



SIPING JING LAO YUAN

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Experience design

Interactions and Environments

Course code: 2270033

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The **Jing Lao Yuan Nursing Home** in the Siping Community in Shanghai started in 2008. It was the Siping community government that initiated the development of an idea for a day and night care place for the elderly on Tieling Road more than 10 years ago.

The nursing home is supported and run by the Siping Community government. However, every resident needs to pay every month 1800 RMB for his or her “bed.” In addition, residents also need to pay for their nursing level: 1400 RMB for mild, 1600 RMB for middle, or 1800 RMB for severe nursing level.

The nursing home has a total of 39 staff members: 3 managers, 3 doctors, 21 nurses, 3 security workers, and others, who take care of different tasks in the facility, such as cooking, washing clothes etc.

The nursing home has **three nursing levels: mild, middle and severe**. The distinctions between the nursing levels are decided by Chinese government policy and are official names for all nursing homes in the country.

The nursing home has **a total of 80 beds and 78 residents**. All beds are occupied all the time, except two beds, which purposely are held “vacant” for emergency situations. The nursing home has 48 people in the mild nursing level, and 30 in the middle and severe nursing levels. According to the Head of the nursing home, Mr. Xu, the waiting time to get a place in the nursing home could be quite long and can vary. The average age of the residents is 85 years.

At the mild nursing level, the nurse needs to take care of 20 residents in a 12-hour working shift. At the severe nursing level, the nurse takes care of a maximum 6 people. In the severe level every room has its own nurse who takes care of elderly for 24 hours.

Nurses are chosen very carefully and they need to complete a 2-week educational course before they start working at the nursing home.

HISTORY AND INFORMATIONS



2006
Kindergarden

Fig. 1 map of the area in 2006



2008 - 2017
Siping Jing Lao Yuan
A 2 storey buliding
with 16 rooms was
added in 2007

Fig. 2 map of the area in 2017

Support by the **Siping Community government**.

1800 RMB per month + payment for the nursing level:

mild: 1400 RMB

middle: 600 RMB

severe: 1800 RMB

39 staff members:

3 managers

3 doctors

21 nurses

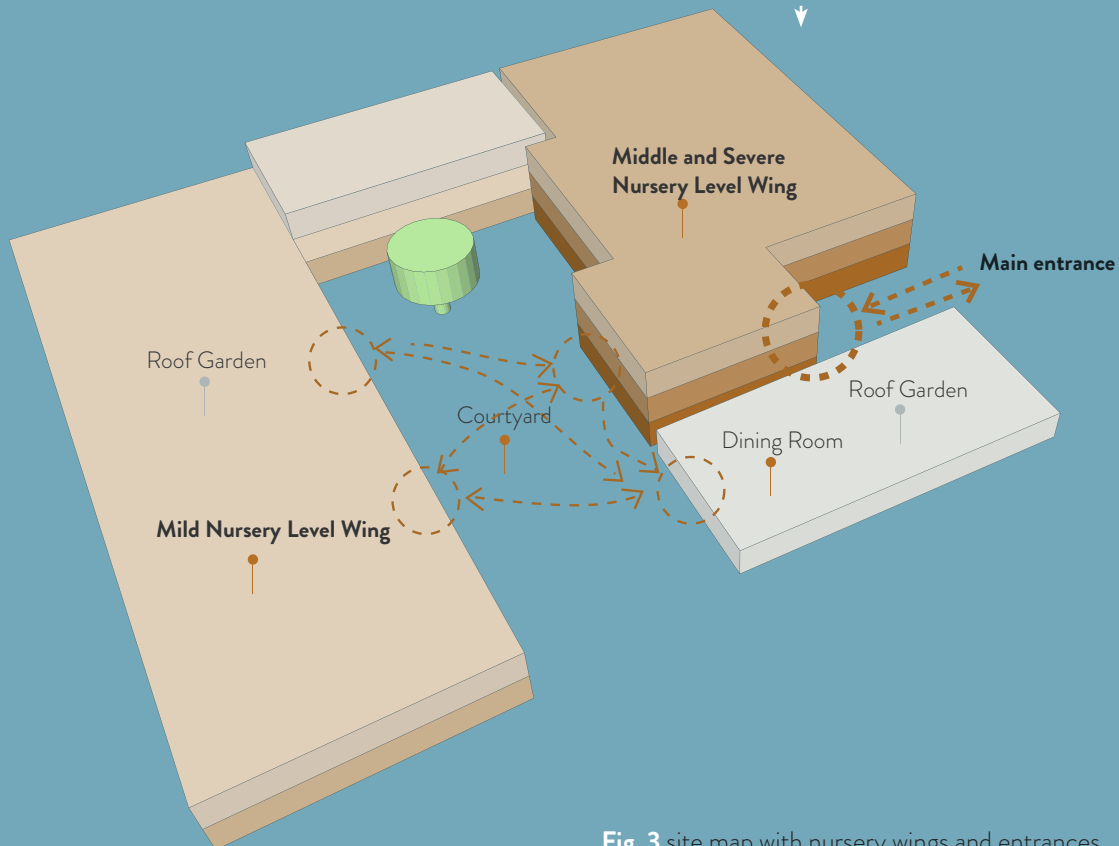
3 security workers

others



Jing Lao Yuan - No. 63, Lane 50, Tieling Road, Siping Sub-district, Yangpu District, Shanghai 200092, P.R. China

SITE MAP AND INFORMATIONS



78 residents

mild nursing level: 48 people

middle and severe nursing levels: 30 people

80 beds (2 beds for emergency situations)

Mild nursing level: the nurse needs to take care of **20 residents** in a **12-hour working shift**

Severe nursing level: the nurse takes care of a maximum **6 people for 24 hours**

Nurses are chosen very carefully and they need to complete a **2-week educational course** before they start working at the nursing home

Fig. 3 site map with nursery wings and entrances



Fig. 4 residents having lunch in the dining room

MISSION AND VISION

Siping Jing Lao Yuan **assists** and **takes care** of people, following them through their eldership. It contributes to **improve the quality of life** in respect of their autonomy, in a **family environment** where everyone can **feel at home** and where every operator represents and answers to the needs of the elderly and his family.

Siping Jing Lao Yuan is a place in which the elderly is appreciated with all his **qualities** and **characteristics** as a valuable member of the society. They are supported during the more fragile period of their existence, to make this part of their life equally **enjoyable** and **delightful** as the years that have gone by.

MISSION

VISION

DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT CHALLENGE

New residents at the Jing Lao Yuan nursing home in the Siping Community in Shanghai have difficulty **adapting** and being **integrated** into their new “**home**” in a new **physical**, **social**, and **cultural** environment.

Fig. 5 residents
spending time on the
balcony





Fig. 6 staff member shaving a resident

GENERAL PURPOSE

Facilitating the transition of new residents from their usual surroundings to their **new home**, while considering our definition of home as a **protective** and **affectionate** environment.

