

MOUNTAIN SENIOR COMMUNITY
HARFORD COUNTY MARYLAND



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MOUNTAIN SENIOR COMMUNITY

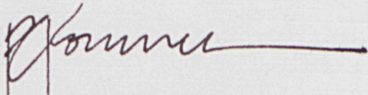
HARFORD COUNTY, MARYLAND

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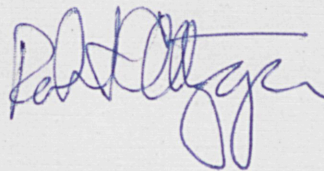
Mountain Christian Church

Lynn V.A. Lindgren

A professional paper submitted in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the degree Bachelor of Architecture

Approved 
Advisor
Chairman Thesis Committee
Director School of Architecture

Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana



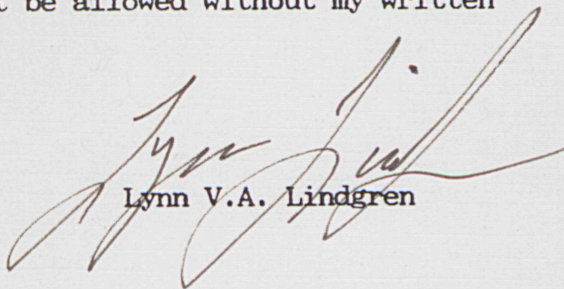
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Lynn V.A. Lindgren

This book is dedicated to my grandmothers,
Mrs. O'Tillie Evans and Mrs. Bertha Lindgren.
They have shown me how wonderful and essential
the elderly are.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	1
PROJECT STATEMENT	
FORWARD	
METHODOLOGY	
THE ELDERLY.....	6
ISSUES OF THE ELDERLY	
INTERVIEWS WITH THREE SENIORS	
PHYSICAL DECLINE	
THE PLACE.....	16
HARFORD COUNTY	
THE SITE	
THE CLIMATE	
MOUNTAIN CHRISTIAN CHURCH	
THE PRAGMATICS.....	33
PRECEDENTS	
DESIGN FACTORS	
THE PROJECT.....	49
THE PROJECT	
PROJECT GOALS	
PROJECT PHILOSOPHY	
THE PROGRAM.....	52
OUTDOOR SPACE	
COMMUNITY CENTER	
HOUSING	
THE DESIGN.....	58
SITE ANALYSIS	
SCHEMES	
FINAL PRESENTATION	

INTRODUCTION

THE PROJECT - MOUNTAIN SENIOR COMMUNITY

The project is a community for 80-90 senior citizens located in Harford County, Maryland. The intent was to provide a comfortable living environment that responds to the needs of the residents; physical, social, spiritual and mental.

"We require a measure of possession and surrounding to feel the impact and the beauty of a building. The feeling of building and our sense of dwelling within them are more fundamental to our architectural experience than the information they give us".

FORWARD

I chose to do a project in Maryland because I plan on returning to the mid-Atlantic states after I graduate. I was intrigued with the region, when I lived there in 1986, because it contained architectural elements that establish continuity from the Revolutionary War period to present day. The continuity is evident in the styles of architecture from the eighteenth-century houses to the new residential developments that are sympathetic to the Colonial architecture. Moreover, I chose to design a community for people who have been a part of this region for several generations because it provided me with a perfect opportunity to combine the needs of a special user with a site rich in character and history.

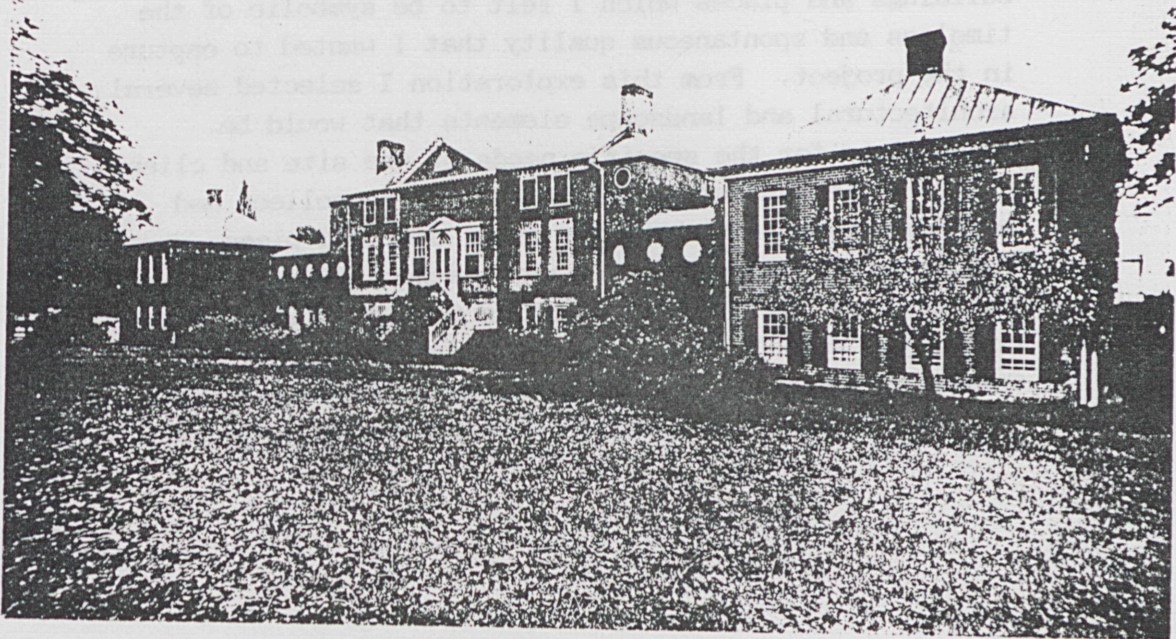
The role architecture plays in people's lives is

like a stage set; so I believe there should be an overriding concern for the drama that occurs every day in the lives of the users. This role should be enhanced by a sense of identity derived from the site. The project I have chosen, Mountain Senior Community, is rich with potential because of the specific clients and the specific site.

I attended Mountain Christian Church while I was in Baltimore, so the site and the clients have a special meaning to me. I feel this affinity for the people of the church and my appreciation for the site will enable me to develop a project that is sensitive to the site and client. My insight will also encourage the dream the church has for establishing a community where they can serve the elderly of the church and community.



Garden Elevation, Harwood House, Annapolis, MD.



METHODOLOGY

My methodology has been to develop an appreciation for the project by learning more about the setting and the people of the area in various ways. I have concentrated on gaining more insight on the site, the prospective clients and the county itself.

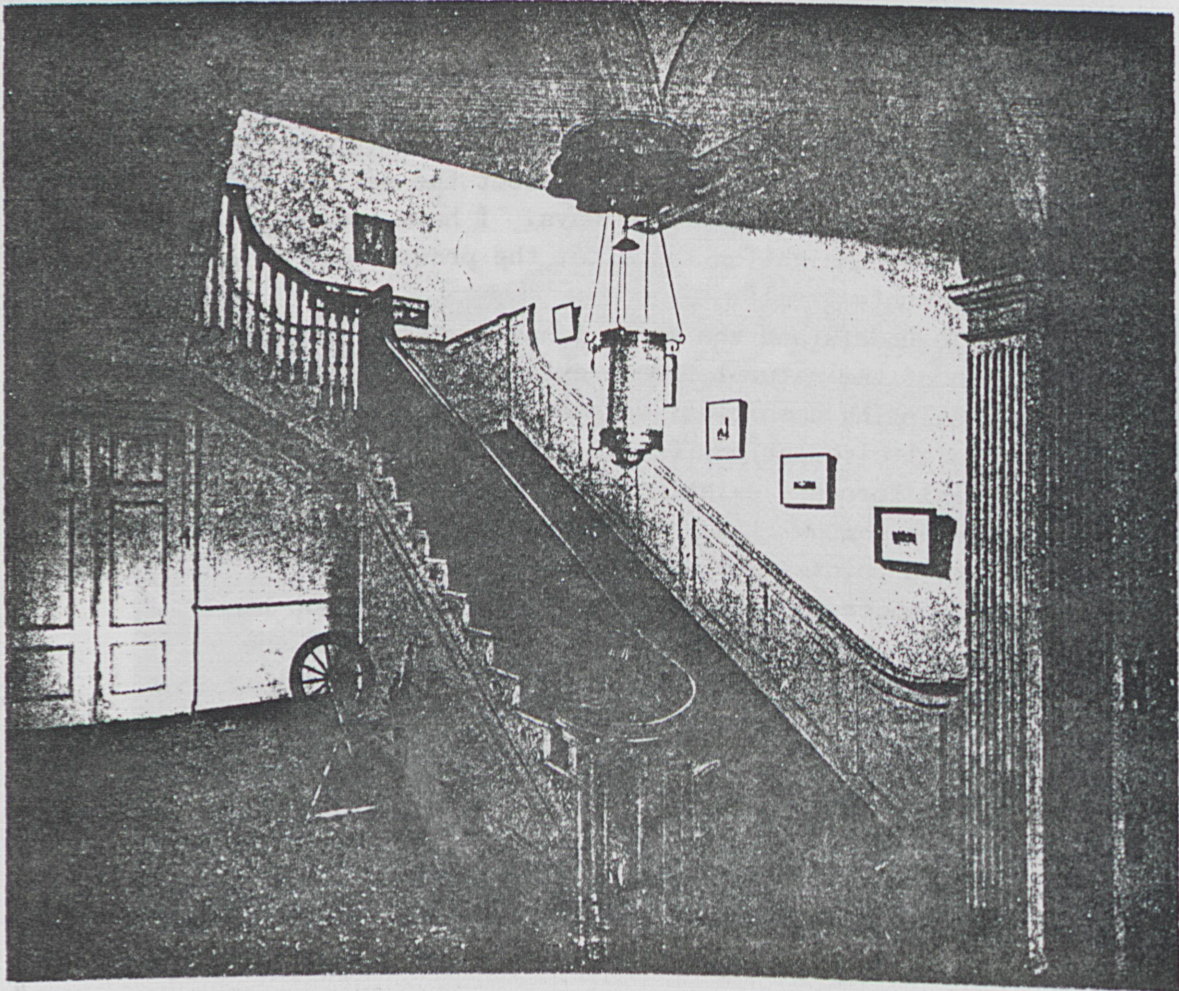
To understand the site, I have employed a thorough analysis of the natural forces existing on the site - site, slope, existing amenities, vegetation, climatic conditions, and natural circulation. I have also analyzed the artificial forces - existing structures, paths, and circulation that will service the site and important destination points outside of the site.

To understand the client, I have read about the perceptions elderly have of their environment and the specific needs that they have as a result of their physical and emotional conditions. I have also interviewed people who have worked with the elderly in institutional and residential contexts. In addition I interviewed elderly women from the church and spent time with my grandmothers to gain a personal understanding of senior citizens.

To understand Harford County, I explored both the

rural and urban areas of the county. I photographed buildings and places which I felt to be symbolic of the timeless and spontaneous quality that I wanted to capture in the project. From this exploration I selected several architectural and landscape elements that would be appropriate for the specific needs of the site and client.

My intent during thesis one was to collect and analyze information about the site, user and place. Furthermore, I sought to present a schematic solution that focused first on the site planning and landscaping of the community; second, on the layout and placement of the Community Center as it relates to the whole; and third, on the composition of the units collectively and individually.



The Staircase, Tulip Hill, Anne Arundel County, MD.



Brice House, Annapolis, MD.



Main Gate, Westover, Charles City County, VA.

THE ELDERLY

Issues of the Elderly

We live in a society where youth is honored and the elderly are considered obsolete. This viewpoint has created a society that retains an often false, inconsistent and uncaring opinion of senior citizens. Gradually the public is becoming educated about the reality of the elderly. This awakening is inevitable due to the growing numbers of elderly and their increasing dependence on the social structure. As a result of the increased interest in the elderly; their social, physical and spiritual concerns are being researched by people who have a deep concern and understanding for this unique group of individuals.

One of the fundamental principles to remember in an investigation of the problems facing the elderly is that each person is a unique individual with a personal set of beliefs, experiences and characteristics. Sharon Kaufman in her recent book The Ageless Self defines this concept in terms of themes.² In her research she has discovered that the elderly:

do not conceive of themselves as aging but deal with special problems, changes and disabilities as they arise, just as they have been doing throughout their lives, and they interpret these changes and³ problems in the light of already established themes.

Kaufman also finds that the elderly are frustrated by their limited and reduced physical capabilities. Coupled with this is the belief that their value is measured by independence, self-reliance and initiative. They tend to stress the importance of their independence and value in society by their ability to be resilient and adjustable and to maximize situations in which they find themselves.

Old people formulate and reformulate personal and cultural symbols of their past to create a meaningful,

coherent sense of self and in the process they create a viable present. In this way the ageless self emerges; its definition is ongoing continuous and creative.⁴

Continuity and a common thread running through their entire lives promote the elderly's psychological well-being. This is very important because studies indicate that the strengths and weaknesses maintained in youth are magnified as a person ages. Continuity in their lives provides the elderly with a sense of place and participation in their environment.

Elaine Landau in her book Growing Old in America retains a much more optimistic and, in some aspects, a surrealistic attitude toward the elderly. According to her research, elderly people view themselves as vital members of society.⁵ She maintains that the judgement and experience they have attained compensates for their slower reaction time and reduced physical capabilities. Their experience and continuous desire to add new dimensions and activities to their daily lives make them very useful. Landau sees older people as a resource who can "create an attractive image of aging that will help eradicate negative stereotypes and meaningless norms".⁶

Although the book was very positive, Landau cautioned against several prevalent attitudes and actions; separation of age groups and putting the ill in segregated homes. She said that it was very important to integrate age groups and to avoid placing people in an institutionalized nursing home after an illness as it may become only a "stop-over" on the way to the cemetery.⁷ She also encouraged programs in a facility to promote interaction between residents and visitors and to foster a healthy sense of well-being and belonging.

Graham Rowles, in the book Prisoners of Space?, conducted an interesting research on how the elderly perceived their environment.⁸ He closely observed five people who had lived in the same town for over 40 years to understand the role they saw themselves playing in their surroundings and how they responded to their role. He concluded that their goal was to limit disengagement by maintaining an equilibrium between opportunities and

abilities.

Disengagement is an event Rowles found to be reoccurring in the lives of many senior citizens. It is:

an inevitable process in which many of the relationships between a person and other members of society are severed and those remaining are altered in quality.

Disengagement is a mutual process between the individual and the society. It also effects the physical environment as it becomes more hostile and less manageable. Sometimes a removal from the familiar can alleviate the disengagement process especially if the former environment was hostile or contained painful memories.

Territorial limits are also very important to the elderly. The elderly usually identify with a domain surrounding their residence. The character of this domain is important because the elderly can retain an amount of power over its physical characteristics and the events that occur in it. Related is the territorial instinct toward the home. The residence itself can serve as a protection against the unfriendly outer world. It can also be a place rich with memories because of the aura of comfort and belonging it provides. It is a place where the resident is in control and the limits are known; on one occasion Rowles refers to it as a "womb".

Maria, one of the participants in Rowles' study, had a very real and enlightening attitude about her environment.

Her contemporary life is an intricate meshing of past and present experiences within the framework of a need to maintain a sense of identity and self worth.¹⁰

Another statement about Maria demonstrates the flexibility of the elderly and how we can learn and grow from them.

She could teach us how to accept the richness of our geographical past in deriving the most from our geographical present.¹¹

I also interviewed Ed Lauffer, a man affiliated with Mountain Christian Church who has had extensive dealings

with the elderly in nursing homes in California and Maryland.¹² He stressed the emotional traumas that many elderly people face. One of the most recurrent traumas the elderly face is grief. Grief occurs as a result of loss of an important person or move from a customary surrounding. Both of these considerations have to be accounted for in an elderly community. Grief can be alleviated by comfortable surroundings. Friendly neighbors can also assist in the return to normalcy of a grieving person. Moreover the support of families and staff can help to relieve grief associated with a move. Mr. Lauffer shared with me conditions that can alleviate the trauma of living in an unfamiliar environment. Fellowship with visiting friends and people the newcomer has associated with outside of the community reduces the institutional feel. This is an advantage of church-supported communities for the elderly. Other helpful amenities are pleasant exterior spaces and community activities in which the residents can participate and be made to feel needed.

Mr. Lauffer also had insight as to how the elderly view death. The Christians find consolation in their beliefs, but he has seen non-Christians become bitter and despaired. However, both groups struggle with the anticipation of an unknown future. When someone they know dies it is not tragic to them but a quick stroke of reality.

This information about the lives of the elderly and their attitudes toward their lives and the problems they must face has helped me to understand the complexity and variety that exists in the lives of the elderly. It has also given me insight into considerations that must be made when designing for senior citizens.

INTERVIEWS WITH THREE SENIORS

On March 19, 1987 in Bel Air, Maryland I conducted an interview with three women who are members of Mountain Christian Church and potential residents of Mountain Senior Community: Mrs. H, Mrs. K and Mrs. E¹³. Mrs. H and Mrs. E

have lived in Harford County and have attended Mountain Christian Church all of their lives. Mrs. K moved to Harford County when she was married. At present these ladies are very self-sufficient. They live alone in large homes. They all can drive and enjoy working in the lawn, flower beds and/or vegetable gardens.

These women maintain an active role in social and service events which are largely connected with the church. They also continue to be active with business and family interests. Most members of their families still live in Maryland, especially Harford and Baltimore Counties, so the women have children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren who they see frequently. Like most mothers, these women receive great pleasure from their families and enjoy entertaining them in their own homes. They also watch their small grandchildren on occasion.

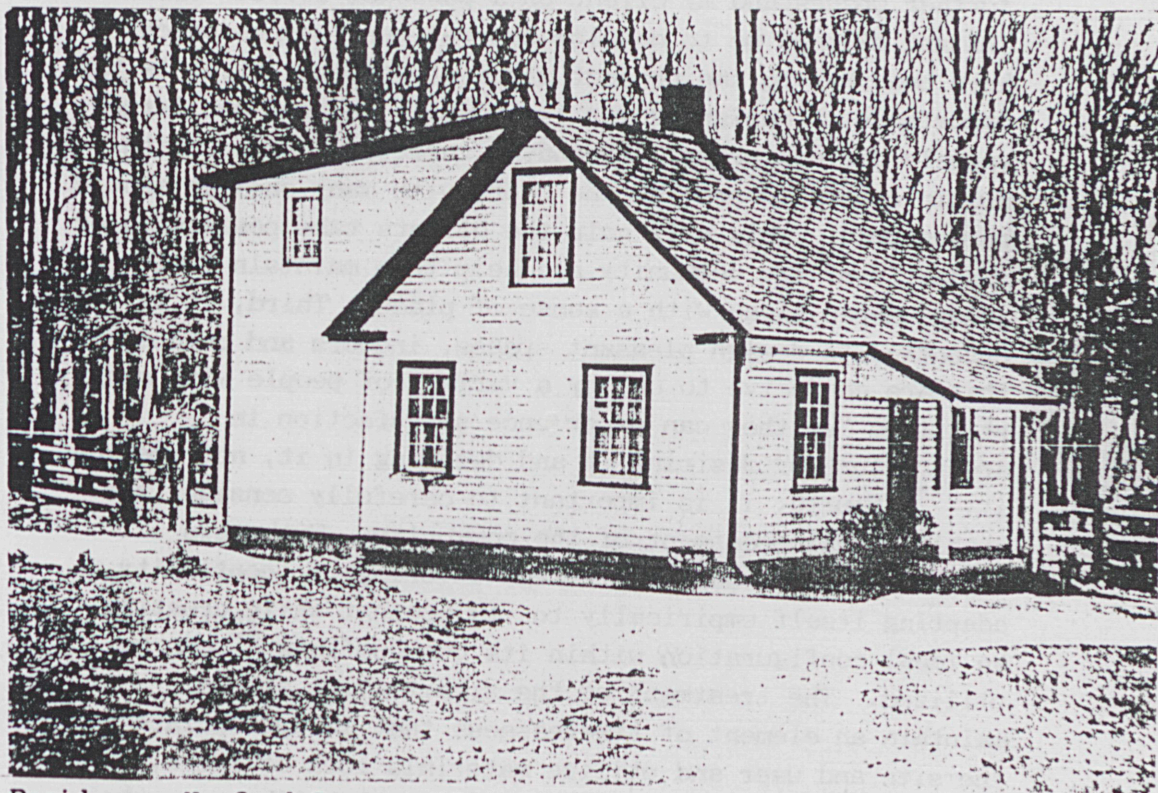
Mrs. H, Mrs. K and Mrs. E participate in a variety of church activities including the *Senior Adult Ministries*, *ministries to the sick and shut-ins* and ministries to *single adults*. They also sponsor children in orphanages, do volunteer work at the hospital and work with Harford Hospice. They provide assistance to the church in areas such as sending out church callers (newsletters), assisting in office work and preparing communion. The senior men of the church do significant amounts of maintenance in the church and on the church grounds. Socially the church provides an opportunity for the seniors to be involved with a diversity of age groups through ministries, such as the singles group, and through other church functions. The single and senior groups have a variety of retreats, luncheons and game days.

The women I interviewed are close friends and they enjoy entertainment outside of the church such as eating out, having people to their houses, attending plays, shopping and vacationing to Maryland's eastern shore, Florida and California. They also enjoy reading books and keeping abreast on current affairs, watching TV, sewing and doing outdoor work. The activities these women participated in were important to them. They looked forward to the activities and enjoyed being of service to their church, their families and friends.

