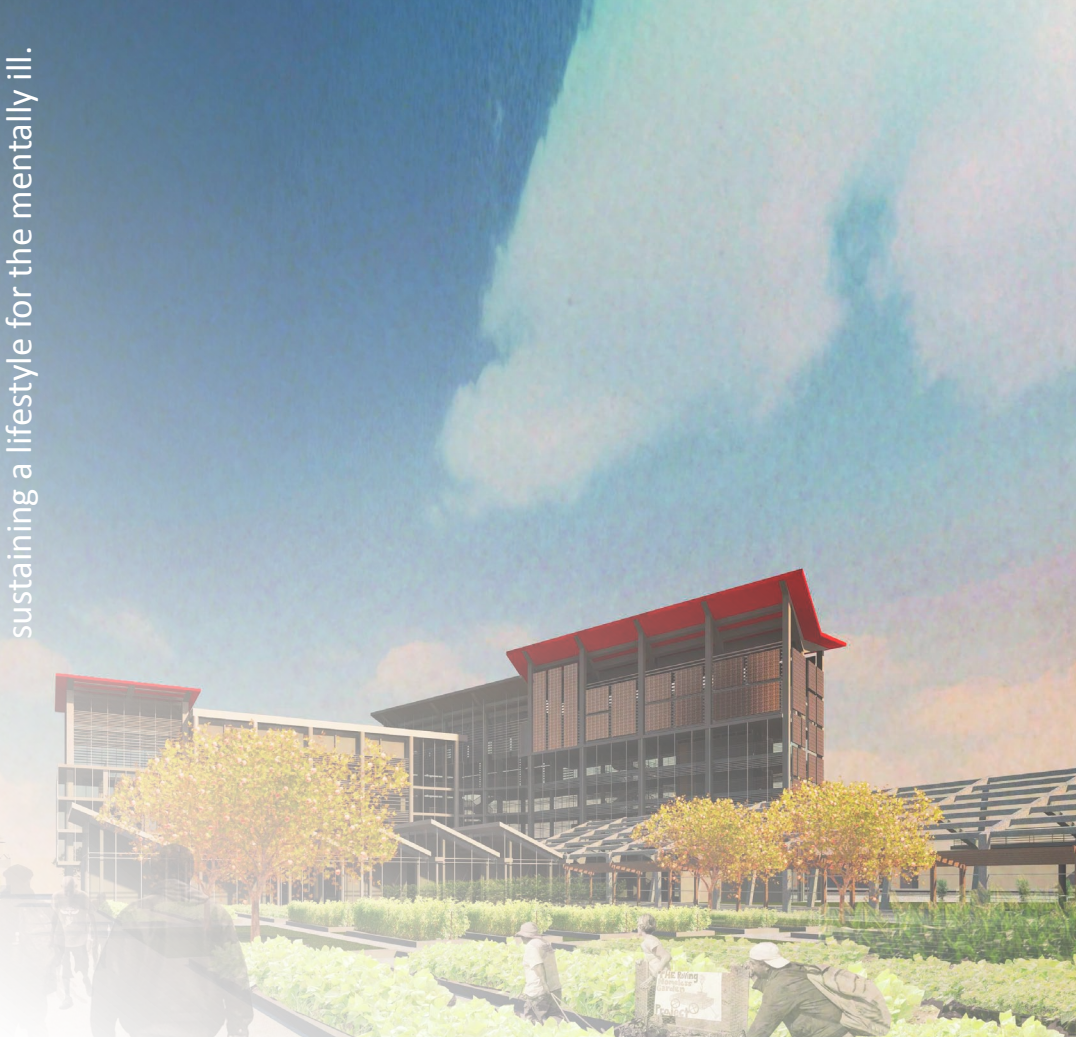


Assembling

THE Pieces

sustaining a lifestyle for the mentally ill.



A DESIGN FOR A MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT CENTER

problem statement

How can a facility aid in the development of a support system that monitors the chronic mentally ill's health, safety and welfare in an effort to re-enter society and create a diversion from incarceration and homelessness through architectural design?

project introduction.

theoretical premise

Many mentally ill are left without a place to go that offers a sufficient support system that both enables and facilitates their growth towards a sustainable lifestyle including job opportunities, housing, and ongoing treatment.

As the patient develops, treatment needs to be monitored in a community based housing setting that accommodates their illness. Many of the patients tend to go untreated, also many that have been treated go into relapse with the belief that they have been cured and no longer need assistance. The environment that needs to be developed needs to be a place that gives them a sense of belonging, support, and community.

Many chronic illnesses are in need of consistent monitoring by professionals that facilitate a community based environment in a facility that accommodates these needs and gives them housing opportunities, mental health programs and group/support treatment.

The environment created needs to enable ongoing treatment and support in an effort to divert the chronic mentally ill from homelessness and cyclical incarceration.

project introduction.

project justification

In 2009 approximately 4,035 people in Hennepin County were homeless (“Number of homeless,” 2009). Homelessness can be caused from a multitude of reasons, however, a primary cause are chronic mental illnesses that leave many cycling through the streets and in prisons without proper treatment plans and the necessities to sustain a stable life in our society. Many current treatments facilitate a short term support system leaving the responsibility of maintaining a successful treatment plan after release in the hands of the patient. Many are left without a place to receive consistent monitored treatment resulting in cyclical imprisonment and homelessness.

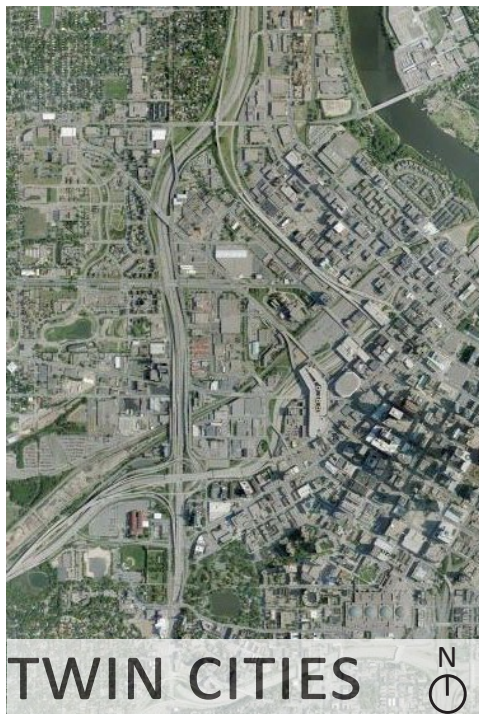
project typology

Mental Treatment Facility

project introduction.

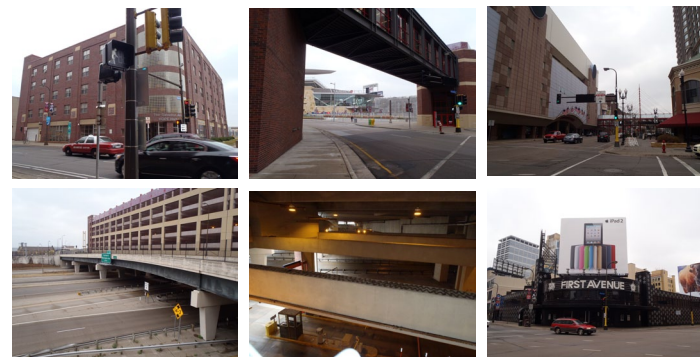


currie ave and hawthorne.
Minneapolis, M.N.



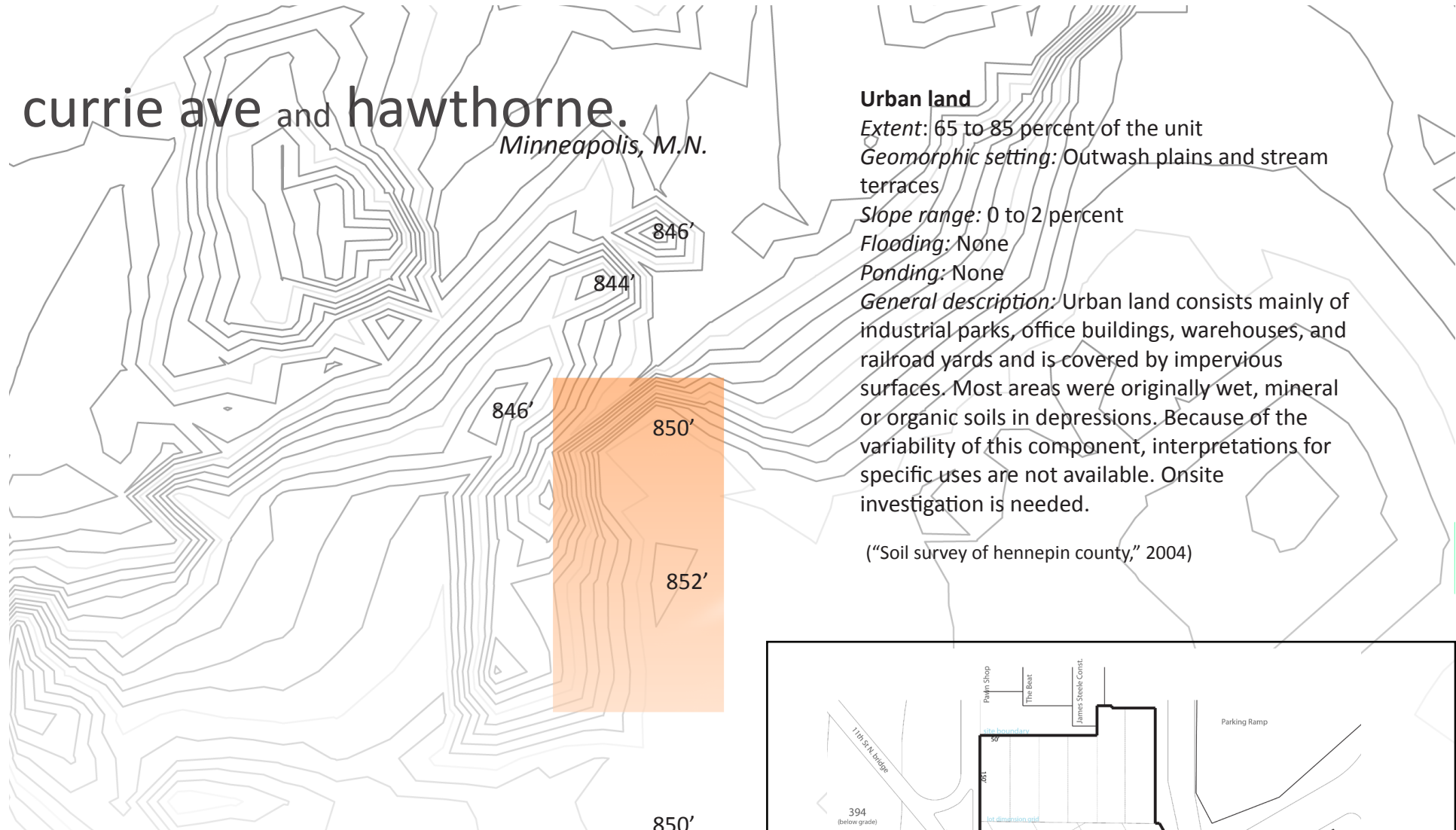
IMAGES ACCESSED: December 8, 2011. <http://www.maps.live.com>

project introduction.



currie ave and hawthorne.

Minneapolis, M.N.



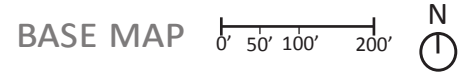
Urban land

Extent: 65 to 85 percent of the unit
Geomorphic setting: Outwash plains and stream terraces
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
General description: Urban land consists mainly of industrial parks, office buildings, warehouses, and railroad yards and is covered by impervious surfaces. Most areas were originally wet, mineral or organic soils in depressions. Because of the variability of this component, interpretations for specific uses are not available. Onsite investigation is needed.

("Soil survey of hennepin county," 2004)

Quantitative Analysis topographic analysis

U4A—Urban land-Udipsamments (cut and fill land) complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes



project introduction.



North - Looking North

North - Looking South

South - Looking North

South - Looking South

North - Looking East

North - Looking West

South - Looking East

South - Looking West

East - Looking North

East - Looking South

South - Looking North

South - Looking South

East - Looking East

East - Looking West

South - Looking East

South - Looking West

PHOTOGRID and visual form view

site landmarks and OBSERVATIONS

- TEMP
46 degrees
- WEATHER DESCRIPTION
minimal wind
rain, wet, cloudy
- NORTH
salvation army/pawn-shop/church
- NORTHEAST
parking ramp
- EAST
parking ramp
- SOUTHEAST
downtown highrises
- SOUTH
parking lots/billboards/highrises
- SOUTHWEST
cvs/lowrises
- WEST
firestone/lowrises
- NORTHWEST
interstate/minneapolis public works

project introduction.

