

**PRECEDENT**

Louis I. Kahn  
Korman House



Fisher House



Esherick House



Le Corbusier  
La Tourette



John Pawson  
Neuedorf House



Abbey of Our Lady Nový Dvůr



**A PATTERN LANGUAGE**

Entrance Transition

- "Buildings, and especially houses, with a graceful transition between the street and the inside, are more tranquil than those which open directly off the street."
- A desire for a private entrance: set back front door, include transition space between street and front door

Street Windows

- Windows provide a connection between the street and the interior
- Most successful on the second and third floors

**CHRISTOPHER DAY**

Balance

- Focus and axis
- Life-filled, breathes
- Scale and proportion – tiered elements in large spaces, places at rest or have directional dynamic

Simplicity

- Underplay architecture so it's not intrusive
- Slight variations in axis
- Slight ambiguities in form

Light

- Placement, shape of windows
- How light is quieted
- Deep set windows soften the transition of light
- Needs texture to play on
- Color the light – reflect it off colored surface

Color/Materials

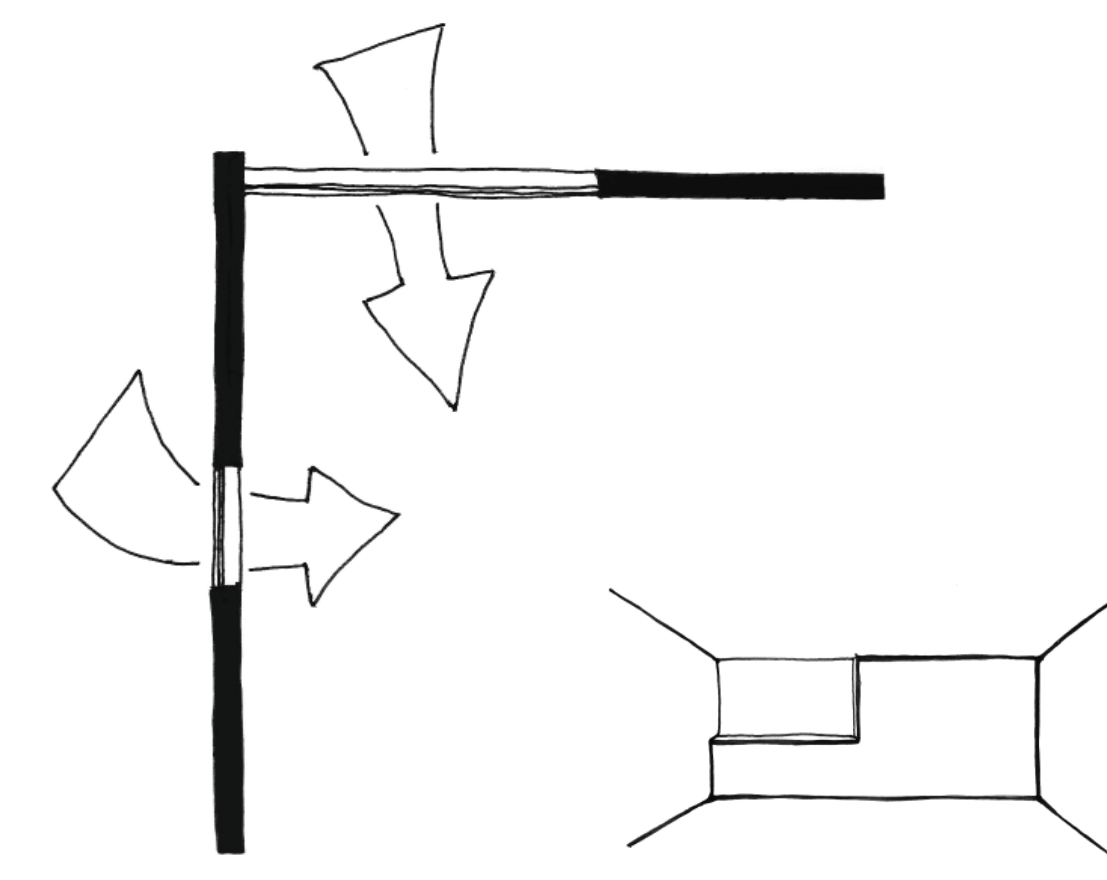
- Color can greatly affect the experience of a space
- Use few materials
- Unity of color/materials has a quieting influence

Timelessness

- Both traditional and modern qualities
- Resolution of sculptural forces
- Building must feel inevitable

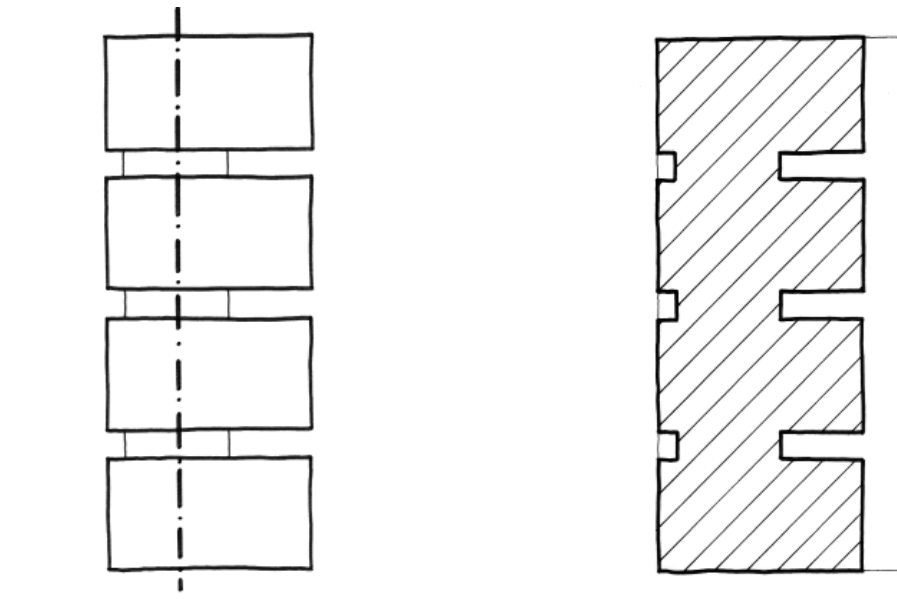
● Light

- Natural light
- Light from two sides
- Different spaces with different levels of natural light
- Colored light
- Natural light through not only windows
- Needs texture to play on
- Windows
  - Unobstructed access to nature and light
  - Part of wall – no frame
  - Varied mullion rhythm
  - Deep set
  - Placement and shape



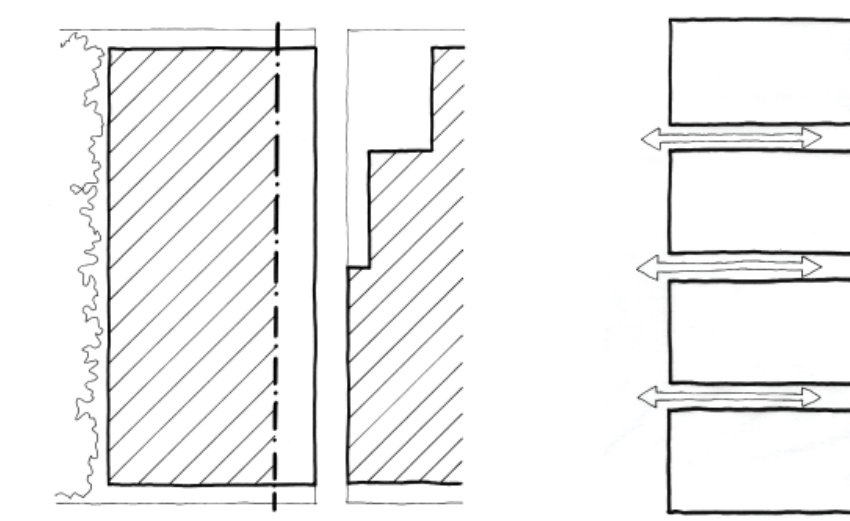
● Simplicity

- Orthogonal, but not static
- Simplicity of plan, elevation
- Simple proportions of windows
- Somewhat symmetrical, balanced plan
- Ornamentation is in architectural details
- Underplay architecture so it's not intrusive
- Slight variation in axis
- Slight ambiguities in form



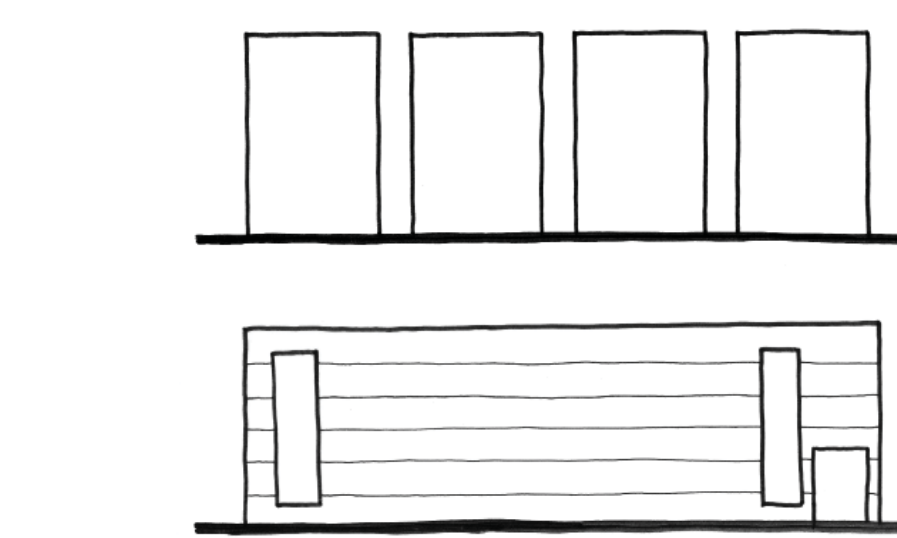
● Balance

- Focus and axis
- Life-filled, breathes
- Scale
  - Scale reduced in large spaces by tiered elements
- Proportion
  - Places at rest or have directional dynamic



