

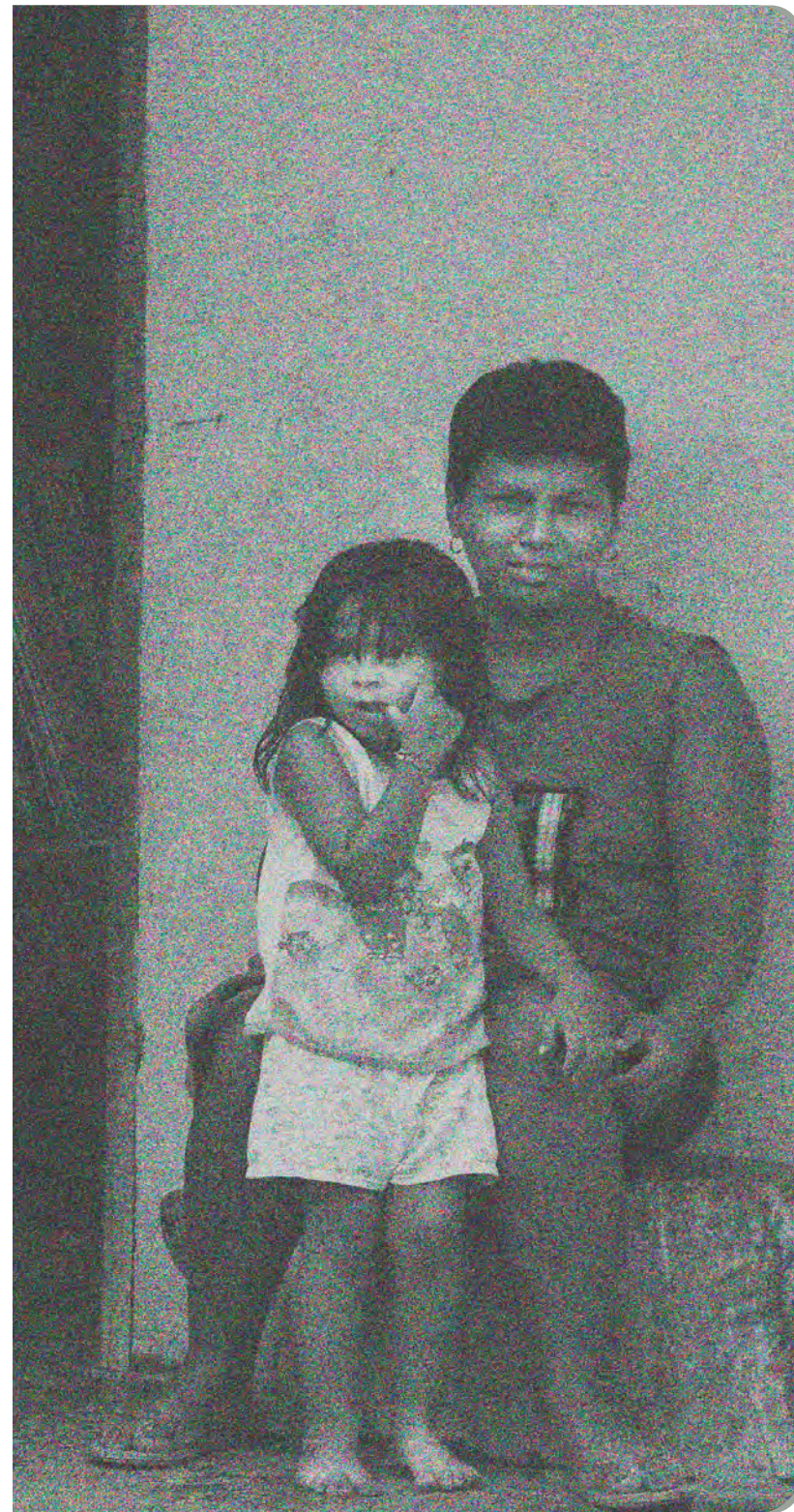
INNOVATIONS OF HEALTH



THE RE-IMAGINATION OF PLACES OF GATHERING WITHIN
COMMUNITIES TODAY



fig. 2



Project Title and Signature Page

A Design Thesis Submitted to the
Department of Architecture and Landscape Architecture
of North Dakota State University

By

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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of
Master of Architecture

Ronald Ramsay

Primary Thesis Advisor

Stephen A. Wischer

Thesis Committee Chair

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OVERVIEW

Table of Contents	4
List of Tables and Figures	6
Thesis Abstract	8

THE PROPOSAL

Thesis Narrative	13
Project Typology	14
Project Precedent	16
Major Project Elements	18
User/Client Description	20
The Site	22
The Project Emphasis	24
Goals For The Thesis	24
Project Schedule	26

RESEARCH

Research Overview	28
History of Costa Rica	30
Facts vs Fiction	32
Maslow's Needs	36
The "Holy Trinity"	38
Project Justification	40
Case Studies	42

SITE ANALYSIS

Site Analysis	56
Site Visit -	64

DESIGN SOLUTION

Design Process	68
Project Solution Documentation	74
Physical Model	82

APPENDIX

Presentation slides	83
Project Installation	154
Studio Experience	156
References	158



LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

Figure 1 -	1
Figure 2 -	2
Figure 3 -	5
Figure 4 -	8
Figure 5 -	9
Figure 6 -	9
Figure 7 -	12
Figure 8 -	15
Figure 9 -	16
Figure 10 -	16
Figure 11 -	16
Figure 12 -	17
Figure 13 -	17
Figure 14 -	17
Figure 15 -	18
Figure 16 -	19
Figure 17 -	21
Figure 18 -	22
Figure 19 -	23
Figure 20 -	25
Figure 21 -	27
Figure 22 -	31
Figure 23 -	33
Figure 24 -	35
Figure 25 -	37
Figure 26 -	39
Figure 27 -	41
Figure 28 -	43
Figure 29 -	44
Figure 30 -	44
Figure 31 -	44

Figure 1 -	45
Figure 2 -	46
Figure 3 -	46
Figure 4 -	46
Figure 5 -	47
Figure 6 -	48
Figure 7 -	48
Figure 8 -	48
Figure 9 -	49
Figure 10 -	50
Figure 11 -	50
Figure 12 -	50
Figure 13 -	51
Figure 14 -	52
Figure 15 -	52
Figure 16 -	52
Figure 17 -	53
Figure 18 -	54
Figure 19 -	54
Figure 20 -	55
Figure 21 -	58
Figure 22 -	58
Figure 23 -	59
Figure 24 -	59
Figure 25 -	59
Figure 26 -	60
Figure 27 -	61
Figure 28 -	62
Figure 29 -	63
Figure 30 -	64
Figure 31 -	65

Figure 32 -	66
Figure 33 -	67
Figure 34 -	70
Figure 35 -	70
Figure 36 -	70
Figure 37 -	70
Figure 38 -	70
Figure 39 -	70
Figure 40 -	71
Figure 41 -	71
Figure 42 -	71
Figure 43 -	71
Figure 44 -	71
Figure 45 -	71
Figure 46 -	72
Figure 47 -	72
Figure 48 -	72
Figure 49 -	73
Figure 50 -	73
Figure 51 -	74
Figure 52 -	75
Figure 53 -	76
Figure 54 -	77
Figure 55 -	78
Figure 56 -	79
Figure 57 -	80
Figure 58 -	81
Figure 59 -	82
Figure 60 -	83

THESIS ABSTRACT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Costa Rica is a country rich in history and cultural heritage. However, in the remote areas of Guanacaste, a province in the country's northwest region, citizens face challenges in achieving comprehensive health and wellness for their communities. In addition, the traditional way of life in these regions, where community members are solely responsible for their collective welfare, has resulted in limited opportunities for growth and prosperity.

This thesis aims to shed light on certain neglected aspects of community wellness in the Guanacaste region. The seven dimensions of health - mental, physical, social, financial, spiritual, environmental, and vocational - are crucial for creating a healthy and thriving community. Yet, despite their importance, these dimensions are often overlooked in this region.

The research will examine Guanacaste's current state of health and wellness, highlighting the challenges and barriers to achieving a healthier community. In addition, through a deep dive into the history and culture of the region, this thesis will demonstrate the significance of incorporating the seven dimensions of health into the built environment.

The ultimate intention is to improve the overall well-being of the community through architectural innovations that will enhance health, safety, and quality of life



THE PROPOSAL

THESIS NARRATIVE

Playa Coco, located in the remote northwest region of Guanacaste, Costa Rica, is rich in cultural heritage and history. Yet, its citizens face significant challenges in achieving comprehensive health and wellness. In addition, the traditional way of life in this region, where community members are solely responsible for their collective welfare, has resulted in limited opportunities for growth and prosperity.

To address this issue, the Playa Coco Integrative Health Commons was envisioned with the primary goal of promoting the seven dimensions of health: mental, physical, social, financial, spiritual, environmental, and vocational, which are crucial for creating a healthy and thriving community. The Commons features several facilities, including a medical clinic that provides access to healthcare resources often limited in remote regions, classrooms for vocational training and financial education, and a police depot for community safety.

The Commons approach incorporates architectural innovations that enhance health, safety, and quality of life. Its design ensures access to health and wellness resources, including health services, the Adicoco community outreach office, classroom facilities, and outdoor spaces for recreation and relaxation.

The Commons initiative is rooted in research, examining Guanacaste's current state of health and wellness and highlighting the challenges and barriers to achieving a healthier community. Through a deep dive into the region's history and culture, the Commons demonstrates the significance of incorporating the seven dimensions of health into the built environment.

The ultimate goal of the Playa Coco Integrative Health Commons is to improve the overall well-being of the community, creating a healthier and more prosperous future for Playa Del Coco. By providing access to comprehensive health and wellness resources and promoting economic growth, the Commons hopes to empower community members to achieve their full potential while preserving the region's rich history and cultural heritage.

PROJECT TYPOLOGY

PROPOSAL

The project typology is community development. Community development is a process of improving the quality of life and social well-being of a group of people in a specific geographic area. This can involve a variety of strategies, such as providing access to healthcare, education, and recreational facilities, creating job opportunities, and fostering social cohesion and community engagement.

This thesis was designed to address the unique challenges faced by the Playa Coco community, such as limited access to healthcare and educational resources, and the need for sustainable economic development. By creating a central hub for healthcare, education, and community engagement, the project aims to improve the overall well-being of community members and promote long-term sustainable growth.

The community development typology also emphasizes the importance of designing buildings and spaces that are inclusive, accessible, and adaptable. In the case of the Playa Coco Integrative Health Commons, this means incorporating universal design principles that make the facility accessible to people of all ages and abilities, and using sustainable design practices that reduce the environmental impact of the building.

The proposed typology will be an abstraction of a community center, but transformed to include:

- Learning center:
- Clinic:
- Outdoor field:
- Cultural Events center:
- Police Depot:



fig: 8

PROJECT PRECEDENT

CASE STUDY RESEARCH



fig: 9

Case Study - Da Hop Primary School



Case Study - Matta Sur Community Health Center



Case Study - Sports Park Willem Wellness Center



Case Study - Cam Thanh Community House



Case Study - Las Catalinas



Case Study - The Nya Project

MAJOR PROJECT ELEMENTS

PROGRAMMATIC SPACES:

Clinic: The clinic is a key component of the project, providing vital medical services to the community. It includes examination rooms, treatment areas, a pharmacy, and administrative offices.

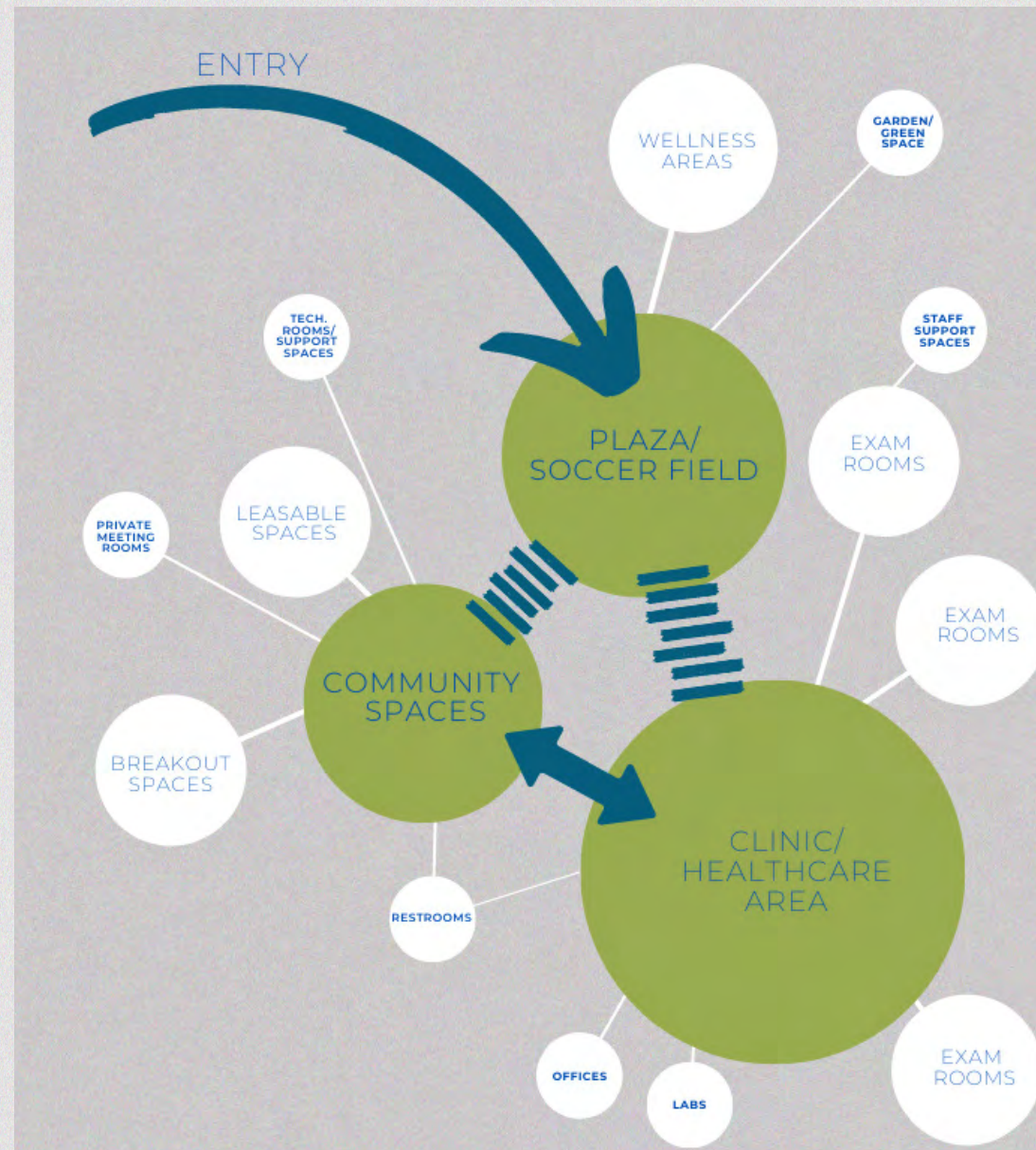
Community Center: The community center serves as a hub for social and cultural activities in the Playa Coco community. It includes classrooms, meeting rooms, a library, and a computer lab.