NATURAL CARE CENTER
ACUPUNCTURE
CHIROPRACTIC

MORE SUPPORTIVE HOUSING
NATIONAL LEADERS IN HELPING
HOMELESS

DINING

3 MEALS 1000 MEALS PER DAY
7 PAID STAFF

18 yr olds

CHAPEL

WARMING ROOM
SETUP FOR 50

EMERGENCY ACUPUNCTURE
HOMELESS PREVENTION

concepts. documentation. research

NOW HAS 80-100

THE PROCESS

CHINA HOMES
HEMLOCK
RAMSAY

HEALTHCARE

BOLT

CHRISTIAN RESTORATION

SAFE BAY

BUNKS & LOCKERS

MAINLY CHRONIC DRUG USE

MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES

~~18 yr olds~~
* 18 yr olds' population
is less & not overgrown
because they have other
resources.

THAN PRODUCTION

CHRONICS COMMITTEE

* 18 yr olds NEED SEPARATE
FROM OLDER COMMUNITY
CASE INFORMATION FROM

ARCH Murray Legge Architects

Austin Resource Center for the Homeless



concepts. documentation. research THE PROCESS

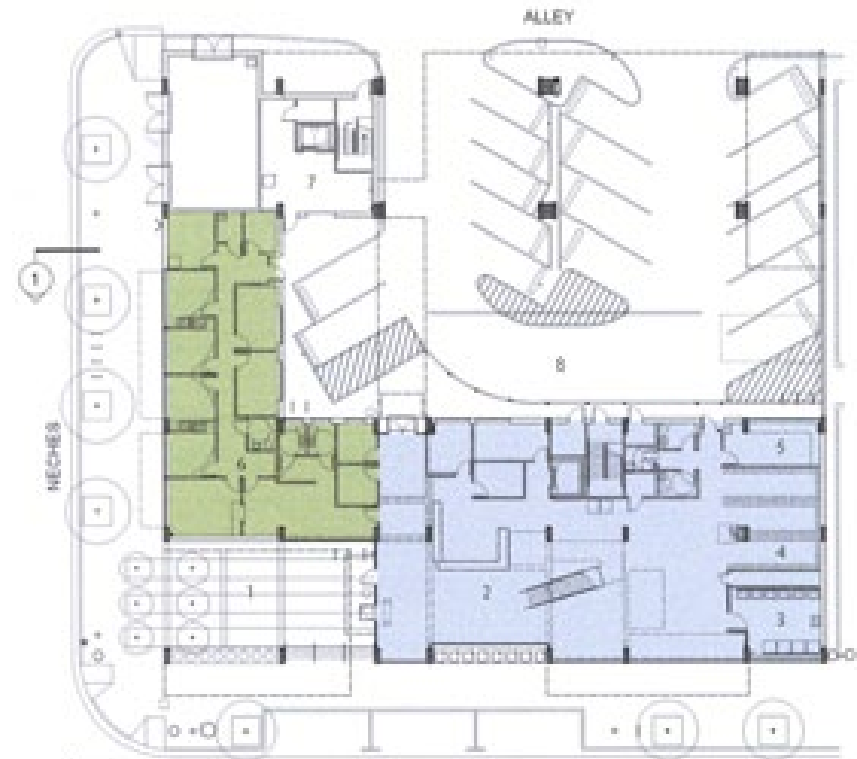


concepts. documentation. research THE PROCESS



2nd Floor Plan

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Outdoor roof terrace | 7 Shared meeting room | 13 Mens shower rooms |
| 2 Cafeteria | 8 Open office | 14 Womens shower room |
| 3 Kitchen | 9 Balcony | 15 Art/Multi-purpose room |
| 4 Conference room | 10 Office workroom | 16 Open to below |
| 5 Conference room | 11 Office breakroom | |
| 6 Light well | 12 Sickbay | |



1st Floor Plan

Site Plan

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Outdoor entry court | 5 Computer e-mail room |
| 2 Entry lobby | 6 Health clinic |
| 3 Laundry room | 7 Utility |
| 4 Locker room | 8 Parking |

EAST 7TH STREET





Haven for Hope

Overland Partners





concepts. documentation. research THE PROCESS



concepts. documentation. research THE PROCESS



concepts. documentation. research THE PROCESS



concepts. documentation. research THE PROCESS

CONCEPTS/LEADING DESIGN PRINCIPLES:

Ground Level Development

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

Defensible Space Theory

Community vs. Individual Growth

Interaction With the Downtown Area

Creating a Connection for Transitional Services

"the criminal is isolated because his turf is removed"

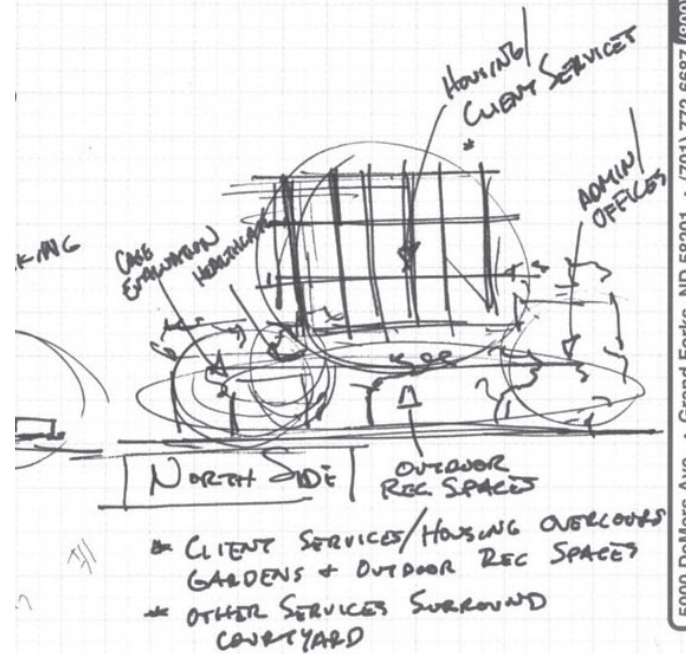
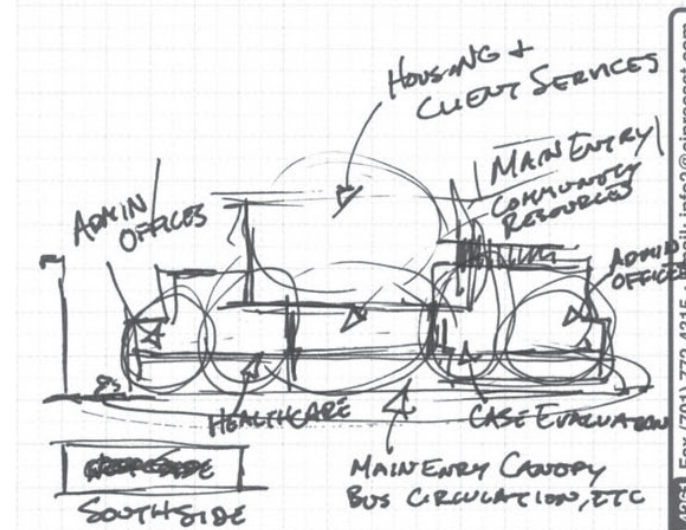
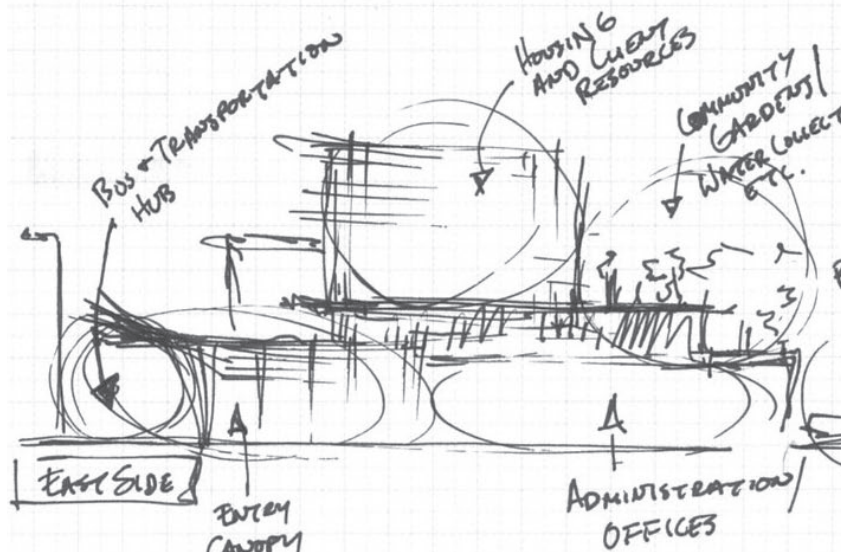
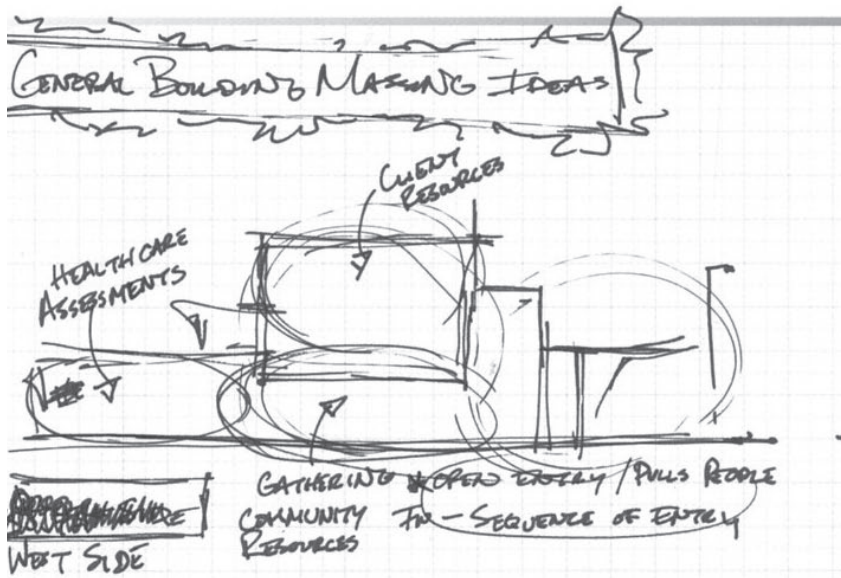
Oscar Newman

The environment never influences behavior directly, but only through the brain. Any model of crime prevention must include both the brain and the physical environment. ... Because the approach contained in Jeffery's CPTED model is today based on many fields, including scientific knowledge of modern brain sciences, a focus on only external environmental crime prevention is inadequate as it ignores another entire dimension of CPTED -- i.e., the internal environment.

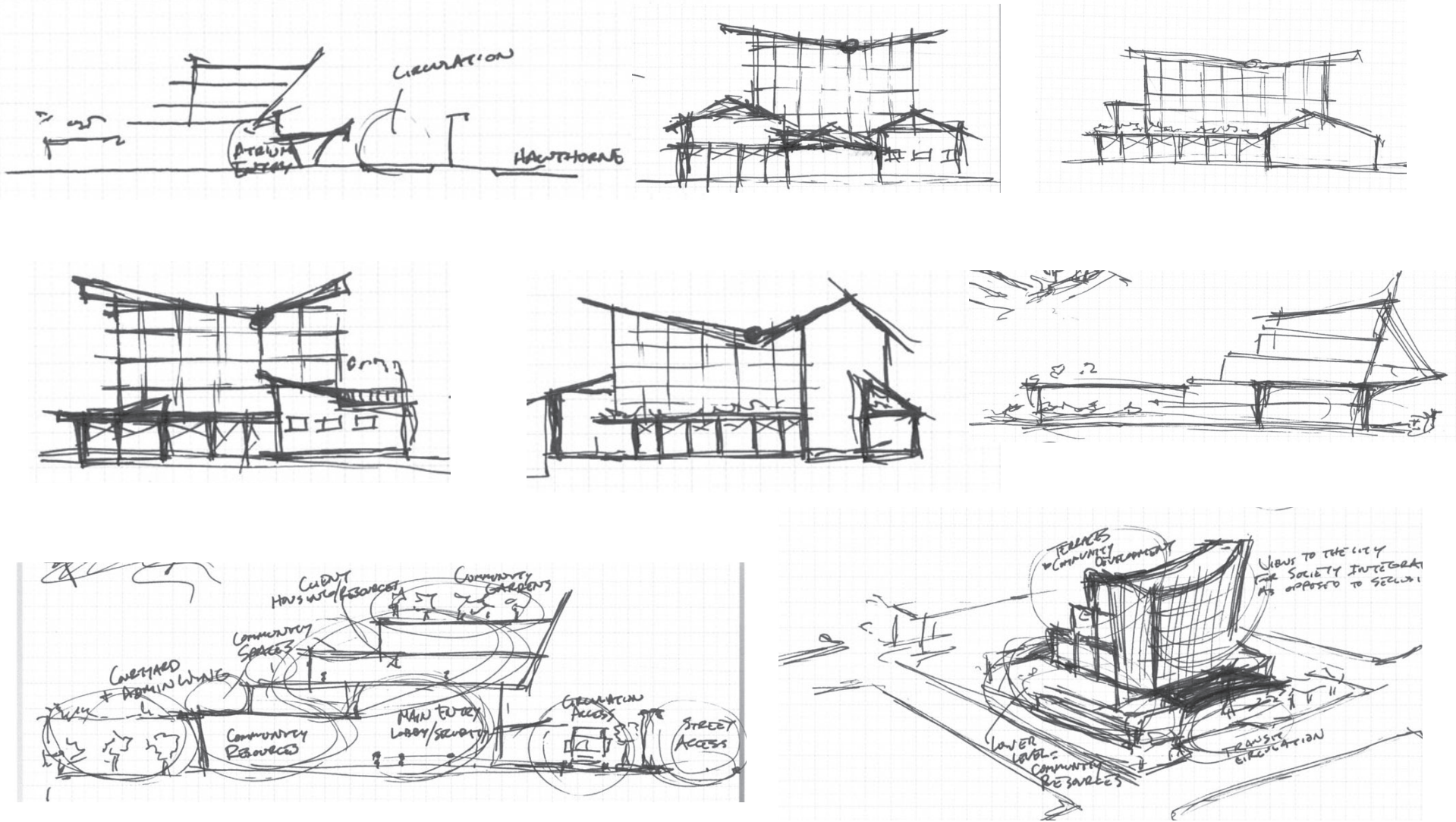
Matthew Robinson

"extend the realm of their homes and the zone of felt responsibility."