DESIGN PROCESS

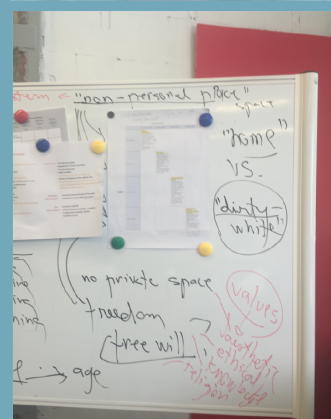
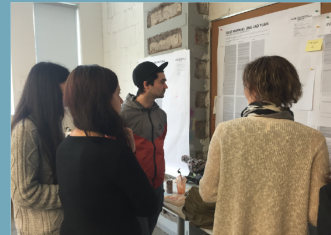
Fig. 7 timeline of the team's design process

ISSUE MAP

01

Readings & Research Skills Learning

- Articles from Goffman, Dewey, Goleman.
- Developing maps about the Concept of Home.
- Practice how to do observations (on a carrot as example)



02

Discovery

- Visit two elderly care centers & a community center
- Do primary research following the Four Orders of Design(Richard Buchanan).
- focus on the Siping Jing Lao Yuan.



03

Phenomenological observation

- Determine the aspects for observations.
- Develop the observations in five steps: ASPECTS, DESCRIPTION, INTERPRETATION, ANALYSIS and CONCLUSIONS



04

Interview

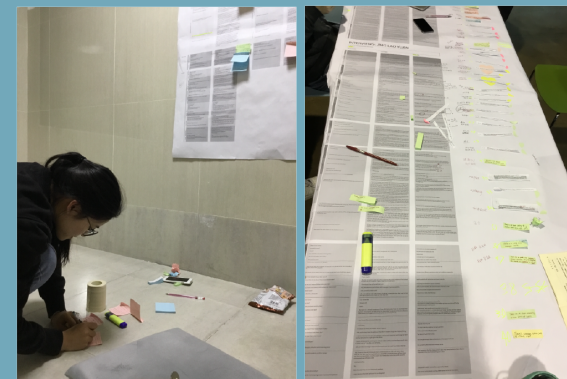
- Identified the first,second and tertiary users,make interview structure.
- Interview the target group(residents, nurses, etc.) and analyse their answers.
- Make USER PROFILE.



05

Problem Statement

- Get Conclusions from Observations and Interviews.
- Identify AREAS OF ISSUES based on conclusions.
- Synthesises areas of issues to problem statement.



06

Hypothesis

- Discover our theme, INTERACTION.
- We have brain storming to come up with some general solutions

07

Development

- Focus on two main ideas that closely related to the problems, and integrated alternative ideas.

08

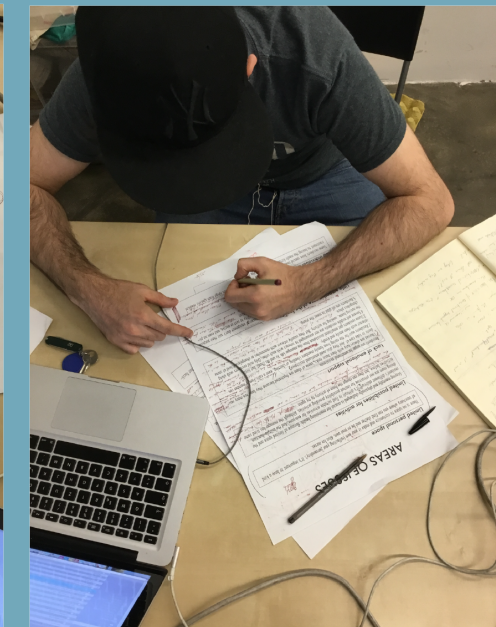
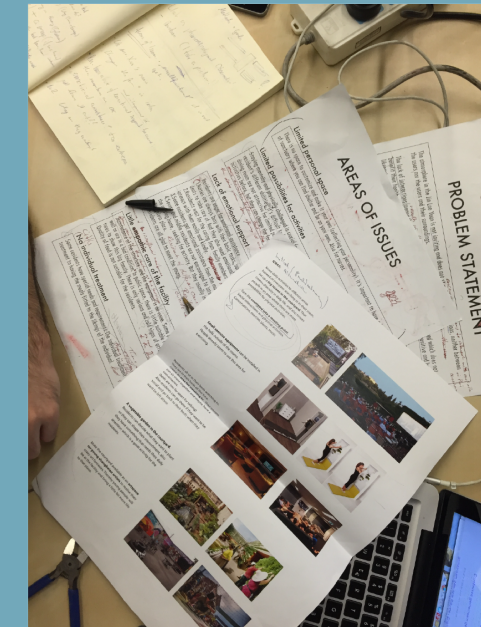
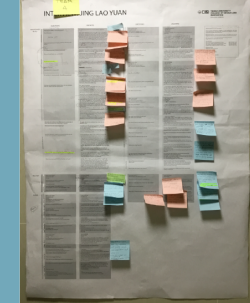
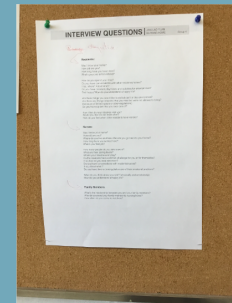
Significance

- Analyse how the stakeholders cooperate to achieve a homelike Jing Lao Yuan.
- Work on the physical and visual part of the solution.

09

Presentation

- Delivery and presentation of the final project.



