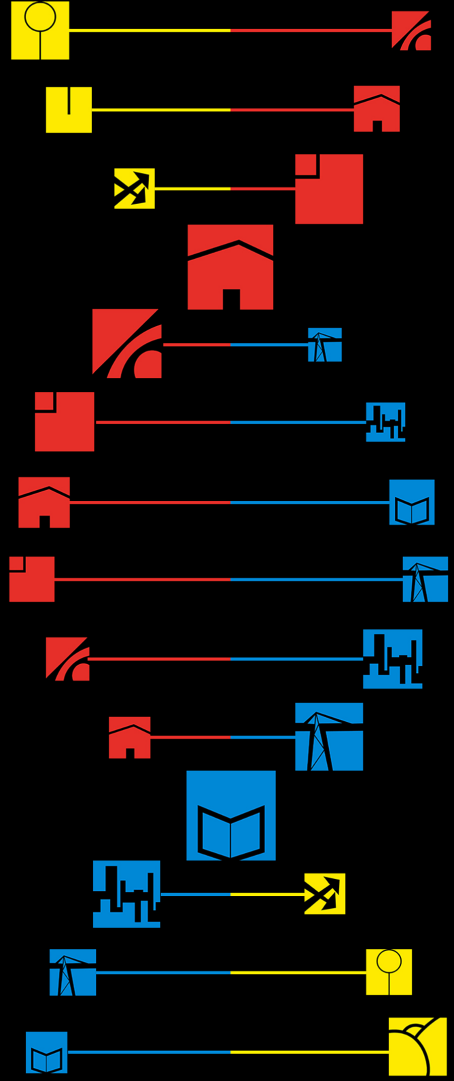


LIVENARCH VIII

livable environments & architecture

RE/DE/
GENERATION(S)
IN
ARCHITECTURE



proceedings volume II

8th International Congress

September 27-29 2023 Trabzon TÜRKİYE



KARADENİZ
TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

F.ARCH

LIVENARCH VIII
livable **en**vironments & **ar**chitecture

8th international congress

RE/DE/GENERATION(S) IN ARCHITECTURE

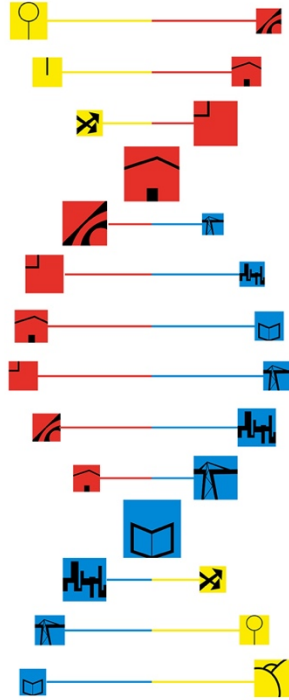
september 27-29 / 2023
Trabzon – Türkiye

karadeniz technical university
faculty of architecture
department of architecture

LIVENARCH VIII

livable environments & architecture

RE/DE/
GENERATION(S)
IN
ARCHITECTURE



8th International Congress

September 27-29 2023 Trabzon TÜRKİYE



LIVENARCH VIII

livable environments & architecture

8th international congress

RE/DE/GENERATION(S) IN ARCHITECTURE

september 27-29 / 2023, Trabzon – Türkiye

karadeniz technical university, faculty of architecture, department of architecture

Chair: Ömer İskender TULLUK

Editor: Çağlar AYDIN

Organizers: Çağlar AYDIN, Özlem AYDIN, Serdar AYDIN, Aysun AYDIN SANCAROĞLU, Asu BEŞGEN, Nihan ENGIN, Hare KILIÇASLAN, Şölen KÖSEOĞLU, Nilgün KULOĞLU, Selin OKTAN, Kıymet SANCAR ÖZYAVUZ, Gürkan TOPALOĞLU, Nilhan VURAL, Semih YILMAZ, Semiha YILMAZER

Keynoters: Vahid GHOBADIAN, Jose Pareja GOMEZ, Styliani LEFAKI, Carlo RATTI

Scientific Committee: Göksun AKYÜREK, Müjde ALTIN, M. Beatrice ANDREUCCI, Jasim AZHAR, Aydan BALAMIR, Beatriz BUENO, Gökçen Firdevs YÜCEL CAYMAZ, Shuva CHOWDHURY, Pelin DURSUN ÇEBİ, Polat DARÇIN, Yüksel DEMİR, G. Deniz DOKGÖZ, Sıla DURHAN, Özlem EREN, Mine ESMER, Onur ERMAN, Şengül ÖYMEN GÜR, Tayfun GÜRKAŞ, Ferhat HACIALIBEYOĞLU, Orhan HACIHASANOĞLU, Badiossadat HASSAPOUR, Pınar DINÇ KALAYCI, Carlos MACHADO E MOURA, Esmâ MIHLAYANLAR, Ahmet Vefa ORHON, Zafer SAĞDIÇ, Gökçeçiçek SAVAŞIR, Marc Aurel SCHNABEL, Semra ARSLAN SELÇUK, Murat SÖNMEZ, Aslı SUNGUR, Levent ŞENTÜRK, Fatih TERZİ, Belkis ULUOĞLU

