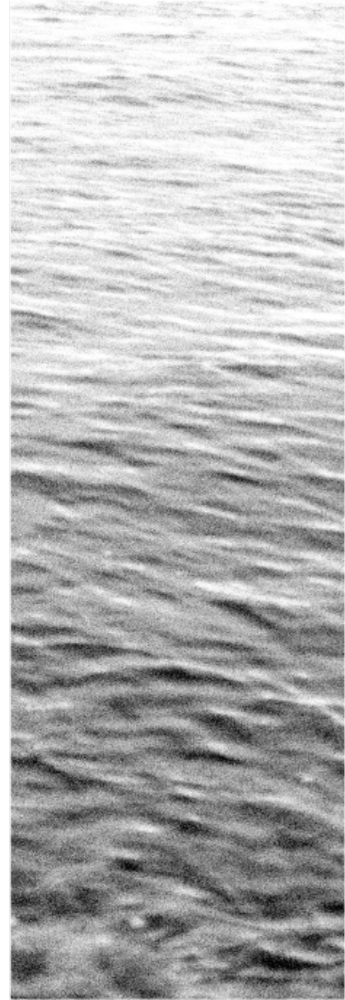
Sea Anemone
Performance Space

Nick Hobgood. (2020). Starfish.

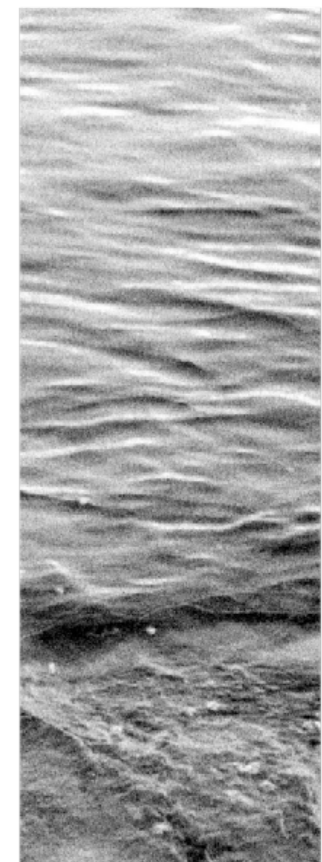
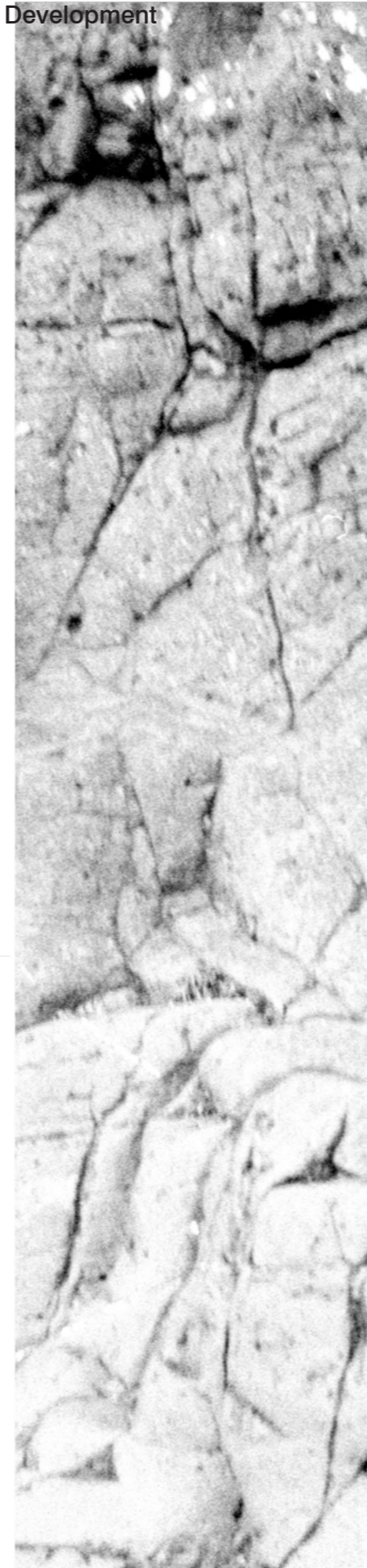


Starfish
Exhibition Space

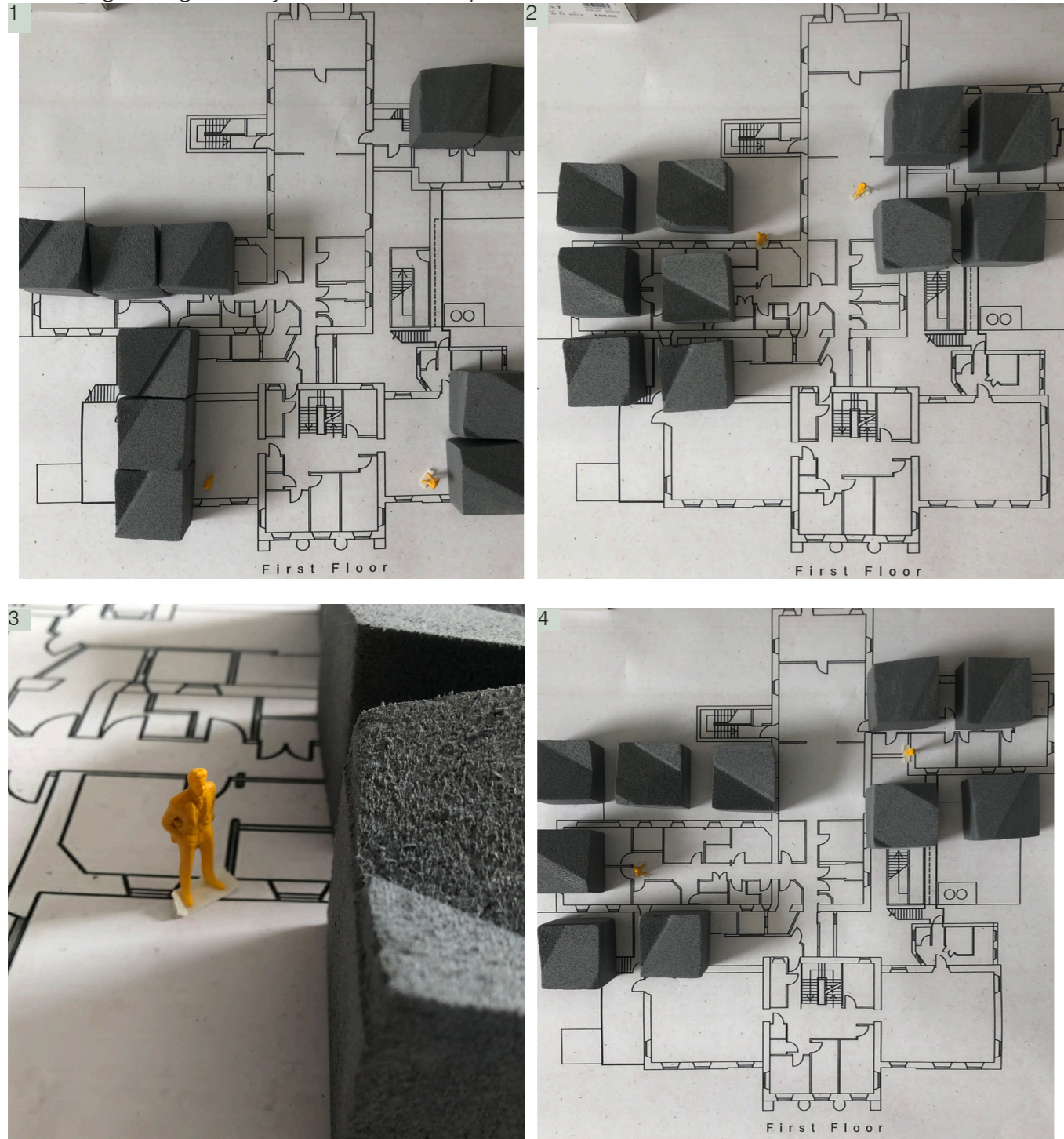
Taking inspiration from the coastal landscape surrounding the location. This helps to represent movement over time, these environments are forever changing and reflective of life's cycles. The intention behind this inspiration is to bring life to its residents and staff and to enjoy a shared experience of community in later life.



Observing the coastal environment which surrounds the location of my design through film photography.



Thinking through the layout of residential pods



1 Testing with the layout of the residential pods with cnc'd model at scale 1:100 and plans.

3 A close up photograph of the model at scale 1:100 and plans.

2 Placing the pods in grid pattern

4 The grid pattern continues however its spread apart for constant natural sunlight and views outdoors.

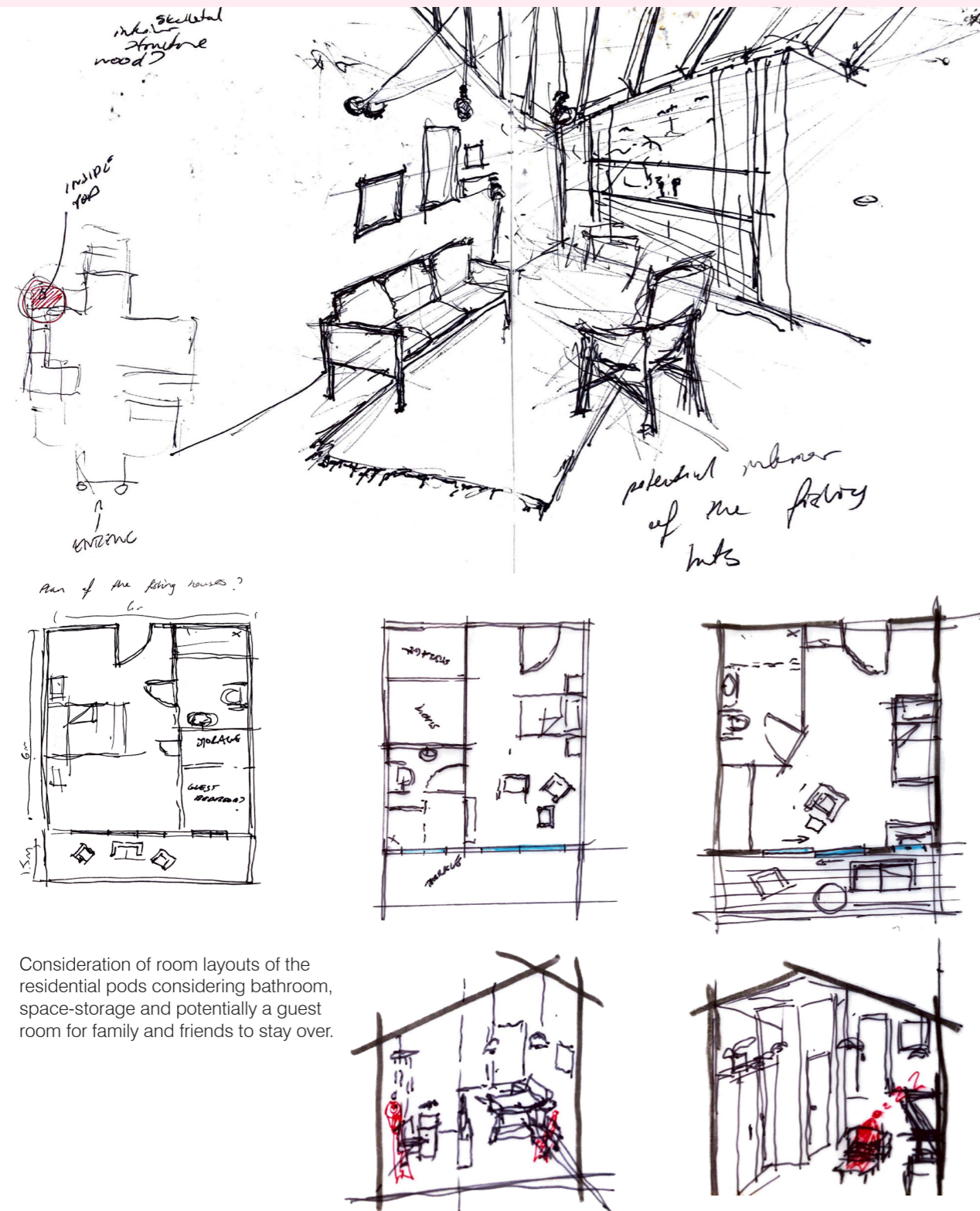


1 Investigating the layout; the very first try of composing a layout of the first floor, however this is not successful due to the low number of rooms, the building itself is restricting with the layout.

2 Considering possibility of extending the structure and positioning the pods in a grid pattern, this layout will not work due to the limited amount of natural sunlight coming into the space.

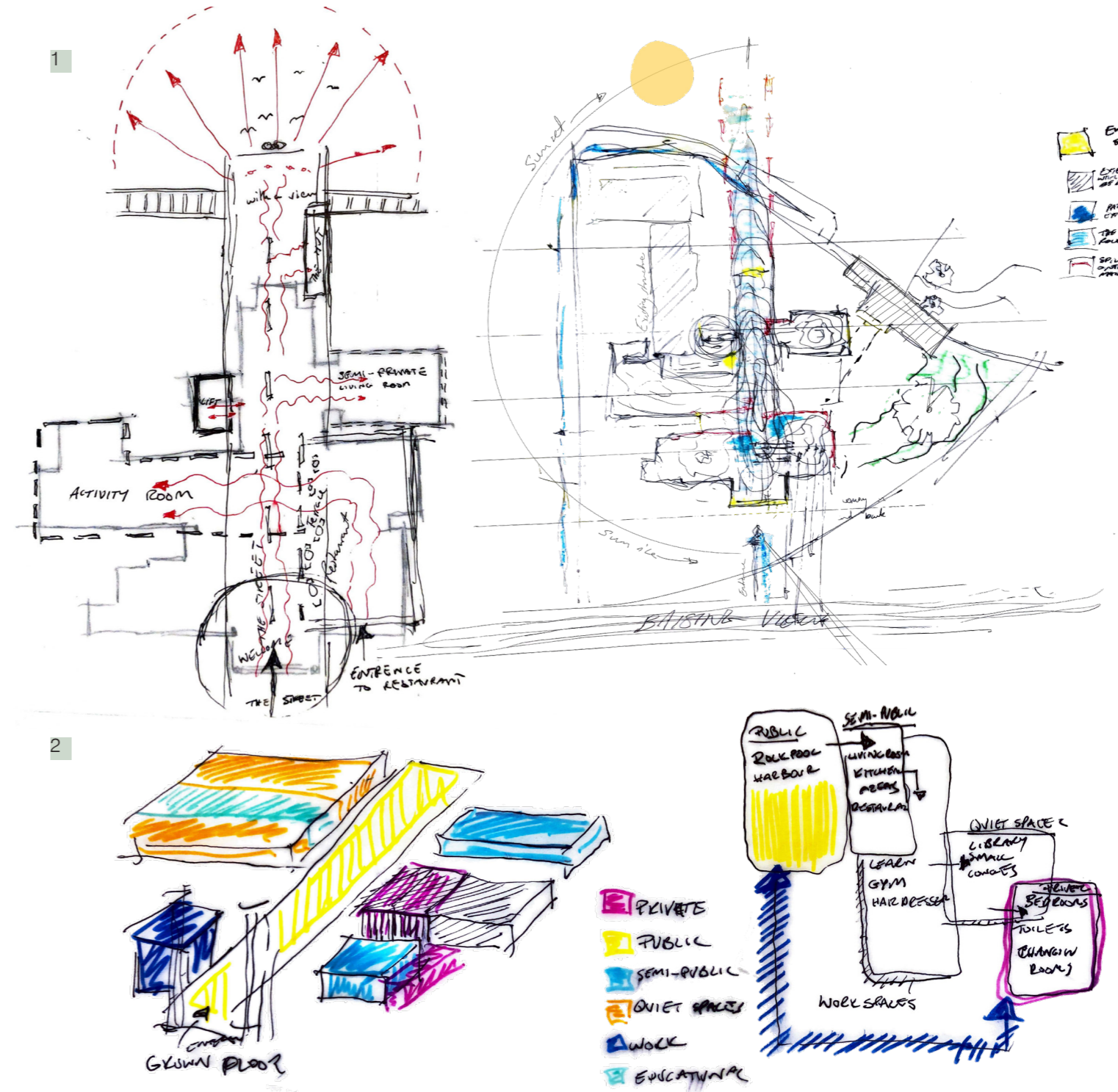
3 Extending the structure creating south and north wings with accommodation based pods and a communal balcony visible in yellow. Both wings have large open communal spaces, shown in the middle.

Room Layout First floor



Consideration of room layouts of the residential pods considering bathroom, space-storage and potentially a guest room for family and friends to stay over.