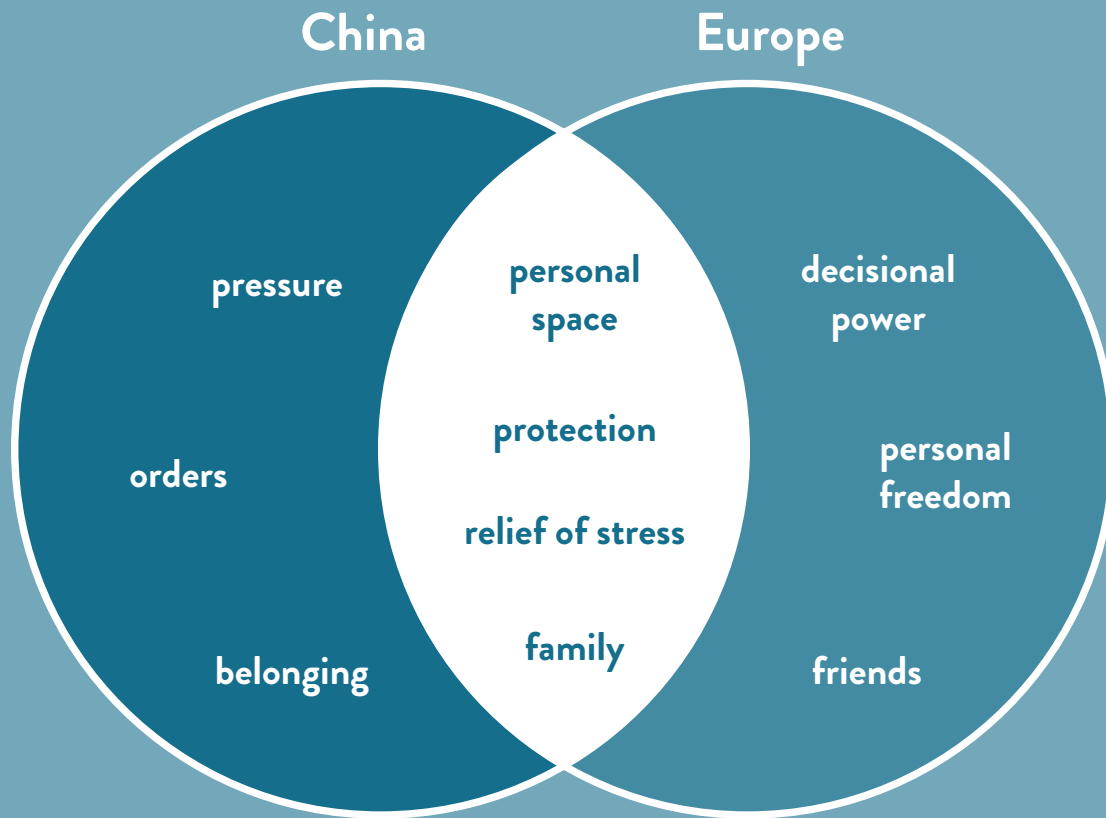


Fig. 8 diagram of the concept of home (differences between China and Europe)

PRELIMINARY CONCEPT OF HOME

In order to explore the **concept of home** we started with a discussion about important **values** that define "home" for **each of us**. The discussion led to different interpretations due to our **different cultural backgrounds**.

We then used the **common values** in combination with **Daniel Goleman's theory of empathy** to create a map that helps us gain further insight.

