



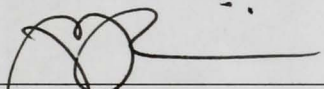
UNIVERSITY OF DETROIT MERCY
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MASTER'S PROJECT

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THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARCHITECTURE

TITLE: **Rethinking Social Architecture:
The Homeless and Working Poor Perspective**

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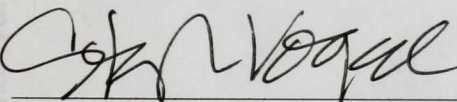
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Rethinking Social Architecture

The Homeless and Working Poor Perspective

Brett W. Hallacher

St. Paul/Bellevue Site



AR 510 & AR 520
University of Detroit Mercy
School of Architecture
Masters of Architecture

1 May 2006
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Rethinking Social Architecture

The Homeless and Working Poor Perspective

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Rethinking Social Architecture

The Homeless and Working Poor Perspective

Abstract

Architecture is still struggling to find a self identification. Postmodernism has asked architecture to consider the "New Vernacular" and how those who inhabit structures interact with them. It is within this spirit that architecture can take on the role of social activist and bring the profession's intimate knowledge of the human condition to bear in ways that before were seen as not worthy of architectural practice. Homelessness is one social condition that needs to be addressed within the context of contemporary American society as the economy is faltering. This thesis will attempt to recognize this demographic and incorporate its needs into a sensitive architectural form. What will this mean? Where should it be located? Is this by very nature elitist?

Rethinking Social Architecture

The Homeless and Working Poor Perspective

Project Summary

Although many organizations, programs, and shelters exist dedicated to aiding people who are without homes, architects need to respond to this social problem as well. Architecture for the homelessness can no longer be simply providing shelter; it must strive to alter current social conditions and preconceptions. This architecture will promote networking among agencies involved with the project so they can support each other. Architectonics need to be expressed in such a way as to invite the community and produce an environment that will be socially acceptable to the surrounding community where it is built.

When looking into the circumstances surrounding homelessness, an architectural solution begins to take shape. First, alienation is a common emotion felt by those who are homeless. As a result, these people need to reside in an environment where they are not looked upon as a lower social class, but rather a welcomed part of society. This can be accomplished in an urban/residential context where they are not isolated from society, but rather a part of it. Second, mobility is a key concern for placement of such a program. Most of those who seek shelter either on their own or with the aid of an organization need to have access to public transportation and services if they are to hold a steady job to improve their current situation. Thirdly, within this framework, there are many unique groups with unique characteristics that comprise what is commonly referred to as "homeless", such as abused women and children, the mentally ill, the elderly, HIV/AIDS positive youth, and many more. Consequently, each of these groups requires specific architectural elements and design concerns.

Rethinking Social Architecture

The Homeless and Working Poor Perspective

Thesis

3

Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day. Teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime. It has been said that hand-outs are the worst kind of charity so what needs to occur is a place for those in need to acquire the necessary skills to help themselves. Homelessness is a chronic problem in the United States today and it is now time for architecture to take a stand. A new typology needs to be created that combines an emergency shelter and community resource center within an existing community. This will act as a social incubator for any who wish to alter their state of existence as well as support the surrounding community through various programmatic decisions. By blending a shelter for the homeless with a community center, barriers of fear can begin to be broken down.

Homelessness is a social problem that exists within many societies around the globe and the reasons for people living this way are varied. Throughout history, there have been different approaches by societies to address this demographic all with varying degrees of success. Workhouses, SRO's, emergency shelters, villages of the homeless, and the modern "project's" were all attempts to address this issue. No single approach has ever been wholly successful because people are and become homeless for a multitude of reasons.

These reasons differ not only between societies, but also between individuals. There exist a number of primary reasons why people are homeless. First, their home is destroyed by natural disaster. Second, it is destroyed by war or

other acts of mankind. Third, they can not afford to pay rent or mortgage. Fourth, they lack the capacity to live within the society. Fifth, they were born into it. There are many means to each of these ends which are almost too numerous to list out comprehensively. Certainly, in the United States, stereotypes run rampant which attempt to oversimplify and judge the reasons for homelessness.

Contrary to popular belief, those who are homeless are not vagabonds in search of a life free from control and responsibility that was so romanticized at the turn of the 20th century. Those who are homeless are not by nature drunks, drug addicts, or prostitutes; neither are they all mentally ill. These pre-conceived notions have made it all but impossible to gain public support for the development of resources to help these people. The result of this is referred to as the "Not-in-My-Backyard" syndrome (NIMBY). When people do bond together in an effort to create a response to homelessness, they often are very reluctant to take such action near their residence. Thus, a proper and acceptable location must be chosen that will allow a particular response to be effective while not negatively influencing the surrounding community psyche. The homeless are not bums who want a free hand-out.¹

The current demographics on the U.S. homeless population are much different than what it once was. According to a Fact Sheet created by Ohio State University, the homeless population is very diverse. The demographics for this

group include 51% single males, 12% single females, single mothers account for 34%, and African Americans and Hispanics make up approximately 53% of the population. $\frac{1}{3}$ of the homeless are substance abusers, $\frac{1}{4}$ are mentally ill, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the male population are veterans. It has also been seen that a significant portion of those who are homeless were once children in foster homes. About half of the homeless have high school diplomas and roughly 17% have either full-time or part-time jobs.²

Official estimates of the nations homeless are sketchy at best. A true count is difficult due to the transitory nature of homelessness and the apprehension of those who make up this demographic to be counted for reasons of security or pride. In 1993, Nancy B. Leidenfrost reported 500,000 to 600,000 homeless people with 68,000 being children. A 1996 estimate, by William P. O'Hare, gave the number higher fluctuation between 200,000 and 600,000. These numbers, however, only make up a small percentage of the U.S. poverty total of 36,529,000.³ With such large numbers, the issue of homelessness is one of national crisis.

The U.S. government has created a multitude of programs and initiatives throughout its history to address homelessness. The success of these programs has been varied. Currently they fund many grants and subsidies on the financial end. They have created organizations, such as the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD),

Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH), and the Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB).

Faith based, private, and non-profit organizations play a major role in providing services and shelter for the homeless; they are the faces of society's response. Organizations such as the Salvation Army, St. Vincent de Paul Society, National Coalition for the Homeless, and others have been aiding those in need for many years. While some are organized on national levels, others are local. Often, when multiple organizations exist within in a given location, they are not networked well to share resources.

For too long, homelessness has been viewed in society as a socio-economic issue, something that a mere creation of shelter could not solve. As a result, architects were not involved in the creation of shelter. That was something that a builder or someone else would do. It was a matter of affordable housing, not a design issue. That position is changing within the field of architecture. No longer can architects sit back and use their services for those who can afford them. It is time that the profession stands up and becomes stewards of their fellow humans. Sam Davis, a professor at Berkley, is a pioneer in this position on architecture. In his book, Designing for the Homeless, he talked about a recent project he worked on stating:

Before I started the project, I regarded homelessness as one aspect of the San Francisco Bay Area's housing affordability crisis - That is, a social, economic, and political issue - rather than as a design problem requiring the services of an architect. I came to understand, however, that the shortage of affordable housing is not the only problem facing many of the homeless. Without a place to call home, they are denied many other necessities, opportunities, and choices. Most important, perhaps, it is difficult to get or keep a job if one has no permanent address or telephone number and no place to shower, launder clothing or store clean clothes. Homelessness also complicates access to health care, legal assistance, and education, and it restricts even such simple choices as when, where, and what to eat.⁴

What currently seems to be happening is that there are many socially responsive organizations who will hire an architect to design for their particular cause. When they do this they usually have a certain location in mind for their building and more often than not it is placed in an isolated part of a city or town. This is an unfortunate trend brought on mostly by NIMBY and other economic / political reasons that would use land closer to residential areas for more profitable ventures.

One of the most significant aspects of homelessness is the disconnection from society. It therefore stands to reason that the worst possible way to approach homeless people is by attempting to isolate them. Integration and dignity are the keys to a successful response. People have often viewed homelessness as a battle that needs to be fought or have viewed it as a disease. An understanding must be made that no matter what the issues are that create homelessness or the approaches that are made to halt it within society, nothing will change unless those who are homeless want to change. This is true of almost anything: if people won't use it, it is useless. Therefore a simple architectural solution revolving around a well designed shelter will do nothing but make a nice looking building and eventually it will deteriorate leaving those who used it no better off than when it was not built. What this implies is the need for such a place to be transitional. It should be a stepping stone into home or apartment ownership. To accomplish this, a shelter needs to be incorporated with a resource center so that when a person leaves the shelter they will have begun down a pathway to improve their situation.

With a resource center incorporated into a shelter, the organizations who are attempting to help the homeless in a particular area can amass resources and share facilities while being able to refer people to other organizations that might better help them. When organizations network, they can still maintain their missions. Another advantage of doing this is to offer each other assistance for the greater good of each organization.

What also needs to be designed is a building where the homeless population is integrated within the existing community. This means that a shelter with a resource center must include aspects of a community center. The reasoning behind this stems from the need to end the mentality of NIMBY while giving dignity to those who want help without feeling like they are unwanted in society. People are afraid of the homeless population for many reasons when in actuality, there are many homeless who hold jobs and no one knows who they are. With a community center as part of the program, opportunities arise for the community to have a definable place of interaction and support. This then begins to blur the boundaries between those with and those without homes. Where then should this building be located?

The location of such a structure needs to be within a community setting, not in a downtown. This is to give people a sense of belonging to a place instead of simply living in a city. Proximity to jobs for those who are coming to the resource center and staying at the shelter temporarily needs to be a priority. This means that adequate transportation needs to be considered. Finally this structure will not be successful if the location is prohibitively distant from those in most need of the shelter and resources.

Architecturally, the combination of a shelter, resource and community center poses unique possibilities in form, function, and commodity. Many questions arise when attempting to create a solution: What are the proper façade treatments? How is security handled? Where can interaction take place and what does such a space look like? What

constitutes the boundaries or edges of this building and the surrounding community? What programmed spaces will work best to build that sense of community? Many other questions beg to be asked. The program of such a place is something unique in its conglomeration of varied spaces due to organizational requirements within a unified entity.

While all the ingredients are in existence for homelessness to be a thing of the past, the recipe has not yet been found. Truly, since each society is unique there can not be a cure-all solution and certainly not an architectural one. To be effective in responding to homelessness, efforts need to be localized. An understanding must also be made that not everyone who is homeless wishes to alter their state of life. Architecture needs a site on which to be realized and as such, the site chosen for the investigation of this thesis is in Detroit, Michigan USA.

Specifically, the site is on St. Paul & Bellevue Streets on the Lower, Eastside of Detroit. It was chosen because it currently is a vacant plot of land with a thriving residential, commercial, and industrial sector surrounding it at close proximity. It also provides an opportunity to create a greenway space along Beaufait Street that runs down to the river.

Historically, Detroit has been the city for the common man. Henry Ford introduced the minimum wage and assembly line production. Industry boomed bringing jobs and with them the promise of a better life financially. With these

advances every person could own a car, not just the wealthy. It is this spirit that still flows in the veins of Detroit and why Detroit is the perfect location to create an architecture that focuses on those who need hope for a better life. 'The American Dream' was strong in Detroit, and it still exists even though current economic conditions make that dream less vivid. Emma Lazarus reminds us what America stands where social justice is concerned:

...“Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breath free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!”⁵

Detroit is located in a “humid continental” climate according to the Köppen Climate Classification system.⁶ This means that its winters are harsh with warm or hot summers, thus the need for shelter is more important than a “marine west coast” climate where the temperatures are more stable year round. The weather conditions are not the only harsh conditions in Detroit.

Detroit is a city where many residents struggle to maintain housing due to blue collar jobs moving out of the city leaving those who are economically unable to move left to fend for themselves. Families are no longer able to sustain themselves with both partners working full-time at minimum wage, especially now that the price of gas has skyrocketed. Strictly due to the nature of the city as it was developed, personal vehicle transportation is a necessity to arrive anywhere on time - such as a job. In Detroit, it is estimated that over 9,500 individuals are homeless each night. However, there are only 1,995 emergency shelter beds available within the city.⁷ According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition: "In Detroit, a worker earning the minimum wage of \$5.15 per hour would have to work 112 hours per week in order to afford a two-bedroom apartment at the area's Fair Market rent of \$751."⁸

The goal of this experiment in architecture for the homeless will focus on single adults. The thought is that there will be other buildings in the future which will supplement the proposed center to deal with other segments of the homeless population. For this project to be significant and not merely superficial a demographic group needs to be selected and the single adult population provides an opportunity to focus on an individual basis rather than on the issues present within family structures.

The program has space built into it that a small community would need. Included are a laundry facility, post office boxes, small medical clinic, consignment store, chapel, and a small courtroom where a Justice of the Peace could handle

local legal issues. Exterior gathering spaces are also included to breakdown confinement during the warm months of the year.

Proposed is the foundation of a new typology for homeless shelters. The reasons for its creation are an ever evolving society and the need for architects to become stewards of their fellow human. It can also begin to create a new standard of care that will alter the way charities work in the future and the way people from every walk of life interact.

¹ The United States Conference of Mayors - Sodexo USA. Hunger and Homelessness Survey. December 2004.

² Miller, Juanita E., Ph.D. Ohio State University Extension Fact Sheet. "Poverty Fact Sheet Series - Poverty Among the Homeless." HYG-5711-98

³ Miller, Juanita E., Ph.D. Ohio State University Extension Fact Sheet. "Poverty Fact Sheet Series - Poverty Among the Homeless." HYG-5711-98

⁴ Davis, Sam. Designing for the Homeless.

⁵ Lazarus, Emma. "The New Colossus"

⁶ Kimmel, Troy M., Jr. GRG301K-Weather and Climate Koppen Climate Classification Flow Chart

⁷ Wayne State University, Research Group on Homelessness and Poverty, Dr. Paul Toro, 2002

⁸ National Low Income Housing Coalition

Jeffery M. Kalban & Associates

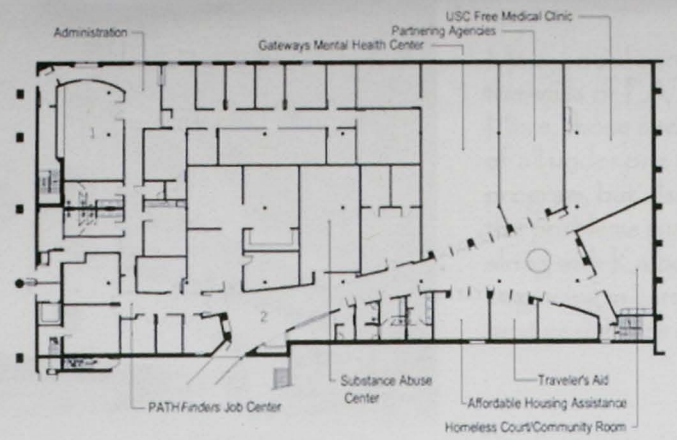


This project has made a large impact within the last few years as a model for how to create an architectural solution to homelessness. By combining several facilities, this building has become a central hub for organizations to network and share resources. Through the combination of a variety of services and shelter, this building has taken a huge step in advancing the future care of homeless all over the United States. The architectural elements designed into it allow for great care to be provided for without giving the structure an institutional feel. An existing printing plant was the canvas on which the architects made their masterpiece.

Los Angeles, CA
2002

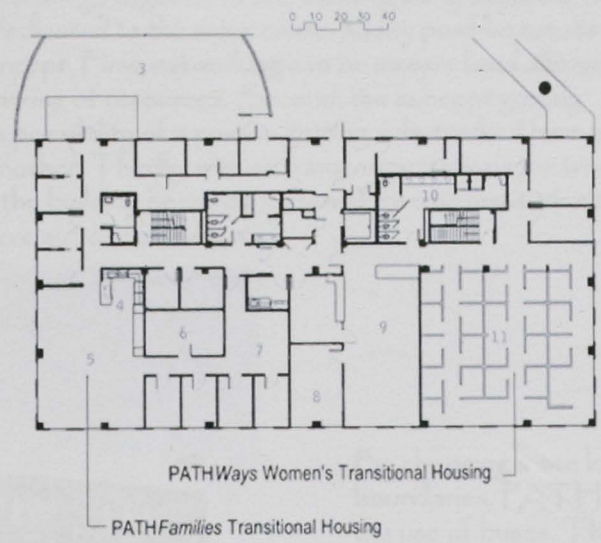
Floor Plans

FIRST FLOOR

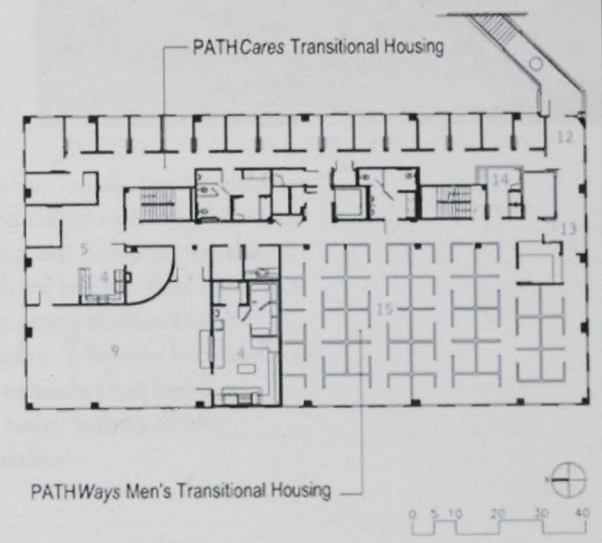


KEY	
1	Conference
2	Mall
3	Play yard
4	Kitchen
5	Living/dining
6	Kids' study
7	Lounge
8	Library
9	Dining/recreation
10	Women's shower
11	Women's dorm
12	Lobby
13	Reception
14	Men's shower
15	Men's dorm

SECOND FLOOR-WOMEN'S



THIRD FLOOR-MEN'S



Perspectives



Many social service organizations are housed within the walls of PATH's Regional Homeless Center. Here, those seeking the center's aid can be taken care of all under one roof. The concept not only includes program, but also location in an effort to wholly engage the problems surrounding homelessness. PATH, along with Kalban & Associates, have created a new beginning in care with their approach to providing the best assistance possible.

PATH RHC

The program brings together in one building many separate organizations all dedicated to the same cause. Many positive results occur with this concept. First, networking can be stream-lined allowing for a greater sharing of resources. Second, the concept greatly reduces the possibility of a person getting side-tracked from one facility to another. Thirdly, with so many organizations the true essence of the building becomes softened from an institution to a more commercial/residential aura.

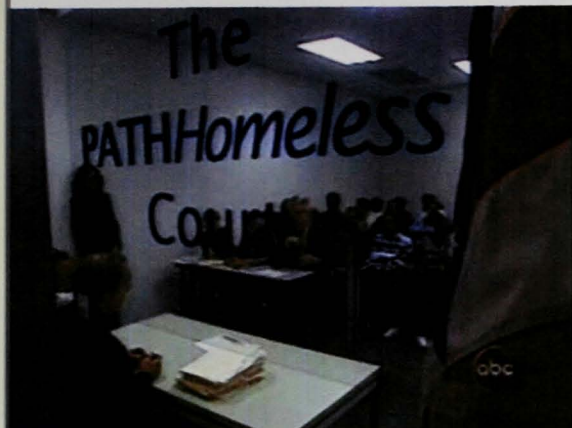
PATH Digital Model



PATH on "abc"



By choosing a site located within public transportation boundaries, PATH afforded those seeking their aid the use of buses. This is important not only for those people who are just arriving there for the first time, but also for those who are in temporary shelter there commuting to and from their jobs. The site location was chosen for another practical reason; that being a location equally far from two major halves of the Los Angeles homeless population.



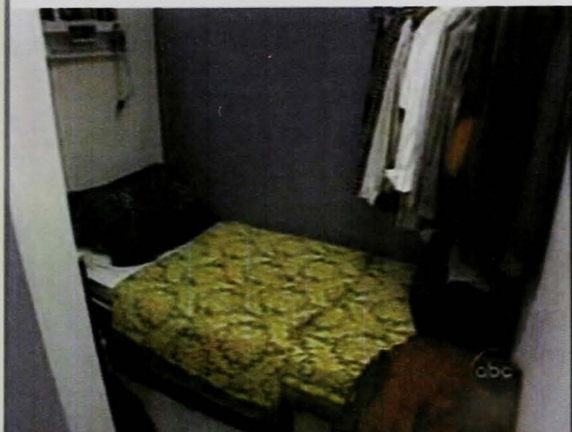
PATH Court House

The mall concept is innovative and moves the facility into a commercial instead of institutional state of existence. People feel like they are purchasing their lives back, not giving them up to attend a facility that is for their assistance. In bringing many services together, the community can also interact with the building furthering social integration.

Homelessness is a multi-faceted problem that no architectural solution could ever solve. However, architects have the knowledge and ability to create spaces which begin to affect the human condition.



PATH Beauty Salon



Shelter Bed 1

The shelter spaces vary from one area to another on each floor providing for different degrees of homelessness. Each shelter space is comfortable, yet also makes it now that this is a transitional place, not a permanent home.

Shelter is a second design criteria met through architectural precedents. The second and third stories are dedicated to women/children and men respectively. They are kept separated for various reasons in an effort to provide the best possible care for all.



Shelter Bed 2

Mall Level



Mall Interior on "abc"

In solving the task of integrating many unique facilities into one unified building, the architects looked to precedents. The one they found most acceptable was the mall concept. In a mall, many different companies share a building with the same purpose - to sell their goods or services. Those organizations programmed into the Regional Homeless Center have a similar goal - to help people with their services. With this in mind, the ground floor has a main access aisle with the various organizations lining its sides. They each have a glass "store-front" that gives the perspective client a chance to observe what occurs inside before entering. This reinforces the notion that all who enter the facility have choices and are not alone. Another important effect of the mall solution is the social integration required to traverse the space.



Mall Interior on "abc"

This facility was renovated from an existing printing plant in an effort to revitalize both neighborhood and people. The factory that once gave people jobs now gives them a chance at a new life.

PATHMALL & Reception Area

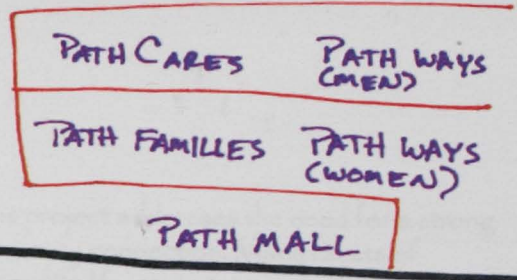


SPACE PROVIDED
OF BEDS



WOMEN'S DORM

MEN'S DORM



- CORRIDOR SHAPE IS SOFT ADDING TO A GREATER SENSE OF COMFORT & WELCOMING

- STRUCTURAL COLUMNS - AWKWARD



- GLASS STOREFRONT WINDOW
- AFFORDS CHOICE
- SECURITY

- OFFICES/ ORGANIZATIONS
- COMMERCIAL FEEL, NOT INSTITUTIONAL
- VERY EFFECTIVE

- WIDE CORRIDOR
- SENSE OF OPENNESS

Fremont Public Association Community Resource Center

20

Miller/Hull Architects



This project addresses the need for a strong community connection. Many facets of community life are juxtaposed within this building to create an environment devoted to serving those most in need of a community's support. The idea is to consolidate community services in an effort to better network and share resources. The FPA Community Resource Center takes its structural and architectural cues from the commercial district where it is located. This allows the Center to blend into the surrounding community helping to ease resentment from neighbors.

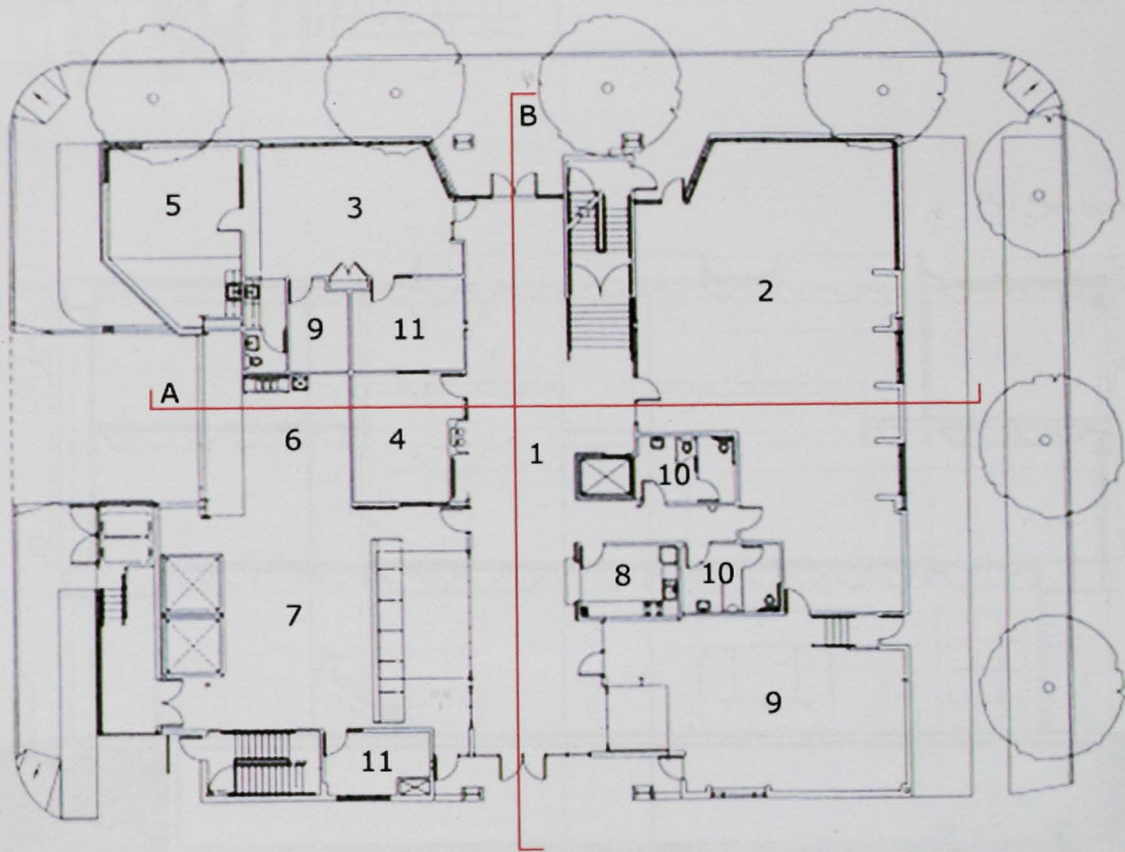
Seattle, WA
1998

Floor Plan

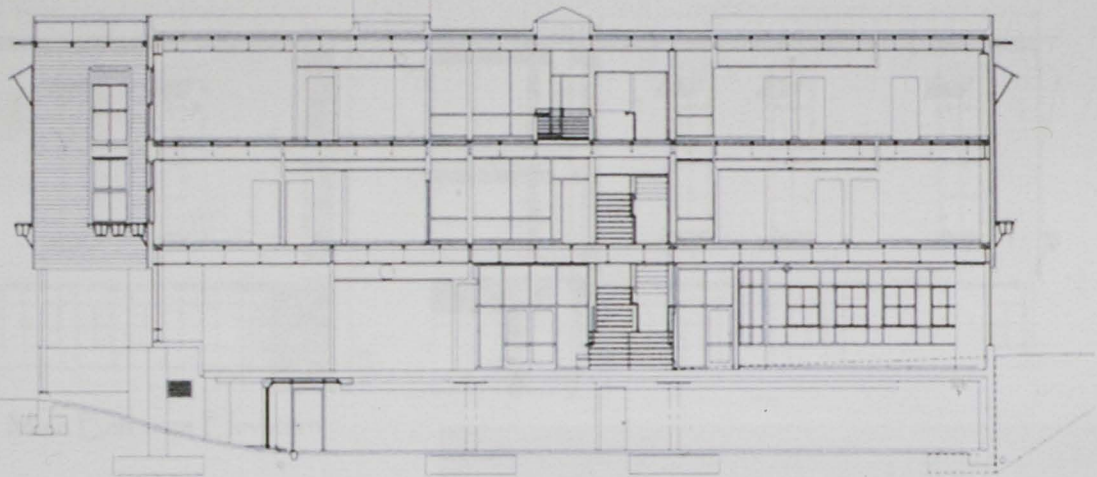
Miller/Hull was successful in their attempt to create an architectural expression within a commercial district. Through their vertical separation of program, they were able to reference existing site conditions. The program also allowed for unique spaces to be created while meeting the needs of the community.

A social connection through the building was a desired element to solve issues of isolation. The entrance gives way to an "interior street" along which many of the community center's services are oriented. In doing so, Miller/Hull begins to break down the feeling of an institutional service building for a more humanizing experience. This idea is further carried out in the realization of the food bank. Here, those acquiring food choose what they will receive for themselves in a farmers-market setting where the power of choice is afforded them.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 PUBLIC GALLERY | 7 FOOD BANK DISTRIBUTION |
| 2 LIBRARY | 8 KITCHEN |
| 3 LIVING ROOM | 9 CONFERENCE ROOM |
| 4 CHECK-IN | 10 RESTROOM |
| 5 CHILDREN'S AREA | 11 OFFICE |
| 6 FOOD BANK STORAGE | |



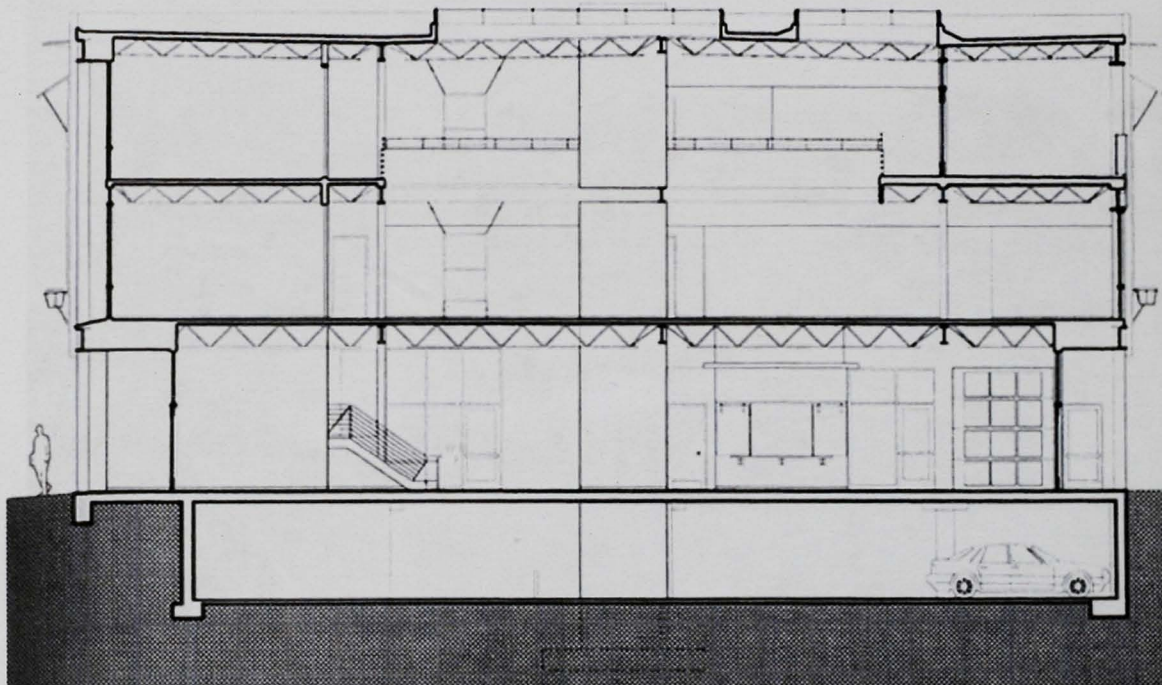
Sections



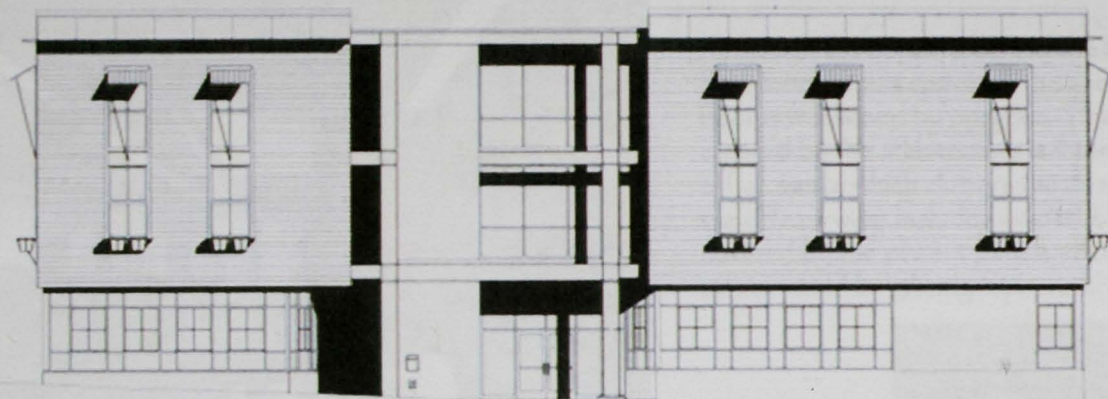
A-Section

An atrium connects the second and third stories giving the structure a sense of openness. This element further blurs the boundary between home and institution easing the reluctance of those who would otherwise not seek institutional help for a number of reasons.

B-Section



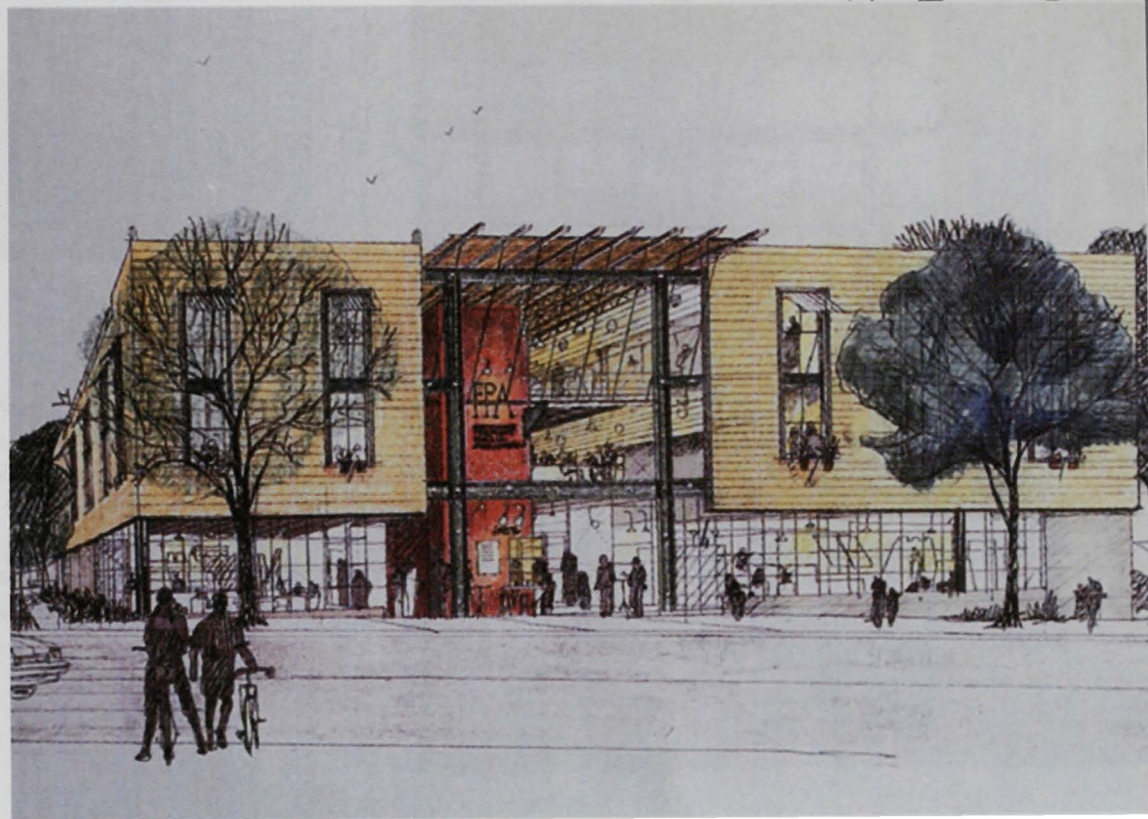
Elevations



Main Entrance Elevation

Main Entrance Sketch

The ground floor, transparent with large glass expanses, gives a sense of openness which is inviting to those who would use its services. It keeps in line with urban conditions where retail is at ground level with resident levels subsequently above them. The second and third stories are clad with cement board allowing a sense of privacy to develop among the building's users.



Interior

Although the concept behind the building is solid, the interior atrium space on the second and third floor is weakened by program. The openness created by the architecture is interrupted with office space which clutters the design. Perhaps if the offices were included as part of the program covered by the cement panels, then the overall effect would be greatly improved.

Library



Interior Atrium

The main façade does not incorporate space dedicated to alternative transportation means. This is directly opposite from the programmed spaces which seek to boost other forms of transportation, namely bicycling. The interior lighting seems to be sterile with a repetitive, institutional florescent bulb layout. The HVAC system is also left partially exposed adding to an industrial feel not conducive with a more residential architecture.

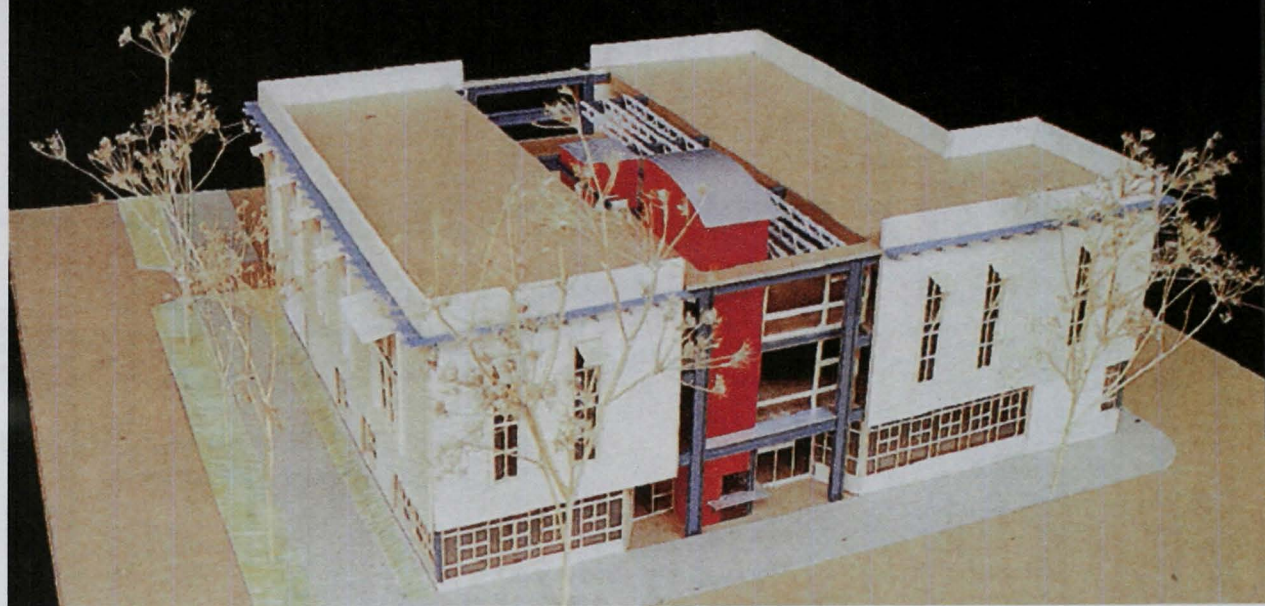


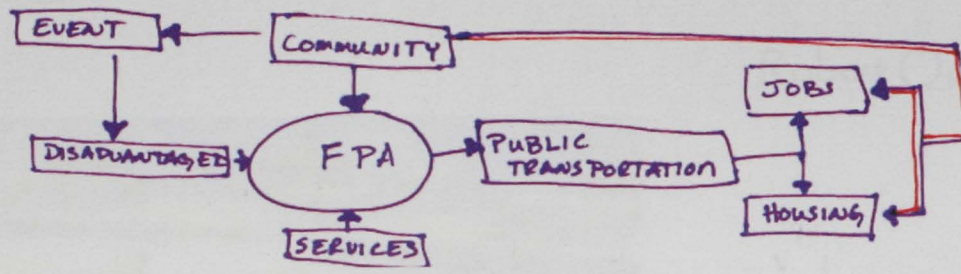
By blending public services with social services, the FPA is able to accommodate a large part of the community with a single building. Isolation is almost eliminated throughout the structure to provide a positive stimulus for the disadvantaged who use the building. A public library, children's play area, a demonstration kitchen, and social service offices are just some of the programmed spaces along the "interior street" allowing the community to interact with the people they are attempting to help. The second and third stories contain offices, family and employment facilities, and in-home assistance for the elderly and disabled. The essence of these facilities is reinforced by the strong architecture Miller/Hull created.