Police Depot: The police depot serves as a central location for the local police to operate from and provides a safer community for residents and visitors alike.

Outdoor Amenities: The project includes several outdoor amenities, such as soccer fields, basketball courts, a playground, and a walking trail. These amenities promote physical activity and community engagement.

Adicoco Community Outreach Program: This program provides outreach and education on health and wellness topics to the local community. It includes workshops, seminars, and one-on-one consultations with healthcare professionals.

Sustainable Design Features: The project incorporates sustainable design features, such as rainwater harvesting, solar panels, and energy-efficient HVAC systems, to minimize its environmental impact and promote long-term sustainability.



USER/CLIENT DESCRIPTION

PROPOSAL

The people of Guanacaste are a diverse and welcoming community that reflects the rich cultural heritage of Costa Rica. Guanacaste is a province located on the northwestern coast of the country, and its people are known for their warmth, friendliness, and hospitality towards visitors.

The province is home to a mix of ethnicities, including people of Indigenous, European, African, and Asian descent. The majority of the population is mestizo, meaning they have mixed European and Indigenous ancestry.

The people of Guanacaste are known for their strong connection to the land and the natural environment. Many are farmers, ranchers, or fishermen, and the province is famous for its beef cattle industry and agricultural exports, such as coffee and sugar cane.

Guanacaste is also known for its vibrant cultural traditions, including music, dance, and cuisine. The region's traditional music is characterized by the use of marimba, a wooden percussion instrument, and the Guanacaste Dance is a popular folk dance that celebrates the region's cultural heritage.



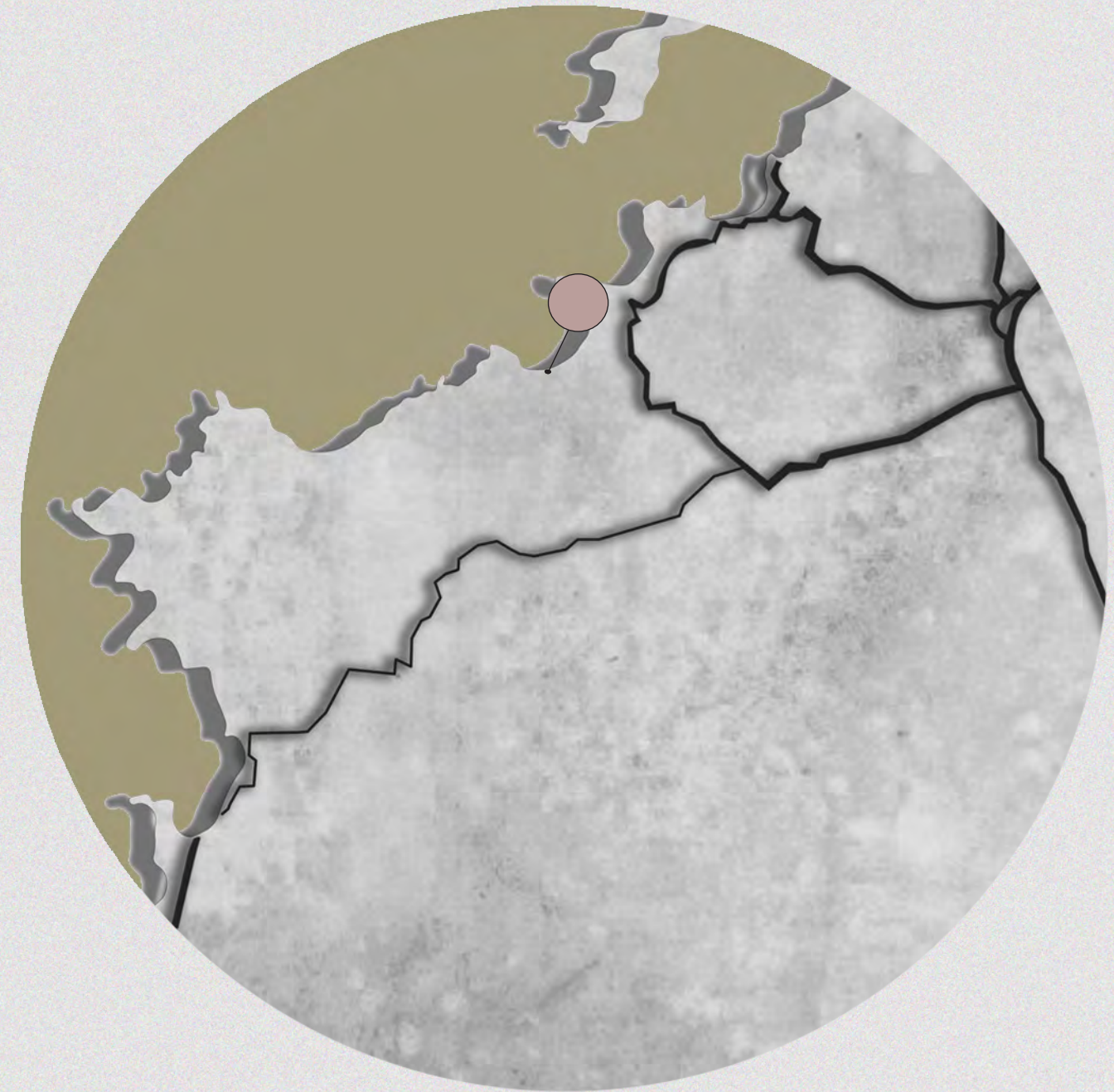
THE SITE

SITE LOCATION AND CONTEXT

My site is located within the Guanacaste region of Costa Rica. Specifically in the upper northern region of Sardinal. Located on the pacific side of Costa Rica, Playa Del Coco has a rich tropical environment. It's a town of 2,000 full time residents flexing anywhere from 5000-8000 residents during the months of February to October.

The beach is approximately 3 km long and is known for its soft white sand, clear blue waters, and gentle waves. It is a popular spot for swimming, sunbathing, and water sports like kayaking and snorkeling.

Playa Coco is surrounded by lush vegetation, including palm trees, mangroves, and tropical dry forests. The area is home to a variety of wildlife, such as howler monkeys, iguanas, and a variety of bird species.



THESIS GOALS

DESIGN AND RESEARCH GOALS

This thesis aims to shed light on certain neglected aspects of community wellness in the Guanacaste region. The seven dimensions of health - mental, physical, social, financial, spiritual, environmental, and vocational - are crucial for creating a healthy and thriving community. Yet, despite their importance, these dimensions are often overlooked in this region.

The research will examine Guanacaste's current state of health and wellness, highlighting the challenges and barriers to achieving a healthier community. In addition, through a deep dive into the history and culture of the region, this thesis will demonstrate the significance of incorporating the seven dimensions of health into the built environment.

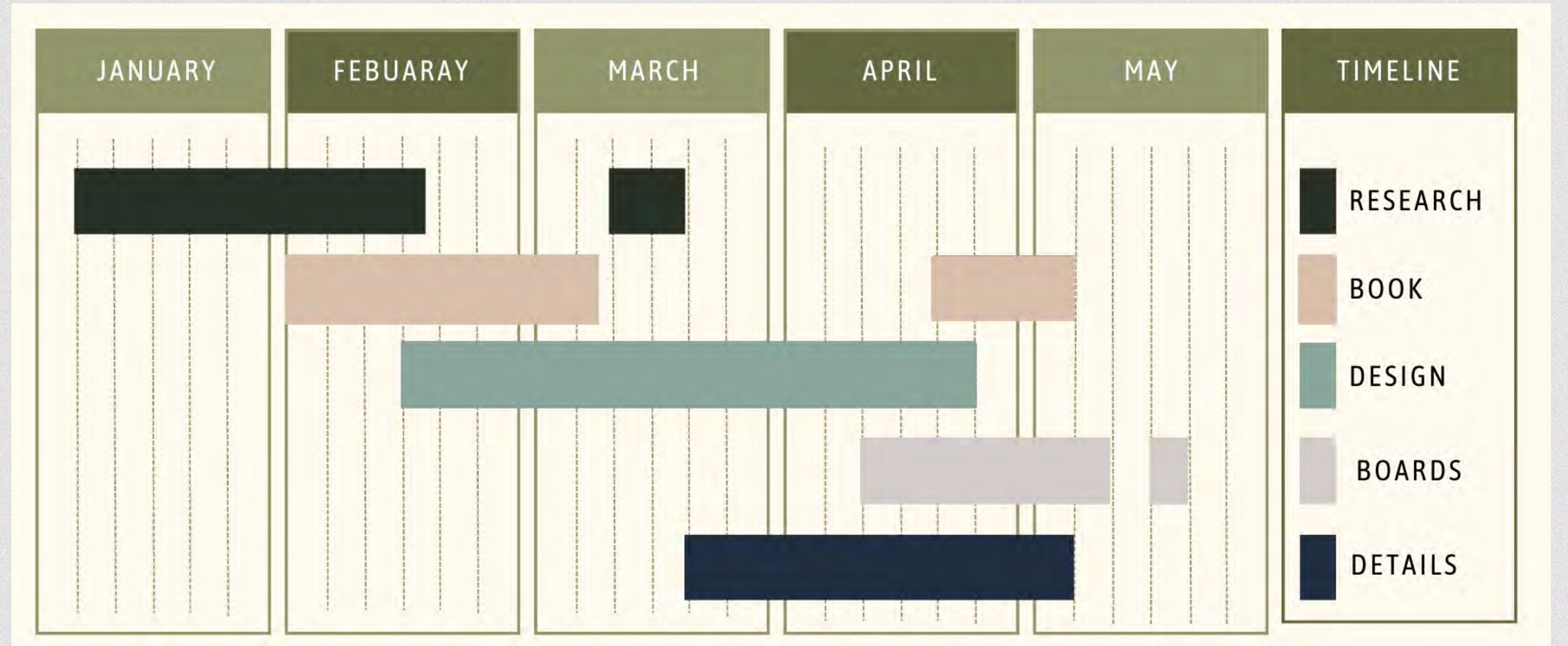
The ultimate intention is to improve the overall well-being of the community through architectural innovations that will enhance health, safety, and quality of life



PROJECT SCHEDULE

TIMELINE AND DESIGN PROCESS

- JAN 30 - FEB 3: Create and detail schedule
- FEB 6 - FEB 10: Contact Playa Coco Photos for site visit
- FEB 20 - FEB 24: Thesis book self check-in, process sketches
- FEB 27 - MAR 3: Design process and sketches
- MAR 6 - MAR 10: Mid crit reviews
- MAR 13 - MAR 17: Costa Rica site visit
- MAR 20 - MAR 24: Photo upload for CR, Revit model 75%
- MAR 27 - MAR 31: Revit model 90%, assign materials
- APR 3 - APR 7: Lumion Model
- APR 10 - APR 14: Lumion Model, Post process renders
- APR 17 - APR 21: Board Design, visuals



THE RESEARCH

HISTORY OF COSTA RICA

HISTORY & RESEARCH

Located between Nicaragua and Panama, with coastlines on both the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean. It gained independence from Spain in 1821. The most influential period of time for Costa Rica was between 1940 to 2000. Costa Rica underwent significant political, social, and economic changes.

In 1949, the country abolished its army and established a democratic government, which allowed for a period of political stability and economic growth. This stability, along with the government's investment in education and healthcare, contributed to significant improvements in the standard of living for some of the Costa Rican people.

Up until the 1970s the Costa Rican economy was solely dependent on agricultural exports. Costa Rica experienced an economic downturn due to the global economic crisis in the 1980s, this led to an increase in poverty and social unrest within the country. It is also the starting point to growing the largest economic income to date for the country: tourism.

Guanacaste, with its stunning beaches and natural beauty, quickly became a popular destination for tourists from all over the world. However, the development of the tourism industry in the region has not been without its challenges.

During the 1980s and 1990s, the government implemented policies that promoted large-scale tourism development, which often resulted in the displacement of local communities and negative impacts on the environment.

These strides for economic justice, education and healthcare development were not equally distributed to the region of Guanacaste. The sole focus of tourism development within the region has isolated cities and people of this region.

As tourism in Guanacaste grew, the benefits of the industry were not equally distributed among the local communities. Many residents were left out of the economic gains, and instead faced the negative consequences of tourism such as higher costs of living, environmental degradation, and loss of access to traditional resources. In addition, the focus on tourism development often led to a neglect of other important issues such as education and healthcare. As a result, many communities in Guanacaste continue to face significant challenges in achieving comprehensive health and wellness, despite the growth of the tourism industry.



FACT VS FICTION

HISTORY & RESEARCH

Costa Rica statically thrives on within the realm of traditional health:

- In 2020, Costa Rica was ranked as the 4th greenest country in the world by the Environmental Performance Index
- Life expectancy at birth in Costa Rica is 80 years, which is higher than the global average of 73 years
- Costa Rica has been recognized as one of the world's most eco-friendly destinations, and the country has received numerous awards and certifications for its sustainable tourism practices
- According to the Global Peace Index, Costa Rica is the second most peaceful country in Latin America.

Yet despite these statistics when you focus on the region of Guanacaste as a whole a much different outcome appears.

The Costa Rican grid remains 99.9% renewable, taking 73% of its energy from hydropower, 13% from geothermal sources, and 12% from wind. The region of Guanacaste alone provides 45% of the grid's renewable energy.

YET

Rural areas of this same location still have limited to no access to reliable electrical services. In fact in 2010 still only 80% of households had access to electricity.

The Guanacaste province is one of five blues zones in the world, described as regions where people are claimed to live longer than average. Guanacaste has the highest number of centenarians of these five blue zone places.

YET

26% of Guanacaste residents live in extreme poverty, and as high as 42% of residents located in the Sardinal District live in poverty.



WHAT IS HEALTH?

HISTORY & RESEARCH

Costa Rica viewed through stats yes, thrive throughout the normal means of health.

