Within the day care and senior center, interaction is an option, left up to each elderly individual, with regard to the extent. Sharing a facility, promotes interaction and creates opportunities for the children and elderly to become directly involved. Due to this, I feel that in the day care and senior center, interaction between user groups has been successful.

In reference to the success of the mission complex, the judging criteria is much more obscure. The barrier created by a thorough-fare, inhibits a certain extent of interaction. All forms of interaction indoors, will need to be programatically planned. I feel the interface of elderly with the mission clientele can be beneficial, yet, regarding interaction with children, the results still cannot be known.

It is my belief that the project does support the thesis and adds validity to the statement itself through its numerous forms of integration.
schematic design

Dilemma: one site or two:

Upon considering the design of this three-fold facility, a major decision was whether or not to put the mission facility in conjunction with the day care center and senior center. The question of if it was necessary arose and speculation occurred. Research in these three areas uncovered no proto-typical facility housing three, such diverse user groups. Due to the questionable attributes of the mission users, and their possible negative influence on the children, a decision of two sites was made. In this instance, a street creates a barrier between elderly/children and the mission clientele. Although this does solve some of the possible problems created by mission clientele being in close proximity to children, the mission clientele availability to the elderly for interaction has been greatly reduced.

Form Forces Function

In designing the day care/senior center, I adopted a very strict geometric form as a dominant design element; the triangle. At first, using this geometry seemed to work well with the spatial requirements, while satisfying my attempt to add fun and intrigue to the design solution. Yet, as winter quarter progressed, I found myself forcing the function to fit the form. Louis Sullivan's adage "form
follows function" no longer existed in my project. The geometry began to take over, and in some cases control the project and its programmatic needs.

It took quite some time to get to a point of realization where, in the design, the form began to complement the function, not control it.

Image:

Day care/Senior center

The image I intended to create in this building was one of activity, playfulness and movement. Within the triangular forms of the plan, the form achieves this. Yet, originally, in elevation, the solution was more of a three story house. This related to the Gatlin Gun Club form across Illinois Street, but still didn't seem to fit the spaces and activities occurring within this ever so active building.

After winter quarter reviews with Jack Wyman, Tony Costello, and Dan Woodfin, I took another look at the elevation, and its chosen materials, and decided the form did not fit the function appropriately. Further investigation, as well as trial and error, created the existing elevation: a much more contextual and realistic approach, but fun, to creating the desired image.

Mission:

The mission also changed dramatically after winter quarter reviews. The question of actually turning my organizational structure around, to allow the public areas more direct access off of Illinois Street was raised. When this suggestion was further investigated, I found it to be a better solution and approach than my first. Because of this, as well as further development, the elevation also changed. Within the mission, the organization of public/private sectors are dealt with through vertical distribution. Segregation is necessary, and definitely occurs. Triangular forms were incorporated, to a minor extent, in order to contextually relate the two buildings. Utilizing the same building materials, in conjunction with awnings designed to create entry points, also tie the two facilities together visually.

The mission program is very straightforward. Therefore, the design and planning came much easier than the day care/senior center. In addition, the non-existence of a form forces function fiasco allowed for a much easier, and cleaner, design solution.
Andersen, Ken. *Hallelujah Harry.*


Dutmann, Martina. *Color in Townscape.*

Itelson, William H. *Visual Space Perception.*


Sommer, Robert. *Social Design: Creating Buildings With People In Mind.*

Interviews & Articles

Site Information

Program Matrix

Schematic Design Documents and Models
Problems: Huffer Day Care Center Interview with Jane Rains.

Huffer Day Care was partially designed by Tony Costello. It has been open for 12 years. It is designed with movable walls for flexibility and operable windows. It was built partially with a grant left in a will and the rest was raised with the help of United Way and a capital fund drive.

Huffers follows the State Dept of Child Welfare staff ratios and accepts children up to age 5 for full day care in the academic year and a playgroup for children up to 10 after school. In the summer they have a summer day camp for up to 10 year old children, which averages about 40 children ages 6-10.

Staff - Children Ratio....

