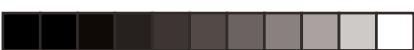


projects towards the ageless city

VOL 1
JUNE 2008
£6





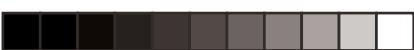
Cover photos and colour
Seville photographs:
Philip Hal-Patch

shop front in seville



the alcazar, Seville







CUBE Exhibition 27

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Ignorance
and Habit

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Positive ageing 3

Towards
the ageless
city 1



Towards the ageless city

msa projects

msa projects, a graduate teaching group within Manchester School of Architecture, has been set up to collaborate with Manchester institutions on projects of relevance for the future of the city.

The desire for such pragmatic engagements is driven by the idea that sophisticated architecture is developed through the forming of relationships, and is not simply a matter of shape or proportion. We see the site of architecture as not just the physical boundary or “place” but including all of the people, communications and relations which give that place its significance.

msa projects has an ethos of engaging in a process of conversation and interaction with the actual people concerned or affected by the issues we tackle, in the belief that this will produce more relevant and problematic work than if we abstracted the site as physical entity, imagined its cultural import from the outside, or critiqued it without positive intent.

This year we have generated a project with Manchester City Council Joint Health Unit whose role is to research health inequalities across Manchester and implement policies and initiatives in response. This year’s project therefore looked into a significant issue for the council, the city and the world: an increasingly aged population, and how our city spaces and architectural constructions should respond.

msa projects programme has been developed by engagement with older citizens through workshops and events, though discussions with council officers from a variety of departments, and dissemination by public exhibition and publications. Increased engagement between older citizens, architects and policy-makers raises awareness of these issues in both the



development and the design sector and influences and informs policy responses. These connections are reflected in the sharpness of the student's proposals.

The final year students have each made a distinct identification of a problematic scenario in current relationships between city spaces and the ageing population. For example Sarah Gilby deals with issues of Dementia and inclusion reacting to the discovery that older people in UK care homes are legally exempt from the human rights act. William Jones critically imagines how the world of amusement and leisure will address the burgeoning ageing population. Christopher Staniowski addresses the taboo's which surround death in a palliative care home and clinic.

A group of progressing students have spread across the city to look at how these issues affect particular district centres in Manchester: Chorlton, Newton Heath, Ardwick, Longsight, Didsbury and Moss-Side, with the aim of creating "intergenerational" environments, but with each student developing their own conversations and connections and approaches. The views, opinions and positions taken by the students should be understood as tests, provocations and experiments, united by a positive intent to move towards an ageless city.

We have had over 15 older people directly input into the project through workshops and crit panels. Over 10 council officers from planning, health, social services, community engagement and ward organisations have been consulted. Theoretical contributions have also been supplied by Professor Eileen Fairhurst, of Manchester Metropolitan University. This book documents some of the projects and processes undertaken. Our thanks go to all the participants.

msa projects is taught by Helen Aston, Professor David Dernie and Stefan White





the cathedral mosque, Cordoba



Positive Ageing in Manchester

For a number of years Manchester City Council and its partners has developed a national reputation for being at the forefront of innovation in challenging mainstream attitudes about older people and ageing. And for good reason: the city's industrial decline of the 70s and 80s has left a legacy of poverty and poor health experienced by Manchester's older residents. The facts are startling; the city has the lowest life expectancy for men and the third poorest older population in England.

The city has made important steps forward in developing services and providing opportunities that can improve the quality of life of the city's older residents. For example from 1st June 2008, all Manchester residents aged 60 and over can swim, for free in the city's public swimming baths; a first for an English city.

In many areas the city has made progress: through impressive regeneration and housing programmes, to the modernisation of social care services and the investment in transport options, cultural opportunities and healthy ageing projects. Manchester is also attracting interest from the academic sector: a three-year research project conducted by the University of Keele and funded by the New Dynamics of Ageing programme, is just one of a number of on-going investigations into the lives of the city's older people.

At the centre of Manchester's 'Valuing Older People' (VOP) strategy has been the development of 'engagement strategies', that is, approaches that seek to involve and incorporate the views of Manchester's creative and resourceful older population. VOP has set up a Board of older people to lead the initiative, a citywide Forum of older people's groups, and a number of locality projects. Each year VOP organises an annual celebration of ageing, called the Full of Life festival, and awards grants to small community organisations. Each quarter 12,000 copies of the VOP news-



paper are distributed across the city, and every year a Positive Images of Ageing Calendar and billboard campaign confront ageist stereotypes of older people

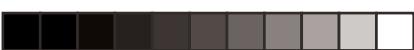
For the Ageless City project VOP recruited local older residents from a range of communities and age groups, to meet, and discuss with, the MSA students. These discussions informed the student projects, which appear in this book. A small group of Council officers also met with the students to give their views as the projects developed.

The book's text and images are the result of enquiring and experimental minds combining with real Mancunian lives. To the layperson understanding the language, concepts or techniques used in the publication may be a challenge; but as the older participants and officers discovered, the effort is worthwhile and the results are always thought provoking and interesting.

Of course it's not the role of the local authority officer to endorse every turn of phrase or characterisation in the book; but these are imaginative academic projects, not Council blueprints.

Officers, and older people, from the city are now working on a new ageing strategy. The strategy will help to map out how Manchester can achieve its aim of becoming a "Pioneering Third Age City" by 2015, improving residents' health and income, by reducing inequalities and loneliness, and expanding cultural and learning entitlements. Our objective is to build 'lifetime neighbourhoods' where older residents, feel safe, can participate in civic activities and contribute to a flourishing city. We hope that the Ageless City project has given the participants, and readers of this book - new insights into how it might be achieved.

Paul McGarry
Manchester Joint Health Unit.

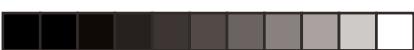


by 2050

will be

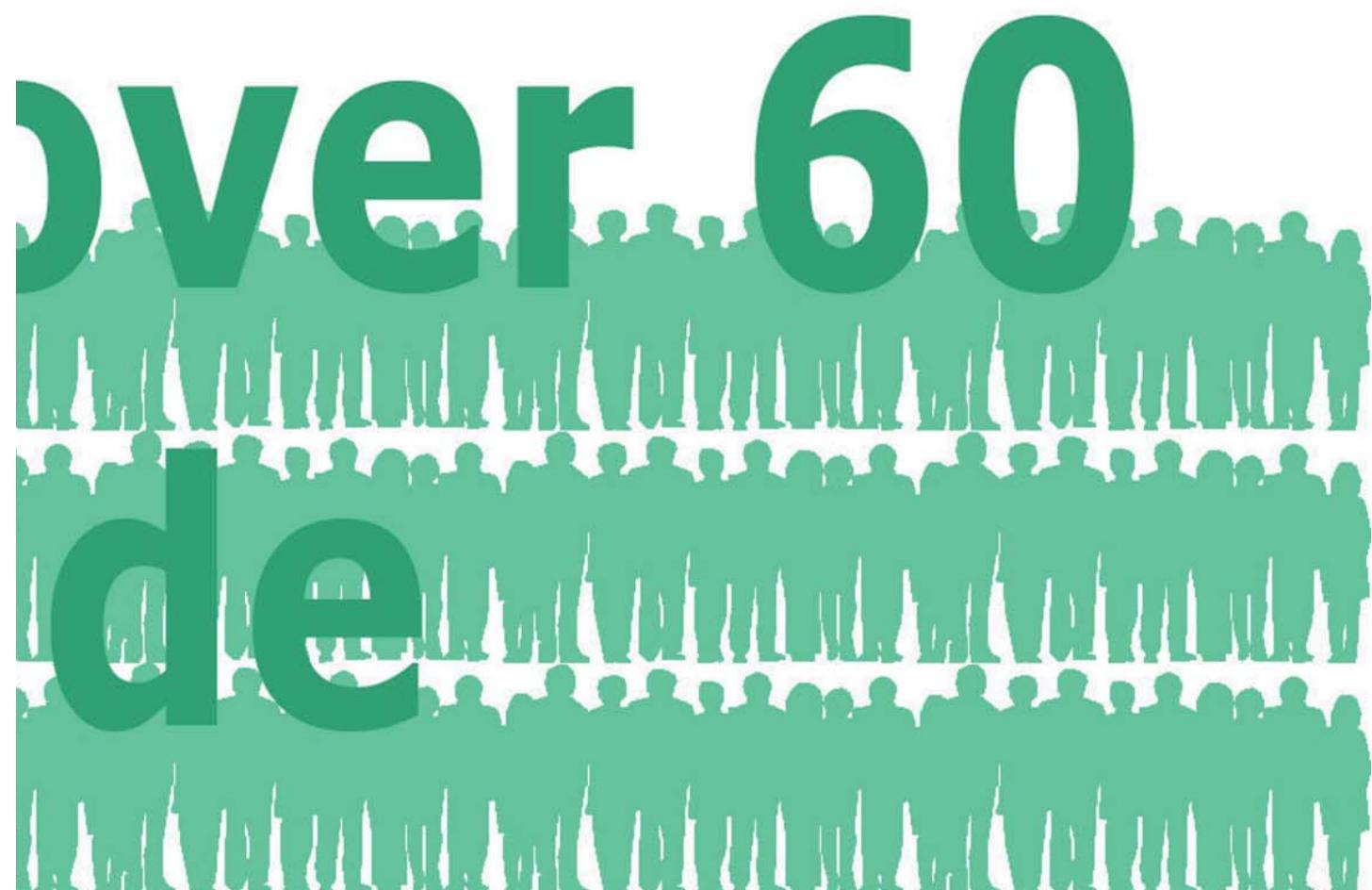
people
worldwide





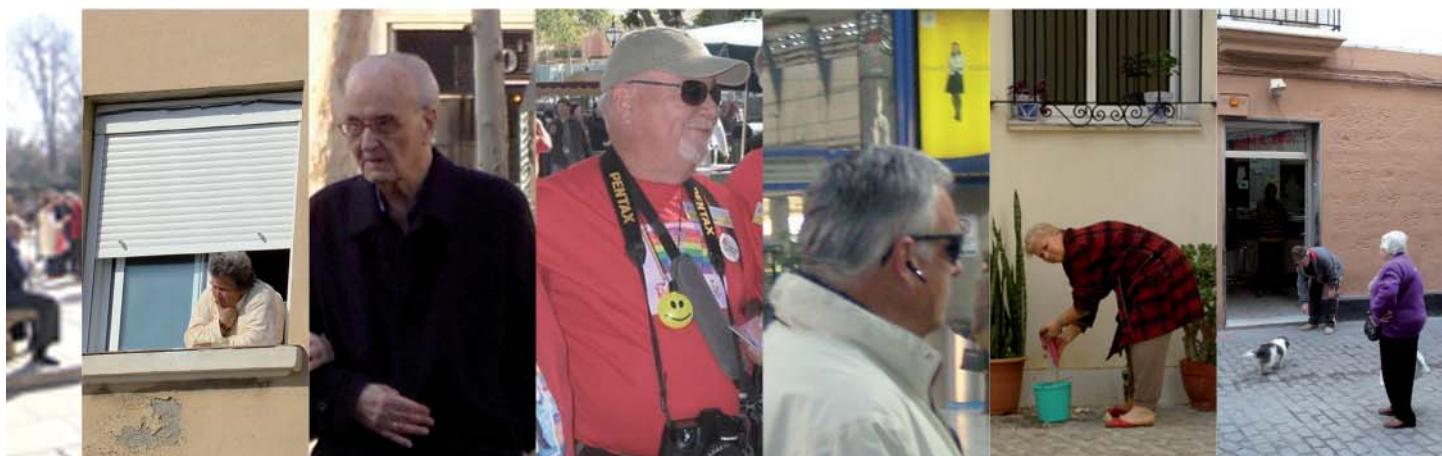
there
2 billion

over 60
de













Speed Ageing

Issues and Outcomes



Access

'I love the access in Manchester, the bus system is great - even with the students filling them up, I know I'll never have to wait long for another one'

'Buses on a bank holiday are terrible - if I go to the hospital (Wythenshawe), I have to leave an hour and a half early to make sure I get there...'



Manchester

'I love the buildings in Manchester. All the new modern ones - they're great. Manchester's a fantastic city. I used to think Sydney was amazing but now I reckon we're catching up'

'I couldn't imagine living in the city centre...the city centre is for shopping'





Safety

'At the moment near mine they've put up these streetlights which make it feel really safe but they're on all night - it's like having my own floodlights. There has to be a balance'

Sense of Community

'Neighbours were much more giving and kind than now. Community was stronger and we were much more dependant on one another'

Personal

'Independence is important to me'

'There is fear of younger people but younger people are apprehensive, there's a social divide. It needs to be a two-way business...there is little interaction with the youth of today'

Housing

'Affordability. There's a real lack of social housing - they don't seem to be building it any more, it's just these high-rise apartment blocks'

'Natural lighting is a big thing. I don't think designers think about our mental well-being'

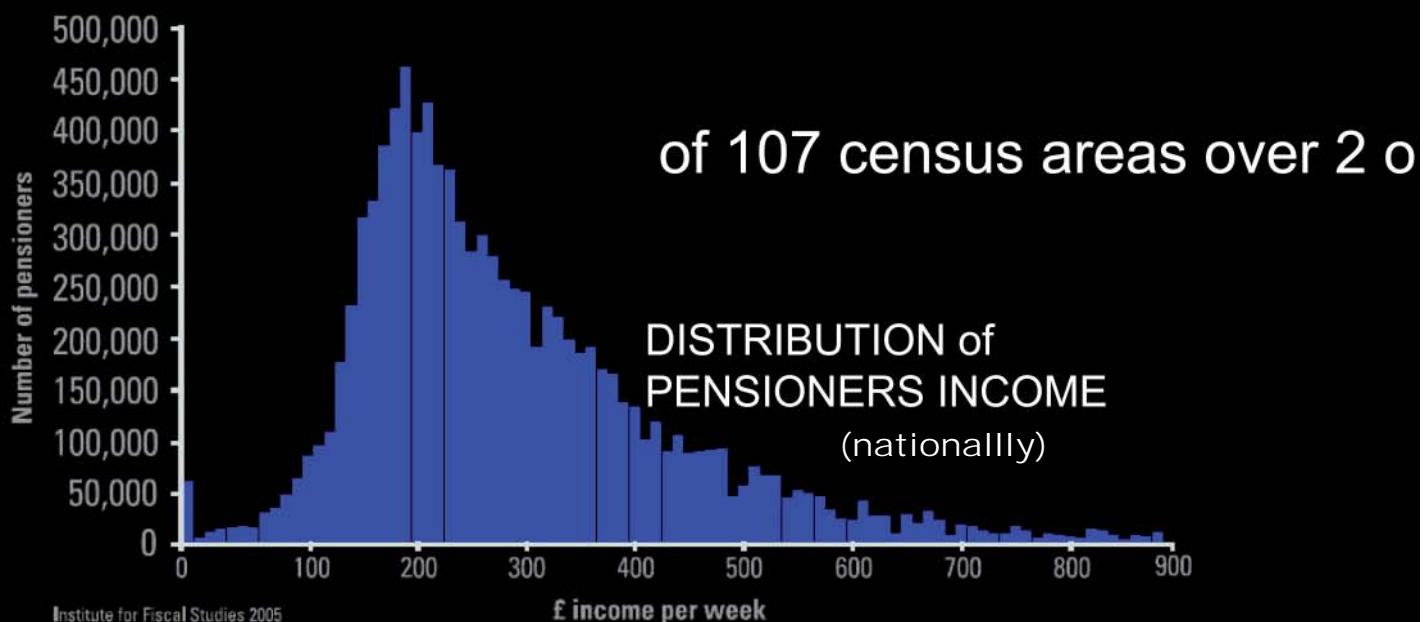




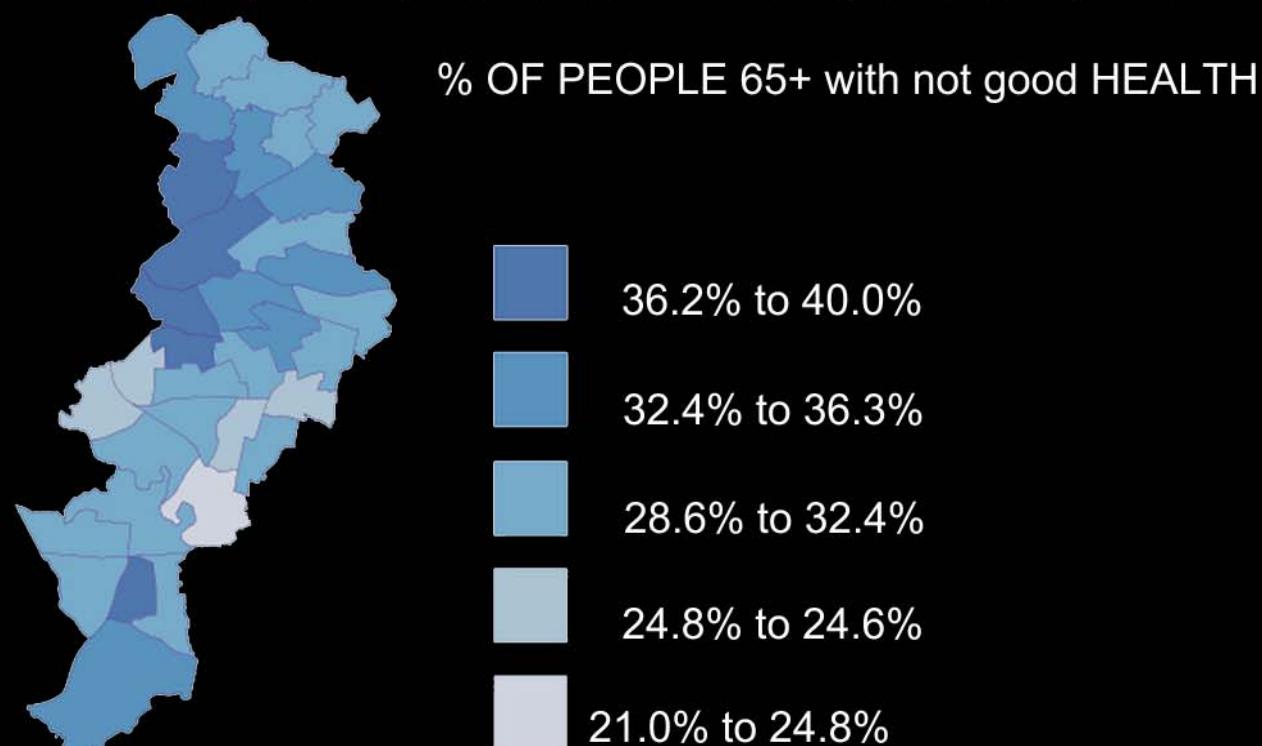
statistical information

19% of the TOTAL population of MANCHESTER below white PEOPLE.

MALE LIFE EXPECTANCY IS 72.5 YEARS AND FEM



of 46 census areas almost 1 in 5 falls into worst in EN



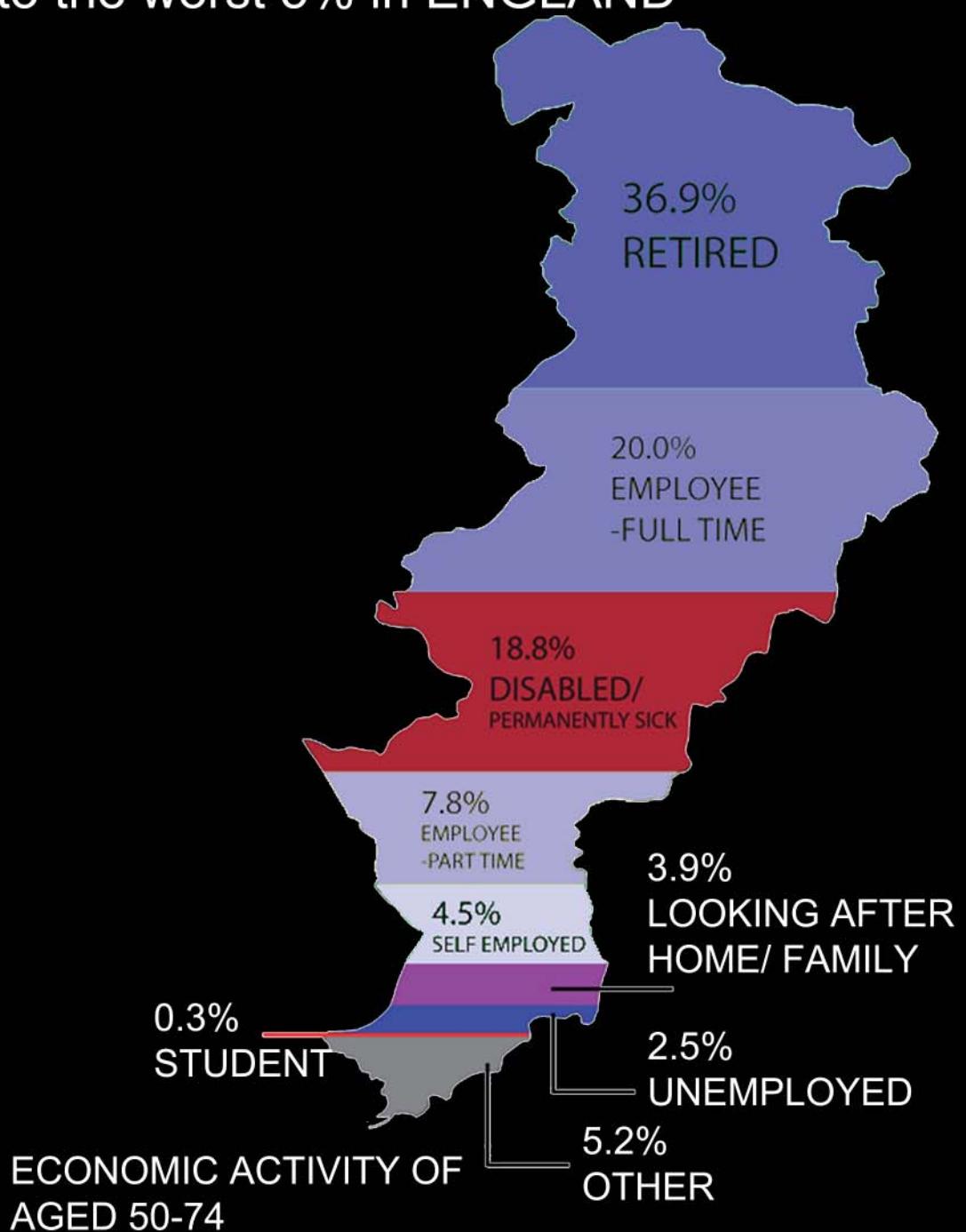


nged TO ETHNIC MINORITY groups OTHER THAN

MALE LIFE EXPECTANCY IS 78.3 YEARS

ut of 5 fall into the worst 5% in ENGLAND

GLAND





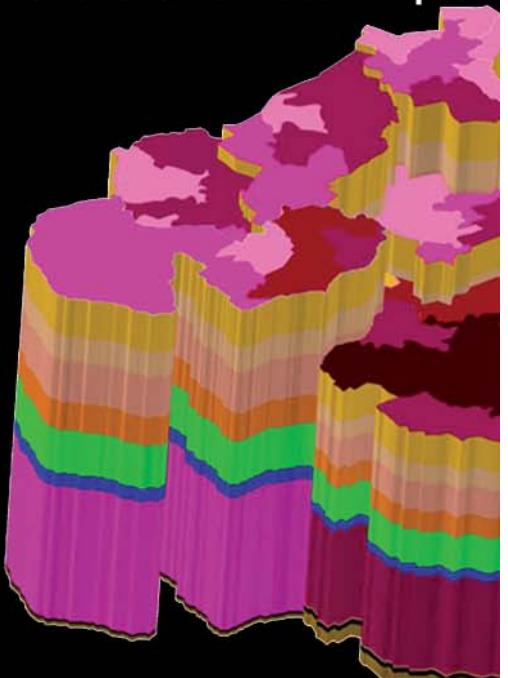
statistical information and ward analysis

key:

