AGAPAŌ COMMONS
Agapaō Commons
Agapaō Commons
Neighborhood Commons, Care Center,
Cafe, and Market
Indianapolis, Indiana
Lynn Petrie
Spring 1980
C. Daniel Woodfin, Professor
College of Architecture and Planning
Ball State University
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Acknowledgements

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Sherry Petersen - for looking "just for a minute" and for being a good buddy.
and, of course, Mom...
Abstract

Agape Commons - a public square, cafe, care center and market - responds primarily to the need of this neighborhood for a family oriented services node and the need for a facility to care for neighbors who have grown too ill or to old to care for themselves. The neighborhood is in an older decaying inner city area with a population about 85% black with a large elderly segment. The project has been developed with the attitudes of Christopher Alexander's A Pattern Language and is an attempt to provide a vital center of family and neighborhood life. The market is merely a skeleton to facilitate and encourage the efforts of local entrepreneurs to provide small scale goods and services. The project is in keeping with local materials and forms and makes no pretense of being anything other than healthy, solid and comfortable.
Intentions

At the outset of the thesis studio, I saw several distinct opportunities. The first, and most fundamental, was the chance to test A Pattern Language. I decided to simply go with it in the manner intended by its authors and use it to examine and develop my ideas about how building can respond to human needs. A Pattern Language would be the foundation of a building design sympathetic to the needs of ordinary people.

Detailing is the turning point in the definition of spatial qualities and the thesis, because of the time commitment and because of the smaller scale of the project, was an opportunity for greater exploration of materials, construction techniques and details.

Finally, I hoped to experiment with a variety of drawing media and techniques. I wanted to try new ways of expressing textures and masses, especially since I would be trying a new way of originating them. I was also interested in developing economical techniques - economy of line as well as time and materials.
Background

The project began as a center for caring for the dying. Research demonstrated that most people felt that the home was the best place to live out the last days of one's life. This fact plus the vital role of family and friends indicated that a place which cared for the dying person should be within his neighborhood. Fortunately, the mortality rate is low enough that there are usually too few dying people in any one neighborhood to justify a facility to serve only the dying.

The next logical step was to combine hospice care with some other care facility at the neighborhood scale. Either a health center or a nursing home could offer care; however, very few neighborhoods have these facilities locally. The United States Public Health Services has a long standing plan which advocates the development of a system which has large scale through small scale health care facilities. At the top of the pyramid there are large regional hospitals, which we have plenty of; at the bottom are local community facilities which we have too few of.

There are also problems with conventional forms of health centers and nursing homes that would probably make them unsuitable for hospice care even if they did exist in the neighborhood. Most allopathic medical facilities are disease oriented instead of health and individual oriented. A dying patient is frequently given inappropriate care because many practitioners would rather "cure" someone than treat someone for whom no cure is possible. Nursing homes have similar problems and they can become big ghettos of old age and decrepitude as well.

Therefore, in order to address the problem of caring for the dying it becomes essential to also address the problem of caring for the aged and for people who are too ill to be at home but not so ill as to need hospital care.

From working on the VISTA ARCHAIQUE team I knew of a neighborhood that had already expressed a desire for an elderly care facility. This neighborhood, which used to focus at the intersection of Harding and 21st Streets in Indianapolis was also in need of other services and facilities. While the area has a wealth of liquor stores they have a shortage of basic services; this site potentially could provide a grocery, laundry, day care and family oriented cafe as well. In order to more fully serve the community the project was then expanded to include the planning of this node as well as the more detailed development of the care center, cafe, public square and market.
Context

- strip of older housing in between industry and open spaces
- near downtown
- ringed by canal, Fall Creek and White River
Neighborhood

- older masonry and stick construction homes
- elementary school one block east
- Harding Street has medium traffic load
Process

In The Timeless Way of Building, Christopher Alexander describes in detail the attitudes and techniques intended for working with A Pattern Language. At the risk of crass oversimplification, I will describe my process as follows:

- familiarization with the patterns - each of which describe a situation, the forces that shape it, and a resolution of the forces
- selection of appropriate patterns
- adjustment of patterns and addition of new ones
- adjustment of sequence
- application of one pattern at a time - by mental visualization, then recording and exploring through sketches and models

...after a clump of patterns-critique and fine tuning
...more patterns - one at a time with periodic fine tuning
...final drawings when the nesting and layering of patterns is complete and all tuned up.

