Rethinking Intergenerational Housing

Can diverse people live independently whilst sharing skills, knowledge and friendship?



"Life is about human relationships, and that doesn't change with age"

Bob, Britain's joint oldest man (111) on Living Memory, BBC



Matter Architecture

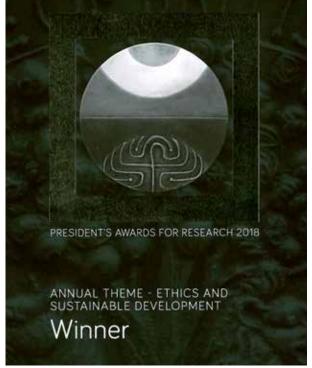




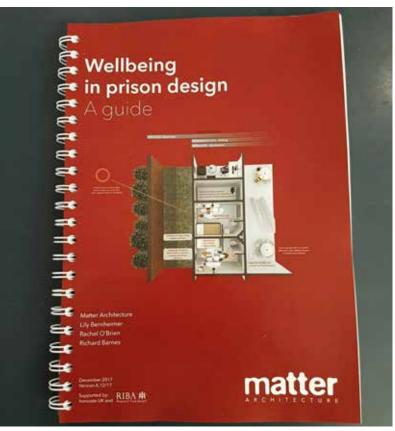




Matter Research











The need for change



Over 1 million homes occupied by over 55's pose risk to health.
Treating avoidable illnesses / injuries in older people costs NHS over £600m a year.



By 2040, nearly a quarter (24.2%) of all people in the UK will be over 65



2.7 million bed days for older paients no longer needing care, costs NHS £820m.



Lonely people are twice as likely to develop

Alzheimer's.



Loneliness can be as harmful to health as smoking 15 cigarettes a day.



Nearly half (49%) of all people aged 75 and over live alone.



Private rented households pay 40% of the gross incomes on rent.



Increased mental health issues in younger people



Increased pessimism about young people's prospects



37% of all children in London live in relative poverty as a result of housing costs.



London parents spend 34% of their salaries on childcare costs.



Children have 5% chance of having someone aged over 65 living in their area compared to 15% in 1991

The 'problem' of ageing





By 2040, nearly a quarter (24.2%) of all people in the UK will be over 65



Nearly half (49%) of all people aged 75 and over live alone.

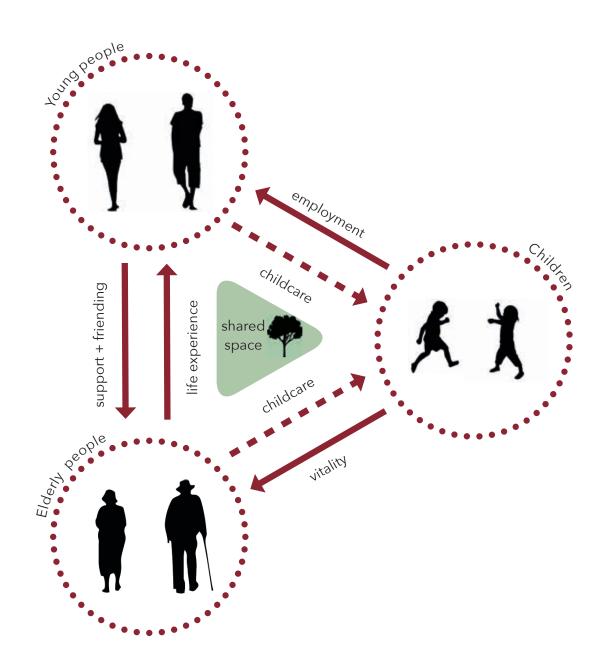


Children have 5% chance of having someone aged over 65 living in their area compared to 15% in 1991