Ground Floor

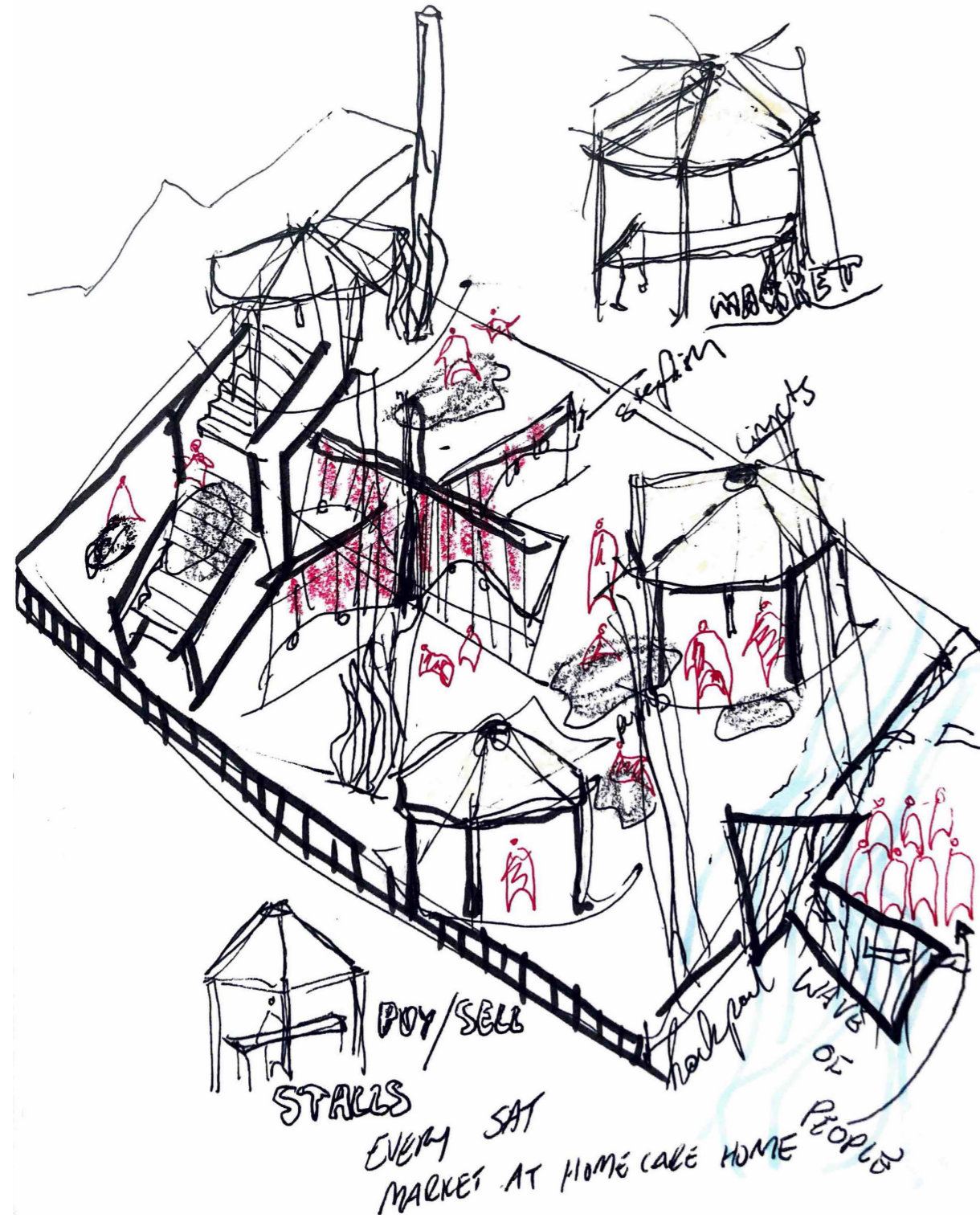


1 Visualising the potential movement through the ground floor space

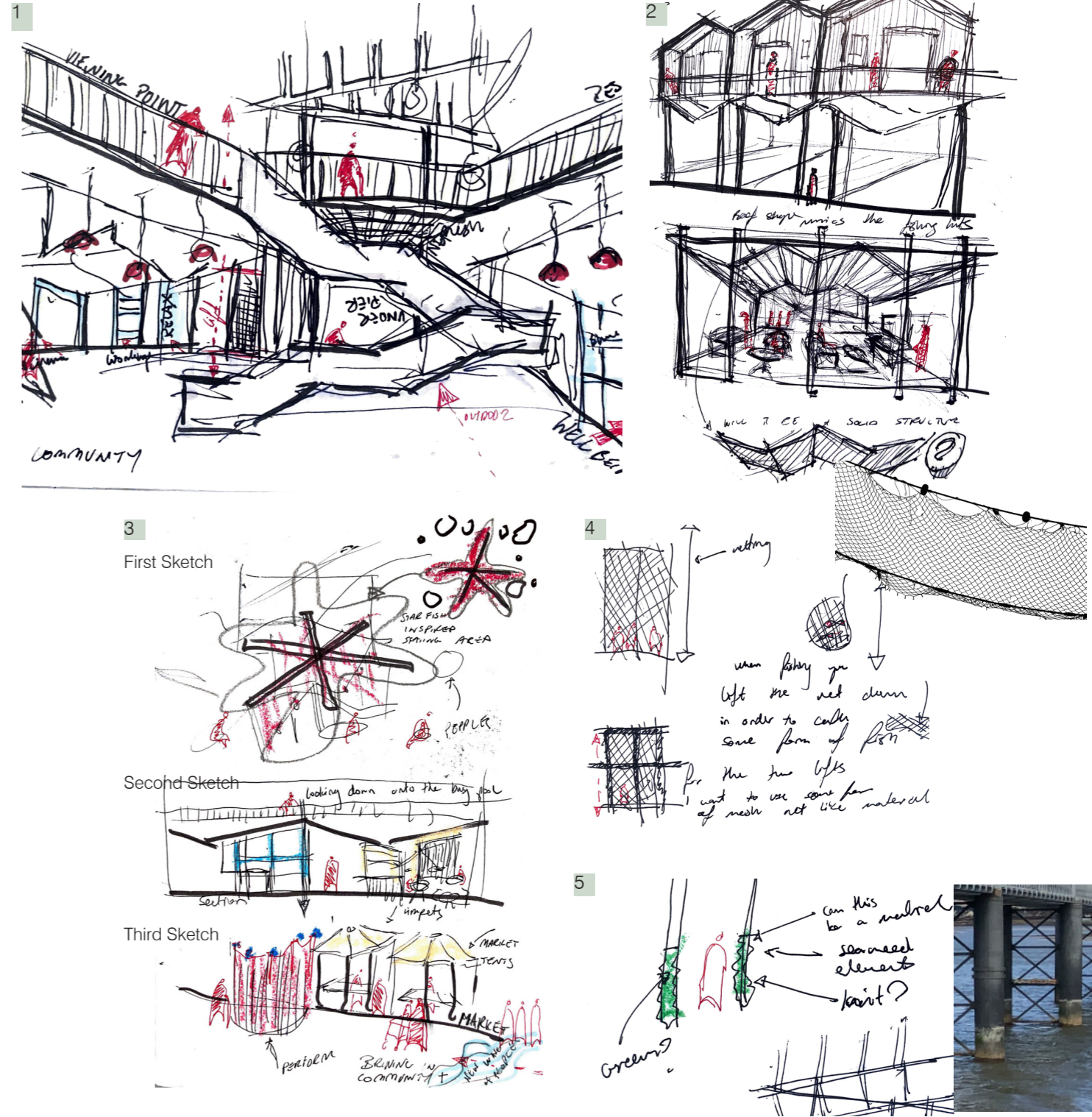
2 Zoning the different spaces.

Rockpool COMMUNITY

Ground Floor



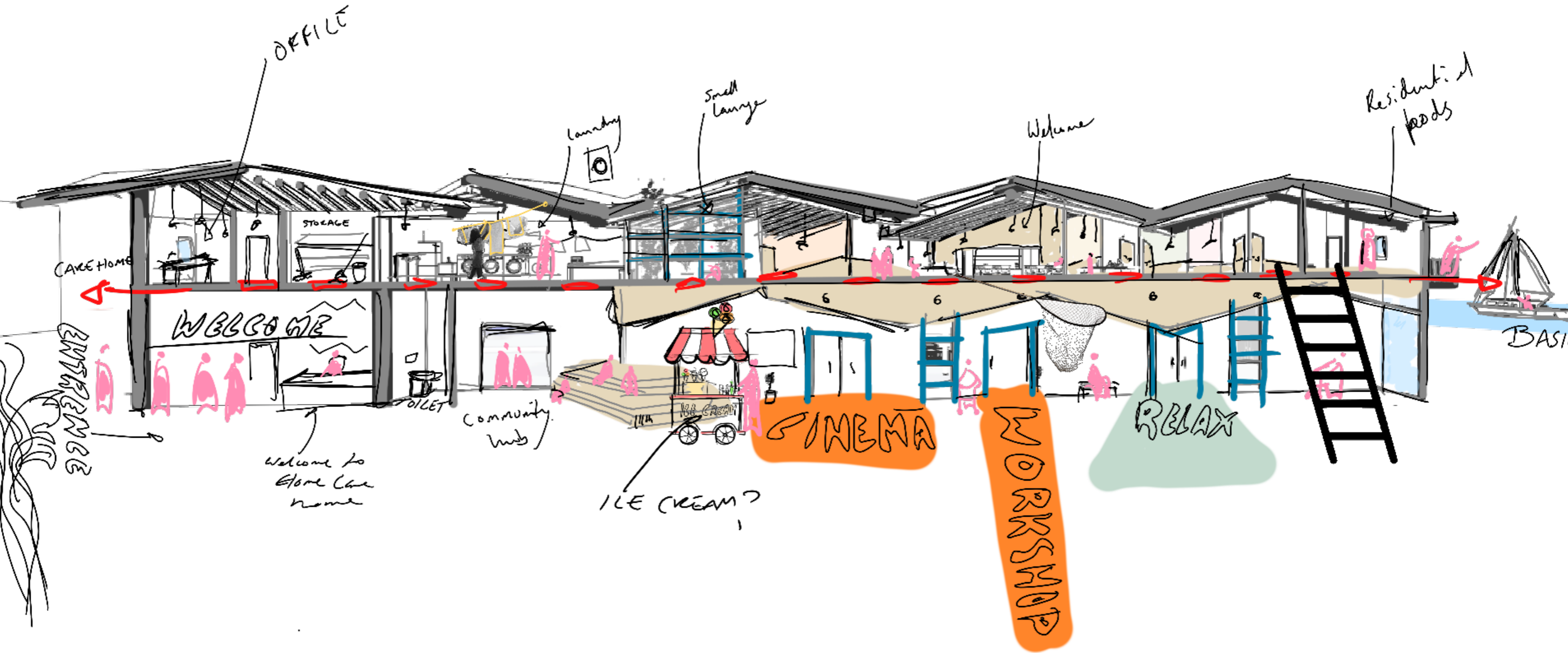
Ground Floor



Sketch of the rockpool environment showing different temporary structures that will be in the space, attracting new visitors. This shows the market space influenced by limpets, where local farmers and others can sell their goods.

- 1 Perspective drawing of the community space showing the levels within the structure and some interactions which will take place within the space. Here, people can look down onto the space if they do not feel like taking part in the activities happening below.
- 2 Exterior sketch of the residential pods showing the reflected roof structure of the ground floor.
- 3 First sketch- shows the seating area influenced by the starfish with pebble seating around it. Second sketch- Elevation showing entrance to the north wing of the wellbeing centre, followed by bar and restaurant open to the public. Third sketch- shows the market and performance space inspired by limpets and sea anemone.
- 4 Developing the idea for the lift, influenced by the concept of fishing nets and the idea of descending down and up.
- 5 Sketching out ideas of the pillars which support the roof above, covering these with green plants or paint to suggest the build-up of algae and seaweed like pillars would if they were under water.

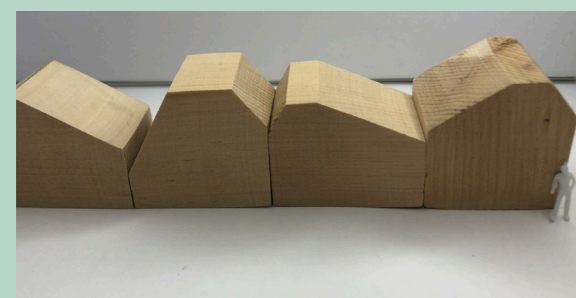
Section illustration the layout out and highlighting the roof structure.



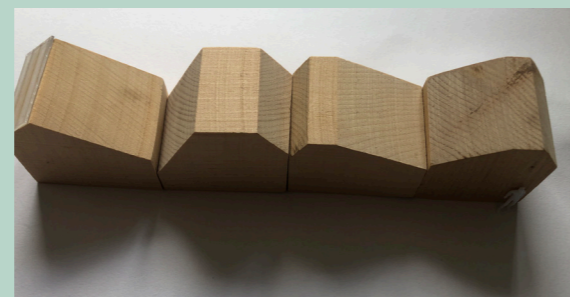
Model Making



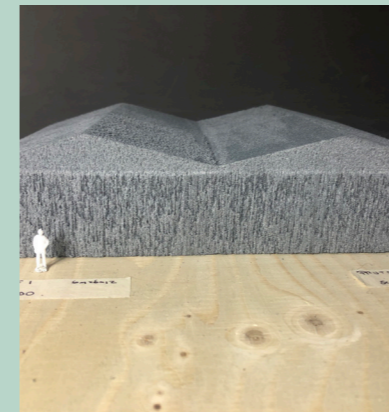
Model analysing the chosen site



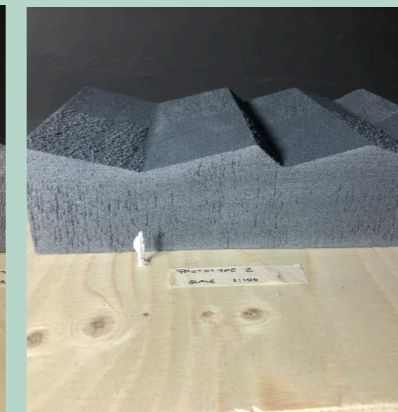
First sketch model of the fishing village



Roof Structure



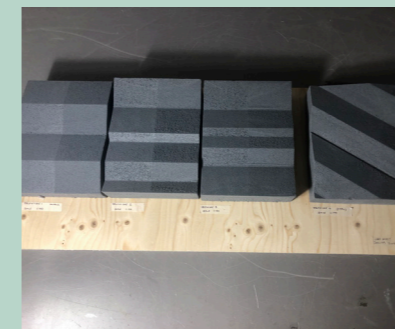
Prototype 1



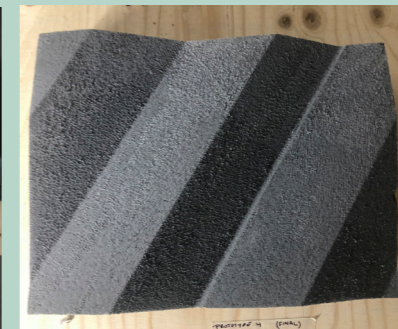
Prototype 2



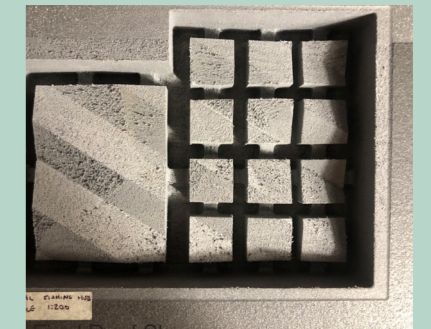
Prototype 3



All 4 Prototypes



Final Roof Shape



Final Roof Shape



Experimenting with window



Photograph of the final roof structure



Performance space sketch model

Cnc'd models experimenting with roof structures for the first floor internal residential pods.



Development of the residential pods inspired fishing villages.



