#edspaces



Through the Lens of Trauma Informed Design

November 8, 2023 2 - 3 PM



Heidi Neumueller AIA, NCARB, LEED AP

Associate Principal hneumueller@cuningham.com

Thank you to our EDspaces Trauma Informed Design Classroom partners:

FURNITURE PROVIDED BY

MillerKnoll



FLOORING PROVIDED BY



AUDIO/VISUAL EQUIPMENT PROVIDED BY



Cuningham



Hailey Wrasman

CID, IIDA, WELL AP Certified Project Interior Designer hwrasman@cuningham.com

Presentation Outline

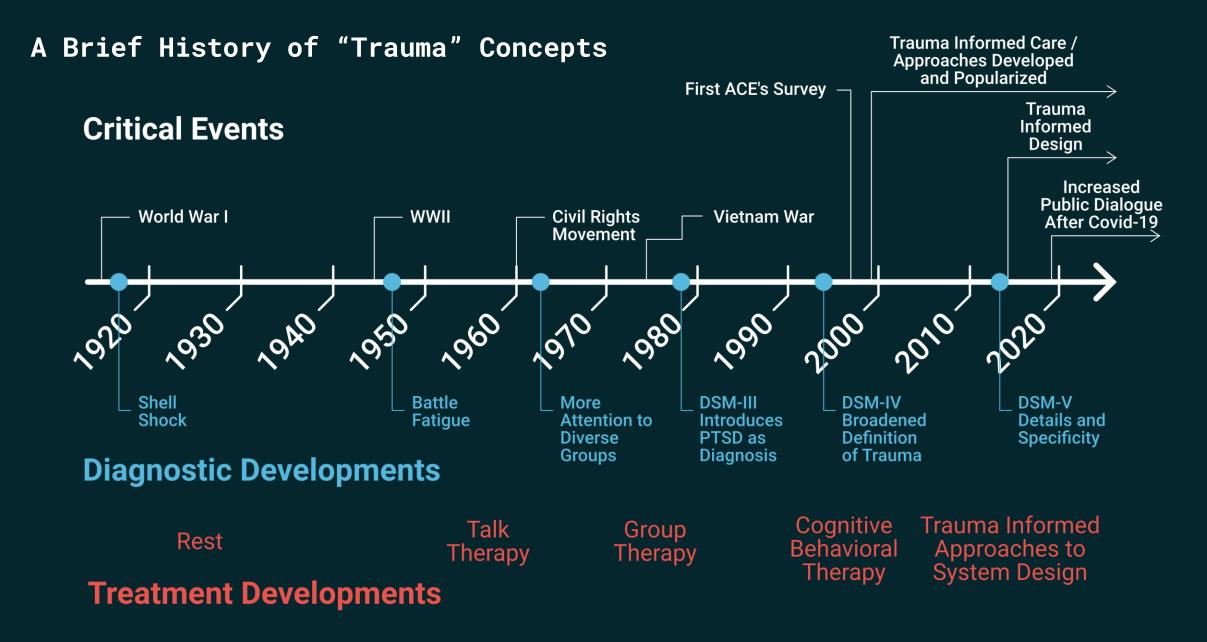
Understanding Trauma and Trauma Informed Design

- Defining Trauma and Why It Matters to Designers
- What is Trauma Informed Design and How to Practice it

Applying a Trauma Informed Design Approach

- Rise Early Learning Case Study
- Bruce Vento Case Study
- Community Workshops





Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, 2014. Appendix C Historical Account of Trauma. In: Trauma-Informed Care in Behavioral Health Services: Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series, No. 57. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

"Individual trauma results from an event, series of events, or set of circumstances that is experienced by an individual as physically or emotionally harmful or life threatening and that has lasting adverse effects on the individual's functioning and mental, physical, social, emotional, or spiritual well-being"

- SAMHSA's Concept of Trauma -

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2014. SAMHSA's Concept of Trauma and Guidance for a TraumaInformed Approach, Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

The Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) Survey

- Questions Developed from a range of other Trauma Diagnostic survey tools

- Conducted through a CDC – Kaiser Partnership

- The first round of data collection acquired **9,508 responses** and this has grown to **over 17,000** in the years since from adult patients at a clinic in San Diego

More than 60% of the respondents reported at least one of the traumatic experiences on the survey

- This study found **strong correlation** between co-occurring Adverse Childhood Experiences and health risk factors / diseases

Felitti, V. J. et al., 1998. Relationship of Childhood Abuse and Household Dysfunction to Many of the Leading Causes of Death in Adults: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 14(4), pp. 245-258.

National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Division of Violence Prevention, 2021. *About the CDC-Kaiser ACE Study*. [Online] Available at: <u>https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/aces/about.html</u> [Accessed 31 August 2022].

Common Categories of ACEs

- 1. Emotional / Psychological Abuse
- 2. Physical Abuse
- 3. Sexual Abuse
- 4. Parents in Abusive Relationship
- 5. Parents with Substance Abuse Problems
- 6. Household Member Depressed or Mentally Unwell
- 7. Household Member Went to Prison
- 8. Emotional Neglect*
- 9. Physical Neglect*
- 10. Divorced Parents*

11. Bullying*

*Added after the initial ACE study

Felitti, V. J. et al., 1998. Relationship of Childhood Abuse and Household Dysfunction to Many of the Leading Causes of Death in Adults: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 14(4), pp. 245-258.

Winninghoff, A., 2020. Trauma by Numbers: Warnings Against the Use of ACE Scores in Trauma-Informed Schools. Occasional Paper Series, 43(4).

Houtepen, L. C. et al., 2020. Associations of Adverse Childhood Experiences with Educational Attainment and Adolescent Health and the Role of Family and Socioeconomic Factors: A Prospective Cohort Study in the UK. PLOS Medicine, 17(3).

Results of the First ACE Study

| Category | No Adverse Experiences | One | Тwo | Three | Four or More |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|------|------|-------|--------------|
| Past Suicide Attempt | 1.00 | 1.80 | 3.00 | 6.60 | 12.20 |
| Injected Drug Use | 1.00 | 1.30 | 3.80 | 7.10 | 10.30 |
| Alcoholism | 1.00 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 4.90 | 7.40 |
| Illicit Drug Use | 1.00 | 1.70 | 2.90 | 3.60 | 4.70 |
| Depression | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.40 | 2.60 | 4.60 |
| 50+ Sexual Partners Over Lifetime | 1.00 | 1.70 | 2.30 | 3.10 | 3.20 |
| Had a Sexually Transmitted Disease | 1.00 | 1.40 | 1.50 | 1.90 | 2.50 |
| Current Smoker | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 2.20 |
| Severe Obesity | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.60 |
| Limited Physical Activity | 1.00 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.40 | 1.30 |
| Chronic Bronchitis / Emphysema | 1.00 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 2.20 | 3.90 |
| History of Hepatitis or Jaundice | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.80 | 1.60 | 2.40 |
| Fair or Poor Self-Rated Health | 1.00 | 1.20 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 2.20 |
| Heart Disease | 1.00 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 1.40 | 2.20 |
| Cancer | 1.00 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.00 | 1.90 |
| Past Skeletal Fracture | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.40 | 1.20 | 1.60 |
| Stroke | 1.00 | 0.90 | 0.70 | 1.30 | 2.40 |
| Diabetes | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.90 | 1.20 | 1.60 |

Felitti, V. J. et al., 1998. Relationship of Childhood Abuse and Household Dysfunction to Many of the Leading Causes of Death in Adu Its: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 14(4), pp. 245-258.

Expanded Results by Years of Additional Study

| Domain of Dysfunction | No Adverse Experiences | One | Two | Three | Four |
|--|---------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|
| Substance Abuse | | | | | |
| Injected Drug Use | 1.00 | 2.30 | 4.50 | 5.30 | 11.10 |
| Alcoholism | 1.00 | 2.00 | 2.90 | 4.50 | 7.20 |
| Illicit Drug Use | 1.00 | 1.60 | 2.20 | 2.90 | 4.50 |
| Smoking | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.30 | 1.60 | 1.80 |
| Mental Health Disturbances | | | | | |
| Depressed Affect | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.20 | 2.50 | 3.60 |
| Panic Reactions | 1.00 | 1.30 | 1.70 | 2.00 | 2.50 |
| Hallucinations | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.60 | 2.00 | 2.70 |
| Anxiety | 1.00 | 1.20 | 1.70 | 1.80 | 2.40 |
| Sexuality | | | | | |
| Early Intercourse | 1.00 | 2.10 | 2.70 | 3.70 | 6.60 |
| Promiscuity (> 30 partners over lifetime) | 1.00 | 1.30 | 1.90 | 2.50 | 3.60 |
| Sexual Dissatisfaction | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 2.00 |
| Stress and Aggression | | | | | |
| Risk of Perpetrating Intimate Partner Violence | 1.00 | 1.80 | 2.40 | 3.30 | 5.50 |
| Difficulty Controlling Anger | 1.00 | 1.40 | 2.20 | 2.30 | 4.00 |
| High Level of Perceived Stress | 1.00 | 1.20 | 1.40 | 1.50 | 2.20 |
| Somatic Health Disturbances | | | | | |
| Adjusted Odds Ratio | 1.00 | 1.30 | 1.80 | 1.60 | 2.70 |
| Sleep Disturbance | 1.00 | 1.20 | 1.60 | 1.80 | 2.10 |
| Severe Obesity | 1.00 | 1.30 | 1.40 | 1.50 | 1.90 |
| □ Memory | | | | | |
| Memory Impairment | 1.00 | 1.30 | 2.10 | 2.60 | 4.40 |

Anda, R. F. et al., 2006. The Enduring Effects of Abuse and Related Adverse Experiences in Childhood: A Convergence of Evidence from Neurobiology and Epidemiology. European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience, 256(3), pp. 174-186.

Expanded Results by Years of Additional Study

People with 4+ ACEs had an Adjusted Odds Ratio of 2 for having poor educational outcomes

The two ACEs with the greatest impact on educational outcomes were emotional neglect and bullying

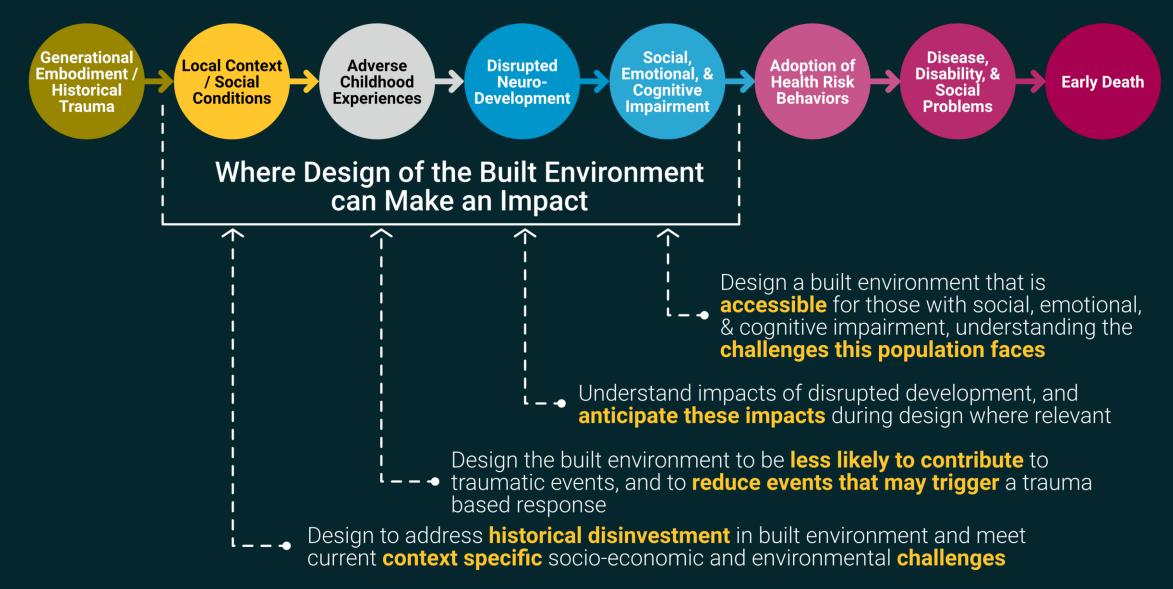
| Category | No Adverse Experiences | One | Two | Three | Four |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|------|------|-------|------|
| Absenteeism | 1.00 | 1.30 | 1.40 | 1.80 | 2.40 |
| Financial Problems | 1.00 | 1.30 | 1.80 | 1.90 | 2.20 |
| High School Non Completion | 1.00 | 1.08 | 1.11 | 1.53 | 2.34 |
| Household Poverty Status | 1.00 | 1.05 | 1.57 | 1.25 | 1.56 |
| Job Problems | 1.00 | 1.20 | 1.50 | 1.80 | 2.40 |
| Unemployment | 1.00 | 1.25 | 1.35 | 2.39 | 2.31 |

Houtepen, L. C. et al., 2020. Associations of Adverse Childhood Experiences with Educational Attainment and Adolescent Health and the Role of Family and Socioeconomic Factors: A Prospective Cohort Study in the UK. PLOS Medicine, 17(3).

