Large Work Space

A hospital’s main focus is their patients therefore I chose one of the four nurse stations (Fig. 1) in the emergency department as the large work space. This space is very important for organization with the nurses and patients. There is a large amount of counter space for computers and storage. The entire space is formed around circulation of nurses since they come and go frequently as they have to make their rounds to the patients. The dimension of the rectangular nurse station is approximately 15’ X 56’.

The visual tasks within the nurse station include reading, writing and computer usage. Important Design issues are modeling of faces, reflected glare and uniform light distribution on task plane.

![Nurse Station](http://www.franklinsquare.org)

Fig. 1: Nurse Station (http://www.franklinsquare.org)

Special Purpose Space

A gift shop, attached to the main lobby will be used as my special purpose space. The space will house various merchandise such as cards, stuffed animals, magazines, flowers, snacks and so forth. Patients and visitors will occupy the space as well as one or two cashiers or workers. The shape of the gift shop (Fig. 2) is not rectangular but is estimated to be approximately 20’ X 23’.

Visual tasks possibly include reading and computer usage of the cashier. The age difference of the people varies from infants to senior citizens and will be taken into account in the design. Color rendering, modeling of faces, reflected and direct glare, sparkle and circulation of the space are all important factors that must also be considered.

![Gift Shop plan](dwg A1-1D)

Fig. 2: Gift Shop plan (dwg A1-1D)
Three schematic design concepts will be produced of this space. I believe that this space has great potential for many different designs since the merchandise can be arranged in many different ways. It needs to be adaptable as well since the tables and shelving can be moved around.

Circulation Space

The emergency entrance leads visitors into a lobby surrounded by a reception desk and waiting areas (Fig. 3). This is the circulation space that I will be using. The lighting will need to lead the people to the reception desk and then to the seating in the waiting areas.

The visual tasks at the reception desk are reading, writing and computer usage. Other design factors include modeling of faces, reflected glare and uniform light distribution on the task plane.

Relaxation and tension are psychological impressions that can be studied in this area. Waiting rooms are meant to be a relaxing space but also cause major tension in situations. The “Flynn Studies” will be used when studying this counterpart system.

Fig. 3: Reception and waiting area plan (dwg A1-0B)
Outdoor Space

The main entrance to the new addition has a drop off area where cars can pull up to the front doors under a canopy. There is also a parking lot adjacent to the canopy (Fig. 4) that will be part of the outdoor space study.

![Diagram of outdoor space with main entrance and parking lot outlined in cyan](Fig. 4: Main entrance and parking lot outlined in cyan in the bottom left (dwg L0-1))

The most important factor in site lighting is safety especially since vast age groups of people use this hospital entrance and parking lot. Uniform lighting distribution is also important as to not distract vehicular traffic. Illumination of the pedestrian walkways also should be uniform to ensure safety.