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>staff</th>
<th>children</th>
<th>age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>school age</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Their total maximum enrollment is 130 which is the maximum number of children allowed before you are required by the Child Welfare office to have a full time nurse on staff.

Their program consists of:

- 6 classrooms with a bathroom, cleanup
area, child storage area in each.

1 large indoor space for group play
access to a large outdoor space from
each room which is split into to areas
for kids 2-3 and then 4-up
reception
offices
conference room
kitchen
public rest rooms
staff break room
storage room
copy center
basement
observation rooms - one for every two
classrooms.

Required square footage for indoor space
35 sq/ft per child.
Required square footage for outdoor
space 50 sq/ft per child.

Emphasis on social and academic skills.
2--- social emphasis

---5 academic emphasis.
Stress is put on children working as a
group, sharing.

COST: $44 per child per week if parent
pays full amount.
$20 per child per week if
partially government funded-low income.
$0 if Title Twenty.

About 1/2 of the kids are on Title
Twenty, and al lot of United Way support.
80% are single parents and most are
women.

Less than 1% of their kids are from
referrals by the Welfare Dept.

They serve breakfast, lunch and an
afternoon snack. Child care food
program.

Agencies that must be dealt with for a day
care center are;
The State Dept of Child Welfare in
Indianapolis.

Steve Vaughn - 1-232-4440 - Head
of licensing division.
Mary Ottinger - 1-459-3961 -
Licensing Consultant.

Public Welfare
State Board of Health
State Fire Marshall in Indianapolis
Social Services Physical Office passes
out Title Twenty dollars per region.

depending on the population not
the income. 10 million dollars per
year on day care. It is on a
point system similar to United Way.

A Day Care Center is a big one with more
than 10 kids.
A Day Care Home is less than 10 kids.
There are no day care centers in Indiana
that have nursery programs, it is usually
in day care homes or by family or friends.
Noble Center is a day care for nursery age on up but for developmentally disabled, in Indianapolis.
The Metro Center is a large day care center in Indianapolis.
INTERVIEW WITH JOYCE HOLIDAY
KANSAS CITY SALVATION ARMY HEADQUARTERS
November, 1984

The Salvation Army's facility, at the headquarters in Kansas City, contains a ward for homeless families, and another ward for abused children. They are located on the first and second floors respectively. This facility does not house alcoholics within the same building.

The shelter for abused children is for 5 to 12 year old's, and can house up to 24 at one time. The average stay is 30 days. These children do not interact with the children of the homeless families on the first level.

The first level, as mentioned earlier, is for homeless families. These families are there by no fault of their own. They may remain there as long as they continue to make goals and work towards them. The homeless are also required to work on a job force of the city's. This program is part of the requirements for eligible men in order to remain at the mission. The job force is part of the responsibility of Kansas City, not the Salvation Army and includes manual tasks such as street cleaning, gardening, etc.

Within the facility itself, a dining area
is shared, yet, through scheduling, is utilized at different times for the two different groups. If there are ever any problems with the two groups, security staff are alerted to help maintain order.

Since this facility does not house alcoholics, interaction between either of the above groups with reformed alcoholics is very rare. The only instance of the integration of an individual on the alcoholics reform program with children was with a janitor that was employed in the abused children's area. Unfortunately, the stress of being involved with the children was too hard on the janitor, and he had gone "off the wagon" twice. The second time had been ten days earlier, and the director of the abused children's ward had not seen him sense.

The last example further expresses how important it is for the adult on an alcoholics reform program, as well as the children, to be psychologically stable enough to handle the pressure. A positive comment from Ms. Holiday about the janitor was that the children really enjoyed his presence, and he in no way ever did anything to hurt the children, physically, or psychologically.

In Ms. Holiday's point of view, she felt that the combination of the child care and the elderly would work well. She also felt that the people in a mission could work well with the children, but a very intensive screening program and guidelines would be necessary to make sure it was safe for all parties involved.
The development of missions began back in the early Old Testament times when helping the poor was admonished. The main thrust was through evangelism, by the scriptures. Today, most missions are still religiously based, yet the purpose and intent has expanded from purely a promotion of Christianity, to sociological counseling and development, job opportunities, food and lodging, and an opportunity to sit back, look at their lives, and build confidence to start anew.