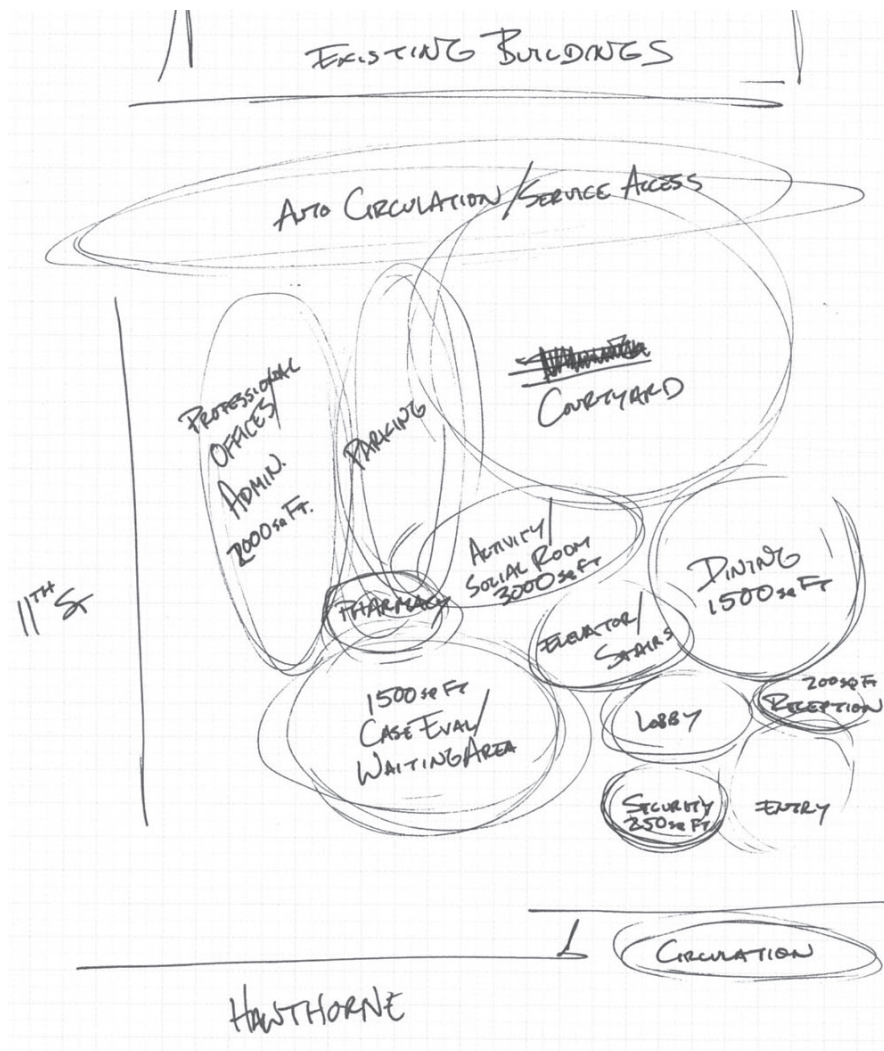
Oscar Newman



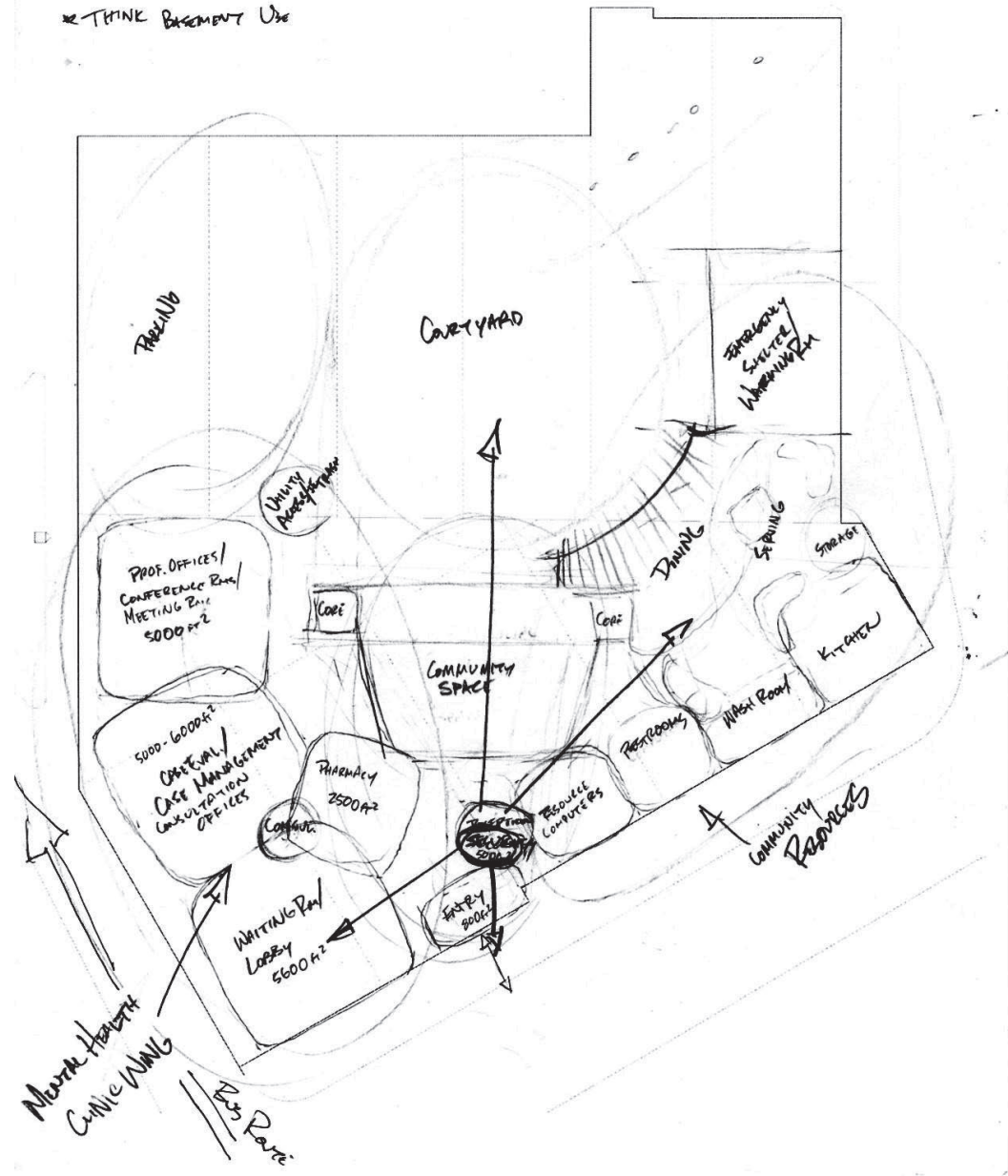
5000 DeMere Ave • Grand Forks ND 58201 • (701) 772-6687 (800) 722-4263 Fax (701) 772-4315 • Email: info@cinvaset.com



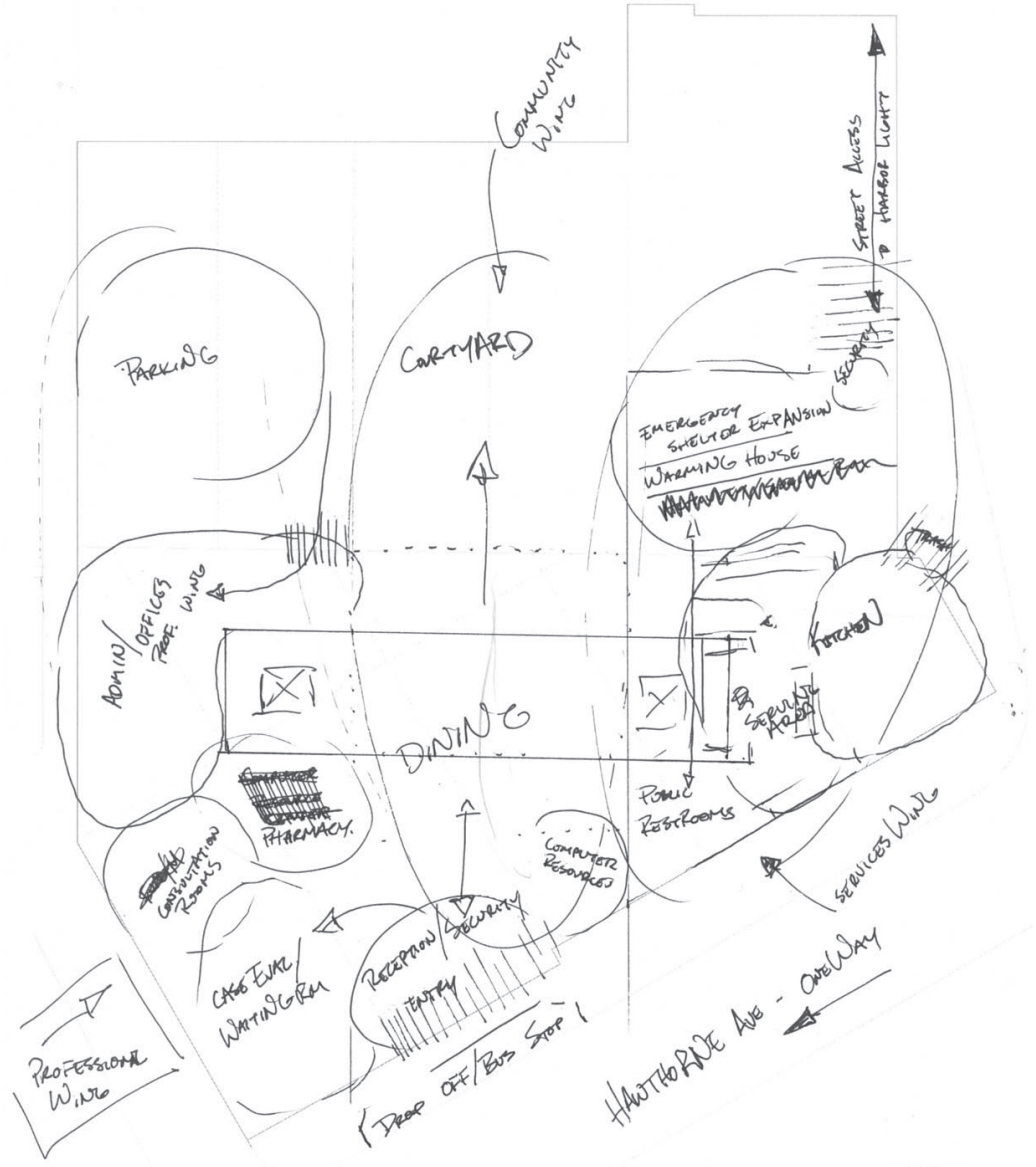
concepts. documentation. research THE PROCESS