Final Model



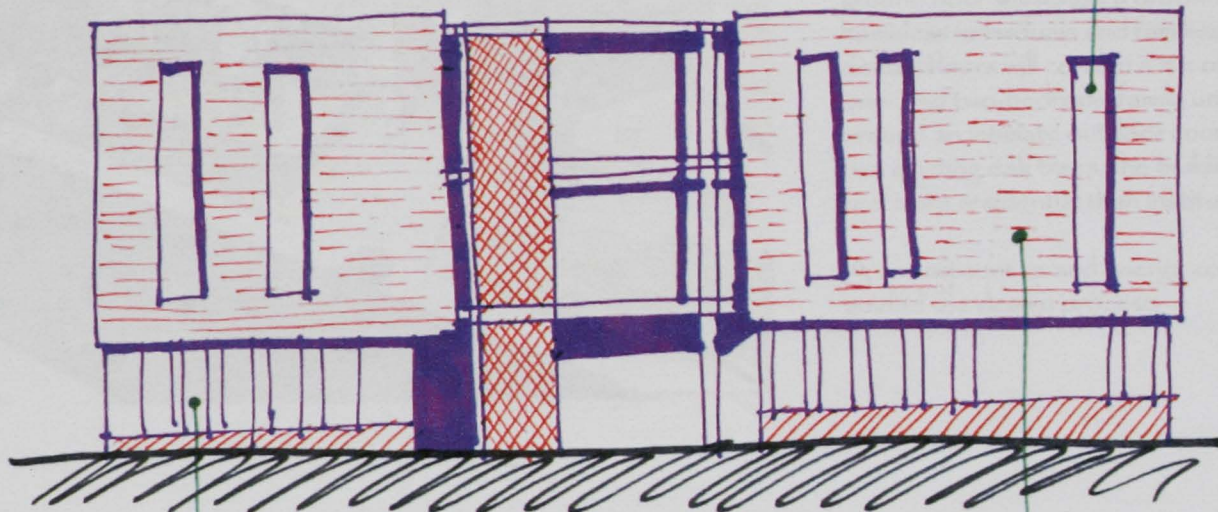
Main Entrance





CENTER PORTION IS LIGHT
 - CREATES ILLUSION OF OPENNESS

TALL WINDOWS
 - EMIT LIGHT W/O SACRIFICING PRIVACY



LARGE GROUND FLOOR WINDOWS
 - IMITATES SURROUNDINGS

CEMENT BOARDS
 - PROVIDE PRIVACY
 - BLENDS INTO COMMUNITY

Opportunity Center

Midpeninsula / Palo Alto, CA

27

Robert Quigley Architects



The Opportunity Center is a mixed-use, five-story, wood frame and concrete block structure over a two-level underground parking garage. The ground floor will house a drop-in service center for homeless individuals and families. The upper residential floors will contain a mix of 89 SRO and one- and two-bedroom family units. Organized around an intimate outdoor courtyard sheltered by two existing oak trees, the building is intended to feel more residential than institutional.

A commitment to and energy conservation also guided the design process.



Total Cost: \$13,000,000

Date of Opening: Spring 2006

Key Staff Involved: Rob Quigley, Marianne Welton, Wendell Shackelford

Services Provided: Community Meetings, PC Permit Approval Process, Programming, and Design Through Construction

Location



The site for the Opportunity Center of the Midpeninsula is on Encina Avenue in Palo Alto, off of El Camino Real just north of the Town and Country Shopping Center. The site has many advantages which include some of the following: The Opportunity Center will have minimal negative impact on nearby commercial residential areas. It is close enough to existing concentrations of homeless individuals for their use of social services offered. Public transportation services are close enough that clients can travel to referral agencies and services. It will be safe and accessible for volunteers.

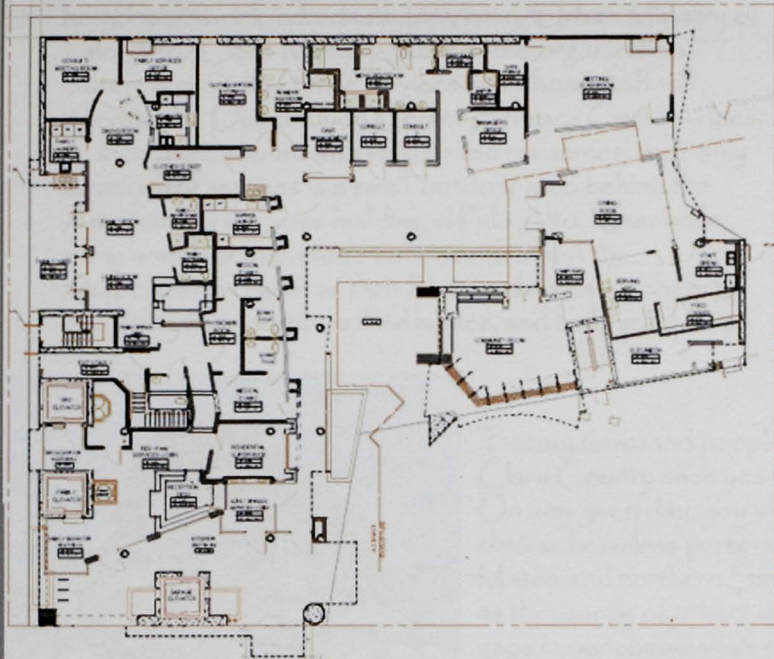
Floor Plans

HOUSING

The most immediate cause of homelessness in the Midpeninsula is the shortage of affordable housing. The Opportunity Center will include housing units, giving some clients a place to live. Two separate wings will house both singles and small families with children in the floors above the service center. The Community Working Group has partnered with the The Housing Authority of the County of Santa Clara.

OPPORTUNITY

Once they're in the door with some basic needs met, people need access to a wide variety of social, rehabilitative, and educational services.

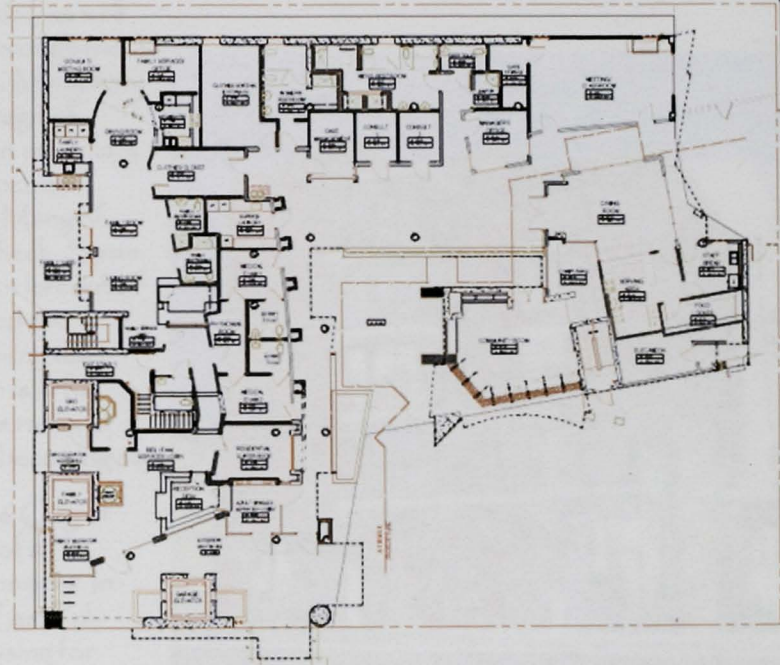


PROBLEM SOLVING

Homelessness doesn't occur in a vacuum, so the response needs to include services to the broader community, like providing problem-solving, crisis response and community education in an effort to reduce the number of homeless related concerns in the community.

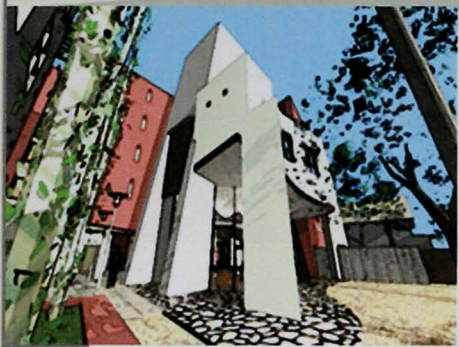
HOSPITALITY

The first step towards helping community members find their way out of homelessness, or to help them avoid it, is to provide for their very basic needs, such as a hot cup of coffee, somewhere to perform personal hygiene, a place to pick up mail or return a phone call, assistance in finding food and shelter, and a supportive sense of community.



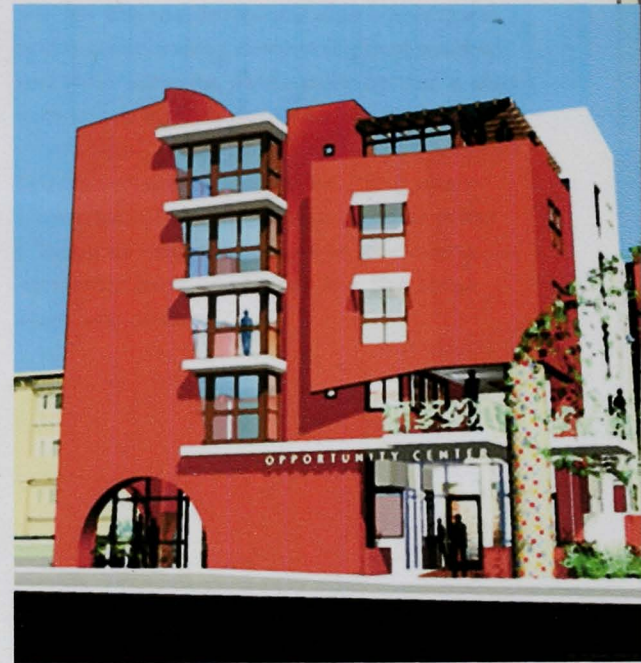
Exterior

Only very basic drop-in services are offered currently to homeless/at-risk individuals. InnVision/Urban Ministry of Palo Alto/Clara-Mateo Alliance—the organization currently providing these services and whose staff will operate the Opportunity Center Services Center—does an incredible amount with very limited resources: their only location for services is a small, outdoor area behind the American Red Cross building in Palo Alto. Meanwhile, many homeless individuals continue to count the Midpeninsula region as their home and receive no help to transform their destinies, find homes, and build stable lives.



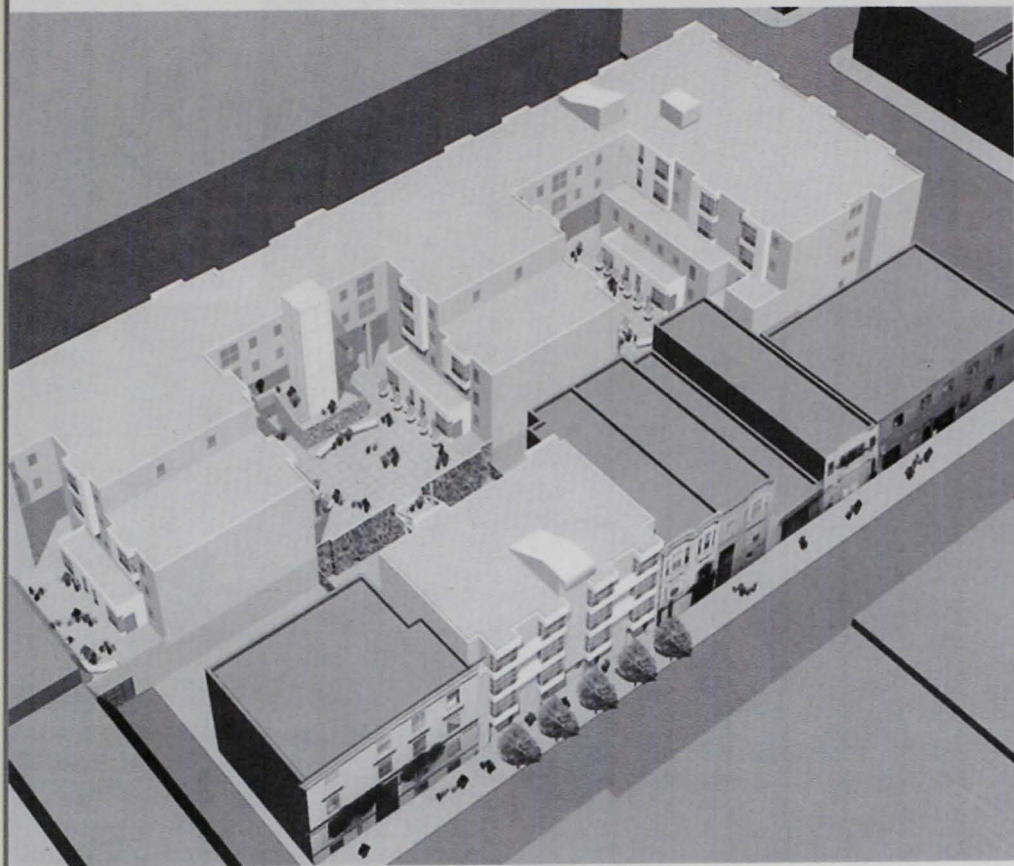
Twenty thousand people are homeless in Santa Clara County each year, according to a 1999 study. On any given day, you will find approximately 650 chronic homeless persons residing in southern San Mateo and northern Santa Clara counties, as well as thousands of others who have fallen through the gaps in our community's social safety net. Many have lost their homes due to the growing shortage of affordable housing in this area; there is an acute lack of truly affordable housing for very low-income persons in the Midpeninsula community. Many of these people live from paycheck to paycheck. Some live on little or no income. They have been left out of the prosperity of Silicon Valley, and need the opportunity to participate in the stable living that most of us enjoy. Now that the recession is in full swing, many more have been added to the ranks of those who are homeless or are at-risk of becoming so.

The Opportunity Center fills a critical need in our community. A 1996 City of Palo Alto task force on homelessness recommended the development of a center that would deliver coordinated social services in an indoor environment. In addition, the Comprehensive Plans of the communities of Palo Alto, East Palo Alto, and Menlo Park have each identified the acute need to build housing for those of us with the lowest incomes. The Opportunity Center is designed to meet both those goals.



Canon Barcus Community House

Episcopal community Services



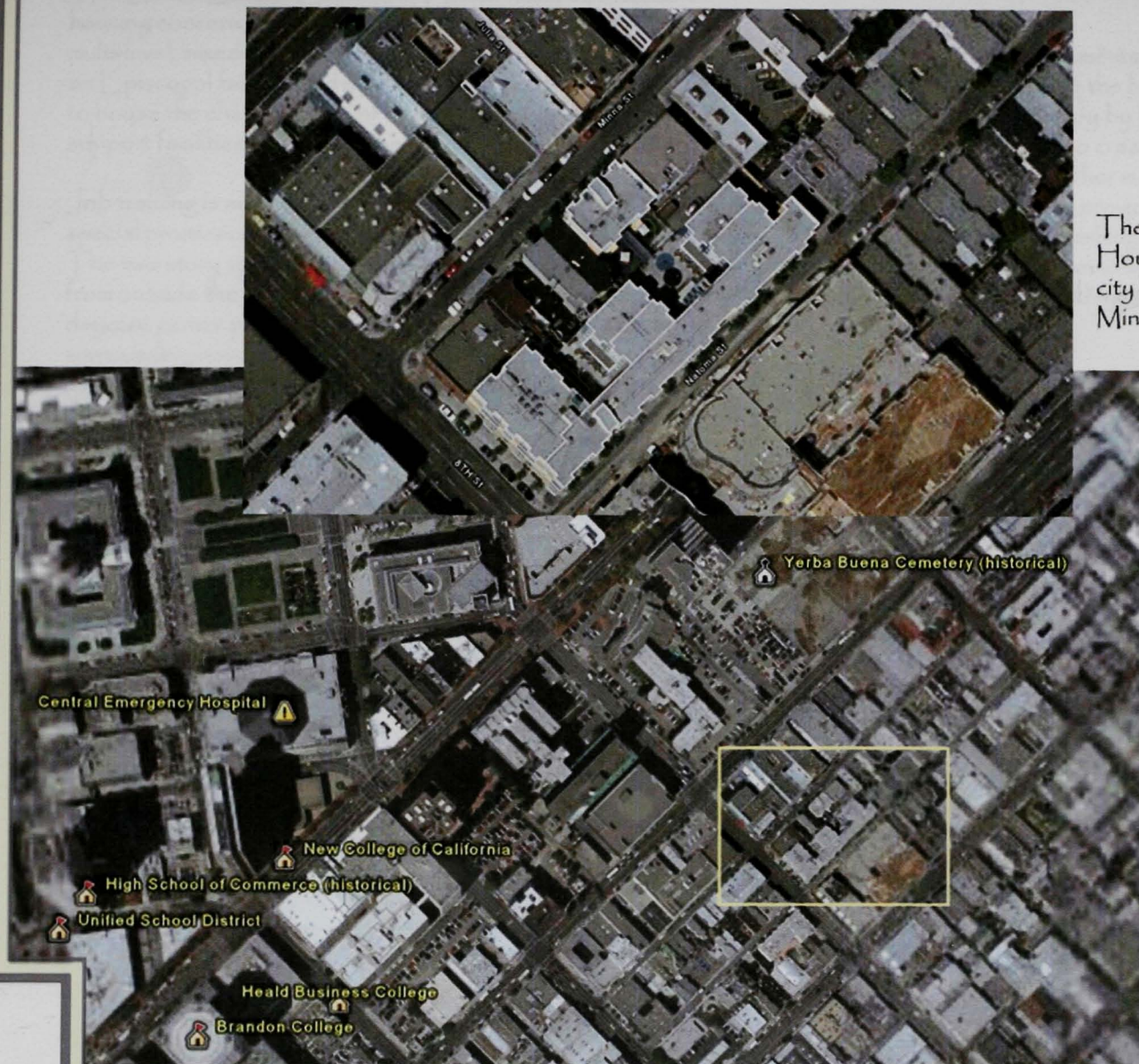
165 Eighth Street
San Francisco, CA

Herman and Coliver Architects

The Canon Barcus Community House is a building project for the Episcopal Community Services. Their program is one which directly involves the community with those who are using the facility. A family homeless facility is a large portion of the program. Job training is provided on site for the residents and also for anyone in the surrounding community that want to use their services. A daycare center is also on site for the residents and community where the Episcopal Community Services hold after-school programs. St. Luke's Hospital runs a community clinic from the House as well in an effort to give everyone, no matter their position in life, the same standard of care.

Location

The Canon Barcus Community House covers more than half of a city block bounded by 8th St., Minna St. and Natoma St.

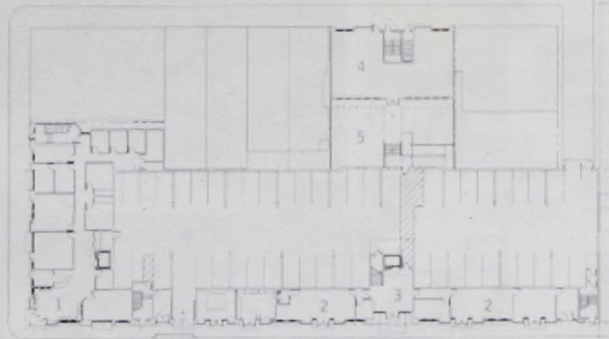


The surrounding site is healthy and thriving. Located across 8th street is the Canon Kip Community House, which is the first shelter/community center by Episcopal Community Services built in 1994. Important services nearby are the Central Emergency Hospital and many educational facilities. Public transportation is locally accessible helping to support the job training program within the building. Many other resources make this a great location.

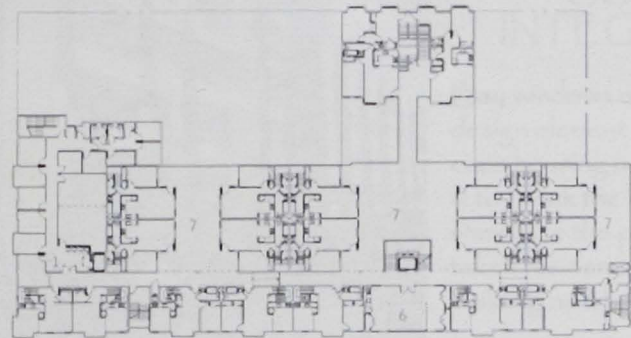
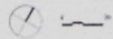
The Canon Barcus Community House takes into account housing concerns, social service facilities, and parking with a multi-level, mixed-use building. Episcopal Community Services, an Episcopal faith based organization, intended this building to house the changing face of homelessness and provide support facilities to assist in their re-integration into society.

Job training is an integral part of the program and is given special prominence at the corner of 8th & Natoma streets. The two story space is accessed from the corner by people from outside the House and from the inside by residents. A daycare center provides a service for both residents and the surrounding community. St. Luke's Hospital sponsors a clinic at the Community Home for the entire community.

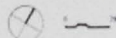
One- to four-bedroom apartments comprise the 48 unit residential housing portion of the building. Their capacity is 47 homeless families. Philanthropy by Design, a volunteer interior decorating practice, helped to create positive environments for those living in the House. Other manufacturers donated materials or products to help provide goods and residents were able to choose their own furnishings. Thus the building promotes dignity through respectable home-like facilities and by providing residents with choices - something that most did not have.



GROUND FLOOR

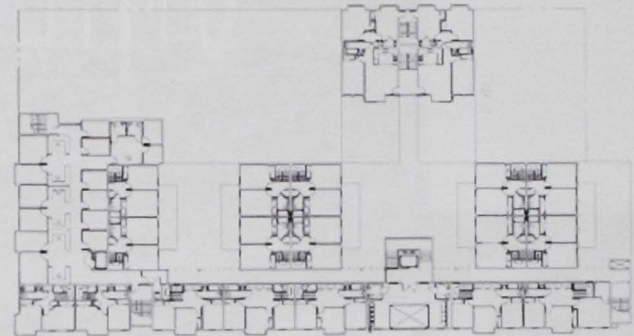


SECOND FLOOR

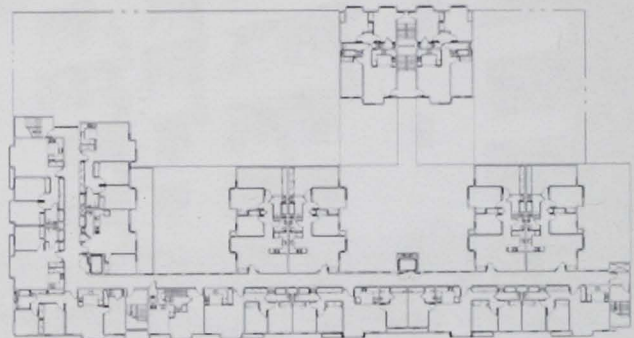
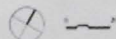


KEY

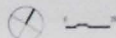
- 1 Social services
- 2 Staff offices
- 3 Residents' offices
- 4 Daycare
- 5 Daycare courtyard
- 6 Community room
- 7 Residential courtyard



THIRD FLOOR



FOURTH FLOOR





3 exterior courtyards help to facilitate the needs of the residents and allow for them to interact with one another. These spaces also invite the community to interact with the residents.



Minna Street

SOCIAL INTEGRATION

Bay windows are an important design element incorporated into each housing unit. Their purpose is to break the large facade and to showcase the people who have taken residency - promoting the building as a home.



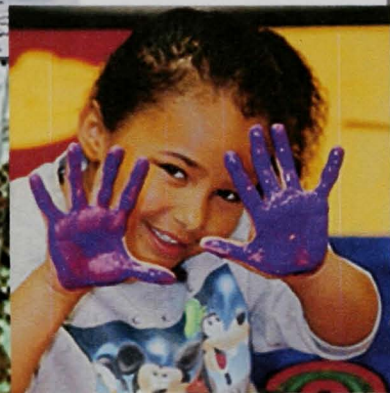
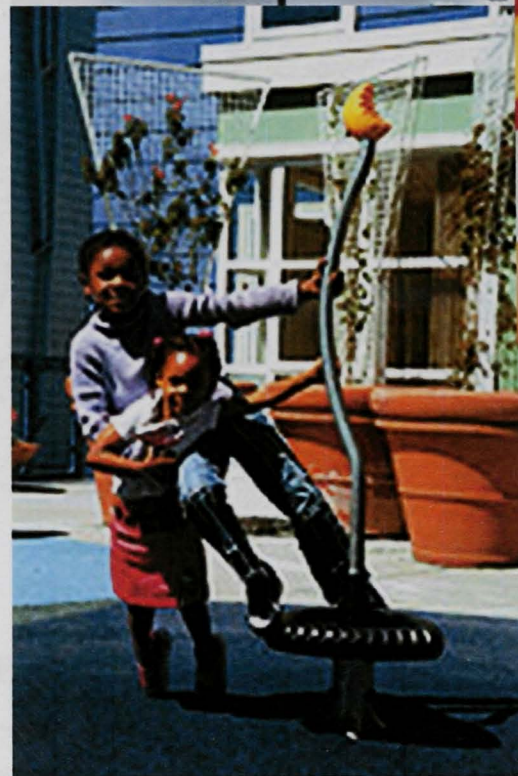
8th & Natoma Streets



Located within the Community House, a training center is devoted to giving the residents on-job skills they can use to secure a job. The goal is to give them the ability to be marketable to employers. Having a job, as well as a stable place to call home, many people can overcome the circumstances that brought them to Canon Barcus in the first place.



The After-School program and Family Literacy program are both extremely successful, vibrant parts of the Community House. These allow the community at large to interact with the formerly homeless residents at a personal social level. When children are given the care they need, their parents can begin to take proper steps to control their lives with the full responsibility of providing for their children removed.



Everyone benefits from the interaction between the community and the residents of Canon Barcus. Those who society deemed did not want now can not be distinguished from the rest of society.

Seattle Freeway Park

Lawrence Halprin & Associates



Seattle, WA

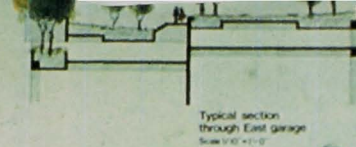
SEATTLE FREEWAY PARK

Designed by Lawrence Halprin & Associates

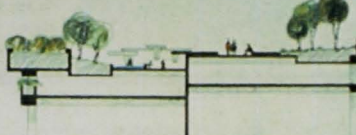
For the City of Seattle
Washington State Highway Commission, Department of Highways
R.C. Hedreen Company

Sections / Elevations

The sections demonstrate the way very rigid planar surfaces can dynamically create space. This park invites the entire community to gather and find peace within a fast-paced world. Varying the levels of walking surfaces provides an opportunity to experience the park from multiple points of view. Strong verticals and horizontals allow ease of construction. Native vegetation softens the hard edges, provides shade, and environmentally benefits the city.



Typical section
through East garage
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



Section through playground
East garage - 2nd phase
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



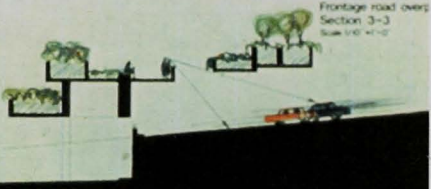
Frontage road overpass
Section 1-1
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



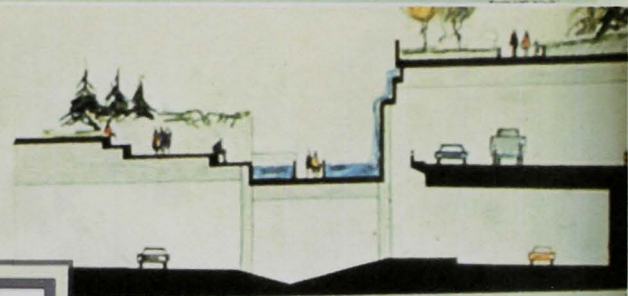
Frontage road overpass
Section 2-2
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



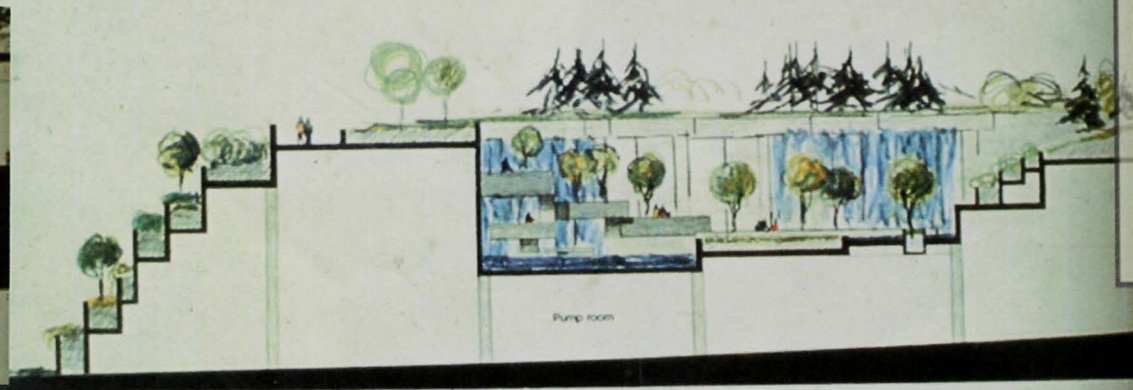
Frontage road overpass
Section 3-3
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



Frontage road overpass
Section 4-4
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



Cross section through canyon
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

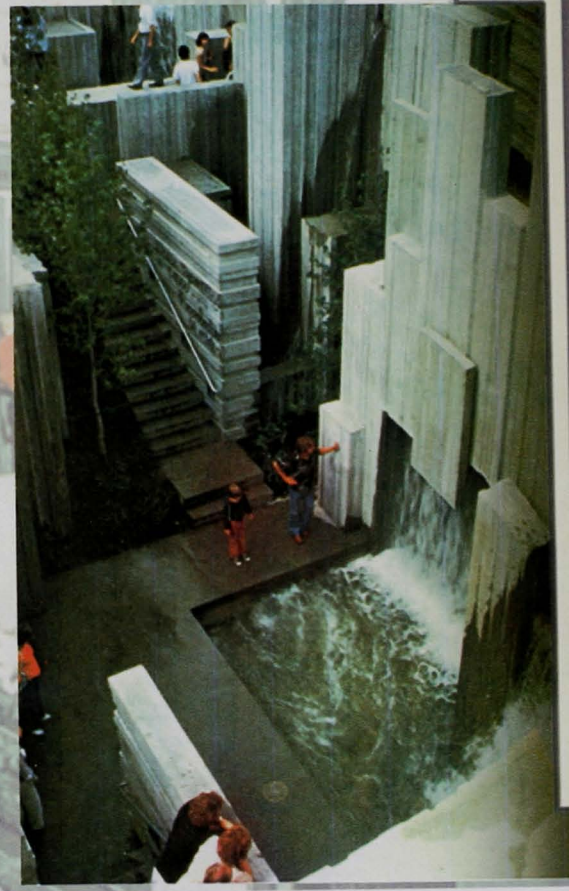


2nd phase

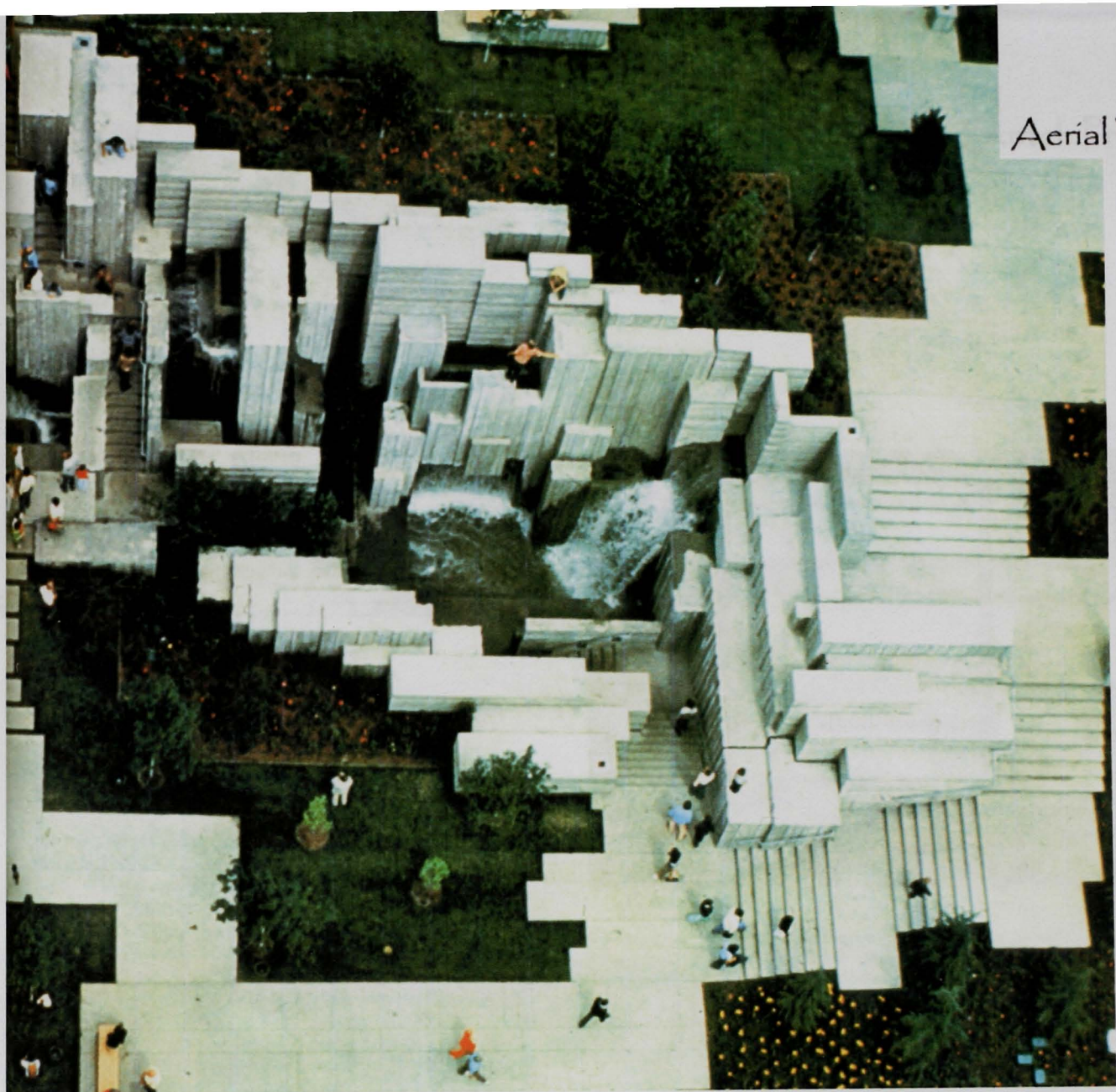
Longitudinal section through canyon
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



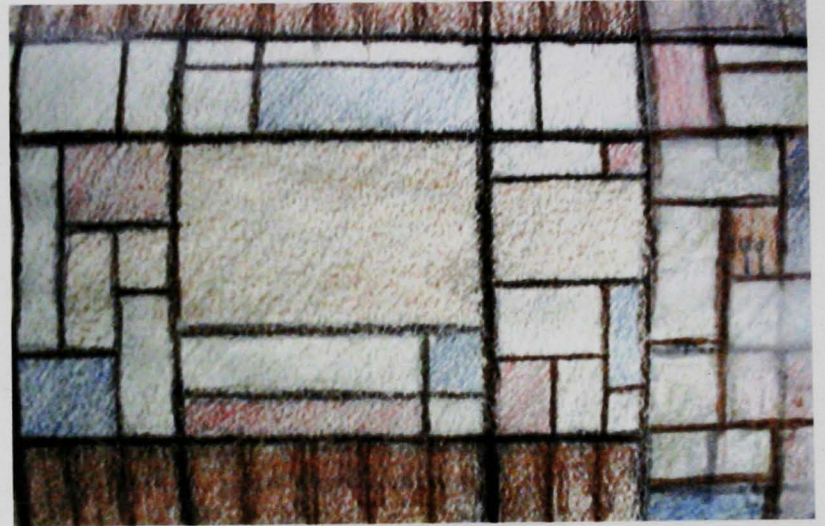
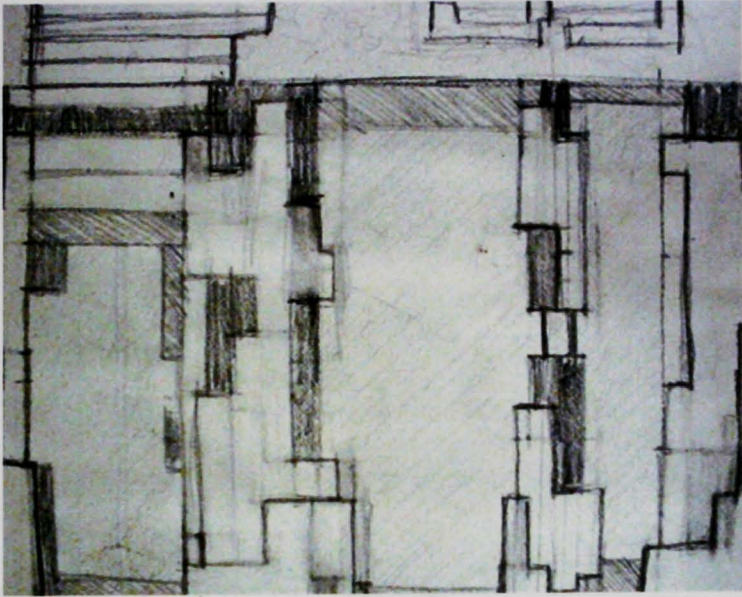
The form work for the concrete is expressed and translated through the monolithic concrete shapes. Tiers and complex arrangements are key to making the public space feel private.



Aerial View

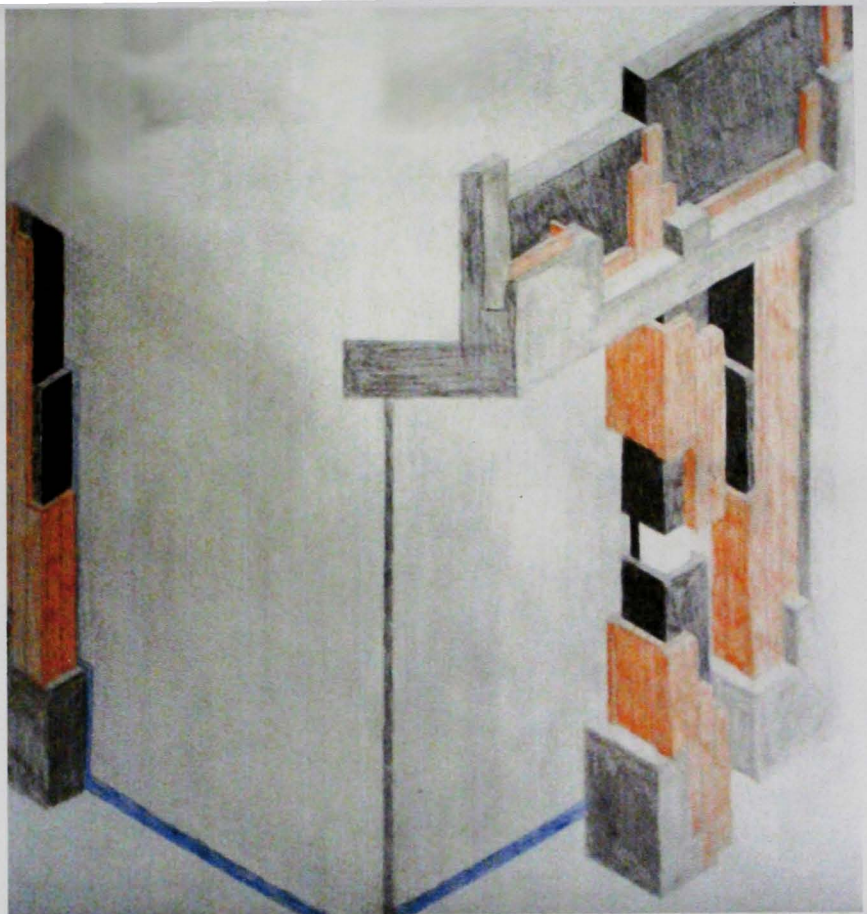


Sketch Problem



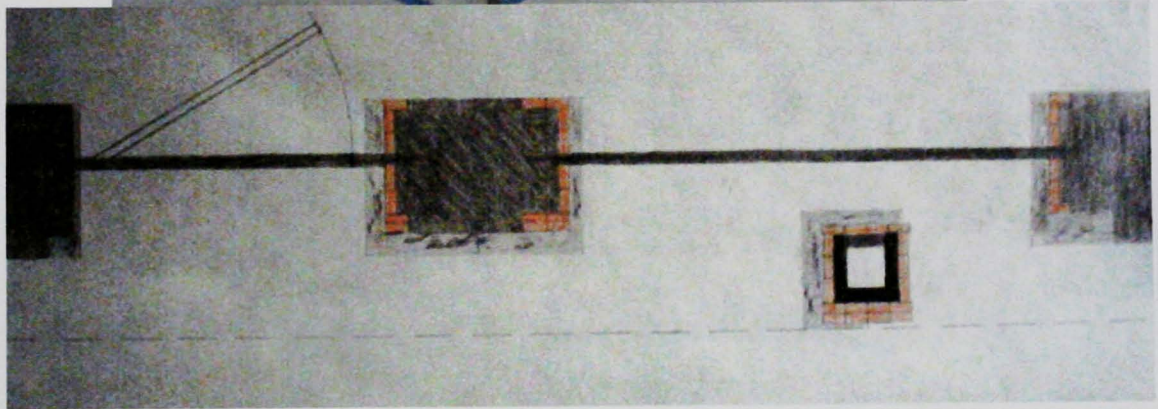
Concept Sketches

Sketch Problem



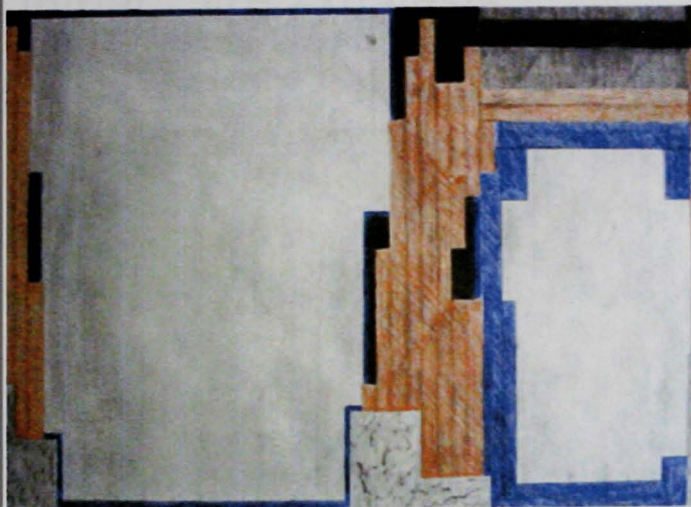
Section Oblique

Plan

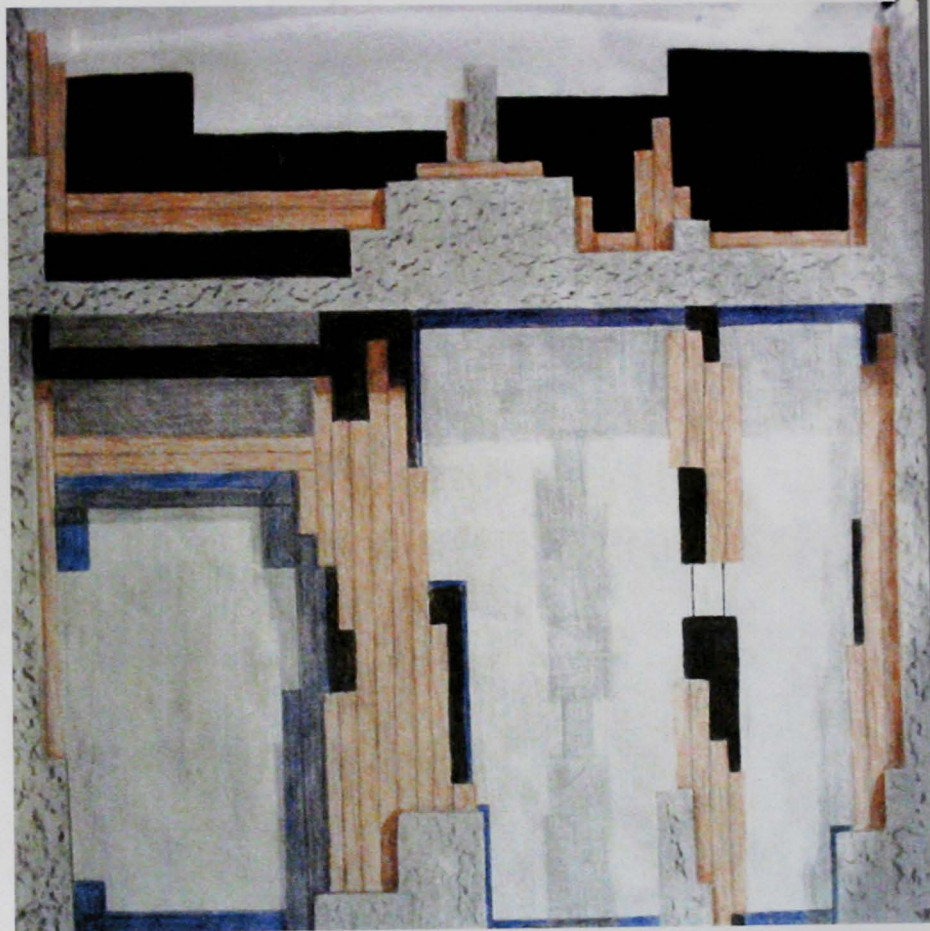


Final Design

Sketch Problem

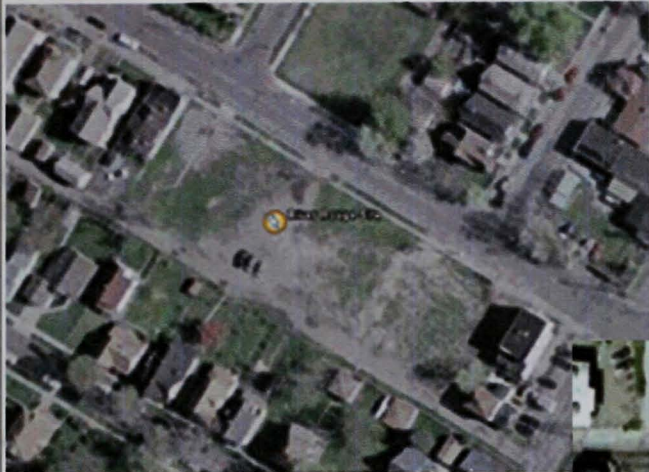


Interior Elevation

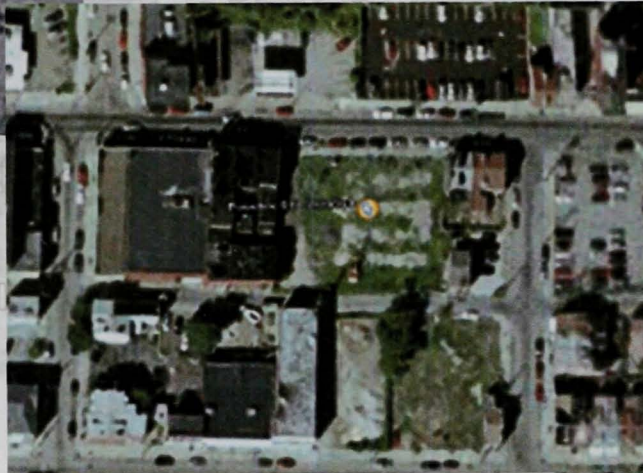


Exterior Elevation

Initial Site Analysis



River Rouge, MI



Pittsburgh, PA



Detroit, MI



RIVER ROUGE

Michigan

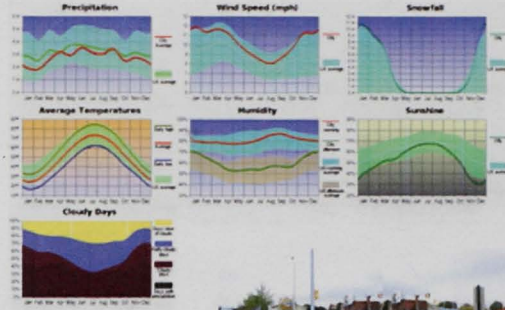


E. Grand Lake Street

River Rouge is located in the northeastern area of Detroit, Michigan. Currently this site is a vacant field in a moderately dense residential area. It is situated just at the outside fringe of what is an industrial zone. The urban context is very strong with a well defined residential area and local community buildings. Immediately adjacent to the site is a small retail store and down the block is a hairdresser. The area has significant community resources already that may prove to be assets for a proposed community center/shelter resource center. Grace Baptist church is just down the street on the same block as a series of apartments. Directly across the street from this site is River Rouge Memorial Park. A large commercial strip is located along the main street, Jefferson. Another important fact to note is major highway.