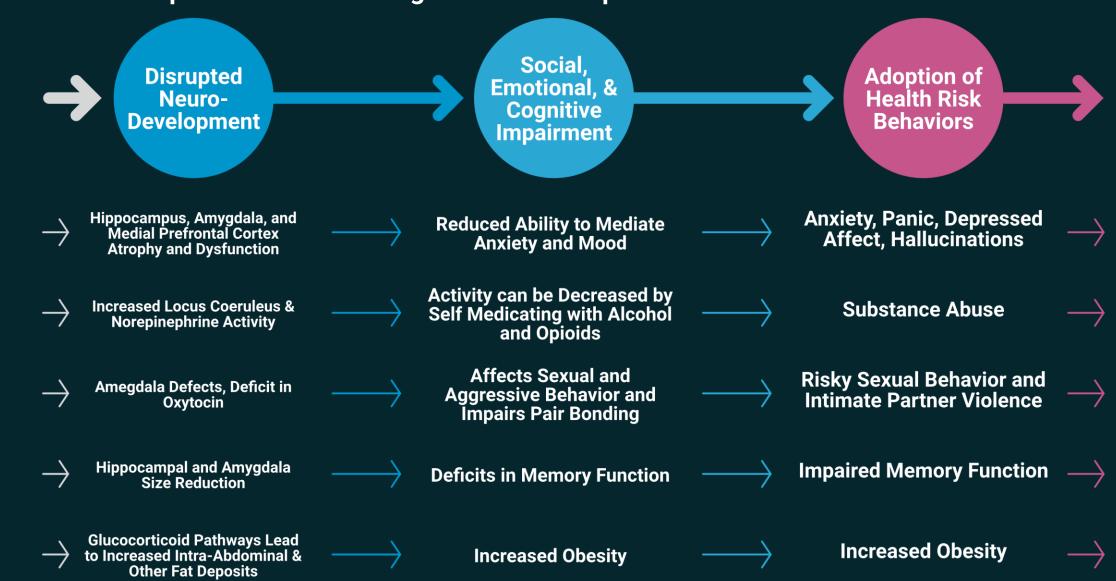
Metzler, M. et al., 2017. Adverse Childhood Experiences and Life Opportunities: Shifting the Narrative. Children and Youth Services Review, Volume 72, pp. 141-149.

Anda, R. F. et al., 2004. Childhood Abuse, Household Dysfunction, and Indicators of Impaired Adult Worker Performance. The Permanente Journal, 8(1), pp. 30-38.

Tracing Causation - from ACEs to Negative Outcomes to Early Death



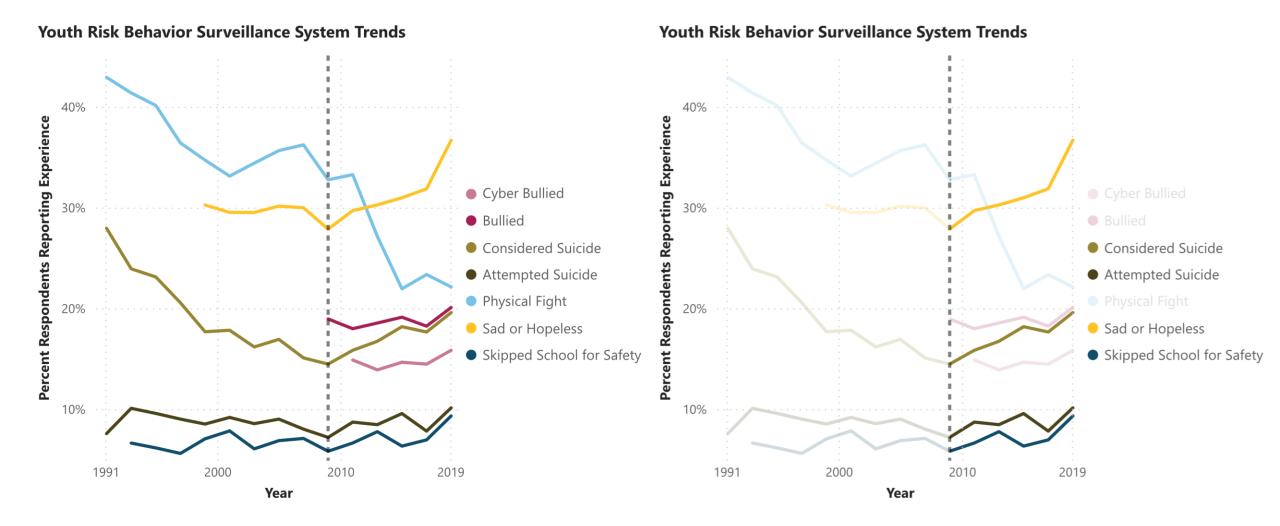
National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Division of Violence Prevention, 2021. About the CDC-Kaiser ACE Study. [Online] Available at: https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/aces/about.html [Accessed 31 August 2022].



Trauma's Impact on Neurological Development

Anda, R. F. et al., 2006. The Enduring Effects of Abuse and Related Adverse Experiences in Childhood: A Convergence of Evidence from Neurobiology and Epidemiology. European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience, 256(3), pp. 174-186.

Increasing Prevalence of Mental Health / Safety Indicators in CDC Data



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2022. YRBSS Data & Documentation. [Online] Available at: https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/data.htm [Accessed 3 October 2022].

Schools can be a Source of Trauma

- Educational environments can be the setting and a contributing factor in traumatic events in students' lives
- They can remind students of class / ability / socioeconomic divisions
- Students can encounter **discrimination** from peers and teachers
- Some educational experiences such as test taking or receiving poor grades can be **high stress events**
- Overly strict or punitive disciplinary procedures and environments can be traumatic
- If areas for students with special educational needs are spatially segregated from or lower quality than the rest of the facility it can communicate / reinforce concepts of inequality or being lesser than
- Students impacted by trauma may exhibit behaviors as a means to seek help, but they can be misinterpreted and punished which perpetuates trauma and stress (lacona & Johnson, 2018)





Potential Environmental Triggers

The Trauma-Sensitive Schools Training Package by the National Center of Safe Supportive Learning Environments includes the following possible triggers related to the built environment:

- Loud, chaotic environments
- Odors
- Physical touch
- Confinement
- Witnessing violence between other individuals, such as peers fighting
- Areas of school experienced as unsafe, such as bathrooms or less well-monitored areas
- Emergency vehicles and police or fire personnel

Triggers can result in a variety of **fight**, **flight**, **or freeze responses that can be easily misunderstood or mishandled** by staff who do not make the connection between the trigger and the current behavior.

"Mapping Triggers and Opportunities Activity." National Center on Safe Supportive Learning Environments, safesupportivelearning.ed.gov/sites/default/files/TSS_Building_Handout_3mapping_triggers.pdf. Accessed 19 Oct. 2023.

"The students of Saint Paul Public Schools (SPPS) deserve respectful and inclusive learning environments that value students' gender identity and gender expression. SPPS ensures that all students have access to programming and facilities in which they feel comfortable and safe." -SPPS Inclusion Policy, 2015



Inclusive Restrooms

Full Height Walls + Doors

Doors with minimal undercut

Separate Ventilation + Floor Drain

private

Public

Don't **Notice** More 30% Safe **61%** Less Safe



- Closers
- **Dual-Indicator Locks**



Visibility to Open Handwashing Area

ARLINAY



Trauma Informed Care Principles

1. Recognize that trauma-related symptoms and behaviors **originate from adapting to traumatic experiences**

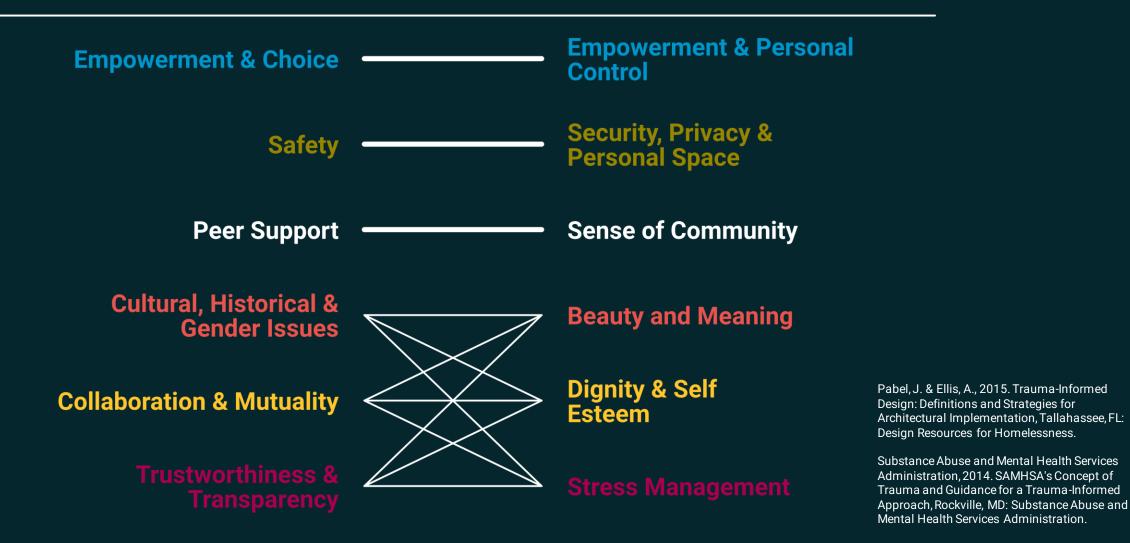
- 2. View trauma in the **context of individuals' environments**
- 3. Minimize risk of re-traumatization or replicating prior trauma dynamics
- 4. Create a safe environment
- 5. Identify recovery from trauma as a primary goal
- 6. Support control, choice and autonomy
- 7. View trauma through a **sociocultural lens**
- 8. Foster trauma resistant skills
- 9. Develop strategies to address secondary trauma and promote self-care

*Principles that are not readily applicable to the design of the built environment have been excluded from this list

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2014. Trauma-Informed Care in Behavioral Health Services: A Treatment Improvement Protocol, Rockville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services.

Two Sets of Six Principles

SAMHSA's 6 Principles to a Trauma-Informed Approach DRH 6 Principles for Trauma-Informed Design



Empowerment & Personal Control

Encourage individual agency, welcome self-expression and offer choice for occupants

This might mean:

- Pinup Space for Personalization
- Mirrors in Play / Recreation Areas
- Choice Between Variety of Furniture Types / Activities
- Operable Windows & Shades
- Space for Growing Plants and Hands-On Activities
- Writable Surfaces



Safety, Privacy and Personal Space

Understand that perceived safety is crucial as basic safety. Prioritize clear wayfinding, sightlines and boundaries; minimize negative triggers; offer vantages of both prospect and refuge and paths of retreat; and recognize the role of program staff in creating a sense of safety and security

This might mean:

- Places of Refuge
- Clear Wayfinding
- Screened Boundary Conditions
- Inclusive Restrooms
- Passive Observation Sightlines

Pabel, J. & Ellis, A., 2015. Trauma-Informed Design: Definitions and Strategies for Architectural Implementation, Tallahassee, FL: Design Resources for Homelessness.



Sense of Community

Create spaces that encourage camaraderie and collaboration and offer opportunities to belong

This might mean:

- Multi-Level Spaces
- Ties to Neighborhood, Community and Context
- Conversation Pieces
- Tailored Community Spaces
- Community Resources



Pabel, J. & Ellis, A., 2015. Trauma-Informed Design: Definitions and Strategies for Architectural Implementation, Tallahassee, FL: Design Resources for Homelessness.

