

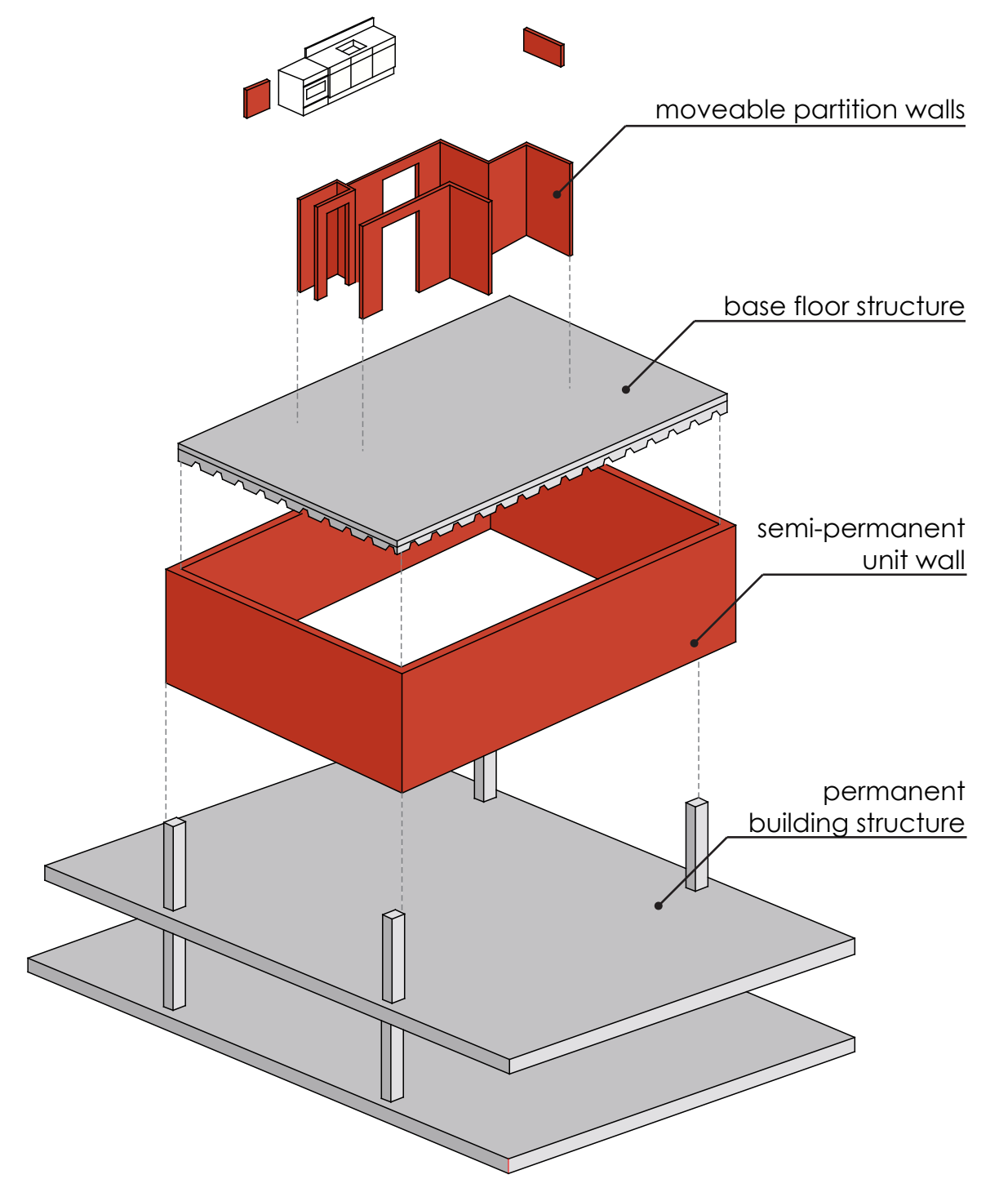
redefining openbuilding_

adaptable intergenerational living

abstract

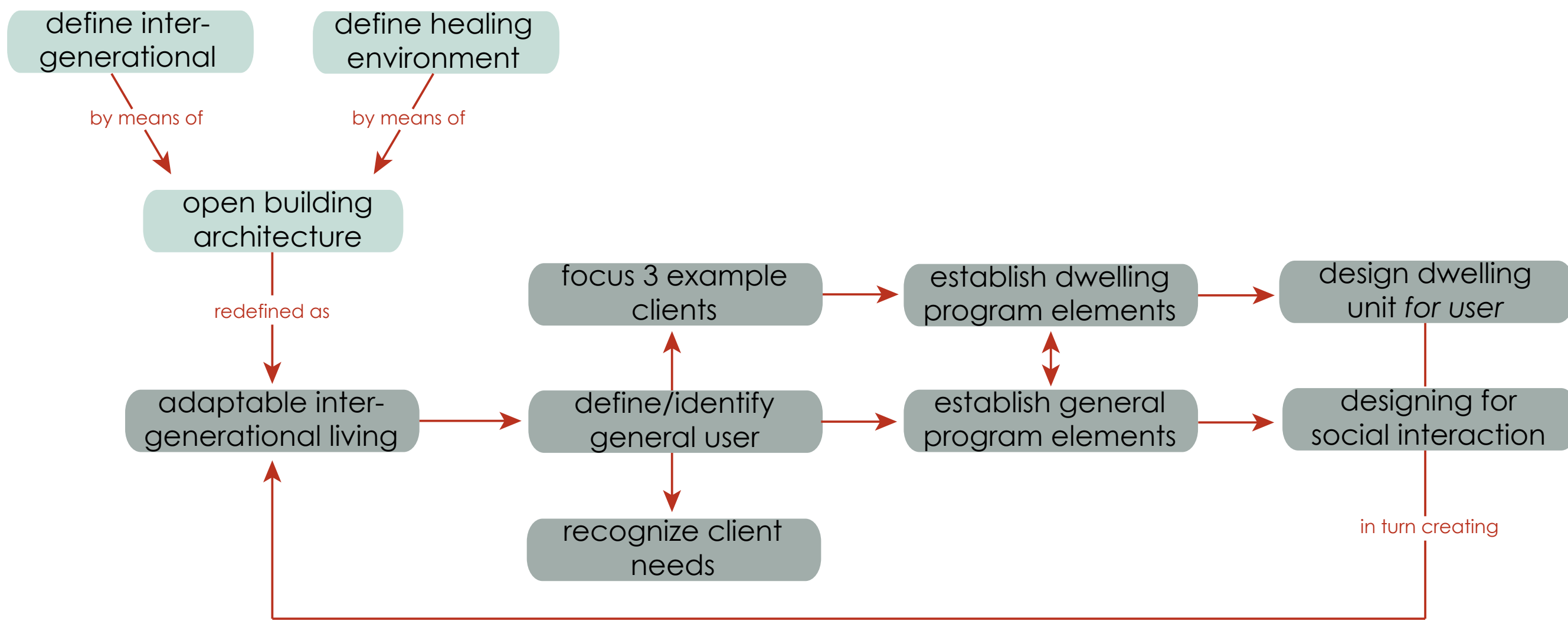
The ideas of choice and personalized living; that people carry an inherent emotional connection with their physical environment, has forever been at the forefront of American homeowner ideology (Marcus 2006). "Open building architecture", an approach to design that increases the **variety, flexibility and quality of space**, ensures the idea of choice and personalization in living for the inhabitant (Nascimento 2013). The notion of applying a singular scheme to the living needs of the greater whole can no longer be an acceptable means of designing. In the sector of healthcare (hospitals, nursing homes, etc.) this similar quality of homogenized living conditions, void of any personal identity, has come to be all too familiar (Swensson 2012). Through the implementation of open building architecture, one can break free of the cookie cutter approach to design and begin to disentangle the specific parts of a building, thus enabling **broader consumer choice** in laying out, equipping, and furnishing space (Kendall 2002). In regards to inter-generational living, the aspect of **adapting to changing needs** over time is critical in order to adequately serve the needs of our aging population, and by means of open building architecture, one can begin to focus design on the user/inhabitant. The users, then, become recognized as the decision making agents, and in turn the architecture becomes **more suitable to the individual's** needs (Nascimento 2013). Thus, the purpose of this project is to investigate the potential benefits of open building architecture in the design of inter-generational living, with the goal being to sustain choice, personalization, and independence for its inhabitants.

