



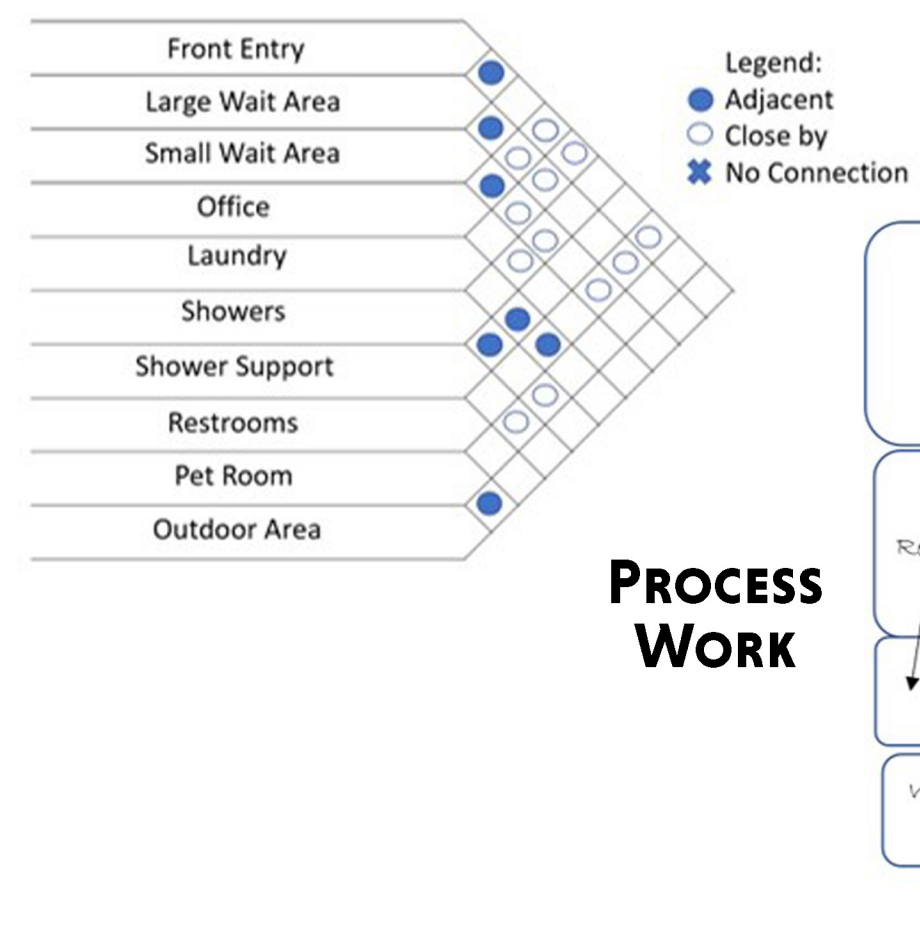
**“The lotus flower blooms most beautifully from the deepest and thickest mud.”** The logo for Open Door is a lotus flower because it has a colorful bloom, but it also has a life cycle unlike any other flower. With its roots based in the mud, it submerges every night into murky river water, and it miraculously re-blooms the next morning without residue on its petals. Its beauty is blithely unaffected when it re-blooms each morning. It continues to resurrect itself, coming back just as beautiful as it was last seen. With such refusal to accept defeat, it's almost impossible not to associate this flower with unwavering strength. We created a logo that would coincide with the colors that are incorporated inside the building that will inspire the people who walk into Open Door. The Open Door hopes to create inspiration inside everyone, and motivation towards futures and goals.



