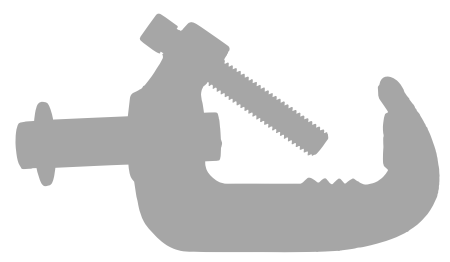


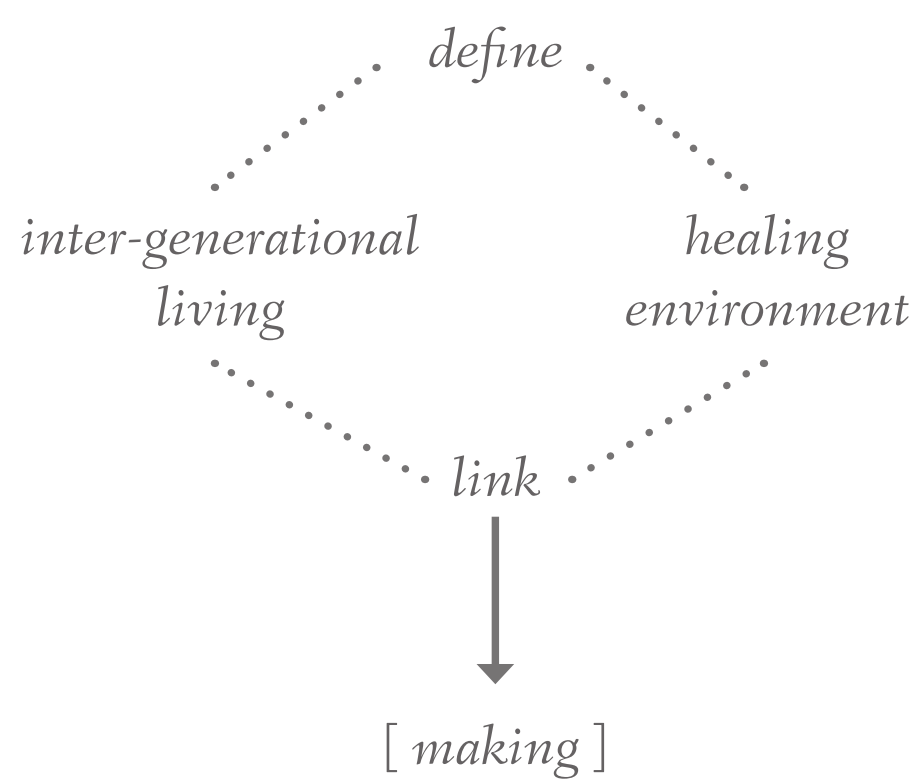


“We want to feel that our world is intelligible so we can be responsible for it. This seems to require that the provenance of our things be brought closer to home. Many people are trying to recover a field of vision that is basically human in scale, and extricate themselves from dependence on the obscure forces of a global economy.”