- █ total population
- █ deprivation
- █ deprivation
- █ deprivation
- █ education
- █ mobility
- █ ethnicity asian
- █ ethnicity black
- █ ethnicity chinese
- █ ethnicity mix
- █ ethnicity white
- █ ownership
- █ ownership
- █ ownership
- █ ownership

THERE ARE

by 2050 there will be 2 billion people



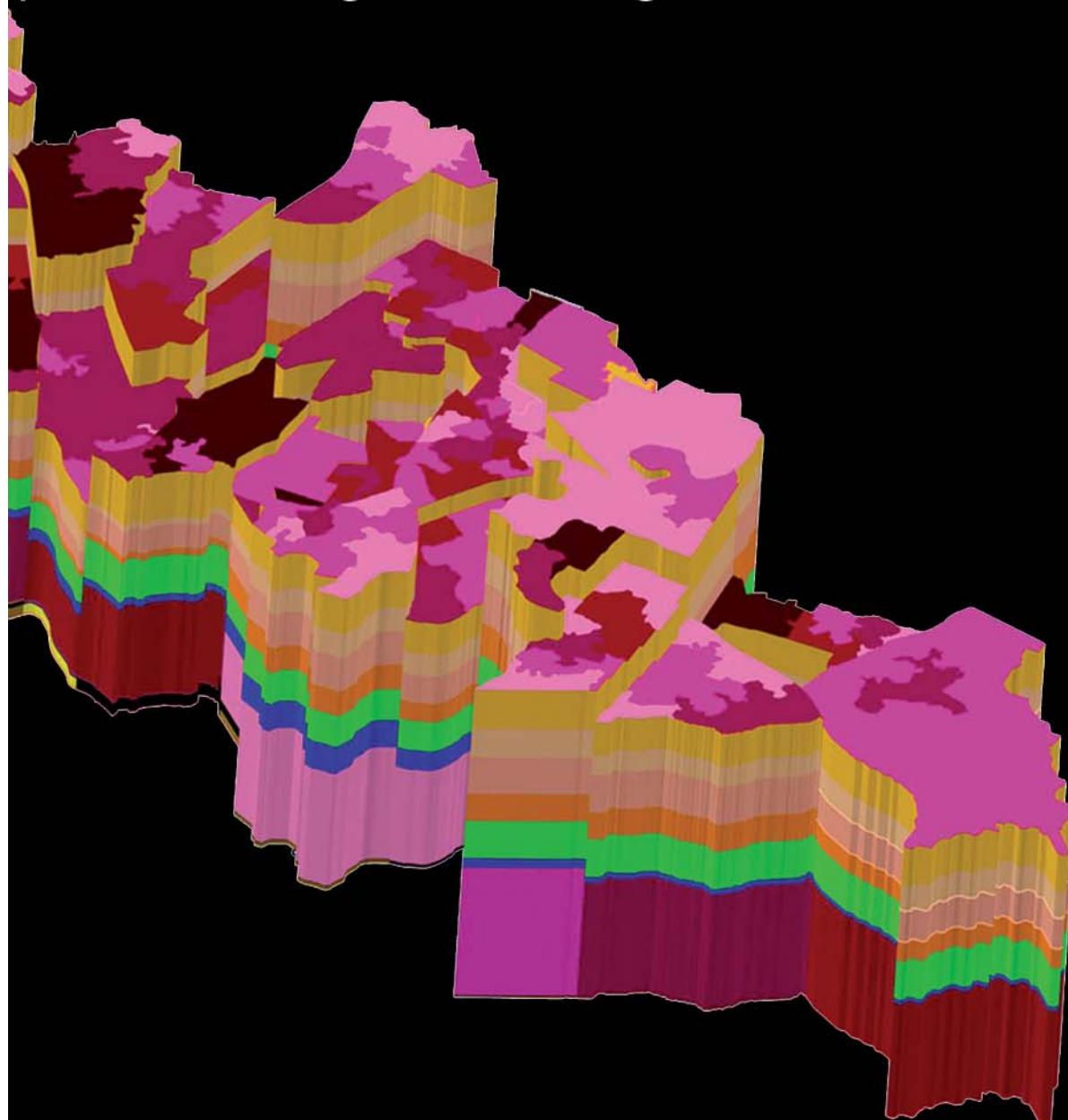
HARPURHEY HAS THE
DIDSBURY HA



note: the maps shown are not
the current electoral boundari-
ers

• 52,006 OLDER PEOPLE LIVING IN MANCHESTER

• people over the age of 60 living worldwide



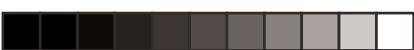
• LOWEST LEVEL OF GOOD HEALTH @ 57%

• HIGHEST LEVEL OF GOOD HEALTH @ 78%



there are
currentl
million peop
aged 60
over wo





'e
y 600
people
and
rldwide





Brief: Prejudice Ignorance and Habit

The students began by questioning themselves as they commenced a project which concerned people they specifically are not: Older people. What habits of thought do we have about this subject, *these* people? – Do we actually think about these people? Are we not creating prejudice simply by calling them “these people.” In any case, it seemed we were all ignorant. What did our ignorance, habits of thought and prejudices look like? What are our preconceptions, our judgments before knowledge?

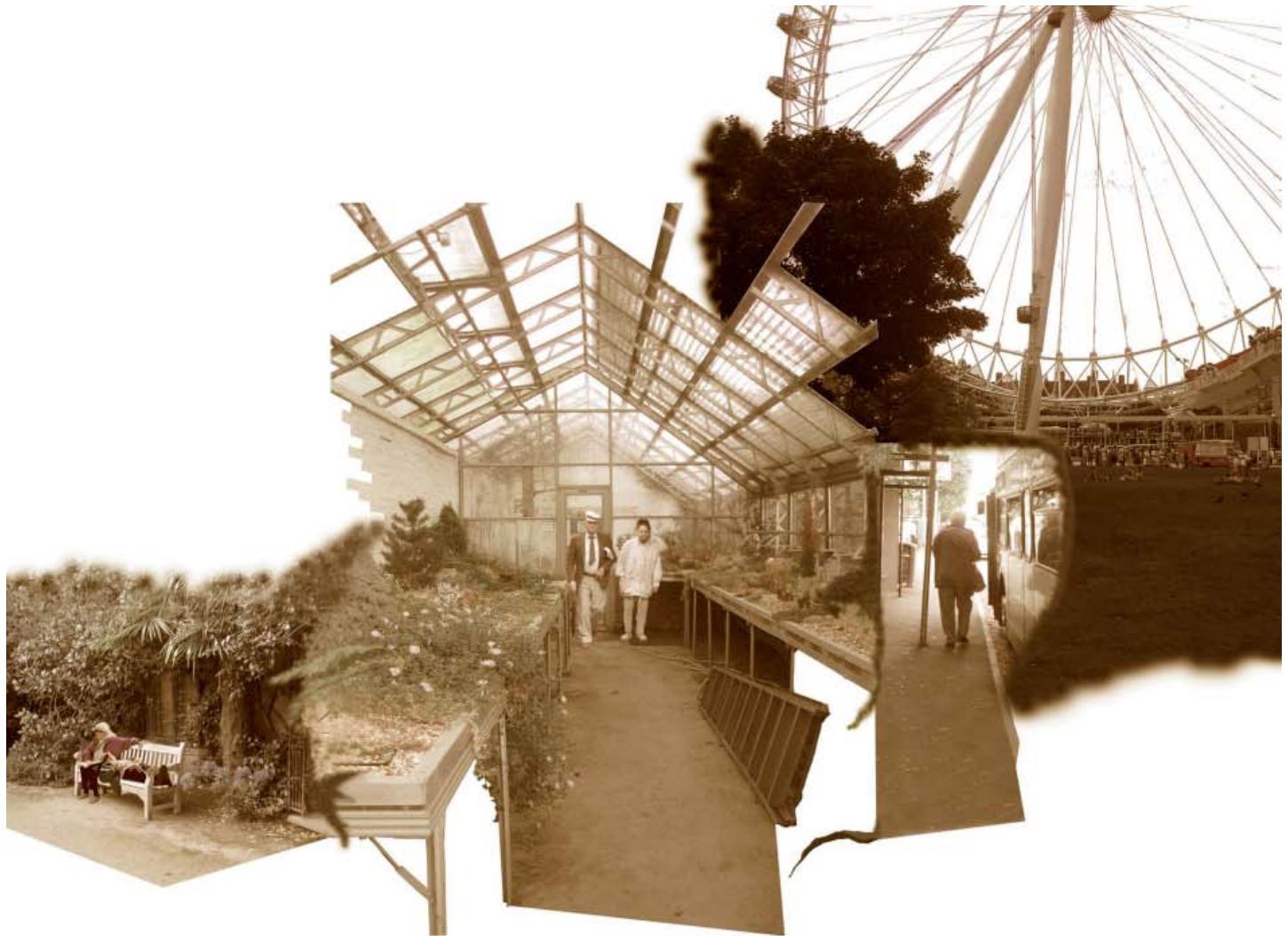
Brief: Part 2: montage

Using photographs taken at the full of life festival and other materials you will produce 3 montages on the subject of:

1. prejudice
2. ignorance
3. habit

21











FUNDING

EXAMPLE OF APPLICATION FORM TO RECIEVE FUNDING

Below is an extract from the application form submitted to the prospective “INTERgen+” lottery fund which might be set up to improve the lives of people in communities where it is most needed. It is focused primarily on the diverse needs of older people within deprived communities and so applications are judged on the deliverability of such aims. As this particular project concerned the needs of those suffering from dementia it is these very people who will gain most benefit from this project fulfilling the requirements set out by the INTERgen+ lottery fund. It goes on to state further beneficiaries such as surrounding community and carers of dementia sufferers making the project a prime candidate for potential funding.

INTERgen⁺

FIRST STEP - APPLICATION TYPE: refer to section 2 notes for explanation
Strike out type NOT appropriate to you

FAST TRACK

—SLOW TRACK—

Section A: About your project

1. Project Name

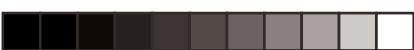
What is the name of your project? This should be unique, memorable and no more than 10 words.

Belle Vue Dementia Support Centre (The Architecture of Madness)

2. Project Summary

Tell us about your project, what you plan to do, what you plan to spend the money on and where the project will be located, noting which local authority area your project will work in.

Dementia is a group of progressive diseases of the brain that slowly affect all of the functions of the mind. 1 in 5 over the age of 80 have dementia. There are currently around 750,000 people in the UK with Dementia predicted to be 1.8 million by 2050. For too long society has been in



INTERgen+

5. Project Beneficiaries
Tell us about the people and organisations that will benefit from your project and the needs they have.

The project will be a great benefit for people with dementia, providing a safe and stimulating environment but also being treated as individuals with a right to a normal life. Life histories need to be taken into account continuing way of life within the home but also through the gardens, helping to keep connections with nature and reduce feelings of isolation. Benefit from excellent care in local and familiar surroundings with the support of a wider community in ensuring their needs are met. The project seeks to inspire volunteers from the local community to become involved.

Resident's families will benefit initially from the need to feel content with the environment and the knowledge that their loved ones are looked after well in a safe and stimulating environment but also the successful and pleasant environment will encourage visiting, especially a place that younger people want to visit.

Carers of residents with dementia require a higher level of care training, through the training for staff and the environment of the care home, they should benefit from a stimulating and pleasurable place to work, benefiting in turn the residents. Due to the proximity to large residential areas with older populations the centre will also be able to act as a base for home support workers.

The local community will benefit from the facilities in the centre as well as green space and places to visit in the remissive gardens. Not only being an important legacy from the past, the gardens will contribute to biodiversity, recreation, learning and everyone's enjoyment of the heritage. Providing places for children to play, to discover and to explore. They also give the young and old the opportunity to come together and enjoy their surroundings, forming intergenerational relationships.

Being run by an independent sector, social enterprise development the scheme will be part of and owned by the local community, any profits guaranteed to be reinvested in the project and the community. Other community based projects will also be encouraged through voluntary sector involvement forming relationships such as a befriending scheme, by talking about past helps to validate memories, giving a feeling of self value.

How many people will benefit directly from the project? You may not know the exact number but please give a reasonable estimate.

and/or

How many organisations will benefit from the project? You may not know the exact number at this stage but please give a reasonable estimate.

Project costs

We understand that the figures you give at this stage will be estimates and that they might change throughout your application process.

How many years would like us to fund?

5 years

july 2008

105, 000

1,890,000

90%

3,500,000

What is your planned project start date?

What are the land costs of the project?

What are the estimated building costs of the project?

How much of the land and building costs do you want from us?

How much money do you need for the life of the project?

Please list Other sources of funding and the amount they are willing to commit to the project – applications with more than one source of funding will be more favourably considered.

longsight district office :2% of total cost

Age concern England: 8% of total cost

4,095,000

INTERgen+

FIRST STEP - APPLICATION TYPE: refer to section 2 notes for explanation
Strike out type NOT appropriate to you

FAST TRACK SLOW TRACK

Section A: About your project

1. Project Name
What is the name of your project? This should be unique, memorable and no more than 10 words.

Community Rooms

2. Project Summary
Tell us about your project, what you plan to do, what you plan to spend the money on and where the project will be located, noting which local authority area your project will work in.

- The project will consist of an architectural response and a social organisation. A tea room and social meeting and events venue will be designed, which will act as the base for the social organisation. This business will be run as a social enterprise, using profits from the tea rooms to fund events both in the new centre and in Manchester communities. The aim of the organisation is to encourage intergenerational social interaction within the city centre, and to activate intergenerational relations through the communities in Manchester, with a view to dispelling prejudice, ageism and social isolation.

- The project will be located in a city centre site, which currently exists as a disused post office and vacant land on the corner of Todd Street and Long Millgate, behind Urbis and opposite Victoria train station. The existing post office building will be incorporated into the design. The project aims to take advantage of the good transport links and surrounding infrastructure. It will have direct reference to the diverse user groups frequenting Urbis, Chetham's School of Music, Victoria Station and the surrounding leisure, retail and commercial facilities. The programme and form of the building will infiltrate the direct surrounding area.

- The money will be spent on the design and construction of a new tea room / enterprise base, set-up costs, staff employment and marketing (eg. community websites and advertising). Money will be needed to support the business for the first few years before it becomes fully autonomous.

3. Our criteria
Your proposed project outcomes should meet at least one of our INTERgen+ outcomes. Please tick the boxes for the outcomes your project aims to achieve:

- people have better chances in life
- communities are safer, stronger and more able to work together to tackle inequalities
- people have better and more sustainable services and environments
- People and communities are healthier
- Maximize inter-generational opportunities
- Activate Manchester's district centres
- move beyond intergenerational practice towards an ageless city

4. Your project outcomes
Briefly describe what difference your project will make by listing between one and six proposed project outcomes. By outcomes we mean the difference your project will make to the people who use it.

People will have a better chance in life as they become more active and involved, their futures are brighter with goals to active and generations will benefit from the longevity of the project.
The new development will drive a safer and stronger community as people build trust through working together, either in the fields or in the streets where meetings are discussed.
The community will enjoy a greener and more sustainable environment with fresh produce growing locally, people generally become healthier mentally and physically.
Maximize inter-generational opportunities, by creating a mixed-age residential housing, breaking the barrier between "old people's ghetto" and "youth apartment".
Activate Andover's district centre, acting as crucial accomplice to new energies.
And hopefully by creating an accepting, sustainable neighbourhood, will move beyond an ageless city where memories are lived in and revitalized simultaneously.



Exhibition Cube

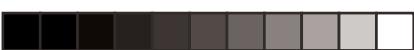
A public exhibition and consultation event was held at CUBE gallery, Portland place Manchester in January 08. Tea and Cake was served.



montage by Tanveer Mohamed showing a city whose social connections have been superceeded by the role of the car







there are
52,006
people
in
Manchester



29



more
older
in
ester





Diagonal

Ben Paterson

DIAGONAL: a hybrid community to facilitate cooperation between younger and older generations, initially planned for Manchester's MILES PLATTING district. The new community DIAGONAL has evolved from a range of information, primary sources and discussions with Manchester's growing older community. The AGELESS CITY project attempts to break the prejudices held by both younger and older generations.

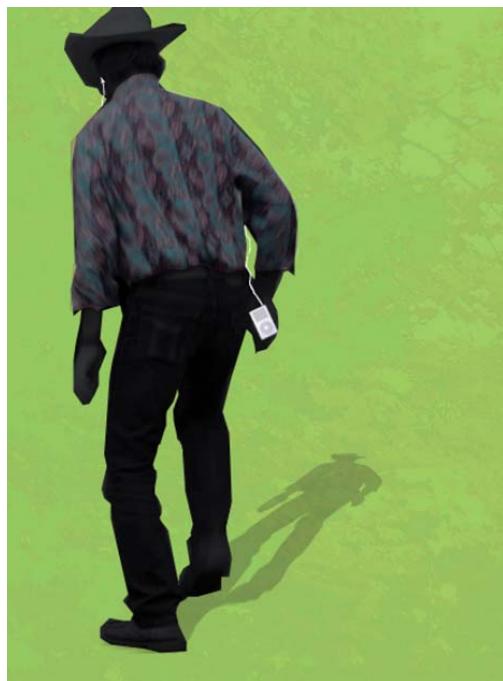
From an understanding of the perception of older people by younger generations within the city, an attempt is to change this PERCEPTION is the underlying principle behind the diagonal community.

The creation of an INTERGENERATIONAL community, based around an economic and social model attempted to comprehend the needs and wants of these juxtaposed age categories in a sympathetic and symbiotic manner.

The following pages of images describe the aesthetic of the community, the transformation of the image of older people and the ideas behind integrated living.



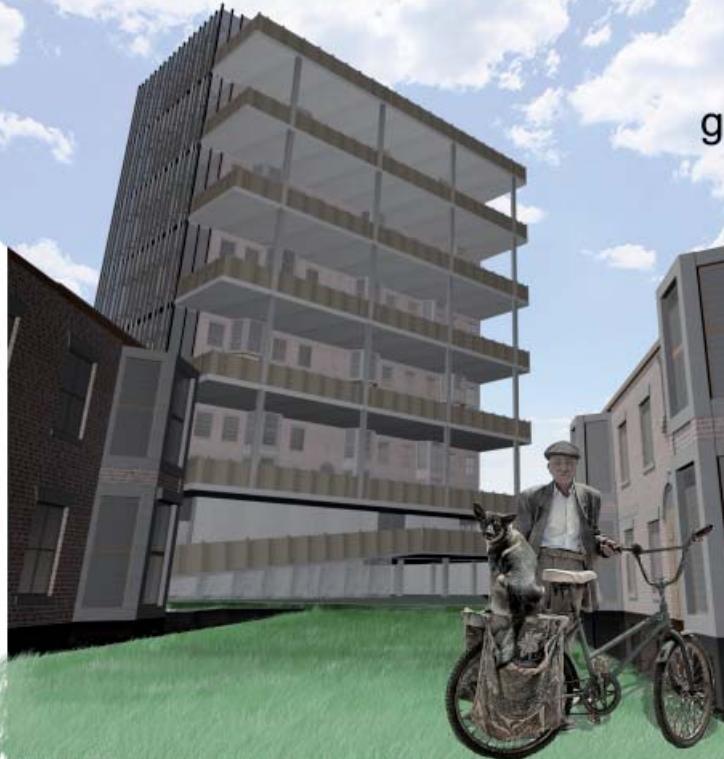
regenerating the image of the older people of manchester



an advert campaign which uses images of older people in a context traditionally reserved for the young: a campaign which tackles perceptions of older people by both themselves and others. What would happen if the same ideas were applied to urban regeneration?



Traditional terraces offering
easy access living for older
people and small flexible
pods for younger
generations and intertwined
to encourage an interface
between these two
generations.



DIAGONAL

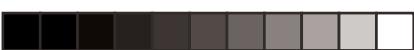
A NEW WAY OF LIVING





DIAGONAL AN INTERGENERATIONAL COMMUNITY

composed of public and private spaces encouraging interaction and wellbeing.



MAKING EVENT FROM NON-EVENT DEGREES OF EXPERIENCE & EXPERIENCING

Suliman alla

This project is about making the spaces and actions we may deem habitual, banal and incidental into the most important parts of our daily lives: constructing events when they would otherwise not have been considered. For example, conventionally birthdays and theatres are deemed to be eventful and are memorable - whereas who would consider the action of watching TV in a living room an event? Such mundane acts as these make up our everyday lives and the spaces where they happen and the actions we commit in them are of greater importance to the actual form of our lives than the sporadic remembrance of birthdays or marriages: It becomes a question of the degree to which we experience such mundane spaces and how we may quantify them. It is my aim to try and bring a reflective common ground amongst all sections of the community by representing the internal dynamics of the fabric of a community (in this case Chorlton) externally in order to create reasons for connection between people of different ages, which we recognise as disappearing.