Currently this site is a brown field in a moderately dense residential area. It is situated just at the outside fringe of what is an industrial zone. The urban context is very strong with a well defined residential area and local community buildings. Immediately adjacent to the site is a small retail. The area has significant community resources already. Grace Baptist church is down the street on the same block as a series of apartments. Directly across the street is the River Rouge Memorial Park. A large commercial strip is located along main street, Jefferson.



CLIMATE CONDITIONS

The climate in this location is typical of Northern States with the exception of a bit higher snow. Climate data are not common throughout the year and the snow for this area can be harsh at times. Humidity for the area is higher than other cities due to its location to water.



RIVER ROUGE

Michigan

CARE

It takes care to sustain a community. The people of River Rouge have that care. Many resources are already available to the community and can be incorporated into the program of the proposed shelter. When people are cared about, they find the strength and courage to pursue their goals. A sustainable community revolves around care through networking and providing for its members as well as resources.



RESOURCES



COMMERCIAL
This is a small component of the surrounding community. There are few such stores within a block from the proposed site. This makes for a strong local community connection.



RESIDENTIAL
This location is moderately dense with mixed residential of single family housing and apartments. This opens up the door to the possibility of providing an even greater area of people with a shelter resource center.



RELIGIOUS
Religious institutions are very helpful in reaching out to the community. They could be a valuable resource in aiding the community's greater resource center.

COMMUNITY



This community is already diverse and has different cultures that can be used as a resource. If recreational center is located just a block away from the center of the proposed site. Currently this is a place where the surrounding community will gather and interact. Another block over the road is a major park with many athletic fields. These at the other end of the park is Grace School. Across the major road, Jefferson, are many commercial stores that can provide necessary jobs to those who will use the resource center and they are within walking distance.

It takes care to sustain a community. The people of River Rouge have that care. Many resources are already available to the community and can be incorporated into the program of the proposed shelter. When people are cared about, they find the strength and courage to pursue their goals. A sustainable community revolves around care through networking and providing for its members as well as resources.



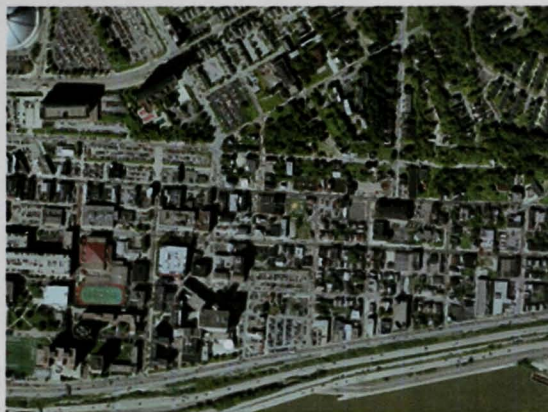
PITTSBURGH

Pennsylvania



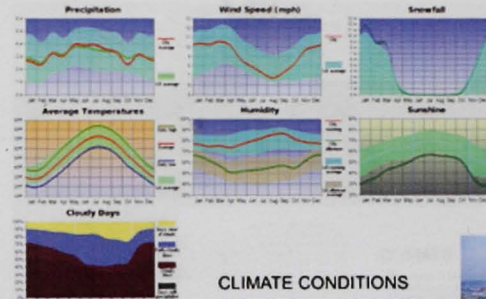
5th AVENUE

This site is located on 5th Avenue in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. It is a brownfield currently stuck in a thriving area. There are many commercial buildings throughout the area along with ample parking. There is a large number of residential buildings surrounding the site which provides a critical mass for the area just outside of downtown Pittsburgh.



This site is located on 5th Avenue in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. It is a brownfield currently stuck in a thriving area. There are many commercial buildings throughout the area along with ample parking. There is a large number of residential buildings surrounding the site which provides a critical mass for the area just outside of downtown Pittsburgh.

much of the jobs for the city. As industry declined, so did the city. There are many factors that have led to the recovery of Pittsburgh, yet it is still in the process of turning away from industry. The site location on 5th Avenue offers relief to those people who are in need of a community resource center. Two hospitals are local as well as many commercial buildings and factories that give the location a great opportunity to really pull the entire community together. This site is out of a residential area which will help to ease NIMBY syndrome and also aids in the transportation of patrons to their jobs.



CLIMATE CONDITIONS

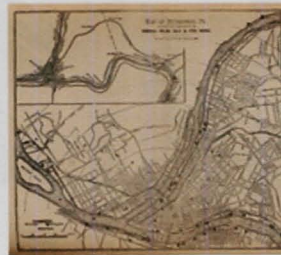
The climate in this location is typical of Northern States, with the exception of a lot higher wind. Clear skies are not common throughout the year and the snow for the area can be fairly at times. Humidity for the area is higher than other cities due to its location in water.

PITTSBURGH

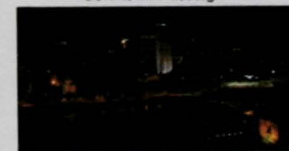
Pennsylvania



Pittsburgh is like so many industrial cities. Once steel thrived on the production industry and provided most of the jobs for the city. As industry declined, so did the city. There are many factors that have led to the recovery of Pittsburgh, yet it is still in the process of turning away from industry. The site location on 5th Avenue offers relief to those people who are in need of a community resource center. Two hospitals are local as well as many commercial buildings and factories that give the location a great opportunity to really pull the entire community together. This site is out of a residential area which will help to ease NIMBY syndrome and also aids in the transportation of patrons to their jobs.



Downtown Pittsburgh



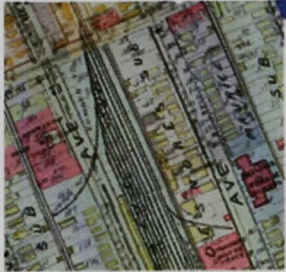
DETROIT

St. Paul & Bellevue

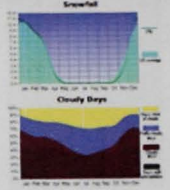
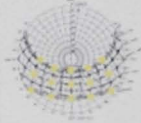
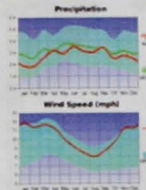
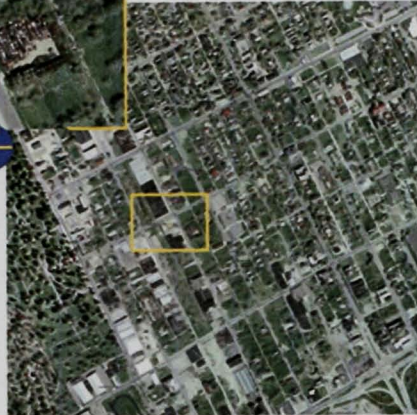
Historically this site was originally part of the Beaufort farm during the time of the French ribbon farms. Rail lines ran through the middle of the site where now only an empty expanse of overgrown vegetation marks its location. Coal yards were all over this area and the corner of St. Paul & Bellevue was one such.



Bellevue is located within the city limits of Detroit, Michigan. This site is currently a brown field located in a more sparsely populated area. Industry and commerce are not strong thriving elements of the urban context although they are present. Located on the corner of St. Paul and Bellevue Streets, the site is situated in a central location to the residential and industrial/commercial developments. Bellevue Elementary School is only a block away offering an opportunity for creating a central node for the community when the shelter / community resource center is built.



1929 Sanborn



CLIMATE
The climate in this location is typical of Northern States with the exceptions of a bit higher wind. Clear skies are not common throughout the year and the snow for the area can be harsh at times. Humidity for the area is higher than other cities due to its location to water.

RESOURCES

COMMERCIAL
Important for the growth of a central community node and for employment opportunities. Local businesses keep a sense of togetherness within the surrounding area.



PUBLIC TRANSIT
A working public transit system is necessary to offer access to those who are in need of the services of the proposed community center. From the center people can catch rides to and from work or any where else.



INDUSTRIAL
The industrial portion of the site is a necessary component to ensure jobs are able to be secured within close proximity.



HOPE

Even when the surrounding look bleak, beauty can be found. This flower is growing along the side of the brownfield and across from a junk yard. Bellevue does not look very nice at this specific location on to the South and West of E, yet only a block East is the Bellevue Elementary School and a beautiful residential neighborhood. Human Dignity and Pride are powerful tools when surroundings are less than desirable. When given hope, dignity and pride thrive.



COMMUNITY

The surrounding community is one of hopeful aspects. A local elementary school is a major motivating factor for the continued survival of this area in the face of dying industry. The homes here are mostly two stories with an attic and large front porch. All of the homes are well kept and the one that is not has been boarded up in order to facilitate renovation. Properties seem to be well kept and cared for indicating a strong sense of community pride. A local corner store is keeping the community interacting with each other in a way other than waiting to each other as they leave for work.



Brett W. Hatcher - Professor Hub White Site Analysis - Term 1 '05 - 31 October 2005 University of Detroit Mercy - SGA



Site Selection

Detroit, Michigan



BELLEVUE Michigan



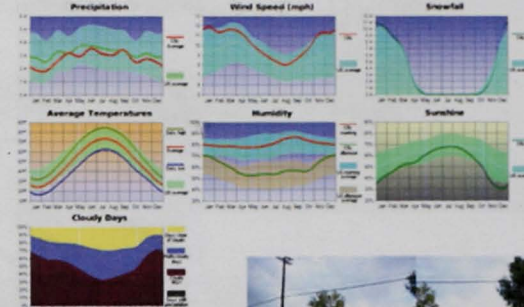
St. Paul / Bellevue

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Bellevue is located within the city limits of Detroit, Michigan. This site is currently a brown field in a sparsely populated area. Industry and commerce are not strong within the urban context although they are present. Located on the corner of St. Paul, Bellevue and Beaufait Streets, the site is situated in a central location to the residential and industrial/commercial developments.

Even when the surroundings look bleak, beauty can still be found. This flower is growing along the side of the brownfield and across from a junk yard. Bellevue does not look very nice at this specific location or to the South and West of it, yet only a block East is the Bellevue Elementary School and a beautiful residential neighborhood. Human Dignity and Pride are powerful tools when surroundings are less than desirable. When given hope, dignity and pride thrive.



CLIMATE CONDITIONS

The climate in this location is typical of Northern States with the exception of a 10 higher annual Cloud days and less summer. Throughout the year and the snow for the area can be hard at times. Humidity for the area is higher than other cities due to its location by water.



The Corner of St. Paul & Bellevue Streets

HOPE

Even when the surroundings look bleak, beauty can still be found. This flower is growing along the side of the brownfield and across from a junk yard. Bellevue does not look very nice at this specific location or to the South and West of it, yet only a block East is the Bellevue Elementary School and a beautiful residential neighborhood. Human Dignity and Pride are powerful tools when surroundings are less than desirable. When given hope, dignity and pride thrive.



RESOURCES

COMMERCIAL

Incentives for the growth of a central community node and for employment opportunities. Local businesses have a variety of opportunities within the surrounding area.



PUBLIC TRANSIT

A walking public transit system is necessary to offer access to those who are in need of the services of the surrounding community. Public transit can offer access to and from work or any urban area.



INDUSTRIAL

The industrial portion of the site is a necessary component to ensure jobs are able to be retained within close proximity.



COMMUNITY

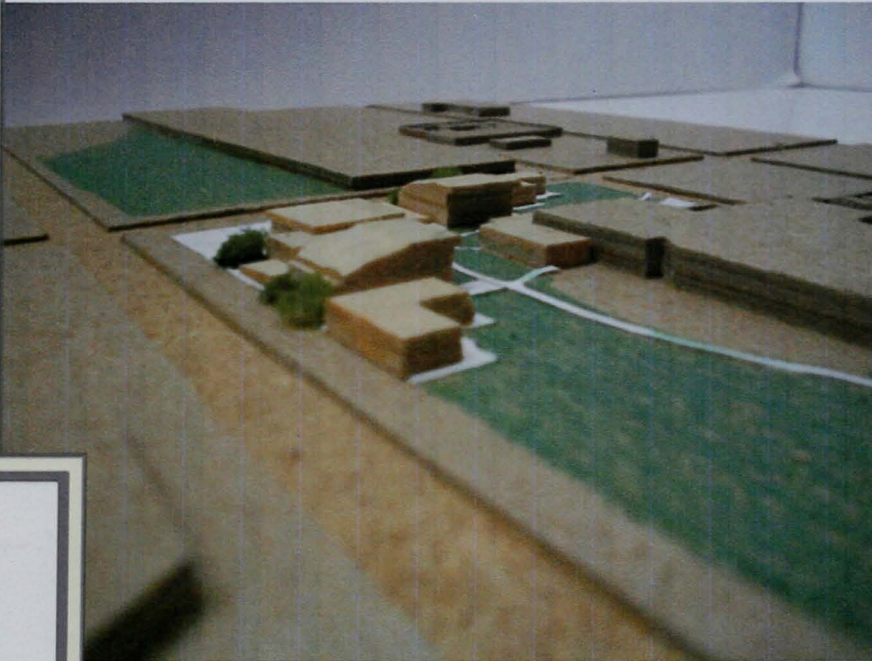
The surrounding community is one of hope and opportunity. A local elementary school is a major institution for the community. The houses in the area are mostly of two stories, with an attic and large front porch. All of the houses are well kept and the one that is not has been boarded up in order to facilitate construction. Properties seem to be well kept and cared for indicating a strong sense of community pride. A local corner store is keeping the community connected with each other in a way other than working to each other as they have to work.

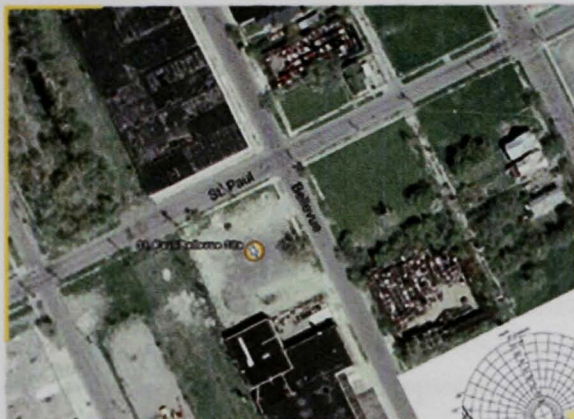


Concept Site Models



Site Model





Historically, this site was originally part of the Beaufait farm during the time of the French ribbon farms. Rail lines ran through the middle of the site where now only an empty expanse of overgrowth vegetation marks its location. Coal yards were all over this area and the corner of St. Paul & Bellevue was one such yard.

Bellevue is located within the city limits of Detroit, Michigan. This site is currently a brown field located in a now sparsely populated area. Industry and commerce are not strong, thriving elements of the urban context although they are present. Located on the corner of St. Paul and Bellevue Streets, the site is situated in a central location to the residential and industrial/commercial developments. Bellevue Elementary School is only a block away offering an opportunity for creating a central node for the community when the shelter / community resource center is built.

HOPE



Even when the surrounding look bleak, beauty can still be found. This flower is growing along the side of the brownfield and across from a junk yard. Bellevue does not look very nice at this specific location or to the South and West of it, yet only a block East is the Bellevue Elementary School and a beautiful residential neighborhood. Human Dignity and Pride are powerful tools when surroundings are less than desirable. When given hope, dignity and pride thrive.

COMMUNITY



The surrounding community is one of hopeful aspects. A local elementary school is a major motivating factor for the continued survival of this area in the face of dying industry. The homes here are mostly two stories with an attic and large front porch. All of the homes are well kept and the one that is not has been boarded up in order to facilitate renovation. Properties seem to be well kept and cared for indicating a strong sense of community pride. A local corner store is keeping the community interacting with each other in a way other than waving to each other as they leave for work.



RESOURCES

COMMERCIAL

Important for the growth of a central community node and for employment opportunities. Local businesses keep a sense of togetherness within the surrounding area.



PUBLIC TRANSIT

A working public transit system is necessary to offer access to those who are in need of the services of the proposed community center. From the center people can catch rides to and from work or any where else.



INDUSTRIAL

The industrial portion of the site is a necessary component to assure jobs are able to be secured within close proximity.



DETROIT, MI

BRETT W. MALLACHER—UNIVERSITY OF DETROIT MERCY—SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE—MASTER'S THESIS—2006—INSTRUCTORS: HUB WHITE & JULIE KIM
BEAUFAIT/BELLEVUE & ST. PAUL



Program Statement Site Criteria

I. Project Identification

The project most relevant to carrying out my thesis is an emergency shelter / support agency combined with a community resource center for the homeless and surrounding community which brings together multiple agencies in an effort to provide resources for the community as a whole. Expected resources will include a temporary shelter, employment agencies, a clothing consignment shop, medical clinic, dining area, food bank, small exercise area, chapel, small library, bank, laundry, small court of law, and other similar support spaces.

II. Articulation of Intent

A successful project will involve the community at large through a multitude of programs. Community interaction can be created through having a variety of programmed spaces that are useful to the entire community such as a local court of law to handle disputes or a small chapel in which to hold religious functions. Another possibility is a community garden that begins to give back to the community in a very tangible way. By incorporating spaces that are useful for the community, as well as the homeless, everyone benefits. In such a building the boundary of homelessness and homeownership is blurred by the sharing of facilities. Truly it will be in the actual use of the building once built that will prove the impact it has had on the community.

Being built within an urban context, there are a few typologies that this facility will reference. One typology is a mall where many services are brought together under one roof. Another is a community center where services are provided for a specific demographic of people.

Program Statement Site Criteria

III. Enumeration of Actions

A shelter space for sleeping provides a sense of belonging and dignity. This must feel inviting, yet made known that it is not a permanent home. Its openness or private-ness will be determined by the group that will use it. Locker space or some safe storage space needs to be incorporated for the homeless as they carry most of their earthly possessions with them at all times. Parting with them is often a very difficult thing to do. An opportunity exists for passively incorporating the homeless into a better state of living through architecture even if they do not wish to partake in the main facilities functions. An employment agency office and other social service offices offer the chance for the homeless and surrounding community to take an active role in advancing their lives through the help of others. These offices must be easily accessible, be very open and inviting with lots of glass, and provide varying degrees of privacy. A medical clinic that is open to the entire community is a necessity for a standard of care deserving to every human. It needs to be accessible to all and be very clean. A reception space will provide opportunities for people to receive immediate attention. This area should feel open and inviting. Storage of food bank supplies will be incorporated into the design. This does not need to be a simple room, but can be almost an open market with lots of light. Laundry service is necessary for the community at large to keep jobs and preserve cleanliness. This should be accessible from both inside and out. Many other spaces will need to be incorporated.

IV. Site Criteria

The site should be within an urban context in perhaps a commercial area in a downtown location or in an area where a central node is needed to revive a community. Public transportation should be located close by for the ability of users to enter and leave the facility. This should be a prominent building taking up a large portion of a city block. The area for this building needs to be within a well populated area that is active. The site will then be the starting point of all human transition and reintegration into society.

Quantative Summary

<u>Space</u>	<u>Quantity (@sf)</u>	<u>Net Area (ft²)</u>
I. Emergency Shelter		3,360
A. Dormitories		
1. Single men	38 beds	1,248
2. Single women	38 beds	1,248
C. Bathroom		
1. Men		
a. Showers	7 @ 30sf	210
b. Toilets	2 @ 30sf	60
c. Sinks	4 @ 30sf	120
2. Women		
a. Showers	7 @ 30sf	210
b. Toilets	2 @ 30sf	60
c. Sinks	4 @ 30sf	120
II. Inhabitation Space		768
A. Dormitories	16 @ 48sf	768
III. Laundry		1,158
A. Laundry	1	1,158
IV. Consignment Shop		3,098
A. Office	1	140
B. Show Space	1	2,448
C. Storage	1	510
V. Chapel/Community Meeting Hall		2,000
A. Chapel	1	2,000
VI. Post Office Box/Locker Room		1,360
A. Post Office Box/Locker Room 1		1,360

Quantative Summary

VII. Dinning		2,182
A. Dining Hall	1	1,152
B. Kitchen	1	1,030
VIII. Community Day Care		680
A. Community Day Care	1	180
B. Office	1	140
C. Bathroom	2	280
D. Kitchen	1	80
IX. Parking		3,200
A. Parking Spaces	9	3,200

Total Program Area: 17,804

Emergency Shelter

-Dormitory

Units: 2

Unit Capacity: 38

Net Square Feet/unit: 1,248

Total Net Area: 2,496

Purposes/Function:

This space is semi-private and transitory. Here the temporary residents will find a place to call home while interacting with the structures various services.

Activities:

People will use this space to sleep and temporarily store their possessions.

Spatial Relationships:

These spaces act as anchors for the rest of the building, being located at either end. A common area and bathrooms should be directly connected

Special Considerations:

Natural light should be strongly incorporated to promote a bright interior condition and breakdown any feelings of confinement. Exterior views need to be incorporated to achieve this goal also.

Equipment/Furnishings:

Bed

Size: 6'5" x 3'0"

Units: 38

Net Square Feet/unit plus Clearance: 27

Lockbox

Size: 2'0" x 2'0"

Units: 38

Net Square Feet/unit plus Clearance: 6

Behavioral Considerations:

Some form of divider needs to be set up in order to facilitate privacy while allowing the Dorm Parent clear sight over all activities occurring.

Mechanical/Electrical Systems:

No electrical outlets are to be incorporated in this space. All lights will be hardwired. The mechanical system needs to account for the inhabitation of this space during the night.

Emergency Shelter

- Bathroom

Units: 2

Unit Capacity: 11

Net Square Feet/unit: 432

Total Net Area: 864

Purposes/Function:

This space is private.

Activities:

People will use this space to keep up their personal hygiene.

Spatial Relationships:

The Dormitories and common area should be directly connected.

Special Considerations:

This space must be ADA compliant.

Equipment/Furnishings:

Shower

Size: 3'0" x 3'0"

Units: 7

Net Square Feet/unit plus Clearance: 30

Sink

Size: 3'0" x 3'0"

Units: 2

Net Square Feet/unit plus Clearance: 30

Toilet

Size: 3'0" x 5'0"

Units: 4

Net Square Feet/unit plus Clearance: 30

Mechanical/Electrical Systems:

Plumbing is the most significant system that needs to be addressed in this space. All lights will be hardwired. The mechanical system needs to account for the inhabitation of this space during the night.

Inhabitation Space

Units: 16

Unit Capacity: 1

Net Square Feet/unit: 48

Total Net Area: 768

Purposes/Function:

This space is semi-private and transitory. Here the temporary residents will find a place to call home while not being forced to interact with the structures various services.

Activities:

People will use this space to sleep and temporarily store their possessions.

Spatial Relationships:

Being connected to the side of the emergency shelters, these spaces can take advantage of heat loss. Their arrangement promotes a social structure to form.

Special Considerations:

Natural light should be strongly incorporated to promote a bright interior condition and breakdown any feelings of confinement. Exterior views need to be incorporated to achieve this goal also.

Behavioral Considerations:

These spaces are left open to all. Security issues will be present, but hopefully the 'Panopticon' effect will solve this.

Mechanical/Electrical Systems:

No electrical outlets are to be incorporated in this space.

Consignment Shop
- Show Space

Units: 1

Unit Capacity: 40

Net Square Feet/unit: 2,448

Total Net Area: 2,448

Purposes/Function:

This space is public. Here people will come to buy goods.

Activities:

General buying of goods will occur.

Spatial Relationships:

This should be visible from the street. The supply room should be adjacent to the space as well as the office.

Special Considerations:

Natural light and exterior views should be strongly incorporated to promote a bright interior condition. Space needs to be allocated for display.

Equipment/Furnishings:

Display Racks

Size: 6'0" Diameter

Units: 40

Net Square Feet/unit plus Clearance: 12

Shelves

Size: 10'0" x 3'0"

Units: 15

Net Square Feet/unit plus Clearance: 40

Checkout Counter

Size: 6'0" x 3'0"

Units: 2

Net Square Feet/unit plus Clearance: 36

Mechanical/Electrical Systems:

No electrical outlets are to be incorporated in this space. All lights will be hardwired along with televisions. The mechanical system needs to account for the constant entrance and exit of customers.

Site/Exterior Environment Considerations:

The store must be visible along the street façade. Care needs to be taken to limit the view of the adjacent warehouse building.

Consignment Shop
- Office

Units: 1

Unit Capacity: 3

Net Square Feet/unit: 140

Total Net Area: 140

Purposes/Function:

This space is semi-private. The manager will have this space from which to run operations.

Activities:

Paper work will be filled out as well as general office activities. Meetings with staff will occur here.

Spatial Relationships:

The show space and storage need to directly connect.

Equipment/Furnishings:

Desk

Size: 6'0" x 3'0"

Units: 1

Net Square Feet/unit plus Clearance: 36

Chair

Size: 3'0" x 3'0"

Units: 3

Net Square Feet/unit plus Clearance: 12

Consignment Shop
- Storage

Units: 1

Unit Capacity: 3

Net Square Feet/unit: 510

Total Net Area: 510

Purposes/Function:

This space is private and for storage.

Activities:

Supplies will be stored in this location until they are needed.

Spatial Relationships:

The storage area must be connected to the show space and office.

Mechanical/Electrical Systems:

This space does not need to be heated.

Post Office Box/Locker Room

Units: 1

Unit Capacity: 40

Net Square Feet/unit: 1,360

Total Net Area: 1,360

Purposes/Function:

This space is public. Here the residents and surrounding community can gain access to mail where they otherwise might not have an address.

Activities:

This space is for mail delivery and pickup.

Equipment/Furnishings:

Post Office Boxes

Size: 5"x 5.5"

Units: 50

Net Square Feet/unit plus Clearance: 1

Lockbox

Size: 2'0"x 2'0"

Units: 26

Net Square Feet/unit plus Clearance: 6

Post Office Drop Box

Size: 2'6"x 2'0"

Units: 1

Net Square Feet/unit plus Clearance: 11

Stamp Machine

Size: 2'6"x 2'0"

Units: 1

Net Square Feet/unit plus Clearance: 11

Chapel/Community Meeting Hall

Units: 1

Unit Capacity: 92

Net Square Feet/unit: 2,000

Total Net Area: 2,000

Purposes/Function:

This space is public. People will congregate for prayer and quiet reflection. The space will also double as an emergency, overnight shelter for anyone.

Activities:

People will sit, congregate, pray, reflect, be taught, warm up from the cold, and sleep.

Equipment/Furnishings:

Pew

Size: 2'0" x 3'0"

Units: 46

Net Square Feet/unit plus Clearance: 40

Behavioral Considerations:

Those using this space will be doing various activities at the same time.

Mechanical/Electrical Systems:

No electrical outlets are to be incorporated in this space. All lights will be hardwired. The mechanical system needs to account for the inhabitation of this space both night and day.

Dining Area

Units: 1

Unit Capacity: 55

Net Square Feet/unit: 1,152

Total Net Area: 1,152

Purposes/Function:

This space is public. Here the residents and others will come for a meal.

Activities:

The prepared food will be consumed in this location. It will also double as a gathering space for the various organizations within the building.

Spatial Relationships:

This space needs to be located on the first story of the building with a direct access outside.

Special Considerations:

Clear sight lines need to be worked into the design to allow the staff an unobstructed view of those using the space. Natural light should be strongly incorporated to promote a bright interior condition and breakdown any feelings of confinement. Exterior views need to be incorporated to achieve this goal also.

Equipment/Furnishings:

Table

Size: 3'0" diameter

Units: 11

Net Square Feet/unit plus Clearance: 36

Chair

Size: 3'0"x 3'0"

Units: 55

Net Square Feet/unit plus Clearance: 18

Behavioral Considerations:

The space needs to be open to allow constant view over all activities.

Mechanical/Electrical Systems:

The mechanical system must be able to handle the heat from a high volume of people and food.

Kitchen

Units: 1

Unit Capacity: 6

Net Square Feet/unit: 1,030

Total Net Area: 1,030

Purposes/Function:

This space is semi-private. Here the food will be prepared for residents and others coming for a meal.

Activities:

The staff will prepare food and store it in this location.

Spatial Relationships:

This space needs to be located on the first story of the building with a direct access outside. Ample space must be provided for the delivery of goods.

Special Considerations:

The food storage must be locked during hours of idleness. Care must be taken to ensure no residents will gain access to the kitchen when a staff person is not there.

Rooms:

Serving

Size: 10'0" x 26'0"

Units: 1

Net Square Feet/unit: 260

Receiving

Size: 16'0" x 16'0"

Units: 1

Net Square Feet/unit: 256

Storage

Size: 6'0" x 16'0"

Units: 2

Net Square Feet/unit: 96

Refuse Area

Size: 7'0" x 12'0"

Units: 1

Net Square Feet/unit: 84

Mechanical/Electrical Systems:

High voltage appliances will be in this space.

Site/Exterior Environment Considerations:

The refuse area must be directly accessed from outside and be kept out of the main view of the rest of the building.

Laundry

Units: 1

Unit Capacity: 22

Net Square Feet/unit: 1,158

Total Net Area: 1,158

Purposes/Function:

This space is public. The surrounding community will come to use this space and help to facilitate social interaction with the residents.

Activities:

Washing and drying of clothes will occur here.

Spatial Relationships:

The entrance should be visible to the public on the first story.

Equipment/Furnishings:

Washer

Size: 3'0" x 3'0"

Units: 20

Net Square Feet/unit plus Clearance: 18

Dryer

Size: 3'0" x 3'0"

Units: 20

Net Square Feet/unit plus Clearance: 18

Laundry Supply Dispenser

Size: 3'0" x 3'0"

Units: 2

Net Square Feet/unit plus Clearance: 18

Mechanical/Electrical Systems:

Plumbing is the most significant system that needs to be addressed in this space. All lights will be hardwired. The electrical system need to provide sufficient power for all machines.

Community Day Care
-Community Day Care

Units: 1

Unit Capacity: 15

Net Square Feet/unit: 180

Total Net Area: 180

Purposes/Function:

This space is public. Here people will wait when they come to be residents or to be referred to other functions within the building.

Activities:

Clients will sit and maybe read while waiting to be helped by the staff at the reception area.

Spatial Relationships:

This space needs to be located on the first story of the building with a direct access outside. The entrance should be easily visible and accessible. Stairs and elevators should also be close.

Special Considerations:

Clear sight lines need to be worked into the design to allow the staff an unobstructed view of those using the space. Natural light should be strongly incorporated to promote a bright interior condition and breakdown any feelings of confinement. Exterior views need to be incorporated to achieve this goal also.

Mechanical/Electrical Systems:

The mechanical system must be able to handle the constant influx of outside air as people use the entrance and exit.

Site/Exterior Environment Considerations:

This space should be easily viewed and accessed from the exterior.

Community Day Care
- Office

Units: 1

Unit Capacity: 3

Net Square Feet/unit: 140

Total Net Area: 140

Purposes/Function:

This space is private. The manager will have this space from which to run operations.

Activities:

Paper work will be filled out as well as general office activities. Meetings with staff will occur here.

Spatial Relationships:

The show space and storage need to directly connect.

Equipment/Furnishings:

Desk

Size: 6'0" x 3'0"

Units: 1

Net Square Feet/unit plus Clearance: 36

Chair

Size: 3'0" x 3'0"

Units: 3

Net Square Feet/unit plus Clearance: 12

Community Day Care
- Bathroom

Units: 2

Unit Capacity: 2

Net Square Feet/unit: 140

Total Net Area: 280

Purposes/Function:

This space is private.

Activities:

People will use this space to keep up their personal hygiene.

Spatial Relationships:

The Dormitories and common area should be directly connected.

Special Considerations:

This space must be ADA compliant.

Equipment/Furnishings:

Sink

Size: 3'0" x 3'0"

Units: 1

Net Square Feet/unit plus Clearance: 30

Toilet

Size: 3'0" x 3'0"

Units: 2

Net Square Feet/unit plus Clearance: 30

Mechanical/Electrical Systems:

Plumbing is the most significant system that needs to be addressed in this space. All lights will be hardwired. The mechanical system needs to account for the inhabitation of this space during the night.

Community Day Care
-Kitchen

Units: 1

Unit Capacity: 3

Net Square Feet/unit: 80

Total Net Area: 80

Purposes/Function:

This space is semi-private. Here the food will be prepared for residents and others coming for a meal.

Activities:

The staff will prepare food and store it in this location.

Special Considerations:

Care must be taken to ensure no one will gain access to the kitchen when a staff person is not there.

Equipment/Furnishings:

Stove

Size: 3'0" x 3'0"

Units: 1

Net Square Feet/unit plus Clearance: 30

Refrigerator

Size: 3'0" x 3'0"

Units: 1

Net Square Feet/unit plus Clearance: 30

Sink

Size: 3'0" x 3'0"

Units: 1

Net Square Feet/unit plus Clearance: 30

Mechanical/Electrical Systems:

High voltage appliances will be in this space.

Exterior Courtyard

Purposes/Function:

This space is semi-private and transitory. Here the temporary residents will find a place to congregate while not interacting with the structures various services.

Activities:

People will use this space to talk and interact socially with each other.

Spatial Relationships:

The dormitories and bathrooms should be directly connected. Stairways need to be relatively close.

Special Considerations:

The functions of this space are dependant on the weather.

Behavioral Considerations:

The space needs to be open to allow constant view over all activities.

Site/Exterior Environment Considerations:

Exterior views must be created that face onto the purposed greenway. Care needs to be taken to limit the view of the adjacent warehouse building.

Parking

Units: 1

Unit Capacity: 9

Net Square Feet/unit: 3,200

Total Net Area: 3,200

Purposes/Function:

This space is public and transitory. Those who are using the building will be able to park here.

Activities:

Vehicles are kept here while the owners interact with the building.

Spatial Relationships:

The parking areas need to be accessible from the main roads.

Special Considerations:

There will be significant rain run off with contaminants. There will be noise occurring continually.

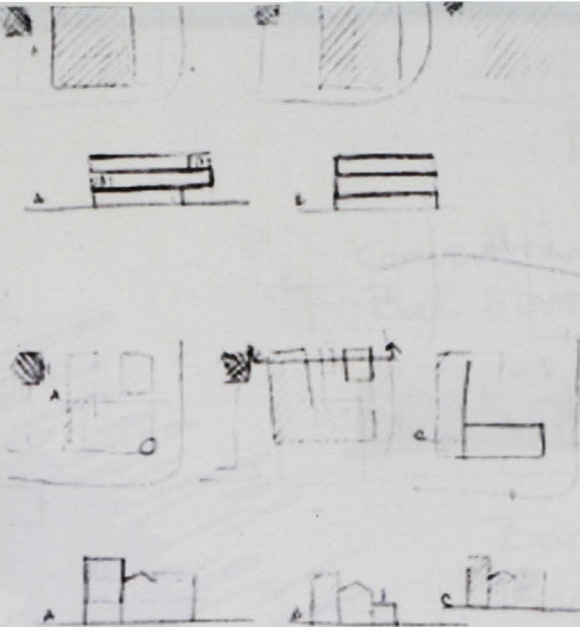
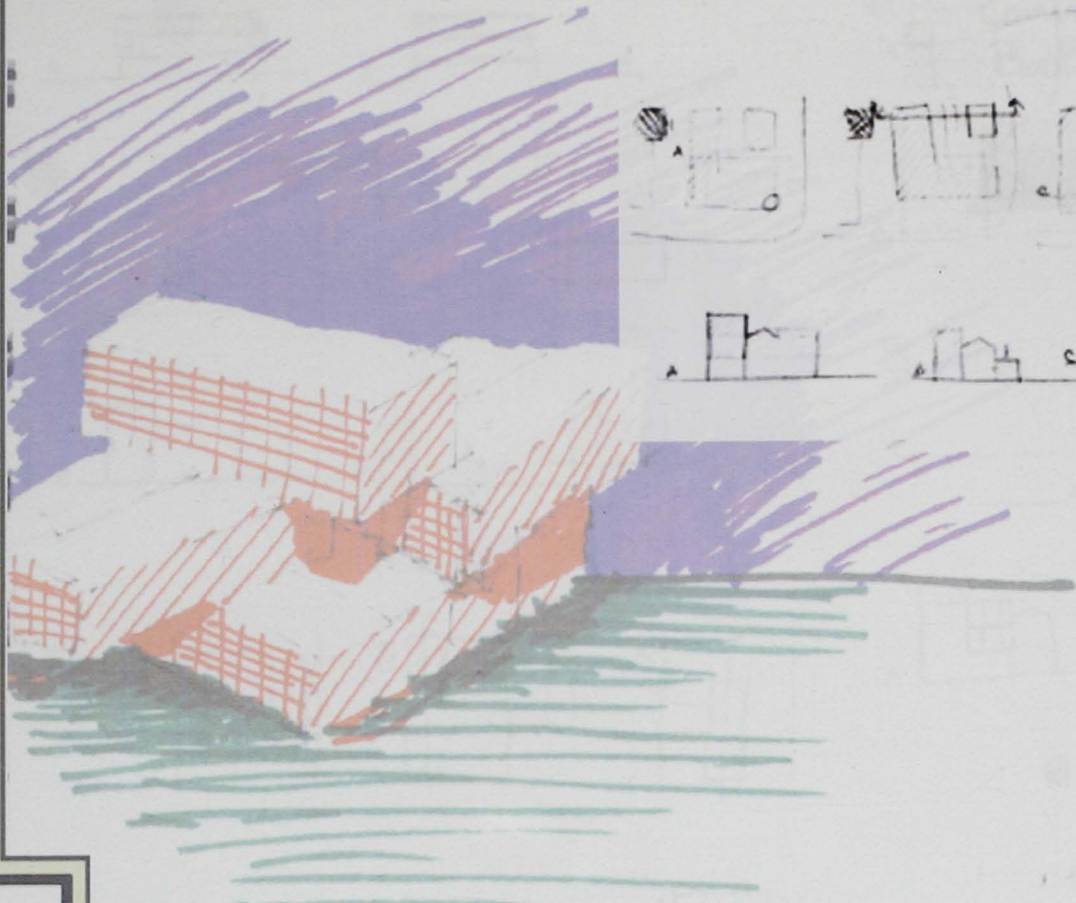
Behavioral Considerations:

The space needs to be open to allow activities to occur unobstructed.