But health is not one dimensional, it is multifaceted, each playing a key role in what forms a successful community. Health is a multifaceted concept that encompasses various dimensions, including physical, mental, social, financial, spiritual, environmental, and vocational aspects. These dimensions are interrelated and impact each other in complex ways. Therefore, addressing health issues in Guanacaste requires an integrated approach that takes into account the complex interplay between the different dimensions of health.

To address these challenges and promote comprehensive health and wellness in Guanacaste, there needs to be a shift towards a more equitable and sustainable approach to development. This includes promoting local economic development that is based on sustainable practices, investing in education and healthcare, and ensuring the protection and conservation of natural resources and ecosystems.



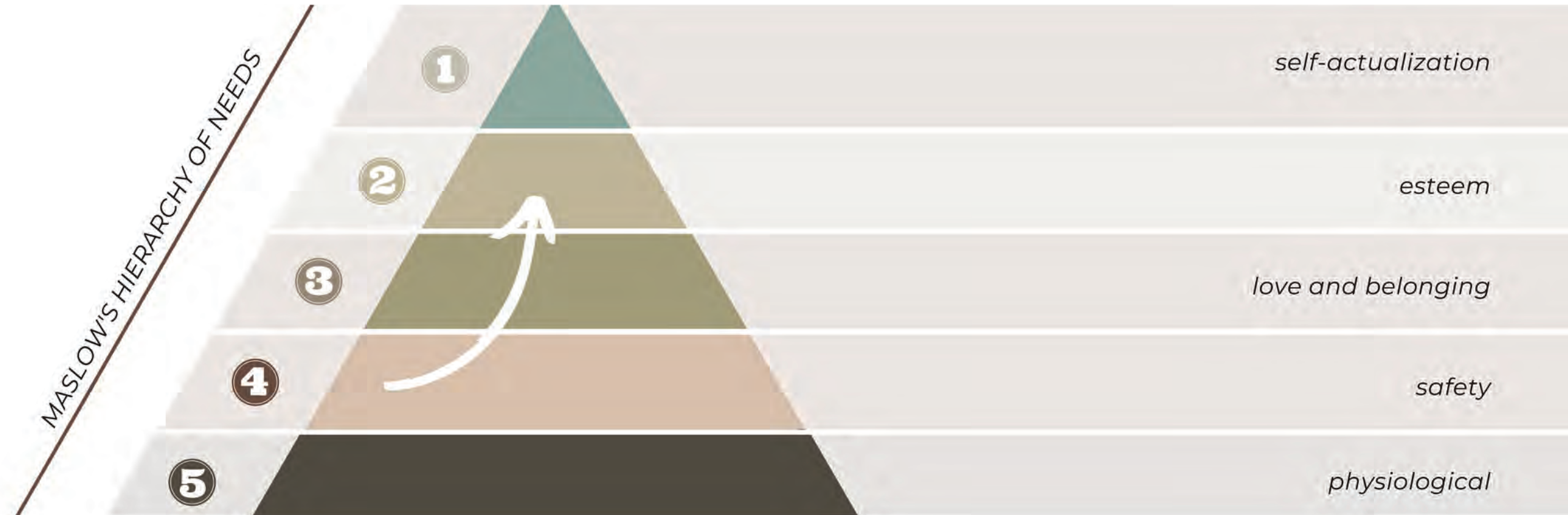
MASLOW'S HIERARCHY OF NEEDS

HISTORY & RESEARCH

Maslow's hierarchy of needs is a motivational theory in psychology that was proposed by Abraham Maslow in 1943. The theory suggests that human needs are arranged in a hierarchical order, with basic physiological and safety needs at the bottom and higher level needs such as self-actualization at the top. The hierarchy is often depicted as a pyramid, with each level representing a different category of needs.

At the base of the pyramid are physiological needs, such as food, water, shelter, and sleep. These are the most basic needs that must be met for survival. Above physiological needs are safety needs, which include things like personal security, financial stability, and protection from harm. Once these two foundational needs are met, individuals can then focus on higher level needs such as love and belonging, esteem, and ultimately, self-actualization. The theory suggests that people are motivated to fulfill these needs in a sequential order, with each level building upon the previous one.

Maslow's hierarchy of needs has been applied in a variety of fields, including psychology, education, and management. It can be useful for understanding human motivation and behavior, as well as for designing programs and interventions that meet the needs of individuals and communities. By recognizing and addressing the different levels of needs, we can create environments and systems that promote wellbeing and fulfillment for all.



THE "HOLY TRINITY"

HISTORY & RESEARCH

When indefining my main goals I wanted to begin to implement into the design phase of my thesis the "Costa Rican Holy Trinity" became a strategic part of my research.

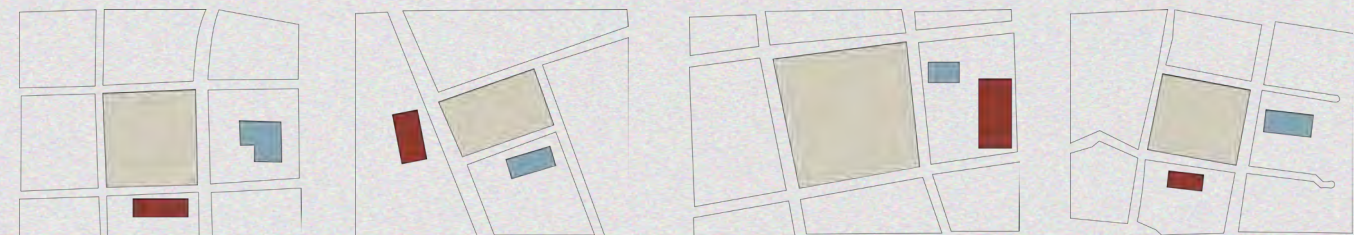
Education, soccer, and religion are deeply ingrained in Costa Rican culture and are often at the center of small towns both geographically and socially. This concept is often known as the "small town trinity."

It dates back to the mid 19th century, and it recalls the strong Roman Catholic heritage of this country. The priests wanted to keep a close eye on their congregation as they left Mass and headed off to engage in recreational activities.

Schools are usually located in the heart of the community, and local soccer fields are often adjacent to or within walking distance of schools and churches. These shared spaces provide a gathering place for people of all ages to come together, socialize, and engage in activities that are important to their cultural identity. Additionally, the Catholic Church has played a significant role in the country's history and continues to be an influential institution in many aspects of Costa Rican life, including education and social welfare. Soccer is also a national passion and is played at all levels of society, from informal pick-up games in the street to professional matches in large stadiums.

These trinity's exist geographically in almost every town within the Guanacaste province, it is the gathering place within all communities. This gathering place not only serves as a physical location, but also as a cultural and social hub where people come together to share stories, exchange ideas, and connect with one another. In this sense, the holy trinity of education, soccer, and religion is not just a reflection of the community's values, but also a driving force behind its growth and development. Together, the trinity created a unique cultural landscape that shaped the lives and experiences of the people of Guanacaste.

Translating the trinity of the school, church, and soccer into modern terms that could be incorporated into the build environment: education became learn, Church became gather and soccer became play.



PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

PROPOSAL

The justification for the this proposed development lies in the community's need for sustainable and accessible healthcare services. In many rural and underdeveloped regions, healthcare services are limited, inadequate, and often too expensive for residents to access. Playa Coco is no exception, as the nearest hospital is over an hour away, and many residents cannot afford the cost of healthcare services.

Healthcare services in Playa Coco are primarily focused on treating illness rather than promoting wellness and disease prevention. As a result, many residents have limited access to information and resources that can help them maintain good health and prevent chronic diseases.

This project aims to address these challenges by providing a comprehensive range of healthcare services that prioritize disease prevention, health promotion, and community well-being. The project is designed to be accessible and affordable, ensuring that all members of the community, regardless of their socio-economic status, have access to the healthcare services they need.

The project is designed to be sustainable, both environmentally and economically. By incorporating green technologies, such as solar panels and rainwater harvesting, the project reduces its environmental impact while also reducing operating costs. This allows the project to provide affordable healthcare services without compromising quality or accessibility.



CASE STUDIES



DA HOP PRIMARY SCHOOL

CASE STUDIES

WORDS OF THE ARCHITECT

“The priority being for young children to learn while playing, the design focuses on the movement with the blocks interlocking with the rhythm, connected by a covered bridge corridor, convenient and safe for children movement. The school includes many versatile spaces: practice rooms, skill rooms, theaters, 4-season swimming pools, indoor and outdoor stadiums, aquatic gardens, ... interwoven with playgrounds and lawns, which meet the comprehensive development needs of children

Da Hop School is a kindergarten located in Hoa Binh province, the northern mountainous region of Vietnam, with a design towards friendliness, harmony with culture, nature and people. Overall the school is extremely lively with interesting diverse spaces, the classrooms overlooking the surrounding mountains, where children can freely explore and experience surprises, increasing joy when go to school.”



OPEN AIR
CIRCULATION



BRIGHT COLOR
PALETTE



PLAZA
CIRCULATION



MATTA SUR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER

CASE STUDIES

WORDS OF THE ARCHITECT

“The city that takes good care of its cultural heritage is the city that listens to its past without neglecting its future. This delicate balance between memory and contemporaneity is what a perdurable architecture, committed to contributing to society, provides. Those are the cornerstones for the Matta Sur Complex. And this is Luis Vidal + architects approach to what responsible design means: A contribution to the social dialogue with an environmental commitment. The result is an unprecedented building refurbishment that gives back to the city of Santiago de Chile one of its most iconic constructions. Past, present, and future merge in a building that combines modernity with tradition, technology with sustainability, innovation with respect for the city’s heritage.”



NATURAL MATERIAL
PALETTE



HIGHLY REFLECTED
GLASS



INTERIOR TO EXTERIOR
TRANSITION



SPORTS PARK WILLEN WELLNESS CENTER

CASE STUDIES

WORDS OF THE ARCHITECT

“The complex and multidisciplinary nature of this assignment is reflected in the multiple use of space on top of and around the tunnel. The design features concrete canopy structures on both sides of the tunnel – creating a large enough surface area to realize sports fields on the roof of the tunnel section. Below these awnings, one finds space for car parks and an indoor athletics, baseball and cricket facility.

The main building is situated in the heart of the park, between the elevated sports fields. As such, it has a direct relationship with the surrounding athletic activity. The building houses a sports hall, changing rooms for various indoor and outdoor sports, rooms for dance and ballet and a large catering establishment with terrace seating.”



NATURAL GREEN SPACE



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELLNESS



CAM THANH COMMUNITY HOUSE

CASE STUDIES

WORDS OF THE ARCHITECT

“Located in the southeast of Hoi An – a tourism destination in the middle of Vietnam with ancient quarter and breathtaking seashore, Cam Thanh is known for its mangrove forests, crisscrossed waterways, coconut forests and small looming villages. Despite having such great potentials due to naturally diverse ecology and local handicraft business, Cam Thanh remains a poor area with low living standard.

The lack of connection between Cam Thanh and the old quarter – the centre attracting both domestic and foreign tourists has made it difficult to promote tourism and foster the local economy. Cam Thanh is also affected by climate change’s consequences: heat-wave, typhoons and rising sea level. These have raised the need for a physical platform acting as a community hub to provide linkage between the local and different social, scientific and economic groups which are interested in strengthening the connection with Cam Thanh, creating more tourist opportunities and contributing to the sustainable development of the commune.”



LOCAL MATERIALS



COMMUNITY CONNECTION
WITH NATURE



NATURAL
VEGETATION



LAS CATALINAS

CASE STUDIES

WORDS OF THE ARCHITECT

“Las Catalinas is a new beach town on the Guanacaste coast of Costa Rica. Its purpose is to create a way of life that is healthy, sustainable, fulfilling, and fun. Las Catalinas consists of houses, shops, restaurants, small hotels and inns, plazas, parks, and recreational facilities. All elements are arranged to create a series of wonderful, walkable public spaces interwoven with nature. Architecture is adapted for outdoor living. Motorized vehicles are refreshingly absent.

On one side, the town is embraced by over 1,000 acres of tropical dry forest, with spectacular hills and valleys that afford extensive hiking and biking. On the other, two of the finest beaches in Costa Rica offer great swimming, stand-up paddle-boarding, kayaking, boogie-boarding, and snorkeling.”



LOCAL MATERIALS



WALKABLE
COMMUNITY



CULTURAL
DESIGN ELEMENTS



THE NYA PROJECT

CASE STUDIES

WORDS OF THE ARCHITECT

“Nya fuses entertainment with a commitment to sustainability and local culture. Offering the first beachfront condominiums in Liberia, Guanacaste, you can recharge on spectacular white sand beaches and turquoise clear waters powered by Crystal Lagoons®, enjoy exhilarating water sports, discover the beautiful flora and fauna of Guanacaste and spend a fun evening out with friends and family while just steps from your front door.

Nya is strategically located less than 10 minutes from the Guanacaste International Airport, the best private schools, hospitals, and grocery stores. It is also centrally located between Guanacaste’s pristine beaches, world-class marinas, national parks and volcanoes, offering the best in outdoor adventures and hot springs.”