Below are four architectural reflections each at a lesser or greater degree of experience of the everyday events of the life of Chorlton and its citizens.

First Degree - Obsession of space without context.

Second Degree - Experiencing programme without space.

Third Degree - Defining event with space via programme and place, objectification.

Fourth Degree - Specificity, personalisation of programme and space, creating event and more importantly experience from the so-called non-event.





FIRST DEGREE

Obsession of Space Without Context



Giving meaning to empty, devoid space in speculation that this particular spot has some meaning to someone in Chorlton > Manchester > or the world.



THE NAMELESS INSTALLATIONS

What is proposed here is the notion of a functionless space in which the individual uses the space for his/her own requirements. For example,

1. Reserving the space in order to do your homework with your friends
2. For the space to be regular meeting place for your knitting club. The possibilities of such a space are endless it is only up to the user as to what they may be.



SECOND DEGREE

Experiencing Programme Without Space.



THIRD DEGREE

Defining Event With Space via Programme & Place, Objectification.

BETWEEN-GEN





FOURTH DEGREE

Specificity, personalisation of programme and space

The internal /personal represented externally, increasing the experience shopping in already active Chorlton Town centre this is a way for a average place without any real problems to gain recognition and connections with its own people by inherently displaying the underlying characteristics of Chorlton. The personalisation of space is performed by using actual spaces from living people in Chorlton as shown below.



Whilst being a reflection of the internal the project is also intergenerational, trying to provide for three sections of community in one space by providing a creche, youth club (pictured to the right) and an older persons centre.





Angoats: Feeding the Ageless City

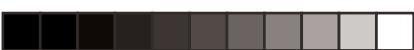
amy lythgoe

In response to the topics raised by the college I felt a scheme was needed that worked on many scales, from the individual to the city as a whole. Gardening was something that arose in the research as an activity enjoyed by older people and the next step was to create a project that allowed older people to do something they enjoyed whilst making a valuable contribution to the city.

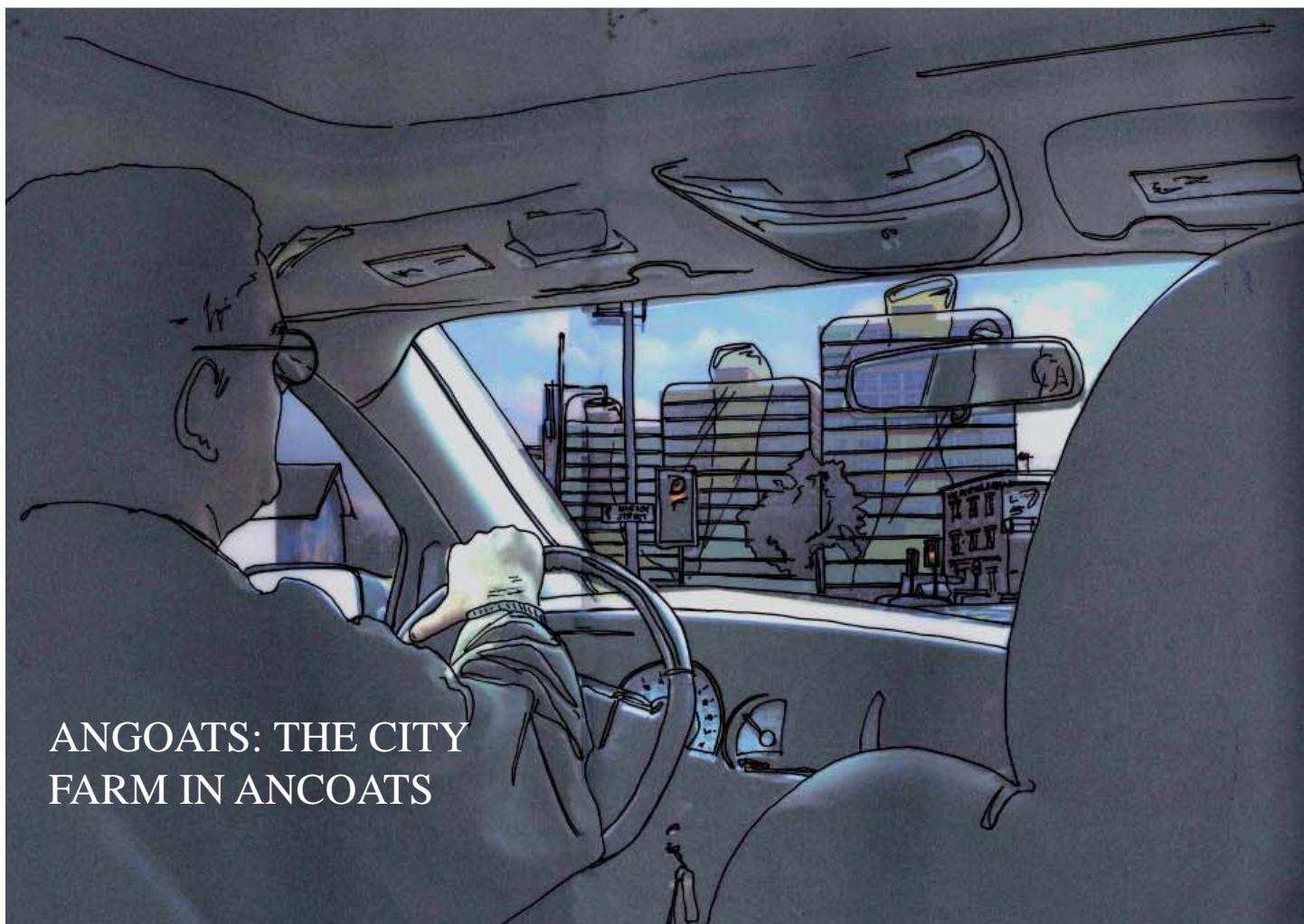
Vertical farming allowed the productivity required without infringing on Manchester's green space. Economic benefits that come with having a vertical farm in the community will allow poorer communities to regenerate themselves. Selling the produce on stalls in the city centre will raise awareness of the project.



Run down residential tower blocks within these communities offer a suitable structure in which to house the farm. Linking the farms across the city with orchards allows these communities to come together and for the older people involved to recognise that they are participating in a wider, more significant project.



by 2050 there will be 2 billion people over 60 worldwide
most of these will be in developing countries, however by this
time 80% of the global population will live in urban centres



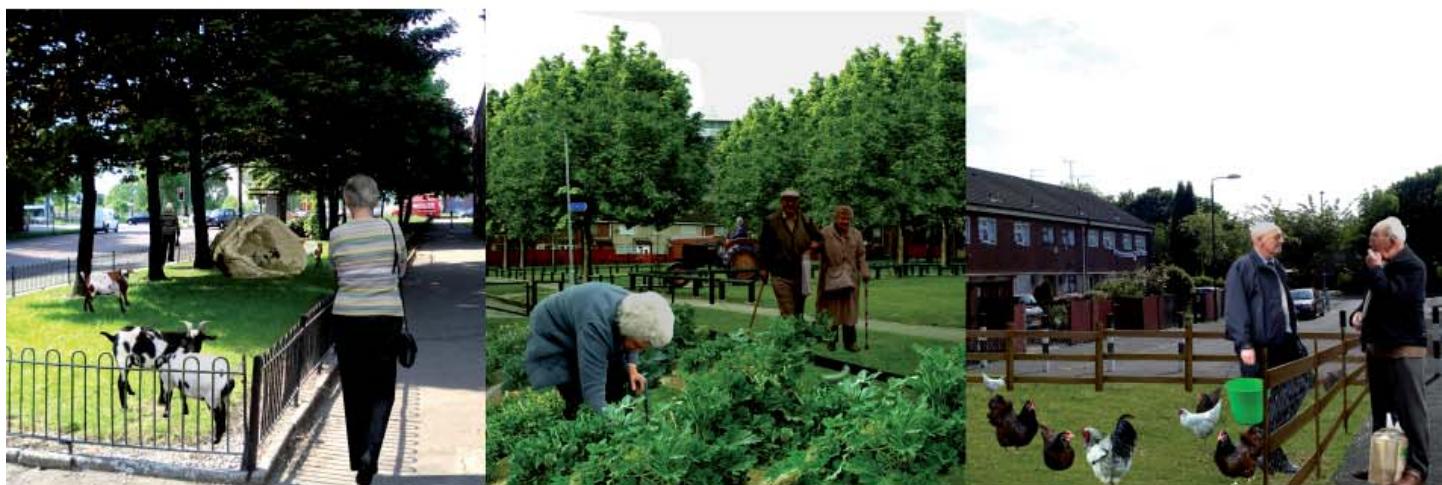
ANGOATS: THE CITY FARM IN ANCOATS

**to accommodate the population growth 10,000,000,000 hectares
of land will be needed (thats an area larger than Brazil)**



it takes 65sqft in a vertical farm
to feed a person for a year
growing indoors reduces the risks of crops
being lost and increases efficiency
in this tower alone there is 3458sqft of
growing space
there are 43 towers like this around
Manchester
that equates to 1,977,976 sqft
of growing space

enough to feed almost 60% of
all the older people in Manchester

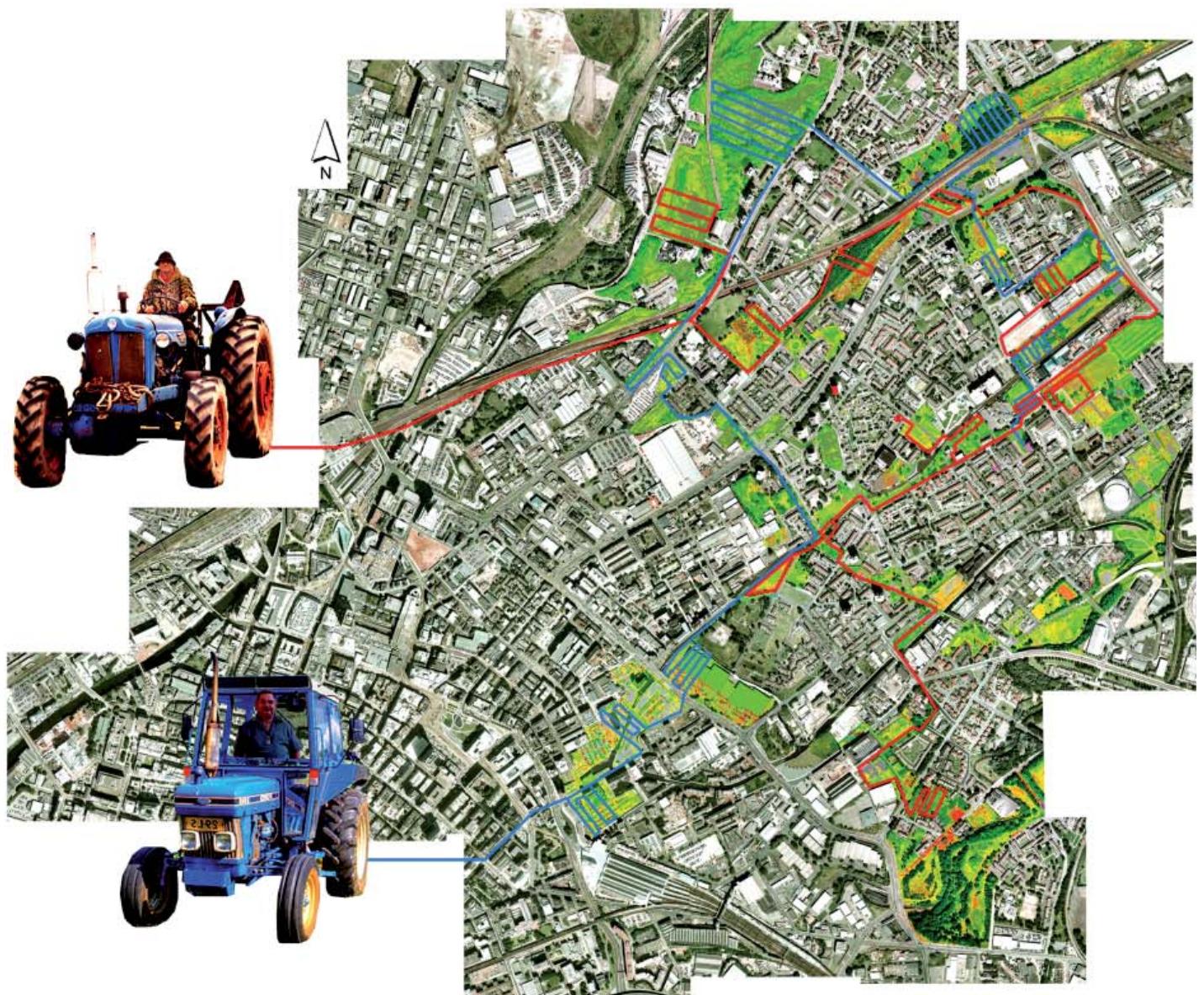


gardening is proven to have many physical and emotional benefits
for older people



one in five people over 65 are alone for more than twelve hours a day

Older people in Miles Platting can feel isolated and cut off from the city
swathes of orchard across Manchester will link the farms and encourage interaction between different communities



832 older people in the Miles Platting ward live alone



The Ageless City The Eternal Journey

Adeel Ali

The inevitability of death is a certainty that everyone will experience in their life. As we grow older we embody a world of knowledge and experiences which are locked within our minds. We as humans are all made differently and uniquely, we see and think to create our conclusions through life, which we pass on to our friends and family.

There are many people who travel through life searching for a true identity of themselves and searching for answers which may not be found in books, but found through time and contemplation of past and future. This journey of life is a process of developing one's unique beliefs and morals.

These convoluted questions of life and mortality surely arise upon one's closeness to death or are triggered in stages of grief.

The emotion of grief is something which one might anticipate or experience from a young age to an older age, but those who are gifted to live life to an older age will be confronted with death and grief more frequently.

A journey through a sequence of contemplative spaces and gardens offers a secular yet spiritual way of releasing the pain of grief and celebrating the lives of our loved ones.



Acceptance

Denial



Anger



Depression



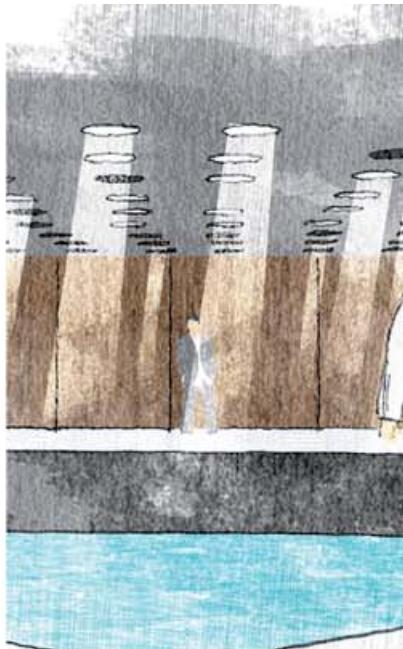
Bargaining



Investigation

My project investigates how terminal illness in old age can be the consequence of grief for the person, family and friends. I believe this subject to be important as it surrounds the philosophy of life manifesting a search for perspective and the desire of hope, and meaning.

My design tackles issues of handling grief through architectural elements and exhibiting schemes where people are physically and psychologically supported in the motion of grief brought about in their life.



Place of Reflection

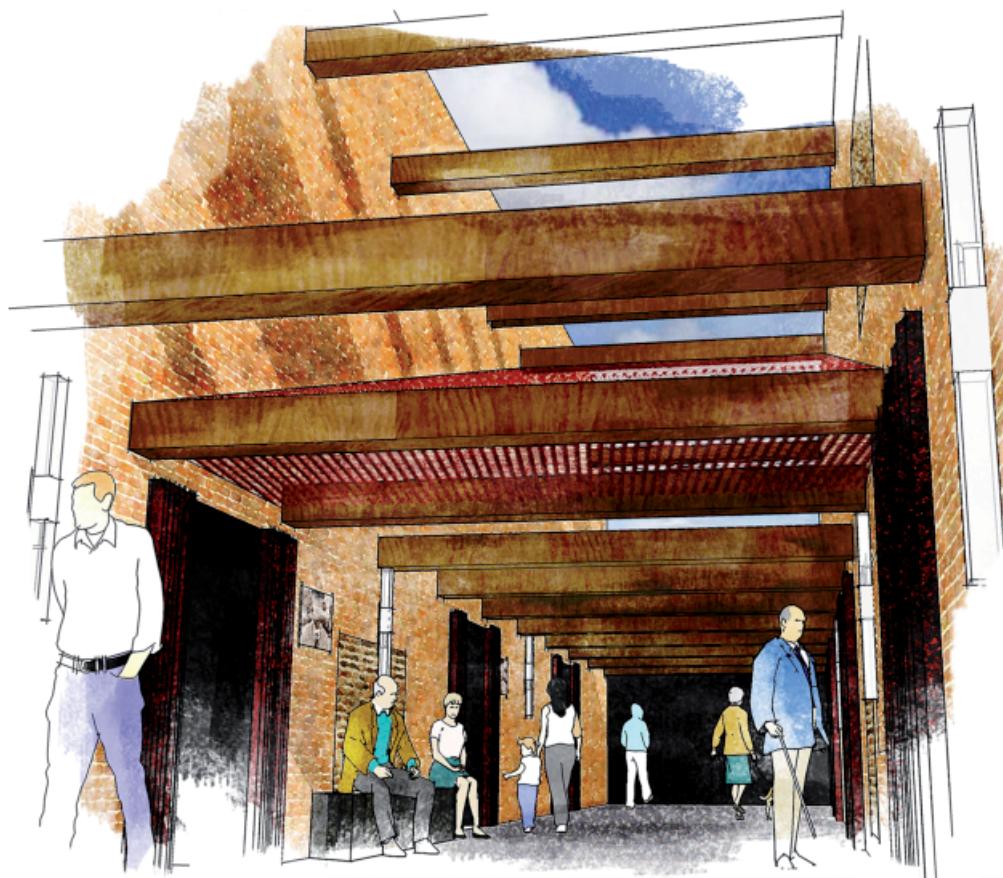


Contemplation





Personal Theatre Spaces



Integration



My design will implement the concept of a journey, identity, storage of memory and thoughts, and act as an architectural scheme acting as a support mechanism to fully understand, contemplate, focus and guide in ones life.

Generally death is a topic which is crept upon in discussions and most people avoid the subject or thoughts of death, but it is ubiquitous. Every individual is born with ideals, families and hopes and yet as time passes these deteriorate and the memories fade.



Neel chauhan

META_COMMS PROJECTS

Meta - from Greek: μετά = “after”, “beyond”, “with”.

Com•mu•ni•ca•tion - the act or process of communicating; fact of being communicated.

Newton Heath as a Fragmented Town

In Newton Heath, is an area of high deprivation in Manchester. At the turn of the century this area supported a thriving community that developed its own unique character, but the original homogeneity of the urban structure has been altered and distorted. The town has not developed its existing services to maintain the growing population. People do not see themselves as living in ‘architectural spaces’ or ‘urban spaces’. They live in a thorough-fare.

The resultant of this poor planning and urban-design mechanism is our fragmented context.

