

REINTEGRATIVE ARCHITECTURE

Aaron Gardiner . Masters of Architecture . The University of Detroit Mercy . School of Architecture . AR5100, 5110, 5200, 5210 . Noah Resnick, Professor . 24 April 2009

"Creative cities, where people feel engaged and involved, are actually economically and socially more successful. Why should prisons be any different? They are small towns in effect."

Will Alsop

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ABSTRACT

The intentions of a prison are not always compared on the same pedestrian level as the rest of the surrounding community, however there still exists a relationship between both entities. It is nearly impossible to understand this relationship fully, but accepting its existence allows an opportunity to rethink existing conditions and apply new concepts. Architecture has the ability to directly affect not only the inhabitants but the corresponding context. Inevitably the life of a prisoner is directly impacted by the prison building- the architecture in and of itself has the potential to create a lasting affect towards positive change.

The prison will continually create an impact on our society, and has been doing so since the beginning of the eighteenth century. A convict's sentence allows for a quantitative penalty in which time is the vehicle of repayment. But does time express repayment to society, or does the prison system have the potential to alter qualitative attributes as well? Can and should a prison be thought of in such a way that it not only affects the prisoner lives, but also is able to support surrounding communities?

It is inevitable that the manifestation of a prison system in any area will affect the community. Architectural design should motivate a prison to be the subject for unifying the fabric of a community. Through design, critical thinking, and implementation, prison architecture should attempt to reintegrate all of the existing detrimental conditions. The writings of Foucault in 'discipline and punish' put forth seven universal maxims of good "penitentiary condition." These, along with architectural concepts of functional inhabitation, set forth a basis for design criteria in an attempt to transform and rehabilitate prisoner's lives, attitudes and responses. Through this transformation, not only will the prisoner benefit, but the

immediate response to an existing area will create a social reaction.

The implementation of a prison into an existing community is the basis for this project, and will seek ways in which the facility should transform into an asset for the community. This study is meant to seek out possible solutions towards a better acceptance of a prison building, one which is not isolated and self contained, but involved and supportive of the world in which the inmate has affected.



an **EVOLUTION IN PRISON ARCHITECTURE** is the essential vehicle **FOR** amalgamation of prisoners to **A PRO-SOCIAL CONTEXT**

BACKGROUND

Lawful incarceration is a serious issue which currently affects the immediate lives of over 2 million people in the United States alone. With numbers increasing by the day, steps must be taken to proactively alter this growth. It is not enough to formulate ways to affect a person prior to an action that will result in imprisonment; steps must be taken to affect those within the prison system at this time. Reintegration of a prisoner back into society is not only a benefit to the prisoner and his family; it is also advantageous for society and the immediate community in which they are reintegrated. This successful return to society is an enormous economic return for taxpayers, the economy, and crime reduction. According to a book titled, *Current Controversies – Prisons* by James Haley, the cost of proven treatment for inmates along with proper education, job training, and healthcare would average about \$6,500 per year. Haley discusses the possibility of each inmate successfully completing such treatment and becoming a taxpaying, law-abiding citizen. With that possibility the annual economic benefits to society, in terms of arrests, prosecution, incarceration and healthcare cases avoided, along with salary earned and contribution to the economy- is \$68,800 which is a tenfold return in a year.

The prison system is no doubt successful to some degree at protecting the public's physical safety. The incarcerated are physically removed from the context in which the crimes were committed. However, it is just as much a necessity for the inmate to be rehabilitated as it is to protect society from further crime. Rehabilitation programs provided by penal institutions are not the sole mechanism by which the prisoner can rehabilitate. Reintegration is important not only to the success of an inmate but also to the community's growth and benefit. Programs that allow prison labor give work skills to a prisoner that can then be

put back into the community (1). With the current framework of an inmate's time in prison, there is an opportunity for that inmate to support the community while helping them to rehabilitate. This makes for a twofold benefit. Programs that focus attention toward the surrounding prison community in specific ways can become an asset for the neighboring population, instead of a burden. These programs are also encouraged to assist the inmate's rehabilitation through a reintegration into society.

If the prison system is focused solely on the separation of convict and community, both parties suffer. The community will suffer because it is a one sided relationship. The community has become a source of support for that inmate, although they receive nothing in return. Due to this separation, the inmate loses the ability to support the community in a constructive way. Will Alsop, the head architect for the prison design project titled "Creative Prison", which took place in London, says: "Emphasize rehabilitation instead of punishment and security." A prison should, in turn, have the capabilities of transforming into a community asset, where a flourishing integration of prison skills and services directly relate to the communities health. Alsop goes on to say that, "creative cities where you create feelings of engagement and involvement, are actually economically and socially more successful. Why should prisons be any different? They are small towns in effect." Alsop says about prisons being isolated worlds within themselves. He is pointing out the lack of connections so many have to the outside world. In order for a society to thrive this project suggests that all its members must be working towards the same end. Thus, prisons must represent a willingness to integrate community goals and strive for collaboration outside the prison context. This feature of a prison can rely on the design of the prison building, because the building, which houses the prisoner and faculty, is a permanent piece that involves the needs of the separate user groups.

Design is about making a facility better for the people inside, as well as the

surrounding neighborhoods. Experts agree that we must begin to prepare individuals for release the day they arrive in our jails and prisons (2). In a world filled with poorly functioning prison systems this project envisions possibilities of redesign and reconsideration of prisons through architecture. Although the simplistic method of getting rid of prisons all together sounds admirable, the long term repercussions will be even more burdening then the present ones. Instead of protesting the construction of prisons we should seek alternatives to the current functions. The ADPSR (Architects/ Designers/ Planner for Social Responsibility) has put forth this statement:

"It is time to stop building prisons. Our prison system is both a devastating moral blight on our society and an overwhelming economic burden on our tax dollars, taking away much needed resources from schools, health care and affordable housing. The prison system is corrupting our society and making us more threatened, rather than protecting us as its proponents claim. It is a system built on fear, racism, and the exploitation of poverty. Our current prison system has no place in a society that aspires to liberty, justice, and equality for all."

This is a powerful statement that represents a good portion of the way people view the prison system. The reaction architects should have to this assumption of boycotting to make a better world should be that of a design standpoint. Architects must confront the problem with better design and possible solutions to the problem of prisons that are not functioning in the way they should. A world that, like the statement says, "Aspires to liberty, justice, and equality for all," must allow for a prison that focuses on the needs of particular individuals, or otherwise they will continue their current actions.



DISCIPLINE + PUNISH

Michel Foucault's writings in *Discipline and Punish: the Birth of a Prison* are a comprehensive overview of prisons beginning with simplistic forms of torture, all the way up to the present day prison. Foucault touches upon two important concepts of discipline and punishment before the description and critique of the prison. Foucault believes a penal system must be conceived as a mechanism intended to administer illegalities differentially, not to eliminate them all (3). Through a system of tactics the penal system must oversee placement of the prisoner. It should be up to this system to have an understanding of the social body, and find techniques for adjusting punishment to it (4). The penal system must also seek ways to reduce the economic and political cost by increasing its effectiveness and multiplying its circuits (5). Punishment, like most aspects of power, has limitations that require careful considerations. Punishment seeks one result and that is the "prevention of repetition."

This is followed out through six major rules of punishment. The rule of minimum quantity imposes the avoidance of the penalty to be more advantageous than committing the crime. The rule of sufficient ideality discusses pain as not being the heart of punishment but punishment being the idea of pain, and thus the memory of pain must prevent the repetition of the crime. The rule of lateral affects focuses intense effort toward the ones who did not commit the crime, because those that have not committed the crimes are candidate for the future of crime. The rule of perfect certainty makes sure that the punishment given is exactly the level in accordance to the crime. The rule of common truth stresses that all men are innocent until proven guilty so that there is no mistake of the crime or criminal that committed the crime. Lastly the rule of optimal specification is a thorough search into the crime committed to gain a better understanding of the criminal

himself, which will in turn individualize the penalty (6). These six major rules of punishment break down into control and transformation of behavior which becomes individualized and focused specifically at each subject to produce the best results.

This ever-growing knowledge of the individuals made it possible to divide them up in the prison, not so much according to their crimes, but according to the dispositions that they revealed. The prison became a sort of permanent observatory that made it possible to distribute the varieties of vice or weakness (7).

Within the penal system during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, discipline became a general formula of domination or 'docile bodies' (8). Docile bodies were formed through four very distinct methods with the first being the art of distributions. Several techniques must take place to produce discipline as an end result through distribution. First, an enclosure closed in upon itself, must house the subject. Partitioning of spaces define the separation and categorization of the individuals. Functional sites are also important to disable communication between individuals and allow for an ease of supervision. And lastly a ranking system will classify the individual and place him in relation to others.

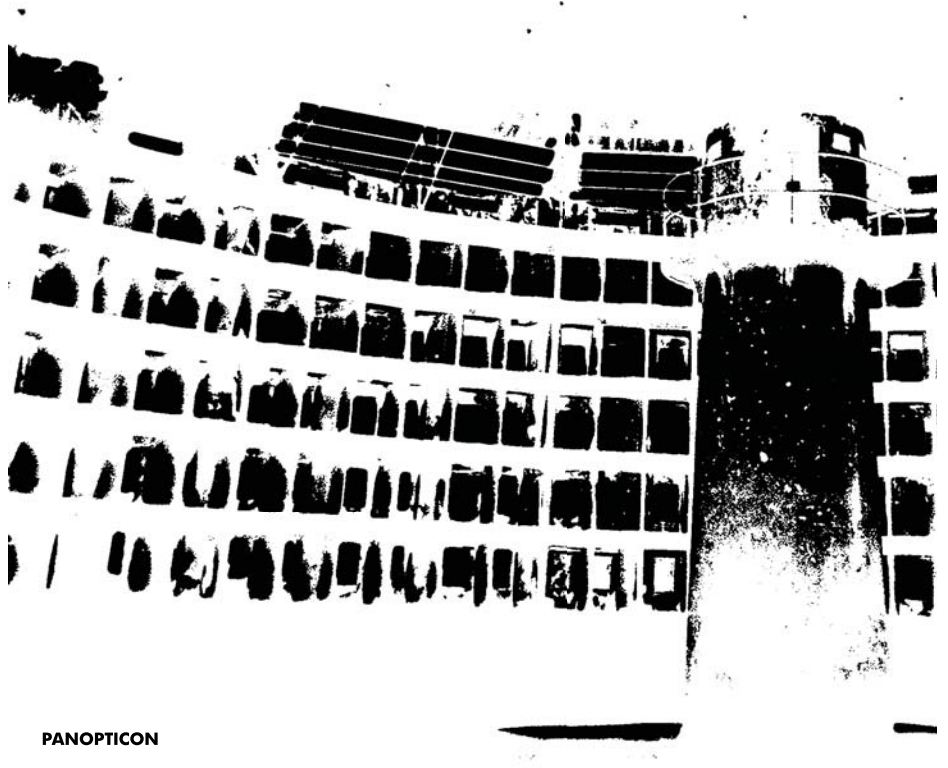
The control of activity is a summing up of uses for these docile bodies. A timetable is suggested to define a rhythm of daily actions so that these bodies are exhausted to their potential, in that they have no down time. Like school children the focus was for these bodies to "execute well and quickly the same operations, to diminish as far as possible by speed, the loss of time caused by moving from one operation to another" (9). This can be summed by four individual characteristics: it is cellular (by the play of spatial distribution), it is organic (by the coding of activities), it is genetic (by the accumulation of time), and it is combinatory (by the composition of forces) (10).

Discipline 'makes' individuals; it is the specific technique of a power that regards individuals both as objects and as instruments of its exercise (11). Foucault is in search of the perfect disciplinary apparatus that embodies characteristics. The panopticon is the physical manifestation of discipline. This apparatus made it possible for a single gaze to see everything constantly. A central point would be both the source of light and illuminating everything, and a locus of convergence for everything that must be known: a perfect eye that nothing would escape and a centre towards which all gazes would be turned (12). This form of containment did not last long, and many critiques came after.

The panopticon as well as prison utilizes a separation of parties in order for control to work. The prison itself indirectly produces delinquents by throwing the inmate's family into destitution: "the same order that sends the head of the family to prison reduces each day the mother to destitution, the children to abandonment, the whole family to vagabondage and begging. It is in this way that crime can take root" (13). Foucault touches on an important relationship, within the prison system, of correction and punishment. Through this relationship he finds the importance of the prison system to implement seven universal maxims of the good penitentiary condition.

'Docile Bodies'

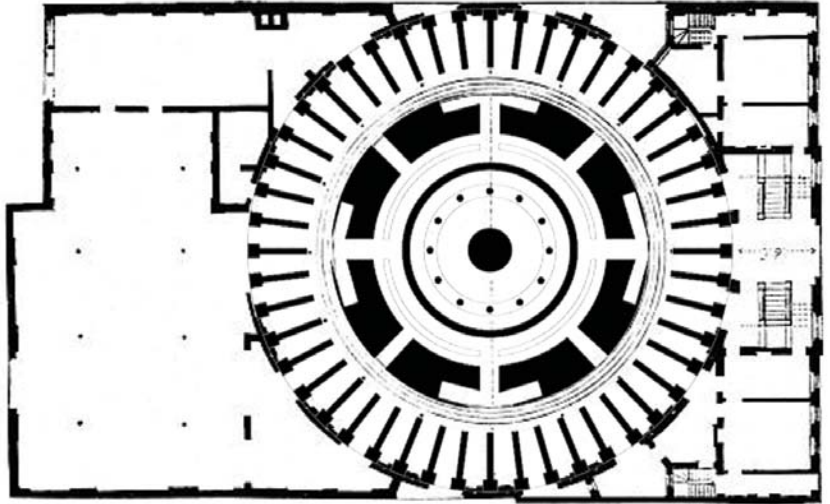
One that may be subjected, used, transformed, and improved. This docile body can only be achieved through strict regiment of disciplinary acts



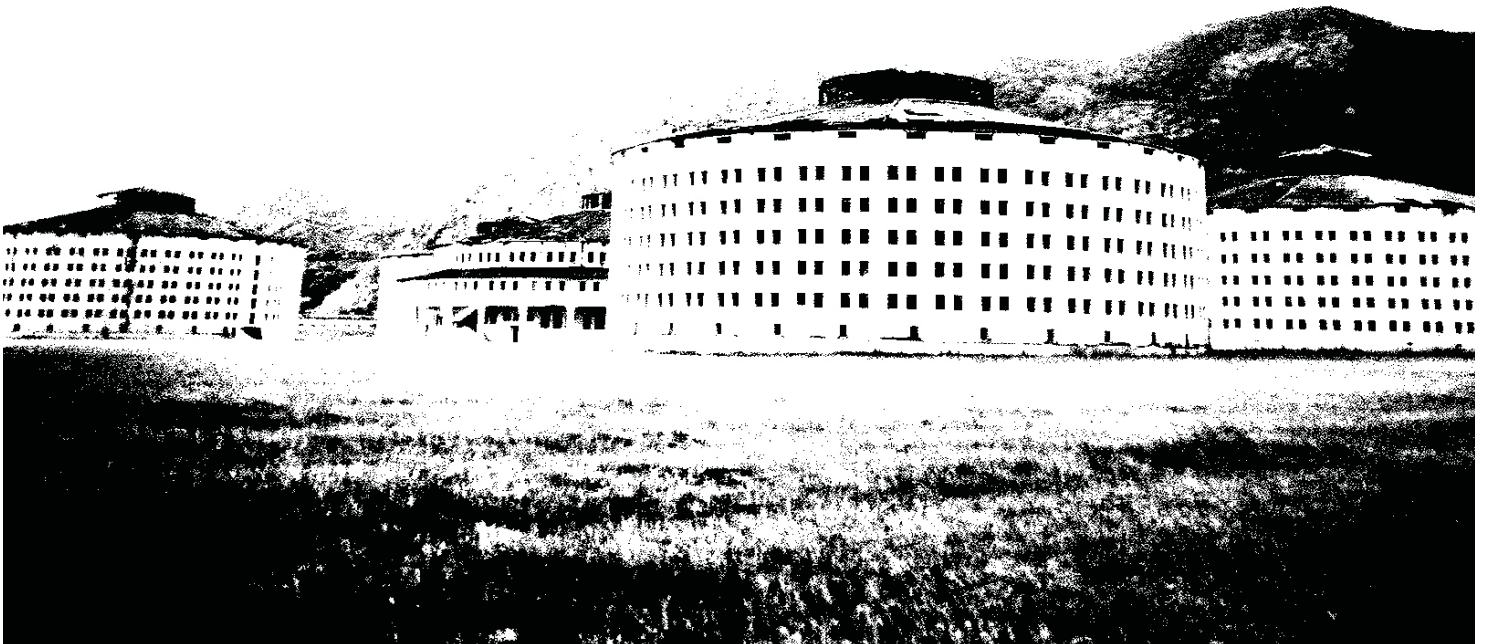
PANOPTICON

NEGATIVE
POSITIVE

Punishment can be divided into positive punishment (the application of an aversive stimulus, such as pain) and negative punishment (the removal or denial of a desired object, condition, or aversive stimulus).



"A new mode of obtaining power of mind over mind, in a quantity hitherto without example." -Jeremy Bentham



THE SEVEN UNIVERSAL MAXIMS OF GOOD 'PENITENTIAL CONDITION'

Over 150 years of use, Michel Foucault touches on what might be the most important piece of not only the qualifications of a good prison, but the essential makings of architectural aspects of a prison. Through the seven universal maxims of good 'penitentiary condition,' Foucault is able to articulate the prison in a programmatic manner of understanding.