HOME

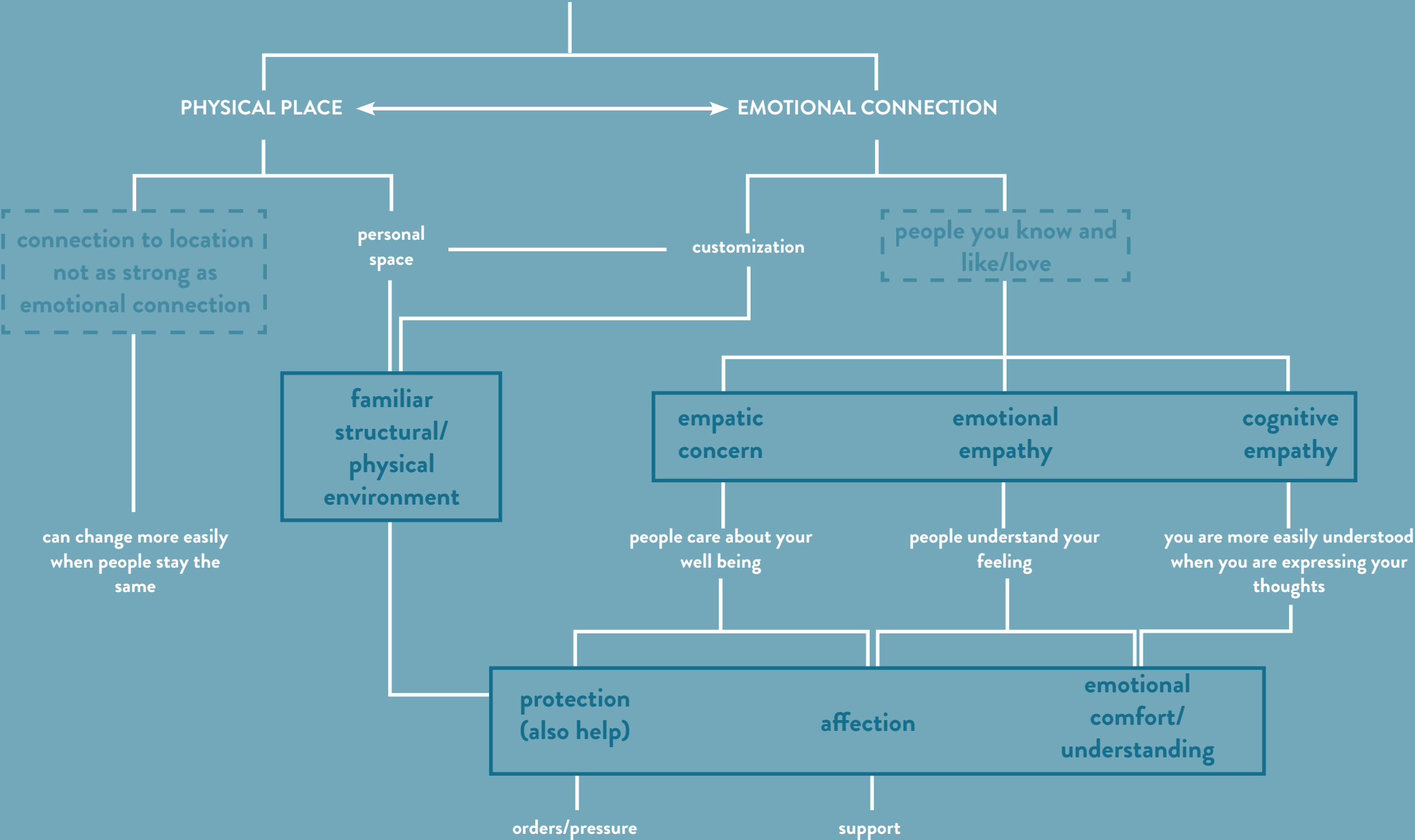


Fig. 9 map of concept of home

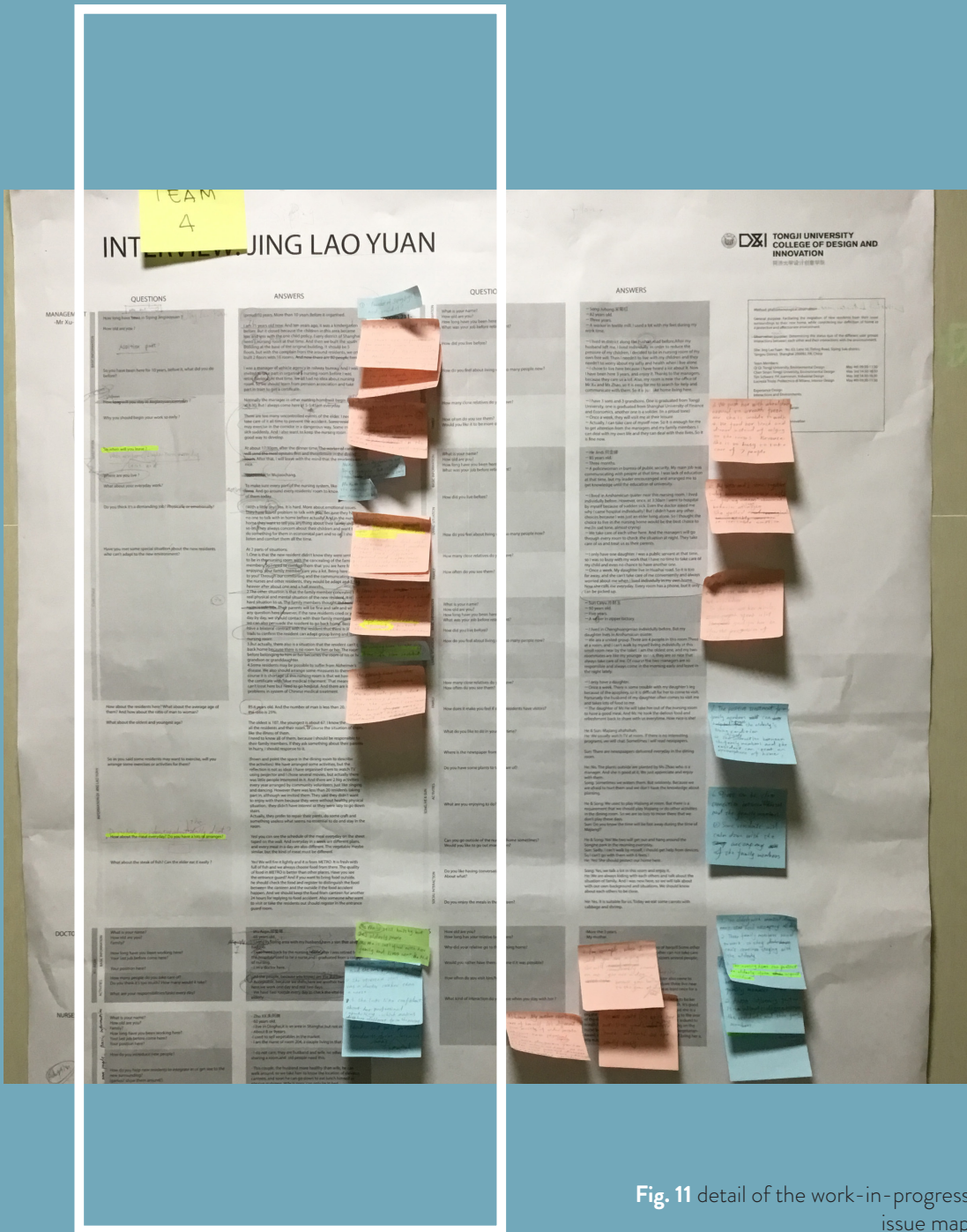


CONCEPT OF HOME

The concept of home is linked to one or sometimes multiple **physical places** that you have an **emotional connection** to.

Your home provides a **protective** and **affectionate** environment because you are **familiar** with structural surroundings and have an **empathic** relationship with the local people.

Fig. 10 residents playing Majiang



ISSUE MAPPING STRATEGY

“Issue mapping is a strategy. It is an evidence-based discovery tool for identifying issues that constitute problematic situations. It is a successive process that unfolds over time and has its own set of methods. These methods help to identify the places for issues, analyse their contextual belonging, and relevance to problematic situations.”

Kaja Tooming Buchanan

Methods:
Phenomenological observation
Semi-structured interview

Fig. 11 detail of the work-in-progress issue map

METHOD

Phenomenological observation

Observing phenomena from diverse points of view as they are presented in direct experience, without theoretical and historical constructions.

GOALS

Discovering the status quo of the different user groups **interactions** between **each other** and their **interactions** with **the environment**.

OBSERVATION TIME

Chen Sinan:	4 times: 5.5 hours
Qi Qi:	4 times: 5.5 hours
Tim Schwarz:	4 times: 5.5 hours
Lucrezia Triolo:	4 times: 5.5 hours

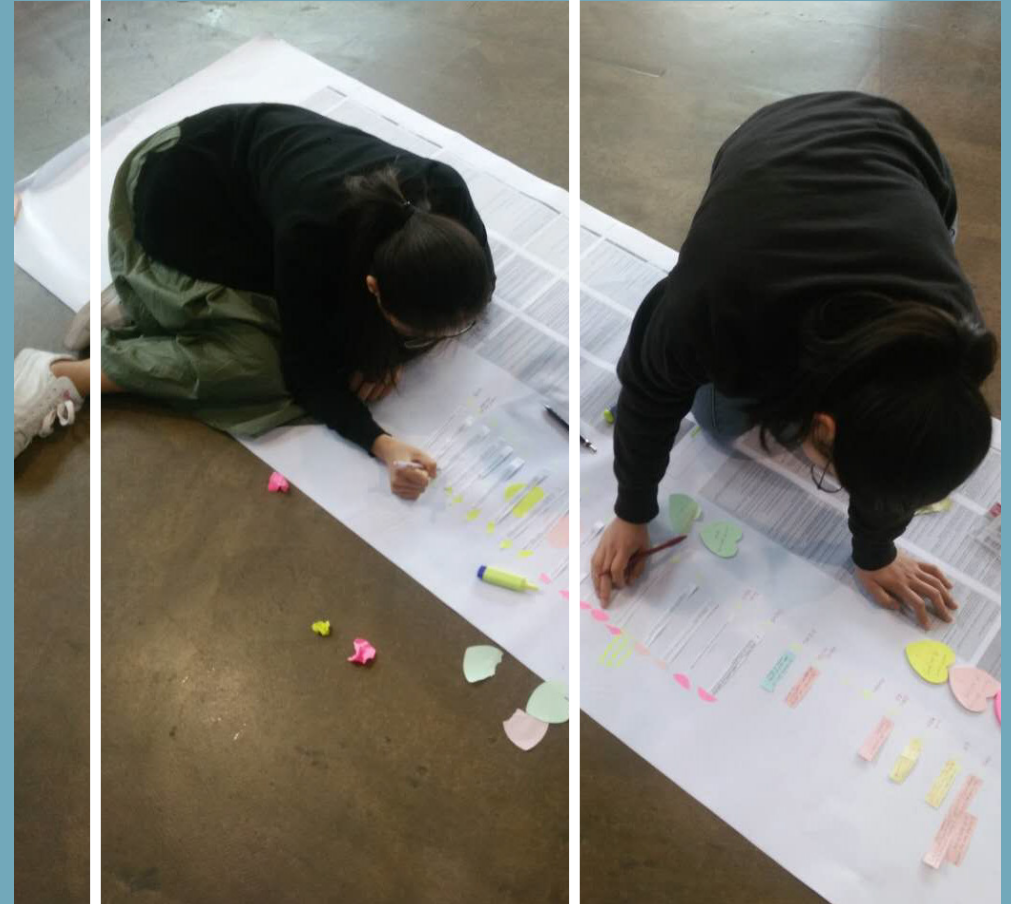


Fig. 12 developing issue map

PLACES OF DISCOVERY

People to people interactions

Middle and severe nursery level wing (dining room, passage ways, berooms)

Mild nursery level wing (passage ways, berooms)

People to environment interactions

Middle and severe nursery level wing (dining room, passage ways, berooms)

Mild nursery level wing (passage ways, berooms)

Courtyard

Facility



Fig. 13 working on issue map

METHOD

Semi-structured interview

Open method of research, allowing new ideas to be brought up during the interview as a result of what the interviewee says.

