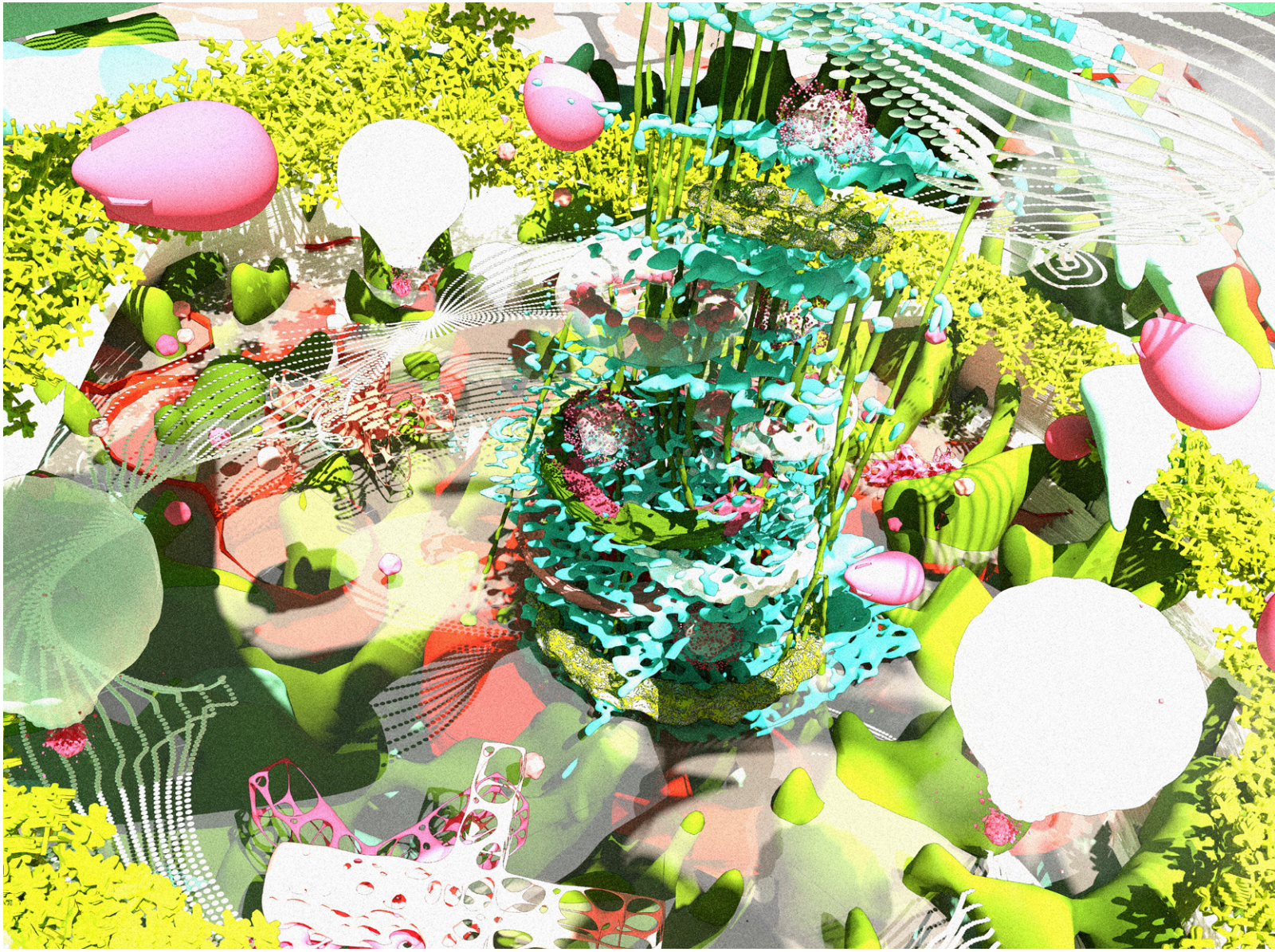


STUDENT DESIGN AWARDS 2021

ARCHITECTS FOR HEALTH

List of participating students and Schools of Interiors and Architecture

ANGLIA RUSKIN UNIVERSITY
BA (Hons) Architecture
- Hicham Jaraoud
- Sam Jones
- Yash Shetty

ARTS UNIVERSITY BOURNEMOUTH
BA (Hons) Interior Architecture and Design
- Elsa Brown
- Samantha Day
- Andrea Rabello Dall'Orto
- Caitlin Fletcher
- Erin Harris
- Seralyn Lubila
- Harry Powell
- Tom Pritchard
- Mary Rivera
- Lauren Rogers
- Trinity Tam
- Isabella Williams

LONDON METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY
BA (Hons) Interior Design
- Paula Goebel
- Michael Garner

BA (Hons) Architecture
- Sterlin Mohammed

MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY
BA (Hons) Interior Architecture
- Imaan Zorah Daureeawoo

NEWCASTLE UNIVERSITY
BA (Hons) Architecture
- Lewis Baylin
- Colin Elkington
- Matteo Hunt-Cafarelli

NORTHUMBRIA UNIVERSITY
MArch Architecture RIBA Part 2
- Jordan James Fish
- Douglas Stewart
- Shannon Walker

OXFORD BROOKES UNIVERSITY
PhD, Faculty of Technology, Design and Environment
- Caterina Frisone

UNIVERSITY OF THE ARTS, LONDON (CHELSEA)
MA Interior and Spatial Design
- Chenxi Wang

UNIVERSITY OF HUDDERSFIELD
MArch Architecture RIBA Part 2 + MA Advanced Architectural Design
- Eloise Bray
- Vlad-Aurelian Cazacu
- Jordan Halliday
- Sreypich Ly
- Kate Matthews
- Teoh Yu Min
- Erika Nagy
- Dariana Nistor
- Mohammed Hasan Rinchhdiwala
- Rebecca Smith
- Ana Stan

BA (Hons) Architecture
- Julia Rayne Rondinone
- Tinca Rusu
- Jason Yeung

UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER
BA (Hons) Interior Architecture
- Zeynep Uzun

THE JURY

BA Achitecture Award
- Elizabeth Petrovitch - IBI Group
- Colin Boylan - HKS Architects
- Andrew McKeown - Avanti Architects

BA Interior Architecture and Design Award
- Gareth Banks - AHR Architects
- Hannah Brewster - ADP
- Alice Green - P+HS Architects
- Patrick Kelly - P+HS Architects
- Hina Lad - Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust
- Vissy Plati, HKS Architects
- Sheldon Walsh - Ryder Architecture

MA Award
- John Cooper - John Cooper Architecture
- Dr Oliver Jones - Ryder Architecture
- David Lewis - NBBJ
- Amrit Naru - ADP
- Christopher Shaw - Medical Architecture
- Elly Williams - Ryder Architecture

PhD, Faculty of Technology, Design and Environment.
The Student Design Awards Committee:
- Hannah Brewster - ADP
- Jane Ho - HKS Architects
- Hina Lad - Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust
- Amrit Naru - ADP

With thanks to:
- Sarah Birkby, Programme and Communications Director.
- Helen Young, Executive Coordinator and SDA Awards Manager.

WITH SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR SPONSORS:

The Architects for Health Student Design Awards challenge students of architecture and design to explore innovative and compassionate design for health and social care settings.

2020 saw a step change in the way we deliver healthcare services in the UK.

Covid-19 accelerated long-planned programmes of digital transformation, including the immediate adoption of virtual consultations and digital delivery of outpatient services. Surging patient numbers necessitated swift adaptation of existing healthcare spaces, the creation of temporary hospitals, new step-down facilities and a heightened focus on function - and flexibility.

Arguable, the emphasis on wellbeing - both for patients and staff - was watered down. Post-pandemic, what does this mean for our healthcare environments?

The AfH Student Design Award is an annual design competition for students and 2021 marks our 13th year, having taken a pause in 2020 due to the pandemic.

As well as promoting good design, AfH is also committed to encouraging the next generation to remain passionate about the quality of design for health and social care settings.

Our goal is to celebrate the opportunities in health and social care for innovation and experimentation and to bring together students from different disciplines to share fresh thinking.

This year we have collaborated with 11 schools of architecture and design including courses in public art, interior architecture and architecture from across the UK.

In 2021 we wanted to keep the design awards open and collaborative so students have been encouraged to submit work from their current courses for consideration.

In addition to awards for students studying BA Architecture, BA Interiors and at MA, we have awarded prizes for the Best Drawing, Best Concept, a special prize from the judges and the Susan Francis Award for Art & Architecture.

Winners are rewarded with cash prizes, a chance to see their work showcased online, complementary AfH membership and an opportunity to discuss their work with others including architectural and design leaders in healthcare.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
We would like to extend our thanks to all the tutors who have collaborated in the programme:

ANGLIA RUSKIN UNIVERSITY
- Howard Gilby

ARTS UNIVERSITY BOURNEMOUTH
- Monica Franchin
- Stephen Larcombe
- Jamie Yeates

LONDON METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY
- Kaye Newman
- Sandra Denicke
- Alex Butterworth
- Katherine Nolan
- Jennifer Gutteridge
- Janette Harris

MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY
- Michael Westhorp
- David Fern
- Naomi House

NEWCASTLE UNIVERSITY
- Neveen Hamza
- Co-Tutor, Stuart Franklin, JDDK Architects

NORTHUMBRIA UNIVERSITY
- Peter Holgate
- Kelly MacKinnon
- Paul Jones

OXFORD BROOKES UNIVERSITY
- Cathrine Brun
- Andrea Placidi

UNIVERSITY OF THE ARTS, CHELSEA
- Amritt Flora

UNIVERSITY OF HUDDERSFIELD
- Hyun Jun Park
- Hazem Ziada
- Nic Clear
- Adrina Pitts
- Yun Gao
- Bea Martin
- Danilo Gomes

UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER
- Chloe Van Der Kindere
- Diony Kypraiou

For presenting the Student Design Awards 24 June 2021, with special thanks to:

Christopher Shaw (AfH Chair)
Roy Carroll

ARCHITECTS FOR HEALTH
Student Design Awards 2021

LEWIS BAYLIN
NEWCASTLE UNIVERSITY
BA Architecture

AN ECOLOGICAL APPROACH TO DEMENTIA CARE

You wake up. You walk to the bathroom and look to see your own reflection, but instead, an unrecognisable face stares back. You are filled with fright and begin to shout in panic. The reflection is yourself, but your only memories of ‘you’ are from many years ago.

Dementia currently affects 850,000 people in the UK - projected to rise to 1.6 million by 2040. This project aims to challenge the modern-day institutional care home setting and create a framework which acknowledges the needs of people living with dementia whilst integrating the wider community.

The current site for this project is located on Westgate Road in Newcastle Upon Tyne, on the Campus of Ageing & Vitality. The deprived residential area of Arthurs Hill neighbours the Eastern region of the site.

My project preserves the only non-demolished building on the site, integrating the historic fabric into the project. An ecological approach to dementia care embodies a response to the natural environment through both form and function.

The form utilises the site topography, providing an accessible green roof which restores the land from which it takes up.

The function of the site was inspired by research into the benefits of human-animal interaction in relation to dementia care, leading to the integration of an urban farm within the site. This function holds a marriage between agriculture and animal-therapy, affording a multisensory experience which results in feelings of self-worth and improved mood whilst slowing the development of Alzheimer’s.

I began this project designing from the small scale, the individual dementia pods.

The fundamental qualities of these spaces rely on understanding how a person living with dementia will perceive the Evironment.

Does the space afford visual cues to the lavatory to maintain independence and integrity of the patient? And does the space offer an intimate yet controlled connection with the natural environment?

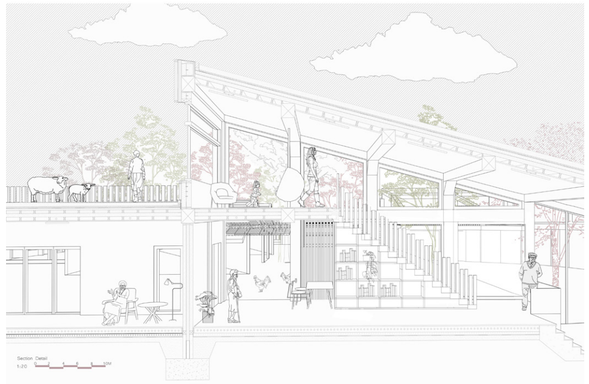
Richard Neutra reminds us that “design must be the barrier against irritation instead of the incitement to it”.

This is ever more important when designing for vulnerable and frail.

The use of evidence-based design offers an informative design process which uses environmental simulation and daylight studies to create optimum living conditions for those living with dementia, reducing agitation and sensory overload for the patients.

Next, I focused on designing a modular L-shaped pod cluster, designed without corridors. The open plan living space provides privacy for each individual pod whilst offering positive distractions through controlled views outwards into the courtyard space.

An internal and external wandering path offers the patient feelings of freedom and empowerment, allowing them to move



naturally without reaching a corridor end and becoming agitated.

The overall form of the building has a focus on maintaining a consistent connection to the natural environment, to benefit both the wider community, the patients and the staff. Benefits which arise from such connection are somewhat deterministic to one’s health on both a physical and mental level at all stages of the human condition.

They should not be ignored.

ELOISE BRAY
UNIVERSITY OF HUDDERSFIELD
MArch RIBA Part 2

ROLLING HILLS // CENTRE FOR MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

2020 - the year where social norms and expectations were thrust into doubt; contextual human connections restricted, re-considered and re-evaluated, as well as the empty space between our physical beings expanding exponentially whilst the desire for substantial relationships and communications resiliently continued to demand time and energy from our newly formed “stay at home” lifestyles, reminding us of the ease of what our lives used to be with unrestricted physical contact.

Despite the ever increasing gap between human contact - alongside the varying national and regional restrictions in regard to restricting the spread of coronavirus, innovative developments throughout the industrial revolution 4.0 (IR4.0) have allowed for a compromised continuation of communications through a virtual and digital medium, where knowledge transfer and information storage is becoming ever more accessible to the human. A virtual world is growing and developing as an overlay to our physical context, creating invisible but easily accessed connections and environments between ourselves, our friends, and families.

The coronavirus pandemic has highlighted and emphasised the importance of mental health and wellbeing - effecting people now more so than ever. The home in which we could leave whenever we pleased to explore a world of endless possibilities has suddenly become our sanctuary protecting us from the virus outside. Prospective futures of generations have been wiped out, industries ground to a halt, and humans have been stuck inside where the mental strain of restrictions, limitations of contact and acceptance of a future no-one ever envisaged slowly becoming reality.

Increase of social distancing has prevented important appointments where physical contact is not only required but essential for appropriate diagnosis and solutions in spaces such as health care centres, however the introduction of a digital reality and environment is opening the doors of opportunity for virtual appointments.

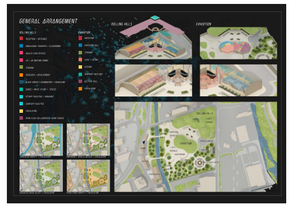
Focusing within the Northern Powerhouse, the site is situated along Gaswork Street in Huddersfield, a central location within the “Northern Hemisphere” of England with good connections to major cities such as Leeds, Manchester, Sheffield and Newcastle via Huddersfield Train Station, or the major highway/motorway routes between each location.

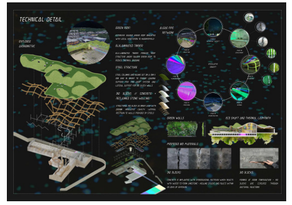
Within the site is proposed to be “The Rolling Hills - Mental Healthcare and Wellbeing Centre” - a safe, vast space for industry professionals to work remotely or in person as well as open plan collaborative and flexible workspaces for members of the public to participate in counselling sessions, workshops or general activities associated with the improvement of mental health and wellbeing such as meditation sessions, yoga and crafts. An additional but separate space will be provided for more communal and larger capacity activities such as an exhibition hall and lecture theatre, displaying artwork and installations created by the users and patients of the wellbeing centre during their mental rehabilitation sessions.

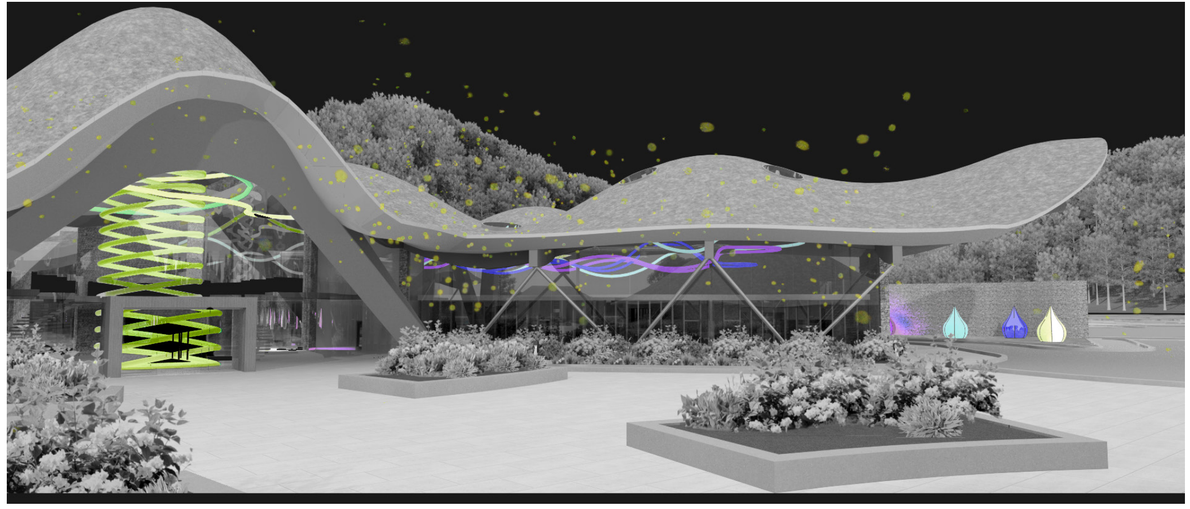
Within the centre, VR/AR spaces will be provided for the provisions of virtual appointments between the external patients and in-house professionals should restrictions require, or location create an obstacle, where the meeting can take place in a shared virtual space, bridging the remote gap between the two separate spaces.

The Rolling Hills combines the idea of a nest and a cave,by creating a man-made cave with flexible and functional nest space within.

The centre is named “The Rolling Hills” after the extensive green roof structure, in homage to the tranquillity I feel when observing the rolling terrains of the Huddersfield Landscape.







ELSA BROWN
ARTS UNIVERSITY BOURNEMOUTH
BA (Hons) Interior Architecture and Design

THE HALCYON CENTRE

The Halcyon Centre is a residential care home and community day centre for those with cognitive impairment.

The project focuses on keeping dementia sufferers independent for longer, supported by wayfinding and sensory experiences.

With a focus on wellbeing, support, and nature. Developed with dementia-friendly design at its heart. Offering comfort and reassurance in a stimulating, homely environment, this enables residents and community patients to be independent for longer by offering an environment that provides comfort for all.

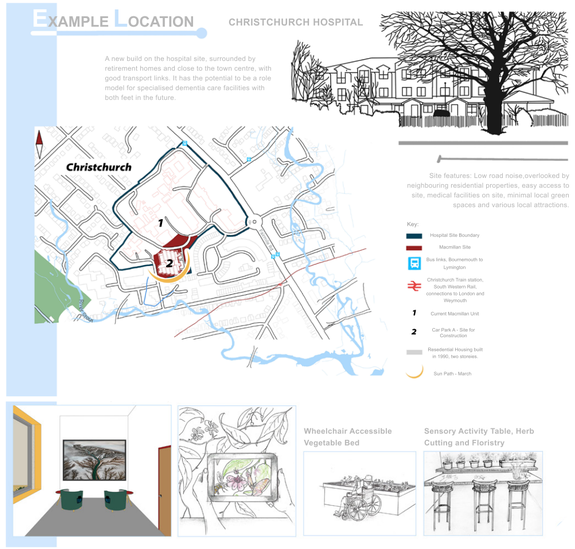
The centre has endless circular journey with constant access and exposure to nature is offered. Lowering distress in sufferers as they cannot get lost within the centre, this minimises panic when they cannot remember the way.

For those who are inclined to walk around the route encourages interaction with nature through access to outdoor safe spaces or indoor interaction areas. These areas help reduce anxiety and combat dementia symptoms such as the regulation of their circadian rhythm to improve sleeping patterns and wellbeing.

There are both physical and technical interactions with nature in the centre. For example, the augmented reality panel offering immersive interaction, through a digital tablet revealing documentary and 360 cinema, of otherwise unattainable natural experiences hidden behind a large scale image.

For those who are less technical or able to physically interact there are sensory stimulation tables, raised vegetable beds, with a small garden centre to accompany and a safe courtyard to explore independently. For wayfinding purposes each area is signed with an icon, the name and the door frame colour corresponding to the map, facilitating independent living.

The centre has the potential to be a role model for specialised dementia care facilities with both feet in the future. It forms a community which is busy, vibrant, and homely.



VLAD-AURELIAN CAZACU
UNIVERSITY OF HUDDERSFIELD
MArch RIBA Part 2

CLOUDWAVE-19 INSTITUTE

The Medical department has been facing several challenges and transformations over the years, but presently this major field is dealing with a considerable change. The Healthcare domain is involved in a significant conversion from conventional consulting and treating approaches to automation and digital processes.

The Cloudwave-19 Institute concept strives to revitalize social activities and the mental wellbeing for Huddersfield's inhabitants.

The artistic and creative activities are meant to boost the communication, to help with knowledge share and to improve people's mental condition going through these Covid-19 pandemic challenges. People suffered because of the social distancing and lockdowns when they could not socialise or gather, but now the CW/19 Concept will bring improvements by generating spaces for public exhibitions and artistic activities that can significantly improve the social aspects of the town and promote the local artists while also offering therapy through art for mental health issues.

The CW/19 Centre has its roots in Huddersfield of the year 2021 when the cutting-edge technology defines our way of living and thinking, and when the fourth industrial revo-lution will play a crucial role in the concept by embodying a mix of cutting-edge technologies which will seek to enhance the digital art unfolding in the concept and the healthcare domain tremendously. Therefore, the CW/19 tries to implement revolution-ary technologies and AI methodologies into its practices.

The Cloudwave-19 concept will be hosting research labs for mental health care, consulting and counselling rooms and social/ therapeutic activities for its visitors.

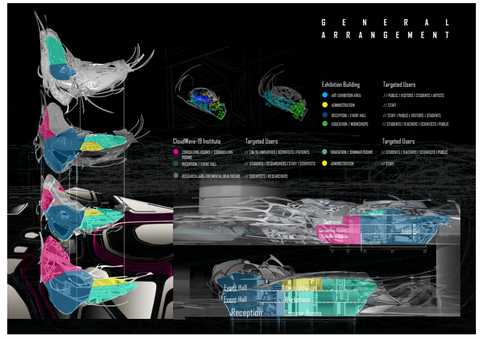
The main aim of the CW/19 concept consists in revitalising the post-covid social aspects and implementing in the healthcare branch the AI methodologies along with Big data and IoT which will have a meaningful impact on the medical sphere, such as improving the productivity, minimizing the inaccuracies, generating diagnosis and selecting ther-apies based on the information from data.

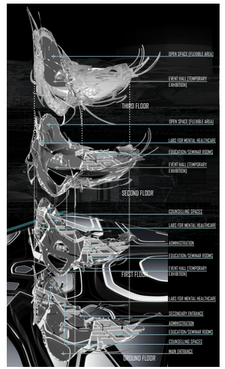
One potential implication of the AI methodology into healthcare could be the ability of evaluating different outcomes from consultations and based on these results to predict possible diseases that can occur or augmenting several human tasks during consultations or therapies.

