



Inclusive Design and Building Performance

Exploring Synergies with Equity, Sustainability, and Health

Panelists



Peter A. Stratton
Managing Director,
Accessibility Services
Steven Winter
Associates, Inc.



Katie Osborn
Principal and Founder,
ViaCollective, Inc.



Ethan Lu, AIA
Acting Assistant Chair &
Assistant Professor of
Interior Design
Fashion Institute of
Technology / SUNY



Victoria Lanteigne, WELL AP
Consultant and PhD Student
North Carolina State
University

Agenda



- Inclusive Design and Building Performance (10 min)
- Panelist Presentations (30 min)
- Moderated Discussion (30 min)
- Q&A (20 min)

Why Inclusive Design?



Accessible design

Universal design

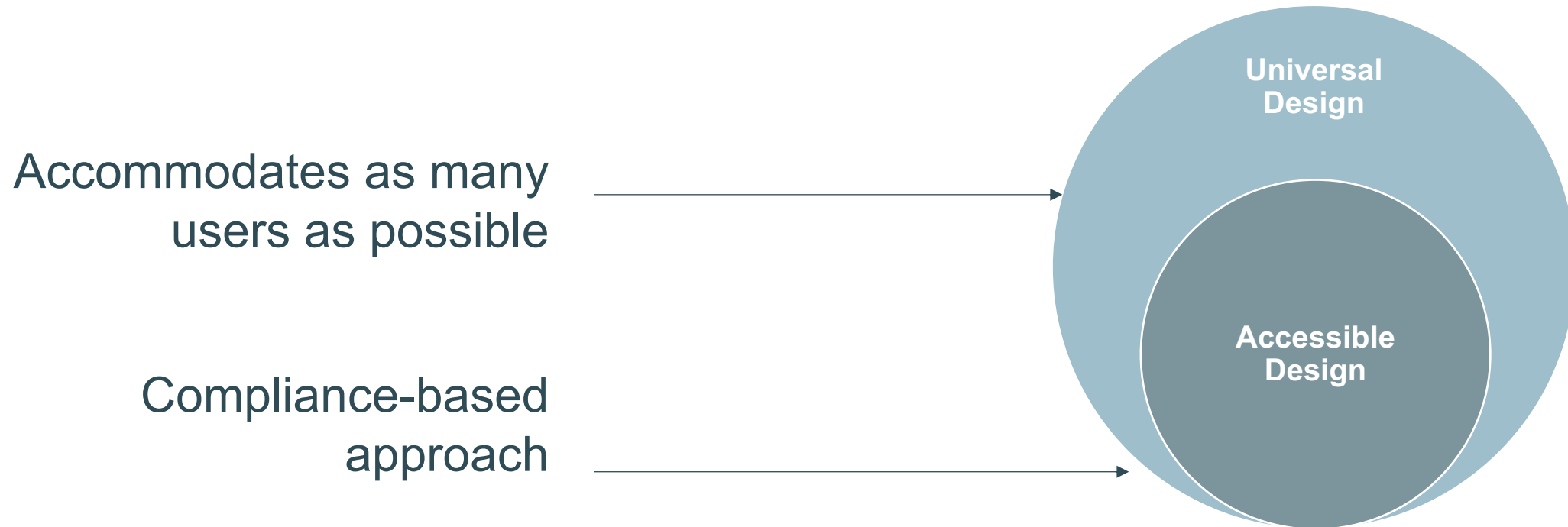
Inclusive design

Why Inclusive Design?



(Story et al., 1998)

Why Inclusive Design?



(Steinfeld and Maisei, 2012)

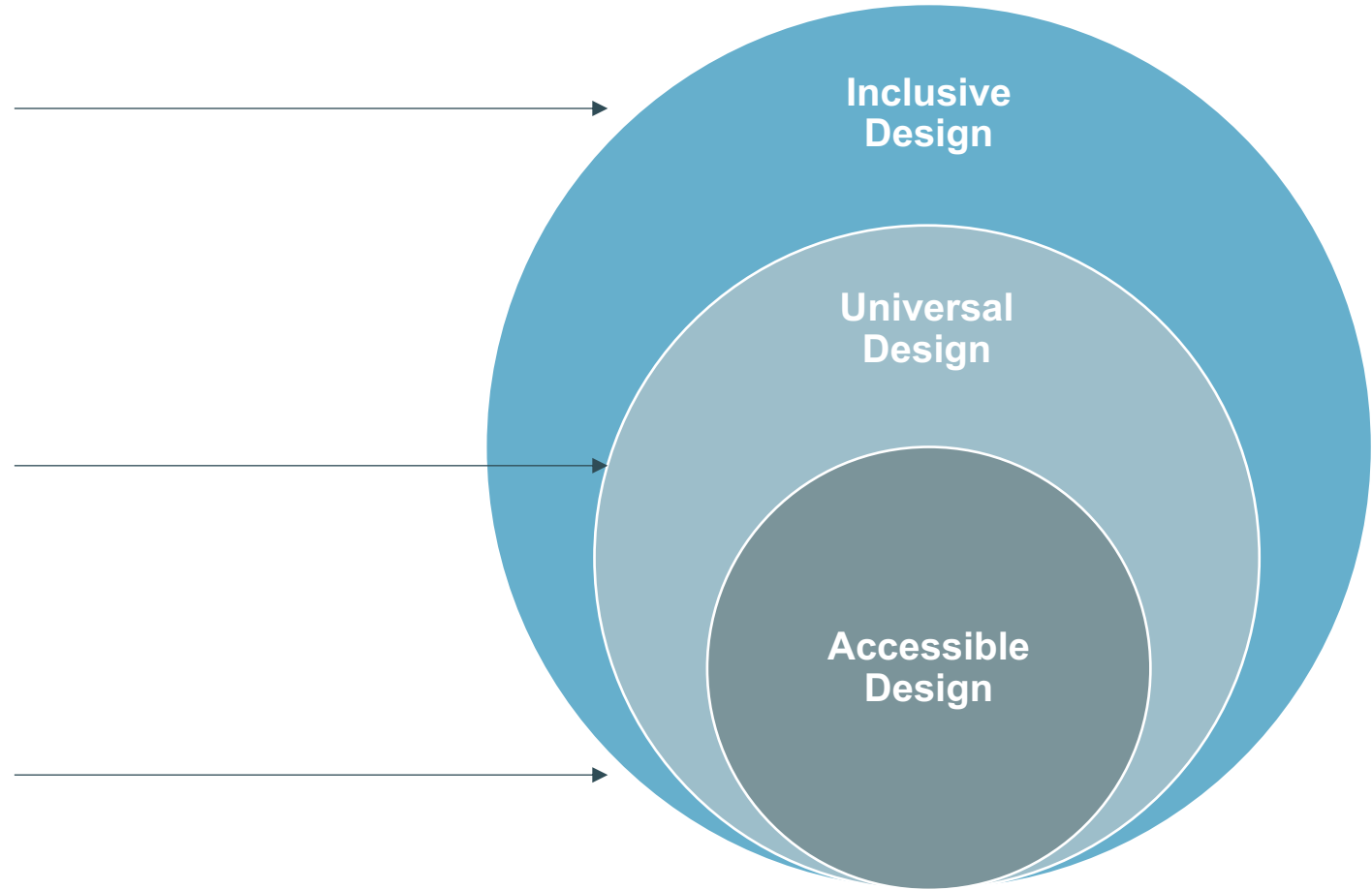
Why Inclusive Design?



Addresses a broader range of individual and intersectional identities

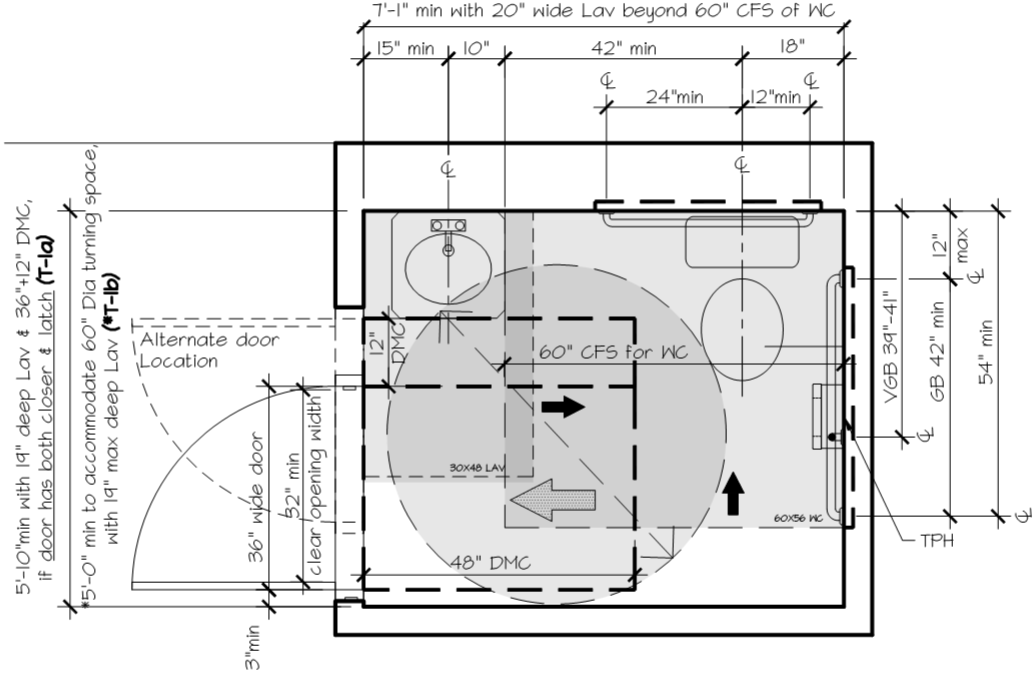
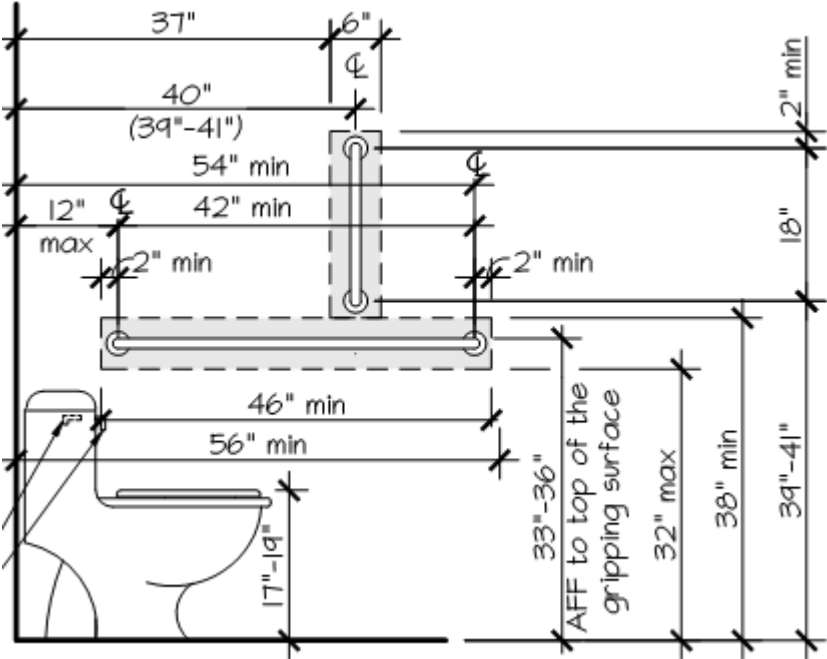
Accommodates as many users as possible

Compliance-based approach



(Coleman, 1994; Costanza Chock, 2020)

Accessible Design



Universal Design



Inclusive Design





Inclusive Design and Building Performance

(Enertiv, 2020)

Inclusive Design and Building Performance



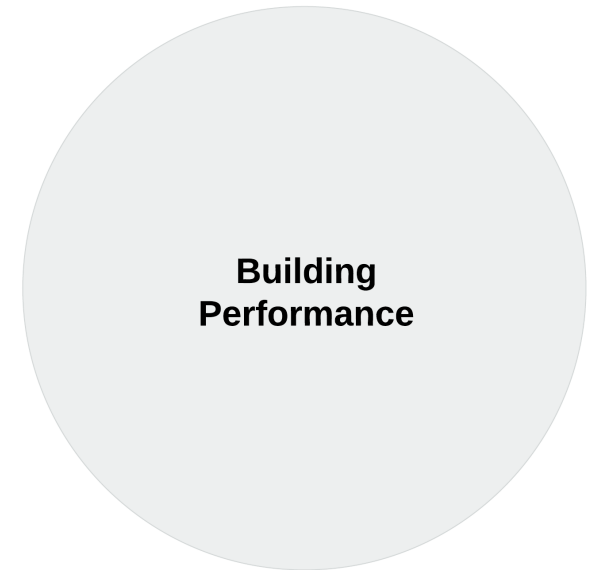
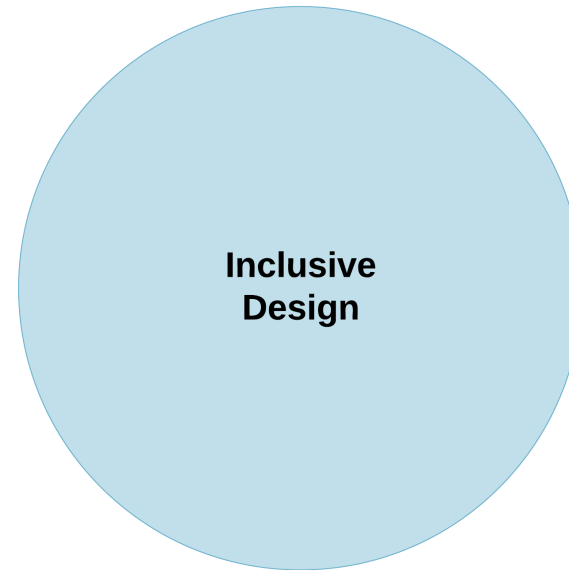
Building Performance is a data-driven approach to understanding how a building functions, typically across energy usage and other facets of day-to-day operations.

(Enertiv, 2020)

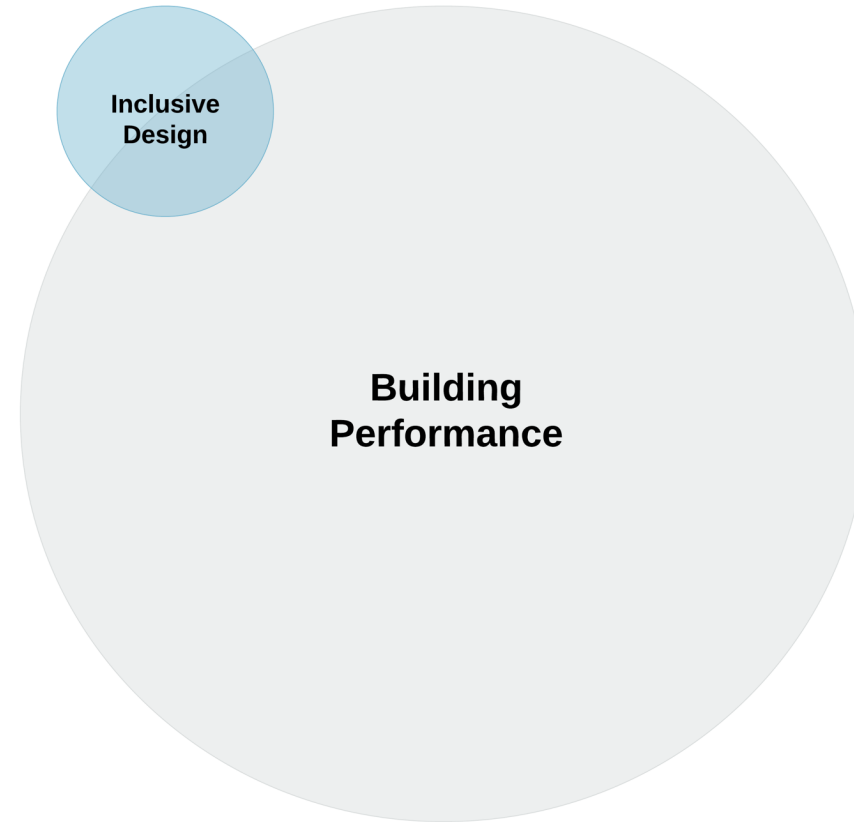
Inclusive Design and Building Performance



Building Performance is a data-driven approach to understanding how a building functions, typically across energy usage and other facets of day-to-day operations.



Inclusive Design and Building Performance

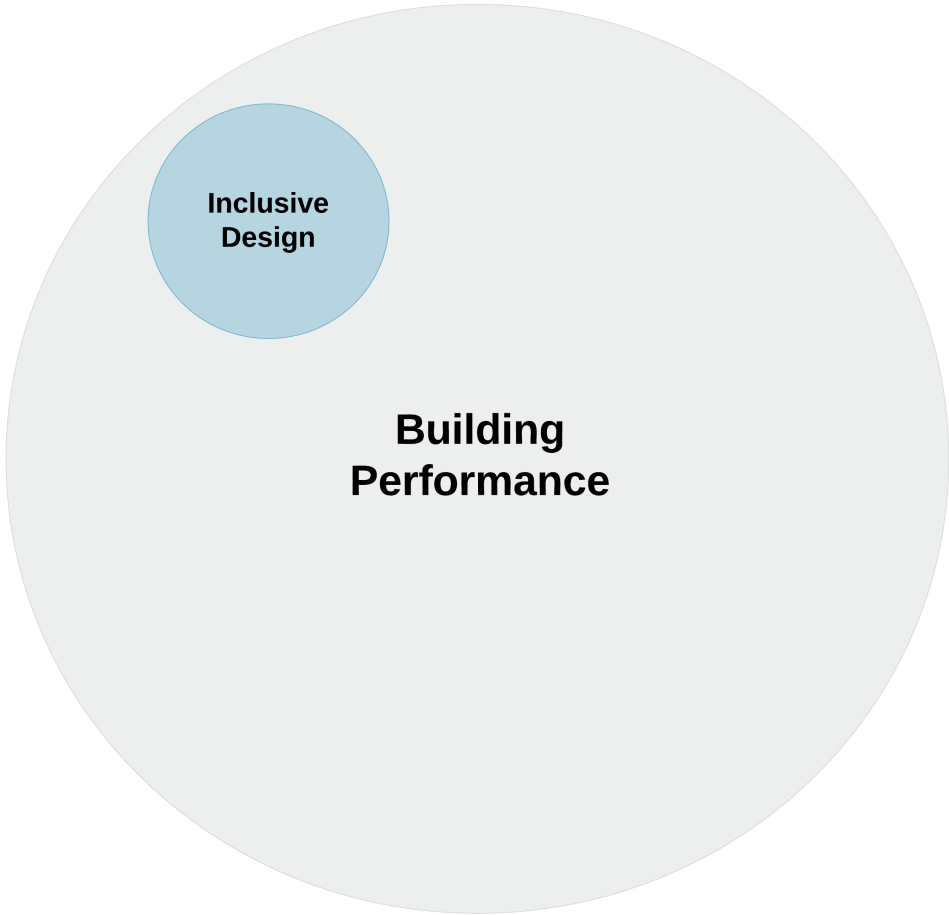


Inclusive Design and Building Performance

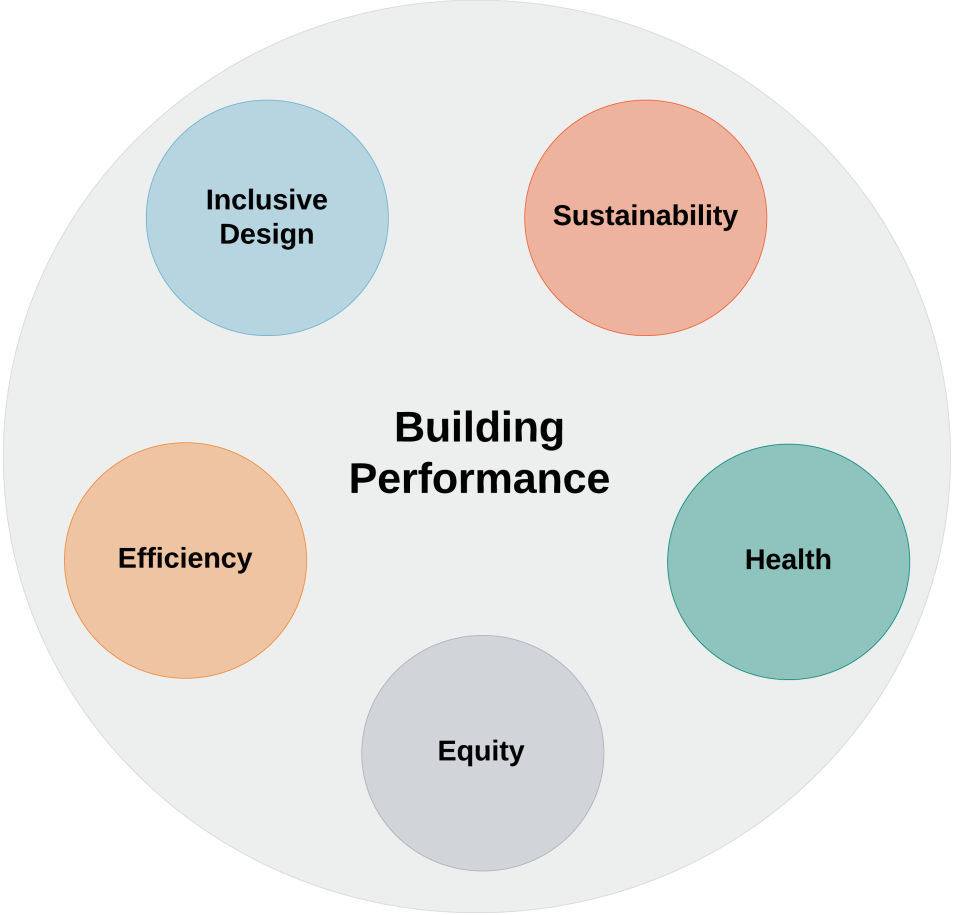


Building Performance Standard	Universal/Inclusive Design Standard	Pathway Options/ Requirements
WELL v2 <i>*SWA Contributing Author</i>	Feature C13: Accessibility and Universal Design	Optional (optimization) feature worth 2 points towards WELL Certification.
LEED v4 <i>*SWA Contributing Author</i>	Inclusive Design Pilot Credit	Optional credit worth 1 point towards LEED certification.
Enterprise Green Communities	7.12. Beyond ADA: Universal Design	Optional pathway worth up to 8 points towards certification.
Living Building Challenge	Equity Petal: Core Imperative 17 - Universal Access	Required to achieve Equity Petal Certification.