Sub-Teams

Theme Research Team: Asu BEŞGEN, Nilhan VURAL, Aysun AYDIN SANCAROĞLU, Gürkan TOPALOĞLU

Scientific Committee and Keynote Speakers Research Team: Çağlar AYDIN, Özlem AYDIN, Aysun AYDIN SANCAROĞLU, Asu BEŞGEN, Nihan ENGIN, Hare KILIÇASLAN, Nilgün KULOĞLU, Selin OKTAN, Kıymet SANCAR ÖZYAVUZ, Gürkan TOPALOĞLU, Nilhan VURAL, Semih YILMAZ

Prereading Team: Nihan ENGIN, Aysun AYDIN SANCAROĞLU, Özlem AYDIN, Kıymet SANCAR ÖZYAVUZ

Communication Team: Hare KILIÇASLAN, Gürkan TOPALOĞLU, Çağlar AYDIN

Media Team: Nilgün KULOĞLU, Kıymet SANCAR ÖZYAVUZ

Registration Team: Aysun AYDIN SANCAROĞLU, Selin OKTAN

Technical Team: Beliz Büşra ŞAHİN, Barış Çağlar, Büşra TOPDAGI, Güray Yusuf BAŞ, Mehmet Ali OTYAKMAZ, Merve TUTKUN, Tayfur Emre YAVRU

Finance Team: Ömer İskender TULLUK, Nihan ENGIN, Nilhan VURAL, Semih YILMAZ

Graphic and Cover Design: Cansu BEŞGEN

Print: KTU Printing Center, Trabzon/Türkiye

ISBN: 978-605-2271-59-9

© All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying and recording or otherwise without the prior permission of the editors.

AN ELDERLY FRIENDLY LIFE WORKSHOP" EXPERIENCE

Zafer KUYRUKÇU¹, Raziye ÇINAR²

¹ Asst. Prof., Konya Technical University, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Department of Architecture, Konya-Türkiye, zkuyrukcu@ktun.edu.tr (Responsible Author)

² Master's Student, Konya Technical University, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Department of Architecture, Konya-Türkiye, arch.raziyecinar@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Architectural structures are formed and shaped according to social requirements. Nursing homes, which were referred to with negative concepts such as elderly dormitory and nursing home in the past, are now called geriatric life and care centers. Geriatrics is a health field that makes it possible for the elderly to receive the necessary support, treatment and adaptation to the diseases and changes that people face as they age. "Geriatric Life Centers" are also centers that provide housing for the elderly, provide solutions to health problems, and provide them with social and cultural activity areas. Undoubtedly, our task as architects is to design structures where elderly people can spend the last periods of their lives happily. For this purpose, it is aimed to design a care and living center where the elderly can feel at home and receive the necessary care and treatment at the Studio 7 Workshop in the Fall Semester of 2022-2023 under the direction of Asist. Prof. Zafer Kuyrukçu. In this study, student projects, architectural design process and final products of the 2023 Fall Semester-Studio 7 Workshop will be presented. Students were asked to design a 'visitor-friendly' elderly living and care center consisting of outdoor, semi-outdoor/semi-indoor and indoor spaces that are integrated with the environment, meet the individual and social needs of the elderly, provide rehabilitation services. Firstly, in the first weeks of the design process, in order to collect data on the subject and create a needs program, the development of geriatric life and care centers from past to present in our country and around the world was analyzed, and projects designed on this topic were read. Trips were made to the area for environmental analysis purposes, the connection between the land and the environment was analyzed, and the process was supported with in-class criticisms in the following weeks. The project process has been completed as two visas and final delivery. When looking at the projects produced at the end of the semester, it was seen that students approach the subject sensitively; they propose projects that are spatially adequate, connect with the environment, are

visitor-oriented, offer areas where elderly people can socialize, integrated with nature.

Keywords: Ageing, nursing home, geriatrics life and care center design, architectural design workshop

INTRODUCTION

Architecture is formed, developing, transforming and taking shape depending on societies and social needs. From this point of view, housing, accommodation and treatment centers for the elderly, which were not needed until 50 years ago, have become a part of normal life today. In this process, it was referred to with negative concepts such as 'Old People's Dormitory' and 'Retirement Home'.

In the past, the logic of the formation of these structures was aimed at meeting only the basic needs of the elderly. However, scientific research and studies conducted today emphasize the importance of meeting the housing, accommodation and care needs of the elderly in these centers, as well as ensuring that they feel at home and meet their socio-cultural needs with their peers. Although there is a decline in the cognitive and physiological abilities of an individual in old age, there is a period when there are losses in areas such as social life, productivity, role and status, social environment, social support, and economic level (Konak and Çiğdem, 2005; Bahar, Tutkun and Sertbaş, 2005). The production of solutions to the problems and needs of the elderly has a very serious social importance. For this reason, it is essential to examine the possibilities and services offered to the elderly (Çavuş, 2013). Therefore, our main task as a designer is to create spaces and design structures where this mass of users can spend the last periods of their lives happily and peacefully. Architecture needs to understand the sensitivity needed in this direction and produce solutions.