Site/Exterior Environment Considerations:

The parking can be placed adjacent warehouse building.

Springboard



center / radio / TV
 / Reading center for blind
 / children

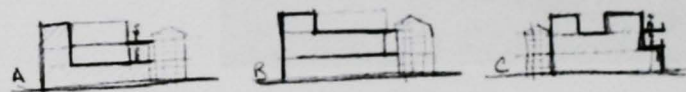
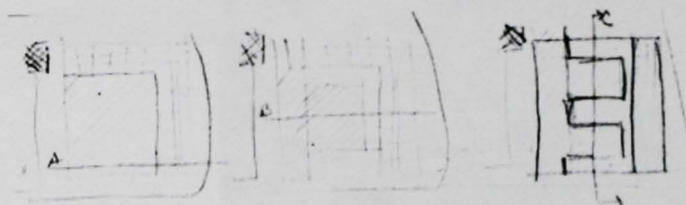
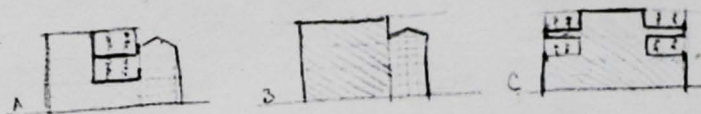
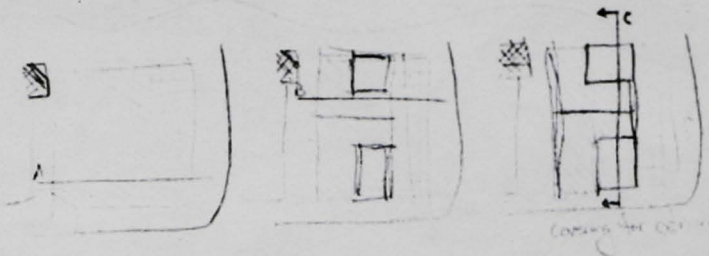
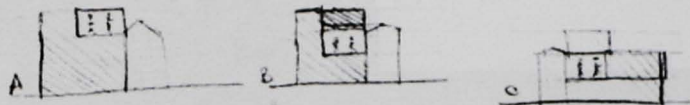
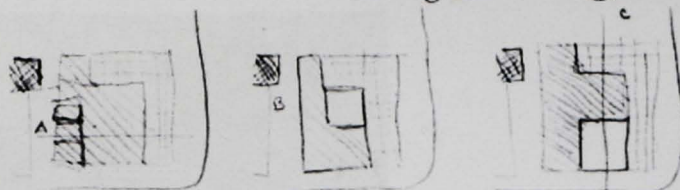
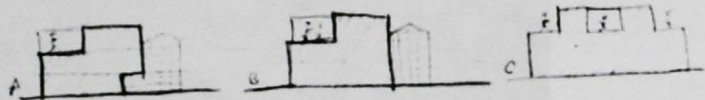
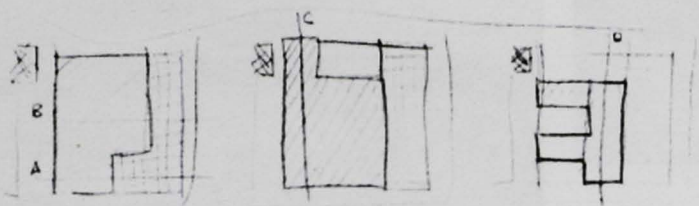
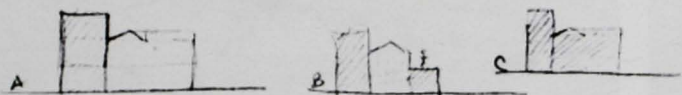
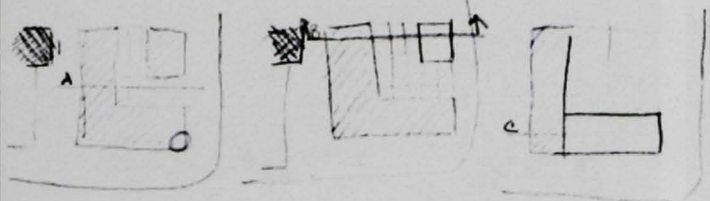
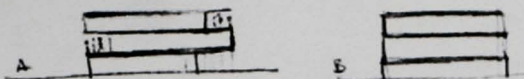
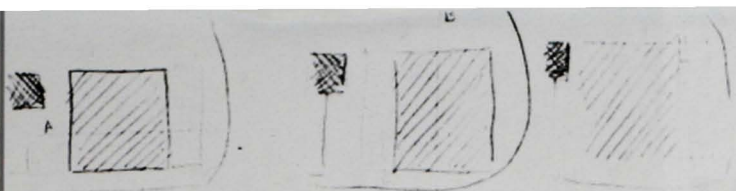
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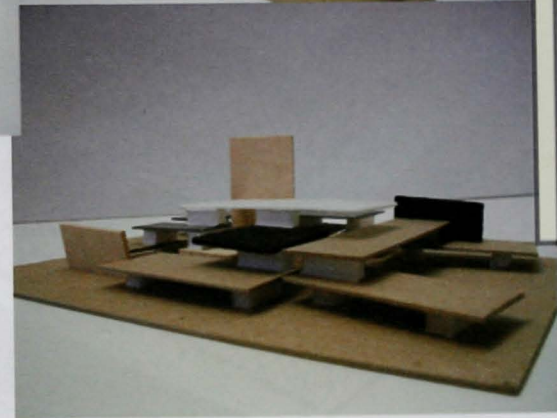
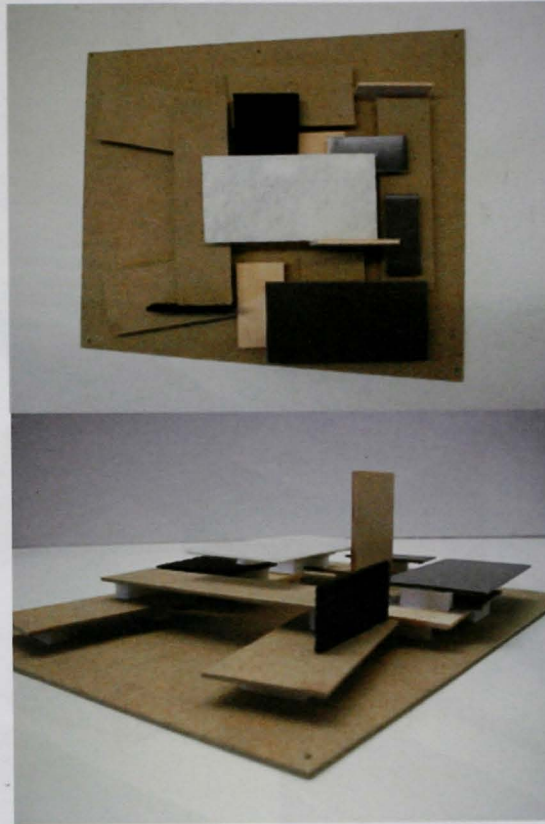
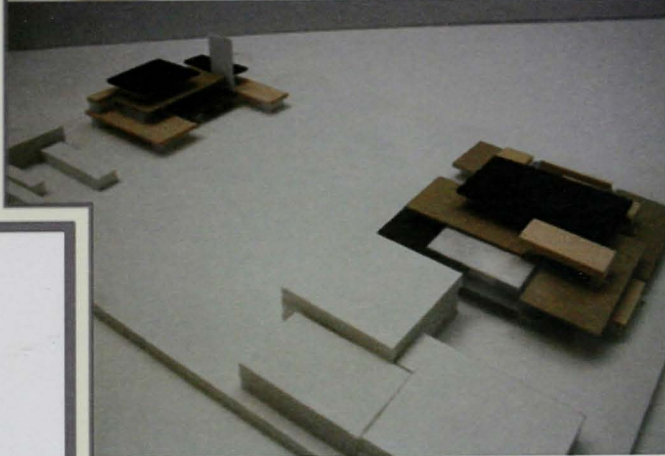
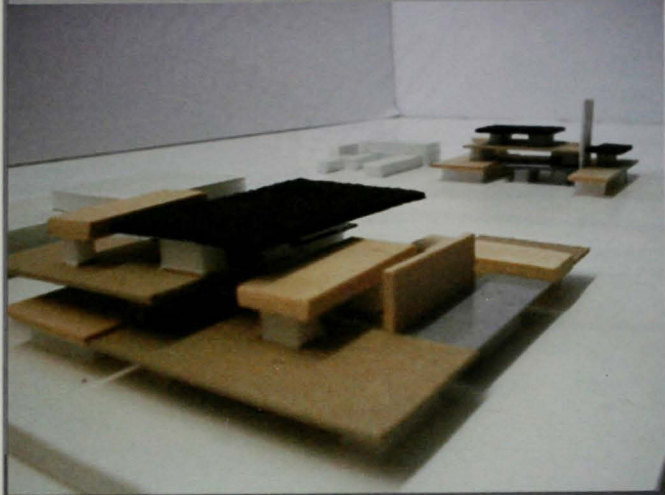
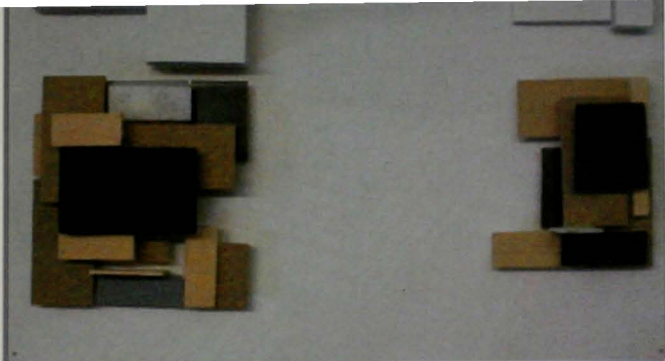


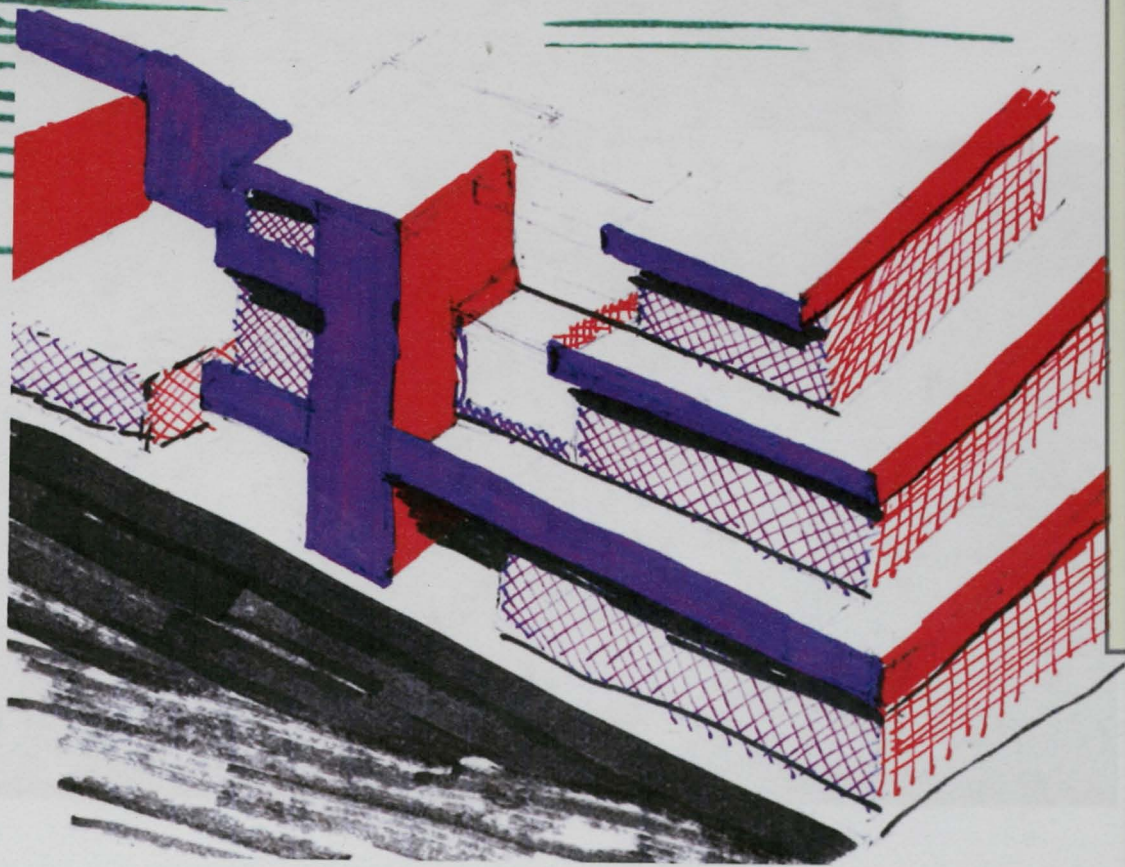
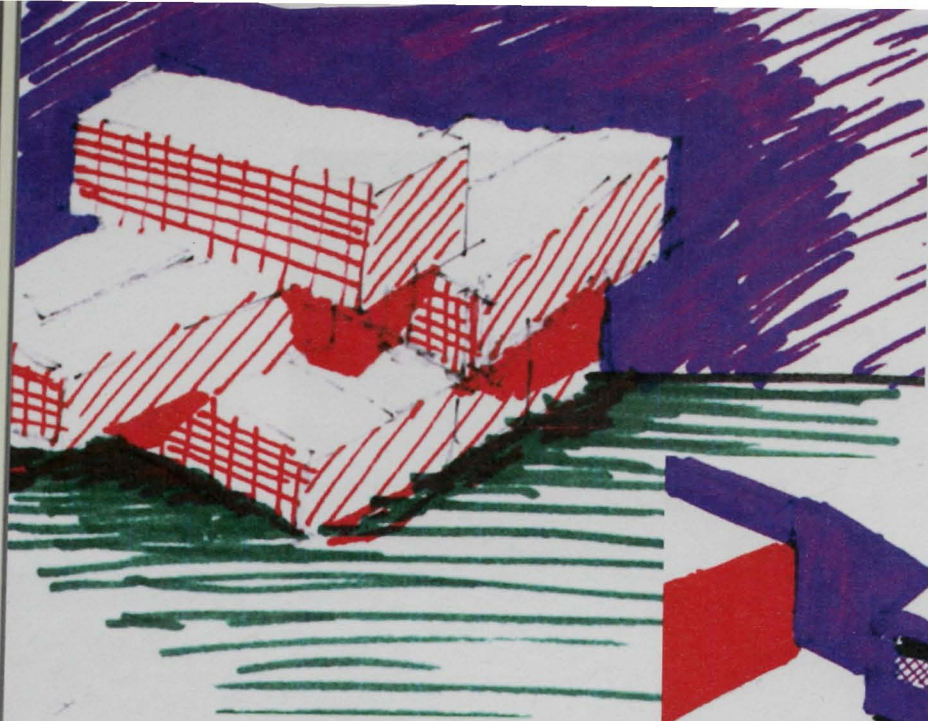
1st Semester 1

Early Building Diagrams

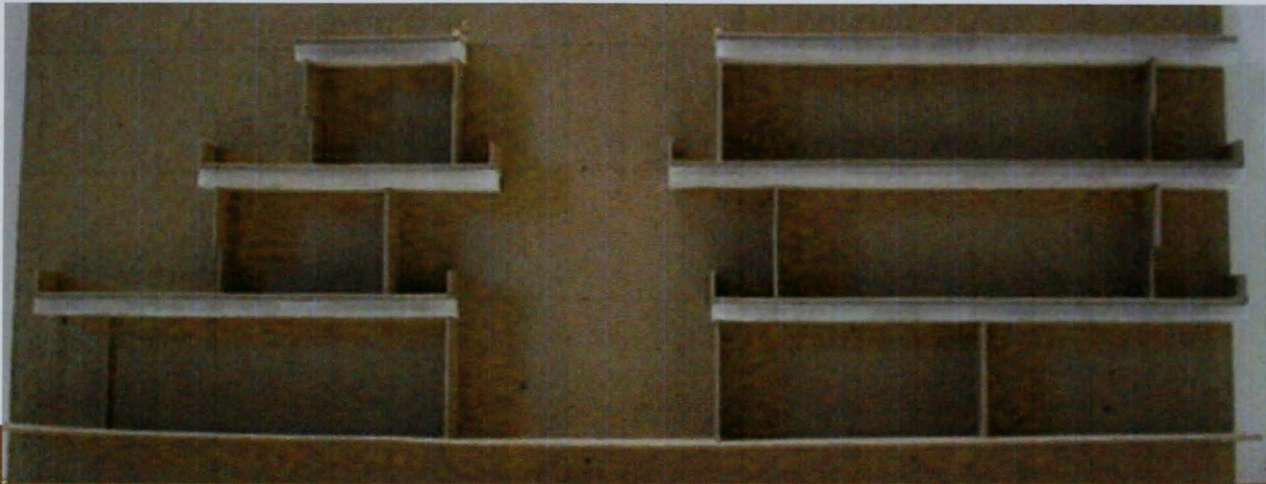


Concept Models

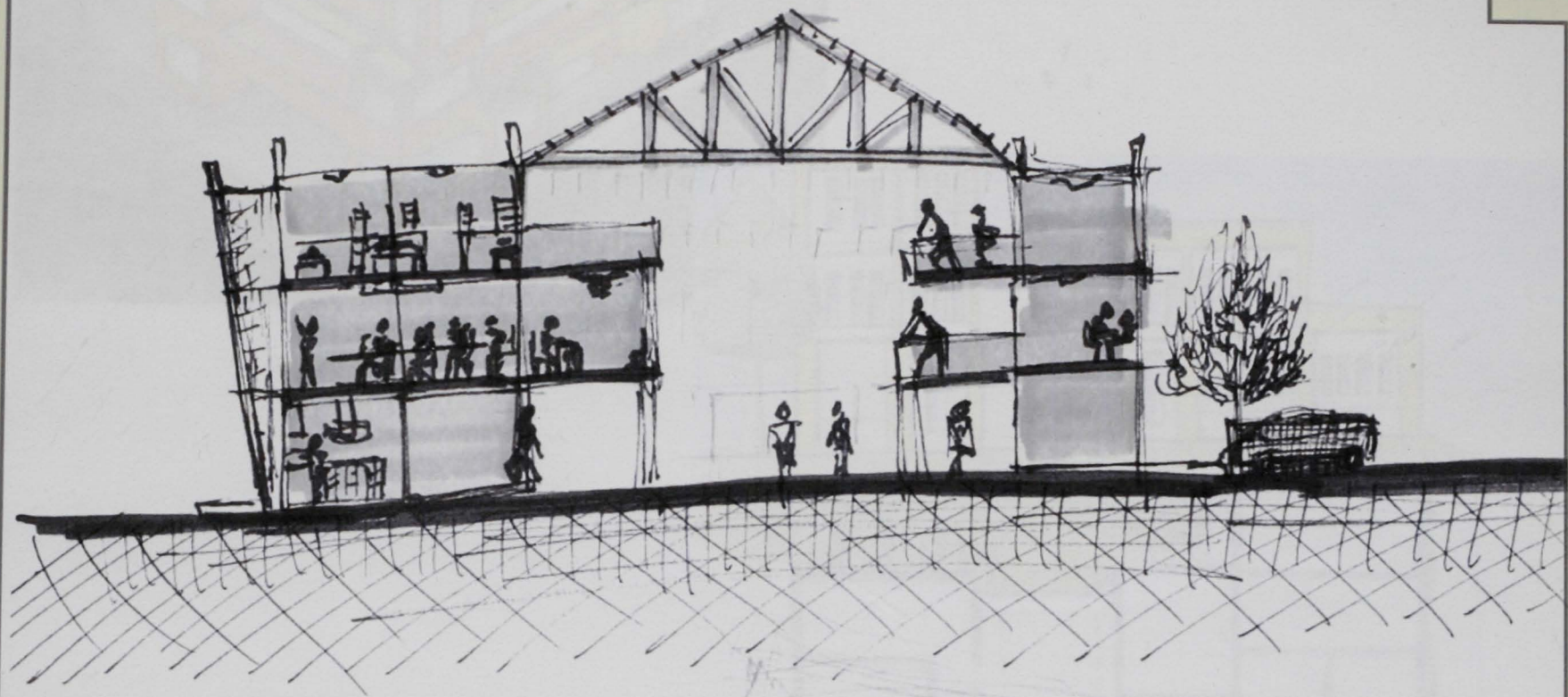


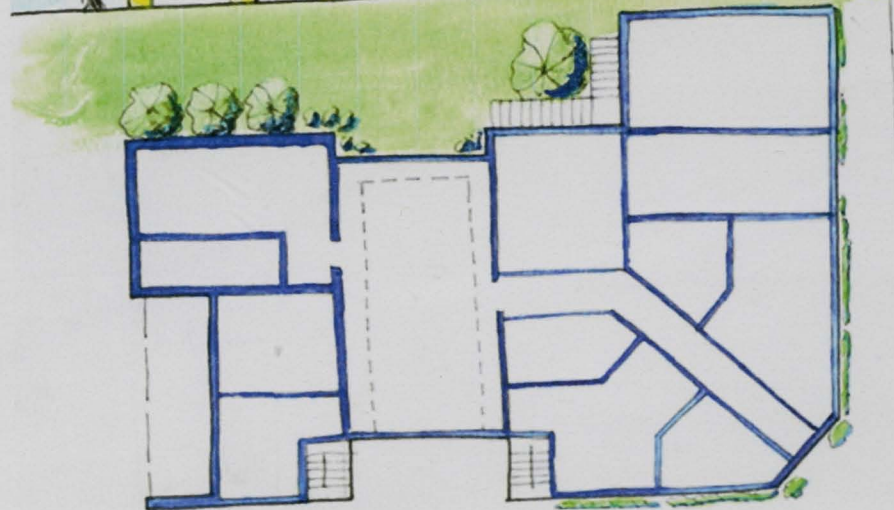
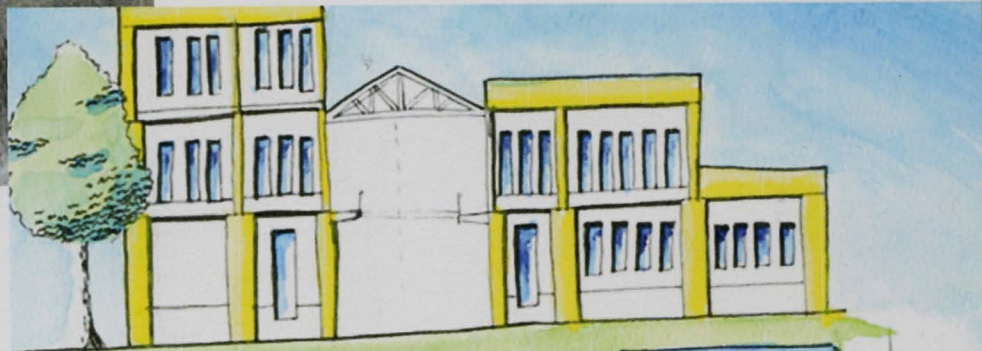
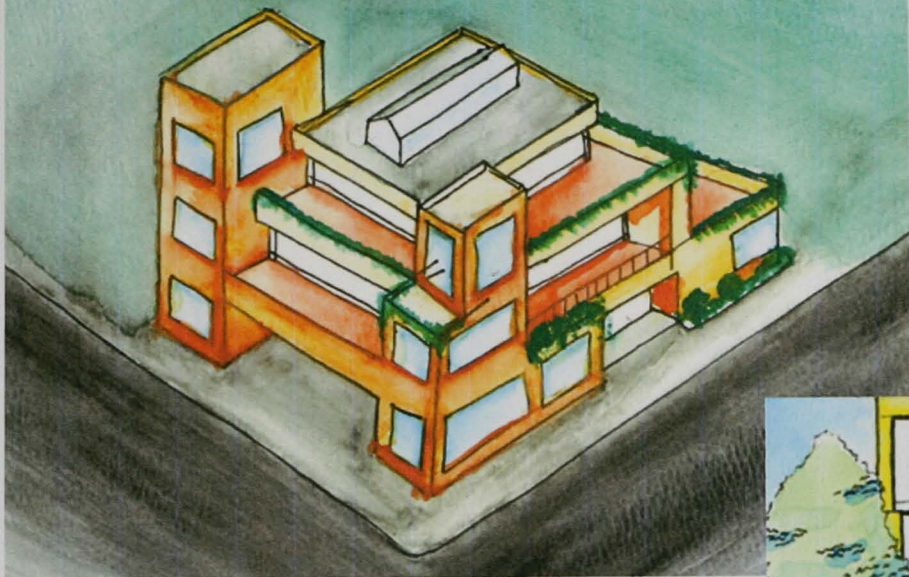