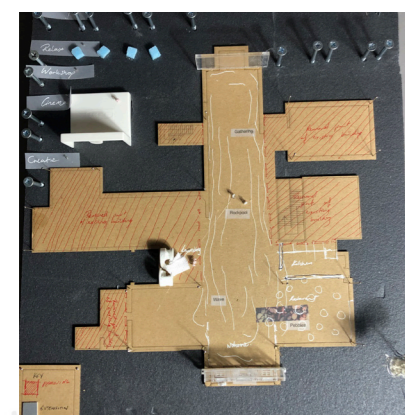
Façade of the structure



Residential pods



First Floor layout showing the new extension (grey) and the part which is being removed (red stripes)



Sketch model revealing the ground floor layout



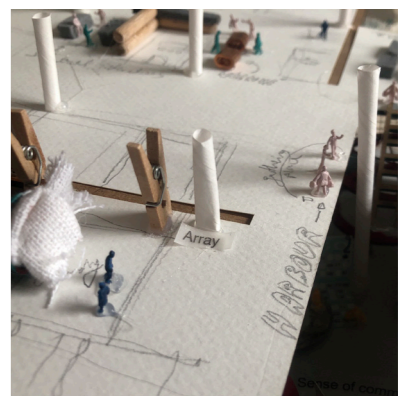
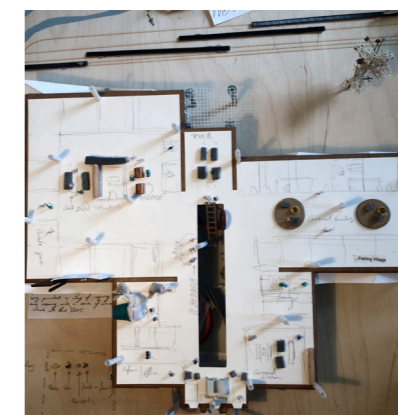
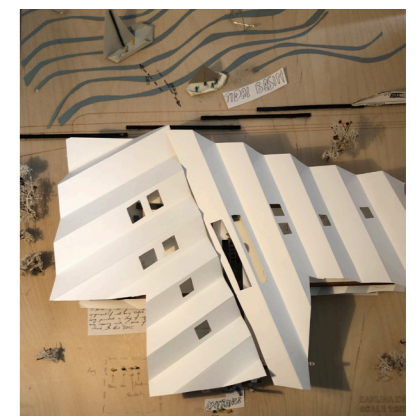
Sketch model revealing the first floor residential pods



North facing communal corridor

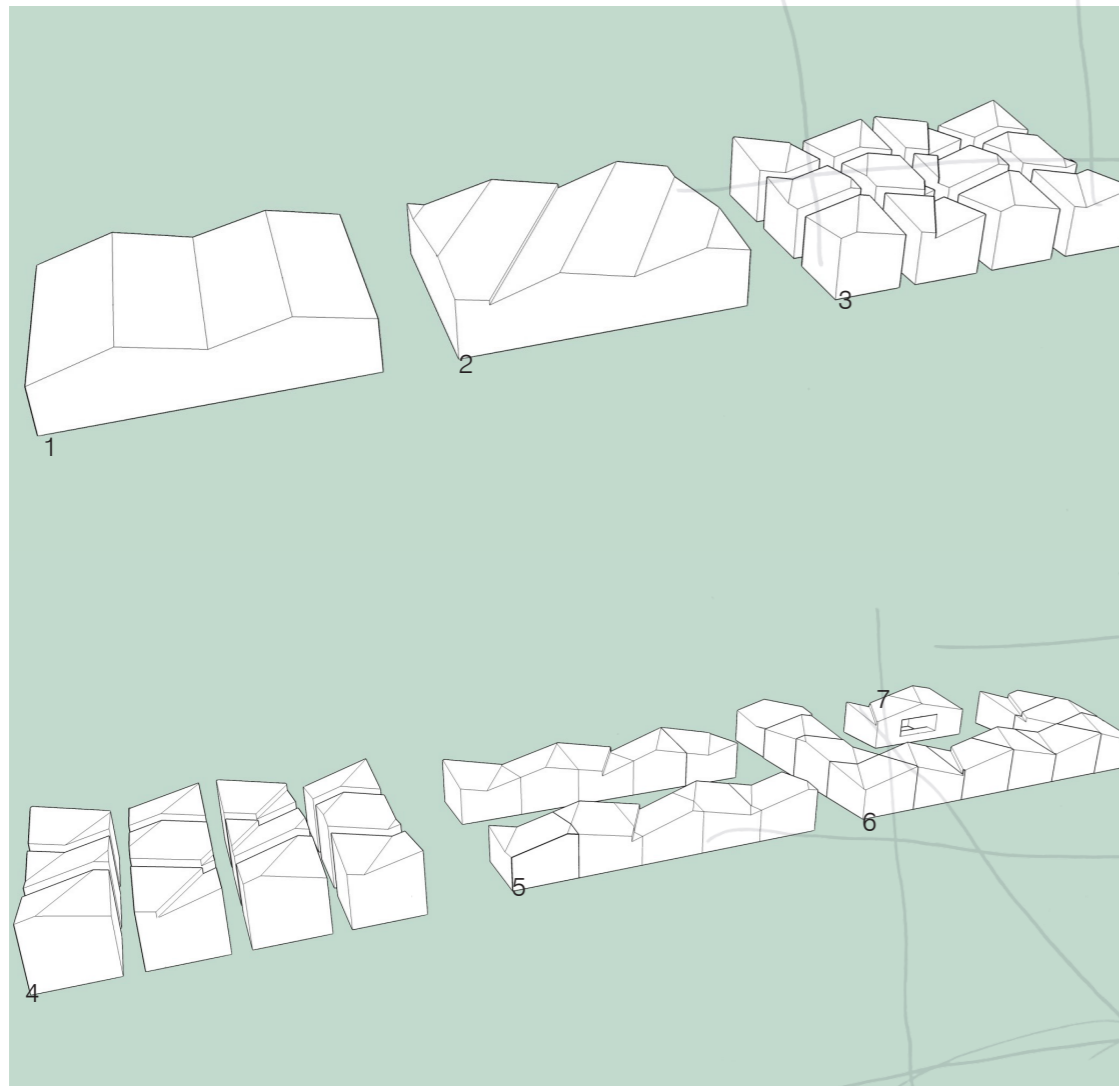
Model revealing the potential layout of the care home. Taking the influence from fishing villages. Previous experimentation with cnc'd shapes has an evident influence on the first floor structure.

Final Model



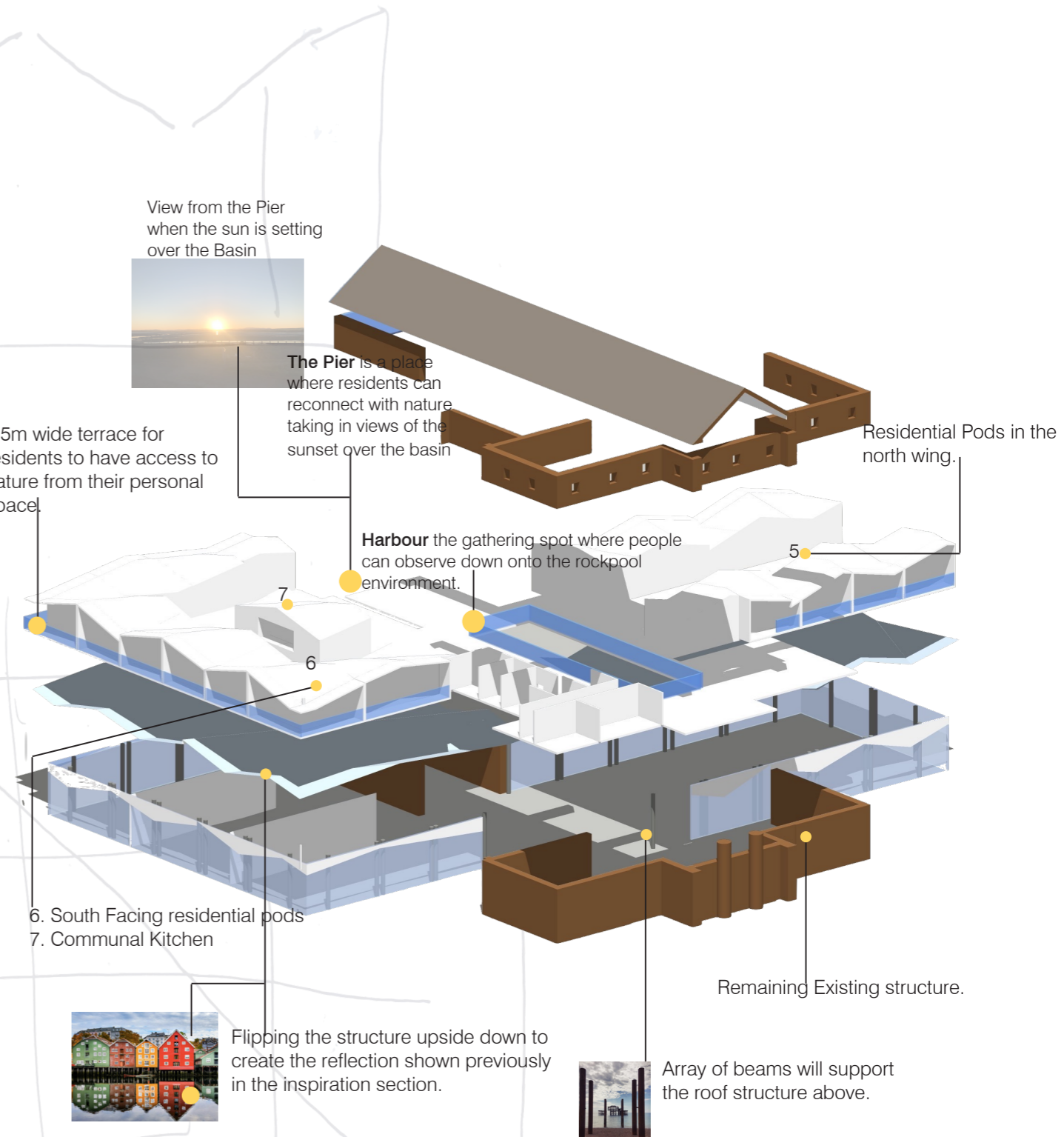
CAD Development

Experimenting with Roof Structures



1. First CAD model experimenting with roof structure inspired by fishing villages.
2. Finalised structure of the pod created by using Rhino.
3. Dividing this structure into 6x6m residential pods.
4. 12x 6x6m square living compartments.
5. Final layout of the residential pods for the north wing of the Care Home .
6. Final layout of the residential pods located in the south wing.
7. Communal kitchen.

Mass model of the space experimenting with roof structure



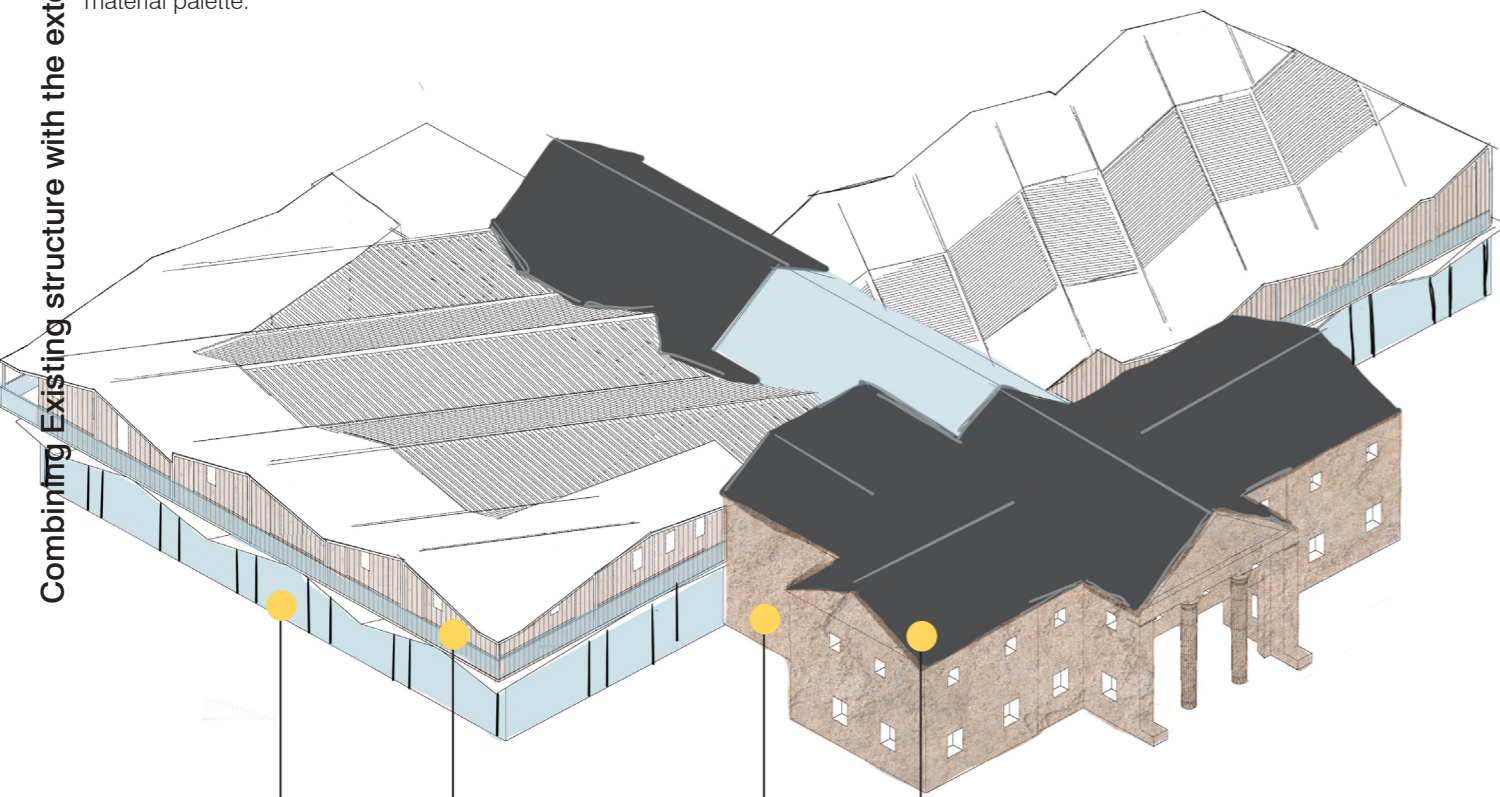
Flipping the structure upside down to create the reflection shown previously in the inspiration section.

FIRST SKETCH OF THE RESIDENTIAL PODS

CAD Development

Combining Existing structure with the extension.

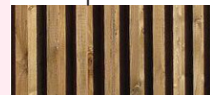
Illustration of the existing building and the new build extension with the consideration of exterior material palette.



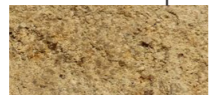
Considering the exterior material palette



Glass



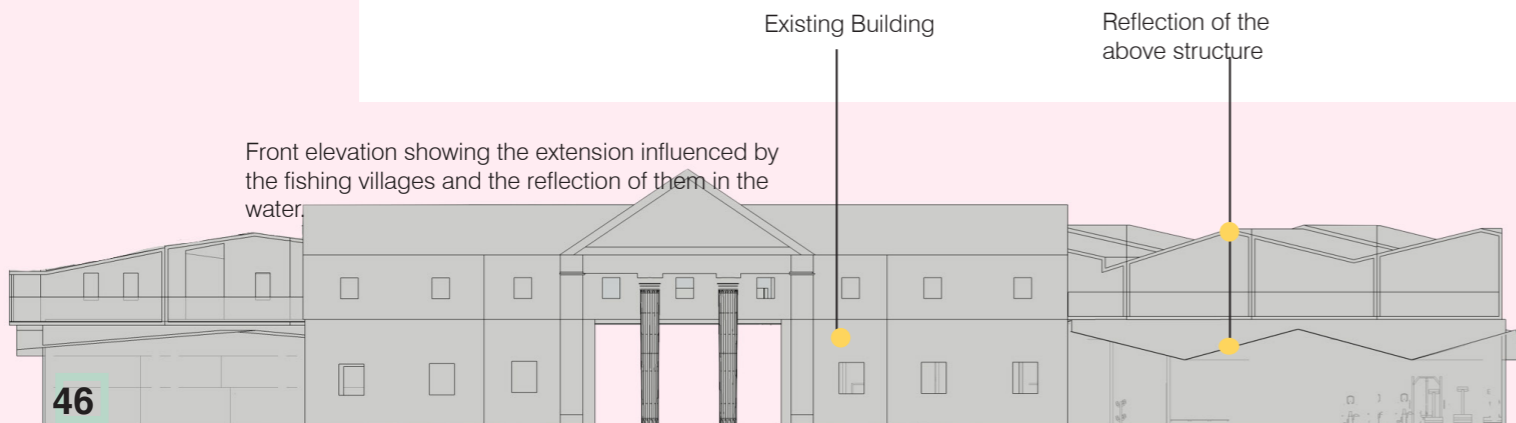
Larch board-on-board vertical cladding



Sandstone



Zinc Copper Cladding



Front elevation showing the extension influenced by the fishing villages and the reflection of them in the water.