Beauty and Meaning

Honor culture and identity while creating spaces that spark and nurture imagination, hope and aspiration

This might mean:

- Culturally Relevant Designs
- Preference for Natural or Soft Materials
- Reduce Visual Complexity
- Calming Color Schemes
- Nature Walks and Learning Trails
- Accessible Courtyards



Dignity and Self Esteem

Celebrate each individual's inherent worth, communicating positivity, emphasizing strengths, and maximizing potential

This might mean:

- Welcoming entry
- Thoughtful and well-designed storage
- Furniture and fixtures sized to occupant ages
- Use of side lighting near mirrors
- Project display spaces



Stress Management

Cultivate a comfortable, calm ambiance that supports relaxation, self-soothing, stress management and coping through design details such as lighting, sound mitigation, natural elements and access to nature

This might mean:

- Plentiful Natural Lighting / Views
- Design for Ease of Cleaning
- Interior Lighting for Circadian Rhythms
- Seating Integrated into Windows
- Soft Textures and Forms



Design Approaches to Addressing Trauma Through Built Form

Passive

Spaces designed to be less likely to trigger trauma-based reactions by the nature of what is included in them and what is not

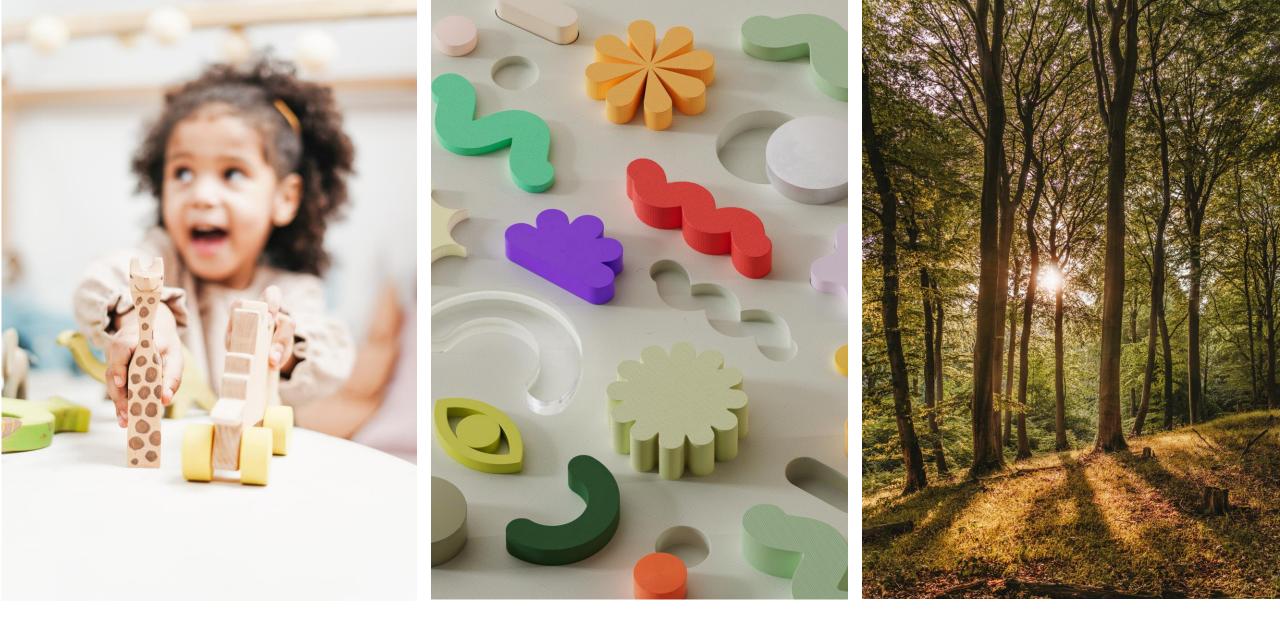
Intervening

Spaces designed to help those who are currently experiencing a traumabased reaction to recover in a healthy and supported manner



Rise Early Learning

Assessing an Early Childhood Project through the Lens of Trauma Informed Design



Equity

Trauma Informed Design

Project Overview

- Affordable Housing + Affordable Childcare + Wrap Around Services
- First of this kind of partnership in Minnesota
- 62 spot childcare with 31 of the spots designated as affordable (paying on average 50% of full price)
- Partnership: Westwood Lutheran Church along with 6 other Faith Communities
- 501c3 non-profit
- The center is opening this month in a Common Bond Communities development of 100-120 units of affordable housing



Rendering courtesy of Kaas Wilson Architects

Rise Early Learning Center welcomes all families and teachers to a **nurturing**, **equitable**, and **fun** space.

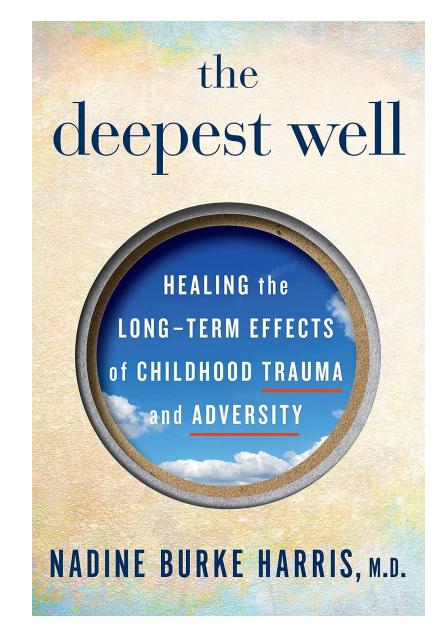
Curiosity and **exploration** are unbounded as the space is **flexible** and **adaptable** to support open-ended **play** and **creativity**.

Natural, textural, and **clean** materials provide a backdrop for children's activities, projects, and artwork to shine.



Collective Reading

- "...early experiences literally shape the brain" (146)
- "The most effective way to rewire the brain is to implement early interventions that help to prevent the stress response from becoming dysregulated and that support practices that buffer the stress response. By doing this you give the brain the greatest opportunity to grow in new and healthy ways...such as: sleep, exercise, nutrition, meditation." (146)
- "...the data suggests that if a child grows up in a stressful community environment but has a well-supported and healthy caregiver, he or she is much more likely to stay in the tolerable stress zone as opposed to the toxic stress zone." (149)



Trauma Informed Design

How can learners feel a sense of control and personal identity in a space?

- Ambient side lighting eliminate overhead lights
- Ceiling is critical, "beef up" ceiling grid so that the ceiling can be flexible to change over time
- Ample **mirrors** at child height
- Surfaces they can manipulate
- Height of floor is varied so kids can take risks – wavy floor or platforms
- Operable windows and borrowed light where needed
- Avoid automatic flushing toilets

What does it mean to be protected in a space?

- Welcome space
- Widen corridor with clear sightlines
- Visibility
- There's space for "Little conversations"
- Keep it simple, not overdesigned
- When you enter, it should feel inviting and welcoming, good acoustics
- Not crowded or cluttered
- Window seats

Where do learners like to go to feel safe and calm?

- Texture children can engage with various textures for selfregulation
- A place to settle in
- Acoustics are controlled
- Control of temperature, noise, overcrowding, lighting
- Heated slab on floor learners this age spend a lot of time on the floor

Cuningham

Equity

How does the space encourage interaction for ALL?

- Encourage children to do things themselves sink level – can it be lower than 24", as not all bodies are the same.
- Variation in heights not one size fits all
- Stairs/slopes for kids

How might we leverage space to support EVERYONE & ALL activities?

- Supportive environment for teachers (equity is not just about the learners)
 - Grab bar for support knees and backs
 - Cribs Elevate cribs to reduce bending
- One-on-one space
- Make child feel a part of the space
 - Display should be flexible to showcase both individual and collaborative work
 - Some displays should be in the hall, some in the rooms
 – give the rooms personality
 - Long-term display opportunities that show the history and community over time

Cuningham

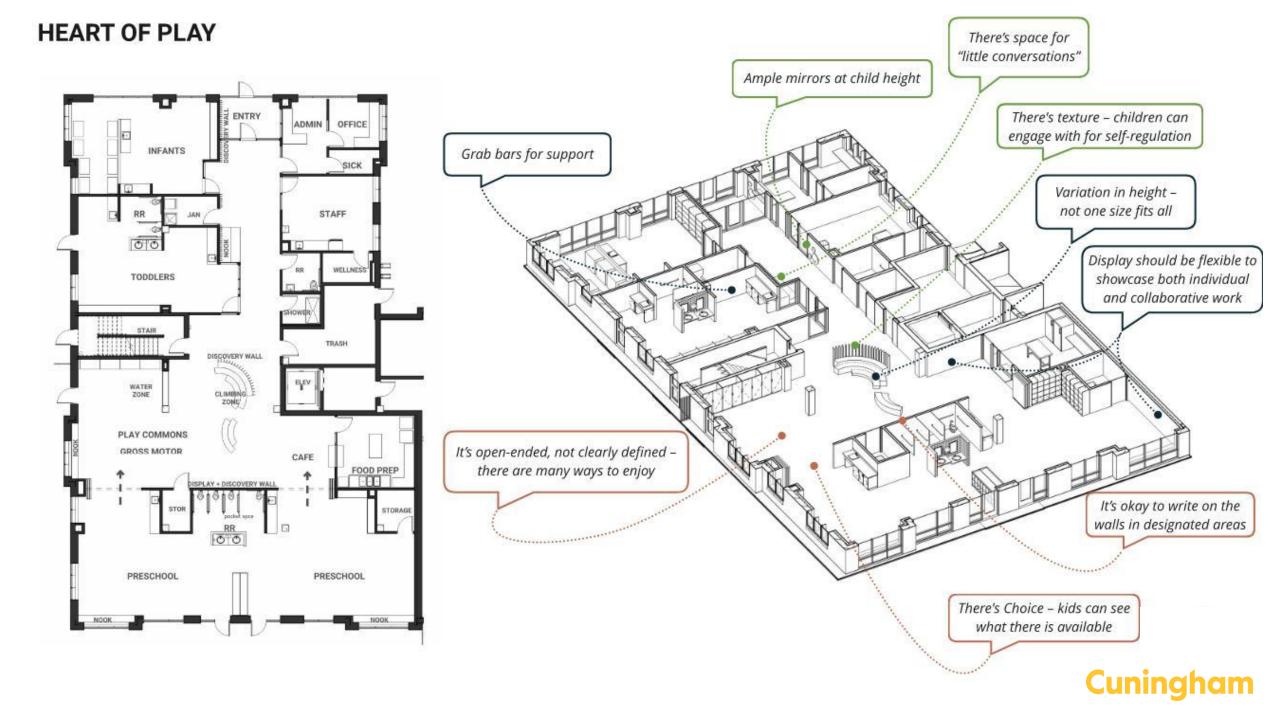
What does an architecture of curiosity look like?

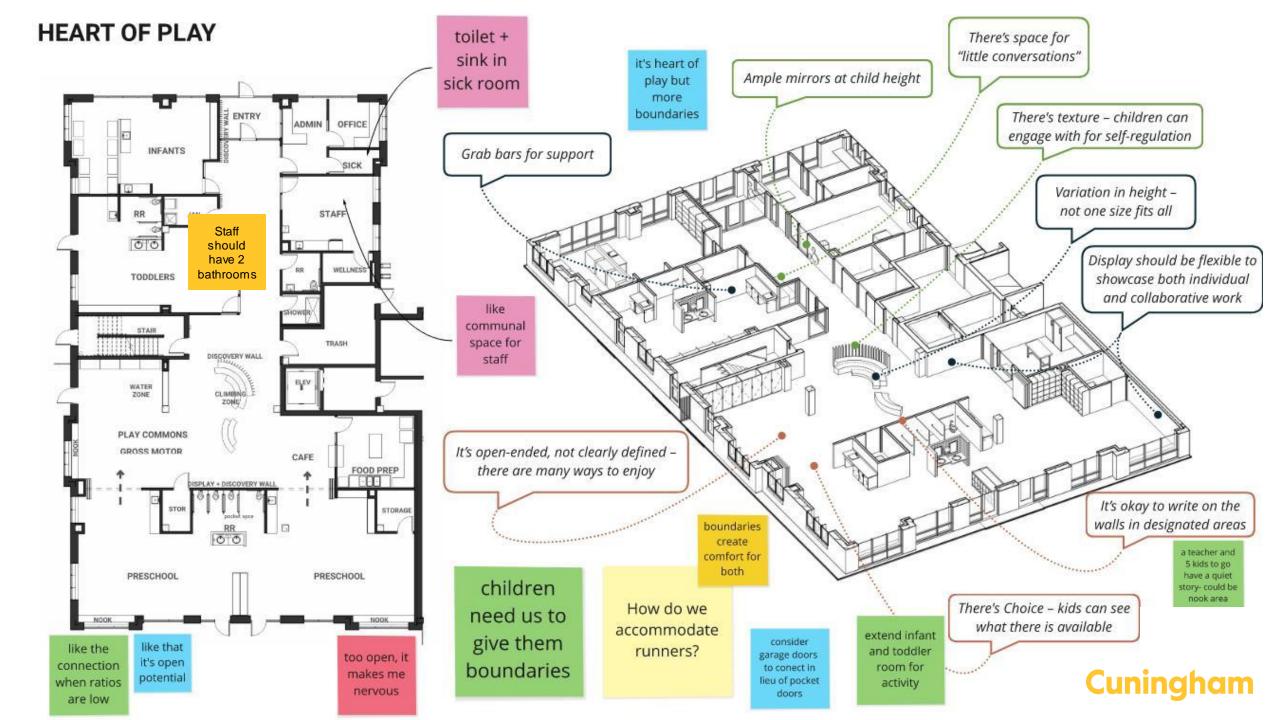
- It's okay to write on the walls in designated areas
- Mirrors on the walls
- It's open-ended, not clearly defined there are many ways to enjoy
- Clear plexiglass to peek through
- Choice kids can see what is available
- 3D investigation area allows for broader 3D display of what they're working on and sparks questions
- Give ability to explore space at varied heights

What are the spatial implications/needs to maximize Discovery & Learning?