Missions can be found in church crypts, old theaters, old stores, and new buildings, just to name a few places. Their services range from only food service, to long-term sleeping accommodations, employment, and counseling.

In London, England, it is very common to find a soup kitchen and day center in the crypt of a church or cathedral. Here, food is served, laundry and bathing facilities available, and counseling offered for those who choose to use it. These centers are called day centers, and do not have individual sleeping accommodations. Therefore, many of those who frequent the day center and food kitchen take refuge in the streets, under bridges, over heat ducts, or in back alleys at night.
In the United States there are two basic types of missions: short term/transient missions, and long term missions. The main difference is in requirements for entry, and requirements for staying. For example, the Wheeler Mission in Indianapolis, Indiana, is a transit mission. It houses approximately 50 men per night, short term, and attempts to house 24 maximum in their long term program. The men are allowed to stay for up to three days at a time, totaling twelve nights per month if on a short term bases. For this lodging, attendance of a short religious service at 7:30 in the evening is all that is required.

Wheeler Mission is a Christian based mission, and attempts to house and counsel 24 men in their long term program, but averages only 12. The program itself is based around religious beliefs and self-help. In return for this service, the men are given tasks to undertake within the mission, ranging from cooking to building maintenance. Counseling is available for those in the long term program by only one man, Rev. Conner, who admits that the percentage of reformed individuals is very low.

The second type of mission is a more long term one. The Home Sweet Home Mission in Bloomington, Illinois, upon entry, requires that each individual talk with a counselor and sign a contract with regard to how the mission can help them and how they can help themselves. Counseling programs are established, and usually some light manual work is required if the client is capable. Often times, clients look for work, or seek out other forms of counseling during the day and spend their nights at the mission. Here, in order to remain, an individual must be striving to meet the obligations established jointly between themselves and their counselor in their contract. Once a person is no longer striving for betterment, they are requested to leave. Each situation can vary, and lengths of stay range from a few days to a few years.

Short term lodging is also available, yet a contract must still be signed upon entry. If an individual violates their contract, and asked to leave, re-admittance is up to the director. The percentage of reformed or recovered individuals leaving the mission has been much higher then that of Wheeler Mission, yet is still not very high.
Although architecture is an important element in every city, it would not exist if it were not for the people occupying and utilizing it. People contrive spaces and shelters necessary for their physical and economic well-being. They are the heart of every city, no matter what their physical or economic status.

The people whom I researched the most, as a group, were single homeless people, typically referred to as "down and outs". In London, as in any large city, homeless people can be seen almost anywhere. Most live in and on the streets, frequenting soup kitchens for meals and sleeping under bridges, over steam heat ducts, and in doorways in the back allies. Boxes, newspapers, and old blankets become their homes. Some carry all of their personal belongings with them at all times. These individuals are very similar to the "shopping bag" people of the United States. The city of London has over 40,000 homeless.

The down and outs of London are both men and women. Ages usually range from 18 to 70 years old. Today, the most common age of the down and outs has been around 18 years old (as estimated by Rev. Phillip Waynewright, of St. Martin's in the Field Church). It is speculated that
the current recession has forced many younger people, unable to get jobs, out into the streets. Men are in greater number than women, and the women usually travel with, or frequently socialize with, the men.

It is not uncommon to walk down the streets of London and be asked by at least one person, if not more, if you have any spare change. Others are proud to "beg". Instead, they may play a toy instrument, or sell matches to get money. To them, it is a way to maintain their pride.

Common places in London and the surrounding burroughs where down and outs frequent are: Embankment bridge and mission, St Martin's in the Field Church; St. Botolph's Crypt; and, most soup kitchens. On a nice day, many homeless can be seen walking around the streets of London, sleeping in parks, and some even sifting through garbage cans.

Although the plight of these homeless people may seem very dismal, many choose to live in this manner. In talking with Rev. Phillip Waynewright, of St. Martin's in the Field, I was amazed to hear that in his two and a half years of association with their day center and food kitchen, most of the homeless he had known chose to live in the streets.

Many of the others seemed somewhat mentally retarded, not to the extent of institutionalization, but enough that it was hard for them to maintain a job.