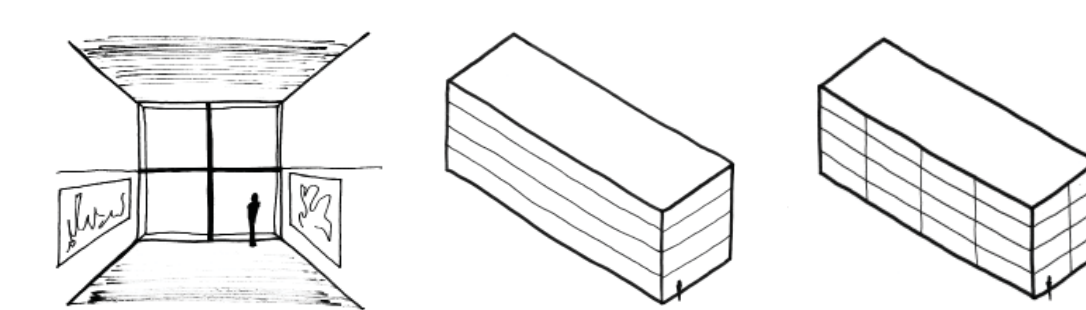
● Form

- Similar throughout, but not exactly the same
- Slightly undulating facades
- Overhangs
  - Provide shadows
  - Deep
  - Roofs and balconies
- Horizontality
  - Shown on facades and other elements



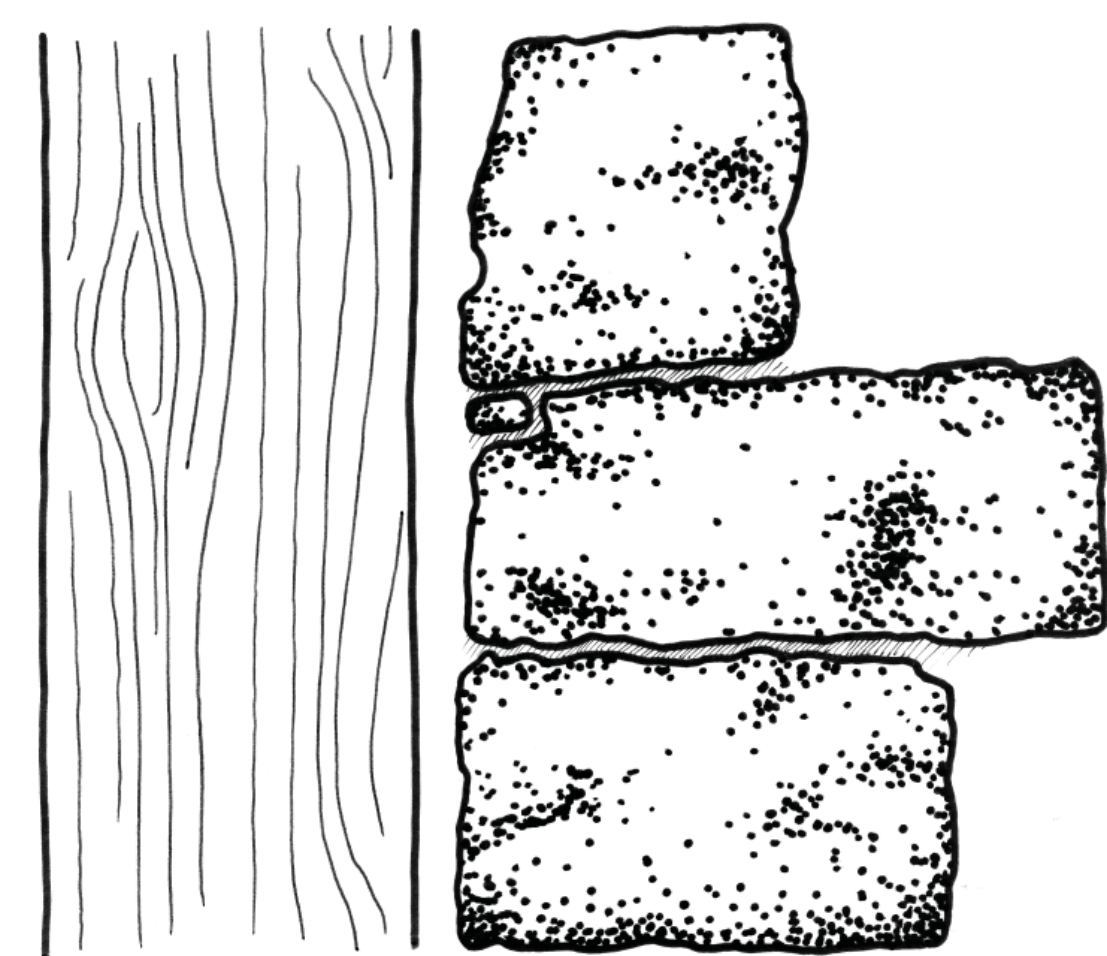
● Scale

- Stories shown on exterior
- Double height spaces divided
- Human scale
  - Smaller elements to break up a larger space



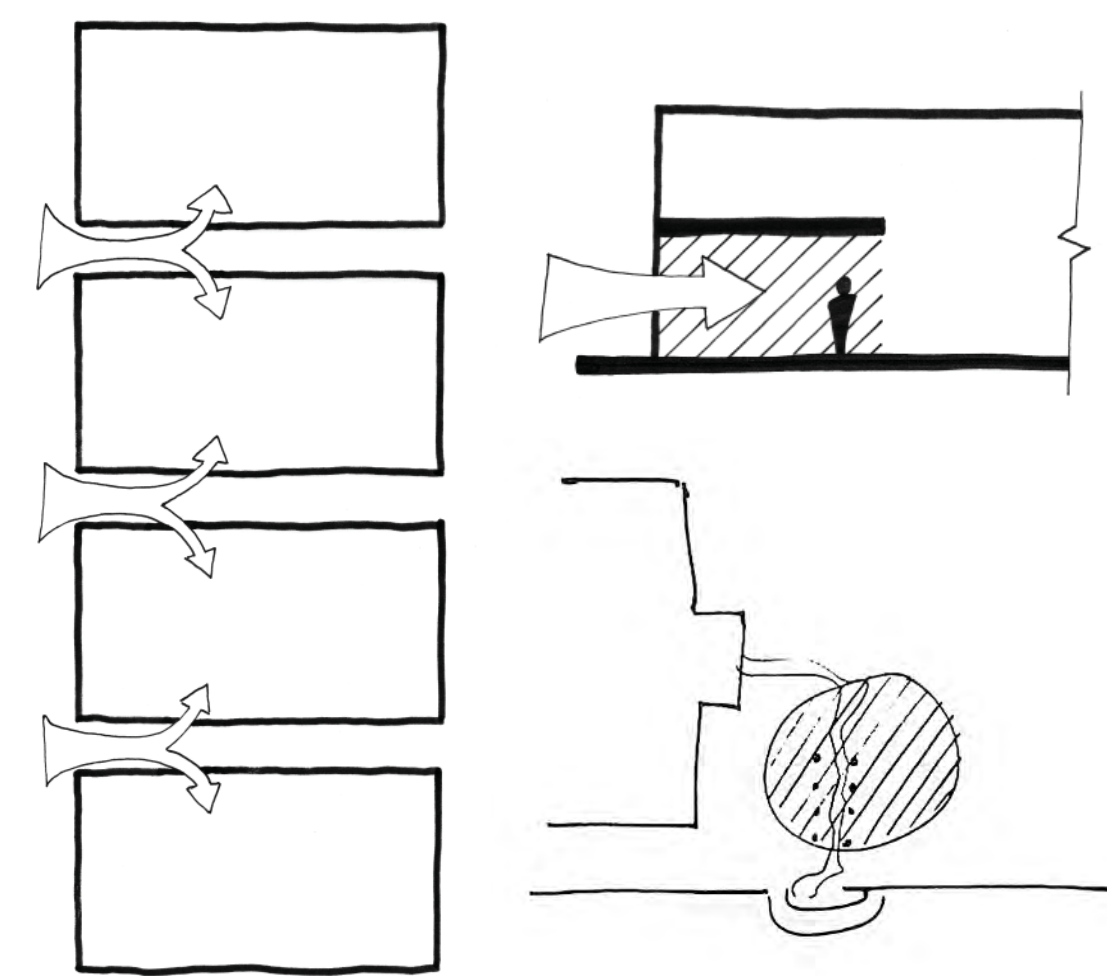
● Materials

- Wood
  - Weathered
  - Horizontally oriented
  - Shingles
  - Light colored
  - Wide planks
- Stone
  - Rough, rusticated
- Concrete
  - Block with mortar finish
  - Shows formwork
- Stucco, plaster
- Local, natural
- Weathered
- Unity, but contrasting
- Few materials/colors
- Simple