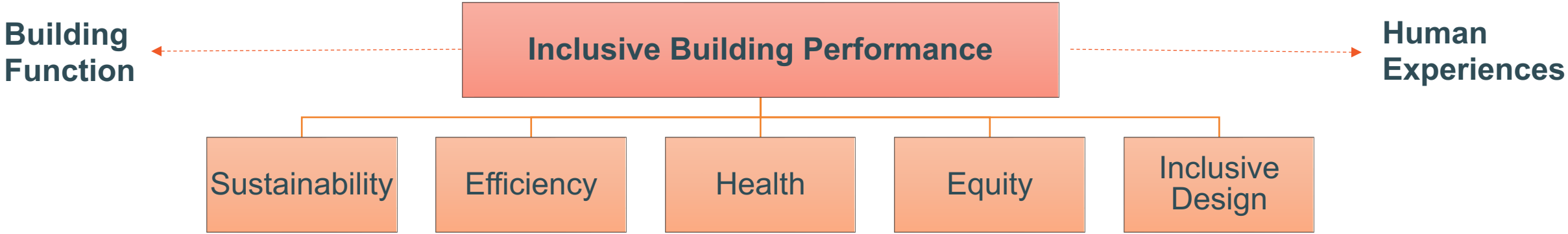
Inclusive Design and Building Performance



Inclusive Design and Building Performance



Inclusive Building Performance



Inclusive Building Performance



- Centralized Inclusive Design guidance



Discussion Questions



- Why have practitioners been slow to adopt Inclusive Design; what circumstances might spark adoption rates?
- What are the biggest barriers facing adoption rates of newer iterations of Inclusive Design?
- How are practitioners and thought leaders implementing or informing new iterations of Inclusive Design?
- What will signify that Inclusive Design has fully evolved as a strategy for Building Performance?

Inclusive Design & Wayfinding



June 29, 2022

Building Energy Exchange

1. Wayfinding Systems
2. Designing for the Visitor
3. Projects that Are (or Aren't) Inclusive
4. New & Expanding Opportunities

WAYFINDING & SIGNAGE

WAYFINDING ≠ SIGNAGE

WAYFINDING

=

**STRATEGY OF NAVIGATING PEOPLE
THROUGH A PHYSICAL SPACE**

WAYFINDING ≠ SIGNAGE

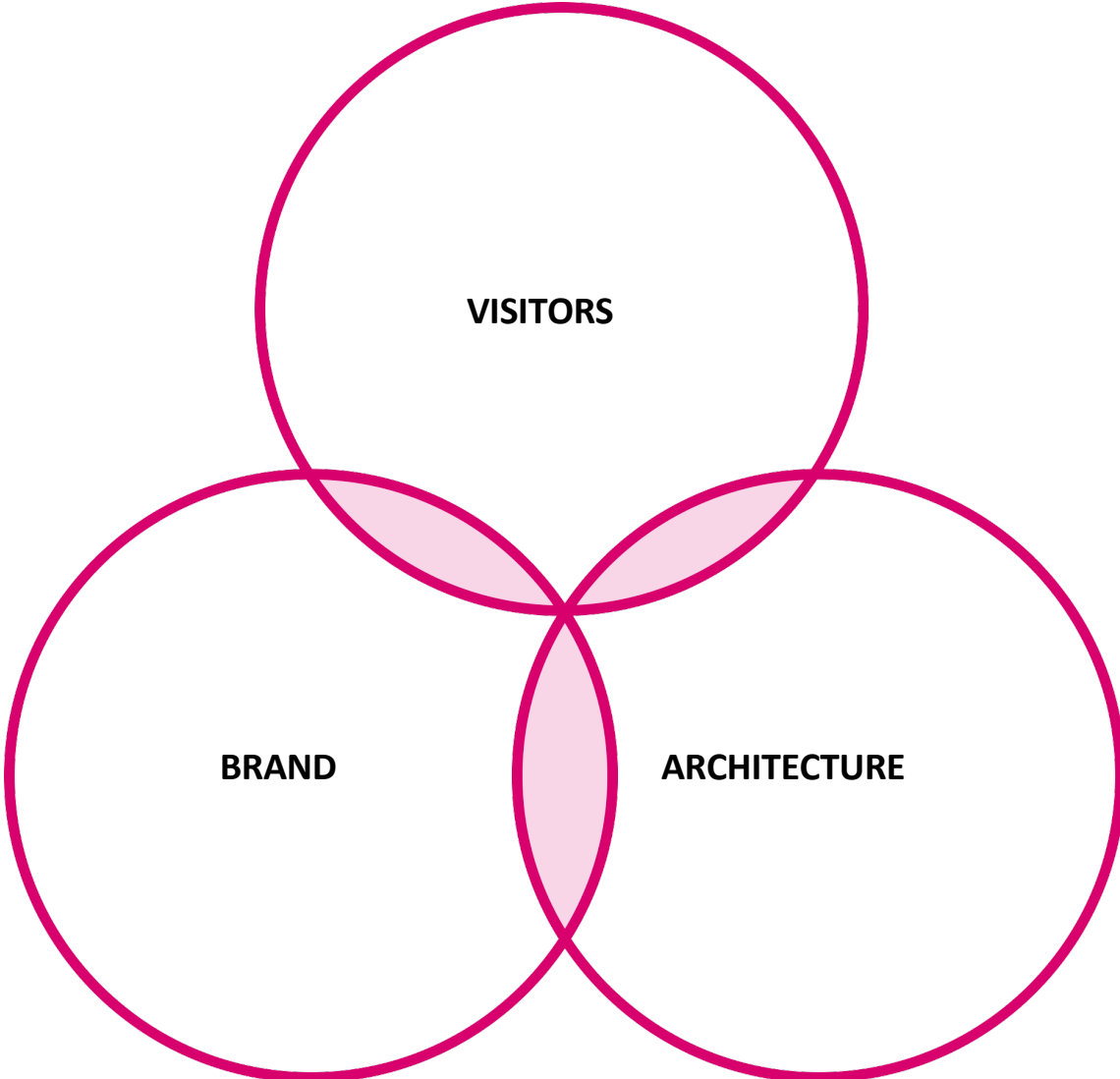
SIGNAGE

=

ONE OF MANY

WAYFINDING TOOLS THAT

HELP PEOPLE NAVIGATE



WAYFINDING SYSTEMS

VISITORS

- People are the 'client'
- Wayfinding begins before they arrive
- Pre-arrival interactions include websites, mobile apps, mail, customer service or email
- Static maps are still essential
- Architecture and branding will be the first thing that greet people as they approach the destination



@nyukim

HAVE A QUESTION? ASK US ON

ARCHITECTURE

- Recognizable
- 'Gateways' confirm you have arrived
- Pathways and visible vertical circulation assist in navigating the space
- Finishes, lighting, and technology integrations become navigation cues
- Ceiling heights, intersections, and sightlines impact placement, design and interactivity

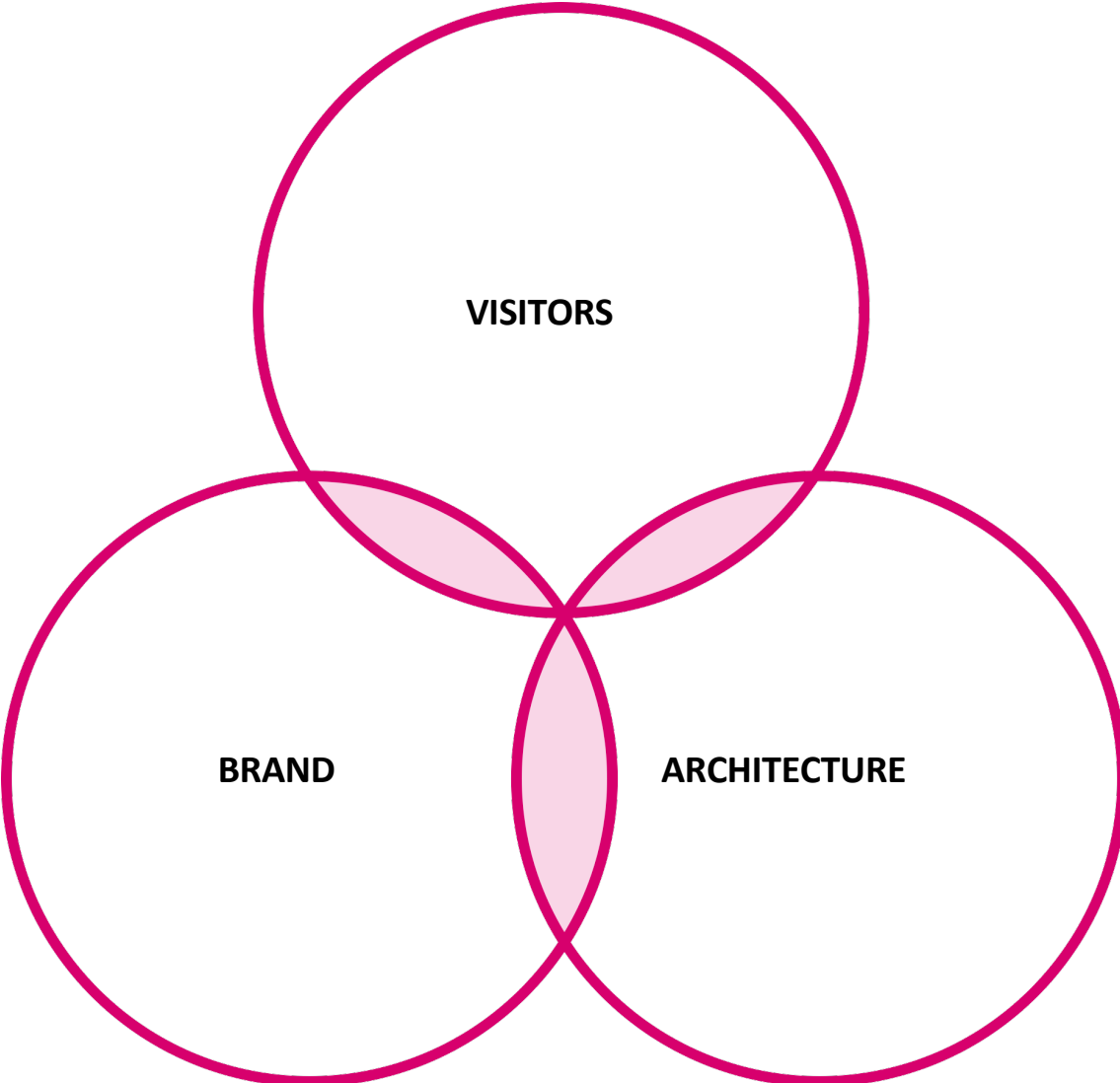


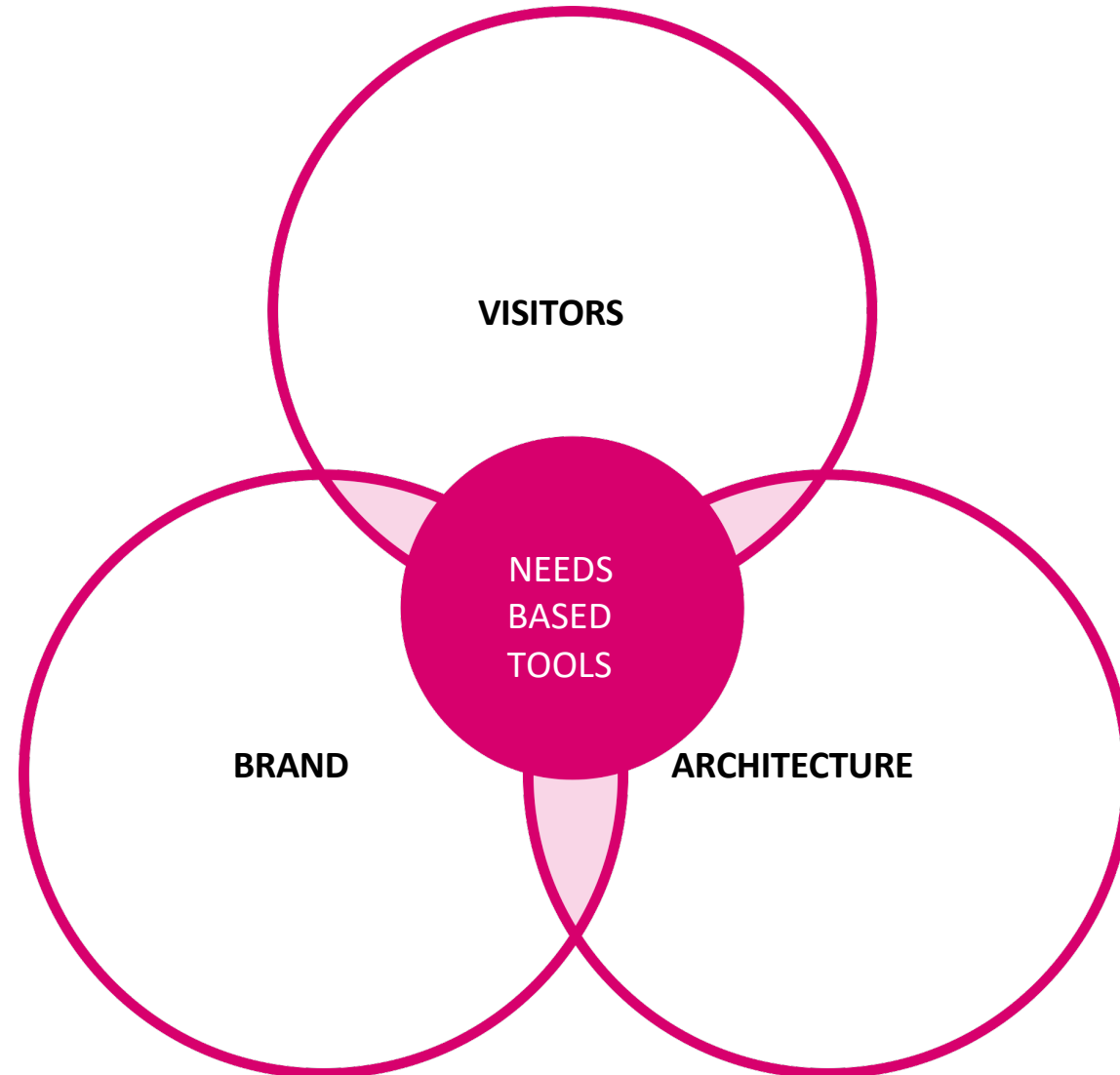
WAYFINDING SYSTEMS

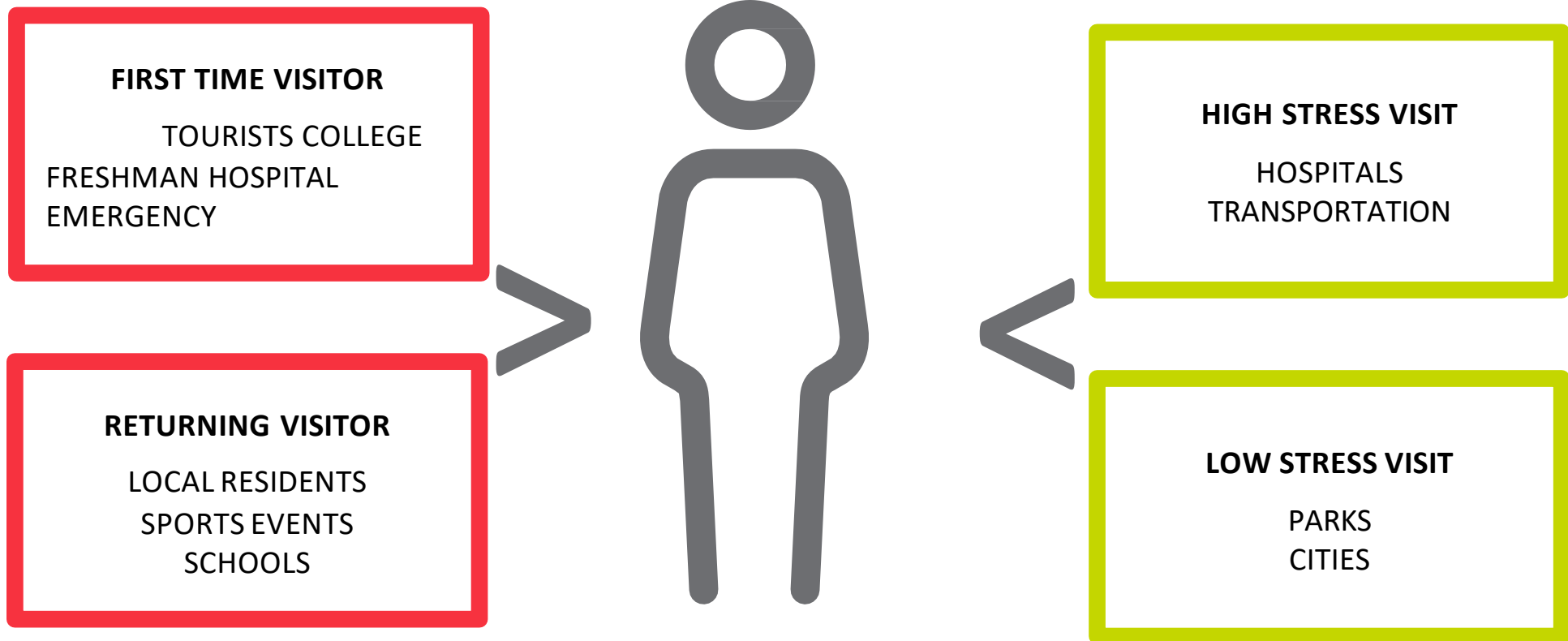
BRANDING

- Wayfinding is an extension of the brand
- Typography, color, and other branding are all integrated into the system
- Clearly marks building boundaries
- Draws attention to, or away from, a space
- Well integrated branding helps to confirm they are in the right location
- Use of branding in Placemaking offers the opportunity to adapt the brand into a playful and imaginative manner, creating a unique interaction with the visitor and the brand

