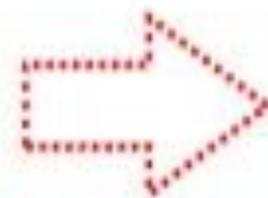
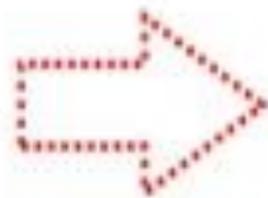


RE-ENTRY RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY



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RESEARCH AND PRECEDENTS
ORGANIZATIONAL PARAMETERS
SITE ANALYSIS
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AREA PROGRAM
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
DESIGN
REFERENCES



Re-entry residential community



Description:

My project will be about creating an architectural design solution that influences the behavior of its inhabitants. The emphasis will be on increased level of humanity and fostering healthy public relationships among user groups for a peaceful co-existence.

Case statement:

My project will be developed because re-entry residential community centers are an integral part of the correction facilities and the criminal justice system. Law offenders are housed in penal establishments as a punishment not for punishment. Detention in custody sometimes encompasses the whole life of the inmate & therefore these transition centers must seek to provide for all his basic personal & social needs – physical, spiritual, educational, recreational. These days, correctional facilities are over-crowded and as a result most inmates who demonstrate good behavior are being sent to transition centers for serving the last few months of their imprisonment.

Preservation of personality & prevention of deterioration call for as high a priority as efforts to bring about the inmates' re-entry into the society. Hence the concept of correction, reformation & rehabilitation of prison inmates should come to the forefront of any transition center's administration.

WHAT

IS A RE-ENTRY RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY?

A residence located in the community where inmates are placed to either

- (1) serve all or part of a sentence, OR
- (2) serve a period of time after being released from federal prison, in order to prepare for reentering the community.

Also called “community corrections centers” (CCCs) or “residential reentry centers” (RRCs).

WHEN

DOES ONE GET ADMITTED INTO A RE-ENTRY RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY?

ideally 11 to 13 months prior to the prisoner’s projected release date

WHO

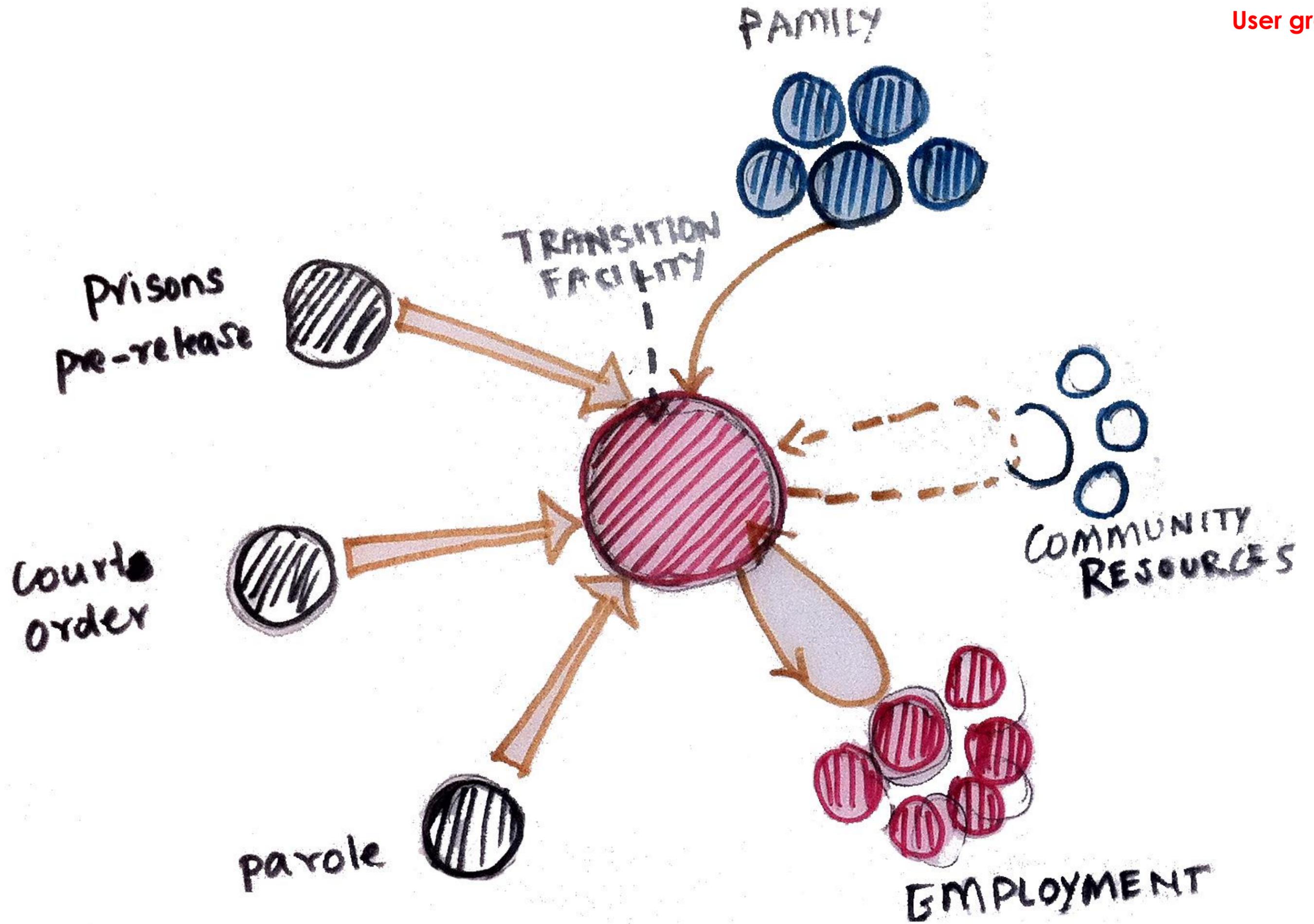
GETS ADMITTED INTO A RE-ENTRY RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY?

Prisoners with a high risk for recidivism, good adjustment to prison life, demonstrated successful participation in prison programs, and a lack of community support systems are more likely to get more time in a transition center.

HOW

IS A RE-ENTRY RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY DIFFERENT FROM A PRISON?

- (1) Located in the community
- (2) provide much greater liberty than prisons. (however , have rules, treatment programs, work requirements, and curfews.) generally focused on reentry preparation, including job training and drug treatment.
- (3) Almost all prisoners sent to a halfway house at the end of their prison sentences will be required to go outside the halfway house during the day to work or participate in drug treatment.



GUIDING PRINCIPLES:

1. Reform:

The inmates serving the last few months of their sentence are motivated to do something worthwhile with their lives. They are inspired to learn / train in activities in order to improve their skill set and thereby enable their re entry into the society.

2. Fostering Relationships:

The inmates feel loved, valued and motivated to lead a better lifestyle than feel rejected and depressed. They learn to care for and respect each other.

3. Community:

The project helps in understanding its wider impacts on the society. It will have positive implications like enabling people to acquire skills and employment, reduction in crime rate / poverty etc.

4. Rehabilitation:

To produce an atmosphere for reawakening the convict's conscience and self respect.

5. Equilibrium:

Humanistic planning for physical/mental equilibrium.

6. Improved quality of life:

All inmates should have equal and fair opportunity to all the facilities.

7. Supportive Environment:

The most difficult part of dealing with the transition into common society for the inmate is once again facing the stresses, often alone. This can not only be very frustrating for them, but it can be extremely confusing as they are trying to establish their new identity.

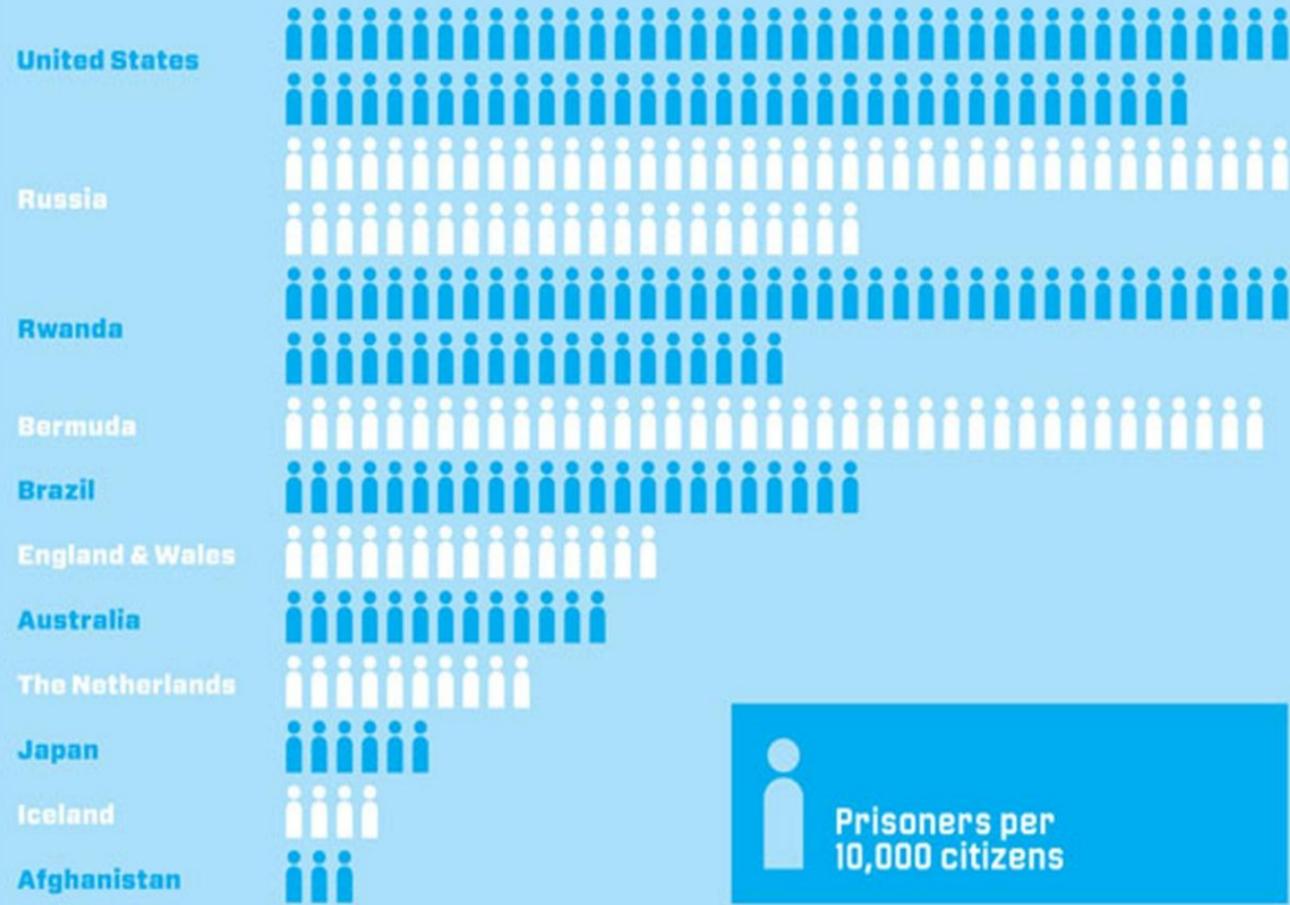
U.S. correctional facilities are full



spatial density issues ----> social density issues
too many inmates ----> rehabilitation opportunities limited
shortage of resources ----> frustration + competition + stress
prisoners are released early ----> commit crime again



The US locks up more citizens per capita than any other nation.



Prisoners per 10,000 citizens

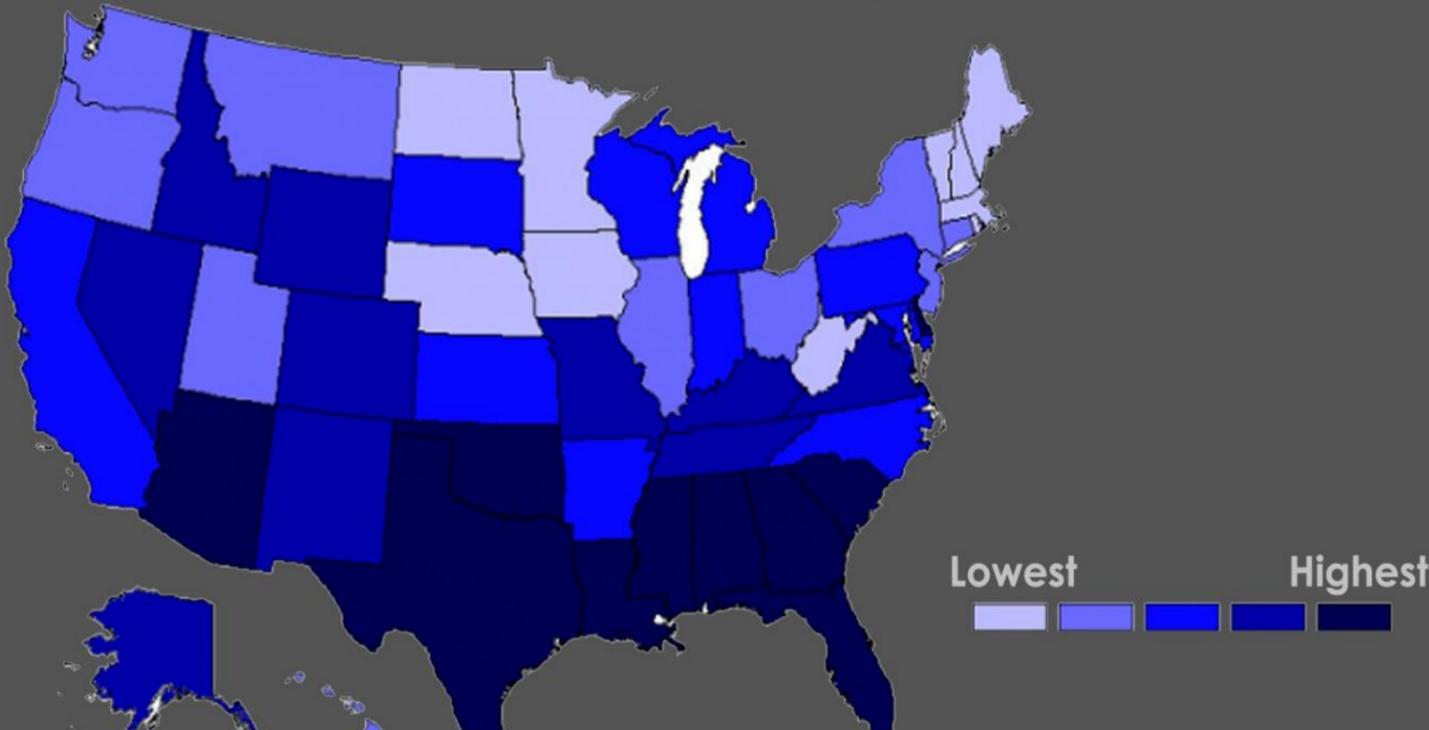
Death Row

Last week, Michael Rosales, who murdered 67-year-old Mary Felder in 1997, became the thirteenth person executed this year—in Texas. Whether or not you believe in the death penalty, it's important to know that the United States is one of 59 countries that still executes its citizens on a regular basis (we currently have more than 3,000 inmates on death row). This is a look at where, around the world, the death penalty is still used and where it has been abolished.



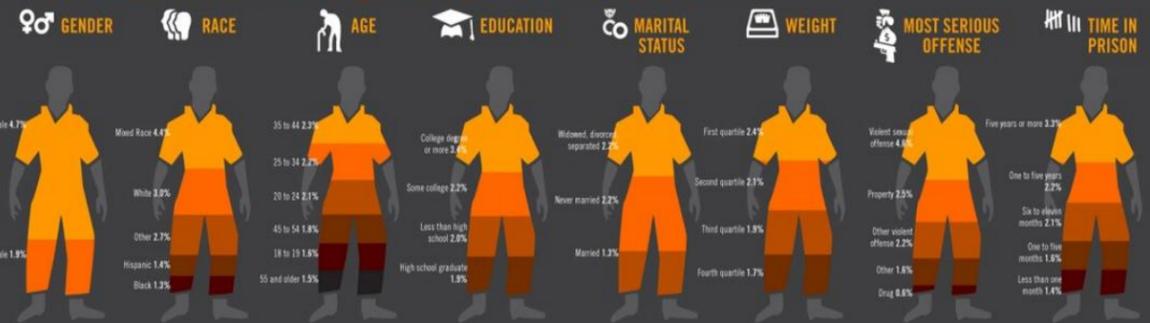
■ Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Colombia, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote D'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kiribati, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niue, Norway, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome And Principe, Senegal, Serbia (including Kosovo), Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela ■ Algeria, Benin, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Kenya, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Burma, Nauru, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Russia, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Zambia ■ Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, El Salvador, Fiji, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Peru

State Incarceration Rates, 2009



Source:

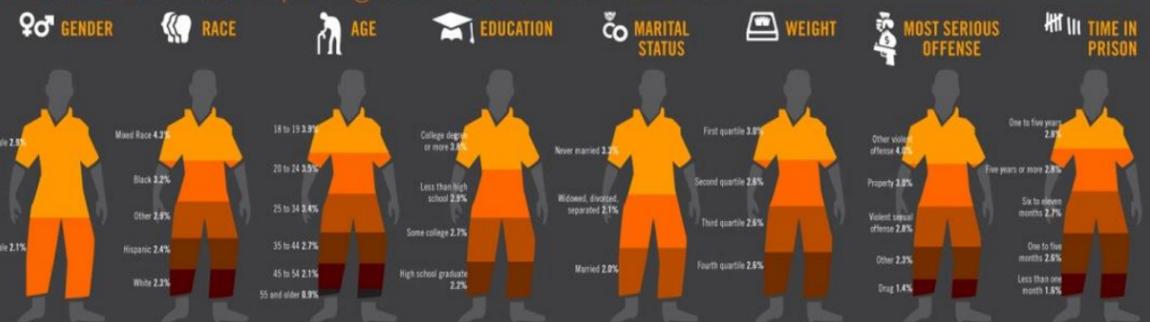
Percent of Inmates Reporting Inmate on Inmate Sexual Abuse



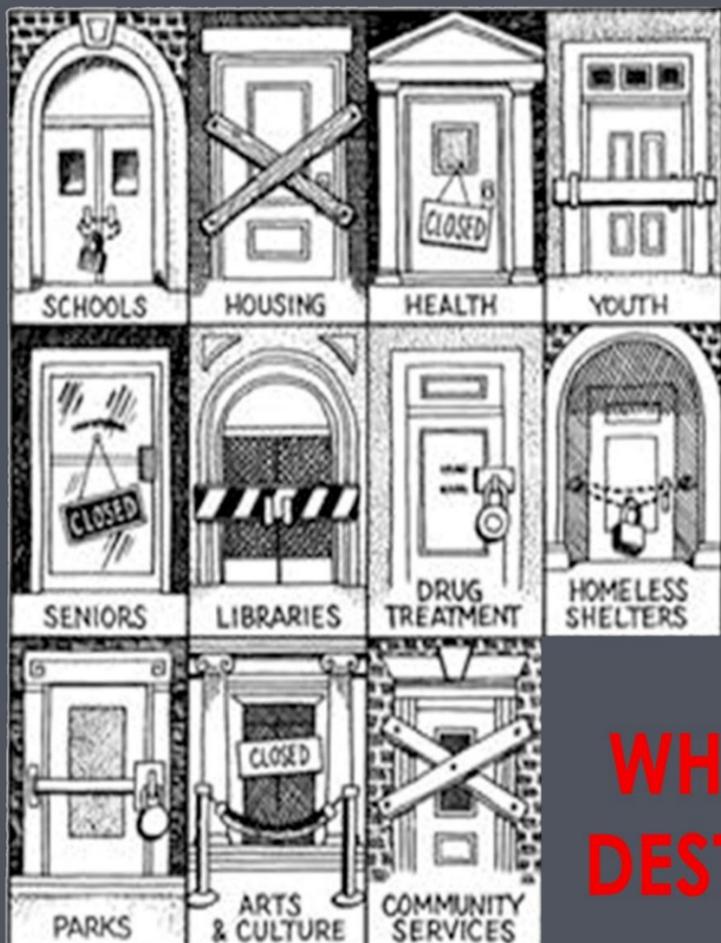
Prison: Which Inmates Get Abused

The Department of Justice recently finished an extensive audit of U.S. prisons to determine which prisoners were at risk of being sexually abused by inmates or by staff members. The report found the following people were being victimized.

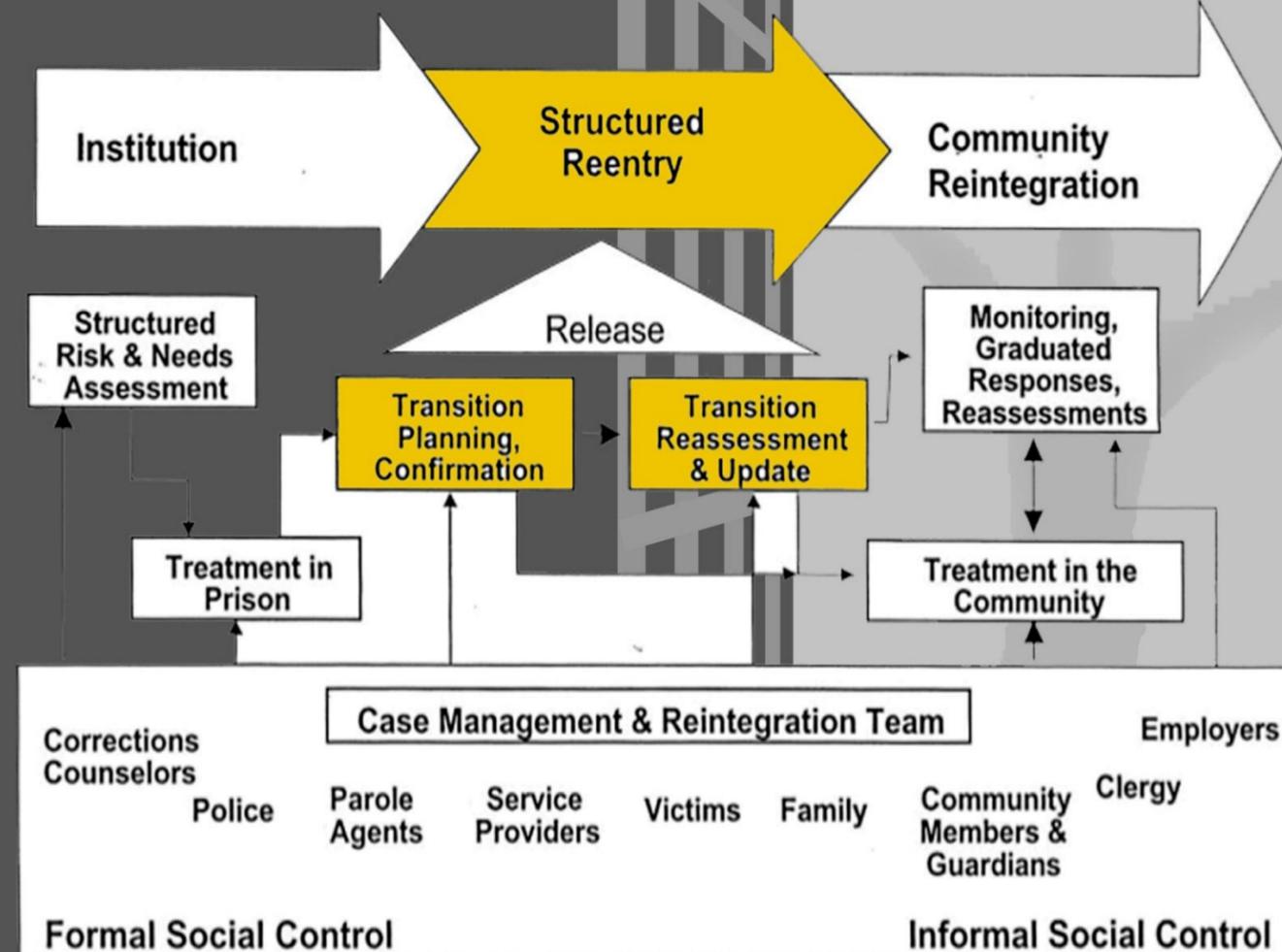
Percent of Inmates Reporting Staff on Inmate Sexual Abuse



A collaboration between GOOD and Albertson Design
SOURCE: "Sexual Victimization in Prisons and Jails Reported by Inmates, 2008-09," U.S. Dept. of Justice

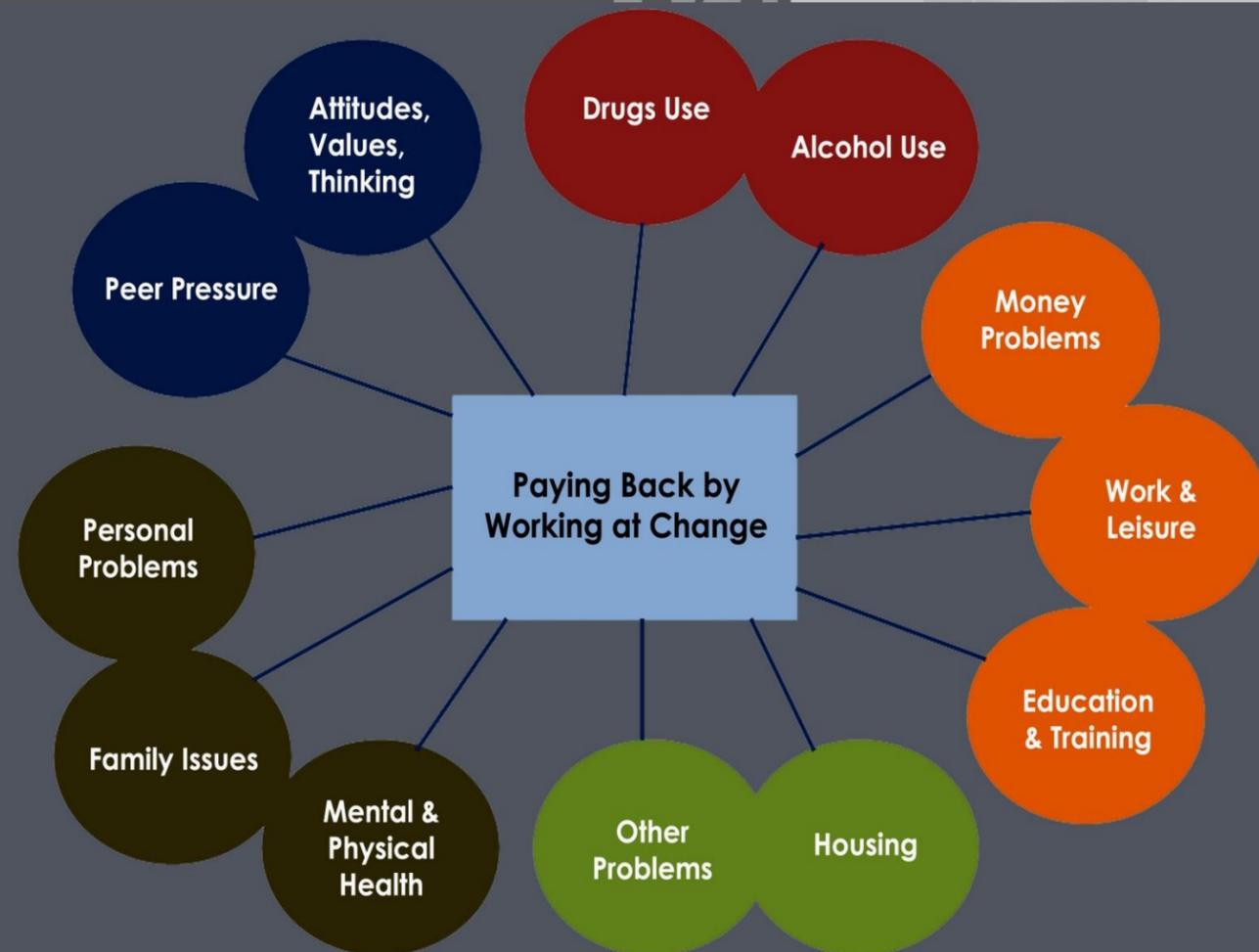


WHAT IS THE NEXT DESTINATION?????



Life After Lockup

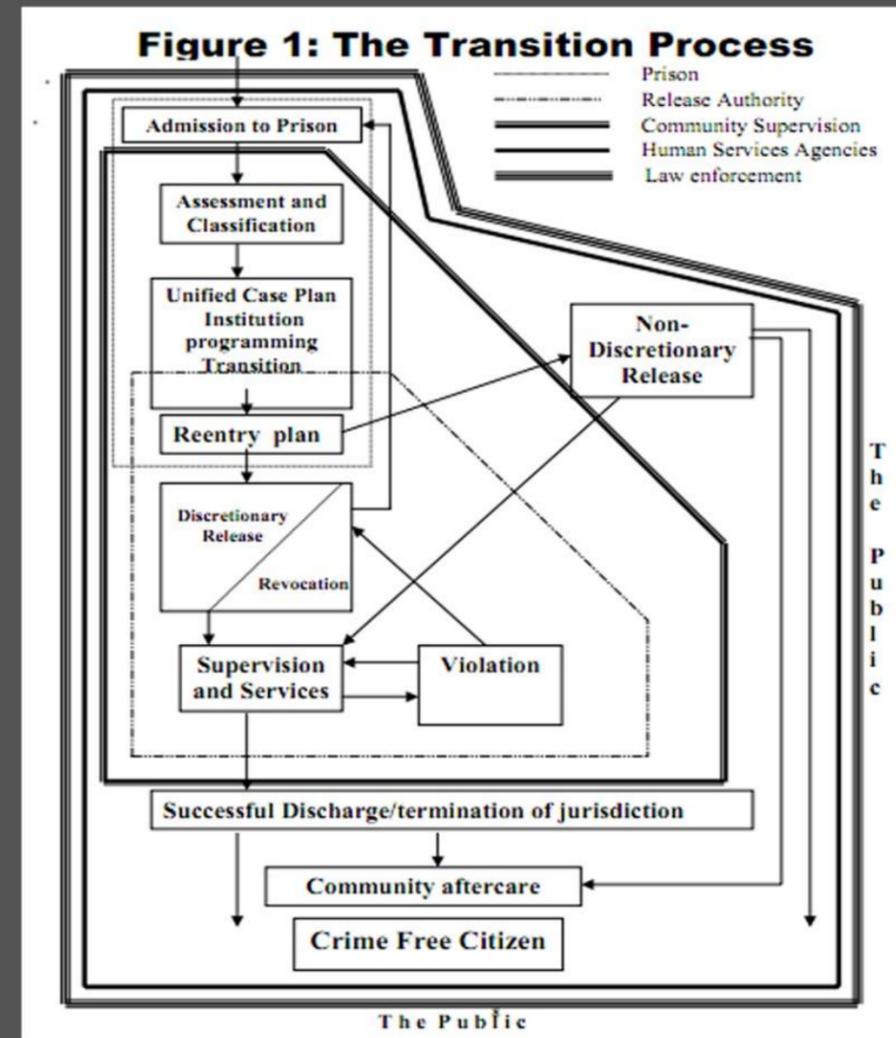
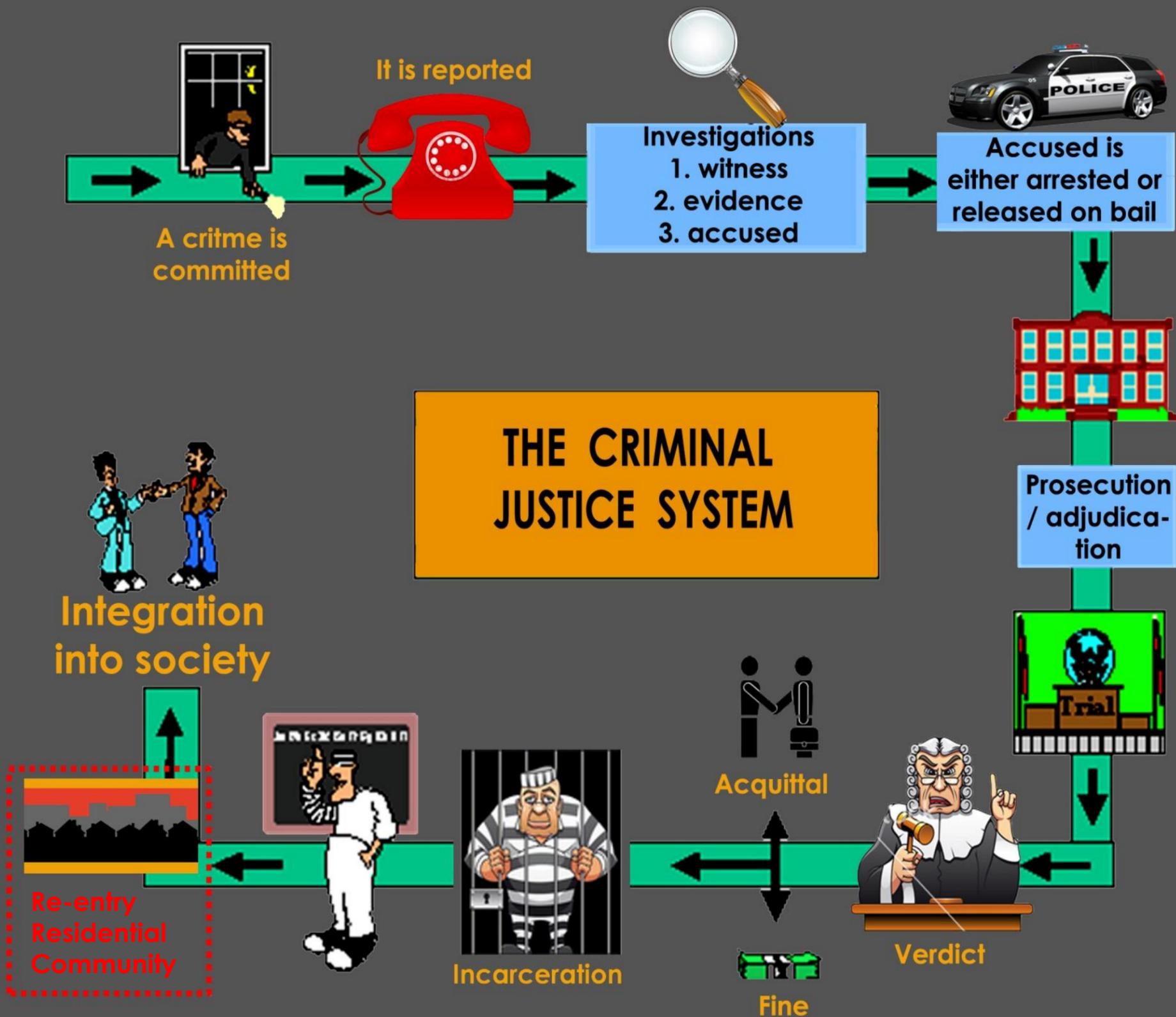
Improving Reentry from Jail to the Community





Newly released prisoners must be taught how to live with the freedom of open society.

Where does a re-entry residential community fit in?



The intersection of systems and issues





occupational
rehabilitation

group learning

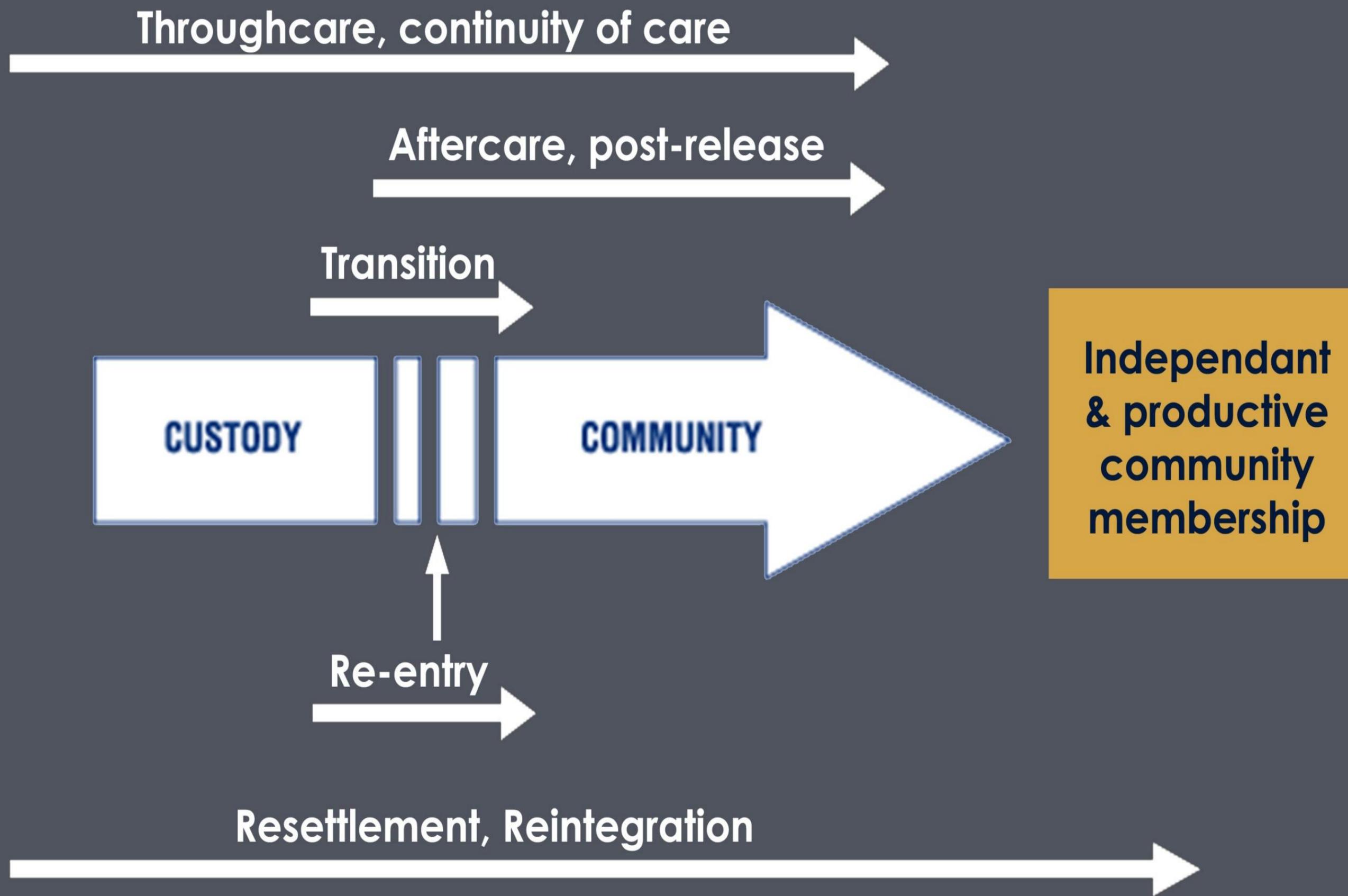


what do i do for a living?



develop skill set





Throughcare, continuity of care

Aftercare, post-release

Transition

CUSTODY

COMMUNITY

Re-entry

Resettlement, Reintegration

Independant
& productive
community
membership



1. State law makers

Importance - Decision making authority / Prime mover of the project



2. Labor and Corrections experts

Importance – This individual / organization directly controls / maintains / operates the facility.