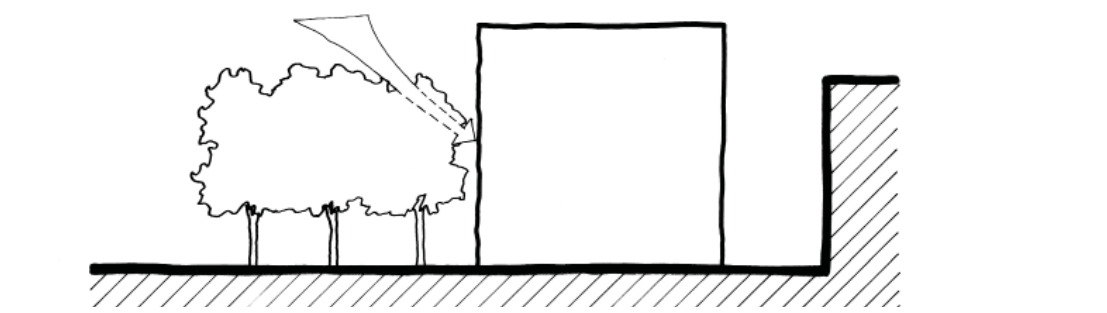
● Entrance

- Ease transition from public to less public
- Way to get rid of "street behavior"
  - Closed-ness
  - Tension
  - Distance
- Make space between street and front door
- Change of:
  - Light
  - Sound
  - Direction
  - Surface
  - Level
  - View



● Nature

- Natural shadows
- Tall surrounding trees
- Small-leaved shrubs, short landscaping



● Window

- Connects inside and outside
- Most successful on second and third floors
- Raised alcove on first floor
- Position where people (on the inside) pass often



**INTERGENERATIONAL COMMUNITY**

provides adequately for the safety, health, education and basic necessities of life for people of all ages

promotes programs, policies, and practices that increase cooperation, interaction, and exchange between people of different generations

enables all ages to share their talents and resources, and support each other in relationships that benefit both individuals and their community

"America's Best Intergenerational Communities 2013." Generations United. Generations United, n.d. Web. 13 Mar. 2014. <http://www.gu.org/HOME.aspx>.



**INFORMATION**

total apartments:	30
clusters:	10
double:	20
maximum number of residents:	180
storage units:	14
parking spaces:	29



"Even in places of work, and especially in homes, architecture has the function of providing rest for the soul."

ARCH 807  
SPRING 2014  
KATIE NIGHTINGALE, M. ARCH. CAND.  
SUSANNE SIEPL-COATES, PROF.

**SILENT ARCHITECTURE:**  
healing in an intergenerational living environment



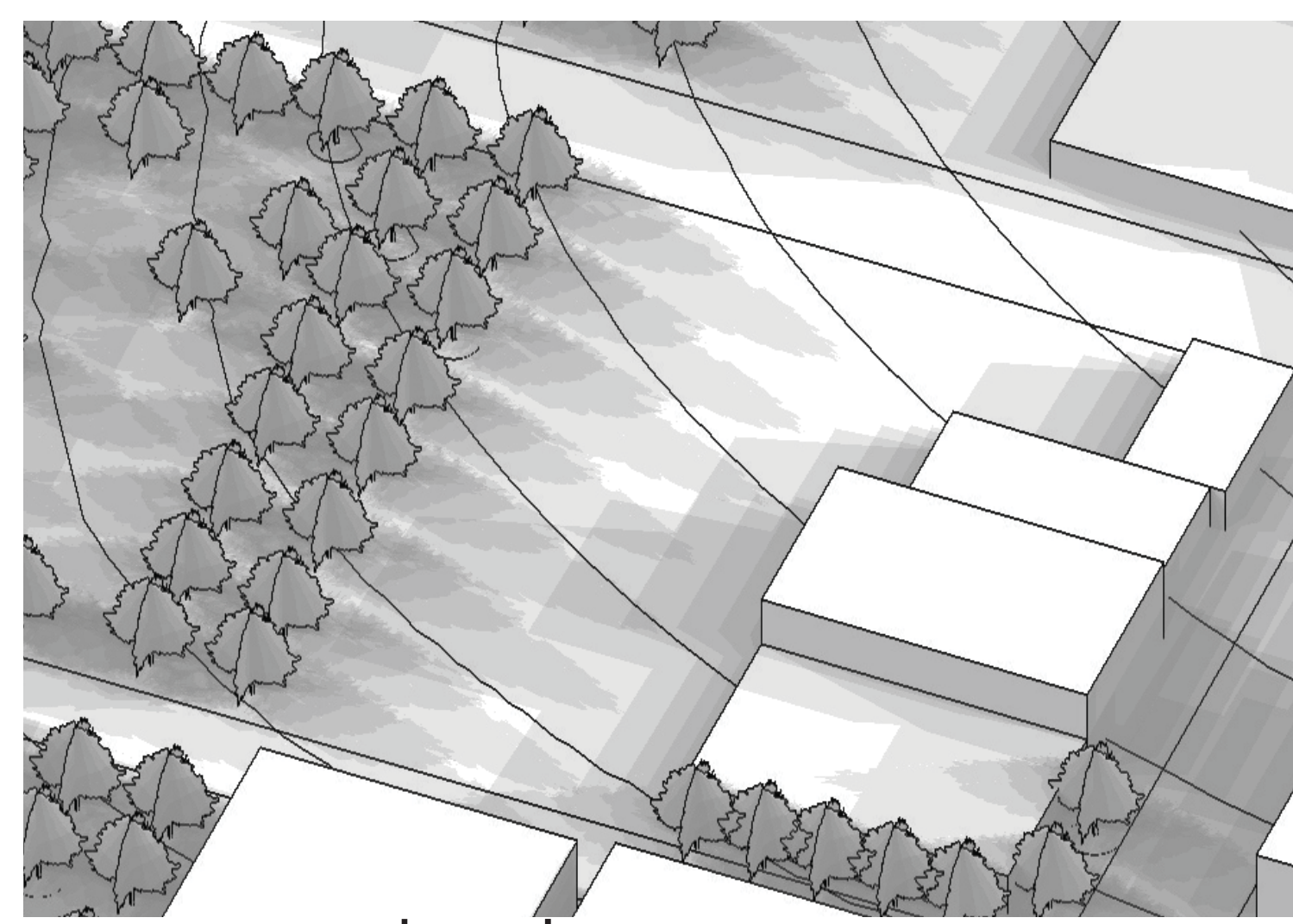


site plan  
1" = 75'-0"

