

A black and white photograph capturing a moment of military activity. In the foreground, a large American flag is spread out on the ground, its stars and stripes clearly visible. Several soldiers in full combat gear, including helmets and vests, are positioned around the flag. Some are looking towards the camera, while others are engaged in tasks. In the background, a massive, billowing plume of white smoke or steam rises into the sky, suggesting a recent explosion or a large-scale operation. The overall scene conveys a sense of action and the presence of the military in a field environment.

WARRIOR'S RANCH

RESEARCH: P.T.S.D.

Associated Symptoms of PTSD:

- Anger
- Depression
- Chronic Pain
- Sleep Disorders
 - Insomnia
 - Night Terrors
- Substance Abuse
- Alcoholism
- Suicide
- **Many other symptoms...**

“Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a psychiatric disorder that may occur in people who have experienced or witnessed a traumatic event such as a natural disaster, a serious accident, a terrorist act, war/combat, or rape or who have been threatened with death, sexual violence or serious injury.”

(American Psychiatric Association, 2020)

RESEARCH: HISTORY

- Early Accounts of Psychological Wounds of War
 - Literature: Epic of Gilgamesh (2100 B.C.)
 - First Written Account: 440 B.C. by Greek Historian Herodotus
- Nostalgia – 1688
 - “Nostos” meaning homecoming and “algos” meaning pain
- Soldier’s Heart – Civil War Era
- Shell Shock – World War I
- Battle Fatigue – World War II
- Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder – 1980
 - Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Health Disorders Version III (DSM-III)

RESEARCH: STATISTICS

It is estimated that one in eleven people in the United States will be diagnosed with PTSD in their lifetime

(American Psychiatric Association, 2020)

It is estimated that between 11-20 out of every, one hundred veterans who served in either Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) or Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) suffer from PTSD in a given year.

(National Center for PTSD, 2018)

23 out of 100 women reported sexual assault when in the military.

(National Center for PTSD, 2018).

RESEARCH: MODEL V.A.



VA Hospital Room Layout

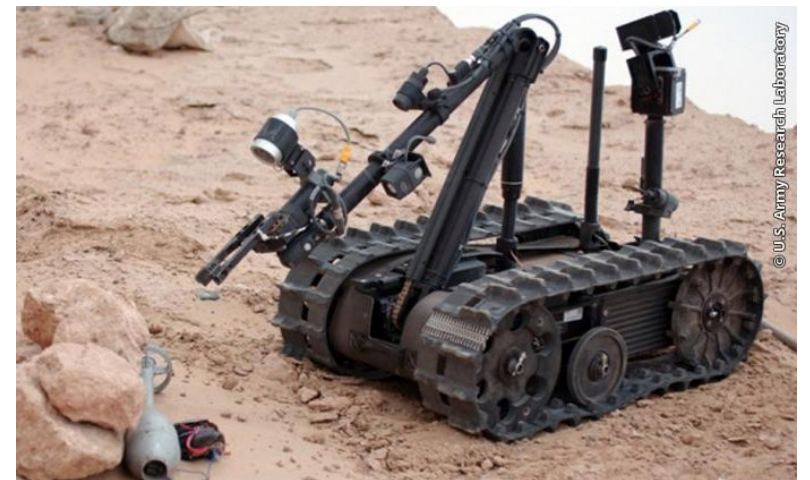


Department of Veterans Affairs Hospital – Fargo, ND



VA Hospital Floor Plan – Portland, OR

RESEARCH: STORY BEHIND THE THESIS



DESIGN: OVERVIEW

Project Typology:

Domiciliary Mental Health Rehabilitation Facility

Location:

Dickinson, ND



DESIGN: OVERVIEW

Why? / When?



ENLISTMENT

DEPLOYMENT

TRAUMA

“THANK YOU
FOR YOUR
SERVICE”

WARRIOR'S
RANCH

DESIGN: USER/CLIENT DESCRIPTION

Client: Department of Veterans Affairs

Users: (24) – Residents

(6) – Doctors

(14) – Nurses

(3) – Administration Staff

(6) – Kitchen Staff

(6) – Custodial and Maintenance Staff

(5) – Security Staff

Family & Visitors

DESIGN GOALS

“Toward a Framework for Designing Person-Centered Mental Health Interiors for Veterans”

by Lisa Sundahl Patt, M.S., Sheila J. Bosch, Ph. D., and Daejin Kim, Ph.D.