The principal of correction: 'the penalty that deprives of liberty as its essential aim the reformation and social rehabilitation of the convicts (14).' It is not enough for a prison to be viewed as the punishment for the acts, but along with punishment, correction is the most important aspect of the prisoner's time while incarcerated.

The principle of classification: Convicts must be isolated or at least distributed according to the penal gravity of their acts, but above all according to age, mental attitude, the technique of correction to be used, and the stages of their transformation (15). All these factors allow the prison system to focus in a stronger way upon each individual's condition. This is important not only for the prison system's functioning, but the ability to help the convict in a more direct way.

The principle of the modulation of penalties: in order for a sentence to have a time frame associated to the time of correction it is just as important for the incarcerated to have the ability to alter, whether good or bad, the length of imprisonment. "Since the principle aim of the penalty is the reform of the convict, it is desirable that any convict whose moral regeneration is sufficiently assured should be set free(16)."

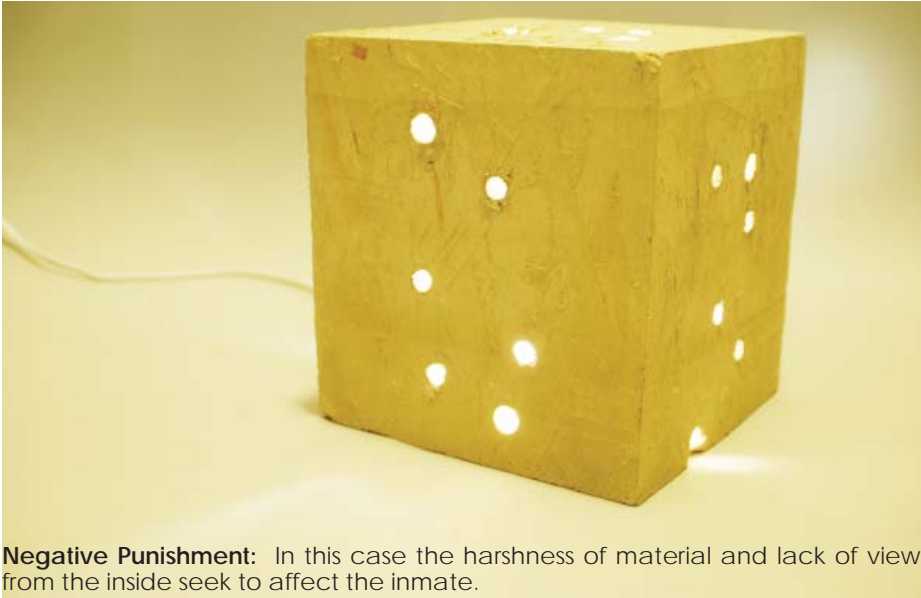
The principal of work as obligation and right: Foucault believed that “work must be one of the essential elements in the transformation and progressive socialization of convicts (17).” This system must enable the prisoner to learn or to practice a trade, and to provide the prisoner and his family with a source of income (18). The idleness of a prisoner is a concern to the well-being of the prisoner, according to experts such as Jeanne Woodford (19). Work, in a context where it is common for great amounts of down time to be prevalent, allows for positive distraction, and abilities for applicable skills, once out of prison, to mature.

The principle of penitentiary education: the education of the prisoner is, for the authorities, both an indispensable precaution in the interests of society and an obligation to the prisoner (20). The education of all individuals in our society is important, and will only work to benefit the greater whole.

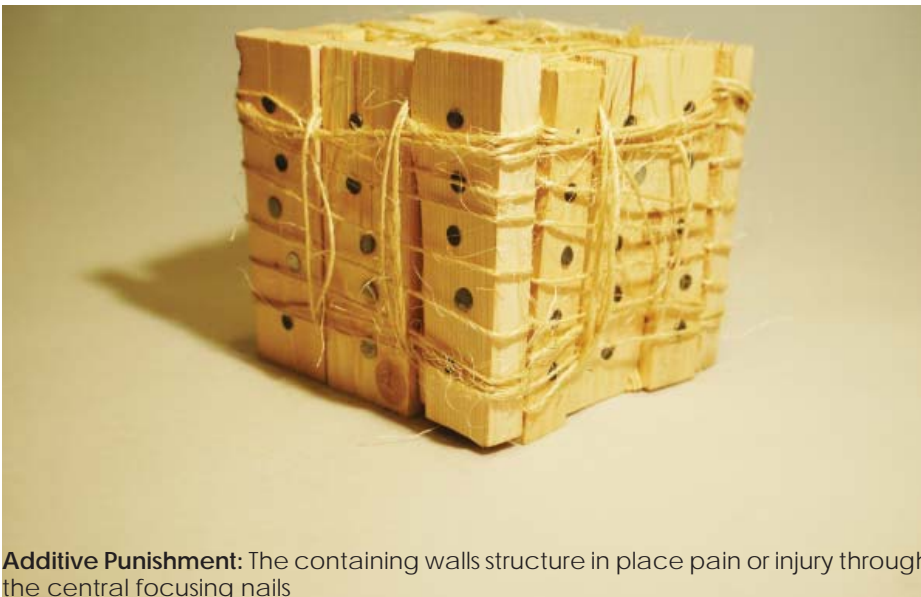
The principle of the technical supervision of detention: it is not enough to place qualified guards within a prison. A prison must also have, at its disposal, “specialized staff possessing the moral qualities and technical abilities required of an educator (21).” Having the proper programs that aid in the change of the prisoner would be nothing without the necessary staff with background in that field.

The principle of auxiliary institutions: “Imprisonment must be followed by measures of supervision and assistance until the rehabilitation of the former prisoner is complete (22).” Foucault sees the importance of continuing education. Prison is not a onetime fix, an ongoing change of the subject’s life.

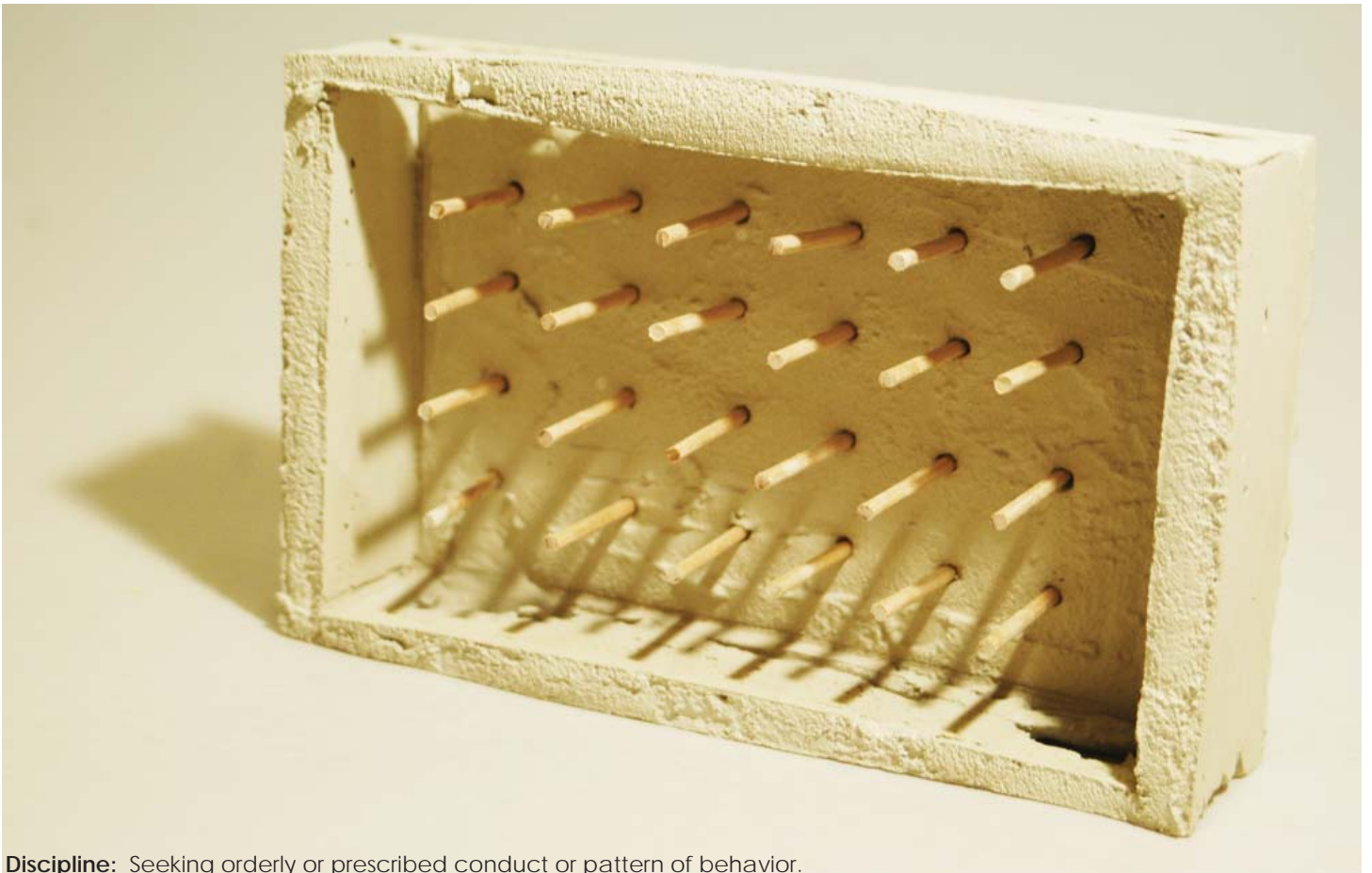
All seven of the maxims apply directly to this thesis and will continue to be implemented into the architectural design. More specifically the way this prison project is structured will rest heavily upon these understandings. Without these maxims the organizational configuration, architectural expression, and prisoner program would have no background.



Negative Punishment: In this case the harshness of material and lack of views from the inside seek to affect the inmate.



Additive Punishment: The containing walls structure in place pain or injury through the central focusing nails



Discipline: Seeking orderly or prescribed conduct or pattern of behavior.

INTENTIONS

This project is not meant as a remedy to the current situation of the prison system, but, as a reaction through architecture, in which design can manifest itself as a catalyst for social and cultural change. In the current day society special care is taken for aspects of health and education, the prison is no stranger to either of these topics. It is important for the needs of the community as well as the convicted to be met. Prison in its current state offers at least four types of social benefits.

The first is **retribution**: the incarcerated are punished by being sent to prison with a quantifiable length of time that shows society the desire to do justice.

Second is **deterrence**: through imprisoning someone else, other subjects are deterred from committing future crimes.

Third is **rehabilitation**: with the types of programs the incarcerated will partake in while imprisoned, society will benefit from a person who has been educated and hopefully moved on from their life of crime once out of prison.

Fourth is **incapacitation**: since the prisoner is separated from the rest of the community he does not have the ability of committing further crimes against those on the outside (23).

It is easy enough to say that the removal of convicts from the context of society is a beneficial attribute to the safety and well being of the community. This research poses the question, What if a prison that allowed the necessary interaction to take place, in which both the existing community and the prisoner

are in a position where both can benefit? What would this prison be, how would both parties benefit? What if there was a fifth type of social benefit that a prison created: **integration**.

Often the words rehabilitation and reintegration are used interchangeably, but in the case of a prison these words will be defined separately, with specific end results. Rehabilitation is a focus on the restoration of health or usefulness of a single entity, in the case of a prison the convicted is the subject. Reintegration is an overall unification of separate entities into one whole, which will be the prisoner, and the community. This is important because not only does this project see the necessary rehabilitation of the prisoner, but also the importance of reintegrating them back into society during their sentence and subsequent to completion.

A prison should engage both the prisoner and community. Not in ways that expose the community to the threat, once more, of crime from the convicted, but a supporting relationship where each part is affected equally. This project proposes the possibility of the prisoner working towards retribution for their crime, where the direct affect is to the community. This project proposes, with the background of Foucault, the importance of education and job skills in the prisoner's life. It is in the best interests of society for all of its members to be educated, and the possibility of a prisoner being able to support themselves and family through the skills of a job are equally important.

The use of construction as a job trade, and rehabilitation process will be a large focus of this thesis. Through minimum security prisoners learning the skills of construction workers, which once outside of the prison can be directly applied once more to their life, will allow the prisoner necessary job skills toward rehabilitation, essential positive community correlation, and motivation towards reintegration. The opportunity here is for the skills of construction to transform the prisoners life. The knowledge of a job trade is a crucial part of socialization.

With a job a person finds an immediate place in life, something to do, and look forward too. Without job skills an individual will not find a place within society and will resort to crime once more for the support of themselves and possibly their family. Work should not just be viewed as an opportunity, but as an obligation to all members of a civilization.

Ultimately this thesis will seek an understanding of the potential a building closed off from the rest of society has, to give back in a positive way. This exploration is a vehicle towards rehabilitation of the convicted, reintegration of both the incarcerated and the surrounding community and through the positive response the prison creates, the rehabilitation of the community as well.



PRECEDENT ANALYSIS

METROPOLITAN CORRECTIONAL CENTER

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
HARRY WEESE ARCHITECTS
1975

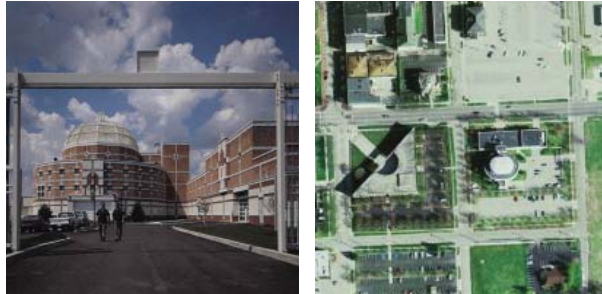


Located in the south loop on Van Buren Street, the Metropolitan Correctional Center was designed by architect Harry Weese. Built in 1975 the 27-floor triangular skyscraper makes room for a prisoners' exercise yard on its roof. Used as this thesis anti-precedent, the building is closed off to the immediate location, thus not giving the inmates the opportunity for reintegration. With the large concrete walls making a small amount of room for window slits, small enough to make the possibility of escape impossible, the prisoner community interaction this thesis proposes has no possibility of being engaged. The success of this building, however, lies in the hierarchical design elements of a civic structure that announces its presences. The harshness of the architecture creates the understanding of a typical prison, but for the purposes of this thesis, design elements will search for the balance of functional understanding and necessary interaction.



BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY JAIL

COLUMBUS, INDIANA
DON M. HISAKA + ASSOCIATES
1990

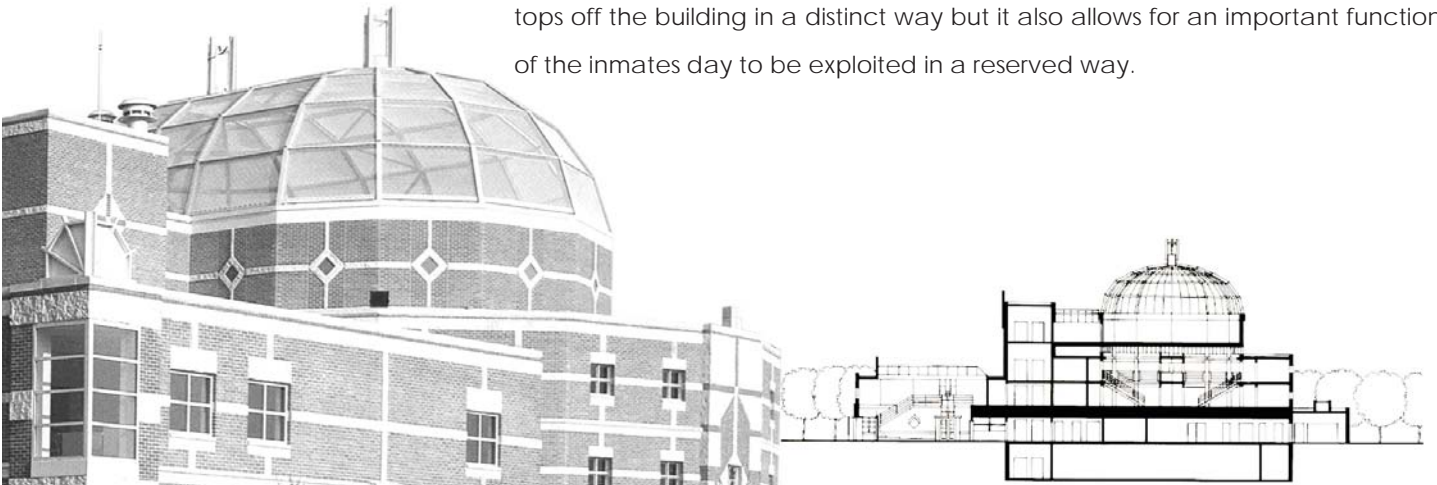


Placement of program can be the most successful piece of design for some projects. This is the case for the Bartholomew County Jail, located in downtown Columbus Indiana. The layout was a critical aspect for this building to be as successful as it is located in a downtown area surrounded by busy streets and pedestrian areas. The jail is located on the corner of Second and Lafayette Street, which is a block east of city hall, and two blocks east and one block south of the courthouse. In order for this prison to appear to the public as just another municipal building the architect used two important design features.