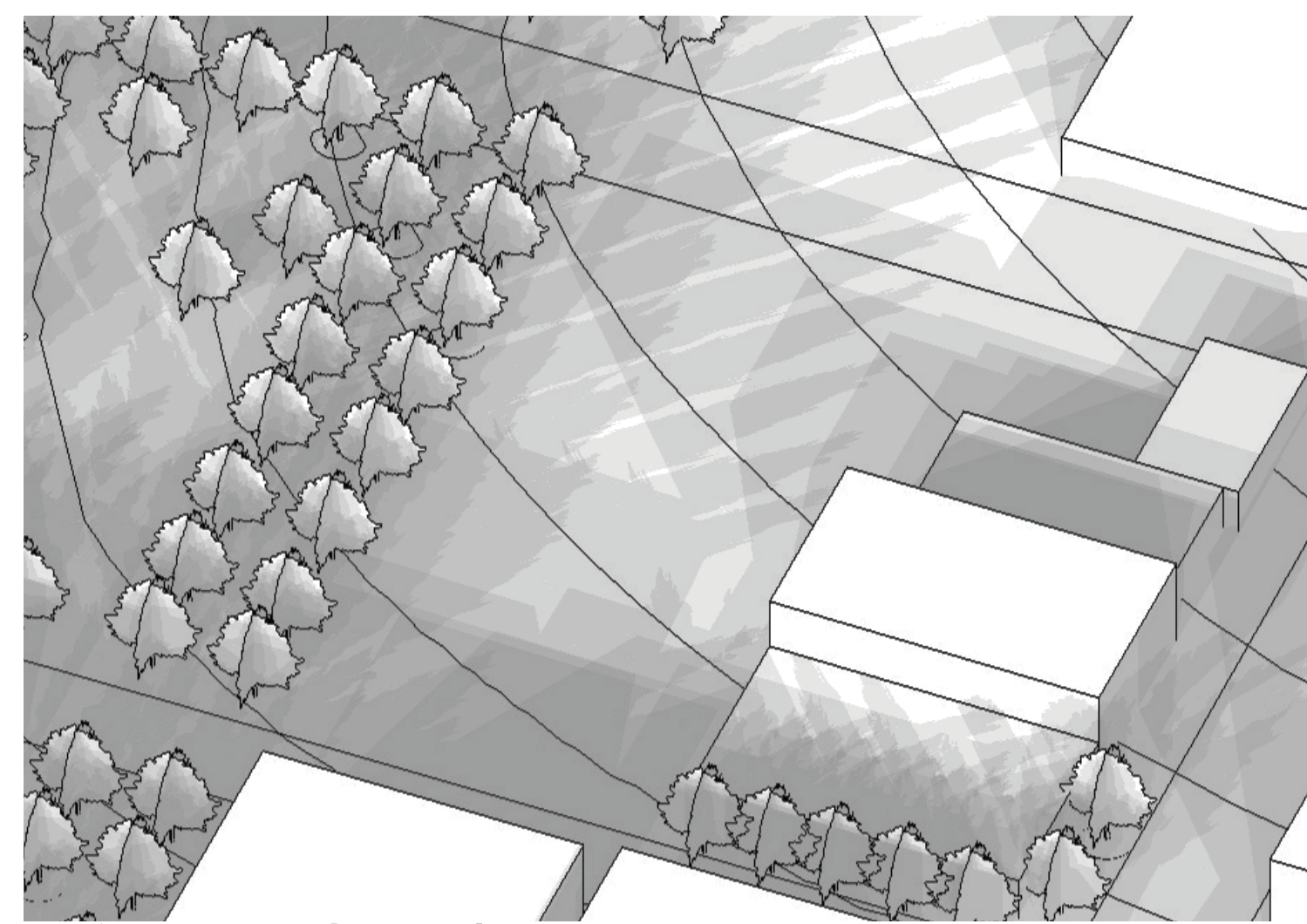
**ABSTRACT**

"The most powerful of healing places is in the brain and in the mind" (Sternberg, 2009). Studies have shown that the mind and its functions are directly affected by the environment. Certain environmental stimuli, such as light and sound, affect the hormone levels in the brain. These chemicals drive reactions and can either help or hinder healing (Linaraki, 2012). Healing can be defined as an internal process of transformation. Silent architecture may be a way to promote this process toward well-being. As defined by Day, silent architecture is balanced, simple, and timeless. It evokes a sense of calm and peacefulness in those who experience it (Day, 1995). These perceptions can be especially important to older generations. In an intergenerational living environment, the difference of ages is emphasized, and stress over changes that come with age can become prevalent (Moschis, 2007). Design that takes these issues into consideration should share qualities with the idea of silent architecture. Scale, proportion, "living lines", unity of colors and materials are strategies that can positively impact psychological well-being (Day, 1995). It is suggested that the design of space can encourage a healing or calming effect in its inhabitants. This project will explore how Day's principles of silent architecture can inspire healing and well-being in an intergenerational living environment.

Day, Christopher. "Healing Silence: The Architecture of Peace." Places of the Soul. London: Thorsons, 1995. 138-48. Print.  
 Linaraki, Despina, and Georgia Voradaki. "The Interaction of Space with the Human Nervous System and Its Impact on Human Psychology." Proc. of ANFA, Salk Institute for Biological Studies, La Jolla. ANFA, 21 Sept. 2012. Web. 24 Sept. 2013. <http://www.anfach.org/documents/LinarakiandVoradakisposter.pdf>.  
 Moschis, George P., and Anil Mathur. "Physical and Emotional Well-Being." Baby Boomers and Their Parents. Ithaca: Paramount Market, 2007. 53-80. Print.  
 Sternberg, Esther M. "Healing Gardens and My Place of Peace." Healing Spaces: The Science of Place and Well-being. Cambridge: Belknap of Harvard UP, 2009. 280-96. Print.



summer shadows



winter shadows

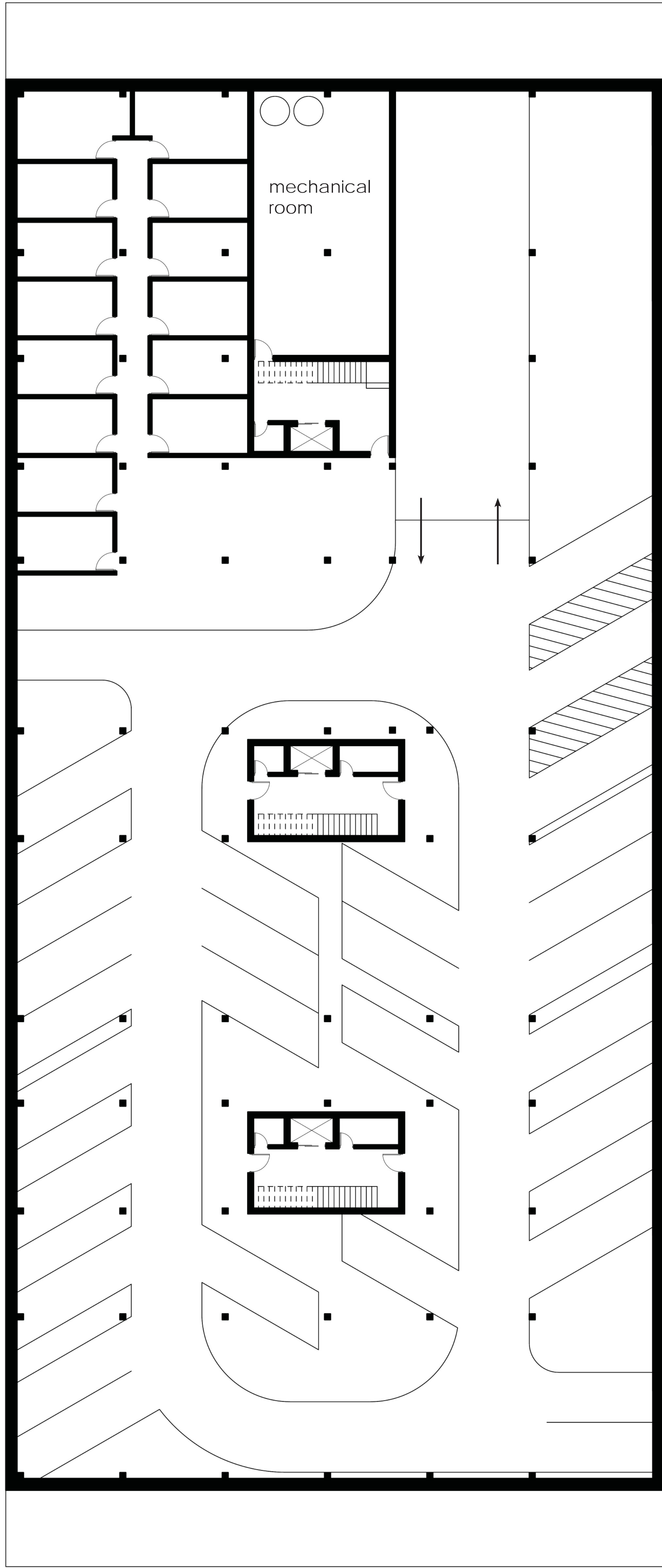


nearby amenities



west facade  
3/32" = 1'-0"

