Graduation Plan

Master of Science Architecture, Urbanism & Building Sciences
**Graduation Plan: All tracks**

The graduation plan consists of at least the following data/segments:

### Personal information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Marcjanna Anna Bien</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Studio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name / Theme</th>
<th>Explore Lab</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teachers / tutors</td>
<td>Gregory Bracken, Robert Nottrot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argumentation of choice of the studio</td>
<td>I decided to do the Explore Lab Studio, because it offers, as one of the rare a complete freedom in choosing your graduation topic. Moreover, I'm allowed here to cooperate with teachers of my own choice. The Explore Lab Studio is most probably the last stop on my academic and professional path, where I'm able to completely commit myself to my own idea and turn my fascination into a concrete project.</td>
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</tbody>
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### Graduation project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the graduation project</th>
<th>Preventing re-offense among juvenile delinquents by establishing a rehabilitation system</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goal</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>Kraków, Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The posed problem, research questions and design assignment in which these result.</td>
<td>[Problem Statement] [Research Question] [Design Assignment]</td>
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**Problem statement**

The juvenile justice and rehabilitation system in Poland is currently facing a crisis. Too expensive and yet ineffectual practices are in need of a radical change. In spite of high expenditures, the state is spending more than two thousand euro per person per month, the resocialisation is clearly bringing no intended results, as more than half of delinquents commit a reoffense. The penitentiary institutions are well beyond their capacity, and as the Polish Supreme Audit Office (NIK) report states, in 35 juvenile detentions centers located in Poland dwell nineteen hounded young offenders. According to the paper, overcrowded buildings and what comes with it — lack of individual approach contribute towards high rate of recidivism. Additionally, there is no coherent post-penitentiary support system, which would prevent delinquents from returning to the family environment, very often pathological. The
former young offenders are left alone, with no self confidence and low qualifications. The rare help offered by the state is limited to the financial aid, which in theory should cover the basic needs (rent, furniture etc.), but in practice is frequently spend for entertainments or substances. Lack of necessary support (apartment, job) results in the youth homelessness phenomenon, which leads back to the re-offense.

It is important to realize that unlike prisoners, who are sentenced to spend many years behind bars, the majority of juvenile delinquents will sooner or later be released. Therefore, the major role of the penal institution, is to make young offenders ready to be able to come back to society. Still, more than 60% of young people released from the juvenile detention centers become recidivists and commit other forms of crime. For the common good of everyone, both the society in general and juvenile delinquents it is crucial to establish a new system of rehabilitation, which will focus on reducing the risk of re-offense, by placing emphasis on human rights and dignity, as well as by getting young offenders used to living as they will live when they are released. In this respect, the research will aim at defining the influence of architecture on the behaviour of imprisoned, and what comes with it - at discovering what has to be change in the recent penalty structure in order to improve rehabilitation of former criminals and to prevent future re-offense.

The future comeback to normal life is also a matter of relation between the society and juvenile delinquents. Therefore, it is crucial to explore if architecture of the juvenile detention center can establish the connection between two of the groups and to find out to what extend the architecture can break the borders and stereotypes and by reducing the feeling of stigma bring the young offenders back to the society.

Goal

The primary aim of the proposed project is to focus on reducing risk that offenders pose to the society after they leave the penal institution. As it was mentioned earlier, this particular social problem is certainly a function of many factors, and therefore the design should take account of all of them. Firstly, the project will try to gain the ability to solve the general social problem, instead of focusing on specific case. Secondly, by attempting to fulfill the expectations of both government and delinquents, the design will introduce the complex consisting of a juvenile detention center and half-way houses, which will gain benefits for two involved. The juvenile detention center will focus on bringing the outside world in, seemingly to remind it young inmates that their life won't end within the walls. Maintaining normalcy and making difference between life inside and outside the institution as small as possible, will make transition from prison to freedom much easier, as young offenders will get used to living as they will live when they are released. Running the juvenile detention center as a small society, will allow to give the inmates expected support to deal with experience, which in turn will lead to healing instead of harming. Additionally, by proposing different facilities, the project will aim at keeping young offenders occupied, so they less likely lash out at guards and one another. The project will also attempt to establish the mutually profitable relation between offenders and the
society and in turn reduce social exclusion and the feeling of stigma. To achieve this goal, it will be crucial to find out how to open the juvenile detention center towards the city and its inhabitants. By giving reasons and possibilities to enter, the proposed model will aim at creating spirit of community, to which everyone is invited. Moreover, enhanced interactions between neighbours, delinquents and staff members will allow to blur the boundaries and reduce the stereotypes. Last, but not least, the project will introduce the system of half-way houses. The former young offender, instead of getting a financial aid from the state, will have a chance to take up residence in his own sustainable and affordable house/apartment. Creating this kind of help, will prevent the homelessness and further demoralisation.