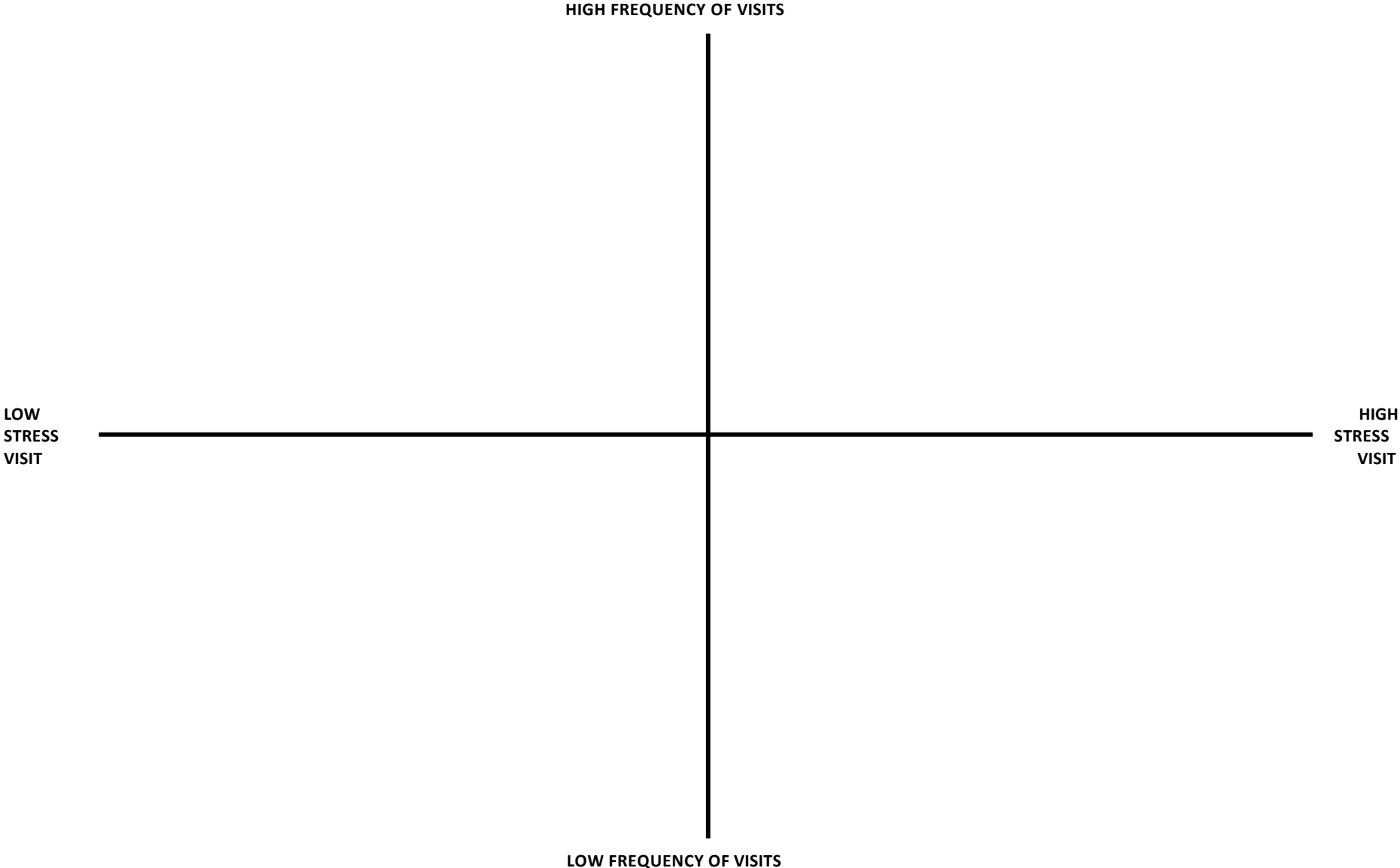




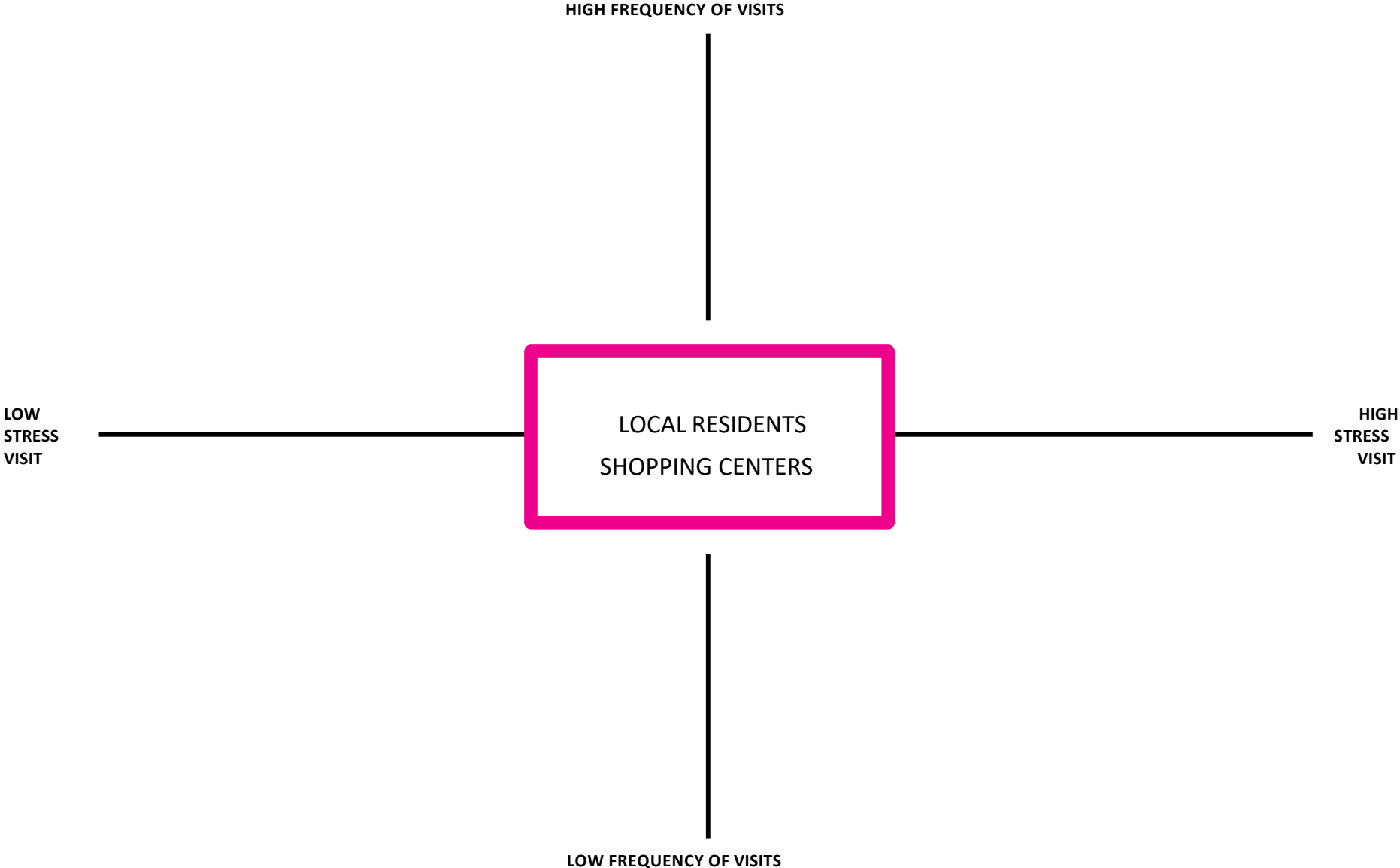




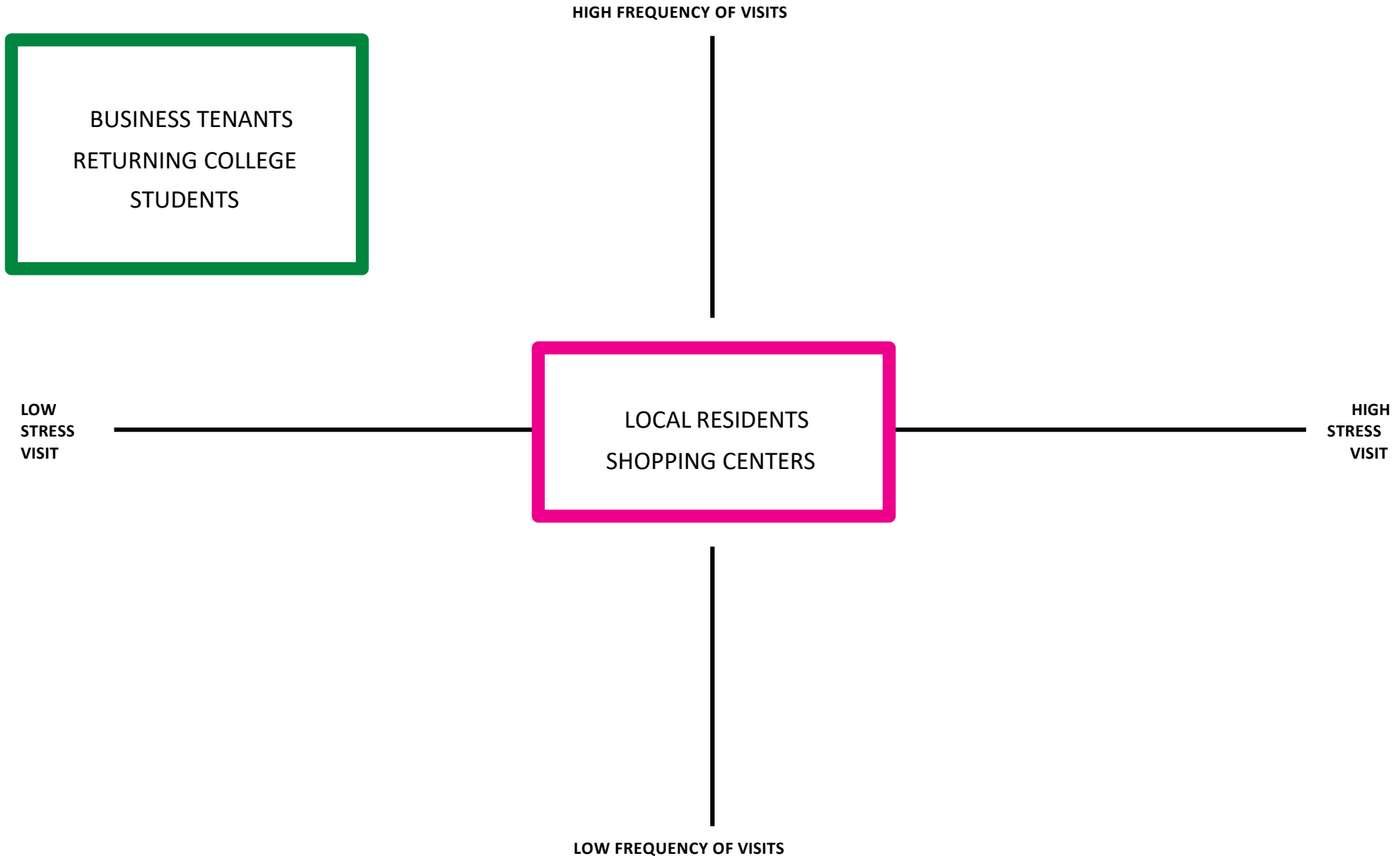
UNDERSTANDING PEOPLE'S NEEDS



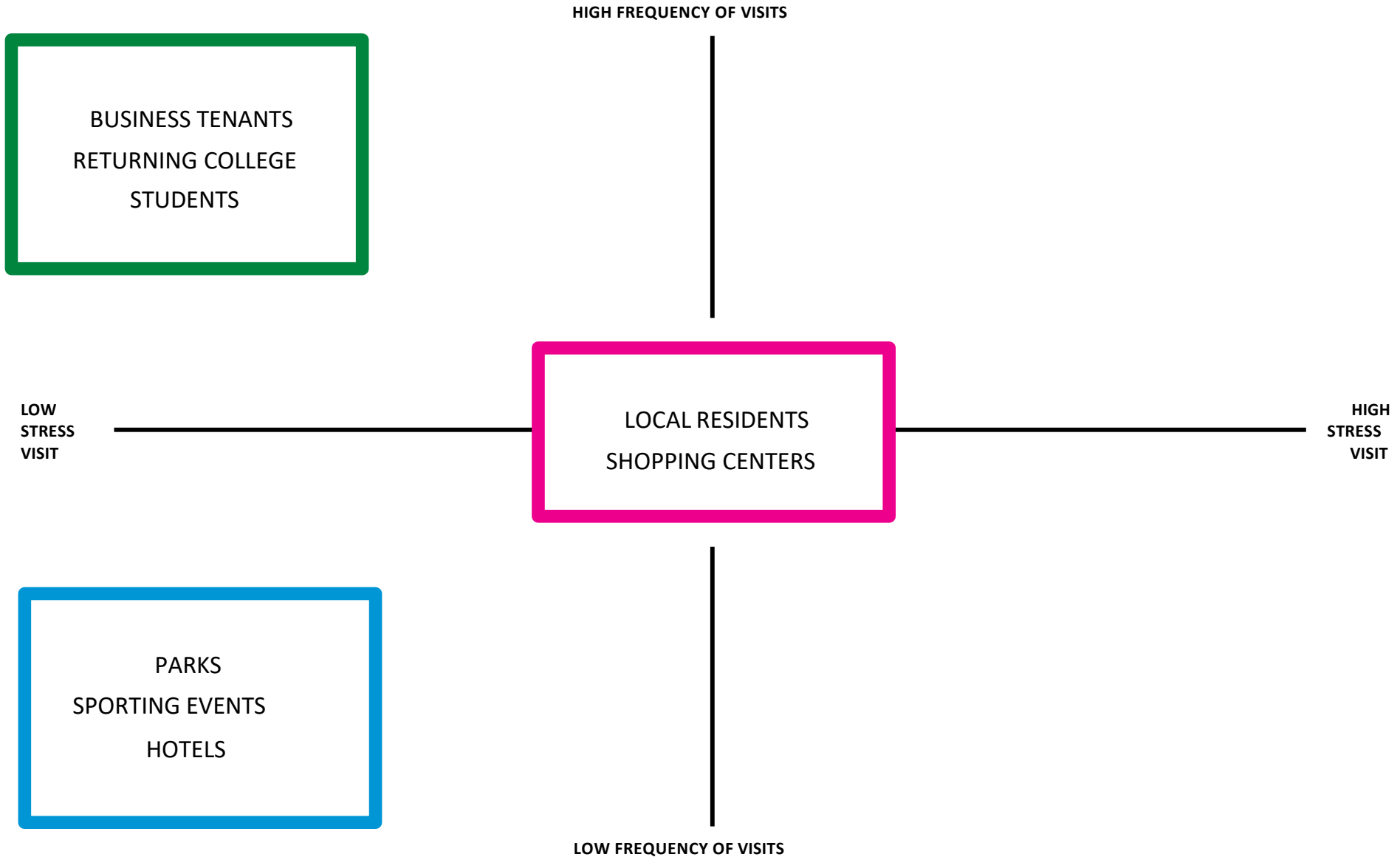
UNDERSTANDING PEOPLE'S NEEDS



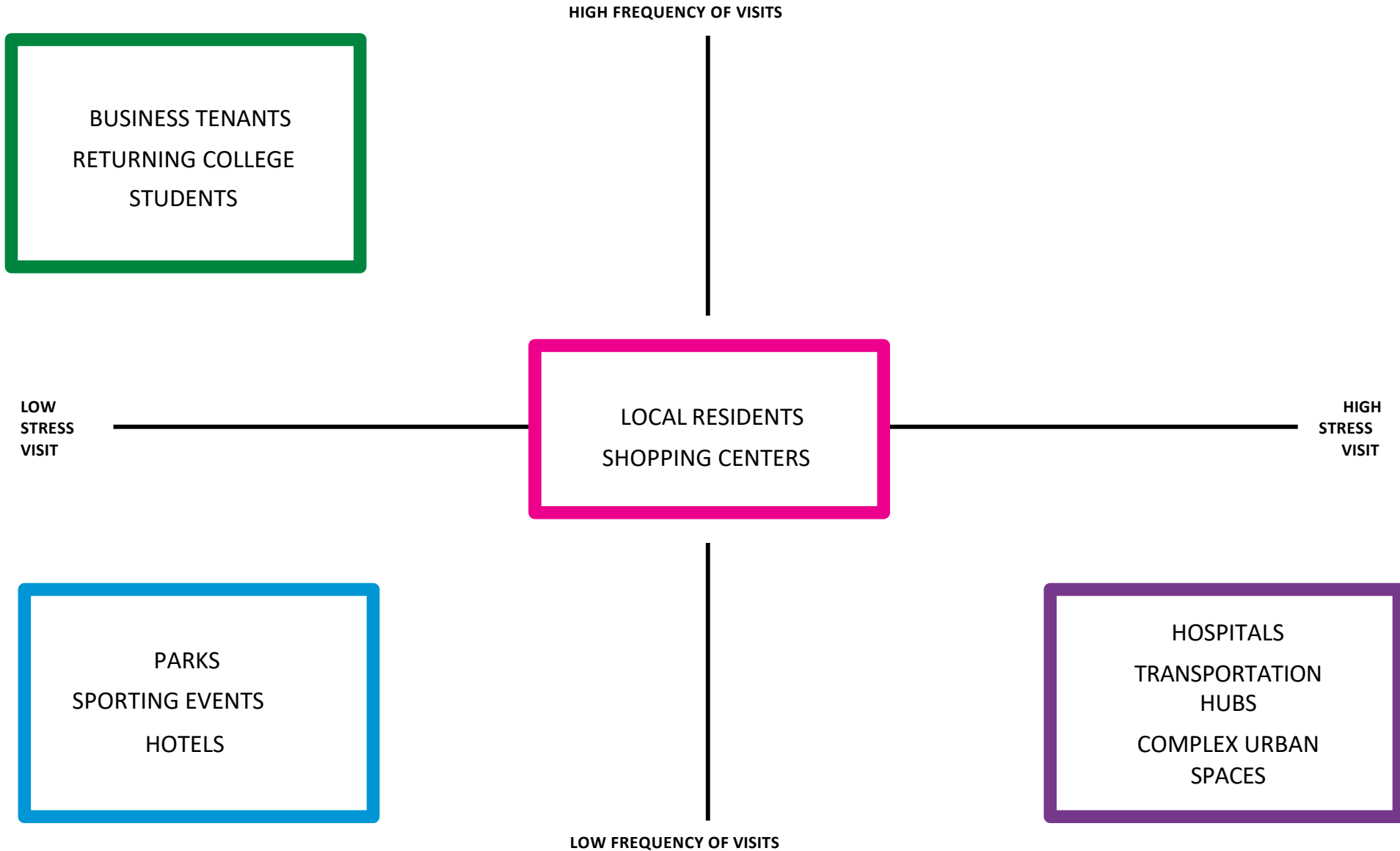
UNDERSTANDING PEOPLE'S NEEDS



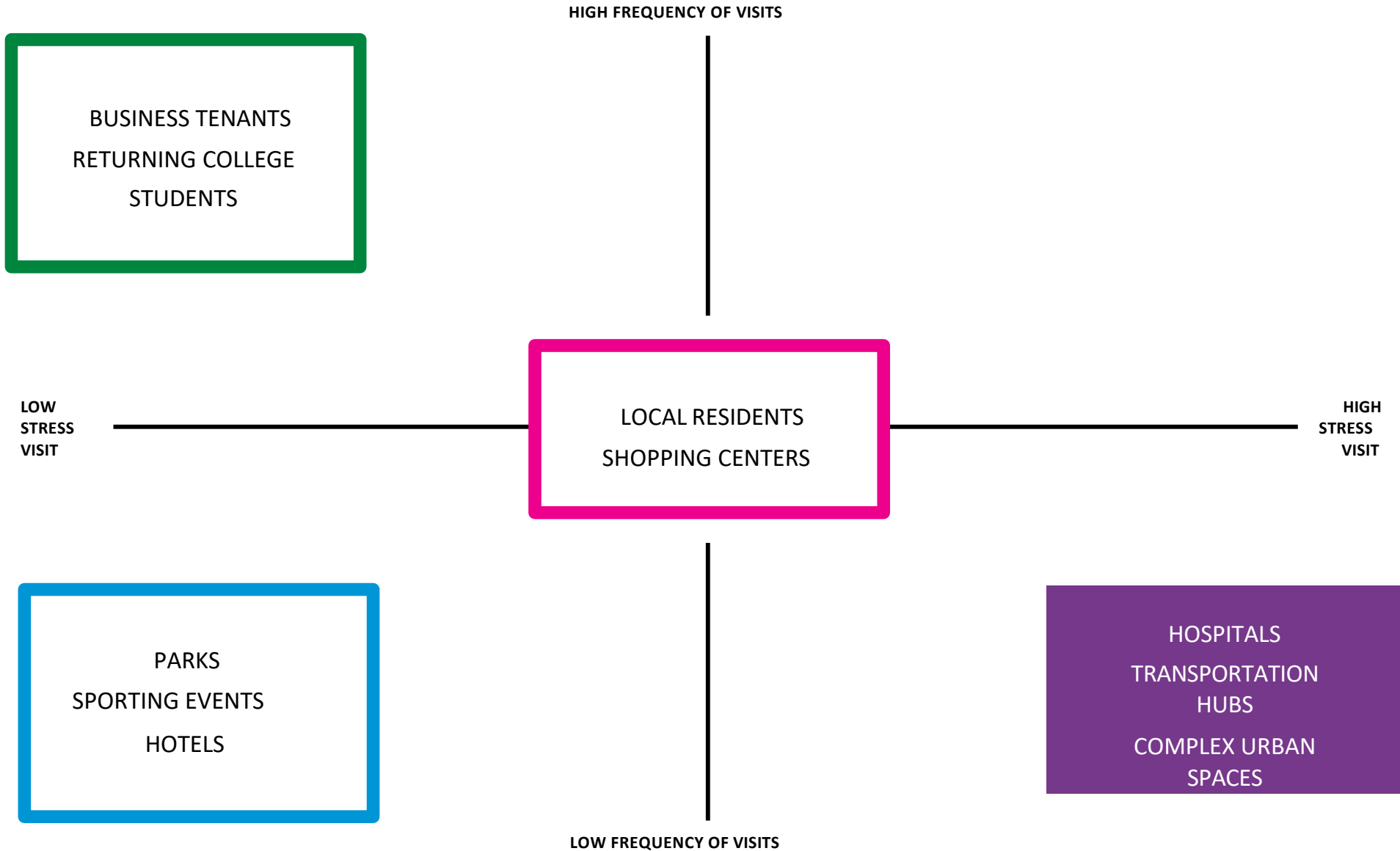
UNDERSTANDING PEOPLE'S NEEDS



UNDERSTANDING PEOPLE'S NEEDS



UNDERSTANDING PEOPLE'S NEEDS

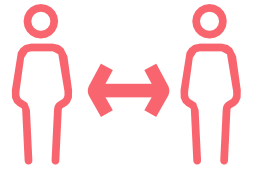
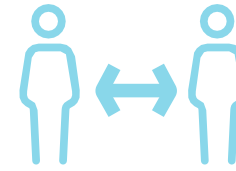