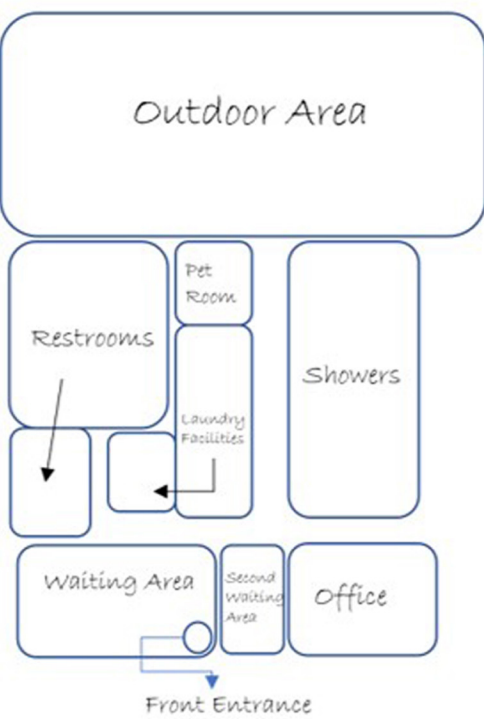
LOBBY VIEW ONE

**Concept Statement**

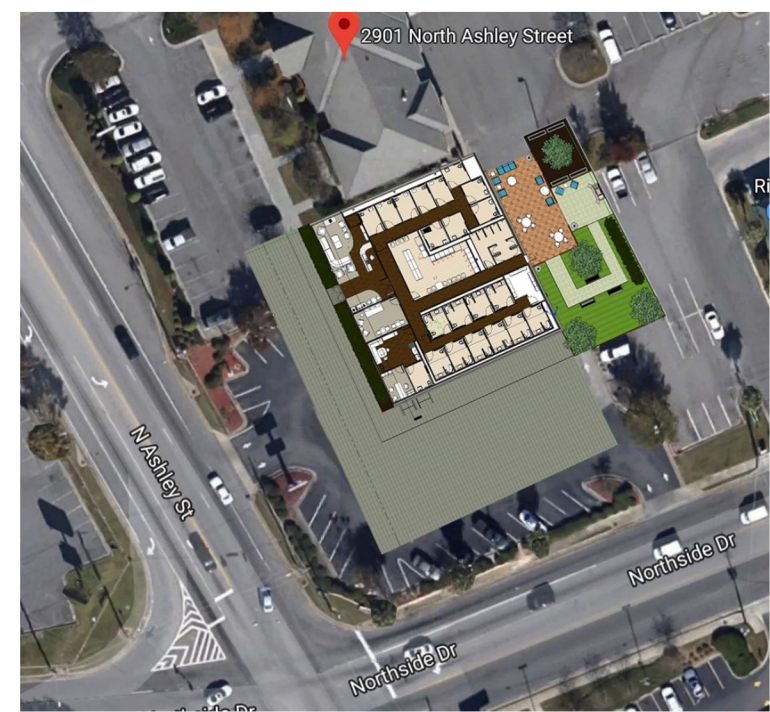
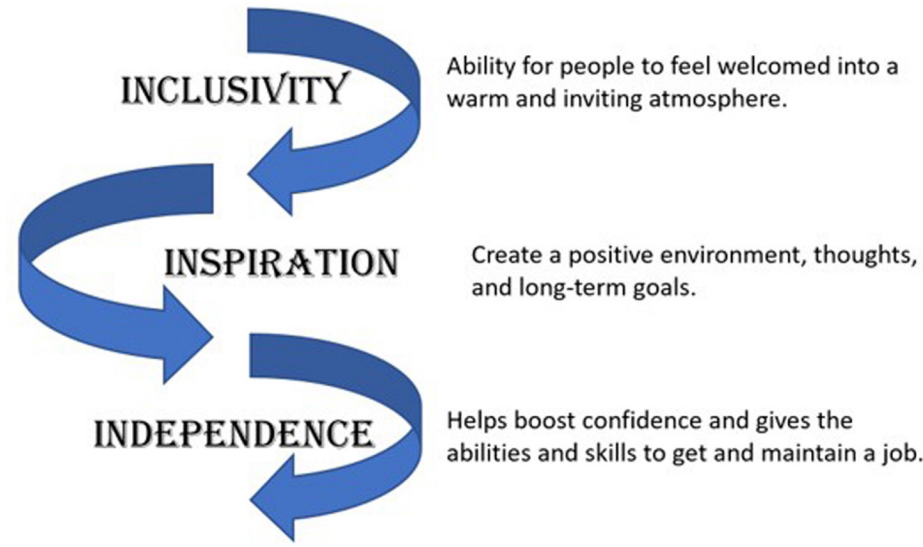
The Open Door is a centrally located homeless center located in Valdosta, Georgia. The goal of our design for the Open Door Center is to create an inclusive, safe, calming and secure facility for the homeless population within the city of Valdosta. This facility's design is a simple layout and we incorporated different types of flooring, which is a type of wayfinding that allows anyone to easily navigate through the building. Our design also allows people with no sheltered environment to attend to their personal needs such as laundry, personal hygiene, and light resting. Located in the back of the facility, an outdoor area was designed by including a sitting and picnic area, an outdoor pet area, as well as a small garden that will produce fresh fruits and vegetables for the facility.