Existing Building

Reflection of the above structure



ENTRANCE



OUT SIDE

Colliding waves was the main influence of carrying beamed roof through the architecture. In the middle of the building two waves collide from the south and north wing creating this zig-zag pattern. Whilst unaltering the existing façade of the building to preserve the Greek revival architecture



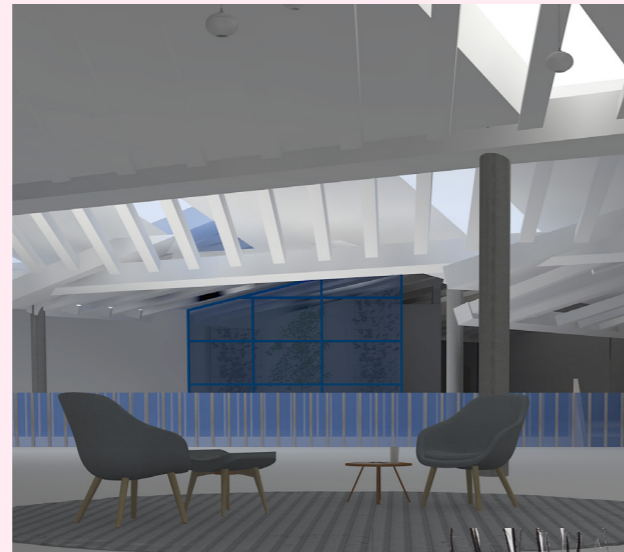
CAD Development

Interior development renders and initial sketches

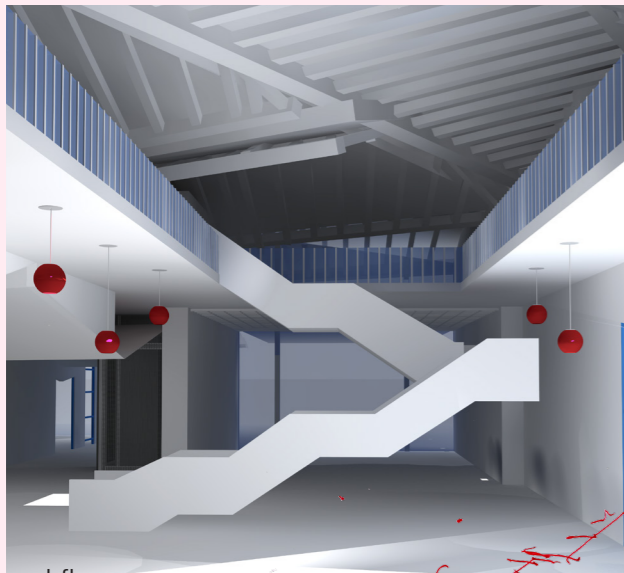
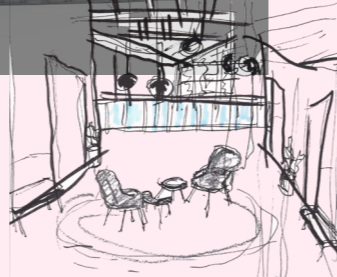
First floor



Welcome area situated on the south wing where residents can welcome their friends and family into their personal environment.

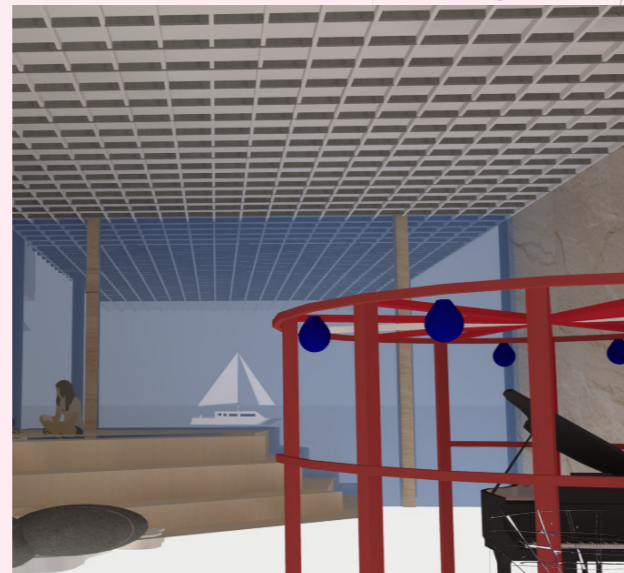


Communal corridor situated in the north wing overlooking small lounge space.

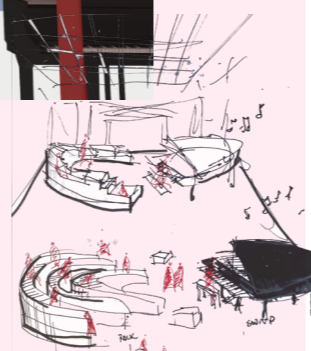


Ground floor

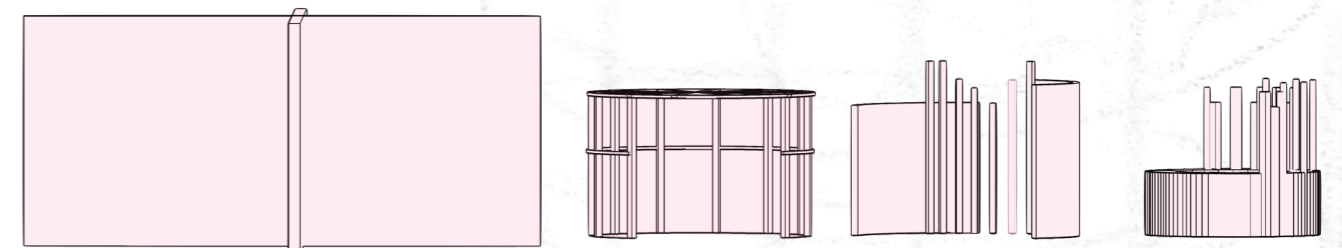
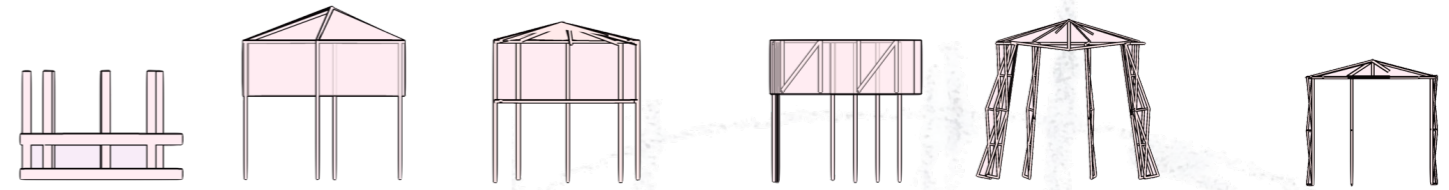
Grand staircase which follows through to the residential part of the care home.



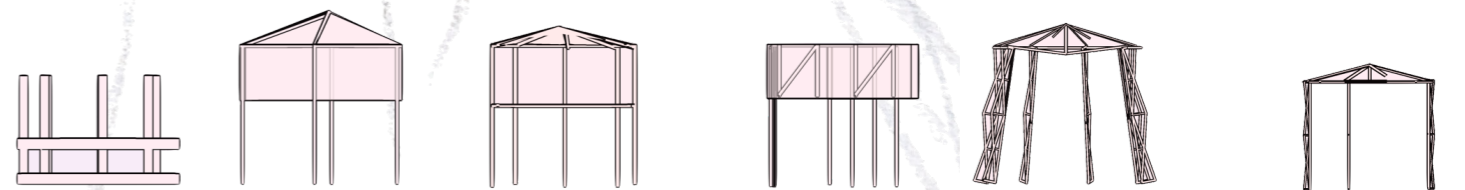
Under the pier is a place where visitors or residents can play music and a place they can reflect while taking in views from the Basin.



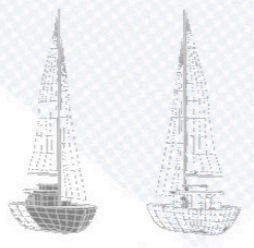
Ground floor



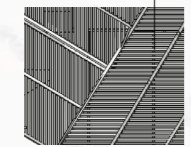
Rocks- in natural settings, for instance on the beach, rocks act as a natural seating area which most of us use.



Developing temporary structures for the rockpool. Its geometric shapes are inspired by life species such as sea anemone, limpets, starfish and also rocks which surrounds the pools. These structures will change depending on the event in the communal part of the care home, attracting new waves of people who will visit the space, creating new social opportunities for the care home residents.



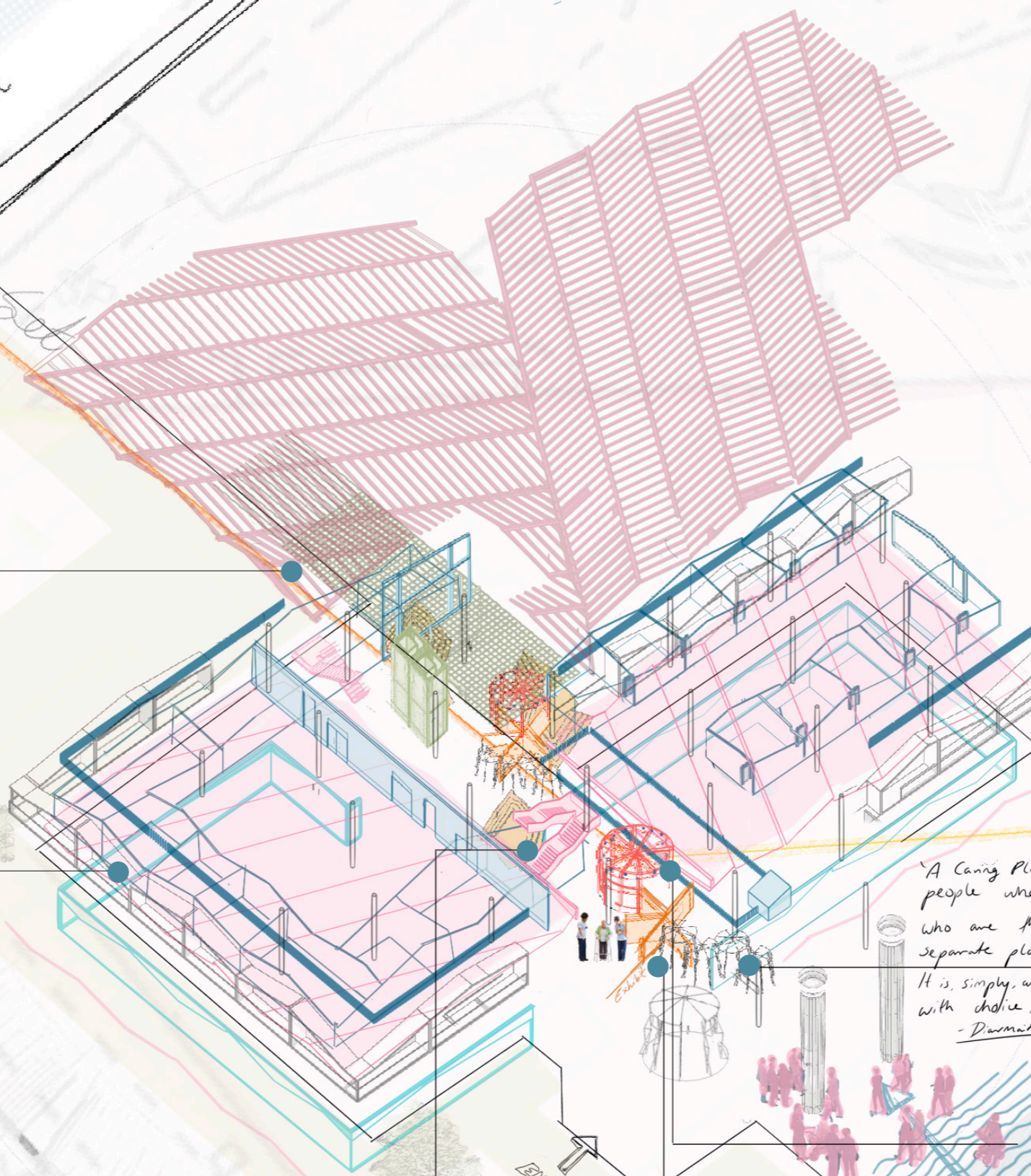
Basin



Colliding waves



Reflection



Market Space

Sun Rise

'A Caring Place covers for the people who are covered for those who are the covered. This isn't about separate places for separate groups. It is, simply, about places with choice, places people want to be.'
- Durrant Lawlor