(Sundahl Platt M.S., Bosch Ph.D., & Kim Ph.D.)

DESIGN GOALS: COMFORT

Comfort:

- Create spaces that allow the veterans to feel comfortable enough to call the facility “home”
- Create spaces that enable the veterans to become vulnerable
- Create direct sightlines from places that the veterans will frequent to entrances, exits, and areas of movement
- Give the veterans and staff the ability to control artificial lighting levels as well as direct daylighting into spaces



DESIGN GOALS: PERSONALIZATION

Personalization:

- Allow the veterans to customize their surroundings to provide a sense of “ownership”
- Give the veterans and staff the ability to control artificial lighting levels as well as direct daylighting into spaces. (Give them control of their surroundings)



DESIGN GOALS: ENGAGEMENT

Engagement:

- Arrange living layouts near or around group spaces in order to encourage engagement with other patients and staff
- Provide multi-layered engagement options (Patient-to-Patient, Patient-to-Staff, etc.)
 - Will allow the veteran to become open with others
- Create spaces that enable the veterans to become open and vulnerable with their fellow veterans “Community Belonging”
- Introduce Traditional, Non-Traditional, and Homeopathic means of treatment
- Create outdoor treatment options



DESIGN GOALS: PROTECT

Protect:

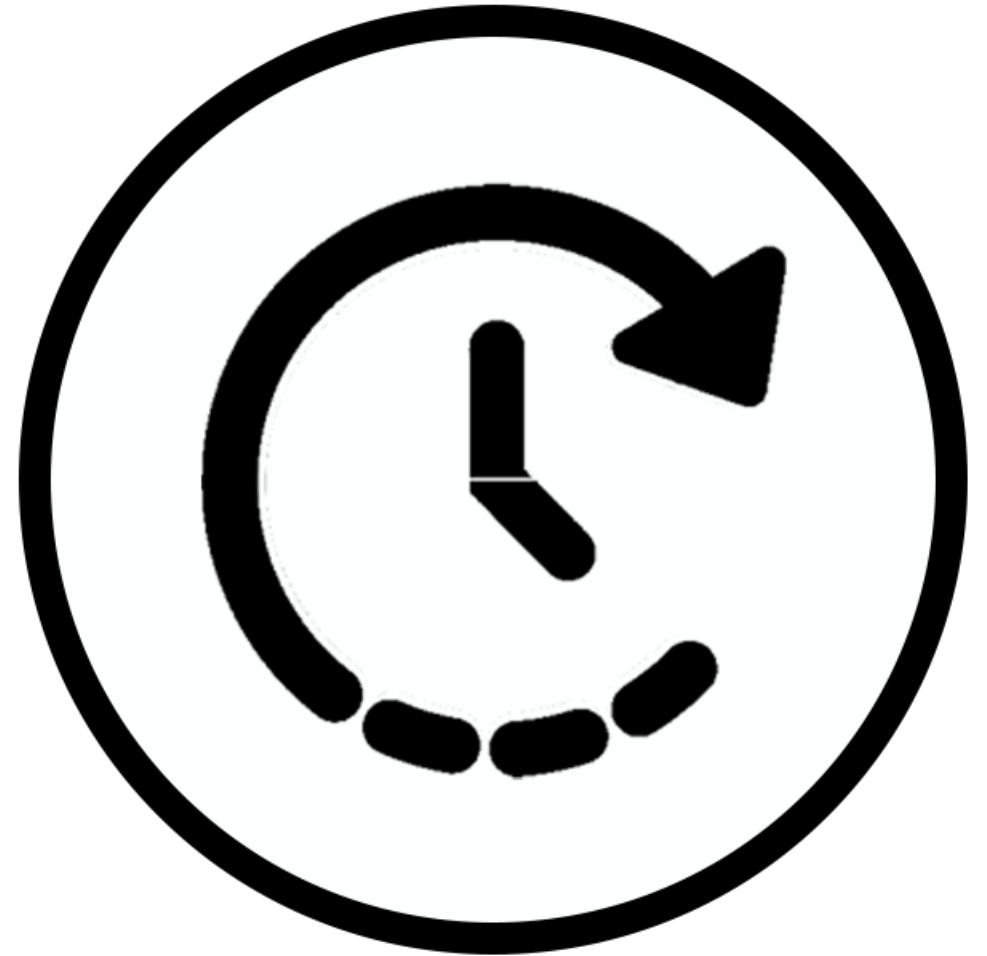
- Allow the veterans to customize their surroundings to provide their own line of defense against unknowns
 - Will allow the veteran to prioritize their own living spaces in order to address the unknowns
- **Eliminate Empty, Dark Corners**
- Create direct sightlines from places that the veterans will frequent to entrances, exits, and areas of movement
- Provide glazing so that veterans may see “threats,” however, also limit glazing so that “threats” can not see them.



