TherAplay Redesign

Stephanie Kailey, Rachyl Menke, & Kylie Tranter

GENERAL RESEARCH

Color Preference in Children with ASD

- Young children with autism tend to have adverse reactions to yellow
 - Perceived as being sensory-overloading
 - Hypersensitization finds this color too bright and harsh due to it having the highest luminance value
 - Yellow is the most fatiguing color
- Children with ASD preferred green and brown
- Typically Developing children preferred red and yellow



Color Sensitivity

- Areas where children with autism need to learn and rest should be well-organized and orderly, with minimal distraction and muted, warm colors in order to prevent over stimulation
- Brighter hues are better used as wayfinding cues, guiding children down
 hallways
- Children with autism will tend to follow patterns



Autism and Light Sensitivity

- Those who are sensory sensitive generally do not prefer direct fluorescent lighting
 - They are more vulnerable to sub-visible flickers and buzzing
- Daylighting can be complicated because of the shifting patterns of daylight can complicate the visual environment
- The amount and type of visual stimulation should be tightly controlled
- Glare created by sunlight also creates problems
- Skylights allow for the health benefits of natural light, without the distraction of typical windows



Children's Hospital of Philadelphia | Case Study

- Sound:
 - Excess noise can cause sensory overload
 - Insulation from other environmental noises is important
 - Acoustic ceilings and carpet help absorb sound
- Lighting
 - Fluorescent lighting should be avoided to prevent flickering and hums
 - Lighting should be dimmable
 - Cove lighting where the light source is not visible is ideal
 - Windows should be shaded or film to prevent bright sunlight and glare





Children's Hospital of Philadelphia | Case Study

- Space-Planning:
 - Divide area for different activities
 - Incorporate "quiet area" for when the child gets overwhelmed
 - Curved walls help eliminate the surprise of coming around a corner
 - Décor and Design:

٠

- Calming decorative scheme
- Exclude too bright of colors (including white)
- Use recognizable pictures for signage and labeling





Sensory Stimulation

- Children with sensory sensitivity often depend on their visual senses
 - 85% see colors with greater intensity
- Too much stimulus in classrooms can create havoc in a neurologically delayed individual's mind
- Avoiding wall patterns and removing visual clutter favors those with learning disabilities
- Remove most toys and play equipment from reach; however, items that foster independence (coat hooks, cubbies) should remain accessible
- Electronic ballasts greatly reduce flicker from fluorescent lamps
- Uplighting or diffused lighting are effective in reducing glare.

