STEPPING STONES TO RECOVERY:

a battered women's recovery shelter.

By Erica J. Towne
STEPPING STONES TO RECOVERY: a battered women's recovery shelter.

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This thesis is dedicated to all of the women and children who have suffered the pains many of us have to never feel.
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Introduction.

...how many slaps does it take until the sidewalk becomes sky
be strong don't let the mutafucka hit you
jab and dodge stick and move
all said straight for the gut
can you run

how many seconds does it take for a man to realize that his balls have been crushed by
five inch heels, stans on both your feet, walk out of the door never look back never take
another sniff
daddies don't carry bells but husbands do
so when love turns into misery do i leap into dark waters play in traffic or sell my
soul to the devil who is disguised in a three pieced suit and a wedding ring

my bedroom is a boxing ring while my children play the referees, counting to ten for
every tooth i've lost
my bedroom is a boxing ring where all said to stick and move jab and dodge
float like a who stung like a shit
a butterfly what he was until dinner was ready at six and his stomach growled at five
got stung
give me one reason why i know his he should see tomorrow
i'll let his momma know he was the best backhander this side of the
mississippi the best lunatic since one flew over the cuckoo's nest she really made a
winner
i'll let the cops know that he went down like a trooper fought right up until the end
then i will say here lies the devil incarnate disguised in a three piece suit and a
wedding ring his license to maim and kill
why is there a special name for it they can't define it
is it manslaughter battery assault it's kinda domestic like wine refined to sit in cellars
and age until ripe

until the next time when his fists feel the need for flesh
i don't sing a song of battered womanhood i am a survivor
i have had my holocaust my indentured servitude
my broken sparrow's wings are numb from flying without destination
but as phoenix from the flames. i avenge the angel's sacrificial death. i avenge the
angel's fall from grace

i do not sing a battered woman's song
i sing a song of survival

-Author

(Song, 1997)
The United States is in dire need of additional women's crisis shelters. The leading cause of death in women 18 - 47 years of age in this country is domestic abuse. Throughout the world, there are a very limited number of women's crisis shelters. And there is an even smaller number of shelters which accept women with children. This thesis attempts to aid this problem.

Typically, shelters are placed in existing buildings where they are forced to fit a very emotion based need into a space designed for another use. While this aids in the hiding of a shelter, it is not very conducive to the needs of the women and children these shelters serve.

The proposed design allows for the separation of shelter, located in Indianapolis, and residence, found in Franklin, Indiana. This separation allows the shelter to become a “headquarters” for multiple residences located in central Indiana. This format of having multiple sites is currently being tested in northern Indiana. The St. Joseph County Housing Assistance Office has recently began a project which allows women in La Porte, Indiana, to be relocated to a residence, situated in Starke County, Indiana. By providing two distinct and separate settings, it is easier to focus the needs of the women and children as they progress through the recovery process.

Both buildings in this project are designed to aid in the recovery process. To date, there has been very little research done on the effects of the built environment on the psyche of battered and abused women and children. However, interviews with members of the social service field have given insight to this matter and have aided greatly in the development of these two designs.

Erica Towne
Definitions.

Client(s)—
Any woman and her children who have been victims of domestic violence.

Emergency Housing—
Temporary shelter, which provides immediate care to abused women and their children. Typical stays range from 7-14 days, with a maximum stay of 45 days.

Partner Abuse— (legal definition)
Existing laws focus on the aftermath of physical violence. Bruises, broken bones, gunshot wounds, and corpses are the result of retroactive action instead of proactive.

Partner Abuse— (social definition)
According to domestic violence workers, this is the increasingly frequent and severe cycle of physical, verbal, emotional, psychological, spiritual, and sexual abuse for the purpose of intimidation, instilling fear, and controlling behavior (Definition).

Residence—
Second step in the recovery process. This provides transitional housing for battered and abused women and children, while continuing counseling and recovery in a small community, nestled in a residential setting.

