

# Creating Safe Spaces

## Trauma informed design

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Building Hope:  
Trauma informed design and Hope Street



# The personality of space

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If the environment or space in which your organization delivers services or in which you access services had a personality, what would it be?



# Safety



PHYSICAL SAFETY



EMOTIONAL SAFETY



PSYCHOLOGICAL  
SAFETY

# Safety in the physical environment

## Key questions for organisations:

1. How does the physical environment promote a sense of safety, calm, and de-escalation for clients and staff?
2. In what ways do staff members recognise and address aspects of the physical environment that may be re-traumatising, and work with people on addressing this?
3. How has the organisation provided space that both staff and people receiving services can use to practice self-care?
4. How has the organisation developed mechanisms to address gender-related and/or culturally specific safety concerns?

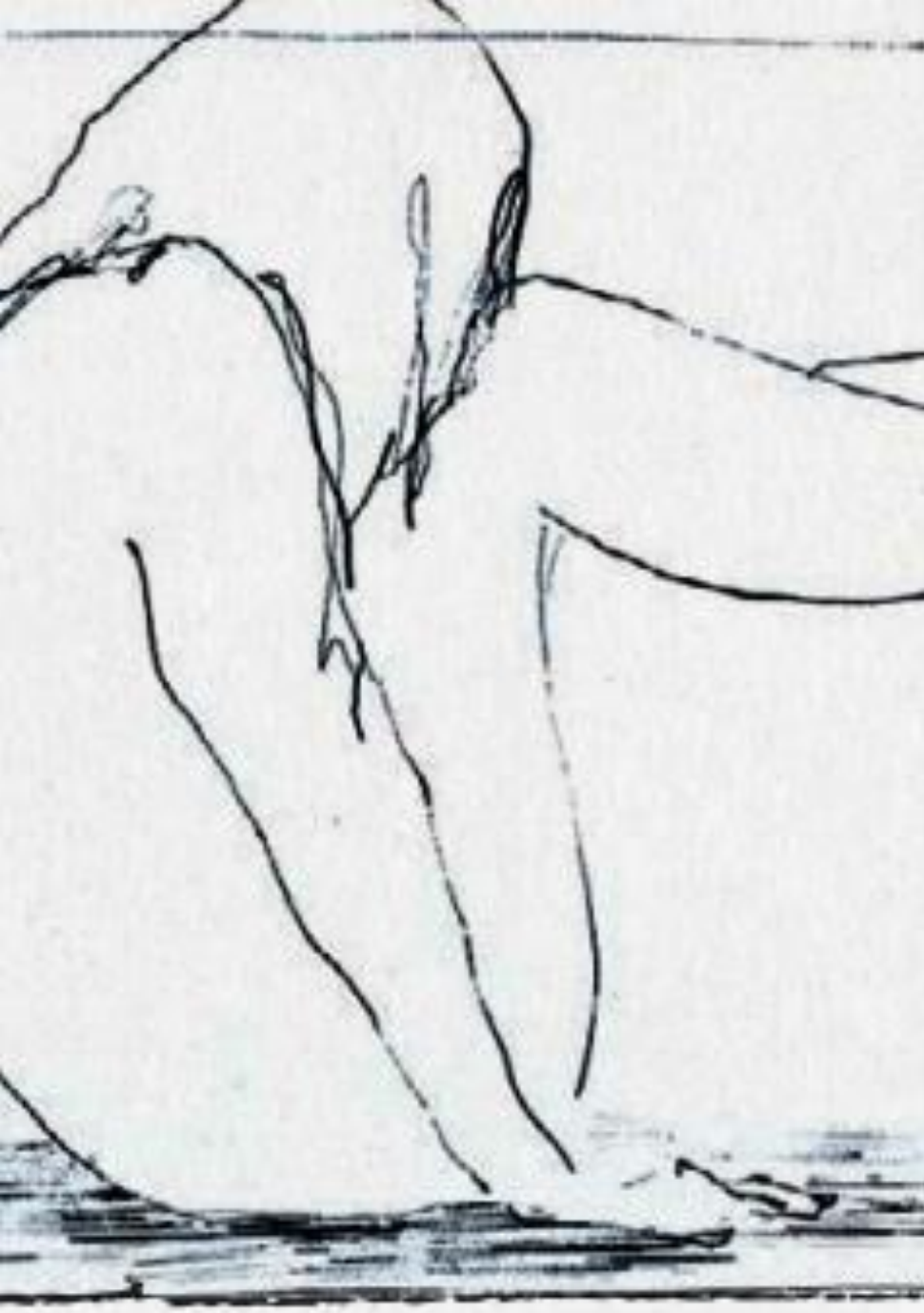
(SAMHA's Trauma and Justice Strategic Initiative, July 2014)

# To what extent does your organization/service achieve the following?

Score between 1-5.      5 = *My organization does this well*

- 1) My organisation gives thought to lighting, clear signage, blind spots.
- 2) My organisation pays attention to decoration that may be triggering eg: types of artwork, posters, colour palettes etc
- 3) Security systems are implemented in the most non-intrusive way.
- 4) My organisation gives priority and respect to people's personal space, privacy, and boundaries
- 5) My organisation attempts to increase space and reduce overcrowding so people don't feel trapped or cramped.
- 6) My organisation pays attention to smells that might be triggering.
- 7) My organisation pays attention to noises that might be triggering.
- 8) Staff are trained in de-escalation skills.
- 9) My organisation thinks carefully about locked, unlabelled doors or other things that might be threatening to a survivor of trauma.
- 10) My organisation gives careful thought around necessary procedures such as admission, restraint, exclusion.

Questions adapted from *A Treasure Box for Creating Trauma Informed Organisations* by Karen Treisman



## Physical safety in physical space

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- Single most important issue for traumatised people is to find a sense of safety in their own bodies (van der Kolk, 2015)
- Women experience the impact of trauma in an embodied way – see themselves as ‘spoilt’, ‘branded,’ ‘dirty’, ‘an ugly person,’ ‘a monster.’
- Embodied experience of space

*Image by Kaisei Nanke*

# Making spaces feel physically safe

## 1) Security

### Feedback from Hope Street consultations

- Keep CCTV to key areas

*“Not big brother. Observation will feel like being spied on.”*

- No bars on windows. No mesh. No metal
- Separation of private and public space

*“Sharing a bathroom isn’t a great thing and can be a trigger for some people.”*

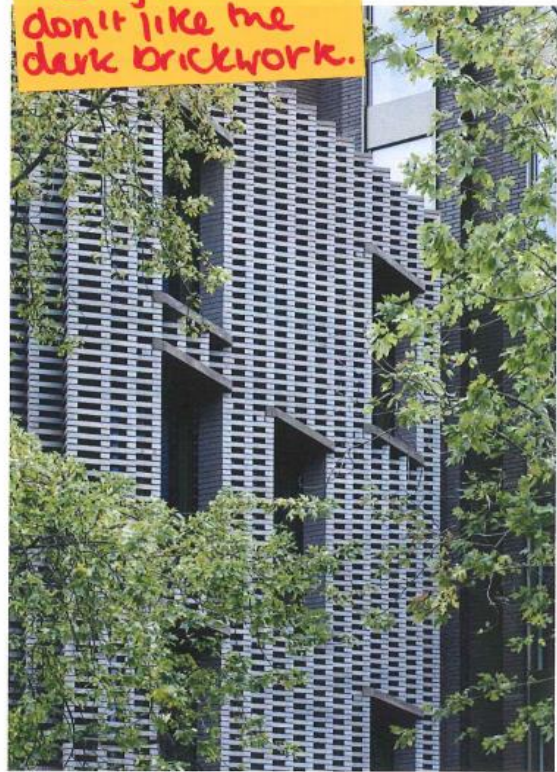
- Soundproofing/soft close doors

## 2) Privacy

## 3) Predictability



The lights are too clinical. I like the idea of the letting the light in but don't like the dark brickwork.



IS THE RIGHT BALANCE OF

I don't like Any of Them don't like metal or <sup>Dark</sup> gray. They look like Offices or a Prison

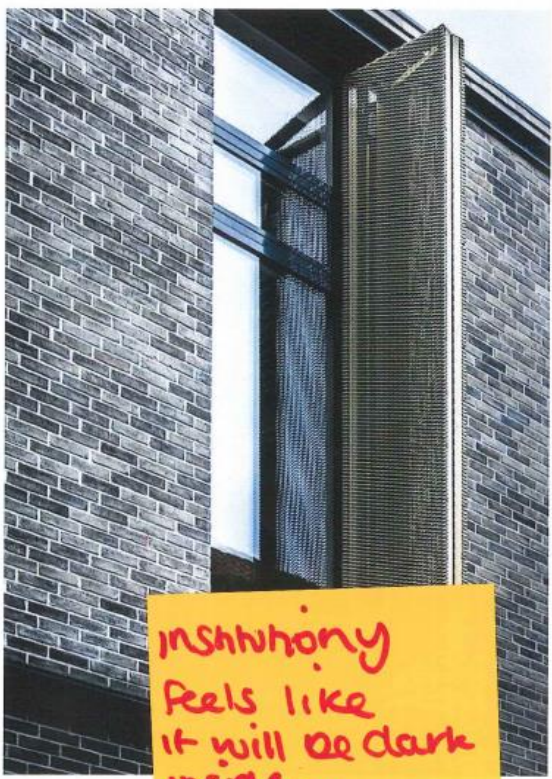


X

### 5. WINDOWS & PRIVACY

PRIVACY AND VIEW?

NO



institutional Feels like it will be dark inside. Don't like the metal grill.



Tinted windows to assist with privacy.

Feels separate and private but also has large windows and trees.



Cosy and personable spaces that seem less clinical and more therapeutic.

Let in light without compromising privacy.



# Emotional Safety



Choose one word to describe how you  
*feel* in the space you are in now.



What is it about the space that makes  
you feel that way?



*The community as a container.*  
Emotional safety in physical spaces

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- 1) Sensory triggers
- 2) Messaging
- 3) Regulating/calming elements in the environment

*Image by Rebeka Artim*



# Making spaces feel emotionally safe

## Feedback from Hope Street consultations:

- Homely feel
- Cosy and private
- Carpeting, rugs, mirrors, curtains
- *No hospital colours – pastels, blue and green*
- No strip lighting
- Bring wildlife into the grounds – squirrels, birds, butterflies
- Pets – *“animals have no judgement, provide distractions from awkward situations, something to care for.”*

snug

WHAT ENVIRONMENT DO YOU FEEL MOST COMFORTABLE IN?



Home to me =  
- Light, natural & lamps etc  
- Varying textures  
- Plants - NATURE

Couldn't do therapy in this room. →

Nice idea for cafe space?  
Couldn't spend all day in this space.  
lovely for people to feel but they can contribute.

Too busy ↗  
Too Dark ↘  
← looks like shopping cent

having somewhere for people to write or draw & share their things would be ideal for cafe / hub  
Would give hope, things to look at.  
But not homely so hub / cafe area only

open & spacious  
soft furnishings  
love the plants & lighting and the pale wood flooring.

Maybe a few pictures on wall?

looks like dining area in prison

Men would like this.

Dark in dingy.  
the masculine.

X

PRISON WASTELAND!!

PLAY



**Hub area:**

Very positive about this space:

Liked the colours

Open fire a 'big plus'

Positive response to high ceilings and big windows

*Feels cosy due to fireplace and furniture*



**Living room area:**

Neutral colours

Shelf for plants

Varying textures

Soft furnishings – blankets, *make space feel like a home.*

*L shaped sofa might be too intimate*

Room feels a little cramped.

**Kitchen area**

Breakfast bar and dining table

Bright colours

None direct lighting

Rug

*Feels inclusive*

*Need option to sit separately when needed*



# Psychological safety



Think about a space in which you spend a lot of time



How do you assert ownership of that space?





## Psychological safety in physical space

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- 1) Ownership/personalization
- 2) Separate spaces to meet specific needs
- 3) Accommodate gender and cultural diversity and different physical abilities.

*Image: Artist unknown*

# Making spaces feel psychologically safe

## Feedback from Hope Street consultations:

- Enable people to make spaces their own/ability to customise the space
- Lockable storage – *“being able to unpack properly and feel ‘at home’.”*
- Have choice over some household items
- Create opportunities for activities that can be done as a group eg: film night, Sunday roasts
- Consistency of dedicated spaces
- Space to accommodate gender/cultural needs - Prayer room, gender-neutral toilet, separate cutlery, breast-feeding room

Some liked the idea of being able to attend an activity like this and speak to other people.

*Not everyday as it's too overwhelming and could create anxiety*



Like the idea of pinning thoughts on the wall without having to speak.

Nice to do as an individual or as a group.

Beneficial for more anxious people, giving them time to reflect.



Feeling of being surrounded by nature in a happy, gentle way.

*Transports you away from everyday life*

Calming.

Places for the individual as well as the group.



# Top tips for creating safe spaces

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Incorporate the physical environment into any evaluation or review of service provision

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Narrative walk-throughs

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Service user consultations



# Principles of designing safety into physical environments

## Safe environments for survivors of trauma:

- Engage the individual in the multi-sensory experience of the environment
- Reduce or remove harmful stimuli
- Reduce or remove environmental stressors
- Evoke home
- Provide and promote a connection with nature
- Allow for expression of personality and feelings
- Provide ways for the individual to exhibit their independence and self-reliance.

# Questions...reflections....

What works well in your organisation's physical environment?

What area would you most like to change?

**Please post in the Q&A**