FOUR STONES & A RIVER
SUNDERBYN HOSPITAL NEW PSYCHIATRIC BUILDING
MASTER'S THESIS / SPRING TERM 2014 / CHALMERS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
To be a mental patient is to be stigmatized, overlooked, socialized, pathologized, pitied.
To be a mental patient is to hear everyone criticizing withmanda you. You're watched by your shrink, your social worker, your friends, your family. And then you're diagnosed as paranoid.
To be a mental patient is to live with the constant threat and possibility of being locked up at any time, for almost any reason.
To be a mental patient is to be on like a month's worth of stimulants, which won't let you lie down to dry your tears. And to realize your shrink comes back to his office from lunch, getting a haircut.
To be a mental patient is to take drugs that shall your mind, cloud your senses, make you jittery and drowsy and then you take more drugs to become "stable.
To be a mental patient is to apply for jobs and lie about the last five months or years, because you've been in the hospital, and then you can't, the job anyway because you're a mental patient.
To be a mental patient is to notice.
To be a mental patient is never to be taken seriously.
To be a mental patient is to be a victim of a giant system, surrounded by other mental patients who are as scared and hungry and bored and lonely as you are.
To be a mental patient is to watch TV and see how violent and dangerous and demented and incompetent and crazy you are.
To be a mental patient is to be a statistic.
To be a mental patient is to be a statistic, and that line never goes away, a fact that says little about what you are, and even less about what your are.
To be a mental patient is to be a victim of a system, but not a system that you have control over.
To be a mental patient is to feel your psychiatrist's help, helping you, even if you resist.
To be a mental patient is to be an exhibit, a place where you're not and a place where you're not used, and to be observed as "appropriate.
To be a mental patient is to be part of a rigid group that you determine yourself, because it's not, it's therapy, not therapy, saving is therapy, making dishes is therapy. Can the air you breathe be therapy and that's called "therapy.
To be a mental patient is to be free, if you want to go to a mental hospital, and not hurt, and not be studied, and not be angry, and not be vulnerable, and not to laugh too loud — because, if you do, you're only proving that you are a mental patient who resists you are not.
And so you become another, as a Herder's song, and you are not.

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Background of Sunderby Hospital

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“To be a mental patient is not to die, even though you wish for some sort of end, or of break. For you are not dead, you are here. Under the mind’s care, you are not. So you become a thing, as in no world, and you are not.”

To be a mental patient is to be in the fullness of your creativity, working on a method and a future project possibility. This was my moment, bringing a strong and fragile advice in a specific field and an alternative proposal available in the spatial quality of architecture research.

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**INTRO**

As an architect, I got in touch with healthcare design in September 2015 while I was attending a doctoral seminar course of Delft University of Technology’s Health Care Architecture. When I was attending the course, the topic of the paper of the lead of the paper of the day, which was about the mental patient’s perspective, was the focal point of my interest. Therefore, the opportunity to work on a proposal for a new psychiatric facility in the next five years and the wish to have a program project in an architecture course in the next building might be a first draft or mockup or idea. The hospital has started its process and program about building a new facility for the expansion of psychiatry.

The Management has already planned a timeline for the project but because of all other expansions and movements going on in other units of the hospital, the program has been delayed for one year. The actual stage is indoorware “Program Work” & “Design” is one of the main reasons why they are interested in a student proposal for a student who might find this new building and the new building might be a first draft or mockup or idea. My project will be a kind of draft or an initial.
BACKGROUND OF THE SUNDERBY HOSPITAL

In order to know the Sunderby Hospital and understand the dynamics of the hospital it was important to know the hospital history and why the hospital is looking for expansion, architecture implementation, and as well as the project is being set up.

In recent years, there have been challenges for the healthcare sector in the country. To meet the rising demand for medical healthcare, hospitals in the country are now being expanded both in terms of the medical field and the infrastructure. The hospital in Sunderby has been looking for an expansion, as it is the country's main medical center and the country hospital.

1956 - Beginning of expansion
In 1956, the country decided to build a new hospital in the city of Sunderby. The main objective was to provide the nation's healthcare services. As the hospital was a public body, the project was completed with the support of the government and various medical professionals.

1972 - Hospital expansion
In 1972, the hospital was expanded to provide more facilities and services. The hospital was expanded to include more medical beds and a wider range of medical services.

1985 - Hospital expansion
In 1985, the hospital was expanded once again to provide more facilities and services. The hospital was expanded to include more medical beds and a wider range of medical services.

1995 - Hospital expansion
In 1995, the hospital was expanded once again to provide more facilities and services. The hospital was expanded to include more medical beds and a wider range of medical services.

2005 - Hospital expansion
In 2005, the hospital was expanded once again to provide more facilities and services. The hospital was expanded to include more medical beds and a wider range of medical services.

2010 - Hospital expansion
In 2010, the hospital was expanded once again to provide more facilities and services. The hospital was expanded to include more medical beds and a wider range of medical services.

In December 2012, the County Council approved the plans for the building of a new facility to meet the demands of the hospital.

Three different alternatives were studied: extending the main building, adding new buildings on the hospital site, or moving the hospital to a new construction in the city.

2013 - Decision on hospital placement
The study's result was that it was more appropriate to move the hospital as it is closer to the main medical field of care, and also it has more accessibility to the main hospital services.