Concept Sketches

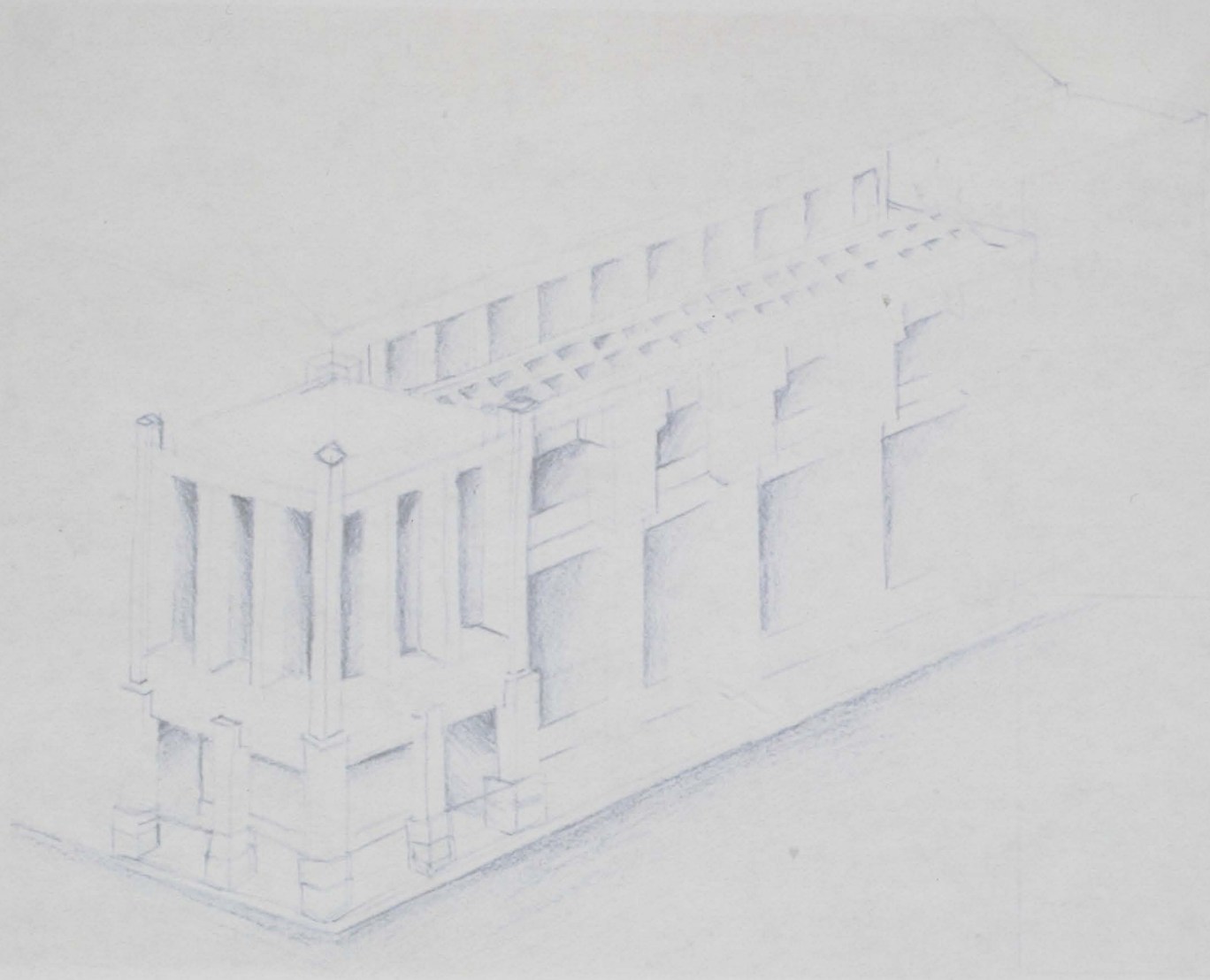


Section Sketch



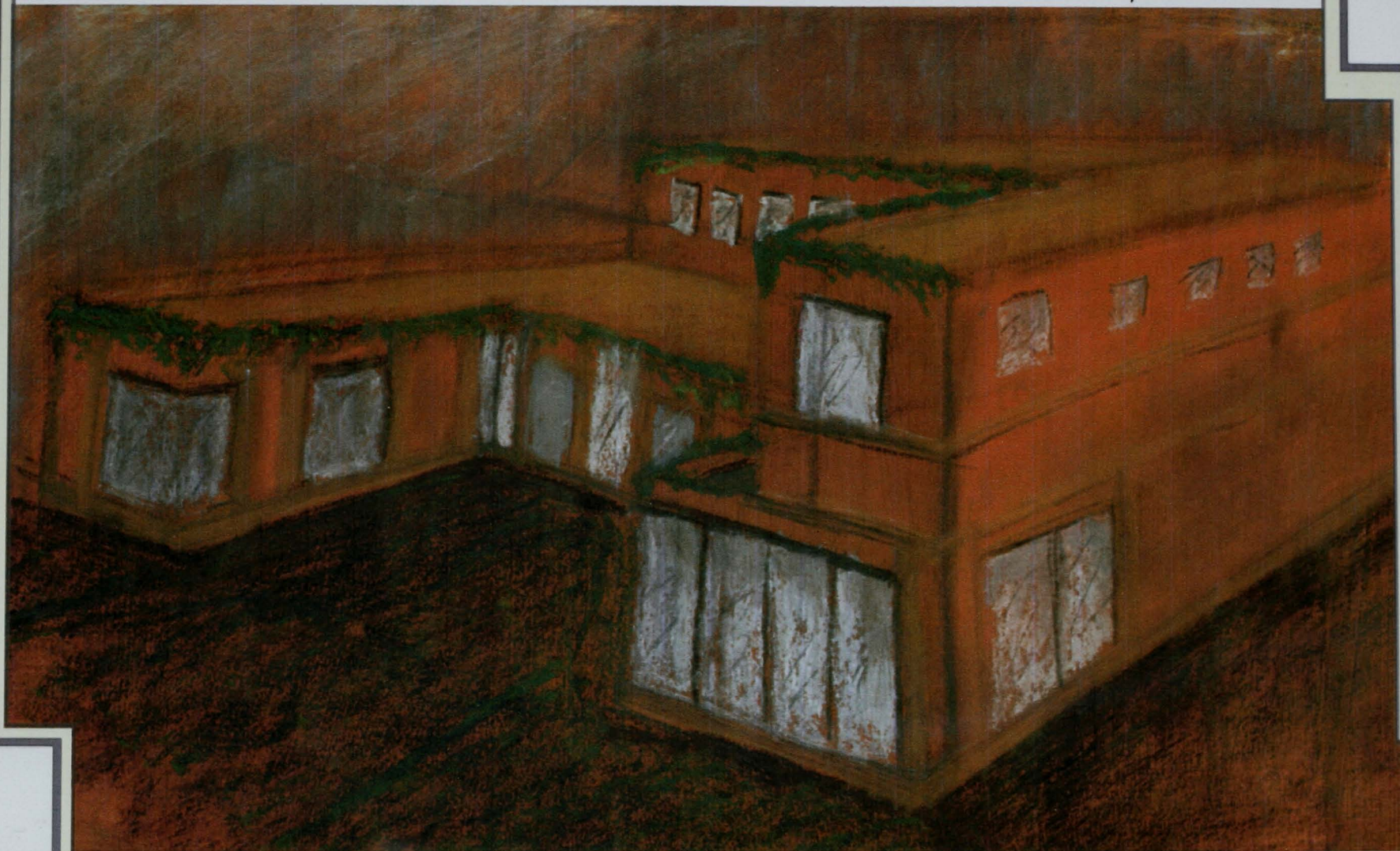


Early Perspective Sketch

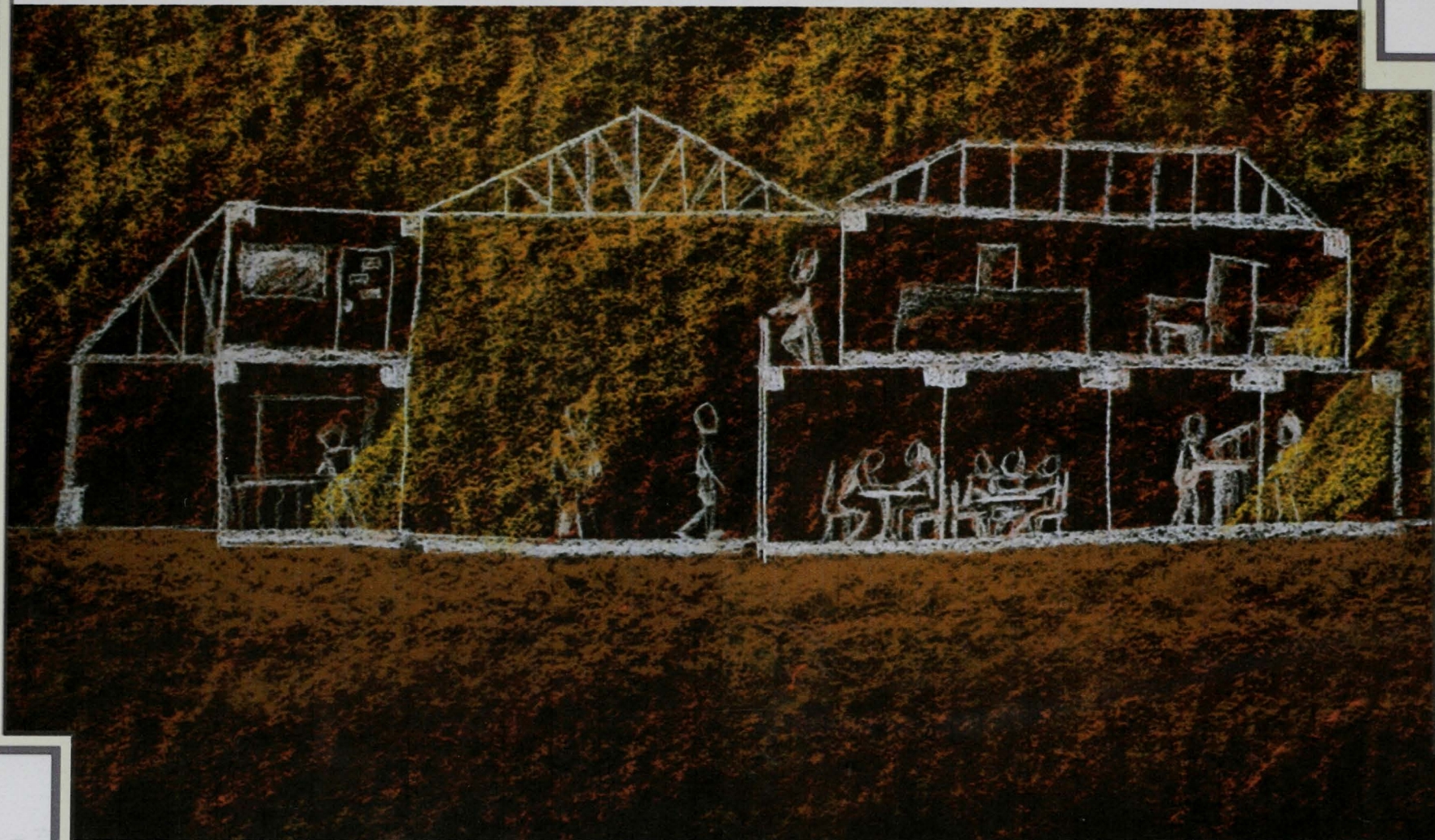


Concept Sketches

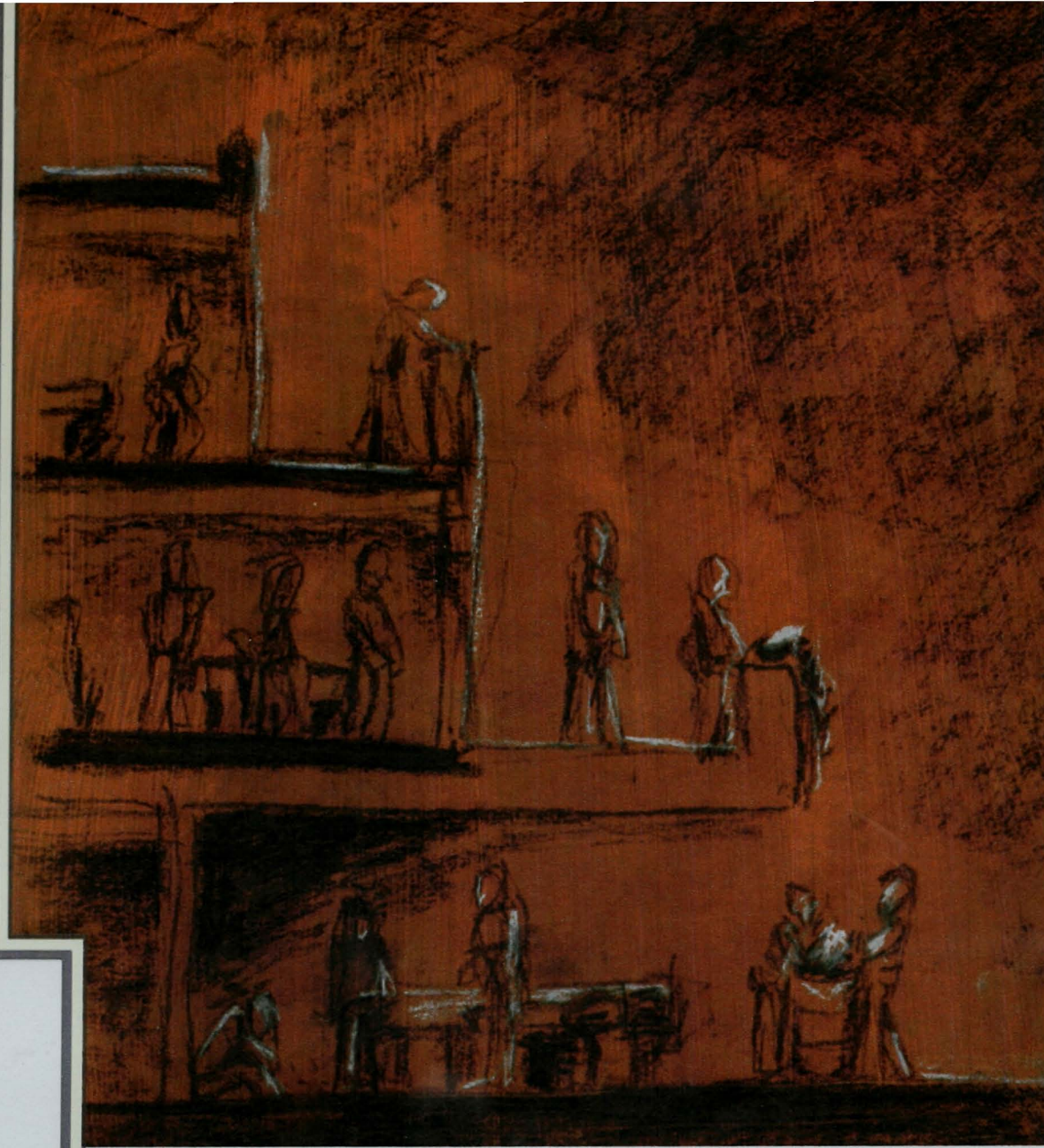


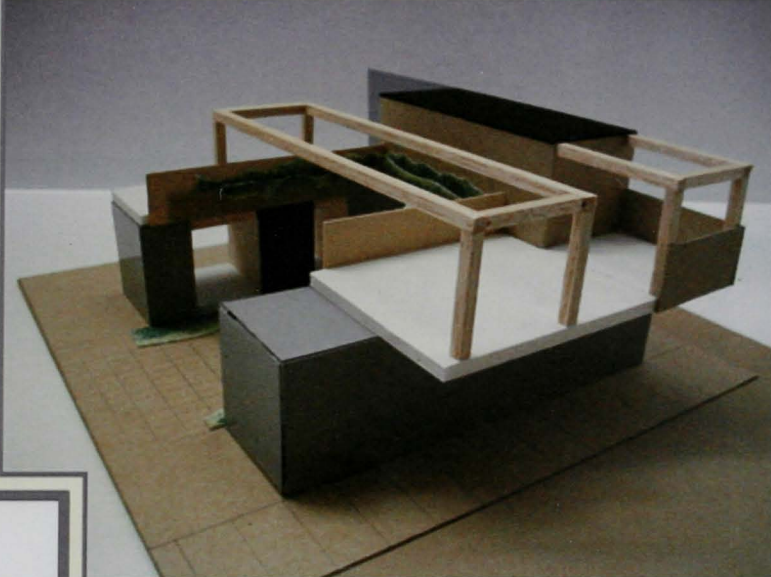


Concept Sketches



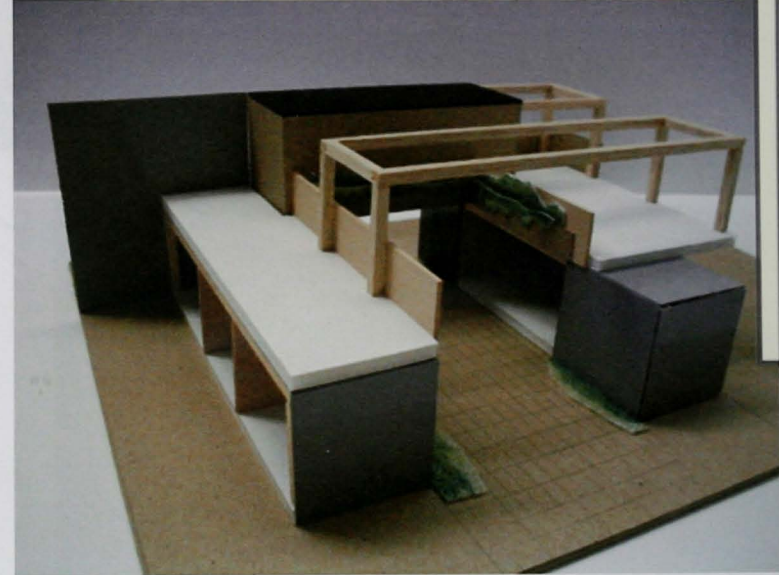
Concept Sketches





Concept Model

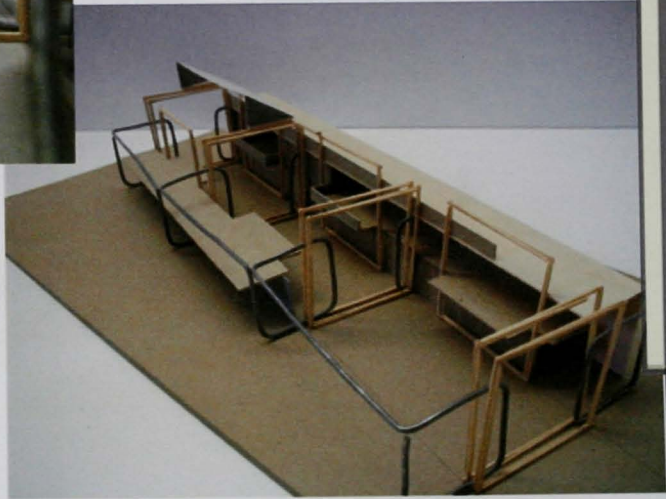
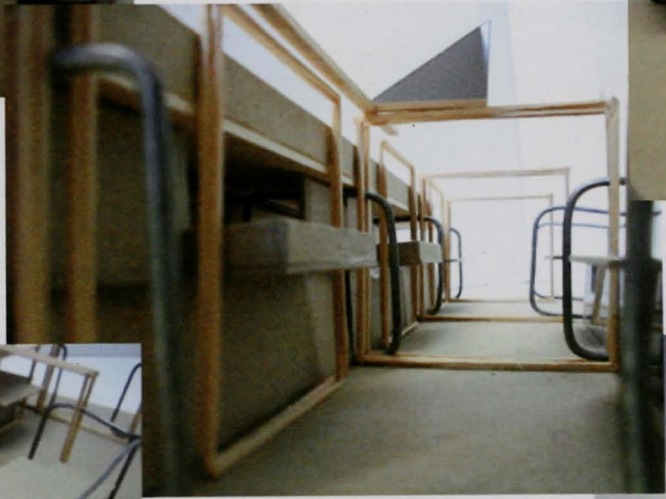
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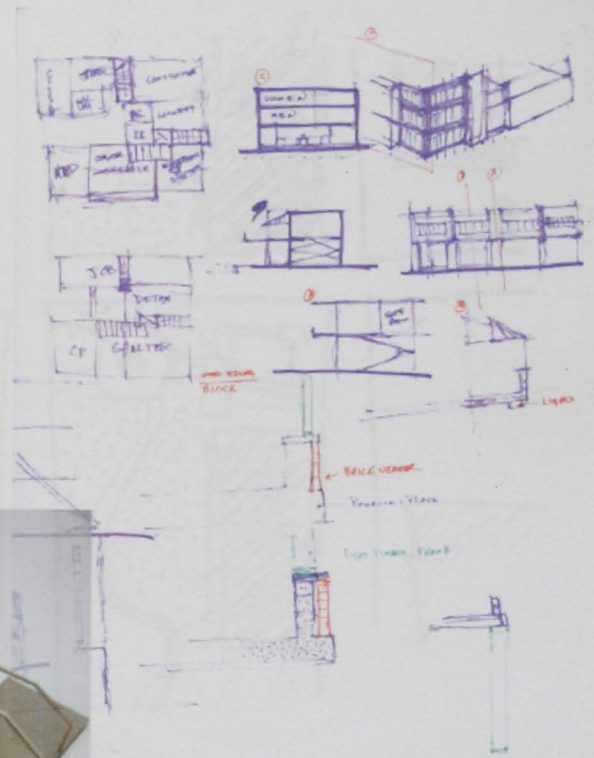
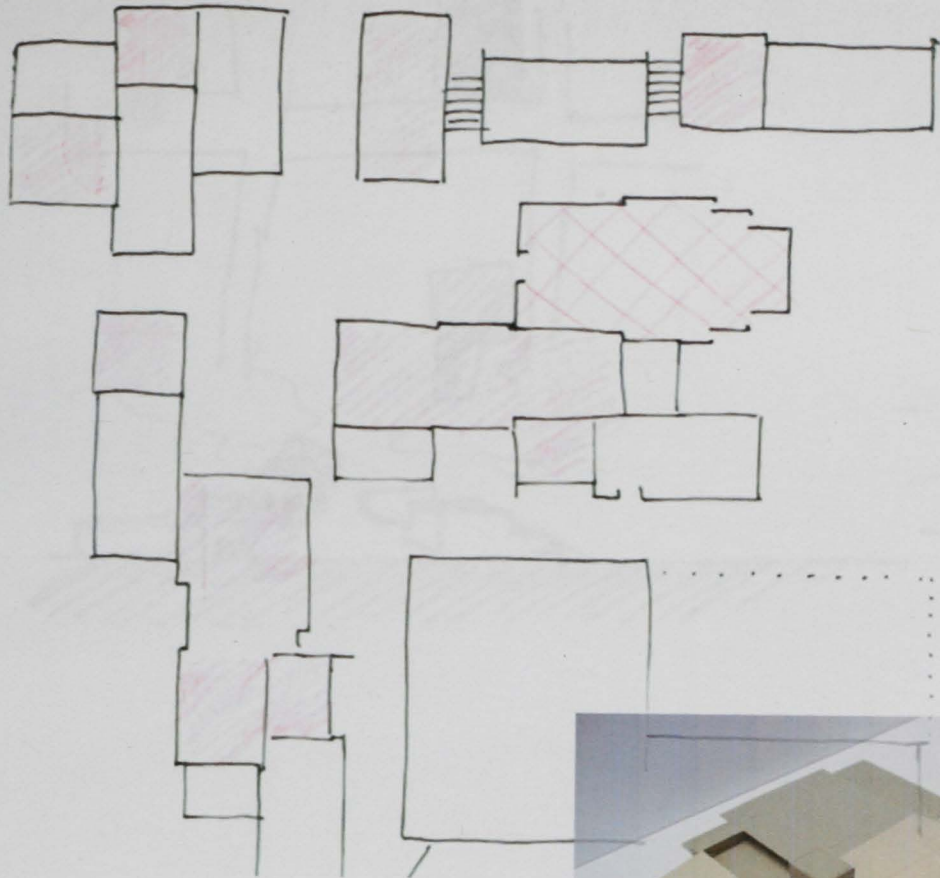
Concept Model



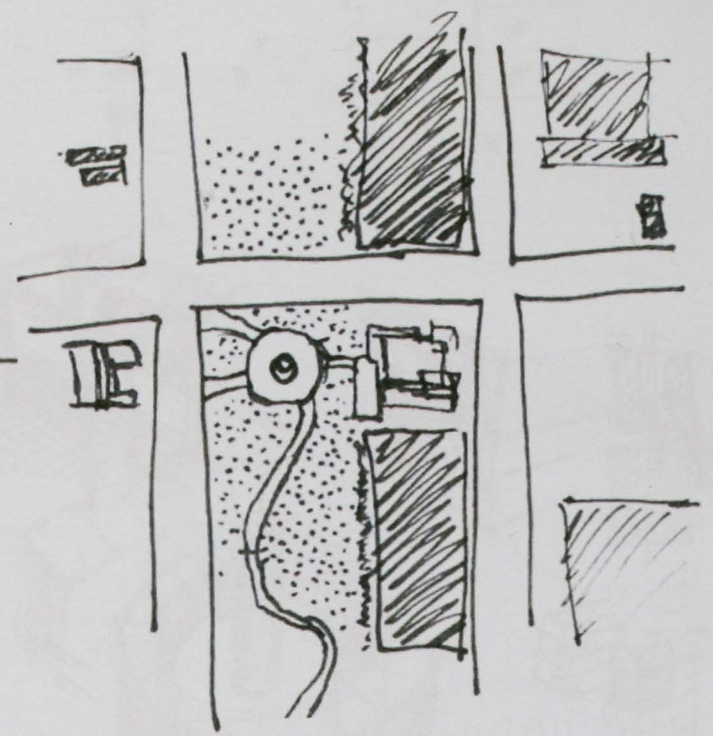
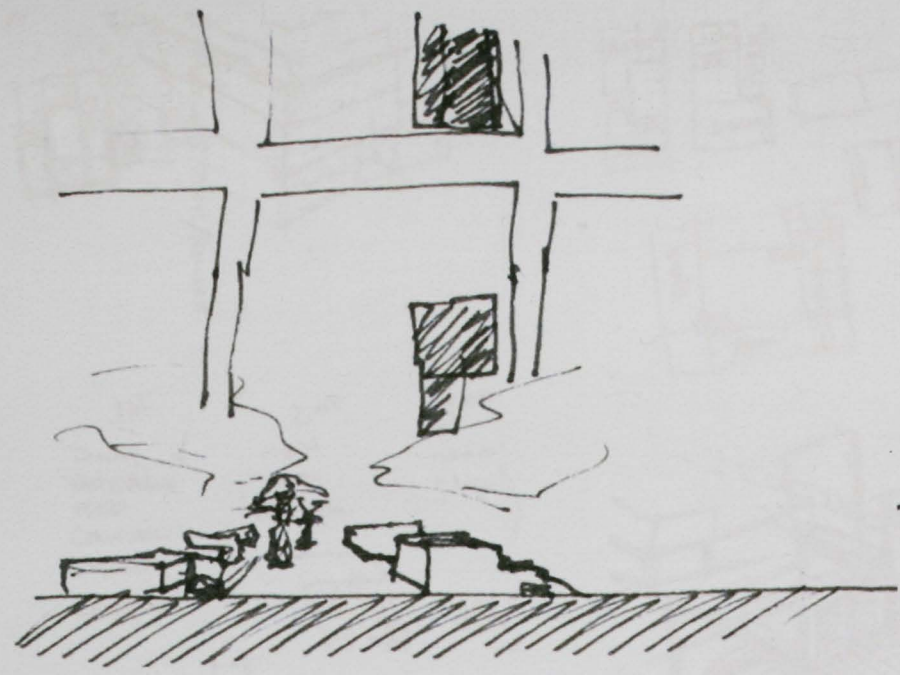
Concept Model



Schematic Design Design Development

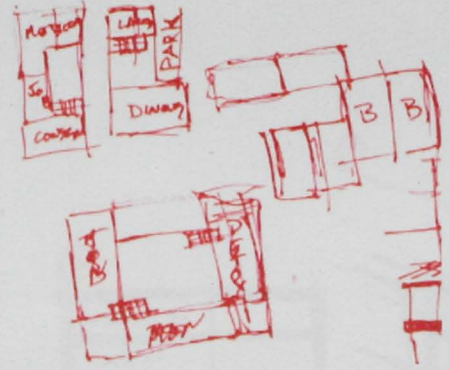
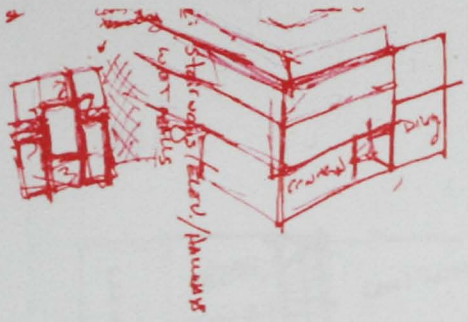


Landscape Sketch



CENTRAL GATHERING SPACE
- FOCAL PT.

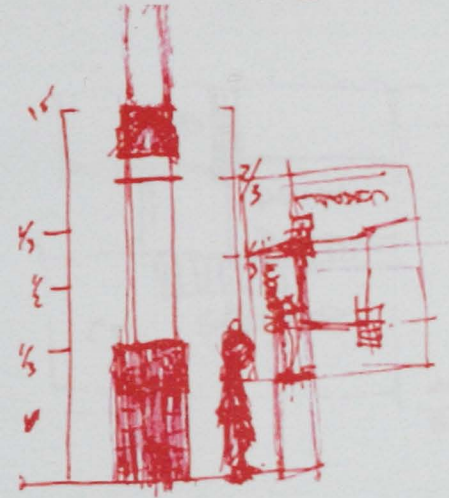
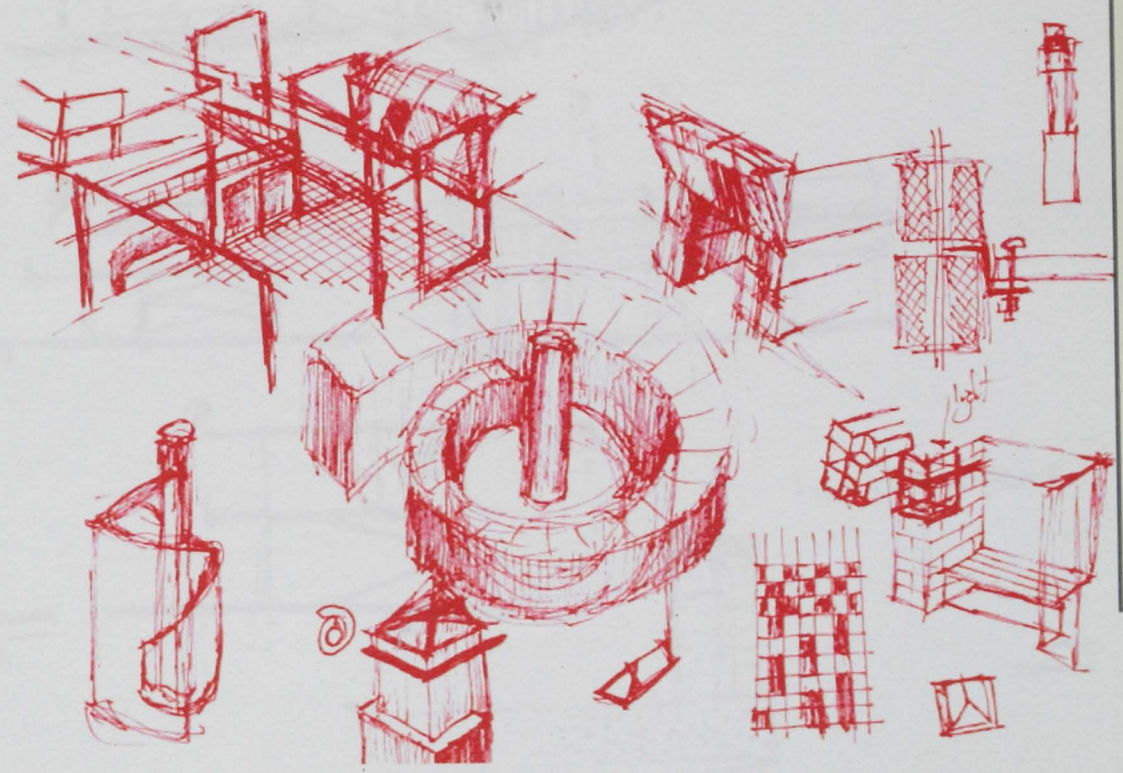
Concept Sketches



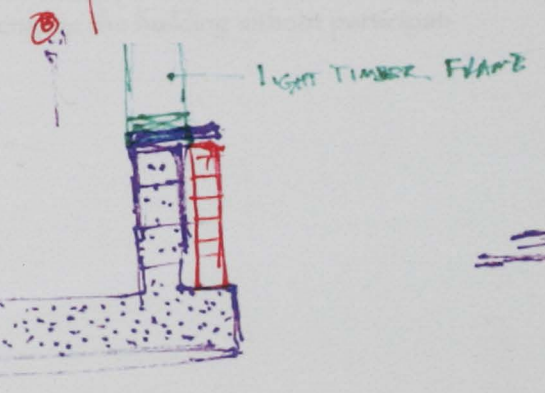
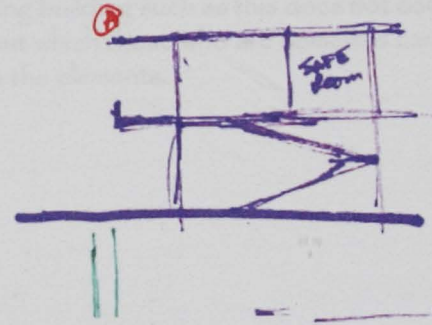
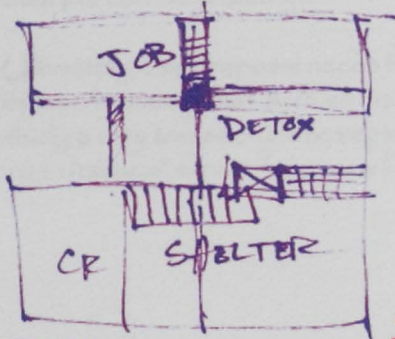
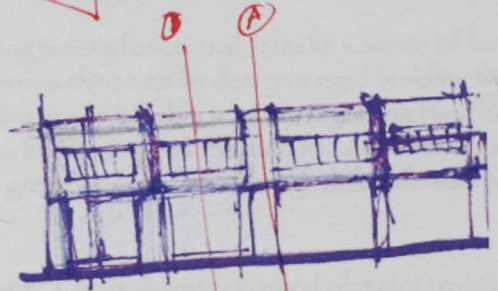
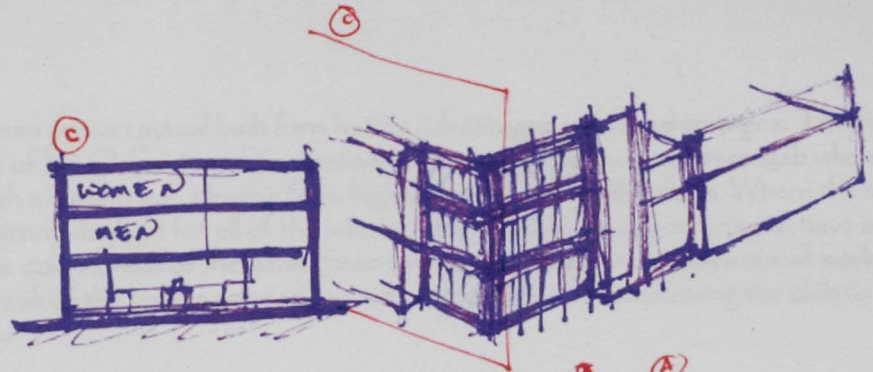
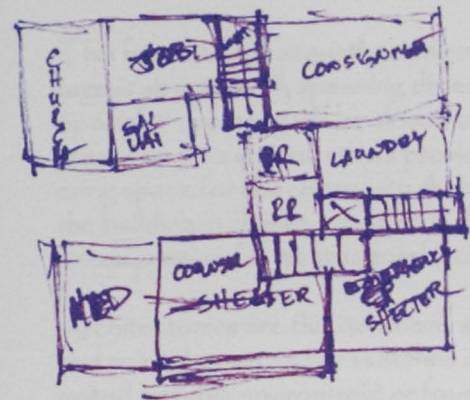
15'	10'
15'	10'

3 equal str/pt

- 1ST
 - Dining
 - Post OFFICE
 - MED
 - Counselor
 - Laundry
 - Consignment
- 2ND
 - MEN
 - Detox
 - Job Edu
- 3RD
 - Women
 - Chapel



Building Sketches



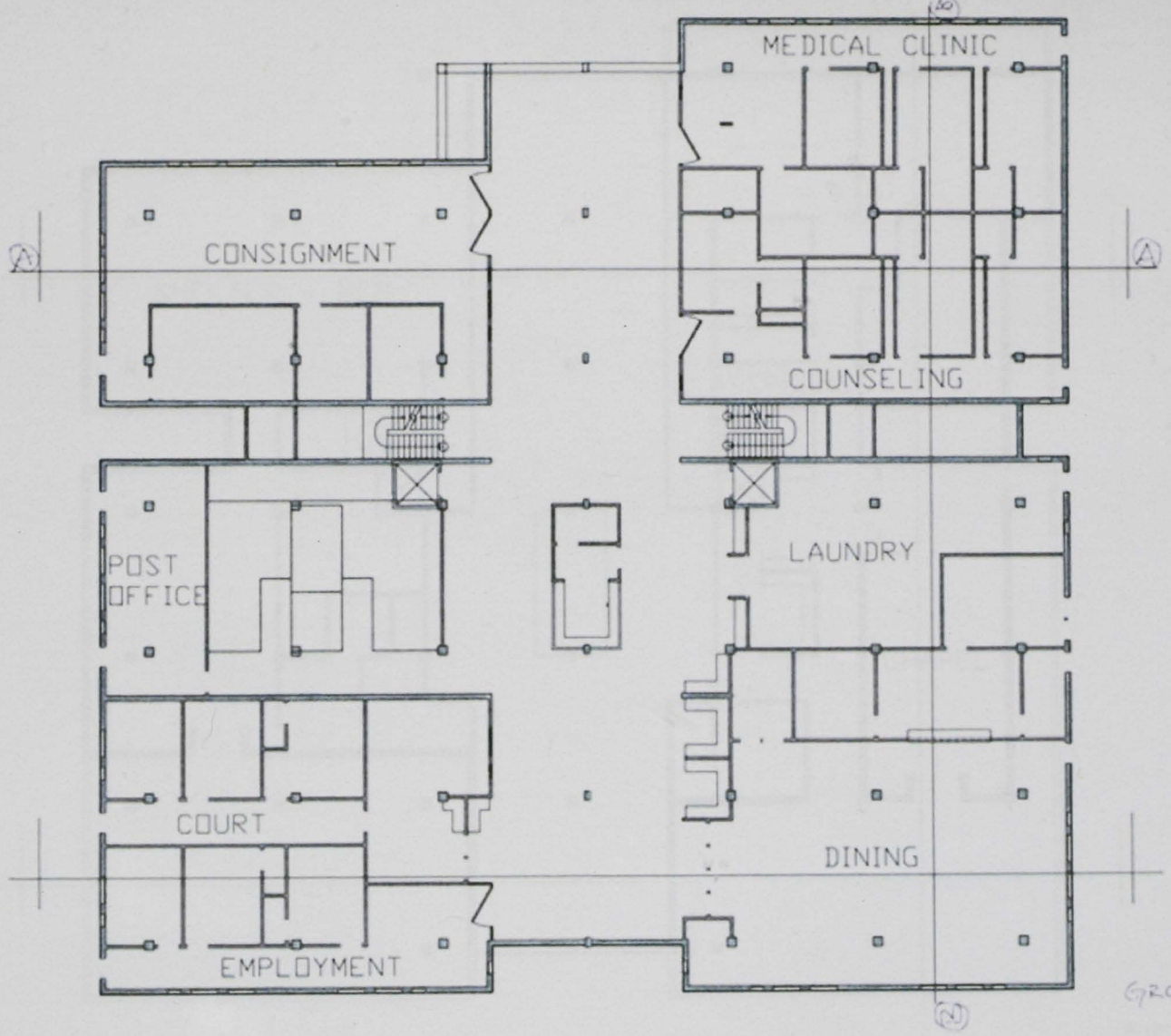
WOOD SIDING
BLOCK

This first attempt at synthesizing my thesis into an actual built form has its advantages and disadvantages. The first advantage is structure. A spanning dimension of 24' O.C. is used to create an economical two-way concrete slab where the optimal 8' overhang will be closed off with a curtain wall allowing for a high variety of skin possibilities. Where the slab system breaks apart a central atrium provides strong daylight for all of the interior while offering an opportunity to have a warm gathering space for the community during the cold months of the year. Stair towers, elevators, and utilities are all worked through the building in chases provided in the break of the building directly to either side of the atrium allowing the slab to remain uncompromised in its structural integrity.

Architectonics are this iterations strongest disadvantage. While the building is very functional, it lacks a sense of humanity and spirit that my earlier sketches and models captured. Part of this reason was the need to design a rigid building that promoted a stable environment or foundation upon which those using the facility would be able to start regaining their lives. I researched the Art Deco period in America to find an expression that was known and established to communicate stability. Exploding during the Great Depression, this style was striving towards a great future of modernity where life was better than the current situation.

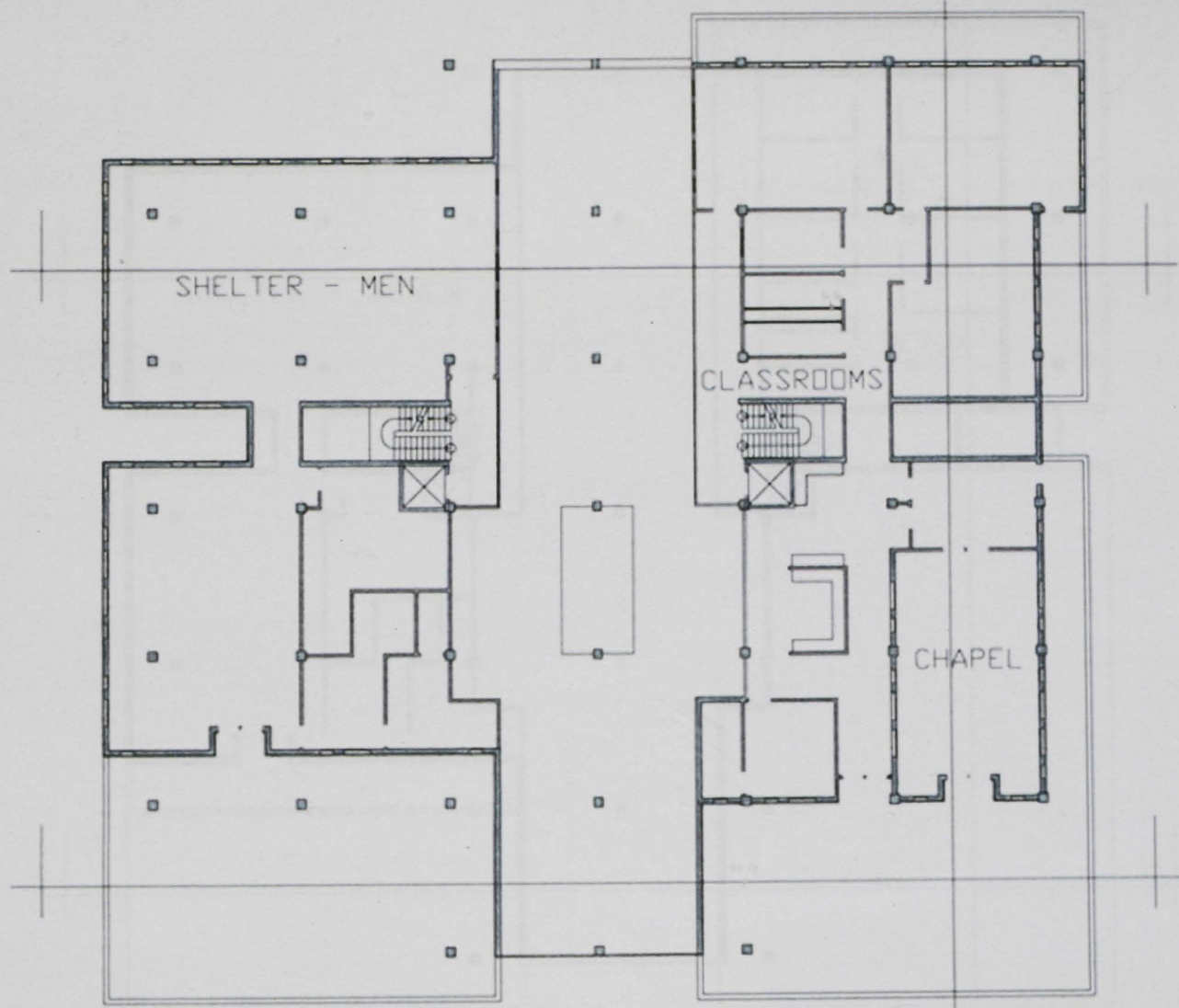
Ultimately, this proposal needs to be viewed as an exercise and first attempt. The building is in need of major revisions to inject a humanity that such an institutional looking building such as this does not communicate. Further iterations will begin to study a very transitory/encampment environment which those who are homeless can engage the building without participating in its social service functions for shelter from the elements.

Ground Floor Plan



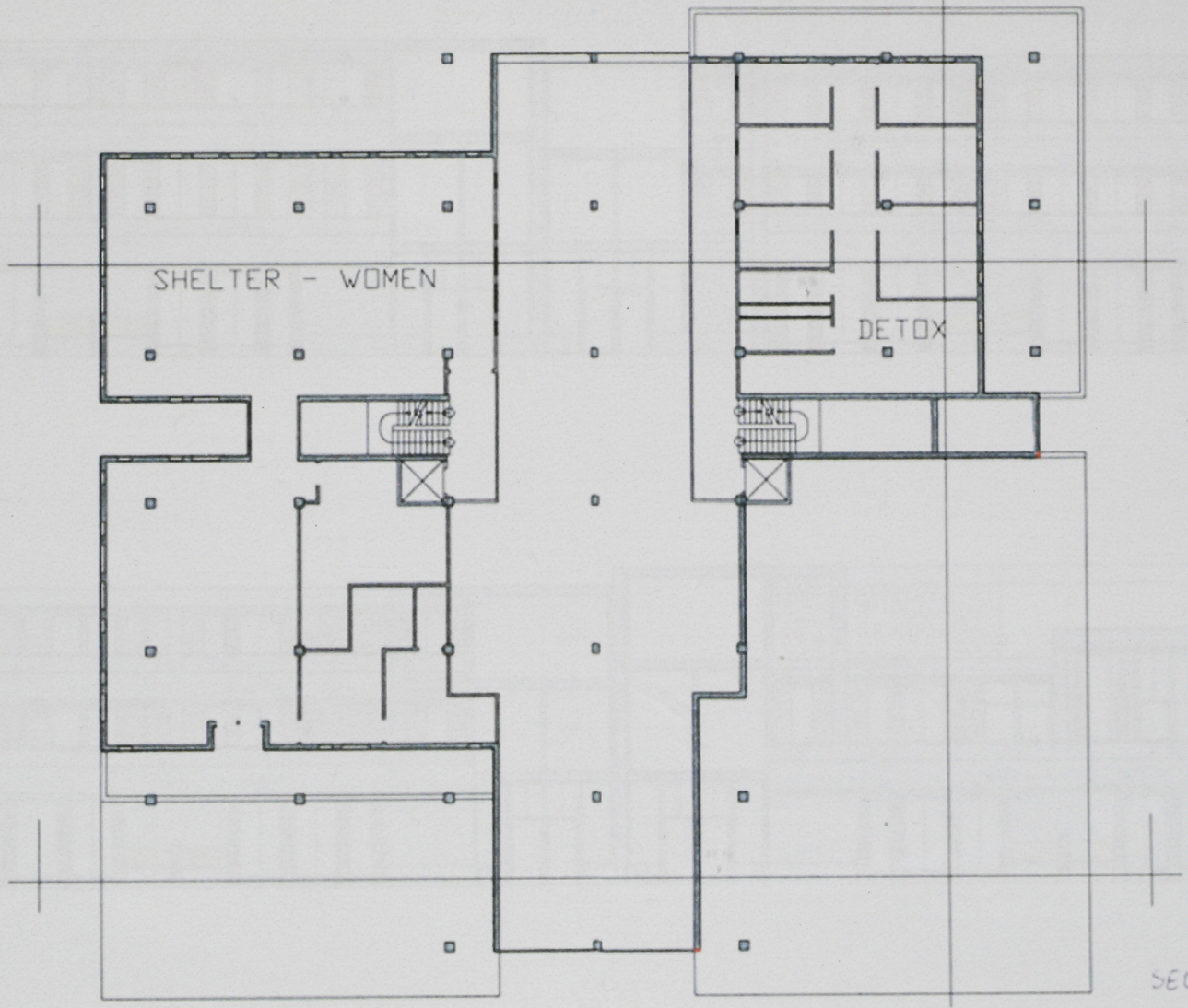
GROUND

First Floor Plan



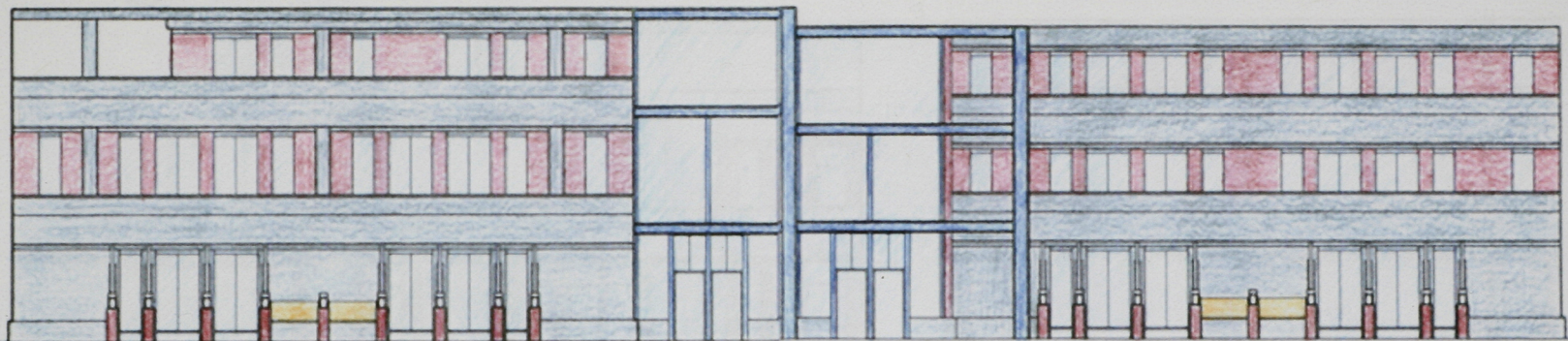
FIRST

Second Floor Plan

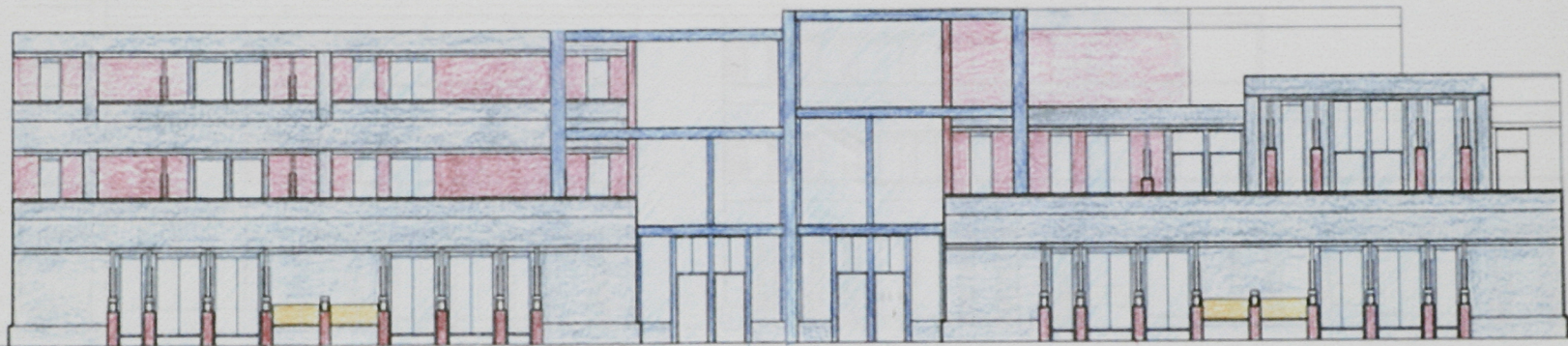


SECOND

North - South Elevations



NORTH

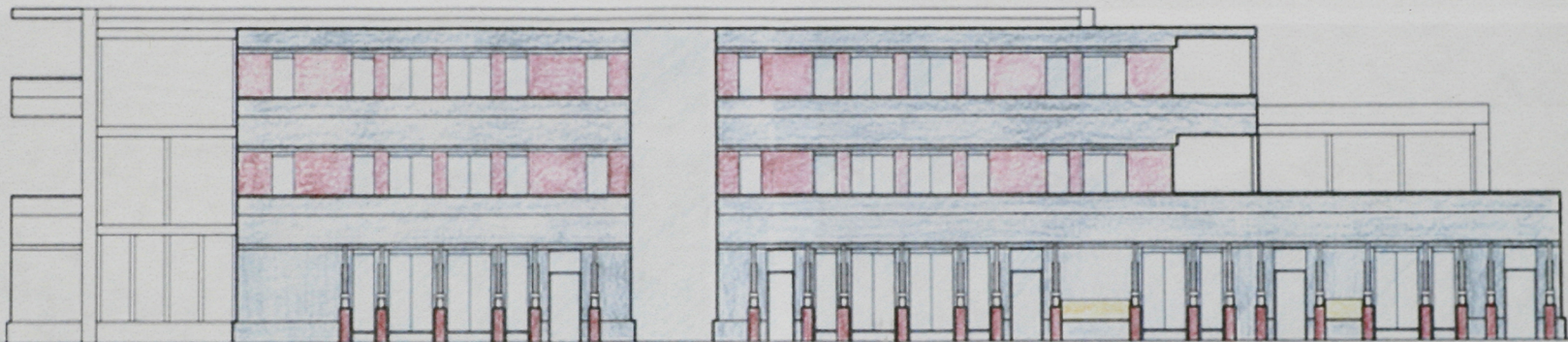


SOUTH

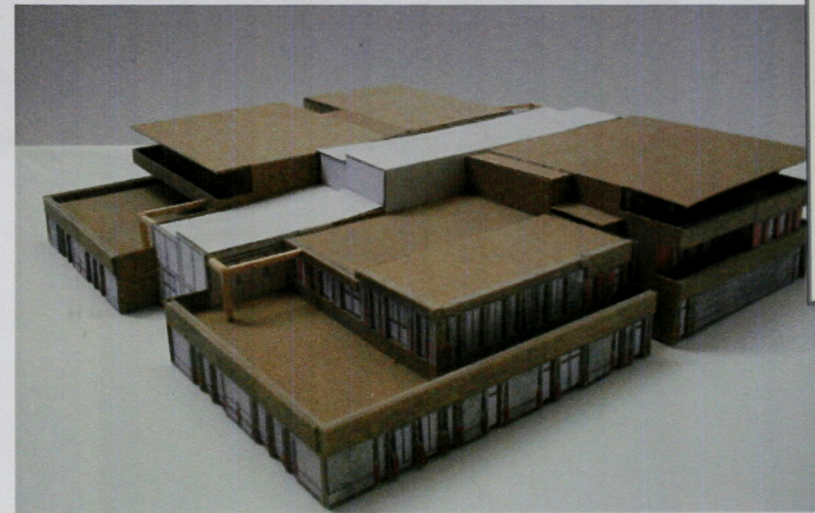
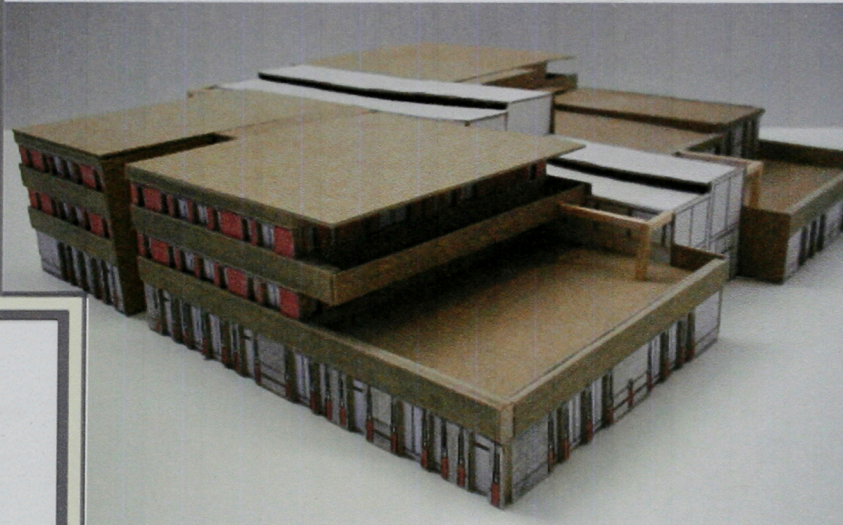
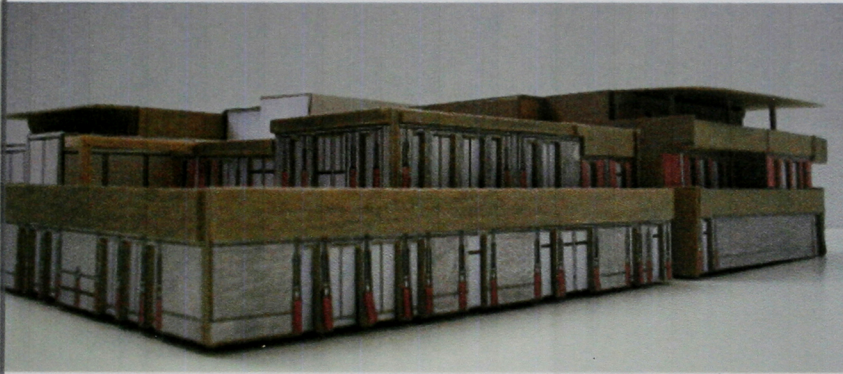
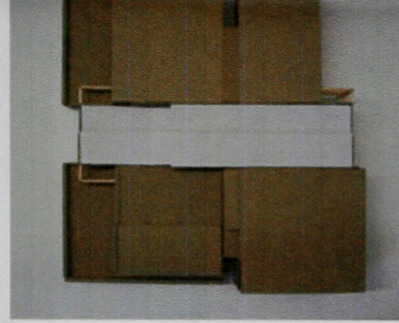
East - West Elevations