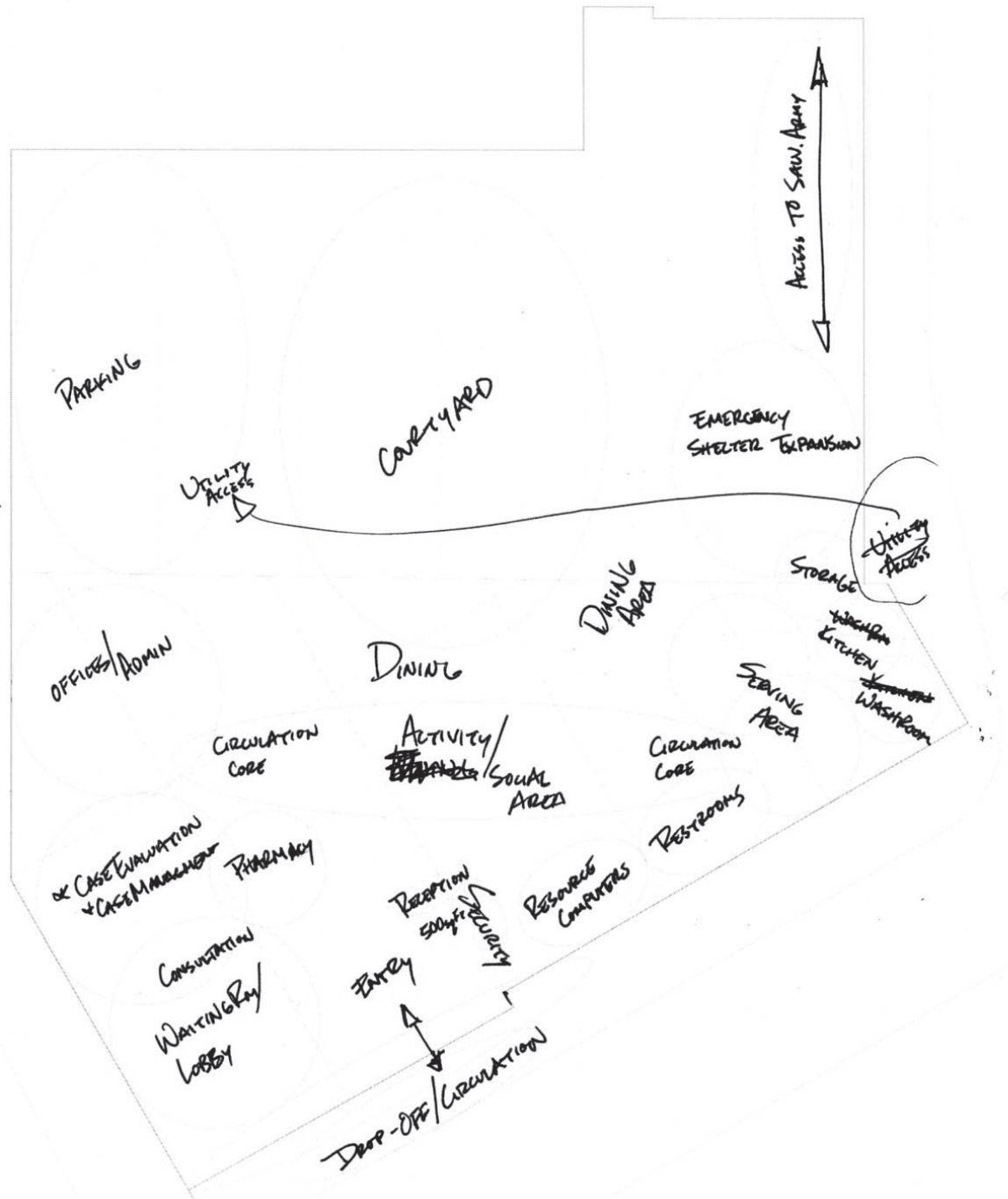
*RETHINK A CAMPUS LIKE PROGRAM ON THE SITE
 ** HAVEN FOR HOPE
 ** THINK BASEMENT USE



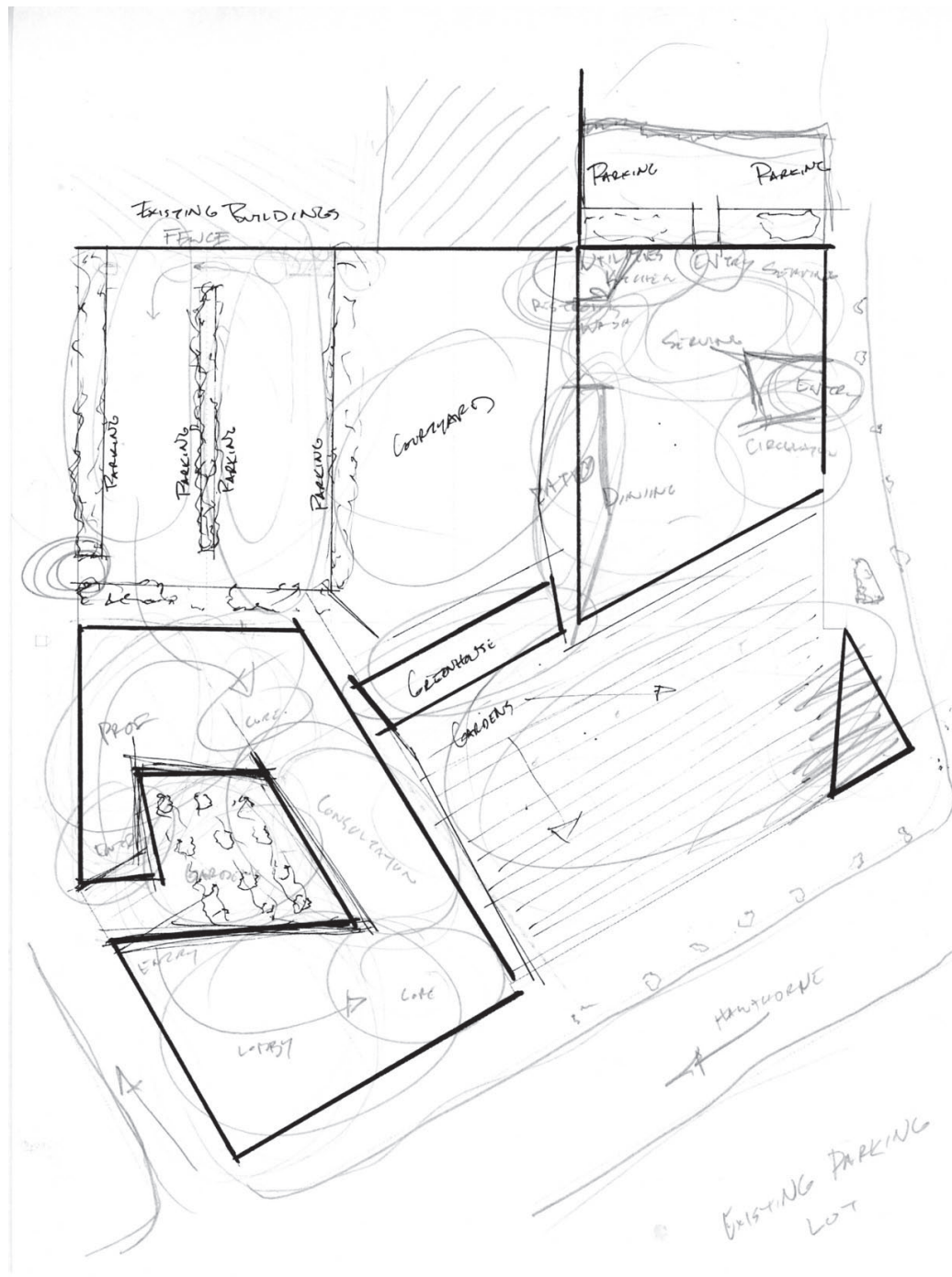
EXISTING BUILDINGS



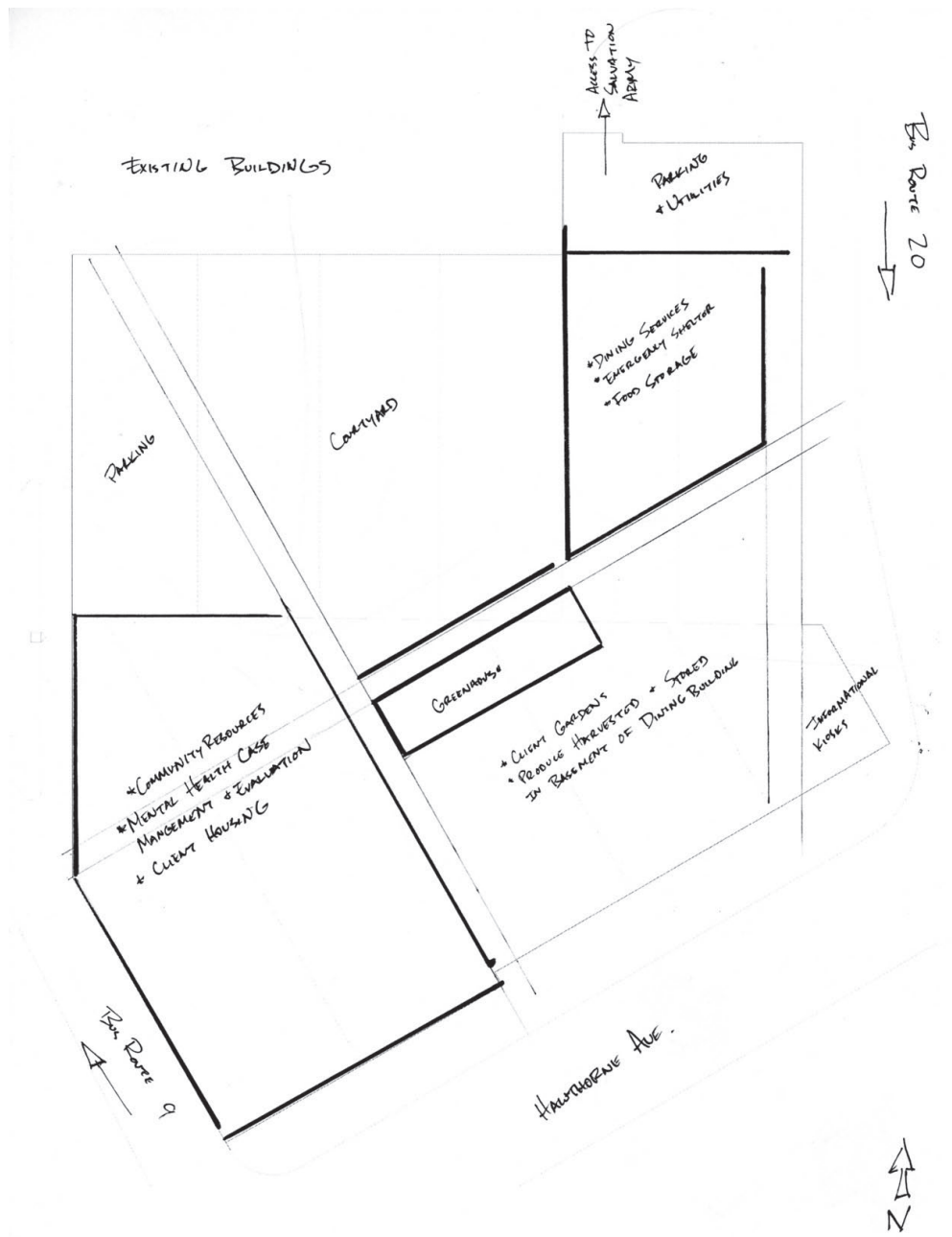
1"=50'



