The Half Way Ground

Study of Jail/Half way house as Common Ground
Research question: How can a incarceration building be interactive with public function, and become part of the common ground?
“Now we make our networks and our networks make us.”

Churchill
Infrastructure connects and divides Chicago creating pocket neighborhoods with their own identity.

Because of the car and highway, the American citizen was able to spread over a long distance, able to live in a very low density.
As a city based on the industry, in the 50s of the last century a lot of immigrants came to Chicago. The rapid expansion of the population had led to the change of the urban planning, in order to allow people to quickly walk through, urban spaces (squares and roads) are designed straight and open for people to stay less. This is an automobile and factory-based city, people work in the division and are isolated by quickly moving. Yet with the shrinking of the economic and industry, a large wave of unemployment, as well as a large number of vacant housing emerged, lack of health care and education more emphasis this wave, the isolation caused by industry are also starting to appear: The spatial and capital gap made people in south Chicago isolated, residents in the community are also lack of certain communication and education, which provides opportunities for crime to grow.
South Chicago now
The shrinking has resulted in a "donut" hypothesis --- Chicago created concentric rings of wealth and poverty with rich both in the suburbs and in the "revitalized" downtown, and the poor stuck in between, where the south Chicago is.
Patient to doctor ratio in Chicago neighborhoods equal to third-world countries, while south Chicago lays in the areas of the highest food insecurity rate.
"CPS approves largest school closure in Chicago's history"

"School closings not racist, CPS chief Byrd-Bennett says"

Most schools stood in already struggling neighbourhoods...

... that probably have the biggest need for these schools
The high violence rate is part of the undeveloped living condition of the people in south Chicago, lack of education and poverty create a lifestyle in which the natural making of money out of labour hard to realize. The absence of schools tracks education and therefore the chance on a job is small. The violent behavior detemines the identity of south Chicago south works and is seen as something negative.
Rate of unemployment somehow affect the crime rate.
In Chicago, 51 percent of all children live in single-parent households.

Facing crime, the government has taken a more disciplinary system, in which the prison has become an important function of controlling the crime. This model is particularly prominent in the Southern Chicago. Many families, the father went to prison, leading to a relatively high rate of single-parent families. Lack of proper care for children and education somehow help this negative circle grow.
"Free world" of prisons were full, one of the most full of American prisons. In the past twenty, due to increasing inequality between rich and poor, to help the United States wantonly effectiveness of law and order, leading to increased criminal penalties. Suffered the biggest blow is the people who are excluded from the "American Dream".

Loic Wacquant
Over 7 Million people are in the U.S. carceral system. This includes probation, parole, jail, and prison.

Last 30 Years the population of the inmate has risen for 500%.

67% of the released inmate back into the carceral system within 3 years.
Increase in the number of prison force the government to increase the financial budget, as the most efficient way to curb crime in Illinois, it had become difficult to implement mandatory imprisonment due to financial difficulties.
In the United States, illicit drug use is a major cause of imprisonment.
Type Difference
CRIME REPORTS IN SOUTH CHICAGO

**May 10 - June 9, 2014**

Click on crime types to show only those dots on the map.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime Type</th>
<th>Reports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>VIOLENT CRIMES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual assault</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Violent</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROPERTY CRIMES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle theft</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arson</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Property</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>QUALITY-OF-LIFE CRIMES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal damage</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narcotics</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostitution</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Quality of Life</strong></td>
<td><strong>102</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Neighboring community areas:
South Shore, Avalon Park, Calumet Heights, South Deering, East Side

Show crime reports in neighboring communities
High incarceration rate may be attributed to theft and drug possession sentence length. Because of the insufficient attention to the social re-integration problems of inmates, repeat inmates may not be processed correctly. The first plea if sentenced to a shorter prison term, may be able to reduce the recidivism rate, making the crime reduced. The U.S. Congress asked the federal judge who make judgment of imprisonment aware that "going into a prison is not the proper way of the inmate rehabilitation, and it is not good for them to re-integrate into society."
Critics argue that the United States improperly imprisoned a large number of non-violent and victimless criminals; imprisonment in all state judiciary prisoners, half are non-violent offenders, 20% of drug-related crimes. "Human Rights Watch argue that the U.S. incarceration's abnormal rate is not good for individuals, families and communities, and have brought them extremely serious harm and damage the strength of the entire nation."
“Prisons are all about taking away people’s freedom. That is the real punishment. But they should help criminals change their behavior and learn to respect other people and the law”

Amnesty International
The Incarceration Development
Prison Study

“Prisons should help prisoners rather than just punish them.”