**PROCESS WORK**



**DESIGN GOALS**



**LOCATION:**  
Open Door resides in Valdosta, Georgia in between North Valdosta and Downtown. This location is close to the hospital, restaurants, and grocery stores.  
Address: 2901 N Ashley Street, Valdosta, GA 31602



LOBBY VIEW TWO

**MATERIALS**



1. Maharam- Alpaca Herringbone. GREENGUARD and GREENGUARD Gold Certified, Contains Bio-Based Materials, FR Free, PFC-Free. 20,000 double rubs.
2. Designtex - Motif. Meets Requirements for CA TB 117-2013, NFPA 260. Meets LEED Requirements. 100,000 double rubs.
3. Arc-com -Fiji. Meets Requirements for CA TB 117-2013. UF AC CLASS 1/NFPA 260. GREENGUARD Certified, Meets LEED Requirements. Facts Silver Certified. 65,000 double rubs.
4. Maharam- Aria. GREENGUARD and GREENGUARD Gold Certified, Contains Bio-Based Materials, FR Free, PFC-Free. 40,000 double rubs.
5. Hickory Point Luxury Vinyl Tile - Copper Penny. FloorScore Certified.
6. Sherwin Williams- High Reflective White. GREENGUARD GOLD certified. Low VOC's.
7. Sherwin Williams- Functional Grey. GREENGUARD GOLD certified. Low VOC's.
8. Sherwin Williams- Stardew. GREENGUARD GOLD certified. Low VOC's.



Research Statement

In the journal by Joan I. Dickinson, author of "Changing Student Beliefs about Poverty, Homelessness, and Community Service: Results from Interior Design Project Interventions," talks about changing the student beliefs about poverty, homelessness, and community service. The purpose of this study was to examine undergraduate students' attitudes towards the issues above. A secondary purpose was to determine if the exposure from design projects for those who have experienced hardship, such as poverty and homelessness, would change student beliefs. CIDA (The Council for Interior Design Accreditation) has been incorporating community service into the Interior Design curriculum because it has become increasingly important. CIDA states that, "students understand how design needs may vary in cultural and social groups with different economic means," and Standard 7 states that "interior design program provide exposure to the role and value of public and community service."

This study is developing empathetic designers who understand that design can make a difference in the lives of the underprivileged is long overdue. The United States has one of the highest homelessness rates among developed nations. Between 2009 and 2010, nearly 40 million Americans were living below the poverty line. The reasons for homelessness and poverty are various and complex, a rise in unaffordable housing and poverty are the two largest predictors. Demographics play a role in our attitudes toward poverty. Cozzarelli found that political affiliation and gender made a difference in student beliefs. Service learning has many advantages and can positively impact personal and moral development, but it also has disadvantages, such as increased faculty workload, and time and pressure demands. The students had to complete extensive information gathering for their project to better learn about homelessness and poverty and the link between them. The findings indicated that a semester emphasis on poverty and homelessness made students less judgmental in their perceptions and showed a trend toward more structural causes for poverty.

Jill Pable, author of "Homeless Shelter Design: a Psychologically Recuperative Approach," states that persons who are homeless are often victims of life crises that can result in emotional disorientation. She also says that it follows that homeless shelters should possess an architectural design that fosters a counterbalancing sense of healing and refuge from the distress of life on the streets. She uses Abraham Maslow's self-actualization theory to help further support her statement. "Self-actualization theory: a psychological construct often referenced by social scientists engaged in studies of the homeless." This theory could create a flexible, user-centered approach to design. Many of the concepts by Maslow may be interpreted and supported through architectural form and could be applicable to facilities that serve persons in crisis. The rest of the article talks about a homeless center design and the positive and negative points of the design. One final concern that is discussed within the articles about shelters is overall privacy and support within the shelter. According to the article The Design and Testing of a Student Prototyped many people in homeless shelters experienced conditions "that violated their dignity included being treated like a child or animal, having no individual identity, being ignored or yelled at by staff, arbitrary and excessive rules, unfair treatment, poor services, a lack of resource for basic needs, and a negative physical setting." If people entering these shelters don't feel as if they have privacy or support surrounding them, they often struggle with self-improvement issues and trust within the facility and will often not return. The goal would be to create a safe-haven for the homeless and give them an environment to recharge and re-energize, and environment they often do not have access to.