Bridge Street

ENTRANCE

Perform

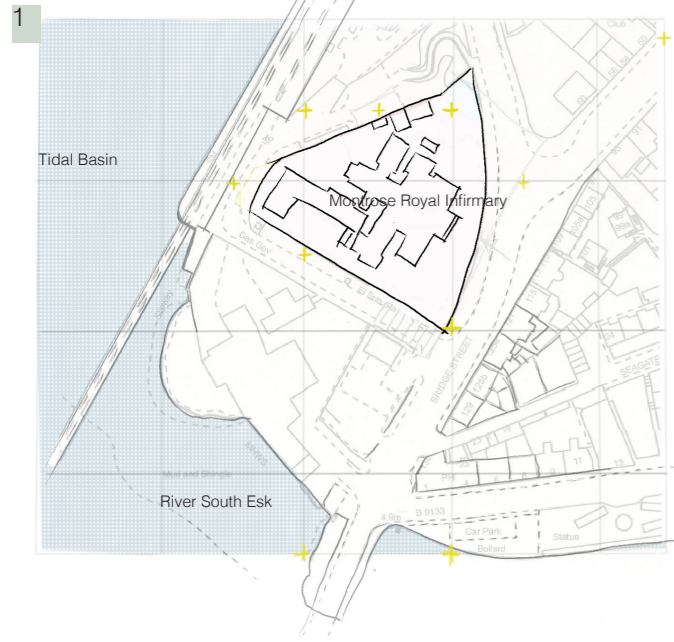


Seating



Starfish





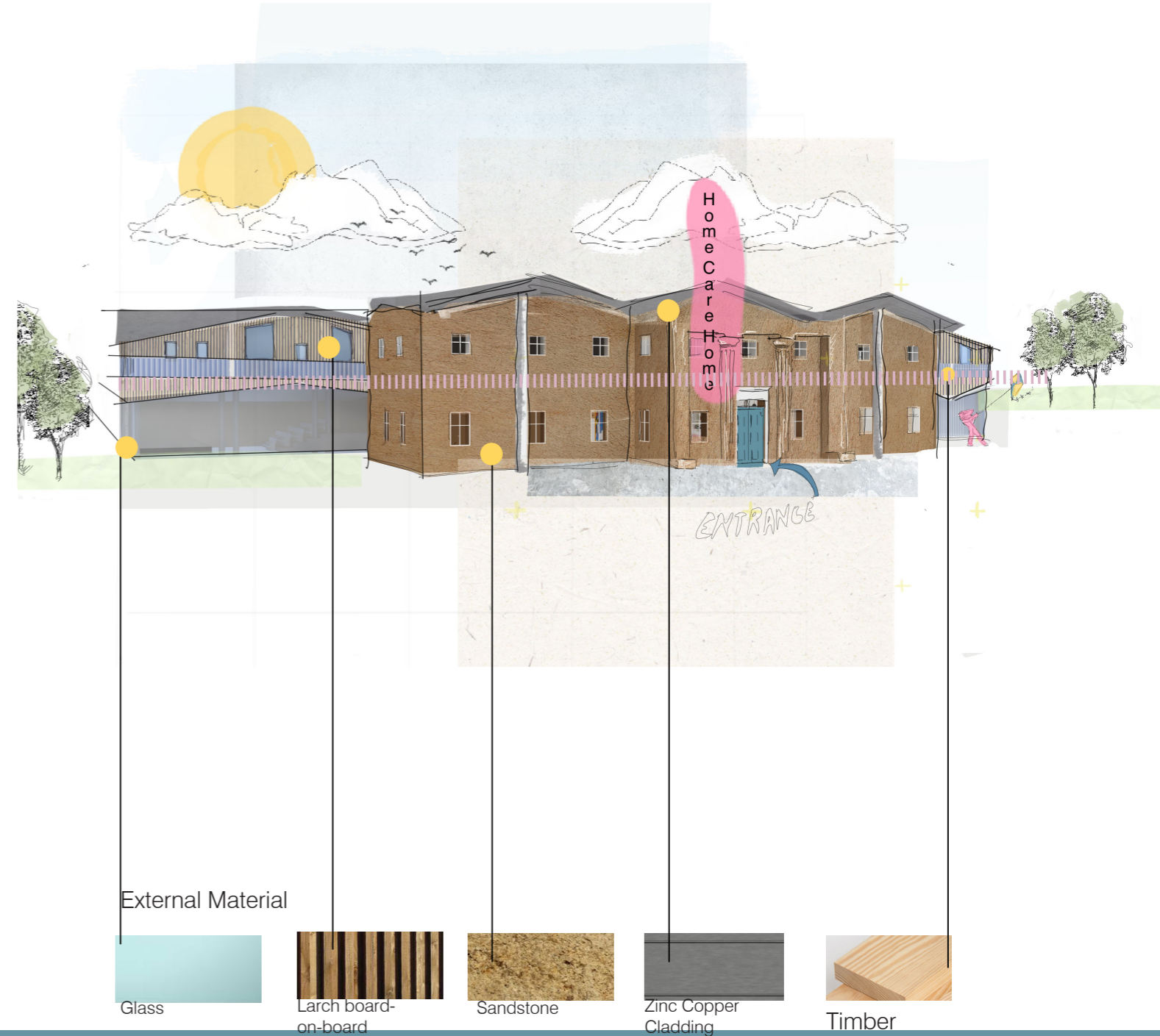
1 Existing structure

2 Removing parts of existing structure

3 Remaining existing structure

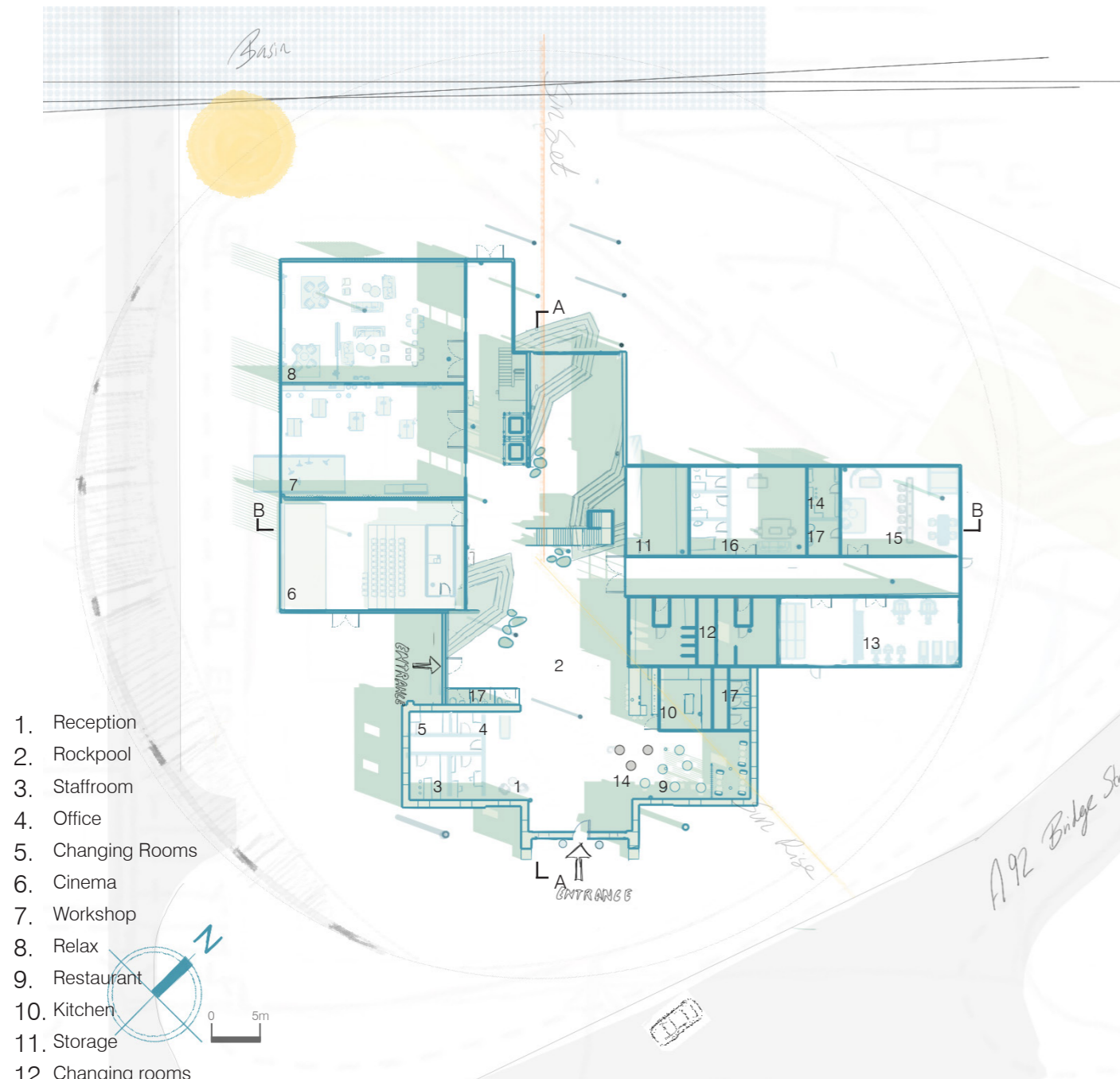
4 Extension

Home Care Home



Home care home is a place where elderly live in harmony with the surrounding community while embracing their identities in old age. The care home being situated close to the coastal basin means that its inhabitants are in constant contact with nature surrounding the site. Organised into two facilities, community hub and care home encourages social interactions and brings excitement into the home. The design provides various facilities such as: Large event space 'Rockpool', cinema, bar, Restaurant, workshop space, relax Livingroom, gym, hairdressers, treatment room. (All situated on the ground level.)