- Think about flooring: soft, easy to clean, makes space flexible, patterns
- Make your own zones (individual, small group, large group, messy)
- Never enough storage
- Like open storage vs closed to spark curiosity ("I want to see what that is!")
 - Things in the classroom would ideally be rotated between closed storage and open shelving in classroom to keep things new and fresh
- Car seat storage on top cubbies out of the way
- Outdoor shed for outdoor learning and play items

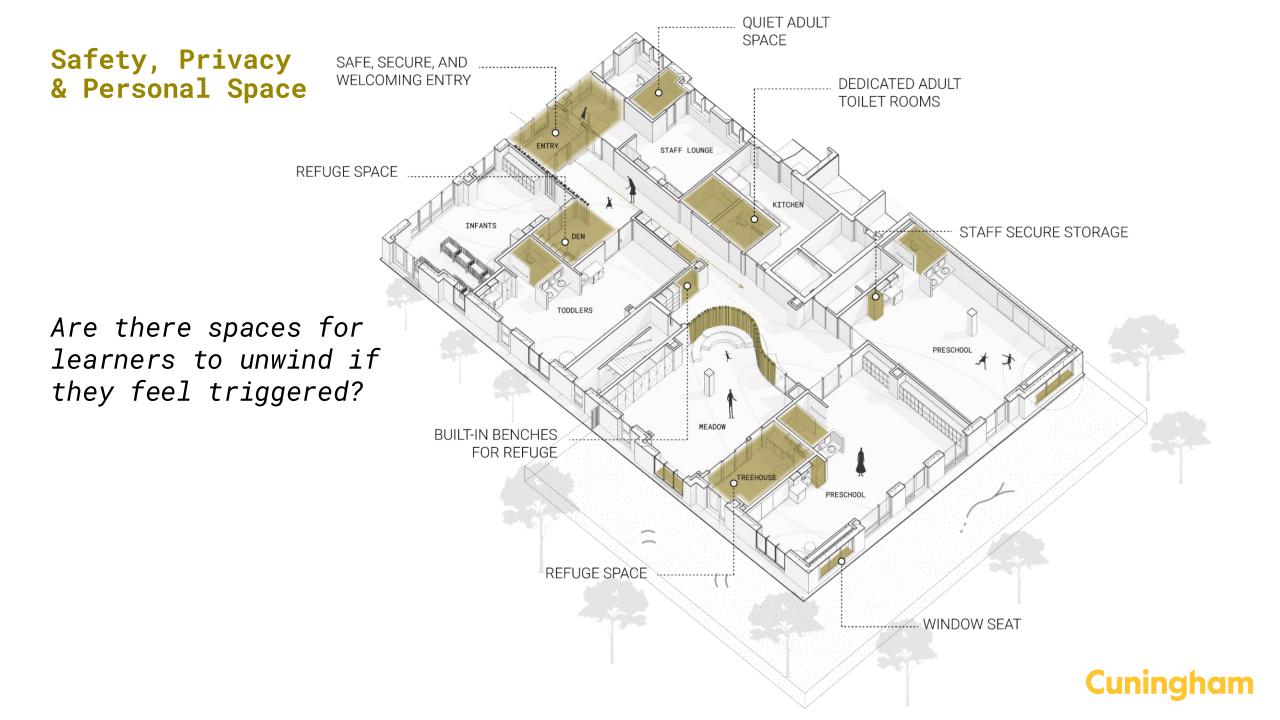
Cuningham

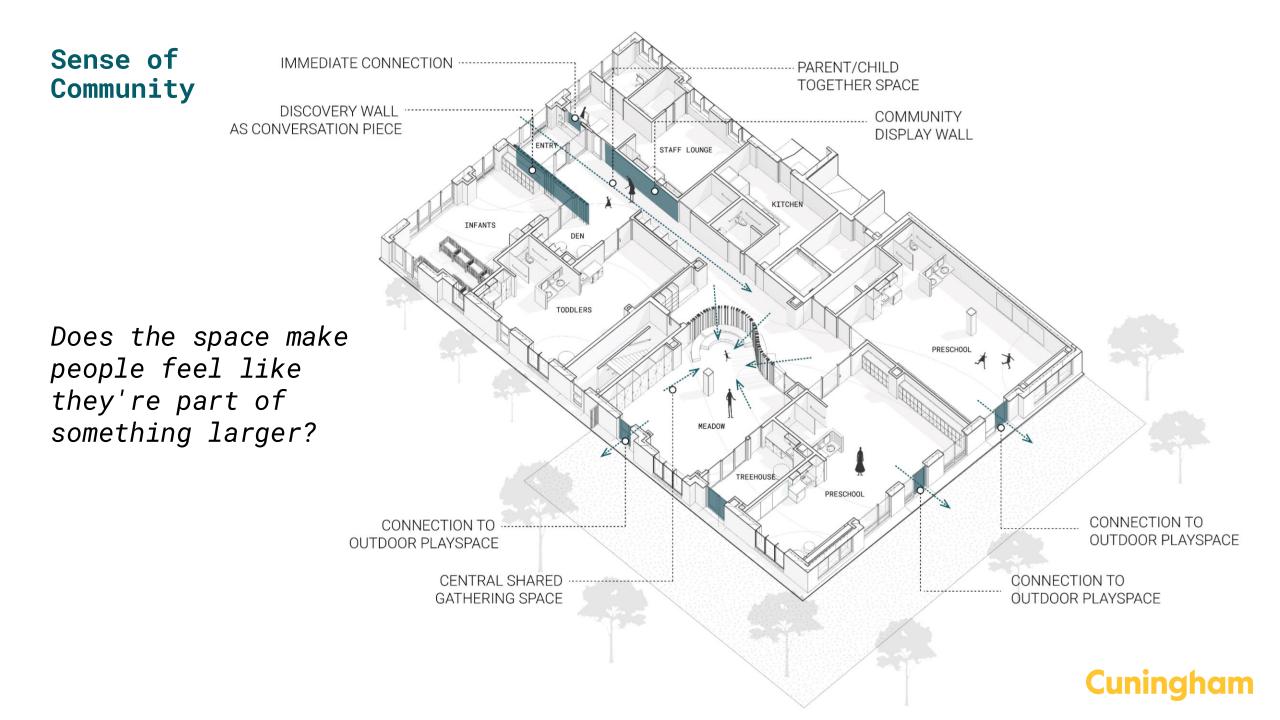


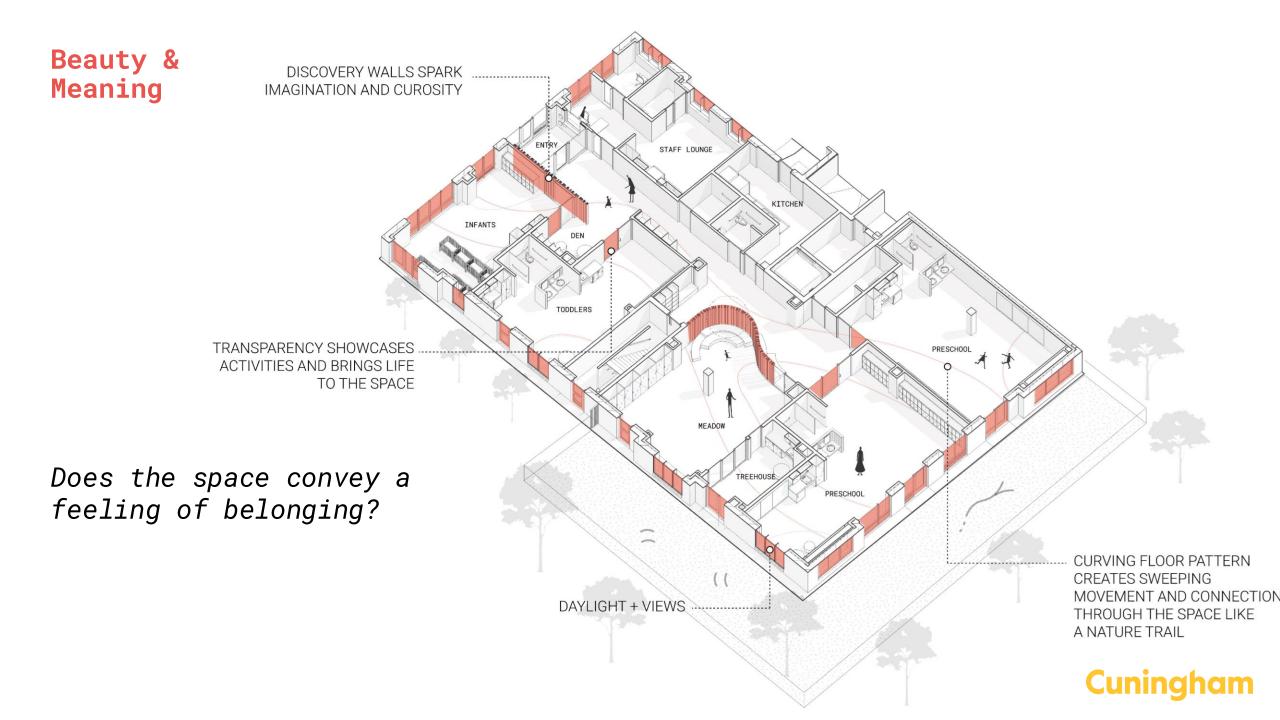




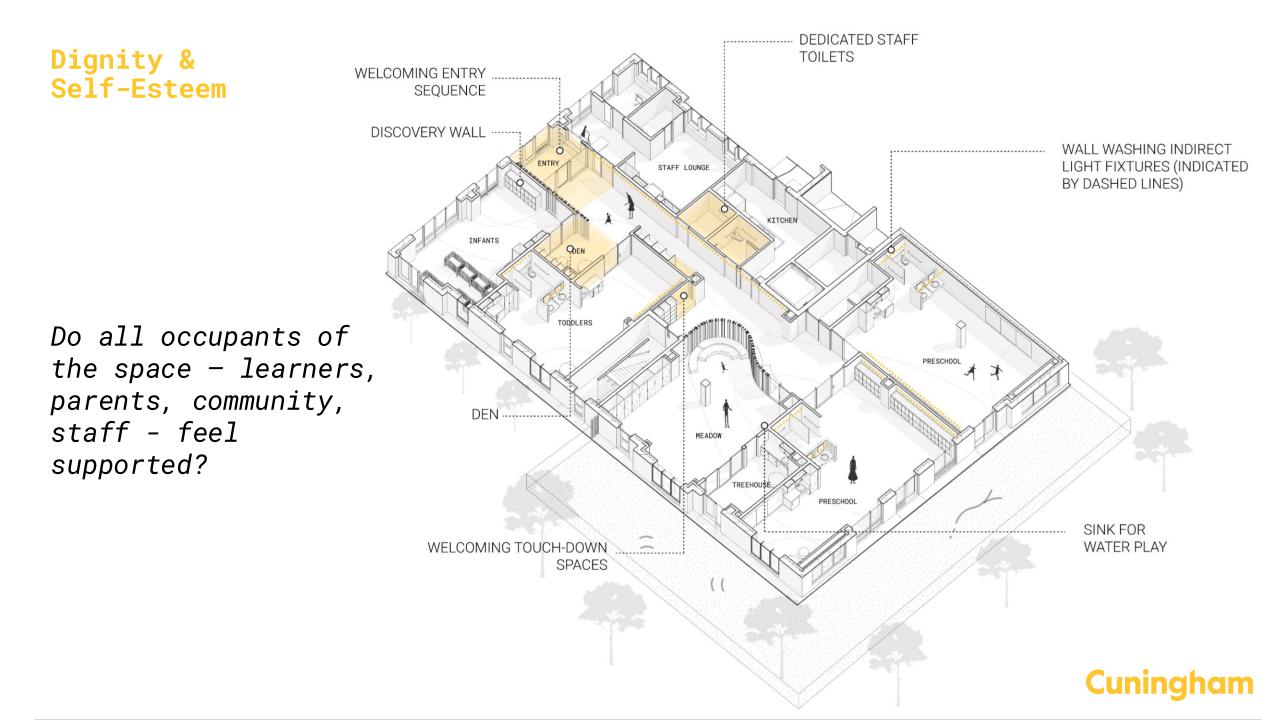


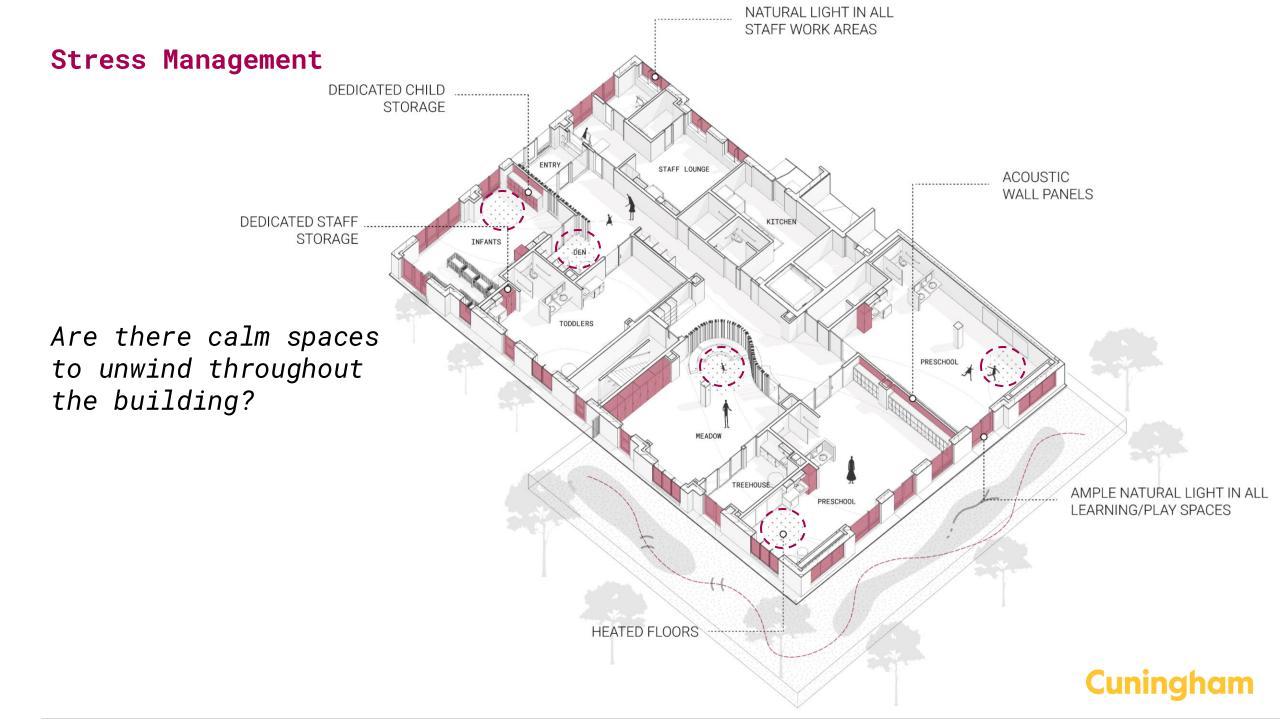










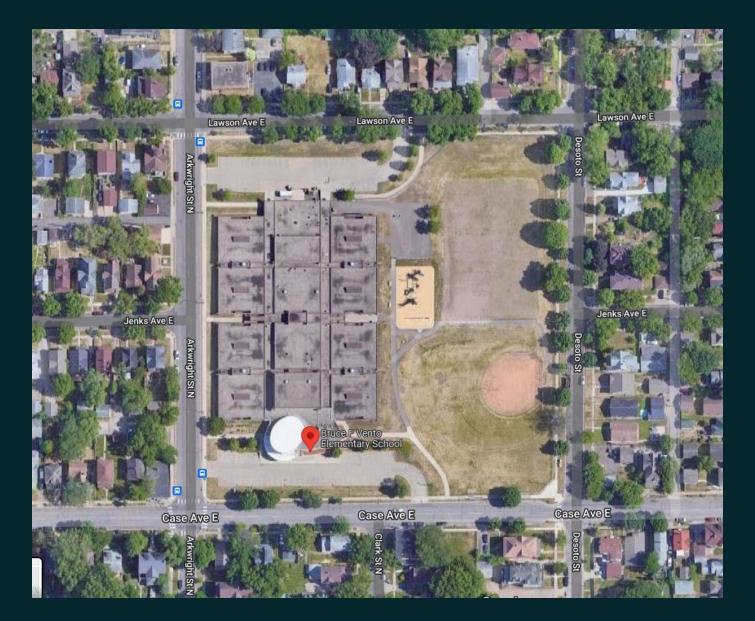




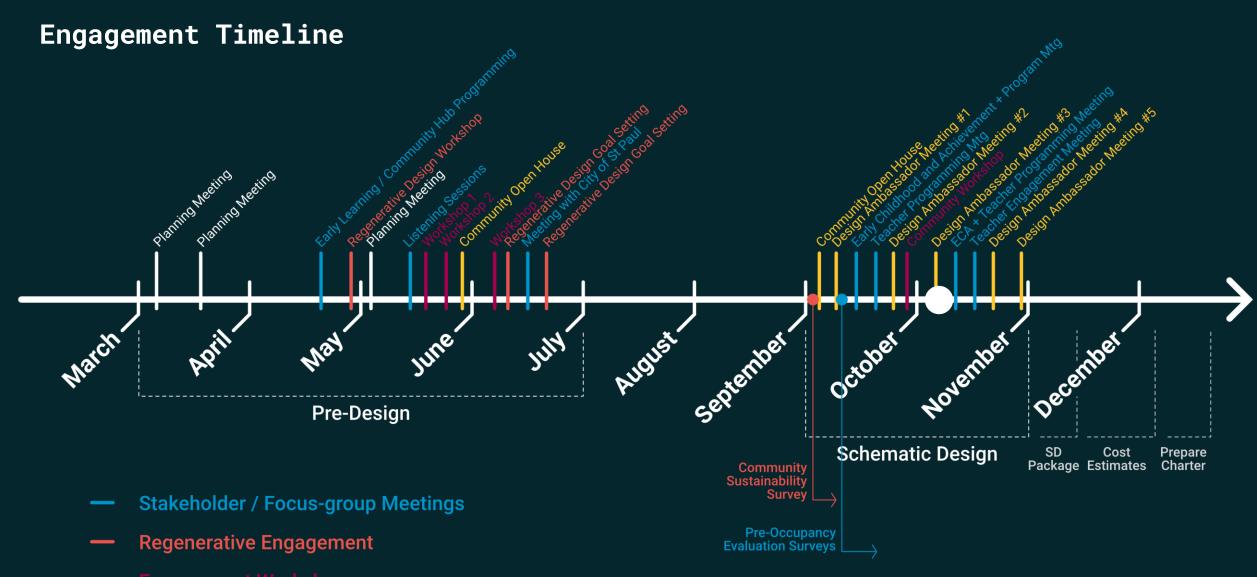
Bruce Vento Elementary + Early Childhood Hub

Applying Trauma Informed Design Concepts in Early Phase Design of a New Project

Project Scope



- Merging two St. Paul Public School communities into one
- John A. Johnson School Community + Bruce Vento (BV) School Community combine at existing BV School
- Adding Early Childhood and Wrap Around Services (housing, legal, dental, ECFE, ECSE)
- Existing Elementary School stays in operation during construction
- New School opens in Fall of 2025



- Engagement Workshops
- Community Engagement

WE SEE...

Bruce Vento Community will **welcome** all learners, staff, families, and community to a **vibrant**, **unique**, and **inspiring** environment. Gardens, play spaces, views, art, and natural elements will create a seamless connection between **indoor and outdoor** space. **Inclusive**, **comfortable**, and **intentional** spaces create an environment for all to **learn** and **grow** together. **Open** and **bright** areas will be balanced by **calming** zones, creating a place to feel **safe** and **supported**. The environment will be **flexible** and **adaptable** to encourage a wide range of uses and support future needs. Community resources like gardens, kitchens, technology, educational opportunities, and gathering spaces for partners and families will invite everyone to **feel at home**.

Bruce Vento will **celebrate the diversity of our families** and be the **heart of the community**.

adaptab connected

Through the Lens of Trauma Informed Design: Community Open House

| What is special here? | Sense of Community |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| Where do you feel like you belong? | Dignity & Self-Esteem |
| How would you like to see your culture, identity, | Beauty & Meaning |