The building is laid out with the linear rectangular structure facing the busy street, which places the 16-sided irregular polygon to the back of the site and free from pedestrian view. Placement of the public functions in the linear building fronting Second Street facilitates a public interface, detracting from the stigma often attached to a jail. The 116-bed maximum security jail cells are housed within the 16-sided irregular polygon. For a more functional observation of the inmates,

cells are located on the perimeter of the polygon, on both the second and third stories, with the staff viewpoints located directly in the center. With a twist on panopticon design, this cell area is split in half so that observation of half of each floor is evenly distributed between staff supervision. The 16-sided polygon design still is based on the panopticon in that each cell front faces the viewing area, which instills a hierarchy of regulation.

The second feature that the Bartholomew County Jail utilized for a blending of context is material. Split face concrete block alternating between large areas of brick break up the façade to a pedestrian level. Articulation of these materials uncovers spatial design of the facade in a simple form. The building is free of the cliché steel prison bars over the windows, which supports the intent of the buildings ability of blending into its context. The only distinct jail feature that is required on the site, because it is a maximum security prison, is the 12' fence that surrounds the south east portion of the site. Out of the visitor's eye, the fenced in area is strictly used for staff parking and deliveries. Instead of this fenced off area housing a recreation yard for the prisoners, the architect saw it important to locate recreation within the Jail portion of the building. At the very top story of the irregularly shaped 6-sided polygon is a recreation yard, with an open air domed roof, made of steel frames and attached cages. This feature not only tops off the building in a distinct way but it also allows for an important function of the inmates day to be exploited in a reserved way.



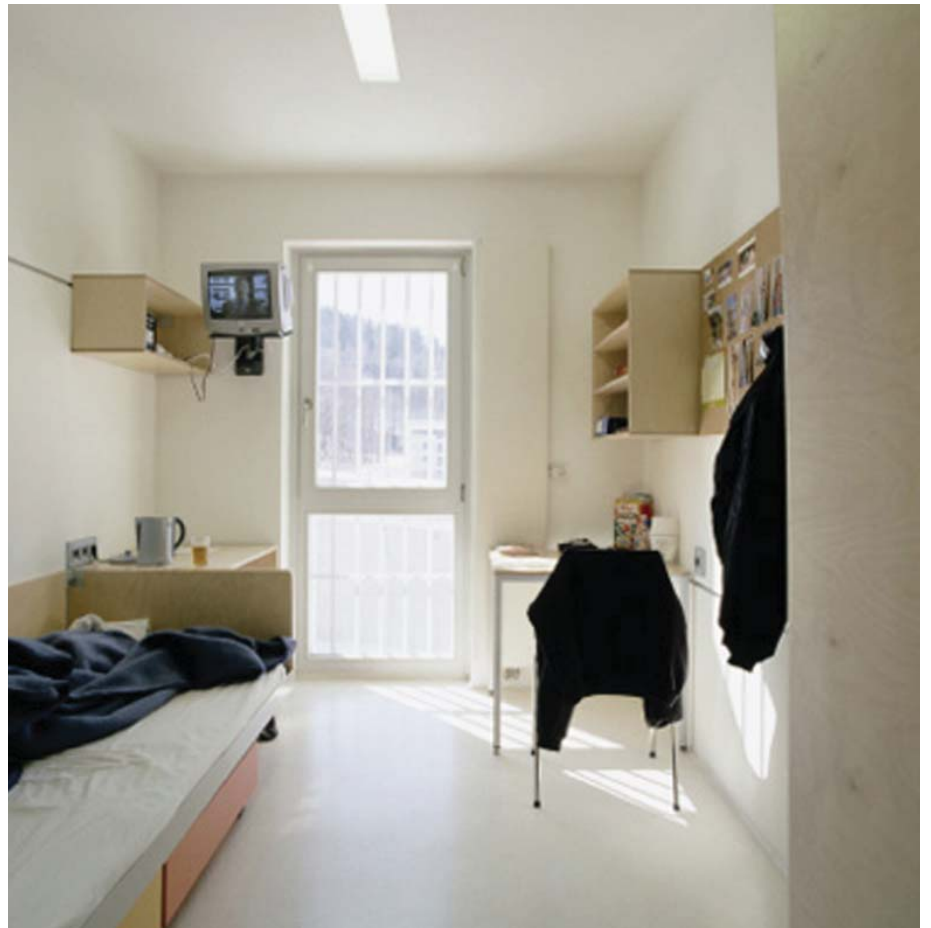
JUSTIZZENTRUM LEOBEN

LEOBEN, VIENNA
HOHENSIZNN ARCHITEKTUR
2002



The Courthouse was designed as a show façade to the city of Leoben, and represents the new self concept of the justice in its execution as an open, transparent building. A modern, open, welcoming “service center” filled with natural light. The main court rooms and executive offices are directly connected to the main corridor. Behind the courthouse area of the building stands the justice institute with a very clear use.

A compact design was important organizationally to optimize the stay quality of both the employee and inmates. Work situation and leisure time, the everyday life in freedom, was also taken into consideration, and carried through with the design of courtyards, which are specifically accessible to each block. The custody units are like shared apartments, in which respectively up to 15 inmates are accommodated. Each section controls a tea kitchen, sanitary block, gymnastics room and stay room.



EDGECOMBE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

NEW YORK, NEW YORK
NY-OGS DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION
1936

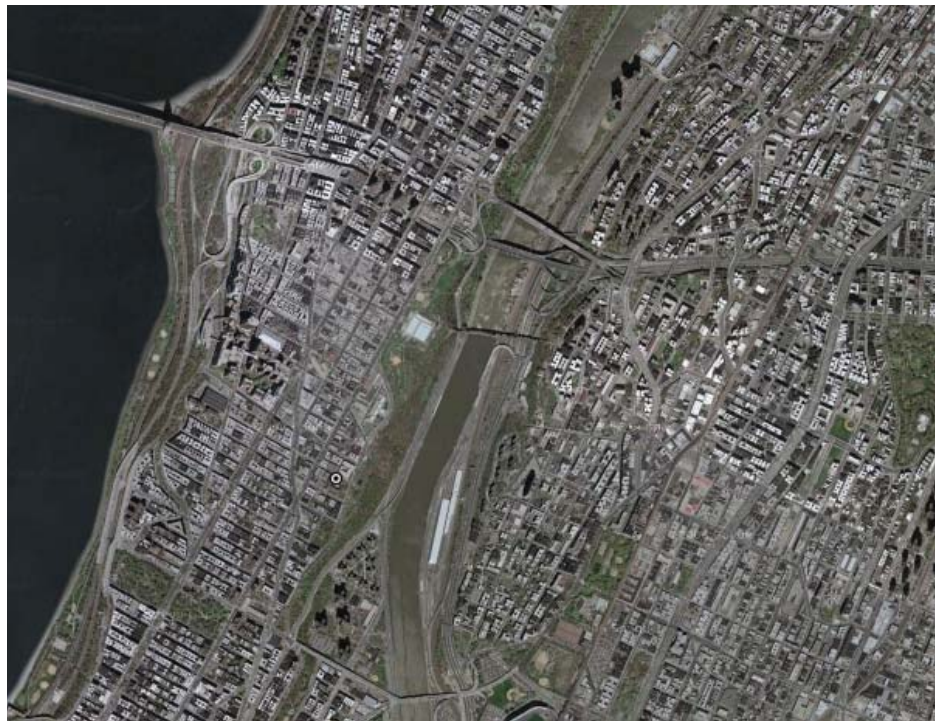


The Edgcombe Correctional Facility is classified as a minimum-security correctional facility, which houses male inmates ages 16 and older. Edgcombe's principle function is to provide inmates that are nearing their release with motivation, supervision and the opportunity to support themselves. Edgcombe is located on the northern tip of Manhattan in the Washington Heights Neighborhood, and for the most part, these inmates will reside in close proximity to this community upon release.

Like most correctional facilities that allow for work release programs, Edgcombe seeks to serve as a connection between incarceration and future success of the convict. Work release programs not only play a large role in reducing recidivism rates, but they have a tendency to make inmates more financially grounded when they are released. Upon release most inmates through these programs already have permanent employment with 40 hour weeks. While in prison, the prisoner's wages are collected by the facility staff, who then deposit the money into an account set aside for that individual. The savings is later returned to the inmate upon release to allow for a smoother financial transition into the community.

The residents of Washington Heights regard the prison as a welcomed and appreciated neighbor, someone who consistently helps out in a time of need. "Our employees here at Edgecombe have always gone above and beyond when it comes to helping the needy and for that all of us in this Department are grateful," said Edgecombe Superintendent Eduardo Nieves. "They epitomize the family that is corrections and their dedication has helped hundreds in local Manhattan neighborhoods over the years."

This project understands the importance of not only an excellent community base, where citizens are able to directly support the inmates, but a prison that has the opportunity for inmates to plan for their future outside of the prison. Program will be included in this project that will support opportunities for inmates to participate in work release, and hopefully secure a better outlook.



THE CREATIVE PRISON

UK
WILL ALSOP
RIDEOUT CREATIVE ARTS FOR REHABILITATIONS
2006



Rehabilitation should start from day one of the sentence and not delayed until the last one or two years by which time the prisoner has become institutionalized, resentful, and therefore more difficult to integrate back to society.(24) Will Alsop and a group called Rideout joined together for this project which involved prisoner aided design. With the input of the convicts that would inhabit the spaces, this project is a collection of user ideas. Along with the supervision of Will Alsop and his firm this project has become a representative of the future of prison design, one that responds to the user in a greater way.

HMP Paterson (the prisons name) is envisioned as a “super-enhanced” prison for adult males who are currently designated to a relatively low-risk security level. This level was chosen to explore how this project might affect specific prisoners that have already demonstrated a willingness to engage with a more serious course of rehabilitation. With 100% of the prisons operations dealing with education and training, these inmates for five days a week, would engage full-time in one or both of these activities. Each inmate has the opportunity of staying at HMP Paterson for a minimum of two years and a maximum of three years. If the inmate fails to comply within the three year maximum they would be returned to a mainstream prison.

This prison would offer a balance between freedoms and tasks, in the hopes of generating positive outcomes not only for the inhabitants, but inmates in other prisons that are dedicated to rehabilitation and may strive for a transfer. Education and training would acknowledge and anticipate the eventual release of the prisoner, from day one. Learning would also be implemented throughout the prison, not just in the learning center. For instance, each cell is a part of a virtual classroom, with the opportunity for individual education. Each prisoner is also encouraged to hold a job within the prison, whether it is working in the kitchen, or gardens.

Overall, this project is a great example of the possibilities a prison has to affect the lives of each prisoner, not only in the way they work and learn, but through an understanding of community and what will be expected of the prisoner upon release.



SITE SELECTION Milwaukee Wisconsin





SITE INTRODUCTION

Located in the 5th ward, just south of downtown Milwaukee, this project finds its place in a largely populated area of industrial, commercial, and residential building types. The Menomonee River just north of the site feeds into lake Michigan and is to this day used as an industrial shipping port. Just east of this site is the 3rd ward, a fast growing area of trendy shops, important historical buildings, and high end living.

A number of entrances exist to the site: first, the river is an important entrance for the shipping and receiving of possible goods. With boat access as a possibility, this project will look at ways of engaging the water through programmatic uses. Second, just to the south (on the site) is the industrial railroad tracks that run through the south of Milwaukee toward Chicago. The position of these tracks make the connection of the site to the immediate south difficult. No roads from the south run to this site, instead they dead end at Florida street where a number of 9 story industrial buildings create a boarder. Third, are two streets, Pittsburgh Avenue and Oregon Street, that run east/ west and both end at this site. These will be used specifically as the entrances to my site.

Although a number of buildings have now been revamped to other uses, this area was once highly industrial and many of the buildings to this day have the specific qualities of warehouses. A few blocks south of the site begins the residential area of Milwaukee. This is a very dense urban fabric where the potential prisoners released from this particular prison would find a place in the community. The opportunity for this area exists with the commercial and multi-story residential business. Two apartment buildings are just east of this site and are fully occupied. Most residents either work in the area or take a very quick bus





ride into the downtown district for work.

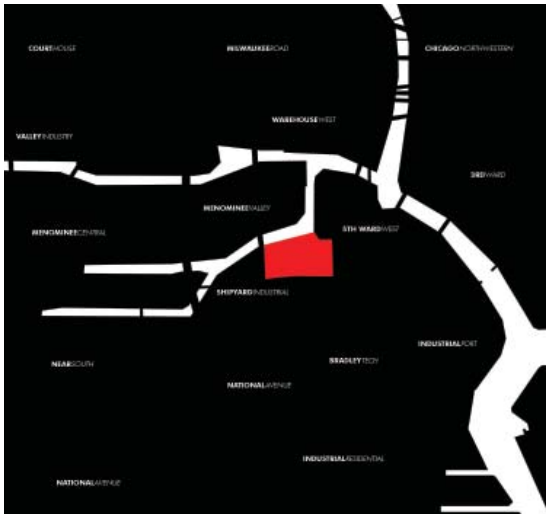
Another source of this communities assets exist within the school and park system. The lake is just east of the site, which allows for excellent lakeshore activities, such as biking, running, or picnics. The schools that have occupied this area are the Bradley Tech High School and an Alternative School. This site is important for the prison because of the high population, low levels of income, and high crime rates. This creates the most potential for the area with the introduction of a prison system that has a main focus on the community it will already affect.







DISTRICT ANALYSIS + AREA ANALYSIS





LONE STAR INDUSTRIES AKA
MARQUETTE CEMENT MFG CO
C/O BUZZI UNICEM USA INC

TANNERY REMNANTS LLC

P & V ATLAS
CORPORATION

ATLAS
DEVELOPMENT
CORP

HD MILW LLC

MILWAUKEE METROPOLITAN
SEWERAGE DISTRICT

KATHLEEN
D'ACQUISTO
IRREVOCABLE
TRUST

KURT VAN
ENGL
COMMISSION
CO, INC

THATCHER,
HERBERT E
C/O S.
G. COURTEEN
SEED CORP

BADGER
CHEMICAL
CO

WAREHOUSE
170 LLC

WAREHOUSE
170 LLC

SECOND
STREET
INVESTMENT
CO

KRAMER
LOFTS LLC

MILW INSTITUTE
OF ART AND
DESIGN INC

RONALD S &
MIRIAM J
COHEN
FAMILY LTD
PARTNERSHIP

PRIME LEATHER
FINISHES CO

HISTORIC
TEWELES
SEED LLC
C/O
COMMONBOND
COMM

SPOONER ART
DEVELOPMENT
CORP

CANVAS
CORNER
INC

WALKERS POINTE
APARTMENT

WAYNE
PIGMENT
CORP

JONAS
BUILDERS
INC

MANDEL FIFTH
WARD HOLDINGS

RIDER
HOTEL
LLC

KATIE BUG
INC

US OIL CO INC

234
FLORIDA
LLC

WE
ENERGIES

PAINTER PROPERTIES
LLC

ROW HOUSE
RENOVATIONS
INC

SOREF'S
CARPET
CITY, INC

CITY OF MILW
FIRE STATION

INDUSTRIAL
LAND
CORPORATION

CITY OF MILW BOYS'
TECH H.S.

FIEBING
CHEMICAL
COMPANY

KARP MILW
BAKERS SUPPLY

HOLY
TRINITY
CHURCH

RELIABLE
PLATING
WORKS
INC

HORNER
SOD FARMS
LLP

SHORELINE
PROPERTIES LLC

MILWAUKEE
BALLET CO
INC

MC DONALD
CORP

IGLESIA
PENTECOSTAL

CITY OF MILWAUKEE
ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL

EXISTING LAND USE + SITE ANALYSIS





SEEBOTH ST

PITTSBURG AVE

OREGON ST

FLORIDA ST

VIRGINIA ST

BRUCE ST

PIERCE ST

NATIONAL AVE

WALKER ST

MINERAL ST

RAILROAD

MENOMONEE ST

SITE DOCUMENTATION

339 W PITTSBURGH AVE
MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN





Across the Monomee River is located the recently built Harley Davidson headquarters. Along the river is a paved river walk which connects to the one located on Lake Michigan. This view of the site shows the large industrial buildings that boarder the site as well as the bridge that crosses the river.





From these series of panoramics the understanding of the industrial type characteristics is apparent. This particular view will be the security entrance to the prison, where the incoming prisoners and security guards would enter the site.