Policy:
1. Sentence criminals to imprisonment rather than corporal punishment.
2. Reduce physical suffering of prisoners and improved sanitary conditions.
3. Developed separated system for serious offenders.

John Howard, 1726 -1790

Dr. Benjamin Rush, 1746 -1813
Prison was preceded by a different form of public spectacle. The theater of public torture gave way to public chain gangs. Punishment became "gentle", though not for humanitarian reasons, Foucault suggests. He argues that reformists were unhappy with the unpredictable, unevenly distributed nature of the violence the sovereign would inflict on the convict. The sovereign's right to punish was so disproportionate that it was ineffective and uncontrolled. Reformists felt the power to punish and judge should become more evenly distributed, the state's power must be a form of public power.

Foucault builds a case for the idea that prison became part of a larger "carceral system" that has become an all-encompassing sovereign institution in modern society. Prison is one part of a vast network, including schools, military institutions, hospitals, and factories, which build a panoptic society for its members.
In England and Wales a workhouse, colloquially known as a spike, was a place where those unable to support themselves were offered accommodation and employment. The earliest known use of the term dates from 1631, in an account by the mayor of Abingdon reporting that "wee haue erected wthn our borough a workehouse to sett poore people to worke".[1]
San Pedro prison or El penal de San Pedro (Saint Peter's Prison) is the largest prison in La Paz, Bolivia renowned for being a society within itself. Significantly different from most correctional facilities, inmates at San Pedro have jobs inside the community, buy or rent their accommodation, and often live with their families. The sale of cocaine base to visiting tourists gives those inside a significant income and an unusual amount of freedom within the prison walls. Elected leaders enforce the laws of the community, with stabbings being commonplace. The prison is home to approximately 1,500 inmates (not including the women and children that live inside the walls with their convicted husbands), with additional guests staying in the prison hotel.[1] [2]
The Delancey Street Method

“Enter with a history. Leave with a future.”

**CORE VALUES**

**AMBITION:** create a community and family where everyone works together to empower the formerly homeless, incarcerated, substance addicted, gang members, and other at risk groups.

**FOCUS:** emphasis on the positive; focus less on therapy and more on doing; make mistakes to learn from them.

**LOCATIONS:** san francisco (original), los angeles, new mexico, north carolina, new york, stockbridge; looking for a new location; satellites also in texas.

**HOW IT WORKS**

**FUNDING:** Delancey is completely autonomous and grass roots, operating without grants, without a staff, and without outside funding. Anything that needs doing is done by the residents (maintenance, accounting, etc.); anyone can be a teacher.

**DURATION:** the minimum stay is 2 years; on average, residents stay 4 years; some as many as 6 years; residents check themselves in and can leave at will.

**EDUCATION:** first, residents are taught personal skills, basic hygiene, and how to break destructive habits; literacy is next; residents are required to achieve high school equivalency; many achieve an associates or bachelors; colleges operate satellite campuses on site.

**VOCATION:** residents are required to learn at least 3 marketable job skills;

**RULES:** (1) no drugs or alcohol, (2) no physical violence, (3) no threats of violence.

**PROGRAM ELEMENTS**

**SERVICES:** dorm rooms, SRO, and independent apartments, community social space, community kitchen, on site education, satellite college campuses.

**ENTERPRISE:** restaurant, cafe, catering, development corporation, general contracting, property management, landscape, hand crafts, metal working, arts, music, moving company, auto mechanic, christmas tree lots, digital printing, screening room, bookkeeping, accounting, art gallery, retail, advertising, upholstery/sewing, welding, warehousing.
Prison Study

Floor 03
5,000 sm residential space

Floor 02
5,000 sm residential space
800 sm program space

Floor 01
5,000 sm residential space
1,500 sm program space

Ground Floor
5,800 sm commercial space
700 sm program space
2,000 sm public open space
3,500 sm private open space

TOTAL:
5,800 sm commercial space
3,000 sm program space
15,000 sm residential space
Generally, "prison" refers to facilities for holding convicted felons (offenders who commit crimes where the sentence is at least one year). Individuals awaiting trial, being held pending citations for non-custodial offenses, and those convicted of misdemeanors (crimes which carry a sentence of less than one year), are generally held in county jails.
Proposed Program