Works Cited  
 Dickinson, Joan. "The Design and Testing of a Student Prototyped Homeless Shelter." Journal of Interior Design, 2017, pp. 53-69.  
 Dickinson, Joan I. "Changing Student Beliefs about Poverty, Homelessness, and Community Service: Results from Interior Design Project Interventions." Journal of Interior Design, 2015, pp. 19-40.  
 Pable, Jill. "Homeless Shelter Design: a Psychologically Recuperative Approach." Journal of Interior Design, vol. 32, 2007, pp. 93-99.

OUTDOOR PET AREA



Incorporated horizontal, vertical and curved lines throughout the floor plan, and continued into the walls and furniture

Squares are the main shape we highlighted in this plan, it supports our design for simplicity.

Texture is used throughout the flooring. We have different flooring changes from carpet to Luxury Vinyl Tile. Carpet helps the room feel more comfortable, and luxury vinyl tile is easy to clean and maintain.

Colors throughout are greens, blues, and natural tans and white. According to color psychology, it helps ease nerves and helps the person feel more welcomed and comfortable.

ELEMENTS OF DESIGN

FURNITURE SELECTION



1



2



3



4

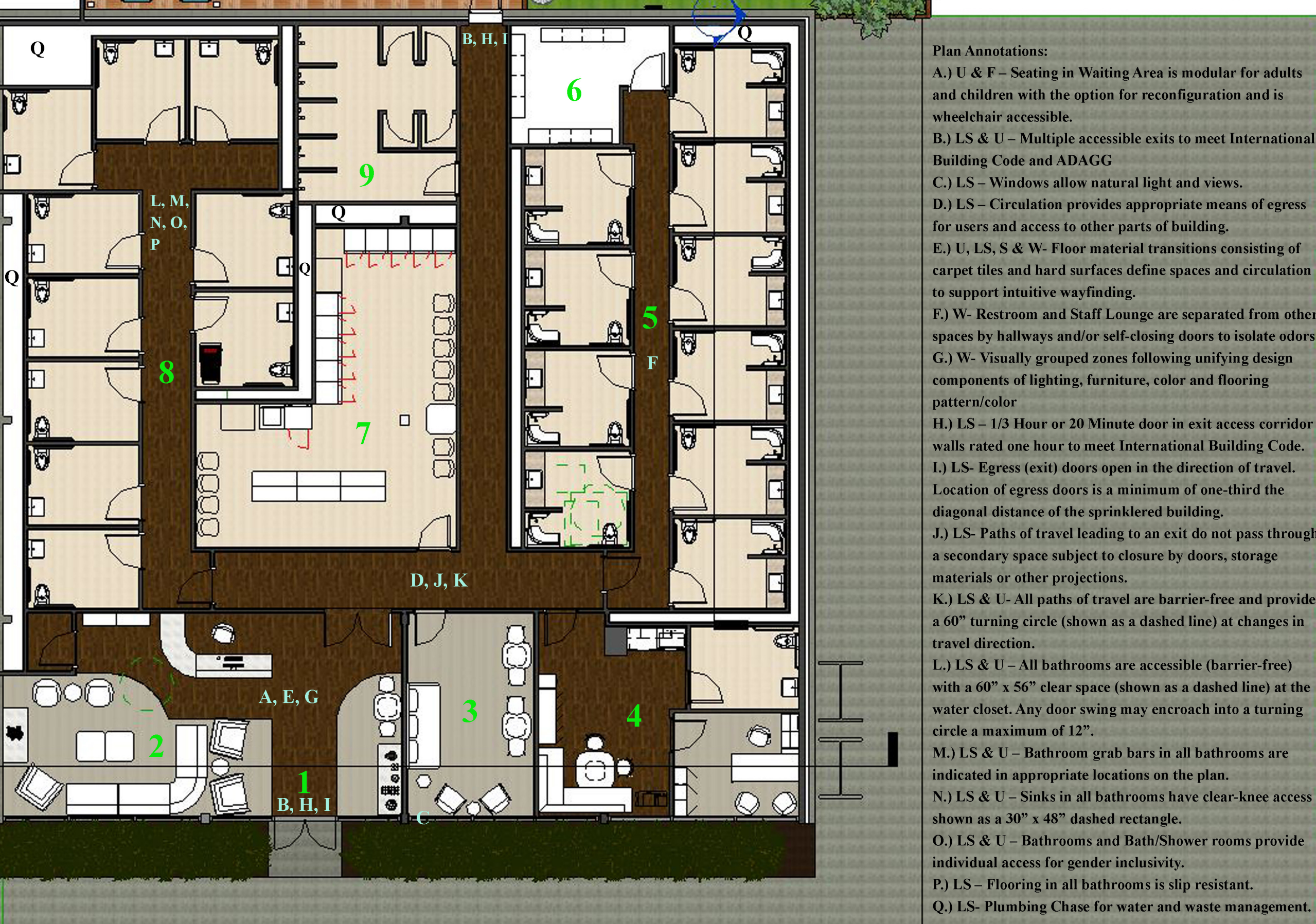


5



6

1. Haworth- Riverbend Lounge (BIFMA LEVEL 2 Certified) Its vast array of configuration possibilities and scalability of design offer flexibility for smart space planning within a wide range of environments and floorplate sizes.
2. Haworth - Poppy Lounge Chair (BIFMA LEVEL 2 Certified) Poppy helps furnish comfortable, flexible spaces that can support a variety of work processes to foster the creative performance crucial for innovation.
3. Haworth - Basket 011. The basket-like profile creates a sense of privacy. A leather-wrapped cord detail connects cushions to the frame.
4. JordanCreek - Backless Bench JordanCreek benches have a minimum recycled material content of 84% of which 73% is post consumer content. This content may vary based on the product design, product material type, and interchangeable piece parts. All styles are 100% recyclable.
5. Coalesse - EMU Round Seating. 100% recyclable 32% recycled materials. The rounded profile provides a soft seat for any form or posture, and the simple and clean visual appeal will be at home anywhere.