| and community celebrated? | |
| How can we make school more playful? | Empowerment & Personal Cont |
| Where do you like to go to relax? | Stress Management |
| What makes you feel safe? | ——— Safety, Privacy & Personal Space |

Through the Lens of Trauma Informed Design: Teacher Surveys

Rate your overall satisfaction:

- Outdoor teaching/learning opportunities (outdoor classrooms, opportunities to engage with the landscape)
- Equitable access (accessibility, access to resources and space)
- Opportunities to collaborate with other teachers and staff (shared work spaces, shared resources, time to connect)
- Sense of security and control (clear wayfinding, sightlines, paths of retreat, refuge spaces, inclusive restrooms)
- The school celebrates and represents its occupants (meaningful symbols and patterns, spaces that spark the imagination)
- Opportunities for personalization (project display space, classroom display, flexible furniture, variety of settings)
- Welcoming and Inclusive (does the building make you feel welcome?)
- Spaces that Support Student Mental Health (calming rooms, sensory rooms, accessible staff support)

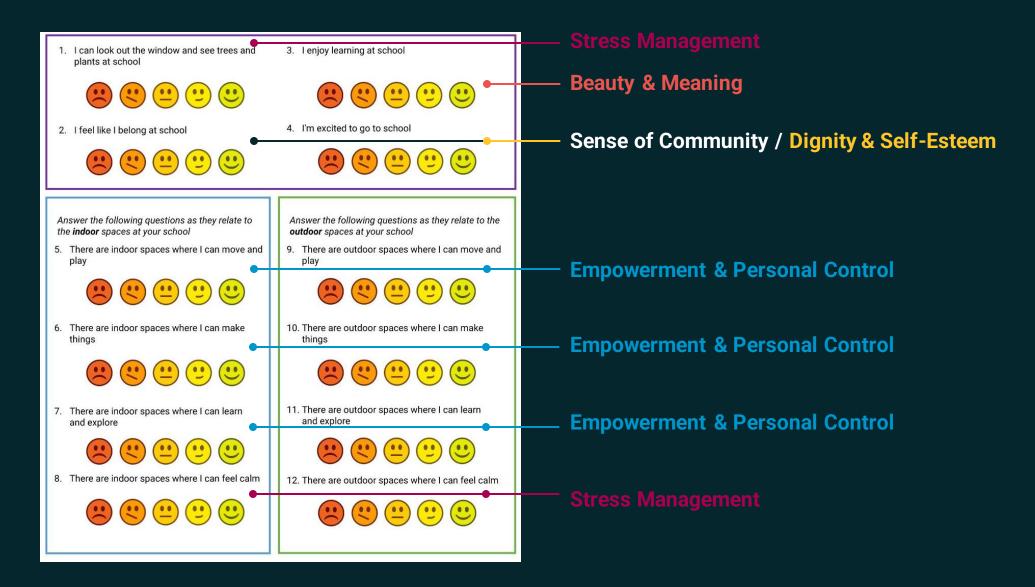
| Stress Management |
|-----------------------------------|
| Dignity & Self-Esteem |
| Sense of Community |
| Safety, Privacy & Personal Sp |
| Beauty & Meaning |
| Empowerment & Personal Co |
| Dignity & Self-Esteem |

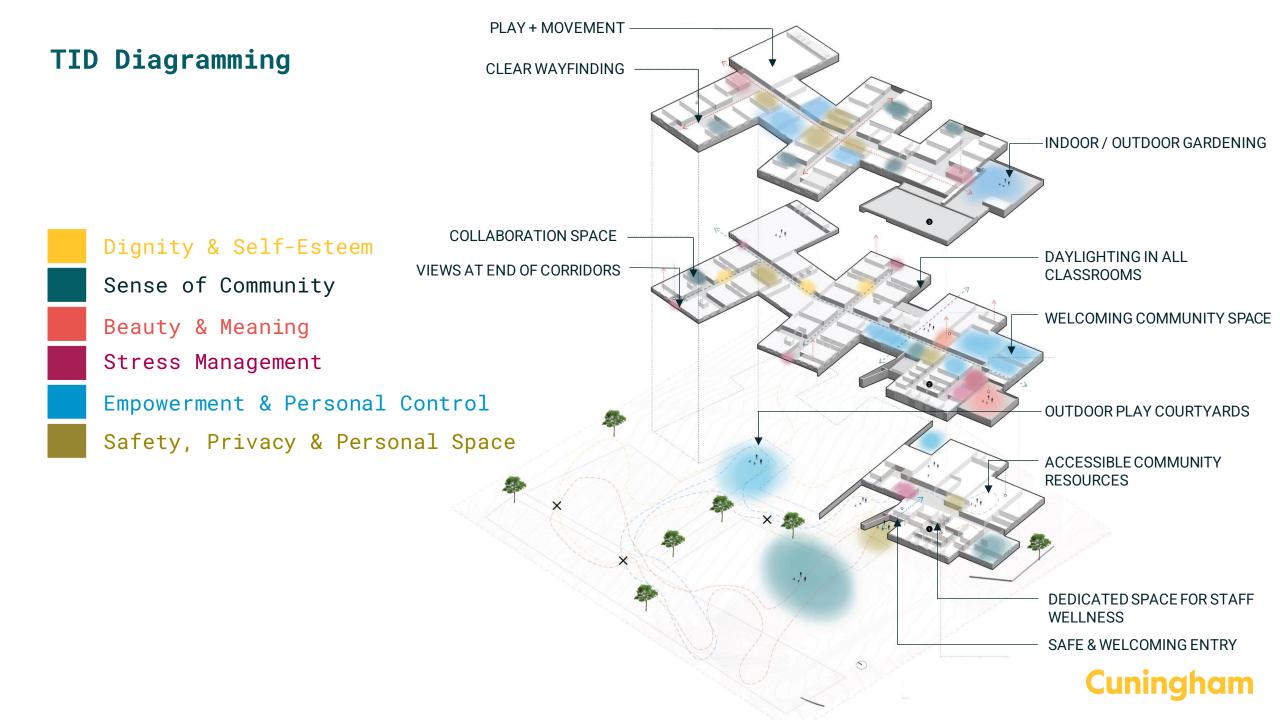
ace

ntrol

Stress Management

Through the Lens of Trauma Informed Design: Student Surveys





Dignity & Self-Esteem



Sense of Community

MULTI-LEVEL SPACES TIES TO NEICHBORHOOD, CONVERSATION PIECES WINDOW AND CONTEXT to entitied at static laborate descarements of nce public minit-see i proper pae origina catatral factor for community and accise activity. They can have state into acjacent spaces to create cateful obtaination Registed in twelve to method where the fact on service reasonable gas enables any particular to the service count which properties appendix and the service count which properties appendix. s die vermaante hier die batuik is die ach uwerd In the contrast of the architecture product acceleration of the colline result of the colline residence line of the colline residence product to colline to believe emission the emission resonance (to colline to believe emission the emission resonance (to colline). oporturbles, and par incorporate a variety of furnishing and levels of arlency to create the diffected and dynam excitor membric.