It took a lot of time to study the patterns and to learn how to apply them successfully. I made many decisions by manipulating a mental visualization. Sometimes, the visualizing was relaxed and pleasant - like daydreaming and sometimes, it was intense and consuming. Working with A Pattern Language was a valuable experience; my understanding of the interaction of people and places, my three-dimensional imagination, and my design decision abilities have all grown.
- collection of small buildings
- 3 story maximum height (2 is best)
- small shielded parking lots
- south facing outdoors
- care center sandwiched between activities
- day care on safe side of block
- cafe prominent
- market on busy corner
- main building - cafe where bread is broken together
- entrances all visible together
- circulation realms
- enclosure of outdoor space-defined entity
- light filled building wings
- connected buildings
- bold main entrances
- gardens halfway hidden
TUNING

- building pulled to street
- public square enclosed by cafe and care center
- market as framework only
MARKET

- market as structural frame
- hierarchy of open space
- something roughly in the middle
- stair seats
- tree places
- garden seats
- sitting wall
- raised flowers
CAFE

- building close to street
- building edge places
- light on two sides of every room
- alcoves
- entrance transition
- entry room
- roof garden
- stair seats
- window places
- windows overlooking life

CAFE DEVELOPMENT

- roof garden becomes raised dining room
- street corner becomes place
- buffet alcove
- ceiling height variety
- interior windows
- thick walls

15
- building close to street
- common areas at the heart
- intimacy gradient
- entrance transition
- light on two sides of every room
- alcoves
- the fire
- sequence of sitting spaces
- sleeping to the east
- farmhouse kitchen
- eating together at the heart
- entry room
- staircase as stage
- building edge places
- private terraces on the street
- sitting circle
- ceiling height variety
- windows overlooking life
- thick walls
- interior windows
- half open wall
- open shelves
- cooking layout
CARE CENTER  SECOND FLOOR

- intimacy gradient
- sleeping to the east
- alcoves
- common areas at the heart
- the fire
- light on two sides of every room
- private terraces above the street
- roof gardens
- six foot balconies
- entrance transition
- entry room
- sequence of sitting spaces
- ceiling height variety
- windows overlooking life
- thick walls
COMMONS

- hierarchy of open space
- courtyards which live
- sequence of sitting spaces
- outdoor rooms
- something roughly in the middle
- stair seats
- sitting walls
- cascade of roofs
- low eaves
- front door benches
- garden wall
- tree places
- garden growing wild
- garden seats
- fruit trees
- vegetable garden
- trellised walks
- raised flowers
- climbing plants
- paving with cracks in between
CONTEXT ANALYSIS

DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the Harding Street area are well defined by:
30th Street on the north
the canal on the northeast
the Illinois Central railroad tracks on the southeast
16th Street to the south
White River on the west

Riverside Parkway, the park, and the White River form one edge of a triangular area of medium density housing. The canal is the second edge and 18th Street is the third. The area is one block wide at the north end of Harding Street where it meets the canal; the Park Dept. headquarters, industrial land use and the vacant Riverside Amusement Park further define this point. The canal and flanking railroad tracks isolate the neighborhood from housing to the east; only 29th Street, Roache Avenue, and 25th Street bridge the canal. The industrial land use that parallels the railroad tracks from Burdsal Parkway south to 16th Street also provides a strong definition for the neighborhood. The Industrial and warehousing land use between 18th and 16th and the C.Y.O. Field completes the strong south boundary.

The neighborhood is characterized by one and two story wood framed detached houses that line east-west and north-south streets. On the blocks between Riverside Parkway and Harding Street there are a number of stone houses. Harding Street has been the commercial center of the neighborhood; activity centered at 21st and between 27th and Roache. The blocks in between the nodes have traditionally been residential and this is still true except for isolated small shops. Today only the 27th/Roache area has substantial activity.

The housing stock varies; the best is found in the northeast and west and worsens to the south and east (where the canal, railroad, and industry have had negative impact.)

There is abundant green space in the area:
golf course to the west
park to the west
Burdsal Parkway, which runs east-west
esplanades from Riverside to Harding on the blocks between Roache and Herschell
HOUSING

Housing conditions vary considerably.
+ There is a range of prices in the housing stock.
+ The housing along Riverside Parkway and in other spot locations is stable and good quality.
- Poorer conditions are generally near industrial locations.
- Poorest conditions may be unsuitable for human habitation.