Key terms: open building architecture, choice, personalization, independence, alteration, change



disentangle parts

design methodology



_create dwelling units that can be altered using a kit-of-parts readily designed

_localized utilitarian cores to free plan

_moveable, freestanding "partition" walls

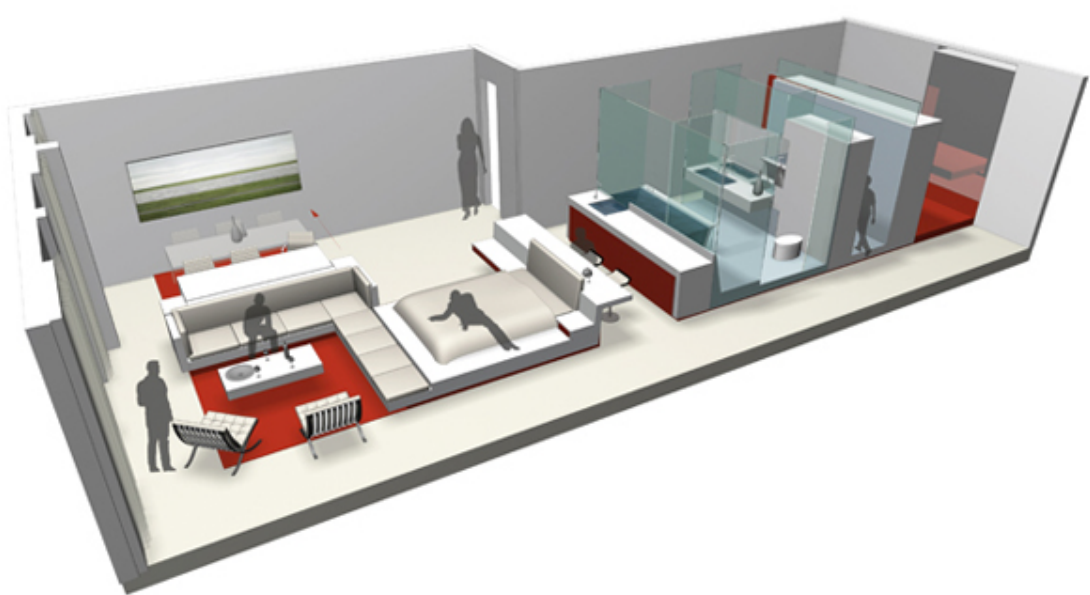
_optional residential/commercial aspect

_disentangled parts of building (structure, partition, furnishing, etc.)

_employ sustainability by means of ease in adaptability for future use

_mix-use building services catered to the client personality profile (creative type)

design intent



Designing interior divisions as moveable/free-standing aids in allowing greater flexibility in room arrangement by means of less permanence.