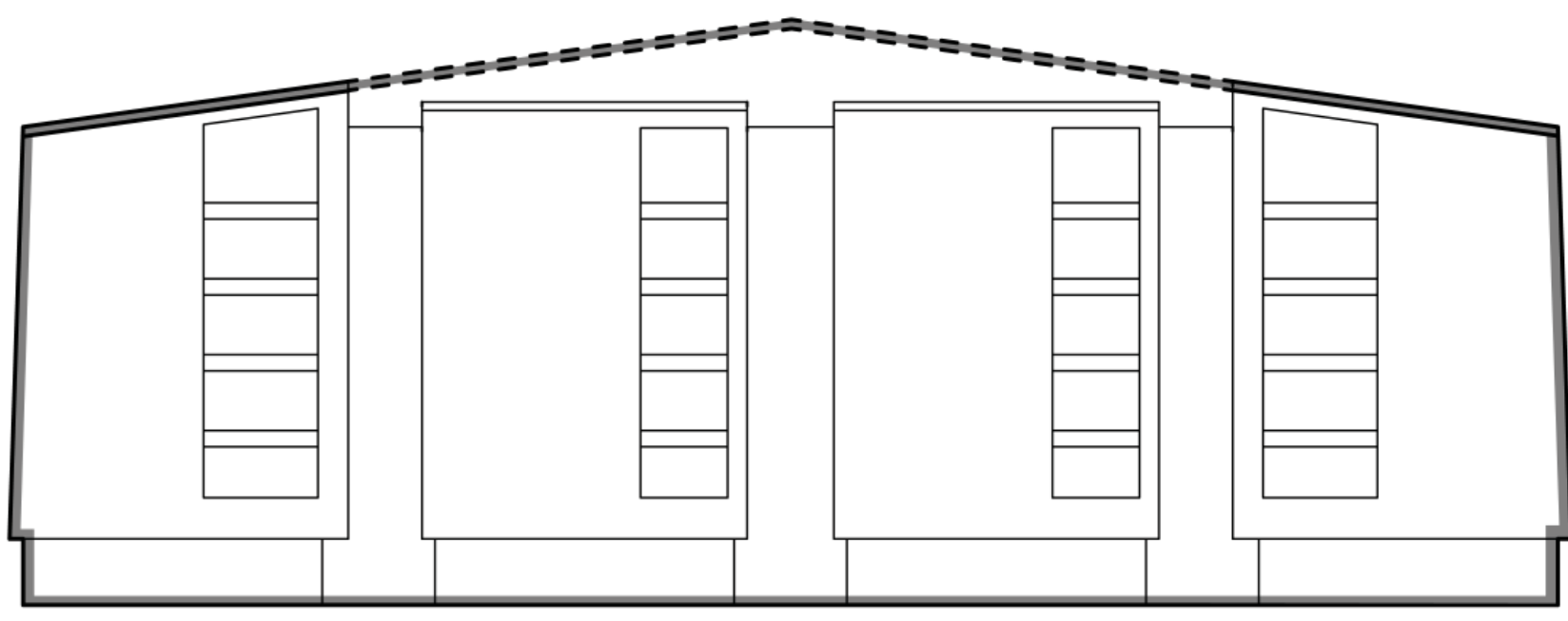




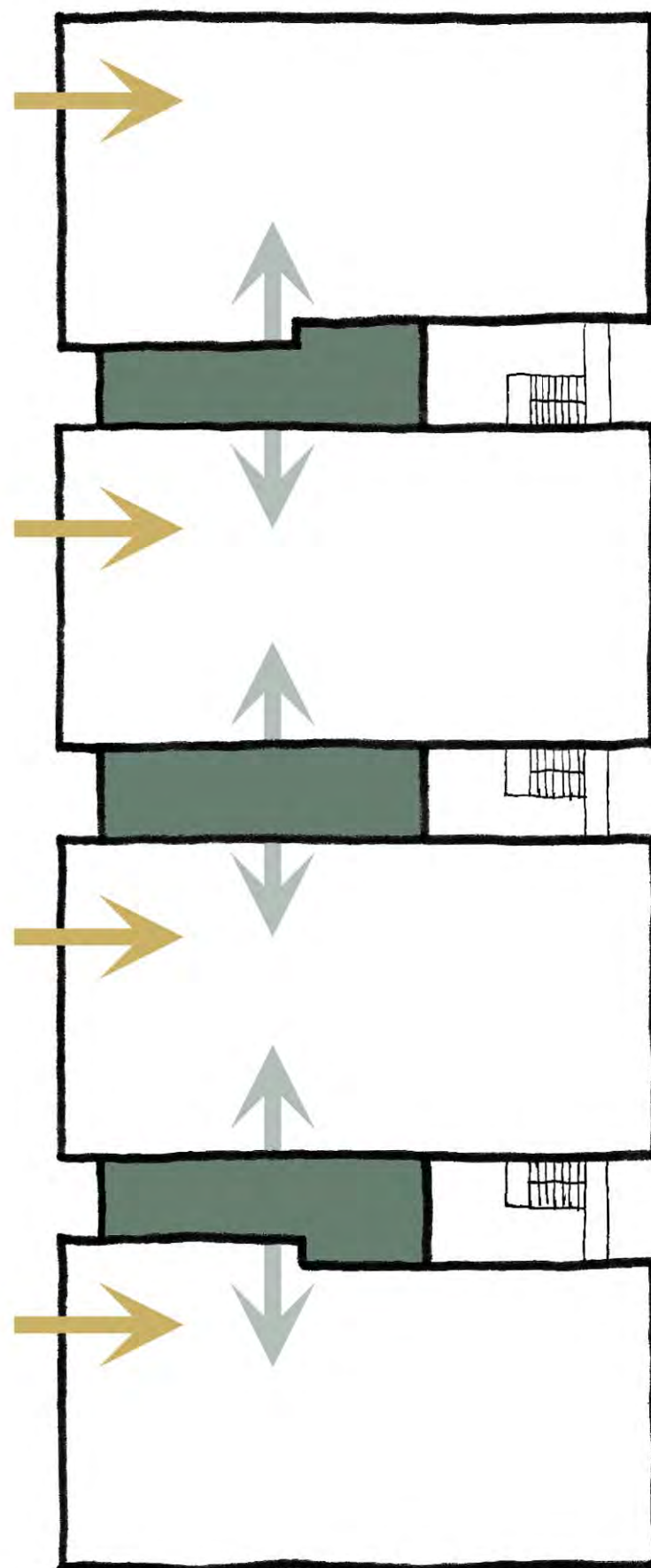
basement plan  
3/32" = 1'-0"



first floor context plan  
3/32" = 1'-0"