The city of London, the central government does nothing for the homeless. It is left up to the individual burroughs to provide hostels and housing for them. The quality and care of these living units varies considerably, but the picture painted of most of them is that they are small, clean, and unsafe. Many individuals who own these hostels make a fortune off the government, who subsidizes the rent of the homeless. The landlords often take old buildings and do very little to improve and maintain them. They then claim them as private hostels for the homeless and charge weekly rent. For the conditions in which the people are expected to live, the prices are exorbitant. Jerry Suqqa, from the St. Botolph's Church Crypt, stated one example in which 250 men lived in one building with only one bathroom.

In Bayswater Burrough, the second Soho of London, their is a hostel called Beacon House, near Hyde Park. Here, the weekly rent is 38.40 lbs per week (approx. $55.00), which includes breakfast and dinner. A lot of heavy drinkers reside here, of which about 50% are employed. The percentage of men to women is 70:30.

In addition to the often outrageous living conditions in the hostels, many do not allow "drink" into the building. If someone is suspected of having "drink", or being drunk, they may be searched...
before entering the hostel. Many also require the tenants to leave the premises from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m.

For those individuals who chose to live in the streets, places are provided for them to clean-up and wash their clothes in many day centers in and around London. St. Botolph's Crypt contains a day center for down and outs, and also provides counseling to those who choose it. The day center is just what it states, a place for individuals to come and get warm and regain confidence in themselves during the day. A soup kitchen is also operational from 6 p.m. to 8:45 p.m. in the evening. Additional places where down and outs may frequent, especially during the colder months, are libraries and cinemas.

England varies greatly with respect to the dispersal of their Social Security (similar to our welfare). Contrary to the United States, an individual with no address or home can receive a weekly food allowance of 30 pounds per week (about $50.00). In order to receive this, and homeless person must go pick it up themselves at the social security office. Although one may think that most of this money would go for alcohol, it was surprising to discover that about half the the homeless who receive this allowance spend it on gambling, not drinking.

Many of the church oriented organizations for the down and outs also offer counseling. The percentage of successful reformers is very low. This may be partially due to the unwritten rule of the down and outs. It is very difficult for an alcoholic to stop drinking in England. If he walks by another down and out with "drink", and he doesn't have any, that individual will offer him part of his. Because of this, the temptation to drink is much more prevalent than in most situations. In return for this, the individual must then offer some of his "drink" to another down and out, the next time he retains any. This creates a never-ending cycle of available alcohol for the individual who is attempting to quit drinking.

CASE STUDIES:

Date: 4/17/84
Location: Embankment Bridge
London, England

While taking pictures of the down and outs asleep under Embankment bridge, and in Embankment Park, I met a brave with my camera and was using only a 55mm lens. When I walked back from the park to the bridge, a LARGE man thought I was taking his picture, which I wasn't because I had done it earlier, and began telling me not
to take his picture. He then got up from a seated position and proceeded to chase me. I ran into a drug store in Embankment Station, and he did not follow. From that day forward I used my telephoto lens much more extensively when photographing people, especially down and outs!

Date: 4/21/84  
Location: Trafalgar Square  
London, England  
Time: 9:25 a.m.

It was a nice morning and two down and outs were sitting/laying on benches in the square. When I attempted to set down about 15 feet away from one and he proceeded to move to the other side of the square. The other down and out was drinking Old English Beer and laying on the bench in position 2. He was laying down on seat 16. A family of 6 sat in seat area 14. The down and out seemed to want to stay away from people. At 9:45 he moved to seat 18, it was shaded. Checked back at 10:10 - still sleeping in the same spot. Checked back 12:10 - laying awake in the same spot.

Date: 4/21/84  
Location: Embankment Park  
London, England  
Time: 10:35 a.m. on a sunny day.

Just spoke with a down and out. I sat down on a bench next to him, and boy did he have body odor. I offered him a cigarette just as he was going to leave. He stayed and smoked one.