The hospital has since been designed and constructed and is now open to the public.

In September 1955, the hospital was opened.

Since the hospital was opened, many new expansions and constructions occurred to fit the new requirements from the staff and patients. The main change implemented was the addition of retail, medical, and administrative offices, and the expansion of the diagnostic clinic area to better facilitate the expansion. The new construction was made with the help of the different departments, for example, the expansion and adaptation of the lab on the lower floor, the operating room, and the medical staff.
HEALTHCARE DEVELOPMENTS

Before introducing Psychology as a profession and all the professional and potential related activity. It is necessary to conduct the actual studies, and implement them after that. For the implementation of Psychology and related activity.

The actual health of a patient is based on the concept of Health. It is further important to understand this process to make it clear why we are responsible for emotional and psychological healthcare at hospital and healthcare facilities in the last few years. The definition of Health by World Health Organization states that it is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease. Health is a state of complete physical and mental well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. The aim of the organization is to improve the quality of life by providing a holistic approach to healthcare. The healthcare system is a network of people providing care at multiple levels of the organization. The patients are not just a part of the system, which works as a network only in the healthcare system, but also the quality of the facility.

OCCUPANCY

- Beds: 100
- Clinics: 10
- Laboratory: 5
- Operating rooms: 5
- Pharmacy: 3

ORGANIZATIONAL READINESS

- Staff: 100
- Volunteers: 20
- Medical equipment: 50
- Medical supplies: 10

CONSTRUCTION

- Pre-Design
  - Design: 20
  - Construction: 30

DESIGN

- The Evidence-Based Design Approach
  - Patient-centered design
  - Functionality
  - Flexibility
  - Sustainability

The facilities and the environment of the hospital are designed to meet the needs of the patients and their families. The facilities are designed to provide a comfortable and relaxing environment for the patients. The facilities are designed to provide a comfortable and relaxing environment for the patients.

LATEST APPROACHES ON DAILY PROFESSION IN HEALTHCARE

- Evidence-Based Design
  - The evidence-based design approach is based on the latest research and evidence, which is continuously updated and revised. The approach is designed to provide the best possible care for the patients.
  - The approach is based on the latest research and evidence, which is continuously updated and revised. The approach is designed to provide the best possible care for the patients.

- Stress Reduction
  - The environment of the hospital is designed to reduce stress and anxiety for the patients. The environment is designed to provide a calming and relaxing atmosphere for the patients.
  - The environment of the hospital is designed to reduce stress and anxiety for the patients. The environment is designed to provide a calming and relaxing atmosphere for the patients.

- Health Literacy
  - The facilities are designed to provide education and information to the patients and their families. The facilities are designed to provide education and information to the patients and their families.
  - The facilities are designed to provide education and information to the patients and their families. The facilities are designed to provide education and information to the patients and their families.

- Patient Safety
  - The facilities are designed to provide a safe and secure environment for the patients. The facilities are designed to provide a safe and secure environment for the patients.
  - The facilities are designed to provide a safe and secure environment for the patients. The facilities are designed to provide a safe and secure environment for the patients.

- Patient-Centered Care
  - The facilities are designed to provide care that is centered on the needs of the patients. The facilities are designed to provide care that is centered on the needs of the patients.
  - The facilities are designed to provide care that is centered on the needs of the patients. The facilities are designed to provide care that is centered on the needs of the patients.

- Patient Privacy
  - The facilities are designed to provide privacy for the patients. The facilities are designed to provide privacy for the patients.
  - The facilities are designed to provide privacy for the patients. The facilities are designed to provide privacy for the patients.

- Patient Satisfaction
  - The facilities are designed to provide a positive experience for the patients. The facilities are designed to provide a positive experience for the patients.
  - The facilities are designed to provide a positive experience for the patients. The facilities are designed to provide a positive experience for the patients.
light quality, noise control, nature presence, positive direction and provide social support.

- "The "Green" to "Brown" rigorous studies that link the physical environment to patient and staff well-being and the results are consistent with these reviews.
- "Sustainable design and fatigue and depression affectiveness to delivering care
- "Improving patient safety
- "Design of anop home volume
- "Creating Healthcare Quality"

Healing Process

The healing process is part of the new approaches proposed by the NIH with the differences being that it is more complex and not yet always possible. And, as before healing mean changing, evolving an explained system (healing frame) taking in consideration several aspects and not just the physical universe.

The theory links the healing process to healing and also theorizes the potential of science on human beings. These references: Nancy Chisholm and others have developed Theory (1977). Both of them work on the concept that nature is able to influence a deep way our body and mind, and it is to help the process of healing with the presence and experience of nature that nature presence can cause change in a body to a necessary and effective change and that the theory supports the idea that natural elements are able to enhance the stress from all of the body. The stress make the body stress and for the stress, nature presence was been the most part of the healing process.

Healing Environment

Nature can
- "Help us at base experience an emotional fulfillment from being, with physical and psychosocial well-being.

Indeed nature presence and contact are important for the healing process, no matter which one of the two life-styles can support, NPI or NPI.

What happens to our cognitive abilities, emotional states, and mental health, we are deprived of experience treatment?"

NPI (natural presence interventions) was one of the first to propose studies about nature effects on hospital patients. The most well-known was a study where patients were exposed to nature from exoskeletons during the final 3 of hospitalization. The results showed that nature has an impact on patients making the average stay of the hospital at the time now facing compare with the wall hinding.

Nature is not the only way able to influence our healing process, but other aspects such as light quality, noise control, privacy and treatment: quality are also important to define an healing process and understand how to perform a better care system.

FLEXIBILITY

Another important aspect of today’s healthcare design is the possibility to change the building based in more needs and today, web and technology design. The building should able to be changed without breaking a new one and only considering the covering, changing the moves or making it smaller and harder. Web technology incorporates new technology and new materials are very flexible and could be adapted to the building. Plastic will already changed some of these uses. New designs have new patterns for designs and its advantage. We must able to change to fit with the hospital’s preferences changes.

So architects who looking for the best design to satisfy needs requirements of a program have to keep in mind that the same program and even the same patient can change and challenging aspect of healthcare design trying to group a valuable design based on an adaptable one.

1. Bioregional Gardening Strategies
3. The importance of nature presence on human behavior and mental health by H. Rinoldi, J.P. Hatfield and G.L. Daly
PSYCHIATRY

What I was starting to interest myself in psychology I found it was important that I understand what goes on in the human mind, the way people think and feel, and how their actions are motivated. It was the first and most crucial part, what patients and staff alike about the profession and its benefits.

I've been researching a lot of the work from the unexpected to specific topics on architectural environments related with social interactions and at the same time, learning as a method to apply the results. What I found was a more complete relationship between human behavior and environmental factors. The connection between the environment and the human body is quite complex and gone far beyond the other as an ideal to help them deal with their problems.

But first of all is mental illness.

In Wikipedia, mental illness is defined as “A mental disorder is an abnormal functioning of the brain characterized by dysfunction in the way a person thinks, feels, or acts. Mental illness can affect a person’s ability to cope with stress, relate to others, and carry out daily activities.”

While the term ‘mental illness’ is not as common as it once was, it is still widely used to describe a range of conditions affecting emotional health.

All of these seem to be defined in health as not only the absence of specific mental health issues, but also the ability to function effectively. The ability to function effectively means having a positive attitude, being able to manage stress, and being able to think and reason clearly.

Mental health care can therefore be seen in a different process, by each phase of the illness, there are different challenges, which may not or may not be capable of overcoming, but mental health care is not only an expression of strength, will and social and governmental support, but also an effective one with them.

Understand patients and staff need was one of the first steps in order to be able to control the quality of professional care, but even before this step, the history of knowledge, as the concept of mental health was essentially about the environment.

The first step was to take psychology of medicine first and more as a form of treatment, but more as a form of treatment, one that was difficult and sometimes challenging. The Middle Ages, when psychological sciences were considered as medical and was part of the medical training, the term and medical sciences was so strong that only religious activities such as in monasteries were considered in “sacred” way where people were kept isolated and secluded the walls of the monasteries, even if the monasteries were really difficult, due to lack of access or in the case of treatment, most of the mental illness persons saving with their family and being completed and mainly in the case of psychological illness.

The treatment was not much in the way of treatment, the problems were not much in the world, but it can be considered as the beginning of the first treatment, the development of the scientific treatment, and the development of psychological treatment.

This first approach was the beginning approach to mental illness even in the Renaissance. During this historical period, the new forms of hospital, such as, leprosaria, and mental hospitals were founded. Before this era, the term and medical sciences was so strong and isolated the walls of the monasteries, even if the monasteries were really difficult, due to lack of access or in the case of treatment, most of the mental illness persons saving with their family and being completed and mainly in the case of psychological illness.

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Most of these first-treatment methods were based on psychological treatment even in the Renaissance. During this historical period, the new forms of hospital, such as, leprosaria, and mental hospitals were founded. Before this era, the term and medical sciences was so strong and isolated the walls of the monasteries, even if the monasteries were really difficult, due to lack of access or in the case of treatment, most of the mental illness persons saving with their family and being completed and mainly in the case of psychological illness.

The first treatment was not much in the way of treatment, the problems were not much in the world, but it can be considered as the beginning of the first treatment, the development of the scientific treatment, and the development of psychological treatment.

In the 19th century, the number of mental hospitals and inpatient care increased compared to those in the 18th century, psychiatric, anti-psychiatric, clinical, and anti-psychiatric, and the movement towards less invasive techniques started to become a motivating force, the one with the family role is to be imprisoned if considered dangerous to the community.

Finally, it may be an opportunity for the first step and not for the first step. It may be the first step that changes the way the mind and behavioral science are understood.

2. Architecture at Middle East Times

3. Psychiatry: A Critical History of the Institutionalisation of Mental Health Care, Donatella Marzolla

4. The Role of the Psychiatrist in Mental Health Care, J. Schäfer, A. Wilke

5. Wikipedia
From a shift in the patient’s mental health to a change in the way the environment interacts with the patient, a new form of medical research has been developed. This form of research is known as "psychiatry" and focuses on understanding the mental processes and behaviors that influence health.

One of the first answers was the Asylum, which became the "prison" of mental illness. It was a large building surrounded by fences and gates where patients were locked up in different sections of the asylum. This approach was considered effective at the time, but as society evolved, the need for a more personalized approach to mental health became apparent.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the asylum system was re-evaluated to improve patient care. By the 1930s, mental hospitals became more personalized, focusing on individual treatment plans. This shift was partly due to the work of psychiatrist William Harry, who advocated for a more compassionate approach to mental health care.

The treatment of the insane was a cornerstone of humanitarian efforts in the 19th century, and this was reflected in the development of mental hospitals. The goal was to provide a safe and comfortable environment for patients to recover and lead a normal life.

As mental health became a more serious issue, more research was conducted to understand the causes and treatments for mental illness. This led to the development of new treatments, such as psychotherapy and medication.

In the late 19th century, mental hospitals began to focus on providing a more personalized approach to treatment. This approach included individualized treatment plans and a focus on the patient’s emotional well-being.

The field of psychiatry has rapidly grown, and it is now recognized that mental health is just as important as physical health. Psychiatric treatment is now seen as an essential part of comprehensive care.

Psychiatrists continue to study the causes and treatments for mental illness to provide the best possible care for their patients. This field has come a long way since the days of the asylum, and there is still much work to be done.

In conclusion, the field of psychiatry has come a long way since the days of the asylum. It has evolved to become a more personalized and compassionate approach to mental health care. As we continue to learn more about the causes and treatments for mental illness, we can work towards improving the lives of people affected by mental health issues.
The treatment can be grouped into three categories based on the method and thus there have developed since the implementation of the treatment. An individual's progress is subject to change and it is known that the process involves a series of phases that can vary in length from patient to patient. However, it is important to note that the treatment is highly personalized and is tailored to the needs of the individual. Thus, the time frame for treatment can vary depending on the individual's progress and response to the treatment. Additionally, the patient's overall health and well-being is taken into consideration during the treatment process. It is important to note that the treatment is not a one-size-fits-all solution and it is crucial to discuss the options with a qualified healthcare professional to determine the best course of action for each individual.
"At the time of writing, there was not yet an easy remedy available in a readily available form. Many patients and their families were struggling with the long-term effects of the disease. This led to a growing need for support and understanding, both in terms of medical care and social support systems."

**DISCUSSIONS IN PSYCHIATRY**

Both the international scientific and local medical communities are engaged in discussions about psychiatric disorders. There is a shift towards understanding the disease from a broader perspective, considering the impact of social and environmental factors on mental health.

This shift is largely influenced by advancements in genetics, neuroscience, and psychology. The recognition of the importance of mental health in overall well-being has led to increased efforts in awareness and advocacy.

**Importance of Psychiatric Care**

The demand for psychiatric care is growing as conditions such as anxiety, depression, and bipolar disorder become more prevalent in society. Early intervention and adequate treatment can significantly improve quality of life and reduce the burden of these conditions.

**Future Directions**

While there is progress in understanding and treating psychiatric disorders, much remains to be discovered. The need for multidisciplinary approaches and innovative therapies continues to drive research and development in this field.

**Focus on Consumer Support**

The role of the patient and their caregivers is critical in the management of psychiatric conditions. Support groups, community resources, and technology-based interventions are gaining prominence as effective tools in managing mental health.

**Conclusion**

Psychiatry as a field continues to evolve, driven by advancements in research and a growing understanding of the complexities involved in mental health care. The journey towards better outcomes for patients remains a collective effort, involving healthcare providers, researchers, and the broader community.

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4. World Health Organization.
CASE STUDY

Östere Hospital Psychiatric Unit

Tina N kindly
2011-11

The case study of Östere Hospital Psychiatric Unit challenges the conventional approach to design in psychiatry. The case study demonstrates how to create a healing environment that supports the mental well-being of patients and staff.

The design philosophy is centered around the concept of ‘healing walls’. The walls are designed to evoke a sense of calm and tranquility, creating a healing atmosphere.

The residential group is located on the first floor, designed to provide a supportive environment for patients. The group includes facilities such as a lounge, dining area, and recreational spaces.

The residential group is designed to be separate and distinct, ensuring that patients feel safe and comfortable. The approach to design is holistic, focusing on the physical, emotional, and social well-being of patients.

Good Design

The design is intuitive, with easy access to natural light and views. The layout is efficient, ensuring that all areas are easily accessible.

Bed Units

The bed units are designed to provide privacy and comfort. The bedrooms are spacious and well-lit, ensuring that patients feel relaxed and secure.

The design principles are based on the concept of ‘healing walls’. The walls are designed to evoke a sense of calm and tranquility, creating a healing atmosphere.
Health Care Center for Cancer Patients

Campagne: Next Architects

Building

"Architects of buildings" is not unfamiliar with contrasting activities. The one on the left is a great hall of Nordic architecture. The green zone is a unique place and an example of inspiration that you can install in your organisation. The healthcare centre is a crucial part of the community.

The design is clear and simple, creating a healthcare center, which is more like a home than a hospital. The building should be a scale and not a scale of height. It should be wide, not deep with a combination of height, but a softness. The entrance is a warm introduction to the space, and it is designed to create a welcoming atmosphere. The entrance space is bright and welcoming, with large windows and a warm color palette.

The main entrance is a key element, and it is designed to create a welcoming atmosphere. The entrance space is bright and welcoming, with large windows and a warm color palette.

The building offers a range of physical activities. There are activities where people gather in small groups, and it is designed to create a welcoming atmosphere. The entrance space is bright and welcoming, with large windows and a warm color palette.

The building features a series of seating areas, designed to create a welcoming atmosphere. The entrance space is bright and welcoming, with large windows and a warm color palette.

To the whole design has been flexibility, a clear layout, a small town, a green city, a car park and optimal and efficient conditions for daylight.

The building is flexible and functional, suitable for future demands for changing use and functions. It is not a uniform space that is open and flexible for the entire future block.

The building is designed to create a welcoming atmosphere. The entrance space is bright and welcoming, with large windows and a warm color palette.

As a cancer patient, it can be a great help to create a welcoming and open space for patients, where they feel welcomed and comfortable. The solutions are all people who have dealt with cancer, so they know some of the feelings you are going through.

To meet the needs of the healthcare center has an entrance, a large room, a small group, and a small office. Other activities include patient groups, psychologic groups, groups for vegetables and other groups run by the Danish Cancer Society.

Extension of Helsingborg Hospital

Hospital: KF Hospital Architects

Aesthetic

The building is designed as a single-family house, with architectural elements, both to the existing hospital and the surrounding city. The building features a series of seating areas, designed to create a welcoming atmosphere. The entrance space is bright and welcoming, with large windows and a warm color palette.

To the whole design has been flexibility, a clear layout, a small town, a green city, a car park and optimal and efficient conditions for daylight.

The building is designed to create a welcoming atmosphere. The entrance space is bright and welcoming, with large windows and a warm color palette.

In the psychiatric ward, the emphasis is on an environment that allows for both relaxation and activity. This will have both a calming and engaging effect on the patients, who are regularly challenged in a concrete setting. The layout of the ward is clear, and the environment is simple, calm, and well-lit.

In the psychiatric ward, the emphasis is on an environment that allows for both relaxation and activity. This will have both a calming and engaging effect on the patients, who are regularly challenged in a concrete setting. The layout of the ward is clear, and the environment is simple, calm, and well-lit.
New Forensic Psychiatry Facility

BY: Architect BKM

The new forensic psychiatry facility is designed to provide a healing environment for patients in a safe, secure, and supportive setting. The design integrates therapeutic landscapes and structured activities to promote recovery and rehabilitation. The facility includes spaces for treatment, education, and recreation, as well as areas for family visitation and community outreach.

Key Features:
- Therapeutic gardens and outdoor spaces
- Activity rooms for group therapy and individual sessions
- Family visitation areas
- Community kitchen and dining
- Outdoor play areas
- Access to natural light and views

The building is designed to promote a sense of normalcy and routine, with clear signage and designated areas for different activities. The exterior design incorporates large windows and green spaces to connect the interior with the natural environment.

Good / Interesting: Therapeutic Design

Maggie's Gartnavel

Building

This project is a flagship for Maggie's, a Cancer Care charity that provides support and resources for people affected by cancer. The new facility is designed to create a warm and welcoming environment that supports the emotional, practical, and physical needs of patients and their families.

Key Features:
- Open-plan design with flexible spaces
- Supportive seating and lighting
- Counselling rooms and waiting areas
- Outdoor relaxation spaces
- A calm and serene atmosphere

The building incorporates Maggie's signature design philosophy of creating a safe and comfortable space for individuals to feel supported and encouraged during their cancer journey.

Good / Interesting: Design for Wellbeing

Instead of a series of isolated rooms, the building is designed to form a sequence of interconnected, semi-enclosed spaces that encourage interaction and collaboration. The design features large communal areas and flexible layouts to allow for a variety of uses and activities, fostering a sense of community and shared experience.

The building is a remarkable example of how design can positively impact the health and well-being of those who use it. The integration of natural elements, like light and greenery, is central to creating a space that is both healing and therapeutic.
Psychiatric center Friedrichshafen

HILDE STANDRICK ARCHITEKTEN

Building

The psychiatric center Friedrichshafen is embedded into the campus of the Federal Institute Hospital and follows the principles of a green architectural concept. The green elements của the hill towards Lake Constance. The building encloses a previously disused green space and is

positioned typical the centre of the Hilfie by allowing views over two different levels. A

gradually extending landscape and offers impressive views of the panoramic views from the windows. Large central spaces provide access to the patient’s gardens and are arranged in the lower floor to exploit the possibilities of natural light and light. The main building of the hospital, constructed in the open, creates the extensive grounds of the campus. The adjacent buildings of different heights and the internal developments relates ethnically to the hospital. The project expands the area through the St. Cecilia Con-

vent, the medical center and the exhibition center emphasize in their adaptation the surgical-back.

tor character of the campus. The new Psychiatric Cen-

ter aims as a defining figure in this new development. The existing hospital provides high level of security and patient facilities, offices and employees of the hospital to locate.

The new inpatient, fail-safe concept and individu-

al care, becomes the new, the spatially unified building with internally and externally. Greent is focused to be a

well-planned and large, full functional concrete

space with a defined form and a clear conception, corresponding with the vertical axis of the

window cladding. The horizontal cladding is made of

refined concrete tiles in a reference to the local building materials. The vertical cladding is comprised of

refined wooden panels, leads the building through its transparency, airy and open appear-

ance.

Good Understanding

Natural Light

Material Contrast

New Correctional Facility in Nusuk

Nusuk Correctional

Vassili Hamann Leuten architects & Fritz-Mathias

Güntner

Competition

The new design for the Nevada correctional facility in Nusuk, the contrast between beauty and magnificence is a guiding theme. Openness, light, space, privacy and flexibility is the underlying principle behind the concept of the facility. The concept for the correctional facility is divided into three sections.

The project is a unique and beautiful new concept for the Federal Institute for Correctional Medicine and Rehabilitation, the belief that the physical surroundings have an important impact on human behavior and will therefore focus on the idea to create an environment that will be an effective tool for the rehabilitation of the client to develop a project of high architectural quality. Moreover, the concept aimed at creating a comfort environment for the patients. The project consists of five residential units, each in a separate block. Each block includes a living area and a recreation and leisure area.

Furthermore the facility is composed of a group of different blocks, which is playing a role in the rehabilitation process. The rehabilitation and the residential blocks are separated by a central core, which is a corridor with an identity at the end, which is linked with the natural setting. The design of the residential units offers an experience of change in light and ambiance, providing a natural environment for the patients.
MY PERSONAL READING OF THE PSYCHIATRY "We don't have the time to look at every personal thought about psychiatry and how we perceived that we had treated and how it translated into an arc.

Since the very last time the text is ever seen, I choose to change, and we perceive that we have shifted our focus to another area, and that's the results.

As the mental health becomes more accessible to all people, the need for therapists and psychologists becomes greater.

We start learning how from any other field of the mental health world, most of us don't understand the vocabulary, the fevers, the emotions, the personal issues.

We remember seeing a chart that was posted when you receive something that you are requested to do. But the mental health world is not as described by my impression.

The statute was put inside the mental awareness, which order our own form of community and privacy, with people of different age and sexual in life, and thus the mental health becomes more accessible to all people, the need for therapists and psychologists becomes greater.

As an architect being the best people with the same qualities from the beginning of my process.

The statement that I must go to the patient, staff, and the patient, staff and colleagues.

What you get in as an architect to behave the daily activity of Psychiatry.

PROJECT INTRO

Profession Approach

The Adult Psychiatry field of the adult psychiatry has a a patient a model for psychiatry by psychiatrists. The ethical principles and perspectives of psychiatrists are crucial to a patient's health in the mental health care system. The principles should be based on the ethical code of principles.

Recognizable, all people of equal value and equal rights, regardless of personal choices determine the needs of the patient.

The need and utility resources should primarily be allocated to the areas of patient need.

Cost effectiveness efforts should be a reasonable evaluation of the cost of care and effectiveness when thinking about treatment or action, in terms of quality and services.
Today Activities

The daily activities influence the design and the space of the old facility and will take big part in the design of the new. It is important to be aware of what services are supposed to take place in the building.

While all the said issues were taken into consideration, it is not possible to fully describe the old facility. This is why we are more focused on the technical and decorative aspects of the new building. The new building will have a more centralized design and will be more flexible in its use.

The new building will be divided into several sections, each with its own design and function. The sections will be connected by corridors and stairs, allowing for easy access between them. The main sections will be the entrance, the main lobby, the common areas, and the medical sections.

The entrance will be the first area visitors will see when entering the building. It will be designed to be welcoming and inviting, with a large glass window and a comfortable seating area. The main lobby will be the central area of the building, with a large open space and a reception area.

The common areas will include a café, a library, and a cinema. These areas will be designed to be cozy and relaxing, with comfortable seating and large windows. The medical sections will include the operating rooms, the intensive care units, and the wards. These areas will be designed to be functional and efficient, with modern medical equipment and comfortable patient rooms.

Program

After meeting the Board and Management Teams at the beginning of January and a subsequent meeting with all stakeholders, it was decided that the facility will be divided into three main sections: medical, research, and administration.

The medical section will be the largest and will include the operating rooms, the intensive care units, and the wards. The research section will include laboratories, offices, and meeting rooms. The administration section will include the management offices, the human resources department, and the financial department.

The medical section will be designed to be state-of-the-art, with the latest medical equipment and technology. The research section will be designed to be flexible, with space for both individual and collaborative research. The administration section will be designed to be efficient, with clear and efficient workflows.

The new building will be designed to be environmentally friendly, with energy-efficient systems and materials. The building will also be designed to be accessible, with ramps and elevators for people with disabilities.

The building will be designed to be sustainable, with a green roof and solar panels. The building will also be designed to be efficient, with energy-efficient systems and materials.
The Building Area

The site that the building is located on West North from the main entrance and is closed to the North Gate of the Hospital.

It's situated at an altitude of 547 meters above the sea level in the North-East area of the Hospital. By the road side is a park area that provides a view of the city and is also a green area to relax.

The main access to the site is a road coming from West North, South Gate and the outdoor public park that spread all over the open space.

The climate in the area is semi-arid with mild winters and hot summers.

In order to save space for future developments or implementations, the building is designed to be a low carbon building with a focus on energy efficiency.

Climate Conditions

The area receives an average of 12 inches of rain per year with the highest rainfall occurring in the winter months. The average temperature ranges from 50°F to 90°F with the highest temperatures occurring in the summer months.

The wind patterns in the area are predominantly from the west with occasional gusts from the south.

The average wind speed is 10 mph with occasional gusts up to 25 mph.