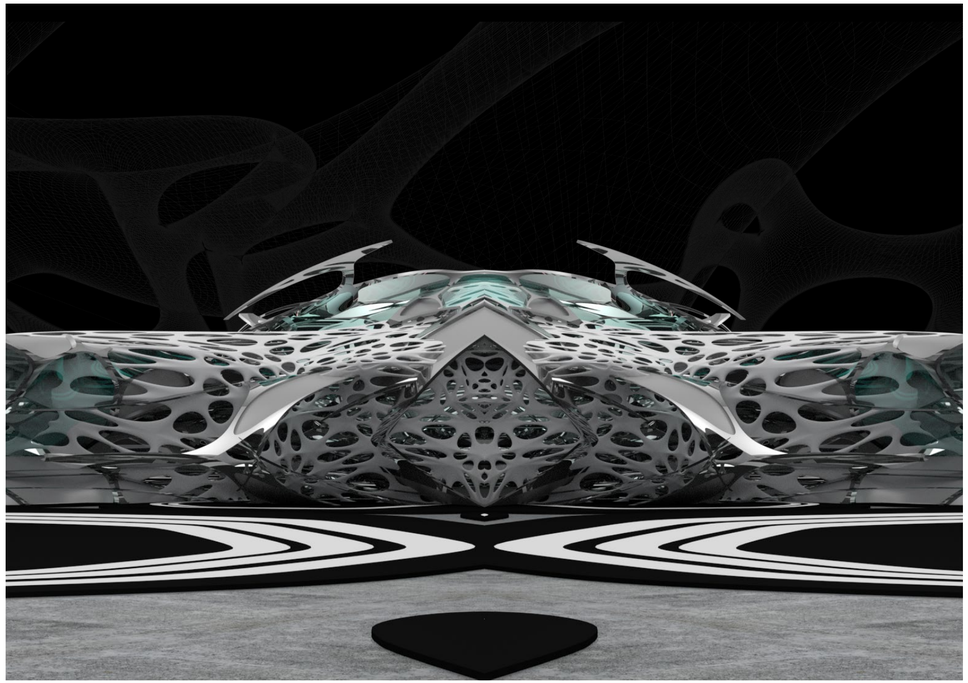
Big data will play an important role in the medical sector by collecting and storing genetic data or laboratory outcomes. In addition, the healthcare industry should embrace the idea of Data analytics and AI with the purpose of pursu-ing, enhancing, modifying, storing and arranging the information from patients.

The collaboration between the AI, Big data and other methodologies can be accomplished by utilizing cutting-edge technology and a diversity of machines, appliances, sensors and smart gadgets that will be in charge of controlling the entire consultation process and moreover to take its own decisions if a recommendation or choice needs to be made.

Additionally, the site will be home to a second building sheltering a digital art exhibition, where visitors or locals can gather and admire Digital Art pieces exhibited both out-doors and indoors. For those who are interested in Digital Fabrication, AI or Generative Design there will be seminar rooms where people can learn and share their knowledge about the latest cutting-edge technologies.







ARCHITECTS FOR HEALTH
Student Design Awards 2021

ANDREA RABELLO DALL'ORTO
ARTS UNIVERSITY BOURNEMOUTH
BA (Hons) Interior Architecture and Design

CHRISTCHURCH GENERAL PRACTICE AND NUTRITION CENTRE

The negative effect of the latest pandemic on the NHS and general practices was an overload on regular consultations and treatments.

High demand and limited staff is impacting healthcare professionals - overworking due to the continuous, increasing workload - causing very long waits for appointments and even some clinics to close.

Solutions are needed to reduce the overload and regulate the system again, aiming to improve it with modern technologies to work even better than it did before.

Working on preventing diseases and promoting health can help to reduce the amount of people becoming ill and needing to see a doctor is an interesting option to be considered for long term results.

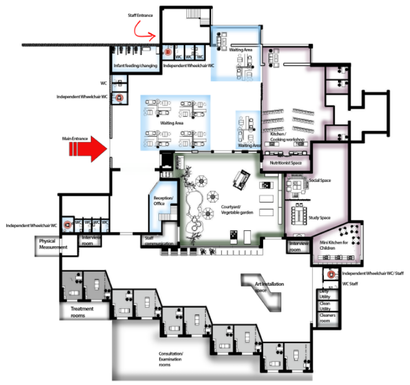
There are many ways to promote a healthy lifestyle and prevent diseases. As GPs work in a holistic way, considering all aspects of a person's life, it is suitable for clinics to focus on nutrition as a tool to prevent diseases and not only on ways to treat them once they have already developed.

Most people think of malnutrition as a lack of food, but it is not only that. Eating badly can cause many types of diseases that can change one's life or even kill, such as diabetes type 2, heart diseases and stroke, cancer, and even deficit in the brain function.

Eating healthy is not easy because most people don't understand much about food. It is easy to be fooled by labels that advertise products as being healthy but hiding many ingredients that are bad for us in the small print. Educating people about food can have a huge impact on the general population's health, reducing the need to see a doctor and start treatment for issues that can be reversed with diet, or avoided by introducing healthy eating habits before the disease develops.

Besides the specific diseases that are caused or aggravated by bad eating habits, some chronic inflammatory diseases can use nutrition as a tool to reduce symptoms and allow people to live a happier and more independent life.

The aim of this project is to educate the population about food and eating habits, and how to maintain a healthy diet by offering the tools people need to make good choices. The objective is to offer workshops focused on specific health conditions (diseases and food allergies), to show people how to choose, prepare and store the food that is good for them, while applying technology to help them to maintain the good habits when not in the workshop.



ARCHITECTS FOR HEALTH
Student Design Awards 2021

IMAAN ZORAH DAUREEAWOO
MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY
BA (Hons) Interior Architecture

"THE WOMEN'S ABODE"

"The Women's Abode" is situated in Long Lane, Smithfield. It's a space where women can live communally with other women who have gone through trauma or difficult life experiences. This space provides them with support to allow them to rejoin the public sphere, without fear. Long Lane is the last step for the women to heal before they get back to "normal life".

The Long Lane was chosen to house the women as it was a place to promote comfort and safety. The size of the space allows the inhabitants to not feel lost and lonely in their domestic space.

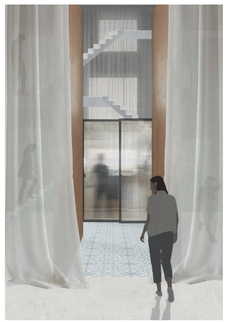
The main driving force for situating The Women's Abode at the Long Lane site was due to it's smallness. The aim wasn't to create a space that resembled a huge echoing asylum but instead create a practical and inviting domestic space to give women the confidence that they once had.

The space provides them with therapy and other activities to help them through their journey to heal. To correlate with creating a distributed home I created a space in the West Smithfield site, where the women can carry out daily exercises, meditation and group activities which can help them de-stress and improve their mental health.

When researching the site and the typology of inhabitants, I have gathered a few design strategies to aide the design development process.

Adaptive re-use strategies will be essential to my site as it is a very small space. Additionally, the concept of controlling gaze is very important in my project as this relates directly to the inhabitants of the space.

As a result of the trauma the women have gone through, the women don't necessarily want to be seen by the public. Therefore, creating a private space is essential, hence the concept of controlling gaze inside and into the space is important.



/STRATEGY
//DEFENSIBLE SPACE

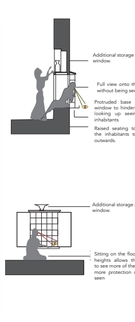
/CONCEPT
// CONTROLLING GAZE
Controlling gaze to gain privacy into the space and also control how the inhabitants look out of the space without being seen. Therefore, concealing to maintain privacy

// GAINING AGENCY
Gaining agency is the idea of allowing the inhabitants to gain independence by still being open to interacting with other inhabitants therefore exposing their confidence

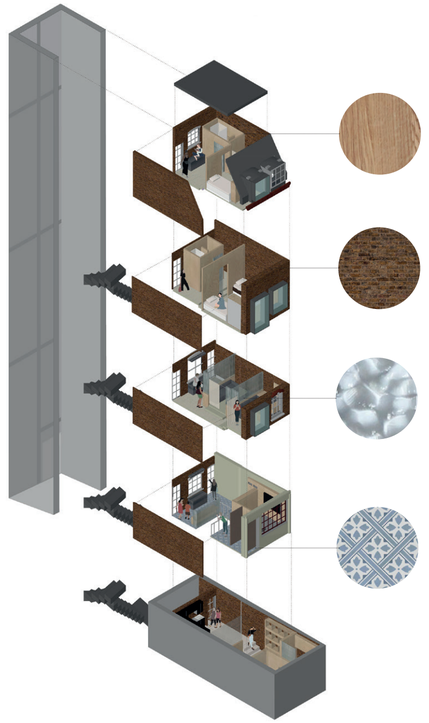
// SAFETY
the overall aim of the space to give the inhabitants the sense of safety within this abode. By feeling safe they can feel comfortable in their space.

/DEVICES
// EXTRUDED OPENINGS
// BACK ENTRANCES
// SCREENS & VEILS
// RAISED AND LOWERED LEVELS
// PLATFORMS

/KEY IDEA
// The idea of a defensible space for Long Lane, will allow the women to control their environment and therefore feel comfortable and safe in their space. This includes the idea of controlling gaze from the public sphere and/or the male gaze.



IMAAN ZORAH DAUREEAWOO



Communal dining and kitchen space

This visual represents the basement floor, which explores the communal dining space and the kitchen. Additionally, It also depicts the change of levels between the dining space and kitchen space to provide some privacy.

Communal ground floor space

Here, this visual represents the communal space provides a range of spaces for the inhabitants to sit and interact. Another interesting part of the space is the floor cut out, This allows the inhabitants to engage with what's happening in the basement floor.

Private therapy space

This visual represents the therapy space. Within this space there are many components for example the change of levels to get into the space and the also access into the extruded windows. To provide more privacy into the space the use of curtains were present.

Private therapy booth and waiting area

This visual is also representing the therapy space as it is an essential space of the site. Within this space there is a therapy booth which also provides extra privacy for those who need extra support. Additionally, outside of the therapy space there are seating areas for those who are waiting for their session.

ARCHITECTS FOR HEALTH
Student Design Awards 2021

SAMANTHA DAY
ARTS UNIVERSITY BOURNEMOUTH
BA (Hons) Interior Architecture and Design

INTEGRATING TECHNOLOGY: CHRISTCHURCH CHILDREN'S SHORT STAY HOSPITAL

Due to there being a smaller amount of children's hospitals in comparison to general hospitals, and the increase in the need for short stay treatment rather than long stay hospitals, there is demand for a new children's healthcare facility in the Dorset area. Generally, the experience for a child going into hospital can be extremely scary, as well as the experience for their parents or guardians too.

The mental and physical health of the child in hospital has become more considered over the decades, and I would like to particularly focus on these aspects in my design and the impact of sensory design.

To achieve these aims and outcomes my design has an effective circulation space, leading from the reception, acting as a central hub, to the other areas of the building. The entrance is welcoming, with the use of smoothly shaped furniture and neutral tones and colours, inspired by the EHK Children's Hospital.

This targets the typically anxiety inducing aspects of hospitals that use bright lighting and white surfaces. Through ensuring that all types of users involved in the building are satisfied, this can guarantee that the overall experience of the space is successful and can be enjoyed, as well as achieving high levels of functionality and use of space.

High amounts of natural lighting through the windows of all sides of the building can increase happiness and create a brighter space for the users. It is also evident that natural lighting and views outdoors can speed up the patients' healing process.

With the circulation plan around the central courtyard, way finding is simple for the users, decreasing stress.

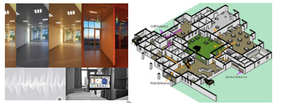
Additionally, having separate consultation, treatment and overnight recovery areas from slighter louder, more communal areas like the café can increase calmness and the well-being of the patients, creating a less daunting experience.

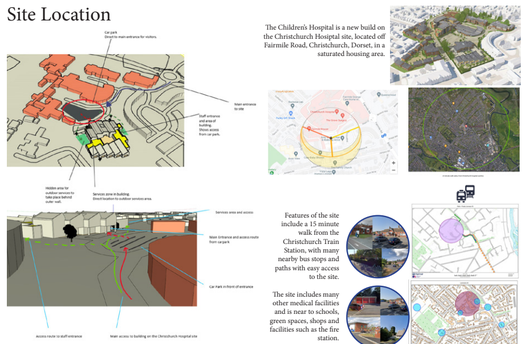
The use of technology and its involvement in the sensory room in my design creates and encourages more brain stimulation and the sensory courtyard encourages user interaction and activity, both having evidence to show that recovery time is shortened, and user experiences are heightened.

Advancing smart technology is also included using patient control systems. This allows the children to have control over their environment to make them more comfortable. Human centric lighting and the use of white noise also can hugely impact the atmosphere and calming experience for children and visitors.

These solutions have high value in improving the reputation of hospitals; they can be enjoyed as an activity day.

Overall, my project aims to provide a calm atmosphere with good quality care specialising in the encouragement and use of the senses to improve recovery and the well-being of all users involved.





COLIN ELKINGTON
NEWCASTLE UNIVERSITY
BA (Hons) Architecture

GROVE GARDENS

‘Grove Gardens’ is an assisted-living dementia care facility for 8-12 residents with mid-stage dementia. Individuals with mid-stage commonly experience major memory deficiencies and require assistance to complete daily living activities.

This facility provides the support they would be unable to receive at home, whilst striving to maintain quality of life and daily routines whenever possible.

Lying within Newcastle’s ‘Campus for Ageing & Vitality’, the site is well connected to the city centre just one mile away. It is surrounded by a local community, with dense residential areas to the north and east. Several schools are within walking distance.

The project’s concepts and drivers stem from potential solutions to current issues with healthcare & assisted-living institutions. For example, a perceived lack of connection to outdoor environments and the extensive research available about the health benefits associated with nature, led to the project’s central theme - blurring the boundaries between interior and exterior environments.

In response to wind analysis using ENVI-met, the main entrance is located on the protected east side, and a series of courtyards provide protected outdoor space - the number of which aim to create a symbiosis between indoor and outdoor environments. A change in building height from south to north, together with careful roofscape manipulation, ensure adequate sunlight availability in all key spaces.

A circular and continuous ‘wandering route’ responds to the tendency for dementia sufferers to wander - free from dead ends, ensuring extensive passive observation, and providing sufficient breakout spaces and rest areas. Each pathway of the route leads to an outdoor view, seating area or life-skill station - the uniqueness of each helping wayfinding and orientation by acting as landmarks.

Staff areas are positioned on the first floor, minimising unauthorised access and offering passive observation of ground floor spaces below.

Residential ‘clusters’ each accommodate four residents in four bedroom ‘pods’, allowing social relationships to develop in less institutional group sizes, and allowing resident allocation depending on age, gender, personality types or severity of dementia, if necessary.

Clusters provide a more homely setting, and create opportunities for occupational therapy. Two staff members attend at all times, ensuring safety and aiming to diffuse the disconnect often occurring between staff and residents in institutional settings.

Each pod’s roof slope and glazing positionings ensure each bedroom receives daylight from multiple directions regardless of room orientation, tapping into the residents’ circadian rhythm. The pod’s distinct outer form also gives it a visual distinction from the rest of the facility building, promoting a sense of identification and ownership for residents that is often lacking in institutional settings.

Members of the public are brought onto site due to the ‘Community Learning Centre’. Here, dementia residents can be involved with various educational sessions; such as assisting childrens’ ‘learning to read’ programmes.

These opportunities provide cognitive stimulation, accommodate intergenerational engagement, and alleviate stigmas often associated with the elderly and sick. An adjoining winter garden extends the venues available space and connects the interior to a natural and sensory environment.

Glulam portal frames and CLT panels offer spatial flexibility, and the clean lines and open spaces create a bright and legible atmosphere. The use of timber throughout creates a harmony between internal and external environments, and the texture of timber finishes offers a sensory and organic setting for residents to spend time in.

JORDAN JAMES FISH
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MArch Architecture RIBA Part 2

THE GARTH: 16-25 HOMELESS HOUSING

INTRODUCTION

This document has been prepared to support the 'Architects for Health' design competition.

The existing site is located in the East end of Sunderland behind the glitz of the riverside development. Currently used as a social club, the existing site was initially erected in the 1970s; however, it has transcended into a dilapidated plot of land since.

This proposal seeks to redevelop the site by demolishing the existing Cheers Social club and changing the typology into housing.

HIGHLIGHTING THE PROBLEM

The proposal will focus on the 16-25 homeless. A minority of society that is often forgotten about due to the general stigma that it is the homeless person's fault. As a result, the help and support the growing numbers need, is ignored creating a problem in England.

It is even more evident in Sunderland, one of the poorest working-class cities in England. Sunderland has a growing problem with more people aged 16-25 becoming homeless every year therefore support is paramount.

Just last year, 477 16-25 homeless approached Sunderland's local authority requesting help. Unfortunately, only 10 people (2%) were accepted as statutorily homeless and owed support, with 196 (41%) not supported into housing.

This scheme will aim to provide rehabilitation through:

- Accommodation
- Education
- Integrating
- Support

PROPOSED BRIEF

The proposal will help the homeless move beyond homelessness, with access to opportunities that better their futures. The majority are homeless through drug or alcohol addiction; removing them from the context that fed that addiction is vitally important.

To achieve this, a drop-in service offering counselling will be available for 16-25 homeless individuals; here, they can access support and advice in a nurturing environment to aid in any potential mental health struggles. To support physical health, facilities will be provided through a drop-in gym with accompanying showering facilities located to the south of the ground floor. Integration is proposed through several socialising facilities located throughout The Garth.

On the Ground floor, social spaces with a living area and pool table create interaction. The cafe provides space for the homeless and the general public of Sunderland to interact, creating jobs and work experience for the homeless.

At the same time, retail space provides the opportunity for the homeless to set up their own pop-up business, promoting creativity and independence.

On the floors with accommodation, communal kitchens and terraces surrounded by a courtyard encourage interaction between the homeless.

In addition, the homeless will use the 'SIPS' and 'POD' construction sheets in an offsite factory. During the on-site construction process, the homeless will begin to use the 'HYEM' step by step diagram sheet alongside the contractors.

Utilising these construction sheets, the homeless will learn skills to obtain a GNVQ. These skills will provide them with job opportunities in a career that is experiencing a skill shortage nationally. Through the various steps, the 16-25 who were once homeless will create their own accommodation.

CAITLIN FLETCHER
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THE MACMILLAN UNIT DEMENTIA CARE HOME

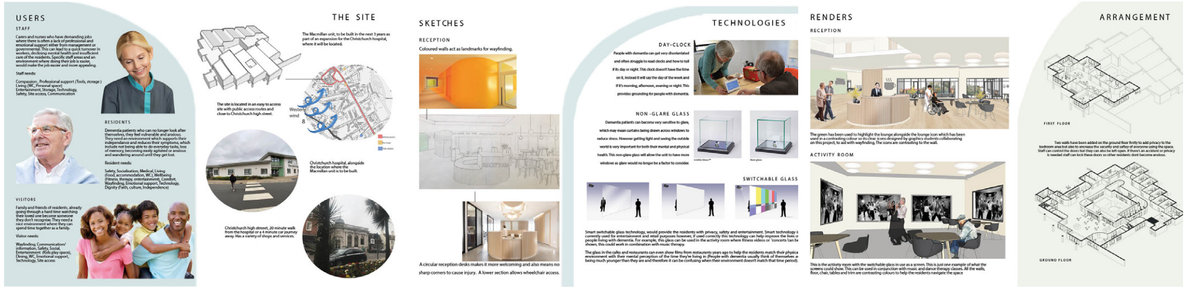
This projects aim was to design a dementia care home in response to the raising number of dementia diagnoses in the country. The site will be located in Christchurch, Bournemouth adjacent to Christchurch hospital. The site is easy to access either by bus, walking or car making it a reachable site for users. The main users of the site will be the residents, the staff and the visitors. It is important that the site also considers the staff and visitors as if the staff are working in an environment that Is not actively helping them it can lead to multiple issues resulting in poor care and negative experiences for all the users. Thefore for this project research was done into how environments could best meet the needs for people with dementia as well as creating a space which supports staff and is welcoming for family and friends.

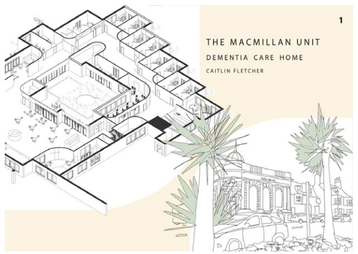
Dementia has multiple symptoms with a key one being memory loss this results in a loss of independence and a sense of fear and anxiety. By creating a space where patients safety and independence is encouraged and prioritised these symptoms will lessen therefore improving the quality of life for the residents and their families.

Using technologies is another way to help manage the symptoms of dementia. For example the glare that comes off glass can be distressing, this leads to the drawing of curtains during the day. Sunlight is good both mentally and physically for residents so reducing that light is not ideal. By using a non-glare glass in the space theres more opportunity for windows in the space and allowing natural light in the space, leading to the improvement of wellbeing for the patients.

The layout of the space has also been considered to help aid the symptoms of dementia. Commonly people with dementia will wander aimlessly and end up lost, putting themselves in dangerous situations. Therefore the proposed plan will have a circular design so that residents can continuously walk as they want to without getting lost. To help with way finding around the space there was a collaboration with graphics students to create symbols for each area so that residents can quickly identify their location to feel grounded.

CAITLIN FLETCHER





CATERINA FRISONE
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THE THERAPEUTIC POWER OF MAGGIES CENTRES

ABSTRACT

The Maggie's Cancer Care Centre, founded by Maggie and Charles Jencks after Maggie's death from cancer in 1995, is a unique healthcare. Anti-institutional, with a domestic feel and hybrid nature, it provides free practical and psychological support in the UK and elsewhere. With a sophisticated architecture as an inherent part of the programme, combined with Maggie's psychological support based on the motto "empower the patient", this special health facility allows therapeutic effects in people with cancer to the point that we can speak of the "therapeutic power of Maggie's Centre". Although it has been extensively analysed since its inception in 1996, the results of my PhD research have revealed new, unpublished concepts.

Building on the growing recognition that architecture is a form of care, over 25 years Maggie's organisation has delivered an increasing number of centres always located in the hospital ground. The already relatively long existing literature on these non-clinical healthcare facilities refers to the current 25 buildings as therapeutic environments, debating whether or not architects have sufficient knowledge of healing architecture in their design practice. Maggie's CEO, however, disregards the fact that when she commissions an architect, she asks them to design a "therapeutic environment" as she believes it would be presumptuous to think the organisation could "heal" cancer patients. However, just commissioning a "normal" building devoid of any signs of "sanitary" architecture, is what allows people not to feel patient, but rather experience feelings of encouragement, value and action so they can find ways to tolerate what used to be intolerable to them. By becoming the expression of an actual condition of the building, the psychological impact generated by an empowering architecture in synergy with the presence of people allows a flexible state of mind in its users to ultimately constitute a therapeutic environment.

Keywords: Maggie's Centre, architecture of care, therapeutic environment, architectural brief, flexibility, enigma, hybrid.

THE MAGGIE'S CENTRE

The Maggie's Centre was co-founded in 1995, by Maggie Keswick and Charles Jencks, writers and designers, after a long battle with Maggie's breast cancer, as a reaction to the institutional deficiencies of the NHS in placing cancer patients in dark basements with plastic chairs and neon lights[1]. The idea started modestly in 1994, when Maggie and Charles thought of converting a room at the end of a hospital corridor in Edinburgh into a small haven for cancer patients "with a view onto nature, where one could sit peacefully between treatments"[2]. In order to instruct the architect to design her centre, Maggie wrote the Architectural Brief[3] that, unlike any other building program, describes emotions and non-technical requirements. A fundamental request of the programme is the sophisticated and friendly architecture and in order to include all her possible ideas, the building takes a hybrid nature. "Each centre is like a house that is not a home, an existentialist church that is not denominational, a hospital that is a non-institution, and a place of art that is a non-museum"[4].

Architects - Knowledge of healing architecture After that Richard Murphy completed the first Maggie's Centre in 1996, other well-known designers were called to interpret the Architectural Brief. In 2003, Frank Gehry's name and fame opened the door to charity and received a lot of media publicity. Although, the organisation did not aim to commission celebrity architects, it turned out that by calling famous architects to collaborate the architectural quality was more effective in affecting people's wellbeing and, for the charity, in receiving more attention[5].

During interviews with 12 of the 20 Maggie's Architects, which aimed to find out how and to what extent the architects applied the Architectural Brief in their design, none of them claimed to have scientific knowledge of healing environments.

"I struggle with the idea of scientific evidence. If we had waited for scientific knowledge, nothing would have happened"[6].

MAGGIE'S CLIENT AND PROGRAMME

During the interviews with the Client-experts, CEO Laura Lee and Marcia Blakenham said: "We never say to the architect 'we want you to create a healing environment' at all, because that would be awful and assumptive that you need to be healed and we are going to heal you in this environment". However, they ask the architect to create "feelings" and this is only possible if they leave professionals free to think for themselves.