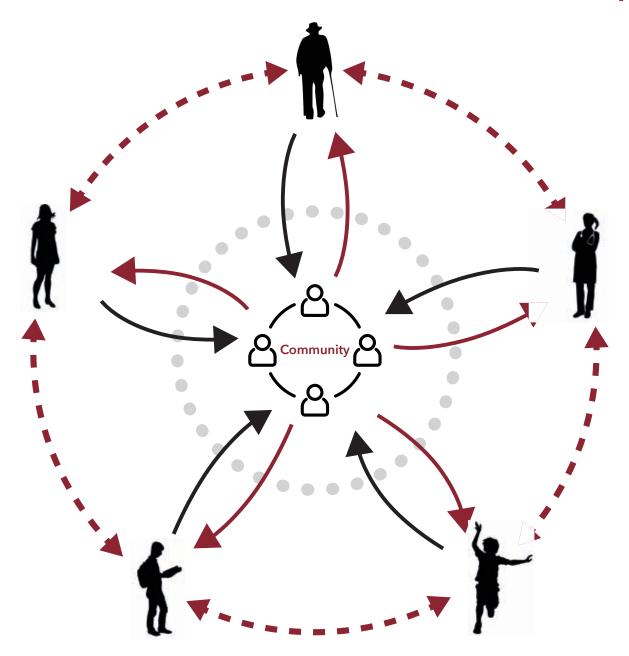


matter

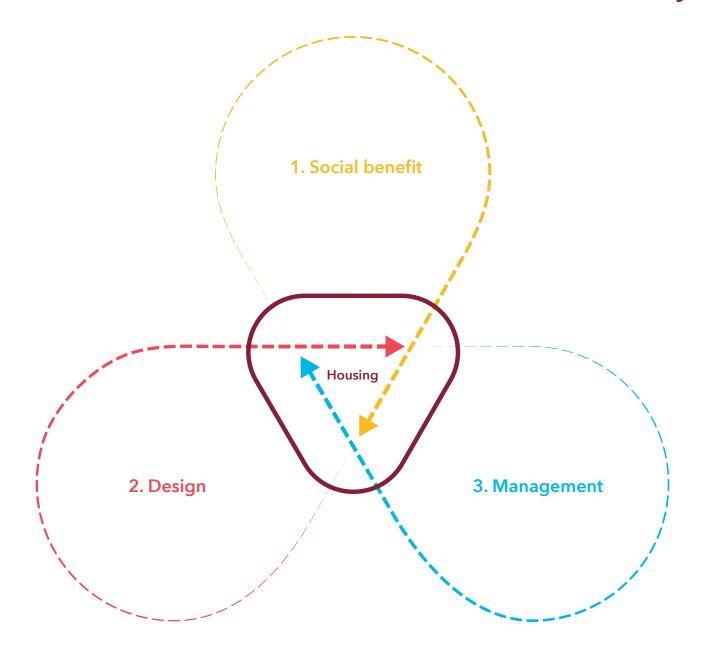
A 'traditional' model



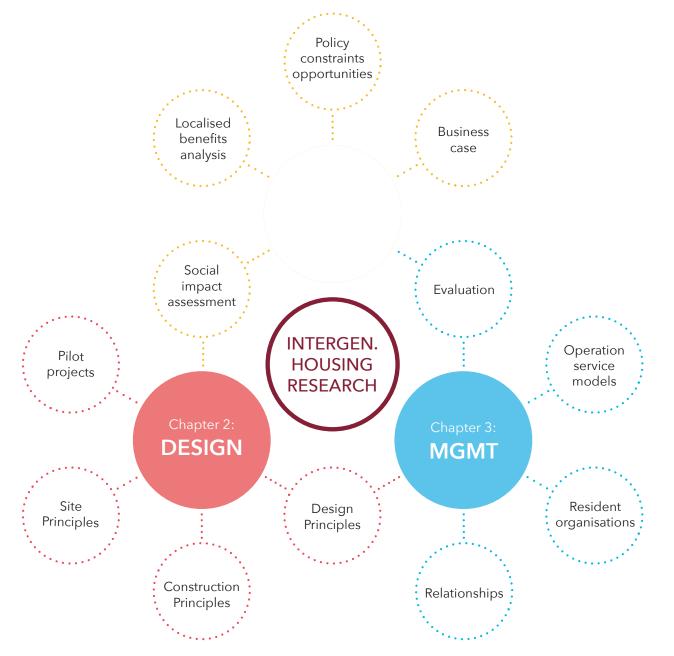
A more independent model



Necessary components



Research Map



Analysing precedents



Humanitas, Netherlands



LILLAC - Co-Housing UK



Municipal Project for IH, Spain



Hope Meadows, Illinois, USA



Homeshare, UK



LinkAges, UK

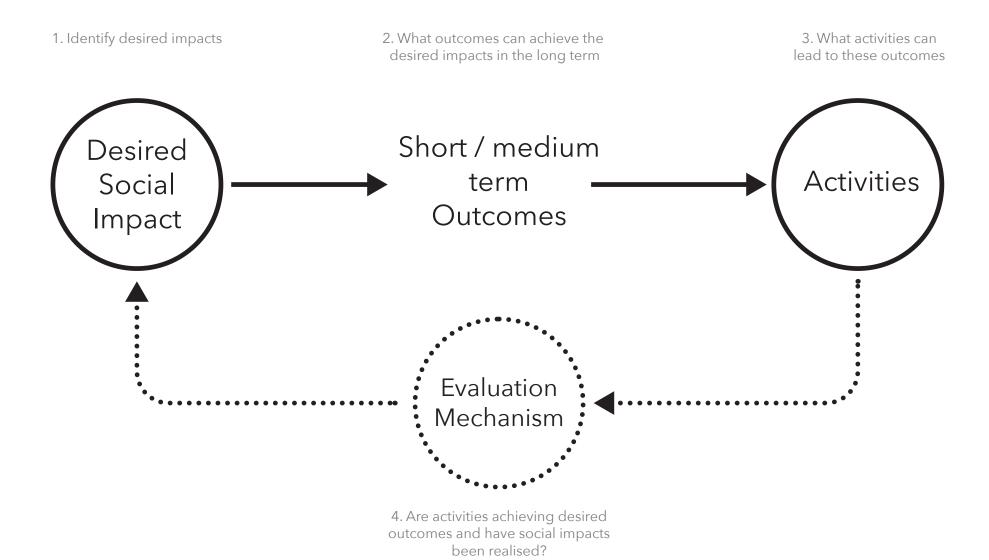
- 1 Lack of wider strategy: schemes tend to target specific groups of people