Beauty & Meaning



Stress Management

| Pause of Hind | Passed Hind | Passe of Mind | |
|--|---|---|--|
| ACOUSTIC SEPARATION / (Instrument) NITIGATION | AVOID FAUX MATERIALS Instrument | AVOID NOISY ELECTRICAL (NO SYSTEMS / LIGHTING | |
| Use acoustic separation and witigation to reduce uneconstary or overwinelming ambient release | insineers as this can be reflected task on the organization that owns and managed the facility | Equipment and lights that smalls a business of subles and constant sound can be districting of and upsetting. This is portiously onwer for inde | |
| | | with a history of transmit experiences who may a particularly mention is suble to until. | |



Empowerment & Personal Control

| Exponentiant Personal Gallot | | Expression and Personal Stated | | Engoscences and Personal Second | |
|--|------------|---|-------------|--|--|
| NIRRORS IN PLAY / RECREATION | (species) | OPERABLE BUNDS | (Farmersed) | OPERABLE WINDOWS | |
| AREAS Minors help-social arms to sheck their appo adjust their self presentation | anaros and | Alow on parts to open and dime view between the initial and exterior. The controls which is firsting evolvemental properties of the water as power new evolvemental properties of the water as power new evolvemental properties. | | Provideo occupanto with a sense a air Tow, ken penalues, hamidity and | |
| | | confortable if some one is a got stream. | | | |

Safety, Privacy & Personal Space

| Ending Security and Privacy | Subry Security and Privacy | Sensy Security and Privacy | |
|---|--|---|--|
| INCLUSIVE RESTROOM DESIGNS | DESCRIPTION AND PLANS FOR COCUPANT PERSONAL PADS From Alley of a protocol to complete scould well prevent transfers to protocol coughts throw domains all onge from and/or personal space. The domains all onge from space regions all space the from domains all space for any organized this consideration because. | DYNAMIC PURNITURE (Today dura, wrige wrige or far type of far the allow fur rights in somern to all wrige boll duran 'be ador fur rights insertion to all wrige boll duran 'be soft ' alling the resolution motion in the humber poold | |
| Taking Security and Privacy | Ballely, Invarily and Privary | School, Secondly and Printage | |
| SCREENED BOUNDARY (NUMBER) CONDITIONS | SIGHTLINES FOR PASSIVE (monormet) OBSERVATION | SPACE FOR NAPPING (Insure of Carrier) | |
| Screened boundaries create partial visibility. This allows for passive observation and connection between two spaces, while filtering distractions from high activity areas. A screened floatidary can create the sense of | By providing sightlines between spaces such as leader effices and public aces, absendution and investigation be connected accounts within than assigning an earboridy figure to waitable werk space. This can ansure a space fiel | If it is programmatically apprepriate for occupants to sometimes sizes are given loading. Use building should be designed to accommodate rapping. These should be specific spaces that can accommodate this user in a sin- | |

actively or approasively narveilled, while still create

do so.

safets of having even on the events that are taking

osure while availing a sense of constriction from

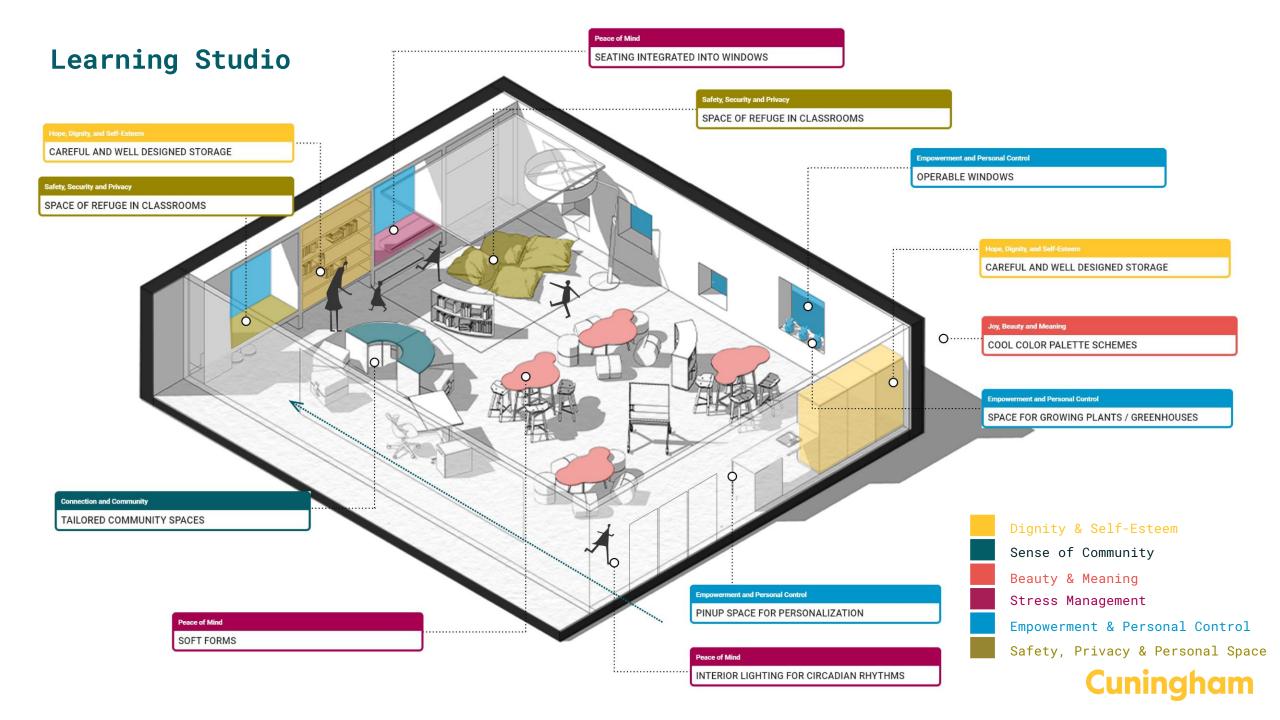
the environed second

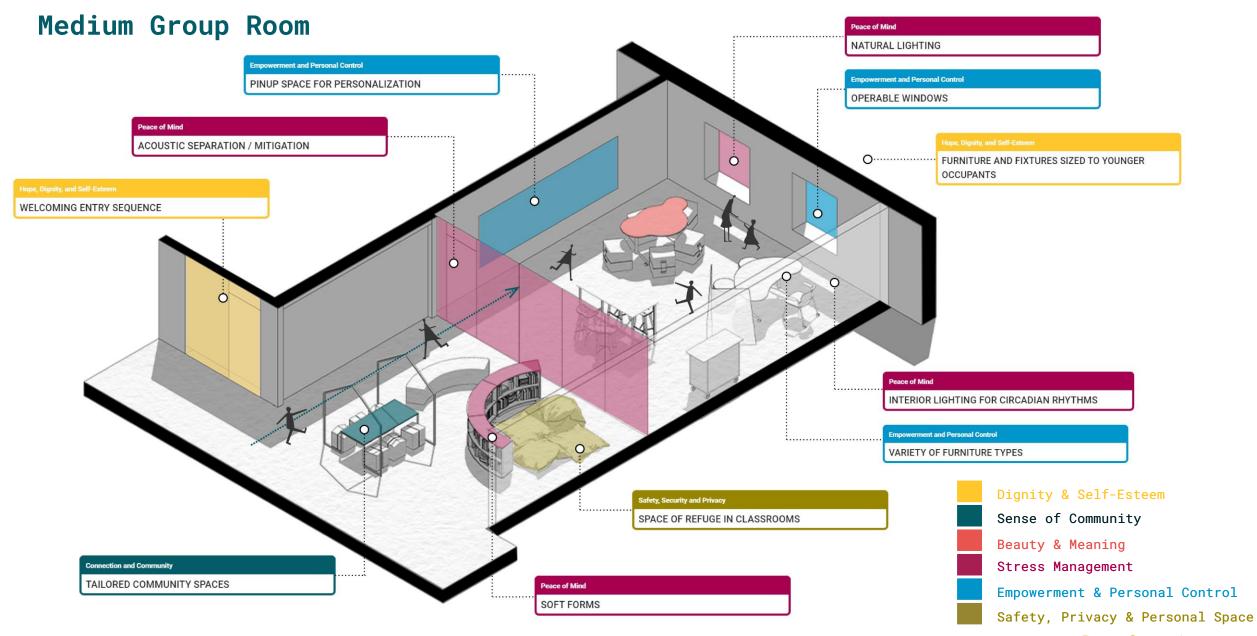
COLLABORATION SPACE CORRIDORS THAT END WITH VIEWS TO NATURE king or becsicus iniduols owner. the pace familians that christans fisetf-riture provides or elreque with a should to spaces that can accommodate this use in a saf sure and private manner; as it can be had to sleep if one feels vulnerable or unually. Specifically designed spaces can also improve comfort of an occupant who may sap whether or not a space has been made for them

LEARNING STUDIO

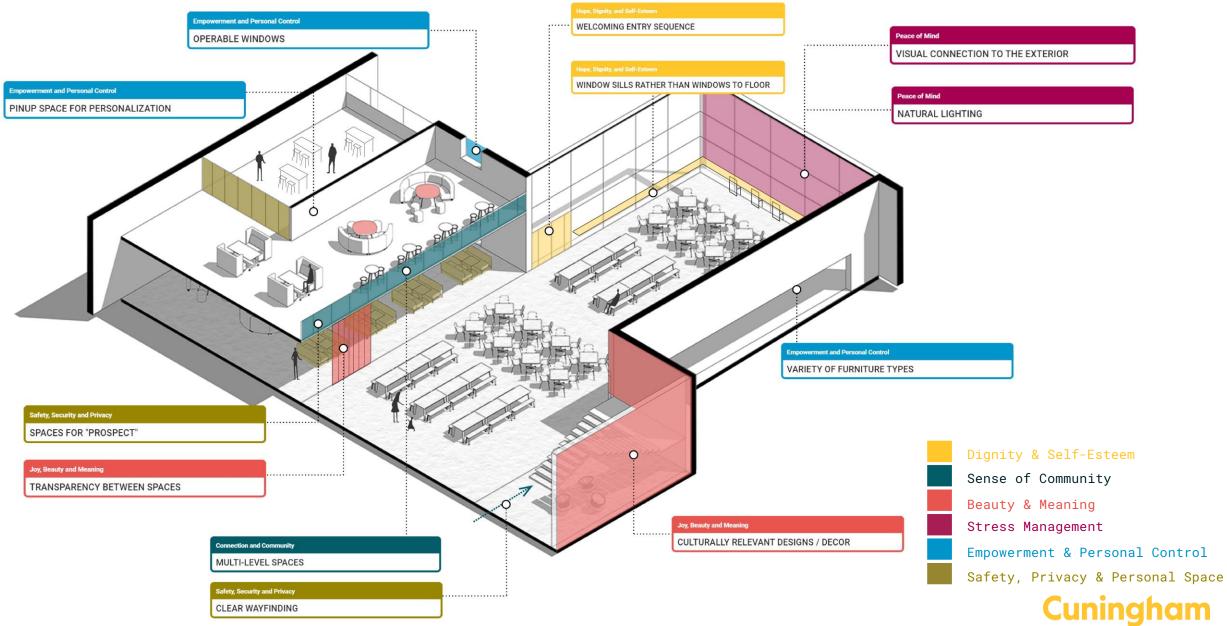


How might we design for all 6 principles in key spaces?