Area Pictures

DEMOGRAPHICS OF AREA

53204

Population:

Total Population 41057

Levels of Education:

No High School 3682

Some High School 3554

Some College 3590

Income:

Average Household Income \$37,126

Median Household Income \$28,690

Crime:

Total Crime Risk 277

Personal Crime Risk 215

Murder Risk 287

Rape Risk 264

Robbery Risk 389

Assault Risk 89

Property Crime Risk 234

Burglary Risk 170

Larceny Risk 121

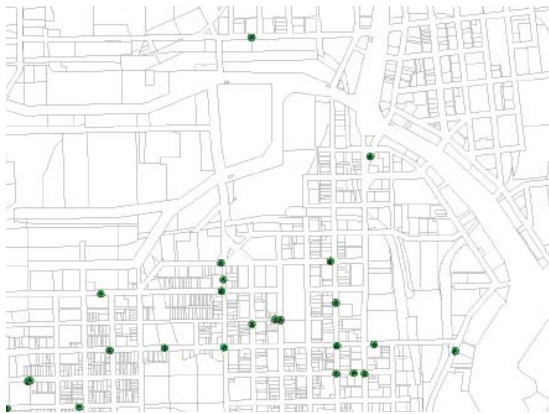
Automotive Theft Risk 285



Locked Vehicle Entry 2008



Vehicle Theft 2008



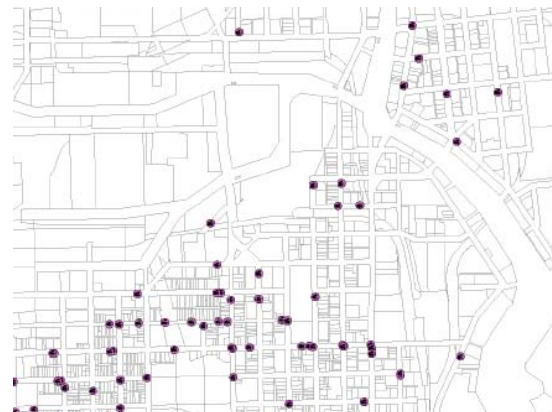
Robbery 2008



Theft 2008



Criminal Damage to Property 2008



Assault 2008

PROJECT PROGRAM





PROGRAMMATIC INTENT

Program is the essential element to a successful prison. The precise type of retribution, deterrence, rehabilitation, incapacitation, and reintegration directly stem from the type of program the prison contains. Architecturally speaking the prison creates a profound effect on the user. The most important pieces of the building, and how it relates to the inmates, staff, and visitors, come from the types of program the building allows. Buildings affect people in a variety of ways. Although each user will respond to the building in diverse ways, ultimately the design will seek to accommodate separate needs of each, through flexibility. There are a number of program design factors to consider, such as prisoner community interaction, prisoner rehabilitation, supervision, education, and living spaces.

The prison, in a number of ways, will allow for prisoner/ community interaction. This will be important for the prisoner to still feel a part of the existing community, and aid in the final integration of the prisoner once a sentence is completed. Although interaction is necessary for the prisoner, and families, there must also be a sense of security for the visitor. Personal safety is of prime importance to inmates, staff and other prison users, and its provision is the basic duty of the prison authorities (24).

There is also a more subtle way this project will involve concepts of interaction, through rehabilitation. Through the use of a construction yard, prisoners will be involved in a rehabilitation process where they learn a job skill and sub sequentially aid the community. With a Habitat for Humanity house site just north of the prison on the river, this construction yard will be a construction area for prisoners to build houses which will later be shipped to their final destination. This type of



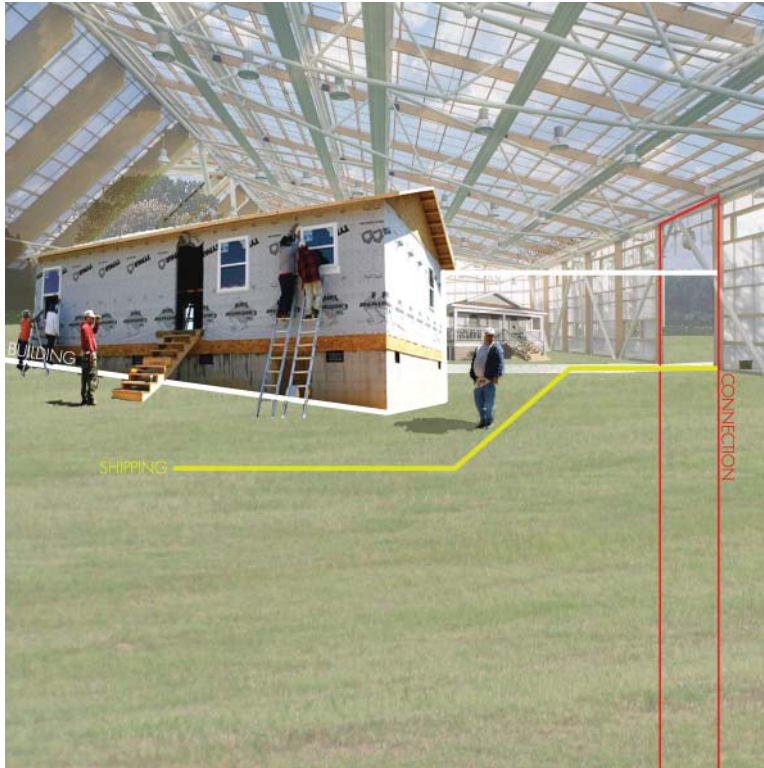
Workshop Collage

positive response and support through prisoner work will bring aid to the context of the prison, as well as rehabilitation through the building process. Other forms of prisoner community interaction will exist through the products the prisoners create within the prison, which will later be donated to the community or sold in the on site community market.

The community market will become a fundamental interaction point between the prison, families and the surrounding community. It will not be used solely for the selling of prisoner products, but open as a place where other products of the existing businesses can be sold or traded. The same sense of security must be present within this market as well and only the most privileged of prisoners will be allowed to take part in the community market; however it will be open to the selling of all prisoner created products.

The opportunity for prisoners to construct and grow is important for the rehabilitation. The chance to produce arts and wood workings are equally important. According to a documentary titled 'Locked-Up Raw,' 90% of a convicts day is spent in boredom. The opportunity here is to create spaces where time can be spent in a positive way, instead of an immense amount of down time that can lead to negative actions. The use of wood shops, art spaces, and recreation will allow for constructive interactions of the prisoners, as well as time for creativity and peaceful solitude, however, with these individual rehabilitation moments comes times of education.

Not only does the education of a prisoner have a direct affect on the well being of the rest of society, it also works in the immediate interest of the prisoner. A well educated member of a community has much more to offer than a person who is incapacitated and uneducated. Such is the same with a prisoner. Since 1990, literature has shown that prisoners who attend educational programs while they are incarcerated are less likely to return to prison following their release (25).



Construction Collage

With the hopes of the convict returning one day a respected member of society, that is able to support himself and others in positive ways, education must be a crucial component.

The living spaces of this building will be an excellent place for self reliance to be integrated into the minimum security prisoner's life. George Canten, Manager of Institutional Planning Services for Correctional Service Canada, said, "They [the prisoner] need to take care of themselves around meals, laundry, and so on." The less reliance upon the prison system for care, the greater amount of confidence the convict can have on himself. There is still the importance of security within these spaces so the prisoners will be under surveillance, however the freedom to care for themselves in a secure environment will withstand.

Ultimately the focus for education and the improvement of vocational skills will be an essential attribute for all programs. These inherent aspects will provide the inmates with a greater chance of finding employment in the community, thereby reducing the chances of recidivism, which in turn, benefits the community as well. Rehabilitation and Reintegration must be a significant part of a prisoner's life, beginning at day one and continuing to the end of their sentence, and thus a building that houses them must create spaces that accommodate this long-lasting cycle.



Recreation Collage

PROGRAM LIST

Program	Quantity	Size (sq ft)			
Reintegration Program					
Outdoor Recreation Yard	1	64000			
Community Market	1	30000			
Medium Housing					
Dayroom	1	1000			
Security	3	500			
Shower Room	4	160			
Double Cell	150	160			
Isolation Cell	10	80			
Medium Program					
Indoor Recreation Yard	1	6500			
Cafeteria	1	2600			
Wood Shop	1	1600			
Art Shop	1	1600			
Food Service	1	1000			
Mechanical	1	500			
Game Room	1	400			
Lecture Space	1	900			
Chapel	1	200			
Class Room	2	200			
Laundry Holding	1	200			
Exam Room	2	150			
Electrical	1	130			
Exam Toilet	2	120			
Minimum Housing					
Dayroom	1	400			
Shower Room	4	160			
Single Cell	100	160			
Double Cell	50	160			
Minimum Program					
Outdoor Construction	1	18000			
Indoor Recreation Yard	1	6500			
Indoor Construction	1	5500			
Cafeteria	1	2600			
Fitness Center	1	1600			
Wood Shop	1	1600			
Food Service	1	1000			
Art Shop	1	800			
Mechanical	1	500			
Lecture Space	1	900			
Class Room	2	200			
Laundry Holding	1	200			
Exam Room	2	150			
Exam Toilet	2	120			
			Work Release Housing		
			Dayroom	1	1000
			Security	1	500
			Shower Room	2	160
			Single Cell	150	160
			Work Release Program		
			Storage	1	500
			Work Release Room	1	300
			Changing Room	1	200
			Laundry Holding	1	200
			Staff Program		
			Sally Port	1	550
			Staff Lockers	2	500
			Reception	1	500
			Storage	2	200
			Search Room	1	200
			Receiving Area	1	200
			Conference Room	1	200
			Intake	1	200
			Release	1	200
			Changing Room	1	200
			Delivery	1	200
			Staff Break Room	1	150
			Control Room	1	150
			Staff Offices	4	120
			Staff Toilet	3	120
			Trash Room	1	80
			Janitors Closet	5	80
			Visitor Program		
			Entry	1	1000
			Security	1	500
			Containment Room	1	220
			Visitor Area	4	220
			Visitor Search	1	160
			Visitor Waiting	1	160
			Toilet	2	16]
			Parking		
			Visitor/ Employee Parking	115	162
			Security Parking	29	162
			Overall Total		
			162,294		



Housing Collage

DESIGN PROCESS

THE PRINCIPLE OF CORRECTION: **REINTEGRATION**

Unlike current prisons that emphasize punishment and security this project seeks an importance of social rehabilitation and reintegration. Beginning from day one, the incarcerated would begin a long lasting cycle in these two concepts. This understanding of the transformation of the prisoner must begin with the conceptualization of the prison building. Looking at ways of supporting large groups of convicts as well as the community, this prison starts from the entrance, which will act as the node of connection.

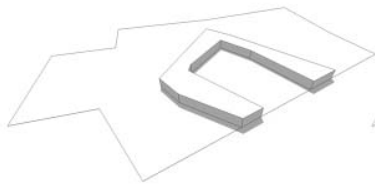
Concept Collage



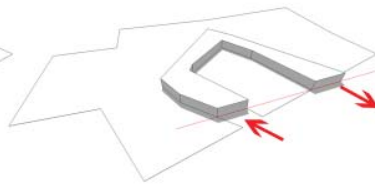
THE PRINCIPLE OF CLASSIFICATION: SECURITY

Since this prison will include three separate security level it was important for the form of the building to begin to suggest this relationship. The organization of the visitor and employee entrance began as the connecting element of the building, becoming the nodal point between all aspects of the prison. The ability for inmates to move up in security levels is also encouraged through the form of the building as well as the encouragement of more privileges.

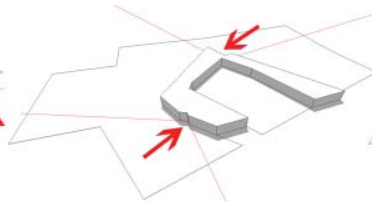




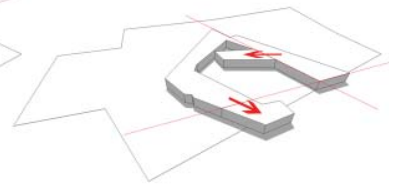
Recreation Enclosure



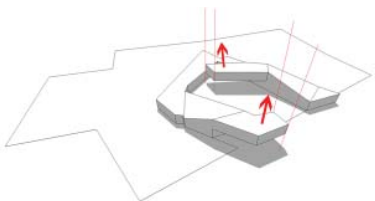
Water Reaction



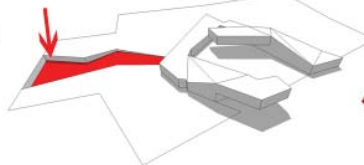
Separate Entrances



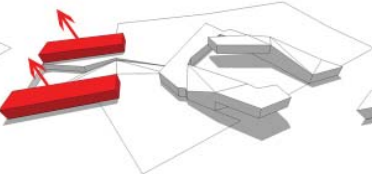
Housing Extensions



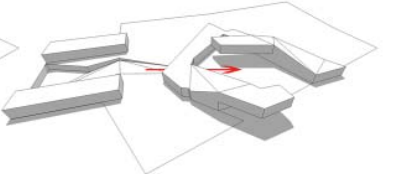
Housing Separation



Community Engagement

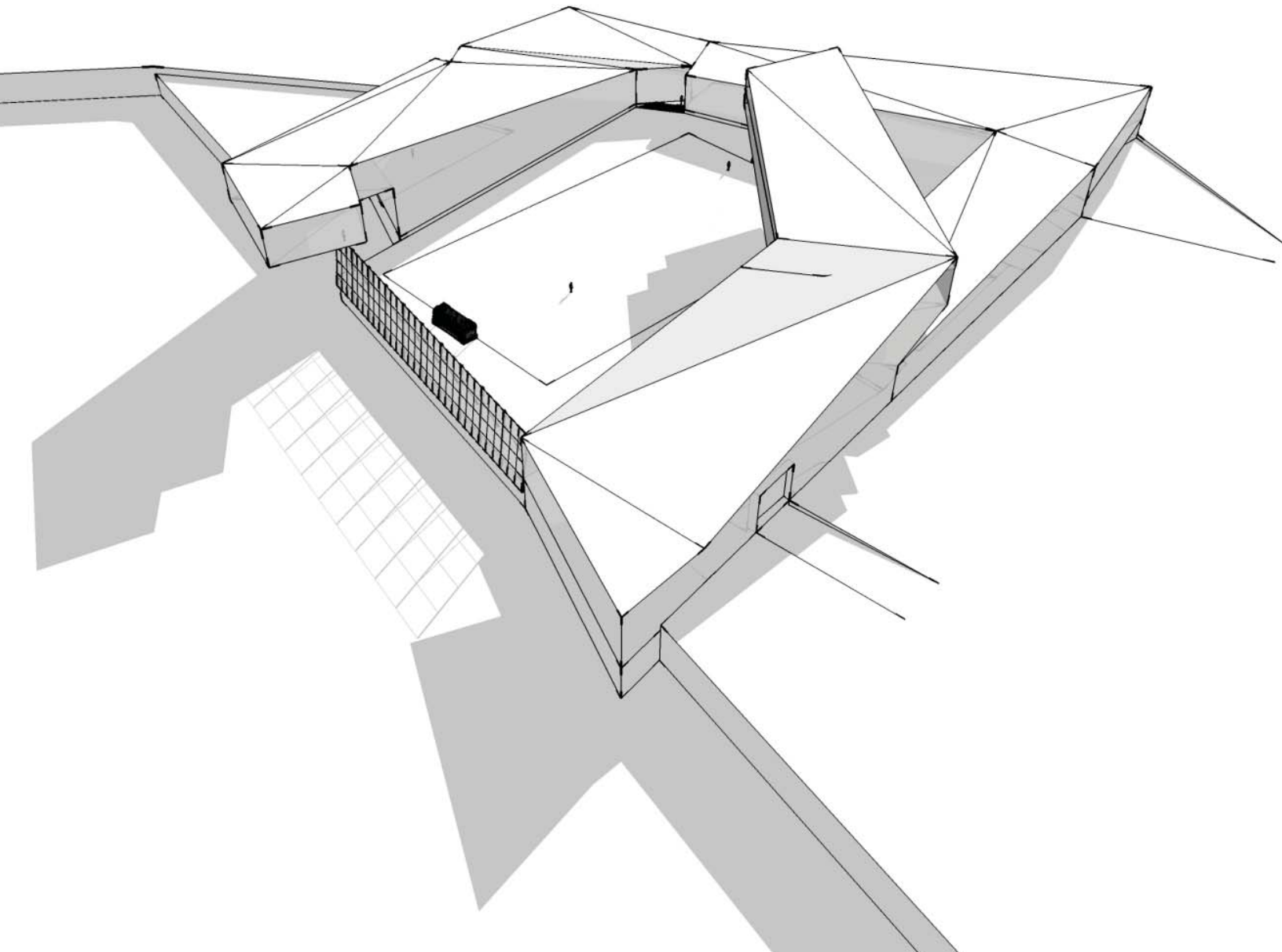


Business Introduction



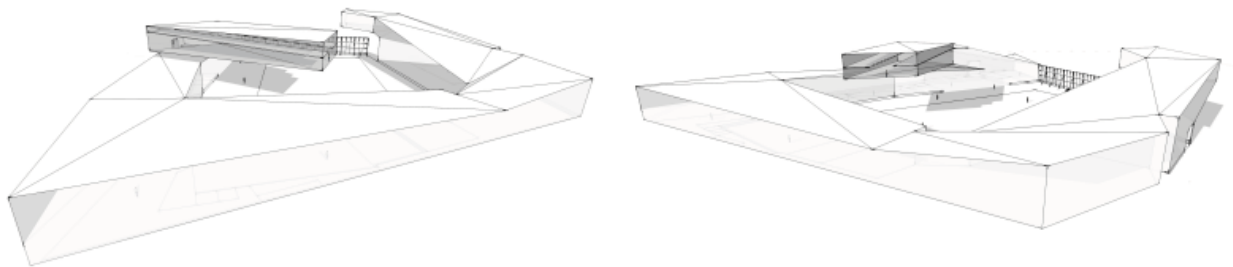
Community Connection

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE MODULATION OF PENALTIES: **ORGANIZATION**



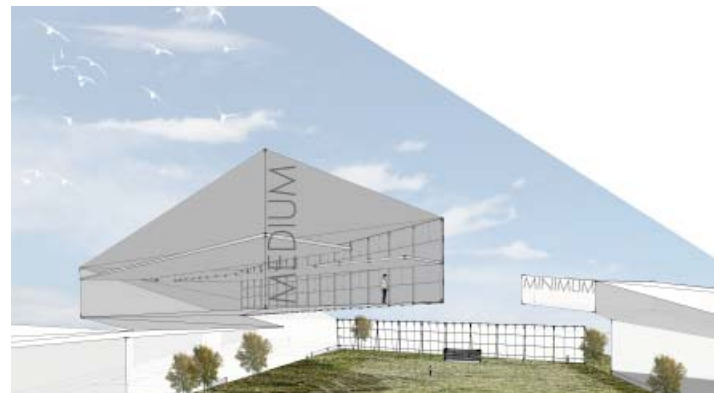
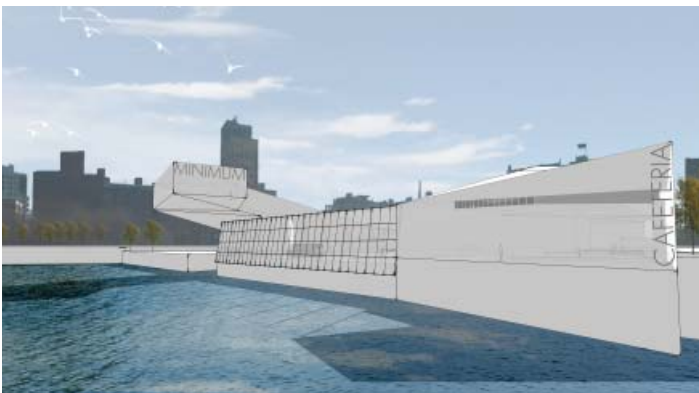
The building first formed in accordance with the site conditions and program location. The recreation space is located adjacent to the river to suggest the natural barrier, while the building formed around this space to create a physical barrier. In this way the use of security fencing, typical in current prisons, is eliminated and the building itself becomes the containing piece.