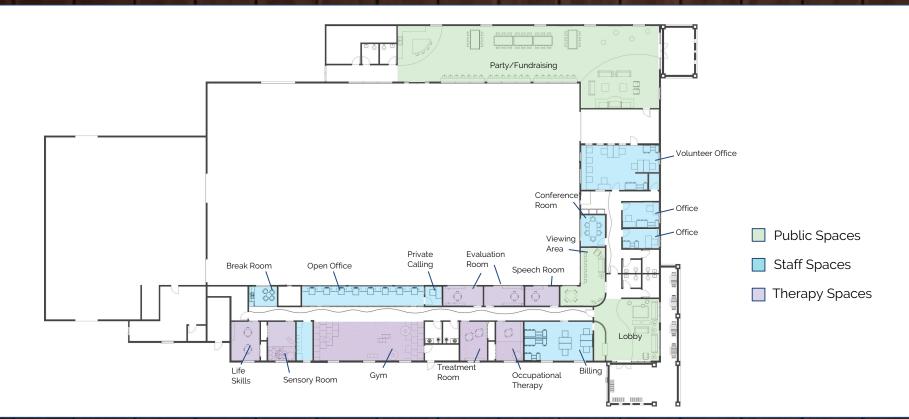




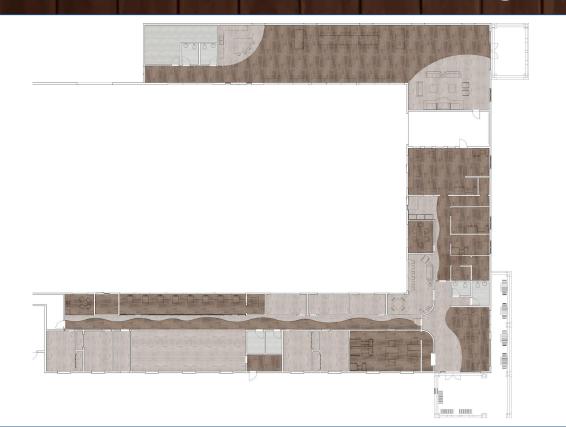


After

Final Floor Plan



Final Flooring Plan









Mannington - Barrel Oak - Loire

Mannington - Barrel Oak - Alsace

Daltile - AM34 Jet-Setter Dusk

Artwork









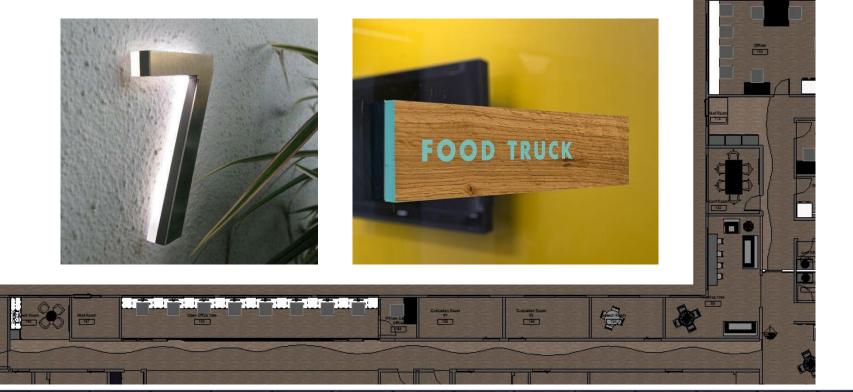








Wayfinding



STAFF AREAS

Staff Area: Case Study

- Comfortability of furniture.
- Lack of possibility for distraction.
- Neutral colors stimulating comfort.
- Acoustical privacy.



TherAplay Staff Survey Results

- Less harsh/drastic colors.
- No carpet, tile that has texture.
- Comfortable areas to work.
- Acoustics are very important to staff.
- A place to relax and have quiet.



Staff Areas

- For all the staff areas, neutral colors were used to enhance a sense of relaxation
- Reclaimed wood to maintain the rustic style throughout the space
- Sit-to-stand desks were used in almost all staff areas to encourage personal wellbeing and allow for flexibility throughout the workday



Renderings



Renderings







Staff Furniture

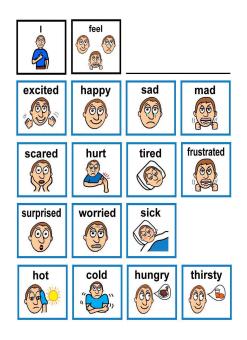


THERAPY SPACES

Sensory Room Case Study 1

- Lack of noise / predictable noise
 - Children with certain developmental deficiencies do not handle unpredictable noises well.
- Room for movement
- Deep pressure input
- "Calming" communication cards
- Sensory Diet
- Tactile Activities





Therapy and Parental Influence

- Occupational therapy not only influences the child, but also the parents.
- Enrolling children in occupational therapy helps to increase parental satisfaction.
- Parents' ability to see and be involved in the benefits that therapy can do helps them see their decisions are the right ones.
- In the survey results, all the parents' highest priority was to see their child's reconstruction of self-worth.



Smile Center | Gymnasium Case Study

- Located in Manhattan, New York City
- Focus on Sensory Integration and Neuro-Developmental Treatment
- Therapies they focus on in the gymnasium setting:
 - Sensory Integration
 - Core Strength exercises
 - Motor Planning
 - Fine Motor Skills
 - Eye-hand Coordination
 - Environmental Modification







Therapy: Space

- Configuration matters within a space
- Arrangement that encourages engagement
- Arrangement that offers a sense of protection
- A desk between the client and counselor was not preferred
 - This created an environment that could not allow the two to engage
- Including flexible furniture
 - This will allow children to move about the space freely and make themselves comfortable
- Including a designated area that allows the child to be alone
 - With ASD, children tend to become over stimulated and need to calm themselves down