As in all developed countries today, life spans have increased with the development of medical conditions in our country and there has been an increase in the elderly population (Uyanık, 2017). As a result of this, elderly care homes appear as an issue that needs to be worked on (Şeker and Kurt, 2018). Geriatrics is a health field that makes it possible for the elderly to receive the necessary supports and treatments they need and adapt to the process against the ailments and changes that people face due to old age, and 'Geriatrics Life Centers' have been established in accordance with these requirements. These centers provide solutions to the health problems of the elderly, meet the housing needs, offer various socio-cultural opportunities and activities.

Accommodation, housing and treatment centers for the elderly, which have become a part of normal life, have been referred to with negative concepts such as 'Elderly Dormitory', 'Nursing Home' in the past. Within the scope of this study, based on the perceptual and functional transformation of these nursing homes, which are currently called 'Geriatric Life and Care Centers', it is aimed to understand this phenomenon, disseminate it and raise awareness of the generation with the goals of 'a studio study aimed at improving the quality of life of the elderly'.

Within the scope of the study, it is aimed to design a care and living center where the elderly can receive the necessary care and treatments, where they will feel almost at home, where socio-cultural needs are provided, at the Studio 7 Workshop of Konya Technical University, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Department of Architecture for the Fall Semester 2022-2023. In this study, the architectural design process and architectural products of the Studio 7 Workshop for the Fall Semester of 2022-2023, which was completed under the supervision of Asist. Prof. Zafer Kuyrukçu, will be presented.

In the first weeks of the design process, in order to collect data on the subject and create a needs program, the development of 'Geriatric Life and Care Centers' in our country and around the world has been analyzed from the past to the present, and projects designed on this topic have been read. The students were asked to design a 'visitor-friendly' geriatrics and living center consisting of open, semi-open/semi-closed and indoor spaces that are integrated with the environment and provide the necessary rehabilitation services. In this direction, trips to the study area were organized, the terrain environment was analyzed and the process was supported by in-class presentations on the subject. In the following weeks, 2D and 3D presentations of the proposed projects were requested and the process was progressed with criticism in the studio.

GERIATRICS AND GERIATRICS LIFE CENTER

Buildings or groups of buildings where elderly individuals are together and where certain services are provided to them are called "Elderly Dormitories". It is still difficult to name these buildings designed for the elderly in our country. A number of names such as elderly dormitory, nursing home, rest house are encountered. But the most widely known among them are nursing homes (Kuzu, 2010). The concepts of "Old People's Dormitory" and "Nursing Home" create a more negative connotation than the concept of "Care Center" due to both negative perspectives on the Turkish family structure and spatial negativities in

previous years. There are also those who call nursing homes as "Dormitories for the Weak". It is impossible to accept this. An elderly person may have chosen a quiet life away from society in a care center even though he is in a very good condition both physically and mentally. This is the right of prefer, which is the most natural right of the individual (Kuş, 2019). It is obvious that this has nothing to do with weakness. Not all of the paintings presented to us by life should be considered natural, and expressions emphasizing the tragedy of man should be used in philosophical approaches if necessary, and should not be given as a name to a building (Kuş, 2019).

Nursing homes, which have emerged as a need of modern society, have been formed with the aim of ensuring that the elderly in our country spend the rest of their lives comfortably (Ardahan, 2010). From this point of view, 'Old People's Dormitories and Nursing Homes', which have perceptually negative sensations, have been inadequate in terms of housing-oriented functions related to the logic of formation; the feeling of the home environment that should be provided for the elderly, socio-cultural interactions with peers, necessary health care, high space quality needs (Arpacı, 2005).

The conceptual transition from a negative concept such as an Elderly Dormitory/Nursing Home to a Care Center is actually an indication that this structure will be used more spatially. Along with the concept, the spatial structure of this architectural structure has also undergone change and transformation over the years. While previously it only met basic vital needs, scientific studies conducted today discuss whether the structures used for the same purpose give a sense of home or whether there are sufficient relaxing spaces (Özer Baş, 2022).

Currently, 'Geriatric Life Centers' have been formed that provide care and treatment services for the elderly with the purpose of meeting special housing, accommodation, treatment and other socio-cultural, physical and psychological needs (Bilir, 2018). The concept of 'geriatrics' means elderly medicine (Bölüktaş, 2019). 'Geriatrics in Medicine' is a field of science that aims to protect the health of elderly people, diagnose and treat diseases that are common in elderly people, but also for elderly people to continue their lives as social and independent individuals. In other words, Geriatrics is a health field that makes it possible for the elderly to receive the necessary support, treatment and adaptation to the diseases and changes that people face as they age (Çevik, 2019).

Today, Geriatric Life Centers are care centers focused on providing a sense of home to the elderly, which meet the housing needs of elderly

people, as well as the treatment of ailments caused by old age and various individual needs. These centers were formed in England in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

In our country, the centers focused on elderly care are based on a sub-ground extending from the Seljuk period to the present day. The development of these centers in our society over time, they have been established in order to treat the elderly as ancestors in every period and to provide them with the best access to the care they need. With this solid foundation, the transformation process of the Nursing Home phenomenon with negative perception to Geriatric Centers has emerged for the first time in our country since the 1990s (Gürer, Çırpan and Özlen, 2019).