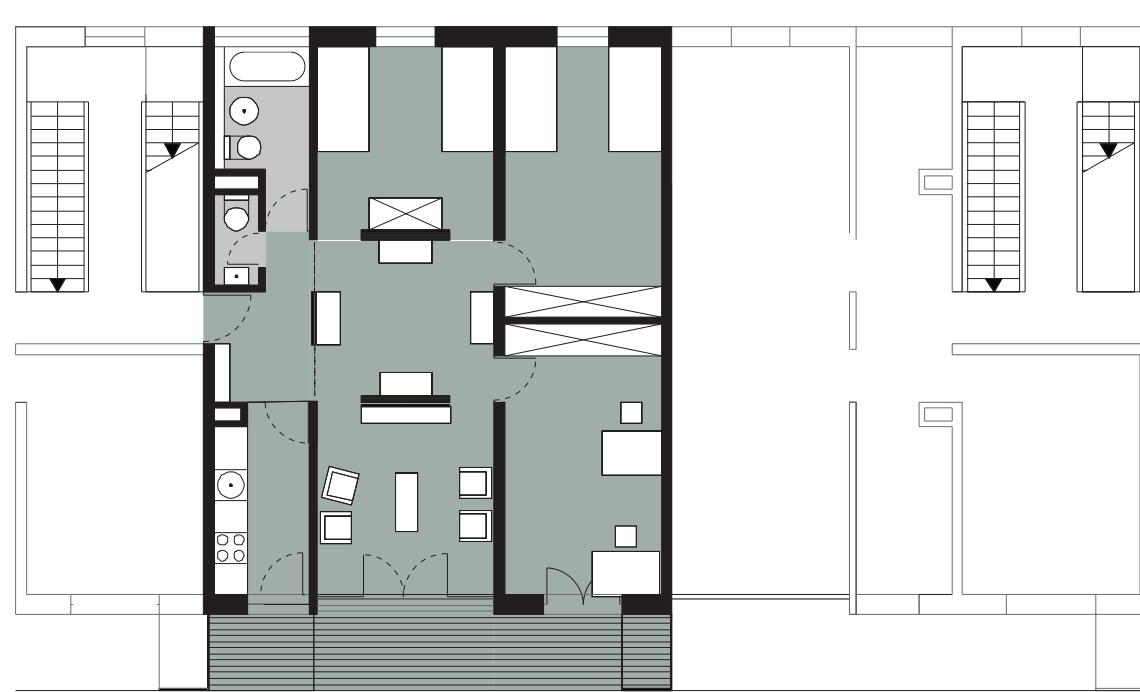


Creating a kit-of-parts facilitates the personalization of individual dwelling units by tenants, while maintaining a unified design aesthetic throughout the building.

