Washington University in St. Louis

Washington University Open Scholarship

Greer Aging

St. Louis Projects, Office for Socially Engaged Practice

5-2019

Grandparenting Center: Connecting the Generations

Jessica DeAngelo Washington University in St. Louis

Follow this and additional works at: https://openscholarship.wustl.edu/spring2019_greer



Part of the Urban, Community and Regional Planning Commons

Recommended Citation

DeAngelo, Jessica, "Grandparenting Center: Connecting the Generations" (2019). Greer Aging. 9. https://openscholarship.wustl.edu/spring2019_greer/9

This Studio Board is brought to you for free and open access by the St. Louis Projects, Office for Socially Engaged Practice at Washington University Open Scholarship. It has been accepted for inclusion in Greer Aging by an authorized administrator of Washington University Open Scholarship. For more information, please contact digital@wumail.wustl.edu.



(.6m) 2

2′(.6m)

0'(0m)

-2′ (.6m)

6 m

FRAMING CONNECTIONS A ROOM FOR TWO



JAMES TERRILL (80) & AVORA (4)

The space is designed for James Terrill (80), affectionately known as Gren and his great-grand-daughter, Avora (4), who lives just down the street. As a father of six, grandfather of thirteen, and great-grandfather of two, Gren has interacted with children throughout his life. When Avora was born, she actually lived with her great-grandparents for a while, so Gren knows Avora well and plays with her often.

PROPIOCEPTION AND SIGHT

The senses I would like to focus on in my design include proprioception and sightlines. The enlarged stair areas provide enrichment for balance and strength, which are both important elements of proprioception, a person's understanding of their body as well as how it interacts with objects or space. In order to safely use these areas, a mix of direct and indirect light is ideal. I hope to provide different combinations of light in each room by orienting the windows to the south and north as well as having a clearstory above. By enriching the spaces in these ways, I hope that both individuals are actively engaged within the space without the environment becoming overwhelming.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CONTACT

Face-to-face interactions are extremely important for children and adults alike, yet with differences in the size and mobility of the different age groups, it is often difficult to maintain these connections without exerting constant efforts. In many architectural spaces, the responsibility of making these connections is placed on the body, often the adult body. My proposal is that the form of the architecture itself should facilitate physical contact between these two groups, hopefully allowing for individuals to grow closer emotionally.

BODY MOVEMENTS

In order to determine how architecture can improve opportunities for contact, it is important to study the ways in which adults manipulate their bodies in order to interact with children. There are several different factors that will influence the sucess of two people in maintaining physical contact, including the size of each individual and range of their body movements. To allow for connections between the extreme age groups for a longer period of time, I suggest that the pro-

PROPIOCEPTION: Perception & awareness of the position and movement of the body in space



