When the formation and development processes of Geriatric Life Centers are examined, it is seen that these structures are formed within the framework of certain main units and subunits (T.C. Cumhurbaşkanlığı Mevzuat Bilgi Sistemi, 2001) (Table 1).

Table 1. Geriatrics Life Centers Main Unit and Subunits

a-Yaşlıların Kullanımına Yönelik Bölümler;	b-Hizmet Bölümleri;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Giriş holü ■ Oturma salonları ■ Yemek salonları ■ Kişisel yaşam alanları (yatak odaları) ■ Sağlık ve temizlikle ilgili bölümler ■ Ortak kullanım alanları ■ Rekrasyon alanları ■ Atölyeler ■ Kitaplık/kütüphane ■ İbadethane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sağlık hizmetleri bölümü ■ Hasta yatak odaları ■ Doktor, muayene odası ■ Başhemşire, hemşire, nöbetçi hemşire odası ■ Sosyal hizmet uzmanı ■ Jimnastik odası, masaj ■ Genel hizmet bölümü ■ Mutfak ■ Çamaşırhane ■ Terzi ■ Berber ■ Teknik servisler ■ Depolar
c-İdari Bölüm;	d-Dış Tesisler;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ofis ■ Hizmet personeli lojmanı 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ön bahçe ve tesislere giriş ■ Bahçe ■ Sera ■ Otopark, garaj

2022-2023 FALL SEMESTER STUDIO STUDIES

The 2022-2023 Fall Semester Studio 7 Workshop aims to provide a 'Studio Work to Improve the Quality of Life of the Elderly' experience in which the elderly will feel at home, their treatment and care will be provided, they will have various socio-cultural opportunities with age groups, which will improve their quality of life.

In the first weeks of the design process, the development of geriatric life centers in our country and in the world has been analyzed from past to

present along with the concepts of old age, geriatrics and geriatric life centers in order to collect information about the subject and define the needs program. In this regard, students were asked to make presentations and poster studies, a conceptual framework was created with interactive information transfer in the classroom, sample projects were read and the basis for the needs program was created in line with the projects read (Table 2).

Table 2. Conceptual Framework Sheets of the Students



As the project area, a fairly large area, about 100,000 m² of land has been defined within the boundaries of Meram, one of the central districts of Konya city. The proximity of the defined area to the city center and the intertwining with nature are in parallel with the goals of this

studio project, which has both a user-oriented and visitor-oriented design goal. Trips to the study area were organized, the connection between the land and the environment was analyzed together with the students on site. In this context, detailed environmental analysis sheets were requested from the students, in which environmental texture, connections, approaches were read, local and climatic data were taken into account, and which will be further elaborated, presentations were made in the classroom in accordance with the sheets prepared by the students (Table 3).

Table 3. Environmental Analysis Sheets of the Students



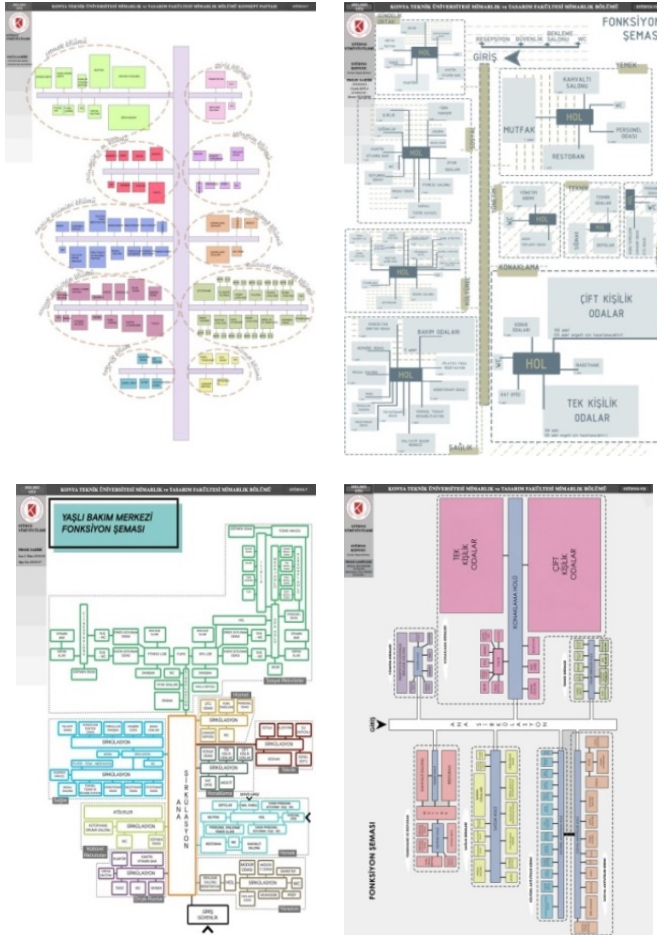
The needs program has been shaped by sample surveys and land data of Geriatric Life Centers located in the world and in our country. The main places of the needs program created within this scope are the Entrance Department, Administration Department, Food Department, Accommodation Department, Casual Common Spaces Department, Health Units Department, Cultural Activities Department, Social Activities Department, Service Department, Technical Department, Shelter and Parking Department (Table 4).