### Process

#### Method description

The research methodology will be based on the comparison between theory and practice. There are various different written positions touching upon the problem of rehabilitation and re-offense and my research will attempt to find out how much of theory is actually used in practice. Moreover, my research will mainly focus on the spatial aspect of the penalty institution, exploring the topic of proxemics and phenomenology. Additionally, I will attempt to discover the relation between the inmates and the institution, as well as between institution and society. Therefore, my research will show how the correctional institutions are perceived by the society, mostly by presenting examples in art and literature.

During my research, I’m planning to visit juvenile detention center (in Poland), meet with different organisations handling the problem of juvenile delinquents (Fundacja Po drugie-PL, The white building-NL) and talk to social workers, as well as to young offenders.

### Literature and general practical preference

**literature:**
- The Oxford Handbook of Crime and Criminal Justice, Michael Tonry, 2011, Oxford University Press
- Discipline and Punish: the birth of the prison, Foucault Michel
- Stigma: Notes on the Management of Spoiled Identity, Erwing Goffman
- The characteristics of total institution, Erwing Goffman
- The eyes of the skin, Pallasmaa Juhani
- Ways of seeing, John Berger
- Children behind the wall- The Report, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights
- The results of control of penalty institutions for minors, Polish Supreme Audit Office
● The hidden dimension, Edward T. Hall
● Silent language, Edward T. Hall
● Thinking Architecture, Peter Zumthor
● The functioning of closed penalty institution in relation to proxemics and congestion, Dariusz Schmidt
● The impact of density on the jail violence, Christine Tartaro

movies:
● Boy A, 2008
● Hi, Tessa, 2001

youtube:
● We, children from the juvenile detention center (My, dzieciaki z poprawczaka), 2012
● The adrenaline—the youth from the juvenile detention center (Adrenalina-młodzież z poprawczaka), 2002
● I’m bad (Jestem zly), 2013

**Reflection**
**Relevance**

The project will attempt to gain benefits for juvenile delinquents, government and society

**Time planning**

3.1 Starting the graduation project
3.2 Narrowing the topic/ Literature studies
3.3 Narrowing the topic/ Literature studies
3.4 Narrowing the topic/ Literature studies
3.5 Narrowing the topic/ Literature studies
3.6 Literature studies/ Site analysis
3.7 Literature studies/ Site analysis
3.8 P1 presentation- 1st April 2015
3.9 Interviews/ Writing the thesis/ Site analysis/ Briefing/ First sketches and design proposals
3.10 Interviews/ Writing the thesis/ Site analysis/ Briefing/ First sketches and design proposals
4.1 Interviews + visiting reference projects/ Writing the thesis/ Briefing/ First sketches and design proposals
4.2 Interviews + visiting reference projects (trip to Poland)/ Writing the thesis/ Briefing/ First sketches and design proposals
4.3 Interviews + visiting reference projects (trip to Poland)/ Writing the thesis/ Briefing/ First sketches and design proposals
4.4 Writing the thesis/ Briefing/ Urban analysis/ First sketches and design proposals
4.5 Writing the thesis/ Briefing/ Urban analysis/ First sketches and design proposals
4.6 Writing the thesis/ Briefing/ Urban analysis/ First sketches and design proposals
4.7 Writing the thesis/Urban analysis/First sketches and design proposals
4.8 Writing the thesis/Urban analysis/First sketches and design proposals
4.9 P2 presentation-16th June 2015

1.1 Writing the thesis/Design at different scales
1.2 Writing the thesis/Design at different scales
1.3 Writing the thesis/Design at different scales
1.4 Writing the thesis/Design at different scales
1.5 Writing the thesis/Design at different scales
1.6 Writing the thesis/Design at different scales
1.7 Writing the thesis/Design at different scales
1.8 Writing the thesis/Design at different scales
1.9 P3 Presentation
1.10 Design at different scales
2.1 Design at different scales
2.2 Design at different scales
2.3 Design at different scales
2.4 Design at different scales
2.5 Design at different scales
2.6 P4 Presentation
2.7 Finetuning the drawings
2.8 Finetuning the drawings
2.9 Finetuning the drawings
2.10 P5 Presentation