Shelter—
First step in the recovery process. This is a safe haven for battered and abused women and children. The shelter allows for initial medical care, legal actions, and counseling to occur, in an urban, easily accessible setting.

Support Resources—
All people whom a woman can turn to in a time of need, includes: family, friends, co-workers, spiritual leaders, and many others.

Transitional Housing—
Short-term housing which allows women to live in a protected environment while reintegrating into society. Typical stays range from 6-14 months, with a maximum stay of 2 years.
1. Need.

One of the housing types most in need today are crisis shelters for battered and abused women. With family and domestic violence being the leading cause of injury and death among women today, it is no wonder there are thousands of women being turned away from existing shelters everyday. Because of this immense lack of crisis housing, many women have no choice but to stay in abusive relationships. At least in that situation, women have a bed to sleep in and a roof over their heads. But, living with the fear of death, with the next attack, does not create a healthy environment in which these women can function and live. In addition, many of these women have children who also need care and nurturing. This creates another problem when they decide to leave, many existing shelters do not have the space or staffing to help these children who are typically in emotional dures.

One of the major questions surrounding these women, is why don't they leave? There is no easy way to answer this question. For generations, people have been searching for an answer to this question. In the 1920's, social workers placed the blame on the women, claiming they were mentally retarded. Later, in the 1940's, psychologists derived an even more imaginative answer. Psychologists felt that the women were actually masochists and enjoy the

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abuse they receive. By the 1970’s, people were coming closer to the root of the problem. The women in these situations are unable to leave because they are unable to support themselves, let alone their children. Also, by the time women realize they need to leave, many have been terrorized into a state of helplessness and do not feel they are able to leave. Today, the answer seems to lie in the fact that many women have no where to go if they leave. Because of a lack of safety found in staying with friends and relatives, this is not really an option. Also, the number of shelters is extremely lacking across the country. In fact, there are half as many battered women’s shelters in the United States as there are for stray animals, and most of these do not accept children. For these reasons, five women are turned away from shelters for every two there is room for. In the case of children, for every two who are sheltered, eight are turned away (Lowery). Currently, 36 - 60% of all homeless women and children are made up of women and children attempting to escape domestic violence.

With such startling statistics, the question of why more shelters are not being funded deserves an answer. Many people do not look at the large-scale effects of domestic violence. These shelters not only help the women who use them, but the entire community. Domestic abuse puts a strain on welfare and health care systems, courts, corrections and law enforcement. Also, abuse causes extreme losses in productivity in the workplace and denies women and children the opportunity to participate in a healthy, stable home life (Urschel).
When a woman is finally ready and able to make a move to a shelter, she and her children are both physically and mentally a disaster. In one case, the mother was physically unable to walk when she entered the shelter; one of her son’s was disturbed to the point he was unable to talk (Matheson). The women are looking for a place to find comfort and safety in a world they have only known to have pain and suffering. Shelters are typically staffed with people who are trained in emotional therapy and medical training. These individuals take it upon themselves to help these women work through their problems and develop a plan for the future.

It would seem that the physical environment would be the least of these women’s problems. It has been shown in several studies, in many instances, the building was an additional cause of strain and stress in these women’s lives. In cases where the shelters were too institutional, cramped, or just weren’t designed for the needs of parents with children, women tended to feel more depression and take longer to make progress in their recovery (Refuerzo 48). For these reasons, the primary question this thesis will focus on is, can architecture help the recovery and therapy process of battered and abused women and children? How do they react and interact here?
2. Design Issues.

There are many issues involved with the design of a battered women's shelter. First, I would like to begin clarifying my vocabulary. I will not be using the words institution or facility. Both of these words bring with them an image of sterility, coldness, and fright. Instead, the main building, located in Indianapolis, will be referred to as the "shelter." This building will be the safe-haven for any women needing help. The second site will be referred to as the "residence." This building will be the recovery location. Located in Franklin, Indiana, the women and children will have access to medical and emotional help. In addition, the women will be given help in planning their future and establishing goals to judge progress.