WALKABLE



WATER ACCESS AND
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT



SITE ANALYSIS

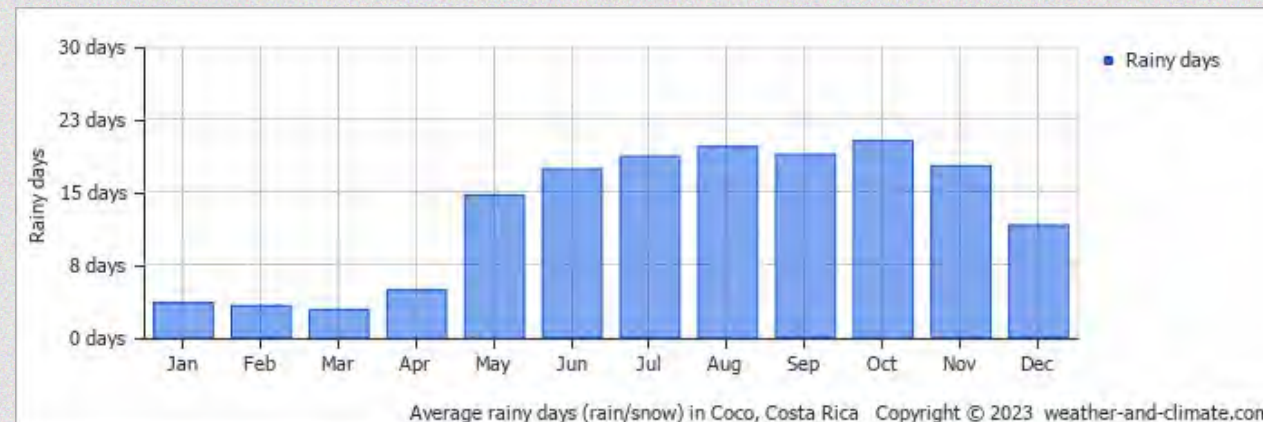
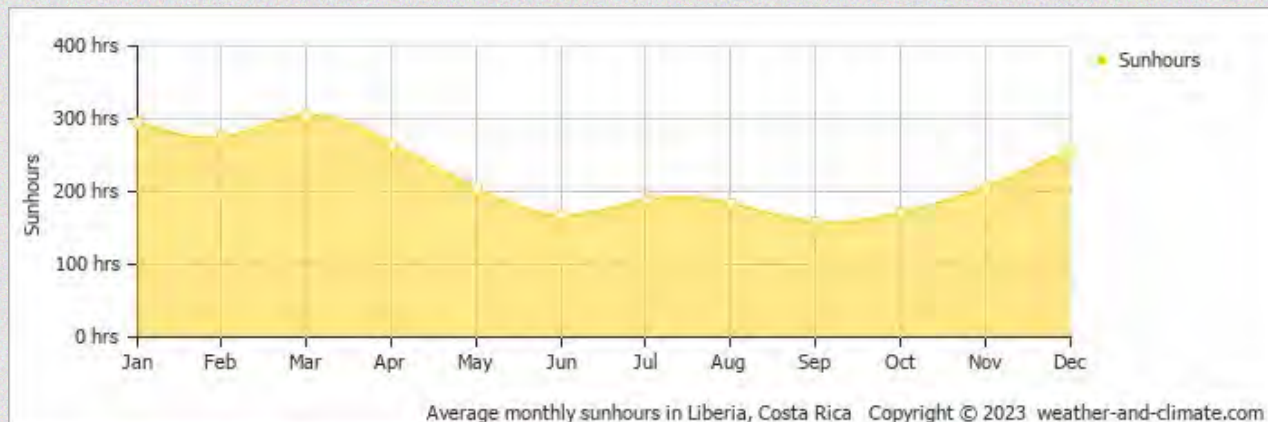
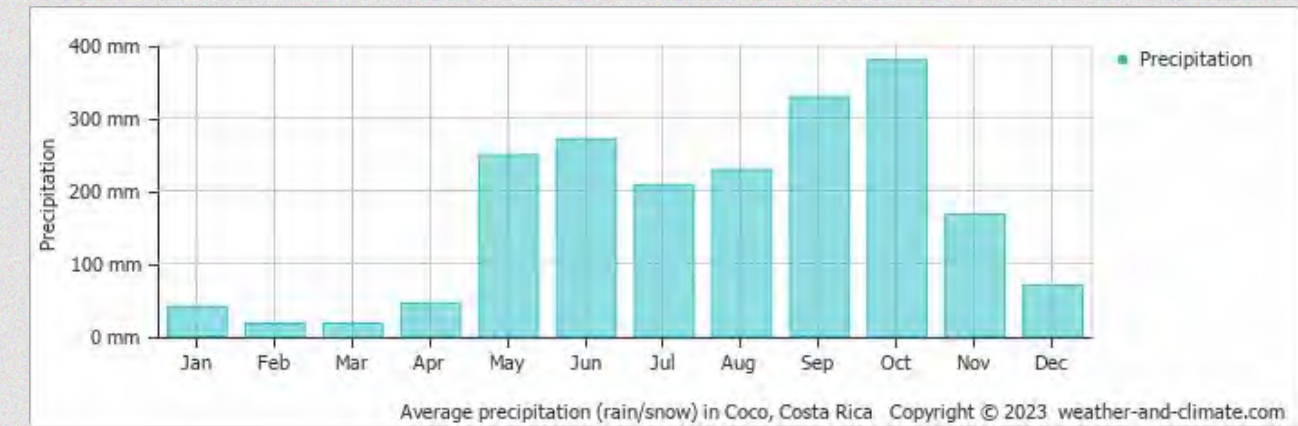
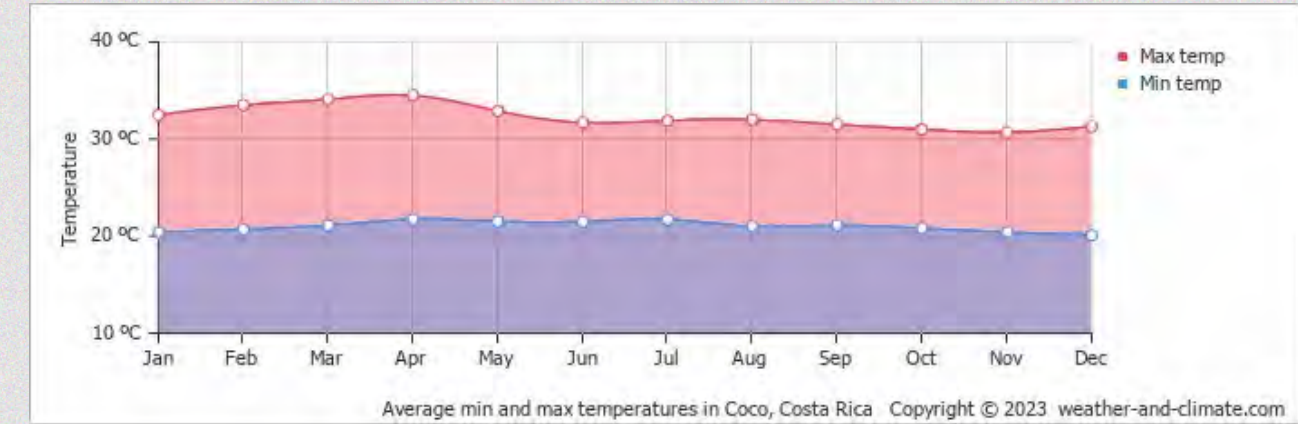
THE SITE CLIMATE

SITE

Playa Coco is located in the tropical climate zone, which means it has a hot and humid climate throughout the year. The average temperature ranges 80 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit, and the humidity is usually high, with an average of around 80%.

The area also experiences a rainy season from May to November, with the heaviest rainfall occurring from September to November. During this time, the region is prone to flooding, and strong winds and tropical storms can also occur.

The climate in Playa Coco can be challenging for residents and visitors, particularly those who are not accustomed to hot and humid conditions. Therefore, it was important to consider the climate in the design of the deisgn, ensuring that the building is comfortable and provides a respite from the heat and humidity outside. The use of open-air corridors and outdoor spaces with shading devices, as well as the incorporation of natural ventilation and cooling systems, all contribute to creating a comfortable and sustainable building for the community.



LAND USE



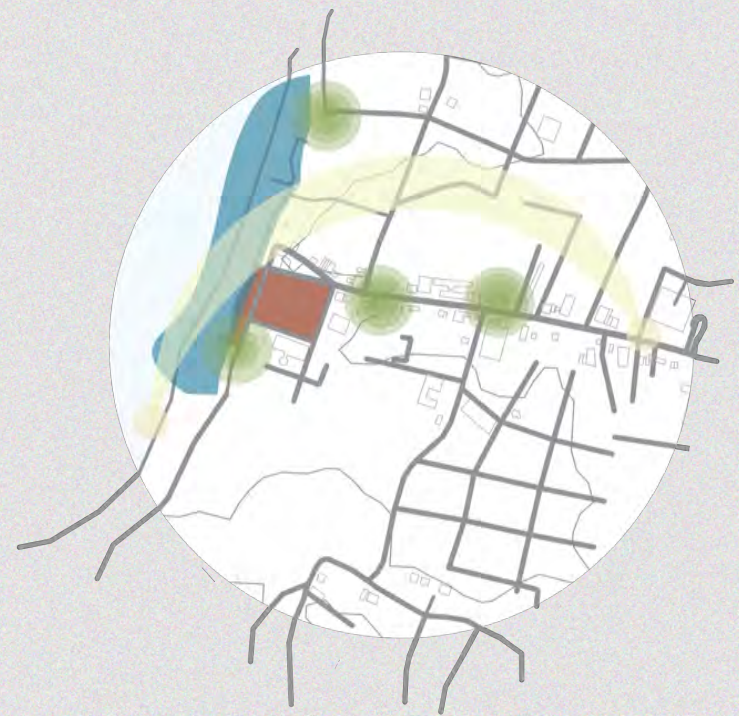
- RETAIL
- HOSPITALITY
- CHURCH
- SCHOOL
- SITE

CIRCULATION



- SITE
- PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC
- VEHICLE TRAFFIC

CONDITIONS



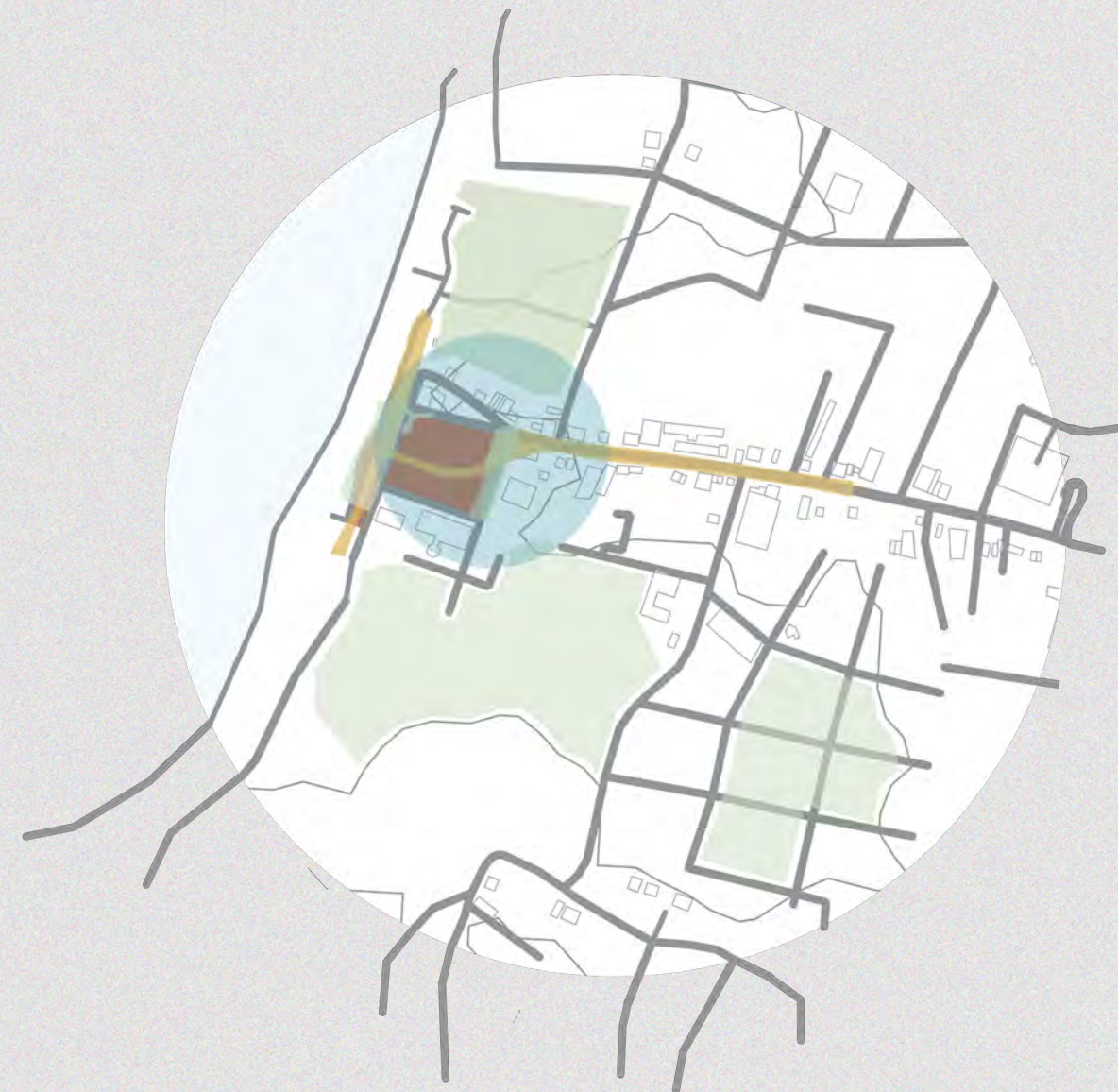
- NOISE
- SUN PATTERN
- WIND

VEGETATION



- SITE
- NATURAL VEGETATION

GOALS



- VEGETATION NEW/ EXISTING
- GOAL OF PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC FLOW
- HEART OF COMMUNITY

SITE VISIT

SITE



BEACH ACCESS FROM SITE



SITE LOOKING TOWARDS EXISTING CHURCH

SITE VISIT

SITE



SKATING AND BASKETBALL ADJACENT TO SITE

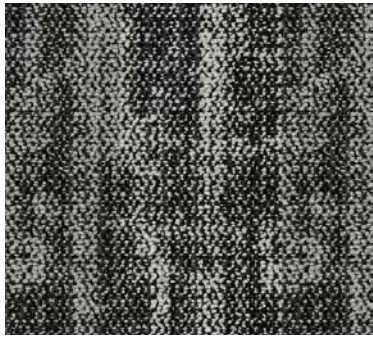


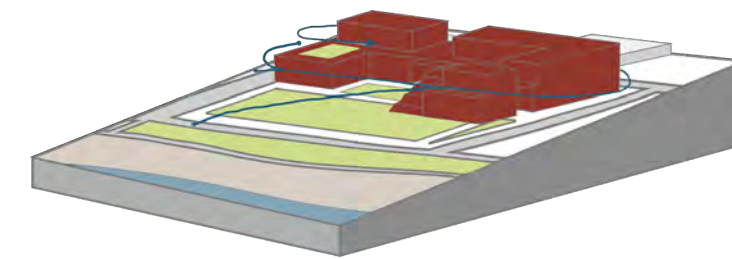
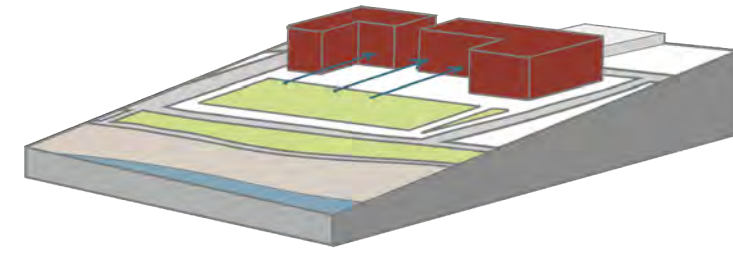
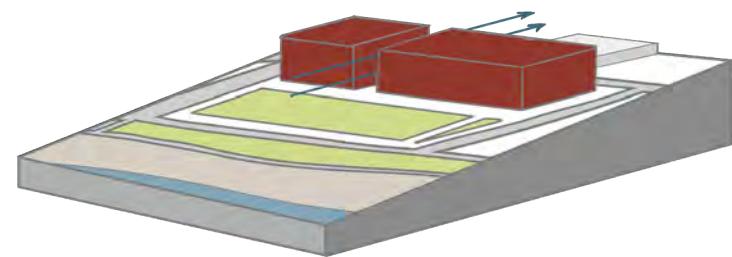
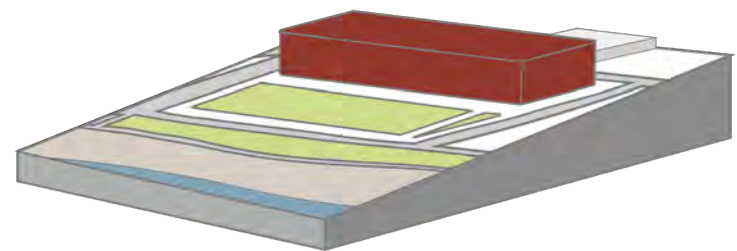
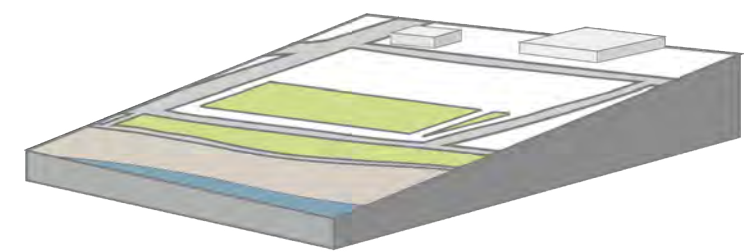
EXISTING SOCCER FIELD ON SITE