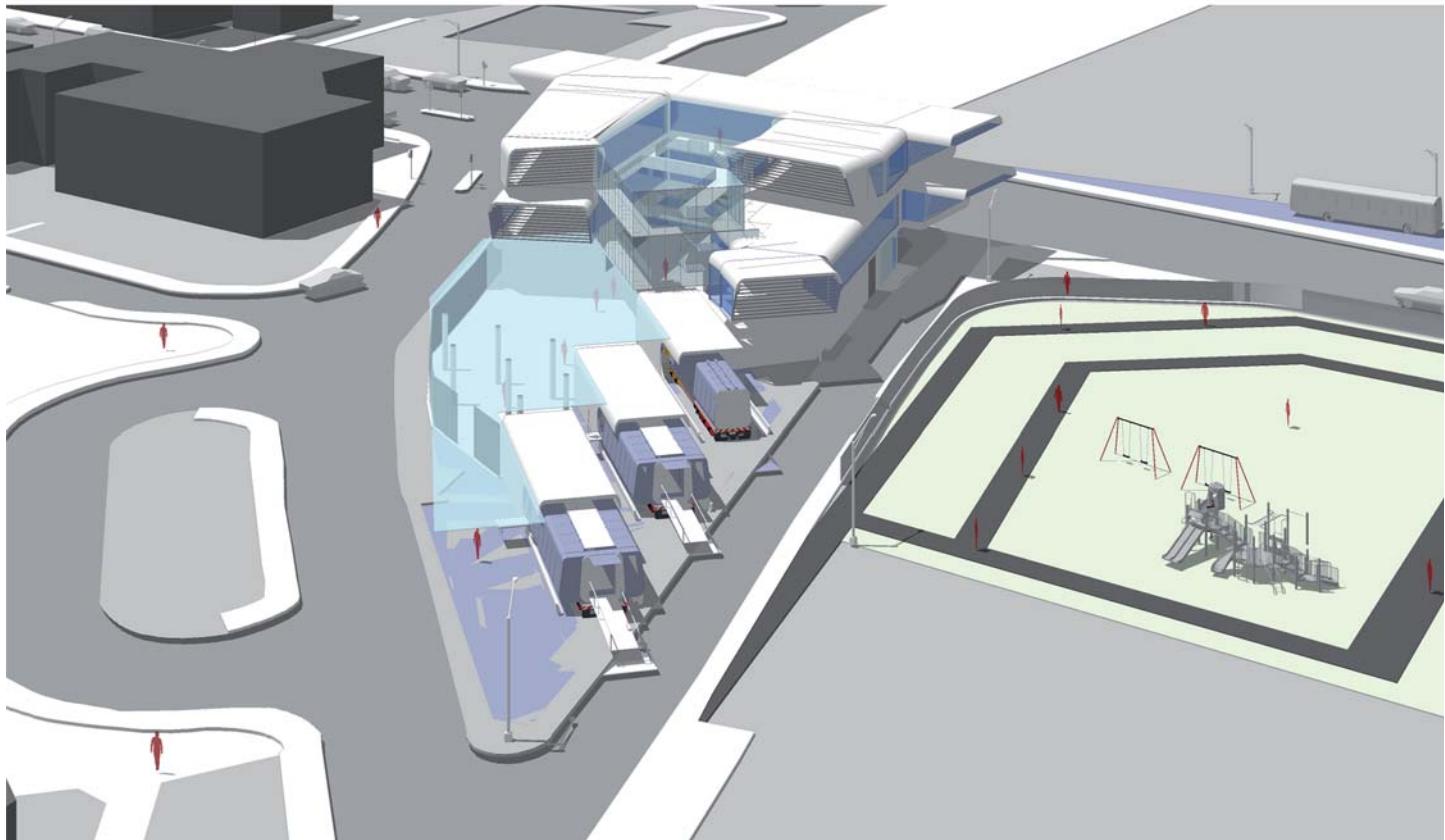
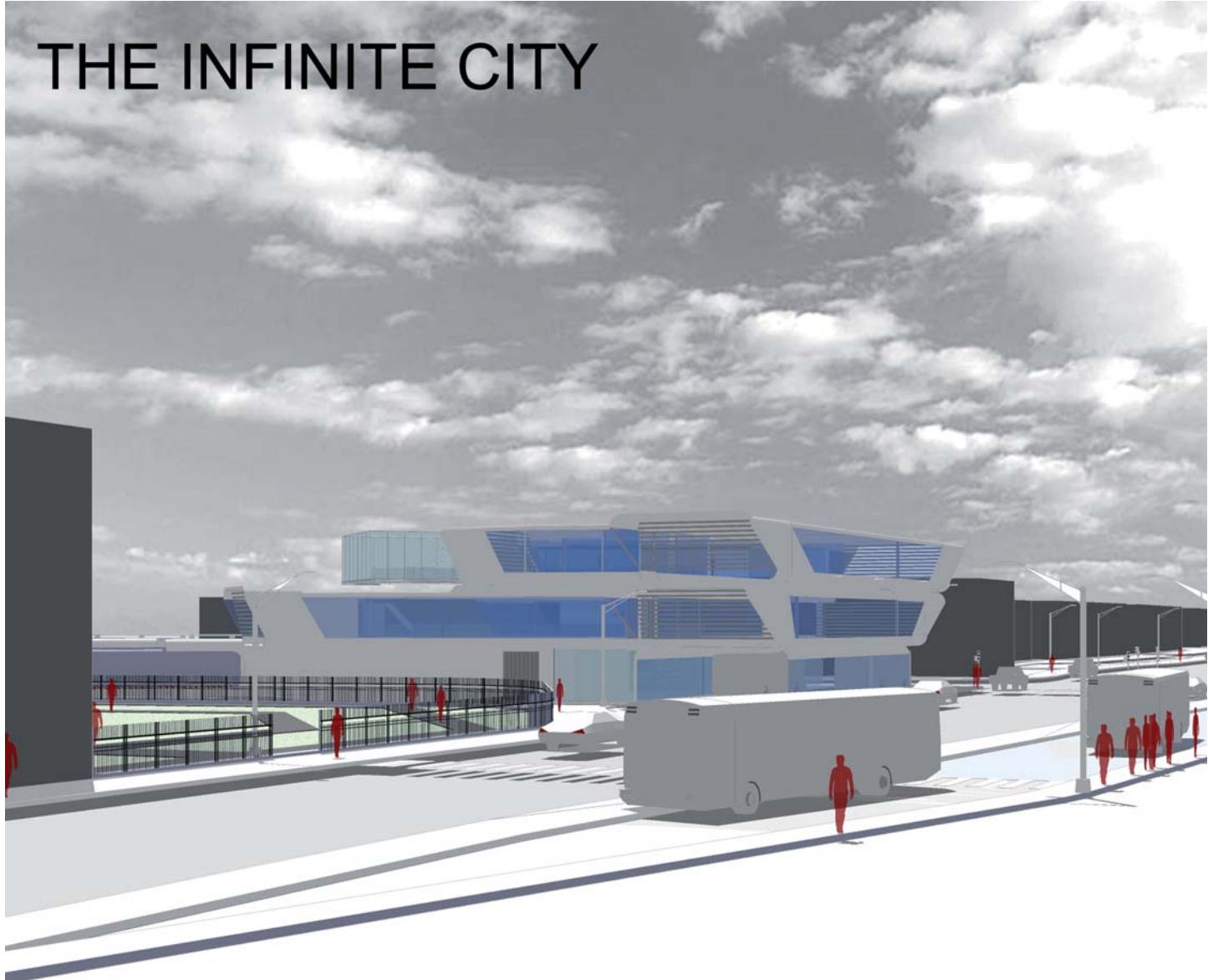
Nowadays, all things and activities seem to be forced intentionally into close proximity. This kind of urban space tends to be experientially richer and more dynamic than the homogeneous space produced by plan zoning. Attractive and dynamic urban life is possible only when strict boundaries are broken. Only then is the town close to its people. This is the charm of compact urban life, and this is the message to modern communities.

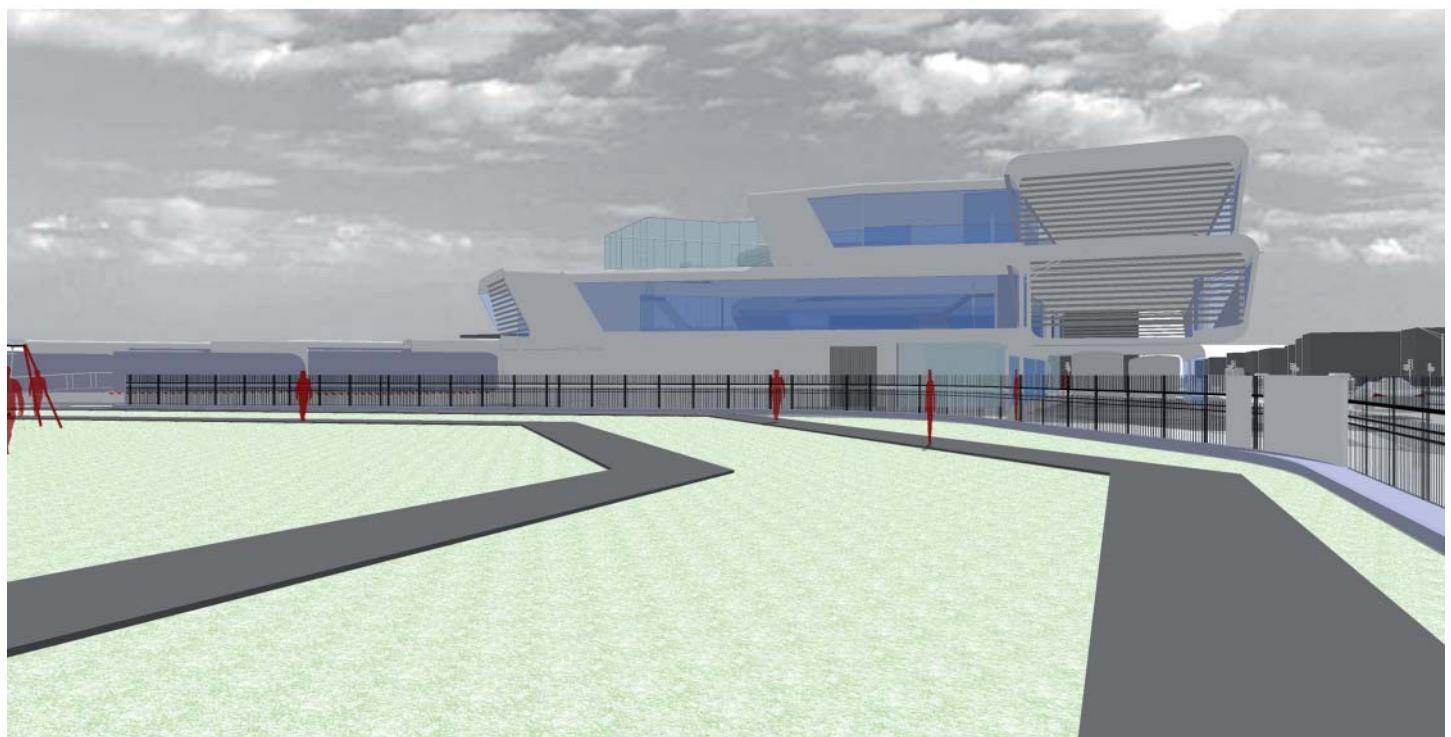
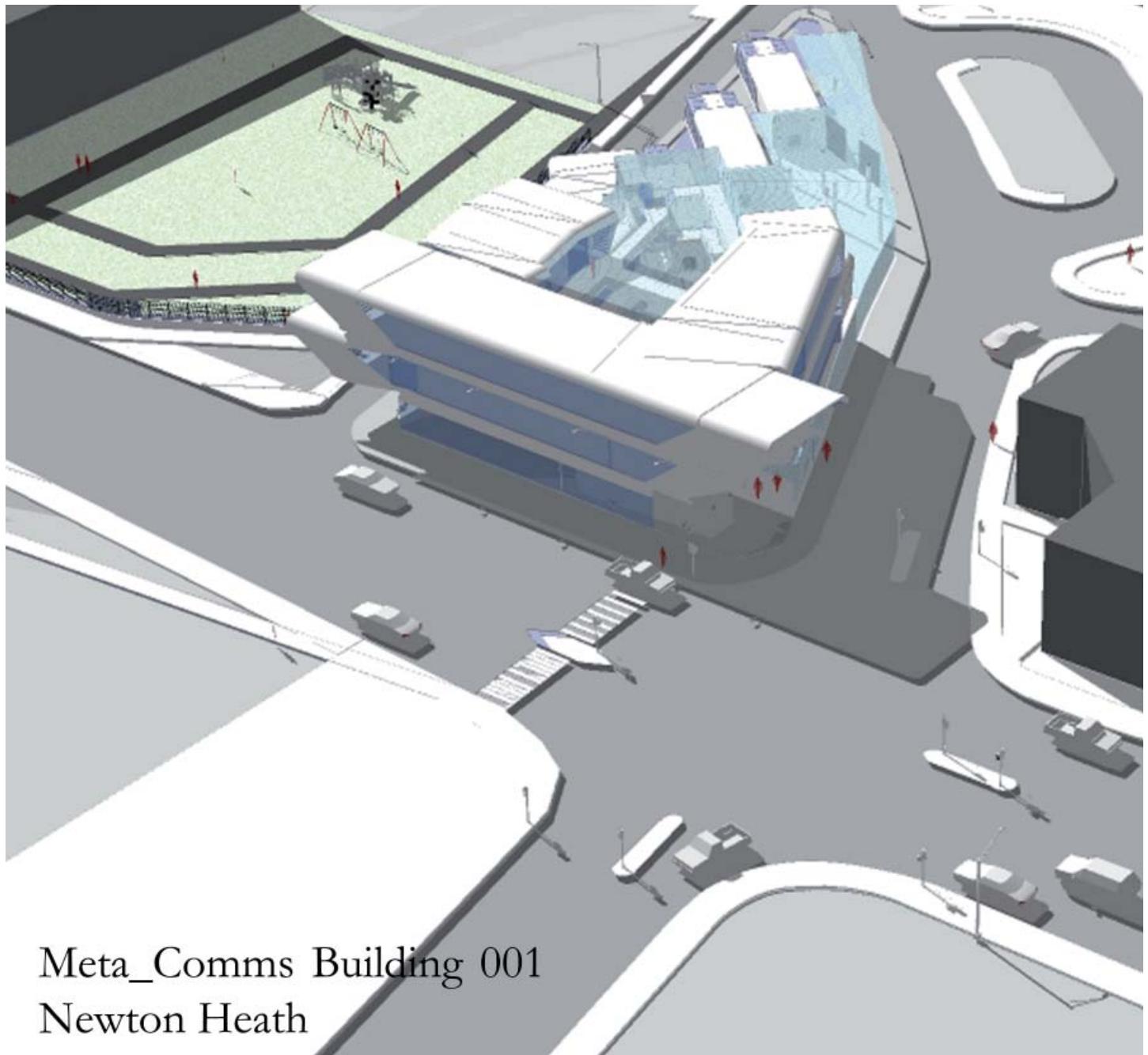
Within this eroded and fragmented context, we need to respect the continuity of the environment, establishing harmony with the nearby environment and enhancing the appeal of the place. The urban environment ought to be understood as a place of interdependence where the individual fragments can be determined in the context of their relationship to the environment.

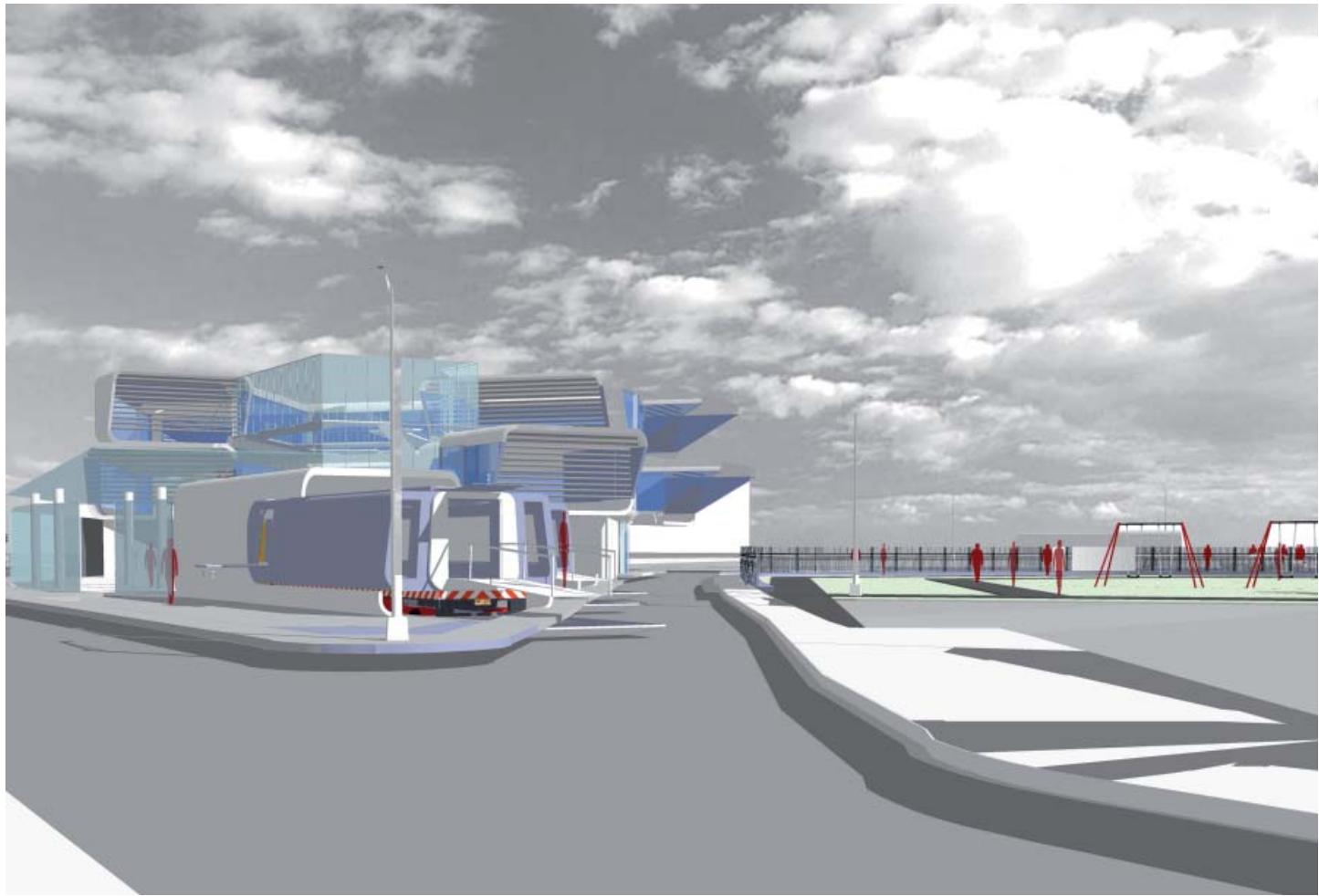




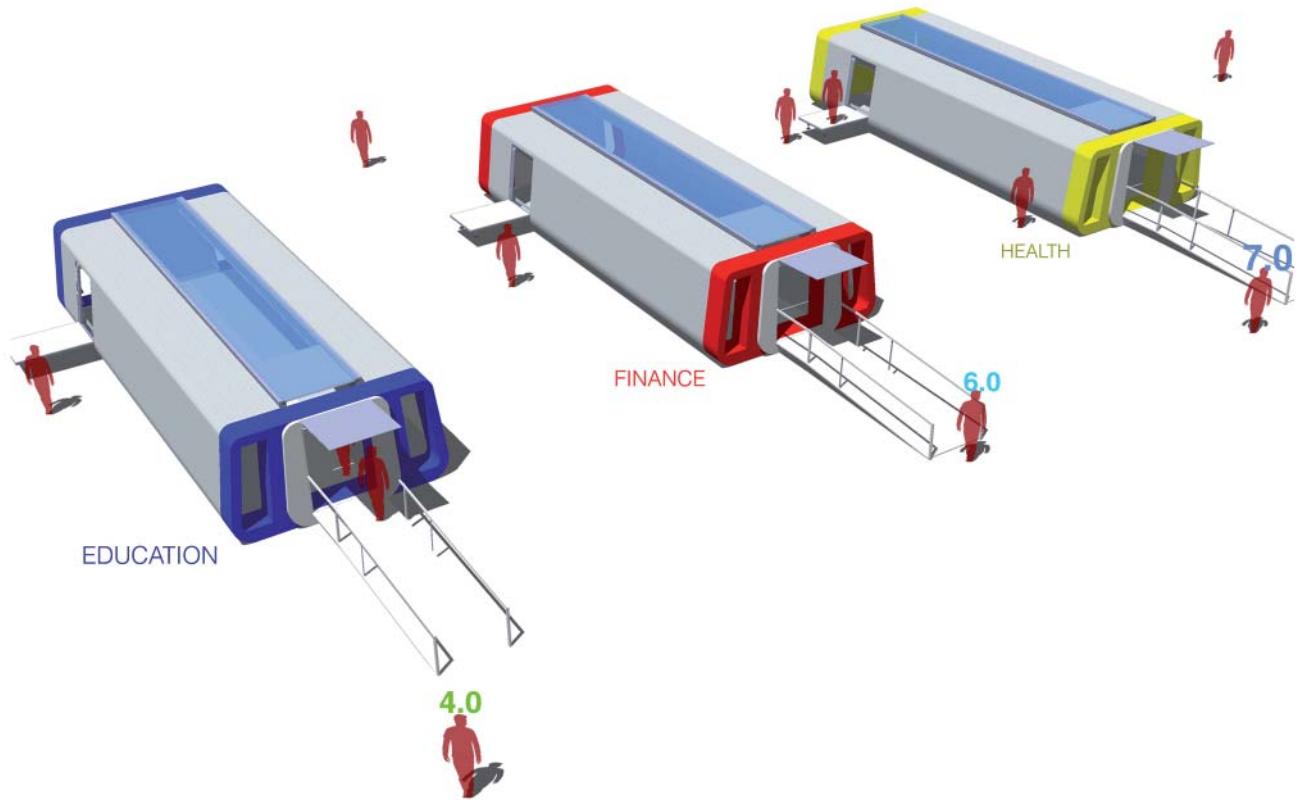
THE INFINITE CITY

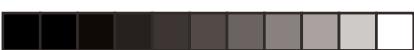






Office for the local councillors, meeting rooms for the local community, a branch base for the architecture and design department of the Universities of Manchester a bus terminal, some shops and council services: a way of gathering in the voices of the local community through action not consultation.





C -Watch

Embracing surveillance to make communities safer

Kiran Raju

In consultations with Older people, fear of crime was said to be one of the reasons for why older people in particular become isolated. One of the largest contributing factors to fear is the physical environment in which we spend our time. The surroundings in which we live in can have an enormous impact on how safe we feel. I felt that this was a problem that required tackling as everyone has the right to live without fear.

The community watch project (C-Watch) uses surveillance in three different interventions within the Moss Side area. Moss Side was chosen as a site because it was a community that had already identified the need for extra security and surveillance.

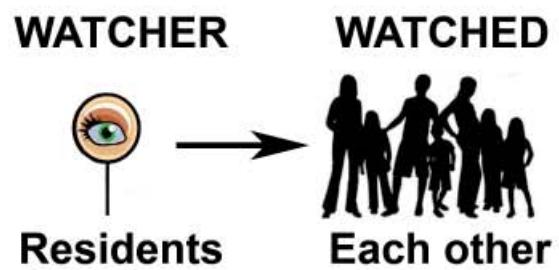
The first intervention tackles crime in alleyways by encouraging surveillance that is reciprocal between residents. The second is creating a neighbourhood watch base in a park where people can get together to tackle issues of crime and in this base surveillance older people who are watching over the park carry out predominately. The third is using camera obscuras to carry out surveillance on the streets by members of the community who are watching the general public.





Alley Houses & Yard Fences

70% of burglaries in major conurbation area are in terrace properties and 70% of those are through the rear entry alley.



Plugging in an alleyway with a house and replacing high walls with alternative fencing that allows visual links with the alleyway encourages reciprocal surveillance where neighbours can keep watch over each other's back yards





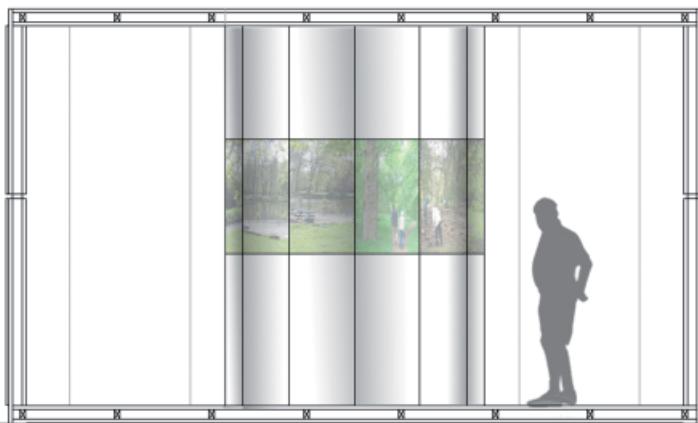
Alexandra Park - Neighbourhood Watch Base



Encouraging all generations of the Moss Side community to interact through one common cause, which is to reduce the fear of crime.