GOALS

Gathering **general informations** about the **facility**, especially about relevant topics like **adapting** to the situation, **relationships** between the users, the **challenges** the users have to face and the **social interactions**.

INTERVIEWED PEOPLE

Xu Agen	Manager
Song Juhong	Resident
He Jindi	Resident
Sun Cayu	Resident
Mr. Zhang	Family member
Ms. Zhu	Nurse
Ms. Gao	Nurse
Wu Aiqin	Doctor



Fig. 14 interview with Mr. Xu

TARGET GROUPS

Manager - Mr Xu	basic informations daily work challenge informations about Jing Lao Yuan
Residents	basic informations living situation family activities social interactions
Family members	basic informations relationship with residents interactions
Nurses	basic informations adaption activities social interactions
Doctor	basic informations activities



Fig. 15 interview with a resident

USERS PROFILE

Age: 67-107 years (Average: 85.6)
Gender: 25% male, 75% female
Origin/location: Shanghai (General: in Siping community)
Time spent in the center: 24 hours
Disabilities: 38% self-care 62% no self-care

Age: Around 65 years old
Origin/location: Shanghai (General: in Siping community)
Time using the center: 0-6 hours/day
How many times they come: Minimum weekly, Maximum daily
Family role: Predominantly children

Age: Around 64 years old
Origin/location: Shanghai (Typical: nurses are from out of SH)
Time working at the center:
-managers: 5:30am-17:30pm;
-nurses&guard:0:00am-24:00pm;
-doctor&logistics: 8:30am-17:30pm
Position: Manager, nurse, doctor, guard, logistics(cook, assistant)
Family: Single or married
Working hours: 24hours (9-12 hours)

**PRIMARY
USERS
RESIDENTS**

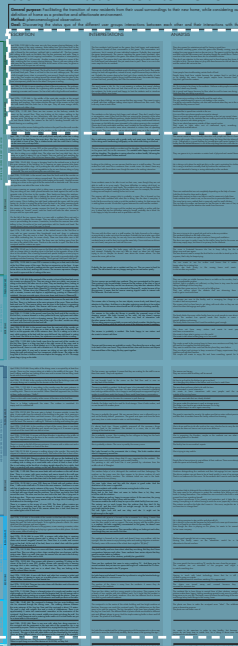
**SECONDARY
USERS
FAMILY
MEMBERS**

**TERTIARY
USERS
STAFF
MEMBERS**

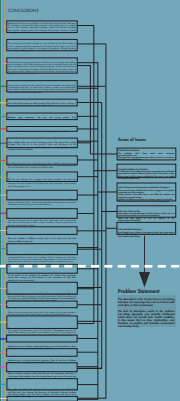
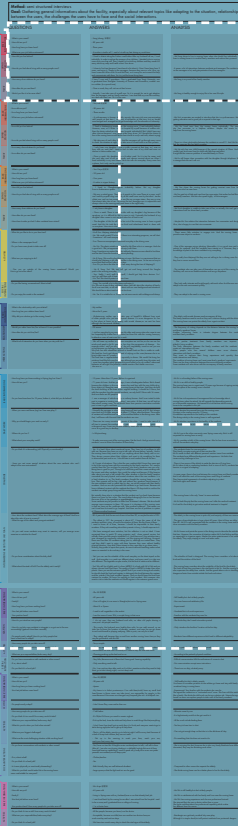


Fig. 16 resident playing with her daughter

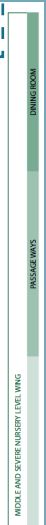
ISSUE MAPPING: SIPING JING LAO YUAN



INTERVIEWS: SIPING JING LAO YUAN



PEOPLE TO PEOPLE INTERACTIONS



DESCRIPTION

April 25th, 9:30 AM: In the room are only four women playing Majiang, in the opposite corner of the main entrance, three tables from the access door to the courtyard. On that side of the room there are windows without curtains: natural light is filtered by the windows, artificial light is switched off. The four women are looking at the cards on the table, they say few sentences and smile. There is ongoing interaction, but not ongoing conversation. Conversation is interrupted by pauses of about 20 to 60 seconds. Another woman is sitting at a corner of the table, watching the four women playing Majiang. There is one man sitting at the table near the five women's table, he looks at the center of the room, he gazes in one direction and his eyes are not moving.

April 25th, 11:05 AM (lunch time): The food for lunch is Chinese cabbage, white gourd and fried pork. There is no food in the rice and cabbage pots. The room is full of people (every chair is occupied by one person). People are eating food from a tray. Four women are sitting around the second table from the door to the courtyard. The one sitting on the chair facing the center of the room is offering food from a transparent, plastic box to the others. Everyone is smiling.

April 18th, 9:30 AM: A man is standing in front of the main entrance. The professor introduces him to the students. He is gesturing while speaking to the students. He is wearing a sweater and trousers. He has a belt with a big buckle and sneakers.

April 27th, 11:00 AM: In the middle of the west side corridor at the second floor there are four women. They are speaking loudly about their everyday life, gesturing and laughing. One woman touches the arm of the woman on her right with both hands and she looks her in the eyes. They all wear orange t-shirts, black pants and rubber clogs.

April 27th, 11:00 AM: There are two women on the balcony outside the rooms on the second floor. They are looking at the visitors walking in the courtyard while sitting on two toilet-chairs with their back against the wall. They are quiet. The woman on the right is leaning back with her legs stretched out and hands folded. The woman on the left is bending forward with her hands leaning on a walking stick.

There are two other women looking at the visitors in the yard from the south corridor on the first floor. One is looking out of a window on the right side of the corridor and one on the left side of the corridor. There are three windows in between them.

INTERPRETATIONS

The four residents look focused on the game, they look happy and entertained. The common thread of their conversation is the game. The conversation isn't continuous, but it consists of some individual sentences. Probably they arranged the game spontaneously. The woman watching the game looks interested, even though she can't participate in the game. She seems to be enjoying the actions that are going on. The women don't care about the man sitting at the table near them. He looks bored and alienated, like just wants time to pass. There is no one in the room except for the six residents.

The majority of self-sufficient residents meet in the dining room for lunch. They prefer eating rice and soft vegetables, instead of meat, maybe because they are easier to eat. Probably the woman sharing her food got it from outside the facility, it looks more delicious and she is glad to enjoy it with her desk-mates. Her mates are happy to have that food, possibly they don't like the canteen's food.

The man's name is Mr. Xu. He is not wearing a uniform, but casual clothing instead. That way he does not look that much as an authority and closer to the residents. He looks proud and happy to host the students and to introduce them to the elderly care center.