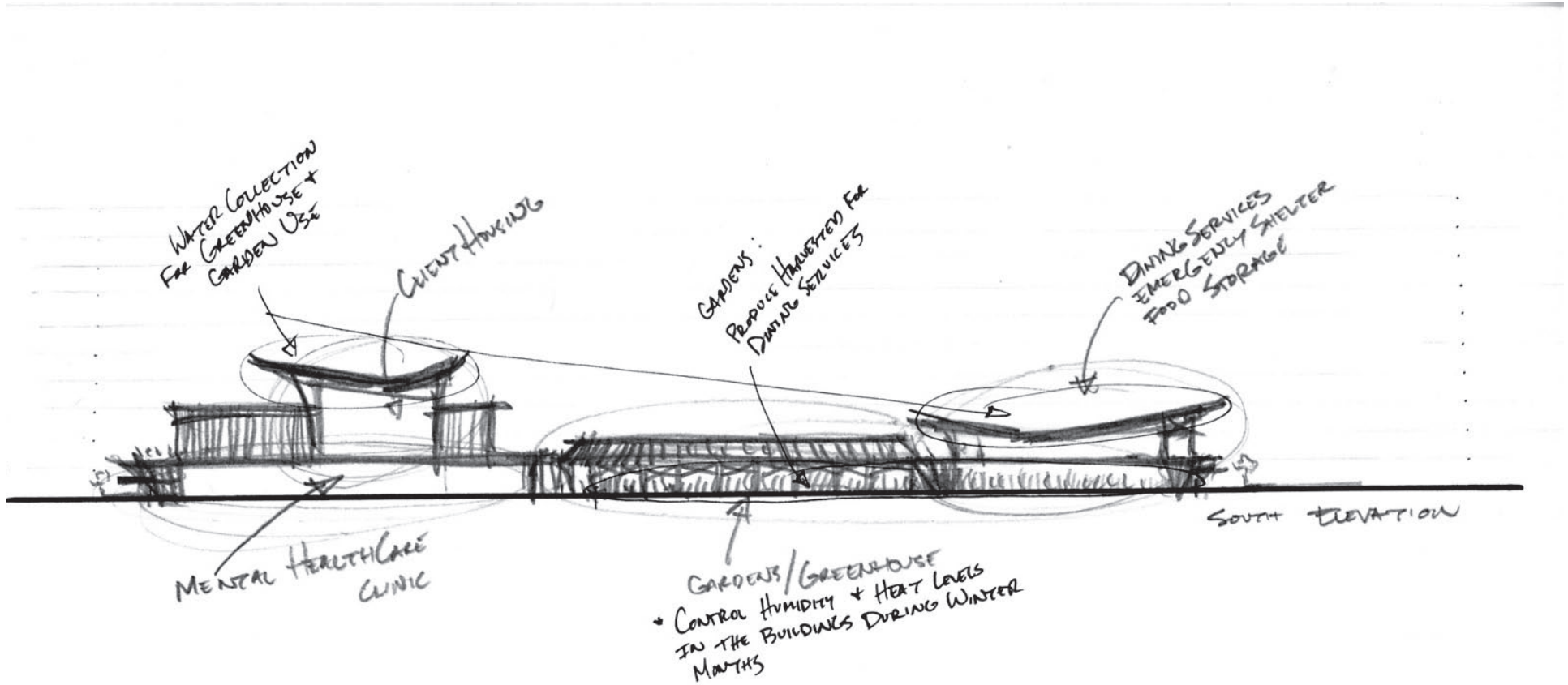


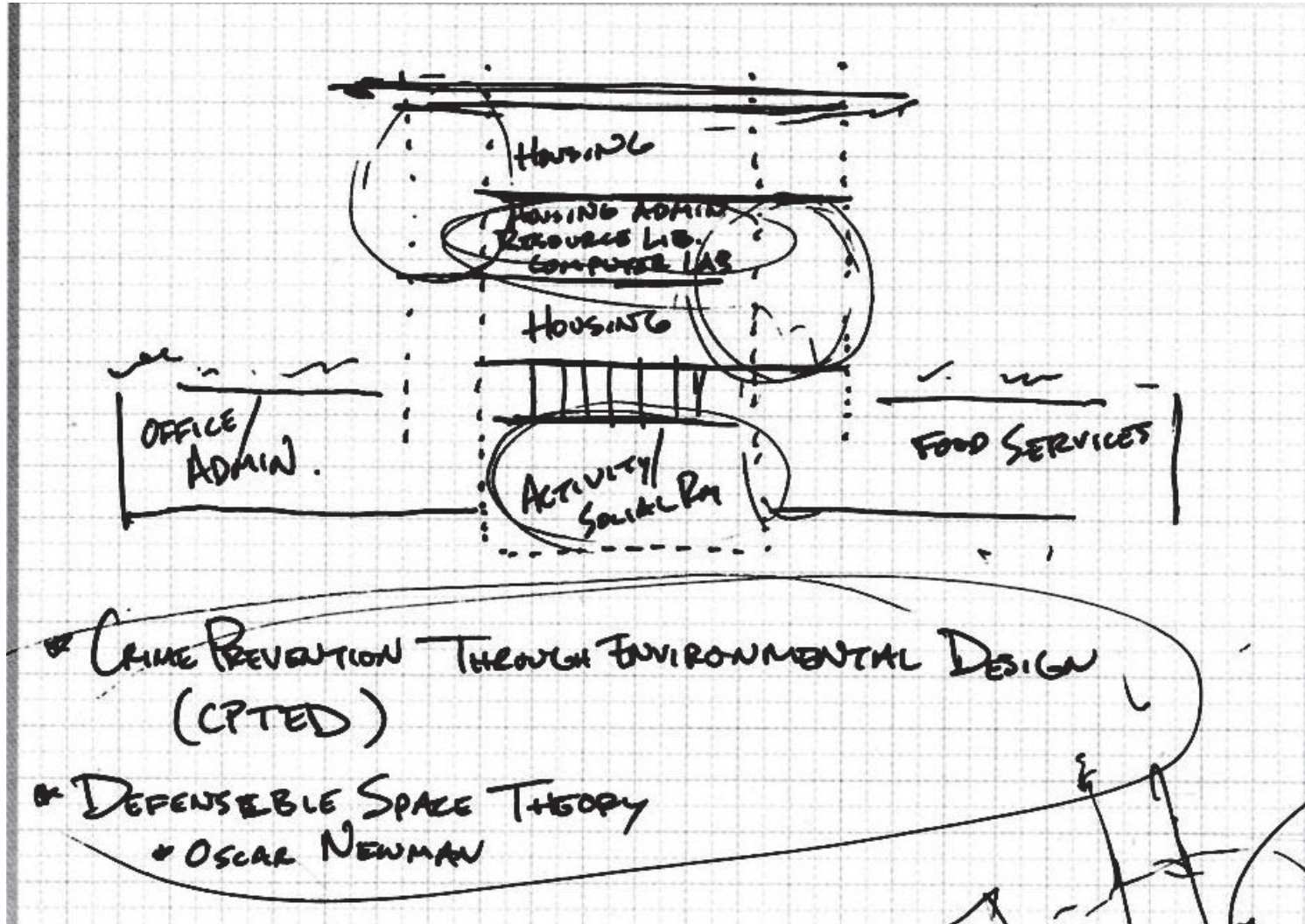


concepts. documentation. research THE PROCESS









* CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN
(CPTED)

* DEFENSIBLE SPACE THEORY
* OSCAR NEWMAN

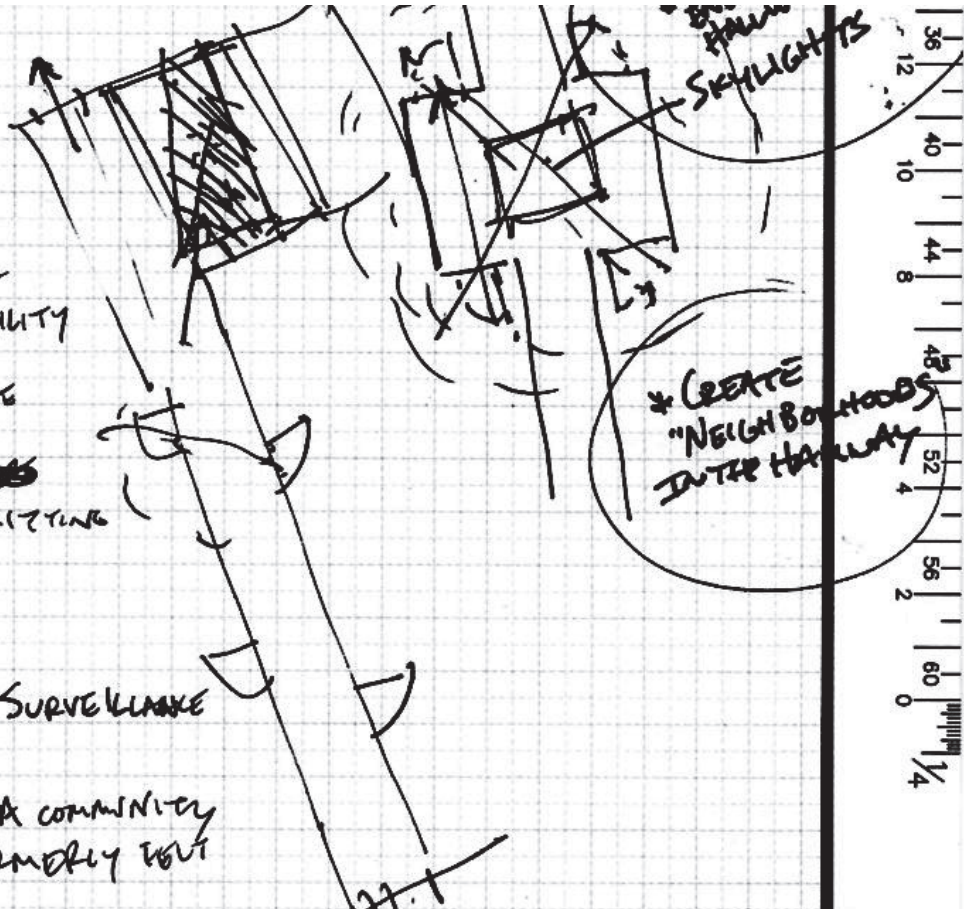
-NOTES FOR DEFENSIBLE SPACE THEORY

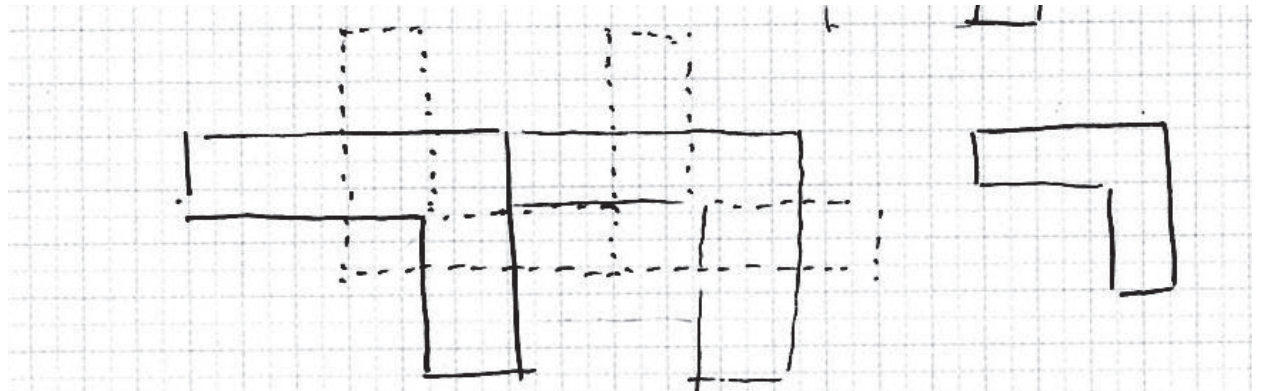
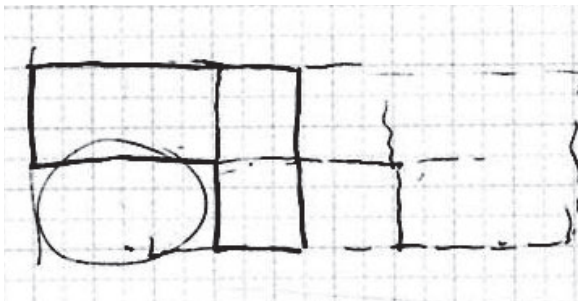
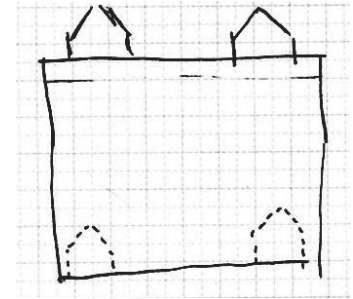
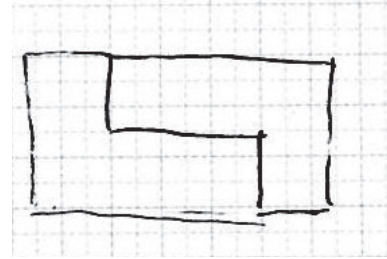
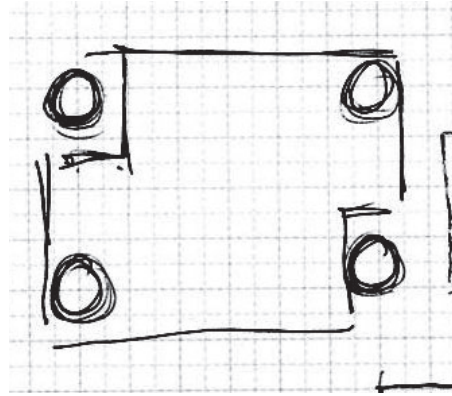
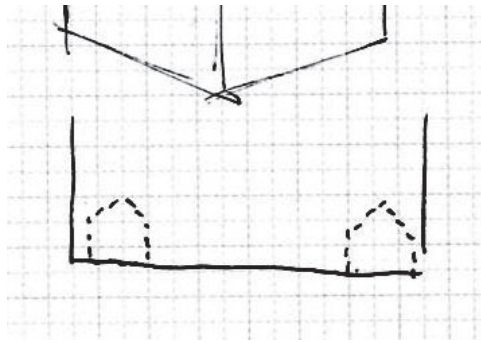
- HOUSING DEVELOPMENT IS ONLY DEFENSIBLE IF RESIDENTS INTEND TO ADOPT THIS ROLE
- AN AREA IS SAFER WHEN PEOPLE FEEL A SENSE OF OWNERSHIP + RESPONSIBILITY FOR THAT PIECE OF COMMUNITY
"THE CRIMINAL IS ISOLATED BECAUSE HIS TURTLE IS REMOVED;"
- A WATCHFUL COMMUNITY MEANS ~~LESS~~ INTRUDER FEELS LESS SECURE COMMITTING A CRIME.