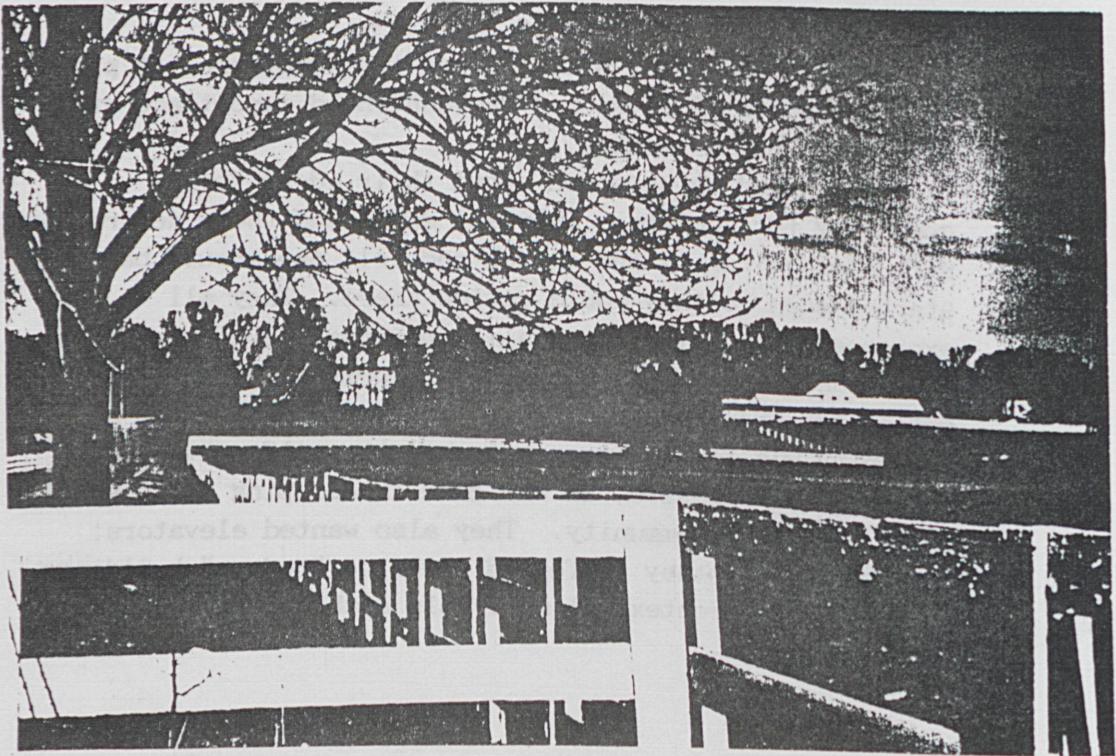
The church is important to these women, but as Christians the meaning is deeper than a social organization; it penetrates into their sense of security

and well being. They all stressed the importance it played in their personal lives and the continued importance of prayer and Bible reading.

I asked these women about their ideas for a community for seniors. They all expressed their desire for such a place run by the church and felt one should be started soon so they could reside there. They all expressed the desire for quality personal living space, a place where they could retain their privacy as well as the option for group interaction. Their main desire for a community was for the companionship it would provide. Security was stressed, as was good landscaping and a well-built (quality) community. They also wanted elevators; architecturally they preferred low-rise "modern" buildings and the use of contextual materials such as white siding, brick and stone.



Residence, Harford County, MD.



These interviews were very helpful in enabling me to further understand my client on a personal level. This insight allowed me to develop several conclusions which have been key to the project since its onset. First is the importance of designing for individuals and not one large vaguely defined group. Second, a variety of spaces with multiple uses to provide the users with many choices should be designed. This will help the clients take possession or rather "own" the community and help them maintain their independence along with a sense of place. Third, it is essential to design pleasant spaces, indoors and outdoors, that are conducive to use by a variety of people with many abilities "so they can experience satisfaction in architecture by desiring it and dwelling in it, not seeking it."¹⁴ Fourth, it is important to carefully consider the architectural treatment of the community. With this consideration "a design strategy favoring ... continuity, adapting itself empirically to its context while creating an ideal configuration within its own confines"¹⁵ can be utilized. The treatment of the architecture should maintain an element of timelessness that is appropriate to the site and user and utilize materials such as brick, stone and white siding. It should not look like a remake of an early nineteenth-century homestead; rather it should rely on familiar geometries in such a way as to create architecture that is new but in harmony with its surroundings.

THE PHYSICAL DECLINE

The elderly do not only face a changing position in their social structure; they are also confronted with a deterioration of their physical well being.¹⁶ The symptoms are common but the rate and intensity with which they occur varies for each individual. Hence it is important for the architect to consider the symptoms and design so the elderly can continue to live without inconveniences.

The elderly are often faced with vision deterioration. Color vision may be impaired where orange, red and yellow are easier to see than dark or blue-green colors. Depth perception, tunnel vision and difficulty with details are also common. More light of a better quality is needed to improve their vision.

The sense of sound is also decreased. The result is a flat loss at all frequencies or selective loss in the high pitches. Distinguishing between background and ground noise also becomes a problem. Increased intensity and loudness can compensate for these losses.

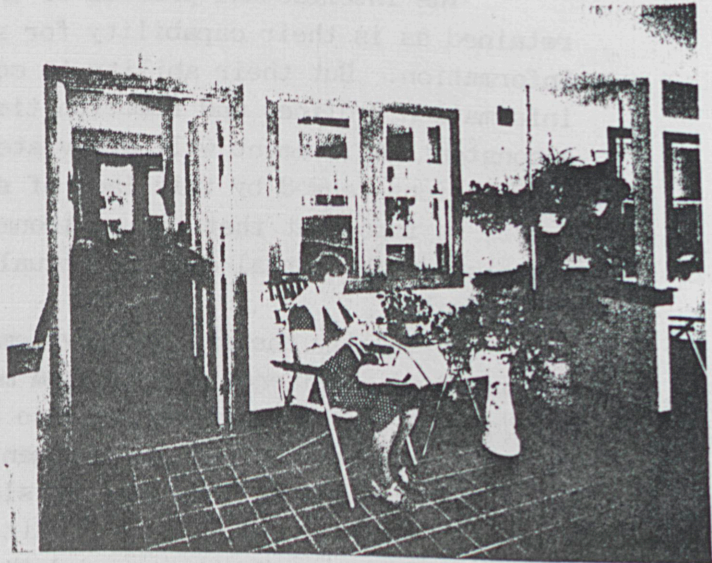
The senses of touch, taste and smell are also affected in the aging process. The results are slower evaluation time and increased caution, combined with a decreased ability to identify an object. Compensation for this loss can be achieved through more spicy foods and a more tactually loaded environment.

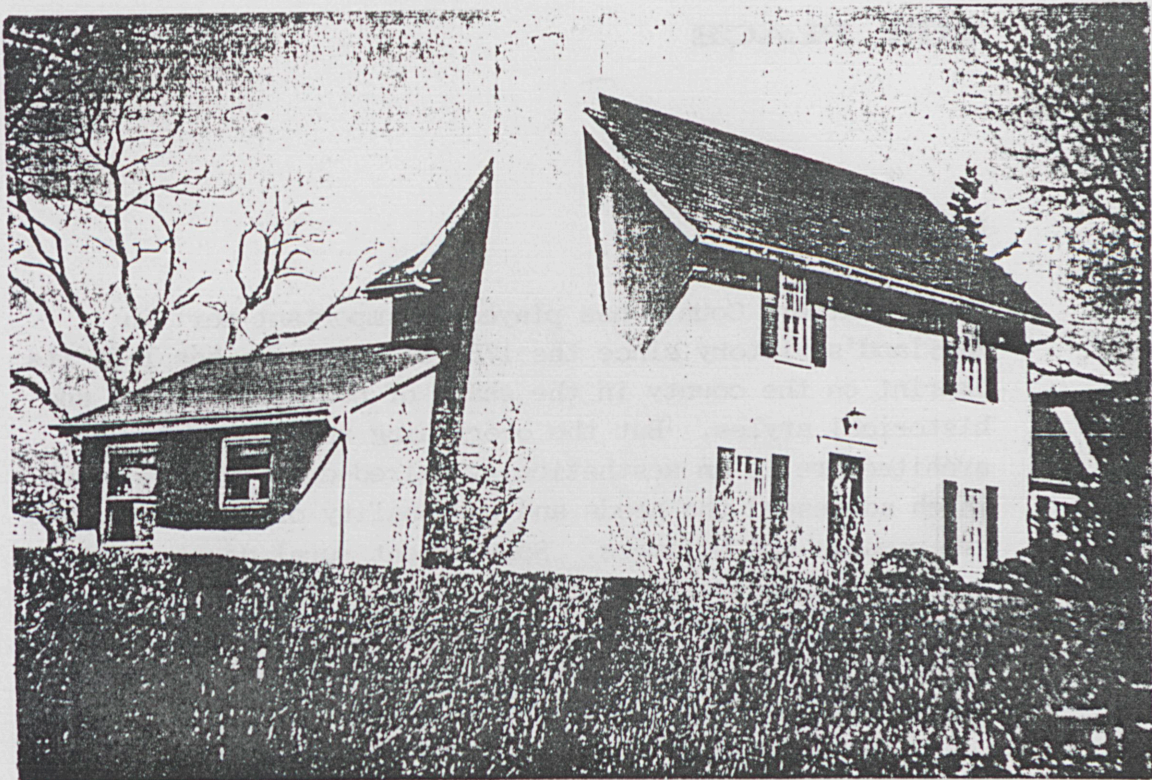
The intellectual process of the elderly is basically retained as is their capability for stored and verbal information. But their ability to conceptualize information declines and reaction time becomes more rigid. A constant environment will alleviate some of the frustrations caused by this lack of sensory perception. But it is important that the environment continues to allow exercise of the mental and perceptual capabilities of the individual.

Physically the skeletal systems lose agility, strength and resilience making them more vulnerable to accidents. The muscular system also decreases in strength and control and, as a result, movement is sometimes restricted and the walking gait is slower and more reserved. Disease and chronic conditions occur with greater frequency and can compound physical problems. Other problems are a decreased adaptability to heat and humidity. If properly designed heating, ventilation and

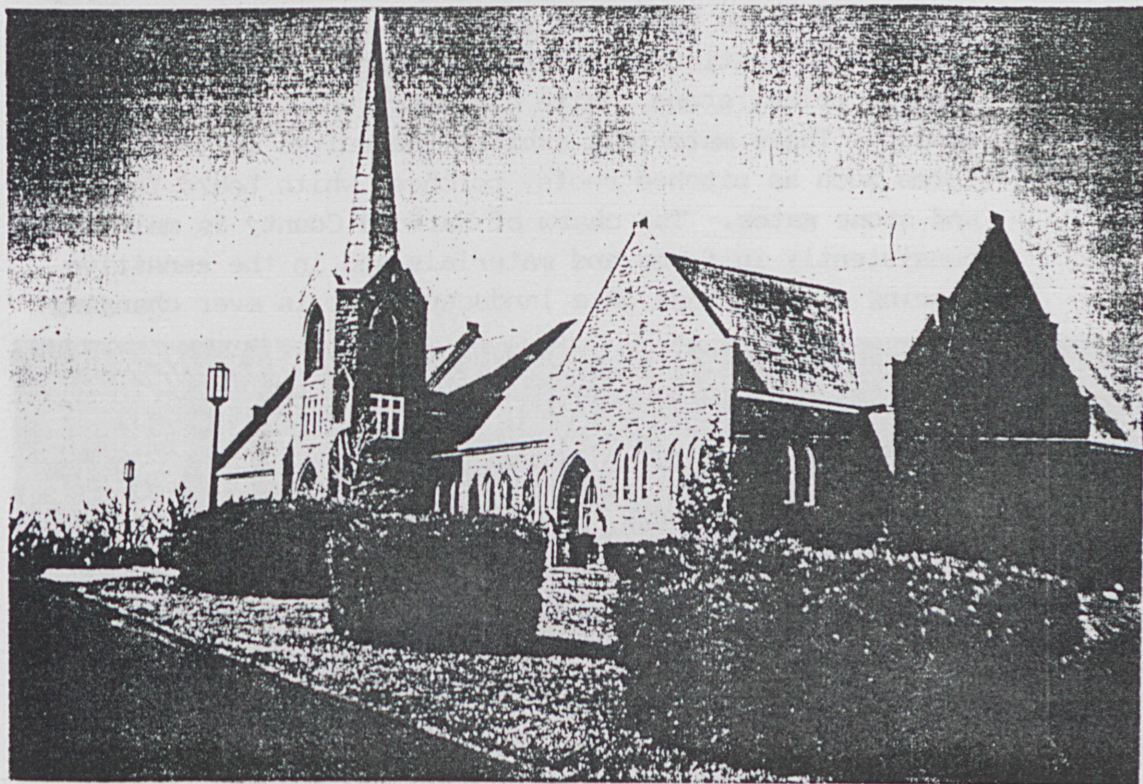
air conditioning systems are used, the elderly will be less affected by the temperature and seasonal changes.

It is vitally important that the architect respond to the reduced senses of the elderly and to their physical limitations. If this is done it will create an environment where seniors can feel comfortable and continue to be active in their community.





Residence, Harford County, MD.



Mountain Christian Church, Joppa, MD.

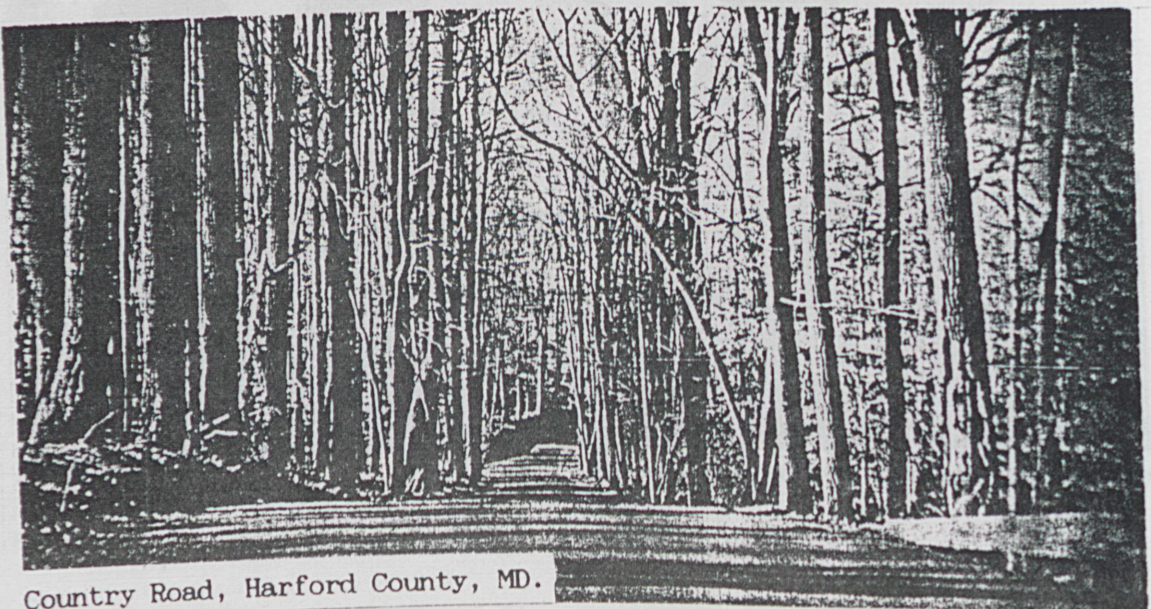
THE PLACE

HARFORD COUNTY

Harford County has played an important part in Maryland's history since the 1780's. Each era has left its imprint on the county in the shape of new developments and historical styles. But the overriding rule for architecture is an aesthetically paired-down functionalism which addressed the needs and personality of the users, who are usually the builders. Some recent rural developments have been sympathetic to this mind set. This approach has resulted in a rich sense of place and timelessness in the rural and secluded areas of the county, as well as in the smaller communities like Havre de Grace.

Site planning in Harford County is like site planning in other rural counties of the mid-Atlantic states, informal and responsive to the climate, the lay of the land and the existing vegetation. Buildings responding to these conditions become timeless parts in the landscape.

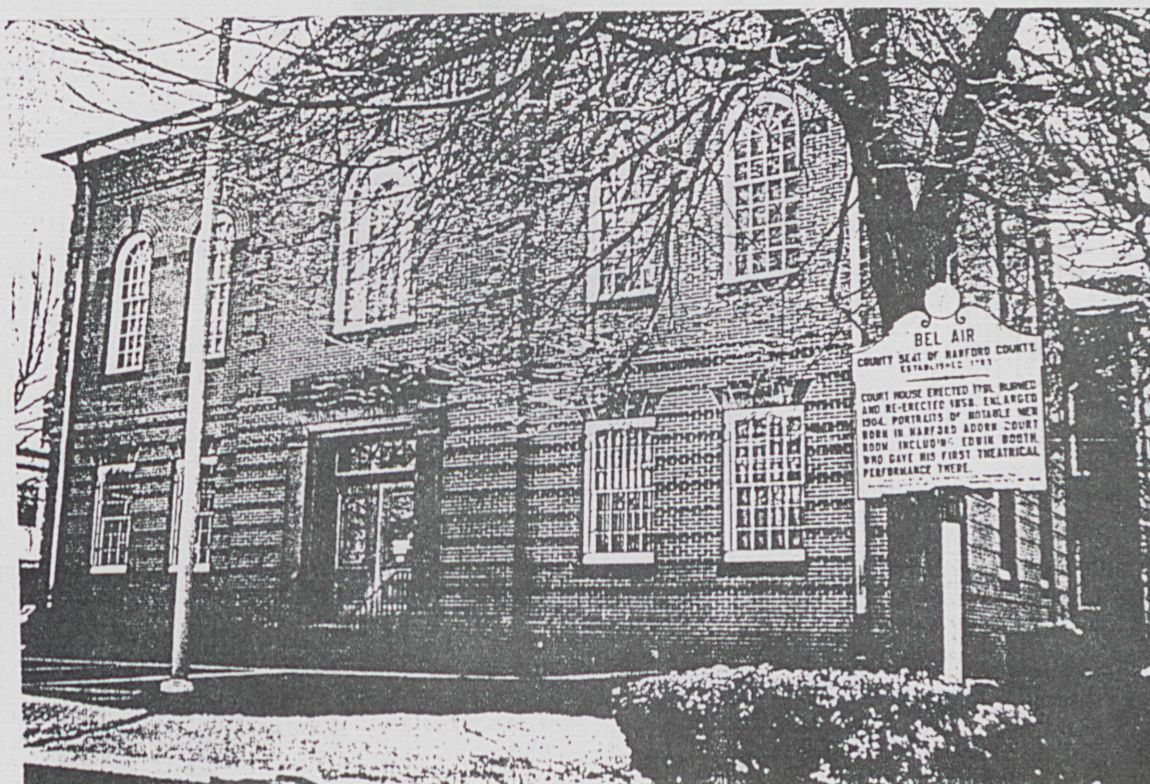
A limited pallet of materials is another factor maintaining continuity in the landscape. Structures are clad in brick, stone, white clapboard and occasionally stucco. These materials exhibit themselves on traditional forms such as pitched roofs, porches, white board fences and stone gates. The charm of Harford County is maintained consistently in forms and materials and in the sensitive placing of buildings on a landscape that is ever changing.



Country Road, Harford County, MD.



Downtown Bel Air, MD.



Bel Air Court House, Bel Air, MD.

HARFORD COUNTY

From lush, rolling country-side to the headwaters of the Chesapeake Bay... from the springtime magic of a world-famous topiary garden... to summertime fun on the water... to fall wonders of acres and acres of State park land... from the colonial heritage of Havre de Grace to the military history of the U.S. Army Ordnance Museum, Harford County offers something for every interest.



Loden Topiary Garden

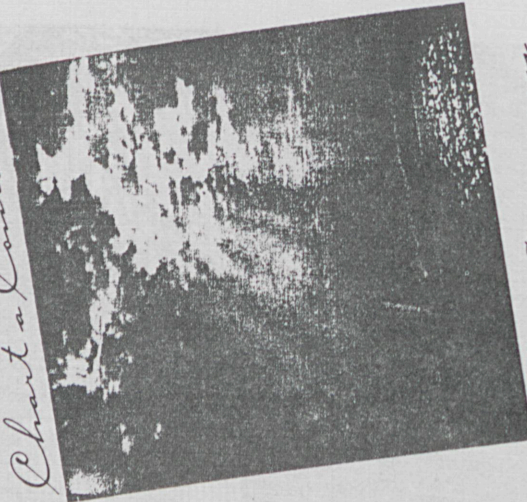
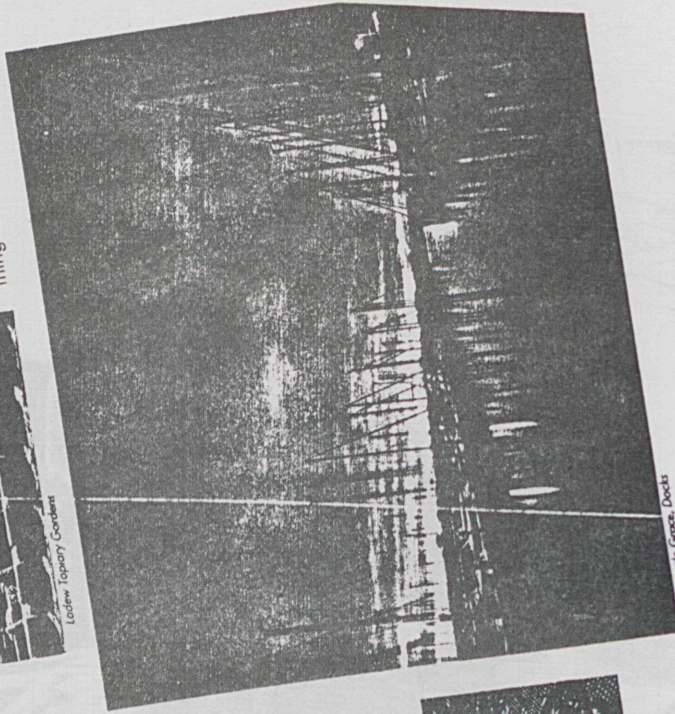


Chart a Course

of Discovery



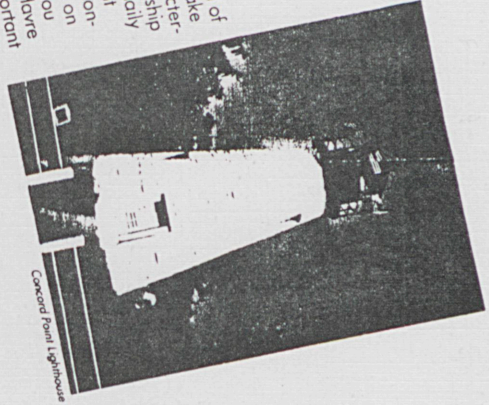
Havre de Grace, Docks



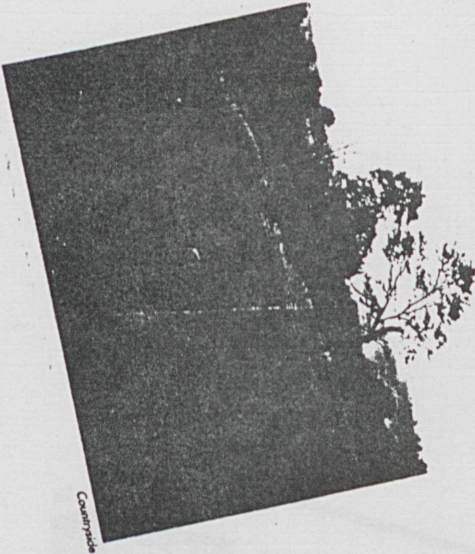
Maryland
More than you can imagine

Funded in part by a matching funds grant from the State of Maryland Department of Economic and Community Development.
Design: Graphically Inclined

Come fish the mouth of the Susquehanna River—or Hartford's Chesapeake shore. Drift back to a time when life was slower; Hovre de Grace's Susquehanna Museum at the first lock of the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal, the stone farmhouse and artisans shops of Steppingstone Farmhouse, and the Carter Mill of Museum, and Rock Run take Mansion and State Park take Susquehanna State Park take you back to an era, character-ized by care in craftsman-ship and a leisurely pace of daily living. The Concord Point Lighthouse—the oldest con-tinually used lighthouse on the East Coast—takes you back to a time when Hovre de Grace was an important commercial port... you can still get a spectacular view of the Chesapeake from there, too!