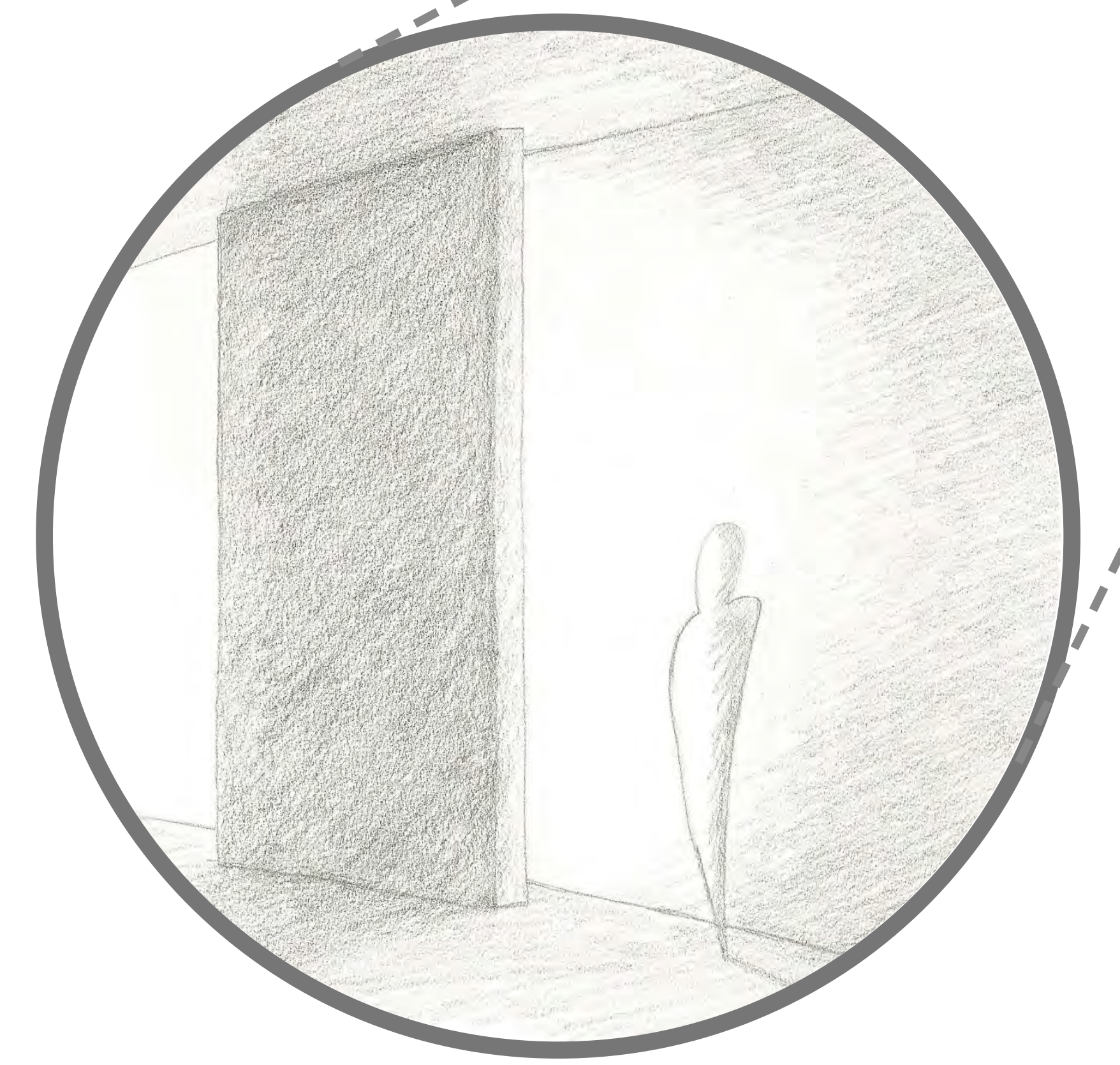


parti - symbol of home



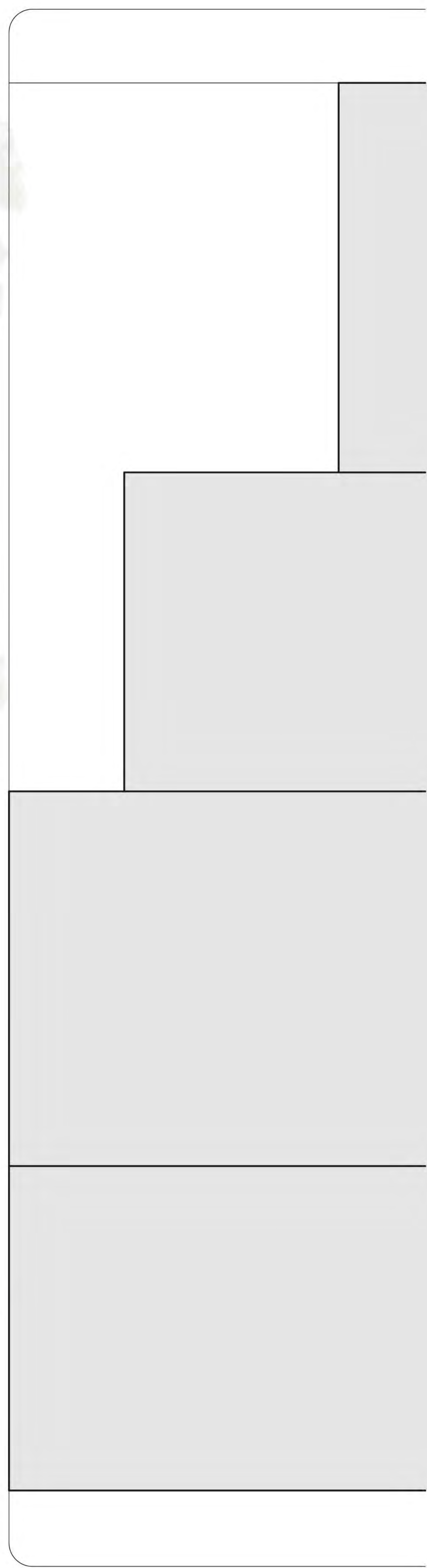
vertical  
private  
public

circulation

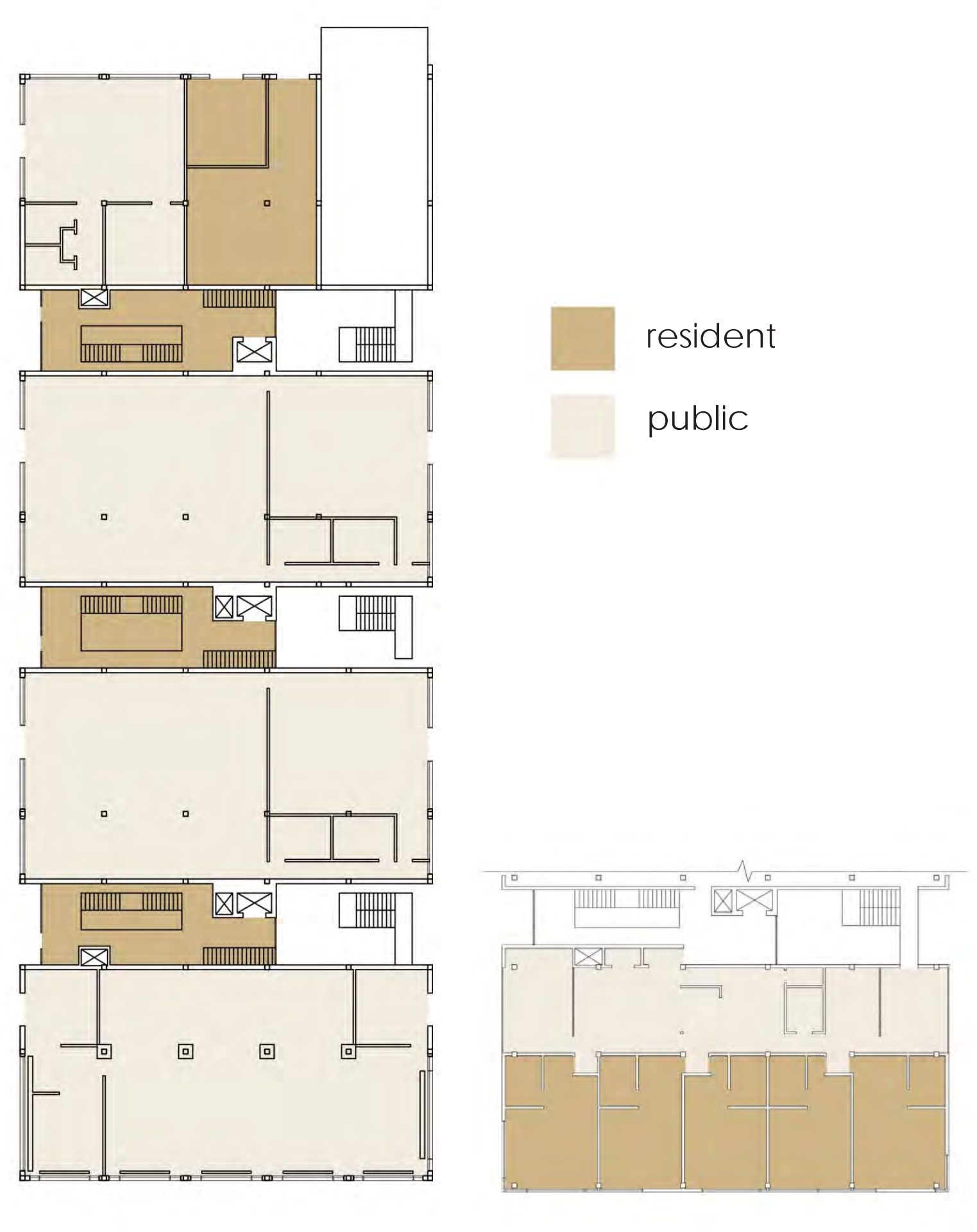


south facade  
3/32" = 1'-0"

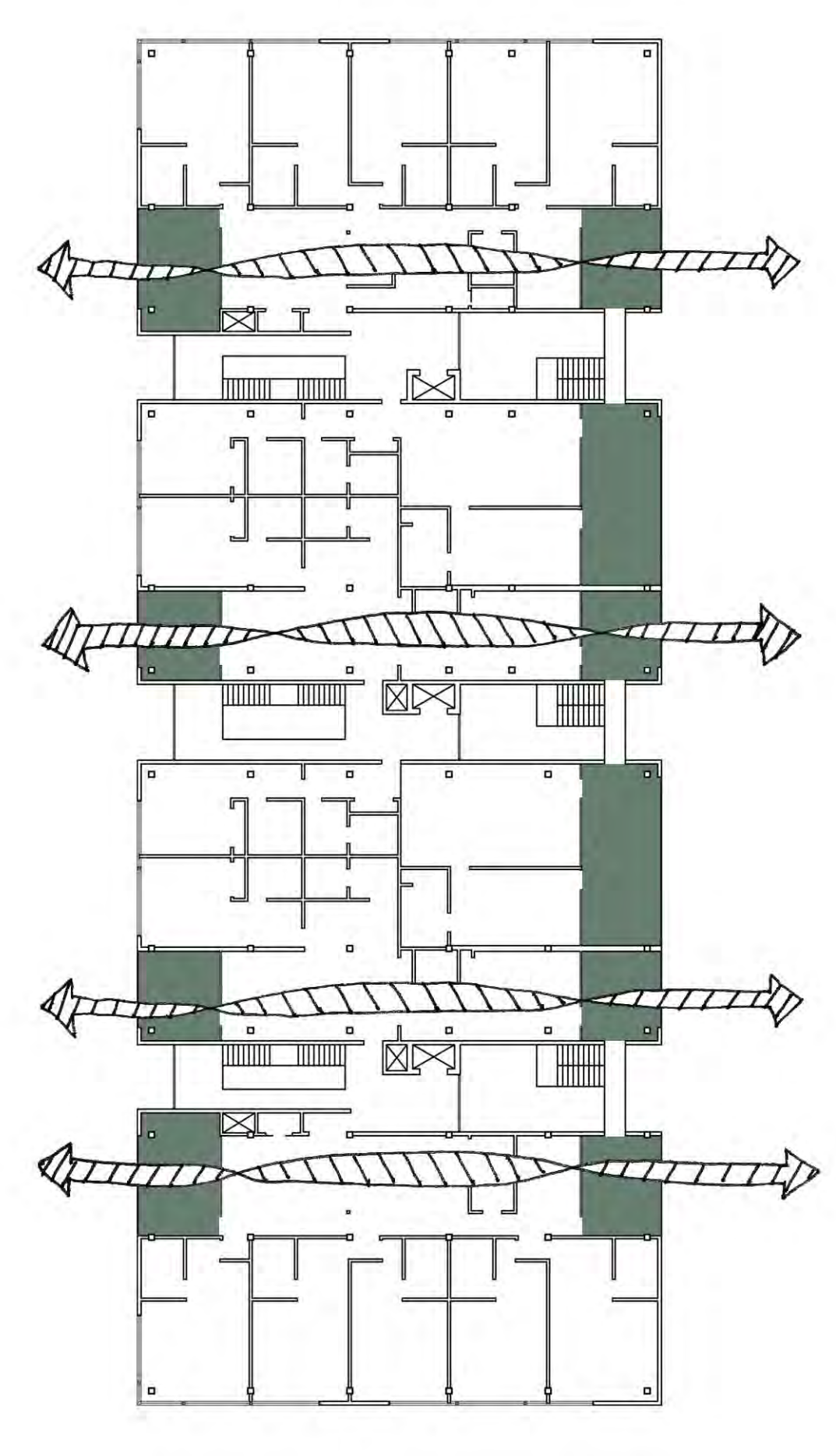




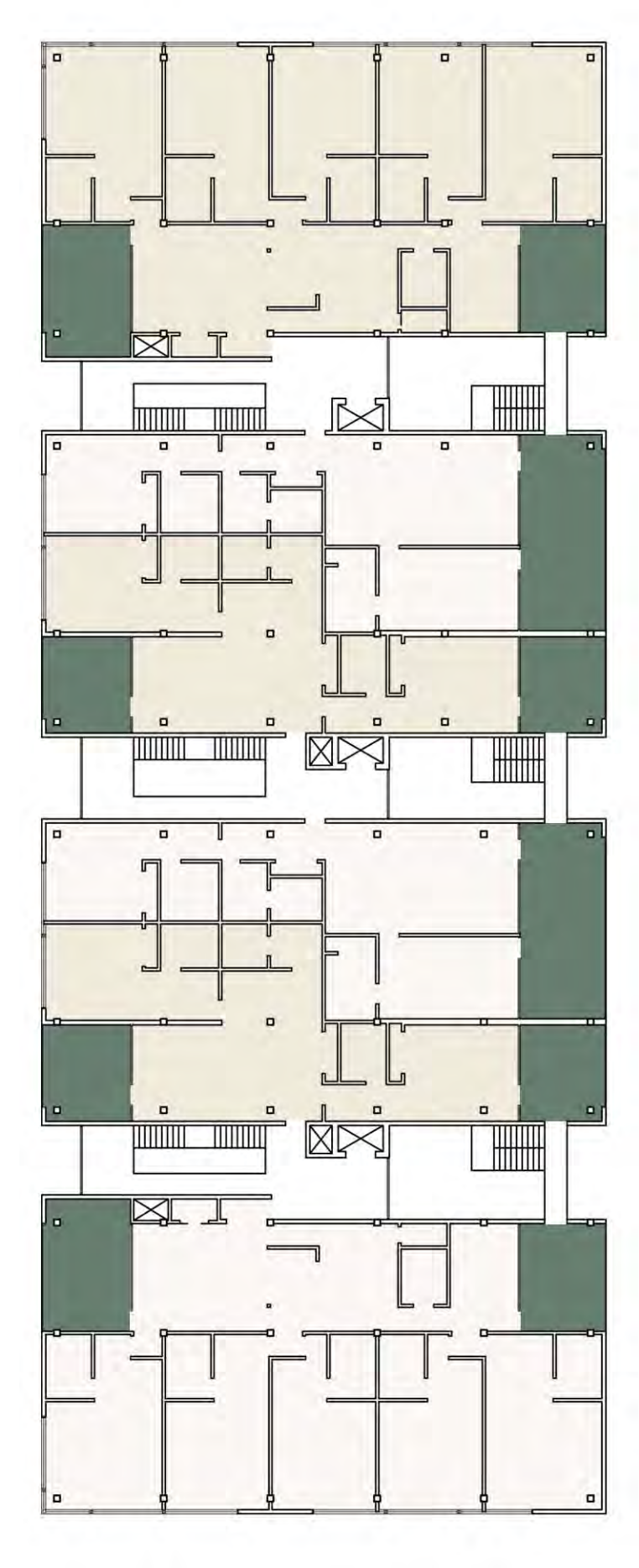
second - sixth floor plan  
3/32" = 1'-0"