WAYFINDING TOOLKIT

BRANDED

ONE TO MANY

ONE TO ONE



BUILDINGS

SIGNS

PRINT

DIGITAL

PEOPLE

Destinations
Pathways
Landmarks

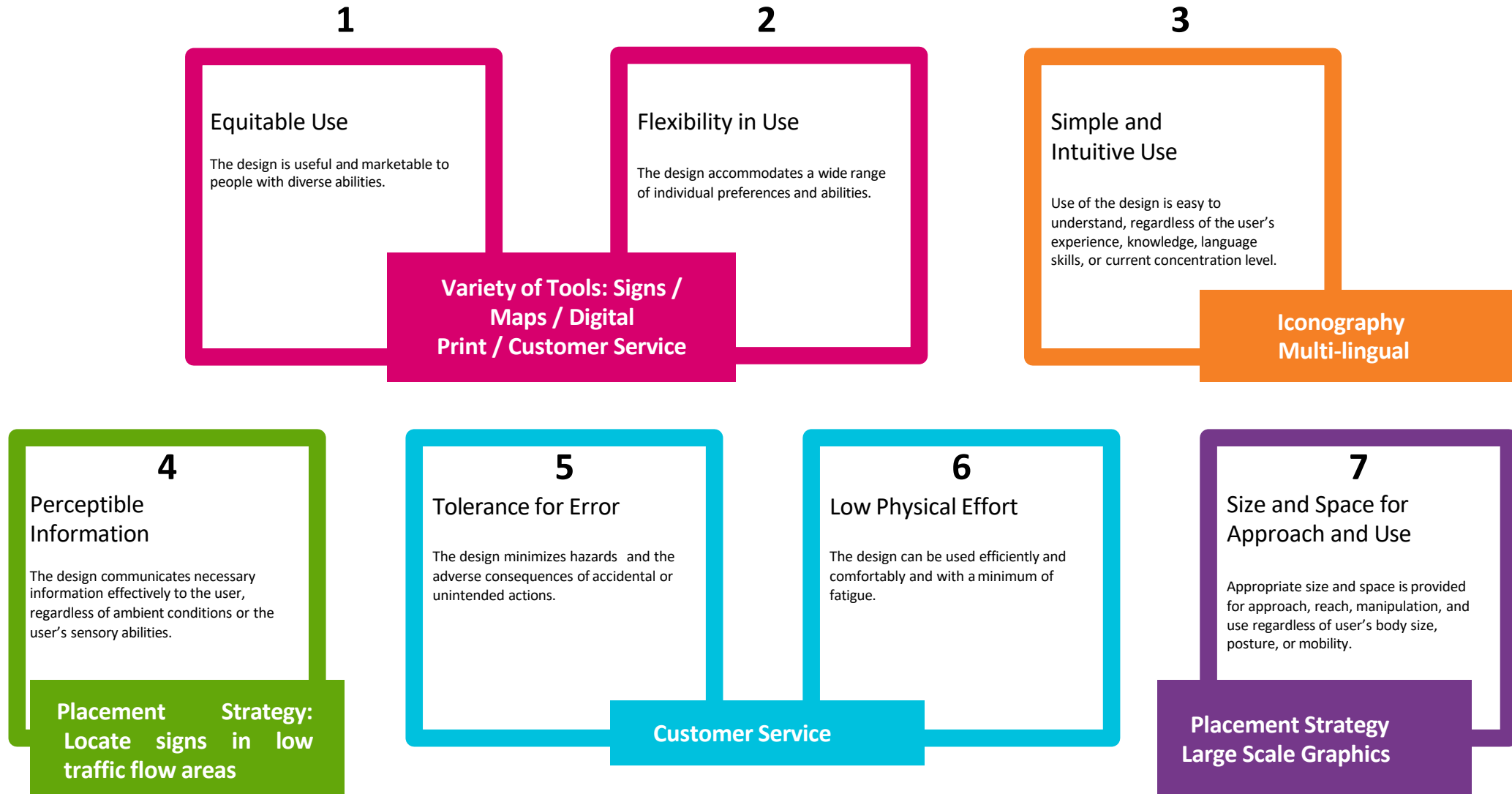
Regulatory
Directional
Identification

Maps
Brochures

On Site Digital
Personal Mobile

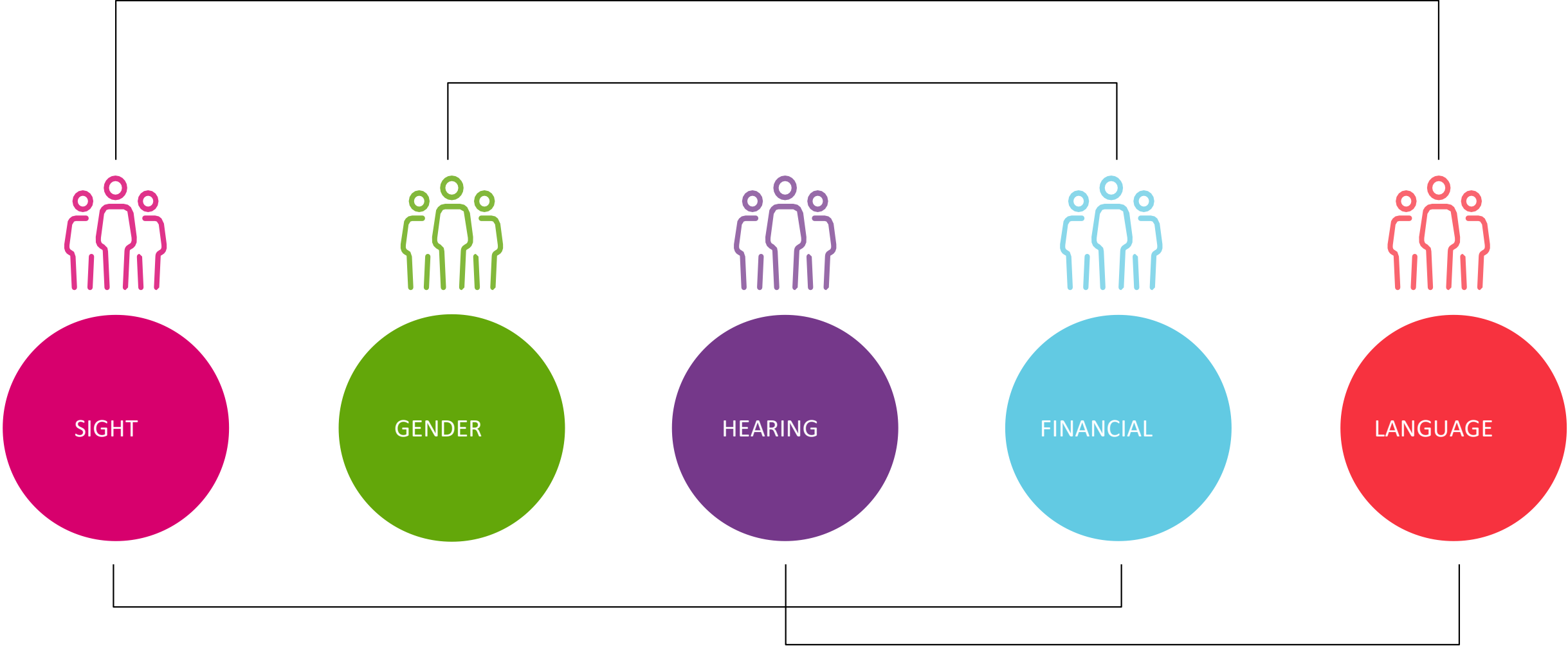
Customer Service
Other Visitors
Concierge

WAYFINDING TOOLKIT

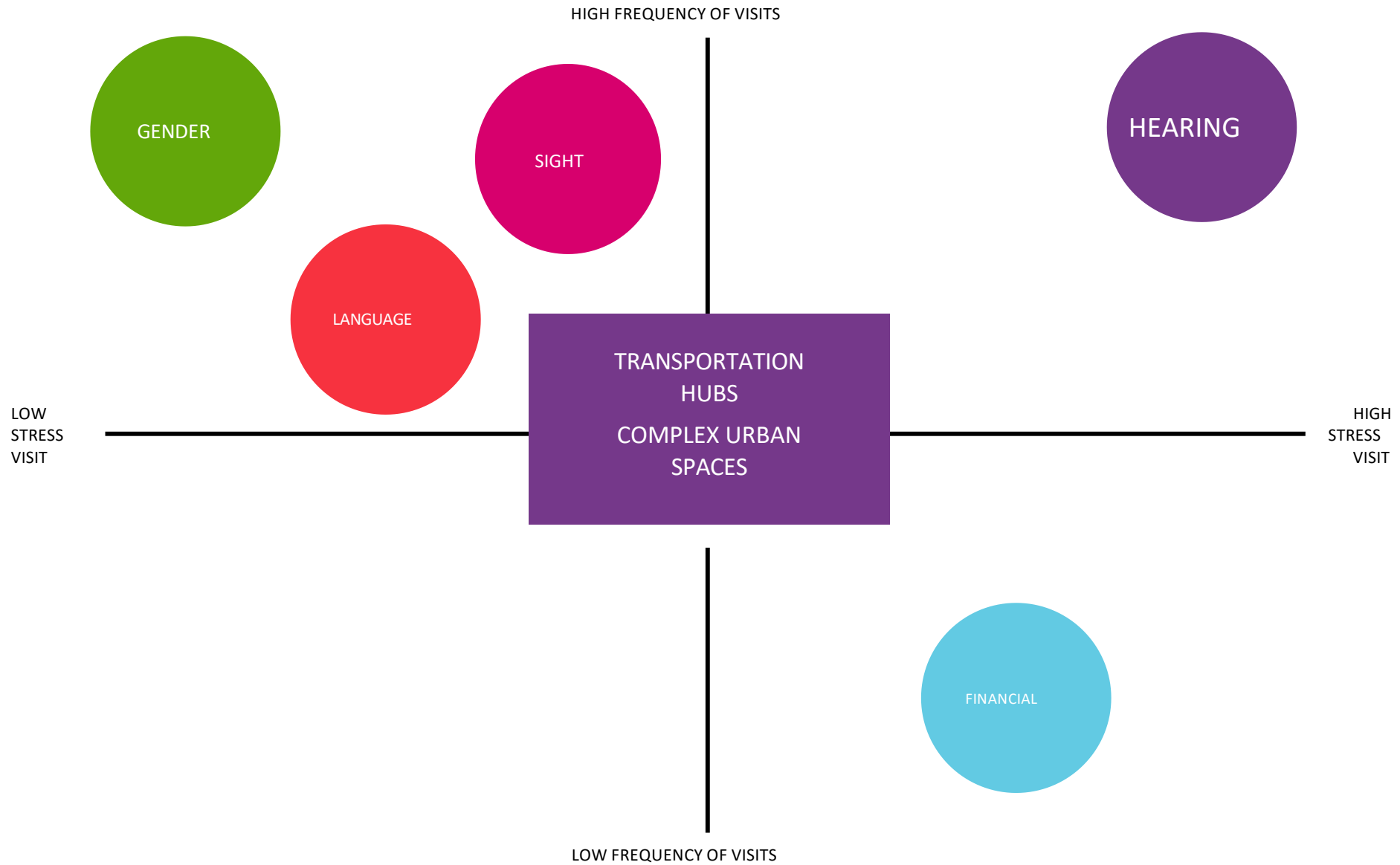


WAYFINDING TOOLKIT

ACCESS



WAYFINDING TOOLKIT



PROJECTS THAT ARE (OR AREN'T) INCLUSIVE



Regulations and Standards
Other notable provisions include the requirement for accessible routes in public buildings, which may require the placement of unique regulations for the placement of wheelchair ramps that may not conform to the existing program.

Context-Based Consistent User-Friendly
These design situations address the need for a consistent approach that delivers consistent user experiences. The approach should be developed to be consistent across various contexts, however, navigating circumstances include some scenarios that may require a more tailored approach. In addition to exploring a context-based approach with a strong focus on user experience, we will also put a focus on all aspects of wayfinding and signage, from the physical design to the digital design, to ensure a consistent user experience of wayfinding. DCAS staff are also reviewing the processes of wayfinding administration.



Typography
The current wayfinding system uses a variety of fonts and sizes, which can be difficult to read, especially for people with visual impairments. The current system also uses a variety of colors, which can be difficult to distinguish, especially for people with color vision deficiencies. The current system also uses a variety of symbols, which can be difficult to understand, especially for people with cognitive disabilities.

Icons
The current wayfinding system uses a variety of icons, which can be difficult to understand, especially for people with cognitive disabilities. The current system also uses a variety of colors, which can be difficult to distinguish, especially for people with color vision deficiencies. The current system also uses a variety of symbols, which can be difficult to understand, especially for people with cognitive disabilities.

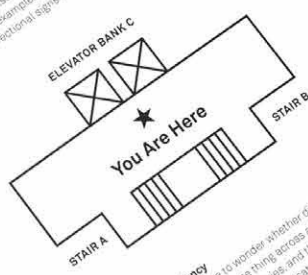
Wayfinding
The current wayfinding system is not user-friendly, especially for people with disabilities. The current system also uses a variety of colors, which can be difficult to distinguish, especially for people with color vision deficiencies. The current system also uses a variety of symbols, which can be difficult to understand, especially for people with cognitive disabilities.



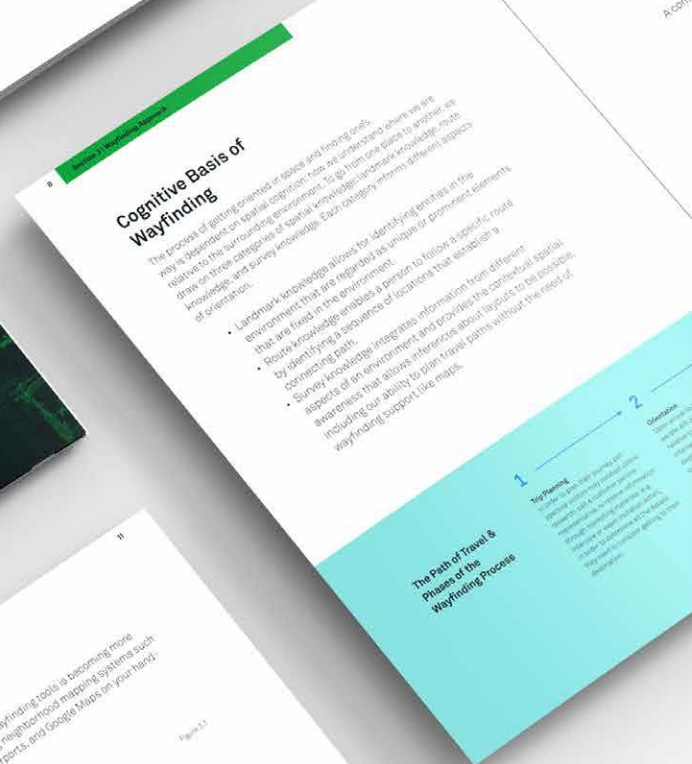
Principles of Wayfinding
The frameworks of cognitive science and spatial awareness provide a research-based foundation for principles of wayfinding that guide tactical design and implementation. Key principles of wayfinding include:



Providing walking distance times on wayfinding tools is becoming more common. Typical examples include neighborhood mapping systems such as WalkNYC, directional signs in airports, and Google Maps on your hand.



System Consistency
Users should not have to wonder whether different words, images, or symbols mean the same thing across all locations and types of materials (e.g., online brochure, directories, and the destination itself). The example in Figure 3.2 shows consistent application of system across brochures, exterior signs, and interior signs for Main Line Health Lankenau Hospital.



Cognitive Basis of Wayfinding
The process of getting oriented in space and finding one's way is dependent on spatial cognition, the understanding of one's location relative to the surrounding environment. To do this, one must have an understanding of three categories of spatial knowledge: landmark knowledge, route knowledge, and survey knowledge. Each category informs different aspects of orientation.

- Landmark knowledge allows for identifying features in the environment that are regarded as unique or prominent elements.
- Route knowledge enables a person to follow a specific route by identifying a sequence of locations that establish a connecting path.
- Survey knowledge integrates information from different aspects of an environment and provides the context for spatial awareness that allows inference about layouts to be possible, including the ability to plan travel paths without the need of wayfinding support like maps.

The Path of Travel & Phases of the Wayfinding Process



Contents

Section 1

Synopsis

Section 2

ADA Signage

Section 3

Wayfinding Approach

Guiding Concepts for Wayfinding and Signage

Section 4

Wayfinding Best Practices

Proven and Recommended Strategies

Section 5

Current Situation

Section 6

Strategic Recommendations

Holistic Wayfinding Strategy and Signage Guidelines

Section 7

Conclusion

Roadmap for Change

Cognitive Basis of Wayfinding

The process of getting oriented in space and finding one's way is dependent on spatial cognition: how we understand where we are relative to the surrounding environment. To go from one place to another, we draw on three categories of spatial knowledge: landmark knowledge, route knowledge, and survey knowledge. Each category informs different aspects of orientation.

- Landmark knowledge allows for identifying entities in the environment that are regarded as unique or prominent elements that are fixed in the environment.
- Route knowledge enables a person to follow a specific route by identifying a sequence of locations that establish a connecting path.
- Survey knowledge integrates information from different aspects of an environment and provides the contextual spatial awareness that allows inferences about layouts to be possible, including our ability to plan travel paths without the need of wayfinding support like maps.

The Path of Travel & Phases of the Wayfinding Process

1. Trip Planning
In order to plan their intended path, people utilize their internalized online reference maps or receive information representative of a location, such as a sign or map, that provides information through visual means. This information is used to determine all the details they need to consider getting to their destination.

2. Orientation
Upon arrival to the specific wayfinding location, people will determine their location relative to nearby objects, such as landmarks or buildings, and the destination. A large online sign at the entrance of the campus building, for example, will provide the first step in assisting with providing the first step in confirming they are in the right place.

3. Choice of Route
When approaching the route, people will determine the route based on their internalized maps and the information they receive from the environment. They will then choose the route that best fits their needs and preferences during the process.

Landmarks, route, and survey knowledge provide the underpinnings for following a path of travel as part of the wayfinding process. The first, widely accepted approach to translating cognitive research into a framework for the process of wayfinding was published in Downs and Stea's book, *Image and the Environment*. Cognitive Mapping and Spatial Behavior. Stead and their framework we can describe a contemporary adaptation of it as a process of five phases that establishes a path of travel and means of success, fully reaching a destination.

A comprehensive range of tools across this experience should include:

- Website with current and optimized content
- Website Search Engine Optimization (SEO) for Google
- Optimized Google Map to provide location and relative surroundings
- Dedicated wayfinding app for complex site
- Comprehensive static sign system for:
 - Identification (to verify location or place in environment)
 - Direction (to)
 - Mapping (to)
 - Warning (to)
 - Regulation (to)

Principles of Wayfinding

The frameworks of cognitive science and spatial awareness provide a research-based foundation for principles of wayfinding that guide tactical design and implementation. Key principles of wayfinding include:



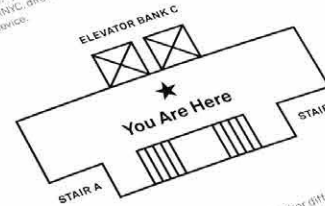
Progressive Disclosure

This is a macro to micro approach to wayfinding messaging. It allows for communication of just enough information at each decision point and becomes more specific as to not overwhelm users with too much information. A typical scenario for this is in an airport. Early in the user journey signs point people to the general location of Departures/Arrivals (Figure 3.0) without listing all gates, times, etc. Farther into the journey that more detailed information is provided.

System Visibility

This ensures that systems keep users informed about their status relative to place ("Where am I?") and process ("How much time will it take?"). One of the most common forms of enabling basic System Visibility is the "You-Are-Here" maps. With an effective map, users can ascertain their location at a glance. Maps that cover large areas like campuses or neighborhoods can include a table of time and distances or indicate approximate travel times adjacent to marked routes.

Providing walking distance times on wayfinding tools is becoming more common. Typical examples including neighborhood mapping systems such as WalkNYC, directional signs in airports, and Google Maps on your handheld device.



System Consistency

Users should not have to wonder whether different words, images, or symbols mean the same thing across all locations and types of materials (e.g., online, brochures, directories, and the destination itself). The example in Figure 3.2 shows consistent application of system across brochures, external signs, and interior signs for Main Line Health, Lankeau Hospital.