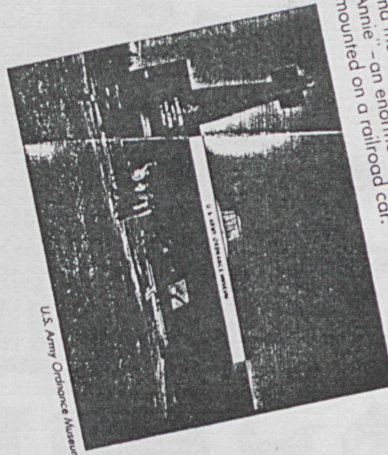


Concord Point Lighthouse



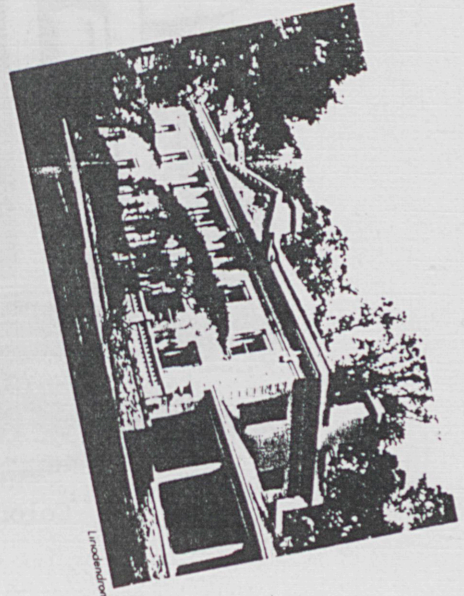
Chesapeake

Prefer military history? Try the U.S. Army Ordnance Museum, with an extensive collection of small arms, and artillery, combat vehicles, and ammunition—from an 1860's Gatling gun to World War II-vintage pieces such as Nazi Germany's V-2 rocket and the infamous "Anzio Annie"—an enormous car mounted on a railroad car.

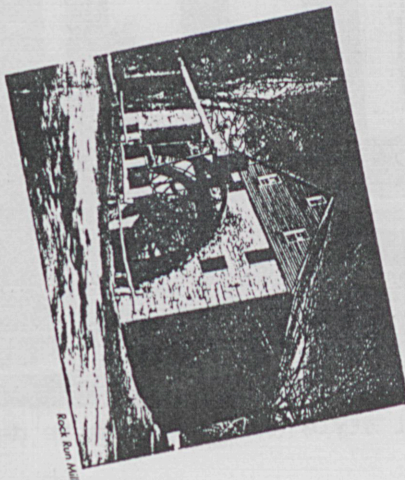


U.S. Army Ordnance Museum

Cultural activities include: the Phoenix Festival Theater; the Edwin Booth Theater; the Susquehanna Symphony Orchestra; Linodendron and Hartford County's historic de Hovre de Grace and Seaford cultural center; the Hovre de Grace Decoy and Tom Sawyer Day; and annual art festivals in Hovre de Grace and Bel Air... hiking, camping, and picnicking... fishing, along boating, and water fun along the Chesapeake... cultural activities for every taste. Come chart a course of discovery through Hartford County!



Linodendron



Rock Run Mill

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Bel Air, MD 21014
(301) 838-6000 Ext. 339
Toll Free from Baltimore
879-2000, Ext. 339

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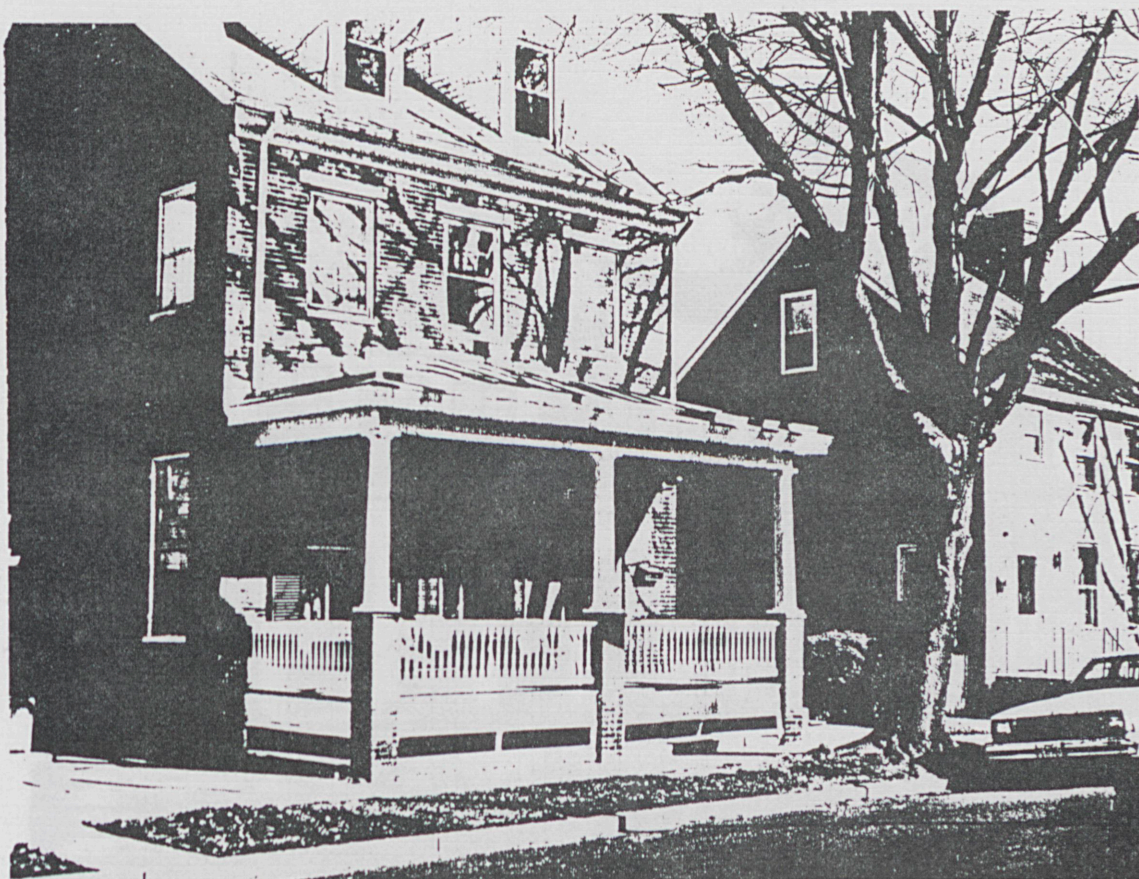
Havre de Grace, Maryland



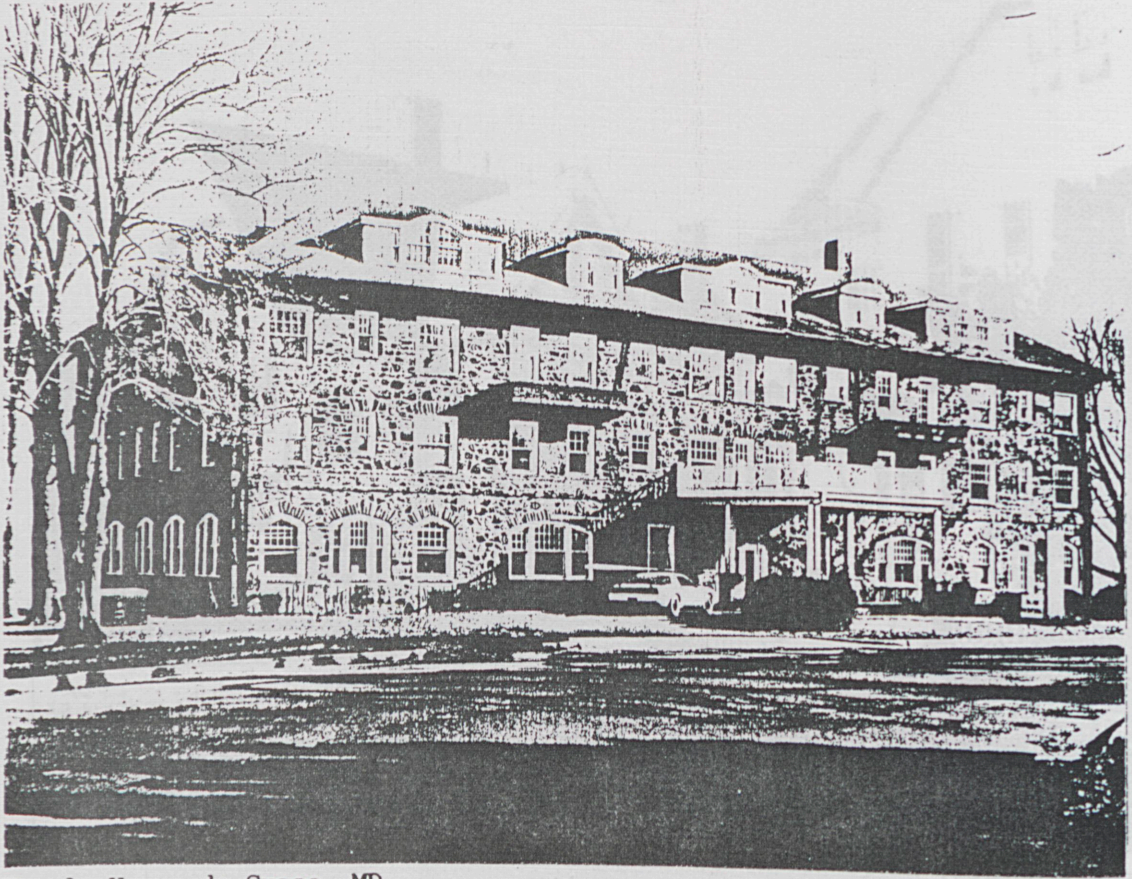
Colonial Style Residence, Havre de Grace, MD.



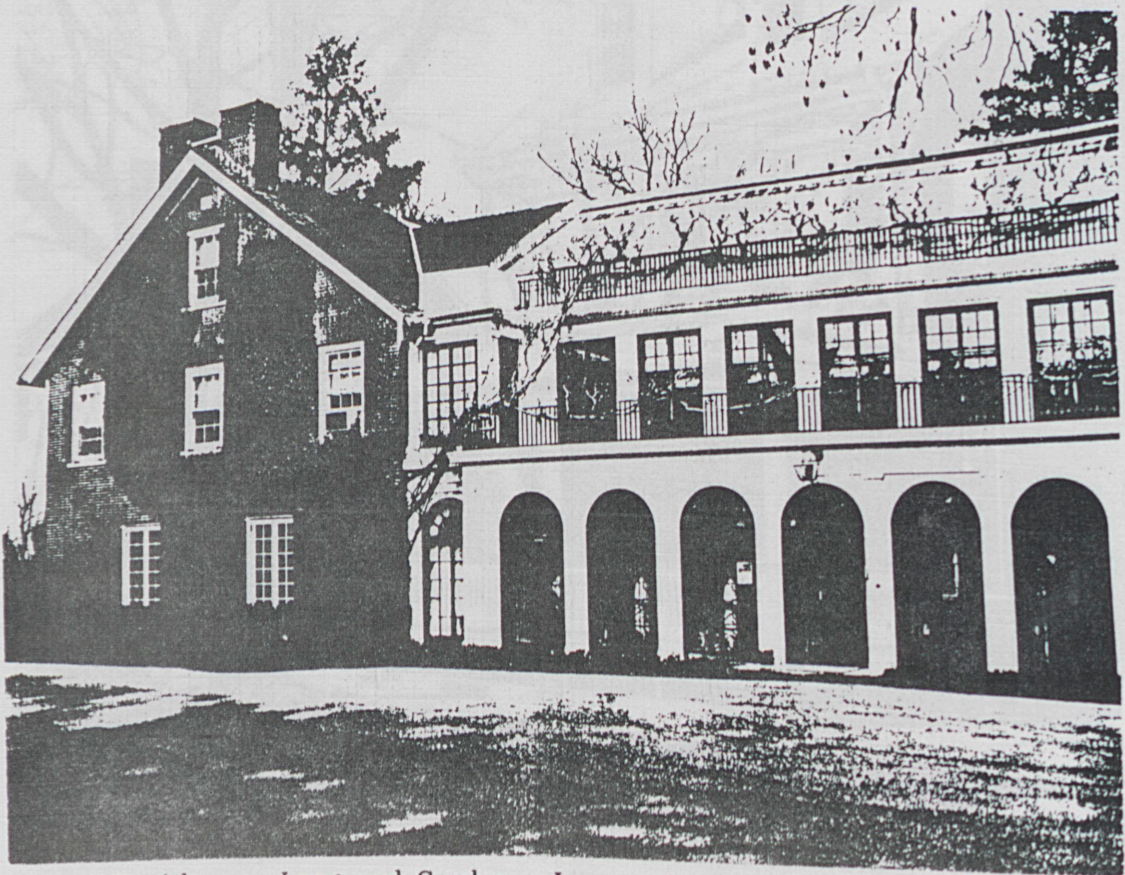
Two Residences, Havre de Grace, MD.



Colonial Style Residence, Havre de Grace, MD.



Hotel, Havre de Grace, MD.



DuPont Residence, Longwood Gardens, Longwood, PA.

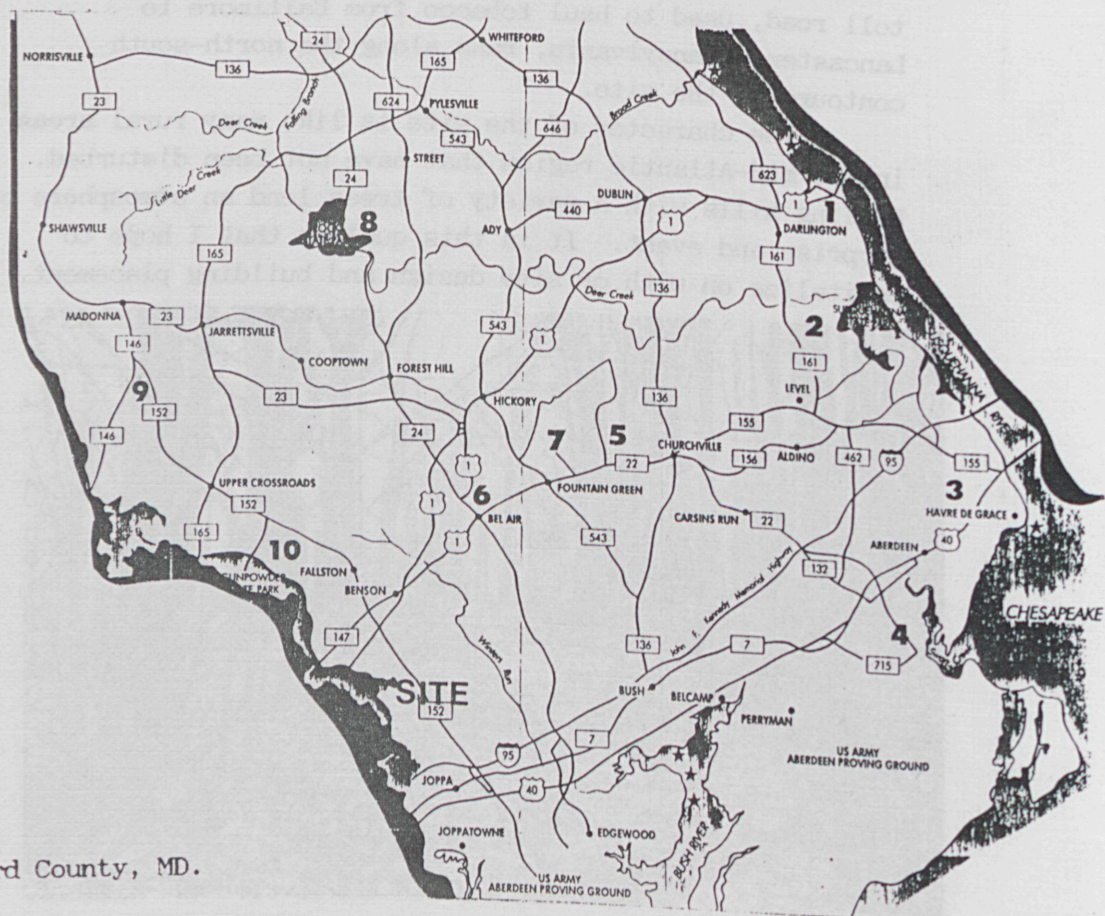
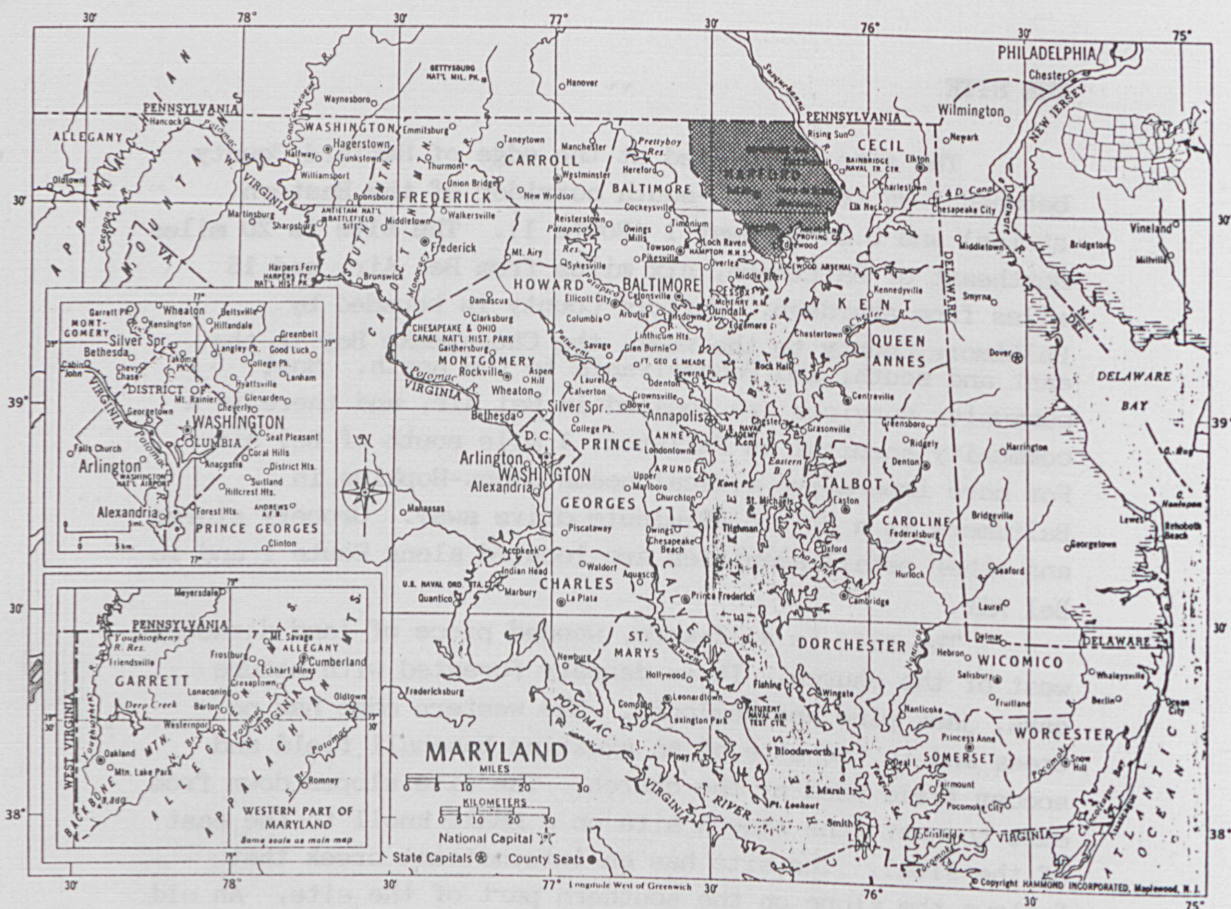
THE SITE

The site is located at the edge of Harford County between I-95 (the north-south corridor of the Eastern states) and U.S. Highway 1 (Route 1). The site is 20 miles northeast of Baltimore, six miles from Bel Air, and 15 miles from Aberdeen. Harford County is bounded by Baltimore County to the west, the Chesapeake Bay to the east and south, and Pennsylvania to the north. Most community services are located in Bel Air, and there is a community hospital in Fallston, 1 mile south of Bel Air. For more imperative medical needs Johns-Hopkins in Baltimore is a 35- to 50-minute drive away. Grocery stores and other retail amenities are located along Route 1 and in Bel Air.

The site is a 12-acre, wooded piece of land directly west of the church. It is densely forested with mature oaks, jack pine and hemlocks. The western edge has no trees and is the site of an existing baseball field and soccer field used by the church. The site slopes down from east to west (the church sits on a small knoll to the east of the site). The site has an intermittent creek that follows the slope on the southern part of the site. An old toll road, used to haul tobacco from Baltimore to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, runs along the north-south contours of the site.

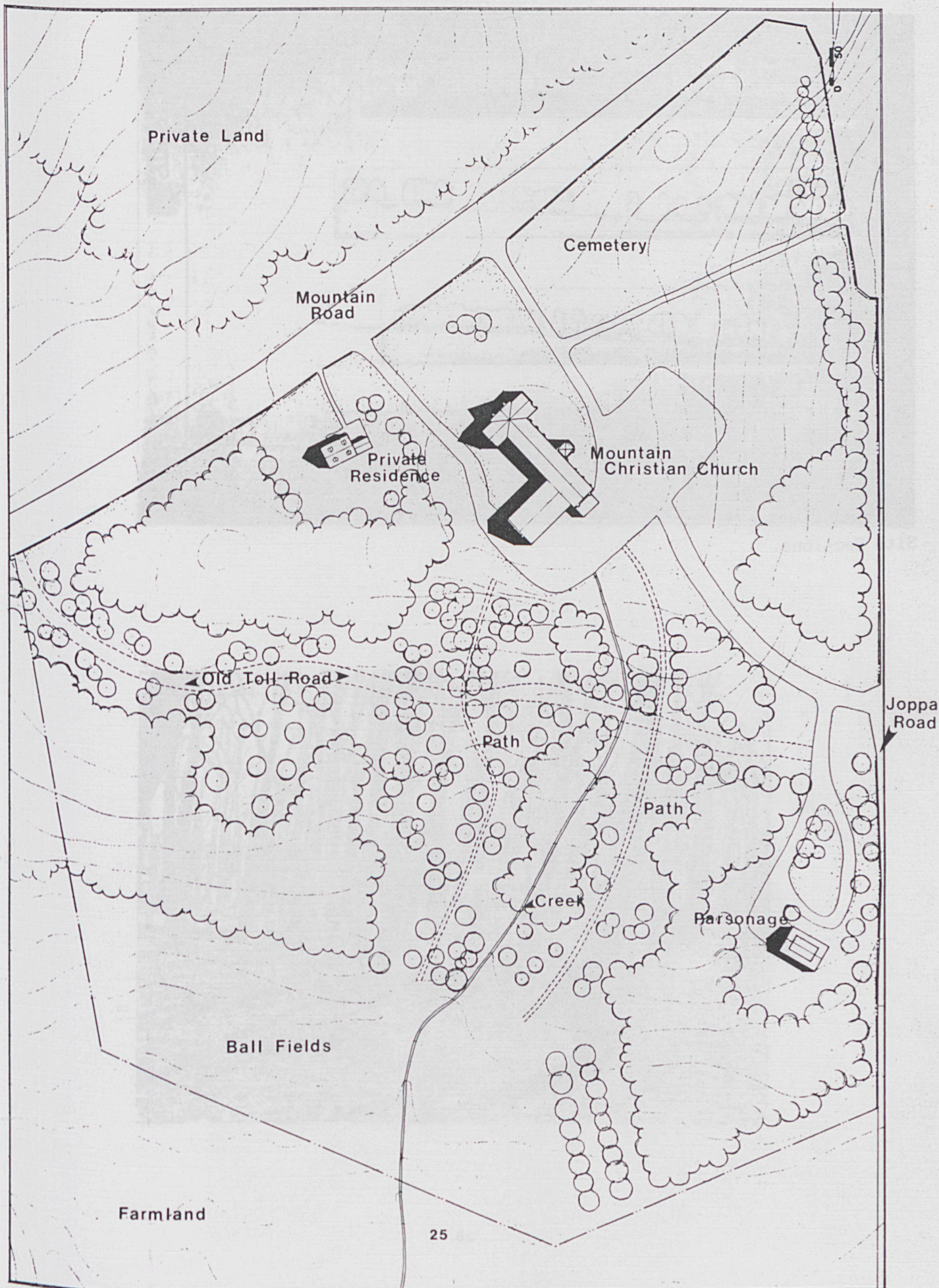
The character of the site is like many rural areas in the mid-Atlantic region that have not been disturbed. Rolling hills with a variety of trees lend an atmosphere of surprise and event. It is this quality that I hope to capitalize on with my site design and building placement.

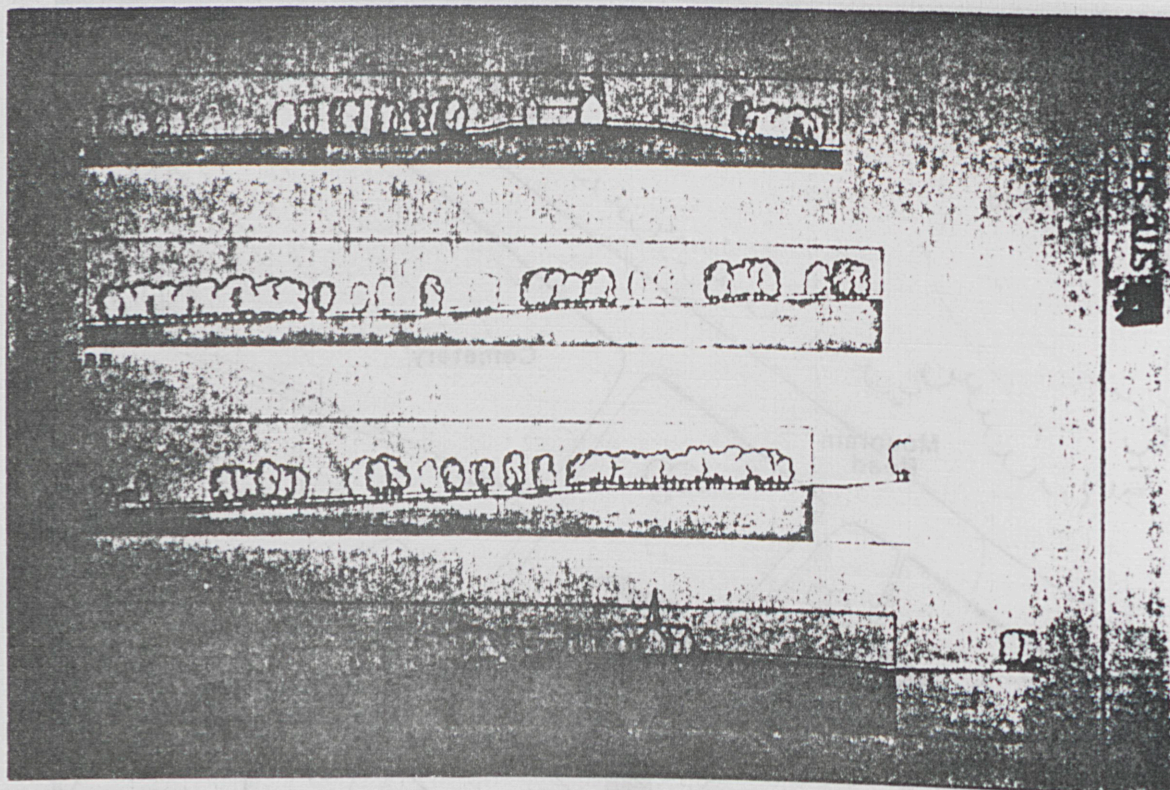




Harford County, MD.

Site for MOUNTAIN SENIOR COMMUNITY





Site Sections.

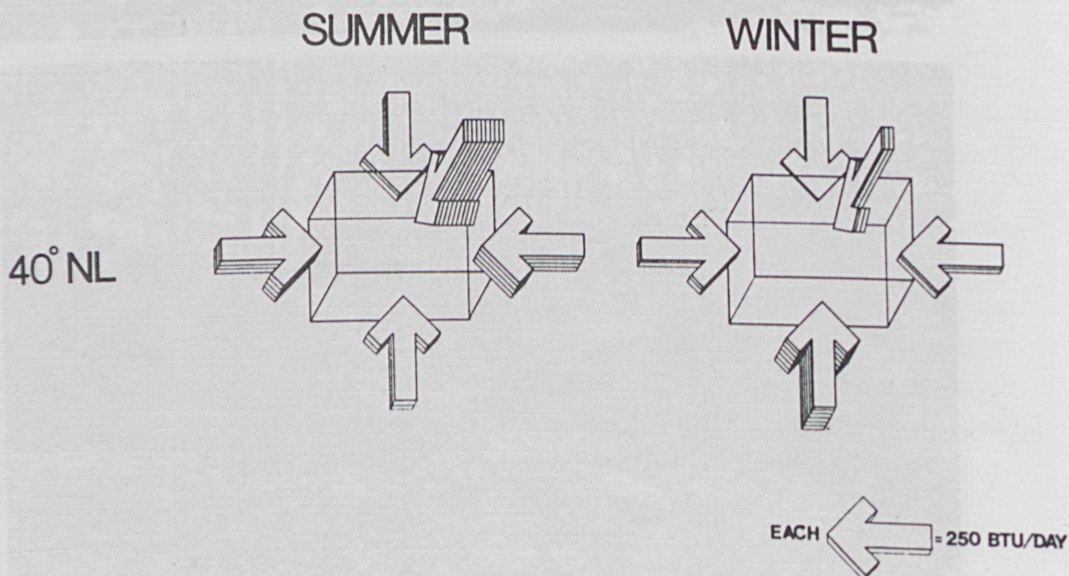




CLIMATE

Harford County, at approximately 39.5 NL 77.5 W, is in the North Central region of Maryland. The region has well defined seasons. Winter is a dormant season because of cold temperatures. Spring and fall are very unpredictable with warm and cold fronts often containing cyclones. Summers are warm to hot. The excessive humidity in the region makes the summers and winters more intense. Relative humidity is lowest from February to April and highest from August to October.

The mean annual temperature in North Central Maryland is 55°F with January and July having the extreme temperatures. Temperatures over 90°F occur 15 to 25 days a year and temperatures under 32°F occur approximately 100 days a year. Frost penetration during the low temperatures periods seldom exceeds 14 inches. Summer days are hot and



humid, but the nights are pleasant. Winter days can be nice when there is sunshine, but usually the skies are overcast.

Precipitation is predictable in the winter; there are a few heavy wet snows in the winter and numerous rain showers throughout the year. Summer rains are not predictable, so there can be occasional droughts or dry periods. Thunderstorms with heavy rains are common from May to August; 16 inches have been recorded in the month of July alone.

Overall the climate in North Central Maryland is very favorable for human activity and enjoyment. The rural areas are cooler than the urban areas and often there are gentle breezes that provide relief from the heat and humidity. The climate and the nearby Chesapeake Bay contribute to an environment that is conducive to enjoying the outdoors from late in March to October or November.

Weather Statistics for 1983 - Baltimore Washington International Airport

Average Temperature	Jan	July	Annual
Mean	32.4	76.9	
Max	40.7	87.1	
Min	24.0	66.6	
Precipitation	2.91	3.79	41.63
Snowfall	1.2	0	35.6
Relative Humidity %			
	01	68	81
	13	57	53
Wind			
Mean Speed MPH	9.9 WNW	7.9 W	9.3 W
% of Possible Sunshine			
	51	65	57
Normal Degree Days Base 65°			
Heating	1001	0	4706
Cooling	0	366	1138

Mountain Christian Church

Mountain Christian Church has been in its present location since the middle of the 19th century. The building that now houses the church was built in the 1950's. It is an imposing stone structure that is strongly tied to traditional "church forms".

Attendance at Mountain Christian Church is approximately 400 people per Sunday. Most of the congregation lives five to twenty minutes from the church. The age distribution in the church is heavily concentrated around the 34-54 age bracket, but there are approximately 70 members over the age of 54. This population consists largely of females. A large percentage of these women are widows.¹⁸

The nature of the church and nearby communities contribute another important element to the church, that of involvement in the church by up to three generations of families. One finds that this church, as a result of its members and longevity, has a substantial historical foundation on which the congregation draws inspiration and motivation. The members understand that Mountain Christian Church must respond to the changing needs of the congregation and community and they strive to maintain this role by instigating new programs and outreaches.¹⁹

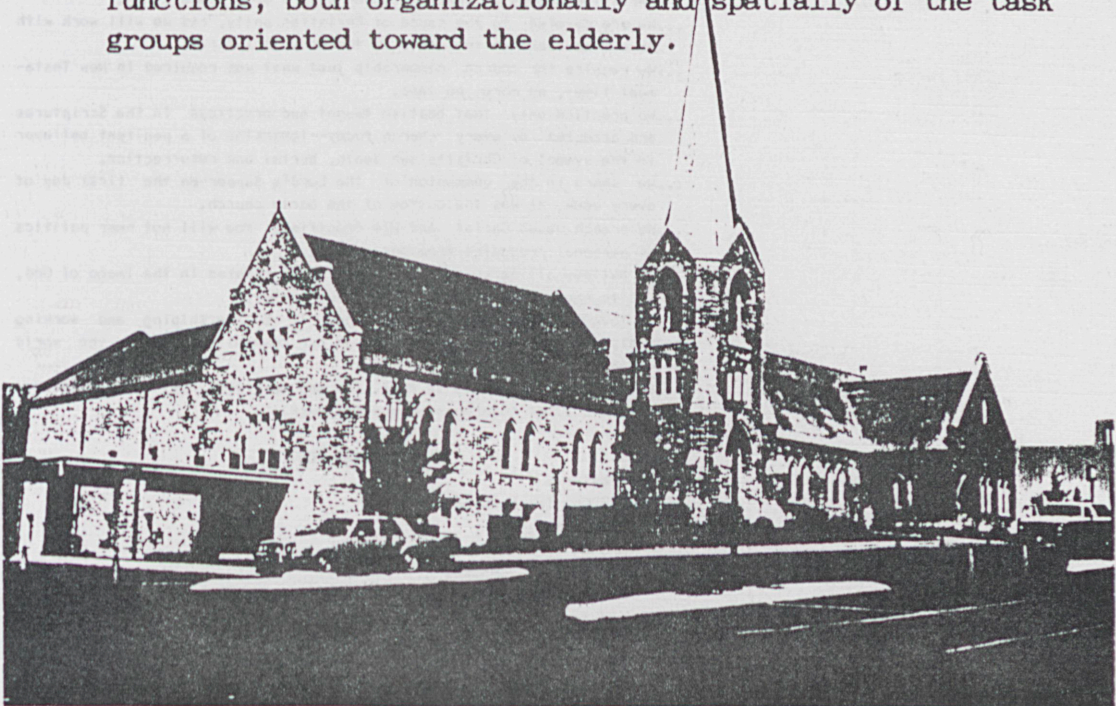
Recently the pastor of special ministries, task forces, defined twelve areas in response to the needs of the community and congregation.²⁰ Those areas include: helping rescue missions and emergency relief in Baltimore (urban), outreach to single adults, outreach to the physically handicapped in the congregation and community, campus outreaches at the nearby colleges, ministries to public servants, military personnel, the poor and homeless and those in prison. They also have programs for substance and child abuse. Two ministries deal specifically with the elderly ministry to senior adults and a hospice and hospital outreach program. Each task group is coordinated by one or two people from the church.

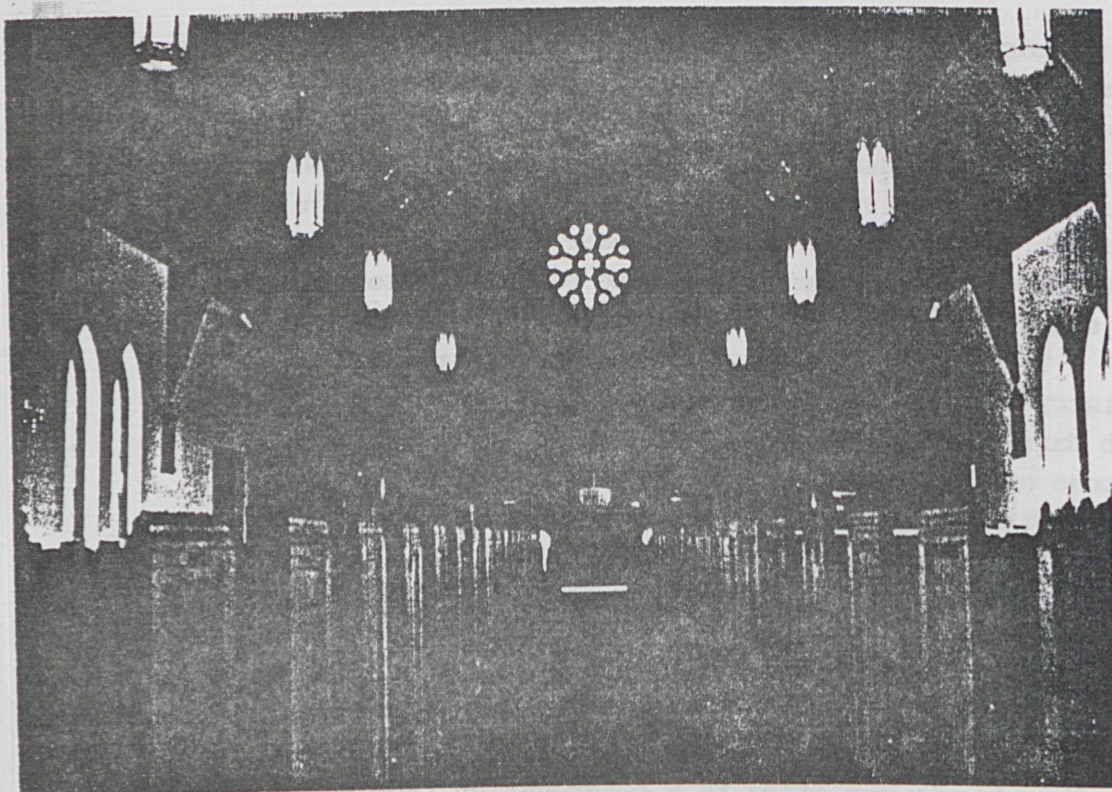
The ministry to the elderly is a four-fold mission. It includes organizing a *Honors Sunday*, a special service where once a year the importance of the seniors in the church is honored in a public way, and *Bible studies and fellowship* for seniors in the form of retreats, outings, game days, luncheons and craft days. Also included in

senior ministries are "*telecare*" or "*contact ministry*" where people from the church, usually seniors, call a homebound senior once a day. The church also has an active *visitation team* that conducts church services and visits residents in area nursing and convalescent homes. In addition to these programs, they have a *data bank* with information on agencies that can be of service to seniors and a section in the church newsletter for seniors.

The hospice and hospital ministry is related to the ministry for the elderly in its concerns; it works directly with Harford Hospice in its care for the dying. The purpose of this program is to assist the patient and their family with the physical and spiritual needs a person and the family faces when a family member is dying. Naturalness and preserving dignity in dying are primary concerns of the hospice.

The goals the church retains in its ministries to the elderly are to preserve the spirit of independence by maintaining dignity of life and to utilize contributions that the elderly can offer to a congregation from their experience. At the time of the interview many of the task forces were still in the formative stages of conception or they had just begun. This is also true for elderly and hospice task groups. But the church recognizes the tremendous resource they have in the elderly and their obligations to respond to them through various ministries and outreaches. It is from this desire to serve the elderly that the idea for a community for the elderly developed. The community can reasonably assume many of the functions, both organizationally and spatially of the task groups oriented toward the elderly.





The Sanctuary of Mountain Christian Church, Joppa, MD.

WELCOME TO OUR CHURCH

Friends who have attended and are interested in Mountain Christian Church are invited to make it your church home. We feel the importance of this decision merits your careful and prayerful consideration of these facts:

- ...Our ministry and members accept Jesus Christ as the Living Son of God and our Saviour and Lord.
- ...We believe the Bible alone to be our all-sufficient rule of faith and practice, and the revelation of God's word and will.
- ...We are a free church under Christ. Led by elders and deacons, we determine our own policies and practices, voluntarily cooperating with Christian groups in fulfilling our Lord's Great Commission.
- ...We are devoted to the cause of Christian unity, and we will work with anyone anywhere on the basis of the Holy Scriptures.
- ...We require for church membership just what was required in New Testament times, no more, no less.
- ...We practice only that baptism taught and practiced in the Scriptures and accepted by every church today--immersion of a penitent believer in the symbol of Christ's own death, burial and resurrection.
- ...We share in the communion of the Lord's Supper on the first day of every week, as was the custom of the early church.
- ...We preach Jesus Christ and Him crucified. You will not hear politics or personal prejudice from our pulpit.
- ...We believe all persons of all races to be created in the image of God, and to need the saving grace of Jesus Christ.

We love the Lord and seek to show it by worshiping and working harmoniously within our membership, in our community, and for the world outreach of the Gospel.

We invite you to share in this life and work with us. Come join a dynamic and vital congregation and fellowship.

SERVING YOU

Our Pastors:

Dr. Charles E. Cook
 Dr. John S. Lecky
 Mr. A. Jerry Taylor
 Mr. Herb W. Townsend
 Mr. Donald L. Crussell

Our Staff:

Mrs. Sue Kenney, Administrative Church Secretary
 Mrs. Linda MacAnespie, Church Secretary
 Mrs. Debi Metz, School Secretary
 Mrs. Connie Sullens, School Bookkeeper

THE PRAGMATICS

PRECEDENTS

It is crucial that architecture learn from itself to understand how existing projects have been shaped to the climate, to the context, and to the needs of the client. By studying successful examples that are similar in scope and size to the project under consideration, the designer can learn how other architects have successfully accomplished similar goals. Furthermore, the designer can determine how mistakes that were made can be avoided in the future.

I have found the use of precedents helpful in my exploration and understanding of housing and community centers for the elderly. To gain a thorough understanding of the complexities involved in the design of a community for senior citizens, I have chosen six examples that contain elements similar to Mountain Senior Community. The size and scope of the projects vary from twelve units to over one hundred units. None of the precedents are an exact fit with Mountain Senior Community, but a discussion of the related positive and negative elements found in these six examples highlights issues related to the community.

Rosewood Square





Rosewood Square.

Rosewood Square, by the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fucham located in Wormholt Estate, was the first complex for the elderly that I encountered.²¹ The complex consists of twenty-eight, one-bedroom flats in four brick units that surround a tile-paved court. In the center of the court is a gazebo/laundry that serves as a focal point for the community. The dynamics created by the colors and patterns of the brick and wood-accented facades and the tile pavers of the center court demonstrate pattern elements in an exciting way that provides the community with a specific identity. The court and centerpiece-gazebo/laundry, was an inspiration for the use of an important building as a focal point to give cohesion to a community. The open, yet contained, court is an excellent example of how a court can create a dynamic environment.

Village at Fawcett's Pond

Village at Fawcett's Pond in Hyannis, Massachusetts by Goody, Clancy and Associates, Inc. Architects, is a village of 101 bedroom units set in a Cape Cod pine forest.²² Special consideration has been given to the appropriateness of the architecture by the use of images that are familiar to the region.

The size and setting of the village make it an excellent example for Mountain Senior Community. The village's carefully placed arrangement provides the units with views into the community and beyond. They are also located to retain the maximum number of trees and to respect the existing views. The community building is also centrally located to minimize its distance from each unit and enhance its usability, an important consideration.

Another factor to note in this project is the use of individual balconies for each unit and the use of a vernacular style and traditional materials appropriate to the region. Unfortunately there is no variety in the plan of the individual units.

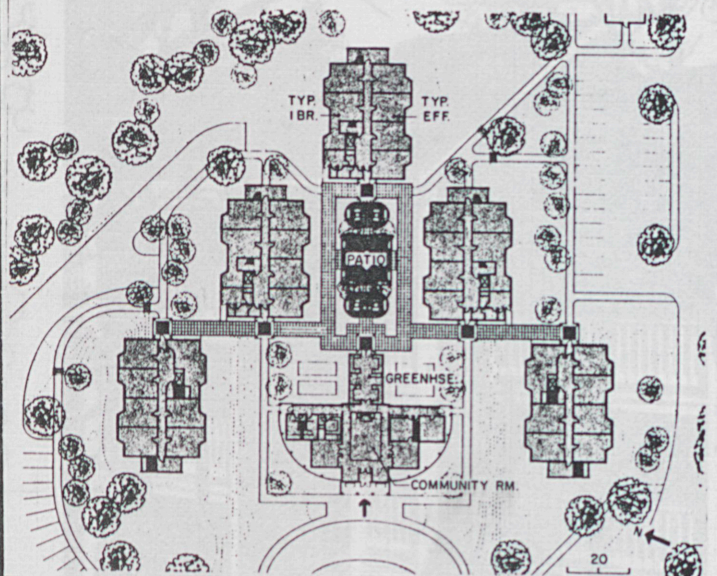


Plan of Village at Fawcett's Pond

Michael R. Koury Terrace

The Michael R. Koury Terrace in Torrington, Connecticut, by Ulrich Franzen and Associates is a "semi-urban" project of one hundred units.²³ The units are located around double-loaded corridors and grouped around a patio greenhouse and community room. The organization is very symmetrical although the landscaping, parking and paths are designed to follow the specifics of the site.

This project was chosen because of its use of the community room as focal point, the central patio and the treatment of double-loaded corridors. Although the layout is symmetrical, important views are provided on both sides of the residential units so the project is successful. There is also a variety and consistent quality in the views. The community room is a focal point and very important for arrival, but it sets itself apart from the rest of the project. This causes doubt about the possibility of the residents feeling "ownership" of its particular spaces. The arrangement around the central patio is tight and predictable. Its location has also alienated the units flanking the community room; however, the clarity of the paths may compensate for this alienation.

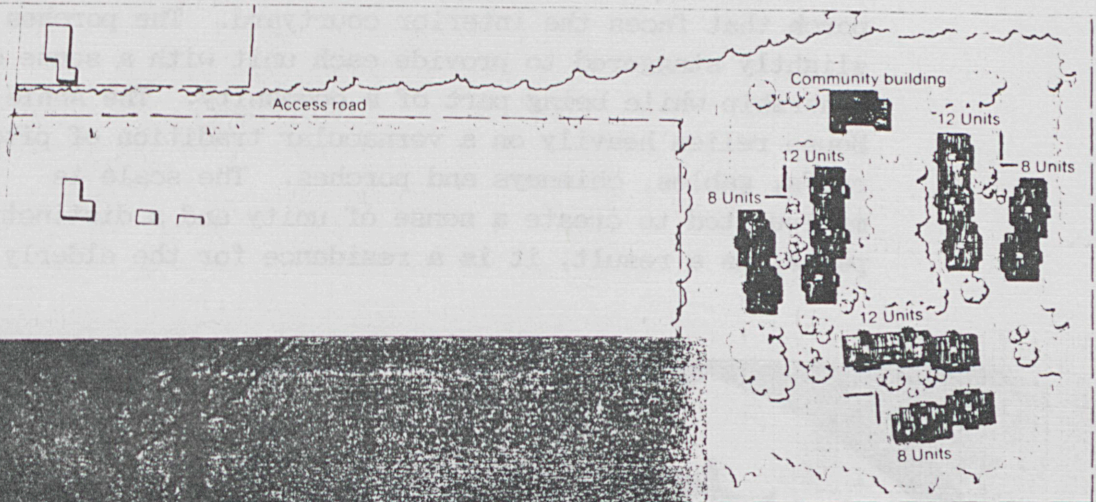


Plan of Michael R. Koury Terrace.

Legion Village

Legion Village in Hanover, Massachusetts, by Hammer Kiefer and Todd, is a 60-unit²⁴ project with a community building in a rural setting. The setting and size of this village, the community building, the siting of the units and the facade treatment, cause it to be good precedent.

The community building is in an important location, but it could be more visible to the outside the community. The units are located to provide maximum views on and off site, and there is a wonderful sense of path and movement between the units. The treatment of the architecture encourages the residential feeling of this complex. It is New England vernacular and sensitive in its use of elements and its scale. Parking is also addressed in a sensible and aesthetic manner.

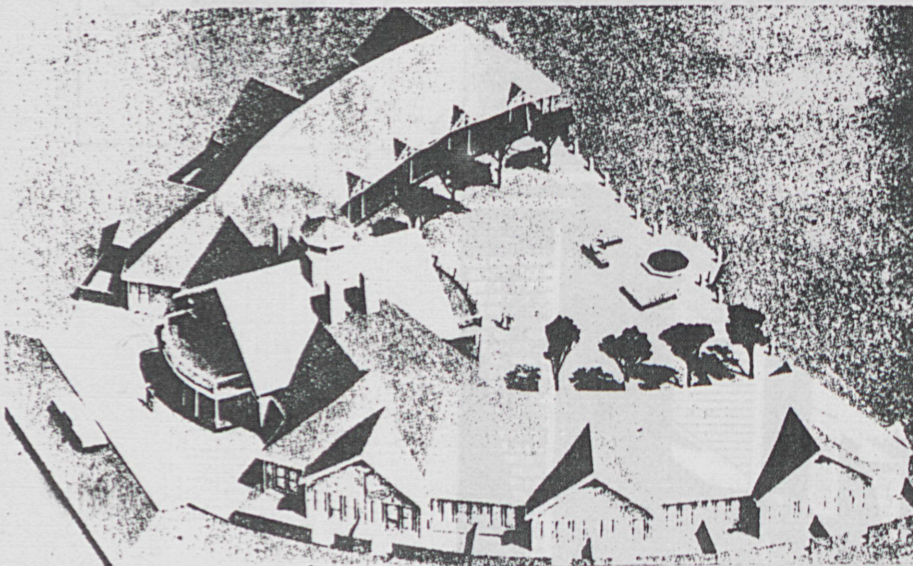


ew of Units of Legion Village.

Annie Maxim House

The Annie Maxim House in Rochester, Massachusetts, by KJA Architects, is a residence of twelve units for fifteen adults in a remote, rural setting.²⁵ The organization is symmetrical around a open court. A common area for eating and socializing is at the apex of the court and the units flank the court. Although the project is much smaller than Mountain Senior Community, there are many elements that demonstrate how to successfully deal with housing for the elderly. The clear organization of the scheme, the treatment of the units and the architectural vocabulary offer sensitive insights to a residence for the elderly.

The centrality of the common area and the manner in which it addresses public and private life is commendable, so is the treatment of the interior. Each living unit has a porch that faces the interior courtyard. The porches are slightly staggered to provide each unit with a sense of ownership while being part of a community. The Annie Maxim House relies heavily on a vernacular tradition of pitched roofs, gables, chimneys and porches. The scale is manipulated to create a sense of unity and a distinction of parts, as a result, it is a residence for the elderly.



Model of Annie Maxim House.

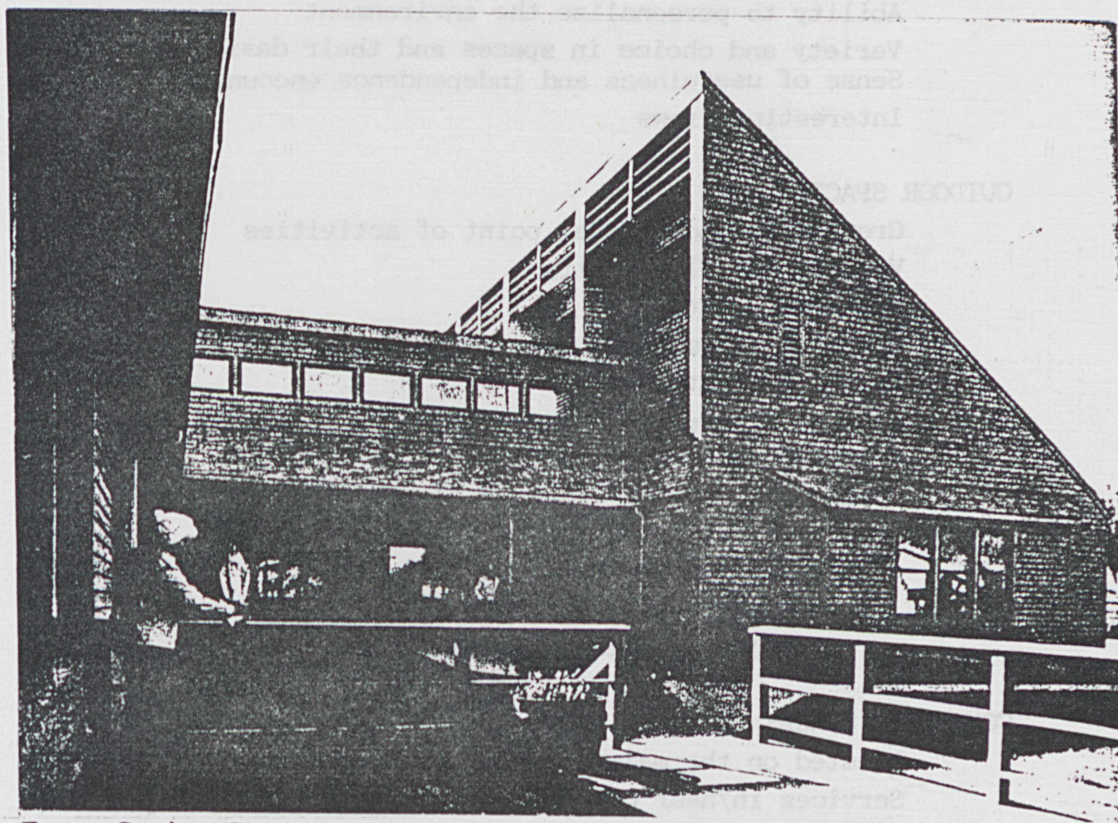


Senior Center

The Senior Center in Essex, Maryland, by the Paul Partnership, is a successful example of how a center for people not living in a community can be organized.²⁶ The Senior Center is a 13,000 square-foot building containing facilities for meetings, crafts, billiards, dining, assembly and socializing. The project consists of a large assembly room surrounded by decks added on to an existing school house.

The center efficiently utilizes the existing building and its vernacular character. It also organizes a variety of spaces so that they do not infringe on each other, but maintain equal access and importance. Both qualities are important and useful to the design of the Mountain Senior Community, Community Center.

Many of the qualities that are desirable for senior communities are best represented in graphic form. The following section lists important features that need to be considered.



Essex Senior Center.

DESIGN FACTORS/DESIGN STANDARDS

Literature about housing and social facilities for the elderly recommends several characteristics and details that will create an environment that is sensitive and responsive to the needs of the elderly. It is very important that these principles be stated in a concise manner so they can be used to determine the validity of the proposed designs for Mountain Senior Community.

GENERAL NEEDS

- Spatial definition of spaces
- Traditional spaces
- Careful and consistent detailing
- Activity spaces grouped together to enhance the possibility of chance encounters
- Adaptability of design--to accommodate change needs
- Good management policies that respond to the residents
- Variety and choice
- Ability to personalize the environment
- Variety and choice in spaces and their design
- Sense of usefulness and independence encountered
- Interesting views

OUTDOOR SPACES

- Grouped around a focal point of activities
- Variety and flexibility
- Manageable paths
- Goals along paths
- Drinking fountains
- Seating alcoves
- Provided retreats
- Areas for
 - Social interaction
 - Enjoying nature
 - Health and exercise
 - Enjoying outdoors from indoors

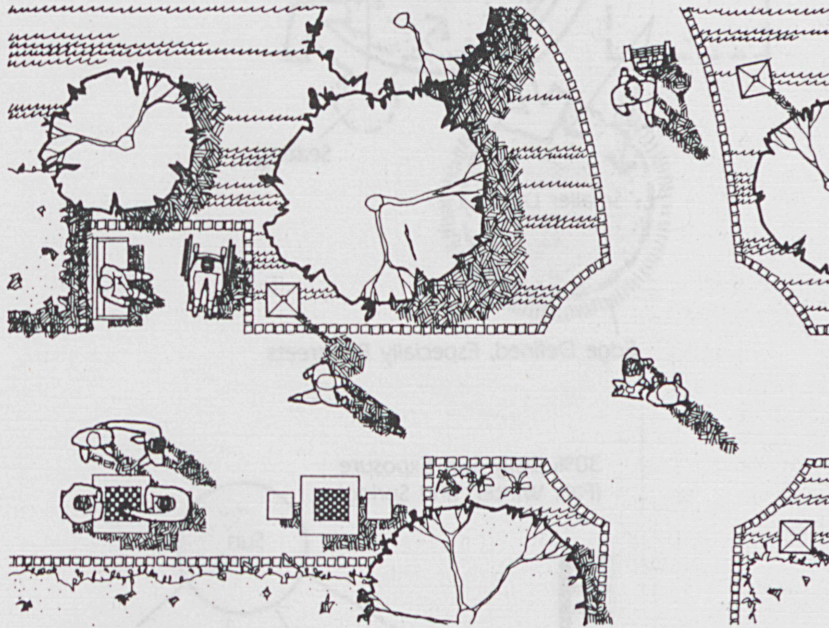
COMMUNITY SPACES

- Located on the main path on/off the site
- Services in/near community space
- Central to units, easily accessible

ENTRY

- Clearly defined gateway
- Convenient pick up and drop off
- View of arrivals from indoors
- Special importance in composition

Site Development



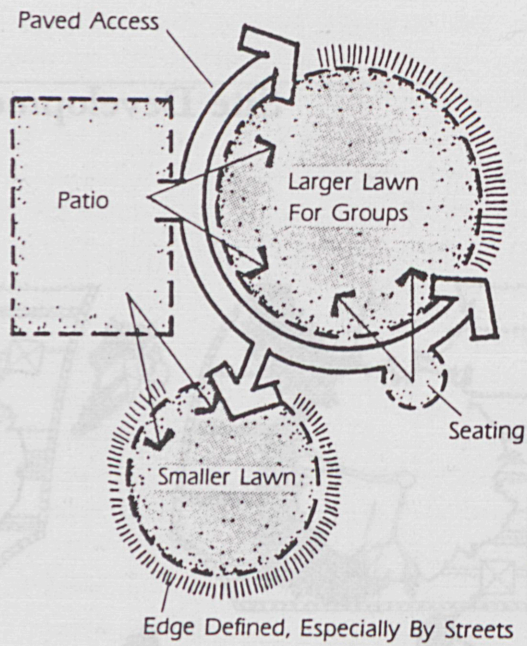
Walkways can provide opportunities for social interaction.



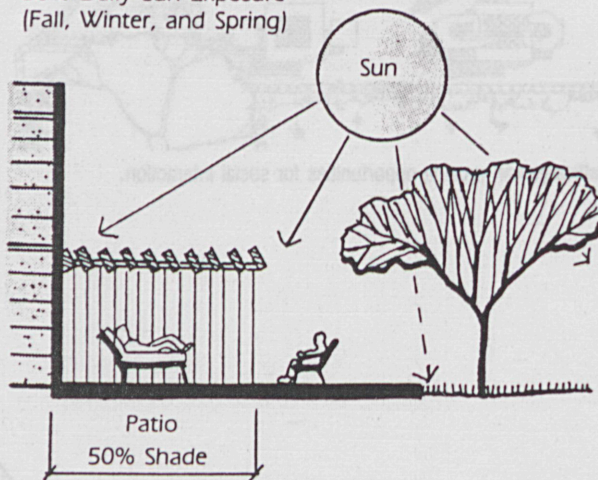
Low-level Lighting With
Deflection Device

Overlap Reduces Glare
and Hot Spots

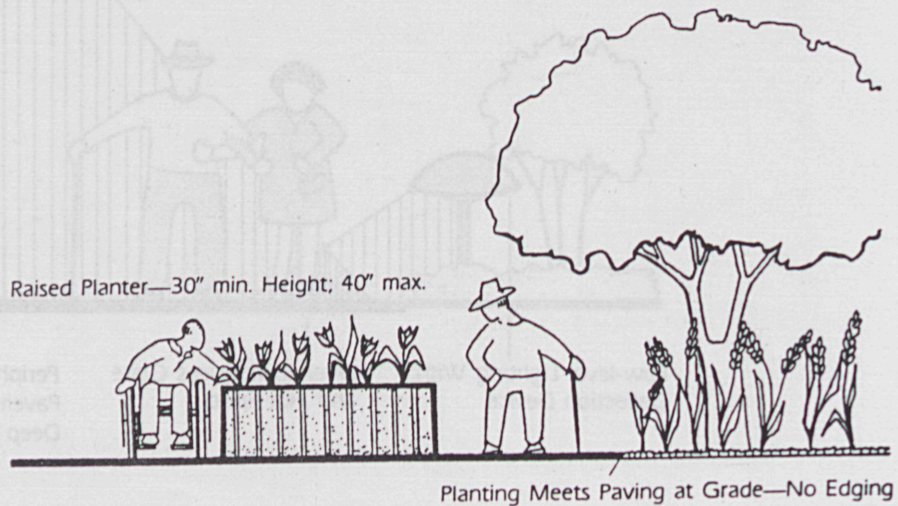
Periphery Lighting Defines
Pavement Edge, Avoids
Deep Shadows

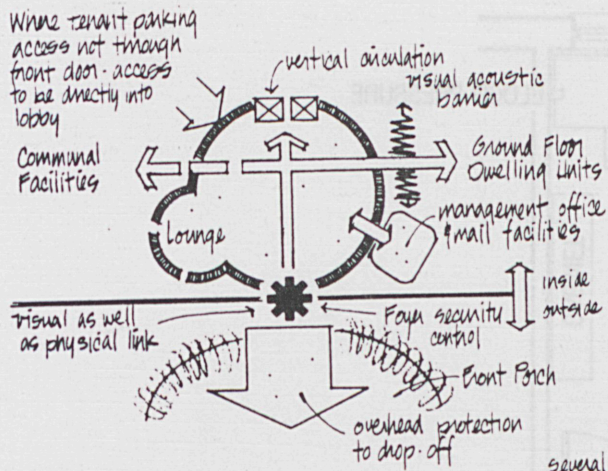


30% Daily Sun Exposure
(Fall, Winter, and Spring)

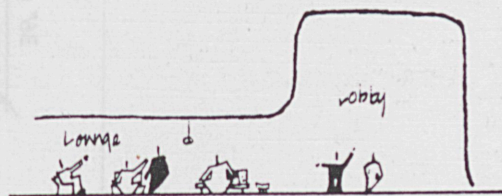
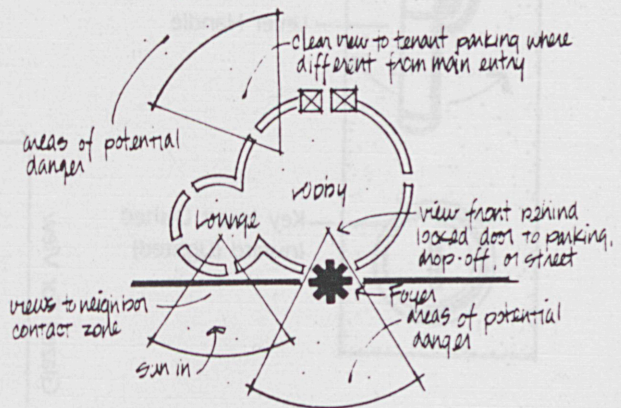
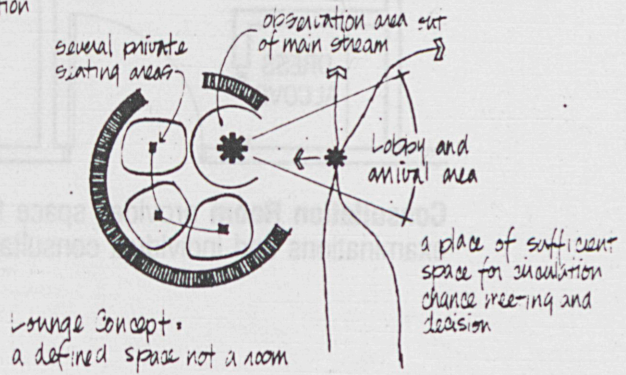


Raised Planter—30" min. Height; 40" max.

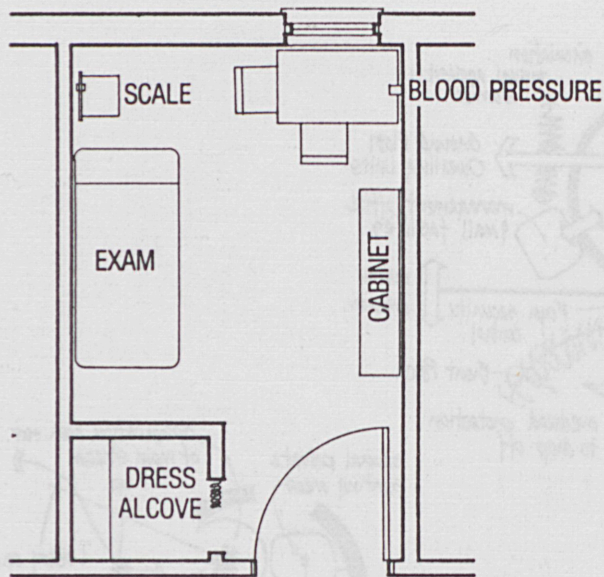




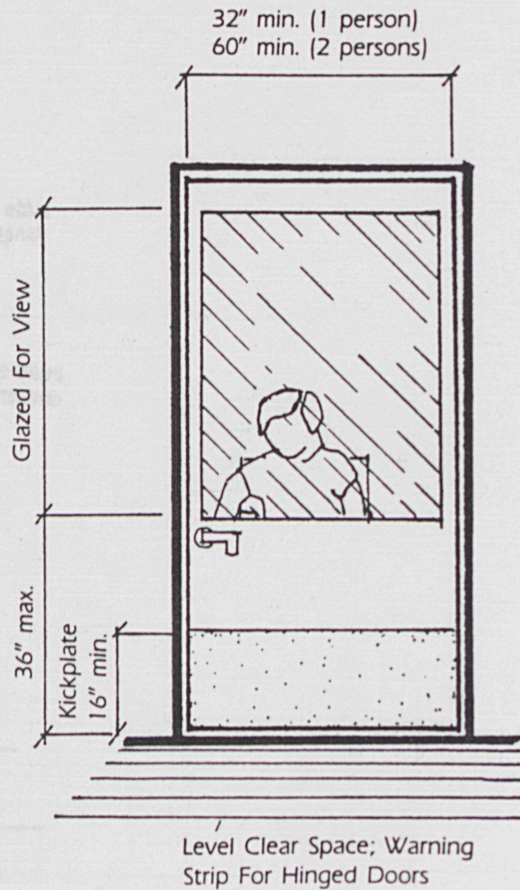
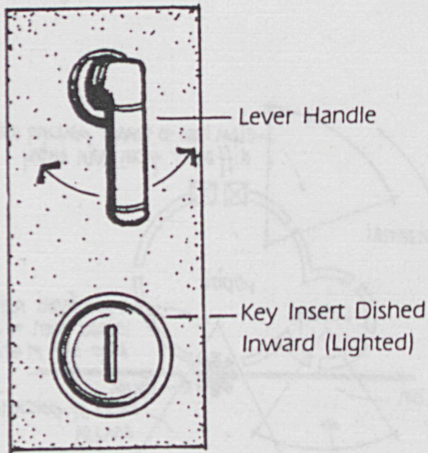
BUILDING ENTRY/EXIT



Lounge spatially more intimate than lobby



Consultation Room provides space for examinations and individual consultation.



PRIVATE OUTDOOR

Many older people, either by choice or by limitations of their physical conditions, are largely confined to their dwelling units, and access to a private outdoor space over which they have control is very desirable. It offers a welcome change of atmosphere, a chance to grow flowers, cook out, and enjoy the sun. In the event of fire, a balcony can provide refuge and access to fresh air. Provision for private outdoor activities may take the form of balconies or patios. Requirements for patios are discussed in the *Townhouse Development Process*.*

Accessibility The private outdoor space should be directly accessible to the main general living area of the dwelling unit. If possible this area should also be directly accessible to the food preparation area; however, if this is not possible, the indirect accessibility between the outdoor space and the food preparation area should be via a non-circuitous circulation path. Accessibility to all other areas should be indirect and placed as dictated by the functional organization of the dwelling unit, except that there may also be direct accessibility to the sleeping/dressing area.

To protect the privacy of each private outdoor area on the ground floor, direct access from it to the public outdoor area should be avoided by creating an identity for the outdoor private areas. There should be no direct accessibility between the private outdoor areas of separate dwelling units. (See Fig. 23.)

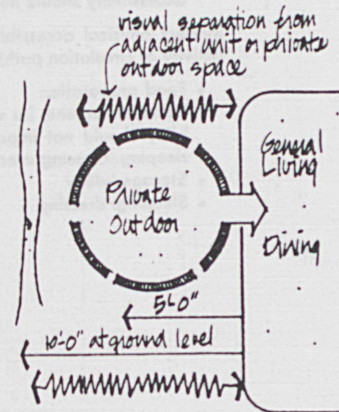


Fig. 23 Privacy at ground level.

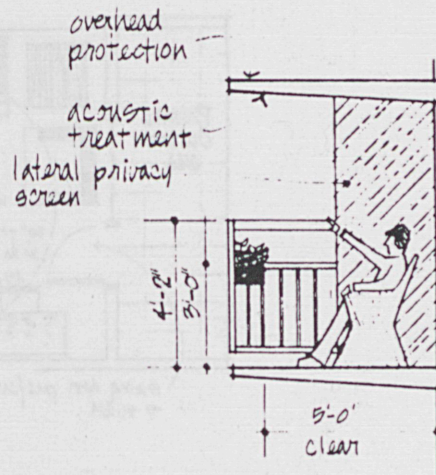


Fig. 24 Example of balcony.

GENERAL LIVING

Each dwelling unit shall have an area or areas which are organized and furnishable for a wide range of activities such as:

- Conversation
- Entertaining
- Reading
- Television viewing
- Radio/record listening
- Contemplation
- Lounging

In most units, more than one of these activities will be provided for in a single space. In larger than standard units or in two-bedroom units, however, it may be desirable to provide more specialized spaces.

Accessibility Direct physical accessibility (no intervening spaces) should be provided to:

- Entry/exit (planning can be too open; therefore, there should be a definite spatial distinction between living area and entry/exit)
- Private outdoor, for the extension of general living activities
- Dining, where these spaces are combined, accessibility should not impair either activity

Indirect physical accessibility (minor intervening activity or circulation path) should exist between:

- Food preparation
- Personal hygiene, for visitor use (this accessibility should not impair the privacy of the sleeping/dressing areas)
- Storage/utility
- Sleeping/dressing

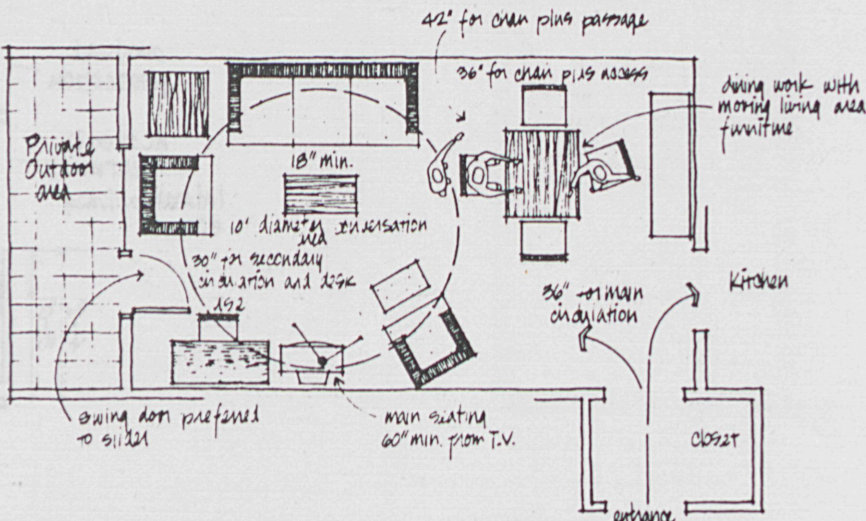


Fig. 11 Minimum clearances, circulation, and conversation areas for living rooms.

KITCHEN

Because kitchens are potentially as dangerous as bathrooms, equal care should be given to their layout and design. In locating the kitchen in the plan, provide easy access to the outside and direct access to the dining space, which could be a portion of the living room. In some plans, space can be provided in the kitchens for dining. In these cases, however, an additional 20 to 40 sq ft are necessary. Interior locations are acceptable if mechanical ventilation is provided.

Do not plan extremely compact kitchens for older people; they desire and need ample work space. If the kitchen is too compact, storage space is limited and much of it is either too high or too low to be reached comfortably. Shelves should be no higher than 68 in. from the floor, and no lower than 12 in. Too little counter space leads to crowded work surfaces, which in turn can create hazardous working conditions.

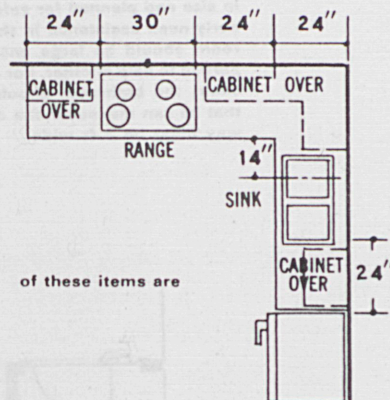


Fig. 10 L-shaped, showing recommended widths and clearances.

Sleeping Areas

In the case of two-person occupancy, whenever more space is available, 3 ft is often recommended as the clear distance between beds, and some agencies recommend an allowance of at least 5 ft at one side of the bed for a wheelchair.

- Whenever possible, there should also be space for an oversize bedside table to hold medicines, water, tissues, and the like in large quantities.

- The plan should permit placement of the bed so that a bedridden person can see out the window.

- It is often desirable to provide a bell or buzzer near the bed so that a person can summon assistance.

- In close proximity to the bed there should be a convenience outlet which is hooked up

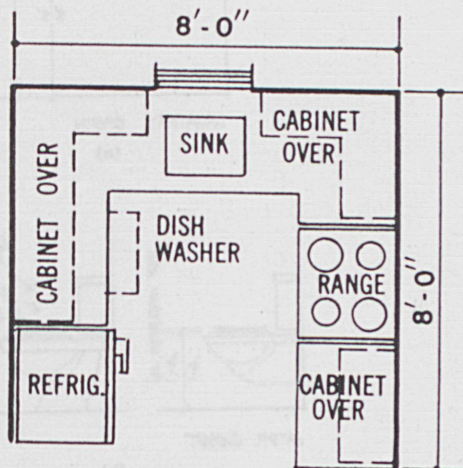
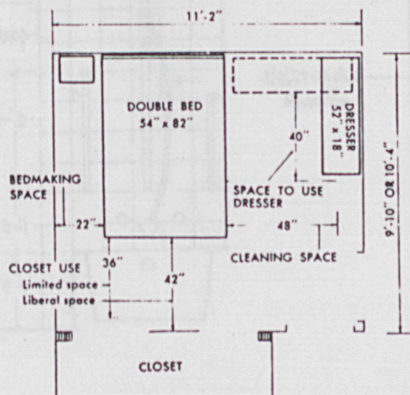


Fig. 8 U-shaped kitchen cabinets.



BATHROOMS

Bathrooms for older people should be ample in size and planned for safety. Many of the elderly need assistance in the bathroom, so the room should be large enough to permit one person to help another. For a person in a wheel chair, the bathroom should be large enough that he can maneuver the chair, and the doorway must be 3 ft wide.

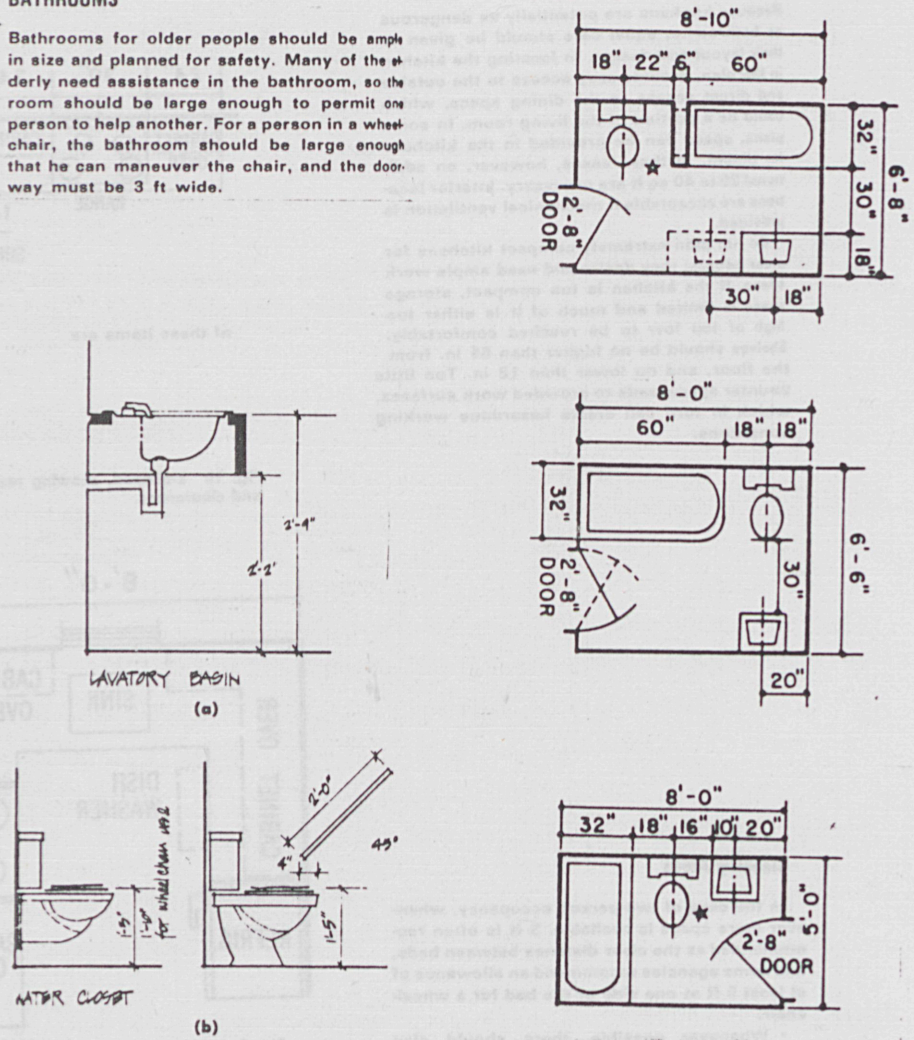


Fig. 30

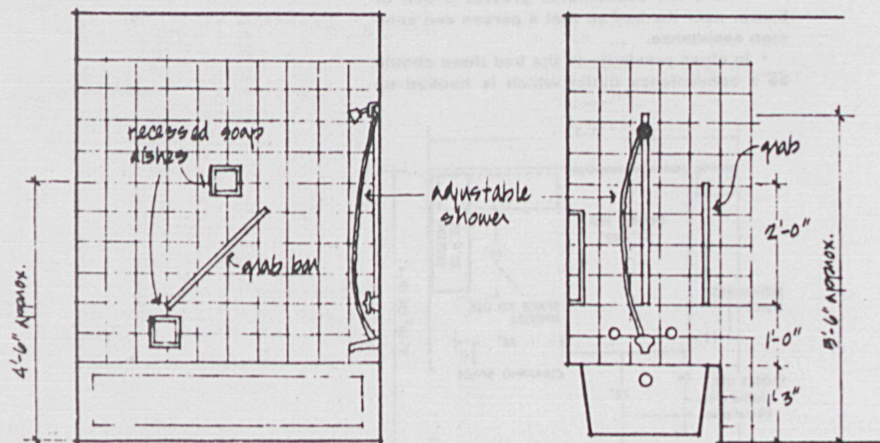


Fig. 31 Bath and shower.

THE PROJECT

THE PROJECT - Mountain Christian Senior Community

The project is a community for the senior citizens of Mountain Christian Church and the surrounding area. It includes 70 living units for 80-100 people, contained in cottages and apartments. There will also be a community center to house the social activities of residents and visiting seniors or friends of the residents. Due to the complexity of the site, landscaping is also very important to the project. The landscaping will be developed to accommodate the activities of the residents as well as those of the church. The architecture and the landscaping should be done to maintain the existing character and charm of the site.

PROJECT GOALS

- To explore the development of an architecture that is specific to its site and client.
- To design a community with a recognizable identity, compatible with its surroundings.

FOR THE CLIENT

- To design an environment which encourages and recognizes the dignity and value of the elderly while recognizing their physical limitations.
- To provide the residents with the opportunities for choices in activity and companionship while encouraging their independence.

FOR THE COMMUNITY CENTER

- To design a community center that serves as a focal point of activity for the residents and visitors of the community.
- To design a community center with a pleasant atmosphere that will encourage interaction between the residents.

FOR THE HOUSING

- To design living accommodations that provide the residents with a sense of being a part of a community.
- To design living accommodations with all the amenities elderly persons would need while providing them with the choice for privacy and independence.

THE SITE

- To maintain the spontaneity and surprise of the site while developing its usability for the client.
- To develop exterior spaces that are conducive to the needs and desires of the elderly.
- To provide a place for church picnics and games without intruding on the privacy of the residents.

PROJECT PHILOSOPHY

I believe it is important to know and understand the meaning of our lives, and if our lives have a meaning so should the buildings we inhabit. As a Christian who is designing a community which would be operated by a Christian church and inhabited by Christians, I felt it would be appropriate to design the community on a fundamental

belief. The belief is that one's spiritual life should not be separate from one's day-to-day life, but both should be focused toward Jesus Christ. "Whether you eat²⁷ or drink, or what ever you do, do all to the glory of God".

The organization for Mountain Senior Community is based on two vectors that extend from the church into the community, the secular (social) vector and the spiritual vector. The secular vector originates at the south of the church along Timothy Hall which is where most social functions for the church occur. The spiritual vector extends into the community from the front of the church where the alter and baptismal pool are. At the crossing of the two vectors is the transitional tower from the church into the community. The Community Center faces the secular vector and is cut diagonally by the spiritual vector. The placement of the Community Center, which is the central entity of the community, at the axis of the vectors signifies the importance of the unification of both spiritual and secular areas of our lives.

The activities that occur along each vector emphasizes its character. Along the secular vector is a day care for children and the picnic grounds. This vector also passes through a neighborhood unit and terminates in a place to look out onto the baseball fields. Along the spiritual vector runs a small creek with a chapel adjacent to it, and the creek flows into a pond.

The neighborhood units are set at 45° angles to the Community Center and access to the Community Center off of the secular and spiritual vectors. The direction of the vectors from inside the community is always toward the church with a pause at the Community Center. This indicates the direction a Christian's life, both secular and spiritual, should take is toward Jesus Christ who is represented by the physical form of Mountain Christian Church.

THE PROGRAM

OUTDOOR SPACE

To create a successful community it is essential that all of the pieces work together toward the common goal of community. In order to facilitate this process I have broken Mountain Senior Community into three areas, the exterior spaces, the Community Center and the housing units. The exterior spaces join the buildings with each other and the land through a clear circulation system which unites the community into a cohesive whole.

The steep topography of the existing site presents a number of problems when designing for the elderly. But, it also offers a unique solution where space can be shaped out of the land into a variety of uses. The community center is given priority at the intersection of the secular and spiritual axes. The land around the center is given to lawns and terraces. Below the Community Center is an area that can be used by the church or community for picnics and large, informal, outdoor activities. The picnic area opens to the ball fields at the west. To the south on the spiritual axis is a creek that terminates in a pond and to the north is the path extending from the secular vector into a neighborhood unit.

The neighborhood units are given identity by clustering them around a common lawn with circulation along a major path. The upper neighborhood units are terraced about 10 feet from the lower neighborhood units. The topographical consideration emphasizes the uniqueness of

each unit.

The climate of Maryland, especially in the spring and fall, is pleasant. Therefore, to encourage the appreciation of the weather, each major outdoor space contains alcoves of seating or gazebos for use in inclement weather. There is also the use of outdoor furniture such as gates, drinking fountains, fences, lamp posts and other fixtures to create more usable outdoor spaces and to tighten the bond between the built and the natural environment.

Public Outdoor Spaces

- Picnic area
- Volleyball
- Barbecue
- Tables
- Parking
- Baseball/Soccer field

Semi-Public/Private Outdoor Spaces

- Gardens
- Quiet games
- Small group - eating, talking
- Yards, Flowers
- Walking trail

Private Spaces

- Yards, Flower gardens
- Balconies, Porches
- Private reflection areas

COMMUNITY CENTER

The focal point of Mountain Senior Community is the Community Center. It is a transition from the church or the outside world into the community. It is also a common ground for the entire community to meet and a place where outsiders can be actively involved in Mountain Senior Community.