- 2 Insufficient support from the public sector and housing policies to drive change
- **Lack of interest in innovation** from developers and private secor investment
- **Requires heavy management** and administration to sustain intergenerational exchanges
- **Schemes are anecdotally good** but limited evaluation hinders continual improvement
- Generally not purpose-built and therefore limited to the constraints of the existing spaces



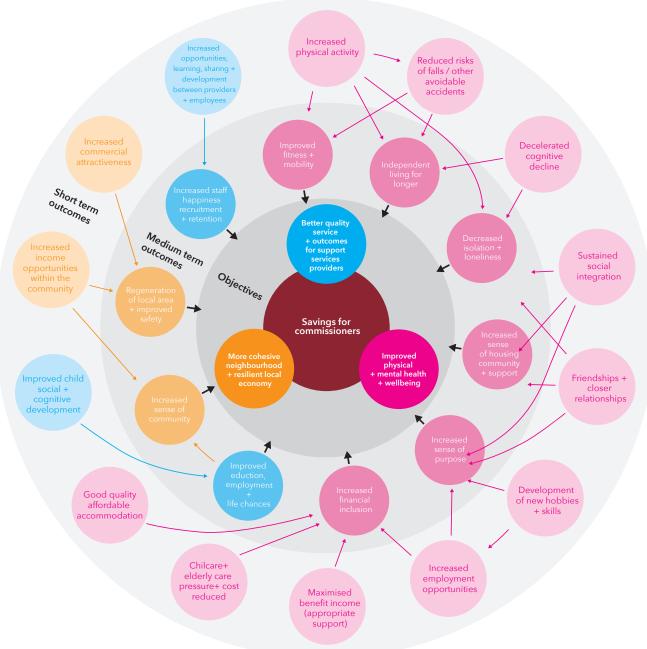
What might a strategic version look like?