Ground Floor Plans

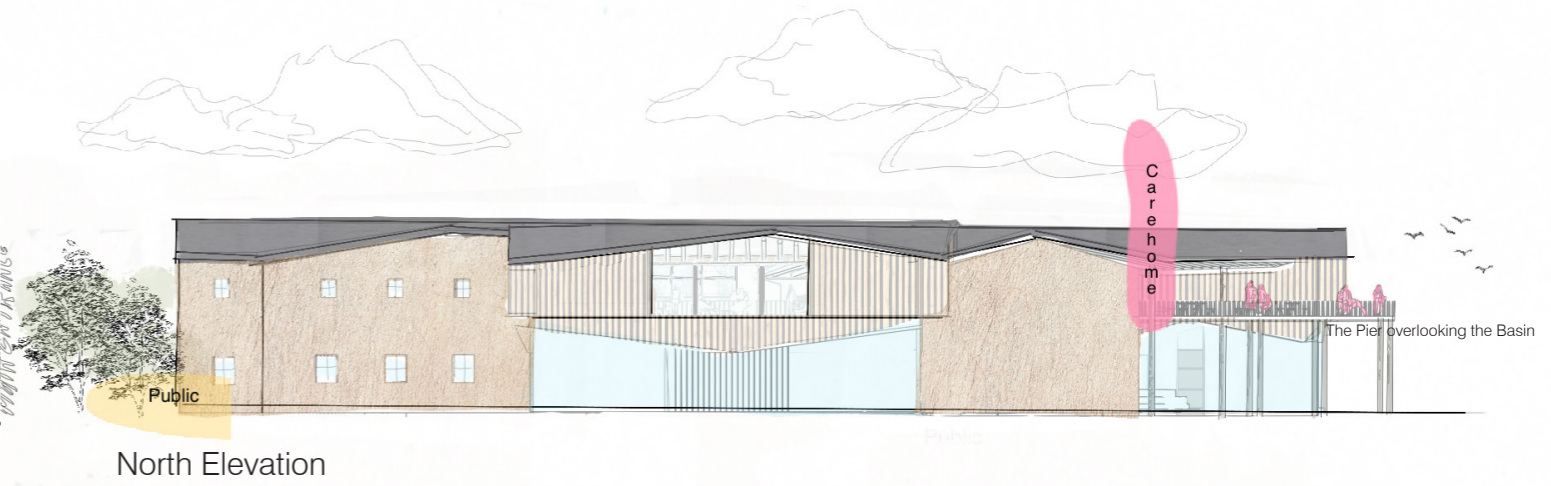


First Floor Plans

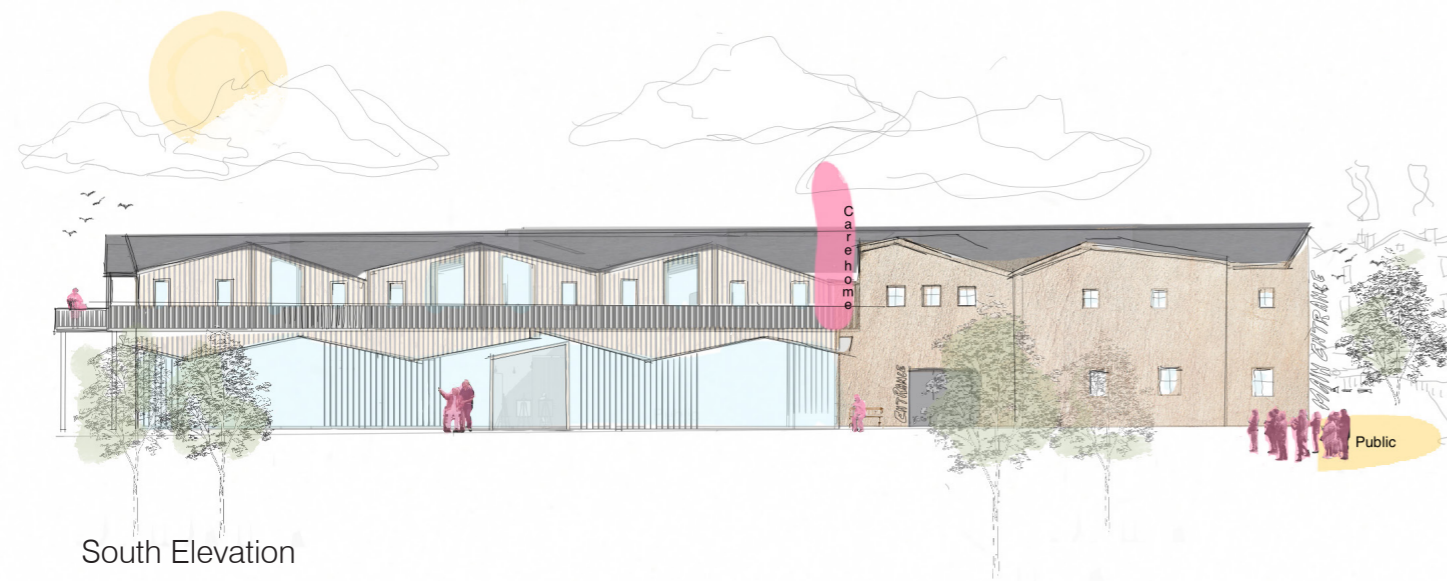




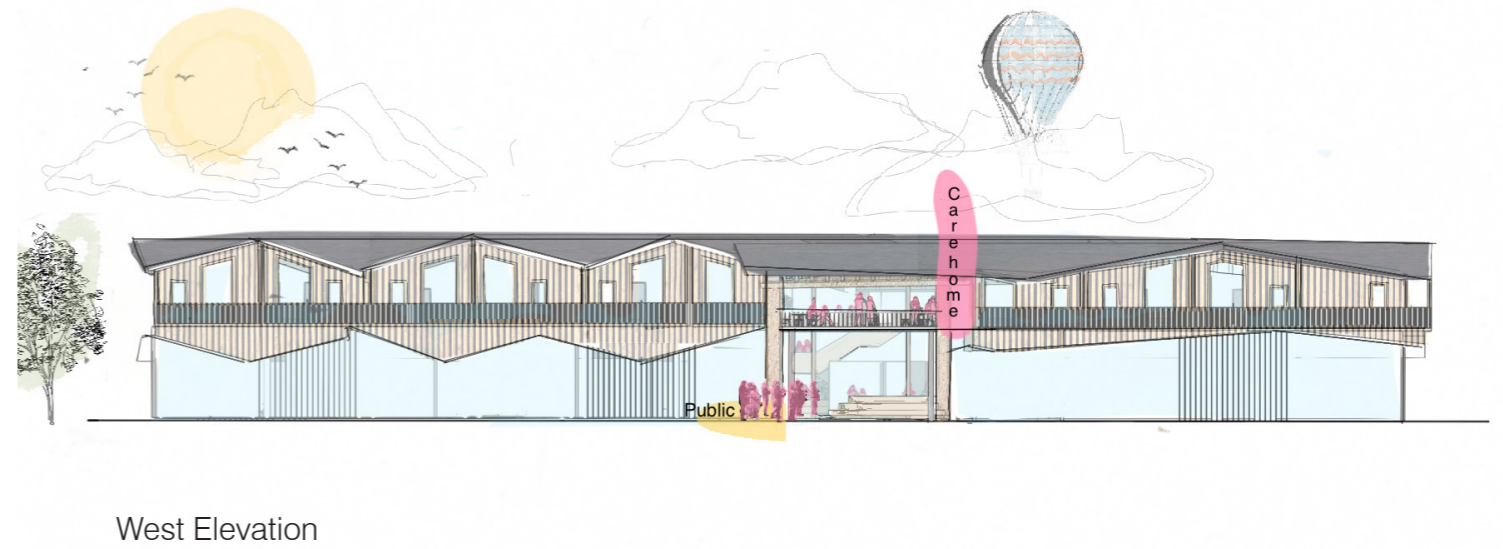
East Elevation



North Elevation



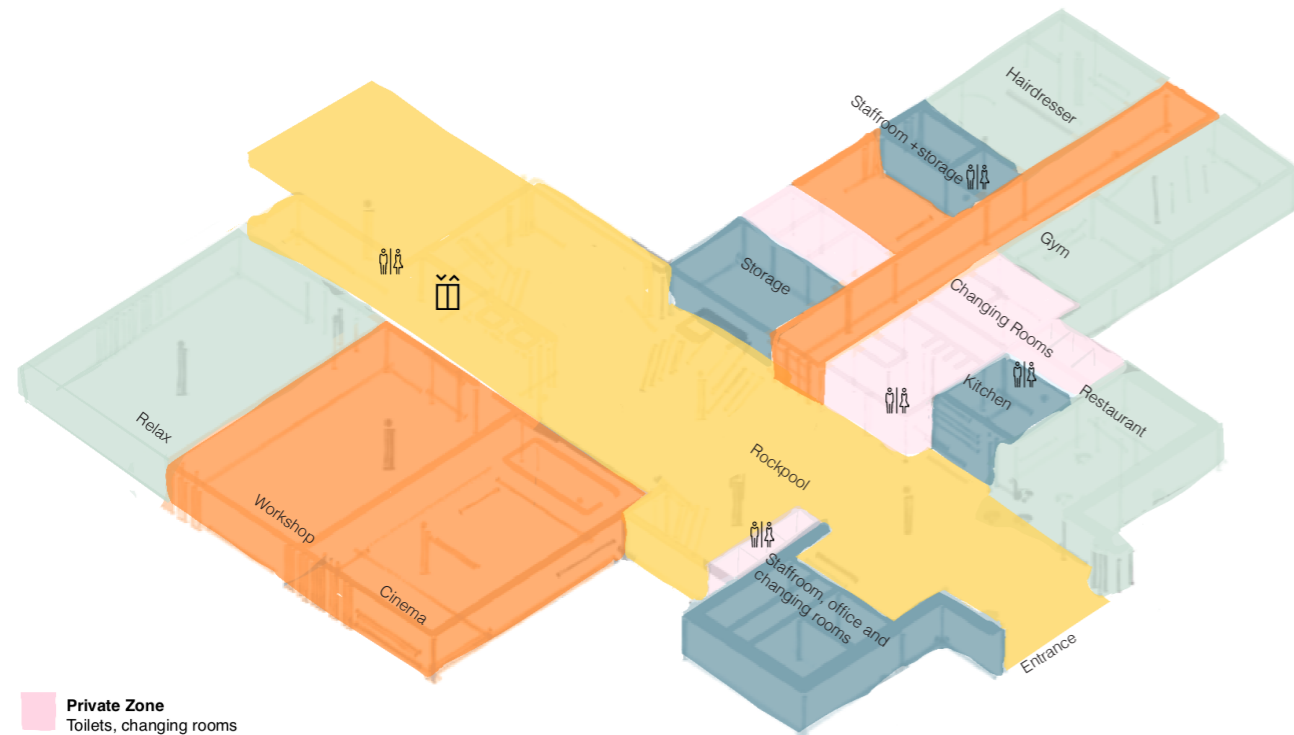
South Elevation



West Elevation



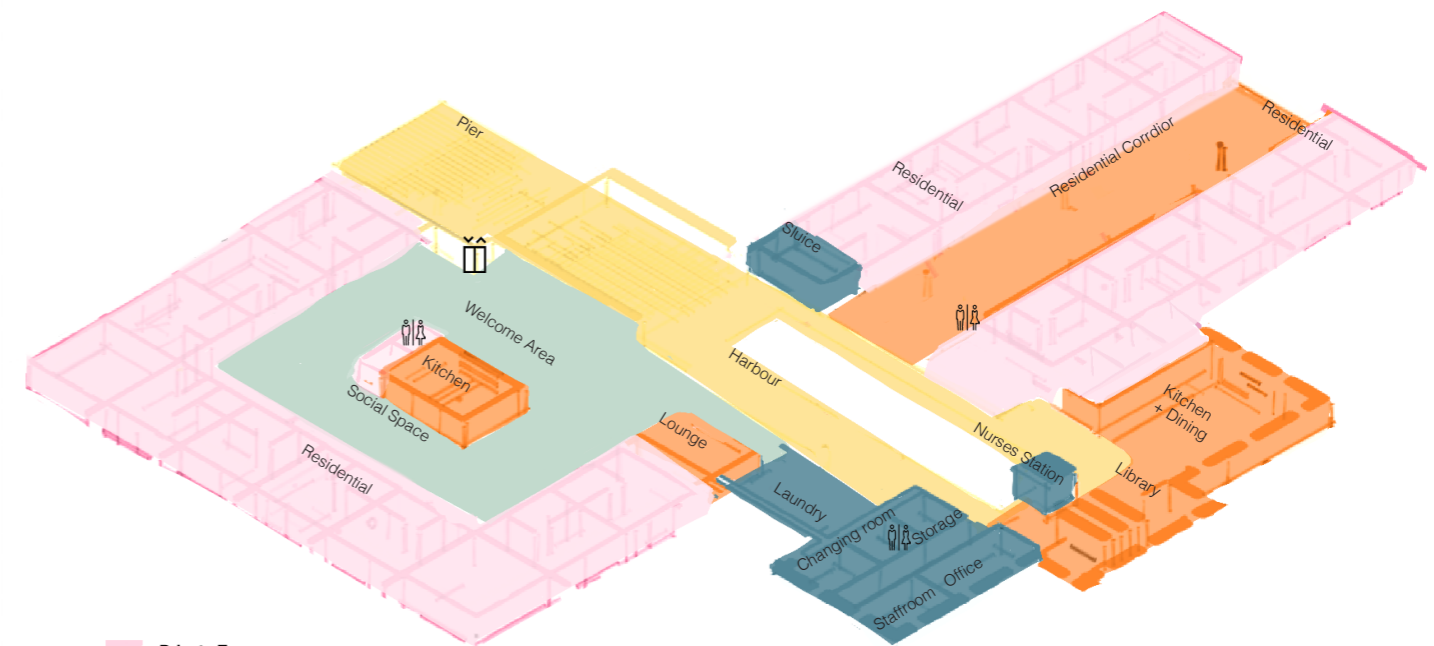
Privacy Zones Concept Illustration of Ground Floor



- Private Zone**
Toilets, changing rooms
- Semi-Private Zone**
Corridors, workshop, cinema, waiting room
- Semi-Public Zone**
Gym, hairdressers, relax area, restaurant
- Public Zone**
Rockpool
- Workspace Zone**
Office, storage, kitchen

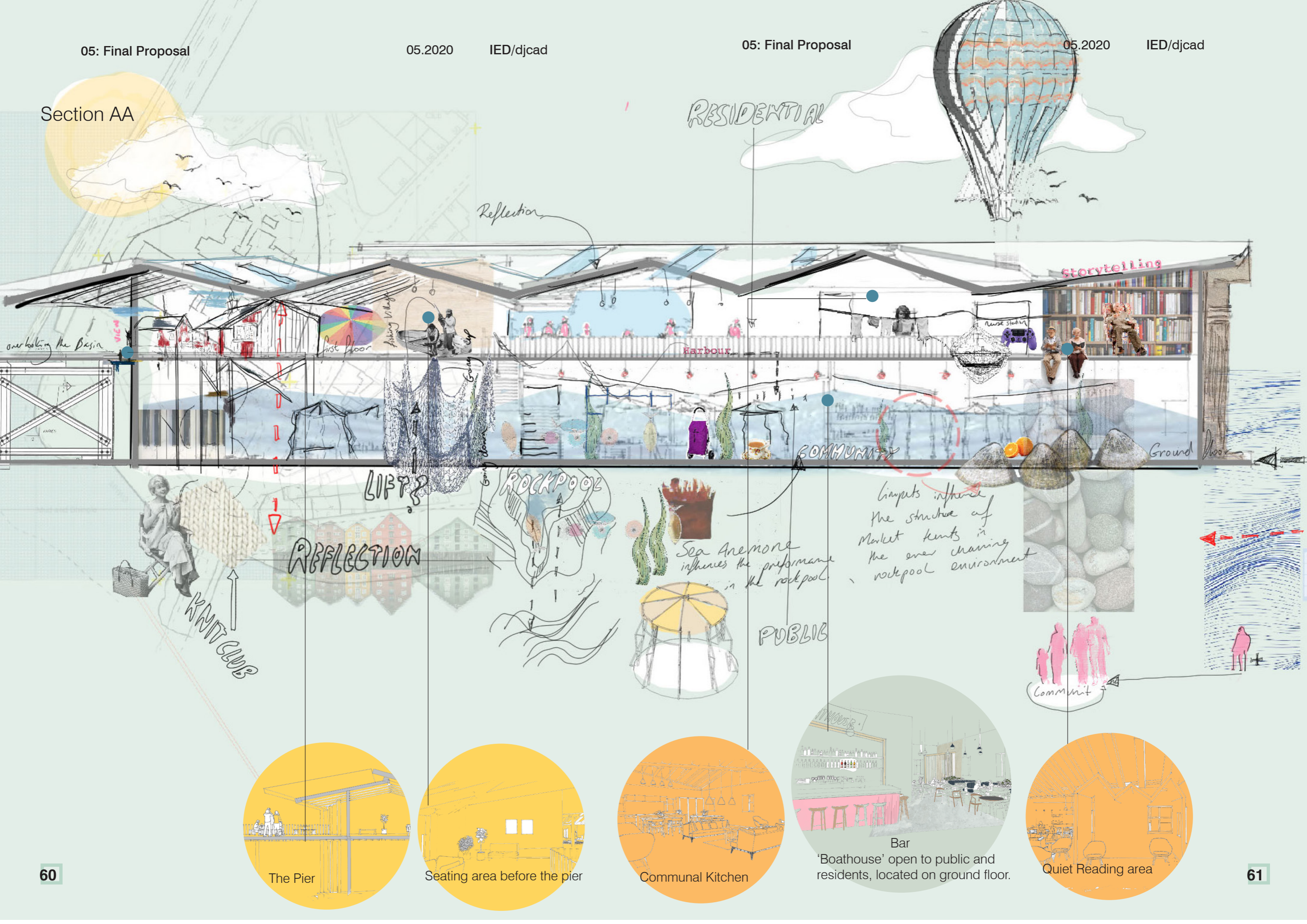
The built environment acts as a shelter, a place of different environments; private, semi-private and public. From private space where the inhabitant can feel in control in their personal environment to semi-private and public spaces where small social interactions take place. Both of these diagrams illustrate the different privacy zones within the care home and the community hub. The layout is designed to accommodate all personalities which will dwell within this structure and day visitors who will spend a great amount of time in the space .

First Floor



- Private Zone**
Bedroom, family rooms, bathrooms
- Semi-Private Zone**
Residential corridors, lounges, library and kitchen area
- Semi-Public Zone**
Social space, welcome area
- Public Zone**
Primary path, Harbour and Pier
- Workspace Zone**
Office, sluice, nurses station, laundry, housekeeping storage

Section AA



RESIDENTIAL

Reflection

Storytelling

Harbour

COMMUNITY

Ground floor

LIFT?

ROCKPOOL

REFLECTION

Sea Anemone influences the performance in the rockpool

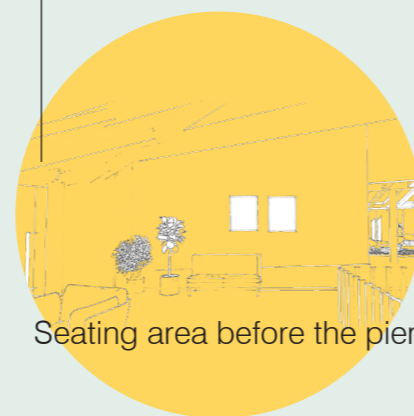
Limpets influence the structure of Market kents in the ever changing rockpool environment

PUBLIC

Commit



The Pier



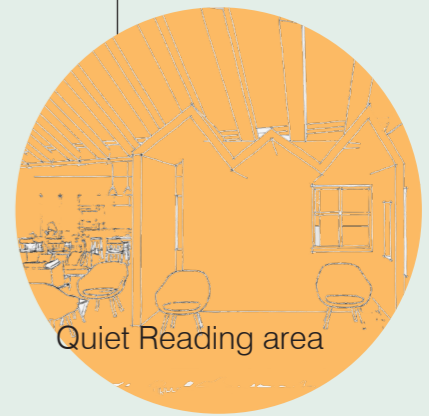
Seating area before the pier



Communal Kitchen

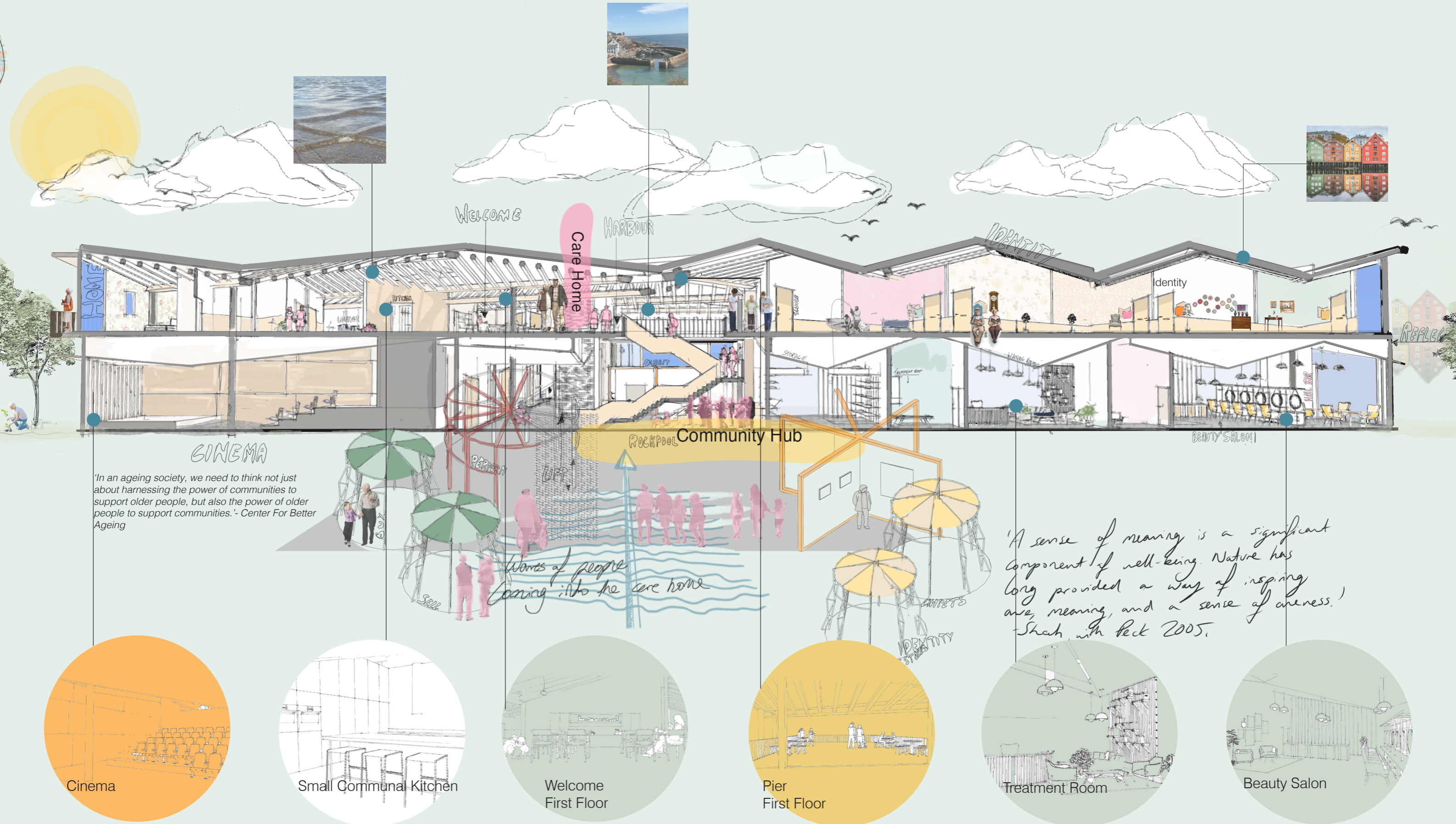


Bar
'Boathouse' open to public and residents, located on ground floor.



Quiet Reading area

Section BB

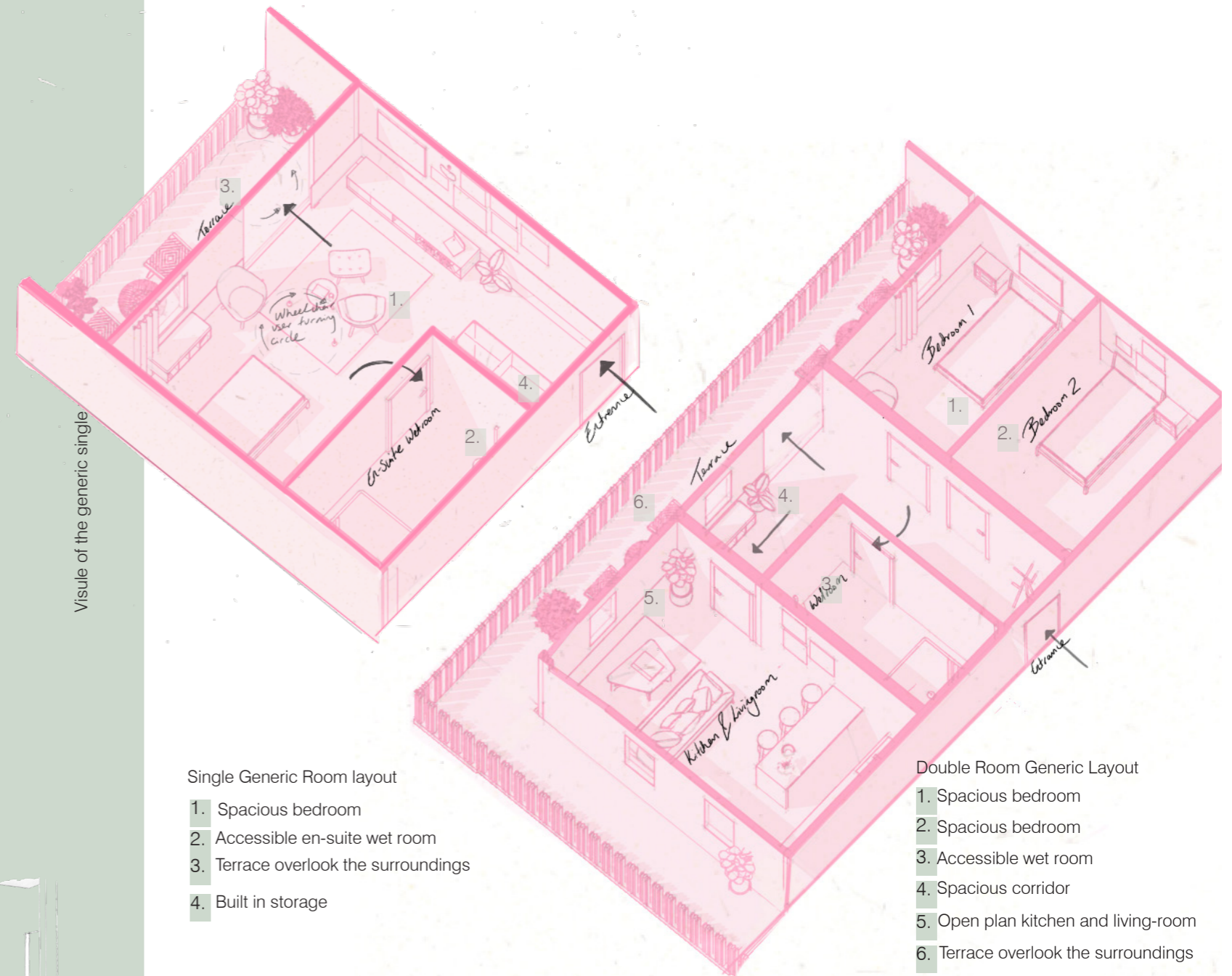


Home Environment



'It is evident that home is not an object, a building, but a diffuse and complex condition that integrates memories and images, desires and fears, the past and the present.' (Pallasmaa 1994)

Pallasmaa, J. (1994). Identity, Intimacy and Domicile. In: J. Pallasmaa, ed., Encounters 1, 1st ed. Rakennustieto Publishing, pp.113-120.