Undertake a housing study to make accurate assessment of the housing situation.
Assure availability of inexpensive housing.
Replace the worst housing with new housing that sustains the residential qualities of the area.

Percentage of home ownership varies throughout the area.
+ Homes that are owner occupied tend to have better maintenance.
+ Rentals provide housing for those who cannot afford home ownership.
- Absentee landlord properties tend to have less maintenance done on them.

Encourage and support home ownership.
Institute maintenance programs to ensure good care of properties (especially rentals.)
Offer information, expertise, and tools for proper maintenance at low cost (free advice, rental/loaner tools.)

COMMERCIAL

The commercial facilities at Roache and Harding are in buildings which were built at the turn of the 20th century.
+ The buildings have attractive architectural qualities.
+ The building are reasonably priced (to owners and renters).
- The buildings are in poor condition.
- There is poor lighting, signage, and security.
- The buildings may not be ideally suited for modern consumers' needs.
- They are probably not energy efficient.
- There is not enough parking.
Capitalize on the interesting features of the buildings to attract customers.

Repair, paint, and refurbish the building to make them attractive and efficient.

Develop and improve parking, lighting, signage, seating, and streetscape.

The shops at Roache and Harding are mostly small business operations.
+ They are fairly easy ventures to start and manage.
+ They are in scale with the area and are supported by local dollars.
+ They are fairly active.

- The owners may suffer from inadequate or inaccurate information about ways to be successful.
- Stock may not be optimally matched to customer needs.
- They have a somewhat limited market area.

Develop a program to improve trade.
Offer consulting expertise to businessmen with questions about marketing, management, advertising, etc.

The commercial node at Harding and Roache includes two auto industries.
+ Auto businesses are easy to find.

- There is not enough room for the auto businesses.
- The great number of cars reduces commercial attractiveness.
- Auto businesses don't really relate to other businesses of the node.

Relocate auto industries away from the node.
Initially create parking lots in their vacant lots; if more commercial sites are needed use these sites and develop parking elsewhere in the vicinity of the node.

INDUSTRIAL

Industries exist along the canal and along the south boundary of the area.
+ There is opportunity for local employment.

- These industries do not generally employ many neighborhood residents.
Encourage industry to employ residents and to cooperate with training programs.
Encourage development of new industry which is environmentally acceptable, labor intensive, and able to take advantage of location (e.g. transportation, distribution).

Prohibit new industry along canal north of Burdsal and encourage existing industry to take part in revitalization through building renovation, open space maintenance, and landscape programs which create buffers between them and residential areas.

OPEN SPACE/RECREATION

"There is an abundance of open space: park along White River, the esplanades, and Burdsal Parkway.
+ The land is open to the public at no charge.
- The open space is under-utilized.
- The connections from homes to park may not be well defined.
- Some illicit and illegal activities occur there.
- The facilities may not be best suited to residents recreation needs.

Provide facilities that relate well to residents' needs (e.g. more children's play sites, more family type facilities for picnicking and ball games).

Develop connections and access (i.e. Burdsal and esplanades developed with lighting, signage, and plantings).

Riverside Amusement Park is not functioning.
+ It is available for development.
- It is an eyesore.
+ It has some aesthetic and historical interest.
- It is dangerous.
+ It is located between the White River and the canal.

Develop this site. Some area should be reserved as park to take advantage of its special location. Some area may be developed as commercial if appropriate.
PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

Roache, 25th and Burdsal are the only east-west connectors to other neighborhoods and nodes of activity because they bridge the canal. They provide easy access to other neighborhoods, streets and nodes. Auto traffic is heavier than along nonconnector streets. No consideration has been given to special needs of pedestrians. Industrial areas have potentially dangerous conditions and traffic.

Develop Roache and Burdsal as primary pedestrian routes with special amenities such as good sidewalks, plantings, lighting, etc. Create buffers between residential and industrial areas with trees and vegetation.

The condition of sidewalks affects resident safety and property values. Many sidewalks are in poor condition.

Repair and maintain sidewalks along all streets since there is pedestrian use throughout the area, especially along Harding, Roache, 25th, Burdsal, and Riverside.

School children walk to school, play and on errands. They create no vehicular traffic (good energy conservation). Children become familiar with their neighborhood.