Table 4. Project Requirements Program

MEKAN İSMİ	adet	m2	Toplam	SAGLIK BİRİMLERİ BÖLÜMÜ	1224
GİRİŞ BÖLÜMÜ			300		
RESEPSİYON uygun karakter ve büyüklükte lobi içinde çözümlenmiş fiziksel tasarıma bırakılmıştır.				BAKIM ODALARI- duş tuvalet imkanı, iki yanlı	5 48 240
GÜVENLİK- KAMERA ODASI				KONSULTAN DOKTOR ODASI	1 36 36
BEKLEME SALONU - Resepsiyon ile birlikte düzenlenilecektir.				HEMŞİRE ODASI	1 36 36
WC - uygun büyüklük ve sayıda çözümlenmiş fiziksel tasarıma bırakılmıştır				PSİKOLOJİK DANIŞMA	1 48 48
YÖNETİM BÖLÜMÜ			236	FİZİYOTERAPİ ODASI	1 64 64
MÜDÜR ODASI	1	48	48	MEZOTERAPİ ODASI	1 64 64
MÜDÜR YARDIMCISI (8 kişilik toplantı imkanı)	1	32	32	MASAJ SALONU	2 64 128
SEKRETER	1	24	24	HİDROTHERAPİ ODASI	2 64 128
ARŞİV	1	24	24	FİZİKSEL TEDAVİ VE REHABİLİTASYON	1 128 128
MUHASEBE	1	24	24	PIlates-YOGA-MEDITASYON ODASI	1 128 128
TOPLANTI ODASI	1	64	64	PALYATİF BAKIM MERKEZİ	1 128 128
WC - uygun büyüklük ve sayıda çözümlenmiş fiziksel tasarıma bırakılmıştır				EĞERSİZ HAVUZU- spor branşlarıyla birlikte çözümlenebilir	1 48 48
YEMEK BÖLÜMÜ			1306	MORG- çözümlenmiş bodrum katına yapılacaktır	1 48 48
KARVALİ SALONU - kişi başına 0.80 m2 alana sahip, açık bife imkanı, gün içinde kafe gibi kullanım imkanı sağlayabilir yatak kapasitesinin %75ine hizmet verecek	1	256	256	WC - uygun büyüklük ve sayıda çözümlenmiş fiziksel tasarıma bırakılmıştır	
RESTORAN - kişi başı 1.2 m2 aşığı	1	384	384	KÜLTÜREL AKTİVİTELER BÖLÜMÜ	744
MUTFAK - restoran büyüklüğünün %50-60 kadar, hazırlama, pişirme, servis ofisi, servis bankosu, bulguk bölümlerini içerecektir, kalıvalı salona, restorana hizmet edecek şekilde düzenlenecektir	1	250	250	KÜTÜPHANE-OKUMA SALONU	1 128 128
DEPOLAR				EL İŞLERİ- ÖRGÜ ATÖLYESİ	1 64 64
GÜNLÜK YİYECEK DEPOSU	1	40	40	AHSAP ATÖLYESİ- alet deposu içermelidir	1 48 48
KURU ERZAK DEPOSU	1	120	120	MODA TASARIM ATÖLYESİ	1 48 48
SOĞUK DEPO	1	120	120	MUTFAK ATÖLYESİ-depo içermelidir	1 64 64
PERSONEL ODASI				TVYATRO ATÖLYESİ-depo içermelidir	1 48 48
Personel için hay/hayvan soyunma+duş+wc	2	36	64	HALK OYUNLARI- DİJİTAL ATÖLYESİ	1 64 64
Dinlenme bölümleri	2	36	72	MÜZİK ATÖLYESİ-enstrümantal aletleri için depo içermelidir	1 64 64
WC - uygun büyüklük ve sayıda çözümlenmiş fiziksel tasarıma bırakılmıştır				EBRU- EL SANATLARI ATÖLYESİ	1 48 48
KONAKLAMA BÖLÜMÜ (40 oda)			8676	HEYKEL ATÖLYESİ	1 48 48
TEK KİŞİLİK ODA Yata, çalışma, dinlenme ve sırtak hacim	100	36	3600	RESİM ATÖLYESİ	
%20 si engelli kullanıcılara göre düzenlenecektir. Engelli odaları m² olarak gereksinimlere uygun tasarlanmalıdır.				*Heykel, resim ve seramik içerikli kurslar düzenlenecektir. Resim aletleri deposu içermelidir.	1 48 48
*CİFT KİŞİLİK ODA Yata, çalışma, dinlenme ve sırtak hacim	100	48	4800	EĞİTİM ODASI	1 48 48
%30 si engelli kullanıcılara göre düzenlenecektir. Engelli odaları m² olarak gereksinimlere uygun tasarlanmalıdır.				VİTAMİN BAR	1 24 24
KONUK ODASI	3	36	108	WC - uygun büyüklük ve sayıda çözümlenmiş fiziksel tasarıma bırakılmıştır	
KAT OFİSİ- konaklamadan dışında her katta olmalıdır	2	36	72	SOSYAL AKTİVİTELER BÖLÜMÜ	1040
İBADETHANE- kadın erkek olarak ayrı olacaktır. Abdesthane içermelidir. *sandviç, çay, kahve hazırlama imkanı verecek küçük mutfağ içerecektir.	2	48	96	OYUN ODALARI - masa tenisi, bilardo, internet, satranç...	1 128 128
GÜNDELİK ORTAK MEKANLAR BÖLÜMÜ			472	SİNEMA	2 64 128
KANTİN- VİTAMİN BAR	1	64	64	KANTİN- VİTAMİN BAR	1 128 128
FUAYE-wc dahil-bar alanak	1	128	128	FUAYE	1 64 64
KUAFÖR	1	48	48	TÜRK HAMAMI	2 64 128
BERBER	1	48	48	*SOĞUKLUK	1 64 64
TERZİ	1	36	36	*İKLİK	1 64 64
REVİR	1	48	48	BÜHAR ODASI	1 18 18
DOKTOR-HEMŞİRE ODASI	1	36	36	SALINA	2 18 36
ORTAK MUTFAK	1	64	64	FİTNESS SALONU	1 90 90
WC - uygun büyüklük ve sayıda çözümlenmiş fiziksel tasarıma bırakılmıştır				KAPALI YUZME HAVUZU - büyüklüğü tasarıma bırakılmıştır	
Dış mekan düzenlemelerinde rekreasyon alanları, hayvanlar için barınak, ziyaretçi çocuklar için oyun parkı hobi bahçe, sahalar ve bol miktarda yeşil alan tasarımları beklenmektedir.				MASAJ ODASI-lavabo,camurluk vs. olacak	4 18 72
TOPLAM ALAN 14.385 m²				SOYUNMA ODASI+DUŞ+WC	2 60 120
SİRKÜLASYON 430 4.315 m²				WC - uygun büyüklük ve sayıda çözümlenmiş fiziksel tasarıma bırakılmıştır	
GENEL KAPALI TOPLAM ALAN 18.700 m²				HİZMET BÖLÜMÜ	208
				KURU TEMİZLEME	1 48 48
				CAMASIR DEPOSU, YIKAMA	1 64 64
				UTÜ ODASI	1 48 48
				PERSONEL ODASI - 2 yanlı 2 oda şeklinde tasarlanacaktır	2 24 48
				WC - uygun büyüklük ve sayıda çözümlenmiş fiziksel tasarıma bırakılmıştır	
				TEKNİK BÖLÜM	180
				İSTİMA	1 32 32
				HAVALANDIRMA - KLİMA (genel mekânların tamamında olacaktır)	1 32 32
				ELEKTRİK ODASI	1 32 32
				SU DEPOSU	1 24 24
				GENEL DEPO	1 60 60
				SİGNAL- yonemeliğe göre m² düzenlenmesi yapılacaktır.	
				OTOPARK BÖLÜMÜ	
				Yonemeliğe göre yeterli sayıda açık ve/veya kapalı otopark olarak tasarlanacaktır.	