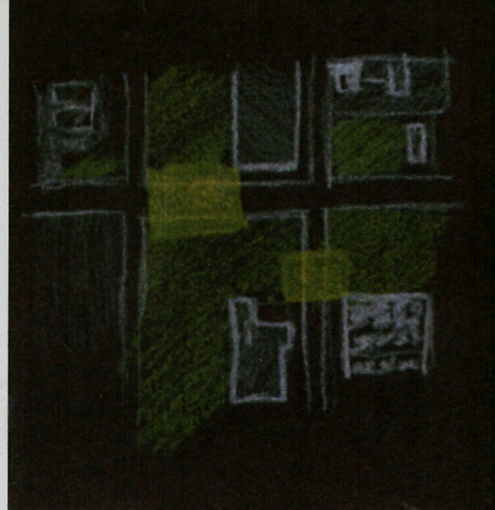
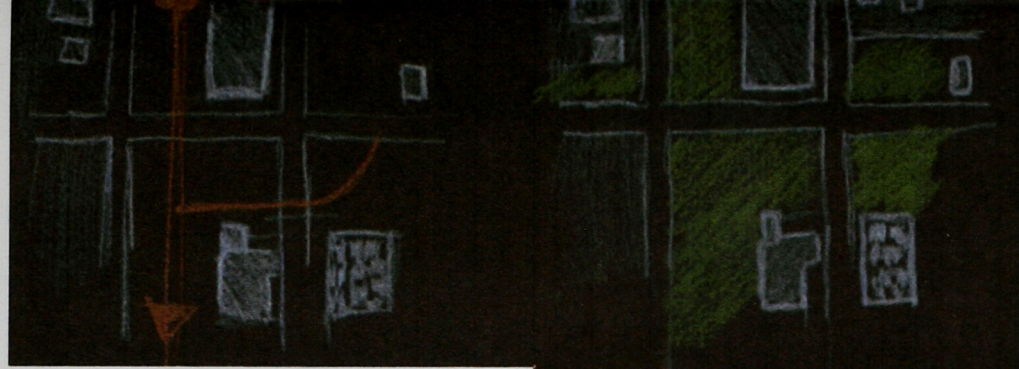
EAST



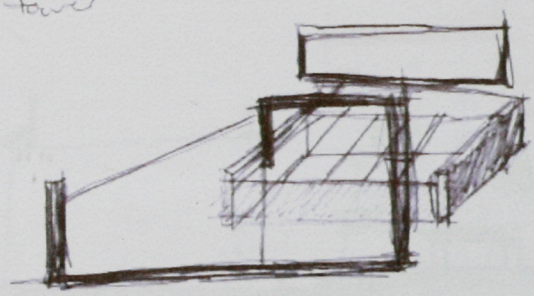
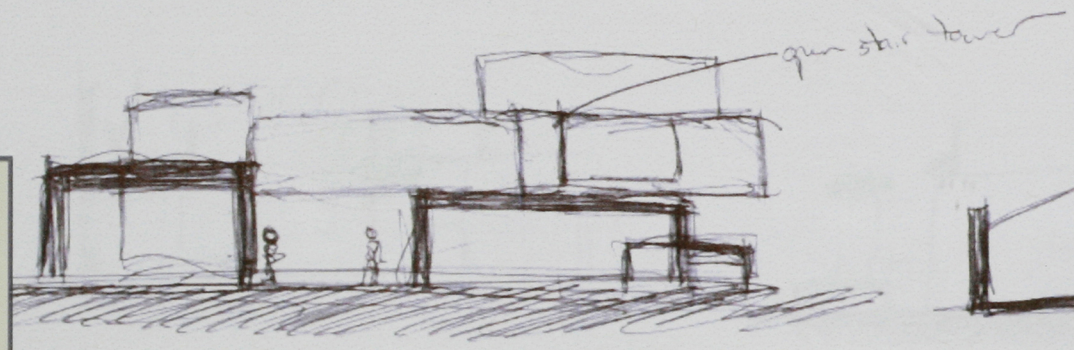
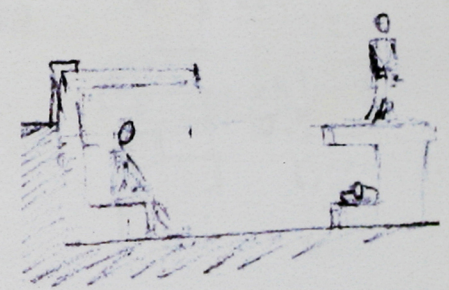
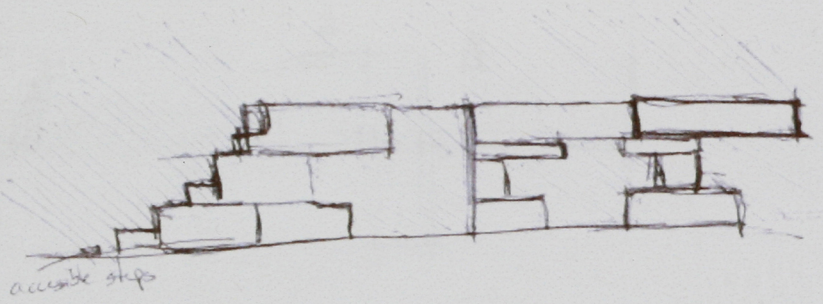
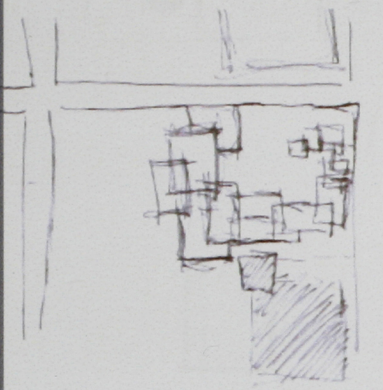
WEST



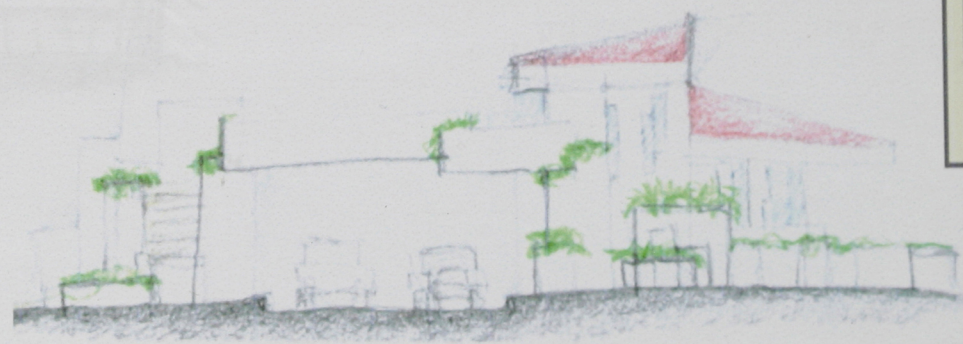
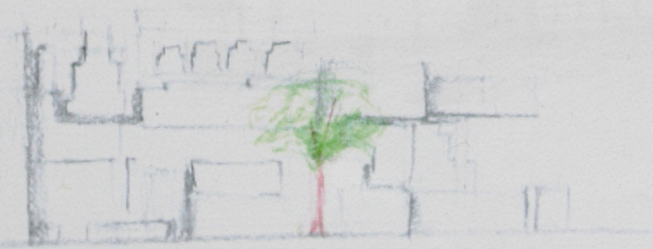
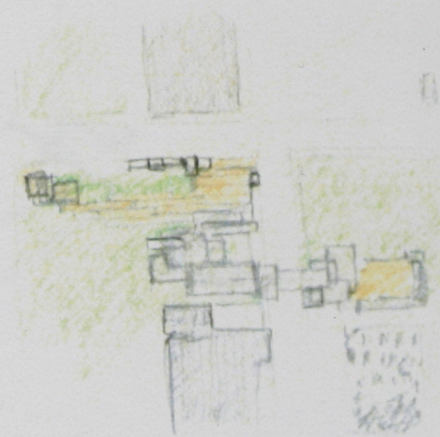
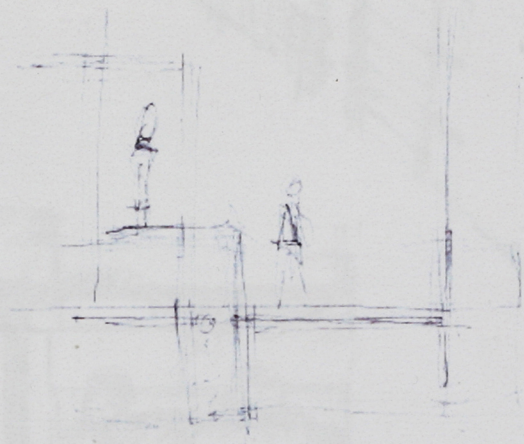
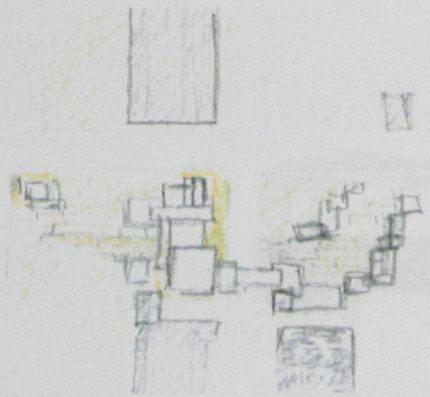
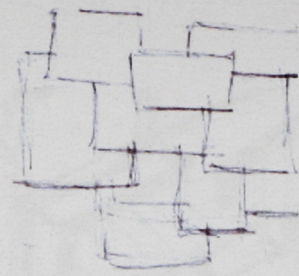
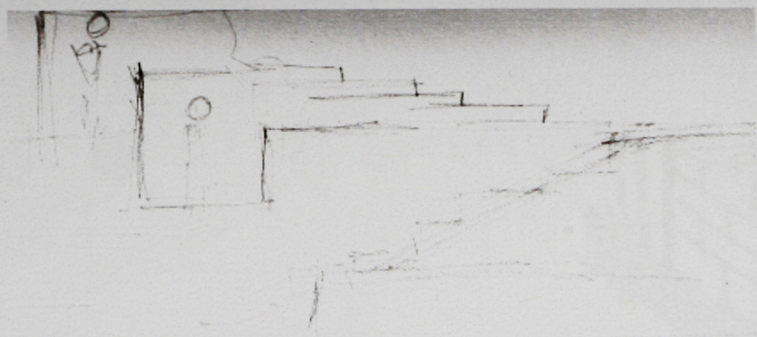
Site Study



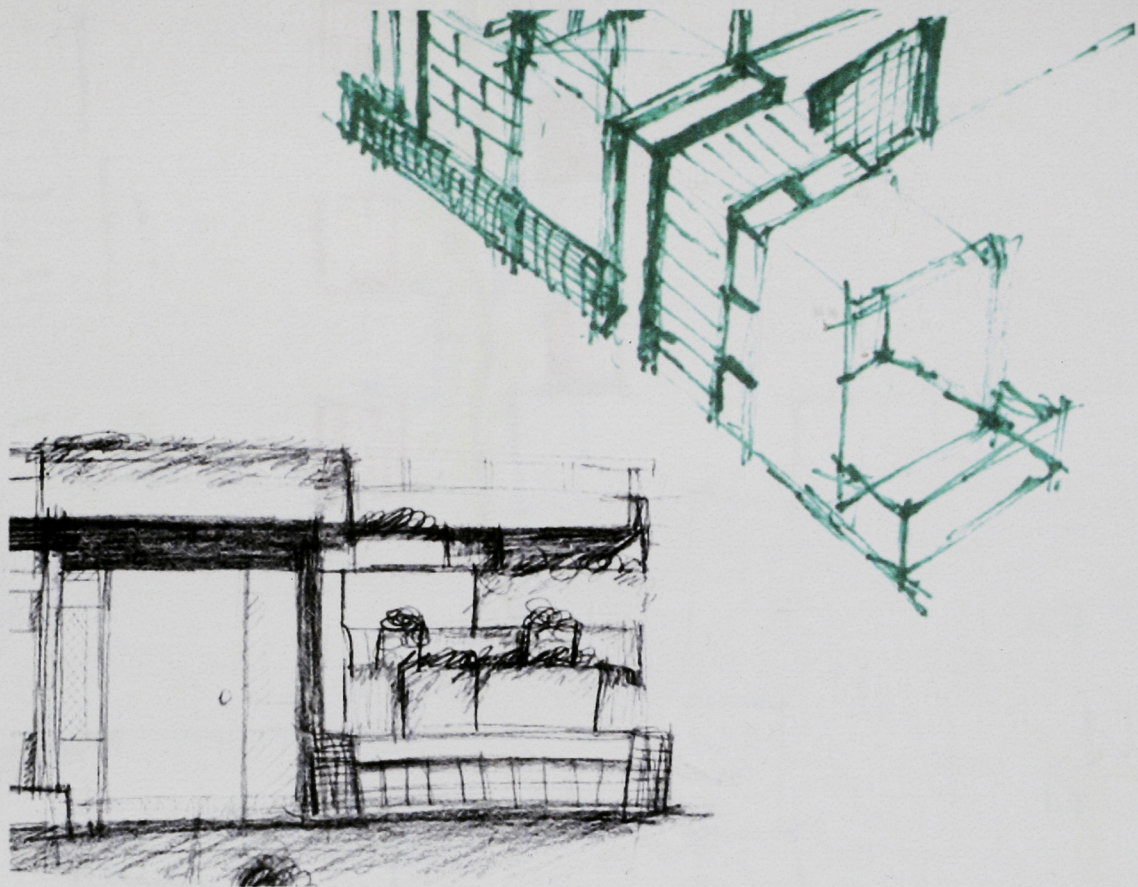
Concept Sketches



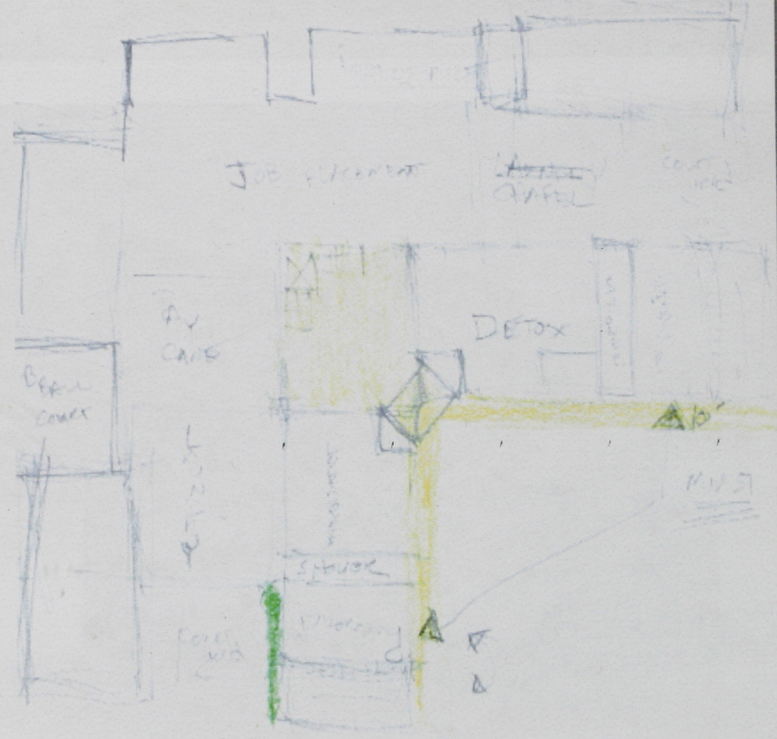
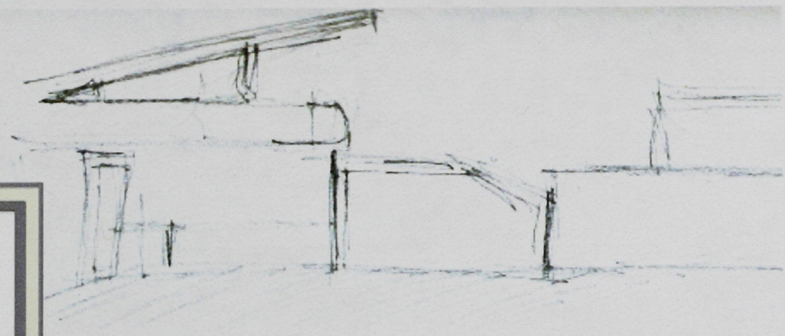
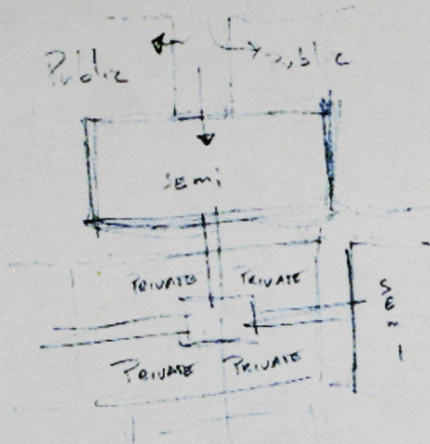
Concept Sketches



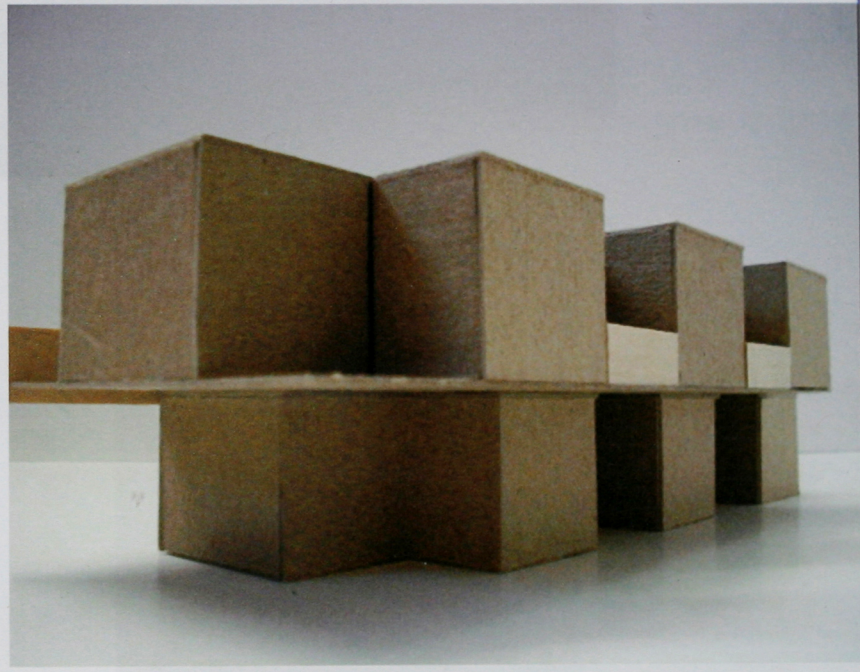
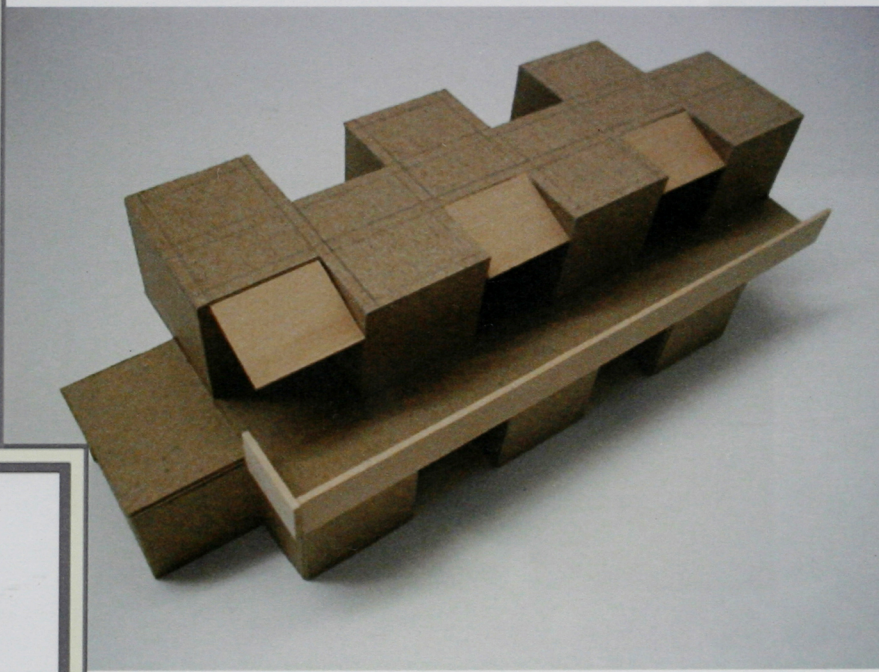
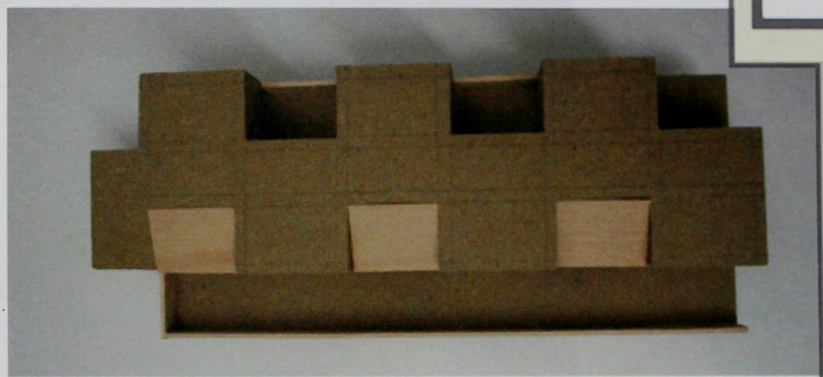
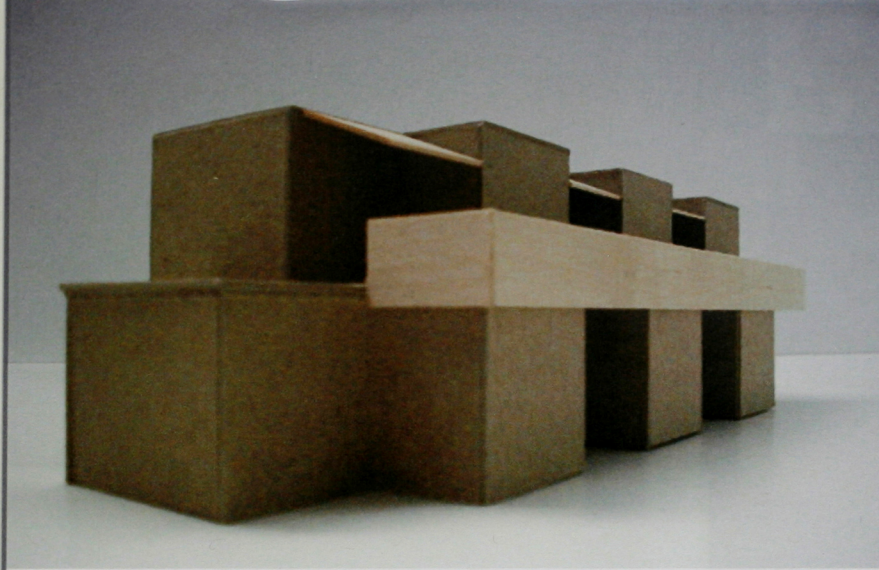
Early Sketches



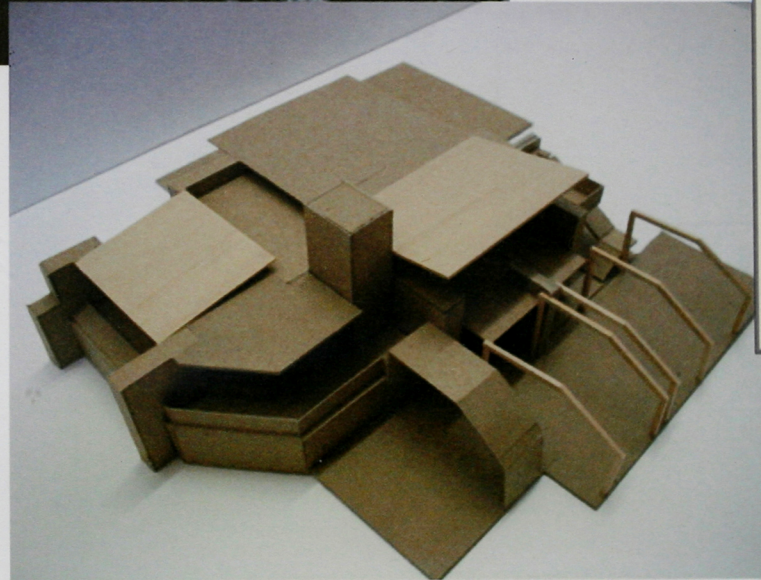
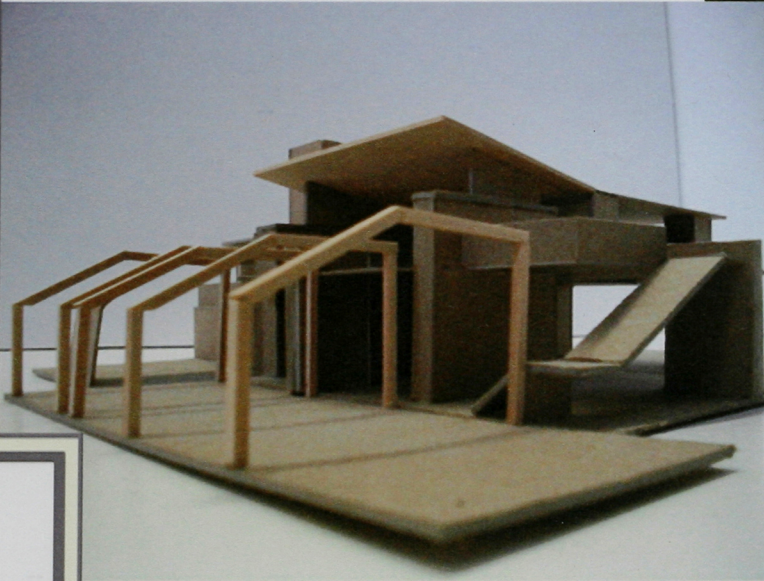
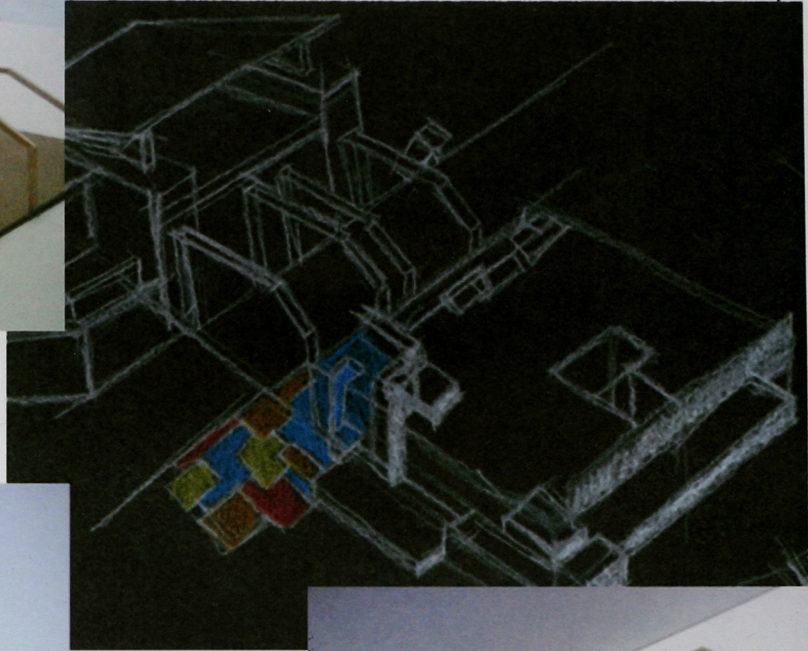
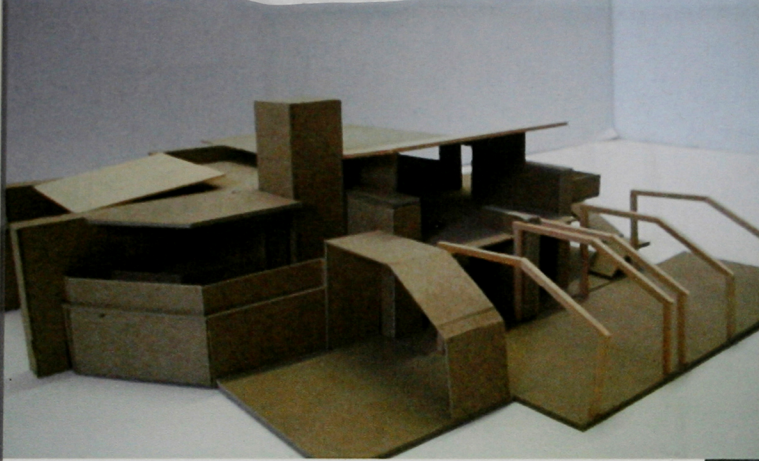
Concept Sketches



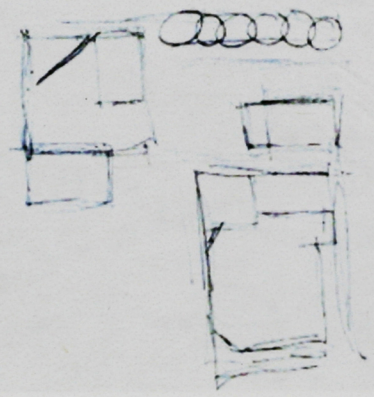
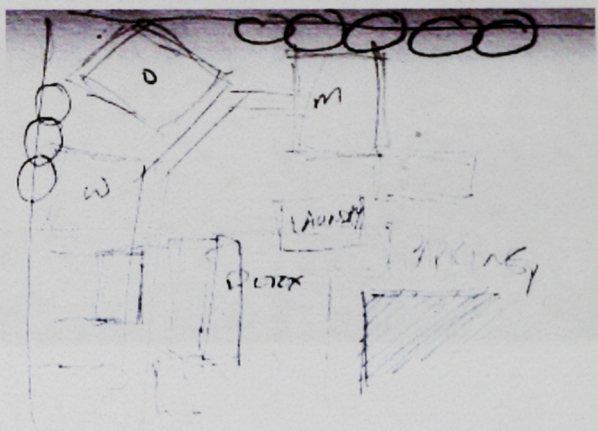
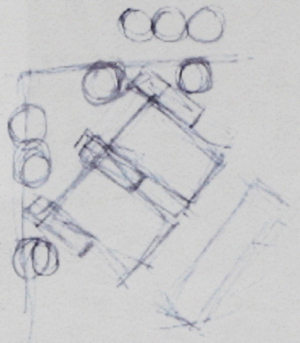
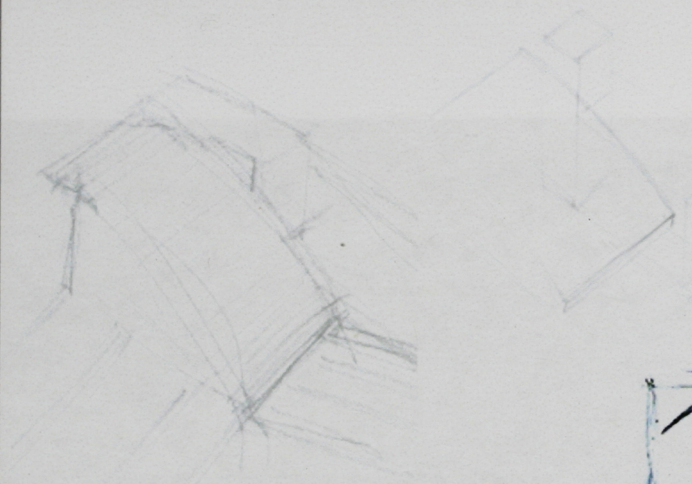
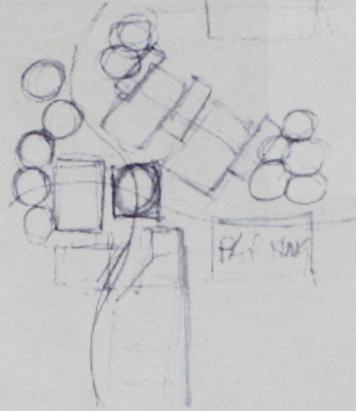
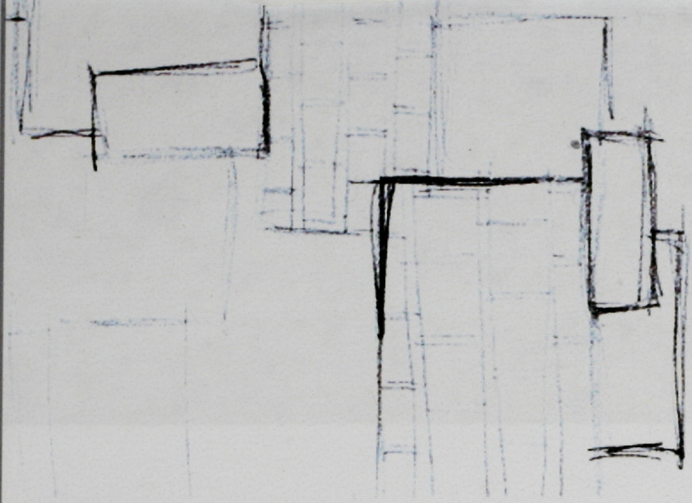
Concept Model
Transitional Housing



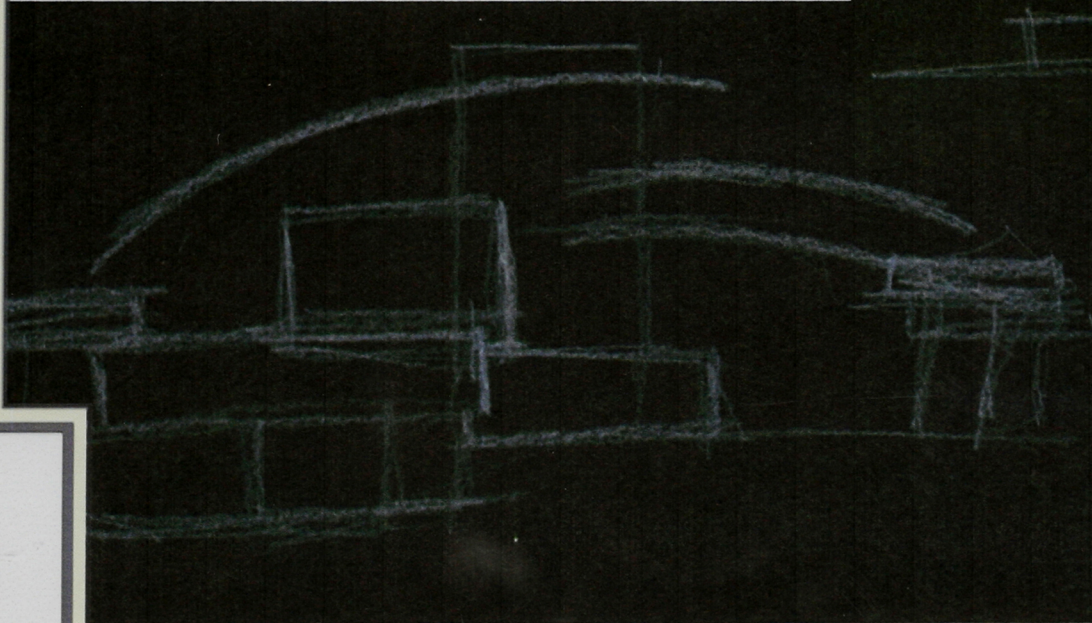
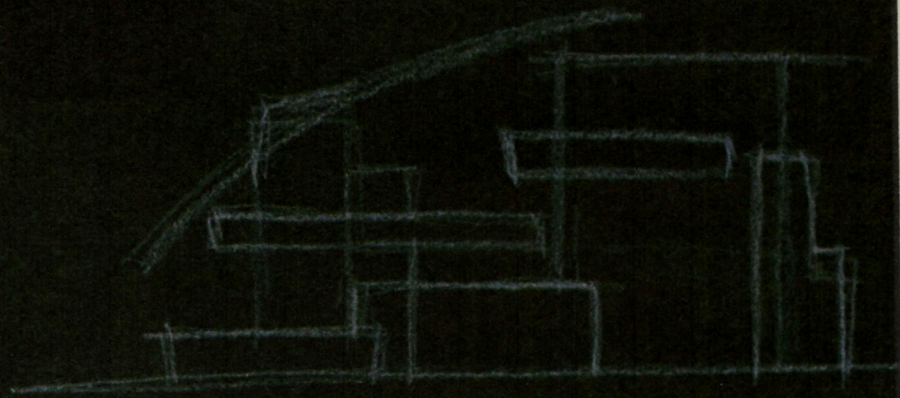
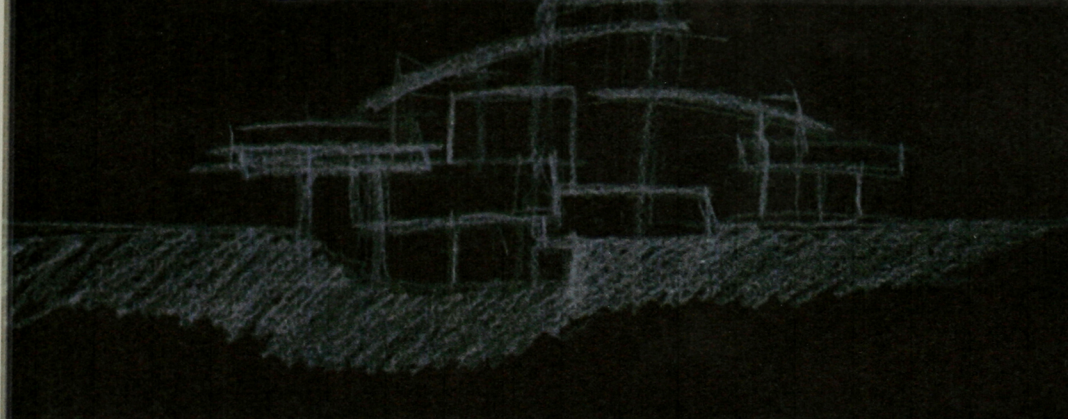
Concept Model



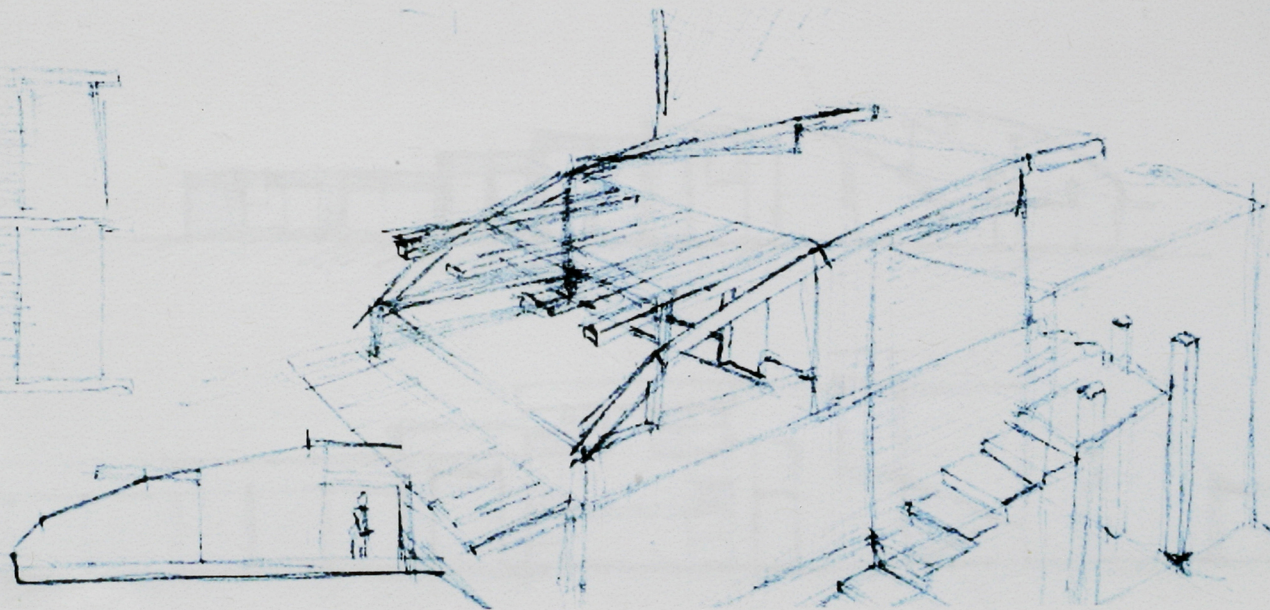
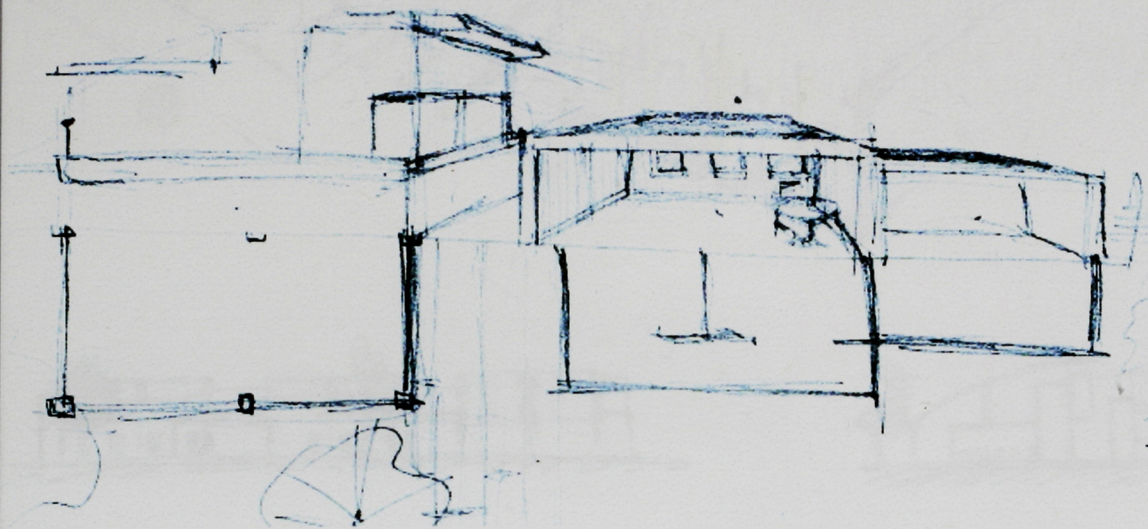
Concept Sketches