Single Generic Room layout

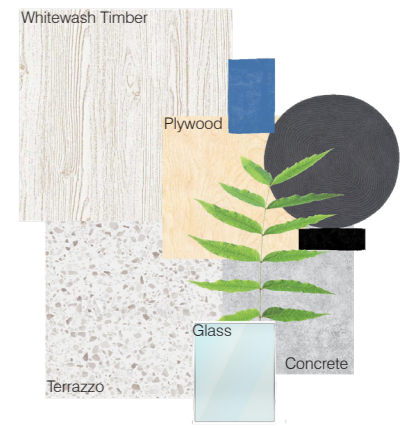
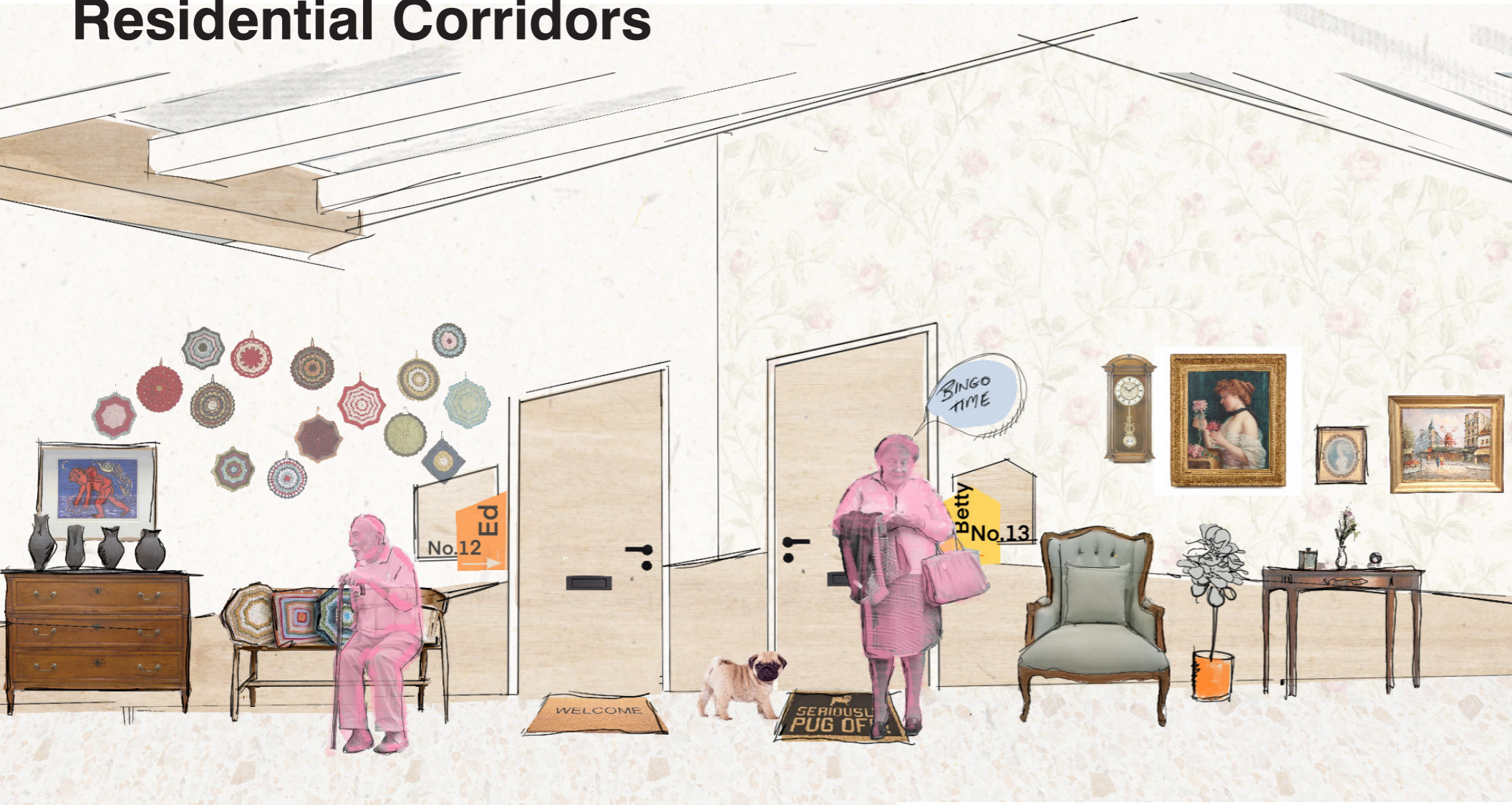
- 1. Spacious bedroom
- 2. Accessible en-suite wet room
- 3. Terrace overlook the surroundings
- 4. Built in storage

Double Room Generic Layout

- 1. Spacious bedroom
- 2. Spacious bedroom
- 3. Accessible wet room
- 4. Spacious corridor
- 5. Open plan kitchen and living-room
- 6. Terrace overlook the surroundings

Home is not a feeling of physical presence. Home is an interesting setting, a mixture of ingredients. Therefore, the design is intended to embrace the identity and personality of its residents. By providing freedom of choice in the interior of the residential setting. This freedom will allow the dweller to bring in physical belongings such as furniture from their home in order to have more control over their private setting, easing the transition and the act of moving into a new environment. The choice of a generic designed room is available, the dweller can bring sentimental items such as paintings, photographs and objects which will bring emotional value into their personal space. These two diagrams show the choice of room size, single and double which can be suitable for couples.

Residential Corridors



As humans, we assign meaning to objects and assign certain memories of time creating a sentimental feeling. These objects or memories which they are attached to may contribute to the feeling of a home. Home Care home allows its residents to create their own façade of their personal environment and allows them to show a glimpse of their personality, filling the communal corridors with collections of unique sentimental objects.

Identity

‘The permanent care facility should put the person first; because every elderly person is an individual having a unique past, present, and future; hence, there must be room for differences, also among the old age residents themselves.’ (Dinesen and Topp, 2019)



Social Spaces



COMMUNAL KITCHEN →

The study titled "Domestic spaces: uses and meanings in the daily lives of older people," by Percival, J. (2002) concluded female residents felt uncomfortable in residential care, owing to their normal daily roles being altered. By having no say in who occupies the communal areas, this resulted in losing the feeling of ownership. The gesture of inviting visitors into space and offering refreshments in the same way residents would have done in their personal spaces was stripped away due to the institutionalised environment. Therefore a welcoming area within the care home was created under the influence of this study. Throughout our lives we invite friends and family members to celebrate occasions, life achievements or for social purposes. These events should be preserved in old age and care homes should consider creating areas where residents who live in care homes can welcome family members into their own environment.

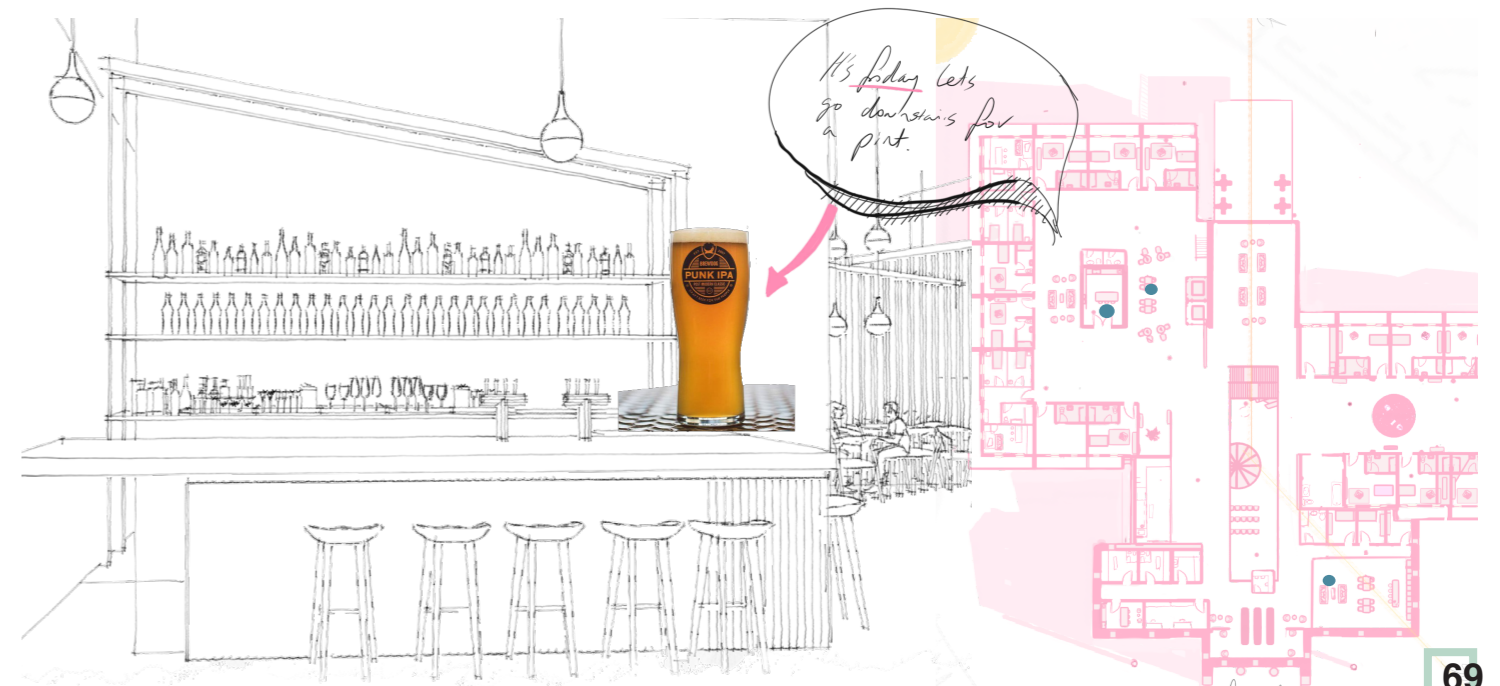
<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/ageing-and-society/article/domestic-spaces-uses-and-meanings-in-the-daily-lives-of-older-people/B6D63E30F9618FB29F7CB6CFD925FF80>



Communal kitchen area

COMMUNAL KITCHEN

Communal kitchen for residents and family members. Located in 18th wing



Primary Paths



The Pier

The pier is created for residents, family members and caregivers. As the transition from a home to a new environment can be unsettling for some, the pier is a place where its inhabitants can connect with nature while observing the breath taking views of the Montrose basin



Harbour

Harbour serves a purpose of a communal meeting path; it is a public place in the residential half of home care home situated on the first floor. It is a place where residents can look down onto the rockpool, beaming with interactions from the waves of people who occupy the space below. It is a place where the inhabitants who don't want to partake in daily activities can still feel involved by observing.



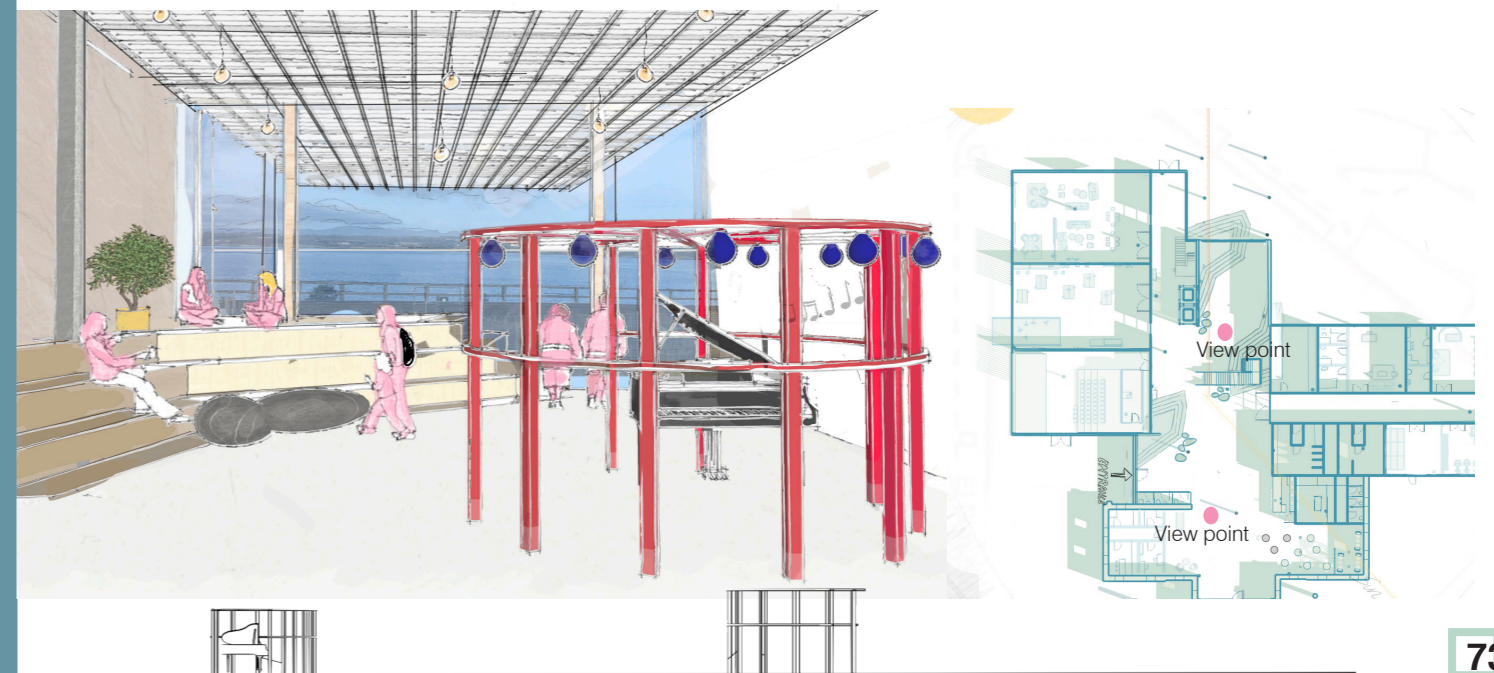
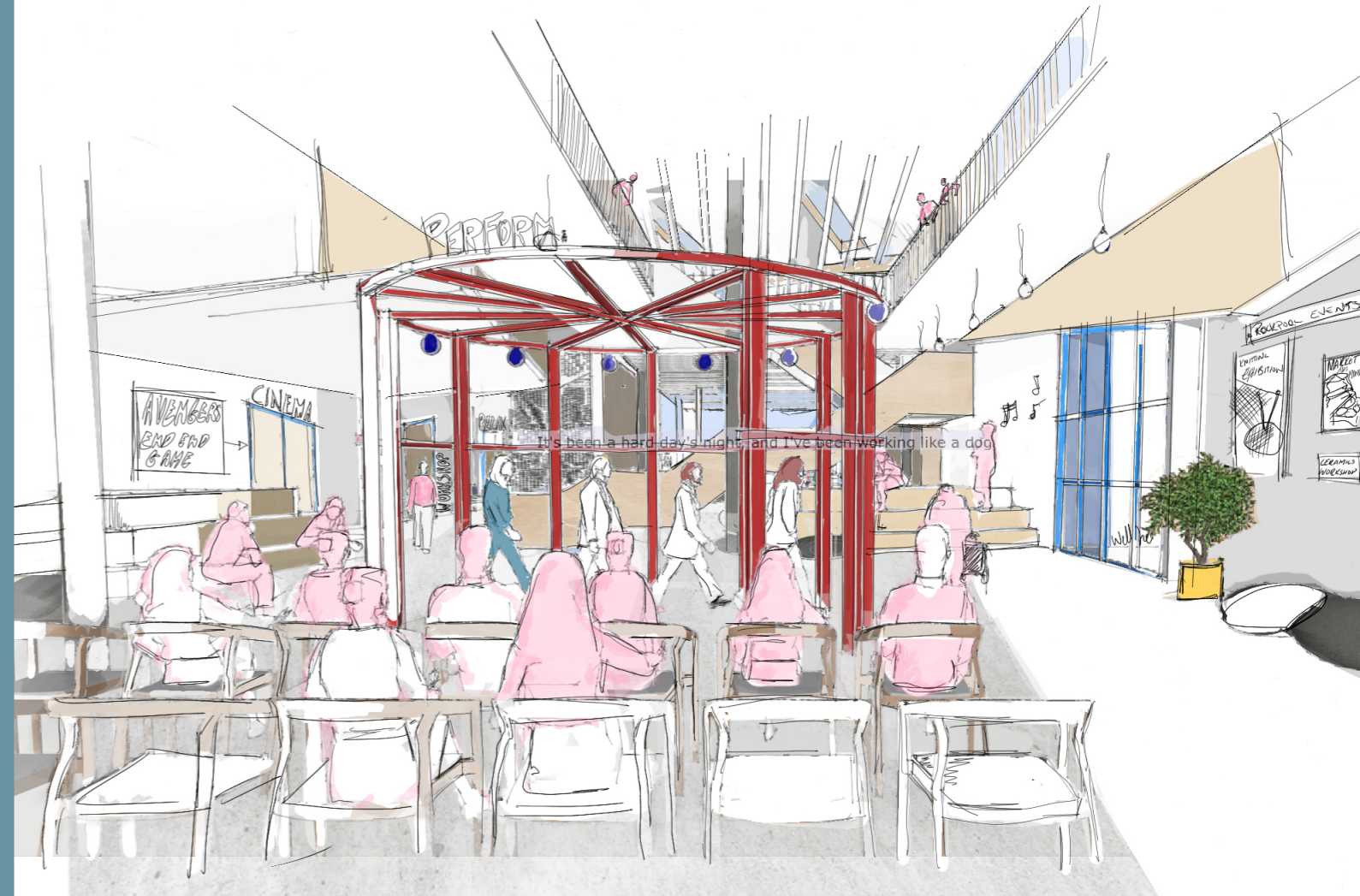
Community