By day = a centre for the park
By night = neighbourhood watch base.

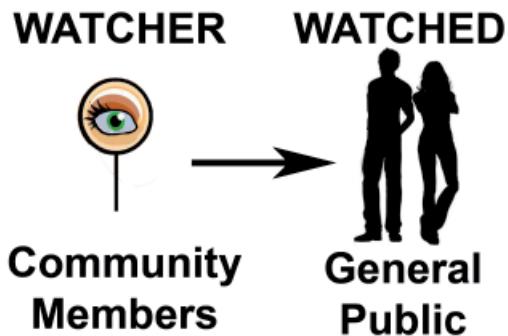




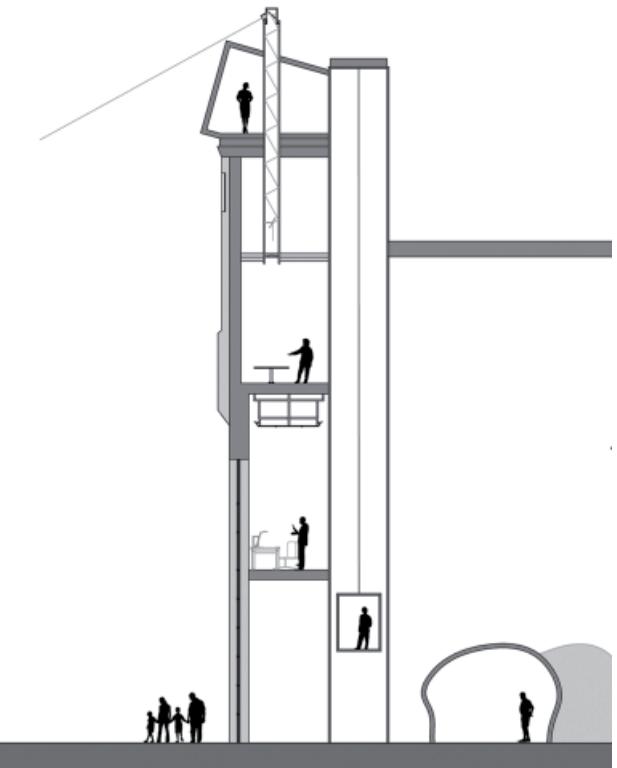
Camera Obscura

CCTV cameras do not prevent crime they just record it. They can often lull people into a false sense of security.

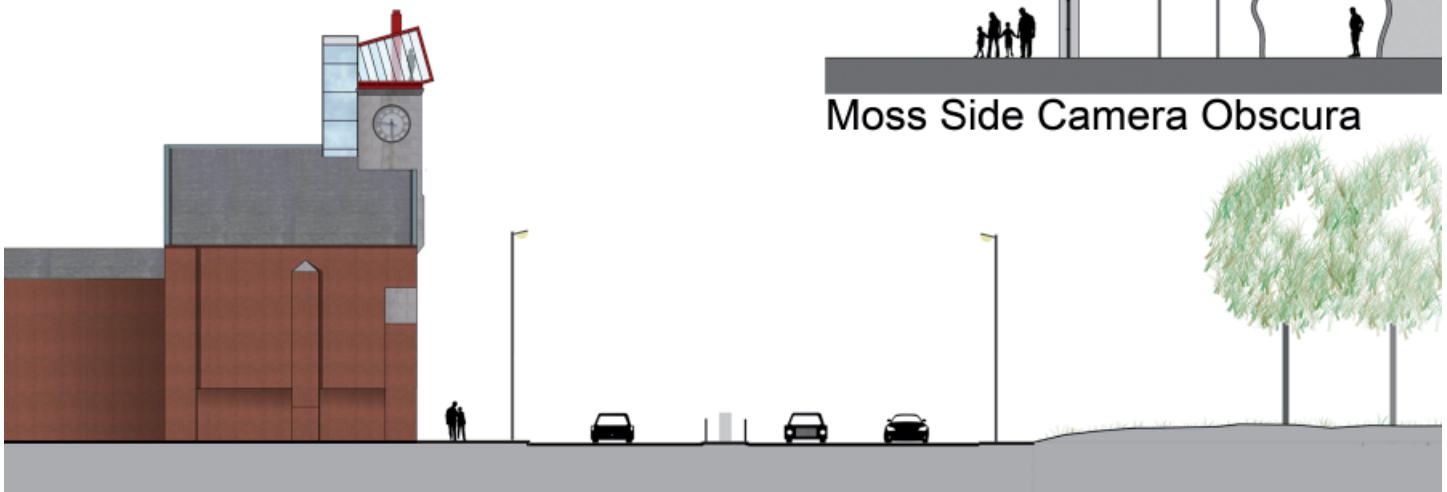
Street camera obscura



A camera obscura provides a clear 360-degree vision of the surveyed area; it also requires a person present whilst surveillance is being carried out. People are less likely to commit a crime if they know that they are being watched by a person and not just recorded by CCTV.



Moss Side Camera Obscura





An Intergenerational Social Architecture

Addressing the need for increased interaction between generations, a design methodology was used to analyse and visually represent moments of social contact. Tea drinking is the mediator in this project; it became both an investigatory tool and a catalyst for architectural programme and form. This everyday process is used as an indicator to celebrate the similarities and differences between the lifestyles of people from different generations.

An intergenerational architecture has been proposed to encourage social interaction, in the form of a city centre tea room.

Combining tea-drinking, ballroom dancing, community and living spaces, the proposal establishes a place for older people within an urban setting and encourages intergenerational contact between both residents and visitors in Manchester.

The proposal acts as a central hub; a residential and social facility to integrate older people from across Manchester into a city centre context, tackling the problem of ageism and social isolation.

Anna Deacon



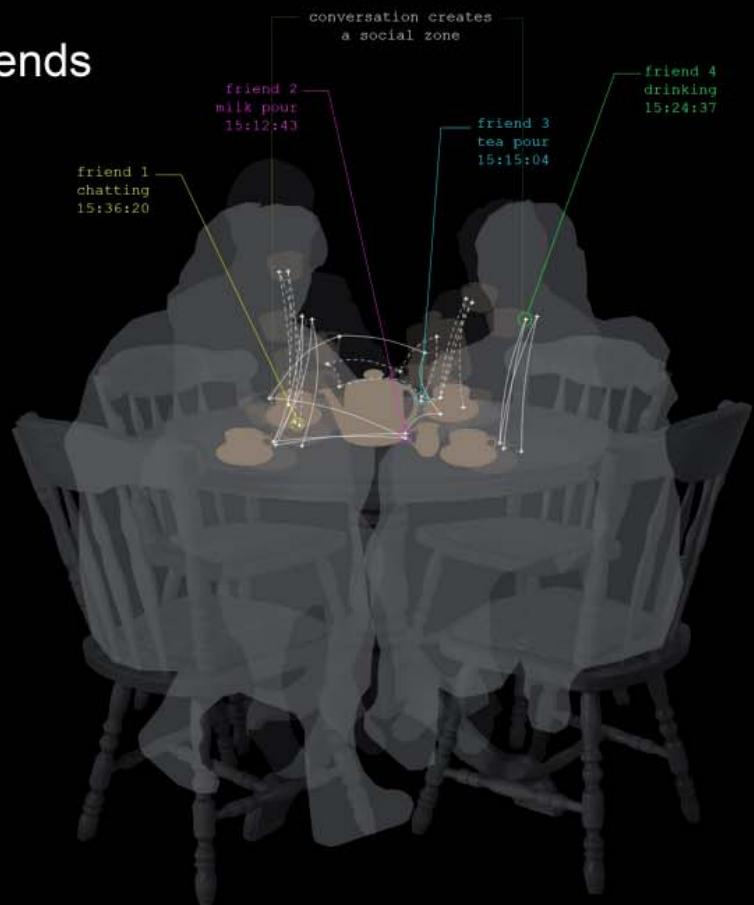
Where's your
t-spot?



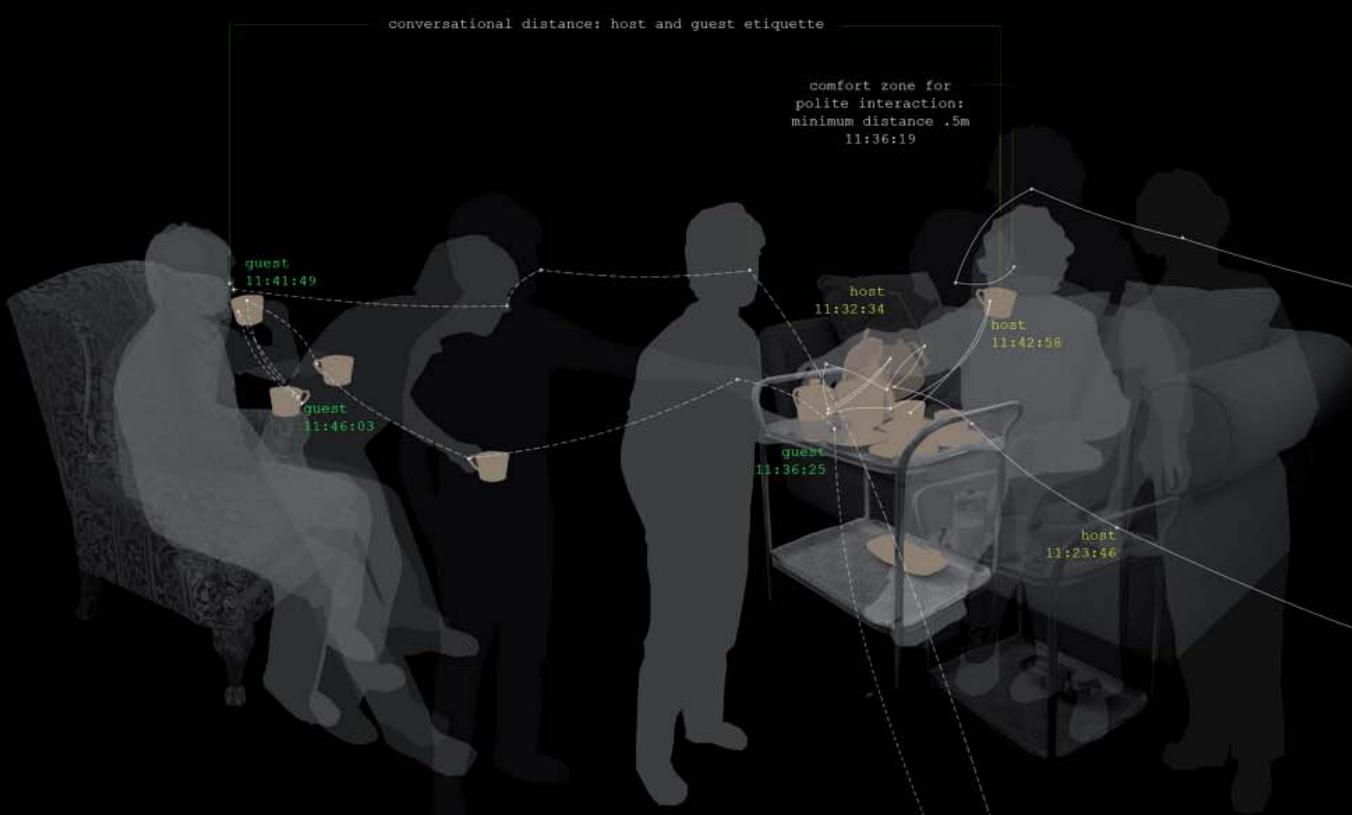


Communitea

cafe: tea with friends



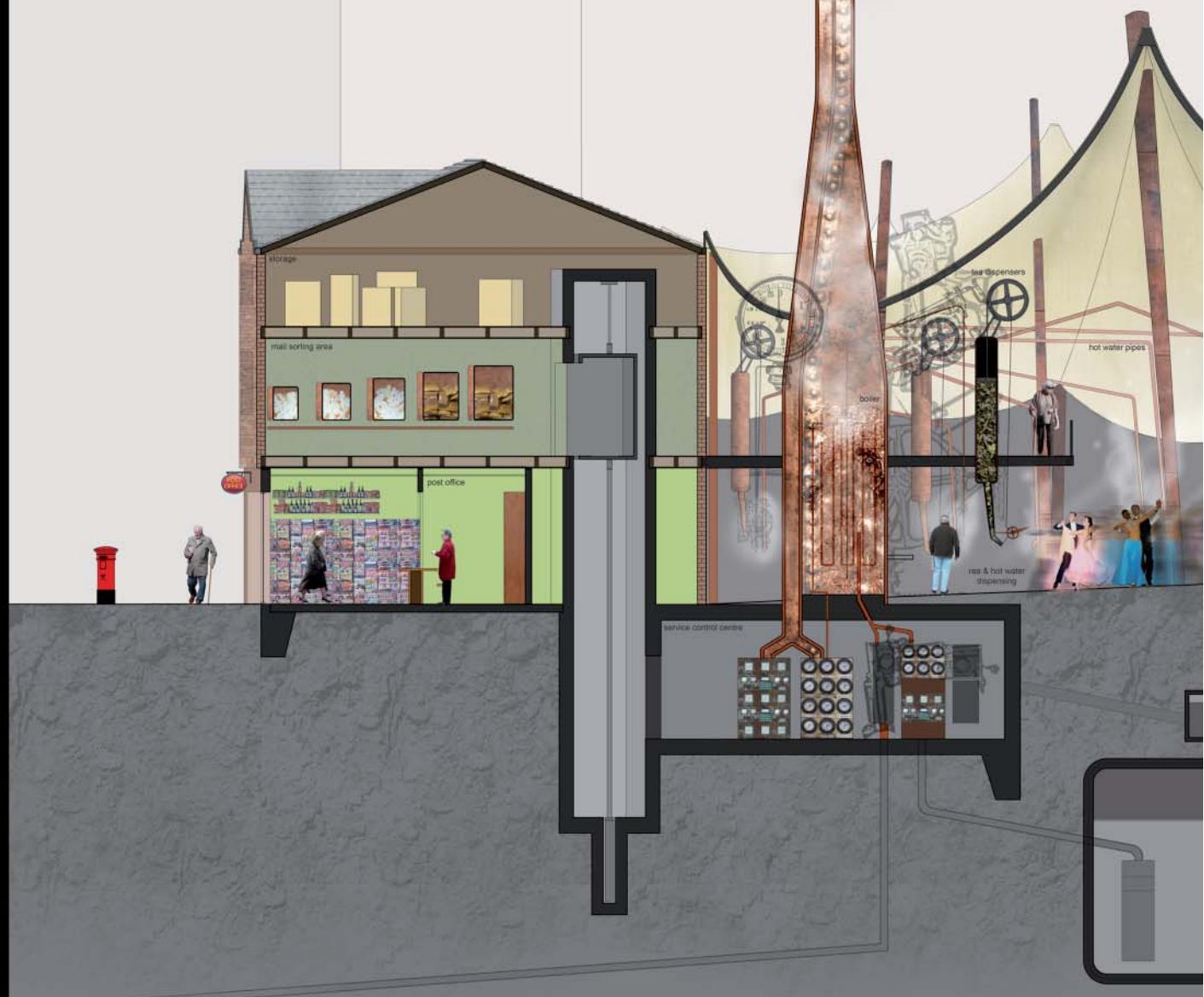
home: tea with a guest



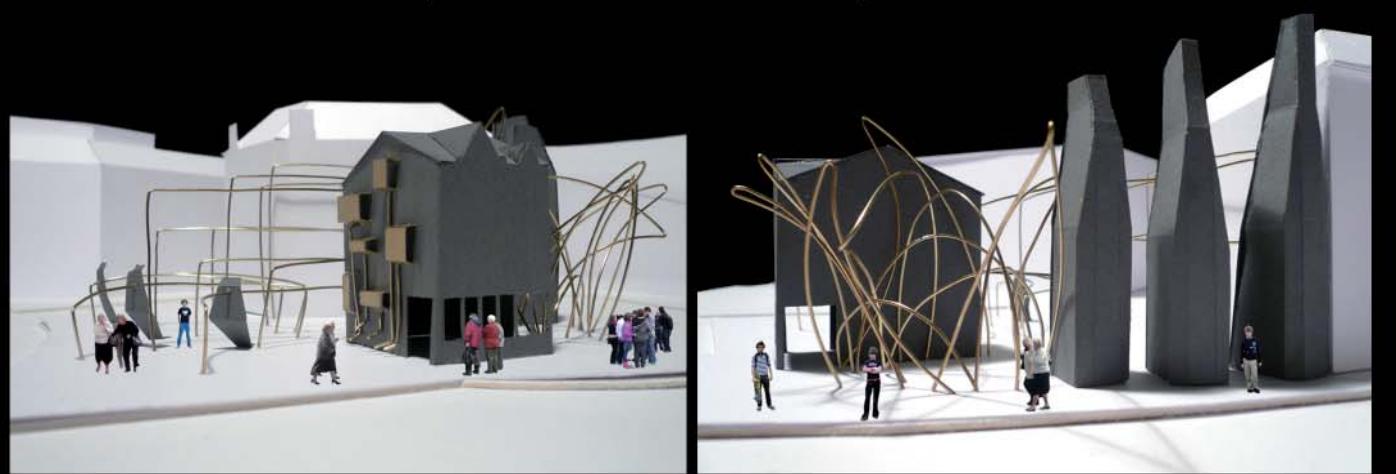


Final Proposal

Intergenerational tea room



Conceptual sketch models exploring form and layout, taking inspiration from initial investigations, industrial architecture and responses to the existing context



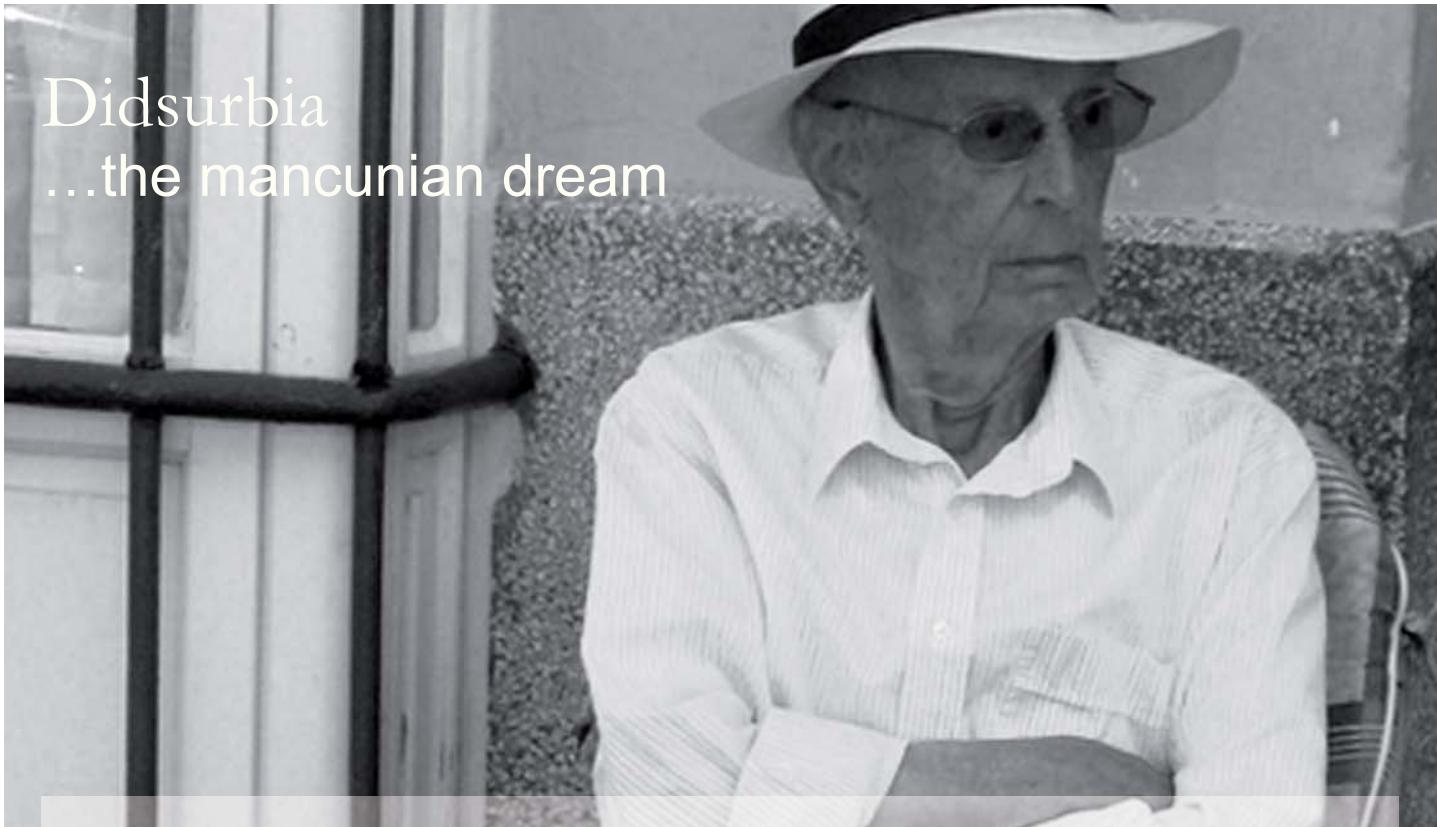


Ground Floor Plan



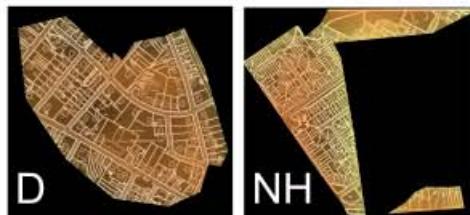


Didsbury ...the mancunian dream



Using Didsbury as the ideal model, this project implements the successful suburban planning “rules” of Didsbury into the less successful suburb Newton Heath. Through rigorous analysis and interpretations of the differences between these suburbs, the possibilities or rules that make Didsbury the least deprived area in Manchester are defined, with the aspiration for these rules to be applied to less successful suburbs throughout Manchester, in this case Newton Heath, providing a better standard of living for people of all ages. This process involved the analysis of public space, green space, area density, economics, programme, amenities, population and a comparison between the relationships of all of these. Further research investigated the intergenerational qualities that some of these features may represent, proposing that a combination of greenspace, commercial and civic presence with good access is the key to creating an intergenerational place - a neighbourhood place. This resulted in a specific master planning proposal to be implemented in Newton Heath, using bus stops to position “neighbourhood places”, acting as intergenerational nodes. The results from the analysis suggested that Newton Heath needs more retail, public space, green space and communal buildings. It also showed that Newton Heath is too densely populated. This raised questions and new possibilities, addressing issues involving relocation and the effects on the local economy. Alternative solutions involved introducing a student population to Newton Heath, creating more dense communal buildings, allowing more surface area for public and greenspace.