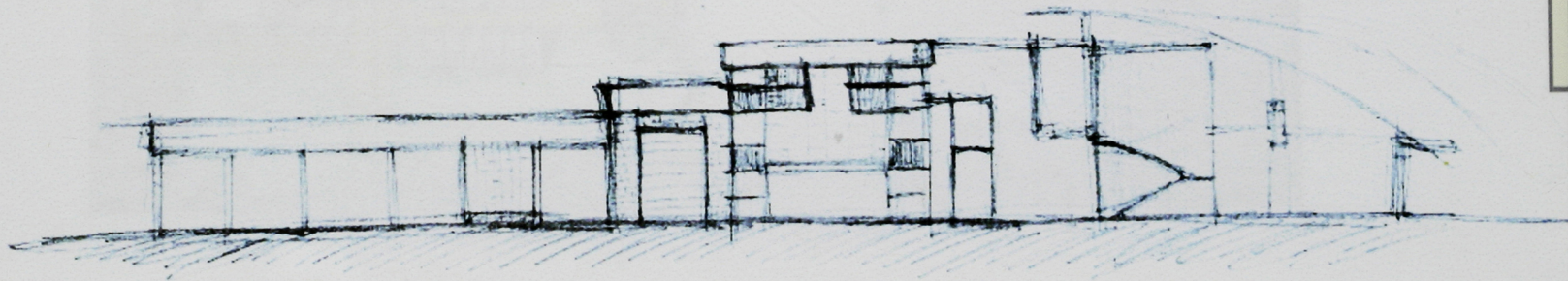
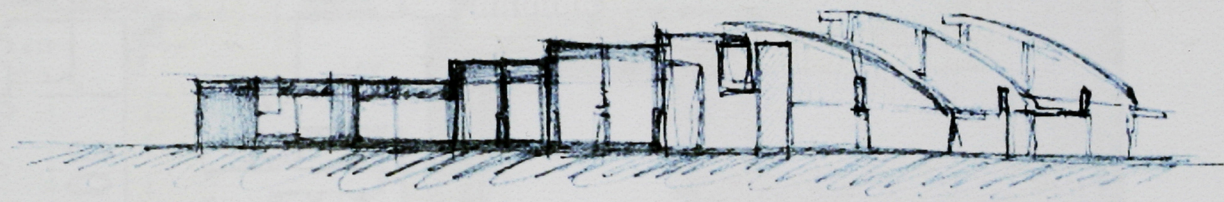
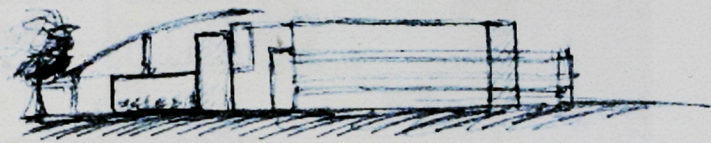
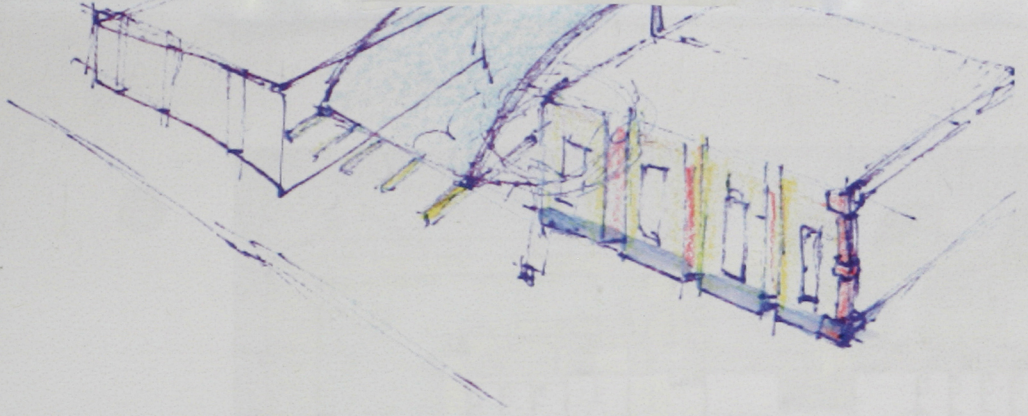
Concept Sketches



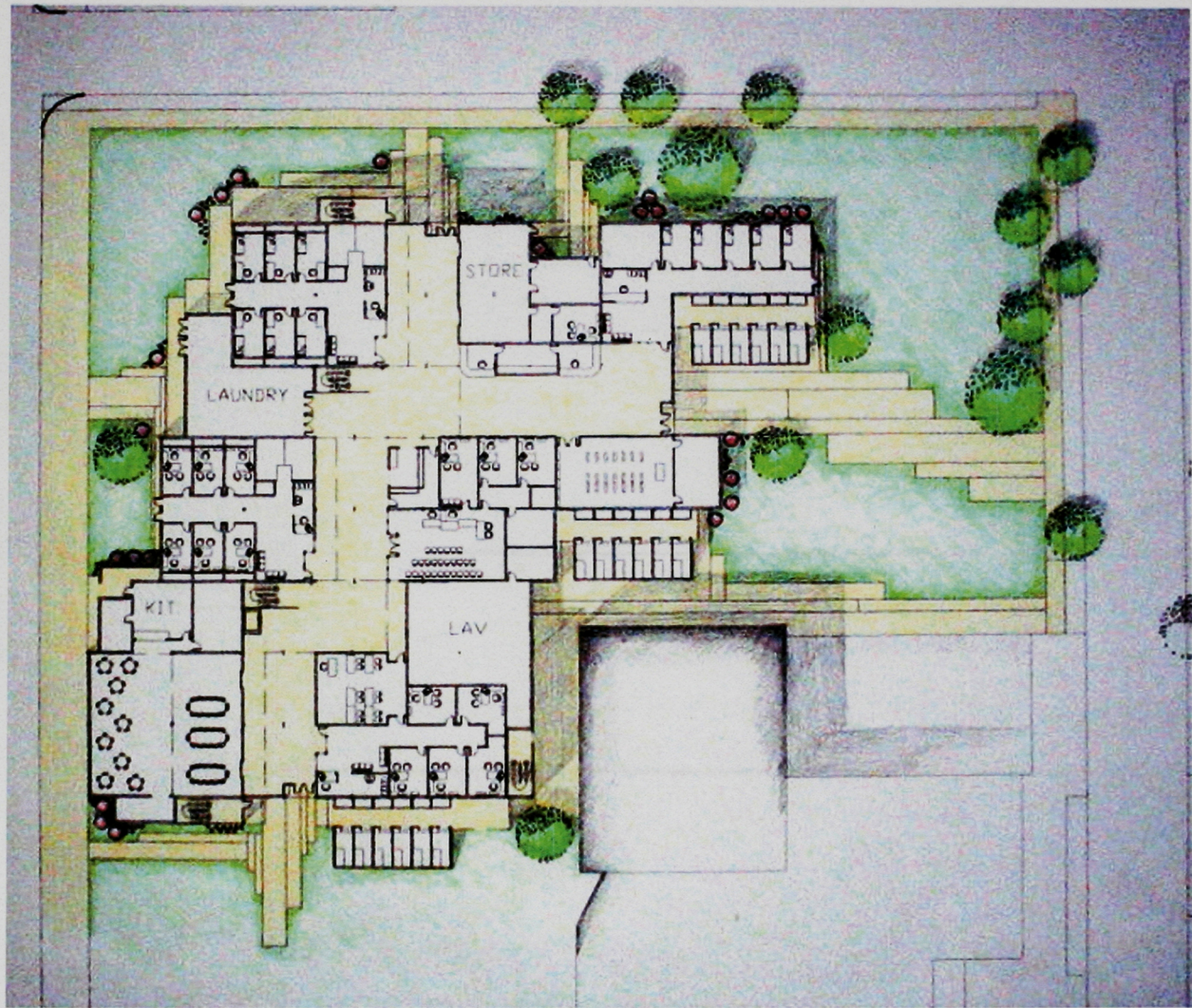
Concept Sketches



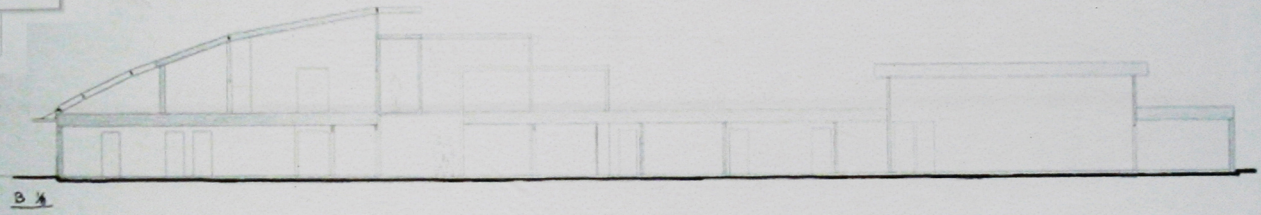
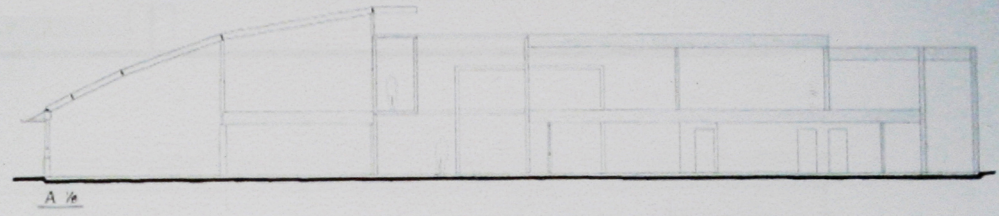
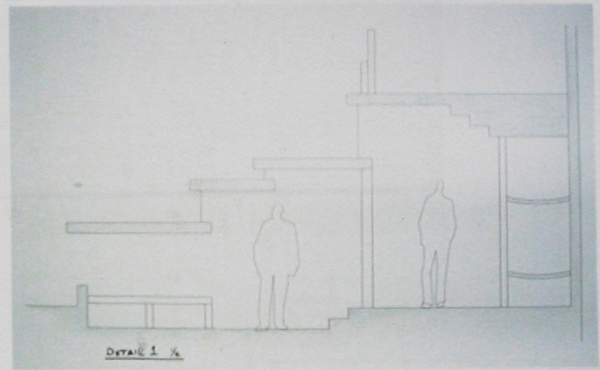
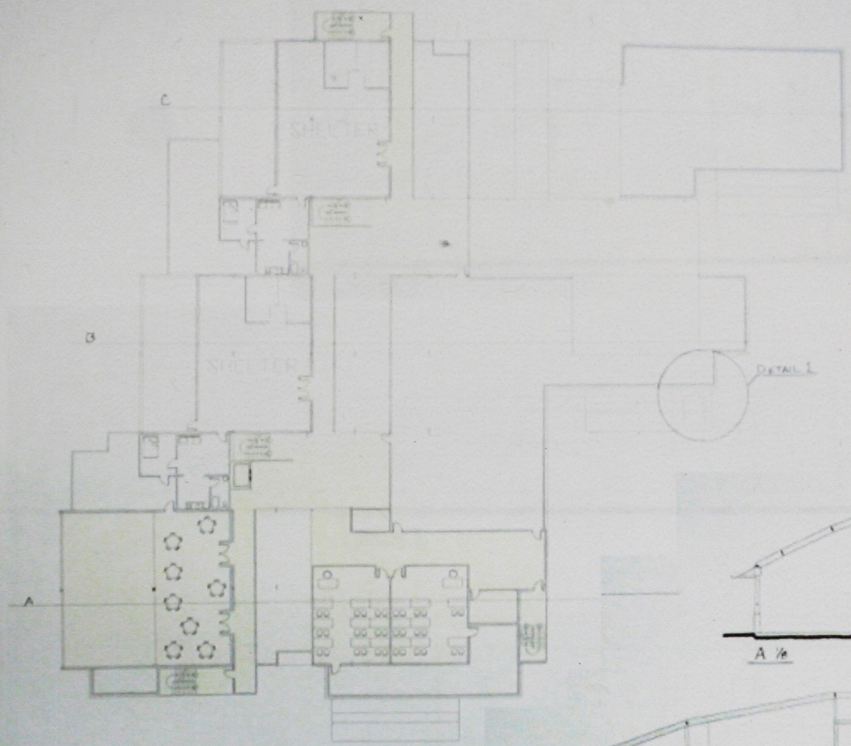
Concept Sketches



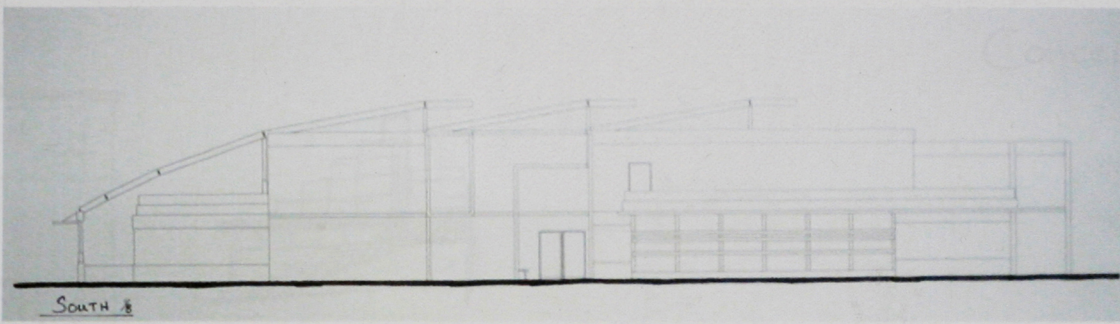
Proposal 2



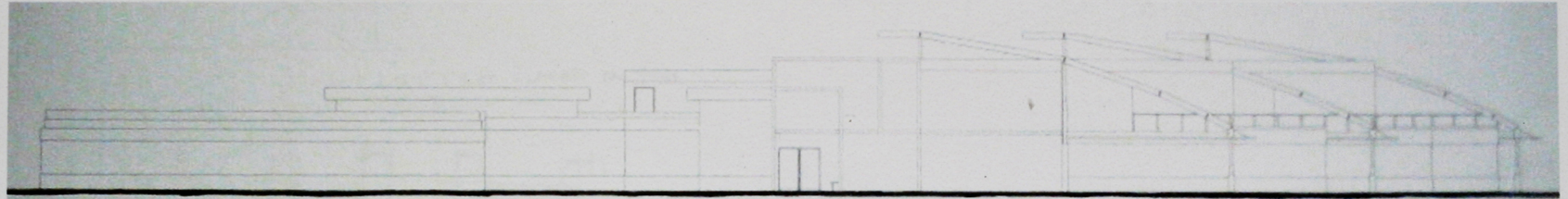
Proposal 2



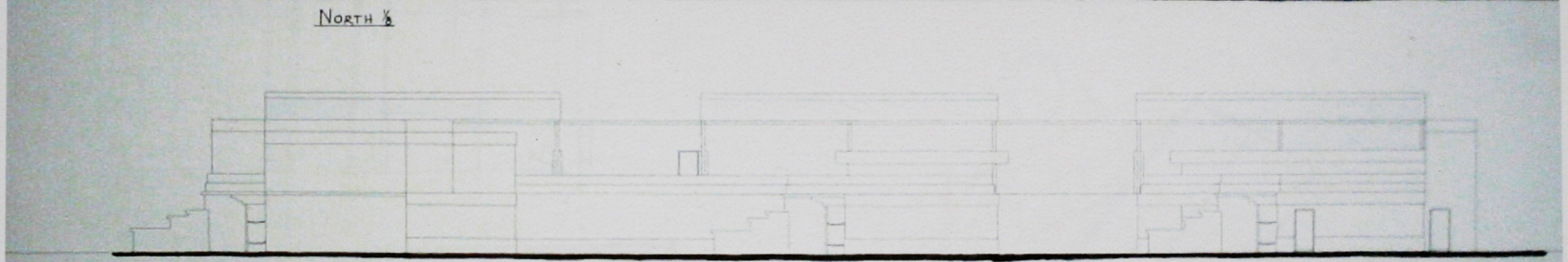
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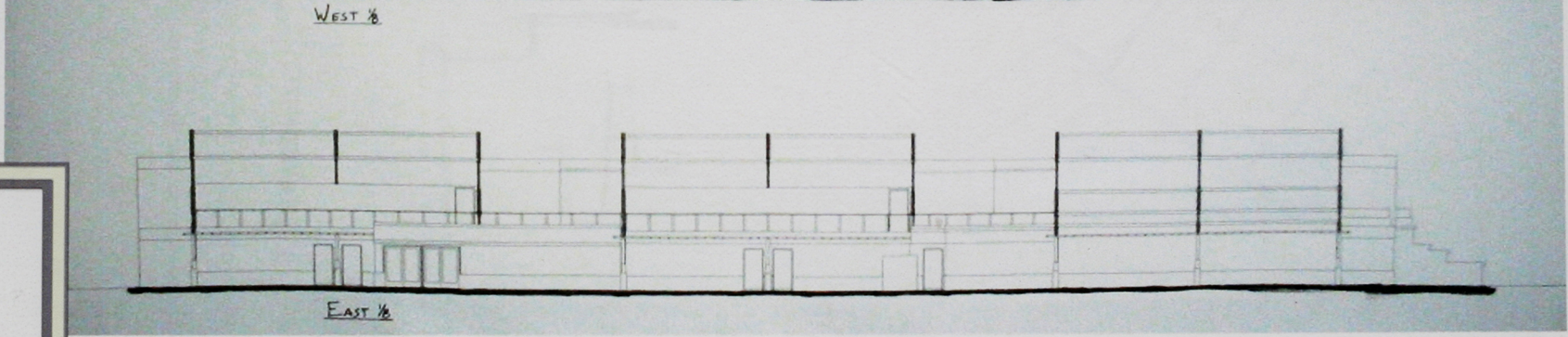
SOUTH 1/8



NORTH 1/8

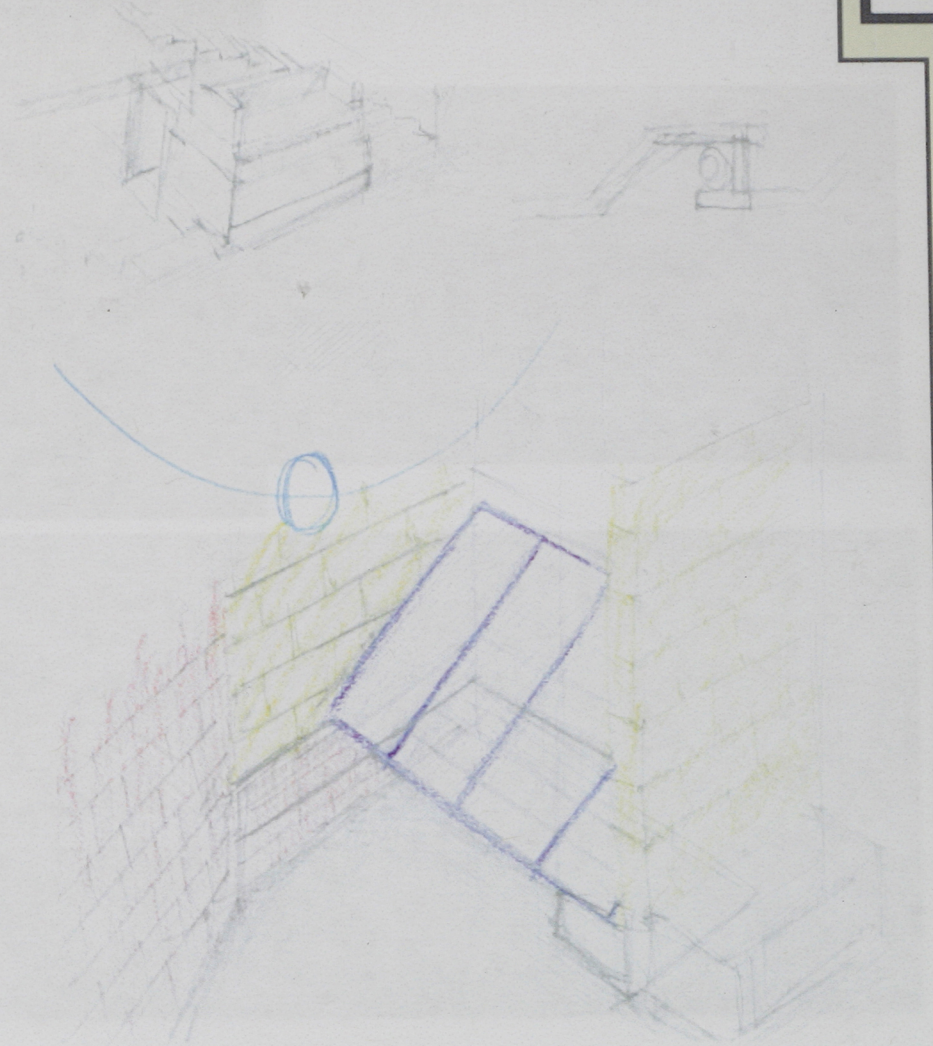
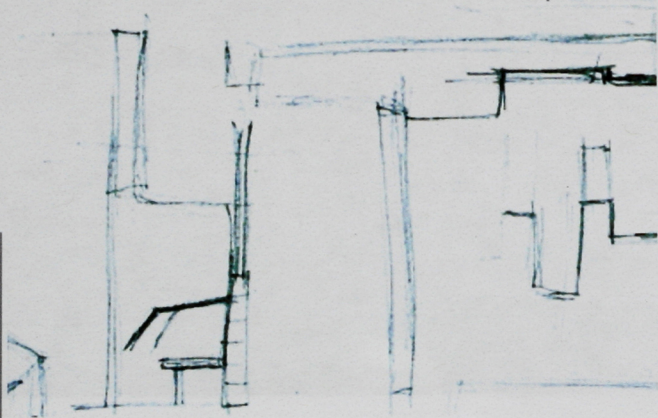
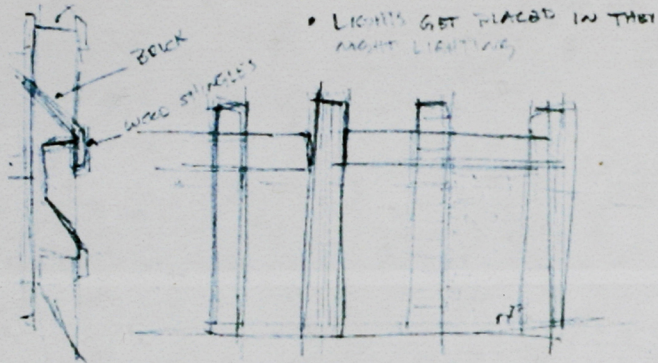
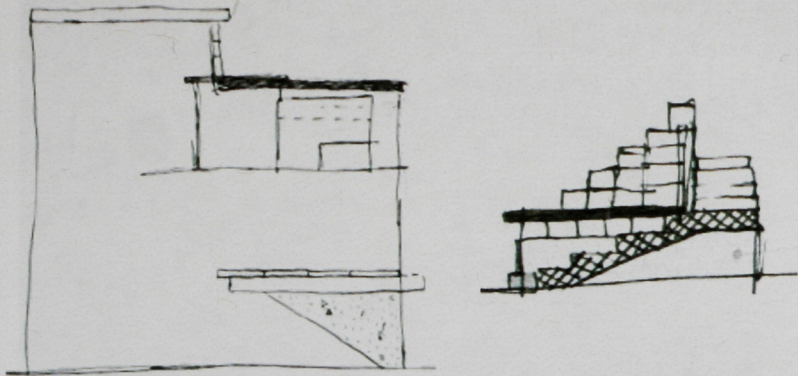


WEST 1/8

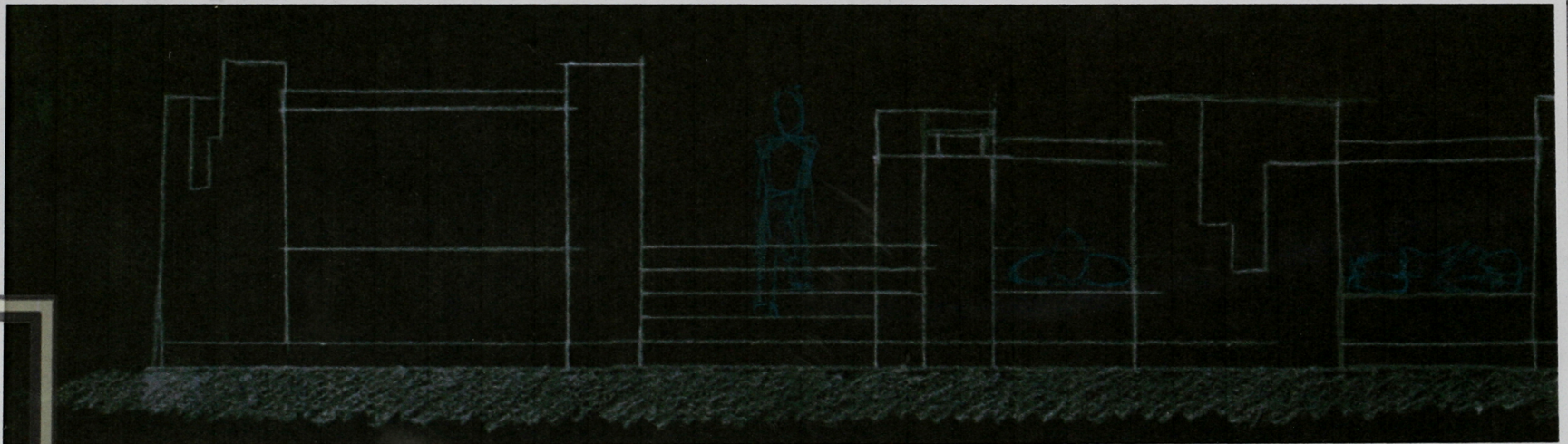
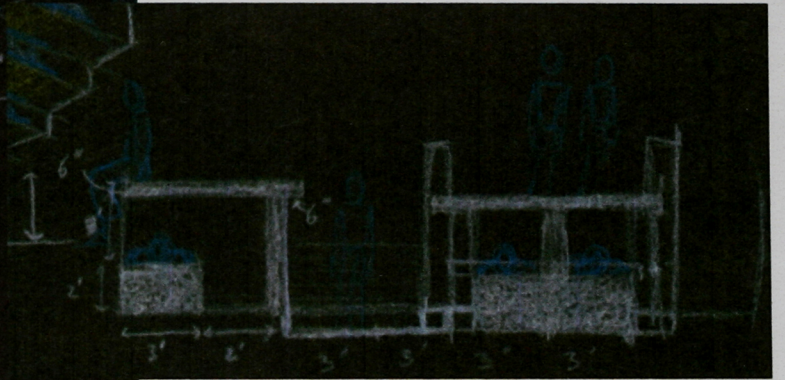
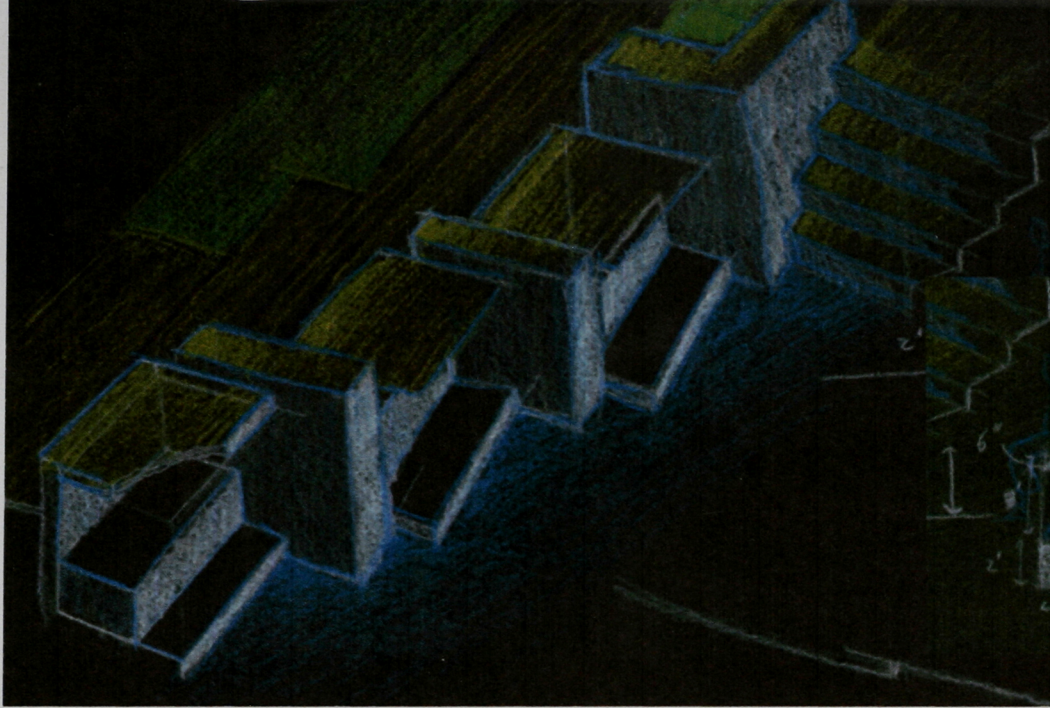


EAST 1/8

Concept Sketches

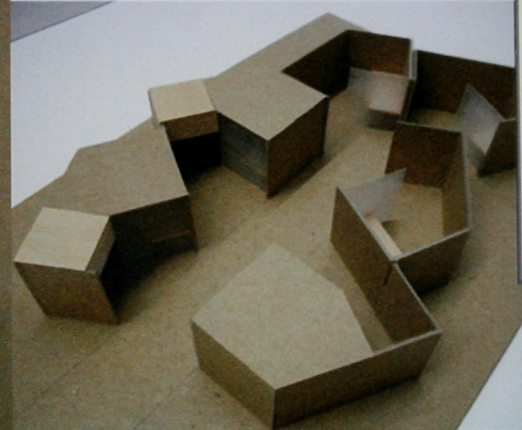
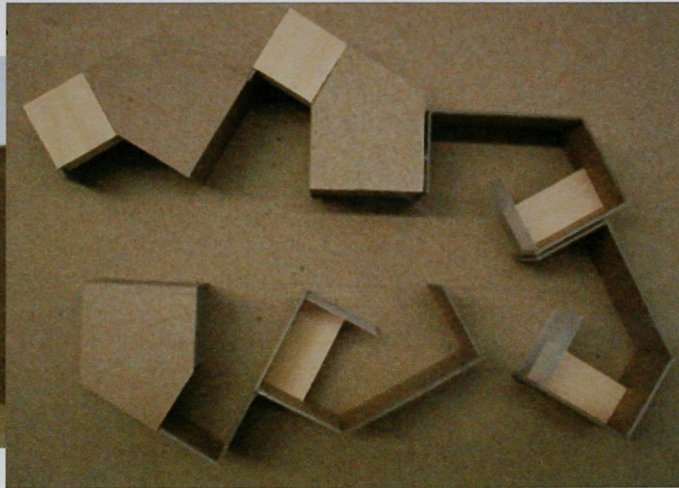
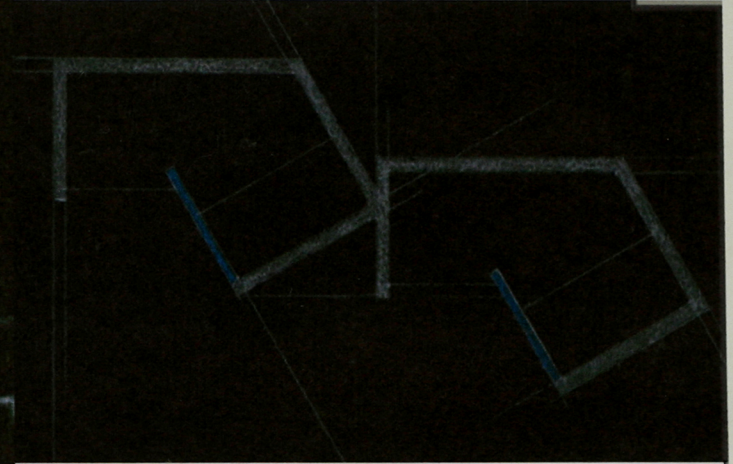
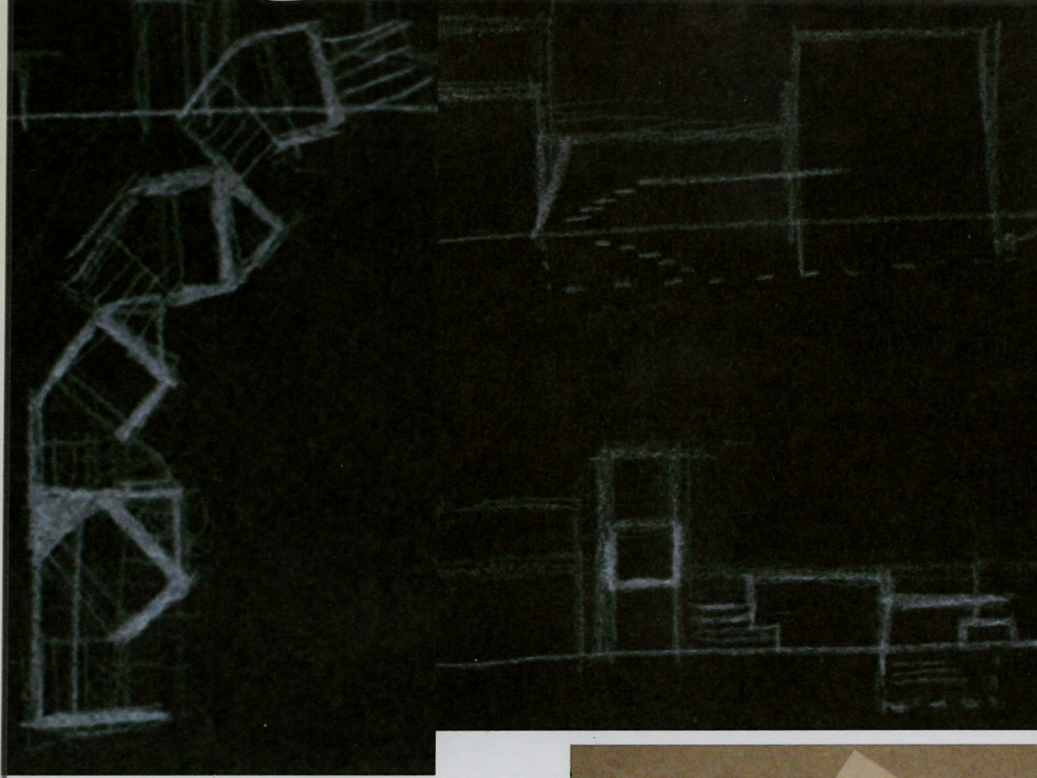


Concept Sketches

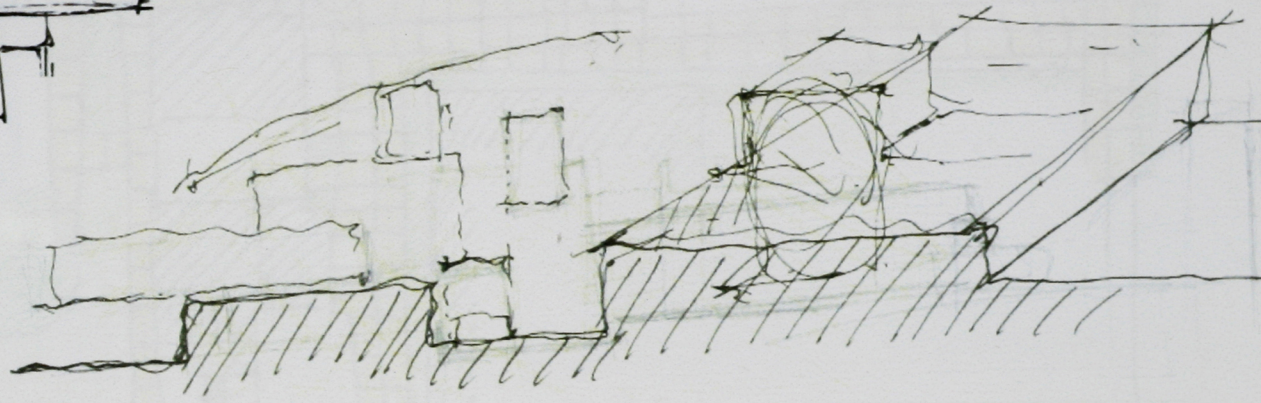
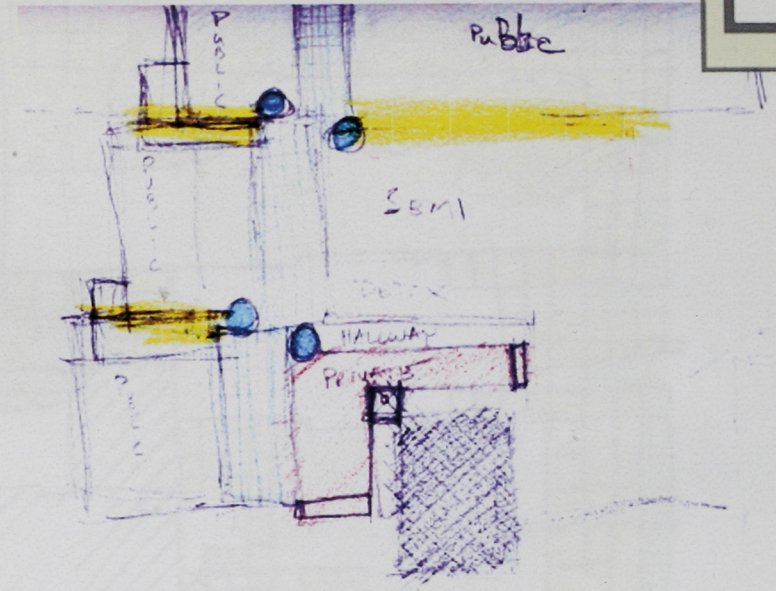
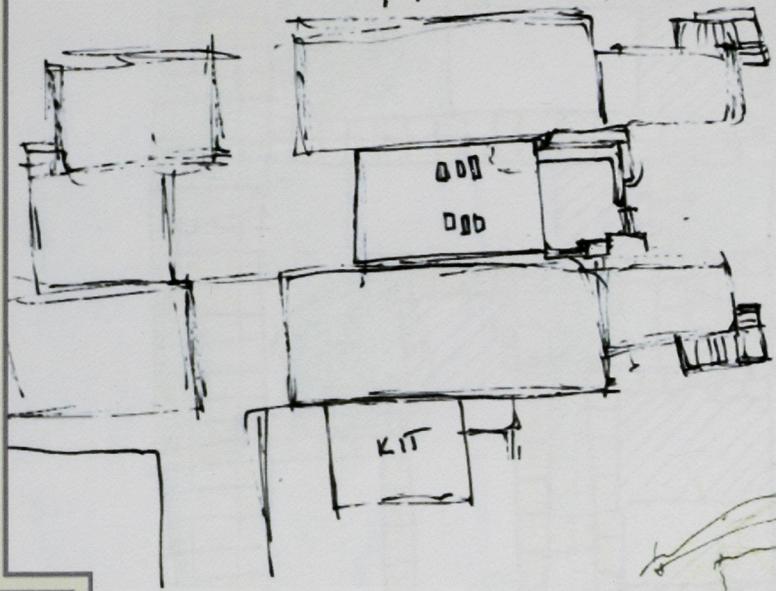
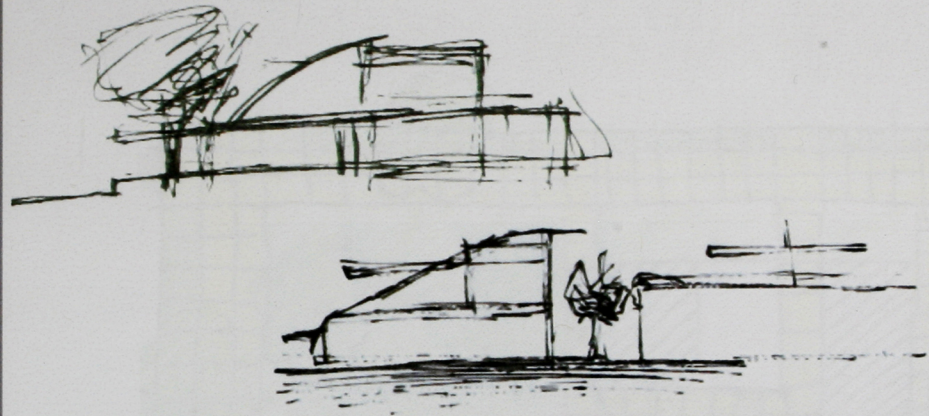