The sites themselves have many issues associated with them. The primary concern when designing a shelter is security. Following security, location, accessibility and the proximity to family and support resources are extremely important. This shelter will address all four. It will be located in a centralized Indianapolis neighborhood, which has easy access to the interstate system and downtown Indianapolis. Because of this central location, the building will become a "headquarters" for a series of satellite residences. These satellites, in addition to the one in Franklin, are proposed to be located within a 25-50 mile radius of Indianapolis, in communities.
such as Lebanon, Anderson, and Greencastle (See Fig. 4).

With this user group comes a high level of danger surrounding the shelter. To deal with angry spouses who feel their wives and children should return home with them, it must be very well-integrated into the neighborhood and extremely secure. The shelter must provide the protection the women require until they can be moved to one of the satellite locations.

The shelter also needs to address the safety of the staff. As many men will be angry at the staff for not permitting their wives and children return home with them, the staff must be protected as they enter and leave the shelter. This issue of safety brings to light the concern of parking. Shelter parking needs to be addressed in two ways, from the staff perspective and the client's perspective. The staff needs a very visible area with a clear line of sight from the shelter. The women, on the other hand, need a more sheltered parking area where their vehicles cannot be easily identified and damaged by the abuser. The shelter must address these safety issues, while at the same time, keeping a very welcoming and non-threatening image about itself. One issue the satellites will be addressing is the proximity to support resources. All of the proposed satellites are to be placed within a radius of approximately twenty-five to fifty miles outside of
Indianapolis. The satellite location this thesis focuses on is located twenty-five miles southeast of Indianapolis, in Franklin, Indiana. This location for the transitional housing was chosen for the potential of keeping the women out of the area of danger and yet close to family and friends.

Both the shelter and the residence need to actively address the emotional state of the residents. The interior spaces must not feel institution-like. As much as possible, a feeling of home and comfort must be achieved, while still allowing for communal gathering spaces. These communal spaces will encourage interaction between residents. The families who reside here need to have the opportunity to interact and help each other through this traumatic time of their lives. Both also need to address the issues surrounding the children who will be living here. It is expected that the children’s communal play spaces will be significantly different from those provided for the mothers.

To enhance security, while providing for exterior play and recovery spaces, the shelter creates a courtyard (See Fig. 1). This space will allow the mothers to permit their children to play outside, without the worry of them being abducted by the abusive spouse. Within this courtyard, will be a variety of spaces which will be geared toward different activities, such as a small playground, picnic area,
hammocks, and several small patios. Also, to enhance the aesthetic of the entrance, a small tower will be constructed. This tower will actually create a treehouse for the children to play in. As with the interior spaces, the courtyard was divided into several small gathering spaces to eliminate the institution atmosphere and to encourage interaction among small groups of residents.

The exterior spaces of the residence will be invaluable in the recovery process of both mother and child. To a person driving down the street, these duplexes must appear to be no different than any other multi-family home in the neighborhood, and especially not a group home. This will be done with a mixture of landscaping, vernacular appearance, and the use of natural materials for security, such as trees and shrubbery (See Fig. 2). At the same time, however, the landscaping must allow for clear lines of sight from the building to all entrances. It is vitally important to be able to see who is approaching the house. As with the shelter, parking at the residence needs to be shielded from the street. This will allow the women to keep their vehicles nearby and yet feel the abuser is not able to just drive by and find them. It is vital that the women be able to keep their vehicles with them. For so long, these women have been trapped in a situation which did not allow them to do as they pleased. They must feel they have the freedom to come and go freely while residing in the satellite shelter.

From the public/private point of view, the Indianapolis site
FIG. 1 SHELTER FIRST FLOOR AND LANDSCAPING PLAN.

ZONE 1: PUBLIC AREAS: includes reception, 24-hour hotline, security, offices, and staff breakroom and recovery areas.

ZONE 2: SEMI-PRIVATE AREAS: includes most storage, mechanical rooms, and immediate care areas.