Looking at their clothing, we can assume that they are nurses. They seem to enjoy a break with their colleagues talking about topics different from their work. They look very close to each other.

The residents on the balcony look happy and relaxed. They don't need to have a conversation, even if they look like they are enjoying the proximity of the other people. They assume different positions, maybe based on the kind of time they want to spend: the woman on the right possibly just wants to enjoy sunshine and fresh air, the woman on the left looks more interested in the visitors passing in the courtyard. Chairs don't look comfortable and they aren't suitable for the residents purposes. The residents in the corridor seem more interested in visitors than on spending time outside. They are probably curious about what is going on in the courtyard.

ANALYSIS

They play games for entertainment and for having a good time. The woman watching game when the game was already running, now she is waiting for a new game to start so she can join in. The game is only for four players and that is why the fifth woman can't play even though she would like to. There is no one else in the room because there are no scheduled activities. They don't pay attention to the man sitting next to them because they know he is not able to play. The man does not play with them because he did not dare to ask and the women did not invite him.

Some people have trouble eating certain kinds of food. People bring food from outside because the canteen food is not that good or it's always the same. Some people maybe have favourite food that they don't get from the canteen.

Mr. Xu is trying to be closer to the residents. Uniforms make people uncomfortable and don't seem very friendly. He is proud and happy because he likes what he and his team are doing, and thinks that they are doing a good job.

The nurses enjoy working in the facility and like each other. The only entertainment to nurses is just chatting in the corridor. It might be not possible that they can chat with residents when they are in the room and talk like they were not here.

Residents like to spend time outside in the sun. It is one of the rare places people can meet to interact. There is not much space and no proper furniture so the just use normal chairs. They are attracted by the students that are walking around the buildings so they look for a place to see what's going on. They see what's happening outside of their normal routine. They want to have some sort of intellectual input, something that you can think and talk about.

QUESTIONS

-What is your name?
 -How old are you?
 -How long have you been here?
 -What was your job before retirement?
 -How did you live before?
 -How do you feel about living with so many people now?
 -How many close relatives do you have?
 -How often do you see them?
 -Would you like it to be more often?

ANSWERS

- Song Juhong, 宋菊红
 - 82 years old.
 - Three years.
 - A worker in textile mill. I used a lot with my feet during my work time.
 - I lived in district along the Fushan road before. After my husband left me, I lived individually. In order to reduce the pressure of my children, I decided to be in nursing room of my own free will. Then I needn't to live with my children and they needn't to worry about my safety and health when I live alone.
 - I chose to live here because I have heard a lot about it. Now I have been here 3 years, and enjoy it. Thanks to the managers, because they care us a lot. Also, my room is near the office of Mr Xu and Ms Zhao, so it is easy for me to search for help and communicate with them. So it is just like home living here.
 - I have 3 sons and 3 grandsons. One is graduated from Tongji University, one is graduated from Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, another one is a soldier. (In a proud tone)
 - Once a week, they will visit me at their leisure.
 - Actually, I can take care of myself now. So it is enough for me to get attention from the managers and my family members. I can deal with my own life and they can deal with their lives. So it is fine now.

ANALYSIS

- Ms Song chose to live in nursing home when she should live individually. She lives in nursing home is to comfort family members and reduce their pressure.
 - It seems a lot of interactions between residents and managers. The resident relies on the managers a lot, and gets protection from the managers.
 - Ms Song is so proud of her family member.
 - Ms Song is healthy enough to enjoy life in her own life style.

RESIDENT ROOM 211

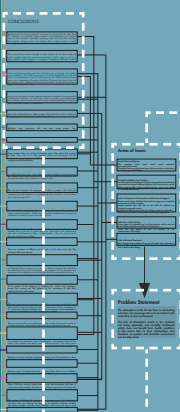


ISSUE MAPPING: SIPING JING LAO YUAN

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	ANALYSIS
1	Residents don't have much room customize and make it their own. They don't have enough private space that can serve as a sanctuary in which they can find shelter.	
2	It is difficult to find suitable activities for everyone because of limited space and the resident's different abilities. Mr. Xu has tried to use the dining room to offer various activities but the room is not usable as a multifunctional area.	
3	Nurses are too busy with their basic tasks to engage in an empathic conversation with the residents. Family members have little time to visit while the residents are longing for personal contact. Residents of different care levels do not have contact to each other. There is no connection to the outside world and young people.	
4	Some pieces of equipment don't suit their purpose well or are in a bad condition because of insufficient maintenance. There are few places to rest or exercise in the shared areas of the facility.	
5	Even though some residents have special needs and requirements there is little individual treatment like specific medication or food that is fitted to their likings.	

INTERVIEWS: SIPING JING LAO YUAN

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	ANALYSIS
1	Residents don't have many activities to choose from during the day other than TV. And there is no planned activity schedule in the nursing home, so residents have to find activities, especially something useful. But they like spending time together, playing games and enjoying other people's presence, instead of being passive in their rooms.	
2	The nursing home provides a thought out meal schedule for the whole week, but not for residents' individual requirements and taste. Families have to pay for a meal suitable for their relatives or to prepare it themselves. Although residents don't have a healthy appetite.	
3	Nurses don't have enough spare time. And there are not enough nurses taking care of residents. In the middle and severe room with 8 residents, there is only one nurse. So residents have to wait for feeding one by one. And the work the nurses have to do is demanding. During the whole day (24 hours), they have to focus on the residents' needs, and they don't have time for breaks. Some even don't have a right place to rest, just on chairs.	
4	Some nurses are distant from the residents, they aren't interested in having any kind of relationship with them. A fixed nurse is easier to create a closer relationship with residents. And they don't know how to help residents patiently, the frustration might come from a feeling of helplessness.	
5	Most of the staff members are elderly people. (60+) And staff member's clothing is not appropriate for his job, some wear in dark color.	
6	Residents enjoy interacting with new and young people. They like to have some new input.	
7	It's important to feel like you are part of what is happening in the world.	



CONCLUSIONS

Residents don't have many activities to choose from during the day other than TV. And there is no planned activity schedule in the nursing home, so residents have to find activities, especially something useful. But they like spending time together, playing games and enjoying other people's presence, instead of being passive in their rooms.

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Residents enjoy interacting with new and young people. They like to have some new input.

It's important to feel like you are part of what is happening in the world.

ISSUE MAP STRUCTURE

AREAS OF ISSUES

Limited Personal Space:
The residents don't have much room customize and make it their own. They don't have enough private space that can serve as a sanctuary in which they can find shelter.

Limited Possibilities for Activities:
It is difficult to find suitable activities for everyone because of limited space and the resident's different abilities. Mr. Xu has tried to use the dining room to offer various activities but the room is not usable as a multifunctional area.

Lack of Interpersonal Interaction and Emotional Support:
Nurses are too busy with their basic tasks to engage in an empathic conversation with the residents. Family members have little time to visit while the residents are longing for personal contact. Residents of different care levels do not have contact to each other. There is no connection to the outside world and young people.