Concept Model

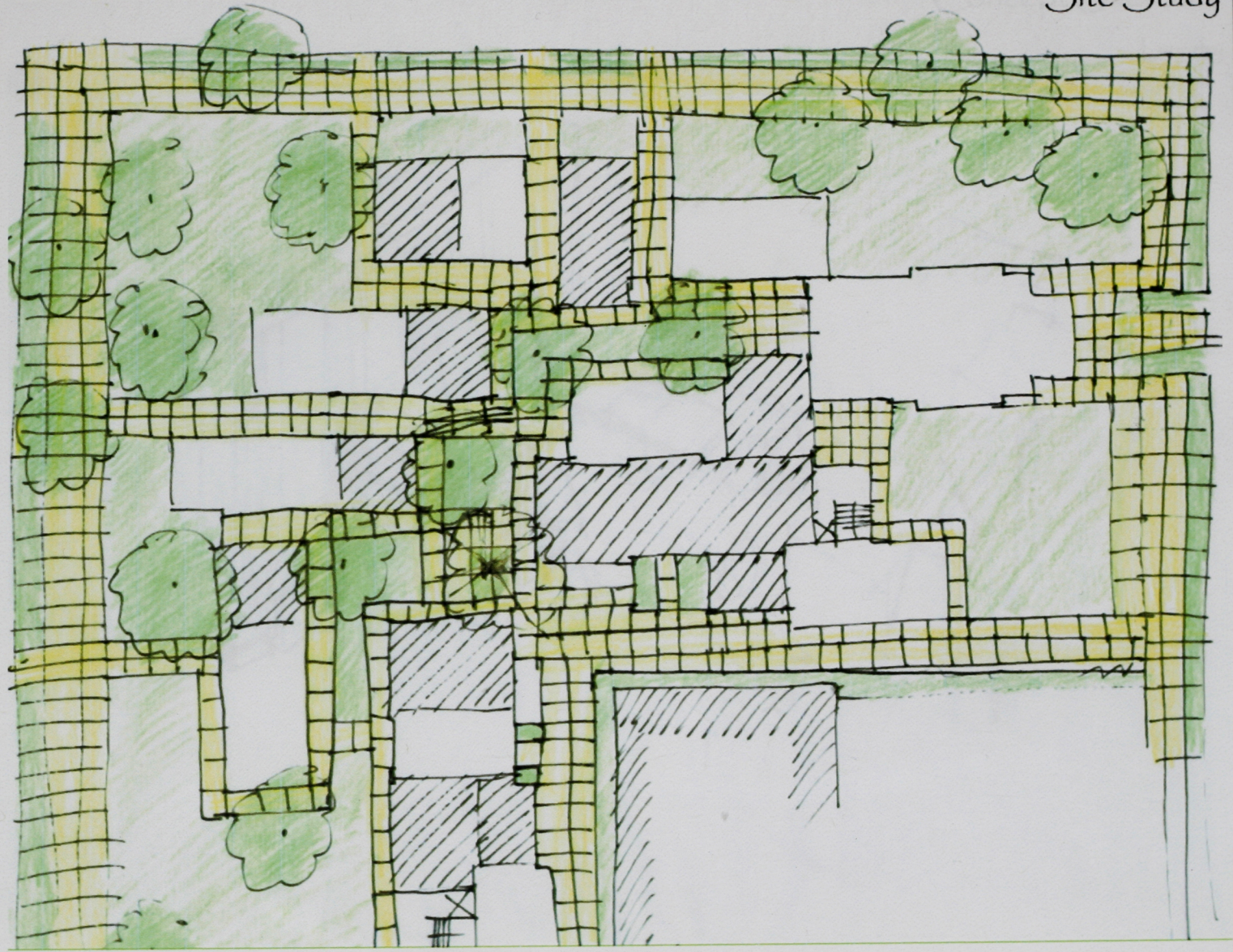
Inhabitation Space



Concept Sketches

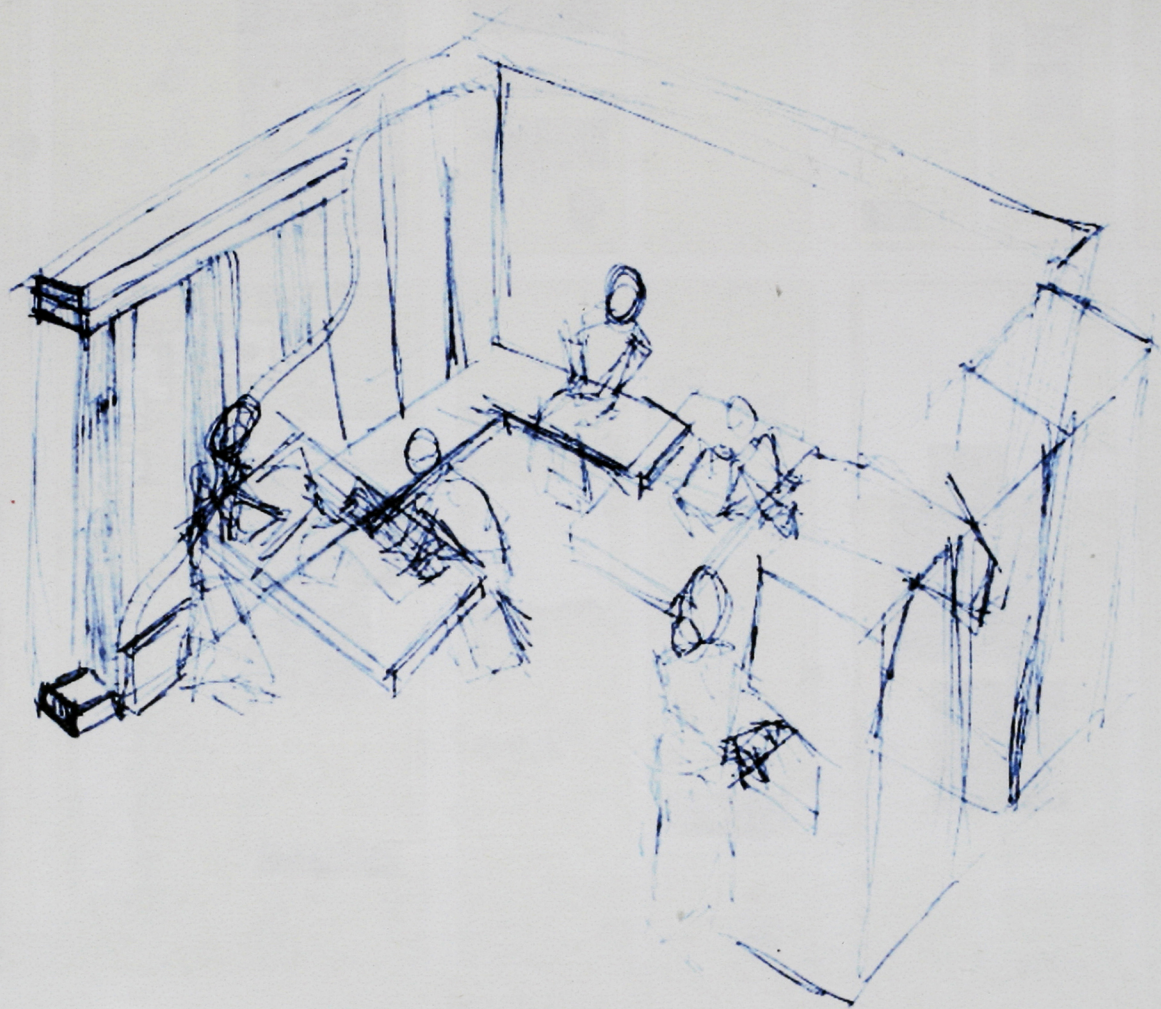


Site Study



Concept Sketches

Laundry

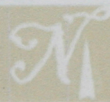


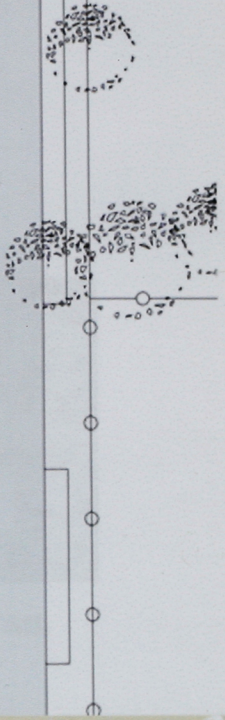


SITE PLAN

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1: 1/64



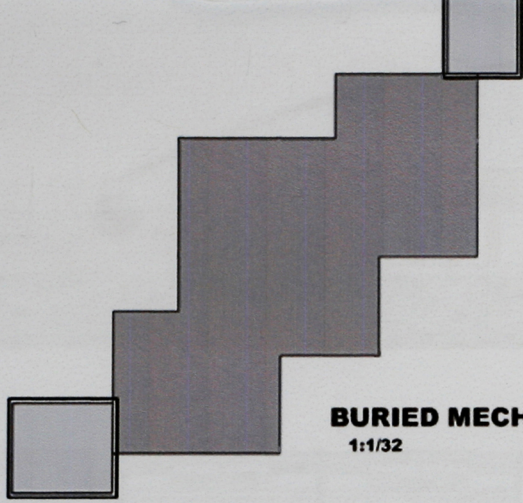


GROUND PLAN

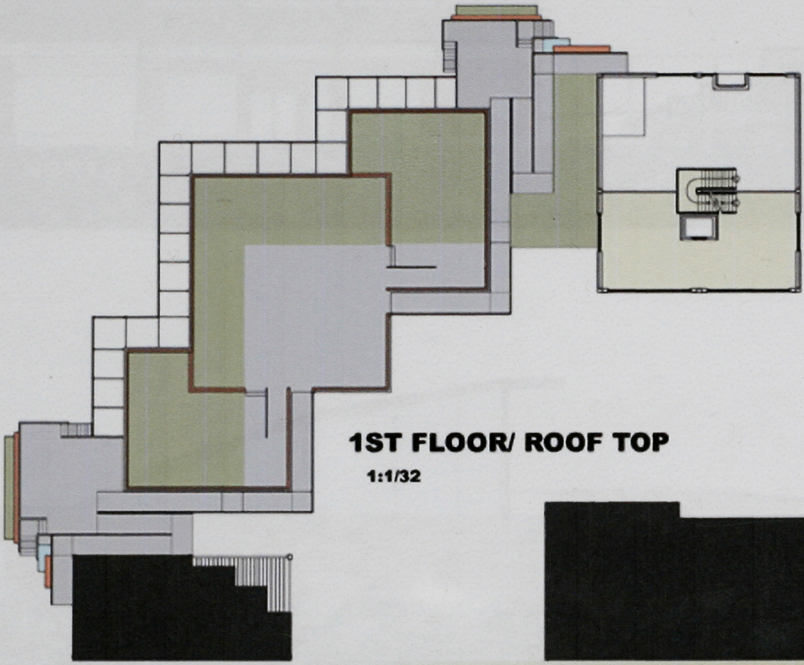
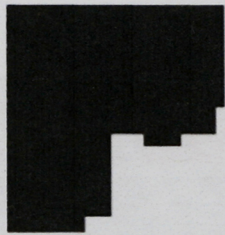
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1: 1/16

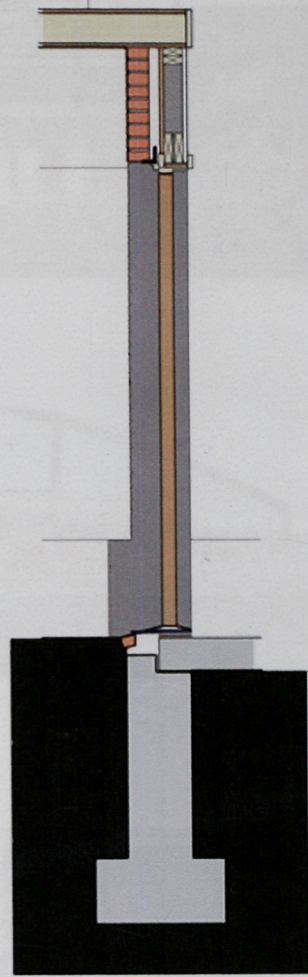




BURIED MECHANICAL
1:1/32



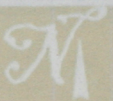
1ST FLOOR/ ROOF TOP
1:1/32

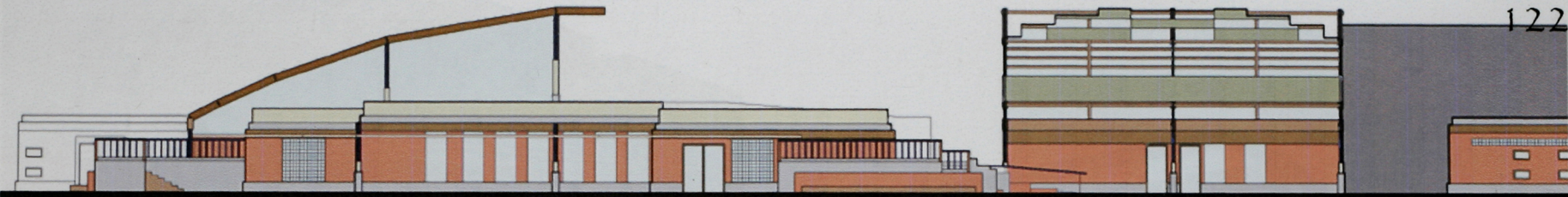


WALL DETAIL
1:1

PLANS & WALL DETAIL

BRETT W. HALLACHER—UNIVERSITY OF DETROIT MERCY—SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE—MASTER'S THESIS—2006—INSTRUCTORS: HUB WHITE & JULIE KIM
SCALE AS NOTED

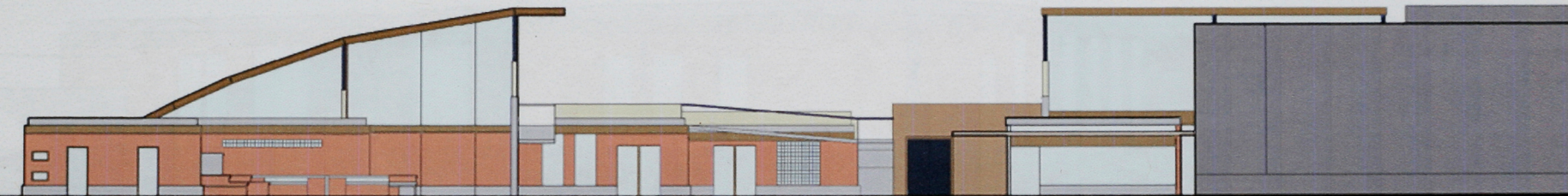




WEST



NORTH



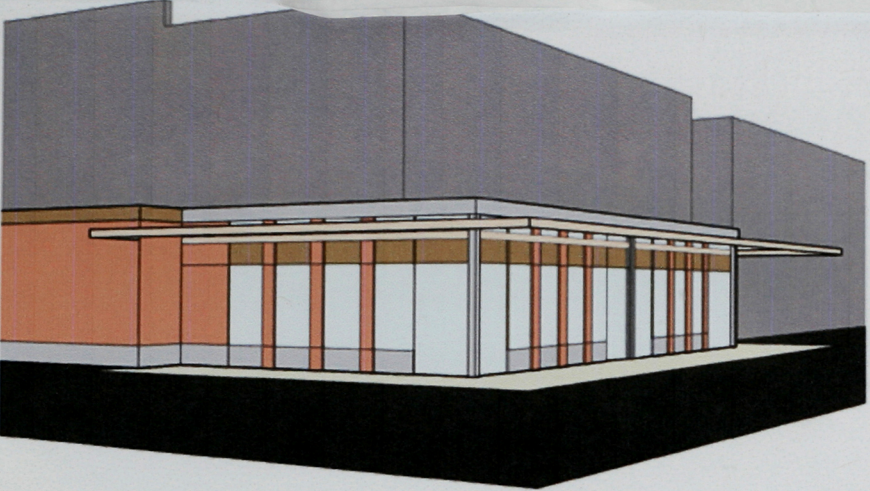
EAST

ELEVATIONS

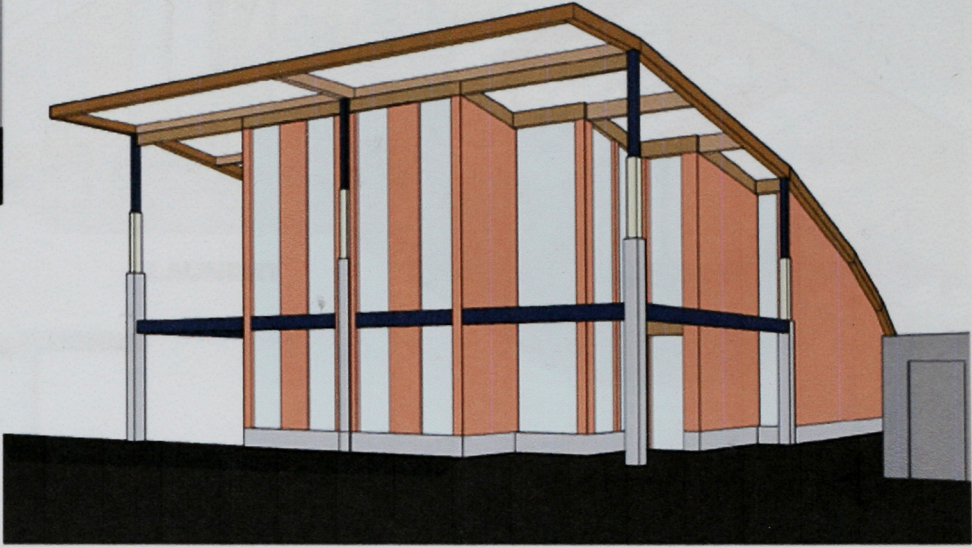
BRETT W. HALLACHER—UNIVERSITY OF DETROIT MERCY—SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE—MASTER'S THESIS—2006—INSTRUCTORS: HUB WHITE & JULIE KIM

1: 1/8

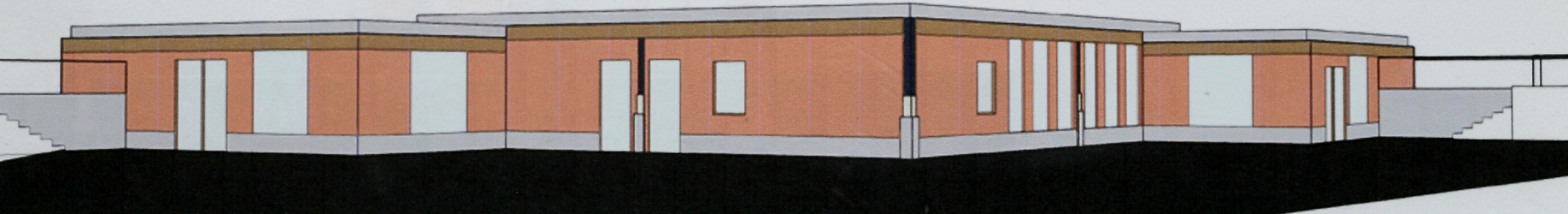




DINING FACILITY



CHAPEL



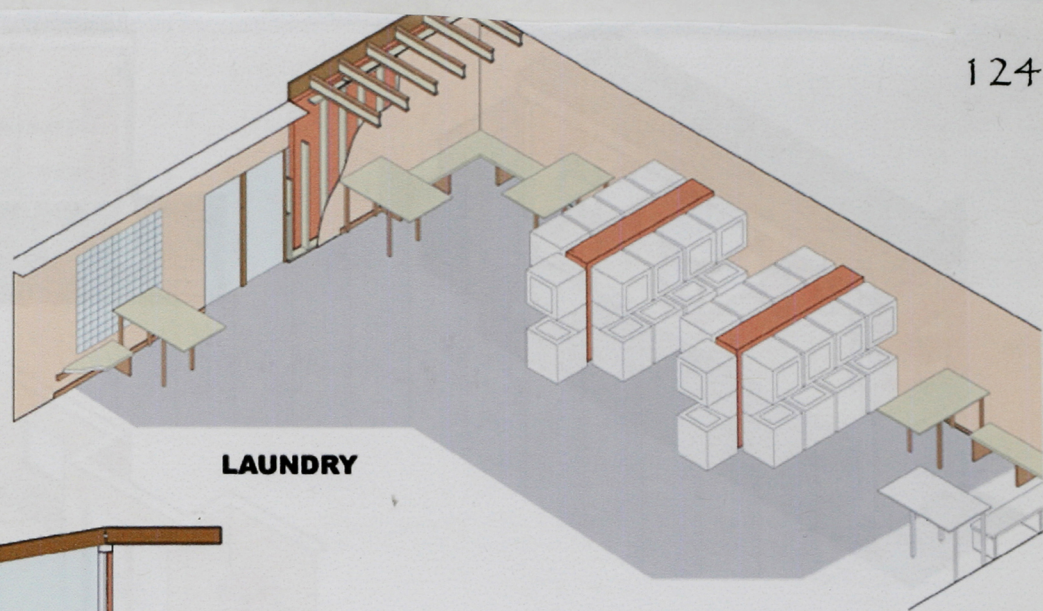
ST. PAUL & BEAUFAIT

PERSPECTIVES

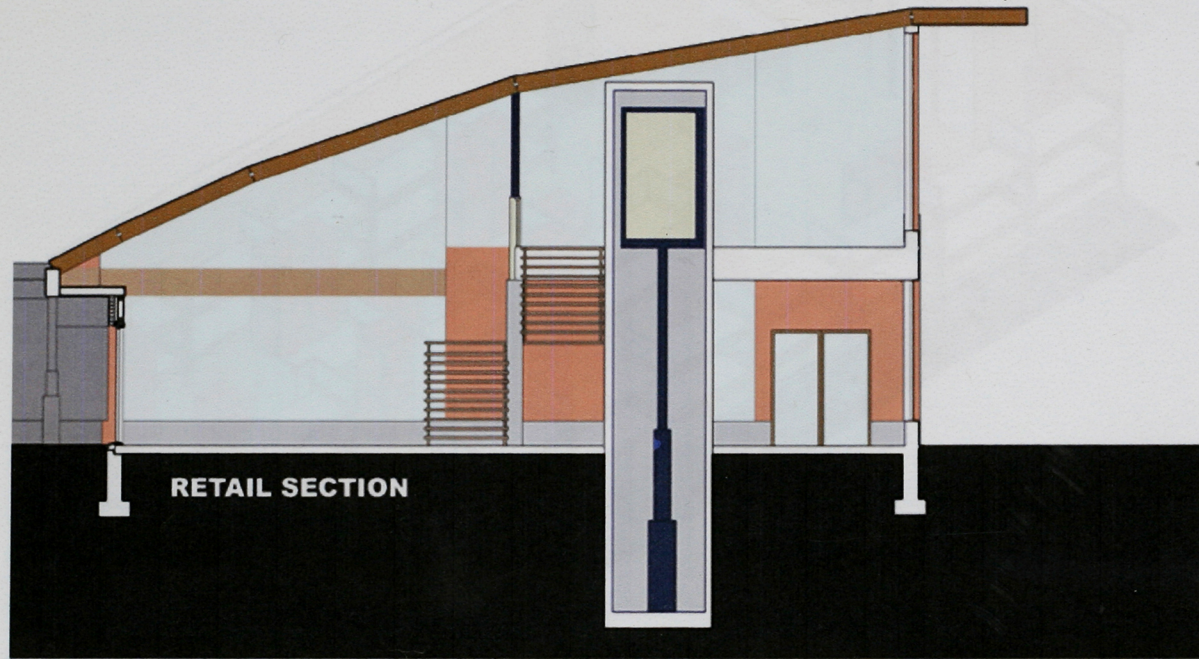
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1: 1/4





LAUNDRY



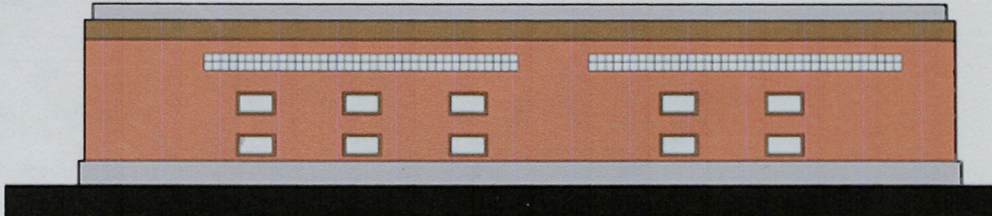
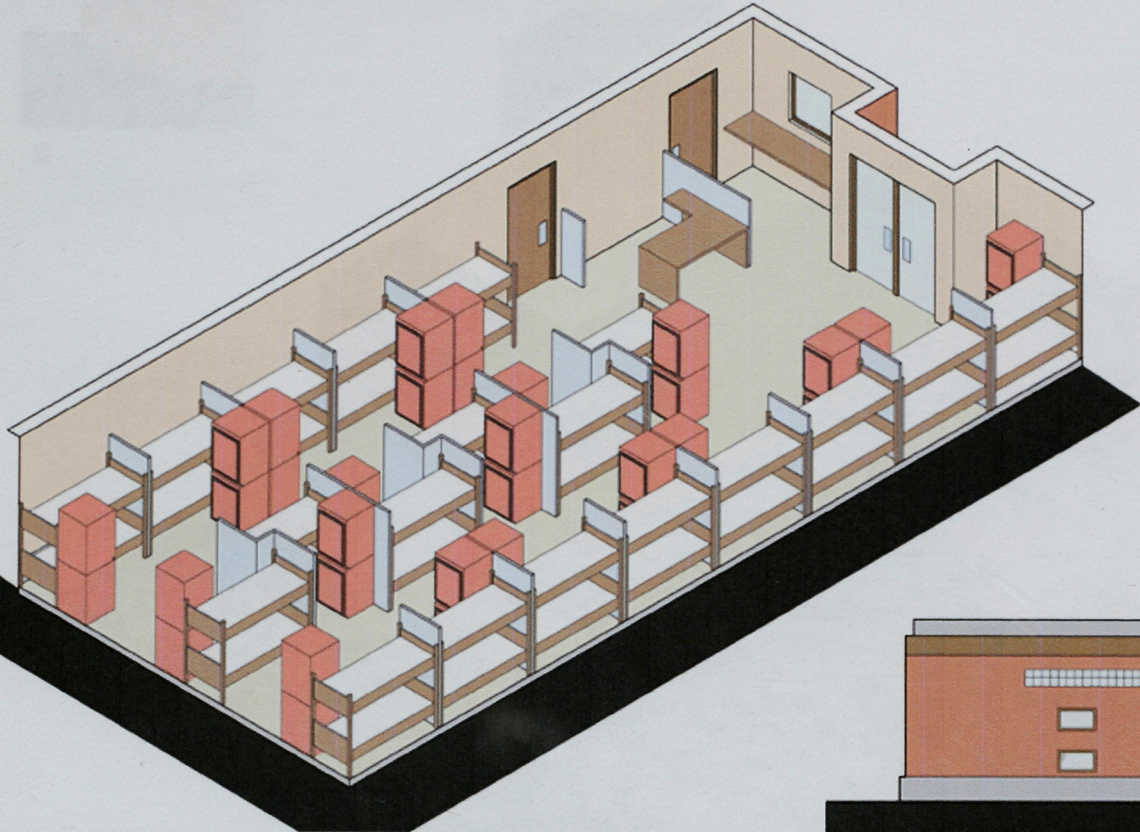
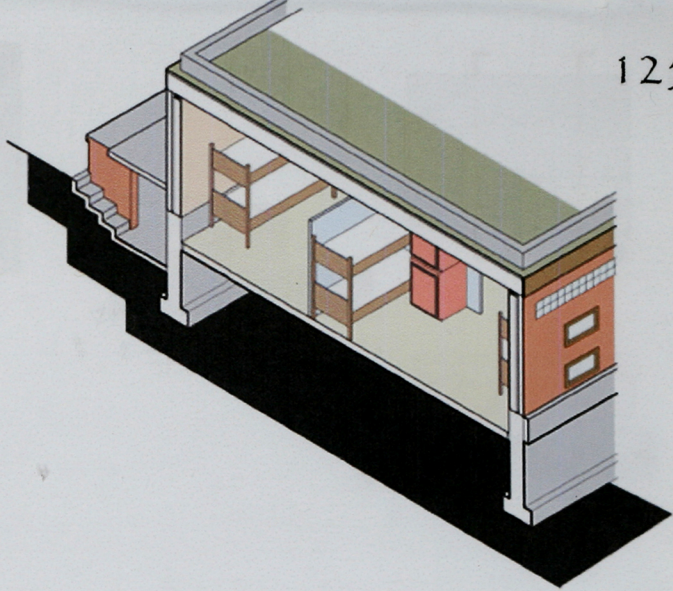
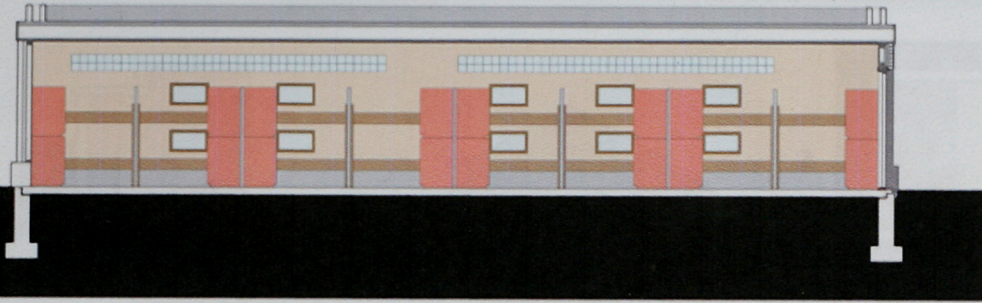
RETAIL SECTION

COMMUNITY INTERACTION

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1: 1/4

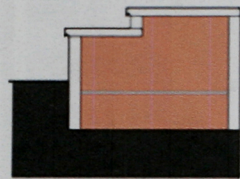




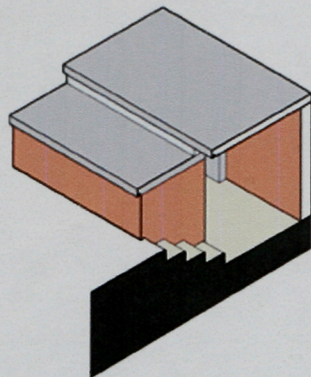
EMERGENCY SHELTER

BRETT W. HALLACHER—UNIVERSITY OF DETROIT MERCY—SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE—MASTER'S THESIS—2006—INSTRUCTORS: HUB WHITE & JULIE KIM

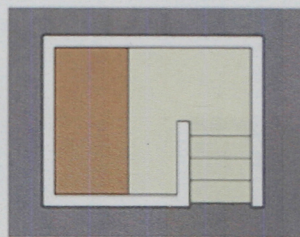
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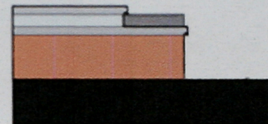
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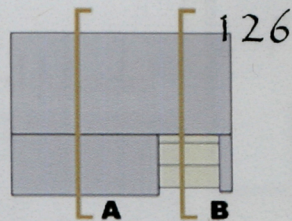
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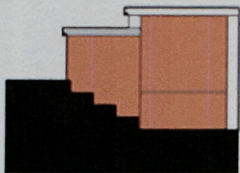
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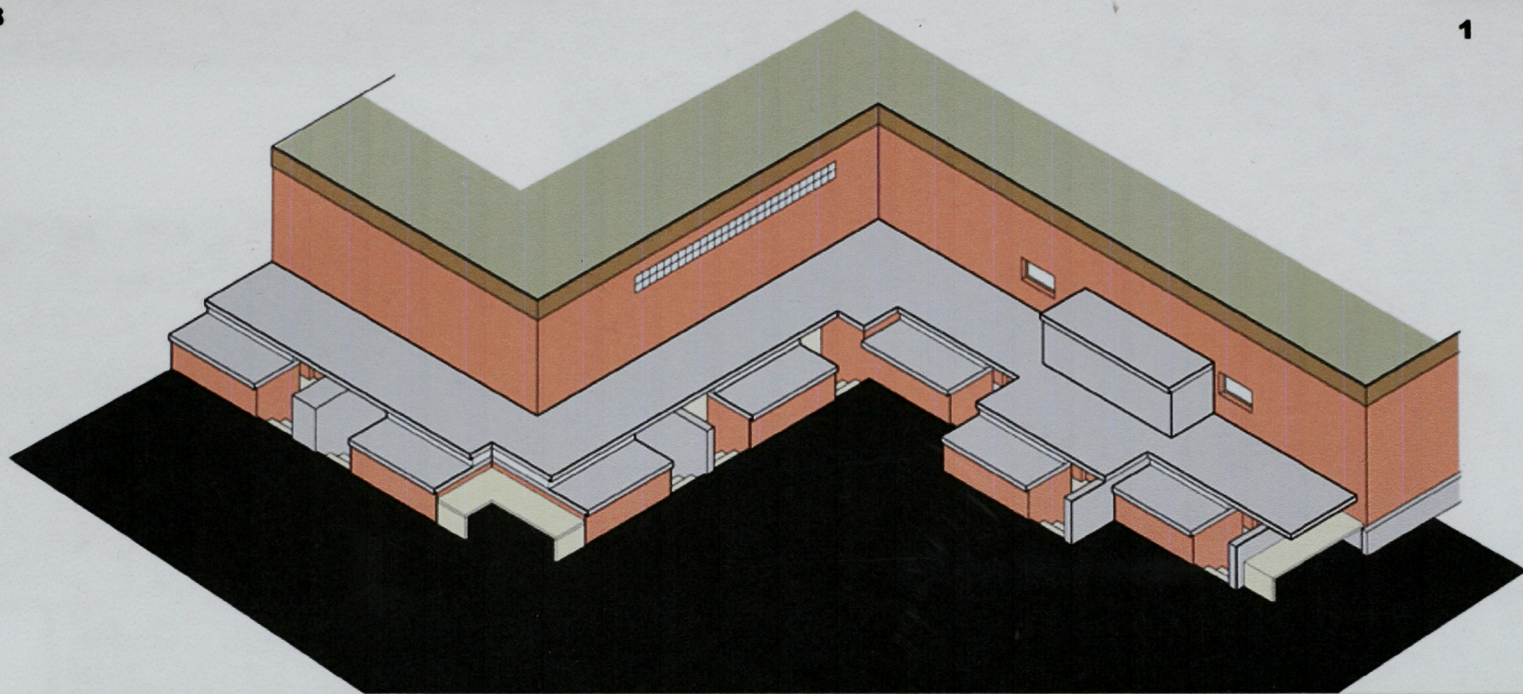
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1



B



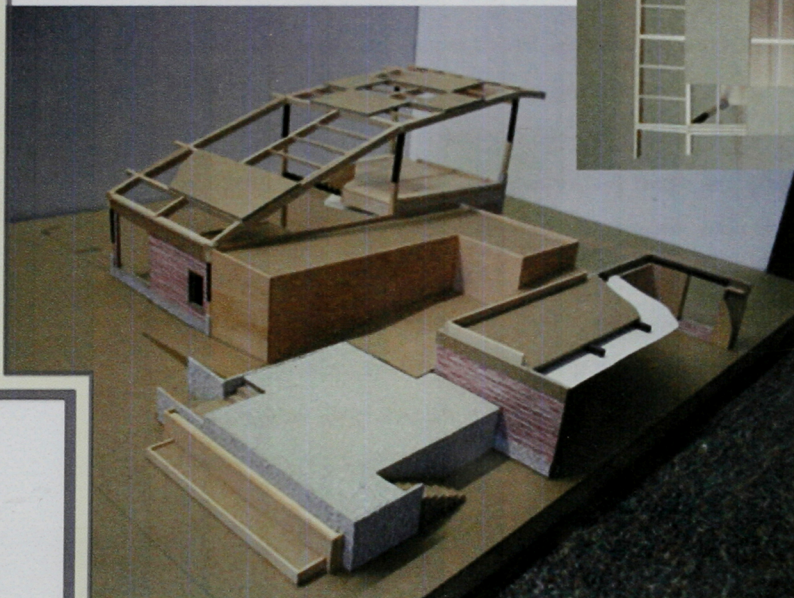
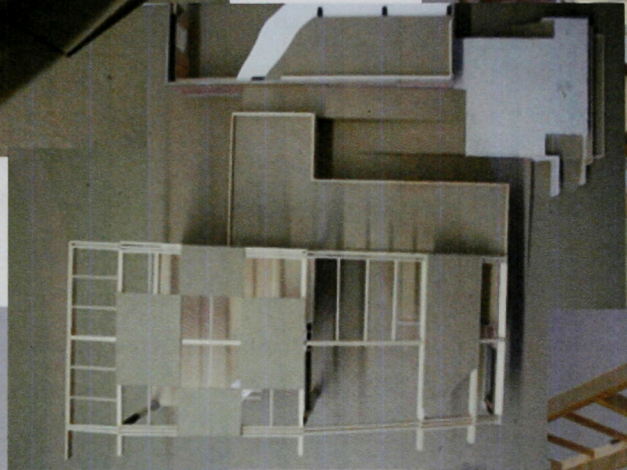
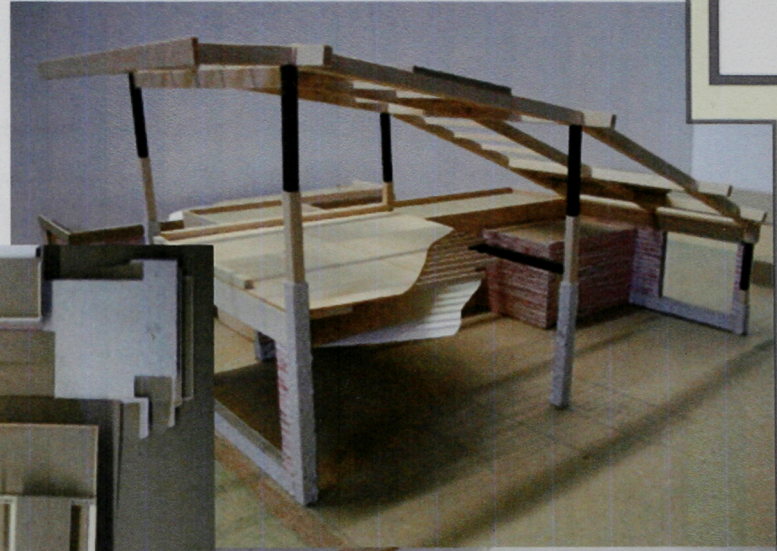
HABITATION SPACE

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1: 1/4



Final Model



Conclusion

Since the beginning, the thesis topic I was pursuing dealt with homelessness in Detroit. As it progressed it attempted to include the working poor. Ultimately as the program for the project advanced, this addition was too much to handle properly within the constraints of the academic semester. The form of my proposal took many shapes and included many elements throughout its development. Ultimately, here at the completion of my studies I have not created a cure-all solution to the problem of homelessness. Truly the issue is more complex than I had given it credit with an architectural proposal either being too elitist, too expensive, not worthy of architecture, not taken far enough, or a great start for understanding the human condition - it all depends on who is commenting on the project.

The final project included two emergency shelters with 38 beds each (women/men), a post-office box location with an adjacent locker storage facility, a retail consignment shop, laundry facilities, chapel/ fellowship hall, a daycare center, dining facility, a garden, and what I call "habitation space". All of these parts of the building are open to the surrounding community with the hope that there will be accidental meetings between the community and those who are homeless. Hopefully when these "chance encounters" occur there will be a dispelling of myths, stereotypes, and fear.

Many of the critics on my jury felt that the truly successful part of my project, architecturally speaking, were the creation of the "habitation spaces". These are small, covered spaces that were attached to the side of a larger emergency shelter which could be occupied by anyone who came across them. Heat normally expelled from the building can be absorbed by these spaces to provide some form of "free heat" to those who are unwilling to enter homeless shelters or by those who are turned away. Brick and concrete were used to create permanent space for the homeless to occupy.

Concerns were brought up which include the use of other materials which were cheaper or easier to obtain so that anyone who sees the structure could build one themselves, thus empowering the homeless population. Another real issue was that of security. Many negatives can be imagined to occur within such spaces.

My argument is that these same types of negatives currently occur in alleys, parks, and abandoned buildings. While my idea of "habitation spaces" hold a level of danger that is countered with the positive effect of treating humans as humans. Think also of the impact that seeing such spaces all over the city would have on social consciousness. A marginalized, ignored population would become recognized and then hopefully infrastructure could be created to prevent the need for any homeless shelter, including my own.

The future of my architectural career and personal interest in life has been greatly affected by the course of this year. The path that I intend to follow is to figure out how to create these "habitation spaces" within new architecture and how to take advantage of existing buildings in order to incorporate small spaces for the homeless to dwell.

The end of my academic career is not where the issue of how architects can be socially responsible towards the homeless will end. With the current economy of the U.S. the way it is, more and more people are struggling to-make-ends-meet. The working poor within our country is growing and affordable housing is not where it should be even though the government has made tremendous efforts to make housing available to all.

Books

- ¹Sam Davis, *Designing for the Homeless* (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 2004).
- ²Brian Wallis, ed., *If You Lived Here: The City in Art, Theory, and Social Activism* (Seattle: Bay Press, 1991).
- ³Nan Ellin, ed., *Architecture of Fear* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1997).
- ⁴Ulrich Conrads, ed., *Programs and Manifestoes on 20th - Century Architecture* (Cambridge: The MIT Press, 2002).
- ⁵Olson, Sheri, ed., *Miller Hull: Architects of the Pacific Northwest*. (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2001).

Magazines

- ⁶"Shelter and Health Care Facility." *Miller & Hull. Architecture*. P. 56-57. October 1996.
- ⁷"Not in My Backyard.' Resistance to Affordable Housing." *Progressive Architecture*. P. 88-90. September 1993.
- ⁸"More than Shelter for Low Income and Homeless: Survey of Projects." *Architecture*. P. 145-149. March 1996.

Websites

- ⁹"About Hope VI," (April 15, 2005), <http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/hope6/about/>.
- ¹⁰ePATH.org (September 21, 2005), <http://www.epath.org>
- ¹¹"PATH - The Leadership to End Homelessness Audio Conference Series". (September 25, 2005), <http://www.pathprogram.samhsa.gov/nach.asp>
- ¹²"National Coalition for the Homeless". (October 11, 2005). <http://www.nationalhomeless.org/index.html>
- ¹³"Opportunity Center, being built near campus to stop the spiral of homelessness". (October 21, 2005), <http://news-service.stanford.edu/news/2004/may12/opportunity-512.html>

- ¹⁴"Making Places "Ambassador Richard Swett Releases New Book". Project for Public Spaces. November 2004. (February 13, 2006), http://www.pps.org/info/newsletter/november2004/november2004_news
- ¹⁵"Freeway Park: Past, Present and Future?". Maryman, Brice. & Birkholz, Liz. The Cultural Landscape Foundation. 2005. (February 13, 2006), <http://www.tclf.org/features/freeway/index.htm>
- ¹⁶"Detroit/Wayne County People and Transitions in Housing PATH Project: Needs Assessment Data Collected over 10 Years (1992-2002)" Toro, P.A., & Ouellette, N. May 2002.
<http://sun.science.wayne.edu/~ptoro/dwna02d.pdf>

Other

- ¹⁷Lazarus, Emma. "The New Colossus" 1883.

-
- ¹This book contains current developments in designing for homeless, including reasons for architectural involvement.
- ²A social commentary on homelessness and the issues surrounding its existence along with responses are discussed.
- ³An early attempt of a self-governing homeless community is analyzed, providing suggestions for future communities.
- ⁴This source includes an architect's demands for university students.
- ⁵Book of work from Miller/Hull Architects including the Fremont Public Association Community Resource Center.
- ⁶Architecture article on proposed building in Seattle, Washington.
- ⁷Reasons behind the classic argument against dealing architecturally with the problem of homelessness.
- ⁸A variety of projects that begin to look for an architectural solution for the social justice issue of homeless and low income.
- ⁹Website dedicated to HUD, including Hope VI and other government programs.
- ¹⁰Official website of PATH.
- ¹¹First hand accounts of PATH programs.
- ¹²National Coalition for the Homeless official website.
- ¹³Opportunity Center information.
- ¹⁴Critical review of Freeway Park highlighting possible solutions to current problems.
- ¹⁵This article analyses the Freeway Park with a brief background history, current condition, and proposed plans.
- ¹⁶Study conducted by Wayne State University offering current statistics to Detroit's homeless population.
- ¹⁷Poem engraved at the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty.