

## Summary

monographic work: „**Architecture for the elderly**“

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Scientific research and discoveries in the field of medicine, biotechnology, pharmacy and their application lead to an increase in the level and scope of medical care. This, in turn, is a prerequisite for extending the average life expectancy in economically developed countries (regardless of differences in social policy), as a result of which an increasing percentage of the population in them is aged 65+.

The way of life of this group of people is gaining more and more importance for the harmonious development of society. Aging as they increase is associated with physiological changes that can lead to difficulties in interacting with their surroundings. This often discriminates against them in society and the economy despite their significant benefits in certain bts.

The comfort of living in existing residential and specialized buildings often does not meet the needs of the community in question. Therefore, the present work structures and analyzes the main problems related to the conceptualization, siting, overall design, new construction (or reconstruction) and exploitation of places of residence by people over 65 years old. The aim is to provide them with conditions for leading a quality life, thus remaining as long as possible integrated and active in society.

To this end, design principles relating to: the vertical layout and environment are derived; building volumes and spaces; functional characteristics and interrelationships; the installation solutions with the relevant final devices and mechanisms; natural and artificial lighting, finishing materials and furniture.

Each of these principles can be found in already existing implementations, which are thoroughly presented and analyzed in the author's works.

In all of them, a high degree of flexibility must be assumed, i.e. to be easily adaptable to dynamically changing societal and individual realities and needs.

It is the observance of all the listed principles that will lead to the design of buildings that the representatives of the community could live in without any problems, including receiving specialized care in them.

The architecture of complexes, buildings and facilities for the people of the third age should not necessarily be identified with a conservative approach and vision. On the contrary, in many modern implementations, the latest trends and achievements in terms of design and technology can be seen.