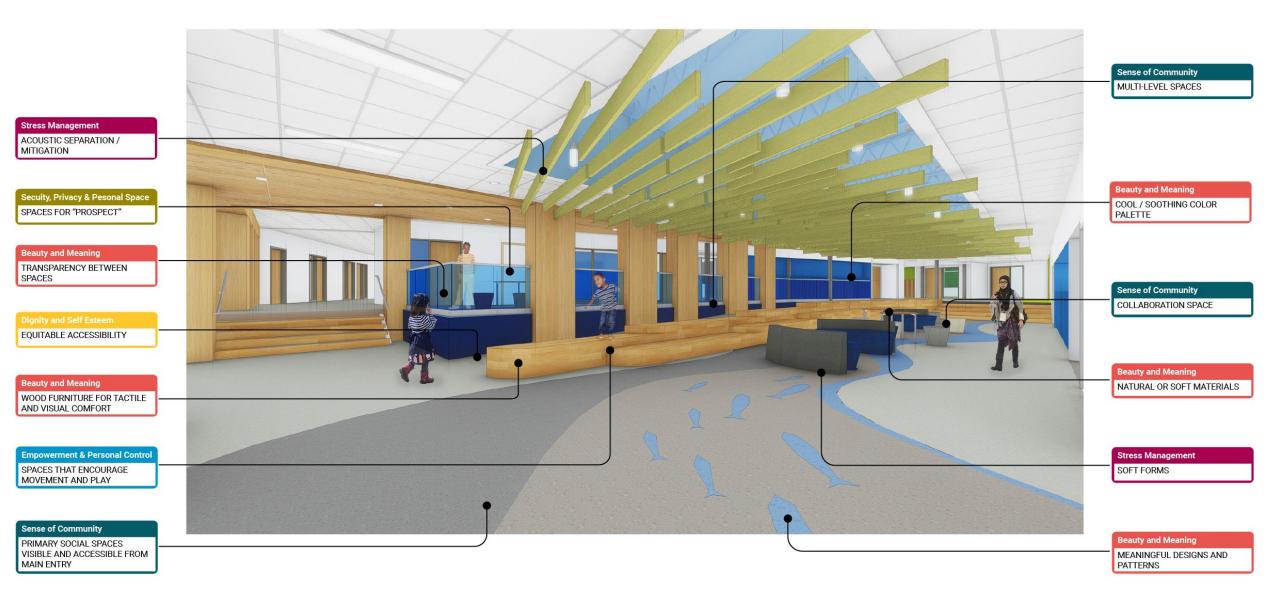


Lunchroom Commons









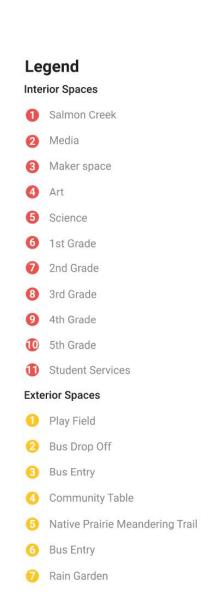
Legend Interior Spaces 1 Lily Pad Creek 2 Motor Room 3 Early Childhood Family Education 4 PK 6 Commons 6 Kindergarten Indoor Play 8 Community Hub 9 Admin Exterior Spaces 1 Playground 2 Garden 3 Learning Creek Outdoor Classroom 6 Rain Garden 6 Vehicle Drop Off 7 Mindfulness Courtyard 8 Cistern

Ø Main Entry

LEVEL 1



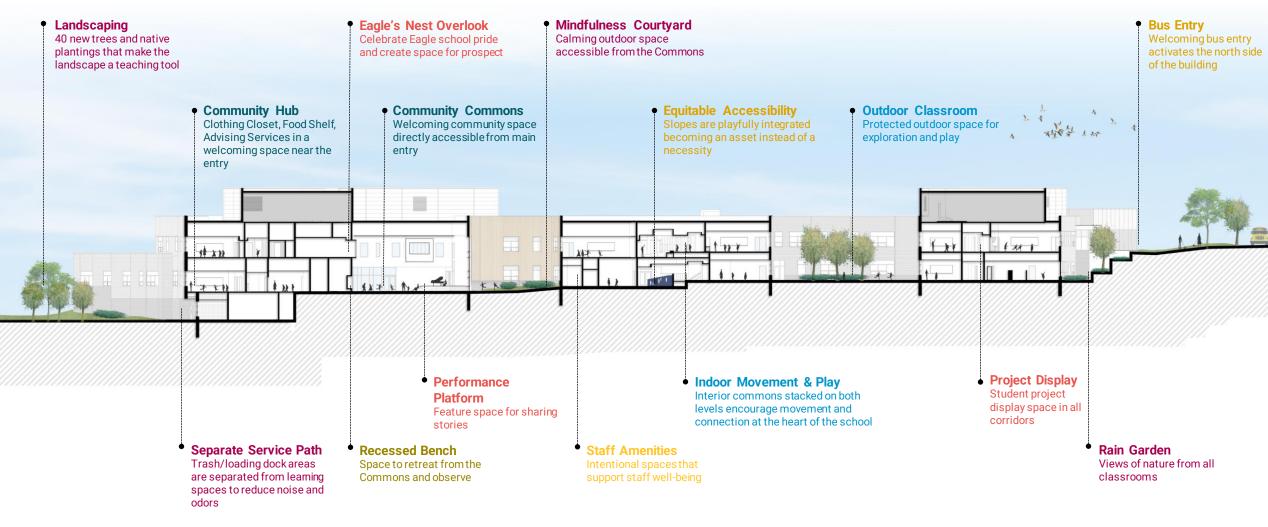


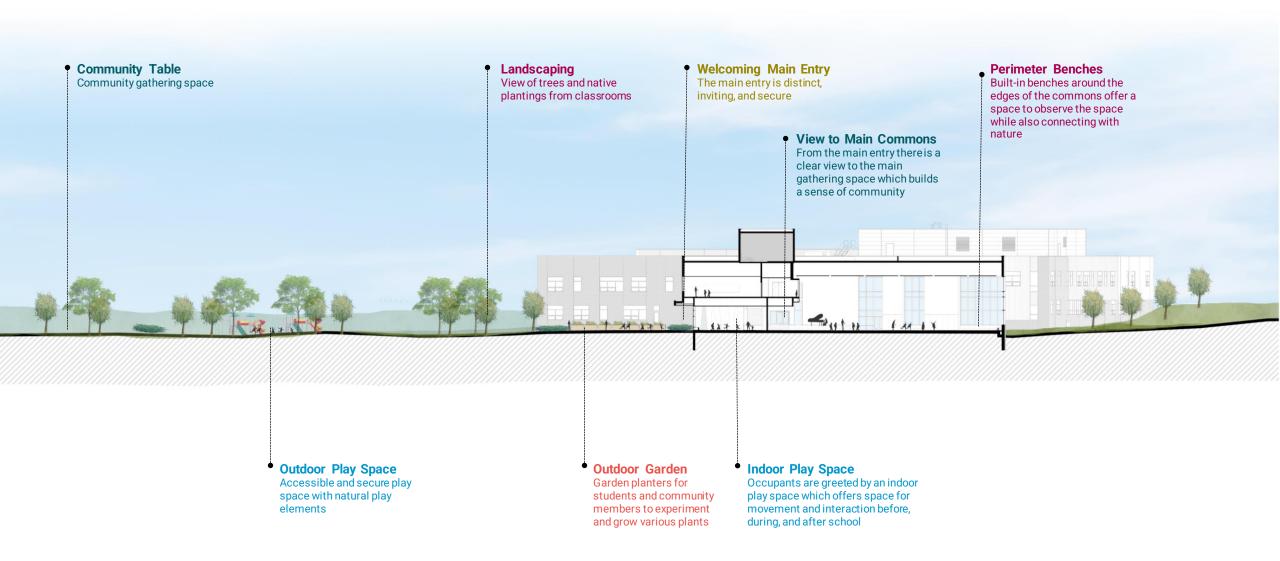


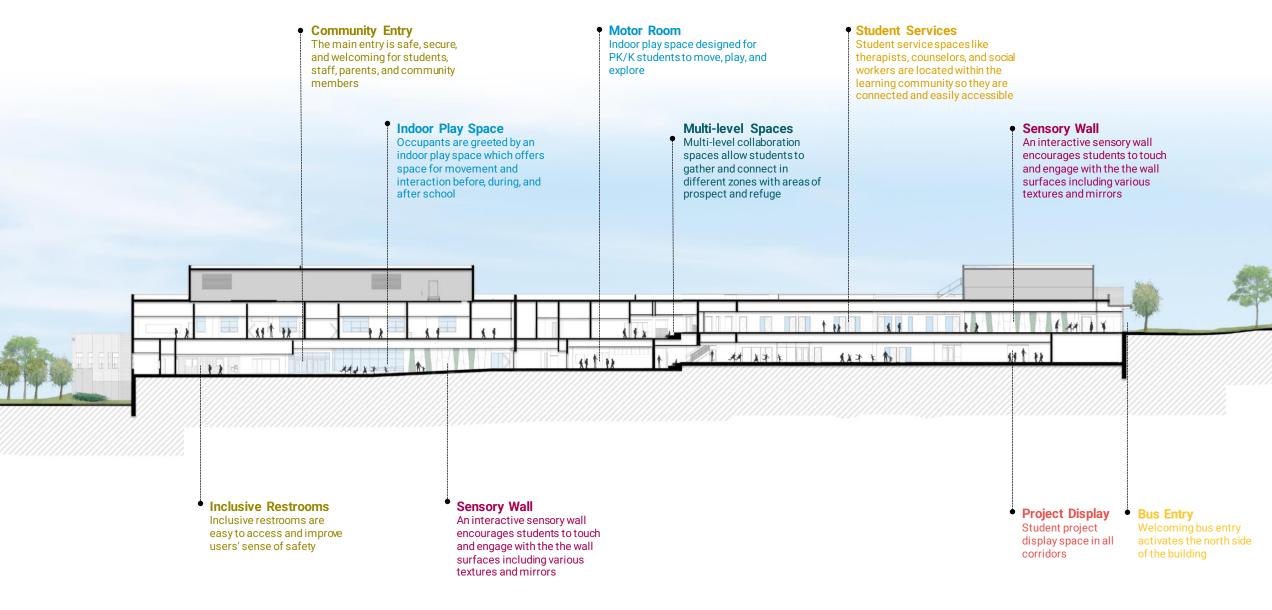
LEVEL 2











What's Next?

How can the lens of TID continue to improve our stakeholder engagement process?

Potential TID Strategies Inform Workshop Questions

SOCIAL SPACES VISIBLE AND ACCESSIBLE FROM MAIN ENTRY When occupants enter a building and see social interaction happening, there can be a greater sense of belonging and community.

CONVERSATION PIECES

Unique and meaningful design elements or artwork can serve as conversation pieces for occupants to connect and build a sense of community and shared identity.

TAILORED COMMUNITY SPACES

Work with the community to understand what types of activities and events they want to be a part of and design intentional spaces around them.

COLLABORATION SPACE

Provide spaces that encourage group interaction and collaboration. Flexible furniture can be arranged to accommodate a range of group sizes and activities.

CENTRALIZED CHARGING STATION

Locating charging stations in the center of spaces instead of only at the perimeter encourages occupants to mingle and connect to others while using o charging devices.

EQUITABLE AND INTERACTIVE TECHNOLOGY

Ensure that all occupants can see what is being presented or shared. This may mean locating supplemental screens around the space for ease of viewing. Interactive technology can allow occupants to engage and collaborate together, even with people not in the room.

EASILY CLEANABLE MATERIALS

Materials that are easy to clean (and easy to tell that they are clean), such as polyurethane fabric, plastic laminate and solid surface, provide peace of mind that dust, and other debris are not hiding.

CLEAR WAYFINDING

Large educational facilities can have complex floorplans that are hard to navigate. Striving for simple layouts and clear hierarchy of space can make a building more navigable and less intimidating.

SCREENED BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

Screened boundaries allow for passive observation and connection between spaces, while filtering distraction from high activity areas. A screened boundary can create the sense of enclosure while avoiding a sense of constriction from smaller enclosed space.

SIGHTLINES FOR PASSIVE OBSERVATION

Use openness and transparency to allow for passive observation rather than relying on an authority figure. This can make the space feel less surveilled while also keeping eyes on the space for safety.

RETREAT SPACES

Provide spaces that allow occupants to retreat from the stresses of the main space and unwind. This may be an enclosed piece of furniture, a built-in nook, or a small focus room.

INCLUSIVE RESTROOM DESIGNS

Inclusive restrooms embrace the ethics of universal design and provide a private space to recover from stress or triggering events. They serve all occupants equally.

OPERABLE WINDOWS

Provides occupants with a sense of control over the airflow, temperature, humidity and sound in the space.

INDOOR SPACES THAT ENCOURAGE MOVEMENT AND PLAY

Create durable, safe and fun places that spark movement and play. Floor patterns, dynamic lighting, and engaging wall graphics may promote a sense of play.

ZONED AND DIMMABLE LIGHTING

Spaces with different lighting zones allow occupants to change how defined areas are lit and dimmable controls give occupants the ability to modify the brightness to match how the space is being used and how people are feeling in the space.