public v. private



natural ventilation

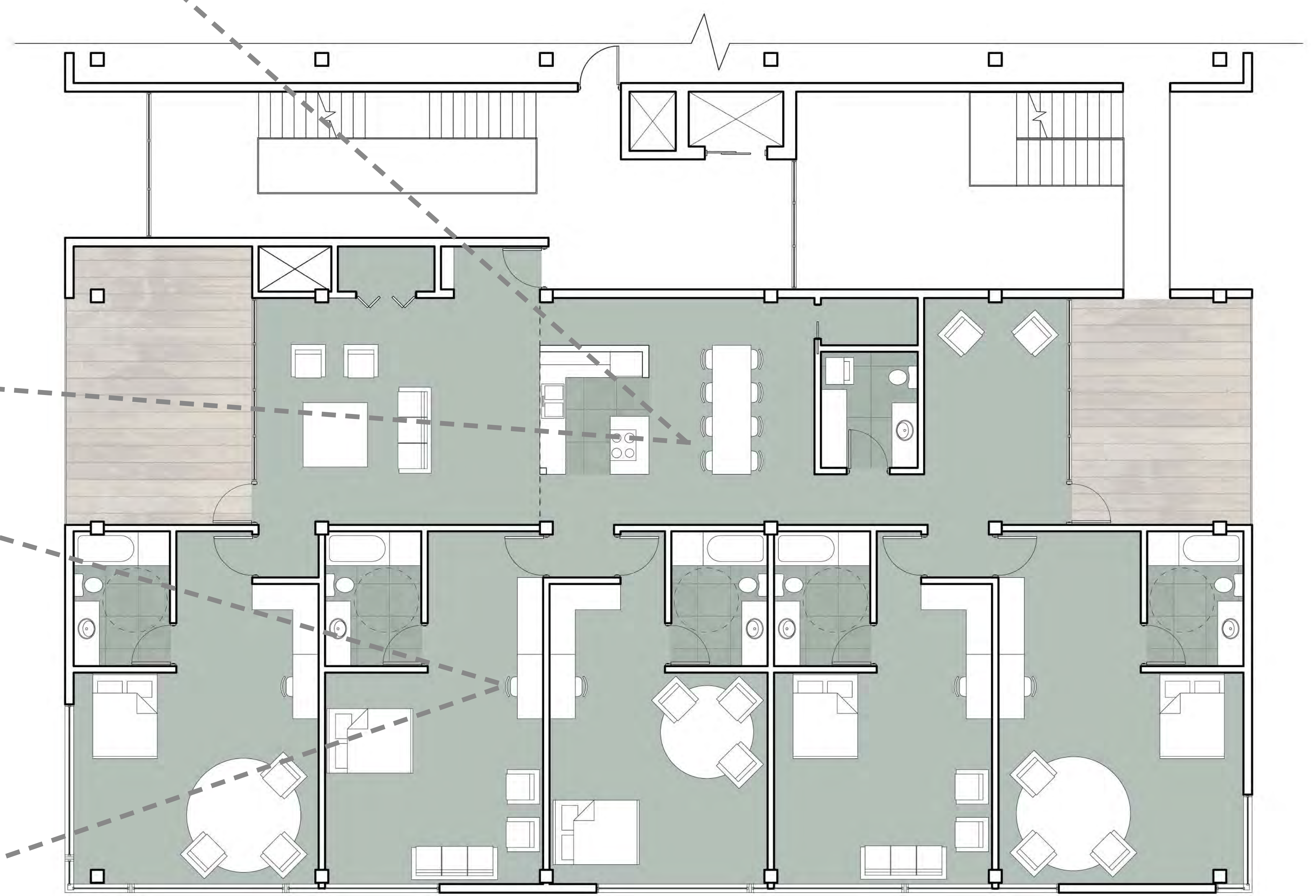
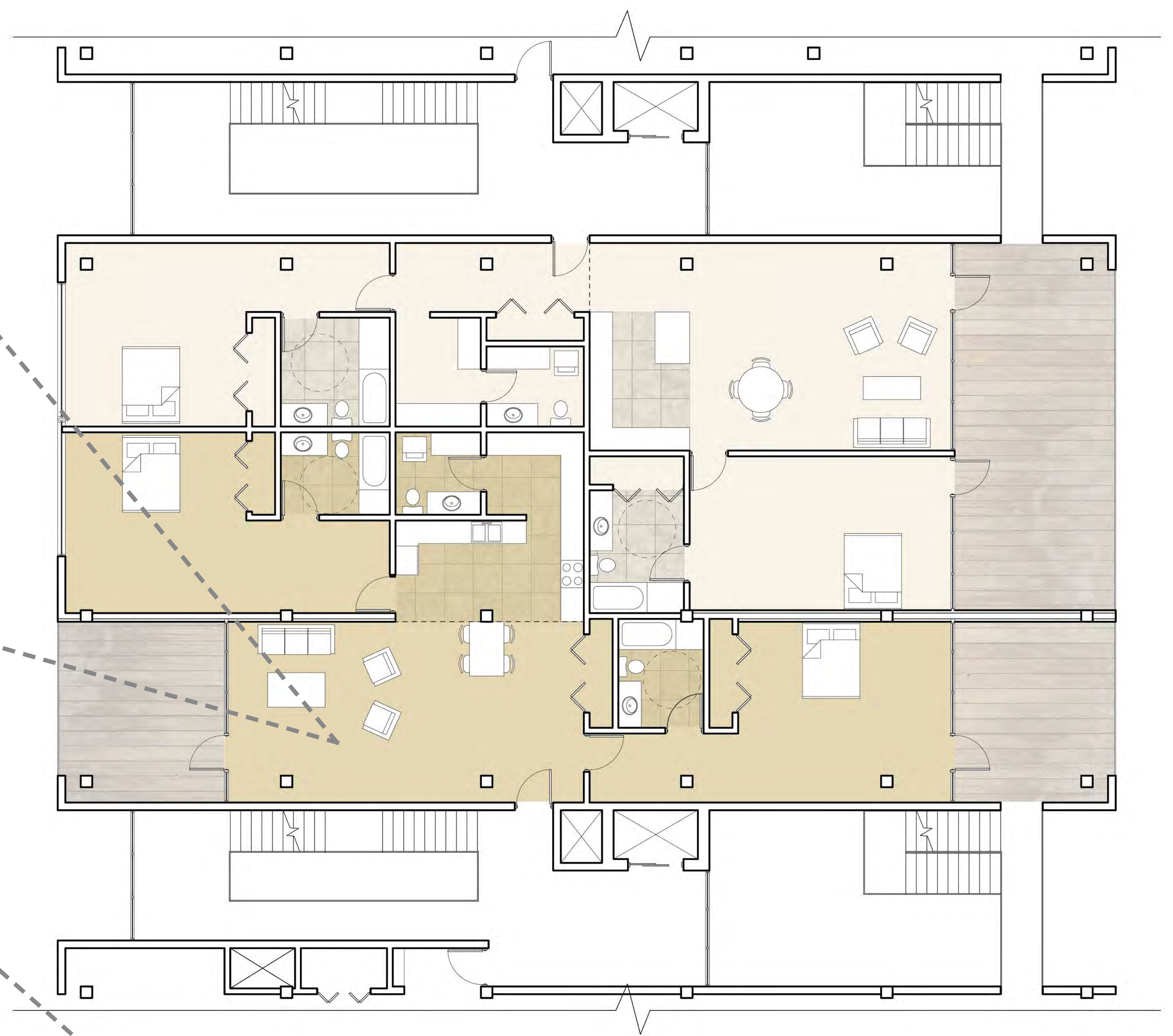


exterior spaces



east facade  
3/32" = 1'-0"