DESIGN GOALS: LONG-TERM

Long-Term:

- Provide families with the services and information to better understand the early warning signs of PTSD or other psychological disorders
- Provide a long-lasting community that veterans may contact after treatment in case things come up
- Better understand current healthcare design and analyze portions for future approaches
- Develop using healthcare facilities with the six domains of person-centered design



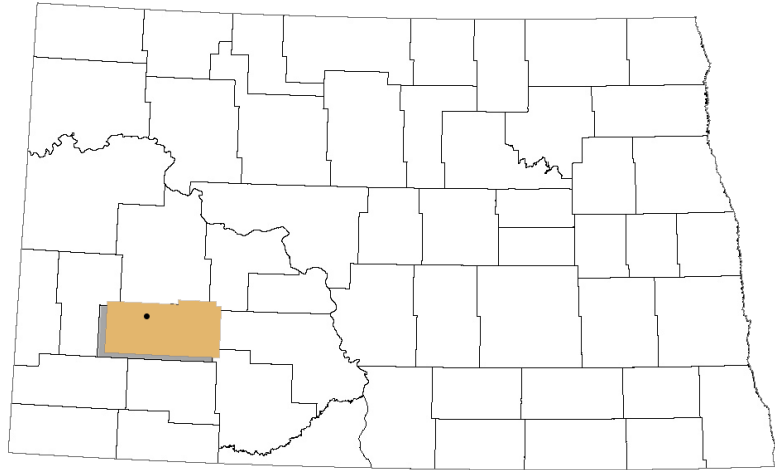
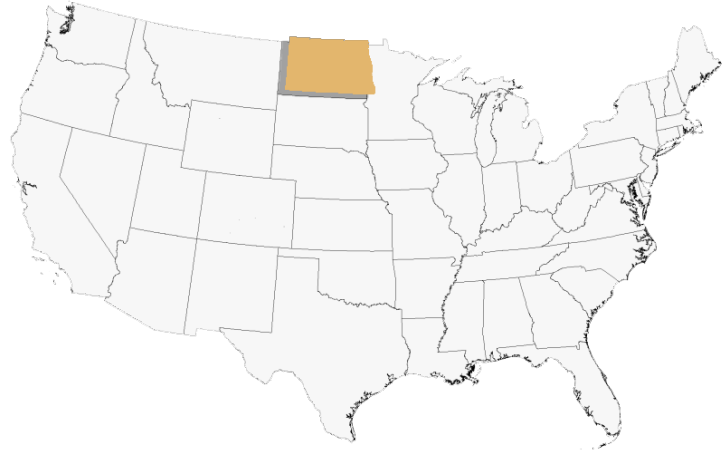
DESIGN GOALS: SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability:

- Apply LEED and WELL thinking strategies
 - Daylighting
 - Quality Views
 - Optimize Energy Performance
 - Passive Cooling / Heating
 - Indoor & Outdoor Water Use Reduction
- Rainwater Management