6. Haworth- LTB Occasional Table. LTB tables are designed to support collaboration in a relaxed setting.



Plan Annotations:  
 A.) U & F - Seating in Waiting Area is modular for adults and children with the option for reconfiguration and is wheelchair accessible.  
 B.) LS & U - Multiple accessible exits to meet International Building Code and ADAGG  
 C.) LS - Windows allow natural light and views.  
 D.) LS - Circulation provides appropriate means of egress for users and access to other parts of building.  
 E.) U, LS, S & W- Floor material transitions consisting of carpet tiles and hard surfaces define spaces and circulation to support intuitive wayfinding.  
 F.) W- Restroom and Staff Lounge are separated from other spaces by hallways and/or self-closing doors to isolate odors.  
 G.) W- Visually grouped zones following unifying design components of lighting, furniture, color and flooring pattern/color  
 H.) LS - 1/3 Hour or 20 Minute door in exit access corridor walls rated one hour to meet International Building Code.  
 I.) LS- Egress (exit) doors open in the direction of travel. Location of egress doors is a minimum of one-third the diagonal distance of the sprinklered building.  
 J.) LS- Paths of travel leading to an exit do not pass through a secondary space subject to closure by doors, storage materials or other projections.  
 K.) LS & U- All paths of travel are barrier-free and provide a 60" turning circle (shown as a dashed line) at changes in travel direction.  
 L.) LS & U - All bathrooms are accessible (barrier-free) with a 60" x 56" clear space (shown as a dashed line) at the water closet. Any door swing may encroach into a turning circle a maximum of 12".  
 M.) LS & U - Bathroom grab bars in all bathrooms are indicated in appropriate locations on the plan.  
 N.) LS & U - Sinks in all bathrooms have clear-knee access shown as a 30" x 48" dashed rectangle.  
 O.) LS & U - Bathrooms and Bath/Shower rooms provide individual access for gender inclusivity.  
 P.) LS - Flooring in all bathrooms is slip resistant.  
 Q.) LS- Plumbing Chase for water and waste management.

Asymmetrical balance was used to help create the impression of equality in weight or importance.