Conversation:

- He didn't feel London was as friendly as it used to be.
- He was born in London.
- He was glad it was getting warmer because he "slept out."
- I asked him if he came here often, but he usually stayed up by the market in Camden.
- He felt "Maggie" (Thatcher) was too much of a feminist and that she claims to help the minorities when in reality she is just "selfish". He spoke of different groups of communities that she sets up that don't do anything.
- He asked about Central Park in New York, from the viewpoint of someone who lives on the streets.

After leaving me, he went to the small cafe and had some sponge cake and tea or...
coffee. He then walked north towards Charing Cross Station via the street. He kicked up some bottles to feel if they were empty and a sandwich which was rotten. He then stoppen in capital foods and bought what looked like juice? Lost him at John Adams Street.

Physical Condition:

- Health  - Had a red rash on what I could see of his arms.
  - Coughed as he smoked.
  - Overall health looked o.k.

- Appearance:
  - Ragged clothes
  - No socks/holes in his shoes
  - Long beard/ragged hat
  - Long overcoat
  - Hands dirty!
  - One rotten tooth in front - brown

CONCLUSION:

The study of people gave me a more in depth look at what the different cultures are really all about. Without this prior knowledge, I feel it would be very difficult to understand a society and its architecture. With this experience, my sensitivity towards the person in society, vs. just the architecture, has greatly improved, thus allowing for, in my opinion, a much more successful result in the design product in architecture.
Child Care

In today's society, there is a larger number than ever of single parents, mostly women, who are left to raise and support their children without help from family of relatives. A sorry fact is, that many of the families in a lower income bracket are unable to finance day care for their children.

Reasons regarding this are:
----------------------------------------
* Lack of financial support from a parent when the parents are separated or divorced.

* Inadequate financial support, especially with the governments recent cut backs on social programs.

* Lack of knowledge of available programs for these individuals.

Affect:
----------------------------------------
* Children are often left at home alone while parents work. These children are known as "Latchkey" children.

Today, the traditional image of the father as the breadwinner and the mother as the housewife has given way to the era of the working woman. The ability of the male in the family to support the household has been greatly reduced, and
the woman's participation in the working world is often times an economic necessity. This has thrust more children than ever into the category of those needing governmental supported day care services while parents work.
TOTED AREAS ARE PUBLIC ZONES
Figure 17

1980 PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
Marion County

CIRCLED AREA SHOWS DOWNTOWN

PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL = 11 - 17%

SOURCE: 1980 Census

CIRCLED AREA SHOWS DOWNTOWN

1777 - 3740 PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE

1980 MARION COUNTY ELDERLY* POPULATION DENSITY
*66 years and over

PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE

1 - 358
358 - 782
782 - 1777
1777 - 3740

SOURCE: 1980 Census

April 1983
### Activity Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Activity</th>
<th>Activity Setting Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assume that the children will rely on these adults &amp; children. For other activities, will visit them if makes sense. It have the scale in the children's area relates to them. Some provisions for adult interaction should be included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>based on quick facility group for a scale related to itself.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Scale - Adult to Child

- Adult: 1
- Children: 2
- Staff: 3
- Total: 6

#### Diagram

- Adult
- Children
- Staff

#### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Users/Day</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Public</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared Different Time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Square Footage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Activity Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Activity</th>
<th>Activity Setting Description</th>
<th>Minimum Number</th>
<th>Activity Footage</th>
<th>Total Square Footage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Safety Entrance</td>
<td>Safety Entrance</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care</td>
<td>Child Care Area</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly</td>
<td>Elderly Area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reception</td>
<td>Reception Area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Activity Program

## Activity Setting Description

| External Areas | Relaxing Area for All Ages | Inside Areas | Child Care for Both Children and Elderly  
|----------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------|
### Activity Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity Setting Description</th>
<th>Maximum Number of Users/Activity Setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No one actually takes part in their own</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Activity/graduate student</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharing could also be used by all</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th Floor and above main auditorium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 T.A.'s and 4th/6th floor T.A.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 Location</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Primary Activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lecture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Diagram