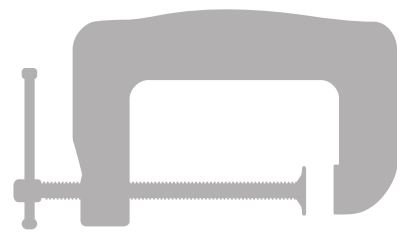
-Matthew B. Crawford



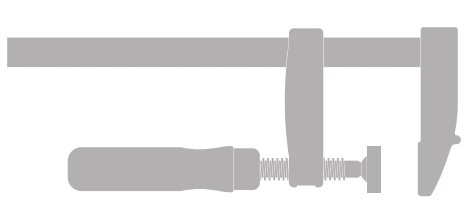
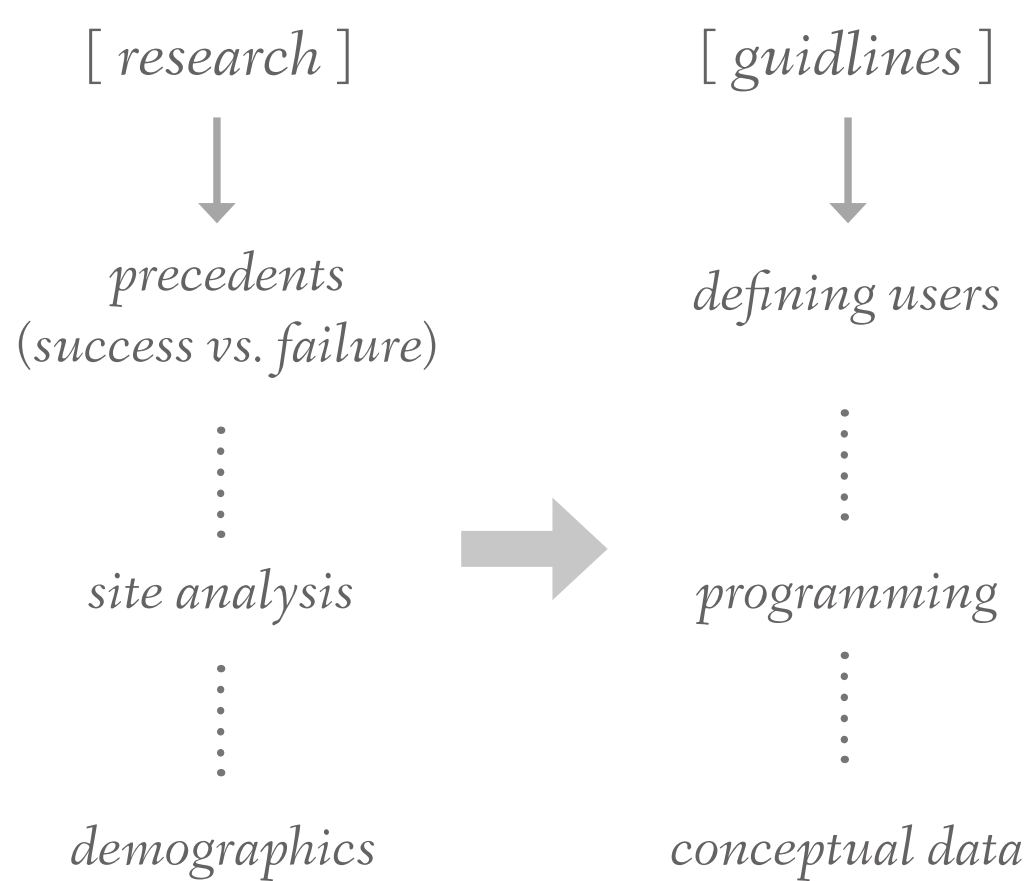
Headhunting



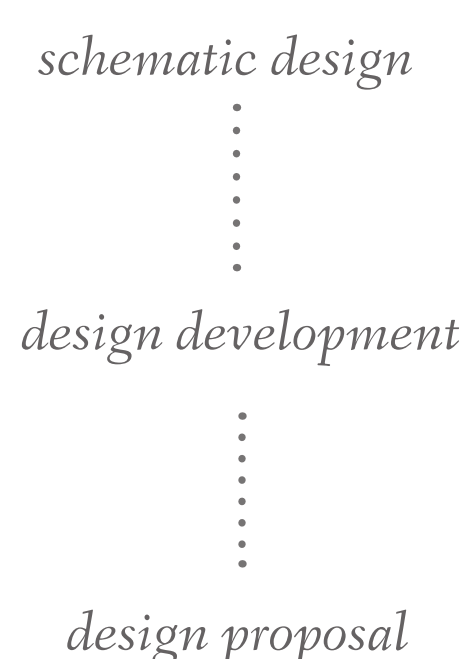
living + making = a purposeful life



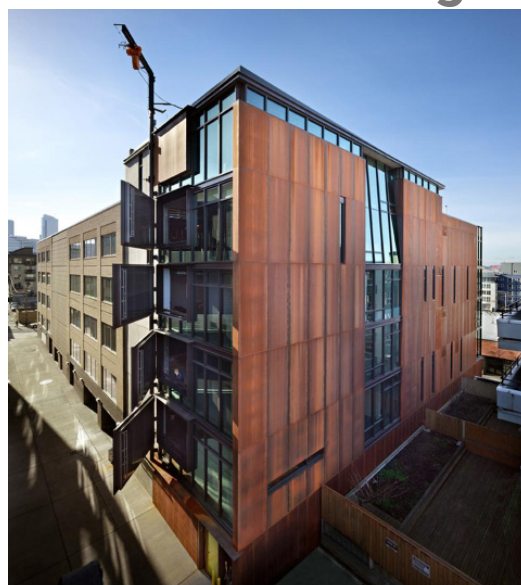
Development



Execution



Active Building



- Creating a structure that opens up to the surrounding environment for multiple uses
- Implementing an active facade that allows for cross ventilation, shading, and vertical material transportation