Traffic conditions in many areas are heavy enough to be dangerous.

Create specially protected paths along the most commonly used routes of the children by signage, crosswalks, and streetscaping. These routes may be along Harding and 21st primarily and other streets as determined.

LAND USE

There is industrial land use (at Udell and 29th along the canal, east of Gent between Burdsal and 18th) in a generally residential area. Industrial conditions are not conducive to neighborhoods (noise, dirt, traffic).

Home land values are adversely affected.
Locate industrial growth south of 18th and buffer to residential areas with plantings and other appropriate means.

There are two primary nodes of commercial activity on Harding; there are a few isolated businesses in the residential area between the two nodes.

+ Nodes provide centralized location - Isolated businesses are unable to work with node merchants as a unit; they have a negative impact on residences (maintenance and property values).

+ Node at Roache is recognizable as a commercial center.

+ There is a school near the 21st St. node.

+ There is an established grocery at the 21st St. node.

Restrict commercial development to the two nodes. Isolated businesses should be encouraged to relocate at the nodes and they should be replaced by new housing. Code enforcement, no special use permits, no variances, and reversion to residential use of all special use permits should be used to restrict development of new commercial use to nodes.

At the Harding and 21st node:

- northwest corner: remove dilapidated building and create a parking lot.

- southwest corner: paint up and fix up small shops and churches.

- southeast corner: create a grocery of approximately 12,000 sq. ft.

- northeast corner: integrate a ground level commercial use (pharmacy, laundromat, etc.) with an elderly care facility.

At the Dexter and 21st St. intersection:

- northwest corner: create a day care facility which relates to the elderly care center, close off alley to allow joint site development.

- southwest corner: parking to serve grocery, day care, and elderly.

- southeast corner: parking.

- northeast corner: maintain housing.

At the Harding and Roache node:

address a paint-up and fix-up campaign to the whole area along with streetscaping plan.
VEHICULAR CIRCULATION

Harding Street connects to major east-west routes: 20th Street, 30th Street, Burdsal Parkway, and 16th Street.
+ Harding gives residents east access to major roads.
+ Burdsal is a connector to other streets, neighborhoods, and parks.

Discourage truck and through traffic.
Maintain as a primarily neighborhood road system.

Cars used to get to facilities need parking spaces.
+ Land is available to convert to parking.
+ Most locations have some street parking.

Provide adequate parking at all locations where traffic requires it, i.e., commercial nodes, industrial sites and parks. At Harding and Roache; parking on northeast corner, southeast corner and behind buildings. At Harding and 21st: parking on northeast corner. At Dexter and Harding: southeast and southwest corners.

People without automobiles need alternate modes of transportation. Analyze bus service to see if it adequately serves residents' needs.

Street maintenance affects traffic conditions and the area's image.
+ Some streets are maintained.

- Streets in areas with poor building conditions tend to be neglected.
- Poorly maintained street and curbs detract from neighborhood image and property values.
- Poorly maintained streets are destructive to residents' vehicles.

Institute an active program of street and curb maintenance, especially along: Harding, Burdsal, Roache, 25th, 26th, and Edgemont.
PUBLIC FACILITIES

There are numerous churches in the area.
+ They are active to varying degrees - Some are in vacated commercial or residential properties which may not be ideally suited for church use.
+ They support spiritual and community life.

Churches should be encouraged to carefully select and maintain their facilities and locations.

There are a few service agencies in the area.
+ They are easy to get to.  - Transportation may be required to get services.
+ Flanner House (off Northwestern Ave.) offers a wide range of services.
+ UNWA (at Clifton and 30th) provides some services.

Develop elderly care and day care at the Harding/21st node.
Assure the existing services are accessible by providing transportation assistance.

BUILDING CONDITIONS/SITE CONDITIONS

Building conditions vary considerably.
+ There are many buildings that have sound construction and interesting features.
- There are many buildings in poor repair.
- There are some buildings that are health hazards and have negative visual and economic impact on their neighbors.

Replace buildings that are in very poor condition with ones that support the existing fabric.
Maintain and upgrade sound buildings.

Site conditions vary considerably.
+ Parks and attractive sites improve the well-being and image of the area.
+ Vacant lots are easy to develop for any use.
- Poorly maintained sites tend to attract garbage, pests and undesirables.
- Poor sites negatively affect property values of surrounding sites.
Address serious clean-up campaign to all sites, especially the bad ones.
Develop sites in accordance with appropriate phase recommendations.
Support good sites by continuing maintenance and enforcing standards regarding weeds, trash removal, etc.