SITE: DICKINSON, ND



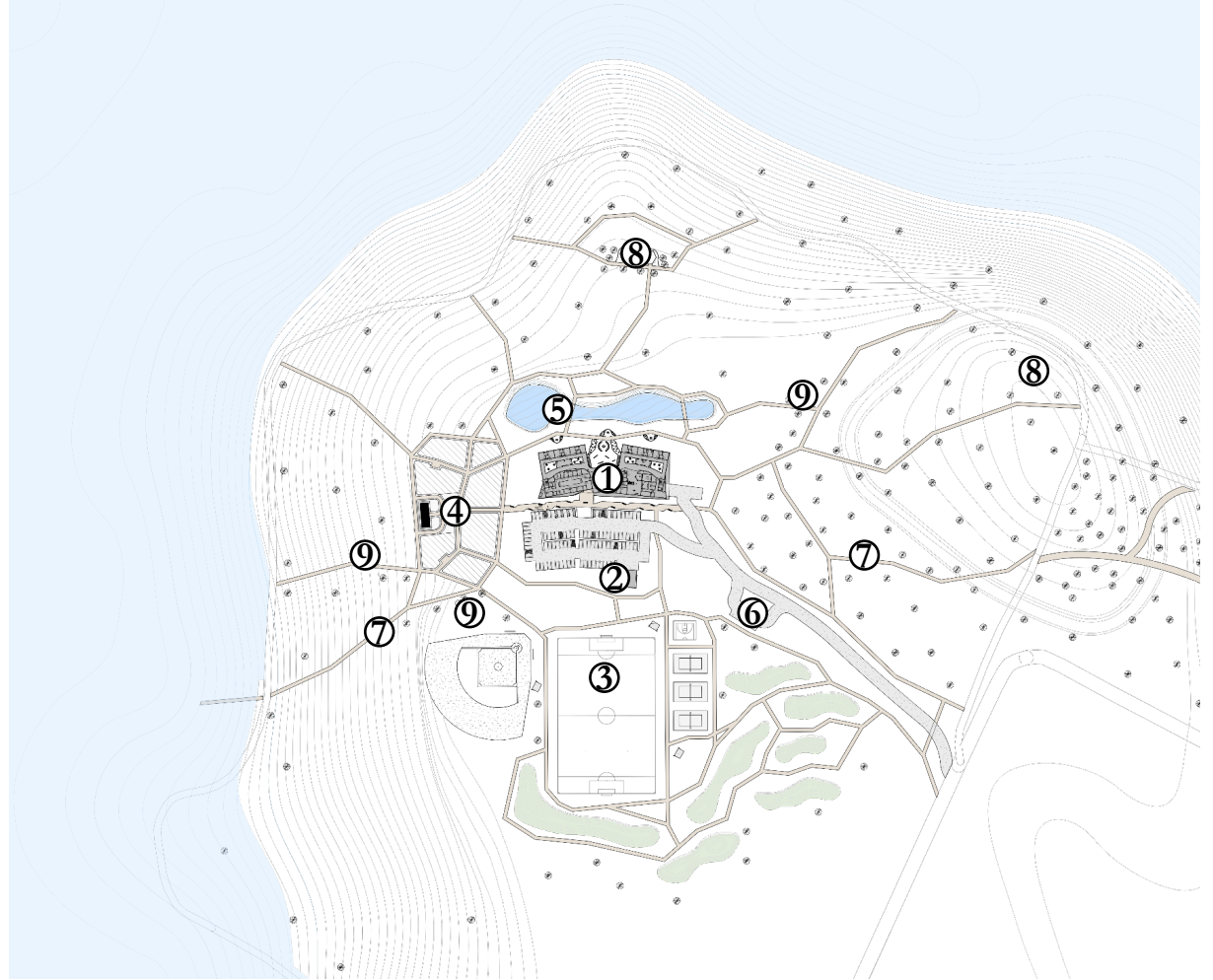
SITE: EDWARD ARTHUR PATTERSON

The site was chosen due to its serene environment and expansive shoreline along Edward Arthur Patterson Lake. Due to the site being located in a rural setting, it will provide a more relaxed environment that will allow the facility to offer a more homeopathic and nontraditional means of treatment, while also providing a semi-structured treatment plan for each veteran.

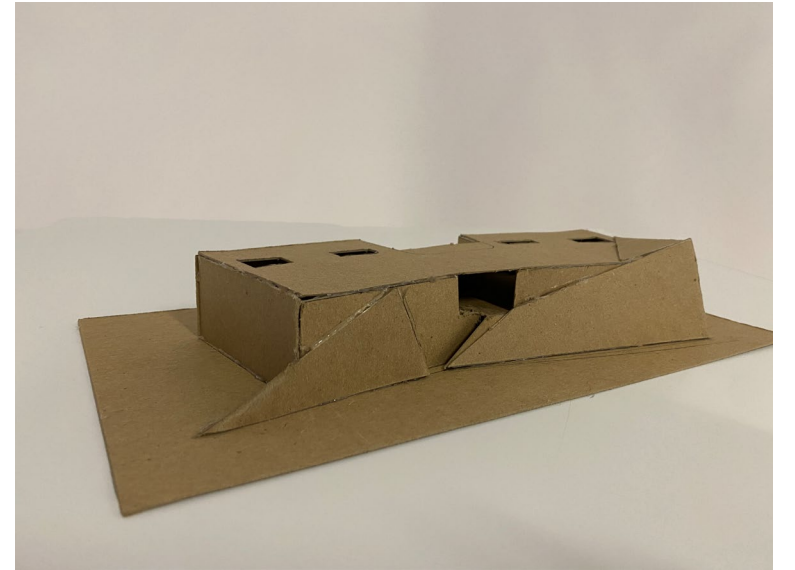
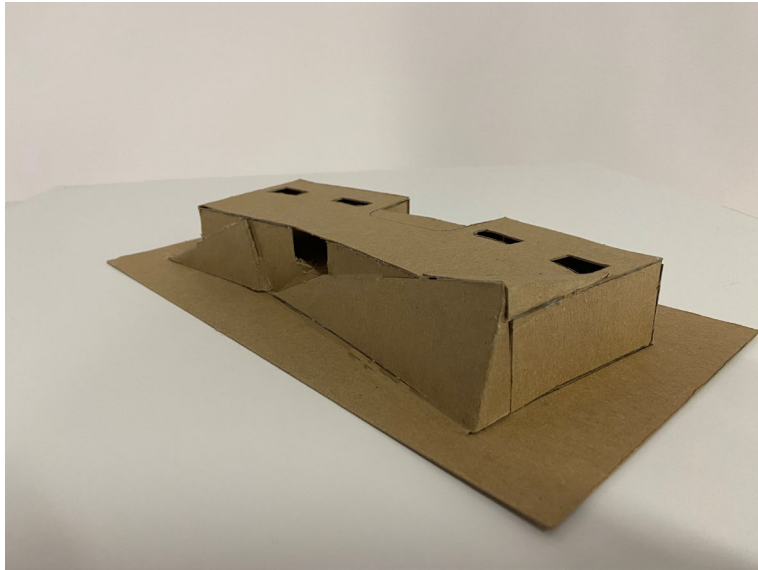


SITE: SITE PLAN

- ① Building
- ② Activities Building / Maintenance
- ③ Activities Field
- ④ Community Gardens
- ⑤ Water Garden
- ⑥ Memorial
- ⑦ Walking / Hiking Paths
- ⑧ Meditation Spaces
- ⑨ Pavilion



DESIGN: FORM



DESIGN: EXTERIOR



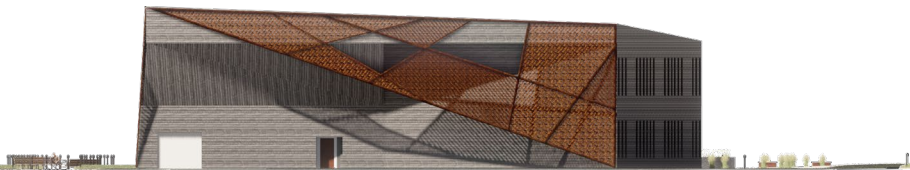
DESIGN: ELEVATIONS



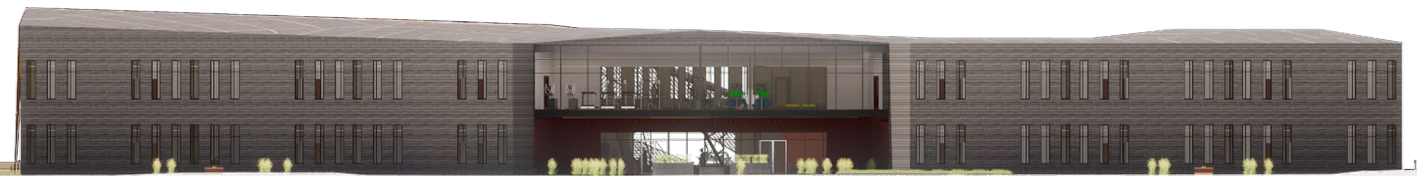
WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

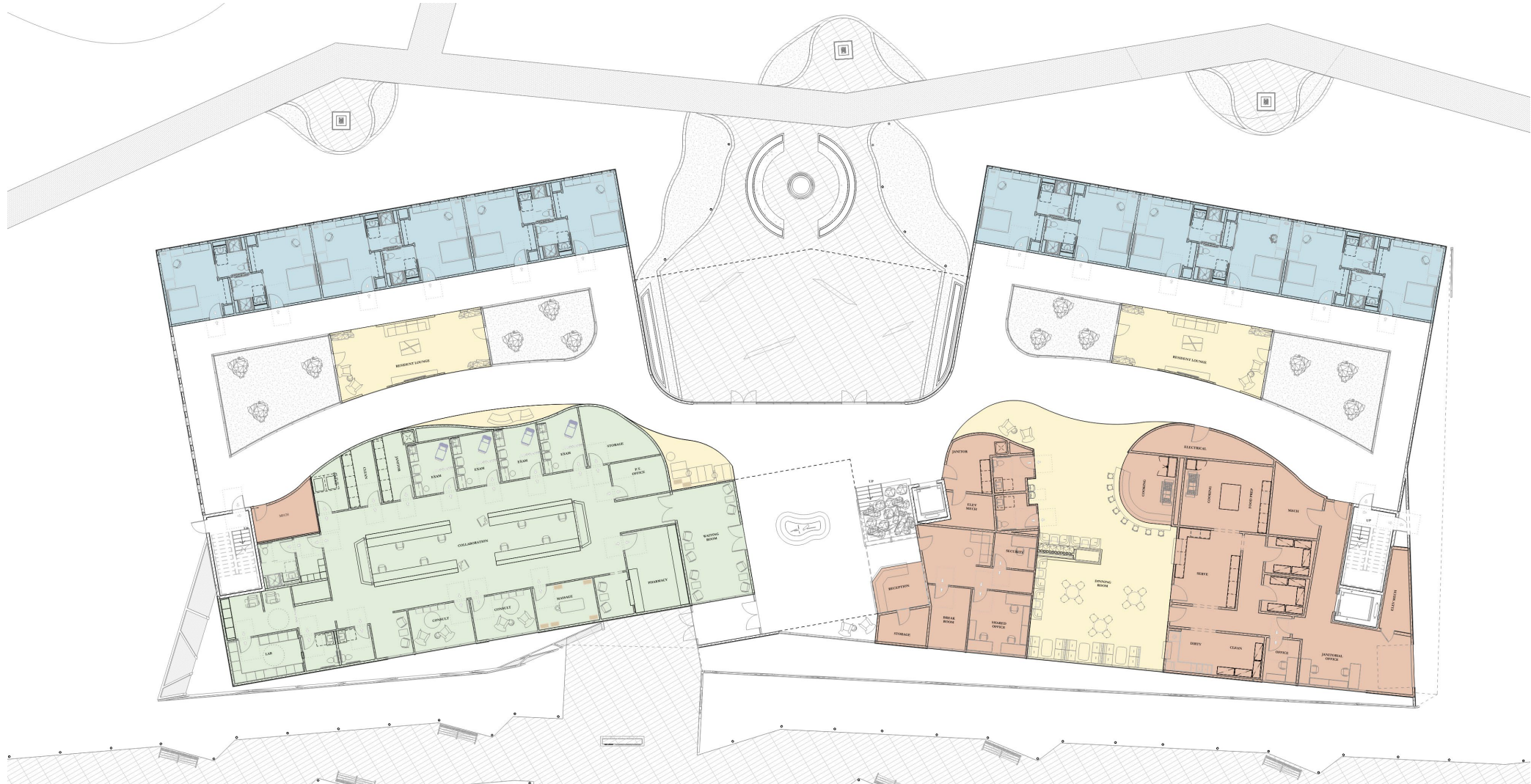


EAST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION

DESIGN: FIRST FLOOR PLAN



COMMUNITY SPACE



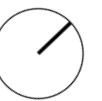
CLINICAL SPACE



RESIDENTIAL SPACE



SERVICE SPACE





FIRST FLOOR: LOBBY





FIRST FLOOR: CLINIC





FIRST FLOOR: PATIO





FIRST FLOOR: DINING ROOM





FIRST FLOOR: PATIENT ROOMS





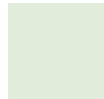
FIRST FLOOR: PATIENT LOUNGES



DESIGN: SECOND FLOOR PLAN



COMMUNITY SPACE



CLINICAL SPACE



REDISENTIAL SPACE



SERVICE SPACE





SECOND FLOOR: MAKER SPACE





SECOND FLOOR: GROUP THERAPY





SECOND FLOOR: LIBRARY





SECOND FLOOR: LIGHT TUNNEL



DESIGN: SECTIONS



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



TRANSVERSE SECTION: OVERHANG



TRANSVERSE SECTION: LIVING AREAS



“It’s about how we treat our veterans every single day of the year. It’s about making sure they have the care they need and the benefits that they’ve earned when they come home. It’s about serving all of you as well as you’ve served the United States of America.”

– Barack Obama



Thank You!