Since 90% of a prisoner's day is boredom, according to most prisons, the recreation space is the central piece of program that all the security levels face and open up to. It is the only shared space between the security levels, and is visually connected to all interior programs.



The housing is the most important part in the conceptualization of the building form. These extensions of the form become the display piece for the building and prisoners lives. These large cantilevers extend from the separate areas of the building (medium, minimum wings) and suspend over the recreation space to contain it vertically. The housing design creates an understanding of the daily routine of the prisoners, with each day beginning and ending with the housing extensions. In order to create a relationship between the minimum and medium housing structures, the form wraps in on itself. The height of these structures creates a sense of physical separation, by raising them off the earth, while creating a visual connection to the surrounding community.

The skin of the building is also important in the understanding of the visitor and inmate's relationship. The public side of the building is made up of brick in-fill walls covered by a round hole mesh covering. Openings in the walls are specifically placed for the viewing of programmed spaces on the interior. The private side of the prison is completely open with specific openings in the mesh to allow for clear views as opposed to distorted views the mesh would allow for. The mesh in both cases is important for the idea of connection between users and spaces. During the day the mesh would reflect the surrounding area. At night the building would glow and reveal more constant images of the activities.









THE PRINCIPLE OF WORK AS OBLIGATION AND RIGHT: **EMPLOYMENT**



RECEIVE



MANAGE



BUILD



SHIP



PLACE

Work is one of the essential elements in the transformation and progressive socialization of the convicted. In this case construction will become the transforming component for the minimum security prisoners. Both an indoor and outdoor space for the workers would be structured to allow for year round work. An inlet from the river would give the prisoners access to a habitat for humanity site, which is north along the Milwaukee River. These prisoners would be managing, building, and shipping these houses to their final destination. Through the construction process these prisoners would be transforming, while learning applicable skills that once released can begin to support themselves, their families, and the local economy.

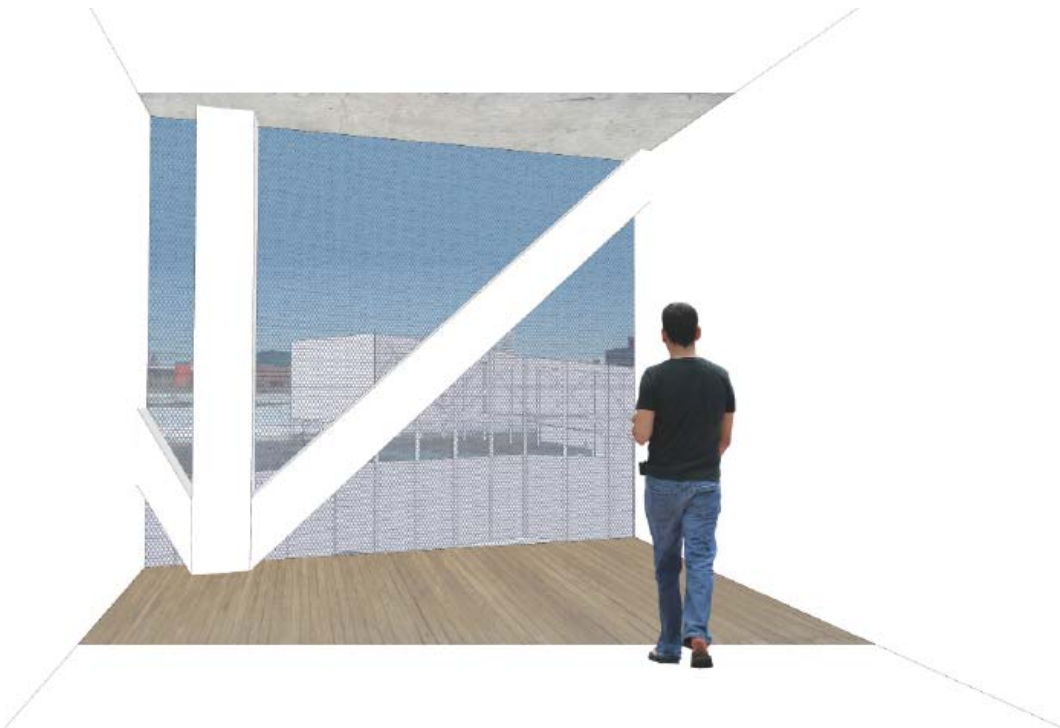
Other program such as wood shops and art shops would allow for creative time for the prisoners and these products could eventually be sold in the community market, or sent to the families.

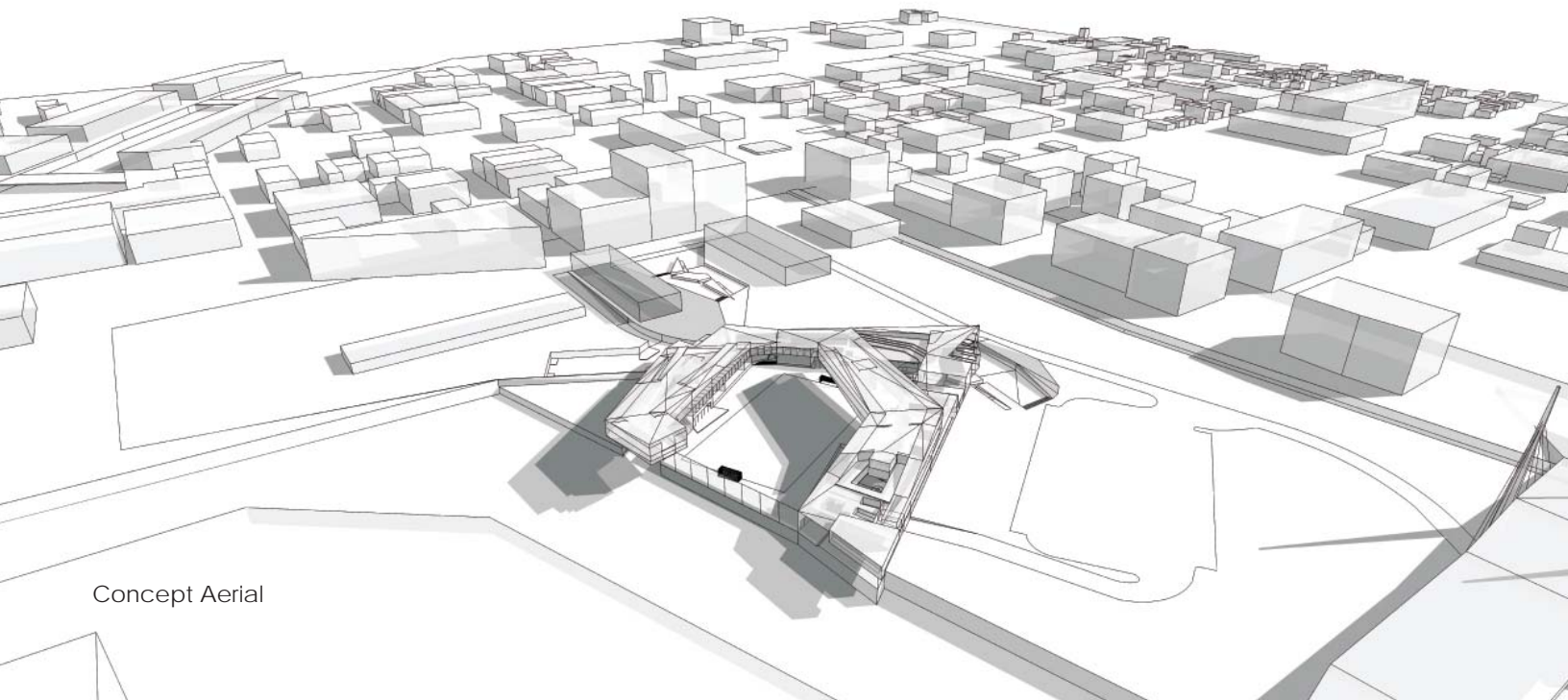


Concept Perspective

THE PRINCIPLE OF PENITENTIARY EDUCATION: **EDUCATION**

Since it is in the interest of society for all members to be educated this prison will focus on the further instruction of the convicts in order to ready them for release. Lecture spaces and class rooms are organized within each security level and would be used daily. Also, the implementation of smart cells, would allow for continuous learning during down time.



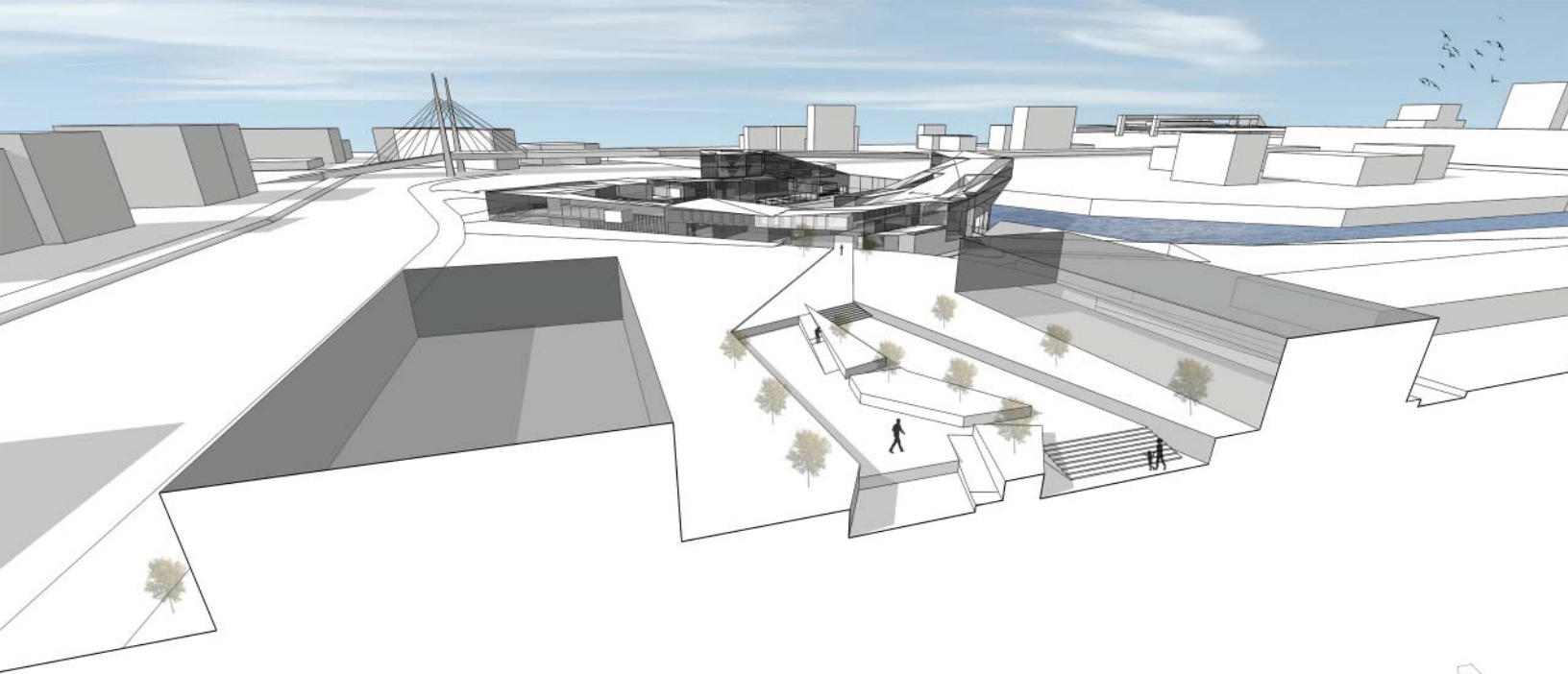


Concept Aerial

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE TECHNICAL SUPERVISION OF DETENTION: **COMMUNITY**



Concept Perspective



Community Market Section

Not only do the prison, and employees play an important role in the reintegration of the prisoners, but the existing community can also be used as a positive support mechanism. In order to allow for an interaction between the prison and the community, a market just east of the prison is organized as the entrance to the site. This market would be accessible to Saturday farmers markets, as well as art exhibitions as a place for the community to congregate. New buildings on the site would be used to attract new business to the area as a possible place for the released prisoners to work as well as businesses to support the market. Since a prison brings the possibility of more jobs to an area, these buildings could also be specific to the training of the technical staff.

THE PRINCIPLE OF AUXILIARY INSTITUTIONS: **SUPERVISION**

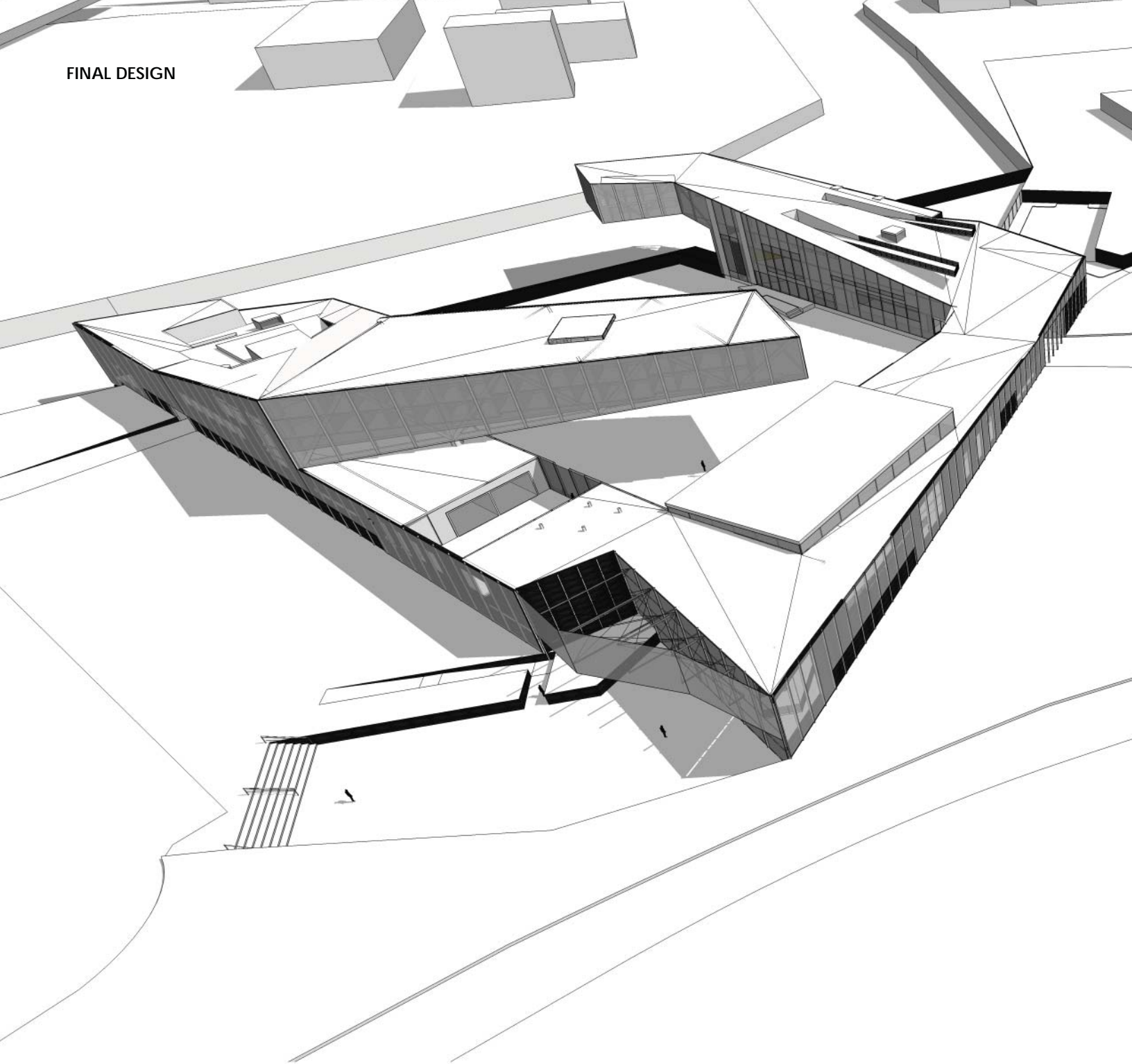
Since reintegration of a convict continues past release from the prison, the community will also be important for the acceptance of the prisoner and continuous support of socialization.