Live / Make



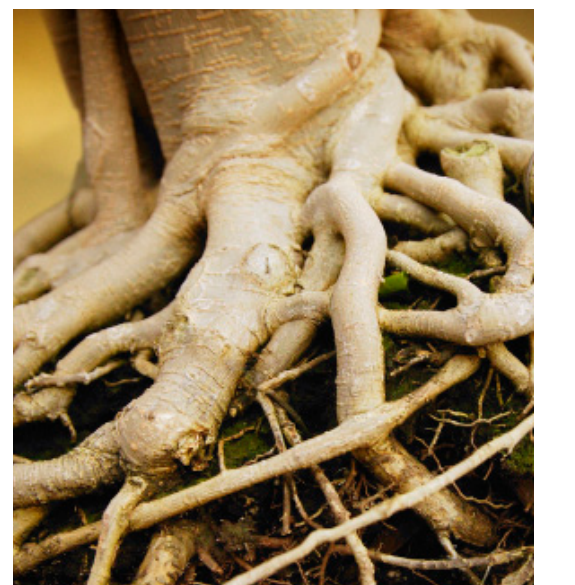
- Providing both units and workspace that coexist together
- Generating internal connections between “dwelling” and “making”

Sustainability



- Implementing sustainable design solutions (passive and active) into the construction and design of the project
- Increasing building longevity by allowing for future adaptive reuse

Network



- Providing tenants with access to all workspaces while allowing outsiders to purchase memberships
- Developing a model for future “Maker Houses” to connect with each other throughout the city

Health /Well-Being



- Designing spaces on behalf of “aging in place”
- Using principals of universal design

Service Learning



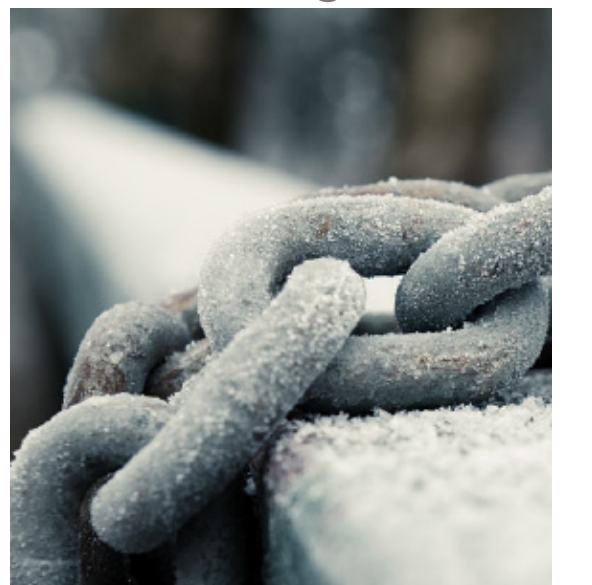
- Implementing inter-generational service learning programs
- Establishing lasting relationships across multiple generations

Vernacular



- Using as many local resources as possible in the creation of the building
- Engaging the surrounding neighborhood while connecting to the larger urban fabric

Linkage



- Establishing a clear relationships to the surrounding neighborhood
- Creating spaces for a “Makers Market” where outsiders can purchase goods made at “MakerHaus”

Emphasis:

The focus of this literature review encompasses the relationship between intergenerational interaction and its impact on improving **human health** and **well-being**. With an increasing older population in today’s society, there is a need for the reinterpretation of modern day multi-family housing, with an emphasis on **aging in place**. In the United States the population of adults aged 65 and over is swiftly increasing; it is expected to rise from 35 million in 2000 to 72 million in 2030. (U.S. Census Bureau, 2005) Sadly, younger generations often portray their elders as insignificant, damaging, dependent and detrimental to society. (Bales, 2000) However, in the past 30 years, numerous studies by means of varying methods have exposed improvement in the attitudes toward older people among younger adults and children after participating in an **intergenerational programs**. (Lynott & Merola, 2007) Research has shown that participants not only feel intrapersonal development through service based learning, but the establishment of a deep relationship with their partners. (Zuccherro, 2011) The proposed project will examine the ways in which **“thinking”** and **“making”** by means of a service based learning model might contribute to a healthy lifestyle across multiple generations. This study will explore ways to integrate “making” spaces into an intergenerational living environment. An intergenerational housing community where craftspeople, artisans, makers, inventors tradespeople, retirees, and students of all ages can nurture mutual understanding, share ideas and distribute knowledge through the physical experience of making things.

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- Zuccherro, R. A. (2011). A Co-mentoring Project: An Intergenerational Service-Learning Experience. *Educational Gerontology, 37*(8), 687-7