Applying To Project

- Spacious layout
- Areas for children to separate themselves
- Materials that allow for movement
- Variation in furniture
- Optional lighting options
- Neutral colors









Therapy: Lighting

- Lighting affects the impressions of a room
 - Perceptions of people and emotions
- Use of natural light
 - With Natural light there needs to be an option to eliminate natural light for children who become over stimulated by light
- Using soundless lighting
 - The flickering of fluorescent and incandescent lighting can cause a distraction during therapy
- Lighting that will eliminate glares on surfaces



Therapy: Color

- Children with ASD are more attracted to primary colors
- Children perceive color differently.
- Blue's and Violets decrease blood pressure and heart rate
- Having designated colors on walls will help children not feel confused or overwhelmed





Therapy: Furniture

- Including a variety of Furniture that will allow children to have a choice of furniture
 - This will help engage children with the therapist
- Fabrics should be durable
- Furniture finishes that do not produce a glare
- Highly colored furniture
 - This will attract children to engage
- Having a group table
 - This will help make group activities comfortable
- Safe furniture that can be rocked
 - Children with ASD tend to rock or shake when they become overstimulated





NGLE SQUEEZER

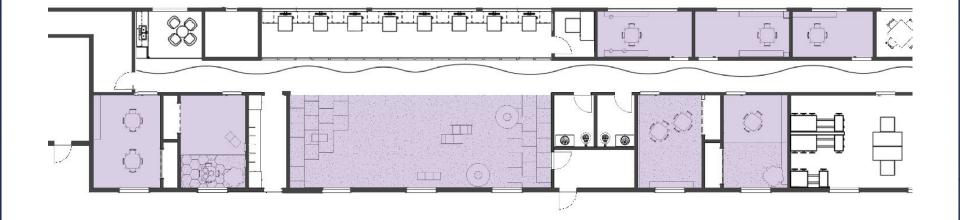
Therapy: Flooring

- Flooring should be a matt finish to eliminate glares from ligiting
 - Glares can cause a distraction for patients during therapy
 - Can cause children to squint, making them uncomfortable
- Flooring should be cushioned and include a wall base for protection
- Including different types of flooring





Therapy Spaces



Evaluation Room







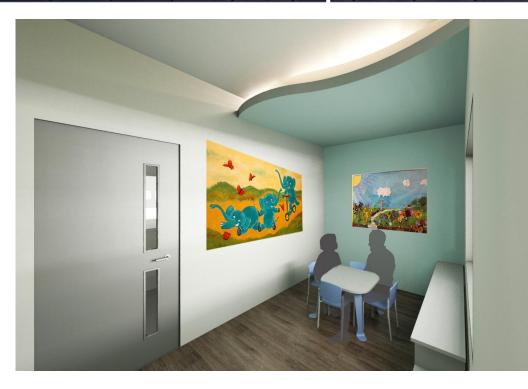




Alabaster SW7008

Magical SW6829

Speech Therapy









Mannington Barrel Oak -Alsace

Alabaster SW7008

Minor Blue SW6792

Occupational Therapy









Magical SW6829 Alabaster SW7008



Sensory Therapy







Alabaster SW7008

Magical SW6829



Life Skills Room











Alabaster SW7008

Relish SW6443

PUBLIC SPACES

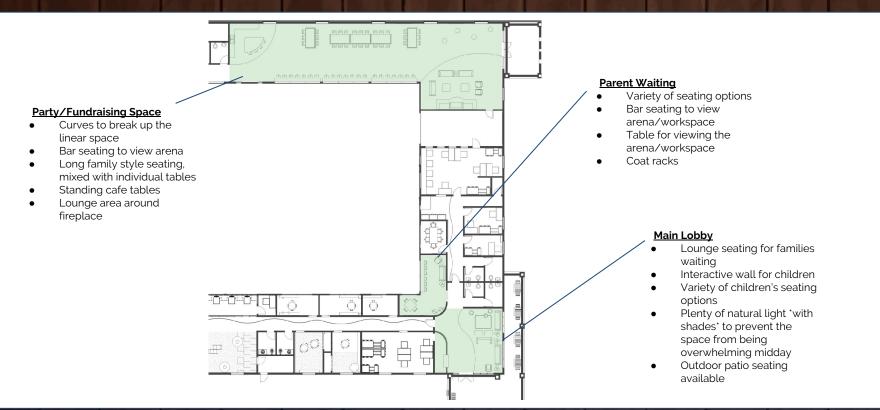
TherAplay Parent Survey Responses

- The parents would like to see:
 - More space for therapy
 - Acoustical privacy
 - More viewing access for their children's therapy sessions
 - A balance of dimmable and natural light
 - More space in the waiting area
- What they view as most important
 - Acoustics
 - Many of the kids are negatively impacted by too much sound
 - Lighting