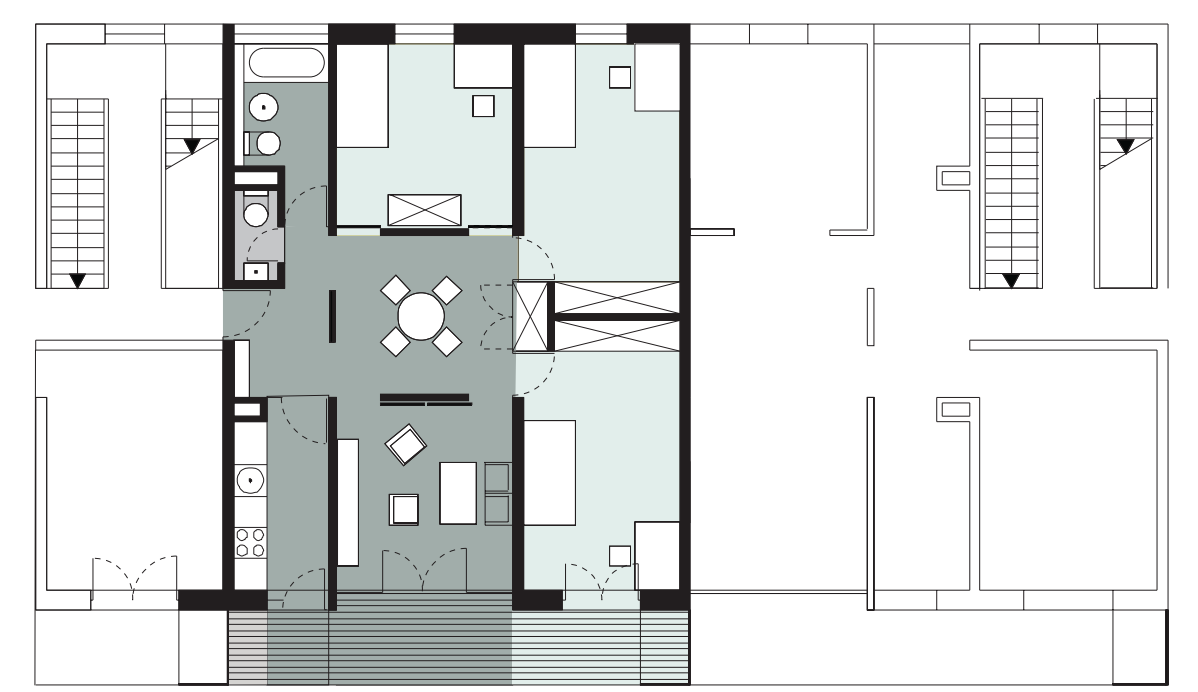


Centralized bathroom/kitchen cores avoid creating spatial interruption by means of avoiding unnecessary additional utilitarian chases.

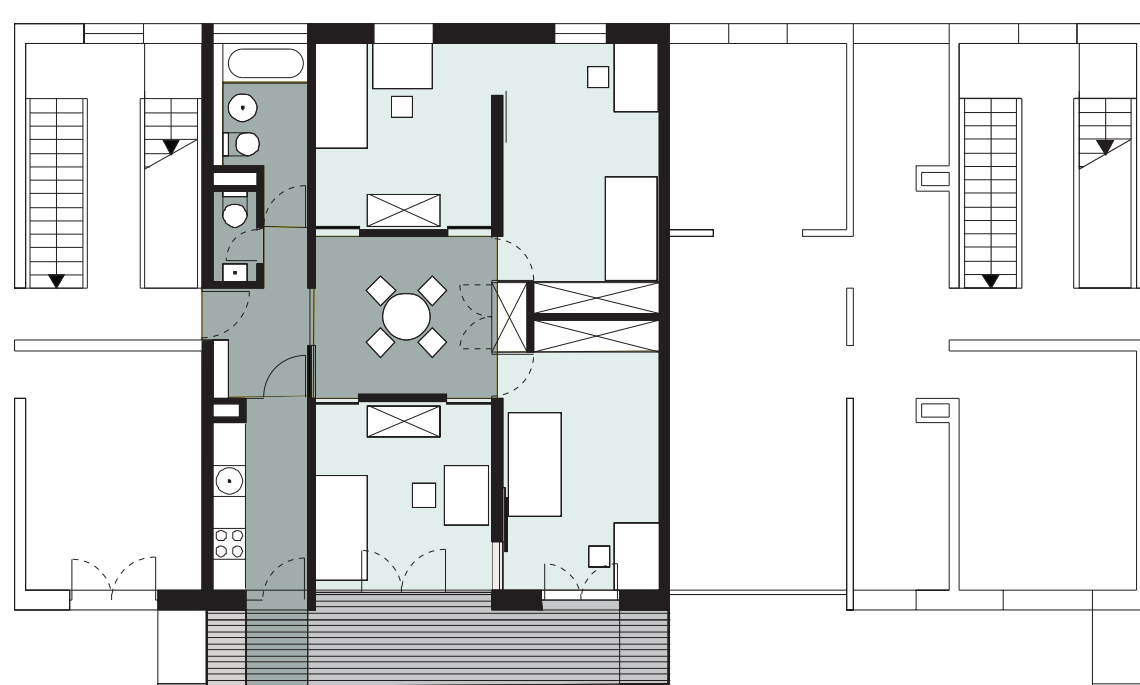
case study: wohngebietsauerland | wiesbaden, germany | dietz joppien



Central room serves as transitional space for respective rooms adjacent to it.



Addition of grandmother necessitates the need for another room beyond the parents and child.



Creation of an additional bedroom for child, all bridged by a central, common space.



Additional space required via expansion; shared by 5 people with central dining/living and individual rooms around.

"How do we design the built environment to support both stability - in respect to long term community interests - and change - in respect to individual preferences?" (Kendall Open Building Concepts)

works cited

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