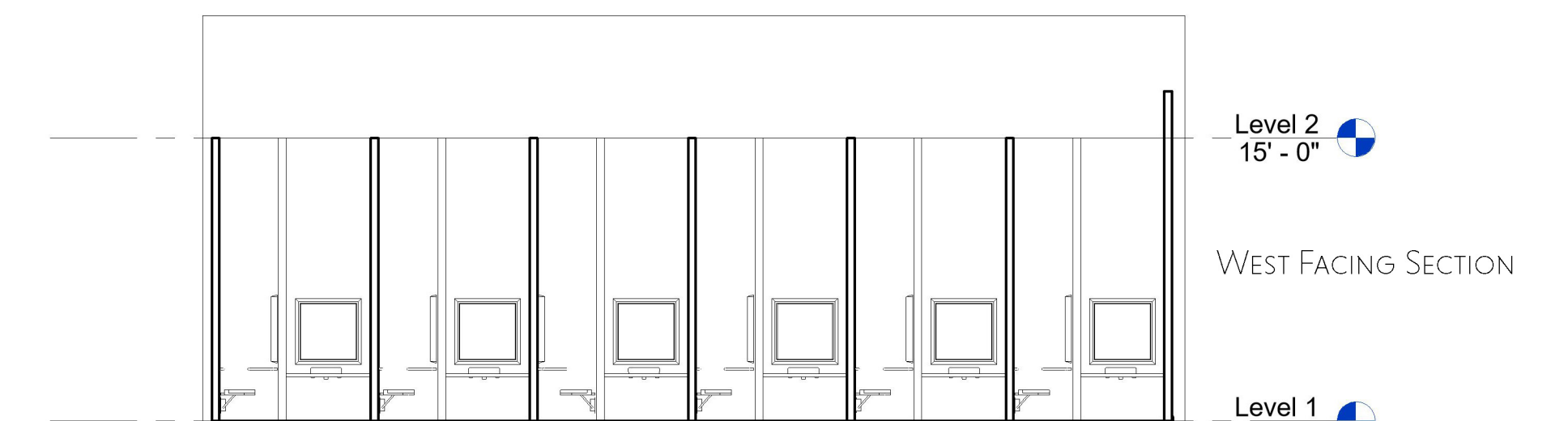
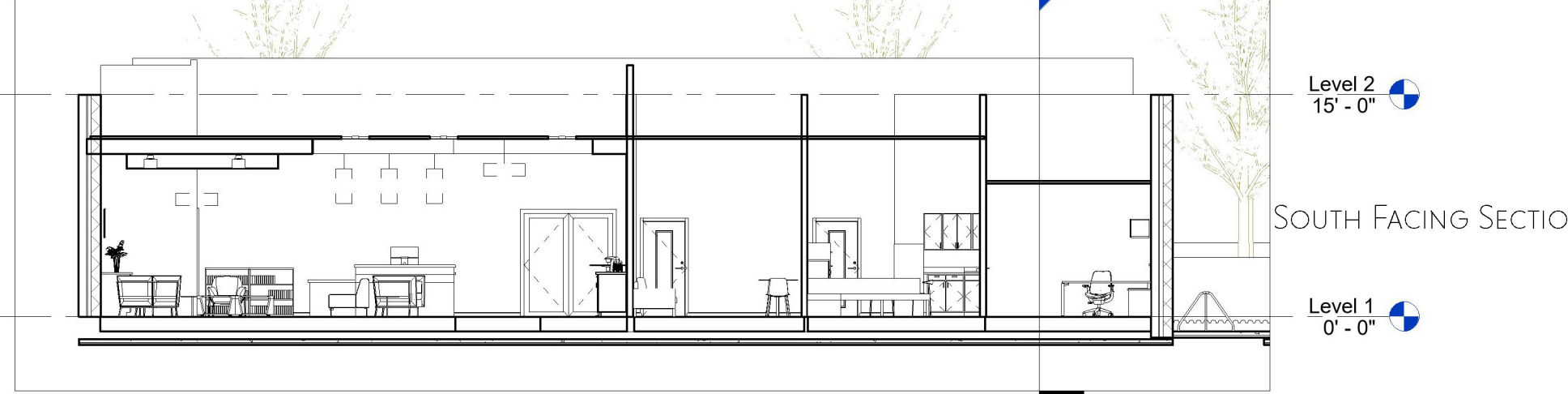
We used leaf-like patterns to help bring in a biophilic feel to the design.

Movement was used in the design of the building. Flowing movement was used by placing the rooms a particular way where the floor plan is easy to follow.

Harmony was used in the waiting area to give the viewer the feeling that they belong in the space.

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN

INTERIOR SECTIONS



5/8" FIRE-SHIELD GYPSUM BOARD  
 3 5/8" 25GA. STEEL STUDS 24" O.C.  
 3" MINERAL FIBER INSULATION  
 5/8" SOUNDBREAK XP GYPSUM BOARD

STC 54  
 TEST: RAL-TL07-389