3. Staff managing the facility

Importance – These individuals run the show at the facility and ensure that the project is functioning as per its design intent.



4. Inmates.

Importance – These are the people who actually reside in and use the facility



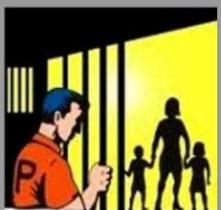
5. Funding entities – like Charitable Trusts etc

Importance – These stakeholders finance the project and hence are concerned about the usage of their funds along the course of the project. They facilitate the execution of the project.



6. Officials of Public health, safety & welfare etc organizations.

Importance – These officials specify the codes and other zoning etc regulations pertaining to the project. Some organizations are also concerned with the sanitary, hygiene requirements and humane conditions prevailing in the facility.



7. Family members of the inmates

Importance – The inmates' family members will be concerned about the quality of life and infrastructure of the facility.

precedents for different program spaces

Source: DLR Group, Justice planners



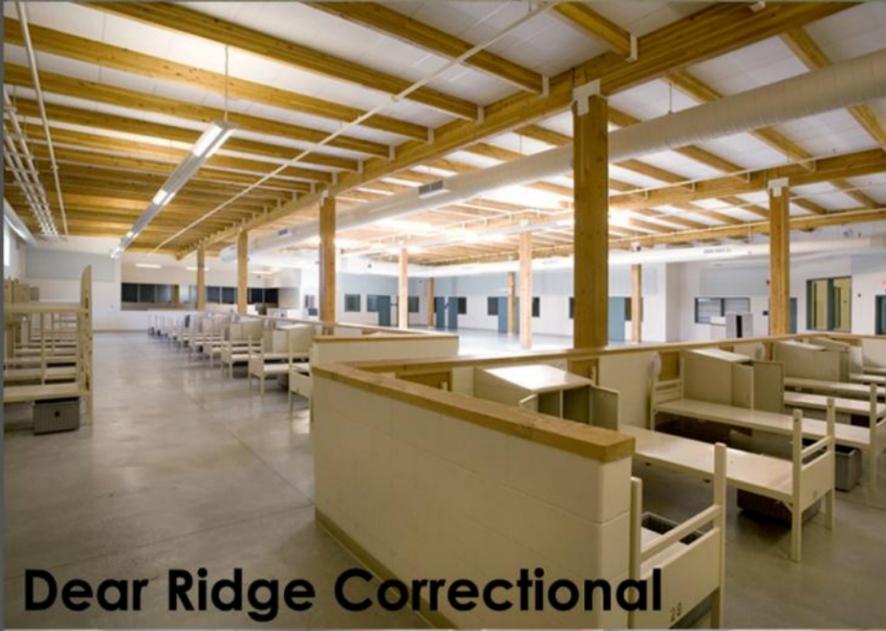
Santa Cruz County



Kenton County Jail



Jackson Co. Juvenile



Dear Ridge Correctional



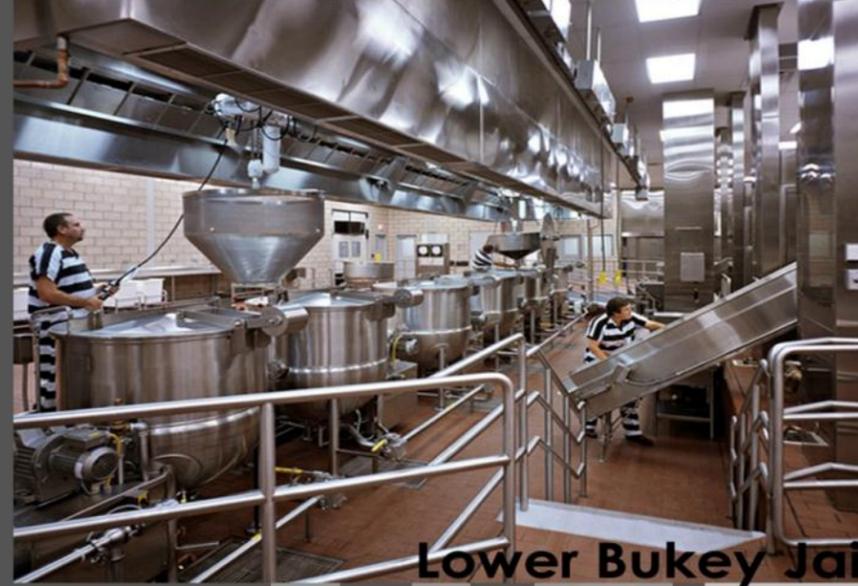
Kenton County Jail



Jackson Co. Juvenile



Wyoming Correctional



Lower Bukey Jail



Hillsborough Co. Jail

precedents

Bud Clark Commons, OR

Architects: Holst Architecture
 Location: Portland, Oregon
 Project Team: John T. Holmes, Jeffery Stuhr, Dave Otte, Kim Wilson, Cory Hawbecker, Katie Decker
 Developer: Home Forward
 Contractor: Walsh Construction
 Project Year: 2011
 Budget: \$29 million
 Project Area: 106,000 sqm

Bud Clark Commons sets a new standard for public services by combining supportive housing with a community resource center. It is located at the gateway to downtown Portland, near historic Union Station and bordering the Pearl District, an upper income mixed-use neighborhood.

The mission of Bud Clark Commons is to provide a continuum of services such as health, housing, and learning resources, to assist homeless individuals transition from an unstable condition to a more permanent living arrangement. The architecture helps achieve this goal in both form and function. The three distinct program elements are a walk-in day center with access to services; a temporary shelter with 90 beds for homeless men; and 130 efficient, studio apartments on the five upper floors of the eight-story building. The apartments are designated for very low-income women or men seeking permanent housing.

Ground level floor-to-ceiling windows extend the length of the west façade; the abundance of glazing allows natural light to saturate the interior. The upper façade is light and dark brick punctuated by patterned window openings accented with shades of green glass. The patterning distinguishes individual units on the upper floors, but also makes a bold aesthetic statement on Broadway, a gateway to downtown Portland. The first floor common area shared by men at the transitional shelter is bound by two bunkrooms with bathrooms and showers, a kitchen, exercise and counseling rooms, and a private outdoor courtyard. The common area with ample seating and tables for dining is open, airy and receives natural light through floor-to-ceiling windows. The third floor features an art studio, garden balcony, and a community courtroom that doubles as a classroom.



B.O.P. : HALFWAY HOUSE BEDS ARE SCARCE

January 2010.

Most inmates being released from federal prisons now are getting less time in halfway houses than they would have received if they had been released two years ago. Case Managers and Wardens may still recommend the same terms of up to six months that they have been recommending for several years, but those recommendations are being reduced by the B.O.P.'s CCMs (Community Corrections Managers) when the final determinations are made (usually a year or less before the inmate's projected release date.) As a result, many inmates who expected to go to a halfway house in three, four or six months are finding that their release dates (to the halfway houses) are later than they expected. And there is little they can do about this.

Source: <http://www.bustedbythefeds.com/larry/larry.html>

“Placing people into supportive transition housing costs about half as much as keeping someone in jail or prison, while also promoting public safety and improving life outcomes for people”

- Martin F. Horn, former Commissioner of New York City Department of Corrections

State Searches For Transitional Housing For Released Inmates

Monday, 05/24/10 5:50pm



(Host) As part of the "Challenges for Change" legislation that lawmakers passed this session, the state plans to release more non-violent offenders from prison to save money. But when those inmates leave prison before their maximum sentence is up, they're required to find stable housing.

VPR's Sarah Ashworth explains.

(Ashworth) The Department of Corrections says that when it releases an inmate without housing plans in place, that person usually ends up back behind bars. But for an offender with the support of housing, the success rate is closer to 50 percent. And that's been the case for Jeff Whitcomb. He went to prison for felony drunken driving, but now is a resident at a transitional home in Burlington.

(Whitcomb) *"It sounded like it would be a good place for me to do what I needed to do to restart my life."*

Reforming halfway houses?



Marty Nalitz, Denver Prison Policy Examiner

May 12, 2011 - Like this? [Subscribe](#) to get instant updates.

Given the chronic shortage of halfway house beds Colorado has, SB11-254 may be a step towards addressing the problem.

SB11-254 is one of three late bills submitted the end of April, each aimed at nibbling away at various problems with the state prison system. This one sailed through committees and both houses, partially due to a lack of fiscal impact.

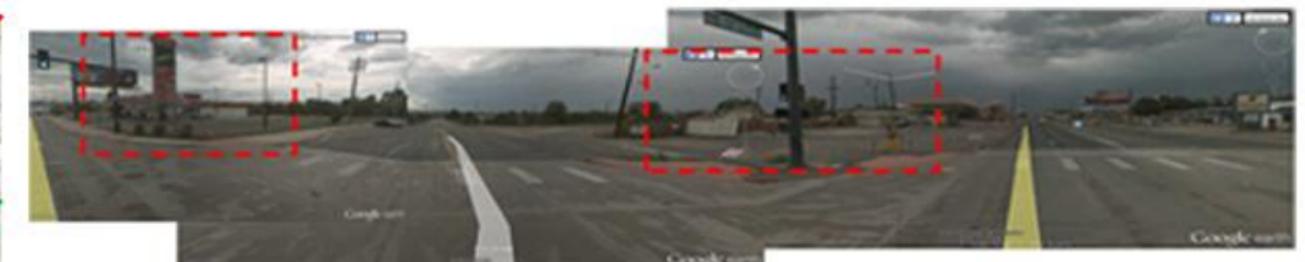
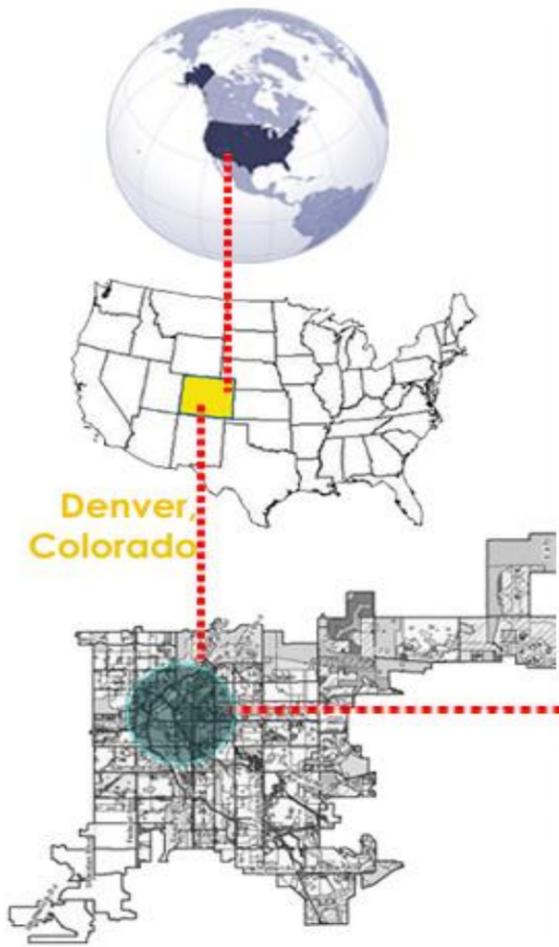
Many states have more halfway house beds than prison beds. The reasoning is that non-violent offenders, drug offenders, and other low level risk inmates might do better in a halfway house than prison. Halfway house beds are also far less expensive than prison beds, because the offender can work and pay the cost. Colorado historically bucks this trend, having over 20,000 prison beds, but fewer than 4,000 halfway house beds. These halfway house beds are further divided between those reintegrating after prison time, and direct sentences, or diversion. SB11-254 deals only with diversion.

The bill establishes eligibility for a deduction of 10 days per month from the offenders sentence and potential early release from the program. According to the State Fiscal Impact statement, the individual must successfully complete the residential phase, or programming. He or she must also have paid the cost of the program in full, or be current on the rent, and finally be supervised at a low level.

The bill could open the door for halfway house beds to open more quickly, thus giving courts additional sentencing options they haven't had in the past.

Source: http://www.vpr.net/news_detail/88111/state-searches-for-transitional-housing-released-i/

Site Analysis



--- Primary Road --- Secondary Road --- Train Track

Important landmarks near the site



1. colorado convention center



2. civic center park



3. state capitol



4. denver art museum



5. auraria campus



6. denver performing arts complex



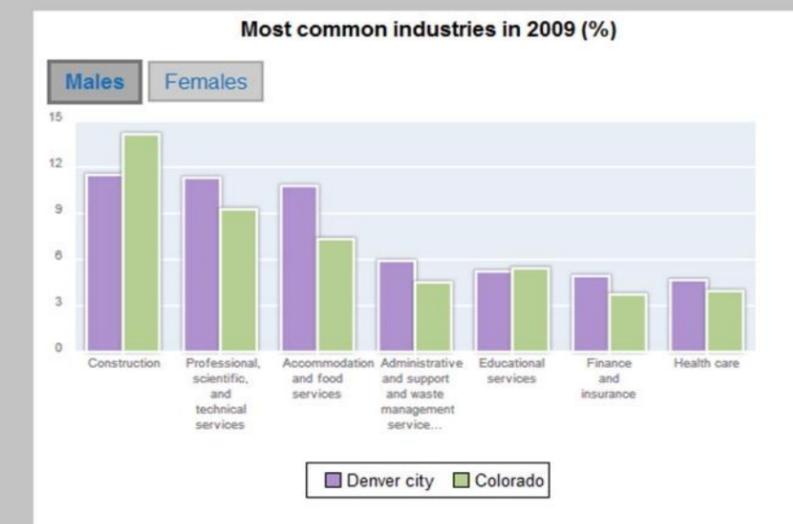
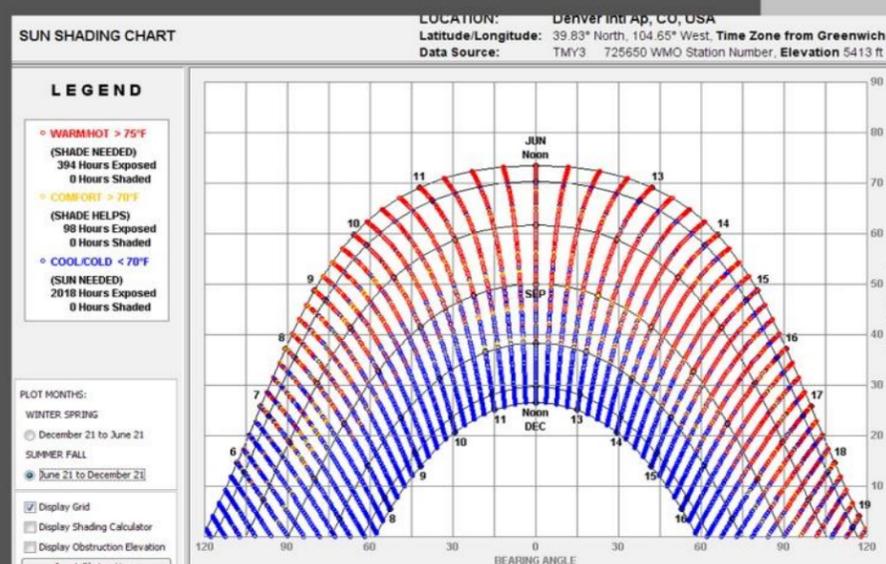
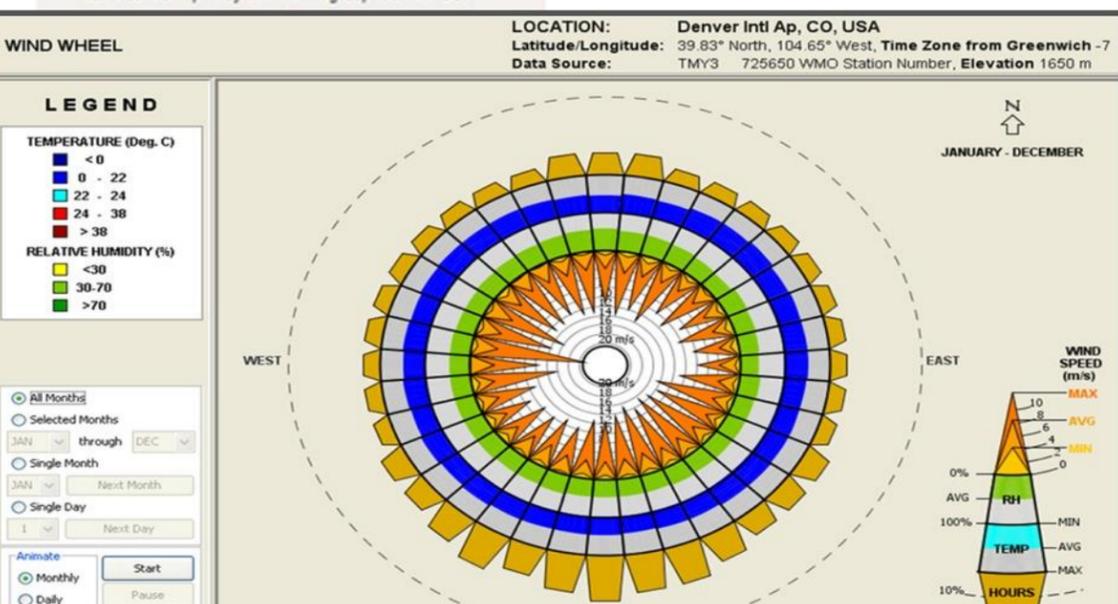
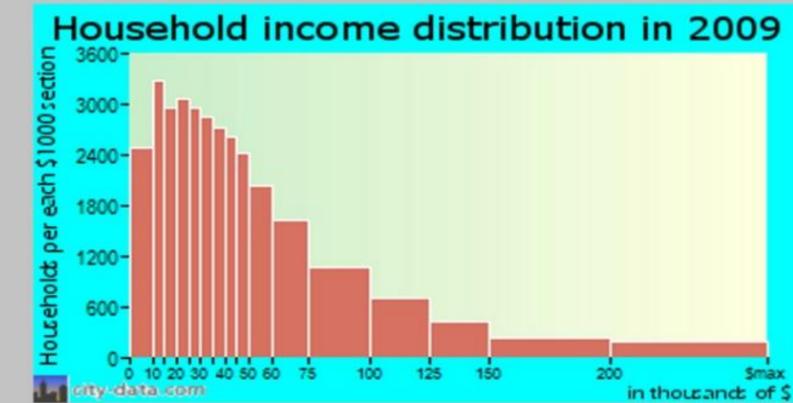
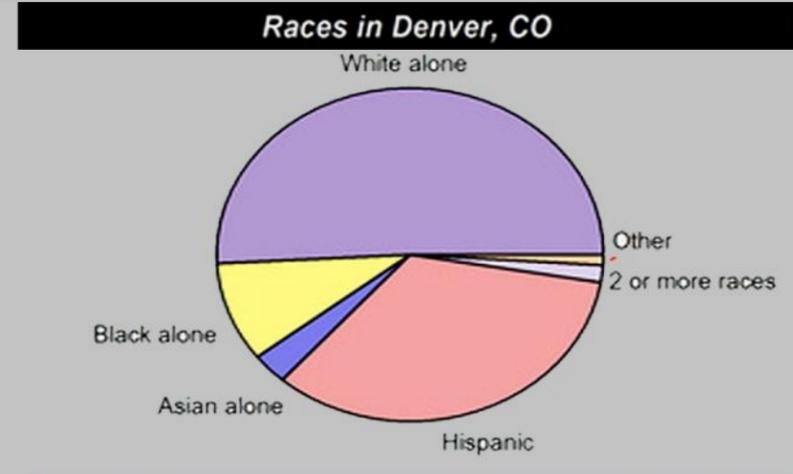
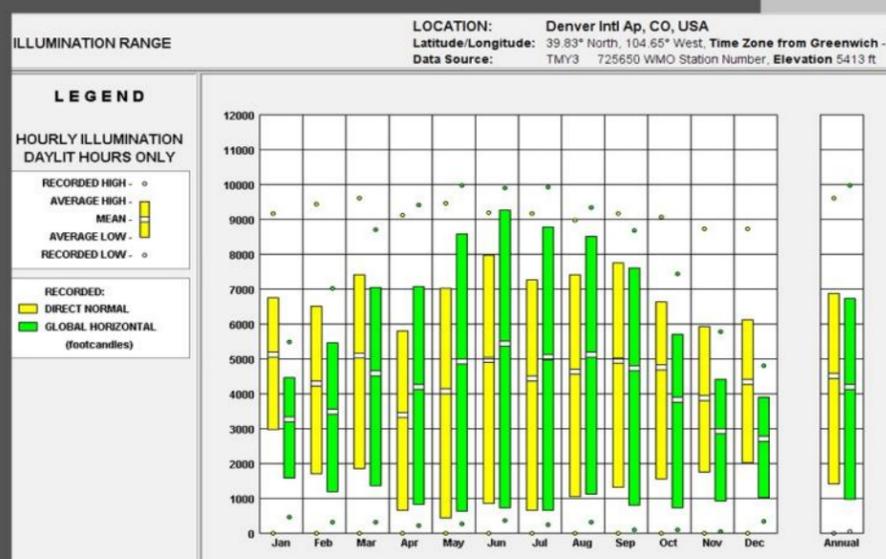
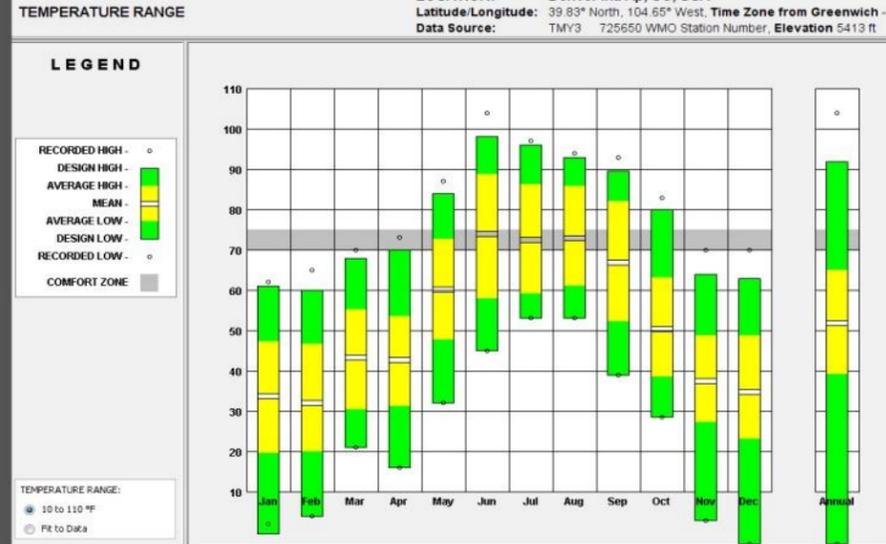
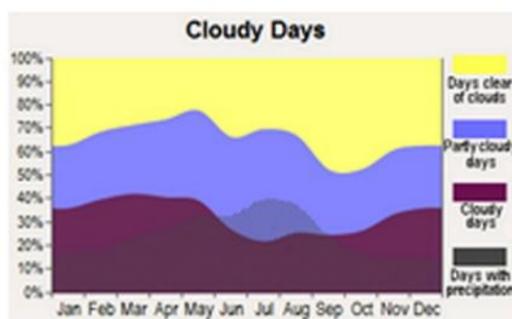
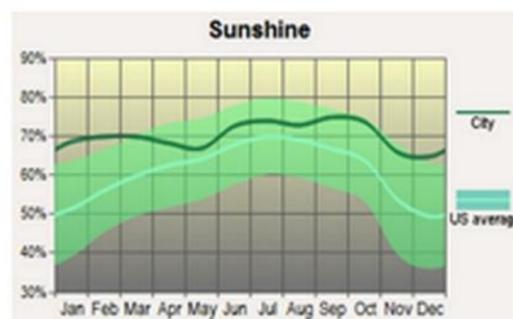
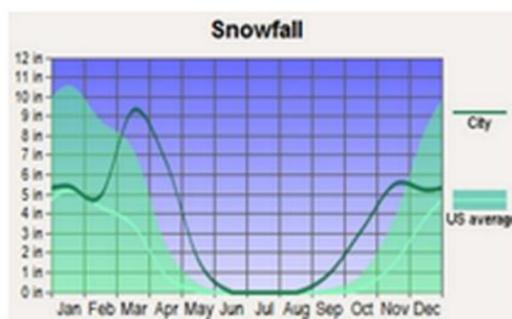
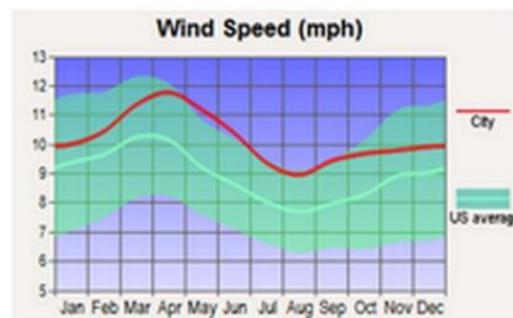
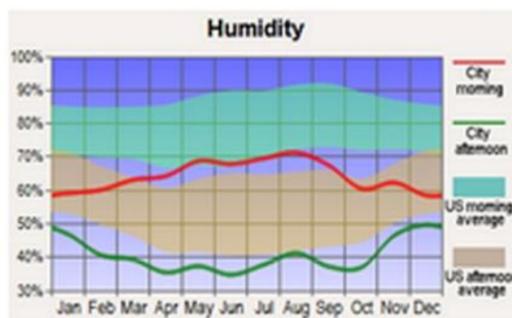
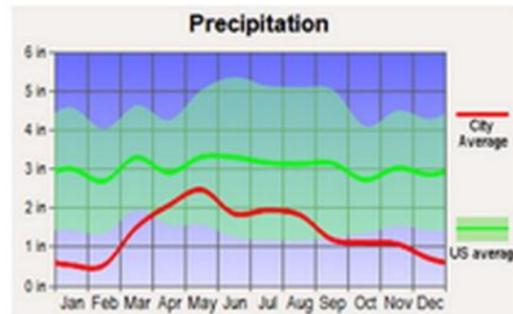
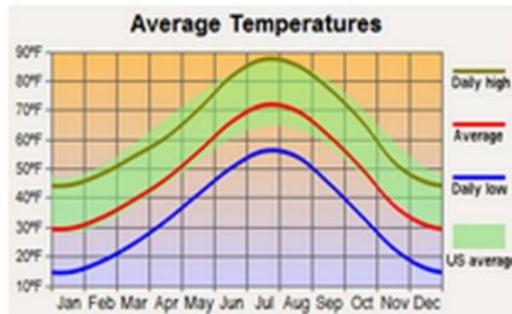
7. pepsi center

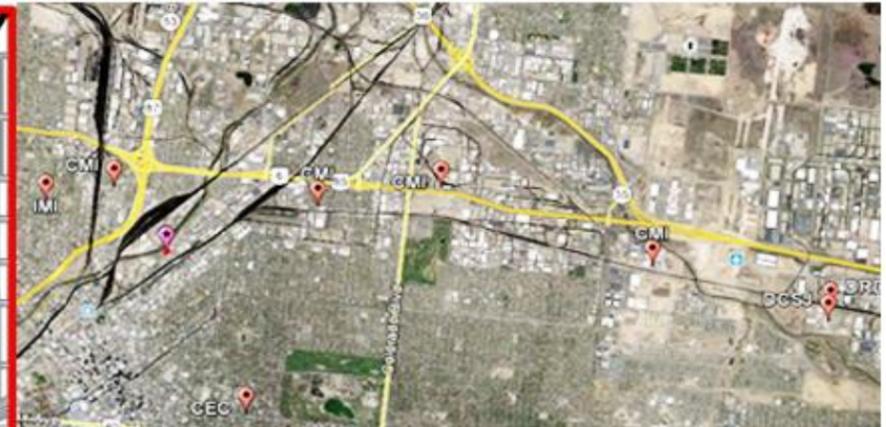
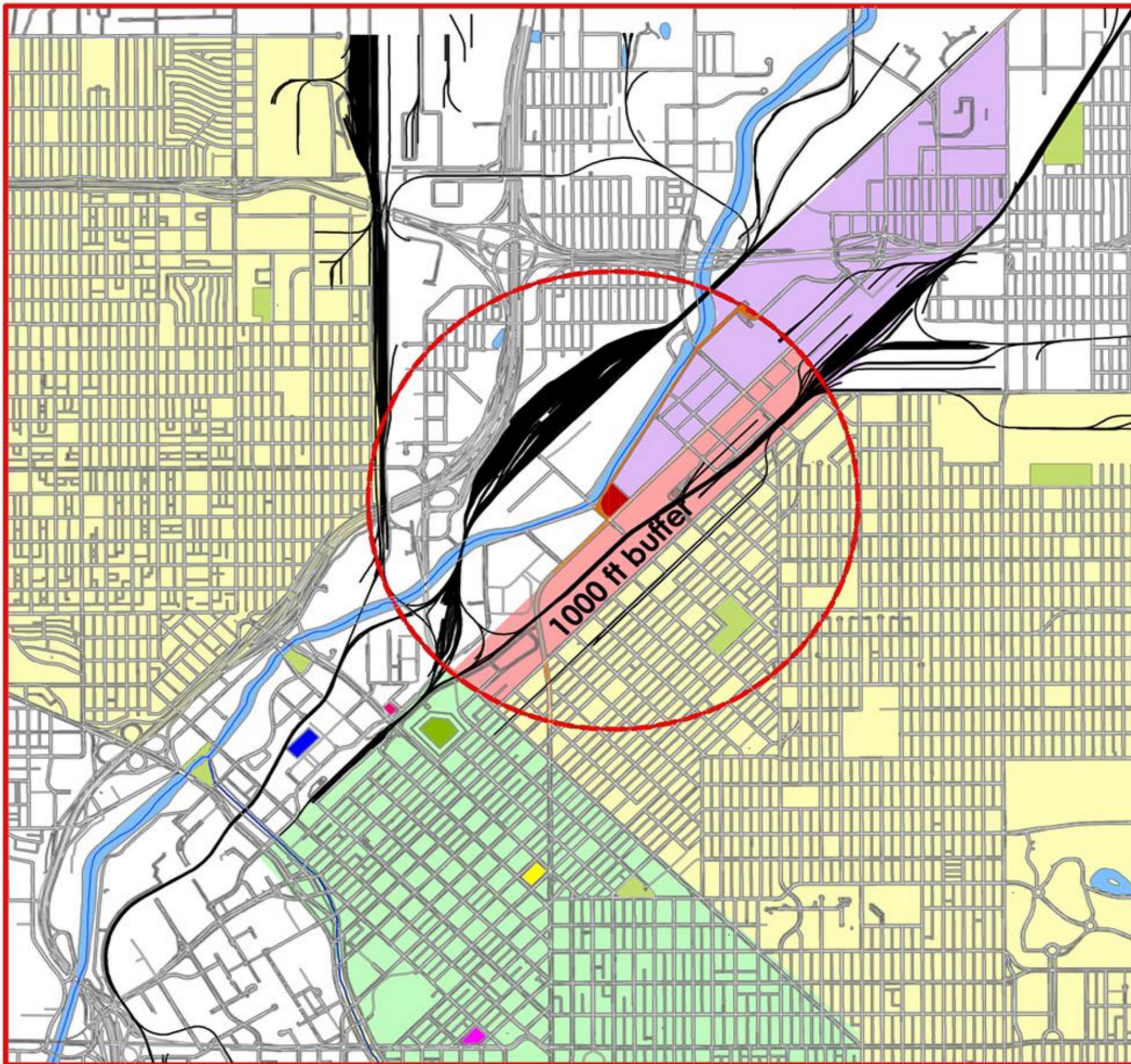


8. six flags



Denver statistics





location of other correctional institutions near the site

CRITERIA FOR SITE SELECTION

ACCESS TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT

- Regional Transportation District
 - 2- 3 min walk
- Union Station - 15-20 min walk
- Amtrak Station - 15-20 min walk

ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES

- SALVATION ARMY- 5 min walk
- US DEPT OF CORRECTIONS
 - 2 miles away
- DENVER COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS - 2.4 miles away
- Other services nearby

ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT

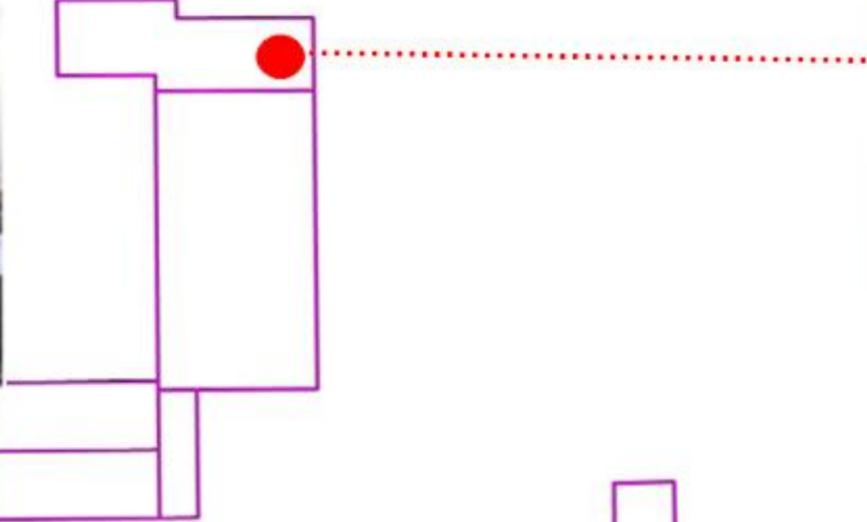
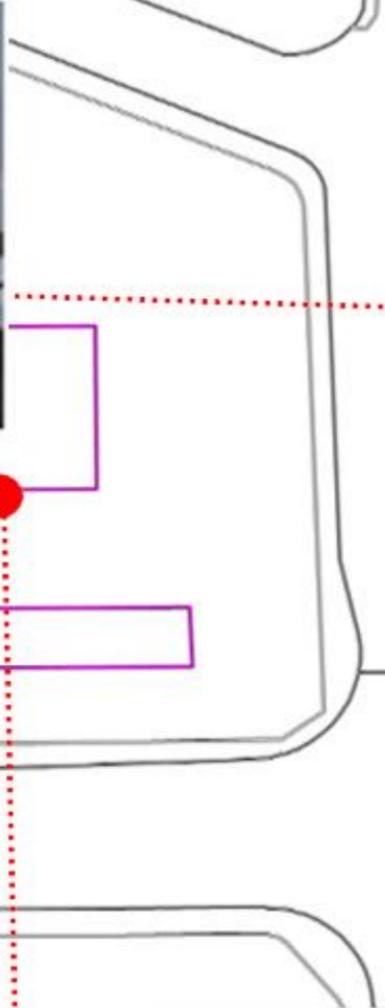
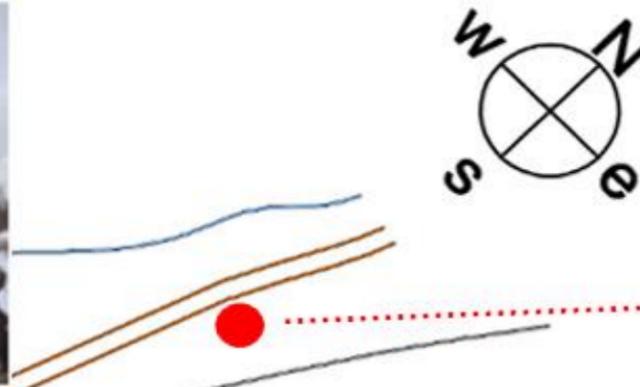
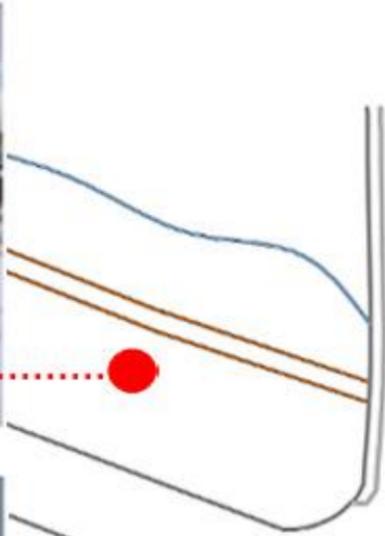
- DENVER DOWNTOWN
 - 2 miles away
- COMMERCE CITY
 - 4 miles away
- Numerous Felon-friendly employment opportunities in and around Downtown.

1000 ft BUFFER FROM RESIDENTIAL AREA

(Physical barriers due to Amtrak train tracks, parking lots and small retail businesses)

NO SCHOOL WITHIN 1 MILE ACCESS DISTANCE





Vicinity of the Site



entry check point



health center



inmate housing



lobby



counselling rooms



day rooms



inmate search rooms



group therapy rooms



kitchen

visitor search rooms

vocational training



dining room



store room

staff rooms



multipurpose hall



control room



library



laundry

administration



computer center



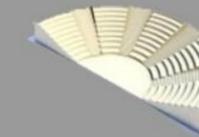
mailbox



duty officer rooms



a/v room



amphitheater



records room



open visitation rooms



open area

conference room

official consultation

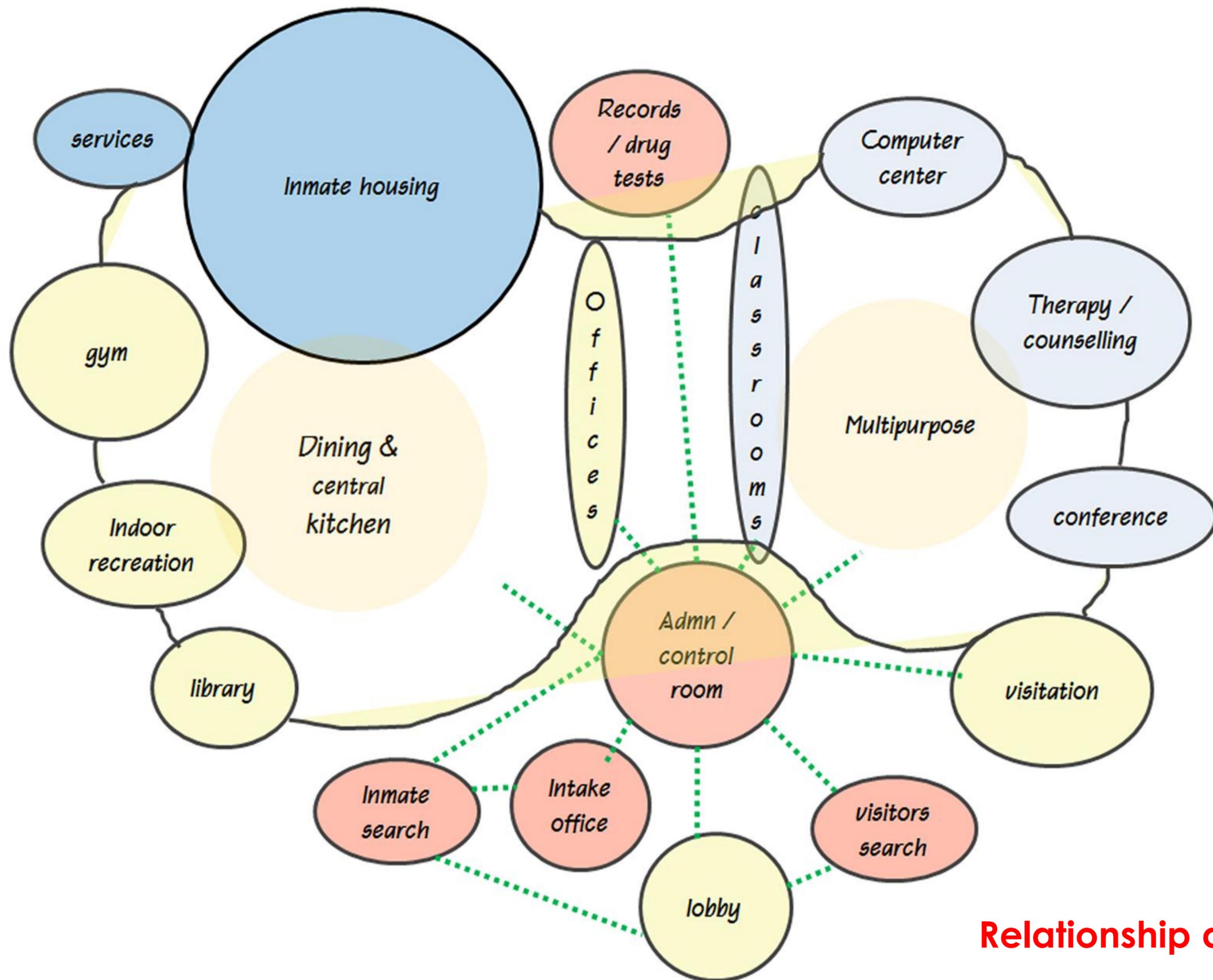


exercise rooms



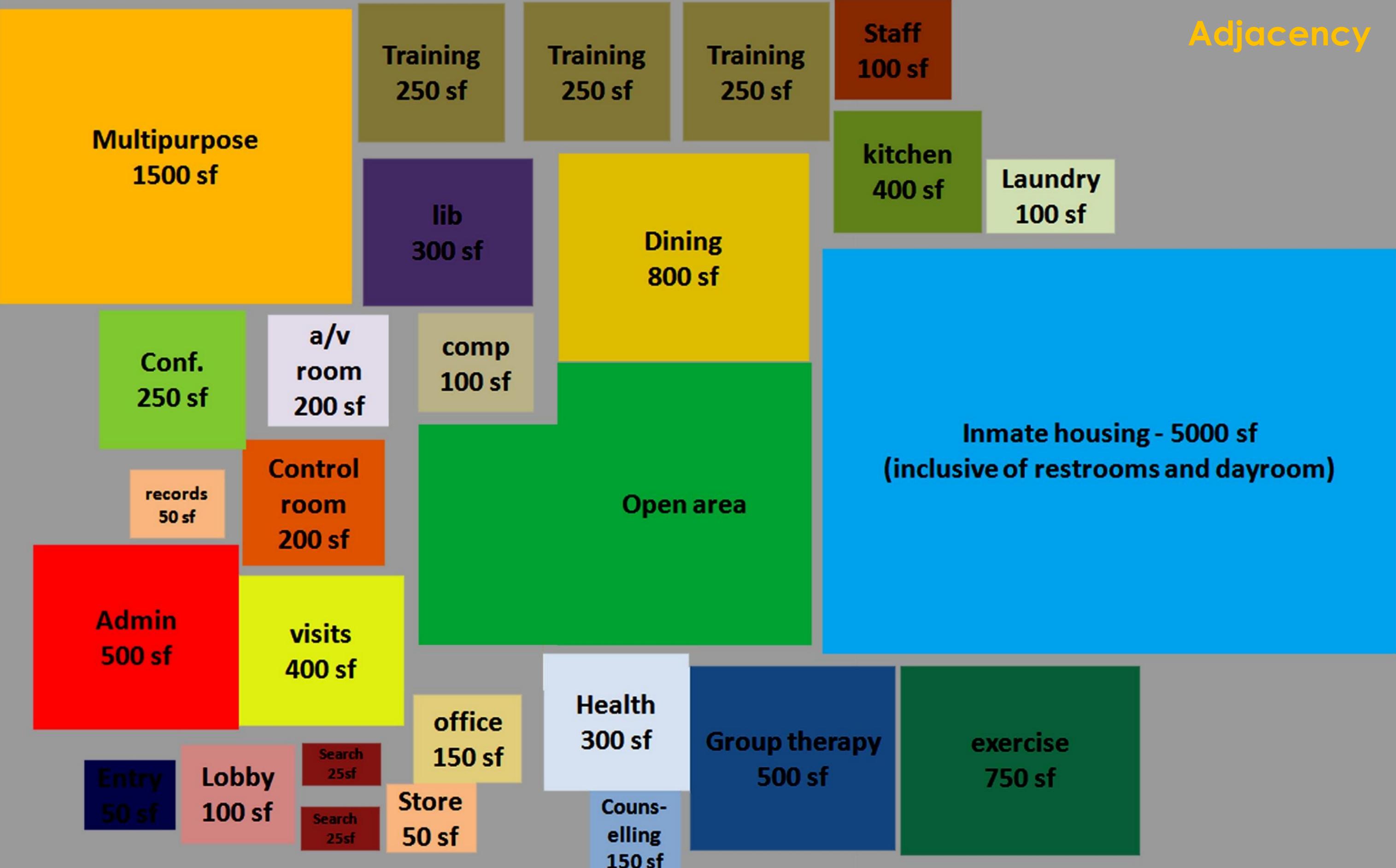
restrooms

Program elements



Relationship diagram

Adjacency

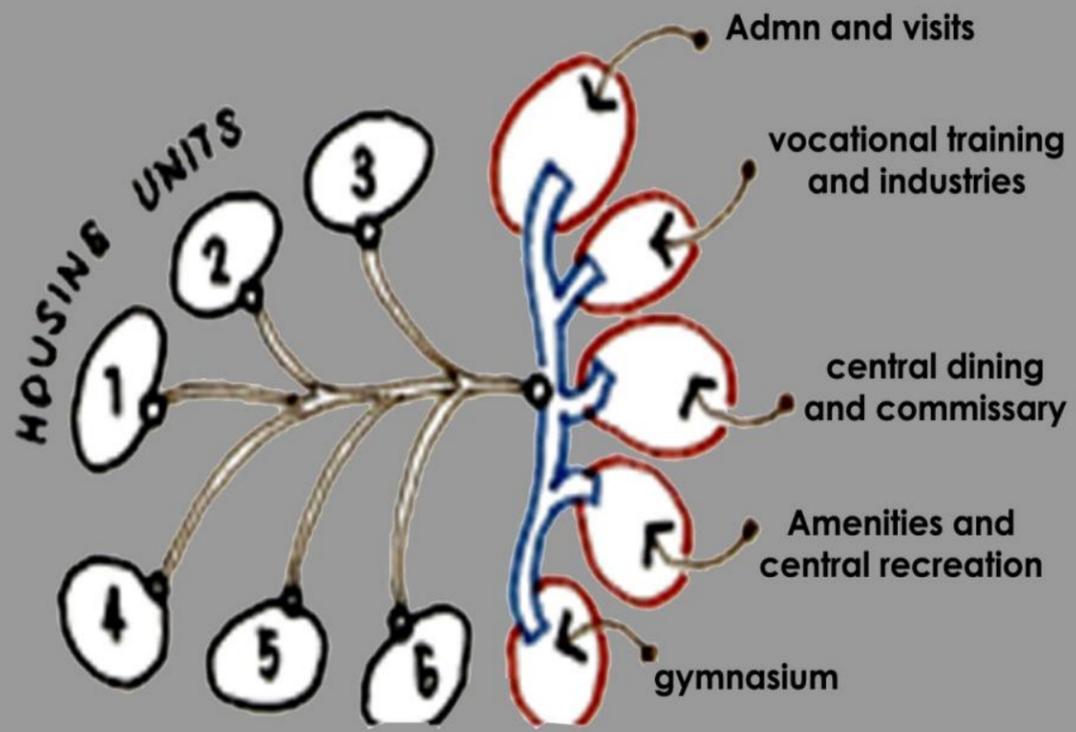
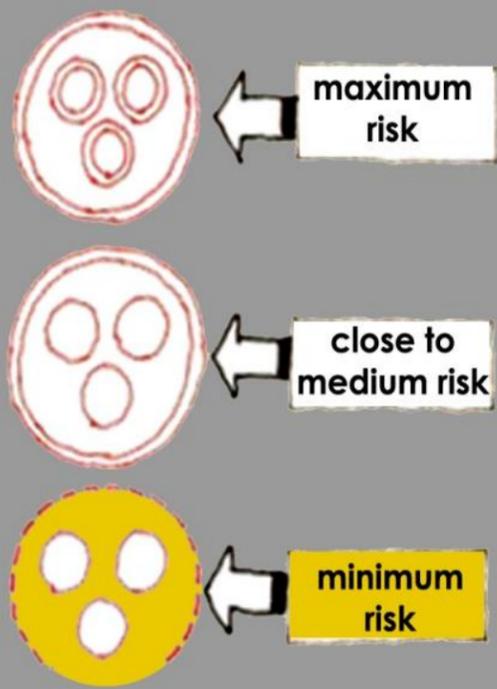


Source: Ms.Lori Coppenrath (Justice Planner) , DLR Group & District of Columbia Department of Corrections

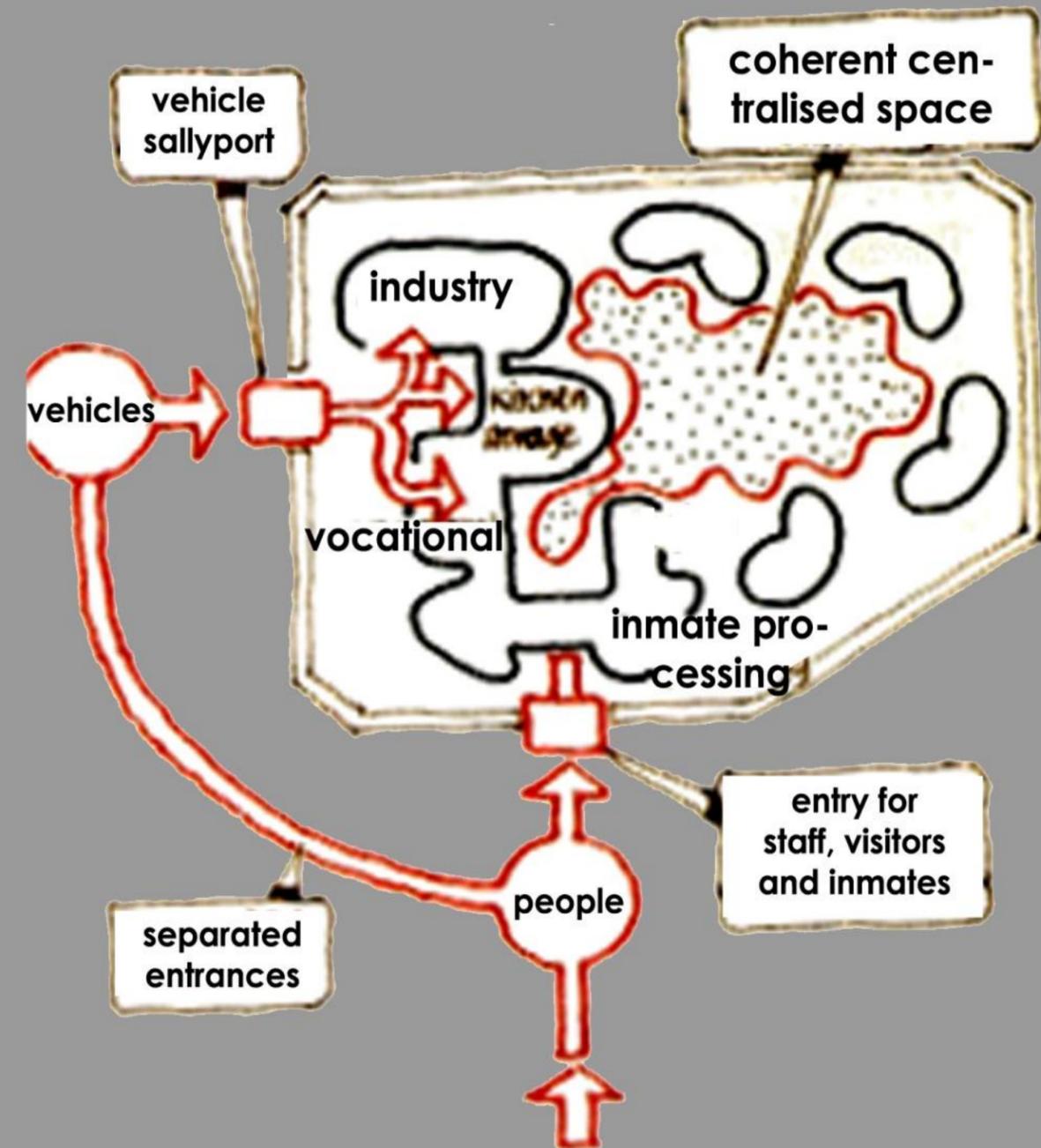
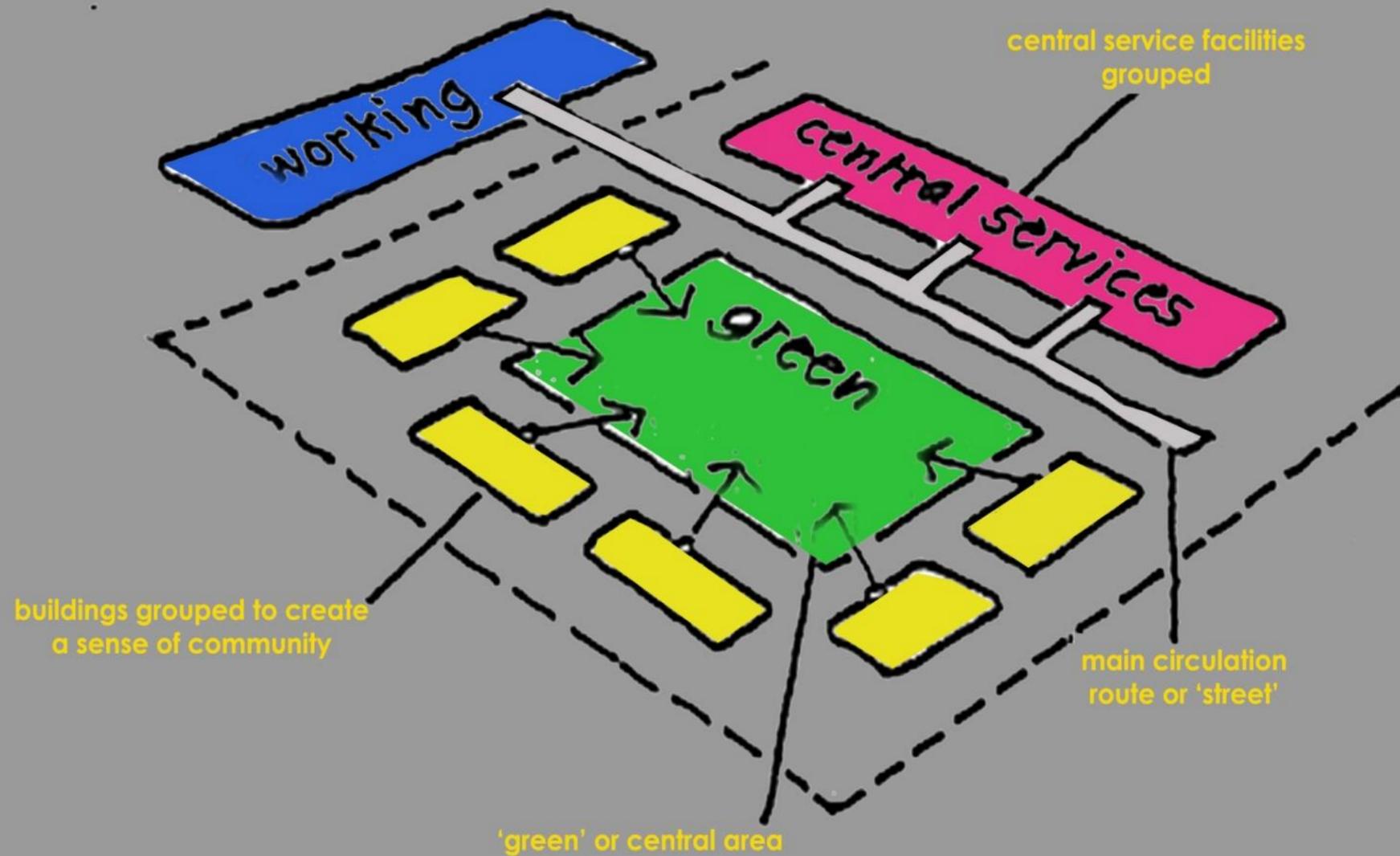
Area program

ID NO.	SPACES	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	SPACE CRITERIA SF / PERSON or ITEM	NO.OF USERS			SPACE TOTAL	SUB - NO. OF MODULES	SQUARE FEET REQUIRED	TOTAL USABLE AREA	SUGGESTED FURNITURE & FITTINGS	REFERENCE
					INMATES	STAFF	VISITORS						
1.0 ADMINISTRATION											6910		
1.1 ENTRY VESTIBULE											40		
1.11		GUARD'S ALCOVE	GROUND FLOOR	10	-	1	-	10	1	10	10	1 table, 1 chair	
1.12		SEARCH ROOM	GROUND FLOOR	10	2	2	-	20	1	20	20	1 table , 2 chairs, x ray scanner, closets for valuables	MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES IN CALIFORNIA
1.13		IDENTIFICATION ROOM	GROUND FLOOR	10	1	1	-	10	1	10	10	1 table, 2 chairs, 1 computer	MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES IN CALIFORNIA
1.2 SERVICE ENTRY											4120		
1.21		ENTRY PORT	GROUND FLOOR	-	-	1	-	-	1	100	100	One van loading/unloading, C.C.T.V	*TBD
1.22		SECURITY ROOM	GROUND FLOOR	10	-	2	-	20	1	20	20	1 table, 2 chairs, 2 computers	MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES IN CALIFORNIA
1.23		STORE ROOM	GROUND FLOOR	80	100	1	-	8000	0.5	4000	4000	stacked lockers for inmates' belongings	
1.3 GENERAL											1700		
1.31		RECEPTION	GROUND FLOOR	-	-	1	-	-	1	100	100	1 table, 2 chairs	
1.32		LOUNGE AREA	GROUND FLOOR	10	-	-	50	500	1	500	500	computer terminals, chairs, sofa, cabinets, CCTV	JUSTICE PLANNERS, DLR GROUP
1.33		TOILETS	GROUND FLOOR	-	-	-	50	10	5	50	50	WC, urinals & wash basins, mirrors	SAFETY STDS FOR PENAL INSTITUTIONS
1.34		OPEN OFFICE	GROUND FLOOR	50	-	5	-	250	1	250	250	5 tables & chairs, filing cabinets, computers	JUSTICE PLANNERS, DLR GROUP
1.35		RECORDS ROOM	GROUND FLOOR	-	-	1	-	-	1	100	100	2 tables, 2 chairs , Shelves , file cabinets	
1.36		CONFERENCE HALL	GROUND FLOOR	-	15	-	10	-	1	400	400	1 conference table, 100 seats, O.H.P, bulletin board, notice board	JUSTICE PLANNERS, DLR GROUP
1.37		CONTROL ROOM	GROUND FLOOR	-	-	2	-	-	1	300	300	computer terminals, 3 chairs, cabinets,CCTV , monitors	*TBD
1.4 DUTY OFFICES											650		
1.41		OFFICER'S CABIN	GROUND FLOOR	-	-	1	3	-	1	100	100	1 office desk,2 chairs ,1 side table,1 notice board,1 computer terminal	
1.42		ASSISTANT OFFICER'S CABIN	GROUND FLOOR	-	-	1	3	-	2	75	150	1 office desk,2 chairs ,1 side table,1 notice board,1 computer terminal	
1.43		MEDICAL OFFICER'S CABIN	GROUND FLOOR	-	1	-	1	-	2	100	200	1 office table, 1 chair, 1 bed, computer terminal, medicine cupboard	MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES IN CALIFORNIA
1.44		PSYCHOLOGIST	GROUND FLOOR	-	1	-	1	-	2	100	200	1 office table, 1 chair, 1 bed, computer terminal, medicine cupboard	MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES IN CALIFORNIA
1.5 SERVICES											400		
1.51		GENERATOR SET	GROUND FLOOR	-	-	1	-	-	1	100	100	generator sets, transformer	*TBD
1.52		ELECTRICAL ROOM	GROUND FLOOR	-	-	1	-	-	1	100	100	electrical switch boards, trip panels, fuse boards	*TBD
1.53		MECHANICAL ROOM	GROUND FLOOR	-	-	1	-	-	1	200	200	pump sets, water tanks	*TBD
2 VISITATION											1630		
2.1 MEETING											750		
2.11		MEETING HALL (OPEN VISITS)	GROUND FLOOR	5	30	1	60	450	1	450	450	fixed tables and chairs , kids play area, CCTV	
2.12		CONSULTATION CUBICLES (OFFICIAL VISITS)	GROUND FLOOR	-	1	-	1	-	3	100	300	1 table, 2 chairs	MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES IN CALIFORNIA
2.2 ANCILLARY											880		
2.21		INMATES' SEARCH	GROUND FLOOR	10	4	2	-	40	2	80	80	2 tables and chairs, valuables collection point, CCTV	MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES IN CALIFORNIA
2.22		TRANSFER BAY	GROUND FLOOR	-	-	1	-	-	1	200	200	X-ray scanner, 1 table 2 chairs, closets for keeping items	*TBD
2.23		VISITORS' LOBBY	GROUND FLOOR	5	-	1	100	500	1	500	500	Chairs, sofa-sets, book-shelves, 1 table, Registration, public telephone	
2.24		VISITORS' SEARCH	GROUND FLOOR	10	-	2	2	20	2	40	40	1 table , 2 chairs, valuable keeping closets, C.C.T.V., metal detector	MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES IN CALIFORNIA
2.25		TOILETS	GROUND FLOOR	-	60	-	4	10	6	60	60	WC, urinals & wash basins, mirrors	SAFETY STDS FOR PENAL INSTITUTIONS

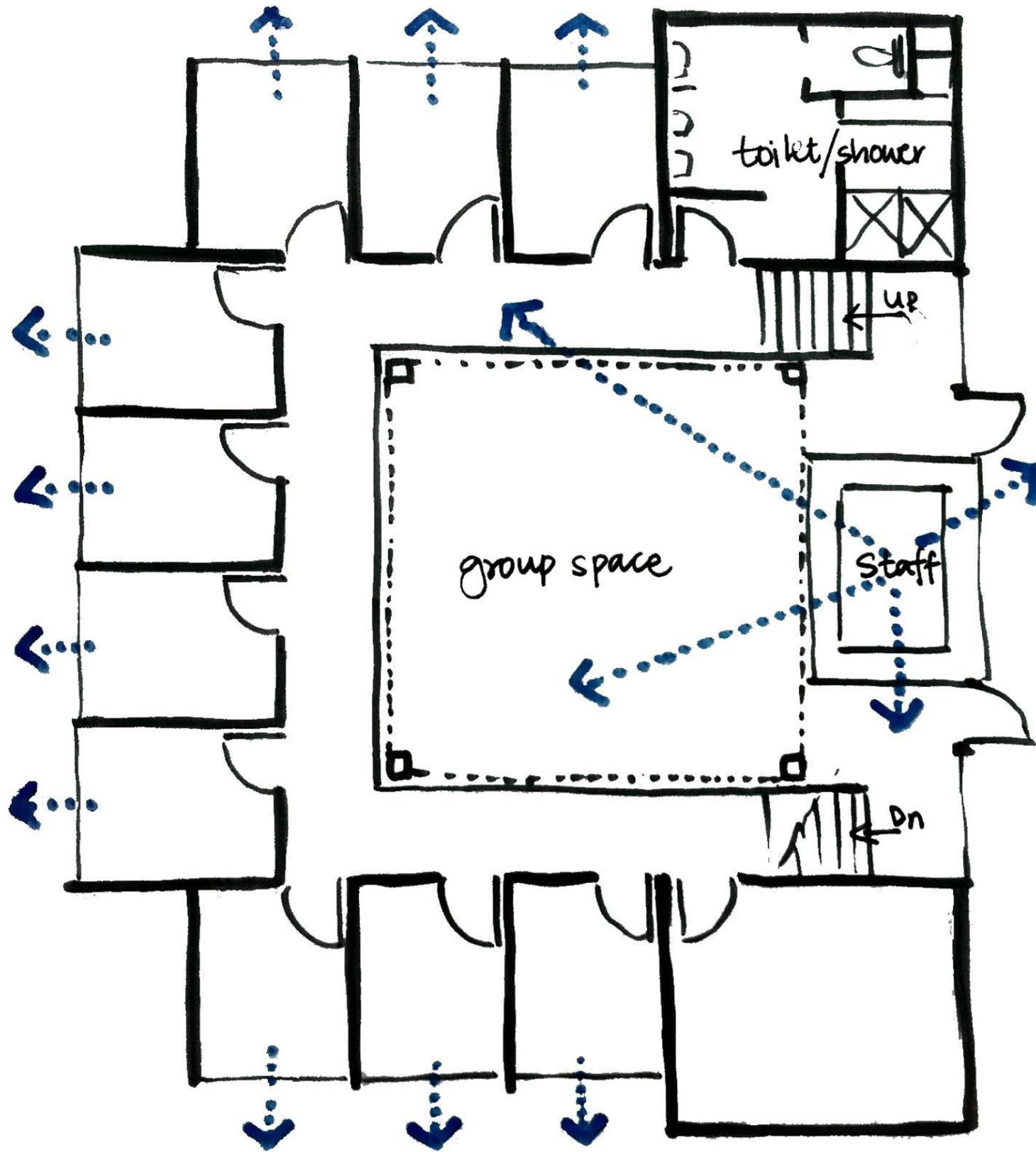
ID NO.	SPACES	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	SPACE CRITERIA SF / PERSON or ITEM	NO.OF USERS			SPACE TOTAL	SUB - NO. OF MODULES	SQUARE FEET REQUIRED	TOTAL USABLE AREA	SUGGESTED FURNITURE & FITTINGS	REFERENCE
					INMATES	STAFF	VISITORS						
3	VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTER										2160		
3.1	SCHOOL										2160		
3.11		CLASS ROOMS	GROUND FLOOR	10	20	-	4	200	4	800	800	21 tables and chairs , water cooler , 1 cupboard , book shelf	
3.12		STAFF ROOMS	GROUND FLOOR	-	-	-	4	100	1	100	100	4 tables, 4 chairs, 2 cupboards, book shelves, water cooler	
3.13		LIBRARY	GROUND FLOOR	10	40	1	-	400	1	400	400	42 tables and chairs, book shelves, news paper and magazine racks	
3.14		AUDIO-VISUAL ROOM	GROUND FLOOR	5	60	1	-	300	1	300	300	42 chairs, 1 table, TV shelf , shelves	
3.15		COMPUTER LAB	GROUND FLOOR	5	20	1	-	100	1	100	100	21 computer terminals, 23 chairs , 2 air conditioners, cd racks	
3.16		COUNSELLING ROOMS	GROUND FLOOR	10	20	2	-	200	2	400	400	5 desks 20 seats, 1 office table, 2 chairs	
3.17		TOILETS	GROUND FLOOR	-	60	-	4	10	6	60	60	WC, urinals & wash basins, mirrors	SAFETY STDS FOR PENAL INSTITUTIONS
4	CENTER										1610		
4.1	CENTRAL ADMN.										200		
4.11		OFFICER - IN - CHARGE ROOM	GROUND FLOOR	-	-	1	-	-	1	50	50	1 office table, 2 chairs, cabinets, notice board	
4.12		NGO SERVICE ROOM	GROUND FLOOR	-	2	-	2	-	1	150	150	1 table, 3 chairs, cabinets, , notice board	
4.2	CENTRAL KITCHEN										810		
4.21		COOKING/PREP. AREA	GROUND FLOOR	-	5	1	-	500	1	500	500	2 rice cookers, 6 steam boilers, 2 chapatti burners, 3 big kadaai	*TBD
4.22		DRY STORE	GROUND FLOOR	-	2	1	-	50	1	50	50	vegetable shelves, 10 trolleys, utensil shelves	*TBD
4.23		WET STORE	GROUND FLOOR	-	2	1	-	50	1	50	50	refrigerators,	*TBD
4.24		WASH	GROUND FLOOR	-	2	1	-	100	1	100	100	wash basins, shelves or drying, sorting platforms	*TBD
4.25		BOILER ROOM	GROUND FLOOR	-	-	2	-	100	1	100	100	water boilers,	*TBD
4.26		TOILETS	GROUND FLOOR	-	10	2	-	10	1	10	10	WC, urinals & wash basins, mirrors	SAFETY STDS FOR PENAL INSTITUTIONS
4.3	STORE										550		
4.31		GODOWN	GROUND FLOOR	-	2	1	-	-	1	250	250	wheat canisters,	*TBD
4.32		SUPPLIES SORTING ROOM	GROUND FLOOR	-	2	1	-	-	1	200	200	sorting platforms, sorting machines	*TBD
4.33		STORE	GROUND FLOOR	-	2	1	-	-	1	100	100	refrigerators, shelves, cabinets, huge canisters for flour and vegetable	*TBD
4.4	COMMERCIAL										50		
4.41		PROVISION SHOP	GROUND FLOOR	-	-	2	-	-	1	50	50	shelves, cabinets, 2 chairs, refrigerator, display window	*TBD
5	REHABILITATION										10710		
5.1	WORKSHOPS										1010		
5.11		WORK AREA	GROUND FLOOR	15	30	-	4	450	2	900	900	tools, tables and shelves, CCTV	JUSTICE PLANNERS, DLR GROUP
5.12		STORE	GROUND FLOOR	-	-	-	-	-	2	25	50	cabinets and shelves, equipment racks	*TBD
5.13		TOILET	GROUND FLOOR	-	60	-	4	10	6	60	60	WC, urinals & wash basins, mirrors	SAFETY STDS FOR PENAL INSTITUTIONS
5.2	GENERAL										9700		
5.21		GYMNASIUM / EXCERSIZE AREA (BASKETBALL COURT)	GROUND FLOOR	-	100	2	-	-	1	3000	3000	gym equipment, water bottles, changing compounds, table & chair	
5.22		MULTIPURPOSE HALL	GROUND FLOOR	-	100	2	400	-	1	5000	5000	500 seats, water cooler	
5.23		DINING HALL	GROUND FLOOR	15	100	1	-	1500	1	1500	1500		MINIMUM STDS FOR HALFWAY HOUSES, HOSTELS, GROUP HOMES IN NORTH DAKOTA
5.24		TOILET	GROUND FLOOR	-	100	4	400	10	10	100	100	WC, urinals & wash basins, mirrors	SAFETY STDS FOR PENAL INSTITUTIONS
5.25		LAUNDRY	FIRST FLOOR	-	100	-	-	-	1	100	100	washers and dryers	JUSTICE PLANNERS, DLR GROUP
6	RECREATION										11075		
6.1	MISCELLANEOUS										11075		
6.11		DAYROOMS	FIRST FLOOR	35	35	1	-	1225	1	1225	1225		MINIMUM STDS FOR HALFWAY HOUSES, HOSTELS, GROUP HOMES IN NORTH DAKOTA
6.12		O.A.T	GROUND FLOOR	10	100	2	50	1500	1	1500	1500		*TBD
6.13		GREEN ROOMS	GROUND FLOOR	-	5	-	-	-	2	100	200		*TBD
6.14		TOILETS	GROUND FLOOR	-	35	-	-	10	5	50	50	WC, urinals & wash basins, mirrors	SAFETY STDS FOR PENAL INSTITUTIONS
6.15		OUTDOOR GARDEN	GROUND FLOOR	50	100	1	50	7500	1	7500	7500		MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES IN CALIFORNIA
6.16		QUIET OUTDOOR AREAS FOR VISITING / PRIVATE MEETINGS	GROUND FLOOR	10	20	1	40	600	1	600	600		*TBD
7	HOUSING										18750		
7.11		INMATE HOUSING - SINGLE RM	FIRST, SECOND & THRID FLOOR	100	50	-	-	5000	1	5000	5000	Mattress, table, chair, storage	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
7.12		INMATE HOUSING - DORM	FIRST, SECOND & THRID FLOOR	50	50	-	-	2500	1	2500	2500	Mattress, table, chair, storage	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
7.13		TOILETS	FIRST, SECOND & THRID FLOOR	5	10	-	-	50	15	750	11250	WC, basin, shower, storage - 1 toilet , 1 shower, 1 basin for every 12 inmates. Urinals make up half the area of the toilet, if there are three or more inmates in a room there should be minimum 2 toilets.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
TOTAL AREA COVERED AREA											52845		
OPEN AREA											43145		
TOTAL BUILDABLE AREA											9700		
											43145		



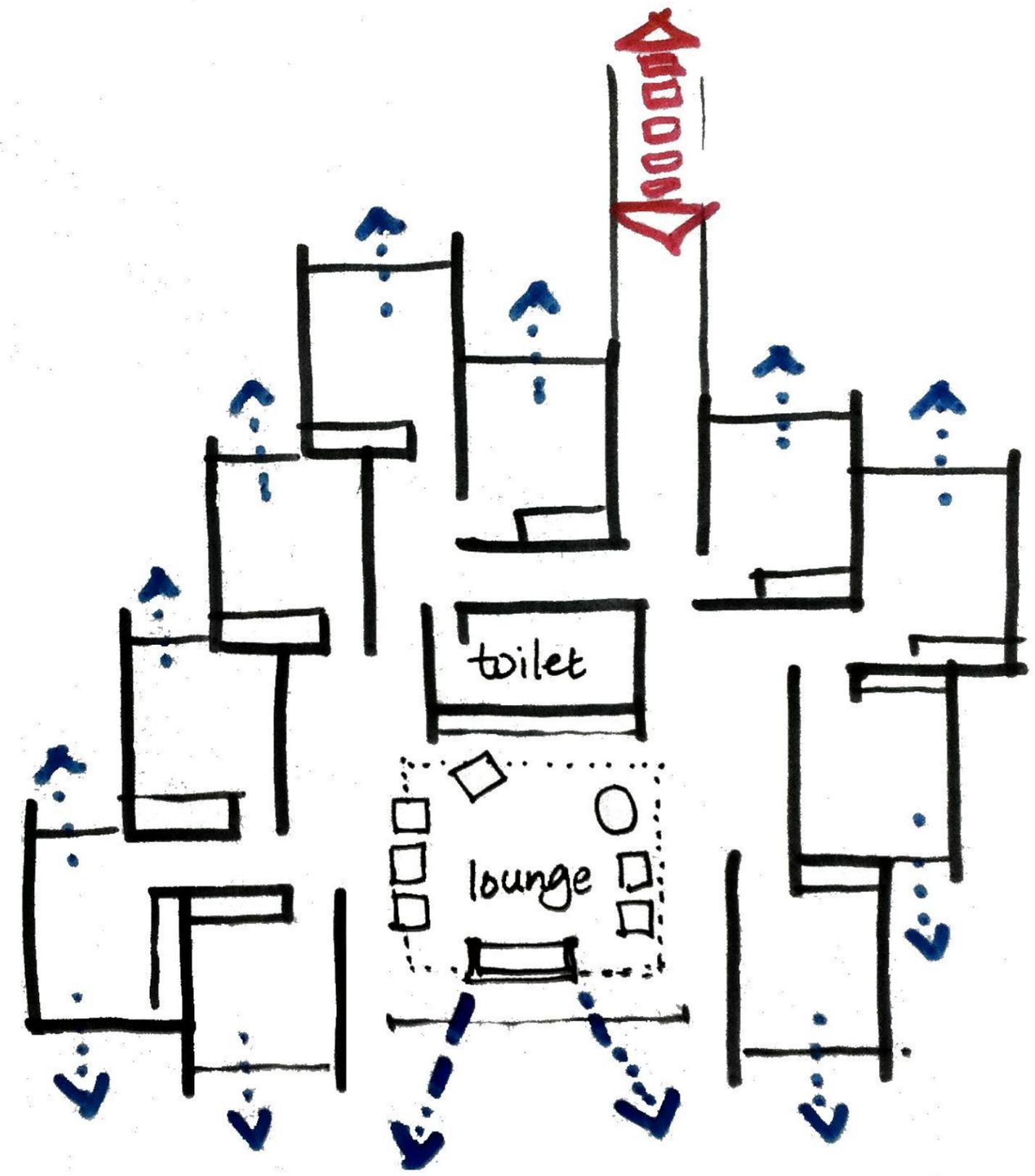
Re-entry residential community centers are places where offenders work and pay rent while under going counseling and job training. It is a place of transitional living where a person is not fully incarcerated and at the same time not fully at liberty to move in the community without appropriate authorization.



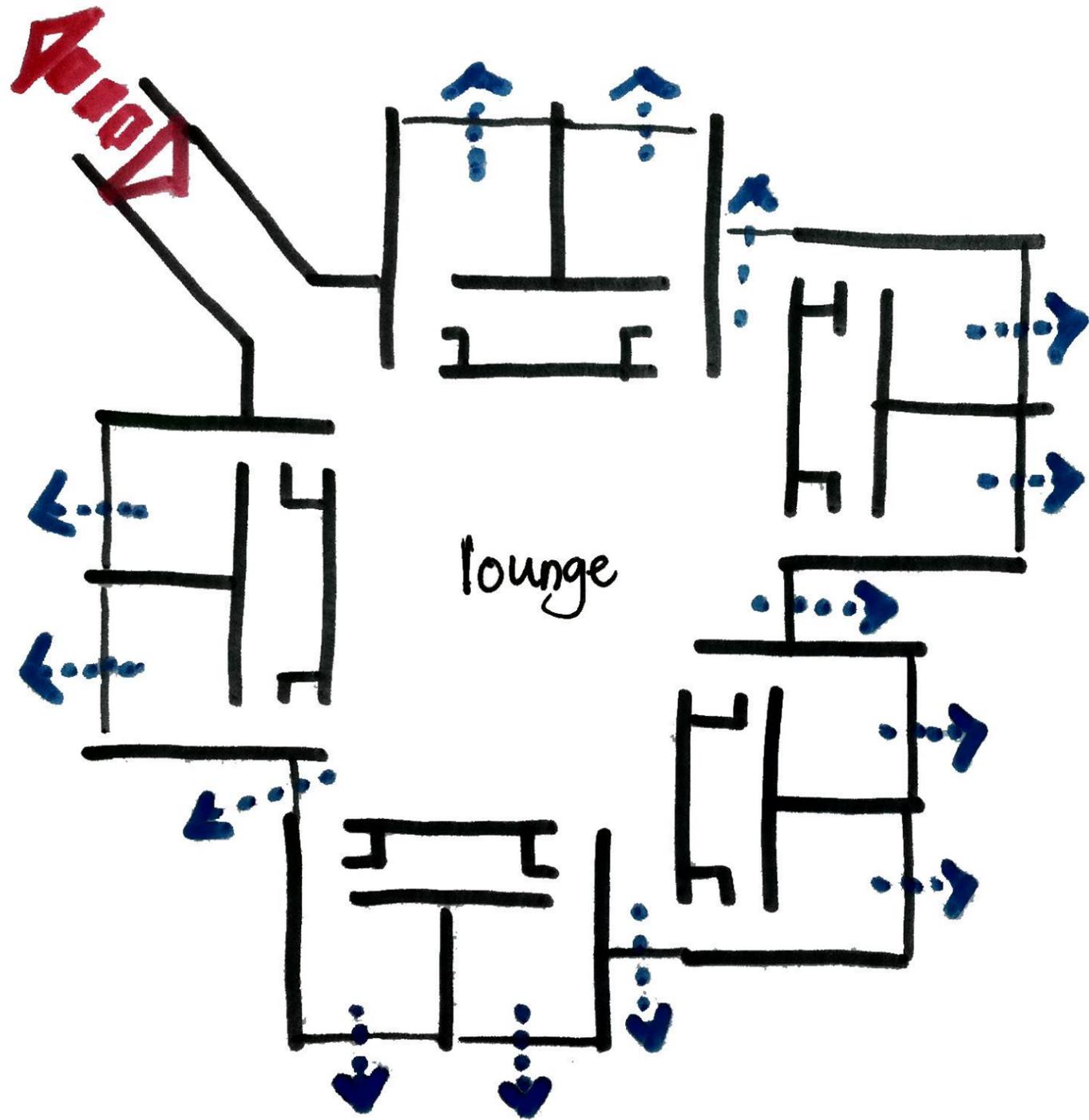
Housing Cluster Options



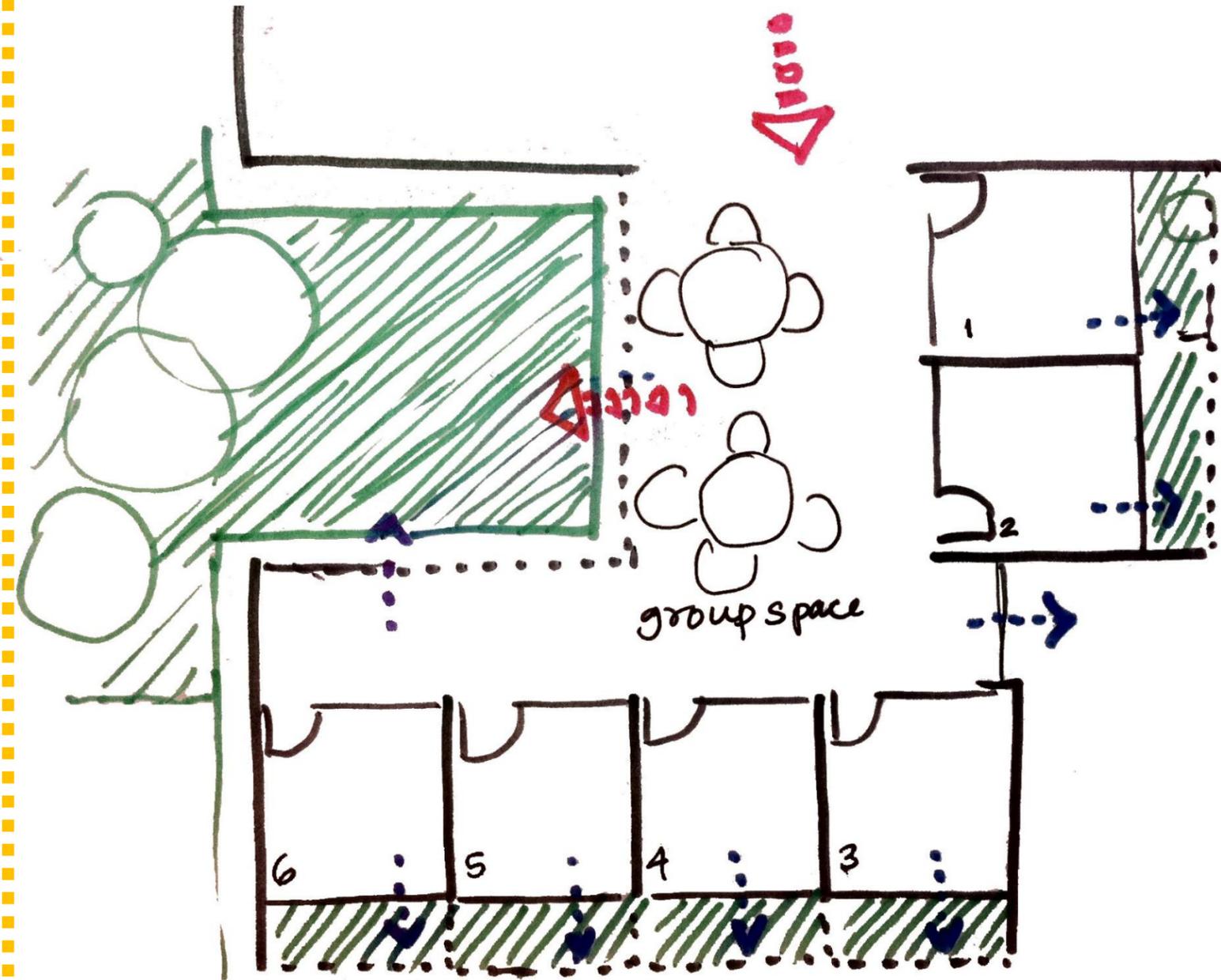
Option 1



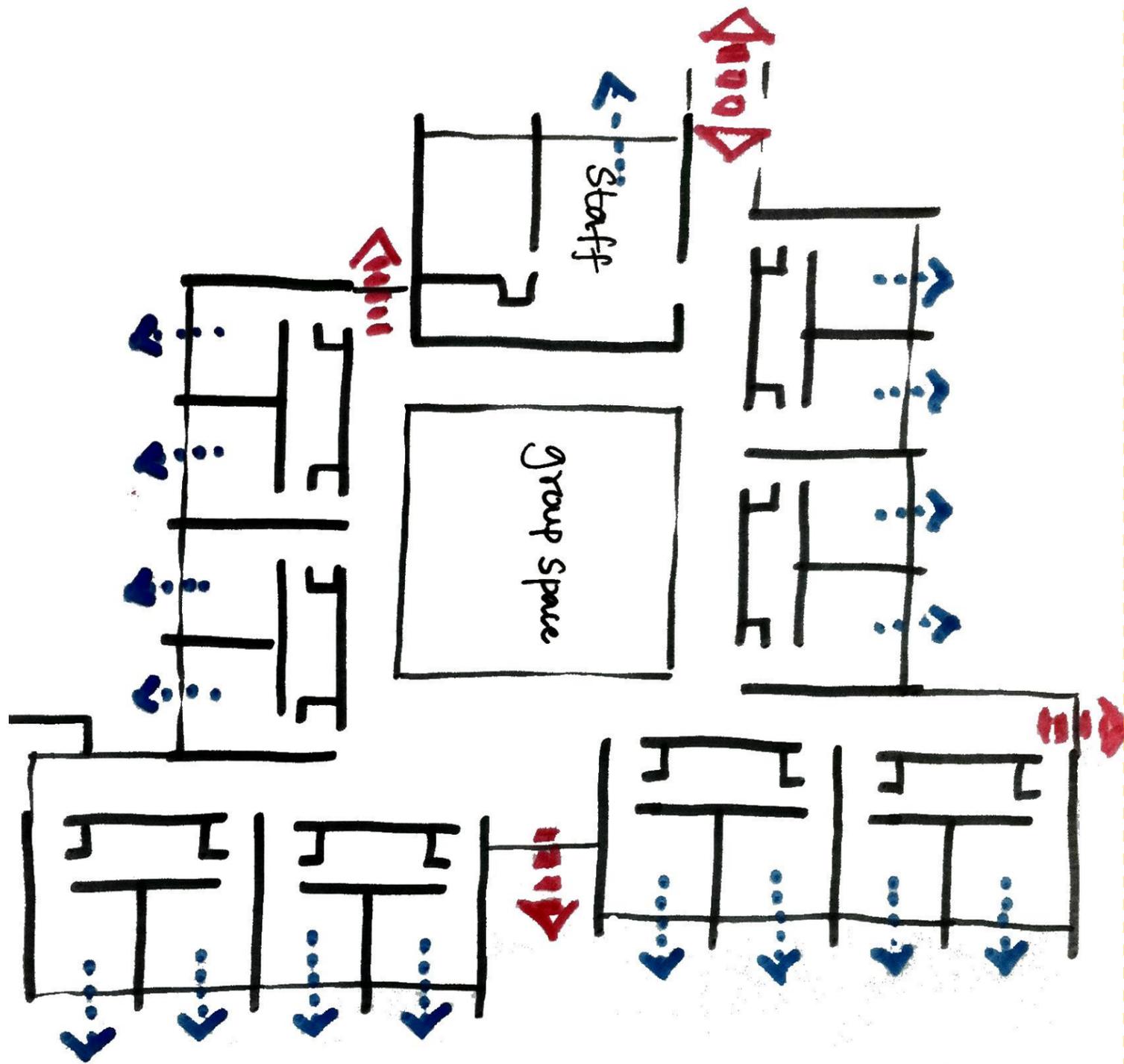
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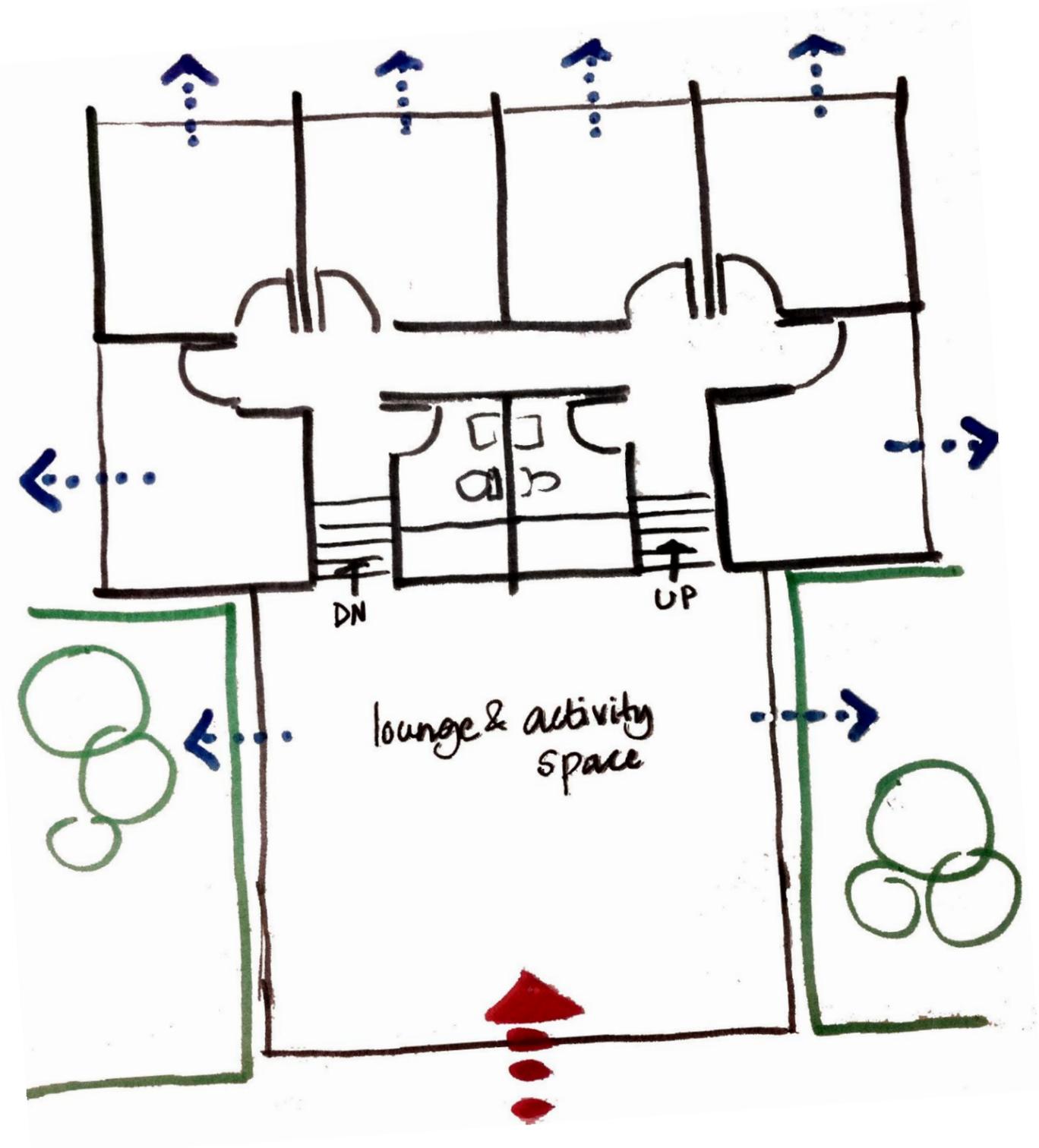
Option 3



Option 4

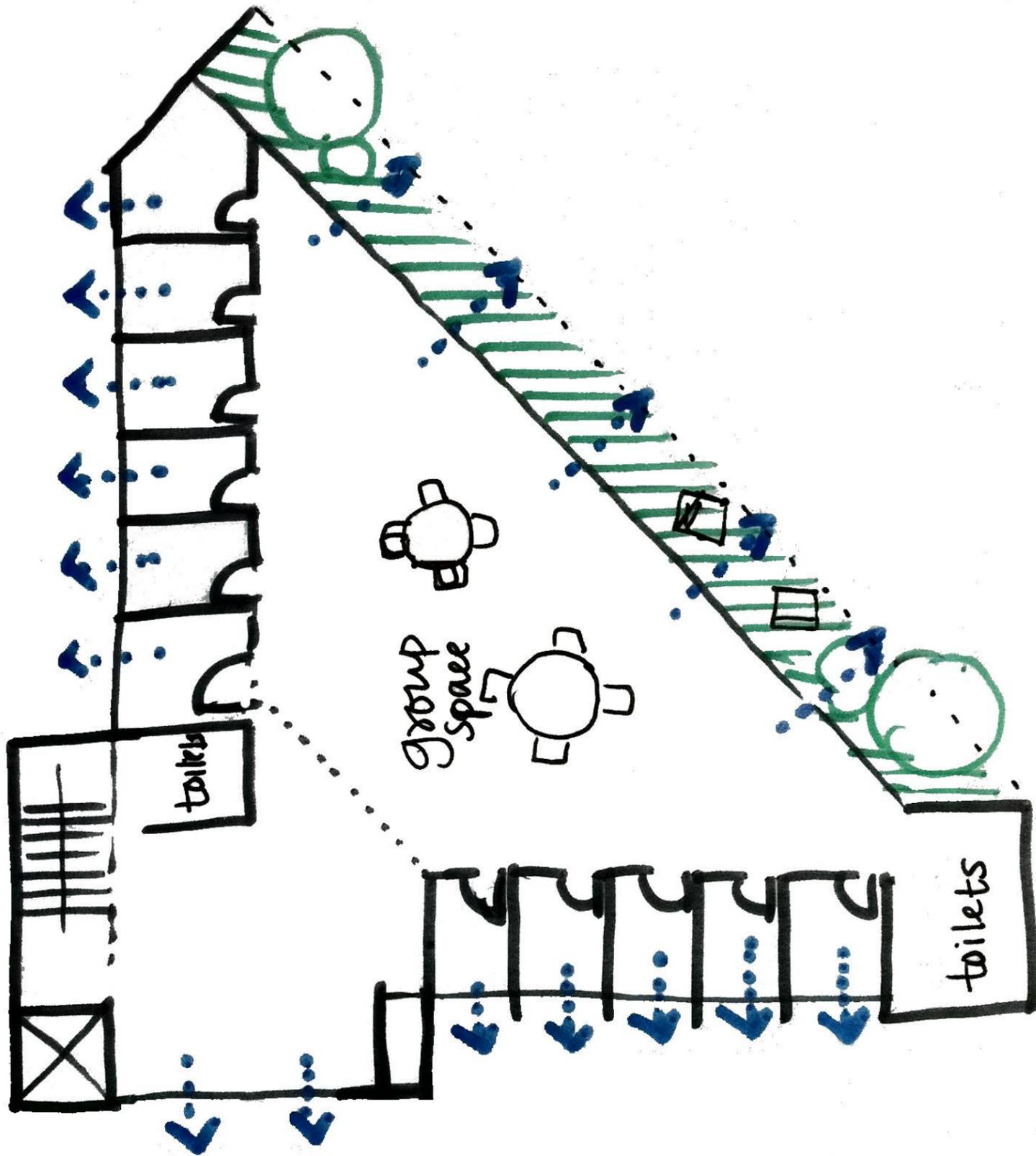


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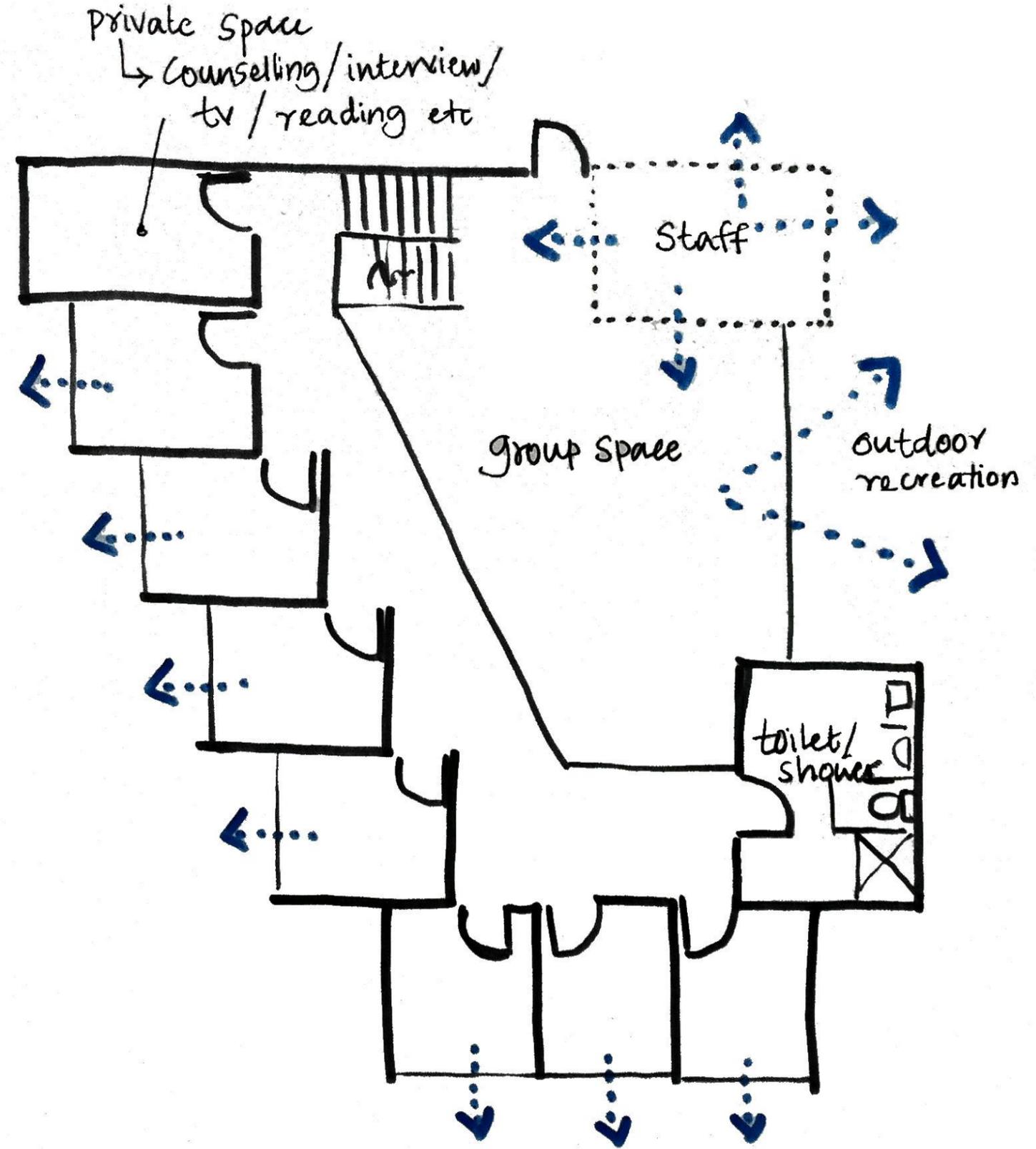


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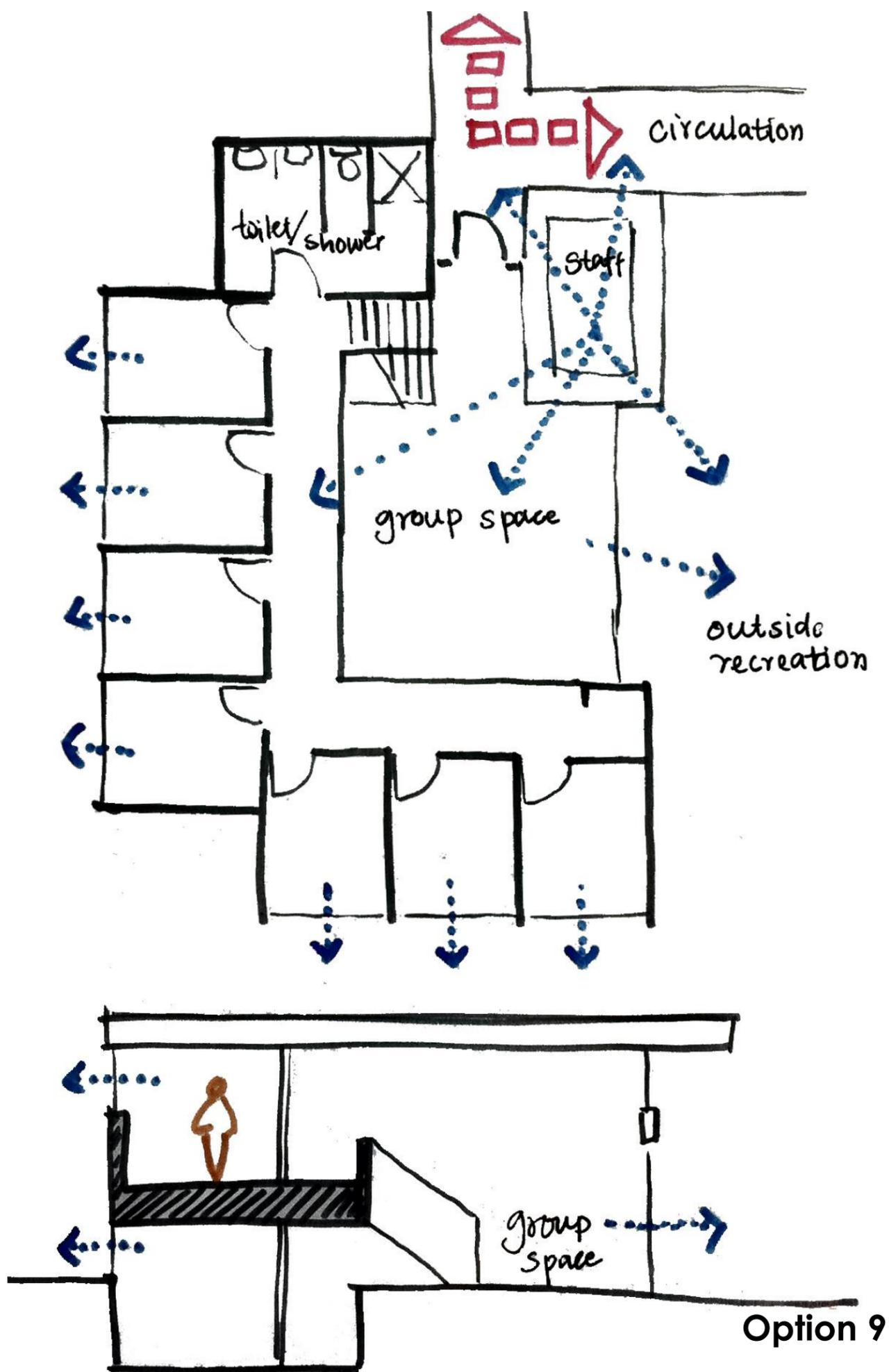
Housing Cluster Options



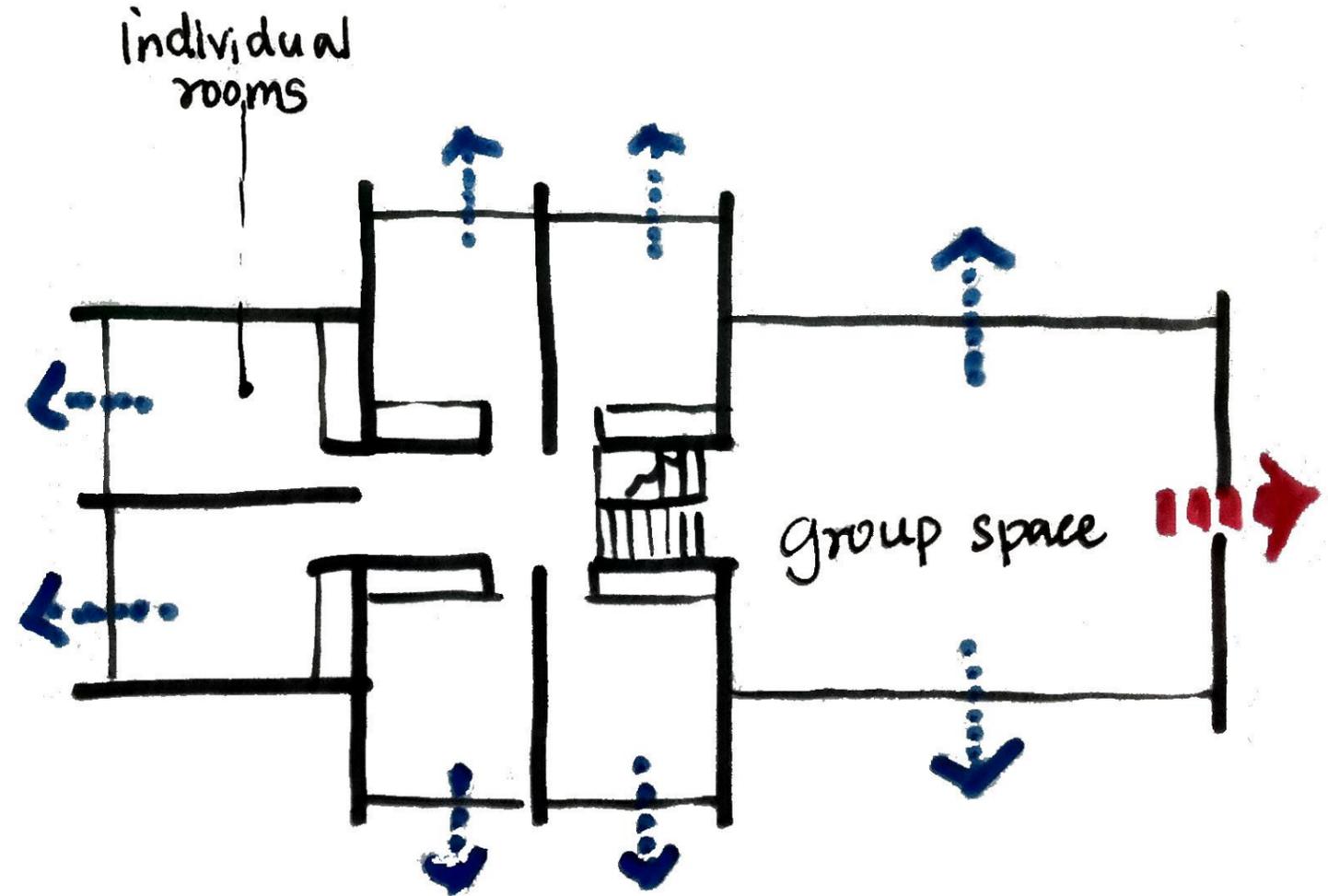
Option 7



Option 8

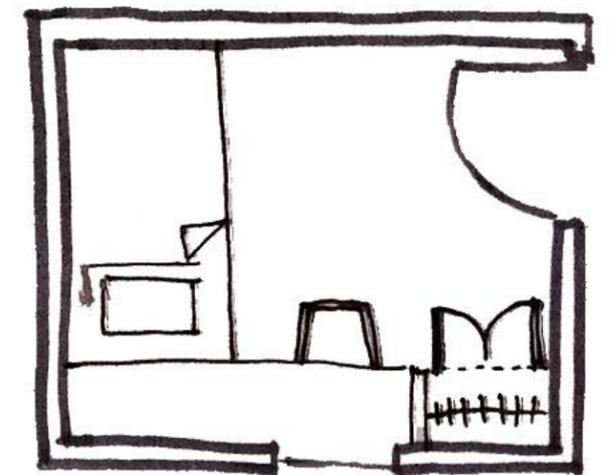
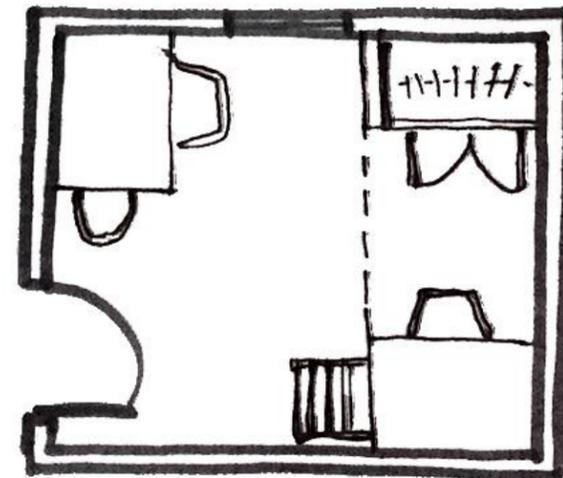
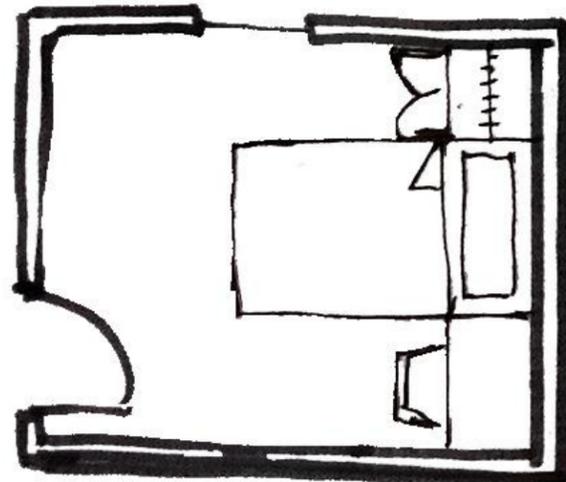
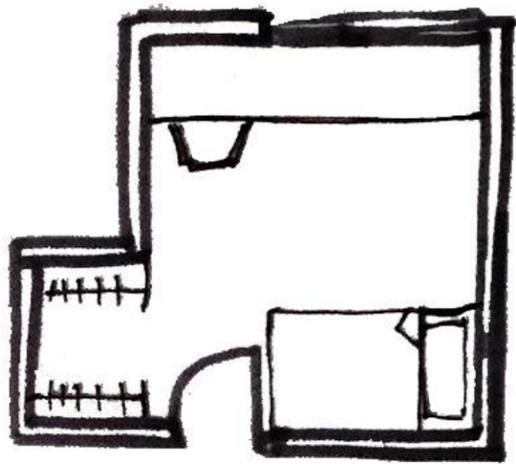
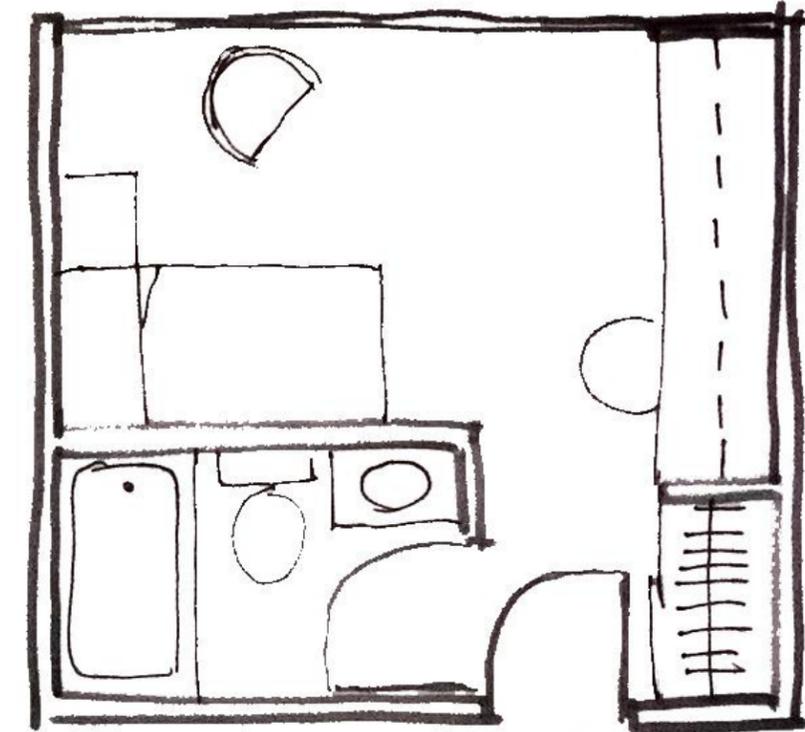
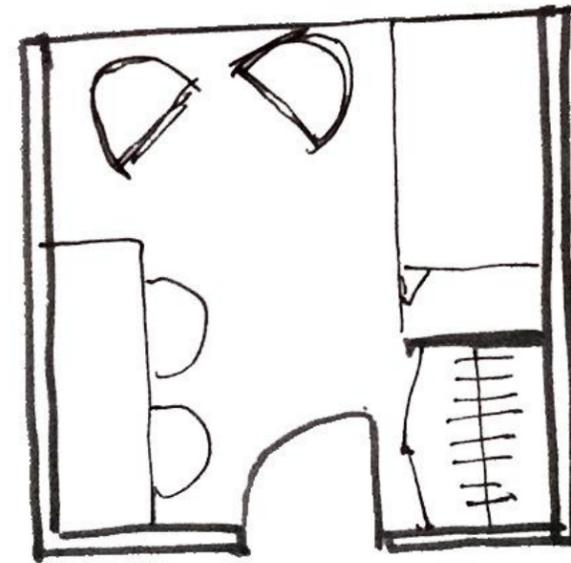
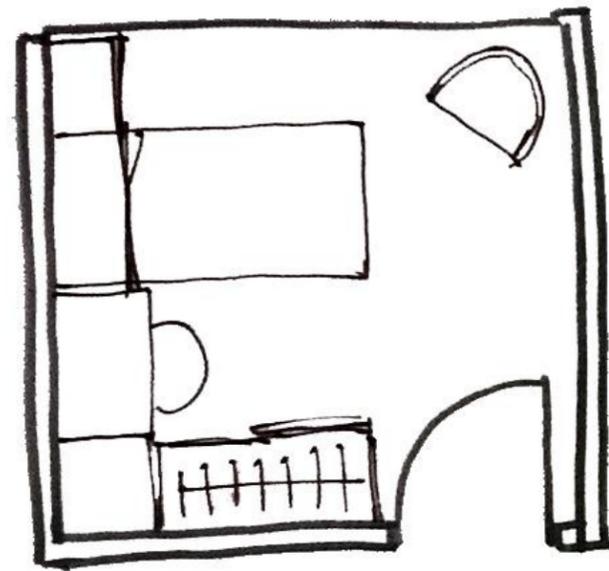
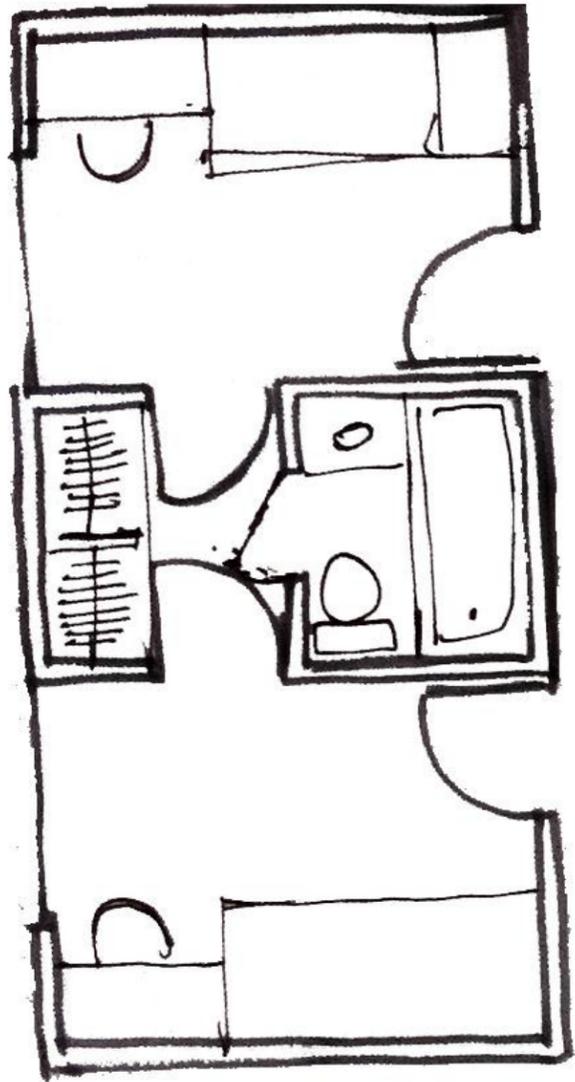


Option 9

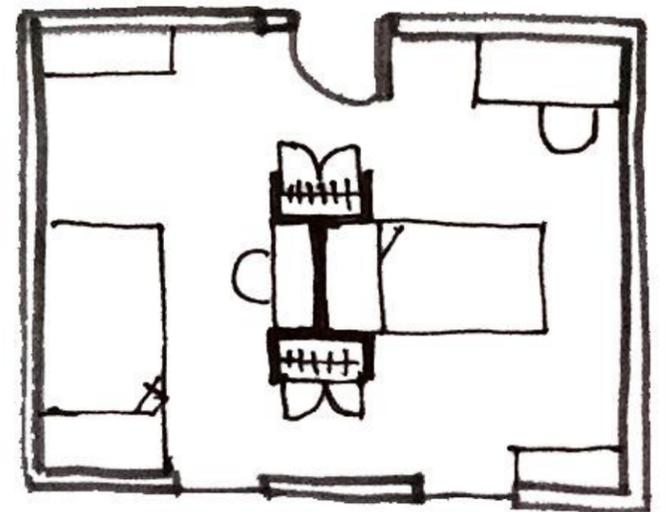
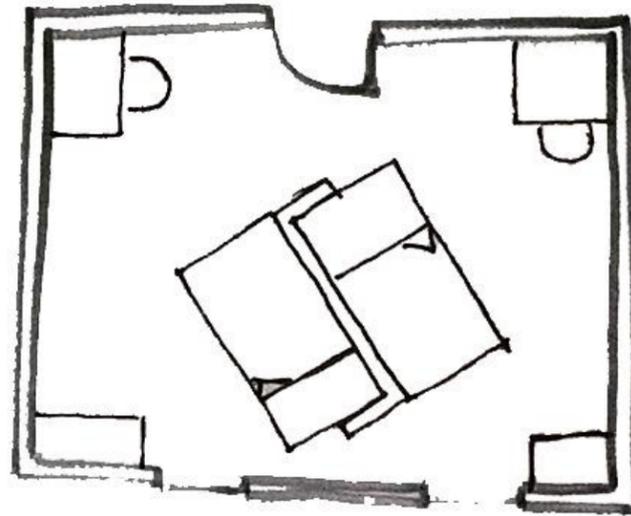
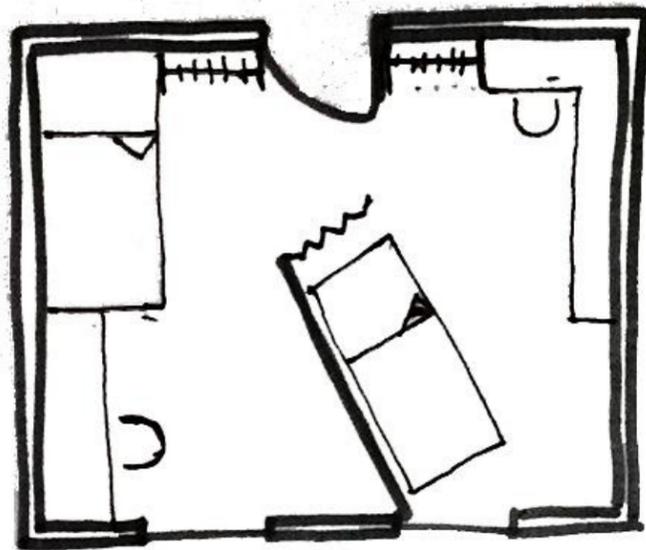
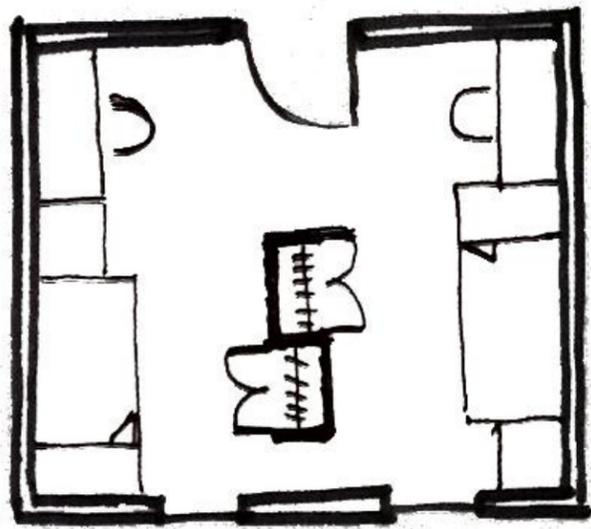
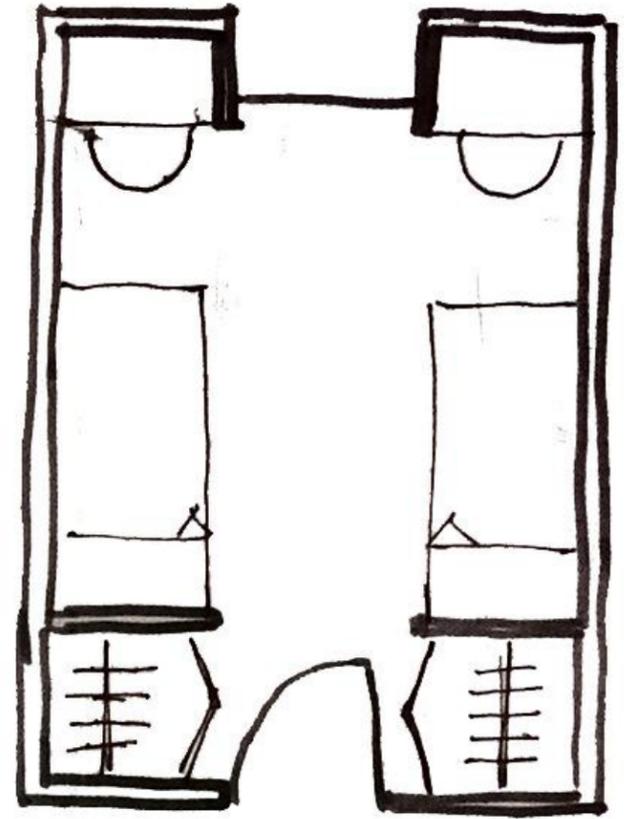
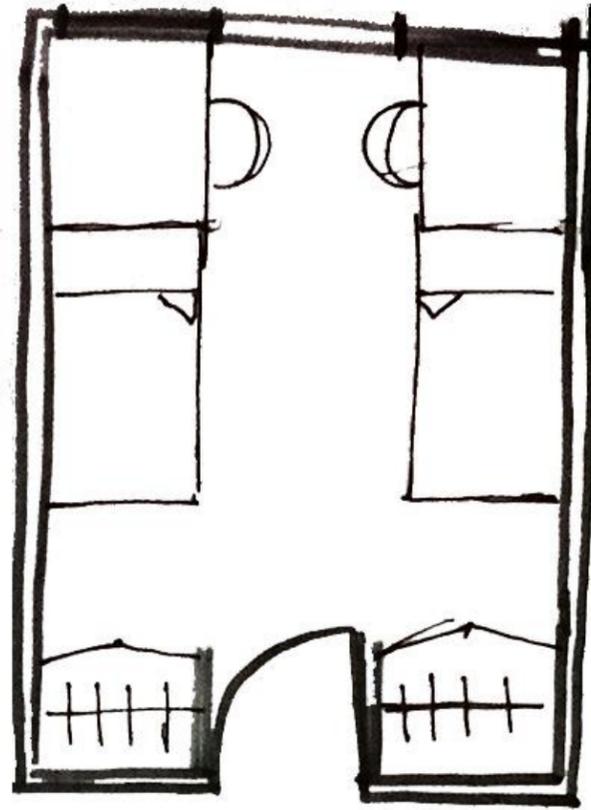
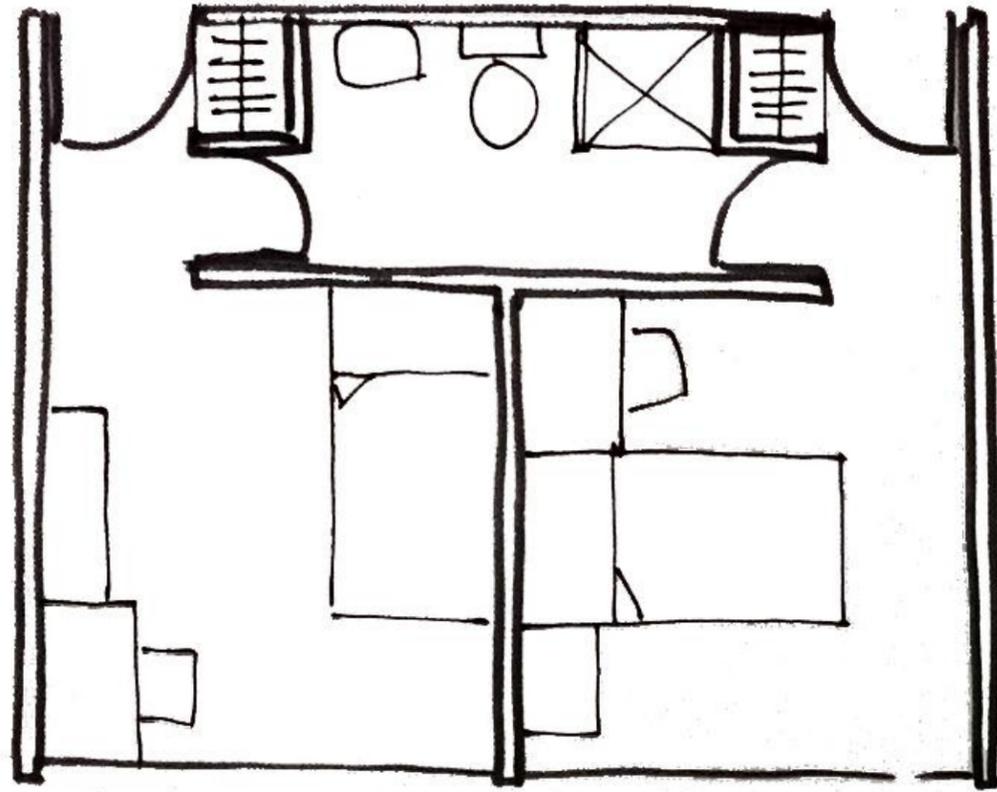


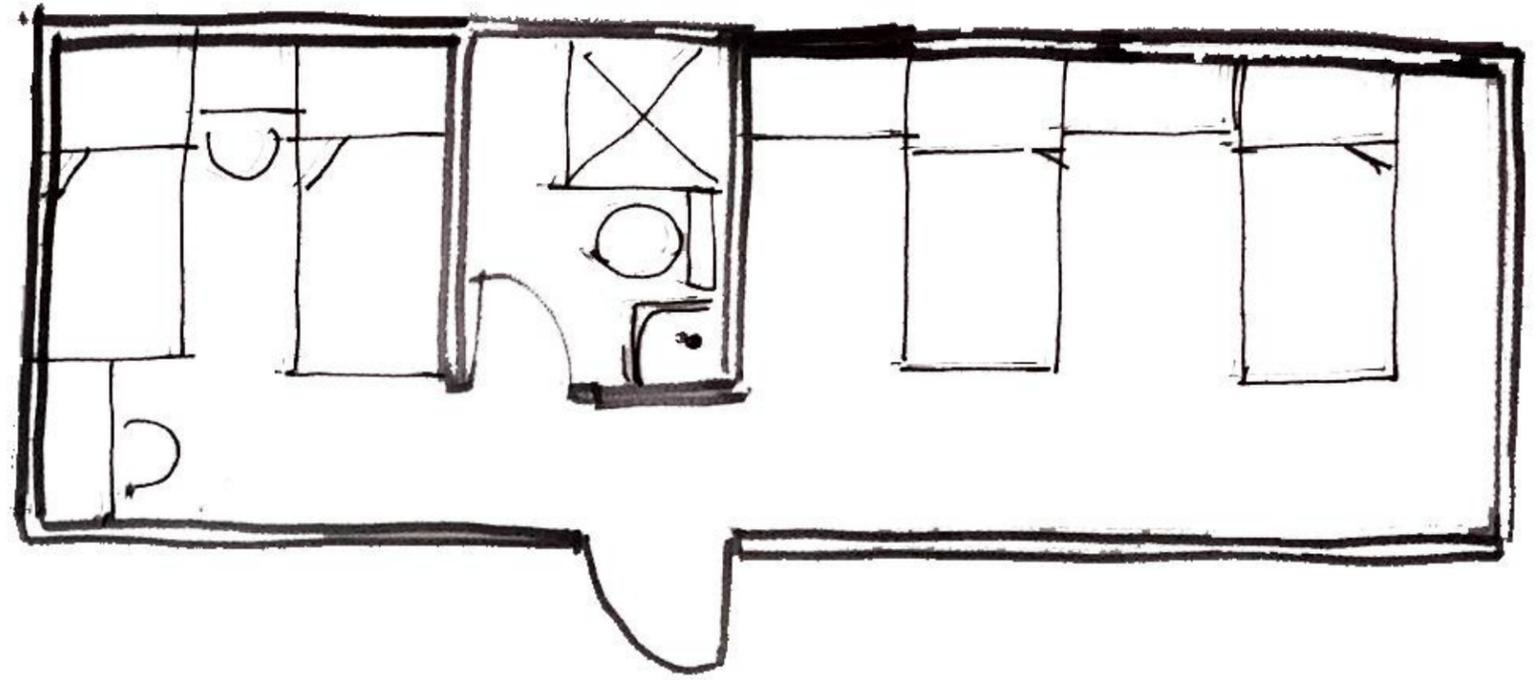
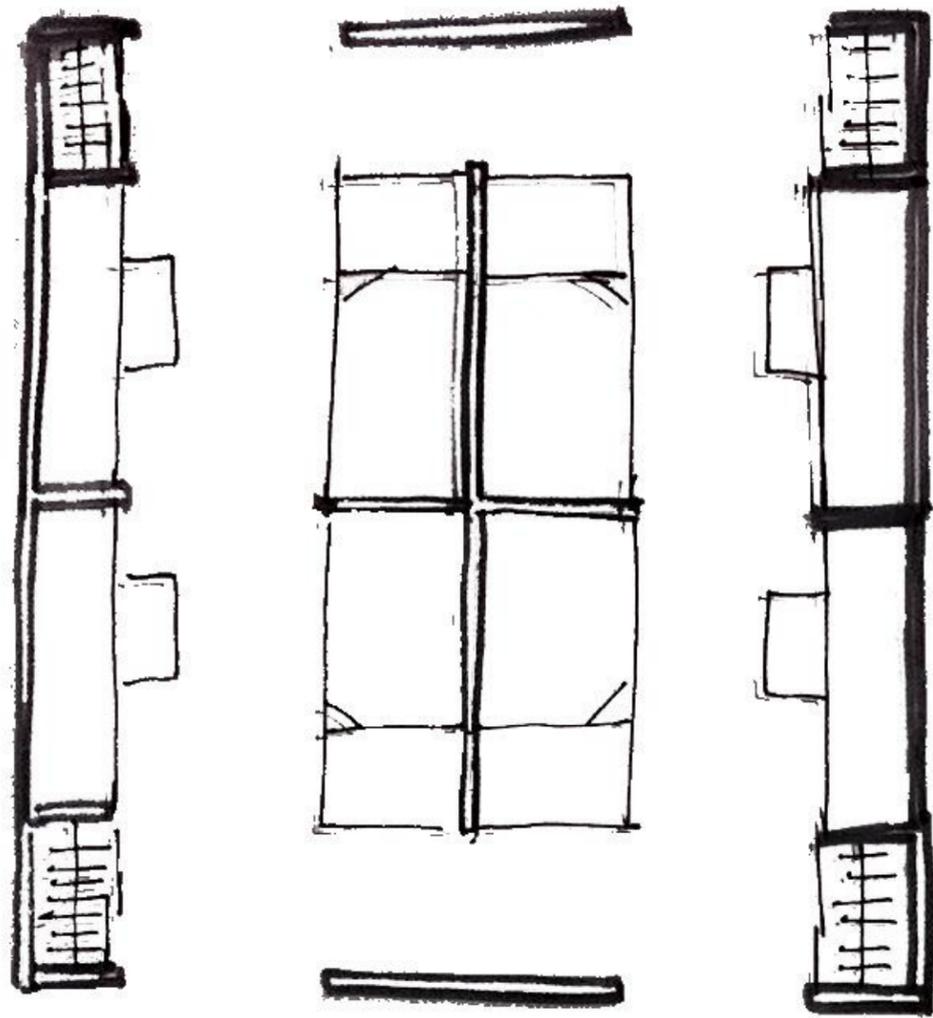
Option 10

Single Occupancy Room Layout Options

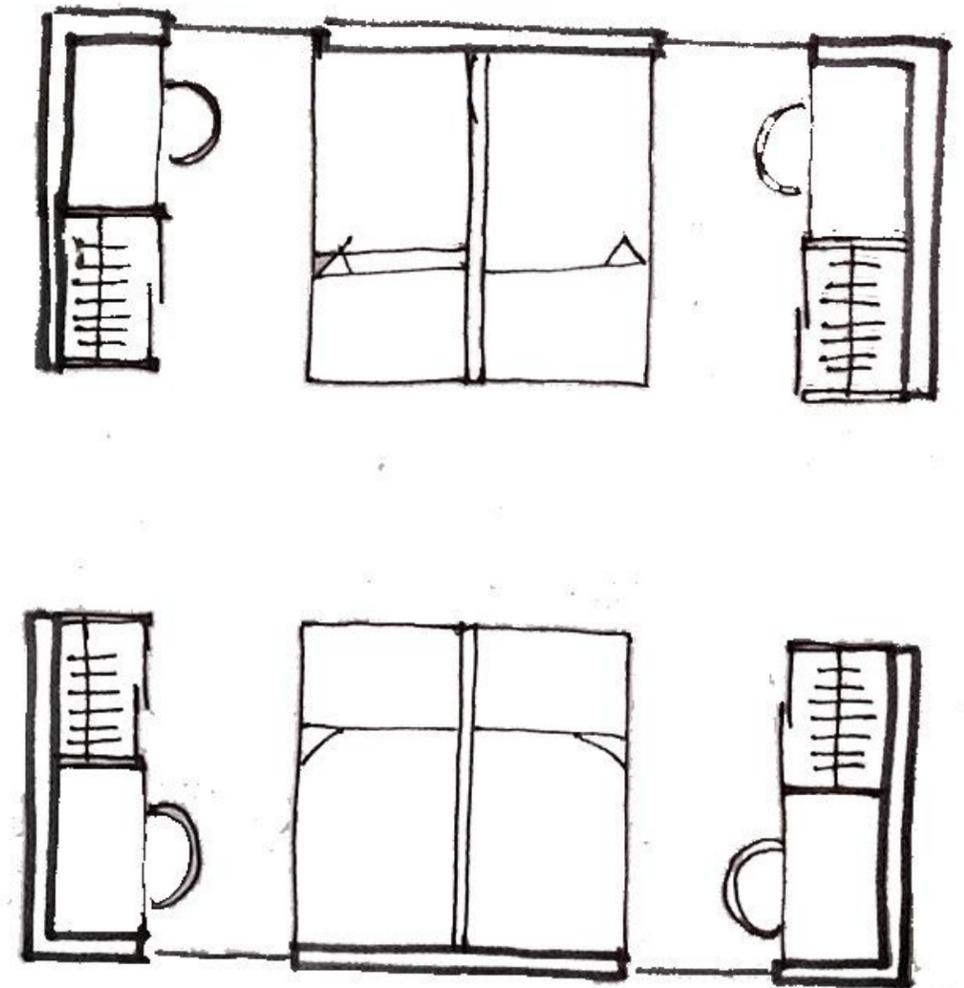
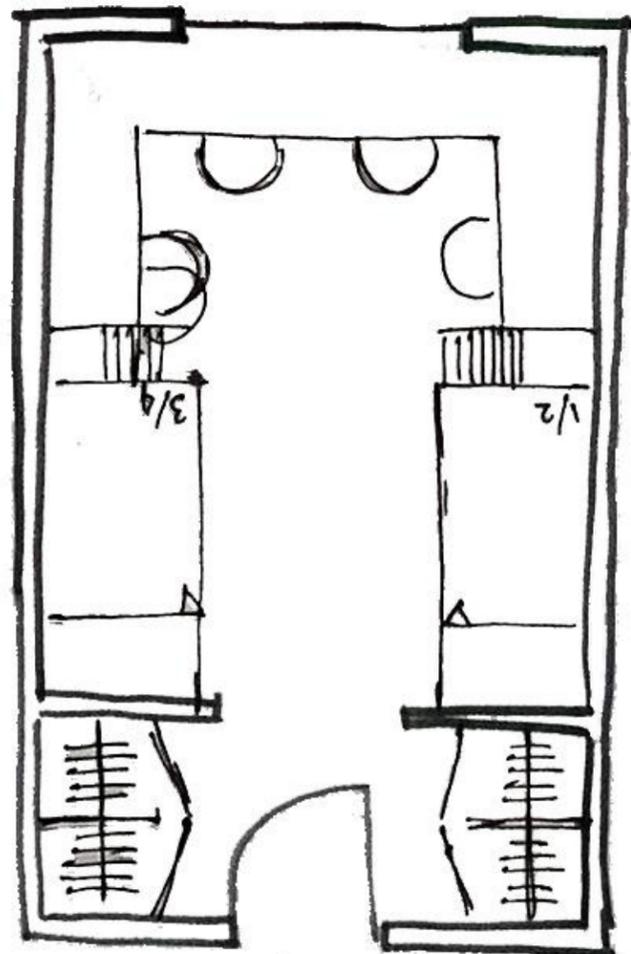
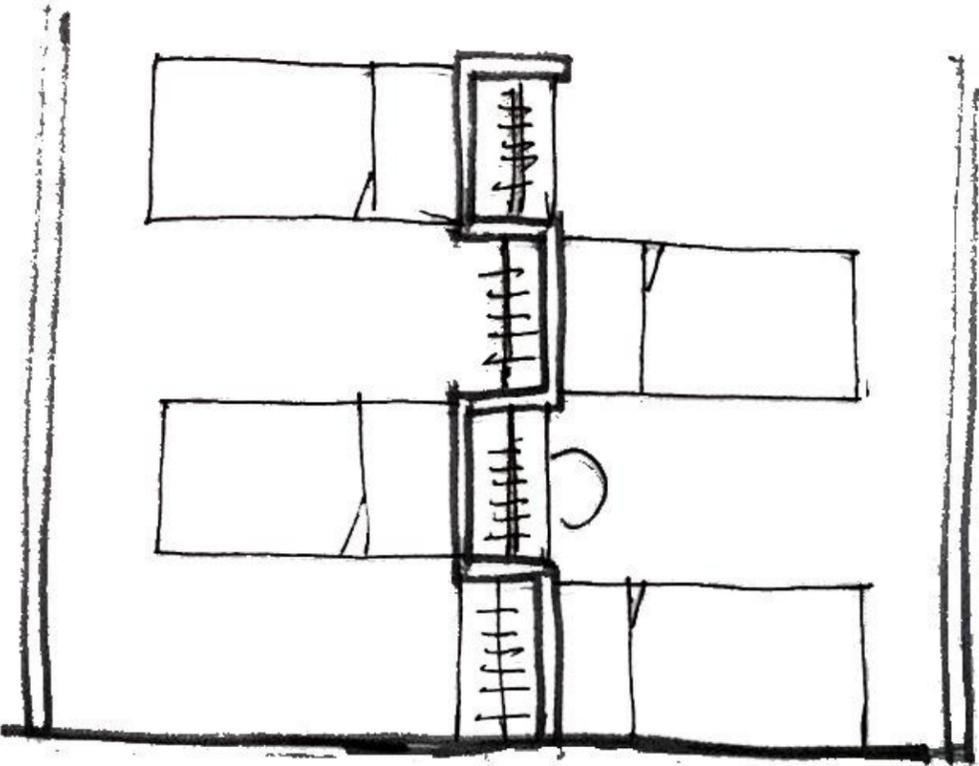


Twin Occupancy Room Layout Options

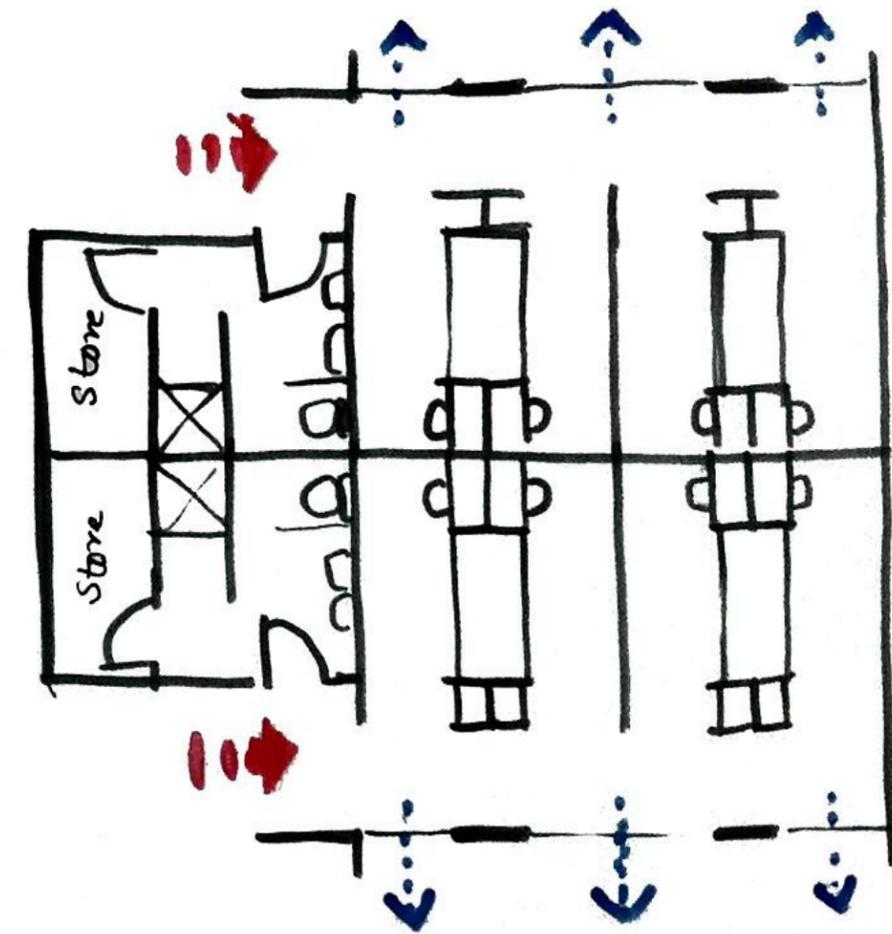
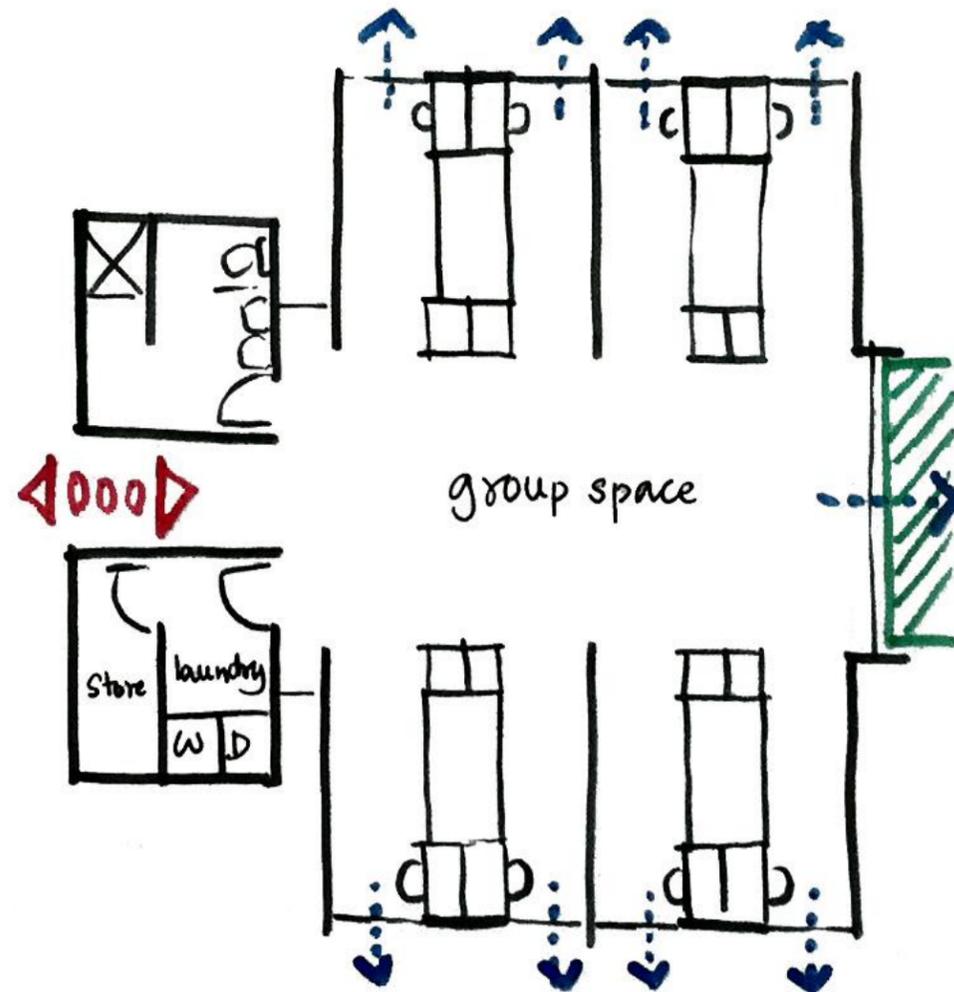
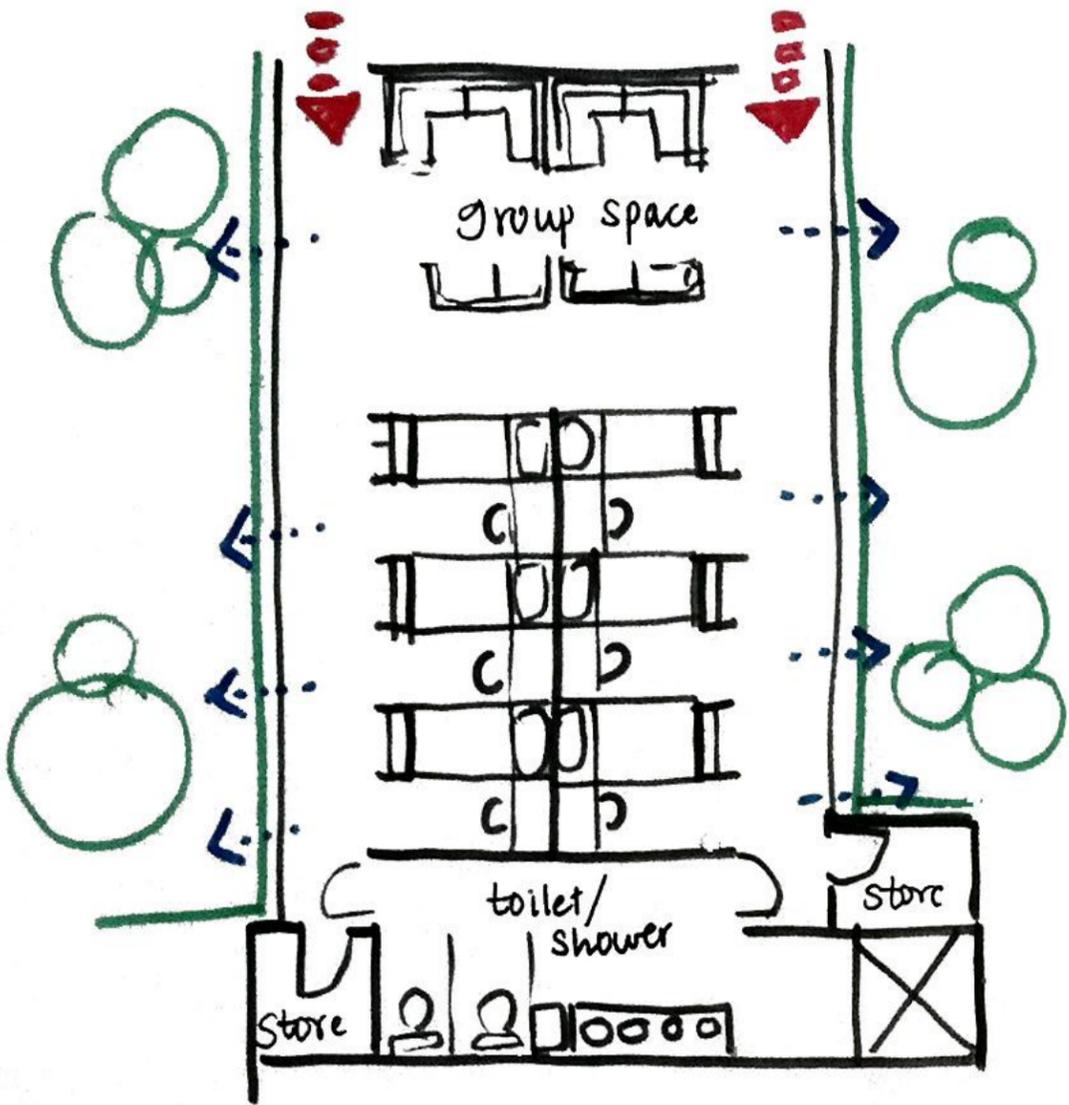




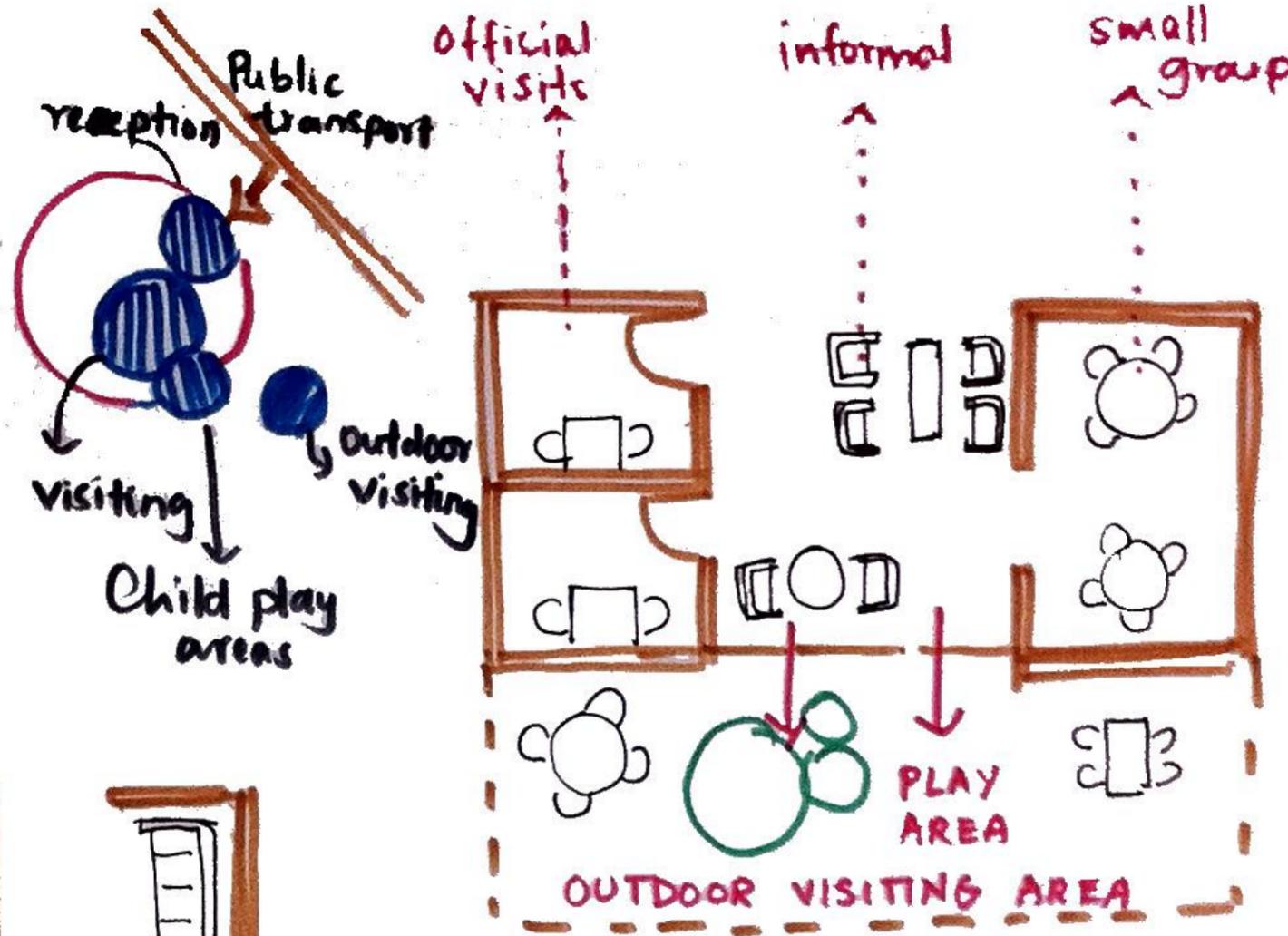
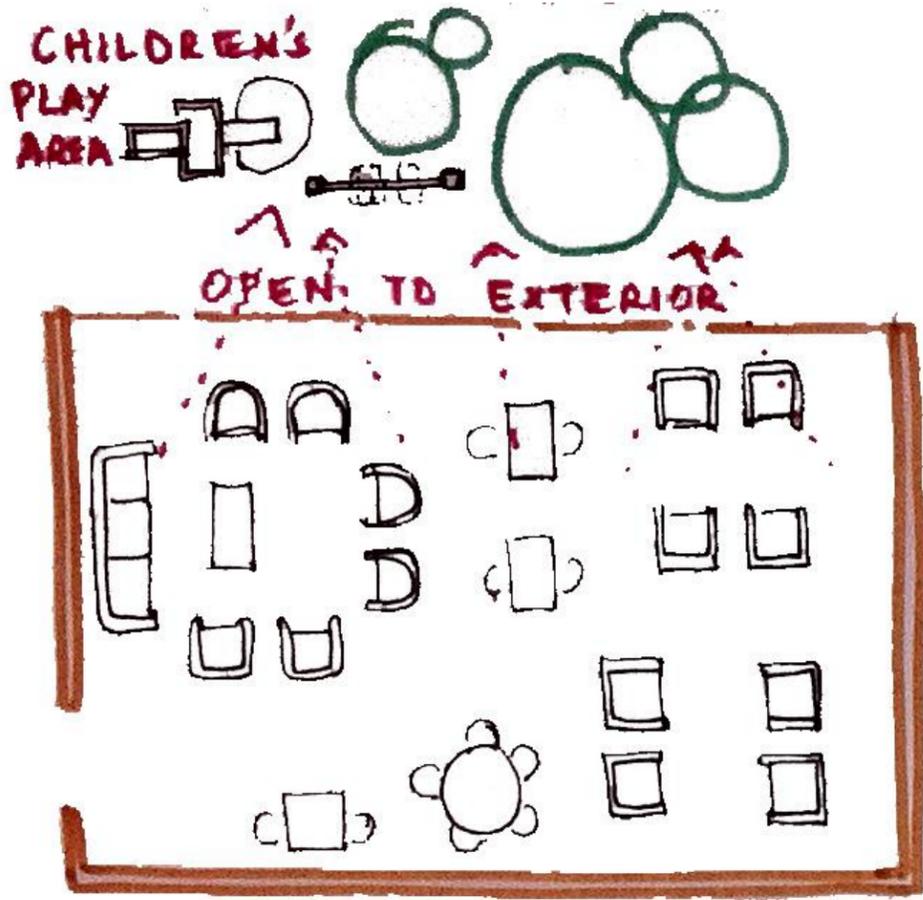
Small Group Dormitory Layout Options



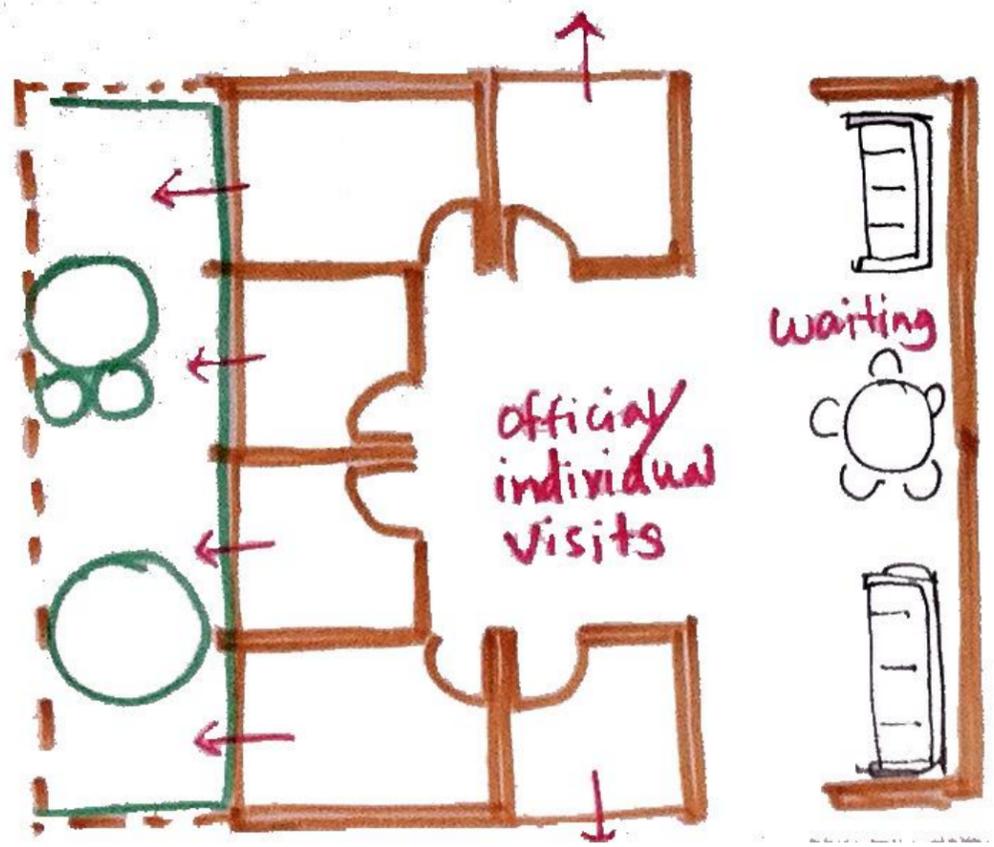
Large Group Dormitory Layout Options



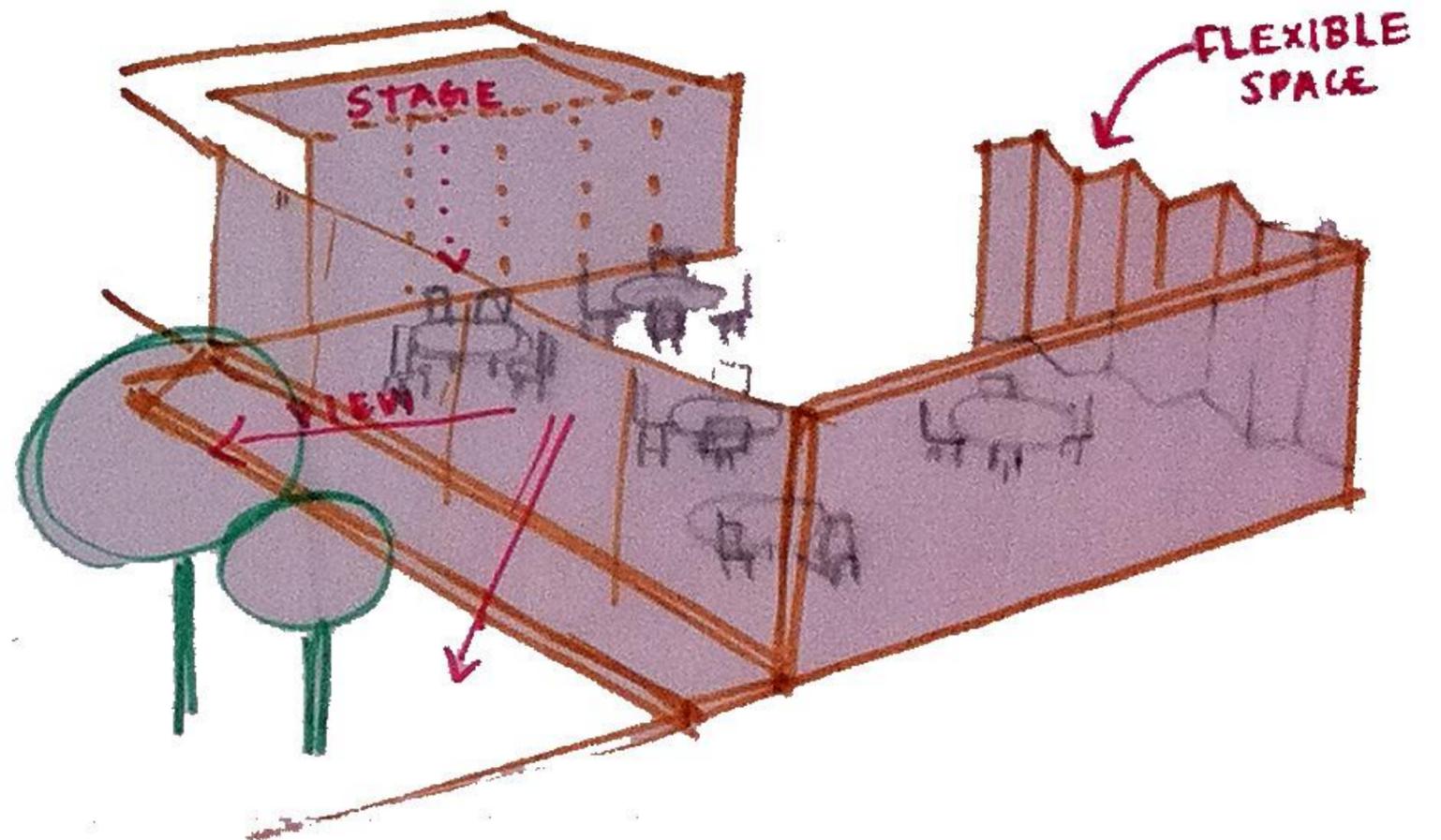
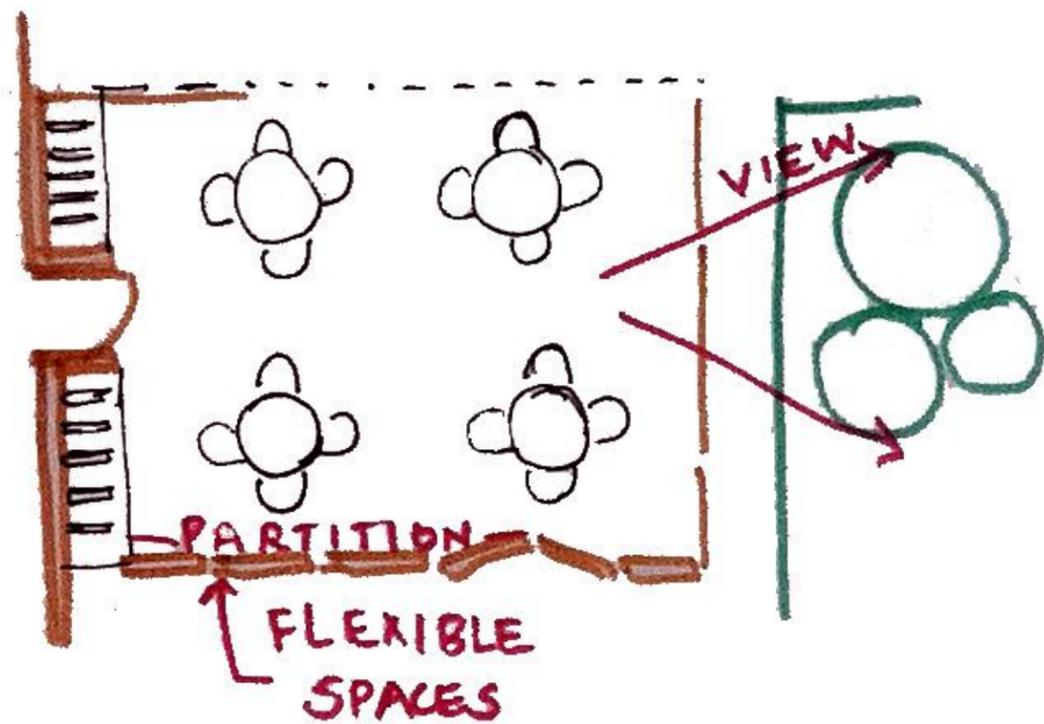
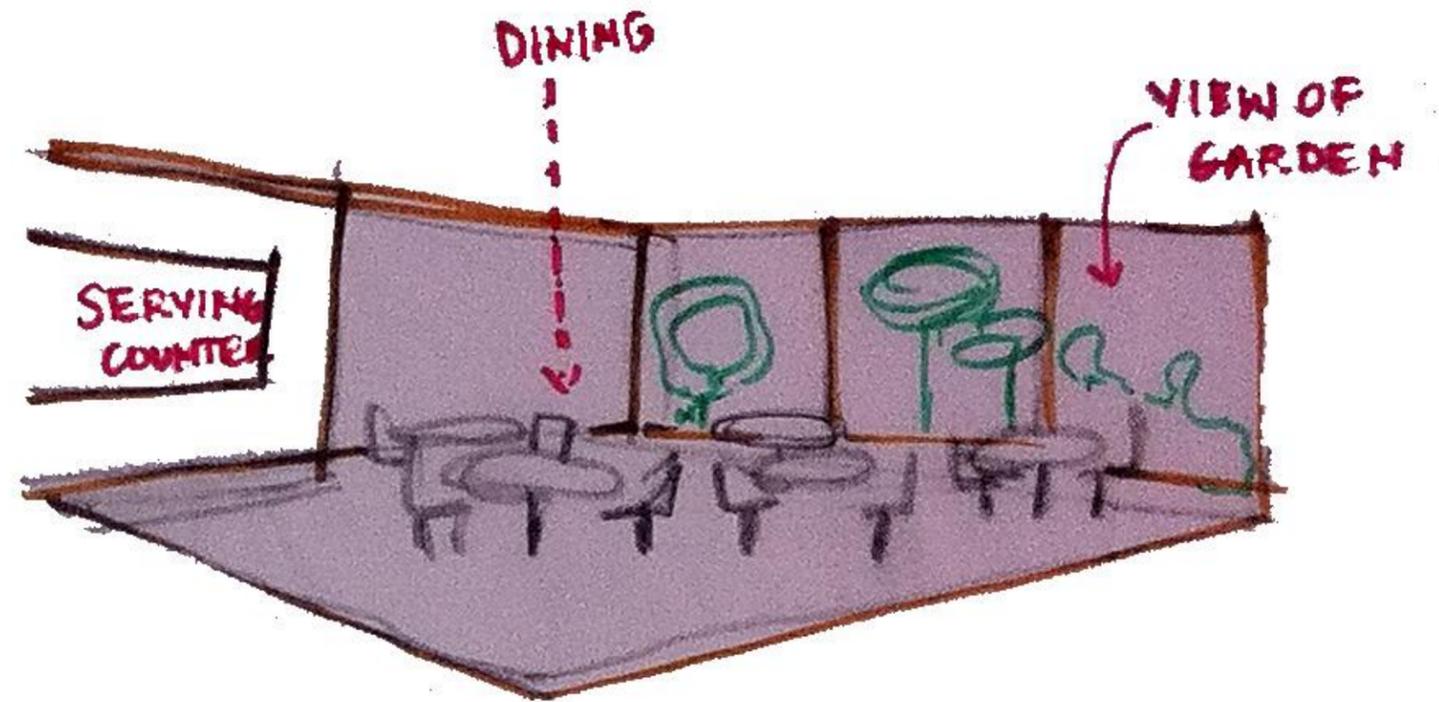
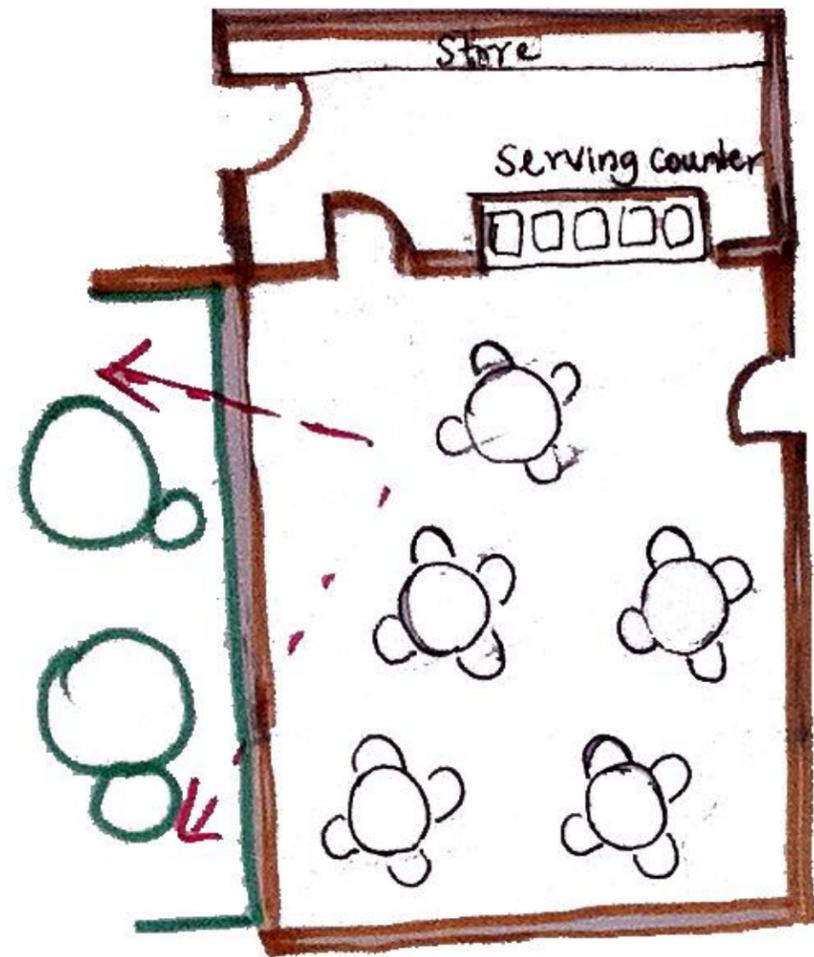
Visiting Room



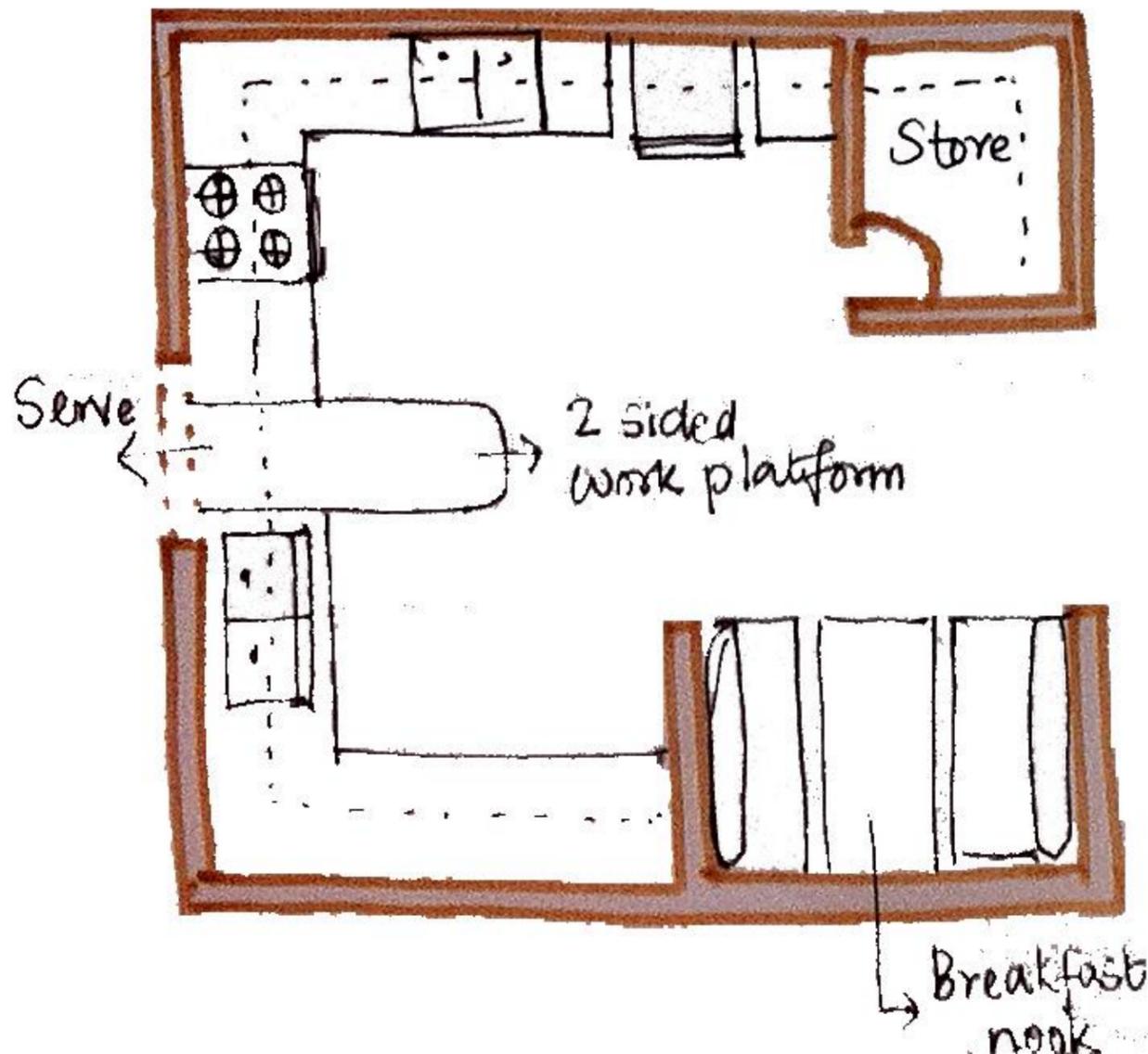
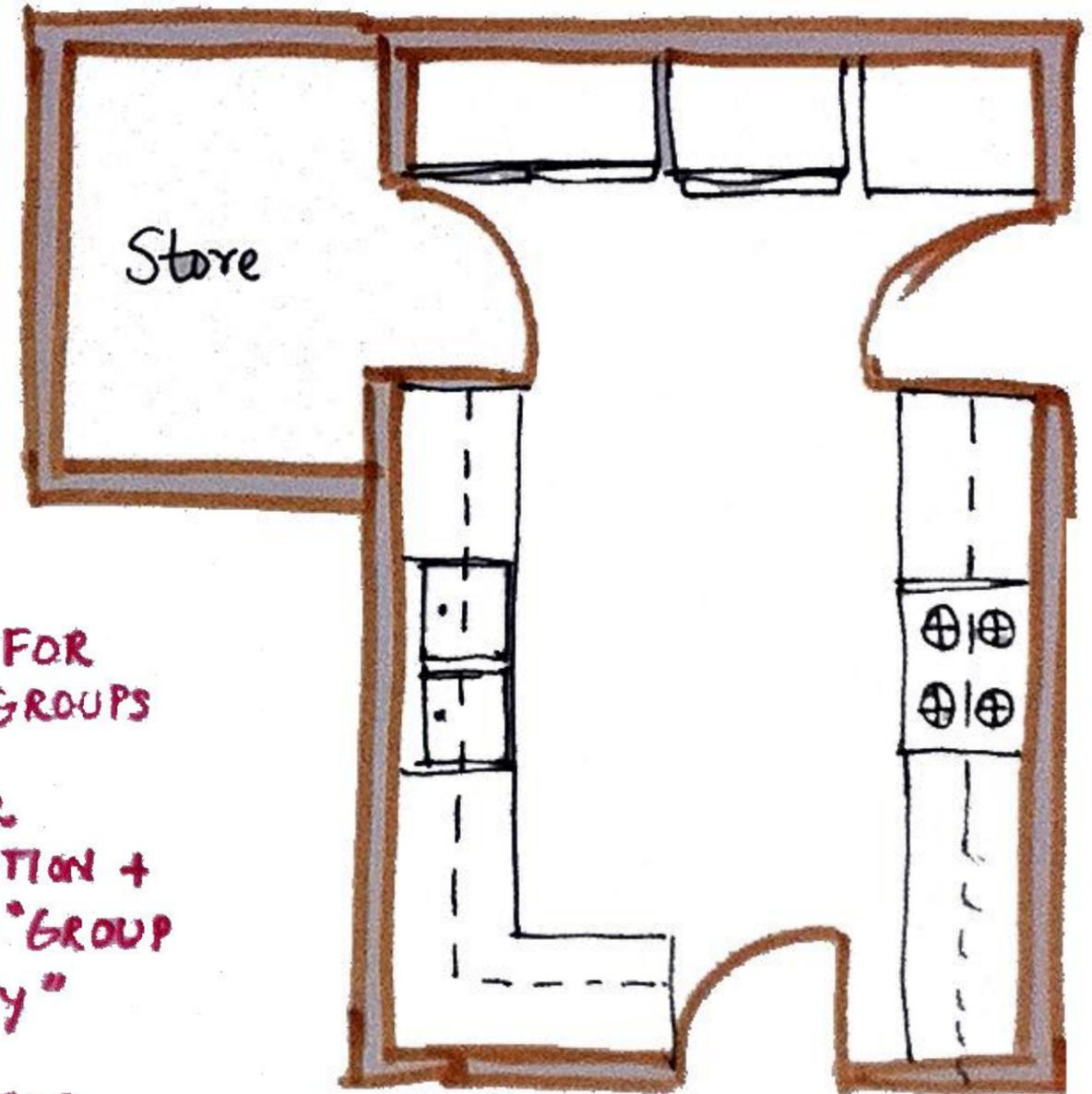
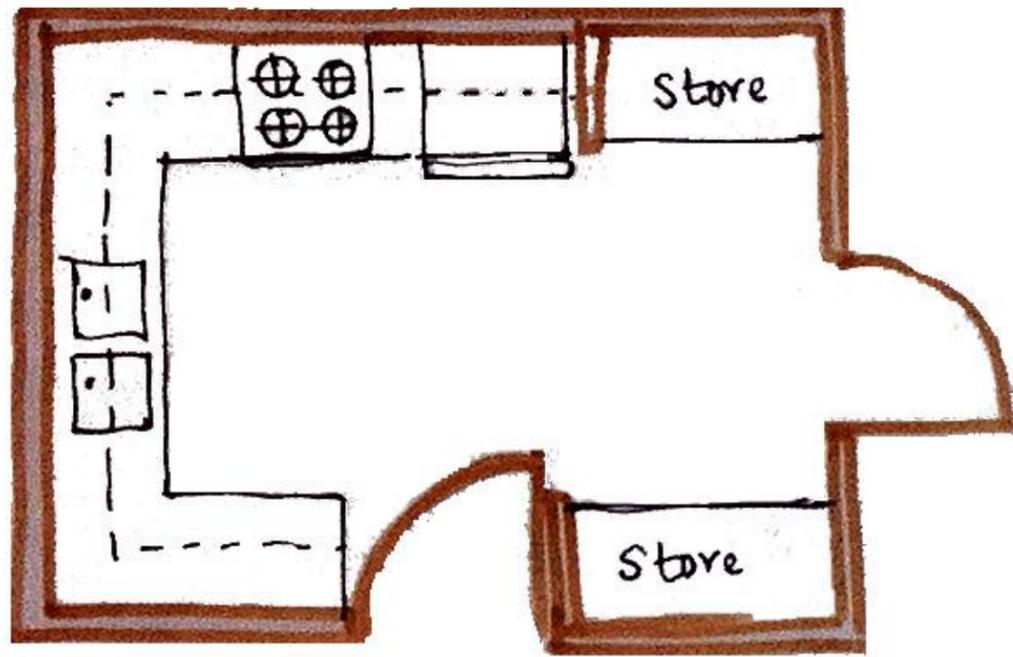
- INFORMAL
- OPEN TO GARDEN
- CHILD PLAY AREAS
- SMALL PANTRY
- OUTDOOR VISITATION



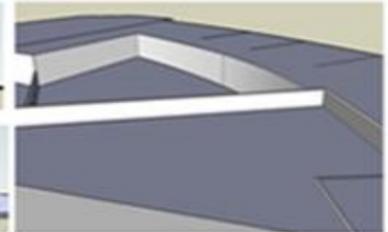
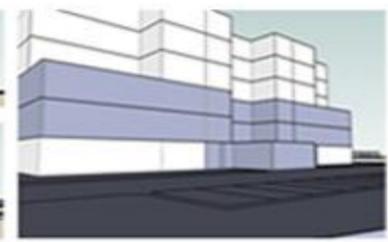
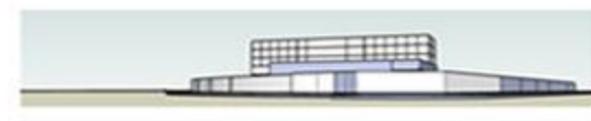
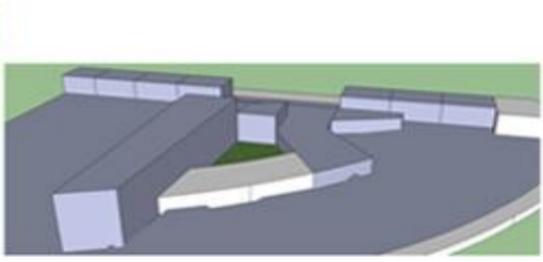
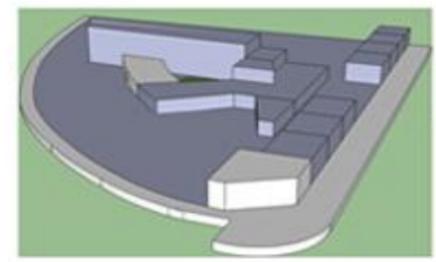
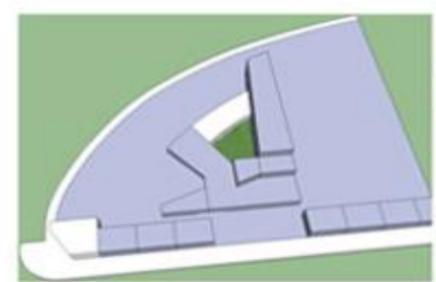
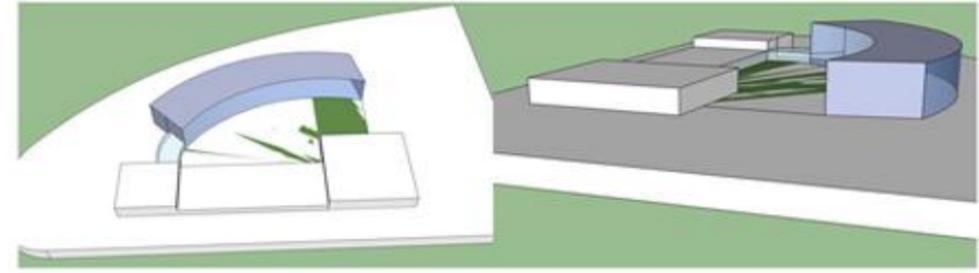
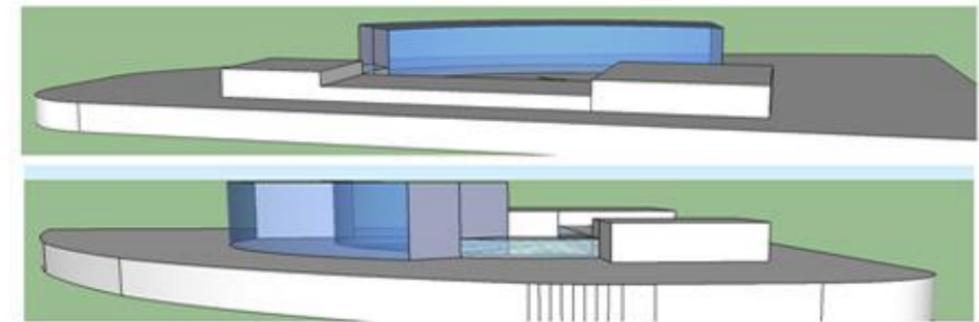
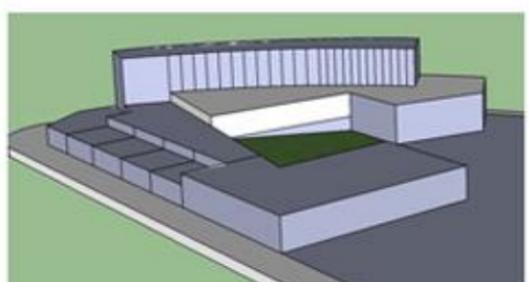
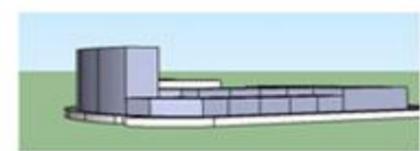
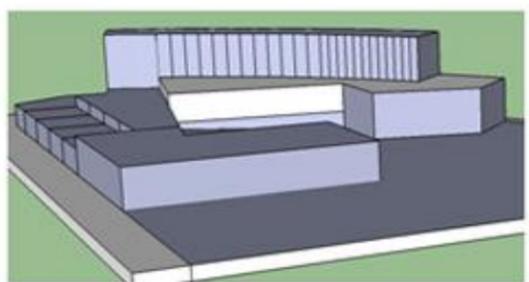
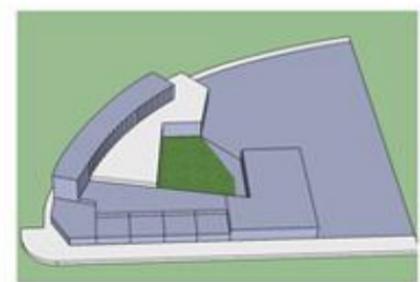
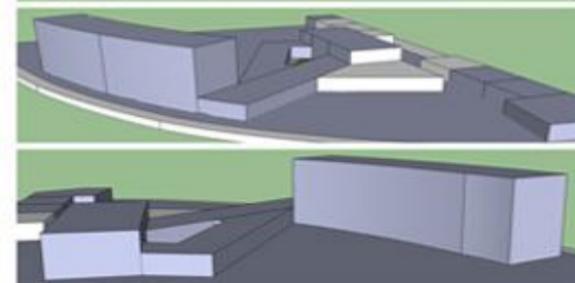
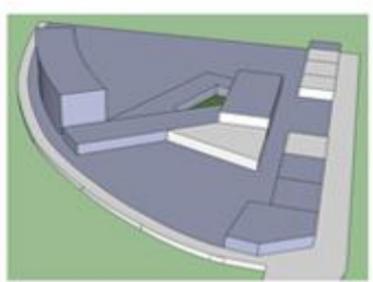
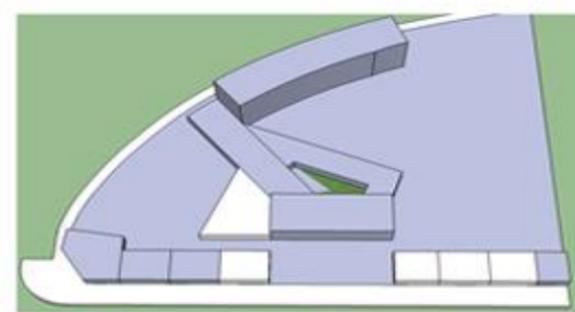
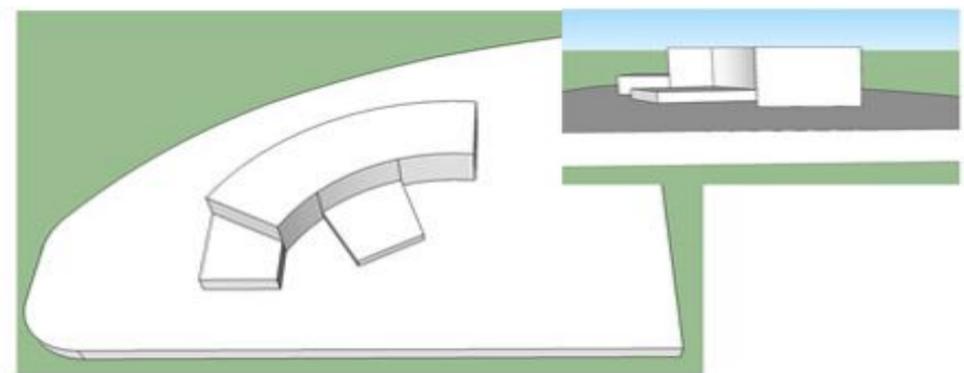
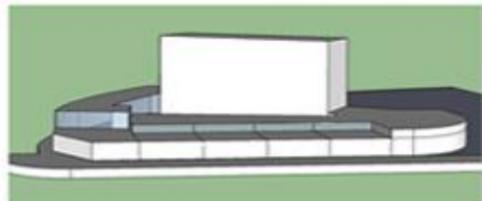
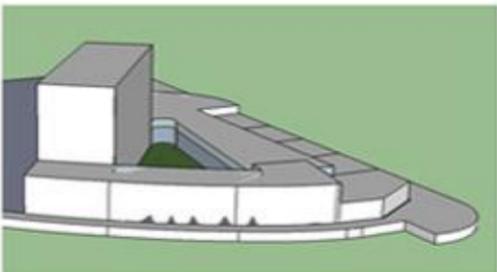
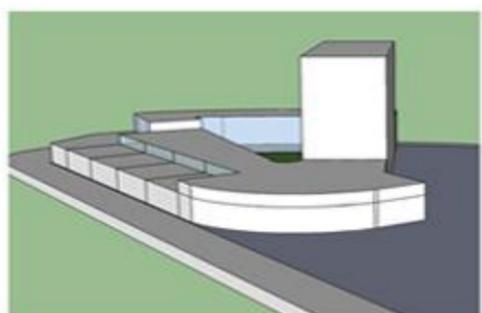
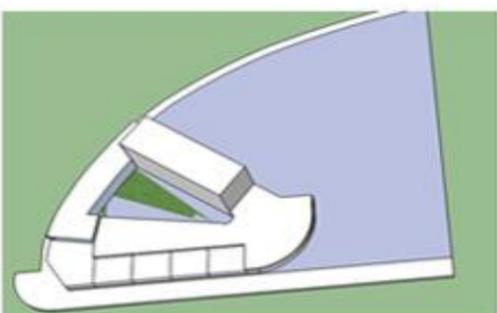
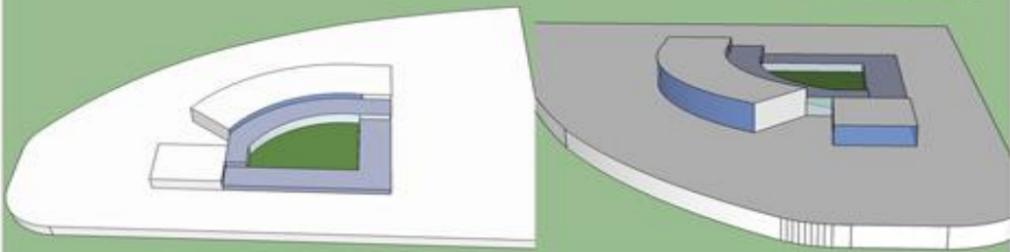
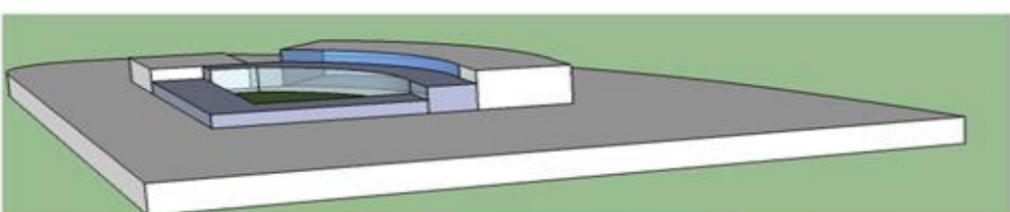
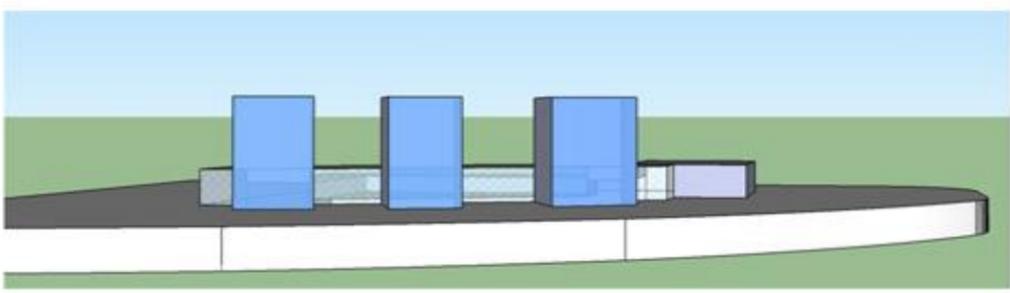
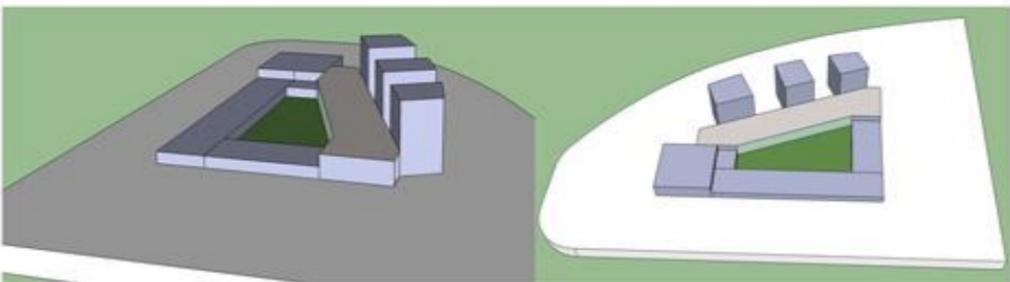
VISITATION AREA CAN ALSO HAVE PROVISION FOR INDOOR GAMES + STORE FOR CHILD PLAY EQUIPMENTS.



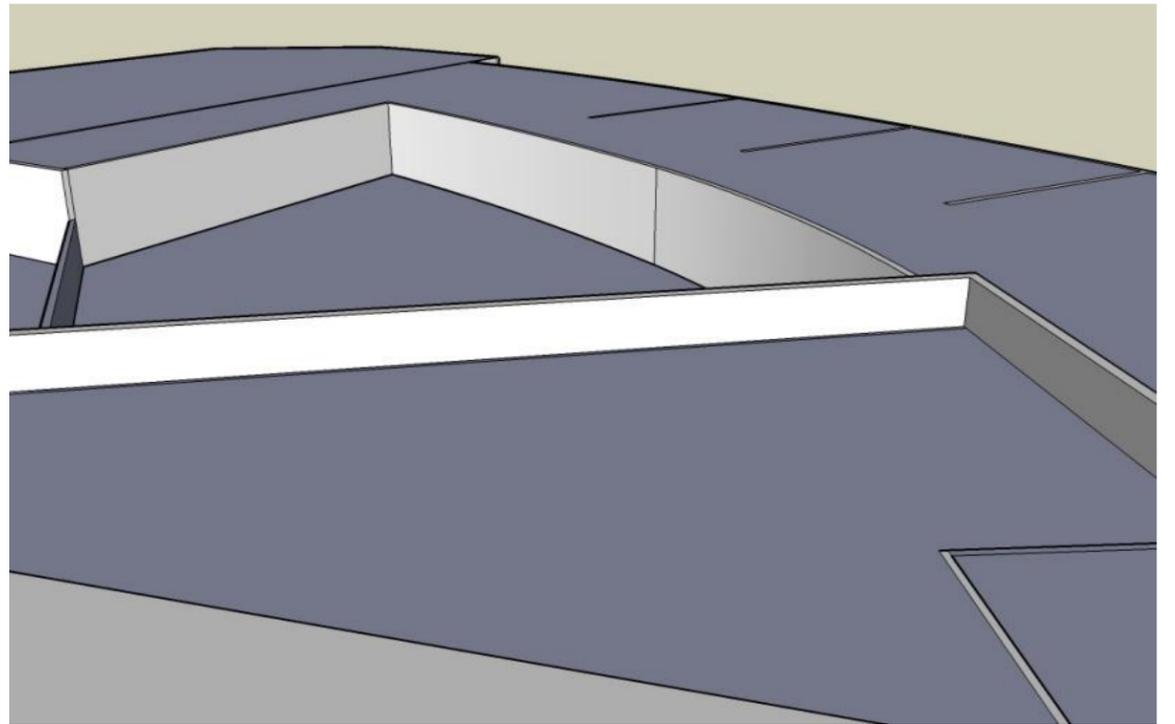
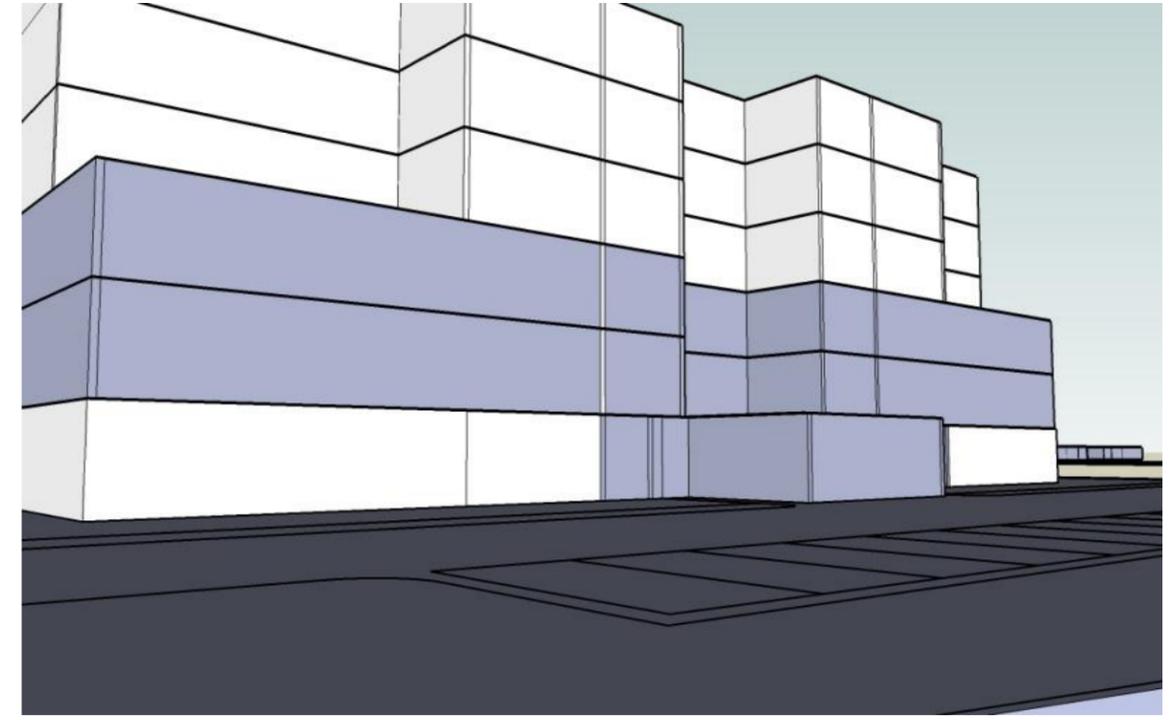
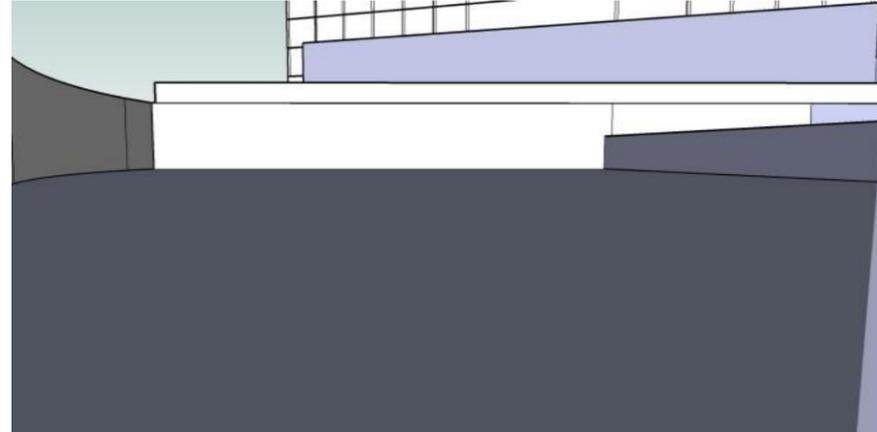
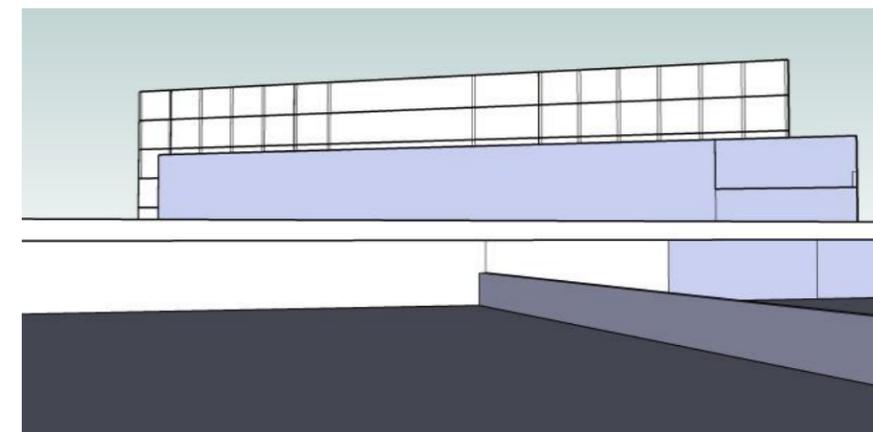
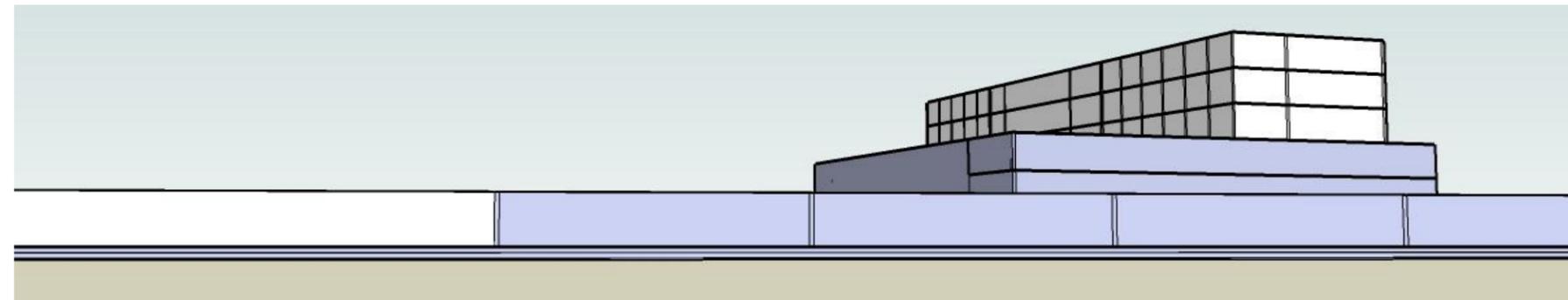
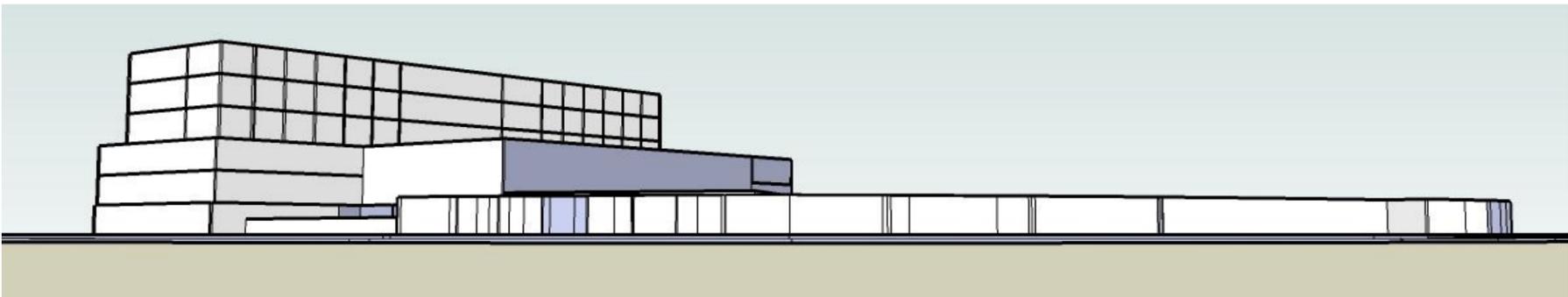
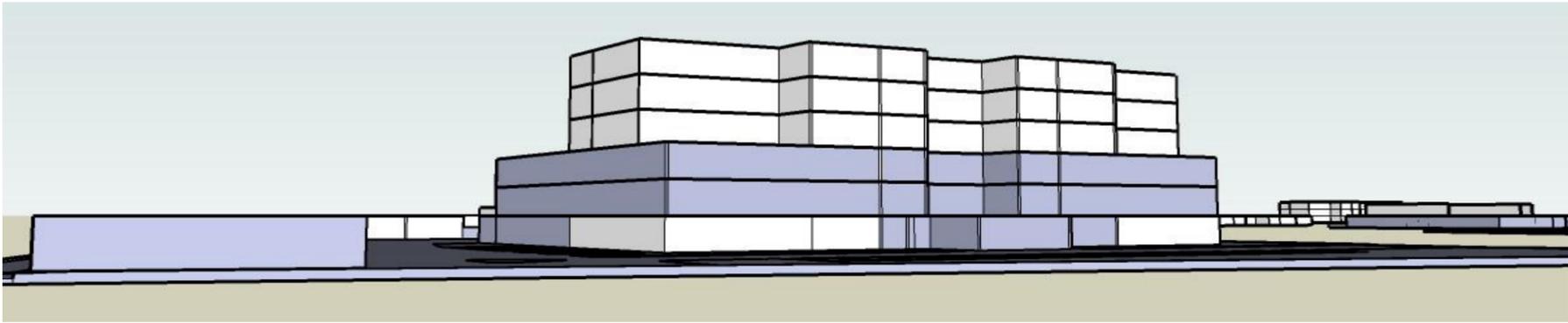
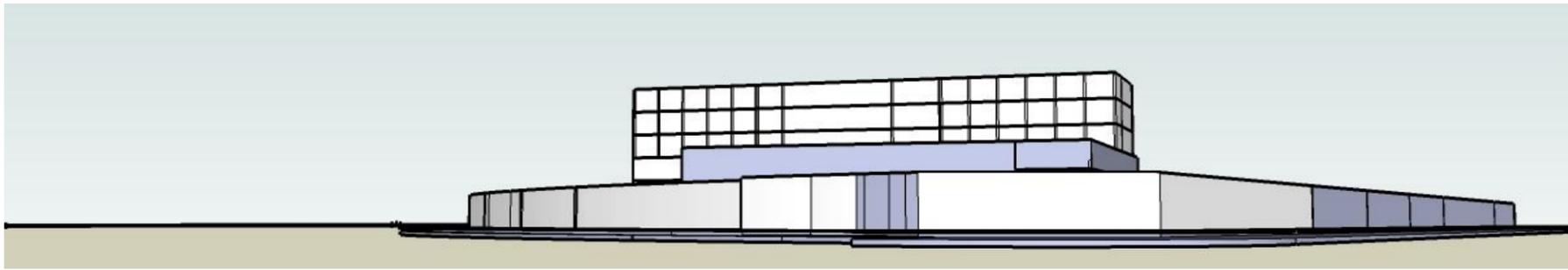
Small Group Kitchen / Pantry Options



- COMPACT FOR SMALL GROUPS
- PLACE FOR CONVERSATION + FOSTERING "GROUP ACTIVITY"
- PROVISION FOR HANDICAPPED RESIDENTS TO COOK
- SNACK COUNTER/ PREPARATION AREA TO BE PROVIDED APART FROM MAIN COOKING AREA.



**Design
Development**



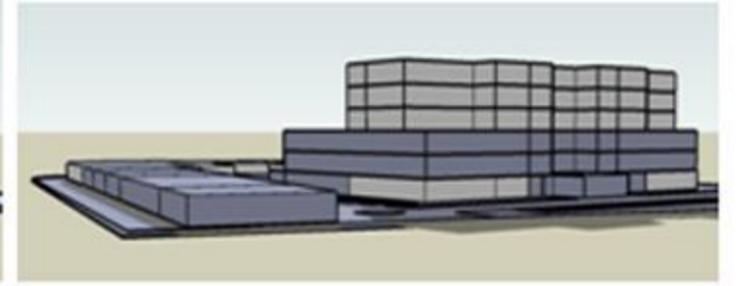
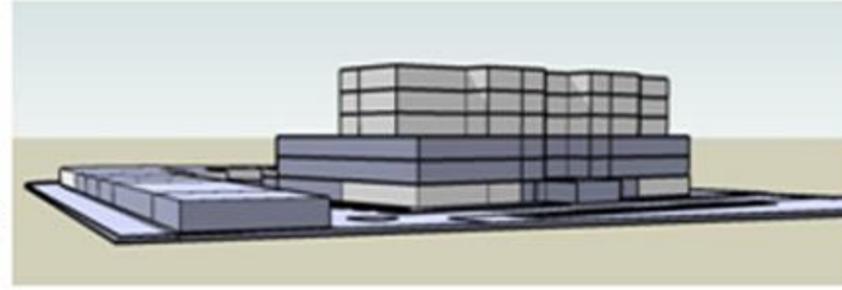
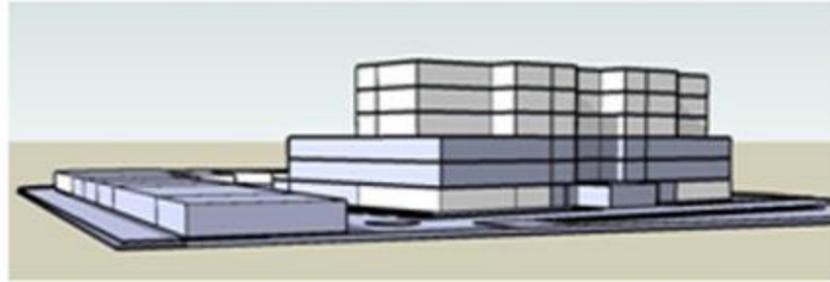
Massing Study

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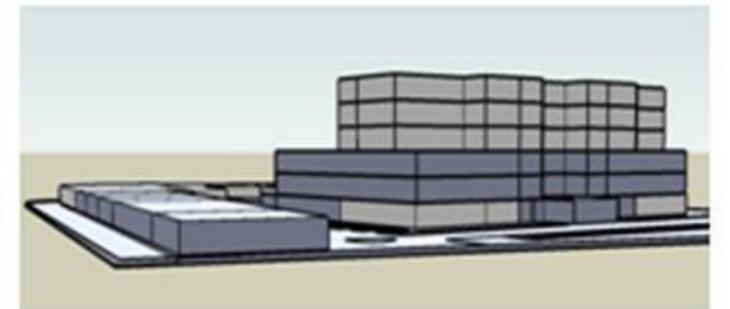
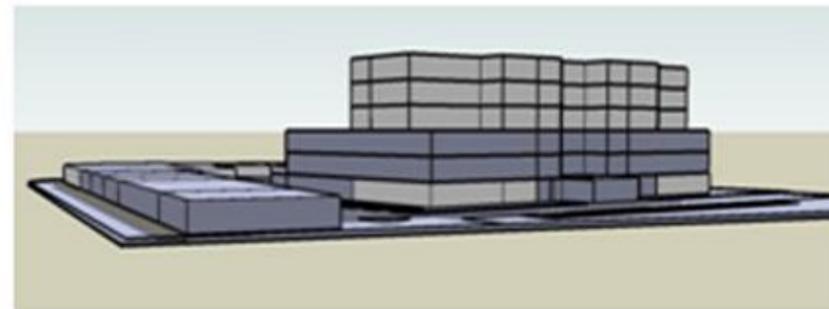
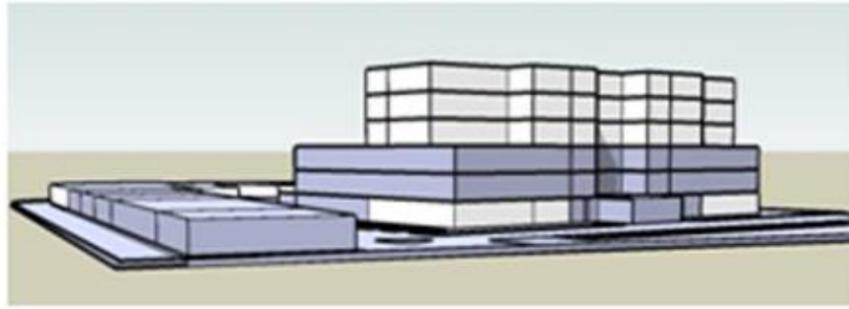
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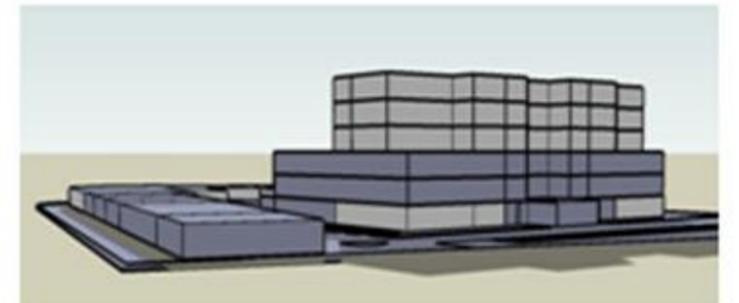
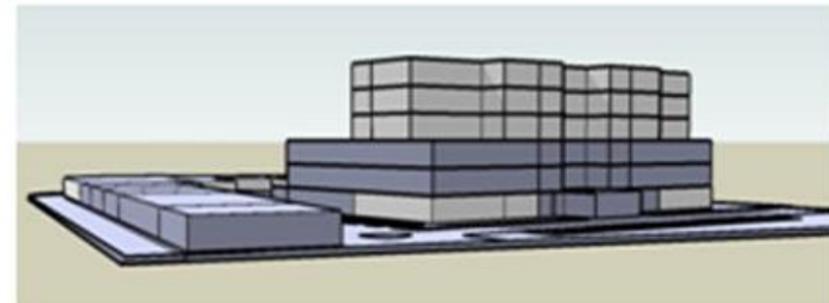
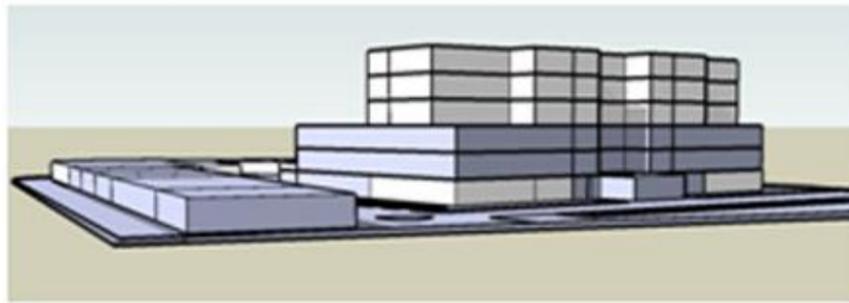
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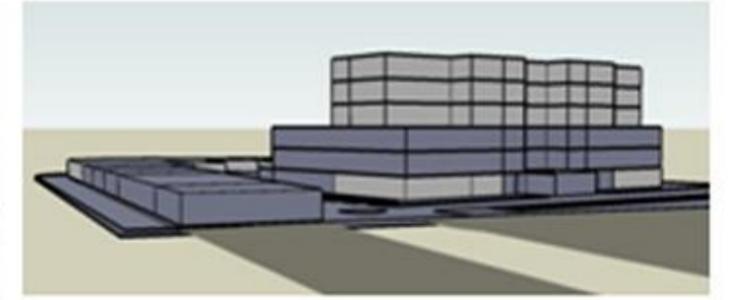
June



Sept



Dec

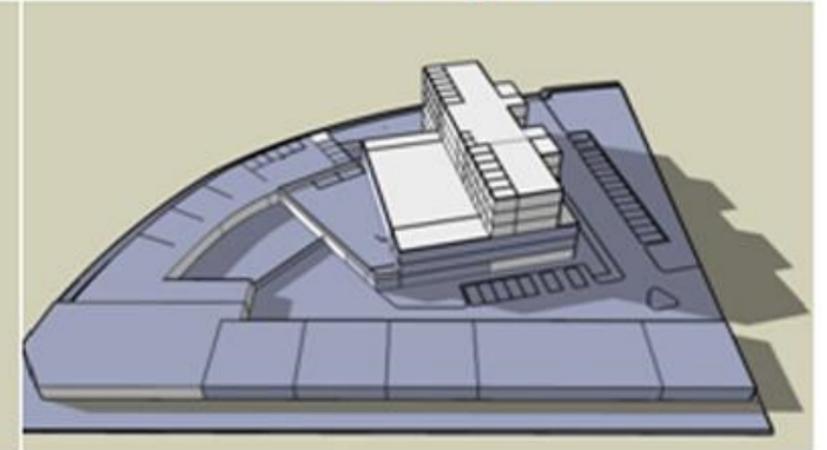
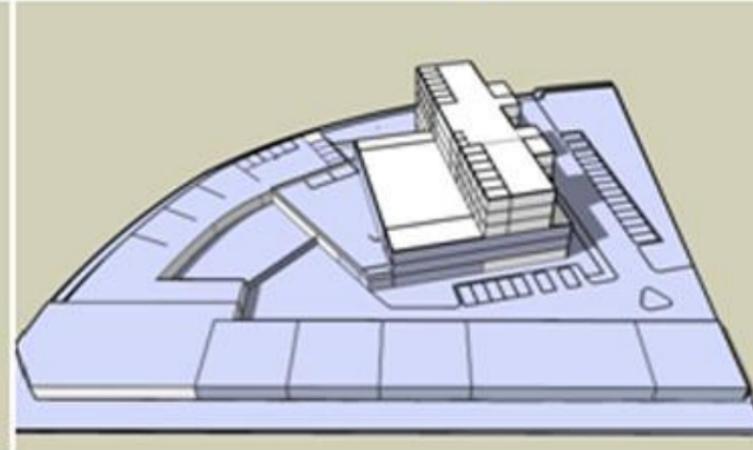
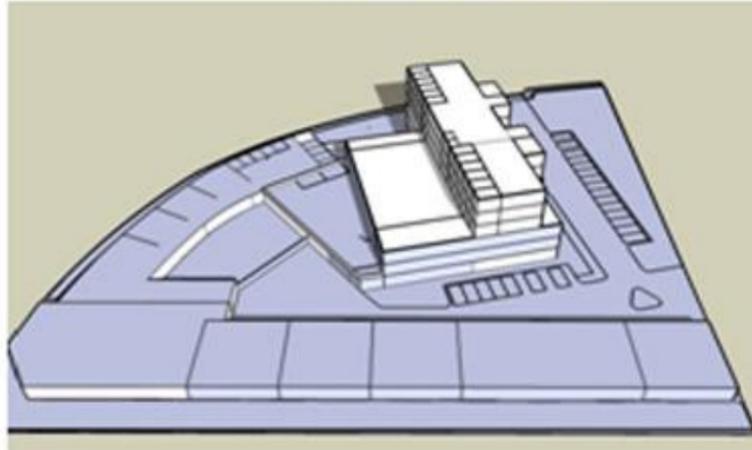


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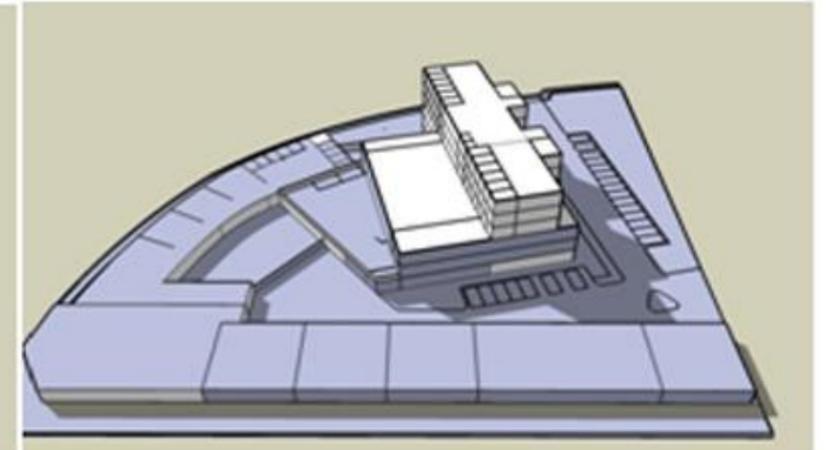
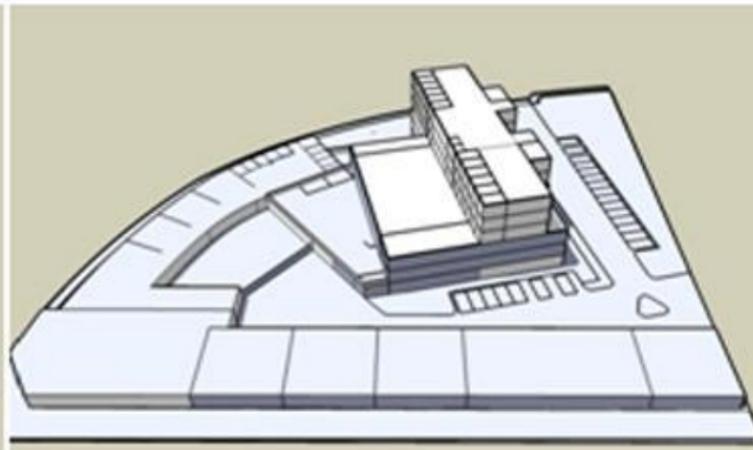
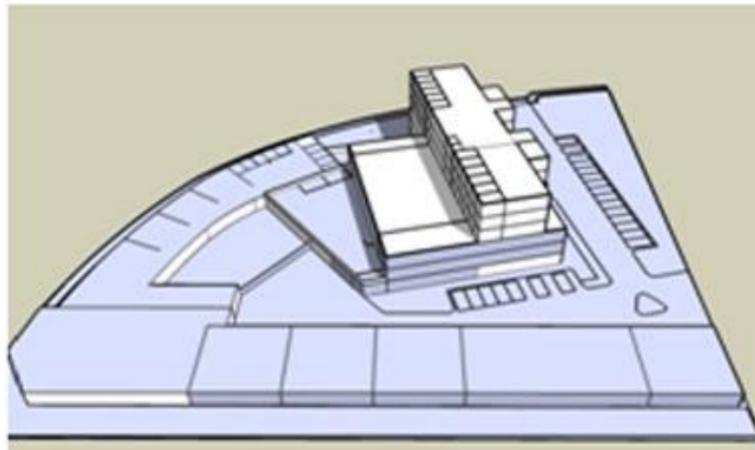
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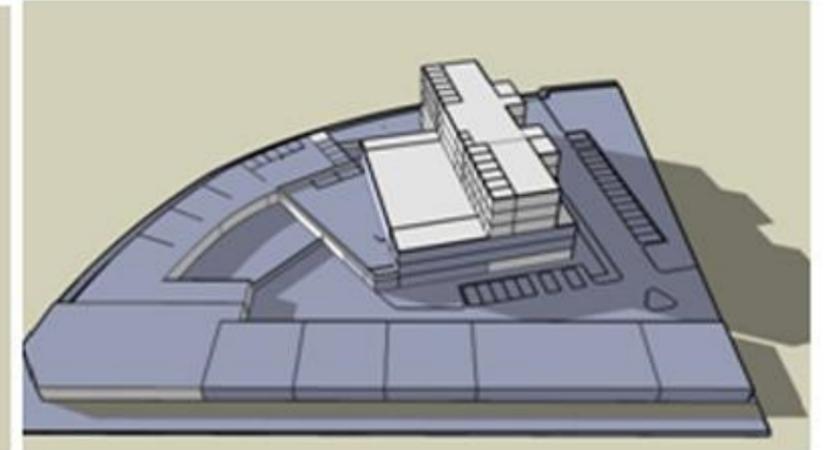
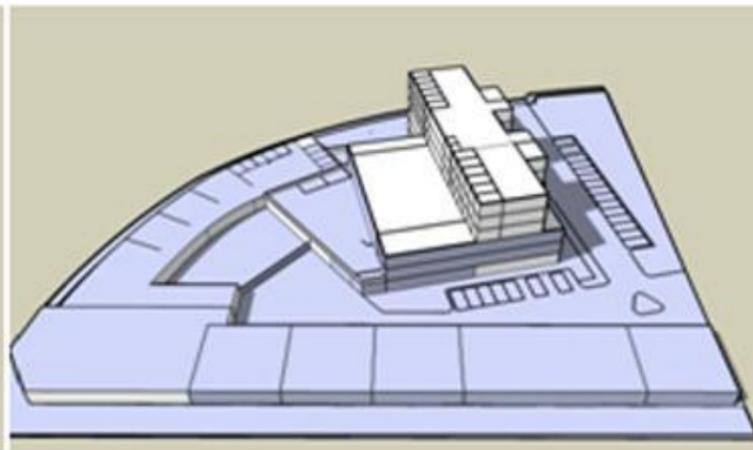
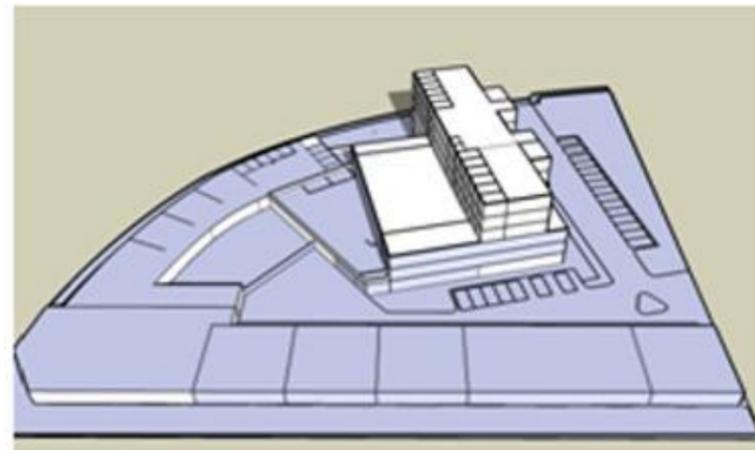
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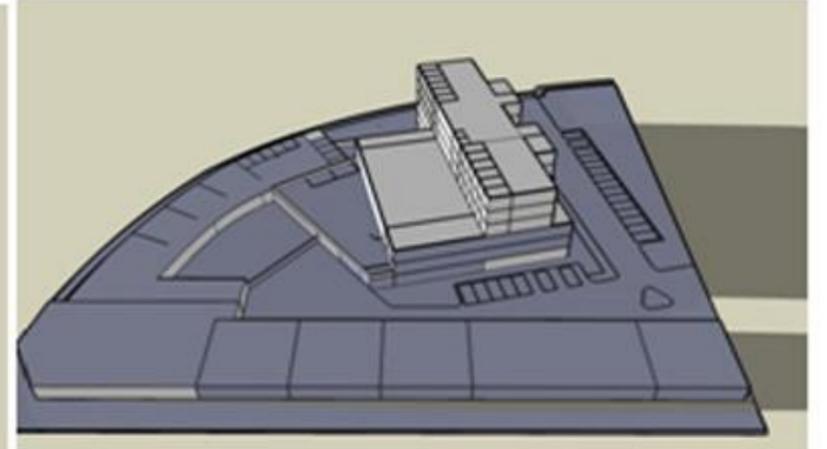
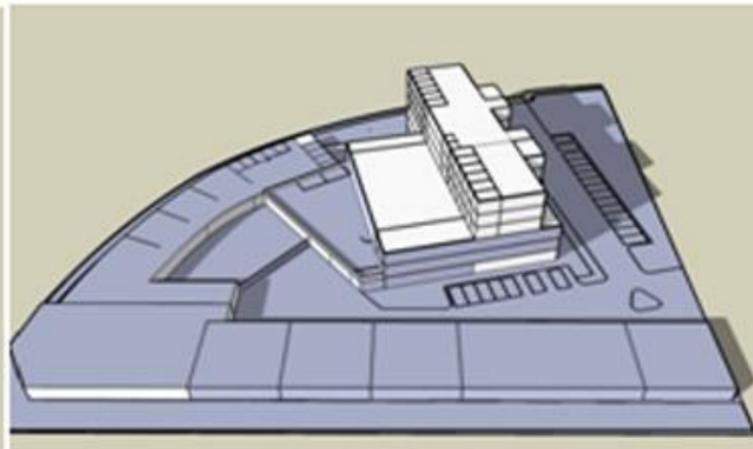
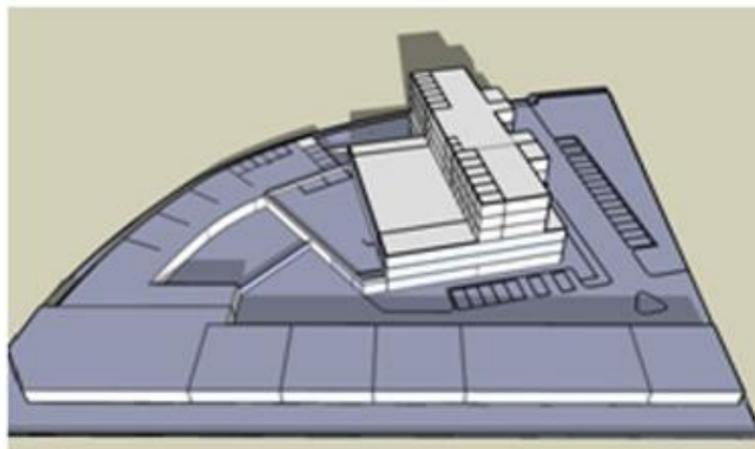
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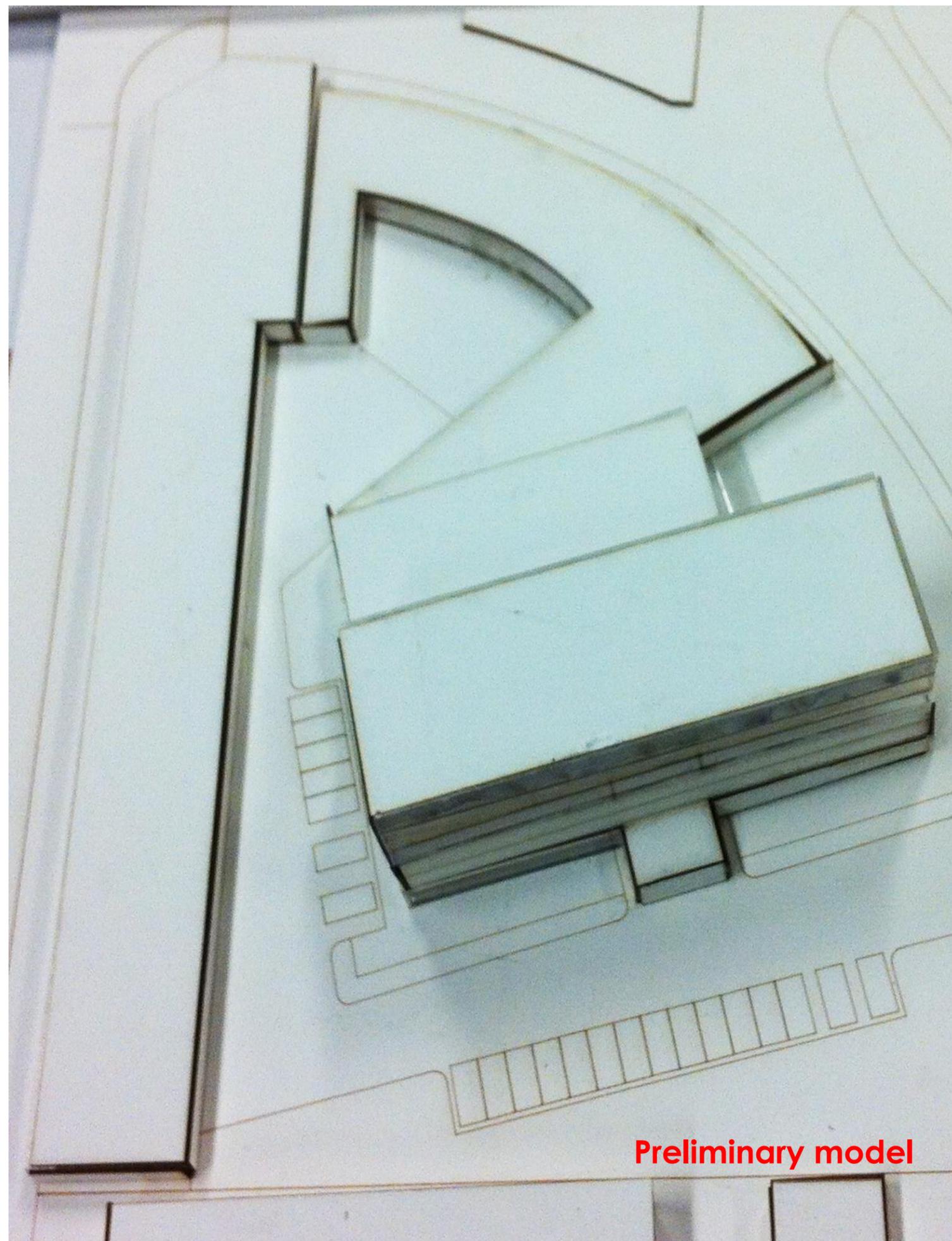
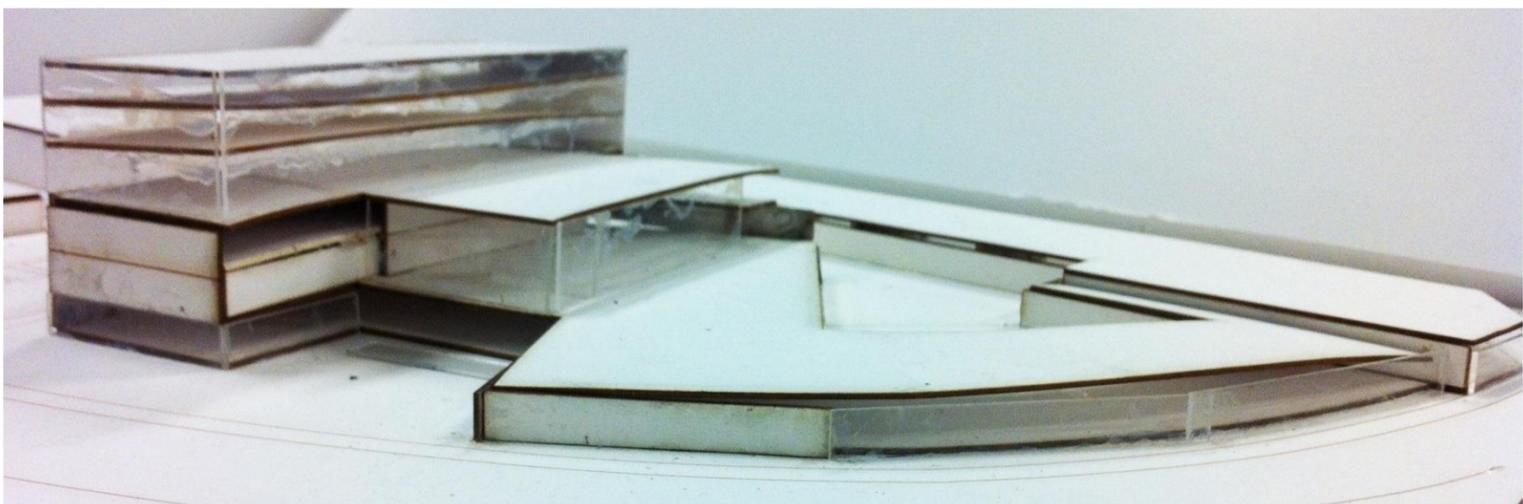
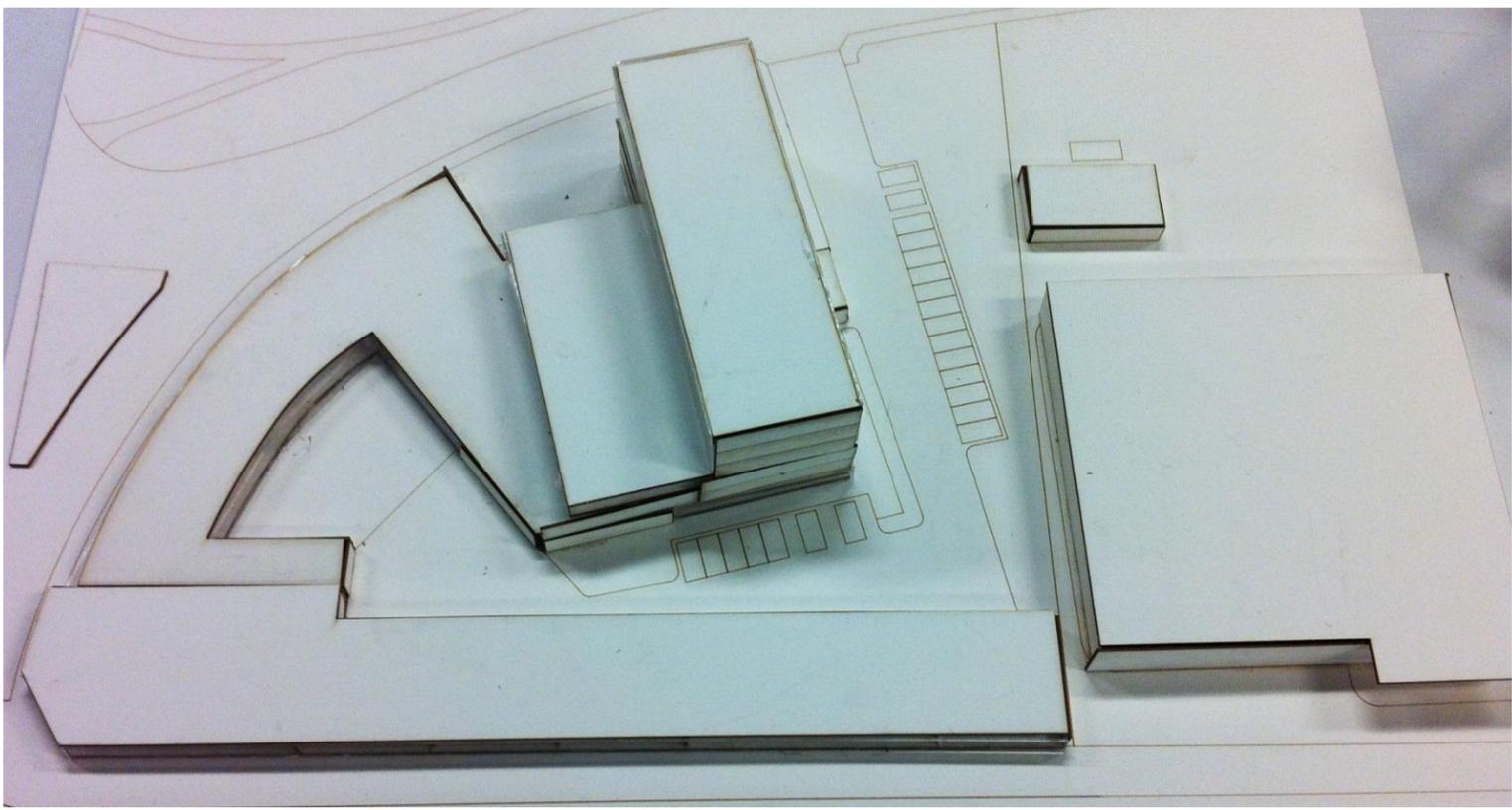