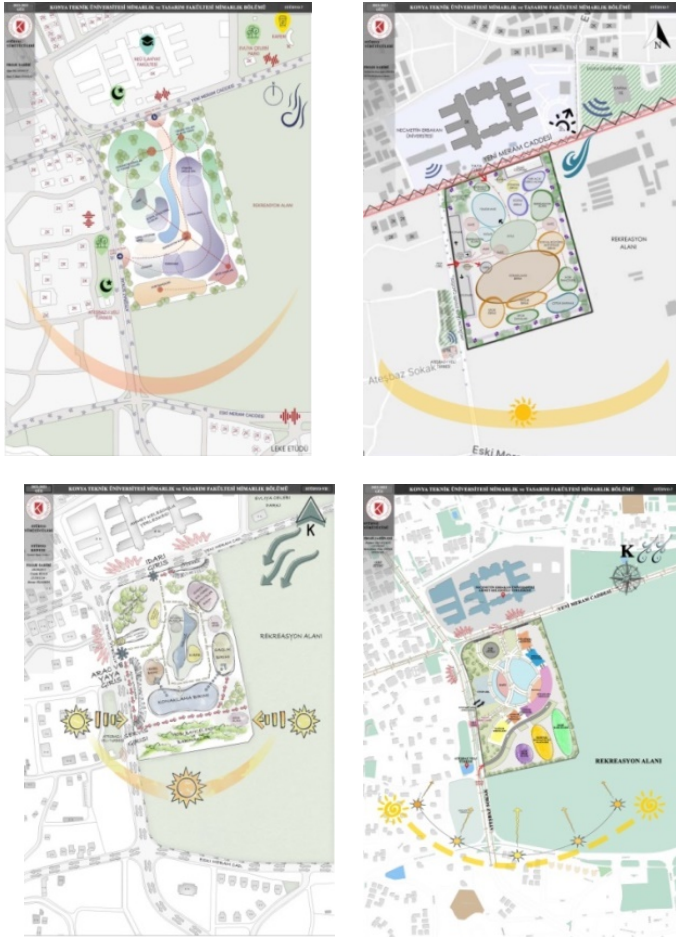
Within the framework of the needs program created depending on the project requirements, students were asked to work on a Function Scheme for the purpose of creating spatial organizations. At this stage, first of all, it was provided to determine the main unit relationships, and then determine the subunit relationships (Table 5).