Charlotte Butterfield



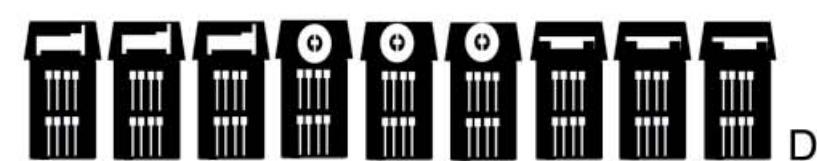
Areas furthest from
public space



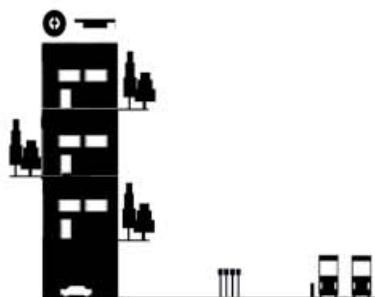
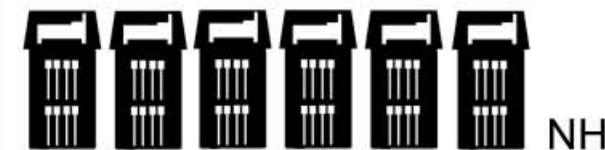
Economical
differences between
areas



Typical economics of
Didsbury and Newton
Heath



Communal buildings
comparison



Solution ?



Neighbourhood Place



A mix of civic presence, micro commercial and open space promotes everyday urbanism, creating an intergenerational place. Intergenerational accessibility is achieved through master planning, locating neighbourhood places within close proximity to public bus stops.

Masterplan



Newton Heath Neighbourhood Place







by 2050

will be

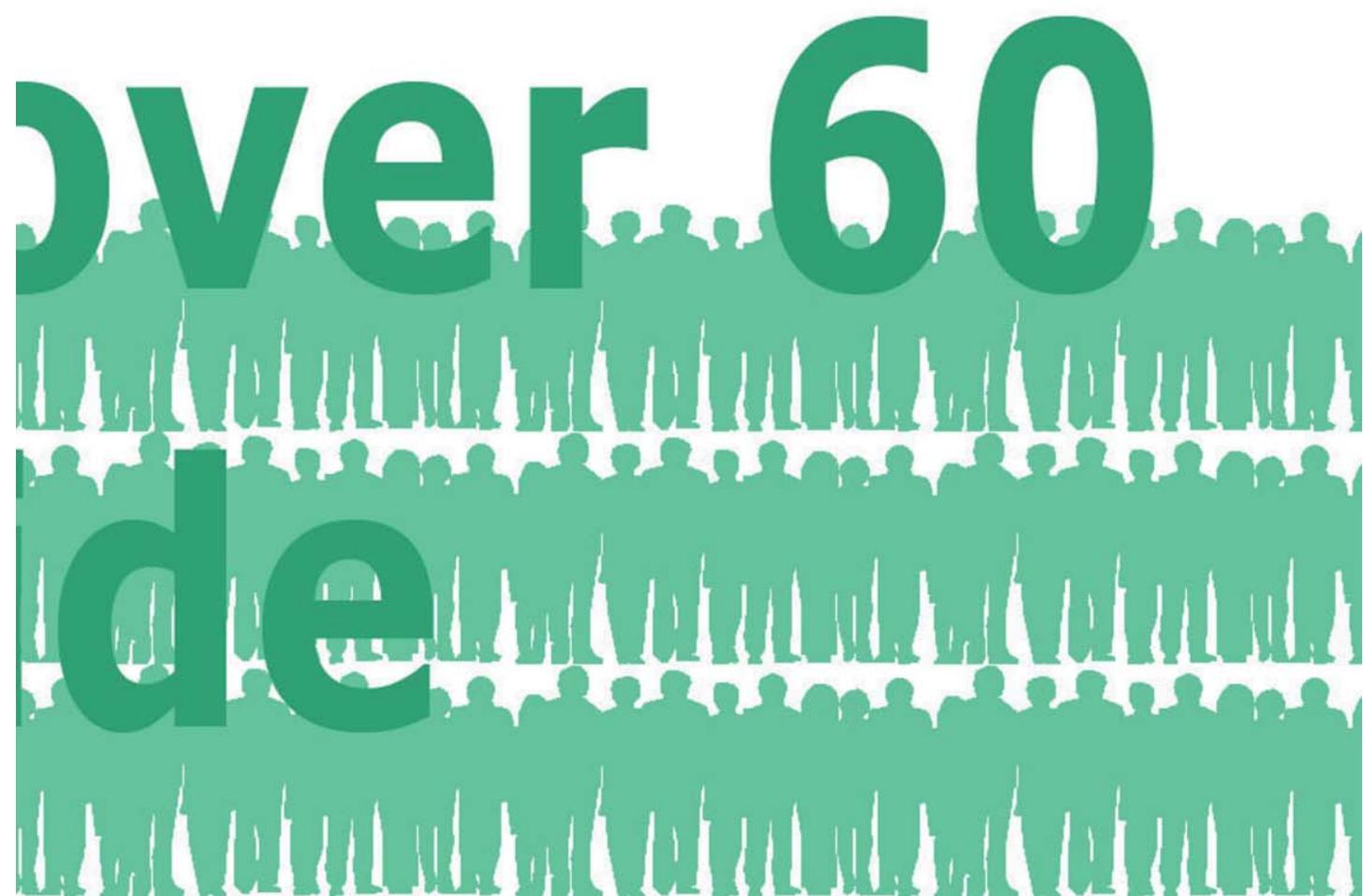
people
worldwide





there
2 billion

over 60
de





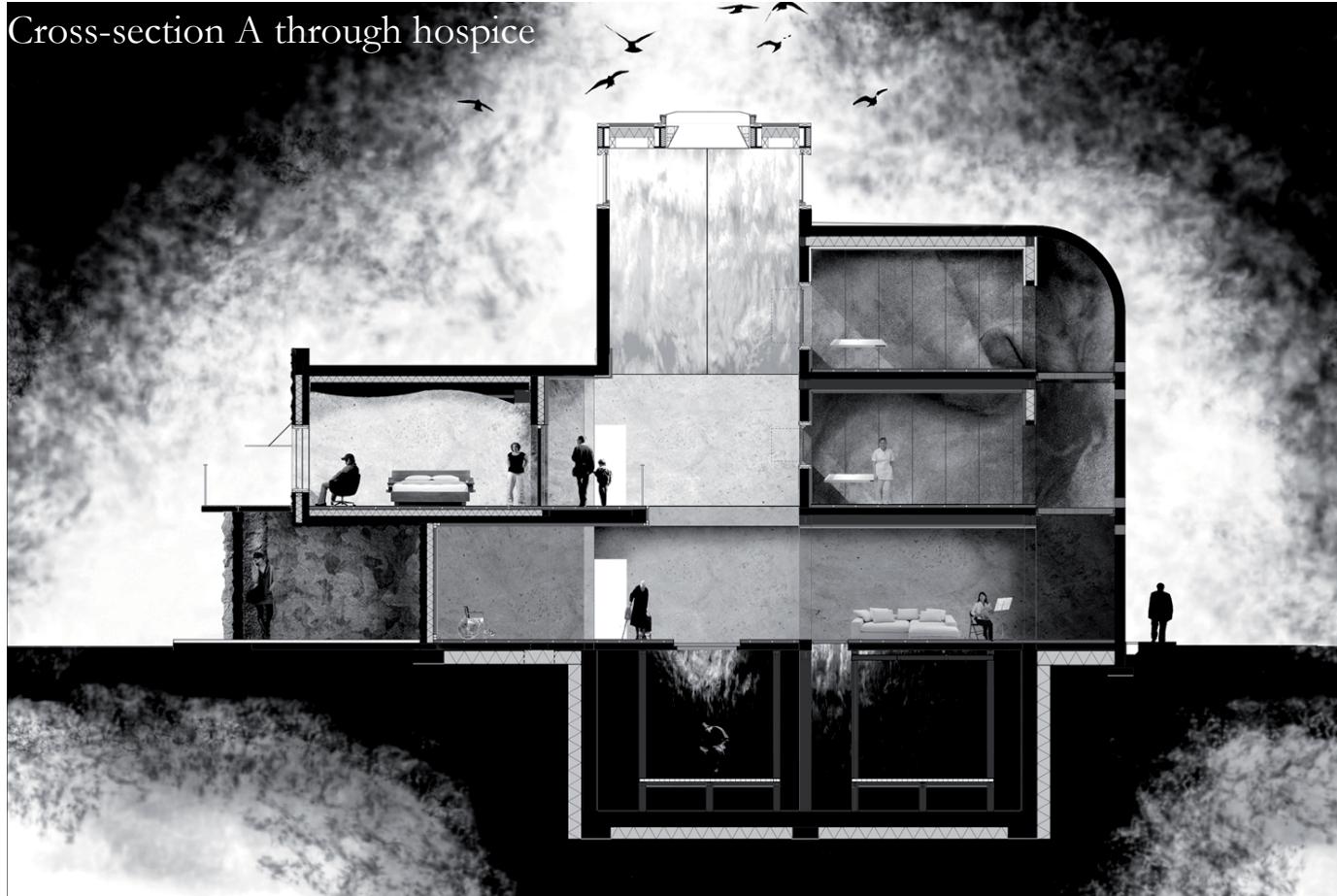
St.Peter's Pallitative Care Hospice

"A confrontation of death and the taboo of dying in a modern and seemingly youthful context"

Christopher Staniowski

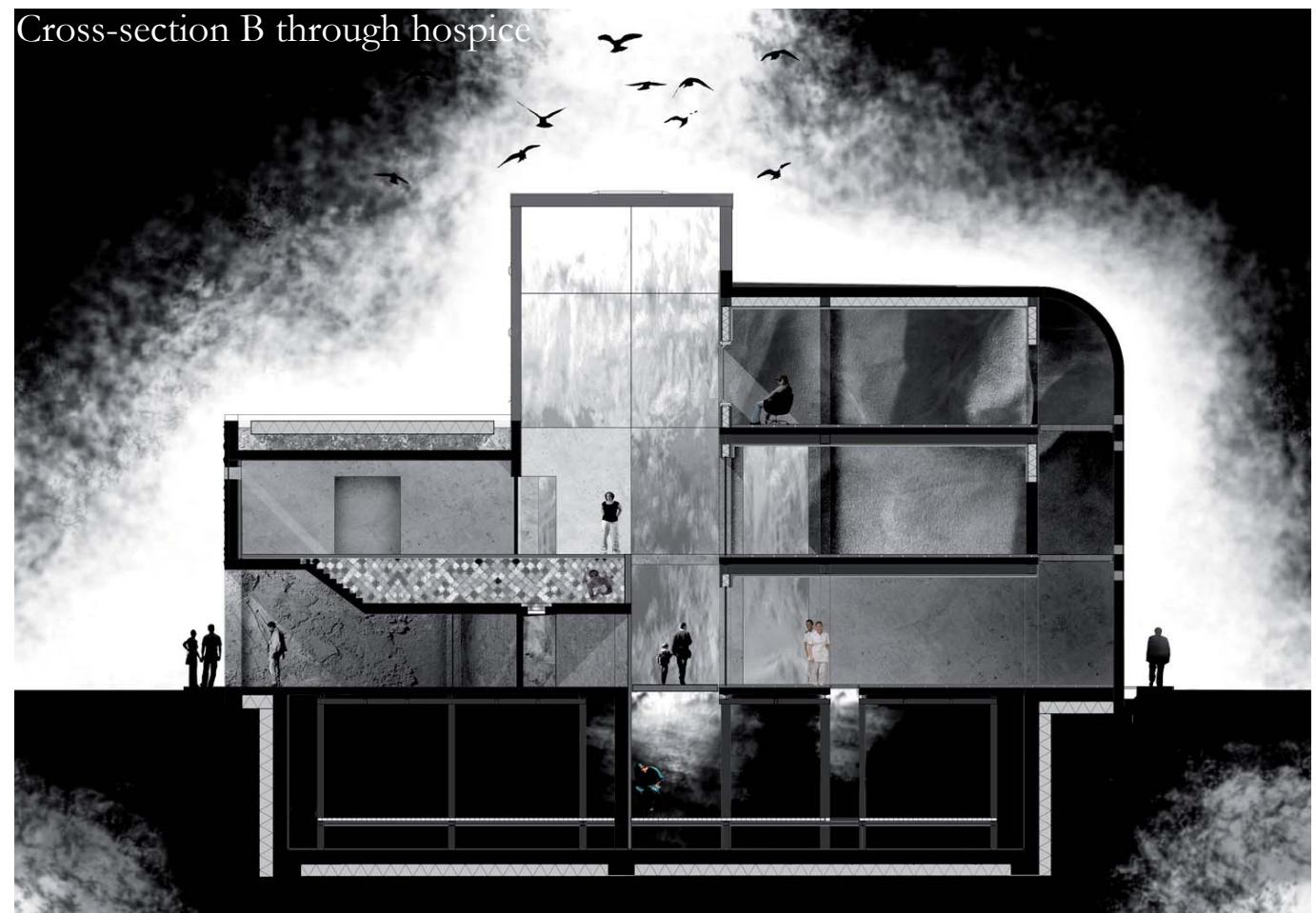
Ancoats rich history leaves us buildings in very different states of preservation. Whilst regeneration continues at a pace all around, it is those waiting to be redeveloped and their decayed and unpreserved surfaces that are an inspiration to my project. This decay is made up of a seemingly endless amount of different materials each with their own unique colours and surface textures. My proposal seeks to design a successful inner city hospice for palliative care. The first and most important aspect is that it seeks to break down the taboo of death in our society - a stigma that affects people who are terminally ill in a modern urban context. Whilst many hospices are pushed to the outskirts of the city, my proposal seeks to confront through placing a hospice in a dense urban environment. The programme seeks to respond to the surrounding ward by utilising materials inspired by an emotive response to the state of decay and create a beautiful and distinctive environment for care inside and out, whilst confronting attitudes, prejudices and fears.

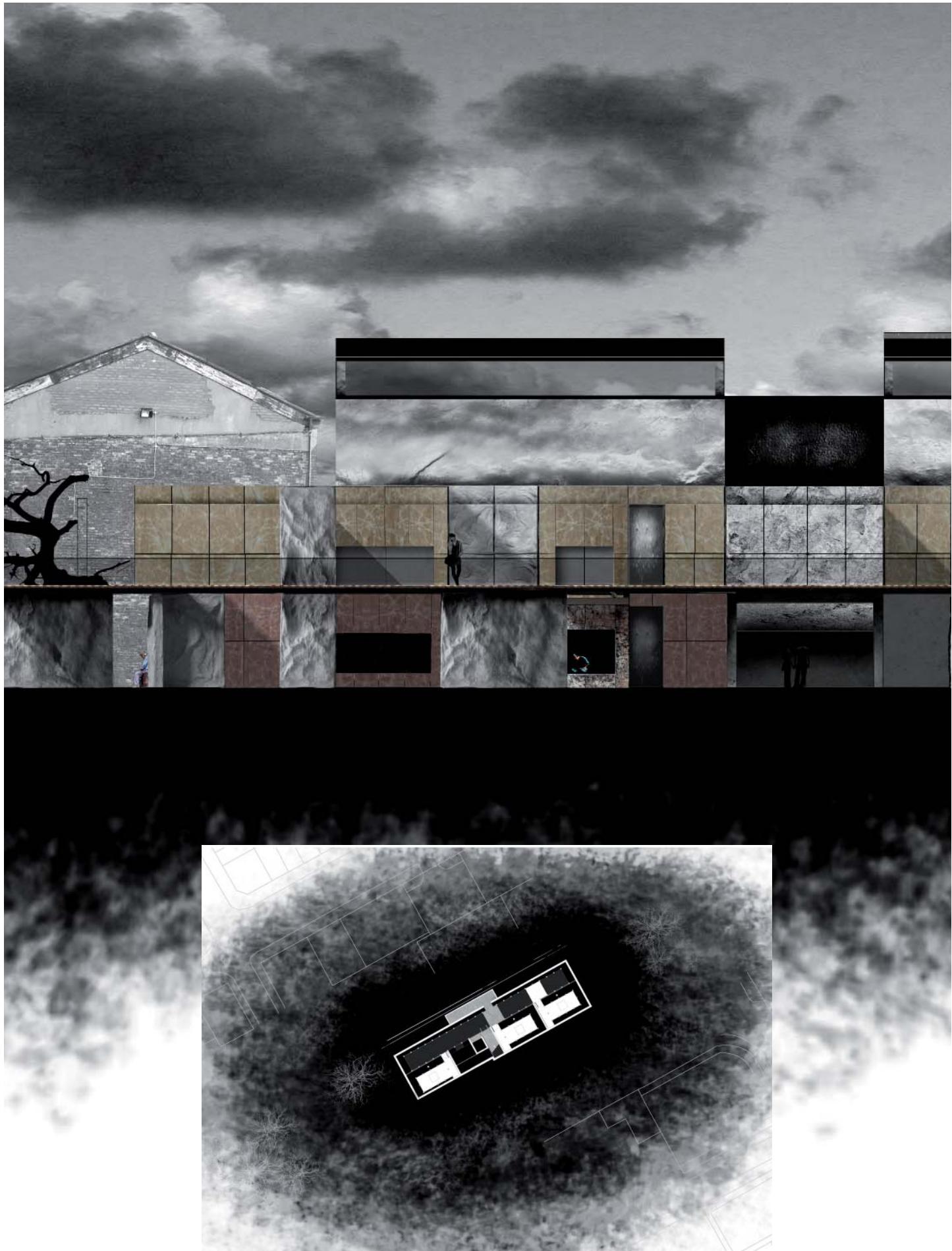
Cross-section A through hospice



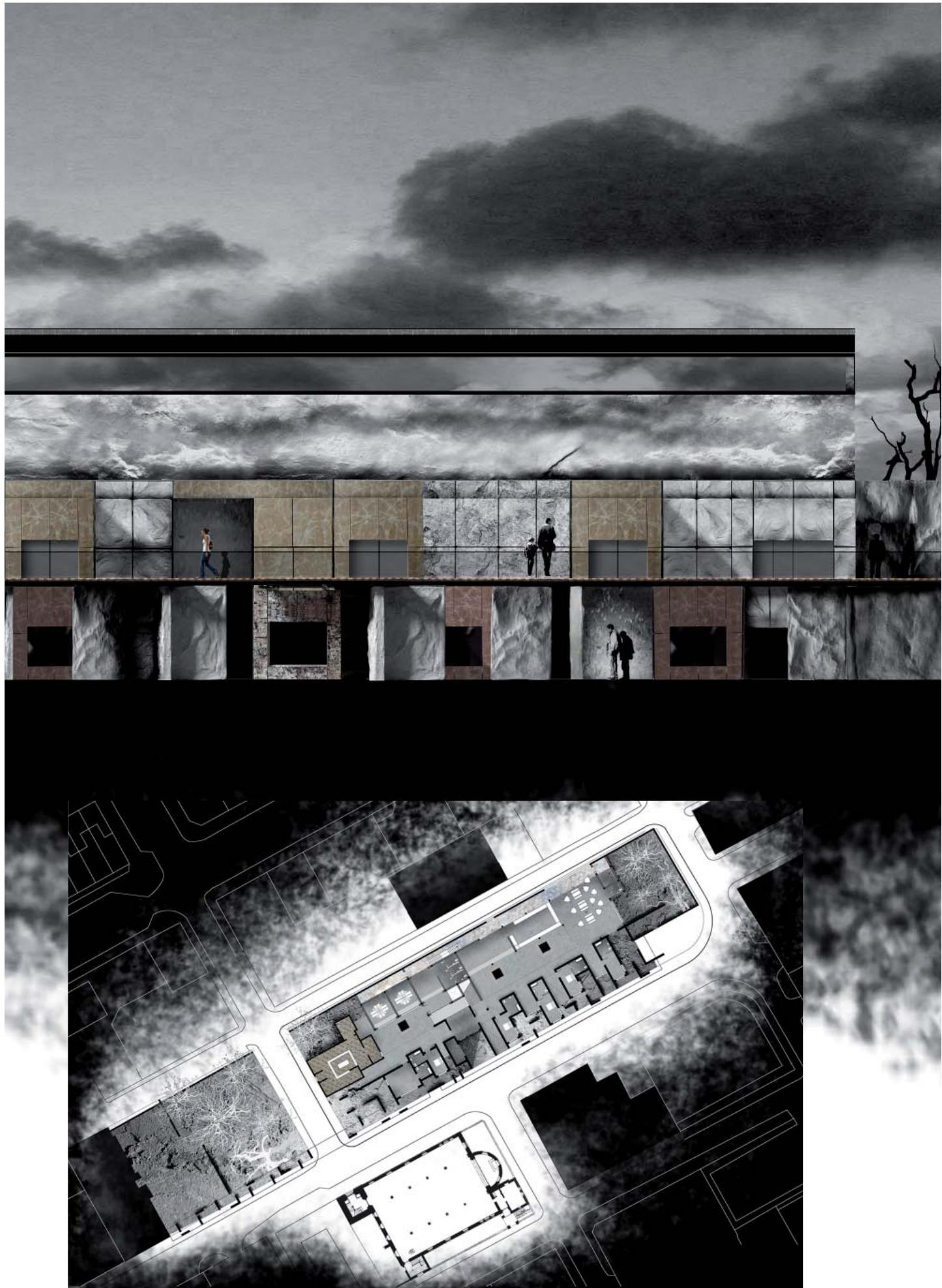
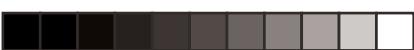