NATURAL FEATURES

The White River, the canal, trees, and the park are the primary natural features of the area.
+ The natural features are in basically good condition.
+ Attractive surroundings are good for property values.
+ Attractive surroundings contribute to health and happiness of residents.
  Preserve natural features. Vegetation and siting can be used to improve sites and land use.

IMAGE

The area generally has a residential image; there are commercial nodes as well as industrial sites.
+ There is a range of images.
+ Improvements to image could be made by simply cleaning, painting and repairing.
+ Mature trees and older buildings create a pleasant residential feeling.
  Reinforce residential areas by simpler, less expensive means (clean-up, paint, repair)
  Restrict commercial and industrial land use to the appropriate areas.
  Create buffers between different land uses and image types by using vegetation, fences, and trees.

- Industrial land use tends to ignore or abuse natural features.
- Poor images detract from good ones.
- Radical improvements may be expensive.
This study was done by the VISTA ARCHAIDE team directed by Anthony Costello with team members: Steve Alexander, Dale Harkins, Lynn Petrie, Bruce Race, Joe Rebber, and Scott Truex.
Revitalize commercial buildings:
paint-up, fix-up, signage, streetscape, improvements.
Relocate auto shops:
temporarily screen, eventually use for parking, option for future commercial.
Develop streetscape and seating for shoppers.
Develop commercial node.
Improve esplanades:
rebuild curbs and landscape.
(typical)

Relocate isolated commercial:
infill with housing

Develop Burdsal Parkway:
pedestrian oriented streetscape, landscape, lighting, signage, maintenance program.

Improve streetscape:
sidewalks, lighting.

Relocate isolated commercial:
infill with housing

Develop neighborhood center.
Parking
Elderly housing above ground level commercial:
laundermat, pharmacy, etc.
Day Care

Develop streetscape:
oriented to shoppers and schoolchildren- activity areas, lighting, & landscaping.
Parking
New food market
CARE CENTER

User Activities

12 RESIDENTS

Communication with:
other residents
family (theirs and others)
friends (theirs and others)
clergy
medical staff
legal/financial advisers
social workers
volunteers

Dining:
alone
with another resident
with family and friends

Sleeping:
alone or with lover

Personal Hygiene:
alone
with help

Recreation:
alone or with others
reading
playing board/card games
craft work
walking
watching television
conversation
drawing/painting
writing
exercising

Meditation:
personal
spiritual

Worship:
alone
group service
Working:
  personal projects
  job related

Therapy:
  pharmacological
  physical
  occupational/recreational
  psychiatric
  spiritual

FAMILY AND FRIENDS OF THE RESIDENTS

Communication with:
  resident
  other residents
  clergy
  medical staff
  legal and financial advisers
  social worker
  other residents' family and friends
  volunteers

Dining with:
  residents

Sleeping with:
  resident

Assisting resident:
  with personal hygiene
  taking care of arrangements
  spiritually (communication)
  with physical or other therapy

Recreation:
  with resident
  reading
  playing board/card games
  walking
  watching television
  conversation
  exercising

Meditation:
  personal
  spiritual
Inpatient: alone with group

Therapy:
psychiatric
bereavement
spiritual
physical

NURSE

Communication with:
residents, family and friends
coordinator
physicians
physical/occupational therapist
social workers
volunteers
clergy
housekeeper

Caring:
for residents' medical needs
assisting residents' hygiene
administering medication
monitoring residents' condition
reassuring of residents, family and friends
open discussion of needs
encouraging of participation and interaction of residents
assist in communication between resident and others
help resolve conflicts between residents, families and/or friends
help maintain quality of environment
help make connections between residents and other professionals

Recreation
Meditation and Relaxation
Dining
Personal Hygiene
COORDINATOR

Communication with:
residents, family and friends
physicians
staff
community leaders
regulatory agencies
government - all scales
medical manufacturers/suppliers
volunteer organizations
charitable organizations
religious organizations
media
legal advisers
financial advisers
home care residents and families
physical/occupational therapist
care cooks and owner
social workers
volunteers