Little Care of the Facility
Some pieces of equipment don't suit their purpose well or are in a bad condition because of insufficient maintenance. There are few places to rest or exercise in the shared areas of the facility.

Little Individual Treatment
Even though some residents have special needs and requirements there is little individual treatment like specific medication or food that is fitted to their likings.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The atmosphere in the Jin Lao Yuan is not inviting and does not encourage the users to interact with each other or their environment.

The lack of interactions results in the residents not being physically and mentally challenged which does not benefit their health condition. It also means that no close relationships, and therefore no positive and homelike environment can develop easily.

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Fig. 17 resident sitting near her bed

AREAS OF ISSUES

Limited Personal Space

The residents don't have much room to customize and make it their own. They don't have enough private space that can serve as a sanctuary in which they can find shelter.

Limited Possibilities for Activities

It is difficult to find suitable activities for everyone because of limited space and the resident's different abilities. Mr. Xu has tried to use the dining room to offer various activities but the room is not usable as a multifunctional area.

Lack of Interpersonal Interaction and Emotional Support

Nurses are too busy with their basic tasks to engage in an empathic conversation with the residents.

Family members have little time to visit while the residents are longing for personal contact.

Residents of different care levels do not have contact to each other. There is no connection to the outside world and young people.

Limited Care of the Facility

Some pieces of equipment don't suit their purpose well or are in a bad condition because of insufficient maintenance.

There are few places to rest or exercise in the shared areas of the facility.

Limited Individual Treatment

Even though some residents have special needs and requirements there is little individual treatment like specific medication or food that is fitted to their likings.



Fig. 18 exercises equipment in the courtyard

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Fig. 19 staff members at work

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Fig. 20 detail of a degraded wall

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Fig. 21 resident and his son

AREAS OF ISSUES

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Activities

Lack of Interpersonal
Interaction and Emotional
Support

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PROBLEM STATEMENT

The atmosphere in the Jin Lao Yuan is **not inviting** and does **not encourage** the users to interact with each other or their environment.

The **lack of interactions** results in the residents not being physically and mentally challenged which does not benefit their health condition. It also means that **no close relationships**, and therefore **no positive and homelike environment** can develop easily.



HYPOTHESIS

If the facility provides surroundings that facilitate **social interactions**, all user groups can develop **relationships** that benefit their well-being. Further encouragement and improvement of **interactions** can lead to a **healthy and homelike environment**.

PRELIMINARY IDEAS

Turn the **courtyard** into a meeting point.
Social interactions and physical activities. Conversations, exercise, plants, music

Move daily activities to different areas.
Instead of everyone watching tv in their room, set up a **big screen in the courtyard**. That creates diversity in daily life, and also moves people to an area where there are more possibilities for physical activities.

Residents all sit on their beds watching tv., therefore they are in their beds all the time.
Creating an **area for watching tv** enables people to sit together and maybe have a conversation (beds are too far apart for talking).
Also residents can go there if they want to be social and go back to their beds when they want be left alone.

A vegetable garden in the courtyard.

Residents can decide what they want to plant so they can shape their environment, also they have something that needs their daily attention which is a great activity for the residents.

Make the courtyard available as an **artspace for young shanghaiense artists** to realise art projects. Thereby young people will be at the facility at a regular basis and establish a connection to the outside world.

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Fig. 22 example of outdoor movie screen

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Fig. 23 example of outdoor cinema

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Fig. 24 example of TV lounge

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Make the courtyard available as an **artspace for young shanghainese artists** to realise art projects. Thereby young people will be at the facility at a regular basis and establish a connection to the outside world.



Fig. 25 example of urban gardening

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Fig. 26 example of street artist

Turning the **courtyard** into the main meeting place of the Jin Lao Yuan where people of all user groups and also people from outside the nursing home can meet and have **lively interactions**.

FINAL IDEA

For one part this is achieved by moving the residents **activities** to the courtyard where they can enjoy each other's **company**. Instead of sitting on the beds in their rooms watching TV, people can go to the **lounge area** in the courtyard and watch a movie on a big screen. If the area is more animated, people are also more likely to use the exercise equipment.

The other part of the idea is to provide parts of the courtyard as an **open art space** for shanghaiense artists. Artists can use the space to realise **projects** and build **installations** that remain in the courtyard.

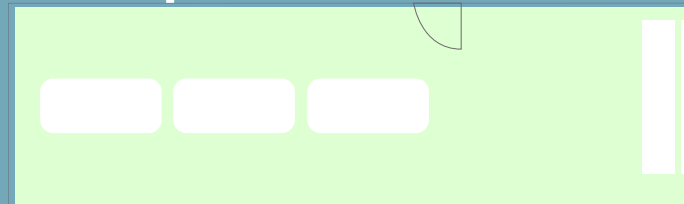
By changing the installations every couple of months, a constant flow of artists and spectators can be created.

The variety of users and visitors and also constant change of the environment provides great opportunities and stimulation for **exciting interaction**.

FINAL IDEA

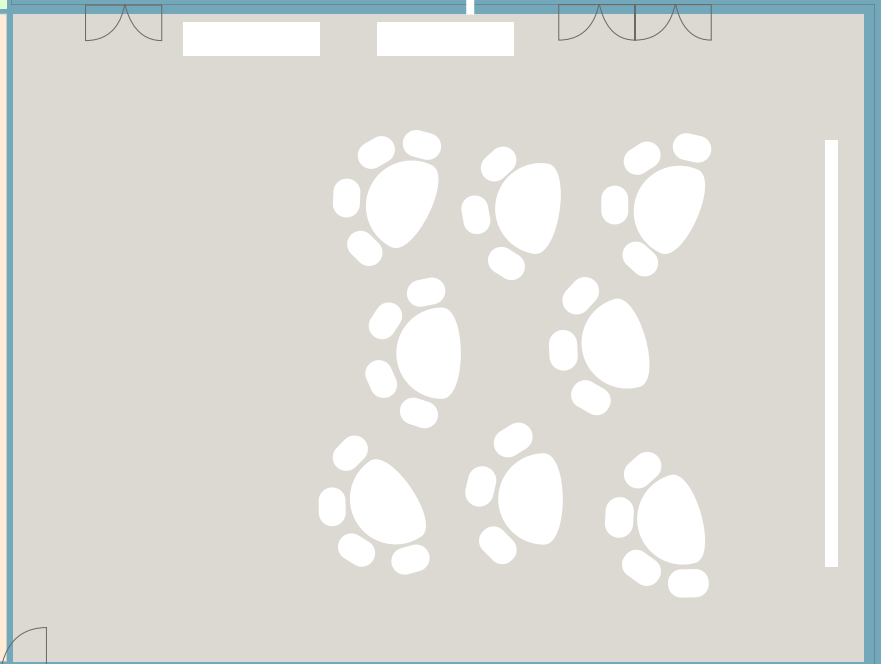
Exercise Area

The vividness of the area will lead to the equipment being used more.