- Floor 1: Lecture Hall
- Floor 2: Seminar Room
- Floor 3: Auditorium

- Floor 4: T.A. Office
- Floor 5: Library
- Floor 6: Administration Building

- Office: T.A.
- Conference Room

- Location: Main Auditorium

- Location: Seminar Center

- Location: Lecture Hall

- Location: Library

- Location: Administration Building
# Activity Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities to overlap the 3 major functional facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OUTH tary/ elderly could share space but separated in some area. (c) FUND.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- NO RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACTIVITIES
- SPACES THAT HIGHLY PROVIDE
- SPACES THAT CAN BE SHARED
- SPACES WHICH CANNOT BE SHARED BUT NOT IN CLOSE PROXIMITY
- CHECK FOR NOTE
# Programming Matrix

**Topic:** Mission

### Staff Needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>5AM Staff</th>
<th>6AM Staff</th>
<th>7AM Staff</th>
<th>8AM Staff</th>
<th>9AM Staff</th>
<th>10AM Staff</th>
<th>11AM Staff</th>
<th>12PM Staff</th>
<th>1PM Staff</th>
<th>2PM Staff</th>
<th>3PM Staff</th>
<th>4PM Staff</th>
<th>5PM Staff</th>
<th>6PM Staff</th>
<th>7PM Staff</th>
<th>8PM Staff</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Information Desk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Counselor's Office</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Library</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference Room</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reception Area (Control)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### General Notes:
- Needs for each time slot will vary depending on the specific needs and schedule of the staff.
## Programming Matrix

### Topic: Mission

#### Staff Needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Processor</th>
<th>Server</th>
<th>Filing Space</th>
<th>Conference</th>
<th>Storage</th>
<th>Work Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Registrar Office</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counseling Office</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>3 APPS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Room</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reception Area</td>
<td>1 LARGE</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## PROGRAMING MATRIC

**topic:** MISSION

**PATIENT NEEDS**

**MALE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Patient Needs</th>
<th>Equipment Used</th>
<th>Activity Performed</th>
<th>Activity Required</th>
<th>Amount of Use</th>
<th>Frequency of Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General RM</td>
<td></td>
<td>WASH AREA CLOTHING</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest Rooms</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Personal Belongings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dine Area</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleeping Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dorm</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quad Rooms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Double/Single Rooms</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Programming Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic: Mission</th>
<th>Support Services</th>
<th>Work Settings</th>
<th>Intake</th>
<th>Length of Stay</th>
<th>Follow-up</th>
<th>Follow-up Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen</td>
<td>Dining</td>
<td>Food Preparers</td>
<td>Laundry</td>
<td>Work Program</td>
<td>Follow-up</td>
<td>Program to work with fellow workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Laundry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Room</td>
<td>Emergency Medication</td>
<td></td>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Medicine As Needed</td>
<td>Follow-up</td>
<td>Follow-up Medication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reception</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Condition</td>
<td>Medication As Needed</td>
<td>Follow-up</td>
<td>Follow-up Medication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reception</td>
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<td>Reception</td>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Medication As Needed</td>
<td>Follow-up</td>
<td>Follow-up Medication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cafe</td>
<td>Cafe Essentials</td>
<td>Cafe Essentials</td>
<td>Cafe Essentials</td>
<td>Cafe Essentials</td>
<td>Follow-up</td>
<td>Cafe Essentials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative</td>
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<td>Administrative</td>
<td>Administrative</td>
<td>Follow-up</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office</td>
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<td>Office</td>
<td>Office</td>
<td>Office</td>
<td>Follow-up</td>
<td>Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Conference Room</td>
<td>Conference Room</td>
<td>Conference Room</td>
<td>Conference Room</td>
<td>Follow-up</td>
<td>Conference Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support Staff</td>
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<td>Support Staff</td>
<td>Support Staff</td>
<td>Follow-up</td>
<td>Support Staff</td>
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<td>Support Staff</td>
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<td>Support Staff</td>
<td>Support Staff</td>
<td>Follow-up</td>
<td>Support Staff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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SECTION LOOKING EAST
The following photographs are of models utilized in schematic design. Each facility is labeled, and the photographs are in chronological order with regard to when in the design process they were done. Further notation is included where needed.

First Model Study - Day Care / Senior Center
Facade Study - Day Care / Senior Center
Entrance Study - Day Care / Senior Center
mission
Facade Study - Mission
Courtyard - Mission