THE ENIGMA OF THE OBVIOUS

Maggie's visitors have full freedom of choice, action, and speech. As Laura Lee says of the 'non-therapeutic' space, one of the things that architecture has been able to offer at Maggie's is to provide the opposite things that cancer patients in the hospital setting often talk about, to feel helpless and hopeless, feeling lonely and isolated and feeling out of control. The building is designed to make people feel responsible by telling them that "this is their place", a unique way of helping people connect with each other.

FREEDOM

When they cross the threshold, people with cancer can decide whether or not to accept the help of the staff. Within a space that instils safety, normality and control, visitors are able to face the change process at their own pace. Unregistered, visitors are free to act "as if they were at home"[7]: they can access any part of the building, participate or not participate in group activities, decide to be alone in a corner without talking to anyone, or stay in the company of other visitors. Given its hybrid nature, everyone is free to consider the Maggie's Centre as they wish: a 'home away from home', a spiritual place, a place to receive psychological, practical, or lifestyle support, a pleasant place where they can meet new friends. and laugh or cry together with them. By doing the opposite of the obvious, allowing people to choose, to move freely, and open up without hesitation, Maggie's strategically offers freedom and gives people a sense of identity and belonging to that place as well as a strong sense of value.

FLEXIBILITY

The flexibility of the physical space coincides with that of the support programme offered by Maggie's. To satisfy all the activities foreseen in the programme, during the day the staff constantly move the furniture and the space adapts to the new provisions to allow for a different use each time.

By offering flexibility and versatility, Maggie's buildings urge people to adapt easily and thus become more flexible as well. The flexibility of the space also lies in the fact that the building has no secrets, and nothing hidden happens behind the doors which, instead of closing, slide or rotate because, in this way, they can always "be left a little open"[8]. Thanks to the way the building is designed, many confidential conversations can take place comfortably in the same room and people feel comfortable that what they say will remain within Maggie's. By doing the opposite of the obvious, which is that the building is versatile, and the staff is always available, this strategic flexibility earns the trust of people who become willing to share experiences and emotions.

NORMALITY

At the basis of everything, there is the invitation to normality, that is, to no longer feel like a patient in a hospital, to feel like a normal person instead. When they enter the hospital as people who are sick, they are patients and behave accordingly. Moreover, given the new vulnerable condition, the family very often sees the person with cancer as someone who is no longer 'normal'. When they arrive at Maggie's, people stop acting like patients and suddenly go back to normal. This happens because both the staff and the building remind them who they are[9]. This practice of 'normalisation' is evident in several aspects of Maggie's programme: from sitting in isolation to reading a book, just like at home, to sharing touching stories around the kitchen table, participating in physical activities that for people with cancer are sometimes difficult, a challenge to being able to feel normal. By doing the opposite of the obvious, that is, by treating people not as though they were sick, but encouraging them to behave normally, this strategic normality practiced in a normal environment helps people cancer feel normal again.

The technique of the opposite of the obvious can be found in psychology under the name of Reverse Psychology. This strategy is used to get people to do or say something by telling them the opposite of what you want them to achieve. In today's healthcare, freedom, flexibility, and normality certainly do not characterise a therapeutic environment; on the contrary, since all of these characteristics are inherent to Maggie's, users claim to experience beneficial effects typical of a therapeutic environment.

Whether or not intentionally, with her intuition to declare that the Maggie's Centre is not a therapeutic environment, leaving openness and freedom to any interpretation, Laura Lee applies one of the most effective persuasion techniques and cognitive modalities. In phenomenology, intuition is considered a knowledge methodology that involves openness, questioning, and taking nothing for granted.

In fact, one cannot speak of a true reality and a false one, it is simply a matter of comparing two points of view, two perspectives.

Starting from this assumption, obviousness cannot be taken for granted and the obvious can therefore be enigmatic. This way of looking at the world undermines what we have always been used to (Armezzani, 2019).

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The paradoxical 'non-therapeutic/therapeutic' condition generates therapeutic effects precisely because it is defined as non-therapeutic. Referring to the concepts of 'freedom', 'flexibility' and 'normality', Maggie's is the catalyst that makes people react to being inclined to a new condition of life and, as such, can be overhauled and reset.

The claim of the absence its therapeutic signs, in addition to being rightly invoked by Laura Lee, on the grounds that there is no scientific evidence that the Maggie's Centre is a therapeutic environment, is part of well-calibrated tactics implemented simply by not placing "expectations on how people entering the door should feel"[10], and not cataloguing the organisation as a healing environment. However, the declaration of absence does not necessarily mean non-presence.

Fig. 1. Maggie's Dundee (F.Gehry, 2003). At Maggie's people's minds flex like reeds moved by the wind

CATERINA FRISONE

Understood as a psychological state, being therapeutic or non-therapeutic is not a condition that has recognisable signs in space, but rather a subjective condition and, therefore, only in the presence of people can this property be attributed to the environment. As in a 'fluid dance', within Maggie's therapeutic environment, people's minds flex like reeds moved by the wind. In architecture this feeling of mental flexibility is described with the concept of 'aura'. The Aura, a nymph from Greek mythology that means 'breeze of wind', transmits the impact of a person, thing, or place from a distance[11].

Within healthcare, as an extreme opposite of the static and passive condition of the cancer-patient within the hospital, Maggie's stands out for its exceptional architecture and warm and uplifting atmosphere making people feel flexible, in control and empowered and that's why the person with cancer will say: "Maggie's doesn't feel like a hospital, and I don't feel like a patient"[12]

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2 Charles Jencks, The Architecture of Hope: Maggie's cancer caring centres (London: Frances Lincoln, 2015), 7.

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ARCHITECTS FOR HEALTH Student Design Awards 2021

MICHAEL GARNER
LONDON METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY
BA (Hons) Interior Design

BUILDING HOMELESS SHELTERS

TUTOR'S NOTE:

This year the students were asked to join a homeless shelter project. The students were asked to design the shelters, this work that would act as research for the architects to carry on.

We held lectures with our own social science lecturers to go over the laws, stats etc and Providence Row came in to advise on the wide range of narratives that they dealt with on a daily basis.

The students based the project in Euston station, as Network Rail offered us this as a site. It has been difficult this year to survey because of the lockdown and we really have very little idea where many of the HS2 buildings will be sited. So please take the location as purely hypothetical.

Providence Row were super pleased with the outcomes they saw the other day, I am really pleased with the students' efforts this year.

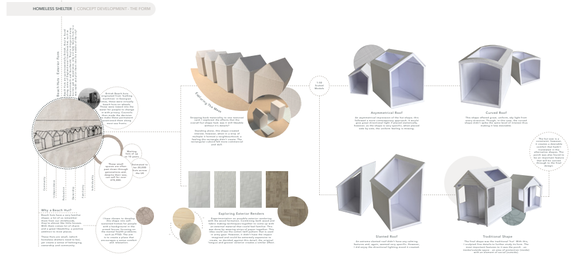
THE BRIEF

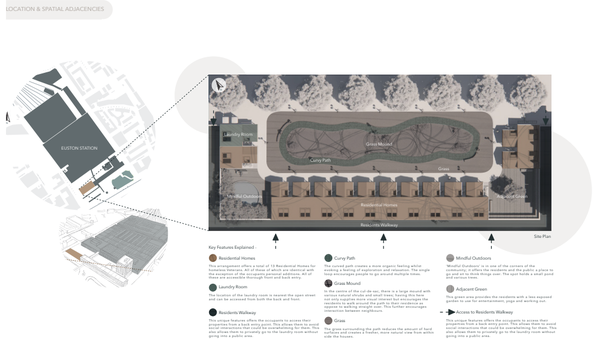
This project has asked to create homeless shelters; providing a space that will better their lives and to help them on their path of reintegrating back into society. The decided site is Euston Station, we have additionally been asked to consider this in relation to the clients needs and promote a positive engagement between the commuters and the shelter's occupants.

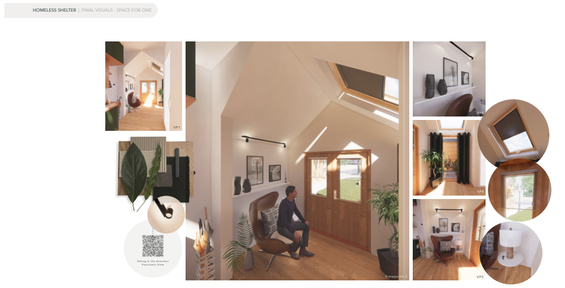
MY GOAL

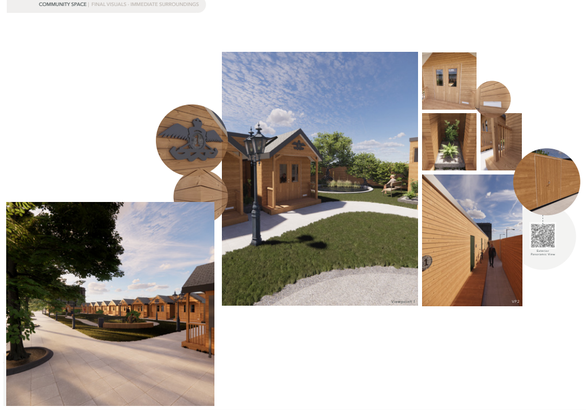
My focus for this project is to frstly fnd a connection between the homeless and Euston station; it's important that they have that correlation so that they both immediately sense a link and don't feel out of place. Then, I will research the occupant's backgrounds to find warming and familiar features of their past in search to form designs that are familiar, comfortable, and accommodating.

The focused importance of this project is to find understanding of any issues they might be facing in their lives such as mental health and social anxiety, and ensure these needs are catered for; there cannot be anything too overwhelming.









PAULA GOEBEL
LONDON METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY
BA (Hons) Interior Design

THE HARMONY VILLAGE

TUTOR'S NOTE:

This year the students were asked to join a homeless shelter project. The students were asked to design the shelters, this work that would act as research for the architects to carry on.

We held lectures with our own social science lecturers to go over the laws, stats etc and Providence Row came in to advise on the wide range of narratives that they dealt with on a daily basis.

The students based the project in Euston station, as Network Rail offered us this as a site. It has been difficult this year to survey because of the lockdown and we really have very little idea where many of the HS2 buildings will be sited. So please take the location as purely hypothetical.

Providence Row were super pleased with the outcomes they saw the other day, I am really pleased with the students' efforts this year.

The Harmony Village focus on homeless women between 25 to 60 years old across the streets of London who suffer from poor health and abuse. The village will be placed next to Euston Station to offer a good connection to transport services and shops including charity organisations and supermarkets.

Due to the mental and physical issues a homeless woman is facing daily while living on the streets, the village is designed to offer support, safety and security.

A therapist and medical care centre will give those women support to get the help they need to step out and enter a new life. This process of rehabilitation focuses on the mental and physical wellbeing of the women and offers a temporary home with bespoke furniture.

The Harmony programme provides temporary accommodations of two years to fully reintegrate the resident back into social life. This period can be extended when the residents need more support and time. The concept of the village is to establish a community that will support the residents process of rehabilitation.

The village will include pods, therapy rooms, a laundrette and a community centre with a shared kitchen and a library. This will be surrounded by a park.

While being part of the Harmony Village, the residents will learn to compromise, socialise and take care of themselves. Strong contrasts, which the homeless women have experienced, will influence the village and pod design.

The concept of the pod is to provide a retreat to feel safe and secure. The open floorplan featuring a bedroom, a bathroom and a living area including a kitchenette will help the resident to develop new structures and routines while entering a new life.

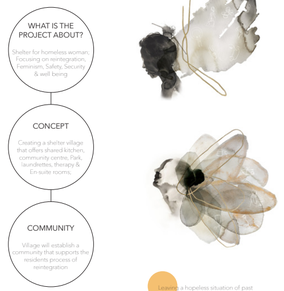
Bespoke windows and skylights will open the space and create much daylight while keeping the residents privacy. The window shutters outside the kitchen window and terrace will help create even more privacy and security inside the pod.

The interior is designed to suit the residents needs & wants; A bed placed in the corner of the bedroom to feel save, a wardrobe to store personal belongings, a bathroom for developing new routines and a kitchenette to achieve new skills.

In the living room, the rocking chair provides a therapeutic programme to improve mental health issues by reducing stress and anxieties.

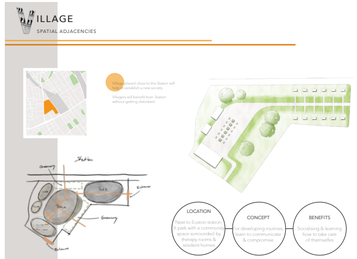
This project will benefit society in supporting minorities and raising awareness of homelessness and a woman's role in our society. The environment will increase the process of healing, support & reintegration while establishing new opportunities & a healthy mind for a better future.

HOMELESS
IMPACTS & CIRCADIAN RHYTHM

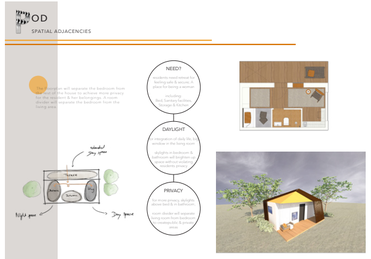


Leaving a hopeless situation of past events, turbulences, loneliness and dissatisfaction to enter a new begining of life with inner calmness.

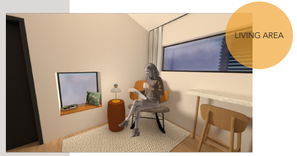
VILLAGE
SPATIAL ADJACENCIES

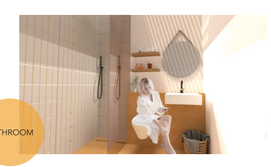


POD
SPATIAL ADJACENCIES



POD
RENDERS





JORDAN HALLIDAY
UNIVERSITY OF HUDDERSFIELD
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TYPOLOGICAL HYBRIDITY: THE INTEGRATED URBAN STADIUM AS A METHOD OF MITIGATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUES

Over recent decades, contemporary sports stadia have become private commercial entities within urban settings, isolating and occasionally opposing themselves from the communities to which they occupy.

In addition, the associated typology of these stadia has begun to stagnate, failing to adapt to the recent global influences in architecture which highlight the importance of sustainability and hybridity within the design of contemporary buildings.

Without response, stadia risk becoming symbols of globalisation, for which historic communal ties are permanently severed. It is arguable that now more than ever the relationship between stadia and the wider context requires refining due to the poor socio-economic conditions experienced by many post-industrial cities.

Issues such as employment and education are evident at a surface level, but the concealed health ramifications additionally require attention, with poor socio-economic conditions significantly correlated with both physical and psychological conditions such as obesity, depression, and anxiety/phobias, just to identify a few.

Through consideration of these issues, this design thesis proposes that through the speculative deconstruction of the existing physical and functional typology of stadia - using three conceived constructs of hybridity - the contemporary stadium possesses the potential to be reimagined not solely as a functional sporting venue, but instead as an adaptive venue orientated towards urban socio-economic processes.

The three constructs of hybridity include ‘Unbounded Hybridity’, which deconstructs the physical typology of stadia in order to form synergy between internal and external landscapes, ‘Transformative Hybridity’, which considers the previously unexplored element of time within stadium typology, allowing for prompt modifications dependent upon specific events, or even wider socio-economic conditions, and ‘Programmatic Combination’, which categorises the complexity of typology variations for their suitable integration into the formal programmatic configuration of stadia.

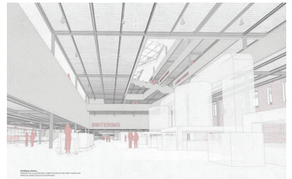
It is through the application of these constructs of hybridity that the responsive treatment of specific socio-economic conditions within post-industrial urban settings can be enabled. Through the treatment of these conditions, it is then also possible to address the long-term health outcomes of the city in a preventative, rather than responsive manner.

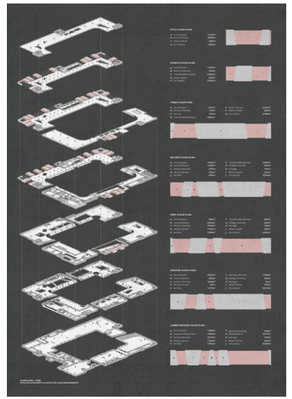
The scheme orientates around a regional ceramic network targeting commoning processes through open-source knowledge, skills, and resources. The regional networks hub takes the form of an urban stadium, with lifetime occupancy rates addressed through the integration of three primary typologies based upon the specific socio-economic conditions of Stoke-on-Trent.

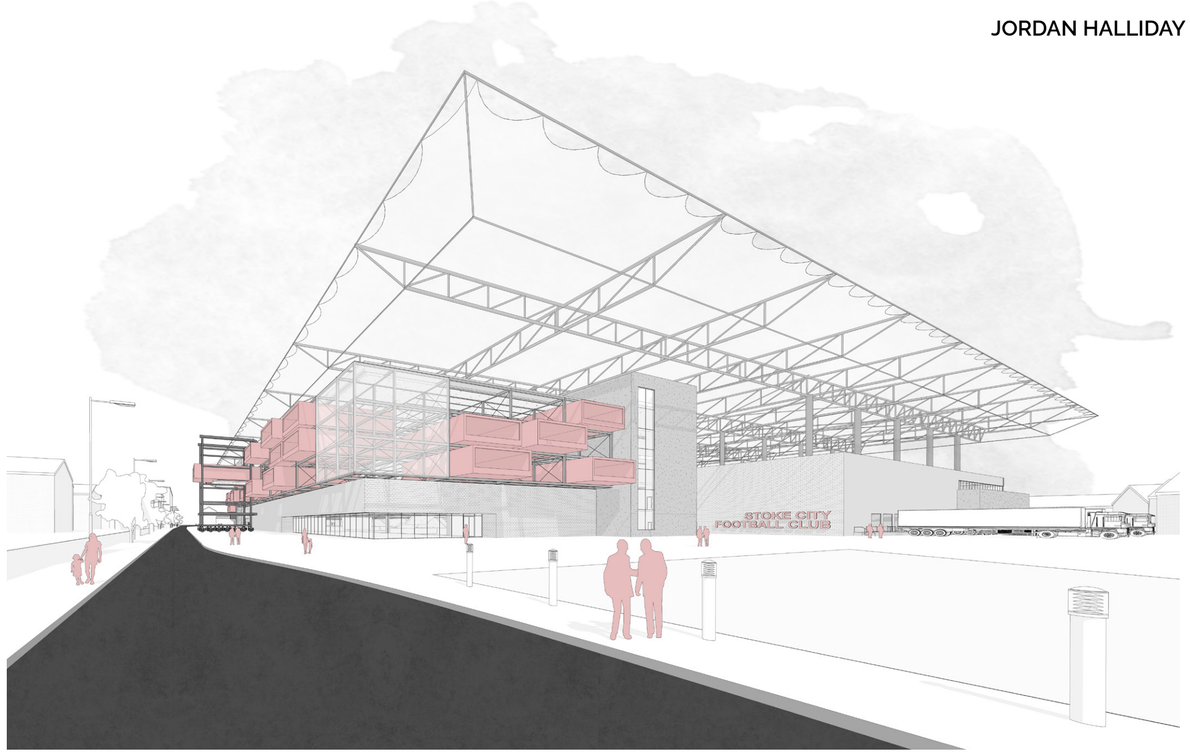
These typologies include an advanced ceramics factory (industry), a technical ceramics college (education), and an elite-level stadium (sport). The stadiums physical typology is also deconstructed, opening the field of play to the public domain, targeting the reconnection of disjointed neighbouring residential communities.

For the internal configuration, sensory relationships between typologies are formed through the vertical dissection of floorplans and the interconnection of accommodations along dominant and direct circulation routes.

The utilisation of natural lighting and ventilation, open working accommodations, as well as interior and exterior recreational spaces additionally promotes comfortable and motivational workspaces, all targeting the positive psychological wellbeing of the stadium occupants and the wider community.







ARCHITECTS FOR HEALTH
Student Design Awards 2021

ERIN HARRIS
ARTS UNIVERSITY BOURNEMOUTH
BA (Hons) Interior Architecture and Design

EMERGENCY QUARANTINE CENTRE

‘The Coronavirus pandemic has devastated millions of lives and strained healthcare resources. The healthcare system within the UK has been exhausted, with little space to provide care for those suffering from COVID-19.

Space for emergency quarantine centres are becoming limited as patients are increasing, the families mourning for there loved ones are growing, and healthcare workers are working tirelessly for a optimistic outcome in the future.

During this project, I will investigate the needs of those who have directely been effected by the pandemic, and how my design can support them.

Evidence suggests that COVID-19 can be caught by any person, however critically harms specific demographics. Providing a centre in which can contain patients suffering with the virus as well as supporting those around them.

This support can only be given by dedicated staff putting themselves at risk to support tackling the virus, care for staff is a necessary requirement for the success of an Emergency Quarantine Centre.

My design solution focuses on improving hospital floorplans to provide the best care and support for contagious patients. Looking at ways in which different materials and forms can control infection rates, as well ventilation technology which can thrive in a large scale quarantine centre. The centres layout will provide levels of support for all its users without risk of spreading the virus.

REGULATION 10 - DIGNITY & RESPECT

People must be supported to maintain relationships that are important to them while they are receiving care and treatment’ - Social Isolation - Although social contact through technology is ideal for quarantine patients who are infected, face to face contacts with friends and family is better for improving social isolation.

Preventing low mood and depression for patients must be a main priority for patient recovery.

Coronavirus Epidemic

Understanding COVID-19

Large RNA virus accounts for 10-30% of colds and accounts for the three large outbreaks of coronavirus in history; SARS (2002-03), MERS (2012) and the current 2019-nCOV (2019-present) where it has spread to 28 countries from it’s original epicentre of Wuhan, China.

COVID-19 Facts & Figures

Demographics of those vulnerable to COVID-19 are people living with pre-existing medical conditions. Below shows a demographic of men over 40 years of age in the area of Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole (98,950 people) who would likely have severe symptoms from COVID-19. (Calculations based off of statistical evidence from relevant websites/estimations)

- 32% suffer from High Blood Pressure = 31,664 people
- 10% suffer from Diabetes = 9895 people
- 4% suffer from Coronary Heart Disease = 3958 people

Lessons Learned From SARS

The SARS, 2002-3 saw lack of coordination and authority of quarantine/ isolation. Communication between health professionals can help masses when comparing issues of finding and containing viruses. Spaces for quarantine were largely defective.

Staff

Dr. Darshal Kumar specialises in infectious diseases. Staff handling the current outbreak of COVID-19 are currently working tirelessly to treat the patients who have fallen ill. Stress levels, long hours and exposure to their well-being to the virus. Necessary space for staff to feel appreciated, de-stress and socialize with fellow doctors and nurses outside of work environment.

User Needs - Safe/Private Space, Social Interaction Outside of Work Hours, Hygienic Workplace, Health and Mental Health Check-Ups, Training

Patients

Lorraine, 64, and Marvin, 67, Russell have been married for 43 years. After both testing positive for COVID-19, their life has been halted. Both are at high risk of mortality from the virus due to Marvin’s High Blood Pressure and Lorraine’s Type 2 Diabetes. Since being separated and put into isolation for recovery, they are missing each other, loved ones, as well as socialising and carry on with daily life.

User Needs - Social Interaction Through Technology, Full Recovery (Mental Health and Health), Empathy not Sympathy

Visitors

Violet Coleman is the daughter of Lorraine and Marvin Russell, who have recently been diagnosed with COVID-19. Coleman is expecting her third child and has become increasingly stressed for her parents health and is also worried about her own well-being. Visitor access to the sitemust be safely contained from any possible infections.

User Needs - Guidance (Mental Health), Empathy not Sympathy, Socialising with Patients, Safe space (Religion, Consultation Room), Family Space

Access & Air Handling Tech

Ground Floor

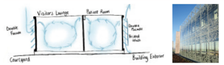
First Floor

Patient Beds – 36
Staff Bedrooms - 16

Spanish Flu, 1918

The Spanish Flu, 1918, used Open-Air Therapy as a natural disinfectant for killing viruses. Sunlight and airflow were features used for the treatment of patients in cross-ventilated wards. The therapy helped the reduction in mortality. Using this method of natural light and airflow into patients rooms will support recovery.

Ventilation



Patients air should not be spread to the areas of the hospital dedicated to staff and visitor activities. Air flow within the building will pass through the walls facing the courtyard, then exit through the patients bedrooms.