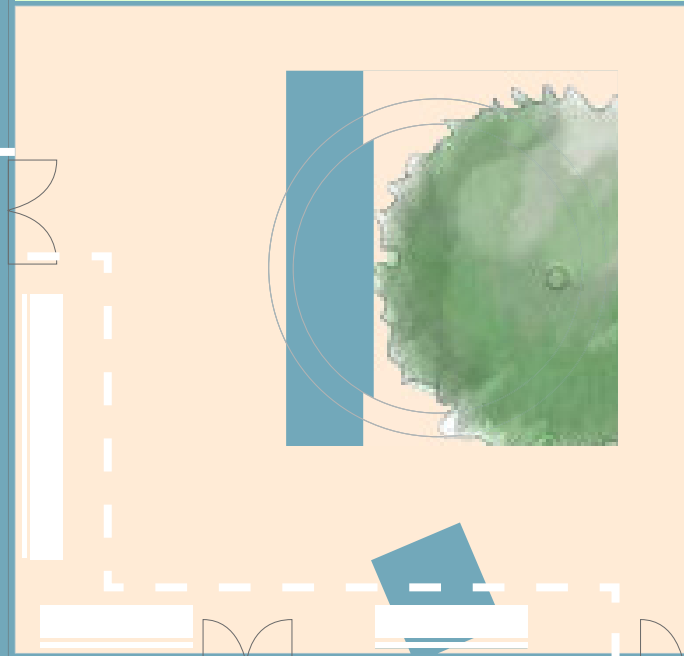
Lounge Area

General area with comfortable seats and retractable movie screen.



Art Space

The existing structures provide possibilities for various kinds of installations and artworks.



Benches

Sitting opportunities facilitate conversations between users and visitors.



Fig. 27 concept of site layout

VISUALIZATIONS AND EXAMPLES



Fig. 28 visualization of the art space

VISUALIZATIONS AND EXAMPLES



Fig. 29 visualization of
the lounge areas

VISUALIZATIONS AND EXAMPLES

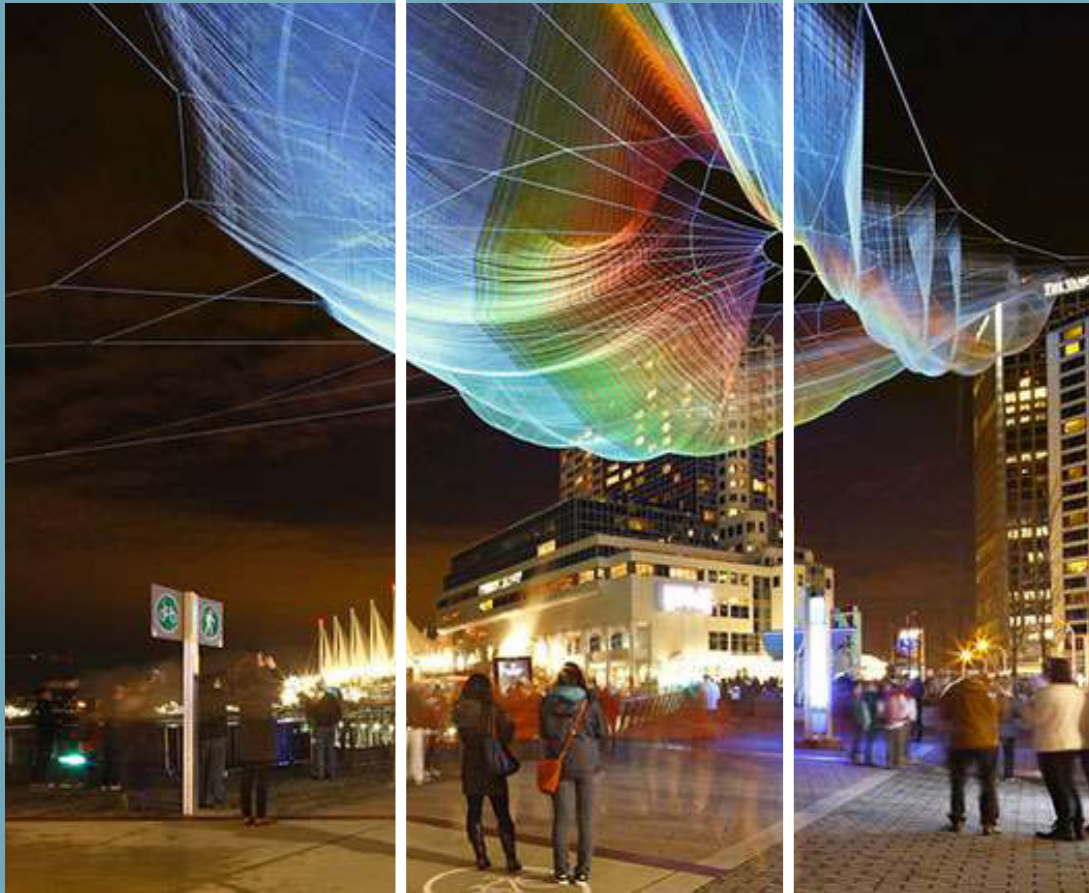


Fig. 30 example
of art installation

VISUALIZATIONS AND EXAMPLES



Fig. 31 example of
art installation



VISUALIZATIONS AND EXAMPLES

Fig. 32 example
of art installation

VISUALIZATIONS AND EXAMPLES



Fig. 33 example
of art installation

SIGNIFICANCE

By creating a place where residents can **easily interact** with each other, they are able to form stronger and more **empathic connections** which, will make people **feel at home and protected**.

Having **excited interactions** with visitors from outside the nursing home will make the residents remain an **active part of society**.

Using the open space of the **courtyard** enables the users to **pursue activities** for which they did not have room before and also makes the bedrooms more **calm** and **personal** again.

- Cover residents playing Majiang
- Fig. 1 map of the area in 2006
- Fig. 2 map of the area in 2017
- Fig. 3 site map with nursery wings and entrances
- Fig. 4 residents having lunch in the dining room
- Fig. 5 residents spending time on the balcony
- Fig. 6 staff member shaving a resident
- Fig. 7 timeline of the team's design process
- Fig. 8 diagram of the concept of home
(differences between China and Europe)
- Fig. 9 map of concept of home
- Fig. 10 residents playing Majiang
- Fig. 11 detail of the work-in-progress issue map
- Fig. 12 developing issue map
- Fig. 13 working on issue map
- Fig. 14 interview with Mr. Xu
- Fig. 15 interview with a resident
- Fig. 16 resident playing with her daughter
- Fig. 17 resident sitting near her bed
- Fig. 18 exercises equipment in the courtyard
- Fig. 19 staff members at work
- Fig. 20 detail of a degraded wall
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- Fig. 22 example of outdoor movie screen
- Fig. 23 example of outdoor cinema
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- Fig. 26 example of street artist
- Fig. 27 concept of site layout
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- Fig. 33 example of art installation

LIST OF FIGURES



**SIPING
JING
LAO
YUAN**

THANK YOU