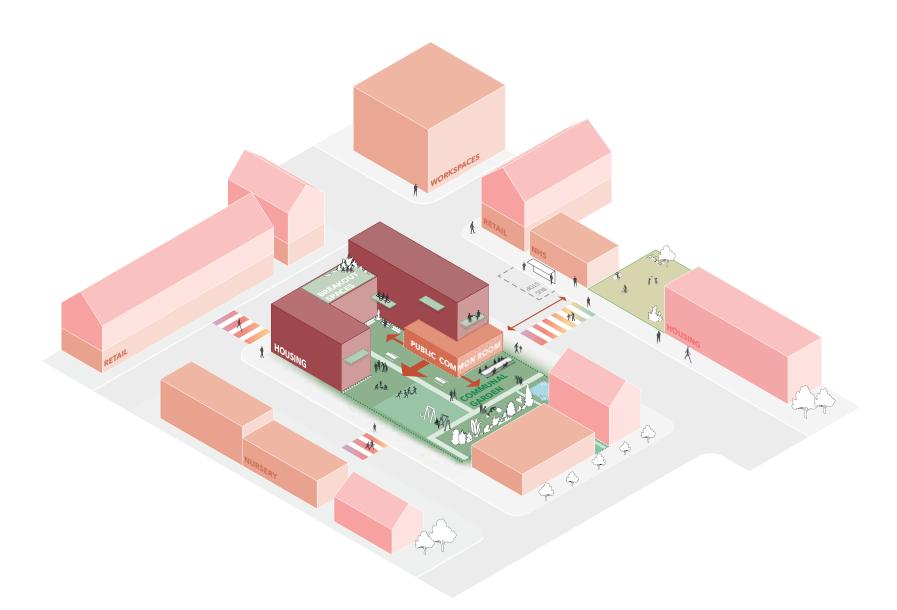
Theory of Change



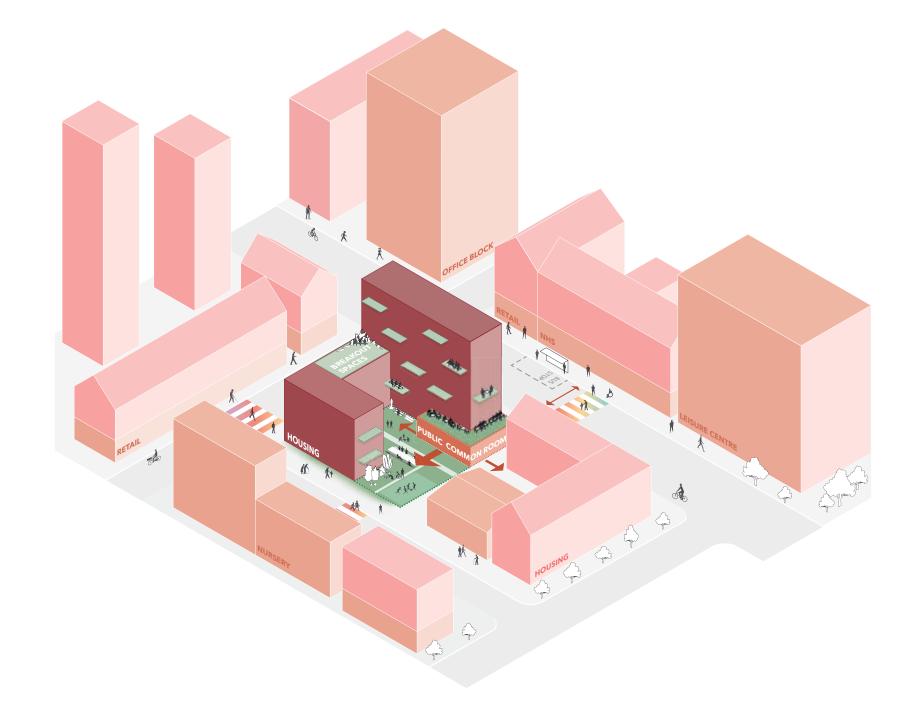
Theory of Change

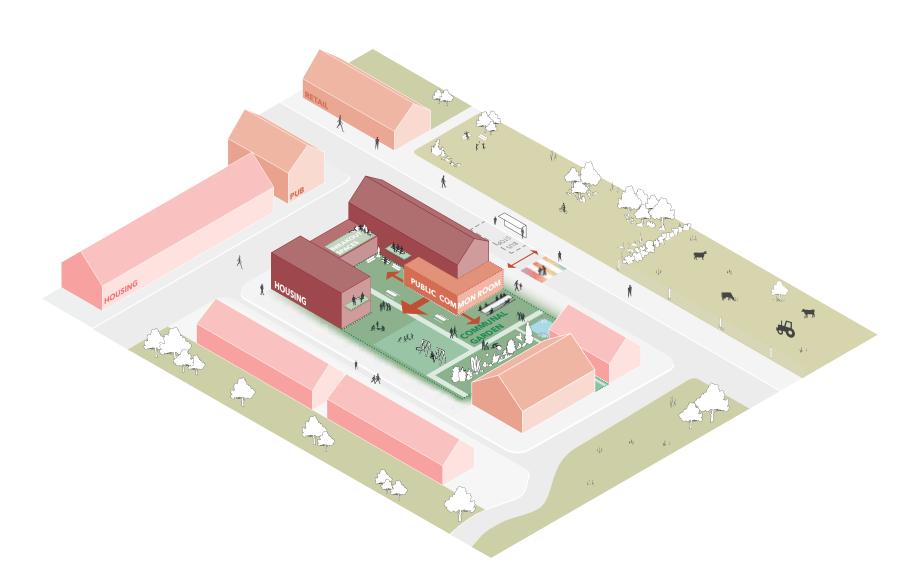


Overview



matter





matter

Design principles

Location **2**

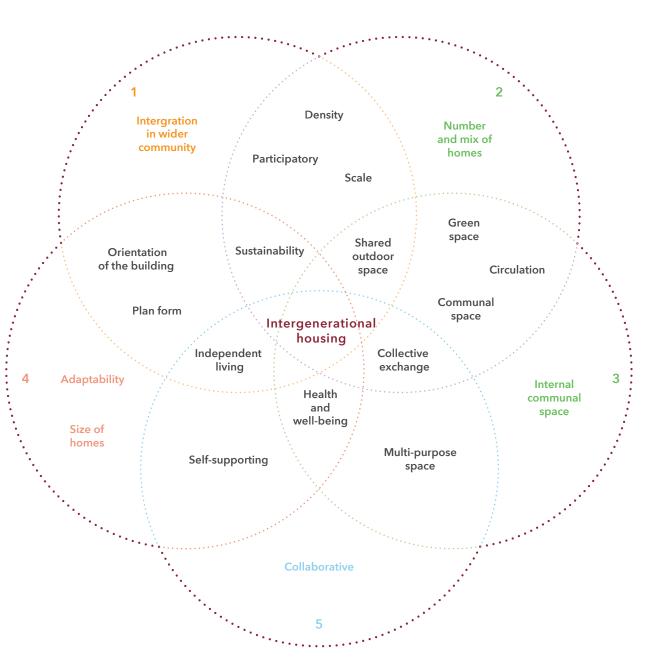
A new scheme should be located in a well connected local community and enhance local services and networks



Homes within the new scheme should be adaptable and facilitate independant living for longer