PROJECTS THAT ARE (OR AREN'T) INCLUSIVE



PROJECTS THAT ARE (OR AREN'T) INCLUSIVE



PROJECTS THAT ARE (OR AREN'T) INCLUSIVE



PROJECTS THAT ARE (OR AREN'T) INCLUSIVE



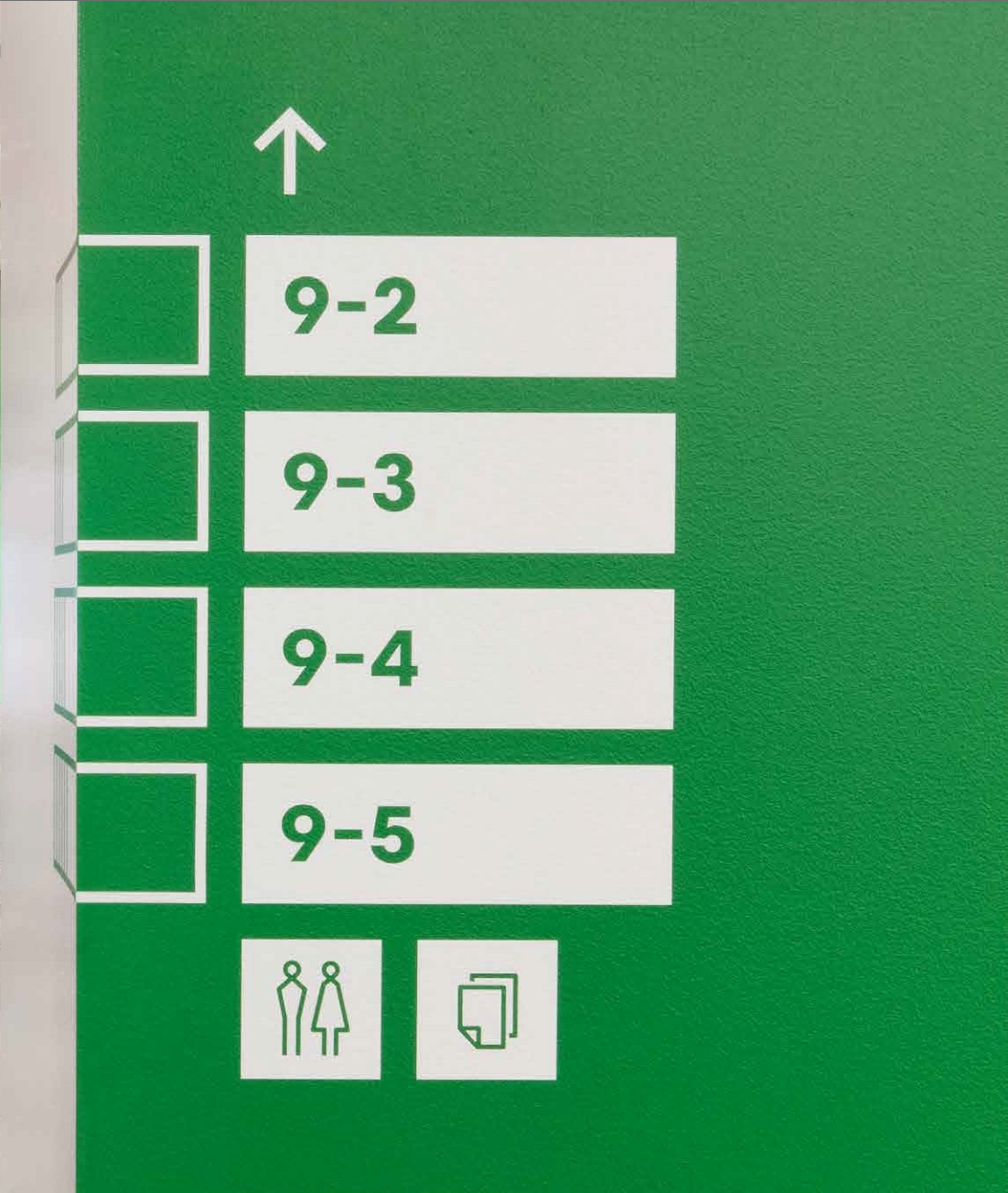
10-4

01

←	→
10-1	10-2
10-3	10-4
10-5	10-6
10-7	10-8

↑
10-1
10-2
10-3

PROJECTS THAT ARE (OR AREN'T) INCLUSIVE



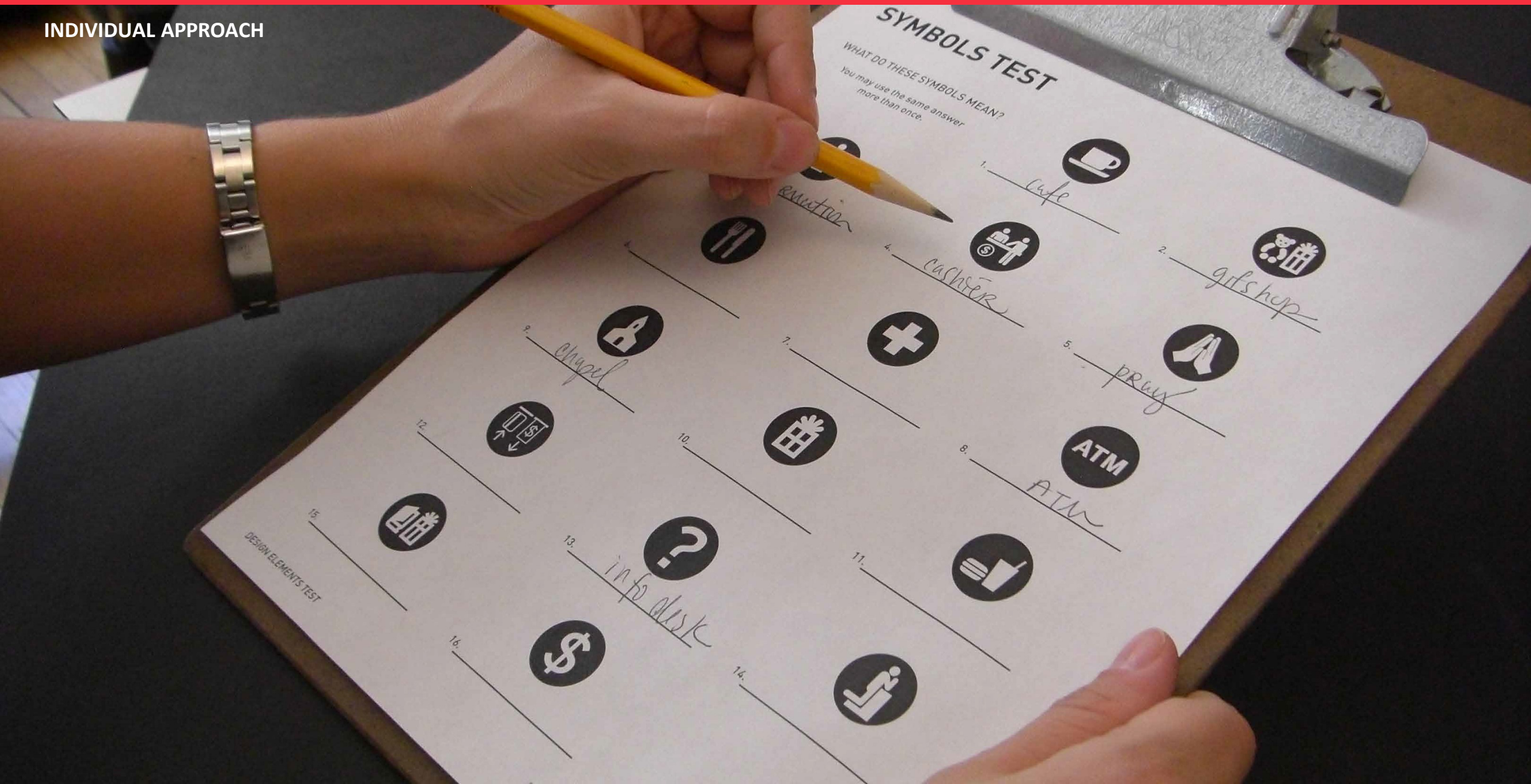
PROJECTS THAT ARE (OR AREN'T) INCLUSIVE






EXPANDING OPPORTUNITIES


INDIVIDUAL APPROACH



SYMBOLS TEST


WHAT DO THESE SYMBOLS MEAN?
You may use the same answer
more than once.

1. cafe 


2. gift's shop 


3. church 

7. hospital 


5. pray 


6. emotion 


4. cashier 

12. ATM 

10. gift 

8. ATM 

15. gift 

13. info desk 

11. thumbs up 

16. dollar 

14. wheelchair 

DESIGN ELEMENTS TEST

EXPANDING OPPORTUNITIES

NAMING DISABILITIES





www.viacollective.com
katie@viacollective.com

Inclusive Design and Building Performance: Exploring Synergies with Equity, Sustainability, and Health in the Built Environment



Ethan Lu, IIDA, AIA, NCIDQ, IDEC, LEED AP BD+C
Acting Assistant Chair & Assistant Professor of Interior Design
Fashion Institute of Technology

April 29, 2022



building energy
exchange



Interior Design Department
Fashion Institute of Technology
State University of New York

Standard 7. Human-Centered Design

Interior designers apply knowledge of human experience and behavior to designing the built environment.

Intent: This standard ensures that graduates understand theories of human-centered design, and identify, analyze, and apply information from a variety of stakeholders and sources to develop a successful response to user needs and to promote health and wellbeing.

Student Learning Expectations

Student work demonstrates **understanding** of:

- a) theories related to the impact of the built environment on human experience, behavior, and performance.¹
- b) the relationship between the designed environment and human experience, wellbeing, behavior, and performance.²

Student work demonstrates the **ability** to:

- c) gather and apply human-centered evidence.³
- d) analyze and synthesize human perception and behavior patterns to inform design solutions.
- e) apply human factors, ergonomics, inclusive, and universal design principles to design solutions.⁴
- f) apply wayfinding techniques to design solutions.

- 4 Universal design refers broadly to “the design of products and environments to be useable by all people to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design.” Quote attributed to Ron Mace, excerpted from North Carolina State University Center for Universal Design website. ADA and similar Canadian regulations are addressed in Standard 16. Inclusive design refers broadly to current social-political issues related to inclusion and considers the full range of human diversity with respect to ability, language, culture, gender, age, and other forms of human difference. Design for inclusion includes a range of solutions in the built environment versus one design solution that accommodates multiple users. Examples could include gender neutral restrooms, non-gendered iconography and signage, cultural appropriation, etc.

Ethnic hairstyles. Sports mascots. Runway fashion. We've all seen examples of cultural appropriation. Yet, the difference between cultural **appropriation** and **appreciation** is not always clear. Think of cultural appropriation as the "selecting of certain aspects of a culture, and ignoring their original significance."¹ In March 2018, the Oxford English Dictionary defined cultural appropriation as: "The unacknowledged or inappropriate adoption of the practices, customs, or aesthetics of one social or ethnic group by members of another (typically dominant) community or society."²

Social media, print media, and television programs can inspire us to appreciate the beauty and uniqueness of people from different backgrounds. Appreciating different cultures and traditions is encouraged with some caution—culture is not a hobby or a collectible item, it is a meaningful part of life, identity, and community. To start appreciating a culture different from your own, begin with good intentions and learn about the culture. This involves avoiding the temptation to assign new meaning to "cultural markers (such as food, clothing, or physical appearance)."³

<https://www.edi.nih.gov/blog/communities/appropriation-and-appreciation-whats-difference>

Challenge for Designers: **“The difference between cultural appropriation and appreciation is not always clear.”**

In the spring of 2021, we asked our 5th semester interior design students to design a **Black Lives Matter Memorial Museum**



Semester 5		Credits
MAJOR AREA	ID 315 - Interior Design Studio V	4
	ID 347 - Lighting Design	2
	ID 381 - Design Technology III	4
RELATED AREA	choice - see Requirements*: Related Area Elective(s)	3
LIBERAL ARTS	choice - see Requirements*: Liberal Arts	3

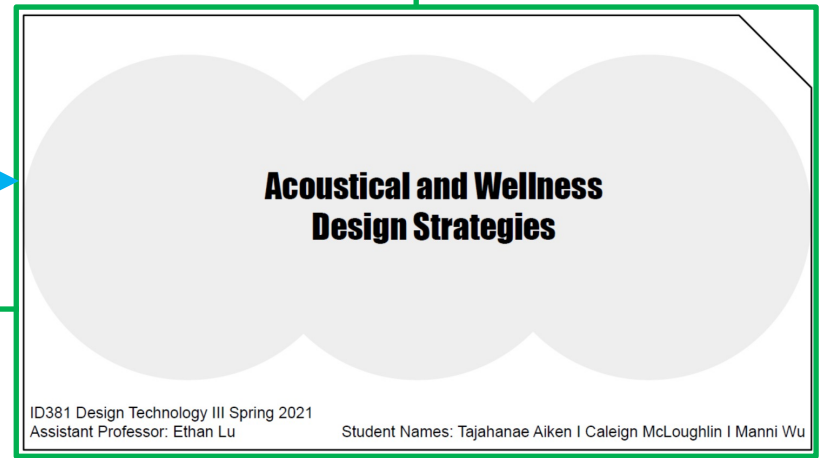
ID 315 — Interior Design Studio V
 4 credits; 8 lab hours
 This studio course introduces students to the holistic strategies and principles of integrated design for interior environments. Students apply in-depth programming research, fact-finding skills and design analysis methods. The complexity of sustainable design decisions that have an impact on global and local environments, economy and human health are explored. Inclusive design, design for activity, and building codes are covered.
 Prerequisite(s): ID 281.

ID 381 — Design Technology III
 4 credits; 2 lecture and 4 lab hours
 This course addresses the design and control of interior environments as it relates for human comfort levels through the supply of heating, ventilation, air conditioning and plumbing systems, including the various electrical systems and sub-systems. The various regulations that govern the design, construction and occupancy of building interiors relative to public health, safety and welfare are addressed. Zoning ordinances, state building and energy codes, federal occupational regulations, fire prevention, egress, barrier-free accessibility (ADA) and administrative requirements are covered.
 Prerequisite(s): ID 283.



Inclusive Design

Building Performance

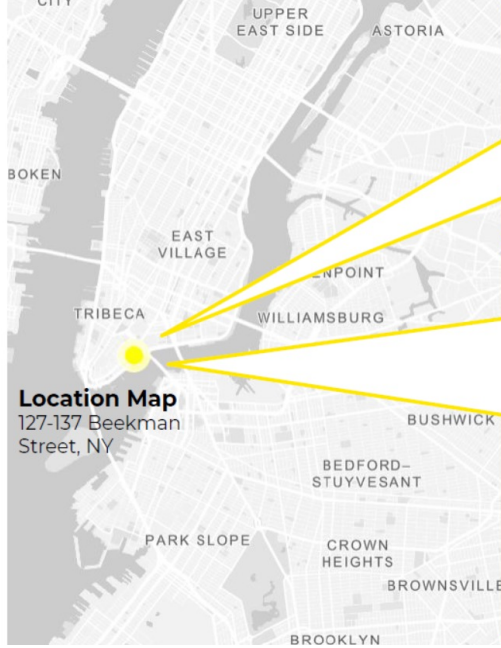


SITE ANALYSIS

History & Demographics

- Three-story neoclassical brick warehouse
- Designed by architect James S. Maher in 1914
- Originally occupied by Blackford's Fish Market
- Obtained protected status under Landmarks Preservation Law in the 1970th

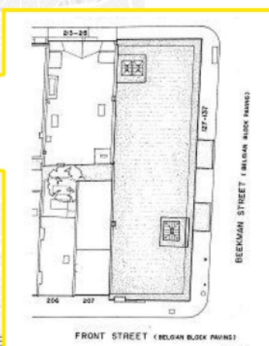
Year Built: 1914
Number of Floors: 4
Square footage: 25,448 sq ft
Group A-3 Occupancy: Assembly
Occupancy: 600 people (approx.)



Location Map
127-137 Beekman Street, NY



View- Front Facade



Site Plan

CLIENT DESCRIPTION

Black Lives Matter is, "A global organization in the US, UK, and Canada, whose mission is to **eradicate white supremacy** and build local power to intervene in violence inflicted on Black communities by the state and vigilantes. By combating and countering acts of violence, **creating space for Black imagination and innovation, and centering Black joy**, we are winning immediate improvements in our lives."

MISSION STATEMENT FROM THE BLACK LIVES MATTER ORGANIZATION

BLACK LIVES MATTER



MISSION STATEMENT

The BLM Museum serves as a memorial and educational space that embraces the historical truth about the African American experience in the United States through informational, visual and interactive exhibits.



ID315 ID Studio V Spring 2021, Adjunct Instructor Scott Ageloff

Student Names: Tajahanae Aiken, Manni Wu, Anna Lezhen Moehlman, and Noa Telem



**Inclusive Design:
Equity**



Origins of racism in the ancient world/Europe

1

- Racial discrimination - prejudice, superiority directed at people who are of different culture, color, race, ethnicity.
- The first humans discovered had very dark skin tones in Africa, and white homoserines didn't enter the scene until later when they migrated up north to Russia.
- Scattered species/tribes for thousands of years



- Racism first really started in the 15th-16th century in Europe (Middle Ages).
- Late 17th century laws were passed forbidding marriages between blacks and whites.
- Exists in the eyes of the people and the way they choose to classify and rank humankind not from a biological point of view
- Religious slavery from every corner of the world - enslaving someone of a different belief than their own.
- Leading historians argue that racism can be traced back to the attitudes of the ancient Greeks to their Persian enemies and that it was adopted, adjusted and re-formulated by Europeans right through until the dawn of the Enlightenment.

CASE STUDY – JIM CROW: Museum of Racist Memorabilia

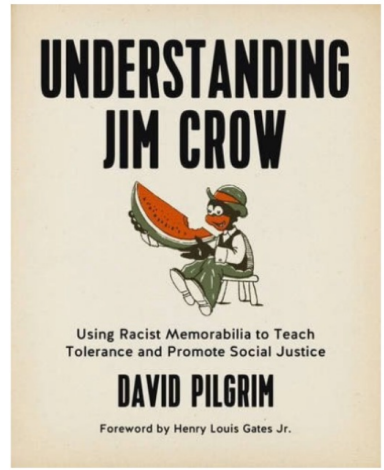
Curator: David Pilgrim
Location: Ferris State University, Michigan

"The museum's mission is to help people understand historical and contemporary racist expressions and to serve as a resource for civil- and human-rights organizations."

The artifacts displayed within the interior are used to enforce conversations through brush artifacts, installations and videos.

The uncomfortable presence the museum has on the viewers evokes an emotional reaction from the visitor.

Because of the overwhelming presence the museum they house a seating area that doubles as an auditorium to evoke conversations. The goal of the museum is to have people discuss these unspoken topics and become educated.

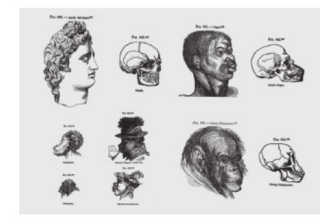


Enlightenment: Europe & America

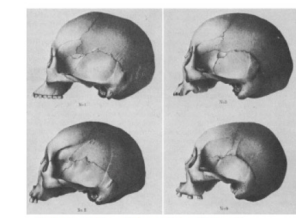
2

Racism In Colonial and Early America

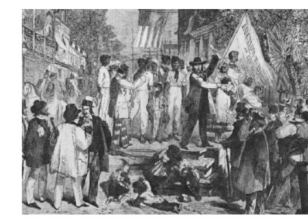
- Revolutionary ideas of freedom and liberty alongside slavery
- Dispossession of American Indians and the enslavement of Africans in the era of revolution
- Science legitimized society's racist views (ex. Morton, Nott and Agassiz)
- A social hierarchy placed "white" at the top and "black" at the bottom



"Types of mankind or ethnological researches, based upon the ancient monuments, paintings, sculptures, and crania of races, and upon their natural, geographical, philological, and biblical history" (Nott, Gliddon, 1854)



Morton's Ranking of Races by Cranial Capacity



Slave auction in Austin, Texas, circa 1850-1860

ID315 ID Studio V Spring 2021, Adjunct Instructor Scott Ageloff

Student Names: Tajahanae Aiken, Manni Wu, Anna Lezhen Moehlman, and Noa Telem



Inclusive Design:
Equity



ORIGINS OF GLOBAL RACISM & RACISM IN AMERICA

Racism in the modern world (global)

3



Holocaust
1941-1945



Japanese Internment Camps
1942-1946



Apartheid
1948-1990



Armenian Genocide
1915-1918

American Racism

4



Segregation

Black Face

Police Brutality

White Privilege

Jim crow

Criminal injustice

Systemic Discrimination

Supremacy of white standards

Racial hatred

"But race is the child of racism, not the father."

Ta-Nehisi Coates, "Between the World and Me", New York: Spiegel & Grau, 2015

By utilizing stolen resources colonizers decided to take it a step further allocating their internalized patterns of past traumas onto the land's predecessors.



How has education participated in taking us to where we are?

ID315 ID Studio V Spring 2021, Adjunct Instructor Scott Ageloff

Student Names: Tajahanae Aiken, Manni Wu, Anna Lezhen Moehlman, and Noa Telem



Inclusive Design:
Equity



USER GROUP DEMOGRAPHICS

USER GROUPS

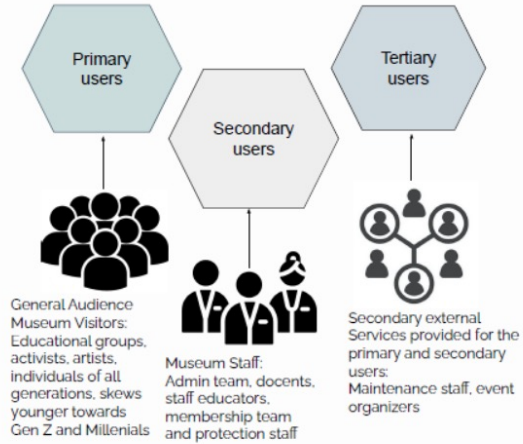


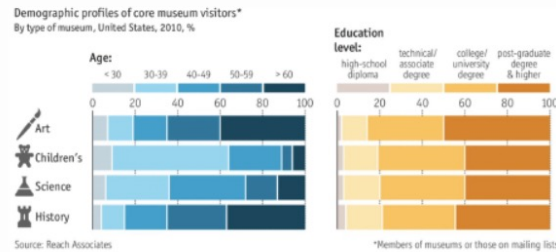
Figure 3a. Demographic distribution of visitors to art museums/galleries in 2008

By race/ethnicity	% of visitors to art museums	% of U.S. population
Hispanic	8.6%	13.5%
Non-Hispanic White	78.9%	68.7%
African American	5.9%	11.4%
Other	6.6%	6.4%

VISITORS AGE RANGES



SURVEY OF AMERICANS WHO VISITED ART GALLERIES BY AGE & EDUCATION LEVEL



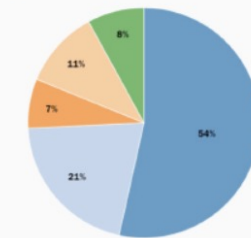
PRIMARY USERS



The increased diversity of the crowds in the streets is a very good sign for racial equity in our country. It is due, in part, to progressive groups mobilizing their constituents to join the protests in solidarity. In a recent statistic study reported by Pew Research, most Americans agree that the country needs to do more to achieve racial equality. For example half of Americans agree that would be very effective to organize protests and rallies to generate some form of a change and that getting together to talk about race would help to formalize racial equity. Therefore it is our primary goal to provide a space where the users will be able to engage with these movement and address their concerns.