4 FACTORS

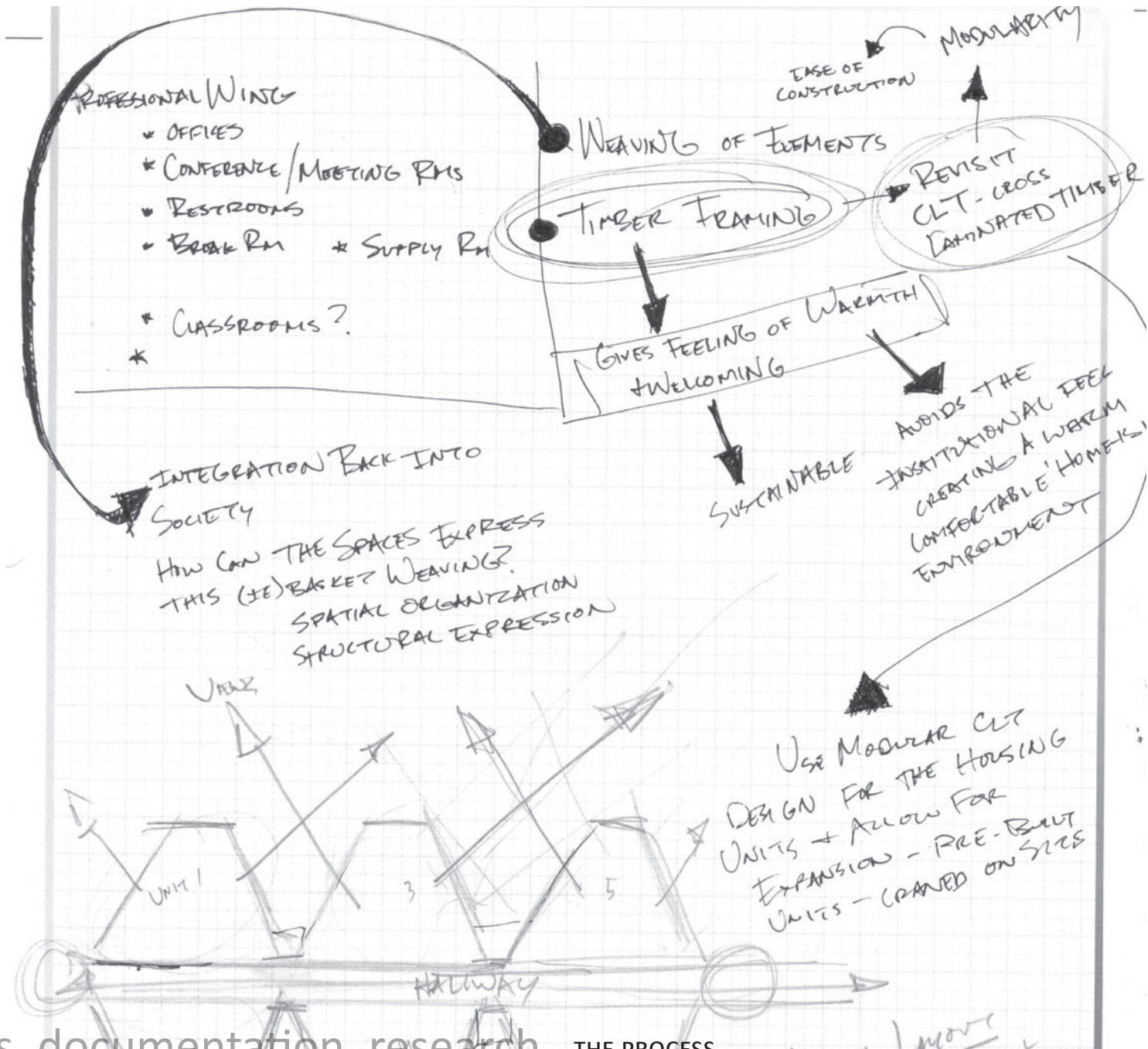
- ① TERRITORIALITY ② NATURAL SURVEILLANCE
③ IMAGE ④ MILIEU

- MAIN GOAL IS TO GIVE RESIDENTS OF A COMMUNITY CONTROL OF PUBLIC SPACES THAT THEY FORMERLY HAD WERE OUT OF REACH.





concepts. documentation. research THE PROCESS



THE MIDTERM.

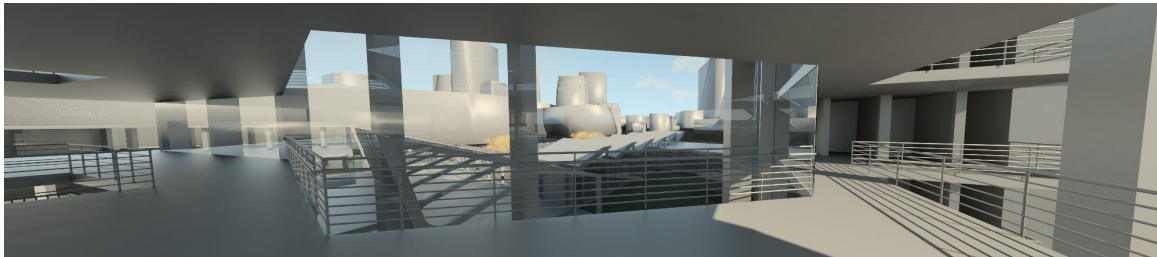
MOVING FORWARD

PASSIVE AND ACTIVE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION
DETAILING
SITE DETAILING
MATERIAL CHOICES

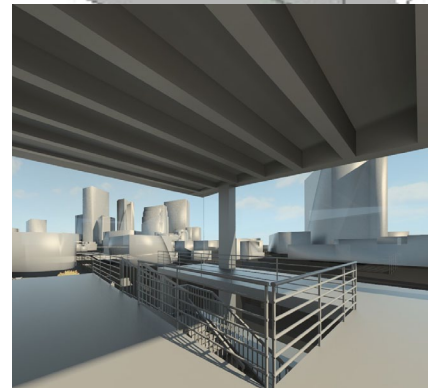
GIVE A STORY TO THE DESIGN...
WHAT IS THE CLIENTS DAY LIKE?



SOUTHEAST LOOKING NORTH



CLIENT RESOURCES - OVERLOOKING DOWNTOWN MINNEAPOLIS

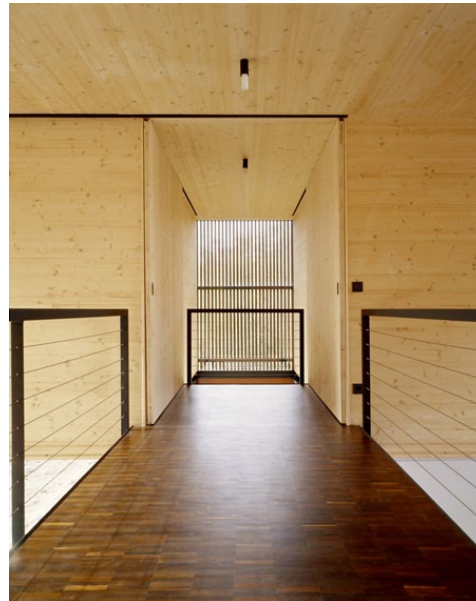
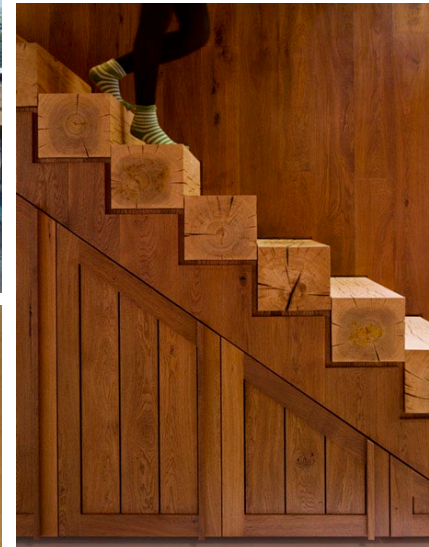


HOUSING COMMUNITY LIVING ROOM - OVERLOOKING DOWNTOWN MINNEAPOLIS



WEST ENTRY - ATRIUM

materiality.



WARMTH
COMFORT
DURABILITY
LIFESPAN

material studies. THE DESIGN

THE DESIGN.



context ANALYSIS



Local Resources

- 1 Salvation Army
 - Public Nutrition
 - BOLT
 - Spiritual Growth
 - Educational Growth
 - Vocational Growth
 - Technological Resources
 - Housing
 - Emergency
 - Long-Term
 - Beacon Program
 - 12 Step Dependency Program

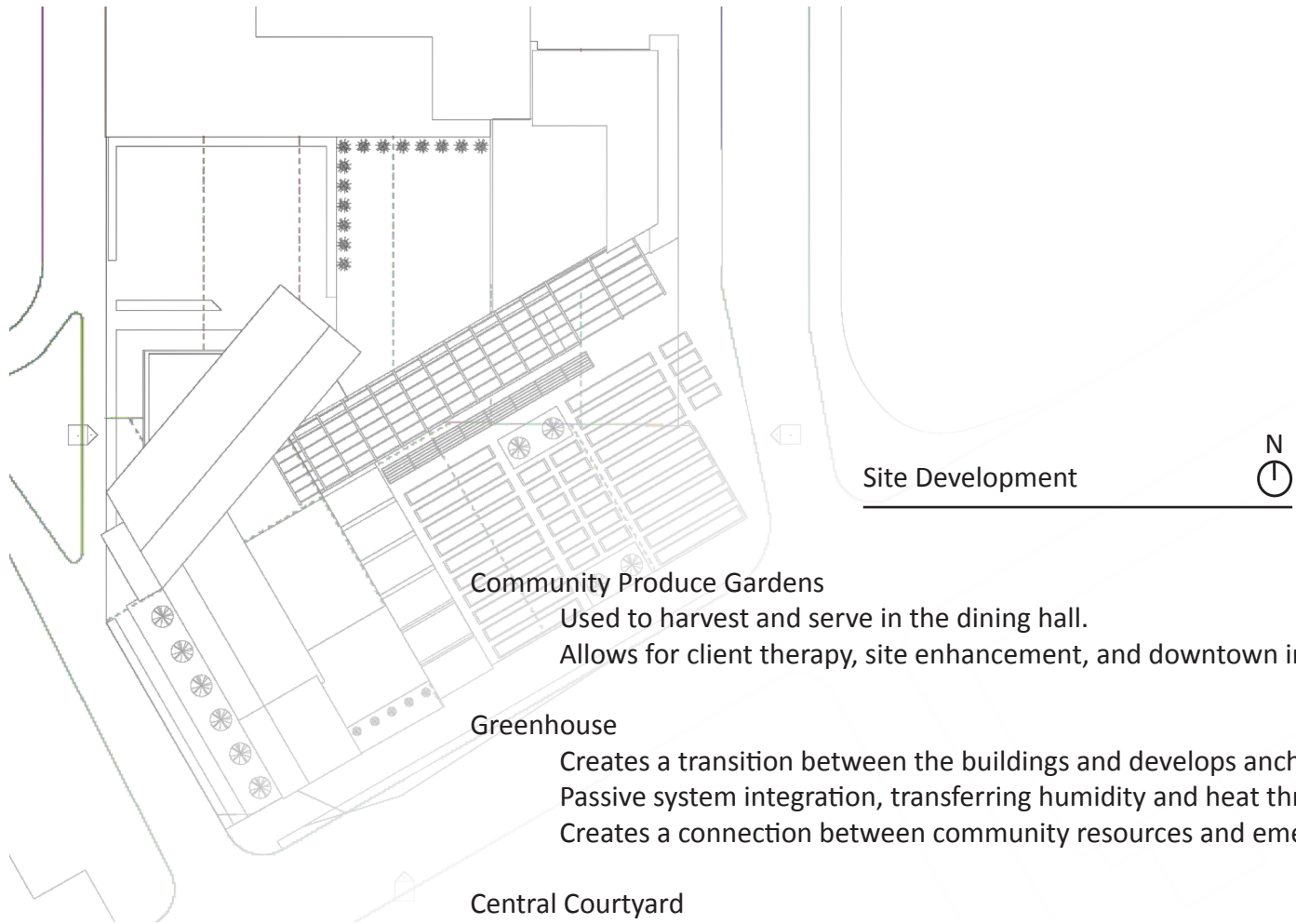
Educational Resources

- 2 Healthcare
- 3 Groveland Food Shelf
- 4 Minneapolis Comm./Tech. College
- 5 University of St. Thomas
- 6 Capella University
- 7 Target Center
- 8 Target Field
- 9 First Ave.
- 10 Cowles Center for Dance and Performing Arts
- 11 Minneapolis Library
- 12 Orpheum Theatre

Entertainment District

Loring Park





Community Produce Gardens

Used to harvest and serve in the dining hall.
Allows for client therapy, site enhancement, and downtown integration.

Greenhouse

Creates a transition between the buildings and develops anchoring points on the site.
Passive system integration, transferring humidity and heat throughout the two building wings.
Creates a connection between community resources and emergency housing.

Central Courtyard

Sculptural/artistic opportunities creating a space for individual reflection.
Allows for an open gathering space integrated with community surveillance.