ZONE 3: PRIVATE AREAS: includes kitchen, multiple living spaces, play spaces, sleeping spaces, baths, and laundry areas.
will be the more difficult building type to design. Being in a relatively prominent location calls for some special precautions. Initially, the shelter was thought of as being very public, almost to the point it may have put the clients and staff at risk. The reason for this was simple. Some women may not have the courage or the time to contact the shelter when they are in need of help. By making the shelter a public entity, the women would immediately know where to turn in their time of need. While this makes the break easier for the women, it does the same for the abuser. This could have one of two effects, depending on the man. On one hand, he could rationalize that because the building is so public, it is obviously well patrolled and very secure, meaning he would be scared away by the thought of a police confrontation. On the other hand (and more likely), he could take advantage of the public location and exploit this in order to find his spouse. The high potential for this to occur allows for an extremely high degree of danger for both the clients and staff. For this reason, the public dimension has been severely scaled.
back. In the end, the shelter was pushed away from 16th Street and
shielded from it by a row of commercial development.

The commercial development plays a very important role in
the success of the shelter. Primarily, it shields the shelter from the
view of a very densely traveled street. Also, the parking for the
commercial development is designed to allow the shelter’s clients
to appear to be visiting the commercial stores, while actually con-
tinuing down the alley to the shelter parking area. This development
will, also, aid in the re-establishment of 16th Street as a viable
commercial zone. The neighborhoods surrounding the shelter are
slowly making an effort to revitalize the area. This is being done
through a mixture of rehabilitation, adaptive reuse, and new low-
income housing.

The design of the shelter component must allow for a 24
hour hotline, counseling spaces, medical treatment, immediate care,
and an emergency housing. Initially, the emergency housing was to
be connected to the administrative
portion of the shelter. Later, the shelter
was broken down into three primary
activity zones (See Fig. 1). The first
zone includes the “public” spaces.
This is essentially the administrative
area. “Public” spaces include the
reception area, 24-hour hotline, security
office, all staff offices and recovery
spaces (which are actually “semi-

Stepping Stones to Recovery 2.2
private”), and conference spaces. The second zone includes the "semi-private" areas. This includes any storage spaces, the counseling spaces, and an immediate care area (See Fig. 3). The storage spaces are included here because very few people will be delivering items, and only selected individuals will need access to these rooms. The immediate care area includes a small medical office, bedroom, bath and a quiet space. This is the first place a woman who just arrived at the shelter would encounter. It provides her with a place to receive any medical attention she or her children need, and allows the shelter time to find a place for her in the emergency housing space.

The second step in the recovery process is found in Franklin, Indiana. This site will be used as transitional housing. For many women who chose to make this move, the typical stay will be no more than two years. This time will allow the women to finish or continue their education, become settled in a job, and learn how to become self-sufficient.

The residence must be designed to encourage the recovery and empowerment of families. It will encourage the interaction between women and children who have made the first step to recovery and women and children who have been dealing with the same problems for an extended period of time, in a home-like environment. Both locations must include consideration
for the emotional state of
the women, children, and
staff.

A large portion of
the surrounding neigh-
borhood is comprised of
single family homes. The
residence will be devel-
oped using the rhythm of the street and the neighboring houses to
establish itself within the context. By using a duplex approach, as
opposed to a large single building facility, the units will fit into the
neighborhood in a non-obtrusive manner. The duplex approach is
being used for many reasons. First is the contextual issue. The use
of duplexes instead of a large dominating building will integrate the
residence into the surrounding neighborhood. One of the initial
ideas in the design process was to allow the residence to operate in
a communal manner. However, it has been found that by this point in
their lives, many of the women do not wish to be taking care of other
people’s children or sharing household responsibilities. In many
cases, women prefer to return to their abuser instead of making the
transition to a communal shelter (Rans). For this reason, the resi-
dence, in Franklin, will be incorporating a self-sufficient and indepen-
dent design. In addition, the duplex approach will aid in the issues
of safety and security.

Being in a very small community, many of the security
issues, found in the shelter’s site, are not as prominent. However,
security is still important. One of the biggest security issues is the protection of the women's vehicles. The easiest way for an abuser to locate his victim is by her vehicle. For this reason, the parking must be dealt with in a very delicate manner. In many cases, parking lots have been used. This can be successful if the lot is sheltered from the street with vegetation or a physical barrier, such as a fence or the bimming of soil. In this case, the parking has been located behind a fence, in between the duplexes. To gain access to these, there is an “alley” constructed with a heavy-duty paver, which is mixed with the grass in the backyard. This combination will discourage strangers from entering the parking area. Also, the pavers will be less intrusive in the backyard than a gravel or asphalt drive. This configuration will allow the women to view their vehicles much easier than on-street parking and allows for better security while the women are entering and exiting their vehicles (See Fig. 2). The units themselves will incorporate attributes which increase the level of security. By creating duplexes, the design will encourage the women to become familiar with their neighbors. It has been shown that as neighbors become friends, they tend to become active in the surveillance of surrounding neighbors’ homes (Rans). The combination of street, sidewalk, front porch and shared entry creates a layering effect to the security of each duplex.

The use of multiple sites and of a detached residence will allow for growth in the future, as money becomes available. This idea for future growth is an interesting approach. In many cases, the
issue of growth is addressed by being able to add additional rooms onto a facility. This slowly gives the building a more commercial or institutional look and may make the building easier to identify. In this shelter, the possibility of growth can be dealt with in a different manner. In the future, as new units are needed, the satellite sites can be dispersed in different communities surrounding the city of Indianapolis. This will also create a more complex range of locations for the abuser to have to locate in his search to locate his spouse.

Typically, shelters are fit into an existing building. While these shelters are functional, they do not directly address the need for the built environment to interact with the psychology of the activities it holds. This project will be a new approach to a very old problem, which has seldom had a solution of its own. By using a two location approach, the shelter will be able have a more visible character. This will allow for a less threatening and scary transition for the women and children. Previously, the shelter needed to be hidden, essentially, and this created a very frightening transition. By having the actual residence in another city, the women are able to recover in a less threatening atmosphere and begin re-establishing themselves in an environment where of traffic on both 16th Street and College Avenue. This density of traffic can be seen as both a nuisance and a benefit. From the perspective of the shelter, the

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additional traffic is good. It creates a more identifiable building and allows women to know where help is at all times. From the perspective of the women and safety, the traffic is not a welcome amenity. The high volume allows them to be seen as they enter or exit the building. Also, this creates a very public dimension to an issue that is very difficult for the women to deal with.
3. Location.

The two locations for this shelter are found in relatively different neighborhoods. The site of the "Safe Haven" facility will be located on the southwest corner of the intersection of 16th Street and North College Avenue, in Indianapolis, Indiana. The surrounding area is comprised of historic homes restored to duplexes (to the west and southwest), single family residences (to the east and southeast), and low-income housing (to the north). In close proximity to the site are a grocery store, several churches, a liquor store, a school, and a community center (See Fig. 5). This site is easily accessible for any social or economic class due to its proximity to both downtown and the interstate system.

The residence will be located in the city of Franklin, Indiana. Franklin is approximately 20-25 miles southeast of Indianapolis and is a very welcoming and friendly community. This location will give the shelter a close satellite for the women to be relocated to in their time of healing. The site is found in a very residential neighborhood just
southeast of the downtown area, at the intersection of East Wayne Street and Home Avenue (See Fig. 6). By placing this facility in Franklin, the women’s families and support resources will be able to visit and the women are a fair distance from the problems they are trying to leave behind.

Franklin was an obvious location for several reasons. The city is very easily accessible from Indianapolis, as both SR 31 and I-65 allow for easy access to the city of Franklin. The neighborhood the residence will be placed in is in very close proximity to several churches, a park, the Franklin Library, the police station, Franklin College, and is in a neighborhood, which is very residential. But, at the same time, the neighborhood has a few warehouses and apartment buildings nearby. These large-scale buildings are important because they will allow the residence to be of a larger scale, while not appearing to be completely out of context. The city also has a historical precedence for care centers similar to this. The Indiana Masonic Home, located about four blocks from the site, was created to take care of members of the Freemasons and their families.
FIG. 5 SITE PLAN OF NEIGHBORHOOD AROUND SHELTER.

FIG. 6 SITE PLAN OF NEIGHBORHOOD AROUND RESIDENCE.

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3.5 Apartments to south of Franklin site.

3.6 Warehouse to west of Franklin site.

3.7 Typical residence in neighborhood (Franklin).

Stepping Stones to Recovery 3.4
3.8 Apartments to north of Indianapolis site.

3.9 View toward east of shelter site.

3.10 View to west of Indianapolis site.

Stepping Stones to Recovery 3.5

The social, economic and cultural factors surrounding the users are extremely variable. Because domestic violence stretches across all social, economic and cultural lines, it is difficult to define. However, what the women and children in these situations face is not as difficult, the largest difference is to what degree they have been put in danger. Partner abuse, as it is also termed, takes many forms. The definition of domestic violence that social workers use is much broader than the legal definition. According to social workers, it is the "increasingly frequent and severe cycle of physical, verbal, emotional, psychological, spiritual, and sexual abuse for the purpose of intimidation, instilling fear, and controlling behavior" (Definition). This definition is to remind us that not all abuse is for the purpose of leaving bruises. It is to control the women and children. Threats and certain looks, to both women and children, can serve the same purpose as beating, without the visible effects of bruising and broken bones.

The method of construction for each building will be similar. Both buildings need to project an image of strength, welcoming, and integration into the neighborhood. Therefore, both will be constructed of wood. The buildings must have a very residential quality about them and be integrated extremely well into the fabric of the city.
The site conditions for each location are interesting. The Indianapolis site is relatively flat. There are several trees located on and around the site, but they are tall and spread out (See Fig. 5). Immediately adjacent to the site is an apartment building which is still in use and on the corner of the site is an older building which used to house a store on the first level and possibly housing on the second. This building is very dilapidated and a potential danger for all inhabitants of the neighborhood. This site, while being surrounded by primarily all residential buildings, has a very urban flavor due to the high level of traffic on both 16th Street and College Avenue. This density of traffic can be seen as both a nuisance and a benefit. From the perspective of the shelter, the additional traffic is both good and bad. From the perspective of the women and safety, the traffic is not a welcome amenity. The high volume allows them to be seen as they enter or exit the building. Also, this creates a very public dimension to an issue, which is very difficult for the women to deal with. On the other hand, its traffic and higher density does add some additional security to help fight vandalism and intruders.

The site in Franklin has a very different context. Like the Indianapolis site, the terrain of the immediate site is relatively flat. However, this site is situated at the top of a levee system (See Fig. 6).
There are several trees on the site which are not very large yet; along the top of the levee are many mature trees. Currently, the site is empty, with a lone sidewalk crossing through the middle of the terrain (See Photo 3.3). To the north and east, there are single family residences; an old warehouse has been turned into a church to the west; a baseball diamond and apartment buildings are to the south; the police station is to the southwest; and the park is to the southeast. The primary drawback of this site is the lack of public transportation. However, downtown is only a few blocks northwest of the site.
5. Programming.

Typically, shelters are fit into an existing building. While these shelters are functional and well hidden, they do not directly address the need for the built environment to interact with the psychology of the activities it holds. This project will be a new approach to a very old problem, which has seldom had a solution of its own. By using a multiple location approach, the shelter will be able to provide several options for the women when they are ready to leave the emergency housing located at the shelter. This “stepping stone” approach will allow for a less threatening and scary transition for the women and children back into society. Previously, when the women were ready to leave the shelter, they were sent immediately back into society. This quick transition did not provide the women with enough time to recover, go through counseling, acquire job skills (or go back to school), or save enough money to move with their children to a new city or neighborhood. By having the recovery housing in another city, the women are able to recover in a less threatening atmosphere and begin re-establishing themselves in an environment where they will not be identified as easily, yet close enough to allow support resources to visit. Also, the potential two-year stay in transitional housing will allow the women the time needed to really get the help and education they need to support their families. While this process is rather lengthy, if the

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women are committed to moving on with their lives, this type of program would provide them the opportunity to do so.