West elevation showing Ice plant building and St Peter's Chapel



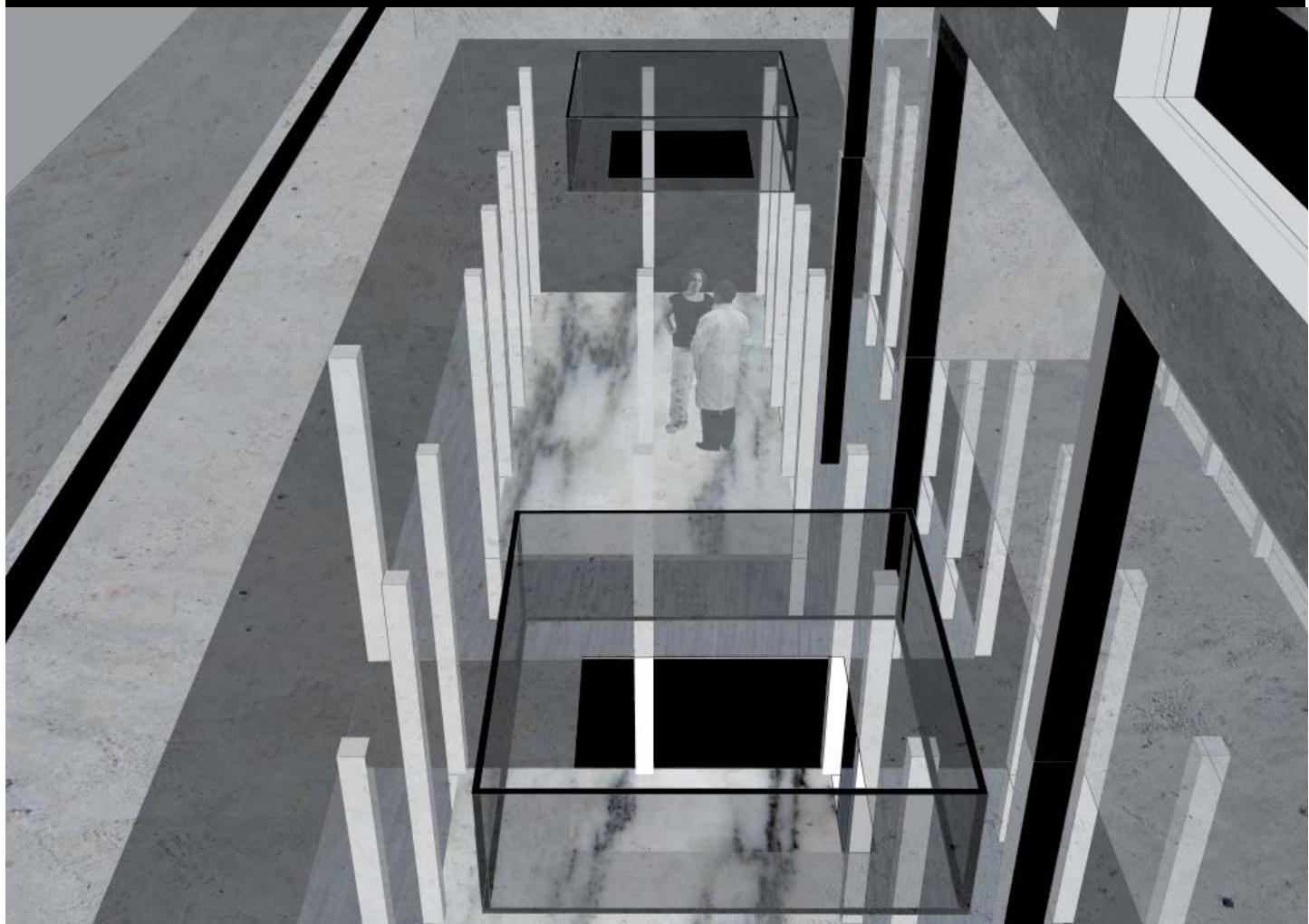


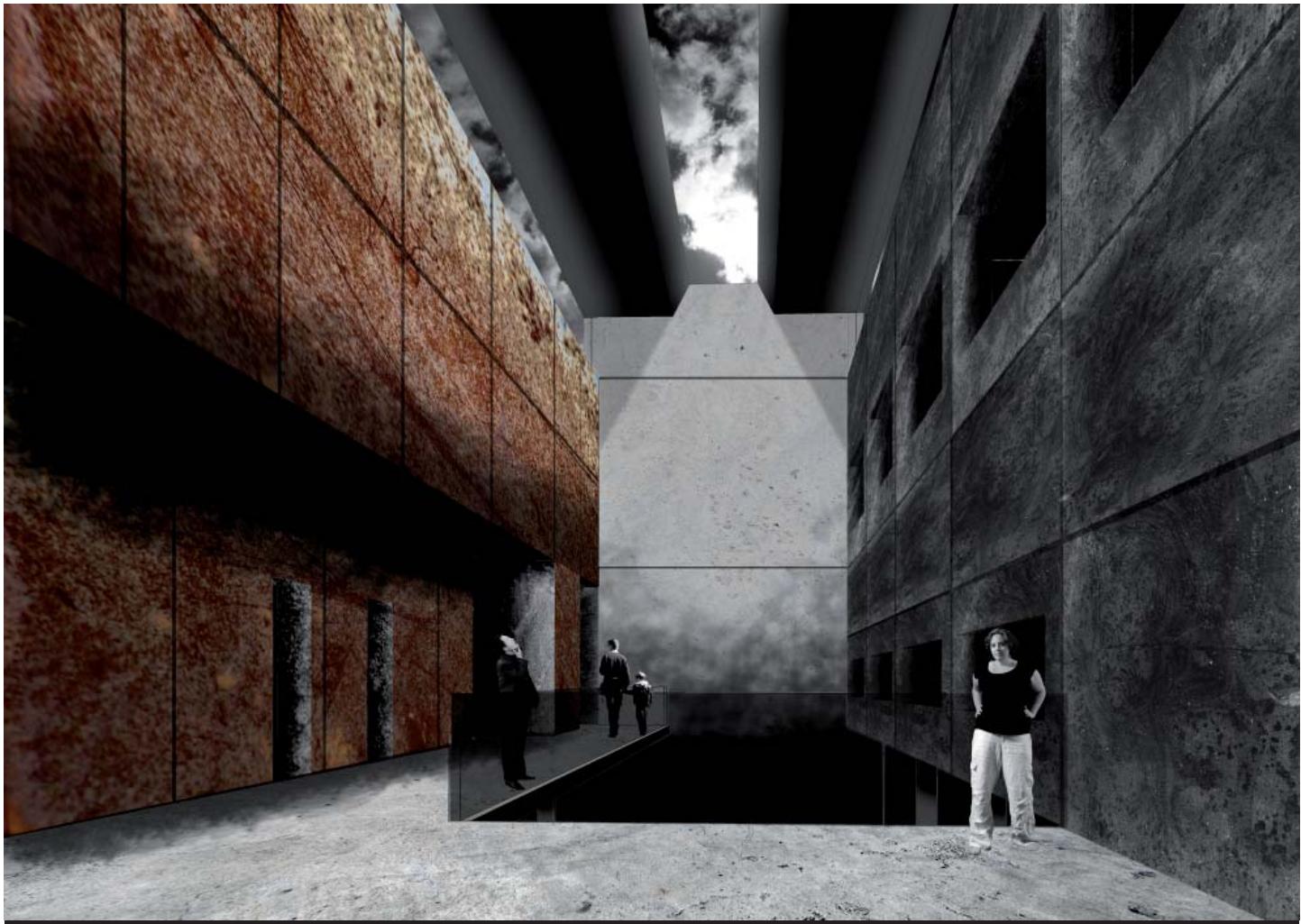
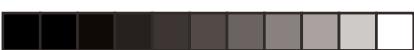
South elevation with basement plan inset. ground floor plan opposite





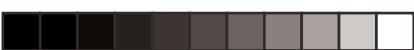
sky connected floating consultation room





atrium above, contemplation space below





Ageless City

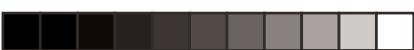
Old And Passive...?

My academic portfolio is a study of the city at human scale. An insight into how people experience 'belonging' in a large scale environment.

My proposal was formed organically from personal and external elements. The design process began by looking at my own preconceptions of older people; my prejudices', ignorance's and urban myths. I put my initial notions to the test by participating in workshops with 'older people'; some preconceptions were substantiated and some proved very misguided. In an attempt to rectify my ageist indiscretions I produced a series of films highlighting the 'us and them' mentality apparent between the council, working generations and 'old people'; the purpose of the films being to contextualise the reasons behind each person's approach. Alongside this the unit produced a comprehensive report and statistical data on older people. Gathering such information on where they lived, played, what they did, what they had, what they knew...

Armed with personal, statistical and humanistic data I began to assimilate a proposal for allowing lifetime living within the area of Ancoats; an area marked for regeneration by mass flat developments.

Kate Brayshaw



[Photo]graphic Thoughts



Name:
Izetta

Resides:
Chorlton

Issues:
Access to council housing
Affordability

Interests:
Visiting places within
access of bus route



Name:
Mary

Resides:
Chorlton

Issues:
Natural light
Mental well-being
Usable open spaces

Interests:
Open spaces
Driving



Name:
Joe

Resides:
Ancoats

Issues:
Lack of say over local
developments
Loss of amenities

Interests:
Council meetings

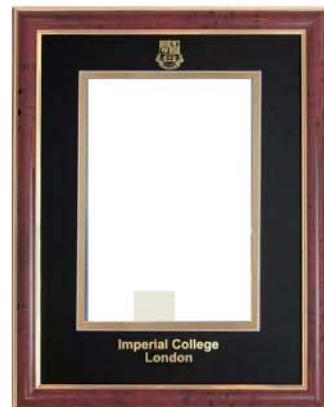


Name:
Brian

Resides:
Moston

Issues:
Concerns over local
development.
Pension allowance

Interests:
Local area developments



Name:
Margaret

Resides:
Ancoats

Issues:
City centre too
commercial
More local shops
needed



Name:
Alice

Resides:
City Centre

Issues:
Increasing positive
image of ageing

Interests:
VOP
ExcerExercising



Name:
Edna

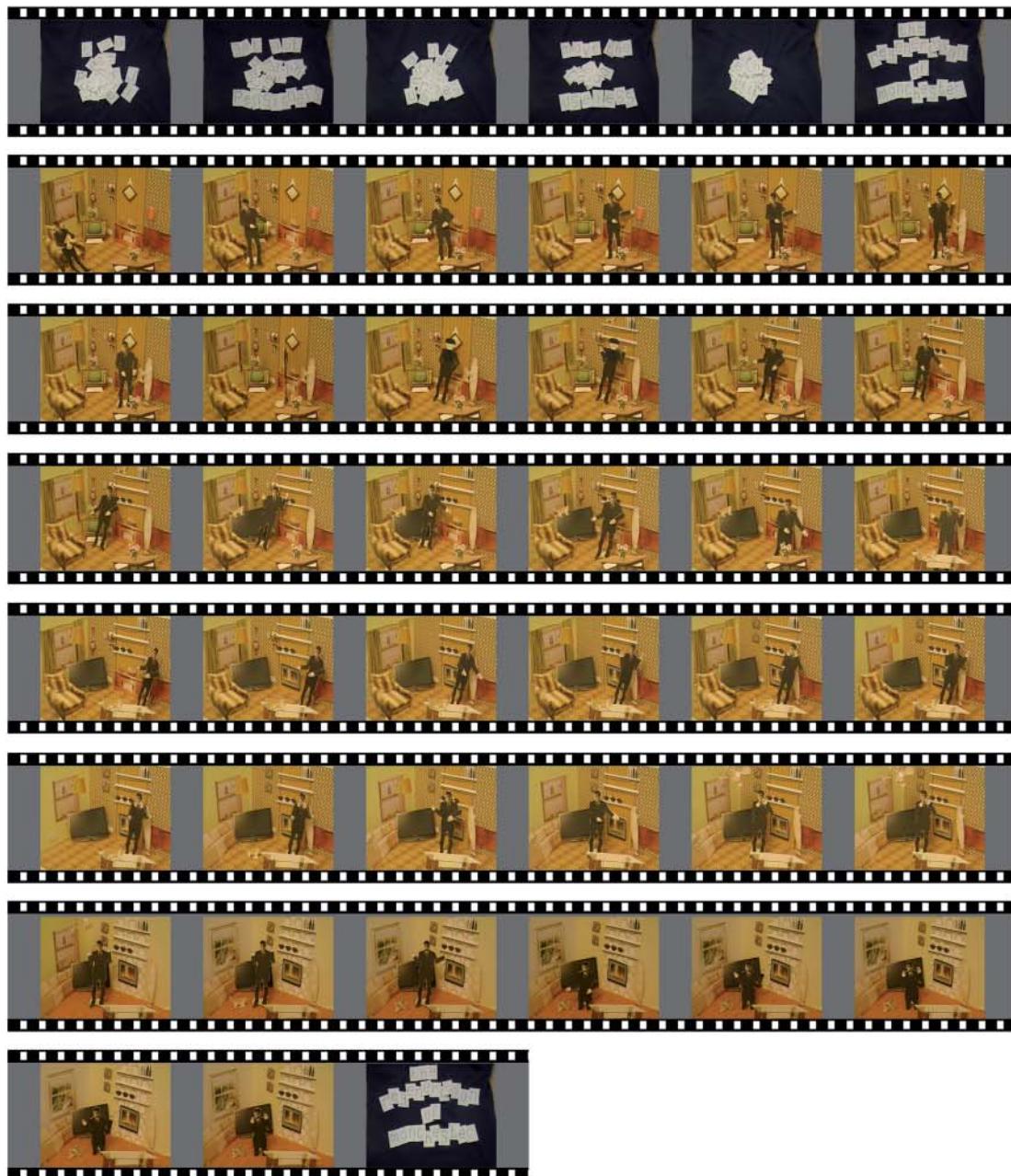
Resides:
Harperhey

Issues:
Wants walk-in
shower
Asbestos in housing
Council stopping
home-help

Interests:
Anything that's
going on really



[Im]posed Regeneration

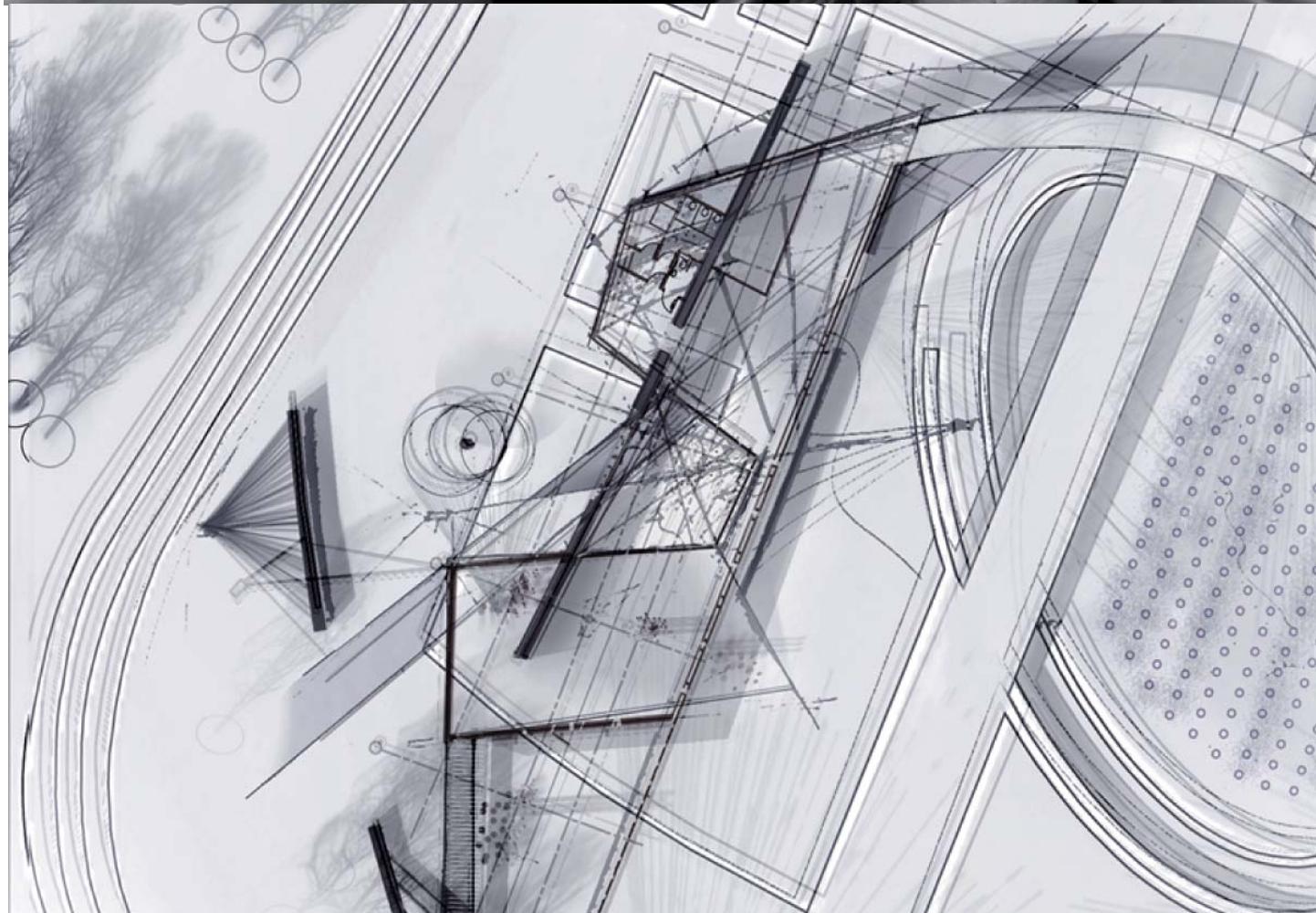


After speaking to older residents of an area of Ancoats, this film was made to try and capture some of the view expressed to me: a feeling amongst some of the residents that regeneration was “compulsory” and they were an “overlooked generation”





Shadowed Senescence





Sarah Lyndsey Smith



13,811 miles walked

479 books bought

12,015 eggs

106,842,100 words

£23,992 spent on clothes

14,361 pints of milk

654,003 kg co₂

1,842 times skin renewed

2,210 newspapers read

282 GP visits

67,332 cups of tea

27,010 tablets

13 election votes

1,700 friends

93,177 dreams

£1,796,035 total spent

12,015 eggs

106,842,100 words

£23,992 spent on clothes

14,361 pints of milk

654,003 kg co₂

1,842 times skin renewed

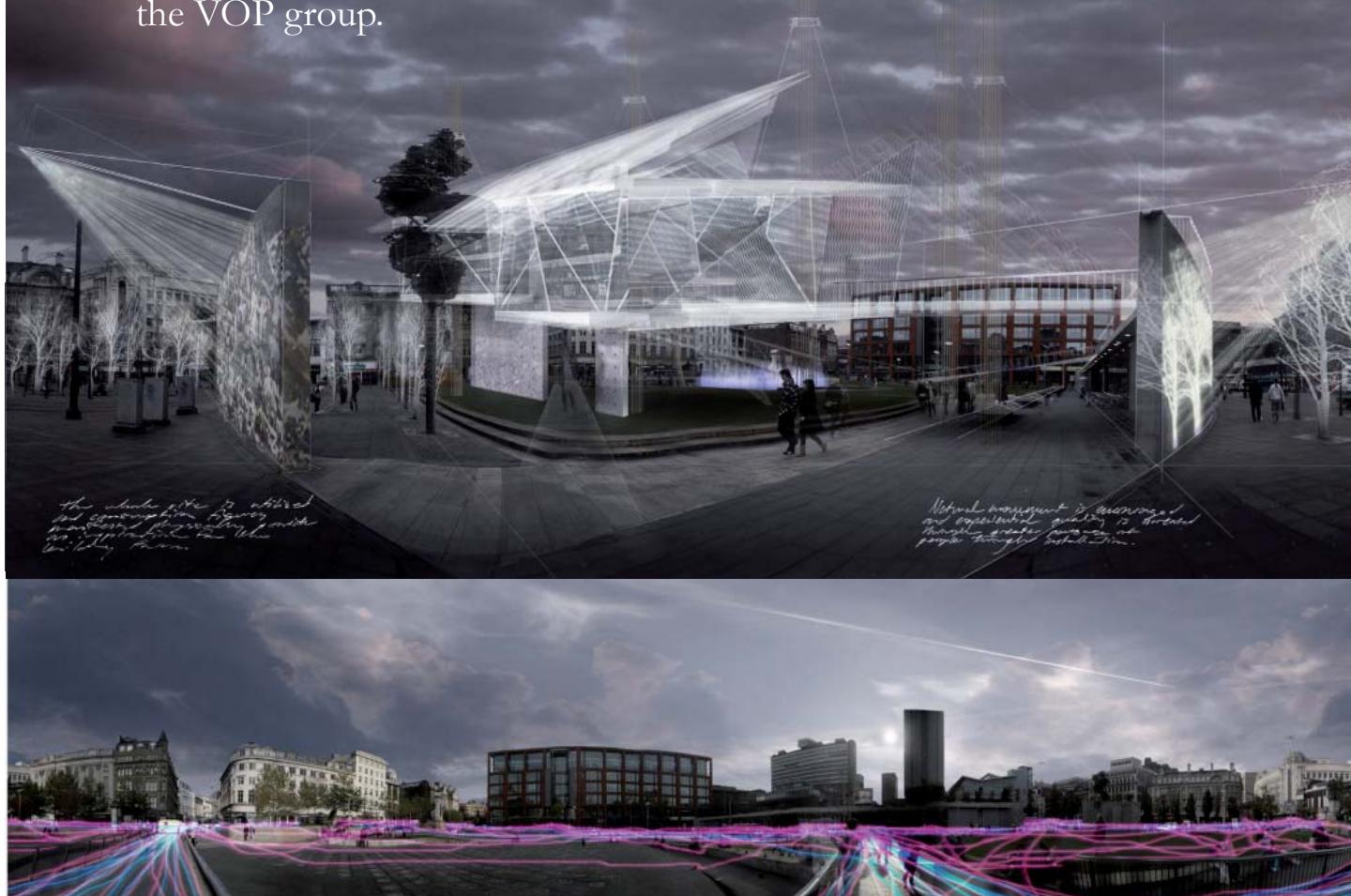
2,210 newspapers read

282 GP visits

67,332 cups of tea



The ethereal nature of the structure juxtaposes against the concrete of Ando's Piccadilly Gardens, and the whole site takes the form of a gallery. It provides a social and administrative space for Manchester City Council's Valuing Older People (VOP) network, who do not currently have a presence in the city centre. In an area of central Manchester which is very popular with young people, both the form and function of the building aim to increase the profile and make visible older people, both within general society, and in the city centre; and reclaim a physical, urban and psychological presence. Creating a new route across the site encourages movement under and through the building: passers-by are immersed in the activity and visual statistical representation. The form is articulated around views, such as the physical manifestation of loss of life seen in the tree of remembrance sculpture, and the interventions providing visual understanding of lifetime consumption statistics, for example the steel primary structure supporting the tensile system, based on the dimensions of the average lifetime spend of £1,796,035 in pound coins, stacked up together as both a functional structural element, and a physical exhibit. The social spaces encourage intergenerational interaction, and a gallery space would include an exhibition based on the achievements, lives and memories of older people, simultaneously highlighting the work of the VOP group.