Design for Management

A new scheme should be designed to compliment management and be robust enough for future changes

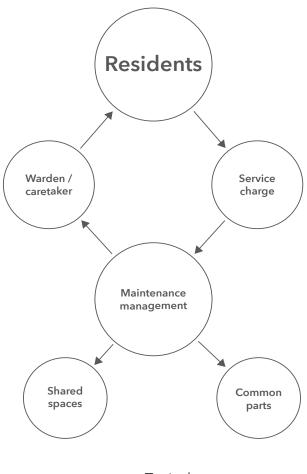




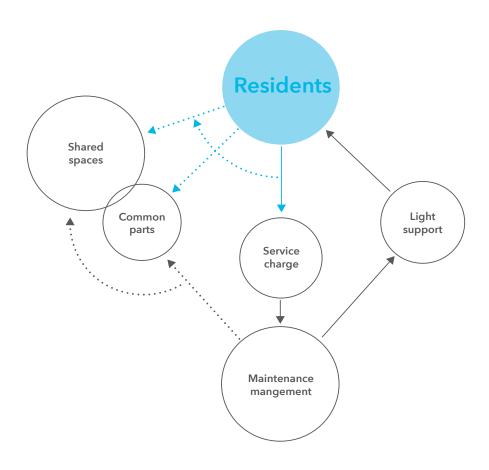
Building configuration should cater to providing permeable environments that enhance health and wellbeing



A new scheme should include a variety of different shared spaces to foster relationships amongst residents and the local community