Visual of the Relax area located on ground floor

Moving into a care home facility often results in a loss in the sense of community that the person was once a part of and so the need to recreate this feeling is an important factor which must be considered while designing such space. Community is a term which is challenging to define, and it consists of three themes; 'place attachment, shared interests and sense of identity'. These three themes must work in harmony together to create the feeling of community. These themes are personal, therefore the outcome of a design will affect each occupant differently. While designing such spaces we must consider the different users and personal preferences. Therefore the ground floor has a selection of rooms designed with consideration of end users. Spaces include: Cinema, Workshop space, Relax room, Gym, Beauty salon, treatment rooms, Bar, Restaurant.

Ever-changing Environment



Market Space

Rockpool can also be transformed into a limpet inspired market space where local growers can sell their goods. Influenced by the visit to Bowhouse and their successful changing themed market.

Perform Space

Perform space is a temporary structure which can be assembled and re-assembled providing a space for entertainment in the rockpool. The structure is inspired by sea anemone which is a terrestrial flower plant. These species are very colourful. They are simple animals often attached to hard surfaces such as rocks and boulders

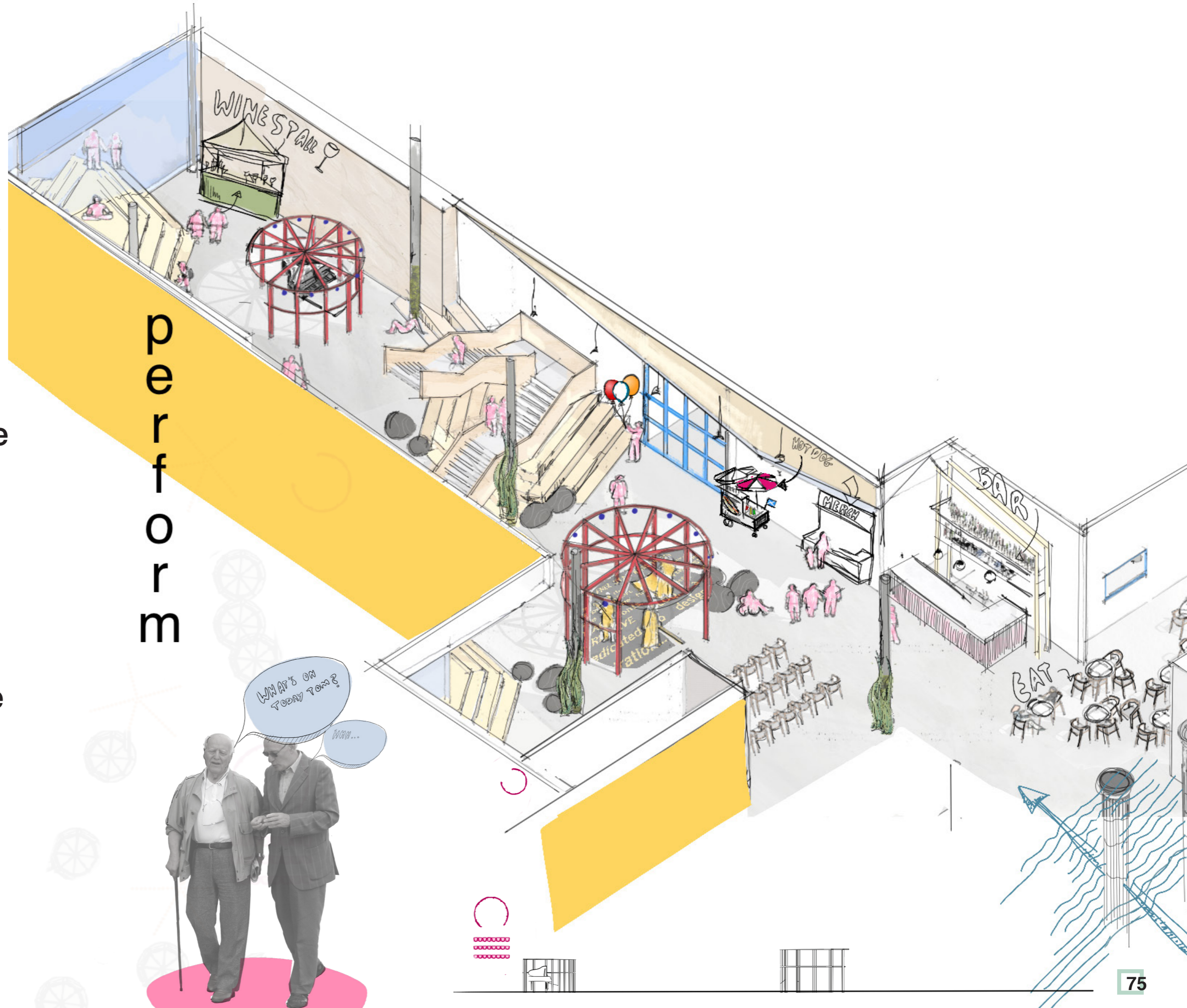
Exhibition Space

The home provides a workshop facility for residents and the community to enjoy together while socialising over their shared interests. Temporary exhibition stands are designed to showcase some of the work residents and public produce over time.

Seating area

Stepped seating areas is designed to invite casual rest points through the rockpool environment, where visitors and care home residents can experience small interactions.

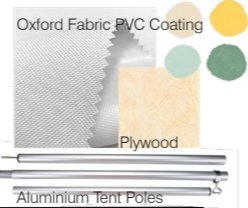
perform



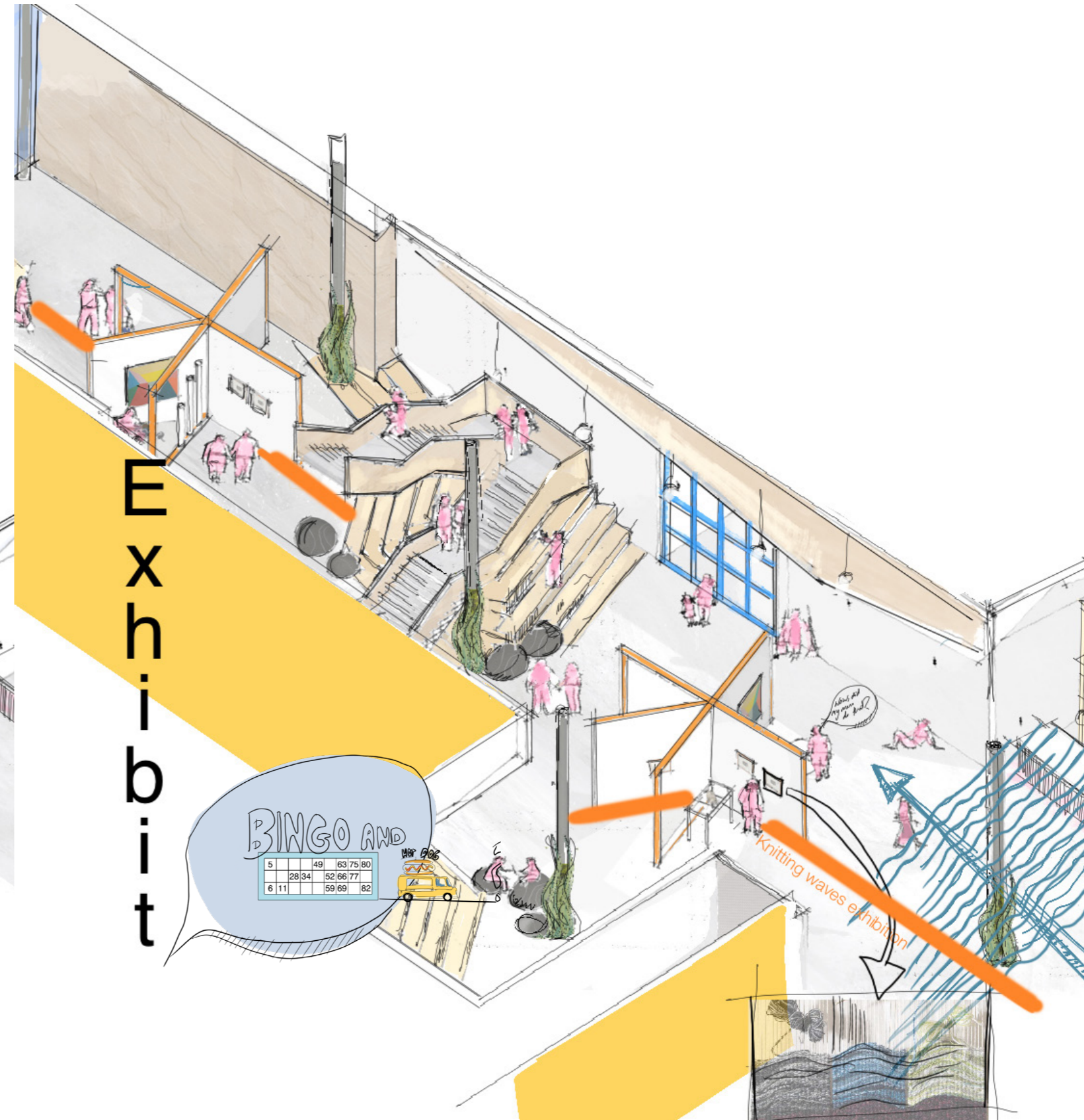
Market Space



Buy/Seel



Exhibition Space

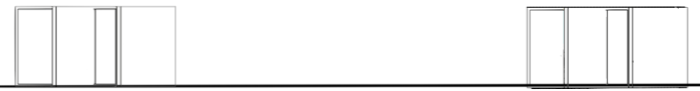


Exhibit

BINGO AND

5	49	63	75	80
28	34	52	66	77
6	11	59	69	82

Knitting waves exhibition





Relax area for residents and the public situated on the ground floor overlooking the gardens.

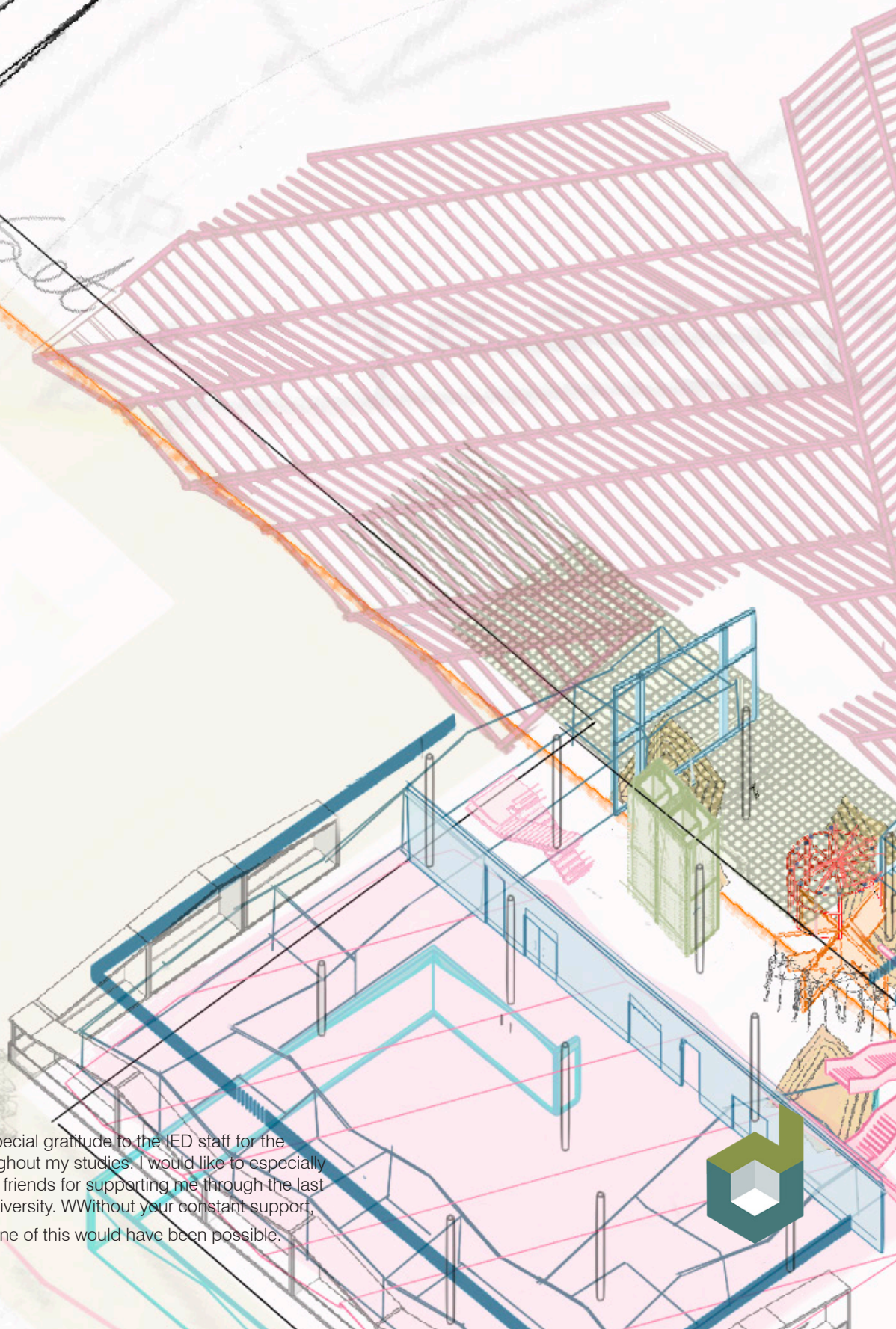


One of the main outputs of communities is social interactions, these depend on the interest and identity of each person and are an important factor in the ageing process to the personal well-being and contributing to the sense of a home. In a care home environment, the feeling of community may attract potential residents to a specific location or care home, however there must also be sufficient private space which is essential to allow users to spend time by themselves. Studies in this field by Evans and Mearns, (2007). suggest a mixed reaction by residents living in a care home facility; some inhabitants are happy to spend time on their own and have no desire or are not willing to make new connections. This often signifies people who have a close relationship with family and friends and feel additional socializing is not necessary. In contradiction an Owen, T.E. study (Cited in Evans and Valley, 2007). of a care home concluded the interaction with neighbouring community was well received and was noted of high importance to residents at the home. Observing changing events and visits from other communities is also viewed by residents as a positive attribute. These findings highlight the diversity in opinions of the users of the space and again re-iterate how complex an environment a care home can be. It is important for designers to think about how, in the future these environment will look like because it is likely you or I may be the person sitting on that pink velvet chair in the next 60 years time!



Basin

Handwritten text, possibly a name or title, in a cursive script.



Acknowledgements

I would like to express my special gratitude to the IED staff for the support and guidance throughout my studies. I would like to especially thank my family, partner and friends for supporting me through the last 4 years of my time during university. Without your constant support, encouragement and help none of this would have been possible.