The Icelandic Institute of Natural History’s examples of eco-friendly and natural ventilation, like double skin facades with fritted glass. Using these materials will minimise other means of ventilation. This will allow windows to be open through many weather conditions, supporting patient recovery. The Fritted Glass allow light capacity into the building.

Shopping Centres

Much like a shopping centre, an Emergency Quarantine Centre needs various access areas for different users within the space. This floorplan supports separate user flow and circulation around the building without each user’s journey having to overlap anothers, this prevents possible risk of spreading COVID-19.

Material & Design Discussion

Hygiene Within Design - Copper

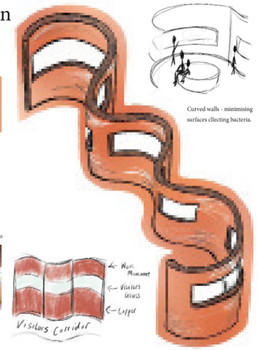
Copper surfaces have the ability to kill bacteria, unlike stainless steel in which bacteria is present several months after. The material reduces the rate of infection in hospitals by 60% when put on patient bed rails, IV poles and frequently handled furniture. Copper surfaces replacing typical hospital equipment as well as building materials will significantly help the containment of coronavirus.

Precedents

COVID Super Hospital, Germany

Panzi Hospital - Maternity Unit, Congo

Developing the shape of the visitors glass looking onto the patient rooms; there needed to be a possibility of a panoramic view, ensuring that all patients could be seen by visitors. A wall that wraps around each room in wave-like pattern was a solution to this.



ERIN HARRIS

MATTEO HUNT-CAFARELLI
NEWCASTLE UNIVERSITY
BA (Hons) Architecture

ARTHURS HILL:
'ACTIVE - AGING CENTRE'

Arthurs Hill : 'Active - Aging Centre'

Located in Westgate, Newcastle Upon Tyne. The project brief is to design a Dementia facility which accommodates for individuals living with dementia, NHS staff and to provide intergenerational activity spaces in order to encourage individuals with dementia to engage with the surrounding communities, helping promote active aging through social engagement, thus distinguishing the project as an inclusive environment for all.

The intergenerational space chosen for this project is a library. This decision contextualises itself both within the benefits reading has for individuals living with dementia, and the benefits a new library would provide for those living within the local communities.

Research into dementia suggests that 'reading to people with dementia has been found to stimulate memories and imagination' and it is important in helping individuals with dementia retain one's identity as long as possible.

Furthermore, through site analysis, the introduction of a library would be an ideal solution for targeting younger generations to help participate in intergenerational activities due to the site's relationship with education.

The information obtained suggested that the schools closest to the site were much further away from the closest local library facility (approximately 20-25 minutes away by foot) and so are more disadvantages than the other schools closer to the city centre.

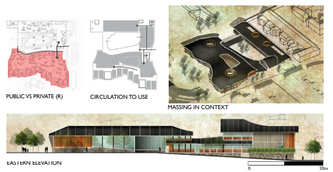
Therefore, by introducing a library for the local community on this site, can then provide a library that is within 5 minutes walking distance from the majority of the primary schools surrounding the site. This integration of a new library facility would thus help people living with dementia to feel more included within their local community and actively engage with the educational characteristics presented in the surrounding communities.

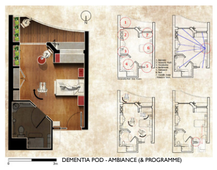
The decision then led to the designs key concept which is exploring the potential for internal structural forms that can be seen as 'landmarks' but also used for interaction, movement control, framing views as well as influencing a unique design language that could draw public visitors to the building, providing various scenes and ways to experience and interact with the building by all users.

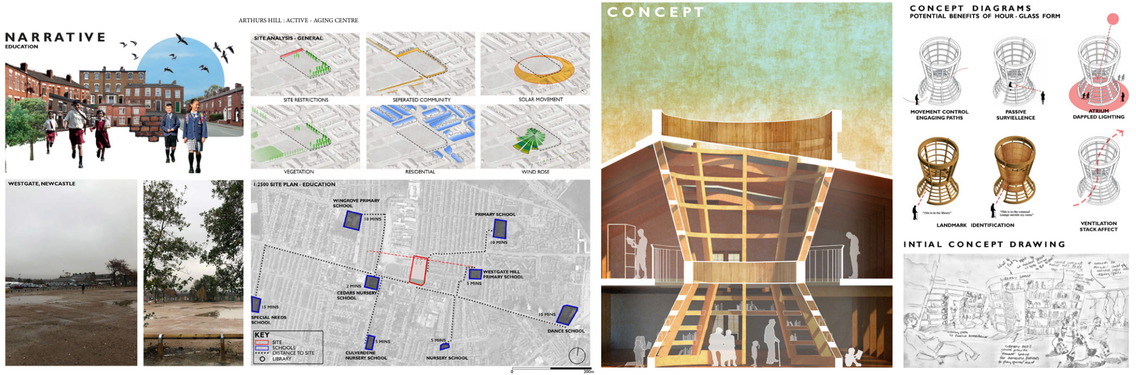
The main influencing factors that lead the design to what it is, is a result of a user-centric design approach and through refined response to the environment and climatic conditions of the site. This design attempts to integrate an array of sustainability and renewable strategies in order to respond to the growing climate crisis and the responsibility that we as designers now hold in reducing our impact on the environment.

These strategies within this project include -

- Re-purposing the pre-existing building onsite.
- Re-purposing its material.
- Re-purposing of building waste material as aggregate for concrete mix for foundations.
- Timber construction.
- Preservation and enhancement of trees located on site.
- Landscaping (East and South)
- Passive heating and cooling.
- Solar shading.
- Solar panels (fitted flush with the roof at 30 degrees).
- Natural ventilation.
- Grey water harvesting system.

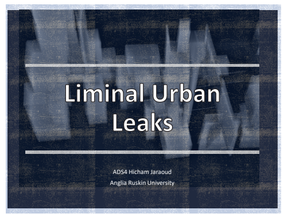






HICHAM JARAOUD
ANGLIA RUSKIN UNIVERSITY
BA (Hons) Architecture

LIMINAL URBAN LEAKS



The site in hand, the docks, is a site that has lost its function, yet it kept cultural significance in the area. As the philosopher Bruno Latour agued, that we need to find ways to love our monsters. the landscape and ecosystems that has been transformed to serve a purpose or function at a certain period and then they abandoned, made toxic or unhabitable.

This kind of love and cultural value and relationship that we have with city territories even when they lost their primary function is the opportunity the project try to size.

This was referred to by le Febre as the “third space” which is our perception of thespace that transcends its physical boundaries and function(Lefebvre, 1991). Lefebre’s collaborated with situationist International (SI) group lead by Guy Debord aiming to answer the question “what Urban is?”. le Febre sees the urban not as population, a geographic size of a continuous collection of buildings.

Instead, it is understood through its social centrality (Lefebre,n.d) Guy de bord map of the city of Paris was new map of the city pieces that are cut and glued together following the Psychogeography logic of which of the location evoked the most emotions from the people. It was a response to the idea that capitalism turns people to robots moving in a predetermined way (home/work/home).

The city alternatively can be explored through ‘drift’, actively moving at random cultivating personal memories (‘Introduction to a Critique of Urban Geography’ Guy ebord , 1955, Ken Knabb (ed), 2017).

Applying the previous approach on the royal docks, it unfolds as three layers of existence; the docks as physical present location; historical function; and emotions and sensations evoked by docks experience. The aim is to overlying these three layer of reality in one existing space . And this here notions ambiguity , Heterotopia, liminality starts to become crucial concepts to the project.

DEVELOPING AN ARCHITECTURAL LANGUAGE

Our cities are not a reservoir of voidwhere territories that are delineated to place individuals and things. We live inside a set of relations, sites that are not irreducible to one another.

This defining sets of relations is more evident in sites of transportation; the train; the ship, places of temporary use such as cinemas and beaches and finally the street. However, there are spaces that even though they are defined in space and time can have this same spirit - which are the ones of interest to the project are the ones that Foucault referred to as other sites.

Places that are in relation to all other sites in such a way that it suspects these set of relations that rules the city territories, inverts it; contradicts it or neutralises it.

These sites, according to Foucault, are of two main types; first there are utopias. which are sites of no real place, they do not exist yet they always in general relationship of inverted analogy to real sites.

Second, are the Heterotopia which in contrast to utopias they do exist, there have an actual location, but they transcend their physical boundaries or more precisely a joint mix of the two.

A placeless place, such as mirror reflection. In the mirror one sees himself in a virtual unreal space behind the surface, yet the mirror exists. Hence, the utopia of the mirrors becomes heterotopia by this jointed mix and overlaying of realities.

The Project reflects on the question of in - between, which is the threshold the liminal which is a space for growth space for change and the kind of uncertainty that comes with it which ties back to heterotopic space which is not a clearly defined space. And go beyond being positive and the negative as the utopia or the dystopia.

Instead, heterotopia allows this kind of uncertainty which beneficial as it allows for plurality to spontaneously emerge. Allowing of this state of not knowing and embedding it in our expectation and cognitive understanding and perception of the world around us will allow us to be more equipped in face of the global crisis such the pandemic.

Furthermore, for us to be more willing to undergo the necessary transformations.

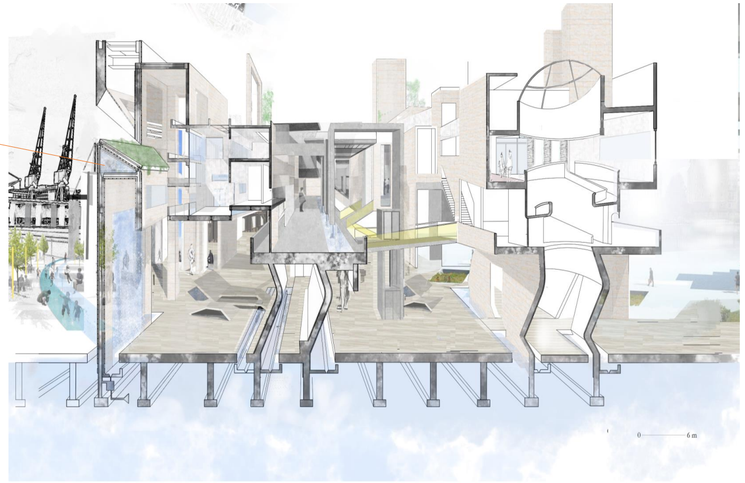
Original Section Collage

Original Plan Collage

The energy performance of the building enhanced by sheets of water pumped up and trapped inside the inner layers of the structure , which balances the temperature inside the building. The temperature is modified (heated or cooled) using a monitoring system similar to a central heating system. This sheets are sealed and insulated to prevent freezing. This system was proved efficient sustainable by Hungarian architect

Water House

A sheet of water is trapped between the inner layers of the house, to equalize the temperature across the building



The building utilize both cross ventilation and the stack effect on a multi-story building by allowing cross ventilation to occur at the lower levels and allowing the rising hot air to escape through gaps and opening in the opposite sides of the structure.

SAM JONES
ANGLIA RUSKIN UNIVERSITY
BA (Hons) Architecture

SENSORYSEARCH

Unipolar depressive disorders are now the leading cause of disability in middle to high income countries, making mental health and wellbeing a critical modern public health issue.

This trend may be related to increased urbanisation, with 77.7% of people in the world's more developed regions now residing in urban areas (Alcock et al., 2014), yet cities take up between 1-3% of the land area of the earth (Adler and Tanner, 2013), so a huge proportion of the global population are exposed to overpopulation, crowding and to reduced access to "natural" spaces which aid stress reduction (Alcock et al., 2014).

Rapid population growth and increasing urbanisation places enormous stress on the environment so it is crucial to support urban populations while maintaining a healthy ecosystem (Alberti, 2009).

Urban green space was shown to be positively associated with better mental health. Unlike many other changes in life circumstances, where effects on mental health can be short-lived, moving to a greener urban area was associated with sustained mental health gains (Alcock et al., 2014).

Urban greening needs to be carefully considered to be successful with a deep concern for community, nature, and spontaneity because these qualities are so notably deficient in twentieth-century urban culture (Bender, 1982); as well as a subtlety to blend between the harshly contrasting environments to avoid a disconnect and keep them well maintained against the pollutants encasing them.

Sensory reflection through natural spaces, spending time and performing horticulture therapy in specially designed urban green environments can improve mental health. Studies in Serbia have shown that nature based therapy can have a positive influence on the mental health and well-being of the participants, recuperation from stress, depression and anxiety was possible and much more complete when participants were involved in horticulture therapy as a nature-based solution for improving mental health (Vujcic et al., 2017).

Reflecting on the sensory appreciation we feel when we take a walk in a park we "appreciate nature." We sense the solid earth beneath our feet. Our eyes rove around the panorama of sunlit emerald foliage that encapsulates us. We easily lend our ears to the lulling gurgle of the brook and eavesdrop on the treetop parley of the birds. We catch a whiff of a nearby cluster of flowers. We feel more natural and at ease and breathe a little easier, a little deeper (Brewster and Bell, 2009).

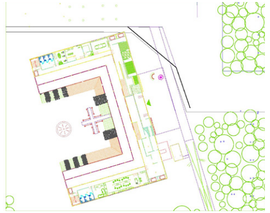
Yet, we could get quite a different feeling.

The earth beneath our feet, it occurs to us, is a path that human beings designed, with metal bins lining the sides, but still littered, uncared for.

We notice, back behind the trees, the fence that bounds the park. Now, too, we recall that this brook is quite polluted. The fragrance of the flowers, at least, is still with us, but we quickly concede that these flowers aren't native to this region.

The flower bed stabbed with a wooden sign, like a stake through the heart, reading "no ball games on the grass" restricting our enjoyment of nature even further. We find our-selves curious about the costs of maintaining the park.

We no longer feel quite as natural as we did and it dawns on us (perhaps with mild annoyance) that we are still very much in the realm of social institutions from which moments earlier we were enjoying a bit of a breather (Brewster and Bell, 2009).



ARCHITECTS FOR HEALTH
Student Design Awards 2021

SERALYN LUBILA
ARTS UNIVERSITY BOURNEMOUTH
BA (Hons) Interior Architecture and Design

THE BRIDGE CANCER CENTRE

In the UK there are over 350,000 people diagnosed with cancer every year. People who are diagnosed with cancer tend to also suffer from depression especially when they are receiving treatments.

Cancer Patients will spend a lot of time in a hospital and often get out of touch with their usual routines.Having a space to go like a Cancer Day Centre allow these people to have a break from the hospital environment and feel more relaxed.

Most hospitals are split into staff, clinic and public zones, encouraging separation and limiting the movements of the cancer patients, and this restriction can cause the patient to feel uncomfortable.

Looking at case studies of patients who had spent time in Hospitals then Cancer Day Cancers, many expressed how they preferred an environment that was more informal and did not resemble a health facility.

By also participating in various group activities helped in their mental and physical healing. I considered that having an open planned layout will assist in removing the sense of restriction in the space and again emphasise on importance of the community.

The building primary focuses on communal spaces with various group activities such as a gym, kitchen and seating areas. The user also has the option to be alone in the private spaces. The open plan layout allows users to easily move around the building and emphasises how there are no restrictions in the space. The building will also include smart technologies that can help conserve a significant amount of energy while also providing convenience to the users.

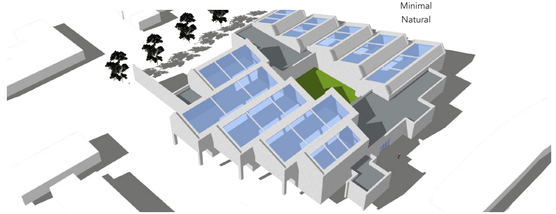
Many cancer patients will undergo very intense treatment which can cause physical and mental challenges in their lives. With a lot of their time spent in hospitals and away from their usual activities, these people feel disconnected from their normal lives. The Cancer Day Centre will help bridge the gap between recovery and their usual day to day routines.

I aim to create a community where patients can relate with each other and participate in various activities.

It's important for the cancer patients to have a space outside the hospital environment and also something can be relaxing and positive atmosphere.

moodboard.

Keywords:
Utopia
Mystical
Heavenly
Unconfined
Futuristic
Stillness
Minimal
Natural



The Bridge Cancer Centre.

The Bridge Cancer Centre.

Crossing the bridge from treatment to recovery

Giving cancer patients the independence that they might have lost in a hospital by creating a freeing and innovative environment that promotes health and healing

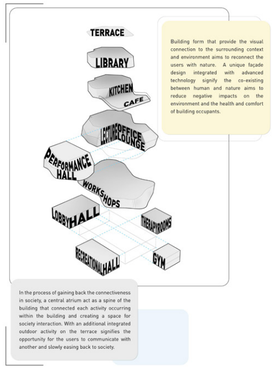
SREYPICH LY
UNIVERSITY OF HUDDERSFIELD
MA Advanced Architectural Design

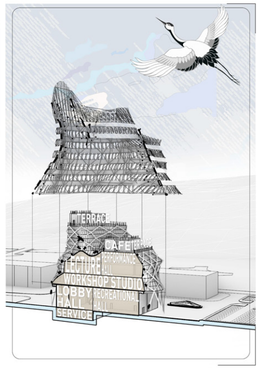
"WIND CHIMES
SOCIO-CULTURAL CENTRE"

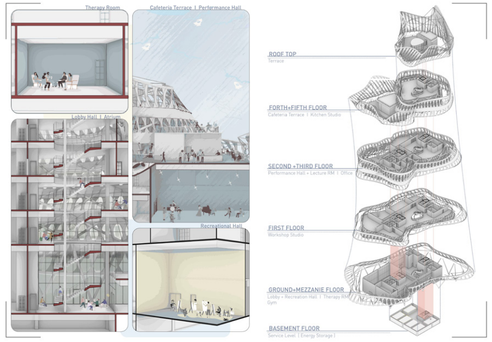
Covid-19 pandemic and ensuing lockdown were hard on all of us, in different ways.

Nevertheless, throughout the pandemic, mental health of people across the globe also took a greater h it due to stress, isolation, grief, and anxiety especially for a silent town like Huddersfield. As the town had been deteriorating even before the pandemic, mental health has been a rising concern toward Huddersfield's population.

Responding to a surge on anxiety and depression - exacerbated by the pandemic in Huddersfield, the Socio-Cultural Centre aims to help people slowly get back to communities and enable rehabilitation of mental health issues, wellbeing and self-esteem in a form of social and environmental connectedness, and art learning process.







KATE MATTHEWS
UNIVERSITY OF HUDDERSFIELD
MArch Architecture RIBA Part 2

TACKLING GENDER DYSPHORIA: RECASTING THE BODY IN HUDDERFIELD TRANSPORT HUB

This project aims to alleviate the inequalities and mental health issues experienced by transgender, non-binary and others impacted by society's enforcement of the gender binary.

In western society, there are two genders and everyone is assigned one or the other at birth, based the physical characteristics of their body. There is no room for any in-between or alternatives.

Society's enforcement of this binary pressures everyone to conform to the gender that they were assigned. These expectations are especially stifling for those who are transgender or non-binary, especially as the existence of non-binary genders is not widely acknowledged, leaving many people feeling confused, isolated and alone.

This leads many members of the transgender community to experience gender dysphoria, or unease and dissatisfaction stemming from interactions or bodies that do not align with their gender. This feeling can have a significant impact on their mental health and can lead to anxiety, depression and a range of other mental health issues. With the commons of equal mutual identification proposed in this project, this feeling is reduced.

Everyone is granted the same acceptance and recognition of their gender, no matter if it binary, static or fluid, including the removal of gendered products and spaces.

The function of the scheme is to provide a new transport hub for Huddersfield. Set in the near future, a section of the town has been deliberately flooded to prevent the uncontrolled flooding of large sections of the town.

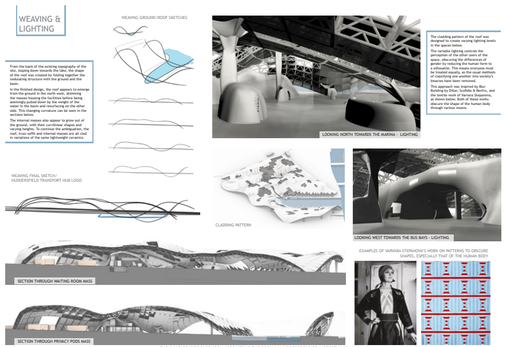
The basin created alongside the new Turnbridge lake is the basis for the transport hub, with a replacement for the bus station located on the same site. These two methods of transport are linked by a large roof structure and served by the same facilities, which form the core of the hub.

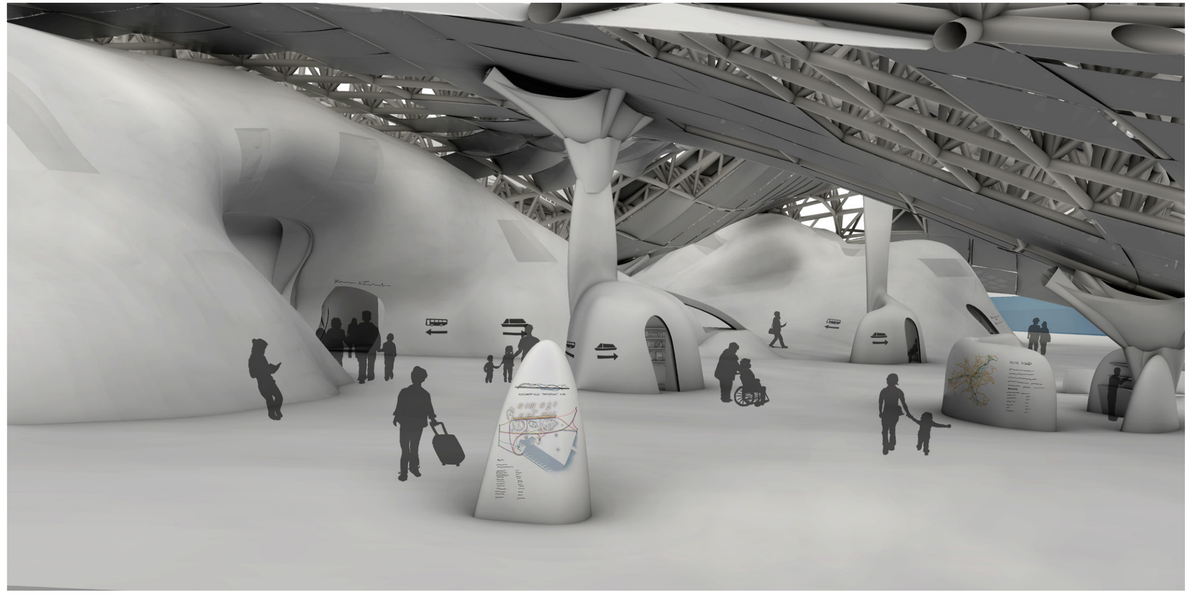
The idea of breaking the binary was the basis for the design development of the hub. Working from the concepts of the fold and the crease, as explored by Karen Burns, the fold was utilised to ambiguate a fundamental architectural binary, that of roof and ground.

The curvature created by this weaving, combined with the lighting effects created by the pattern of the roof cladding, aim to obscure the shapes of the human body and disorient the users of the building. By forcing the users to rethink this fundamental building binary, it encourages them to re-examine other fundamental binaries in society, such as that of gender.

This is further reinforced by the displays on gender and identity spread throughout the building, and the varying light levels throughout the space, which obscure the features usually used to classify others into one of the binary boxes enforced by society.

Alongside increasing awareness of the affects of the gender binary, its issues, and non-binary genders, the hub also offers a welcoming space for those who are impacted by it. This allows them respite from the pressures of everyday society, offering support, affirming their lived experiences, and improving their mental wellbeing.





ARCHITECTS FOR HEALTH
Student Design Awards 2021

TEOH YU MIN

UNIVERSITY OF HUDDERSFIELD
MArch Architecture RIBA Part 2

A BETTER SERVICE A BETTER FUTURE MEDICAL DRONE DELIVERY SERVICE IN HUDDERSFIELD

In the future, we explore the arc of forces and dynamic reshaping cities and architecture in Huddersfield. We are to re-imagine health and social care settings and architecture developments in Huddersfield.

AI has the power to drastically change public administration while medical drones and their use in moving to a more automated society. Therefore, Huddersfield medical service and social care are re-designed as an automotive, medical drone delivery system and immediate adoption of virtual consultations to improve social care around Huddersfield.

At the same time, more medical drone delivery will be operating. The proposed design will be developing a medical drone delivery service system local headquarter in Huddersfield and provided a medical air system to cover up the West Yorkshire area.

The drone hub is able to manage the air traffic for the drone to avoid and reduce drone accident. At Huddersfield Health Drone Delivery Service System Local Head Quarter, there are able to collect and send the medicine and care package through the reception area. All the medical items would be arranged in line with the warehouse automation to ensure the medical items in good storage and transport.

From customer service line to medical drone delivery service, they are all in robotic systematic controlled by air traffic and communicated using 4G.

Warehouse automation will maximise speed with one touch fulfilment and ensure a streamline of department operations. Using Waypoint GPS Navigation enables a medical drone to fly alone with its flying destination or pre-planned points programmed into the drone remote navigation software.

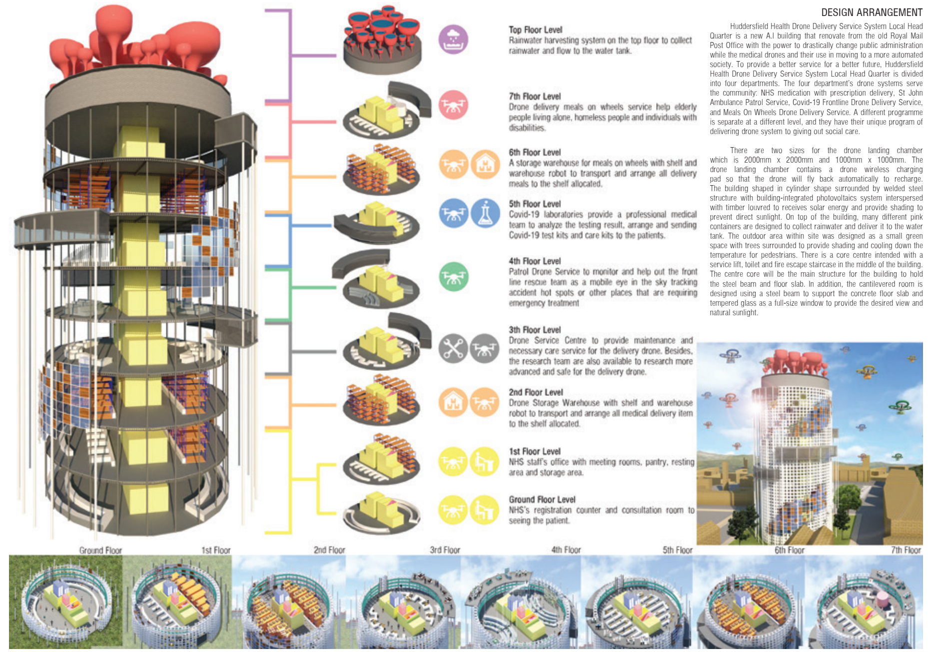
The system instructs the medical drone where to fly, at what height, the speed at which to fly, and it can be programmed to hover at any point of the way. This drone route planner and destination planner will organise the medical drone to fly back to their landing pad that each department assigned.

When the NHS, St John Ambulance, Covid-19 Frontline and Meals On Wheels Service are combined in the building, the emergency hotline will be linked. The medical drones will be providing live updates, tracking people who need help and sending the latest situation or help request to the headquarters. In addition, medical drone delivery service will take benefit in our lives.

Drone sending automatic external defibrillators (AEDs) or first aid kit would fly to the patients in a public space to quickly solve problems. People may just press a button from certain apps or mobile device to request help.

The medical drone delivery service can improve speed and reliability, reduce costs, and improve social care by saving time travelling over busy streets.

People may be improving time management because the drone performs precise position system. Medical delivery drones have less margin of error when finding the exact targeted area and avoid incidents as they deliver the care package directly to customers. The objective of the proposal is to provide a better service for a better future.



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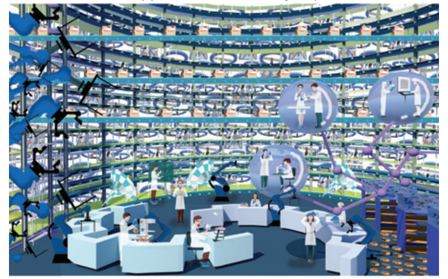
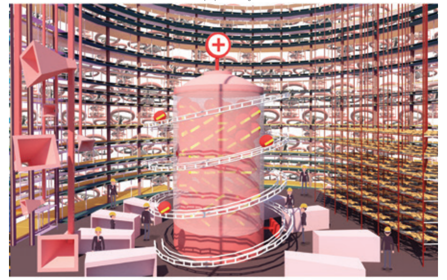
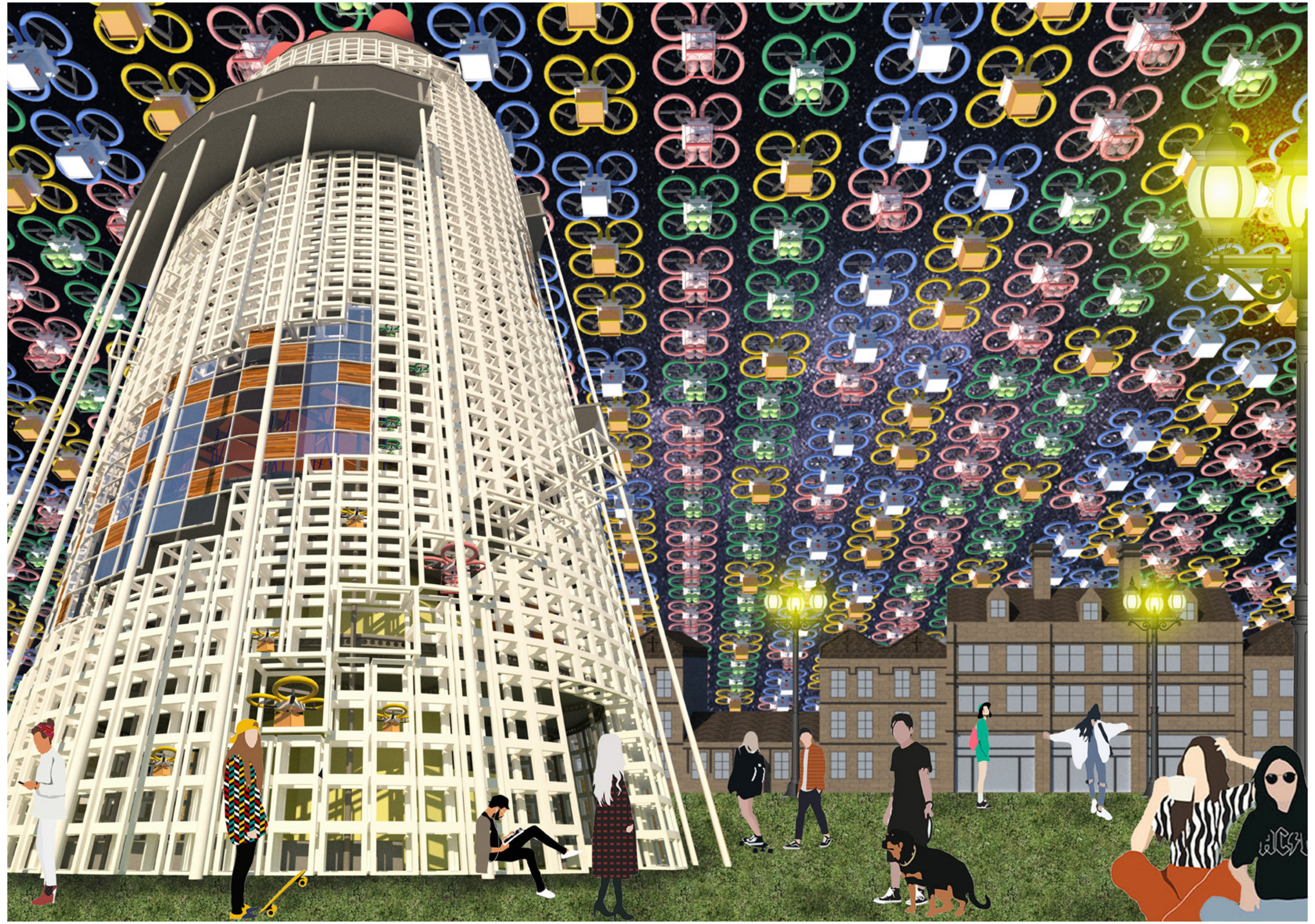






STERLIN MOHAMMED
LONDON METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY
BA (Hons) Architecture

STEPPING SCHOOL

Studio 4 focuses on reusing, reworking, and redefining existing buildings.

The site location is in Royal Albert Dock, East London. There are five new office blocks which have been constructed opposite London City airport, and tens more have been planned for future development phases.

The office blocks are now vacant. Even prior to the pandemic, companies were reluctant to rent spaces in this monoculture of offices. In this Studio the focus was to transform these office blocks to activate the city.

These office buildings were essentially created for the use of office workers, but our main project brief was to create an educational program that brings something new to the surrounding city.

In my project I forced on bringing forward a SEND School for younger children between the ages 3-10. A series of studies led to the final design.

But when researching the kind of educational programme that I wanted to bring to the site, I noticed that there were many schools in the residential areas and very few SEND schools that accommodate children with disabilities. I saw a perfect opportunity to propose a school that focused on this. Introducing this type of school at the Dock would create an experience that other schools in the local area do not have.

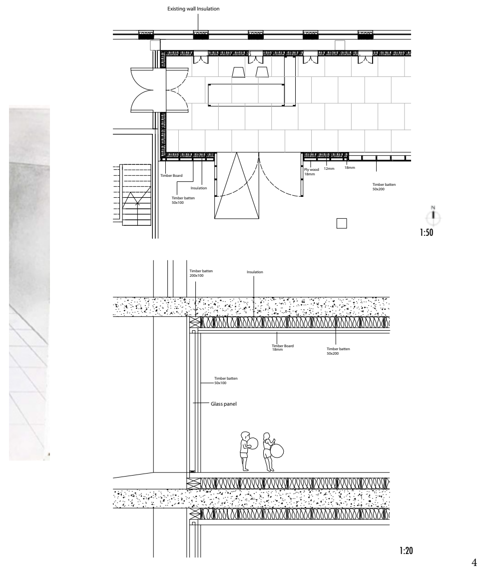
The schools aim to create a space for young children to have fun away from the home and with other children. The school doesn't focus solely on teaching, it's more so to have fun outdoor and indoor spaces for them to enjoy.

The school provides outdoor terraces that allows the children to play outdoors and enjoy some fresh air or alternatively they can play inside as well.

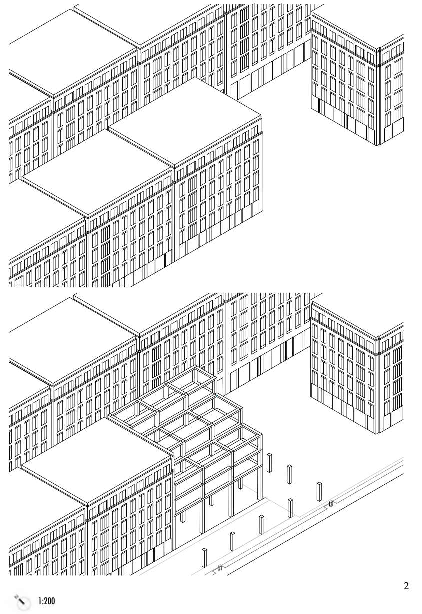
The interior spaces are lined with timber to create some insulation for the comfort of the children, the concrete material of the building is cold, insulation was needed to keep the children warm in the indoor spaces.

The ground floor gives space back to the city, where it creates some ground floor space for the public by stripping back the building and creating a cantilever over the entrance of the school.

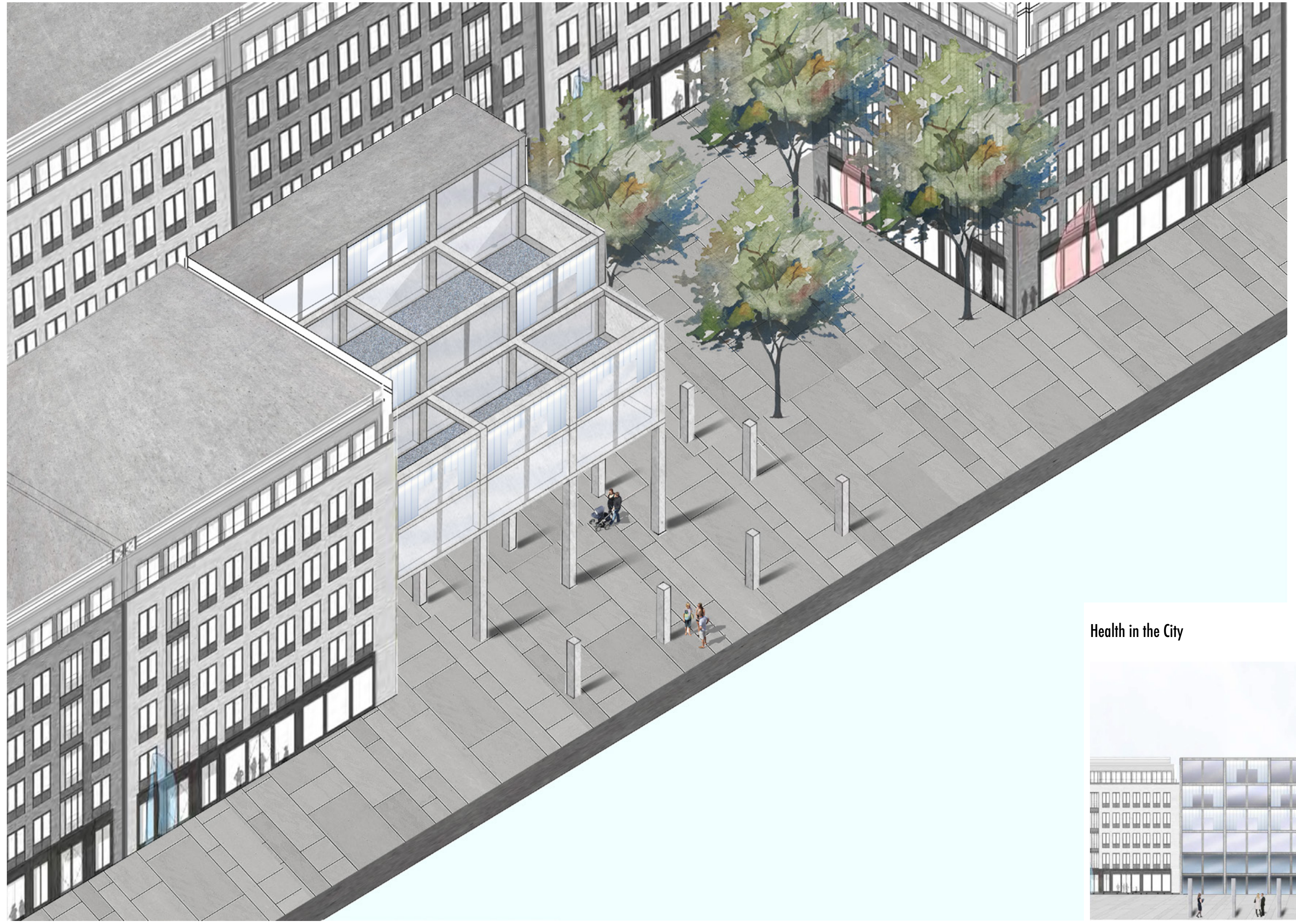
The ground floor gives space back to the city, where it creates some ground floor space for the public by stripping back the building and creating a cantilever over the entrance of the school.



Reuse of an Office Building as an SEND School



STERLIN MOHAMMED



Health in the City

ERIKA NAGY
UNIVERSITY OF HUDDERSFIELD
MArch Architecture RIBA Part 2

MEMORIAL MAZE + SMOG ARCHIVE

Grieving is one of the only things we do alone in life and so, I wanted to offer a space for that.

The central space would then be for grieving and reflecting and listening, alone, as an individual experience, and as you distance from the core, more attention is drawn to the community. The community parts are rather for raising awareness and offering all the information possible about the history of the smog.

I wanted the memorial area to be more than just about remembering the ones that have gone, I wanted it to raise a thirst for knowledge, for doing better.

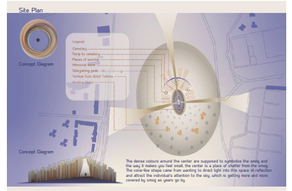
The goal of the project is to offer a space for mourning and reflecting and to help raise awareness about the gravity of the smog problem. It is designed with the wish of catering for people of all ages, all of them having in common the fact that the smog changed their life in some way. Another important element is that through this project I want to offer a pace where the air is cleaner, where people can experience this for a temporary period, whilst they walk around the site.

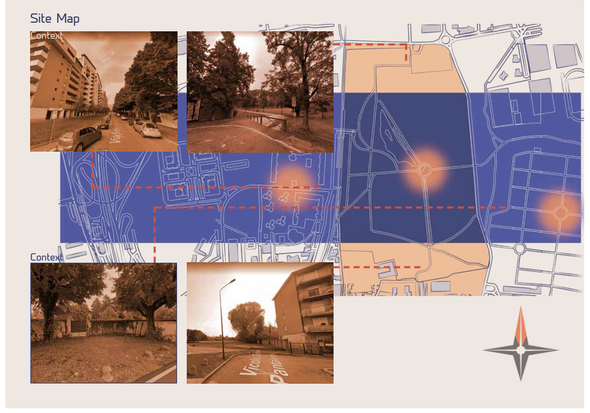
The Memorial maze, in the center, addresses the need for a mourning space in Milan. The maze has multiple layers which you can either pass by or dive into them. Pods are scattered around the maze; they each offer the possibility to listen to stories of people affected by the smog. The stories are told by children; mothers; old people who have witnessed the evolution of the smog, the listener can find at least one person to relate to. The Memorial maze will be dug into the ground at a three-meter depth.

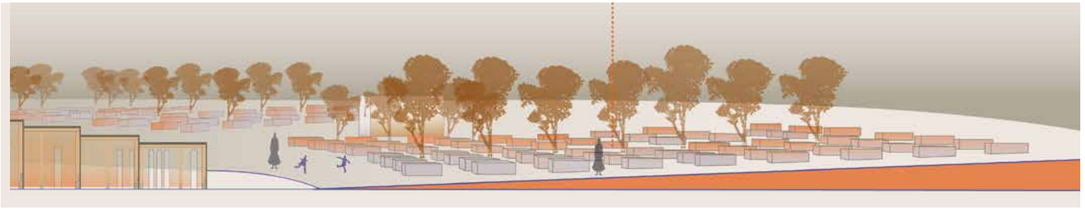
The main three paths will be gradually dipping into the ground, the reason behind this being that the lower you are, the further you are from the thick smog.

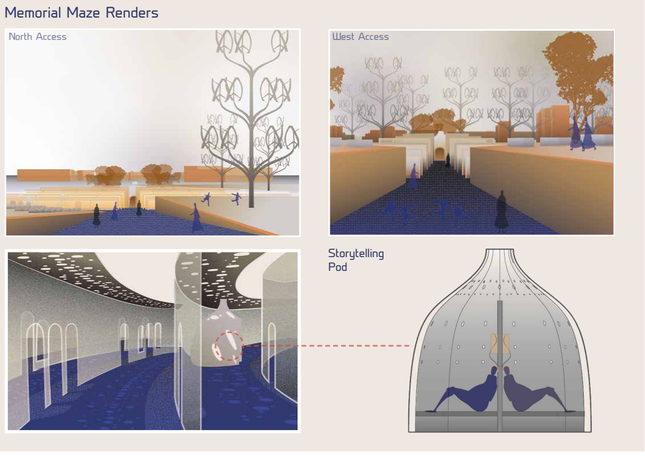
The archive, which I briefly mentioned before, is a product of the partnership between multiple cities in the world struggling with smog (New Delhi, Beijing, New Mexico). The archives hold data about the smog history in Milan and the Po Valley and data from the other cities about their pollution history and all the ways they tried to tackle it and, in some cases,succeeded.

The archives are split into smaller units around the South part of the site, each unit has different types of pods attached to it, some are for reading, others are for holding lectures or workshops about environmental awareness.









DARIANA NISTOR
UNIVERSITY OF HUDDERSFIELD
MArch Architecture RIBA Part 2

MAKING GENUS

Please watch the film:
https://vimeo.com/552411902

On 10th May 2021, in her annual speech addressed to The House of Lords, Queen Elisabeth II announced that the UK will seek a ban on 'conversion therapy'. The announcement comes after three years since Theresa May, the then-Prime Minister, set out an action plan against LGBTQ+ discriminatory practices.

Meanwhile, LGBTQ+ individuals live in a society which is not fully acceptive or inclusive. According to a study realised by Stonewall1 in 2018 in UK, 52% of LGBTQ+ people experienced depression during 2018, 1 in 8 LGBTQ+ people said they have attempted to take their own life during the same year. Research showed that LGBTQ+ people face discrimination within the healthcare system and, because of this, 1 in 7 people have avoided seeking treatment when needed.

The gendered society in which we live focuses on a binary system that is attached to every social constraint surrounding us. The idea of gender is problematic because it narrows down identities, it creates social thresholds and expectations. Together with other layers such as race, social or economic status, it creates a world divided by social boundaries in which people who do not fit the default narrative, are left struggling.

Concerned with the social and architectural implications of living in a post-gender world, this project is a thought-experiment on a utopian society. While the project does not propose a built hospital as such, it imagines a society in which social care is, above all, primordial.

By eliminating gender, this project aims to solve the root cause, not only the discriminatory effect. In this utopian world, LGBTQ+ people do not fear attending the hospital due to discrimination, because in this world there is no such thing. This society cultivates a sense of equality, kinship and kindness, and nurtures mental health as much as it does other caring aspects.

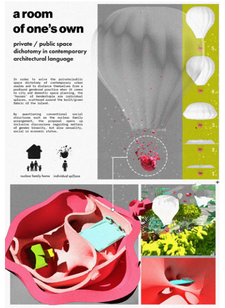
The proposed experiment is deeply rooted in feminist science-fiction writing, where feminist authors make use of utopian tropes in order to question patriarchal constructs and propose speculative alternatives. In their quest, they critically assess ideas of gender, of sexuality and conventional social fabrics.

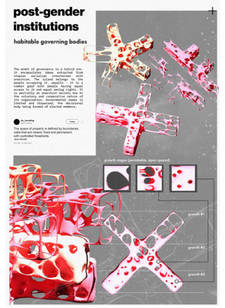
In a similar fashion, the project stands against social hierarchies and rigid structures, imagining a society which lives together as an extended family, where people are accepting of each other and take care of each other collectively.

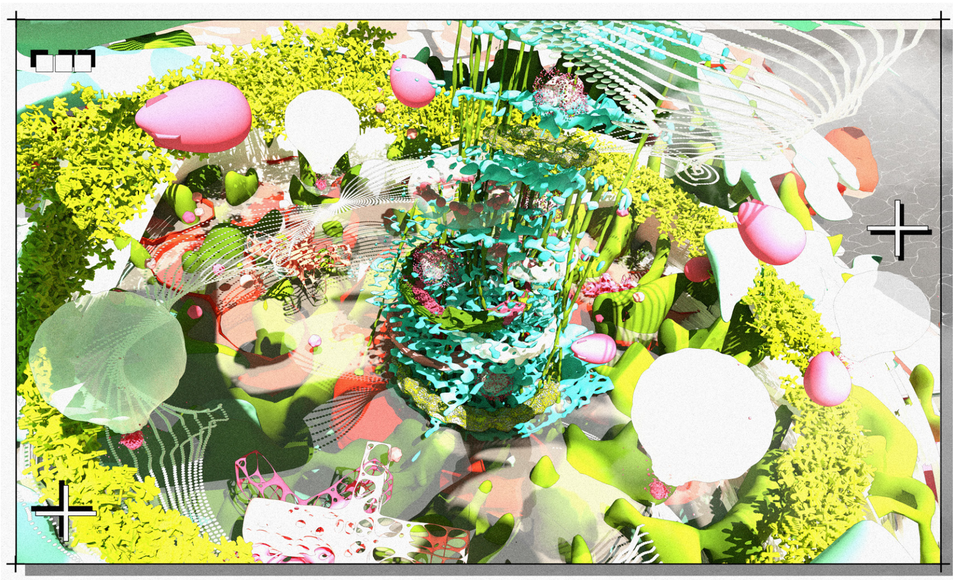
Through a non-conventional conceptual framework and graphical representation, this project aims to bring forward extremely serious and concerning aspects relating to the manner in which we approach mental health and social care matters within our contemporary society.

Through a science-fiction lens, it aims to open discussions about how much traditionally instilled points of view affect and hurt some of our own and tries to offer alternatives which help us move forward, together.

DARIANA NISTOR







making genus

architecture as science-fiction: exploring gender roles within utopian societies

https://vimeo.com/552411902

ARCHITECTS FOR HEALTH
Student Design Awards 2021

HARRY POWELL

ARTS UNIVERSITY BOURNEMOUTH
BA (Hons) Interior Architecture and Design

CHRISTCHURCH MEDICAL FACILITY

My aim is to create a medical facility where the journey and flow for the users, and the requirements for infection control are an intuitive part of the design itself.

The natural journey for most patients can be clearly described. This usually involves entrance ways progressing through to reception and on to holding/waiting areas.

This naturally progresses through to clinical rooms or multi-purpose rooms and onwards often to pharmacy and exiting the building.

This flow must be easily navigable by families with small children, those with visual or hearing impairment. Many will have mobility issues and potentially be wheelchair or mobility scooter users.

My design will concentrate on use of space, positioning and form to achieve these goals.

The pathway through the space will be made intuitive using colour and materials which will act as pointers to navigation and reflect the function for different parts of the facility.

Regarding infection control, I will concentrate on the different vectors by which infection can spread and use technology to minimise risk. The pandemic has taught us the importance of transmission by touch, aerosol spread and the risks relating to factors common inside buildings.

My design will incorporate natural light, and I will design in laminar air flow systems bringing good quality fresh air into all parts of the building to reduce airborne transmission of infection.

Technology will be used to allow no touch entrance ways and exits, as well as no touch movement through different spaces and rooms within the build.

I will use materials that not only aid visual navigation but also have appropriate hard surface characteristics ideal for minimising infection spread. These will be best suited for cleansing and sterilisation that may be required but will retain an aesthetic pleasure.

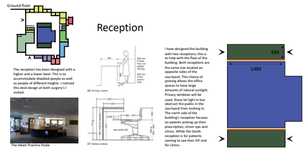
Integral to my design will be positioning of different spaces and in-built features which by default will aid reduction of infection transmission.

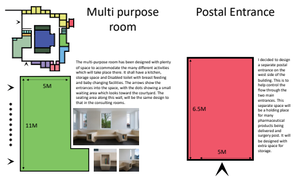
Examples will include reception front desks that automatically create two metre distancing, waiting areas which avoid face to face seating, flow journeys that incorporate one way flow where practicable. Design that creates physical separation for young children to minimise risks for mobility or visually impaired users.

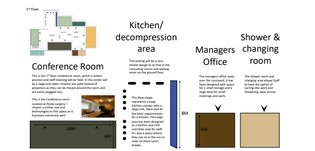
Clinical areas will be created “Fully IT capable”. New styles of working dictate that clinicians moving forward will use a mixture of “In-person” and “Virtual “contacts to best manage demand with constrained resources. Clinicians working from any space must have available all options.

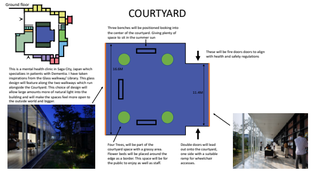
Multi-purpose rooms equally will have full IT capabilities to allow for “In person “group work, but also be flexible enough to easily achieve “Virtual” Group consultations which will feature heavily in new ways of working.

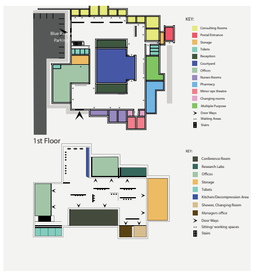
In conclusion, my aim is to understand fully the desired outcomes for staff and users of the facility and to translate this into design such that these outcomes are achieved intuitively.



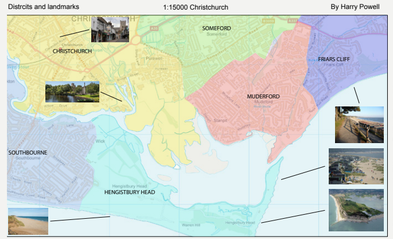








Site Analysis



Scale 1:500 A3 Paths

Scale 1:500 Edges and Nodes A3

Christchurch Cathedral

Christchurch Harbour

Christchurch

Is a small town which can be found along The South Coast of England, in Dorset. With its beautiful stretches of beach and historical buildings. With a population of 51,000.

As part of a exiting secondary care sight (secondary care is hospitals) UHD/Christchurch -University hospitals Dorset

The Building

- The building design has a court yard in the centre
- (Not finished)
- Surface area
- Ground floor 1510 M's
- 1st floor 855 M's
- Courtyard 302 M's

Scale 1: 1 Sketch-up Model

HARRY POWELL

ARCHITECTS FOR HEALTH

Student Design Awards 2021

TOM PRITCHARD
ARTS UNIVERSITY BOURNEMOUTH
BA (Hons) Interior Architecture and Design

GROW TOGETHER

A cognitive impairment daycare centre and residency, focusing on supporting and encouraging social interaction to combat loneliness and isolation for those living with dementia.

In the UK, the ageing population is rapidlyincreasing, with around two-thirds experiencing long-term health problems or adisability such as dementia.

It has been indicated that the number ofpeople living with dementia in the UK willincrease to one million by 2025.

A survey conducted by Alzheimer's Societyfound 61% of people living with dementia felt lonely. Therefore, there is an increasing demand for healthcare facilities to addressthe needs of those living with dementia.

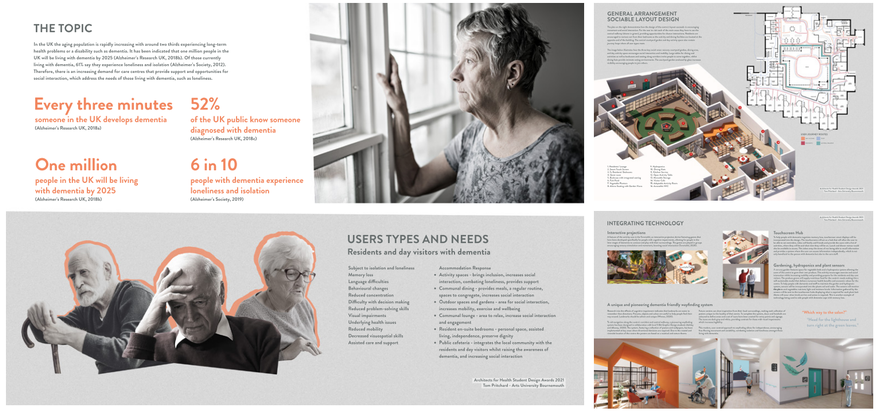
Designed to become a role model facility, Grow Together is a cognitive impairmentdaycare centre and residency situatedin Christchurch,Dorset.

A user-centred design approach has been applied, focusing on supporting and encouraging social interaction to combat loneliness and isolation for those living with dementia.

Grow Together achieves this through the design of the centre's layout, a set of socialspaces connected via a circular walkway, and a dementia friendly wayfinding system allowing for free-flowing movement, independence, and sociability. Theses social spaces consist of activity rooms, communal dining, lounges, quiet zones and corridors - featuring bookcases with integrated seating.

A sensory garden aided by technology provides the collective activity of growing produce, promoting sustainability and community.

Grow Together aims to become a pillar of the local community, providing activities for residents, day visitors and the public to integrate and come together, helping to raise the awareness of dementia and combat loneliness and isolation for those living with it.



MOHAMMED HASAN RINCHHDIWALA
UNIVERSITY OF HUDDERSFIELD
MArch Architecture RIBA Part 2

THE BREATHING MACHINE A FACTORY OF SMOG REDUCTION

The Breathing Factory is set in Milan 2050. The project is located in Bruzzano, Milan. The project is a continuation of a group urban study conducted in previous semester.

Analysing the current situation of the global climatic condition, our urban study group came forward with a scenario of overwhelming air pollution.

Milan, being one of the major cities in Europe is also home to numerous industries. The presence of these industries has greatly helped the economy and development of Milan, but they have also been one of the main contributors of environmental pollution of the city.

The industries in the city greatly multiplied after the second world war, in order to rebuild the economy of the country. As a group, we speculated that, post Covid-19, there will be a similar push toward industrialisation and this would contribute greatly toward the worsening environmental state of the city.

The urban study proposal, I proposed is a threefold masterplan. The design project focuses on the first phase of the masterplan.

The first phase, is to create a genetic research laboratory on the site, which could study certain plant species which are more tolerant to harsher environmental conditions and also the plants which absorb smog and filters air in small quantity and if these qualities can be transferred to different species of plants by genetic engineering.

The second phase of the masterplan is to improve the air quality around the site by extensively planting the trees and plants being researched in the laboratory and also introduction of additional landscaping and agricultural areas on the site.

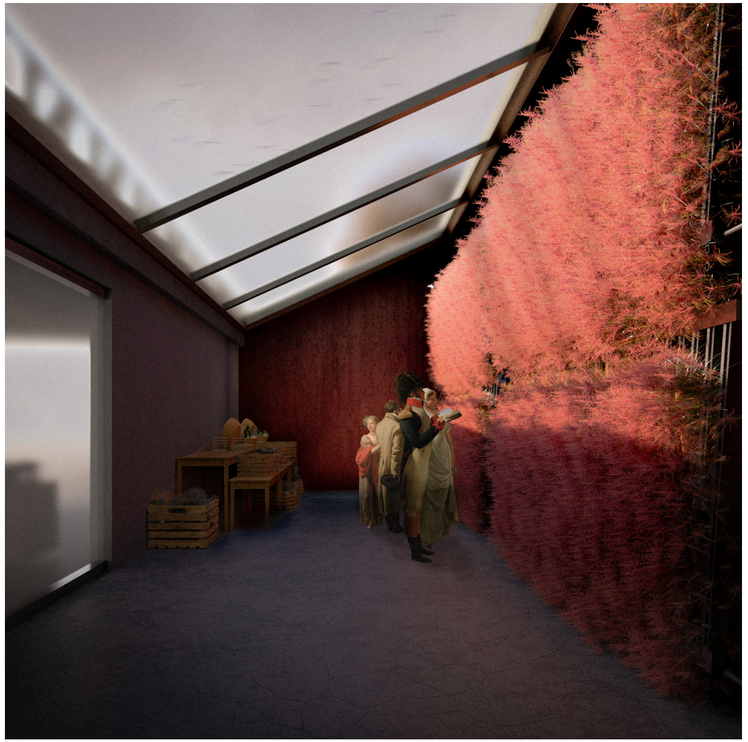
The final phase of the project is to introduce residential areas on the site. The residential areas are constructed with the aim of rehousing the people who are displaced due to worsening climatic condition.

For the purposes of this competition, only the first phase of the masterplan is shown. The main aim of the design project is mitigation of smog.

Smog in Milan is one of the major contributor of breathing related health issues in the city.

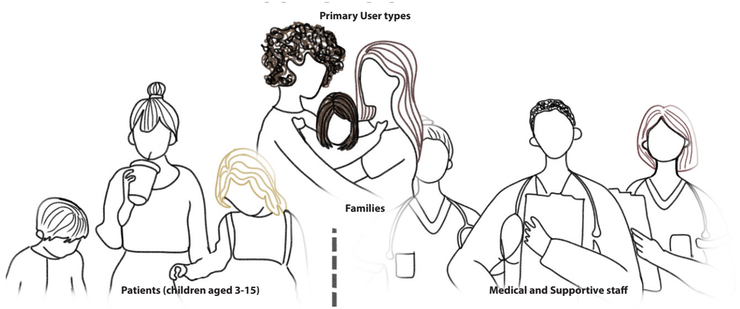
In the proposed scenario, this is projected to get a lot worse and hence a holistic solution is needed to tackle this problem.

The design proposal is a small step in reversing the climate change. It is designed with aspiration that if it is successful in the immediate context, it can be replicated in various parts of the city, as well the country. It aims at eliminating or at least alleviating the root of the problem rather than finding methods to cure the ailments caused by it.



MARY RIVERA
ARTS UNIVERSITY BOURNEMOUTH
BA (Hons) Interior Architecture and Design

CHRISTCHURCH PAEDIATRIC HOSPITAL



Problem

Apathy toward children and family mental health and lack of staff facilities to accommodate the current and future needs of patients. Research has shown that children feel alienated and under lots of stress within hospitals, as current hospitals do not provide communal activities to accommodate the needs of the patients and medical staff.

Process

During this process I will be investigating, Service technologies in improving the burden of healthcare facilities, and various precedents to inform my community and therapeutic oriented design.

Solution

My solution is to install self-serving kiosks allowing the patients and family to take control of their mental and physical health, integrating activities that benefit patient and families. Improving the Staff workspaces by digitising data collection and Integration with social care workers. Putting mental health as a priority within the Paediatric health care sector.

SITE ANALYSIS

Figure 1: Solid and Void

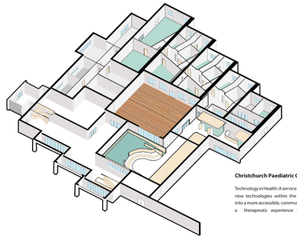
Figure 2 : Path, roads and Nodes

Figure 3: Greenery

Site Location: Christchurch Hospital Car Park
Fairmille Rd, Christ church

MARY RIVERA

CHRISTCHURCH PAEDIATRIC HOSPITAL



Christchurch Paediatric Centre By Mary Rivera

Technology in Health: A service design proposal to applying new technologies within the paediatric healthcare unit into a more accessible, community-oriented and providing a therapeutic experience for children's and family.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT

Ground Floor plan

Level One plan

Primary care Zone
1 - Consultation
2 -Examination
3 -Diagnostics
4 -Treatment
5- Storage
6 -Multi-Use
7- WC
8 -Office

Public Zone
9 -Self Serving Kiosk
10 -Waiting/ Play Area
11 -Interior Courtyard
12-Family Resource Centre

Staff Zone
S1- Admin space
S2- Staff meeting
S3 -Staff changing
S4 -Staff rest

Therapy Zone
1 - Counselling
2 -Sensory Room
3- Music therapy
4- Art Therapy

Rhino Trail
Fire exits

Within my design I incorporated Therapy zones on the first level of the building. Providing acoustic privacy and a large open space to experience a multitude of activities.

There are also statues dotted around the building formed as a trail - promoting the patients and families a fun activity that explores the interiors and exterior of the building.

South Elevation

From the south elevation we can identify the large windows that allow natural light to penetrate through the therapy zones. As light is essential to make patients feel more at ease and provide a comforting atmosphere.

South Section

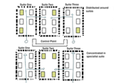
From my south Section we can see the play area that provides a space where children can interact with other patients. As well as providing parents with space for waiting and close supervision of their children.

North Section

From the North Section it shows that the toilets are nearby the waiting and play space. I provided Adult and Children Toilets allowing children to not require the assistance of their parents.

DEVELOPMENT

Primary Care Zoning



The Primary care zone is split into three suites that each have a specialised care unit

Bournemouth Beach Huts

Colour Palette

I took inspiration from Bournemouth Beach Huts as an influence to my colour palette by muting the blues and yellows to create a calmer atmosphere.

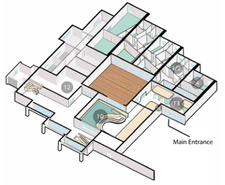


Image Holders

Nan tong Amber Technology

Vudafieri Saverino Four Kindergarten

Gymboree's Play and music

From My precedent studies I was inspired by "Gymborees Play and music" forms and structure. Inspiring my use of a curvy play stage and waiting space.

Technology

For Service technologies I have decided to implement Nantong Amber technology within the play space. It softens the walls and could add colour to space.

Image holders medical Kiosk serves as a multi -function solution. Within the design, it includes a printer. Providing users to print visitor badges, assign practitioners and provide digital hospital signage.

ARCHITECTS FOR HEALTH
Student Design Awards 2021

LAUREN ROGERS
ARTS UNIVERSITY BOURNEMOUTH
BA (Hons) Interior Architecture and Design

INTEGRATING TECHNOLOGY CANCER DAY CARE CENTRE

The main concept for this project is to create a cancer care day centre.

The purpose for this day centre is for cancer patients or somebody who has been affected by cancer somehow, to have time to process and relax after a diagnosis has been given. Visitors should feel calm and comfortable in this space.

The centre itself has a semi open planned feel to it so that nobody feels claustrophobic or feel small in the space, it has just the right amount of space. The ground floor is for the visitors, this floor has a mixture of private and public spaces for individuals to use.

Private spaces will have acoustic panelling inside the area so that there is a factor of privacy, however, still having more space in the rooms to feel at ease.

On the other hand, public spaces are in an open plan. Having an open plan allows ambience to hit the space freely without being too harsh to the eye. In this space there are booths which allows conversing to be semi-private, but visitors are still able to socialise freely.

On the upper floor, staff areas are situated. This means these areas will be easily accessible to staff members since everything is on one floor. Situated between private and public spaces are the counselling rooms.

This space is for individuals to seek advice and support, whether it's for mental support or financial support.

There will be a number of water closets (male/female/disabled) so everyone can use these facilities with comfort.

In the centre of the building, there is the courtyard.It has a hexagonal structure surrounded by smart glass, similar to the booths indoors, however, this structure is for activities such as, yoga and art. This is due to the fact that those activities benefit one's mental health and physical health with the added touch of benefits from the nature outside. Surrounding the structure will be seating and a lot of plants for added advantages.

Overall, the centre is meant to feel like a luxury area for visitors to use and feel relaxed and take their mind off their own stresses and comfortably live life during a tough time in their lives.

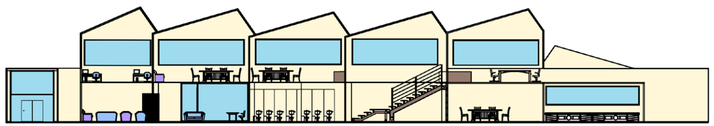
Concept

Every two minutes someone in the UK is diagnosed with cancer each day. With a rise of cases, the NHS needs to provide outstanding support and care during a stressful time in someone's life.

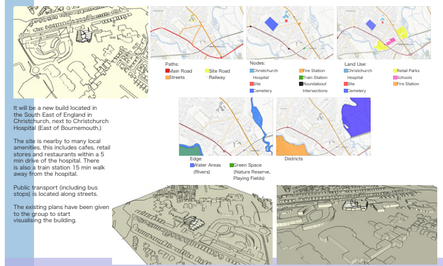
The main purpose of the centre is to provide support and aid to anyone who is or knows someone who is suffering with cancer, whilst making it a relaxing and calming experience for each individual. Support from nature and smart technology will aid the well-being of each visitor and provide mental and physical activities for all. Each visitor can enjoy activities such as yoga, art and gardening, which will boost their moods and health.

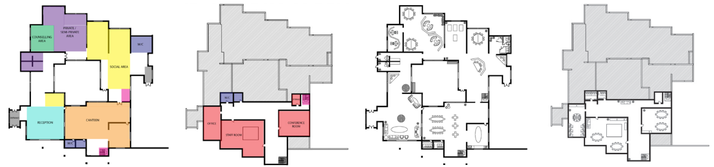
We also offer services for visitors who need some support and advice, whether that is metal health support or financial support. We have staff for specialised areas.

The site is located in Christchurch, Bournemouth surrounded other buildings such as the hospital and residential properties.

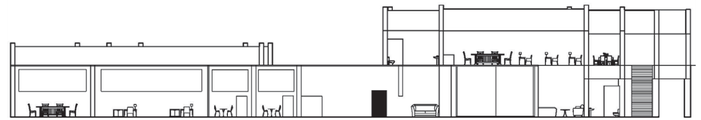


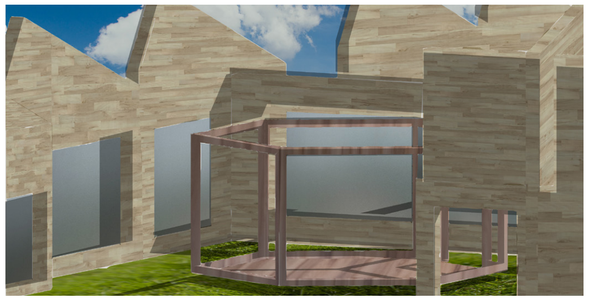
Location

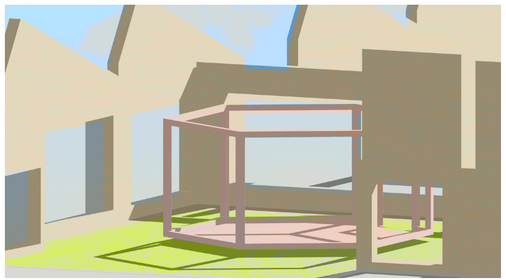




Long Section General Arrangement







JULIA RAYNE RONDINONE
UNIVERSITY OF HUDDERSFIELD
BA (Hons) Architecture

HOUSE OF CHI

The brief asks for a pavilion centered around student wellbeing for the Univer-sity of Huddersfield that promotes ‘activity’ related to any of the 8 branches of wellbeing.

In this particular proposal, the chosen branches are emotional and spiritual wellness - more specifically; chi and the ways in which it can be understood and enhanced.

As the study year progresses, the types of stress students endure changes, and as a result, the types of solutions and stimuli required to balance negative energies change. The initial motivation for this proposal was based on a personal desire to create the spaces I wish I had available during my time at university and living in a student accommodation.

Anwèi Jia (宗教關係)is a safe place, a temporary escape from the pressures and disruptions of everyday student life, a home away from home. This pavilion’s purpose is to help each individual find peace with themselves and bond with their surroundings in a tranquil and encouraging environment - a home of comfort.

Wuxing, also known as the Five Elements, or “the five types of chi” is a fivefold conceptual scheme that many traditional Chinese fields use to explain a wide array of phenomena. These metaphysics explored in traditional practices give way to a structured approach in creating comfort architecture with specific calming elements, views, and activities.

Despite its rough exterior palette, the light neutral base of the pavilion’s interior is like a warm hug. The lobby is simple and offers opportunities, allowing guests to choose a journey they feel most comfortable exploring.

It is the center of building, acting as a guide and familiar point of reference - a space never short of a helping hand. Heated floors are used throughout the building as most of the rooms offer and encourage activities on or close to the ground.

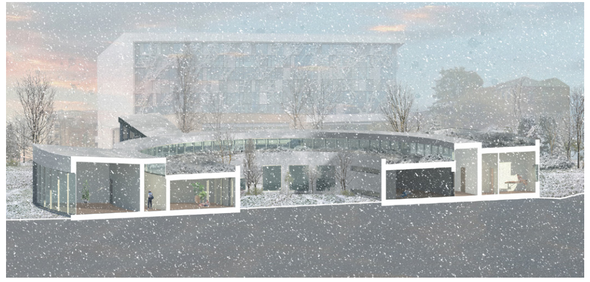
Cross-building corridors segment each theme to allow for a chance to regroup thoughts. These spaces create straightforward and absolute paths to serenity despite physically being dead ends.

The Soul Tower stands apart from the rest of the structure as a multi-level medi-ation and prayer space with expansive views of the valley’s colourful perimeter and landmarks. It’s counterpart, the Reflection void - exposed to the open air and left unfinished - obstructs the surrounding commotion to allow students a brief moment alone with the shallow water and imagine themselves elsewhere.

The autumn activity quarter representing the beginning of university encourages exercising hobbies as well as foster collaboration and friend-making that will help carry students through the tougher winter period.

In winter, student-only massages, yoga and tai chi offer stress-free and inclusive spaces to boost overall physical wellbeing and alleviate inevitable built-up pressure.

During the spring period of final revisions and getting lost in the stress of constant studying. The Twilight Room offers a solution, a brief escape and a reminder to close the laptop for a short while and rest - to watch the clouds drift by and enjoy a moment of warm stillness.



ARCHITECTS FOR HEALTH
Student Design Awards 2021

TINCA RUSU
UNIVERSITY OF HUDDERSFIELD
BA(Hons) Architecture

SPIRITUAL WELLNESS CENTER

The architectural proposal was developed in response to the theme of Wellbeing for the student experience whilst at the university of Huddersfield during 2021, for the dpartment of ADA (Art Design Architecture).

The theme focuses on an aspect that can contribute towards creating an architectural experience that supports and questions the idea of wellbeing in our current times.

The centre is an informal place where students can come and gather and share their experiences around any issues relating to personal wellbeing.