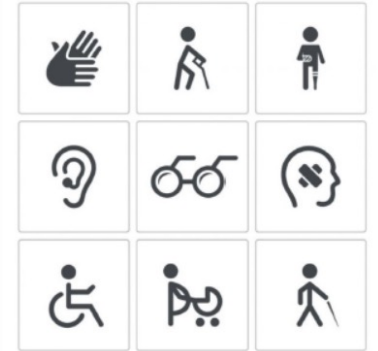
Diversity of the Protests in the US

White Black Latinx Asian/Pacific Islander Multiracial/Other



Source: Fisher, D.R (2019). American Resistance: From the Women's March to the Blue Wave. All Post-George Floyd Protests (N = 374)

BROOKINGS



DISABILITY & SPECIAL NEEDS

People with disabilities are part of our community. In museums, they are also our colleagues, artists and even our visitors. Disability is part of the human experience, and disability pride is about embracing the differences. It is our primary goal to provide accessible spaces where every one will feel equally treated and respected. By providing a safe environment with sufficient ramps and easy access to the elevators we encourage our community to engage in the spaces provided. We also encourage our visitors to engage with other technological functions redirected towards the comortability of our disable community

MAJOR DESIGN CONCERNS



Universal and Inclusive Design

Black Lives Matter is an inclusive movement and disability is an **intersectional** issue. Narratives about Black disabled people are often left out of conversations

Partner with organizations such as **The National Alliance of Multicultural Disabled Advocates (NAMDA)** to make sure needs are extensively met

All spaces and activities will be designed with the diversity of all users in mind

Protests are less accessible to those with disabilities—the BLM memorial will organize volunteers to help **accommodate those with disabilities and special needs**

MAJOR DESIGN CONCERNS



Sustainable Design

Environmental justice and racial justice are intertwined—the BLM Memorial Museum will implement sustainable design practices by:

Using **sustainable materials** in the design

Harnessing **natural daylight** through a skylight, maximizing light the space + saving electricity

Incorporating **sustainable solutions** for museum staff and visitors—committing to plastic-free solutions

Educational resources and exhibitions will highlight intersection between race and environmental justice

ID315 ID Studio V Spring 2021, Adjunct Instructor Scott Ageloff

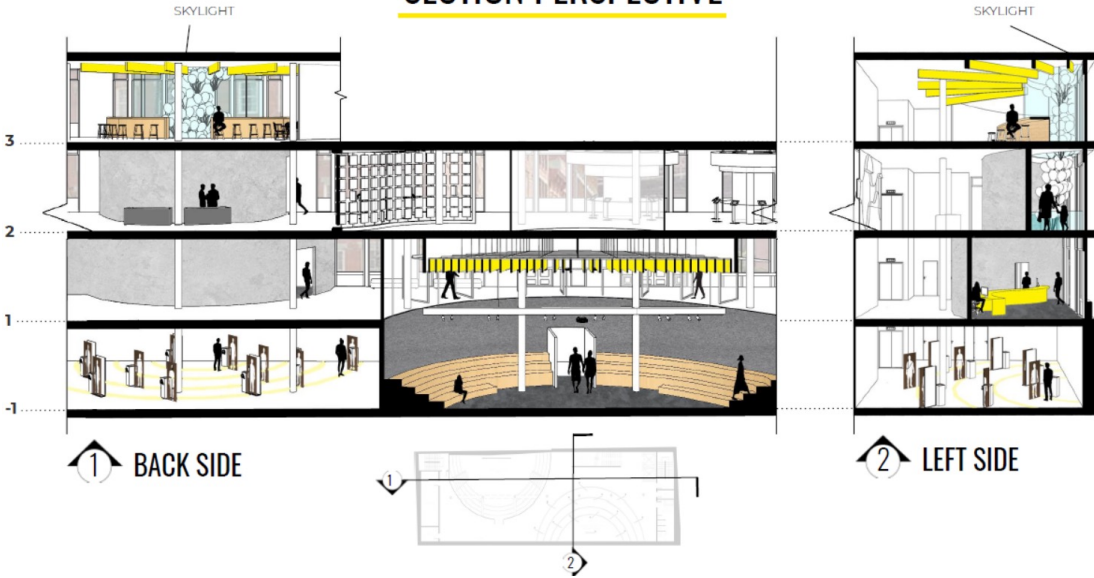
Student Names: Joanna Bak, Elizabeth Echeverry, Lidia Liviola, and Natalie Thompson



**Inclusive Design:
Accessibility, Environmental Justice &
Racial Justice**



SECTION PERSPECTIVE



CONCEPT

Target is a literal and symbolic representation of the Black experience in the US. From being targeted by police in their daily lives to systemic discrimination deeply entrenched in American culture, Black people have to endure a reality of being endangered and singled out.

Through architectural features, content, and installations, visitors to the Black Lives Museum will be inspired to understand and relate to the experience of being targeted and reflect on their own roles in this destructive dynamic thus redirecting the "target" on themselves. The museum will showcase the multiple achievements and contribution of Black Americans to all spheres of American life in order to celebrate African American culture, dispel stereotypes, and unite all people.



2ND FLOOR - INFORMATIONAL AREA



BASEMENT - "JOURNEY THROUGH THE SHADOWS" EXHIBIT



"DREAMBOX" EXHIBIT



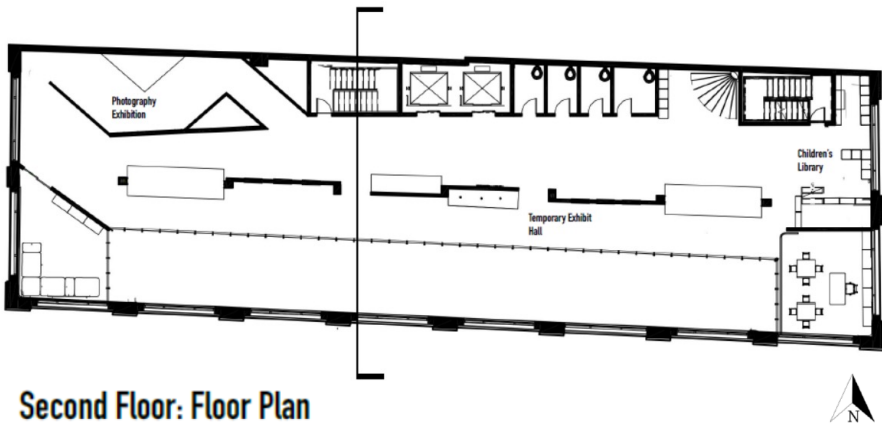
2ND FLOOR - "FREEDOM" BALLOONS EXHIBIT



1ST FLOOR - "TARGET" EXHIBIT

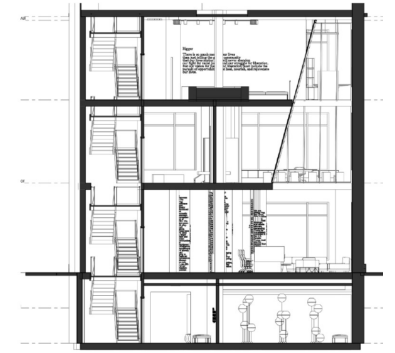
ID315 ID Studio V Spring 2021, Adjunct Instructor Scott Ageloff

Student Names: Tajahanae Aiken, Manni Wu, Anna Lezhen Moehlman, and Noa Telem



Second Floor: Floor Plan

Our mission for the Black Lives Matter Museum is simply to design a place to commemorate and celebrate the resilience and passion of the Black community. Our goal in designing this museum is to aid viewers in the discovery of hidden truths and admiring accomplishment of black lives. We envision a space that will be embraced by everyone that visits. We are hoping to help improve society's outlook on black lives and support the Black Lives Matter movement.



Section Cut

Basement: 'Scars' Latern Exhibit



First Floor: Reception/Lobby Area



ID315 ID Studio V Spring 2021, Adjunct Instructor Scott Ageloff

Student Names: Paige Maggio, Aliana-Mia Torres, and Anny Cai



Inclusive Design:
Students' Design Concepts



Interior Design Department
Fashion Institute of Technology
State University of New York

First Floor: '7 Demands' Exhibition



First Floor: Cafe Area



Third Floor: 'Bigger' Exhibition



Second Floor: Temporary Exhibit Hall



Second Floor: Photography Exhibition



Basement: 'Action' Film Exhibition



Inspiration & Concept

- Basement: Past historical and emotional experience to remember the lives and talent that was lost.
- 1st Floor: Present demands of Black Lives Matter, what they want.
- 2nd Floor: Ongoing events due to the 7 demands not being met from people and government.
- 3rd Floor: Looking towards the future which hopes for peace, forgiveness, and reconciliation after the history of turmoil and mistreatment. The airy space provides a sense of relief and ease which celebrates figures who have overcome adversity and represent Black culture at large.

ID315 ID Studio V Spring 2021, Adjunct Instructor Scott Ageloff

Student Names: Paige Maggio, Aliana-Mia Torres, and Anny Cai



Inclusive Design: Students' Design Concepts



Interior Design Department
Fashion Institute of Technology
State University of New York

DESIGN CONCEPT: BLACK LIVES MATTER MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Within this interior environment we aim to create an open and inviting atmosphere for staff and visitors through architectural features that will be done in minimal colors. We plan to use acoustical properties within the ceiling to facilitate better conversations and sound quality within the environment, as well as the use of sustainable and wellness design strategies within our floor and wall material. With these subtle architectural enhancements we aim to create a space that allows viewers the opportunity to discuss, experience and learn about the subjects at hand.

Acoustical and Wellness Design Strategies

ID381 Design Technology III Spring 2021
Assistant Professor: Ethan Lu

Student Names: Tajahanae Aiken | Caleigh McLoughlin | Manni Wu

ID381 Design Technology III Spring 2021, Assistant Professor Ethan Lu

Student Names: Tajahanae Aiken, Caleigh McLoughlin, and Manni Wu



**Building Performance:
Integrating Acoustical, Day Lighting, and
Wellness Strategies**



WALL OPTION 1

SOUNDSCAPES Blades Walls

Material: Fiberglass

- Direct-attach method using AXIOM Wall Molding for maximum design flexibility
- Excellent acoustical absorption – 1.38 Sabins/ft2
- Linear, upscale visual
- Seismic-tested
- Integrated hardware

PERFORMANCE Data represent high level of performance.

Acoustic Absorption (Average)	Light Reflectance	Fire Rating	Impact Resistance	Scratch Resistance	Soil Resistance
1.38	0.90	Class A	✓	✓	✓

NRC Rating: 1.38

71% RECYCLED CONTENT

LEED WELL TBC

71% recycled content

<https://www.armstrongceilings.com/pdf/duoimages-clo/227510.pdf/download/data-sheet-soundscapes-blades-walls.pdf>

CEILING OPTION 1

Soundscape Blades

SoundScapes® Blades™ offers virtually unlimited design options. Your choice of shapes, depths, colors, and installation options.

SoundScapes® Blades™ panels offer many benefits:

- Three installation options for maximum design flexibility:
 - Attach to standard 15/16" suspension system
 - Suspend individually using a hanging kit
 - Direct-attach to both ceilings AND walls using Axiom® Wall Molding
- Hundreds of design combinations
- Reduce noise and define spaces
- Integrated hardware
- Available in White and 13 standard Colorations® colors or made-to-order Sherwin-Williams® colors

Sunburst Layout
22 x 10 x 0.8" module with items 7244, 7246

<https://www.armstrongceilings.com/pdf/duoimages-clo/217545.pdf/download/soundscapes-blades-linear-acoustical-panels.pdf>

FLOOR OPTION 1

Armstrong Flooring - Croissant

Material: Bio Flooring

- This product does not contain chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR 372. All components are on TSCA inventory. This product does NOT contain asbestos.
- Pattern/color wear performance: High durability Gouge resistance Appearance retention
- The test was conducted in accordance with ASTM Designation E648-17, "Standard Method of Test for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source." The test is also known as NFPA No. 253.

80% pre-consumer recycled content

Ortho-Phthalate Free

Low carbon footprint-main ingredient is 85% North American limestone locally quarried, further reducing carbon footprint

Low VOC Emissions and FloorScore® certified

Meets WELL® Building Standards requirements for: Cleanability, VOC Reduction, Toxic Material Reduction, Material Transparency

Qualifies for CHPS® Durable and Low Maintenance credit

Third-party certified Environment Product Declaration (EPD)

Meets requirements of LEED® V4 material credits (Armstrong Product Declaration-APD)

Recyclable through the On&On® Floor Recycling Program.

"This product contains 2% rapidly renewable material which can be regenerated annually."

<https://www.armstrongflooring.com/pdf/duoimages-flr/221601.pdf>

<https://www.armstrongflooring.com/pdf/duoimages-flr/219166.pdf>

Acoustical Performance (NRC)

Acoustical Performance (Sabin)

Durable & Bio Based

WALL OPTION 2

SHEETROCK® BRAND MOLD TOUGH® VHI FIRECODE® X PANEL

USG Interior Panels & Finishing Solutions

DESCRIPTION

5/8 in. (15.9 mm) Type X panels with very high impact, moisture and mold resistance

- Feature a noncombustible, moisture-resistant gypsum core encased in moisture- and mold-resistant, 100% recycled green face and brown back papers
- Designed and tested to offer greater resistance to surface abrasion, indentation and impact damage than 5/8 in. (15.9 mm) USG Sheetrock® Brand Mold Tough® Firecode® X Panels
- Comply with ASTM C1396, Standard Specification for Gypsum Board, for 5/8 in. (15.9 mm), Type X and water-resistant gypsum wallboard
- Tested to ASTM C1279, Standard Classification for Abuse-Resistant Nondecorated Interior Gypsum Panel Products and Fiber-Reinforced Gypsum Panels, for surface abrasion and indentation resistance, and wet- and dry-body impact
- Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL) Classification is for fire resistance, surface burning characteristics and noncombustibility
- Achieved GREENGUARD Gold Certification and qualifies as a low VOC emitting material (meets CA 01350)

USG Sheetrock® Brand Mold Tough® VHI Firecode® X Panels (81, Type AB) are 5/8 in. (15.9 mm) Type X panels designed and tested to offer greater resistance to surface abrasion, indentation and impact damage than 5/8 in. (15.9 mm) USG Sheetrock® Brand Mold Tough® Firecode® X Panels. These very high impact resistant panels feature a noncombustible, moisture-resistant gypsum core that is encased in moisture- and mold-resistant, 100% recycled green face and brown back papers. When tested in accordance with ASTM D3273, Standard Test Method for Resistance to Growth of Mold on the Surface of Interior Coatings in an Environmental Chamber, the panels meet or exceed ASTM C1396 specifications. The face paper is folded around the long edges to reinforce and protect the core, and the ends are cut square and even. The long edges of the panels are tapered, allowing joints to be reinforced and concealed with USG Sheetrock® brand joint treatment systems. The panels are UL Classified for fire resistance and can be used in any UL Design in which Type AB panels are listed. On the face, along the long edge of each panel, the UL Type Classification is printed for easy identification by building inspectors.

https://www.usg.com/content/dam/USG_Marketing_Communications/United_States/product_promotional_materials/finished_assets/sheetrock-gypsum-panels-mold-tough-vhi-firecode-core-submittal-en-WB2529.pdf

CEILING OPTION 2

Calla Tegular-Smooth texture

Size: 24 x 24 x 1" (#2824)

Material: Wet-formed mineral fiber with acoustically transparent membrane

- Surface Finish Acoustically transparent membrane with factory-applied latex paint
- Total Acoustics ceiling panels have an ideal combination of sound absorption and sound blocking in one product (Best/NRC 0.85; CAC 35+)
- Humidity/Sag Resistance HumiGuard® Plus ceiling panels are recommended for areas subject to high humidity, up to, but not including, standing water and outdoor applications.
- Anti-Mold/Mildew Ceiling tiles with BioBlock® performance resist the growth of mold and mildew on the tile surface.
- VOC Emissions GREENGUARD Gold Certified
- High Recycled Content Classified as containing greater than 50% total recycled content
- 30-Year Performance Guarantee & Warranty
- Installed with Armstrong® Suspension System

Performance Selection

- Articulation Class: 170
- Fire Performance: Class A
- Light Reflect: 0.85
- Anti Mold/Mildew (Bio-block)
- Sag Resistant: HumiGuard+
- Certified Low Voc Emissions
- Clean Assure Disinfectable: fog
- Durability: Impact, Scratch, Soil and Wash

<https://www.armstrongceilings.com/pdf/duoimages-clo/227242.pdf/download/calla-tegular-smooth-texture.pdf>

FLOOR OPTION 2

Congoleum Flooring - Carrara White

Material: DuraCeramic

Scotchgard protector which repels dirt and mess for easy cleaning and stain release

DuraCeramic adapts to room temperature making it warmer in colder climates. It's coated with Scotchgard Protector with guaranteed stain and dirt resistance. Silver particles infused into the floor provide natural protection against mold and bacterial growth.

<https://www.congoleum.com/product-detail/?sku=DCR01>

PRODUCT: Carrara White
Construction: Wear Surface: Limestone composite
Base: 12" x 24"
Nominal Size: 20 Sq. Ft. per Carton
Packaging: 10 Pieces per Carton
Shipping Weight per Package: 38 lbs. per Carton
Passes MBE Density: Yes
Passes Critical Radiant Flux (ASTM E648): Yes
Passes Motor Vehicle FMVSS 302: Yes
PIB Rating: 3-4
Static Load Limit: 200 psi
Slip Resistance: Meets ADA Recommendations
FloorScore Certified: Yes
Warranty Coverage: Lifetime Residential
Additional Scotchgard™ Protector: Will be easy to clean
Will repel dirt and grime: 15 Years
5 Year Light Commercial Fully Adhered or Floating Installation over Underlief in residential application only: On, above or below-grade level
Underlief™: US100 (pressure-sensitive adhesive)
Recommended Trivet: 200 to 250 sq. ft. per gallon
118" wide x 132" deep x 132" apart Trivet Spots (not included): Underlief™ Preformed sandbed acrylic grout
118" - 400 sq. ft. per gallon
18" - 325 sq. ft. per gallon
36" - 275 sq. ft. per gallon
14" - 225 sq. ft. per gallon
Group: Underlief™
Joint Width and Spread Ratio: 1/8" - 275 sq. ft. per gallon
Suggested Usage: Light Commercial, Private Residential
Finished product manufactured in the United States

Mold Resistant

Humidity and Sag Resistant

Easy to Clean & Maintain

ID381 Design Technology III Spring 2021, Assistant Professor Ethan Lu

Student Names: Tajahanae Aiken, Caleigh McLoughlin, and Manni Wu



Building Performance:
Acoustical & Durable Material
Properties Explored

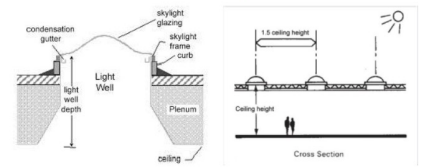
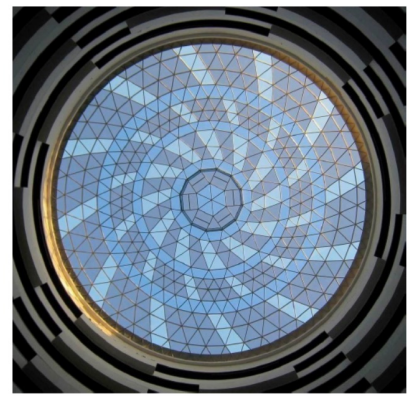


DAYLIGHTING ELEMENTS: SKYLIGHT

Skylight: A skylight is a light-transmitting structure that forms all or part of the roof space of a building for daylighting purposes.

Benefits

- Adding natural light (and solar heating) to the spaces
- Letting in fresh air and better ventilation
- Saving on **energy costs** (electric and heating)
- Aesthetic changes add to the resale value
- Natural views and "adding space" to a room



<https://www.6.com/interior/2018/06/24/eco-and-com-of-luxury-skylights-installed-in-your-home/>

Skylight

DAYLIGHTING ELEMENTS: LIGHT SHELVES

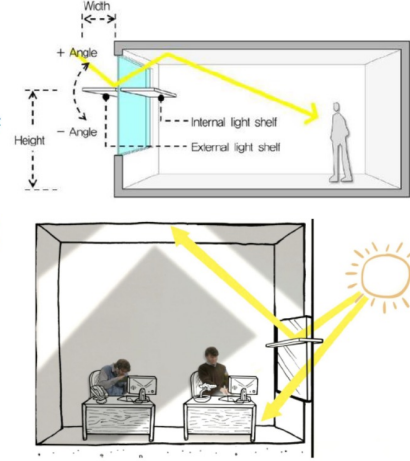
Light Shelves: A light shelf is a horizontal surface that reflects daylight deep into a building. Light shelves are placed above eye-level and have high-reflectance upper surfaces, which reflect daylight onto the ceiling and deeper into the space

Benefits

- Provides a strong amount of daylight within the rest of the interior allowing light to penetrate the space up to 2.5 to 4 times the distance between the floor and the top of the window.
- admissible for the LEED point system, falling under the "Indoor Environment Quality: Daylight & Views" category.
- Increases productivity within the interior
- Reflects light deeper into a space so the use of incandescent and fluorescent lighting can be reduced which reduces the need for artificial lighting in buildings.