In conclusion, the site is well suited for a building with a focus on energy efficiency and sustainability.
**Introduction of Concepts**

My project focused on several concepts that I will introduce in this section. These concepts include:

1. **Appropria**
2. **Regulation**
3. **Landscape**
4. **Social and Cultural Context**
5. **Environmental and Social Inclusion**
6. **Local History and Tradition**

**Appropria**

Appropria is a design concept that allows for the adjustment of an existing building or space to fit new social and cultural needs. This concept involves adapting a building or space in a way that respects its original form and function while accommodating new uses.

**Regulation**

Regulation is a set of rules and guidelines that govern the design and construction of buildings and spaces. These regulations ensure that new developments are safe, accessible, and compatible with the surrounding environment.

**Landscape**

Landscape refers to the design consideration of the surrounding environment, including natural and built elements. The landscape in a design should complement and enhance the overall aesthetic and functional aspects of the space.

**Social and Cultural Context**

Social and cultural context involves understanding the social and cultural factors that influence the design and use of a space. This includes considerations such as demographics, cultural practices, and community needs.

**Environmental and Social Inclusion**

Environmental and social inclusion focuses on designing spaces that are accessible and inclusive for all users, including those with disabilities or special needs.

**Local History and Tradition**

Local history and tradition are important considerations in design, as they help preserve and celebrate the cultural heritage and history of a place. Incorporating these elements into a design can create a sense of place and connection.

**Terminology**

The design process involves several terms and concepts that are essential for understanding the project:

- **Building**
- **Space**
- **Environment**
- **Context**
- **Material**
- **Technology**

**Building** refers to a structure that provides shelter and is designed for specific functions, such as living, working, or recreation. A space is a defined area within a building, while the environment encompasses the natural and cultural surroundings of a space. Context refers to the social, cultural, and historical influences on a design, and material refers to the materials used in construction. Technology involves the methods and tools used in the design and construction of buildings.

**Visual Aids**

In the project, I used visual aids such as diagrams, flowcharts, and images to illustrate the relationships and connections between the different concepts and ideas. These visual aids help in understanding the project's overall approach and design strategy.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, my project aimed to create a design that respects the history and traditions of the location while accommodating new social and cultural needs. The design process involved a careful analysis of the site and surrounding environment, as well as an understanding of the project's social and cultural context. The final design proposal reflects a balance between preservation and innovation, creating a space that is meaningful and relevant to the community.

**References**

1. Architecture as Medicine: 100+ Master Classes, 2020
2. Architecture as Medicine: Practical Guidelines, 2021

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*Images and diagrams not included in this text.*

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*Due to technical limitations, additional images or diagrams cannot be included in this text.*
nently in this space, the walls are glass, and the view is held, the moment has been shared through a shared understanding of the entire context. The room is designed to be a comfortable, inviting space for conversation and interaction. The soft lighting and the subtle colors create a relaxing atmosphere. The seating area is equipped with comfortable sofas and chairs, allowing for a cozy and intimate conversation. The windows allow for natural light to fill the room, enhancing the overall ambiance. The space is designed to be a place of comfort and relaxation, where people can gather to share ideas and experiences. The design is modern and minimalist, with a focus on functionality and comfort. The materials used are high-quality, ensuring durability and longevity. The overall design is intended to create a warm and welcoming environment for those who enter the space. The room is designed to be flexible, allowing for various uses such as meetings, workshops, and social gatherings. The design is intended to be a statement piece, reflecting the values and aesthetics of the organization that occupies the space.
A compact solution with a separation, it's the solution that covers most of the hospital but the distance between the different floors could be difficult. Another problem is the presence of a very long corridor which can create an unpleasant line of sight. The solution is to be considered and the distribution is controversial.

This radial solution is very effective for the patients' comfort but it lacks of courtyard and potential outdoor spaces. The solution is the best for patients' comfort while reducing the distance between buildings. All the units for patients are facing the interior.
The act of breaking the units helps the design to gain better visual contact, reducing the visual contact between one unit and the other one, and creating an interesting series of spaces in the connector building.

The units help to recall and develop the idea of grouping a connection with the area, using the maximum amount of solar light and creating visual contact.

This solution helps to create a system where different elements are connected by a series of spaces. This solution fits the landscape and technical spaces, but it's not efficient on the connections.

The solution developed is a system of paths and a connector. This design lets the program be spread and flexible, and adapted to the landscape and city, creating a feeling of unity.
The buildings are interlinked with a common linkway, the ED is on the right - ED (PRO) is the most important one, the Inpatients unit, the Acute or Long & Acute Unit and the Outpatient unit. Each unit has its own entrance while there is a main entrance situated North. The emergency entrance is located South close to the street while the hospital connection are North East.
The outside shell of the wall plays a role of protection towards the patients, while a complete two-side view shows a transparency towards the inside. At the same time, the common block uses the same system towards the street but then it's open and glass towards the garden and street.

The design needed to reduce the number of locked doors and the solution is to lock the main entrance of the units and then allow the patient wall to remain inside. The common block is fully open on the outside with an exception of the staff area.
Meeting & Social Points

The ceiling shading system is one of the most important features for a mental health facility, setting the design theme. It consists of various shades of meeting points. The ceiling is designed to create a comfortable and relaxed atmosphere in the rooms, allowing for social interaction and providing a sense of privacy.

Meeting & Social Points

Private & Common

Meeting

Doctor/Doctor

Patient/Doctor

Meeting

Patient/Patient

Shared Space

Meeting Room

Sera

Examination

Nurse Station

Shared Space

Treatment Room

Private

Patient's Room

Doctor's Room

Shared Space

Chart Space

Social Activity

Common Space

Day Room

Chart Space

Social Activity

Public

The ceiling shading system is designed to provide privacy and comfort for the patients, ensuring they have their own space and peace. The common spaces are designed to be open and inviting, allowing for social interaction and shared activities. The shaded areas are strategically placed to ensure privacy in designated areas.
The outdoor spaces are considered one of the main aspects of the design. The idea of being able to go out and see the fresh air is one of the first steps in the design. The courtyard at lower level and protected areas for patients that are also outside park design works on the idea of a series of steps toward the public and open landscape, like a journey that takes steps in breaks to get to you as well.
The building aims to create a transition between the existing and the landscape. The dark brown shell is a contrast against the transparent and reflective skin, which try to get as much light as possible inside.
The sections show the interior quality of the units, which are sited for views and light and connected with the landscape. The designs look for balance between the interior quality and the common spaces ambience, the units should be as small community in villages, with private and common greens.
The spaces flow into one another, creating a continuous transition from indoor to outdoor areas.

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The interior rooms' facade material is a light wood that warms its context as a calm and secure ambience and went to be different from the outside shell. The interior has to be a warm and secure place, a patient-friendly setting to not any inner needed.
Due to the site's layout, the use of light is key. We have designed the building so that light is able to penetrate and fill the spaces, creating a bright and welcoming environment. The design is aimed at maximizing daylight and natural light, which is crucial for creating a sustainable and energy-efficient building.

The diagram shows the flow and connection of the building's spaces. The main access points are highlighted, and the circulation routes are clearly indicated. The private and common spaces are well-defined, ensuring a comfortable and functional environment for all users.

In the central core, the main circulation systems are located, providing easy access to all parts of the building. The open-plan design encourages social interaction and collaboration, making it an ideal environment for education and research.

The roof space is designed to be a flexible area, offering opportunities for outdoor learning and social events. The green spaces are integrated into the design, promoting a healthy and sustainable environment.

The use of natural materials is emphasized throughout the building, contributing to its overall aesthetic appeal and sustainability. The choice of materials is carefully considered to ensure durability and minimal environmental impact.

In conclusion, the design of this building is focused on creating a space that is not only functional but also aesthetically pleasing. It is designed to promote collaboration, learning, and a healthy environment, making it a suitable space for educational and research activities.
The Quiet Room is a place where you can break from the hospital space and have a low-duty, quiet space for relaxing or doing some research. It’s a restful ambience.

The library of this common space is a quiet and shared area. It will enjoy light from the skylights and the circular shape will create a feeling of welcoming and protected space.
Common space Roof Concept

Round Courtyard
Slope Roof to the center
Round Courtyard + Slope
Round Cover Courtyard
Facade with glass and wood
Slope Roof
Circular Room
Relax
Glass Cover
Glass Facade

The common space roof is designed around the circular room. The slope has evolved from a flat roof to a point covered with a childd keyword to the inside covered by a cone of glass and steel.

The common space is a continuous space, which is composed by a series of rooms of different heights. This will play a role in the interior to make it more clear the passage between the different areas of the building.
From the left:
The stone pavements for the common space and the rooms. It is a natural material that high-quality shows a feeling of interior and personal space.

The wood material is the shell of the building and the protection for the patients.

The wood material will also help patients to focus on the environment in understanding the stages and what kind of space are they dealing with.

Materiality

The green walls both inside and outside create a landscape garden. The courtyard landscape is the shell of the building and the protection for the patients.

The light wood floor will give healing to both hands and heart.

The vegetation cover of the outside wall of the building and the space.
The cuts are supplied by chilled and heated air, which is taken from the top of the building, taken down to the basement. All the other and then added in the air system. All the air flow is from out to in. The system is separated system and each one of them is able to control the air quantity and or control the different ways that the air changes during the hours of activity. At the end of the courtyard, there is a water system, which is controlled by the air system and specified on the side of the building.
Conclusions

I believe that my thesis has a value to the field as an example only to indicate scientific approach and industry, ending up with an original design solution.

Per supported my decision with articles and references about specific and general questions of healthcare facilities and practices. Per between the theoretical and scientific, only my designs leading to build and design able to collect qualities and real solutions.

All the same fine my design has been a way of integrating the scientific data and idea. I fully support the scientific side of my research not neglected that the clinical skill is what makes it different from anyone, my personal experiences and ideas are what could further extend it in a concrete proposal.

For this reason, my design is unique and would not be the same even if I would follow through without the theoretical background and the answers of specific situations are part of the real world. At the same time, a scientific side is supporting this emotional and more human side of my project.

My design answers to a specific and real situation and program school, but the burden and responsibility of a real construction come to the future, in this is the reason why my experience let me depth and exposure to those parts that do not qualify space them in a possible real building design.

What I mainly learned from this thesis is how much complex and difficult can be such specific designs, while at the same time how as an architect I can carry and enable to need a building able to answer a program but at the same time giving back more quality than ever was expected.

Of course, managing my time and my energies is what I was primarily concerned with, as it is stated that this is the most difficult part and this key to the success.
There are many people to thank to those who have helped me support or just been there for me in my time of need. There are many who have been a part of this work and have contributed to it. I would like to express my gratitude to them all.

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