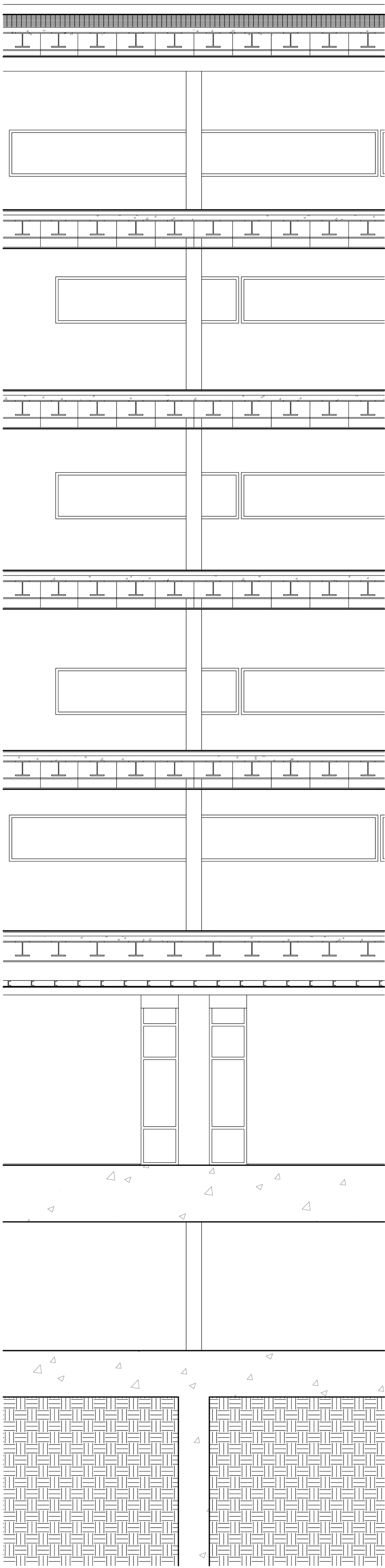
unit plans  
3/16" = 1'-0"



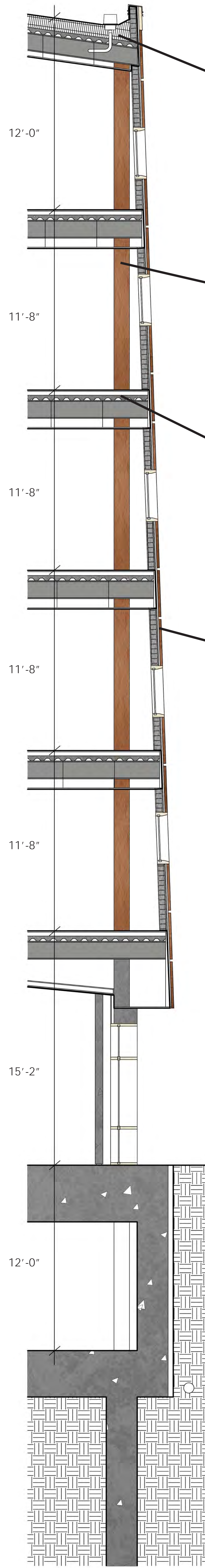
north facade  
3/32" = 1'-0"







wall section  
3/8" = 1'-0"

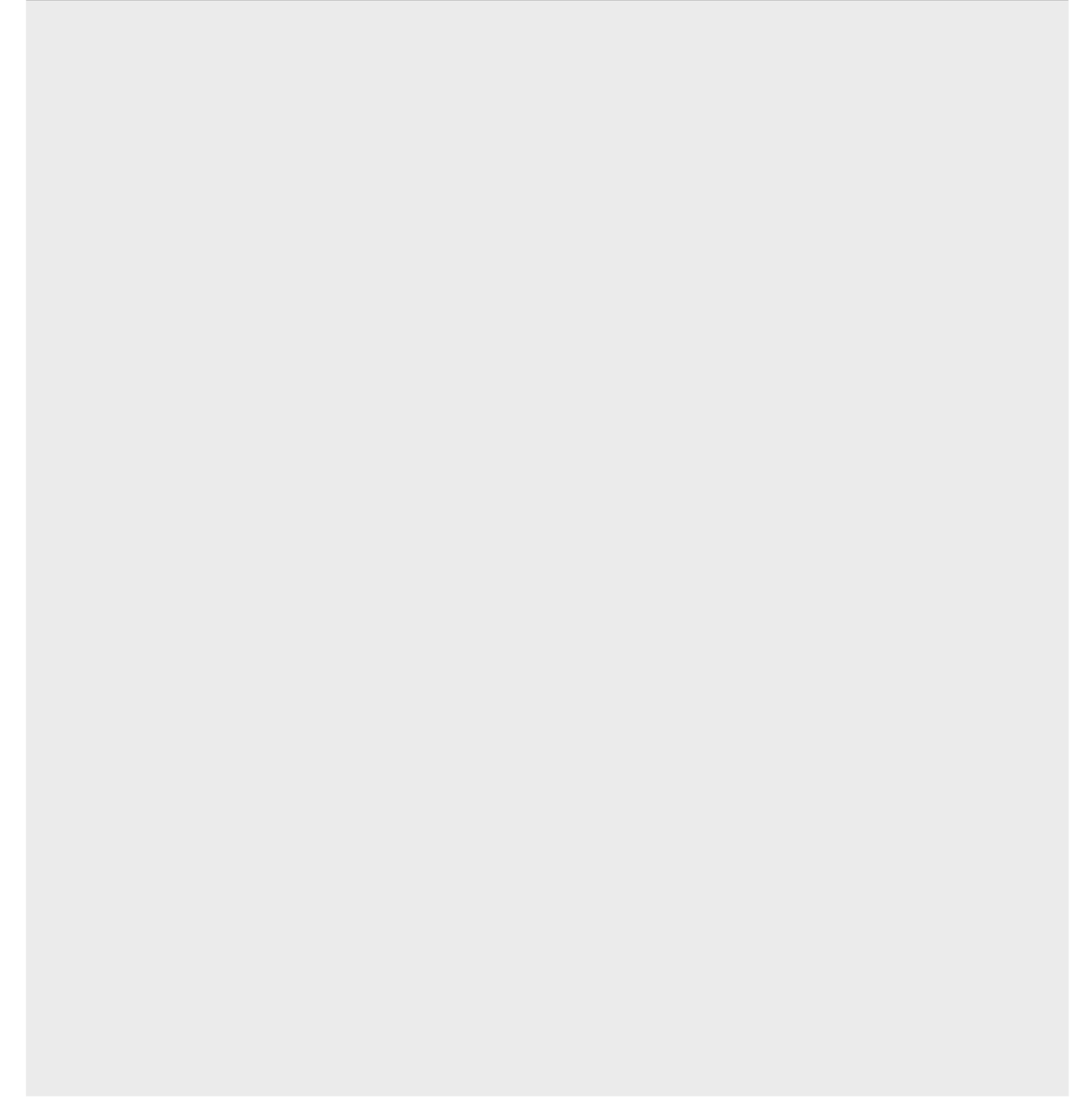
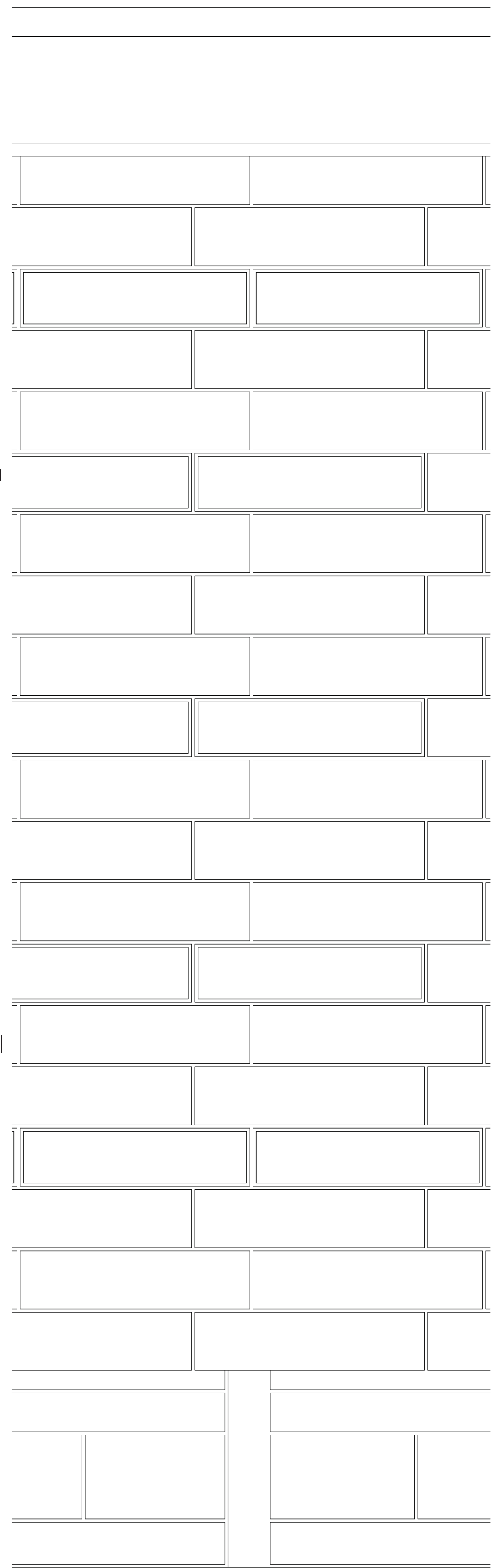


roof system  
- green roof  
- solar panels

structural steel column  
- covered

flooring system  
- radiant heating  
system

wood panel system  
- panel  
- aluminum furring  
- air barrier  
- light gauge steel wall  
with insulation



section through stair  
3/32" = 1'-0"



view from southwest