Community Market Perspective

FINAL DESIGN





VISITOR

1. Entry
2. Security
3. Containment Room
4. Visitor Area
5. Visitor Search
6. Visitor Waiting
7. Toilet

EMPLOYEE

8. Sally Port
9. Staff Lockers
10. Reception
11. Storage
12. Search Room
13. Receiving Area
14. Conference Room
15. Intake
16. Release
17. Changing Room
18. Delivery
19. Staff Break Room
20. Control Room
21. Staff Offices
22. Staff Toilet
23. Trash Room
24. Janitors Closet

MEDIUM SECURITY

25. Dayroom
26. Security
27. Shower Room
28. Double Cell
29. Isolation Cell
30. Indoor Recreation
31. Cafeteria
32. Wood Shop
33. Art Shop
34. Food Service
35. Mechanical
36. Game Room
37. Lecture Space
38. Chapel
39. Class Room
40. Laundry Holding
41. Exam Room
42. Electrical
43. Exam Toilet

MINIMUM SECURITY

44. Dayroom
45. Shower Room
46. Single Cell
47. Double Cell
48. Outdoor Construction
49. Indoor Construction
50. Indoor Recreation
51. Cafeteria
52. Fitness Center
53. Wood Shop
54. Food Service
55. Art Shop
56. Mechanical
57. Lecture Space
58. Class Room
59. Laundry Holding
60. Exam Room
61. Electrical
62. Exam Toilet

WORK RELEASE

63. Dayroom
64. Security
65. Shower Room
66. Single Cell
67. Storage
68. Work Release Room
69. Laundry Holding

SHARED

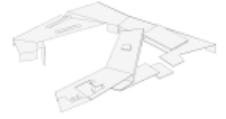
70. Outdoor Recreation
71. Community Market
72. Visitor/ Employee Parking
73. Security Parking
74. Garden
75. Security Gap



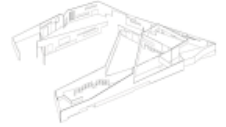
- 1. Entry
- 15. Intake
- 16. Release
- 18. Delivery
- 26. Security
- 48. Outdoor Construction
- 64. Security
- 70. Outdoor Recreation
- 71. Community Market
- 72. Visitor/ Employee Parking
- 73. Security Parking
- 74. Garden
- 75. Security Gap

Building Layers

Roof System



Exterior Walls



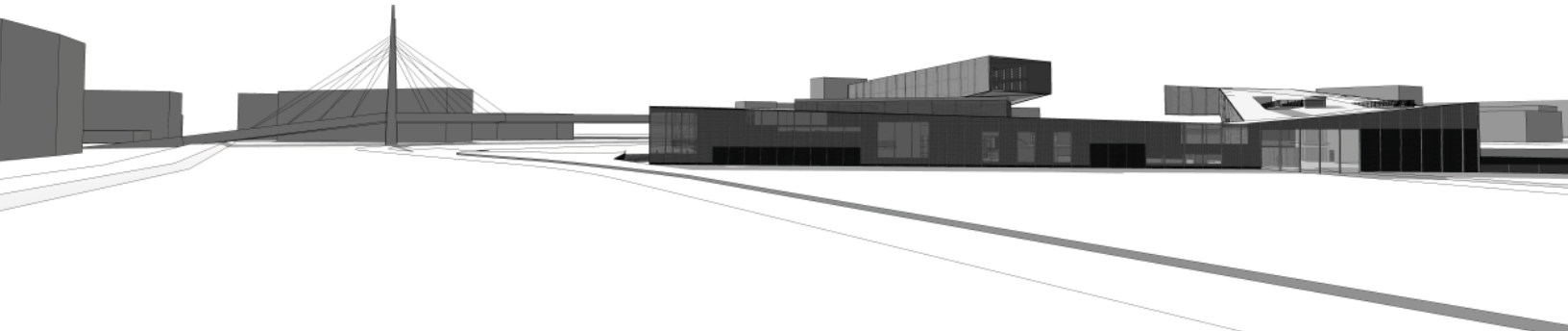
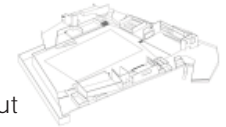
Structural Grid



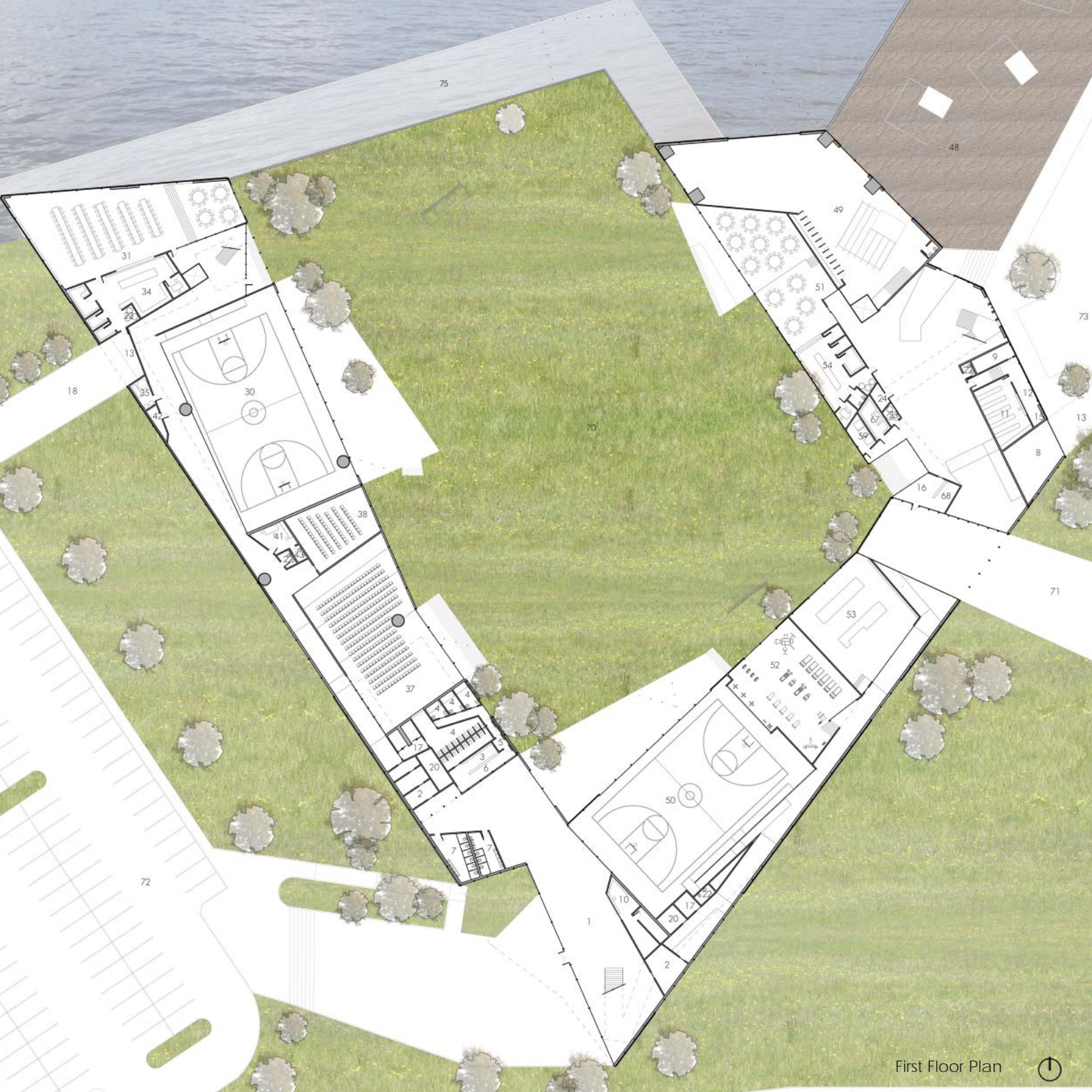
Floor Layout



Building Layout

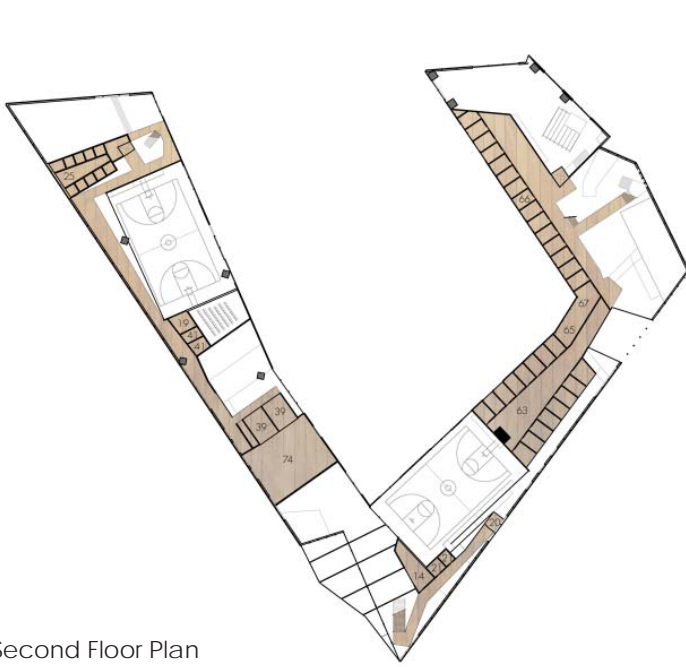


The final project allows for two entrances to the site. The first being access to the visitor/ employee parking lot and the second being the community market.