To emphasize the roles and importance of the Community Center, it is placed at the junction of the

secular and spiritual vectors. All paths into and out of the community originate from the community center and it is visible when entering into the community, from the church and from most locations inside the community.

The functions of the Community Center are designed to accommodate the general, specific, public and private needs of the residents. The center consists of three levels. The community level is accessed from the community and contains the functions for activities that are resident intensive. The entry level which is accessed by those entering the community contains more formal functions and functions that are serviced by people from outside of the community. The third level contains administrative functions and offices. Furthermore, the exterior of the community center is also crucial in the design. It extends outward into the community and creates transition zones from the "neighborhood" complexes to the common area. It also contains the chapel and day care.

Community Level

Community Room	1000 sq feet
T.V. Room	400
Men's Recreation	300
Craft Room	325
Cafe	350
Kitchen	300
Storage	100
Restrooms	100
Janitor	30

Entry Level

Lobby	400
Office/Mail	400
Formal Living Room	450
Doctor's Office	200
Hair Dresser	200
Restrooms	75
Janitor	30

Third Level

Offices	500
Conference Room	350
Sitting Room	250

Total	5760
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Exterior Spaces

Day Care	400
Chapel	250
Terraces	
Formal Lawn	
Informal Lawn	
Play Ground	
Seating Areas For Small Groups	
Game Area	
Paths	

HOUSING

Mountain Senior Community is designed for approximately 80-90 senior citizens; the housing is arranged into four neighborhood units that extend out from the organizing vectors of the community and are at a 45° angle to the Community Center. The organization and priority given to the housing is secondary to that given to the community center. This is because the center is shared by all members of the community and the housing is individual. The forms and detailing of the housing reflect the forms and detailing established in community center.

There are two types of housing in the community and two varieties of units in each type. This was done to accommodate the different needs of the residents. The two types are apartments and cottages. The apartments are in two levels accessible by stairs or elevator that are close together and located near the community center. The two types of units in the apartments are one-bedroom units and doubles. Doubles are for two people who share living facilities but have a private bedroom and bath. The cottages have one-and two-bedroom units. They are all at ground/level and are more closely organized than the apartments. The cottages are farther from the Community Center so the residents feel more independent.

The number of units and the number of each type of unit was determined through precedent studies and a congregational analysis done by the church. The

communities that had similar qualities to Mountain Senior Community were designed for one hundred or fewer residents. When a variety of units existed they could be broken into 33% for the more dependent, 50% for the average senior and 17% for the more independent. This percentage was used by classifying the types of units in Mountain Senior Community according to dependence levels. Then an approximate number of units according to each level was provided.

The character of the cottages and apartments of Mountain Senior Community should be very homelike. The cottages and apartments should be places into which each resident can put their personality and feel that they are their own. It is also very important that each resident feels a sense of ownership over his/her particular environment. Like Charles Moore says "possession (of a house, like a body) is a feeling that calls on all the senses but is the direct consequence of feelings that are confirmed haptically, figurative feelings that are experienced visually and audially."²⁹ [He defines haptic as the sense of touch reconsidered to include the entire body rather than merely the instruments of touch, such as the hands.³⁰] To further establish this haptic sense there are special considerations given to the units, such as pleasant light, varying ceiling heights and special places such as window seats and private porches.

Each variety and location of housing is intended to accommodate a varying degree of dependency without limiting the residents choices. In order to clearly define the user location and character of each housing type, they are listed with the special characteristics of each one.

Apartments

Doubles 1000 sq ft 14 units

-Designed for a more dependent senior and a senior who will help the first or two seniors desiring closer companionship.

-Shared living/kitchen/dining. Private bedroom/bath.

-Entrance from neighborhood and porch facing into unit and private porch to the rear.

One Bedroom 675 sq ft 36 units

-Designed for one and possibly two occupants who are dependent for some services.

- Living/dining/kitchen/bedroom/bath facilities.
- Entrance and porch facing into the neighborhood unit and private porch to the rear.

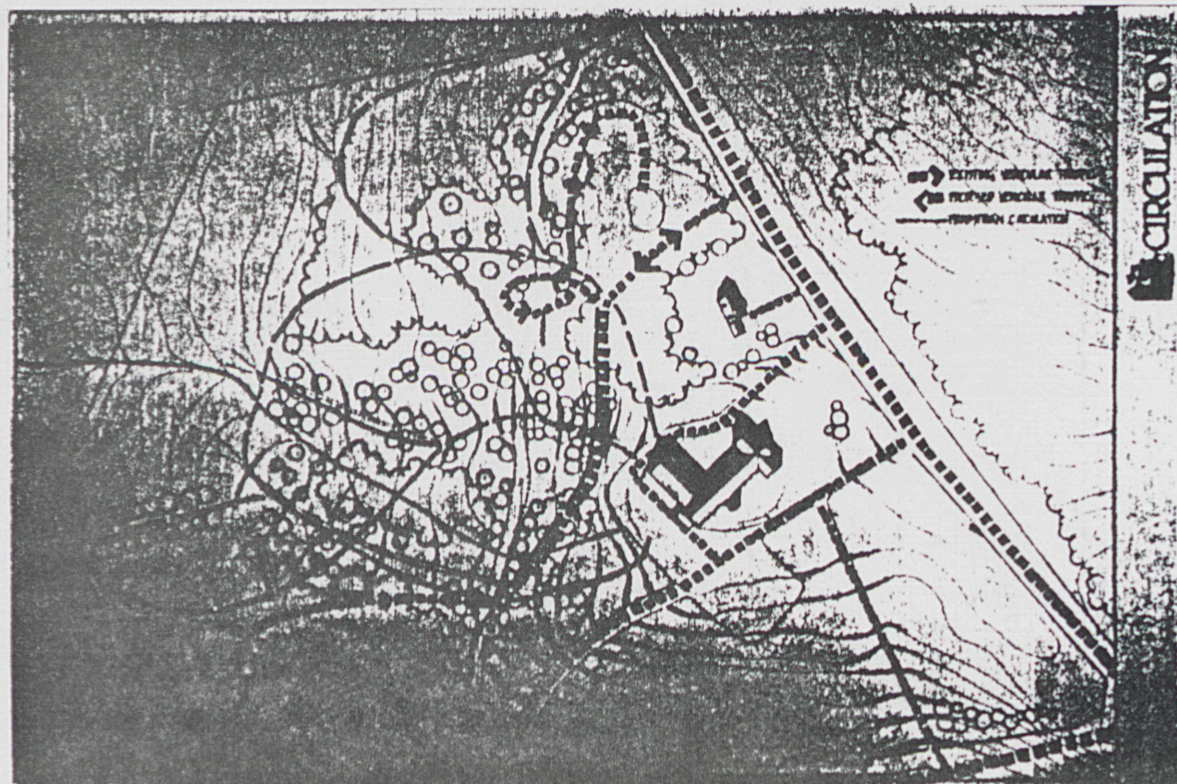
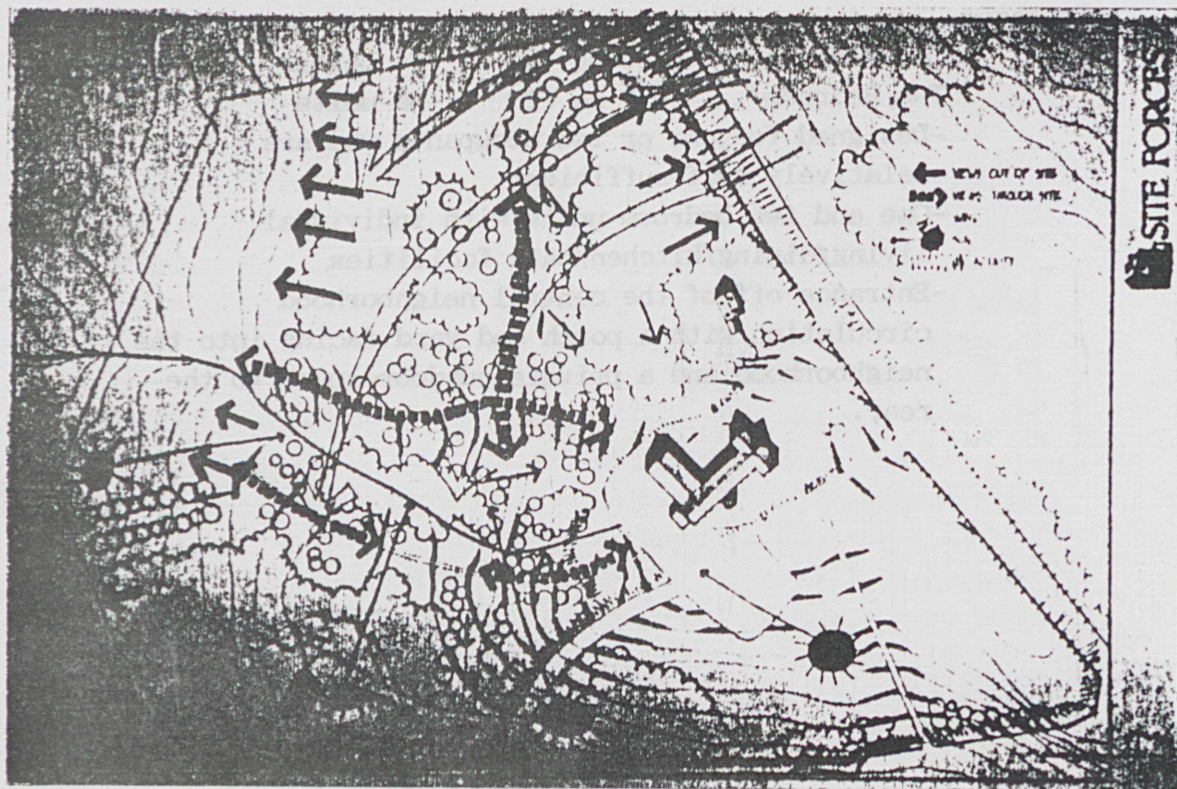
Cottages

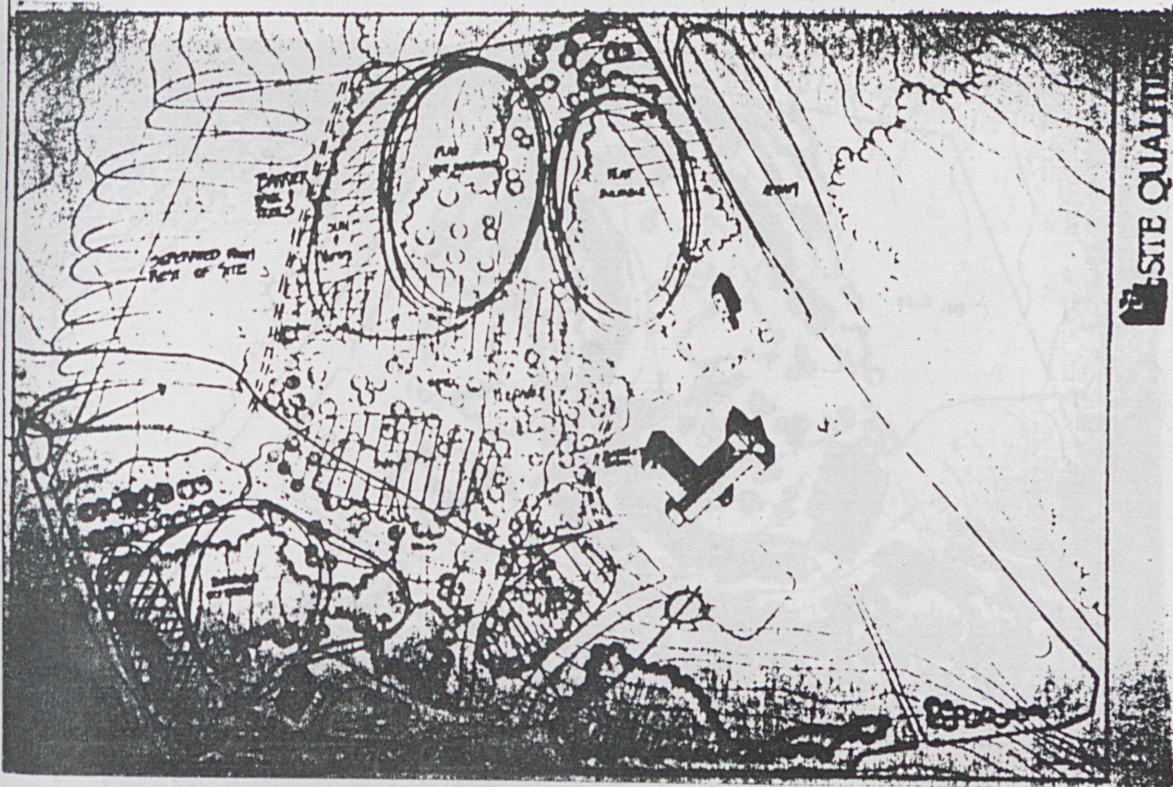
One Bedroom 720 sq ft 14 units

Two Bedroom 870 sq ft 6 units

- Designed for one or two occupants who are relatively self-sufficient.
- One and two bedroom units with individual living/dining/kitchen/bath facilities
- Entrance off of the central neighborhood circulation with a porch and yard facing into the neighborhood and a private outdoor space to the rear.

THESIS I SITE ANALYSIS





THESIS I SCHEMES



Proposed Thesis I Scheme A-1.



Proposed Thesis I Scheme A-2.

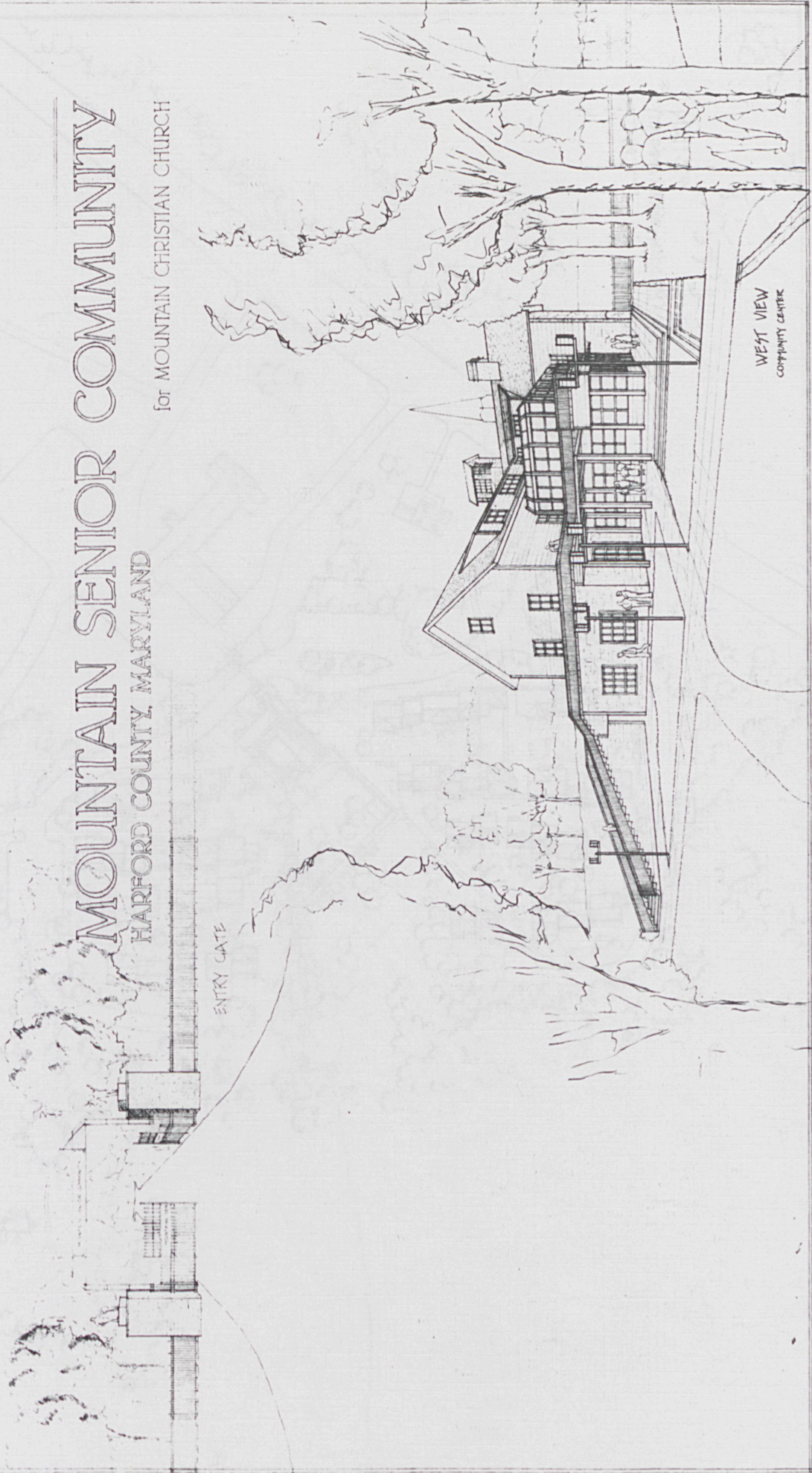
MOUNTAIN SENIOR COMMUNITY

HARFORD COUNTY, MARYLAND

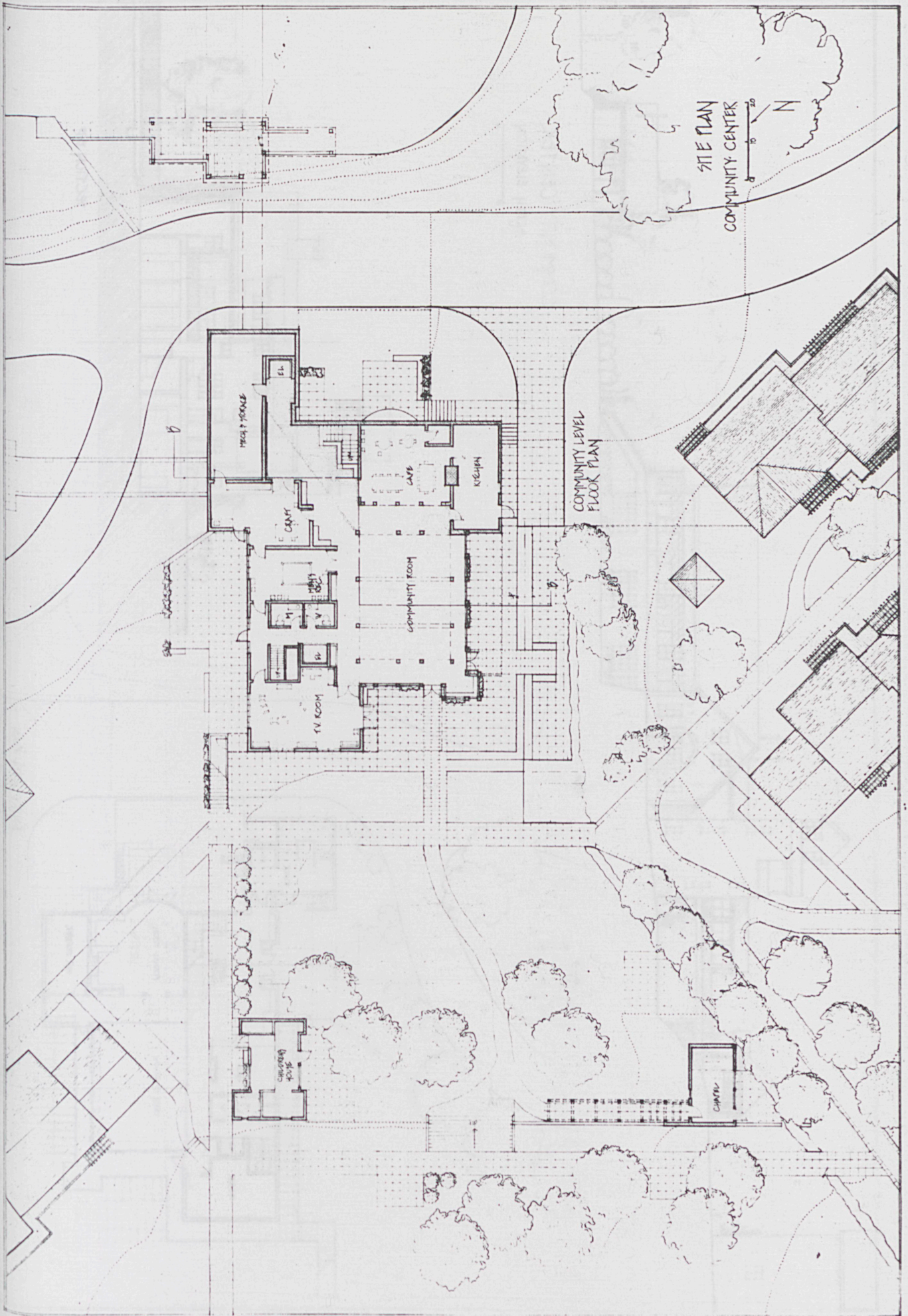
for MOUNTAIN CHRISTIAN CHURCH

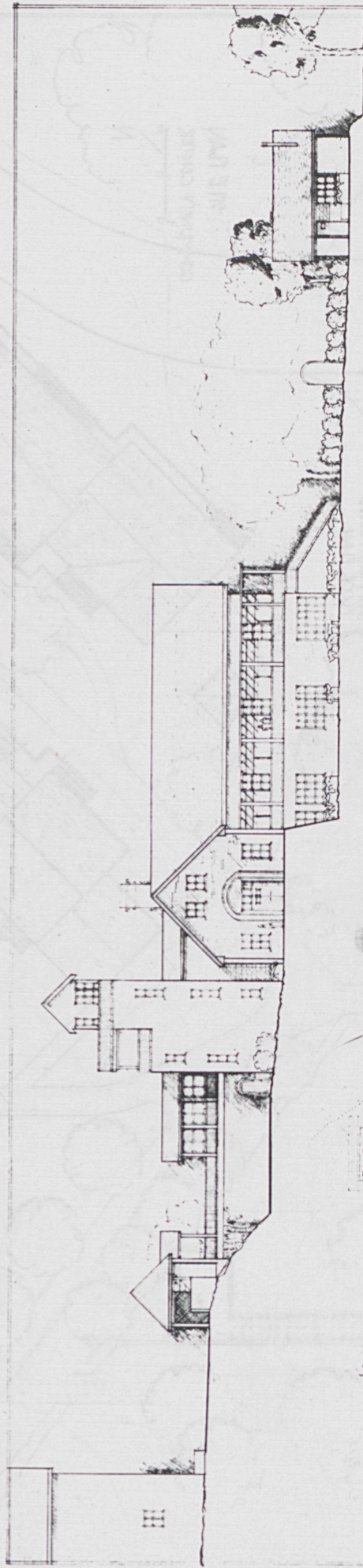
ENTRY GATE

WEST VIEW
COMMUNITY CENTER

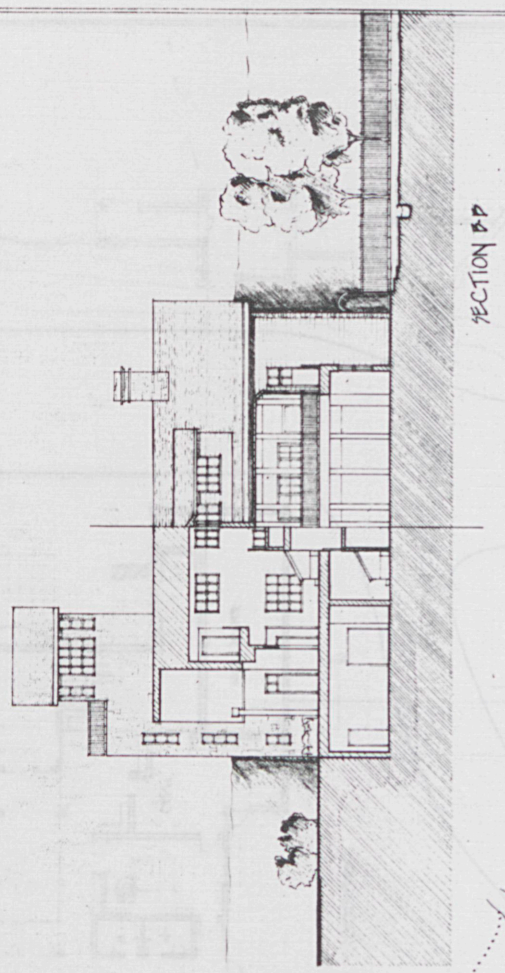
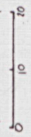