Too bright of lighting or glare can be distracting



Parent/Public Areas



Parent Waiting





Alabaster SW7008





Herman Miller - Magis Steelwood Stool

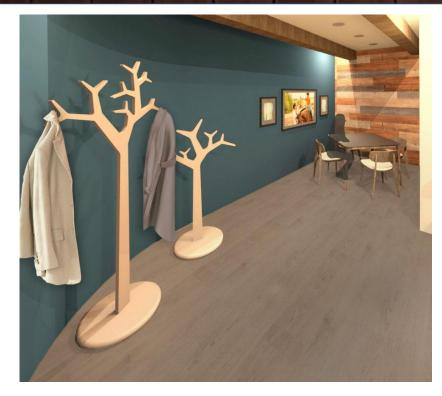






Bernhardt - Mills

Parent Waiting





Alabaster SW7008





Herman Miller - Magis Steelwood Table



DAVIS - PLC



Hightower -Tree Coat Stand

Main Lobby





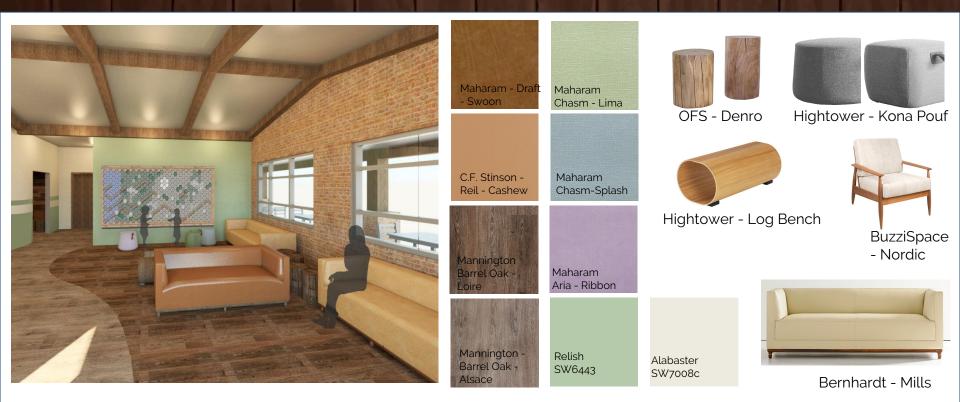
Relish SW6443

Alabaster SW7008c

Donor Tree



Main Lobby



Fundraising Space





C.F. Stinson -Reil - Cashew









Bernhardt - Elevation Drum



Bernhardt - Mills

Fundraising Space



Alabaster SW7008c









Purposeful Design Custom Dining Table





Hightower Kona Table

Crate&Barrel Miles Upholstered Dining Chair

References

ASD: Sensitivity to Color. (2017, October 03). Retrieved from https://aspergers101.com/asd-sensitivity-color/

Case study 4. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://sensory-processing.middletownautism.com/casestudies/case-study-4/

Cohn, E. S. (2001). Parent Perspectives of Occupational Therapy Using a Sensory Integration Approach. *American Journal of Occupational Therapy*, *55*(3), 285-294. doi:10.5014/ajot.55.3.285

Designing for Autism: Lighting. (2011, October 19). Retrieved from https://www.archdaily.com/177293/designing-for-autism-lighting

https://www.carautismroadmap.org/autism-friendly-design-ideas/?print=pdf

https://www.informedesign.org/_news/apr_v06r-pr.pdf

Davis, T. R. V. (1984). The Influence of the Physical Environment in Offices. *Academy of Management Review*, 9(2), 271–283. https://doi.org/10.5465/AMR.1984.4277654