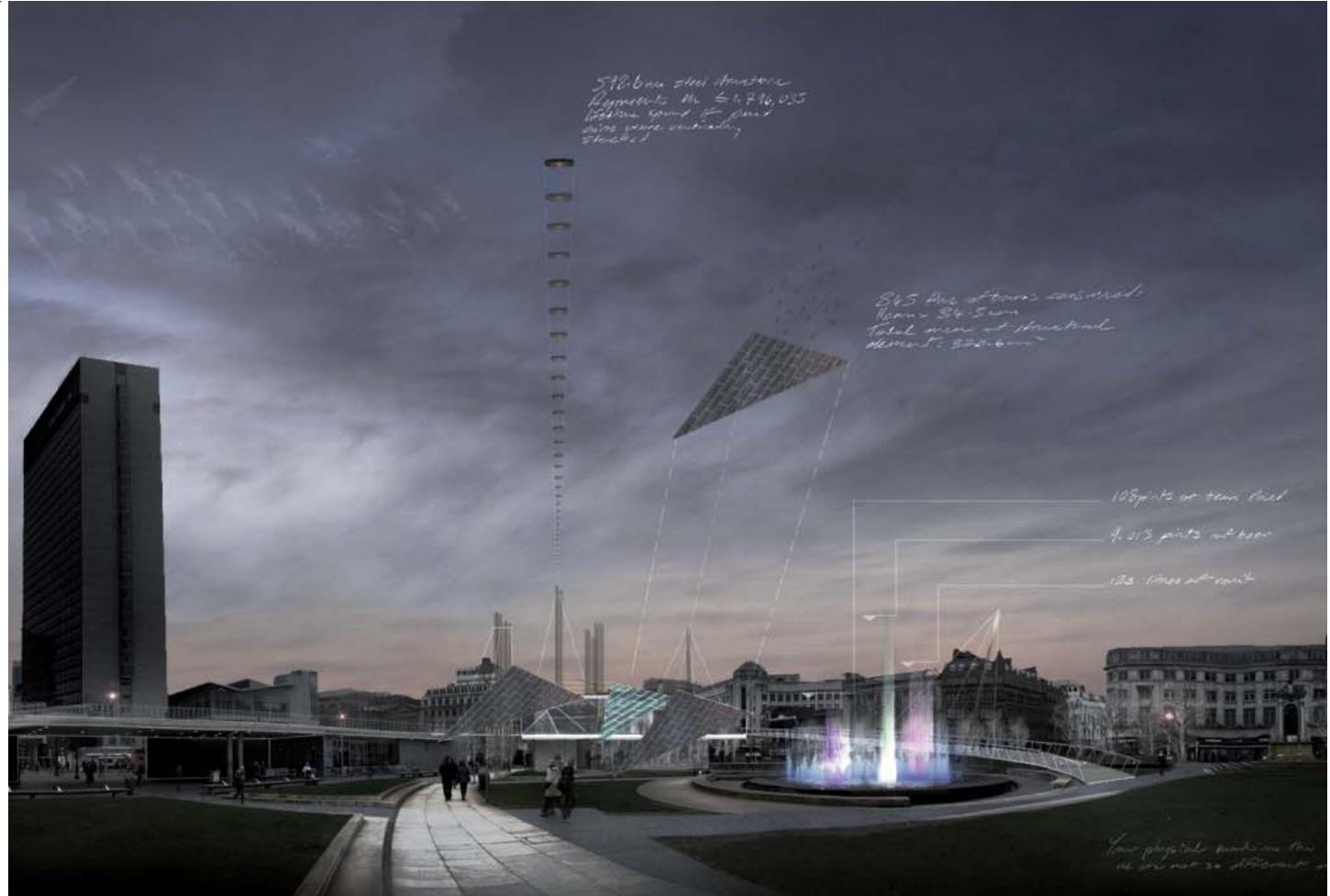


Stainless steel structure
Plymouth, UK £1.716.035
Giant wind turbine
was never built by
E.ON

345 Arc of bars measured:
Rough St. Seven
Total area at structural
height: 322.6m²

108 points at base level
9.513 points at base
128 lines at point

Low digital resolution due
to low resolution camera



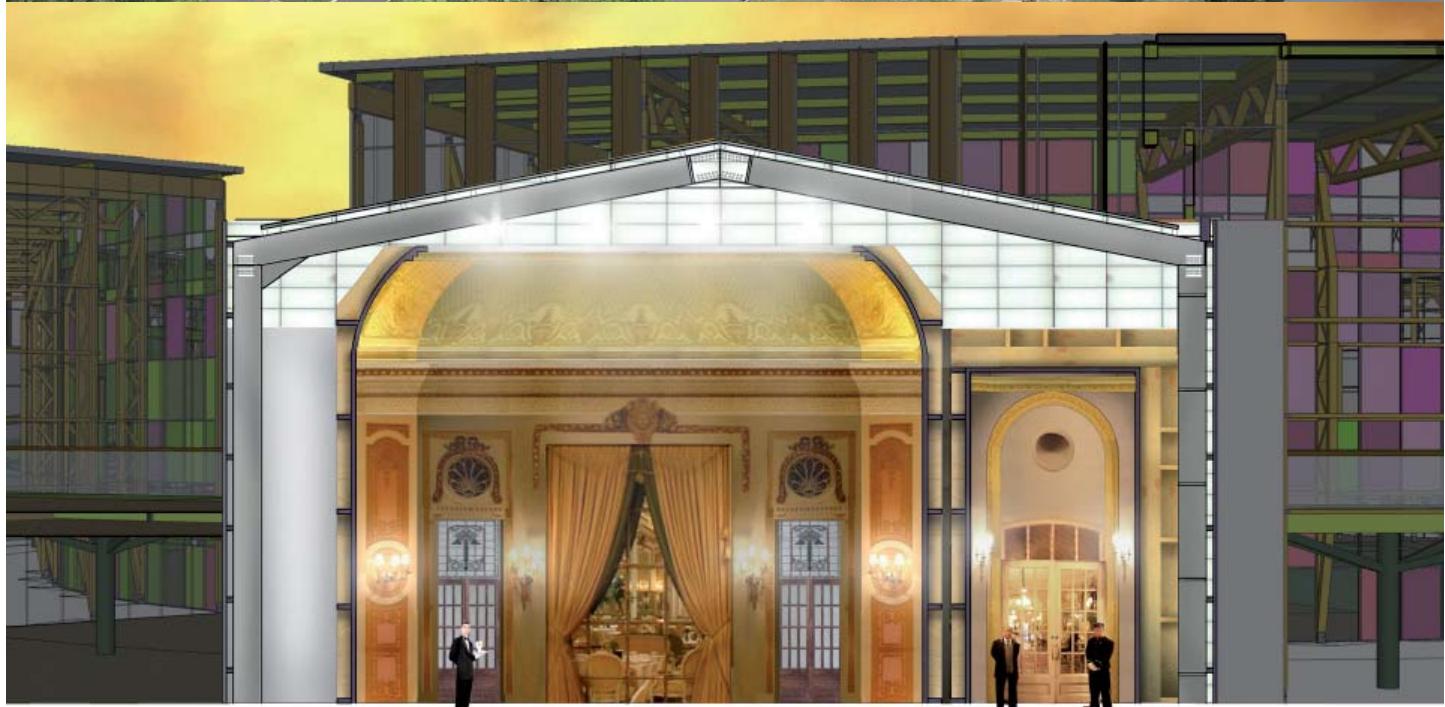


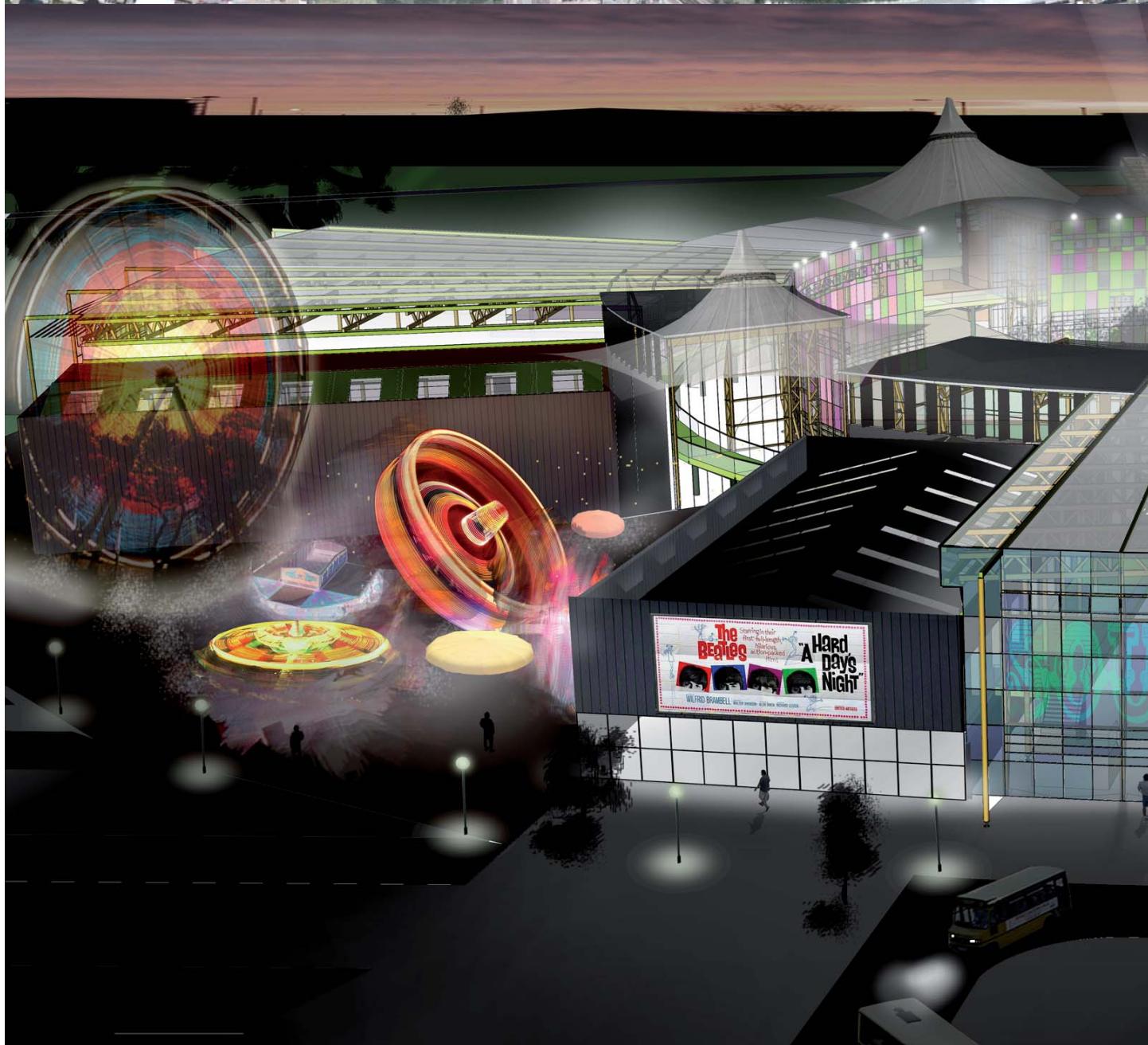
Silver city

William Rhys Jones

Silver City is a community-based reaction to the solipsistic nature of growing old. As districts change, and the fabric of what we remember to be our community becomes alien, Silver City will become an antidote for reconnecting relationships. Silver City is an inner-city utopia where life, leisure and amusement, are landscaped into one site. Silver City is an inter-generational and multi-ethnic community for older people, where the joy of matured life is nurtured and celebrated around a central amusement-scape that not only benefits the local community in and around Manchester, but will deliver a high quality product to the ageing population, on an international scale. Silver City will be an environment dedicated to improving and testing new ways for matured living, and will act as a positive medium between family relationships that struggle to successfully take care of an older relative.

Increasing life expectancies, accompanied by a drop in birth rates, are leading to a drastic shift in our age structure, a process that calls for new strategies and responses in a great variety of areas. Silver City is a reaction to this problem, and aims to encourage social integration, as well as encouraging a ‘security in numbers’ theory for the ageing inhabitants. Silver City is a social experiment that merges the defined boundaries of ‘granny ghettos’ with independent living, that encourages opportunities to enjoy the ‘time of your life’. The scheme will provide for community based projects, such as a University of the 3rd age, local shopping districts, amusement, attraction, hotels, health care centres and housing. All areas will be accessible by Mobility scooters, to ensure older people infinite access throughout.









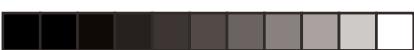
The Belle Vue Center for Dementia Care

It would be so nice if something
Alice in Wonderland

Sarah Gilby:

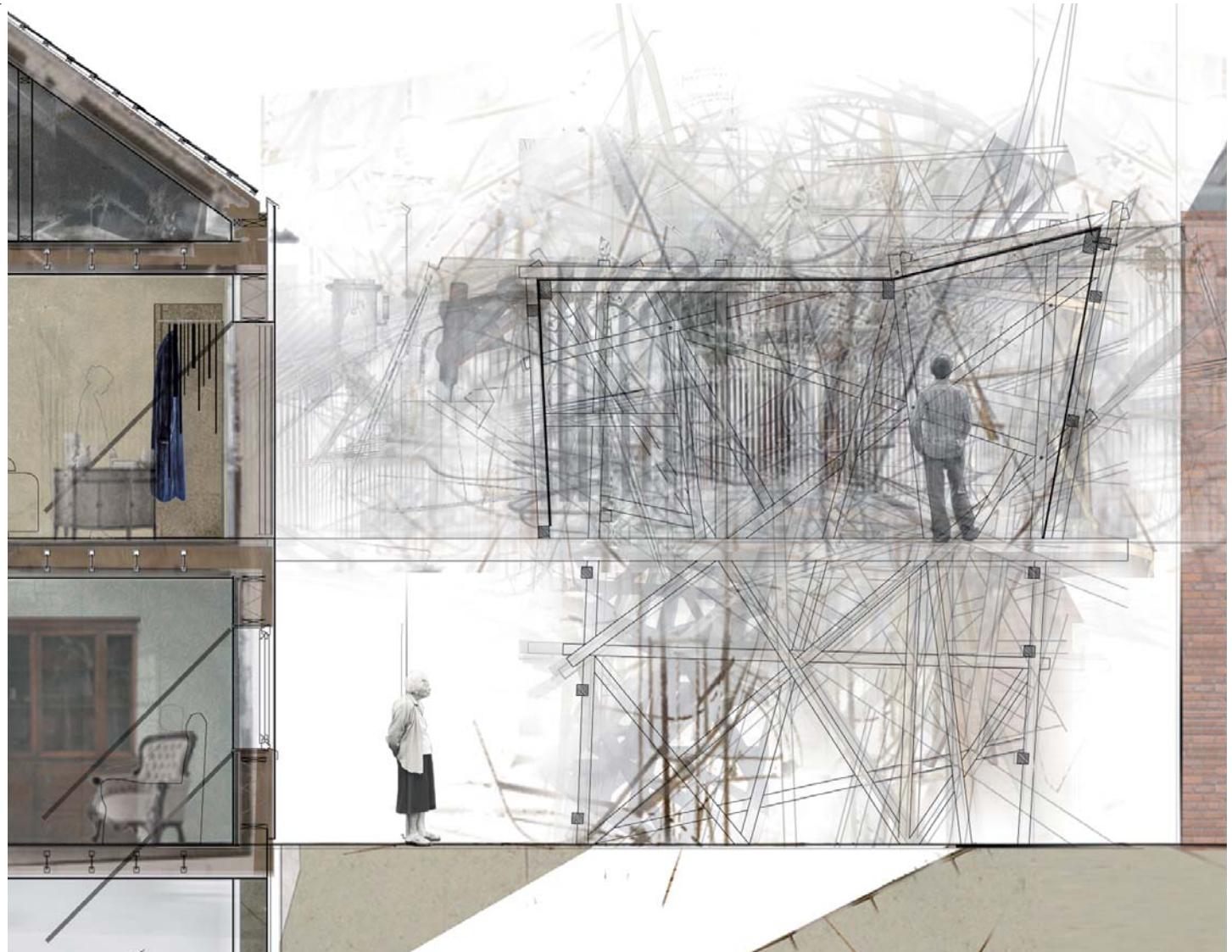
Greater longevity is a fact of life. People who have retired and are retiring over the next decade are overall likely to be healthier and to enjoy a better quality of life. However, old age is a major risk factor for many conditions including dementia, which is perhaps least well understood and most feared. Currently, 560,000 people in this country have dementia and by 2020 this is set to rise to 750,000.

Dementia is a group of progressive diseases of the brain that slowly affect all of the functions of the mind, the main being Alzheimer's. The historical site of Belle Vue is used as a site of memories to house a support centre and housing for people with dementia, amongst public memory gardens. The new residential area will create an environment to promote well-being and functionality, which aims to understand and work with the person with dementia creating a flag ship for dementia treatment. The effect of the environment plays a large role on the proposal; the gardens, surrounding the centre, celebrate memories held in the site, buildings are spread across the landscape to encourage residents to circulate through for physical and mental health benefits. The support aspect of the centre offers, consultation and diagnosis, training facilities for staff and meeting spaces for dementia related associations including seminar space, providing unique facilities in the North West. Exploring dementia as something as experienced, staff training spaces create a sense of the 'Architecture of Dementia' giving staff an experience of what it is to have dementia to create a closer understanding. Hidden amongst the gardens, the spaces intrigue whilst inform the public and secret passages and changing mirrors within the homes play on the world of fantasy, creating stimulating environments for the residents moving away from the traditional care home.



made sense for a change.









Living Memory



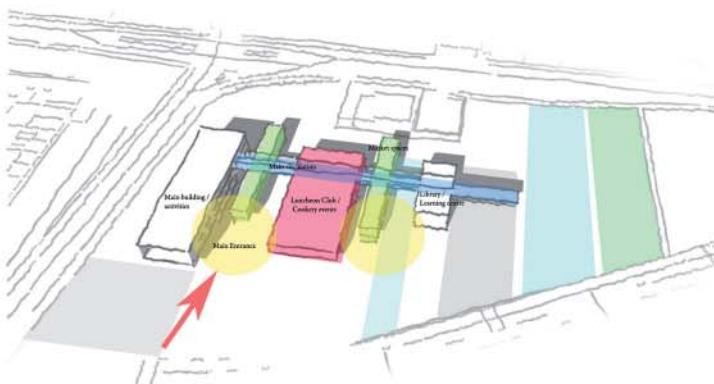
I am interested to find out how older people from a different cultural background adapt and cope with the Western lifestyle and what changes have been made to facilitate them. I wanted to create a model outside of the City Centre for other older population using a luncheon club in Ardwick as an example. It provides a sense of community, familiarity to home, a place of memory. However on the other hand, it limits the Chinese older people from integrating and interacting with others in the community.



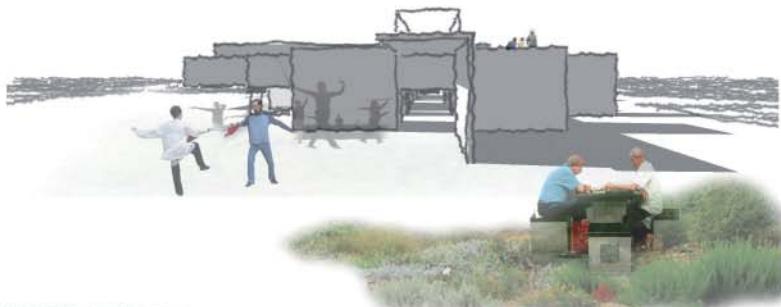


Proposal & Ideas

Sustainable living with a multicultural community centre in the heart of Ardwick, together with residential and indoor/outdoor growing fields for native crops.



Promote biodiversity in the area and creates a sense of enjoyment and satisfaction for the community especially the older people

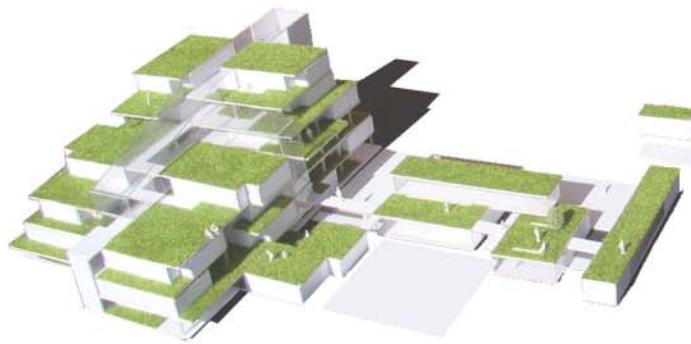


appealing to the growing desire to “age well”





Final Proposal





Francesca Yeung

My 6th year project hopes to harness “elderpreneurship” by creating new models of economic participation that allows older people to use their skills and assets creatively for longer. By remodel local life through the physical redesign of neighborhoods and housing stock, hence maximize integration and independence of older people in wider and more diverse communities.

To develop a communications culture that is more effective at reaching, engaging and building trust by appealing to the growing desire to “age well” and be treated as a mature consumer or citizen rather than catering to short term appetites or targeting the assumption that the purpose of life is to perpetuate youth. As well as enhancing and improving older people’s lives, enriching their retirement years, Identifying the particular social and psychological processes involved in promoting active ageing through community initiatives, create an opportunity for intergenerational equity between the relationships of children, youth, adults and seniors from all different background and culture. Bring the community together and interlink all resources from areas around Manchester.









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