Table 5. Function Diagrams of Students



At the next stage, students were asked to work out spatial relationships with environmental analysis, needs program and function scheme, and to work out Stain Studies with land data and analysis in accordance with project requirements (Table 6).

Table 6. Stain Study Sheets of Students



In line with the criticisms given after the interactive presentations of the stain studies in the classroom, students were asked to enter the 2-dimensional and 3-dimensional designs of the "Geriatrics Life Center" projects. In this context, in addition to general mass construction, layout plans and floor plans, students were also asked for sections and views studies in which they could explain their projects more clearly (Table 7).

Table 7. Layout Plan Sheets of Students



Within the scope of the study, in accordance with the concept of a life center project for the elderly, a center that is compatible with the environment, has strong building-garden relations and high spatial quality, that will serve both the user audience, i.e. the elderly, and the visitor is aimed. Accordingly, students were expected to develop a qualified fiction that would allow for various socio-cultural activities in the designs of the layout plan (Table 8).

Table 8. Ground Floor Plans, Sections and Views Sheets of Student



The project process has progressed in line with the criticisms, and the studio works have been finalized as two intermediate jury and final submission.

In the final delivery, final presentation sheets, 3D modeling studies and model studies were taken from the students (Table 9).

Table 9. Final Studies of Students



Table 9.a. Final Studies of Group 1



Table 9.b. Final Studies of Group 2

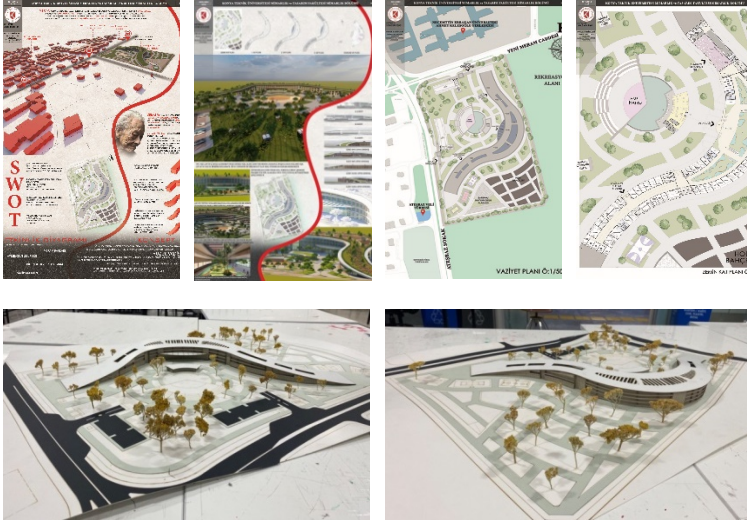


Table 9.c. Final Studies of Group 3

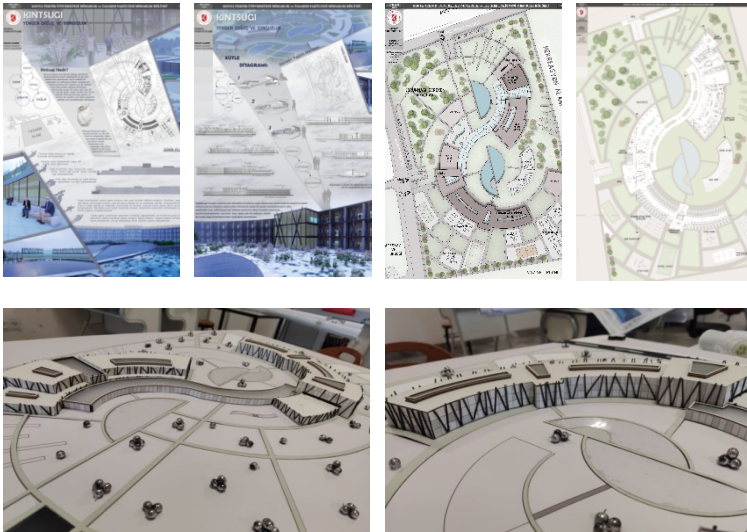


Table 9.d. Final Studies of Group 4

CONCLUSION

Architecture is a discipline that creates healthy, livable and aesthetic spaces for users by evaluating the possibilities and limitations of the natural environment in a way that responds to the wishes and requirements of the user through certain criteria.

As in the educational programs of other disciplines involving design and creativity, the weight of theoretical and applied studio (design) courses aimed at giving students design and creative skills in architecture education programs is quite high. Studio courses in architectural education are conducted in a master-apprentice relationship by criticizing the product designed by the student at the desk. In this educational process, the most important phenomenon that prepares the student for the profession and allows him to focus on the design process is the basic educational studios where basic design and space concepts are given. Although architecture is an individual action, the built environment formed by architectural actions is public. Therefore, education is provided in architecture studios with social benefit in mind.