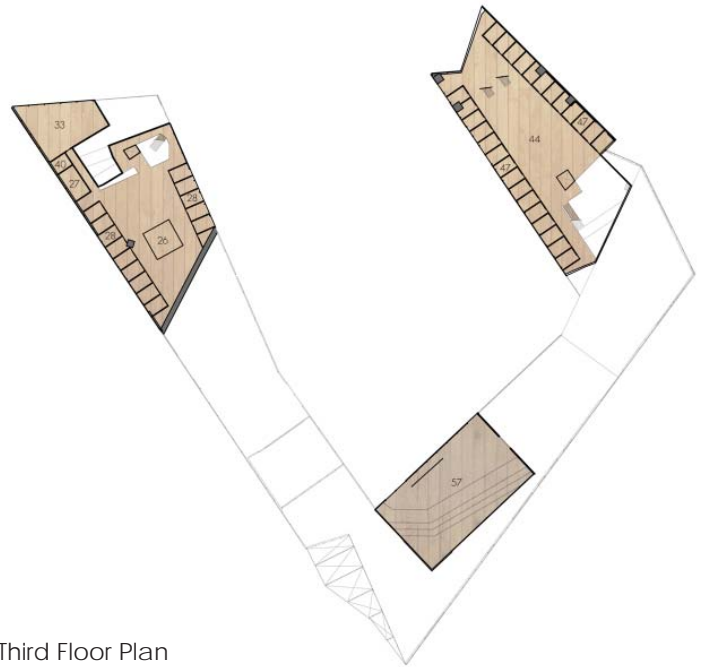


First Floor Plan

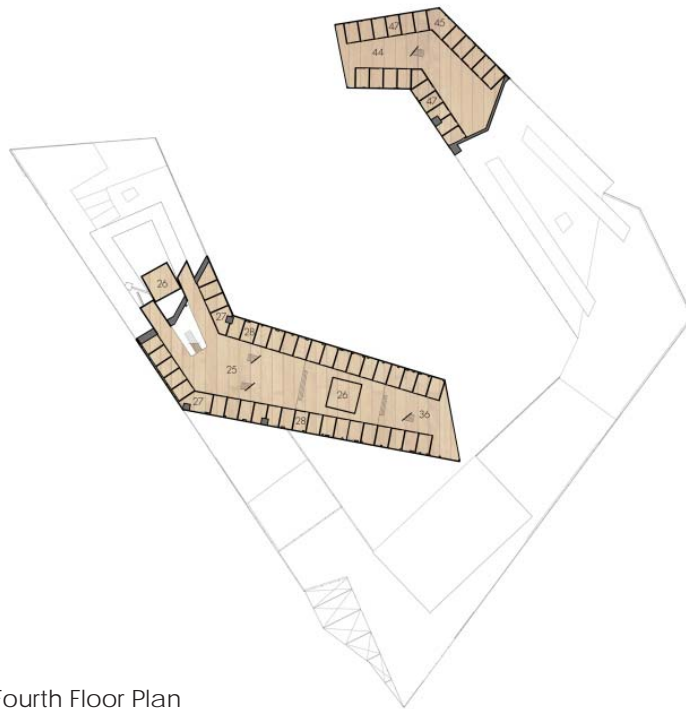




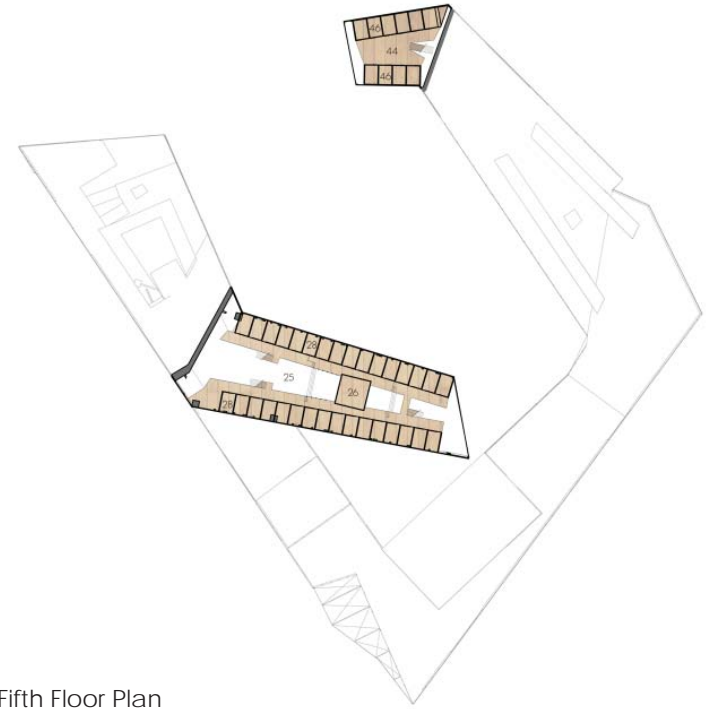
Second Floor Plan



Third Floor Plan

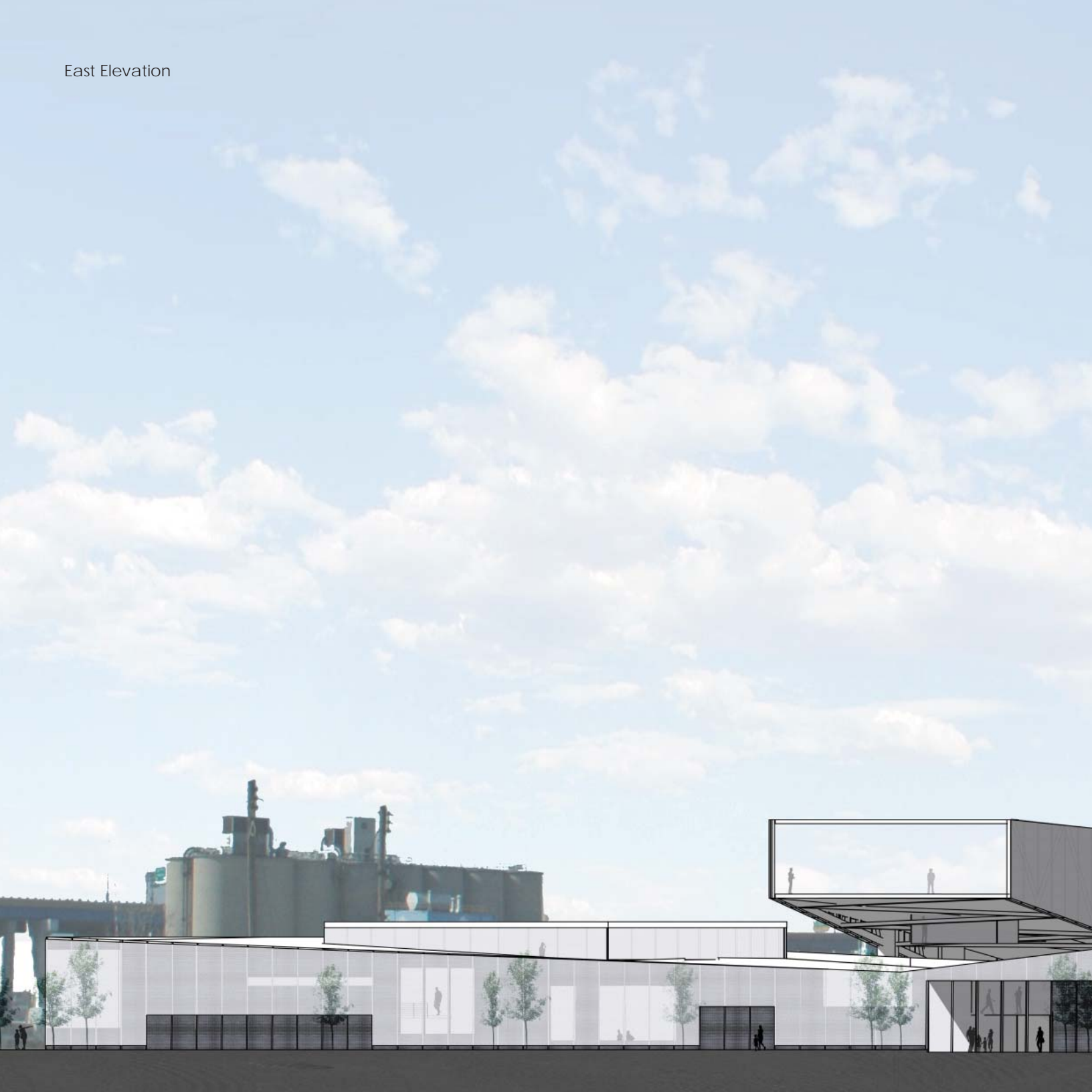


Fourth Floor Plan



Fifth Floor Plan

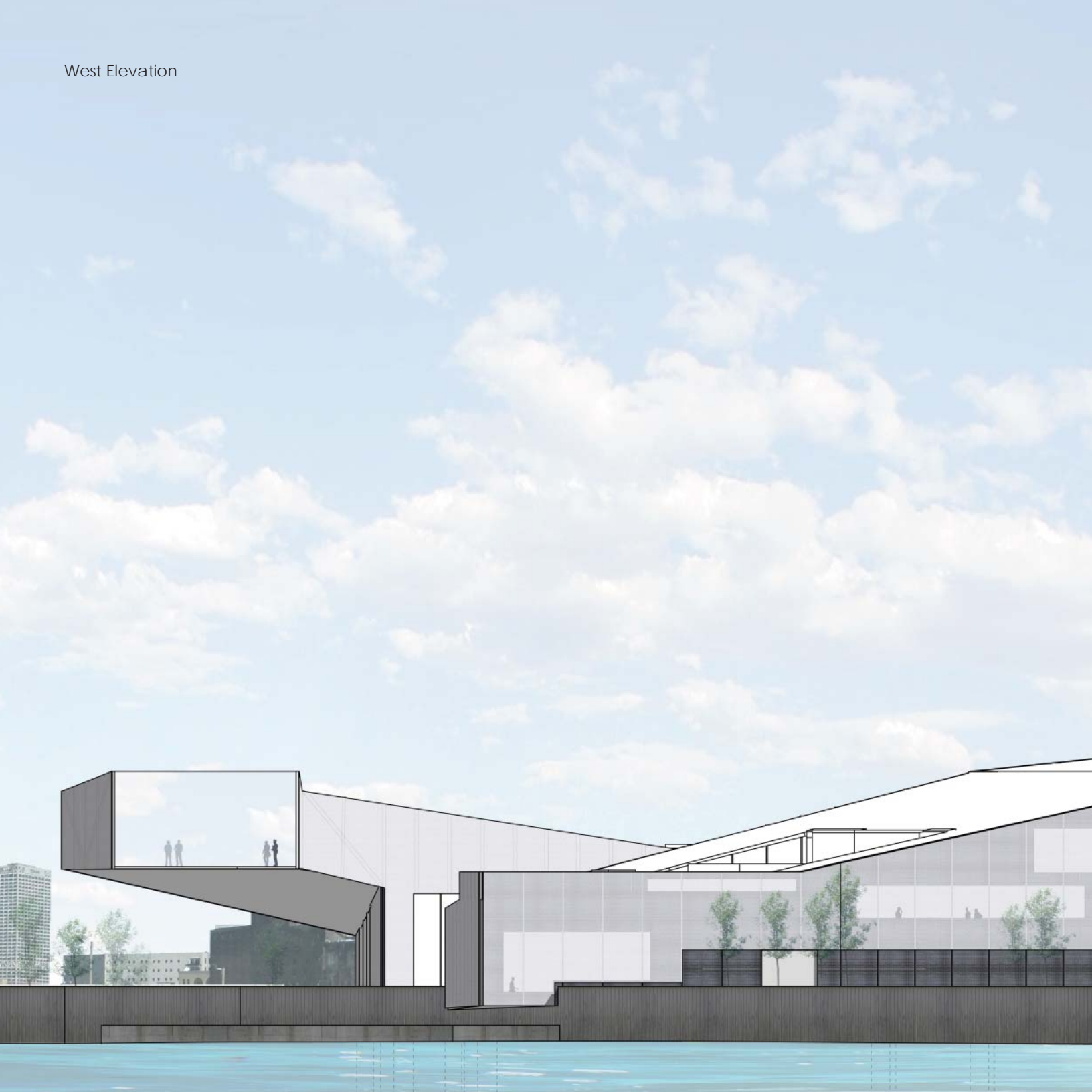
East Elevation



The East side of the building faces to the community with an access in the facade that leads to the recreation space. This node acts as the initial connection to the prisoners, Although this space is separated by a heavy security wall, it is important in the design of this space for the prisoners as well as the family to still feel a sense of closeness.



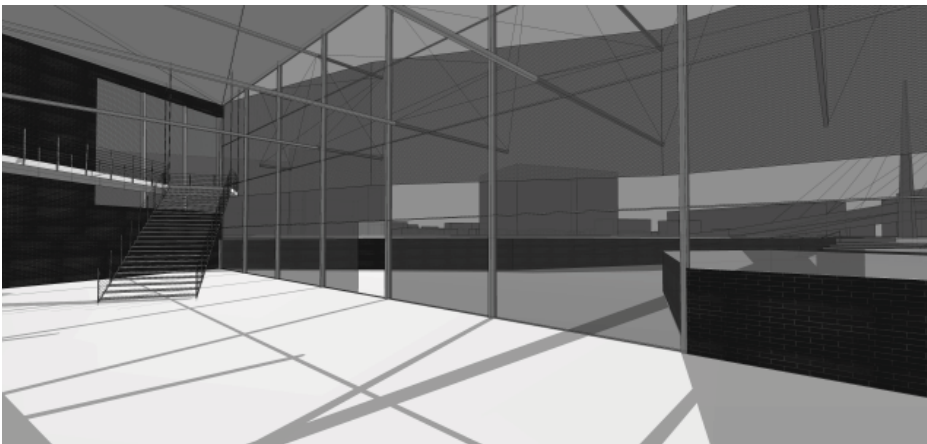
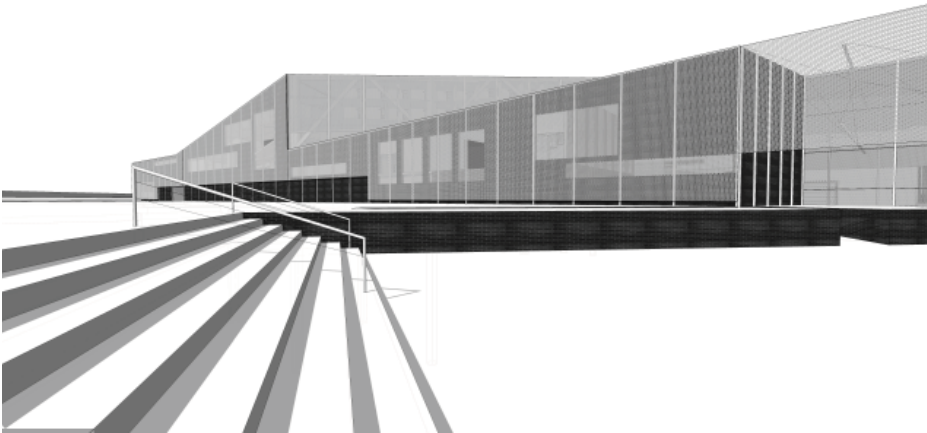
West Elevation



The West elevation faces to the parking lot and the Monomee River. From this side the visitors to the prison are able to see into specific spaces in the prison. Although these figures are distorted because of the perforated metal mesh, the large openings allow the building to open up and feel more connected.

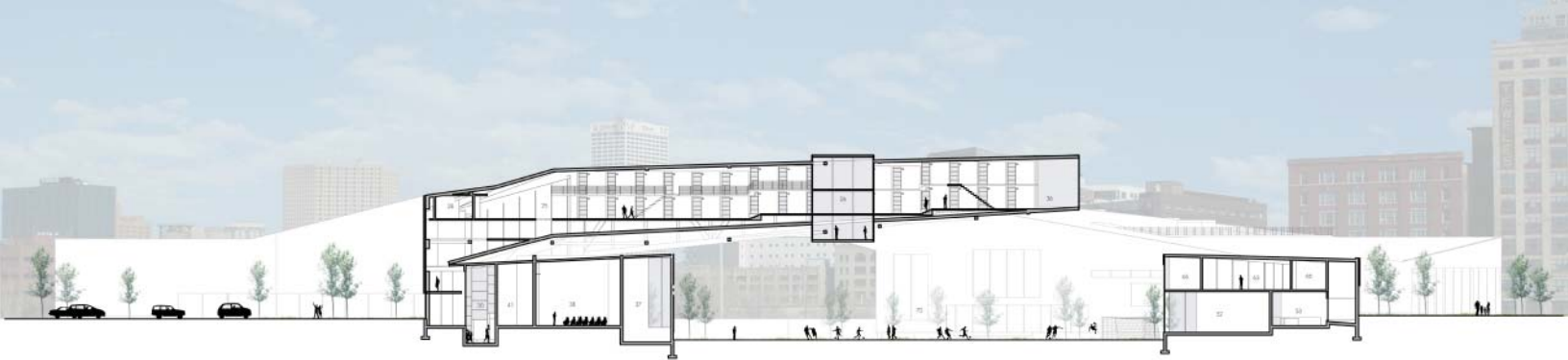


The visitor and employee entrance to the building is sunken in relation to the rest of the site. A large canopy overhanging the entrance creates the feeling of authority to remind the visitor of the building use. The entire entrance facade is glass, and is the only wall in the building that is completely open to signify the welcoming portion of the building to the guests.



Visitor Entrance





Medium/ Work Release Housing Section

- 25. Dayroom
- 26. Security
- 28. Double Cell
- 30. Indoor Recreation
- 36. Game Room
- 37. Lecture Space
- 38. Chapel
- 41. Exam Room
- 52. Fitness Center
- 53. Wood Shop
- 63. Dayroom
- 66. Single Cell
- 70. Outdoor Recreation

The dayroom is designed as an open space that connects to all of the prisoner cells. The openness of this space allows for flexibility, as well as the security guard views to all cells.

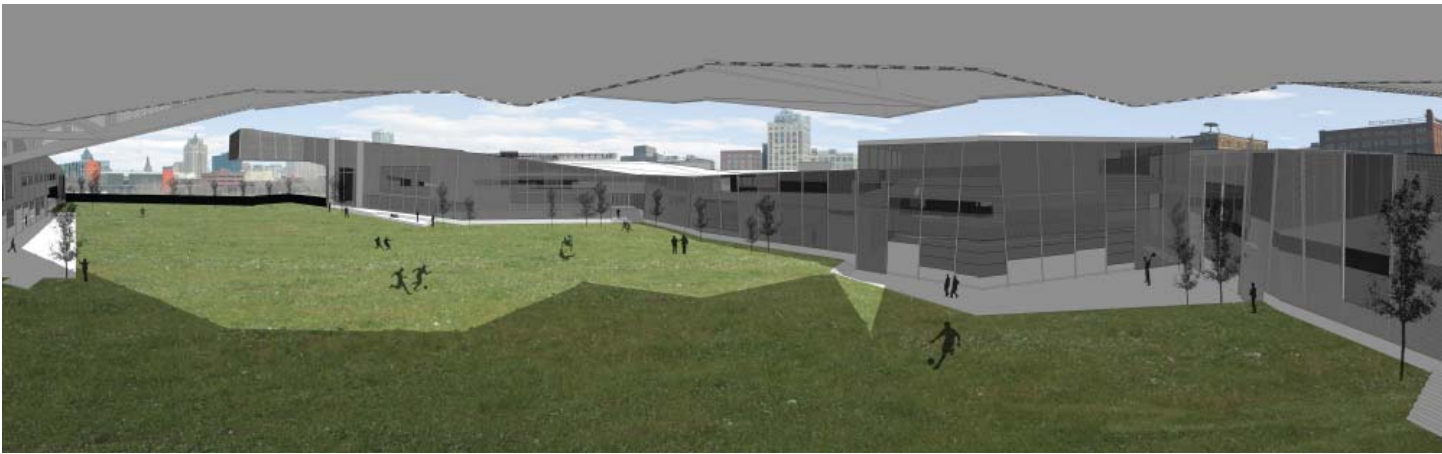


Housing Dayroom

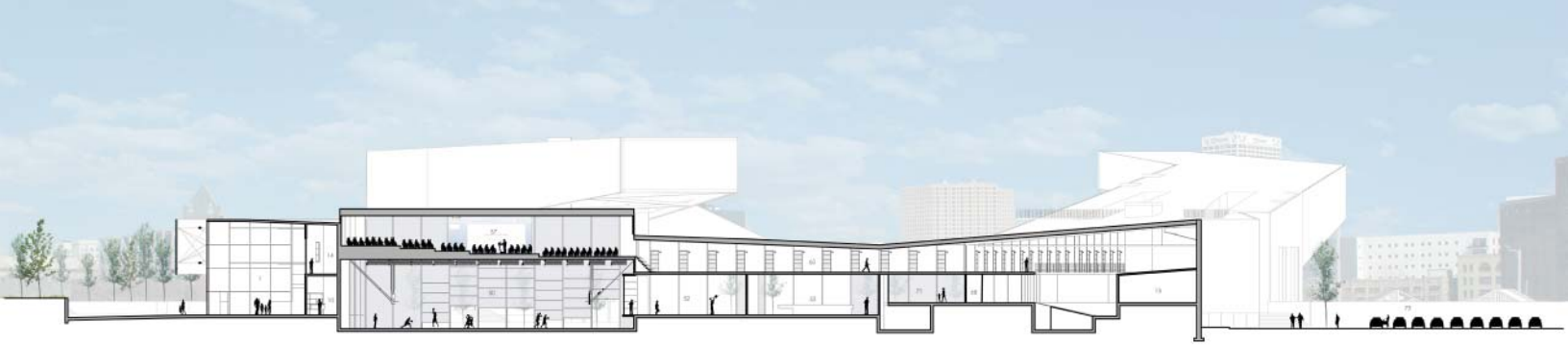
The recreation space, like the building entrance, has a sunken portion to separate the certain areas. These sunken portions are walk outs that connect to the interior recreation spaces. The large field allows for many uses in this space including soccer and weight lifting. Because this space opens up to all of the buildings program there are many openings along the building to give the spaces direct access.