Consultation and Waiting Room Roof Structure

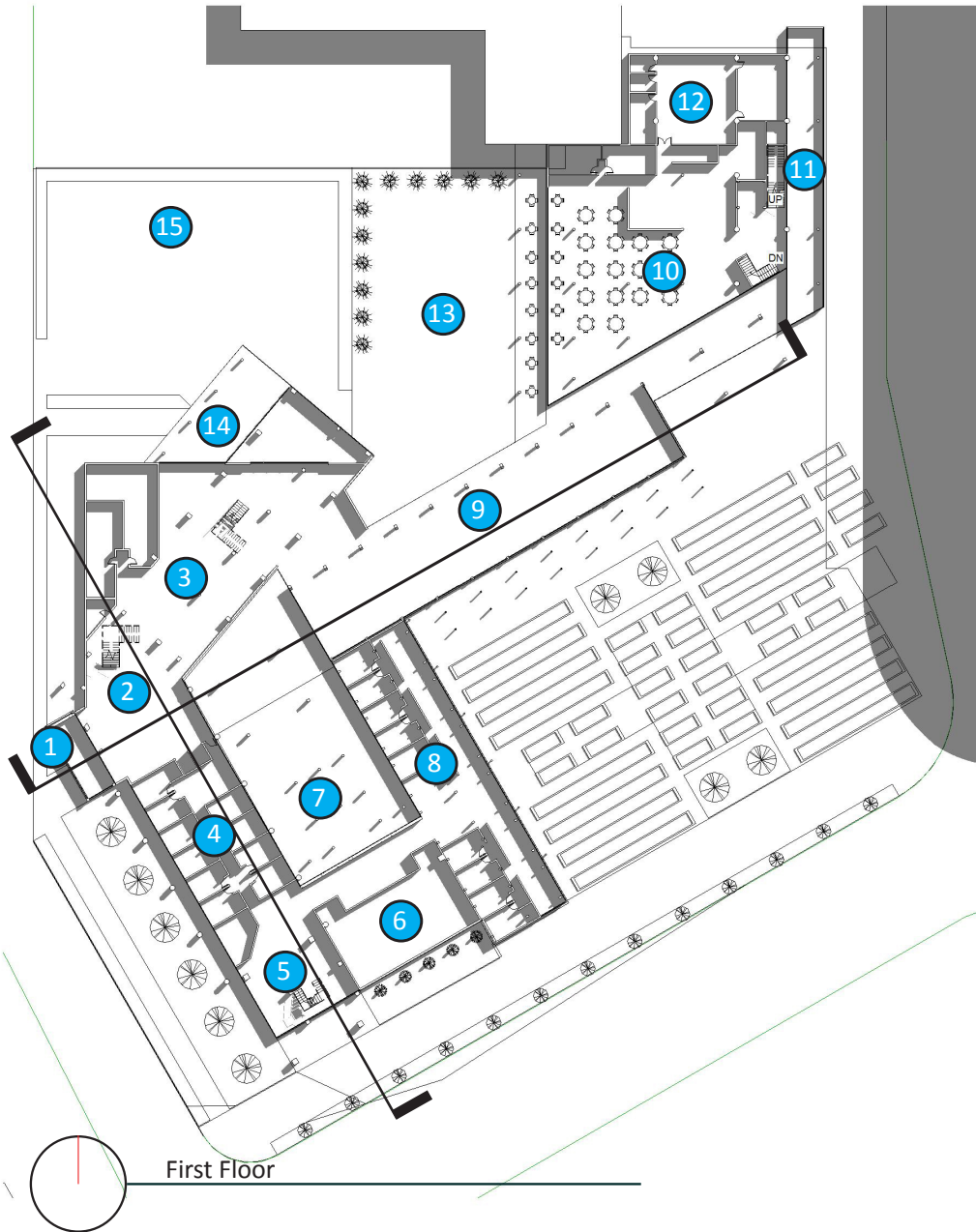
Allows a personal environment for the consultation and individual reflection.

North Courtyard

Creates a space for community gathering that is off the streets and away from downtown Minneapolis

Public Transportation

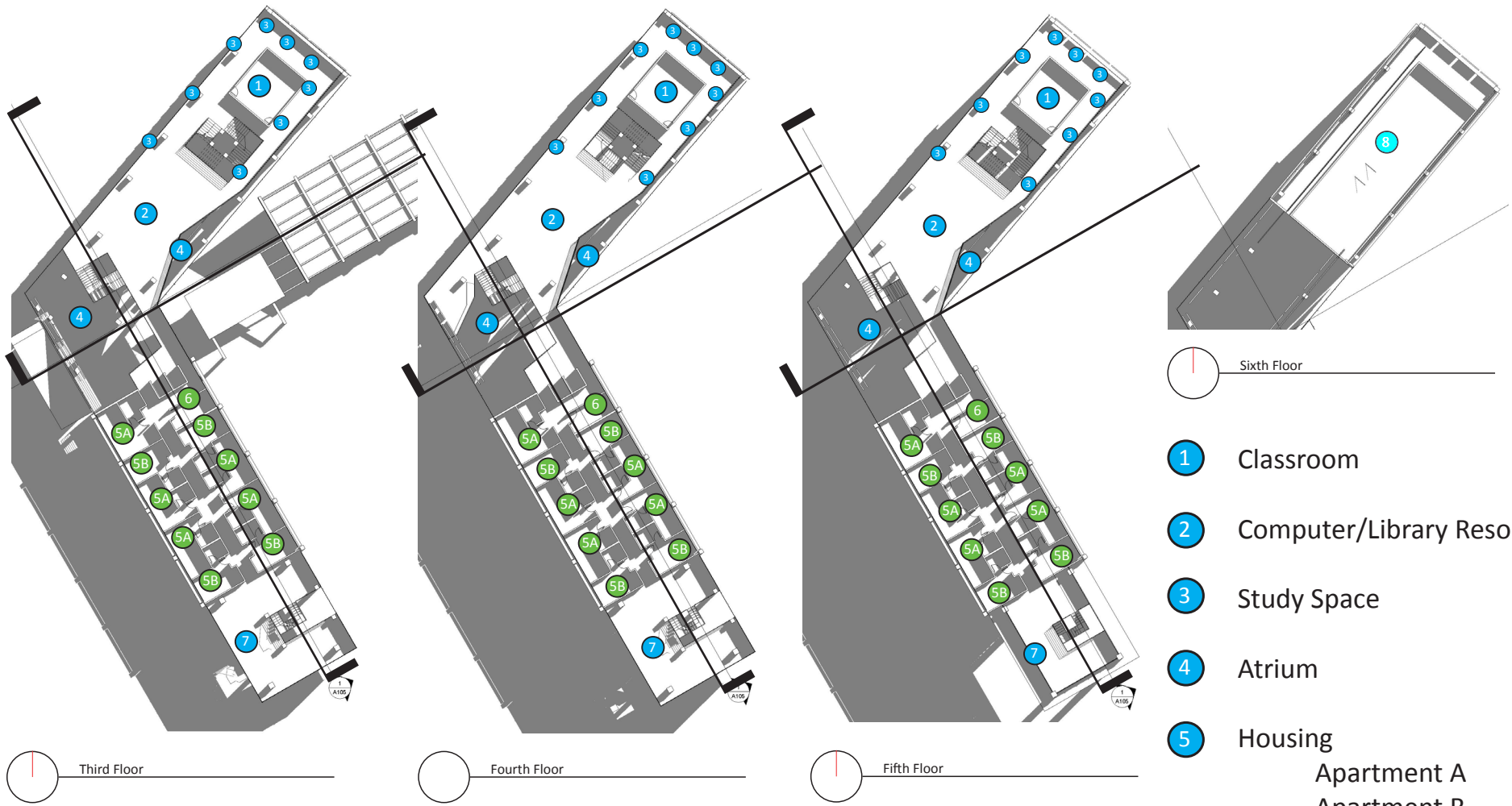
Circulation of two bus routes surround the site.

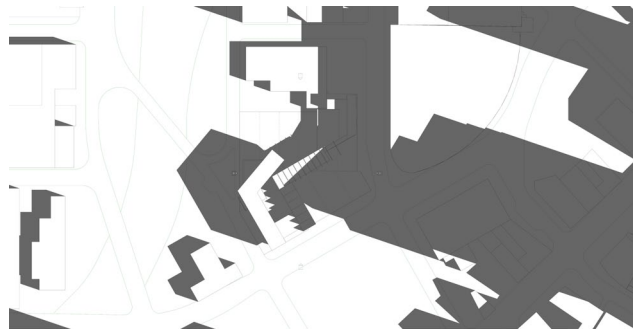


- ① West Entry
- ② Main Circulation Core
- ③ Community Resources
- ④ Professional Offices
- ⑤ Waiting Room/South Entry
- ⑥ Pharmacy
- ⑦ Central Courtyard
- ⑧ Consultation Rooms
- ⑨ Greenhouse
- ⑩ Dining Services
- ⑪ Waiting Room
- ⑫ Kitchen
- ⑬ North Courtyard
- ⑭ North Entry
- ⑮ Parking and Utilities Access
- ⑯ Produce Gardens

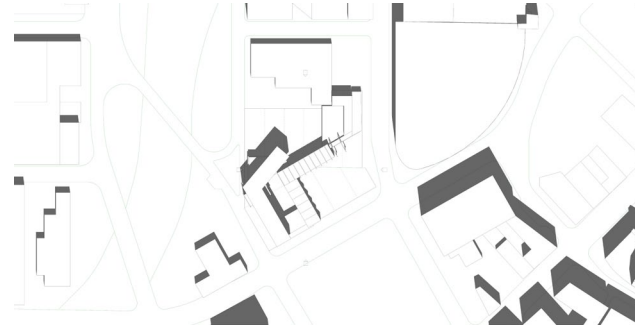


- ① Classroom
- ② Computer/Library Resources
- ③ Study Space
- ④ Atrium
- ⑤ Housing
Apartment A
Apartment B
- ⑥ Laundry Room
- ⑦ Living Community Space

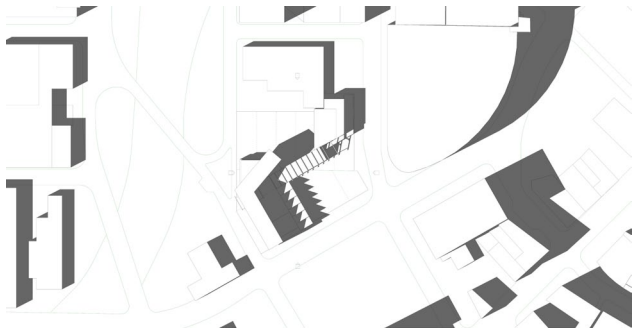




8AM



12PM

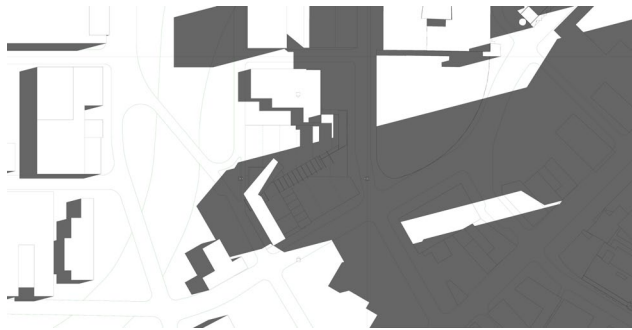


4PM



6PM

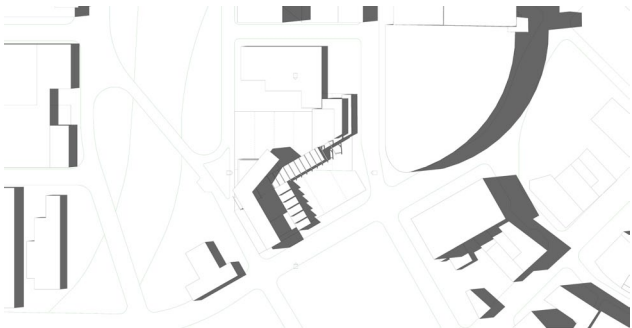
SOLAR ACCESS:
spring equinox



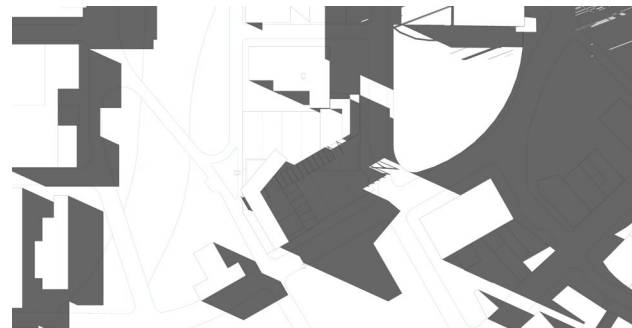
6AM



12PM

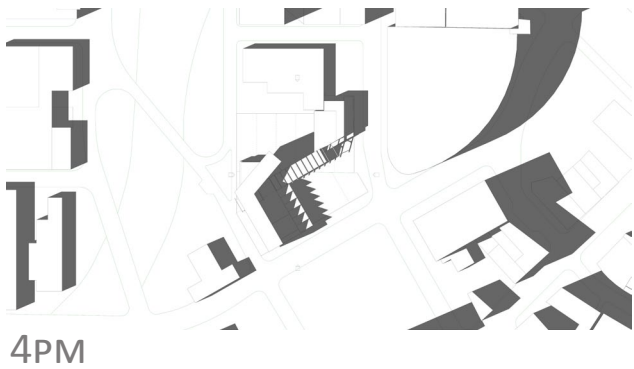
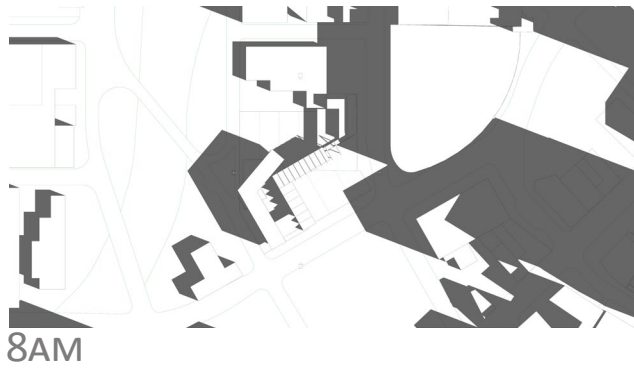