As with any recovery and therapy program, this will only work if the participants want it to and are as dedicated to it as the staff are to helping them succeed. Many of the ideas for the programming and social programs are my own and have not been proven in any social setting that I could find during my research. However, after extensive research and interviews with members of the social service field, I feel the path of recovery could work if put into practice and the client were truly dedicated.
Programming Matrix

Indianapolis "Shelter"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Space</th>
<th>Square Feet</th>
<th>Proximity</th>
<th>Spatial Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Zone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>Near 16th Street.</td>
<td>Must have direct access to shelter. 3 - 5 retail spaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reception Area</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>Near Broadway Avenue.</td>
<td>Allow access to retail, private, and Semi-private areas of the shelter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Offices</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>Centralized location.</td>
<td>Near reception area, retail, and Semi-private areas of the shelter. 6-8 offices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security/Police Office</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Centralized location.</td>
<td>Near reception area and Semi-private areas of the shelter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotline Office</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Near administration.</td>
<td>Must have direct access to administrative and police offices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Restroom</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Centralized location.</td>
<td>Near reception area. ADA compliant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Private Zone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Facilities</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Near secondary entrance.</td>
<td>Space for exams and storage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restroom</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Adjacent to Medical Facilities.</td>
<td>Must have shower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Bed</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Adjacent to Restroom.</td>
<td>Must be adjacent restroom and near counseling spaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counselling Spaces</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Adjacent to courtyard.</td>
<td>Minimum of 3 rooms - moveable partitions between each room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Entrance</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Near parking and medical facilities.</td>
<td>Access to semi-private from private parking - very secure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Near Private Zone.</td>
<td>Allow access for medical and private zone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Space</td>
<td>Square Feet</td>
<td>Proximity</td>
<td>Spatial Requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Zone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedrooms</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Adjacent to bathrooms.</td>
<td>6 bedrooms (1 ADA). Variety of sizes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathrooms</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Near bedrooms.</td>
<td>All must have bath tubs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Near living room.</td>
<td>Allow enough space for preparation, serving and eating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living room</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Adjacent to courtyard.</td>
<td>Must have area for homework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Recovery</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Adjacent to administrative offices.</td>
<td>Must have kitchen incorporated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>Access to delivery area.</td>
<td>Storage for beds, food (6 freezers), furniture, and linen closets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Playroom</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Access to courtyard.</td>
<td>Must be secure. Lots of windows and sunshine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-teen/teen room</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Access to courtyard.</td>
<td>Allow freedom, but be secure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior space</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>Centralized location.</td>
<td>Secured. Must have playground equipment, smoking area, &quot;porch swing&quot;, picnic tables, and possibly a small basketball court.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for Shelter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stepping Stones to Recovery 5.4
## Franklin "Residence"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Space</th>
<th>Square Feet</th>
<th>Proximity</th>
<th>Spatial Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shared Space</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front Entrance</td>
<td>??</td>
<td>On Wayne Avenue</td>
<td>Easily viewed from shared living space. (provides extra security)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main living room</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>Accessible to both private</td>
<td>Fireplace and entrance encourage use of space by both families.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>living spaces.</td>
<td>Lower in elevation than private.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dining room</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Accessible to both private</td>
<td>Overlooking backyard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>living spaces.</td>
<td>Lower in elevation than private. Direct access from main living room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stairs</td>
<td>??</td>
<td>Center/heart of house.</td>
<td>Very open and spacious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lots of natural light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 half level play rooms</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>(1) between 1st and 2nd floors.</td>
<td>(1) overlooks backyard—mainly for younger children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2) above 2nd floor.</td>
<td>(2) adjacent to cupola/closetory—overlook stairs—mainly for older children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Accessible from both private</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>living spaces.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guest bathroom</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>On 1st floor—accessible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>for both living spaces.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1100+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Personal Space</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Facilities</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Near secondary entrance.</td>
<td>Space for exams and storage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restroom</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Adjacent to Medical Facilities.</td>
<td>Must have shower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Bed</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Adjacent to Restroom.</td>
<td>Must be adjacent restroom and near counseling spaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counseling Spaces</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Adjacent to courtyard.</td>
<td>Minimum of 3 rooms - moveable partitions between each room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Entrance</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Near parking and medical</td>
<td>Access to semi-private from private parking - very secure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>facilities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Near Private Zone.</td>
<td>Allow access for medical and private zone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Space</td>
<td>Square Feet</td>
<td>Proximity</td>
<td>Spatial Requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Zone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5-6) Bedrooms</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>2nd floor</td>
<td>6 bedrooms—variety of sizes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Possibly movable walls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Bathrooms</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>Near bedrooms.</td>
<td>All must have bath tubs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 per 3 bedrooms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Kitchens</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Overlooking backyard</td>
<td>Allow enough space for preparation, serving and eating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Living rooms</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Street side of 1st floor</td>
<td>Must have area for homework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Access to main living room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Back porches</td>
<td>150-200</td>
<td>Overlooking backyard offices</td>
<td>Allow for personalization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear entry</td>
<td>??</td>
<td>Entry into kitchen.</td>
<td>Use for entry from private parking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2025+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for Residence</td>
<td>2925+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDIANAPOLIS

SHELTER
6.1 Bubble diagram of early programming.

6.2 Site analysis - proximity to amenities.

Stepping Stones to Recovery 6.2
6.3 Site Analysis - Traffic Loads:
RED = HEAVY
YELLOW = MODERATE
GREEN = LIGHT.

6.4 Early courtyard concept.

Stepping Stones to Recovery 6.3
6.5 and 6.6 Early Concept Massing.
6.7 Early abstract concept

6.8 Working with the idea of an atrium instead of a courtyard.

6.9 Early site development with the commercial detached from the shelter.

Stepping Stones to Recovery 6.5
6.10 Massing with commercial separate and working with a mixture of radial and rectilinear forms.

6.11 Further development of the plan and organization of spaces.
6.12 and 6.13 Facade studies.
6.16 Facade materials and color studies.
6.17 Site Plan.

6.18 First floor and Landscape Plan.

Stepping Stones to Recovery 6.10
6.20 Second Floor Plan.

6.21 Courtyard Therapy Area.

Stepping Stones to Recovery 6.11
FRANKLIN

RESIDENCE

Stepping Stones to Recovery 6.13
6.21 Early bubble diagram of programming ideas.

6.22 Study of space between duplexes.

Stepping Stones to Recovery 6.14
BLUE = PARKING
GREEN = PLAY/ YARD
BROWN = DUPLEXES.

Stepping Stones to Recovery 6.15
6.25 Bubble diagram of space relationships.

6.26 Public to private outdoor space study. Relationship of public front porch and recessed private patio.

Stepping Stones to Recovery 6.16
6.27 Public to private outdoor space study. Relationship of public front porch and elevated private patio.

6.28 Public to private outdoor space study. Relationship of public front patio and ground plane private patio.

Stepping Stones to Recovery 6.17
6.29, 6.30, 6.31, 6.32 Here are several conceptual ideas I began the semester with and evolved throughout.
6.33, 6.34, 6.35, 6.36, and 6.37
A variety of facade and axon studies.

Stepping Stones to Recovery 6.19
6.38, 6.39, 6.40, 6.41, and 6.42 These images demonstrate the variety of options I worked with throughout the semester.
6.43 Site Plan.

6.44 First floor and Landscape Plan.
Stepping Stones to Recovery 6.23


8. Bibliography.


*Stepping Stones to Recovery* 8.1