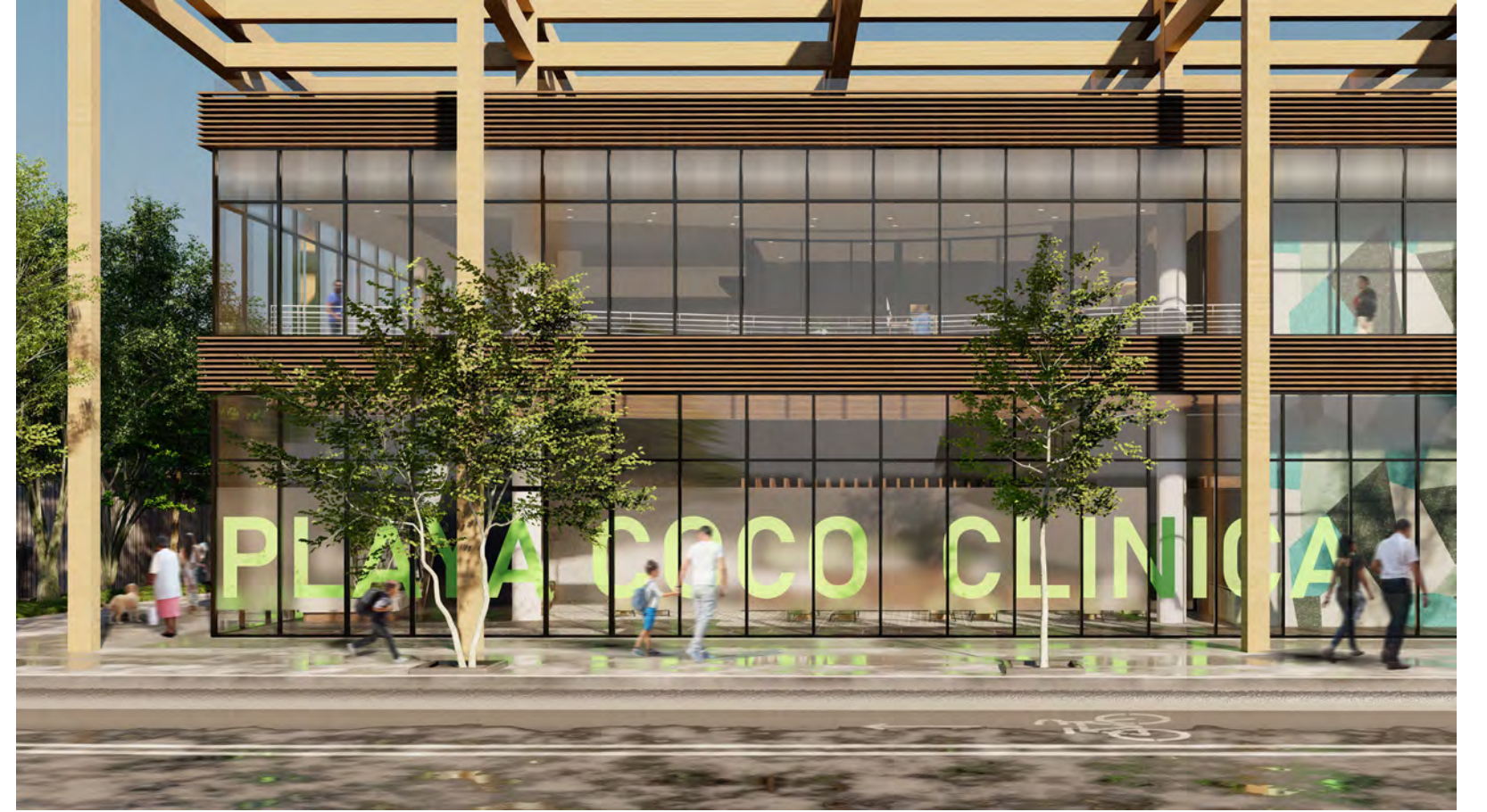
DESIGN SOLUTION

MATERIALS

DESIGN















PRESENTATION SLIDES

INNOVATIONS OF HEALTH



THE RE-IMAGINATION OF PLACES OF GATHERING WITHIN
COMMUNITIES TODAY



INTRODUCTION



LOCATION



HISTORY



PROCESS

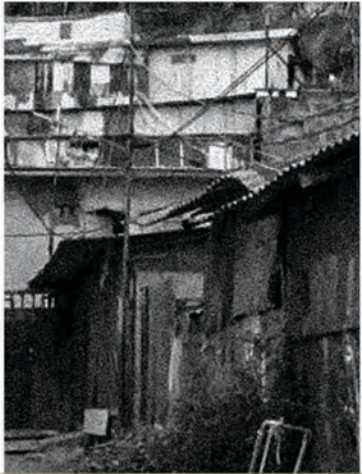


PROGRAM



DESIGN

INNOVATIONS OF HEALTH



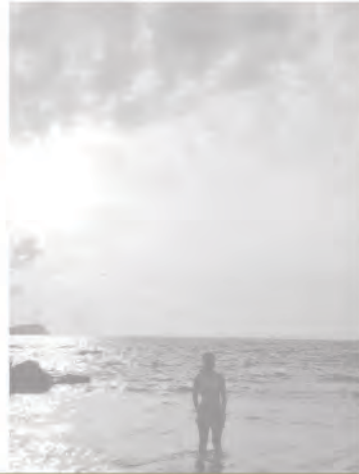
INTRODUCTION



LOCATION



HISTORY



PROCESS



PROGRAM



DESIGN

INNOVATIONS OF HEALTH



A COSTA RICAN AFTERNOON



PLAYA DEL COCO BAY



RINCÓN DE LA VIEJA VOLCANO



HOW CAN THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT PROMOTE COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH
AND WELLNESS AND FOSTER SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN
REMOTE REGIONS OF THE WORLD?



INTRODUCTION

LOCATION

HISTORY

PROCESS

PROGRAM

DESIGN

INNOVATIONS OF HEALTH



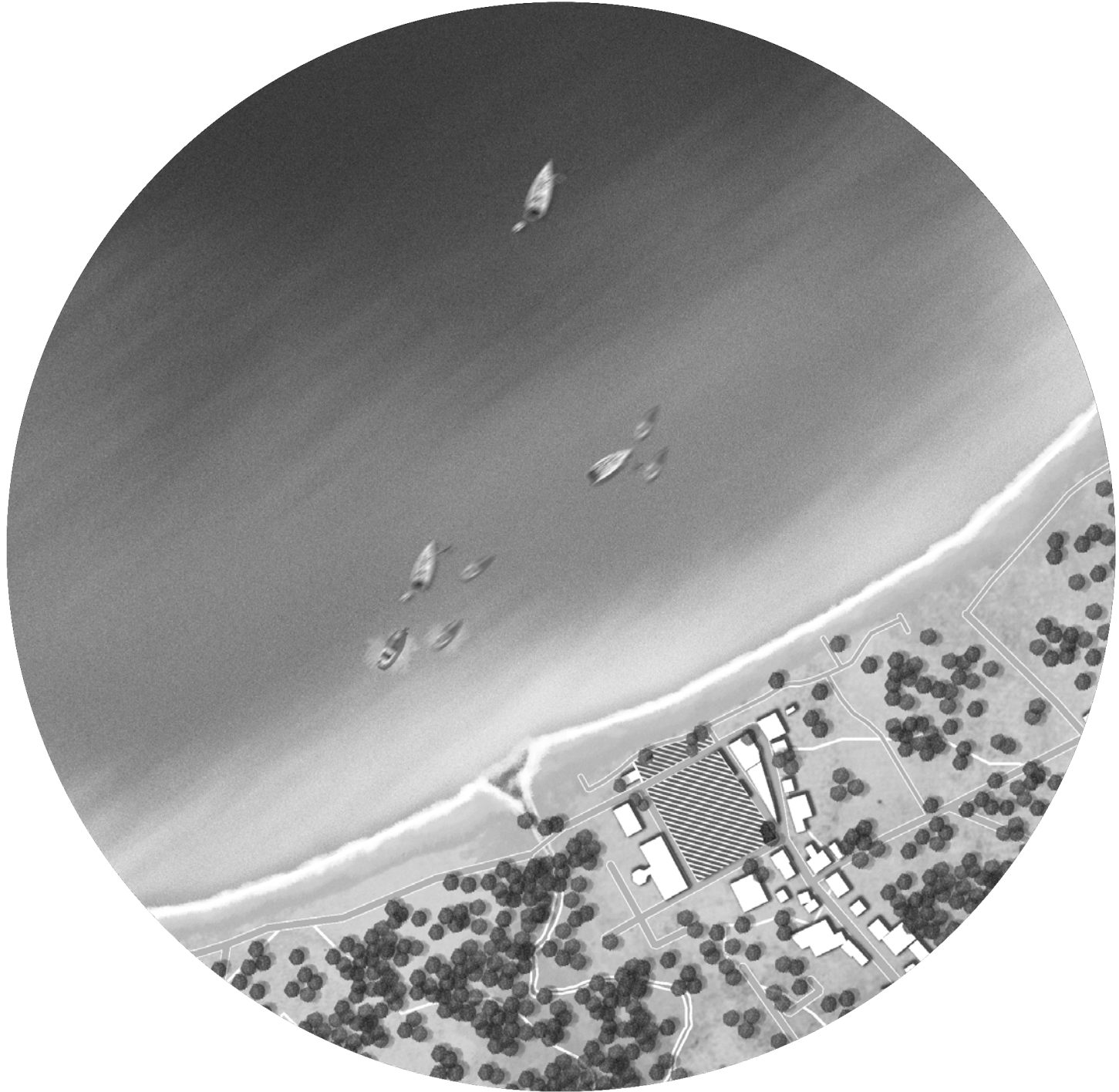
GUANACASTE, COSTA RICA



SARDINAL DISTRICT



PLAYA DEL COCO





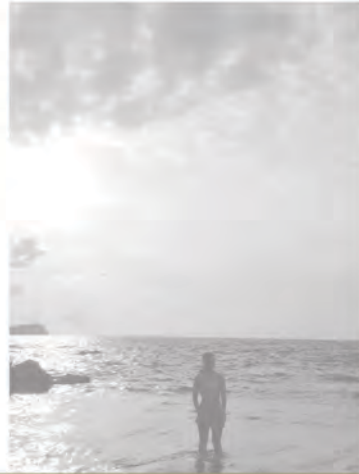
INTRODUCTION



LOCATION



HISTORY



PROCESS



PROGRAM



DESIGN

INNOVATIONS OF HEALTH



AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAM - BELÉN, COSTA RICA



FAMILY HOME - NOSARA, COSTA RICA



NOSARA CIVIC ASSOCIATION - NOSARA, COSTA RICA



YARD GAMES - BRASILITO, COSTA RICA



AFTERNOON SMILES- VILLAREAL, COSTA RICA



CHAT WITH FRIENDS - PARAISO, COSTA RICA

IN 2020, COSTA RICA WAS RANKED AS THE 4TH GREENEST
COUNTRY IN THE WORLD BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE
INDEX

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COUNTRY IN THE WORLD BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE
INDEX

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INDEX

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COSTA RICA HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED AS ONE OF THE WORLD'S
MOST ECO-FRIENDLY DESTINATIONS.

ACCORDING TO THE GLOBAL PEACE INDEX, COSTA RICA IS THE
SECOND MOST PEACEFUL COUNTRY IN LATIN AMERICA.