Coordination:
of professionals who give advice and care to
residents who are able to stay at home
of volunteers who visit the home to provide care,
advice, and support
of volunteers and professionals who help care for
and support the family after the death of the
individual
to make connections between people best suited to
each other in various phases of care
helping co-ordinate schedules to maximize
effectiveness and minimize conflict
assuring that people are in the right place at
the right time

Introduction of:
new resident, family and friends to the residents
and staff
volunteers and consultants to the appropriate
staff or resident.
the facility to new users
visitors (not resident related) to facility

Recreation
Meditation
Dining
Personal Hygiene

VISITING PHYSICIANS

Communication with:
residents
family and friends
nurse
coordinator
therapists
volunteers
clergy

Medical Decision-making:
  diagnosis of condition
  prognosis of outcome
  prescription of medication and therapy
  evaluation of tests

Medical Care:
  evaluating effectiveness of medication in
treatment of symptoms
  monitoring condition of resident
  advising nurses and others on proper treatment
  and techniques
caring for residents' needs in terms of
  reassurance and comfort
  minor surgery

Writings:
  findings of research and experience

Recreation
Meditation
Dining
Personal Hygiene

CLERGY

Communication with:
residents
family and friends
coordinator
Communication (continued):
  physicians
  psychiatrists
  physical/occupational therapist
  nurses
  volunteers
Caring for:
  spiritual needs of residents and staff
  spiritual needs of family and friends
Meditation
Worship
Dining
Recreation
Consulting:
  with physicians and psychiatrists about residents
    condition and needs
Personal Hygiene

PHYSICAL/OCCLUSIONAL THERAPIST

Communication with:
  coordinator
  physicians
  residents, family and friends
  nurses
  volunteers
  cafe cook
Planning and Participation in activities to encourage
interaction between:
  residents
  residents and staff
  residents, their family and friends
  staff
Planning and Participation in activities to encourage
exercise:
  to alleviate pain
  maintain mobility and flexibility
  promote a positive attitude
Supervision:
  assistant
  activities
  materials - purchase, care and use
Dining
Personal Hygiene
Recreation

HOUSEKEEPER

Communications with:
  residents
  family and friends
  nurse
  coordinator
Maintaining:
  cleanliness of facility
  repair on simple equipment and hardware
Dining
Personal Hygiene
Recreation
# User Behaviors

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<th>ARCHETYPE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTIVE BEHAVIOR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nesting</td>
<td>Elemental protection; protection for nesting activities; retreat from stimulation,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>aggression, threat, social contact; emotional recuperation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sleeping</td>
<td>Sleeping; dreaming.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mating</td>
<td>Courting rituals; pair bonding; copulation; affectional behavior; communication.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation-healing</td>
<td>Recuperation; care of illness, injury; special rest out of phase with diurnal cycle;</td>
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<td>reduced stimulation in controlled environment; special ritual; props; instruments;</td>
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<td>foods; death.</td>
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<td>Grooming</td>
<td>Washing; social or mutual grooming.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nourishment</td>
<td>Eating; feeding; slaking thirst; communication; social gathering.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Excretion</td>
<td>Excreting; territorial king.</td>
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<td>Storing</td>
<td>Hiding of food and other property; storage; hoarding.</td>
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<td>Passive activity</td>
<td>Spying; contemplating; meditation; planning; waiting; territorial sentry; watching.</td>
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<td>Engaged activity</td>
<td>Motor satisfactions; role testing; role changing; role breaking; fantasy; exercising;</td>
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<td>creation; discovery; dominance; confirmation; analysis and synthesis.</td>
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<td>Locomotion</td>
<td>Perimeter checking; territorial confirmation; motor satisfaction; place changing.</td>
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<td>ARCHETYPE</td>
<td>DESCRIPTIVE BEHAVIOR</td>
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<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Social gathering; communication; dominance confirmation; governing; educating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working</td>
<td>Hunting; gathering; earning; building; making.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competing</td>
<td>Formal agnostic ritual; dominance assertion; ecological competition; interspecies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>defense and aggression; mating competition; conflict.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning</td>
<td>Formal education; conditioning; socialization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worshipping</td>
<td>Meditation; cosmic awe; mysticism; reverence to deity; moral concern.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# SPACE SUMMARY