The proposal cumulates in creating a Contemporary Pavilion Building type structure, whose unique spatial and formal character allows for spaces where students can celebrate, perform, sustain, inform, play, reflect, and commemorate.

Spirituality was chosen as the central event represented by the building. Spirituality is about our connection to something bigger than ourselves, it's about living with a sense of inner peace and self-fulfilment, it's about our mental models and having a set of values, principles, morals and beliefs that provide a sense of purpose and meaning to life, then using those principles to guide our actions.

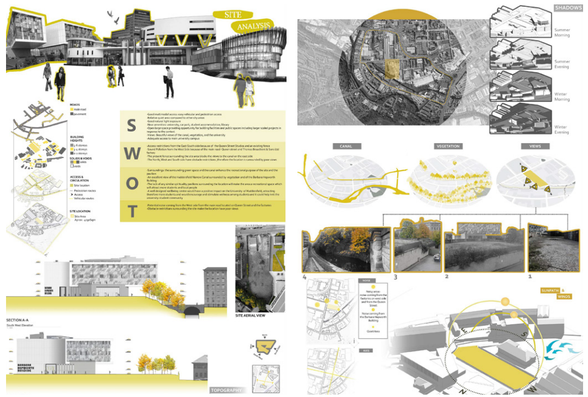
Spiritual wellbeing can be achieved through different methods and activities such as meditation, yoga, healthy eating, spending time in nature, reading and reflecting, and many more. The proposed building has spaces which can accommodate such activities.

The Spiritual Wellness Center explores the idea of achieving mental wellbeing through the practice of mindfulness, yoga, and meditation- exercises to relax the body and mind, help reduce stress and therefore bring healing to modern society by addressing physical, mental, emotional problems and wounds. The Spiritual Wellness Center aims to provide a serene sensory experience in contrast to the dense surrounding urban environment.

Being a place for the practice of yoga and meditation, the space is neutral and relaxed. Nature and environment act as the main protagonists, integrating interior spaces and landscape. The interior functions include: a reception and consultation area, a Vegan café with a library/ reading area,

Quiet private rooms- a personal space where one can retreat and reflect, one indoor and two separate outdoor yoga and meditation spaces, a common room- bringing together students and community, and a patio surrounded by nature, featuring a beautiful view of the Huddersfield Canal.

The result is a space of captivating calmness, cloaked in quiet contentment - achieving an atmosphere that is propitious for meditation practices and the individual achievement of MINDFULNESS.



RECEPTION
The entrance from Queen Street leads to the reception, here is also located a small office area for private enquiries and a locker area where visitors can leave their coats.

COMMON ROOM
Next to the reception, is the common room, which also has an access from the cafe. The common room has a tv and sofa ones, a table area both for eating or socialising. There are also located lavatories and the plant room.

THE QUIET ROOM
4 private areas with access to only one person per area, furnished with plants, a comfortable chaise lounge, a small coffee table and with views to the garden. Visitors can grab a coffee from the vegan cafe or a book from the small library retreat in the quiet rooms for a more private, relaxing atmosphere. The 4 quiet rooms can be accessed from the vegan cafe.

YOGA & MEDITATION ROOM
The first yoga room, located in the east side of the building, is accessed from the cafe and book area. The two separate buildings are also spaces designed for yoga and meditation, having the best views of the canal and the garden. Being located apart from the whole building, the spaces have little to no noise pollution, and maximum daylight exposure, making the space an ideal yoga and meditation place. All yoga rooms can be used for groups of 15-20 people.

VEGAN CAFE
The entrance from the Barbara Hepworth Building leads to a big space with a Vegan Cafe where students can have a variety of healthy plant based meals.

READING AREA
On the east wing of the cafe is located a reading area. The cafe and the reading area can be accessed from the common room and it leads to the quiet rooms and the east side of the building.

YASH SHETTY
ANGLIA RUSKIN UNIVERSITY
BA (Hons) Architecture

ORGANICAQUA

"Right now we are facing a man-made disaster of global scale, our greatest threat in thousands of years: climate change. If we don't take action, the collapse of our civilization and the extinction of much of the natural world is on the horizon."
- Sir David Attenborough

The problem confronting the planet is straightforward: we must change our current lifestyle and behaviours on a global scale. Our current way of life on Earth is unacceptable. The Earth's land and natural resources are limited.

We have already depleted these resources. We have polluted the atmosphere, rivers, and oceans to the point that the fuel we rely on to support the world's population is no longer usable. Increased carbon emissions and forest destruction have created a potentially devastating void in our atmosphere's O-zone layer, resulting in climate change, which has in turn caused a series of associated disasters that are now dangerously out of control.

On a fundamental level, the ice caps are melting, and as a result, sea levels are increasing, threatening many cities around the world with devastating flooding. tsunamis, tornadoes, cyclones, droughts, deforestation, freezing winters, facilitating new infectious diseases, increased temperatures, and changes in the global environment of diseases and nature's seasons are all becoming more common.

Farmers are increasingly unable to use conventional agricultural methods in this sense, challenging our ability to feed ourselves on a global scale. If the world's population were stable, we might have a chance to reverse these trends, but the world's population is growing and shows no signs of slowing down.

We must embrace scientific methods of resolving our food supply issues, such as vertical urban farming methods that use hydroponics, aquaponics, fish farming and aeroponics to grow food locally, and we must particularly celebrate our rivers and oceans. We are proposing a new global brand of co-living co-working communities comprised of a diversity of A shermen and women, vertical growers, chefs, scientists, nutritionists, educators, and researchers, with the aim of establishing a vibrant public gathering place connected to the sustainable fish farming industry.

We must learn to love and nurture the food we grow. According to Dr. Emoto, he argued that the human mind can have an influence with the environment around it and that water has a memory. This experiment will prove Emoto's hypothesis.

The experiment contains 3 airtight jars with equal amounts of rice and water. Each jar will have its own label.

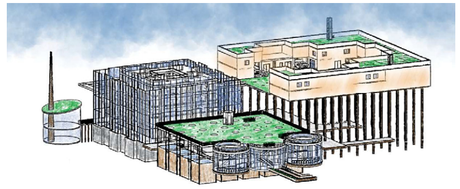
Jar 1 will be "Loved" Jar 2 will be "Hate" and the final jar will be "Ignore".

The duration for this experiment will last for 30 days. At the end of 30 days, you would expect no mould found on the "Love" jar.

The "Hate" jar will contain mould, but it would be nothing compared to the "Ignore" Jar. This experiment proves that in the process of aquaponics if you show the same love and care to the fish you can expect to the vegetables to grow much healthier.

After Day 30, the results can be clearly seen. In the love jar, there is no sort of colour being changed and no mould has been detected. In the Hate jar there is change in colour but with the original hypothesis stating that mould would be formed, so mould was detected. However, I believe due to the sudden change of climate and it being cold there could have been some variables that could have been affected.

However, the ignore jar there is a significant change as to compared to the love and hate jar. There was mould found with the colour of the rice slowly changing.



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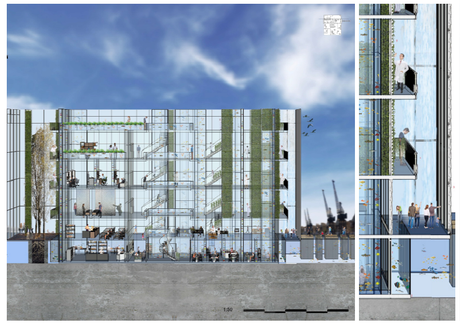


REBECCA SMITH
UNIVERSITY OF HUDDERSFIELD
MArch Architecture RIBA Part 2

DIRTBAG CATHEDRAL CLIMBING CENTRE FOR HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Rock climbing is a sport with many strata and many benefits.

There are multiple types of climbing games, as outlined by Lito Tejades-Flores in games climbers play. These games are no more than a set of restrictions for the player - bouldering being the strictest of these games, allowing only the use of the body and the rock, and alpine expeditions allowing the use of any equipment necessary to get to the top of the mountain.

This is because the use of equipment in alpine climbing does not tip the scales of success, merely prevent certain death - the use of equipment while bouldering however would be considered absurdity.

The sport reflects and highlights a contrast between nature and technology, the concept of the 'dirtbag' within climbing being a demonstration of this.

Climbing is just as beneficial mentally as well as physically - offering a 'unique combination of physical and mental health benefits' (NHS, 2021). The sport works all muscle groups within the body - including the back, abdominal muscles, fingers, shoulders, arms and legs. Yet the sport is also a strong mental work out.

This is because climbing requires mental agility - it is essentially problem solving. The climber has to carefully consider the movements they will make up the wall/ rock - it involves concentration and planning ahead, improving co-ordination and proprioception. This allows the climber to gain skills in confidence, mindfulness and building confidence and self esteem.

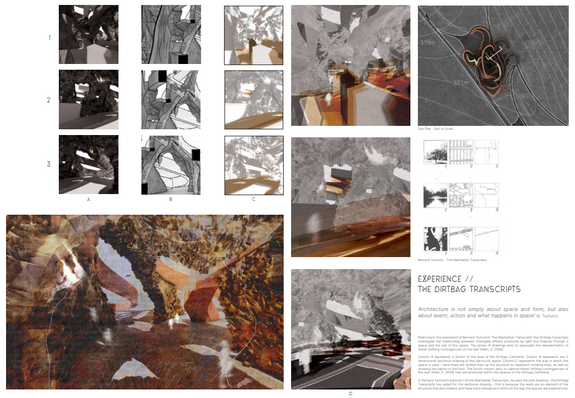
Within traditional rock climbing ('trad'), the mental aspect is of utmost importance; the climber not only has to work out the required moves to get from the bottom of the line to the top, but also has to think about the protection they will place within the rock in order to save their fall. This requires a huge amount of mental resilience as one wrong move/wrong placement could mean a fall and subsequent injury.

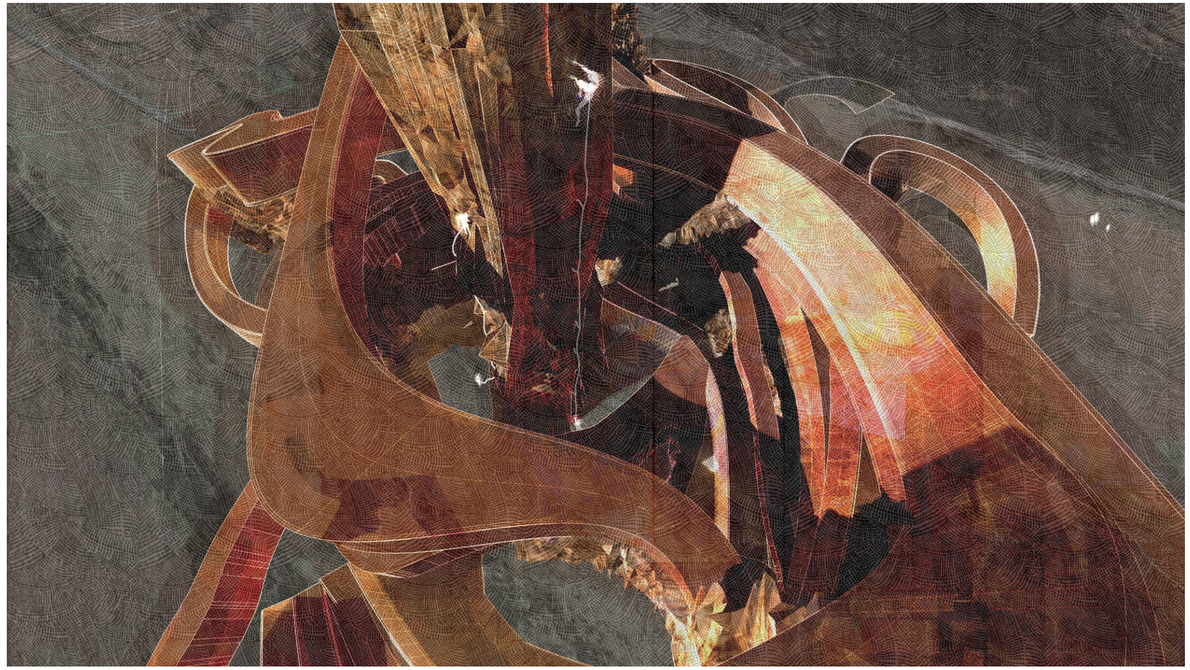
Bouldering requires the same level of concentration and problem solving, yet is physically more demanding due to the lack of equipment used. Boulder problems are much shorter than a traditional rock climb, usually around 5 metres high.

Dirtbag Cathedral is a dynamic space in which users can experience the extreme bodily sport of rock climbing. The centre combines traditional rock climbing and bouldering with the climbing of alpine expeditions through the use of virtual and augmented reality.

The main structure and central climbing tower are the areas in which users can take part in traditional rock climbing and bouldering; the strands that wrap around these areas are designated virtual/ augmented reality spaces.

These strands with holodeck technology provide users with the experience of an alpine expedition; the nature of the mixed reality aspect of these strands allows the user to participate from anywhere in the world, meaning that the structure can be accessed remotely.





ANA STAN
UNIVERSITY OF HUDDERSFIELD
MArch Architecture RIBA Part 2

THE REALMS OF PLAY MENTAL HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

The current global challenges that we are facing have had a significant impact on the way in which the healthcare is being delivered in the UK and worldwide.

Professionals had to adapt to a rapidly changing environment that is currently subjected to digital transformations. The use of virtual means for carrying out consultations and medical services has risen, and these innovative approaches are here to stay.

Reinventing the practices we discovered to be malfunctioning during challenging times in the healthcare system is vital for the advancement of the medical field.

In a future in which technology will preside over the medical procedures and practices, the focus needs to be kept on the wellbeing of the staff and patients. Therefore, designing adaptable health care spaces will help with increasing flexibility and functionality in the continuously changing high-tech spaces, fact which will help humans to adapt to the dynamic digitization process easy and effortless. Medical spaces need to be adaptable to keep the pace with the technological advancements.

The ''Realms of Play'' social and mental health care Institute will be located in the town centre of Huddersfield. The concept consists in creating two Hubs; one representing a social sustainability establishment and one approaching mental care activities. Engaging in playful virtual augmented reality environments will be the focal point of the Institute, with the scope of providing a better understanding about mental health issues and involving users in a journey for discovering positive mental health.

It is well known that mental health concerns can be eased through escaping reality in games. Feelings of anxiety, depression and even loneliness can be impacted in a positive meaningful way through the immersive VR and AR gaming experiences created in the Realms of Play Institute. The virtual environments are meant to provide optimistic views to the player and to influence his altered perspective about his own uncertain future into a more promising, positive, utopian vision.

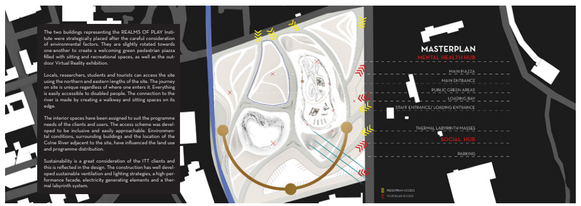
The ''Realms of Play'' unique, cutting-edge mental care Institute will shelter holodeck spaces and as well indoor as outdoor virtual exhibitions organized as a Gaming Festival around the town. An immersive gaming experience will give the players the opportunity to create their own architectural experience while rediscovering themselves.

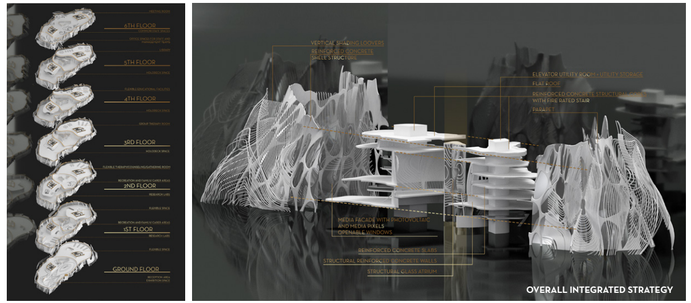
They also have the option to be analysed by the Artificial Intelligence System and let it create a deeply engaging environment for the user to discover, based on his previous lived events and past behaviours and recollections.

In this case, the user's familiar objects and settings are reinterpreted and recreated by the AI with a futuristic touch and a hint of mystery, offering the gamer the opportunity to discover a completely new environment for him in which he will at the same time feel like he is relieving parts of his dearest experiences but with a new futuristic look that gives him a glimpse into the future and creates unforgettable new encounters.

Setting aside the ordinary perception of familiar things results in playing and seems like seeing the world with new eyes. The importance of the Playing Ritual will be brought to light through this Festival. Perceiving anything as play has a great influence on how we experiment spatial possibilities in Architecture and how we perceive the Universe and its spatiality.

The architectural components set up for the exhibitions are reinterpretations of mundane elements transposed into a utopic virtual world of fantasy.





DOUGLAS STEWART
NORTHUMBRIA UNIVERSITY
MArch Architecture RIBA Part 2

COMBATING LONELINESS THROUGH CO-HOUSING

Currently, within the UK, there is an increasing problem of chronic loneliness amongst the elderly population.

It is expected that in 2025 there will be 2 million people aged 50+ experiencing loneliness, representing a 49% increase within 10 years. This increase in loneliness amongst the elderly is matched with the fact that half a million older people regularly go 5 days without seeing or speaking to anyone.

This issue has not been helped by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic which has resulted in elderly and vulnerable people being asked to isolate for an extended period of time.

Health risks associated with loneliness:

- It is likely to increase your risk of death by 26%.
- Considered worse for you than obesity.
- Associated with an increased risk of developing coronary heart disease and stroke.
- Increased loneliness and isolation place individuals at increased risk of developing dementia and cognitive decline.

Located adjacent to the University of Sunderland the proposal aims to combat loneliness amongst the elderly population, using a similar approach to the 'Humanitas Deventer' retirement home. Which houses 6 university students amongst its residents, in return the students provide social stimulation to the residents and help to host events within the home. With an increased student population on site of approximately 35%, the proposal ensures all residents have someone to share their experiences with.

UNIVERSITY OF THE 3RD AGE

Located adjacent to the University of Sunderland campus also allows elderly residents to partake in the University of the 3rd age which is a prominent organisation at this location, which aims at providing elderly people with the opportunity to broaden their knowledge and skillset, but also social interaction with a wider range of like-minded individuals.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY

The site aims to reach self-sufficiency or come close to, this is achieved through several sustainable approaches throughout the site such as:

Solar gain – The proposal features approximately 370m2 of unobstructed solar panels.

Water Source Heat Pump (WSHP) – Located adjacent to the River Wear, which has water temperatures ranging from 5.5OC to 10.5OC, ideal to ensure the effective installation of a WSHP.

Rainwater harvesting - All rooftops within the site will be used for rainwater collection, with a total storage capacity of 60,000 litres. 15,000 litres of this storage will be for the sole use of watering the allotments, through a network of taps and irrigation. The remaining 45,000 litres will be filtered and recycled throughout the dwellings for use in washing machines, toilets and other similar functions.

Site plan

1:50 Technical section

1 - Roof construction
Slate tiles, waterproofing membrane, 142mm Kingspan TEK panel, 70mm Kingspan Thermawall TW55, 25mm vanished plywood

2 - Balcony construction
Terraced desk with adjustable pedestals on, mechanically fixed Sarnafil single ply membrane fully adhered to ply desk supported by 150mm timber joists supported by joist hangers.

3 - Basement floor construction
65mm sand/cement screed on polythene vapour control layer, on 130mm Celotex XR4000 insulation, on 1000g DPM on Delta membrane on 75mm sacrificial screed with delta edge channel around perimeter walls on insitu reinforced waterproof concrete basement floor to engineer/specialist's details. Delta Membrane Water Management System & floor sump to be provided as part of the wall's waterproofing system. All to be installed strictly to manufacturer's specifications.

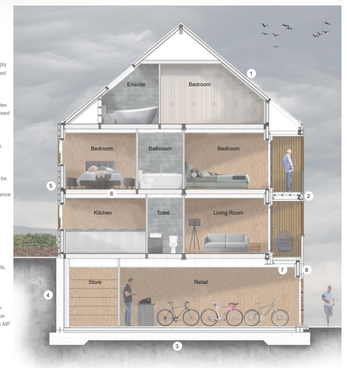
4 - Basement wall construction
25mm vanished plywood, Celotex XR4000 200mm, mechanically fixed, with Delta Membrane Water Management System's Delta MS-500 to the wall. All to be installed strictly to manufacturer's specifications.
Note: All Delta items to be installed by a registered Delta installer with an insurance backed guarantee.

5 - Wall construction
Vertical timber cladding, vertical batons with horizontal counter batons, Waterproofing membrane, 142mm Kingspan TEK Panels, 70mm Kingspan Thermawall TW55, 25mm vanished plywood

6 - Floor construction
200mm timber joists with joist hangers, Soft fill acoustic insulation between joists, MF suspended ceiling system creating minimum 150mm service void.

7 - Ground floor balcony construction
Terraced desk with adjustable pedestals on, mechanically fixed Sarnafil single ply membrane sealed with jointing tape fixed on, 120mm PIR Celotex insulation on, Vapour control layer with screed laid to 1:40 to a minimum 1:80 fall to terrace gutter. On 150mm timber joists with 100mm Knauf "Dritherm 32" between joists.MF suspended ceiling system creating minimum 140mm service void.

8 - Wall construction
Facing brickwork, Wall tie at regular intervals securing brickwork to SIP panels, 60mm void, Waterproofing membrane, 142mm Kingspan TEK Panels, 70mm Kingspan Thermawall TW55, 25mm vanished Plywood



TRINITY TAM
ARTS UNIVERSITY BOURNEMOUTH
BA (Hons) Interior Architecture and Design

CHRYSALIS CHILDREN'S DAY HOSPITAL

Chrysalis refers to the protective casing around the pupa of butterflies during their metamorphosis stage. Similar to pupa, Children need a healthcare environment adapted to them which will aid their development.

There is currently an increase in the numbers of children being admitted to short stay assessment units as it benefits their treatment and reduces costs. This hospital will meet that demand and may be the first encounter a child has with the healthcare system, influencing their future approach to healthcare.

Children and their families may feel anxious in the hospital and will have specific needs. It has been shown that shorter waiting times, clear hospital routes and transparency in regards to treatments can create a more positive patient experience.

As children are always learning from their environment, allowing them to interact with the objects around them gives them a sense of control. Play areas are therefore central to the design of children hospitals.

In addition, biophilic design such as increasing natural lighting has shown to reduce stress and patient recovery time.

Our hospital will provide children's outpatient, rehabilitation, minor procedures and diagnostic testing facilities. In terms of the guidance of hospital spaces, safety and efficiency is important.

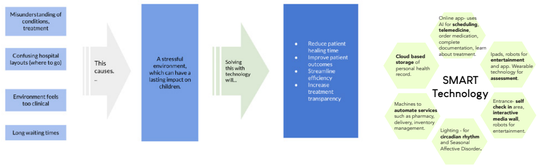
Grouping hospital clinics together with their own reception and waiting areas reduces waiting times. Placing reception, waiting and play areas with clear views towards each other helps promote safety. There will be a focus on creating a vibrant learning space with a clear treatment route. SMART technology such as talking robots, ipads and interactive media walls can provide a positive distraction when children are waiting for doctors appointments.

AI can be used to schedule doctors appointments and create treatment plans. And an app for patients to use with telemedicine can help increase the transparency of their treatment.

To increase the comfort of the environment, sensors can automate the adjustment of lighting and ventilation.

Similar to how the chrysalis protects the pupa's transition into a butterfly, this hospital will act as a chrysalis by guiding the development of children.

Problem and Solution



ARCHITECTS FOR HEALTH
Student Design Awards 2021

ZEYNEP UZUN
UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER
BA (Hons) Interior Architecture

ACTIVATING VOIDS FLEXIBLE UNIVERSITY FOR POST COVID-19

SITE & PROGRAM

Istanbul Technical University, one of the oldest universities in the Turkey, witnesses the history with its campus buildings. The Site is located at the Macka,Istanbul, in the southern region of Central Besiktas.

The site area known with proximity to Bosphorus also has panaromic views of the sea. The strategic importance of the value of the site is not only in its location. It has feature like being a getaway to amenities, proximity to nature, large transportation context. Thus, it is always in the middle of a lively and crowded environment.

Undoubtedly, in the current situation, one of the faculties experiencing the negative side of corona in the field of education is the architecture faculty.

My proposal gives a clear answer to the question of how architecture faculties can undergo change in the post-corona period.