VILLAREAL, COSTA RICA



GUANACASTE WIND POWER PLANT



THE CLAM AFTER THE STORM - LIBERIA, COSTA RICA



SABANERO - PARAISO, COSTA RICA



VILLAREAL, COSTA RICA



MARCOS DAILY CHECKUP - COSTA RICA



GRAND OPENING - SARDINAL, COSTA RICA



BROTHER AND SISTER - PLAYA HERMOSA, COSTA RICA



PHYSICAL



VOCATIONAL



MENTAL



ENVIRONMENTAL



SOCIAL



FINANCIAL

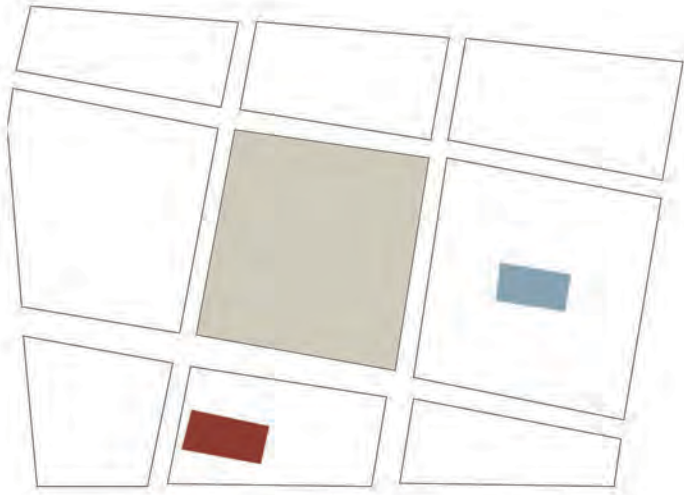


SPIRITUAL

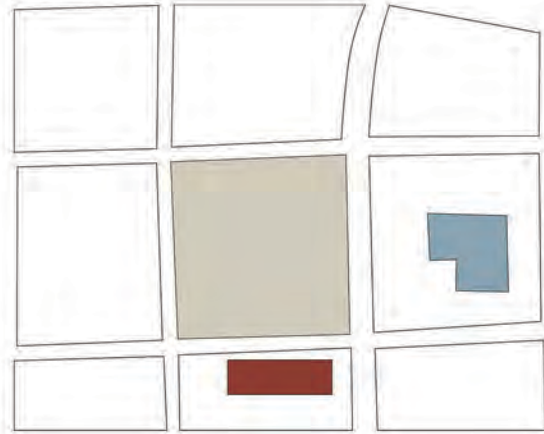
THE COSTA RICAN "HOLY TRINITY"



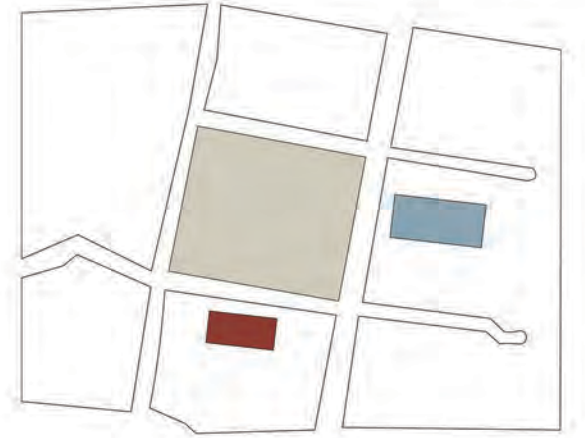
CHURCH , SOCCER, SCHOOL



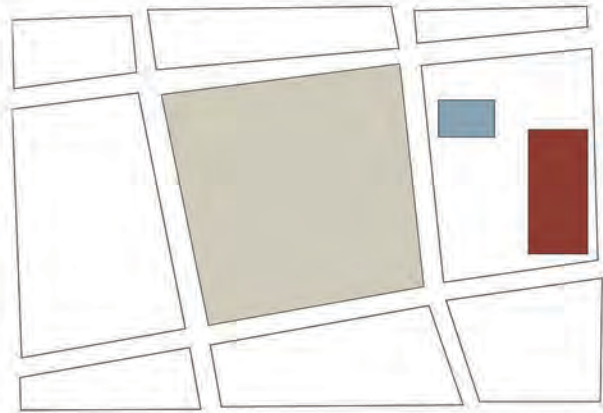
SARDINAL



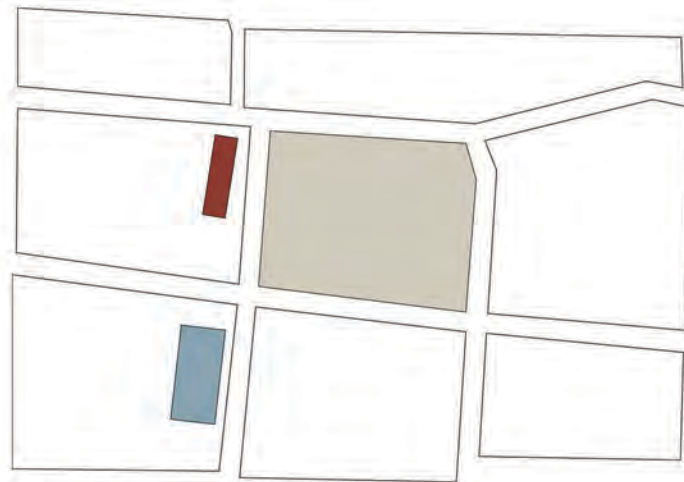
BELÉN



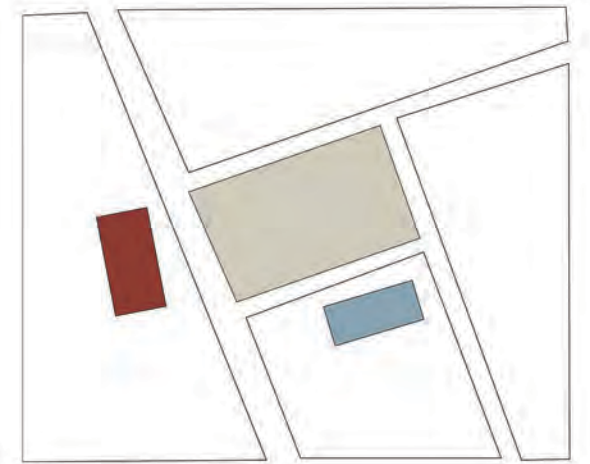
RÍO SECO



HUACAS



SANTA ROSA



COMUNIDAD





LIVE

GATHER LEARN



INTRODUCTION



LOCATION



HISTORY



PROCESS



PROGRAM



DESIGN

INNOVATIONS OF HEALTH



SKATE PARK - PLAYA DEL COCO, COSTA RICA



SITE LOCATION - PLAYA DEL COCO, COSTA RICA



SCHOOLS OUT - COSTA RICA



EXISTING FIELD - PLAYA DEL COCO, COSTA RICA



LAS CATALINAS, COSTA RICA



NYA LIBERIA, COSTA RICA



THE HUACAS RECREATION CENTER, HUACAS, COSTA RICA



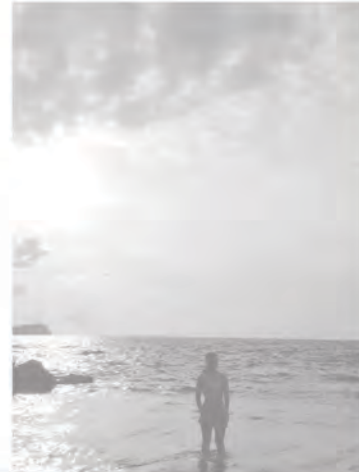
INTRODUCTION



LOCATION



HISTORY



PROCESS



PROGRAM



DESIGN

INNOVATIONS OF HEALTH





LIVE



LIVE



LEARN



LEARN



GATHER



LIVE

LEARN

GATHER



INTRODUCTION



LOCATION



HISTORY



PROCESS



PROGRAM



DESIGN

INNOVATIONS OF HEALTH

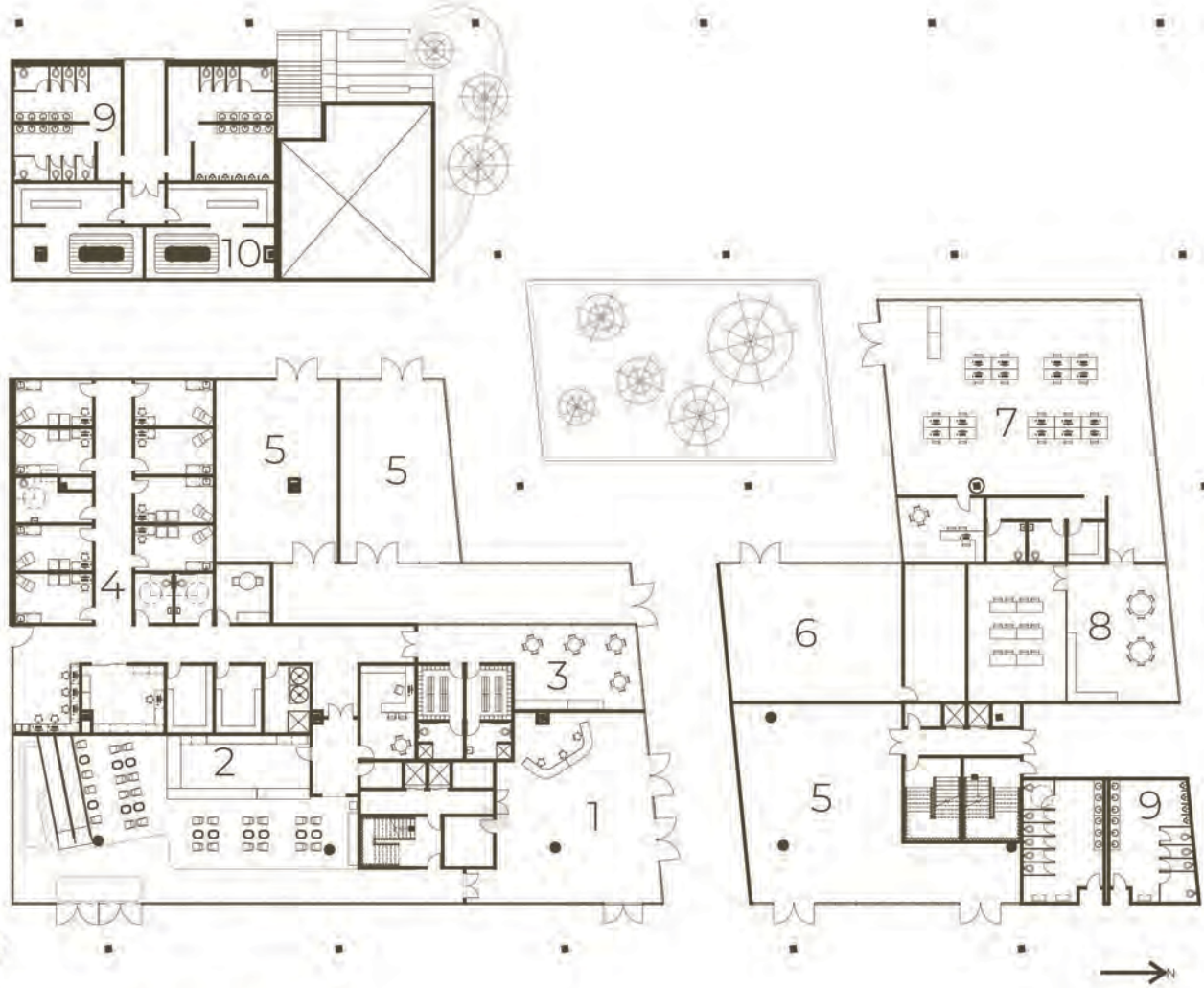
PLAYA COCO INTEGRATIVE HEALTH COMMONS





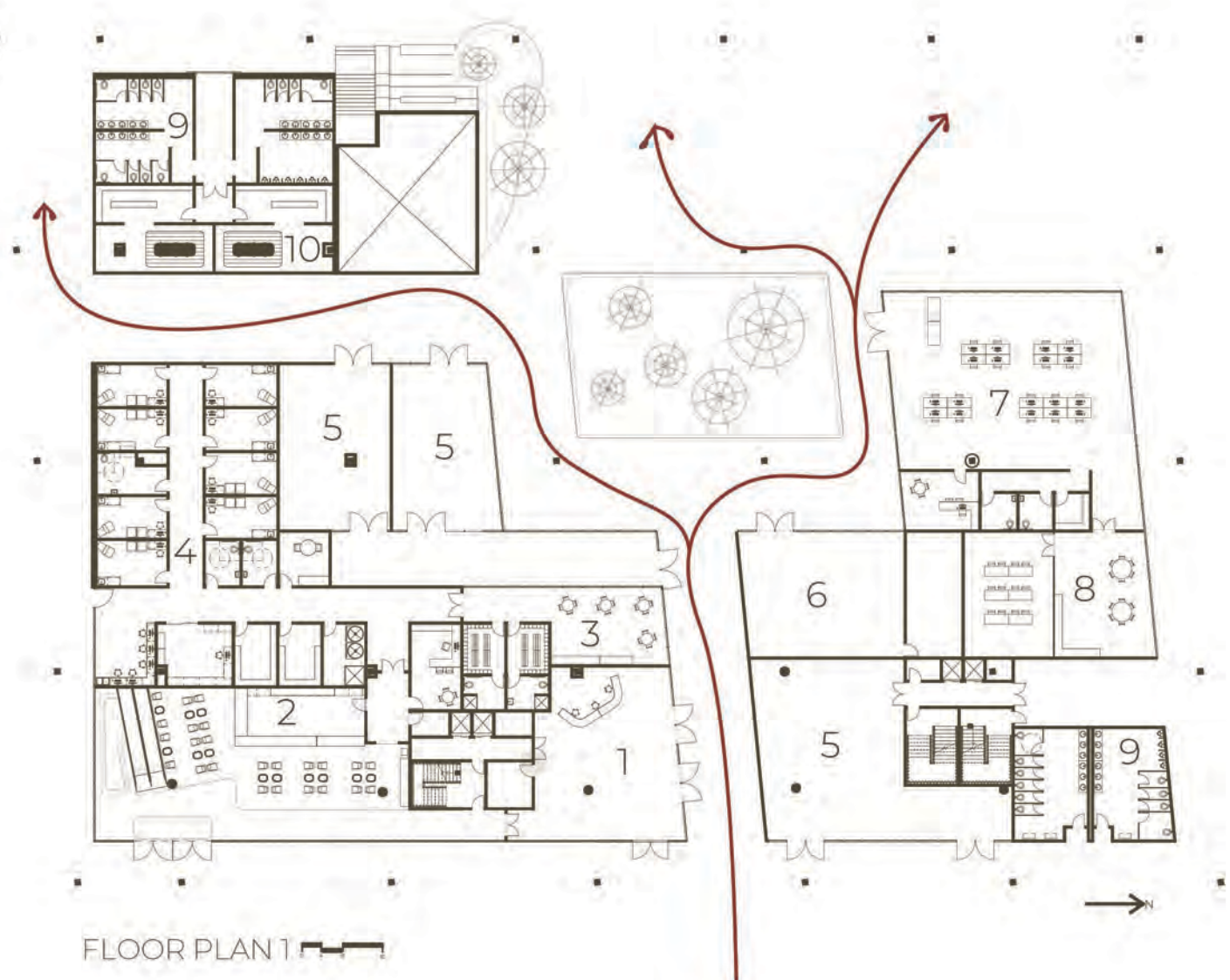
THE GUANACASTE TREE



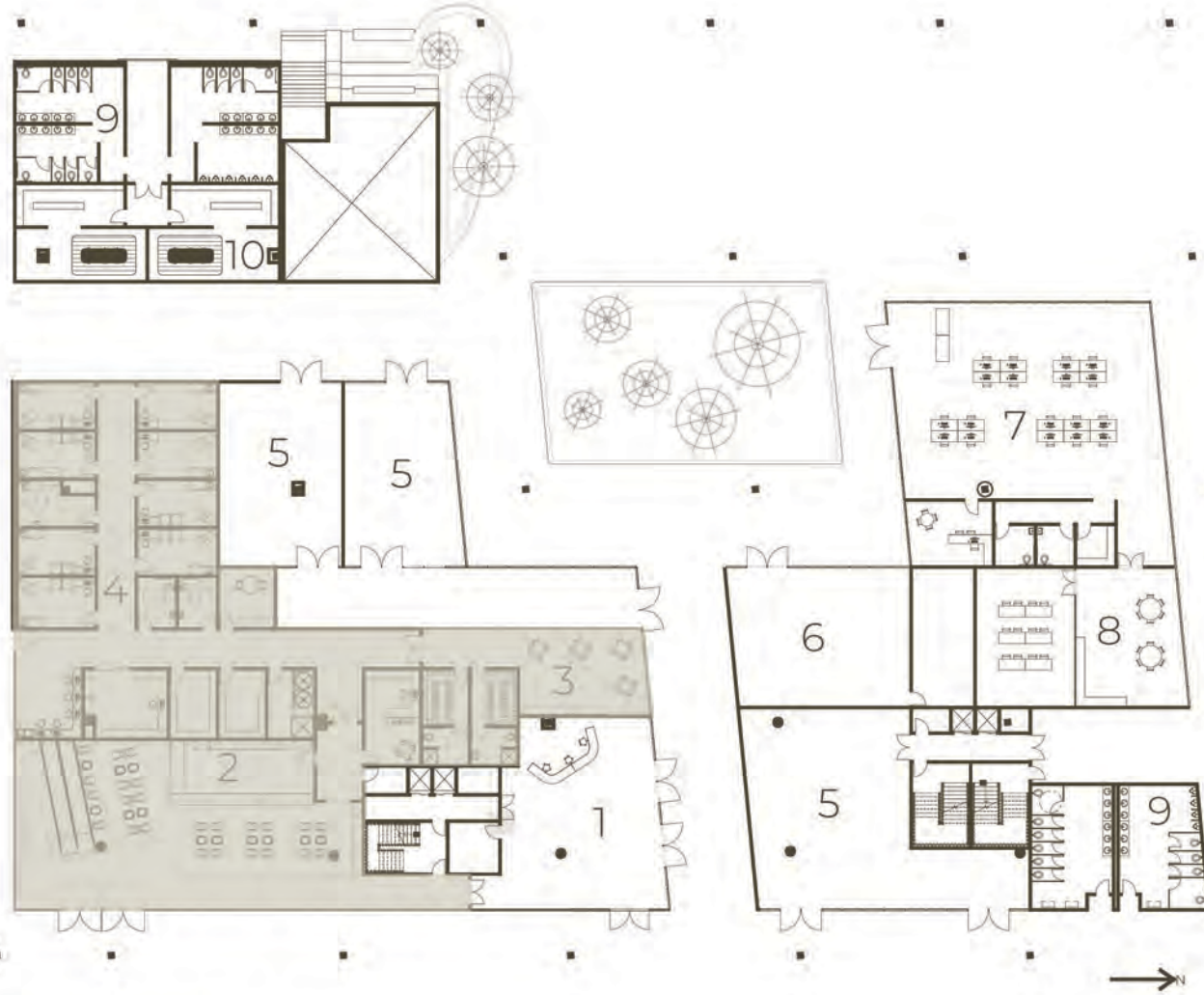


- 1 VISITORS CENTER
- 2 CLINIC LOBBY
- 3 CLINIC STAFF BREAK ROOM
- 4 EXAM ROOMS
- 5 LEASABLE SPACE
- 6 CLASSROOM/ BALLROOM
- 7 POLICE DEPOT
- 8 POLICE STAFF SUPPORT ROOMS
- 9 PUBLIC RESTROOMS
- 10 HOME/ AWAY LOCKER ROOMS
- 11 ADICOCO OFFICE
- 12 OUTDOOR PLAZA DECK

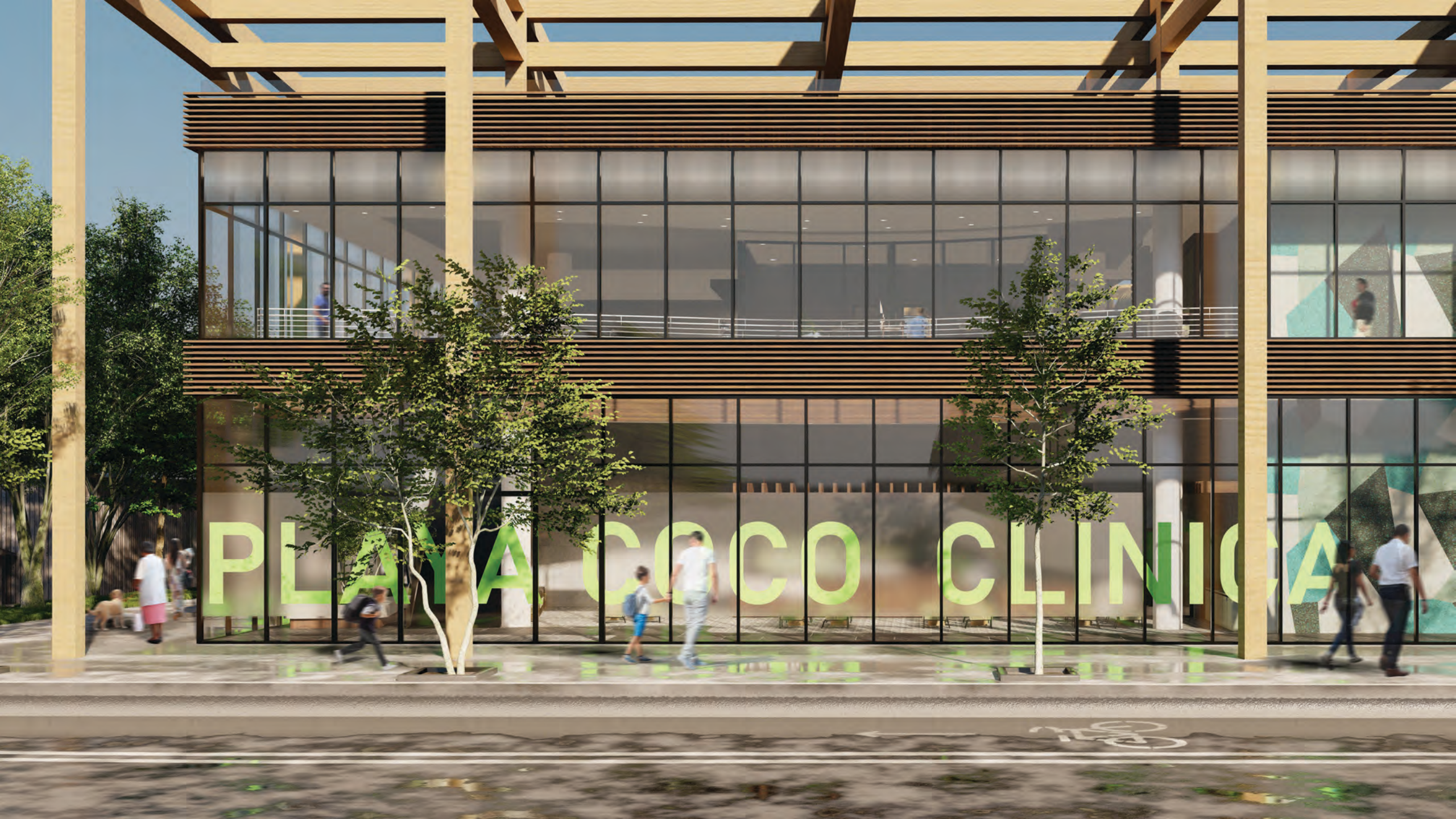
FLOOR PLAN 1



FLOOR PLAN 1



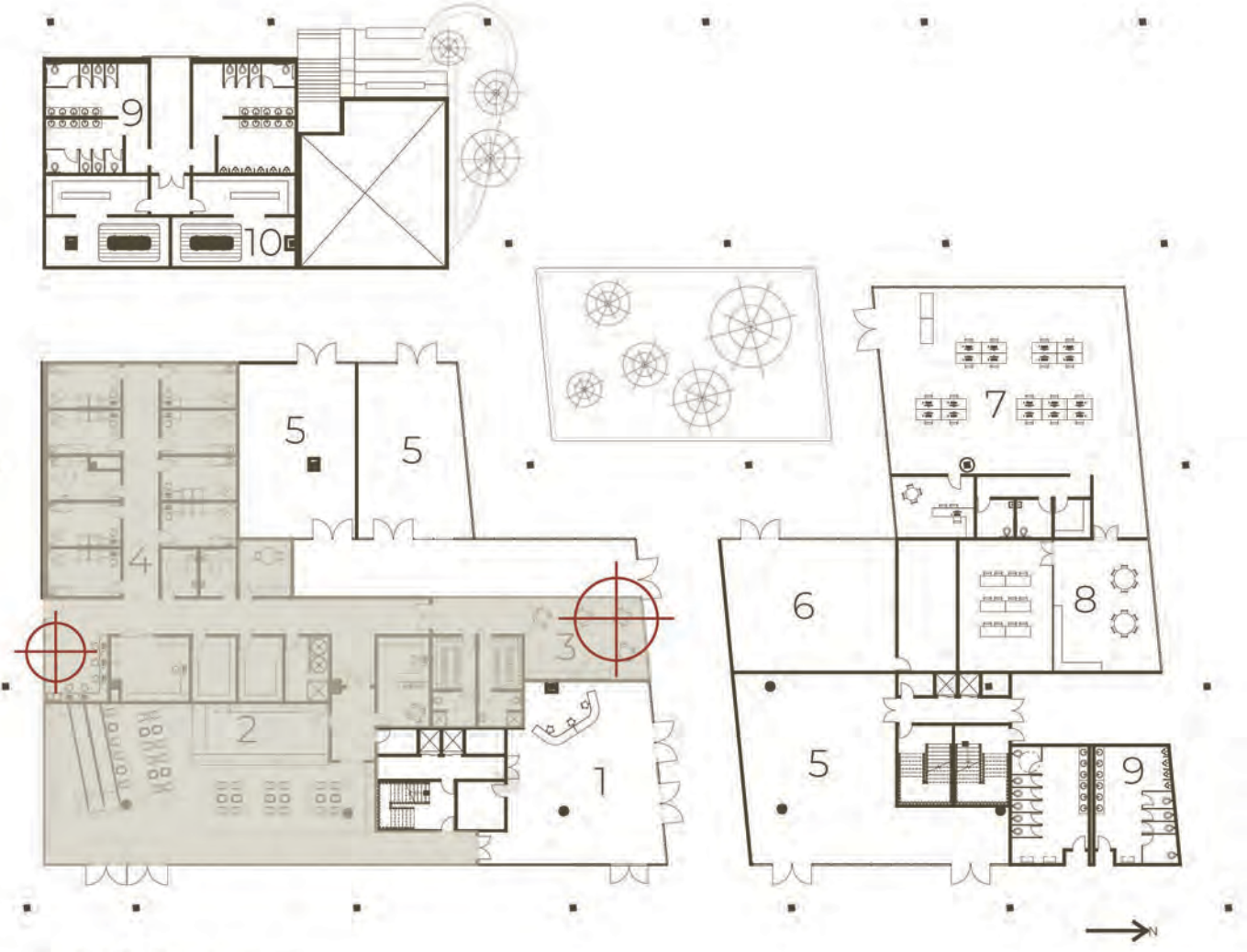
FLOOR PLAN 1



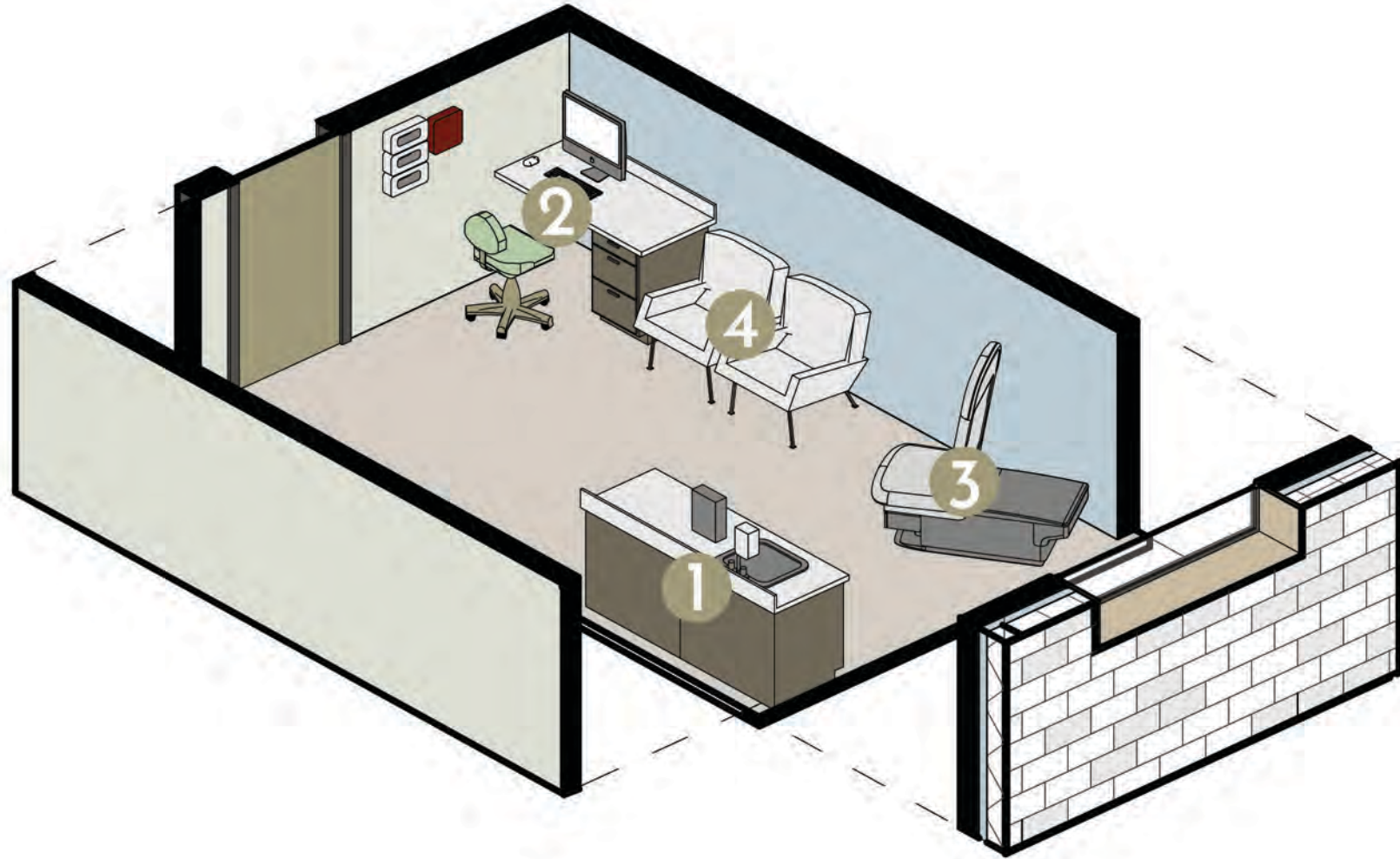
PLAYA COCO CLÍNICA



REGISTRO



FLOOR PLAN 1

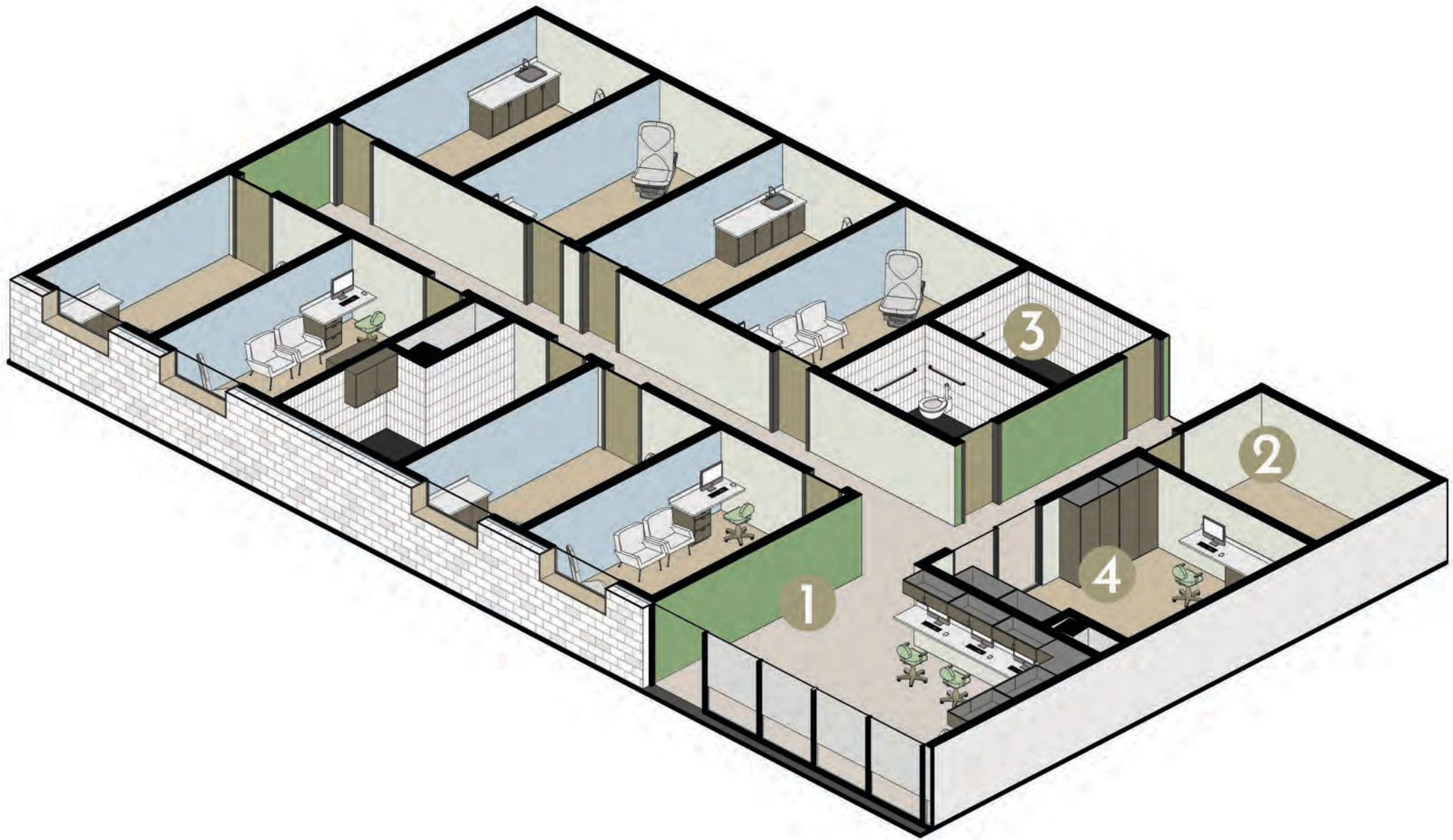


1 PROVIDER WORK STATION

2 PROVIDER DESK

3 EXAM TABLE

4 PATIENT CHAIR

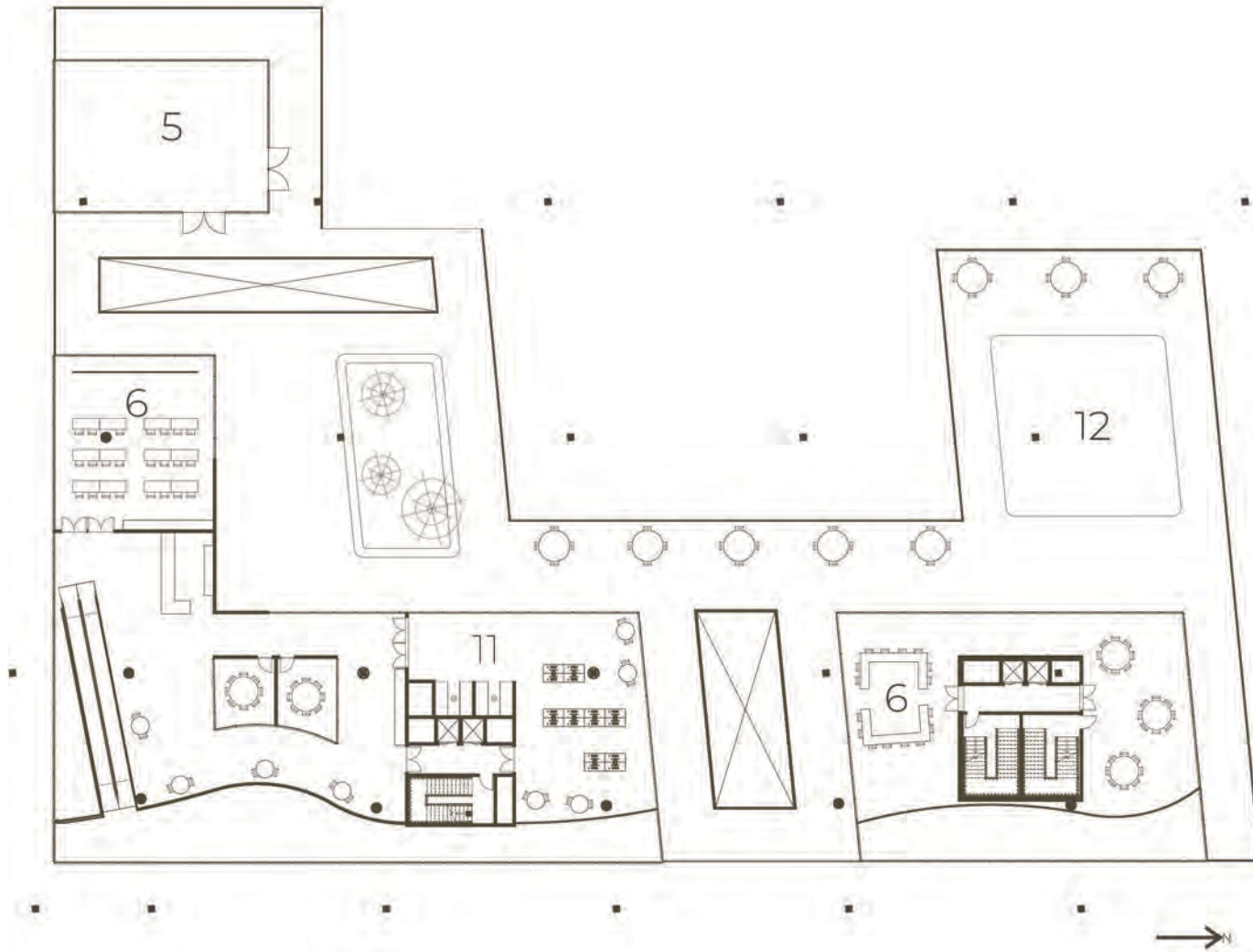


1 NURSE STATION

2 STAFF RESPITE

3 STAFF RESTROOMS

4 INTERNAL MED



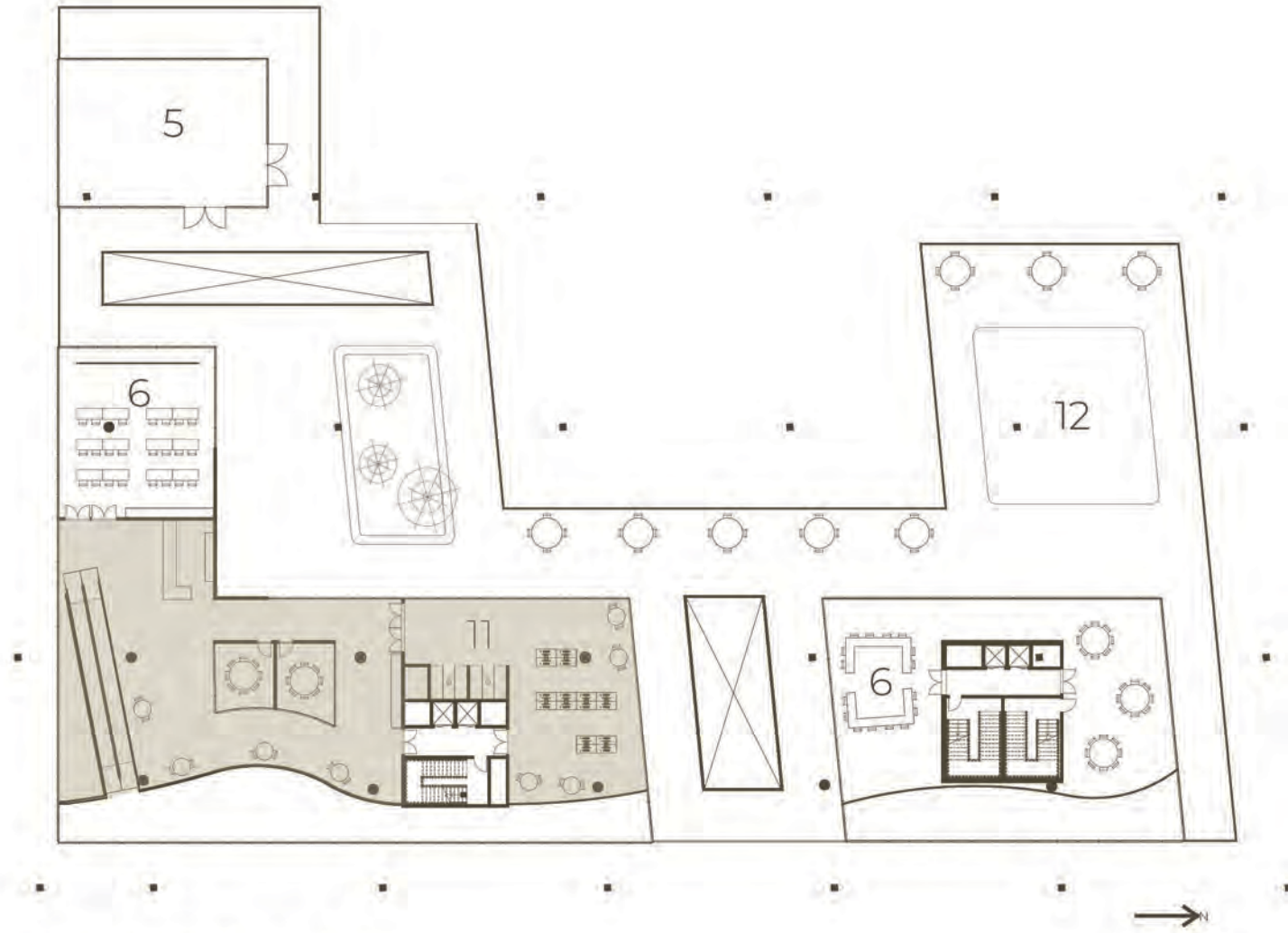
- 1 VISITORS CENTER
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FLOOR PLAN 2





FLOOR PLAN 2 





FLOOR PLAN 2 



INNOVATIONS OF HEALTH

THE REIMAGINATION OF GATHERING PLACES WITHIN COMMUNITIES TODAY.



APPENDIX

PREVIOUS STUDIO EXPERIENCE

APPENDIX



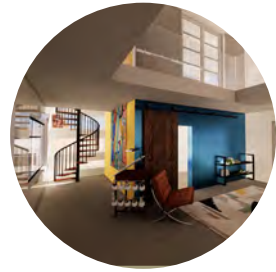
2ND YEAR STUDIO FALL 2019

271 Charlott Greub
Studio Dwelling Moorhead, MN
Boathouse Minneapolis, MN



3RD YEAR STUDIO SPRING 2021

372 Paul Gleye
Cultural Center
Dennis & Mary Kay Lanz (1st Prize)



2ND YEAR STUDIO SPRING 2020

272 Ronald Ramsay
Dwelling: Marfa, TX Project
Mixed Used Project: Fargo, ND



4TH YEAR STUDIO FALL 2021

471 Amar Hussein
Capstone Highrise



5TH YEAR STUDIO SPRING 2022 - FALL 2023

Ronald Ramsay
Masters Thesis: Innovations of Health



3RD YEAR STUDIO FALL 2020

371 Nilofar Alenjery
Movie In My Mind
Iglesia de la vida (BWBR 1st Prize)



4TH YEAR STUDIO SPRING 2022

472 Kristi Hanson
Marvin Windows
Medora Masterplan

REFERENCE LIST

APPENDIX

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