Based on this awareness, taking into account the recent period when the proportion of the elderly population in the total population has been gradually increasing, students were asked to design a “Geriatrics Life Center” project at the architectural design workshop of the 7. semester of 2022-2023. Because the studies usually conducted on the elderly have been concentrated in the fields of sociology, psychology, social services, geriatrics, public health, nursing, but have been insufficient in the field of space design. However, it is known that many elderly people today cannot fully meet both their physiological and psychological needs as a result of the fact that the spaces they live in do not provide the necessary conditions at a qualitative and quantitative level.

With this sensitivity, the students worked for a semester and prepared presentation sheets and presentations by conducting research on the subject in the first weeks. In the following weeks, the process progressed with environmental analyses, stain studies and spatial analyses, accompanied by the criticisms given to the students. Every week, project criticisms continued by enriching 2-Dimensional project presentations, 3-Dimensional presentations and mock-ups.

When the final project of the students at the end of the semester are examined, it is seen that the students have information equipment within the conceptual framework of old age, geriatrics, geriatrics life centers. When we look at the layout plan designs, it is seen that pedestrian-vehicle circulations that allow various socio-cultural activities are defined, qualified designs with a focus on green space are created in harmony with the environmental texture. When the floor plans are examined, it is seen that the with high spatial quality and strong relationships intended within the scope of the project are provided and the accessibility between floors is easy. As can be read from the presentation sheets and model studies, it is seen that the projects have a design concept that spreads horizontally, intertwined with nature.

As a result, the "Geriatrics Life Center" project for the fall semester of 2022-2023 was successfully completed as a result of interactive information transfer and experience under the coordination of Asist. Prof. Zafer Kuyrukçu. In this context, where students approach the subject sensitively, it has been seen that structures with the expected spatial quality have been created, visitor-oriented, offering spaces for elderly people to socialize, integrated with nature that are suitable for the land structure and have strong ties with the environment.

REFERENCES

- T.C. Cumhurbaşkanlığı Mevzuat Bilgi Sistemi (2001). Huzurevleri ile huzurevi yaşlı bakım ve rehabilitasyon merkezleri yönetmeliği.
- Ardahan, Y. D. D. M. (2010). Yaşlılık ve huzurevi. *Sosyal Politika Çalışmaları Dergisi*, 20(20), 25-32.
- Arpacı, F. (2005). Farklı boyutlarıyla yaşlılık. *Türkiye İşçi Emeklileri Derneği Eğitim ve Kültür Yayınları*, Ankara.
- Bahar, A., Tutkun H., and Sertbaş G. (2005). Huzurevinde yaşayan yaşlıların anksiyete ve depresyon düzeylerinin belirlenmesi. *Anadolu Psikiyatri Dergisi*, 6 (4), 227-239.
- Bilir, N. (2018). Yaşlılık tanımı, yaşlılık kavramı, epidemiyolojik özellikler. Yaşlılık ve Solunum Hastalıkları. *TÜSAD Eğitim Kitapları*, İstanbul, 13-31.
- Bölüktaş, R. P. (2019). Yaşlılığa genel bakış. *Temel gerontoloji*.
- Çavuş, F. Ö. (2013). Yaşlılara yönelik evde bakım hizmetlerinin değerlendirilmesi [Yüksek Lisans Tezi]. Hacettepe Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Sosyal Hizmet Anabilim Dalı.
- Çevik, E. C. (2019). Türkiye'de yaşlılara yönelik sosyal politika uygulamaları [Doktora Tezi], Marmara Üniversitesi.
- Gürer, A., Çırpan F. K., and Özlen, N. A. (2019). Yaşlı bakım hizmetleri. *Sağlık Hizmetleri ve Eğitimi Dergisi*, 3(1), 1-6.
- Konak, A. and Çiğdem, Y. (2005). Yaşlılık olgusu: Sivas huzurevi örneği. *Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*, 29 (1), 23-63.
- Kuş, M. (2019). Huzurevi tasarımında kullanıcı faktörleri etkisinin değerlendirilmesi [Yüksek Lisans Tezi]. İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Fen Bilimler Enstitüsü.
- Kuzu, A. (2010). Yaşlı bakım kurumlarında hizmet kalitesi kavramı ve kavramsal hizmet kalitesi modeli: Servqual Uygulaması [Doktora Tezi]. Sakarya Üniversitesi.
- Özer Baş, G. (2022). Dönüşen yaşlanma kavramının sosyal ve mekansal çalışmalar üzerinden incelenmesi. *Electronic Journal of Social Sciences*, 21(83).
- Şeker, A., and Kurt, G. (2018). Bir sosyal politika alanı olarak yaşlılık ve sosyal hizmet uygulamaları. *Nüfusbilim Dergisi*, 40, 7-30.

Uyanık, Y. (2017). Yaşlılık, yaşlanan nüfus ve sosyal politika. İş ve Hayat, 3(5), 67-100.