<https://www.c-sgroup.com/sun-controls/daylight-systems/>
https://www.designingbuildings.co.uk/wiki/light_shelf/

Light Shelves



CLIMATE CONTROL: UNDERFLOOR AIR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Underfloor air distribution system (UFAD): These are air distribution strategies that provide ventilation and space conditioning in buildings. They are used with raised access flooring to distribute conditioned air as part of the HVAC system.

Benefits

- Improve employee productivity and health
- Diffusers installed in a raised floor can be reconfigured/adaptable to fit the space
- Offer better air quality
- Increase occupant comfort and satisfaction
- Easy installation without having to change the interior layout
- Reduce operational costs (energy saving)

https://www.johnsoncontrols.com/_media/ci/usa/united-states/air-side-systems/under-floor-air-distribution/files/usa_ufad_airsystems_underfloorairdistribution_flexsys_overview.pdf



Underfloor Air

INDOOR AIR QUALITY: THE GREEN WALL

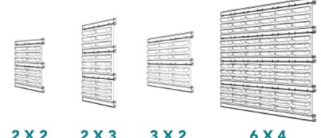
Green wall: A green wall system provides the interior space a breath of fresh air. It will improve the air quality while also providing acoustical properties to the space. LivePanel PACK is a modular green wall system that can be easily installed.

Benefits

- Healthy, working environment
- Flexible, space-saving green wall system with an unlimited range of applications
- Increase productivity and creativity

Features

- Fully recyclable
- Exchangeable plant cassettes for a dynamic view
- A water supply to last 1-2 weeks
- Works without electricity, water connection, water drainage or irrigation system
- Short installation time
- Smart and silent water level indicators



<https://mobilelane.com/app/indoor/2021/01/14/Factsheet-LivePanel-PACK-UK-without-print-marks.pdf>
<https://mobilelane.com/app/indoor/2021/02/02/Installation-Manual-LivePanel-PACK-6-x-4.pdf>

Green Wall

INDOOR AIR QUALITY: HEPA AIR FILTRATION

HEPA air filtration (High Efficiency Particulate Air): It is a filter that is designed to prevent the spread of airborne radioactive contaminants. The filters are there to help clean the air especially for those who have dust or pollen allergies. ALEN's advanced particle sensor technology will provide the status of the air quality in the space with LED color rings showing on the BreatheSmart 75i.

Benefits

- Improve air quality
- Removes 99.99% of particles greater than 0.1 microns
- Air purifiers draw air in using a series of fans, then condition the air in some fashion, and finally blows the air back out into the room

Features

- Noise Level: Lowest Speed 25 dBA | Highest Speed 49 dBA
- Power Consumption: 1.8 to 45 watts
- Speed Setting: 5
- Covers up to 1,300 sq. ft. (120.77 m²) & cleans all air quality in the room every 30 minutes at the highest setting

<https://alen.com/products/alen-breathesmart-75i-air-purifier?variant=13172054491203>



HEPA Air Filtration

FRESH AIR EXCHANGE: CO₂ MONITORING

Carbon dioxide: Carbon dioxide is a colorless and non-flammable gas at normal temperature and pressure. Although much less abundant than nitrogen and oxygen in the Earth's atmosphere, carbon dioxide is an important constituent of our planet's air.

CO₂ monitor: Carbon dioxide (CO₂) monitors measure gas concentration, or partial pressure, using one of two configurations: mainstream or sidestream.

Benefits/Key Features

- Monitors the levels of carbon dioxide in any environment and alert whomever.
- True volume % readout over a wide range of pressures (pressure compensated)
- Graphic screen display provides more information Digital Alarm set points
- The Guardian NG range of infrared gas monitors offer near-analyser quality continuous sampling, measurement and display of target gas concentrations



The Guardian NG wall mounted monitor

<https://edinburghsensors.com/co2/Edinburghsensors-co2-monitor-for-indoor-air-quality/>
<https://edinburghsensors.com/products/indoor-air-quality-monitor-guardian-ng/>

CO₂ Monitoring

ID381 Design Technology III Spring 2021, Assistant Professor Ethan Lu

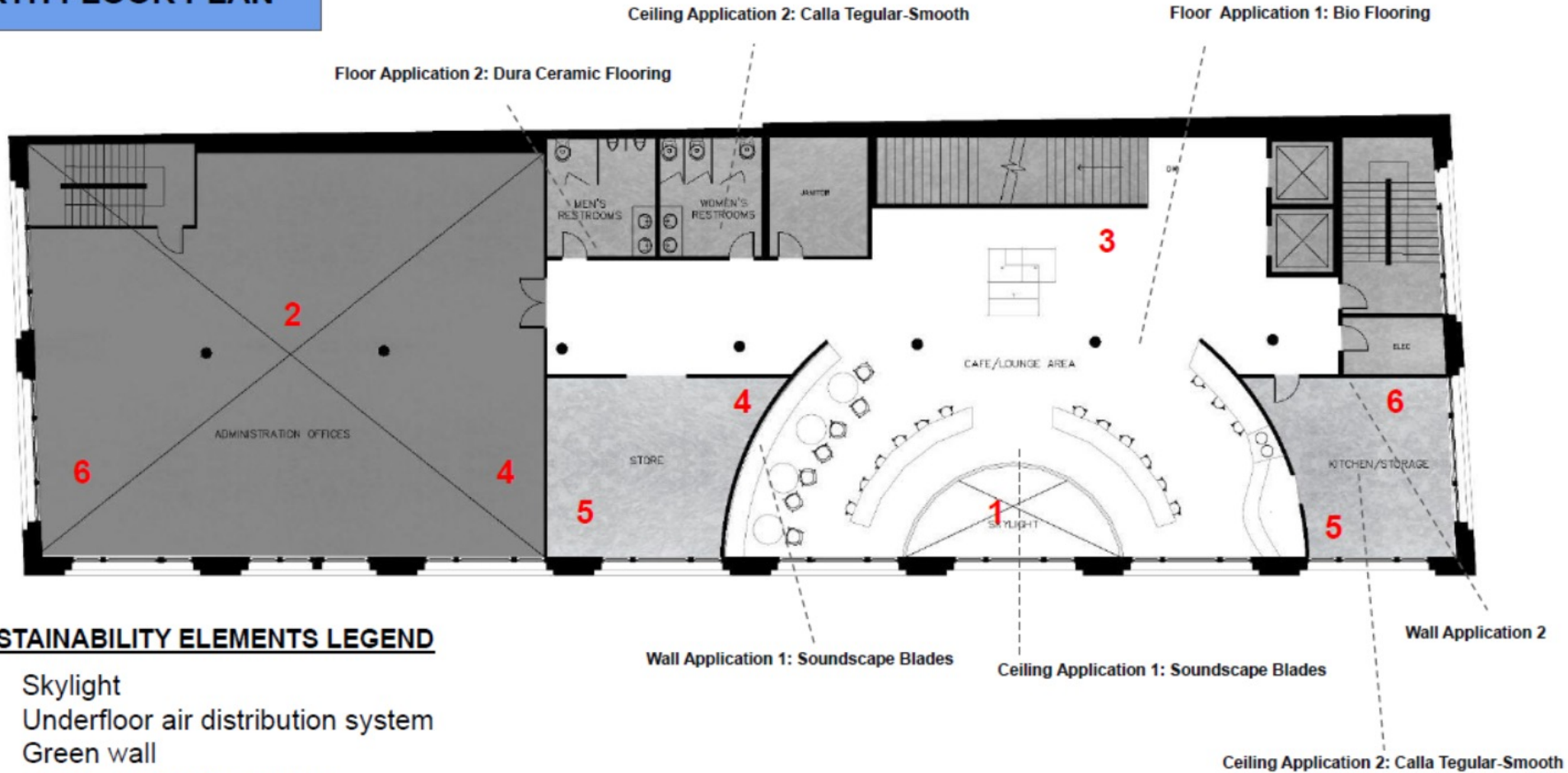
Student Names: Tajahanae Aiken, Caleigh McLoughlin, and Manni Wu



Building Performance: Wellness Equity



FOURTH FLOOR PLAN



SUSTAINABILITY ELEMENTS LEGEND

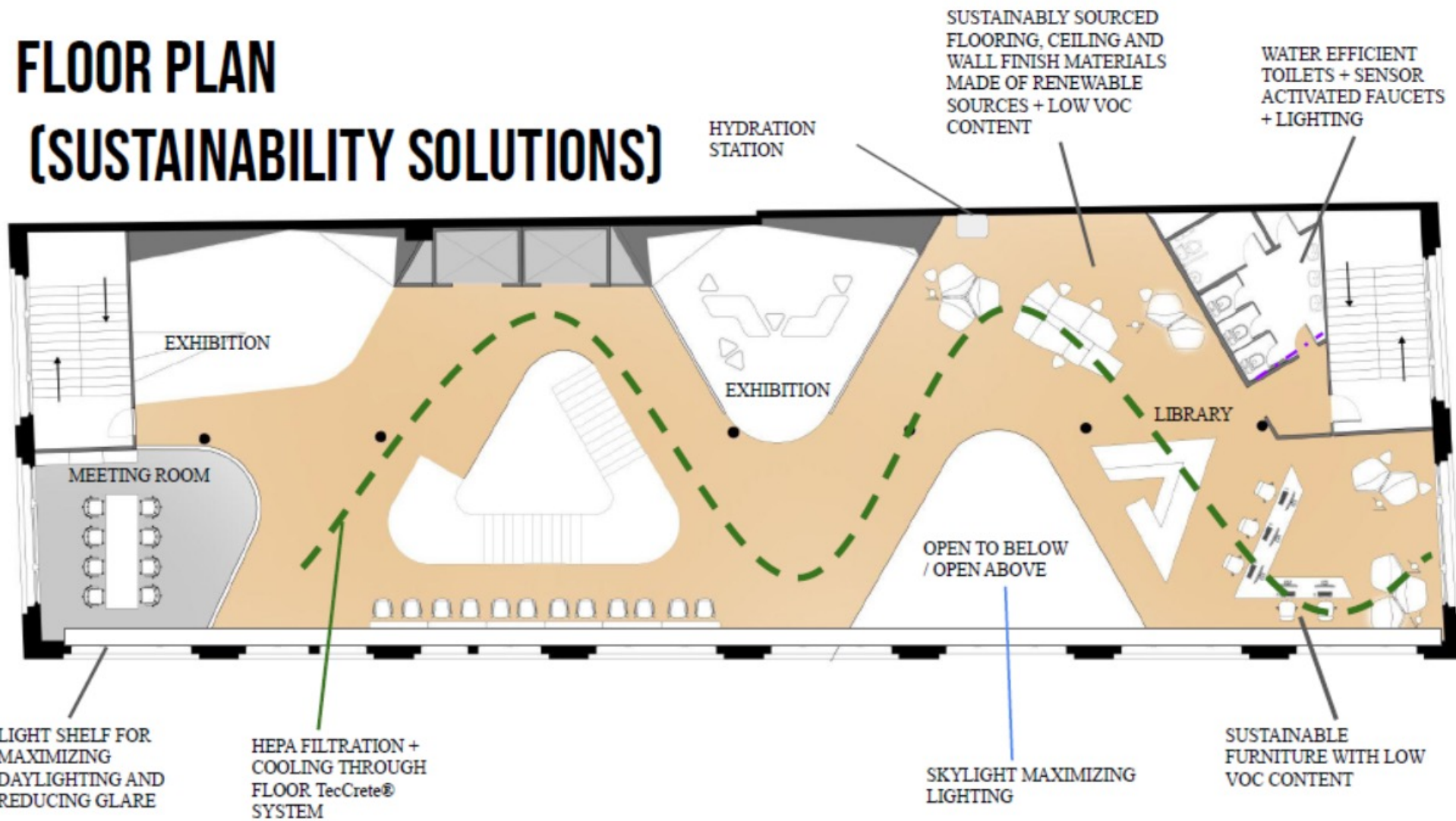
1. Skylight
2. Underfloor air distribution system
3. Green wall
4. HEPA air filtration system
5. Light shelves
6. CO2 Monitoring

ID381 Design Technology III Spring 2021, Assistant Professor Ethan Lu

Student Names: Tajahanae Aiken, Caleigh McLoughlin, and Manni Wu

FLOOR PLAN

(SUSTAINABILITY SOLUTIONS)



WELLNESS + WATER QUALITY

- CLEAN WATER WITHIN REACH:** Filter is NSF certified to help put cleaner, healthier water within reach by reducing lead and other contaminants.
- HANDS-FREE OPERATION:** The touchless, sensor-activated bottle filler is designed for easy use. There's no need to hold the bottle; just place and fill.
- REAL DRAIN:** The basin includes a real drain system to help with drainage and eliminate standing water.
- SEE BOTTLES SAVED:** Exclusive Green Ticker™ informs user of the number of 20 oz. plastic water bottles saved from waste by using refillable bottles at the bottle filling station.
- ANTIMICROBIAL PROTECTION:** Key plastic components on the unit have a special silver ion antimicrobial protection that inhibits the growth of mold and mildew.
- MINIMAL SPLASHING:** Bottle filler dispenses a clean, laminar flow of water so there is minimal splashing when filling reusable bottles and cups.

DAYLIGHTING



BrightShelf— Light shelves

ID381 Design Technology III Spring 2021, Assistant Professor Ethan Lu

Student Names: Aliana-Mia Torres, Joanna Bak Plummer, and Yewon Seo

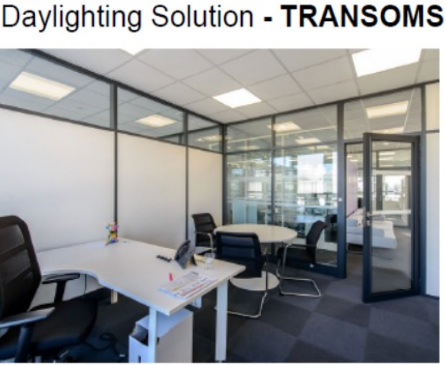
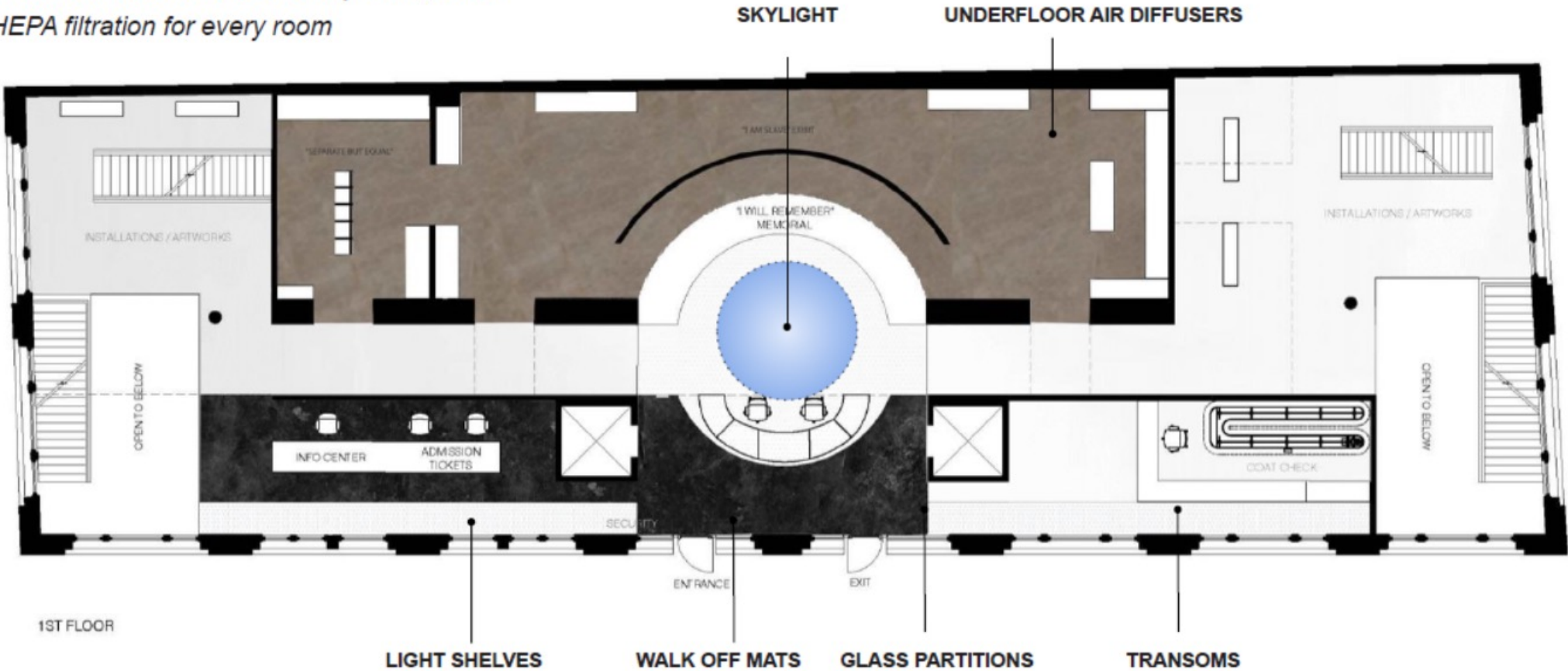


**Building Performance:
Creating Integration Opportunities**



SUSTAINABILITY PLAN LOCATORS

***NOTES:** CO2 sensors in every room, UFAD
HEPA filtration for every room



ID381 Design Technology III Spring 2021, Assistant Professor Ethan Lu

Student Names: Mirel Leider, Iryna Varonina, and Noa Telem



**Building Performance:
Creating Integration Opportunities**



CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we have achieved the goal of our concept by creating a welcoming environment for the Black Lives Matter movement. Thinking about occupancy, activities, and wellness, we made intentional decisions to best meet the expectations of the client while creating a practical and maintainable environment. The project is successful in considering each space through a visually appealing color scheme, and sustainable materials for wall and ceiling details that cater to acoustical and wellness design.

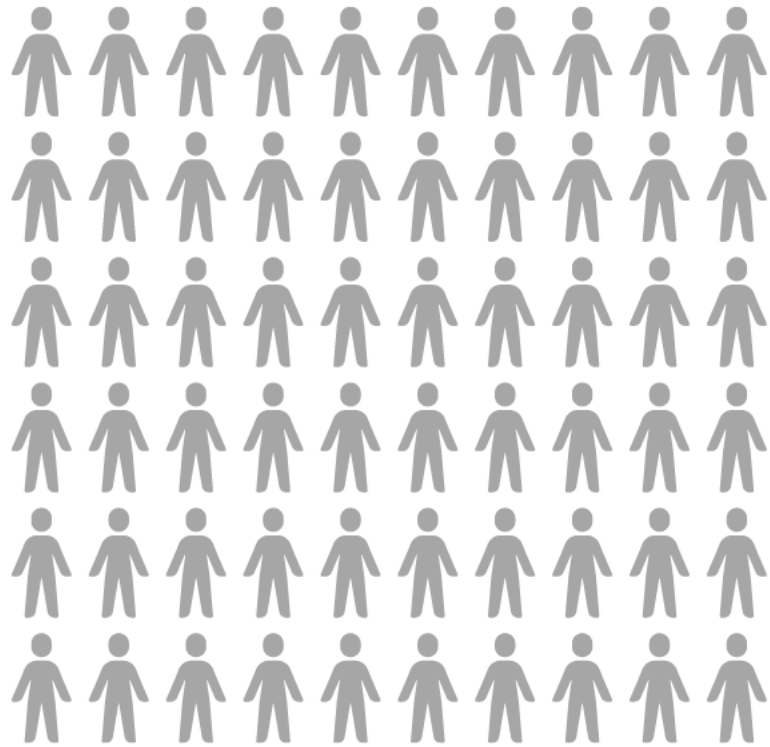
Advancing Inclusive Design: Operationalizing Equity in the Built Environment

Victoria Lanteigne, MPP, WELL AP

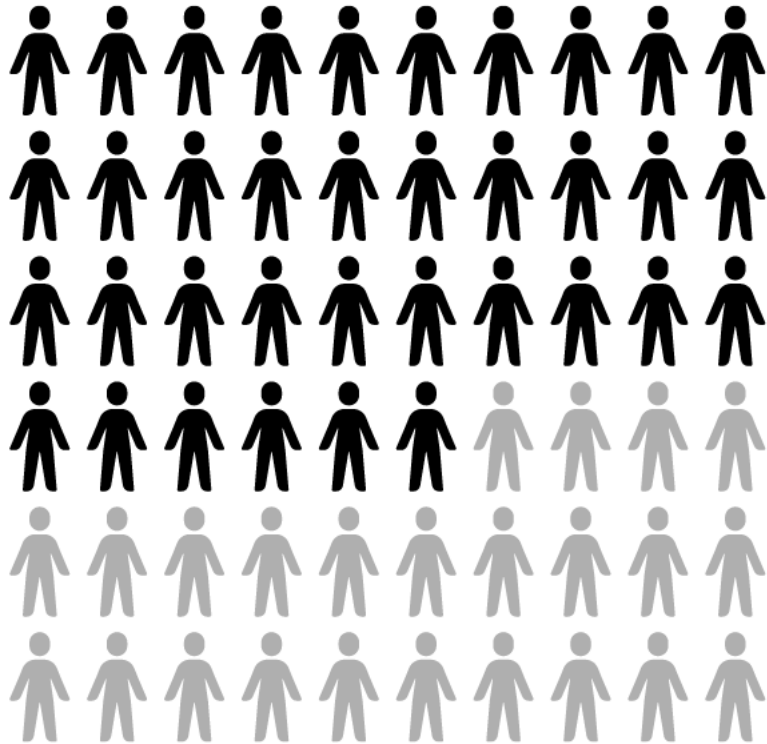
Inclusive Design Consultant, Ph.D. Student



Inclusive Design for All?