TOUCH DOWN SPACES

Inspiring, engaging spaces for occupants to transition and connect. Recessed benches or flexible furniture may offer this opportunity.

VARIETY OF FURNITURE TYPES AND ZONES

Provide furniture options with varying degrees of tactility, mobility, and posture. Arrange different types of furniture into zones to give occupants choice of where they want to be.

BRING PLANTS INSIDE

Planting, watering and caring for plants can be therapeutic. In climates with an extended winter season, greenhouses and indoor plants can be used to extend these benefits through the winter.

TRANSITION ZONES BETWEEN SPACES

Create natural and gentle experiences of threshold/transition between spaces of different uses, between interior and exterior, and different levels of social activity.

CURVED FURNITURE FORMS

Soft and organic forms in furniture and finishes can make a space feel more comfortable and reduce stress for occupants.

ACOUSTIC SEPARATION / MITIGATION

Use acoustic separation, like fabric covered space dividers and high STC walls, and mitigation, like sound masking, to reduce unnecessary or overwhelming ambient noise.

HEATED FLOORS

Heated floors provide comfort for learners who occupy the floor space during activities and learning. They can also make spaces feel more welcoming.

QUIET SYSTEMS AND LIGHTS

Equipment and lights that create a buzzing, clicking or subtle sound can be distracting and upsetting. Select quiet fixtures and design acoustic separation from noisy building systems.

LIGHTING FOR CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS

Include lighting that changes intensity and color over the course of the day to correspond to people's natural circadian rhythms. A healthy circadian rhythm is associated with improved long-term health and promotes better sleep habits.

WELCOMING ENTRY SEQUENCE

The entry to the space should be well-lit, warm and welcoming. Natural light, comfortable furniture, and clear wayfinding help people feel like they belong.

CAREFUL AND WELL DESIGNED STORAGE

Storage designed to reduce clutter and visual complexity can improve occupant well being, while allowing occupants to feel agency over their spaces and keep them tidy. Well designed storage can double as display to enrich the character of the space.

FURNITURE OPTIONS FOR ALL BODY TYPES

Intermix furniture in a range of sizes and postures, including bariatric and sensory options, allowing occupants to select what feels more supportive and comfortable to them.

ACHIEVEMENT DISPLAY AREA

Design intentional spaces for 2D, 3D, and digital display.

EQUITABLE ACCESSIBILITY

Sloped floors, ramps and elevators which are centrally located and near stairs create a more equitable path of travel for all occupants.

INDIRECT LIGHTING NEAR MIRRORS

Indirect side lighting creates a more attractive lighting condition when looking in the mirror, helping to support self-image.

CULTURALLY RELEVANT DESIGNS

Work with the community to understand the stories that occupants want to see told in the building.

REDUCE VISUAL COMPLEXITY

Irregular, cluttered, and highly contrasting spaces can be confusing and disorienting. Minimize the interior palette to contain only what is necessary to serve the building and tell the story.

NATURE WALKS AND LEARNING TRAILS

Accessible pathways through natural surroundings can support sense of place and teach occupants about the natural ecosystem.

NATURAL AND TEXTURED MATERIALS

Materials like wood, stone, and textured fabric add warmth, authenticity, and softness to the space.

MEANINGFUL COLOR PALETTES

Work with the community to understand what colors are most meaningful and use them to add character to the space.

STORYTELLING AND DISPLAY

Intentional spaces for storytelling and changeable displays infuse the space with identity and meaning.

What makes you feel inspired?

What does a calming space look like to you?

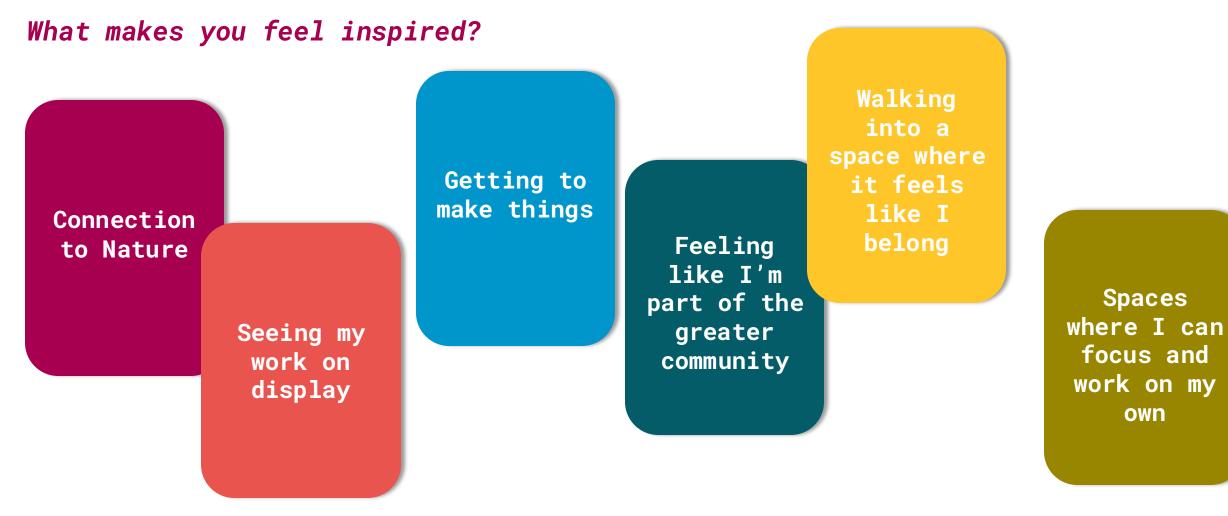
What types of spaces would the community like to see?

What are you proud of that should be celebrated in your school?

Where do you feel like you belong?

What makes you feel comfortable in a space?





Spaces

focus and

own

What might this look like?

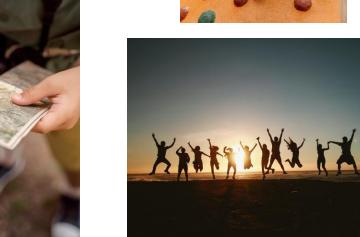




Independence







Setting my own path



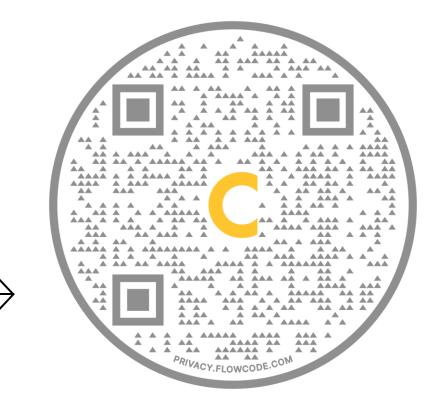
Getting to make things



Feeling like I'm part of the greater community



We are in the process of curating a set of strategies. What Trauma Informed Design strategies come to mind for you? —





Lessons Learned...so far

- Trauma Informed Design is not one-size-fits-all
- The 6 Principles can be a guide at all stages of the design process
- Designing through the lens of Trauma Informed Design can benefit all users of the space and this approach may be applied across all markets



Thank you! Q&A



Heidi Neumueller AIA, NCARB, LEED AP Associate Principal hneumueller@cuningham.com



Hailey Wrasman CID, IIDA, WELL AP Certified Project Interior Designer hwrasman@cuningham.com

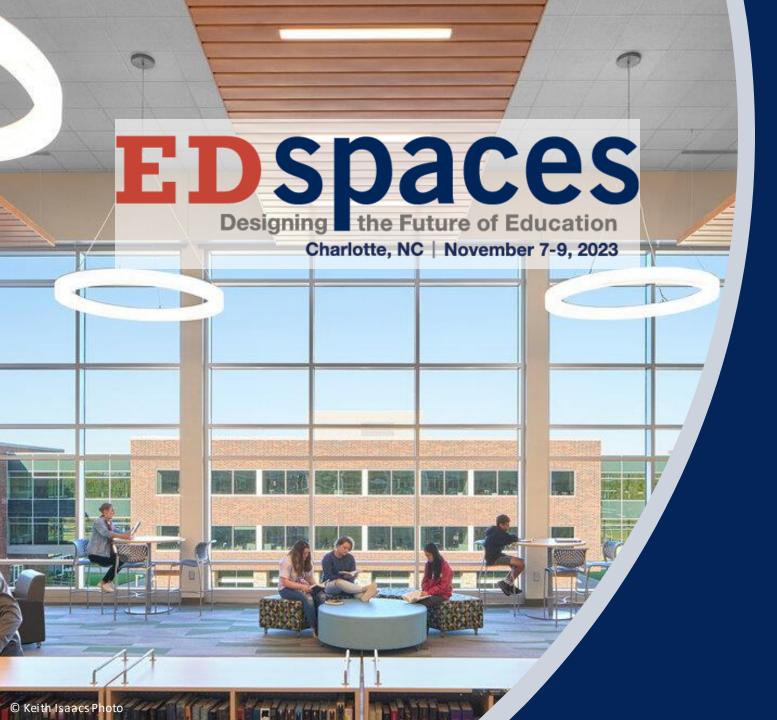
#edspaces

Thank You!

Please scan the QR code to provide session feedback.







References / Bibliography

- American Psychiatric Association, 2022. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders : DSM-5-TR. 5th edition, text revision ed. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association Publishing.
- Anda, R. F. et al., 2006. The Enduring Effects of Abuse and Related Adverse Experiences in Childhood: A Convergence of Evidence from Neurobiology and Epidemiology. European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience, 256(3), pp. 174-186.
- Anda, R. F. et al., 2004. Childhood Abuse, Household Dysfunction, and Indicators of Impaired Adult Worker Performance. The Permanente Journal, 8(1), pp. 30-38.
- Berens, M. J., 2015. A Review of Research: Designing the Built Environment for Recovery from Homelessness, Tallahassee, FL: Design Resources for Homelessness.
- Blodgett, C., 2014. ACEs in Head Start Children and Impact on Development, s.l.: Child & Family Research Unit Washington State University Extension.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, 2014. Appendix C Historical Account of Trauma. In: Trauma-Informed Care in Behavioral Health Services: Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series, No. 57. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, 2014. Chapter 1, Trauma-Informed Care: A Sociocultural Perspective. In: *Trauma-Informed Care in Behavioral Health Services: Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series, No.* 57. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2022. YRBSS Data & Documentation. [Online] Available at: <u>https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/data.htm</u> [Accessed 3 October 2022].
- Chafouleas, S. M., Pickens, I. & Gherardi, S. A., 2021. Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs): Translation into Action in K12 Education Settings. School Mental Health, Volume 12, pp. 213-224.
- Cohen, C. E. & Barron, I. G., 2021. Trauma-Informed High Schools: A Systematic Narrative Review of the Literature. School Mental Health, Volume 13, pp. 225-234.
- Felitti, V. J. et al., 1998. Relationship of Childhood Abuse and Household Dysfunction to Many of the Leading Causes of Death in Adults: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 14(4), pp. 245-258.
- Houtepen, L. C. et al., 2020. Associations of Adverse Childhood Experiences with Educational Attainment and Adolescent Health and the Role of Family and Socioeconomic Factors: A Prospective Cohort Study in the UK. PLOS Medicine, 17(3).
- Metzler, M. et al., 2017. Adverse Childhood Experiences and Life Opportunities: Shifting the Narrative. Children and Youth Services Review, Volume 72, pp. 141-149.
- National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Division of Violence Prevention, 2021. About the CDC-Kaiser ACE Study. [Online] Available at: <u>https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/aces/about.html</u> [Accessed 31 August 2022].
- National Child Traumatic Stress Network, Schools Committee, 2017. Creating, Supporting, and Sustaining Trauma-Informed Schools: A System Framework, Los Angeles, CA and Durham, NC: National Child Traumatic Stress Network.
- Pabel, J. & Ellis, A., 2015. Trauma-Informed Design: Definitions and Strategies for Architectural Implementation, Tallahassee, FL: Design Resources for Homelessness.
- Petrone, R. & Stanton, C. R., 2021. From Producing to Reducing Trauma: A Call for "Trauma-Informed" Research(ers) to Interrogate How Schools Harm Students. Educational Researcher, 50(8), pp. 537-545.
- Petrone, R. & Stanton, C. R., 2021. From Producing to Reducing Trauma: A Call for "Trauma-Informed" Research(ers) to Interrogate How Schools Harm Students. Educational Researcher, 50(8), pp. 537-545.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2014. SAMHSA's Concept of Trauma and Guidance for a Trauma-Informed Approach, Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2014. Trauma-Informed Care in Behavioral Health Services: A Review of the Literature, Rockville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2014. Trauma-Informed Care in Behavioral Health Services: A Treatment Improvement Protocol, Rockville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services.
- Thomas, M. S., Crosby, S. & Vanderhaar, J., 2019. Trauma-Informed Practices in Schools Across Two Decades: An Interdisciplinary Review of Research. Review of Research in Education, Volume 43, pp. 422-452.
- Winninghoff, A., 2020. Trauma by Numbers: Warnings Against the Use of ACE Scores in Trauma-Informed Schools. Occasional Paper Series, 43(4).