

site pictures taken by Morgan Fredrickso







Inmates arrive at the facility by going directly to the housing buildings. Theyonly time they will enter this building is to visit with family or l egal council until the day of graduation. At that point they will be allowed to walk free through the main doors, back into the outside world, hopfully never to return. There was special consideration given to this special consideration given to this progression. **It needed to be c** eremonial withought becoming mundane, or excessive. The sketch below depicts design exploration looking for the ideal form of this entry and final exit space.









Physical activity is a part of everyday life on the campus. Thisbuilding houses an indoor gym and weight room, a basketball court, walk/running track, full shower and locker room facilities and two outdoor basketball courts. It was important to not let this building hide views into the rest of the campus so it was sunk into the hillside.

The grate detail that goes around the two outdoor basketball courts acts as a security and safety feature but beyond that it also allows for a view of the inmates as they go about their day. The grate, more so than a chain link fence, allows views to be muted resulting in the inmates appearing as generic people, not a specific race, age or other stereotype.



Solar energy will account for 17% of the energy needed for the facility. Panels will be located on the roofs of the administration, library and housing buildings. With a total of 12,000 square feet (600 modules) produces an estimated 162,000 kW annually at roughly \$.08 per kW.

Wind Energy will account for an additional 20% of total energy needs. The three towers will be locat-ed on the west of the site. Although a longer payback period than the other energy sources wind energy provides great supplementation to the inconsistency of solar, and vise versa

Direct exchange geothermal was selected because it requires 15-30% less tubing length and half the di-ameter of water based systems. Due to the granite on the site, the lessened excavation costs were a huge incentive. Every building on the campus utilizes geothermal energy, integrated into either in-floor heat and/or the ven-tilation system, working to cool or heat the air before condi-tioning, and distribution so as to drastically lessen the out-side energy needed. Payback period of 15-20 years.



Trombe walls are located on the south sides of both housing buildings. The solid wall not only is struc-tural and provides the most security to the cells but also curbs some of the energy requirements for the most en-ergy consuming buildings on campus. This should cut the heating energy needs by 30 percent and has a payback period of 9 years.





In 2011 there were more than 2.3 million people in the United States prison and people in the onited States prison and parole system. Averaging \$36,000 per year per inmate this totals to a roughly \$83 billion annual expense for the country. Current facility design fosters recidivism rates nearing 80 percent, ontinuing a cycle of pain, violence and expense. Because of this the prisons are extremely overcrowded, and the money for benficial programs is stretched too thin. There is a new approach taking shape that shows a lot of promise at lowering recidivism, drastically cutting costs, and producing positive members of society. A design specific for this approach has been unexplored, until now.

Each building on the campus takes a specific role in creating an overall more beneficial facility. Their programs are different, and their designs intentioanlly reflect that. This project is a balance of compassion and rigidity.



Research question: What psychological effects can architectural design generate for the incarcerated effecting their rehabilitaion?



INVESTIGATING

"The degree of civilization in a society can be justified by entering its prisons."



Early site sketch show-ing the relations of the buildings to the central line between the library and administration building. The angles all lead back to the same conclusion.

The program is referred to as SHOCK incarceration and is a mix of traditional incarceration and a para-military bootcamp. The program is grueling but can shorten a 10 year non-violent sentence to one year. Only a select group of offenders are eligible, and ultimate-ly, the inmate has to volunteer to participate to ensure that they are deeply invested in this opportunity.

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Previously they have been renovated from old prisons, school campuses or military bases. This leaves a vast amount of opportunity for improvement. This thesis looks into both programatical, psycho-logical and physical design considerations previously unexplored for this new approach to incarceration. I have specified the details of my program for everything from duration to a daily inmate schedule as well as designed the entire campus from scratch. It is about making an overall system that works best, not re-vamping what previously exists.

This program could lead to a total overhaul of the current system, in-credible amounts of money saved and a brighter future for countless lives. This is a project about people, often the most neglected but who have the most to gain; an investment in their future, as well as our own.



Waite Park, Minnesota.

The 10 acre site features a decomissioned granite quarry, as well as man-made wetlands. Highway 23 and Interstate 94 run near to the site and is outside of the main residential area of town.







REINFORCE

This design shares light, sound and views between all the cell block floors. This helps further the sense of collective community. The views provided are strategic. They direct inmates to view the heart of the campus, overseeing the results of the physical labor they have put into the landscaping and vegetable gardens, reinforcing that hardwork can have positive results and their time here is resulting in something.

Cells were selected over dorm style housing for safety and visibility reasons. Less time will be spent in these cells than by an inmate in traditional prison so less accomodations are needed.



circulation

iderations for numerous denominations went this space. Due to the limited amount of time tes will spend here, and the open, high floorplan, there is little risk of vandalism. to a selection of warmer materials such a

ere is flexible space in the floorplan for a varie prayer services and the front is directed towar







Classrooms are designed for both digital/virtual and traditional classes. The computer and physical media resources are linked to comfortable seating and work spaces for groups and individuals. With so much activity security becomes a consideration. The floorplan is laid out as such to keep the most visual connection between guards.

Other visual consideration was given to the inmates and outside society. For the rest of society inmates are seen with weary, fearful eyes. The placement of the classrooms provides views for the inmates of the life going on outside of the compound, a sort of goal to keep in mind. More so these vews are to show the outside world the positive things these inmates are doing to improve their lives. They should not be seen with fear, but compassion and respect.

Location of guards during building use