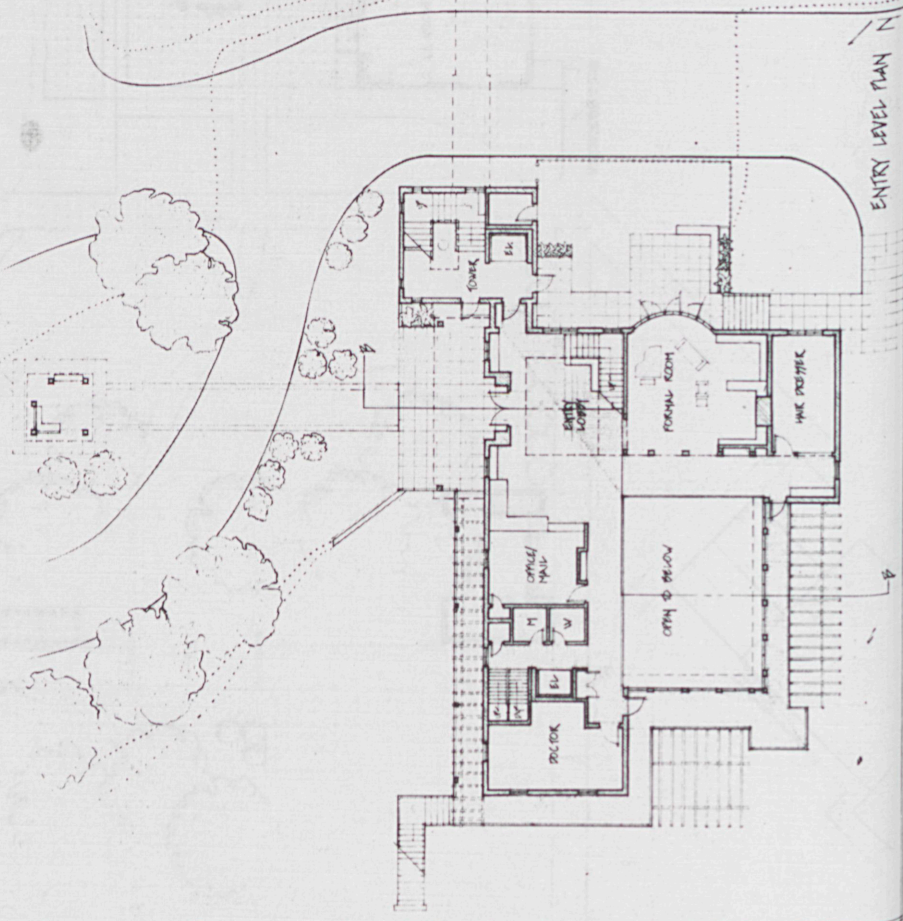




COMMUNITY CENTER
NORTH ELEVATION



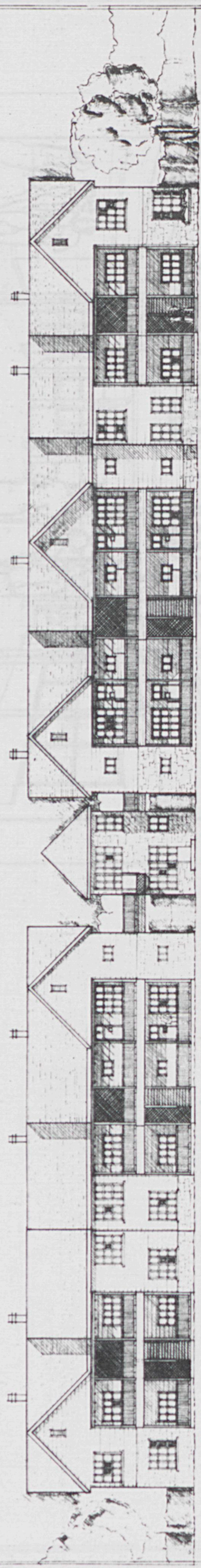
SECTION B-B



ENTRY LEVEL PLAN

A hand-drawn architectural floor plan of a building, oriented vertically. The plan includes several rooms and a church. At the top, a long, narrow room is labeled "MOUNTAIN CHRISTIAN CHURCH". Below this, a small room is labeled "BATHING ROOM". The main body of the building contains a "LIVING ROOM" on the left, a "DINING ROOM" in the center, and a "KITCHEN" on the right. A "PORCH" is located between the living and dining rooms. A "STAIRS" area is shown near the center. The plan also includes a "CLOSET" and a "BED ROOM". The drawing is done in black ink on a light background, with various lines indicating walls, doors, and furniture.

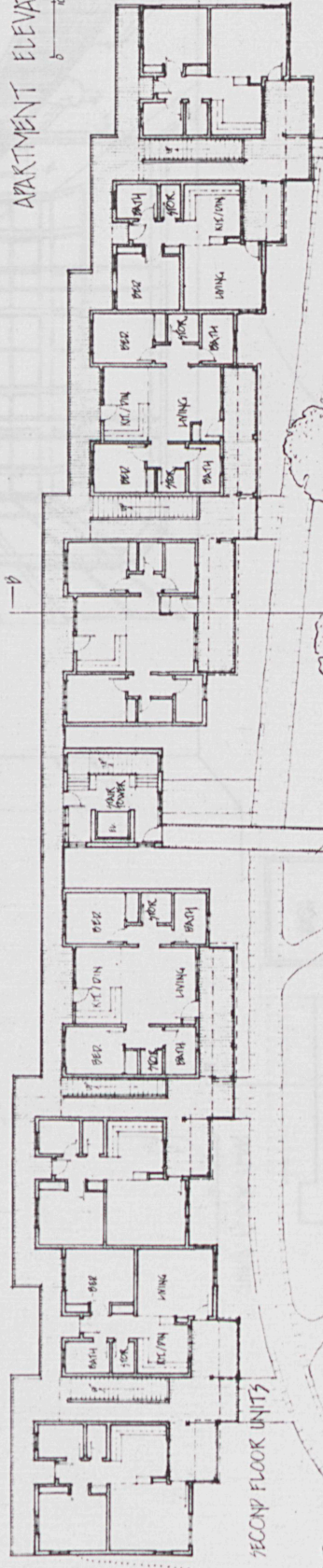
A black and white architectural perspective drawing of a modern building's interior. The space is characterized by large, floor-to-ceiling glass windows and doors that offer a view of the exterior. The interior is furnished with simple, rectangular tables and chairs. Several stylized human figures are depicted walking through the space, providing a sense of scale and movement. The drawing uses clean lines and shading to create a sense of depth and perspective.



APARTMENT ELEVATIONS

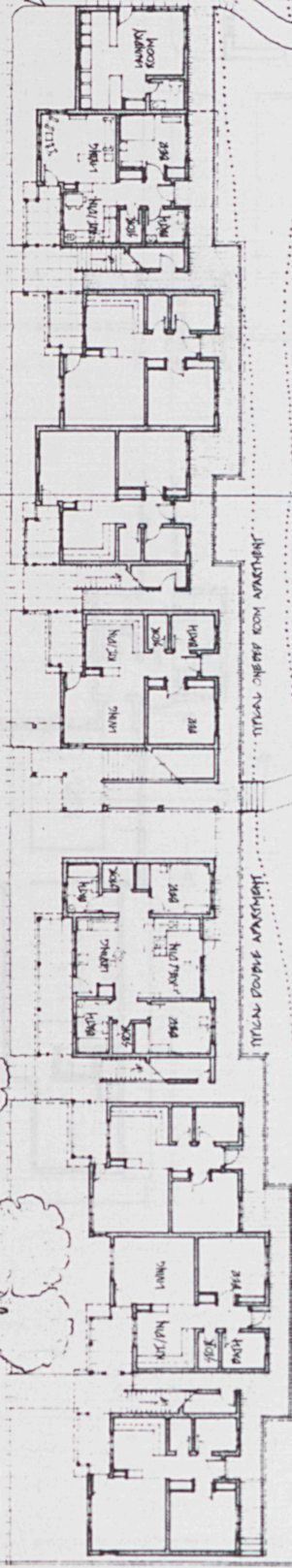
0 6 12 24

A



SECOND FLOOR UNITS

APARTMENT PLANS
NORTH EAST UNITS

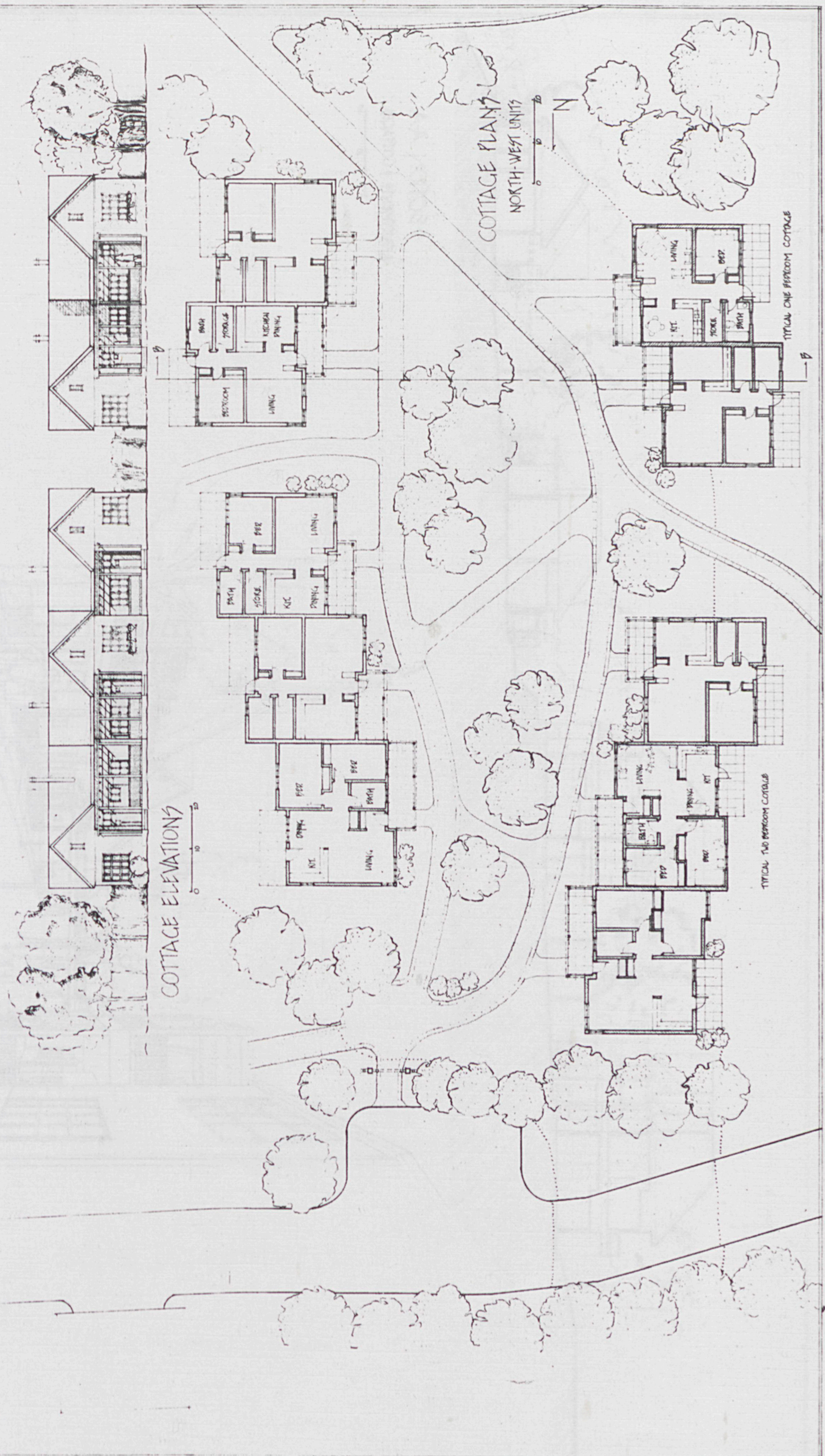


GROUND FLOOR UNITS

TYPICAL THREE ROOM APARTMENT

TYPICAL DOUBLE APARTMENT

B



COTTAGE ELEVATIONS

COTTAGE PLANS
NORTH-WEST UNIT

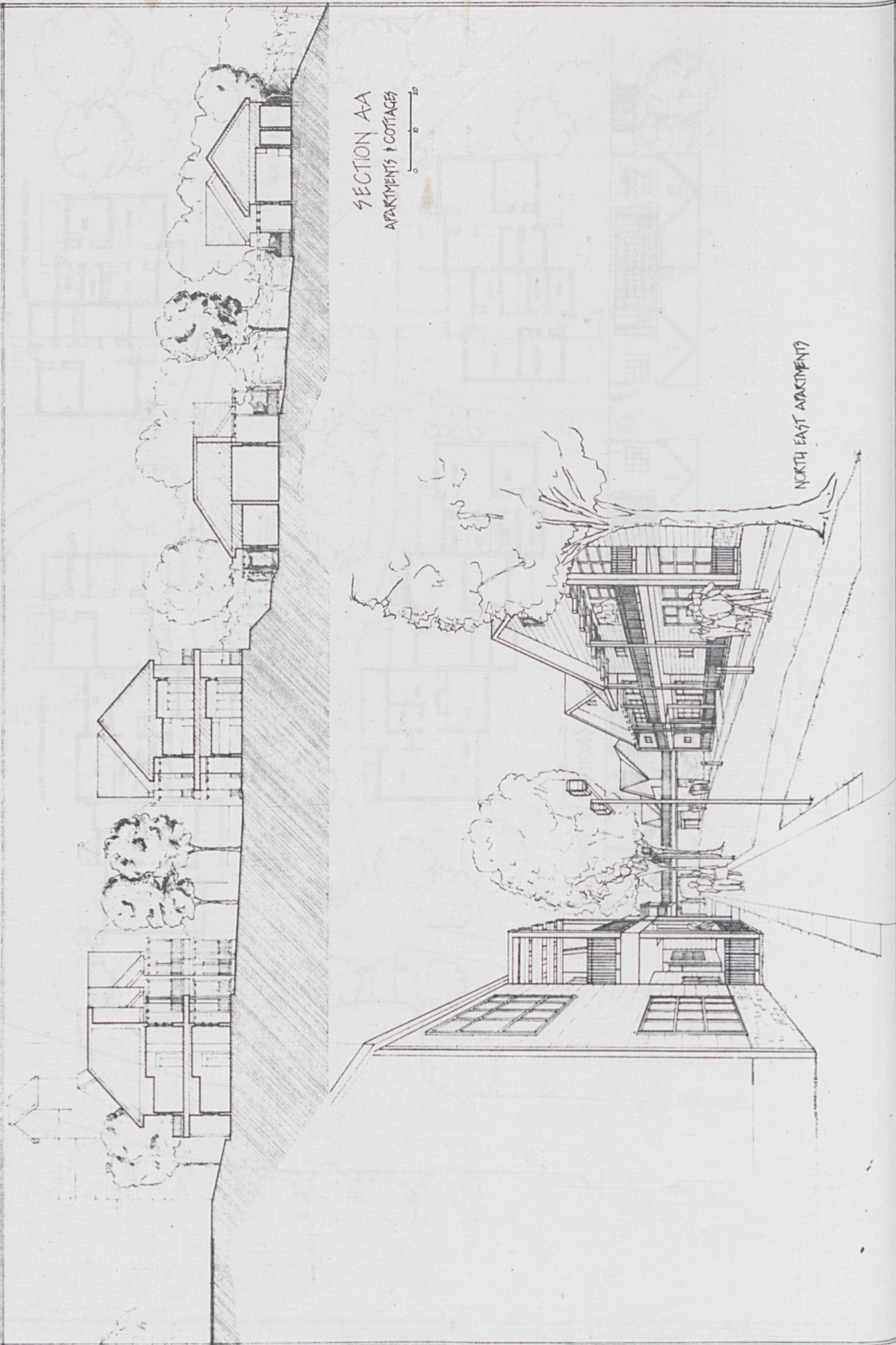
TYPICAL ONE BEDROOM COTTAGE

TYPICAL TWO BEDROOM COTTAGE

SECTION AA
APARTMENTS + COTTAGES

0 6 12

NORTH EAST APARTMENTS



FOOTNOTES

1 Kent C. Bloomer and Charles W. Moore, Body, Memory, and Architecture (New Haven: Yale University, 1977), p. 36.

2 Sharon R. Kaufman, The Ageless Self (Madison WI: University of Wisconsin Press, 1986).

3 Ibid., p. 161.

4 Ibid., p. 14.

5 Elaine Landau, Growing Old in America (New York: Julian Messnor, 1985).

6 Ibid., p. 20.

7 Ibid., p. 21.

8 Graham D. Rowles, Prisoners of Space? (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1978).

9 Ibid., p. 27.

10 Ibid., p. 76.

11 Ibid.

12 Telephone Interview with Edward Lauffer, Member of Mountain Christian Church, Baltimore, MD, 21 March 1987.

13 Interview With Helen Magness, Elizabeth Bradley and Kate Jones, Seniors of Mountain Christian Church. Bel Air, MD, 21 March 1987.

14 Kent C. Bloomer and Charles W. Moore, Body, Memory, and Architecture, p. 36.

15 Stuart Wrede, The Architecture of Eric Gunnar Asplund (Cambridge, Mass. 1980), p. 76.

16 Diane Y. Carstens, Site Planning and Design for the Elderly (New York: Van Norstrand Reinhold Co., 1985), Chap. 3.

17 James A. Ruffner and Frank E. Bair, Eds., Weather of U.S. Cities: Vol 1. 2nd (Detroit, MI: Gale Research Co., Book Tower, 1984), pp. 157-160.

18 Doris Cunningham and others, Final Report: Congregational Analysis and Needs Assessment Subcommittee of the Mountain Christian Church Quo Vadis Committee.

19 Interview with Henry Richardson and Stacy Preston, Deacons of Mountain Christian Church, Joppa, MD, 21 March 1987.

20 Interview with John Lecky, Pastor of Mountain Christian Church, Hall, MD, 21 March 1987.

21 Gillian Darley, "Saintly Shelter," Architectural Journal (September 1985), pp. 60-64.

22 "Cape Cod Congenial," Architecture Record (February 1985), pp. 112-113.

23 "In the Manor of a Manor," Architectural Record (February 1985), pp. 108-111.

24 "Handsome Village of Housing for the Elderly," AIA Journal (December 1982), pp. 54-55.

25 DarAlice D. Bowels, "Annie Maxim House," Progressive Architecture (August 1985), pp. 99-103.

26 Allen Freeman, "Conserving and Concerned Design," Architecture (January 1984), pp. 74-75.

27 "I Corinthians 10:31" in Harold Lindsell, Ed., Harper Study Bible: Revised Standard Version, Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan Corporation, 1971, p. 1711.

28 Doris Cunningham and others, Final Report.

29 Kent C. Bloomer and Charles W. Moore, Body, Memory, and Architecture, p. 47.

30 Ibid., p. 34.

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Do nothing out of selfish ambition or vain conceit,
but in humility consider others better than yourselves.
Each of you should look not only to your own interests, but
also to the interest of others.

Phillipians 2:3-4 in IV

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