Outdoor Recreation Space



360 Degree View of Recreation Space



Entry/ Minimum Security Section

- 1. Entry
- 10. Reception
- 14. Conference Room
- 15. Intake
- 50. Indoor Recreation
- 52. Fitness Center
- 53. Wood Shop
- 57. Lecture Space
- 63. Dayroom
- 68. Work Release Room
- 71. Community Market
- 73. Security Parking





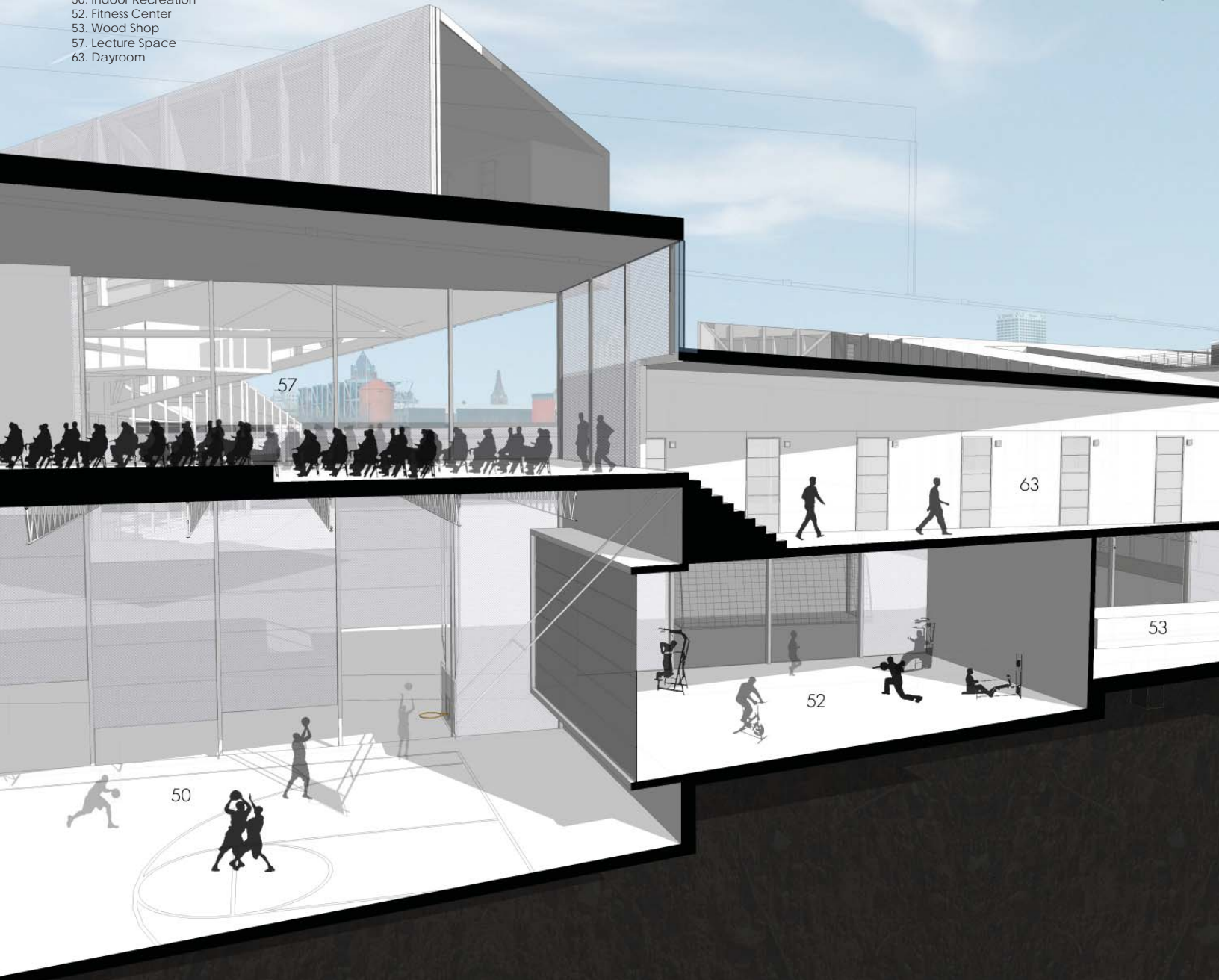
Indoor Recreation Space

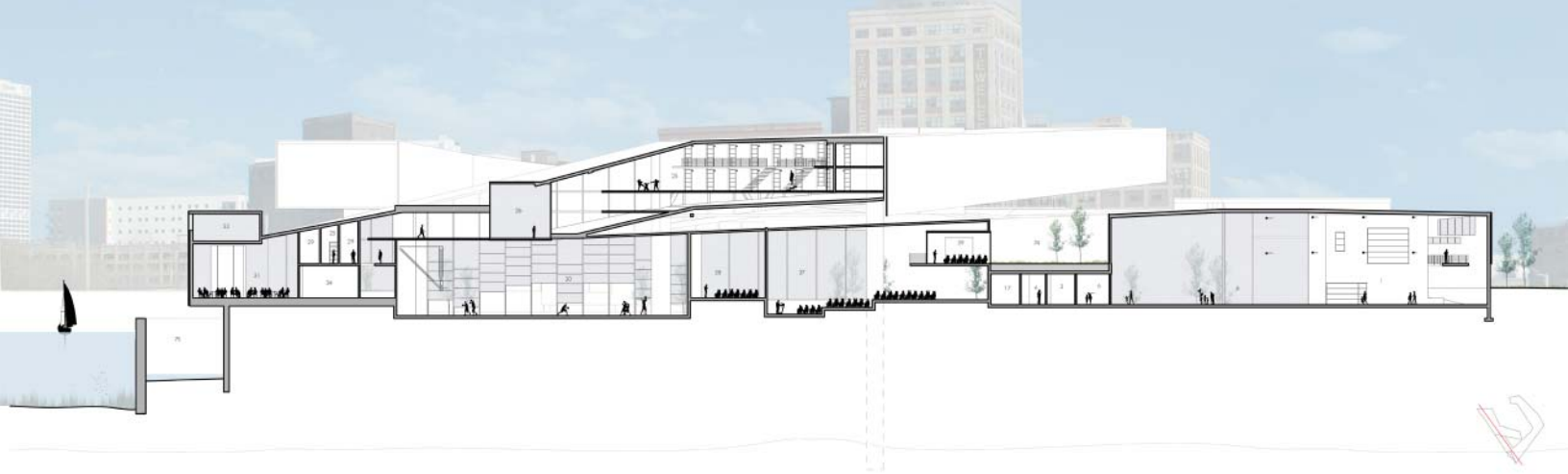


Work Room

Work Release Section Perspective

- 50. Indoor Recreation
- 52. Fitness Center
- 53. Wood Shop
- 57. Lecture Space
- 63. Dayroom





Medium Security Section

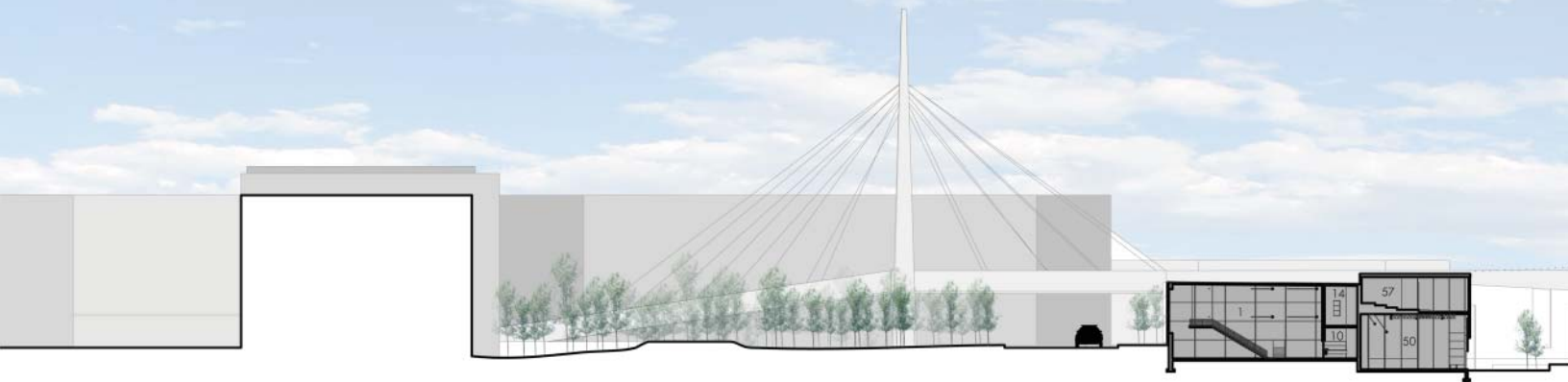
1. Entry
3. Containment Room
4. Visitor Area
6. Visitor Waiting
17. Changing Room
25. Dayroom
26. Security
29. Isolation Cell
30. Indoor Recreation
31. Cafeteria
33. Art Shop
34. Food Service
37. Lecture Space
38. Chapel
39. Class Room
74. Garden
75. Security Gap

Each space within the prison has an individual relationship to the next. It was important for the Lecture space and classrooms to be within close proximity to each other. The overhang of the classrooms doubles for upper deck seating during large shows and class space for educational time. These classrooms have immediate access to a roof top garden space, which would be kept by the prisoners.

Medium Security Section Perspective

- 2. Security
- 4. Visitor Area
- 12. Search Room
- 25. Dayroom
- 28. Double Cell
- 37. Lecture Space
- 38. Chapel
- 39. Class Room
- 74. Garden

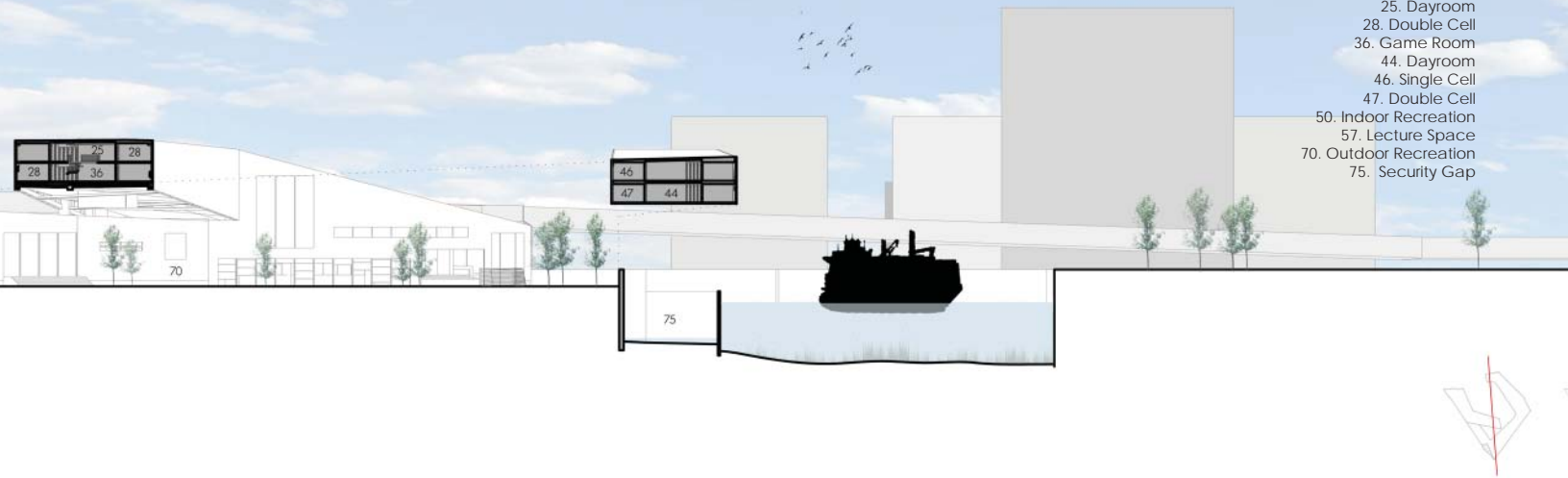




The minimum security construction yard connects to the rivers inlet, which allows the prisoners to ship their products along the river. The housing extension in section suggests the space for the ship vertically, and allows for the covering of docked ships.

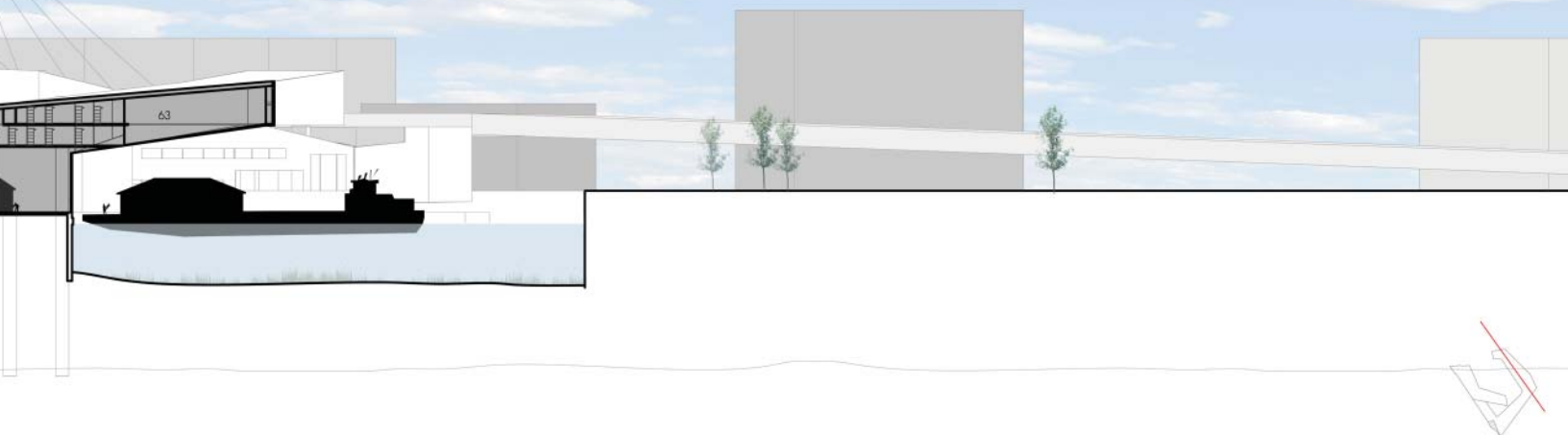
Site Section A

- 1. Entry
- 10. Reception
- 14. Conference Room
- 25. Dayroom
- 28. Double Cell
- 36. Game Room
- 44. Dayroom
- 46. Single Cell
- 47. Double Cell
- 50. Indoor Recreation
- 57. Lecture Space
- 70. Outdoor Recreation
- 75. Security Gap



Site Section B

- 44. Dayroom
- 49. Indoor Construction
- 63. Dayroom



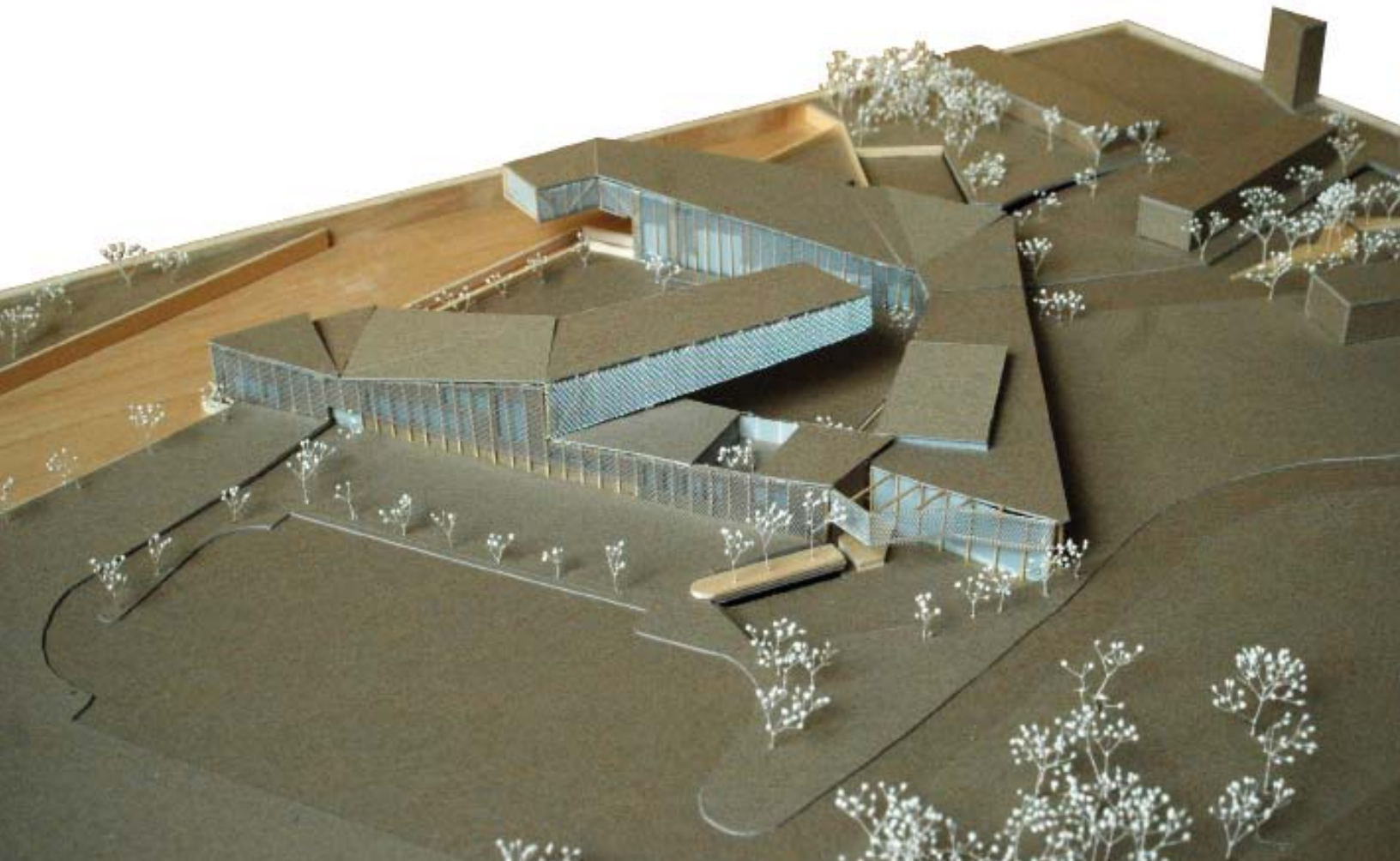
Minimum Security Section Perspective

- 33. Art Shop
- 44. Dayroom
- 47. Double Cell
- 51. Cafeteria
- 70. Outdoor Recreation









CONCLUSION

Prisons are an enormous dilemma, but they will continue to be an indispensable solution for this country. Although a new form of crime control is achievable, efforts should first be given to the existing condition and looking at ways of changing the prison today. This project has only begun to uncover the methods of going about this essential adaptation. Conversation must be created that looks at prisons in a new light, in ways of testing what we already have and what could possibly be. Current day prisons must utilize more of their immediate resources, such as the community. It is important that the attitude of the prison system change as well. Convicts must begin a process at day one that seeks to place them back into the community as an integral member. The prison system, although isolated from society has a large affect on many aspects of the communities life, and until specific members become aware of the current implications of imprisonment they pay no attention. Only when it truly affects a family member or a close friend, does it become a reality. Instead of waiting for this understood realism to come about, a sense of curiosity must ignite an excitement within not only the prison system to change but the community. Architecture has become an important part of this conversion through the process of this thesis and should continue in a close relationship with this ever changing system. Although architecture has its limitations within reality, it has become a vital springboard for such a comprehensive look at the potential that exists towards the transformation of the prison.



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