While the proposal offers many different types of classes (less crowded and small amount of people are main features) and common areas that have removed borders, it does so in a flexible, future-proof manner.

ACTIVATING VOIDS IDEA

Project inspired by the actual anteroom layout of the ITU Macka Campus. While project develops it also inspired by the Mat building system. As Mat Building system creates multi-di-rectional circulation option, It also creates mul-tiple voids/courtyards in the area. My aim was to exhilirate these voids because Education doesn't just happen in the classroom. It is now wherever there is the necessary technological infrastructure.

FLEXIBILITY OF THE CAMPUS

In the digitalizing world, the act of learning is abstracted from space. Suitable for the basic needs of the student; There should be areas that are well designed, comfortable, can be used indefinitely, and have a technological infrastructure. They should be alone whenever they want, they should be together whenever they want, they should be able to lie down, sit down and get fresh air.

Based on this idea, there should be well-designed and pleasant spaces. Instead of being an unchangeable place with rigid and classical boundaries, it should be suitable for the near future and be flexible.

WHY SMALL ROOMS

Going forward, schools will need to be more flexible and able to adapt quickly to possible economic, climateand health disruptions. Rein-vented learning spaces must be designed with an even deeper commitment to the wellbeing of students and faculty, recognizing that their physical, cognitive and emotional states are inherently linked to their safety.

ROOFTOP:

Rooftop floor mainly focused to enjoy the location of the campus. While it creates an extra eating area students can enjoy the Bosphorus view and the panaromic Istanbul view.

FIRST

First floor focused on more private and smaller gatherings/meeting in the campus. Most important part of this floor is Tech-nology room; while the whole campus pro-vides hybrid education system Technology room creates the opportunity of distance education for teachers without going to the classrooms via VR Screens.

GROUND

Ground floor hosts more social and crowded gatherings with large classrooms, common seating spaces. Most important part of this floor is self creation rooms which have more traditional layout(ex.blackboard,sketching rolls) rather than the whole campus. Room designed for maximum 2 students and it also provides more private time to student to think about their projects.

BASEMENT

Basement floor divided into 2. First part is food hall for tutors/students and the other half is for model making area. The whole model making area is designed for stuents to make their models most comfortable way. Room has also technologic features such as plotters, laser machines.Another thing for the basement is the exit from the food hall part. The exit create a connection with the other parts of the campus

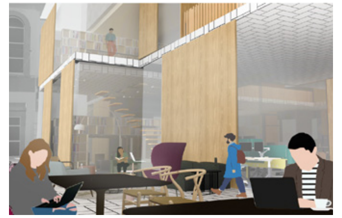
Establish protocols for the number of people who can occupy an enclosed space. Post that information so it is commonly understood. Adhere to local guidance about numbers of people allowed in a gathering and ensure the room supports physical distancing.

AIMS

- Creating meeting and gathering spaces.
- Useful light and flexible space setups.
- Preserving the past.
- Fulfilling the requirements of the age.
- Areas that provide visual interaction be-tween different levels within the building, accommodate vertical circulation and al-low natural lighting.
- Interaction of green areas and social spaces.

Common Amphi

Model Making Area



Activated Void

SHANNON WALKER
NORTHUMBRIA UNIVERSITY
MArch Architecture RIBA Part 2

THE WELLNESS SANCTUARY

The Wellness Sanctuary responds to the growing number of students who are suffering from social isolation whilst trying to adapting to a new environment and balancing the pressures of academic life.

Evident through primary research, there is a lack of well-being led facilities for students throughout the United Kingdom. Research by NHS England suggest that at any one time, one sixth of the population suffers from a mental health problem.

Over the years, the North East of England has seen a significant rise in people suffering from a mental health condition, with the highest number of adolescent mental health cases recorded in 2019.

In the past year, the Covid-19 pandemic has only made things worse. Funding is reallocated and services are stripped. As a result of lock-down restrictions and social distancing, social isolation is at its highest rate. Young adults feel isolated and reach to online platforms for interaction.

The services available within Newcastle Upon Tyne fail to respond to the mental state of its users and is unsuccessful in restitching the communities of the students, local residents and businesses.

Supported by principles established by Jan Gehl, a wider masterplan aims to reconnect safe routes between the city and Shieldfield and encourages movement by foot or by bicycle. Open green spaces are intertwined to connection routes to offer opportunity for social interaction and engagement.

The Wellness Sanctuary proposal provides an opportunity for positive social interaction through mental stimulation and physical activity. Based on the principles of welcome, activity and support, services are interwoven to reduce the feelings of isolation and the organic form of the building provides soft transitions between spaces.

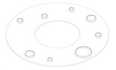
The centre is wrapped around a pollinator garden. An educational tool, the garden encourages pollinators to stay in the area, enhancing biodiversity. The garden aids in promoting a healthy lifestyle, offering opportunity for communication in an outdoor setting, supported by wider physical activity opportunities.

The action of compassion is touch. The human hand is more dexterous than any other mammal. During the early ages, the development of touch provided a way of communication which can be seen through sign for talking and gripping for caretaking. Prioritising the sense of touch, the materiality of the Wellness Sanctuary responds to the users by creating a calming environment whereby the users are connected to nature. Inspiration is taken from a tree, whereby the roots provide a strong and stable base for the branches and leaves to grow. To respond to this, the materiality of the facade and primary structure responds to the structure of the tree from the roots to the tops.

A glulam frame is proposed as the primary structure allowing for natural materials to offer visual interest. A timber louvre system to the external facade acts as a contemporary cloister.

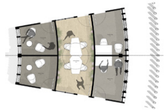
Embossed concrete panelling uses cuttings from cherry trees found on the site to encourage users to engage with the textured facade. The centre also supports the RIBA 2030 Challenge and achieves the required targets for embodied carbon.


Timber louvre system


Active Roofscape


First Floor Plan


Ground Floor Plan



CHENXI WANG
UNIVERSITY OF THE ARTS
LONDON (CHELSEA)
MA Interior and Spatial Design

The contestants: Chenxi Wang, Xinjie Li, Yaozhu Tang

"KONG"

BRIEF

The rapid development of digital communication has brought great convenience to people's lives, but at the same time it has left more people in a highly repressive environment. Now people's lives are interrupted by social media and work emails. So a temporary "spiritual shelter" that allows people to break out of this oppressive environment became an integral part of the project. The design of "Kong" revolves around this theme.

CLINTS PROFILE

This project is mainly aimed at people who are highly depressed or nervous for a long time, such as patients with depression and people who work for a long time.

LOCATION

Our site is located in The public area below The Leadenhall Building. The reason we chose this place is because most of the people we are dealing with are office workers. This is the financial district, frequented by large numbers of office workers. This has increased the implementability and popularity of our projects.

CONCEPT

"Kong" in Chinese means empty. We took the name because we wanted people to have nothing to do in this space except look up into the sky and meditate. The construction of "Kong" has formally addressed this problem -- it is based on the theme of "escape from social pressure". "Kong" is designed to provide a short-term escape from reality, a "spiritual sanctuary" where people can feel comfort, freedom, warmth and love. The idea behind the installation is to use the silkworm chrysalis as a starting point, hoping that people will feel safe here, as if they were wrapped in a chrysalis. Not only that, "Kong" can provide people with the possibility of a bright blue sky, so that all the troubles and depression can be temporarily dissipated under the broad sky.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Flexibility; Convenience; Functionality; Easy disassembly; The location is not fixed and is not easily affected by the geographical environment.

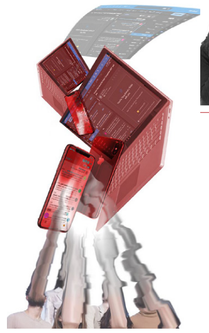
PROJECT FEASIBILITY

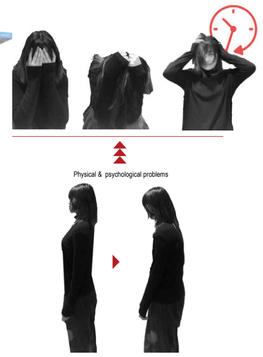
The materials used for "KONG" include elastic cloth (seating area), fog-faced glass (door), clear glass (skylight), wood veneer (main surface), and Ozon board (main interior structure).

"KONG" is divided into two modules, one suspended and one landed. The suspended space is designed to avoid obstructing the pedestrian line of sight and make the view more transparent. The landing space is more convenient for the user; open the door can be used directly.

On one side of the door is a semi-automatic timing system, which automatically provides a time range for meditation as long as the user enters his or her mental stress level (from 1 to 10). Another highlight of the installation is that, as the main structure is already sheltered from the surrounding tall buildings, the skylight can be seen directly through the user's window as they lie on the elastic fabric. Through these ideas, we finally designed "Kong".

WHY IT MATTERS

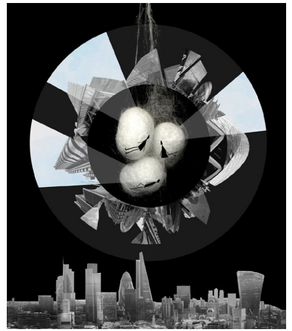




Target Group

Age: 25 - 45
office workers
stressful works
depression

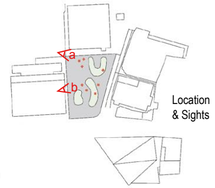
The development of science and technology has not only made people's life and work more convenient, but also brought a lot of troubles to people. The development of communication tools has blurred the concept of commuters, and they will be pestered by work at any time and anywhere. They want to get out of their cell phones and computers, but they cannot stop email and messages coming in. These people suffer from chronic work stress, physical change and mental breakdown, one after the other. According to Health and Safety Executive(HSE), the rate of work-related stress depression and anxiety has increased in recent years. In 2019/20 stress, depression or anxiety accounted for 51% of all work-related ill health cases and 55% of all working days lost due to work-related ill health. XXX aims at



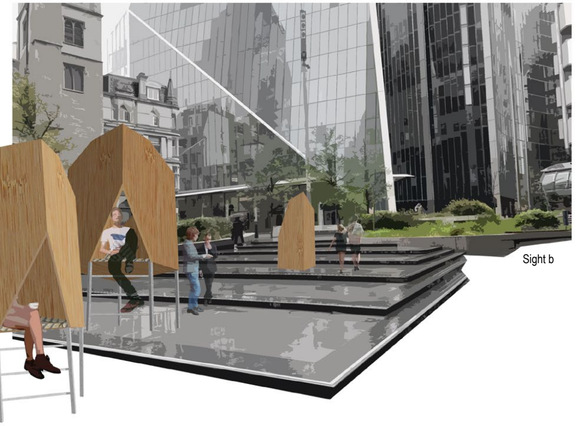
VIEW FROM INSIDE-OUT

SKY

Sight a



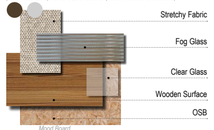
Location
& Sights



Sight b

FUNCTION & MATERIALS

The materials used for "KONG" include elastic cloth (seating area), fog-faced glass (door), clear glass (skylight), wood veneer (main surface), and Ozon board (main interior structure).



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Wooden structure and elastic fabric provide warm comfort for users.Users can find the most suitable individual units to relieve their stress according to their own needs, whether it is a semi-enclosed structure with high height or an enclosed space on the ground.

ISABELLA WILLIAMS
ARTS UNIVERSITY BOURNEMOUTH
BA (Hons) Interior Architecture and Design

PAUSE CANCER DAY CARE CENTRE

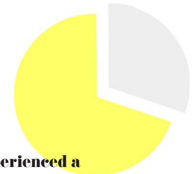
more than
40% of employees are neglecting other aspects of their life because of work
(which may increase vulnerability to mental health problems)

Promoting slowing down, pausing.

Targeting ages 25-55 as this is the age group most commonly associated with a poor work-life balance. Encouraging patients to take time to 'pause' outside of their busy schedules to acknowledge and process their diagnosis. Typically patients may make time for a doctor or treatment appointment but not any additional services.

With wellbeing services significantly reduced during the Covid-19 pandemic creating a space which removes guilt and re-emphasises the importance of taking time and slowing down in a fast paced society.

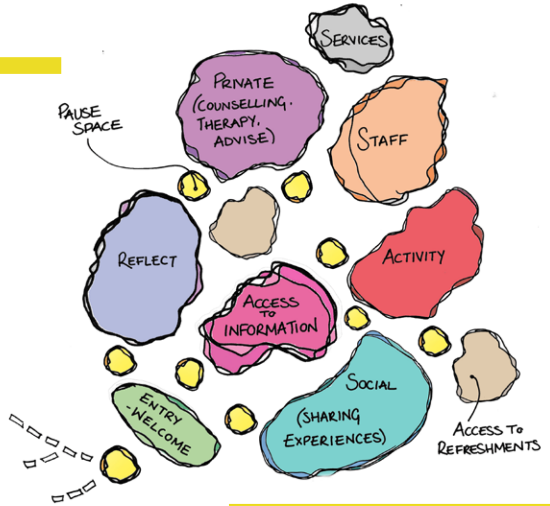
Reducing the presence of technology with a focus on the present. Creating a therapeutic, wellbeing orientated centre.



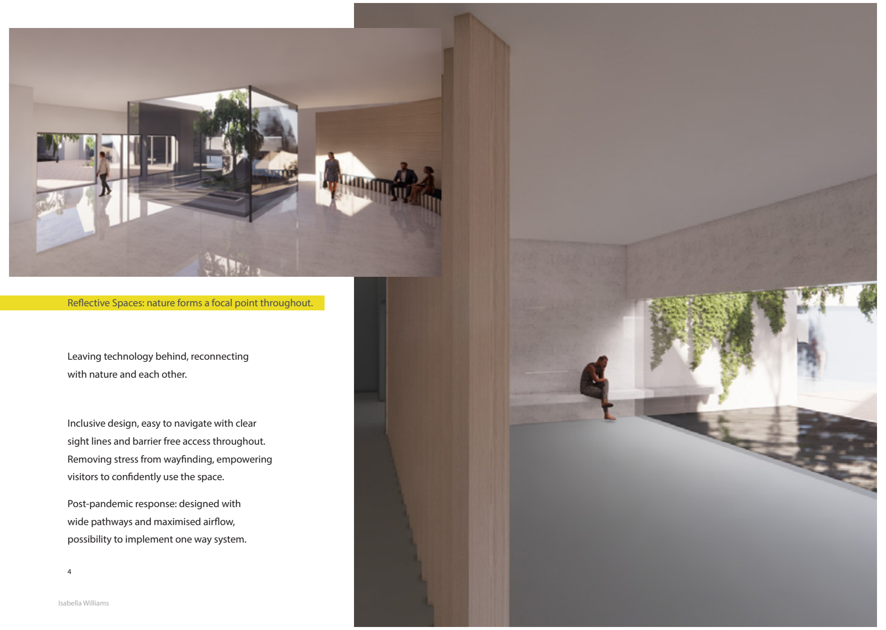
2 / 3 employees have experienced a negative effect on their personal life
(because of poor work-life balance)

Isabella Williams

(https://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/a-to-z/w/work-life-balance, 2021)
(Kiselyova, R. Mondi. studioalternativi.com, 2021)



Indicated in yellow are 'pause' spaces. Representing the slowing of movement. Encouraging users to pause and reflect before moving between spaces.



Reflective Spaces: nature forms a focal point throughout.

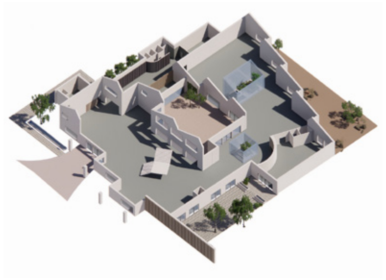
Leaving technology behind, reconnecting with nature and each other.

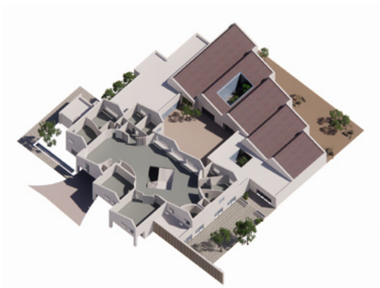
Inclusive design, easy to navigate with clear sight lines and barrier free access throughout. Removing stress from wayfinding, empowering visitors to confidently use the space.

Post-pandemic response: designed with wide pathways and maximised airflow, possibility to implement one way system.

4

Isabella Williams





ISABELLA WILLIAMS

A f H
ARCHITECTS FOR HEALTH
Student Design Awards 2021

JASON YEUNG
UNIVERSITY OF HUDDERSFIELD
BA (Hons) Architecture

ZEN PAVILION

Zen Pavilion will be located within the Campus of Huddersfield University, in-between the division of the industrial state of Huddersfield and the Huddersfield Narrow Canal.

By centralising the theme of heal th and wellbeing, the project has been designed to achieve a Zen atmosphere and create a central space to offer opportunities for students and local communities to gather and share.

The main conceptual story of the design is built upon the aspect of organic, exercise and comfort, to deliver a powerful psychological impact on mental health by offering strong visual comfort and reduce stress.

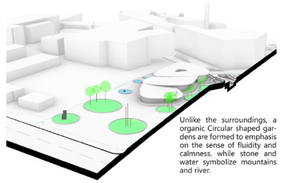
At the same time, the form is inspired by nearby petals and transforms into a curvaceous of organic architectural forms integrated within the Yoga practice to enhance the connection between mind and body.

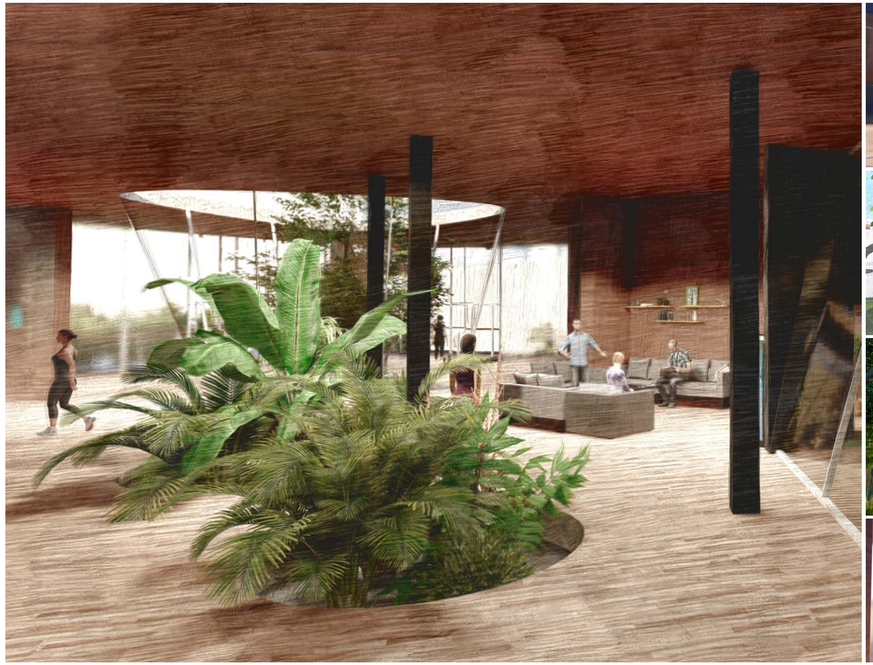
Meanwhile, maximising the use of natural lighting and transparency, the pavilion forms a relationship with the surrounding nature. By adapting Japanese simplicity design principles in minimal material, the pavilion is presented in a strong visuality of warmth and growth. In contrast, the natural material and the organically shaped building merged within.

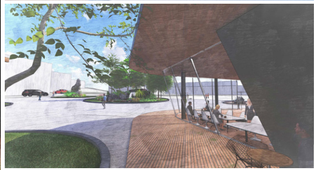
The landscape also plays an essential role within the narrative, by locating specific plants and floral across the site to develop spatial comfort and different atmosphere of stages from entering and exit.

Flowers like Vanilla and Jasmine are planted at the entrance of the site to relish aromatic smell to reduce depression and gain relaxation and boost mood.

Mint is planted within the lounge nearby the yoga space to increase concentration and physical performance. Lavender is planted at the exit of the site for relaxation of the mind and improves sleep quality.







Architects for Health is a forum for sharing best practice, knowledge, innovation and thought leadership relating across the built environment.

We give members the opportunity to share thoughts and learning as part of a vibrant and engaged healthcare community.

Our work reaches across the UK and internationally in equal measure. We aim to be a world leader in promoting healthcare design.

Architects for Health

Design of hospital or clinic environments is important for the wellbeing of patients, their friends and families and people who treat and care.

Good design enhances the experience of care and has a positive influence on clinical outcomes. Architects for Health promotes the design of better settings for healthcare by providing a forum for the exchange of ideas, promoting best practice and by recognising and rewarding excellent examples of healthcare design.

We work to bring about strategic change to the complex processes of planning and development. Drawing on the practical experience of our expert membership, we aim to make a difference through our work streams on procurement, guidance, strategic planning and design quality.

We engage with and influence wider health institutions and communities.

As a non-profit organisation, with nearly five hundred members, we are building knowledge networks that inform and support the future design of high-quality healthcare environments. We share ideas, experiences and examples through our growing membership links that are spread across the UK and internationally.

Membership

We welcome members from health and design professions as well as all who share our values across healthcare planning, design, and delivery.

We bring together ideas from clinical practice and architectural design, construction and research. Our members benefit from displays of their projects at national conferences, discounts to events, information exchange and collaboration and support for ideas for AfH activities and projects.

The annual programme of activities promotes a better understanding of current issues in health planning and design and keeps members informed across the whole range of topics in the health sector. All events are wide ranging in scope and include joint events with clinical societies and Royal Colleges, or with representatives of organisations active in the procurement of health facilities.

INNOVATION, BEST PRACTICE AND POLICY

New methods of treatment and emerging technologies mean that health environments are constantly facing new challenges. Cultural, workforce and qualitative expectations drive change in design. To understand this evolving health infrastructure, and reflect best practice, we arrange study visits to health facilities at home and abroad that keep our members appraised of the latest ideas and innovations.

In collaboration with our members, we formulate and promote positive policy positions to key opinion formers, to the NHS and to government, seeking to engage and work collaboratively towards better quality and design principles across the sector.

NURTURE AND LEARNING

Designers care for the future. AfH is collaborating with schools of architecture and design to proactively support the inclusion of healthcare sector buildings in the curriculum. We have a well established programme for Student Design Awards that is now in its eleventh year, which this booklet celebrates.

You can follow AfH on Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn.

architectsforhealth.com/membership

With special thanks to our Sponsors:

ADP is an employee-owned architecture practice, founded more than 50 years ago. We work from nine locations across the UK, Cyprus and India, but as one team with a wide range of expertise to suit any project.

Our healthcare projects are driven by partnerships with clinicians, patients and visitors - not just the project team. This allows us to design environments that have a positive effect on patient and staff wellbeing, clinical delivery and create efficient and better connected spaces.

adp-architecture.com

HKS is a global firm of architects, designers, advisors and makers driven by curiosity and devoted to creating places that combine beauty with performance.

Our 1,250 people in 24 locations are united by our shared culture and sense of purpose. We work with major health institutions around the world, relying on our body of knowledge and solid research to design user-centered environments that reduce stress, promote healing and increase efficiency for patients, visitors and staff.

hksinc.com

P+HS Architects is a recognised leader in healthcare design with a reputation for great architecture and outstanding technical capability. The work may be complex, but the aim is simple: to create spaces that enhance lives.

We work in all aspects of healthcare: for the NHS and private providers in mental health, primary and community healthcare plus a wide range of acute specialisms and older age care.

We are delighted to support the Student Design Awards this year and being part of encouraging new talent into the profession.

pandhs.co.uk

Scott Tallon Walker is an award-wining architectural practice who create ever evolving spaces with a simplicity and consistency to their design. We have a track record not just of excellence in architecture, but of creating efficient, fit for purpose buildings that are highly valued by their users.

Our large, talented, multi-disciplinary team is driven to innovate and perfect our craft, incorporating advanced, sustainable solutions as an integrated part of our overall design strategy

stwarchitects.com

Ryder Architecture was established in 1953, and now has a team of over 300 passionate people operating across the UK, Hong Kong, Vancouver and Amsterdam, reinforced by global connectivity through the Ryder Alliance.

We deliver pioneering architectural and design services across a diverse range of sectors including an enviable healthcare portfolio.

Our goal is simple - to improve the quality of the world around us and, in doing so, improve people's lives.

ryderarchitecture.com