Sept



Dec





Preliminary model

Site plan



- 1 Main Entry
- 2 Mail box
- 3 Reception
- 4 Lockers for visitors / staff
- 5 Public telephones
- 6 Coat rack
- 7 Waiting lobby
- 8 Belongings Search
- 9 Metal Detector
- 10 Visits room
- 11 Child play area
- 12 Family booths
- 13 Outdoor Visitation
- 14 Administration
- 15 Staff lounge
- 16 Cashier
- 17 Inmate intake process
- 18 Inmate records
- 19 Drug test
- 20 Urine test
- 21 Toilet
- 22 Photo booth
- 23 Fingerprint area
- 24 Counseling
- 25 Gym / multipurpose hall
- 26 Wash
- 27 Loading dock for kitchen & convenience store
- 28 Kitchen
- 29 Serving
- 30 Dining
- 31 Computer center
- 32 Individual Counseling
- 33 Group sessions / classrooms
- 34 Courtyard
- 35 Conference
- 36 Garden
- 37 Convenience Store
- 38 Store
- 39 Office for Donation Center
- 40 Drop off + sorting area
- 41 Display area - Donation center
- 42 Visitor's parking lot
- 43 Employees parking lot
- 44 Inmates parking lot
- 45 Loading zone
- 46 On-street parking
- 47 Parking - convenience store & donation center
- 48 Loading zone

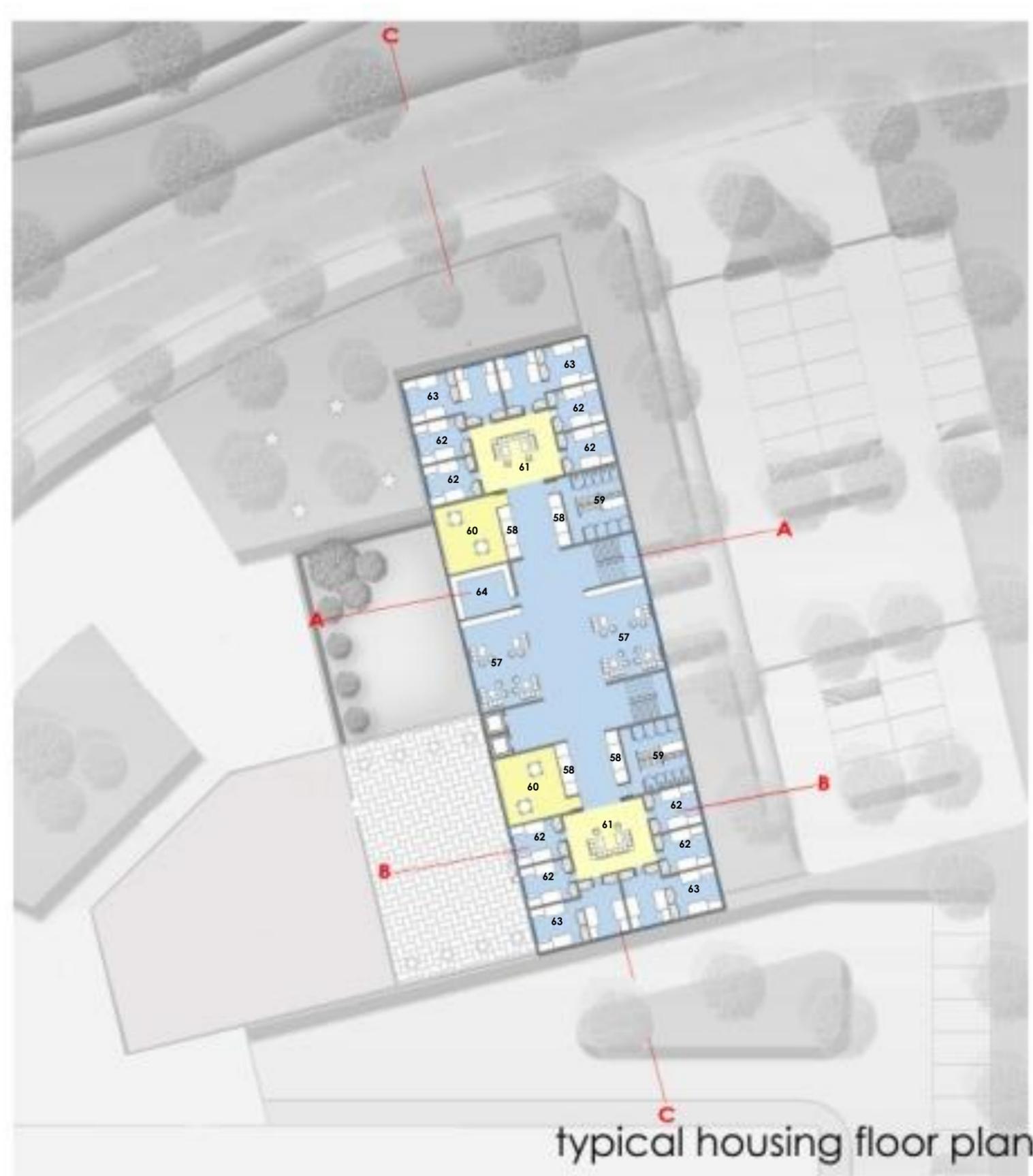
Visitors zone
 Admn zone
 Inmates recreation zone
 Counselling / skill development zone
 Community zone
 Inmate housing zone

first floor plan



- 49 Lounge area
- 50 Pantry
- 51 TV space
- 52 Laundry

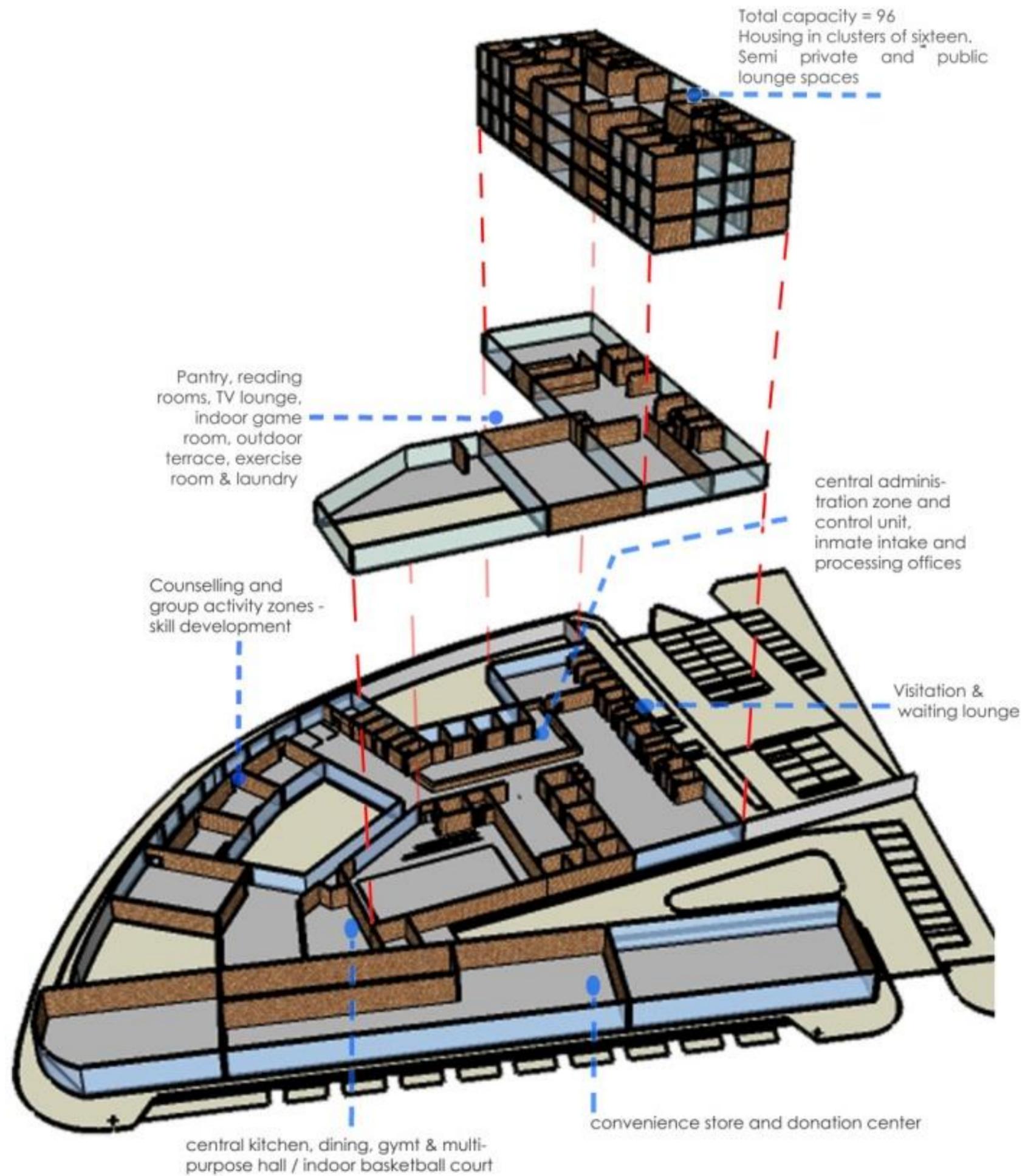
- 53 Indoor Recreation
- 54 Terrace
- 55 Exercise area
- 56 Green roof



- 57 Lounge Areas
- 58 Store for residents
- 59 Toilets and Shower area
- 60 Balcony

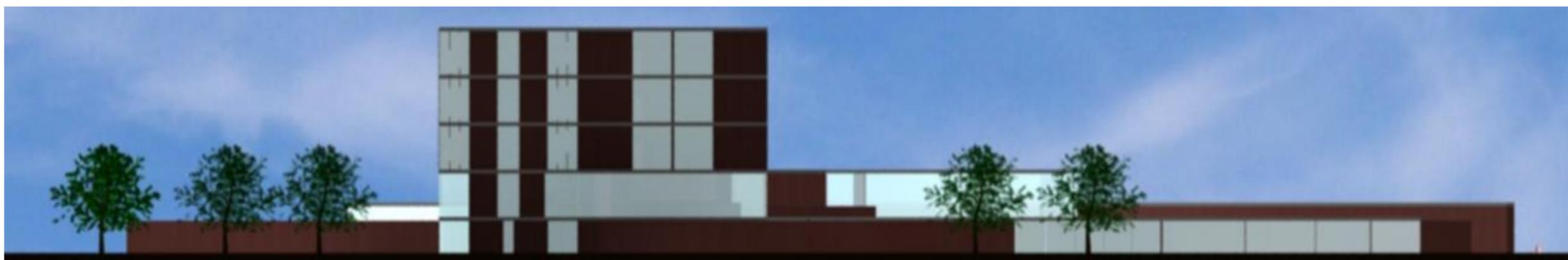
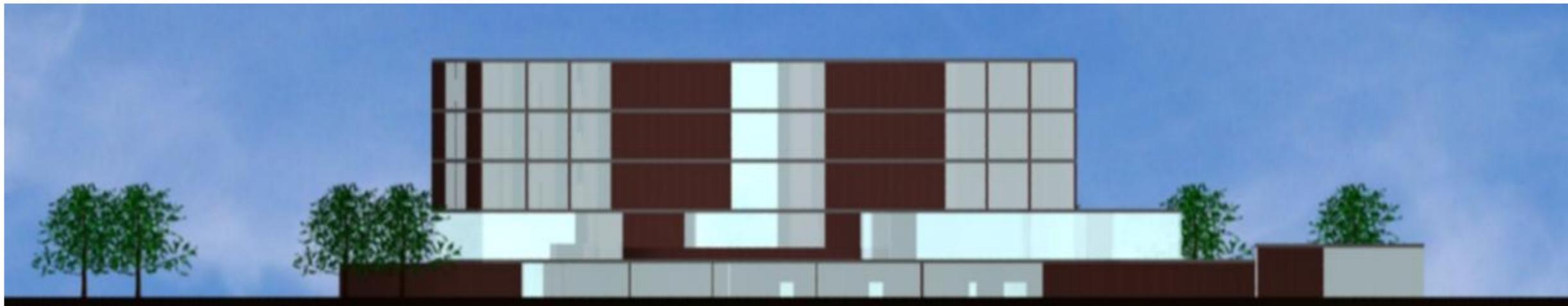
- 61 Inner cluster
- 62 Twin sharing room
- 63 Small dormitory
- 64 Supplies for each floor

Building massing





typical housing cluster



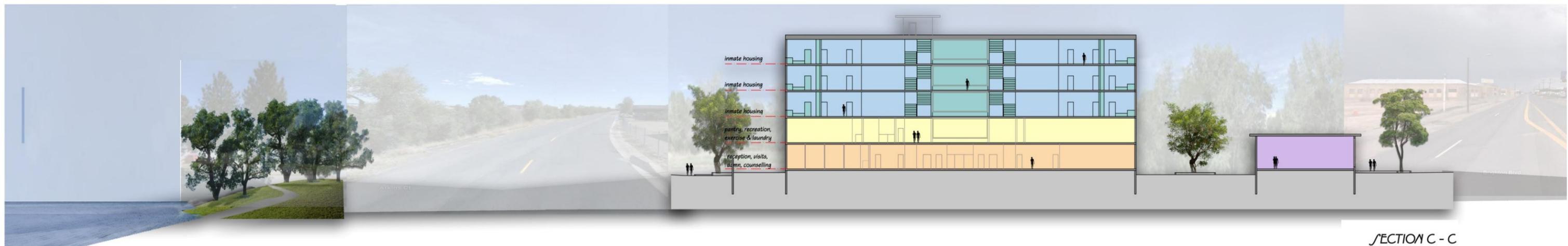
Site Sections



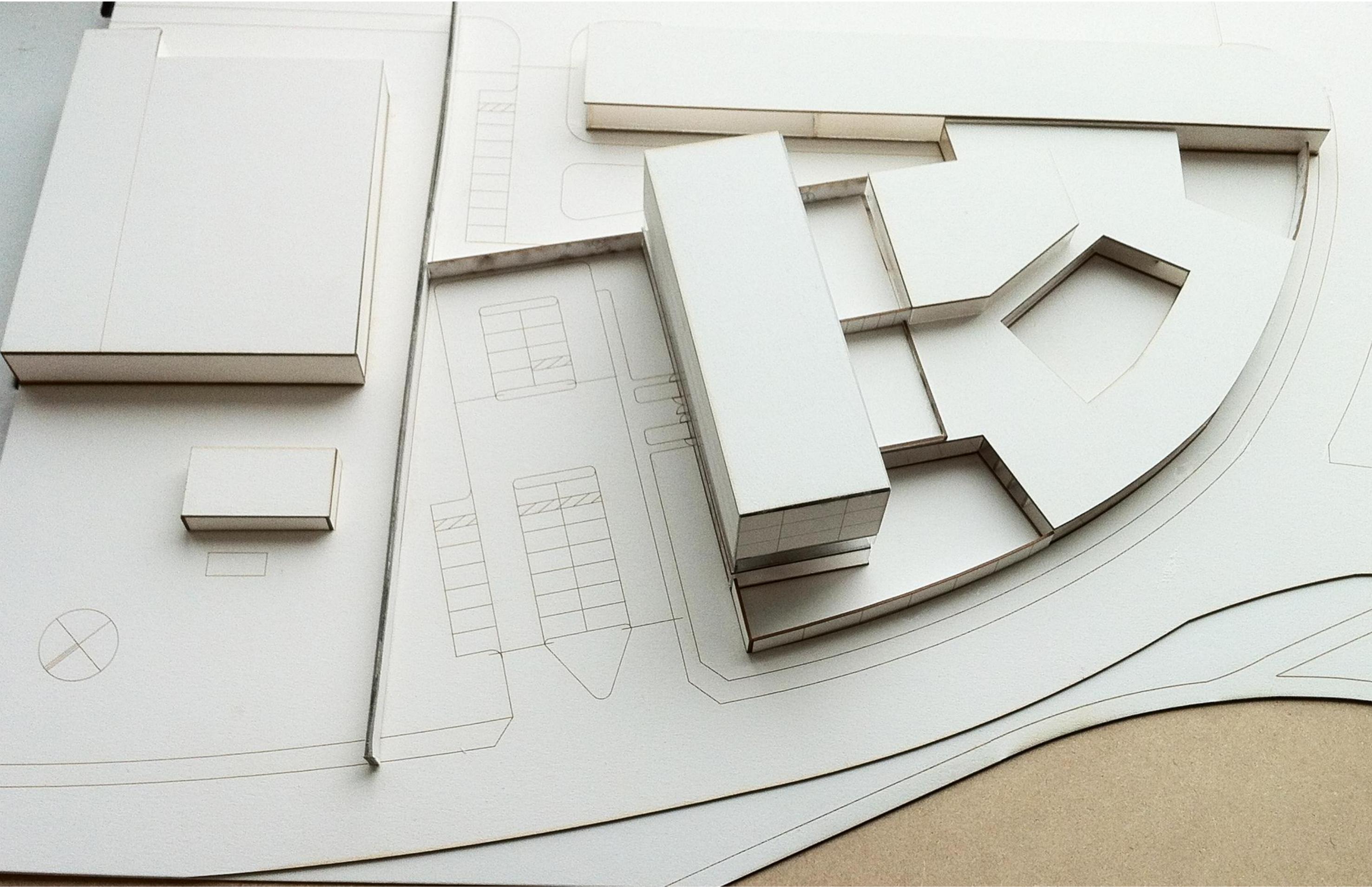
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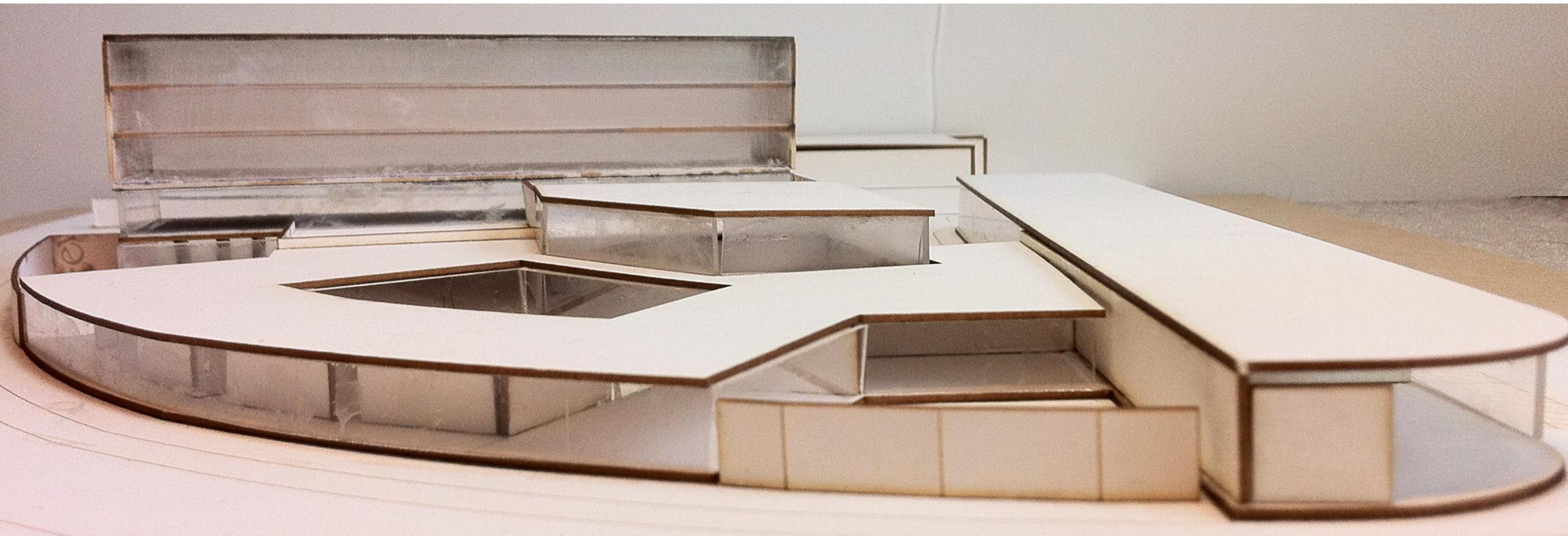


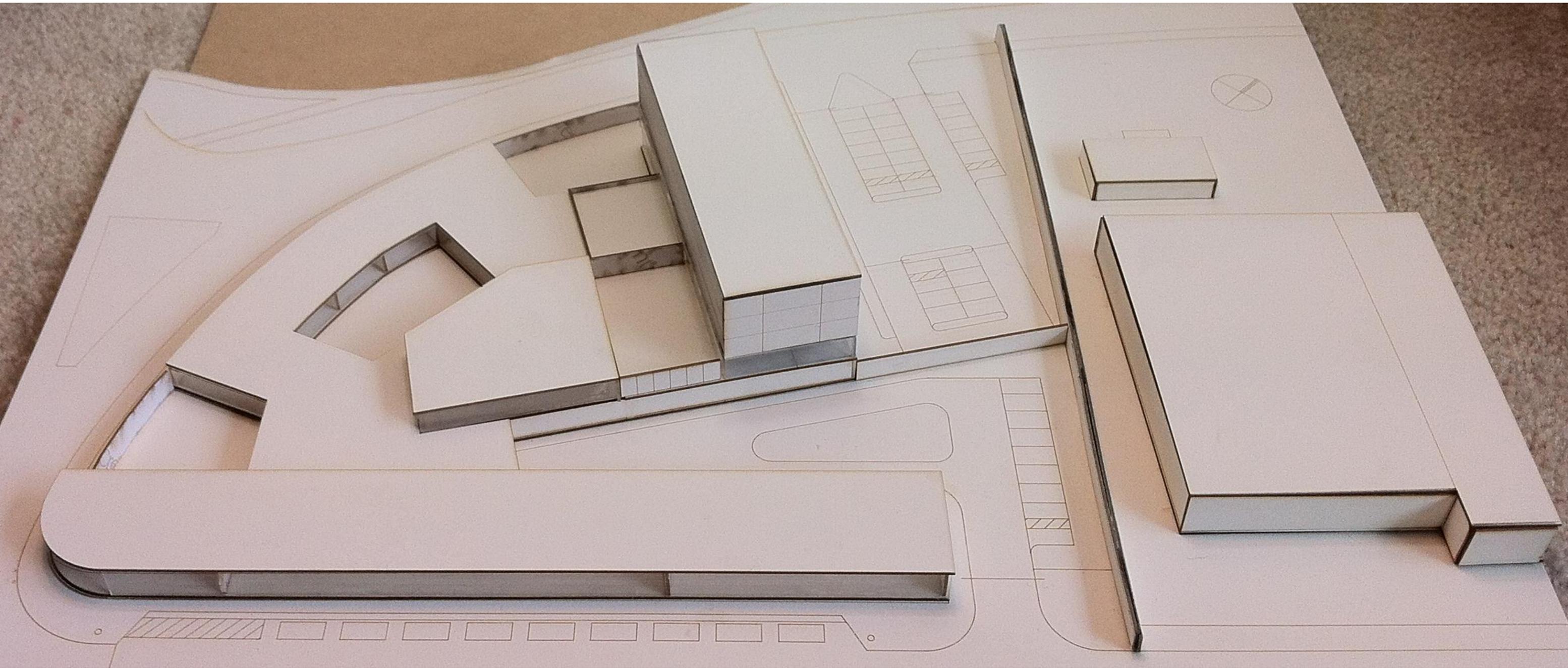
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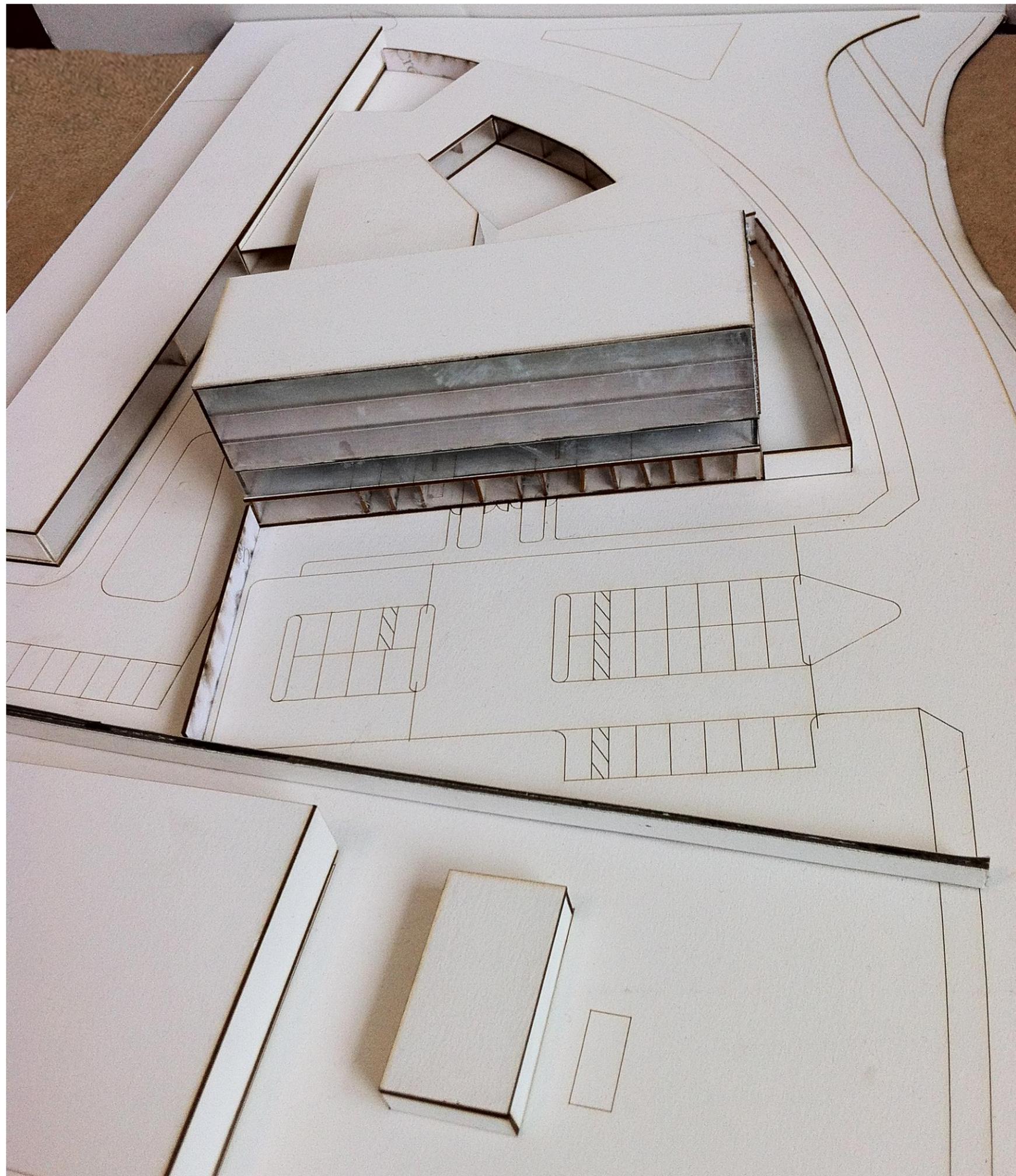


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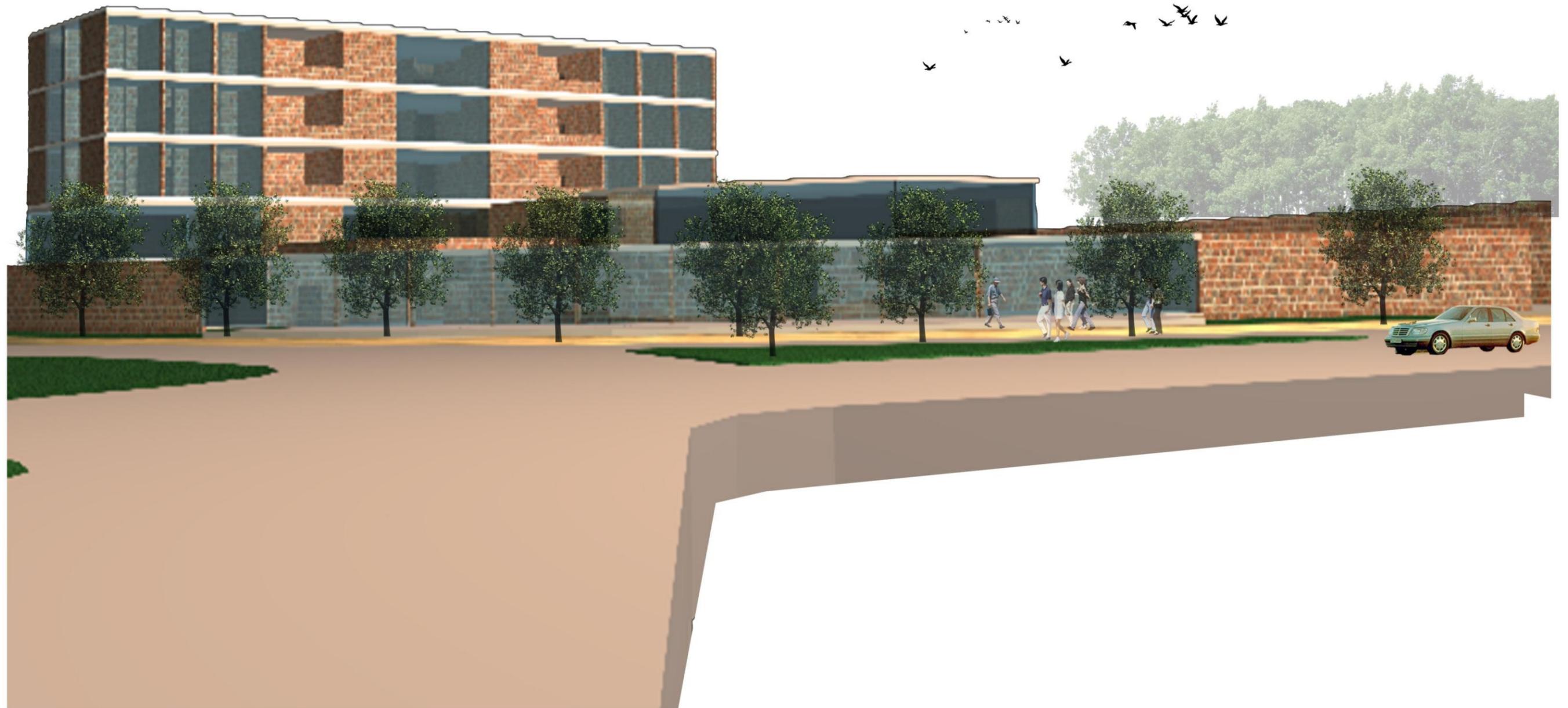








Bird's eye view



references

1. Graham, John R., Christine Ann. Walsh, and Beverly A. Sandalack. **Homeless Shelter Design: Considerations for Shaping Shelters and the Public Realm.** Calgary: Detselig Enterprises, 2008. Print.

This book provides insight into the interconnection of the design and function of shelters of homeless individuals. It analyzes the fusion between the disciplines of environmental design and social work. The book contains extensive research of design principles of over 63 shelters in 3 different countries. The authors of the book personally visited many homeless shelters, documented buildings, conducted interviews etc and arrived at the design considerations for a homeless shelter in Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

2. Davis, Sam. **Designing for the Homeless: Architecture That Works.** Berkeley: University of California, 2004. Print.

Sam Davis is an architect himself. He has designed various affordable housing projects for over 30 years. This book reviews a list of successful projects that have been designed for homeless people belonging to diverse communities across United States. This book analyzes the challenges involved in the design and perception of shelters for the homeless. He stresses on the need for the architectural designs to be safe, functional and symbolic to the reintegration of the homeless into the society. Apart from the building design, organization and interior schemes he also examines the issues related to site planning and how the projects fit into the community.

3. Davis, Sam. **The Architecture of Affordable Housing.** Berkeley: Univ Of California, 1997. Print.

This book discusses the design of dignified, affordable housing and how that housing fits comfortably into our communities. Sam Davis analyzes completed projects in terms of their cost, design concepts and politics involved. He explains how good housing design can not only save money but also function as a key ingredient in community building. He also discusses community values, individual needs, esthetic judgments, and technical requirements.

4. MacDonald, Donald. **Democratic Architecture: Practical Solutions to Today's Housing Crisis.** New York: Whitney Library of Design, 1996. Print.

This book critically analyzes the lack of affordable housing in today's world and offers clear and practical plans to resolve the growing issue of homeless population. The ideas presented in this book range from expanding and dividing existing spaces to constructing new buildings without damaging the surrounding environment.

5. Cary, John. **The Power of Pro Bono: 40 Stories about Design for the Public Good by Architects and Their Clients.** New York: Metropolis, 2011. Print.

This book showcases 40 pro bono design projects across United States. The focus is on public-interest projects designed by a range of award-winning practices. The six general categories of projects are Arts, Civic, Community, Education, Health and Housing. The clients of these projects include grass-roots community organizations, national and international nonprofits.

6. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION - Program Statement - February 21, 2008

7. The National Institute of Corrections (www.nicic.org)

8. The American Correctional Association (www.aca.org)

9. The Justice Center (justicecenter.csg.org)

10. The Bureau of Prison (www.bop.gov)