35

Jail

Separate

Halfway House

Join

Public

Become Motivation

Defined by the texture and needs

Benefit From

School  Religion  Retail  Factory

Work

Interact

Education
My Conclusion is: An instant Half way house is my major program.
The Space and Program
The basic penitentiary pattern (as shown in the birds-eye view to the right) is also known as the radial design. The subtype known as the Pennsylvania system placed the administration building in the center, and the Auburn (NY) system placed this building on the outer wall. The Pennsylvania system (pictured) was based on solitary and silent confinement, with the Auburn system based on congregate work and meals with silent confinement (but inmates developed hand signals). The administration building in the Pennsylvania system is centered.

The panopticon, or roundhouse design, was a type of modern penitentiary advocated long ago by Jeremy Bentham. Only two were built in the world. The guard tower is a cylindrical structure going up the middle of the inside, hence the name, panopticon, or all-seeing-eye.

The reformatory is a large structure like a penitentiary, but notice how the cell doors open inward into a mass hallway (like a hotel). This is, of course, Auburn-style, but only some cellblocks allow the cells to have windows on the back. Reformatories became used for special populations, like juveniles and women. If extra floors are added to the top of a reformatory or penitentiary, the design is called the big house prison design. The original reformatories were designed for rehabilitation, and inmates learned early on how many points they could get for good behavior.
The campus design tried to blend in with the environment by allowing trees, rolling hills, etc., and the grounds aren't usually surrounded by a wall, but concertina razor wire instead. The outer perimeter is patrolled by guards on foot, vehicle, and sometimes by a mini-train. The educational center is usually the largest building on campus.

The skyscraper design (circa 1980), like the one shown here, which is the Piedmont Correctional facility in North Carolina, was designed for little more than warehousing offenders, although some of the floors may contain classrooms and/or work rooms. Exercise yards are usually located on the roof. Most major cities (and the feds) have what are called Metro prisons of this type, and often local jails are of this type, as are many private prisons operated by corporate contractors.
Hierachy Study

Intake Assessments
- Medical/Mental Health Screening
- Intellectual Assessment
- Educational Testing

Classification
- Specialized Units
- Minimum
- Medium
- Medium+ (TMU)

Personalized Program Plan
- Academic/Vocational
- Career/Technical
- Mental Health
- Medically Unfit
- Substance Abuse
- Recidivism Risk

Discharge Planning
- Parole
- Supervised Release
- Institutional Reentry Committee
- Transition Plan

Release/Expiration of Sentence
- Parole
- Probation
- Post Incarceration

Community Integration
- Reentry Programs
- Mental Health

Source: Massachusetts Department of Correction Annual Report, 2011.
School

Shops

Factory

Church
The Common Ground
Common Program
(500 People) Program developed from Delancey Street Foundation

Function & Square Meter

LIVING
20000 SM

EDUCATION
5000 SM

SELF-CULTIVATION
5000 SM

PUBLIC SERVICES
5000 SM

Living Units 15000 SM

- Sport 2500 SM
- Life Services 2000 SM
- (Medicalroom, Bathroom...) 500 SM
- Food 500 SM
- Program Training 3500 SM
- Communicating Offices 1000 SM 500 SM
- Library 3200 SM
- Church & Multifunction Offices 1500 SM 300 SM
- Clerical Work 1500 SM
- Manual Work 1500 SM
- Interpersonal Work Offices 1500 SM 500 SM
Common Program

Publicity & Target Users

Different stages of the released inmates

Beginner
Not Well Trained yet
Well Trained

Private
Public

LIVING
EDUCATION
SELF-CULTIVATION
PUBLIC SERVICES

Public
Public
Public
Common Program

Security Level = Height

LIVING
LIFE SERVICES
SELF-CULTIVATION
EDUCATION
PUBLIC SERVICES

Public

Peaceful  Lively

High  Low
Site Chosen
Strip A

Section of the Site
Fragment
Adjustment

Train Station

Urban Stripe

Vacant Buildings
F r a g m e n t
Adjustment

Walking path

Sew up the urban texture
Extend the grid
Sew up the urban texture
Extend the grid

Driving Road  Walking Path  Tram Line
Building Design
Plan Ground

LIVING

EDUCATION

SELF-CULTIVATION

PUBLIC SERVICES

LIVING