4PM



7PM

SOLAR ACCESS:
summer solstice

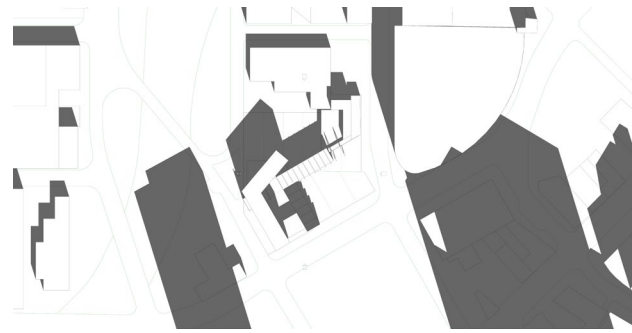


SOLAR ACCESS:

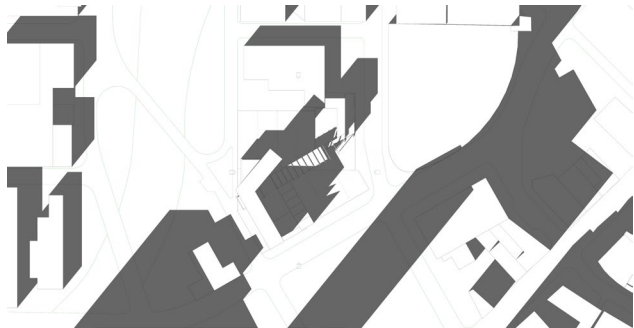
fall equinox



8AM



11AM

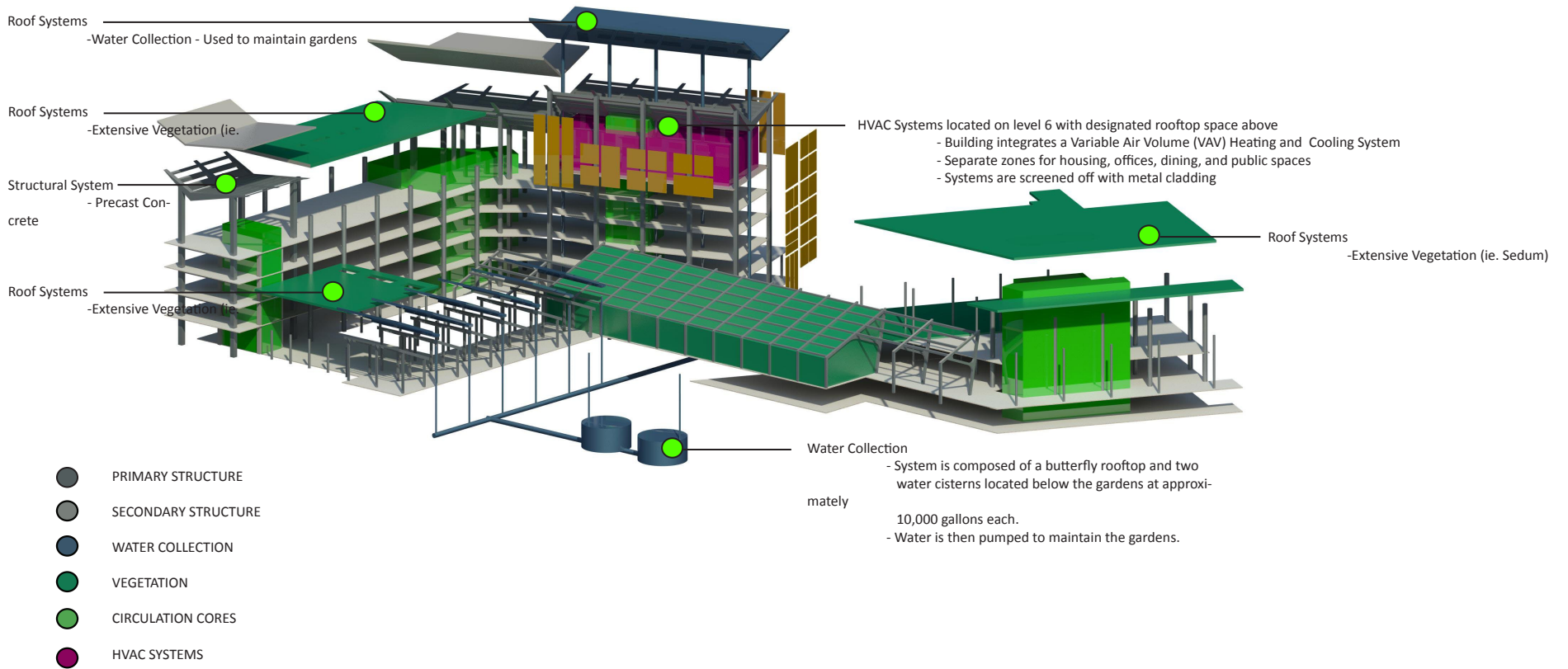


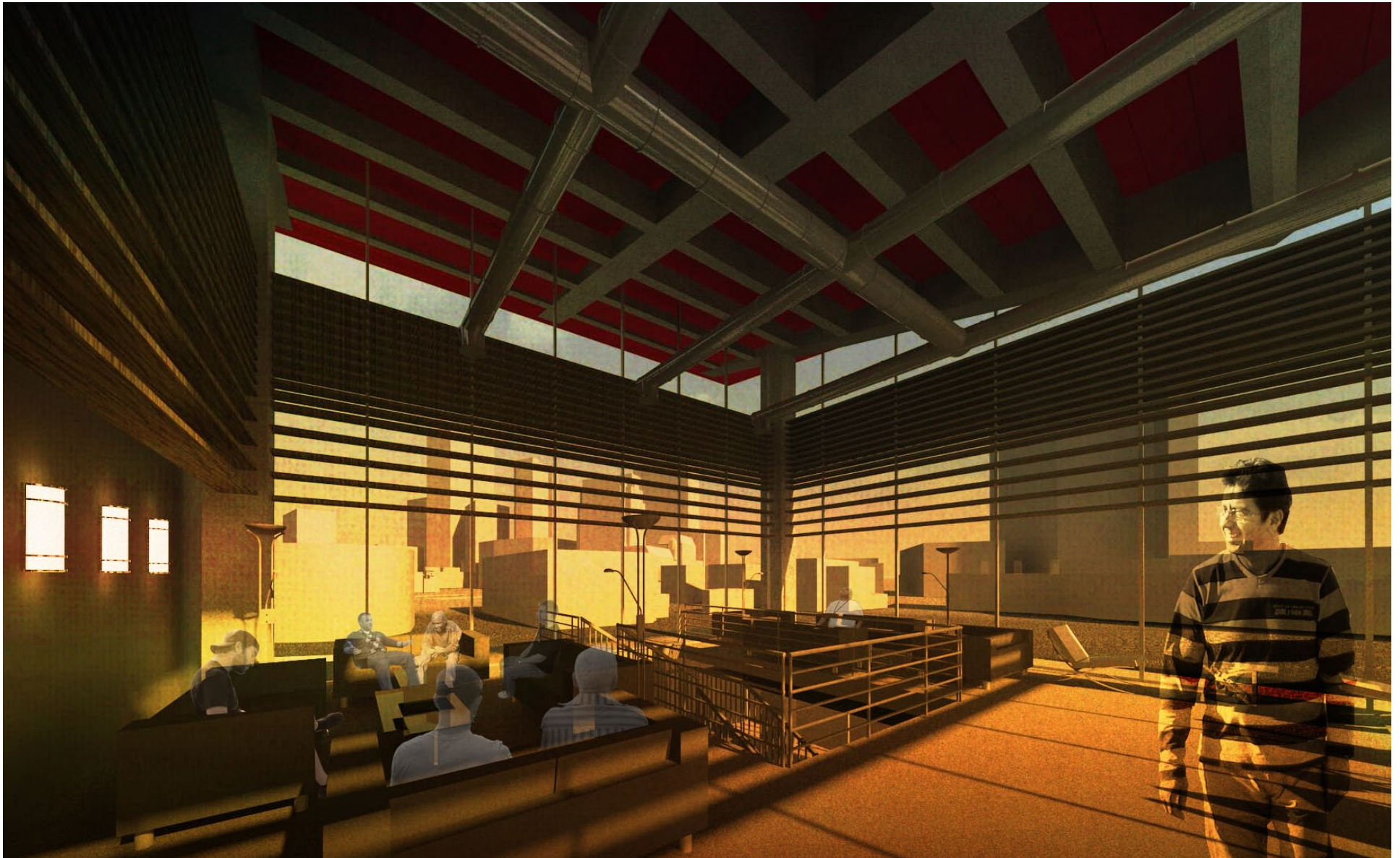
3PM



6PM

winter solstice





COMMUNITY LIVING ROOM



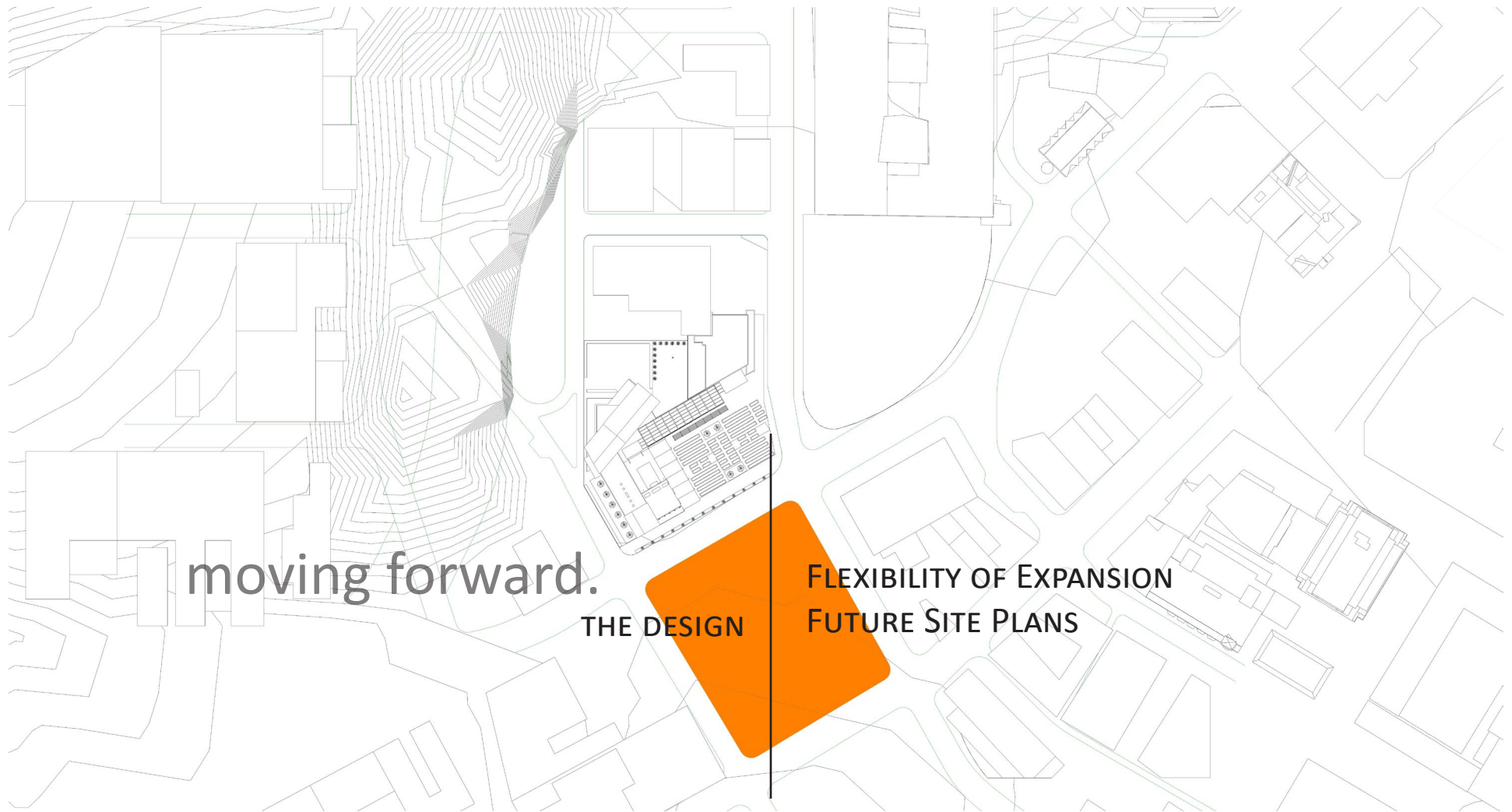
GREENHOUSE LOOKING EAST



DINING SERVICES



CLIENT RESOURCES



moving forward.

THE DESIGN

FLEXIBILITY OF EXPANSION
FUTURE SITE PLANS

- Improvement to the surrounding resources and their facilities, for example the Salvation Army
- Expansion to the parking lot South of the site proposed for the project adding more resources, and housing.

problem statement

How can a facility aid in the development of a support system that monitors the chronic mentally ill's health, safety and welfare in an effort to re-enter society and create a diversion from incarceration and homelessness through architectural design?

the conclusion...