Inclusive Design for All?



With core goals of **accessibility** and **usability**, target populations for Inclusive Design have traditionally been people with disabilities and aging populations.

Demographic Groups Addressed Across Inclusive/Universal Design Resources

Inclusive/Universal Design Resource	Country	Type	Disability				Age	Gender	LGBTQ+	Race
			Mobility	Hearing/ Visual	Cognitive	Mental Health				
Enterprise Green Communities 2020: Beyond ADA: Universal Design (EGC, 2020)	US	Building Rating Standard	●	●	●	●	●	●		
Innovative Solutions for Universal Design (isUD) (IDEA Center, 2020)	US	Building Rating Standard	●	●	●		●	●	●	
LEEDv4 Inclusive Design Pilot Credit (USGBC, 2019)	US	Building Rating Standard	●	●	●	●	●	●		
WELLv2: Feature C13: Accessibility and Universal Design (IWBI, n.d.)	US	Building Rating Standard	●	●	●				●	
Building for Everyone: A Universal Design Approach (Centre for Excellence in Universal Design, n.d.)	Ireland	Practitioner Guidelines	●	●	●	●	●			
New Zealand Buildings for Everyone: Designing for Access and Usability (New Zealand, n.d.)	New Zealand	Practitioner Guidelines	●	●	●		●			
Universal Design Guidelines, Version 2.0 (Center for Universal Design, 1997)	US	Practitioner Guidelines	●	●	●					
Universal Design Handbook: Building Accessible and Inclusive Environments (Calgary, 2010)	Canada	Practitioner Guidelines	●	●	●		●			
Universal Design New York (UDNY) 2 (IDEA Center, 2003)	US	Practitioner Guidelines	●	●	●	●	●	●		
Universal Design: A Manual of Practical Guidance for Architects (Goldsmith, 2000)	US	Textbook	●	●	●		●	●		
Universal Design: Creating Inclusive Environments (Steinfeld & Maisel, 2012)	US	Textbook	●	●	●	●	●		●	
Universal Design Handbook, 2nd Edition (Preiser & Smith, 2011)	US	Textbook	●	●	●	●	●			
Universal Design Principles and Models (Null, 2014)	US	Textbook	●	●	●		●	●		
Universal Design: Solutions for Barrier-free Living (Herwig, 2008)	US	Textbook	●	●	●		●			

Figure 1. Inclusive/Universal Design Resource review of demographic groups based on CDC report of most vulnerable populations (CDC, 2016).

Barriers in the Built Environment

- **Physical and spatial barriers** exist in the built environment to disparately impact building occupants based on their race, sexual orientation, gender, disability status, and other individual and intersectional identities.

Barriers in the Built Environment

- **Physical and spatial barriers** exist in the built environment to disparately impact building occupants based on their race, sexual orientation, gender, disability status, and other individual and intersectional identities.
- Different experiences of the built environment can be interpreted as **an issue of equity** when the outcomes negatively and disparately affect marginalized groups.

Barriers in the Built Environment

- **Physical and spatial barriers** exist in the built environment to disparately impact building occupants based on their race, sexual orientation, gender, disability status, and other individual and intersectional identities.
- Different experiences of the built environment can be interpreted as **an issue of equity** when the outcomes negatively and disparately affect marginalized groups.
- How are we addressing **equity in the built environment** as an industry?

Equity Resource Review

Resource	Equity Standard
Enterprise Green 2020 Standards	Integrative Design, Neighborhood Fabric, Health
Design Justice Principles	Full Framework
Fitwel	Social Equity for Vulnerable Populations
Just. User Manual 2.0	Full Framework
Justice in the Built Environment: AIA Guides for Equitable Practice	Full Framework
LEED v4.1 BD+ C	Pilot Credits
LEED v4. Social Equity Pilot Credits	Full Framework
LEED Social Equity in Pandemic Planning	Full Framework
Living Building Challenge	Living Future Equity Petal
RELi 2.0	Community Cohesion, Social + Economic Vitality
WELL v2 Building Standard	Community Concept
WELL Health Equity Rating	Full Framework

Equity Approaches and Gaps

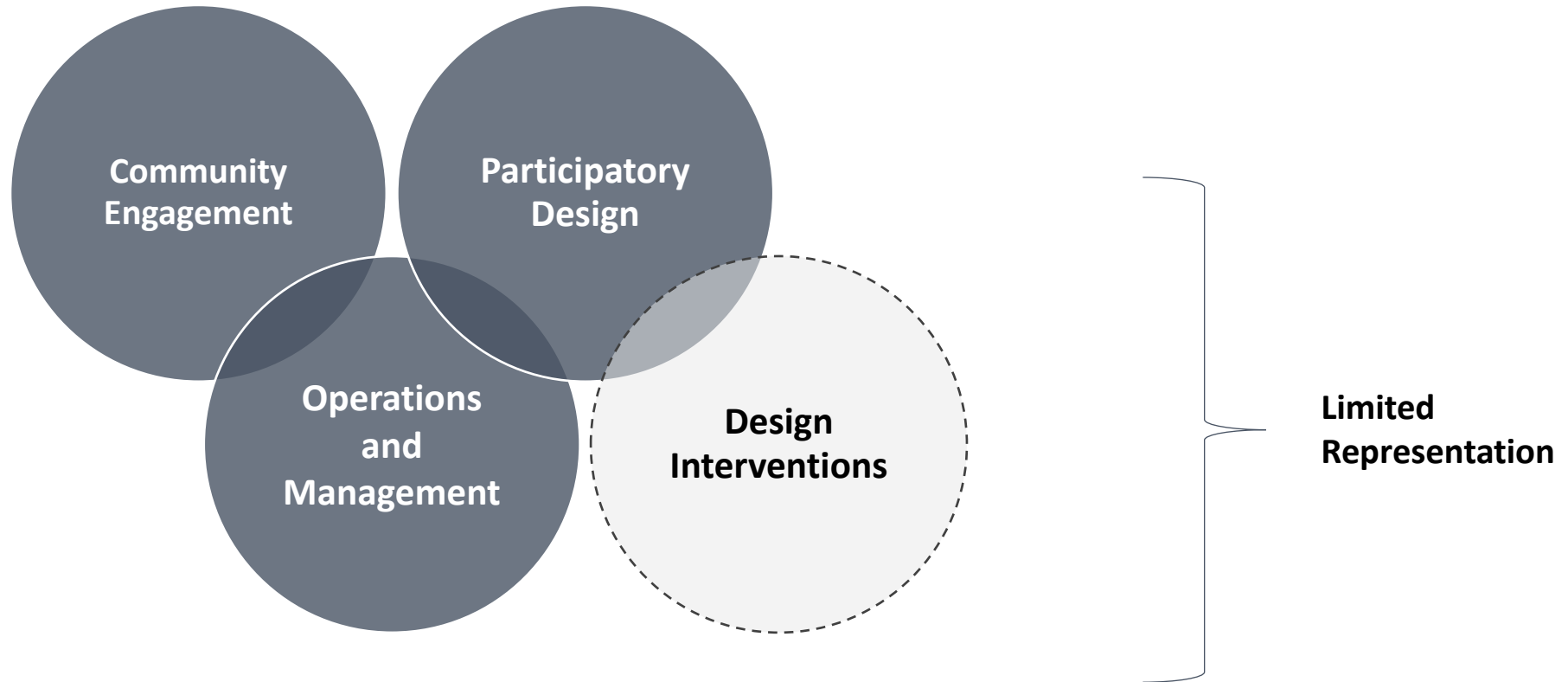


Figure 2. Equity approaches and key gaps in design interventions for race, gender, and LGBTQ+ inclusion.

Equity Approaches and Gaps

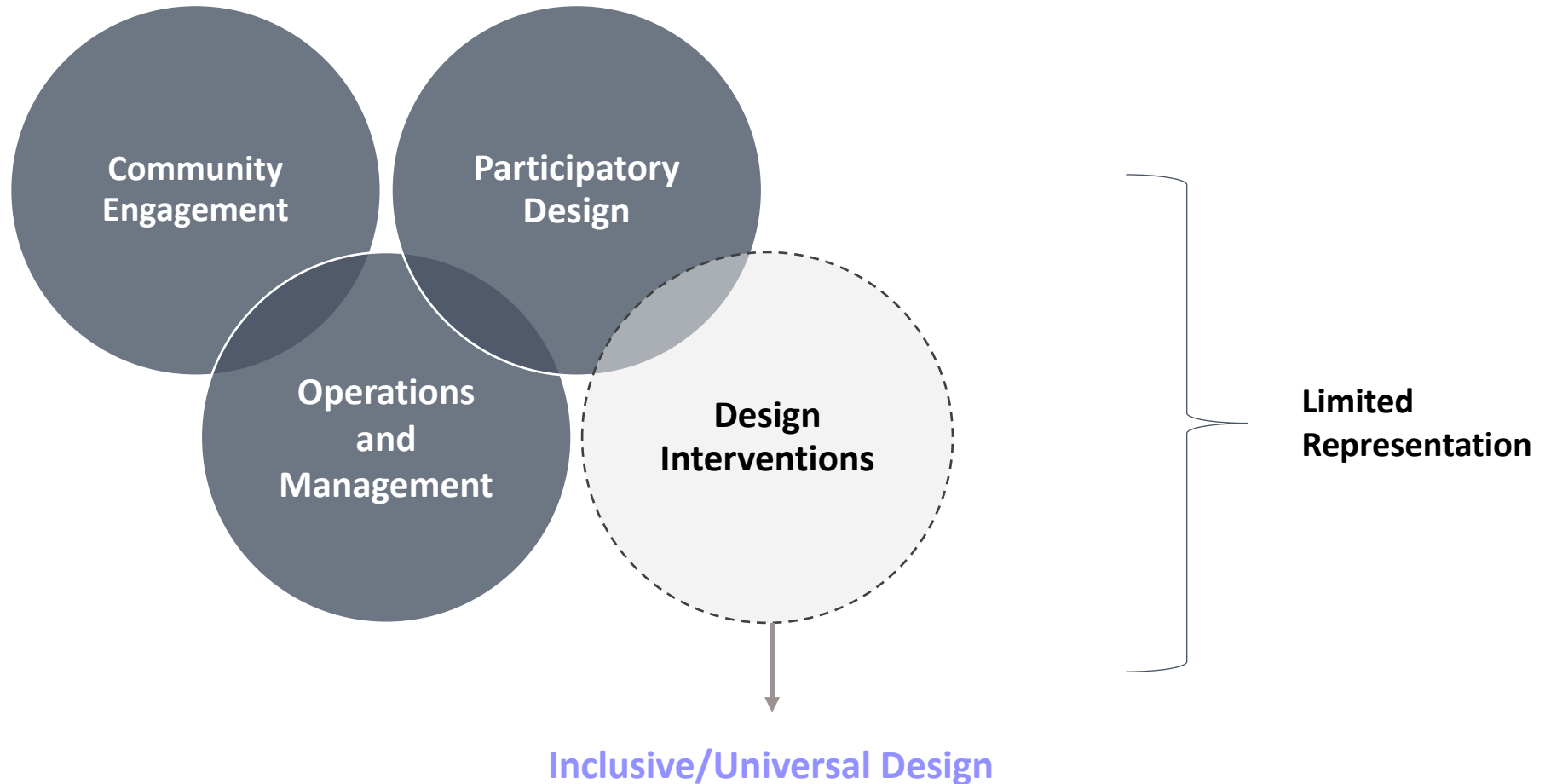


Figure 2. Equity approaches and key gaps in design interventions for race, gender, and LGBTQ+ inclusion.

Equity Approaches and Gaps

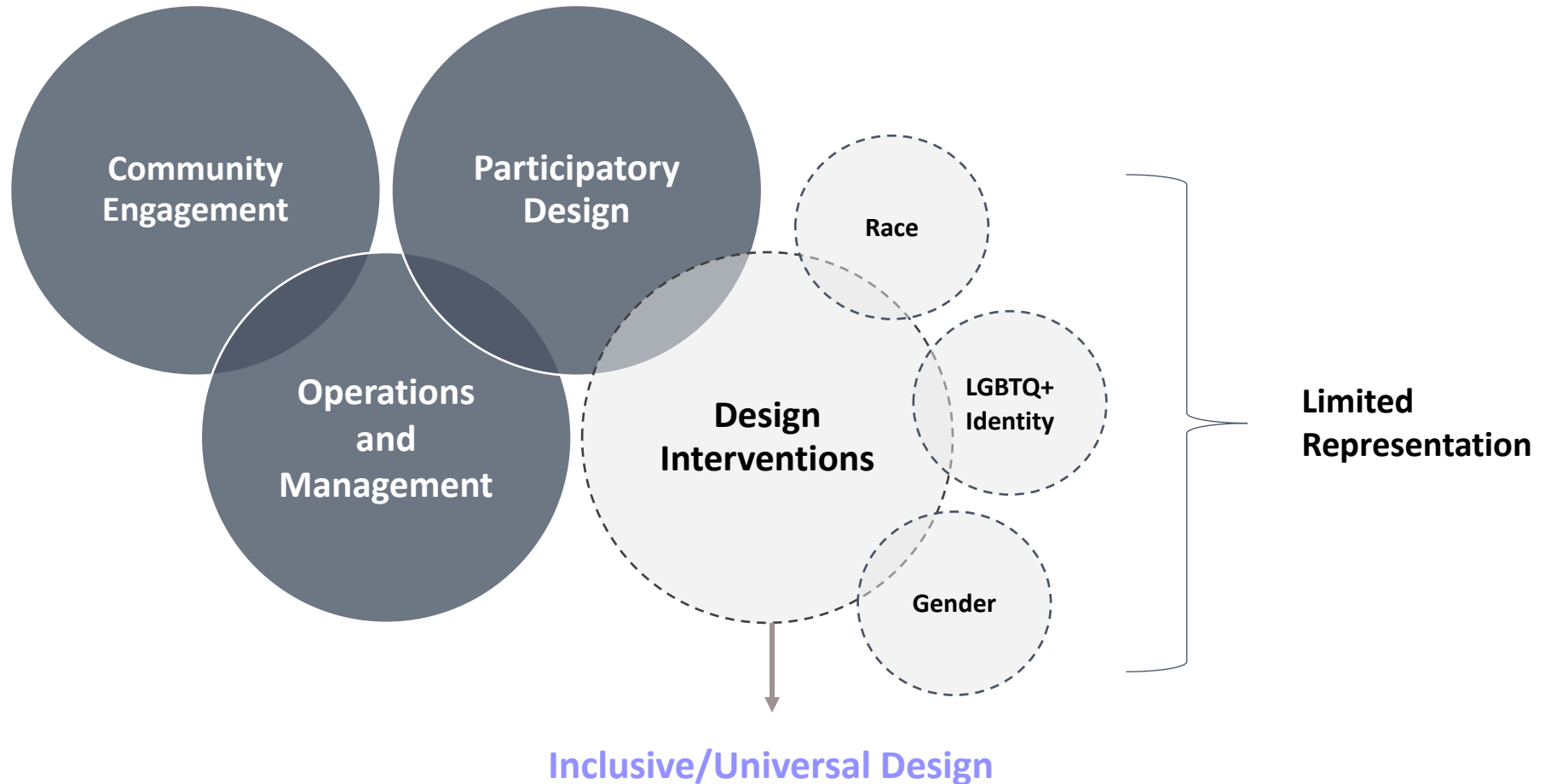


Figure 2. Equity approaches and key gaps in design interventions for race, gender, and LGBTQ+ inclusion.

Case Study Research

Qualitative case study research to explore **how equity is operationalized** in the built environment of real-world projects.

Community-Driven Projects

Adopted Equity Lens

Collaborative Design Process

Expert and Community Voices

Community and Practitioner Research Partners



Harvey Milk Plaza Memorial
San Francisco, CA

The Friends of Harvey Milk +
SWA Group



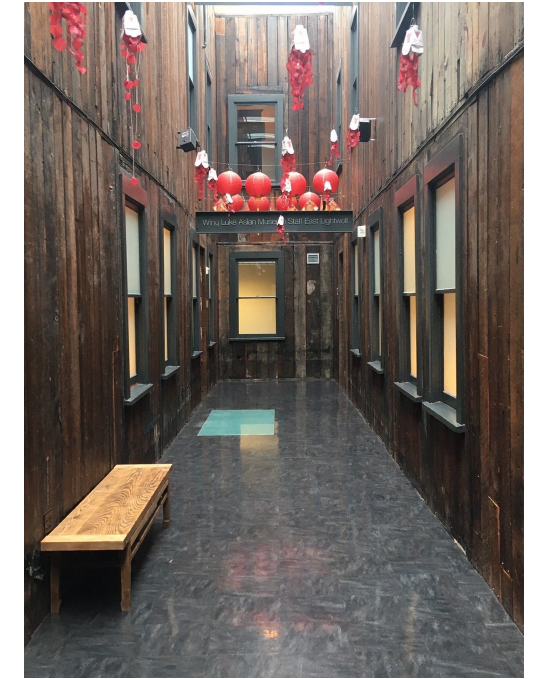
The Women's Building
New York, NY

The Novo Foundation +
Deborah Berke Architects



Norman-Sims Elementary
East Austin, TX

Norman-Sims Elementary +
Kirksey Architects



**The Wing Luke Museum of the
Asian Pacific American Experience**

Seattle, WA
Wing Luke Museum +
SKL Architects

Conceptual Framework

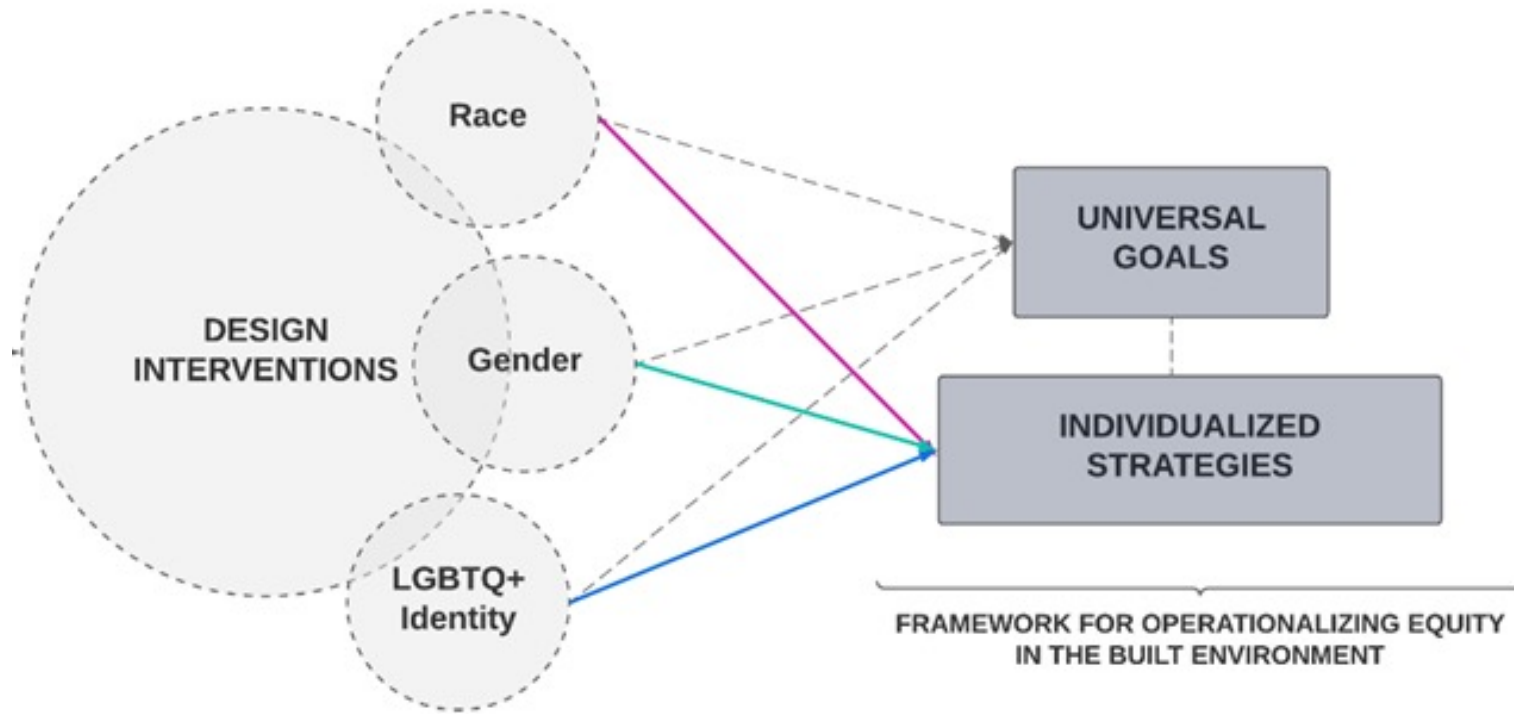


Figure 3. Conceptual framework for research study that aims to operationalize equity in the built environment.

Future Steps

- Develop a **Design Equity Framework** that can be tested and built upon through future research.
- Inform **future design standards**, guidelines, and policies.
- Continued research on **design equity** in the context of the built environment.

Thank You

Victoria Lanteigne | vlantei@ncsu.edu



Inclusive Design and Building Performance

Exploring Synergies with Equity, Sustainability, and Health