## Care Center

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SPACE</th>
<th>S.F.</th>
<th>TOTAL S.F.</th>
<th>FURNITURE &amp; EQUIPMENT</th>
<th>LIGHT</th>
<th>SYSTEMS</th>
<th>BEHAVIORS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Entry</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>settee, dresser, mirror, closet</td>
<td>natural, incand.</td>
<td>outlet, doorbell</td>
<td>welcoming, passive</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Family</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>easy chairs, fireplace, piano, plants, sofas, stereo, tables &amp; chairs, television</td>
<td>natural, incand., spot-lighting</td>
<td>outlets, nurse call</td>
<td>nesting, sleeping, passive, engaged, locomotion, meeting, learning</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kitchen</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>oven, burners, racks, refrig., freezer, cupboards, tables, stoves, desk &amp; chair, telephone, dining table, &amp; chairs, sink</td>
<td>incand., flor., general, general, natural</td>
<td>outlets, sanitary, water</td>
<td>nourishment, storing, passive, engaged, meeting, working</td>
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<td></td>
<td>SPACE</td>
<td>S.F.</td>
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<td>BEHAVIORS</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Library &amp; Meeting Room</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>shelving</td>
<td>natural incand.</td>
<td>outlets</td>
<td>sleeping, mating, passive, engaged, meeting, working, learning, worshipping</td>
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<td></td>
<td>easy chairs, lamps, sofa, table &amp; chairs</td>
<td>task light shelving light</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Nurses</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>desk &amp; chair, med. supplies, files, pharm. supplies</td>
<td>task incand. natural</td>
<td>outlets</td>
<td>working, learning, passive</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Coordinator</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>desk &amp; chair, files, telephone typewriter</td>
<td>natural incand. task &amp; general</td>
<td>outlets</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Physical/Occupational Therapy Room (Gym)</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>storage chairs, files, shelving telephone typewriter dictaphone mats, massage table jacuzzi bicycle weights</td>
<td>natural incand. task</td>
<td>sanitary water outlets nurse call</td>
<td>healing, grooming, passive, engaged, locomotion, meeting, working, competing, learning</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Public Restroom</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>toilet</td>
<td>water outlets nurse call</td>
<td></td>
<td>grooming, excretion, passive</td>
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<td>BEHAVIORS</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4-person Bedroom</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>beds, chairs, chest of drawers, closets, furniture, night-table, personal items, telephone</td>
<td>natural lamps-night, table, closet-lighting, low level room light</td>
<td>nurse call outlets water</td>
<td>nesting, sleeping, mating, rehab, healing, grooming, nourishment, storing, passive, engaged, locomotion, meeting, working, learning, worshipping</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4-person Bathroom</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>tub, 2 sinks, toilet, mirror</td>
<td>natural incand. flor.</td>
<td>nurse call outlets water</td>
<td>excretion grooming</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>2-person Bedroom &amp; Bathroom</td>
<td>250</td>
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<td>Couples Bedroom &amp; Bathroom</td>
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<tr>
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<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Single Bedrooms With Shared Bathroom</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>same as 4-person</td>
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<td>70</td>
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<td>same as 4-person</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Single Bedrooms &amp; Bathrooms</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>120</td>
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Cafe

<table>
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<th>FURNITURE &amp; EQUIPMENT</th>
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<th>BEHAVIORS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Entry</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>sofa &amp; table mirror cabinet</td>
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<td>outlets</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Restrooms</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>sink toilet</td>
<td>incand. flor.</td>
<td>water sanitary outlets</td>
<td>excretion</td>
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<td>Kitchen</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>work table oven stove refrigerator freezer pantry racks cupboards desk/files sink</td>
<td>incand. flor. task</td>
<td>water sanitary outlets</td>
<td>working learning</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Buffet</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>steam table</td>
<td>incand. natural</td>
<td>outlets</td>
<td>working locomotion nourishment</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dining Room</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>tables chairs</td>
<td>natural incand.</td>
<td>outlets</td>
<td>working meeting locomotion nourishment passive engaged</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL S.F.**
- 1505
- + 40% 600
- 2105

**Market**
- ROUGH ESTIMATE
- 3000 S.F.

**Day Care**
- 50 kids X 70 S.F. = 3500 S.F. INTERIOR
- 50 kids X 50 S.F. = 2500 S.F. EXTERIOR

**Laundry**
- ROUGH ESTIMATE
- 800 S.F.
Bibliography

BOOKS


PERIODICALS


Kron, J. "Designing A Better Place to Die". New York. 9(9):43-49.