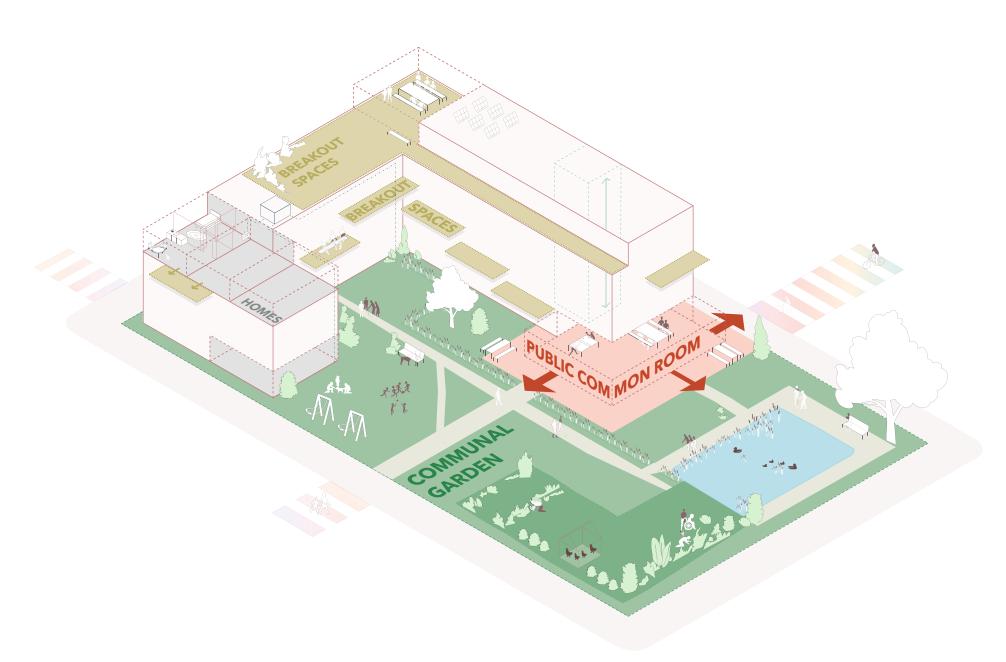
Typical Intergenerational



Housing management



Shared Spaces



Public common room







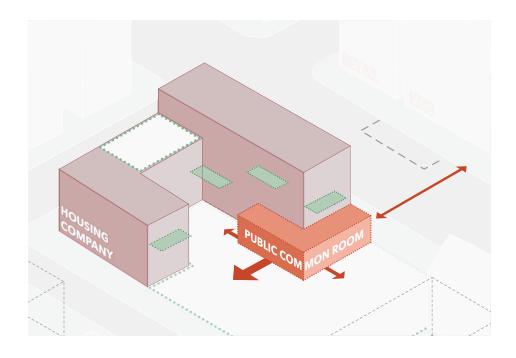


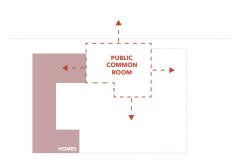












Communal garden







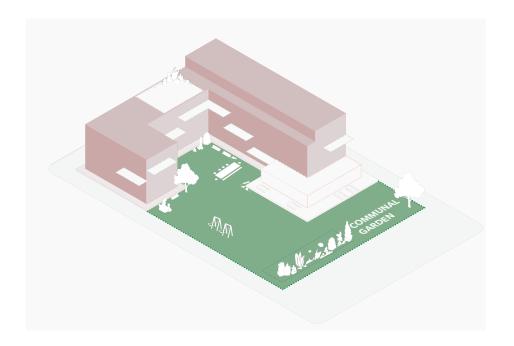


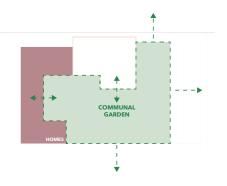












Breakout space





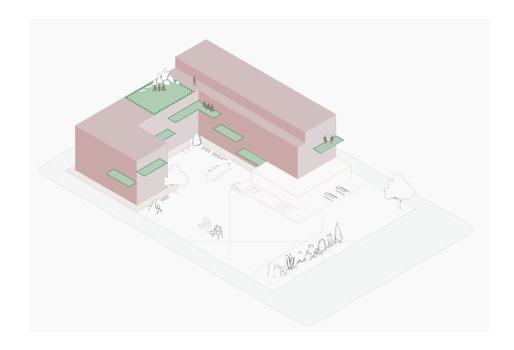


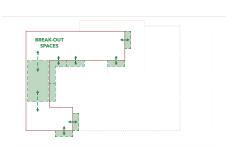












Making it happen



- 1 Innovate UK research project completion and and implementation workshop November
- Policy and network promotion: APPG integration, Intergenerational network, Almshouse Futures
- Facilitation with partners: Registered Providers, developers, Local Authorities, GLA
- 4 Pilot scheme with Camden ongoing

Older Adults Housting Strategy for Ealing ongoing